The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

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THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 2:30 on the afternoon of the 16th and Queenstown on Dec. 20, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her news has been fully anticipated by the *Adriatic*, which reached St. Johns, N. F., on Monday last, bringing dates to Dec. 22. Our files by this arrival, however, are three days later.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Gloomy Times and Prospects—Southern Finance—Possibilities of Conquest—Effects of War and a National Debt—A Peace Panic—War in Europe—The Congress—An Insured Empress—Ships and Guns—A Special Commissioner—The Cobden Fight—A Quick Conviction—Case of Heenan.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1863.

We are slowly recovering from BRAGG's disaster at Chickamauga. We are beginning to hope that it is not so bad as it seems. I mean, of course, we Britons, who sympathize with all rebels but our own and those of the Chinese Emperor, whom we are helping to subdue. We sympathize with Poland, but not enough to fight for her; and we are in the same fix respecting that Confederacy across the Atlantic. The prospect has been very dark for our chivalric friends, but the more sanguine of us think it just a little brighter, and the cotton stock has advanced three per cent.

The financial failure of the Richmond Government is a sore discomfiture. When a Richmond lady goes to market with a basket to carry her money in, and a pocket-book in which to bring home what she gets for it, it is a pretty hard case. And it is worse, perhaps, as a symptom of the loss of faith and hope. When the people will not take the promises of a Government for ten cents on a dollar, what can be their hope of its final success? It looks as if the South were fighting now from despair rather than hope—that pride and revenge were their impulses, rather than faith in their cause or expectation of victory. And it seems to make little difference whether the Northern armies advance or retreat—whether they beat or are beaten. Their territories are diminished, their resources are exhausted; more than all, their hope and confidence die out of them. Such are the views given by two of the most able correspondents of the English press, writing from New-York and Richmond.

There are, it is true, other views. Most Englishmen are committed to the doctrine that such a territory as defended, can never be conquered. But England conquered Wales, Scotland and Ireland—has conquered India. Russia has conquered Circassia. It took twenty years, but every year gained something, and the work was done at last. It is hard to say what a powerful and resolute people cannot do in the way of conquest. Rome conquered the world, and then the Northern barbarians conquered Rome. Restoring the Union is another affair. No one, I presume, expects to restore a voluntary Union by force. That would be something like taking up voluntary contributions with the aid of a Colt's revolver and the pithy charity sermon of "Your money or your life!"—but the money would be forthcoming, and the South, if the war goes on with the same advantages of numbers and resources, must be beaten back to its last stronghold, and then forced to surrender.

War feeds war, supports war, and has its own prosperity. When England was engaged in the great wars with NAPOLEON, the Bank of England suspended specie payments for twenty years. But money was plentiful, wages were high, there was work for everybody, and though England came out of the war with a debt of $4,000,000,000, it has never impeded, but rather increased her prosperity. A great debt at home is an element of that prosperity. Owed abroad it would be a constant drain upon the country. Owed at home it is a stimulus to industry. Not a penny of it is lost. It is like taking money from one pocket and putting it into the other. Those who pay the interest on this debt must work a little harder, and those who receive it have more capital to invest and more money to spend. The effect upon the nation has been a constant and vast accumulation of wealth. It is not debt, but capital. There can be no doubt that the wealth, power and security of England have been immensely increased by this so-called national debt; where is there any reason to apprehend that like causes will not produce like effects on the other side of the Atlantic?

When the whole heart, resources, and industry of a nation are engaged in a great war, it is not strange that there should be a panic at the prospect of a sudden peace. Transitions are generally painful. So great a change would involve difficulties and hardships. Languor would follow excitement, but I see no reason to apprehend a sudden collapse. There will be much to be done, even after the last Confederate army is defeated, and the flag of the Union waves over Richmond and Atlanta, Mobile and Charleston. An army of at least two hundred thousand men will be required to occupy the reconquered territories, if a still larger one be not needed to cross the northern or southern frontiers; and if a too sudden termination of the war is likely to cause a dangerous collapse, it will not be difficult to keep the ball a rolling, when there are hostile flags and hostile armies on both borders of the Republic. The advance guard of an American army is on the Rio Grande—it would, perhaps, be rash to say for what purpose, but if Mr. DAVIS send in his submission to-morrow, no tears need be shed because there are no more rebels to conquer."

Our European war, if it come, begins with a tempest in a teapot. The troops of Federal Germany pass the march to occupy Schleswig. This province has a population half as large as that of New-York City. Holstein has, I believe, about the same number. Denmark, threatened by this formidable invasion, and with the loss of these provinces, has a population of some two and a half millions. The British Government is urged to support Denmark, but Earl RUSSELL is committed the other way; so it is probable that King CHRISTIAN will be obliged to withdraw his forces, and submit the matter to the Congress.

And about that Congress. I hope your excellent Paris correspondent knows more about it than I do. The dog-in-the-manger attitude of England cuts me off from some desirable sources of information. The Emperor usually keeps his own secrets, only giving a hint to some of his speculating friends when to buy or sell. He may enlighten the world on New Year's. A successful Congress would isolate England from the politics of Europe, but a successful Congress is hardly possible when the great Powers prefer to settle their own questions, and are at a dead lock as to each other. There is a curious item in the papers which may have something to do with it. It is that insurances have been effected on the life of the Empress to the amount of $1,000,000, half in English, half in French offices. What can be the cause of such an extraordinary investment? The Duke of Hamilton, who died a few months ago in Paris, had just insured in the Scottish offices for a very large amount; but he may have been gifted with second sight, and the Empress may have had some supernatural monitions. I saw a drama the other night, in which the heroine is warned of her approaching death by her guardian angel, who stands in a lime light, dressed in white muslin, but the lady did not insure her life, as she might have done, and left her widowed mother and despairing lover independent. If the Empress has given credence to some friendly monition of this kind, she has also had the prudence to have something handsome for the Prince Imperial.

I think the chief matter of interest in England, just now, is the discussion on ships and guns. Englishmen in America write home in alarm about American ships and artillery, and assure their friends there that they have nothing that can cope with either. If American guns can send balls of 1,000 lbs. crashing through the sides of the *Warrior*, and if American monitors are impervious to Armstrong guns, it is time our friends bestirred themselves. The *Times* tries to put a good face on it, but I am sure, from many indications, that there is serious alarm and great dissatisfaction. The English are not at all sure of their ability to cope with either the ships or the guns now made in America. They could not attack Charleston, for example, with as powerful means as those used by the North, nor defend it as effectually as has been done by the South. When Parliament meets there will be a grand overhauling of ships and guns, and an effort to oust the favorites of the Government, and replace them with others who may be no more successful.

The war between Mr. COBDEN and the *Times*, or its editor, Mr. DELANE, goes on, and the whole British press seems to have taken part in it, one way or the other. When the personalities are disposed of, the real matter in controversy may appear. This is whether it is better for Englishmen to own the soil on which they labor, or pay rent to landlords. The *Times* contends, and it is a common opinion here, that it is better for a farmer to pay an annual rent of from one to three pounds an acre, than to invest his money in the purchase of land. The high price of land makes it a bad investment. Land is a fancy article, which pays less than the poorest stocks. The man who buys land, and then borrows money to carry it on with, pays more for interest than he would have to pay for rent. If this be true, as I think it is, in a country mostly owned by the rich, and a considerable portion of which lies in ornamental parks, forests, moors and pasture lands, kept so by men to whom a few thousand pounds income, more or less, is no object, I do not see how the poor are to obtain land, if it were desirable. Only a great social and political revolution could divide the great estates of the nobles among the people. It would be an experiment, then, of doubtful result, and it is one that neither Mr. COBDEN nor Mr. BRIGHT will have the pluck to advocate. No one can tell what may come in the future, but I think English conservatism has not been so strong for a century as it is to-day, when even such a reformer as Earl RUSSELL advises the nation to "rest and be thankful."

A curious case has occurred in London the past week, showing the rapid course of criminal procedure in some instances. A man committed a murder—killed a woman with whom he was living—on Sunday; was arrested on Monday; the inquest was held on Tuesday, he was indicted on Wednesday; brought to trial on Thursday; pleaded guilty, and sentenced, before the body of his victim had been buried. In the old times of Tyburn Tree he would have rode on his coffin from Newgate on Friday morning, and been hanged within the week. Now he will have a short time to prepare for a more quiet exit.

I ought perhaps to say a word respecting the beaten champion of our muscular Christianity—Mr. HEENAN. He is slowly recovering, and has been examined with great interest by some of the leading English surgeons. They found congestion of the lungs and a singular weakness in the action of the heart—not organic disease, but a striking debility, which they attribute to overwork in training and consequent exhaustion. It is the opinion that he was in much better condition five weeks before the fight than when he stripped to meet KING. He looked a giant; but his looks deceived every one. At the third round, his strength was gone. When he fought SAYERS, he knocked him down or threw him seventy-four times; and, at the end of a two-hours' fight, was so little exhausted, that he distanced his friends in a foot-race and leaped several hurdles. Now, at the end of thirty-five minutes, and with little punishment, he was dead beat and scarcely alive. It is certain that he was entirely unfit to fight.

The truth is, that a pugilist, or athlete of any kind, should never be out of training. He should keep himself always fit for his work, and then he would run no risk of exhaustion. Years of luxury and excess cannot be made up for by a few weeks of temperance and exercise, without this liability to exhaustion and defeat—and they apply to more than prize-fighters.

MONADNOCK.

ENGLAND.

THE COBDEN-DELAINE CONTROVERSY.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is said to be the conclusion of the correspondence lately pending between RICHARD COBDEN, M. P., and Mr. DELAINE, of the London *Times*:

To John T. Delaine, Esq.:

SIR: I have received the letter dated from your private residence, and bearing your proper signature, in which you take on yourself personally the responsibility of the interpretation put by the *Times* on the speeches of Mr. BRIGHT and myself at Rochdale, namely, that we proposed "a division among the poor of the lands of the rich." Your letter to me says: "You attribute to the *Times* a deliberate misrepresentation of your meaning, and that of Mr. BRIGHT, as to the means of amending the unequal distribution of the land between the rich and the poor. I repeat that certain passages in your speeches will, in my opinion, bear no other interpretation than that ascribed to them."

This is a grave accusation. I am told that, if proved, it would bring Mr. BRIGHT and myself within the provisions of the Act 57th Geo. III., cap 19, and render us liable to the penal consequences of transportation for seven years.

I will not believe that you can be so wanting in the respect due to others, as well as yourself, as to have addressed this accusation to me, unless with the belief that you have evidence to substantiate it.

I call on you to give me those "certain passages" to which you refer, and which are really now the only question at issue between you and me. That there may be no excuse or ground for delay, I accept the report which appeared in your paper as an accurate version of my speech; and to aid you in your task, I have cut from the TIMES the entire passage which contains all that I said in reference to the condition of the whole people, or to the agricultural population, and the land question in particular. But let it be distinctly understood, that I do not confine you to this passage, but that I give you the entire range of my speech.

Before giving the passage I will say a few words, which, although I do not in the slightest degree claim for them the character of evidence, may have interest in some quarters.

It is known that I am not in the habit of writing a word beforehand of what I speak in public. Like other speakers practice has given me as perfect self-possession in the presence of an audience as if I were in my closet. Now, my one constant and over ruling thought while addressing a public meeting, the one necessity which the long experience of the arts of controversialists has impressed on my mind, is to avoid the possibility of being misrepresented, and prevent my opponents from raising a false issue—a trick of logic as old as the time of ARISTOTLE. If I have, as some favorable critics are pleased to think, sometimes spoken with clearness, it is more owing to this ever-present fear of misrepresentation than any other cause; it is thus that the most noxious things in life may have their uses. When in my speech at Rochdale I came to touch upon the subject of the land, the thought instantly flashed through my brain—and none but the public speaker knows with what velocity thought moves when in the presence of 4,000 listeners—that I was dealing with a question about which there is a superstition in England unknown elsewhere, and that the enemy would raise the cry of agrarianism against me, and hence my denunciation of agrarian outrage, which will be found in the following extract. Had I been inspired with the faculty of second-sight, to have foreseen the editor of the *Times* sitting bodily penning his criticism on my speech, I could not have more completely refuted and confounded beforehand the charge now brought against me.

The following is the passage referred to:

"It has been a fashion of late to talk of an extension of the franchise as something not to be tolerated, because it is assumed that the mass of the people are not fitted to take a part in government, and they point to America and France and other places, and draw comparisons between this country and other countries. Now, I hope that I shall not be considered revolutionary, because at my age I don't want any revolutions. They won't serve me, I am sure, or anybody that belongs to me. England may compare very favorably with most other countries, if you draw the line in society tolerably high, and if you compare the condition of the rich and the upper classes of this country, or a considerable portion of the middle classes, with the same classes abroad. I don't think a rich man, barring the climate, which is not very good, could be very much happier anywhere else than in England; but when my opponents treat this question of the franchise as one that is likely to bring the masses of the people down from their present state to the level of other countries, I say that I have travelled in most civilized countries, and that the masses of the people of this country do not compare so favorably with the masses of other countries as I could wish. I find in other countries a greater number of people with property than there are in England. I don't know a Protestant country in the world where the masses of the people are so illiterate as in England. These are not bad tests of the condition of a people. It is no use of your talking of your army and navy; your exports and your imports—it is no use telling me you have a small portion of your people exceedingly well off. I want to bring the test to a comparison of the majority of the people with the majority of the people in other countries. Now, I say with regard to some things in foreign countries we don't compare favorably. The condition of the English peasantry has no parallel on the face of the earth. [Hear.] You have no other peasantry but that of England which is entirely divorced from the land. There is no other country in the world where you will not find men holding the plow and turning up the furrow upon their own freehold. I don't want any agrarian outrages by which we should change all this, but this I find, and it is quite consistent with human nature, that wherever I go the condition of the people is generally pretty good, in comparison with the power they have to take care of themselves; and if you have a class entirely divorced from political power, while in another country they possess it, they will be treated there with more consideration, they will have greater advantages, they will be better educated, and have a better chance of having property than in a country where they are deprived of political power. [Hear.]"

You will observe in the above passage from my speech, taken from your own report, that I use the words, "I don't want any agrarian outrages by which we should change all this;" and now we must appeal to the tribunal of the lexicographer. If you turn to *Webster's* (quarto) *Dictionary*, you will find the word "agrarian" interpreted, on the authority of BURKE, as follows:

"Relating to lands. Denoting or pertaining to an equal division of lands; as the agrarian laws of Rome, which distributed the conquered and other public lands equally among all the citizens, limiting the quantity which each might enjoy."

Again, in the same dictionary the word "agrarianism" is given as "an equal division of lands or property, or the principles of those who favor such a division." Thus, in repudiating the agrarian system I repudiated in pure and unquestionable English, according to BURKE, the principles of those who favor an equal division of land; I repudiated the agrarian laws of Rome; and yet, in spite of this you charge me and Mr. BRIGHT with "proposing a division among the poor of the lands of the rich," and you associate us with GRACCHUS in schemes of socialistic spoliation. I will leave Mr. BRIGHT's case for the future, as you seem to prefer it, to his own keeping, merely observing that his remarks upon the land question were more slight and incidental than even my own, and quite as incapable of being perverted to your sense.

I must add a word with reference to the explanation I have given of what was passing in my mind when I spoke at Rochdale against agrarian outrage. In the House of Commons a speaker is allowed to put his own interpretation and meaning on his disputed utterances. This is fair in *viva voce* discussions. But I decline to claim or accept the benefit of this practice in the present case. There is no dispute as to what I said. I accept your own version of my speech; it is a marvellously accurate report, and I will abide by every word of it in its simplest and most obvious meaning.

And now, having given you the above materials, which I do solely to leave no ground for a prolonged correspondence, I ask whether you are prepared to adhere to the charge, that I proposed at Rochdale, on the 24th ult., to divide "among the poor the lands of the rich," and if so, I call on you to cite those "certain passages" from my speech which you say "will bear no other interpretation." I must be allowed to remind you that it is not wholly a question of proof; that there is but one issue before us, and that any attempt to evade this issue by raising others, or entering on vague and irrelevant discussions, cannot be tolerated. I will repeat the assumption that you could not have made this grave charge without believing it to be founded in truth; that in alluding to "certain passages," you thought them to exist. I call on you to produce them in the specific form in which you would feel bound to establish your charges before a solemn legal tribunal, and as you are still more bound to do at that higher tribunal, the public opinion of this country, to which this correspondence will be referred. I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

R. COBDEN.

MIDHURST, Dec. 14.

P. S.—I purposely abstained from saying a word in the body of my letter in answer to other parts of your communication, because I wished to have a distinct and categorical answer from you on the single question at issue; but, as you seem to be curious upon the subject of my allusion from your pages, I will give you a trivial historical incident. When entering on the arrangement of the details of the treaty with France, in Paris, in the Spring of 1860, I found that the *Times* arrived daily at the offices of the Commission, in Rue de l'Université. When every faculty of my mind was employed on the task in hand I found my efforts thwarted and opposed day after day in the columns of your journal, where the treaty was incessantly denounced, ridiculed and misrepresented. I knew of course that the statements made in the *Times* were groundless; I knew that the writers could not know them to be true, and I believed then, as I believe now, that you were actuated by the mercenary fear (foolish enough, I dare say) that the abolition of the paper duty, which was contemplated as a part of the measures in connection with the treaty, would be injurious to the interests of your journal. To prevent this you appeared to be ready to destroy the treaty, defeat the budget of the year, sacrifice Mr. GLADSTONE, or worry me to death. I was tongue-tied and could not speak, owing to my official position; and it was only through the confidence which the Chambers of Commerce placed in my commercial knowledge that I was enabled to defeat your unpatriotic efforts.

I was naturally led to inquire how the *Times* reached the Commissioners' office, and was told that it came from home as a part of our equipment. It seemed strange enough that a Government professing to desire the success of the treaty should favor a journal which was doing its best to prevent it. Resolved that so long as I was at the head of the commission the *Times* should not enter the premises, I sent a communication to the proper quarter requesting that the *Daily News* should be substituted in its stead. This was done, and from that time the *Times* has never entered my house, except by accident.

To Richard Cobden, Esq., M. P.:

SIR: Having done already all that in your first two letters you seemed to think essential to your purpose, having abandoned "the shield of an impenetrable secrecy," having refused to "suppress my individuality," or to "shield myself under the third person of the editorial nominative," I might very reasonably decline to do more than acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and leave you to that remedy which you seemed to think all-sufficient if you could only confront a living man instead of an impersonal entity.

It appears to me, however, that I have been dragged into this correspondence entirely by the exaggerated intensity you have chosen to attach to the often-quoted phrase, "Mr. BRIGHT's proposition for a division among the poor of the lands of the rich."

The very passage to which you refer me with so much confidence conveys, in my opinion, the whole of this meaning. You seem to assume that I charged you with proposing that this division should be acplished by violence. But your own words were there to prove to me that such was not your meaning, and to confute me instantly if I had attempted to attach that interpretation to it. There are, however, as no one knows better than yourself, other and more effective, because more enduring, means than violence for the division of the land of the rich among the poor. We see in France, for example, the effect you described to your Rochdale audience as so desirable in England—the *amorcellement* of the land—produced by the law of succession which prevails there.

A similar measure proposed by yourself, or by Mr. BRIGHT, and carried in a Parliament elected principally by the peasantry whom you desire to enfranchise, because they would then "have a better chance of having property," would in two or three generations not only check the accumulation of land in few hands, but would break up all existing estates, great or small, and thus largely increase the number of proprietors. In another generation, probably, the peasant himself would "turn up the furrow on his freehold," and be no longer "divorced from the land."

You suggest so obviously that it is by legislative measures—rendered possible by given political power to the peasantry—you propose to "amend the unequal distribution of the land between the rich and the poor," that no one would think of charging you with endeavoring to effect this great change by violence.

But if you did not desire to produce by other means than violence a "division among the poor of the lands of the rich," allow me to ask, with all respect, what is the meaning and object of the passage to which you have referred me? As I write, I find that Mr. CORBETT is in a similar difficulty.

For myself, I can but repeat that "certain passages in your speech will, in my opinion, bear no other interpretation than that ascribed to them," and you have yourself quoted the very passages upon which I rely to justify my opinion. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. DELANE.

No. 16 Sackville's-Inn, Dec. 16.

P. S.—In your postscript you mention what you call "a trivial historical incident." It is of little interest to me or to the *Times* why or when you ceased to read it; but you must allow me to remind you that the *Times*, as the largest consumer of paper, has always recognized its own interest in the abolition of the paper duty. Your negotiation at Paris affected not the *Times*, but the paper-makers, who complain, as I still think justly, that when you made such concessions to France as the undertaking to levy no export duties on coal you omitted to stipulate that the French export duty upon the materials of paper should not be maintained. Surely it was not unbecoming a great commercial journal to remind the British negotiator of such neglect while there was yet time to amend it?

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

A SURGICAL REPORT ON HEENAN'S CONDITION AND INJURIES.

From the London Lancet.

As much misapprehension exists in the public mind respecting the condition of HEENAN before and after his late contest with KING, the following authentic particulars may not be without interest: Four or five hours after the termination of the fight on the 10th inst. he arrived at a friend's house in London. Mr. J. F. CLARKE saw him immediately. He was then suffering from great exhaustion. His face was considerably disfigured, and there was a cut on the right side of the upper lip about half an inch in length, which required a stitch. There were no bruises of any consequence about the body, but there were a few scratches on the chest. The action of the heart was very feeble, and the pulse scarcely perceptible. Suitable medicines were resorted to, under the influence of which he gradually improved until the 13th. On the evening of that day he had a fainting fit. On the 14th Dr. TANNER saw him in consultation with Mr. CLARKE. He was then weak, his nights had been restless, and there was considerable uneasiness on taking a deep inspiration. On examining him all marks about the chest had nearly disappeared, while the bruises upon the face were evidently quickly fading. The cut in his upper lip had healed. The right nasal bone was loosened from its articulations; but there was no fracture. On carefully practicing auscultation, the heart's action was found to be feeble, though there was no bruit, the valves acting efficiently. The pulse was weak, very compressible, and rather above 100. The left lung was healthy; but over the apex of the right there was dullness, with evident signs of congestion. On either side at the back of the neck there was considerable stiffness, which was ascertained to exist chiefly in the tendinous attachments of the trapezius muscle to the occipital bone, ligamentum nuchæ, dorsal vertebræ, and spine of the scapula. The immende development of the muscles about the shoulders and chest was very remarkable. They stood out prominently, and as little incumbered with fat as if they had been cleaned by the scalpel. In firmness they resembled cartilage. The same conditions were also apparent in the recti muscles of the abdominal wall, the tendinous intersections (linæ transversæ) of which were strongly marked. But with all this splendid development it was evident that HEENAN had received a shock from which his system was only slowly recovering; though whether this loss of power was due to the punishment received in the fight or to the hard training which he had previously undergone, may be a disputed point. As physiologists, it seems to us highly probable that his training had been too prolonged and too severe. When HEENAN went into training on Wednesday, Sept. 23—just eleven weeks before the match—his weight was 15st. 7lbs. As he stepped into the ring on the 10th inst., he was exactly 14st. At the same time KING weighed 13st., thus [illegible] quarters of an inch taller than HEENAN, whose strength is to that of the latter as [illegible] inches. Those who know what severe training means will, perhaps, agree with us that HEENAN was probably in better condition five weeks before meeting his antagonist than he was on the morning of his defeat, although when he stripped for fighting the lookers-on all agreed that he seemed to promise himself an easy victory, while exulting in his fine proportions and splendid muscular development. It is now clearly proved that HEENAN went into the contest with much more muscular than vital power. Long before he had met with any severe punishment—indeed, as he states at the third round—he felt faint, breathed with much difficulty, and, as he described it, his respiration was "roaring." He declares that he received more severe treament at the hands of SAYERS than he did from KING; yet at the termination of the former fight, which lasted upwards of two hours, he was so fresh as to leap over two or three hurdles, and distance many of his friends in the race. It was noticed on the present occasion that his *physique* had deteriorated, and that he looked much older than at his last appearance in the ring. Without offering any opinion as to the merits of the combatants, it is certain that HEENAN was in a state of very deteriorated health when he faced his opponent, and it is fair to conclude that deterioration was due in a great measure to the severity of the training which he had undergone. As with the mind, so with the body, undue and prolonged exertion must end in depression of power. In the process of the physical education of the young, in the training of our recruits, or in the sports of the athlete, the case of HEENAN suggests a striking commentary of great interest in a physiological point of view. While exercise, properly so called, tends to development and health, excessive exertion propuces debility and decay. In these times of over-excitement and over-competition in the race of life, the case we now put on record may be studied with advantage.

THE STAKES SURRENDERED.

From the London Star, Dec. 18.

On Wednesday KING received from the stakeholder his check for £1,990, a sum of £10 having been deducted for the expenses and services of the referee. The railway company received one-half of the ticket money taken, about £2,000 in all, so that there will be £1,000 to be equally divided between the men. HEENAN has not appeared at any place of public resort since his defeat, and the prevalent opinion is that he will not show for a considerable period. KING, it is said, has entered into a theatrical engagement; he is to be paid £50 per week for a nightly appearance in fighting costume.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

A STATEMENT FROM COMMISSIONER M'RAE.

The following letter has been addressed to the London *Index* by Hon. C. J. MCRAE:

SIR: Taking advantage of its present depressed condition, the enemies of the Confederate Cotton Loan have thrown out various insinuations intended to shake the confidence of the holders. I shall be obliged to you for so much of your space as will enable me to reply to some of the objections raised.

In the first place, doubts have been expressed whether the Confederate Government owned the quantity of cotton requisite to redeem its bonds. This is sufficiently disposed of by the following extract of a dispatch received by me from the Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER, the Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, dated Richmond, Sept. 15. For obvious reasons, I leave two blanks.

"Your recommendation that you be permitted to make such cotton as may be asked for under the Erlanger Loan, deliverable in ——, or ——, is approved. The greater part of our cotton is in those two States, and it would be more convenient for us to make delivery in them. At present we have a sufficient quantity of cotton to meet all our engagements. The enemy, thus far, have captured about 20,000 (twenty thousand) bales, and we have been obliged to burn about as much more. But as our stock reaches over 800,000 (four hundred thousand) bales, our capacity to pay has not been seriously impaired."

Secondly, there are those who have not scrupled to say that the Confederate Government, if not actually placing obstacles in the way of the redemption of the bonds, had refused to the holders reasonable facilities for obtaining the cotton. So far from this being the truth, an arrangement has been made to relieve the holders from the risk attending the transmission of their bonds through the blockade. The bonds may be deposited with the Commissioners of the Confederate Government in London or Paris, who will give certificates of deposit in quadruplicate, and these certificates have the same validity when presented at the Treasury Department in Richmond as the original bonds themselves. It is true the Government has declined a proposition to give up to such claimants the one-third freight-room which it reserves in private vessels clearing from its ports. This is for the obvious reason that a stipulation which is justifiable only on grounds of State necessity, and on these grounds is cheerfully submitted to, would become intolerable if the sacrifices exacted from one party were turned to the profit of other parties instead of the State. I do not hesitate, however, to say that bondholders exporting the cotton in their own vessels will be exempted from the condition imposed on other exporters, and I have strongly recommended this to the Treasury. I can further state, with perfect assurance, that every facility for bringing the cotton to the seaport, which does not actually interfere with the necessities of military transportation, will be everywhere accorded by the military and civil officers of the Government to such claimants. The great interest which the Government must naturally feel in sustaining its credit in Europe is an abundant guarantee for this assurance.

You will observe, therefore, that the only reason why cotton in redemption of bonds has not come to European markets, is because the holders of the bonds have not made the effort. Up to a recent period, the impression was prevalent among them that the war would not be of much longer duration, in which case it was sound policy not to convert the bonds. The loan was, in this point of view, simply a seven per cent. sterling stock, based on the national faith, and fluctuating with the vicissitudes of the war. Its cotton basis could only come into play when it was apparent that the struggle would be protracted. Up to this time, only about £18,000 (eighteen thousand pounds have been deposited for conversion, and the certificates were not sent forward until 1st November last, so that sufficient time has not yet elapsed to bring out the cotton. That the blockade will not seriously obstruct this transaction on the largest scale on which it may be undertaken, is amply proved by the statistics of the Liverpool Cotton Market, from which it appears that the receipts of American cotton at that port from the 1st January last to the 1st August, amounted in round numbers to 100,000 bales, and since the 1st August to about 50,000 bales. It is plain that to be equally successful in bringing out cotton under the loan depends solely on the will of the bondholders.

A third objection is made against the loan, which, though not actually true, has yet greater force than the preceding. It is said that cotton may be purchased at the present rate of exchange cheaper in the Confederacy with sterling than with the bonds of the loan. In reply to this I have to state, that it is now under the consideration of the Government at Richmond to prohibit altogether the exportation of cotton, except such as is pledged by its obligations. I have every reason to believe that this necessary and salutary measure will promptly be adopted. The total of such obligations, other than those of the Seven per Cent. Cotton Loan, does not reach £200,000.

I remain, very respectfully, C. J. MCRAE,
Financial Agent of the Confederate Government in Europe.

No. 48, Avenue Gabriel, Paris, Dec, 15.

DEFAULT OF A SPECULATOR.

From the London Herald, Dec. 17.

There was a failure in the market for foreign securities, the party in question having operated largely in the various descriptions. Owing to his declaration not having taken place at the usual time, he having hoped to pull through, some confusion was created late in the day. Notwithstanding he has had a very large account open in Confederate Stock, Mexican, and other of the speculative classes, it was not suspected he was in an unsound position, and therefore he was enabled to sustain full credit till the last instant. His heaviest engagements are with the most wealthy of the brokers, and it is said there is the prospect of a very respectable dividend. The individual in question was once before in this unpleasant dilemma, but then he liquidated his engagements in full, and was immediately readmitted to the house.

The Stock of the Confederate Loan was not largely dealt in. At the commencement of business the price was 38 to 40, but after the announcement of the defaulter above alluded to, the quotation was 35 to 38.

PAYING UP.

From the London Times, Dec. 18.

It is understood that the amount is in hand for the sinking fund to be applied to the extinction of 2½ per cent. of the Confederate loan on the 1st of March next.

THE NEW REBEL ENVOY TO FRANCE.

Mr. SUPERVILLE, who had arrived in Paris in the character of "Special Envoy from the Confederate States," is a Frenchman by birth, and was formerly an advocate in the south of France. He has been living in Texas for the last 17 years, and is now a naturalized American. He got away from Matamoras on board a French ship of war, which the Admiral lent him to go to Vera Cruz, where he embarked in the French steamer *Florida* for St. Nazaire. He is said to have a mission to notify to the French Government the recognition by the Confederate States of the Empire of Mexico, and also to try to persuade NAPOLEON to recognize the South in return.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

PAY OF THE CAPTAINS.

From the European Times.

The commander of a blockade-runner usually gets £800 a round trip from Bermuda or Nassau, and the privilege of purchasing 12 bales of cotton for £15 a bale, which is worth £75 at Liverpool. It is only possible to make one trip during a moon from Bermuda, but two could be made from Nassau. The risk to the commander is fearful, as the Federal cruisers are most dangerous to encounter. The instructions to commanders of blockade-runners are to sink their ships rather than let them be captured by the Federals. Each blockade-runner is well provided with boats which can be lowered in a moment. These boats are provided with rowing and steerage gear, and with ten days' provisions. When there is no chance for the escape of the ship at night, the crew scuttle her and escape, if possible, to the boats; before the Federals can board the scuttled ship she is very often waterlogged or sunk.

IRISH ENLISTMENTS.

From the Cork Examiner, Dec. 17.

The *Kearsage* affair seems interminable in its investigations. At the conclusion of the last investigation, held on Saturday, three men were returned their private baggage, hitherto detained by the Customs, but they have since been warned that their presence will be again required. Beyond this the result of the many inquiries has not transpired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The European *News* says:

"The Queen continues to be oppressed with the terrible loss she sustained in the death of the Prince Consort. The second anniversary of her bereavement was passed, on the 14th inst., in strict seclusion. A religious service took place early in the morning in the Royal Mausoleum, at Frogmore, attended by Her Majesty and several of her children, who placed on the tomb wreaths of evergreens and *immortelles*. Her Majesty makes frequent visits to the mausoleum, and the custom, so general in France and other continental countries, of paying these honors to the memory of the departed, seems likely, from this high example, of being introduced into England."

The *Insurance Record* observes that several offices in London are accepting proposals for an insurance to a large amount on the life of the Empress of the French. The risk is being divided amongst French and English offices, and the total amount of insurance is £200,000.

The *Volant* steamer, captured by Federal cruisers off Matamoras, was insured in London for £20,000.

It is rumored that Cardinal WISEMAN intends to resign, in consequence of ill-health.

Mr. BRIGHT was expected to deliver an address at Birmingham, about Christmas.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The Paris *Monsteur*, speaking of the proclamation of the King of Denmark, recalling soldiers on furlough, says: "Private dispatches, however, continue to affirm that Denmark will not oppose in arms the Federal troops undertaking the execution. She will only continue to occupy the 'tete depont' of Rendsburgh and Frederickstadt, which are upon Holstein territory." It is said that the superior officials in Holstein had been informed that every functionary should remain at his post, and should place himself at the disposal of the Federal Commissioners.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies Herr VON BISMARK made some vague explanations as to Prussian policy in the Holstein question, and spoke in rather a threatening tone. Notwithstanding his appeal to the House, the address to the King, in which the loan is refused, was adopted by a vote of 207 to 107.

Telegraphic Courtesies.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Mr. B. P. SNYDER, the enterprising manager of the American Telegraph office in this city, was to-day presented by the employes of the Company here, with a service of silver, as a mark of their esteem. After the presentation, a sumptuous entertainment was served up at the National Hotel, at which the press and the telegraphic fraternity were well represented, and numerous speeches were made, and the utmost good humor prevailed.

Arrivals in the City.

Col. John S. Crocker and the field and line officers of the Ninety-third New-York Veterans, arrived at the ASTOR House yesterday afternoon. J. B. Lippincott, Esq., Philadelphia, and Lieut. Ed. Bennett, of the Forty-fourth N. Y. Vols., are also at the Astor House.

Col. H. G. Brooks, New-York; Major H. E. Noyes, United States Army; H. Blanerhassett, Boston; D. H. Holmes, Paris; F. Cambies, New-Orleans, and Geo. H. Elliott, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. G. C. Crane and servant, Sixth U. S. cavalry, and R. and W. H. Rintoul, Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

H. W. Evans, Philadelphia; A. G. Lowry, St. Louis; Mr. Bigelow, Boston, and H. H. Hand, U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Removal of the Police Commissioners.

The Reasons Therefor as Assigned by Gov. Seymour.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Governor has removed the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and appointed in their places JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH and WILLIAM MCMURRAY, of New-York, and WILLIAM B. LEWIS of Brooklyn.

Gov. SEYMOUR takes the ground that since their answer to the charges made against them, there were good grounds for their removal; but he was unwilling to make any change during the excitements of the past season; but that the official report lately made to him by the Commissioners, about the riots in July, is sectarian and partisan, and shows that the Commissioners have departed from the impartial and dispassionate position of public officers, and lost their usefulness. The passage complained of is as follows:

"These violent proceedings had a political design and direction, and received encouragement from newspapers and partisans of undue influence and intelligence. The Board of Police had been threatened with summary removal, which was expected to occur immediately. Numbers of the force desired the removal, and there were not lacking instances of insubordination—the fruit of the expected change. A large portion of the force were of the same nationality and political and religious faith of the riotous mob."

The charter of the Albany City Bank, ERASTUS CORNING, President, expired to-day, and the bank has reorganized under the General Banking Law, with the same stockholders and officers. It was chartered in 1834, has divided regularly four per cent semi-annually, and closes with eighty per cent surplus.

In the case of the Bank of America against the New York Commissioners of Taxes, the Court of Appeals has decided that so much of the capital as is invested in United States securities is not taxable, thus sustaining the law of Congress and the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT.

Orders have been issued by the War Department postponing the draft until the 19th of January.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE MEXICAN MONARCHY.

The statement of the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphed over the country to-day from St. John's that formal proposals for recognition of the French authority in Mexico had been made to our government by NAPOLEON is incorrect; no such proposals have been received here,

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY AVERILL'S RAID.

An officer of General AVERILL'S command writing to a friend here says that the damage inflicted on the rebels in the recent raid could not be repaired for less than five millions of dollars. The destruction of tanneries on the route traversed he says will prove an irreparable loss to them. Immense quantities of leather were destroyed.

POSITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

One division of EWELL'S corps occupies the heights of Fredericksburgh, where it has gone into winter quarters. A few field pieces are mounted on the fortifications fronting the

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 29, 1863, } One o'clock P. M. }

The Board of Aldermen met at one o'clock this afternoon, pursuant to the following call:

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of Common Council:

You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth instant, at one o'clock, P. M., for the transaction of such public business as may come before them.

CHARLES H. HALL, Fourth District.
JOHN T. HENRY, Third District.
CHARLES J. CHIPP, Seventh District.
JOHN McCOOL, Fifth District.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Fourteenth District.
WILLIAM WALSH, Second District.
JOHN HARDY, Eleventh District.
PETER MITCHELL, Eighth District.
JAMES REED, Sixth District.
JOHN FOX, First District.
TERENCE FARLEY, Sixteenth District.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Reed, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

The minutes of December twenty-second were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Bill of L. Neary for fitting up Third Election District of Sixth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By the same—

Petition of William McDonald for an appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars to pay for funeral expenses of Colonel H. P. O'Brien.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Petition of George W. Kimmens, to be paid for services.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of Frank McElroy, for printing Russian Reception.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Henry moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from further consideration of a petition to renumber Thirty-second-street from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Hardy moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from the further consideration of a resolution increasing the salaries of the general bookkeeper and others in the Comptroller's office.

Which was carried,

The paper was then laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the New-York Mail Steamship Company to erect a gateway and shed on their pier, number forty-six, North River, to be done at their own expense.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That permission be given to Earl & Bartholomew to deliver and receive goods in front of their premises, number one hundred and ninety-six Greenwich-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the slip between piers number forty-five and forty-six, North River, dredged out to a depth of twenty feet at low water.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across West-street, opposite Mariners' Chapel, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, the gallant, intrepid and patriotic leader of the Corcoran Legion, is no more. He was killed accidentally near Fairfax Court-house, Virginia, on Tuesday, the twenty-second instant; and

Whereas, The wise dispensation of an over-ruling Providence, thus fearfully manifested, should admonish us of the mutability of all earthly things. But yesterday, as it were, General Corcoran was in the full bloom of manhood, in the enjoyment of health and vigor—one whom all delighted to honor for his devotion to his adopted country. To-day he is an inhabitant of the cold and silent tomb. Yesterday, as it were, he was hailed in the triumphal procession through the streets of this City, the guest of its municipal authorities, the object of their admiration and the plaudits of its citizens upon his return from captivity in Richmond; to-day all that remains to us is the memory of his sacrifices for and disinterested and devoted services in behalf of the Union, together with our recollections of his private worth and virtues—certainly a rich inheritance—one in which every lover of his country and its free institutions, and every aspirant for freedom in all parts of the world, has a natural inheritance; and,

Whereas, The distinguished military services of the deceased, and his exertions and indefatigable labors in the cause of his country, were of such a character as to entitle him, in more than an ordinary degree, to the consideration of this Common Council. He was among the first to offer his services and the services of the gallant regiment then under his command, (the immortal Sixty-ninth,) to the Government, at the inauguration of hostilities, and, at the first battle of Bull Run—in which his regiment actively participated, and by its valor and heroism, earned for itself and for him, as its commander, undying fame—he was wounded and taken prisoner. He suffered a long and weary captivity in Richmond, and, upon being released by exchange, was commissioned a Brigadier-General—creating the "Corcoran Legion," composed of three regiments—proceeded a second time to the seat of war, where he has been actively and prominently engaged in the work of suppressing the rebellion of the Southern States against the integrity of the Union, until the melancholy event occurred that forever deprives the country of an experienced and courageous soldier: be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council have learned with feelings of profound regret of the death of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, and we hereby tender to the family of the deceased patriot and soldier our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their affliction.

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs of both branches of the Common Council be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to make all the necessary arrangements for paying the last tribute of respect to the mortal remains of the deceased—and be it therefore

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be suitably engrossed and framed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, In the resolution heretofore passed by this Board, concurred in by the Board of Councilmen, and approved by His Honor the Mayor, the letter "D." was inadvertently omitted in the name of Henry D. Brookman: therefore

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to insert said initial "D." between the name Henry and Brookman in said original resolution.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alexander B. Mullett, Treasurer, for the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars, for expenses incurred by the Committee on National Affairs in proceeding to Washington for the purpose of procuring the body of General Michael Corcoran, the amount to be taken from any unexpended appropriation that he may deem advisable.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants in favor of the following-named persons for the amounts opposite their names, for articles furnished and services performed on the occasion of the funeral of the late Andre Fromont:

Alexander T. Stewart, gloves, ribbon, crape and scarfs	$237 15
Baptist & Taylor, printing, etc	29 00
New-York Herald advertising	8 85
New-York Dispatch, advertising	5 00
New-York Daily Express, advertising	4 40
New-York Courier, advertising	4 40
New-York Sunday Mercury, advertising	4 40
New-York Sunday Times, advertising	6 00
New-York Atlas, advertising	50
New-York World, advertising	1 25
New-York Times, advertising	5 12
New-York Tribune Association, advertising	80
George W. Roome	383 29

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies presented a report to procure a temporary location for the use of Engine Company number Forty-five.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen presented a report in favor of building a house for Engine Company number Fourteen.

Which was laid over.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following veto message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution permitting Louis W. Phillips to construct an elevated railway.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I must return without approval the resolution that permission be granted to Louis W. Phillips to construct an elevated railway over the bulkhead between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, North River, for the purpose of carrying coal from vessels without obstructing the bulkhead, to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The propriety of permitting such a structure, extending from the pier at Twentieth-street to the pier at Twenty-first-street, would appear to be questioned under any circumstances. It would be a very unsightly object, and would I doubt not, prove very annoying from the droppings which would be likely to fall from the cars passing over it, if not positively dangerous from its liability to break down. But in the present case, there is this insurmountable objection, as I learn from the proper officer the bulkhead over which it is proposed to construct the railway will necessarily interfere with the free use of the bulkhead by the owners, it is clear that we ought not to grant the privilege asked for without their consent.

GEORGE OPDYKE.

Which was received and ordered to be printed at length in the minutes and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessments for extending Central Park.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for paving Fiftieth-street with trap-block pavement.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for paving Essex-street, and Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancy-streets.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, recommending that authority be given for making transfers of various appropriations, with an ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by unanimous consent:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Farley, Long—13.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, December twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Bill of Conklin & Butte, for coaches furnished for the funeral of Lieutenant Herbert, amounting to one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty cents

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome for the sum of three hundred and forty-five dollars, in full for refreshments furnished the guard of honor, &c., on the occasion of the funeral of Colonel Ringgold, of the One Hundred and Third regiment, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Bill of A. T. Stewart and Company, for crape, etcetera, furnished on occasion of the funeral of Colonel Ringgold.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Preamble, reciting that Clark Mills has tendered his colossal bronze equestrian statute of General Jackson to the corporate authorities of New-York, with resolution that the same be accepted, and that the sum of thirty-three thousand eight hundred dollars be appropriated to be paid therefor on its erection in this City, in such place as may be designated by the Mayor and Common Council.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah—2.

An ordinance to amend sections thirty three, forty-three and forty-five of article of chapter forty-two of the Revised Ordinances, relative to keepers of junk-shops, &c.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a suitable location for the use of Hose Company number Twenty.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Committee on National Affairs of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, which, for the purpose herein stated, are hereby appointed a Joint Committee, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to have a suitable monument erected in Cavalry Cemetery, on the ground granted by the Trustees of said Cemetery to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, at a cost not to exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the person erecting said monument for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, upon the certificate of the Joint Committee, that he has been duly authorized to erect such monument, and has completed the work to the satisfaction of the Joint Committee.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the salary of the Clerk of Arrears in the Finance Department be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to take effect from the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Preamble, reciting that John Hine, a member of Engine Company Number Thirty-four, while in the faithful performance of his duty as a fireman, had his leg crushed some eighteen months since, by the engine passing over it, in consequence of which the limb was amputated, thereby disabling him for life, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Hine for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Alderman McCool moved to strike out the sum of one thousand dollars, and insert in lieu thereof the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was carried.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Reed, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the salary of the First Assistant Clerk of the City Inspector be increased to two thousand dollars per annum, to date from and after the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be taken from the appropriations for City Contingencies.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—3.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Subsequently again taken up and lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Ottiwell—2.

Subsequently reconsidered and again laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Johnson for the sum of four hundred and one dollars and seventy-three cents, to be in full payment for materials furnished for building house for Engine Company number Thirty-one, in Canal-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to any appropriation having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Ordinance authorizing the creation of a public fund or stock of two million dollars for the building of a new reservoir.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend the ordinance by striking out the word "fifty" in the first section and insert the word "ten."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—The President, Alderman Henry, McCool, Reed—4

The ordinance as amended was then lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hardy, and Ottiwell—3

Subsequently, on motion of Aldermen Fox, the above action was reconsidered.

On motion of Alderman Hardy, the paper was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the salary of the Messenger of the Board of Fire Commissioners be increased to the sum of one thousand dollars, to date from the first day of July, 1863, the same to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Mitchell, Ottiwell—3.

Bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to fifty-one dollars, for funeral expenses of Captain Patrick F. Clury, Eighty-eighth regiment New-York volunteers.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Ordinance from Board of Councilmen, to build a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison-street.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that the annual salary of the Registrar of the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased from two thousand five hundred dollars to three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, said increase to date from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to be paid for the present year from the appropriation under the head of City Contingencies.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Alderman Farley subsequently moved a reconsideration of the foregoing vote.

Which was carried.

The paper was then carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Chas. T. McClenahan for the sum of five hundred dollars, in payment for services rendered as Secretary to the Joint Committee on celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and for compiling and supervising the printing of the extended report of the celebration, and that the said sum be charged to its appropriate account

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Mitchell, Jeremiah, Ottiwell, Farley—4.

Ordinance from Board of Councilmen to build a receiving-basin and culvert at the southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ryers, Masterson, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen to increase the pay of daily laborers.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell. Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a suitable person as Janitor of the Fourth District Police Court, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Mitchell, Ottiwell—3.

Bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to fifty-one dollars, for funeral expenses of Captain Patrick F. Clury, Eighty-eighth regiment New-York volunteers.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents, for funeral expenses of Captain Kavanagh.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Hall moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Wednesday, the thirtieth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to C. O'Donnell to exhibit goods in front of his premises number seventeen Catharine-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Samuel S. Schalhoefer to erect an awning in front of his premises number two Avenue A, corner of East Houston-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Thomas Lynch, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Colonel Charles Roome, amounting to two hundred and sixty-one dollars, for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Tenth and Fifth regiments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the above-named parties for the amount set opposite their names, and charge the same to City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Burns, Trustee of the Roman Catholic Church of Saint Francis Seraph, in Thirty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for the sum of one thousand and twenty-one dollars, the same to be appropriated to the payment of assessment against said church, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, one-half the expense to be charged to the property-owners, and one-half to be paid by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be directed to appoint a suitable person to prepare the official report of the proceedings of said Board, such appointment to take effect on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the salary therefor to be one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid for the present from the appropriations for City Contingencies, and to be provided for in the future under the head of "Salaries and Legislative Department."

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to John J. McCabe to exhibit goods in front of his premises number nineteen Catharine-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee of Conference of Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, in favor of adopting resolution that the salary of the pavers and laborers employed under the Croton Board be increased to the sum of two dollars per day, to date from the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(By Board of Councilmen, resolution adopted.)

Alderman Hardy moved a concurrence in the action of the Board of Councilmen.

Which was lost on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution, that a Committee of three members from the Board of Councilmen and three members from this Board be appointed a Joint Committee to procure and erect a suitable monument over the remains of the late Andre Froment, of the Fifteenth District, and the sum of five thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated for the same.

Which was laid over.

On motion of Alderman Farley, the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, the thirtieth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION,

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, 1863—1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

Honorable Morgan Jones, President Board of Councilmen:

SIR: You are respectfully requested to convene the Board of Councilmen on Wednesday, December thirty, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before them:

Respectfully yours,

PATRICK RUSSELL,
JOHN BRICE,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
JOHN McCONNELL,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
JAMES MURRAY,
GEORGE McGRATH,
JAMES HAYES,
THOMAS BRADY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
FREDERICK REPPER,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN.

Present—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

In the absence of the President,

Councilman Brice moved that Councilman Webster take the Chair.

Which was carried.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Earl & Bartholomew to deliver and receive goods in front of their premises, number one hundred and ninety-six Greenwich-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of A. T. Stewart and Company, for crape, &c., furnished on occasion of the funeral of Colonel Ringgold.

(By Board of Aldermen ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Communication from the Comptroller, with ordinance making certain transfers.

Which was concurred in by unanimous consent, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Preamble, reciting the facts and circumstances of the decease of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, with resolutions, first, that the Common Council have learned with feelings of profound regret of the death of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, and we hereby tender to the family of the deceased patriot and soldier our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their affliction: second, that the Committee on National Affairs of both branches of the Common Committee be and they are hereby authorized and directed to make all the necessary arrangements for paying the last tribute of respect to the mortal remains of the deceased; and, third, that the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be suitably engrossed and framed, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Bill of Conklin & Butts, for coaches furnished for the funeral of Lieutenant Herbert, amounting to one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty cents.

By Board of Aldermen ordered to be paid.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Johnson for the sum of four hundred and one dollars and seventy-three cents, to be in full payment for materials furnished for building house for Engine Company number thirty-one, in Canal-street, the account to be charged by the Comptroller to any appropriation having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, reciting that John Hine, a member of Engine Company number Thirty-four, while in the faithful performance of his duty as a fireman, had his leg crushed some eighteen months since, by the engine passing over it, in consequence of which the limb was amputated, thereby disabling him for life, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Hine, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, reciting that in the resolution heretofore passed by this Board, concurred in by the Board of Councilmen, and approved by His Honor the Mayor, the letter "D." was inadvertently omitted in the name of Henry D. Brookman, with resolution that the Clerk of this Board be directed to insert said initial "D." between the name Henry and Brookman in said original resolution.

Which was concurred in.

An ordinance to amend sections thirty-three, forty-three and forty-five of article four of chapter forty-two of the Revised Ordinances, relative to keepers of junk-shops, &c.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Resolution that permission be given to the New-York Mail Steamship Company to erect a gateway and shed on their pier, number forty-six North River, the same to be done at their own expense.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a suitable location for the use of Hose Company number Twenty.

Which was laid over.

Bill of Lehria Neary, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Sixth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS.

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be constructed, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Seventy-fourth-street, commencing at the westerly side of the Fifth-avenue, running thence through and along Seventy-fourth-street to the East River; the interior bottom line of the sewer at Fifth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street to be constructed at an elevation not exceeding thirty-six and six-tenths feet above tide-water, with veto of His Honor the Mayor.

By Board of Aldermen, resolution adopted, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. S. Morris, for the sum of thirty-seven dollars and sixty cents, to be in full payment of assessment for sewer in Seventeenth-street, from Avenue A to East River, and take receipt therefor, and charge to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Repper moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of the report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a pier at the foot of Forty ninth-street, North River, the same to be of the usual dimensions.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Gaw—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Edward McGill to erect a sign-post in front of his store, number six hundred and sixty-one Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to communicate to this Board the complete canvasses of the November and December elections.

Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Brice called up General Order number one thousand and four being a preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that at the late destructive fire on Seventh avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth street's, Mr. John Brown, Assistant Foreman of Hose Company number Thirty, did, in the most generous, noble and daring manner, at the imminent risk of his own life, rescue an infant child and her sister from an upper story, and through flames and smoke bore them safely to the arms of their agonized mother, and that it is proper and right that the Common Council should recognize all such brave acts, not only by commending them as deserving thanks and kindly acknowledgments, in order to produce a generous rivalry on such occasions, but in a more substantial testimonial of their appreciation of the act, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Brown for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for his noble conduct and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following named persons, viz.: for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs, in extending a proper reception, on behalf of the City authorities, to the First, Fourth and Fifth regiments, New-York Volunteers, on their return to this City, after the expiration of their respective terms of enlistment.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—13.

Negative—Councilman Riley, Sandford, McVay, Brady, McGrath, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—8.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Subsequently, Councilman Hayes moved to take the same up.

Which was carried.

And the same was again lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Russell, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen McVay, Brady, McGrath, O'Brien, Brandon, Fitzgerald—6.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution that a receiving-basin and culverts be built on the southwest corner of Chrystie and Grand streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, be paved with trap block pavement, the property owners on the line of the improvement to pay one-half of the expense and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Brandon moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the accompanying ordinance for the paving of Second-avenue, from Forty-second to Sixty-first-street, with trap-block pavement, the City to pay one-half the expense thereof, and the remainder assessed upon the property benefited, be and it is hereby adopted, and that the ordinance passed December thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, for the paving of said avenue, from Forty-eight to Sixty-first-street, be and is hereby repealed.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Frankfort-street, from Chatham-street to Pearl-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense to be borne by the City and the remaining half by the property-holders, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have suitable drains made to connect sunken lots in New-avenue and Mount Morris-square with the sewer in Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, thirty-first inst., at twelve o'clock M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.—The enlistment of volunteers in this City, under the new call, is constantly on the increase, and there is every prospect of the quota being filled, if not by the time fixed by the War Department, at least much sooner than the men could be raised by draft. Mr. SLOAT now pays bounties to nearly 100 per day. The number enlisted up to Saturday last was 3,107, as follows: Month ending Nov. 30, 770; week ending Dec. 5, 609; week ending Dec. 12, 637; week ending Dec. 19, 591; week ending Dec. 26, 500. Total, 3,107.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 31, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Reg.	100	
1,000	do	100⅜	
70,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	101⅛	
500	do	101⅜	
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Co., C.	100⅜	
3,000	U. S. 6s, Oregon		
	Wh'l. H'f-Yearly.	106⅜	
2,000	U. S. 5s, '71 Co.	98	
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Ap	106⅛	
2,150	do small	106⅜	

...er, United States, New-York, during the month of December:

Dec. 1, 1863, by Balance Post-office Department		$301,522 43
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Ocean	$6,370,880 00	
On account of Inland	24,622,677 62	
On account of Internal Rev	2,326,776 87	
On account of Transfers	26,850,000 00	
On account of Patent Fees	7,275 08	
Miscellaneous	3,000,494 90	
On account of P.O. Departm't	89,269 33—	66,229,984 22
Balance		$69,731,513 73
Public Treasury Department		
Debit Balance, Nov. 30	$4,869,319 99	
Treasury Drafts	51,994,377 66	
Post-office Drafts	67,589 23—	$56,829,286 84
Dec. 31, 1863—Balance		$12,895,926 89
By balance, Cr., disbursing officers	$26,106,896 29	
By receipts during the month	38,449,856 10—	$64,556,452 39
By payments		40,666,825 24
Balance		$23,891,627 15
By balance, Cr., Int. Ac	$2,193,607 82	
By appropriation	2,437,392 00—	$4,630,999 82
By payments		369,356 48
Balance		$4,261,643 34
By receipts for Customs in the month of December, 1863		$5,271,991 00
By receipts for Customs in the month of December, 1862		2,657,975 85
Increase in December, 1863		$2,614,015 15
By balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$89,275 09
By Coin received during the month	$78,389 23	
By Fine Bars, during the m'th	133,250 97—	211,640 20
Total		$300,915 29
By payments in Coin	$7,822 97	
By payments in Fine Bars	125,294 17—	133,117 04
Balance		$167,798 25
By funds in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$47,166,982 32	
By funds in hand, in Assay Office	85,635 62—$41,252,586 60	
By Fine Bars, in Assay Office	22,466 21	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	202,513 06—	202,918 21
Total		$41,477,506 14
Less, temporary Loans to be re imbursed	$3,457,092 30	
Less due Depositors	137,769 05—	3,594,853 35
Balance		$37,882,653 76

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 12,426 bbls. Flour, 90 bbls. and 4,892 bags Corn Meal, 440 bushels Wheat, 2,295 bushels Corn, 510 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 22,987 bushels Oats, 1,025 bushels Malt, 7,500 pkgs. Provisions, and 339 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls., including Pots at $8 37½ @$8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Comparative Prices in New-York Dec. 31.

	1863.	1862.
Pot, ₱ 100 lbs	$8 50@—	$8 37@$8 50
Pearl	8 00@—	—@ 9 75

COAL—Is quiet, but quoted firm.

Prices of Coal in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1863.	1862.
Liverpool Orrel, ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.	—@ 3 00	$3 00@$14 00
Liverpool House Cannel	—@10 00	16 00@17 00
Anthracite, ₱ 2,000 lbs	—@ 9 50	9 50@10 50

COFFEE—Has been in slack demand, at former rates. Java, at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 33c.@34¼c.; Laguayra, 33c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c. ₱ lb.

Prices of Coffee at the close of

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Java ₱ lb	35c.@36c.	33c.@34c.	40c.@41c.
Rio, ₱ lb	17c.@19c.	27c.@30½c.	33c.@34½c.

COTTON—Is in less request, and rather heavier to-day. Middlings, 81c.@82c., closing at 81c., ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 750 bales.

Prices of Cotton at the close of

	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
Middlings, ₱ lb	81@11¼	37@38½	61@61½	51@52

Prices of Domestics in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1863.	1862.
Shirtings, Brown, ₱ yard	18 @25	28 @33
Shirtings, Bleached, ₱ yard	21 @25	30 @32½
Sheetings, Brown, ₱ yard	23 @25	38 @39½
Cotton Jeans, ₱ yard	19 @25	23½@38
Flannels, ₱ yard	40 @45	47½@70
Canton Flannels, ₱ yard	26 @35	39 @46

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and depressed to-day. Sales, since our last, 6,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 20@$6 50; poor to choice extra State, at $6 70@$7 15, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 35@$7 65, chiefly at $7 50@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 20@$7 30 ₱ bbl., the market closing heavily.

Superfine State and Western	$6 20	@$6 50
Extra State	6 70	@ 7 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90	@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	7 35	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 70	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 20	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour is in less demand to-day at drooping rates; sales since our last, 580 bbls., at $7 65@$8.15 for poor to good superfine: $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and heavy; sales 450 bbls. extra at $6 60@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $5 50@$6 65 ₱ bbl. Sales 225 bbls. Corn Meal is heavy and drooping, closing at $5 35@$5 65 for Jersey, $6 for Brandywine, and $6 20 for Marsh & Caloric, ₱ bbl. Sales, 500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request, and prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales since our last 91,000 bushels, including White Kentucky at $1 84; Amber Western $1 50@$1 61; Red Western at $1 50@$1 57; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 49@$1 52; Milwaukee Club at $1 46@$1 49; Chicago Spring at $1 44@$1 48—the latter an extreme rate,—₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair request, at steady rates. Sales were made of 65,500 bushels, at $1 30 for Mixed Western in store, with a sale reported at $1 29½; $1 31 for do. afloat, and $1 23 @$1 25 for Jersey Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye continues dull, at $1 25@$1 33 for poor to choice Western and Northern, ₱ bushel. Oats are in less request, at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 81c.@93c.; Western at 92c.@94c. chiefly at 93c.; State at 92c.@93½c.; Prince Edward's Island at 91c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₱ bushel. Sales 65,000 bushels. Barley rules quiet, at $1 35@$1 50, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales 1,800 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₱ bushel.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1863.	1862.
Superfine State Flour, ₱ bbl	$5 20@$6 00	$6 20@$6 45
Extra State Flour, ₱ bbl	6 10@ 6 40	6 70@ 7 15
Superfine West. Flour, ₱ bbl	5 25@ 5 95	6 25@ 6 50
Extra Western Flour, ₱ bbl	5 80@ 6 30	6 60@ 6 90
Extra Canada Flour, ₱ bbl	6 10@ 6 60	6 90@ 8 00
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl	6 70@ 7 75	6 60@10 75
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl	5 00@ 5 40	5 50@ 6 65
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	5 50@ 6 50	5 35@ 6 20
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	1 47@ 1 62½	1 65@ 1 85
Red & Amber Wheat, ₱ bush	1 23@ 1 48	1 44@ 1 62
Corn, ₱ bushel	79@ 80	1 23@ 1 33
Rye, ₱ bushel	85@ 85	1 25@ 1 33
Barley, ₱ bushel	1 30@ 1 40	1 35@ 1 50
State Oats, ₱ bushel	70@ 71	92@ 93½

HAY—North River Bale continues in good request, at $1 35@$1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Prices of Hay in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1863.	1862.
North River Bale, ₱ 100 lbs	85c.@$1	$1 35@$1 50

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand, at full prices.

Prices of Hides in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1863.	1862.
Buenos Ayres, ₱ lb	28½c.@29½c.	28½c.@29c.
Rio Grande, ₱ lb	27½c.@28½c.	28c. @28½c.

HOPS—Now have been in fair demand, at 22c.@30c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

Prices of Hops in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
New, ₱ lb	16c.@24c.	16c.@25c.	22c.@30c.

LEATHER—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied.

Prices of Sole Leather in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1863.	1862.
Oak, light and med., ₱ lb	31c.@35c.	40c. @42c.
Hemlock, light and med., ₱ lb	26c.@31c.	29½c.@31½c.

METALS—Have been in limited demand, yet firm.

Prices of Metals in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1863.	1862.
Copper, ref'd Ing., ₱ lb	30½@— 31	— 37½@— 38½
Iron, Eng. Bar, ₱ ton	67 50 @77 50	90 00 @105 00
Iron, Scotch Pig, ₱ ton	33 00 @33 50	43 00@45 00
Iron, Sheet, Eng., ₱ lb	5 @— 6	6½@— 8
Lead, Pig, ₱ 100 lbs	7 @7½@ 8 00	10 00 @10 75
Spelter, Plates, ₱ lb	— 7½@— 7½	— 9 @— 9¼
Tin, Banca, ₱ lb	40 @— 42½	— — @— 52
Tin, Straits, ₱ lb	— 40 @— —	— 45½@— 46
Tin, Plates, ₱ box	12 00 @12 50	13 50 @14 00
Zinc, Sheets, ₱ lb	— 10¼@— 10½	— 12 @— 12½

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, were light; prices steady.

Prices of Molasses in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
New-Orleans, ₱ gal	50c.@55c.	25c.@55c.	65c.@70c.
Cuba Muse'o, ₱ gal	22c.@28c.	27c.@30c.	45c.@53c.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet at former rates, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 00@$2 05 ₱ gallon; Resin $27 00@$9 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar, $10 50@$12 ₱ bbl.; Pitch, $17@$23 ₱ bbl.

Prices of Naval Stores in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1863.	1862.
Crude Turpen., ₱ 280 lbs	$20 00@$20 75	$27 00@$30 00
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	2 55@ 2 60	2 90@ 2 95
Tar, ₱ bbl	6 50@ 9 00	10 00@ 12 50
Common Resin, ₱ 310 lbs	15 50@ 14 00	27 00@ 30 00

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and quoted firm. Sales since our last, 2,300 bbls., at $21@$21 50 for New Mess; $19 25@$19 50 for Mess, last season's packing; $18 25@$18 50 for two year Old Mess; $17@$18 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$21 50 for Western and City Prime Mess, part deliverable in January and February; $15 @$15 50 for Sour Mess; $14 25@$16 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 10c.@10c.½. for Hams, and 7c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Sales, 675 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon is in good demand at 10c.@12½c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales, 850 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are less inquired for, at 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales, 2,100 tcs. and bbls. at 12c.@13c., the latter an extreme rate, and 700 kegs, refining, at 11½c. Tallow is in fair request at full prices; sales 750 bbls., at $14 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $13@$14 50 for plain Mess; Prime Mess, $12 50@$13 50; Taste Mess, $12@$13 ₱ tierce; and 300 tierces, Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 13c. @16c. ₱ lb.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN NEW-YORK, DEC. 31.

	1862.	1863.
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$14 37½@$14 50	$18 25 @22 00
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl	11 62½@ 12 50	14 25 @16 00
Cut Meats, ₱ lb	— 5¼@— 6	— 7 @— 12½
Rep'k'd Mess Bf, ₱ bl	11 50 @13 00	12 50 @14 50
Lard, ₱ lb	— 9¼@— 10½	— 12 @— 13
State Butter, ₱ lb	— 21 @— 25	— 27 @— 32
Cheese, ₱ lb	— 9½@— 13	— 13 @— 16
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 50 @ 2 50	1 75 @ 2 75
Eggs, per doz	— 21 @— 23	— 29 @— 30

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 29th inst., says: "The receipts during the week, this season, and for some previous seasons, compare as follows:

Total for the week	24,858
Previously reported	307,469
Total to date	332,427
Same time in 1862	479,698
Same time in 1861	318,941
Same time in 1860	306,977
Same time in 1859	401,126
Same time in 1858	346,878
Same time in 1857	302,698
Same time in 1856	328,855
Same time in 1855	313,702
Same time in 1854	328,855
Same time in 1853	375,665
Same time in 1852	326,341
Same time in 1851	344,128
Same time in 1850	311,554
Same time in 1849	288,226

The large receipts at Chicago, during the week, have made the dealers at that place lean to the long crop idea, but they will find that no matter though a million of hogs should be packed there, the crop will be a very short one indeed; this we regard now a settled fact."

Prices of Rice in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Carl'na, ₱ 100 lbs	$6 25@$6 62½	$5 50@$7 50	Nominal.
E. India, in bond	—@—	4 00@ 5 50	$6 75@$8 25

Prices of Sugars in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1862.	1863.
Cuba, ₱ lb	8c. @10¼c.	11¼c.@13c.
New-Orleans, ₱ lb	8¾c.@11c.	11¾c.@14c.
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	8¾c.@10¾c.	12c. @13¼c.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 78,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12¼c.; 50 pkgs. Grease at 10¾c.₱ lb.

Prices of Teas in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Hyson, ₱ lb	75c.@93c.	78c.@$1 10	85c.@$1 40
Oolong, ₱ lb	55c.@80c.	62c.@95c.	70c.@$1 15
Souchong, ₱ lb	38c.@65c.	45c.@65c.	55c.@95c.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet but firm. Sales 217 hhds. Kentucky, at 12½c.@29c. ₱ lb.

Prices of Tobacco in New-York, Dec 31.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Kentucky, ₱ lb	8¾c.@16c.	13½c.@30c.	14c.@30c.
Cuba, ₱ lb	20c. @23c.	35c. @45c.	72c.@77c.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in December.

	Havana. bales.	Cuba. bales.	Yara. bales.	Cinfuegos. bales.
Stock, Dec. 1, 1863	1,385	50	1,056	—
Received since	5,222	260	10	71
Total	6,607	310	1,066	71
Delivered since	3,695	80	—	—
Stock, Jan. 1, 1864	2,912	230	1,066	71

WHISKY—Sales since our last 2,900 bbls., at 88c. @93c., including 1,900 bbls. at 93c. ₱ gallon.

Prices of Whisky in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Domestic, ₱ gall	19¾c.@20c.	38½c.@39c.	89c.@93c.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of December, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "There were less transactions in Wool in December than in the month preceding it; but prices have, notwithstanding, remained about the same. Nearly all was sold to consumers, who bought sparingly, as usual, at the close of the year; and dealers or speculators remained quiet, in consequence of the high rates of Gold and Exchange. Domestic Fleece was sold to a considerable extent and within our quotations, and the stock of it was moderate. Pulled Wools have continued in good demand, and but a light stock has been carried over into this year. California Wool, of the best description, is in good request; but faulty, burry and inferior kinds remain neglected. Texas and Mexican Wools are wanted at full rates, but no stock remains on hand worth mentioning. Foreign Fine Wools, of the better class, have been selling freely for Spring goods at steady prices, when the inferior, very burry or faulty kinds remained neglected at even irregular rates below cost. There is a good selection of both Cape and Mestizo on hand. Foreign Medium Wools have been less active, and the stock at present is about the same as a month ago. Sales amounting to about the imports. Foreign Coarse Wools remain in the same position. Several cargoes found buyers on arrival, and there remains a lighter stock, as some large old parcels went also into consumption. The prices of all Foreign Wools are not remunerative at the present state of the money market, exchange being too high, and will, therefore, operate against importing. From foreign advices we learn that when the rate of discount at the Bank of England was raised to 8 ₱ cent., with the probability of its being advanced to 10 ₱ cent., a decline in the price of Wool was considered very likely. But since then we have been informed that the rise of prices at the last auction sales in London and Liverpool and on the Continent, has been sustained for all desirable kinds by the increased consumption of this staple, and because, likewise, of the stocks being light. Prices of undestrable descriptions have declined 5 ₱ cent. without attracting attention, as they rule in general too high there for our market. The imports of Wool into New-York since Dec. 29, 1862, were 98,957 bales, 44,012,278 lbs.; the imports of Wool for the month ending Nov. 23, 1863, were 9,884 bales, 4,869,063 lbs.; total, 108,841 bales, 48,881,361 lbs."

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
American Fleece, ₱ lb	47c.@52c.	58c.@65c.	67c. @85c.
American Pulled, ₱ lb	42c. @48c.	48c.@60c.	62½c.@77½c.

FREIGHTS.—Have been inactive, though shippers have had any existing advantage. For Liverpool the engagements included 21,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 3½d.@4d. ₱ bushel; 2,700 pkgs. Bacon, Butter, &c., at 17s. 6d.@20s., by sailing vessel, and 25s.@30s., by steamer; 550 tcs. Beef, by American and neutral sailing vessels, at 2s.@2s. 3d., and 3s. 3d. respectively. For London—100 bbls. Pork, at 3s.; 500 tcs. Beef, at 4s. 6d.; 750 pkgs. Bacon and Butter, at 22s. 6d.@25s.; and 50 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco, at 32s. 6d. For Glasgow—21,000 bushels Wheat, at 6d. ₱ bushel; 55 tons Cheese at 20s. by sailing vessel, and 40s. by steamer. For Cork and orders, a neutral brig, with Wheat, at 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter. For Marseilles—100 bbls. Petroleum, at about 5s. 6d. For Bremen—small lots of Flour, at 1s. 9d.; Tobacco, at 25s.; and heavy goods, at 15s. For Antwerp—500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ₱ bbl.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IN JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. TRUE. Subject, *Initial Justification, or The Relation of Childhood to Christ.* This is the first of four doctrinal sermons to be preached in this church on successive Sunday mornings in January. Preaching in the EVENING by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD. Sacrament after morning service.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES—being discourses upon *Christian Life*, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, will preach the first of this series of practical sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Light of the World.*

TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. NEWTON HESTON will deliver a sermon to the "Young Men's Christian Brotherhood," and to young men generally, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Subject, *The Relations of Young Men to God, the Church and the World.* Seats reserved for young men. Preaching also 10½ A. M., and the communion.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*What object is sought by churches in Protracted Meetings.* In the evening the subject will be—*Are Protracted Meetings Scriptural?* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE FOURTH SERMON IN THE SERIES, calculated to unite Christian sects, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING in the First Freewill Baptist Church in 38th-st., two doors west of Broadway, by Rev. J. Q. ADAMS. Subject: *The Name Given at Antioch.* This sermon is repeated the second time in this City by request.

A NEW-YEAR'S SERMON WILL BE preached by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, on SUNDAY MORNING, in the Latter-st. Church, corner of Eighth and Varick sts., St. John's Park. The eighth sermon in the course upon *The Cities of the Bible*, will be preached in the EVENING, upon *Tyre, the Commercial City.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

THE COMING DOOM.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Great Conflagration Near at Hand.* Matt., chap. iv. Those who love Bible truth more than popular fables, are invited. Seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BE-tween Broome and, Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN E. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Subject suitable to the season. Services every evening next week, except Saturday. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 6th-av. SUNDAY services at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½; the AFTERNOON being for deaf mutes. Seats free. Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, 3d inst.

THERE WILL BE REGULAR SERVICES in the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av., every SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. J. L. BRECK, of Faribault, Minn., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ & 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IRVING HALL.

Service for young men and strangers. Rev. W. H. MILBURN will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Irving Hall. Seats free.

ATHENÆUM CHURCH.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Minister, will enter upon the second year of its service TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Morning sermon suitable to New-Year's. Evening sermon—*A Review of the Past Year—Its Success and Opposition.* Strangers made welcome. Sunday School and singing at 2½ P. M.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, between 6th and 7th sts., next SUNDAY, Jan. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. The trustees will meet in the Church on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to rent pews.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MADISON-AVENUE Baptist Church have engaged the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, on 29th-st., near Madison-av., for Divine service. Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

REV. HERVEY D. GANSE, OF THE 23D-ST. Dutch Reformed Church, will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY next, at 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

A DISCOURSE WILL BE DELIVERED by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS in the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th-st. and AV, C, on Jan 3, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., commemorative of the death of Rev. J. Parsons Hovey, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-AV., corner of East 30th-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY, Jan. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING in the Church of the Puritans by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Twenty-first-street from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Washington-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort streets.

For flagging sidewalks in Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

For regulating and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

For flagging and setting curb and gutter stones at southeast corner of Leonard and Church streets.

For flagging and setting curb and gutter in Fifty eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For filling lots east side of Broadway, between Fifty seventh and Fifty-eighth streets.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Also, all the lots on both sides of Washington-street, between Horatio and Gansevoort streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-eight-street, between Second and Lexington avenues. Also, all the property at the southeast corner of Leonard and Church streets, to the extent of one hundred and twenty-six feet on Church-street, and one hundred and seventeen feet on Leonard-street. Also, all the lots fronting on the east side of Broadway, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, together with Ward numbers Fifty, Fifty-one and Fifty-two on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, being in the immediate rear of the lots on Broadway. Also, the lots in Block number Fifty, on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, known as Ward numbers Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten and Eleven, and Ward number Forty-six in Block number Forty-nine, on the north side of Forty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 30 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec. 22, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving with trap-block pavement the following streets:

Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue.

Seventeenth-street, from Union-square to First-avenue.

Forty-ninth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, and upon the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block north and south of Eighth street. Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventeenth-street, between Union-square and First-avenue, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block north and south of Seventeenth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, and upon both sides of the intersecting avenues to the extent of half the block north and south of Forty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec. 30, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE printed lists of the names and residences of all persons enrolled under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, as subject to do military duty in the several districts comprising this division, viz.: City and County of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties, are exposed to view, for the inspection of the public, at each of the following places:

Headquarters Provost-Marshal, each district, the Police stations, and each of the places where the polls were held at the recent election.

Any person enrolled may appear before the Board of Enrollment of the District, and claim to have his name stricken from the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is not, and will not be, at the time fixed for the next draft, (Jan. 5, 1864,) liable to military duty on account of,

First—Alienage.
Second—Non-residence.
Third—Unsuitableness of age.
Fourth—Manifest permanent physical disability.

The time fixed for hearing such cases will expire on the 5th of January, 1864.

WILLIAM HAYS, Brig.-Gen. Vols.,
and A. A. P. M. General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending at the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS B. BYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS B. BYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS, No. 350 4TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

THIS IS THE ONLY REGIMENT OF colored men authorized in the State of New-York, and no one can lawfully recruit colored men in this State for any other organization. Recruits count upon the quota of the towns where they belong; $10 are paid to every man bringing an accepted recruit; recruits get the State bounty of $75 and the local bounties. For further information address

General Superintendent of Recruiting,
No. 350 4th-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SOLOMON & HART, was dissolved on the 1st of August last by the death of HENRY J. HART. All outstanding accounts will be settled by the surviving partner.

BARNET L. SOLOMON.

NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.

The business heretofore existing under the firm of SOLOMON & HART, in New-York and San Francisco, will be continued under the firm of

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

JAN. 1, 1864.

NOTICE OF RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS.

MR. CHARLES CHRISTMAS and Mr. ERHARD A. MATHIESSEN retire from the house of AUGUST BELMONT & CO., this day, by mutual consent.

MR. BELMONT will continue the business on his own account, under the same firm of AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

AUGUST BELMONT,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,
ERHARD A. MATTHIESSEN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the firm of HOSTWICK, SABIN & CLARK, for the transaction of the Hat, Cap and Straw Goods business, at Nos. 65 and 67 Worth-st., corner of Church-st.

OLIVER N. HOSTWICK,
GEORGE D. SABIN,
JONAS S. CLARK,
ISAAC P. GREENVAULT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of PERR

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—MARRIED LIFE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—CAMILLA'S HUSBAND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SHANDY MAGUIRE—IN AND OUT OF PLACE—THE HAPPY MAN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—FAMILY PERFORMANCES.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT—GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 495 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

CLINTON HALL—MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GRAND CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HAMLET.

New-Year Day.

In accordance with the custom of observing to-day as a holiday there will be no editions of THE TIMES this afternoon, and no morning issue to-morrow. On Saturday, at 1 o'clock P.M., we shall publish an edition, and another at 3 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The New Year opens quiet upon all the armies. From none of them do we get even a paragraph of news. Winter quarters and holiday amusements are the chief features of present campaigns.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that orders have been issued by the War Department postponing the draft until the 15th of January.

Two rebel captains, HAMILTON and MIX, and eleven privates, were captured by the Eighth Iowa cavalry, in Hickman County, Tenn., and were taken to Nashville on Wednesday. A rebel lieutenant was killed. The sixty guerillas prisoners here represent eighteen different commands. They are deserters and desperadoes.

The Boston *Gazette* learns through an authentic channel that the colored prisoners taken at Wagner were turned over to the State authorities of South Carolina, and tried before the courts and condemned, but prudent counsels prevailed, and the prisoners were sent to the city jail, where they now are, subject to as good treatment as the white soldiers who are in captivity, and are as safe, probably.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday received and referred to a Special Committee a communication from the Commissioners of Health, stating that there has been a great increase of malignant fevers in certain localities of the City, and recommending that an ordinance be passed compeling some more efficient system of ventilation in tenement houses. The Board concurred in the substitute resolutions of the Council Board requiring the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to run cars regularly up to Eighty-fourth-street. They also concurred in appointing over two hundred Commissioners of Deeds to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of as many of those officers. They further concurred to increase the pay of the pavers and laborers employed by the Croton Board to $2 per day. The Board adjourned to 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 12 o'clock M. yesterday. Their session was very brief, and beyond the appointment of a list of Commissioners of Deeds, numbering 210 names, reported by the Committee on Salaries and Offices, the business transacted was unimportant. The Board adjourned to 11 o'clock on Saturday. Immediately after the adjournment, there was a reunion of all the members and attachés of the Board in the large Committee-room in the basement, where an inviting collation was spread, arranged under the superintendence of Mr. GEORGE W. BOOME, keeper of the City Hall. Preceding the enjoyment of the feast, Mr. SAMUEL F. WEBSTER, on behalf of his colleagues of the Board and its attachés, presented to the President, MORGAN JONES, Esq., a splendid Jurgensen chronometer gold watch, with a heavy and beautiful neck-chain attached, as a testimonial of personal regard to the recipient. Mr. WEBSTER'S remarks were brief, pointed, and happy, and Mr. JONES' response was short, and evinced deep feeling at so unanimous an expression of hearty good will toward him. The watch bears a suitable inscription in words, and also the City coat-of-arms, beautifully engraved. The present cost over $600. The occasion was in all respects of the most pleasant character.

The Board of Supervisors of 1863 held their last meeting yesterday, when the resolution in favor of asking the Legislature to increase the salaries of the Police was adopted. New Court-house bills to the amount of $40,000 were passed. Resolutions complimentary to the President, THOS. LITTLE, Esq., and to AUGUSTUS WEISSMAN, the only retiring member of the Board, were presented and adopted, after complimentary remarks by Mr. PURDY and others. Both the President and Mr. WEISSMAN made feeling responses. Ex-Alderman HENRY SMITH succeeds Mr. WEISSMAN. A resolution by Mr. TWEED was unanimously adopted, requesting Mayor OPDYKE to act as an auxiliary member of the Volunteer Committee after the expiration of his term of office. At 3 o'clock a recess was taken for one hour. On re-assembling, appointments of District Court Clerks were made, and nominations of City Marshals, under the law of 1862, were sent in by the Mayor, and were confirmed. We publish the names of the appointees elsewhere. The Board for 1864 meet at noon on next Monday.

GOV. SEYMOUR has suddenly removed the Police Commissioners of this City, and appointed in their places Ex-Judge BOSWORTH and WILLIAM MCMURRAY, of this City, and WM. B. LEWIS, of Brooklyn. The grounds for the removal are stated to be the "partisan and sectarian character" of their late report upon the draft riots in this City. The Governor says that though there were sufficient grounds for their removal before the rendition of their report, he was unwilling to do so during the prevalence of the excitements of the past season. But the record of indubitable facts presented by the Commissioners, seems to have induced the Governor to attempt this removal. His action is dependent upon the confirmation of the Senate.

To show how much of the vote of each State in rebellion will be necessary to form the one-tenth required for the formation of legal State Governments under the President's Proclamation, the following table is given:

States.	Total vote in	No. required.
Alabama	96,267	9,631
Arkansas	54,053	5,406
Florida	14,347	1,435
Georgia	106,205	10,627
Louisiana	50,705	5,070
Mississippi	70,159	6,015
Tennessee	146,728	14,674
North Carolina	96,709	9,670
Texas	62,020	6,202

Virginia and South Carolina are not included in this list, because the former is not mentioned in the Proclamation, and the latter never casts Presidential votes, except by Legislature.

The controversy of ten years' duration between the Boston and Worcester and the Western Railroad Corporations, respecting the division of joint business, has been amicably settled upon terms mutually satisfactory, between the Presidents of the two corporations, Messrs. GILBERT TWITCHELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN, without the intervention of any third parties. The settlement covers all points in dispute, and liquidates all arrearages and balances.

Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN is in Danville, Va., where his wife has been residing during his imprisonment at the North.

The famous trotting mare, *California Damsel*, recently purchased by Senator SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, for $11,000, as a present for his bride, has died from the bursting of a blood vessel. She was let out of the stable in the morning, in apparent good health, and commenced frisking about, when the blood suddenly flowed from her mouth, and she soon died.

A letter dated Murrell's Inlet, S. C., Dec. 6, has been received at Boston, giving an account of the capture of three officers and fifteen men belonging to the United States brig *Perry*, a brief mention of which was made by telegraph. Among the officers was Acting-Assistant-Paymaster GEO. W. BURRETT, of East Boston. The letter states that on the 5th inst., two boats manned with volunteers put off to burn a schooner which was in the inlet. One boat's crew had hardly got on board the schooner when about two hundred rebel cavalry came out of a piece of woods near by and attacked them, and they were all killed or taken prisoners. The Captain's son was among the number. The other boat's crew, which remained in their boat, escaped.

The British officer, Lieut. ROOKS, who was arrested here on Tuesday, had letters in his trunk to MEMMINGER, MALLORY and other traitors at Richmond.

Bermuda papers have been received, but they contain no news of interest.

The Stock market was firm yesterday. Money continued in good request among the Brokers at 7 per cent. Gold steady at 151¾@152 per cent.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday, and prices generally heavy. A fair business was reported in provisions at about previous rates. Groceries were quiet. Cotton was depressed and lower. Whisky was more active. The changes in other articles were unimportant.

As usual at the end of a year, we have prepared, and now present to our readers in our general market report, a series of very interesting comparative tables of prices of the leading articles of domestic produce and general merchandise at the close of each of the last two years.

The Armies and Finances of the South—The Sources of Military Power.

The picture of what the South has to become in order to succeed in its rebellious struggle, which was traced a few days ago in the rebel Senate by Mr. BROWN of Mississippi, is worth studying as one of the most remarkable attempts on record to embody despair in legislation. In the first place, a tax of some kind has to be levied, which will reduce the currency by $500,000,000, and which will supply $400,000,000 for the expense of government during the coming year—nine hundred millions in all—and it must be raised during the coming six months in order to be of any use. This would, we need hardly say, be a burden which would cause the pillars of any State in the world to tremble to their base, even in time of profound peace, with resources still untouched and confidence still unshaken.

In the next place, Mr. BROWN proposes to turn society up-side down by an experiment,—the like of which has never yet been seen. In the ordinary condition of civilized countries, the rule is that the male population is engaged in civil pursuits, while details are made from them to do the work of soldiering. The statesmen of the Confederacy propose to try the converse of this—place *all* men in the army, and make details for all other occupations. This amounts, or will amount in practice, to an attempt on the part of the Government to convert the whole country into a camp, and to take entire charge of its affairs, just as the War Department takes charge of those of an army, provides its food, its clothing, keeps its quarters in repair, and arranges its transport. If this be the only way in which the Confederacy can be saved, then there is nothing more certain than that its doom is sealed, and its destruction as certain, within the next two years at the very furthest, as any political event ever is or can be.

There is no maxim of government better settled, than that the force and capacity for endurance of a country in war, depends not so much on the number of men it can put into the army, as on the extent to which it can leave civilians free and undisturbed in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations. If it can carry on the war in such fashion as to leave complete liberty to private enterprise, to avoid all interference with trade and commerce, there is hardly any limit to the power of resistance of even nine or ten millions of men really in earnest. It is to the fact that England, with her insular situation and command of the sea, has in all her wars been able to enjoy this advantage in a very high degree, that she owes that capacity for holding out, which, far more than the size of the force she has ever been able to put into the field, has secured her her present high position in Europe. And it is, as we all know, to the small extent to which the war has made itself felt in the seats of industry at the North, and to the untrammeled liberty to consult his own interest which every civilian has, that we are indebted for the enjoyment of such extraordinary vigor at the close of over two years of hostilities on a great scale.

It is not, as is often supposed, the want of men, so much as the want of means of feeding and clothing them, that brings wars to an end in our day. The effect of the loss of life caused by campaigning on the population of any country, let its armaments be on ever so great a scale, is greatly exaggerated in the popular notions on this subject. There probably have never in history been such drains on the population as that caused by the wars of NAPOLEON on the population of France, and yet it was calculated that NAPOLEON might have embodied 600,000 men in the first year of his wars, and drawn 150,000 every year afterward, for ten years, and yet the annual number of marriages would have increased by 10,000 every year. He did draw far more largely than this, and yet he brought into the field at Waterloo, after twenty years of incessant and murderous warfare, one of the finest armies that ever stood in line, and left France, at his fall, one of the richest, strongest and most flourishing kingdoms in the world. If he had, however, undertaken to "detail" soldiers to carry on the ordinary business of civil life, even his organizing genius would not have saved him from an early and ignominious overthrow; and where he would have failed, we may feel quite satisfied that the Memmingers and Northrups of the South are not likely to succeed.

The problem to be solved in protracting a war, is, therefore, not so much how to get men into the field, as how to keep them there; and the experience of mankind shows that whatever state of things best helps to make a State rich, is that best calculated to supply an army with food and clothing; and we all know there is no way of accumulating wealth in a country so good as letting everybody carry on his own business as he pleases.

We predict, therefore, with entire confidence, that the attempt to convert the South into a camp by legislative enactment, will be the signal for the final *débâcle*, and that it will hasten the result we all so much desire, better than anything that could possibly occur—better even than the most brilliant victories that our armies could achieve. Human nature has not been changed for the benefit of the Confederacy, and as long as it remains as it is, the measures proposed by Mr. BROWN will, if an attempt is made to carry them out, at once enormously diminish production, enormously increase the existing want of confidence, and thus aggravate every one of the difficulties with which the rebel Government is contending. The bringing in of recruits to the army will be a mockery as long as they can only be fed by legalized plunder, carried on over half a continent; and as to the notion that any value can be made to attach to the bonds or notes of a Government which is carrying on all the private business of the country by "details" from the army, it could only have entered into the heads of men whom Providence was bent on destroying.

We do not, therefore, we are satisfied, lay ourselves open to the charge of over-confidence, when we express our belief that the United States Government at last has the whole Confederate concern in its grasp, and that the year in which we are entering will furnish history with a new and splendid illustration that the sinews of war are still to be found in the workshop, the mill, and the counting-house, and nowhere else; and that vigorous trading is the best preparation for vigorous fighting.

Troublesome Questions Between England and the United States.

We see it stated, from Washington, that Lord LYONS is having long interviews with the State Department during these days, probably in reference to the case of the *Chesapeake*. We can very well believe it, for there are certainly some knotty points of international law in the case. It would require some discussion probably to come to a clear and satisfactory conclusion on the question whether the vessel herself shall be given up to our authorities or to her owners, for that involves, doubtless, the question whether the pirates who captured her were acting under a regular commission from JEFF. DAVIS or not. If they were not, the case was one of pure piracy. But if they were, the question of recognizing the capture as legal, is one on which the British Government and our own would be very likely to take different views. Yet even if we accept the view which the English would be apt to take, and allow the capture to be a lawful one, according to their views of belligerency, what can they do with the vessel? She has never been condemned in any Prize Court. She has been recaptured by our vessels, although in British waters, and by us put into the hands of the British authorities. They would hardly go so far as to put the vessel into the hands of the pirates again, if they were impudent enough to make a claim for her. Probably the best way for England to settle it will be to say, "We will not discuss any of these troublesome questions of lawful capture, &c. All we know about it is that you have put into our hands a vessel, which you say is yours, and which you want us to give back to you; and so, to avoid trouble, we will give her to you. As for the wrongful act, which you have been guilty of in seizing her within our waters, we will, under the circumstances, overlook that. That is a matter which concerns us alone, and JEFF. DAVIS has no just cause of complaint against us for avoiding a quarrel."

Then there will come an explosion of rage from Richmond against England for not being willing to fight us, which, in view of the reports of the decaying state of things there by the correspondent of the London *Times*, will be received with more indifference than they would have been before, and that will probably be the end of the *Chesapeake* case.

If, however, beside the question of the vessel, the surrender of any of the pirates is claimed by our Government of the English authorities as being guilty of piracy and murder on an American vessel, on the high seas, then some of these questions, which may be avoided in the case of the vessel, will have to be met. They will, in that case, probably come up for decision first before the Colonial Courts, and we may have our turn in finding fault with English Courts and Judges.

But these are not all the international questions to be decided by the two Governments. There is another case out of which equally complicated questions must arise for decision. We refer to the case of the *Saxon*, captured by the *Vanderbilt* at the Penquin Islands, on the coast of Africa, and which has lately arrived here as a prize. As we understand the facts of the case, the *Saxon* was sent by English merchants, at the Cape of Good Hope, who had supplied the *Alabama* with coal, &c., to these islands to get their pay in the shape of the cargoes of the *Conrad* and the *Sea Bride*, American vessels captured by the *Alabama*, and which she had sent to these islands there to discharge their cargos. The *Saxon*, which was a British ship, had taken on board nearly a full cargo of this American property from the islands, when the *Vanderbilt* came along and snapped her up, and sent her here with a prize crew on board.

As will be very readily seen, there are various questions which must arise in this case. First, we understand there is a question whether the capture was made within the jurisdiction of England or not. If she owned the islands, then it was within her jurisdiction, as we see is claimed by the English papers; and if she did own them, what excuse can she offer for allowing captured American property, unadjudicated by any Prize Court, except that famous one convened by Capt. SEMMES in his own cabin, to be hinder upon her soil, and there traded in by her subjects? Or if the islands were not her own, can she complain of the capture of one of her vessels while engaged in such a business? Again, if the capture was within her waters, what right had the *Vanderbilt* to make such a capture of a British ship? And after she had made it, why did she not, as was done in the case of the *Chesapeake*, take the *Saxon* to a British port, and deliver her to the authorities, to be by them delivered to us, if they thought we were in the right?

There is another question, too, about it. In an affray on board the *Saxon*, after she was captured, her First Mate was killed by a pistol shot. Shall there be any judicial inquiry into the cause of his death? Shall the man who fired the shot be tried for murder, and if so, before what tribunal, an English or an American one?

All will admit that here are matters enough for interminable discussion, and which will call for all the wisdom and patience and skill which the resources of both Governments can furnish. We are happy to feel confident that, judging from the past, our Government will not be found wanting in them.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS.—A great many young men will doubtless be making new resolutions to-day as to their course of life for the coming year. We do not propose to offer any elaborate advice upon the subject; but if any unencumbered patriot under forty-five finds difficulty in deciding as to the noblest purpose to which he can put his time and powers, we are sure that we can in a single word indicate for him a course in which he will not go astray: Enlist. Your country will need your services during the coming year, and on no day can the resolution better be made to enter her service than on this its opening day. If any stimulus other than patriotism be needed, remember the rich bounties that are offered to volunteers, but which will only be offered for a few days longer. The fact that so many thousands of our old soldiers are reenlisting shows that a year or two of campaigning is not such an intolerable thing as some spooneys have imagined. Richmond, Raleigh, Charleston, Atlanta, Montgomery and Mobile must all be taken this year. With this done, the rebellion will be pretty much done, and the great Republic will again stand forth in peace, freedom and glory, with the Stars and Stripes waving defiantly across the continent and on every sea. No one could better spend the year than in struggling bravely for this consummation.

OUR ARMY IN EAST TENNESSEE.—It has always been a serious question how an army holding Knoxville, and the surrounding portion of East Tennessee, could be supplied after the supplies in the vicinity had given out. To haul them by wagon through Eastern Kentucky, via Nicholasville and Cumberland Gap to Knoxville, a distance of two hundred miles, over a mountainous, desolate, and dangerous region, seems an impossible task, yet Gen. BURNSIDE obtained in this way a very large portion of his supplies. This route, however, is to be abandoned; and Gen. FOSTER'S army is to be supplied, indeed, is already being supplied by the Tennessee River from Bridgeport, via Chattanooga. The river is in good boating condition from Bridgeport to Loudon, thirty-five miles south of Knoxville. From Loudon to the latter place the supplies are forwarded by rail. Thus the supplies of this army only reach their final destination through a circuitous route, which, beginning at Louisville, measures the distance of *four hundred and fifty miles* before reaching Knoxville. It is wonderful that there is energy enough even in Gen. GRANT'S Department to accomplish such Herculean labors. Gen. FOSTER will put in complete order the entire railroad from Morristown, forty-five miles northeast, to Chattanooga, one hundred and ten miles southwest of Knoxville. But Gen. FOSTER will not be entirely dependent on this route for supplies. In many of the secluded valleys of East Tennessee there is yet a large quantity of forage and wheat which is being drawn out by our forces. The wheat is ground by the numerous mills now doing good Union service, and the question of supplies for the army in East Tennessee seems to be permanently solved.

A DESPERATE REBEL CHIEF.—The rebel Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, made a notable speech in the Richmond Congress, on Thursday of last week, which we gave yesterday. He said that the two greatest needs of the Confederacy were, to strengthen its army and improve its currency, and that the great question now was, shall the Confederacy stand or fall? He proposed to strengthen the army by declaring every white male person residing in the Confederate States, capable of bearing arms, to be in the military service. He said he would take *all*, without reference to age or occupation—Jews and Gentiles, Christians and infidels, citizens and foreign residents, the members of Congress, the Governors of States, and even the President of the Confederacy—not excepting exempts or those who had furnished substitutes. He would "pick them all up, and poke them into the army." He then declared that the South was a free country—that they "did not live under a Constitution which required them to sacrifice their liberties"—that "if he had taken an oath to support such a Constitution, he would disregard it"—all of which was in excellent keeping with his previously expressed policy. If the rebels did not adopt his measures, the Confederacy would be brought to destruction.

Senator BROWN—this fire-eating, bloodthirsty rebel conspirator, who has for years been the willing colaborer of JEFF. DAVIS in "firing the Southern heart," and "precipitating the South into revolution" and ruin—at the close of his speech roared out:

"When the spirits of all the host fit of starving

Ah! BROWN! and JEFF. DAVIS and TOOMBS! not thus can you infamous rebel conspirators and murderers shake off your awful responsibility; and the enraged ghosts of the rebel dead that even now are haunting your guilty souls will be laid by no such dramatic exclamations as these.

THE ARMY AT CHATTANOOGA.

Gen. Grant on the Conduct of the War—Close of the East Tennessee Campaign—John Morgan—Sharpers at Nashville.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1863.

It is said that Gen. GRANT has forwarded to Washington his views on the way the war should be conducted in future to insure the earliest and most complete suppression of the rebellion. What these views are in detail, is not of course known; but it may be assumed for a certainty, that the *concerted movement of all our armies under one policy, and, so far as practicable, under one direction*, is the principal feature of Gen. GRANT'S plan.

Assuming that it is true that Gen. GRANT has forwarded to Washington his plan,—and whether he has or not can be ascertained by inquiry at the proper department,—no one will question his title to do so, or the weight his recommendations should have. Standing before the country the first General in the field, with results proving his great abilities, almost marvelous, it is not to be supposed for an instant that his views will fail to excite the greatest interest. To suppose that they will not enter largely into the future conduct of the war is to imply a disposition to deny him the influence his great services entitle him to have, and a suspicion that the powers at Washington are inimical to the General, whom the country recognizes as not only having done most, but as best qualified to give counsel. Of course nobody thinks this. Therefore it may confidently be expected that the future movements of our armies and the policy that will prevail in the campaigns to follow will be muchis accordance with the suggestions of Gen. GRANT.

No one, within the limits of our country, is so far removed, or so dull in observation, as not to perceive the necessity of a greater oneness in the management of the forces in the field. The difficulty is not and never has been so much an insufficient number of soldiers as the lack of concerted action. In the recent campaign of Gen. GRANT, this has been, and in the present situation of affairs may still be seen. It would be inadvisable to go into particulars; but it is a telling fact, that great as are the fruits of our recent operations in this quarter, they might have been greater, has the mind that directed them been permitted to extend its power beyond the limits to which, under the present system, it is confined. What folly would it be deemed to require the pilot navigating a dangerous coast in stormy times, to send ashore for instructions; or for the Admiral of a fleet to send inland his suggestons as to what orders should be issued! Worse than vain it would be to hope for success, if some of these suggestions should be overruled, and another course required. It is just this that has given us sometimes partial success, sometimes defeat.

Gen. GRANT'S Vicksburgh campaign, which, in all its parts, was the grandest in conception, and the most perfect in execution in modern warfare, was his own, in opposition to almost everybody else, and especially in opposition to the powers at Washington. It was a grand structure of the heaviest timbers, and it stood the test. That and his recent grand achievements entitle him to be heard, almost to dictate, concerning the future conduct of the war.

But I do not suppose that the views of Gen. GRANT are confined to what the *policy* should be. I believe they extend not only to the *kind of men*, but, in some instances, at least, *what particular men* should be in certain places. He could not well do otherwise after presenting his theory, than to propose the instruments for giving it practical effect. That he has done so, and with the modesty that distinguishes the man, I can readily believe. And I can as readily believe that he has made no suggestion as to men that is not based on the best opportunities for observing, and after mature reflection, and that the sincerest desire to end the war in the shortest possible time, and in the most thorough manner, is the only motive that has induced him to present his views.

I do not pretend to speak from authority. If Gen. GRANT has not presented his views, nothing will be heard of them at Washington. If he has, we may safely assume that no time will be lost in giving them that consideration to which the great eminence of the author entitles them—at least that they will not, for any reason, be thrust aside, least of all rejected, because they may happen to conflict with the notions of those who have had time enough to prove that in them resides all the wisdom extant, but who, if they have done nothing else, have failed nevertheless to demonstrate that such is the fact.

The campaign in Eastern Tennessee is over. While BURNSIDE'S defence of Knoxville was very gallant and successful, the retreat of LONGSTREET was more deliberate, and his expulsion less complete than could have been desired. Compelled to raise the siege of Knoxville on account of the approach of SHERMAN'S force, the record would have been more complete, and the whole state of the case would have been more satisfactory had that force made a vigorous pursuit. Should it turn out that the rebel General has retired to some advantageous point capable of being fortified and of a strong defence, where his communication with North Carolina and Virginia for supplies and reinforcements can be kept open, the presence of a heavy Federal force in East Tennessee will be necessitated, and much of the work which seemingly could never be done so well as now will have to be done at a disadvantage hereafter. At the present moment our advices as to the real situation of affairs there are too imperfect to judge how much has been left undone, and how much reason, if there is any, to regret the return of SHERMAN before the complete expulsion of LONGSTREET was an assumed fact. It is to be presumed that, in returning, SHERMAN acted under orders from a source that knows best.

The Fifteenth corps exhibited unmistakable signs of hard service, for many of the troops were next to shoeless, while there was, considering the severity of the weather, a distressing lack of blankets and overcoats. For the last few days, the weather has been quite severe. While the temperature has been not as low as further North, I notice that Northerners complain of the cold far more than in colder latitudes, to which they have been accustomed.

Our cavalry have made several tours of observation lately, otherwise raids, to various adjoining parts of the Confederacy; and the probability is there will be considerable "swashing about" for some time to come by that arm of the service.

It seems to be a pretty well authenticated fact that JOHN MORGAN recently crossed the Tennessee, some distance above this, and that he has by this time reported for duty to the rebel commander. It is tolerably certain that two of his comrades were captured. Although almost entire credence is given to this version of the thing, I receive it with some allowance. Were I to repeat a tenth part of the reports set afloat, the TIMES would not have room enough to print them. Even moderate experience in any life teaches one to give little heed to most that he hears.

The Tennessee River is now at a higher pitch than it has been at any time since the army occupied Chattanooga, and will not be much lower for several months to come. This will prove a permanent advantage, as it will improve navigation—a considera-

tion of more importance than the public would can appreciate.

Gen. GRANT left yesterday on a brief visit to Nashville—not the most interesting portion of his command, by any means. I suspect that that place, in some respects, bears a striking resemblance to Sodom, and, as a firm believer in what has been may be again, I would not wonder should its ultimate fate be similar. It is probable that he will institute an overhauling of some men and many things. My observation has taught me that it is as much if one half ought to have on his hands to look after the deviltries attempted and actually perpetrated against the Government. Is there not one honest man left? is a question of force and significance in sundry places. Perhaps, however, considering the vast interests and the immense number of men one way and another in the service, it is not very surprising that corruption should prevail to the extent it does. The army is not precisely a school of morals. On the contrary, I have observed the tendency with most men on coming into the service was downward. Add to this, is the vast array of sharpers, speculators and thieves of every kind who hang on the skirts of the army. There was a time when the Jews almost "ran" the Army of the Cumberland, as they have to some extent almost every other. But it is hard to discriminate between the Jews and the Gentiles in such matters. Sometimes I have thought that, expert as the Jews ever and everywhere are, the Gentiles frequently got ahead of them—a fact that suggests a state of things where, one would suppose, the Government and honest men stood a very small chance.

By strict orders, the sharpers have to a large extent been kept away from the headquarters of the army; but Nashville, its base, has been made their base, and I believe that, while there, Gen. GRANT will give them some attention. They had better scatter!

RODERICK.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Another Letter from Gen. Hitchcock.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my letter to you, published in the TIMES of the 2d inst., I recited from a New-York paper what purported to be an extract from a letter dated Port Hudson, Nov. 3, said to have been written by a Captain in the Seventh regiment, addressed to his father which set forth that Lieut. GEO. B. COLEMAN, Jr. of New-York, having been captured by the rebels, had been hanged within twenty-four hours afterward, together with some twenty privates, (colored,) who were taken with him.

I stated, at the time, that such publications afforded indirect evidence of the manner of disposing of captured members of the *Corps d'Afrique* determined upon by the rebels, and that it was not to be expected that we should hear of the *destruction* of that class of troops by the rebels from Confederate authorities.

I am happy now to state, that I have received a note dated at Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., Dec. 24, 1863, over the signature of Lieut. GEO. B. COLEMAN, in the following words,—doubtless all that he was permitted to write—to-wit:

"Having seen a statement in the New-York Times, that I had been executed, I deem it my duty to inform you, that I am an occupant of this prison, and am receiving treatment in common with other prisoners here."

This is the whole of the note; and while it happily furnishes the most acceptable evidence that Lieut. COLEMAN was not murdered, as reported by the writer from Port Hudson, the circumstances under which it was written—in the Libby Prison under the surveillance of rebel officers—and its entire silence as to the fate of the twenty colored privates who were taken prisoners with him, makes the inference unavoidable, that the privates were murdered as stated in the letter from Port Hudson.

The rebel authorities in Richmond were no doubt anxious to show that Lieut. COLEMAN himself had not been murdered, and therefore permitted him to contradict the report concerning himself; but they would not permit him to say a word as to the disposition made of the privates who were captured with him, whose fate was reported in the very same letter, published in the TIMES, where Lieut. COLEMAN saw the account of his own destruction.

I regard this note from Lieut. COLEMAN as proof that the Port Hudson letter is true in precisely that portion of it, about which Lieut. COLEMAN maintains a deathlike silence.

I stated in my letter of the 2nd inst., speaking of Mr. OULD, the rebel Agent of Exchange, that "he might say, and with *verbal* truth, speaking individually, that *he* would deliver them (prisoners for exchange) under certain conditions, all prisoners [of ours] in *his* hands, without intending to include this class of [colored] troops; because, by the action of the Confederate authorities, not a single man, officer or soldier, belonging to the *Corps d'Afrique* has been or will be permitted to come into *his* hands. They have, on the contrary, when captured, been either murdered, cast into prison, or sold into slavery. They are not recognized in the South as soldiers."

That I was in the main justified in using the above language, has been since sufficiently evinced by the shocking and unblushing statement of the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 17th inst., avowing, almost in direct terms, that the Confederate troops have been instructed how to dispose of colored troops of the Federal army, who may fall into their hands—for this is the language of the editor:

"The Yankees are not going to send their negro troops into the field—they know as well as we do that no reliance can be placed upon them; but as depot guards, prison guards, &c., they will relieve their white troops. This is the use that will be made of them. Should they be sent to field, and be put in battle, *none will be taken prisoners*—our troops understand what to do in such cases. If any negroes have been captured during the war, as soldiers in the enemy's ranks, we have not heard of them. We do not think such a case has been reported. The law is, therefore, useless."

Very respectfully, your obdient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK.

THE HEENAN FIGHT.—We have copied from the English newspapers sundry comments on the recent fight between HEENAN and KING. Persons interested in knowing the view taken of the subject in the American sporting world, will find it set forth in an article which we copy from *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* in another column.

WAR PICTURE.—The New-York *Mercury* publisher a very fine engraving of a rebel raid into Union territory. It is from a design by DARLEY, and is in every respect most admirable as a work of art.

UNITED STATES STEAMER VICKSBURGH.
OFF NARROWS, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will oblige me by stating in your paper, for the information of all vessels bound to sea, that this vessel, the guard-ship, lies just below the Narrows. During the day she has the guard flag at the fore-royal masthead, which is a white flag with a red cross diagonally; at night she has a white light at the foremast head and one at the main peak.

If vessels proceeding to sea will pass close to her they will be boarded without any delay to them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. L. BRAINE, Lieut. Comd'r,
Commanding U. S. Steamer *Vicksburgh*.

A General Enrollment.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Dec. 30.

By order of the Department of Headquarters, the Chief Quartermaster is ordered to enroll all camp followers and citizens employed by the Government. The enrollment will be completed by about the 1st of January.

The river is eight feet deep on the shoals, and is rising.

Veterans Re-enlisting.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The remnants of the gallant Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania regiment have reënlisted for the war, and will soon return home on furlough. [illegible] of the Colonels of this regiment, [illegible] Col. GUSTAVUS W. TOWN, have [illegible] and the regiment has passed [illegible] conflicts of the Army of the [illegible] meeting awaits them.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Escape of Deserters at Yorktown—Significant Expressions of the North Carolina Press—Matters at Newbern.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The officers of the Russian fleet visited Newport's News and other points of interest in this vicinity, to-day, on the steamer *C. W. Thomas*, Capt. WALL.

Two men of the New-York mounted rifles, named JAMES BOWMAN and —— BRASHARD, who deserted to the rebels and served with them some time, came into our lines some weeks ago as refugees, and were about to take the oath, when they were detected, tried by Court-Martial, and sentenced to be shot to death, and were awaiting their execution in jail at Yorktown.

Last evening they effected their escape by sawing off the iron bars of a window with a knife. The Provost-Guard searched for them all night and finally learned, this morning, that they had been set across the river by some negroes two miles above Yorktown, and they must now be within the rebel lines.

Col. WARE is in command at Yorktown, during the absence of Gen. WISTAR.

FROM NEWBERN.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, Dec. 27.

The North Carolina *Times* says a five-dollar gold piece was sold at auction for $150 in Confederate notes, at Danville, a few days since.

The same paper heartily indorses President LINCOLN's recent Proclamation, and advises the people of the State to accept it. It also copies and indorses a remarkable article from the Richmond *Whig*, which contains the following significant paragraph:

"Slavery has stabbed itself to death. It has sinned against the light, committed the unpardonable sin, and must die."

The Raleigh *Standard* and the Raleigh *Progress* are very severe in their criticisms on JEFF. DAVIS' Message. They publish President LINCOLN's Message and Proclamation, with favorable comments.

The North Carolina *Times* says the British schooner *O. O. Bigelow*, which was captured by the United States transport *Fulton*, and then abandoned, made her way into Swansboro, near Wilmington, unloaded her salt, and was about to run the blockade in ballast, when she was caught and burnt by one of the United States steamers.

The health of this department is good. The weather is mild and pleasant.

Heavy Storm West.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The heaviest and most extensive snow-storm known in the West for many years commenced last night, and still continues. Dispatches represent it to exceedingly severe beyond the Mississippi, and north as far as Green Bay, and south as far as Springfield. The snow is drifting so that several railroads are completely blocked up. The storm is reported to be very violent in Iowa.

More Arrests by the U. S. Marshal.

U. S. Marshal MURRAY yesterday arrested five more merchants of this City, charged with being engaged in the business of forwarding contraband goods to the rebels. They will probably be sent to Fort Lafayette to-day. Their names are withheld by the Marshal for "prudential reasons."

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents; also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

Our "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a concise synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news or importance, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

Public Speakers and Vocalists will find "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech.

The Sudden Changes of Weather

which we are experiencing render this a trying season for persons with delicate lungs. Coughs and Colds are extremely prevalent, and the foundation of many a fatal case of Pulmonary Disorder is now being laid. Let the afflicted, in their troubles, that a prompt resort to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, in the early stages of all diseases of the respiratory organs, will soon remove all apprehensions of danger, and that Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness are speedily cured by this standard remedy. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND LOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING are unequaled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, preventing the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum, or hair dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is adapted to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, the only reliable preparations for restoring and dressing the hair. Sold by all druggists.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Genuine Honey Soap,
Made only by F. B. CLEAVER,
A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale Depot Nos. 21 and 23 Dey-st., New-York.
J. C. ROYSTON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 458 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
SIGHT'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 296 Pearl-st., New-York.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope—The most appropriate Holiday Gift, instructing and amusing all ages, manifold, prepaid for $2 25: with 6 beautiful mounted objects, $3; with 24 objects, $5. By HENRY CRAIG, No. 308 Broadway, 3d floor, N. Y. Discount to dealers.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—For indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by Druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Canal-st., second floor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, elastic bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The "Holiday Hat" Introduced by Burke, successor to Watkins,) for style and finish, cannot be surpassed. No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

A Metropolitan Fair is to be held in the Metropolitan City of New-York, commencing 28th of March, 1864, for the relief of the sick and wounded of the National Army. It is designed to be something much larger than a "fair" in the modern acceptation of that term. Every branch of agriculture, trade, industry and art, will be invited to contribute its choicest and costliest products for exhibition and sale. Musical and dramatic artists will be invited to aid the common cause with their talent and genius. All the material resources of the great City of New-York and of the region directly tributary to it, are to be invoked. The farmers of New-York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New-Jersey, and the adjacent States, will send in specimens of their finest stock: our factories will contribute locomotives, grand pianos, sewing machines, steam plows and all the mechanical products of Northern intelligence and industry, in aid of the great cause of National Unity.

Every class that can give anything or produce anything that will furnish the means of succoring our national camps and hospitals will make itself tributary to a great "National Exposition" for purposes not of mere ostentation, but of substantial aid to the country.

Two Committees—one of ladies, and another of gentlemen—have been appointed to carry out this undertaking. You are invited personally to coöperate in it, or, if you cannot do so, to give it the influence of your name, example and position. By a "Fair" such as we contemplate in New-York, Chicago has just raised nearly sixty thousand dollars for army relief. This sum may well save to the nation the lives of ten thousand soldiers. Who can tell what these may be worth in diminishing the cost and duration of the war?

Boston has already realized one hundred and forty thousand dollars through her "Fair," and Cincinnati is doing the same thing, with every promise of a result equally splendid. Cannot and should not the City of New-York, and the wealthy region of which it is the centre, do more for this great national object than Chicago, Cincinnati or Boston, or than all three together?

We confidently rely on your aid, and call on you for it without hesitation or apology. We apply to you in the interest of no party, Radical or Conservative, Republican or Democratic, Administration or Anti-administration. To all these shades of opinion we are strangers. We know only this, that to send our national soldiers in the field supplies to supplement those Government undertakes to give them, but which they sometimes fail to receive, and thus to relieve them when sick and in misery is a work of Christian charity, and that it is a work of intelligent patriotism, also, as economizing their life, health, and efficiency, on which, under God, the nation depends in this its time of trouble.

We, therefore, ask every clergyman to announce this humane undertaking to the people, and to advise them to do what they can to further it. We ask the press to give it the widest publicity and the most earnest encouragement. We call on every workshop, factory and mill for a specimen of the best thing it can turn out; on every artist, great and small, for one of his creations; on all loyal women for the exercise of their taste and industry; on farmers for the product of their fields and dairies. The miner, the naturalist, the man of science, the traveler, can each send something, that can, at the very least, be converted into a blanket that will warm, and may save from death, some one soldier whom Government supplies have failed to reach. Every one who can produce anything that has money value is invited to give a sample of his best work, as an offering to the cause of National Unity. Every loyal and patriotic workingman, mechanic or farmer who can make a pair of shoes or raise a barrel of apples, is called on to contribute something that can be turned into money, and again from money into the means of economizing the health and the life of our national soldiers.

Contributions are also invited for temporary loan and exhibition. Connected with the Fair will be a Museum of Paintings, Statuary, Ancient Furniture, Autographs, Articles of Vertu, and Curiosities of every class. They will be on exhibition during the Fair and fully protected against injury.

These contributions, whether loans or donations, should be consigned to Mrs. ALFRED SCHERMERHORN and Mrs. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 2 Great Jones-st. Money is also needed for expenses of printing and advertising, express charges, freight, &c., &c. Contributions of money should be sent to Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer of Metropolitan Fair, No. 2 Great Jones-st., New-York.

Rev. H. W. BELLOWS,
President U. S. Sanitary Commission.

WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.,
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D.,
GEO. T. STRONG, Esq.,
} Standing Committee U. S. Sanitary Commission.

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Mrs. John Sherwood, Secretary.
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Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business, and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

Cook's Cough Balsam
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Colds Without Fail.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.
Costs only 25 Cents.
Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO.,
And all Druggists.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular,
DR. B. C. PERRY,
All consultations FREE. No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Look out for Counterfeits!—Not only of bank bills, but everything truly valuable. We understand that even the indispensable articles known as "Family Dye Colors" are no exception to this rule. The imitations, like all counterfeits, are utterly worthless. Remember that HOWE & STEVENS' Family Dye Colors are the original, the only valuable and useful thing of the kind.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 767—Dec. 31, 1863.
9, 67, 17, 2, 29, 24, 65, 25, 72, 68, 39, 49.
CLASS 768—Dec. 31, 1863.
15, 18, 23, 27, 2, 32, 66, 30, 6, 18, 26, 45, 68.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 668.—Dec. 31, 1863.
20, 15, 55, 60 34, 73, 38, 62, 3, 33, 10, 59, 41.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

A NEW METHOD
OF CURING CERTAIN DISEASES, BY THE USE OF
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
has been recently discovered, and is calculated to supersede the use of all electro-magnetic machines, external applications, liniments, plasters, emmenagogues, medicines for fever and ague, rheumatism, paralysis, numbness, neuralgia, &c. The application is simple, the effects pleasant, and the cure positive and infallible. It proves what we have for nearly a quarter of a century maintained, that Radway's Ready Relief is the best, quickest and most important remedial agent ever discovered. It is, however, only recently that we have discovered its immense curative power in certain diseases by this new process.

THE SECRET OF ITS APPLICATION
was suggested to us by Professor REID, Professor and Lecturer of Chemistry for many years in the New York College of Physicians, the New-York Hospital, Edinburgh University, &c., &c. We have tried it in a number of cases that had previously resisted all other treatments. Every case yielded with astonishing rapidity. The success of the Ready Relief, in its ordinary application, has been greater than all other remedies in use. This can be vouched for by thousands who have used it. Let those afflicted with the following complaints use it under the new method, and we guarantee an immediate cure; RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Gout, Sciatica, Nervousness, Fever and Ague, INDIGESTION, SMALL-POX, MEASLES.
Cramps, Spasms, Lumbago, Headache, Heart Disease,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
Retention, Suppressions, or Misplaced Menstruation,
URINAL ORGANS,
Disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Pains, Aches, Spasms in the Back, Thighs, Hips, &c.
THE APPLICATION
in these cases must be made
TO THE SPINE.
Rub the entire length of the spine and across the small of the back with
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
fourteen or fifteen minutes, night and morning, and a cure will follow. We do not recommend its application in this form as an experiment, but with a full knowledge that it will cure either of the above-named complaints.
We are recommending no new or untried medicine—its merit and efficacy as a specific for many of the pains, aches, and infirmities that afflict mankind are acknowledged by thousands—but suggest to our readers and patients a new method of its application for certain complaints, which, if followed, will insure a more positive and rapid cure than any known treatment in vogue. In all cases ask for RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Patients are invited to call at Dr. RADWAY'S Medical Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York. RADWAY'S RELIEF is sold by Druggists.

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE
LIST OF GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PURCHASES,
of which we have a most splendid assortment:
MANTEL AND TABLE ORNAMENTS.
Malachite and plain Marble Clocks. Candelabras, Coupes, Bronze Figures and Groups, Parian Statuary and Vases, Bisque Figures and Groups, &c.
BUREAU AND ETAGERE ORNAMENTS.
Cologne Sets, Powder Boxes, Ringstands, Grotesque Bronze Figures, Card Receivers, &c.
TABLE WARE.
Ivory and Pearl Cutlery. Solid Silver and Silver-plated Tea-sets, Trays, Waiters, Urns, Kettles, Goblets, Casters, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Epergues, Forks and Spoons, Wine Stands, &c.
FRENCH, CHINA, AND GLASS WARE.
Dinner Sets, plain and decorated; Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, Toilet Sets; Decanters, Goblets, Wines, Punch-bowls, &c.
Also, our usual fine selection of
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.
Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
PLATED FORKS, URNS AND TEA-SETS.
PLATED CASTERS, WAITERS and CAKE BASKETS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES, all sizes.
TOOL CHESTS, from $2 50 to $25.
BOYS' SLEIGHS.
CRIMPING AND GOFFERING MACHINES, just imported.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No 27 Park-row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES—For LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

GOLD NECKLACES FOR MISSES.—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TO TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR—for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE AND EIGHT DOLLARS EACH. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

IVORY INITIAL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 75 cents per pair; Pearl do., $1 per pair; a fine assortment for ladies and gentlemen, at WELLING'S, No. 207 Centre-st., sign of the Golden Elephant.

CORA L. V. SCOTT, LATE HATCH, HAS been invited to give a series of discourses, under spiritual influence, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing on SUNDAY, Jan. 3.

LETTER NO. 2.

ON ELECTRICAL THERAPEUTICS,
BY DR. CHAMBERLIN, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN,
NO. 10 BOND-ST., N. Y.

The object of the following communications is to present a brief analysis of the principles of Medical Electricity, with a collection of facts demonstrating that this subtle and mysterious agent is not only useful in some cases, but is indispensable in the cure of disease in all its varied forms.

ELECTRICITY
is an ever-present, all-pervading principle, so intimately identified with all substances that it cannot be separated; nothing can escape its influence—it not only identifies itself with, but governs and controls all substances, from the invisible particles of gaseous matter to the revolution of planets. It is the cause of all causes, save the first great cause, the Infinite Mind which created it and employed it as an instrumentality for carrying into effect its designs and executing its laws. It is the cause of all decomposition, recomposition and transformation—it is the cause of light, heat, attraction and repulsion—it excites all motion—it is the exciting cause of life, growth, decay and death. Such is its influence over the vegetable kingdom, that delicate plants can be brought into existence almost at the will of the operator.

In passing to the animal kingdom we find this electric agent exercising its power in every strata of the living organism, entering into the composition of every part, producing the countless myriads of changes, building up and tearing down, and supplying the system with the necessary means to preserve its equilibrium, and to combat the destructive elements threatening its very existence. It lays hold of the crude food in the stomach, converts it into a state of fluidity, transmutes it into arterial blood, and sends it on its important office of supplying nutriment according to the necessities of the body, neglecting none of its requirements, but conveying to every bone, muscle, nerve, gland, &c., the elements necessary for its growth, development, and ultimate perfection.

The question might here be asked, how is all this accomplished? We will here ask a few questions and then proceed to a solution of the proposition. Why is it that the needle points to the pole? Why is it that bodies in an electro-positive state attract those in a negative? Why is that a bar of steel, bent in the form of the letter U, can be made to sustain hundreds of pounds? Why is it that one end of a galvanic current will decompose and disperse metallic bodies, while the other end of the same current will deposit the separate particles upon a metallic surface with such nice precision? In reply, we affirm that it is owing to the law of electrical affinity, or polarity, founded upon the two base principles in nature, the cid and the alkali. The human system is but a galvanic battery, with its acids and alkalies, constituting the electro-positive and negative forces, and it is by this antagonism that all the multifarious changes in the human system, as well as throughout nature, are wrought. Every mental as well as physical manifestation, either voluntary or involuntary, is the result of this antagonism. Secretion, excretion, digestion and circulation, as well as every other functional operation of the body, are wholly attributable to the law of electrical influence. The nervous system which encircles the body in a complete network, is the first organized link in the animal structure, and it is in and through this system that electricity acts and responds to the voluntary and involuntary operations of the mind, which governs and controls it at pleasure, while electricity governs all the forces of the body.

Having made these prefatory remarks, we are now prepared to show from evidence the most conclusive the cause of disease. Nature has her disturbances as well as man: the cause in both instances is the same. Observe the gathering of the storm-cloud; listen to the mutterings of the distant thunder. By and by the atmosphere is in commotion, increasing to a hurricane, lashing the aqueous billows mountain high, moving ponderable bodies and even uprooting the giant forests. In an instant all is calm. The contending elements have subsided; the warfare is ended, and all seems in a quiescent state. And why? Simply because the positive and negative forces of electricity have equalized themselves in the earth and atmosphere.

THE SAME LAW
is alike applicable to the human system. All diseases can be traced, either directly or indirectly, to a change of the electrical polarities of the nervous system. Man has his calms, his gentle breezes and desolating hurricanes. Observe his quiet attitude. A letter is placed in his hand foreboding bad news. He becomes nervously excited. He breaks the seal, and is informed of the death of a bosom friend and falls to the earth a corpse. The excitement of the mind has so deranged the electric forces as to paralyze vital organs.

AGAIN.
In health the viscera organs of the body are positively charged, and the health forces are outward to the periphery, removing through the millions of pores a large portion of the waste particles of the body; this constitutes a sort of a safety-valve by which the system is relieved of poisonous matter, which has no other means of escape, and can only be retained in the system at the expense of life, health, and vitality. When the central forces of the body are active and the insensible perspiration is freely passing off and the blood is coursing through its channels to the extremities, and the millions of ramified nerve-fibres encircling the very cuticle, are properly charged with electrical life, the result must be unalloyed health, as every part is in electrical harmony.

NOW MARK THE CHANGE!
The body in this glowing condition is exposed to currents of cold air; instantly the action of the entire system is reversed; the electricity of the nervous system having an affinity for heat is attracted inward. From contraction by cold the small blood-vessels close, and the blood retires inward to the main trunks, the surface of the body contracts, and the pores close; the electrical polarities of the nervous system are now changed, the health forces arrested, and the result is disease.

Forty-nine cases out of fifty of catarrh, bronchitis, pulmonary consumption, pneumonia, pleurisy, rheumatism and neuralgia have their origin from the above cause, which can be explained in a single sentence, electricity unbalanced, causing too much internal heat and too much external cold.

Thus far, we have only spoken of disease in its incipient stage, but shall show that all conditions arise from the same cause, as Electricity not only possesses the power of changing the electrical action of the nerves, but also the constituents of the fluids of the body. After the electrical polarities have been broken up, the fluids (as the blood, urine, bile, &c.,) may be changed in character from a loss of electrical balance, and even the functions of material organs may be arrested, or the organs themselves changed, as in hepatization, enlargement, ulceration, decomposition, &c. But even this change is owing to a loss of electrical power, which regulates the principles of waste and reproduction.

Continued in Monday's TIMES.

Since Dr. CHAMBERLIN's arrival in New-York his treatment has been put to the most practical test, and the results have been the most remarkable. His rooms have been visited by hundreds of persons suffering from diseases of long standing—diseases, which had for years resisted the best medical skill and remedial agencies, and in nearly every instance where the treatment was continued a cure was effected.

NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.
An interesting pamphlet forwarded to order by addressing Dr. O. K. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the $1,400,000 Cash Capital Stock of the Company will be PAID at this Office on and after Jan. 2, 1864.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 24, 1863, until Jan. 2, 1864.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

IMPORTANT.

The public are respectfully informed that I have just received per steamer *Celia*, a fresh shipment of the Jules, Mumm & Co.'s

VERZENAY CABINET
AND
DRY VERZENAY
CHAMPAGNE,

of a new vintage, surpassing in richness, fineness and delicacy of quality, any wines of the same grade ever before sent by this house. A trial of the same will convince the most fastidious.

The following houses have a supply of this shipment on hand:

H. D. FELTER.
W. S. CORWIN & CO.
MACY & CO.
W. B. JACKSON & CO.
CHAS. BELLOWS.
PURDY & NICHOLAS.
J. P. VAN ROSSUM.
JAMES MEYER, JR.,
No. 43 Beaver-st., sole Agent in the United States, for Jules, Mumm & Co.'s Champagne.

NEW-YORK
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEVENTIETH YEAR.

OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-ST.,
At the corner of William.

With the first day of January, 1864, the NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER passes from the hands of Messrs. FRANCIS HALL & COMPANY, who have been its conductors for more than fifty years, into those of new proprietors, who will be known to the public as the "COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER ASSOCIATION."

In making this change, it is not the purpose of those concerned to alter the general character of the journal, or to abandon the independent and elevated tone which it has traditionally brought to the discussion of all political and social questions. It is designed, on the contrary, to give the paper, under its new auspices, fresh and more legitimate claims to the title of a COMMERCIAL JOURNAL. It will devote special attention to the Department of

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,
for which it has organized a correspondence, insuring the earliest and most detailed daily accounts of the movements of shipping on all the waters of the world, thus rendering the paper essential to
THE SHIPPING AND MARINE INSURANCE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Its FINANCIAL ARTICLE, its daily reports of the WHOLESALE MARKETS, and of the movements in the DRY GOODS, PRODUCE, and other departments of Trade, will be distinguished by their fullness and correctness.

While thus vindicating its claim to be a
RELIABLE ORGAN OF THE MERCANTILE CLASSES,
the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER WILL NOT BE the ORGAN of any OTHER class, or INTEREST, or CLIQUE, or PARTY. It aims to be thoroughly independent of all partisan influence; and to be governed exclusively by the ambition to discover TRUTH, and as far as practicable to make it acceptable and current in place of the of errors fact, and of political, economical and moral science, to the propagation of which so large a portion of the cotemporary press is lamentably addicted.

Thus while unalterably and earnestly loyal to the Government, in its warfare against armed rebellion, the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER will be constrained to criticise freely such national measures as it deems impolitic or unnecessary or mischievous, and to award censure as impartially as it accords praise where praise is due.

In fact, the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER proposes to itself no aim short of a public recognition that its columns are to be consulted for the frankness and directness of its expressions of opinion, and the zeal with which it avoids the stigma of sensation journalism, by marking all unvouched-for and questionable news, of which the telegraph is so productive, with appropriate doubt, or explicit denial and exposure. The News Department shall not only be remarkable for its promptitude and fullness, but for
ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY.
The LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC and ART DEPARTMENTS of the journal will receive more attention than heretofore, and will engage the services of the leading talent of the country. Arrangements to this effect have already been completed.

While the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER will thus command a position in advance of existing commercial papers, it will abate no claim to rank on terms of equality with the most popular literary and the most trustworthy political journals.

The COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, a large folio sheet, is published every afternoon, Sundays excepted; the first edition appearing at 1½, the second at 2½, and the third at 4 P. M

THE PRICE THREE CENTS A COPY,
at which rate it is sold everywhere, or delivered in the City by carriers.

☞ *A Liberal Discount to Newsmen.*

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION NINE DOLLARS A YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NEW-YORK SPECTATOR,
SEMI-WEEKLY,
THREE DOLLARS per annum, in advance, with reduced rates to clubs.
Address
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER ASSOCIATION,
Corner Pine and William sts., New-York.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directory, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life-saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
DEC. 28, 1863.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee for the collection of a fund for the relief of the suffering Schleswig-Holsteiners, appeal to the Germans of New-York to interest themselves in the noble cause represented by them.

Our countrymen all over Germany are proving their sincere sympathy with the fate of the brave in

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of

ONLY SIXTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Grosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 26 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 284, 312, 405, 485, 558, 590, 597, 685, 809, 902, 963, 969, 997, 1038, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privileges of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mariposa Company, falling due on the first day of January next, will be paid on that day, in gold, on presentation at the office of the Company.

JAMES HOY, President.
GEO. W. FOWLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY. (Eastern Division.) No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 19, 1863.—The interest due 31st December on the PREFERRED CERTIFICATES issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, at the office of the Trustees, No. 52 Wall-st. The transfer-books for all certificates will be closed from the afternoon of the 24th inst. to the morning of the 4th of January, 1864. By order of the Trustees.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan. 12 inclusive.

H. TREMBLYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 132 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 16, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1870 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. HOODY, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will fall due Jan. 1, 1864, and will be paid at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 24, 1863.

F. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the above-named Bonds has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 42 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest. To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 109,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.
576	$5,000	1050	$2,000	1263	$9,000
1288	4,000	1352	9,000	1353	1,000
1388	2,000	1493	3,000	1580	6,000
1676	4,000	1782	7,000	1836	6,000
1928	2,000	2139	4,000	2107	11,000
264	3,000	320	3,000	603	6,000
816	7,000	897	8,000	1172	5,000
1220	5,000				
	Total				$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred to by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the connection thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, on failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest on said 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis E. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Dec. 25, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE DAYTON and Michigan Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, are notified that the interest coupons falling due on the first day of January, 1864, and signed Preserved Smith, Secretary, will be paid at the Bank of America on the first prox.; and the coupons of said Mortgage Bonds maturing on the first day of January, 1864, and signed J. G. Telford, President, will be paid on presentation at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, on the first proximo. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 22, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., Broadway, cor. 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and be opened on the morning of the 12th of January. W. TITUS, Sec'y.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, and coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2, 1864, less the Government tax of 3 per cent. M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.

R. H. LAMONT, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 23, 1863.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS ISSUED by the State of Michigan, due in New-York on the 1st day of January, 1864, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in that City. J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) at the office SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
LIMITED.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.

Authorized Capital.....ONE MILLION STERLING.
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already Issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Hentry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pender Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Rewal, Lubbock & Co., London; Samuel Stitt, Esq., of the late firm of Stitt Brothers & Co. Liverpool.

LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.

IN NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager
J. W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.

Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

BANKERS.

LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.

SOLICITORS.

LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
(LIMITED,)

Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund....£160,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.

Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman,
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,	
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,	
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,	
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,	
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.	

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the abovenamed Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO.

No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January next, a 2 o'clock P. M. THOS. LOYD, Secretary.

$30,000.

TO CAPITALISTS OR MANUFACTURERS—The extensive and valuable Factory property on the south side of 31st-st., between 2d and Lexington avs., covering five full lots of land, for sale or to lease for a term of years. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 10 years at 6 per cent. Apply at No. 422 3d-av., KILPATRICK'S carpenter shop.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.

THE PUBLIC ADMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.

Stocks are called in alphabetical order, embracing all the leading Mining Stocks sold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c.

This institution is the only true channel for developing the great mining resources of this country, and increasing activity in the securities of the various Mining Companies. The charge is One Dollar only, for each lot of Stock bought and sold at the Board, and no charge is made unless the Stocks offered are disposed of.

For full particulars see rules and regulations.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

d19-law6mS*

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY- four Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st proximo until after the election. A. WILEY, Jr. Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three inspectors of the ensuing election will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECT- ors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the then next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECT- ORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next annual election, will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board, R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECT- ORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

COUPON NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF RAILWAY County, City and Town Bonds can obtain information as to the payment of coupons attached upon application to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st. Dealer in Securities of every description. Communications by mail will receive prompt attention.

INTEREST ON INDIANA STATE DEBT.—On and after the 6th day of January next, we will advance the Half-yearly interest which falls due on the 1st of that month on the Funded Debt of the State of Indiana.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

TRADESMENS' BANK, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC- TORS and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by

McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO, COU- PONS, due 1st prox., will be paid by us on and after that date, less 3 per cent. Government tax.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 58 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY: Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment, $17,295, due the Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1863, and that we have designated by lot $17,000 of said Bonds for payment as required by the Trust Deed, viz.: Nos. 3,475, 783, 785, 1,008, 1,106, 1,419, 1,574, 1,680, 1,979, 1,990, 2,156, 2,236, 2,338, 2,382, 2,341, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 2,433, 2,588, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrender of the Bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 56 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.

The next payment, $17,890, will be due April 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDRY,
} Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company are hereby notified that upon delivery of their bonds to the undersigned, at their office, No. 25 Parkrow, after maturity, on or before the 30th day of January next, they will receive the principal and interest thereon; or, at their option, they may renew their bonds for fifteen years, with interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually—to pay which within that time an ample sinking fund has been provided by the Company.

ABRAHAM BELL'S SON.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

GREENWICH BANK, Dec. 31, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Directors of this Association, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, poll to open at 13 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M., and that the transfer book will be closed until after the election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINue to conduct the Stock business at No. 7 William-st., as heretofore. All orders attended to with the usual promptness. J. E. P. LAZARUS.

Dec. 31, 1863.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date *in Gold Coin*, less Government tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA.

DIVIDEND—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.

The Transfer Book will remain closed from this date until the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864.

NEW-YORK, December, 1863. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, IOWA, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Three and a Half per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the past six months, payable in cash, on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst. The Dividend will be payable to Eastern Stockholders, at the banking house of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, and to the Dubuque Stockholders, only at the Treasurer's office in Dubuque.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 31, and reopened on Monday, Jan. 18, 1864.

EDWARD STIMSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 26th day of December until the morning of the 7th day of January next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, N. J., the 16th inst., a dividend of four and two-thirds per cent., on preferred, and two per cent on common stock, was declared and payable at the transfer office of Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York, on and after Jan. 2, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from 17th instant to 2d proximo. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable, free of United States tax, on or after MONDAY, Jan. 4, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on 23d inst., and opened on Jan. 7, 1864. By order

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY, No. 284 PEARL-ST. MARKET BANK BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF 2 50-100 per share (10 per cent.) has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on and after MONDAY, 18th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 8th to the morning of 19th January. By order of the Board. JAMES McMILLS, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Four per Cent., "free of Government tax," out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 5, 1864. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on the 18th January next. The Company will also assume the payment of the Government tax on the same. Holders of stock registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to 15th January inclusive.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have to-day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, and made it payable on and after Jan. 2 next, free of Government tax.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED BEARING THIS! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quackery, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured thousands cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment more all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call on me will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his experience in this much neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most obstinate cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circuler.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where these afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preparatives are never without. Send for a circular. Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and speedy remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their advertisement. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures guaranteed.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. Davenport, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities, military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York,

Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, Secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing it and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to the numerous testimonials, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE daily consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures of the worst cases of weakness, no matter of how long standing the case may be, caused by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victim of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by boastful advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, restore the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or those in any physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is especially recommended as a complete restorative to the system where manhood has been impaired by disease. Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR SCOTT'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attendance to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases without treatment, and all other remedies without dieting or restriction in diet. Dr. Hunter's treatment: cures without the disagreeable effects of all other remedies: cures in less than six hours: cures without the injurious effects of mercury, and possesses the wonderful property of annihilating the virus, so that the blood is sure to absorb it. This is what he claims for it, and what he will accomplish. It is for sale, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BEARDSLEY, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. HANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, executors, No. 140 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of December, 1863.

Dated June 2, 1863.

CHARLES P. WRIGHT, } Executors.
CHARLES TRIPP, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BEARDSLEY, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS M. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.

PARKER CARPENTER, Administrator.

by 10-1aw 6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BEARDSLEY, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John V. Cole, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of L. Richardson, No. [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated Nov. 24, 1863.

JOSEPH V. COLE,
LEONARD RICHARDSON, } Executors.

SHIPPING.

For the accommodation of passengers and shippers, the steamship EDINBURGH will be detained until 2 P. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Jan. 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday.....Jan. 9

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 | Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 | Steerage to London.... 31 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 | Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 | Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,

will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from BOSTON, Jan. 26.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2 879	Brooking.	———
VIRGINIA	2 878	Grace.	———
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	———	———

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{ $80 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 2.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, and MONDAY, Feb. 1.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
R. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M.

Passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine, fast-sailing Clyde-built steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. WYLIE, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions—Cabin, $75; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $35. Payable in currency. FRANCIS McDONALD, & CO., No 6 Bowling-Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.

SHIP GEN McCLELLAN.....Sails Jan'y 2.
SHIP ROGER A. HEIRN.....Sails Jan'y 4.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
SHIP DANIEL WEBSTER.....Sails Jan'y 6.

For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or Drafts available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., N. Y.

TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—TO sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M. United States Mail steamship EVENING STAR, Wm. R. BELL, commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River. For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer MORNING STAR will follow the EVENING STAR, and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 161 FIFTH-AV.

Classes, Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 P. M. Gentlemen's evening class Mondays and Thursdays at 8 P. M.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming. A new class for Misses and Masters on Monday and Thursday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular.

FURNITURE.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to contract with a responsible cabinet-maker in the City or country to manufacture, largely, the woodwork of a patented article in good demand. The best of references as to ability to perform given and required. Sealed proposals received until the 10th of January.
BROWN & CO., No. 474 Broadway.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, Manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 66 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 81 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Repetition of
Mr. DE CORDOVA'S
Successful Course
of
Humorous Lectures
OUR FIRST BABY.
A Tale of Home,
On
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 4, 1864.

THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION,
A Tale of Fun,
MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1864.

MRS. PERKINS' THANKSGIVING DINNER,
A Tale of Shoddy,
MONDAY, JAN. 18.

Course Ticket, $1. Single admission, 50c. To be had at all the Music and Book-stores.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1864. (NEW-YEAR'S DAY,) FAMILY PERFORMANCE.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
AS GIFTS TO THE CHILDREN.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS TO ALL PARTS.

Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at 8½ o'clock. The performance will end at 10¾ P. M.
Great distribution of Toys, by
ACORIBAS, THE ENCHANTER,
lately arrived in New-York with
LES PANTINS DE VIOLETTE.

NOTICE—Every child under 12 years will be entitled to a Toy equivalent to the price of admission.

FIGARO PROGRAMME,
LES ETRENNES DE M. POISSON.
Vaudeville for the occasion, in one act, by MM. X. and Z.:
LE JOUR DE L'AN A NEW-YORK.
Rondo for the opportunity, song by M. Donatien.
LA LUNE DE MIEL,
Romance rendered by Mlle. Maillet.
JE DINE CHEZ MA MERE.
Comedie Vaudeville in 1 Act. By M. L. Thiboust.
LES DEUX AVEUGLES.
Bouffonerie musicale in one Act by M. Offenbach.

SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.
The great success,
LES PANTINS DE VIOLETTE.
Opera Bouffe in one Act; music by M. Adam.
BATAILLE DE DAMES.
Comedie in three Acts by E. Scribe.
Box office at No. 623 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.
The Great Success.
LES PANTINS DE VIOLETTE,
Opera Bouffe in one act, by Jules Barbierre and Michael Carre.
MUSIC BY ADAM,
rendered by Mlles. Maillet and Hamburg, Messrs. Donatien and Henry Wood (of the Olympic Theatre.)
BATTAILE DE DAMES.
Comedie in three acts, by E. Scribe,
with Messrs. Faye, Donatien, and Roche, Mmes. Levasseur and Hamburg in the cast.

ORDER OF PERFORMANCE:
1. At 8 o'clock, Battaile de Dames.
2. Les Pantins de Violette.
Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at 8 o'clock precisely. Carriages can be ordered for 10¾ P. M.
Office for reserved seats, No. 623 Broadway.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place, between Broadway and 4th-av.
PERHAM'S
NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE,
THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,
devoted to the interests of Invalid Soldiers.
Exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
National Home tickets, admitting four each, $1; single admission 25 cents. See descriptive bills.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season tickets for a gentleman.....$5
Season tickets for ladies.....2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years.....3
For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Twenty-second Season, 1863-1864. Public Rehearsal No. 7 will take place at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra admission to the rehearsal 50 cents, for sale at the usual places. By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price Single Boxes.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	$0 25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headache	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Biliousness	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Kidney Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book, 8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book... 5 00
Case of Twenty vials, in Morocco, and Book... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, INVENTOR and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Originated and made a specialty in the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless teeth extracting.
No. 22 Bond-st., G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 7th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, 500 bbls. Resin, part of the cargo of prize ship ALLIANCE.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Dec. 26, 1863.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 250 G-st., Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next:

Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.
About 1,000 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
About 300 tons of old Car Wheels.
About 200 tons of old Car Axles.
About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron.
About 200 tons of old Cast Iron.
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

TO HENRY HELLEWELL, WM. A. FIXBY, AND OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE.—I will sell at auction, for storage and charges, two sets wire rolls and lot of shovel machinery and tools, at the Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864, at 10 A. M. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. LINCOLN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST.....Manager
Nos 539 and 541 BROADWAY.
between Prince and Spring sts.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performances at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M. Admission 25 cen No half price.

SEVENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF THIS
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.
UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD.
UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD.
UNEQUALED IN THE WORLD.
NEW ADDITIONS
NEW ADDITIONS
NEW ADDITIONS
OF RARE ANIMALS
OF RARE ANIMALS
OF RARE ANIMALS
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.
LANGWORTHY'S SHOOTING TIGER
LANGWORTHY'S SHOOTING TIGER
LANGWORTHY'S SHOOTING TIGER
WILL APPEAR
WILL APPEAR.
WILL APPEAR
AT EACH PERFORMANCE.
AT EACH PERFORMANCE,
AT EACH PERFORMANCE,
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
HOLIDAY CARNIVAL
ALL THIS WEEK.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION
FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES.
FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES.
FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES.
First Performance at 11½ A. M.
First Performance at 11½ A. M.
First Performance at 11½ A. M.
Second Performance at 1½ P. M.
Second Performance at 1½ P. M.
Second Performance at 1½ P. M.
Third Performance at 3½ P. M.
Third Performance at 3½ P. M.
Third Performance at 3½ P. M.
Fourth Performance at 8½ P. M.
Fourth Performance at 8½ P. M.
Fourth Performance at 8½ P. M.
ANIMALS OF EVERY VARIETY.
ANIMALS OF EVERY VARIETY.
ANIMALS OF EVERY VARIETY.
The most beautiful of their kind
The most beautiful of their kind
The most beautiful of their kind
Ever exhibited in a Menagerie.
Ever exhibited in a Menagerie.
Ever exhibited in a Menagerie.

NEW YEAR'S DAY,
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock.
HOPE CHAPEL,
HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.

The new sensation of the day.
THE MOST REFINED AND DELIGHTFUL RESORT IN THE CITY FOR LADIES.
"THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,"
OR "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."

This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.

The beautiful and startling spectral illusion of the White Lady and the Spirit of the Alps, with the elegant Moonlight and Sunset Effects, will be repeated.

Grand Statuary display on SATURDAY.

Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1864,
EDWIN BOOTH
in the rôle of
HAMLET.
Mr. F. B. CONWAY,
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
Mr. JOHN DWOTT,
AND A POWERFUL COMPANY.
Box office open on Wednesday, at the usual hours.

REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The northwest corner of Broadway and Dey-st., known as the "Franklin Buildings."

Fifty feet on Broadway, one hundred and twenty-five on Dey-st, with an L in the rear.

Possession on 1st of May next. Apply to
D. H. HAIGHT, } Executors.
JOHN HALSEY, }
No. 57 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH N

The American Sporting View of the King and Heenan Fight—British Foul Play Indicted.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, Jan. 2.

Since the subsidence of our great campaign of steel, and in the midst of the tranquil temper to which the country has resigned itself during the pending pause of arms, we are suddenly treated to a first-class sensation from the other side of the Atlantic. HEENAN has been whipped by KING, and British injustice has again signalized itself against an American in the prize ring.

Engrossed in the grander subject of the war, and lifted to the level of superior thoughts, our people had almost ignored the bumbler fortunes of the Benician Boy, and, riveted on military splendor, had for a long time steadily refused to take an active interest in everything which he might do. Besides, and apart from the claims of our loftier preoccupation, the foolish fellow has lost caste among us by his course in England, and by forgetting the cause which had once invested him with so much dignity. Instead of continuing to shake the dust of England from his feet, for having been denied the belt he had forced its famous champion to lay down, he meanly went back at the temptation of a few dollars, to assimilate with its population and to further denationalize himself, not only consorting with secessionists, but by conceding to their proclivities, in refusing to fight in the name of his country. These inclinations, which were foreshadowed here in a card (to MACE) that he would take no sides in the pending war between the North and South, naturally dulled the public warmth toward him; and, but for the frenzy which came in such sudden volume from the other side, we should have received the late battle very tamely. The very considerations, however, which discounted him with us, won him immense favor in Great Britain, and, being claimed as an Irishman, and accepted as a resident, the last particle of that prejudice which had robbed him of his belt, seemed to have passed from his horoscope forever. Nay, his new friends even went beyond reversion; they adopted him as one of themselves, and even increased the estimation we had modestly sent him over at, of four to six as against TOM SAYERS, by raising him to six against four, over an equally thorough Englishman in the person of TOM KING.

Whatever of mortification, therefore, that accrues from his defeat lodges entirely against Englishmen, for it is they who made this match, put up the money, and (insensibly confessing his victory over SAYERS) set, through the odds, his market value as a bruiser. And we are glad to be able to add, it is they also—we mean those who laid these odds—who have felt the returning plague of the Farnboro invasion. TOM SAYERS, in whose behalf the ring was there broken in, could, from his new stand-point, appreciate the dismay of the Americans on that occasion, and feel, as he saw KING saved by the "roughs" at the 18th round, that every outrage is its own avenger. As HEENAN'S backer, he should have stopped the fight just there; but the brave fellow, reasoning doubtless from himself, thought there was still pluck enough left in the Benician to "finish off" his exhausted adversary, and thus avoid a wrangle and a draw. But SAYERS appears not to have known his man, and mortifying as the acknowledgment may seem, we are bound to recognize the fact that from this point HEENAN'S heart evidently failed him. Undoubtedly it was the vision of Farnboro reproduced that appalled him, and he clearly saw he would not be allowed to win. But during the earlier portion of the fight he had not shown too much of courage. His opening tactics were unworthy of his powers, and the manner in which he brooded over the blows of the eighth round, and sought thereafter to run in, out of the thundering rain to the wrestling hug, was anything but creditable. Superior in strength and "action," he seemed to be afraid to venture on a game of blows, and, aside from the injustice done him by the mob and referee, it must be admitted, even by his warmest friends, that in this fight at least, he succumbed without having been injured in his hands, and without having been touched by any one but KING—who, after all, fought just as many rounds as he. Superior in bulk, main strength, alertness and accomplishment, had he been KING'S equal in determination, he must have secured at least a "draw," for so long as the crowd permitted no one else to touch him, no mere physical inferior could possibly have fought him down. A thoroughly game man, supported by such seconds as MACDONALD and TOM SAYERS, instead of being thus disheartened, should only have become enraged, and, with new resolution springing from injustice, have forced the partisans of his opponents to a still grosser issue. Not having done so, but having from this moment sunk away, we cannot resist the conviction that he was ultimately beaten through a defective feebleness of purpose.

Though HEENAN has powers and qualities which charter him to vanquish any man alive, we sincerely believe he will never win a battle which requires the highest description of endurance. Mercurial and sensitive, he can be stimulated to immense performances; but confront him with unexpected evils and he becomes instantly discouraged, and unless peculiarly supported, is constantly in danger of dying out in effort. That was the case in his fight with MORRISSEY, whom he once beat out of time, just as he did both SAYERS and KING; but both MORRISSEY and KING, after they had escaped the crisis to which they had been driven by his unwonted powers, returned upon him, and without the help of any other arms each readily took him captive. It is for these reasons, though he is by no means a coward, we consider him unfitted for his trade. Three times victorious, not once has he been a winner, and should he fight ten times more, he will never come from the ring a conqueror, unless he has capable assistance near at hand to wisely watch the contest, and at the proper moment land the game. In this fight with KING, it was supposed the odds in his favor would perform their usual office, and protect him with a majority of partisans, but unfortunately his backers were mostly among the gentry, while those who supported KING were, in large part, desperadoes, all of whom, of course, were present. The action of the odds was, therefore, for this time, inverted, and operated only as a largess, to rivet a preconceived and villainous intention.

The exigencies which grow out of plots like these, demand the resistance of the stoutest natures. Pugilism is inexorable in its requirement of pluck. The giant who is faint in purpose, has an enemy within his bosom, and fights two combatants instead of one. A perturbation at the sea of strength discounts propulsion, and confounds the thought; while, on the other hand, a sturdy nature is sustained by instinct, and delivers with an intelligence and a directness, superior to all other laws of art. It was the knowledge of this quality in KING which partly induced his backers to support him; it was perhaps a doubt of the same quality in HEENAN, which added to that confidence; though it must be confessed that all England, like ourselves, thought well of him in that respect. It is no discredit to the judgment of any of us if we have been mistaken. Nature has strange caprices, and is sometimes very reticent. It takes as much pleasure often in misleading us as to the courage of a military chieftain like GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, as to the pluck of a boxer like JOHN CARMEL HEENAN. We may be obliged to receive the one for a long time on the grandiloquent scale of his *pronunciamentos*, and while the admeasurements of a tape line round the other may give us the proportions of an Achilles, we unfortunately cannot see through his bulk, and scrutinize the fibre of his heart. It may be considered a wanton piece of cruelty to the defeated prize-fighter that we should insult his misfortunes by putting him in parallel with the strategist of Yorktown, but public men are the property of history, and the intelligent will justify us by the fact that the discomfited Benician shines advantageously beside the General. The generous will pardon him for those efforts which went to the extent of his nature, and the most begrudging cannot fail to certify that *he*, at least, has been in battle.

It may seem strange that we can find such deficiency in HEENAN, in face of his fortitude during his long tournament with SAYERS. That fight, according to the English journals, was the gamest ever fought in Britain; and we can bear personal witness that we saw HEENAN knock SAYERS down *twenty-seven times*; but we also bear in mind how the Benician was sustained on that occasion. There were close at his back a handful of fierce men whom he dreaded ten times more than he did the blows of SAYERS; and, in front, he had the mocking eye of MORRISSEY, who had come across the seas in the base hope to see him whipped.

Besides, life had not then been made too luxurious to HEENAN by the blandishments of the Haymarket, and he consequently brought a more rugged nature to the combat. But even in that contest, there were those of his friends who thought him short in resolution that he did not launch all his thunders on the champion, when, early in the fight, he succeeded in disabling his most formidable arm. It is true, he fought that battle according to the instructions of his seconds, and it was purposely prolonged by one of them, to win the wagers made on an hour's fighting; but an instinctive pugilist, seeing his opportunity, should have discarded orders, and carried the victory by storm. With KING, HEENAN unquestionably fought to suit himself; and having adopted the "hurricane" method, as he did with MORRISSEY, and by it having driven his opponent beyond the verge of consciousness, it was the fault of his seconds that he did not gain the victory.

It was not, however, entirely their fault, but the fault largely of British ruffians who broke in the ring, and most largely of all, the fault of the referee, who sanctioned the villainy by his administration. It may be said that the action of these wretches in behalf of KING as of those in behalf of SAYERS, does not reflect upon the British public. So we agree, but the deliberate action of the referee involves the morals of the better classes, and its approval by the British journals makes the crime common to the nation. It was the act of ruffians till the referee forgave it, and it remained, even then, an individual and limited piece of villainy, until the London *Times*, leading off the British press, actually assumed that the invasion of the ring proceeded from the irrepressible sympathy of the "low-browed ruffians" in KING'S corner to look upon the supposed dead body of their hero. These repulsive miscreants, whose fellows, in an earlier portion of the report, were thought by the *Times'* writer not fit to be seen "out of pantomime," were fit at a pinch to be the auxiliaries of its principles, and to figure as sentimental saints. *Bell's Life*, however, as befits the organ which found the referee, sounds the base string of perfidy. This is the organ which furnished the referee for Farnboro, which made out HEENAN to be an Irishman, and scouted (when it was supposed he would be winner) at the absurdity of any one pretending this would be an "international" battle. It knows him now only as "the American," and, as befits the journal which has twice betrayed him, does not report that portion of the battle in which its compounded villainy was done. In the Farnboro fight DOWLING pretended to be swayed off by the crowd, and not to see the ruffians beating HEENAN upon the back and arms while lawfully holding SAYERS *till his seconds should throw up the sponge*; and those rounds he did not report. In this latter fight, *Bell's* instrument and representative condoned the outrage, and then pretended, like his predecessor, that such was the confusion, he saw nothing more. His report, at any rate the only one which has yet reached this country, stops at the seventeenth round on this excuse, while all the others go cleanly to the end.

We thought DOWLING'S conduct at the first was as bad as could be, and his *manufacture* of an *ex-post facto* rule against hugging *on the ropes* shameless in the extreme; but SMITH exceeds him by interfering with HEENAN at the end of the very first round, and warns him that he must not hold and punish his man *in the centre of the ring*. Thus is the time out of mind "chancery" practice of the English ring disposed of in a breath when it works toward the victory of an American, and the system of CRIBB, SPRING, BELCHER, WARD and GULLY utterly ignored, rather than an Englishman should give in. It is no wonder, when such rulings as these can be uttered in an English ring, that the humbler attendants of the sport indulge themselves so generally in picking pockets. The lesson we are taught by these things, and by their indorsement in the British press is, that an American need expect no justice in a public contest in that country, and that without regard to the merits of his case, it is always safe to bet on the Englishman against him.

We would gladly have left this outrage at the door of the ruffians of the ring, as we did frankly in the case of SAYERS, but the action of *Bell's* referee, and the sympathetic indorsement of the remainder of the British press, gives it a general stamp. We thought they were honestly ashamed of their conduct in the matter of the Champion's belt, which HEENAN knocked fairly out of its possessor's gripe, and which they had not the manliness to give him; but their toleration of the furlough given by the mob to KING is a proof that they have not the least sense of justice nor respect for fair play where their prejudices are concerned. They are, therefore, welcome to such a victory as they have won. The match was of their own making; the estimation put on HEENAN'S merits were mainly of English manufacture, and if they have used it up after their own fashion, it is their affair entirely, and not ours. As for HEENAN, as he wished to stake everything on this trial, and invited obloquy in case he lost, he may abide by his misfortunes on his own philosophy. He has for the last four years occupied more attention than a conquering monarch, and, not being marked with extra noble qualities, it is well he should give place to some fresher figure.

If that figure in England should be TOM KING, there ought to be no one to regret it. He is the sole person who comes out of this most disgraceful muddle entirely unsullied. It may be said, so far as he is concerned, he gained the victory fairly on his merits, and that in his triumph the best man won. Modest, brave, loyal to his backers, he went into his task duly impressed with the gravity of the performance. He did not allow himself to be discouraged because he got a few hard thumps about the head, or even because he was knocked into a trance; but, facing danger always, fought at it and through it, like a dutiful young fellow, brought safely back to his friends, the large sum with which they had intrusted him. That was the result of pluck, and we say all credit to him.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Doings of the Criminal Courts for the Year 1863.

We are indebted to Mr. VANDERVOORT, the obliging Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, for the following statement of convictions, acquittals, &c., had in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, of the peace, in and for the City and County of New-York, in the year 1863:

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

	convicted.	Acquitted.
Murder, first degree	—	3
Manslaughter, various degrees	4	—
Assault, with intent to kill	1	—
Riot	3	—
Assault and Battery	1	—
Arson, various degrees	2	—
Burglary, various degrees	2	—
Attempt to Commit Burglary	3	—
Grand Larceny	7	1
Attempt to Commit Grand Larceny	2	—
Petit Larceny	6	—
Publishing Obscene Prints	1	—

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Murder, second degree	1	—
Manslaughter, various degrees	14	1
Assault, with Intent to Maim and do Bodily Harm	13	—
Rape	1	—
Assault with Intent to Commit Rape	4	—
Robbery, first degree	7	2
Assault with Intent to Commit Robbery	7	—
Having Slungshot in Possession	1	—
Riot	6	—
Assault and Battery	56	—
Bigamy	2	—
Arson, various degrees	2	2
Attempt to Commit Arson	3	—
Forgery, various degrees	25	1
Burglary, various degrees	16	3
Attempt to Commit Burglary	14	—
Grand Larceny	71	27
Attempt to Commit Grand Larceny	73	—
Embezzlement	4	1
Petit Larceny from the Person	19	1
Petit Larceny	68	1
Attempt to Commit Petit Larceny	1	—
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	2
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences	3	—
Extortion	1	—
Indecent Exposure of Person	2	—
Opening Sealed Letter	1	—
Misdemeanor	1	—
Total	450	45

One hundred and thirty-eight males and 21 females were sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison—two males for life, and the aggregate term of imprisonment of the remainder amounts to 513 years and six moths.

Sentenced to the Penitentiary, 84 males and 44 females.

Sentenced to City Prison, 36 males and 14 females.

Sent to the House of Refuge, 26 boys and two girls.

Nine hundred and sixty-six indictments were found, and 114 complaints were dismissed by the Grand Jury.

Six hundred and eighty-five recognizances to answer were filed, and 35 were forfeited.

Amount of fines collected and paid into County Treasury, $405.

Superior Court 1863.

Justices—Joseph S. Bosworth, James Moncrief, Anthony L. Robertson, Jas. W. White, John M. Barbour, Claudius L. Monell.

Clerk—Robert D. Livingston.

Deputy Clerk—Joseph Meeks.

Number of actions on Calendar Trial Term, 4,003; Actions tried during the year 1863, in Part I., 518; Actions tried during the year 1863 in Part II., 412; Causes tried and disposed of at General Term, 268; Motions heard and decided, 142; Causes tried and disposed of at Special Term, 430; Motions heard and decided, 860; Motions heard and disposed of at Chambers, 11,116; Full Naturalization Papers for year 1863, 844; Intentions and Declarations, 307.

District (Civil) Court Clerks and Marshals.

The following is a list of the District Clerks for the Civil Courts chosen by the Supervisors yesterday, and the City Marshals nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the same Board yesterday:

COURT CLERKS.

District.	District.
1. Isaac B. Batcheldor.	5. Elijah F. Purdy, Jr.
2. Daniel M. O'Brien.	6. Wm. C. O'Brien.
3. Andrew J. Campbell.	7. Michael McCann.
4. Wm. A. Smalley.	

MARSHALS.

First District—Sylvester Robbins, George G. Smith and John Cantrell.

Second District—Patrick Collins, Jacob Koehler and Henry Murphy.

Third District—George Douglass, Alex. Lippmann and Wm. Sitilsky.

Fourth District—Dominick Carlin, Jas. McKiere, Chas. E. Lym.

Fifth District—Jacob Theiss, Frederick Boderhoff, George Elliott and Augustus W. Oliver.

Sixth District—August Sifferns, Richard M. Lush, Edward A. Moore and Fred Anderson.

Seventh District—John R. Farrington. Abraham Brown. Micajah M. Staniels, James B. De Voez and John T. Stewart.

Eighth District—James Brett, Chas. A. Clark and Henry R. Adee.

A Gift to the Retiring Mayor.

Probably no more expressive compliment could be paid to a public man than the one yesterday afternoon paid to Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE. About 5 o'clock, when His Honor was immersed in business, all the attachés of his office "skedaddled," and he was left alone in his glory. They repaired to the parlor of [Mr. ROOME, Keeper of the City Hall, who courteously surrendered its use, and City Marshal BROWN, by order, returned to the Mayor's office, and summoned his Honor before those who for two years have been most pleasantly associated with him. The secret had been well kept, and the surprise was entire. His Honor was promptly addressed on his appearance, by one of the clerks of his office, in behalf of twelve assembled associates, and an acknowledgment made of the pleasure of the Association, and of the uniform courtesy, kindness and consideration which had marked his relations with them. Reference was made to his official career as defying criticism or investigation; and the hopes of a long and happy future were expressed, accompanied by the gift of a superbly mounted ebony cane, heavily gold-headed. The head has four tablets, each very admirably engraved, beside the top, on which in most artistic style is the City seal; one tablet bears the figure of Justice, another the symbol of commerce, another a representation of the City Hall, and the last a modest inscription, with the names of the donors. It is a most beautiful, costly and artistic piece of work, by the famed TIFFANY & Co., and it can safely be said that with all their taste and skill they have never excelled it. Mayor OPDYKE received the gift with unconcealed surprise and equally unconcealed gratification, responding to the address in a most cordial, hearty and appreciative speech. As he is about retiring from office, and can confer no further political favors, there is a significance and sincerity in the motive of this present which any public man might recognize with pride and gratification.

Business Statistics of the Year.

In reviewing the business statistics of the past year, Messrs. R. G. DUN & Co., Mercantile Agency, Broadway, present the following summary, showing "a largely diminished number of failures in business for the past year as compared with the preceding one, and a remarkable decrease when compared with the average number in a normal condition of the country. This is accounted for chiefly by the check given to speculation, the heavy rise in prices of goods, and the disposition shown by merchants, in view of the uncertain prospect the future presented, to profit by the opportunities afforded, and place themselves in shape to meet any emergency. The number of failures has diminished in uniform ratio throughout the Northern and Western States, and, as our object in publishing the comparative table has always been to show how the different sections were variously affected, the present harmonious prosperity in these States renders the items in detail of less value. We have, however, carefully examined our records, with the following result:

	1862.	1863.
New-York City and Brooklyn	$7,491,000	$2,035,000
Philadelphia	1,310,000	442,000
Boston	2,013,000	1,133,000
Balance Northern States	12,236,300	4,289,000
British Provinces	3,292,588	2,568,000
Total Northern States and British Provinces	$26,341,888	$10,467,000

Our list of failures embraces those only in the legitimate line of trade, and does not include speculators in Gold, Stocks, Produce, &c. The large number of Houses that have, from various causes, either failed or ceased business in the prominent cities since the war began, has left the trade in the hands of comparatively few, whose ample means enabled them to lay in their stocks in the beginning of the year at low figures. The rapid advance in price of all merchandise, with a steady, but not excessive demand, has made the year's business a more than usually profitable one to importers and jobbers; while the purchases have not been on so large a scale as in peaceful times, the enhanced value of goods has increased the amount beyond precedent. The retail trade has been equally prosperous. The suggestions made by us in our last annual Circular have been, in the main, carried out, and the confidence we expressed, if such should be the case, of a good year's business, has been fully realized. Stocks of merchandise of all kinds, are comparatively light, and business generally in a healthy and prosperous condition. There has been but little disposition to speculate by regular traders. The producing interests of the country have not shown a disposition to expand. The plethora of money and the high prices of produce have enabled them to clear themselves of all indebtedness; hence the country merchant has been enabled to buy either for cash or on short credit. It is, therefore, to be assumed that with these flattering prospects, the producing and country merchant, having a surplus of funds seeking investment, will operate in undue speculations, which may result in locking up their valuable means, and in the event of any financial reaction prove disastrous. It will be well, therefore, for jobbers to keep well informed as to the movements of their customers the coming year."

Annual Domestic Ball at the Astor House.

THE OLD YEAR DANCED OUT AND THE NEW YEAR DANCED IN.

That the "domestic relations" of the Astor House are of the most amicable character possible none will deny who had the pleasure of being present last evening on the occasion of the grand annual ball of the domestics of that establishment. Joy was unconfined, and the dance went on until 1864 became a recognized date. The evening's entertainment commenced in the large dining-room by a speech from JOHN E. DEVLIN, Esq., which was replied to by Col. TROY, formerly engineer of the Astor House, but now a soldier in the Army of the Potomac.

About 8 o'clock dancing began, which was kept up until 11½, when the party—about 300 in number—adjourned to the supper-table, which was spread with such luxuries as the Astor House ever provides. After supper, dancing was resumed, and concluded about 2 o'clock. Thus were happy hours spent, such as it is the good fortune of such men as Mr. STETSON to afford.

Among the distinguished guests present were, Col. James Trey, Gen. Thomas, Hon. J. Devlin, Capt. Meyer, J. C. Hobson, Daniel J. Tenney, William H. Wallace, Gen. De Witt C. Clark, G. Swan, Esq.; Col. A. M. C. Stetson, S. J. Dennis, Gen. Charles A. Stetson, Peter A. Burden, Col. Leoser, Capt. Lawrence, E. R. Bebb, C. R. Connolly, and M. Knapp. Messrs. Troy, McGlancery and Wood acted as floor managers. It may not be considered invidious to say that Mrs. LALLEY was pronounced the belle of the room. Take it all in all the ball of the domestics of the Astor House may be chronicled as one full of enjoyment and a complete success.

United States Passports—Important to Travelers.

Citizens of the United States visiting foreign countries are liable to serious inconvenience, if unprovided with authentic proof of their national character, and although the recent regulations requiring masters and owners of vessels leaving this port to obtain papers from the United States Marshal do not make it incumbent on each passenger to provide himself with such a permit, yet the best safeguard of a traveler abroad is a passport from the Department of State, certifying the bearer to be a citizen of the United States, and entitled to all lawful aid and protection. Loyal citizens may obtain such passports without unnecessary delay, by applying to ASEE C. WILLMARTH, at the United States District Clerk's Office, No. 41 Chambers-street, who is provided with the necessary forms of application, and duly authorized to prepare and forward the same to the State Department at Washington.

The Frigate Niagara Ordered to Hampton Roads.

The steam-frigate *Niagara*, now lying off the Battery, has been ordered to send half her crew on board Admiral FARRAGUT'S flagship *Hartford*, and then proceed to Hampton Roads for the Winter; thus virtually putting out of commission one of the finest ships in the navy. She was refitted and her armament changed at Boston last Fall, and has since been among the fishermen on the coast, and more recently at Halifax, whence she sailed for this port. Her armament originally consisted of 12 11-inch guns mounted as pivot guns on the spar deck. In the changes which were made she received twelve additional guns of the same calibre, besides several rifles. Being built to carry only twelve, the additional weight of her armament, together with the increased quantity of ammunition she was required to carry, sunk her so low in the water that she became unmanageable. Indeed, it is asserted that so useless was her armament of heavy Dahlgrens that she might have been captured by the *Alabama* had she met that vessel with an ordinary sea running. Even in mild weather and a moderate sea it has been found impossible to cast loose an 11-inch pivot gun, and work it without endangering the lives of the men. The lower deck ports of the *Niagara* being only two feet out of water, it would have been equally impossible to have opened them without subjecting the ship to the imminent risk of being foundered. In fact, on her trip from Halifax, although she encountered no severe weather, it was found necessary to caulk her lower ports, and even then the sea frequently swept her decks. So this splendid ship is reported to be really as harmless at sea, for all purposes of war, as an unarmed merchant vessel, owing to the excessive weight and number of her guns.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MAYOR'S LEVEE.—Mayor OPDYKE will not receive calls at his office to-day. The Mayor elect, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, will receive his friends at the Governor's Rooms in the morning, between the hours of 10 and 12.

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.—The families of volunteers and others are invited to call on Rev. Mr. Goss, Pastor of the Christian Alliance at Hope Chapel, Broadway. A Committee of Ladies made arrangements for a social and interesting reception. The table will be well supplied with refreshments.

THE FRENCH FRIENDS OF THE UNITED STATES.—We are requested to state that the original and translation of the letter of Messrs. GASPARIN, LABOULAYE, COCHIN and MARLIN to the Loyal National League are being published in pamphlet form, together with the letter of the League, and may be obtained on application to the Loyal Publication Society, No. 863 Broadway, on and after the 10th of January.

LAUNCH.—The double-end steamer *Tullahoma* was successfully launched, yesterday afternoon, from the Navy-yard.

Special Invitation.

The patriotic, brave veterns, returned on furlough to recruit their ranks, are invited to call on JOHN W. FARMER, No. 47 Ludlow-street, near Grand, on New-Year's day, or any other day, during their stay in the City.

JOHN W. FARMER.

[Advertisement.]

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.—The Phrenological Cabinet or Museum, of Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, at No. 308 Broadway, will remain open to-day till noon; to-morrow and other days from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Examinations as usual.

[Advertisement.]

"A happy New Year" is very pleasant and desirable, but to secure it, it is indispensable that sunshine should gladden the house as well as the street. Some men complain of the want of domestic sunshine, but if they do not have it, to be sure it is their own fault. They make no effort to obtain it. If wife hints gently that KNOX has beautiful furs, which he is selling cheap, and wishes she had a set, the husband positively prides himself on—not taking the hints, and allowing her to suffer with the cold. Does he deserve domestic sunshine? Of course not. The crowd of good-looking, amiable, liberal men, however, who now, more than ever, throng KNOX'S popular establishment, shows that such cross, cranky persons are the exception rather than the rule. It is a well-known fact that a set of the famous KNOX furs, a KNOX fur muff or carriage robe, will purchase more parlor or kitchen sunshine than the same amount of money invested in any other way. The happy effects last for years, in fact, as long as the furs last, and even leave a tender and affectionate memory behind them. Not only does the happy wife feel grateful for so useful and thoughtful a gift, but she appreciates more highly than ever the taste and liberality which made a selection from an establishment so renowned for the style and quality of its goods. The "KNOX" mark is a guarantee of fashion and excellence, and a close inspection bears out even the most extravagant anticipations. A KNOX hat is now considered indispensable to the complete dress of a gentleman on New-Year's Day, and a set of the KNOX furs will soon be as necessary to the full costume of a lady upon the promenade. Any lady suspecting her husband of an intention to "surprise" her, or desirous of surprising him with a handsome gift, will find precisely what she wants in the celebrated KNOX Skating-Sets—gloves, cap and collar—at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Holiday number now ready, contains a splendid Christmas full page engraving; Blacksmith's Army Corps, full page; fine portraits of the poet ROBERT BURNS, Swiss Patriot, WILLIAM TELL, Col. STOUGHTON, Gen. HAZEN, and the celebrated modiste, Mme. DEMOREST. Also, an interesting article on the question of Women's Labor and Wages, with other interesting matter. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

A Good Hat should unquestionably be rather seen than felt. The tasteful head coverings got up by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, sit so easily upon the head that the wearers scarcely feel them, while, for beauty and grace of appearance, they do ample justice to the enviable reputation which this classical hatter has so long enjoyed as the leader of fashion in his peculiar line.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

PATENT RIGHTS.—Of all the various means of making money fast, there seems to be none more surely guaranteed than the purchase and sale of Patent Rights. Messrs. C. HOOTER & CO., have opened an office for the sale of all useful Patents at No. 229 Broadway. They are a reliable firm.

[Advertisement.]

In former days Mocha was famous for its Coffee; afterward Java Coffee became celebrated, but now the best in the world for family use, or for invalids, is KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Sold by all grocers at 23 cents per lb. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

For the better accommodation of those about selecting Holiday Presents, the up-town depot for the supply of WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing-machines, No. 839 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, under the management of J. T. ELLIS, will remain open until 8 P. M. to Jan. 2, 1864.

[Advertisement.]

A cheap, but most useful and acceptable gift to send to ladies would be Mme. DEMOREST'S "dress elevator," the best, simplest, and most practicable article of the kind that we know. A decided novelty, and only fifty cents.—*N. Y. S. Times.*

[Advertisement.]

The WILCOX & GIBBS Hemmer and Feller was awarded an especial premium, and were recommended above all other sewing machines.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CORNELL—HEATON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, in St. George's Church, Flushing, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, Rev. AUGUSTINE W. CORNELL to HANNAH, daughter of John Heaton, all of Flushing.

EVERETT—EAGER.—On Thursday, Dec. 31, at No. 316 West 15th-st., by Rev. S. D. Burchard, R. L. F. EVERETT to ALICE, youngest daughter of Mrs. Sarah J. Eager.

FREEBORN—LIVING[illegible] in this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at the Chu[illegible] the Ascension, by Rev. G. Lewis Platt, WILLI[illegible]BORN, of San Francisco, Cal. to ELIZA L. OUTW[illegible]ghter of the late Peter R. Livingston, of Liv[illegible]Y.

GARDNER—BIRGE[illegible]nesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. Ralph Perry, at the [illegible] of the bride's parents, Dr. C. H. GARDNER, of [illegible]F, and Miss MARY R., eldest daughter of F. A. B[illegible]., of Agawam, Mass.

DIED.

BRINDLY.—In 86th-st., Bloomingdale, New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 31, HARRIET BRINDLY, aged 25 years

Funeral service in St Michael's Church, Broadway, corner of 99th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARLISLE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, after a lingering illness, FRANCIS P., wife of James S. Carlisle, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 Hudson-place, 34th-st., near 9th-av.

CONWAY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, at his residence No. 357 East 10th-st., CHARLES CONWAY, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends and those of his brother, John Conway, and his brothers-in-law, John and Joseph Bennett, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence to St. Bridget's Church, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, where a Requiem High Mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

CHOLLAR.—At Balfour United States Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., on FRIDAY, Nov. 27, FERDINAND D. CHOLLAR, aged 39 years.

DOOLITTLE.—On Monday, Dec. 21, Lieut. EDWARD DOOLITTLE, aged 25 years.

Funeral from the residence of his father, Warren Doolittle, West Cheshire, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ETTY.—At Manchester, Eng., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, after a protracted and severe illness, CHARLES H. ETTY, Esq., late of New-York City, in the 32d year of his age.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

GRAFF.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, ALEXANDER MARSHALL GRAFF, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 65th-st., near 2d-av., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

GIBSON.—At Bay View, Hudson County, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, JAMES GIBSON, Jr., after a long and severe illness, aged 23 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank-road, on Friday, Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HIGGS.—On Monday, Dec. 28, of bilious fever, CHARLES E. HIGGS, Jr., aged 14 years, 1 month and 30 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 288 Dean-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

HALL.—At Binghamton, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, HANNAH PRESCOTT, wife of Richard H. Hall, and daughter of Edwin L. and Alida B. Trowbridge, of this City, aged 22 years and 7 months.

☞ New-Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

JEREMIAH.—On Thursday, Dec. 31, CHARLES HALSTEAD, son of Thomas F. and Louisa L. Jeremiah, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 184 East 18th-st., on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 2½ o'clock.

LEACH.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, ADAM LEACH, aged 90 years.

His friends and relatives, and the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the M. E. Church, South 2d-st., between 5th and 6th sts., on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

LE ROY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, after a short illness, FREDERICK G. LE ROY, M. D., youngest son of Herman Le Roy.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, Henry R. Remsen, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, Jan. 2, from Christ Church, Tarrytown, at 12 o'clock M. Cars leave foot of 30th-st., New-York, at 10:27 A. M., returning from Tarrytown at 2:40 P. M.

MACCULLOCH.—In Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, LOUISA, widow of the late George P. Maccullock.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

NOBLE.—Killed, in the gallant charge on the enemy's rifle-pits, in front of Knoxville, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, (eighth day of the siege,) Adjt. WILLIAM NOBLE, Second Michigan Volunteers, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 21 years, 10 months and 24 days.

The rebels admired so much the bravery of our men, that they marked Adjt. NOBLE'S grave with a neat board, with his name on it. If the body can be taken to Detroit, due notice of the funeral will be given.

ROBERTS.—On Monday, Dec. 28, in camp near Stevensburgh, Va., suddenly, Lieut. CHARLES A. ROBERTS, only son of N. W. and A. E. Roberts.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

RAYMER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, HENRY H. RAYMER, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 153 West 18th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SWARTS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, AARON SWARTS, Jr., only son of Aaron Swarts, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 184 East 18th-st., on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 1½ o'clock.

STEELE.—In the City of Albany, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, of a severe and protracted illness, ROSWELL STEELE, in the 69th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, from St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Albany.

TIGHE.—At Kilina Castle, County Westmeath, Ireland, the residence of her nephew, Sir Benjamin Chapman, Bart., on Thursday, Dec. 10, CHARLOTTE, mother of Richard Tighe, of this City.

TALLMAN.—Wrecked, off Hatteras, on the propeller QUAKER, from New-York for New-Orleans, on Sunday, Dec. 13, HENRY H. TALLMAN, aged 42 years and 3 months.

VIERBLE.—On Thursday, Dec. 31, of congestion of the brain, JOSEPHINE S., infant daughter of William and Sarah Vickere, aged 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 155 West 43d-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 31.—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Ward, Mrs. Truefield and two children, A. Waller, J. Chapman, Mr. Megone, Mrs. Hirschorn, four children and servant, J. Ward, D. H. Holmes, G. Wedeles, Mr. Hiller, Mr. Macnamara, P. C. Brown, H. Waidron, J. P. Firth, W. S. Hunter, W. G. Langdon, T. Brittan, E. H. Danson, Mr. Guttermann, Mr. Holsinger, Mr. Nuscheler, Mr. Maas, J. S. Corties, H. A. Boordem, A. N. Chrystie, S. Staderman, Capt. J.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3830. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Sharp Fight Between a Rebel Battery and the Gunboat Marblehead.

A Portion of Our Land Forces Engaged.

The Enemy Driven Back With a Loss of Four Guns.

Firing Still Kept Up on Charleston.

By the arrival of the *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN commanding, at this port, yesterday, we have received intelligence giving the details of a skirmish which took place at Legreeville, on the 25th of December. The gunboat *Marblehead*, while on a reconnoissance up Stono River, was fired upon from a rebel battery situated in the rear of Legreeville. The battery mounted eight pieces, and had been masked until that time. The gunboat replied vigorously, but having been pierced with thirty-two shot, was compelled to call upon the assistance of the land forces to disperse the rebels and seize the battery. Three men were killed and five wounded on the gunboat.

A regiment doing duty on Coles' Island passed over to Legreeville, and after a brief skirmish succeeded in driving off the rebels and capturing four pieces of cannon. The rebels took with them the remaining pieces.

This is the first instance, for a long period, that anything approaching a fight has occurred on the Stono. It was believed that the enemy was engaged in some mischief, and for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, what was going on, the reconnoissance referred to was ordered. The *Marblehead* has been stationed in the Stono, at a point below Legreeville, for some months past. The whole affair was of short duration, and since then nothing in the way of skirmishing has taken place.

GILLMORE, one day last week, opened a heavy fire on the City of Charleston, and caused flames to appear simultaneously in seven different places. The destruction of the city is gradually taking place.

A REVIEW.

From the Port Royal New South, Dec. 26.

The troops at this post were reviewed last Wednesday afternoon by Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE, and a finer military display has not been witnessed in this department. The day was warm and pleasant, and a large gathering of spectators were on the ground, making the scene quite animating. The evolutions were executed in an admirable manner. In the evening the General gave a *soirée dansante* in a temporary structure adjoining his former quarters. The principal line and staff officers here and from Beaufort, were present, and a fair sprinkling of ladies graced the occasion with their presence. The hall and reception rooms were tastefully decorated with the flags of different nations.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 2.

NEW YEAR'S—THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

This morning, the Ministers from foreign Courts with their attaches, all wearing the insignia of their rank and dignity, paid their respects to the President. Subsequently the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, and of the Army, in full uniform, proceeded to the Executive mansion for a like purpose. The doors were open for the reception of the public for two hours, and thousands of persons, as usual on similar occasions, crowded to the reception room to shake the President by the hand, and to hastily exchange pleasant words inspired by the advent of a New Year. The Marine band was present. Among the first persons to pay their respects to the President to-day, were Secretary SEWARD and the French Minister.

The attendance of the diplomatic body upon the President on New Year's Day with felicitations evidently as cordial as they were demonstrative, was among the cheering auspices with which the country begins the year. The entire corps were present with the exception of the estimable Minister from Nicaragua, who, being detained by illness, sent to the Secretary of State a respectful and most friendly apology.

To-day's *Chronicle* says:

"Years ago had any colored man presented himself at the White House, at the President's levee, seeking an introduction to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, he would in all probability, have been roughly handled for his impudence. Yesterday four colored men, of genteel exterior and with the manners of gentlemen, joined in the throng that crowded the Executive mansion, and were presented to the President of the United States."

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCIAL PLANS.

Secretary CHASE strenuously insists on limiting the appropriations to his means, and in providing by taxation for every dollar appropriated beyond the amount which can be certainly obtained by loans, and that without too largely increasing the public debt. He asserts that the increase of expenditures, by additions to salaries or other compensation, can only result in disappointment unless the means to meet the increase are provided by the same legislation which allows it.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

An order has been issued creating the "Military Department of Kansas," including Fort Smith, and assigning Maj.-Gen. CURTIS to the command. No action has been taken with regard to the departments of Missouri, nor will there be until the Senate shall have considered the nomination of Gen. SCHOFIELD to be a Major General.

RESTRICTIONS ON NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

An order has been issued from the Army of the Potomac, prohibiting all newspaper correspondents connected therewith from publishing, or causing to be published, the number or designation of regiments reënlisting in the army, or leaving the same; the number of reënlistments, or the number of men furloughed.

HANGERS ON OF THE ARMY TO BE ENROLLED.

An order from Provost-Marshal-Gen. PATRICK requires a correct enrollment made of all civilians or army followers, excepting actual residents, within the lines of the different corps. This is designed to reach those who have sought refuge in the army to avoid the draft.

CAPTURED REBELS.

The gunboat *Com. Read* arrived yesterday, at Alexandria, bringing up two Lieutenants and five privates of the rebel army, and several women, captured while attempting to cross the Potomac. Among the latter was a Mrs. DAVIS, wife of a rebel Colonel. Fifty prisoners and deserters reached Washington to-day.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

A number of colored men, belonging to this District, on their way to New-York to be used as substitutes there, were taken off the steamer *Baltimore*, at Georgetown, yesterday, by one of the detectives.

POSTMASTER OF SAN FRANCISCO.

R. H. PEARSON has been appointed Postmaster of San Francisco, vice S. H. PARSONS, removed on account of complaints preferred against him of mismanagement of Post-office business.

PERSONAL.

United States Senator BOWDEN, of Virginia, died here to-day of small-pox.

JOSE CARLOS TRACY has been recognized by President LINCOLN as Consul for Peru at New-York.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Our Pickets Driven in at Bunker Hill.

EXCITING RUMORS AT WINCHESTER

The Rebels Reconnoitering in Force.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 1.

There are indications that the rebel Gen. EARLY contemplates a movement or raid toward Winchester, and, perhaps, beyond that town.

REPORTS FROM CUMBERLAND, MD.,

CUMBERLAND, MD., Friday, Jan. 1.

Some excitement was created to day, at Martinsburgh, in consequence of our pickets at Winchester having been driven in as far as Bunker Hill. A portion of the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry was doing picket duty at the time, and in retreating took four of the enemy prisoners. This party had not proceeded far when they came upon a party of thirty rebels that had been dispatched to cut them off. Our force being very small, had to abandon the prisoners, and succeeded in escaping, with a loss of one or two of their number.

For a time it was thought something serious might result out of these operations, but as the day wore away, and nothing of importance transpired, the excitement lulled, and all became remarkably quiet by night.

Rumors had continually been reaching us of rebel movements, but this morning's affair will likely enough account for them.

We learn that the Sixty-second Virginia mounted infantry, the Eighteenth Virginia cavalry, and WHITE'S battalion, constituted a part of the rebel force that advanced upon our picket line.

It is thought that this rebel movement was nothing but a scout in more than ordinary force.

The railroad line is considered perfectly safe for trade and travel.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Celebration of the Anniversary of the Issue of the President's Proclamation.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 1.

The colored inhabitants of Norfolk and vicinity celebrated to-day as the first annual anniversary of their freedom, as given them under the President's Emancipation Proclamation. Four regiments of colored troops, under command of Brig.-Gen. WILD, took part in the exercises. There were present as invited guests, Major-Gen. BUTLER and Staff, and Brig.-Gens. HECKMAN, BARNES, GETTY, and LEDLIER, with their respective Staffs. The procession marched through all the principal streets of Norfolk, and upon arriving in the square fronting the cemetery, formed a hollow square, and speaking, music, and Masonic exercises were the order of the day. A beautiful flag was presented to the Second North Carolina colored regiment, being a gift from the ladies of Washington, N. C.

Mrs. Major-Gen. BUTLER has been receiving calls from the officers of the garrison at this post and their friends during the entire day.

A heavy gale of wind is now (9 P. M.) raging at this point.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The schooner *Sallie*, captured by the steamer *Connecticut*, has arrived here in charge of a prize crew. They bring part of the cargo of the rebel steamer *Antonia*, which was driven on to Frying Pan Shoals by the steamer *Connecticut*. The *Antonia* is a total wreck. Thirty of her men, who were captured, have arrived here.

EXPERIENCE IN SOUTHERN PRISONS.

Chaplain Turnbull's Statement of His Trials and Treatment by the Rebels—The Condition of Prisoners at Charleston and Columbia, S. C., and at Richmond.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Saturday, Dec. 19, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Rarely has an individual the right to call public attention to his statements of personal experience; but as I came from Libby Prison on the 12th ult., while the thoughts of the community were generally centered on our unfortunate soldiers in confinement there, I have found my remarks in private conversation or public addresses so freely quoted and so often misunderstood or perverted by Associated Press reporters, or by others whose every word had the public ear, that I venture, even at this late day, to write out, for the first time, the principal facts I reported from rebeldom. I am more desirous of doing this, since the Richmond papers have already denounced me personally as having misrepresented and belied them. I would have none, even of our enemies, believe that I stated aught but the truth concerning them, particularly while their opinion of me might react unfavorably on my comrades still in their power.

On the morning of July 19, after the second bloody assault on Fort Wagner, I was out on the field before that stronghold—during an arranged cessation of hostilities—for the purpose of ministering to our wounded men who had already been all night without the helping hand of friend or foe. While but a few rods from our front, and a long distance from theirs, I was—with my friend and comrade, Adjt. H. W. CAMP, of our regiment—seized by a few Confederate officers, whom we had approached in all confidence on our mission of mercy, and by them held, contrary, as we deemed it, to all fairness or good faith. That night we were taken to Charleston, marched through the streets with negro privates, expressly, as we were assured, for the purpose of degrading us, and then, in the same companionship, sent in a close and filthy prison-room—twenty of us in so small a space that we could scarce stretch ourselves to sleep without overlapping each other—all by special orders from petty tyrants at headquarters, who sought to vent their spite against the "Abolitionists," by what they deemed chivalrous insults. With the early rising of the morrow's sun, we were aroused by the swinging of the heavy prison door, and the kicking of those sleeping nearest it by the brutal deputy jailor.

For twenty-four hours from then I was permitted to be in the hospital with our wounded prisoners, and it gives me pleasure to say that there Dr. DAWSON, and the surgeons assisting him, seemed to exert themselves to the utmost to benefit and comfort the poor sufferers in their charge. Again I was remanded to all, and now to close confinement in a gloomy cell, horribly filthy, with hardly any ventilation, and not a piece of furniture, bed, box, bench or chair. There with no straw to lie on, no blanket to wrap in, not even a block of wood for a pillow, denied for twenty hours even a cup of water, with only (from the authorities) a scanty portion of coarsest prison-fare, served without plate or cup, knife, fork or spoon, separated from my comrades and from all human sympathy, I realized how kind and tender my Southern brethren could show themselves when they really set about it.

After a few days in Charleston I was sent to Columbia, S. C., whither the other officers taken on Morris Island had already been forwarded. Columbia is a better place for the prisoner of war than Charleston or Richmond. As fewer troops and fewer prisoners are there, there is less scarcity of food and less rigor of confinement. Our officers are in the District Jail, with the privilege, for an hour or so of a day, of the small yard adjoining. Their rations are the same as those of the Confederate privates, viz. corn meal fresh beef and a little rice—no potatoes or other vegetables, no tea, coffee nor soft bread. Purchases from outside are permitted at the extravagant rates of the region, and "Greenbacks" sell readily at the rate of one to four or five of Confederate currency, the latter not having depreciated quite as low as at Richmond, where eight to one is gladly given for United States notes. Capt. SIMS, commanding the post-guard in charge of the prisoners at Columbia, is a courteous, kind-hearted gentleman. Some of his company are also kind and obliging to the prisoners, others quite brutal. By special permission, I was allowed to visit and preach to our imprisoned privates, and for this privilege was personally grateful. At present only the officers taken in the vicinity of Charleston remain at Columbia, with the addition of Capt. HARRIS, of our Tennessee cavalry, who has been ironed and shut up in a close room for nearly a year, never permitted to pass into the open air, while a guard remains in his room both day and night. The Chaplain of the First South Carolina colored regiment is in the jail with the other officers. He was not released with the other Chaplains, but I am not aware that he has received any different treatment from the officers of white regiments.

Early in November, I was brought to Richmond, en route to City Point, for release. For three days I was confined in the Libby Prison with the nearly or quite a thousand officers held in that single building. Personally I suffered but little while there, for I shared the home comforts recently received by some of the generous inmates, yet I was chilled, day and night, in the gloomy lofts of that cheerless place, by the wind drawing through the unglazed window casings, and I was annoyed by the myriads of vermin issuing from every crevice in that rickety pile, while my heart was made sadder than before, by the statements coming to me on every side, as to the fearful sufferings of our thousands of privates in the immediate vicinity. Even on my way thither, from Columbia, I learned something of the condition of our men in Richmond, from a Confederate official, who remarked to my companion, a fellow prisoner, "It is hard to say it to you, but your men, on Belle Island, are dying of starvation." At the Libby, one of our officers whose testimony I knew to be reliable told me he had himself seen in one hospital fourteen of our privates brought in in the evening, in the last stage of exhaustion from lack of food, unable even to partake of nourishment when proffered them there, of which number nine were carried out dead the next morning. At least ten per day, he said, died at that one hospital during all the time of his stay. Another officer of rank and prominence, who had visited Bell Island, reported a large portion of our men there as without shelter, herded like cattle, protected by neither barracks nor tents, blankets nor overcoats, lying on the sand in the malarial atmosphere of the James River region, dying by the score from exposure and lack of food. At the Libby, the rations distributed were, at the time I left, only a scanty supply of coarse bread with a very little rice, But for articles received from home, or purchased at exorbitant rates, the officers could scarcely have lived, and could not have retained their health or strength.

So long as only chaplains were permitted to come through the lines, the rebels claimed that all reports of the sufferings of our men were attributable to "lying Puritan parsons," but now that the surgeons have been released, and made their formal statement proving the reality to be worse than anything before reported to or imagined by the public, another grade of officers will have to be classed with the chaplains, and thus testimony will accumulate so long as our soldiers in Southern custody are so misused or neglected by the Confederate authorities, and officers of any kind or grade are permitted to come hither to tell the horrible truth. Some of the subordinate Confederate officials would have gladly supplied our men with sufficient food had their "Government" given to them a military force to impress it, and trains or teams to bring it in, as for troops in the field. To such humane officers due credit should be given. Capt. HATCH, the officer in charge of the Confederate flag-of-truce boat from Richmond to City Point, has shown kindness to many whom he has transferred to our kind-hearted Major MULFORD, in charge of the boat from City Point to Fortress Monroe, and returned prisoners from either side will remember both these officers with feelings of peculiar gratitude.

All through those portions of the South which I saw or heard from, the entire mass of able-bodied men were in arms, while many mere boys were in service, and old men were doing guard duty, to relieve younger ones, sent to the front. Every evidence was given that the South has no reserve, that its whole force is already in the field, and that the raising of our new levy of 300,000 men will give us so large a preponderance of numbers as to make quick work of the rapidly thinning army of rebellion.

Every desirable evidence was also given to our prisoners that, with the military power of the South once broken and its army once scattered, its whole strength is gone. No extermination will be necessary, for the latent Unionism, even in South Carolina, is beyond all that we had supposed possible. In the Confederate army there are thousands who long for the restoration of the old Government, for the supremacy of the old flag, and thus to a still greater extent with those not yet gathered in, employes of the "Government," exempts and families of those in service. Hospital nurses, guards wherever we were carried, citizens who communicated with us in spite of every precaution of authorities, all testified to this, and money was freely given our men, newspapers furnished against orders, and sympathy expressed and aid tendered wherever we turned, and this some times by different men, closely associated, who did not suspect each other of such sentiments from their extreme caution under the fearful reign of terror which prevails above them. Such will hail gladly the day when once more they can serve the Government they love, and enjoy again its protection and benefits. May God grant its speedy coming.

Respectfully yours,

H. CLAY TRUMBULL,
Chaplain Tenth Conn. Vols.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival at the Evening Star.

The steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. BELL, from New-Orleans, Dec. 27, and Havana, Dec. 29, arrived at an early hour this morning. She brings no important news.

Arrest of Another Chesapeake Pirate.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Jan. 2.

LIEUT. SHELLY, another of the captors of the *Chesapeake*, was arrested here yesterday, and lodged in jail.

THE COLD WEATHER.

Furious Snow-Storm at Buffalo and Other Points.

The Thermometer Twenty Degrees Below Zero.

FLOOD IN THE CREEKS, CANALS AND SLIPS

Two Hundred Feet of the Niagara Falls Railroad Washed Away.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING ON THE LAKES.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

Railroad Travel North and West Entirely Suspended.

SEVERAL PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS PLACES

On New Year's Day at daylight, there was a dense fog and a mild temperature. At twelve M. a breeze sprung up from about W. S. W., which cleared away the fog, and increased, shifting at the same time to W. N. W. and N. W., blowing a gale throughout the night. Ice made very fast. Yesterday morning, the wind was from the W. N. W., and moderate, but the cold continued and was the most intense of the season.

Shipping on the North River and Brooklyn piers suffered considerably during the gale, by pounding against each other, but we have not as yet heard of any disaster of serious consequence.

The fleet of canal-boats moored in the Atlantic Basin, are more or less chafed, but none of them are sunk or injured seriously. The lighters *Expo-t*, a these docks, lost her mast and bow-sprit; the *Jenny Lind* parted her moorings and lost mast and bowsprit; started her cutwater. The *Nepka* also parted her lines, sprung her mast, and is badly chafed.

At Ford's Dock, the vessels were more or less bruised.

At the Wall-street Ferry, Brooklyn, the sloop *Factory* sunk alongside ship *E. O'Brien*, and a schooner lying outside ship *Ne Plus Ultra*, was also sunk. The lighter *A. H. Micken* lost her mast at WHEELER & WILSON'S store.

The brig *Drisko* from Elizabethport, for Portland, while at anchor off the Battery, parted both chains, and went off before the wind, and was safely moored at a pier in Williamsburgh without damage.

The Emigrant Commissioner's barge *Indiana*, which broke from her moorings at Castle Garden, swung on to the shore and sunk. The vessel is now lying about half out of water, and can be easily raised.

IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 2.

The heaviest snow-storm known since the year 1844 has been raging here yesterday and to-day.

The water in the creeks, canal and slips has risen to an unparalleled height, causing much damage.

The Lake Shore and Erie Railroads are completely blockaded by the snow.

The trains on the Central Railroad are all behind time.

Two hundred feet of the Niagara Falls Railroad, near this city, is washed away, and no cars have left the depot here since Thursday. Trains are, however, running from Black Rock to Suspension Bridge.

Business in the city is almost entirely suspended.

The worst of the storm is now over, although it is still snowing this evening.

The weather is intensely cold. The thermometer at midnight on the 31st of December stood at 42° above zero; last evening it was 5° below, and this morning at 9 o'clock it was 9° below.

No mails have been received to-day.

Telegraphic communication with the West is interrupted.

The Evans' Bridge in the lower part of the city has been carried away, and it is reported some lives were lost, but this cannot be traced to any reliable source.

IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 2.

A terrible snow-storm has been raging here for the last twenty-four hours.

The thermometer, this evening, stands at eight degrees below zero.

Four hundred feet of the east pier has been washed away.

Several vessels have broken from their moorings, and the shipping is badly damaged.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The weather here is bitter cold.

Last night four persons were frozen to death.

The thermometer this morning stood at about eight degrees above zero.

IN BOSTON

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 2—6 P. M.

The weather was three degrees colder to-day than any day previous this season. The thermometer ranged from 3° to 10° above zero, with a strong westerly gale.

IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 2.—Weather clear; thermometer 6° above zero.

IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 2.

On Thursday the barometer stood at noon at 29° 02', soon afterward commencing rapidly falling, reached 28° 85' at 6 o'clock afternoon, resulting in a violent snow-storm from northwest. On Thursday night at 10 o'clock the barometer rising, had reached 29°, and Saturday night at 5 o'clock 29° 95'. The thermometer on Thursday noon was at zero, falling between that time and 10 o'clock afternoon, to 1° above zero. Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, the mercury was at 19½° below zero, and continued below zero all day. Saturday, at 7½ in the morning, it was at 3° above, and the same hour in the evening, at 14° above zero. Nothing like this was ever known in Kentucky.

IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Jan. 2.

Very little business was transacted here today, on account of the severity of the weather.

Since the snow-storm on Thursday, it has been intensely cold, the mercury having fallen to 20° below zero—a thing unparalleled in this region.

All the railroads leading out of this City are blocked up with snow.

No trains have arrived or departed for two days.

The river is completely frozen over and teams and pedestrians commenced crossing on the ice this morning, and have kept it up all the afternoon and evening.

A large number of cattle and hogs have frozen to death.

On the weather-bound trains north of the Missouri Railroad, quite a number of frost-bitten cases are reported by the newspapers, some of them of a serious character.

IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, Jan. 2.

The weather is most intensely cold. At 9 o'clock this morning the thermometer was at 28½° below zero. No trains left for the East or West last night, and none have arrived to-day. All the roads are completely blocked up with snow.

IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, Jan. 2.

A very severe snow-storm commenced here on Thursday, and lasted for two days.

Railroad travel is almost entirely suspended.

The weather is intensely, bitterly cold. The thermometer stands at twenty degrees below zero.

The Confiscated Indiana State Bonds—Reënlistment of the Thirty-fifth Indiana Regiment—The Sixtieth New-York Regiment Homeward Bound.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, Jan. 1.

A writ of *mandamus* has been served on the Auditor of Indiana, by the United States District Court, to compel the payment of the interest on the confiscated State bonds.

The Thirty-fifth Indiana regiment arrived here today, and have reënlisted as veterans.

The Sixtieth New-York regiment reached here today. They are homeward bound.

An Attempt by a Volunteer to Desert.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Jan. 2.

SAMUEL BOWERS, of New-York, a volunteer at the camp on Grapevine Point, attempted to desert on Friday night, by running the guard. CESAR HALL, of Co. K, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Volunteers, (colored) on guard at the time, ordered him to halt, when BOWERS threw snuff in his eyes. HALL pursued and closed with the runaway; he bayoneted him badly through the arm, broke his gunstock over his head, and brought him back to camp. BOWERS was sent to the hospital, and will probably recover.

HALL was, this morning, promoted to be *corporal*.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The duties on imports received at the port of Boston for the year ending Dec., 1863, amount to $8,963,924. The number of foreign arrivals for the year was 3,129, being 78 more than the year previous.

The first anniversary of President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation was celebrated here yesterday by a salute of one hundred guns, and by a public meeting in Tremont Temple, at which speeches were made by D. KIRK, Rev. A. A. MINER, and several colored orators.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Sailed—Ship *Courier*, for Callao.

There appears to be a speculation going on in alcohol, and prices are higher. Tobacco is more in favor, with sales at advanced rates. Dried apples have been placed at extreme figures. Castile soap is lower.

The State Legislature has adjourned till the 4th of January.

The weather is pleasant. No news stirring.

The Steamship Hibernia Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Jan. 2.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from New-York, arrived here at 3½ o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Galway at 9 o'clock.

The news and commercial messages which were forwarded from New-York on Thursday were placed on board of her. The messages which were forwarded on Friday, did not reach Port Hood in season to be put on board.

Fire and Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 2, 1863.

The residence of ANTHONY D. CORWIN, near Townsbury, Warren County, N. J., was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Mrs. CORWIN perished in the flames, in plain sight of assistance, but, unfortunately, it could not reach her.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864.

It is understood that Gov. SEYMOUR has made no written statement in connection with the removal of the Police Commissioners of New-York.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

PHILADELPHI, Friday, Jan. 1.

The Gray's Ferry Bridge of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at this point having been substantially repaired, freight trains will make regular transit over it to-morrow (Saturday) morning. The shipments of Western freight over the Baltimore and Ohio road will be regularly received at the Camden and Amboy Pier No. 1, North River, New York, on and after Saturday.

Obituary.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 2.

Died in this city, suddenly, on Dec. 31, the Newark *Daily Mercury*, from complicated disorders of long standing. The deceased was quite advanced in years.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MURDER IN BROOKLYN—A WOMAN KILLED BY A SOLDIER.—A woman named BRIDGET DAILEY, wife of DENNIS DAILEY, residing at No. 55 Tallman-street, was murdered last evening by a soldier in the rear of a house in Gold-street, midway between York and Prospects streets. It appears that she left home about 5½ o'clock, for the purpose of getting some groceries for Sunday. She staid so much longer than usual, that her daughter, about ten years of age, went after her to ascertain the cause of her detention. She met her in York-street, near Charles, led by some persons, and bleeding profusely. She managed to walk half a block farther when she fell down exhausted. She was conveyed to her residence, and as she was perfectly conscious, every effort was made to ascertain who committed the deed, but without avail. She refused to say anything to implicate any one, and soon after died. The blood was traced to an outhouse in the rear of the building in Gold-street, where large pools lay upon the floor. The deed had doubtless been perpetrated there. The neighbors saw deceased and a man dressed in the uniform of a U. S. soldier, go into the outhouse. They heard them quarreling, and she cried out, "That's the man that did it," while at the same time the soldier was seen making his escape to the street. That was the last seen of him. She made her way out, and walked along until discovered by her daughter. The soldier was a tall, slim man, but no definite description could be obtained. Coroner NORRIS made a superficial examination of the body of deceased, and found an incised wound through the abdomen over the region of the stomach, about a inch in length, and which extended to some vital part. The deceased died of internal hemorrhage a few minutes after being taken to her house. A *post-mortem* examination will be made to-day, and an inquest held. Meanwhile every effort will be made to arrest the murderer.

NEW JERSEY.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT IN BLOOMFIELD.—A delightful entertainment was given on New-Year's Eve in Bloomfield, N. J., by the children attached to the different Sabbath Schools in that place and Montclair, under the supervision of Professor W. B. BRADBURY, the well known composer and vocalist. Notwithstanding the violent storm, nearly four hundred children and a large audience were in attendance, and after a number of songs had been sung, Santa Claus descended on an improvised chimney and distributed his gifts most generously among the juvenile members of the assemblage, to their great surprise and gratification. Mrs. JAMINSON, Miss SEMONE and Miss MARKHAM, and the Bloomfield Glee Club, assisted in the vocal part of the entertainment, and the whole affair passed off in a manner which showed that Mr. BRADBURY, in giving his energies to extracting harmony from wood and iron manufactured into pianos, as he has lately done, has not lost his skill in eliciting sweet sounds from the throats of children. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be divided between the Ladies' Army Relief Associations in Bloomfield and Montclair.

PROVOST-MARSHAL NINTH DISTRICT.—Lieut. GUSTAVUS UHRAN, Fifth United States cavalry, temporarily takes the place of CHARLES E. JENKINS, Esq., late Deputy Provost-Marshal of the Ninth District. Capt. JENKINS has resigned a position which he has filled most efficiently.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

The Ship Living Age Captured by the Rebel Pirate Tuscaloosa.

Alarming Character of the Disturbances in India.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

English and American Artillery Compared.

PROGRESS MADE BY THE REBELS

REBEL STATISTICS ABOUT THE BLOCKADE.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 23d, via Queenstown on the 24th of December, passed here, en route to New-York, at 1 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. She was boarded by the newsboat of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates per the *City of Baltimore* are two days later than those already received. She has sixteen cabin and thirty steerage passengers.

The steamship *Louisiana*, from New York, arrived out on the 22d of December.

The ship *Living Age*, from Akyab for London, had been captured by the Confederate privateer *Tuscaloosa*, and was released on giving bonds.

The London *Times* had insinuated that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN will not accept the Mexican crown, and that NAPOLEON will have to cast about for some one else.

The troubles in India were assuming alarming proportions. The British troops had lost heavily

Russia continued to send off considerable numbers of Polish prisoners to Siberia.

A revolutionary manifesto had been placarded in the principal towns of Hungary. KOSSUTH was at the head of the movement.

KING and HEENAN had appeared before the magistrates for breaking the peace, and both were bound over to appear at the Quarter Sessions.

Cotton was dull, with a declining tendency.

In Breadstuffs there was also a downward tendency.

Provisions dull.

Consols 91@91½ for money.

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Our late foreign files furnish us the following interesting budget of news:

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ARTILLERY.

PROGRESS MADE BY THE REBELS.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of Nov. 14, discusses the progress which the rebels have made in artillery, and expresses the conviction that the two great successes of the war are the Brooke and Parrott guns. He says:

"If, as regards breaching practice, the superiority of the rifled ordnance over smooth-bores is manifestly established, I believe that this superiority will be still more marked when both are tried against iron plating. There appears to be in England, and especially among naval officers, a very general idea that at short range there is no gun so formidable against iron plates as the old 68-pounder or 8-inch smooth-bore. I am not at liberty to mention the exact results gained by Capt. BROOKE'S trials against the target with his own gun, but it will be sufficient to state that in my belief they would astonish Europe. It is indulged in England that because only one of the monitors off Charleston has hitherto been sunk, the Confederate guns cannot be very formidable. That this is not the belief of the Federals is evinced by the very wide berth which their ironclad vessels give to the Confederate batteries. A vast deal of nonsense has been written by the correspondents of Northern journals about the Monitors approaching within 150 yards of Fort Sumter (before its guns were dismounted) and 'delivering their fire.' The truth really is that no Monitor has ever approached nearer to Forts Sumter, Moultrie or Johnson than 900 yards, except the *Keokuk*, which came within 700 yards, and was sunk. Is it asked, 'Have you any gun in England which could sink the *Keokuk* at that distance?' This question must be answered in England itself. Nothing is more certain than that the 68-pounder could not attempt such a feat. When the wreck of the *Keokuk* was examined, it was found that, in addition to the Brooke bolt which sunk her, three shots from the 15-inch smooth-bore had riddled her turret through and through. To use anything smaller than the 15-inch smooth-bore against iron plating is [illegible] continent. Commander ROGERS is of opinion that the 450lb. ball thrown by the Brooke gun, the *Atlanta* would easily crash through the [illegible] sides, and create as much sensation as the half-hundredweight ball thrown long ago on the Dardanelles which startled Admiral DUCKWORTH'S ship. But Europe and America differ in nothing more than in their conceptions of the right kind of projectile to employ against iron plating, of the velocity at which the projectile should be launched, and of the nature of the iron armor which should be opposed to it. The object of Europe seems to be to pierce or perforate iron armor by elongated bolts driven at immense velocity; the object of America to smash in the sides of heavy-clad vessels by tremendous spherical projectiles driven at a low velocity. Again, it seems universally believed in Europe that solid iron plates uniformly rolled of a thickness of four or five inches, are vastly stronger than four or five laminæ, or layers, each of them an inch in thickness, laid one on the top of the other. Mr. SEYMER, of New-York, on the other hand, professes his belief that laminated iron armor is stronger, as well as being vastly cheaper, than solid. A very superficial examination of the subject will convince every one that men are yet in their infancy as regards knowledge of the dynamics of artillery, and of the resistance which iron-clad sea-going vessels can be made to offer; but our knowledge has now advanced to such a stage as to make it probable that we are on the eve of a momentous discovery. It is for this reason all the more surprising to Englishmen who are resident in North America, and who are cognizant of the strides which the Americans have made, that it has never occurred to the English Government to attach to each of the mighty belligerents now arrayed against each other on this continent such commissioners as it has been our practice to send, with a view of watching and reporting upon European wars, in which we were neutral—such, for instance, as were attached to the Austrian and French armies in the Italian war of 1859, or such as President PIERCE sent to the Crimea in 1855. In the belief of all who are most conversant with its details, never has there occurred a war so pregnant with instruction to military engineers and artillerists as the present. It is but [illegible] alone that the battles are fought with an immense [illegible] of artillery hitherto unknown, that (as I have pointed out) more shells were discharged in the single battle of Gettysburgh than were employed in all the battles that NAPOLEON ever fought, but that is only [illegible] which relates to the science of military engineering, whether in relation to sieges or battles, not only in England, but also on the margin of ocean, estuary, lake, river and swamp, such opportunities are daily presented as in all the previous wars of the century might be sought in vain. It would seem that no European Government, with the exception of the Prussian, has its eyes open to the opportunity now so ignorantly or heedlessly thrown away."

THE MORAL.

From the London Times.

We publish a remarkable and most important communication from our correspondent in the Southern States of America. The gist of the statement is that

made to this; The Americans, both of the Northern and Southern States, believe themselves to be immeasurably in advance of England in all that relates to the discipline and use of artillery science, and to that new invention of Armstrong by which artillery is opposed; that we appear to them to be not only in arrear as regards necessary progress, but on the wrong track altogether; and that we appear strangely supine and apathetic in not improving ourselves by the experience derivable from the unique operations of this civil war. To these observations we can only reply that we have been unremittingly attentive to the instruction referred to, but that [illegible] were so indistinct and uncertain that it was hard to turn them to any practical account. What readers an effective comparison almost impossible in this matter is that England and America have no common ground to stand upon. If we were agreed upon the method of defence, we might compare opinions upon the method of attack; but, unfortunately, we are as much at variance on the former question as upon the latter. How are we to measure the performances of our respective guns when we do not try them by the same standards? The targets used by the Americans are, in the judgment of our artillerists, next to worthless. They arm their ships, not with solid plates of rolled iron, but with thin layers of metal placed one over the other till the requisite thickness is attained. "Mr. Reeves, of New-York," it appears, "professes his belief that his laminated iron armor is stronger, as well as being vastly cheaper, than solid." Mr. Reeves may be right, but if he is so, not only England, but all Europe together, must be wrong, and we should avoid surmising that as the Americans have hitherto only two miles capable of rolling five-inch plates, and as their necessities are too urgent to admit of [illegible] they have resorted the cheaper rather than the stronger form of armor. The impression in this country undoubtedly is, that any vessel plated upon the American system might be sent to the bottom by the old 68-pound gun, and, if our memory does not [illegible] us, a target constructed to represent [illegible] of a monitor's broadside was once [illegible] Shoeburyness, with results entirely [illegible] ory of such opinions. But this difficulty of systems is fatal to all comparison. However American guns may do against American ships, counts for little in our reckoning, since we cannot regard American ships as good shot-proof vessels. We are told that Commander BROOKE, the American artillerist, thinks that the 430-pound ball with which the *Merrimack* destroyed the *Atlanta* would "easily crash through the *Warrior's* sides." We cannot say whether it would or not, but we can say that in crashing the sides of the *Atlanta* it did no more than would have been done as easily by a 68-pound ball, for the *Atlanta* was not fit to be called an iron-clad. Again we are told that the Parrott gun breached Fort Sumter at 4,000 yards; but we are also told that, after months of bombardment, Fort Sumter still exists as impregnable as ever.

Even when we come to guns, the same want of accurate data impedes our conclusions. We presume that by the "Parrott" gun is meant a 200-pounder, but we do not know exactly with what charge it is fired, nor at what range it is considered effective; nor can we tell, what much needs to be known, how such guns stand firing. As to the "Brooke" gun, we are assured that its performance against "the target" would astonish Europe; but as our correspondent is not at liberty to describe these results, we cannot make use of them for comparison. We can but repeat in this place what we have said on more than one occasion, that, to the best of our belief, the artillery used in our service would accomplish everything that has actually been accomplished by American artillery. The fact is, that the amount of these achievements is very slight indeed. Only one iron-clad has been sunk at Charleston, and it is asked, we are told, in America, "Have you any gun in England which could sink the *Keokuk* at that distance?" We answer that we certainly have such guns. The distance in question was "within 700 yards," and the *Keokuk* was protected with only the most imperfect armour. What we should like to ask in reply is, "Have the Americans a gun which could pierce the *Warrior* target?"

We have argued these points on the presumptions which the Americans evidently entertain, but we need hardly add, for the information of the public at home, that our improvements in artillery science have already carried us beyond the stage at which we are imagined to be stationary. Instead of speaking of 68-pounders and 110-pounders, we might speak of our 600-pounders; instead of offering the *Warrior* target as our latest conception of strength, we might offer the target recently constructed by Mr. READ, and pounded in vain with heavy shot. But it is more prudent to keep our eyes on the fact that the Americans differ from us not only in practice, but in principle. "The object of Europe seems to be to pierce or perforate iron armor by elongated bolts driven at immense velocity; the object of America, to smash in the sides of iron-clad vessels by ponderous spherical projectiles driven at a low velocity." This is a correct statement of the difference, and when it is remembered that an equally wide difference prevails respecting the best method of applying armor to a ship's side, it will be seen at once that the two countries are at variance on fundamental points. The quest on is which is in the right? We must not omit to add that a naval gun should be a portable gun, and admit of being carried and worked without difficulty in sea going ships—a condition not yet satisfied by the American ordnance. Still, apart from this consideration, there is quite enough in this extraordinary divergence of practice to make us needful and observant. We do not believe that the Americans are on any better track than ourselves; on the contrary, we believe that both in guns and ships we have decidedly the advantage. But, as there is certainly much to be discovered in a science which is only of yesterday, as we should never refuse to learn, and never shut our eyes to instruction, we hope that the letter of our correspondent may conduce to some profit. It shows that we have not convinced the Americans, though it may not show that they ought to convince us. No harm, however, can be done by re-considering the question as often as fresh light is thrown upon it. By such a policy we shall gain one of two advantages—either a timely conviction of error if we are wrong, or a confirmed assurance if we prove to be right.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SIR WM. ARMSTRONG'S SIX HUNDRED POUNDER.

From the London Times, Dec. 12.

The smashing powers of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S 600-pounder shunt gun were tested yesterday at Shoeburyness against the *Warrior* floating target.

The target is an exact counterpart of a section of the *Warrior's* side, and measures 18ft. long by 10ft. in height. It is constructed of iron plates of the best homogeneous metal 4½ inches thick, bolted to a backing of teak 18 inches in depth. Behind this come two sets of ½-inch plates, rivetted to massive ribs of T iron, the whole being shored up by planting beams of fir of immense thickness. The target was moored at 1,000 yards distance from the firing points of the 600 and 300-pounder Armstrongs, and wooden targets for ascertaining the correct elevation for this range floated close by, a little clear of the iron one.

The first shot from "Big Will" was a dummy cast-iron shell weighing 600 pounds, and was leveled with such unerring aim at the wooden target as to smash it literally to powder. The elevation of the piece in this instance was 2° 3', and the charge 70 pounds. The next shot was a steel shell, with a cast-iron head, weighing 616 pounds, and containing no less than 24 pounds of powder, which is only four-fifths of its normal charge. Before firing this shot, a consultation took place among the artilleriats present as to the elevation to be given, it having been discovered that the wooden target demolished by the first shot had been moored at 1,020 yards instead of at 1,000, as had been originally intended. After some discussion, the gun was fired at 2° 10' elevation, the shell passing just over the top of the target, a little to the right of the central line. The next two shots—live steel shells, similar in all respects to No. 2—demonstrated in a most surprising way the wonderful accuracy of the gun in obeying the slightest change in elevation. For shot No. 3 the piece was depressed to 2° 3', the shell passing through the exact centre of the top of the target, and carrying away a piece of the wood framing of a semi-circular shape. The fourth shot was fired at only 2' less elevation and struck the target as near the centre as possible, making daylight through it, and exploding at the very moment of impact. Those who did not mind getting a wet jacket from the spray made a rush for the boats, the more prudent making use of the steamtug *Bustler*. On boarding the target the havoc made by the ponderous missile was found to have surpassed all expectation. A hole 2 feet by 20 inches yawned in the 4½ inch plate, level with and a few inches on the left of the bull's eye. The teak backing was splintered into fragments from the size of a cocoa nut to the merest fibre, and the ½-inch plates and one of the ribs were completely torn away like so much paper. In front, below the hole, there lay a huge mass of iron plate, weighing three or four hundred weight, and looking like a piece of crumpled black rag. The plate above the one which was pierced was started from its place and bulged outward, nearly the whole of the bolts holding it to the target being broken away. In fact, all present allowed that since the great battle of gun *versus* plate had begun to be waged there had never been such a complete triumph for the former combatant.

At first it had been intended to try the effects of the 600-pounder upon the *Warrior* target at 2,000 yards, but the first blow at 1,000 yards so disabled it as to render a new target necessary.

When the time had been sufficiently many of those present revisited the smashed target. All around it, to the extent of 300 or 200 feet, lay masses of iron and steel of different sizes, which gave out a perfect idea of the damage that would have been caused to the "between decks" and opposite sides of any vessel unlucky enough to receive such a shot. On closely examining the breach made, it seems clear that the projectile must have exploded when about halfway through the target. This was made peculiarly evident by the way in which the hole gradually enlarged after passing through the outer iron plate, and by the appearance of the splinters in the teak backing. One of the massive balks of timber was split in two, another was blown upwards apparently by the reserve force of the explosion. In the mischief done everything betokened a great excess of power; there is consequently every certainty of the effect being almost equally great at 2,000 yards, as the velocity of the shot at that distance is only diminished by about 120 feet per minute.

A TWENTY TON GUN DISABLED.

From the London Times, Dec. 11.

The four 20-ton guns cast at the Lowmoor Ironworks, to the order of Capt. BLAKELY, for the Russian Government, have been proved on successive days at the butts in Woolwich Arsenal. Three of them have withstood the test satisfactorily; the fourth was fired yesterday with the ordinary proof charge, viz., 50lb. of powder, a wad, and a 600lb. cylinder. The gun underwent the first round with apparent success, but on making the usual survey and examination, it was discovered that the base section at the head of the breech, and into which the "button" appears to be screwed, had given way, and a large rent or split was clearly perceptible. The proof was, of course, at an end, and the gun was afterward hoisted on one of the heavy trucks, to which some 70 or 80 men belonging to the Storekeeper's department were attached, and was conveyed to the wharf for transhipment.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTH.

From the London Herald, Dec. 16.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

In July, 1861, the British (Mr. BUNCH) and French (Mr. BELLIONY) Consuls here received instructions from their Governments to ask the Confederate Government to adopt the principles of the Treaty of Paris of 16th April, 1856, so far as the same referred to the maritime rights of neutrals, and to the establishment of blockades.

This was agreed to by the Confederate Government, and an act in accordance passed by their Congress, and approved by President DAVIS, 13th August, 1861. Their assent to the first article in relation to privateering not being asked.

The stipulations of the Treaty of Paris are as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Privateering is, and remains, abolished.

ART. 2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

ART. 3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

ART. 4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The parties then remained mutually bound to observe and enforce the second, third and fourth articles of the treaty.

The word "*really*," used in the fourth article, must mean that the condition thus explained should be interpreted in the strictest manner, both as to the letter and to the spirit—or else the word means nothing at all.

Appended herewith are lists of the arrivals of steamers with cargoes from foreign ports, at Charleston (43) and Wilmington (49) from commencement of the present year, that is, for seven months; there were also numerous arrivals of small sailing vessels, of which we have no memorandums. The arrivals at the other ports in the Confederacy we have not here the means of furnishing.

Now, how can England acknowledge the blockade of these two ports of Charleston and Wilmington to be effective with the fourth clause of the treaty before them in one hand, and these long lists of "access to the coast of the enemy" in the other.

The Confederates say that England, in acknowledging this blockade to be effective, dishonors her signature treacherously, inasmuch as she disclaims the obligation entailed on her by her signature, after she had asked and obtained the Confederate Government to adopt the treaty, thereby securing to herself the advantages accorded to neutrals under the second and third clauses, whilst she treacherously declines carrying out the fourth clause, the honest enforcement of which was the inducement to the Confederacy for granting the concessions asked for, and contained in the second and third clauses. (See Consul BUNCH's dispatch to Lord LYONS, dated Charleston, Aug. 16, 1861.)

And the Confederates further say that the conduct of England in the matter is most unjust, inasmuch as by her thus shirking fulfillment of her written obligation a serious advantage is secured to the Northern Government.

In hope of calling the attention of the British public to this particular point this statement is laid before them, from which they can clearly understand the responsibility of England in this matter, and see how that responsibility is evaded by her present Government.

ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS WITH CARGOES FROM FOREIGN PORTS IN CHARLESTON.

JANUARY, 1863.	23. Antonica.	23. Orion.
— Herald.	24. Eagle.	25. Britannia.
22. Calypso.	24. Margaret and Jessie.	26. Atlantic.
28. Flora.	APRIL.	JUNE.
27. Douglas.	10. Ella and Annie.	11. Antonica.
29. Thistle.	12. Havelock.	11. Racoon.
FEBRUARY.	26. Eagle.	16. Margaret and Jessie.
14. Leopard.	28. Ella and Annie	27. Alice.
14. Ruby.	MAY.	28. Fannie.
14. Annie Childs.	11. Britannia.	JULY.
24. Havelock.	13. Antonica.	8. Juno.
MARCH.	— Norseman.	10. Antonica.
1. Ruby.	15. Calypso.	20. Margaret and Jesse.
1. Margaret and Jessie.	20. Margaret and Jessie.	22. Alice.
15. Flora.	20. Ella and Annie	23. Fannie.
16. Gertrude.	20. Kate.	Total..... 43
17. Ruby.	22. Beauregard.	
18. Calypso.		

ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS WITH CARGOES FROM FOREIGN PORTS IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

JANUARY, 1863	JUNE.	25. Don.
— Cornubia.	10. R. E. Lee.	— Elizabeth.
— Giraffe.	— Cornubia.	26. Flora.
FEBRUARY.	13. Gladiator.	27. Arabian.
— Cornubia.	14. Banshee.	SEPTEMBER.
— Giraffe.	15. Eugenie.	16. Banshee.
20. Eagle.	17. Arabian.	— R. E. Lee.
21. Douro.	18. Venus.	12. Eugenie.
22. Emma.	22. Flora.	17. Pet.
25. Granite City.	28. Clyde.	18. Juno.
MARCH.	JULY	21. Spunkie.
3. Cornubia.	7. Banshee.	— Venus.
15. Britannia.	11. Ella and Annie	— Hansa.
19. Giraffe.	— Elizabeth.	23. Antonica.
23. Lizzie.	— Hebe.	24. Cornubia.
29. Emma.	— Emma.	28. Don.
APRIL.	13. Eugenie.	29. Fannie.
1. Cornubia.	13. Pet.	— Alice.
15. Flora.	14. Cornubia.	OCTOBER.
— Pet.	16. Cronstadt.	3. Douro.
23. Margaret and Jessie.	17. Phantom.	— Margaret and Jessie.
— Merrimac.	26. R. E. Lee.	8. Flora.
— Charleston.	AUGUST.	16. Dee.
30. R. E. Lee.	14. Banshee.	16. Ad. Vance.
MAY.	18. Venus.	19. Beauregard.
13. Banshee.	— Eugenie.	— Hansa.
— Pet	— Cornubia.	— Spunkie.
— Cornubia.	19. Flora.	— Virginia.
18. Victory.	— Ad. Vance.	— Banshee.
— Emma.	20. Mary Anne.	22. Fannie.
— Eugenie.	23. Beauregard.	— Alice.
22. Flora.	— Gibraltar.	23. Pet.
26. Sirius.	— Hansa.	
28. Banshee.	22. Margaret and Jesse.	
Total..... 133		

For ten months, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 23, 1863, 133 cases of "access to the coast of the enemy" by steamers alone, to the two ports.

ENGLISH POLICY.

THE CASE STATED BY PROF. NEWMAN.

Prof. NEWMAN, in the course of a letter to the London *Star*, makes this point:

"Against President LINCOLN's Government we committed (as I believe) a sin of principle when the Queen was advised to recognize as belligerents on the ocean those who were not belligerents on the ocean; those whose war was wholly a land war, not touching us; whom, moreover, we knew to be not insurgents in a good cause, but traitors in the worst of causes. When England declared herself neutral between a righteous Government and a power seeking to exist for the sole sake of propagating slavery, and thereby gave to the latter gratuitously an enormous advantage and great moral encouragement, our very best friends in the North became violently indignant. But badly as they regard us to have behaved in that matter, they forget our first offence in comparison with the second—that our neutrality has been unfaithful, and is unfaithful to this day. Only yesterday I read in the columns of the *Star* of two more American ships burnt by the "English" pirate *Alabama*. Why is it not seized in the first English port it dares to enter? By all these events we are laying up evil and quarrel for the future.

It is astonishing how few Englishmen are aware that England is liable to repay every shilling of damage done to American commerce by these violences. We ourselves first advanced the law and practically applied it against America. In 1793 President WASHINGTON, on the representation of the English Ambassador, did what he could to prevent the fitting out of privateers to aid France, and not only restored British vessels which had been captured, but proclaimed that "the Government of the United States held itself responsible to indemnify British owners for such captures." This stood upon the general rights of nations, there being then no Foreign Enlistment Act in the United States. But in 1794, immediately after the application of the British Government, Congress passed such a law as satisfied us; and the President, with the concurrence of the Senate, made a treaty with England, of which one clause secured indemnity to British owners for vessels captured by ships fitted out in the United States. And all damages were faithfully repaid to us. With such a precedent, it is morally impossible for any American Government to fail to exact repayment for all the violences committed by the ships fitted out in England, even if some of them have since contrived to steal into a Confederate port. A sore point of quarrel must remain, which, even if it do not reach the point of war, will visit us with weakness, with shame, and with enormous expense.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON.

The following letter is published in the English papers:

ROCHDALE, Dec. 17, 1863.

To the Marquis of Hartington:

In the *Manchester Examiner and Times* of yesterday I read a letter from you to Mr. COBDEN. Mr. COBDEN had pointed out to you a gross blunder in your recent speech at Hastingden, and in your reply to him you admit the blunder, but make a ridiculous effort to escape by an assault on me. Your charge against Mr. COBDEN was that he "had said something which Mr. Secretary SEWARD is reported to have said, and which you, I presume, thought foolish and untrue. You now quote a passage from my speech which you say is "exactly identical" with the idea of Mr. SEWARD, and you say further that you are extremely glad that Mr. COBDEN does not agree with Mr. SEWARD and with me. What are the facts? Mr. SEWARD is reported to have said—I know not whether he is correctly reported or not—"that no American citizen is poorer for the war." What I said was this: "Notwithstanding this terrible struggle, their agriculture, their manufactures, and commerce proceed with an uninterrupted success." Now what did you say in your Hastingden speech? You said this: "At this moment, I believe, nine-tenths of the people of the Northern States are enjoying a greater amount of prosperity than ever they enjoyed before."

I think a very little reflection will convince you that your language is much stronger than mine, and very much stronger than that attributed to Mr. SEWARD, and that up to the present moment you give more extravagant testimony to the prosperous condition of the Northern States than any of those whom you have thought proper to condemn. It is true that afterwards you enter the region of prophecy, and declare, with a confidence to which I make no pretension, when speaking of American questions, "that a catastrophe such as the world has never seen must overtake that once flourishing and prosperous country." My object was to show that up *to this time* all the foretellings of evil indulged in by the enemies of the United States had proved false. I might, after your Hastingden speech, call you as a strong witness in the case. Time will show the nature and extent of the "catastrophe" to which you point; but I do not think the terror of an approaching commercial panic will shake the resolution of the American people to preserve the integrity of their government and country, and to make freedom universal over the continent committed to their rule.

I am, respectfully yours,
JOHN BRIGHT.

The MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, M. P.,
Chatsworth, Derbyshire.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

THREE BURGLARS PUT TO FLIGHT BY ONE MAN.

From the Birmingham Post, Dec. 12.

One of the most daring burglaries ever planned was attempted early on Saturday morning last, at the residence of Mr. JAMES CHIVERS, No. 45 Hagley Road. Mrs. CHIVERS conducts a school for young ladies, some of whom are boarders, and were sleeping in the house on Friday night. On Friday night, Mr. and Mrs. CHIVERS, with two of the young ladies, sat up rather later than usual, making paper flowers for a school party, which is to take place next week. They were occupying the front sitting room, and shortly before 12 o'clock they heard very distinctly the sound of footsteps upon the gravel walk in the front garden. Mr. CHIVERS went into the hall, opened the front door, and saw two men standing on the causeway close to the gate, as though they had just beat a hasty retreat from the garden. Mr. CHIVERS remained up some time longer, and then, before retiring, and in order to satisfy himself, he went out into the back yard to see that all was safe there. When he went out, Mr. CHIVERS again heard footsteps in the garden, and was able to discern the legs of two men. He opened the gate, but the noise made in unlocking it gave the men time to get out of the garden. Mr. CHIVERS, judging that they would scarcely have the impudence to come a third time after having been twice so nearly caught, he fastened all the doors, making everything as secure as bolts and locks could do, and went up stairs to bed. Mr. CHIVERS took the precaution to reach out a life-preserver. He divested himself of his coat, waistcoat, and trowsers, threw himself into an easy-chair, and fell asleep. He was awoke by the barking of the dog. He believed and fancied he heard stealthy footsteps upon the landing outside. Without a moment's hesitation he opened the door, and in the darkness he discerned a man coming out of an ante-room which communicates with the school-room. On the impulse of the moment, Mr. CHIVERS went toward him, put his hand upon his shoulder, and said "Halloo." The fellow turned round, and striking Mr. CHIVERS a blow upon the head, made for the stairs. Fortunately, this blow did not take the desired effect, and Mr. CHIVERS returned it with interest. Standing two or three steps above the burglar as he was descending the stairs, Mr. CHIVERS struck him such a swinging blow with the life preserver upon the head that the fellow dropped, and would have fallen headforemost down the stairs, but that Mr. CHIVERS held him by the collar. For a few seconds the fellow was stunned, and Mr. CHIVERS thought he had killed him; but he rallied sufficiently to have an idea that the sooner he got out of the place the better, and gathering himself up, he said, "O, let me go." He staggered down stairs bleeding profusely from the wound upon his head, and made for the kitchen, where the gas had been lighted, followed by Mr. CHIVERS. He went toward the scullery door, and there he fell down the steps, apparently confused by the effects of the blow, Mr. CHIVERS fell with him, and they had a most desperate struggle upon the ground. Mr. CHIVERS thought he was pretty sure of his man, so he let him get up, telling him that if he did not keep quiet he would get another taste of the life preserver. The fellow then went into the yard, apparently with the intention of departing over the wall by the same way that he got in; finding himself too weak for this he returned into the scullery, and sank exhausted into a chair, Mr. CHIVERS still keeping close to him. At that moment a second burglar, who had up to this time unknown to Mr. CHIVERS been "getting a few things ready" in the front room, and had most probably only just heard the interruption, dashed into the kitchen, seized a heavy pair of tongs, and brandished them over his head. Mr. CHIVERS had on hearing the entrance of burglar No. 2, run up the steps from the scullery into the kitchen. He saw that the crisis had come, and without pausing to parley or even to consider, he dashed in at the fellow, and administered with his life preserver such a crushing blow upon the fellow's shoulder that he dropped the tongs, his arm fell powerless, and he also sunk down writhing with agony. Mr. CHIVERS thinks he must have broken the ruffian's collar bone, for the contortions of his face were horrible. Two burglars were thus placed *hors de combat*, and the odds were all in favor of Mr. CHIVERS, when the tables were turned by the entrance of a third burglar, who must have come from down stairs. At a glance, this fellow seemed to comprehend the position of his affairs. He saw one of his comrades almost senseless and smothered with blood, and another writhing with a disabled arm. He picked up the tongs which the second man had dropped, and swore that if Mr. CHIVERS approached him he would make him a corpse at his feet. In this position they stood for a few seconds, looking at each other, and hesitating whether the deadly attack, for deadly it immediately would have been, would begin. This third burglar was a bigger and more powerful man than either of the other two, and Mr. CHIVERS began to feel exhausted by the struggle. He went back into the scullery, and held his mouth under the water tap to refresh himself. In that brief time the burglars had determined that they had better get away as soon as possible. On returning to the kitchen he saw the two last comers helping their broken-headed comrade into the hall, and out they went by the front door, which, by the way they had previously unfastened to make good their escape if disturbed. Mr. CHIVERS followed his visitors to the door, watched them across the road, and saw them climb a wall on the opposite side, which skirts a wall adjoining Dr. BIRT DAVIES' house. No doubt their object in this was to get out of the way of the Police, so neither of the two disabled men could have made much progress. All this time Mr. CHIVERS had nothing on but his shirt and drawers. He went back into the house, intending to dress and follow them, but a reaction after the previous excitement set in, and he became violently sick and ill. He remembers nothing further until he found himself in bed next morning, his face and hands scratched, his body bruised, and his shirt smothered with blood, which had flowed from the head of the first burglar. The most singular thing is, that neither Mrs. CHIVERS nor any of the family heard anything of the struggle.

FRANCE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.

From the Manchester Guardian, Dec. 14.

A robbery of diamonds, to the value of from eight million to nine million francs, (between £320,000 and £400,000,) was committed on Tuesday night last, at the hotel of the Duke of Brunswick, in Paris. On the 1st of July last the Duke hired a young man named SHAW, of English descent, who speaks several languages, as second *valet de chambre*. He appeared to be above his humble condition, and in a short time he gained the confidence of his master by his close attention to his duties. The Duke possesses a collection of diamonds said to be the richest in Europe. A portion of them are deposited in an iron chest, placed in his bedchamber, and supplied with two doors, one of which is opened by a spring ingeniously concealed in the wainscoating, and the other by a key. Three or four persons only, among whom was SHAW, were acquainted with this fact, but this key was never intrusted to any of them. On Tuesday the Duke, on leaving home for the afternoon, informed SHAW that he expected a jeweler to come the following morning to mount some of the diamonds in the iron chest, and that, in order not to have to leave his bed in the morning, he had left the second door of the chest open, and he could open the other by touching the spring. He further desired SHAW to let the jeweler enter his bedroom without delay. He then went out, and did not return until between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, when he was surprised not to find SHAW at his post. The Duke supposing that his valet was asleep went up to his bedroom and found that he was not there, but he observed on the bed a number of boxes in which he kept his diamonds. They had evidently been abstracted from the iron chest. On a further examination he discovered a number of diamonds scattered about as if they had been abandoned in a moment of flight. These diamonds were worth at least 1,000,000f. The Duke descended to his bedroom on the first floor and summoned his servants. They all appeared but SHAW. The Duke asked them what had become of the latter, telling them at the same time that his diamonds had been stolen. They replied that SHAW had left the hotel at 9 o'clock at night and had not returned. The Duke next examined his iron chest and ascertained that diamonds to the value of 9,000,000f. had been abstracted, together with 20,000f. in gold pieces of 100f. There was a pocket-book in the iron chest containing bank notes to the amount of 100,000f. and various valuable securities which the thief had left. Information of the robbery was immediately given to the Prefect of Police, and a telegram was received within a few hours from Boulogne-sur-Mer, announcing the capture of SHAW and all the stolen property. Ninety-six parcels of diamonds and other precious stones were found in his pockets and a leather belt round his person, together with a number of gold pieces of 100f. In reply to the questions addressed to him by the law officer, SHAW said that all the diamonds he had abstracted were there, and he was certain he had neither lost nor given any away. The jeweler valued the diamonds at about 6,000,000f. Several of them are of extraordinary beauty and great value, one button being worth 450,000f. (£18,000.) The gold was likewise all found, with the exception of 1,000f. which the prisoner admitted he had spent in Paris. SHAW was then lodged in the town prison, where he refused to account any further until the Chief of the Secret Police arrives from Paris the following day. He was then persuaded to do so, being in a very weak state. The prisoner, with all the articles, arrived in Paris on Thursday. SHAW asserts that he never before committed any crime, either in his own country or elsewhere. He maintains that during the four months he passed in the service of the Duke of Brunswick he never thought of committing a robbery until the idea was suddenly suggested to him when the Duke informed him that he had left the door of the iron chest open.

DEBATES IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

A SPEECH BY M. CHEVALIER.

In the Corps Legislatif, on Dec. 17, M. CHEVALIER made a speech, in which he said:

"What has NAPOLEON III. done? He without hesitation admitted the two principles of 1789, equality, as his uncle had done, and liberty, which NAPOLEON I. had left in the shade, and which the present Emperor recognized by the right of election, for what is there more liberal or more progressive than universal suffrage? It is more extensive than anything which exists in England and in America. The former has something equivalent to an electoral qualification, and in the latter the right of voting is confined to whites. As regards the right of suffrage, which is the culminating point of our political liberties, the present Emperor has accomplished a great progress, and he is the most progressive of the legislators of his time. The consequence, glorious for him and for the country, is, that democracy has been reconciled with the other classes of society. It is pacified, and conducts itself honorably. The effect of that reconciliation is that all sovereigns have admitted the right of voting to their subjects. Electoral liberty has covered the whole surface of Europe, and we have attained a situation which is perfectly satisfactory for every generous mind. The democracy of our times is profoundly distinguished from those of the past by its deep feeling of the necessity of labor. Unlike the Roman democracy which asked for "*Panem et Circenses*," it asks for bread, doubtless, but bread by the sweat of its brow; it asks for amusements, but as much intellectual as material; it loves the joys of family; it studies the prospects of its children; it shows in its bosom all the qualities of true citizenship. And all this progress is due to the beneficent and skilful policy of the Emperor—a policy accessible to all realizable ameliorations. The proof may be seen in the Blue-Book that is yearly submitted to us. Compare the present state of our commerce with that of 30 years ago; compare the movement of the public wealth with what it was before the accession of the Emperor; study the state of our schools, and you will recognize that the Emperor has rendered a great service to civilization by facilitating the complete organization of French democracy under the ægis of a power, strong and respected. Here the honorable member proceeded to argue on the necessity of guarantees and precaution in dealing with an institution so novel and delicate as universal suffrage. He had witnessed the practice of that system in the United States in 1834 and 1836, and remembered the scuffling, the torn dresses, and even the opposite parties firing at each other in the streets of Philadelphia. And the days of June alone would have been sufficient to convince him of the necessity of precautions. But would such precautions be always necessary? He did not know, but was sure that impatience was not admissible with a Government like that of the Emperor's, which assumed the initiative in all reforms. Liberty was of two kinds, political and civil. In the former, citizens might find a weapon to defend themselves against the encroachments of authority, but the same might be transformed into an aggressive instrument, threatening the law and checkmating the Government. It was therefore indispensable that such liberty should be accompanied by a strong power, nor was there any anomaly in that association. It was seen in France at the present time; and in England, where there was much liberty, if society were ever seriously menaced, the resistance of the Government would be invincible. But the utility of civil liberty presented itself without any alloy. In the first rank he would place the liberty of labor, the free practice of professions, the faculty of exercising rights without encountering, at every turn, regulations, authorizations, and endless formalities. That was the weak point of the situation. Every Government since the old Constituent had taken pleasure in multiplying the abuses and restrictions of the central authority. What voice had been raised against it? That of the Emperor, who issued a decree of decentralization almost immediately after his accession to the throne. The Emperor did not stop there. Some years after, in his memorable letter of the 5th January, 1860, he recommended his Minister of State to revise the system of administrative regulations, and several times after repeated his advice on the subject. A few months since his Majesty finding that the work did not progress according to his wishes, addressed a letter to one of his Ministers charging him specially to complete it in concert with the Council of State. I am not aware how far advanced it may now be, but I well know that when completed it will be of great service to the country, and remove many causes of discontent.

Upon the paragraph in regard to Mexico some objections were raised, and the Procureur Imperial stated in reply that the Government hoped soon to see the establishment of a regular administration in Mexico, and approached that object at a firm, resolute and rapid pace. (Great applause.) The paragraph was agreed to.

THE COST OF EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS.

La France insists that the Congress is necessary were it only to check the immense expenditure of money for armaments each year in Europe. It founds its arguments on calculations published by M. LEGOYT, chef-de-division at the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, and, consequently, in a position to arrive at reliable information. Our cotemporary says: Austria keeps up an army of 467,000 men, which costs her 336,000,000f.; France an army of 573,000, which costs 696,000,000f.; Prussia an army of 214,000 men which costs her 156,000,000f.; England an army of 300,000 men, which costs her 677,000,000f.; and Russia an army of 1,000,000 of men, which costs 520,000,000f. That is, out of the total budget of each of those States, an expenditure of 37 per cent. in Austria, or more than a third; 39 per cent. in France, 50 in Prussia, 39 in England, and 42 in Russia. Let us also mention Italy, where 329,000,000f. are expended in keeping up a force of 344,000 men; Turkey, weighed down by an army of 424,000; Denmark and Sweden, the first with 56,000, and the second with 67,000 men, by which their budgets are increased to 37 and 46 per cent. respectively. The other secondary States follow in an analogous proportion. Switzerland is the only European State that neither increases her army nor her budget. M. LEGOYT, adding together the effective of all the European armies according to estimates which he considered rather below than superior to the reality, arrives at the fearful number of 2,613,967 men, and an outlay of 6,500,000,000f.

La France then quotes the following passages from the work in question: Now, let us for a moment suppose that, by an understanding with the Great Powers, a disarming in the proportion of one-half was effected. Immediately 1,907,924 men of from twenty to thirty-five years of age, constituting the flower of the population of that age, are restored to labors of peace, and at once a saving of 1,000,000,000f. is effected on the totality of European budgets. With that sum Europe might add annually to the railways at present existing 16,000 kilometres; (6,256 miles,) at the rate of 150,000f. the kilometre; she could, in a single year, complete her entire network; she might establish in every commune, and even in each section of the communes, a primary school. These great improvements once realized, she might, if she decided on maintaining the same sum in her budget, apply it to the progressive reduction of her public debt. The annual interest of the different States being about 2,333,000,000f., and that interest capitalized at the averaged rate at four per cent., representing a capital of 57,500,000,000f., it might be paid off (not calculating the compound interest) in about 30 years. If, on the contrary, the countries interested preferred applying the 1,500,000,000f. thus economised to the reduction or suppression of the taxes which weigh most heavily on the production or consumption of articles of necessity, what an alleviation to the people it would be, and what a stimulus would it give to business! We have said that 1,907,924 men in the prime of life would be restored to the arts of peace. There would be also, in that happy event, an efficacious source of prosperity for Europe. In fact, calculating the average daily wages of these 2,000,000 workingmen at 2f. each, and supposing that those wages represent a fifth of the value produced, this army of peace henceforth enrolled under the banner of labor, would create a daily value of 20,000,000f., and an annual one of 7,500,000,000f. This is not all; a considerable amount of capital, now employed in the fabrication of the objects necessary for the equipment and arming of those 2,000,000 men, would become disposable, and might be applied to other branches, incomparably more useful, of the national industry. Lastly, the keeping at home of 2,000,000 young men would have the certain effect of bringing about, at least temporarily, a notable reduction in the rates of labor, and of giving an impetus to production in all its forms. Setting economical considerations aside for a moment, we will signalize the advantage to the country of maintaining the taste and habit of labor in a considerable number of adults, who are now condemned by a garrison life to idleness and its fatal consequences. We also mention the interest for order and public morality of preserving the family bonds which are more or less broken by the absence, for six or seven years, of those 2,000,000 sons who are annually taken from their homes by the recruitment.

GENERAL NEWS.

VENICE.

The following is the Proclamation of the Venetian National Committee, which has been distributed by thousands among the population of Venice:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Events so long invoked are at length approaching. Our objects not to create enthusiasm by vain promises, your Committee has never done so. Your Committee has hitherto told you that it was necessary to wait patiently, but with constancy and confidence, our silence and our sacrifices being the most solemn protest against the domination of Austria—an eloquent declaration of our faith in the King, the Parliament, and the destinies of Italy—a continual sanction of our right, and of our firm resolution to unite with our Italian country. At present we tell you the difficult period of expectation is about to cease, and the hour of action approaches. Be ready and united while awaiting the signal!

POLAND.

It is confirmed that the son of Count ANDREA ZAMOSKI had been condemned to death at Warsaw.

Insurgent victories over the Prussians are reported at Mocanowice, near Cracow, and at Lukow, in Lublin.

JAPAN.

The Swiss Embassy at Japan had notified the Federal Council that they had found it impossible to enter into diplomatic relations with the Government at Yeddo, and that they would return home at the beginning of the New Year.

It was reported that the Daimios had bombarded and captured the imperial city of Osaca, and also Kioto, and were said to be advancing an army of 50,000 men for the capture of Yokohama. A late Japan paper, however, pronounces the statements pure inventions.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—An absurd effect was produced recently at Marseilles, where they were playing "The Huguenots." When the soldiers tried to fire on *Marcel*, *Valentine* and *Raoul*, in the last act, it was found that the powder had not been put into their muskets. Naturally the caps alone exploded; but this did not prevent *Valentine* and *Raoul* falling down dead, amidst the roars of the audience. *Marcel*, an old soldier, stood up like a man till a scene shifter took a shot at him from behind the slips, when he fell over the bodies of his prematurely deceased friends, and the curtain fell upon the group.

—Among the papers of the late Countess AUGUSTE STOLBERG, of Kiel, the friend of GOETHE, a sketch in ink, by the poet's own hand, has been found. It is sketch of the room which young GOETHE occupied in his father's house. For a long time it was thought to be lost, and many fruitless inquiries have been made for it. The precious drawing has been presented by its owner, ETATSRATH HEGEWISCH, of Kiel, to the free German Hoenstift, at Frankfort, to whom it proves to be of the greatest value in the restoration of the Goethe House to the condition after the rebuilding in 1755.

—A monument is now being erected at Ajaccio, intended to commemorate at the same time the Bonaparte family and the glory of the First Empire.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Correspondence Between Gen. Hitchcock and Col. Ould.

Additional Light Upon the Cause of the Suspension of the Cartel.

A LETTER FROM COL. STREIGHT

PERFIDY OF THE REBEL AUTHORITIES

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COL. OULD AND GEN. HITCHCOCK.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Dec. 28 publishes that part of Secretary STANTON'S Message relative to the exchange of prisoners, and adds the following comments and correspondence:

The correspondence of the Agents of Exchange, already published, sufficiently explains the propriety of the course pursued by the Confederate Government in relation to the capture at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. It is not true, as alleged by Mr. STANTON, that our Agent of Exchange declared the exchange of all the Vicksburgh prisoners. Exchange Notices Nos. 6 and 7 show that he specially excepted from exchange a large, if not the larger, part of that capture. Judge OULD, in the published correspondence, has very clearly shown his right under the cartel to make those declarations of exchange. The enemy had already released from their parole the Federal troops captured and paroled at Gettysburgh, because they had not been reduced into possession and delivered at City Point or Vicksburgh. In just retaliation, the troops captured at Port Hudson were removed from their parole and declared exchanged, because they had not been reduced into possession and delivered at City Point or Vicksburgh.

The Federal Secretary of War, in the above extract from his report, says, "It was found that a considerable number represented as prisoners were not soldiers, but were non-combatants, citizens of towns and villages, farmers, travelers, and others in civil life, not captured in battle, but taken at their homes, on their farms, or on the highway, by JOHN MORGAN and other rebel raiders, who put them under a sham parole."

We will show this official statement to be a monstrous falsehood, and that STANTON must have known it to be false. Judge OULD has furnished us with the following correspondence relative to this matter. It will be perceived that he proposed in distinct terms to exclude from the lists, which he was ready to present, all the classes of persons named in the Yankee Secretary's report. It will be further seen that Gen. HITCHCOCK on the 28th of November, 1863, at Washington, acknowledges the receipt of the letter containing this proposal, while STANTON'S report is dated Dec. 5 1863.

The "memorandum" or "tabular statement" referred to in the correspondence, was simply designed to advertise the Federal authorities of the number of paroles held by us. The face of the paroles themselves, and briefly authenticated lists accompanying them, would supply whatever was necessary to establish their validity. So far from presenting non-combatants and persons not captured in battle, when called upon "for specifications in regard to these alleged prisoners," Judge OULD actually volunteered to prove, by incontestible evidence, that they were all "Federal soldiers, in actual service at the time of capture." It will also be seen that Gen. HITCHCOCK, in his last letter, virtually abandons the controversy as to the matter of paroles, and places the refusal of the Government to continue exchanges on the "inexorable negro." Our readers will observe the manly frankness of Judge OULD'S letter of the 21st of November with Gen. HITCHCOCK'S reply. That reply is the last of the correspondence relating to paroles. Judge OULD received another paper from Gen. HITCHCOCK about the same time, referring, however, to other matters. It was so offensive that he returned it with the following indorsement, to wit: "Proposing that the statement of facts contained in this paper is incorrect, I return it to its author as unfit to be either written or received!"

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, }
WAR-DEPARTMENT, }
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27, 1863. }

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: I inclose to you a memorandum of the paroles, by whom I have referred to several recent communications. Most of these paroles, you will observe, are antecedent to May 25, 1863. The reason why these paroles have not been heretofore discharged is, that up to July, 1863, we had the advantage of prisoners and paroles. (Not one of these paroles is covered by any declaration of exchange, except the one lately made by you. For no one of them have I received any equivalent. All of them, since the date of your General Order No. 207, were given in pursuance of a distinct agreement between the commanders of two opposing armies. I have many other paroles in my possession, but I have not presented those which are within the terms of your General Orders, according to their respective dates.

I understand there are other paroles coming within the same General Orders, which were given by your officers and men on the other side of the Mississippi River. They as yet have not reached me. When they do, and when I show they are within the scope of your General Orders, I will claim them. Otherwise I will discard them.

I have also received other informal paroles, which I have sent back for correction. These are men whom the provisions of your General Orders. When they are returned, I will claim them also.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., November, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners:

SIR: Your communication of the 28th ult. has been received, forwarding what "purports to be a tabular statement of the number of valid paroles" claimed by Mr. OULD, with a copy of his letter accompanying it to yourself, of the 27th ult. This tabular statement covers a claim of 10,000 paroles of Federal troops, without distinctions of grade; no officers or non-commissioned officers being noticed as among the prisoners. The statement proposed to enumerate forty-four places where captures were made, with the names of captors, and dates of captures; the number said to have been captured being carried out in figures. This statement may include some prisoners captured and paroled according to the laws of war; but, if so, it is impossible in distinguishing them by any evidence on the statement itself. A few cases are said to have been "recognized for" at Baton Rouge, Jan. 23, 1863, and Feb. 14, 1863, which may be verified; and some evidence may come to light confirming the alleged captures of Gens. LEE, STAHL and, possibly, some others; but, on the whole, the statement is unsatisfactory and, in its form, is regarded without credit, and not entitled to consideration.

The statement does not show, in any one instance, by whom the prisoners were received, or to whom, or even where, they were delivered, leaving it to be presumed that they were, for the most part, paroled on the instant of capture, without authority under the cartel, in not being reduced to actual possession, contrary to both the laws of war, as set for in Order No. 100, of 1863, and the provisions of the cartel.

Order No. 100 merely publishes the laws of war, and the cartel is entirely in harmony with it.

The orders on this subject subsequently issued, and to which Mr. OULD appeals, were expressly designed to give effect to those laws and to the cartel, and were in no manner intended to abrogate; and neither do they abrogate or modify the one or the other.

If the enemy wishes in good faith to carry out the orders he refers to, the proper course would be to issue similar orders, and for a like purpose, in which case there might be some hope of a compliance with both the cartel and the laws of war.

Mr. OULD'S effort to have recognized certain paroles as valid which have been informally and imperfectly made, embracing, so far as we can know from his statements, many citizens in Kentucky, Tennessee and elsewhere, (no particular place being named, in some instances,) by appealing to Northern orders, is a mere perversion of the clear and manifest design of those orders; that design being, as already stated, to enforce, and not to nullify, the laws of war. We appeal to those orders, and intend to be governed by them; and if the enemy would assume them, and be governed by them also, all difficulties on the subject of paroles would cease.

By Mr. OULD'S mode of application or misapplication of those orders, he would use them to destroy and not to enforce the laws of war.

The laws of war are, first in order, imposing obligations upon belligerents, and they continue to be obligatory upon both parties unless modified by a special agreement under a cartel, which, when agreed upon, becomes the highest authority in all specified cases included in the cartel, leaving the laws of war in full operation in all cases not provided for in such cartel; a cartel being analogous to a treaty of commerce between nations, which may modify the general laws of trade or commerce, binding both parties to the treaty.

The orders of a General in the field, or of a Generalin-Chief of one of the belligerents, is only operative within the field of the General's command, and can have no effect to modify either the laws of war or the provisions of a particular cartel. Such orders are purely disciplinary in the army where issued, and can neither bind an enemy nor can an enemy appeal to them, to justify his departure from or violation of either a particular cartel or the laws of war. A departure from such an order within the army, subject to the authority issuing the order, might subject the offender to punishment within his own army; but could not be appealed to, to make a parole valid, which, by the laws of war, or the provisions of a particular cartel, would be disowned as not valid.

While we set forth these principles as binding, we deny emphatically that the *orders* appealed to by Mr. OULD sanction his departure from the laws of war or the cartel, the express purpose of Order No. 207 (1863) being to enforce the provisions of the existing cartel. It sets out by an appeal, in paragraph I, to the cartel, by its date and the date of the order by which it was published, the provisions of which are to be enforced, and this is again set forward in paragraph II. Order No. 207 publishes a very important law of war in paragraph II, in announcing it as the obligations imposed by the general laws and the usages of war upon the noncombatant inhabitants of a section of a country passed over by an invading army, cease when the military occupation ceases; and any pledge or parole given by such person in regard to future service is null and of no effect.

This paragraph of Order No. 207 does not end here, it merely announces the law of war on the subject to which it refers; but it is particularly insignificant in view of the probable character of many of the paroles claimed as valid in the tabular statement furnished by Mr. OULD, in which, under the head "where captured," the statement upon generalities which can be no sense be received; thus captures are said to have been made in "Kentucky" and "Tennessee," in "Tennessee," in "Kentucky" and Tennessee (again) in Tennessee (again) in Kentucky and Tennessee, (a third time,) in Barbour County, Kentucky, (whether soldiers or citizens, we cannot tell,) in Western Virginia, in Western Virginia, (again) in Hinds County, Mississippi, in Eastern Virginia, in Mississippi, in Kentucky and Tennessee, (for the fourth time,) &c.

In fine, the statement is wholly informal and without authority.

You will please furnish Mr. OULD a certified copy of this communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-Gen. Vols., Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners.

FORT MONROE, Va., Nov. 5, 1863.

A true copy.
(Signed) S. A. MEREDITH,
Brig.-Gen. and Comm'r for Exchange.

C. S. OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 21, 1863. }

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: I have received the letter of Gen. HITCHCOCK, relating to the memorandum of paroles which I forwarded to you.

Gen. HITCHCOCK seems to have misapprehended my purpose somewhat in sending you that memorandum. You requested a list of the paroles which I claimed, and the paper which I sent to you was only intended to be understood as a memorandum in the way of a notice to you. I did not expect you to agree to recognize the paroles therein referred to in such a general way, upon the mere presentation of the paper. The evidence which supports that memorandum of paroles is on file in my office. If we could only have agreed upon the principle by which they should be computed and adjusted, all the rest would have been easy work. I would have presented the paroles themselves, or authenticated lists of them. The fact that they were given, the circumstances under which they were given, the parties giving them, would all appear upon the face of the papers in proper form. As Gen. HITCHCOCK seems to indicate a willingness to reopen this matter, I will state, for his benefit, frankly, the principles by which I propose to be governed.

1. I will not claim the paroles of citizens. All the paroles which I will produce, will be those of Federal soldiers in actual service at the time of capture.

2. I will show the particular locality where the paroles were captured, the command to which they belonged, the command which captured them, and the precise date of each transaction.

3. I will accompany the presentation with such full and particular evidence as will enable you to verify the truth of the case by your own records and the statements of your own officers and soldiers.

4. More than thirty of the forty-four items in my memorandum are cases of captures made previous to the 23d of May, 1863. It has never at any time been alleged that I had any notice before that time that paroling upon the battle-field was not to be permitted. The Federal authorities have charged against me paroles taken upon the battle-field up to that date, and have received credit for them. I would have received credit for these items many months ago, if you have had paroles or prisoners of ours to have offsetted against them. I will thank Gen. HITCHCOCK to inform me upon what principle he can reject these thirty odd items. If he wants evidence that I have allowed precisely similar paroles, I will furnish it.

5. As to such of the paroles as were given between the 23d May, 1863, and the 3d of July (the date of General Order No. 207,) I shall contend that they shall be allowed under the provisions of paragraph 131 of General Order No. 100. I will allow any similar paroles given to you during the same period.

6. As to all paroles given after the 3d of July, 1863, I will allow General Order No. 207 to have full force. No paroles from and after that date to be valid, unless the paroling is in pursuance of the agreement of the commanders of two opposing armies.

7. In my memorandum the officers and non-commissioned officers are reduced to *privates*. There are but very few, if any, commissioned officers on the lists. They have already been exchanged and checked off. This is of itself proof that your authorities have heretofore recognized these paroles. The lists and paroles will show the grade of all the parties.

8. I have been greatly misunderstood by Gen. HITCHCOCK if he thinks I have refused to be governed by your General Orders. Gen. HITCHCOCK says, "we appeal to those orders and intend to be governed by them, and if the enemy would assume them and be governed by them also, all difficulties on the subject paroles would cease." I have already expressed my willingness to be governed by your General Orders "on the subject of paroles." It was my original proposition. I adhere to it still. Let, then, "all difficulties cease."

9. If our present difficulties are to cease, let me, for the sake of future harmony, suggest that there be some definite meaning attached to the phrase "commanders of two opposing armies." Who are such commanders? We can readily understand that Gen. LEE and Gen. MEADE are such. But is Gen. THOMAS the commander of one of the opposing armies at Chattanooga, or is it Gen. GRANT? Was Gen. PEMBERTON the commander of an opposing army, when he was subject to the orders of Gen. JOHNSTON, who was in his immediate neighborhood? Was Gen. GARDNER the commander of an opposing army at Port Hudson? If so, is not every one who holds a separate command such a commander? Does size constitute an army? If a Captain or Lieutenant is on detached service, is he the commander of an opposing army, and can he be released on parole by agreement made with the officer who captured him, if he, also, is on detached service? I make these inquiries of Gen. HITCHCOCK in no captious spirit. They do present difficulties to my mind, and I should like to know what is to be considered as the true interpretation of the phrase. All the captures after the 3d of July, 1863, which I ask you to recognize, were in pursuance of an "agreement between the commanders of two opposing armies." I cannot see how any difficulty can arise between Gen. HITCHCOCK and myself, after his letters, except as to captures between May 25, 1863, and July 3, 1863. They are but very few in number.

I will thank you to send this letter, or a copy of it to Gen. HITCHCOCK.

Respectfully, your obd't serv't,
R. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Nov. 28, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

SIR.—I have read the copy you forwarded of Mr. OULD'S communication of the 21st instant, in which, I perceive, Mr. OULD thinks I misapprehend his purpose in forwarding the "tabular statement" of alleged valid paroles, made chiefly in the West and South. I supposed that the tabular statement was sent to you in explanation of the large number of prisoners declared exchanged by Mr. OULD, the propriety of which has been very properly questioned by you. If that was not the purpose of the statement, I regret that it fell under my notice. If Mr. OULD wishes either to present another "statement," or to furnish detailed explanations of that already before us, it will be time enough to consider the points he may raise when he presents them. In the meantime, I think it necessary to observe that neither Mr. OULD, yourself nor myself, have powers outside of the cartel, except those plainly necessary for execution of its provisions; but, in this connection, I must affirm that the first shock given to the free and continued execution of the provisions of the cartel came from Mr. DAVIS, in his "message" of the 12th of January, of the present year, in which he declares his purpose of delivering to the several State authorities South, all commissioned officers of the Federal army, who might be captured, to be tried, under State laws, for the crime of servile insurrection. This stands yet as the avowed purpose of the Chief Executive of the States engaged in the rebellion. It has not been annulled in any form whatever, nor has the act of the Southern Congress, in support of Mr. DAVIS' views, been in any manner repealed or disavowed. Without looking any further, I appeal to this as a full justification of the Federal Commander-in-Chief in suspending the operation of that portion of article 4, of the cartel, which requires "all prisoners of war to be discharged on parole in ten days after the capture"—it being manifest that the authorities South could not parole prisoners according to the cartel, and carry out their declared purpose of delivering the officers over to the State authorities, to be tried as criminal under State laws. Whatever may have been the reason why the declared purpose of Mr. DAVIS has not been extensively carried into effect, the fact of the existence of that purpose—sanctioned as we know it to have been—is a sufficient reason on our part for not delivering prisoners on parole, particularly as there is every reason to believe that the purpose of Mr. DAVIS has only been arrested by the fact that, by the fortune of war, we had in our hands more prisoners than were held in the South. In addition to the above, the treatment of colored troops, when made an integral portion of the Federal army, when captured in the South, is too well known to permit us for a moment to suppose, in the present state of things, that there is any design in the South to treat that class of troops according to the laws of war, applicable to other troops of the Federal army; and until the Southern authorities make some distinct declaration of a purpose to treat colored troops, and their officers in the employment of the United States Government, in all respects according to the laws of war, as applicable to other troops, we cannot recede from the position taken by the Commander-in-Chief above referred to. The wisdom and the necessity of existing orders on this subject will sufficiently defend the measure, in view of the *threats* and *practices* of the South, which only need to be known to justify this measure.

It is *very* well known that Col. LUDLOW made these subjects the frequent topic of conversation with Mr. OULD, without producing any impression on Mr. OULD, tending to the point of inducing a declaration, by authority from the South, that all officers of the Federal army, as well as enlisted men, shall receive, when captured, the treatment due to prisoners of war, with the express declaration that colored troops, both officers and men, shall receive similar treatment.

You will please communicate these views to Mr. OULD, with a request that he will lay them before his Government.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Maj.-Gen. Vols.,
Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

A LETTER FROM COL. STREIGHT.

The following is a copy of a communication addressed by Col. STREIGHT, in the Libby Prison, to the rebel Secretary of War:

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, Va., AUG. 31, 1863.

To Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you on behalf of myself and fellow prisoners, in relation to our situation. About six hundred of us are confined here, with an average space of twenty-eight square feet each, which includes our room for cooking, eating, washing, bathing and sleeping. Our rations consist, so near as I can judge, of one-fourth pound of poor fresh beef, one half pound bread, one half gill of rice or beans, for each man per day. The above amount has been found insufficient, both as to quantity and quality, to sustain life and health in close prison confinement. Scorbutic diseases have already appeared, proving fatal in one case, (Major MORRIS,) and in impairing seriously, if not permanently, the health of others.

Our sanitary condition would have been much worse than it now is, but for the large purchase of vegetables and other provisions, amounting to nearly one thousand dollars per day, which we have been allowed to make. But as nearly all our money was taken from us when we entered the prison, the daily expenditure of this large sum has at length exhausted what we left. We have also been notified that we will not be allowed to receive any portion of the money taken from us here, *nor even such sums as have been sent from home since our imprisonment;* though, before writing for these moneys, we were expressly assured by your officers having us in charge that we would be allowed to receive them.

It will be perceived from the above statement that our immediate prospective condition is, to say the least, that of semi-starvation. The rations furnished by your Government may be as good and as much as it can afford under the circumstances, but in that case it does seem that we should be allowed to purchase the necessary amount to sustain us. It cannot possibly be that it is intended to reduce to a famishing condition six hundred prisoners of war. Humanity cannot contemplate such a thing without feelings of the deepest horror. Saying nothing of our rights as prisoners of war, even criminals guilty of the blackest crimes are not among civilized people confined for any length of time on insufficient food.

I wish further to state to you that previous to my surrender I made a stipulation with Gen. FORREST, to whom I surrendered, that all private property, including money, belonging to my officers and men should be respected. This stipulation, in the handwriting of Gen. FORREST, over his own signature, is now in the hands of Gen. WIENER, having been taken from me here. Notwithstanding this, my officers (ninety-five in number) have been notified with the balance that their money has been turned over to the Confederate authorities. For the purpose of avoiding further loss of money or misunderstanding, and, if possible, to obtain relief from the unhappy situation in which we are placed, you are most respectfully asked to state, in your answer to this communication, the manner in which we will be allowed to obtain necessary food and clothing to render us comfortable.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Report of Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS' report of the battle of Chickamauga has been published. It is dated at Chattanooga, Sept. 30, and covers operations extending from Sept. 2. The following is the report of the movements directly connected with the battle:

Sept. 18.—At 4 P. M., the whole corps moved to the left, along Chickamauga Creek to Crawfish Springs. On arriving at that place, I received orders to march on the cross road leading by the Widow Glenn's to the Chattanooga and Lafayette Road, and take up a position near Kelley's farm, on the Lafayette Road, connecting with Crittenden on my right at Gordon's Mill. The head of the column reached Kelley's farm about daylight on the 19th, Baird's division in front, and took up a position at the forks of the road, facing toward Reid's and Alexander's Bridges over the Chickamauga. Col. WILDER having informed me that the enemy had crossed the Chickamauga at these two bridges in force the evening before, and driven his brigade across the State road to the heights on the east of the Widow Glenn's house, this position of Baird's threw my right into close proximity to Wilder's brigade. The interval I intended to fill with the two remaining brigades of Reynolds' division on their arrival. Gen. BRANNAN, closely following Baird's division, was placed in position on his left, on the two roads leading from the State road to Reid's and Alexander's Bridges. Col. DAN. MCCOOK, commanding a brigade of the Reserve corps, met me at Gen. BAIRD'S headquarters, and reported that he had been stationed the previous night on the road leading to Reid's Bridge, and that he could discover no force of the enemy (except one brigade, which had crossed to the west side of Chickamauga at Reid's Bridge the day before, and he believed it could be cut off, because he had destroyed the bridge after they had crossed). Upon this information I ordered Gen. BRANNAN to post a brigade within supporting distance of Baird, on the road to Alexander's Bridge, and with his other two brigades to reconnoiter the road leading to Reid's Bridge, to see if he could locate the brigade reported by Dan McCook, and, if a favorable opportunity occurred, to capture it. His dispositions were made according to instructions by 9 A. M. Gen. BAIRD was directed to throw forward his right wing so as to get more nearly in line with Brannan, cut to watch well on his right flank. Soon after this disposition of these two divisions, a portion of Gen. PALMER'S division of CRITTENDEN'S corps took position to the right of Gen. BAIRD'S division. At about 10 A. M., CROXTON'S brigade of Brannan's division became engaged with the enemy, and I rode forward to his position to ascertain the character of the attack. Col. CROXTON reported to me that he had driven the enemy nearly half a mile, but that he was then meeting with obstinate resistance. I then rode back to Baird's division and directed him to advance to CROXTON'S support, which he did with his whole division. Starkweather's brigade in reserve, and drove the enemy steadily before him for some distance, taking many prisoners.

CROXTON'S brigade, which had been heavily engaged for over an hour, with greatly diminished numbers of the enemy, and being nearly exhausted of ammunition, was then moved to the rear to enable the men to fill their boxes, and BAIRD and BRANNAN having united their forces, drove the enemy from their immediate front. Gen. BAIRD then halted for the purpose of readjusting line, and learning from prisoners that the enemy were in heavy force on his immediate right, he threw back his right wing in order to be ready for an attack from that quarter. Before his disposition could be completed, the enemy, in overwhelming numbers, assailed Scribner's and King's brigades and drove them in disorder. Fortunately at this time Johnson's division of McCook's corps and Reynold's division of my corps arrived, and were immediately placed in position, Johnson's preceding Reynold's, his left connecting with Baird's right, and Palmer's being immediately placed on Johnson's right, Reynold's was placed on the right of Palmer, with one brigade of his division in reserve. As soon as formed they advanced upon the enemy, attacking him in flank and driving him in great confusion a mile and a half, while Brannan's troops shot them in front as they were pursuing Baird's retiring brigades, driving the head of their column back and retaking the artillery, which had been temporarily lost by Baird's brigades. The enemy at this time being hardly pressed by Johnson's, Palmer's and Reynold's divisions in flank, fell back in confusion on his reserves, posted in a strong position on the west side of Chickamauga Creek, between Reid's and Alexander's Bridges. Brannan and Baird were then ordered to reorganize their commands and take position as commanding ground on the road from McDaniel's House to Reid's Bridge, and hold it to the last extremity, as I expected the next effort of the enemy would be to gain that road and our rear.

This was about 4 P. M. After a lull of about an hour, a furious attack was made on Reynold's right, and he having called on me for reinforcements, I directed Brannan's division to move to his support, leaving King's brigade of Baird's division in the position at which Baird and Brannan had been posted, the balance of Baird's division closing up to the right on Johnson's division. It will be seen, by reference to Maj.-Gen. REYNOLD'S report, that a portion of Brannan's division reached his right just in time to defeat the enemy's efforts to turn Reynolds' right and rear. About 5 P. M., my lines being at that time very much extended in pursuing the enemy, I determined to concentrate them on more commanding ground, as I felt confident that we should have a renewal of the battle the next morning. I rode forward to Gen. JOHNSON'S position, and designated to him where to place his division; also to Gen. BAIRD, who was present with Gen. JOHNSON. I then rode back to the cross-roads to locate PALMER and REYNOLDS on the prolongation of JOHNSON'S line, and on the crest of the ridge. Soon after PALMER and REYNOLDS got their positions, and while Gen. BRANNAN was getting into his position on the ridge to the west of the State road, near DYER'S House, to the rear and right of REYNOLDS, where I had ordered him as a reserve, the enemy assaulted first JOHNSON and then BAIRD in a most furious manner, producing some confusion; but order was soon restored, and the enemy repulsed in fine style, after which these two divisions took up the positions assigned them for the night. Before adjusting the line satisfactorily, I received an order to report at headquarters, and was absent from my command until near midnight.

After my return and about 2 A. M. on the 20th, I received a report from Gen. BAIRD that the left of his division did not rest at the Reid's Bridge road, as I had expected. I immediately addressed a note to the General commanding, requesting that Gen. NEGLEY be sent me to take position on Gen. BAIRD'S left in the rear, and thus secure our left from assault. During the night the troops threw up temporary breast-works of logs, and prepared for the encounter which all anticipated would come off next day.

Although informed by note from Gen. ROSECRANS that NEGLEY'S division would be sent immediately to take post on my left, it had not arrived at 7 A. M. on the 20th, and I sent Capt. WILLARD, of my staff, to Gen. NEGLEY, to urge him forward as rapidly as possible, and to point out his position to him. Gen. NEGLEY, in his official report, mentions that he received this order at 8 A. M. on the 20th, and that he immediately commenced withdrawing his division for that purpose, when the enemy was reported to be massing a heavy force in his front, sharply engaging his line of skirmishers, and that he was directed by Gen. ROSECRANS to hold his position until relieved by some other command. Gen. BEATTY'S brigade, however, was sent under guidance of Capt. WILLARD, who took it to its position, and it went into action immediately, the enemy at that time having commenced a furious assault on Baird's left, and partially succeeded in gaining his rear. Beatty, meeting with greatly superior numbers, was compelled to fall back until relieved by the fire of several regiments of Johnson's reserve, which were placed in position by Gen. BAIRD, and with the cooperation Van Cleve's brigade of Brannan's division, and a portion of Stanley's brigade of Wood's division, drove the enemy entirely from Baird's left and rear.

To prevent a repetition of this attack on the part of the enemy, I directed Capt. GAW, my Chief Topographical officer, to go to the commanding officer of these troops and direct him to mass as much artillery on the slopes of Missionary Ridge, directly west of the State Road, as he could conveniently spare from his lines, supported strongly by infantry, so as to sweep the ground to the left and rear of Baird's position. This order Gen. NEGLEY mentions in his report having received from Capt. GAW, but from his description of the post on he assumed he must have misunderstood my order, and instead of massing the artillery near Baird's left, it was posted on the right of Brannan's division, nearly in rear of Reynolds's right.

At the same time the assault just described was made on Baird, the enemy attacked Johnson and Palmer and Reynolds with equal firmness, which was continued at least two hours, making assault after assault with fresh troops, which were met by my troops with a most determined coolness and deliberation. Having exhausted his utmost energies to dislodge us, he apparently fell back entirely from our front, and we were not disturbed again until toward night, after the withdrawal of the troops to Rossville commenced.

Just before the repulse of the enemy on our left, Gen. BEATTY came to me in person, and asked for fresh troops, stating that most of those I had sent to him had gone back to the rear and right, and he was anxious to get at least another brigade before they attacked him again. I immediately sent Capt. KELLOGG to hurry up Gen. SHERIDAN, whose division I had been informed would be sent to me. He soon after returned, reporting that in attempting to hurry up the troops that were ordered to report to me, he had met a large force of the enemy in an open cornfield to the rear of Reynold's position, advancing cautiously, with a strong line of skirmishers thrown out. He had met Col. HARKER, whose brigade was posted on a ridge a short distance to the rear of Reynold's position, who also saw this force advancing upon him, but, with Capt. KELLOGG, was of the opinion that they were SHERIDAN'S troops coming to our assistance. Hearing heavy firing to my right and rear through the woods, I rode to the slopes of the hill to ascertain its cause. Just as I left the woods, I met Col. HARKER and Capt. KELLOGG with the above information. I told Col. HARKER that I was expecting SHERIDAN'S troops from that direction, but if these troops fired on him, seeing his flag, that he was to return their fire, and resist their further advance. He immediately ordered his men to commence firing, and skirmished with them from that point to the crest of the hill slightly in his rear, placing his right in connection with Brannan's division and portions of Beatty's and Stanley's brigades of Negley's division, which had retired from the extreme left to that point. I rode toward the crest of the hill when I saw a body of our troops assembled in line of battle. On the way I met Gen. WOOD, who confirmed me in the opinion that the troops advancing upon us were the enemy, although we were not then aware of the disaster to the center and right of our army. I then directed him to place his division on the prolongation of Brannan's, who, I had ascertained from WOOD, was on the top of the hill above referred to, and to resist the further advance of the enemy as long as possible. I sent my Aide, Capt. KELLOGG, to notify Gen. REYNOLDS that our right had been turned, and that the enemy was in the rear in force. Gen. WOOD barely had time to dispose his troops on the left of Brannan before another of these fierce assaults, similar to those made in the morning on my lines, was made on him and Brannan combined, and kept up by the enemy throwing in fresh troops as fast as those in their front were driven back, until near nightfall.

About the time that WOOD took up his position, Gen. GORDON GRANGER appeared on my left flank, at the head of STEEDMAN'S division of his corps. I immediately dispatched a staff officer to him with orders to push forward and take position on BRANNAN'S right, which order was complied with with the greatest promptness and alacrity, STEEDMAN moving his troops into position with as much precision as if on drill, and fighting his way to the crest of the hill on Brannan's right, moved forward his artillery, driving the enemy down the southern slope inflicting on him a most terrible loss in killed and wounded. This opportune arrival of fresh troops revived the flagging spirits of our men, and inspired them with more ardor for the contest. Every assault of the enemy from that time until nightfall was repulsed in the most gallant style by the whole line. By this time the ammunition in the boxes of the men was reduced on an average to two or three rounds per man, and my ammunition trains having been unfortunately ordered to the rear by some authorized person, we should have been entirely without ammunition in a very short time, had not a small supply come up with Gen. STEEDMAN'S command. This being distributed among the troops, gave them about ten rounds per man.

Gen. GARFIELD, Chief of Staff of Gen. ROSECRANS, reached this position about 4 P. M., in company with Col. HOUSTON, of McCOOK'S Staff, and Capts. GAW and BARKER, of my Staff, giving me the first reliable information that the centre and right of our army had been driven. Soon after I received Gen. ROSECRANS' dispatch from Chattanooga, directing me to assume command of all the troops, and with CRITTENDEN and McCOOK take a strong position, and assume a threatening attitude if possible, sending the unorganized forces to Chattanooga for reorganization, stating that he would examine the ground at Chattanooga, and make all necessary dispositions for defence, and then join me; also, that he had sent out rations and ammunition to meet me at Rossville. I determined to hold the position until nightfall, if possible—in the meantime sending Capts. BARKER and KELLOGG to distribute the ammunition, Maj. LAWRENCE, my Chief of Artillery, having been previously sent to notify the different commanders that ammunition would be supplied to them shortly. As soon as they had reported the distribution of the ammunition, I directed Capt. WILLARD to inform the division commanders on the left to withdraw their commands as soon as they received orders. At 6½ P. M., Capt. BARKER, commanding my escort, was sent to notify Gen. REYNOLDS to commence the movement, and I left the position behind Gen. WOOD'S command, to meet Reynolds and point out to him the position where I wished him to form line to cover the retirement of the other troops on the left. In passing through an open woods bordering the State road, and between my last and Reynold's position, I was cautioned by a couple of soldiers, who had been to hunt water, that there was a large rebel force in these woods, drawn up in line and advancing toward me. Just at this time I saw the head of Reynolds' column approaching, and calling to the General himself, directed him to change the direction of his column to the left, and form line perpendicular to the State road, his right resting on that road, and to charge the enemy, who were then in his immediate front. This movement was made with the utmost promptitude, and facing to the right while on the march, TURCHIN threw his brigade upon the rebel force, routing them and driving them in utter confusion entirely beyond Baird's left. In this splendid advance more than 200 prisoners were captured and sent to the rear. COL. ROBINSON, commanding Second brigade, Reynolds' division, followed closely upon TURCHIN, and I passed him on the road leading through the Ridge to hold the ground while the troops on our right and left passed by. In a few moments, Gen. WILLICH, commanding a brigade of Johnson's division, reported to me that his brigade was in position on a commanding piece of ground to the right of the ridge road. I directed him to report to Gen. REYNOLDS and assist in covering the retirement of our troops. TURCHIN'S brigade, after driving the enemy a mile and a half, was reassembled and took his position on the ridge road with ROBINSON and WILLICH.

These dispositions being made, I sent orders to Gens. WOOD, BRANNAN and GRANGER to withdraw from their positions. JOHNSON'S and BAIRD'S divisions were attacked at the moment of retiring, but by being prepared, retired without confusion or any serious losses. I then proceeded to Rossville, accompanied by Gens. GRANGER and GARFIELD, and immediately prepared to place the troops in position at that point. One brigade of NEGLEY'S division was posted in the gap on the Ringgold road, and two brigades on the top of the ridge to the right of the road, adjoining the brigades in the rear; REYNOLDS' division on the right of NEGLEY'S, and resting to the Dry Valley road; BRANNAN'S division in the rear of REYNOLDS' right as reserve; McCOOK'S corps on the right of Dry Valley road, and stretching to the west his right reached nearly to Chattanooga Creek. CRITTENDEN'S entire corps was posted on the heights to the left of the Ringgold road, with STEEDMAN'S division of GRANGER'S corps as a reserve behind his left. BAIRD'S division in reserve, and in supporting distance of the brigade in the Gap. McCOOK'S brigade of GRANGER'S corps was also posted as a reserve to the brigades of NEGLEY'S on the ridge to the right of the road. MINTY'S brigade of cavalry was on the Ringgold road, about one mile and a half in advance of the Gap.

About 10 A. M. on the 21st, receiving a message from MINTY that the enemy were advancing on him with a large force of infantry and cavalry, I directed him to retire through the Gap and post his command on our left flank, and throw out strong reconnoitering parties across the ridge to observe and report any movements of the enemy on our left front. From information received from citizens I was convinced that the position was untenable in the face of such odds as we had opposed to us, as the enemy could easily concentrate on our right flank, which, if driven, would expose our centre or left to be cut entirely off from our communications. I therefore advised the General commanding to concentrate the troops at Chattanooga. About the time I made the suggestion to withdraw, the enemy made a demonstration on the direct road, but were soon repulsed. In anticipation of this order to concentrate at Chattanooga, I sent for the corps commanders, and gave such general instructions as would enable them to prepare their commands for making the movement without confusion. All wagons, ambulances and surplus artillery carriages were sent to the rear before night. The order for the withdrawal being received about 6 P. M., the movement commenced about 9 P. M., in the following manner:

Strong skirmish lines, under the direction of judicious officers, were formed over the front of each division, to cover their movement, with direction to retire at daylight, deployed and in supporting distance, the whole to be supported by the First division, Fourteenth Army Corps, assisted by MINTY'S brigade of cavalry, which was to follow after the skirmishers. CRITTENDEN'S Corps was to move from the hills to the left of the road at 9 P. M., followed by STEEDMAN'S Division; next, NEGLEY'S Division was to withdraw at 10 P. M., then REYNOLDS after REYNOLDS and McCOOK'S Corps, by divisions, left to right, moving within supporting distance, one after the other. BRANNAN'S Division was posted at 6 P. M. on the road about half-way between Rossville and Chattanooga, to cover the movement. The troops were withdrawn in a quiet orderly manner, without the loss of a single man, and by 7 A. M. of the 22d, were in the position in front of Chattanooga, which had been assigned to them previous to their arrival, and which they now occupy, covered by strong intrenchments, thrown up on the day of our arrival, and strengthened from day to day until they were considered sufficiently strong for all defensive purposes. It affords me great pleasure to refer to the reports of the various division and brigade commanders for the names of those distinguished for bravery and good conduct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A. Comg.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. GARFIELD, Chief of Staff Dep. of Cumberland.

Gen. McCook's Report.

As there has been so much controversy regarding the part taken in the battle of Chickamauga by the command of Maj.-Gen. McCOOK, who is now awaiting a court of inquiry, the following extracts from his report will be of interest:

"On Sept. 19, at 12:15 A. M., I was ordered to move down to Crawfish Springs as soon as Gen. THOMAS' troops were out of the way. In compliance with this order, Gen. JOHNSON'S division marched at early dawn, followed by DAVIS' and SHERIDAN'S. I arrived at Crawfish Springs at an early hour, and reported in person to the General Commanding, who directed me to mass my troops at that place and await further orders. This was done as my command arrived.

At 10:15 A. M. I was ordered to take command of the right and the cavalry, including NEGLEY'S division of the Fourteenth corps, then observing the fords of the Chickamauga near Crawfish Springs, one brigade of this division being then engaged with the enemy. The same order directed me to send Gen. JOHNSON'S division forward to Widow GLENN'S house to report to Gen. THOMAS. Immediately afterward I received orders to send Gen. DAVIS' division to the same point to report to Gen. THOMAS or the General Commanding. These orders were at once complied with.

By this time the advance of Gen. SHERIDAN'S division came up, and as soon as he was posted to support the right of CRITTENDEN'S corps at Gordon's Mills, Gen. NEGLEY'S division was withdrawn from the fords of Chickamauga Creek, and by direction of the General-Commanding, ordered to report to Gen. THOMAS, which it did. This left me with but one division (SHERIDAN'S

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Arago*, from Charleston Bar on Wednesday last, arrived yesterday. She brings information of a brilliant little affair between the rebels and our forces near the village of Legreeville. The enemy opened fire with eight pieces upon the gunboat *Marblehead*, and after a brisk fight, in which our infantry took part, was repulsed with a loss of four field-pieces, which they abandoned. The night of the *Arago's* departure an expedition was to leave Morris Island with the object of destroying the rebel salt-works at Secessionville. Of news respecting siege operations there is absolutely nothing to report. Firing between the opposing batteries is continued night and day with little intermission, but with no other result than to pile up mounds of sand and riddle buildings in the business part of Charleston. A few nights since a signal was made from Fort Sumter, notifying the batteries that GILLMORE's working parties were engaged, when a furious fire from all the rebel works put a stop, for the time, to operations.

The rebel forces in Western Virginia, smarting under the disasters which came upon them through the brilliant raid of Gen. AVERILL, appear anxious to annoy our troops in the vicinity of Winchester. A dispatch from Cumberland, Md., says that WHITE's guerrillas, and a couple of rebel mounted regiments, made a demonstration, on Friday, upon our picket line, driving in the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry to Bunker Hill, and taking two or three prisoners. Gen. EARLY, who commands the rebel forces, is trying to feel our strength.

The London *Court Journal* explicitly contradicts the reported escape of rebel ram from Hull. It says no such vessel has been built at that port.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* reiterates the rumor that Gen. HANCOCK is to supersede Gen. MEADE at an early day.

FROM EUROPE.

Two days' later news from Europe reaches us via Cape Race, by the arrival there yesterday morning of the steamship *City of Baltimore*. We learn from the brief abstract of her news furnished by the telegraph, that the American ship *Loving Age*, from Akyab for London, had been captured by the rebel pirate *Tuscaloosa*, and released on giving bonds. The London *Times* insinuates that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN will decline the honors of the Mexican crown, and LOUIS NAPOLEON will have to seek another brow to wear them. The disturbances in India are reported to have grown more serious, and the British troops were losing heavily. KOSSUTH is said to be at the head of a revolutionary movement in Hungary. The English Cotton and Breadstuffs markets showed a downward tendency in prices. Provisions were dull, and Consols at 91@91¼ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The new year opened quietly in general business. Breadstuffs, Provisions, Groceries and Whisky were moderately dealt in, and were held with much firmness. Cotton was quiet. Tallow was in limited request. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Hides, Wool, Petroleum and Tobacco. Freights were dull.

The Common Council of 1863 completed their business yesterday, and adjourned *sine die* at ten minutes of 5 P. M. Both Boards met at 11 o'clock in the morning, and immediately took a recess till 1 o'clock P. M. On reassembling, each Board transacted some general business and then took a second recess till 4 o'clock. On again reassembling, a number of unimportant papers were passed, the time for final adjournment was fixed upon, and then succeeded the official and complimentary formalities that customarily precede the dissolution of the two Boards. Each Board passed resolutions of thanks to its President and *attachés*, and the President of each replied in a speech. Both speeches of the Presidents are contained in full in the official proceedings. During the day, nearly every member of each Board was served with a copy of an injunction, issued by Judge BARNARD of the Supreme Court, at the instance of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, enjoining him from voting on the MILLS' railroad resolutions over the Mayor's veto. The subject was not touched by either Board.

The Common Council and the Board of Supervisors for 1864, will meet at noon to-morrow in their respective chambers at the City Hall, to organize their several Boards for the year. JOHN J. KENNY, of the Third District, will be President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. JAMES HAYES of the Councilmen, and WILLIAM M. TWEED of the Board of Supervisors. These gentlemen are all Tammany Democrats. All the present chief Clerks will be reelected. The venerable DAVID T. VALENTINE, of the Aldermen, JAMES M. SWEENY of the Councilmen, and JOSEPH B. YOUNG of the Supervisors.

Here is the germ of another difficulty with the British Government: JOHN E. HOLT, master of the British schooner *Investigator*, has made affidavit that after the *Chesapeake* had been taken possession of by the United States gunboat *Ella and Anna* in Sambro harbor, where the *Investigator* was lying at the time, a boat's crew in charge of an officer was sent on board of his vessel from the *Ella and Anna*, who opened the hatches and searched the schooner throughout, taking away as prisoner one of the men of the *Chesapeake*, who was asleep in one of the cabin berths, and a large quantity of trunks and baggage, and other articles which had been put on board of the vessel by some of the men of the *Chesapeake*. He says that when he asked the officer for his authority, he pointed to the pistol in his belt and said that was his authority, and when he protested against his vessel being searched in a British port, three of the men pointed their pistols at him and told him to hold his tongue.

The Halifax *Citizen* says that a demand will be made upon the English authorities by the Confederates for the surrender of the steamer *Chesapeake*.

The Second Congressional District of Rhode Island is said to have furnished a larger proportion of men under the last draft than any other in the United States. The quota was 900, and 455 men were obtained, and 133 commutations. There were 347 substitutes and 108 conscripts held.

LUTHER CALVIN SAXTON, having been found guilty of swindling ARISTARCHUS CHAMPION, of Rochester, has been sentenced to hard labor in Auburn Prison for the term of three years—the full extent of the law. To the usual questions SAXTON answered: Born in Massachusetts, aged fifty-seven years, no trade, good education, a graduate of Hamilton College, and a Presbyterian in religion. Before the same Judge, MILAN SORNBERGER pleaded guilty to nine indictments for forgery, and was sentenced to Auburn Prison for the term of twenty years and three months, or two years and three months on each. He answered: Born in Dutchess County, N. Y., aged fifty-six, no trade, good education, and Methodist in religion.

The Probable Close of the Civil War.

No one subject probably is pondered so much in America, or is presented to each person's mind in so many different lights, at the present time, as the manner in which this rebellion will be closed. Such vast pecuniary interests, such immense political results, and so many far-reaching moral questions, depend upon the precise mode and time in which this great drama of civil war shall come to its conclusion, that the matter—though theoretical only, and yet in the distance—deserves the most careful and impartial consideration.

We have had a great deal of inflated talk, both in the press and in private, about an immediate breaking of that famous vertebræ of the rebellion, and a summary squelching of the armed resistance of the South, but sensible men have every where seen that the process would be a slow and difficult one, and we believe that few financiers of intelligence, or practical statesmen, are surprised that the war is now in its third year. But now, having struggled persistently, if not always wisely, for nearly three years, and regained a territory during that period of 250,000 square miles, the wisest begin naturally to look out for the coming end, and the triumph of the North. Our European critics cannot understand this profound and unshaken conviction of the loyal States that ultimate victory is approaching. All that they see is a succession of battles, which appear to incline quite as much against as for the Unionists, and an appearance of a more definite nationality taking gradual shape at the South. With us, however, there are a thousand sources of information which are not open to a distant public, and without here dwelling on the manifold reasons, we need only note the fact that the confidence of ultimate triumph on the part of the national arms was never so deep as at present in the North.

But the practical question for all men in business and for political leaders, and for those interested in the fate of the Union, is—*How will this triumph come?*

The mode of our victory is the all-important thing. There are various suppositions possible. Taking the least probable first, we may, for instance, be very unfortunate in Virginia, and Gen. MEADE be defeated and driven back to the line of the Potomac. The practical difficulties of supplies and the danger to his communications may keep GRANT on the line of the mountains which bound Tennessee, checking his advance as certainly as the nature of the country detained Gen. HALLECK at Corinth, or himself last year at Vicksburgh and Jackson. The effect of such concurrent misfortunes would, no doubt, be to protract the war for two or three years yet, heaping up a vast debt on the country, and bringing the draft to bear very heavily on the people. But the end would be none the less certain. It is not in the Northern character to give up so great an object as the preservation of their nationality. With such armies of veterans as we have now, fighting in such a difficult country, no absolute and crushing defeat is to be expected, so that any probable disaster might be retrieved.

Still another supposition, perhaps a little less improbable, is that LEE and BRAGG should be both totally defeated, and the whole Confederacy within a week fall to pieces like a castle of cards. But all past experience is against any such complete and sudden triumphs. LEE's army of veterans is not likely to be utterly broken up, even if defeated, and BRAGG will defend or retreat rather than fight. Nor is there any probability of the Confederacy's being literally starved out or cut off from the resources of war. We confess we expect victory by no brilliant *coup de main* or dramatic stroke. We shall have no Naseby for the base cavaliers of the South, or Waterloo for LEE and DAVIS.

Our triumph will come at length by the slow working of many causes, and by those invisible agencies which even the most skeptical of Divine Providence must admit have peculiarly guided the fortunes of this war. We have little question that Gen. GRANT will, next Spring, march either with or without a battle, to Atlanta, cutting the Confederacy, and perhaps connecting with the sea as a new base. The occupation of Georgia, as has been confessed by the Richmond papers, would prevent the sustaining of large armies by the rebels. With the consequent division of their forces, MEADE would be able to make his invasion of Virginia. The war would become a kind of sporadic, guerrilla war, kept up through what would be still a vast territory—a struggle marked no doubt by many disasters to us, but by a steady advance of our forces northward through the Carolinas. A thousand causes would be aiding us—the State jealousies, the old loyal feeling still surviving, the efforts of the new anti-aristocratic class called out by the Amnesty Proclamation, the breaking up of agriculture and business, the want of depots and supplies, the entire prostration of the currency and consequent worthlessness of the Government pay, the little object of the masses in the continuance of the struggle, and the constant increase of our forces by soldiers who know every path and road of the country—the former slaves. The war might even then be protracted by injudicious military dispositions on our part, and brilliant manœuvres on that of the rebels. The very nature of the country would inevitably drag out the contest, and we may be sure that whatever desperation and talent can do would be done by those able leaders to wrench the victory from our hands or to delay the final defeat. Such a course of events—the most probable in our judgment—would protract the war at least another year, bring about a gradual reduction of the enormous expenses of Government, lighten the inevitable financial revulsion, and make certain the utter destruction of Slavery;—but it would not change the inevitable result. The Union in this contest is sure to triumph;—that victory may be delayed, but it cannot be prevented.

The Rebel Lack of Faith.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, though thoroughly in sympathy with the rebel cause, bears open witness to the lack of faith among the Southern people in their ultimate success. His language is that all their past successes "have altogether failed to inspire the masses of the South with *a tithe of that confidence* in themselves which neither defeat, nor disaster, nor hope deferred, nor delusions dispelled, have ever shaken out of the Northerners."

This testimony is very valuable. One of the most difficult questions touching this war has been, What is the real popular feeling within the rebel lines? The North has been almost as ignorant on that subject as if the Southern people had for the time been translated to another planet. Nothing could be learned from the rebel newspapers, for it was their business to generate the steam which should keep the rebel machinery in motion, and nothing but rhodomontade and bravado could do that. The few official documents and public speeches which have come to us, of course, were no proper exponents of the popular spirit. The letters which have been suffered to pass the rebel lines Northward have all been free from any expression of distrust, because otherwise they could not satisfy the official inspection which is a prerequisite to their transmission. The letters sent abroad, if designed for the public eye, have been written in rose-color, not only from sympathy, but for interest, as it would be hardly safe to write otherwise. In this state of things, we have had actually no means of knowing the real Southern heart.

Thanks to inadvertence, or some singular freak of candor on the part of this London *Times* correspondent, we are now told a particularly significant fact. His declaration carries the more weight, because it is made in the Confederate Capital itself, the very place of all others where there should be the strongest faith in the fortunes of the Confederacy; and because, also, it is made by an avowed rebel sympathizer, and with sorrow. The testimony is conclusive; and it is equivalent to an acknowledgment that the body of the Southern people have already read the doom of their cause.

No human cause, good or bad, in a great struggle, ever yet prevailed without faith. There has got to be a belief in the capacity to achieve success. That belief may be a very wild and extravagant one—it may have its source not at all in sober reason, but in enthusiasm or fanaticism—but in some form it has got to exist; otherwise final failure is inevitable. There, indeed, may be desperation without faith. But desperation, however effective it may sometimes be for any short, sharp work, never did sustain itself, and never can, through long endeavor. It is as sure soon to succumb, as any physical effect is to follow any physical cause. It is not in human nature to strain its energies for any protracted period without an end in view, without an object to be gained. Mere blind passion is essentially short-lived. The sober reason and the natural instinct of self-preservation, are sure to get the better of it, if time be allowed. This loss of faith on the part of the Southern people, in spite of all the ravings of the rebel press about dying in the last ditch, is a sure precursor of an abandonment of the struggle. How soon this may take place we cannot say. That will depend mainly upon the repressive and coercive power of the rebel Government; but in spite of all which that power can do, the submission must come at no very distant day. President LINCOLN has done an excellent thing in seeking to hasten this day by the issue of his Amnesty Proclamation, just when the last vestige of hope is disappearing from the rebel heart. Nothing could have been more timely. It will have its effect—a silent one, perhaps, for the present, but a sure one in the end.

POLITICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.—Col. FREMANTLE, of the British army, who spent some months of this year in the Southern Confederacy, has gone back to England, and, of course, published a book narrating his experiences in the South. It seems that while at Richmond he made the personal acquaintance of JEFF. DAVIS, who, says Col. FREMANTLE,

"Conversed with me for a long time, and agreed with BENJAMIN that the Yankees did not really intend to go to war with England if she recognized the South; and he said that, when the inevitable smash came, and that separation was an accomplished fact, the State of Maine would probably try to join Canada, as most of the intelligent people in that State have a horror of being 'under the thumb of Massachusetts.' He added, that Maine was inhabited by a hardy, thrifty, seafaring population, with different ideas to the people in the other New-England States. When I spoke to him of the wretched scenes I had witnessed in his own State, (Mississippi,) and of the miserable, almost desperate, situation in which I had found so many unfortunate women, who had been left behind by their male relations; and when I alluded in admiration to the quiet, calm, uncomplaining manner in which they bore their sufferings and their grief, he said, with much feeling, that he always considered *silent despair* the most painful description of misery to witness, in the same way that he thought *mute insanity* was the most awful form of madness."

The philosophical remark of JEFF. DAVIS, at the close of the above extract, is rather striking; but his other remarks, if uttered for any other purpose than that of stuffing his British listener, show that his ideas about the "inevitable smash" are not based upon knowledge of the North any more accurate than that usually possessed by Southern politicians. DAVIS and BENJAMIN, it would seem, agree that the Yankees will not fight England if she recognize the South; and DAVIS farther holds that after the inevitable smash, Maine will try to join Canada. Perhaps DAVIS thought these to be rather adroit arguments to use to a British officer. It would not only be perfectly safe for Her Majesty's Government to aid the South, but it would be immensely profitable. She would gain a splendid addition to her territorial possessions, and an addition that would increase ten times the value of her present North American Provinces.

If JEFF. DAVIS had not, like CHARLES the First, a "crick in his neck," we could wish that he would make another tour through the State of Maine and the other Northern States, so as to get a more accurate knowledge of the present condition of the Yankee mind.

The New Idee Napoleonienne.

The brusque refusal of England, and the evident reluctance of the great Continental Powers, to accede to his proposition, have, it is said, determined the French Emperor to change his base. When he announced his scheme to the French Chambers, his tone was confident and menacing. He could not "fail to be listened to, since" he spoke "in the name of France;" and the rejection of his appeal "would cause" him "to suppose the existence of secret projects which shunned the light of day." But now his Majesty sees the propriety of descending from this high ground, and adopting a milder and less mandatory style. Unable to return satisfactory answers to the interrogatories of the Powers, and dreading a general combination against him, he no longer insists on a Congress; and "is ready to come to an understanding with the Governments who shall think it useful to debate pacifically among themselves those questions which, if left to chance circumstances, might conduct to the most fatal complications." Instead, then, of a great ecumenical Congress of European States to abrogate the treaties of 1815, and to reconstruct the political system of Christendom, NAPOLEON would now be content with a series of informal conferences between the Governments favorably disposed for the discussion of unsettled questions, and the promotion of general peace. Well, even the realization of this scheme, different though it is from that originally conceived, would perhaps prove agreeable to the French Emperor, as serving in some measure to render his discomfiture less galling. But, save as balm for his wounded vanity, what would be the use of it? The holding of such conferences would be a waste of time and dialectics. It would be an absurdity to expect that these cabinet coteries would be equal to the solution of problems and the arrangement of difficulties with which even a general congress could not successfully deal. The Ministers of the several Powers might meet and interchange views—they might make more apparent how antagonistic and irreconcileable were their opinions—they might reveal to the world how inordinate were the selfishness and ambition which lay hid beneath their assumed garb of disinterestedness—they might irritate each other by criminations and recriminations, and sow the seeds of future strife and trouble, but for the achievement of good they would be impotent.

By what powers of rhetoric, for instance, could Russia be convinced that her insurrectionary Poles ought to be conciliated, and not conquered? By what process of reasoning could Austria be prevailed on to part with Venetia, or Germany to abandon Schleswig to Denmark? But there are other problems not less delicate or difficult of solution, than those which the conferences would have to encounter. The Swiss denounce the cession of Savoy and Nice to France, because it leaves their southwestern frontier defenceless, and exposes them to aggression from their too formidable neighbor; and the Pope, in his reply to the Napoleonic invitation, intimates very plainly that he means to claim the restoration of Romagna and the Marches. It is not at all likely, however, that the French Emperor would evince his consideration for the Swiss by handing back to King VICTOR, his Transalpine provinces; nor is it a whit more probable that the Italian monarch would think of making peace with the Church, by complying with the claim of PIO NONO. Disinterested as are these potentates, and much as they desire the common weal of Europe, we may be certain that they will suffer neither congress nor conference to wrest the acquisitions in question from their grasp. But if the two European sovereigns most clamorous for the convocation of some sort of inquisitorial tribunal to take cognizance of the wrongs of afflicted (and the iniquities of oppressing) States, would be the first to rebel against the decision of the arbiters, were it prejudicial to themselves, what is the use of wasting words in demonstration of the impracticability of the scheme? If the Emperor of the French and the King of Italy would not respect the judgment of the court, when unfavorable to their own interests, why should Russia, or Austria, or Germany be called on to do otherwise? And with all the powers and potentates thus exempt from obedience to offensive decisions, what possible benefit could accrue, either to individual States or the continent at large, from the realization of this new modification of the original idea? The sovereigns, out of courtesy, may assent, indeed, to these *tête-a-tête* conferences, but so far from authorizing their representatives to construct anew the European political fabric, they will not tolerate them to move a single brick of the old homestead out of its present position. Notwithstanding the violence which was used in giving effect to the provisions of the treaties of 1815; notwithstanding the partial infringement of said provisions, and despite the fiat of NAPOLEON, the treaties in question will still continue to be the basis of the public law of Christendom. How intimately they are supposed to be bound up with the cause of order and civilization in Europe, may be inferred from the defence of them which has recently emanated from the pen of PRUDHON,

"If the treaties of 1815 no longer exist," says he, "there is no longer any public European law. If the treaties of 1815 no longer exist, on what does the existence of nations depend? If the treaties of 1815 no longer exist, Europe falls into a state of anarchy. Nothing can prevent States from collision with each other, and what is to become of the small States in that shock of the great? If the treaties of 1815 are annulled, there are no longer any legal frontiers. Where do Prussia, Austria, France, Italy, Germany, Russia and Sweden, end? Whose is the Rhine? whose the Vistula? and whose the Danube, Gibraltar, the Adriatic? If the treaties of 1815 are abolished, nationalities, about which we hear so much, will no doubt appear in all their integrity. Everywhere the aboriginal will separate from the stranger. It will be like the day of the resurrection—the children of the country on the right hand, and the aliens on the left. But what do I say? If the treaties of Vienna no longer exist, let us carry the matter out, and declare that the civil code, that the commercial code, that the penal code, are also at an end. Are there not people who every day violate the laws as well of person as of property? Abolish custom-houses, and you have no more smuggling. Abolish property, and you have no more theft. Abolish capital punishment, and the hangman's occupation is gone."

This *reductio ad absurdum*, proves that there are even Frenchmen who coincide in the argument of Earl RUSSELL, and discern the disastrous consequences that would result from the abrogation of the Viennese Treaties—treaties which, whatever their imperfections, cannot be set aside without razing to its foundation the present political edifice of Europe, and involving the whole continent in strife.

RIP VAN WINKLE MALLORY.—A certain class of papers have made it a practice to abuse Secretary WELLES as a veritable Rip Van Winkle—so far behind the age as to be altogether unfitted for the position which he holds; but his report of the operations of the Navy Department proves that he is more than a match for the venerable fossil who controls the rebel navy, with its four hundred and seventy-four officers, eight hundred and seventy-seven sailors and baker's dozen of nondescript iron-clads. For instance, Mr. MALLORY's report is only one-eighth the length of that submitted to Congress by Mr. WELLES, and it would seem as though with his abundant leisure he might have made so brief a document historically accurate; but its very first paragraph contains an egregious blunder. Mr. MALLORY writes:

"On the 1st of January some of our naval officers manned a steamer and two schooners, in which they sailed forth from the harbor of Galveston and captured the United States gunboat *Harriet Lane*, safely withdrawing her out of the reach of the other United States vessels then blockading that port."

POLLARD's *History of the War*, or the files of the Richmond papers, would have told Mr. MALLORY better than that, if he had taken the trouble to consult them. The rebel "cotton-clads" which captured the *Harriet Lane* did not "sail forth from the harbor of Galveston." They came upon our vessels, which were protecting the national forces holding the city, in the bay itself, and there they accomplished the capture. The exploit was a bold one, and was as creditable to the rebels who conceived and executed it, as the disaster was disgraceful to our arms; but if Mr. MALLORY wishes his reports to be material for history, he must be more accurate in the statement of facts. Wake up, wake up, Mr. MALLORY!

THE GOVERNOR AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS

THE ORDER FOR THEIR REMOVAL

THEY REFUSE TO SUBMIT TO IT.

The announcement, on Friday morning, of the attempted removal of the Police Commissioners, by Gov. SEYMOUR, was a sensation for New-Year's, and took the public by surprise, for it was generally believed that he had abandoned further action in relation thereto, the charges against the Commissioners never having been tried. Speculations as to "what next?" were rife, but they are all settled by the action of the Commissioners, under advice of counsel, as detailed below:

The *supersedeas* was served on Commissioner ACTON at Police Headquarters on Friday afternoon. The one addressed to Mr. BERGEN was not served until Friday morning. The following is a copy of the document:

THE SUPERSEDEAS.

The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God, free and independent.

To Thomas C. Acton:

Whereas, you were appointed a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York; and whereas, charges of official misconduct have heretofore been made before me on the oath of HENRY R. BLAUVELT against you, and copies of such charges were duly served upon you personally, and an opportunity was given to you to be heard in your defence, to which charges an answer was made by you; and whereas, by such answer facts fully establishing a material portion of such alleged official misconduct were admitted, whereby such charges were sustained, and you have entirely failed to make any defence thereto.

Now know you that we have superseded and discharged, and by these presents do supersede and discharge you, the said THOMAS C. ACTON, of and from the said office, and do hereby command and direct you to cease and forbear further acting in or executing said office.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed. Witness, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of our said State, at our City of Albany, the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

[L. S.] Attested by HORATIO SEYMOUR.
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

Consultation was had with JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., as counsel, when it was decided that the proceedings taken for the removal were illegal, and the following letter was at once drawn up, and was forwarded by special messenger, to the Governor:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor, &c.:

SIR: We are advised by our counsel that you have no authority to remove us from office without an investigation of the charges against us, as required by the Revised Statutes.

We will therefore continue to act as Commissioners of Police until your power and our rights shall have been judicially settled.

In your communication of the 3d day of June, 1863, presenting the charges against us, you said, when "your answers are received, I will make the proper order for an inquiry into the truth of the charges made."

You will not be surprised that we expect a fulfillment of the promise thus made, and insist upon a trial. Our course is adopted for the sake of the public, because it is important, in our opinion, that the people should know whether the law authorizes the removal of the Police Commissioners without a fair opportunity to be heard. If so, they may deem it necessary, by legislation, to introduce a better rule, so that the Police Department may not be subject to the absolute control of the Executive.

Yours respectfully,
THOS. C. ACTON,
JOHN G. BERGEN.

About 11 A. M. yesterday, Messrs. BOSWORTH, MCMURRAY and LEWIS, the newly-named Commissioners, made an official call at Police Headquarters, and were ushered into the room of Messrs. ACTON and BERGEN. The meeting was very courteous. The former exhibited the official documents of the appointments, and Mr. BERGEN was served with a copy of the *supersedeas*. Some desultory conversation ensued, when Mr. ACTON remarked that it was as well to proceed to business, and stated to the gentlemen the course of action resolved upon, and the substance of the letter of himself and Mr. BERGEN to the Governor.

James Bosworth, asked if both of them (the Commissioners) declined to recognize the order for removal, and then responded to affirmatively.

Further desultory conversation ensued, full of a pleasant character, and the three visitors left. What action they will take will be known by to-morrow.

THE ALLEGED GROUND OF THE REMOVAL.

A telegram from Albany, published in Friday's papers, gave what purported to be an extract from the annual report of the Police Commissioners as the alleged ground of their removal. The following is the actual language employed in the report. A comparison with the telegram will show how it is garbled:

THE RIOTS.—On the morning of the 13th of July last, the peace and order of the City of New-York were broken by a formidable mob, which entered upon a career of robbery, arson and murder that was not completely checked until the A. M. of the 17th. The violent proceedings had a political origin, motive and direction, and received sympathy and encouragement from newspapers and partisans of influence and intelligence. The military were absent fighting the battles of the Union in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Board of Police had long been threatened with summary removal, which was expected to occur immediately. Members of the force desired the removal, and there were not lacking instances of insubordination, the fruit of the expected change. A large portion of the force were of the same nationality, political and religious faith of the riotous mob. Under these new and extraordinary circumstances there was apprehension that the force might fail in united action or be embarrassed by sympathy with the rioters and be overpowered and beaten.

The Board are most happy to report that the apprehension proved to be groundless. The force acted as a unit, and with an energy, courage, and devotion rarely exhibited. *The keenest observation failed to discover that either political, religious, or national feeling had any influence adverse to the efficient action of the force. The courage that arises from the aggregation of numbers, the steadiness and celerity of movement which result from organization and drill, and the fidelity and pride of corps which result from discipline, were exhibited in a degree most gratifying to the Board and honorable to the force.*

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS

CUSTOM-HOUSE ATTACHES IMPLICATED.

A series of preposterous indignation articles in the *Bahama Herald* of Dec. 12 and 16, published at Nassau, call loudly for war on the part of Britain against this country, on account of a seizure in November last by New-York Custom House Officers, of sundry papers in possession of one GEORGE G. WOLF, a passenger by the British steamer *Corsica*. This WOLF is one of several who have been concerned in the purchase of goods here for shipment to Nassau, thence to be transferred to blockade runners for Southern ports.

The recent receipt by the Collector at this port of three letters from a Union man in Nassau, will throw some light upon the question.

That of Nov. 21, 1863, runs thus: "In four successive steamers, viz.: one, the *Corsica*, goods have been shipped to my address. I herewith give you notice that I never knew anything about the shipment of these goods, but that my name has been used, or better to say, abused. The parties who receive them are known here under the name of AARON WOLFF & Co. The partners of this firm in New-York are ABRAHAM HOFFMIRE and LOUIS BENJAMIN, shippers, No. 27 William-street, Room No. 10. A certificate was obtained from Mr. TRESTON, the American Consul here, to the amount of $500, for goods said to be imported by me, on the plea that I appointed GEORGE WOLF as my agent, and that I was absent from town. I must state that the whole statement to Mr. WOLF was a falsehood. Nassau is blamed a great deal, and certainly with right. How is it that those WOLFS take here their orders from the Government agents of the Confederacy, send them to New-York, and receive the goods by the return steamer? Mr. WOLF says every shipment stands him in £300, as bribery for New-York Custom-house officers. Is this really to be believed? Among the goods imported under my name have been 1,200 Colt's revolvers, 2,000 badges, made of velvet, for Confederate officers, with a small golden palmetto, 13,000 pairs army shoes and 1,200 blankets. Are these contraband of war or not? The New-York Custom-house is only laughed at here, and it is certainly painful for everybody whose sympathies are with the North, to see how cargo after cargo arrives to supply the rebels.

ADAM WOLF, of the same firm, has been appointed Contractor for Bermuda, and left in a large schooner with goods for this port from New-York via Bermuda.

GEORGE WOLF leaves here with the *Corsica*, and certainly with large orders to be filled. New-York seems to be the best place to supply the South.

In the schooner *Wild Pigeon*, a man named J. B. CRONK, left here for New-York. He brought also a large quantity of goods in the *Indus*, sold every particle to the South, and has now gone to New-York again to fill large orders. I hope this may reach you before the *Wild Pigeon* arrives, that you may take care of CRONK. I also find that he has been employed in the printing of United States greenbacks, and that he has made arrangements here to set up a little factory in Nassau for the purpose. He went to obtain the necessary paper. There is also a Mr. ——— here, who imports largely for the Confederate agents. He works together with **** ***** ****. They are all great importers for Dixie.

AARON WOLF has lately taken in partnership a Mr. MORRIS, an English Jew. Probably goods will be shipped in their joint names. I wrote to you also by the *Wild Pigeon*."

Publication is not given to the names above omitted, for special reasons. The letter mentioned as having been sent to the Collector by the *Wild Pigeon* did not reach him. It was probably read by EVANS, the owner of that vessel, and wisheld. The man CRONK, spoken of, has sloped our officials, and returned.

In a letter of Nov. 23, the same writer states that AARON WOLF & Co. had received additional goods in his name, by the last steamer, and also in of one LEVI, a brother-in-law of GEORGE WOLF. These goods, he avers, were immediately shipped by the blockade-runner *Hansa*.

In reference to the GEORGE G. WOLF spoken of in the Bahama *Herald*, the writer is, a letter of Dec. 28, congratulates Collector BARNEY on having "pinned the right man." He adds, that merchants in Nassau, finding that the mail by the *Corsica* is usually seized, send their most important letters under envelopes, to the steamer's consignees. These are taken charge of by the Captain or Purser, and delivered at Mr. CORNARD's office. The Purser is said to have made much money by his deliveries. Twenty-three letters, carried away by WOLF, were handed to him by the latter for delivery.

The writer further asserts that in the last steamer 36 or 37 cases of goods had been shipped to Nassau by Mr. JAMES DE LONG, and handed over immediately after their arrival to JOHN B. LAFITTE, to S. C. BURR, Agent of the steamer *Antonica*, and several others.

A. WOLF & Co. formerly did a business in this City, mingled of second-hand clothes, furnishing goods and steel pens. They went to Nassau soon after the blockade running. In November last, the passengers by the *Corsica* were searched. Upon the person of WOLF was found a list of the cargo of the *Margaret and Jessie*, a blockade runner, captured by the steamer *Fulton*, and brought to the Brooklyn Navy-yard for discharge. On examination, the identity of the goods with those upon the invoice carried by WOLF, was proved.

On the 12th October last, the brig *A. V. Gardner* cleared from here for Bermuda, with an assorted cargo shipped almost entirely by A. HOFFMIRE. On the Custom-house files, there is a bond for $28,000 for goods shipped there, executed by A. HOFFMIRE, LOUIS BENJAMIN, and WM. A. SMALLEY.

By comparing marks and numbers, it appears that this cargo was the same that had been captured in the *Margaret and Jessie*, and had been transferred at Nassau. Mr. WOLF stated that his agents had paid $10,000 to procure a clearance for the goods from here. These various shipments had averaged him £500 each in bribery. These by the *A. V. Gardner* had been shipped to Mr. WALKER, agent of the Confederate States in Bermuda, by his order, given to WOLF and transmitted to HOFFMIRE.

At the time specified Mr. SMALLEY was a debenture clerk in the Custom-house. The bond is filled up in the hand of Mr. H. R. BLAUVELT, and has his initials. SMALLEY is said to be the proprietor of a policy-shop in Houston-street, near the Bowery. It is now to be found when persons in the Custom-house were implicated in SMALLEY's transactions.

The father of LOUIS BENJAMIN, the partner of HOFFMIRE, is a messenger in the Collector's office.

WOLF, some three weeks ago, had the coolness to give Collector BARNEY notice, that as an Englishman, he would clear a vessel for Nassau without giving bonds, having been assured by the English Legation at Washington that it would not be necessary.

The Custom-house authorities are now well advised of the mode of this contraband trade, and of the parties engaged in it, and trust soon to break it up.

The schooners *Indus*, *Wild Pigeon* and others, employed in running to Nassau with goods for blockade runners, are ostensibly owned by JAMES BOWEN, in this City, who, together with BOSWORTH, BENJAMIN, and one J. C. RANKINE, were sent to Fort Lafayette last Thursday. SMALLEY has shut at his house under guard.

Obituary.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 2.

EBENEZER C. AIKEN, a prominent produce merchant of this city, died suddenly this morning.

Corps.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, I read with much interest an article from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, [illegible] Burnside's Work in East Tennessee," which will serve to recall the results of Gen. Burnside's military management, and gives deserved praise to the [illegible] of the Ohio. The writer of that article is, however, in error in stating that the Ninth army corps "took part in the movement into East Tennessee, [illegible] made with such promptness as to surprise [illegible] and foe." The operations of the "glorious Ninth" corps have been indeed brilliant, and it has made for itself an immortal history, commencing [illegible] and shining with the [illegible] in the heroic defence of Knoxville.

The troops of the Twenty-third army corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Gen. L. Hartsuff, belongs the sole honor of the occupation of East Tennessee. As the history of this corps seems not well known in the North, will you allow me to sketch it briefly.

All the troops in Kentucky not belonging to the Ninth Corps were, in May last, by direction of the President, organized into the Twenty-third corps, and Maj.-Gen. Hartsuff—who won his promotion at Antietam—assigned to the command. The General established his headquarters at Lexington, and proceeded at once to organize the corps and put it in condition for active service. The corps was scattered over a large portion of Kentucky, from the Ohio to the Cumberland; and the first duty of the General-Commanding was to make a careful inspection of the corps, after which the organization was completed by the establishment of three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry and mounted infantry. The Ninth corps was at this time in Kentucky and the two corps, under Gen. Burnside, were on the eve of a movement into East Tennessee, when the Ninth corps was ordered to Vicksburgh, and to the Twenty-third corps alone was left the defence of Kentucky. The bold John Morgan was not long in seizing so glorious a chance and he soon commenced his last grand raid; but the Twenty-third corps was ready for service, thanks to the untiring energy and skill of the General-Commanding. The mounted force of the corps was speedily in the saddle and on the chase I need not repeat here how well "they rode onward," nor how gallantly under the brave Shackelford they at last rode the "bold raider" down; how heroic was the defence of Lebanon, by Col. Hanson and the Twentieth Kentucky; how, beyond all praise, was the bravest of all brave deeds done in those days, when on the morning of the 4th of July, Col. Moore with three hundred Michigan men stood steady and stern against the desperate charges of a brigade of Morgan's men, at Green River Bridge, until the rebels gave up the contest as hopeless against the gallant Colonel who in reply to a demand for surrender from Morgan, replied, "Such a demand could not be considered for a moment on the 4th of July." All this is well known; let it be recorded as the opening chapter in the history of the Twenty-third corps.

Again, when subsequently the rebel Scott crossed the border to learn something of the long-lost John, did a handful of men, under the lamented Saunders, rout and send Scott home in confusion and dismay, with the information that John was in jail.

After three weeks of hard riding, the mounted force of the corps had hardly returned when Gen. Burnside gave the order for the advance into East Tennessee. With remarkable rapidity of movement, the corps was concentrated at Glasgow, Lebanon, and Camp Nelson, and the advance commenced. One division of infantry, under Gen. Boyle, was left in Kentucky. Gen. Burnside and Staff were in the advance with the cavalry division under Brig.-Gen. Carter; Gen. Ward's division of infantry moved from Lebanon, Gen. Hascall from Camp Nelson. Thus in three columns, the corps advanced. The plans of Gens. Burnside and Hartsuff were admirably and skillfully conceived. The ordinary routes by Cumberland or Big Creek Gaps were avoided; only a small force of an independent brigade, under Col. de Courcy, advancing toward Cumberland Gap, to deceive the enemy. Over rough roads, through rivers and streams, over mountains and hills, where often the wagons and artillery were dragged by the men at the rate of twenty miles a day, the troops marched with remarkable steadiness and with willing and cheerful spirits, such as I have never seen surpassed in an experience of two years and more in the army. At Montgomery, Tenn., the divisions of the corps formed a junction; the mountain barrier had been passed. Buckner was completely deceived, surprised and confused; rapidly retreated, leaving in his haste 2,000 men at Cumberland Gap. And on the 1st of September, Col. Foster, with the advance of the cavalry division, entered Knoxville, amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of the citizens, and "*East Tennessee was occupied*;" and for this bloodless victory I claim honor and praise for the troops of the Twenty-third army corps, to whom only the victory belongs, as does the subsequent capture of the force at Cumberland Gap, where the cavalry, under Gen. Shackelford, and a brigade of infantry under Col. Gilbert, compelled the surrender on the demand of Gen. Burnside.

The Ninth army corps reached Knoxville during the latter part of September, and fought side by side with the Twenty-third in the gallant defence of the city. In this siege I shall claim no special praise for the Twenty-third corps. Equal honor belongs to both commands. To the brigade of Col. Chapin, of Gen. Ward's division, that covered the retreat to Knoxville, and for hours held Longstreet in check, heroically holding the hill where that noblest of gentlemen and bravest of soldiers, the glorious Saunders fell, Gen. Burnside himself has given his especial praise; while to Gen. Ferrero and Capt. Benjamin, of the Regular artillery, (who, when the enemy had reached the ditch, and his guns were of no use, coolly cut the fuses of his shells, lit them with his cigar, and tossed them into the ditch.)

Of the Ninth corps belongs immortal honor for their defence of Fort Saunders, for then and there the city was saved.

I claim, therefore, Mr. Editor, a place in the history of the war for the Twenty-third corps and its brave and able commander, Gen. Hartsuff. I see it reported that Gen. Hartsuff has been relieved of command of the corps, being, on account of his wounds, incapable for active service. This is not the case, however, and the General, whose disability is but temporary, will, I believe, soon be able to take the field. It is certain that the President has not yet relieved him of the command of the Twenty-third corps, which was organized and made so efficient by his military genius. M.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 28, 1863.

Navy Steam Engineering.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is assumed and asserted by those who give character to the steam machinery of the navy, that engines which use their steam expansively require at least as much fuel for the performance of a given amount of work as those which use their steam with very little or no expansion; and in support of their theory or belief, it is asserted that "condensation of steam results from expansion *per se*." (*Vide* "Engineering Precedents.") This is somewhat in advance of Joule and Tyndall, for they only assert that heat is transmuted when *work* is done, and the latter takes some pains to prove that when *no work* is done, no transmutation or loss takes place. (*Vide* "Heat Considered as a Mode of Motion," Lecture III.)

But let that pass; we will not transcend Joule while we reason from navy premises, thus:

Postulate: If a steam-engine *does work*, an amount of heat is abstracted from the steam, equivalent to the work done, and a corresponding amount of steam is condensed in the cylinder.

Hence, the steam condensed in the cylinder is the measure of the work done, and the uncondensed steam which escapes from the cylinder, is wastage.

Postulate: The greater the expansion of steam, while doing work, the greater will be the proportion of the same condensed.

Hence, the greater the expansion, the greater will be the amount of steam condensed and work performed by a given amount of steam, the initial pressure being the same in all cases, and when the expansion is greatest the wastage will be least.

And we are led by the above to conclude that if steam be expanded, while doing work, until its heat

Nurses in the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention was arrested by an editorial in your issue of Sunday, the 13th inst., concerning "Nurses in the Army." I was particularly struck with the clearness and justness of the whole article. I wish it might be read in every household in the land, and especially by our representatives, whose duty it is to protect the people, and lessen, as far as possible, all reasonable causes for complaint, and, more especially, to use all necessary means to relieve the suffering of our noble and patriotic soldiers in the battle columns of our army.

Are they not the surrendered treasures of almost every Northern household? Are they not men whose lives are, if possible, more precious than before to the hearts of those who love them, and whose prayers ascend continually that they may be held in the hand of Him whose great cause they have gone forth to maintain and establish, even, if need be, to the giving up of life?

The great one body—the army—seems to lose all thought of the atoms of which it is composed. The man is but the thousandth part of a regiment, and totally swallowed up in the great army of the Union; but yet, in his own individuality, he is the loving and loved of the circle at home. Men seem almost to forget this in the great congregation of armed men, but whether it be so with us or not can be decided by the efforts we make to reach and save individual life.

Service in the army, from its commencement, in every variety, from the general hospital to the lengthened campaign and the great battle-fields, has given an education in the needs of our soldiers, and their sufferings and death, that must almost all remain in the hearts of those who witnessed them, for they cannot be uttered.

You speak of the defects of the ambulance and nurse system, or rather the utter lack of system or organization necessary to success.

None can realize how sadly, terribly true are these remarks but they who have seen the workings of *disorganization* on the field, especially the female assistance and care.

"You speak of an association of ladies last Summer, dating from Washington, having in view the systematizing of this branch of field relief, but do not know whether anything has been accomplished, or whether they are now at work.

We are, most earnestly.

You say "if there are difficulties in the way of their success, they should at once be removed."

Almost appalling difficulties have been met and overcome, advantages sought and obtained. We (nurses in the field) are now permitted to go and remain wherever surgeons desire our assistance, and that is everywhere where are sufferings in the army.

Permit me here to correct one error in statement. Nurses do not desire pay outside of general hospitals, nor are they entitled to rations, but they sometimes receive their food while at work, but frequently are obliged to support themselves. These we propose to support and pay, so that we may secure permanent service and the wealth of experience where it is so much needed.

The Secretary of War is desirous of doing, and has now done all that he, as a Government officer, can do, until legislation shall extend his powers, or create powers elsewhere to regulate and control the whole matter.

The only difficulty now remaining is the comparatively small means necessary to carry on our work.

Our "Circular" (The Ladies' National Army Relief Association) will be given to the public in a few days, and we earnestly hope such responses will be given as will place us at once in the field with the thousand-fold advantages of organization, experience, responsibility and skill, as against the losses and embarrassments attending the lack of all these.

Commanding and medical officers of every grade are ready to welcome our members to the field, for we propose to relieve them of the serious embarrassments of caring for us in emergencies, by taking under our care all nurses when the army moves.

The law gives no protection for female nurses in this department.

We will look after the sick who are left behind, and hold all nurses so near, that they can at once be at the post of duty when needed.

All the duties or necessities in this our chosen field of labor, cannot be hinted at in this article, nor the earnest calls that bid us enter, nor the blessings, nor the expressions of gratitude, nor the tears of thankfulness that have traced the tanned and bearded cheeks of brave men, that have followed the crippled and imperfect services of volunteer labor.

Our "Circular" will tell some of these.

We do not now despair after fourteen months untiring effort and determination to bear down the difficulties that prevented a proper answer to the calls of a hundred thousand suffering men, who need our experience and care.

By the help of the people we will in a few days become a band of "recruiting officers" that will give back to the ranks a drilled man, and instead of making another home lonely, we will save homes and hearts from sorrow and mourning.

Will the people send us to recruit in this pleasant manner?

Our commissions will cost only our support while on duty.

Severe trials of health await the new soldiers about to be sent out. Time is of golden value in providing experienced care.

Shall we be supported?—the last difficulty now before us. SARAH P. EDSON.
President Ladies' National Army Relief Association.

The Importance of Maintaining and Strengthening the State National Guard.

Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Everybody recognizes the value of the National Guard of the State of New-York, (the organized militia of the State,) and everybody feels the necessity of maintaining the organization; but few realize the danger which now threatens it. No inducement can be held out to our young men to join the National Guard, or to continue in it, while each member, including officers as well as privates, is liable to be drafted into the national forces as a private. Every individual who joins the militia remains liable as before to draft in the national forces, and he subjects himself to an additional liability to be called out with his militia regiment for short service, to meet an emergency to protect the Capital at Washington or at Harrisburgh or elsewhere.

From this statement, it will readily be seen that unless some relief can be obtained from Congress, some amendment to the Enrollment Act by which the members of the organized militia shall be exempt from draft in the first class or some other privilege to compensate them for the extra service in the militia, our National Guard must be disbanded. The Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, seeing this approaching disaster last Fall, voted money to pay the exemption of such of the members of the militia as were drafted. But this relief being temporary and uncertain, and confined only to cities, will not save the organization. Something more than this must be done, or "we perish." Now, while we recognize to the fullest extent the authority of the General Government to call directly upon every citizen for military service, it seems to me that a plan might be arranged by Congress, by which the State militia organizations might be saved, without detriment to the national forces.

The plan that I would suggest is that Congress should so amend the act for enrolling the national forces that a limited number of State militia—say 50,000 in this State, and the like number in other States in proportion to their population—should be exempt from draft in the first class, *on condition* that they were fully uniformed, armed and equipped at the expense of the State, and organized, drilled and disciplined, ready when called upon by the General Government for short service in an emergency or otherwise. The effect of such an arrangement would be to organize and equip promptly a reserve force of organized militia of say 250,000 men in the Northern States, which would be ready for any short service, and the number in any one State would not be large enough to interfere seriously with the draft, nor would it be of such dimensions as to endanger a collision between the state and national forces. Feeling an earnest solicitude in this matter, I submitted my views as above expressed to the late Adjutant-General Hillhouse, in whose ability and judgment in this matter I have great confidence, and herewith I send you a copy of his reply to my communication: "I think your plan of having the Government release a certain portion of the militia from a draft to fill up the national army, on condition of its being kept fully organized and ready for service, a good one. It would still leave it to the authorities at Washington to call out the whole force by organization and for nine months' service as often as the necessities of the public service might require."

Under the stimulus of such an arrangement, the number of the organized regiments of militia could at once be increased to any desired extent, and they would meet a want often felt during the progress of the war—an organized force for sudden exigencies and for short periods of service.

I deem this consideration a sufficient answer to the objection that such an arrangement would cause a conscription to fall unequally upon the population. It would not release a single citizen from military service. It would only be the recognition of a principle without which there never can be an effective militia—*the privilege of being called into service by organizations, and exemption from a draft into the national forces by individuals*, with the necessity it involves of ignoring all distinctions of rank in the militia service, and subjecting commissioned officers to the humiliation of serving in the ranks.

I am not prepared at this moment to anticipate and meet all the objections that may be urged against the plan, but I am inclined to think they are not insurmountable, and am glad that you have turned your mind to the subject. *How to keep up a really effective militia, without impairing the rights of the Government over the individual citizen, in respect to the national army* is a question of great moment, and whoever shall solve it, will render the nation a most important service. Yours, respectfully,

J. C. SMITH.

New York to Washington—Miseries of the Railroad.

WILLARD'S HOTEL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Washington City, D. C., Wednesday, Dec. 30.

On Saturday night I took the cars at New-York for this place, but being an invalid I purchased a ticket to Philadelphia, intending to lie over at that place until Monday morning. I left New-York in the half-past seven o'clock train, and near eleven o'clock at night, with many other passengers, was put out, or rather left in the mud and rain about three miles from the Continental Hotel, suburbs of Philadelphia. The weather was exceedingly stormy, and to the question of the discomfited passengers, the reply was made that "there were no cars or hacks at that hour to take them to hotels." After considerable delay the passengers wended their way through mud and rain to the "Black Horse Tavern," as by a fortunate accident, and a large payment of money found conveyance to a hotel. The next day (Monday) I started for the eleven o'clock train for Washington, but when I reached the station was informed that a bridge was down, and that I would, with the other passengers, ladies included, have to walk about a *half mile* across an old field, the rain pouring down in torrents, and the mud over ankle deep. Went back again, with many others, to the hotel, and by hiring a carriage with a friend at a cost of ten dollars, got around the old field, and reached the cars in time to proceed to Washington. On arriving at this place, a friend, who started to "go through to Washington" on the Sunday night train, informed me that he waded through the half mile of mud, got thoroughly drenched, and in due course of time reached Baltimore, though three hours behind time. As is the custom, the cars were detached from the engine, and all but the last one, containing my friend, started off, drawn by horses. The rear car of the train, however, (overcrowded with passengers, was left on the track in the street, and remained there with the passengers two or three hours, the passengers, many of them, standing or lying on the floor of the car. The rain all the while was pouring down in torrents. After this long delay a team was hitched to the car, and it was dragged up to the Washington depot. On inquiring at the ticket office the cause why the car was abandoned, the reply was that "*there were not enough horses provided to drag all the cars across the city in time to connect with the trains.*" No apology was made for this outrage on a car-load of passengers; in fact, it was considered, locally, a good joke. How soon will Congress cause to be built a direct tram between New-York and Washington? I understand that already the Western Members of Congress have been presented with free passages over the New-Jersey monopoly road. The system of bribery has already commenced. Comment is useless.

A SUFFERER.

An Incident Worthy of Record.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As lately you have been engaged in a kind of controversy for false representations of your views about Catholicism, you may be glad to get the following item of news:

Five years ago, a young Irishman in my employ, yielding to a sudden temptation, robbed me of a bag containing $2,000 in gold, on the very day of my departure for Europe. I had such a confidence in his character, that I did not even suspect him till my return, when he suddenly disappeared, and soon I acquired the proof of his guilt, knew he had gone to to California, but gave up mourning for the lost money.

A few days ago, I received a letter from the Rev. Wm. Quin, pastor of the Catholic church in Barclay-street, appointing an hour to call on him. I did so, and received $1,400: sent by an unknown robber through another person to the reverend priest, who, of course, was in duty bound, to reveal nothing, not even whence the letter came.

A few lines for me accompanied the amount. Evidently, the conscience of the robber had tormented him. Finally, he had confessed himself, and through a priest corresponded with New-York.

The fact speaks in favor of the influence exercised by the Catholic clergy, and I am desirous to have it known, just because I am myself a Protestant.

Yours respectfully, E.
New-York, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1863.

Railroad Mismanagement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The conduct of the managers of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company is deserving the execration of the traveling community. On Wednesday night last one span of the bridge at Gray's Ferry, near Philadelphia, was burned, since which time the entire travel between New-York and Baltimore and Washington has been obliged to *wallow* through the mud and rain for the distance of nearly half a mile in getting from one train to another, two omnibuses only being provided by that *enterprising corporation* for the conveyance of ladies and children. It was my misfortune, in company with more than 1,000 others, to be a passenger over the route on Sunday night last, and to attempt to describe our grievances and sufferings would occupy too much of your valuable space. Cars, some of which had neither fires nor lights, were provided for only about one-half of the passengers, the balance having been obliged to stand in the passages and on the platforms. On my trip to New-York, on the train which left Washington at 7:30 A. M. on Thursday, four cars, filled with passengers, were left standing on the track near Philadelphia, from 2 till 5 o'clock, (three hours,) for no other apparent cause than the saving of running a second locomotive through to Jersey City. How much longer are we to be obliged to submit to the impositions of these outrageous monopolies, and can nothing be done to relieve us from them? The influence of at least two members of the House, and one of the Senate, were gained by this trip to a Post-road between New-York and Washington. J. G. F.

LAW REPORTS.

Superior Court of Connecticut.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

AT BRIDGEPORT, BEFORE JUDGE M'CURDY AND A JURY.

Wm. B. Putnam et al. vs. *Mary Fitch Winslow.*—This trial involves the validity of the will of the late Richard H. Winslow, long of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., and well known in this City among the mercantile community.

Mr. Winslow married in 1829 Miss Robertson, by whom he had three daughters.

His wife brought a suit for divorce from the marriage bond for adultery committed by him in Paris in 1852, and obtained a decree in April, 1853, in her favor, no defence being interposed by him.

He then removed to Connecticut, and married a Miss Fitch, in direct violation of the law of the State of New-York, which forbade his marrying again during the life of his first wife. A farm at Westport was purchased by him, where he lived with Miss Fitch until his death, which took place in February, 1861.

Previous to his death, and after residing for some time at Westport, he made a will, (first destroying one made some time previous,) by which the whole of his estate, amounting to a million and a half of dollars, with the exception of a trivial legacy to his three daughters, was devised and bequeathed to Miss Fitch; no children resulting from his cohabitation with the latter lady.

This will was admitted to probate by Judge Hinman, according to his statement on the trial, with "superfluous" witness to it, and acted as such [illegible] at the request of the lawyer who drew it, the late Mr. John Cleaveland. The daughters of Mr. Winslow now seek in this proceeding to set aside the will, as made by their father when in a state of imbecility, and also as having been obtained from him by undue influence, their relations with him during his lifetime having always been of an affectionate and kindly character, and his expressed intentions having always been the reverse of the provisions of the will.

The cause will probably be two weeks on trial, and is exciting the utmost interest in Bridgeport, the court-room being crowded with attentive spectators, many of whom are ladies. Mr. Carter, of Hartford, opened the case for the contestants (the young ladies) on Wednesday last, in a clear and impressive address. The Court adjourned to meet again on Tuesday next, when the trial will proceed. The leading counsel of the Connecticut bar are retained on one side or the other, and there will, no doubt, be much legal acumen as well as forensic ability displayed in the course of the trial.

For the contestants, Messrs. Chapman, of Hartford; Carter, of Norwalk; Wilson, of Westport; Beardsley, of Bridgeport; and William Curtis Noyes, Cowell and Gerry, of New-York. For the respondent, Messrs. Hawley, of Stamford; Perkins, of Hartford; Seymour, of Litchfield; Waite, of Norwich; Loomis, of Bridgeport, and L. B. Chapman, of New-York.

PRIZES.

Statement of the Business in this Port.

The following is a statement of the prize business in this port:

Number of libels in prize filed in the United States District Court, New-York, since commencement of war, May, 1861	167
Decrees of restitution rendered in 10 suits	—
Number released without trial	2
Decrees of condemnation rendered	154
Cases pending libel Dec. 30	—
Number of cases appealed to United States Circuit Court	42
Number of cases affirmed in the United States Circuit Court, 3 of which were reversed	42
Number of cases dismissed in United States Circuit Court	1
Number of cases reversed in United States Circuit Court	5
Number of cases further proof ordered	2
Number of cases pending undetermined	9
Number of cases appealed from the United States Circuit Court to United States Supreme Court	3
Number of cases under advisement as to appeal to Supreme Court	1
Total	4
Number of cases determined in Supreme Court	2
Number of cases pending for decision	1
Number of cases to be appealed but not sent up to Supreme Court	1
Number of cases from United States District Court to United States Supreme Court, under act March 3, 1863	8
Gross amount of proceeds of sales of prize property	$3,470,931 07
From which is to be deducted the amount directed to be restored in one case by the United States Circuit Court	19,788 33

The appraisals of the property as yet unsold are enough to make the total gross proceeds of prize property condemned in this port amount to about $5,000,000.

Prize—No Appearance for a Year and a Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *the Steamer Wilson.* *The United States* vs. *the Schooner G. H. Smoot.*—In these cases, libels were filed to forfeit the vessels as prizes. Process was issued and returned, served by publication, the vessels having been taken for the use of the Government. No one appeared, and the default of all persons was issued. No proof whatever was offered to the Court, and a year and a day having expired since the defaults, and no one having appeared to defend, the Court now issued final decrees of condemnation against the vessels.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

In the matter of the application of Amelia A. Husted for the custody of Adelaide M. Husted, an infant. Motion granted staying all proceedings on the part of petitioner pending the appeal taken from the order at Special Term committing the respondent and fining him $100 for contempt.

Arrest at Castle Garden.—A man giving his name as Nevin, was arrested late Friday night by Officer Tevebs at Castle Garden, while in the act of attempting to scale the fence at the Government docks. Nevin fought desperately before he was secured. The individual in custody was probably, at the time of his arrest, trying to secrete himself to operate upon the emigrants in an enlistment "point of view," when morning came.

When the Stars of a Tropical Sky Sparkle over the lovely Valley of the Cordilleras, the snow-white Cereus Grandiflower perfumes the air of night. Its voluptuous aroma is purified and rendered more indestructible in PHALON & SONS' extract of the NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—A family medicine for noises in the head, headache, discharges from or dryness of the ear, weeping eye, bronchial sore throat and acute or chronic catarrh. You always find relief *by the use of this remedy.*

☞ Sold in boxes, 25 cents each, by all druggists.

The European Aristocracy must now depend upon America for the choicest perfume in the known world. The Extract of the Night-Blooming Cereus gives out the immediate breath of the growing flower as it perfumes the midnight air of the tropics. Lubin and Jean Marie Farina are eclipsed. PHALON & SON.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—For Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., second floor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Winter Hats and Caps at White's. Also a large STOCK of FURS for LADIES, at PRICES to SUIT his NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS. No. 216 Broadway.

The "Holiday Hat" Introduced by Burke, (successor to Watkins,) for style and finish, cannot be surpassed. No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Up-Town Depot for the Supply of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, under the management of J. J. ELLIS, No. 939 BROADWAY, corner of 22d-st.

MARRIED.

Buel—Davis.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, at Calvary Church, Burnt Hills, by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. H. Betts, Col. Clarence Buel, of Troy, and Laura Emott, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Davis, D. D., of the former place.

DIED.

Buel.—On Friday, Jan. 1, Thomas, eldest son of George W. Buel, aged 32 years.

The family and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 185 West 14th-st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Brady.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock A. M., of scarlet fever, George Brady, eldest son of Anthony D. and Martha Brady, aged 6 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 3, at 1¾ P. M., from the residence of his parents, corner of Gedford and Lafayette ave., Brooklyn.

Elting.—On Friday, Jan. 1, Mrs. Catharine A., wife of the late John Elting, of Peoria, Ill., and daughter of the late Henry Lyle, of Dutchess County, N. Y.

The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Upper Red Hook, on Monday, Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Herrick.—At noon, on Saturday, Jan. 2, after a short illness, at his residence at Hunt's Point, Westchester County, Mr. Jacob B. Herrick, merchant, of this City.

Due notice will be given of the funeral services.

Harris.—On Friday, Jan. 1, Raven Everett, youngest son of Wm. A. and Harriet M. Harris, aged 3 years and 9 months.

Ingres.—On Friday, Jan. 1, Alexander M. Ingres, of St. John, N. B., in the 34th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of Mr. Robert Ruddick, No. 68 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Moran.—In Brooklyn, at No. 10 Dean-st., Miss Eliza Moran, on her 17th birthday, daughter of the late Michael and Catherine Moran.

Her remains will be taken to St. Paul's Church, corner of Court and Congress sts., on Monday morning, Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock, where a requiem Mass will be celebrated, after which her remains will be taken to the cemetery

Hicks, late of Glen Cove. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the deceased, on Friday, Jan. 1, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Hempstead on the arrival of the 11 A. M. train from New-York. [illegible]

Bogert.—On Friday, Jan. 1, Catherine B., widow of the late Andrew Bogert, in the 63d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Calvin Pepper, Esq., Flushing, L. I.

Pepper.—In Harlem, on Friday, Jan. 1, Theresa Pepper, widow of Calvin Pepper, Esq., late of Albany, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Dr. Lord's Church, Madison-av., this day, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

Scribner.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Jan. 2, Herbert Lester, youngest child of Charles and Emma Scribner, aged 10 months.

Friends and relations are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 12 East 36th-st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

Tredway.—At Hyde Village, Dutchess County, on Thursday, Dec. 31, Cassandana, relict of Alfred Tredway, M. D., aged 83 years.

Funeral on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

Van Rensselaer.—In Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, Dec. 31, Catharine D. Van Rensselaer, widow of the late Henry R. Van Rensselaer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2 Cannon-st., Poughkeepsie, on Sunday, Jan. 4, at 11½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Claverack for interment.

Van Tine.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 2, after a severe illness, James, youngest son of Thomas H. and Sarah E. Van Tine, aged 2 years, 8 months and 10 days.

For further notice see Monday's paper.

Wilder.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 1, A. H. Wilder, M. D., in the 63d year of his age.

☞ Boston and Worcester papers please copy.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

Extra Class 1—Jan. 1, 1864.
21, 26, 17, 67, 1, 36, 31, 65, 64, 13, 55, 56, 77, 30.
Class 2—Jan. 1, 1864.
53, 60, 25, 73, 51, 15, 16, 4, 14, 63, 29, 46, 58.
Extra Class 3—Jan. 2, 1864.
64, 43, 21, 47, 68, 32, 17, 57, 44, 1, 26, 12, 55.
Class 4—Jan. 2, 1864.
30, 7, 33, 41, 18, 26, 34, 61, 65, 67, 39, 57, 62.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Class 670.—Jan. 2, 1864.
NOT RECEIVED.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION
Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directory, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life-saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
Dec. 28, 1863.

THE EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1863.
THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE
contains a carefully prepared Alphabetical Index—of thirteen columns—of the Leading Events of 1863, so far as relate to the United States. The first portion is a Chronicle of the War, the dates of given being—as nearly as could be determined—those on which the events occurred. Details of most of these affairs may be found in the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TRIBUNES soon after the times named. The second part of our Index records several thousands of facts, with the dates of their publication in the DAILY TRIBUNE. We also append, after the War Chronicle, a list of steamships—as nearly as could be by Union blockaders. All the matter is printed on one side of the sheet, so that it may be filed in scrap-books or otherwise, without the annoyance of what printers call "backing." Its value for present and future reference is self-apparent.

ALSO, THE GREAT FRENCH LETTER,
being the reply of the great French publicists, Gasparin, Laboulaye, Martin and Cochin, to the letter addressed to them last Spring by the Loyal National League of New-York. This letter, our readers will remember, was drafted by the Loyal Publication Society of this City, and adopted with enthusiasm by the League at the great mass-meeting on Union-square on the 11th of April, familiarly known as the Sumter meeting.

This noble letter is worthy of the source from which it springs. The great names which are signed to it are known throughout the world as the names of friends of civil liberty. Amid all the lukewarmness and hesitations of that liberal European opinion which America had the right to expect would not be found wanting in the hour of trial, these wise and good men have stood manfully by the right, and breasted the tide of prejudice and ill-will which, from the beginning of our civil struggle, has until quite recently set steadily against the noble cause of national unity and national liberty, in defence of which the North has been forced to take up arms.

Price three cents. If by mail, post paid, five cents. Subscription price, $8 per year.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
New-York.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.
The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee for the collection of a fund for the relief of the suffering Schleswig-Holsteiners, appeal to the Germans of New-York to interest themselves in the noble cause represented by them.

Our countrymen all over Germany are proving their sincere sympathy with the fate of the brave inhabitants of the German Duchies in the most emphatic manner, but the suffering, especially among the late employes of the Government, who have paid for their patriotism with the immediate loss of their income, is so great that every offering which the German heart may be prompted to give to the German cause will be needed, and such assistance is confidently expected also from the Germans of America.

Let us respond to this expectation, Germans of New-York, and by ample gifts assure our suffering countrymen in the distant Fatherland of our heartfelt sympathy with their struggle against oppression and wrong.

The undersigned will be happy to receive your contributions.

LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, No. 43 Wall-st.
JOH'S LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane.
G. W. LOTZ, No. 161 Pearl-st.
GEORGE MOSLE, No. 52 Exchange-place.
GUSTAV SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
Office, No. 240 Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	200—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

ENGLISH BOOKS! ENGLISH BOOKS!
NOW OPENING, a super

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible] at the Stock Exchange [illegible]

[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	[illegible]	[illegible] Railroad Pr...	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Coup.	[illegible]	[illegible] R. R.	$30. 103⅜
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] Rail. R. R.	129⅜
[illegible] Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	[illegible]	do	86. 129
[illegible] Notes, Oct. & Apr.	[illegible]	do	500 130⅜
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	50 129⅜
[illegible] U. S. 6s, 1881, R.	[illegible]	do	b10. 130
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	130
[illegible] Virginia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] Harlem R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Mo. State 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] Hudson Con. R.	100 130
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	s30. 130⅛
[illegible] Ohio Miss. R. C.	[illegible]	do	s30 130⅜
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. S.	[illegible]	do	125
[illegible] Han. & St. J. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] Ind. & Wab R.	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	b10 53⅜
[illegible] Tol. & Wab. R.	[illegible]	do	b10 54
[illegible] Am. Gold	[illegible]	do	54
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] L. S. & M. S. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Canton Co	[illegible]	do	86⅜
[illegible] Comm. Coal Prf.	[illegible]	do	8 ¾
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	b10 87⅜
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] Panama R.	204
[illegible] Pacific M. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. S.	117⅜
[illegible] Fort Wayne R. R.	[illegible]	do	117⅜
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] Cl. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	10⅜
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	s30. 105⅜
[illegible] Chic. & Alton R.	[illegible]	[illegible] Cal. & Chi. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	b15. 106⅜
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	b15 106
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	s30 106
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	b15 106⅜
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	s30 106⅜
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	s30 106
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] Cleve. & Tol. R.	120
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	s10 121⅜
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	121⅜
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	121⅜
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	s30 121⅜
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] Chi. & R. I.	122
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	b30 48⅜
[illegible] Reading R.	[illegible]	do	b30 48⅜
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	48
[illegible] do	[illegible]	do	b30 48
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] Chi. & Alton R.	96

SECOND BOARD.

$21,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	105	500 Had. R. R.	132
5,000 Tenn. 6s	58	100 do	s10 133
22,000 U. S. 6s, 5-yr. C.	98	100 do	133⅛
5,000 Am. Gold	152⅜	150 do	132⅜
2,000 do	152	50 Harlem R.	91⅜
100 Canton Co	39	100 do	92
5,000 do	33⅜	100 do	92
100 do	33⅜	200 do	b30 92⅜
1100 Cum. Coal Pref.	41⅜	500 M. S. & N. I.	86
200 do	b30 43⅜	300 do	86⅜
200 do	s30 43⅜	100 do	86⅜
100 Quicks. M. Co.	b15 61⅜	300 Clev. & Pitts	104⅜
100 do	57⅜	100 do	b30 104⅜
100 do	57⅜	100 do	b15 105
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 102⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	105⅜
100 do	s10 132⅜	200 do	105⅜
50 do	s10 132⅜	50 do	105⅜
50 Pac. M. Co	239	200 do	106⅛
100 Erie Railroad	b10 102⅜	500 do	105⅜
100 do	b3 103⅜	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	s10 121
100 do	103⅜	50 Gal. & R. I.	s10 122
100 do	103⅜	100 do	122
100 do	103⅜	200 Pt. W. & Chi.	87⅜
100 do	b10 103⅜	100 do	87⅜
100 Reading R.	113	100 do	b30 88
500 Ill. Cen. R. S.	s30. 117⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200 New-York Cen.	s3. 102⅜	100 Gal. & Ch. ex-d.	b5. 106
100 do	102⅜	100 do	c. 106⅜
500 do	s3. 102⅜	100 do	c. 106⅜
100 do	b10. 102⅜	100 do	c. 106⅜
100 do	b10. 102⅜	100 do	s30. 106⅜
200 do	c. 102⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	c. 120⅜
200 Read. R. ex d.	113⅜	200 do	s30. 120⅜
200 do	113⅜	500 do	c. 120⅜
200 do	113⅜	50 Chic. & R. I.	122⅜
100 do	s30 113⅜	200 do	c. 122⅜
200 Harlem R.	90⅜	200 do	b3 122
100 Harlem Pref.	s10 121	100 do	b3 122⅜
200 do	119	100 do	122⅜
200 Read. R. ex d.	112⅜	100 do	c. 123
200 Mich. Cen. R.	c. 130	100 do	c. 123⅛
200 M. S. & N. I. R.	s3 85	100 Chic. & N. W.	47
500 do	c 85	25 Pt. Wa. & C.	86⅛
100 do	b3 86⅛	1100 do	c 85
100 do	s10 86	700 do	c 85⅜
100 do	86	50 do	b3 86⅜
200 do	86⅜	100 do	s5 86⅜
100 Ill. Central	112⅜	50 T. H. & Ald.	c 62⅜
1 00 Cleve. & P. R.	s10. 103	100 do	62
100 do	c. 103⅜	100 Canton Co	33⅜
200 do	c 103	300 Quinb. Coal	s3w 47½
200 do	s3. 103⅜	200 do	c 47⅜
200 do	103⅜	1300 Quarts H. G. M. Co	11
500 Buena Co. L. Co	1⅜	100 Cleveland M. Co	61⅜
100 do	1⅜	100 Harlem Min. Co	5
100 Lancaster Lead Co.	5⅜	100 do	31⅜
100 do	5⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Erie R.	b10 103⅜	100 Gal & C. R.	ex d. b3. 105⅜
500 do	b10 103⅜	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	s10 120
1200 do	103⅜	200 do	120⅜
1200 do	s30 103⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	123⅜
500 do	b3 103⅜	100 do	s3. 123⅜
500 do	b3 103⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	47⅜
100 do	b30 103⅜	200 do	b30 48⅜
200 do	b30 103⅜	200 do	b30 48⅜
200 do	b30 103⅜	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	86⅜
1100 Hud. R. R.	134⅜	200 do	85
50 do	134⅜	100 do	b3 86⅜
100 do	s3. 134⅜	200 do	s10 86⅜
100 Harlem pf.	91⅜	50 Chic. & Alt. R.	86
1000 M. S. & N. I. R.	86⅜	100 Quinb. Coal	b10 47⅜
500 do	86⅜	100 do	b3 47⅜
100 do	s10 86⅜	50 Quincy M. Co.	b3 5
100 do	s3 86⅜	100 Lancaster Lead	b3 5⅜
200 Cleve. & Pitts	103⅜	100 do	5⅜
100 do	s5. 103⅜		

SATURDAY, JAN. 2—P. M.

The new year opens on a firm market for Stocks. In the face of a continued sharp demand for Money. The effect of the dividend payments is not yet felt between lender and borrower, but the *Bull* operators on the Stock Exchange appear to feel confident that the means will not be wanting, in the course of the next or succeeding week to justify their present operations for a January rise. The amount of Money going into the Treasury on the Popular Loan is over two millions per day. The takers of the Loan are generally anxious to have their Bonds run from the 1st January. This operation has reduced the legal tender in Bank to $20,250,000, and increased the legal tender, temporarily, in the Treasury Office to about $24,000,000. Between the two there is a much larger supply of this Currency in the City than two or three weeks ago; but while the difference is in favor of the Treasury and the subscriptions to the Popular Loan continue active, the Banks are not inclined to lend money freely to the Brokers. The chief supply to the Stock Exchange is from private lenders and the Trust, Savings' and Insurance offices. The price of Gold to-day is steady at about 152 per cent. The shipments of the day are $455,000, making for the week $1,331,850.

At the Second Board, and at 4 o'clock on the Street, the Stock Market was firm, and rapidly advancing on Hudson River and Rock Island shares. The following prices were made in comparison with the eve of the New-Year:

	Thurs.	Sat.		Thurs.	Sat.
Gold Coin	152	152	Mich. Central	119⅜	120⅜
Erie 7s, 1859	110	xd110½	Mich. Southern	88	88⅜
Erie 7s, 1871	110½	110½	Mich. S. guaran'd	135	134
Erie Convert'd	109⅛	109⅜	Illinois Cen.	114⅜	117⅛
Erie preferred	103	103½	Pittsburgh	100⅜	100⅜
Hudson	124½	125	Fort Wayne	86½	88⅜
Reading	112⅜	113	Rock Island	122⅜	124⅜
Panama	203	203	Galena	106	106⅜
Canton	33½	33⅜	Reading	112⅜	117⅛
Penn. Coal	90	90	Quicksilver	59	47⅛
Tarrco	43½	43½	Cum'land Coal	48	48⅜
Northwest	26⅜	27	Mariposa	35	36

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	141	Grocers'	105
Merchants'	107	Nassau	105
America	125	Continental	110
State of New-York	102⅜	St. Nicholas	101
Mech. Bank. Ass.	93⅜	Atlantic	100
Am. Exchange	107⅜	New-York County	130
Bank of the Repub.	102⅜	Park	120
Bank of N. America	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	Chi. & N. W. R. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est	101	Chi. & N. W. Ex.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	101	Chi. & N. W. int. bds.	103⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	104⅜	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	92⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	110	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	75
Erie seconds, '59	104	Han. & St. Jo. 6s	87⅜
Erie thirds, '60	111	Tol. & Wab. 1st	94
Erie, N. Y. & E. 1st	77	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	61
Hudson R. bds	107	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	103
Har. seconds, '68	104	N. J. Central 6s	110
Har. 7ds, '66	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 6s	85
Hud. Cen. '60 & '72	102	Chi. & Pitts	105
Hud. C. New 1st '62	101	Chic. & Pitts. thirds	102
Hud. C. & N. I. R. F.	100	Mich. S. & N. I. 6s	85
Illinois Cen. 7s	91	Chi. & Alton, S. F.	89
Ala. & T. H. 2ds pref.	80	Chic. & Alton 2ds	90
Ala. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	83		

The Court of Appeals of the State of New-York have decided that the holders of property in Broadway, from Union-square to the Battery, have an interest or ownership in common in the Street itself, that portion of the Broadway having been laid out by the property holders prior to the Revolution. They declare the grant of the Common Council of 1853 to Jacob Sharp and others, to build and operate a railway through this particular street, to the obstruction of the business and against the consent of the property holders invalid. The principle of this decision, which we understand to rest upon the fact that the Broadway was laid out by and for the mutual convenience of the property holders, before the statute laws of New-York authorizing the opening of streets by the Common Council became operative, would forbid even the Legislature from authorizing a railway from Union square to the Battery, without compensation, in the shape of exemplary damages, to every property holder whose fee simple has never been divested, to be adjudged by Commissioners appointed for the purpose of assessing such damages. The power to grant this special right of way by the Common Council, as railways may be and are granted through other streets, originally opened, not by the property holders, but by the City, we understand to be wholly denied. The decision of the Court was unanimous upon facts found by the Court below as to the inviolate title of the property holders to the street.

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 31, were $1,326,626, against $1,045,399 same week last year, and $460,642 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	1273	$483,752	399	130,725	172	$44,444
Mf. of Cot'n.	397	116,889	175	57,196	89	9,977
Mf. of Silk.	794	161,803	26	23,772	10	12,442
Mf. of Flax.	254	234,257	178	41,039	120	25,788
Miscellan's.	181	62,584	8	2,629	14	5,472
Total	2,899	$1,065,284	786	$631,542	305	$98,947
		273,512				1,966,924
Total entered		$1,326,826	Total marketed			$1,155,531

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as soon as issued by the Government, at par and interest. To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881,
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of state in the city of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, $19,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
576	$5,000	859	$2,000	1863	9,000
1293	5,000	1352	2,000	1853	1,000
1294	2,000	1413	2,000	1857	6000
1476	4,000	1772	1,000	1852	6,000
1478	2,000	2173	4,000	1857	11,000
2 16	5,000	322	5,000	1861	6,000
2 6	7,000	987	5,000	1172	5,000
12 0	5,000				
	Total				$100,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred on the books of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued in lieu of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSS, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 25th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the real and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 15th day of March, 1858, or now is or may be possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and the personal property rights and interests therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, or belonging to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and premises and personal property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled cause.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1857, to Jacob Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $99,300 12, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1863, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,537, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis H. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID DAILY ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. B. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,

have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services as the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 35½ EXCHANGE-PLACE

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of

ONLY SIXTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 61 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Burkam, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railway Company, running from the Chicago port. This exchange, the $2,000,000 will form a First and Only Mortgage on a line of road 181 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Lowansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 4 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with routes now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under con ract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain deposited with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 61 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Millions Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the moneys to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent Bonds, payable in gold.

Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF HARPOCA COMPANY,
No. 24 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Harpoca Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 104, 211, 264, 312, 403, 405, 420, 440, 491, 495, 500, 501, 563, 567, 1026, 1043, 1045, 1352, 1355, 1430, 1442, 1457, 1465; and that the same, together with the quarterly accrued interest, will be paid on the 2d day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 1, 1863.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1863, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

d19-law6m*

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company are hereby notified that upon delivery of their bonds to the undersigned, at their office, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, after maturity, on or before the 30th day of January next, they will receive the principal and interest thereon on, at their option, they may renew their bonds for fifteen years, with interest at six per cent., payable semi-annually—to pay which within that time an ample sinking fund has been provided by the Company.

ABRAHAM BELL'S SON.

Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.)
No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 19, 1863.—The interest due 31st December on the PREFERRED CERTIFICATES issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st. The transfer-books for all certificates will be closed from the afternoon of the 24th inst. to the morning of the 4th of January, 1864. By order of the Trustees.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL Bonds 6 per cent. stock; Oswego and Syracuse, with dividend of 5 per cent; Railroad Co. stocks, &c., &c., for sale.

Troy and Boston mortgage bonds.
Troy and Bennington mortgage bonds.
Burlington and Schenectady 7s.
Bellefontaine and Indiana stock.
Ind ana Central stock.
wanted, at the highest market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 61 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
Broadway, cor. 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of the 30th inst., and be opened on the morning of the 12th of January.

W. TITUS, Sec'y.

MERCHANT'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan. 12, inclusive.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the above named Bonds, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. APPLY

DIVIDENDS.

Germania Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Co.,
No. 61 Pearl-st.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT (free of Government Tax), payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 3d proximo. By order,

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, N. W. YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the day of payment. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, free of Government tax.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th December to Jan 2.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE PRESident's DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1864. By order of the Board.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

21ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January. The Transfer books are closed to that day inclusive.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, free from Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, '64.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 145 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books will be

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY CLAIMS.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims for damages, or against, assessments or improvements of all descriptions, for lands taken, improved or ruined, for lands situated thereafter, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the undersigned for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For opening wide trap-block pavement the following streets:

Eighty-second-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue.

Seventeenth-street, from Union-square to First-avenue.

Forty-ninth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, and pieces of Land, situated on both sides of Eighty-second, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, and on both sides of the Intervening Avenues to the extent of half the block north and south of Eighth-street. Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventeenth-street, between Union-square and First-avenue, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block north and south of Seventeenth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, and upon both sides of the intervening avenues to the extent of half the block north and south of Forty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to me, the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within sixty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MORRELL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Common Board of Assessors,
New Court-house, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVISION OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE printed lists of the names and residences of all persons enrolled under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, as subject to the military duty in the several districts comprising this division, viz.: City and County of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties, are exposed to view, for the inspection of the public, at each of the following places:

Headquarters Provost-Marshal, each district, the Police stations, and each of the places where the polls were held at the recent election.

Any person enrolled may appear before the Board of Enrollment of the District, and claim to have his name stricken from the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is not, and will not be, at the time fixed for the next draft, (Jan. 5, 1864,) liable to military duty on account of—

First—Alienage.
Second—Non-residence.
Third—Unsuitableness of age.
Fourth—Manifest permanent physical disability.

The time fixed for hearing such cases will expire on the 5th of January, 1864.

WILLIAM HAYS, Brig.-Gen. Vols., and A. A. P. M. General.

HEADQUARTERS 71st REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y. NEW-YORK, January 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—IN COMPLIance with General Order, this regiment will parade for the formal reception of the Fortieth regiment, New-York Volunteers, who have unanimously reënlisted for the war, on SUNDAY, January 3, in fatigue uniform, with greatcoats.

The line will be formed in Broome-st., right on Broadway, at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

The Field and Staff will report to the Colonel, dismounted, on the Armory, at 1½ o'clock.

The Companies, Non-commissioned Staff and Band will report to the Adjutant at 1¾ o'clock. By order of

Col. BENJ. L. TRAFFORD,
Commanding 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
JOHN R. LIVERMORE, Adjutant.
EDWARD KIRKLAND, Sergeant Major.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFfairs will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 2 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, Alderman
PETER MITCHELL, Alderman
JOHN T. HENRY, Alderman
F. I. A. BOOLE, Alderman
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Alderman
WM. JOYCE, Councilman
SAMUEL WEBSTER, Councilman
JOHN McCONNELL, Councilman
ALEX. BRANDON, Councilman
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Councilman

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. EYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL. } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTment of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. EYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The northwest corner of Broadway and Bay-st., known as the "Franklin Buildings."

Fifty feet on Broadway, one hundred and twenty-five on Bay-st., with an L in the rear.

Possession on 1st of May next. Apply to

D. S. HAIGHT,
JOHN HALSEY, } Executors.
No. 57 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, together with about 14 acres of land, situated on the Hudson River, twenty-eight miles from New-York, and convenient to the cars and steamboats. The house contains all modern improvements and commands a fine view of the river. Possession given in the Spring. For further particulars, apply to EDMOND COFFIN, Esq., No. 9 Nassau-st.

$4,250—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY basement and gas-cellar house, No. 168 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. This is one of the most desirable and accessible locations in Brooklyn. Price $4,250, $2,500 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the PREMISES, or at the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND LARGE stone buildings, with all necessary gearings, in good order, and within 30 minutes of New-York, for sale or exchange. Apply to

WARD McLEAN,
Late Field & McLean, No. 19 Wall-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The long-established twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Greene avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER E. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X88; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 36 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 2 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

TO LET.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE MELTING houses, Nos. 36 and 37 Abbatoir-place, West 30th-st., with the fixtures, consisting of two large pans and steam boiler. Apply on the premises.

PART OF LOFTS TO LET OF NO. 312 Broadway. Inquire of LER. BLISS & CO., No. 314 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Lyceum-st. No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEW AND FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN CHICAGO, ILL., FOR RENT.—Chicago has a present population of 150,000. It will soon be doubled. The "Revere House" is situated on the corner of Clark and Kinzie sts., two blocks from Clark-st. bridge; is new, and furnished with steam cooking and laundry facilities, with all modern improvements; carpeted throughout with first-class Brussels, and furnished complete to occupy department. It will be ready for occupancy in all February. The advertiser may be seen for two or three days at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Parties interested may call and examine an object to see the premises. None need apply but responsible men, and with the most unexceptionable references. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to Chicago, Ill., care C. H. McCORMICK & CO. B.

COPARTNERSHIP WANTED.—A YOUNG gentleman of responsibility and business talents, brought up in the hardware business, and having $10,000 or $20,000 at command, desires to enter a business already established, as partner. Would not object to a manufacturing business if one offers that would suit him. Address, with full name, R. V. H., Box No. 4,600 Post-office.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN Another State for persons from any State or country, without publicity or change of residence. Incompatibility, deserting, drunkenness, etc., sufficient cause. Advice free and confidential. Success guaranteed. Apply to E. HARRIS, counsellor-at-law, No. 632 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIS IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 3,000 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent nine-wheel Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. WINDSOR,

will sail from NEW YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA from BOSTON, Jan. 19.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate $40; Steerage, $30. To New York, John 20, 25, 30.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $50, $100.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$117 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... { $100 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 25

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday.....Jan. 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Jan. 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

JURA,
Capt. AITON,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Jan. 2.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $31 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
Geo. W. COUCH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2 at 3 P. M.

Passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine, fast-sailing Clyde-built steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. WYLIE, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions—Cabin, $75; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $35. Payable in currency. FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—TAPSCOTT'S LINE. Ship ROGER A. HURD—Sails January 6,
Ship AMERICAN UNION—Sails January 9.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
Ship DANIEL WEBSTER—Sails January 6.

For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts, available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—To sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M. United States Mail steamship EVENING STAR, WM. R. BELL, commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River. For freight and passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 181 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer MORNING STAR will follow the EVENING STAR, and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

AUCTION SALES.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 7th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, 500 bbls. Resin, part of the cargo of prize ship ALLIANCE. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Dec. 28, 1863.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 250 G-st., Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next:

Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.
About 1,000 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
About 300 tons of old Car Wheels.
About 200 tons of old Car Axles.
About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron.
About 200 tons of old Cast Iron.
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

TO HENRY HELLEWELL, WM. A. FIXBY AND OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE.—I will sell at auction, for storage and charges, two sets wire rolls and lot of shovel machinery and tools, at the Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864, at 10 A. M. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND Wife, in a private family, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Address HOME, Box No. 2,340 New-York Post-office.

PERSONAL.

J. DE——WHY DID YOU CAST YOUR EYES upon me when at Tiffany's with your father. I did not dare to speak to you in his presence. Let me hear from you through personal, or address a letter to C. M., Union-square Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto obstained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS, NO. 72 BROADWAY.

HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be disrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tonejis of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for two last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the Instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE
MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 752 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORgans—One to twelve stops: prices $55 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogue.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO 481 BROADway—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

"KIND FRIENDS ARE NEAR HER?" Answer to "Who Will Care for Mother Now?" "When the Boys Come Home;" "Your Fortune is too Small for Me;" "Chattanooga Grand March," each 30c. Nine violin books 19 numbers now published. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

INSTRUCTION.

STAMFORD, CONN.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. The winter term opens Jan. 4. For circulars or information apply to the Principal at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 13 to 3 P. M., until Jan. 2.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437, 439 Fifth-av., New-York.
For circulars, apply at the Institute, or address
H. M. PIERCE, President.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

AN AMERICAN LADY, HAVING ENjoyed the advantage of an excellent education, an experienced and thoroughly qualified teacher, would be pleased to meet some party desiring to avail themselves of her offices, and who in consideration thereof, would allow her the very smallest possible compensation—simply a home for a brief period only. References exchanged. Address Y, Station B, New-York.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLlegiate INSTITUTE will reopen after the Holidays, Jan. 2, 1864. Board and tuition, $210 per year. Send for a catalogue, or come and see. Reference: C. L. Cornish, No. 633 Pearl, or J. Stiner, No. 49 Vesey-st., N. Y. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.
RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. Winter term commences on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. REFERENCES—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 29TH-ST.—This flourishing Institute, containing beside the elementary department, four boys' classes and three classes for young ladies, reopens the 4th of January, and is recommended to the public.

DR. RUD DULON.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French spoken in the family. For circulars, etc., address

LOUIS OLIVIER, Elmira, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 689 Broadway, gives private lessons in interest, average, exchange, &c., and prepares gentlemen for head book-keepers in any kind of business. He also removes stiffness and trembling, and makes elegant rapid business penmen.

A CHRISTIAN HOME FOR SIX BOYS, with special care and instruction, in the family of an experienced teacher. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N.Y. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A.M.

SCHOOL WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED Teacher—a clergyman—wishes to procure, at moderate price, a well-established boy's school. Address, with particulars, MILTON, Box No. 184 Times Office.

SCHOOL FOR SALE—A FEMALE SEMInary, beautifully located on the Hudson; no other school in the place. Terms moderate. Address JASON, Box No. 162 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE been awarded for Infantry Accoutrements under the bids inviting proposals for 100,000 sets, which bids were opened Dec. 23, 1863, viz.:

T. G. Williams & Co.,	5,000 sets,	New-York Arsenal at	$3 66
L. S. Baker,	10,000 sets,	New-York Arsenal, at	3 60
H. A. Dingee,	10,000 sets,	New-York Arsenal, at	3 61
C. S. Storms,	5,000 sets,	New-York Arsenal, at	3 62
C. S. Storms,	10,000 sets,	Watertown Arsenal, at	3 67
W. S. Hansell & Son,	10,000 sets,	Frankfort Arsenal at	3 70
Geo. Peters,	10,000 sets,	Frankfort Arsenal, at	3 69
E. Gaylord,	20,000 sets,	Alleghany Arsenal, at	3 69
H. Tillson & Co.,	10,000 sets,	St. Louis Arsenal, at	3 79
Sterling & Co.,	5,000 sets,	St. Louis Arsenal, at	3 84
McFarland & Dempsey,	5,000 sets,	St. Louis Arsenal, at	3 85

(Signed), GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen. Chf. of Ord.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new School-house, including the steam heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 149, 151, 153 and 155 East Twenty-third-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD COOPER.
Chairman Board of School Officers, Eighteenth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Secretary.
Dated Dec. 29, 1863.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 1, 1863.

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMporters are invited to send to this office price-lists of and tenders for any or all of the articles of medical and hospital supplies required for the use of the army. Copies of the Supply-table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to

HENNELL STEVENS,
Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

LOST AND FOUND.

$40 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the return of a GRIZZLY BEAR SLEIGH ROBE and a WHITE FOX LAP ROBE taken the night of December 24th from the stable in the rear of No. 104 West 125th-st. No questions will be asked.

JAMES H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A CAMEO BROOCH, Figure rose and bud, set in Etruscan gold. Please return to JOHN COX, No 388 Bowery.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, over Park Bank.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IRVING HALL.

Service for young men and strangers. Rev. W. H. Milburn will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Irving Hall. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S P. M. E. CHURCH. PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. TRUE. Subject, *In the Days of Herod, or The Re'ation of Childhood to Christ.* This is the first of four doctrinal sermons to be preached in this church on successive Sunday mornings in January. Preaching in the EVENING by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD. Sacrament after morning service.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES—being discourses upon *Christian Life*, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, will preach the first of this series of practical sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Light of the World.*

TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. NEWTON HESTON will deliver a sermon to the "Young Men's Christian Brotherhood," and to young men generally, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Subject, *The Relations of Young Men to God, the Church and the World.* Seats reserved for young men. Preaching also 10½ A. M., and the communion.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*What object is sought to be gained in Protracted Meetings.* In the evening the subject will be—*Are Protracted Meetings Scriptural?* Sunday School at 2 A. M. and 7 P. M.

THE FOURTH SERMON IN THE SERIES, calculated to unite Christian sects, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING in the First Freewill Baptist Church in 32d-st., two doors west of Broadway, by Rev. J. Q. ADAMS. Subject: *The Name Given at Antioch.* This sermon is repeated the second time in this City by request.

"THE CONDITION OF MAN IN DEATH," is the Bible subject to be presented next WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7½ o'clock, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, by REUEN WENDELL, before the New-York Life and Advent Union. After the discourse an opportunity for questions and remarks will be allowed. Seats free to the public.

A NEW-YEAR'S SERMON WILL BE preached by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, on SUNDAY MORNING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park. The eighth sermon in the course, upon *The Cities of the Bible*, will be preached in the EVENING, upon *Tyre, the Commercial City.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —(Protestant Epi-copal)—In East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

CHRIST CHURCH—FIFTH-AVENUE.—BY special request, the sermon preached by the Rev. F. C. EWER at Christ Church, Fifth-av., on the morning of the first Sunday after Christmas, from the text *How art thou fallen, O Lucifer!* will be repeated by him in the same church on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1864; services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE COMING DOOM.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163, Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Great Conflagration Near at Hand.* Matt., chap. iv. Those who love Bible truth more than popular fables, are invited. Seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JESSE T. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Subject suitable to the season. Services every evening next week, except Saturday. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 31 inst., Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach MORNING and EVENING. Subject, morning—A New-Year's Discourse; evening—the first of a course of Sermons to Young Men. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 56th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, the 3d, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A New Year Sermon will be preached in the morning. Subject of evening discourse announced in the morning.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—Morning services, in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Evening services, in English, by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, D. D., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

DR. E. B. RANDOLPH, CORNER OF BROADway and 23D-ST.—This eloquent and celebrated speaker will address the audience on an important topic at 7½ P. M. At 10½ A. M., Mr. H. S. DUNE will speak on *What is True Religion.*

A NEW LECTURER ON THE "SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY," illustrated by an immense map, will be delivered by Prof. MATTISON, in his Church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A New-Year's sermon at 10½ A. M. Seats free, and the public generally invited.

RELIGIOUS MEETING OF THE NEWYork Presbyterian Forum, every SUNDAY at 3 P. M., at Union Hall, corner Broadway and 23d-st. Next subject for discussion—*Are there any Special Providences?* Also, an election of Officers. Seats free to the public.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. SUNDAY services at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½; the AFTERNOON being for deaf mutes. Seats free. Rev. ALEXANDER R. VINTON, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, 3d inst.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, near or of Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. J. L. BROCK, of Faribault, Minn., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

ATHENÆUM CHURCH.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Minister, will enter upon the second year of its service TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Morning sermon suitable to New-Year's. Evening sermon—*A Review of the Past Year—Its Successes and Opposition.* Strangers made welcome. Sunday School and singing at 2½ P. M.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, between 6th and 7th avs., next SUNDAY, Jan. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M. The trustees will meet in the Church on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to rent pews.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MADISON-AVENUE Baptist Church have engaged the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, on 29th-st., near Madison-av., for Divine service. Rev. JOHN H. KNOX, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

REV. HERVEY D. GANSE, OF THE 23D-st. Dutch Reform

The New-York Times, Sunday, January 3, 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Alleged Kidnapping of Colored Troops—Letter from Col. Wilson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the close of an article in to-day's TIMES, with reference to the alleged kidnapping of negro recruits, at Lafayette Hall, you say; "It rests with the officers of the negro regiment to substantiate the statement made to our reporter." The information contained in the original statement, now impugned, was, I learn, given to your reporter because he happened to be present at the headquarters when the matter was referred to, and inquired about it. That an attempt was made to kidnap JOHN ANDERSON, at Lafayette Hall, I have no doubt; and that this is by no means the only attempt of the kind that has been made there, I am equally convinced. I hand you a copy of the affidavit of ALEXANDER, and beg to say that his character for truth and veracity cannot be impeached. I could overwhelm you with similar statements of men who have been enlisted when drunk, and who have been told they were only engaging as teamsters and servants, and not as soldiers, who have been in various ways deceived into enlisting. All these occur at Lafayette Hall, and since the issue of Gen. HAYS' order of Dec. 12, no complaints reach us from any other quarter than from men mustered at Lafayette Hall.

That your readers may understand how the county bounty of $300 is divested from the recruit's pocket by the operations carried on at Lafayette Hall, I send you herewith a list of colored men now on Oliver's Island, who have been mustered in at that office, and who have received less than their full bounty. (The list is too long to publish.—ED.) You will perceive that there are upon the list the names of 148 men; many of these have been mustered in since Gen. HAYS' order forbidding any recruit to be mustered unless he received his full bounty. You will perceive that but six men on this list received as much as $200 of the $300 they are entitled to; that some received the full bounty; that some received no bounty whatever, and that the average is not over $50 per man, so that some one other than the recruit has received about $37,000, and the recruit $7,400 out of an aggregate amount of $44,700, to all of which the recruits were entitled, and which our citizens intended should be paid them. It would take too much space to detail the various devices and pretenses under which the men are thus swindled.

I do not assert that Gen. SPINOLA is cognizant of all of these cases. But he is the mustering officer at Lafayette Hall, and he should, in a military point of view, be held responsible for them. The universal complaints which are made, and the arrest, by orders of Gen. DIX, of some of his officers, should admonish him that he will be held morally responsible for them.

I should add that the list I hand you is prepared from the statements of the men. It may not be wholly correct, but must be substantially so.

It is not from any personal motives that I ask you to publish these facts. I desire, through your aid, to put a stop to such practices, both by calling the attention of the public and the authorities to them and by warning colored men to avoid Lafayette Hall, but by no means other enlisting offices.

You will perhaps permit me to add that the Committee who have undertaken to raise this regiment will do all in their power to prevent the men from being imposed upon, and to procure redress if they are swindled, but they do not wish to be held responsible for practices they are powerless to prevent.

Your obedient servant, GEO. BLISS, Jr.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH REGIMENT, U. S. COLORED TROOPS, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1863.

City and County of New-York, ss.: John Alexander, of the City and County of New-York, being sworn, says that on Thursday, Dec. 24, 1863, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he was coming up Broadway, returning from his dinner, to the headquarters of the Twentieth regiment United States colored troops, where he is employed; that on the corner of Prince-street and Broadway, the first corner below Lafayette Hall, he saw a colored man, apparently a sailor, to whom two men in uniform were taking; they had him between them; by the way the colored man acted I thought he was frightened, and that they were trying to make him do what he did not want to. I tried then to get close enough behind them to hear what they were saying to him, but was unable to do so on account of the noise. I, with another colored man, followed them up, Broadway to Lafayette Hall, the Headquarters of Gen. SPINOLA. They turned in there, and suspecting that they were going to enlist him, and knowing that the place had a bad reputation I followed them in through the entry for the purpose of seeing how much of his bounty he received. After passing through the entry, I came to a doorway of a crib, or pen; the men pushed the colored man in, and as I looked in to see what sort of a place it was, one of the men who had on a uniform, and who seemed to be an officer and to have authority, told me roughly to go in, which I refused to do. He then seized me by the collar and dragged me into the room, saying "You damned nigger, you've got to stay here now." I asked him what for, to which he answered that I had got to enlist. I refused, and told him that I was going out, and went to the door and tried to get out. The man in uniform pushed me back, and told the sentry at the door that if I attempted to go out to run me through with his bayonet. I persisted that I wanted to go out, and inquired by what authority he kept me here, to which he replied, "By my authority." I then told him I would get out and would make trouble for him. I told him that I worked at No. 350 Fourth-street, the headquarters of the Twentieth regiment United States colored troops, and that Col. BLISS would make trouble for him. He then had a whispered conversation with another man who was there, and finally with some reluctance, and after considerable abuse, he let me out.

Deponent further says that there were in the crib or pen six or seven other colored men, that he talked with every one of them, and all of them complained that they had been "shanghayed" or kidnapped in there. One of them had a large swelling about his mouth, where he had been struck. I asked him what he was doing here, to which he answered that he did not know, "those fellows fetched me here." Another man there told deponent that he came to the City with a letter to Rev. Mr. Garnett, a prominent colored clergyman of this City; that a colored man met him and got him in some way, deponent is not sure by what inducements, to go there, and that he was kept there and had received no bounty. Deponent further says that on Dec. 26, 1863, he went with a policeman, sent by Gen. Dix, to Lafayette Hall, to endeavor to find the officer, and that he then looked into the "Crib" and saw the same colored man still there; whether they had been mustered in or not deponent does not know.

Deponent says that he would recognize the officer, but has not seen him since.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of December, 1863. THOMAS BLISS, Jr., Notary Public, in and for City and County of New-York.

Proposed Ovation to Hon. George Opdyke.

The correspondence given below has taken place between a large number of our prominent citizens and Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

Hon. George Opdyke, &c., &c., &c.

DEAR SIR,—The agreeable duty has been confided to us of presenting to you the inclosed communication, from a number of your friends and fellow-citizens.

Uniting most cordially in the sentiments expressed, our gratification can only be enhanced by your acceptance of the invitation which it conveys.

With warm segard, we remain,
Respectfully yours,
WALDO HUTCHINS,
M. W. COOPER,
C. H. LUDINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

Hon. George Opdyke, &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR: The period is fast approaching when your duties as the Chief Executive Magistrate of the City will terminate.

The ordinary duties of your office have been discharged with ability and fidelity.

These are qualities which ought to be expected from every public officer, and when rendered, do not necessarily call for any special acknowledgment.

But there have been circumstances connected with your administration of the City Government which called for the exercise of more than ordinary intelligence, vigilance and zeal in defending the interests of the citizen and preserving chartered rights against all the dangers of encroachment.

These demands have been responded to by you with a devoted and patriotic sense of duty.

We should be forgetful of our own obligations, did we permit you to retire from a position you have graced and adorned, without an expression of the sentiments we entertain for your personal and official character. To enable us in more fitting terms to perform this duty, we solicit your acceptance of a public entertainment, to be given on some day most convenient to yourself.

With respectful regards, we remain your friends,

JAS. A. DIX, Shepherd Knapp, Matthew T. Brennan, James Gallatin, James T. Brady, Chas. H. Marshall, Waldo Hutchins, Edward G. Jaffray, Leonard W. Jerome, Morris Ketchum, John J. Cisco, Jonathan Sturges, F. S. Winston, S. B. Chittenden, T. Tileston, Alexander W. Bradford, Orison Blunt, Wm. M. Vermilye, Erastus C. Benedict, Henry Clews, A. V. Stout, Henry A. Hurlbut, Joseph Hoxie, Abram Wakeman, Nathaniel Hayden, Thomas C. Acton, William H. Lee, R. W. Hawes, Israel Corse, G. C. Satterlee, John T. Hogeboom, David Dudley Field, F. A. Conkling, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Homer Franklin, James M. Taomson, Spencer Kirby, James Wadsworth, Robert L. Stuart, John T. Hoffman, Henry J. Raymond, Benj. W. Bonney, Wm. B. Astor, R. H. McCurdy, H. W. T. Mali, John J. Phelps, George S. Robins, Francis I. A. Boole, Henry E. Davies, Wm. G. Lambert, Rufus F. Andrews, Seth B. Hunt, William C. Bryant, Frank E. Howe, Stephen Hyatt, Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., Thomas E. Smith, Elliott F. Shepard, Horace Greeley, M. Tompkins, Jr., Wm. Seligman, Edward N. Stansbury, Francis Lieber, Prosper M. Wetmore, Dexter A. Hawkins, Eugene Plunkett, Chas. G. Spencer, John D. Ottiwell, Guy R. Pelton, Chas. King, Wm. Orton, C. C. Pinckney, Augustus Schell, William Hays, U. S. A., William M. Evarts, Henry M. Taber, Charles Gould, William E. Dodge, R. D. Lathrop, Amos R. Eno, M. W. Cooper, Benjamin R. Winthrop, Nehemiah Knight, C. H. Ludington, A. B. Eaton, U. S. A., Andrew Carrigan, William V. Brady, Timothy G. Churchill, William K. Strong, J. Benkhard, Benjamin F. Manierre, William Curtis Noyes, John H. Almy, Elliot C. Cowdin, John H. White, C. F. Livermore,

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

Messrs. Waldo Hutchins, M. W. Cooper and C. H. Ludington:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous note of 22d inst., inclosing a letter addressed to me by many leading citizens, testifying to the manner in which my official course has been approved, and the compliment of a public entertainment tendered to me on my retirement from office.

My sensibilities are deeply touched by this flattering manifestation of confidence from gentlemen of so much worth, and of such diverse political sentiments. Next to an approving conscience, the appreciation of the wise and good is the highest reward that public service can receive. It has been my ambition to so perform my official duties as to secure that reward; and in the letter before me, I have the pleasing assurance that I have not altogether failed. I received it, therefore, with the gratification felt on realizing a cherished hope, and shall carefully preserve it as a most valued testimonial, for which I cannot too warmly express to you, and to each of the gentlemen who signed it, my grateful acknowledgments.

I also appreciate highly the additional compliment implied in the tender of a public entertainment. And yet I must ask, most respectfully, to decline it. I am so constituted as to shrink from such a demonstration, preferring to accept the assurance implied in its proffer, that my official conduct has met the expectations of my friends, and secured the good opinion of so many of the representative men of the City, without distinction of party.

I am, gentlemen, with high regard, very truly yours, GEORGE OPDYKE.

A Gift to the Retiring Mayor.

Probably no more expressive compliment could be paid to a public man than the one Wednesday afternoon paid to Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE. About 5 o'clock, when His Honor was immersed in business, all the attaches of his office "skedaddled," and he was left alone in his glory. They repaired to the parlor of Mr. ROOME, Keeper of the City Hall, who courteously surrendered its use, and City Marshal BROWN, by order, returned to the Mayor's office, and summoned his Honor before those who for two years have been most pleasantly associated with him. The secret had been well kept, and the surprise was genuine. His Honor was promptly addressed on his appearance, by one of the clerks of his office, in behalf of twelve assembled associates, and an acknowledgment made of the pleasure of the Association, and of the uniform courtesy, Kindness and consideration which had marked his relations with them. Reference was made to his official career as defying criticism or investigation; and the hopes of a long and happy future were expressed, accompanied by the gift of a superbly mounted ebony cane, heavily gold-headed. The head has four tablets, each very admirably engraved, beside the top, on which in most artistic style is the City seal; one tablet bears the figure of Justice, another the symbol of commerce, another a representation of the City Hall, and the last a modest inscription, with the names of the donors. It is a most beautiful, costly and artistic piece of work, by the famed TIFFANY & Co., and it can safely be said that with all their taste and skill they have never excelled it. Mayor OPDYKE received the gift with unconcealed surprise and equally unconcealed gratification, responding to the address in a most cordial, hearty and appreciative speech. As he is about retiring from office, and can confer no further political favors, there is a significance and sincerity in the motive of this present which any public man might recognize with pride and gratification.

Mayor Gunther's Reception.

The Mayor elect, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, received his friends on New-Year's Day at the City Hall, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Mr. GUNTHER arrived at the City Hall about 11, accompanied by Messrs. PHILIP W. ENGS, A. J. DELATOUR and JOHN S. MILLS. He and his friends were immediately ushered to the Governor's Room by Mr. GEO W. ROOME, Keeper of the City Hall, followed by a considerable crowd of people, who had gathered to see the new Chief Executive officer of the City. Beyond the friends who accompanied him, no one was admitted with Mr. GUNTHER to the elegant rooms which the Common Council had kindly appropriated for the reception, till exactly 11 o'clock. Then, on opening the doors, there was a rush for a few minutes. Each visiter was introduced to the Mayor elect by Mr. DELATOUR.

At 1½ o'clock the doors were closed, and Mr. GUNTHER and his friends descended to Mr. ROOME's rooms and made a formal New-Year's call on that excellent lady, Mrs. ROOME. Subsequently Mr. GUNTHER returned to his residence.

Among the callers during his reception at the City Hall were the retiring Register Mr. JOHN KEYSER, and his successor, Alderman JOHN MCCOOL, who came together, Sheriff LYNCH, Alderman FOX, Councilman WEBSTER, the Deputy County Clerk, Mr. DAVID A. FOWLER, several Deputy Sheriffs, CORNELL, RAY and GILLESPIE, JACOB LITTLE, Esq., Hon. JOHN KELLY, Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER, who is the newly elected Surrogate, J. O. STEVENS, Esq., Dr. LEWIS A. SAYER, Dr. JAMES M. AUSTIN, and GEO. W. MORTON, Esq.

It is understood that Mr. J. B. AULD, the former efficient and popular Secretary to Mayor TIEMANN and Mayor WOOD, will be Mayor GUNTHER'S Secretary. The position of City Marshal will be given, it is said by some, to Capt. RYNDERS; others say to THOMAS N. FERRIS; but it is most believed that GEO. W. MORTON, the Ex-Know-Nothing City Inspector, will be the successful man. Mr. MORTON is a sound Democrat now, and is a good man for the position.

Collision on the River.

Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, the Jersey City ferry-boat *John S. Darcy*, when about midway the river from Cortlandt-street, was run into by the schooner *Mary C. Townsend*, loaded with hay. The schooner was coming down the river and seemed persistently bent on running into the *Darcy*, which s owed, backed and maneuvered to avoid her, but in vain. The *Darcy* was struck forward of the wheel and the gentlemen's cabin was stove in and entirely demolished; a number of persons, there were hundreds on board, were slightly injured, but no one at all seriously. There was great alarm and confusion on the ferry-boat at the time of the collision, which continued until she reached Jersey City.

Business of the United States Courts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

U. S. District-Attorney, Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH; First Assistant, ETHAN ALLEN, Esq.; Second Assistant, GEO. P. ANDREWS, Esq.; Third Assistant, HENRY H. RICE.

Civil Clerk, THOMAS B. CLARKSON; Criminal Clerk, JOSEPH BELL; Engrossing Clerk, JAMES BELL; Record Clerk, ERNEST P. BROOK; Record Clerk, HENRY DOANE.

Officers in United States Court Buildings, Chambers-street (Burton's Old Theatre).

PRIZE CASES.

Decrees entered for nearly two millions of net proceeds for distribution from this district alone.

condition of prize suits in the Southern District of New-York, on the 30th of December, 1863.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Causes untried.....None
Causes tried, in which the property has been condemned but in which the time to appeal has not expired.....2
1. *Antona.*
2. *D. Sargeant.*
Cause tried in which further proof has been ordered.....1
1. *Nellie.*
Cause reheard on further proof, not decided, but in which the decision will be soon filed.....1
1. *Evening Star.*

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Cause untried; to be disposed of at the next Circuit Court.
1. *Hallie Jackson* (cargo of).....1
Cause tried, not decided, but in which a decision will soon be filed.....1
1. Resin cases (8 suits).
Causes reheard on further proof; not decided.....2
1. *Alliance.*
2. *Gondar.*
Cases tried, and in which the decree of the District Court, condemning the property, has been affirmed, but in which the time to appeal has not expired.....2
1. *Patras.*
2. *Pioneer.*
Cause tried in which further proof has been ordered.....1
1. *Lynchburgh.*

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

1. *Cheshire*; 2. *Sally Magee*, (cargo;) 3, *Stephen Hart*; 4, *Springbok*; 5, *Petrikoff*; 6, *Napoleon*, (vessel;) 7, *Isabella Thompson*; 8, *Dowse*; 9, *Mary Clinton*, (part cargo.)
Causes in which decrees of distribution have been entered.....87
Net Proceeds.....$1,947,118 32
Causes in which the whole or a part of the property has been condemned, and in which decrees of distribution will speedily be entered.....42
Causes in which the whole or a part of the property has been acquitted in the District or Circuit Court.....15
Causes in which property has been released by order of the Government.....7

REVENUE AND OTHER BUSINESS.

Revenue Collector's cases.....305
Seizures and Forfeitures.....122
Law and Equity.....24
Internal Revenue.....450
Confiscation suits.....3
Criminal cases.....226

The execution of Capt. GORDON, of the slaver *Erie*; the conviction of the merchant, ALBERT HOAR; the imprisonment of RUDOLPH BLUMENBURG, for perjury as a safety for the slave-ship *Orient*; the sentence of a number of mates; the condemnation of the *Kate*, the *Weathergage*, the *Nightingale*, the *Sarah* and the *Augusta*, together with the seizures of the Marshal and the new treaty, have extirpated the Slave-trade from the City and port of New-York.

Examples have been made in cases of cruelties to seamen and assaults upon officers upon American ships.

Prosecutions for frauds upon the revenue and Government have already demanded our attention in cases of complaints of this character. We have recently obtained a conviction under the Internal Revenue Act, for which the District-Attorney has received the thanks of officers in charge of that branch of the national service.

To the wives of Union prisoners and the widows of deceased soldiers, the United States District-Attorney has rendered services in promoting the payment of wages and pensions. No charge, therefore, in any case or permitted by Mr. SMITH.

Superior Court 1863.

Justices—Joseph S. Bosworth, James Mosseliet, Anthony L. Robertson, Jas. W. White, John M. Barbour, Claudius L. Monell.

Clerk—Robert D. Livingston.

Deputy Clerk—Joseph Meeks.

Number of actions on Calendar Trial Term, 4,003; Actions tried during the year 1863, in Part I., 518; Actions tried during the year 1863 in Part II., 412; Causes tried and disposed of at General Term, 266; Motions heard and decided, 142; Causes tried and disposed of at Special Term, 430; Motions heard and decided, 860; Motions heard and disposed of at Chambers, 11,116; Full Naturalization Papers for year 1863, 844; Intentions and Declarations, 307.

Serious Shooting Affray in the Fourth Ward.

TWO POLICEMEN SHOT IN CHERRY-STREET BY A GANG OF THIEVES—ONE OFFICER DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

About one o'clock P. M. on Friday, Officer SWEENEY, of the Fourth Precinct, while on post duty in Cherry-street, discovered about half a dozen notorious thieves and rowdies chasing a Chinaman. The officer stopped them to inquire the cause, when some of the gang said the Chinaman had drawn a knife on them, and they were going to pay him off. The officer said he would take the "Celestial" to the Station-house, and that they must go along to make a complaint against him. This all positively refused to do, and defied the officer to take them, at the same time using violent threats, and throwing stones and brickbats at him. They said they would kill both the officer and Chinaman on the spot. SWEENEY then rapped for aid, and Officer SHEA came to his assistance. The two took hold of the man who seemed to be the ringleader of the gang, with the intention of taking him to the Station-house. The latter thereupon drew a heavy navy revolver and fired at Officer SWEENEY. The ball took effect in the upper part of his right thigh extended to the bone, and thence glanced downward about eight inches, coming out just above the knee. The wound is a very dangerous one, and fears are entertained that it will be fatal. After this, the same man fired two more shots in quick succession, one of which took effect in the right shoulder of Officer SHEA, inflicting a bad, but, probably, not a dangerous wound. The ball was extracted soon after by a Police Surgeon at the Fourth Precinct Station-house. The patient was, this morning, doing well. As soon as these shots were fired the alarm was given, and a posse was sent from the Station-house, but before they arrived the offenders had all made their escape. Late in the night, one of them, named MICHAEL MURRAY, was arrested in Brooklyn for another offence, and yesterday morning he was conveyed to New-York. One of the others was arrested by the Fourth Precinct Police. The remainder are still at large.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner NAUMANN impanneled a jury in the case, but owing to the fact that the witnesses could not be obtained, the inquest was adjourned. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, jr., made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found a wound, evidently made by a sharp-pointed knife, directly through his heart. The arrest of the offender had not been effected at a late hour last evening.

Annual Domestic Ball at the Astor House.

THE OLD YEAR DANCED OUT AND THE NEW YEAR DANCED IN.

That the "domestic relations" of the Astor House are of the most amicable character possible none will deny who had the pleasure of being present last evening on the occasion of the grand annual ball of the domestics of that establishment. Joy was unconfined, and the dance went on until 1864 became a recognized date. The evening's entertainment commenced in the large dining-room by a speech from JOHN E. DEVLIN, Esq., which was replied to by Col. TROY, formerly engineer of the Astor House, but now a soldier in the Army of the Potomac.

About 8 o'clock dancing began, which was kept up until 11½, when the party—about 300 in number—adjourned to the supper-table, which was spread with such luxuries as the Astor House ever provides. After supper, dancing was resumed, and concluded about 2 o'clock. Thus were happy hours spent, such as it is the good fortune of such men as Mr. STETSON to afford.

Among the distinguished guests present were, Col. James Troy, Gen. Thomas, Hon. J. E. Devlin, Capt. Meyer, J. C. Hobson, Daniel J. Fenney, William H. Wallace, Gen. De Witt C. Clark, G. Swan, Esq.; Col. A. M. C. Stetson, S. J. Dennis, Gen. Charles A. Stetson, Peter A. Burden, Col. Leeser, Capt. Lawrence, E. R. Bebb, C. R. Connolly, and M. Knapp. Messrs. Troy, McGlancery and Wood acted as floor managers. It may not be considered invidious to say that Mrs. LALLEY was pronounced the belle of the room. Take it all in all the ball of the domestics of the Astor House may be chronicled as one full of enjoyment and a complete success.

Important Seizure and Arrest.

SIX MILLION OF CONFEDERATE BONDS—ONE MILLION OF CONFEDERATE MONEY.

For about a week past, United States Marshal MURRAY and his officers have been actively "working up a case" of great importance, and in which a number of citizens are criminally implicated. It was ascertained that a large order for the printing of Confederate bonds and money had been received in this City, and that the work on them had been progressing for some time. Particulars of the operations of the officials have not been made public, but that they were successful in not only ferreting out the whole matter, but in arresting a number of the guilty parties, and in seizing about six million of Confederate bonds and one million of Confederate money, all ready for use save the signatures, can be stated. The work was being done in several places in the City. The type, dyes, presses, were all seized along with the operators, and the latter at once sent to Fort Lafayette. It is one of the most important matters which the Marshal has had charge of, and when the entire story is allowed to be told it will be found one of no little interest. The work was being done at different places, and on Thursday night and Friday morning the final discovery and the arrests were made.

Naval Movements.

LAUNCH OF A WAR-STEAMER.

On Thursday the United States steamer *Algonquin* was launched at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in the presence of a large number of spectators. She was floated off the stocks at 12 o'clock exactly, and was christened by a young lady friend of Admiral PAULDING. The launch was a very successful one, no accident whatever occurring. The *Algonquin* is 240 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. She will carry eight broadside guns, and be schooner-rigged. Her engines will be very powerful for a vessel of her size. In other respects she is an exact prototype of the 27 double-enders which were commenced some months since, and all of which are now afloat. Of these, the *Mendota*, *Metacomet*, *Chenango*, *Lenapee*, *Otsego*, *Shamrock*, *Mackinaw* and *Peoria* were built in the neighborhood of New-York, and are by far the best of any constructed of this class. After the launch the vessel was towed into the wharf. The persons who were building her machinery have been informed of the completion of her hull, and requested to hurry up her engines.

Celebration of New-Year's Day on Board of the Cunard Steamers.

While the glorious arrival of the year 1864 was ushered in with becoming *éclat* and joy by many of our citizens, none could be more jubilant on the occasion than were the officers and crews of the Cunard steamers now in port. After the departure of the *Australasian* and *Hecla* on the Wednesday previous, three of the company's steamers still remained at the docks, namely, the *Persia*, *Olympus* and *Cornice*. The officers and crews, although not at home in Liverpool with their families, determined that the Old Year should receive a suitable farewell, and that the New year 1864, should be welcomed with joy and gratitude. The more effectually to carry out this desirable purpose, they remained up until 12 o'clock, and when the clock had struck twelve the bells of each of the latter vessels began their merry chimes, which had the effect of gathering a large number of citizens to the dock gates. Some of the best "old wine in bottles" was then introduced, and these happy and contented mariners toasted each other with the well-known salutation, "Jim, Joe, Bill, I wish you a long life and prosperity." This ceremony was decorously and joyously gone through, and at its conclusion the bells ceased to ring, and all retired to rest with the happy consciousness that a great overruling Providence had spared them to see the commencement of another year.

Quick Work at Recruiting.

The Twentieth regiment United States colored troops, which commenced its recruiting under the auspices of the Loyal League Club, of this City, twenty days since, is this day reported with full ranks of 1,040 able-bodied men. Upwards of 100 of them are six feet high and over.

They are considered by the commanding officer of their rendezvous to be equal to any troops in point of cleanliness, obedience to orders, *esprit du corps*, and rapidity in learning the manual.

The Loyal League Club, it is expected, will go on and raise another regiment.

Provost-Marshal Ninth District.

CHARLES R. JENKINS, Esq., has resigned the office of Provost-Marshal of the Ninth Congressional District, (composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards,) and his resignation has been accepted by the President. First Lieut. GUSTAVUS URBAN will act as Provost-Marshal until Capt. JENKINS' successor shall be appointed. Capt. JENKINS has made a very acceptable and efficient officer, and his resignation is very much regretted by the residents of the district. We trust the Government may find a fit successor of so accomplished and courteous an officer.

Copyrights—Important to Authors [and Publishers.

The following statement of the number of works entered according to Act of Congress during the past year has been compiled by Abel C. WILLMARTH, Copyright Clerk of the United States District Court, in this City:

Books and Pamphlets	902
Musical Compositions	517
Prints, Cuts and Engravings	494
Maps and Charts	34
Dramatic Compositions	52
Total	1,999

In order to obtain a copyright, the author or proprietor must, before publication, deposit in the Clerk's Office a printed copy of the title-page, when he will be furnished with a certificate on paying a fee of one dollar. A copy of the work must be deposited in the Clerk's Office within three months from the publication. The duration of a copyright is twenty-eight years, with the right of renewal for fourteen years. A penalty of one hundred dollars is imposed upon any person who shall print or publish any work not having legally acquired the copyright, and shall insert that the same has been entered according to Act of Congress, or words purporting to the same.

The Cargo of the Peterhoff.

The total amount realized from the sale of the cargo of the famous prize steamer *Peterhoff* is $273,628 99. This was one of the first prizes captured, and has been for a long time in litigation. The sale of her cargo exceeded the sum at which it was appraised by over $20,000.

"Delta Kappa Epsilon."

This College fraternity concluded, on Wednesday evening, in this City, its annual convention. The convention assembled on Monday, at the Lodge of the Free Academy, in Broadway, with delegates from nearly all the chapters in the Northern States. About one hundred were in attendance. Much important business was transacted during the sittings of the convention, and propositions entertained of deep interest to the members of the Society.

The public exercises were held in the Church of the Divine Unity, on Tuesday evening. Rev. JOHN MILTON HOLMES, of Jersey City, of the Yale Chapter, delivered an oration entitled "The Cost of Freedom." The poem, entitled "Fashion," by ARTHUR M. LEE, Esq., of this City, was a brilliant production, and most capitally delivered. The music was furnished by DODWORTH'S Band. The supper was given on Wednesday evening, in the new and elegant hall of Mr. DELMONICO, in Fifth-avenue, and displayed the culinary arts of this renowned caterer to the best advantage. The fraternity now numbers over 3,000 members, is in thirty colleges, and is represented on the field of battle by a Major-General (BANKS,) in the navy by an Admiral (DUPONT,) and scores of inferior officers. Among her honored dead are earolled the names of THEODORE WHITNEY and Commodore FOOTE. The next convention will be held at Union College.

Archbishop Hughes not Dead.

The rumor that the Right Rev. Archbishop HUGHES died at his residence this morning, happily proves to be unfounded. At 1 o'clock this afternoon he was still alive, although his physicians announce that there is no hope of his recovery, and grave fears are entertained that he cannot live through the day. He is still conscious, but is so weak that he is unable to speak, or even raise his hand. The Vicar-General, the Rev. Father STORRS, has been in constant attendance on him during his illness.

Arrival of the Fortieth Regiment.

The Fortieth (Mozart) regiment, Col. EGAN, arrived here yesterday afternoon, on thirty days' furlough. They were received at the wharf by a detachment of the Seventy-first regiment, and escorted to the Park Barracks. They will have a formal reception by the City authorities at the City Hall this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and make parade under escort of the Seventy-first. The Fortieth have re-enlisted for the war, and are here on thirty days' furlough.

The following is the order for the Seventy-first:

HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—In compliance with General Order, this regiment will parade for the formal reception of the Fortieth Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, who have unanimously re-enlisted for the war, on Sunday, Jan. 3, in fatigue uniform, with overcoats.

The line will be formed in Broome street, right on Broadway, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

The field and staff will report to the Colonel, dismounted, at the armory, at 1½ o'clock.

The companies, non-commissioned staff and band, will report to the Adjutant at 1½ o'clock.

By order of Col. BENJ. L. TRAFFORD,
Com'dg Seventy-first Reg't, N. G. S. N. Y.
JOHN R. LIVERMORE, Adjutant.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The Sixty-Ninth are expected here this afternoon from the Army of the Potomac, Capt. MAHONEY in command. The Sixty-Ninth have been in the field for two years, and now re-enlist for the war. They come on thirty day's furlough. They will have a reception, but what kind was not arranged last evening. When the regiment again takes the field, it is expected that Col. NUGENT will be in command.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MAN SHOT BY A WOMAN.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a party of young men who had been celebrating New-Year's until the "small hours," entered the saloon of Mme. BELL, on the corner of Broadway and Prince-street, where they partook of divers refreshments. Soon one of the number, named THOMAS GORMAN, doing business in Washington Market, took exception to a picture of Engine Company No. 14, which was hanging upon the wall. To him it seemed so offensive that he promptly demanded of the proprietress that the picture should be removed. The latter refused to comply with this request, and thereupon GORMAN became highly excited, used very violent language toward her, and according to the Police reports, made an assault on Madame BELL. While things were in this State, the latter drew a small pistol and shot GORMAN in the neck, inflicting a serious though not dangerous wound. The Police interfered, and the wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. Officer HOGANS, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested the woman, and yesterday morning Justice DOWLING committed her to the Tombs to await the result of GORMAN's injuries.

A MAN FATALLY SHOT WHILE PROTECTING HIS WIFE FROM INSULT.—Late on Friday night three men in a wagon drove up to the residence of Mr. WILLIAM KEEFE, No. 35 Ninth-street. They alighted and entered the house, where they were very politely treated by Mr. and Mrs. KEEFE. The visitors were much intoxicated, and after being there a short time they began to offer insult to Mr. K.'s wife. The latter, as well as the husband, remonstrated in the strongest terms against this breach of hospitality. The men became furious, and when Mr. KEEFE asked them to leave his house, on of them drew a revolver and shot KEEFE in the right breast, inflicting a terrible, and it is believed a mortal wound. He was soon after conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where Coroner WILDEY yesterday afternoon held an *auto-mortem* examination. His physicians say he cannot recover from the effects of the wound. The party immediately jumped into their wagon and escaped. They have not been arrested.

SEVERE FIGHT IN A DANCE-HOUSE—WHOLESALE SHOOTING AND STABBING.—About 8 o'clock last evening a gang of rowdies entered the dance-house of WM. MCMAHON, No. 165 Mercer-street, and beat the proprietor and made a general attack upon the inmates. A man known as "Red LEARY" was shot in the head, directly over the left temple, and it was stated by Dr. BOUTON that he could not live through the night. JAMES POWERS was dangerously stabbed about the head and neck. DANIEL J. HARRINGTON, of No. 445 Fourth-street, was badly shot and was taken to his residence. Several other parties were more or less injured. The barkeeper was knocked down with a heavy bar-room pitcher and terribly beaten. He was taken home. A man named CASEY, said to have led the attack, was arrested, together with several others, by Sergeant MILLER and a squad of men from the Eighth Precinct. Some of the parties taken into custody were released shortly afterward upon

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE IN BROADWAY.—A Mysterious Case.—Inquest on Friday night.—A man named BERNARD HUMES, a dealer in liquors, doing business at No. 289 Pearl-street, aged about 40 years, was found on the corner of Broadway and Liberty-street, just breathing his last. Officer HOGAN, of the Fifth Precinct, took him in charge, and conveyed him to the Station-house. The victim died before he arrived there. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body yesterday afternoon, when the jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to his death from violence in some manner to them unknown; but it was supposed that he was run over by a Broadway stage." Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., states that the base and back of the skull were very badly fractured. The fact that $50 in money, and some other valuables, were found on his person, precludes the idea that he was murdered for his money. At the conclusion of the inquest, the friends of the deceased conveyed him to his late residence.

MARRIAGE AT THE CITY HALL.—Nearly the last official act of Ald. HALL, who is one of the outgoing members of the Board of Aldermen, was to unite in wedlock a young German couple who appeared at the City Hall, on Saturday afternoon, to have the connubial knot tied. It was an auspicious closing of his official career as an Alderman, to be able to unite two hearts and send them on their way of life gladdened. By the way, a few of the Alderman's friends presented him with a handsome gold watch and chain, suitably inscribed, on New-Year's Eve. As the Alderman was about to lose, and not to take on honors and the power of patronage, the act is significantly kind, and the honest purpose of friendship apparent.

THE NEW REGISTER.—JOHN MCCOOL, Esq., the new Register, entered into possession of the Register's Office, on New-Year's Day. He went there at 11 o'clock in the morning, in company with Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Ald. FOX and WM. L. ELY, Esq., of the Street Department. They were handsomely received by the retiring Register, Mr. JOHN KEYSER, and after arranging some matters of business connected with the exchange of officials, the two Registers went over to the City Hall, and paid their respects to the Mayor elect. Mr. MCCOOL will serve out his term of office as Alderman of the Fifth District. This is allowable, the Registership being a county office.

MURDER IN THE FOURTH WARD.—About 9½ o'clock Friday night an unknown man, aged about 30 years, a native of Germany, 5 feet 8 inches in height, dark hair, mustache and imperial, dressed in a black business coat, brown checked pants and linen shirt, was stabbed by some person unknown in Chatham-square. The unfortunate man, after he was stabbed, walked to the sidewalk and then died in a few minutes. Officers MASON and STRINGER were on post at the time in Chatham-street, but they could not ascertain who it was that committed the fatal deed. The officers conveyed the body to the Station-house, and the Coroner was notified "MARY O'NEIL, of No. 49 East Broadway, is said to be the only person who saw the affray.

A GIFT TO ALDERMAN WALSH.—Yesterday, during a recess of the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, the members all assembled in their chamber, when Alderman OTTIWELL, on behalf of himself and colleagues, presented a magnificent diamond ring to their retiring President, WM. WALSH, Esq. The speeches on the occasion were brief and pleasant. The gift itself indicates the very good feeling existing on the part of the late Board to their efficient President.

FIRE IN FRENCH'S HOTEL.—A fire occurred Friday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, in the barber-shop situated in the rear basement of French's Hotel. The promptness of the firemen in making a "New-Year's Call" upon the hotel prevented any serious damage occurring to the building, except by water, which was very slight. Fully insured.

ANOTHER FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.—CHAS. MURRAY, a colored man, residing at No. 52 Thompson-street, was shot at No. 17 Laurens-street, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by some person unknown. The victim was conveyed to the hospital, where it was reported he died last night. The offender made his escape.

ANOTHER PERSON BURNED TO DEATH.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, BRIDGET HERMAN, aged 60 years, residing at No. 86 Sixth-street, was burned to death, by her clothes taking fire from a stove in her apartments. The deceased was under the influence of liquor at the time she received the injuries.

WATCH PRESENTATION.—On New-Ye'ars morning, the employes at the New-York Gas Works presented to Mr. CHAS. C. MOWTON, their Assistant Superintendent, at his residence, a magnificent chronometer gold watch and

The New-York Times.

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FROM NEW-ORLEANS:

Encouraging Progress of Our Forces in Texas.

MAGRUDER ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

The Invaders "to be Driven Back to Their Ships."

The Free State Convention at New-Orleans.

Social Festivals and Holiday Gayety in the City.

The steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. BELL, from New-Orleans Dec. 27, and Havana Dec. 29, arrived at an early hour on Sunday morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday Morning, Dec. 27.

In Western Louisiana all is quiet.

Our army is encamped, and the enemy are equally inactive.

Our forces in Texas are making steady progress, occupying one place after another, and meeting with no opposition whatever.

Gen. MAGRUDER has issued a proclamation, dated at Houston, in which he says: "The defence of Western Texas will not be given up as reported." He urges minute men, exempts and all others capable of bearing arms to organize at once, and proceed to the camp of Gen. BEE, at Victoria. He says that the Confederate troops are marching to repel the invaders, and that San Antonio and Austin are being rapidly fortified. He speaks confidently of being able eventually to drive the "Vandals" back to their ships.

The guerrillas have ceased firing on river steamers in this department.

Hog Point has been occupied by colored troops.

A convention of the "Friends of Freedom" was held here on Monday last, to elect delegates to a National Convention, to be held at Louisville, Ky.

The convention admitted the negro delegations from the Colored Union Clubs to membership in a body.

The following are the names of the delegates elected to the National Convention; Hon. Thomas J. Durant, A. C. Hills (editor of the New-Orleans *Era*,) J. M. White, Esq., Judge Josiah Fisk, Dr. James Ready, T. J. Earhart, Esq., A. Fernandez, Ansel Edwards.

President LINCOLN'S annual message, and the accompanying Proclamation, were received here by the Union men with unbounded satisfaction. Resolutions of approval have been passed at the meetings of the several Union Associations, and Free-State stock has been rising ever since.

A flag was presented by the patients in the Marine Hospital to Surgeon BOCKER and his assistants on Tuesday last. The ceremonies were very interesting. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

On the same evening Mrs. Maj.-Gen. BANKS had a reunion of her own and the General's friends at their residence. It was a magnificent affair. Officers from the foreign ships-of-war were present, and also the foreign Consuls, &c., in full court dress.

The holidays promise to rival in gayety those of a few years ago.

Notwithstanding that Christmas was a damp, foggy day, the streets were filled with merry parties.

A grand dinner was given on board the man-of-war *Pensacola*, Commodore BELL'S flagship. The Commodore, ship's officers, sailors and marines all partook of it, the tables being arranged on the spar and berth decks. A large number of distinguished guests also attended.

Another dinner, in which Maj.-Gen. BANKS and staff, and numerous gentlemen participated, was given at the United States Barracks General Hospital. A good time was enjoyed by all. Gen. BANKS made a very eloquent and felicitous speech, which was enthusiastically received.

The health of the Union troops in Western Louisiana is remarkably good. Experienced surgeons, who have recently made a tour of inspection to look into the sanitary condition of the army, say there never was a body of men, in their experience, with as little sickness among them. In a division of seven large regiments, there were but twenty sick in hospital and twenty-three in quarters.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Christmas Festivities—Christmas Dinner on the Pensacola—Christ Church Sunday-School—Mrs. Banks' Party—The President's Proclamation—How it was Received and its Good Effects Among the Unionists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1863.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

New-Orleans, although only the ghost of what it was in former years, must not be mistaken for a place given over to poverty and lamentation, as some—doubtless well-intentioned—croakers would have you believe. We are now in the midst of the festive season, and although many here may be thinking, repiningly, of the sleigh rides—the gay skating scenes in the Central Park, the crowded magnificence of your Broadway, you must not imagine that we have no compensations. We, too, are already beginning to have our bright, merry Christmas parties; carriages, by scores, are dashing, nightly through the streets, bearing dazzling beauty and cheerful hearts to brilliantly illuminated and hospitable mansions; and if our ladies have to forego many luxuries of their sisters in the North, they can do one thing that yours cannot, enjoy the balmy air of open balconies, and pluck sweet violets in December!

Christmas Day passed over very delightfully, as the weather was exquisite, and every establishment, public and private, seemed to have given up the day entirely to enjoyment. The services in many of the Churches—the Roman Catholic ones especially—were gorgeous. The shipping, at present far more crowded than many in the North are apt to believe, was beautifully decorated with flags all over the rigging, in which, as a matter of course, the Stars and Stripes largely predominated; but, mixed with that gay flag were those of other nations—the Union Jack and the Tricolor of France the most conspicuous among them.

CHRISTMAS DINNER ON THE PENSACOLA.

Among other festivities occurred a very agreeable one, to which I had the pleasure of being invited. It was a dinner given on board the flagship *Pensacola*, by her own crew. It was really a most beautiful sight. On the enormously long and spacious deck of the vessel, a table 200 feet long was spread, crowded with all sorts of good things; and at it sat down 193 of the ship's own gallant company, besides guests from the *Lackawanna*, *Maria Wood*, *Oneida*, *Tennessee* and *Pembina*, to the number of about 30. I believe that with the exception of two other gentlemen, I was the only "land lubber" amid that huge crowd of salt-water birds.

The dinner took place at 1 o'clock P. M. On all being seated, Lieut. MCNAIR, Executive officer of the ship, rose and addressed the men in a feeling, patriotic and soul-stirring speech, such as jolly tars love to listen to; and, in the course of his remarks, made some happy allusions to the brave Com. FARRAGUT, whose presence we soon hope to enjoy where he is, perhaps, best known and beloved. The men then fell to in right good earnest at the tempting things before them, and when the repast was over, there was a little more speechifying, and then an adjournment of the officers to their cabin, where we heard the "Red, White and Blue," "The Star-spangled Banner," &c., done full justice to, with the proper "accompaniment."

The following is a list of the *Pensacola's* officers: Commodore BELL, Capt. FRANKLIN, (Captain of the fleet;) Lieut. MCNAIR, Executive Officer; Doctor LANSDALE, Assistant Surgeon JONES, Paymaster J. H. Stevenson, Acting Masters KING, WAINBURN and ANDREWS, Acting Ensign JONES, Chief Engineer JOHN PURDY, First Lieut. Marines N. L. NOKES. Acting Masters ANDREWS and KING had charge of the deck during the day, and we must certainly compliment them and the whole ship upon the admirable order, cleanliness and precision which was everywhere observable, and which we may say, *en passant*, is never to be seen anywhere else to such perfection as on board a well regulated man-of-war. True to our promise, we must state that the dinner was provided by "that Prince of Butchers, MR. BENNETT," who supplies the fleet with fresh provisions. When we came away the enormous table was being respread for supper, at which we were told the band would be present, but we had no time to remain. However he may have fared elsewhere, it is very certain that Jack enjoyed his Christmas on board the *Pensacola*.

CHRIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Another very interesting event was the assemblage of the Christ Church Sunday School on Christmas Eve, at Lyceum Hall, under the supervision of J. F. SULLIVAN, Esq., the Superintendent of the School. The hall was very tastefully decorated, by cords being suspended across the room diagonally, and gaily bedecked with flags; the galleries being tastefully draped with the national colors. The proceedings were extremely interesting; the little children singing many hymns in beautiful proficiency, and then partaking of the gifts suspended to two enormous Christmas trees, and covering two large tables, crowded with toys of every conceivable description.

One of the most pleasing parts of the programme was the recital of an original poem by a beautiful young girl, Miss O. A. VINING, the same who, on the occasion of a school presentation to Gen. BANKS, made the address to the General, upon which I commented in a letter several months ago. The poem was entitled "Christmas Rejoicings," and although very apposite, it was not so much in the matter as the manner of its delivery that the audience felt so deeply interested. It was given with all that *naiveté* so fascinating in childhood, and which—on the former occasion just alluded to—brought down the house when the chorus was archly uttered, by this same little girl, at the end of each verse:

"You have our loyal love and thanks,
Long life and health to General BANKS."

MRS. BANKS' PARTY.

The lady of the Commanding-General gave, on the evening of Tuesday, 22d, the second of that series of brilliant entertainments which she has just inaugurated, and which are destined to work quite a social revolution in the city of New-Orleans. This party was quite as splendid and *récherché* as the first; with this grand exception, that, unlike the first, there was a total absence of all that cold formality which was scarcely to be avoided on the night of a first presentation, where parties were necessarily, in a great measure, unknown to each other. On this occasion people really seemed to meet together for true Christmas enjoyment, and a very merry time we all had of it. The General was looking uncommonly well;—completely recovered from his recent indisposition. His lady was also in excellent health and spirits, and filled her position with all that grace and unaffectedness becoming the partner of one so distinguished, and by which she has already laid an embargo upon the hearts of all who are permitted to join in her agreeable circle.

Among the people of note present were all the leading military and naval officers, and their ladies; the various foreign Consuls, and a large number of our most prominent citizens.

Col. H. B. SARGENT, on this occasion, as on the former, had the honor of introducing the guests as they arrived; while to Col. J. G. WILSON was again intrusted the arrangements of the ball-room, which he managed with admirable skill. The party did not break up until we had made inroads into the small hours, and all returned home highly delighted with their entertainment. These social gatherings are well-conceived and well-timed on the part of the Commanding-General. Cannon-balls are good enough to knock down the organized forces of the rebellion; but it is to the genial and refining amenities of social life that we must, at last, look for healing up the dreadful wounds inflicted by this war. There are plenty of skeptics who affect to sneer at these agencies, but let them sneer. The glorious work is still going on—gradually and surely building up the foundations of society, as the coral insect builds the reef; and not long hence that structure will be so strong that prejudice will be dashed to pieces against it.

Nobody knows and dreads this gradual change of society here more than the Secessionists themselves. They see it going on before their faces; they are powerless to prevent it; they see that joining in the loyal circle is all prosperity, enjoyment, progress; while sullenly withholding themselves from it is productive of nothing but gloom, discontent and privation; and many more would doubtless break through the trammels that have hitherto bound them, and swell our harmonious ranks, but for that horrible doubt: "What will the rebel Mrs. Grundy say?"

A letter from a secesh lady in this city to a friend in Mobile, I think, was recently captured, and reveals the fears of the secessionists better than anything I had yet seen. Among other remarks of the kind, occurs the following amusing and significant passage:

"The work of spoliation is going on rapidly, and *the Yankee officers are locating their families with an air of permanency truly distressing.*"

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

fell among the people here like a bombshell—I mean, of course, the disloyal—for every man who wishes well to his country is delighted at this practical and well-digested manifesto from our Chief Magistrate. Not only does it rejoice the whole country, from the manifest proof it gives of no symptom of wavering at the present critical moment, but there is, perhaps, no place where that proclamation was more timely and effective than in the State of Louisiana.

Unionists here—I don't mean that portion of them who have gone into mountebank performances at Washington, with self-appointed Governors and self-appointed representatives, with "private seals" from these self-appointed Governors, but men of the real *unconditional* stamp, men who are pledged to the utter extinction of Slavery in Louisiana—had unfortunately got up a bone of contention among themselves, which threatened to very much weaken if not utterly break up their organization.

This bone of contention was as to the right of colored men to be admitted into the Convention of the "Friends of Freedom," which has been organized here for the purpose of joining the general convention of a similar character to be held in Louisville, or elsewhere, in the ensuing month. The ultra party—led by that able lawyer, THOMAS J. DURANT—assert the full right of the colored people to enter such a convention. The more moderate party utterly oppose such a movement; the great majority of them not from any question of right or wrong in the matter—justice or injustice—but simply upon the broad ground of policy. They say that in the present state of public feeling in the United States, in view of whole ages of prejudice—call them foolish if you please—which we have to encounter, to bring up such a question *now* is to endanger the great cause of human freedom, for which we are all battling, by throwing dissension and division into our own camp. Let us be content, say these people, and not lose all by grasping at too much.

You will see by the accounts in the local papers, that the colored men actually had a seat in the Convention held at the Lyceum Hall, on the evening of Wednesday, the 16th; and, that on the Monday following, the proceedings of that meeting were fully indorsed. But, in the meantime, comes the President's proclamation, which settles the whole matter beyond all dispute, by limiting the number of voters to one-tenth of those in the election of 1860, and making the qualifications—excepting the new oath to be administered—precisely as they were "by the election laws of the State, immediately before the so-called act of secession." By this, not only is the colored population temporarily excluded from voting, but the fear entertained that, without their aid, the Free State men could not have numbers enough to carry their point, is set at rest; for as there were 45,000 votes in 1860, one-tenth would be only 4,500, and this number the unconditional Free State men can have no difficulty in polling.

Gov. SHEPLEY has not yet taken any active step, but I have no doubt he will now shortly. In the meantime, "Gov." RIDDELL and "Senators" COLTMAN and FIELD and BAKER find themselves left in the cold, even if they were not sure of being kicked out by the "Committee on Credentials;" and all loyalists here are heartily rejoicing not only at their thorough discomfiture, but also at the certainty of Louisiana soon rejoicing among her sisters as one of the free States of the Union. NEMO.

THE PAROLED PRISONERS.

List of Those Arrived at Annapolis, Dec. 29.

THEIR IMPROVED CONDITION.

AN EAST TENNESSEE UNIONIST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We send for publication the names of the paroled prisoners received yesterday at this place. We are happy to state that their appearance was an agreeable surprise and improvement, compared with the condition of those received at a previous arrival. Only about thirty-five were admitted to the hospital, and none of these were serious cases. They all were comfortably clothed, having received the supply sent by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. We suppose they will keep the sick and bad cases until death does its work on them in their wretched prisons. Since we cried out so much at the horrible spectacle presented by the two or three last boat-loads, they are determined to keep all such in their hands. Those who came yesterday say that many die every day on the Island, and many daily are carried over to the Libby and other hospitals.

Several were from the Second Tennessee regiment, who have been for over twenty-one months prisoners, and have suffered everything but death. One of them is Rev. BOSWELL B. DARLING, a Methodist minister, of Green County, Tenn., formerly of Otsego County, N. Y., taken on the 22d of March, 1862. He has been in nearly all the jails in the Confederacy, and again and again threatened with hanging to make him give up his love for the Union; was three months, with eight others, in an iron cage in Knoxville Jail. But he was firm to the last, and, like Parson BROWNLOW, told them they might do their worst, but he would die true to the Government of his fathers. I. O. SLOAN.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1863.

AT COLLEGE-GREEN BARRACKS.

E B Bradley, Co F, 1st regt P R C
Corp Wm Bennett, Co H, 2 Penn cav
A Frowland, Co B, 3 Penn cav
J Smith, Co B, 4 Penn cav
Corp Geo W Crawford, Co B, 4 Penn cav
Bugler Wm Osrald, Co A, 4 Penn cav
J Ruinboldy, Co A, 6 Penn cav
Wm L Glayford, Co B, 6 Penn cav
J J Halm, Co D, 6th Penn cav
M Cunningham, Co F, 6 Penn. cav.
C D Griffith, Co D, 9 Penn cav
J L Crook, Co D, 8 Penn cav
Corp H H Young, Co D, 8 Penn cav
M McKim, Co L, 8 Penn cav
F Krouse, Co C, 27 Pa
Corp Geo Bent, Co C 27 Pa
Wm Linderman, Co C, 27 Pa
Peter Kamp, Co H, 27 Pa
B Tepe, Co I, 27 Pa
T J Cunningham, Co K, 27 Pennsylvania
N Dyck, Co K, 27 Pa
T B Disney, Co K, 27 Pa
D Kaltenthaler, Co K, 27 Pa
Robt Grieves, Co K, 27 Pa
W Given, Co K, 27 Pa
M Bower, Co K, 27 Pa
J Fisher, Co H, 62 Pa
J H Berry, Co H, 62 Pa
C Hayser, Co H, 62 Pa
Jas Gillard, Co F, 76 Pa
Ser T W Morgan, Co F, 76 Pa
N B Evans, Co D, 140th Pa
Corp J A Black, Co D, 140th Pennsylvania
H Watson, Co F, 140th Pa
J U Sohley, Co F, 140 Penn
R S Jackson, Co G, 140 Pa
J Woodburn, Co H, 143 Pa
S D Ware, Co D, 145 Penn
E Smith, Co H, 145 Penn
Henry Lant, Co A, 150 Pa
C Maenner, Co F, 6 U S cav
J Schilling, Co F, 9 U S cav
F Rals, Co F, 6 U S cav
Geo Myers, Co G, 6 U S cav
Serg W Reed, Co G, 6U S cav
Serg C F Miller, Co I, 6 U S cavalry
C Shortal, Co I, 6 U S cav
A Gilbert, Co K, 6 U S cav
J Gaynor, Indp, at Car bar
Chas Burke, Co C, 4 U S C
Corp J Barber, Co I, 5 U S C
J H Aughenbaugh, Co B, 4 U S Cav
D Buchanan, Co H, 5 U S C
Serg J H Cassady, Co A, 6 U S Cav
Ser J W Pyle, Co A, 6 U S C
Jas Davis, Co A, 6 U S Cav
J Manvitte, Co A, 6 U S Cav
T L Chapman, Co A, 6 U S Cav
W M Taylor, Co A, 6 U S C
J Mayhorn, Co A, 6 U S C
Serg J B Davis, Co C, 6 U S Cav
J Sweeney, Co C, 6 U S C
Hiram Ilsace, Co C, 6 U S C
E Grippin, Co C, 6 U S Cav
Corp H McDonald, Co C, 6 U S Cav
F Harrigan, Co C, 42 N Y
Ch Buechling, Co E, 45 N Y
P Eberhardt, Sgt. Co D, 45 N Y
C Huber, Sergt. Co K, 45 N Y
Wm Heilwig, Co K, 45 N Y
W Repp, Co B, 42 N Y
A Ludwig, Co D, 52 N Y
F A Cushing, Co H, 52 N Y
Z Birch, Co K, 49 N Y
T Kelly, Co A, 63 N Y
Wm Moran, Co C, 63 N Y
C Disbrow, Sergt. Co F, 64 N Y
G W Whipple, Co F, 64 N Y
S P Fargo, Co F, 64 N Y
E Russell, Corp, Co F, 64 N Y
J D Watkins, Co F, 64 N Y
T Jagoe, Co G, 73 N Y
L A Beckwith, Co A, 157 N Y
F Dorse, Co D, 165th N Y
J Ritter, Co A, 165 N Y
J W Waters, Co A, 173 N Y
J W Williams, Co C, 1 Mt Rifles
D C Van, Co E, 1 Mt Rifles
L C Chatfield, Co E, 1 Mt R
J Leithead, Co F, 1 Mt Rif
J Glyn, Co M, 1 Mt Rifles
W H Gorman, Forage Mr, 133 Infantry
Wm Winans, Co D, 1 N Y Cavalry
J Bell, Co B, 1st N Y Cav
J Stewart, Co B, 1 N Y Cav
Corp J F McNeil, Co H, 1 N Y Cav
Corp D Sherburne, Co A, 2 N Y Cav
J Manly, Co B, 2 N Y Cav
W Ferrier, Co C, 2 N Y Cav
W Mullen, Co C, 2 N Y Cav
Corp J Miller, Co G, 2 N Y Cavalry
J Walker, Co E, 86 N Y
J Norwood, Co K, 168 N Y
R Haines, Co H, 2 N J
M Brady, Co D, 5 N J
Pat O'Reilly, Co C, 7 N J
John Lynch, Co C, 7 N J
John Mashlee, Co D, 7 N J
Geo W Nickerson, Mus. Co D, 12 N J
M V B Sparks, Co B, 12 N J
C Champion, Co B 12 N J
E C Bradley, Mus. Co. I, 12 N J
Corp. C W Davis, Co C, 1 Delaware
C Basketten, Co C, 2 Del
Geo R Maffett, Co C, 2 Del
Geo Sternneyer, Mus. Co G, 9 Maryland
A Slade, Mus. Co I, 9 Md
J Billinger, Mus. Co F, 9 Md
M Lamb, Co B, 1 Del
C Feeney, Co B, 1 Del
T L Briggs, Co G, 1 Mass cav
F Chase, Co E, 1 Mass cav
J T Dresser, Co G, 1 Mass cav
A Johnson, Co M, 3 Mass cav
B D Alexander, Co E, 1 Mass
S W Allen, Mus. Co A, 1 Mass
J A Newcomb, Co G, 1 Mass
J Lightbody, Co B, 1 Mass
P Alonzo, Co B, 9 Mass
W J Ellms, Co I, 11 Mass
J Marlow, Co D, 12 Mass
J W Sprague, Co I, 12 Mass
T F Andrews, Co F, 12 Mass
R E Brown, Co B, 15 Mass
Corp W T Riley, Co A, 48 Massachusetts
Sergt L R Stiles, Co B, 1 Vermont cavalry
Corp D F Freeman, Co C, 1 Vermont cavalry
O S Kenerick, Co D, 1 Vt cav
C W Clifford, Co D, 1 Vt cav
V Tharston, Co E, 1 Vt cav
Sergt R A Searer, Co E, 1 Vermont cavalry
J Carroll, Co F, 1 Vt cav
L A Ware, Co F, 1 Vt cav
S Snell, Co G, 1 Vt cav
Corp D O Warren, Co H, 1 Vermont cavalry
Ord-Sergt G A Hyde, Co I, 1 Vermont cavalry
J Enos, Co I, 1 Vt cav
T Wilson, Co L, Vt cav
W Lyman, Co I., 1 Vt cav
O H Brainard, Co L, 1 Vt cav
C Powers, Co H, 1 Vt Infrt
R Watkins, Co E, 1 Va M I
F Shanley, Co E, I Va M I
Corp J Peters, Co E, 1Va MI
Ged Kitrr, Co E, 1 Va M I
B Ovington, Co E, 1 Va M I
J Hine, Co E, 1 Va M I
Geo Doyle, Co E, 1 Va M I
W Henderson, Co I, 1 VaMI
Sergt W H Williamson, Co C, 7th Va M I
J Goddard, Co D, 7 Va M I
J J Morgan, Co B, 12 Va MI
Sergt J Brathy, Louden Rangers
J Hood, Co E, 6 Ohio cav
Sert R Fowler, Co G, 6 Ohio cav
A Meyer, Co H, 100 Ohio
Corp C C Baldwin, Co A, 100 Ohio M I
Sergt J D Rolles, Co B, 111th Ohio
J Salisbury, Co B, 111th Ohio
W B Otto, Co B, 111th Ohio
M Stephens, Co B, 111th Ohio
W F Barr, Co B, 111th Ohio
J Swarts, Co B, 111th Ohio
F Davenport, Co B, 111th Ohio
Corp C Genson, Co B, 111th Ohio
J Carter, Co B, 111th Ohio
A Fry, Co B, 111th Ohio.
L W Shoe, Co B, 111th Ohio
W O Hacker, Co B, 111th Ohio
J Barr, Co B, 111th Ohio
H Gibson, Co E, 123d Ohio
Hospital Steward S Henly, 123d Ohio
W H Anglo, Co B, 3d Va cav
G S Wm Jones, Co D, 1st Kentucky
A Hays, First Steward, 1st Kentucky
W R Triplett, Co F, 2 E Tenn
A W Kelly, Co F, 2 E Tenn.
W S Mitchell, Mus., Co H, 2 E Tenn.
John Webb, Co I, 2 E Tenn.
R Hays, Co C, 4 E Tenn.
H Pittman, Co C, E Ind Cav
J Riley, Co D, 14 Inf.
Corp W W Creviston Co C, 20 Inf.
M D Clopp, Co F, 20 Inf.
J Dugan, Co G, 20 Inf.
W E Brezette, Co A, 1 Mich cav.
E M Morwood, Co C, 1 Mich cav.
E Johnson, Co C, 1 Mich cav.
Corp H Whiteman, Co I, 1 Mich cav.
A Millen, Co I, 1 Mich cav.
B F Brown, Co E, 2 Mich.
Geo Felton, Blacksmith, Co C, 5 Mich cav.
H McDaniels, Co E, 2 Wis
R Gallgher, Co G, 6 Iowa mounted infantry
S Sullivan, Co A, 21 Iowa mounted infantry
R Morris, Co B, 17 Mich
Serg H J. Duncan, Co H, 36 Iowa
L H Maisby, Co H, 39 Iowa
Serg W T Roop, Co H, 39 Ia
E L Marshall, Co H, 39 Iowa
M P Vermillion, Co H, 39 Ia
G Ernest, Co F, 26 Ind
W R Thomas, Co G, 5 Ill cav
J W Stevenson, Co C, 7 Ill cav
L Dennis, Co B, 8 Ill cav
Corp A B Welch, Co A, 9 Ill cavalry
J C Barker, Co A, 9 Ill cav
Corp E J Thisler, Co M, 9 Ill cavalry
M Schivindel, Co C, 4 Mo cav
C Johnson, Co C, 4 Mo cav
Corp J Kerr, Co C, 4 Mo cav
Serg A Klesman, Co C, 4 Mo cav
H Niemeyer, Co C, 4 Mo cav
A Kesselring Co C, 4 Mo cav
R Struck, Co C, 4 Mo cav
Corp W Eickman, Co U, 4 Mo cav
W Bochlke, Co D, 4 Mo cav
H Holter, Co D, 4 Mo cav
F Hamel, Co E, 4 Mo cav
F Scholle Co E, 4 Mo cav
H Kerl, Co E, 4 Missouri cav
A Weiss, Co E, 4 Mo cav
G Settle, Co E, 4 Mo cav
W Runn Co E, 4 Mo cav
F Kaiser, Co E, 4 Mo cav
F Beckman, Co E, 4 Mo cav
F Tontrup, Co E, 4th Mo cav
O Leuartz, Co E, 4th Mo cav
M Bilger, Co E, 4th Mo cav
J Nestore, Co E, 4th Mo cav
F T Cate Co E, 4th Mo cav
F Sponsel, Co E, 4th Mo cav
J Hugerich, Co E, 5th Mo cav
J Speck, Corp, Co E, 4th Mo cav
John Speck, O S, Co E, 4th Mo cav
F Rollman, Sergt. Co I, 4th Mo cav

DIVISION NO. 1, PER FLAG-OF-TRUCE BOAT, DEC. 29.

Robert R Ewart, Co M, 6 U S cavalry
Daniel Gallager, Co L, 6 U S cavalry
Wm M Wheaton, Co D, 1 Vermont cavalry
Chas F Pope, Co B, 15 Mass
H T Duryea, Co M, 2 N Y cav
Henry C Thurston, Co L, 10 N Y cavalry
F Easterly, Co J 154 N Y
Corp James Long, Co K, 2 Pennsylvania cavalry
Jeremiah Perry, 26 Penn bat
Wm C Walker, Co I, 27 Penn
Wm H Evans, Co G, 6th U S cavalry
P Harrington, Co E, 8 N J volunteers
Wm Sloan, Co I, 12 N J vol
J Morrell, Co H, 9 Maryland volunteers
Wm Morrell, Co F, 9 Md vol
M Heckols, Co E, 4 Missouri cavalry
9 Maryland
C T Reynolds, Mus. Co I, 9 Maryland
W C Hichard Co G, 9 Md
J Walker, Mus. Co G, 9 Md
W Hamilton, Mus Co D, 9 Md
G T Leech, Mus. Co E, 9 Md
T White, Mus. Co E, 9 Md
S Lee, Mus. Co F, 9 Md
E Chaney, Co J, 1 Md cav
W Kemball, Co J, 1 Md cav
B Miller, Co A, 1 Md cav.
E Ortman, Co F 2 Md
U A Price, Co F, 2 Md
J Tebber, Co F, 2 Md
Peter Straup, Co D 6 Md
Corp A Mcauliff, Co E, 9 Md
Sergt Isaacs Movus, Co. E, 9 Maryland
Corp P Maguire, Co F, 48 Massachusetts
J Ryan, Co G, 48 Mass
R Sheehy, Co E, 48 Mass
C Keating, Mus, Co K, 48 Massachusetts
W Hughes, Co A, 3 Me
Sergt O M Mason, Co F, 3 Maine
A G Furbush, Co G, 3 Me
G H Arnold, Co G, 3 Me
H Derocher, Co G, 3 Me
A Field, Co D, 4 Me
C Whittum, Co I, 4 Me
F L Richards, Col Sergt, 7 Maine
J T Smith Co G, 20 Me
W P Thompson, Co I, 2 N H
J Hutchinson, Co B, 1 Vt cav
Corp R M Bliss, Co B, 1 Vermont cavalry
W C Fifield, Co F, 6 Vt infrt
H A Soller, Co A, 7 Con infr
J Jones, Co H, 14 Con infrt
T De Joham, Co L, 1 Vt cav
J Shelley, Co K, 2 R I infrt
J Birdsalls, Co I, 17 Con infrt
C Hickenbaugh, Co I, 2 Va Mounted infantry
Bugler W Brown, Co A, 2 Va Mounted infantry
R F Fonts, Co E, 2 Va cav
R Robinson, Co H, 2 Va M I
Sergt John Bradley, Co E, 1 Virginia mounted infrt
J Bennett, Co E, 1 Va M I
O White, Co E, 1 Va M I
J Herron, Co E, 1 Va M I
S Combs, Co E, 1 Va M I
D Lady, Co E, 1 Va M I
W H Chadwick, Co A, 100 Ohio M I
Corp J L McColley, Co A, 100 Ohio M I
T F Sh w, Co A, 100 Ohio MI
W A Bines, Co A, 51 Ohio MI
F Nydes—r, 20 Independent art, Ohio
Fred Renther, Co E, 8 Ohio
H Prestage, Co D, 62 Ohio
J Bonn, Co C, 82 Ohio
H Rorse, Co C, 82 Ohio
J Wheimer, Co A, 107 Ohio
J Ayel, Co A, 107 Ohio
C Gerber, Co A, 107 Ohio
F Blocher, Co A, 107 Ohio
C Weiss, Co B, 107 Ohio
O Sinclair, Co D, 107 Ohio
F Briehl, Co F, 107 Ohio
Sergt J Sharp, Co G, 107 Ohio
J C Hitch, Co D, 1st Kentucky
Corp M Young, Co D, 1st Kentucky
T Hughes, Co D, 1st Ky
Sergt S F Johns, Co D, 1st Kentucky
Corp J Colsher, Co D, 1st Kentucky
J Zenk, Co C, 4th Ky cav
J Connor, Co H, 4th Ky cav
F Zimmerman, Co H, 4th Kentucky cavalry
E B Boyle, Co I, 4th Ky cav
G W Cunningham, Musician, Co C, 4th Ky cav
J Lasle, Musician, Co A, 12th Kentucky cavalry
C Higbee, Co K, 12th Kentucky cavalry
W L Phillips, Co E, 1st M Tennessee cavalry
A English, Co K, 1st East Tennessee cavalry
W P Demsey, Musician, Co F, 2nd Tennessee
S M McPherson, Co G, 5 Mich cav.
G H Soule, Co G, 5 Mich cav.
John O'Neill, Co G, 5 Mich cav.
A Babcock, Co B, 4 Mich cav
Serg K H Halstead, Co F, 2 Mich.
Serg M C Adams, Co C, 2 Mich.
J H Tibles, Co F, 2 Mich.
J F Storey, Co D, 4 Mich.
Corp S J Spaulding, Co A, 3 Mich.
F J Kimble, Co A, 3 Mich.
W W Hendershot, Co G, 4 Mich.
Corp J Monroe, Co A, 5 Mich
J Robinson, Co K, 8 Mich.
D Zimmermann, Mus., Co E, 15 Mich.
G Darlison, Co G, 2 Mich.
Geo Miller, Co B, 2 Mich
W C Pullen, Co K, 9 Ill cav
Serg H Alter, Co A, 82 Ill
J Williams, Co B, 113 Ill
Corp W Tadroon, Co K, 116 Illinois
T Friedmeyer, Co C, 4 Mo cav
Serg H Strubbe, Co C, 4 Mo cavalry
Corp J Wiock, Co C, 4 Mo cavalry
Quartm'r-Serg F Schwarz, Co C, 4 Missouri cavalry
L Hausner, Co C, 4 Mo cav
H Hausner, Co C, 4 Mo cav
W Weiker, Co C, 4 Mo cav
C Berger, Co C, 4 Mo cav
J Kauhne, Co C, 4 Mo cav
G Graner, Co C, 4 Mo cav
Chas Grosse, Co C, 4 Mo cav
H Moeller, Co C, 4 Mo cav
M Kauschert, Co C, 4 Mo cav
Corp J Van Buren, Co C, 4 Missouri cav
J Coloch, Co C, 4 Mo cav
C Helper, Co C, 4 Mo cav
Corp W Demuth, Co C, 4 Mo cav
H Kemper, Co C, 4 Mo cav
C Wildeison, Co C, 4 Mo cav
H Stock, Co C, 4 Mo cav
Corp J Huller, Co C, 4 Mo cav
H Grunnel, Co C, 4 Mo cav
A Davis, Co C, 4 Mo cav
D Rammeyer, Co C, 4 Mo cav
W Wessel, Co C, 4 Mo cav
J Kemper, Co C, 4 Mo cav
George Seiler, Co C, 4 Mo cav
C Roser, Co I, 4th Mo cav
H Zimmerman, Co E, 4th Mo cav
S Tarborough, Co I, 4th Mo cav
Henry Seibel, Co L, 4th Mo cav
G Wagner, Co L, 4th Mo cav
N I Eaton, Mus, 11th Mo
J W Hammett, Co E, 2d W Tenn cav
C Bush, Co B, 6th Ohio cav
J Morton, Co B, 6th Mich
Serg W A McMillan, Co I, 140 Pennsylvania
Henry E Davis, Co B, 1 New-Jersey artillery
Fred Hall, Co B, 5 Mich
C O Bennett, Co F, 5 Mich
G W Fish, Co L, 5 Mich cav
Jas L Linn, Co C, 6 Iowa
H L Hill, Co B 8 Illinois
John R Hunt, Co B 1 Del
Wm Keller, Co F, 2 Tenn
R B Darling, Co F, 2 E Tenn
Sergt Wm Worman, Co B, 4 Missouri cavalry
M Kallowell, Co E 1 Va

IN HOSPITAL DIVISION NO. 2.

J Edwards, Co F, 1 Del vol
R Thompson, Co E, 82 N Y volunteers
Sergt S D Woodford, Co I, 154 New-York volunteers
Corp P Baxter, Co I, 154 N Y volunteers
J Gill, Co I, 26 Penn vol
Jacob Nees, Co D, 150 Penn volunteers

Letter from Neal Dow.

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—This afternoon I had the pleasure of receiving your kind note of the 23d of November.

I hope the people will not make contributions for Libby Prison. By so doing they will be likely to send here far more supplies than will be needed. What ever the people may choose to give, let it be given to the United States Sanitary Commission, which will send to us everything that we shall require, and nothing will be lost or wasted. The Sanitary Commission will distribute its benefactions intelligently, at the points where they are most wanted.

Will you please have the above published in Boston, New-York, and Portland.

I am very well, and in excellent spirits. Remember me kindly to all my temperance friends. I am more earnest in the good cause than ever, if possible, and when the war is over, which will not be far off, I shall go to work as earnestly as ever.

Truly yours,
NEAL DOW, Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

H. K. MORRELL, Esq., Gardiner, Maine.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

The Ship Living Age Captured by the Rebel Pirate Tuscaloosa.

Maximilian Reported to Have Declined the Mexican Crown.

Kossuth at the Head of a Revolutionary Movement in Hungary.

Alarming Character of the Disturbances in India.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 23d, via Queenstown on the 24th of December, passed this point en route to New-York, at one o'clock this (Saturday) morning. She was boarded by the news-boat of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates per the *City of Baltimore* are two days later than those already received.

The *City of Baltimore* has 16 cabin and 230 steerage passengers, all of which are well.

The steamship *Louisiana*, from New-York, arrived out on the 22d of December.

The ship *Living Age* had arrived at London from Akyab. She was captured by the Confederate cruiser *Tuscaloosa*, late *Conrad*, on the 13th of September, in lat. 25° south, long. 25° east. Subsequently she was released on giving a bond in the sum of $160,000.

The London *Globe* cautions its readers against the statement that Lord LYONS had telegraphed to Earl RUSSELL predicting the termination of the war between the North and the South in six months.

KING and HERMAN had appeared before the magistrates for breaking the peace by fighting a prize-fight, and were bound over to appear at the next Quarter Sessions.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* intimates that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN is not likely to accept the crown of Mexico. He stipulates for the recognition of his monarchy by the American Government among other conditions, and this recognition, it is stated, has been emphatically declined at Washington. It is now reported that the Emperor NAPOLEON is casting about for some one else in the place of the Archduke.

NAPOLEON, in response to the address voted him by the Senate, asserted that he was actuated solely by good and pacific motives in the proposition for a Congress.

The Paris Bourse was steady.

The Bombay mails show that the trouble with the Hill tribes in India has reached alarming proportions. The British troops had lost heavily.

The Frankfort Diet urges the Committee on Schleswig-Holstein affairs to decide speedily the succession.

Twenty-five Prussian subjects have been sent off to Siberia by the Russian military authorities.

Two fresh batches of Polish prisoners have also been sent off to Siberia.

A revolutionary manifesto had been placarded in the principal towns of Hungary, announcing the establishmnnt of a General Committee to maintain the independence of Hungary. The Committee is to assume direction of affairs under KOSSUTH.

The Austrian Government were taking great precautions against this revolutionary movement, but it was asserted, nevertheless, that general agitation prevailed in regard to it.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

COTTON—Sales Monday and Tuesday, 7,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters, market clos

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 1, 1864.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	105	100 Erie Railroad Pr	103
$4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	103½	100 do	b30. 103⅜
3,000 do	103⅝	600 Hud. R. R	129¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. x. in.	105⅜	100 do	130
15,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes...Oct. & Ap	106⅜	100 do	b30 130¼
500 do	106⅜	100 do	129¾
15,000 U. S. 6s, 1yr c. N	98¼	50 do	b10. 130
4,000 Virginia State 6s	48	200 Harlem R	90⅜
6,000 Mo. State 6s	66¼	100 Mich. Cen. R	s60. 120
5,000 do	b30 66⅜	500 do	s30. 120⅜
2,000 Ohio State 6s. R. C.	97¾	50 do	s30 120⅜
1,000 Tl. Cen. R. 8	119¾	50 do	120⅞
1,000 Han. & St. J. 1st M.	83¾	500 Tol. & Wab. R	53
2,000 do	83	500 do	b10 53⅜
20,000 Tol. & W. 2d M	88	1200 do	b10 54
45,000 Am. Gold	152	700 do	54
12,700 do	151⅞	600 M. S. & N. I. R	86
350 Canton Co	34¾	700 do	86⅜
200 Comth. Coal Pref	48	200 do	86¾
500 do	47¾	3000 do	87
50 do	47⅝	300 do	s60. b10 87¼
500 do	b10 48	100 Panama R	202
100 Quick. M. Co	s30 58	800 Ill. Cen. R. S	117⅜
300 do	58	50 do	117¾
150 do	b10 58¾	1500 Cl. & Pitts. R	108⅜
300 Copake Iron Mines	10	200 do	108⅝
100 do	10¼	200 do	108¾
150 do	s10. 10⅜	100 do	s30. 108⅜
700 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	86	600 Gal. & Chi. R	106
100 do	b10 86	300 do	b15. 106⅜
50 do	s30 86⅜	200 do	b15 106
800 Mar. Min. Co	34¾	200 do	s30 106
600 do	34⅝	50 do	b15 106⅜
400 do	s30 34¾	200 do	106¾
400 do	b30 35⅛	100 Clev. & Tol. R	120¾
100 do	s30 35⅞	60 do	121
150 N. Y. Cen. R	132⅜	500 do	121⅛
200 do	b15 132⅜	200 do	121⅜
100 do	b30. 133	100 do	s30 121⅜
200 do	s60. 132⅝	800 Chi. & R. I	122
100 do	133⅛	100 do	b10 123
225 Erie R	108¾	100 do	s10 123
100 do	s30. 108¾	700 do	123⅛
100 do	108⅞	100 do	s30. 123⅜
100 do	b30. 108⅜	1100 do	b3. 123⅝
400 do	108¾	8 M. & P. Du C	59
200 do	s10. 108⅜	60 Chi. & N. W. R	47¾
50 do	s30. 108¾	100 do	b30 48¼
100 Reading R	112⅜	200 do	b30 48⅜
200 do	s10. 112⅝	400 do	48
31 do	112	100 do	b30 48
300 do	s90. 112¾	25 Chi. & Alton R	86

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	105	500 Hud. R. R	132
5,000 Tenn. St 6s, '90	68	100 do	s10 132
23,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	98	100 do	132¼
5,000 Am. Gold	152	200 Harlem R	91⅝
100 Canton Co	34	300 do	91¾
200 do	33¾	100 do	92
100 do	33⅞	200 do	b30 92⅞
1400 Cum. Coal Pref	47¾	500 M. S. & N. I	86
200 do	b30 48⅜	300 do	86¼
200 do	s30 47⅝	200 do	86⅜
100 Quicks. M. Co	b15 57⅜	300 Clev. & Pitts	108¾
50 do	57¾	100 do	b30. 108⅞
200 do	58	100 do	b15 108⅝
400 N. Y. Cen. R	s30 132⅞	100 Gal. & Chi. R	106¾
100 do	b10. 132⅝	200 do	106¼
800 do	s10 132⅞	50 do	106⅜
50 Pac. M. Co	223	300 do	106¼
100 Erie Railroad	b10. 108¾	500 do	106⅞
100 do	b5. 108¾	800 Clev. & Tol. R	s10 121
100 do	108¾	50 Chi. & R. I	s10. 123
100 do	c. 108¾	600 do	123
100 do	108¾	700 Clev. & Tol. R	c. 120¾
650 Hud. R. River	130	400 do	c 120⅝
50 do	130¼	100 do	c. 120⅞
250 do	130⅜	500 do	s60. 120⅝
200 do	130⅜	200 do	120⅞
350 do	s30 130⅜	50 Chic. & R. I	122⅜
100 do	131	100 do	c. 122⅞
100 do	s3 131	100 do	b3 123
400 Harlem R	90⅜	300 do	123
120 Harlem R. ex-d	s10. 110	100 do	b3 123¼
400 do	110	100 do	123⅛
200 Read. R. ex-d	s10 112¾	100 do	c 123
300 Mich. Cen. R	c. 120	100 do	c. 123⅛
200 M. S. & N. I. R	s3 86	100 Chic. & N. W	47
400 do	s 86	850 P., Ft. W. & C	85¼
50 do	b3 86¼	1100 do	c 85
100 do	s10 86	700 do	s60 85¼
100 do	86	400 do	b3 85⅜
200 do	86⅞	100 do	s5 85⅞
100 Ill. Central	117¾	50 T. H. & Alt	c 62⅜
1200 Cleve. & P. R	s10. 108¾	100 do	63
1000 do	c. 108¾	100 Canton Co	33¾
200 do	c 108	300 Cumb. Coal	s30 47¾
200 do	s3. 108¾	200 do	47¾
200 do	b5 108¾	1300 Quarts. H. C. M. Co	13
50 Bucks Co. L. Co	12½	100 Quicksil. M. Co	57¾
100 do	13	100 Mariposa Min. Co	3½
400 Lancaster Lead Co.	5¾	100 do	34¼
100 do	5¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 New-York Cen	s3. 132¾	100 Gal. & Chi.	ex-d. b5. 106
400 do	132¾	100 do	c. 106¾
900 Erie R	s3 108¾	100 do	c 106¾
400 do	s3. 108¾	100 do	c. 106¾
100 do	b10. 108¾	100 do	106¾
100 do	b10. 108¾	100 do	b10. 106¾
200 do	c. 108¾	200 do	s60 105
100 do	108¾	300 Cleve. & Tol. R	c. 120¾
650 Hud. R. River	130¼	400 do	c 120¾
50 do	130¼	100 do	c. 120⅞
250 do	130⅜	500 do	s60. 120⅝
200 do	130⅜	200 do	120⅞
350 do	s30 130⅜	50 Chic. & R. I	122⅜
100 do	131	100 do	c. 122⅞
100 do	s3 131	100 do	b3 123
400 Harlem R	90⅜	300 do	123
120 Harlem R. ex-d	s10. 110	100 do	b3 123¼
400 do	110	100 do	123⅛
200 Read. R. ex-d	s10 112¾	100 do	c 123
300 Mich. Cen. R	c. 120	100 do	c. 123⅛
200 M. S. & N. I. R	s3 86	100 Chic. & N. W	47
400 do	s 86	850 P., Ft. W. & C	85¼
50 do	b3 86¼	1100 do	c 85
100 do	s10 86	700 do	s60 85¼
100 do	86	400 do	b3 85⅜
200 do	86⅞	100 do	s5 85⅞
100 Ill. Central	117¾	50 T. H. & Alt	c 62⅜
1200 Cleve. & P. R	s10. 108¾	100 do	63
1000 do	c. 108¾	100 Canton Co	33¾
200 do	c 108	300 Cumb. Coal	s30 47¾
200 do	s3. 108¾	200 do	47¾
200 do	b5 108¾	1300 Quarts. H. C. M. Co	13
50 Bucks Co. L. Co	12½	100 Quicksil. M. Co	57¾
100 do	13	100 Mariposa Min. Co	3½
400 Lancaster Lead Co.	5¾	100 do	34¼
100 do	5¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Erie R	b10 108¾	100 Gal. & C. R.	ex-d. b3. 105½
200 do	b10 108¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R	s10. 121
1200 do	108¾	200 do	121⅜
1200 do	s3 108¾	400 Chic. & R. I. R	124⅛
600 do	b3. 108¾	400 do	124⅜
150 do	b5 108¾	500 do	s3. 124
700 do	bnw 108¾	3 P., Ft. W. & C	85¾
1100 Hud. R. R	134⅛	200 do	85¾
50 do	134⅜	100 do	b3 85¾
100 do	s3. 134½	250 do	s10 85¾
100 Harlem R	91⅜	50 Chic. & Alt. R	86
1000 M. S. & N. I. R	86¾	100 Cumb. Coal	b10 47⅜
500 do	86¾	100 do	b3 47¾
100 do	s10 86¾	50 Quicks. M. Co	57
100 do	s3 86¾	100 Lancaster Lead	b3 5¾
200 Cleve. & Pitts	108¾	200 do	5¾
700 do	b3. 108¾		

MONDAY, Jan. 4—A.

The Trade of the past week was again interrupted by the holidays. The Import entries are moderate, but a fair business was done in Exports, both of ordinary Domestic Produce and of Gold. The Customs for the five days were also on a liberal scale. For the whole calendar year at the port of New-York they are $58,945,440, and making the usual proportionate allowance for all other ports, the total for the whole country is $78,593,920.* For the current Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1864, the total at New-York alone will probably reach $70,000,000, and for the whole country nearly or quite *one hundred millions*, and nearly all in Gold and Silver, the old Treasury Notes made receivable for Customs being practically exhausted early last Summer. The general trade of the Calendar Year just closed has been a prosperous one, and especially active as compared with the previous year through the Fall and first Winter months. The Customs collected at New-York since July 1, amount to $35,101,833, being, as above intimated, at the rate of seventy millions for the whole Fiscal Year.

The Money market during the week past was close to the Stock Exchange Brokers, at 7 ₩ cent. On Merchant paper, for which there is a fair demand, the rates are 6½@7½ ₩ cent; the demand for the Public Stocks is active, and the process of closing out the Popular Loan of five hundred millions—the unsubscribed balance being about $60,000,000—has turned the Legal Tender Currency balances in the City in favor of the Sub Treasury, though the Banks have still seven millions above the minimum held in November. At the close of the old year the Gold balances in the Treasury were over $13,000,000. On Saturday the disbursements on the January interest in Gold were commenced, and for a few days will run ahead of the fresh receipts for Customs. The amount to be paid out at New-York is a little over $3,000,000; scarcely one-half the probable Customs for January. The Stock Market ruled generally firm through the week.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	151¾@152
U. S. 6 ₩ cents, 1881	110@ex d. 105¾
New-York Central	137 a 123¾
New-York and Erie	108 a 10[illegible]
Erie Preferred Shares	103 a 103¼
Rock Island	116¾ @ 12[illegible]
Michigan Guaranteed	131½ @ 131¾
Michigan Southern	82[illegible]@ 83[illegible]
Michigan Central	129½ @ 130[illegible]
Toledo	117½ @ 12[illegible]
Illinois Central	117 @ 117¾
Pacific Mail	222 a 224
Hudson River	129 @ 135
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	108¾ @ 109¼
Harlem Common	89 @ 92¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	83[illegible] @ 85[illegible]
Chicago and North Western	47 @ 47
Chicago and Alton	84 @ 86
Almaden Quicksilver	60½ @ 57½
Mariposa Gold	35[illegible] @ 35
Cumberland	44½ @ 47[illegible]

The new year opens on a firm market for Stocks, in the face of a continued sharp demand for Money. The effect of the dividend payments is not yet felt between lender and borrower, but the *Bull* operators on the Stock Exchange appear to feel confident that the means will not be wanting in the course of the present or succeeding week to justify their present operations for a January rise. The amount of Money going into the Treasury on the Popular Loan is over two millions per day. The takers of the Loan are generally anxious to have their Bonds run from the 1st January. This operation has reduced the legal tender in Bank to $20,250,000, and increased the legal tender, temporarily, in the Treasury Office to about $25,000,000. Between the two there is a much larger supply of this Currency in the City than two or three weeks ago; but while the difference is in favor of the Treasury and the subscriptions to the Popular Loan continue active, the Banks are not inclined to lend money freely to the Brokers. The chief supply to the Stock Exchange is from private lenders and the Trust, Savings' and Insurance offices. The price of Gold on Saturday was steady at about 152 per cent. The shipments of the day are $455,000, making for the week $1,331,850.

At the Second Board, and at 4 o'clock on the Street, the Stock Market was firm, and rapidly advancing on Hudson River and Rock Island shares. The following prices were made in comparison with the eve of the New-Year:

	Thurs.	Sat.		Thurs.	Sat.
Gold Coin	152	152	Mich. Central	119¾	120⅜
U.S. 6s, 1881	110 xd	105⅞	Mich. Southern	88	86⅝
N. Y. Central	132⅜	132⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	135	134
Erie	108¼	108⅜	Illinois Cen	117¾	117⅜
Erie Preferred	103	103¼	Pittsburgh	108¾	108⅜
Hudson	128¼	135	Fort Wayne	86¼	85⅜
Pacific Mail	228	223	Rock Island	122¾	121⅜
Harlem	90	92	Galena	106	105⅜
Canton	34¼	33⅜	Reading	112¾	112⅜
Treas. Cer., new	98⅛	98	Quicksilver	59	57⅜
Toledo	122	124⅜	Cum'land Coal	48	47¾
Northwest	47⅜	47	Mariposa	35	35

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	141	Grocers'	105
Merchants'	107	Nassau	105
America	125	Continental	100
State of New-York	102½	St. Nicholas	101
Mech. Bank. Ass	96⅛	Atlantic	100
Am. Exchange	107⅜	New-York County	130
Bank of the Republic	102⅜	Park	120
Bank of N. America	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Chi. & N. W. Ex.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	101	Chi. & N. W. Sub. bds.	93½
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100¾	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	75
Erie seconds, '79	114	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	82½
Erie thirds, '83	111	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	84
Hudson R. bds	103	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	108
Har. seconds, '64	101	N. J. Central 2ds	110
Har. 6ds, '68	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Mich. Cen. '69 & '72	120	Chi. & Pitts	105
Mich. C. New 1sts '82	121	Chic. & Pitts. thirds	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	108	Miss. & Mo. L. G	61
Illinois Cen. '75	119¾	Chi. & Alton. S. F	99
Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	90	Chic. & Alton, In	90
Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc	82		

The Assistant Treasurer reports the business at the Sub-Treasury on Saturday as follows: Receipts, $4,905,221, including for Customs, $277,000; Payments, $4,694,303; Balance, $38,096,572.

The Import entries of the past week amount to $2,407,142 against $3,365,097 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,424,351 against $2,951,636 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $1,332,000 against $643,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,171,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, for eleven months of the calendar year, were published some weeks ago. They make the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise—exclusive of $1,303,000 in Foreign Specie—

From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1863	$160,421,000
Add for December	17,226,993
Total to close of year	$196,647,993
Against same time 1862	173,921,142
Increased Importation	$12,726,851

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1863	$157,361,000
Add for December	16,343,431
Total to close of year	$173,704,421
Against same time 1862	159,266,047
Increased Export	$14,438,384

The same tables make the Export of Gold and Silver from

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1863	$44,495,000
Add for December	6,702,000
Total to close of year	$51,197,000
Against same time 1862	61,123,000
Decreased Specie Export	$9,926,000

With the foregoing semi-official figures, we close our weekly comparisons for the calendar year. The official returns for the last month will not be made up at the Custom-house for some days yet. When received, we shall present our tables complete for the year 1863, as compared with the previous *calendar* year, and afterward resume our weekly comparisons as from the beginning of the current *fiscal* year.

The validity of the National Banking Law, as practically operative within the State of New-York, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court for the Onondaga District, in a case made against the First National Bank of Syracuse, A debtor to the Bank attempted to resist the collection of his protested note, on the plea that the Bank could have no legal existence in this State, outside of our own general Banking regulations. The Court, we understand, held the organization of the Bank as regular under the Act of Congress, and that act as supreme law all over the country.

We beg to inform the *Journal of Commerce* that the Loan Agent, no more than the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, is ever in arrear to the Government for the Bonds of the Popular Loan. The reverse is the case with all of them. The Government itself has not been able to deliver the Bonds as rapidly as they are paid for. The arrears frequently count by tens of millions, and the delays from two to six weeks. The money received on these subscriptions goes into the Treasury, the very day it is paid by the subscribers, and the Bonds bear date accordingly. As intimated the other day, the Loan Agent is as much the servant of the Treasury, with this Popular Loan, as the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States, who receive subscriptions direct, and is under bonds five times greater than any of the latter, for the faithful performance of his trust. No immunity, however, is claimed on this score, as his responsibilities have been proportionately greater, and his success in distributing the Loan to the People in like measure. We have never heard his integrity as a public servant, or his pecuniary independence and responsibility as a citizen, questioned, any more than the same qualifications in Mr. SPINNER, the United States Treasurer, or Mr. CISCO, his New York Assistant Treasurer. They are all men of private fortune, and, though still partners and directors in local banking establishments, have no sufficient temptation, we imagine, if they had the disposition, to violate their trusts by the diversion or criminal misuse of the public funds. Perhaps the insinuation of the *Journal* has reference to or is designed to reach the Secretary himself. If so, the public will be at no great loss to appreciate the motive of the attack, and much less the wanton malignity of the charge.

Among the 1st January changes on the New-York Stock Exchange, we notice the return to business of Mr. JOHN A. ISELIN, who was compelled by ill health to leave the Street several years ago. He has taken an office in the old Treasury Building, No. 32 Wall-street. The firm of CHARLES R. MARVIN & SONS is changed to C. R. MARVIN & Co., by the admission of Mr. A. R. VIELE as a new partner. The firm of Messrs. A. BELMONT & Co. is continued under the same style by the head of the house, after the withdrawal, as heretofore noticed, of Mr. CHRISTMAS and Mr. MATHIESSEN on 31st ult.

The dividend of 80 per cent. by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Company is advertised on another page. We are requested to state that the New-York transfers at the U. S. Trust Office will be open only two days in January, the 14th and 15th, prior to closing for dividend.

The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company have doubled their capital by an addition of $150,000 to it. The present capital is $300,000.

The attention of Railway contractors is directed to the proposals of the Marietta and Cincinnati Company, to extend their road directly into Cincinnati, from its present connection at Loveland, on the Little Miami Road. The improvement is an important one, and the means to pay the contractors have been specially provided under the first general mortgage, as heretofore noticed in this column.

The *Bank-Note Reporter* of Messrs. THOMPSON says:

"The National Bank Notes will be in circulation to some extent, before our next issue is out, and the question is already asked, How will they be treated as currency? We answer: For the present, at least, there will be no City redemption of the National Bank Notes; but generally they will be taken the same as legal-tenders—PAR, without regard to the locality of the Bank that issues them. We quote every National Bank in the United States at PAR, and we shall take them, until further notice, at PAR, of depositors and correspondents, for stocks and bonds, certificates and 7-30s, revenue stamps and specie, and for whatever we have to sell. The First National Bank of this City, until further notice, will take them at par, on deposit, and for subscriptions to and sales of the 5 20-year six per cent. loan. All the Collectors of Internal Revenue, and all the Sub-Treasuries, and Depositaries of public money, will take them at par, for any and everything, except where gold is specially required. The above is a pretty full answer to those who have written to us, asking on what principle we quote all the National Banks par."

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for eleven months of the year 1863 over the same months of last year are as follows:

	1863.	1862.
January	$100,604	$129,775
February	96,699	124,766
March	103,020	125,444
April	94,957	115,075
May	94,156	116,605
June	97,337	116 898
July	101,857	114,099
August	103,222	125,817
September	99,435	124,615
October	107.092	129,120
November	99,135	119,854
Total, 11 months	$1,097,514	$1,351,059
		1,097 514
Total increase for 11 months over last year		$253,545

The American Exchange Bank, we understand, has instructed its Tellers to refuse the circulating notes of the First National Bank of Washington, which have made their appearance in small amounts. This is not a very sensible proceeding, even in attempting to carry out what the head of the American Exchange Bank may deem a principle, in his opposition to the National system. That system is now the supreme law of the land, and *all* Notes (without reference to locality) secured and issued under it, *a legal tender to and from the Government*, whose present operations in raising loans and internal taxes, and buying supplies, and chartering transports, for the Army and Navy, constitute a very large share of the business done at Bank, and make the Notes a tender absolute at the Treasury in New-York, in the payment of all Warrants and Checks drawn upon it, including the reimbursement of Certificates of Indebtedness, and other temporary loans falling due, as in currency. They are also receivable for subscriptions to the Popular Loan; and, under all these circumstances, cannot possibly be depreciated, even though discredited, *as the first greenbacks were*, at the American Exchange Bank, and by a few other concerns of like views on this subject.

We have received the pamphlet report of the Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company—office No. 29 Wall-street—and the prospectus of the Central Mining Company—office No. 23 William-street—both mining in Colorado Territory. We have heretofore noticed the Gregory Gold Mining Company whose mines are also in the Colorado or Pike's Peak region. We commend these pamphlets to the attention of such parties as may feel inclined to risk a portion of their means in mining enterprises, under the belief that they have been carefully located in a gold-bearing district, but without knowing anything more of their productive value, present and prospective, than the reports themselves give promise of. The Trustees of the Central Company are Messrs. Francis Skiddy, Leonard W. Jerome, W. R. Travers, George T. Dalton and William H. McVickar.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 53 bbls. Ashes, 11,020 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 1,260 bags Corn Meal, 2,225 bushels Wheat, 32,336 bushels Oats, 1,025 bushels Malt, 5,183 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,248 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $8 37½ @$8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at unchanged prices. Java, at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 33c.@34¾c.; Laguayra, 33c.@34¾c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c. ₩ lb.

STOCK IN NEW-YORK JAN. 1, 1864.

	Bags.		Bags.
Rio	13,631	Laguayra	1,700
Maracaibo	9,695	Ceylon	1,869
St. Domingo	535	Bombay	300
Jamaica	850	Java	1,[illegible]
Savanilla	25	Java mats	5,210
Grand total, bags and mats			35,612
Same time, 1863			82,111

COTTON—Is in limited request, at drooping prices. Middlings, 61c.@62c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 200 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day, yet holders have been, generally, very firm, and buyers have found it difficult to purchase any considerable lots of shipping brands, at our lowest quotations. Sales, since our last, 5,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 28@$6 50; poor to choice extra State, at $6 75@$7 15, chiefly at $6 80@$6 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 70, chiefly at $7 50@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 20@$7 30 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 25	@$6 50
Extra State	6 75	@ 7 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 40	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 75	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 20	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour is in slack demand to-day at former rates; sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 for fancy to very choice extra brands. ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet; sales 480 bbls. extra at $6 60@$6 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is dull at $5 50@$6 65 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues heavy at $5 35@$5 65 for Jersey, $6 for Brandywine, and $6 20 for Marsh's Caloric, ₩ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$3 4 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet to-day, but held firmly. Sales since our last 45,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $1 83; Amber Western $1 59@$1 62; Red Western at $1 50@$1 57; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 49@$1 52; Milwaukee Club at $1 46@$1 48; Chicago Spring at $1 44@$1 48; White Kentucky, smutty, at $1 70 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in limited request, at steady rates. Sales were made of 37,000 bushels, at $1 30 for Mixed Western in store, and $1 23@$1 26 for Jersey Yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 25@$1 33 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₩ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at 91c.@93c.; Western at 93c.@93½c.; State at 92c.@93c.; Prince Edward's Island at 91c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Sales 103,000 bushels. Barley is inactive at $1 25@$1 50, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Sales 4,500 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₩ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukie, Jan. 1 to Dec. 26.

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862
Flour, bbls	424,872	501,161	502,792	709,194
Wheat, bush	12,904,131	14,236,517	12,784,283	14,875,193
Oats, bush	384,657	287,975	829,161	76,871
Corn, bush	941,378	263,979	62,800	9,416
Barley, bush	926,548	140,194	81,223	10,045
Rye, bush	159,626	159,294	52,649	125,612

The following will show the receipts of flour and grain at Buffalo by lake, and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, (not including the receipts by the State line Railway, which are large, from the opening of navigation in 1861, and from January 1 to 1862-'63 to Dec. 31, in each year, respectively:

Years.	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain & Flour in bush.
1858	1,536,109	20,002,444	21,812,060
1859	1,420,333	14,429,069	27,530,722
1860	1,112,335	21,521,986	27,953,715
1861	2 159 591	50,662,646	61,400,601
1862	2,846 022	58,642 344	72,672,454
1863	2 978,089	49,713,245	64,603,690

HAY—North River Bale is in fair request at $1 35@$1 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in moderate demand, at 22c.@30c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been fair, and sales light during the past week. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice the week's business in the principal kinds tous: "Dry Hides—There has prevailed a fair inquiry from the trade and other buyers throughout the business portion of the week, and sales to a moderate extent have been effected at full rates. The business, however, has been somewhat restricted by the festivities of the season, and a general indisposition to make new operations on the eve of the New-Year. In prices there is no quotable change. The cargo from Rio Grande and a greater portion of that from Montevideo were sold previous to arrival, while that from Angostura, which is not yet offered, will probably find ready sale on landing. Wet Salted Hides—For Domestic Slaughters there is a moderate inquiry, but with a light supply, sales are restricted. Prices are firm. Foreign descriptions are in fair request without supply. For Upper Leather Stock there has been but little inquiry this week, probably owing to the holiday season, and we have no sales from first hands to report. The cargo of Bissau and Gambia, arrived last week, have been shipped to Salem for account of importer. In Calcutta we have no new feature to notice, the demand for either description being but moderate. The stock of Cows is exhausted, while Buffalos are in fair supply and firmly held. Week's receipts have been 60,760 Hides. Sales have been 25,300 Hides, the latter including 11,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 21@23 lbs., 23½c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 22 lbs., on private terms; 3,500 Dry California, 22 lbs., 28c., cash, usual selection; 1,750 Dry Porto Cabello, 24 lbs., 27c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 5,200 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 22@23 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 City and Country Slaughters, 65@70 lbs., 11¼c.@11¾c., cash; 400 Western Slaughters, 70 lbs., on private terms; 450 Wet-Salted Newfoundland, 65 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 263,200, (same time last year, 248 800—year before, 271,100,) and 425 bales. The stock includes 150,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo—Hides and Kips; 19,300 Dry Rio Grande—Hides and Kips; 37,500 Dry Orinoco; 21,000 Dry California; 2,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 2,900 Dry Tampico; 2,100 Dry Matamoras; 2,100 Dry Nassau; 3,200 Dry Maracaibo; 1,300 Dry from Havre; 1,500 Dry Aspinwall; 3,600 Dry Savanilla, &c.; 700 Dry Sisal; 6,500 Dry Gambia and Bissau; 8,500 Dry Salted Pernambuco; 1,000 Wet-Salted Western; 425 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

LEATHER—Hemlock-tanned Sole has been in active request at a partial advance of ½c. ₩ lb.; Oak-tanned do. has been in moderate demand at unchanged prices. We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 40c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 41c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 41c.@42c.; Oak Light Cropped, good, 45c.@46c.; Oak Middle Cropped, good, 46c.@47c. Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 30c.@31c. Hemlock, Buenos Ayres &c, good Middle, 31½c@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 31½c@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. damaged, all weights, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. poor, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 42c.@45c., cash, ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 90@$2 95 ₩ gallon; Resin $27@$40 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $10 50@$13 ₩ bbl.; Pitch, $17@$23 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been sparingly purchased at previous figures. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Lingard at $1 43@$1 47; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red at 77c.@79c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32c.@33c.; Refined do. at

William Sheldon,
William H. Sweet,
Joseph A. Scoville,
Emil Lippmann,
Daniel E. Pond,
James Sophia,
John S. Bodine,
James Casey,
Michael Shaughnessy,
William Smith,
Andrew J. Smith,
David S. Dunscomb,
Simon Carolin,
Benjamin I Billings,
Theodore Fremont,
Patrick H. McDonough,
Nelson Smith,
A. B. Hine,
James R. Doyce,
Charles W. Sandford,
John S. Nelson,
William King,
George P. Nelson,
John Hull,
Charles S. Kingsley,
Culver Petterson,
Walter Brady,
Benjamin Moore,
Henry A. Sayre,
Henry P. McGowan,
William H. Osborn,
George Kellock,
Terence P. Smith,
Artemas G. Cady,
Henry A. Childs,
Charles L. Halberstadt,
Matthew Daly,
James A. Early,
John T. Cornell,
John F. Bowling,
A. B. Shafer,
B. F. Pinckney,
William H. Moloney,
Henry M. Jones,
John P. Pickford, Jr.,
Edward T. Taggard,
John J. Riley,
Michael Shandley, Jr.
Charles P. Knapp,
William H. Merrill,
John J. Taylor,
Thomas O'Neill,
James Huggins,
Augustus S. Clark,
R. Hine,
Bernard Reilly,
Alexander Lippman,
John W. V. Appleton,
Edward Burger,
Thomas Crocker,
Joseph W. Stopford,
John C. Murray,
Adam Grasmuck,
Joseph Brenan,
Austin V. Pettit,
Samuel P. Bell,
Edward V. Loew,
William E. Brinckerhoff,
John A. Dinkel,
Peter Lemon,
F. W. Collin,
Peter Masterson,
Johan Wilson,
Joseph T. Webster,
Humphrey S Anderson,
S. Harry Seiras,
Samuel Jones,
J. Hard-nbargh Fondo,
Benjamin A Moran,
Seymour A. Bunce,
Peter A. Lehman,
George J. Smith,
Charles Schoettel,
James A. Cvington,
George J. Smith,
Sylvester Babbins,
Augus Sibberins,
Eugene Durnin,
Robert Wakeman,
James Jacks,
Alfred J. McCullough,
Beekman T. Burnham,
Lewis Brownell,
Mathias Banta,
Charles P. Johnson,
Hugh Murray,
Philip J. Jacobimsen,
James Mulligan,
John Scallon,
William Quinn,
James Mahon,
John A. Donohue,
James G. Chambers,
William Parker,
A. A. Jones,
James Burke,
Edward B. Simmons,
John J. Dymond,
William H. McCorkle,
Allan McKechnie,
Thomas B. Barnaby,
Theodore Stuyvesant,
Henry Bishop,
William Walsh,
John M. Tracy,
William T. Bogert,
William Brandon, Jr.,
James Sandford,
James O'Neil,
George W. Morton,
James G. Cooper,
George W French,
William Deeling,
Albert T. Smith,
Nicholas Seagrist,
Calvin W. Smith,
John Stringer,
Edward Moloney,
George Sullivan,
William Sinclair, Jr.,
Otto Scheuerman,
Bernard Christman,
Lorenz Oberle,
Anthony Eichhoff
James M. Sheehan,
William C. O'Brien,
Weare D. Parsons,
Leonard Gattman,
Thomas J. Freedman,
Otto Sackersdorf,
Henry J Morton,
J. Van Nest Baldwin,
Israel L. Cohen,
William Boeckel,
John Boles,
John Vanier,
Henry C. Woolley,
E. A. Woodward,
John G. White,
Sp. ncer W. Cone,
William A. Anderson,
William T. Morris,
Andrew Mathewson,
George W. Wheeler,
Barnabas W. Osborn,
Peter Mitchell,
John J. Reilly,
Patrick J. Shadberry,
Henry P. West,
Edward Brenan,
John F. R. Wells,
James G. Hunt,
Nathan D. Bangs,
John Hegeman,
Andrew Clark,
Frederick R. Lee,
Smith Ely, Jr.,
Elias G. Drake, Jr.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—18.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, that the salary of the Clerk of of the Comptroller be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of four thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Cook, Brandon, Brice—13.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Sandford, Murray, O'Brien, Russell, Fitzgerald—5.

Councilman Russell raised the point of order that eighteen votes were necessary to pass the paper.

The President decided the point of order to be not well taken.

Councilman Russell appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The President put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Greer, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Cook, Brice—10.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Sandford, Brady, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald—8.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fourth avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street be regulated and graded, curbed, guttered, and the sidewalks flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—19.

Negative—None.

Bill of George W. Hunt, for fitting up police places in Twelfth Aldermanic District, amounting to one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twenty seven cents.

By Board of Aldermen referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Councilman Cook called up General Order number one hundred and six, being a report of the Committee on Salaries and offices of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Philip Maas, for the sum of four hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents, being amount due him for salary from the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, as Interpreter to the Third District Court, the amount to be charged to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—12.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, Brady, Houghtalin, Russell—5.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Dikeman, one of the Trustees of the Yorkville Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty cents, to be applied in payment of an assessment on the property of the said Church, for the work of building a sewer in Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—19.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Board do now go into executive session.

Which was carried.

Subsequently the doors were opened, and, on motion, the Board adjourned.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Saturday, the second of January, at eleven o'clock A. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

INSTRUCTION.

STAMFORD, CONN.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. The Winter term opens Jan. 4th. For circulars or information apply to the Principal at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 5 P. M., until Jan. 2.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York.
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437, 439 Fifth-av., New-York.
For circulars, apply at the Institute, or address
H. M. PIERCE, President.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 28th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

AN AMERICAN LADY, HAVING ENjoyed the advantage of an excellent education, an experienced and thoroughly qualified teacher, would be pleased to meet some party desiring to avail themselves of her offices, and who, in consideration thereof, would allow her the very smallest possible compensation—simply a home for a brief period only. References exchanged. Address Y, Station B, New-York.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE will reopen after the Holidays, Jan. 2, 1864. Board and tuition, $210 per year. Send for a catalogue, or come and see. Reference: C. L. Cornish, No. 538 Pearl, or J. Stiner, No. 49 Vesey-st., N.Y.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.
RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Profesors from New-York. Winter term commences on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. REFERENCES—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteith Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 600 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can have private lessons in Business Writing, Commercial Arithmetic, Practical Bookkeeping, &c., and learn more of business affairs in one month than in years at ordinary schools.

AT PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery and No 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, arithmetic, writing, spelling and bookkeeping, as used in the best houses, are taught. Twelve private rooms for day or evening instruction. Mr. Paine is the best teacher in the city.—*Lowell Reformer.*

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST.—This flourishing Institute, containing beside the elementary department, four boys' classes and three classes for young ladies, reopens the 4th of January, and is recommended to the public.
DR. RUD DULON.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French spoken in the family. For circulars, etc., address
LOUIS OLIVIER, Elmira, N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, New-York,
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau st., and No. 574 Broadway.

A CHRISTIAN HOME FOR SIX BOYS, with special care and instruction, in the family of an experienced teacher. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MT. KISCO MILITARY INSTITUTE,—A superior Boys' Boarding School. Address A. B. WIGGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N.Y. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A.M.

SCHOOL WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher—a clergyman—wishes to procure, at moderate price, a well-established boy's school. Address, with particulars, MILTON, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

SCHOOL FOR SALE—A FEMALE SEMINary, beautifully located on the Hudson; no other school in the place. Terms moderate. Address JASON, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, MALE ASSISTant in first class New-England boarding-school; one for City school, and one for English and vocal music; teacher of penmanship for commercial college; French lady for female college. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Educational Agent, No. 130 Grand-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOMS, NO. 758 BROADWAY.
HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*
Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price'—*N. Y. Sun.*
Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be discussed because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*
They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*
For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*
We would take pleasure in showing to those designating to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.
TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the Instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes,
Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st, near Broadway, New-York.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN—One to twelve stops: prices $55 to $600. In the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $175 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent, monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANO-FORTES. These instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Berge, Fredet and others, as possessing double the volume and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, wholesale or retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet's Harmoniums, superior to all, $75 and $120; with pedals, $175 to $450. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., New-York.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

SUPERIOR IRON-FRAME PIANOS, guaranteed for five years.
J. S. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND Elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Broadway.

"KIND FRIENDS ARE NEAR HER;" Answer to "Who Will Care for Mother Now" "When the Boys Come Home;" "Your Fortune is too Small for Me;" "Chattanooga Grand March," each 25c. Dime violin books 19 numbers now published.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 298 Bowery.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of BLAKEMAN & MASON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business of the firm will be adjusted at the old stand, No. 21 Murray-st.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
ALBERT MASON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of OAKLEY & MASON, for conducting the publishing, bookselling and stationery business in the City of New-York.
JAMES S. OAKLEY,
ALBERT MASON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

The undersigned, having purchased of BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN his entire interest in the stock, plates and good-will of the late business, will continue at the old stand, No. 21 Murray-st., essentially the same business as that conducted by Blakeman & Mason. The patrons of the late firm are invited to continue their trade with us in the future, and we shall use our best endeavors to give entire satisfaction to all persons who may favor us with their trade.
OAKLEY & MASON, No. 21 Murray-st.

NOTICE OF RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS.

Mr. CHARLES CHRISTMAS and Mr. ERHARD A. MATTHIESSEN retiring from the house of AUGUST BELMONT & CO., this day, by mutual consent.
Mr. BELMONT will continue the business on his own account, under the same firm of AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
AUGUST BELMONT,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,
ERHARD A. MATTHIESSEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the firm of BOSTWICK, SABIN & CLARK, for the transaction of the Hat, Cap and Straw Goods business, at Nos. 65 and 67 Worth-st., corner of Church-st.
OLIVER N. BOSTWICK,
GEORGE D. SABIN,
JONAS CLARK,
ISAAC P. GREENVAULT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of
BOND & STEAD,
for the transaction of Brokerage Commission busines in Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 52 Exchange-place
HIRAM G. BOND,
CHARLES M. STEAD,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. ALBERT S. WHITE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned has this day associated with himself Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS, and will continue the iron business at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the firm name of HOLDEN & HOPKINS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. JAS. C. HOLDEN.

NOTICE.

No. 55 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
GEORGE E. WHITE and JOHN E. MAY have formed a partnership, beginning at this date, and the business will be continued in the name of
GEORGE E. WHITE & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New-York, for the purpose of carrying on the general Dry Goods Commission business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of KENDALL, CLEVELAND & OPDYKE.
That the sole general partners interested in the said partnership are JOSEPH S. KENDALL, of the town of Orange, County of Essex, State of New Jersey; HENRY M. CLEVELAND, of the City of Brooklyn, State of New York, and HENRY B. OPDYKE, of the City of New-York.
That the sole special partners interested in the partnership are GEORGE OPDYKE, of the City of New-York, who has contributed the sum of *one hundred thousand* dollars in cash toward the capital of the said firm; ROBERT L. TAYLOR, of the City of New-York, who has contributed the sum of *fifty thousand* dollars in cash toward the said capital, and SETH B. STITT, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, who has contributed the sum of *fifty thousand* dollars in cash toward the said capital.
That the said partnership commences on the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, (1864), and terminates on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, (1866.)
That, by the terms of the said partnership, the special partners are not liable for the debts of the partnership beyond the amounts respectively contributed by them to the capital as above stated.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

General Partners, { JOSEPH S. KENDALL, HENRY M. CLEVELAND, HENRY B. OPDYKE,
Special Partners, { GEORGE OPDYKE, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, SETH B. STITT.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT, expires this day by limitation.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS.
FRED. W. DEVOE.
CHARLES PRATT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO., and will continue the business of importing and manufacturing Paints, Oils, &c., as heretofore, at Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.
The books and accounts of the late firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT are at our office for settlement.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS.
CHAS. PRATT.
T. B. HIDDEN.
LEONARD RICHARDSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
THE COPARTNERSHIP OF RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT expires this day by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
FREDERICK W. DEVOE, of the above firm, having bought the Paint Factory in Horatio-st., New-York, and the Petroleum Packing Warehouse and Yard at Hunter's Point, will continue the business of manufacturing and selling White Lead, Zinc White, Colors, Oils, Varnishes, Refined Petroleum, etc., in connection with GEORGE W. DEVOE and JAMES F. DRUMMOND, under the style of
F. W. DEVOE & CO.
Store, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE FIRM OF HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WARREN HASTINGS,
EDWIN D. PLIMPTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. WILLIAM D. WEED.

The business heretofore conducted by HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO., at No. 51 Chambers-st., will be continued by the subscribers, at the same place, under the name of HASTINGS & WEED.
WARREN HASTINGS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. WILLIAM D. WEED.

No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
C. R. MARVIN & SONS HAVE THIS DAY admitted as copartner Mr. ARCHIBALD R. VIELE. They will continue the commission business in stocks, bonds, Government securities and gold, under the firm of C. R. MARVIN & CO.
CHARLES R. MARVIN,
ARCHIBALD R. VIELE,
CHARLES B. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GROVES, NORTHRUP, TAYLOR & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent; G. M. GROVES retires from business. The business will be continued under the name of NORTHRUP, TAYLOR & CO.
W. B. NORTHRUP,
G. H. TAYLOR,
A. F. HAZEN,
J. W. WHITNEY,
R. S. MARVIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of FARRINGTON, LEONARD & CO., for the transaction of the wholesale grocery business, and will occupy the store No. 115 Broadway.
HARVEY FARRINGTON.
WILLIAM B. LEONARD.
GEORGE B. FARRINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of LABAGH & FARRINGTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ISAAC LABAGH,
HARVEY FARRINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
D. K. BAKER IS FROM THIS DATE A member of our firm, which will be known as BAKERS & VAIL, and will continue the wholesale flour, provision and commission business, at Nos 172 and 174 Reade-st., corner of Washington.
BAKER & VAIL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THEO. B. TAYLOR has this day associated with him Mr. MINOT S. MORGAN, and from this date the LEATHER AND FINDING BUSINESS will be continued at NO. 35 SPRUCE ST., under the firm of TAYLOR & MORGAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of S. J. JOSEPH & SON, at No. 23 William-st., and will conduct the Gold and Stock Commission business at the above place.
S. J. JOSEPH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. LAURENS JOSEPH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
MR. WM. H. PHIPPS IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

No. 56 WALL-ST., Jan. 2, 1864.
I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN MR. B. L. DE FOREST into partnership, and will continue the stock and note business under the firm of PALMER & DE FOREST.
F. H. PALMER.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the style of JAWSON, BOND & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign, as heretofore, in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, January 1, 1864.

No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.
FEARING & DALTON.

No. 11 PINE-ST., Jan. 1, 1864.
HERBERT D. WARD IS A PARTNER IN my business from this date. The firm will be QUINTARD & WARD.
A. A. QUINTARD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SOLOMON & HART, in New-York and San Francisco, was dissolved on the 1st of August last by the death of HENRY J. HART. All outstanding accounts will be settled by the surviving partner.
BARNET L. SOLOMON.
NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.
The business heretofore existing under the firm of SOLOMON & HART, in New-York and San Francisco, will be continued under the firm of
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.
JAN. 1, 1864.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned under the firm name of BENEDICT, HALL & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner is authorized to use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
R. S. BENEDICT.
WILLIAM A. HALL.
L. S. BENEDICT.
JAN. 1, 1864. H. C. SOUTHWICK.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO., commencing Jan. 1, 1864, and terminating Jan 1, 1867, and will continue the business lately carried on by BENEDICT, HALL & CO., at No. 24 Park-row, New-York.
WILLIAM A. HALL,
HENRY C. SOUTHWICK,
JESSE ST. JOHN,
ADOLPHUS F. CARTER,
AUGUSTUS KIRKHAM,
MATTHEW BUNKER,
ROSWELL S. BENEDICT,
JAN. 1, 1864. Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HORACE E. KETCHUM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Horace E. Ketchum retiring from the business.
HORACE E. KETCHUM,
JOHN G. MARSHALL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. JOHN H. JOHNSON.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of MARSHALL, JOHNSON & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the jobbing millinery business, heretofore conducted by Horace E. Ketchum & Co., at No. 351 Broadway.
JOHN G MARSHALL,
JOHN H. JOHNSON,
MARCUS A. HINCHMAN,
WILLIAM P. HILL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership of the past four years between the subscribers, under the name of IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., expired by its own limitation, on the 31st day of December, 1863, and that the business of said firm will be settled by Henry Ivison and Henry F. Phinney, at the old stand, Nos 48 and 50 Walker-st.
HENRY IVISON,
HENRY F. PHINNEY,
TUNIS S. QUACKENBUSH.
NEW-YORK Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO., and will carry on the publishing, bookselling and stationery business, at the old stand, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st.
HENRY IVISON,
HENRY F. PHINNEY,
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
AUGUSTUS C. TAYLOR,
DAVID B. IVISON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of PERRY, TAGGART & KELLOGG, for the purpose of importing and jobbing SILK and FANCY DRY GOODS, store No. 79 Franklin-st.,
JONAS C. PERRY,
PHILIP S. TAGGART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. FRANK KELLOGG.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH expires this day, by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners, at their old stand, Nos. 100 and 102 Reade-st.
W. L. CONKLIN,
A. D. FENTON,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863. G. DUNSPAUGH.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and firm of CONKLIN, FENTON & MILLER, and will continue the Wholesale Clothing business at Nos. 100 and 102 Reade-st.
W. L. CONKLIN,
A. D. FENTON,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. THEO. J. MILLER.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of DUNSPAUGH, STILWELL & PEARSALL, and will continue the Wholesale Clothing business at Nos. 75 and 77 Duane-st., east of Broadway.
G. DUNSPAUGH,
R. H. STILWELL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. WM. PEARSALL, Jr.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between S. J. JOSEPH and J. E. P. LAZARUS, under the firm name and style of JOSEPH & LAZARUS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
S. J. JOSEPH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. J. E. P. LAZARUS.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD HERTS HAVING TOday been admitted as a partner into our firm, we shall continue our business under the firm and name of CROFUT, KNAPP & CO.
A. J. CROFUT,
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. J. H. KNAPP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. J. F. ROECK has ceased to be the agent of STOLTERFOHT, SONS & CO., Liverpool.
JANUARY 1, 1864.

MR. WM. H. BADEAU HAS BEEN ADmitted to partnership in our house, Jan. 1, 1864, and the firm will hereafter be E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
FREDERICK J. EASTON HAS AN INTEREST in our firm from this date.
EASTON & COMPANY.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."
THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen: and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accidents.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen; 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $3 75

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—MARRIED LIFE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—CAMILLA'S HUSBAND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILLIE RIELY—LAW FOR LADIES—THE IRISH TUTOR.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT—GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 486 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPICON.

NIBLO'S SALOON—CORDOVA'S LECTURES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—RICHELIEU.

DODWORTH'S HALL—(No. 506 Broadway)—FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00

—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies one year	25 00
The WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival of the steamship *Evening Star*, from New-Orleans, we have advices to the 27th. There was nothing of special importance transpiring in the Department of the Gulf. Our forces in Texas were making very encouraging progress, and meeting with very little resistance. Gen. MAGRUDER, commanding the rebel forces, had issued a proclamation, calling out everybody for the defence of the State, avowing that the defence of Western Texas "would not be given up, as reported;" that San Antonio and Austin must be fortified, and that the invaders "should be driven back to their ships." The Free State Convention in New-Orleans had concluded its labors and appointed a full delegation to the National Convention at Louisville. The full delegations from the colored societies were admitted. There was no news in the city. General gayety prevailed through the holidays, and social reunions were numerous and largely attended.

On Wednesday last there arrived at Annapolis about 500 paroled Union prisoners, a list of whose names we publish this morning. Our correspondent says that the present lot are in very good health and condition, having received supplies of clothing through the Sanitary Commission. The rebels are now holding back the sick and feeble, in order to conceal the effects of their treatment.

There is no further evidence that the rebels intend any serious demonstration in the vicinity of Winchester, as has been lately feared. The weather there has been exceedingly cold, with sleighing.

FROM EUROPE.

Two days' later news from Europe reaches us via Cape Race, by the arrival there Saturday morning of the steamship *City of Baltimore*. We learn from the brief abstract of her news furnished by the telegraph, that the American ship *Laving Age*, from Akyab for London, had been captured by the rebel pirate *Tuscaloosa*, and released on giving bonds for $160,000. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* insinuates that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN will decline the honors of the Mexican crown, and LOUIS NAPOLEON will have to seek another brow to wear them. The London *Globe* discredits the statement that Lord LYONS had predicted the speedy closing of the war in the United States. There was no new features in the Schlesing-Holstein question. The Russian military authorities continued to send Polish subjects to Siberia. The disturbances in India are reported to have grown more serious, and the British troops were losing heavily. KOSSUTH is said to be at the head of a revolutionary movement in Hungary, which was causing much alarm. The English Cotton and Breadstuffs markets showed a downward tendency in prices. Provisions were dull, and Consols at 91@91¼ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Most Reverend Archbishop JOHN HUGHES, after a lingering illness of nearly one year, died at his residence in Madison-avenue, corner of Thirty-sixth-street, at thirty-one minutes past 7 o'clock last evening. His last moments were very quiet, being scarcely able to articulate, although retaining his senses until his death. He was surrounded by his immediate family connections and a number of the Catholic clergy. He was born in the fore part of the year 1798, in the North of Ireland. He was nearly 66 years of age. His remains will be interred on Thursday afternoon.

We have later news from Mexico, via Havana. The accounts are mainly from the Franco-Mexican papers, and are colored accordingly. The French forces are represented as occupying one place after another, without opposition, and as meeting with much favor from the Mexican populace. From San Domingo there is nothing new. Reinforcements were still going forward for the Spanish army.

The weather has sadly interfered with communication between this City and Washington. Up to last night, neither mails nor passengers had reached Washington since Friday night. A large number of Congressmen were on board. The ferry-boat in the Susquehanna was frozen fast, with three hundred passengers on board. The train which left this city on Saturday evening did not reach Baltimore until last evening. The weather here is much moderated.

Some exceedingly interesting developments concerning the business of blockade-running between this City and rebel ports via Nassau, have recently come to light, which are given in full on another page this morning. The details are full of interest, as showing how the business of supplying the rebellion with goods from this City is carried on.

A very important seizure of Confederate Bonds and Treasury Notes, to the amount of seven millions, was made in this City by United States Marshal MURRAY'S detectives. A large quantity of plates, dies, tools, machinery, &c., was also seized, and the parties concerned arrested.

The rebel Captain HUGH LOGAN, formerly of Franklin County, Pa., was recently captured at Woodstock, Va., wounded in the right arm and in the thigh. LOGAN has been a regular outlaw, and his capture is one of great importance. He has been sent to Washington.

The Stock Market was firm on Saturday, and Money active at 7 ₩ cent. Gold steady at 152 ₩ cent.

Gov. Seymour and the Police.

Gov. SEYMOUR has shown more than Falstaff's "alacrity at sinking." We did not suppose it possible for him, after the July riots, to add anything which should lower the public estimate of his personal independence or his official courage. We confess our mistake. We had underrated his capacity of disappointing and mortifying both his friends and his enemies. There is little left for the former now but to deplore the feeble vascillation which even moves the latter to contemptuous pity.

It was just a year ago last Friday noon that Gov. SEYMOUR took the oath of office. Two hours afterwards he notified the Police Commissioners that "charges of official misconduct" had been preferred against them, and appointed Saturday, at two o'clock, as the time of "hearing" the same at the Executive Chamber at Albany. The universal expectation, both of his political friends and opponents was that, upon such hearing at that time and place, the Commissioners would be removed and others appointed in their stead. A peremptory demand to this effect had been made by his political friends: his prompt action at the outset indicated his purpose of compliance;—and it was the only way in which he could secure control of the Police, inasmuch as the Legislature was to meet on the next Tuesday, and the Senate would then share and control his power of appointment. At two o'clock on Saturday the Police Commissioners did not appear. On the contrary, they protested against his proceedings as illegal and invalid. The organs of his party, both in New York and Albany, hailed this contumacy on their part as leaving the Governor no choice but to remove them. "This refusal," said the *Atlas* and *Argus*, "must be taken as a confession by default; and we see *no course left* for the Governor except to remove them *forthwith*."

The organs were too fast by half in reaching this conclusion. They had underrated his agility as much as they had overrated his courage. Instead of removing the Commissioners, he wrote them a second letter, explaining the object of the first. "The object of the *hearing*," he said, which he had fixed for Saturday at two o'clock, was "to decide *when* and *where* the charges should be investigated." What sort of a "hearing" was necessary to determine the time and place of holding *the* hearing which should decide the case the Governor did not explain; but he went on to say:

"The Commissioners claim the right of process by which witnesses in their behalf may be procured. *It is proper they should have an opportunity to produce their testimony and of being heard in their defence.* For this they should be allowed *ample time*. No charge involving the right of person or property should be acted upon without a *full and fair trial*. The public interest calls for a *thorough investigation* of the conduct of the Commissioners in the performance of their duties. *I shall, therefore, direct an early examination into the truth of the complaints filed in this office.* The convenience of parties and witnesses requires that this should be made in the City of New-York, *I shall name an early day for that purpose.*"

This letter was written on the 5th day of January. From that day not a syllable was heard from Gov. SEYMOUR on the subject, until after the adjournment of the Legislature. On the 3d of June he wrote again to the Commissioners, transmitting to them a copy of additional charges that had been filed in his office, and required them to send in their answers to both "before the 13th inst.,"—and added: "When your answers are received, *I will make the proper order for an inquiry into the truth of the charges made.*" On the 11th of June the Commissioners sent in the answers required,—declaring the charges to be utterly groundless, and demanding either that they be at once dismissed or that the promised opportunity be at once afforded to meet and refute them.

There Gov. SEYMOUR suffered the whole matter to rest. He did not dismiss the complaints, nor did he order an inquiry to be made into their truth. But on the 31st day of December, a year after the charges had been filed, and more than six months after they had been repeated and enlarged, he removes the Commissioners and appoints others in their places. Not a syllable does he say of the "full and fair trial" to which in January he deemed every man entitled; not a word of the "*thorough investigation*" of the conduct of the Police Commissioners which he then thought the public interest required; not the faintest recollection of the pledges he had repeatedly given, that they should have an opportunity to produce witnesses and to be heard in their own defence, or of the fact that he had already designated the City of New-York as the place where this inquiry should be conducted!

This naked statement of the facts is quite sufficient to show the real nature of this transaction. The act itself is sufficiently reckless of the public interest to incur general censure, but the manner of its performance can only command universal contempt. Its halting cowardice, its shuffling evasions of pledges and principle, the timid half-heartedness which pervades every step of the year's performance, add largely to the disgust which the community will feel at the whole affair. For the public will not tamely accept this gross outrage upon their rights and welfare at the hands of Gov. SEYMOUR. Their recollection of the July riots is too fresh and too vivid to suffer them to be indifferent to the character and control of our Police. No body of men any where—no organization civil or military, ever stood stronger in public confidence than does the Metropolitan Police to-day. It has earned its reputation by distinguished service; and neither the City nor the State will submit to its degradation and ruin, even to meet the political necessities and personal aspirations of Gov. SEYMOUR.

The Governor's action in this matter is in flagrant violation of the law, and will be resisted in the Courts of law by the Commissioners now in place. By the law of 1860, they can only be removed "under the provisions of statutes relating to the removal from office of Sheriffs;"—and those statutes are peremptory in requiring that all charges shall have a full and fair examination, and that the accused official shall have the amplest opportunity to be heard in his own defence.

But the Legislature, we trust, will take such action in the premises as will put this matter permanently at rest. There should be a union of men of all parties upon some plan that will consolidate our present admirable Police system, and put it effectually beyond the reach of party intrigues. The Commissioners should be named in the bill,—should be equally divided in party politics, and should be men in whose character and ability the whole community will have fixed and full confidence. We hope such a bill will be at once brought forward,—and that its prompt passage by a two-thirds vote will teach Gov. SEYMOUR a much-needed lesson in political morals.

Military Progress and Plans, Past and Present.

If experience were of any value in electioneering, which, as is well known, it is not, we should never witness again the nomination, either express, or implied, of a General for the Presidency in the first year of a great war. There could not have been a more striking illustration of the danger of such a course than the selection of Gen. MCCLELLAN by the Democratic party for their candidate almost at the very moment when it first became evident that the struggle with the South was destined to be something very much longer and more formidable than a ninety days' campaign. The more uncertain the issue began to appear in the eyes of the rest of the world, the more certain a class of politicians seemed to become that it was nearly over, and that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S campaign in Virginia had given it the finishing stroke. What was most curious about it all was, too, that those who fell earliest and with most ostentation into this delusion were the very men who professed to be most satisfied of Southern determination and obstinacy. It will probably never be satisfactorily explained how it was that Gen. MCCLELLAN became a great military hero for having failed in a series of important military operations against a people on whom we were told no military operations could ever make any impression. There can be no doubt, however, that this mysterious occurrence would never have taken place if it were not that the Democratic party had not been just then in serious want of a leader. Under him its scattered and demoralized squadrons might rally, if the chief of it had had a little more experience of the uncertainty of war.

And this knowledge it nevertheless only required a little, and a very little, reading to have supplied. There is not a single war of any magnitude on record, and above all, not a single revolutionary war, in which the leader who was destined to conduct it to a successful close, showed himself at the outset. CROMWELL was an obscure country squire, with bad manners and a red nose, when the Earl of Essex took the field at the head of the parliamentary forces, for the purpose of reducing the Cavaliers, *a la* MCCLELLAN, by alternate doses of gunpowder, gentlemanliness and moral suasion. NAPOLEON was a very small and insignificant Lieutenant of artillery when DUMOURIEZ and MOREAU were installed as the saviors of the French nation. And the world has almost forgotten already that four harmless and well-meaning Generals preceded WELLINGTON in the attempt to march the British army to Paris. It is strange that the Democratic speculators should not have thought of these things when they began to look out for "the coming man," at the beginning of our war, but they did not, and they and their "standard bearer" now bear a melancholy resemblance to the poet's bark, which in the morning "o'er the waters moved gloriously on," but was found at sundown high and dry on the beach, owing, we presume, to the Captain's total forgetfulness of the tidal motion of the sea.

There was one thing which we all of us have at the last, Republicans as well as Democrats, undoubtedly overlooked, and that was the extent of the area over which the war was to rage, and the consequent improbability that the decisive movements in it would take place in one quarter alone. In other words, Virginia happening to be at our doors, and the operations against Richmond being mostly carried on by men recruited from amongst ourselves, we were cheated by the intensity of our interest into the belief that we had got "the backbone of the rebellion" somewhere on the Chickahominy, and that the Army of the Potomac would break it and end the war. When MCCLELLAN began to be "a young NAPOLEON," the West and its armies were left entirely out of count, and the advance against Fort Donelson, which has since had such stupendous results, was looked upon, in New-York, as a very nice little affair, but something entirely subsidiary and subordinate to the great siege of Yorktown and the battles of Gainsville and Seven Pines. Looking at the whole matter "in the light of subsequent events," there probably never was a more remarkable misconception of the breadth and bearing of a great national movement.

Moreover, that peculiar style of tactics of which Gen. MCCLENNAN has in some sort made himself, or been made, the champion, the policy of sieges, and slow and cautious approaches, has, remarkably enough, contributed nothing whatever to the progress which our armies have since made. Not one foot of territory, and not one position of any strategic importance has been acquired by the use of the spade. The policy which was in vain urged on Gen. MCCLENNAN in Virginia, is the one which has administered to the rebellion the only deadly blows it has received. Fort Donelson was won by a *coup de main*; so was New-Orleans; Island No. Ten fell by the same treatment; we owe Vicksburgh to that extraordinary dash into the interior of Mississippi which culminated in the battle of the Big Black River; BRAGG was driven from Murfreesboro and the Duck River by advancing on him; and we need hardly say that if it had been determined to sap him off Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, he would be comfortably installed in both of these positions at this moment. We do not say that the dashing style of action by which these results have been obtained is by any means suited to every General's capacity. The sword is a very effective weapon, but only in the hands of a good fencer. But we do say that it is only by this style of action that the South can be subdued. Half a continent cannot be overrun with the spade and pickaxe.

EQUALITY OF RACES IN THE SOUTH.—We find by the report of the proceedings of the "Convention of the Friends of Freedom," held in New-Orleans last month, that there was no little trouble caused by the admission of negroes to seats as delegates. A resolution was introduced upon the subject, but the Chair decided it to be out of order. Subsequently one of the delegations made the admission of colored men the ground of withdrawal. It is a great misfortune that at this moment there should be such causes of dissension introduced among the loyal men of the reclaimed Southern States. If the process of political reconstruction has to be delayed in all the rebel States that are successively brought within the military lines of the Union until such time as the social status of the various races is settled, we fear that the thing will not go on as rapidly as might be desired. It is true that if the settlement of this question were a *necessity* of reunion, no one could complain that it was brought forward and forced to a settlement. But such is not the case; and the whole Union might be reconstructed to-morrow with this question left in abeyance for such solution as might come from discussion, time and circumstance.

When the happy days arrive in which the "federation of the world" is a fixed fact, and the "parliament of man" holds its sessions, there will doubtless be representatives in the latter from every race and tribe that inhabit the globe, including Yankees, Hottentots, Celts, Sclaves, Tartars and Toltecs, and there will doubtless be a perfect fraternization between men of every color and cerebellum. But we fear that over the greater part of this continent there has not yet come even the dawning of that epoch; and that where, as in the South, there are two races of such different characteristics as the whites and blacks, who have been placed for centuries in such antagonistic political, social and moral circumstances, the attempt to raise, or reduce, them all to a common level in these respects, will neither be attended with present advantage nor permanent success.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON, of the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, offers a novel attraction to-night, and one to which we can refer with pleasure, inasmuch as it is fully as interesting to New-Yorkers as to Brooklynites. This very energetic manager has organized an English opera company, and to-night introduces the same in BALFE'S popular opera of the "Bohemian Girl." The leading members of the troupe are already favorably known to the public in the concert, and the greatest interest prevails concerning their success on the stage. Mr. WM. CASTLE is the tenor, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL the baritone, and Mme. BORCHARD the *prima donna*. The gentlemen possess admirable voices, better, we think, than any that have been heard in English opera. They are young, ambitious and good-looking—qualities, even the last, which is conducive to success. Of Mme. BORCHARD it is only necessary to say that she was for several seasons the principal singer of the Paris Opera Comique, and subsequently of the New-Orleans French opera. She is of English parentage, and speaks the language with perfect fluency. As an artiste, she is not inferior to LOUISA PYNE. Here, then, are three artists of acknowledged rank. The smaller parts have necessarily to be intrusted to newer hands, but the success of the experiment will not depend on the smaller parts. An orchestra of sufficient numbers, and of the highest individual excellence, has been secured by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, who will conduct. There will be no failure there. The chorus has been in training for several weeks, and much is expected of it. A glance at the *personnel* of the Company is sufficient to excite the liveliest interest in the performance. We hope to assist to-night at a great success.

The announcements at the various theatres to-night are as follows: at Wallack's, the "Love Chase;" at the Winter Garden, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," (Mrs. FLORENCE introduces a new German song to-night;) at the Olympic, "Camilla's Husband;" at Niblo's Garden, the Irish drama of "Willie Riely;" the protean farce of "Law for Ladies," and the farce of the "Irish Tutor;" at Barnum's Museum, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man;" at the Theatre Français (to-morrow night), "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon."

Mrs. and Miss BROWN will give one of their popular readings on Thursday evening, at Dodsworth's saloon.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' eleventh popular matinee will take place at Irving Hall on Saturday. There was no performance on Saturday last, in consequence of the hall having been previously let.

The Seventy-first Regiment gave its Fifth Grand Concert, at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening. DODWORTH'S full Band interpreted a programme of twelve pieces in a completely satisfactory manner.

PERHAM'S Entertainment, the "Mirror of the Rebellion," is still on exhibition at Clinton Hall. A large enterprise, having in view the foundation of a soldiers' home, is connected with this affair.

Mr. GRAU resumes operations as an opera manager to-night, but not in New-York. This time it is Albany that is the favored city. He plays there for one week, and will, from present indications, be able to fill the new Academy of Music, which is said to be capable of seating 2,000 persons. Subsequently Mr. GRAU will give opera for one week in Buffalo; one week in Cleveland; two weeks in Chicago; three weeks in St. Louis; one week in Louisville, and three weeks in Cincinnati. Mr. GRAU'S traveling troupe will consist of sixty-five members, the leading artists being Mesdames VERA, LORINI, CASTRI, MORENSI, FICHER; Messieurs STEFANI, TAMARO, MORELLI, COLETTI, BARILI, and MUZIO—the latter being conductor.

Miss LUCY SIMONS gave a concert at Niblo's Saloon on Thursday evening. The weather was execrable, the attendance poor. Miss SIMONS sang several brilliant trifles from the Italian composers with much clearness and facility. In such music she is at least equal to any artist now before the public. Messieurs STEFANI, MORELLI, REMI and MUZIO (conductor) assisted.

Niblo's Saloon will be converted into the dining room of the Metropolitan Hotel after the present season.

Mr. BOOTH is giving a few performances at the Brooklyn Academy of Music with success. Mr. and Mrs. CONWAY and Mr. DYOTT are the principal members of his company. "Richelieu" will be played to-night.

The *Musical Review* (edited and owned by Mr. THEODORE HAGEN) comes to us seasonably this week, in festive form. It is pleasant to greet an art journal on the threshold of its fifteenth volume, and to recognize at once from its appearance that it is prosperous. This is certainly the case with the *Review*. The size of the paper has been materially enlarged; the type is new; and the music, instead of being incorporated with the letter-press, is now printed upon an extra sheet, and issued to the subscribers as a musical supplement. The subscription is $1 50 per annum. For the getter-up of a club of six, a special bribe, temptation, or reward, is offered in the shape of a bound copy of the *Amateur*—a collection of twenty of the choicest compositions, by renowned authors, for the piano-forte. The *Musical Review* is the only musical publication worthy of the name in America. These changes and improvements will, we hope, increase the sphere of its usefulness. It is published at Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ, we are sorry to say, has been laboring under a very severe attack of indisposition. He is now considered out of danger, and will commence operations (we suppose with the consent of Mr. HIMMEL, as that person's name is in the cast,) on Wednesday next, the opera being "Faust." The Arion Society will assist in the fourth act.

Mr. DE CORDOVA'S second course of three humorous lectures begins to-night. The opening subject is "Our First Baby," which is properly described as a sequel to "Courtship and Marriage." The lectures will be given in Niblo's Saloon to-night, on the 11th and on the 18th January.

The "Orphean Free Chorister School for Boys" will give a grand entertainment at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday evening.

Miss BRAINERD and Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN appeared at a concert given in Music Hall, Boston, on Thursday evening last, commemorative of New-Year's Eve. The *Boston Post* of the 1st says: "The performances were of a high order, and were much enjoyed by those present. Mr. MORGAN, by his masterly skill, drew forth new beauties from the great organ; and Miss BRAINERD sung with much taste, feeling and effect. The custom of the concert room enabled her to throw off the reserve necessary to oratorio, in which she first appeared, and she poured forth her vocal treasure with the genuine skill of an artist. She sung four pieces, and was most enthusiastically applauded."

THE MENAGERIE.—The past week the occupants of the cages received more visitors than ever before in the same period, and they acquitted themselves to the interest, instruction and amusement of their guests. The last day of the week there was no diminution in the throng, and so great is the interest and attraction of this establishment, that diminution need scarce be looked for.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD WEATHER.

On Friday night the Susquehanna froze up so tightly that the railroad ferry-boat, with three hundred passengers on board, was locked up in the middle of the river, immovably tight. From that day to this not a mail has arrived in Washington; not a traveller has come to one of the hotels. Senators and Congressmen in large numbers are on the boat, in houses near the ferry, or returned to Philadelphia, where they are waiting for a thaw, or something else, to supply the terrible defects in the only railroad connection which now exists with the capitol of the nation, and enable them to get here. Numerous dispatches are daily received at all the hotels from these unfortunates, written mostly to quiet the apprehensions of friends. Some of them, however, betray the inevitable suffering from cold and want of food that many have been subjected to. This really calamitous accident has made an imperious demand for a new railroad line to New-York that shall punctually deliver passengers and mails.

THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

The statement that Secretary CHASE has acceded to a proposition from a combination of speculators to sell them the residue of the Five-Twenty Loan, is wholly untrue. The Loan will not be withdrawn from the market until it is all taken. The people will have the chance to buy it at par.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Gen. STONEMAN, chief of the Cavalry Bureau, has resigned. The action of the Secretary of War in relieving Col. SAWTELLE, his Quartermaster, is assigned as the reason for this step. The appointment of ROSECRANS to the Department of the Missouri is suspended until the action of the Senate on the nomination of SCHOFIELD. If the latter is not confirmed, the former will be appointed. It is credibly stated that Gen. FRANK BLAIR has resigned his seat in Congress. Gen. BURNSIDE, ordered to report to Washington, will be here to-morrow.

BRILLIANT DASH UPON A GUERRILLA CAMP.

Col. LOWELL, Second Massachusetts cavalry, while on a scouting expedition near Haymarket, on Friday, suddenly came upon a guerrilla encampment. He surrounded it, dashing in upon the villains, killed and wounded many and took thirty-five prisoners, one a captain. We lost one killed and one wounded. MOSBY'S videttes were dressed in United States uniforms.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Gen. BUTLER will be here to-morrow, upon business connected with the suspended exchange of prisoners.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCIAL PLANS.

Secretary CHASE strenuously insists on limiting the appropriations to his means, and in providing by taxation for every dollar appropriated beyond the amount which can be certainly obtained by loans, and that without too largely increasing the public debt. He asserts that the increase of expenditures, by additions to salaries or other compensation, can only result in disappointment unless the means to meet the increase are provided by the same legislation which allows it.

CAPTURE OF PRIZES.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture by the *Connecticut* of the British schooner *Sallie* off Wilmington, from Nassau, with a cargo of salt.

The British prize schooner *Ella*, with a cargo of salt, from Nassau, captured off Wilmington, has arrived here.

RE-ENLISTMENTS.

Information has reached Washington that many of the six-months volunteers will reënlist. Similar accounts continue to be received respecting veteran regiments.

WEATHER.

The weather is moderate. The thermometer to-night stands at 33 degrees.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

The Rumored Rebel Movements—Cold Weather, and Sleighing, &c.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sunday, Jan. 3.

Many rumors continue to circulate in regard to rebel movements; but up to this time there is not the least evidence that the enemy intends to attack any of the points along the railroad line. Some say that the rebel movements are made for the purpose of hunting up conscripts and pressing every able available man found into the rebel service.

Several cases of persons freezing to death in consequence of the present cold weather are reported.

There is sleighing at Frostburgh and at Oakland. The thermometer was sixteen degrees below zero yesterday morning at eight o'clock.

Gen. Butler Gone to Washington.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 3.

Gen. BUTLER left for Washington to-day on the steamer *City of Hudson*.

The steamer *Western Metropolis*, from Newport for New-Orleans, put into Hampton Roads for repairs.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Holidays—The Reunion to Veterans Recommended.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FRIDAY, Dec. 25, 1863.

With a great majority of the Army of the Potomac, these are truly holidays. While there is no relaxation in discipline, the details of camp life are not so rigidly enforced as usual, and this relaxation makes all the soldiers buoyant in spirits and contented in mind. The Veteran Corps order, too, is a source of happiness. The three years' men who have served two years of their time, are suddenly and unexpectedly invited to go home immediately for thirty-five days—a boon coveted by all—and at the same time are invited to receive a large bounty as a reward for reënlisting and past services. Many are the projects each of the war-worn veterans suggests to himself as to the best way to dispose of this suddenly acquired wealth. More than one, I know, has made arrangements to place a parent or a little family above want, by paying off a few hundred dollars mortgage upon the little homestead. These men deserve all the honor and money they can get, and if the people at home will only encourage them in a future course of good conduct by making them feel when on their way and at home, that their services are appreciated, that their hardships are recognized, rely upon it we shall have an army of veterans fully equal to anything in the shape of an army the world has ever seen. There is another reason why a recognition of the services of these men will tend to do good; it will excite the latent patriotism of some who have remained at home, and induce them to enlist, while it will shame some of those who are less governed by patriotic impulses, into taking a similar step. The Veteran Corps should, and no doubt will be recognized by every loyal citizen; the adoption of this wise plan will give us in the Spring an army of well drilled and well disciplined soldiers.

Aside from the numerous serenades and the issue of an extra ration or two of whisky—other than stated above—there is but little transpiring to mark these holidays with the general army. The invalids, through the thoughtfulness of Dr. LETTERMAN, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, were permitted to enjoy a Christmas dinner, embracing turkey and all the eatable concomitants that could be obtained, all of which was paid for out of the hospital fund.

The weather is clear and cold, and of course the air is bracing.

As relates to the enemy, the army remains in *statu quo*.

Returning Regiments.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sunday, Jan. 3.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, now on its way home, will arrive at Jersey City to-morrow (Monday) morning at daylight.

RICHARD MOWREY, Capt. Comm'g.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 3.

The First Long Island regiment, which was expected to arrive on Monday morning, and was to receive a public reception, is still in Washington, awaiting transportation. The arrival of the regiment in Brooklyn will be announced by ten strokes upon the City Hall bell, when the reception will take place.

The Malden Bank Robbery—Spies Sentenced.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

GEORGE T. BAILEY, a citizen and shopkeeper of Malden, is under arrest and awaiting examination on suspicion of having murdered young CONVERSE, and robbed the Malden Bank. BAILEY testified at the Coroner's inquest that he got a check cashed at the counter of the bank only a few moments before the murder and robbery were discovered. The warrant for BAILEY'S arrest was issued on complaint of GEO. JONES, better known as Count Joannes; but the special grounds of suspicion have not yet been made public.

Maj. THOMAS D. ARMADY and Lieut. DANIEL DAVIS, two rebel officers recently convicted by court-martial of recruiting within the Federal lines, were, on Saturday, conveyed to Fort Warren, sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

The Steamship Hibernia Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Jan. 2.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Boston, arrived here at 3½ o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Galway at 9 o'clock.

The news and commercial dispatches which were forwarded from New-York on Thursday were placed on board of her. The messages which were forwarded on Friday, did not reach Port Hood in season to be put on board.

Railroad Detention.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The train which left New-York last night reached here at 7:30 to-night. The detention was caused by ice in the Susquehanna. A train leaves to-night at 10 o'clock, expecting to get through. Mails for the East have been forwarded via the Northern Central Railroad.

Snow-Storm at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The weather is moderating. It has been snowing since noon.

THE CASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Efforts to Arrest the Pirates.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 31.

A gentleman just from St. John, N. B., who has been conversant with all the movements to retake the *Chesapeake* and arrest the pirates, communicates to us the following interesting and authentic facts:

Two of the pirates have been arrested in St. John, Others, including the leader, BRAINE, were in the city several days, but owing to the delay in issuing the requisitions, resulting from the extreme caution of the authorities, they got wind of the efforts to arrest them and effected their escape. WADE, who was rescued at Halifax, was in company with one of the men who was arrested, but the officer having no warrant for his detention he was allowed to go. The warrant for the arrest of BRAINE reached St. John on Christmas morning. It had been applied for three days before, but was delayed by the amount of evidence required by the authorities, who moved in the matter with extreme deliberation. The officer neglected to serve it even then, giving as an excuse a desire to attend church, and BRAINE learning that a warrant had been issued, left St. John, going toward Halifax. He was followed by the officer the next day, but with no likelihood of overtaking him until he reached Nova Scotia, where the warrant for his arrest would be invalid.

The authorities of New Brunswick have shown a better spirit than those of Nova Scotia, though they have not entered into the work of arresting the pirates with much zeal. No hope is entertained of arresting any of them in Nova Scotia, and they will all probably get off to Bermuda.

The Americans residing in the Provinces have been active and unremitting in their efforts to recapture the *Chesapeake* and arrest the pirates, and it is through their exertions and those of the American Consuls that anything has been done to punish this case of glaring piracy. The obtuseness of public sentiment upon the subject is remarkable, considering the fact that the Provinces are largely interested in shipping, which will be very unsafe property for a belligerent nation like Great Britain, if the *Chesapeake* affair establishes a precedent for privateering. Enterprising and unscrupulous sea-rovers, acting under a commission from the Emperor of Japan, might find rich pickings among the shipping of the Provinces, and would be fully justified under the ideas of maritime rights which are prevalent among our Eastern neighbors.

Of the fifteen pirates who captured the *Chesapeake* nine are *known* to be British subjects, and others are probably of the same nation. The Captain, PARKER, under whose orders the act was committed, and who pretended to have a commission in the Confederate navy, is an Englishman named VERNON LOCKE, well known in the Provinces. The scheme for the capture of the *Chesapeake* was concocted in the Provinces, and Capt. PARKER waited for her in a pilot-boat off Halifax, and took command on her arrival.

At Shelburne enough of the cargo was disposed of, as has been ascertained, to realize ten tons of coal and $327 in money. The cargo was sold for a mere song, sugars for three or four cents a pound, and other articles in proportion. Pipes of wine were given away. The heads of some of the pipes were knocked in, and the people of Shelburne were allowed to help themselves. They were in high glee at the cheapness of merchandise, and some of them expressed the hope that many more American "prizes" would be brought in. It does not appear that the American Consul at Shelburne took cognizance of these unwarrantable acts, and if he was not absent, it is said that his sympathies were with the pirates. He is an English subject.

Our informant says the sympathies of a majority of the people of the Provinces are with the South. But particularly is this the case in Nova Scotia, where the pirates will enjoy perfect immunity from arrest, and will only be put to the inconvenience of evading the authorities by the anxiety of the latter to have a record which will be at least formally correct, in order to avoid an international complication. It will be readily understood now, while seeming to be a great deal, they will really do nothing.

A Neglected Cough, cold or sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, if allowed to progress may terminate seriously.

Thoroughly Tested.

REV. E. J. CAMPBELL, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Lancaster, N. H., under date of Sept. 26, 1860, writes—"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and can cordially recommend them to those who wish to have their gray hair restored to its original color. I am satisfied the Restorer is not a dye, as I have thoroughly tested it."

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

"We Have Been Asked Several Times, since our illustration of Mr. Worcester's Factory, whether his celebrated Hinged-plate Pianos would stand as well in tune as those of other first-class makers. We answer, emphatically, they will. Our own observation of several of the Hinged-plate Pianos in constant use satisfies us that in that respect they are second to none. They are unquestionably beautiful instruments: free, rich and sonorous in tone, unexceptionable in touch, elegant in style and finish, and so thoroughly made that no change of temperature can affect them. The Hinged-plate Pianos of Mr. Worcester are entirely reliable."—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Dec. 26.*

MANUFACTORY and WAREROOMS, corner of 14th-st. and 3d-av.

N. B.—A Pamphlet, illustrative and descriptive of the HINGED-PLATE PIANO, sent free upon application.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and Loss of Hair—will warrant him advertising a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES.
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)
We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Pamelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

For Once we take Pleasure in Calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement—that of HOWE & STEVENS' FAMILY DYE COLORS. These dyes have become a household necessity, and no general in their use that many a well-dressed lady finds that many an article once rejected as out of date, is, by the aid of these dyes, made as good as new.

Genuine Honey Soap,
Made only by F. S. CLEAVER,
A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale Depot Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—For Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., second floor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Winter Hats and Caps at White's. Also a large STOCK of FURS for LADIES, at PRICES to SUIT his NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS. No. 216 Broadway.

Up-Town Depot for the Supply of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, under the management of J. T. ELLIS, No. 939 BROADWAY, corner of 22d-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.—Office No. 505 Broadway.

The "Holiday Hat" Introduced by Burke, (successor to Watkins,) for style and finish, cannot be surpassed. No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

BUEL—DAVIS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, at Calvary Church, Burnt Hills, by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. H. Betts, Col. CLARENCE BUEL, of Troy, and LAURA EMOTT, daughter of the late Rev. Erastus Davis, D. D., of the former place.

CORBIN—DAVIES.—In Charlton, Saratoga County, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, by Rev. J. L. Crocker, A. ELMER CORBIN, M. D., of New-Providence, N. J., and MARY KATE DAVIES, daughter of Daniel Cavert, Esq., of Charlton.

☞ New-Jersey and Philadelphia papers please copy.

PIERSON—HALSEY.—In Bethel, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. A. Calkin, JOHN PIERSON, of Otisville, N. Y., and LIZZIE Y. HALSEY, daughter of D. Halsey, Esq. No cards.

RICHARDS—ARNOLD.—In Boston, on Thursday, Dec. 31, by Rev. Thomas N. Haskell, JOHN M. RICHARDS, son of Rev. Dr. Richards, to LAURA H. ARNOLD, daughter of Harris Arnold, Esq., of Boston.

DIED.

BUTLER.—On Friday, Jan. 1, at the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. F. Britton, Mrs. AUGUSTINE BUTLER, widow of the late Capt. Miner Butler, in the 78th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

BENSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, EMMELINE M., daughter of the late Capt. Benson, of Fairfield, Conn.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Lewis, No. 53 Lexington-av. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment, and services held in the Episcopal Church there at 2 o'clock.

BEARDSLEY.—On Monday, Dec. 28, at the headquarters of the Third brigade, First division, Second corps, A. P., of typhoid pneumonia, SAMUEL H. BEARDSLEY, A. A. G., aged 40 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, at the house of his brother, J. A. Beardsley, No. 146 West 25th-st., at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. His remains will be taken to Oswego for interment.

BAUSHER.—In this City, suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 2, BARBARA BAUSHER, widow of the late John Bausher, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 Morton-st., on Tuesday, at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

BROOKS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 3, CHARLES IRVING BROOKS, eldest son of Thomas and Anna T. Brooks, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his parents, No. 113 Remsen-st., without further invitation.

CHURCH.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 3, after a short illness, FRANCES LATHROP, wife of Alden S. Church, M. D.

No ice of the funeral will be given in Tuesday morning's paper.

DODD.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, Jan. 2, after a long and painful illness, NANCY, wife of Joseph Dodd.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 59 Grand-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Bloomfield, N. J., for interment.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

HERRICK.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, at his residence, Hunt's Point, Westchester County, after a short illness, Mr. JACOB B. HERRICK, merchant, of this City, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons and son-in-law, Joshua J. Henry, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday morning, 5th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

KILLROY.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, Mrs. ISABELLA KILLROY, aged 68 years and 7 months.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons-in-law, John Armstrong and James Anderson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 193 West 17th-st., at 1 o'clock Tuesday P. M.

MORRIS.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, JOSEPH, only son of Edgar and Hannah Morris, aged 11 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 214 Bay-st., near Grove, Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MORAN.—in Brooklyn, at No. 16 Dean-st., Miss ELIZA MORAN, on her 17th birthday, daughter of the late Michael and Catherine Moran.

Her remains will be taken to St. Paul's Church, corner of Court and Congress sts., on Monday morning, Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock, where a requiem Mass will be celebrated, after which her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross. The friends of the family are requested to attend.

MURRAY.—At Nassau, N. P., on Monday, Dec. 14, JOHN MURRAY, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 57th year of his age.

NAPIER.—On Friday, Jan. 1, CATHERINE B., relict of the late ANDREW NAPIER, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I.

SCRIBNER.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Jan. 2, HERBERT INSLEY, youngest child of Charles and Emma Scribner, aged 18 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 12 East 38th-st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

SHONNARD.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 3, Mrs. CLARA SHONNARD, widow of the late Andrew Shonnard, aged 76 years.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral. Her remains will be taken to East Chester for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point Ferry at 9½ A. M.

SIMPSON.—On Friday, Jan. 1, ELIZA M. C. SIMPSON, only child of Lieut.-Col. R. W. Winfield and Eliza Simpson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, the 6th inst., from the residence of her parents, at Earl's Hotel, corner of Canal and Centre sts., without further invitation.

SWASEY.—In San Francisco, on Saturday, Nov. 28, CHARLOTTE BOYD, wife of Edwin T. J. Swasey, formerly of this City, youngest daughter of Edward Boyd, of Sandholes, County Tyrone, Ireland.

SHARDLOW.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 2, FREDERICK S. SHARDLOW, son of John C. and Sarah E. Shardlow, aged 9 years, 8 months and 6 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 322 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

VAN TINE.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 2, after a severe illness, JAMES CASTNER, youngest son of Thomas H. and Sarah E. Van Tine, aged 2 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock this day, (Monday,) from the residence of his parents, No. 81 6th-av.

VAN RENSSELAER.—In Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, Dec. 31, CATHARINE D. VAN RENSSELAER, widow of the late Henry R. Van Rensselaer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 46 Cannon-st., Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Jan. 4, at 12½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Claverack for interment.

WILDER.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 2, A. H. WILDER, M. D., in the 63d year of his age.

☞ Boston and Worcester papers please copy.

WARD.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 2, after a short illness, MARY E., wife of Albert S. Ward, and daughter of Rev. A. Peters, D. D., in the 29th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, Lexington-av., first door south of 54th-st.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 1—JAN. 1, 1864.
21, 26, 11, 67, 1, 36, 31, 65, 61, 13, 55, 56, 71, 30.
CLASS 2—JAN. 1, 1864.
53, 60, 25, 73, 51, 15, 16, 4, 14, 63, 29, 46, 50.
EXTRA CLASS 3—JAN. 2, 1864.
64, 43, 21, 47, 68, 32, 11, 57, 44, 1, 26, 12, 55.
CLASS 4—JAN. 2, 1864.
30, 7, 33, 41, 18, 26, 34, 61, 65, 67, 39, 57, 62.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 99.—Jan. 2, 1864.
72, 21, 11, 42, 54, 47, 56, 4, 12, 77, 35, 62, 50.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 100.—Jan. 2, 1864.
10, 52, 28, 51, 12, 16, 15, 67, 74, 68, 56, 65, 72.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
PLATED FORKS, URNS AND TEA-SETS.
PLATED CASTERS, WAITERS and CAKE BASKETS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES, all sizes.
TOOL CHESTS, from $2 50 to $25.
BOYS' SLEIGHS,
CRIMPING AND GOFFERING MACHINES, just imported. W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 4 Chatham-square.

DEAFNESS,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EARS,
CATARRH,
WEAK AND DISEASED EYES, &c., &c.,
CURED EFFECTUALLY BY
MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
"METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY,"
Which can be procured at her Offices, No. 25 Bond-st., New-York, and No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia. Read the following certificates, to which hundreds could be added:

I, Charles Vick, of No. 80 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, do certify that my son Charles has been quite deaf for several years, with very offensive discharges from both ears, taken from scarlet fever. He was very fond of his books previous to his sickness, but after that did not care to look at them, and tied them up and put them away; he shunned society of every kind in this state. I took him to Mrs. M. G. Brown, of No. 25 Bond-st. I got her opinion and advice, and brought home with me her "METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY," and used it according to directions on the bottles; the result is, my son in a few days heard a drum in the street, which he could not before he became deaf. His hearing is returning; the offensive discharges have ceased, the noises have gone from his head, and greatly to our surprise, he went and took down his books again, and seems to delight in them same as formerly.

I consider my son *greatly benefited* both mentally and physically, and heartily recommend Mrs. M. G. Brown's mode of treatment to all who are suffering.

A number of certificates from patients in New-York will shortly appear in the papers or can be seen now at the office No. 25 Bond-st.

SEE WHAT WM. WESLEY SAYS.

I, Wm. Wesley, of Lodia, four miles from Newark, do certify that I have been troubled with a diseased ear for five years, and was six months at two Infirmaries in New-York, and left worse than when I went. I then went under the first eye doctor of Newark, but found my eye was going so fast, concluded I would be blind, and gave them all up till I saw Mrs. M. G. Brown's wonderful cures in the paper, when I resolved to try once more. Going to No. 25 Bond-street, I procured the medicine, and now after using it two weeks I sit in Mrs. M. G. Brown's office, a cured young man, overjoyed at my good fortune in the preservation of my eye. The second time I used the medicine I felt that the disease was yielding, and that I had got the right medicine at last. I this day bring another young man with me, that he may be cured also. I recommend all who suffer not to trifle five years, as I did, but go right as once to No. 25 Bond-st. and get rid of their diseases.

The "Metaphysical Discovery" consists of three distinct preparations, which work in conjunction for the destruction of the above diseases—one for the eyes, one for the ears, and one for the scalp; the whole put up in a nice wooden case (with glass tube, to go as the medicine into the ears), and sent, with full directions for using, to any address in the world, on receipt of the price, $5.

The celebrated Poor Richard's Eye-Water.....$1
Scalp Renovator.....1
Address Mrs. M. G. BROWN, Metaphysical Physician, at either of her offices.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS—THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SEAL-RINGS.—Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Eighteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Thirty-five Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 426 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 509 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LETTER NO. 3.
ON ELECTRICAL THERAPEUTICS,
BY DR. CHAMBERLIN, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN,
NO. 50 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Having previously explained the cause of disease in its various forms, we will now turn our attention to the only rational means of cure.

RATIONALE OF CURE.

It has already been shown that Electricity is the great moving power in nature; that it is by the antagonisms of the positive and negative forces that all changes are wrought, throughout the visible and invisible universe; that it is the connecting link between the material and spiritual world; that it is the motive power of mind; that it excites to action every function of his body; that it is the cause of waste and reproduction, sickness and health, life and death. If Electricity is the cause of all diseases, is it not equally philosophic to look upon it as a universal curative agent if scientifically applied. It might here be asked how does Electricity cure disease? We now ask how does medicine cure disease, if at all? and after giving the only reasonable solution, will proceed to show the action of Electricity in different diseased manifestations.

MEDICINE

abstractly possesses no healing or curative powers, and is wholly dependent on the electric action of the system for its effects. Drugs taken into the stomach cannot be appropriated in their crude state, but first have to undergo an electrical decomposition, by which the latent Electricity is set free and is attracted to the organ or part having the strongest affinity. Mercury acts upon the liver, not because there is any attraction for the material drug, but from decomposition the latent forces are aroused, antagonism commences, and the forces set in toward the liver, as it presents the strongest affinity. Why is it that opium acts upon the voluntary nervous system, causing insensibility, paralysis, and sometimes death? It is because the stomach acts the part of a galvanic battery, decomposing the drug, thus setting free the electric element, which finds its antagonism in the voluntary nervous system, causing the above result. Ipecacuanha vomits from the same necessity; there is in it no abstract element to cause vomiting, but when brought in contact with the stomach (which is a galvanic laboratory) intense electric action ensues, destroying the electric balance of the system, obstructing the circulation of the blood, attracting to the stomach a large collection of glandular matter, and after the excitement has reached its climax, electrical repulsion takes place, and vomiting is the result. To show that the vomiting principle is in the man and not the medicine, no vomiting can be produced after the vital forces of the stomach have ceased to act, which proves that the drug acts only as an excitant, while the vomiting principle is truly in the man.

THE STOMACH, THEN,

is the galvanic battery of the system for the reception, decomposition and distribution of all drugs. It is true that medicine sometimes removes obstructions, which is alone attributable to its electro-positive or negative condition. Intelligent medical men keep in view this grand fact, that all diseases exhibit either a positive or negative character, and in certain instances, as in inflammation and paralysis, the case is so distinctively marked that no one can be mistaken. To meet these two extremes, antidotes are administered accordingly, either the acid or the alkali, corresponding to the two extremes of the *galvanic battery current*.

The object of medicine is to change or neutralize the condition of the system, by combating positive diseases with negative remedies, and negative diseases with positive remedies. By adherence to this principle many diseases in the incipient stage are effectually subdued. But after the case has become refractory, or chronic, paralyzing the nervous communications, and changing the constituents of the fluids, and the structure of the solids, medicine always has and always will prove impotent for good, from the fact that the electric powers of the body—so necessary to appropriate—are wanting, and the influence of drugs only tends to aggravate the disease, and multiply the symptoms. Having thus given the only true theory of medicine, and the part it acts in controling disease, we will now turn our attention to the curative powers of electricity, and show, from evidence the most conclusive, that it is the only reliable therapeutic agent in nature.

FIRST.

It is the principle upon which life itself depends, governing and regulating all the functions of the body. Second—It can be localized upon any part of the system, or so generally diffused as to bring the entire body under its exhilarating influence. Third—It being the vital force, and therefore not dependent on the electric action of the system, it is capable of arousing the latent energies after all other known remedies have proved unavailing; and even in suspended animation, it will reestablish the circulation and restore an equilibrium of the health forces. Fourth—It carries with it the two base principles in nature, to wit: the acid and the alkali, upon which all disease, as well as all cure, depends. Finally—It furnishes a reliable basis for the diagnosis of disease, by pointing out not only its locality, but determines its positive or negative character.

IT SHOULD BE BORNE IN MIND

that, strictly, there are but two conditions of disease—positive and negative; and that every diseased manifestation partakes of one or the other. In inflammation and paralysis there can be no mistake at all about it; and, by a careful electrical diagnosis, the condition of the case can be determined. It should further be borne in mind, that Electricity possesses inherently these two principles, not as taught in books, but as it exists in nature. Positive and negative Electricity are not evolved from different substances, but sustain the same relation to all bodies. The idea we wish to convey is simply this—that the two poles of the same current are opposite, in proof of which, one end will attract what the other end will repel. Again, apply one end of a galvanic current to the tongue, and you will experience an acid taste; bring the other end of the same current to the tongue, and you get an alkali taste.

THE DISCLOSURE OF THIS FACT

unfolds the whole mystery, and every reflecting mind cannot fail to see its importance in the treatment of all diseases. This universal law of Electricity is not generally understood; and all attempts to apply it without strict adherence to the aforesaid principles, always has and always will prove a failure. The indiscriminate use of Electricity without reference to diagnosis or polarity is a hazardous experiment, and it seems strange that any one at all acquainted with the nature of this mighty agent should subject himself to such reckless operations. But when the case is properly diagnosed, and the application made accordingly, there can be no mistake about the result that will follow. In all acute cases the forces of the body can be equalized, and health restored almost at a single touch of the electric element; and even in paralytic and chronic affections, when the reacting forces are not destroyed, Electricity is all-powerful and all-potent in removing obstructions and bringing the system into a self-sustaining condition. It permeates every part, excites every part, vitalizes every part, and equalizes and harmonizes the whole.

The late discovery of Dr. Chamberlin in the curative powers of Electricity, is now creating the most intense interest among all classes, and more particularly medical men. The cures he is daily performing are the most astonishing on record.

Since his arrival in New-York hundreds have come under his treatment, who had suffered for years with a complication of maladies considered beyond the reach of all other remedies, and in nearly every instance where the treatment was continued, a permanent cure has been effected.

No charge for consultation.

An interesting pamphlet forwarded to order by address ing Dr. O. K. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st., N. Y.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee for the collection of a fund for the relief of the suffering Schleswig-Holsteiners, appeal to the Germans of New-York to interest themselves in the noble cause represented by them.

Our countrymen all over Germany are proving their sincere sympathy with the fate of the brave Inhabitants of the German Duchies in the most emphatic manner, but the suffering, especially among the late employes of the Government, who have paid for their patriotism with the immediate loss of their income, is so great that every offering which the German heart may be prompted to give to the German cause will be needed, and such assistance is confidently expected also from the Germans of America.

Let us respond to this expectation. Germans of New-York, and by ample gifts assure our suffering countrymen in the distant Fatherland of our heartfelt sympathy with their struggle against oppression and wrong.

The undersigned will be happy to receive your contributions.

LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, No. 43 Wall-st.
JOH'S LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane.
G. W. LOTZ, No. 161 Pearl-st.
GEORGE MOSLE, No. 52 Exchange-place.
GUSTAV SCHWAB, No. 60 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN—(Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S.)—The pews in this house will be publicly rented for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1864, commencing at 7 o'clock, and no postponement on account of the weather.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1864.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.
COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEVENTIETH YEAR.
OFFICE, NO. 30 PARK-ROW,
At the corner of William.

With the first day of January, 1864, the NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER passes from the hands of Messrs. Prescott Hall & Company, who have been its proprietors for more than fifty years, into those of new proprietors, who will be known to the public as the "COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER ASSOCIATION."

In making this change, it is not the purpose of those concerned to alter the general character of the journal, or to abandon the independent and elevated tone which it has traditionally brought to the discussion of all political and social questions. It is designed, on the contrary, to give the paper, under its new auspices, fresh and more appropriate claims to the title of a COMMERCIAL JOURNAL. It will devote especial attention to the Department of

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

for which it has acquired a commanding influence, reporting the earliest and most reliable daily accounts of the movements of shipping on all the waters of the world, thus rendering the paper essential to

THE SHIPPING AND MARINE INSURANCE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Its FINANCIAL ARTICLE, its daily reports of the WHOLESALE MARKETS, and of the movements in the DRY GOODS, PRODUCE, and other departments of Trade, will be distinguished by their fullness and correctness.

While thus vindicating its claim to be a RELIABLE ORGAN OF THE MERCANTILE CLASSES,

the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER WILL NOT BE the ORGAN of any OTHER class, or INTEREST, or CLIQUE or PARTY. It aims to be thoroughly independent of all partisan influence; and to be governed exclusively by the ambition to discover TRUTH, and as far as practicable to make it acceptable and current in place of that of errors fact, and of political, economical and moral science, to the propagation of which so large a portion of the cotemporary press is lamentably addicted.

Thus while unalterably and earnestly loyal to the Government, in its warfare against armed rebellion, the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER will be constrained to criticise freely such national measures as it deems impolitic or unnecessary or mischievous, and to award censure as impartially as it accords praise where praise is due.

In fact, the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER proposes to itself no aim short of a public recognition that its columns are to be consulted for the frankness and directness of its expressions of opinion, and the zeal with which it avoids the stigma of sensation journalism, by marshaling all unvouched-for and questionable news, of which the telegraph is so productive, with appropriate doubt, or explicit denial and exposure. The News Department shall not only be remarkable for its promptitude and fullness, but for

ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY.

The LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC and ART DEPARTMENTS of the journal will receive more attention than heretofore, and will engage the services of the leading talent of the country. Arrangements to this effect have already been completed.

While the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER will thus command a position in advance of existing commercial papers, it will abate no claim to rank on terms of equality with the most popular literary and the most trustworthy political journals.

The COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, a large folio sheet, is published every afternoon, Sundays excepted; the first edition appearing at 1½, the second at 2½, and the third at 4 P. M

THE PRICE THREE CENTS A COPY,

at which rate it is sold everywhere, or delivered in the City by carriers.

☞ *A Liberal Discount to Newsmen.*

ANN

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this Popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorised is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of

ONLY SIXTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

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Interest allowed on deposits.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Grosse to Logansport; this effected, the said road will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 181 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 30 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital.....£500,000. Reserved fund.....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 32 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Macras,
Colombo, Kandy, Galle,
Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong,
Shanghai, Yokahama, Japan, Mauritius,
Manila, Batavia, Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

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Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
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Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

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offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 24 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 124, 251, 284, 312, 426, 465, 568, 580, 591, 658, 809, 902, 903, 950, 997, 1036, 1095, 1142, 1144, 1372, 1398, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1497; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.
Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 256, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed after 1 Jan by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
d29-lawm8*

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company are hereby notified that upon delivery of their bonds to the undersigned, at their office, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, after maturity, on or before the 30th day of January next, they will receive the principal and interest thereon or, at their option, they may renew their bonds for fifteen years, with interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually—to pay which with at that time an ample sinking fund has been provided by the Company.

ABRAHAM BELL'S SON.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division,) No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 19, 1863.—The interest due 31st December on the PREFERRED CERTIFICATES issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, at the office of the Trustees, No. 68 Wall-st. The transfer books for all certificates will be closed from the afternoon of the 24th inst. to the morning of the 4th of January, 1864. By order of the Trustees.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL Railroad 6 per cent. stock; Oswego and Syracuse, with dividend of 6 per cent.; Railroad Co. stocks, &c., &c., for sale.
Troy and Boston mortgage bonds,
Troy and Bennington mortgage bonds,
Saratoga and Schenectady stock,
Bellefontaine and Indiana stock,
Indiana Central stock,
wanted, at the highest market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN Gas Light Co.,
Broadway, cor. 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.
The transfer book will be closed on the evening of the 30th inst., and be opened on the morning of the 12th of January. W. TITUS, Sec'y.

MERCHANT'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan. 12, inclusive.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

GREENWICH BANK, Dec. 31, 1863.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Nine Directors of this Association and three Inspectors at the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, polls to open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M., and that the transfer book will be closed until after the election.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CANNON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 109,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount	No of Cer.	Amount.
676	$5,000	1350	$2,000	1263	$9,000
1288	4,000	1352	9,000	1353	1,000
1388	2,000	1493	3,000	1689	6,000
1676	4,000	1782	7,000	1836	6,000
1926	2,000	2139	4,000	197	11,000
294	3,000	320	3,000	363	6,000
816	7,000	897	8,000	1172	5,000
1220	5,000				
Total					$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Dec. 24, 1863.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the said District, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, track and iron thereon, and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and on failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $400,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALL,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. B. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.
Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE SEAWOOST INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 78 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the above-named Bonds, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE to conduct the Stock business at No. 23 William st., as heretofore. All orders attended to with the usual promptness.
J. E. P. LAZARUS.
Dec. 31, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF PICKAWAY County (Ohio) Bonds, due 1st of January, 1864, are made payable at the Continental Bank, are requested to present them at the Park Bank for payment.

$30,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. APPLY TO W. F. WESTERVELT, 25 Nassau-st

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
THE PUBLIC ADMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.
Stocks are called in alphabetical order, embracing all the leading Mining Stocks sold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c.
This institution is the only true channel for developing the great mining resources of this country, and increasing activity in the securities of the various Mining Companies. The charge is One Dollar only, for each lot of Stock bought and sold at the Board; and no charge is made unless the Stocks offered are disposed of.
For full particulars see rules and regulations.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, Dec. 26, 1863.
NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE DAYTON and Michigan Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds, are notified that the interest coupons falling due on the first day of January, 1864, and signed Preserved Smith, Secretary, will be paid at the Bank of America on the first prox.; and the coupons of said Mortgage Bonds maturing on the first day of January, 1864, and signed J. G. Telford, President, will be paid on presentation at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, on the first proximo. P. M. SHORT, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issues for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.
The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.
CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 24, 1863.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, and coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2, 1864, less the Government tax of 3 per cent.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC- TORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TRADESMENS' BANK, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1863,
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

EAST RIVER
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHARTERED 1833.
OFFICE No. 69 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
Amount paid in and securely invested.....$375,780
Balance "Scrip Stock," subject to call of the Directors.....224,210
WITH A SURPLUS,
THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE, on very favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.
CHARLES H. BIRNEY, President.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON.....Pres. Central R., N. J.
JOSEPH KERNOCHAN.....late President Fulton Bank
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT.....Schuchardt & Gebhard
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
DANIEL S. SCHANCK.....Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-st.
HENRY SALISBURY.....Henry Salisbury & Co.
SAMUEL SLOAN.....President Hudson River R.
ISAAC O'HEAL.....No. 69 Wall-st.
DAVID WADSTAFF.....David Wadstaff & Co.
HENRY A. ROWE.....Bradley & Rowe
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.....Augustus Whitlock & Co.
JAMES COLLES, Jr.....James Colles, Jr., & Co.
ALEXANDER L. COTHEAL.....No. 49 Watersst.
WILLIAM WATT.....Watt & Sherman
ISAAC WALTON.....Isaac Walton & Son
HENDERSON MOORE.....J. M. Oppenheim & Co.
R. W. MONTGOMERY.....Decbe, Montgomery & Co.
FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR.....No. 44 Beekman-st.
JAMES A. HAMILTON.....No. 46 Exchange-place
THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.....Theo. Polhemus, Jr., & Co.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York,
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital.....$300,000
Surplus over.....$200,000 Assets over.....$500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital, all paid in and safely invested.
2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.
3. In the issue of 6 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

Cash Capital.....$500,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1864.....74,872 18
Total Assets.....$574,872 18

The Company hereby give notice that they have increased their capital from $300,000 to $500,000, which is all paid in, and, together with their surplus, securely invested.

Additional Policies of Fire Insurance will now be issued, based upon the increased capital, and the Company respectfully solicit the liberal favors of the public, as their interests have been greatly benefited in increasing the security offered to and to a million of dollars. Losses liberally adjusted, and promptly paid.

MAURICE HILGER, President.
EUGENE GARNIER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131 949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President
JOHN W CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

BANK OF AMERICA.

DIVIDEND—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.
The Transfer Book will remain closed from this date until the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders of their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 26th day of December until the morning of the 7th day of January next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 4, 1864.
A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a stock dividend of 20 per cent., (both free of Government tax) have been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY,
No. 234 PEARL-ST., MARKET BANK BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1863.
DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF 2 50-100 per share (10 per cent) has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on and after MONDAY, 11th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 8th to the morning of 11th January. By order of the Board. JAMES McMILLS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.—HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on Monday, Jan. 4, without tax.
An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on the same day. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
DEC. 17, 1863. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, N. J., the 16th inst., a dividend of four and two-thirds per cent., on preferred, and two per cent on common stock, was declared and payable at the transfer office of Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York, on and after Jan. 2, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from 17th instant to 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN,
Treasurer and Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. payable, free of United States tax, on or after MONDAY, Jan. 4, next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 23d inst., and opened on Jan. 7, 1864. By order
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1863.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Four per Cent., "free of Government tax," out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 5, 1864.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have to-day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, and made it payable on and after Jan. 2 next, free of Government tax.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway,
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WM. A BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.
159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank and the Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent, payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next
The transfer books will be closed till that date.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the Capital of this Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 2d proximo.
By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1864.
FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
J. PAULMEER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of 3½ per cent, payable on and after January 2, 1864, free of Government tax.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to January 2, 1864, inclusive.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO. OF N. Y.,
Jan. 2, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN interest Dividend will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company, in accordance with the charter, on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
By order,
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on Jan. 2 next to stockholders of that date. The transfer books to remain closed from 25th inst. to date of payment inclusive.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
No. 41 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, Jan 2, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. (free of Government Tax), payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, Dec 30, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, in this City, on the 15th of January, 1864.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.
DIVIDEND NO. 25.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of four (4) per cent, (free of Government tax,) has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 2d proximo. By order,
J. A. BEARDSLE

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experiments in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in two weeks. This masterly agent speedily cures the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology: European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterisations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor. No. 24 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case of Nervousness, Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 32 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this city,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being cured. Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and are the only remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance each day in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what he will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Box.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	$0 25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
17.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
26.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book	$ 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,

will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from BOSTON, Jan. 20.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $3; $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$182 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	3,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,875	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 / 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....Jan. 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Jan. 23
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	31 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $31 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. JAS MCGREGOR, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, and MONDAY, Feb. 1.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in Gold or its equiv. lent.
☞ No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
R. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M.
Passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine, fast-sailing Clyde-built steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. WYLIE, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions—Cabin, $75; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $35. Payable in currency.
FRANCIS McDONALD, & CO.,
No 6 Bowling-Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.

Ship ROGER A. HURD—Sails January 6.
Ship AMERICAN UNION—Sails January 9.
FOR LONDON—LINE.
Ship DANIEL WEBSTER—Sails January 6.

For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts, available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—To sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M. United States Mail steamship EVENING STAR, WM. B. BELL, commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River. For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer MORNING STAR will follow the EVENING STAR, and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 242 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, INVENTOR and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 307 Broadway, near 29th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

FURNITURE.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—THE SUBSCRIBers wish to contract with a responsible cabinet-maker in the City or country to manufacture, largely, the woodwork of a patented article in good demand. The best of references as to ability to perform given and required. Sealed proposals received until the 10th of January.
BROWN & CO., No. 474 Broadway.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, MANufactory and warerooms, No. 6 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 66 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, saw, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Man-field, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on SUNDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving with trap-block pavement the following streets:

Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue.
Seventeenth-street, from Union-square to First-avenue.
Forty-ninth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, and upon the intersecting streets and avenues to the extent of half the block north and south of Eighth street. Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventeenth-street, between Union-square and First-avenue, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues to the extent of half the block north and south of Seventeenth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, and upon both sides of the intersecting avenues to the extent of half the block north and south of Forty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are required to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors,
New Court-house, Dec. 30, 1863. } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE printed lists of the names and residences of all persons enrolled under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, as subject to do military duty in the several districts comprising this division, viz.: City and County of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties, are exposed to view, for the inspection of the public, at each of the following places:

Headquarters Provost-Marshal, each district, the Police stations, and each of the places where the polls were held at the recent election.

Any person enrolled may appear before the Board of Enrollment of the District and claim to have his name stricken from the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is not, and will not be, at the time fixed for the next draft, (Jan. 5, 1864,) liable to military duty on account of

First—Alienage.
Second—Non-residence.
Third—Unsuitableness of age.
Fourth—Manifest permanent physical disability.

The time fixed for hearing such cases will expire on the 8th of January, 1864.

WILLIAM HAYS, Brig.-Gen. Vols.,
and A. A. P. M. General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL. } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID YOUNG HORSE FOR SALE—Fifteen and a half hands high, five years old, coming six, long tail, proud and stylish in harness, accustomed to saddle, of good speed and easy gait, both in trot and canter. Also, a pair of short-tailed bay carriage horses. Cause of sale, absence of owner abroad. Terms moderate. On view at Lexington Stables, Nos. 96 and 97 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management beg to announce that owing to previous peremptory engagements of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
the great sensation drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN
can only be presented for
EIGHTEEN NIGHTS
more. Seats for any of these eighteen nights may now be procured at the box-office.

The management is induced to give this early notice of the period at which the production of this play must terminate, from the circumstance of its being impossible to accommodate the vast crowds which nightly gather at the theatre. No play that has perhaps ever been presented on the New-York stage has touched the hearts of the people with such sincere and genuine emotion, or gathered the public so firmly in its grasp. While it might run through whole seasons, it cannot, from these peculiar outcry circumstances, be possibly presented for more than these
EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.

Those who desire, therefore, to witness this touching picture of English every-day life, should not lose the few opportunities now remaining to them.

In the beautiful language of the accomplished District-Attorney of this city, A. Oakey Hall:

"The whole effect of the play is so ethical," writes District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, in his brilliant criticism, "that I wish the philanthropists of the day, who so shamefully neglect the Prison Aid Society, and who so culpably leave the care of the returned convict to his pals, could see the Ticket-of-Leave and your acting. The two should run together in the City far beyond New-Years; and you should not receive your actor's ticket-of-leave' until every clergyman and boy in the Metropolitan Police District had seen the impersonation of the scenes between Brierly and Willoughby."

On Monday, January 4, 1864, being the sixty-first night of the engagement,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
will appear in
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S.
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
Hyatt Frost.....Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
(Between Spring and Prince-sts.)

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. No half price. Performance 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M.

EIGHTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of this superbly constructed
PALACE OF ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS,
containing animals and birds of every variety, many of which are very rare, and several that were never before on exhibition in America.

Of the latter class,
A PAIR OF WHITE PEACOCKS,
recently imported from Germany, and white as the driven snow, deserve particular attention, and are the delight and admiration of
ALL LOVERS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Upward of two hundred rare birds and animals are here congregated, and others constantly arriving.

The morning performance is especially adapted for
LADIES AND CHILDREN.

This institution, the pride of Naturalists, is unequaled in
GRANDEUR, MAGNITUDE, AND MAGNIFICENCE
by any other exhibition on this continent.

The mind may revel in an intellectual feast.

Instruction and amusement are harmoniously blended in one. It is the only pure and correct school where
The great book of Natural History
can be successfully unlocked, studied and defined. It furnishes
Knowledge for the world.
And a school for all children.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."

This splendid entertainment, which is nightly attacting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvass measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.

The beautiful and STARTLING ILLUSION of the WHITE LADY and the SPIRIT OF THE ALPS, with the elegant moonlight and sunset effects, will be repeated.

Doors open at 7: Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

HIS SICKNESS AND LAST MOMENTS.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

His Grace Archbishop HUGHES expired at his residence in Madison-avenue, last evening, at 7½ o'clock, after a lingering illness, in which he suffered much, but endured with fortitude. He has been failing in body for more than a year past. During the past Summer he has been continually under the care of his physicians, Drs. CLARKE and WOOD. On the 6th of December he was first confined to the bed of sickness from which he was never to arise. His decease, although apprehended, was not considered imminent until last Thursday, when he commenced sinking rapidly, and it became clear to near and dear friends of the family whose attendance had been generally believed. He received the last Sacraments of the Church, and shortly after became speechless, and continued in unconsciousness.

He remained in that state until yesterday afternoon, when a change for the worse occurred, and growing weaker and weaker, he breathed his last at precisely 31 minutes past 7 o'clock. He was surrounded in his last hours by his family, his physicians and the following Catholic clergymen: Bishop McCloskey, Albany; Bishop Laughlin, Brooklyn; Vicar General Very Rev. Father Starrs; Rev. Dr. Nellliger, Father McKenney, Private Secretary to the Bishop, and other members of the clergy. The communion of the Catholic religion and friendship were administered by his Grace himself.

His remains will be exposed to public view on Tuesday, in the forenoon, and removed to the Cathedral in Mulberry-street on Wednesday afternoon, where they will remain until Thursday.

Many of our prominent citizens have left their cards at his residence during the past few days, making inquiries as to his health, and expressing regret at his sickness. To the Catholic Church, to his many personal friends, and to residents of the City at large, his sudden demise will be felt as a severe loss. Who will succeed him in the archiepiscopal chair is unknown; but it is to be hoped that the mantle of his virtues and abilities may fall upon the man selected to fill his place. We append a short sketch of his life.

SKETCH OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New-York, was born in the North of Ireland, in the year 1798. In 1815, his father, who was a respectable farmer, emigrated to the United States. In 1817, JOHN HUGHES, then a youth of nineteen, unable to endure the trammels under which his religion was placed at home, followed his father. On his arrival in this country, he was placed with a florist to learn the art of gardening, but his tastes being more literary than horticultural, he devoted most of his time to study, and in his twenty-first year he entered the theological seminary of Mount Saint Mary's at Emmetsburgh, Maryland, remaining there as pupil and teacher for several years. In 1825 he was ordained, in Philadelphia, as a Catholic Priest, and was settled over a parish in that city. While resident in Philadelphia, he was challenged by the Rev. JOHN BECKENRIDGE to discuss the question, "Is the Protestant religion the Religion of Christ."

This controversy was the first of many of a similar nature, which the subject of this sketch carried on with various eminent divines of this country. It attracted so much attention when first published in the newspapers that the articles were collected and had a wide circulation in book form. In 1832, Father HUGHES founded St. John's Church, Philadelphia, and was its Rector until he removed to this City. In 1837 Bishop DUBOIS, of New-York, having become too old and infirm to attend to the duties of his office without assistance, at his request Father HUGHES was appointed his coadjutor. He was consecrated in this City Jan. 9, 1838, and in the following year was appointed by the Pope administrator of the diocese. Although he did not succeed to the Bishopric until the death of Bishop DUBOIS, yet from that time the government of this portion of the church was entirely in his hands.

He at once proceeded energetically to bring about necessary reforms; to rescue the churches from the debts which incumbered them; to remove them from the management of laymen, and to secure the titles in his own name. In these reforms he was violently opposed by the trustees, and only partial success crowned his efforts. In 1839 he visited France, Italy and Austria to solicit pecuniary aid for the Catholic churches in New-York. In 1841 he established a college in Fordham, Westchester County, under the name of St. John's College.

About this time Bishop HUGHES came prominently before the public on the school question. The Catholics charged that the public schools were sectarian in their character, and complained that they were taxed for the support of institutions to which they could not send their children.

A petition was sent to the Common Council to designate seven of the Public Schools as Catholic schools.

Remonstrances were sent in by the School Society and some of the churches, and the parties appeared before the Common Council, Bishop HUGHES making an elaborate address in favor of the petition, but it was rejected. The Catholics carried the matter before the Legislature, and it became a prominent feature of the ensuing political campaign, Bishop HUGHES advising the Catholics to run an independent ticket, which they did. Bishop HUGHES was the master-spirit in this exciting controversy, and defended himself against the many attacks of the religious press with great ability.

In 1845, Bishop HUGHES again sailed for Europe to procure the services of some of the Jesuits and Sisters of Mercy. He returned in 1846, and a few months after was requested by President POLK to undertake a special mission to Mexico, but declined. In 1847, at the request of both Houses of Congress, he delivered a lecture in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington—subject, "Christianity the only source of Moral, Social and Political Regeneration." In 1850, New-York was raised to the dignity of an archi-Episcopal See, and Archbishop HUGHES went to Rome to receive the pallium at the hands of the Pope. He soon afterward became engaged in a discussion with Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabeth, who attacked the Catholic religion in a series of letters over the signature of "Kirwan." Archbishop HUGHES replied, and the celebrated Kirwan controversy ensued. In 1854, the Archbishop made another visit to Rome in order to be present at the definition of the dogma of the immaculate conception. On his return he became involved in a controversy with ERASTUS BROOKS, editor of the *Express*, growing out of the church property question. Mr. BROOKS being at that time State Senator, in the course of a debate stated that Archbishop HUGHES owned property in New-York to the amount of $5,000,000. The Archbishop at once attacked Mr. BROOKS through the newspapers, and a long discussion took place, in which it is generally conceded that the divine had the advantage of the editor. On the 15th of August, 1858, he laid the corner-stone of the new cathedral on Fifth-avenue, which is designed to be the finest edifice church in the United States. When the rebels fired upon Fort Sumter, and the citizens of New-York assembled in a grand mass meeting at Union-square, Archbishop HUGHES, unable from indisposition to attend in person, wrote a letter to the Chairman, in which he declared himself firmly and unalterably the friend of the Union, and the advocate of all and any measures necessary to put down treason and sustain the Government. From the stand taken by him on that memorable April day he has never receded, but has continually, by precept and example, enjoined the duties of citizens in maintaining the Union and enforcing the laws. During the July riots, Archbishop HUGHES was confined to his bed by sickness, but he announced that if the people would meet him at his residence he would address them from the balcony. An immense assembly gathered there at the appointed time, and he spoke to them as announced, requesting them to obey the laws, to assist in enforcing obedience if necessary, and if wrong had been done to seek redress through the proper channels, and not by riots and turbulent outbreaks.

The prominent place he has occupied in public and the Church will not soon be filled. While he strove earnestly for the good of his own Church, he was always proud of the City which had been chosen as his adopted home, and its prosperity, as well as that of the whole country, was a constant desire. He has built up the Catholic Church in this City, dignified it, rescued it from debt, and been its untiring champion. Although he has all his life been engaged in controversies with some one or other, yet he has also enjoyed the warm friendship of many of the most eminent men of this country, and to them, as well as to the majority of our citizens, his death will be a source of unfeigned regret.

SEIZURE OF CONFEDERATE BONDS

SEIZURE OF MILLIONS OF NOTES.

Machinery, Plates, Dies and Stamps Taken.

DETAILS OF MARSHAL MURRAY'S DOINGS.

ARREST OF THE GUILTY PARTIES

INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE CASE.

One of the most important Government cases ever worked up in this City, which was given in brief detail in yesterday's TIMES, was completed at a late hour on Saturday night, and has resulted in the seizure of about $6,000,000 in Confederate bonds, $1,000,000 in Confederate Treasury notes, and a large quantity of dies, printing presses, lathes, and other machinery for doing fine bank note engraving. The history of the case from beginning to end is full of incident, and the measures taken by Marshal MURRAY to ferret the matter out and bring to justice the parties implicated, are highly creditable to the skill of that officer and the efficiency of his aids. The services of Chief YOUNG, of the Metropolitan Detective Force, and of Detective SMITH, now of the Marshal's office, were also invaluable in securing the persons engaged in the transaction, and the documentary and mechanical evidences of their guilt.

The first information obtained by the Government of the matter was through a letter intercepted on its way South by the War Department. This letter gave the names of parties in New-York who had here engaged in the business, and this information was lodged with Marshal MURRAY about ten days ago, with special instructions to spare neither time nor expense to ferret out the matter and arrest the parties. The principal party named was WINTHROP E. HILTON, a printer, doing business at No. 11 Spruce-street, and who resides in Forty-ninth-street. As this individual and his place of business were unfamiliar to the Marshal, a skilful detective was selected to ascertain something about both. It would hardly be wise to publish the exact method adopted by this capital officer in arriving at the information desired, but it was certainly ingenious, and attained the very best results. The office was visited under excuse of business, all its occupants noted, and their descriptions taken down and handed to the Marshal's men, who from that time out followed each and every one of the principals, day and night unceasingly, until the case was consummated.

On the 31st of December matters were ripened so that several arrests were made simultaneously. HILTON and another party named WILLIAMS, were traced to an establishment at the corner of Ann and Gold-st., over a lager-beer saloon. Here they were found to go several times a day, and as soon as the Marshal had secured these men, he organized his forces into sections, dispatched one posse to the above place and took possession, and another to No. 11 Spruce-st. At the corner of Ann and Gold sts. several fine lithographic stones were discovered for printing $100, $50, and $5 Confederate notes. It being late at night, a guard was placed over the Spruce-st. concern with strict orders to allow no one to pass in or out. It became apparent at this stage of the proceedings that a large number of parties were implicated in the manufacture of these notes and bonds, and the Marshal called in to his assistance Chief JOHN YOUNG, of the Metropolitan Detective force, and, aided by him and Detective SMITH and the other officers, consummated the business. At 2 o'clock on New-Year's morning the exertions of the officers were rewarded, and a portion of the machinery, consisting of a geometrical lathe, and a large number of dies and plates, were discovered in a room in Park-row. Capt. MILLS, of the Second Precinct, aided considerably in this discovery. The room was entered forcibly, and in the room where the machinery was stored was found between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 worth of Confederate bonds, printed and ready for signature, and $1,000,000 in Confederate money. The detectives then went on track of the proprietor of the place, and by 8 o'clock in the evening had him in custody. He proved to be entirely innocent of any complicity in the matter, having allowed HILTON, with whom he had a previous slight acquaintance, to store some goods there, the character of which he was ignorant. On the following day two finely-executed steel-plates were discovered, together with the remainder of the machinery. After the seizure the next step was to discover the manufacturer of the geometrical lathe. This was soon done, the maker being found in New-Jersey, some six miles back of Newark. He was ascertained to be a loyal man who had been employed by the United States Government in doing work for the Treasury. He stated that HILTON came to him a long time ago and represented that he was about starting a new bank note company, similar to the Continental Company, and that he desired a lathe made of this description. The machinist put him off for some time because he was greatly driven with work, but finally succeeded in finishing the machine and delivering the same about ten days ago. He was arrested and brought to this city, but succeeded in showing his entire innocence and loyalty.

On Saturday several lawyers were at the Marshal's office in search of HILTON, but that gentleman, as a precautionary measure, had been turned over to Maj.-Gen. DIX and sent down the harbor.

From further information obtained by Marshal MURRAY, it appeared that the bonds and notes already printed, as well as the machinery for making them, were to have been shipped on the first of January to Halifax, and from thence to Nassau to a Confederate agent. From there they would have been shipped on a blockade-runner for the coast of Florida. The plates, dies, &c., were spoken of in the intercepted letter as being superb, and it was also stated that HILTON would act in perfect good faith from the very large pecuniary interest he had in the matter.

It was further ascertained that HILTON had a regular contract with the rebel Secretary MEMMINGER to furnish him with the bonds, plates, &c., in question, and that his zeal and dispatch in forwarding the same should be well rewarded. HILTON is a man of unusual ability, and discovered that the detectives were on his track on the third day of their search for him. He at once took precautionary measures, and scattered the evidences of his guilt about in various places. Nearly all these have been ascertained, and the property found, and the Marshal and his officers are in track of the others. The parties having them in charge will be held strictly to account for the manner in which they became possessed of them. Altogether it is one of the most important and best worked "jobs" ever done here by the Government, and will tend as much to discourage the rebel leaders as a great victory by our forces in the field.

The Incoming and Outgoing.

At twelve o'clock to-day, Mayor OPDYKE resigns his official position to Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, who will at once organize his office and enter upon its duties. It is said that his Message is ready for delivery to the Common Council.

Immediately on Mayor OPDYKE relinquishing his office, he will be met by a delegation of his friends and escorted to the Astor House, where an address in approval of his official course will be made him, and other ceremonies had. The Seventh regiment Band is engaged for the occasion. The new Common Council meet and organize at noon to-day.

Until twelve M. to-day Mayor OPDYKE can act officially. After that hour, all papers passed by the Common Council within the preceding nine days, which he may have retained in his own possession, fail of effect.

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.—One of the most interesting events of New Year's Day was the reception of our veteran soldiers and their families, at Hope Chapel, by the Pastor of the Christian Alliance, Rev. C. C. Goss. Between eight and nine hundred honored him with calls. The chapel was decorated with banners and flags, some of which had been badly tattered by the balls of the enemy. The sight was most gratifying to the humanitarian. The old and young, rich and poor, met on a common level. Many of the soldiers from the Invalid corps were there, most of them, as Mr. Goss said, with "the nation's mark upon them." Many met for the first time since they fought together on the battle-field. As they recounted the scenes through which they had passed, they exhibited an enthusiasm to engage again in defence of the honored flag. The wives and children all partook of the same feeling. Many widows and their children were there whose husbands had fallen. The thanks of many of them were often showered upon the pastor for calling them from their cheerless abodes to spend the day so delightfully. A well-dressed gentleman announced himself as a rebel; something was said about not allowing him to partake of the refreshments; said Mr. Goss, "yes, feed him, he doubtless needs it; we have food enough at the North to feed every rebel in the land, besides the Bible says, 'if thy enemy hunger, feed him.'" One gentleman asked Mr. Goss to show him the creed of his church, so that he could read it. "My creed," said he, "all the creed we have is to *be good and do good.*" The table was richly loaded with all kinds of refreshments, much of which had been sent in by kind friends. In the centre was a huge pound cake with a tall Zouave upon it, streaming in one hand the Stars and Stripes and with the other holding a sheaf of cutlasses. Knots consisting of cones, spheres and pyramidic airs, was interspersed and added to the agreeable enjoyments. Much credit is due to the ladies who congregated with Mr. Goss in such a praiseworthy effort. There is great want among the families of our ex-prisoners at present, and we know of no more efficient agency than the Alliance, to seek out and make provision for them.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

PARTIES IN THIS CITY IMPLICATED.

A series of preposterous indignation articles in the *Bahama Herald* of Dec. 12 and 16, published at Nassau, call loudly for war on the part of Britain against this country, on account of a seizure in November last by New-York Custom House Officers, of sundry papers in possession of one GEORGE G. WOLF, a passenger by the British steamer *Corsica*. This WOLF is one of several who have been concerned in the purchase of goods here for shipment to Nassau, thence to be transferred to blockade runners for Southern ports.

The recent receipt by the Collector at this port of three letters from a Union man in Nassau, will throw some light upon the question.

That of Nov. 21, 1863, runs thus: "In four successive steamers, viz.: one, the *Corsica*, goods have been shipped to my address. I herewith give you notice that I never knew anything about the shipment of these goods, but that my name has been used, or better to say, abused. The parties who receive them are known here under the name of AARON WOLFE & Co. The partners of this firm in New-York are ABRAHAM HOFFMING and LOUIS BENJAMIN, shippers, at No. 27 William-street, Room No. 10. A certificate was obtained from Mr. THOMSON, the American Consul here, to the amount of £628, for goods said to be imported by me, on the plea that I appointed Mr. GEORGE WOLF as my agent, and that I was absent from town. I must state that the whole statement of Mr. WOLF was a falsehood. Nassau is blamed a great deal, and certainly with right. How is it that those WOLFS take here their orders from the Government agents of the Confederacy, send them to New-York, and receive the goods by the return steamer? Mr. WOLF says every shipment stands him in £500, as bribery for New-York Custom-house officers. Is this really to be believed? Among the goods imported under my name have been 1,200 Colt's revolvers, 2,000 badges, made of velvet, for Confederate officers, with a small golden palmetto, 13,000 pairs army shoes and 1,200 blankets. Are these contraband of war or not? The New-York Custom-house is only laughed at here, and it is certainly painful for everybody whose sympathies are with the North, to see how cargo after cargo arrives to supply the rebels.

ADAM WOLF, of the same firm, has been appointed Contractor for Bermuda, and left in a large schooner with goods for this port from New-York via Bermuda.

GEORGE WOLF leaves here with the *Corsica*, and certainly with large orders to be filled. New-York seems to be the best place to supply the South.

In the schooner *Wild Pigeon*, a man named J. R. CRONE, left here for New-York. He brought also a large quantity of goods in the *Indus*, sold every particle to the South, and has now gone to New-York again to fill large orders. I hope this may reach you before the *Wild Pigeon* arrives, that you may take care of CRONE. I also find that he has been employed in the printing of United States greenbacks, and that he has made arrangements here to set up a little factory in Nassau for the purpose. He went to obtain the necessary paper. There is also a Mr. ——— here, who imports largely for the Confederate agents. He works together with **** ***** ****. They are all great importers for Dixie.

AARON WOLF has lately taken in partnership a Mr. MORRIS, an English Jew. Probably goods will be shipped in their joint names. I wrote to you also by the *Wild Pigeon*."

Publication is not given to the names above omitted, for special reasons. The letter mentioned as having been sent to the Collector by the *Wild Pigeon* did not reach him. It was probably read by ENEAS, the owner of that vessel, and witnheld. The man CRONE, spoken of, has eluded our officials, and returned.

In a letter of Nov. 23, the same writer states that AARON WOLF & Co. had received additional goods in his name, by the last steamer, and also in of one LEVI, a brother-in-law of GEORGE WOLF. Those goods, he avers, were immediately shipped by the blockade-runner *Hansa*.

In reference to the GEORGE G. WOLF spoken of in the Bahama *Herald*, the writer in a letter of Dec. 20, congratulates Collector BARNEY on having "pinned the right man." He adds, that merchants in Nassau, finding that the mail by the *Corsica* is usually seized, send their most important letters under envelopes, to the steamer's consignees. These are taken charge of by the Captain or Purser, and delivered at Mr. CUNARD's office. The Purser is said to have made much money by his deliveries. Twenty-three letters, carried away by WOLF, were handed to him by the latter for delivery.

The writer further asserts that in the last steamer 36 or 37 cases of goods had been shipped to Nassau, by Mr. JAMES DE LONG, and handed over immediately after their arrival to JOHN B. LAFITTE, to S. C. BUDD, Agent of the steamer *Antonica*, and several others.

A. WOLF & Co. formerly did a business in this City, mingled of second-hand clothes, furnishing goods, and steel pens. They went to Nassau soon after the war broke out, and have been very successful in blockade running. In November last, the passengers by the *Corsica* were searched. Upon the person of WOLF was found a list of the cargo of the *Margaret and Jessie*, a blockade runner, captured by the steamer *Fulton*, and brought to the Brooklyn Navy-yard for discharge. On examination, the identity of the goods with those upon the invoice carried by WOLF, was proved.

On the 12th October last, the brig *A. V. Goodhue* cleared from here for Bermuda, with an assorted cargo shipped almost entirely by A. HOFFMUNG. On the Custom-house files, there is a bond for $28,000 for goods shipped there, executed by A. HOFFMUNG, LOUIS BENJAMIN, and WM. A. SMALLEY.

By comparing marks and numbers, it appears that this cargo was the same that had been captured in the *Margaret and Jessie*, and had been transferred at Nassau. Mr. WOLF stated that his agents had paid $10,000 to procure a clearance for the goods from here. These various shipments had averaged him £500 each in bribery. Those by the *A. N. Goodhue* had been shipped to Mr. WALKER, agent of the Confederate States in Bermuda, by his order, given to WOLF and transmitted to HOFFMUNG.

At the time specified Mr. SMALLEY was a debenture clerk in the Custom-house. The bond is filled up in the hand of Mr. H. B. STANTON, and has his initials.

The father of LOUIS BENJAMIN, the partner of HOFFMUNG, is a messenger in the Collector's office.

WOLF, some three weeks ago, had the coolness to give Collector BARNEY notice, that as an Englishman, he would clear a vessel for Nassau without giving bonds, having been assured by the English Legation at Washington that it would not be necessary.

The Custom-house authorities are now well advised of the mode of this contraband trade, and of the parties engaged in it, and trust soon to break it up.

The schooners *Indus*, *Wild Pigeon* and others, employed in running to Nassau with goods for blockade runners, are ostensibly owned by JOSEPH ENEAS, in this City, who, together with HOFFMUNG, BENJAMIN and one J. C. RAMMING, were sent to Fort Lafayette last Thursday.

The following has been sent by Mr. SMALLEY, in answer to the article of yesterday, which was in part similar to the above:

A CARD—THE BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in your paper of this date, headed "Blockade-Running," certain statements are made, entirely erroneous, and calculated injuriously to affect my character and reputation.

My connection with the transaction alluded to is simply this: Several months ago I was requested by gentlemen of unquestioned loyalty to become one of the bondsmen for parties shipping goods to Nassau. Believing the representations made to me in regard to the ultimate destination of the goods, I felt no hesitation in acceding to this request. I may further add that I had not the most remote knowledge or suspicion that these shipments were destined for the use or benefit of the rebels; and my confidence in those through whose recommendation I consented to go on the bond was such that I felt entire confidence in the lawful nature of the transaction.

To those who are socially or politically acquainted with me, a denial of my complicity in any scheme for running the blockade would be an act of supererogation; but for the information of the public before whom you have laid these charges, I must respectfully request that you will allow my statement to appear as prominently as the charge has been made.

In regard to the other statement of your reporter, I have to state that I am in no possible manner, directly or indirectly, engaged in the lottery business, or in any calling of a similar nature.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. A. SMALLEY.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE FORTIETH NEW-YORK.—This gallant regiment, which unanimously reënlisted for the war, is now *en route* from the Army of the Potomac to this City. Since Saturday afternoon the arrival of the regiment, via Philadelphia, has been hourly expected. The pleasing duty of receiving the veterans was assigned to the Seventy-first New-York, Col. TRAFFORD. On Saturday last, so confident were the officers of the Seventy-first of the arrival of the Fortieth, that a general order was issued by Col. TRAFFORD, commanding a parade, with a view to the reception of the heroes. Accordingly, yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the Seventy-first turned out at their armory, corner of Centre and Broome streets, and accompanied by a fine band of music, proceeded to the Battery, where they remained until 5 o'clock. At that hour the Colonel received a dispatch from Washington, stating that the Fortieth would not, probably, arrive in New-York before Tuesday next. This was a serious disappointment to all, more especially the hundreds of relatives and friends of the Old Mozart, who had congregated to receive them. The veterans *will* come sometime this week, when all who desire to greet the heroes of twenty actions can meet them.

PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS ENLISTING.—The game which has been successfully played by the bounty brokers at Castle Garden, for the past few months, has at last been blocked by an effective order issued by the General Agent of the Emigrant Commissioners, the purport of which is, that all newly arrived emigrants shall be, before they are permitted to leave Castle Garden, informed of their rights under the different enlistment acts, and of the amount of bounties paid by the Government, State and County. Hence, now when one of the "man-ketchers," as they are styled by emigrants, makes his appearance and commences to hold out inducements, no man can be caught unless he be a fool. The Agent of the Emigrant Commissioners is desirous that all who wish to enlist shall be afforded speedy and lawful opportunities for doing so, and that the bounties paid shall go to those who are entitled to them.

STABBING AFFRAYS IN A LAGER-BIER SALOON AND PORTER-HOUSE.—A fatal stabbing affray occurred on New-Year's night in the lager-bier saloon of VALENTINE HANKS, No. 395 Ninth-avenue. PATRICK BRADY, a native of Ireland, was in the saloon at the time in question, and had an altercation with one of the parties, who drew a knife and stabbed him. He died at his residence on Saturday morning from the effects of the wound. VALENTINE HANKS, ANDREW ROSSNER and ADOLPH HANKS, Germans, were arrested on suspicion, and held to await the Coroner's inquest.... On Saturday night, about 7 o'clock, an altercation occurred in a porter-house kept by BERNARD MCGUIRE, corner of Avenue B and Fifth-street, in which two laboring men who had been enticed into the place were assaulted, and one of them, JAMES KNAPP, so dangerously stabbed he is not expected to recover. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. MCGUIRE is in custody.

THE MONITORS TO BE SOON READY FOR SEA.—At most of the shipyards where the monitors are being built, the Government has intimated to the contractors that the vessels will be expected to be ready for delivery, according to stipulations, on the day they were expected to be finished. It would seem from this that the usual days of grace indulged in by shipbuilders are not to be allowed. There may be nothing significant in the determination of Government to get the last batch of iron-clads into the water as soon as possible, still it is interesting to know a celerity is being insisted upon.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FIRST LONG ISLAND REGIMENT.—The term of service of this veteran regiment will expire in a few months. Some days since all the men, numbering about two hundred and fifty, accepted a proposition to reenlist for three years, whereupon they were granted a furlough of thirty days. They were expected to arrive yesterday, but it appears were disappointed in obtaining transportation from Washington. They will be here this morning, and will be welcomed by the Mayor. The City Hall bell will be struck twelve times in rapid succession as soon as they land. The regiment was originally commanded by Col. ADAMS. It is now commanded by Col. CROSS. They have participated in eighteen battles, and a number of skirmishes.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 943, 961, 1098, 584, 618, 620, 600, 611, 813, 186, 288, 641, 252, 253, 351, 373, 376, 495, 852, 884.

SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrer only.—Nos. 6 to 25 inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2487, 1255, 3101, 1183, 3179, 2407, 547, 1457, 535, 779, 879, 959. *Part II.*—Nos. 2062, 2208, 2554, 2668, 2210, 1752, 2524, 1256, 1798, 2726, 2822, 642, 696, 2842, 2850.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 186, 1956, 757, 741, 257, 2254, 106, 1112, 148, 1674, 250, 2239, 175, 1870, 88, 854, 226, 2196, 211, 7169 245, 2228, 243, 2221. *Part II.*—Nos. 335, 25, 517, 45, 893, 94, 948, 97, 1204, 114, 1230, 117, 1439, 135, 1771, 155, 192, 2187, 220, 270, 92, 869, 91, 868, 90, 1756, 152.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The Subscription Agent reports sales of Bonds on Saturday, to the amount of $2,298,000, and during the week, $10,211,950. Deliveries of bonds are being made to Dec. 1. The amount remaining unsold does not probably exceed $50,000,000.

[Advertisement.]

NOW READY: The Illustrated *Phrenological Journal*, 40 engravings, portraits of Gen. BANKS, LYNDHURST, beautiful women, Egyptian mummies, Sioux Indians in a scalping dance; wild men and beast children, babes nursed by the wolf, dreams, their significance, physiognomy, or signs of character, love, courtship and marriage, in the January number *Phrenological Journal*, 15 cents, by first post. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends for ever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss McGuinness, McIntyre, Rorke, Taylor, Magee, Erskine, Fitzgerald, Coope, Hellman, Johnston, Hirst, Wilson, and 307 in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 45 | Moon rises. 1 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 04 | Gov. Island.. 2 53 | Hell Gate.. 4 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 3.

Arrived.

Steamship Adriatic (Br.,) Nicholson, Liverpool, via Galway Dec. 22, and St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 29, with mdse. and 323 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Dec. 30, lat. 44 48, lon. 56 06, passed a steamship bound E., supposed the City of Baltimore. Jan. 1, passed a Cunard screw steamer, bound E.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans Dec. 27, and Havana Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. A. Raynor. Dec. 27, in river, passed steamship Columbia, bound up.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Jane A. Bishop, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Downey, Havana 24 ds., and 24 hours from the breakwater, in ballast to James E. Ward & Co.

Barkantine Scotland, Smalley, New-Orleans 20 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Amanda Jane, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Dalrymple Grand Turk, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to J. F. Whitney & Co. Left no Am. vessels. The brig Don Juan, hence, was ashore at East Caicos. The schr. Eastern Light, of Halifax, White, from Monrovia for Boston, while running for Turks Island for provisions, on the 14th ult., went ashore on Phillip's Reef, East Caicos, and became a total loss; part of the cargo and crew were saved. The brig Peacock, also ashore at East Caicos, is a total loss. No particulars.

Brig H. F. Colthirst, (of Turks Island,) Emery, Manzanilla 23 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 15 hours, with sugar, cedar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy weather.

Schr. Thomas Borden, Wrightington, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Sailed.

Jan. 2—Steamship George Washington, New-Orleans.
Ship Snow Squall.
Bark Robert Murray, Jr.
Brigs Favorita, Lucy Darling, G. F. Lovett.
Schooners Danville, Washington, M. L. Compton, Andromeda.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan 3—Arr. brig Samuel Lindsay, from New-Orleans; schr. Albert Edward, from Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, for New-York—put in for a harbor. Below—Brig J. Polledo, from Matanzas; bark T. Cushing, from Havana.

Miscellaneous.

COLLISION.—The schr. Bloomer, at anchor in the North River, was run into last night, at 9 o'clock, by a tugboat, name unknown, having her bowsprit, cutwater, etc., carried away, and received other damage.

Spoken, &c.

Laurilla—brig, from St. Domingo for Boston, Dec. 30, lat. 34 30, lon. —.

Foreign Ports.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

Arrived from New-York—Dec. 10, St. Maria, at Brest; 14th, Henry, at Valencia; 15th, Stella and Sir Robert Peel, at St. Malo; Blue Nose, at Falmouth; 20th, Irabunt, at Deal.

MEM.—The ship Derrent, from Cardiff for New-York, which put into Queenstown on the 8th of December, leaky, will not proceed on her voyage. Her cargo will be sold.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 24.

Arrived from New-York—Deane, at Table Bay; Peculiar, at Marseilles; Winthrop, at Naples; Iris, at Belfast; Palestine, at Dublin; Ocean and Soap, at Deal; Theodore, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Bangor—Mary Edson, at Palermo; Charles Cooper, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The ship Royal Middy, from Queenstown for New-York, has put back.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

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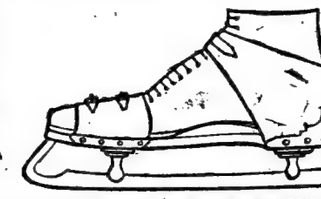
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CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM,
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Skates from 25 cents to $25, of all kinds, comprising a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of
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and other AMERICAN and FOREIGN Skates
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Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

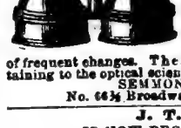
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BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY
IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 18 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all
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SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York.
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POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
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FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
AT No. 939 BROADWAY,
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Cured by Bates' Patent Scientific Appliances, the only known means for the rapid and permanent cure of Stammering, Stuttering, &c. They received a Gold Medal at the last London Exhibition.
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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
The vast increase in the demand for these COUGH LOZENGES, and the numerous testimonials constantly received, fully justify the Proprietor in asserting they are the best and safest yet offered to the public for the cure of the following complaints: ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.
They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the King of Hanover; very many, also, of the nobility and clergy, and of the public generally, use them

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3832. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

ASSEMBLING OF THE LEGISLATURE

The Party Conferences and Their Nominations.

Hon. T. G. Alvord, the Union Nominee for Speaker.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 4.

In the Union Senatorial caucus this evening, JAMES TERWILLIGER, of Onondaga, was nominated for Clerk by acclamation: also, AZEL B. HULL, of Alleghany, Sergeant-at-Arms; SANDERS WILSON, of St. Lawrence, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; LAWRENCE VAN DUZEN, of Seneca, Doorkeeper; CASPAR WALTER, of Monroe, Assistant Doorkeeper, EDWARD TRAVER, Second Assistant Doorkeeper; A. W. JOHNSON, Third Assistant Doorkeeper, and Messrs. COOK, AMES and MUNGER, were appointed a Committee to call future caucuses. The caucus then adjourned.

In the Democratic Assembly caucus, JACOB L. SMITH, of New-York, was nominated for Speaker, receiving 23 votes to 15 for ABRAM B. WEAVER, of Oneida. JOHN C. JACOBS, of Kings, was nominated by acclamation for Clerk; GILES VAN HORN, of Montgomery, for Sergeant-at-Arms; RICHARD BAMFIELD, of Westchester, for Doorkeeper; OWEN O'MALLEY, of Monroe, for Assistant Doorkeeper, and WILLIAM LYNCH, of Montgomery, for Second Assistant Doorkeeper. Messrs. PINCKNEY of New-York, WEAVER of Oneida, and HARING of Rockland, were appointed a Committee to call future caucuses.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved a resolution that no Democratic member absent himself from any session of the Assembly without pairing, or the assent of the Caucus Committee. But at the suggestion of Messrs OSWALD and SMITH, he withdrew the motion for further consideration. The caucus then adjourned.

In the Union Assembly caucus, THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Onondaga, was unanimously nominated for Speaker.

Mr. E. C. BENEDICT nominated for Clerk, GEORGE VAN NOST, of New-York, and Mr. REDDINGTON nominated JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN, of Oneida. An informal ballot resulted: CUSHMAN, 37; VAN NOST, 36. On the formal ballot, CUSHMAN received 42 and VAN NOST 39 votes; and CUSHMAN'S nomination was made unanimous.

CHARLES C. YOUNG, of Oswego, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms; HENRY A. ROGERS, for Doorkeeper, and A. FRIER and CHARLES E. PAINE, Assistant Doorkeepers.

The Democratic Senators did not hold any caucus.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Senate Tied—Nominations for Officers.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Jan. 4.

The absence of Senator WHITE, now a prisoner at Richmond, leaves the Senate a tie vote. It will be claimed that in this case the existing officers of the Senate are entitled to retain their positions until successors are elected. If the Democrats concede this (which is not probable) the Senate will organize immediately. If not the contest will be prolonged.

The Democratic caucus of the House has nominated CYRUS PERSHING, of Cumbria, as Speaker. A caucus of Senators nominated HENDER CLYMER, of Berks, Speaker of the Senate.

The National Union Senators in caucus have nominated JOHN T. PENNY, of Alleghany, for Speaker of the Senate.

The National Union members of the House have nominated HENRY C. JOHNSON, of Crawford, for Speaker of the House. He was formerly Attorney-General for New Mexico.

THE WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Attack Upon the Gunboat Marblehead.

THE REBELS DRIVEN FROM THEIR BATTERY.

CAPTURE OF TWO REBEL GUNS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

The Navy Department has received official information in relation to the attack upon the gunboat *Marblehead*, in Stono Inlet on Christmas morning, by which Robert Brown, Lorenzo D. Shaw and Joseph Philips were killed, and Charles Morn, Alexander Henderson, John Hackett and Charles Semmes were wounded.

Commander BALCH, of the *Pawnee*, says, that at 6:20 on the morning of the 25th of December, the enemy opened on the *Marblehead*, which was replied to vigorously.

At 6:25 the *Pawnee* opened fire on the enemy's batteries from her 100-pound rifle-gun.

At 7 the *C. P. Williams*, on hearing the firing slipped her cable and came down Folly River under sail, and opened fire handsomely. The rapid fire from the three vessels soon caused the enemy to retreat.

At 7½ the enemy had retreated in disorder, leaving two of his guns in the battery.

The *Pawnee* then proceeded off Legareville.

Soon after this Gen. GORDON, commanding the troops on the south end of Folly Island, came up and said if the *Pawnee* would cover the advance, he would send an infantry force to bring off the guns which the enemy had left. The force was accordingly sent.

Everything denoted that the enemy had made a precipitate retreat.

The *Marblehead* was struck twenty times, and much injured. Her officers and men stood to their guns until the enemy had retreated. Her foremast is cut, and she has twelve shots in her hull, and one between wind and water. Eighteen shots struck her in the upper works and aloft. One thirty-pounder shell lodged in the steerage, but did not explode, which shows that the enemy had something more than field-pieces.

The enemy's guns were brought away, by an expedition from the three vessels.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Severe Fight near Fort Gibson—A Loyal Indian Brigade Defeat 1,000 Rebels.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Jan. 4.

Advices from the South say a fight occurred on the 18th, near Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Country, between 1,000 rebels, under QUANTRELL, and Col. PHILLIPS, of the Indian brigade. The fight lasted several hours, and resulted in the complete defeat of the rebels, who scattered in all directions, leaving 50 killed and wounded on the field. Our loss was small.

The Texas Blockade.

CAPTURE OF A MEXICAN SCHOONER.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the Mexican schooner *Ralon del Nilo*, off Padre Island, Texas, in December last, by the United States steamer *New London*. She had neither log-book nor papers. Her cargo consisted of coffee, sugar, codfish, wine, and percussion caps.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Rebel Operations in the Shenandoah Valley—Their Forces Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

The rumors of the enemy's designs and operations in the Shenandoah Valley are exaggerated. FITZHUGH LEE'S cavalry, perhaps 1,000 strong, supported by EARLY'S three meagre brigades on foot, with IMBODEN, and other local leaders with detachments, numbering all told 6,000 or 7,000 men, are near Woodstock and Mount Jackson, and make an occasional dash as far north as Winchester. The latest indications point to the Moorefield Valley, if not west of the mountains, as their scene of operations. Certainly, they have not appeared as yet in sight of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the trains of which are running regularly and successfully, with large quantities of freight and many passengers. The best evidence of official confidence in the security of the route is the sending of important detachments over it.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Military Commission at Norfolk—Astonishing Facts concerning the Charter of Government Transports—Who Gets Rich—Dishonorable Dismissals.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, Jan. 4.

The Military Commission of which Gen. WISTAR is President, has been in session here during the past week. The case of J. M. HUNT, late Superintendent of Vessels at Fortress Monroe, is under trial, and the developments are exceedingly interesting. Among the points elicited are the payment of three thousand dollars in fees to Senator HALE by HUNT to obtain his release from the Old Capitol Prison. To-day Capt. CONE, of the steamer *John A. Warner*, testified that the boat was worth about $65,000 when she first went into the Government service; that, at the rates of her charter, she had earned $173,500 up to date; that the Government had supplied her coal; that her average running expenses were from $1,000 to $1,200 per month, which were defrayed by goods sold on board, and by profits on meals and berths; and that she belonged to the Delaware River Steamboat Company, of which JOHN PRICE WETHERELL, of Philadelphia, was President, and ANDREW M. ANDERSON, WILLIAM S. ALLEN, WILLETT PAXSON and SAMUEL HARLAN, Jr., are Directors.

Capt. CONE swore that her first charter was made with JOHN TUCKER, late First Assistant Secretary of War; and second, with Quartermaster-General MEIGS.

The prosecution has overhauled other fat jobs on the steamboat line. As the evidence now stands thus far, it appears as if there had been a ring of contractors interlocking with the one at Baltimore, with which BELGER was connected. The steamer *West End*, an old boat, was offered in New-York at $55,000, but was chartered to the Government from March, 1862, to October, 1863, at $36,500 per annum.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The steamer *Western Metropolis*, from Newport, R. I., bound to New-Orleans, has put into Hampton Roads for repairs.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER has issued an order dishonorably discharging from the service Lieut.-Col. G. C. MARTIN and Second Lieut. HENRY M. DAY, both of the First United States colored troops, for intoxication and conduct unbecoming officers of the United States, subject to the approval of the President.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

New-Year's Day in the Army—Transmission of Money Home.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864.

New-Year's Day passed off very quietly in this army. The old year went out in a dismal rain-storm, and most of New-Year's Day was made gloomy enough from the same cause. Toward night, however, the wind veered round, the rain-storm ceased, and the mercury fell so rapidly that the freezing process was almost everywhere visible. Notwithstanding the disagreeable condition of the weather, and the mud blockade that everywhere prevailed, there were many social spirits who welcomed the New-Year in the usual manner. Making calls was, of course, rather a one-sided business; but as the officers in camp had none of the fair sex to visit, they observed the day by calling upon one another and passing the compliments of the season. A few seized upon the occasion to make presents to some general favorite; but this was indulged in only to a limited extent. More received kind remembrances from loved ones at home.

Of news there is really none worth mentioning, excepting that which, very properly, by a recent order, has been made contraband.

The hearts of many of the friends of soldiers have recently been made glad by the transmission home of a large amount of money. The First Delaware volunteers alone sent home, a few days ago, about $45,000, all in greenbacks.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Sherman's March to the Relief of Knoxville.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

STEVENSBURGH, ALA., Friday, Dec. 25, 1863.

A brief account of the movements of the forces under Gen. SHERMAN for the relief of Knoxville, will serve to show your readers what share of honor is due to the men who, after aiding in the reduction of Vicksburgh, and the evacuation of Jackson, in July last, moved from the Big Black to Memphis, and from thence, by long continued marching, to aid in driving BRAGG from his strong position in front of Chattanooga.

After following and harassing the enemy's rear as far as Grayville, Gen. SHERMAN, with EWING'S and M. L. SMITH'S divisions of the Fifteenth corps, and DAVIS' of the Fourteenth, took the road to Knoxville, and pressed forward for the relief of BURNSIDE. After the first four days the force was subsisted entirely by foraging, and much suffering must result among the people, many of whom are loyal, and gave evidence of their attachment to the old flag and its defenders by flocking to the roadside as our troops passed, submitting cheerfully to the loss of their supplies of provisions, asking only that enough be left to keep them from suffering. Many instances of noble devotion to our cause indicated the peculiar type of East Tennessee loyalty, and convinced our brave men that they had at last found a people whose love of liberty still burned undimmed, despite dangers and sacrifices. But East Tennessee is not wholly loyal, as some were found who boldly declared their sympathy with the South and hatred of the North. As usual, the female adherents of the rebel cause were very bitter, one case being related of a woman who ordered her carriage and rode several miles to the battle-field of Chickamauga for the sole purpose of driving over the bodies of our slain.

The route of march lay through Cleveland and Athens to Marysville, 14 miles from Knoxville. At this point orders were issued indicating an engagement with LONGSTREET'S forces, and everything was ready for an advance, when news of the enemy's retreat and the safety of Knoxville was received, which rendered our further advance unnecessary. The return march was attended with great suffering on the part of our brave men, who had worn out their shoes by a march of 600 miles, and their clothing was also torn and filthy, no time having been afforded for washing, many of the men having had no change of clothing for a month, all their knapsacks having been left at Bridgeport. Could the friends at home, sitting beside their comfortable fires on a cold December night, have looked upon their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers on their return to the battle-field, near which they camped, after an absence of three weeks, making their suppers off a sixth of a pint of meal, and their bed of a foraged comfort, many of them without shoes, their feet wrapped in cloths or entirely bare, their interest in those heroes would be such as they have never felt before. Our soldiers tracked the railroad ties with blood on their return from the relief of BURNSIDE, and earned the thanks of all who love our country, in the part they took in that most glorious consummation, the disenthrallment of East Tennessee.

It was found to be impossible to supply the troops with requisite comfort at Chattanooga, and they were marched to Bridgeport, where full rations and a good supply of clothing were provided, and yesterday we returned to this place, being once more comfortably quartered in tents after thirty-eight days of marching and fighting. Is it vanity to say that such service is unsurpassed in the annals of the war? M. D. G.

A BRUTAL GUERRILLA MURDER.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH INDEPENDENT BATTERY, O. V. A., TULLAHOMA, TENN., Dec. 27, 1863.

Our Christmas here has been a day of mourning. On the 23d, the forces here sent a foraging party into the country, under command of Lieut. PORTER, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana volunteer infantry. There was a guard of the Fourth Tennessee cavalry, and a detail from the battery, to guard and load forage. They went to Lincoln County, got loaded up, and were on the way to camp for the night. The train was divided—one half under Sergeant JAMES, of the battery, was in camp about one mile ahead; Lieut. PORTER, with the rear part, of the train, was making for the same place. There was one wagon considerably ahead of the others, accompanied by the following party: George Jacobs, driver; John Wesley Drought and Newell Orcutt, foragers; and James W. Foley, Battery wagonmaster—when they were pounced on by four guerrillas, and told to surrender or they would blow their brains out. They being unarmed, could make no successful resistance. Lieut. PORTER then came riding up, when he was seized also. They were then taken through the woods some eight miles, and halted to camp, as the guerrillas said, for the night. They then tied their hands behind their backs, asked if they were ready, and fired, when all fell except the Lieutenant, who being uninjured, ran. The bodies were then dragged to the end of the bluff and thrown into Elk River. DROUGHT was killed instantly. His body floated down and lodged on a tree top. JACOBS was only wounded in the arm and was drowned. ORCUTT was shot through the bowels, and managed to get out of the river, but died next day. FOLEY got his hands loose and got ashore, but being severely wounded in the groin, lay near the river all night, where he was found next day by a citizen and properly cared for until we sent after him. He is now in the hospital here doing well. Lieut. PORTER has got back, his feet badly frozen and his ankle sprained, he having had to swim Elk River twice.

Gen. Grant's Congratulatory Order to his Army.

The following is Gen. GRANT'S congratulatory order to his army:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—The General commanding takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks and congratulations to the brave armies of the Cumberland, the Ohio, the Tennessee, and their comrades from the Potomac, for the recent splendid and decisive successes achieved over the enemy. In a short time you have recovered from him the control of the Tennessee River from Bridgeport to Knoxville. You dislodged him from his great stronghold upon Lookout Mountain, drove him from Chattanooga Valley, wrested from his determined grasp the possession of Missionary Ridge, repelled with heavy loss to him his repeated assaults upon Knoxville, forcing him to raise the siege there, driving him at all points, utterly routed and discomfited, beyond the limits of the State. By your noble heroism and determined courage, you have most effectually defeated the plans of the enemy for regaining possession of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. You have secured positions from which no rebellious power can drive or dislodge you. For all this the General commanding thanks you collectively and individually. The loyal people of the United States thank and bless you. Their hopes and prayers for your success against this unholy rebellion are with you daily. Their faith in you will not be in vain. Their hopes will not be blasted. Their prayers to Almighty God will be answered. You will yet go to other fields of strife; and with the invincible bravery and unflinching loyalty to justice and right, which have characterized you in the past, you will prove that no enemy can withstand you, and that no defences, however formidable, can check your onward march. By order of

Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT.

T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Fifteenth Army Corps.

AN ORDER BY MAJ.-GEN. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, BRIDGEPORT, ALA., Dec. 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—The following order is published for the information of this command:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, MARYVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN having reported for duty as commander of the Fifteenth army corps, will assume command thereof and enter upon his duties; Maj. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., now commanding the corps, will, with his Assistant Adjutant-General and personal Staff, proceed to Chattanooga, and turn over to Gen. LOGAN the records of the corps, when they will be relieved from duty with the corps and report for orders to Maj.-Gen. Grant, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi.

The General-Commanding avails himself of this opportunity to thank Gen. BLAIR for the zeal, intelligence, courage and skill with which he has handled the corps during the eventful period he has commanded it.

By order of Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.
R. M. SAWYER, Assist. Adj.-Gen.

The General-Commanding congratulates the officers and men of the corps on the great efficiency and the brilliant and well-merited reputation which they have acquired under Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. BLAIR, and is confident that with the same zeal and cordial coöperation extended to these able leaders, the Fifteenth corps will win new laurels, and make a lasting name in the history of the country.

All orders heretofore published for the government of the command will remain in force until otherwise ordered.

By command of Major-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.
J. H. HAMMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

The new City Governments of Boston, Roxbury, Cambridge, Newburyport and other cities were inaugurated to-day.

The Seventh Maine regiment arrived at an early hour this morning and left for Portland at 7½ o'clock.

The preliminary examination of JOSEPH F. BAILEY, arrested on complaint of "Count JOANNES," for the MALDEN murder and robbery, will take place to-morrow.

Prominent citizens deprecate the arrest as without reasonable grounds of suspicion.

Death of an Old Merchant.

Mr. JACOB B. HERRICK, founder and senior member of the firm of Messrs. JACOB B. HERRICK & SON, died at his residence, Hunter's Point, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 2, after a very brief illness, in the 64th year of his age. Mr. HERRICK had been in business in this City for nearly half a century. He was one of the oldest and most eminent of the produce merchants of New-York. As receivers of Western produce, particularly of breadstuffs, his house ranked with the first in that branch of trade, keeping pace with the growth of the great interest with which the firm was most intimately connected. Mr. HERRICK was widely known as an intelligent, industrious, affable and upright merchant. His memory is without a stain. The flag on the Produce Exchange was at half-mast, yesterday, as a token of respect. The Directory of the Produce Exchange Association, it is understood, at a special meeting convened for the purpose, adopted a series of resolutions of appreciation and sympathy.

His funeral will take place from St. Mark's Church, corner of Tenth-street and Second-avenue, at 9½ o'clock this morning.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator SPRAGUE arrived in this City, yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to Washington by the night train. He remained at the Astor House during his brief stay.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Hon. D. F. Seymour, Hartford; Capt. G. W. Brady, Newbern, N. C.; Capt. Seymour, New-Orleans; Charles Hudson, Lexington, and George W. Childs, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge A. M. Sherman, New-York; B. R. Morgan, New-York; C. B. Armstrong, Rhode Island; A. A. Fisher, Connecticut, and Wm. Reynolds, California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Rockwell, New-Jersey; Mrs. Hon. G. W. Wright, Washington; Capt. C. Lewis, New-Orleans, and J. Daggett Hunt, New-York, are at the Astor House.

Mrs. Gen. Tyler and son, New-Jersey, are at the Everett House, where Gen. Tyler is expected to arrive to-day from Boston.

Lieut.-Col. Kensel and Dr. McCormick, U. S. A., J. Brutly, Cuba, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Warren will leave the Fifth-avenue Hotel to-day for Baltimore.

THE WEATHER.

The Cold Weather at the West.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 4.

Two soldiers were frozen to death at Camp Chase, on Saturday.

The soldiers in the camps at Indianapolis have suffered considerably. A number of them have had their ears and feet frozen.

On Thursday night, four rebel prisoners were frozen to death while asleep in the cars at Jeffersonville.

The trains on all the railroads leading into Cincinnati have been much delayed by the cold weather and the snow.

The suffering among railroad men and passengers has been very great.

MILWAUKEE, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The weather for the past forty-eight hours, all over the Northwest, has been the coldest known for many years, the thermometer ranging from 30 to 45 degrees below zero. Numbers of persons have been frozen to death.

A Snow-Storm in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 4.

Snow has been falling here since 10 o'clock this morning.

Snow in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

It commenced snowing here at 9½ o'clock this morning.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

COURTESIES TO THE RETIRING MAYOR.

MESSAGE OF MAYOR GUNTHER.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

REPORT OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

TESTIMONIAL TO EX-MAYOR OPDYKE.

Ex-Mayor OPDYKE was taken in charge at the Mayor's Office a short time after 12 o'clock yesterday, by the Committee of Escort, appointed for the ovation, which has been in contemplation. The Committee consisted of R. F. Andrews, R. L. Dare ragh, Abraham Brown, Epes E. Ellery, Wm. H. McKinney, Frank E. Howe, Richard Busteed, Wm. H. Gilson, H. J. Williamson, and Wm. J. Orton The Committee and their guest moved in procession to the Astor House, escorted by the Seventh regiment band. They were there received by Messrs. P. JORDAN, O. W. LAIMBEER, DAVID R. JAQUES, ALEXANDER WILDER, CHARLES SPENCER, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, ISAAC O. HUNT, D. T. T. MARSHALL, ORISON BLUNT, the Committee of Reception.

THE COLLATION.

These gentlemen formally introduced Mr. OPDYKE and the invited guests to the dining room, where the festivities of the occasion were forthwith opened by Surveyor ANDREWS, who took the chair, Mr. OPDYKE to the right. Admiral Farragut, Rev. Mr. Chapin, Recorder Hoffman, Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, G. W. Blunt, Esq., Hon. David Dudley Field, the venerable David Leavitt, and other well known citizens were present. After grace by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, and music spiritedly given by the band, the enjoyment of a most elegant collation was promptly commenced. The tables were both admirably and profusely set and decorated, and good appetites did visible justice to the feast.

This duty done, Mr. Chairman ANDREWS briefly introduced CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq., the spokesman of the occasion, who delivered to Mr. OPDYKE the following address:

MR. OPDYKE: Your friends are here to evidence to you their personal regard; their most cordial approval of your official career. In the full vigor of health and manhood; with a proud record and a bright future, you retire to-day from the high office you have so well filled, with a consciousness of faithful performance of duty and a high reputation, which will reflect its honor upon your descendants when this generation shall have passed away. Two years ago you entered upon the discharge of the duties of the Mayoralty of this City. Through the instrumentalities of your own energy, integrity and intellect, you had risen from the position of a poor, unaided young man, to ample fortune and high social and political position. You were recognized by those who elected you the Mayor of this Empire City as a courteous gentleman, a pure patriot, an able statesman, an honest man. Your supporters believed that you would, to the utmost of *your power*, guard the door of the City Treasury, preserve unharmed and intact the rights of the Municipality and of the citizen, and that to the bitter end, even should it be knife to the throat or dagger to the heart, you would stand by the National Administration in its struggle with the impending atrocious rebellion. Sir, your term of office has expired, and we are here to-day, "troops of your friends," to gratefully and proudly say that that recognition has been vindicated and that belief justified. You have transacted the public business with promptness and accuracy. No one of your predecessors has excelled you in energy, industry and scrupulous devotion to official duty; you may have been assailed for specific acts or views of policy; unfriendly persons may have misconstrued your motives of conduct; but the great body of your political adversaries themselves acknowledge the integrity and faithfulness which have characterized your official life.

Sir, you have not feared to act as the Tribune of the people; you have frequently and fearlessly rebuked unconstitutional, ill-advised, improper legislation by your veto; your messages transmitted to our municipal legislature constitute a volume of great value, and are distinguished for their cogency of argument, their clearness of statement, and their able defence and exposition of the principles and policy which should obtain in the administration of our City Government. Your personal intercourse with those brought into official contact with you has been characterized by kindness and courtesy. your official acts by wisdom, fairness and discretion. The history of your administration I shall not here attempt to give in detail; its true eulogy is, that it can be read with pride and gratification by the oldest and purest Knickerbocker yet living, and who remembers the golden civic age of our City. One of its pages eminently deserves especial illumination. It is that which records your firm, courageous and successful action when, in July last, murder, robbery and incendiarism, organized by Northern allies of Southern treason, and sustained by ignorance, cowardly depravity and savage brutality which would disgrace the hyena, held high carnival in this dishonored City.

Sir, your career as a public man is not closed: your country needs you, and it has yet a claim upon your executive and financial ability, upon all the resources of your cultivated and refined intellect, and we believe that even to higher positions than you have yet attained it will be our proud privilege to see you elevated.

Sir, now that you have laid aside for a time the mantle of official life, we ask you to accept from us the assurance of our most earnest approval of your official acts—of our warmest regard. Let us mark this hour with white. Constraint, formality away. We dedicate the hour to friendship you have deserved. We hope that you will receive more sufficient acknowledgment from your fellow-citizens of your services and merit, but you will not receive one more sincere, more earnest, more cordial than this. In the name of this great body of your friends, I greet you. It is their earnest hope that, honor, health, happiness, may be the future lot of you and yours.

Enthusiastic applause greeted this address, especially at its references to the rebellion, Mr. OPDYKE'S honest use of the veto, and his efficiency during the July riots. At its conclusion, Mayor OPDYKE responded as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am quite overwhelmed by your generous words. For your too flattering commendation of my public services, I beg you to accept my heartfelt thanks. And to each of my friends and fellow-citizens who have met here to join in this greeting, I tender my grateful acknowledgments. I should be most callous if I failed to appreciate profoundly such a kind reception from those whose friendly efforts were so instrumental in placing me in the honorable office I have just vacated. Your cordial greeting comes, too, at the most fitting time. It meets me at the threshold on my return to private life, where your generous expressions of confidence cannot fail to give a keener zest to the happiness I feel at being relieved from official care.

Of the manner in which I have performed my official duties, as Chief Magistrate of this great City, it is not my province to speak, but that of others to determine. I cannot hope that the general verdict will be as favorable as that you have just pronounced, because yours is the partial verdict of friends; for myself I only know that I have performed my duties to the best of my abilities. The office is a most difficult one to fill satisfactorily, because its powers are in no degree commensurate with the great results which the public expect from its proper administration. To be effective in producing municipal reform it is absolutely essential that its powers should be increased. I entered upon its duties with a determination to exercise whatever of power and influence it conferred in upholding the interests and honor of the City and nation. These are the leading objects that I kept constantly in view during my entire term of office. I felt, as most feel, that they are indissolubly united. We know that the disruption of the Union would be a fatal blow to the future growth and prosperity of the City; and we also know that whatever dishonor may befal the nation, or whatever injury may be inflicted in the cause of popular government by the failure to crush out the Slaveholders' rebellion, will be felt in its greatest intensity in this, the commercial emporium of the Union. Impressed with these views, I have, on all proper occasions, employed every means at my command, to strengthen the hands of the General Government. Beside recommending such municipal action as seemed to me conducive to this end—which is but just to say has generally met the prompt affirmative response of the Common Council—I have exerted whatever of influence my position gave to stimulate the sentiment of patriotism and to weaken the ties of party, so that the citizens of New-York might stand together as one man in support of the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

When we consider that two-thirds of the voters of this City opposed the election of those by whom the Government is now administered; and when we consider also that the controlling influence of this City as the centre of commerce and wealth radiates, by means of the metropolitan press, to every portion of the country, it will be seen that we cannot over-estimate the importance of the subordinating party to patriotism. Such, I am happy to believe, has been the case at all times since the war commenced, unless the disgraceful outbreak of July constitutes an exception. You, Sir, have referred in appropriate terms to that foul blot on the fair fame of the City. With your permission I will say a few words in vindication of those in authority who were charged with a want of efficiency in their efforts to suppress the riot. It is known to you all that it occurred in the absence of our entire organized military force—a condition of things for which no one here is responsible, the order having been given by the Governor of the State, who is Commander-in-Chief. Urgent as was the necessity for these troops at the theatre of war, to aid in repelling the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, I deemed it unsafe, in the then condition of the public mind, to leave this City without a single regiment for its protection, and so declared at the time. They were all sent, however, and the outbreak ensued. The moment I heard of its existence, and that it had overpowered the police force sent to quell it, I summoned to my office Maj.-Gens. WOOL and SANDFORD, and placed in their hands requisitions to call out all the militia forces under their respective commands, to aid in putting it down, requesting them at the same time to exercise all possible promptitude and rigor, as these were known by experience to be the only safe methods of dealing with a mob. These views were in perfect keeping with those entertained by Gens. WOOL and SANDFORD, who promptly proceeded to carry them out. Meanwhile, Gen. WOOL and myself, knowing the utter insufficiency of our military strength, proceeded to send telegrams and messages to the Navy-yard, to Washington, to the Governors of New-York and New-Jersey, to Newark, West Point, and to every other place where we had reasonable hope of procuring troops. From that hour until the mob was put down—in other words, from its beginning to its end—I know of no one in authority who failed in the performance of his whole duty. Besides the efficient services of the military and the Police, I found my own efforts ably seconded by the heads of departments under the City Government, and by members of the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors. In fact, it was largely due to the support given by these gentlemen to the vigorous policy I had requested the military authorities to pursue, that that policy was adhered to after the arrival of Gov. SEYMOUR, who superseded me in authority so far as the State militia were concerned, that we were thus saved from divided counsels, which might have ended most disastrously to the City. I doubt if any other riot of such a formidable character has been suppressed by such slender means, and with so little loss of life and property. For myself, I can say that while I was not ignorant of my personal danger, from the fact that my official position and my well-known loyalty to the Government made me the especial object of the rioters' hatred, I never shrank from the assumption of any responsibility, or the performance of any duty that my position demanded. If, as one of our daily journals charged, I was paralyzed with fear, I had the good fortune to remain in blissful ignorance of the fact. With regard to my action on matters purely municipal, I must abide by the record of which, as of all things relating to my official acts, you have spoken with too much kindness and partiality.

Sir, you have made some allusions to the future that it would be improper for me to pass over in silence. While I most cordially thank you, and those for whom you speak, for your kind anticipations in my behalf, I desire to say for myself that I have no such expectations or aspirations. Having succeeded in maintaining the good opinions of my friends through a term of two years in a high and responsible office, my political ambition is quite satisfied. Be assured, however, that I shall not lose any interest in the welfare of the City that has honored me with the Chief Magistracy, nor in our State and National Governments. I believe our political institutions dispensed choicer blessings than have resulted from any other form of Government known among man; and so long as I live they shall have my best efforts for their maintenance.

In conclusion, permit me to renew to you and to all who have honored me by their presence, here to-day my cordial thanks for the warmhearted welcome given me on my retirement from office.

This straightforward address was repeatedly interrupted with cheers, and closed amidst the heartiest applause.

At its conclusion Recorder HOFFMAN was loudly called for. He responded with point, wit and brevity; complimenting Mr. OPDYKE'S official uprightness and efficiency, and differing from that part of his speech which seemed to attribute part of the responsibility for the riots to the Democratic party—a correction in which Mr. OPDYKE at once acquiesced, so far as the bulk of that party is concerned.

The press of matter upon our columns, renders it impossible to do more than name the succeeding speakers: Hon. D. D. Field, Mr. Street Commissioner Cornell, Wm. Ross Wallace, Hon. Richard Busteed, Chief Engineer John Decker, Elliot C. Cowdin, Admiral Farragut, David Leavitt, Rev. M. H. Smith, Wm. Orton, James M. Thomson, (the active and intelligent marshal of the day), Thos. C. Smith, Theodore Claubensklee, J. Austin Stevens, Jr., and Dr. R. Jaques, severally spoke, handsomely testifying to the personal and official merits of Mr. OPDYKE, and declaring unqualified Union sentiments. Various reminiscences of the early days of the rebellion and of the riots of last July, with occasional anecdotes and sparkles of witty allusion, added much interest to these addresses, which found ready responses in the cheers and laughter of the audience. Admiral FARRAGUT could not be prevailed on to do more than say that he leaves town to-day on his way to his duty. There were no regular toasts. Those given on the spur of the occasion were, to the retiring Mayor, to President LINCOLN, to the Fire Department of New-York, and to the press. Mayor GUNTHER sent a kindly message of regret that the instant pressure of his official duties made it impossible for him to fulfil his intention of being present.

The easy and decided presidency of Mr. ANDREWS carried the festivities forward with great success, and the ovation was in every particular such as to be most flattering and gratifying to its recipient.

The Mayor's Office Yesterday.

The Mayor's office was crowded before noon yesterday with people anxious to observe the departure of Mayor OPDYKE and the arrival of Mayor GUNTHER. The last-mentioned of these two events occurred at about 11½ o'clock, and so quietly that but little attraction to the fact was occasioned. Mayor OPDYKE'S departure was of a very different character. His outgoing was headed by the music of a brass band, and he was escorted from the City Hall by a very large deputation of friends and admirers. This manner of vacating his office was not in accordance with the habitually quiet bearing of Mayor OPDYKE, but was simply because his friends so willed it, and he could not help it.

Of those who go out of office with Mayor OPDYKE, none will be more missed than WM. H. ARMSTRONG, his private secretary. No more industrious or capable gentleman ever served in that capacity. He still continues as Clerk to the Commissioners of Health, which position he was chosen to on the death of the former Clerk, Mr. LOUIS HOPKINS.

Mayor GUNTHER has appointed Gen. W. MORTON City Marshal. His other appointments will be made known in a day or so.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In entering on the discharge of my duties as Mayor, I am obliged, in accordance with an established rule, to communicate to you, and through you to the public, my views respecting the municipal affairs of the City. In doing so, I must explain the embarrassments which surround me in the performance of these duties, and at the same time exhibit in as few words as possible, an outline of the functions and objects of the various Departments. Held responsible in an eminent degree for the good government and economical administration of the City, I find no adequate means under my control to check the grossest irregularities or secure an adequate protection to health, comfort and property.

I have procured information from the records of the City offices, from which I have gleaned what may afford a brief summary of the operation of the municipal authorities during the past year, the improvements lately completed or in prosecution, and the expenses involved in carrying on the vast intricate machinery of City Government. I deem it also obligatory under the Charter, "to recommend such measures" as may in my judgment best conduce to the great objects of universal benefit in a great city.

It is, however, a matter of deep regret that the system of local government is lacking in that simplicity which is so necessary to economy and efficiency. The subdivision of functions and the severance of the tie of responsibility among the parts have naturally led to extravagance and the multiplication of offices. Bodies independent of control, in their power to draw and expend money from the City Treasury, will seldom hesitate to exercise the same without regard to the maxims of frugality, and will usually provide for their personal and political friends to the utmost extent of public forbearance.

The expenditures of the City exceed in proportion to the population those of any other municipality in the world, and they are, and have been for years, the source of continual and well-grounded complaint. The ratio of increase is certainly greater beyond what might have been reasonably expected from the growth of the City in wealth and population. The following table will show the relative advance for a number of years past:

Population according to census.	Value Real and Personal Estate.	Tax levies.
1840..... 212,852	$252,233,515	$1,354,635 20
1850..... 515,394	286,861,816	3,295,095 67
1860..... 814,254	577,830,956	9,156,567 68
1863, est .1,000,000	694,196,813	11,568,672 18

The permanent City Debt, payable from the Sinking Fund, consisted of the following items on the 31st of December, 1863:

Water Stock of 1838 outstanding	$4,871
Water Stock of 1860 outstanding	20,365
Croton Water Stock, payable 1890	1,000,000
Croton Water Stock, payable 1880	2,147,000
Croton Water Stock, payable 1870	3,000,000
Croton Water Stock of 1849, payable 1875	255,500
Croton Water Stock, payable 1879	220,000
Croton Water Stock of 1854, payable 1875	75,000
Croton Water Stock of 1854, payable 1875	1,878,900
Croton Water Stock, payable 1863	1,800,000
Fire Indemnity, payable 1868	402,766
Building Loan No. 3, payable 1870	75,000
Building Loan

tion recognize as subject to a reasonable tax. I recommend that a suitable law be drawn up and presented to the Legislature which will embrace such amendments to the present act as will meet in a proper manner the demand of the trade, while it will insure to the City a large income and secure conformity to the police regulations demanded by good order.

The Street Department, with its various bureaux, possesses the supervision over branches involving a large portion of the ordinary expenses of the City Government. The Mayor cannot be held responsible in the slightest degree for the extent of these, although it is to him generally that the people look. All that he can do is merely to enumerate the gross sums expended, and reiterate the hope so often expressed for a diminution.

The Bureau of Lamps and Gas having charge of lighting the streets and public places, demands an annual outlay for its support of about half a million of dollars.

The regulating, grading, setting curb and gutters and flagging the sidewalks, belong to another bureau in this department. These are mostly local improvements, and the charge falls on the property benefitted, while the assessments therefor are collected through another bureau, under the control of the Collector of Assessments.

It will be seen that with reference to the streets, the boundary between the jurisdictions of the two municipal departments having charge of the same, is the time between the pavements and the gutterstones. The Croton Aqueduct Department, being intrusted with the supervision of the arteries for distributing the supply of water as well as the sewerage of the City, the charter of 1857 vested in it the charge of the pavements which covers them. It is obvious that if the municipal organization were in process of formation, economy would dictate a consolidation. In case of obstructions, frequently blame is laid upon one department when another is answerable for the fault, and the jurisdiction under the ordinances may belong to the Street Commissioner or the Croton Aqueduct Board.

The *wharves, piers and slips* are under the control of a bureau of the Street Department, except so far as the supervision of the same is intrusted to the Pilot Commissioners. The condition and character of these structures are not in keeping, to say the least, with the commercial rank and destiny of the City. The present plan compels the continual outlay of large sums for dredging out the slips, that are rapidly filled by the material washed in from the streets and sewers, while the decaying nature of the timber frames causes a necessity for constant repairs. Most of the great commercial cities possess stone piers or extensive basins constructed in the most solid manner that engineering skill can devise, while New-York, second to none in importance, retains the old timber frames filled in with rubbish and loose stones, a constant source of expense, deteriorating the harbor and affording lurking places for countless rats that infest the shipping and injure the cargoes. I would recommend the adoption of a policy gradually to replace the present by stone piers. Solid stone walls laid in hydraulic cement might be built encasing the timber frames, increasing somewhat the breadth of the piers, and allowing a platform to be built outside and above the level of the roadway for carts. Thus in the course of a few years a complete renovation might be effected, greatly to the advantage of the City in appearance, and in the more positive benefits of sanitary improvement, the accommodation of commerce and the saving of repairs. The honor of the City demands that this reconstruction of the piers should not be deferred, and I am convinced that the expense will be as cheerfully borne as that for any other of the prominent improvements heretofore incurred. Whatever concerns the interests of commerce, is essential to the prosperity and growth of New-York. The receipts at present from the wharves barely covers the cost of repairs and leasing; whereas the income under an improved system, would unquestionably defray the interests of the Fund which might be created to erect those of so substantial a character, as to dispense in a great measure with such repairs.

The purchase and care of the apparatus required for the Fire Department are intrusted to the Chief Engineer, as head of a bureau under the Street Commissioner, and the appropriations for these purposes are about $140,000 per annum, an amount that, considering the vital importance of them in the protection of property, can at present hardly be regarded as excessive. The introduction within a few years of steam fire engines, though it has added somewhat to the cost of apparatus and the expense of keeping them in order, should scarcely be considered in the light of a burden, when the service rendered is so beneficial.

The construction and repairs of buildings required for the use of the City Government, and the furnishing of stationery, printing and other needful supplies for its offices, also belong to the bureaus of this Department. Its extent will be seen from the exhibition of a few items of ordinary expenditure for the last five years.

	Printing for Dep'm'ts.	Station-ery.	Construction and Repairs of Public Buildings.	Supplies.	Salaries. Street Dep't'm't, not separated
1859	26,708	14,991	141,184	25,267	
1860	20,000	25,477	198,770	41,989	75,995
1861	20,000	24,680	201,428	59,793	84,010
1862	19,216	31,073	194,688	66,380	68,041
1863	35,037	36,754	131,999	62,124	96,165

The Croton Aqueduct Department has, in the recent completion of the great reservoir and its connections, secured what was wanting to the perfection of the grand series of works of which New York is so justly proud. The collection of the rents derived from the privilege of using the water for domestic and manufacturing purposes, is given to this Department. This source of City revenue is appropriated, as above stated, to the "Sinking Fund for the payment of the interest on the City Debt," of which a considerable portion was incurred in building the Aqueduct and other costly works under charge of the Board. The collections for the last ten years were as follows:

1854	641,113	1859	821,505
1855	704,000	1860	822,928
1856	702,242	1861	809,648
1857	734,732	1862	848,549
1858	778,023	1863	830,959

The receipts in 1853, the second year of the organization of the Department, were $458,351, and the increase in 1863 over 1853 $422,607.

I recommend that the trap-block pavement be adopted in all streets hereafter to be paved, and that it be laid down as rapidly as possible throughout the entire business section. The streets otherwise cannot be properly cleaned, while by heaving off the soil in the Spring, and the immense traffic in the section alluded to, continual repairs are rendered necessary. Another reason for the speedy adoption of this improved pavement is the occupation of so many streets by lines of City railroads, especially the so-called Gridiron road, which will render many of the narrow streets almost impassable for carting unless thus paved. It might be expedient, in view of the general benefit to be derived from this improvement, that the creation of a fund be authorized as for the wharves, sufficient at once to pave all the streets not already paved in this manner below Fourteenth-street, so as to secure the sanitary and economical advantages resulting, without loss of time.

It is a matter of regret that the numerous experiments for improving the pavement of Broadway should have failed. That thoroughfare continues to be dangerous, from the slippery surface of the blocks, and I would suggest to the Common Council the expediency of immediately passing an ordinance for relaying the pavement in sections at the earliest practicable opportunity.

The charge of cleaning the streets and removing the ashes and other refuse matter, caused by a large and densely crowded population, belongs to the "Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning," in the City Inspector's Department. The expenses of this department continue to form one of the heaviest items in the bill of taxation. Any expenditure fairly incurred will be cheerfully borne, if the desired end can be accomplished. I would suggest, as a means of economy, that the Police perform the duties of inspectors, and make daily reports of the condition of the streets.

It is a matter of surprise that the manure of the streets should yield so small a revenue, and this can only be accounted for on the ground of a radical defect in the mode adopted for its disposition. The easy means of transportation afforded by the extended water line of the City, and the navigable streams communicating, are advantages not possessed by many cities, where the refuse of the streets forms a source of revenue nearly or quite equal to the expense of cleaning them. The question occurs whether a contract can be made without impoverishing the contractor beforehand, by absorbing his capital to satisfy corrupt and designing persons, and if he can be held to a sufficiently rigid standard of performance.

The expense of street cleaning and the salaries of the City Inspector's department for the last three years are:

	Street cleaning.	Salaries.
1861	$270,711	$112,681
1862	279,600	118,765
1863	426,399	113,459

An immense wholesale business is carried on at Washington Market, estimated at over twenty millions of dollars annually. The large concourse of wagons and vehicles during market hours, and the removal of the population northward, call for the establishment of wholesale markets at other points, where there would be less obstructions and easier access for the mass of consumers.

ABATTOIRS.

The establishment of Abattoirs, strongly urged by Mayor WOODHULL in 1849, has been recently revived, and I am informed that a company is already prepared to offer a plot in the Nineteenth Ward to the City to be occupied for this purpose. I am opposed to locating them on the island, as the entire area must, before many years, be required for dwellings, when, if not now, the Abattoirs will be regarded a nuisance. All slaughter-houses must conform to the sanitary regulations of the City, and the occupants' own interest demands that they should not infringe such rules. The many complaints made in former years against the keeping of milch cows and dairies within the City, have driven them beyond these limits and on the lines of railroad leading thereto. Along these roads and at a suitable distance, locations for the slaughtering of animals and the manufactories connected therewith will be found. An ordinance embodying all that is useful in the construction and regulation of the Parisian Abatoirs, with our abundant supply of water, would secure every needful reform without compelling the City to assume responsibilities best left to individual enterprise.

The City is fortunate in possessing a locality so well adapted for the convenient arrangement of the buildings required for the various classes of inmates under charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The number of all classes during the last week of the year just ended was 6,277, and the number of families that received partial aid during the year was about 2,000. The Commissioners call for an appropriation of $700,000 for 1864, and out of it design to establish a new institution at a cost of $40,000 for the reception of inebriates.

The State institution designed for the protection of emigrants arriving at this port, is to some extent analogous to the last named Commission. It is, however, not supported by funds drawn from tax payers. The total number of arrivals during the past year was 156,843, being an increase of 80,537 over the year 1862.

In common with the other branches of public administration, the system of education, though gratifying in its general results, is such as to render desirable any modification which may diminish the expense. The plan of a Board for the City, and local Boards in each Ward, is needlessly complex, and the latter might, in my opinion, be dispensed with.

During the ten years from 1853 to 1862, inclusive, the City has contributed to the State for schools $3,556 526
While the apportionment to New-York City was ... 1,830,711
Retained for the State schools $1,725,815

The total number of children instructed by or receiving benefits from the City school fund was, during the last year, 197,000.

The Police, is one of the subjects to be included in the communication of the Common Council. The priority of the Mayor being included in the Commission appears to be undeniable, and the exclusion was the result of actual or apprehended abuses of a political character. The Mayor, as the law now stands, should have a limited number of officers, detailed under his immediate direction, to enforce the City ordinances. The expenses of the Department are indeed large, but the salaries of the force absorb almost the whole appropriation, and in the matter of supplies and stationery, a degree of economy is observed worthy of the imitation of the City Department proper.

One of the most prominent features connected with the ornament and improvement of the City is the Central Park, which is laid out, managed and governed by an independent Board of Commissioners. The lower section of the Park is now so far completed as to conduce greatly to the pleasure and enjoyment of our citizens, and ample means of recreation are afforded to the youth of the metropolis at all seasons, in the divers ponds and other sources of innocent diversion. The part of the Park now in course of improvement is that between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. Eight miles of carriage roads, five miles of bridal paths, and twenty miles of foot walks, are now open to the public. The taxable valuation of the three Wards adjacent have increased from 1856 to 1862 $27,000,000, due in a considerable extent to the opening of the Park. The cost of this improvement, including land, up to 1st of January, 1863, was $7,373,426.

The proper regulation of the City railroads is a matter of public interest in a City like New-York, where a large portion of the population is compelled to use this means of conveyance to and from their places of daily avocation. These companies, enjoying a valuable franchise, and paying little for the use of the streets, in comparison to the revenue derived therefrom, while they increase so materially the expense of cleaning and repairing, should be compelled at least to extend their tracks as far as the avenues they occupy are graded, and also to run cars as often as the local population reasonably demand; nor should they be permitted to use a rail endangering either life or property.

The enormous amount paid in salaries to the persons employed in the City Departments has been a constant theme of remonstrance on the part of the citizens, and has been alluded to with emphatic condemnation by several of my predecessors. At this moment, another large increase is called for, the pretext for which is the high price of all the necessaries of life. This would seem to be the time for retrenchment rather than prodigality. The producing classes are staggering under a weight of taxation never before imagined as possible, and though the condition of the city official is entitled to due consideration, he is far better off than most other classes in the community, although his salary may no longer supply what it did in previous years. The number of persons living from the public treasury has contributed to swell the burden of taxation, more even than the large amount of individual salaries. If the corps of office holders were under the control of a single body, their talents and labors could be employed to better advantage than now. The clerical aid required in a single city department will nearly suffice to perform the business in all the others in addition to its own. Thus it is, that the influence of a false and corrupting party spirit has worked out results injurious to the public and entailing reproach on popular institutions.

The number of vehicles used in the transportation of merchandise through the City has not only increased, but large and heavy trucks have recently been introduced, drawn by two horses. I am of the opinion that the ordinances relative to the licensing of vehicles should be revised, and that all, whether used for hire or employed in the owner's business, should be subject to its provisions. A limit should be fixed as regards the size of trucks and a discrimination made between the larger and smaller descriptions of vehicles. The price charged by all carriers, including expressmen, might also, with propriety, be revised, and it should be made the especial duty of the policemen detailed as inspectors to see that hacks and coaches contain the tariff of fares in view of the passengers.

The City Government is one of the points to which the Charter calls attention of the Mayor in shaping his communication to the Common Council. More than twenty years ago one of my predecessors complained of the encroachments of the State Government. There is left so little to encroach on, that some might consider it advantageous to abolish altogether the City Government and transfer the seat of administration to Albany. It is there that the appropriations are finally determined, the tenure of office fixed, and the question decided who shall and who shall not live upon the proceeds of City taxation.

At an earlier period, when the Common Council was vested with executive as well as legislative powers, and the heads of the several municipal departments were altogether dependent, the system was unsuited to the wants of a great City. Now the opposite extreme has been reached, and the Common Council, while comparatively powerless to check an extravagant official, may compel an honest one to expenditures he disapproves. The Mayor is in a condition of still greater embarrassment; his power over improper or imprudent legislation amounts to as little as when a mere majority could pass a resolution over his veto. To be of any avail, the veto of the Mayor should be absolute, and if such a power is regarded as objectionable on account of the opportunity it might afford a bad man to use it for corrupt purposes, the effect at present is equally unsound in practical results.

The Mayor is in theory entrusted with a supervision over the executive departments, but that supervisory action which is exerted over officers completely independent is a nullity. Every citizen has equal power to examine and supervise. All the Executive Departments are independent of the control of the Mayor and Common Council, and only responsible to the State authorities. The extreme point of disunion has been reached. Each individual portion of the City Government is violated, and stands apart, a sovereign in itself. The Mayor may call on the departments to report to him their acts, but they may do so or not, at their pleasure. He may enter his protest against the legislative acts of the Common Council or the Supervisors, but the result will probably be only to swell the bills for printing his objections in the newspapers.

The Mayor is compelled to affix his name to multitudinous licenses, warrants and official papers, but his discretionary powers are extremely limited. His office is the résort of those seeking for advice and redress; he may give the one, but he can seldom afford the other.

A serious burden has been laid on the tax-payers in consequence of the disturbances which followed the enforcement of the Conscription Act. I do not purpose an analysis of the causes which lighted those flames. It is sufficient to say that the loss caused by the destruction of property must, by law, fall on the community at large, and like the present calamitous war, as heavily on the innocent as on the guilty.

In assuming my present duties I have seduously abstained from all expression of opinion on the exciting topics of political discussion. I claim the right in common with all my fellow-citizens to the enjoyment of my opinion on all these questions, but my official action and course will be confined exclusively to municipal affairs and the welfare of the City. To combat corruption and fraud, and prevent by my influence and in every honorable way a continuance of those abuses which have been perpetrated on the rights and patience of the public, will be my constant endeavor. I entertain the hope that I may secure your coöperation to this end and thus with you obtain the approval of my fellow-citizens.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

Under the amended charter, which passed the Legislature of the State April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the following Aldermen, representing their respective districts, appeared at roll-call and answered to their names, having previously taken the oath of office prescribed by law, the Aldermen representing the districts having an odd numerical designation, and elected December two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, continuing in office until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and those having an even numerical designation, elected December one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, continuing to represent such districts until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, as appears from the following certificate from David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, December 15, 1863.

I, David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, do hereby certify, that at an election held in said City on Tuesday, December first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled, "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the following named persons are duly elected Aldermen in the Aldermanic Districts, having an even numerical designation, viz.:

Morgan Jones, Second Aldermanic District.
James McMahon, Fourth Aldermanic District.
Joseph Shannon, Sixth Aldermanic District.
Peter McKnight, Eighth Aldermanic District.
George A Jeremiah, Tenth Aldermanic District.
Bernard Kelly, Twelfth Aldermanic District.
John D. Ottiwell, Fourteenth Aldermanic District.
Terence Farley, Sixteenth Aldermanic District

For a period of two years from the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and that

John Fox, First Aldermanic District.
John T. Henry, Third Aldermanic District.
John McCool, Fifth Aldermanic District.
Charles J. Chipp, Seventh Aldermanic District.
Lewis B. Ryers, Ninth Aldermanic District.
John Hardy, Eleventh Aldermanic District.
Peter Masterson, Thirteenth Aldermanic District.
Jacob M. Long, Seventeenth Aldermanic District.

Elected at the Charter Election, December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, are entitled to represent their respective Aldermanic Districts in the Board of Aldermen (being from Aldermanic Districts having an odd numerical designation) until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; and that in the Fifteenth Aldermanic District (Twenty-first Ward) a vacancy exists, occasioned by the decease of Andre Froment.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.

At twelve M., precisely, the Board was called to order by the Clerk of the Common Council, and the roll of members having been called, the following answered to their names:

Alderman John Fox, First District.
Alderman Morgan Jones, Second District.
Alderman John T. Henry, Third District.
Alderman James McMahon, Fourth District.
Alderman John McCool, Fifth District.
Alderman Joseph Shannon, Sixth District.
Alderman Charles J. Chipp, Seventh District.
Alderman Peter McKnight, Eighth District.
Alderman Louis B. Ryers, Ninth District.
Alderman George A. Jeremiah, Tenth District.
Alderman John Hardy, Eleventh District.
Alderman Bernard Kelly, Twelfth District.
Alderman Peter Masterson, Thirteenth District.
Alderman John D. Ottiwell, Fourteenth District.
Alderman ——, Fifteenth District.
Alderman Terence Farley, Sixteenth District.
Alderman Jacob M. Long, Seventeenth District.

Alderman Masterson, for the purpose of organization, moved that Alderman Chipp be appointed temporary Chairman.

Which was carried.

And the Chairman pro tem. took the chair.

Alderman McMahon moved that the Board do now proceed to ballot for a permanent President for the ensuing year.

Alderman Ottiwell, as an amendment, moved that Alderman John T. Henry be unanimously chosen for President of the Board.

Which was accepted by Alderman McMahon, and the question being put on the motion of Alderman Masterson as amended by Alderman Ottiwell.

The same was unanimously carried.

And the Chairman pro tem. appointed Aldermen McKnight and McCool as a committee of two to conduct the President elect to the chair.

The President elect assumed the chair and addressed the Board as follows:

Gentleman of the Board of Aldermen:

For this very marked evidence of your esteem and confidence in selecting me to preside over your counsels for the ensuing year, I very sincerely thank you. Words of kindness and expressions of confidence not unfrequently proceed from the lips alone; but in the present instance, I feel indeed that my colleagues in the Board, in conferring upon me this great honor unsolicited, have manifested a warmth of friendship, a faith and confidence that cannot be doubted, however I might question the wisdom of their selection. In accepting this distinguished honor, I may be pardoned in saying that, as this is the second time during the years I have been connected with this body, that you have manifested your preference in selecting me to preside over your deliberations, I cannot plead inexperience as a contingent excuse for a want of justice and impartiality in the exercise of my future duties; on the contrary, I assure you, gentlemen, that all that my previous experience may have done in instructing me in the use of those prerogatives and powers, shall be used not only in the interests of, but in devoir to deserve a continuance of your esteem and confidence, but to assist in producing that harmonious unanimity of legislative action as shall conduce to the public benefit, and compel that meed of praise which, I feel certain, you will deserve.

GENTLEMEN: I do not deem it necessary at this time to enter into an elaborate statement of your great responsibilities, in having committed to your care the vast and varied interests of this great City. The experience and intelligence which I know you possess, are a sufficient guarantee that your legislation will evidence unusual care, prudence and true thought, which will, I am positively confident, place this body at least on a level with the most reputable of the past. These are stirring and changing times, requiring sagacious, and oftimes prompt legislation. Principles underlying the very foundation of our Government, both State and National, are being tested by the tremendous events that are now pressing upon us. We, as one of the most important legislative bodies in this Commonwealth, should in our individual and collective capacity see to it that all our acts will bear an honest criticism, and prove us if not wise counselors, at least patriotic and honest citizens and legislators. The eyes of the people were never more positively and continually fixed upon the proceedings of this Body than at the present time. You have important trusts and immense interests committed to your charge, and by a system of insidious special legislation they have been surrounded with difficulties, and deprived of rights which were imperatively necessary to the proper and just conduct of your duties as legislators, but by firmness and prudence, frank expression of your convictions, and a determination to perform every legislative fact, fearlessly and truthfully conscious only of your own integrity—will contribute very effectually to right wrongs, and to disabuse the public mind of impressions and convictions that designing political demagogues for their own selfish and unrighteous purposes have succeeded but too well in creating.

Gentlemen, there is one fact intimately connected with the above, that I feel is sufficiently important to call your attention to at this time. Against the scurrillous and more frequently insidious attacks of certain parties and organizations upon the acts and intentions of this body you are entirely helpless. With no honest avenues to the public ear, but through the few who may be present at our public deliberations, our acts may with impunity be misconstrued, misrepresented, and the public mind abused. This evil should be remedied at once. I believe it to be imperatively necessary that this body should be able in some way to reach the public ear; that some means should be devised by which not only the Common Council, but their reasons therefor, should receive equal and large publicity.

Gentlemen, thus briefly I commit to your charge the interests and responsibilities confided to you, hoping that the year that is just dawning upon us may be one fruitful with high resolves and great results, so that when the closing year looks upon our works, it may find those we represent saying to each one of us, "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

In conclusion, gentlemen, I again thank you for this mark of your confidence.

The Chair now awaits the pleasure of the Board.

A committee from the Board of Councilmen, consisting of Councilmen Brandon, Webster and Hayes, here appeared, and informed the Board that the Board of Councilmen was duly organized and prepared for the transaction of public business.

The President congratulated the committee on the organization of the Board, and informed them that this Board would communicate with the Board of Councilman by Committee.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That David T. Valentine be appointed Clerk of the Board for the ensuing year.

Which was unanimously adopted.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That Terrence P. Smith be appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of this Board for the ensuing year.

Which was unanimously adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That William Walsh be appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of this Board for the ensuing year.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Alderman Fox moved that a Committee of Three be appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor, and inform him that the Board of Aldermen was duly organized and prepared for the transaction of business.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Aldermen Fox, Masterson and Kelly as such Committee, who, having performed the duty assigned them, subsequently appeared and reported that His Honor the Mayor would communicate with the Board.

The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

Alderman Jones moved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Board of Councilmen and inform them that this Board was duly organized, and prepared for the transaction of public business.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Aldermen Jones, Shannon and Ottiwell as such Committee.

The Committee having performed the duties assigned them, subsequently appeared and were discharged.

By Alderman Harry—

Resolved, That the rules and orders of the late Board of Aldermen be adopted as the rules and orders of this Board until otherwise ordered.

Which was unanimously adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That all papers now in the hands of the Clerk be committed to the appropriate committees for the ensuing year, when appointed.

Which was unanimously adopted

COMMUNICATIONS

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department transmitting annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in document form, for which see Document number two

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting fourth quarterly report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in document form, for which see Document number three.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from Valley Forge Engine Company number forty-six, to attend their ball, to take place on January fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Jones moved that when this Board adjourn it do adjourn to meet on next Monday, the eleventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the Board do now take a recess for half an hour.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and the following members

Aldermen Fox, Jones, MaMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor, the Mayor, here appeared and presented the following communication from His Honor, the Mayor, being his annual Message to the Common Council. (The Message appears in another column.)

Alderman Hardy moved that the Message be received and laid on the table, and the usual number be printed in document form.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by adding that the different subjects be referred to appropriate committees, when appointed.

Which was accepted by Alderman Hardy, so far as relates to subjects properly belonging to such committees.

The motion, as amended, was then put and carried.

(For which see Document Number one.)

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor calling the attention of the Board to the death of Archbishop Hughes.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, January 4, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: A dispensation of our Heavenly Father which will plunge thousands of our fellow-citizens in grief, constrains me to call your official notice to the decease of the illustrious Archbishop Hughes.

It is not that an eloquent and exalted Prelate has passed away, but in his death our country has lost an eminent citizen and pure patriot; for this we may mingle our tears with those bound by the most sacred ties to the departed, and remember, in the words of another great and eloquent preacher, that "God alone is great." Death has quenched the fire of his genius, but has had no power over his virtues. Mindful of these, and the distinguished public services of the deceased, the representatives of the City will, I am sure, accord to his memory the tribute of their gratitude and respect.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was received,

Alderman Fox moved that the message be referred to a Special Committee of five.

Which was carried.

The President appointed Aldermen Fox, McCool, Farley, Long and Shannon, as such Committee,

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the property owners on One Hundred and Eighteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to regulate and grade the same, at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads, when appointed.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

Convention of Councilmen for the Year 1864.

JAN. 4, 1864.

The gentlemen elected Councilmen for the year 1864, under the Charter of 1857, met this day, pursuant to the provisions of said act, and were called to order at 12 M., by the Deputy Clerk of the Board of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, John A. Towle, who read the following certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council, designating the election of members:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, December 15, 1863.

I, David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, do hereby certify, that at an election held in this City, on Tuesday, December 1, 1863, pursuant to the provisions of the Amended Charter of 1857, the following named persons, representing each of the Senatorial Districts, in this City, were duly elected Councilmen for one year, from the first Monday in January, 1864, viz.:

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

James Hayes, John Healy, Charles Riley, Patrick H. Keenan, Michael Brophy, Edwin M. Hagerty,

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Samuel T. Webster, Jeremiah Heffernan, John Ryan, Michael C. Gross, Frederick Repper, Charles Koster.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

David R. Jaques, John Houghtalin, William S. Opdyke, George Schaffer, John G. Haviland, George McGrath.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Valentine Cook, Patrick Russell, Alexander Brandon, William Joyce, John Brice, David Fitzgerald.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk Common Council.

The Clerk then called the roll, when the following members answered to their names:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaeffer, Opdyke, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

The Clerk then announced that, a quorum being present, he would hear any motion any gentleman might make, with a view to organization.

Councilman Webster moved that Councilman Brice take the chair as temporary President.

Which was carried.

The temporary President, on taking the chair, briefly thanked the Board for their selection of him to temporarily preside over their proceedings, and announced that he was ready to entertain any motion that might be made.

Councilman Gross offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York, hereby appoint and choose as officers for this current year the following persons, to wit:

James Hayes, as President.
James M. Sweeny, as Clerk.
George Letterman, as Sergeant-at-Arms.
Thomas J. Carleton, as Door-keeper.

And the above-named persons are hereby declared duly elected to the several offices above mentioned.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaffer, Opdyke, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—23.

Councilman Haviland moved that a Committee of Two be appointed to conduct the permanent President to the Chair.

Which was carried.

And the temporary President appointed Councilmen Haviland and Opdyke such Committee.

Councilman Haviland and Opdyke thereupon proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them.

Councilman Hayes, on taking the chair, as President, addressed the Board as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Councilmen:

I return you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me this day in having elected me as your presiding officer for the ensuing year. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and hope, at the expiration of my official term, I may merit the same measure of approval as was meted out to my predecessor.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor, and inform him that the Board of Councilmen was duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Councilmen Houghtalin, Jaques, and Cook such Committee.

And the Committee retired.

Councilman Brandon moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Board of Aldermen and inform them that the Board of Councilmen is duly organized, and ready to proceed to business.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Councilmen Brandon, Keenan, and Webster such Committee.

And the Committee retired.

Subsequently, the Committee to wait on His Honor the Mayor returned, and Councilman Houghtalin, in their behalf, reported that they had discharged the duties assigned them, and that the Mayor would communicate with the Board in a few moments.

Which report was received and the Committee discharged.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Board of Aldermen also returned, and Councilman Brandon, on behalf of said Committee, reported that they had discharged the duty assigned them, and that the Board of Aldermen would communicate with this Board in a few moments by Committee

Which report was received and the Committee discharged.

Councilman Healy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of the Board of Councilmen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three be the rules of this Board, until otherwise ordered.

Which was adopted.

Councilmen Russell moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday next, the 11th instant, at one o'clock, P. M.

Which was carried.

A Committee from the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Aldermen Jones, Shannon and Ottiwell, here appeared, and Alderman Jones, on their behalf, announced that they had been appointed a Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen to inform the Board of Councilmen that the Board of Aldermen were duly organized and ready to proceed with business.

The President thanked the Committee, and through them the Board of Aldermen, for their courtesy, and the Committee then retired.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the Board do now take a recess for one half-hour.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

The Board reassembled pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healey, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaffer, Opkyke, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, being his annual communication to the Common Council.

Pending the reading of the same,

Councilman Hagerty moved that the further reading be suspended, and that the same be received, printed in the minutes, and referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising, when appointed.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, eleventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE,
Deputy Clerk.

The Mines.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1863.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains the official report, addressed to Gen. BAZAINE, of M. LAUR, a celebrated mining engineer, who has been deputed by the French Government to investigate the resources of Mexico in gold and silver. The prominence which the official journal gives to this document seems to indicate the means by which the Government of the Emperor hopes to regulate the finances of the country, and to secure to its foreign creditors the payment of their claims. The mines of Mexico are shown to be unequaled in the world; and after describing the extent and richness of the argentiferous formations in the several districts examined, M. LAUR says that in these great natural treasuries France will find more than compensation for the sacrifices she has imposed on herself. M. LAUR, in his concluding remarks, assures Gen. BAZAINE that the traders of Mexico are demanding more and more the products of European industry. For these products they can only give gold and silver. But in this circumstance he sees the elements of a great trade, for while Mexico will take from Europe all the manufactures required in her present state of civilization, she will return to Europe the precious metals, which will restore an equilibrium to our money markets. Thus, he concludes, the end will be that Mexico will eventually be restored to order, stability and the dominion of the law, which alone can guarantee prosperity, and she will prove an ever-increasing contributor to peaceful commerce.

—The King of Prussia, who takes a lively interest in the drama, has offered a prize of £160 for the best German play.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Annual Report of the Board of Metropolitan Police, for the Year Ending Nov. 20, 1863.

The Board of Metropolitan Police, in accordance with the provisions of law establishing the Metropolitan Police, respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

At the date of the last annual report the Board were constructing a building for a Central Department. It was advanced so far as to be occupied in the month of February last, and has been fully completed since. It is situated between Houston and Bleecker streets, occupying six lots of ground, with fronts on Mulberry and Mott streets. The land and buildings complete cost $125,010.

The expense was defrayed from a surplus accumulated by careful economy during five years from the annual appropriation for the maintenance of the Police in New-York, and was applied to this purpose with the consent and approval of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and by virtue of the legal authority vested in this Board by the Police Law of 1860.

The title to the property is vested in the County of New-York. The experience during the July riots proves that the erection of those ample accommodations for the business of this department was not premature.

It is deemed good policy to secure permanent station-houses (the corporation of the cities respectively owning the property) in all Precincts that are compactly built and fully populated. Presuming this policy permanent, station-houses, with prisons and lodging-houses attached, have been procured in the City of New-York (the City owning the property) in the following Precincts: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26. The Tenth and Eleventh Precinct Station-houses are in the second story of the Essex and Union Markets. It is an unsuitable and inconvenient arrangement. The Eighteenth Precinct Station-house was destroyed by fire during the riots of July. A temporary station-house has been leased and measures initiated for rebuilding the station-house on the former site, which is the property of the City.

Excepting these three cases the Station-houses owned by the Corporation, as above named, are suitable buildings and in good condition.

The force of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, known as the Broadway Squad, has station-house accommodation in the new Central Department, entrance on Mott street.

The force of the Twenty-sixth Precinct is located in a portion of the basement of the City Hall. It is not well adapted to the purpose.

The force of the Twenty-fourth Precinct consists of the Harbor Police; and Police Boat No. 1 is improved as a Station-house. No serious inconvenience seems to arise from the absence of a Station-house on land.

In the following Precincts Station-houses are leased, viz.: Nos. 1, 21, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, making up the whole number of Precincts in New-York. Measures are in progress for securing a permanent Station-house for the Thirty-second Precinct.

The 1st, 19th, 27th, 28th and 29th Precincts are compactly built, and have full populations. They are not likely to be the subject of change in boundaries or amount of population. Permanent Station-houses ought to be provided without delay. Appropriations should be made for that purpose.

The following Station-houses are the property of the City of Brooklyn: Precincts Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48. Station-houses in Precincts Nos. 49 and 50 are leased. The 41st, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 4, 1864.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.x.in.	106	300	Reading R.	112¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Reg.	105	800	do	112⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cp. In	97	600	d	s30. 112¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, '65, C.x.in.	125¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	120¾
5,000 Brook'n C. 6s W. L.		1000	M. S. & N. I. R.	85¾
ex. interest	106¾	500	do	s10 85⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s	66¾	300	do	85¾
11,000 do	66¾	400	do	86
10,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C.	37¾	400	do	86⅛
5,000 do	37¼	100	do	b10 86⅜
1,000 E. 5th M. Bs. 4	107	250	do	b30 86¾
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st M. x in.	112	20	Panama R.	200
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	87¾	160	Ill. Cen. R. S.	s30 117¾
4,000 CL. & Pitts. 3d M.	103	100	do	117¾
3,000 Chic. & Al. S. F. B.	100	300	do	b30. 117¾
25 Mechanics' Bank As	107	700	do	b30 118
100 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	177⅛	1200	do	117¾
70 Penn. Coal Co.	160	1000	Ill. C. Can. Bd. Sp.	107¾
200 Cumb. Coal Pri.	47¾	1000	Cl. & Pitts. R.	107
200 do	47¾	1000	do	107¾
200 do	48	300	do	s10 107¾
200 do	48¼	900	do	opg. 107¾
200 do	48⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	b30. 106
100 do	48¾	200	do	106¾
200 Quick. M. Co.	57	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	121
150 Am. Coal Co.	83⅛	200	do	s30. 121
250 do	94	200	do	s30 121
100 Copake Iron Mines.	14	400	do	121¾
200 do	13	100	do	b30. 121¾
600 Q'tx Hill G.M.Co.	13	100	do	b20. 122
200 do	13	100	do	b20. 123⅛
200 do	b15 13¼	100	do	b10 123
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	133⅜	200	do	b10 123
200 do	b30. 133⅜	600	Chi. & R. I.	124
200 do	s10. 133¼	200	do	s30 124
400 do	133⅜	400	do	s60. 124
200 Mar. Min. Co.	s30 34⅜	1352	do	124⅜
200 do	s30 34¾	200	do	s15. 124⅜
50 do	b30 35⅜	200	do	s10. 124⅜
200 do	b10 35	100	do	b30. 124
100 do	b30 35	100	do	b15. 124⅞
100 do	34⅜	100	do	b10. 124⅞
100 Pacific Mail.	b30 226	5	Chi. B. & Q. R.	118
50 do	b15 226	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	57⅜
100 do	b30. 225¾	50	do	57¾
100 Erie R.	108⅜	200	Tol. & Wab. R.	b30 54
200 do	b10. 108⅜	400	do	53
1650 do	108⅜	300	do	b10 54
200 do	s30. 108⅜	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	85⅜
100 do	b10. 108⅜	500	do	85⅝
100 do	b30. 108⅜	200	do	b10 85⅞
600 do	b30. 108⅜	600	do	b3 84⅞
100 Erie Railroad Pr.	102⅜	600	do	s30 86
100 Hud. R. R.	133⅛	100	Alt. & T. Haute R.	62¾
200 do	133	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	47
1000 do	132⅜	100	do	b10 47
150 do	b10 132⅝	200	do	46¾
300 Harlem R.	91	100	do	46⅞
100 do	b30 92	200	do	s10 47
100 do	92	100	Chi. & Alton R.	86
200 do	b30 92¾	50	Chi. & Alton Pref.	95

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. N	98	300	Hud. R. R.	134⅜
2,000 Tenn. 5t 6s, '90	58	600	do	134⅜
85,000 No. State 6s	66¾	200	do	134¾
200 Cum. Coal Pref.	48¾	100	do	s60. 134¾
100 do	s30 48¾	50	do	b10. 134¾
500 do	48¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	120
500 do	48⅞	100	M. & P. du C. R.	57
100 do	b10 49	750	M. S. & N. I.	86
100 do	49	100	do	b15 86¼
100 Canton Co.	33¾	550	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	117
300 do	34	100	do	116¾
200 Quicks. M. Co.	59	100	Clev. & Pitts.	b10. 107
200 do	b30 59¼	500	do	106⅞
100 do	b30 59¾	1000	Clev. & Tol. R.	121
5 Pac. M. S. Co.	220	500	do	s10 120⅜
200 Harlem R.	91¾	500	do	s10 120⅜
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	132	200	Chi. & R. I.	s60. 124
400 do	s10 132	100	do	s30 124
100 Erie R.	108⅞	100	do	b10. 125
1500 do	108⅜	300	do	125
100 do	b30 109	600	P., Ft. W. & Ch.	84⅞
100 Erie 1st pref.	b30 113½	200	do	s10 84¾
200 Reading R.	112	100	do	b10 84⅞
200 do	b15. 112¾	100	do	b10 84¾
200 do	b10. 112⅜			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

800 New-York Cen.	133	150	Gal. & Chi. ex-d.	c. 105
do	b tw. 132	550	do	105
200 Erie R.	b3. 108⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s3. 121
100 do	c. 108⅜	900	Chic. & R. I.	c. 124⅜
200 do	108⅜	100	do	c. 124¾
200 do	b5 108⅜	800	do	125
200 do	b tw. 108⅜	100	do	s10. 125
200 do	s3 108⅜	1300	P., Ft. W. & C.	85
100 Erie R. Pr	s3. 102⅞	300	do	b3 85⅛
400 Hud. River R.	134¾	200	do	c 85
200 do	134	200	do	s10 85
200 do	c 134	200	do	s30 85
500 do	s3. 134	1200	Tol. & Wab. R.	53⅜
100 do	c. 134⅛	600	Cumb. Coal	48⅞
100 Harlem R.	c 91	200	do	c 48¾
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	86	100	do	s4 48⅝
200 do	b3 86	300	Quicksil. M. Co.	57¾
200 do	85⅞	200	do	57
200 do	b tw. 86	100	do	s10 57
100 M. Se. & N. J. G.	b3. 133⅜	100	Quarts H. G. M. Co.	13⅜
100 Cleve. & P. R.	s10. 106⅞	100	do	s30 13
2000 do	b3 107	100	do	13¾
200 do	s3. 106⅞	100	Lancaster Lead Co.	5¾
300 do	106⅞			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

800 Erie R.	b tw. 108⅜	100	Gal. & C. R. ex-d.	s10. 105⅞
400 do	b3. 108⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30. 120
100 do	s tw. 108⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	125⅛
200 do	b4. 108⅜	500	do	126
1000 do	108⅜	300	do	126⅜
100 do	b30. 108⅜	100	do	126⅝
100 do	b30. 109	15	Tol. & Wab.	54⅜
100 Erie R. Pr'd	b10. 103¼	100	do	54⅜
200 Hud. R. R.	134¼	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	84⅞
200 Harlem R.	s60 91¾	1200	do	84¾
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	b3 86	100	do	b3 84⅞
100 do	86	200	Cumb. Coal	50
200 do	b3 86¾	100	do	49⅞
200 Reading R. ex-d.	112¾	100	do	b3 50
500 do	112¾	300	do	48¾
200 Ill. Central	117¾	200	do	b3 49¾
100 do	b3 117¾	200	do	b10 49¾
200 Clev. & Pitts.	b3. 107¾	600	Quicks. M. Co.	59¾
100 do	107¾	200	Lancaster Lead	6¾

MONDAY, Jan. 4—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 26:

Increase in Loans	$2,226,302
Decrease in Specie	379,068
Decrease in Circulation	21,791
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	91,571

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 3, 1863.	Jan. 2, 1864.	Dec. 26, 1863.
Capital	$69,128,000	$69,722,508	$69,722,508
Loans	173,810,809	174,714,465	172,488,163
Specie	35,954,550	25,161,935	25,541,603
Circulation	9,754,355	6,163,381	6,125,172
Gross Deposits	196,535,598	199,877,416	207,052,793
Exchanged	37,372,352	60,125,558	67,392,506
Undrawn	159,163,246	139,751,858	139,660,287
In Sub-Treasury	10,285,935	38,096,572	30,411,241

The Bank return shows an unexpected addition of two and a quarter millions to the line of loans and discounts. The other departments are quite steady. The specie average falls off less than the Treasury office gained during the week from Customs. The stock of gold in bank and in the Treasury together is $38,411,000.

The receipts into the Treasury to-day for the Popular Loan are $1,436,091. The gold and legal-tender balances this afternoon are $38,331,266. The Customs to-day are $295,000.

The sharp demand for Money among the Stock Brokers continued to-day. The disbursements for the 1st January dividends thus far fail to relieve the market. The trouble appears to grow out of the requisitions made upon the Banks for Legal Tender Treasury Notes to pay in for the Popular Loan. The total of legal-tenders in Bank is down to-day to $19,100,000 from $20,260,000 on Saturday, The balances in the Treasury office, on the other hand, increase in about the same proportion, thus running ahead of the warrants made for Government disbursements. As compared with Saturday there was no perceptible difference in the working of the Money market to-day. The wants of borrowers were not supplied with the usual ease which follows the New-Year; but this made but little perceptible difference on the Stock Exchange, where orders for the rise on the Railway and Miscellaneous list again preponderated, and prices at the close of the day indicated a good degree of speculative confidence.

We understand that the regulations of the Government in regard to the movement of Cotton from Mississippi, Arkansas, West Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas are to be modified after the 5th inst. (to-morrow,) and that the new orders on the subject are likely to increase the shipments East from New-Orleans and Memphis. Our information is that the instructions of the Treasury and War Departments on this subject, which have heretofore worked both conflict and confusion on the Mississippi River, are henceforth to be in harmony, so as to avoid the conflict of authority between the Military Commanders and the special agents of the Treasury in that quarter.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Saturday night. The Railways in most cases and Cumberland Coal were higher than at the Second Board. Gold has ruled a fraction easier through the day:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	153	151¾	Mich. Central	120¾	120
U. S. 6s, 1881	105¾	105¾	Mich. Southern	86¾	86
N. Y. Central	132¾	132	Mich. Guarant'd	134	134
Erie	108⅜	108⅜	Illinois Cen	117¾	117¾
Erie Preferred	103¾	103¾	Pittsburgh	108¾	107¾
Hudson	135	134¾	Fort Wayne	85¾	88
Pacific Mail	223	230	Rock Island	124¾	126¼
Harlem	92	92	Galena	105¾	105¾
Canton	33¾	34	Readings	112¾	112¾
Treas. certs.	98	98	Quicksilver	57⅝	59
Toledo	121¾	121¼	Cum'land Coal	47¾	49¾
Northwest	47	47	Mariposa	36	36

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Ocean	94
Manhattan	141	Am. Exchange	108
Merchants'	106	Bank of the Repub.	102
America	125	People's	102
Greenwich	160	Nassau	105
Merchants' Exch.	96	Continental	100
State of New-York	103	St. Nicholas	107¼
Mech. Bank. Ass.	97		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	Alt. & T. H. 2ds pref.	91¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	101	Chi. & N. W. seconds	73
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100½	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Erie firsts, '68	108	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106
Erie thirds, '83	111	Pitts., F. W. & Ch. firsts	105¾
Erie fifths, '85	106⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sec'ds	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. thirds	87¾
Harlem firsts, '64	101	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	108	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60
Illinois Cen., '75	119½		

The Stock Exchange Board, with their accustomed liberality, have voted $1,000 as a New-Year's present to the United States Sanitary Commission.

Our Anti-Government neighbor of the *World* is exercised because the Secretary of the Treasury is depositing part of the public funds in the new National Banks. This departure from the Sub-Treasury system is distasteful to him. But the Secretary has law for it, and in pursuance of the National Banking Act, he will unquestionably exercise his authority and discretion in the premises. The National Banks established in this City, as the Money centre of the country, will be made fiscal agents of the Government to the full measure of security which they may find it agreeable to file with the Treasury Department at Washington. Our neighbor may as well make up his mind to as wide a departure from the Sub-Treasury practice, as the progress of the more recent system of National Banks will authorise. The latter, he may rely upon it, was not established without due reference to the support which it is to derive from the earnest support of the Government. We were not aware of the fact before, but rejoice to hear, through our neighbor, that the Secretary has already placed $700,000 in the First and Second National Banks of this City.

The following are the earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for the past month:

December, 1863	$484,550
December, 1862	403,571
Increase	$80,978

This is the largest single month's earning ever reported by the road. It would have been esteemed a respectable total for the Erie line a few years ago, and not unworthy of the New-York Central, when that line was first consolidated in 1853. The difference in the distance traversed by either is more than double the Hudson.

Subscriptions to the Central Mining Company of Colorado are advertised to be received at the office of Messrs. FEARING & DALTON, No. 54 Wall-street.

The Irving Savings Institution has declared its usual dividend, payable Jan. 18.

The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 15 ℔ cent., payable on demand.

The Germania Fire Insurance Company advertises in our columns that they have increased their capital from $200,000 to $500,000, and their total assets on the 1st inst. amounted to $575,000.

The annual meeting of the Quicksilver Mining Company took place in Philadelphia today. Over eighty thousand shares were represented, and the old Board unanimously reelected. The Treasurer's report was considered very satisfactory, showing a certainty of placing the stock on a dividend-paying basis in a very short time. The report was ordered printed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 4, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 62 bbls. Ashes, 9,435 bbls. Flour, 125 bbls. and 1,412 bags Corn Meal, 463 bushels Wheat, 3,455 bushels Corn, 615 bushels Barley, 32,335 bushels Oats, 4,415 bushels Malt, 5,611 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,167 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand at former prices. Java, at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 33c.@34¾c.; Laguayra, 33c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in rather more request, at previous prices. Middlings, 81c.@82c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 450 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request to-day, and desirable lots, especially of extra State, have been held with more firmness. Sales, since our last, 8,900 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6. 30@$6 55; poor to choice extra State, at $6 75@$7 20, chiefly at $6 80@$6 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 70, chiefly at $7 50@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 20@$7 30 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 30	@$6 55
Extra State	6 75	@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 80	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 40	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 75	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 20	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50
Southern Flour is in moderate demand at former rates; sales since our last, 850 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is more active and advancing; sales 1,100 bbls. extra at $6 65@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate. ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $5 50@$6 65 ℔ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $5 35@$5 65 for Jersey. $6@$6 10 afloat and in store for Brandywine, and $6 20 for Marsh's Caloric. ℔ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, mainly by shippers, at a shade firmer prices. Sales since our last 106,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $1 82; Amber Western, $1 60@$1 62; Red Western at $1 53@$1 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 50@$1 52½; Milwaukee Club at $1 46½@$1 50; Chicago Spring at $1 45@$1 48 ℔ bushel. Corn continues in limited request, at steady rates. Sales were made of 39,000 bushels, at $1 29@$1 30, chiefly at $1 30, for Mixed Western in store, and $1 23@$1 28 for Jersey and Southern Yellow. ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1 25@$1 33 for poor to very choice Western and Northern. ℔ bushel. Oats are in less request, at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 91c.@93c.; Western at 93c.@93½c.; State at 92c.@93c.; Prince Edward's Island at 91c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ℔ bushel. Sales 75,000 bushels. Barley continues inactive, at $1 35@$1 50, as extremes. ℔ bushel. Sales 1,600 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ℔ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request at $1 40@$1 55 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in more demand, at 22c.@30c., according to quality. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited at former prices.

Stock in New-York, Jan. 2.

	1864.	1863.	1864
Cuba muscovado, hhds	3,826	2,294	2,657
Cuba clayed, hhds	531	74	1,057
Porto Rico, hhds	1,074	723	176
Total bbls	5,431	3,091	4,490
Total hhds	1,963	5,148	3,387

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet but steady including Spirits Turpentine at $2 90@$2 95 ℔ gallon; Resin $27@$40 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, $10 50@$13 ℔ bbl.; Pitch, $17@$23 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, at previous figures. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 05@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Linseed at $1 43@$1 47; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red at 77c.@79c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32c.@33c.; Refined do. at 49c.@53c. free, and 46½c.@47½c. in bond ℔ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum since our last, 316 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, partly for future delivery, at full prices. Sales since our last, 4,600 bbls., at $21@$22 for New Mess here, and $22 for do., deliverable in February and March; $19 50 for Mess, last season's packing; $18 50@$18 62½ for two year Old Mess; $17@$18 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$21 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $14 50@$16 for Old and New Prime. ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 10c.@12c.½. for Hams, and 7c.@8½c. for Shoulders. ℔ lb. Sales, 370 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon is in fair demand at 8¼c.@12¾c., according to quality. ℔ lb. Sales, 1,100 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are selling more freely at 8¼c.@9c. ℔ lb. Lard is doing better; sales, 2,800 tcs. and bbls. at 12¼c.@13½c., the latter an extreme rate, and 13¾c. for February delivery. ℔ lb. Beef is inquired for, at full prices; sales 450 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $27@$30 ℔ tierce; sales 100 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ℔ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Butter continues in moderate demand at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State. ℔ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 13c.@16c. ℔ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Jan. 1, 1864.	Dec. 1, 1863.	Jan. 1, '63.
Clear	317	407	454
Mess	38,977	67,452	57,170
Thin Mess	1,627	2,933	1,562
Prime Mess	4,140	7,130	1,939
Flank	63	45	35
Prime	4,022	7,653	4,955
Rumps	194	381	467
Refuse Mess	7,929	10,285	7,310
Refuse Prime Mess	3,228	4,736	
Refuse Prime	1,650	1,548	937
Other Refuse	643	1,894	2,545
Uninspected	15,998	5,007	23,417
Grand total bbls.	78,988	109,471	100,791

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	4,181	3,176	3,044
Repacked Chicago Mess	1,362	2,714	4,913
Railroad Beef	604	562	87
Refuse Mess	1,693	1,690	1,589
Other refuse	1,318	1,056	2,077
Tcs. prime Mess	4,201	2,721	2,442
Country Mess	10,053	8,336	9,855
Country Prime	1,016	736	1,323
Uninspected tcs.	21,473	13,564	7,699
Uninspected bbls.	61,054	32,247	78,743
Grand total tcs. and bbls.	106,955	66,802	111,472

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at full rates. Sales, since our last, 510 hhds., including New Orleans, at 13¾c.@14¼c., and Cuba at 11¾c.@12¾c.; also 717 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13c. per lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Jan. 2.

	1862	1863	1864.
Cuba, hhds	17,072	16,077	13,300
Porto Rico, hhds	1,655	750	1,768
New-Orleans, hhds	376	12,907	3,766
English Islands, hhds	469	96	1,014
Martinique, hhds	570		1,366
Grand total hhds	20,762	29,840	21,214
Melado, hhds	1,426	123	600
Total boxes	17,514	8,756	41,880
Total bags	94,544	88,048	74,621

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 95,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12½c.; and 80 pkgs Grease at 10¾c. per lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 2,350 bbls. at 90c.@94c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The Market has been more active to-day, but rates have been much depressed. For Liverpool the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour at 9d.@1s. ℔ bbl.; 35,000 bush. Wheat at 2¾d.@3¼d. ℔ bush.; 300 bales Hops at ¼d. by sailing vessel, and ¾d. by steamer ℔ bl.; 200 tcs. Beef by an American vessel at 2s.; 2,750 pkgs. Bacon, Butter and Cheese at 12s. 6d.@15s. by sailing vessel, and 30s. steamer; 500 bags Bone Scraps at 15s. ℔ ton. For London, 560 bbls. Pork at 2s. 3d. by an American, and 3s. by a neutral vessel; 200 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.; 500 pkgs. Cheese at 35s. per ton. For Antwerp, 100 bales Hops at 1c. ℔ lb; 300 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ℔ bbl. For Bremen 150 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 618, 620, 600, 611, 813, 641, 520, 423, 589, 938, 383, 162, 270, 1121, 958, 576, 661, 794, 1138.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 693, 2951, 2959, 2981, 2987, 2991, 641, 2655, 2587, 3103, 3125, 3127, 3131, 2275, 2777. *Part II*—Nos. 2726, 2850, 634, 216, 2844, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2882, 2940, 2942, 2944, 2948, 2958.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 75, 275, 196, 106, 243, 259, 246, 298, 299, 258, 262, 263, 264, 266, 1396. *Part II*—Nos. 190, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281.

Prize—Escape from a Blockaded Port—Property Restored.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Sloop Evening Star and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured May 29, 1863, in Warsaw Sound, by the gunboat *Cimarone*. The vessel was found unseaworthy, and was appraised, by a naval survey, at $10, and left at Port Royal. Her cargo was transhipped to this port, and was appraised here at $3,892 50. It consisted of cotton. The owners of the vessel and cargo appeared to defend the suit. The evidence showed that the vessel, which was a sloop of about nine tons burden, left Savannah on a voyage to Nassau; that the cargo belonged to the owners of the vessel, who were residents in Georgia, but Prussians by birth, and not naturalized. One was unmarried, the other married. The vessel sailed under the rebel flag and a rebel pass. The testimony of the two owners was positive and direct, both on the preparatory examination and subsequent one, given under the allowance of further proof that their actual and sole purpose in coming out of Savannah was to escape with their property from the Confederate authority, and deliver the vessel and cargo and themselves to the protection of the blockading squadron of the United States. There was collateral evidence of this intention of theirs, manifested by declarations to friends before the dispatch of the vessel, and preparations made.

Held by the Court—That there is no ground to doubt the fairness and reliability of the representations given in evidence.

That the evidence brings the case within the principle declared by the Circuit Court in the case of the *Gen. C. C. Pinkney*, and that the withdrawal of the property in question from an enemy and blockaded port does not subject it to capture as prize of war.

Libel dismissed, and property restored, but without costs, there being probable cause for the seizure.

For the United States, the District-Attorney and Mr. Andrews; for claimants, Mr. Wilcoxson.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Garvin.

Althon vs. *Lynch.*—Motion denied without costs. Papers on file. Opinion with Special Term Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Olympus	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 16	New-York	Southampton.
City of Boston	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Sidon	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 28	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Dec. 23	Liverpool	New-York
City of Limerick	Dec. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Eagle	Jan. 6	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	Jan. 9	New-York*	New-Orleans.
Matanzas	Jan. 9	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Jan. 13	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Jan. 16	New-York*	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Asia*, will close on Tuesday, (to-day) at 5:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Hammonia*, will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Manchester*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana, by the *Eagle*, will close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)...5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young womab, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; understands dressmaking, and hairdressing. Can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen as the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 13th and 18th sts

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl, as nurse; can take the entire charge of grown children. Has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 238 West 16th-st., from 9 to 5.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A by a young woman, a Protestant, a situation in a gentleman's family as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, or as waiting-maid. Can come well recommended from her last place, where she has lived nearly four years. To be seen at No. 142 West 31st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; or would go out by the day; understands any sewing-machine. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at 108 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as regular housemaid: has ten years City reference. Call at No 146 West 26th-st., near 8th av., for two days. MRS. KENNA.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches, the English and American styles of cooking, pastry, soups and game. Wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE spectable Protestant girl a situation as chamb rmaid, or would assist with washing. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 425 6th-av., 2d story, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. —Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Camilla's Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Willie Riely—Law for Ladies—The Irish Tutor.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant—Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00

—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies one year	25 00
The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Navy Department has received official advices of the attack upon the gunboat *Marblehead* in Stono River, S. C. The engagement between the vessels and rebel battery was quite severe. The *Marblehead*, *Pawnee* and *C. P. Williams* were engaged. The rebels were finally driven from their battery, leaving two guns, which were captured by an expedition from the vessels. The *Marblehead* was considerably injured, being struck five times. Our loss was 3 killed and 4 wounded.

Our special dispatch from Washington announces that the whole matter of the exchange of prisoners is to be confided to Gen. Butler's hands, and that all the prisoners in our possession, to the number of thirty thousand, are to be assembled at Point Lookout.

Advices from Washington represent that the operations and forces of the rebels in the Shenandoah Valley are exaggerated. A force of 6,000 or 7,000 of the enemy are said to be no nearer than Woodstock, and none have been seen in the vicinity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A military Commission sitting at Norfolk, Va., has developed the rather astonishing fact that a chartered Government transport, (the steamer *John A. Warner*,) whose value was about $65,000, has earned, at the rate of her charter, the sum of $173,500 to date. The Government has furnished coal, and the expenses of the boat have not exceeded $1 200 per month, which have been defrayed by selling goods and meals on board.

A dispatch from Leavenworth states, that on the 18th of December, a fight took place near Fort Gibson, Cherokee country, between Col. Phillips, with the loyal Indian brigade, and 1,000 guerrillas under the cutthroat Quantrell. The rebels were thoroughly defeated, who left fifty killed and wounded on the field.

The examination of four of the *Chesapeake* pirates was begun at St. Johns, N. B., yesterday. Capt. Willets gave his testimony.

GENERAL NEWS.

The State Legislature meets at Albany, to-day. The caucuses of the Union party and the Democrats were held last evening. Hon. Thos. G. Alvord is the Union nominee for Speaker; Jos. B. Cushman, of Oneida, for Clerk; Charles E. Young, of Oswego, for Sergeant-at-Arms. The Democratic nominee for Speaker is Jacob L. Smith, of New-York; John C. Jacobs, of Kings, for Clerk; Giles Van Horn, of Montgomery, for Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Common Council for 1864 met and organized at noon yesterday. There was a full attendance of the Councilmen and also of the Aldermen. The vacancy in the latter Board, by the death of Andre Froment, of the Fifteenth District, will not be filled, it is understood, the Board having concluded not to order a special election to fill it. John T. Henry was elected President of this Board, and James Hayes was elected President of the Board of Councilmen. Each Board re-elected its former Clerks. After completing the organization, each Board took a short recess to await the presentation of Mayor Gunther's Message. This was received at 1 o'clock. The Aldermen listened to its entire reading, and afterward ordered five thousand copies of it to be printed; the Councilmen listened to the reading of only a portion of it, and then laid it over to be printed in their minutes. The details of the organization of each Board, together with the Mayor's Message and President Henry's and Hayes' speeches on the occasion may be found in the official proceedings in another portion of the Times. Both Boards adjourned to Monday next, the Councilmen at 1 and the Aldermen at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Supervisors for 1864 met and organized at noon yesterday. There is only one new member this year—Henry Smith. Wm. M. Tweed was elected President. His address on taking the chair was characteristically brief, practical and forcible. Besides advising economy, he called attention to the important duties of the Volunteer and Riot Damage Claim Committees. Joseph B. Young was reelected Clerk, and R. S. Selmes and E. A. Woodward Assistants. The Board adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. of the 12th inst.

Elsewhere is published the Annual Report of the Board of Metropolitan Police. At this juncture it will be found of peculiar interest. It is full of facts and of information, and will show the efficiency and value of what Gov. Seymour is seeking to destroy. The report should be read by every one.

The funeral of Archbishop Hughes will take place on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, from St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The Second Congressional District of New-Hampshire has filled its quota of troops under the last call.

The Baltimore *American*, one of the best as well as most loyal newspapers in the country, has just begun the sixty-fourth year of its existence. The Boston *Advertiser*, also one of the ablest of the Provincial press, has begun the second half century of its existence.

A lady recently returned to Hartford, Conn., from the South, who paid $1,500 as the traveling expenses of her trip.

Lieut. George B. Coleman, of the Corps d'Afrique, who was taken prisoner some time ago near Port Hudson, La., writes to Gen. Hitchcock from Libby prison, Richmond, under date of the 24th of December, as follows: "Having seen a statement in the New-York Times that I had been executed, I deem it my duty to inform you that I am an occupant of this prison, and am receiving treatment in common with other prisoners here."

The Stock market kept firm yesterday, and the Money market still active. Gold a fraction lower than on Saturday.

The cattle yards were scarcely filled at the opening of sales on Monday morning, owing to a smash-up on the Harlem road, and various detentions on other routes. Only 2,000 bullocks were on sale at Forty-fourth street, in the morning, but 600 more came in during the day, and some 400 more are expected for to-day. Trade was brisk, at an advance of ½c. ₩ lb., and in view of an approaching snow storm, which might prevent stock trains from getting in, butchers nearly cleared the yards by night. The prevailing prices of good cattle were 10½c. to 11½c. ₩ lb., net weight; extras, 12c.@12c.

Breadstuffs were in moderate demand yesterday; prices of desirable lots of Flour and Wheat favored sellers. Corn and Oats were depressed. Provisions were more active. Sugars, Tallow, and Whisky, attracted more attention. Cotton was salable and steady. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Wool, and Tobacco. Heavier freight engagements were reported, but at easier rates.

The Policy toward the Subdued Rebels.

The Committees in Congress which have in charge the business of elaborating plans for the restoration of loyal government in the South, when military force has done its work, we trust will be in no hurry to report. Whatever their ability or diligence, they cannot at present discreetly settle upon any particular method.

A prime element in the problem is still uncertain, and so must remain until our armies take possession. We mean the disposition of the Southern people themselves. Who can yet say whether they will remain sullen, and stubborn, and refractory after defeat, or return with alacrity and enthusiasm to their old allegiance? The American nature has never yet been tested in this kind of experience. We know how it was with the English, in the Restoration of the seventeenth century. Monk had no sooner marched upon London, and declared for a free Parliament and the restoration of the exiled Royal family, than, as Macaulay says, "the whole nation was wild with delight. Wherever he appeared, thousands thronged around him, shouting and blessing his name. The bells of all England rang joyously; the gutters ran with ale; and, night after night, the sky five miles round London was reddened by innumerable bonfires." In France, the reaction was even more violent on the restoration of Louis XVIII. In fact, the current set against the fallen Emperor, and for the restored dynasty, with a perfect furor. All classes joined in it; all heads were swept away by the torrent. When the time came for the elections, which soon afterwards occurred, Alison says:

"Public opinion in the Provinces threw itself, without reflection and without reserve, into the very extremes of Royalist prejudice. Prudence, wisdom, foresight, moderation, justice, were alike disregarded. Only one voice was listened to, and it was that of passion; one only thirst was felt—it was that of vengeance. A flood, broad and irresistible as the tides of the ocean, overspread France, from the banks of the Rhine to the shores of the Atlantic. All attempts to stem it were in vain, or rather, by irritating, they tended to inflame its violence. Even the presence of the allied troops, and their occupation of the cities and the departments where the elections were going on, was no restraint upon the general fervor. On the contrary, they tended only to increase it; for who had brought that burden upon themselves—that disgrace upon their country? Mortified by defeat, humiliated by conquest, oppressed by contributions, irritated by insult, the French people had no mode of giving vent to their universal feelings of indignation but by returning to the Legislature members animated by the same sentiments; and so strong were their feelings, so universal their indignation, that they sent to Paris a Chamber of Representatives *more counter-revolutionary than the allied sovereigns—more Royalist than the King.*'

Will there be any such reaction as this among the masses of the South? Will they, in the extremity of their disaster, turn against the Slave-power, the cause of all their woes, as the vanquished French people turned against Napoleon? Nobody can yet predict. All that is known is that in those portions of the "Confederacy" we have reclaimed, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana, the Union feeling which has manifested itself is marked with great vehemence, and is setting in against the Slave Power with a wrath and a radicalism that go beyond anything we find here at the North, and that almost astound us. It is undeniable that there is a principle in human nature that impels men, both individually and in masses, when great humiliation has been inflicted, to seek for a scapegoat on which to cast their reproach. Pride is the last feeling which can be conquered in human hearts; and the tendency always is to impute calamity, when it comes, to something else than their own weakness or folly. The common people of the South were infatuated in allowing themselves to be deceived and misled as they were by the Slave Power; but it would be in perfect analogy with what has again and again occurred in history if they were to make the memory of that infatuation not a sting of self-reproach, as it ought to be, but a maddening goad against the power which they were so weak as to trust; and if thus they were to rally to the old flag with all the more fervor because of the Anti-Slavery Proclamations which have been sent in advance of it.

Now, if any such feeling as this takes possession of the common people of the South, the policy to be adopted toward them, of course, ought to be very different from what would be necessary if they should defiantly plant themselves in an attitude of forcible resistance. In the case of a prompt popular reaction against the rebel leaders, there would be, in fact, no good reason for not accepting the proposition, submitted to the House by Mr. Yeaman, of Kentucky, admitting the people of the entire South to the full, unrestricted enjoyment of their civil rights, and a reestablishment of the *status quo ante bellum*, so soon as military resistance should cease. On the other hand, if the rebel spirit shall still remain unbroken among the masses after the rebel military power has been crushed, it will be possible to secure public safety and tranquillity only through the most rigid restrictions.

Manifestly, then, it is the true policy to avoid as long as possible all decision of the method to be adopted toward the conquered rebels. The general outlines shadowed forth in the Amnesty Proclamation are quite sufficient; and even these the President wisely reserved the power of changing, if circumstances should, in his judgment, make it expedient. Our present business is not against the military power of the "Confederacy." This war should be prosecuted with unabated vigor until the last rebel army is conquered. There will then be quite time enough to learn the real disposition of the Southern people, and to devise measures appropriate to that disposition. There can be no safety in any settlement of policy anterior to that.

Imperialism and Liberty in France.

Michael Chevalier, who is better known as a political economist than as a politician, is acting in the French Corps Legislatif as a thick-and-thin partisan of the Imperial *régime*. In a recent speech he declares that the Emperor has,

"without hesitation, admitted the two principles of 1789, equality, as his uncle had done, and liberty, which Napoleon I. had left in the shade, and which the present Emperor recognized by the right of election, for what is there more liberal or more progressive than universal suffrage? It is more extensive than anything which exists in England and in America. The former has something equivalent to an electoral qualification, and in the latter the right of voting is confined to whites. As regards the right of suffrage, which is the culminating point of our public liberties, the present Emperor has accomplished a great progress, and he is the most progressive of the legislators of his time. The consequence, glorious for him and for the country, is, that democracy has been reconciled with the other classes of society. It is pacified and conducts itself honorably. The effect of that reconciliation is that all sovereigns have admitted the right of voting to their subjects. Electoral liberty has covered the whole surface of Europe, and we have attained a situation which is perfectly satisfactory for every generous mind."

The fact is that universal suffrage in France has so far found favor in the eyes of the supporters of the empire solely or in great part because it has hitherto been made to express nothing but approval of the Government and its policy. That none of the Bonapartists have the slightest faith in it is proved by the fact that until last year it was made the duty of every Prefet and Sous Prefet to indicate to the public, with all the weight of his authority, the proper person to vote for at the elections. All persons voting for the opposition candidate were, if in any way dependent on the Government, openly threatened with the loss of their places; printers were forbidden to print opposition placards or tickets, and the Police were instructed to prevent the distribution of the latter at the polls. Moreover, as all newspapers are liable to suppression after three warnings, and as these warnings may be given arbitrarily by the Prefet for such reasons as he pleases to assign, and without any appeal from his decision—and as political meetings are not allowed to be held in any part of France, it can be readily understood that universal suffrage has existed only in name. No serious opposition could possibly be organized, nor was any trustworthy expression of popular feeling possible under such restrictions as the above. We all know here what the chances of a political party would be at an election if it had previously been deprived of the right of either printing or talking. That these things should be done in France is bad enough; but that men like M. Chevalier should come forward and gravely ask the world to admire them as proofs of the Imperial deference for the popular will, is, perhaps, one of the most remarkable examples on record either of impudence or servility.

Within the last year the more intelligent classes in France having recovered from that dread of socialism which prepared the way for the *coup d'etat*, and which has hitherto been the strongest prop of the empire, the voice of opposition has again made itself heard pretty loudly in Paris and one or two of the large towns. In these places Government officials possess none of the social weight and but few of the powers of arrogance which they can boast in the country districts, and the chit-chat of saloons and workshops in some degree does the work which under a free government ought to be done by the press and the platform. Consequently, we see now in the Corps Legislatif a tolerably large and very able opposition, with every prospect of having each year large accessions to their numbers. What remains now to be proved is whether M. Chevalier and his fellow worshipers will be as much enamored of democracy and universal suffrage when the opposition becomes sufficiently powerful to demand a larger share in the work of legislation, as now, when it is compelled to confine itself to mere protests? Will the voice of the people be as truly the voice of God when it is raised in condemnation as when it is raised in praise? We suspect not.

M. Chevalier's assertion that the Emperor has admitted without hesitation the two principles of 1789, equality and liberty, is partly a platitude and partly untrue. He has admitted the principle of equality because he could not help it. He found it existing, and it would not be possible to eradicate it without a revolution vastly more bloody than the first one. Equality had become the very foundation of French society before the name of Bonaparte had ever been heard in politics. As to his admitting "the principle of liberty," the best answer we can make to this proposition, is to ask any Frenchman to tell us what *political* rights Frenchmen now possess that they did not possess before 1789? Have they any real share in the government of their country which they did not then enjoy? Is worship more free than it was then? Is education more free, or is the press? Do Frenchmen now enjoy the right of meeting any more than they did then? Are they any more secure from arbitrary arrest than they were then? Is there any remedy at law for the trespass or wrong doing of public functionaries which was not then available? If these things be not of the essence of liberty, or if liberty can be said to exist without them, all we can say is that we do not know in America what liberty is. Not one of them does France possess; and as long as she does not possess them the order of things which the present Emperor has founded can only last as long as he lasts. He supplies it with all its vitality.

No democracy is real which the people themselves are not capable of perpetuating and carrying on. A democracy in which, to use the jargon of the French courtiers, the work of "initiation" is confined to an irresponsible chief, is so like despotism, that no man in the country would, we suppose, suffer in the smallest degree, in mind, body or estate, if that chief were to declare himself the descendant of the sun and moon, and govern in the name of eternal fitness.

The Removal of the Police Commissioners.

Small men cannot do great things, but they *can* do extraordinary ones. In fact, it is your smaller class of men—those who cannot see far, who cannot think broadly and deeply, who are easily carried away by prejudices and resentments—that are most likely to take to strange ways. Especially is this the case with such men when in high office at a momentous period. Their acts then can hardly help being extraordinary; for the very fact that these acts are in character with themselves makes them out of character with the situation.

The great difficulty with Gov. Seymour, from the beginning of his administration, has been that he has never comprehended the time. He has seen no difference between the demands of the present crisis and the ways of those days when party ruled without a question. He looks at all things from his old party positions; gauges them by party standards; deals with them solely for party ends. It has thus resulted that he has all the while been out of harmony with this period, and has committed the most remarkable blunders. It was very well for him in old days to foment division between his political opponents by agitating against some obnoxious law, like the prohibitory liquor law; but he missed it egregiously when he undertook in this national struggle, to divide the friends of the Union, by stirring up a crusade against New-England for what he called an undue representation in the Senate. It was all well in other times to indorse a hard-pressed party friend in another State; but it was an act of great folly in him, in an emergency like this, to interpose for the sedition-monger Vallandigham, and to threaten in his behalf to block the war. It was very well for him in other times, when an opposition man, to set himself strongly against any Administration measure; but when the nation's life was depending upon a plan of the Government to fill up the armies, it was infatuation in him to labor as he did to thwart it. It might have been very well for him in other times to parley with a disorderly gathering, and try to persuade them to go home; but it was hardly less than positive imbecility to attempt to manage that raging, blood-stained mob, last July, by promising them what they wanted. Gov. Seymour, through his Administration, has repeatedly done what no other Governor ever for an instant thought of doing; and it has all come from his not having strength enough to throw off his old party trammels, and mount to the level of the great national struggle.

Gov. Seymour's renewed attempt to remove the Police Commissioners has occasioned surprise. Yet there is really no good cause for it. It is precisely what might have been expected. One of his first acts on entering office was to summon the Board to Albany for the purpose of dismissing them summarily, on the pretext that they had unwarrantably aided the National Government in making arrests. They chose not to respond to his summons until specific charges should be put into their hands, and opportunity be given them to prepare answers. This he could not in decency refuse. The meeting of the Legislature, the July riots, and other causes hindered his designs, but he has never abandoned the idea of bringing the Police force of the Metropolis under the control of his party. A Governor of higher soul would never have thought of pursuing such a miserable party end at a time like this, when it is the aim of all true men to obliterate all party distinctions. But as it was the first object that caught Gov. Seymour's vision, so he has never lost sight of it, and it is his happy belief that he has now secured it.

The precise grounds for the final action do not yet appear. We can hardly imagine that Gov. Seymour himself would, at this day, so affront the public sentiment as to use against the Commissioners his original accusation that they had helped the General Government arrest men suspected of treason. It is not possible that he can have learned so very little from the lessons of the past year. The telegraphic statement that he had taken offence from certain language in the official report of the Board, and had based his action on that, seems to have nothing to sustain it. The language which was said to be the grievance was torn in a most ridiculous way from its context; as it stands in the original, no right-minded man can deny it, or take objection to it. But the truth is, that it is of very little importance what the reason assigned is. It is at best but a pretext. Everybody understands that the removal, or the attempt at removal—for, thanks to the firmness of the Commissioners, it is not yet consummated—is prompted simply by a desire to put the force under the management and rule of the party whose interests Gov. Seymour has always treated as superior to the interests of the State and of the country.

But were the Governor a wiser man, he would know that he has taken a time, most unfortunate for himself, to raise his arm against our police organization. There never has been a period when that body so had the confidence and the admiration of law-abiding men of the City and of the State, as within the last few months. The spirit and stuff it is made of was shown out in the July riots, in a way that commanded the unbounded applause of the whole loyal part of the country. For this efficiency, the Board which has organized and controlled the body deserves the chief credit. True men everywhere will assume, and will have a right to assume, that the public functionary to whom that Board is obnoxious, prefers selfish interests to public interests, and will not hesitate to brand him as a public enemy.

Bounties to Veteran Troops.—We have been surprised to learn of the action of the Board of Supervisors in establishing a rule to pay the County bounty of $300 to those reënlisting veterans only whose present terms of service expire previous to the fourth day of July next. We cannot but consider this a serious error, and that the Board has established this rule without weighing well all the facts before them. A few plain and forcible facts, existing to-day to our serious detriment, under this rule, will show how the regulation will defeat the very much desired object that the Board, as well as the whole loyal public, are endeavoring to accomplish. All the low numbered New-York regiments up to and including the 38th, were *two-years'* troops, which comprised about all the organizations sent out of the State prior to July 4, 1861. Of three years' troops there were not to exceed *ten* regiments, who were organized and mustered early enough in 1861 to bring the expiration of their terms prior to the same date this year, while over *fifty* regiments go out of service after that date.

The knowledge of this rule of the Board of Supervisors is already having a very bad effect. There are now in the City four regiments, just from the army, who have reënlisted almost unanimously, upon assurances that they would receive the County bounty. Learning that, because their terms expire next Fall, instead of next Summer, they are shut off from their bounty here, one of them has already applied to go to Queens County, and two others will probably go to Albany, where the Supervisors offer to pay them the full County bounty of $300.

There can be no sufficient reason why this City should lose these valuable men in making up its quota. We need them—every man of them—and it will be but simply fulfilling our promises to them to pay them the bounty they expected when they reënlisted. Old soldiers—men who have risked their lives a score of times, and are ready to do it again, are justly tenacious and sensitive in regard to their treatment. Anything which can be construed into deception will have a very bad effect upon the reënlistment of veterans. Col. Pierson, who was sent to the Army of the Potomac by the War Committee of the Union League, to present and explain to the troops the terms and conditions of reënlistment, telegraphed yesterday that the rule adopted by the Board of Supervisors would be fatal to the work of reënlistment. We certainly hope the Board of Supervisors will reconsider their determination, and save to the City a probable loss of two thousand men which it is entitled to have credited upon its quota. We can imagine no reasons that would justify any other course. If the Supervisors have any such reasons the public should know them.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHS.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 4.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Our Government will not permit Gen. Butler to be outlawed by Judah P. Benjamin. The exchange of prisoners, committed solely to him, will be continued in his hands. Secretary Stanton determined to-day to enlarge his powers and confirm his agency, by putting all the rebel prisoners in the United States under his care. There will be thirty thousand of them at Point Lookout within three weeks. The policy is resolutely decided on of insisting that the exchanges shall take place through Gen. Butler, and that none shall take place except through him. Jeff. Davis was in favor of recognizing him, as Commissioner Ould had already done. Benjamin, who wrote the proclamation outlawing Butler, effected a majority vote in the Cabinet against dealing with him, on the ground that he was an outlaw. President Lincoln's last proclamation outlawed the whole Richmond Government, and through this equality in disability, there is no doubt that the exchanges will again be reëstablished.

REBEL OPERATIONS IN THE SHENADOAH VALLEY.

In the Shenadoah Valley, Early's force, reënforced by one division of Ewell's corps, withdrawn from Lee's army, and two brigades of cavalry, under Fitz Hugh Lee, were at Middleton, about fifteen miles southwest of Winchester, three days ago. A rebel cavalry force, under the command of Gen. Jones, was at the same time encamped in the North Mountains, west of Winchester. The whole regarded as foraging expedition. A special telegram from Wm. Prescott Smith, received late this evening, states that no demonstration whatever has been made against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which is now more fully protected than usual, under Gen. Kelley's arrangements with Gens. Sullivan, Averill, Campbell and Mulligan. All were placed on the alert. Trains are running regularly to and from Baltimore, and no interruption of business has taken place other than from snow.

ASSIGNMENT OF GEN. STONEMAN.

Gen. Stoneman, relieved of his command as Chief of Bureau of Cavalry, has been assigned to Gen. Grant as Chief of his cavalry. Maj. Girard, a cavalry officer of the southwest, replaces Stoneman here. Lieut.-Col Egan has been made Chief Quartermaster of Cavalry Bureau in place of Sawtelle.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDERS.

Secretary Chase sent twenty millions to the New-York banks of the five per cent. Legal Tender notes. The whole amount, fifty million, will be sent by the end of the week.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Very great anxiety has been felt about the effect of the two days' suspension of transportation of Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores over the monopoly line of road from New-York here. The Potomac, at the same time, was frozen over at several points. At others vessels were cut through by running ice, and sunk, and Washington and the army were cut off from the North for forty-eight hours.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for the next fiscal year promise to come up to the Times' estimates.

VETERAN ENLISTMENTS.

The policy of Secretary Stanton to get back into the service all the veterans by persuasive bounties met general against the economical objections of Mr. Chase, urged in Senate, in debate in behalf of the Treasury.

DISMISSALS.

The following officers of New-York regiments have been sentenced by courts-martial to be dismissed the service:

Maj. E. A. Anderson, Ninth New-York cavalry.

Capt. H. H. Hasbrouck, Fifth New-York cavalry.

First Lieut. Reuben R. Weed, One Hundred and Fourth New-York volunteers.

Second Lieut. Uriel D. Bolles, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York volunteers.

PERSONAL.

Maj.-Gens. Butler and Burnside are among the latest distinguished arrivals here.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 4.

JAPAN ADMITS OUR CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

Dispatches from Mr. Pruyn, the American Minister in Japan, announce that the Japanese Government has agreed to pay the claim for damages, $10,000, for intercepting the American steamer *Pembroke* last year. This augurs a good understanding with Japan.

IMPORTANT LAND DECISION.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that a homestead settler has not a complete legal right, but merely an inceptive title, liable to be defeated for non-performance of conditions, and can therefore only use the timber for fencing, building and repairs. Under the bounty of Congress he is permitted to acquire a homestead in the public domain for agricultural purposes, on the condition of settlement and cultivation for five years. Until this condition is satisfied he cannot commit waste by selling the timber for market, as the land reverts to the United States on failure to comply with the terms of the law.

INTEREST-BEARING TREASURY NOTES.

A large installment of the five per cent. Treasury Notes was sent forward, to-day, to the Associated Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and $20,800,000 of these notes were distributed *pro rata* to the cities named. Nearly nine millions more are packed ready for transportation, and a large additional amount will go to the banks to-morrow.

MISAPPREHENSION CORRECTED.

There has been a total misapprehension, in certain quarters, as to the recent arrangement for the negotiation of thirty-five millions through the Subscription Agency and the National Banks. The fifty millions taken by the Associated Banks were first to be delivered to them. No commission was paid for placing them in either case.

THE CAVALRY BUREAU.

Brig.-Gen. Garrard has been ordered to take charge of the Cavalry Bureau, thus relieving Gen. Stoneman.

THE CHESAPEAKE AFFAIR.

St. John, N. B., Monday, Jan. 4.

The examination of Collins, McKinney and Seely, charged with being concerned in the *Chesapeake* affair, was commenced before the Police Magistrate this morning. At the outset the counsel for the prisoners took exception to the form of the warrant, and contended that the case did not come within the provisions of the Extradition Treaty, as the offence was committed on the high seas, and not within American jurisdiction. The magistrate reserved judgment on these points. Capt. Willetts' evidence was then taken. He modified his first statement as to the number of shots fired at him. He now says there were two or three. In other respects his evidence is substantially the same as his published statement. The examination was adjourned until Wednesday. The Court-room was crowded with spectators, but little excitement was shown.

Canadian View of the International Aspects of the Case.

From the Toronto Globe, Jan. 2.

The additional light which has been thrown by the press of the Lower Provinces upon the *Chesapeake* affair reduces it to a matter of minor importance. The apprehensions of "difficulty" so freely indulged in by a portion of the American press are evidently baseless, for it is difficult to see how any divergence of opinion can occur between the two Governments upon any point involved in the case. It appears to us to be one of the most straightforward which has occurred since the commencement of the war.

A great deal has been said about the recapture of the *Chesapeake*, in British waters, by the *Ella and Annie*. Unquestionably, there was a grave breach of neutrality here. Had the captors taken off the vessel to the United States, there would have been matter for serious complaint. Happily, however, nothing of the sort was done. The *Ella and Annie*, with her prize in tow, was met by a United States war vessel, the *Dacotah*, whose commander understood at once that a breach of international law had been committed. He, therefore, headed toward Halifax, and restored the *Chesapeake* to the British authorities without a moment's hesitation. The surrender was so prompt that all ground of complaint was at once removed. When the Southern envoys were taken from the *Trent* all that the British demanded was the return of the prisoners and an apology; the latter because the act was indorsed by the United States authorities. But here there was no indorsation. The very moment that an officer superior in rank to him who commanded the *Ella and Annie* became aware of the transaction, he returned the vessel.

The next point involved is the attempt by an armed boat's crew to arrest the men who escaped from the *Chesapeake*. The act was clearly unlawful, and if it be esteemed necessary by the British Government will surely be disavowed by the Washington authorities. There can be no difficulty about that.

We next come to the alleged detention of the three men who were found on board the *Chesapeake* at the time of her recapture by the Federal vessel. Had the commander of the *Dacotah* persisted in keeping them in custody after the demand for their rendition, then there would have been matter for complaint. But, as it is, their prompt surrender reduces the matter to one of minor importance. What more than has been done, can now be required, it is hard to see. No pretence of right, no claim to their custody is set up. On the contrary, their surrender to British authority is an abnegation of all the conclusions which would have been open, had they still been kept on board the American vessel.

Having got the men back, the question remains, what is to be done with them? Their fate must, to a great extent, depend upon their character. If they acted under a duly authorized commission from Jeff. Davis, they cannot be treated as pirates. But if they were not commissioned, then they must suffer the penalty which attaches to their crime. It matters little practically, whether they killed the engineer of the *Chesapeake* in self-defence, or whether they murdered him in cold blood, the mere fact of an unauthorized seizure of the vessel is the main point in the case. It was a capital offence, an act of piracy, and all our interests as British subjects demanded that the perpetrators should be punished. It is not a question with us as between North and South. What that we have nothing to do. All we have to care for, is the vindication of our own law. Looked at in this light, the sympathy shown for the offenders by a portion of the people of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick is much to be regretted.

Should it turn out that Lieut. Braine, as he is called, was commissioned, we do not know that he and his crew are liable to punishment under our municipal law. Let those who sympathize so strongly with the Confederates reverse the case, and suppose for a moment that the act in question had been perpetrated by the United States officers? What a terrific outcry we should then have had about the invasion of British soil! Well, surely the offence is as great in the one case as the other. It would be hard to hold the men themselves personally responsible. If they acted upon the instructions of their superiors, or under authority given by them, it is to their superiors we must look for redress. It would be just as wrong to wreak vengeance upon them as upon prisoners taken in open fight. This is not the only instance in which the Confederate Government have deliberately and of premeditation made British soil a basis for their hostile operations against a Power with which we are at peace. We have it upon their own confession that a large expedition was in course of formation in Canada for the release of the prisoners in Johnston's island, which was only frustrated by the vigilance of our Government. Such open, defiant breaches of international law; such patent insults to Great Britain would not pass unnoticed if the Government of Mr. Davis were one with which the Federal authorities could have intercourse.

The Baltimore Corn Exchange.

Baltimore, Monday, Jan. 4.

The annual election of Directors of the Baltimore Corn Exchange to-day resulted in the triumph of the Union ticket over the disloyal. This is considered quite a triumph by the loyal members of the institution.

Marine Disaster.

Nantucket, Monday, Jan. 4.

A schooner is on the Rips near Winskeget, rolling heavily and in a bad situation. No one has come from her yet.

REPORT OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

Abstract and Analysis in Advance of Publication.

THE CAMPAIGN OF THE PENINSULA AND OF MARYLAND.

Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The report is dated New-York, Aug. 4, 1863. It begins with an allusion to the results of the victories in Western Virginia, which, we learn, were won not at all in connection with any general co-operative plan of action; and then goes on to recite the arrival of the General at Washington after Bull Run; the organization of the Army of the Potomac; the grand plan laid out for the general campaign of 1861-62; the final invasion of Virginia in 1862; the Peninsula movement; the seven days battles; and the short but glorious Maryland campaign of Sept., 1862. On the 1st of November, Gen. McCLELLAN was appointed to the chief command of all the forces of the Union, and at once began active operations. The theatre of the war had now extended about the whole circumference of the South; and it became necessary, as well as practicable, to plan a large and sweeping combination of military operations. An organization of New-England troops for occupying the coast-line of the South on the middle Atlantic, which had been selected by Gen. McCLELLAN in September, 1861, took shape in January, 1862, as an expedition under Gen. BURNSIDE, designed to facilitate the movements of the main body in Eastern Virginia by an occupation of the coast-line of North Carolina, Gen. BURNSIDE being ordered, when he should have seized Newbern, to occupy and destroy the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad as far west as Goldsboro', and, should circumstances favor, to push as far as Raleigh, Wilmington being, however, his ultimate objective point. "Caution about proclamation" was recommended, the General being urged "to say as little as possible about politics or the negro," and to state merely "that the true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union and upholding the laws of the General Government." At the same time letters were sent to Gen. HALLECK, (appointed to the command of the Department of Missouri,) to Gen. BUELL, (in command of the Department of the Ohio,) to Gen. SHERMAN, (commanding in South Carolina and Georgia,) and to Gen. BUTLER, (commanding the Department of the Gulf.) Gen. HALLECK was charged with the duty of "reducing chaos to order" in his Department. In respect to military operations he was ordered to hold the State by fortified posts and concentrate his force on the Mississippi. Gen. BUELL was instructed as to the vast importance of the military occupation of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. In Kentucky itself he was advised "The conduct of our political affairs is perhaps more important than that of our military operations," and he was urged to bear in mind "that we shall most readily suppress this rebellion and restore the authority of the Government by religiously respecting the constitutional rights of all." In accordance "with the feelings and opinion of the President," Gen. McCLELLAN requested Gen. BUELL to assure "the people of Kentucky that their domestic institutions will in no manner be interfered with;" and "to allow nothing but the dictates of military necessity" to cause him to "depart from the spirit of his instructions." In respect to Tennessee, Gen. BUELL was ordered to throw the mass of his troops "by rapid marches by Cumberland or Walker's Gap, on Knoxville, in order to occupy the railroad at that point," and "cut the communication between Eastern Virginia and the Mississippi." Gen. BUELL was further counseled to avoid "widening the breach existing between us and the rebels" by "causeless arrests and persecution of individuals." "I would," adds Gen. McCLELLAN, "that it is the tendency of subordinates to make vexatious arrests on mere suspicion." Gen. SHERMAN was advised that the favorable moment for *a coup de main* against Savannah had been lost, and that the best course before him would be "to isolate and reduce Fort Pulaski." But the "reduction of Charleston and its defences" was held up as the great moral advantage to be sought for, and this was stated to be an object for which Gen. McCLELLAN was actively maturing his combinations. Gen. BUTLER was instructed as to the obstacles to be encountered in reducing New-Orleans, and was ordered, as soon as possible after the fall of that city, to "seize all the approaches leading to it from the east," and particularly "Jackson, in Mississippi," with an ultimate view as well to the capture of Mobile as to the opening of the Mississippi. The instructions thus issued to the Generals named comprehead the entire scope of the plans of Gen. McCLELLAN, of which plans the movement of the Army of the Potomac, under his own orders, was the central feature. It was considered by him necessary to the success of these plans that they should be carried out simultaneously, or as nearly so as possible, and the advance of the Potomac army upon Richmond by the lower Rappahannock, was kept in hand by him, to be delivered as the decisive blow in conjunction with all the rest of the general movement. Passing over Gen. McCLELLAN's full and elaborate account of the consultations and operations which preceded the advance to Manassas, March 9, 1862, we find that this advance was intended by him merely to occupy the troops during the preparations for the Peninsula campaign, then fully decided upon. The enemy's force at Manassas was estimated at 115,000, with 500 field guns and 300 siege guns. Gen. McCLELLAN reached the Peninsula with 85,000 effectives early in April. He gives his reason for not assaulting the works at Yorktown, describes the battle of Williamsburgh, with special praise of General HANCOCK, and recites the advance to Richmond. The siege of that city is narrated at length, and the "change of base," with its attendant battles at Mechanicsville, fought June 26, to Malvern Hill, fought July 1, 1862. "This closed," says General McCLELLAN, "the hard fighting which had continued from the afternoon of the 26th of June, in a series of engagements wholly unparalleled on this continent for determination and slaughter on both sides." July 4 the General telegraphed to the President that he occupied, at Harrison's Bar, positions "which could be carried only by overwhelming numbers." "The spirit of the army," he added, "is excellent; stragglers are finding their regiments, and the soldiers exhibit the best results of discipline." He sums up the results of the brief but fierce campaign: "I cannot now approximate to any statement of our losses; but we were not beaten in any conflict. The enemy were unable, by their utmost efforts, to drive us from the field. * * We have lost no guns except twenty-five on the field of battle, twenty-one of which were lost by the giving way of McCALL's division, under the onset of superior numbers. When all the circumstances of the case are known, it will be acknowledged by all competent judges that the movement just completed by our army is unparalleled in the annals of war. Under the most difficult circumstances we have preserved our trains, our guns, our material, and above all our honor." To this the President replied: "Be assured the heroism and skill of yourself, officers and men is, and forever will be, appreciated. If you can hold your present position we shall hive the enemy yet." On the 7th Gen. McCLELLAN telegraphed: "If not attacked to-day I shall laugh at them. Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH is confident he can keep open my communications by the James." Expecting an attack, he says, as a necessity to the enemy, and feeling the critical nature of the position, Gen. McCLELLAN on the same day addressed to the President the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va.,
Monday, July 7, 1862.

MR. PRESIDENT: You have been fully informed that the rebel army is in our front, with the purpose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions or reducing us by blockading our river communications. I cannot but regard our condition as critical, and I earnestly desire, in view of possible contingencies, to lay before your Excellency, for your private consideration, my general views concerning the existing state of the rebellion, although they do not strictly relate to the situation of the army, or strictly come within the scope of my official duties. These views amount to convictions, and are deeply impressed upon mine and heart. Our cause must never be abandoned—it is the cause of free institutions and self-government. The Constitution and Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure and blood. If secession is successful, other dissolutions are clearly to be seen in the future. Let neither military disaster, political faction nor foreign war shake our settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every State. The time has come when the Government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national trouble. The responsibility of determining, declaring and supporting such civil and military policy, and of directing the whole course of national affairs in regard to the rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you or our cause will be lost. The Constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present terrible exigency. This rebellion has assumed the character of war: as such it should be regarded, and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization. It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any State on any event. It should not be at all a war upon population, but against armed forces and political organization. Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organizations of States, or forcible abolition of slavery should be contemplated for a moment. In prosecuting the war all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected, subject only to the necessity of military operations. All private property taken for military use should be paid or receipted for; pillage and waste should be treated as high crimes; all unnecessary trespass sternly prohibited, and offensive demeanor by the military toward citizens promptly rebuked. Military arrests should not be tolerated except in places where active hostilities exist, and oaths not required by enactments constitutionally made should be neither demanded nor received. Military government should be confined to the preservation of public order and the protection of political rights. Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, except for repressing disorder, as in other cases. Slaves contraband under the act of Congress, seeking military protection, should receive it. The right of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims of slave-labor should be asserted, and the principle of the service to compensation therefor should be recognized. This principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manumission in such State; and in Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia, also, and possibly even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time. A system of policy thus constitutional and conservative, and pervaded by the influences of Christianity and freedom, would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, would deeply impress the rebel masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped that it would commend itself o the favor of the Almighty. Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our struggle shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon Slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies. The policy of the Government must be supported by concentrations of military power. The national forces should not be dispersed in expeditions, posts of occupation and numerous armies; but should be mainly collected into masses and brought to bear upon the armies of the Confederate States. Those armies thoroughly defeated, the political structure which they support would soon cease to exist. In carrying out any system of policy which you may form, you will require a Commander-in-Chief of the army, one who possesses your confidence, understands your views, and who is competent to execute your orders by directing the military forces of the nation to the accomplishment of the objects by you proposed. I do not ask that place for myself. I am willing to serve you in such position as you may assign me, and will do so as faithfully as ever subordinate served superior. I may be on the brink of eternity, and, as I hope forgiveness from my Maker, I have written this letter with sincerity toward you and from love for my country.

(Signed) GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Early in August the army was ordered to Aquia. The condition of affairs at Washington during the campaign of Pope is graphically described. Sept. 2, the President directed Gen. McCLELLAN to take command of his own and Gen. Pope's armies, and find the enemy. On the 17th of September, Antietam was fought, South Mountain and Crampton's Gap having been already won by us. Not a single gun or color was lost by us in these battles, and our total loss in men at Antietam is stated by Gen. McCLELLAN at 12,469. The advance into Virginia after Antietam is related, with an account of the causes by which that advance was delayed. On the night of Nov. 7, Gen. McCLELLAN was relieved, and the command transferred to Gen. BURNSIDE. Gen. McCLELLAN thus describes his own report: "This report is in fact the history of the Army of the Potomac. During the period occupied in the organization of that army it served as a barrier against the advance of a lately victorious enemy, while the fortification of the Capital was in progress, and under the patronage which it then received, it acquired strength, education, and some of that experience which is necessary to success in active operations, and which enabled it afterward to sustain itself under circumstances trying to the most heroic men. Frequent skirmishes occurred along the lines, conducted with great gallantry, which inured our troops to the realities of war. The army grew into shape but slowly, and the delays which attended on the obtaining of arms, continued late into the Winter of 1861-'62, were no less trying to the soldiers than to the people of the country. Even at the time of the organization of the Peninsula campaign, some of the finest regiments were without rifles, nor were the utmost exertions on the part of the military authorities adequate to overcome the obstacles to active service. When at length the army was in condition to take the field, the Peninsula campaign was planned and entered upon with enthusiasm by officers and men. Had this campaign been followed up as it was designed, I cannot doubt that it would have resulted in a glorious triumph to our arms, and the permanent restoration of the power of the Government in Virginia and North Carolina, if not throughout the revolted States. It was, however, otherwise ordered, and the Army of the Potomac was recalled from within sight of Richmond and incorporated with the Army of Virginia. The disappointments of the campaign on the Peninsula had not damped their ardor or diminished their patriotism. They fought well, faithfully, gallantly, under Gen. Pope; yet when compelled to fall back on Washington, defeated and almost demoralized. The enemy, no longer occupied in guarding his own capital, poured his troops northward, entered Maryland, threatened Pennsylvania, and even Washington itself. Elated by his recent victories, and assured that our troops were disorganized and dispirited, he was confident that the seat of war was now permanently transferred to the loyal States, and that his own exhausted soil was to be relieved from the burden of supporting two hostile armies. But he did not understand the spirit which animated the soldiers of the Union. I shall not, nor can I, living, forget that when I was ordered to the command of the troops for the defence of the Capital, the soldiers, with whom I had shared so much of the anxiety and pain and suffering of the war, had not lost their confidence in me as their commander. They sprang to my call with all their ancient vigor, discipline and courage. I led them into Maryland. Fifteen days after they had fallen back defeated before Washington, they vanquished the enemy on the rugged heights of South Mountain, pursued to the hard-fought field of Antietam, and drove him, broken and disappointed, across the Potomac, into Virginia. The army had need of rest after the terrible experience of battles and marches with scarcely an interval of repose, which they had through from the time of leaving the Peninsula, the return to Washington, the defeat in Virginia, the victory at South Mountain, and again at Antietam. It was not surprising that they were in a large degree destitute of the absolute necessaries to effective duty. Shoes were worn out, and blankets were lost; clothing was in rags: in short, the army was unfit for active service, and an interval for rest and equipment was necessary. When the slowly-forwarded supplies came to us I led the army across the river, renovated, refreshed, in good order and discipline, and followed the retreating foe to a position where I was confident of decisive victory; when, in the midst of the movement, while my advanced guard was actually in contact with the enemy, I was removed from the command. * * *

* * Instead of reporting a victorious campaign, it has been my duty to relate the heroism of a reduced army, sent upon an expedition into an enemy's country, there to abandon one and to originate another new plan of campaign, which might and would have been successful if supported with appreciation of its necessities, but which failed because of the repeated failure of promised support at the most critical, and, it proved, the most fatal moments. That heroism surpasses ordinary description. Its illustration must be left for the pen of the historian in times of calm reflection, when the nation shall look back to the past from the midst of peaceful days. For me now it is sufficient to say that my comrades were victors in every field save one, and there the endurance of a single corps accomplished the object of its fighting, and by securing to the army its transit to the James River, left to the enemy a ruinous and barren victory.

Naval Movements.

DEPARTURE OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT IN HIS FLAG-SHIP.

Yesterday, Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT sailed from the Navy-yard in the flagship *Hartford*, to assume command of the East Gulf Squadron. The *Hartford*, as stated some time since, has recently been renovated and completely overhauled in every way. She is now in the most excellent condition, and fit for any duty for which she may be assigned. Commodore DRAYTON, late Inspector of Ordnance at this port, and commander of the *Passaic* during DUPONT'S attack on Charleston, sailed also in the *Hartford*, to assume position as Fleet-Captain. The following is a list of the officers of the Admiral's Staff: Rear-Admiral, DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT; Fleet-Captain, Percival Drayton: Fleet-Lieut., John C. Watson; Admiral's Secretary, Ed. C. Gabandon. The following is a list of the officers of the ship: Commodore James S. Palmer; Lieut.-Com., L. W. Kimberly; Lieut., W. B. Tyson; Surgeon, J. J. Gibson; Assistant-Surgeon, James Hugg; Paymaster, W. T. Meredith; Acting-Master, F. G. Pryor; Chaplain, F. W. Taylor. Marine Officers, Captain, Charles Heyward; Ensigns, H. T. Grafton, C. D. Jones, and Larue P. Adams; Acting Ensigns, W. H. Whiting and D. G. B. Glidden; Acting Master's Mates, W. H. Childs, G. R. Avery, W. H. Hathorne and J. J. Tinelli; Engineers, Chief, Thomas Williamson; First Assistant, E. B. Latch; Second Assistant, John Wilson; Acting Third Assistants, C. M. Burchard and Alfred Hoyt; Boatswain, Robert Dixon; Gunner, J. D. Staple; Carpenter, O. F. Stinson.

THE RE D'ITALIA AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The Italian frigate *Re d'Italia* was brought to the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday—permission having been obtained from the Secretary of the Navy to dock her there and ascertain the amount of injuries she sustained by going ashore at Long Branch. Arrangements are in progress to get the "dry dock" ready to float the ship in. She is at present anchored off the "long dock," drawing about 23½ feet of water. A survey will be held on her in a few days in the presence of Mr. WEBB and the officers of the Italian navy. It is presumed that she will be ready for sea in about ten days, when she will enter on her final trial trip, which will demonstrate her conduct at sea. Her late voyage not having been considered a final test, we defer a criticism of her behavior at sea until a more extended and general test is made.

DISARMING THE NIAGARA.

The splendid steam-frigate *Niagara* came up to the Navy-yard yesterday to be disarmed. The extraordinary weight of metal on board sunk the vessel so low that she was almost useless. She has on board at present no less than twenty-two 11-inch guns, each weighing fourteen tons, and ten or twelve 200-pound Parrott guns almost as heavy. This immense armament, as may be supposed, was found to render the vessel almost unmanageable, and the Navy Department is at last constrained to alter it. At present the ship draws more water than the *Great Eastern*, and is perfectly useless for general duty, as there is not probably a harbor in the United States which she could enter safely. Admiral FARRAGUT has set some of his subordinates to work to prepare a proper battery for her; but there is a rumor that for the present she will be put in ordinary. There seems to be no foundation for the rumor circulated some days since by a morning paper, that the vessel was ordered to Fortress Monroe immediately. She may go there, however, when her new battery is on board.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, the only reliable preparations for restoring and dressing the hair. Sold by all druggists.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Colds Without Fail.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.
Costs only 25 Cents.

Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO., And all Druggists.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, Do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES.
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
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Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope—The most appropriate Holiday Gift, instructing and amusing all ages; is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; with 6 beautiful mounted objects, $3; with 24 objects, $5. By HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, 2d floor, N. Y. Discount to dealers.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—For Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., second floor.

Trusses. &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Winter Hats and Caps at White's. Also a large STOCK of FURS for LADIES, at PRICES to SUIT his NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS. No. 216 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, the best fire-proof Safe in the world.
Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Up-Town Depot for the Supply of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, under the management of J. T. ELLIS, No. 939 BROADWAY, corner of 22d-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.—Office No. 505 Broadway.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 5—Jan. 4, 1864.
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CLASS 6—Jan. 4, 1864.
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Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

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DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and DR. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezings, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 558 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A TRULY GREAT STORY.

WILL BE READY IN
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
ON THURSDAY, JAN. 7,
A STORY OF STARTLING INTEREST,
ENTITLED
THE NEGLECTED WARNING;
OR,
THE TRIALS
OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL-TEACHER.
From the pen of the gifted
MARY KYLE DALLAS,
Whose name has become a household word wherever the English language is spoken.

The story in question is made up of mingled fact and fiction, and the heroine is a young lady who, from affluence is reduced to poverty by the death of a father, who is rendered bankrupt by the schemes and machinations of a villain. Thus cast overished, the friendless girl looks to teaching in a public school for the means of support, and the authoress, with that nervous power which marks all her literary productions, carries her through the trying ordeals which ever beset the young and friendless girl who tries to obtain a situation as teacher. Having been a teacher herself, MRS. DALLAS is thoroughly familiar with her subject. She knows it in all its details, from the commencement to the finish, and she is posted, also, with regard to the characters of most of those who occupy prominent positions in relation to the management of the public school system. Where merit is due she freely accords it; but where censure is warranted, she applies it with an unsparing hand, and in a manner calculated to make the recipients of it wince.

Altogether, we doubt if a more exciting, and at the same time a more useful story, as to the moral which it conveys, was ever offered to the public, and we shall be much mistaken if its publication does not lead to wide-spread comment. That it contains several Fairfax charges, which will "strike somewhere," the public may rest assured.

Let no one fail to secure the opening chapters, and our word for it they will not be slow in looking after what follows.

Besides the above great story, the NEW-YORK WEEKLY is now publishing a splendid romance, entitled "WHITE EAGLE, THE AVENGER; OR, THE BRIDE OF THE SETTLEMENT," by FRANCIS S. SMITH, and another most exciting serial, entitled "MARIE BERTRAND; OR, THE FELON'S DAUGHTER," from the pen of HORATIO ALGER, Jr. Added to all which it gives weekly, from eight to twelve first-class Sketches, of different varieties, a large number of fine Poems, and a variety of departments of a useful and entertaining character, including "Pleasant Paragraphs," "Mirthful Morsels," "Knowledge Box," "Items of Interest," &c., &c., &c., the whole going to form a family newspaper which, as is freely admitted by all who take it, has not its equal either in this country or the old. Price, five cents. For sale everywhere.

"The only Authentic History of the War."
REBELLION RECORD.
EDITED BY FRANK MOORE.
SIXTH VOLUME NOW READY.

This work (as pronounced by the press, and by all who have carefully examined it) is
"THE STANDARD AUTHORITY OF THE WAR."
It is publishing in parts, at 50 cents each part, illustrated with two portraits, engraved on steel, by Ritchie, in the best manner, of the most prominent men of the day.

SIX VOLUMES ARE NOW READY,
Containing:
I. A Diary of Verified Occurrences.
II. Official Documents, Narratives of Battles, Proclamations, General Orders, Speeches, etc., etc.—North and South.
III. Poetry, Incidents, Anecdotes, etc.
The six volumes are illustrated with
SEVENTY-SIX PORTRAITS ON STEEL,
Generals and Leading Men of the Day, North and South.
Bound in various styles:

Cloth	$4 25 per vol.
Sheep	4 50 per vol.
Half Calf, Antique	5 50 per vol.
Half Morocco, Extra	5 50 per vol.

TO THE STUDENT OF HISTORY
AND
FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES,
THE WORK IS INVALUABLE.

It is a record of the materials for history. From the beginning it has presented every official document and every clear and distinct narrative from the Southern side, and placed them in juxtaposition with the documents and narratives of the Union side.
IT IS ACCURATE, IMPARTIAL AND COMPLETE.
It is essential to every
LAWYER'S LIBRARY.
It has already been received as authentic evidence in trials for piracy and treason in the United States Courts of Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, and San Francisco.
The Philadelphia *Press*, of Oct. 26, 1861, thus speaks of it: "During the trial in the United States Circuit Court, which terminated yesterday in the conviction of William Smith for piracy, as one of the crew of the *Jeff. Davis*, a great deal of documentary evidence to show the reality of secession was offered in evidence by the counsel for defence, taken from Frank Moore's *Rebellion Record*, and received by Judges Grier and Cadwallader, who presided. This is a remarkable compliment to the work in question, but not higher than it merits, from the fullness and fairness of its varied information respecting the origin and progress of the rebellion. It is the first time in legal and literary history that a book not yet completed has been so stamped with authenticity as to be admitted as evidence in a court of law, and on a trial for a capital offence."
When the *Savannah* Pirates were tried in New-York, the various counsel for the United States and the defence used the Rebellion Record as evidence.
In the case of the *Chapman* Pirates, recently tried in the United States Court at San Francisco, "the United States District-Attorney offered the Five Volumes of the Record as evidence—as being authentic history. The defence objected. Dr. McClean, Custom-House Officer, was sworn, who stated that it was the only authentic history of the war. The Court decided that it was received in all trials for treason in the Eastern States and therefore recognized it as such."

NO MEMBER OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION
can be without it. A vast amount of litigation must inevitably ensue, after the rebellion has been subdued; and the REBELLION RECORD has been pronounced a work of "Legal Authority."

IT IS A "NATIONAL WORK."
The record of all our Statesmen, Politicians and others, will be found in this work. The present position of all men who will be prominent in the future political history of our country will be here recorded, and the REBELLION RECORD will be the future "—"

STATESMAN'S LIBRARY.
PART 39—Being the first of the seventh volume, will be ready on THURSDAY.
N. B.—The interest of C. T. EVANS in this work ceased on the 15th of December, 1863.
All orders therefore should be addressed direct to the publisher.
G. P. PUTNAM,
No. 441 Broadway, New-York.

"Girls may please themselves with fine-sounding phrases about equal powers and equal rights in marriage, but they generally vanish with the first approach of a living affection."—From the review of *Hannah Thurston* in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

WILL BE READY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6,
THE EIGHTH THOUSAND
OF
BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW NOVEL,
HANNAH THURSTON,
A
STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE.
Price $1 50.

From a review of the book in the *Atlantic Monthly*, of several columns, we extract the following:
"It is American life, just as the statue of the Venus de' Medici, or the Apollo Belvidere is the representation of the human figure. No Athenian belle, no Delphic athlete, stood for these beautiful shapes; but the rose was modeled from one copy, the limbs from another, the brow from a third, and the result is a joy forever. * * *
The book, like fame, increases in going. Under all the wit and humor, which are often very charming, under all the satire, which is none the less enjoyable because occasionally half-hidden under the somewhat multifarious machinery

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of

ONLY SIXTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $3,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO.

No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M. THOS. LOYD, Secretary.

$30,000.

TO CAPITALISTS OR MANUFACTURERS—The extensive and valuable Factory property on the south side of 31st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., covering five full lots of land, for sale or to lease for a term of years. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 10 years at 6 per cent. Apply at No. 422 3d-av., KILPATRICK'S carpenter shop.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 284, 312, 408, 485, 568, 580, 591, 658, 809, 962, 963, 969, 997, 1035, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1429, 1443, 1447, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company are hereby notified that on delivery of their bonds to the undersigned, at their office, No. 7 Pine-st., after maturity, on or before the 30th day of January next, they will receive the principal and interest thereon; or, at their option, they may renew their bonds for fifteen years, with interest at six per cent., payable semi-annually—to pay which within that time an ample sinking fund has been provided by the Company.

ABRAHAM BELL'S SON.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL
New 6 per cent. stock; Oswego and Syracuse, with dividend of 5 per cent.; Railroad Co. stocks, &c., &c., for sale.
Troy and Boston mortgage bonds,
Troy and Bennington mortgage bonds,
Saratoga and Schenectady stock,
Bellefontaine and Indiana stock,
Indiana Central stock,
wanted, at the highest market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 10 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-four Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st proximo until after the election. A. WILEY, Jr. Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Bank, and for the Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
Broadway, cor. 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of the 9th inst., and be opened on the morning of the 12th of January.

W. TITUS, Sec'y.

MERCHANT'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan. 12, inclusive.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECT-ORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand *for immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALL,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 394 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, and coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2, 1864, less the Government tax of 3 per cent.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-TORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.

WM. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank and three inspectors of the ensuing election will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

MARKET BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECT-ors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the then next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-House, on Monday the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINue to conduct the Stock business at No. 23 William st., as heretofore. All orders attended to with the usual promptness.

J. E. P. LAZARUS.

Dec. 31, 1863.

$30,000 TO LOAN, NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 83 Nassau-st

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
THE PUBLIC ADMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.

Stocks are called in alphabetical order, embracing all the leading Mining Stocks sold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c.

This institution is the only true channel for developing the great mining resources of this country, and increasing activity in the securities of the various Mining Companies. The charge is One Dollar only, for each lot of Stock bought and sold at the Board; and no charge is made unless the Stocks offered are disposed of.

For full particulars see rules and regulations.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING MILL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company at Spuyten Duyvil, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year.

J. R. LAURENCE, Secretary.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Jan. 2, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the above-named Bonds, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

10 CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH AND Ohio First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Railroad Bonds of $1,000 each, to be sold at $800 each. Signed by Thos. F. Wells, President, and Fred. Perry, Park Bank, Trustee, who pronounce these bonds good and valid. Address EVERETT, care Box 1,442 New-York Post-office.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COM-PANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

TRADESMENS' BANK, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-TORS and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SER-VICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 52 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.

(free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.

DIVIDEND—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.

The Transfer Book will remain closed from this date until the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, December, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 28th day of December until the morning of the 7th day of January next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a stock dividend of 20 per cent., (both free of Government tax,) have been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OG-DENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 15th January next. The Company will also assume the payment of the Government tax on the same. Holders of stock registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to 15th January inclusive.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROAD WAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable, free of United States tax, on or after MONDAY, Jan. 4, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on 23d inst., and opened on Jan. 7, 1864. By order

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Four per Cent., "free of Government tax," out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 5, 1864.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have to-day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, and made it payable on and after Jan. 2 next, free of Government tax.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR per cent, payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1864.

FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVI-DEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. FAULKNER, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESident and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the current half year, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1864. By order of the Board,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO. OF N. Y.,
Jan. 2, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Interest Dividend will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company, in accordance with the charter, on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

By order,

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
No. 41 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, Jan 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. (free of Government Tax), payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, in this City, on the 11th of January, 1864

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2 next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

GROCERS BANK, New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, free from Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1-64.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on and after SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Jan. 4.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The United States Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order.

WASHTN RITTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of four (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 2d proximo. By order,

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the day of payment. By order.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

21ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. (3½) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January. The Transfer books are closed to that day inclusive.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent, free from Government tax, payable on demand,

A. J. BEEKMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 67 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK. —DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 4.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
ASSETS, $986,998 63.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 *will bear interest from Jan. 1.*

EDERV. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 18.3.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after the 20th inst.

All the lots on both sides of Seventeenth-street, between Union-square and First-avenue, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block north and south of Seventeenth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, and upon both sides of the intersecting avenues to the extent of half the block north and south of Forty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chamber-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec. 30, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE printed lists of the names and residences of all persons enrolled under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, as subject to do military duty in the several districts comprising this division, viz.: City and County of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties, are exposed to view, for the inspection of the public, at each of the following places:

Headquarters Provost-Marshal, each district, the Police stations, and each of the places where the polls were held at the recent election.

Any person enrolled may appear before the Board of Enrollment of the District, and claim to have his name stricken from the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is not, and will not be, at the time fixed for the next draft, (Jan. 5, 1864,) liable to military duty on account of,

First—Alienage.
Second—Non-residence.
Third—Unsuitableness of age.
Fourth—Manifest permanent physical disability.

The time fixed for hearing such cases will expire on the 5th of January, 1864.

WILLIAM HAYS, Brig.-Gen. Vols.,
and A. A. P. M. General.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILD-ings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more passed Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Pernanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered condition—all diseases, disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vasey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated—a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Call or send for the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID YOUNG HORSE FOR SALE —Fifteen and a half hands high, five years old, coming six, long tail, proud and stylish in harness, accustomed to sadle, of good speed and easy gait, both in trot and canter. Also, a pair of short-tailed bay carriage horses. Cause of sale, absence of owner abroad. Terms moderate. On view at Lexington Stables, Nos. 94 and 97 East 32d-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG BAY HORSE, NOT UNder 15½ hands. Must be sound and kind and gentle in all harness. Address ELDER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, full particulars and lowest price.

A FEW HORSES WILL BE KEPT FOR the winter a short distance on Long Island; will be taken and returned. Apply to E. A. CONKLING, Atlantic near Smith-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE.

EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.
Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver.
The Polar Refrigerator.
Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines.
Parlor and Ice Skates.
LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 434 Broadway, New-York.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. Few Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF TURNER'S GINGER WINE, BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, NATIVE WINES, &C.
Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

TWELFTH NIGHT.—THE USUAL EPIPHANY services of the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next (Epiphany), at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D.D., Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, and an offering made in behalf of Missions.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost. DAVID HYNE, No. 152 William-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,600 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,
will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from BOSTON, Jan. 20.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $90; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $35, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	3,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 / 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.....Jan. 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Jan. 23
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 / Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 / Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 / Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 / Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $31 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DEAN, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
Ship ROGER A. HURD—Sails January 6.
Ship AMERICAN UNION—Sails January 9.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
Ship DANIEL WEBSTER—Sails January 6.
For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts, available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—TO sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M. United States Mail steamship EVENING STAR, WM. B. BELL, commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River. For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 101 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer MORNING STAR will follow the EVENING STAR, and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine, fast-sailing new Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. TURNER, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions—First Cabin, $75; Second Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $35. Payable in currency.
FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No 6 Bowling-Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

TO LET.

TO LET—ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE LOTS OF ground, with buildings and machinery suitable for a marble or stone yard, with wharf privileges, situate foot of 52d-st., North River. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO DISPOSE of the apartments he has engaged for his family for the Winter, the same being a second floor in Madison-av., with bath room, &c.; private table. Address Box No. 811 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE MELTING houses, Nos. 26 and 27 Abbatoir-place, West 39th-st., with the fixtures, consisting of two large pans and steam boiler. Apply on the premises.

PART OF LOFTS TO LET OF NO. 312 Broadway. Inquire of LEE, BLISS & CO., No. 314 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 31, ON Broadway, a lady's CYLINDER WATCH, with the names of Vatek, Phillippe & Co., and Tiffany & Co., on the case. Size, 15 lines; gold engine-turned, hunting case; No. 12,930. A short gold chain, with hook and key, accompanied the watch. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the watch with Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, (2 years old,) and nurse: location above 8th-st.; references given and required. Address C. H. W., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn Heights, by a young gentleman, in a genteel family; well furnished room, hot and cold water, and fire; will be permanent, if agreeable to all parties. Address for two days R., Room No. 15, No. 18 Wall-st.

ROOMS WANTED.—A SITTING ROOM AND bedroom, with breakfast, wanted by a single gentleman, in a first-class private family. Address Box No. 3,562 New-York Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $8; silver, $4. Extracting, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOMS, NO. 758 BROADWAY.
HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos are unquestionably the VERY BEST INSTRUMENTS MADE. The reputation of this firm for making the cheapest first-class Pianos in market is fully established.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

Messrs. HAINES BROS. turn out the best Piano at the lowest possible price.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Considering their durability, excellent quality of tone and superb finish, they are the cheapest Pianos we know of, and need not be disrusted because they are low priced.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

They are the very best instruments made in this country; they excel in beauty of form—and their tone is of surpassing sweetness and great brilliancy.—*N. Y. Christian Times.*

For a square Piano it cannot be surpassed.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

TERMS OF PURCHASE EASY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $85 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO 481 BROADway—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Upright and square 7-octave pianos, $250, $275, $380, $350. Melodeons at $40, $60, $90. All in elegant rosewood cases and fully warranted by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner 4th-av., Bible House.

MUSIC MADE EASY AND INTERESTing on the piano-forte, singing at sight, guitar, accordeon and violin. Terms, $5 for eight lessons. Pianos and the above for sale or to let, by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 788 Grand-st.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address
MRS. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437, 439 Fifth-av., New-York.
For circulars, apply at the Institute, or address
H. M. PIERCE, President.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This well-established and flourishing institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 2½ hours' ride from New-York. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the family. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

AN AMERICAN LADY, HAVING ENjoyed the advantage of an excellent education, an experienced and thoroughly qualified teacher, would be pleased to meet some party desiring to avail themselves of her offices, and who, in consideration thereof, would allow her the very smallest possible compensation—simply a home for a brief period only. References exchanged. Address Y, Station B, New-York.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLlegiate INSTITUTE will reopen after the Holidays, Jan. 2, 1864. Board and tuition, $210 per year. Send for a catalogue, or come and see. Reference: C. L. Cornish, No. 553 Pearl, or J. Stinet, 9 Vesey-st., N. Y.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.
RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. Winter term commences on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. REFERENCES—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French spoken in the family. For circulars, etc., address
LOUIS OLIVIER, Elmira, N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, New-York.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN Under 12. Very select, delightful location, 20 miles from New-York: $140 a year. For circular and interview with the Principal, address W. BURNET, No. 97 Maiden-lane.

GERMAN LESSONS.—MISS THERESE MEYER informs her friends and the public that she continues to give lessons in the German language. Address Lockwood's bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

A CHRISTIAN HOME FOR SIX BOYS, with special care and instruction, in the family of an experienced teacher. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY ACADEMY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—For circulars, apply to the Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY OF REFINEMENT and education, having much experience in tuition, desires an engagement for a few hours daily. She teaches the English in all its branches, with German, French and music. Private lessons are given to more advanced pupils. Address EDUCATION, Station A, Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ALL KINDS OF STAPLE AND FANCY Envelopes manufactured by BERLIN & JONES.

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MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS MANUFACTURED by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William.

DIARIES FOR 1864.—PHOTOGRAPH ALbums. Expense Books, Games, Daily Journals, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH REGIMENT
U. S. COLORED TROOPS, No. 350 42D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

THIS IS THE ONLY REGIMENT OF colored men authorized in the State of New-York, and no one can lawfully recruit colored men in this State for any other organization. Recruits count upon the quota of the towns where they belong; $10 are paid to every man bringing an accepted recruit; recruits get the State bounty of $75 and the local bounties. For further information address VINCENT COLYER,
General Superintendent of Recruiting.
No. 359 Canal-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management beg to announce that owing to previous peremptory engagements of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
the great sensation drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN
can only be presented for
SEVENTEEN NIGHTS
more. Seats for any of these seventeen nights may now be procured at the box-office.

The management is induced to give this early notice of the period at which the production of this play must terminate, from the circumstance of its being impossible to accommodate the vast crowds which nightly gather at the theatre. No play that has perhaps ever been presented on the New-York stage has touched the heart of the people with such sincere and genuine emotion, or gathered the public so firmly in its grasp. While it might run through whole seasons, it cannot, from these peremptory circumstances, be possibly presented for more than these
SEVENTEEN NIGHTS.

Those who desire, therefore, to witness this touching picture of English every-day life, should not lose the few opportunities now remaining to them.

In the best language of the accomplished District-Attorney of this city, Oakey Hall:

"The whole effect of the play is so ethical," writes District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, in his brilliant criticism, "that I wish the philanthropists of the day, who so shamefully neglect the Prison Aid Society, and who so culpably leave the care of the returned convict to his pals, could see the Ticket-of-Leave and your acting. The two should run together in the City Prison beyond New-Years; and you should not receive your actor's ticket-of-leave until every clergyman and boy in the Metropolitan Police District had seen the impersonation of the scenes between Brierly and Willoughby."

On Monday, January 4, 1864, being the sixty-first nigh of the engagement,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
will appear in
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Commences at 7½. Carriages may be ordered at 10¾.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) Jan. 5, 1864,
SIXTY-THIRD NIGHT OF
THE FLORENCES
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF
Mrs. FLORENCE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S.
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
Hyatt Frost.....Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
(Between Spring and Prince-sts.)
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. No half price. Performance 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M.
EIGHTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of this superbly constructed
PALACE OF ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS,
containing animals and birds of every variety, many of which are very rare, and several that were never before on exhibition in America.
Of the latter class,
A PAIR OF WHITE PEACOCKS,
recently imported from Germany, and white as the driven snow, deserve particular attention, and are the delight and admiration of
ALL LOVERS OF NATURAL HISTORY.
Upward of two hundred rare birds and animals are here congregated, and others constantly arriving.
The morning performance is especially adapted for
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
This institution, the pride of Naturalists, is unequaled in
GRANDEUR, MAGNITUDE, and MAGNIFICENCE
by any other exhibition on this continent.
The mind may revel in an intellectual feast.
Instruction and amusement are harmoniously blended in one. It is the only pure and correct school where
The great book of Natural History
can be successfully unlocked, studied and defined. It furnishes
Knowledge for the world,
And a school for the million.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."
This splendid entertainment, which is nightly attacting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvass measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of moonday by the most powerful light known to science.
The beautiful and STARTLING ILLUSION of the WHITE LADY and the SPIRIT OF THE ALPS, with the elegant moonlight and sunset effects, will be repeated.
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
THE
MYERS SISTERS' BENEFIT CONCERT
AND
DRAMATIC RECITATION,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, 1864.
The following artists have volunteered their aid:
MISS MARIA BRAINERD,
MISS MINA GEARY,
MR. J. M. PATTISON,
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
DR. CEARE W. BEAMES,
Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW.....Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents each.
May be procured of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 754 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

ENTERTAINMENT—FOR THE BENEFIT OF the Children's Progressive Lyceum, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1864. Children of the Progressive Lyceum will take important parts in the Singing, Dialogues, Recitations, Declamations, Tableaux, &c. Several talented ladies and gentlemen have kindly volunteered to appear during the evening, and will aid in rendering the Children's Benefit a musical, cheerful and moral entertainment. The proceeds will go toward paying for Gifts, Books, Banners, Badges, and other equipments necessary for the successful development of the School. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 10 cents. For sale at the door, and at the office of the *Herald of Progress*, No. 274 Canal-st.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMenade CONCERT.—The second concert of the season will take place on SATURDAY EVENING next, the 9th inst., at Irving Hall. Tickets can be procured of the members of the regiment.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express,

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OBSEQUIES OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

His Remains to be Exposed in the Cathedral —Action of the Common Council.

The funeral of Archbishop HUGHES will take place on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott-street. His remains will be exposed at the cathedral to-day and to-morrow, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, so that all who wish may behold them. Great preparations are making to have the ceremonies as solemn and imposing as possible. The cathedral is to be draped in black and lit with tapers. In the centre aisle will be erected a catafalque covered with black velvet and crape, and illuminated with wax tapers. On the top of this the body will be placed until the day of the funeral, when it will be placed in front of the altar. Mayor GUNTHER yesterday sent a message to the Common Council in relation to the death of Archbishop HUGHES, which will be found in another column. In pursuance of his suggestion, the Common Council sent a Committee to wait upon Very Rev. Father STARRS, V. G., announcing their intention to attend the funeral in a body. The Friendly Sons of St. PATRICK, the Father Matthew Temperance Societies, and various other Societies and Associations will be present. The Grand High Mass of Requiem and the other ceremonies are expected to occupy nearly the entire day. His remains will be interred in the vaults of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

THE ACTION OF THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, after the Annual Message of Mayor GUNTHER had been read and disposed of, the Message, elsewhere published, in regard to the death of Bishop HUGHES, was received.

Alderman FOX moved that the Message be referred to a special Committee of Five. The motion was carried, and President HENRY appointed as the Committee Aldermen FOX, McCOOL, FARLEY, LONG and SHANNON. Immediately after the adjournment of the Board, these gentlemen repaired to the residence of His Grace Archbishop HUGHES, where they were received by Rev. Father STARRS, Vicar-General, to whom Alderman FOX stated that the Committee had called with the view of ascertaining if there was anything the City authorities could do in aiding him in the arrangement of the funeral obsequies. The Reverend Father replied that he did not know there was anything that the public authorities could do in the matter, unless it were to participate in the funeral ceremonies, which he would be gratified to have them do.

Alderman FOX replied that the Common Council would wish to be present in a body at the funeral, as a mark of respect to the deceased's character as a patriot, and his services to the country and Government, both at home and abroad.

Father STARRS responded to this that a place would be specially kept for the members of the Common Council in the cathedral on the occasion of the funeral services.

Alderman FOX then said that the Common Council probably would pass resolutions of respect to the memory of the distinguished deceased, and of condolence with his relatives and friends in their bereavement, and asked to whom an engrossed copy of the resolutions should be sent. Father STARRS replied that one would accept for preservation in the archives of the Church.

The Committee then withdrew. Probably both Boards of the Common Council will meet specially to-day, and pass resolutions concerning the Archbishop's death.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you oblige the friends and admirers of the late Archbishop HUGHES, by permitting one of them to make a suggestion to the Catholic people of this City through your columns? The suggestion is this: that as it has pleased Almighty God to take from among us our venerable and revered Archbishop, we, the Catholics of New-York, of all origins, shall show our sympathy with the general loss, and our filial respect for the memory of the great prelate who has passed from among us, by closing our several places of business during the time appointed for the funeral, which will probably take place on Thursday next. It will be a very small acknowledgment of the services the illustrious Archbishop has rendered to religion, and a mark of the deep affliction which his death has caused to all. It is hoped that all nationalities will be merged in this demonstration of filial sorrow on the part of the Catholics of New-York.

A CATHOLIC.

Charge of Recorder Hoffman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Court opened for the January Term yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The following Grand Jury was impanneled and sworn in:

OLIVER S. STRONG, Foreman, Gordon W. Burnham, John Babcock, G. H. Coursen, David Close, Samuel H. Cornell, Ashuel A. Denman, Ambrose K. Ely, Francis Endicott, Nathan C. Ely, Charles H. Haswell, Wm. Oothout, Joseph M. Strong, Robert Struthers, Roswell Skeel, Anthony Snyder, James Van Benschoten, John Brooks.

His Honor, in charging them, said, in substance:

GENTLEMEN: You are summoned here to discharge the important duties of grand jurors. Few citizens realized the importance of these duties, either as grand or petit jurors, and until the citizens of New-York did recognize their public duties as citizens they could not hope for a proper administration of the laws. The City prisons were full; the record of convictions during the past year showed a frightful list, the number of cases continually arising was enormous. His Honor then read from the columns of the New-York TIMES of Sunday morning accounts of more than six different murders, and bloody affrays in one night, calling the attention of the jurors to this evidence of the continual occurrence of horrible crimes in our midst.

With these unceasing crimes he hoped that no one would grudge the time necessary to perform the duties of a juror. His Honor said that it was alarming to see among all these crimes, that a majority of them were crimes against the peace of the community, assaults, murders, and acts of personal violence. His Honor commented severely upon the manner in which the Legislature had tampered with the law regarding murder, saying that so imperfect were these laws, that until recently it was doubtful if a conviction could be had under them for any offence. After giving the usual charge in relation to usury, bribery of public officers, election frauds and lotteries, his Honor dismissed them to their duties.

The Court took up the case of Mrs. Mary McClennan, indicted for stealing dry goods from A. T. Stewart & Co., but after examining one witness, adjourned to give opportunity to the District-Attorney to produce the stolen goods as evidence.

Trial of Francis Fitzpatrick for Murder.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Leonard.

The Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The panel of jurors was called, and a fine of $25 each enforced upon over a hundred of them, for non-attendance.

The Assistant District-Attorney, ORLANDO STEWART, Esq., moved on the case of FRANCIS FITZPATRICK, indicted for the murder of BRIDGET GILROY, on the 30th of July last, under the following circumstances: On the day of the murder, prisoner had been drinking freely of bad whisky, and became, in the technical language of topers, "crazy drunk." While in this state he got into a dispute with some of his friends at a tenement-house, No. 100 Worth-street, and being still more excited, he rushed to a window, and apparently without any cause or provocation, discharged a pistol at some girls who were looking out of another window in the opposite house, causing the death of one of them.

The prisoner is defended by John Anthon, Esq. Mr. Stewart opened the case for the people, calling, as his first witness, Catherine Welsh, sworn for the prosecution.

Was at No. 100 Washington-street on the day of the murder; knew prisoner; lived in rear building; witness lived in the front; Bridget Gilroy was in the witness' room; Bridget went to the window; prisoner opened the shutter of the window of his room and fired a pistol; Bridget Gilroy fell shot in the temple.

Mary Coss, sworn for the prosecution: Lived at No. 100 Worth-street; saw Bridget Gilroy there looking out of the window; Fitzpatrick opened his window and fired a pistol; the ball struck Bridget in the temple and she fell.

Dr. Frank P. Foster, sworn for the prosecution, testified to the nature of the wound that she died from.

Bridget Parry, sworn for the prosecution: Lived at No. 100 Worth-street in July last; was there on the 30th; heard the report of a pistol; went back and met the prisoner; prisoner said he would shoot me too; he had a pistol in his hand.

The Court here adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

The Charges against James M. Macgregor.

Many months since, charges were preferred by S. B. THOMSON and others, against JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, for "malfeasance in office," &c. The charges came up before Mayor OPDYKE for examination, and have been very elaborately examined. Near 200 pages of testimony have been taken. On last Thursday, Mayor OPDYKE rendered the following decision:

"Upon a review of the testimony, I have come to the conclusion that it does not substantiate the charges made or either of them."

The acquittal of Mr. MACGREGOR is full and complete on all the specifications. He courted the keenest inquiry and comes out with a clean record, and in so doing the services of a valuable public officer are continued to the City.

The Blockade-Runners.

It is alleged that WILLIAM A. SMALLEY, who is implicated with the blockade-runners, as published yesterday, signed the bonds without knowing the parties for whom he signed. It is also stated that he has acknowledged that he did so as a mere "matter of business," and that the mere matter amounted to the sum of $800. Further it is reported that he has expressed a willingness to pay the bonds if the matter can be thus settled, but this the authorities will scarce dare assent to. He is under arrest by order of Gen. DIX, executed by Marshal MURRAY, but is confined to his house by illness. It is very reasonably imagined that if his case be followed up, developments will ensue which will startle the community. That it shall be followed up the public demand. If he is innocent of what suspicion attaches to him, he should not only be anxious for but court inquiry.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A BROADWAY STORE ROBBED—THE BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Last Wednesday night the optical instrument establishment of Mr. BENJAMIN HORN, No. 212 Broadway, was entered by forcing open a door of the show-room, and property to the amount of over $600—consisting mainly of telescopes, opera and field-glasses—was stolen therefrom. Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Precinct, afterward learned that various glasses, answering the description of those stolen, had been pledged at pawn shops on the east side of the City. He obtained a description of the person who thus disposed of them, and on Sunday afternoon he arrested, in the Bowery, a man who is known as THOMAS BURNS *alias* COMBS. The latter made great resistance when notified that he was a prisoner, and in a few moments more than twenty thieves surrounded the two, with the obvious intention of effecting a rescue of their companion. The sight of a revolver deterred them, however, and after much difficulty he was taken to the Tombs, where Justice DOWLING committed him. The accused is a well-known sneak-thief and pickpocket. He has already served two years in the penitentiary for picking pockets in stages and cars. When before the magistrate, yesterday, he made a partial confession of the burglary.

BURNED TO DEATH—A WARNING TO PARENTS.—On Sunday evening a child 2 years of age, named EDWARD LOSS, was burned to death at No. 60 First-avenue. The parents of the child went out in the afternoon and left the latter alone in a room where there was a fire. During their absence it is supposed that its clothes came in contact with a hot stove, and thus it was burned to death before assistance arrived. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. This should serve as a warning to those parents who are in the habit of leaving young children alone in a room where there is a fire.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The Sixty-ninth regiment arrived yesterday morning from the Army of the Potomac. All of the men, (only seventy-eight in number,) have unanimously reënlisted for the war. In consequence, they have received a furlough of thirty days.

THE GOVERNMENT BOUNTY OF $300 STOPPED.—Under instructions received from headquarters, the Supervisors' Committee have ceased to pay the $300 Government bounty. The State and County bounties remain the same.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT TO SAIL TO-DAY.—This old naval hero, who was to have taken his departure yesterday, will probably sail to-day in his flagship, the *Hratford*. He goes to take command of the Eastern Blockade Squadron.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Organization of the Brooklyn Common Council.

MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Board of Aldermen for the year 1864 was organized last evening. There was a large attendance in the audience part of the chamber, anxiously awaiting the election of a President and minor officers, while inside the railing were a number of favored politicians, to see that everything went right.

At 5 o'clock P. M., precisely, the usual hour of meeting, Alderman WALLACE, of the Third Ward, was moved to the Chair, and called the Board to order. The roll of members was called, and they answered as follows:

First Ward, *Whitney*; Second Ward, McLoughlin; Third Ward, *Wallace*; Fourth Ward, Newman; Fifth Ward, *Ennis*; Sixth Ward, M. Murphy; Seventh Ward, *Belknap*; Eighth Ward, Talmage; Ninth Ward, *Hathaway*; Tenth Ward, (vacant;) Eleventh Ward, *Kimball*; Twelfth Ward, O'Keefe; Thirteenth Ward, *Furton*; Fourteenth Ward, E. Murphy; Fifteenth Ward, *E. Taylor*; Sixteenth Ward, Saal; Seventeenth Ward; *Bliss*; Eighteenth Ward, Kalbfleisch; Nineteenth Ward, *Fisher*; Twentieth Ward, *Bullmer*.

(Those marked in *italics* are re-elected, or new members.)

His Honor Mayor WOOD then took the chair, and the Board proceeded to elect a President. The following is the result: INNIS V. TALMAGE (Dem.,) 11 votes; GEORGE H. FISHER (Rep.,) 8 votes. Alderman TALMAGE being declared elected was conducted to the chair, and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The Mayor read his Message, which is a document of great length, and in which he indicates the general policy of his administration. After making some general observations, he pledges himself to a rigid course of economy in conducting the affairs of the city government; but, while avoiding unnecessary expense, will not be guided by a mere blind effort temporarily to save necessary outlays. Parsimony was not economy, for in public as well as in private affairs, judicious and even liberal disbursements at the proper time, often saved heavy and burdensome expenditure in the future. Aware that our population is the overplus of the adjacent Metropolis, its facilities for commerce limited, he deems it incumbent that Brooklyn should be made an attractive place of residence, that its streets should be broad, well lighted, and thoroughly cleaned. He congratulates the community that, notwithstanding the war, Brooklyn has nearly maintained that ratio of increase in growth and prosperity for which she has in times past been so distinguished. The financial affairs of the city are represented to be in a safe and flourishing condition. The management of the City Water Works is referred to, and a suggestion made that the number of Commissioners be reduced. The construction of an additional main from Ridgewood Reservoir is recommended. The Fourth-avenue, Atlantic-avenue, and Bushwick-avenue improvements are favorably referred to. The condition of the streets and public lamps is spoken of, and reform recommended. It is also suggested that the lamps remain lighted all night, and that the pumps be kept in good repair. The operations of the new Assessment law is favorably spoken of. The total receipts for taxes in November, 1863, was $1,112,794 18 against $1,291,640 26 collected in November, 1862. The collections of 1863 were exclusive of taxes on moneyed Corporations, amounting to $250,000. The average rate of taxation for the year 1862 was $1 94 7-10, and for 1863, $1 59 3-10—a reduction of 35 cents. The City revenue for 1862 was estimated at $136,000, and for 1863 at $180,000. The Mayor makes some recommendations in relation to the collection of arrearages of taxes, and suggests alterations in the present law. The Fire Department is touched upon, and a reduction of the number of companies suggested. He likewise recommends that the two Departments (Eastern and Western Districts,) be consolidated, so as to be under one general government instead of two. The militia regiments are favorably referred to, and suggestions made that everything needed for their comfort and convenience be provided. An augmentation of the Police force is urgently recommended, as well as the establishment of a public market. In conclusion, the Mayor makes use of the following language:

"We have abundant cause for congratulation, in the fact that the past year, and especially the last six months of it, has been fraught with events of a nature to inspire every true friend of the country with the brightest hopes, and the strongest confidence in the future. The splendid victories which, during that time have been achieved by our own heroic armies, and there is every reason to believe have given to the unholy rebellion its death blow. Treason still uplifts its audacious and defiant head, but its hideous body exhibits unmistakably the throes of dissolution. The President has wisely and mercifully, in his Proclamation, extended the olive branch of peace to those of the rebels who repent of the foul sin into which the more ignorant of them have been deluded, and we have cheering evidence that they are availing themselves of the pardon and amnesty he has offered to them. As none will deny that Slavery was the cause of the rebellion, so most are ready to concede that its abolition can alone secure for the country a happy and lasting peace. Our fathers did not take up arms for independence, but they achieved it before they laid them down. So we did not accept this war into which we were forced for the purpose of abolishing Slavery, but it will be swept away before the war is ended. It was not the end man anticipated, but I doubt not that it is the result that God has ordained. Destiny marches on, and if Slavery stands in the way, Slavery must perish. Let us hope that the glorious promise which beams upon us of a speedy restoration of the Union, and an early return of peace and harmony among us as a people may be realized, and above all let us resolve to contribute, with all the means in our power, to the attainment of that glorious realization."

After the reading of the message had been completed, 1,000 copies were ordered to be printed, and the various topics discussed referred to appropriate committees when appointed.

The Board then proceeded to elect the following officers:

City Clerk—Henry McCloskey.
Health Offices—Dr. J. B. Jones.
Clerk of Markets—J. Harren.
Inspector of Pavements—Christopher Dowdel, W. D.; John Timmes, E. D.
Sealers of Weights and Measures—Michael Mullady, W. D.; Michael McGowen, E. D.; T. Hayden, Louis Menden.
Keeper of City Hall—John A. Flanagan.
Assistant Keeper—Thomas McGuire.
Messenger of the Board—John McCann.
Keeper of City Park—J. Campbell.
Keeper of Washington Park—George Dougherty.
Engineer of City Hall—T. Ward.
Keeper of Hamilton Avenue Bridge—J. Anglem.
Keeper of Ninth-street Bridge—J. Seaman.
Pound Master Eighth Ward—J. Conden.
Pound Master Eastern District—J. Bowring.
Dock Master Eastern District—Owen Donnelly.
Dock Master South Seventh-street—J. Weaver.

After the appointments and the transaction of a little routine business, the Board adjourned for one week.

The Democrats having a majority of one in the Board carried everything.

THE GOLD-STREET MURDER.—Coroner NORRIS yesterday concluded the investigation into the circumstances attending the death of BRIDGET DALEY, who was murdered by some unknown man on Saturday afternoon last. The jury brought in the verdict "That deceased came to her death by hemorrhage from a wound in the heart, made by a sharp instrument in the hands of some person unknown to jury. We deem it our duty to advise the authorities to offer a liberal reward for the apprehension of the murderer." The police are still making diligent search and inquiry, but so far without obtaining any clue to the perpetrator.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, JAN. 5.—Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49.

MARRIED.

BERT—ROWLAND.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 3, at his own residence, No. 352 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. George Taylor, PETER A. BERT, Esq., to Miss ELIZABETH W. ROWLAND, second daughter of William Rowland, Esq., all of Brooklyn, L. I. No cards.

EHLERS—CARGILL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 4, at the Berean Baptist Church, by Rev. J. Dowling, D. D., Capt. E. M. L. EHLERS, Invalid corps, U. S. A., to NETTIE, daughter of William Cargill, Esq., of this City.

WOODHULL—WOODHULL.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 31, by Rev. Loring B. Marsh, FRANCIS WOODHULL to BETSEY FOSTER, eldest daughter of Noah H. Woodhull, all of Wading River, Long Island.

DIED.

BENSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, EMMELINE M., daughter of the late Capt. Benson, of Fairfield, Conn.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Lewis, No. 53 Lexington-av. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment, and services held in the Episcopal Church there at 2 o'clock.

BAUSHER.—In this City, suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 2, BARBARA BAUSHER, widow of the late John Bausher, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 Morton-st., on Tuesday, at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

BROOKS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 3, CHARLES IRVING BROOKS, eldest son of Thomas and Anna T. Brooks, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his parents, No. 113 Remsen-st., without further invitation.

BUTLER.—On Friday, Jan. 1, at the residence of her son-in-law, E. F. BRITTON, ESQ., ANNA BUTLER, widow of the late Capt. Miner Butler, aged 77 years.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 6th-av. and 20th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

CHURCH.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 3, after a short illness, FRANCES LATHROP, wife of Allen S. Church, M. D.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 166 West 49th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) Jan. 5, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Great Barrington, Mass., for interment on Wednesday morning.

CARTER.—On Monday, Jan. 4, SARAH LAWRENCE, relict of the late Thomas Carter, aged 77 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Thomas Carter, No. 227 Bowery, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

DODD.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, Jan. 3, after a long and painful illness, NANCY, wife of Joseph Dodd.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 80 Grand-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Bloomfield, N. J., for interment.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

HERRICK.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, at his residence, Hunt's Point, Westchester County, after a short illness, Mr. JACOB B. HERRICK, merchant, of this City, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons and son-in-law, Joshua J. Henry, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday morning, 5th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

HERVEY.—On Sunday, Jan. 3, of congestion of the brain, caused by a fall at the residence of his parents, Union, Bergen County, N. J., JAMES H., son of Capt. James B. and Elizabeth Hervey.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 6th inst. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at Cortlandt-st. Ferry at 12 o'clock M.

LAIRD.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 3, HANNAH, widow of Benjamin Laird, of Freehold, N. J., in the 72d year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the house of her son-in-law, George H. Jaques, No. 18 Beach-st. Her remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

MILLER.—At Albany, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, WILLIAM C. MILLER, in the 66th year of his age.

MORRIS.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, JOSEPH, only son of Edgar and Hannah Morris, aged 11 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 214 Bay st., near Grove, Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock.

NAPIER.—On Friday, Jan. 1, CATHERINE B., relict of the late ANDREW NAPIER, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I.

O'BRIEN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, EMMA ANNIS, and on Sunday, Jan. 3, MARY EMILY, of diphtheria, only children of EDWIN A. and Mary E. O'Brien.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 106 Pacific st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 5th inst., at 10 A. M.

☞ Philadelphia and Hartford papers please copy.

RITCH.—On Sunday, Jan. 3, Miss FRANCES J. RITCH, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 165 6th-av., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock.

SEDGWICK.—On Monday, Jan. 4, at his residence, No. 49 East 36th-st., RODERICK SEDGWICK, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, at the Mercer-st. Church, on Wednesday morning, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

SCRIBNER.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Jan. 2, HERBERT INSLEE, youngest child of Charles and Emma Scribner, aged 18 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 12 East 38th-st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

SHONNARD.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 3, Mrs. CLARA SHONNARD, widow of the late Andrew Shonnard, aged 76 years.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral. Her remains will be taken to East Chester for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point Ferry at 9½ A. M.

SIMPSON.—On Friday, Jan. 1, ELIZA M. C. SIMPSON, only child of Lieut.-Col. R. W. Winfield and Eliza Simpson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, the 6th inst., from the residence of her parents, at Earl's Hotel, corner of Canal and Centre sts., without further invitation.

WARD.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 2, after a short illness, MARY E., wife of Albert S. Ward, and daughter of Rev. A. Peters, D. D., in the 29th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, Lexington-av., first door south of 54th-st.

WARNER.—On Sunday, Jan. 3, of hemorrhage of the lungs, ALLEN WARNER, printer, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 53 Columbia-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon; at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

The officers and members of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, are particularly requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 53 Columbia-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864, at 1 o'clock.

E. A. HOLMES, President.
W. B. CODDINGTON, Recording Secretary.

YATES.—On Monday, Jan. 4, ANN ELIZABETH, relict of Governor Yates, and daughter of the late John DeLancey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further notice.

[Advertisement.]

"LOVE, COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE."—All born to love, and to be loved. Mistakes, Unhappy Marriages. The Remedy Love—signs in the face. Secret of Beauty. A Woman's Experience. Falling in Love. To improve the Complexion—with numerous Illustrative Portraits in January Double number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. The first of a new vol. Only 15 cents. Or $1 50 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS,

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau and Havana—Miss E. C. Smith, Clinton, N. Y.; Miss Ellen Bartol, Philadelphia; B. H. Bartol, Philadelphia; Thomas Oxnard, Boston; A. G. Riddle, Cleveland; G. Johnson, Nassau; T. Bailey, J. Brown, Ireland; N. Judah, Montreal; A. Grabonsky, New-York; J. F. Child, Baltimore; J. F. McNamara, L. H. Webb, C. H. Ward, England; Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. McAllister, 2 children and servant, New-York; H. W. Bailey, John Bird, Canada; Capt. Bilsborrow, Liverpool; C. Cuthbert, England; W. Dawkins, A. D. Smith, Thomas Bellen, New-York; A. Doering, Liverpool; J. T. Wright, Delaware; Robert Harpwell, N. Gillies, England; M. H. Knight, Nassau; Wm. Carr, W. H. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Weed, Mrs. Henry Scudder and servant, Mrs. Wm. E. Curtis, child and servant, New-York; John Dillon, Toronto; F. G. Brown, Mrs. F. Brown and child, Mrs. Clark, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Hart, Troy; Miss Warren, Troy; Miss Sitterthwaite, J. Chisdown, J. Rilton Smith and son, H. Rose, James P. Larkins, New-York; James Lynch, Pennsylvania; H. W. Routh, Montreal; Mr. Chipman, George Wellington, Nassau; A. Simon, Baltimore; W. E. Mosiman, Nassau; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Field, Boston; Thomas Lamb, Bermuda; Henry Patterson, Nassau; P. Malone, M. Malone, Peter Robbins, New-York; R. Turner, England; J. Britain, Liverpool; Peter Taquet, France; Edward Bush, St. Helena; James Martin, Thomas Carrigan, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Blackstone, from New-Orleans and Key West—Col. Rexford, Col. Dropsey, Lieut. Hartz, A. Anderson, Capt. A. P. Mattison, Lieut. Crocker, Lieut. O'Connor, Capt. Seymour, Capt. Scott, Capt. Vanderbery, Lieut. Bock, Lieut. Marland, bearer of dispatches; Lieut. Wiel, Lieut. W. Connor, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Fitzmorris, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Patterson. From Key West—R. M. Wier, Chas. H. Page, U. S. N., A. M. Gould, U. S. N., Lieut. J. Stoker, Geo. Bennett, U. S. N., A. H. Holgate.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 46 | Moon rises. 2 16
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 01 | Gov. Island.. 3 50 | Hell Gate.. 5 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 4.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.
Steamer Saladin, Renshaw, Washington, Jas. Brand.
Barks Atlantic, (Br.,) ——, Queenstown, McAndrew & Co.; Ellen Morrison, McCarty, Barbadoes, Trowbridge: Sea Ranger, Jayne, Tarragona, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.
Brigs Arrow, (Br.,) Downes, St. Johns, P. F., H. S. Routh & Sons; Eastern Star, Ward, Trinidad, Fort Spain, Bishop & Baker; Martha, Moore, Tarragona, Moore & Henry; Arabella, Lindsley, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.
Schooners Messenger, Hill, Jacmel, H. Becker & Co.; Mount Hope, Kenniston, Salem, W. S. Brown & Co.; N. Berry, Stone, Rockland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Gen. Marion, Pratt, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; J. Compton, Smith, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Estelle, Conk, Swan Island, S. F. Small & Co.; D. Webster, Perry, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Blackstone, Berry, New-Orleans Dec. 25, via Key West 30th, with cotton, &c., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Dec. 29, 100 miles N. W. of Tortugas, signalized a bark showing a white flag with two red balls. Jan. 2, lat. 32 20, lon. 77 30, exchanged signals with U. S. gunboat Montgomery.

U. S. steam transport Lancet, ——, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark Hannah Secor, Kirby, Liverpool, via Falmouth, Eng., Nov. 16, with salt to order. Has had heavy westerly gales nearly the entire passage. In lat 38, lon. 62, passed a vessel's lower mast, with yard attached; also, two casks of oil, with white heads, marked P. and other wrecked stuff, pieces of spars, plank, etc.; had not been long in that location.

Bark Helen Augusta, (of Turks Island,) Cutts, Miragoane 15 ds., with logwood to Robert Murray, Jr. Left an Am. brig, just arr., name not known, the only vessel in port.

Bark Julia, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Blanchard, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to C. & E. Peters.

Brig Henry Leeds, Smith, Philadelphia, with coal for Portsmouth, N. H. Has been in collision in the Delaware, and will proceed after slight repairs.

Brig Undaunted, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Thomas, St. Kitts 15 ds., with sugar and old metal to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Had heavy weather. Left a bark, believed the J. Maxwell, 8 days for New-York.

Schr. St. Lawrence, (Br.,) Ryder, Grand Cay, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to Calvin E. Knox.

Schr. Triumph, (Br.,) Lockhart, Cornwallis 21 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Perry, Rockland, with stone for Staten Island.

Schr. Joseph Nickerson, Height, Providence.

Schr. Daniel Brown, Bearse, Providence.

Schr. Maria Rogers, Rogers, Providence.

Schr. Isabel, Taylor, Providence, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with snow.

Below.

Bark Johan Martin, (Brem.,) from Rotterdam, (supposed.)

Bark Mary Bentley, from Port Royal.

Bark Radama, (Br.,) from ——.

Brig Leonard Berry.

Sailed.

Jan. 3—Steamer Oriole.

Ship Iona.

Bark Annad.

Brig Simcoe.

Jan. 4—Steamships Star of the South, with a schooner in tow; Corsica, (Br.,) for Havana and Nassau, N. P.; Kangaroo, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 31.—Arr, schr. Planet, (Br.,) Cape Haytien, for Boston. Left barks Trinity, from Philadelphia, disch.; Mallon, do. do.; brigs Laurilla, Bolton, for Boston; Ida, from Boston; arr. 10th, schr. Susan Rogers, from Boston, disch.g. Sld, ship Florella, schr. J. H. Cornice.

Jan. 1—Arr. schrs George Darling, Philadelphia, for Portland; Laurel Foss, Boston, for Port Royal; Jane Baskell, Bangor, for New-York, 8 A. M., wind S. S. E., blowing heavy. In port, the above arrivals, and bark Geresa Carmelo, brig J. H. Dillingham, schrs. Clara Vendovi and Sarah Wooster.

Miscellaneous.

The arrivals of vessels from foreign ports for 1862 and 1863 are as follows:

	War vessels.	Steam ships.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Totals.
1863....	49	376	692	1108	1627	987	4750
1862....	29	266	1092	1311	1569	1239	5458

The whole number of steamers arrived from domestic ports during the year was 2,236, as follows:

From Providence.....	497	From Baltimore.....	737
From Philadelphia.....	771	From New-Orleans.....	69
From Washington.....	65	From Portland.....	100
Total.....			2,236

The domestic trade by sailing vessels with Southern ports having been much interrupted, no record has been kept.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.



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ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY
IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all
CHEAP FOR CASH.
SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
SEMMONS, Oculist's Optician,
No. 66½ Broadway under the LaFarge House.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., N. Y.

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AND
DIS

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3833. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

Messages from the President.

Payment of Bounties to be Continued to Feb. 15.

The Plan for Reconstruction Under Debate in the Senate.

BILLS TO REPEAL THE DUTY ON COAL.

BOTH HOUSES WITHOUT A QUORUM.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

No less than twenty-five different propositions to amend the Conscription Law were submitted in the Senate to-day. The bill before its Military Committee has the approval of the Secretary of War and Provost-Marshal-General. It will retain the three hundred commutation clause, and among other things borrowed from the French system, such as the requirement that the conscript shall be responsible for his substitute's service and fitness.

SALES OF LANDS FOR UNPAID TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

The United States Tax Commissioner for the District of Virginia will offer for sale at public auction, at their office, corner Prince and Washington streets, in the City of Alexandria, Va., on the 11th day of January, 1864, thirty-nine pieces of property, consisting of houses and lots in Alexandria; several farms in that vicinity, among which is the Arlington estate, lately occupied by ROBERT E. LEE. On the 19th day of January, 1864, they will offer, at the same place, 41 houses and lots, situated in the City of Alexandria. On the 29th day of January they will offer, at the same place, 47 houses and lots in the City of Alexandria. On the 1st day of February next they will offer, at the same place, 48 houses and lots in Alexandria, and several large farms from one to six miles from the city. No immediate title can be acquired to these properties, as the privilege of redemption is conferred by law upon loyal persons interested in them, who shall substantiate their claims under the Act of Confiscation at any time within two years.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

A motion will be made in the House soon after its reassembly for a special committee to investigate the affairs of the Interior Department.

THE RAILROAD TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON.

It was only the want of a quorum in the House to-day that prevented immediate and thorough action on the subject of the delays in railroad transportation between New-York and Washington. There was a storm as it was. It would seem impossible to defeat the demand for quick travel and regular mails to the Capital of the nation.

PRIZE MONEY.

The naval prize money distributed during December amounted to over $330,000 among eleven hundred men.

DEPOSITS IN THE NEW-YORK BANKS.

Twenty millions of five per cent. legal tender notes were sent to the banks of New-York yesterday; ten millions to-day; ten millions will go to-morrow, and ten the next day.

GUROWSKI'S NEW DIARY.

Count GUROWSKI'S new book will be out in about a week. Enough is known of its skinning criticisms upon eminent functionaries, military and civil, to create a general desire here to see the volume.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary CHASE is confined to his bed with rheumatism.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

The following is the Message sent to Congress to-day by the President of the United States:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

By a joint resolution of your Honorable Bodies, approved Dec. 23, 1863, the paying of bounties to veteran volunteers, as now practiced by the War Department, is, to the extent of three hundred dollars in each case, prohibited after the 5th day of the present month. I transmit, for your consideration, a communication from the Secretary of War, accompanied by one from the Provost-Marshall-General to him, both relating to the subjects above mentioned. I earnestly recommend that this law be so modified as to allow bounties to be paid as they now are at least until the ensuing 1st day of February. I am not without anxiety lest I appear to be importunate in thus recalling your attention to a subject upon which you have so recently acted, and nothing but a deep conviction that the public interest demands it could induce me to incur the hazard of being misunderstood on this point. The Executive approval was given by me to the resolution mentioned, and it is now by a closer attention and a fuller knowledge of facts that I feel constrained to recommend a reconsideration of the subject.

JAN. 5, 1862. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

The Secretary of War, in a letter accompanying the Message, says no one seems to doubt the necessity of increasing the military force, for the speedy termination of the rebellion, and although much difference of opinion exists in respect to the merits of the system of raising troops by volunteers and the payment of bounties, and the system of raising an adequate force by draft, yet two things are certain.

First. That whatever may be the weight of argument or the influence of individual opinion, a large portion of the people in every State prefer the method of contributing their proportion of the military force by bounty to volunteers, rather than a draft.

Second—That veteran soldiers who have become inured to service even when paid bounty, constitute a cheaper force than raw recruits or drafted men without bounty. The information received by the War Department from the armies in the field prior to the passage of the resolution of December last, indicated that a very large proportion of the forces now in service, would have cheerfully reenlisted for three years under the terms authorized by the order of this Department, and that such enlistments have been checked, and will, to a great measure, be put to an end by the restriction imposed by the action of Congress.

It is believed that if any limitation should be imposed upon the payment of bounties to encourage the enlistment of the veteran forces now in the field, it ought not to be sooner than the 1st of February.

LETTER FROM THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

The Provost-Marshal-General, in a communication, says, after great labor, the volunteer recruiting service under the President's call of Oct. 17, is fairly in progress. Letters all dated between the 20th and 24th of December from the Superintendents of the Recruiting Service in sixteen States are in the main very encouraging. As to the prospect of getting a large number of recruits by volunteer enlistments, several of the States were in a fair way to raise the quotas assigned them. The act approved Dec. 23, 1863, forbidding after January 5 the payment to volunteers of all bounties except the hundred dollars authorized by the Act of 1861, was not known at the time these favorable reports were made to me. I have no doubt that the effect of that act will be to check, if it does not stop, enlistments. Of the hundred dollar bounty provided by the Act of 1861, but twenty-five dollars can be paid in advance, the seventy-five dollars being due only after two years of service. It took some time after Oct. 17 to get the people roused to the subject of volunteering. They are now in most of the States earnestly engaged in it, and I have reports for October and November, and part of December, showing that 42,529 men have been enlisted, and the daily average of enlistments is increasing. Under these circumstances I respectfully suggest the propriety of a reconsideration of the act forbidding bounties after Jan. 5.

These communications were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Senator WILSON'S new Enrollment Bill, introduced to-day, exempts those who are physically disabled, and also makes the following exemptions: the Vice-President, the Judges of the Courts, the heads of the Executive Departments, and the Governors of States. It receives as substitutes only those who are "not liable to the draft," and a penalty of $100 to $1,000 fine and thirty days to six months imprisonment is provided, in the punishment of enrolling officers who are engaged directly or indirectly in procuring substitutes.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

THE DISLOYAL OFFICERS.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, giving the names of officers who have left the naval service since Dec. 1, 1860, and entered the Confederate service, was referred, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) presented a petition of citizens of Iowa, asking for such modification of the Enrollment Law as will include all foreign residents; also, a memorial of the "True Inspiration Society, or Nonresistants," praying for exemption from the $300 clause in the Conscription Law; also, a petition from the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, for grants of public lands, to aid in constructing a new railroad from Saint Paul to Lake Superior—all of which were referred.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a bill preventing army and navy officers and others in military service from interfering in State elections, and moved its refereuce to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GRIMES opposed the reference, and moved to send it to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved to lay the bill on the table, but withdrew his motion.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 20 ayes to 14 noes.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the appointment of officers of the army. Adopted.

THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill restoring the $400 bounty to veterans and $300 bounty to volunteers until the 15th of February, and a bounty not exceeding $160 to persons of African descent enlisting and resident in States now in rebellion, during such time as the President may determine.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) moved the reference of the portion of the President's Message referring to reconstruction in the States to the Judiciary Committee. He argued that the Constitution provided for the admission of the old States, and also for the admission of new States into the Union. It made no provision for a State to leave the Union, nor even hinted at it. The doctrine of the Constitution was "once a State, always a State." What right had we to say to Tennessee, for instance, and to the loyal people of other States, "You are no longer States, but Territories." The people, not the soil, made States. All true and loyal citizens had claims to be respected. But where other rights had intervened under the Proclamation of Emancipation, or the confiscation laws, they must be regarded. You might as well attempt to call back the life of the soldier slain in battle as to recover what has been lost by the acts of the rebellious States. If you can take private property for public use, making compensation, you can free their slaves, or use them in the army, and give them freedom as the reward of their services. These points he proceeded to argue to show that these things needed no recreation of a State; but the President had hit the nail upon the head. This plan was wise and just, and patriotic. Let the States reorganize. Events would shape the mode. Let them elect their officers, and resume their wonted functions. Many of them were ripe for this. One-tenth of the loyal voters was sufficient for the purpose. This number was as large as was that of some of the States originally entering the Union, or who are now asking for admission. In other States, where the rebellion was unsubdued, the war must still go on. He referred to the progress and success of our arms, and argued that secession had been cut in two, and was now seared on all its borders. He alluded to the position of France and England, and to the sympathy of Russia and the middle classes throughout Europe in behalf of our cause. One thing more only was needed—the army must be filled, and volunteering and the draft go on. Let three hundred regiments renew the Spring campaign, and before many months this fungus State, whose corner-stone and boast was Slavery, would cease forever from the earth.

The motion to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary was agreed to.

The Senate, being without a quorum, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PAY OF WESTERN SOLDIERS.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred, providing for the pay of the bounty and pensions for soldiers called out in the Departments of Ohio and Kentucky.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message was received from the President, earnestly recommending that the law be so modified that the bounties recently suspended may be continued, at least till the first day of February next.

The Message was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Speaker also laid before the House a message from the President, inclosing a report as to the result of the Convention with Peru for the settlement of claims, and recommending an appropriation to meet the awards.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A GALLERY OF STATUARY.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to examine and report a bill setting apart the old Hall of Representatives for a gallery of statuary.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, (Union,) objected, saying that he intended to introduce a bill at the earliest moment for removing the seat of Government from this barren and isolated country. [Laughter.]

The House was called. No quorum—only eighty-six members being present—the House adjourned.

LOYAL CITIZENS TO BE REIMBURSED FOR DAMAGES

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) gave notice of the introduction of a bill relating to claims for the loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens and for damages done thereto by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

BOUNTIES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Mr. HARRINGTON, of Indiana, (Dem.,) gave notice of the introduction of a bill providing for the payment of bounties to soldiers mustered into the United States service and who have been honorably discharged and have served for a period less than three years.

JAY COOKE AND COMPANY.

On motion of Mr. COFFROTH, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what have been the services of JAY COOKE & Co. to the Government in the sale of United States Securities, and what has been the rate and whole amount of compensation therefor: also, whether said service might not have been as successfully performed by the Treasury Department itself; also, what sums of money, if any, have been paid out of the Treasury for advertisements ordered by JAY COOKE & Co.

REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ON COAL.

On motion of Mr. CHANLER, of New-York, (Dem.,) the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill amending the act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay the interest on the public debt," so as to reduce the duty on all mineral coals from three and one-half cents to one and a-half cent per ton.

Mr. NELSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to repeal the duties now imposed by law on the importation of coal and paper and paper envelopes.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE NEW POSTAL ROUTE.

Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut, (Union,) asked leave to introduce a resolution providing for a Select Committee, to examine into the expediency of establishing a new route for postal and other purposes between New-York and Washington.

No definite action was taken on the resolution.

NO QUORUM—ADJOURNMENT.

A call of the House was ordered, and no quorum being found present, the House adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

Indemnity Offered for the Injuries Done the Wyoming—Probable Pacific Solution of the Difficulties with Foreign Powers—Condition of Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Money is abundant for interest. Exchanges have not materially varied within a fortnight back.

The ship *Onward* has arrived with Kanagawa, Japan, dates of the 1st of December, and Shanghai dates of Nov. 22.

Kanagawa was still guarded by men from the fleets, the French fortifying the heights, and daily expecting the arrival of two regiments of infantry from Hong Kong.

It was the general belief that a peace solution would be found for all the troubles between foreign Governments and the Tycoon, although civil war between the latter and the Damios was already progressing. The Tycoon's Ministers had waited on the American Minister, offering to pay the indemnity demanded for the attack on the steamer *Pembroke* in June last during her passage through the Inland Sea.

The proposition was accepted, but Minister PRUYN will refer terms of settlement for the subsequent attack on the steamer *Wyoming* to the Home Government.

Under the increased prospect of unbroken peace, business at Kanagawa was improving.

Silks and teas were coming in freely in consequence of the removal of previously existing restrictions.

The cholera had disappeared since the cold weather commenced at Shanghai, but "epidemic dysentery" was taking its place with nearly equal fatality.

The British Government had ordered an expedition under Sir JOHN MITCHELL, to rendezvous at Hong Kong, preparatory to sailing for Japan. Five European regiments had been ordered from India for that purpose. No further action of any importance had taken place between the rebel and government forces.

Trade in Shanghai has somewhat revived.

There is increased activity among the shippers, and there is a very large number of vessels in port.

OBSEQUIES OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The Body Lying in State—The Crowds and Scenes at the Cathedral Yesterday.

The remains of Archbishop HUGHES were laid in state yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral. During the entire day, from 5 in the morning until the doors were closed at 8 o'clock in the evening, the streets and avenues leading to the Cathedral were thronged with pilgrims to the shrine of His Grace, the late Archbishop of New-York. On entering the Church the visitors were required to pass up the centre aisle, passing the corpse, thence around in front of the altar and so out by the side aisle. In the center aisle, near the altar, is the catafalque, a platform covered with black cloth and crape, surmounted by a canopy of black and white cloth, the whole illuminated by six wax tapers. Upon this the body is laid, being, as yet, uncoffined. The corpse is dressed in the robes of office worn by deceased in life.

The under-garment is the dalmatique—a long, white robe of lawn; over this the cope and stole of red velvet, embroidered with gold and silver. On his head is placed the mitre of gold, red velvet and white satin; upon his wrists are the manipleq of velvet, embroidered in gold. By the side of the body, at the right, is placed the golden crozier; on the left, a massive golden cross, and on his breast is the pectoral cross of silver. At his feet are two beautiful crosses, made of running pine and white japonicas. The face of the deceased appears as calm and lifelike as if enjoying the repose of sleep, instead of death.

In approaching the corpse many of the visitors knelt and said a short prayer; others, more ardent in their devotion, strove to touch some portion of the body or vestments; others kissed the drapery of the catafalque, or even tried to kiss the cross or clothing of the late and beloved Bishop. Many had little crosses of wood or brass or silver, that they sought to consecrate by bringing in contact with some of the surroundings of the revered remains.

The body will be exposed again to-day, and the funeral will take place to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, at St. Patrick's Cathedral. It is estimated by those officiating at the Church, that upward of 20,000 came to view the remains yesterday, and it is expected that many more will go to-day.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Their Organization and Headquarters—They Abide the Decision of the Court.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. BOSWORTH, MCMURRAY and LEWIS, named as Police Commissioners by Gov. SEYMOUR, met at No. 61 William-street, Room No. 18, for the purpose of effecting an organization. On motion of Mr. MCMURRAY, a vote was taken for President, and Ex-Judge BOSWORTH was elected. The latter, in a few words, thanked the members of the Commission for the honor they had conferred upon him, but respectfully begged leave to decline, on the ground that the duties of his profession occupied so much of his time, that it would be impossible for him to devote himself to the business, at least for the present and for as much time as the responsible duties required. His resignation was thereupon received, and Mr. MCMURRAY was elected President, and WM. B. LEWIS, Esq., was appointed Treasurer.

A resolution was then passed to the effect that for the present the headquarters of their department be established at No. 61 William-street. The gentlemen being thus organized, further resolved that until a decision can be obtained in a competent legal tribunal, they would issue no order or take any measures which might be calculated to disorganize the Police force as at present constituted. It was distinctly stated, that their only object in effecting an organization at the present time, was to facilitate whatever legal proceedings may be taken in the Courts, with a view to determine who are the rightful members of the Commission, and that they had no desire to embarrass the operations of the Department. Messrs. CHAS. O'CONNOR, JOHN GRAHAM and Ex-Judge PIERREPONT have been retained as counsel. The resolve taken by the gentlemen named to abide the decision of the Courts, is most becoming, and will elicit general commendation. It puts to rest the silly and mischievous rumors that such men would lend themselves to any overt act, and disappoints the interested expectations of a "scene."

Pew-Renting at Mr. Beecher's Church.

Last evening there was a large attendance at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S) of those who were anxious to secure sittings during the coming year. Mr. N. O. PILLSBURY officiated as auctioneer—the same gentleman who has acted upon similar occasions for many years past. The notice said that the sale would commence at 7 o'clock P. M.; but, long before that hour, the church was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Precisely at 7 o'clock Mr. BEECHER appeared on the platform, and in a few words stated the object of the gathering and the terms of sale. He said each pew had a fixed valuation, and that the choice of all in the house would be offered, without reservation for previous occupants, to the highest bidder.

Mr. PILLSBURY then commenced the sale, and continued the same up to 11½ o'clock without intermission.

The proceeds of the sale far exceeded that of any previous year. The excess is at least twenty-five per cent. over that of the sale in January, 1862.

The sales this year amount to over $32,000, while last year the proceeds were only about $23,000, showing an increase of about $9,000. There were very many persons present who did not obtain seats, owing to the high premium at which the same were sold. Every pew, all the aisle chairs, and even the temporary seats which have recently been erected in the rear portion of the church, were disposed of at a remarkably high price. The highest premium paid was $200, by Mr. HORACE CLAFLIN, the next highest was $180, at which price several were sold.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

ORGANIZATION OF BOTH BRANCHES.

James Terwilliger Clerk of the Senate.

Thos. G. Alvord Speaker of the Assembly, and Jos. B. Cushman Clerk.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S MESSAGE.

Presentation of Battle Flags Captured at Chattanooga.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Senate organized soon after 11 o'clock this morning, when the oath of office was administered to the Senators, and the following officers were elected:

Clerk—James Terwilliger.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Azel B. Hull.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Sanders Wilson.
Doorkeeper—Lawrence Van Duzer.
First Assistant Doorkeeper—Casper Walter.
Second Assistant Doorkeeper—Edmund Traver.
Third Assistant Doorkeeper—Anson W. Johnson.

On motion, it was resolved to hold executive sessions on Wednesdays of each week.

Mr. COOK moved that the Finance Committee consist of three members; the Railroad Committee of five members, and the Committee on Cities and Villages, seven members.

After the customary address to the Senators by the President, the message of the Governor was received and read.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

At 11 o'clock the Assembly was called to order by the Clerk of the last House, JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN.

The oath of office was administered to the members by Hon. CHAUNCEY DEPEW, Secretary of State.

After which the House organized by the election of the following officers:

For Speaker—THOMAS G. ALVORD, 76 votes; JACOB L. SMITH, 42; GEORGE MC CURTIS, 1.
For Clerk—JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN, 78 votes; JOHN C. JACOBS, 44.
For Sergeant-at-Arms—CHARLES E. YOUNG.
Doorkeeper—HENRY A. RODGERS.
First-Assistant Doorkeeper—ALEXANDER FRIER.
Second-Assistant Doorkeeper—DANIEL F. PAYNE.

The Message of the Governor was then received and read by the Clerk.

[We print the Message in full elsewhere.—ED. TIMES.]

A motion was made to print 5,000 extra copies, which was referred.

Mr. LOOMIS moved that no extra compensation be paid the employees of the House. Laid over.

The House here took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the Assembly this afternoon, after the drawing of seats had been concluded, a resolution was adopted inviting to the floor Col. BARNUM, of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth regiment of New-York Volunteers, just returned from the Army of the Cumberland, and bringing with him ten rebel battle flags, captured from the enemy at the battle of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, five of which were captured by New-York regiments, and the rest by Western regiments.

Col. BARNUM addressed the Assembly, giving an outline of the history of the several battles.

He was followed by Speaker ALVORD, who complimented him for his personal bravery and patriotic devotion, and spoke in warm praise of the sacrifices and bravery of the volunteer soldiers of the Empire State.

The flags are to be deposited here.

Adjourned.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Court is occupied in hearing motions today. The Calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 6, is as follows: The first ten numbers on the Special Calendar.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Senate occupied the day in balloting for Speaker. Eight ballots were taken, but all resulted in a tie, the remaining Senator to give the casting vote remaining at Richmond a prisoner of war.

Mr. LOWRY, of Centre County, proposed that a Committee be delegated to request JEFF. DAVIS to release the prisoner, in order to organize the Legislature. But as an amendment was substituted to make Mr. LOWRY the Committee, the motion was withdrawn.

As the tie vote promises to continue in the Senate, the prospect of an organization of the Legislature, and of the reception of the message of Gov. CURTIN, remains uncertain.

Both Houses have adjourned until to-morrow.

The Ohio Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOV. TODD.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The Ohio Legislature organized yesterday.

J. R. HUBBELL was elected Speaker of the House, and WM. E. DAVIS Clerk of the Senate.

Gov. TODD'S Message is very brief. He says that the financial affairs of the State were never in a better condition; that the public debt has been reduced $676,000, and that the militia system adopted by the Legislature last Winter has proved a success. He recommends that the banking corporations now existing under State authority be given all reasonable facilities for closing their business. He attributes the escape of JOHN MORGAN to negligence, issuing from a misunderstanding between the civil and military officers, of the Penitentiary, of their respective duties. He calls attention to the bravery and gallantry of our soldiers in the field, and says that although this wicked rebellion still continues, we can justly claim for Ohio a full performance of duty in the effort to crush it. He says the number of troops raised since the beginning of the war is 200,671.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Enrollment—Circular from the Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Nothing of interest is transpiring. All are endeavoring to keep comfortable. Three inches of snow fell last night. The weather was pleasant today, but is very cold to-night.

The enrollment of citizens in this army is nearly completed, including whites and blacks. The number subject to draft will be very considerable.

The following circular was published to-day:

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT, HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 4, 1864.

Sutlers will hereafter obtain printed invoices from and have them approved by the Quartermaster-General, the same as when they hauled their goods by teams. (Signed) M. R. PATRICK, Provost-Marshal-General.

Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The passenger train from Cincinnati, and a train from Dayton, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, collided seven miles this side of Dayton, at 10 o'clock this morning. The baggage-master was killed and 15 or 20 others were injured. No other particulars have been received, except that the trains are represented to be badly smashed up.

LATER.

We have the names of three killed and thirty-five wounded by the railroad collision near Dayton today, all from Ohio. Twenty others are reported very slightly injured.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1864.

To the Legislature:

During the past year the people of New-York have had reason to be thankful to Almighty God for the blessings of health and abundance Our mechanics have been actively employed, our farmers have been rewarded with generous returns for their labor. The benefactions of our State have been liberal to those suffering from want or infirmities.

The annual reports of the State Charitable Institutions will be submitted to you. That of the State Lunatic Asylum shows that on November 30 there were 534 patients therein, being an increase of 20 over the beginning of the year; 118 patients were discharged, recovered or improved. On Dec. 1 there were 331 pupils under instruction, 257 of whom are beneficiaries of the State, in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; and 151 pupils, in the Institution for the Blind. There has been an average 140 pupils during the past year in the Asylum for Idiots, which was its full capacity; of these 123 were beneficiaries of the State. The Inebriate Asylum will be opened during the present month. The enhanced prices of the necessaries of life, will render the patronage of the State peculiarly important, and these noble charities will undoubtedly receive at your hands that continued support to which they are justly entitled.

I renew my recommendation for the appointment of a member of the medical profession as a Commissioner of Lunacy, whose duty it shall be to examine into the condition of the insane confined in the alms-houses, jails and private lunatic asylums.

STAFF REPORTS.

The annual reports of the members of my military staff will present much important statistical matter as well as correspondence of interest. They embrace a detailed account of the number of volunteers raised, organization of militia, their service in Pennsylvania and Baltimore, condition of the State arsenals and armories, the fortified defences of the State, the details of the medical department, the relief afforded to sick and wounded soldiers, and other facts for your consideration.

The Bureau of Military Statistics is accomplishing the objects of its mission. Its collections embrace invaluable official and historical material illustrating the part the State has taken in the war, biographies of volunteers, histories of regiments and other organizations, and an account of the aid afforded by towns, cities and counties. No other State has so systematically entered upon the work of preserving these important records, so honorable to our people and so justly due the brave men who are risking their lives, and those who are so munificently responding to the demands of the period.

VETERANS OF 1812.

By an act passed by the Legislature in 1859, the amount due the New-York soldiers of the war of 1812 was ascertained, and certificates were given therefor. The honor of the State, and justice to a suffering class of men, require that these certificates should be paid by the State, and be held as claims against the General Government.

EDUCATIONAL.

The condition of the Colleges and Academies will be exhibited in the Report of the Regents of the University. While these institutions have liberally contributed to the rank and file of the army, their present numbers are but little diminished below those of former years. Amid the agitations of war the cause of liberal learning has not been neglected.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction reports as follows:

Moneys appropriated for the support of Common Schools during the year, from the following sources, viz.:

Public School Moneys, including ¾ mill tax	$1,345,247 64
Voluntary taxation in the School Dists	2,095,719 71
Rate bills	353,756 48
Other sources	76,731 13
Total	$3,881,454 96
Expended during the year:	
Teachers' wages	$2,726,198 10
Libraries	29,522 22
Apparatus	132,043 44
Building and repairs	430,488 75
Miscellaneous	539,747 75
Total	$3,858,900 26

STATISTICAL.

Total number of children between the ages of 4 and 21 years	1,356,900
Number of children who have attended school at any time during the year	887:570
Teachers employed at the same time for six months or more	15,701
Whole number of teachers employed	26,213
Whole number male teachers	6,401
Whole number female teachers	19,827
Total number of school districts	11,742
Total number of school houses	11,740
Number of months' school	88,734
Number of months' school by qualified teachers	88,659
Average number of months' school	50
Number of volumes in District Libraries	1,175,335
Number of pupils attending the Normal School during the year	279
Number of teachers instructed in Teachers' Institutes	8,771
Number of teachers in Teacher's Classes in Academies	1,562
Amount of money to be apportioned by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the support of common schools for the current fiscal year	$1,419,841 11

In view of the dignity and value of the office of Teacher, I urge upon the public the duty of giving an enlarged pay for their services at this time when the expenses of living are heavily increased. The pay of most classes of persons in public or private employment has been increased. It would be disreputable to our people if those who educate their children should be excepted from this rule. In no other way can competent teachers be retained.

I commend to your favorable consideration the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York; and the House of Refuge in Western New-York.

STATE PRISONS.

The report of the Inspectors will show the number of convicts confined in the Prisons of the State, and the receipts and payments on account of these institutions.

By recent acts of the Legislature, convicts can by good behavior shorten the terms of their imprisonment twenty-four days in each year. I advise an extension of this system. It should be so graduated that it would give more encouragement to convicts sentenced for long terms. Those who behave well for many years give stronger evidences of reformation than can be shown by those confined for shorter periods. An allowance for good conduct should be made of one month on each of the first two years; of two months on each succeeding year to the fifth year; of three months on each following year to the tenth year; and of four months on each remaining year of the terms of their imprisonment. Under this system a person sentenced for five years can reduce his term to four years and four months; those for ten years, to eight years and one month; those for fifteen years, to eleven years and five months.

This will be humane and wise; it will encourage hopes and form habits essential to reformation. It will not unduly shorten the terms of imprisonment, as it will be taken into account by our courts in making sentence. It will improve the discipline of prisons and save the necessity for degrading punishments. It will diminish the number of pardons, which are always attended with great evils, and finally it will return the convict to society with such proofs of good character as will give him self-respect and the confidence of his neighbors. I earnestly urge the subject upon the attention of the Legislature. I also advise that the Inspectors of our prisons be allowed to give the convicts, upon the same principles, the benefit of their good conduct in the past.

The Prison Association of New-York is required by law to inspect the prisons in the State, and to report to the Legislature their condition. The work of inspection has been thoroughly performed. All the State Prisons, the Penitentiaries and the County Jails, with but few exceptions, have been visited and examined. The report of the Association will lay before you the results of this investigation. I trust that the suggestions of this report will be considered by you. As the law imposes upon the Prison Association an annual examination of our prisons, I recommend a renewal of the appropriation to that end.

STATE BANKS.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department shows that there were three hundred and nine banks, with an aggregate capital of $109,258,147, doing business on the 30th day of September, 1863, and that fifty-one banks were closing business voluntarily and from insolvency.

The total amount of circulation issued by that officer on the 30th of September last was $42,192,645. Of this amount $35,252,219 was issued to banking associations and individual bankers, and is secured as follows:

Bonds and Mortgages		$3,882,607 47
New-York State Stock	$17,343,140 10	
United States Stock	15,797,850 00	
Illinois State Stock	350,933 33	
Cash in deposit	108,080 86	$33,600,204 29
Held for Incorporated Banks under special laws		76,934 84
		$37,539,236 60
Aggregate held Sept. 30, 1862		36,442,310 98
Increase for the year		$1,096,925 62
Increase in secured circulation during the year		989,770 00

The increase and decrease in the kinds of security held, have been as follows:

Increase in U. S. Stock	$3,898,400 00	
Increase in cash	16,205 96	$3,914,605 96
Decrease in N. Y. S. St'k	$1,679,759 00	
Decrease in Stocks of other States	87,533 34	
Decrease in Bonds and Mortgages	1,050,397 00	$2,817,689 34
		$1,096,925 62

Our banking system which has been tested by time, and has grown up with the business of New-York, is threatened by an untried financial scheme of the General Government. It is proposed to build up in the place of State institutions an organization with all the moneyed power of a National Bank, with the insecurity and discount upon its currency which must attach to the bills of corporations issued in remote or inaccessible points in the States or Territories, and which have no common centre for their redemption. I advise some legislation for the protection of our State system. This great commercial State must not, in the event of the failure of the national scheme, be left without either currency or organization to carry on the business of our community.

NATIONAL BANKS.

I am informed by the Comptroller of the Currency that seventeen banks, with an aggregate capital of two million one hundred and forty thousand dollars, had, on the 10th of December last, been organized in this State under the National Currency Act. Three of these banks, with a total capital of one million dollars, are in the City of New-York.

SALT SPRINGS.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, shows an inspection during the year 1863 of about eight million bushels, which exceeds that of 1862 by nearly one million bushels. The duty received last year amounts to about eighty thousand dollars.

FINANCES.

The Comptroller, in his annual report to the Legislature in January last, estimated the deficiency in the revenue of the General Fund, at about seven hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. The large appropriations made in the Supply Bill, and in special acts, increase this deficit to nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars at the close of September, as will be seen below:

STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL FUND.

Balance in the Treasury to the credit thereof on Sept. 30, 1862	$821,612 11
Receipts of the year	7,821,891 87
Total	$8,643,504 08
Payments	9,836,291 85
Deficiency Sept. 30, 1863	$1,192,787 77

OTHER FUNDS.

Balance in the Treasury to the credit of all the funds except the Canal Fund, September 30, 1862		$1,355,732 82
Receipts of the year		10,821,972 54
		$12,177,704 56
Payments		12,711,993 72
Treasury overdrawn Sept. 30, 1862		$534,289 16

The following are the principal appropriations made by the Legislature of 1863, not embraced in the annual estimates:

For bounties to volunteers	$3,000,000
For harbor and frontier defences	1,000,000
For purchase of arms	400,000
For sick and wounded soldiers	200,000
For Supply Bill, about	637,000
Total	$5,337,000

Of this about two millions one hundred thousand dollars has been drawn at the close of the fiscal year. To meet the draft for bounties to volunteers, the Comptroller made a temporary loan of two million dollars. This will have to be increased to three millions.

STATE TAX.

There was levied in 1863 a direct tax of five mills on the dollar on the assessed valuations of the property of the State, for the following objects: Three-fourths of a mill for schools; three-eighths for canals; two mills for general purposes; one and eleven-sixteenths for bounties; and three-sixteenths for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. The aggregate proceeds of the State tax levied in 1862 and received during the last fiscal year, was $5,749,930 71.

CANAL FUND.

Balance of the Canal Fund, Sept. 30, 1862		$4,589,303 83
Received during the fiscal year for Canal tolls, rent of surplus water, interest on revenues, &c		6,722,268 45
Total		$11,311,572 28
Payments during the same period:		
For redemption of Stocks	$733,300 00	
For interest on Stocks	1,381,995 75	
To Canal Commissioners, repair contractors, Superintendents, Collectors and Weighmasters	1,132,532,85	
Miscellaneous objects	1,188,128 46	$4,435,955 07
Leaving a balance to the credit of the Canal Fund in the Treasury and invested, on Sept. 30, 1863, of		$6,875,617 21

Revenues for the fiscal year, ending 30th September 1863:

Canal tolls	$5,028,131 22
Rent of surplus waters	1,160 00
Interest on current revenues, &c	58,016 50
Miscellaneous receipts	30,888 52
Total	$5,118,591 35
Payments during the year for repairs, salaries, &c	770,982 53
	$4,347,618 81
Payments to sinking funds, &c	3,366,242 00
Remainder	$981,376 17

The receipts from canal tolls for the navigation season of 1863 were $4,645,095 27, being a falling off as compared with the preceding year of $543,848.

INTERNAL CARRYING TRADE.

The following exhibits the extent of the carrying trade of the State in 1863:

Tonnage of

prosperity of the City of New-York. This State will be untrue to itself if it fails to control this great source of wealth by a vigorous and generous policy. Rather than suffer its diversion into other channels, we should strike off all tolls upon Western produce. A number of projects for enabling vessels to pass from the Mississippi River to the harbor of New-York, have been brought to the public attention. By one it is proposed to enlarge the locks on the Erie Canal to admit of the passage of gunboats. Another plan is the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara and the enlargement of the locks between Oswego and the City of Albany. The third project is the enlargement of the locks between the Hudson River and Lake Champlain, and a more perfect connection between that lake and the St. Lawrence. New-York should exhibit that degree of interest in all measures designed to benefit the West, which will show our purpose to keep up the most intimate commercial relationship with that portion of our Union. The rates of tolls charged upon transportation should be governed by the interests of this commerce, and not by the amounts which may be paid directly into the Treasury of the State. The increase of our wealth from the growth and value of this commerce, can be made to add far more to the income of the State than the entire receipts from all our canals. The tolls they pay are of little importance compared with the wealth and prosperity which the domestic and foreign commerce of our country diffuses among all classes of our citizens.

CHENANGO CANAL.

I recommend an appropriation to extend the Chenango Canal so that it may be connected with the coal fields of Pennsylvania. This will make that work productive to the State, and give value to the deposits of iron ore along its northern section; it will also lessen the cost of fuel. The importance of this is now felt in every part of our State. Our system of internal navigation will not be complete until this is done, and the people of the State will not be free from combinations to increase the price of fuel until one of the channels by which it is brought into the State shall, under its control, regulate the price of transportation of an article essential to the comfort and to the business and manufacturing interests of our country.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE HUDSON RIVER.

I recommend a further appropriation for the removal of obstructions in the Hudson River. The money expended under the act of the last Legislature has improved the channel, and a further small sum will enable the Commissioners to make great additional improvements.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The destruction of American shipping by armed privateers has been disastrous to our carrying trade. I submit, with the documents accompanying the Message, a statement prepared by a prominent commercial editor, to which I invite your earnest consideration. From this it appears that one hundred and eighty-four vessels, aggregating 84,271 tons, and, with their cargoes, valued at $15,000,000, have been destroyed upon the high seas. Yet this amount shows but a small part of the injury and loss we have suffered. The following figures will afford an idea of its extent:

	Value under Amer. Flag.	For'n Flags.
Foreign carrying trade in 1860	$234,000,000	$150,000,000
Foreign carrying trade in 1862	150,000,000	238,000,000
Foreign carrying trade first two quarters in 1863.....	55,090,000	146,000,000

This loss falls mainly upon the City of New-York. These alarming and humiliating results demand the immediate and earnest attention of the State and National Governments.

IMMIGRATION.

During the past year there was a very large increase in immigration from foreign countries to the port of New-York, the number arrived being 156,843, against 76,306 in 1862. This is the largest immigration, one year excepted, since 1855. From information received, it is believed that there will not be much, if any, diminution in the emigration from Europe while the demand for labor continues and is so well paid.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The two Houses of the Legislature, at their last session, adopted a concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, having for its object the speedy disposition of the business which has accumulated in the Court of Appeals. If it receives your approval, it may be submitted to the people at an early period in the present year. Delays in the administration of justice is a public evil, and it is especially so where it occurs in a court of last resort. The constitution of the Court of Appeals brings a large proportion of the litigation arising in the numerous tribunals before it for ultimate adjudication. Hence the Court was overburdened from its organization, and, notwithstanding the industry of the Judges, the arrearages have been steadily increasing, until a remedy cannot be postponed. The proposed amendment, if established, will enable the present Court and the additional tribunal to dispose of the arrears and keep down the accruing business, until some other system respecting the Judiciary shall be adopted.

The approach of the time when the people will have to determine whether a Constitutional Convention shall be called, ought not to operate against the proposed measure of relief. Should a convention be held, the delegates could not be chosen before the year 1867, and probably not less than two years will be required to frame a new system, and put it in operation. If the proposed amendment should be perfected, the relief would be nearly immediate, as the Commission might be enabled to commence its services during the present year.

THE ENROLLMENT AND THE DRAFT.

Congress, at its last session, passed an act for drafting citizens into the army. It wrought a change in the public feeling with regard to military service; and all, without respect to political views, tried to evade its operations. It has proved injurious to the civil, industrial and military interests of the country.

I called the attention of the President of the United States to the inequality in the enrollment. The wrong was partially corrected by reducing the numbers called for in those districts where they were excessive, to the average number in the other districts of the State. New-York is required to furnish more than other States in proportion to its population. This is shown by the following tables:

The average ratio of enrollment to the male population in the Western States, is.....	19 ₩ ct.
In New-Jersey.....	20 ₩ ct.
In Pennsylvania.....	18¾ ₩ ct.
In the New-England States it is.....	17 ₩ ct.
In the State of New-York it is.....	22 ₩ ct.
Massachusetts, with ten Congressmen and a population of 1,231,066, has to furnish, under the recent call for 300,000 men.....	15,126
The first nine Congressional Districts of the State of New-York, with a population of 1,218,949, are called upon for.....	25,166
Excess in nine Congressional Districts in New-York, over ten Congressional Districts in Massachusetts.....	10,040
The quota of Vermont and New-Hampshire, with a united population of 641,171, and six Representatives in Congress, and four Senators, is.....	7,699
The quota of two Congressional Districts in New-York, the Fourth and Sixth, with a population of 283,229, is.....	7,628

It is not claimed that this inequality grows out of any deficiency of volunteers heretofore furnished by this State.

Messrs. CHARLES A. BELL, O. C. KELLOGG and WM. H. [illegible]ART, at my request, called the attention of the Secretary of War to this subject. He promptly appointed WM. F. ALLEN, of this State, JOHN LOVE, of Indiana, and CHAUNCEY SMITH, of Massachusetts, a commission to determine upon some fair mode of correcting these glaring inequalities.

The quota of this State under the draft, after deducting credit on former calls, was sixty-eight thousand men.

Number of conscripts examined.....	77,862
Number exempted for physical disability and other causes.....	53,109
Number who paid commutation.....	14,073
Number of substitutes obtained.....	6,619
Number of conscripts held to service.....	2,557

The failure of conscription, in comparison with volunteering, is shown by results in this State.

Volunteers raised by State authorities, from Jan. 1, 1863, to this date.....	25,324
Recruits sent to regiments in the field.....	1,653
Enlisted by Provost-Marshals.....	11,060
Reënlistments in the field, estimate.....	10,000
Substitutes (volunteers in fact,).....	6,619
Enlisted by Provost-Marshals since Dec. 31.....	1,500
Total.....	56,156
Total number of conscripts who were delivered at military stations.....	2,557

Like results are conspicuous in all parts of our State, and in all sections of the country; in New-England, Pennsylvania and the West.

By an arrangement with Col. DIVEN and Maj. TOWNSEND, volunteering under the last call, except in the first ten districts, was conducted under the direction of Committees for the several Congressional Districts appointed jointly by the State and National authorities. In the first ten districts, including the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the whole matter was left in charge of Gen. HAYS and the local authorities. I am not advised of the results in that part of the State, but in the other twenty-one districts, the system adopted has been successful.

The attempt to fill our armies by drafting was abortive. While it gave no useful result, it disturbed the public mind, it carried anxiety and perplexity into the workshops, the fields, and the homes of our citizens.

It not only fails to fill our armies, but it produces discontent in the service; it is opposed to the genius of our political system; it alienates our people from the Government; it is injurious to the industrial pursuits of the country.

The difficulty in getting recruits is owing, in part, to the exhausting demands which have been made for that purpose. But it is also owing to other reasons; and among them attempted coercion is foremost. Congress attempted to keep up the number of men in the field without regard to State or local governments, and it set aside those numerous minor local organizations, whose united contributions of men have made up our vast armies. By efforts to make itself independent of popular and local influences, the General Government impaired its power to get recruits.

It is asked why a draft should not succeed at the North as well as at the South? Our soldiers would cheerfully undergo the hardships, not only of a coerced but of an unpaid service, if the condition of the country demanded these sacrifices. They would, as the soldiers of the South do, readily share in the privations of their fellow-citizens. But, upon the same principle, they have a right to share in the prosperity of the community when so many are enriched by the operations of this war, and when those who stay at home enjoy unusual wages. While our Government and people are financially prosperous, our armies ought to be filled by bounties and not by coercion. Government is bound in equal justice to give our soldiers the same pay which labor earns at home. Another difficulty is the depreciation of our currency. While farmers or merchants who sell, or the laborer who works for wages, avoids the depreciation by increased price or pay, the soldiers have lost one-third the value of their pay; for the money they get is worth less by thirty-three per cent. than when the war began; hence their families are suffering.

When this war is over and our soldiers return to the field or the workshop, their labor will be taxed with that of all other citizens to pay the debt it heaps up. Why should they not have a fair share of its expenditures? they will have to bear their share of payment.

The law of Congress was designed to keep up the number of men in the field with the least possible public expense. Its workings are the reverse of this. It has proved a levy upon property rather than a draft upon persons. The act of forcing citizens from their homes is repugnant to the feelings of the people. State, local and municipal governments have avoided such painful scenes by the imposition of heavy taxes, and the payment of large bounties to volunteers. This will continue to be the effect of every attempt at coerced military service, and with still increasing taxation. Prior to 1862 our armies were mainly filled by those who accepted the usual pay and bounties of our soldiers. In 1862, when it was proposed to make a draft under State laws, the local and State bounties were about $100. Last year, under the Congressional act, $300 were paid for volunteers in our principal cities. At this time, under the impending draft, the local, State and national bounties amount to $660. These local bounties do not prevent the exhaustion of our National Treasury. They are given by the same tax-payers who uphold the national credit. They are more oppressive upon the industry of the country than they would be if they made part of the national debt, and were thus more fairly diffused over the whole country. The ten millions paid to Government for commutations were taken from a class of men who, could ill-afford to part with their small earnings. It was more hurtful to the country than a diffused tax for $100,000,000.

The expense of raising troops is also increased by the unexpected and irregular demands of the Government for soldiers. Within the past eighteen months the Government has made calls upon the country for more than 1,200,000 and upon this State for 248,000 men.

These demands, coming unexpectedly after great armies had been sent into the field, embarrassed the business of the country. Many who, with time to make preparations, would have entered into the service, could not meet these unexpected requisitions. In addiiion to the confusion thus created, threatened drafts added to the popular excitement. Enormous bounties have been offered by States, towns and counties, in their anxious competition to get volunteers to avoid conscription.

Another flagrant evil incident to sudden and irregular calls, to be filled within short periods to avoid draft, is the opportunity afforded for heartless frauds, by which volunteers are entrapped into the service and cheated out of their bounties, because they are not advised of the advantages offered. Under a permanent and uniform system of volunteering, such outrages could not occur, as all classes would become familiar with its terms.

In keeping up our armies, regard must be had to the industry of the people. If this is not done our military power will be destroyed. Our armies should not be allowed to run down until they are inefficient, and then be reinforced by convulsive efforts. These evils will be avoided if, in the place of drafts and calls, a permanent plan for recruiting is adopted, and regiments kept up by a constant supply of recruits. The drain for men will be less hurtful, as it will make no sudden difficulties with the labor of the country. Reasonable bounties will induce volunteering, as time will be allowed to those disposed to enter the service to arrange their affairs without sacrifice. In addition to this continuous system of recruiting, the militia of the several States should be armed and equipped, in the manner set forth in the National Constitution. They will be a reserve force to be called on to check disasters or to follow up the advantages of war. While the existence of such militia would thus insure success to military operations, they would not be hurtfully withdrawn from the industry of the country. They would uphold the laws in their respective States, and be a security against invasion from abroad. If our State and National Governments had obeyed the requirements of their several Constitutions, there would be more than a million of organized militia in the Northern States. They would have checked this rebellion at once. The negligence and false economy which led the State and National Governments to disregard the warnings of our fathers upon the subject of arming and disciplining our people have been fearfully punished. Ohio and Pennsylvania would never have been invaded, nor would New-York at this time be insulted with threatened attacks upon its border cities and towns, if the militia of the States had been kept up. Wise statesmanship and economy demand a return to this system. If this is done, and a judicious plan for recruiting is adopted, there will be no necessity for drafts.

The safety of our country demands that the sympathy between our citizens and our soldiers should be kept alive. Our armies should feel that they are upholding a just and paternal Government, which respects their personal rights, the happiness of their families and the sanctity of their homes. If soldiers are to be raised by coercion, in a little time the mass of our armies will be made up of conscripts. No one can look without concern upon measures which shall force half a million of men from their homes. Our soldiers in the field have been animated and sustained through the dangers and hardships of the war by the encouragement and sympathy they received when they freely went to battle for their country's honor. Would this be true of an army of conscripts? The army must not be estranged from our people. They must not feel that they do not enjoy a full share of the protection of laws or of the prosperity of the country. The natural tendencies of all compact organizations, removed from the restrictions of society and home, are toward concentrated action. This action will fall directly upon the policy of the Government, as by the laws of several States they are invited to vote in local and general elections in distant fields, in ways adapted to their organized and military condition there. A new influence, acting in an unusual form, is thus created in the conduct of affairs. A new fact exists in our system of Government. While the President, as Commander-in-Chief, controls the army, the unanimous political action of the army will make the President. It is the part of wisdom to recognize every fact which tells upon the destiny of our country. It is folly to overlook the relationships which an army bears as well to political as to military affairs. Is it wise to destroy their sympathy with the body of our citizens, by forcing them into the field under circumstances of even apparent oppression, injustice or wrong? Must we not keep alive in their hearts the sentiment that their interests in the country as citizens is far more important than those which they hold as soldiers? Can this be done in any manner so effectual as to preserve, with sacred care, every personal right; to exalt in the public mind the sacredness of persons, the security of homes, the protection of laws, the independence of the Judiciary, the subordination of military to civil authority? Is such enforced service as the act of Congress contemplates consistent with sentiments, without which the Government cannot stand or social order be preserved?

MILITIA.

A well regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State. The events of the past year show that neglect of this truth has exposed us to dangers of invasion, to the disgrace of riots, and to the hazards of still greater calamities. Until recently our arsenals were bare of arms, and our State was not only without means to repel invasion, but it was also unprepared to execute its own laws. The City of New-York, the great centre of all financial and commercial movements, has been until recently unprotected. Its destruction would have paralyzed the action of the General Government. The fortifications which were designed for its defence became its greatest danger. At any moment a few men could seize them, and with their armaments destroy the City and its shipping, with vast amounts of treasure, and of military and naval stores. To guard against such disasters, when I entered upon the duties of this office, I proposed to raise militia regiments which could be used to man these forts, and be drilled in the use of their heavy ordnance. Gen. WOOL, who then commanded the Department of the East, at all times showed great anxiety to protect the City against sudden attack, but there were difficulties in the way, growing out of laws of Congress and the rules of the War Department. Fortunately for our State and nation, a few thousand men have kept up militia organizations, and have become skilled in discipline and the use of arms. This has been done without fair legislative support or public sympathy. On three occasions they have been called out to avert extreme peril threatened to the National Capital, and they can fairly claim if they had not kept up their organizations, great and lasting dishonor would have been brought upon our country.

In June I received dispatches from the Secretary of War and the Governor of Pennsylvania asking for assistance against the invasion of the forces under Gen. LEE. Orders were immediately issued to the militia to march at once for the capital of Pennsylvania. Our militia are entitled to the credit of making one of the most prompt movements recorded in the history of this war. On the 2d day of July I received the following dispatch from the Governor of Pennsylvania:

HARRISBURGH, July 2, 1863.

To His Excellency Governor Seymour:

Send forward more troops as rapidly as possible; every hour increases the necessity for a large force to protect Pennsylvania. The battles of yesterday were not decisive, and if MEADE should be defeated, unless we have a large army, this State will be overrun by the rebels.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

More troops were immediately sent off in pursuance of this urgent appeal. The State has just reason to be proud of the services rendered by our militia. The correspondence with the General Government, and the reports of the officers in command of the militia on this occasion, will be submitted to you.

At the last session of the Legislature the Governor, the Comptroller of the State and E. D. MORGAN were appointed Commissioners for the purpose of taking such measures as they might deem necessary for the protection of the harbors and frontiers of this State.

The harbor and fortifications of New-York were visited, and found open to attack by land and by armed privateers, which were then burning our ships within sight of our coast. Government had withdrawn its troops, save an inconsiderable number, which could make no effectual resistance to any assault. Even the incomplete organizations of volunteer regiments, which I had placed under the command of Gen. WOOL for the purpose of defending the City, had been sent to the army to meet the invaders of Pennsylvania.

While the militia were thus absent from the City, and its forts and harbor unprotected, on Saturday, the 11th day of July, the draft under the Act of the last Congress was commenced in one of the wards of the City. I was not advised of the step, and I believe the Mayor of the City was equally ignorant of the proceeding. A dispatch was sent to me by the Mayor of New-York informing me of a popular outbreak, on Monday evening, the 13th day of July, and on the following morning, I reached the City, and found it agitated with wild excitement and riotous violence. The militia were ordered to return immediately from Pennsylvania, and the following proclamation was issued:

To the People of the City of New-York:

A riotous demonstration in your City, originating in opposition to the conscription of soldiers for the military service of the United States, has swelled into vast proportions, directing its fury against the property and lives of peaceful citizens. I know that many who have participated in these proceedings would not have allowed themselves to be carried to such extremes of violence and of wrong, except under an apprehension of injustice; but such persons are reminded that the only opposition to the conscription which can be allowed is an appeal to the courts.

The right of every citizen to make such an appeal will be maintained, and the decision of the courts must be respected and obeyed by rulers and people alike. No other course is consistent with the maintenance of the laws, the peaceful order of the City, and the safety of its inhabitants.

Riotous proceedings must and shall be put down. The laws of the State must be enforced, its peace and order maintained, and the lives and property of all its citizens protected at any and every hazard. The rights of every citizen will be properly guarded and defended by the Chief Magistrate of the State.

I do, therefore, call upon all persons engaged in these riotous proceedings to retire to their homes and employments, declaring to them that unless they do so at once, I shall use all the power necessary to restore the peace and order of the City. I also call upon all well disposed persons not enrolled for the preservation of order to pursue their ordinary avocations.

Let all citizens stand firmly by the constituted authorities, sustaining law and order in the City, and ready to answer any such demand as circumstances may render necessary for me to make upon their services, and they may rely upon a rigid enforcement of the laws of this State against all who violate them.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

For the purpose of legalizing the most extreme exertion of force to put down violent resistance to law, I declared the City in a state of insurrection. It was divided into districts, which were placed under the control of persons of influence or military experience, who were directed to organize the citizens. Three thousand stand of arms were issued to these and other organizations. I endeavored by these arrangements to enable the police and the military to act against the masses of the rioters, and to relieve them from the fatigue of marching to distant points to check minor disorders.

To prevent the spread of violence I obtained from the Collector of the port the service of an armed vessel to traverse the rivers and bays in the vicinity of New-York, and I also authorized the Police Commissioners to charter another steamer, which could be used to carry policemen and soldiers to any point on the shores or islands where disturbances were threatened.

The lawless acts which were excited by hostility to the draft, and which led to unjustifiable attacks upon the enrolling officers, excited the passions of those still more lawless, desperate and criminal. On the third day it became one of the most destructive riots known in the history of our country. Disregard for law produced its natural results, and life and property were endangered by acts of murder, arson and robbery. The firemen, with the most extraordinary efforts, checked the conflagrations which were kindled by incendiaries. The destruction of the Asylum for colored children and murderous outrages upon a helpless and unoffending race were conspicuous among other acts of cruelty and wrong. For a time the existence of the Commercial Metropolis of our country was threatened.

In the sad and humiliating history of this event, it is gratifying that the citizens of New-York, without important aid from the State or nation, were able of themselves to put down this dangerous insurrection. I do not underrate the value of the services rendered by the military or naval officers of the General Government who were stationed in that City, or those of Gen. SANDFORD, for the public are under great obligations to them for their courage and prudent counsels. But they had at their command only a handful of troops, who alone were entirely unequal to the duty of defending the vast amount of public property which was endangered. The rioters were subdued by the assertions of the City officials, civil and military, the people, the police, the firemen, and a small body of only 1,200 men, composed equally of the State and National forces.

It gives a gratifying assurance of the ability of the greatest City of our continent to maintain order in its midst, that it did so under circumstances so disadvantageous, against an uprising so unexpected, and having its origin in questions deeply exciting to the minds of the great masses of its population, and in a measure to which a vast majority of its citizens were opposed.

While elsewhere houses, churches, and charitable institutions have been destroyed by mobs and incendiaries' fires, there are few if any cases where the local population and the civil power, with but little military aid, have put down an insurrection of such proportions by such decisive measures. The number killed and wounded is estimated by the police to be at least one thousand. The judicial authorities have also punished a large number of guilty parties. The report of the District-Attorney will be submitted to you.

The return some of of the New-York militia regiments secured peace to the city.

The inability of the Government at that moment to defend its forts and public property is stated in the following extract from a letter of Gen. WOOL'S, written about a week before these outrages occurred:

"Allow me to call your attention to the defenceless condition of this City. I have only five hundred and fifty men to garrison eight forts. One-half of these cannot be called artillerists, being very imperfectly instructed in any part of artillery duty. The *Roanoke* is ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads, leaving no vessel-of-war in the harbor or at the depot that can be available in less than ten days. The militia of this City and Brooklyn have either been, or are being sent to protect and defend Pennsylvania, which is now paying dear for neglecting to take care of herself by guarding her frontier. Is it wise for New-York to follow her example by neglecting to protect the City of New-York, the great emporium of the country, and of more importance to the Government than all other cities under its control? If I had a sufficient number of men to man our guns, I might protect the City from ordinary ships-of-war, but not from iron-clad steamers. In our present condition, for want of men to man our guns, the *Alabama*, or any other vessel of her class, might, without fear of injury, enter our harbor, and in a few hours destroy one hundred millions of property. I have done all in my power to guard against the present condition of the City. The condition of the City is an invitation to rebels to make an effort to assail it."

Upon the receipt of this letter, I ordered militia from the interior of the State to man the fortifications. Unfortunately, Gen. WOOL was compelled to request me to countermand this order. This prevented the militia from being placed in the fort and from aiding to put down the riot. I submit the correspondence with him upon this occasion as well as that held with him during the preceding winter and spring.

In November I received information from the Secretary of War that an attack was to be made upon the frontier towns of this State by refugees from the South, who had congregated in considerable numbers in Canada. I issued orders to Major-Gen RANDALL, commanding the Eighth division, to hold the National Guards under his command, subject to the orders of Gen. DIX, for the purpose of repelling any assault. I do not know how much reason there was to fear any invasion of New-York. The Colonial Government will probably prevent any movement of that kind. But does it become the honor or dignity of the State to allow five hundred miles of its frontier to depend for its security upon the vigilance or power of another nation? Many of our principal inland cities, our lines of canal and railroads, lie at short distance from this extended border. A few thousand men could in a few hours inflict a vast amount of injury upon our citizens, and destroy structures upon our canals and railroads which could not be replaced before great injury would be inflicted upon the commerce of the country. There are enemies enough upon our borders to strike blows whenever the negligence or changed feelings of the Canadian authorities shall allow them to act, and New-York has not arms or military organizations to repel them. Our State can only be made secure by arming, equipping and drilling our militia. If this is not done it will be a criminal neglect of the best interests, honor and safety of the State.

The past year has been crowded with events, both civil and military, of the gravest interest. The establishment of a National Bank system; the issue of enormous amounts of paper money, which is made a legal tender; the adoption of a law for coerced military service; the act indemnifying and shielding officials charged with offences against the persons and property of citizens; the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in peaceful and loyal communities, are measures which go far toward destroying the rights of States and centralizing all power at the National Capital.

The Executive and military officials assume to declare martial law and to arrest citizens where the Courts are in undisturbed operation, to try them by military tribunals, and to impose punishments unknown to the customs of our country; to administer arbitrary test oaths; to interfere with the freedom of the press and with State and local elections, by military decrees and the display of armed power.

The President claims the right to do acts beyond his civil jurisdiction, and beyond the legislative power of Congress, by virtue of his position as Commander-in-Chief. In this assumption he is sustained by both branches of Congress, and by a large share of the people of the country. These proceedings of Congress and the action of the Executive and military officials have wrought a revolution. The civil power, the laws of States and the decisions of the Judiciary have been made subordinate to military authority. At this time, then, we are living under a military government, which claims that its highest prerogatives spring from martial law and military necessities. These acts have been sustained by the army and acquiesced in by the people. This revolution, if permanently accepted, must be recognized as an overthrow of established and cherished principles of government. Hereafter it will force itself upon the attention of the American people, who will then see and feel its nature and results. To their decision in calmer hours this subject must be referred.

If these measures of military, political, and financial consolidation break down, their failure will show the wisdom of the Constitution in withholding from the General Government powers it cannot exercise wisely and well, and it will establish the rights of States upon a basis firm and undisputed, and will make the General Government strong by confining it to its proper jurisdiction. In the end we shall return to the principles from which we have been drifting.

In the meantime we are threatened with other calamities which demand our immediate attention. The rights of the people and the restraints of the Constitution can be reasserted whenever the public shall demand their restoration, but it is beyond the power of the popular will to rescue us from the calamities of national bankruptcy or national ruin, when these have befallen us. The progress of events has brought us to a point where we are compelled to contemplate these calamities, and to consider how they may be averted.

While it is a duty to state plainly my views about public affairs, I shall do so in no spirit of controversy or of disrespect for the opinions of those who differ from me. The questions of the day are beyond the grasp of any mind to comprehend in their influences or results. We see them from different standpoints and we reach conflicting conclusions. None but the ignorant, the bigoted or the designing will make these differences of views occasions for reproach or contumely. The times demand outspoken discussions. When we see good and earnest men, under the influence of some absorbing sentiment, overlooking the great principles of good government, trampling upon usages and procedures which have grown up with the history of liberty in the civilized world, we are warned that none of us can claim to be above the influence of passions or of prejudices. While I do not agree with those upon the one hand who insist upon an unconditional peace, or with those, upon the other extreme, who would use only unqualified force in putting down this rebellion, I demand for them what I ask for those who concur in the views which I present, a fair, dispassionate and respectful hearing. Let not the perils of our country be increased by bigotry, by partisan passions, or by an unwillingness to allow opinions to be uttered in forms and modes in accordance with the usages of our people and the spirit of our laws.

Since the outset of the war the National Administration has asked for nearly two millions of men. To keep up our armies, the average annual calls have been more than 400,000 men.

In addition to the loss of life, there has been a diversion of labor from peaceful and productive occupations to war, which destroys the accumulated wealth of the country.

The Secretary of the Treasury states the National debt will be sixteen hundred millions in July next. This does not include unascertained demands. In our former wars these latent claims have nearly doubled the liabilities supposed to exist during their progress. If the war should cease to-day, the National indebtedness could not fall short of two thousand millions of dollars. To this must be added the aggregate of State, county and town obligations. The cost of carrying on the war hereafter will be increased by larger pay to our soldiers, by interest accounts, by enhanced prices of provisions, transportation and material, growing out of a depreciated currency. The proposed issue of three hundred millions of paper money, under the National banking scheme, in addition to the vast sum now put out by Government, will add to the inflation of prices.

Conflicting views are held as to the amount of indebtedness which would cause national bankruptcy, and with regard to the length of time the war can go on without causing national ruin. All agree in this: that there is an amount of indebtedness which would overwhelm us with bankruptcy, that there is a duration of war which would bring upon us national ruin. The problem with which we have to grapple is: How can we bring this war to a conclusion before such disasters overwhelm us? These perils must be confronted.

Two antagonistic theories are now before the American people for bringing to an end the destructive contest in which we are engaged. The first is that contained in the resolution adopted by Congress, and approved by the President at an early day, and upon the faith of which the people of this country, without distinction of party, have furnished more than one million of men to our armies, and vast contributions to the treasure of our country.

This resolution consecrated the energies of war and the policy of Government to the restoration of the Union, the support of our Constitution. It was a solemn appeal to the civilized world that the objects thus clearly set forth justified a war which not only concerned the American people, but which also disturbed the commerce and industry of all nations.

The opposite theory prevents the return of the revolted States upon the condition of laying down their arms; it denies them a political existence which enables them to come back upon any terms; it holds that States in the revolted section of the country must be "reëstablished;" that the States hereafter made may or may not hold names or boundaries of the States thus destroyed, although "it is suggested as not improper" that these names and boundaries, &c., should be maintained.

The war, therefore, is not to be brought to an end by the submission of those States to the Constitution and their return to the Union, but it must be prolonged until the South is subjugated to the acceptance, not of its duties under the Constitution, but of such terms as may be dictated. Until States are thus "reëstablished," it is held that there are no political organizations which can bring back the people to their allegiance; that if the nine States spoken of in the Proclamation of the President should lay down their arms and should return to the performance of their duties, they would not be recognized nor received. This theory designs a sweeping revolution in the section of our country now in rebellion, and the creation of a new political system by virtue of executive decrees.

Is this calculated to stop the waste of blood and treasure? If the South is revolutionized, its property devasted, its industry broken up and destroyed, will this benefit the North?

Those who urge the restoration of the Union, and the preservation of our Constitution, contend that in addition to upholding our armies and navies, every measure of wise statesmanship and conciliatory policy shall be adopted to bring this war to a successful close.

Only the ends for which this war was begun should be sought; because they are the most easily attained, most beneficial when gained, and in their support the most varied, the most enlarged and the most patriotic influences can be exerted.

On the other hand, it is insisted that the war shall be prolonged by waging it for purposes beyond those avowed at the outset and by making demands which will excite a desperate resistance. A demand is made that the people of the South shall swear to abide by a proclamation put forth with reluctance, and which is objected to by a large share of Northern people, as unwise and unjust, as it makes no distinction between the guilty and the innocent. They are to take an oath to which no reputable citizen of the North of any party will subscribe: that they will uphold any future Proclamations relating to Slavery. They are to submit themselves to uttered and unuttered opinions and decrees. No longer regarding the war as directed against armed rebellion, it is to be waged against people, property, and local institutions! It is held that the whole population within the limits of certain States are stripped of all political rights until they are purged by Presidential clemency.

The disorganization and destruction of the South are not to save us from the cost of the war. The plan for the future government of the seceded States demands the maintenance of armies, and a continued drain upon the persons and property of our people. Whenever one-tenth of the voters of either of these States shall submit themselves to the conditions imposed, they may form new governments, with new or old names and boundaries. This inconsiderable minority is to be supported in the exercise of power by the arms and treasure of the North. There will be no motives on their part to draw the remaining population into the support of the governments thus created. There will be every inducement of power, of gain and of ambition, to perpetuate the condition of affairs so favorable to individual purposes. It will also be for the interest of the National Administration to continue this system of government, so utterly at variance with a representative policy. Is not this the same mistaken theory upon which other nations have tried to govern their dependencies? Has complete subjugation for centuries produced the quiet, the obedience to law, the order, the security to life and property, the kindly feelings or the mutual contributions to prosperity which belong to real peace?

Governments thus formed would represent not the interests of the citizens, but the wills and interests of the power that creates and sustains them. The nine States thus controlled would balance in the House of Representatives in the choice of President, and at all times in the Senate, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Kentucky, and Wisconsin, with a united population of 16,532,383, which is more than one-half of that of our whole country. The one-tenth who would accept the Proclamation for the price of power would not only govern the States made by Executive decrees, but they would also govern the North. While the plan is harsh to the body of the Southern people, it is still more unjust toward the North. Fourteen hundred men in Florida would balance in the Senate of the United States the power of New-York. Less than 70,000 voters in the nine States named in the President's Proclamation would wield a power sufficient to weigh down that of the nine most populous States in the Union.

We should thus have, with the nominal States of Eastern and Western Virginia, a system of rotten boroughs which would govern the Union, and destroy the representative nature of our Government. This, in connection with existing inequalities in State representation, would be a dangerous invasion of the rights of a majority of the American people. It would enable an Administration to perpetuate its power.

It is a fact full of significance that every measure to convert the war against armed rebellion into one against private property and personal rights to the South, has been accompanied by claims to exercise military power in the loyal States of the North.

The Proclamation of Emancipation at the South, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus at the North, the confiscation of private property in the seceded States, and the arbitrary arrests, imprisonment and banishment of the citizens of loyal States, the claim to destroy political organizations at the South, and the armed interference by Government in local elections have been contemporaneous events.

These acts at first were justified upon the ground that they were necessary to save the national existence. We now find that new and more extreme claims to arbitrary power are put forth, when it is declared that the strength of the rebellion is broken, and that our armies are about to trample out every vestige of its incendiary fires. More prerogatives are asserted in the hour of triumph than were claimed as a necessity in days of disaster and of danger.

The doctrine of Southern disorganization and revolution is a doctrine of national bankruptcy, and of national ruin; it is a measure for lasting military despotism over one-third of our country, which will be the basis for military despotism over the whole land. It does not contemplate the return of our soldiers to their families, or relief from the cost and sacrifices of war. It will make an enduring drain upon our homes, and impose crushing burdens upon our labor and industry. It will open a wide and lasting field for peculation and fraud. It tends to perpetuate power by making and unmaking States, as the interest of factions may dictate. It will be a source of internal disorder and disquietude, and national weakness in our external relations. It will give dangerous allies to invaders of our soil.

If this war is to make a social revolution and structural changes in great States, we have seen only its beginning. Such changes are the work of time. If they are to be made by military power, it must be exerted through long periods. Whether white or black troops are used, the diversion from labor and the cost of war will be equally prolonged, and we have just entered upon a course of certain cost and uncertain results. No such changes as are now urged, have ever, in the world's history, been without struggles lasting through more than one generation of men.

What has Government accomplished in the territories wrested from rebellion by the valor of our armies? Has it pacified them? Has it revived the arts of peace? Has quiet and confidence been restored? Is commerce renewed? Are they not held as they were conquered, at the expense of Northern blood and treasure? Are not our armies wasted by holding under armed control those who, under a wise and generous policy, would have been friends? The spirit which prompts the harsh measure of subjugation has driven off many in the Border States, who, at the crisis of our country's fate, broke away from their ancient sympathies with the seceding States, and clung to the Union. States which, by the elections of the people, ranged themselves upon the side of the Constitution, are not allowed the free exercise of the elective franchise. In some quarters discontent has been increased; in no place has the wisdom of Government gained us allies.

There is but one course which will save us from national ruin. We must adhere to the solemn pledges made by our Government at the outset of the war.

We must seek to restore the Union and to uphold the Constitution. To this end, while we put forth every exertion of material power to beat down armed rebellion, we must use every influence of wise statesmanship to bring back the States which now reject their constitutional obligations. We must hold forth every honorable inducement to the people of the South to assume again the rights and duties of American citizenship.

We have reached that point in the progress of the war, for which all have struggled, and all have put forth united exertions. Our armies and navies have won signal victories; they have done their part with courage, skill and success. By the usage of the civilized world, statesmanship must now exert its influence. If our cause fails, in the judgment of the world, it will be charged to the lack of wisdom in the Cabinet, and not to the want of bravery or patriotism in the army. The great object of victories is to bring back peace; we can now with dignity and magnanimity proclaim to the world that States, which have long been identified with our history, should reassume their positions in the Union. We now stand before the world a great and successful military Power. No one can foresee the latent victories or defeats which lie in our course, if force and force alone is to be exerted. The past has taught us the certain cost of war and the uncertainties of its results.

In this contest belligerent rights are necessarily conceded to the South. The usages of international warfare are practiced in the recognition of flags and the exchanges of prisoners. Is it wise to put off the end of the war and thereby continue a recognition which tends to familiarize the public mind in our own country, and in the world at large, with the idea that we are disunited into two distinct nationalities? A needlessly protracted war becomes disunion.

Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close, upon the terms solemnly avowed at the outset of the contest. Good faith to the public creditors, to all classes of citizens of our country, to the world, demand that this be done.

The triumph won by the soldiers in the field should be followed up and secured by the peace-making policy of the statesmen in the Cabinet. In no other way can we save our Union.

The fearful struggle which has taught the North and the South the courage, the endurance, and the resources of our people, have made a basis of mutual respect, upon which a generous and magnanimous policy can build lasting relationships of union, intercourse and fraternal regard. If our course is to be shaped by narrow and vindictive passions, by venal purposes, or by partisan objects, then a patriotic people have poured out their blood and treasure in vain, and the future is full of disaster and ruin.

We should seek not the disorganization, but the pacification of that section of our country devastated by civil war.

In this hour of triumph, appeals should be made to States, which are identified with the growth and greatness of our country, and with some of which are associated the patriotic memories of our revolutionary struggle. Every generous mind revolts at the thought of destroying all those memories that cling about the better days of the Republic; that are connected with the sacrifices of the men who have made our history glorious by their services in the cabinet, in the forum, and in the field.

The victories which have given our Government its present commanding position were won by men who rallied around and fought beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represent each State in our Union. If we strike out of existence a single State, we make that flag a falsehood. When we extinguish the name of any one of the original thirteen States, we dishonor the historic stripes of our national banner. Let the treasonable task of defacing our flag be left to those who war upon our Government, and who would destroy the unity of our country.

Faith to our armies and to our citizens demands that we keep sacred the solemn pledge made to our people and to the civilized world when we engaged in this bloody war, "that it was not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions in those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

HORAT

in the North River be renumbered forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be directed to appoint a suitable person to prepare the official report of the proceedings of said Board, such appointment to take effect on the first of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the salary therefor to be one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid for the present from the appropriation for City Contingencies, and for the future to be provided for under the heading, Salaries—Legislative Department.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend by adding the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen shall have power to appoint an assistant Sergeant-at-arms, who shall hold his office during the continuance of the Board by which he is appointed, and until his successor be duly appointed and qualified, but who may, however, at any time be removed by the Board appointing him, whose duty it shall be to attend all the meetings of the Board, and execute all lawful orders directed to him by the Board, or the President thereof, and who should receive annually for his services the sum of one thousand dollars.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution that the salary of the first General Clerk in the Comptroller's office be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, said increase to take effect on the twelfth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Bill from Board of Councilmen of Colonel Charles Roome, amounting to two hundred and sixty-one dollars, for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Tenth and Fifth regiments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the above-named parties for the amount set opposite their names, and charge the same to City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of John B. McCabe, contractor for sewer in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars, the same to be paid to said McCabe, as a remission of the penalty against him for over time on said contract, out of the appropriation for "Donations," or out of any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the salary of the Third Deputy Clerk of the Bureau of Arrears be increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be charged to and taken from the Appropriations for City Contingencies.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Masterson—1.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Which was subsequently taken up and concurred in.

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred and forty-five dollars be appropriated to pay expense of a visit to Washington, in relation to the payment of bounty for the volunteers, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John E. Devlin, for the above amount, the same to be taken from the appropriation of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause a new house and stairway for the accommodation of persons visiting Randall's Island, to be built on the side of the pier to be constructed at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, Harlem River; said house and stairway to be constructed immediately upon the construction of the new pier, the expense thereof not to exceed two hundred dollars.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William A. Booth, President of the American Seamen's Friend Society, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation to the funds of the said Society, to enable them to pay arrears of taxes, &c., now due and owing on their property, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen, that the salary of the Map Clerk in the Street Department be increased.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Farley—1.

Subsequently reconsidered, taken up, and on yeas and nays concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Farley—1.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the block bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, be fenced forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance to pay Edward Linder for over time for building a house for Hook and Ladder Company Number Nine.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Mitchell, Hardy, Mattison, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Alderman Hall, Reed, Chipp, Ryers—4.

On motion the above action was reconsidered by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, McCool, Reed, Ryers—4.

And the paper was then laid over.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the grade of Eighth-avenue, above One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth streets, be reestablished, and the avenue between said points graded and worked as a country road.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the salary of the First Clerk of the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Fox moved that the Board do now take a recess until half-past two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President; Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation transmitting his annual report for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received, and ordered to be printed in document form.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the name of William H. Merrell, recently appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be amended so as to read William H. Merrell, Jr.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF CONCILMEN.

Resolution, that the name of John Hall, lately appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be amended so as to read John F. Hall.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the name of Thomas J. Freedman, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed, be altered so as to read John J. Freedman.

Which was concurred in.

Report of the Conference Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, relating to donations to blind persons.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged in Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged in Twenty-third-street, from Avenue A to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Bill of Colonel Van Ranst, for carriages furnished Committee on funeral of the late Colonel Bryan.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Butt and R. Conklin for the sum of four hundred and seventy-five dollars, for coaches furnished at the funeral of the late Aldermen Fromont.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution to increase the salary of women employed in cleaning the offices of the different Departments of the Government.

Which was concurred in by unanimous consent.

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Grand-street, from Green to within fifty feet of Mercer street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged in Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Masterson—1.

Resolution to pay Edward Van Ranst for coaches furnished for funeral of the late Andre Froment.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution, relieving John Hardup from an assessment.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Ottiwell, Farley—2.

Alderman Ryers was here called to the Chair.

Petition of W. H. Underhill, for relief from an assessment.

Alderman Fox moved to refer the petition to the Committee on Assessments.

Which motion was subsequently withdrawn.

The prayer of the petitioner was denied by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell—2.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Maher, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for loss of horse from the pier foot of Vesey-street, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Farley—1.

Alderman Hall was now called to the Chair.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution donating ten thousand dollars to the Blind Mechanics' Association.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Ottiwell, Farley—2.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jas. Conoy, contractor for filling sunken lots in Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, between Second and Third avenues, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-six dollars, being the amount for excess of inspection fees incurred in said job, said amount to be taken from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that a committee of three members from the Board of Aldermen, and three members from this Board be appointed a Joint Committee to procure and erect a suitable monument over the remains of the late Alderman Andre Fromont, of the Fifteenth District, and the sum of five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the same.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Farley—1.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons named, for amounts set opposite their names, for articles furnished and services rendered on the occasion of the funeral of the late Andre Froment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

The Chair, pro tem, announced the Special Committee on erecting a monument over the remains of the late Andre Froment, consisting of Aldermen Chipp, Hardy and Fox.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alex. Brandon, Treasurer, for the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars, for expenses incurred by the Committee on National Affairs in proceeding to Washington for the purpose of procuring the remains of General Michael Corcoran, the amount to be taken from any unexpended appropriation that he may deem advisable.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

MOTION.

Alderman Ryers moved that the Board do now take a recess until four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF CONCILMEN.

The Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen presented a report in favor of paying bill of Engine Company number Forty-six.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the General Clerk in the Bureau of Collection of City Revenue, Department of Finance, be and hereby is increased from eight hundred dollars to twelve hundred dollars per annum, to date from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and such increase to be paid for the present year from the appropriation for City Contingencies on any appropriation having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the salary of the First Clerk to the Deputy of the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Bills of Wannemaker's Fifth regiment Band, amounting to three hundred and twenty-four dollars, for music furnished for funerals, receptions, and so forth.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of A. Heidenich, leader of the Atlantic Garden Brass Band, for the sum of sixty-five dollars, for sixteen pieces of music, furnished on the reception of Brigadier General Michael Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

MOTIONS.

Aldermaa Farley moved that when this Board adjourns it do so at ten minutes to five o'clock, sine die.

Which was carried.

Alderman Hardy moved that a Committee of three members be appointed to wait upon his Honor the Mayor and inform him that the Board was about to adjourn sine die.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Alderman Hardy, Ottiwell and Henry such Committee.

The Committee subsequently returned and reported that the Mayor had no further communications to make to the Board.

The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

Alderman Hall moved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Board of Councilmen, and inform them that this Board was about to adjourn sine die.

Which was concurred in.

And the President appointed Aldermen Hall, Fox and Chipp such Committee.

The Committee having performed the duty assigned them, returned and reported that the Board of Councilmen would communicate with this Board by a Committee.

The report of the Committee was accepted and the Committee discharged.

Alderman Masterson was again called to the Chair.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Bill of Peter Boylan, amounting to ——, for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of General Corcoran.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the sidewalks on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the salary of the First Clerk to the Deputy of the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Bills of Wannemaker's Fifth regiment Band, amounting to three hundred and twenty-four dollars, for music furnished for funerals, receptions, and so forth.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of A. Heidenich, leader of the Atlantic Garden Brass Band, for the sum of sixty-five dollars, for sixteen pieces of music, furnished on the reception of Brigadier General Michael Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

MOTIONS.

Aldermaa Farley moved that when this Board adjourns it do so at ten minutes to five o'clock, sine die.

Which was carried.

Alderman Hardy moved that a Committee of three members be appointed to wait upon his Honor the Mayor and inform him that the Board was about to adjourn sine die.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Alderman Hardy, Ottiwell and Henry such Committee.

The Committee subsequently returned and reported that the Mayor had no further communications to make to the Board.

The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

Alderman Hall moved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Board of Councilmen, and inform them that this Board was about to adjourn sine die.

Which was concurred in.

And the President appointed Aldermen Hall, Fox and Chipp such Committee.

The Committee having performed the duty assigned them, returned and reported that the Board of Councilmen would communicate with this Board by a Committee.

The report of the Committee was accepted and the Committee discharged.

Alderman Masterson was again called to the Chair.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Bill of Peter Boylan, amounting to ——, for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of General Corcoran.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the sidewalks on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution, relieving John Hardup from an assessment.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Ottiwell, Farley—2.

Alderman Ryers was here called to the Chair.

Petition of W. H. Underhill, for relief from an assessment.

Alderman Fox moved to refer the petition to the Committee on Assessments.

Which motion was subsequently withdrawn.

The prayer of the petitioner was denied by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell—2.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Maher, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for loss of horse from the pier foot of Vesey-street, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Farley—1.

Alderman Hall was now called to the Chair.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution donating ten thousand dollars to the Blind Mechanics' Association.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Ottiwell, Farley—2.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jas. Conoy, contractor for filling sunken lots in Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, between Second and Third avenues, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-six dollars, being the amount for excess of inspection fees incurred in said job, said amount to be taken from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that a committee of three members from the Board of Aldermen, and three members from this Board be appointed a Joint Committee to procure and erect a suitable monument over the remains of the late Alderman Andre Fromont, of the Fifteenth District, and the sum of five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the same.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Farley—1.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons named, for amounts set opposite their names, for articles furnished and services rendered on the occasion of the funeral of the late Andre Froment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

The Chair, pro tem, announced the Special Committee on erecting a monument over the remains of the late Andre Froment, consisting of Aldermen Chipp, Hardy and Fox.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alex. Brandon, Treasurer, for the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars, for expenses incurred by the Committee on National Affairs in proceeding to Washington for the purpose of procuring the remains of General Michael Corcoran, the amount to be taken from any unexpended appropriation that he may deem advisable.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

MOTION.

Alderman Ryers moved that the Board do now take a recess until four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF CONCILMEN.

The Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen presented a report in favor of paying bill of Engine Company number Forty-six.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the General Clerk in the Bureau of Collection of City Revenue, Department of Finance, be and hereby is increased from eight hundred dollars to twelve hundred dollars per annum, to date from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and such increase to be paid for the present year from the appropriation for City Contingencies on any appropriation having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the salary of the First Clerk to the Deputy of the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Bills of Wannemaker's Fifth regiment Band, amounting to three hundred and twenty-four dollars, for music furnished for funerals, receptions, and so forth.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of A. Heidenich, leader of the Atlantic Garden Brass Band, for the sum of sixty-five dollars, for sixteen pieces of music, furnished on the reception of Brigadier General Michael Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

MOTIONS.

Aldermaa Farley moved that when this Board adjourns it do so at ten minutes to five o'clock, sine die.

Which was carried.

Alderman Hardy moved that a Committee of three members be appointed to wait upon his Honor the Mayor and inform him that the Board was about to adjourn sine die.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Alderman Hardy, Ottiwell and Henry such Committee.

The Committee subsequently returned and reported that the Mayor had no further communications to make to the Board.

The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

Alderman Hall moved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Board of Councilmen, and inform them that this Board was about to adjourn sine die.

Which was concurred in.

And the President appointed Aldermen Hall, Fox and Chipp such Committee.

The Committee having performed the duty assigned them, returned and reported that the Board of Councilmen would communicate with this Board by a Committee.

The report of the Committee was accepted and the Committee discharged.

Alderman Masterson was again called to the Chair.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Bill of Peter Boylan, amounting to ——, for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of General Corcoran.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the sidewalks on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution, relieving John Hardup from an assessment.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Ottiwell, Farley—2.

Alderman Ryers was here called to the Chair.

Petition of W. H. Underhill, for relief from an assessment.

Alderman Fox moved to refer the petition to the Committee on Assessments.

Which motion was subsequently withdrawn.

The prayer of the petitioner was denied by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell—2.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Maher, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for loss of horse from the pier foot of Vesey-street, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Farley—1.

Alderman Hall was now called to the Chair.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution donating ten thousand dollars to the Blind Mechanics' Association.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Ottiwell, Farley—2.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jas. Conoy, contractor for filling sunken lots in Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, between Second and Third avenues, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-six dollars, being the amount for excess of inspection fees incurred in said job, said amount to be taken from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that a committee of three members from the Board of Aldermen, and three members from this Board be appointed a Joint Committee to procure and erect a suitable monument over the remains of the late Alderman Andre Fromont, of the Fifteenth District, and the sum of five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the same.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Farley—1.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons named, for amounts set opposite their names, for articles furnished and services rendered on the occasion of the funeral of the late Andre Froment.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

The Chair, pro tem, announced the Special Committee on erecting a monument over the remains of the late Andre Froment, consisting of Aldermen Chipp, Hardy and Fox.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alex. Brandon, Treasurer, for the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars, for expenses incurred by the Committee on National Affairs in proceeding to Washington for the purpose of procuring the remains of General Michael Corcoran, the amount to be taken from any unexpended appropriation that he may deem advisable.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

MOTION.

Alderman Ryers moved that the Board do now take a recess until four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF CONCILMEN.

The Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen presented a report in favor of paying bill of Engine Company number Forty-six.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the salary of the General Clerk in the Bureau of Collection of City Revenue, Department of Finance, be and hereby is increased from eight hundred dollars to twelve hundred dollars per annum, to date from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and such increase to be paid for the present year from the appropriation for City Contingencies on any appropriation having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the salary of the First Clerk to the Deputy of the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Bills of Wannemaker's Fifth regiment Band, amounting to three hundred and twenty-four dollars, for music furnished for funerals, receptions, and so forth.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of A. Heidenich, leader of the Atlantic Garden Brass Band, for the sum of sixty-five dollars, for sixteen pieces of music, furnished on the reception of Brigadier General Michael Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

MOTIONS.

Aldermaa Farley moved that when this Board adjourns it do so at ten minutes to five o'clock, sine die.

Which was carried.

Alderman Hardy moved that a Committee of three members be appointed to wait upon his Honor the Mayor and inform him that the Board was about to adjourn sine die.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Alderman Hardy, Ottiwell and Henry such Committee.

The Committee subsequently returned and reported that the Mayor had no further communications to make to the Board.

The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

Alderman Hall moved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Board of Councilmen, and inform them that this Board was about to adjourn sine die.

Which was concurred in.

And the President appointed Aldermen Hall, Fox and Chipp such Committee.

The Committee having performed the duty assigned them, returned and reported that the Board of Councilmen would communicate with this Board by a Committee.

The report of the Committee was accepted and the Committee discharged.

Alderman Masterson was again called to the Chair.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Bill of Peter Boylan, amounting to ——, for music furnished on the occasion of the reception of General Corcoran.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the sidewalks on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GERMAN OPERA—FAUST.

WALLACK'S—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS—OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—CAMILLA'S HUSBAND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILLIE RIELY—LAW FOR LADIES—THE IRISH TUTOR.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SHYLOCK.

NIBLO'S SALOON—CONCERT AND DRAMATIC RECITATION.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT—GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses reassembled yesterday. In the House, Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, introduced a bill providing for the pay of bounty and pensions for soldiers called out in the Departments of Ohio and Kentucky. Two messages were received from the President: one recommending that the Bounty Appropriation Act, passed before the holidays, be so modified as to permit the payment of counties until Feb. 1; the other informing the House of the labors of the Peruvian Commission, and recommending an appropriation to meet the awards. The messages were appropriately referred. Mr. FENTON, of New-York, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to reimburse loyal citizens for damages sustained during the war. Mr. HARRINGTON, of Indiana, gave notice of a bill to pay bounties and pensions to soldiers honorably discharged, who had served a less period than three years. Mr. COFFROTH, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the connection of JAY COOKE & Co., of Philadelphia, with the sale of the Government loan. Messrs. CHANLER and NELSON, of New-York, both introduced bills providing for the reduction or repeal of the duties upon coal. Mr. BRANDAGEE, of Connecticut, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into a new route for postal and other purposes, between New-York and Washington.

The House then found itself without a quorum and adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to prevent officers of the army and navy from interfering with elections in the States, which was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee. In response to the suggestions of the President's Message, Senator WILSON introduced a bill extending the time for the payment of bounties to veterans and other volunteers to Feb. 15; also, to pay a bounty of $100 to persons of African descent, enlisting and resident in rebellious States. Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, introduced a resolution to refer that part of the President's Message relating to reconstruction to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. TEN EYCK spoke at some length on the subject, warmly indorsing the President's plan, and his motion was agreed to, when the Senate, being without a quorum, adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate organized soon after 11 o'clock, and after the election of the following named officers and the transaction of the usual preliminary business, adjourned:

Clerk—James Terwilliger.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Azel B. Hall.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Sanders Wilson.
Doorkeeper—Lawrence Van Dusen.
First Assistant Doorkeeper—Casper Walter.
Second Assistant Doorkeeper—Edmund Traver.
Third Assistant Doorkeeper—Anson W. Johnson,

The Assembly accomplished its organization, yesterday, without any difficulty, by the election of Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD as Speaker, by a majority of thirty-four over Hon. JACOB L SMITH, the candidate of the Democratic members. Mr. JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN, the Clerk of the last Assembly, was reëlected, his competitor, JOHN C. JACOBS, receiving 44 of the 118 votes cast. The Message of Gov. SEYMOUR was received, and read by the Clerk. A motion made by Mr. LOOMIS, that no extra compensation be given to the employes of the House, was laid over. At the afternoon session, after the drawing of seats was finished, the Assembly invited to the floor Col. BARNUM, of the One Hundred and forty-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers, who has just come from the Army of the Cumberland with some battle flags, captured by our gallant troops at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Col. BARNUM addressed the Assembly, and Speaker ALVORD replied. The flags are to be deposited at Albany.

GENERAL NEWS.

The County Volunteer Committee have enlisted upward of 3,000 men under the last call. They yesterday passed a resolution to pay the $300 County bounty to soldiers now in the United States Army, whose term expires on or before Dec. 31, 1864, and who reënlist for three years or the war, provided they be reënlisted as part of the quota of the County of New-York.

The Annual Report of the Comptroller of the State of New-York was transmitted to the Legislature yesterday. The receipts on account of the General Fund Revenue for the past fiscal year were $8,643,504 08; the actual payments, $9,836,291 85; deficiency, $1,192,787 77. Three millions have been paid for bounties to volunteers, $1,000,000 for harbor and frontier defence, $500,000 for the purchase of arms; $200,000 for sick and wounded soldiers, &c. The receipts on account of the Canal revenues for the year were $5 118,501 35; the payments, $770,882 52; surplus revenue, $4,347,618 83. Of this surplus there has been paid to the sinking fund, $3,166,242 66; to defray expenses of the Government, $200,000; remainder, $981,376 17. The entire debt of the State is: Canal Debt, $23,278,470 25; General Fund Debt, $6,505,654 37; total, $29,784,124 62. The interest on the debt is about 5½ per cent.

Messrs. BOSWORTH, MCMURRAY and LEWIS, named by Gov. SEYMOUR as Police Commissioners, held a meeting yesterday at No. 61 William-st., and organized by the election of Mr. MCMURRAY as President, Judge BOSWORTH declining the honor. They resolved to abide the decision of the Courts upon the question of their appointment, and, meantime, in no wise to interfere with or impair the efficiency of the present Police organization.

The Stock Market is firm in prices, and shows increasing speculative interest. The market for Money was again active, but with some improvement of feeling among lenders at Bank and on the Street, in consequence of the receipt of $14,560,000 legal tender 5 per cents. from Washington. Gold, 151½; Exchange on London, 166@166½ ₱ cent.

The snow-storm, yesterday, impeded business. Breadstuffs were less active, and at the close generally heavy. A lively demand prevailed for Provisions; hog products were dearer. Cotton, Whisky and Tallow were in fair request. Groceries were quiet. Hay was scarce and wanted. Petroleum and Ingot Copper were saleable and firm. Manilla Hemp attracted more attention, and closed higher. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The live stock markets are lightly supplied this week, the 4,022 beeves, 621 calves, 9,561 sheep and 9,938 live hogs making a smaller aggregate of animals than for any previous week since the middle of last August. All kinds have been in quick demand at better prices, and everything was taken by butchers who failed to secure all they wanted. Beef Cattle arrived very scattering, the numbers at Forty-fourth st., counting up 3,000 at the opening of the sales Monday morning, and 3,518 at the close Tuesday night, not counting a train which arrived after the market closed. Prices ruled ½c. higher than last week, good cattle selling for 11c.@12c., and extras 13c. ₱ lb. All kinds averaged 10½c., and everything was sold. ....Sheep are scarce, and 1½c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher. Fat stock is worth 7½c. ₱ lb., and there are not enough to supply the demand.....Live hogs are in light supply, and are selling as fast as they get in at ½c. advance, or 7½c.@7¾c. for prime corn-fed animals.

Gov. Seymour on National Affairs.

Gov. SEYMOUR'S Message shows that his sympathies are still with the rebellion. He discusses national affairs at length and with earnestness;—but all his zeal, all his rhetoric, all his arguments, are aimed at the Government of the United States. His whole soul is enlisted in the effort to degrade that Government in the estimation of the world; to represent it as unpatriotic, ignorant, reckless, selfish and tyrannical;—to alarm the country by exaggerated pictures of the ruin it is bringing upon it;—to array public passion against its action—and thus to cripple and paralyze its endeavors to suppress the rebellion, and conquer a just and permanent peace. In this as in his previous message Gov. SEYMOUR has nothing whatever to say in condemnation of the rebellion, nor does he take into account in a single instance those acts of the rebel authorities which have compelled our Government to persevere in the exertion of force for the restoration of peace. He charges the Government with prolonging the war for selfish, partisan and vindictive purposes—and with refusing to avail itself of an alleged readiness, on the part of the rebels, to lay down their arms and resume their allegiance to the Constitution. It would be difficult to believe Gov. SEYMOUR serious in these allegations, if his whole official career had not proved his readiness to act upon them.

Gov. SEYMOUR arraigns the authorities for the most high-handed acts of usurpation of which any Government can be guilty. He enumerates the measures it has adopted under the pressure of the terrible emergency which the rebellion forced upon it. He concedes that they "have been sustained by the army, and acquiesced in by the people." "This revolution," he adds, "*if permanently accepted*, must be recognized as an overthrow of established and cherished principles of government." Why does Gov. SEYMOUR studiously and steadily ignore what he knows to be the fact, that all these measures have been adopted avowedly and only as exceptional measures, justified solely by an overwhelming emergency for which nevertheless the Constitution made distinct provision? Does he believe,—or does he hope to make anybody else believe,—that our Government has ever dreamed for a single instant of making these measures "permanent,"—of permanently suspending the privilege of *habeas corpus*, of introducing into the regular and ordinary administration of affairs the system of arbitrary arrests, of coerced military service, of martial law, of imposing test oaths or any of the other extraordinary acts to which the necessities of the nation have compelled it for the moment to resort? Unless his judgment has been strangely warped by the pressure upon him of responsibilities to which he is sadly unequal, it is simply impossible that he should entertain any such idea. He knows that all these things have been done in the interest of the nation and for its salvation from those who sought its destruction. And if he does not know, every sensible citizen does know, that the moment peace is restored and the supremacy of the Constitution reëstablished, the personal rights of individuals and the local rights of communities will again be sacredly and rigidly maintained.

Gov. SEYMOUR looks to a different process for attaining this result. He says:

"If these measures of military, political and financial consolidation *break down*, their *failure* will show the wisdom of the Constitution in withholding from the General Government powers it cannot exercise wisely and well; and *it will establish the rights of States upon a basis firm and undisputed*, and will make the General Government strong by confining it to its proper jurisdiction. In the end we shall return to the principles from which we have been drifting."

Gov. SEYMOUR seeks to "establish the rights of the States" by "*breaking down*" the measures of the Government. It is their "*failure*" which is to restore the country to the enjoyment of constitutional liberty. This is an intelligible and, for Gov. SEYMOUR a frank, avowal of his wish and purpose to "break down" the Government in the measures it adopts for suppressing the rebellion. But suppose he succeeds:—what is to become of the Union? If he breaks down the Government, what effect will that have on the rebel Confederacy? Either Gov. SEYMOUR is quite indifferent to this aspect of the case, or else he is under some strange hallucination as to the effect of his cherished project. It seems quite evident to common sense that if the rebellion is to be crushed at all it must be done by the General Government, and that the effort of the Government to crush it is to be aided by supporting its measures rather than by breaking them down.

Gov. SEYMOUR utters a great many true and sensible sentiments on the general subject of government, and on the temper and spirit which should preside over all attempts to reconstruct the Union. We agree with him in deprecating the predominance of personal or party passion, and in the absolute necessity for a wise, temperate and magnanimous statesmanship for the successful close of this great contest. But we see neither wisdom nor justice,—neither principle nor policy,—in the application which he would make of these maxims to the present condition of our public affairs. We see no warrant for his implied assumption that the war is over, and that no further exercise of force, or of moral and material pressure is necessary for quelling the rebellion. We do not believe in the wisdom of breaking down the Government just as it is beginning to succeed in breaking down the insurrection. Nor have we the slightest faith in the sentimentalism by which Gov. SEYMOUR would woo men who are putting forth every possible effort to sever the Union and overthrow the Constitution. The time may come when this treatment will be appropriate, but it has not come yet, nor will it be hastened by such action as Gov. SEYMOUR advises.

The Report of Gen. McClellan.

We published, yesterday, an abstract of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S report of his operations while Commander of the Army of the Potomac. The original document will, probably, never meet the eyes of one of a thousand of our readers. Its enormous bulk of a thousand printed pages precludes general circulation. The book, properly speaking, is not an official document at all. It has none of the succinctness and simplicity which belong to that class of productions. Military annals, either in Europe or in America, may be searched in vain for any report of a General in command, of one tenth part of the magnitude of this. WELLINGTON, though seven years in the Peninsula, never wrote a paper that would fill twenty of these pages. GRANT, though his achievements have been a hundred times greater, has told them all in reports the whole collection of which may be read in sixty minutes. This report is, in fact, nothing else than the *Military Memoirs of George B. McClellan*, printed at the expense of the Government.

What Gen. MCCLELLAN was, or what he did that entitled him to so much unexampled self-display may sorely puzzle the future historian. For his benefit we may as well say that this huge parade don't appertain at all to anything Gen. MCCLELLAN is, or anything he has done, as a military man. The inflation is all political. It comes from his aspirations to be a Presidential candidate. The party opposed to the Administration long since conceived the idea of turning him to account in that capacity. They foresaw that in the almost universal support given by the ablest and best men of the country to the Administration, they would be hard pressed for a candidate of any figure at all. They did not hesitate to speak freely of Gen. MCCLELLAN as their most available man, long before his removal from command. And perhaps it is the part of charity to ascribe much of his military inefficiency to the lack of that singleness of purpose brought upon him by the consciousness that he owed something to a political party, and had something other than military ends to realize. Gen. GRANT has exhibited his sovereign good sense, and the thorough unselfishness of his devotion to the cause, by discountenancing and repelling every attempt to use his name for political purposes. Of course, it can hardly be supposed that he is without the honorable ambition that belongs to all men of superior abilities. But he knows that war is now his sole business, and that this demands the complete concentration of every faculty and feeling of his nature. He also understands that moral power is no small element in successful generalship, and that this cannot be maintained if it is seen, or even suspected, that the General has party counsels to hear, and political interests to cultivate.

But the fact that Gen. MCCLELLAN was removed from command, committed him more decidedly than ever to the embrace of the opposition; and the fancy odor of martyrdom that hung about him made him more than ever the accepted favorite and predestined nominee of the party. We say fancy odor, for there was nothing real in it. He had simply received the same fate that had overtaken FREMONT, POPE, BUEL, and a half-dozen other Major-Generals who had not fulfilled the military expectations of the Government. But, considering himself a peculiar man, he naturally considered himself a peculiar victim, and redolent of persecution. For nine months after his removal, up to the date of this report, he nursed that feeling, and with it the idea that it gave him a peculiar claim to the political support of the country. Hence this extraordinary production, larger twice over than CÆSAR'S Commentaries. The future annalist of the great rebellion, when in his researches he comes across this performance, will be staggered at its immensity, and wonder at its meaning. For his benefit we make the cotemporary record that its significance is merely political—that, though it has the inscription of a military report, it is in reality but a very curious piece of engineering, designed to raise a political wind that shall waft the author to the White House, on the principle of specific levity, as applied by certain recent inventors of flying-machines in Europe.

We have said that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S political associations manifested themselves injuriously long before his removal. A new illustration of it is furnished in his letter to the President—embraced in this abstract—written from Harrison's Landing just after his repulse from Richmond. Among other things, he says: "Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our army shall be made known and *approved*, the effort to obtain *requisite forces will be almost hopeless*. A declaration of radical views, especially upon Slavery, *will rapidly disintegrate our present armies*." This is equivalent to saying that, unless the President proclaims and adheres to a certain policy, such as Gen. MCCLELLAN and such people believe to be proper, there will be no more enlisting; and that, if he presumes to declare a certain other policy, the army will speedily break up and go home. Gen. MCCLELLAN sets forth this all-important policy. Its main feature is "military *power* should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, excepting for suppressing disorder, as in other cases." He protests that "*neither confiscation of property*, political executions of persons, territorial organizations of States, *or forcible abolition of Slavery*, should be contemplated for a moment." But it matters not what the particular policy urged, or deprecated, in this style was. The style itself was a most unwarrantable one to be employed in reference to *any* policy. No General, with true soldierly ideas of devotion to his flag, would have ever thought of such language. The war is the very means of saving the Republic. It belongs to the Government to determine the method of the war. Whether that method is a wise or an unwise one, a right or a wrong one, may be fairly open to dispute; but in no case can it absolve the soldier or the citizen from his obligation to stand fast to the war. It is an intolerable insult to the soldier to say that he will break from his ranks, if Slavery is not spared, or if it is spared! And it is just as much an indignity to the citizen to declare that his consent to go to the help of his brethren in the field depends upon any such condition. The determination of the army and of the people to save this Union does not hang at all upon what the Administration may do, or may fail to do. It is a duty not conditioned upon the action of any man, or set of men. It is a duty unconditional, absolute, supreme. Had not Gen. MCCLELLAN'S understanding been warped by party prejudice, or his imagination been dazed by political allurements, he never would have forgotten himself so far as to use language alike repugnant to the honor of the soldier and the spirit of the patriot. The most effective comment that can be made upon its folly is, that the Confiscation Bills were passed and the Emancipation Proclamations issued, and yet the army was not "disintegrated," and the two calls of the President, each for three hundred thousand additional soldiers, were responded to by the people cheerfully and promptly. There never were declarations or predictions more completely falsified.

The Metropolitan Fair.

One of the most remarkable features of the present war is the humane aspect given it by the non-combatant population of the North. Willing, as rich and poor alike have been, to give the required quota of their substance, and fathers, mothers, wives and sisters to yield up their loved ones in the national cause, they have also striven to do something to indicate that although interested in a prodigious war, they did not abandon the cherished ideas of Christianity and civilization. Professing no special chivalric sentiment, the North has manifested the tenderest devotion to those who fought its battles and secured its salvation, and has not neglected to care for the physical wants of its stricken and conquered enemies. In this movement the United States Sanitary Commission has made itself historical. No story of the great war for the Union can ever be complete which neglects to chronicle the efforts of noble men and women throughout the land, under its auspices. What has been accomplished by its means has been again and again acknowledged by Government, by Generals at the head of armies, and better than all, by suffering and fainting soldiers in hospital and camp and field. The nation knows, the world knows much of the good wrought by this Commission; all of that good can never be known until that day when it shall be said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

The attempt is now about to be made to enlarge and replenish the resources of this Sanitary Commission—in other words, to supply anew comforts to the weary, shivering, bleeding soldier, to alleviate his distresses, to furnish balm for his wounds and linen for his sores. In Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, great fairs have been held for this object; fairs attended with the highest success, attesting the patriotism, the humanity, the Christianity of the portions of the nation which have contributed to that success; and on the 28th of March next a fair is to be held in this City for the identical purpose—a fair intended to surpass even the great national fairs of Moscow, Novgorod and Leipsic in extent and splendor, while in aim it will be, save for the noble efforts alluded to in sister cities, unexampled for magnitude or lofty humanity.

It can hardly be necessary to stimulate the loyalty of New-York City and State, or of the neighboring States, on such an occasion as this. There can be no doubt that the coffers of our merchant princes and the smaller stores of those whose patriotism, if not their wealth, is never at faul, the granaries of our farmers, the workshops of our mechanics, will all be tasked to supply the necessities of this Fair. It is to be conducted on no exclusive principle; the largest charities are sought to be realized, and the widest and most catholic system is to prevail. Not only those whose names are generally known for their prominence in charitable enterprises are concerned, but many in every walk of life, often inconspicuous, are already actively engaged in this behalf. Committees representing all the various religious bodies—Protestant, Catholics, Jews, Unitarians, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians, are already at work. Milliners, tailors, grocers, wholesale and retail, actors, brokers, confectioners, merchants, market-men, are even now enlisted; the manufacturers, great and small, will do their share; all the tradespeople will contribute; newspapers will print advertisements, express companies have promised to forward all goods free of charge; immense buildings have been offered for storehouses until an edifice, spacious and commodious enough, shall have been selected or erected for the Fair; and whatever energy or loyalty, or humanity, or metropolitan or national pride can accomplish in so good a cause, will be accomplished. The possibility of failure is not within the bounds of serious contemplation; the only question will be, what each shall do to aid in the enterprise, undoubtedly destined to confer an *éclat* upon the cause, the City and the country?

To those who have not yet received personal applications to assist in the undertaking, we simply announce that the business office of the Association for this purpose is in the New-York Society Library Building, University-place, near Twelfth-street. There all information can be acquired, and the most obscure, the wealthiest and the poorest, the strongest and the weakest, can learn what to do to aid in soothing the soldier, in assisting the march of our armies, and furthering the cause of the Republic.

THE COUNTY BOUNTY TO VETERAN VOLUNTEERS BE PAID.—The Supervisors' Volunteer Committee met yesterday, and after consideration, very wisely reversed their decision not to pay bounties to any veterans whose terms do not expire before the 4th day of July next. The Committee, as will be seen by the annexed resolution, which they passed yesterday, will pay the County bounty to all reënlisting veterans whose terms expire at any time during this year:

Resolved, That the County Volunteer Committee will pay the sum of three hundred dollars, the County bounty, to soldiers now in the United States Army, whose term of service expires on or before the 31st day of December, 1864, and who may be reënlisted for the term of three years or during the war, provided such men shall be credited as a part of the quota of the County of New-York on the draft ordered by the President, in his Proclamation, for Jan. 5, 1864, and in case the numbers exceed our quota, the excess shall be credited to this County on any future call of the President; and further provided, that the men so reënlisted shall be credited on said quota in equal numbers to each of the Congressional Districts in said County.

(Signed) ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman County Volunteer Committee.

STATE PRISON LABOR.—Gov. SEYMOUR speaks in high praise of the law which permits convicts in State Prison to shorten their term of punishment by good behavior, and recommends its extension. We concur in this, and trust it will be adopted. But it seems to us that another modification might be made in our State Prison system, which would be attended with at least equal advantage. A portion of the convict's earnings ought to be applied to the support of his family. As the matter now stands, his helpless wife and children are far more severely punished for his crime than the convict himself. Bad as he may have been, he stood between them and starvation. When he is taken away from them by the State and shut up in prison, they suffer all the pains and all the evils of destitution. He earns money, but the State takes it. Why should not a part of it, at least, go to the support of those who have not shared his guilt, but must bear the heaviest part of his punishment? The effect of such a provision upon the convict himself could not fail to be highly beneficial. It would habituate him to think of his family as still connected with him, as still dependent on him, as still profiting by his industry and good behavior: and except upon the very hardest and worst natures, this could not fail to have a reforming and softening influence. The experiment has been tried with good results in other States; why should it not also be tried here?

THE NEW POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The gentlemen appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR as Police Commissioners met yesterday, and organized by the election of Mr. MCMURRAY as President, and Mr. LEWIS as Treasurer. They resolved that they would take no further steps toward the assertion of authority over the present Police force until the decision of the Courts should be had as to the legality and validity of their appointment. This is a very proper and commendable decision, and will be received with satisfaction by the whole community. It relieves us from all fear of the renewal of such disgraceful and dangerous proceedings as took place when Mayor WOOD resisted the introduction of the present system.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Mutiny in Fort Jackson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT JACKSON, La., Christmas Day, 1863.

I have come down here to inquire into the mutiny of the negro regiment, of which so much has been said. The facts are being rapidly elicited by Court-martial, of which Brig.-Gen. DWIGHT is President, now on board the steamer *Suffolk*. They are briefly these: On the 9th of this present month ten of the men were observed by Lieut.-Col. BENEDICT coming in from beyond the guard lines. He asked them by what authority they did so, and they replied that permission had been given them by the Sergeant of the Guard. This proved to be a falsehood, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, in a fit of anger, seized a teamster's whip, and gave each of them "a half dozen well laid on." This was between 3 and 4 o'clock. The Drum-Major took up the quarrel and spread disaffection among the men, and by 8 o'clock had about one hundred men ripe for revolt. The first that the officers knew of the mutiny was hearing the Drum-Major order the men to "Fall in and load their guns." Then began a scene of wild uproar and confusion. Guns were rapidly discharged, most of them in the air, although some shots passed through the officers' quarters, and Lieut.-Col. BENEDICT'S tent was burned. The steamer *Suffolk*, lying at the wharf, was searched and fired into by the mutineers, who hoped to kill Lieut.-Col. BENEDICT. How he made his escape I know not, but he did succeed in getting to New-Orleans. About half the rioters soon unloaded their pieces and went to their quarters, but for one whole night the camp was in possession of the insurgents. The next day moral power prevailed over brute force, the rioters returned to their duty, and the ringleaders were arrested. I know of few instances of moral courage greater than that displayed by the officers in arresting thirteen of the insurgents and confiding them to the custody of their companions. When we remember the education of these men, on plantations, where the informer is eternally disgraced among his fellows, and where each aids the other in all his efforts to escape, we must award no little praise to these officers for their confidence in the discipline of their troops—a confidence which was not misplaced.

There can be but little doubt that the principal offenders will be sentenced and promptly executed. Of course, such an execution, done by their own fellows, will convey a terrible lesson to the whole Corps d'Afrique.

I am afraid that some of the blame of this riot lies at the door of Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, who, by a well-meaning, but indiscreet speech, gave the negroes very exalted ideas of their position, and, no doubt, indirectly helped to provoke this trouble. I am always afraid that Col. DAVIS, commanding, has been lax in discipline, while Lieut.-Col. BENEDICT has undoubtedly been unduly severe. Col. BENEDICT is being tried by the same Court-martial that is judging the negroes. An Ohio regiment has been encamped near the fort, to provide against any contingencies. The execution will probably take place within fifteen days, and the unhappy duty done by men from their own regiment, as the laws require.

LODER.

Arkansas Returning to Her Allegiance.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The *Commercial*, of this City, has a special dispatch from Cairo, which says:

"A delegation of prominent citizens from Arkansas has arrived here, en route to Washington, to make arrangements for Arkansas to resume her position in the Union."

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

A GREAT BATTLE IN ECUADOR.

Victory of Mosquera—Flores Wounded.

CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS.

The *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall Dec. 27, arrived at this port this morning. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Order	$35,230 94	J. G. Parker & Son	$7,000 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co	38,546 83	J. B. Newton & Co	19,500 00
B. Cohn & Co	44,300 00	Wells, Fargo & Co	47,000 00
De Witt, Kittle & Co	30,000 00	Total	$236,383 26
M. G. Hawley	6,155 69		
A. Rich Bro	8,500 00		

FROM ASPINWALL.

Colgate & Hoffman	$2,488 75	Order	$1,100 00
Handy & Hoadley	1,500 00	Total	5,345 26
Herques & Co	256 50		$241,728 61

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Great Battle in Ecuador—Victory of Mosquera—Gen. Flores Wounded—Mosquera at the Gates of Quito.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1863.

When I wrote you one or two weeks since, that in six months MOSQUERA would be in Quito, I predicated the remark upon the facts that the Colombian troops were under the immediate command of the best soldier in Spanish America—that his army, though small, was composed principally of soldiers who had served three years in the field, and who had carried his banner triumphantly from the plains of Cauca to the sierras of Bogota, against the most tremendous odds; that he had comparatively good arms, a commissariat, and money in his chest; while he was opposed by men new in the art of war, forced into the ranks at the point of the bayonet, led by inferior chiefs, whose patriotism was subordinate to their individual interests and ambition, and who, had they have had the best will in the world, were so scantily supplied by an impoverished State with the means and appliances of war, that defeat and disgrace were almost sure to be their portion. But, in spite of all this, I doubted if I were not too sanguine, in view of the great disadvantage an invading force would labor under, in a country with so many natural defences as Ecuador, broken up by towering mountains and immense *quebradas*, its rivers almost impassable in the season of rains, and with roads most of which were not merely impracticable for artillery, but next to impossible for beasts or men. So I was not more surprised than I know all the many South American readers of the TIMES in the United States will be, when the British mail from Guayaquil last Monday brought us the news that MOSQUERA had fought a great and bloody battle on the Carchi, which divides Colombia from Ecuador, nearly destroying the superior force of his enemy, and in a single month from the day he issued his orders to his soldiers to march, promising them "an honorable peace or a secure victory," he made good his words, and was at the gates of Quito!

You already know that Gen. FLORES, commander of the Ecuadorian forces, under orders from President MORENO and his Congress, in the early part of November issued his proclamation of war against the United States of Colombia, and marched his troops into our province of Tuquerres, in the State of Cauca, hoping to surprise and beat the diminutive army of President MOSQUERA before he could reinforce it. And you know that Ecuador, with a flotilla of schooners and launches, with 500 men, had surprised and taken Tumaco, the second port in Cauca, and through which, from Panama, MOSQUERA had calculated upon provisions and arms for his men. But these energetic movements on the part of Ecuador were neutralized by the greater energy and resolution of MOSQUERA. He hastily concentrated all his little garrisons in Cauca, nearest to the frontier, until he mustered 4,000 men, and on the 6th of the present month fell upon FLORES, who commanded 6,500 men, and after a spirited battle, which lasted nearly all day, drove him across the Carchi, killing and wounding 1,500 of his enemy, and taking 2,000 prisoners.

Gen. FLORES, at the commencement of the battle, gained some important advantages with his Guayaquil battalions, who fought bravely, and in the language of his official dispatches, "had nearly gained a victory." But in a little while, finding they were likely to be flanked, the mountaineers, composing the battalions Chimborazo and Orienti, threw away their guns and fled, which so dispirited the others that the route became complete. The cavalry on either side did but little fighting, and all the artillery of the Ecuadorians fell into the hands of MOSQUERA. The latter lost five hundred men in killed and wounded. Gen. FLORES received two slight wounds, but did not leave the field till all hope was gone. He fell back to the River Chota, with the remains of his force, where he was awaiting reinforcements promised him from Quito. This river is, I believe, only three days' march from that Capital. No one believes FLORES will be able to hold in check there the conquering force of MOSQUERA; but, on the contrary, all believe that are this the Colombian army is in Quito, dictating terms of peace. The Ecuadorians have a small force, under Gen. ERAZO and Col. DAVALOS in Cauca, in the rear of MOSQUERA, and immediately after the battle of Cuaspud, on the Carchi, was ended, the latter sent back a sufficient number of men to hem in ERAZO between themselves and the reinforcements on their way to MOSQUERA.

The general opinion is that MOSQUERA will annex the Republic of Ecuador to the United States of Colombia, and will then turn his attention to Venezuela, which he wishes also to annex. In Peru, the Government does not look favorably on these schemes of our President, as they fear, with such additions to the country, that the balance of power will be greatly against them. But in Ecuador the movement for annexation had already commenced. A pronunciamiento in favor of it was attempted in Guayaquil on the morning of the 16th instant, but failed at the moment. The people, however, talked openly of revolution, and were momentarily expecting the arrival of Ex-President URBINA from his exile in Piura, Peru, to lead them. We have a report that MOSQUERA had defeated FLORES again, on the Chota, but there is nothing reliable in it. Another report says that the Ecuadorians, who landed at Tumaco, have been captured by a force from the interior.

A private letter from Guayaquil, dated Dec. 17, says:—"It appears that the soldiers from Guayaquil fought very well at the battle of Cuaspud, and came near gaining a victory, when the mountaineers, led by DANIEL SALVADOR, dropped their guns and fled. The troops from here suffered severely, and a great many officers were killed. Cols. ESPINOSA, PAREDES, and GARCIA, Capt. GARCES, who was an officer of the Customs in Guayaquil, ANTONIO SUCRE, and young CHARLES VIENTIMILLA were left dead on the field. FLORES himself received two slight wounds, and has retreated with the remnant of his army to Ibarra, where he hopes to reform it. MOSQUERA has gone to Tuquertes, probably looking for ERAZO, who is in his rear. There are only from 300 to 400 soldiers left here. Everybody is discontented, and all talk of revolution."

The British mail steamship *Peru* brings but very little news of interest from the South, except from Ecuador. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to Dec. 1, and from Lima and Callao to Dec. 14.

In Peru the Government was actively engaged in fostering public improvements in the shape of roads, canals and railways. The agriculturists were getting interested in the cultivation of cotton. In 1860 the amount raised in Peru was 18,000 quintals; in 1861 the crop reached 15,000 quintals; in 1862, 21,500 quintals; in 1863 it is expected the crop will exceed 40,000 quintals. Beside this, a little is shipped yearly from the margins of the Amazon.

Exchange in Lima on London, 60 to 90 days, 36½d. @ 36¾d. for Bolivian currency.

Bolivia is quiet at present.

Chili is a little disturbed by political dissensions. Congress and the President not getting along very harmoniously together. Congress seems to be willing to get up a muss with Bolivia on the Mejillones guano and territorial question, but the President and merchants are opposed to having trouble. In Valparaiso a meeting of influential persons had been held to devise means to support the President.

HENRY MEIGGS has concluded his surveys for a circuit of sixteen miles of horse railroad around the City of Santiago, and it is thought the work will be soon commenced.

Very little, if any improvement had been experienced in business the past fortnight. Not much has been done either in exports or imports. But few buyers had come into market from the Argentine Provinces, and their purchases had been small. The excessive dry weather had caused and is causing a good deal of distress, not only in the in-

terior, but in Valparaiso. The grounds of many estates have caught fire and burned over. In Valparaiso there was a great scarcity of water.

It may be stated as a notable fact that Señor G. MIRO, Mexican Consul at Panama, has had his exequatur revoked by the new military French Government of Mexico, and that the French Consul here has been given his place. Several other Mexican agents on this coast and the Caribbean have also had to give way in favor of French Consuls.

Some time since a cargo of Polynesians, stolen from their land, and sold into Slavery, in Peru, were released by the Peruvian Government, and put on a sailing vessel to be returned to their homes. The small-pox broke out among these poor people on board, and the vessel was obliged to put into the Cocos Islands and leave them. Soon after Capt. GRADAC had left them there, a whaler stopped at the island, and brought the information about their fate to Tumbez. The authorities at the latter place immediately despatched the steamer *Tumbez* to the Cocos Island to bring the Kanakas back. In the meantime small-pox had made further ravages among the unhappy creatures, and only a small number reached Tumbez.

The British frigate *Bacchante*, the French corvette *d'Assas*, and the U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, are at Panama. There is probably no truth in the story that the French corvette is bound to our Province of Chiriqui, in this State, to inquire into outrages toward French residents there.

The British propellers *Crusader* and *St. Thomas* have sailed from Aspinwall, since my last, for Carthagena and Liverpool. Also, the side-wheel steamer *Solent*, for Carthagena, and the *Tamar*, for Southampton. The British propeller *Darien*, from Liverpool, is now in port at Aspinwall.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* arrived at Panama this morning, from Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costica Rica. She brings dates from the former State to the 16th; from La Union, Salvador, to the 18th; Nicaragua to 21st; and Costa Rica to the 24th December.

The *Guatemala* brings for Southampton and Liverpool 961 ceroons Indigo, 4 packages Specie. For New-York, 3 ceroons Cochineal, 15 ceroons Indigo, 6 cases Balsam, 44 bales Deer Skins, 4,000 Hides, 1 parcel Specie. For Aspinwall, 34 ceroons Indigo, 1 case Shell.

There is not a particle of news of importance from Central America, (all the States being at present quiet,) except a story, apparently a *canard*, that was circulating at Realejo. Some native people, living in the hills on the coast, report having seen two steamships firing into each other on the 20th, some miles from the shore. The firing, they say, continued for half an hour, when the vessels separated. In the evening the two vessels made for the port of Realejo, and one came close up to the harbor, but left without communicating with the shore. In the morning nothing could be seen of either vessel. As there are no Federal war steamers on the coast of Central America—the *Saginaw* having gone north from La Union, Salvador—there is but very little chance that the story is true.

The coffee crop of Costa Rica will exceed 100,000 quintals this season. The gathering season has commenced. Holders now talk of getting 16 cents, but their expectations will scarcely be realized.

Salvador, under the new President DUENAS, is quiet.

Note from Chief Engineer Hibbert, U. S. N

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Dec. 21, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the speech delivered in Washington by Mr. DICKERSON, during the trial of the "Sickels Cut-off Case," and published in the *Herald* of the 19th inst., I find the following items relating either directly or indirectly to myself.

"And although I have called daily for their production, (myself and Mr. Magee,) neither of them has dared to show himself here."

In reply to this assertion, I emphatically say that, although I was in the Navy Department daily from 9 A. M., until 4 P. M., throughout the time of the trial, no summons was ever issued for me to appear before the Court.

Again, says Mr. DICKERSON:

"If Mr. HIBBERT had been here I should have put to him this question: 'Did you not say to Mr. SICKELS, that you regretted that you could not do justice to these engines, but that you were in ISHERWOOD'S power, and you had to obey his orders for your own protection.'"

I positively deny having, at any time, made such an assertion, or that I ever, in any manner, intimated such a state of affairs. I do not consider any man more unscrammelled in his discharge of the whole duty which he owes to the Government, than a Chief Engineer in the United States Navy.

"Finding that the engines would not break down, even under this trial, there was one thing left to be done, and that was to take the oil from the machinery, which was done, &c.

I positively deny this, as well as the following:

"The brasses were melted away with fervent heat, and ran off in great drops of molten metal."

And I could treat each allegation throughout this precious production, regarding the general management of the *Pensacola*, in the same manner, were it necessary to waste the time and paper required to do so.

It is enough to state that they are all falsehoods, and persons who are familiar with the source from which they emanated, must necessarily be of the same opinion. E. D. HIBBERT,

Chief Engineer U. S. N., late Chief Engineer of the U. S. steamer *Pensacola*.

NOTE FROM MR. GEO. W. MAGEE, U. S. N.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Dec. 21, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The *Herald* of the 19th instant published a speech made by E. N. DICKERSON to the jury of the Supreme Court, D. C., in which certain statements are made in connection with me and the United States steamer *Pensacola*. As a matter of right to me, and justice to others, I wish to say that all these statements are untrue. GEO. W. MAGEE, U.S.N.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Calendar unchanged.

SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrer only—6 to 25, inclusive. Court opens at 11 o'clock.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 75, 257, 196, 399, 262, 264, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 89, 21. *Part II.*—Nos. 25, 135, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 293, 294, 295.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2959, 2990, 3149, 2279, 2281, 2283, 3143, 3147, 3155, 3157, 3133, 1711, 1065, 3129, 2559. *Part II.*—Nos. 216, 2558, 2564, 2742, 380, 2994, 2248, 3042, 3044, 3046, 3048, 3050, 3052, 3054, 3056.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 5, 1864.

$10,000 U. S. 6s,'81..Reg.	104⅜	180 Erie Railroad P. b.	15.103⅜
2,000 U.S.6s,'81 Cou.	105⅜	600 Reading R.	b8.112
2,000 U.S. 6s.5-20s,Cou.	101⅜	1500 do	opc.113
2,000 do	101⅜	70 do	c.112¾
1,000 U. S. 5s,'74, Cou.	in 97	500 do	b15.113
12,000 U. S. 6s, 1y c.	N. 98	500 do	b30.113⅜
2,000 Brook'n C. 6s	W. L. 106	100 do	c.112⅜
4,000 Mo. State 6s	66⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.	120¾
20,000 N. Y. C. 7s	100⅜	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	86
5,000 Buf., N. Y. & E. 1m.	103⅜	200 do	86¾
2,000 Erie 1st M. B.	109	200 do	b10 86⅜
7,000 C. & M. W. 1st	93	1000 do	86⅜
13,000 C. & N. W. R. 2d M.	74	300 do	86¾
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	87	100 do	b10 87
2,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	102	1200 do	87
20 Am. Exc. Bank	109	500 do	b15 87⅜
12,000 Am. Gold	151⅝	300 do	b10 87⅜
350 Canton Co	34⅜	14 Panama R.	201
200 do	b10 34⅜	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	57
50 do	s30 34⅜	150 do	57⅛
400 do	34⅜	600 Ill. Cen. R. & L.	118
250 do	34⅜	200 do	c30 118
50 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	178	200 do	s10.118
1650 Cumb. Coal Pf.	50⅜	100 do	s60.118
500 do	50⅜	400 do	118⅛
50 do	s30 50⅜	500 do	118¼
100 do	s30 50⅜	500 do	b15 118⅜
50 do	b10 50⅜	1000 do	b10 118⅜
300 do	50⅜	100 do	b30.118⅜
100 do	s30 50⅜	2800 Cleve. & Pitts.	s10.108
200 do	s10 50⅜	200 do	108⅛
200 do	b10 51	1000 do	108
100 do	b15 51	200 do	b10.108⅜
400 do	50⅞	1200 Gal. & Chic. R.	106
300 do	51	200 do	106⅛
300 do	b30 51⅛	100 do	b10 106⅜
300 Mar. Min. Co.	34½	25 do	b30.107
200 do	b30 34⅝	540 Clev. & Tol. R.	122
200 do	s30 35⅛	200 do	122⅛
300 do	s30 34⅜	250 do	122⅜
300 do	34⅜	400 do	122¾
100 do	b15 34⅝	800 do	123
2000 do	s30 34	100 do	s30 123
700 Cepake Iron Mines	13	3800 do	b10.124
50 Wyom. V. Coal	85	100 Chi. & R. I.	s30.127
100 Quick. M. Co.	b30 61	17 do	125
200 do	b30 60⅝	500 do	128
100 do	60	100 do	s30 128
100 do	59⅝	50 do	s60 128
200 do	59⅛	100 do	128¾
300 do	59⅜	500 do	129
450 N. Y. Cen. R.	133⅛	200 do	b10 129¼
200 do	132⅞	300 do	b30.129⅜
100 do	s5 132¼	2500 Tol. & Wab. R.	55
100 do	b30.132⅜	1000 do	b30 56
350 do	b30 132⅜	200 do	55⅜
50 do	b10.132⅝	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	70
2850 Erie R.	109	1800 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	86
400 do	109¼	300 do	86⅝
400 do	b10 109¼	1200 do	86¾
100 do	s30 109	100 do	86⅞
100 do	b30.109⅛	300 do	b3 86⅞
400 do	b3.109¾	150 do	b30 87
1000 Hud. R. R.	b3.135	200 do	b30 86⅞
200 do	134¾	100 do	s30 86⅞
300 do	b10 135	400 do	s30 86¾
50 do	s30.134¾	300 do	b30 86¾
200 Harlem R.	91⅜	200 do	b10 86⅜
200 do	92	100 do	b5 86⅛
200 do	b10 92	400 Chi. & N. W. R.	47
100 do	c 91⅞	500 Chi. & Alton R.	85
3100 Harlem R. Pref.	112	300 Miss. & Mo. R.	28

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U. S. 6-20s, Co.	101¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.	120¾
3,000 Treas. Notes 7-10 Oct. & April	106⅝	200 Ill. Cen. R. & L.	b30.118⅜
2,000 do	106⅝	500 do	118
28,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. N	96	2100 do	s60 118
1,000 Mo. State 6s	66⅞	100 do	b15.118⅜
1,000 do	67	208 do	118¾
5,000 Amer. Gold	151⅛	500 Clev. & Pitts.	108
150 Canton Co	34	200 do	b15.108¾
300 Cum. Coal Pref.	51	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	106
300 do	b30 51⅛	100 do	106¾
100 do	b30 51	300 do	b5.106¾
300 do	50⅝	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	124
200 do	50⅝	500 do	124⅛
200 do	50⅝	200 do	124¾
200 do	50¾	200 do	b30.124¾
600 do	50	100 Chi. & R. I.	b30 128⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Erie R.	s3.109¾	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	123¾
3200 do	109¾	1000 do	123⅝
2100 do	b3 109¾	250 do	123⅝
100 do	s3 109¾	100 Chic. & R. I.	s3 128⅜
200 do	s3 109¾	200 do	b3.128⅝
100 Hud. River R.	134⅜	800 do	128⅜
100 do	s3.134⅞	50 do	129
200 Harlem Pref.	109	100 do	c.128⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R.	c.120¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	85¾
100 do	120¾	100 do	c 85⅝
200 M. S. & N. I. R.	b10 87	100 do	85¾
100 do	b2 86⅜	100 do	85⅛
100 do	c 86⅜	200 Tol. & Wab. R.	s3 56⅜
100 do	86⅞	300 do	56⅜
500 do	s30 87	100 do	b3 56⅜
100 do	s10 87	800 Cumb. Coal	51⅜
100 do	b3 87⅛	200 do	c 51⅜
100 Ill. Central	s3.117⅞	300 do	51⅜
400 do	118	100 do	b3 51⅜
50 do	117⅞	100	s30 50
400 Cleve. & P. R.	c.107⅜	100 do	51⅜
200 do	b10 108	100 do	c 50⅜
200 Gal. & Ch. R. ex-d. c.	105⅜	100 do	50⅞
300 do	106	100 Mar. Min. Co.	35

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 New-York Cen.	132⅛	600 Chic. & R. I. H.	129⅛
300 Erie R.	s10.109	200 do	b3 129⅜
500 do	s15.109	200 do	s30.129
100 do	s3.109	300 do	129½
50 Hud. R. R.	b5.133⅞	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	85⅜
550 do	b3.134	100 do	b5 85⅜
50 do	b6.134	300 Tol. & Wab.	56⅜
500 M. S. & N. I. R.	86⅜	200 do	b10 56⅜
100 do	b3 86⅜	100 Cumb. Coal	50
100 do	s3 86⅜	200 do	s30 49⅝
1000 Clev. & Pitts	s3 107⅜	200 do	49⅜
100 do	b3.107⅜	700 do	49⅜
500 do	s10.107⅜	200 do	s3 49⅝
100 Ill. Cen. R.	b3.118⅜	200 do	s10 49⅝
100 Gal. & C. R. ex-d.	s3.106	100 Quicksil. M. Co.	59
1000 Cleve. & Tol. R.	125	100 Lancaster Lead	4½
200 do	s30.124⅞		

TUESDAY, Jan. 5—P. M.

The Treasury Department delivered to the Associated Banks to-day $14,560,000 of the Legal Tender 5 ℘ cent. Two-Year Notes, contracted for the 3d of September last, and since paid for. A further large amount is promised to-morrow, if the trains from Washington get through. This is a relief to the Money market in the present condition of the supply of ordinary Legal Tender. It will enable the Banks to lend at 7 ℘ cent., and settle with each other at 5 ℘ cent. in the new paper, through the Clearing House, thus reducing their obligation to hold over a large amount of ordinary greenbacks from day to day. It is not probable, however, that either the Street or Bank rates for Money will be lower than 7 ℘ cent. for some time to come. The change relates more to the question of supply, and already, to-day, there are signs of less stringency than on Saturday or Monday. The difference, though not yet very decided, was clearly perceptible at the close of business.

The Treasury Office received on the Popular Loan $1,675,893. These payments make quite a severe run upon the Banks for Legal Tender Circulation, but, as intimated above, they can now spare them with less difficulty. The Treasury Office sent out $2,000,000 small Legal Tender for the use of the Army.

The Stock Market is very strong in prices, and active in sales. The business to-day was large, and the January speculation appears to be fairly inaugurated. On some of the Railways, and on Cumberland Coal, the upward movement is pushed with much vigor and confidence, and the *Bull* feeling in the market is daily extending through the Share list. This afternoon the attention of speculators was turned to Illinois Central and Galena, after running through the early part of the day on Erie, Rock Island and Toledo. The Government Stocks keep firm, and Gold steady.

The Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Company met in this City to-day to review the business of their Railway and Land Departments for the calendar and fiscal year 1863, just closed. They declared a half-yearly Dividend of *four per cent.*, payable in cash on 1st February, to all classes of the Stock and Scrip, including the canceled Bond Scrip, ($1,750,000,) which they earnestly recommend the holders, at the next annual meeting of the proprietary in May, to change into the more convenient form of Scrip Stock or full paid shares. The dividends hereafter will be made uniform. The present half-yearly division in cash is made double that of July, (paid 1st August,) by reason of the flattering results of the business of the entire year, which amounts to $4,500,000 in traffic, $2,400,000 in land sales, and $1,400,000 in cash collections on previous Land Sales, of which $800,000 is applicable to the Mortgage Interest of the Company. The Land Mortgage is now reduced to $14,300,000—originally $17,000,000—by actual collections on the principal of the Land Sales. The interest charge upon this Mortgage, which, for six years or more was a heavy burden upon the net traffic of the road, is now reduced to $1,000,000, or only $200,000 in excess of the interest collected from the Land Notes held by the Company. The increase of gross traffic for the year is $1,100,000, or one-third more than in 1862. The transfer books for the Dividends close on the 18th inst.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Monday night. The general market is firm and the crowd of operators on William-street again on the increase. The speculative movements in Gold have greatly fallen off since the holidays. The export demand holds the price about steady between 151½@152 ℘ cent., and this demand is fairly supplied by the January interest disbursements in Gold from the Treasury. The Exchange on London for the Boston mail which closed this afternoon is 166@166½, and the demand has been good:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	151¼	151⅝	Mich. Central	120	120⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881	105⅜	105⅜	Mich. Southern	86	86⅜
N. Y. Central	132	132⅜	Mich. Guaranteed	134	134⅜
Erie	108⅜	109⅛	Illinois Cen.	117¼	118⅜
Erie Preferred	103⅛	103⅜	Pittsburgh	107¾	108
Hudson	134¼	134⅜	Fort Wayne	85	85⅜
Pacific Mail	220	222	Rock Island	126⅜	129⅛
Harlem	92	91⅜	Galena	105⅜	106
Canton	34	34	Reading	112¼	112⅜
Treas. Cer., new	98	98	Quicksilver	59	59
Toledo	121¼	124¼	Cum'land Coal	49⅜	49¾
Northwest	47	47	Mariposa	35	34⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Commerce	102
Manhattan	140	Am. Exchange	108⅜
Merchants'	109	Bank of the Republic	102
America	125	Continental	101
National	104	St. Nicholas	101
Merchants' Exch.	96	Park	120
State of New-York	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104⅜	Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	108
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Illinois Cen. '75	119⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	101	Al. & T. H. 2d pref.	91⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s '54	106⅜	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. Ex	93
Erie seconds, '79	115	Chi. & N. W. in Bonds	94
Erie thirds, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92⅜
Erie fourths, '80	108	Chi. & N. W. seconds	78⅜
Erie fifths, '88	106	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	106
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103⅜	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86⅜
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	110¾	Gal. & Chi. Ex	113
Hud. R. sec'ds, S. F. '85	110	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Hud. R. Bonds	104	Clev. & Tol. R.	107
Harlem 2ds, '64	101	Pitts., F. W. & Ch. 1sts	106
Har. thirds, '68	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sec'ds	99⅜
Mich. C., '69 & '72	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. thirds	86
Michigan new 1st, '82	121	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60

The recent change in the proprietary of the old *Commercial Advertiser* has retired Mr. JOHN G. CLAYTON from the financial column of the paper, the labor and direction of which he has performed with marked industry, fidelity and intelligence for nearly thirty years. While we record his withdrawal from the daily press with regret, we are pleased to hear that he is not to leave his remunerative partnership in the long established Job Printing establishment of HALL, CLAYTON & Co.

Mr. R. O. CROMELIN, of the Stock firm of CROMELIN & TILLINGHAST, No. 30 Wall-street, was to-day admitted to membership at the regular New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The shareholders in the Cumberland Coal Company meet to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at the office of the Company, over the Bank of the Republic, at noon, to hear the report of a Select Committee appointed at a previous meeting on the financial affairs and prospects of the Corporation.

The Howard Fire Insurance Company pay a half-yearly dividend of 10 ℘ cent.; the Clinton, 15 ℘ cent.; the Empire City, 7 ℘ cent.; the Mechanics' and Traders, 7 ℘ cent.; the Nassau, 8 ℘ cent., and the Etna, of Hartford, 6 ℘ cent. These dividends speak well for the prosperous business in the way of Fire Insurance in the City for the past six months.

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregate, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Dec. 28.	Jan. 4.	
Capital Stock	$12,335,615	$12,335,615	
Loans	35,650,924	35,698,808	Inc. $47,884
Specie	4,164,043	4,158,585	Dec. 6,058
Due from other Banks	2,496,806	2,963,563	Inc. 466,757
Due to other Banks	4,221,295	4,316,763	Inc. 95,468
Deposits	29,682,906	29,878,920	Inc. 196,014
Circulation	2,067,611	2,085,810	Dec. 11,801
U. States legal tender and demand Notes	6,023,790	6,080,211	Inc. 56,421

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (exclusive of specie) from this port have been to the value of $1,916,598, against $3,250,152 same week last year, and $2,246,019 the corresponding week in 1861.

The Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, have declared a quarterly dividend of 6 ℘ cent., payable on demand.

The Hope Fire Insurance have declared a dividend of 5 ℘ cent., clear of tax, payable on demand.

The Assistant Treasurer reports the business at the Sub-Treasury to-day as follows: Receipts, $2,293,289 57; including for Customs, $235,000; Payments, $3,631,854 57; Balance, $36-992,691 67.

[Advertisement.]

"TIP TOP."—The January Pictorial Double Number, *Parenological Journal*, is the best ever issued. It has 40 Portraits, and other Engravings, including Maj.-Gen. BANKS, Lord LYNDHURST, and Beautiful Women. Only 15 cents; or $1 50 a year. New Volume. Address FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Orientals prided themselves on their "Mocha," but the Moderns enjoy with equal relish the KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Sold by all Grocers. Price 23 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches," for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat, are so well known for their excellent medicinal qualities, that commendation from us can hardly add to their favorable notoriety.—*Boston Post.*

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING—Are unequaled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum, or hair dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents—Black or Brown, instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Inimitable hair cutting—styles suitable—executed in the best manner only, No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving 10 cts.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular,

DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

All consultations FREE.

Mrs. M. G. Brown, Metaphysical Physician, professor on the eye, ear and throat, will be at her office, No. 25 Bond-st., every day this week, until Friday at 2 o'clock. Office hours from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.; from 6 P. M. until 8 P. M. for those who cannot attend in the day.

See certificates of remarkable cures elsewhere.

For Once we take Pleasure in Calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement—that of HOWE & STEVENS' FAMILY DYE COLORS. These dyes have become a household necessity, and so general in their use that many a well-dressed lady finds that many an article once rejected as out of date, is, by the aid of these dyes, made as good as new.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for Silver Plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-Place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.—Office No. 505 Broadway

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM.
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Genuine Honey Soap,
Made only by F. S. CLEAVER,
A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale Depot No. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Elastic Stitch Sewing-machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway; near 22d-st. Also, machine-sewing of every description done in the best manner.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—For Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., second floor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Winter Hats and Caps at White's. Also a large STOCK of FURS for LADIES, at PRICES to SUIT his NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS. No. 216 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Up-Town Depot for the Supply of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, under the management of J. T. ELLIS, No. 939 BROADWAY, corner of 22d-st.

MARRIED.

COX—DICKSON.—On Monday evening, Jan. 4, by Rev. E. R. T. Cook, GEORGE S. COX to MARTHA J., daughter of John Dickson, Esq., all of this City.

HOLMAN—ROUNDEY.—In Boston, on Thursday, Dec. 31, by Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., assisted by Rev. Edwin B. Chase, of Marblehead, Mass., Mr. SAMUEL K. HOLMAN, of this City, to Miss SARA B. ROUNDEY, of Massachusetts. No cards.

OSBON—PHELPS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. A. M. Osbon, D. D., Rev. E. S. OSBON, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., to Miss S. J. PHELPS, of Orange, N. J.

DIED.

BROOKS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 3, CHARLES IRVING BROOKS, eldest son of Thomas and Anna T. Brooks, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his parents, No. 113 Remsen-st., without further invitation.

CARTER.—On Monday, Jan. 4, SARAH LAWRENCE, relict of the late Thomas Carter, aged 77 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Thomas Carter, No. 227 Bowery, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

DODD.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, Jan. 3, after a long and painful illness, NANCY, wife of Joseph Dodd.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 69 Grand-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Bloomfield, N. J., for interment.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 4, MARY, wife of Luther B. Evans, and eldest daughter of the late Capt. Nathan Dunn, aged 52 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church in East Warren-st., between Court and Smith sts., on Thursday afternoon, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

FORBES.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 5, JOHN, infant son of John M. and Ann Elizabeth Forbes, aged 11 days.

GIBBES.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, at his residence in this City, ROBERT MORGAN GIBBES.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Church, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

LOVETT.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, GEORGE LOVETT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Eccles Gillender and Ambrose C. Kingsland, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Union-square, on Friday, Jan. 8, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

LANGDON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, FANNY, only surviving child of the late Edmund G. Langdon, formerly of Bath, England.

Her friends, and the friends of her late father, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Moravian Church in Jay-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., on Thursday. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ English papers please copy.

RITCHIE.—On Sunday, Jan. 3, Miss FRANCES J. RITCHIE, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 165 6th-av., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock.

SEDGWICK.—On Monday, Jan. 4, at his residence, No. 49 East 30th-st., THEODORE SEDGWICK, in his 79 years.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, at the Mercer-st. Church, on Wednesday morning, 6th inst., at 9½

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a first and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 80 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and every direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund ....£100,000.

Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.

Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokuhama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all parts east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 164, 251, 284, 312, 408, 485, 568, 580, 601, 656, 809, 902, 963, 980, 997, 1033, 1095, 1142, 1246, 1373, 1388, 1429, 1443, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company are hereby notified that upon delivery of their bonds to the undersigned, at their office, No. 25 Parkrow, after maturity, on or before the 30th day of January next, they will receive the principal and interest thereon; or, at their option, they may renew their bonds for fifteen years, with interest at six per cent., payable semi-annually—to pay which within that time an ample sinking fund has been provided by the Company.

ABRAHAM BELL'S SON.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL new 6 per cent. stock; Oswego and Syracuse, with dividend of 5 per cent.; Railroad Co. stocks, &c., &c., for sale.

Troy and Boston mortgage bonds,
Troy and Bennington mortgage bonds,
Saratoga and Schenectady stock,
Bellefontaine and Indiana stock,
Indiana Central stock,
wanted, at the highest market rates.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
Broadway, cor. 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of the 26th inst., and be opened on the morning of the 12th of January.

W. TITUS, Secy.

GREENWICH BANK, Dec. 31, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Nine Directors of this Association, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, poll to open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M., and that the transfer book will be closed until after the election.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

MERCHANT'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan. 12, inclusive.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of

ONLY SIXTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS. NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcery, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the terminus of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or derived from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1853, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,

have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 22, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, and coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2, 1864, less the Government tax of 3 per cent.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.

THE PUBLIC ADMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.

Stocks are called in alphabetical order, embracing all the leading Mining Stocks sold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c.

This institution is the only true channel for developing the great mining resources of this country, and increasing activity in the securities of the various Mining Companies. The charge is One Dollar only, for each lot of Stock bought and sold at the Board; and no charge is made unless the Stocks offered are disposed of.

For full particulars see rules and regulations.

ALBERT S. NICOLAY, Manager.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, also for any other Bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund.

EDWARD L. BAKER,
Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

BOSTON, Jan. 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., in cash, free of Government tax, upon the Stock and Cancelled Bonds Scrip of this Company is declared, payable on the 1st day of February to the registered holders of stock and scrip at the close of business on the 16th inst.

This dividend is in lieu of and in advance of two coupons on the full-paid stock, and by terms of the contract terminates the obligation to pay interest to the full-paid shareholders.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 16th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of February.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., As RE-ORGANIZED.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, December 30, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company (as re-organized) will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the notifications of a contract entered into between said Company and the Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad Co., and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on demand by DANIEL DEALE, Esq., Chamber 41a of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The Transfer-books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PLATTE COUNTY RAILROAD COMPANY, St. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 4, 1864.

CIRCULARS EXPLANATORY OF THE terms upon which the January, 1864, Interest will be paid upon the Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds issued to the Platte County Railroad Company, can be had on application to R. T. Morgan & Co., No. 25 William-st. It is desirable that holders should make an early decision, as the bondholders and Company are alike interested in an early adjustment of the question.

(Signed,) WM. OSBORNE, President.

MARKET BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the then next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING MILL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company at Spuyten Duyvil, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year.

J. R. LAURENCE, Secretary.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Jan. 2, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of the coupons of the Jan. 1, 1864, on the above-named Bonds, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

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10 CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH AND Ohio First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Railroad Bonds of $1,000 each, to be sold at $400 each. Signed by Thos. F. Wells, President, and Fred. Perry, Park Bank, Trustee, who pronounce these Bonds good and valid. Address EVERITT, care Box 1,442 New-York Post-office.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

TRADESMENS' BANK, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1863,

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of

TEN (10) PER CENT.

and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.

CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President

JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

JANUARY 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

TEN (10) PER CENT.

(free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 6, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 26th day of December until the morning of the 7th day of January next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a stock dividend of 25 per cent., (both free of Government tax,) have been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. payable, free of United States tax, on or after MONDAY, Jan. 4, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on 23d inst., and opened on Jan. 7, 1864. By order

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Four per Cent., "free of Government tax," out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 5, 1864.

J. E. FOX, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have to-day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, and made it payable on and after Jan. 2 next, free of Government tax.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway,
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1864.

FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. PAULMEIER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The United States Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order.

WASH'TN RITTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUtion have declared the 20th Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and less, and Four per Cent. per annum on all larger sums, payable on and after Jan. 18. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

Also, an extra Dividend, at the rate of One per Cent. per annum has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, which will be credited to depositors with the regular dividend.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWD. SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INS. CO., No. 160 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders, on and after MONDAY, 11th inst. Meanwhile, the transfer books are closed.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of four (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 2d proximo. By order.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the day of payment. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

21ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January. The Transfer books are closed to that day inclusive.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 470 BROADWAY, (Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st.,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 9th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on Jan. 2 next to stockholders of that date. The transfer books to remain closed from 25th inst. to date of payment inclusive.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

OFFICE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO. OF N. Y., Jan. 2, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN interest Dividend will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company, in accordance with the charter, on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

By order.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. (free of Government Tax), payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on and after SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Jan. 4

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, in this City, on the 11th of January, 1864

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2 next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 67 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT is payable on demand, free of Government tax.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BOWERY, corner BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESident and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the current half year, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1864. By order of the Board,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York, January 5, 1864.—DIVIDEND—A qu

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the College of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, and who have been unfortunate, call at once. By his long experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary losses stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venereens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure. Viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores blood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M.

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DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence of all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. Best of references a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications; he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to those small body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

TROPICAL BALSAM.—NEW ORLEANS, DEC. 7, 1863. Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., New-York:—Gentlemen: I have the pleasure of certifying, by the present, that I have been cured by your Tropical Balsam of a serious affection of the lungs, attended with cough and great sufferings. Mrs. Julia Guerin, of this City, has also been cured with the same Balsam of a dangerous cough and a serious disease of the chest. I am happy to testify to such a complete success of your Balsam, and you may rest assured that I will do my best to propagate with all the extent of my power a remedy whereby I have obtained so successful results. Respectfully yours,
CHARLES LAMBERT.
General depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall, N. Y. Retailed at the druggists generally.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

A LEVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

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SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to Operative Surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Hernia, Hemorrhoids, Varicocele and Fistula. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The last number of the *Scalpel*, containing articles on these subjects, may be had of EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

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FACTORY WITH STEAM POWER.—Owing to ill-health, the subscriber offers for sale the old-established business carried on by him at the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 27th-st., with ground 74x96 feet, four-story and basement substantial brick buildings, engine, boilers, hangers, shafting, pullies and belting, and all the machinery necessary for sash, blind and door business, wood-molding, sawing, planing and turning. The above affords a fine opportunity for any person to engage in an established business, and will be sold with or without the stock, and on accommodating terms, to a responsible party. Apply on the premises.
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THE
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ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,200 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,
will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from BOSTON, Jan. 26.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80: Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $65, $142.
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LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
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calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
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They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.....{$80 / $75} Payable in Currency.
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Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER... Saturday.....Jan. 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE..... Saturday..... Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON..... Saturday..... Jan. 23
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris.... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS.
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 9.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
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The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
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FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, and MONDAY, Feb. 1.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
R. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
Ship ROGER A. HURD—Sails January 6.
Ship AMERICAN UNION—Sails January 9.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
Ship DANIEL WEBSTER—Sails January 6.
For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts, available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—TO sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M. United States Mail steamship EVENING STAR, WM. R. BELL, commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River. For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer MORNING STAR will follow the EVENING STAR, and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.
The fine, fast-sailing new Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. TURNER, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions —First Cabin, $75; Second Cabin, $50; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $35. Payable in currency.
FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
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UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.
Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

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PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 232 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

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STEINWAY & SONS'
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The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

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H. M. PIERCE, President.

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MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. The Winter term opens Jan. 4. For circulars or information apply to the Principal at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 3 P. M., until Jan. 2.

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Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.
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STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. Winter term commences on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. REFERENCES—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

A COURSE OF PRACTICAL INSTRUCtion in book-keeping, by double entry and business affairs, can be obtained at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 736 Broadway, corner 8th-st., established over 20 years. Private instruction in penmanship.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French spoken in the family. For circulars, etc., address
LOUIS OLIVIER, Elmira, N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, New-York.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau st., and No. 574 Broadway.

GERMAN LESSONS.—MISS THERESE MEYER informs her friends and the public that she continues to give lessons in the German language. Address Lockwood's bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

A CHRISTIAN HOME FOR SIX BOYS, with special care and instruction, in the family of an experienced teacher. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MT. KISCO MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A superior Boys' Boarding School. Address A. B. WIGGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

MILITARY ACADEMY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—For circulars, apply to the Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A.M.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY OF REFINEMENT and education, having much experience in tuition, desires an engagement for a few hours daily. She teaches the English in all its branches, with German, French and music. Private lessons are given to more advanced pupils. Address EDUCATION, Station A, Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID YOUNG HORSE FOR SALE —Fifteen and a half hands high, five years old, coming six, long tail, proud and stylish in harness, accustomed to saddle, of good speed and easy gait, both in trot and canter. Also, a pair of short-tailed bay carriage horses. Cause of sale, absence of owner abroad. Terms moderate. On view at Lexington Stables, Nos. 95 and 97 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG BAY HORSE, NOT UNder 15½ hands. Must be sound and kind and gentle in all harness. Address ELDER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office, full particulars and lowest price.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management beg to announce that owing to previous peremptory engagements of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
the great sensation drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN
can only be presented for
SIXTEEN NIGHTS
more. Seats for any of these sixteen nights may now be procured at the box-office.
The management is induced to give this early notice of the period at which the production of this play must terminate, from the circumstance of its being impossible to accommodate the vast crowds which nightly gather at the theatre. No play that has perhaps ever been presented on the New-York stage has touched the heart of the people with such sincere and genuine emotion, or gathered the public so firmly in its grasp. While it might run through whole seasons, it cannot, from these peremptory circumstances, be possibly presented for more than these
SIXTEEN NIGHTS.
Those who desire, therefore, to witness this touching picture of English every-day life, should not lose the few opportunities now remaining to them.
In the beautiful language of the accomplished District-Attorney of this city, A. Oakey Hall:
"The whole effect of the play is so ethical, that I wish the philanthropists of the day, who so shamefully neglect the Prison Aid Society, and who so culpably leave the care of the returned convict to his pals, could see the Ticket-of-Leave and your acting. The two should run together in the City far beyond New-Years; and you should not receive your actor's 'ticket-of-leave' until every clergyman and boy in the Metropolitan Police District had seen the impersonation of the scenes between Brierly and Willoughby."
On Monday, January 4, 1864, being the sixty-first nigh of the engagement,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
will appear in
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Commences at 7½. Carriages may be ordered at 10½.
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) Jan. 6, 1864,
SIXTY-THIRD NIGHT OF
THE FLORENCES
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF
Mrs. FLORENCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864,
for the last time this season,
FAUST,
Grand Opera, in five acts, by C. Gounod, with new scenery, appointments, and the following cast:
MME. FREDERICI,
MME JOHANNSEN,
HERR HIMMER,
HERR STEINECKE,
HERR WEINLICH.
To give full effect to the Soldier's Chorus, in the fourth act, the
ARION SOCIETY
have kindly volunteered to assist, and a full military band will also appear
Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
Price of admission to Parquet, Balcony, and Dress Circle, $1, without extra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The sale of Tickets will commence on Tuesday morning, at the Academy of Music.
NOTICE.
Subscribers can exchange their tickets on Tuesday morning.
FRIDAY, Jan. 8, 1864,
SECOND PERFORMANCE.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."
This splendid entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvass measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.
The beautiful and STARTLING ILLUSION of the WHITE LADY and the SPIRIT OF THE ALPS, with the elegant moonlight and sunset effects, will be repeated.
Doors open at 7: Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
THE GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, Postponed from Monday, Dec. 28, on account of the inclemency of the weather, will take place
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.
The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered:
Mrs. JOHNSTON, (late Mary E. Hawley.)
Miss MINA GEARY,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
Mr. J. N. PATTISON,
Mr. JOHANNES SENIA,
Mr. JAMES G. MAEDER.
Tickets, Fifty Cents each. May be procured of T. F. Frank, No. 875 Broadway, J. R. Morewood, No. 62 Broad-st., Pickard, & Andresen, No. 75 Gold-st., T. M. Braine, No. 113 Pearl-st., Robert Waller, No. 53 Cedar-st. and at the door on the evening of the concert.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
The tickets issued for Dec. 28 admissible.

DODWORTH HALL—NO. 806 BROADWAY.
MRS. AND MISS L. BROWN'S READING,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1864.
Tickets 50 cents.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the Reading.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

SKATING—AT THE LARGE GALLERY IN CONnection with Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S Gymnastic and Military Institution, No. 161 5th-av. and No. 937 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Instruction to ladies and gentlemen daily and evenings. Only three lessons are sufficient to skate on ice.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season tickets for a gentleman.....$5
Season tickets for ladies.....2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years.....3
For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE,
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 67 bbls. Ashes, 10,722 bbls. Flour, 1,571 bbls. and 4,125 bags Corn Meal, 150 bushels Wheat, 4,770 bushels Corn, 500 bushels Rye, 7,702 bushels Oats; 2,373 bushels Malt, 3,184 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,117 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $6 50, and Pearls at $9 75 @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate demand at easier prices. Java, at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34½c.; Laguayra, 32½c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c. ₱ lb. No Rio arrived this week; sales of only 200 bags Rio were reported during the week. Stock of all kinds this morning, 36,960 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, of Rio and Santos, 13,631 bags; Java, 5,210 mats; Java, 1,729 Gov. bags; Ceylon, 1,800 bags; Maracaibo, 10,463 bags; Laguayra, 1,700 bags; St. Domingo, 533 bags; other descriptions, 1,294.

Statistics of the Operations in Rio and Santos Coffee during 1863.

	Receipts. Bags.	Sales. Bags.
January	10,604	24,585
February	45,692	21,753
March	32,106	23,291
April	20,224	9,943
May	33,245	12,485
June	25,170	21,579
July	6,676	28,912
August	22,720	35,365
September	6,356	26,334
October	26,027	25,086
November	32,368	55,784
December	31,515	39,017
Grand total	286,821	324,762

RECEIPTS.	Bags.	SALES.	Bags.
Rio	278,235	Rio	303,832
Santos	15,586	Santos	20,930

TOTALS.	Stock Jan. 1, 1863.	Receipts In 1863.	Sales In 1863.	Stock Jan. 1, 1864
Rio Coffee, bags	44,372	278,235	303,832	11,031
Santos Coffee, bags	7,200	15,586	20,930	2,600
Grand total	51,572	286,821	324,762	13,631

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Jan. 2—Baltimore	588
Jan. 5—New-York	13,631
Grand total	14,219

COTTON—Is in moderate request, at previous prices. Middlings, 81c.@82c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,270 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet to-day; prices close in favor of buyers. Sales, since our last, 7,300 bbls., including Superfine, State and Western, at $6 25 @$6 55; poor to choice extra State, at $6 75@$7 20, chiefly at $6 80@$6 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 70, chiefly at $7 50@$7 60, and interior do. at $7 20@$7 30 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$6 25 @$6 55
Extra State.....6 75 @ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 80 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands. 7 40 @ 7 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. 7 75 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee.....7 20 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri..7 50 @11 50

Southern Flour is in limited demand at previous rates; sales since our last, 800 bbls., at $7 65@$6 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active and less buoyant; sales 500 bbls. extra at $6 70@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $5 50@$6 65 ₱ bbl.; sales, 80 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $5 25@$5 60 for Jersey, $6@$6 10 afloat and in store for Brandywine, and $6 20 for Marsh's Caloric, ₱ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, mainly on speculation, at about previous figures. Sales since our last 72,000 bushels, including White Genesee at $1 68; Amber Western, $1 60@$1 62; Red Western at $1 43@$1 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 49@$1 52; Milwaukee Club at $1 46½@$1 50; Chicago Spring at $1 45@$1 48 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales were made of 38,500 bushels, at $1 29@$1 30, chiefly at $1 29, for Mixed Western in store, and 27½ for do., for distilling, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, at $1 25@$1 33 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, but held rather more firmly. We quote Canada at 91c.@92½c.; Western at 92c.@94c.; State at 91c.@93c.; Prince Edward's Island at 91c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₱ bushel. Sales 63,000 bushels. Barley is dull, at $1 25@$1 50, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales, 2,200 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Sales 1,000 bushels.

MAY—North River Bale is scarce and less active, but very firm, at $1 40@$1 60 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in moderate demand, at 32c.@32c., according to quality, the higher rate for very choice, ₱ lb.

HEMP—Manilla has been in active request for immediate and future delivery, at 12¾c.@12¾c., ₱ lb., holders now asking 13c. and upwards.

LEAD—Eastern is inactive at $1 50 ₱ M.

LIME—Is quiet at former prices.

METALS—The principal inquiry has been for Ingot Copper, at from 36c.@39¾c. ₱ lb. Other articles have been quiet, but quoted steady.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 90@$2 95 ₱ gallon; Resin $27@$40 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $10 50@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pitch, $17@$23 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in rather more request, at uniform figures. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 10; Crude Sperm, $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 43@$1 46; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red at 77c.@79c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32c.@33c.; Refined do. at 50c.@53c. free, and 46½c.@48c. in bond ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum since our last, 1,427 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand, and held more firmly. Sales since our last, 5,260 bbls., at $22@$22 25 for New Mess here, $21@$22 25 for do., deliverable in February and March; $19 50@$20 for Mess, last season's packing; $18 50@$19 for two year Old Mess; $1 50@18 75 for Thin Mess; $20@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $14 50@$16 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 10c.@12½c. for Hams, and 7c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Sales, 550 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon continues in fair demand at 9¾c.@12½c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales 1,300 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are active, at 6¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is advancing in sales. 3,000 tcs. and bbls. at 12½c.@13¾c., the latter an extreme rate, and 13¾c. for March delivery, ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices; sales 350 obls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $27@$30 ₱ tierce; sales 125 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 25 ₱ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Butter is quiet to-day at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 13c.@16c. ₱ lb.

RICE is quiet, but steady. Stock of Rice on hand Jan. 1, 1864, 2,800 bags cleaned East India, and 1,500 ditto uncleaned; against 325 casks Para, 36,729 bags cleaned East India, and 2,064 bags and mats uncleaned ditto, same time last year.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, but steady, to-day. Sales since our last, 420 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 13c.@14c.; Porto Rico at 12¾c., and Cuba at 11¾@12¾c.; also 123 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@12¾c. per lb.

TOBACCO—Until the intentions of Congress relative to the tax are known, this article will likely remain inactive. Prices are firm. Sales include 212 hhds. Kentucky at 13@24c.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 1,000 bbls. at 90c.@94c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was reported to-day, rates were in some instances quoted firmer. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,900 bbls. Flour at 9d.@1s. ₱ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Wheat at 8¾d.@9¼d. ₱ bushel; 400 pkgs. Butter at 30s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 17s.6d. ₱ ton. For London, 200 tcs. Beef at 4s.; 500 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 17s. 6d.; 350 bbls. Oil at 25s. For Glasgow, 50 tons and 600 pkgs. Provisions at 28s. 6d.@20s., by sailing vessel, and 25s.@40s. by steamer. For Havre, 1,000 bbls. resin at 4s. For Antwerp, 50 pkgs. Lard, at 27s. 6d.; 80 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ₱ ton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 46 | Moon rises. 3 21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 05 | Gov. Island.. 4 54 | Hell Gate.. 6 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Mississippi, Talbot, New-Orleans, U. S. Quartermaster; Plato, Getty, New-Orleans, master.

Ships Caravan, Lawler, Liverpool, Howland & Aspinwall; Messenger, Hill, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Brigs Union, (Br.,) Munroe, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Mattie, (Br.,) McDonald, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Panama, (Br.,) Fleming, Boston, Edmiston Brothers.

Schooners Frances Connell, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Tropic Bird, (Br.,) McDougal, St. John, N. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Harvest, Corwin, Providence, L. Kenny; L. C. Durfee, Sakins, Washington, L. Kenny; Susan Veach, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; L. C. Lyman, Sherman, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Dec. 27, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Transport Prometheus, Bacon, Port Royal Dec. 30, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell. Left Portland 2d inst., and was obliged to put back on account of a heavy S. W. gale. Has had very heavy weather on the passage.

Steamer Westchester, Walton, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Borneo, (of Richmond, Me.,) Reed, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar, tobacco, etc., to Nesmith & Sons. Was up to the Highlands on 1st of January, and was blown off shore in the late northwester.

Bark Burgermeister Duckwitz, (Brem.,) Musegadis, from Shanghai July 23, and Cape Town, C. G. H., Nov. 23, with teas and silks to Olyphant & Co. Had some heavy weather off Bermuda.

Bark Mary Bentley, Clark, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to master. On arriving in the East River this morning, the aid of the Harbor Police was called to take charge of one of the crew, who had been mutinous during the passage.

Bark Johannes, (Brem., not Johann Martin, as before reported below,) Hoockgeter, Tarragona 52 ds., in ballast to Leopold Brunner.

Bark Yamuri, (Br.,) Anderson, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co.

Bark Kadama, (of Picton,) McKenzie, Havana 9 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Union, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Merryman, Havana Dec. 25, in ballast to master.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Barbadoes 18 ds., with scrap iron to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had heavy weather on the coast; was up to the lightship on the 1st of January, and was blown off. Joseph Wilkinson, a seaman, was left in the hospital at Bermuda.

Brig S. T. Nash, Johnson, Ragged Island 12 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Billow, (Br., of Plymouth, Eng.,) Davies, Pernambuco Nov. 26, with sugar to Napier & Welsford. From the lat. of Bermuda has experienced terrific weather.

Brig Sarah M. Newhall, (Br.,) Ellis, Jacmel 24 ds., with coffee and logwood to Richard Thackeray. Has experienced very heavy weather.

Brig Leonard Berry, (of Demerara,) Steele, Grand Turk, T. I., 9 ds., with salt to J. Norman Harvey. Left no vessels in port.

Brig Humboldt, (of Boston,) Cobb, Cardenas 11 ds., in ballast to master. Has had heavy easterly gales most of the passage.

Brig Annie Geldert, (Br.,) Cochrane, W. S., 23 ds., with potatoes to Durree & Hyde.

Schr. Hiram Smith, Ferry, Alexandria, D. C., with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Thrasher, (Br.,) Hayes, Martinique 30 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Anna Elizabeth, Hutchinson, Charlottetown 29 ds., with oats to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Beddington, Clark, Little Choptauk, Md., for Tompkinsville.

Schr. Soiferino, (Br., of Weymouth, N. S.,) Lawson, St. Martin's 15 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Yerktown, Nickerson, St. Marys, Md., 4 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Vicksburgh, Haskell, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Granite State, Seabury, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Sibertha Grier, Bonson, Camden, Del., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. S. Lockwood, Debero, Camden, Del., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. David Jones, Bulard, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. S. G. Milo, Knox, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. F. Bell, Robinson, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Thomas, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. J. F. Farland, Pearsall, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Ralph Hewett, Rhoades, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Hiawatha, Ingraham, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. A. Hammond, Higgins, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maguet, Jasper, Norfolk 6 ds., with wood.

Schr. Arctic, Hicks, Georgetown, D. C., 8 ds., coal.

BELOW—Two ships, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, W., fresh.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES HOLE, Jan. 1—No arrivals.

Jan. 2—Wind W. N. W., blowing heavy. Arr. bark Harvest Moon, for Boston; brig Piccadilly, (Br.,) from Cape Good Hope Nov. 2, St. Helena Nov. 22, for Boston. Left at Fort Elizabeth, C. G. H., barks Jane Taylor and Golden Fleece, for New-York in 7 ds. Nov. 12, lat. 29 59 S., lon. 9 56 E., spoke Br. ship Kent, from Japan for London; 13th, spoke Br. ship Neda, from Madras for London. Also arr. brig Wm. Mason, Mansanilla, for Boston. Left brig Hancock, ldg. for Boston; bark Linda M. Stewart, ldg. for New-York. Passed going in bark Tubal Cain. The Wm. Mason anchored in Vineyard Sound; on the night of the 31st, during a gale from S. E., was obliged to cut away her foremast to prevent her dragging ashore; the mast, rigging and sails fell overboard and were lost.

Also arr. brigs Laurilla, for Boston; Snow Bird, Mariner, Havana, for Boston; Wacamaco, for Portland; Fredonia, for Belfast; Surf, for Portland; Loch Lomond, for Portland. Left, brig Belle of the Bay; schr. John Giblin, seized by the Government.

Also arr. brig Forest Dow, Baltimore, for Boston; schr. Susan Rogers, for Boston. Left, bark M. Williamson, dischg.; Trinity, do.; brig Ida, ldg. for Philadelphia; schrs. Vernon, Fawn.

Also arr. schr. Elvira A. Conant, for Boston; J. W. Burr, Emma Furbish, Flanders and Nile, New-York, for Boston; Maria Whitney, Ocean Herald.

Jan. 3—Wind W., blowing fresh. Arr. bark Mary Stetson, of New-York, Pensacola Dec. 18, Key West 12 ds., for Boston. 22d, off Tortugas, spoke gunboat Neptune, outside. The M. S. has experienced heavy weather during the passage; lost sails and one boat; last night, during the gale from N. W., the crew being frostbitten, anchored off Block Island, and lost one anchor and 75 fathoms of chain. Brig David B. Doane, for Portland; Mary Means, Tibbetts and George Amos, Treat, Philadelphia, for Boston; Nellie, New-York, for St. John, N. B.; schr. White Sea, Janet Parsons, Statesman, all for Boston: E. R. Hammond, New-York, for Eastport; Hattie Laury, New-York for Calais. Sailed—Brigs Loch Lomond, Snow Bird.

Jan. 4—Arr. bark Merrimac, Havana, for Portland; barkantine Ephraim Williams, brig Martha A. Berry, Philadelphia, for Portland; schrs. S. G. Hart, Philadelphia, for Salem; Mary Ella, Philadelphia, for Newburyport; M. Hutchings, Baltimore, for Portsmouth; F. J. Cummings, Alexandria, for Boston; Adelaide Harlow and Argenoria, New-York, for Boston; William Jones, Elizabethport, for Boston. 8 A. M., wind N. W. Sailed brigs David B. Doane, Laurilla; schrs. Susan, Maria.

Spoken, &c.

Anna W. Lewis—bark, Lombard, hence for New-Orleans, 4 ds. out. Dec. 30, lat. 33 45, lon. 70 55.

E. D. Drummond—brig, hence for Aspinwall, was signalized Dec. 30, off Nassau.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Dec. 18, barks Montezuma and H. Trowbridge, dischg. Brig B. L. Swan would sail next day for New-York.

At St. Martin's, Dec. 21, schr. Lone Star, of Halifax, for New-York in a week.

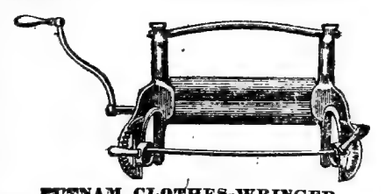
At Jacmel, Dec. 24, schr. Minnie Arnold, for New-York in 10 ds.

[PER OCEAN QUEEN.]

ASPINWALL—Arr. Dec. 24, Am. steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, New-York. Cld. Dec. 23, Am. brig Caroline, Harford, New-York; 26th, steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, New-York.

CALLAO—Arr. Nov. 29, Am. bark Mark L. Potter, Chinchas; Dec. 1, Am. ships Oakford, 66 ds. from San Francisco; 3d, Trident, from whaling; Helen R. Cooper, Chinchas; 5th, Free Trade, do.; 8th, Arme de Snow, do.; Ceres, Hamburg; 12th, Mazeppa, do.; Napoleon, do. Sld. Nov. 29, Am. ships James Littlefield, Holland; M. L. Potter, do.; Dec. 5, Gertrudis, Chinchas; Lizzie Oakford, do.; Helen R. Cooper, France; 8th, Free Trade, Hamburg.

Spoken—Sept. 13, lat. 4 N., lon. 20 W., Am. ship Gov. Langdon, from Boston for San Francisco.



PUTNAM CLOTHES-WRINGER.
The ONLY reliable Self-Adjusting Wringer.
No wood-work to swell or split,
No thumb-screws to get out of order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, without an exception, the best Wringer ever made.

TRY IT, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

It will wring anything from a thread to a bed-quilt without alteration.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town.

No. 2, $5 50; No. 1, $6; No. A, $8.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.



THE UNION LAMP
is a Hand Kerosene Lamp without Chimney.
NO SMOKE. NO ODOR.
Price 35 cents.
Also, for sale,
GAS AND KEROSENE HEATING STOVES.
GOTHIC FURNACES.
POLAR REFRIGERATOR
PARLOR AND ICE SKATES.
STERLING'S GAS REGULATOR.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
LESLEY & ELLIOT.
No. 494 Broadway.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

EAGLE MILLS.
TABER & PLACE,
Successors to
WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS
&c., &c., &c.
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED
RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
OFFICE, No. 94 FRONT-ST.

STAMMERING.

Cured by Bates' Patent Scientific Appliances, the only known means for the rapid and permanent cure of Stammering, Stuttering, &c. They received a Gold Medal at the last London Exhibition.

For (new edition of) Pamphlets and Drawings describing the same, address H. C. L. MEARS, No. 277 West 2d st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
AND
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, } AUCTIONEERS,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, } No. 96 Broadway.

Offer the following brown-stone front HOUSES and LOTS for sale:

Lexington-av., cor. 28th-st.	Lexington-av., near 38th-st.
Madison-av., near 28th-st.	Livingston-place, cor. 15th-st.
W. 14th-st., near 7th-av.	W. 14th st., near 8th av.
W. 37th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 38th-st., near 6th av.
W. 38th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 45th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 46th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 47th-st., near 5th-av.

Also, a number of houses and lots in desirable locations.

Also, desirable store property on Broadway, Duane, Worth, Franklin, White, Lispenard, Canal and Spring sts.

Also, Central Park lots on the 5th and 8th avs.

Also, several very desirable plots of lots near Central Park, and in other desirable locations.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The northwest corner of Broadway and Dey-st., known as the "Franklin Buildings."

Fifty feet on Broadway, one hundred and twenty-five on Dey-st, with an L in the rear.

Possession on 1st of May next. Apply to
D. B. HAIGHT, } Executors.
JOHN HALSEY, }
No. 57 Broadway.

WANTED—
TO PURCHASE,
By ALLEN & BROWN.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, } No. 96 Broadway.
JOSIAH W. BROWN, }

Several first-class houses, either on Madison or 5th avs., or on the streets between the avenues.

Also wanted, houses and lots in any good and desirable locations.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The following valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Ezra Knifen, deceased, viz.: The lot of ground with store now occupied by H. W. Wheaton as a grocery and Post-office; and also, about two acres of land on which are a large barn, stable and other buildings, all new, and lying adjacent to Rye Station on the N. Y. & N. H. Railroad. Apply to
JAS. D. HALSTED, } Executors.
JONA. SNIFFEN. }

PARTIES DESIRING TO PURCHASE real estate, either improved or unimproved, are respectfully invited to examine our list, as we have a number of very fine residences which we are offering for sale. Also, desirable vacant property on the Central Park, and in its immediate vicinity. Also, several desirable country residences in the immediate vicinity of the City. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION 1ST MAY NEXT—The large and superior dwelling-house, No. 15 University-place, between 8th and 9th sts. House in good order. Lot extra sized and advantageously situated for building an extension for a large boarding-house or for business purposes. Apply to J. C. MARTIN, No. 364 Broadway, up stairs.

EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE.—The extra wide house and stable, known as No. 24 West 12th-st., near 5th-av., with large stable, covering the rear of two lots; approachable by porte cochère; possession 1st May next. Price $25,000, and terms easy. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND LARGE stone buildings, with all necessary gearings, in good order, and within 30 minutes of New-York, for sale or exchange.
Apply to
WARD McLEAN,
Late Field & McLean, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE—THE first-class four-story brown stone house, in perfect order, No. 18 West 33th-st., with the furniture, which is nearly new, of the best quality and selected with great taste. For permits, &c., apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 1 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TEN MILES FROM THE CITY, BY rail and plank road, a beautiful country residence, with modern improvements, ten acres of land, and abundance of fruit; twenty trains daily. Apply to R. FURMAN, 26 Cortlandt-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHwest corner of Cortlandt and Washington sts., a very desirable property for investment. For further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY English basement house, in fine order, No. 9 East 27th-st.; house 18x56; lot 18x98,9. Apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY extra-size brown-stone house, No. 178 2d-av., built in the best manner and in first-rate order. Apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

An elegant and well-improved farm, of 237 acres, near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., two miles from Greenwood Lake, an hour and a half ride from New-York City. Price low. Terms easy. Will exchange for a good dwelling in Brooklyn. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FARMS AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES, building grounds, gardening lands, village and country property of all descriptions, in the vicinity of New-York, for sale, at all prices and in all directions from the City. C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

A VERY EXCELLENT FRUIT FARM OF 34 acres, 30 miles from New-York, good buildings, large vineyard, abundance of apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, Lawton berries, &c., for sale cheap, or would exchange for a small house in this City. E. A. BUNCE, No. 2 City Hall-place.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE LOTS OF ground, with buildings and machinery suitable for a marble or stone yard, with wharf privileges, situate foot of 52d-st., North River. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE MELTING houses, Nos. 26 and 27 Abbatoir-place, West 20th-st., with the fixtures, consisting of two large pans and steam boiler. Apply on the premises.

PART OF LOFTS TO LET OF NO. 312 Broadway. Inquire of LEE, BLISS & CO., No. 314 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?

Of Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, Impotency, or any disease of the Sexual or Nervous System? If so, use one box of OLD DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS. They will cure you in thirty days or less. They are purely Vegetable, and are the only genuine Specific Pill in this country. No change of diet necessary, and a cure warranted. A box sent (post-paid) on receipt of One Dollar.

Address JAMES S. BUTLER,
Station D, Bible-House, New-York,
Agent for the United States.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

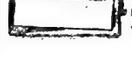


Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
SEMMONS, Oculist's Optician,
No. 66½ Broadway under the Lafarge House.

MARVIN & CO.
ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., N. Y.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL.

DR. WISHART'S
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PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
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IS THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE PINE TREE.
IS THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE PINE TREE,
IS THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE PINE TREE,

obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained.

It is the medicine that cures when all others have failed

TAR CORDIAL.
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TAR CORDIAL.
TAR CORDIAL.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

I am constantly receiving such certificates as the following. READ IT:

DR. WISHART—*Dear Sir*: I had a very dreadful cough and sore throat for one year, and my whole system was fast giving way, and I was prostrated on my bed, with little hope of recovering. My disease baffled the power of all medicines, and in a short time I must have gone to my grave; but, thank God, my daughter-in-law would not rest until she went to your store, No. 10 North Second-st., and related my case to you, purchased one bottle of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I commenced to use it, and in one week I was much better; and after using three bottles I am perfectly well—a wonder to all my friends, for they all pronounced me past cure. Publish my case if you think proper. REBECCA HAMILTON,
No. 1,321 Wylie-st., Philadelphia.

TAR CORDIAL.
TAR CORDIAL.
TAR CORDIAL.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR BRONCHITIS,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.

Mr. Ward says:

DR. WISHART—*Sir*: I had Bronchitis. Inflammation of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath and Palpitation of the Heart, in their worst forms. I had been treated by several of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia, but they could not stop the rapid course of my disease, and I had despaired of ever being restored to health. I was truly on the verge of the grave. Your Pine Tree Tar Cordial was highly recommended to me by a friend. I tried it, and am thankful to say that after using four large and one small bottle I was restored to perfect health. You can give reference to my house, No. 968 North 2d-st., or at my office of Receiver of Taxes, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., corner of Chestnut and Sixth sts.
JOHN WARD.

BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

MR. WISHART—*Sir*: I return you my grateful thanks for the discovery you have made in making a medicine that will cure Inflammation of the Lungs and Liver Complaint. When I commenced to use your Pine Tree Tar Cordial I was to all appearance near my grave. I had been for a length of time spitting blood, and would at times vomit it. My physicians (for I employed two) pronounced me past cure; but my sister had used your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which did her so much good that she prevailed on me, as a last resort, to try it; and, thank God, I commenced to use it. I have taken twelve bottles, and am perfectly cured, and am ready and willing that any person that is sick should call on me, and I will tell them what your Cordial has done for me. All my friends and neighbors were utterly astonished at my speedy return to health, for they had seen me vomit blood in a clotted state frequently. Publish my case; for I want every person that is suffering as I was to know of your invaluable medicine. Respectfully,
JOHN VERDIN,
Crease-street, six doors above Richmond-street, Philadelphia.

TAR CORDIAL
TAR CORDIAL
TAR CORDIAL
WILL CURE GRAVEL.
WILL CURE GRAVEL.
WILL CURE GRAVEL.

MR. WISHART—*Dear Sir*: Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the gravel, my case was truly deplorable; often, for a week at a time, my family physician having to call twice a day to take my urine from me, which caused the most intense suffering, my whole system becoming deranged and debilitated; but after hearing of your Tar Cordial, and the many cures performed by it, concluded to try it, and am happy to say that from my commencing to take it I felt relieved, and now, after using three bottles, feel myself perfectly cured, and most cheerfully permit you to refer to me, hoping to benefit others similarly afflicted.
JAMES SLATER,
No. 1,215 Crease-st., Kensington.

WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL
WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL
WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL
WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL
WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL

will positively cure the following diseases: Consumption, if not beyond the power of medicine; Inflammation of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Piles, Gravel, and an unfailing remedy for female complaints.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
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WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3834. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Communication Between New-York and Washington.

The Bounty Question Under Consideration.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE DISCUSSED.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

THE PERILS OF TRAVELERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON.

The monopoly line of road between New-York and Washington yesterday furnished a new proof of its utter incapacity to bring either mails or passengers to the National Capital. The freight train which passed over the road immediately after the night express on the queer ferry-boat arrangement, was tumbled by a fool or a drunkard of an engineer into the deep water ahead of the boat. The landing, of course, was obstructed. No one knows when this clog will be removed. In the meantime passengers have to walk the plank to reach the shore.

LATER.—The baggage car from Philadelphia was precipitated to-day, at noon, in the passage of the Susquehanna River by the ferry-boat, into water from twenty-five to forty feet deep. The trunks of women, Congressmen, children, soldiers and lobbyists lie on top of an engine and four freight cars. Congress will hurry to provide a safe road to Washington as fast as the lobbyists will permit.

BESTOWAL OF GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING.

Postmaster-General BLAIR gave, to-day, the Post-office advertising of mail contracts to the Philadelphia *Gazette*. The advertising mentioned is worth from $2,500 to $4,000 a year.

GEN. BUTLER GONE BACK TO HIS DEPARTMENT.

Gen. BUTLER returned to Fortress Monroe this evening. He was in consultation this morning, as all of yesterday, with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. HALLECK, on the exchange of prisoners. His mission here was completely successful.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONFISCATION ACT.

A bill will soon be introduced in Congress repealing that portion of the Confiscation Act which limits the possession of property sold to the natural life of the owner. This step is considered absolutely necessary to afford protection to the purchasers of confiscated property. In Norfolk, rebels whose property has been confiscated are returning in large numbers, taking the oath of allegiance and reinstating themselves in ancient comforts and rights.

PERSONAL.

Gen. BURNSIDE has been ordered to New-York, to await some sort of a command which is being cooked up for him.

Capt. GEO. P. EDGAR, late Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Gen. LEW. WALLACE, has been reinstated, and ordered to report for duty to Gen. BUTLER.

CHEAPER GAS.

Congress will be applied to this winter to charter a new gas company in Washington and to annul the charter of the old one, which has grown very wealthy and saucy. The price of gas in Washington is nearly double that paid in other Northern cities. The quality of the light furnished is also indifferent. The new company propose to make the much needed reforms.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA.

Some remarks having appeared in the newspapers about the disarming of the steam-frigate *Niagara*, and the statement made that the extraordinary weight of metal on board sunk the vessel so low that she was almost useless, it is proper to say that she has been reduced one-half in her battery because men are scarce, and because by this, three huudred are taken from her complement. She now draws only four inches more than when she went to China, and fourteen inches less than when she carried the Atlantic cable.

She is 1300 tuns larger than the *Minnesota* class of frigates, and draws one foot more water, or three feet less than the *Great Eastern*.

SENTENCES OF COURT-MARTIAL.

A General Court-martial held in the Army of the Potomac has recently passed the following sentences:

Major E. A. ANDERSON, Ninth New-York Cavalry, for absence without leave, misbehavior before the enemy, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, to be dismissed the service of the United States.

First Lieutenant ROBERT P. PORTER, Third Indiana Cavalry, for drunkenness and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, to be dismissed the service of the United States.

Capt. HASBROUCK, Fifth New-York cavalry, for selling Government horses, to be dismissed and forfeit all pay due him from the Government.

Capt. B. L. WEST, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for disobedience of orders and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, to be dismissed the service.

Capt. WM. D. PAULDING, Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers, for drunkenness while on duty, &c., to be dismissed.

Second Lieut. LAFAYETTE CAMERON, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, knowingly making a false return of the clothing of his company, to be cashiered.

First Lieut. JOHN GALVIN, Seventy-first New-York Volunteers, for drunkenness while on duty, &c., to be cashiered.

First Lieut. REUBEN R. WEED, One Hundred and Fourth New-York Volunteers, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave, to be dismissed.

Second Lieut. CHARLES W. GALVIN, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, disobedience of orders, drunkenness on duty, and quitting his guard without leave, to be cashiered, and to be forever disqualified to hold office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

Second Lieut. URIEL D. BOLLES, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York Volunteers, misbehavior in the face of the enemy, dismissed with loss of all pay and allowances.

Private JOSEPH RICHARDSON and Corporal DAVID MCGRAHAM, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; privates CHRISTOPHER L. SAMPSON, Fifth United States artillery, and PETER CHATHANWEY, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, having been found guilty of desertion, were sentenced to be shot to death.

These sentences were ordered to be carried into effect on the 4th inst.

BOUNTIES TO VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

The following is the resolution reported from the Committee on Military Affairs by Senator WILSON:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to extend from the 5th day of January, 1864, to the 5th day of February, 1864, the time of paying, in such installments as he may determine, the following bounties, viz.: To veterans who have been in the military service of the United States for nine months, and have been honorably discharged, and to those veterans in the service under enlistments for three or more years, who may reënlist for three years or during the war, in the companies or regiments to which they belong, and who may have, at the date of such reënlistment, less than one year to serve, four hundred dollars each; to other persons who may voluntarily enlist in the regular or volunteer service of the United States, for the term of three years or during the war, and who may be accepted for such service, three hundred dollars each.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The Enrollment Bill introduced yesterday was reported to-day from the Senate Military Committee with amendments, one of which strikes out the provision authorizing transferal from one enrollment to another upon change of residence. The most important change is the striking out of the commutation claim. The penalty for receiving pay for certificates of disability or any services under this act is increased from $300 to $500, one-half to go to the informant, and the other to the United States.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen complete the Finance Committee of the Senate;

Mr. FESSENDEN, Chairman; and Messrs. Sherman, Howe, Cowan, Clark, Van Winkle and Conness.

SUSPECTED PERSONS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Col. BAKER made known, a week or more ago, to the Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury Department, facts which had come to his knowledge affecting the official character of the persons connected with that Department. These facts were communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, and he requested the Secretary of War to detail Col. BAKER for service in the prosecution of further inquiries in relation to the suspected parties. The Secretary of War gave the required order, and Col. BAKER was placed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the direction of the Solicitor of the Treasury, with instructions to neglect no means and spare no efforts to make a thorough and complete examination, regardless of persons. The result is the discovery of sufficient grounds for the arrest of Dr. GWINN, of New-England, a contractor for supplying printing presses to the Treasury Department, and who, it is alleged, used the name of the Department for the accomplishment of dishonest purposes.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

Nothing seems to be publicly known of the arrangements and Gen. BUTLER, in relation to the discharge of recently effected by the Government authorities prisoners further than the fact that he has ample authority to act in such a manner as will best secure this desirable object

DEMANDS UPON THE TREASURY.

Quartermasters' checks on the Treasury of the United States are paid with 25 per cent. in money and 75 in certificates. These checks for fractions of a thousand dollars are paid in money. There is authority for saying that all parties in whose favor requisitions are made, but all temporarily delayed in payment by want of money in the Treasury, can be paid without delay on advising the Department of their wish to receive payment in the same mode.

GEN. STONEMAN.

The *Star* says:

"Gen. STONEMAN, who was lately relieved from the direction of the Cavalry Bureau in this city, has been ordered to report to Gen. GRANT, at Knoxville, on duty in the portion of his army in that vicinity.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

PETITIONS, &c.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) presented a petition from the Friends of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, asking exemption from military duty; also a petition from SUSAN W. HATCH, of Maryland, praying for a compensation for the slaves owned by her and which had been taken by the military, and for which pay was disallowed on account of her husband, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union), presented petitions from the Society of Friends, praying for exemption.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) the Senate proceeded to the election of a select Committee on the Pacific Railroad. He nominated Mr. HOWARD as Chairman, and as members of the Committee Messrs. Collamer, Johnson, Harlan, Trumbull, Sherman, Morgan, Conness and Brown, who were elected.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate whether the steamship *Niagara*, which was chartered by the Quartermaster's department in 1862, and reported by a Committee of the Senate as unfit for the service, has since been purchased by the Government; and, if so, by whom and at what price. And whether any claim is made for the original charter, and, if so, what, and particularly, what is the situation of the claim.

Which was adopted.

MILITARY OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill of Mr. POWELL, to prevent officers of the army and navy, or other persons engaged in the military service, from interfering with the elections in States.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) supported his motion to refer the bill to the Military Committee, as it referred to officers in their military capacity. If these men interfere with elections as private individuals, they become amenable to the laws of the States where they commit the offence.

Mr. POWELL insisted that the Committee on the Judiciary was the proper Committee to which to refer the bill. The bill was to protect the freedom of the elective franchise in the States—to protect it from the unwarrantable interference of military officers. It proposes to impose penalties upon persons engaged in the public service who shall interfere with State elections. These cases should be tried before civil tribunals. The bill would accomplish this. In the British Courts all offences of this kind are tried, and he (POWELL) wished to establish this rule here.

Mr. GRIMES thought the effect of the bill would be to disqualify any officer who obeyed the order of his superior from holding military or civil office.

Mr. POWELL—Then the superior officer would be liable to punishment. If the General-in-Chief were to give the order, he would have to be punished. Unless we can have freedom in our elections, we cannot have free government.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said that the bill of his colleague (POWELL) proposed to prevent the action of soldiers from being brought in contact with freedom of suffrage at the polls. The bill declares that where a certain line of conduct is adopted by the soldier against the freedom of suffrage, such line of action shall constitute a penal offence, to be tried, not by martial law, if there be such a law, which he (DAVIS) denied, but by a civil tribunal. It was proper the subject should go to the Judiciary Committee.

The motion to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee was rejected by a vote of 21 to 16.

Mr. POWELL moved for a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union) voted for the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee, but not for the reasons given by the Senator from Kentucky. He (LANE) denied that there had been interference with the freedom of elections.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.,) had seen the armed soldiery of the "powers that be" at the polls, and by positive interference drive dozens of voters away. This was in my own State (Delaware), no longer than last November. The majority of the voters of the State of Deleware, at the last election, were not allowed to cast their votes at the polls, because they did not approve of this Administration. He would ask, "has here ever been any attempt by that State to violate any law of this Government? Has that State ever given any encouragement by any act or deed to these in revolt against the Government. He defied any Senator on this floor to show where the State of Delaware had attempted to tear down the fabric of this glorious Union, and yet the party in power, finding that they could not send representatives of their own choice to the other branch of the National Legislature, allow a military man to publish an order that "no citizen should vote unless he should take an oath such as he prescribed." The hero of a military operation on a railroad can make his will the supreme law of voting and say, "You shall not vote unless you shall become subject to my will." This was freedom of elections, indeed! The nero of the blood-stained field of Vienna sent his military forces to every election poll in the State of Delaware, authorizing them before-hand what to do, and saying to the people what they must do. A sovereign State thus became a plaything in the hands of a military officer, who has never distinguished himself in any way in the service of his country.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) was opposed to any action in regard to the bill. He (WILSON) was infavor of what the Government had done and what it was doing. There were traitors in Delewaie as hostile as any in the State of South Carolina. Their Legislature had passed resolutions that had the odor of moral treason about them. He (WILSON) justified all the Government had done and he hoped they would continue on in the same way until the cause of the rebellion was subdued. He thought the Government would be false and reckless to the country if it allowed a traitor to vote unless he took the oath. Mr. WILSON then defended Gen. SCHENCK for his course in Maryland and Delaware. He (SCHENCK) had conducted his department in such a manner as to win the approbation of the country, and yet he and Gen. BURNSIDE and other Generals are denounced here for their timely efforts in arresting the machinations of traitors. There was an act to qualify voters. He (WILSON) was willing to take the oath whenever and wherever asked—from sunrise to sunset. He did not think there was a reason to have the oath administered in Massachusetts, but if the time should ever come for it, he (WILSON) was willing that the Commander of that military department should require the voters to take the oath of allegiance previously to voting. There was no danger to the liberties of the country from taking the oath. Gentlemen may introduce resolutions that were an insult to the loyalty of the country, but the loyal masses awake to the true nature of the policy of the Goverument.

Mr. POWELL did not admit that the President was the Government. He asked as a matter of courtesy and of justice, that his bill should go to the Judiciary Committee, where it would have a fair chance.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, asked if the President, under the Constitution, had not as much power in South Carolina as in Massachusetts or Ohio, and why?

Mr. POWELL thought not because South Carolina was in rebellion; but he thought he should have if he had not.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, thought the President had full power to suppress the rebellion, and that it was his duty to see that in these tainted districts disloyal men should not be permitted to vote. He sanctioned the orders of Gen. SCHENCK, and others of like character, though he (LANE) would preserve the purity of the ballot-box under all circumstances.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

The Senate then received the House bill, extending the bounty to volunteers, which was passed to its second reading, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

MR KELLEY EXCUSED.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) asked to be and was excused from serving as a member of the Special Committee on the Bankrupt Law, for the reason that his other public duties engrossed all his time.

FROM NEW-YORK TO WASHINGTON.

The Speaker announced the pending business to be on the passage of MR. BRANDEGEE'S resolution offered yesterday for the appointment of a Select Committee of nine members to inquire into the expediency of constructing a railroad between Washington and New-York for postal and other purposes.

No quorum voting, there was a call of the House. One hundred and ten members answered to their names.

The resolution was adopted—66 against 45.

SMALL-POX IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut (Union), offered the following resolution: "That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to call the attention of the municipal or other authorities to the extension and prevalence of the small-pox in the District of Columbia, and urge the necessity of suitable sanitary regulation and some compulsory system of vaccination, to prevent the further spread of this terrible scourge of mankind."

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.) thought that the appeal to the municipal authorities here would be ineffectual.

The resolution was adopted.

UNIFORM CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union), from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill fixing a uniform time for holding the elections for Representatives in Congress, and enabling soldiers to vote for said officers. Which was ordered to be printed and re-committed.

PRIVILEGE ACCORDED TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. DAWES, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, and Mr. STEVENS on behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means, obtained permission for these two Committees to sit during the session of the House.

THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution that the bounties heretofore paid under the regulation and order of the War Department to men enlisted in the regular or volunteer forces for three years or during the war, shall continue to be paid from the 5th of January, 1864, till the 1st of March next, anything in the act approved Dec. 23, 1863, to the contrary notwithstanding; this resolution to be in force from and after its passage.

Mr. FARNSWORTH stated that the object of extending the bounties to the 1st of March, instead of the 1st of February, was to enable the fact of the passage of the resolution to reach distant points. The extension was asked both by the President and the Secretary of War.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) inquired whether any general policy had been adopted for resorting exclusively to volunteering rather than a draft.

Mr. FARNSWORTH was not aware that any action had been taken upon that subject. In reply to the question asked by Mr. COX, Mr. FARNSWORTH said the bounty paid to veterans was $400, and to new men $300 by instalments.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union), asked whether the resolution included colored soldiers.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that it merely continued the former bounties.

Mr. STEVENS hoped the Committee would take action as to colored soldiers.

Mr. COX inquired whether he was to understand that there never was a law for the payment of bounties.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied he was not a member of the last Congress. The gentleman from Ohio was, and was therefore better posted than himself.

Mr. STEVENS said when Congress passed the Enrollment Law, they provided for $300 commutation, and expressly authorized the amount derived from that source to be paid for the procuration of substitutes.

Mr. COX said it seemed unusual legislation to bring in a bill of this character based simply on the proclamations of the War Office. They did not know what these proclamations were, and whether they included black, white or red men. Such proclamations were issued every day. He thought the resolution ought to be more specific. His object was to wipe out the conscription.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) understood that the President suggested the extension of bounties to the first of February. He was anxious to secure the reenlistment of veteran volunteers, who should have liberal bounties; but if all others were included in the provision, it would swamp the country. If the armies were to be filled entirely by volunteering, then the Conscription law was a dead letter.

Mr. FARNSWORTH did not agree with the gentleman from Ohio, that his resolution would, in its operation, swamp the country.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) spoke against the hurried passage of bills through the House, without affording time for examination prior to the holidays; within ten days they had voted at the rate of two millions a day, voted blindly, in the absence of estimates from the proper department. He repeated there should be free and ample discussion.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by yeas 112, nays 1 [Mr. GARFIELD,] and was then passed unanimously.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, made an ineffectual effort to limit the extension of bounties to the 5th of February, in order to induce speedy enlistment.

MARINE COLLISIONS.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union.) introduced a bill fixing certain rules and regulations to prevent collisions on the waters. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A HALL OF STATUARY.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, were instructed to examine and report on the expediency of setting apart the old Hall of Representatives as a Hall of Statuary. The object is to invite the several States to provide statues of marble or bronze, not exceeding two for each State, of renowned citizens to be there placed.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF NAVAL VESSELS.

On motion of Mr. SWEAT, of Maine, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to appoint a scientific board, whose duty it shall be to make a thorough examination of the construction of steam vessels, as compared with those of Europe and in the commercial marine, etc.

INTERESTING TO NINE MONTHS' MEN.

On motion of Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, (Union,) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of including in the draft now ordered by the President those who volunteered for the nine months' service, and report by bill or otherwise.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) offered a preamble setting forth

Whereas, The prolonged delay attending the distribution of prize money is working serious injury, and creates distrust in the faith of the Government: therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy communicate to the House, as promptly as may be, the reasons for the delay, in order that it may be remedied by additional legislation if necessary.

The resolution was adopted.

A RAILROAD DISCUSSION.

The House proceeded to consider the Post-office Appropriation Bill, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) thought the Committee would hesitate to appropriate any money to pay the railroad companies between New-York and Washington for their services in carrying the mail, which they had not performed. The communication now between New-York and Washington—the commercial and political metropolises of the country—had now become so intolerable, that it ought not longer to be submitted to. There was neither regularity nor certainty in either the transmission of mails or passengers, and the monopolies controlling them had become so powerful as to defy all efforts at reform, and he trusted the existing state of things would tend to a speedy removal of the Capital from the isolated and inhospitable country in which it was now located, to a more central and eligible location. The present Capital was accessible only by a single track railroad, and the railroad companies were known only by their extortions and impositions, both upon the traveling public and the Government. The railroad between New-York and Washington cannot perform the business which the country demands.

The Army of the Potomac remains quiet, and is likely so to remain, unless a great Western General, whom he hoped soon would be made a Lieutenant-General, should be placed in control. Then there would be no danger from rebels or the weather, so far as this Capital is concerned. He was glad a select committee had been appointed on the subject of a railroad between New-York and Washington, and felt sure they would perform their duty without fear or favor. The Government had already paid enough to build a single track railroad between the two cities. The railroad companies were perfectly lawless, and a gentleman of New-York had told him they charged the Government four times the amount they required from individuals.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) did not know to what part of the bill the gentleman's remarks applied. A great deal of what the gentleman said was no doubt correct. He did not rise to defend the railroads, but he certainly was in favor of any number of railroads capitalists should make, so long as they did not ask for appropriations or bounties. He did not know whether the railroads were much at fault, with only a single track to facilitate trade between the two points. Railroads have no right to monopolize business unless they do it fairly. Still, he was not quite prepared to denounce the management of these roads because he did not know the facts. The weather had had something to do with obstructing railroad travel, but that was no reason why other railroads cannot be made. The gentleman from Illinois has made the remark that the Capitol should be removed. Now, would it not be better, in view of this, to suspend the building of a new road. He had no doubt the best place for the seat of Government was in the Valley of the Mississippi, and where the water would take more good liquor than any other and still be wholesome. [Laughter.] No doubt there was in the West one of the tallest and greatest soldiers in the world, but he did not see the exact bearing of this on the bill under consideration. As to a Lieutenant-General, he should vote against creating any more. We already have one in retiracy.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Are you certain of that?

Mr. STEVENS—I am not certain of anything in the world. [Laughter.]

Mr. WASHBURNE—If you look at the law, you will see that there is no Lieutenant-General. The law was revived for the purpose of allowing the brevet title of Lieutenant-General to be bestowed upon the bravest General of the war.

Mr. STEVENS—I know the title of Lieutenant-General is only by brevet. This carried pay and emoluments, but no command to the present Lieutenant-General, namely, Scott.

Mr. PRUYN, of New-York, (Dem.,) expressed his surprise that Mr. WASHBURNE had made a general attack on the railroad system, as the gentleman came from a State which profited more than any other by it. Illinois was covered with a network of railroads; capitalists in the North and Middle States had sent thither tens and scores of millions to advance its progress and increase its power. The gentleman also said the railroads had made an attempt to rob the Government.

Mr. WASHBURNE explained that he said many of the companies.

Mr. PRUYN, resuming, remarked that they would soon come down to a very small number. He ventured to say that in no part of the world have greater efforts been made to meet the demands of the public than in the United States. He protested against the wholesale denunciation of the railroad corporations, because in the view of the gentleman, a few of them had attempted to swindle the Government.

Mr. WASHBURNE said he should like to have permission to reply.

Mr. STEVENS thought this irregular debate had gone far enough.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a proviso to the effect that nothing appropriated in this bill shall be applied to the railroads in Illinois until a special committee shall be appointed to ascertain how many failures of the mails have taken place from the 25th of December, 1863, to Jan. 5, 1864.

He said the detention and delay of the railroad travel between Washington and New-York was owing to the burning of the bridge at Gray's Ferry, and the freezing up of the Susquehanna. He had seen in the newspapers that frost and snow had produced similar results in other quarters. There had been no connections in Illinois between the two periods stated, and he had just as much right to insist on a Special Committee to investigate this, as others had to order a Special Committee to investigate the failures between New-York and Washington.

Mr. BROOKS withdrew his proposition. The bill was then passed.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—SPEECH OF MR. ARNOLD.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the President's Message being under consideration.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois (Union), spoke of the destruction of Slavery as necessary to the restoration of national unity and the salvation of the country. He gave a history of the aggressions of Slavery since the organization of the Government; described the struggle of freedom and Slavery at the ballot-box, resulting in the triumph of freedom and the election of Mr. LINCOLN. Slavery appealed to the sword, and brought upon this country this bloody war and all its evils. Previous to this, Slavery ruled the nation; it held the purse and the sword; a knight at the White House, a despot in the Senate, and a bully and a tyrant everywhere. It had revolutionized the Government. After impeaching Slavery as the cause of every evil from which the country is suffering, he demanded the judgment of Congress and the people whether it shall longer live. Peace is attainable only through its destruction. Down with Slavery, the traitor, should be the motto of every loyal citizen. How shall Slavery be destroyed? First, in the border loyal States, by the action of the States themselves, carrying out immediate emancipation. Secondly, in all the territories in rebellion, Slavery having been summarily abolished by the Emancipation Proclamation, extend, confirm and carry out that to all Rebel territory. Thirdly, amend the Constitution by prohibiting the reëstablishment or existence of Slavery throughout the nation. Mr. ARNOLD spoke of the President, his late Proclamation and services, saying he would live in history as the restorer of the Union and emancipator of his country. Time had always vindicated the wisdom of his policy. This Emancipation Proclamation has secured to us victory at home and friends abroad. The devil has no bribe big enough to tempt ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He is a diamond in the rough—a radical whose aim is to do the greatest possible good with the least possible harm. It is his great mission to carry out the regeneration of this country by the death of American Slavery. Let him finish the job.

Adjourned.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Severity of the Weather—Re-enlistments—The Rebel Lines Thirty-five Miles Distant.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says that the weather there has been stinging cold for the last three days.

Two soldiers were frozen to death at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 30th ult.

The soldiers are reënlisting.

The rebel lines are 35 miles from Chattanooga.

Affairs in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

By the official vote of the November election, BATES, the leading Conservative candidate for the Supreme Court, has 681 majority.

The weather is very cold here. Mercury running from five below to fifteen above zero. There is about a foot of snow on the ground. The sleighing is splendid. Heavily laden wagons cross the river on the ice, and there are no indications of a speedy break-up.

The weather has been intensely cold throughout the State. Many persons, and a large amount of stock, have frozen to death.

Railroad trains are running regularly again.

The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Maryland Legislature met to-day, but neither House organized. Caucuses are being held to-night.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

IMPORTANT NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Immense Destruction of Salt Works at Lake Ocala, West and St. Andrew's Bays.

Three Millions Worth of Property Destroyed.

THE TOWN OF ST. ANDREW'S BURNED.

A Steamer Fired on the Suwanee River.

Capture of the British Schooners Edwin and Ringdove.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF ADMIRAL BAILEY.

The Navy Department to-day received the following dispatches:

U. S. FLAGSHIP SAN JACINTO, KEY WEST, Dec. 28, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the gratification of reporting a very important service performed by the blockading force at St. Andrew's Sound, under command of Acting-Master WILLIAM R. BROWNE, in destroying a very extensive and valuable quantity of salt works, both at Lake Ocala and St. Andrew's Bay. The circumstances are as follows:

On December 2, a boat was dispatched from the bark *Restless*, then lying at St. Andrew's Sound, to Lake Ocala, some twenty miles to the westward, where Acting Ensign JAMES J. RUSSELL landed with his men, and marched some five miles inland to KENT'S salt works, consisting of three different establishments, and utterly destroyed them. There were six steamboat boileas at this place, cut in half lengthwise, and eleven kettles made expressly for the purpose, each holding 200 gallons. They were in the practice of turning out 130 bushels of salt daily. Besides destroying these boilers, a large quantity of salt was thrown into the lake. Two large flat-boats and six ox-carts were demolished, and seventeen prisoners were taken, who were paroled and released, as the boat was too small to bring them away.

On the 10th of December Acting Ensign EDWIN CRESSY arrived at St. Andrew's Sound, from the East Pass of Santa Rosa Sound, with the stern-wheel steamer *Bloomer*, and her tender, the sloop *Carolina*—having heard of the expedition to Lake Ocala—and placed his command at the disposal of Acting Master BROWN for more extensive operations near St. Andrew's. Accordingly, three officers and forty-eight men were sent from the *Restless* to the *Bloomer*, and she proceeded to West Bay, where the rebel Government's salt works were first destroyed, and which produced 400 bushels daily. At this place there were 27 buildings, 22 large boilers, and some 200 kettles, averaging 200 gallons each, all of which were destroyed, together with 5,000 bushels of salt, and some storehouses containing some three months' provisions—the whole estimated at half a million of dollars. From this point the expedition proceeded down the bay, destroying private salt works which lined each side for a distance of seven miles, to the number of 198 different establishments, averaging two boilers and two kettles each, together with a large quantity of salt; 507 kettles were dug up and rendered useless, and over 200 buildings were destroyed, together with 27 wagons and five large flat-boats.

The entire damage to the enemy is estimated by Acting Master BROWNE at $3,000,000.

Thirty-one contrabands employed at those works gladly availed themselves of this opportunity to escape, and were of great service in pointing out the places where the kettles were buried for concealment. In the meantime, while these operations were going on, Acting Master BROWNE got under way in the bark *Restless*, and ran up to within one hundred yards of the town of St. Andrews, which had been reported by deserters to him as being occupied by a military force for the last ten months, and commenced shelling the place; and some soldiers who made a speedy retreat to the woods. Selecting the weathermost house for a target, the town was fired by the third shell, and thirty-two houses were soon reduced to ashes. No resistence was offered to our people throughout the affair. Acting-Master BROWNE speaks in high terms of Acting-Ensign JAMES J. RUSSELL and CHARLES N. HICKS and the 48 men from the *Restless*, as also of Acting-Ensign EDWIN CRESSY and the six men belonging to the *Bloomer*, for the prompt manner in which they carried out his orders.

Respectfully, THEODORUS BAILEY,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding, E. G. B Squadron.

A BLOCKADE RUNNER BURNED.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP SAN JACINTO, KEY WEST, Dec. 28, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: It gives me great pleasure to call the attention of the Department to a very important service performed by the schooner *Fox*, a tender of the *San Jacinto*, under the command of Acting Master GEORGE ASHBURY. The circumstances are as follows:

On the 20th of December, a steamer was discerned in the mouth of the Suwanee River, apparently at anchor or aground. The *Fox* immediately beat up toward her, until when within about three-quarters of a mile of the steamer she grounded in eight a half feet of water and opened upon her with the howitzer, at the same time sending an armed boat in to capture the steamer. An attempt was made to intimidate our people by mounting a piece of stove-pipe on a chair to represent a forecastle gun, and a log of wood on a camp-stool for a stern gun, but this device of the enemy failed in its object, and Acting Ensign MARCELLUS JACKSON boarded the steamer, from which everybody had made their escape to the shore. She proved to be a side-wheel steamer, painted lead color, with black smokestack, two masts and a walking-beam engine. Neither cargo, personal effects, papers, nor anything to indicate her name was found on board, but from the description she is supposed to have been the *Little Lela*, formerly the *Nan Nan*, and before that the *Flushing*. The water was found running rapidly into the engine room. None of our people were competent to stop the leak, or work the engine. The channel was exceedingly intricate and narrow, and night was rapidly coming on. Under these circumstances Acting Ensign JACKSON set fire to the vessels, agreeably to orders from Acting Master WASHBURY, and in returning to the *Fox*, pulled up all the stakes by which the channel was marked out for about a mile and a half.

Again, on Dec. 24, a vessel was discovered by the *Fox*, standing in for the Suwanee River, and after a chase of two hours, and the firing of several shells, she was hove to, being ordered by Mr. ASHBURY to send a boat on board. The stranger put his helm up, with the intention of running the *Fox* down, and came down upon the starboard quarter, carrying away the boat-davits, but doing little damage, as the *Fox* was immediately kept away. While his vessel was passing off, Mr. ASHBURY directed a rifle-shot to be fired for the purpose of intimidation, but a heavy sea was running at the time, and the bullet took effect on the Captain of the strange vessel, who was at the wheel, passing through his leg but without touching an artery. The vessel was then boarded, and proved to be the British schooner *Edwin* from Havana, bound to the Suwanee River with a cargo of lead and salt, and was accordingly seized as a prize. In addition to these achievements, I would remind the Department that the *Fox* was one of the three tenders that assisted the *Honduras* in capturing the British steamer *Mail*.

Respectfully,
THEODORUS BAILEY,
Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding E. G. B. Squadron.

On the 14th of December, the United States bark *Roebuck* captured a small sloop-boat, containing two men, sixteen bags of salt and one box of notions, off Indian River, Florida. The master stated he was from Green Turtle Key, and bound for Dixie.

On the 17th of December the same boat captured at the same place the English schooner *Ringdove*, 23 tons burden, of and from Nassau, with a crew of five men. Her cargo consisted of 190 bags of salt, three bags of coffee, two half chests of tea and three barrels of whisky. When first discovered she attempted to escape, but on being fired on ran aground on the bar. Both prizes were sent to Key West for adjudication.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Protection of Navigation—Signal Stations from Cairo to Memphis—Affairs in Texas—Gen. Kirby Smith's Command—Threatened Attack upon Little Rock, Ark.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

As a means for protecting commerce and to render the navigation safe, it is in contemplation by the Government to establish a line of signal stations from Cairo south along the Mississippi River, in order to give information that may prevent depredations by guerrillas.

By order of the Secretary of War careful explorations have already been made between here and Memphis. These stations will each have a small garrison for defence, and signal each other and the gunboats in case of danger.

From parties just from Texas, we learn that the Union feeling is rapidly gaining strength throughout the State and Arkansas. In the portion which my informant passed through, provisions were quite abundant, consisting largely of corn, however.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH had superseded Gen. HOLMES, who had been ordered to report at Richmond.

Gen. K. SMITH commands the entire rebel force west of the Mississippi River, with his headquarters at Camden. His forces, which consist of about 15,000 rebels, are represented as being very active in raising and equipping men, with the object of attacking Little Rock, which they felt confident they could attack in force before its garrison was reinforced.

Gens. MARMADUKE and PRICE had six to seven thousand men, mostly cavalry, and were located between Arkadelphia and Little Rock.

The notorious QUANTRELL and CAPERS had about 300 men each, and were encamped on Bayou Bartholomew, back of Lake Providence. Gen. HARRISON is at Monroe, on Washita River, with 1,500 effective men, who were mostly from Arkansas and Louisiana, and if they failed to hold Monroe, he would disband his forces.

The steamer *Belle*, of Memphis, with Memphis dates of the 4th, has arrived, having the bodies of five men of the Fifty-second Indiana regiment, who were frozen to death above Fort Pillow, mention of which has been previously made.

There is no news from below. The *Bulletin* reports the sale of cotton Saturday, 374 bales. Good Middling, 70c.; Middling Fair, 73c. Shipments during the week, 1,748 bales. Three hundred and sixty-nine bales arrived to-day, mostly for Cincinnati, but boats cannot ascend the Ohio, that river being closed above Smithland, and heavy ice is running out at this point.

The Twenty-seventh Ohio veterans arrived here last night from Nashville en route for Cincinnati, on thirty days furlough. The Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio, and Third Michigan battery, are also on their way. The Ninth Indiana, en route for Indianapolis, arrived this morning. The Thirty-fifth Indiana is ice-bound at Franklin. Three hundred and sixty-five recruits from Springfield arrived to-day.

The weather is still very cold.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A Successful Expedition.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The steamer *Guide*, from Newbern, N. C., 5th inst., has just arrived. Assistant Inspector-General STERLING is among her passengers.

Intelligence reached Newbern yesterday that the expedition under Col. MCCRARREY, of the First

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1864. } One o'clock P. M. }

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the Board of Aldermen to meet in Special Session in the Chamber of the Board, City Hall, on Wednesday, the sixth instant, for the purpose of giving expression to the grief experienced by the Board for the death of Archbishop Hughes, and of making the necessary arrangements for attending the funeral obsequies of the deceased prelate.

Alderman John Fox, First District.
Alderman Lewis S. Ayers, Ninth District.
Alderman John McCool, Fifth District.
Alderman James McMahon, Fourth District.
Alderman Joseph Shannon, Sixth District.
Alderman John Hardy, Eleventh District.
Alderman Peter Masterson, Thirteenth District.
Alderman Terrance Farley, Sixteenth District.
Alderman Jacob M. Long, Seventeenth District.
Alderman Peter McKnight, Eighth District.
Alderman John T. Henry, Third District.
Alderman Bernard Kelly, Twelfth District.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ayers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

RESOLUTIONS.

Alderman Fox presented the following preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sorrow of the City authorities at the death of Archbishop Hughes:

Whereas, The City of New-York has again been visited by the fell destroyer. Death has again been among us, and thus time has struck down one of our most valued citizens, one of the most remarkable men of his day and generation. John Hughes, Archbishop of New-York, has been summoned before the Great Architect of the Universe, to account for the use made of the attributes of greatness conferred upon him by the Creator, which have so distinguished him among his fellow-men, and which have so indelibly placed the mark of superiority upon every act of his life. He died on Sunday, the third instant, at his residence in Madison-avenue, at the advanced age of sixty-five years; and

Whereas, It is manifestly the duty of the Common Council, the representatives of the people of this City, all classes of whom regret the death of the excellent divine—many of whom will mourn his loss as they would the loss of the head of their own household—to give expression to their sorrow for his death, to add their feeble tribute of respect to his memory, and to place on record among the archives of the City, their appreciation of the conservative course pursued by him as a public man, his indomitable perseverance in the cause of truth and justice, his exalted virtues and Christian piety, as well as to lend their aid in transmitting to posterity a record of his noble deeds, his good works, and his disinterested and invaluable services in behalf of the country of his adoption, at a time when such services as he only could render at the Courts of France and Rome, whither he was sent in a semi-official capacity, by the President of the United States, were of such inestimable value to the nation; be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of John Hughes, Archbishop of New-York, the country is called upon to mourn the loss of a conservative, influential and enlightened citizen; the City of New-York has lost a great and good man; the numerous, intelligent and conservative denomination of Christians of which he was the acknowledged head in this country, has lost a wise, zealous and unfaltering advocate, counselor and guide; the religion of which he was a conscientious and devoted disciple, has lost an able and powerful advocate, and its peculiar tenets a learned expounder. His death is a great public calamity, for we look in vain for one in any respect his equal, or one so well qualified to fill the place made vacant by deceased; and while we deplore his loss, we ask, in all humility, of Him who has thus afflicted us, to raise up in our midst from time to time, who shall possess those great qualities that have rendered him so dear to us, so serviceable to his country, and so advantageous to religion and to society.

Resolved, That while we thus give expression to our sense of the loss experienced by our city, our State and our country, by the death of Archbishop HUGHES, we are not presumptuous enough to suppose that we are adding in any marked degree to the general sorrow, or that our action will materially affect the world-wide fame, and the renown he has acquired in those peaceful triumphs of mind over matter that has characterized every important act of his useful life. Sentiments of profound regret will continue to be entertained and expressed by all classes of our citizens; his memory will remain enshrined in the hearts of the inheritors of his faith, for all time to come, and his name and fame will be transmitted to posterity, and be revered and hallowed to the remotest generation. The many edifices he has erected and dedicated to the service of the Living God, the homes for the helpless and dependent orphans he has founded, and the institutions of learning he has established, will remain lasting monuments of his disinterestedness and devotion to the cause of religion, of charity, of education, and will continue to stand in grateful remembrance by future generations, the name and fame of JOHN HUGHES, the first Archbishop of the Diocese of New-York.

Resolved, That in his life, we recognize a continued succession of deeds of love and adoration for his Divine Master. So in his death we behold the signal for the departure from this sinful world of one who had performed every duty to his God, his country and his fellow-man. The former was a beautiful commentary on the benefits and advantages of our republican form of government, which not only admits of, but assists in the elevation of its lowliest citizens, as it did him, from the humblest walks of life, to the highest dignity in the Church and in the State, and to the first place in the affections of the people; the latter will inculcate a moral lesson more impressively grand as we contemplate the advantages of endeavoring to imitate the example of Him who was meekness and love itself personified; Him who has promised dignities and honors, such as the mind of man cannot conceive, to those, who, in this life, as did the lamented and venerated deceased, take up their cross and follow Him. From our knowledge of the devout and holy life of the deceased prelate, and the hopes of a blessed immortality entertained and cherished by him, it is not presumptuous in us to believe, that in his last moments he realized the beatific vision so beautifully and impressively described in the words of "The dying Christian to his soul,"—that

> "The earth recedes, it disappears,
> Heaven opens on my eyes; my ears
> With sounds seraphic ring:
> Lend, lend your wings, I mount, I fly;
> O! Grave, where is thy victory?
> O! Death, where is thy sting?"

Resolved, That out of respect for the memory of the deceased prelate, and in consideration of his private virtues and public services, this Common Council will attend his funeral in a body, with their staves of office draped in mourning; that they will cause the flags to be displayed at half-mast on the City Hall and the other public buildings on the day set apart for the funeral rites and ceremonies; that the public buildings and offices of the Corporation be closed on that day, and that a Special Committee of five members from each Board be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for attending the funeral obsequies.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council is hereby authorized and directed to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be suitably engrossed, appropriately framed, duly authenticated, and transmitted to the Vicar General, in order that it may be placed among the archives of the Diocese, there to remain as a slight memento of the esteem and veneration in which the distinguished deceased was held by the Municipal authorities of the City of New-York; and be it further

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, this Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question on the adoption of the preamble, and all but the last one of the series of resolutions.

Which was unanimously carried.

Whereupon the President appointed Aldermen Fox, McCool, Farley, Long, and Shannon, as the Special Committee on the part of this Board.

The question was then taken on the last resolution.

Which was also unanimously carried.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1864. } 1 o'clock P M. }

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to special call:

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.: Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Board, announcing his appointment of subordinate Clerks.

Received, and ordered to be entered at length on the minutes.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, announcing the death of John Hughes, Archbishop of New-York.

Which was received, and ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble and resolutions relative to the death of John Hughes, Archbishop of New-York.

Which were concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, The President, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

The President thereupon declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the eleventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864—11 o'clock A. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healey, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

On motion the Board took a recess until one o'clock, P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

Present Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

The minutes of the meeting held December thirty were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That the name of Thomas J. Freedman, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds, recently appointed, be altered so as to read John J. Freedman.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the name of John Hull, lately appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be amended so as to read John F. Hull.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that a crosswalk be laid at number eighty-one West-street, opposite the Mariners' Chapel, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the salary of the First Assistant Clerk of the City Inspector be increased to two thousand dollars per annum, to date from and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Resolution, that the appropriation of twelve thousand five hundred dollars ($12,500) made by an ordinance passed March 13, 1861, under the head of "Sub-Station-house near Bloomingdale," is hereby authorized to be transferred in pursuance of a recommendation of the Comptroller, to an account to be entitled "Thirty-second Precinct Station-house," and that the said sum be applied to the purchase of premises within the said precinct, adapted for use as a station-house, and to the making of such alterations and additions to the buildings thereon, or the erection of such new buildings, as may be required for the accommodation of the police force employed in that precinct.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Resolution, that the salary of the First General Clerk in the Comptroller's office be increased to two thousand dollars per annum, said increase to take effect on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution, first, that the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be required to run each and every one of their cars, containing one or more passengers, regularly to Eighty-second-street, without change or transfer of passengers from one car to another, at or near Fifty-ninth-street; and second, that the said Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be required to lay their rails and run their cars regularly as above, without change or transfer of passengers, as fast as the said avenue is graded, until the rails are laid and the cars regularly run to the upper terminus of the route at Harlem River, pursuant to the conditions and stipulations contained in the charter from the City authorities.

Adopted by both Boards and sent to the Mayor; subsequently, by request of Board of Councilmen, returned to said Board and the following adopted by said Board as a substitute for the above resolution:

Resolved, That the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company shall be and are hereby required to run a passenger car regularly to and from Eighty-fourth-street, at least once in every ten minutes, or more frequently, if the wants of the population in that part of the island shall require it: and as frequently as above prescribed on any further portion of the route above Eighty-fourth-street so soon as the rails are laid down to enable them to do so.

Resolved, That the said Company shall at all times keep a line of cars running from the termini of the stationary car, suitably fitted for shelter for passengers while necessarily detained waiting for cars, and be it further

Resolved, That the said Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be, and they are hereby required to lay their rails and run their cars, as above, without change or transfer of passengers, so fast as the said avenue is graded, until their rails are laid, and the cars regularly run to the upper terminus of the route at the Harlem River, pursuant to the conditions and stipulations contained in the charter from the City authorities.

(By Board of Aldermen, substitute amended by adding the following:

"And that the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company be directed to place a shelter car on the Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, McVay—2.

Resolution authorizing the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen to appoint a suitable person to prepare the official proceedings.

By Board of Aldermen amended by appending a provision authorizing the Board of Aldermen to appoint an Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, &c.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, McVay—2.

MOTIONS.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to the North River, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that West-street, between piers four and five, be paved with cobble stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Rector-street, from Broadway to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Sandford moved that the Board proceed to the consideration of General Orders, and that each member have the privilege of calling up one General Order.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the sidewalks in Twenty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be flagged the full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the sidewalks on the Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same; also, to set curb and gutter stones, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that William street be paved with Belgian pavement, one half the expense thereof to be paid by the property-owners, and the other half by the City, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Samuel Slater, foreman of Hose Company number Thirty-two, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-five cents, for rent of premises for temporary location, and in full for the annexed bill.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Jones—2.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that Tenth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Jones—2.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the salary of the Assistant Clerk in the Bureau of Collection of City Revenue, Department of Finance, be and hereby is increased from eight hundred dollars to twelve hundred dollars per annum, to date from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and such increase to be paid for the present year from the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any appropriation having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Jones—2.

Resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Grand-street, from Greene to within fifty feet of Mercer-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, amounting to eighty dollars, for providing ten coaches on occasion of the funeral of Colonel M. K. Bryan.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Jones—2.

Resolution, that the salary of the women employed in cleaning the offices of the different Departments of the City Government be increased from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per day, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on National Affairs of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wannemacher's Band, for the sum of sixty-nine dollars, for music furnished for the funeral of General Kearney, and charge the amount to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Jones—2.

Councilman Webster was here called to the chair.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman McVay moved to take from the table resolution relative to the new location for Hose Company number Forty-seven, with veto message of His Honor the Mayor.

The resolution was adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lewis W. Phillips, for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, for dredging out slip at the foot of Twenty-first-street, North River, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Jones—2

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, in payment for engrossing several series of resolutions, per bill rendered, and charge the same to appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John S. Williams, Jr., for the sum of one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents, in payment for furnishing frames, &c., for engrossed resolutions, as per bill annexed, and charge the same to appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the sidewalks on the Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same; also, to set curb and gutter stones, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Tiffany and Company for the sum of five hundred dollars for purchasing sword, sash and belt, per order from Committee, to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, the amount to be taken from the account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that Sixty-second-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be curbed and guttered and flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis E. Skelding, Foreman of Engine Company Forty-six, for the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents, as per bill annexed, take his receipt for the same, and charge the amount to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Thirty-first-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the property-owners and one-half at the expense of the City, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Nineteenth-street, between Broadway and First-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the property-owners and one-half at the expense of the City, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the sidewalks on the Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same; also, to set curb and gutter stones, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of P. Coyle.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the trunk of Hook and Ladder Company number Two to be rebuilt.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Jones—2.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a lot of ground for a location for Hose Company number Thirty-five, to be in the vicinity of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the northerly side of West Forty-third street, commencing at a point about three hundred feet west of Ninth-avenue, and running westerly about thirty feet, more or less, to a building known as numbers three hundred and five and three hundred and seven, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Sandford—2.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full for damages sustained by said Jennings, in consequence of a fire adjoining his premises, in Ninety-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on National Affairs in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in ordering the following bills to be paid:

Bills of Edward Van Ranst for furnishing carriages on the following occasions:

Funeral of Brig.-Gen. Zook	$198 50
Reception of Thirty-sixth regiment New-York Volunteers	131 00
Reception of Sixth regiment New-York Volunteers	178 00
Funeral of Capt. E. C. Shine	159 50
Reception of Thirty-second regiment New-York Volunteers	49 00
Reception of Twenty-fifth regiment New-York Volunteers	169 00
Funeral of Col. Hudson	212 00
Reception of Fifteenth regiment New-York Volunteers	178 00
Funeral of P. Gallagher, late Sergeant-at-Arms of Board of Aldermen	66 00
Committee on Celebration of Washington's Birthday	187 00

Resolution accompanying the last bill, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven dollars, for carriage hire on the occasion of the celebration of Washington's Birthday, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Houghtalin—2.

Resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed immediately to discontinue all legal proceedings in the case of Oliver Green against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the attorney of said Green, for the sum of six hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents, in full settlement of said action and claim for balance of salary due and unpaid for services rendered as Complaint and Pay-roll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection in the City Inspector's department, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, December thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and that the said amount be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was laid on the table.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Michael McMahon for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, to be in full compensation for loss of horse and harness from the pier foot of Stanton-street, on the twenty-seventh of July, ultimo, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of City Contingencies, or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Preamble and resolution reciting that Thomas Abbott, formerly Health Warden of the Eleventh Ward, did, in accordance with certain resolutions adopted by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor, April twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, enlist in the service of the United States, under the conditions of said resolutions, that his salary should continue to be paid to his representatives, and no successor was appointed in said office, as by law provided, up to the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and no payment has been made since that first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, notwithstanding said Abbott was and continued to be a member of the Famsaw Regiment during said time, and at the battle of Antietam was wounded and rendered a cripple for life; with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the attorney of said Thomas Abbott for the sum of five hundred and twenty-two dollars, with interest from July one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, for balance of salary due said Abbott as Health Warden, and that the same be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any other unexpected and suitable appropriation.

Which was laid on the table.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Forty-second-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the property-owners benefited, and one-half at the expense of the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Forty-eighth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the City, and the remainder by the owners of property benefited, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Forty-second-street, from Forty-second street to Fifty-ninth street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the property owners, and the remaining half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Forty-fifth street, from the Sixth to the Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be borne by the City, and one-half by the owners of property benefited under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Forty-fifth street, from the Sixth to the Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be borne by the City, and one-half by the owners of property benefited under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 6, 1864.

$3,000 U.S.6s,'81 Cou. Cl.105⅝ | 1500 Erie R.....108⅝
110,000 U.S 6s,5-20s,Cou.101⅜ | 700 do.....s30 108⅝
500 do.....101⅜ | 150 do.....b3.109
60,000 6s.....101⅜ | 200 do.....b10.109
17,000 U. S. 6s, 1y.c. N. 98 | 1400 do.....b30.109⅛
2,000 Brook'n C.6s W. L..105¾ | 100 do.....b30.109⅜
5,000 N. C. State 6s.....67 | 200 Harlem R. Prf..b30.110
20,000 Mo. State 6s.....67 | 700 Reading R.....opg.112
1,400 N. Y. Cen. 6s.....105 | 200 do.....b30.112
1,000 Erie 3d M. Bs.....111⅜ | 500 do.....s60.111⅜
2,000 do.....111 | 100 do.....opg.111⅜
1,000 Hud. R 1st M.....110¾ | 600 do.....opg.111⅜
3,000 Har. R. 3d M.....99 | 100 do.....b9 111⅜
2,000 Al. & T. Hs. 1st M.101 | 100 do.....opg.111⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st.....93 | 100 Mich. Cen. R.....120¾
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.....85 | 500 do.....s60.120¾
18 Bank of N. Am.....105 | 100 Chi. & Alton R.....85⅜
20 Continental Bank.....101 | 100 do.....86
13 Merchants' Bank..108⅜ | 750 M. S. & N. I. R.....87
2,500 Am. Gold.....151⅝ | 100 do.....s10 87
650 Cumb. Coal Pri.....49 | 300 do.....b10 87⅛
200 do.....s10 49 | 700 do.....b10 87⅜
100 do.....b10 49 | 100 do.....s30 86⅞
200 do.....48¾ | 200 do.....b30 87⅜
500 do.....48¾ | 100 M. S. & N. I. G'd.....135
100 do.....s60 48¾ | 100 do.....b30.135⅜
200 do.....44¾ | 300 Ill. Cen. R. S.....118¾
100 do.....48¾ | 100 do.....118¾
400 do.....48 | 500 do.....119
100 do.....s60 48 | 150 do.....b15 119
200 Quicks. M. Co.....58¾ | 100 do.....b10.119
750 do.....s30 58¾ | 20,000 Ill. C. Can. Bd. Sp.109
600 do.....58¾ | 600 Cleve. & Pitts.....108
500 do.....58 | 1850 do.....108⅛
100 do.....s30 58 | 400 do.....b10.108⅛
100 Copake Iron Mines.13 | 500 do.....sawk.108⅛
100 Central Coal Co.....65 | 500 do.....b30.109
100 Q'ts Hill G.M.Co...13 | 200 do.....s10.108⅛
200 do.....12¾ | 1600 do.....s38 108¾
200 do.....12¾ | 200 do.....b30.108¾
200 do.....b60 13¾ | 300 Gal. & Chic. R.....106
1200 Mar Min. Co.....35 | 100 do.....s30.106
500 do.....34¾ | 200 Clev. & Tol. R.....125¾
500 do.....34¾ | 700 do.....125⅜
750 do.....s30 34¾ | 200 do.....s10 125⅜
100 do.....b30 35 | 100 do.....b10.126
100 do.....b15 35 | 100 do.....s30.125⅜
50 Pacific M. S.Co.b10.224 | 100 Chi. & R I. R.....128
15 do.....222½ | 50 do.....s15.128
650 N. Y. Cen. R.....132⅜ | 300 do.....s60.128
100 do.....s60 132½ | 100 do.....b60 128⅛
100 do.....s60 132 | 500 do.....128⅜
100 do.....b30 132¾ | 400 do.....128⅜
200 Erie R. Pr.....103 | 700 do.....127
200 Hud. R. R.....b30.134 | 100 do.....s10.129
200 do.....b30 133½ | 200 M. & P. Du C.....b3. 57
100 do.....b15.133 | 380 do.....56¾
200 do.....b30.133 | 300 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.....85¼
100 do.....132¾ | 200 do.....85¾
200 do.....132¾ | 300 do.....s10 85⅝
500 do.....132 | 100 do.....b30 86
200 do.....133½ | 200 A. & T. H. R.....60¾
100 Harlem R.....91 | 50 do.....62
100 do.....90¾ | 300 Chi. & N. W. R.....47
200 do.....b30 91 | 100 do.....b30 47⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S.6s,'81.Co.C.105⅝ | 200 Reading R.....112
5,000 Treas 7-10 Notes | do.....s30.112
Fed. & Aug. C. N .177⅛ | 100 Mich. Cen. R.....120¾
5,000 U. S.6s,1y.r.C..N 97⅞ | 100 do.....120⅝
$4,000 Mo. State 6s.....67 | 50 Gal. & Chi. R.....106
150 Cum. Coal Pref.....48 | 800 Clev. & Tol. R.....127
300 do.....48⅛ | 200 do.....s60 126⅝
500 do.....48⅜ | 400 do.....b10 127
200 do.....b10 49 | 400 M. S. & N. I.....b10 87⅛
100 do.....s30 48¾ | 200 do.....87⅛
200 do.....49 | 300 do.....87⅜
100 Quicks. M. Co.....59 | 300 do.....b10 88
100 do.....b10 59 | 500 do.....87⅞
100 do.....58½ | 200 do.....b3 88
500 N. Y. Cen. R.....132 | 50 M. Se. & N. I. G.....135
100 Alt. & T. Haute R..61¾ | 400 Ill. Cen. R. S.....119⅜
100 do.....61¾ | 400 do.....b10.120
100 Erie R.....108⅜ | 1000 Clev. & Pitts.....107
200 do.....108⅝ | 500 do.....107⅛
100 do.....b30.108⅝ | 300 do.....106⅜
200 do.....b30 108⅜ | 600 Chic. & R I. R.....128⅜
50 Erie Pref.....103 | 200 do.....b10.128⅜
24 Hud. R. R.....132⅜ | 200 P., Ft. W. & C..b30 86
200 do.....133½ | 500 do.....85⅛
50 do.....b10.133⅜ | 450 do.....85⅝
200 do.....133¾ | 100 do.....85⅝

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.sawk.132⅛ | 1400 Cleve. & P. R.....107⅜
100 do.....b3 132 | 100 do.....c.107⅜
100 do.....s3.132 | 400 do.....107⅜
150 do.....b1 132 | 1000 do.....107⅜
100 Erie R.....s3.108⅜ | 800 do.....107⅜
100 do.....b4.108⅜ | 200 Gal. & Ch.R.ex-d.c.106
700 do.....108⅞ | 200 do.....106
600 do.....b5 109 | 100 do.....s3.106⅜
100 Hud. River R.....133⅛ | 100 do.....b3 106⅜
100 do.....b3 133⅛ | 50 do.....saw 108⅛
100 do.....s30 133⅜ | 50 Clev. & Tol. R.....125
200 do.....b3.133¾ | 200 do.....b10.127
200 do.....s3 133¾ | 300 Chic. & R. I.....123⅜
200 do.....s3 133½ | 100 do.....s3 128⅜
100 Harlem R.....99½ | 50 do.....c.128⅜
300 do.....c 99 | 100 P., Ft. W. & C.....c 85⅛
200 M. S. & N. I. R.s3 86⅞ | 250 do.....c 85⅛
400 do.....87 | 100 do.....85⅜
100 do.....c 86⅞ | 400 do.....b3 85⅜
600 do.....b10 87⅛ | 300 Tol. & Wab R.....85⅜
200 do.....b3 87⅛ | 100 Cen. & Tr. Co.....32
100 do.....b10 87⅛ | 100 Cumb. Coal.....48⅜
100 do.....c 87 | 300 do.....c 48⅜
200 do.....87⅛ | 100 do.....48¾
200 do.....b10 87⅜ | 400 do.....s3 48¾
100 do.....b3 87¾ | 500 do.....s3 48⅜
200 do.....b4 87¾ | 100 Quicksil. M. Co.....c 58
200 Ill. Cen. R.....s3.119⅜ | 100 do.....c 58⅜
100 do.....b3.119⅜ | 100 do.....58⅜
100 do.....c.119⅜ | 100 Quarts H. G. M. Co. 12

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 New-York Cen.s30 132⅛ | 400 Cleve. & Tol. R.....129⅜
1200 Erie R.....s3.108⅜ | 100 do.....s10 129⅜
1100 do.....108⅜ | 600 do.....b30.130
100 do.....b3.108⅜ | 100 do.....129⅜
200 do.....saw.108⅞ | 200 do.....s3.129⅜
100 Hud. R. R.....133⅛ | 100 do.....129⅜
100 do.....133⅛ | 500 Chi. & R. I.....128⅛
100 do.....s30 133⅛ | 100 do.....s30 128
800 Harlem R.....s3.90¾ | 200 do.....s3.128
400 Harlem Prf.....b10.108 | 200 do.....128
100 Reading R.ex-d.b3.112¾ | 100 P., Ft. W. & C.....b3 85¾
200 M. S. & N. I. R...b3 88 | 100 do.....85⅜
600 do.....s3 87¾ | 100 do.....85⅜
100 do.....87⅞ | 600 do.....85⅜
200 do.....b3 87⅞ | 500 do.....b3 85⅜
200 do.....b5 88 | 600 do.....b3 85⅜
200 do.....b10 88¾ | 500 Tol. & Wab.....85⅜
100 do.....s3 87⅞ | 100 do.....85⅜
300 do.....87⅞ | 200 Cumb. Coal.....49⅞
100 Mich. Cen. R.....119⅞ | 250 do.....50
100 do.....119⅜ | 100 do.....50⅜
100 do.....b10.120 | 300 do.....50⅜
100 Clev. & Pitts.....s3.107 | 100 do.....s5 50⅜
200 do.....107⅛ | 200 do.....50⅜
300 do.....107⅜ | 100 do.....b3 50⅜
200 do.....107⅞ | 1200 Penn. Coal Co.....165
400 Gal. & C.R. ex-d.....106¾ | 100 Mar. Min. Co.....s30 35

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

The Annual Report of the Comptroller of the State of New-York, sent to the Legislature yesterday, presents the following figures of the Canal revenues of the past fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1863:

From tolls collected on all the Canals	$5,028,431
Rent of Surplus Waters	1,165
Interest on current Canal Revenues	58,016
Miscellaneous Receipts	30,888
Total	$5,118,501
Less Repairs, Expenses, &c	770,882
Surplus Revenues	$4,347,519

These were applied under the Constitution as follows:

Canal Debt Interest	$1,700,000
General Fund Interest	350,000
Sinking Fund Canal Debt	1,116,242
Support of State Government	200,000
Together	$3,366,242
Balances to the General Treasury	981,377
Total as above	$4,347,519
The Canal Debt of the State now amounts to	$23,278,470
And General Fund Debt	6,505,654
Total State Debt	$29,784,124

Of this total, only $1,825,027 is held by foreigners. The Canal debt is thus classified:

Under art. 7, sec. 1, of the Constitution	$8,427,724
Under art. 7, sec. 3, of the Constitution	11,940,000
Under art. 7, sec. 10, of the Constitution	642,585
Under art. 7, sec. 12, of the Constitution	2,238,000
Total	$23,268,310

The Comptroller adds the gratifying statement that notwithstanding the "heavy payments made by the State for expenses incident to the war, amounting to over nine millions of dollars, nothing has been added to the debt, and all the principal which has become due has been promptly paid. It is hoped that nothing will be allowed to interfere with a continuance of this policy, and that a few years more will find the State substantially free from debt. About $2,000,000 of principal will be paid within the present year." He does not anticipate, however, so prosperous a year in 1864, for the Canal revenues; the tolls having fallen off very materially since the 1st October.

There are further signs of a gradual let-up in the Money Market, to-day. Lenders evidently feel better since the receipt of the first installment of the new Legal Tender. The impression is that the Associated Banks will each be left to dispose of these notes to suit their individual convenience. We already hear that some of them are making sales to the public at par and interest The demand for Money was again active, but the leading brokers appeared to make up their accounts with a fair degree of ease, particularly where the money is not wanted in ordinary Legal Tender to pay into the Treasury. Even this difficulty, it is hoped, will be mitigated in a few days.

The Stock Market continues to act as though an easier supply of Money is certainly near at hand. We have seldom known so decidant an upward movement in the Railway speculation on a stringent 7 ₩ cent. Money Market as through the last week or ten days. This afternoon the temper on some of the Western Road Stocks is higher than yesterday, and the general list remarkably firm. On Cumberland Coal the fluctuations of the day are equal to 2¼@3 ₩ cent., compared with the best sales of yesterday. Both the *Bull* and *Bear* parties in the present movement are said to have been represented at the special meeting of the stockholders. After the meeting the stock recovered 1½ ₩ cent. of the sudden decline of the morning. The Government Securities and Border State Stocks are steady, and so is the price of Gold and rates of Exchange.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in current funds, except on Cleveland and Pittsburg:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues	Wed.
Gold Coin	151½	151½	Mich. Central	120⅛	120¼
U.S. 6s, 1881	105⅜	105⅜	Mich. Southern	86⅜	87⅛
N. Y. Central	132½	132½	Mich. Guarant'd.	134⅜	135
Erie	109½	108⅜	Illinois Cen	118⅜	119⅜
Erie Preferred	103¼	103¼	Pittsburg	108	107⅜
Hudson	134⅜	133⅜	Fort Wayne	85⅝	86⅛
Pacific Mail	222	223	Rock Island	129¾	128
Harlem	91½	90⅜	Galena	106	106⅛
Canton	34	34⅛	Reading	113⅛	112¾
Treas. Cer., new	98	97½	Quicksilver	59	58⅜
Toledo	124⅛	123⅛	Cum'land Coal	49⅜	50⅛
Northwest	47	47⅜	Mariposa	34⅜	34⅜

The receipts into the Treasury Office today for the Popular Loan amount to $1,740,350. The subscriptions are rapidly drawing to the close of the five hundred millions. The amount unsubscribed, we learn to-day, is not over $45,000,000. The Department is still in arrear in the delivery of the bonds three or four weeks.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Hanover	97
Merchants'	106	People's	102
Greenwich	165	Nassau	105
State of New-York	103	Continental	100
Mechanics' Bank Ass.	96	St. Nicholas	100
Am. Exchange	108	Imp. & Traders'	104
Bank of the Republic	102	Park	122
Bank of N. America	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Mich. S. & N. I. S.F.	107⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100½	Illinois Cen. '75	119⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Alton & T. Haute 1sts	101
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	130	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	91
Erie thirds, '83	111	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	81
Erie fourths, '80	108	Chi. & N. W. S.F.	104
Erie fifths, '88	106	Chi. & N. W. In Bonds	94
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92⅞
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	110⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds	74
Harlem, 1sts '69 & '73	108	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Harlem 2ds, '64	101	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85
Har. thirds, '68	99	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106⅜
Mich. C. '69 & '72	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sec'ds	100
Mich. C. new 1sts, '64	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. thirds	86
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	118		

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have concluded a perpetual lease of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, the conditions being very advantageous to the former, besides insuring a reduction on the compensation it has paid for the use of the latter during the past year of $50,000. This negotiation virtually places the entire route from Chicago to Alton permanently under the control of the Company.

The Assistant-Treasurer reports the business at the Sub-Treasury to-day as follows: total receipts $2,495,078 94; including for Customs, $1,571,000; payments, $2,756,050 11; balance, $36,731,720 50.

The following is the official second Quarterly Report of the First National Bank of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, on the 1st day of January, 1864:

Loans and Discounts	$ 87,483 75	
U S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States	140,000 00	
U. S. Bonds, 7.30 Notes, and Certificates of Indebtedness	760,289 59	
		$987,773 34
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	146,236 81	
Cash Items and Revenue Stamps	64,632 64	
Bills of Solvent Banks	7,755 00	
		$218,624 47
Due from Banks	$77,848 36	$61,475 25
Due from Directors....(Nothing)		
Over-drafts		2,108 50
Expense Account		6,174 67
Furniture Account		837 50
Total		$1,375,293 73
Capital Stock, paid in		300,000 00
Circulating Notes....(None)		
Profit and Loss		13,016 87
Deposits due to Banks	$77,848 36	
Deposits due to Individuals	484,428 50	
Deposits due to Treasurer of United States	200,000 00	
		1,062,276 86
Total		$1,376,293 73

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New-York, } ss.

On the 5th day of January, personally came before the undersigned, a Notary Public of said County, SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President, and JAMES CURPHY, Cashier, of the First National Bank of New-York, who being duly sworn, upon their oaths, say that the foregoing is a true and accurate statement of the affairs and condition of said Bank, on the 31st day of December, 1863.

SAML. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to the day and year above written. CHARLES A. JAMES, Notary Public.

The old Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, which has an office No. 18 Wall-street, advertise their fifty-ninth half-yearly Dividend in another part of this paper. Their capital and individed surplus is $284,949; their dividends 20 ₩ cent. a year.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) Jan. 7, at 12½ o'clock. at the stock salesrooms, No. 52 William-street. For full particulars see his advertisement in the auction column.

The following is the resolution referred to yesterday, as adopted by the Illinois Central Board:

Whereas, The canceled Bonds Scrip issued has had, and is entitled to receive, the same cash dividends as the stock, and the directors believe it to be for the interest of all parties to convert the scrip into shares;

Resolved, That the directors recommend to the shareholders to make said conversion at the next annual meeting, and that no more scrip be issued.

The Atlantic and Great Western Company are now running their express trains, in connection with the Erie Road, from New-York to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, the whole route being on the continuous broad guage. Their office is No. 9, under the Astor House.

The Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is five ₩ cent., free of Government tax; the Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend, also 5 ₩ cent., free of Government tax.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.:

Your Committee appointed on the 17th ultimo, by a unanimous vote of the shareholders who were assembled pursuant to a call of the Directors, regret their inability to make a full report at this time. If the stockholders now present desire this important investigation to be continued and fully consummated, your Committee will cheerfully pursue it, provided the necessary facilities are placed at their disposal to enable them to do so.

The plan proposed by the Committee was to examine, *First*, into the financial affairs of the Company—and since the operations of the past has had an intimate and direct influence upon the present results, they have deemed it consistent with their duty and the words of the resolution appointing them to review the operations of the managers for the several years since 1858.

Their purpose, under the second provision of the resolution, was to visit the mines, the coal deposits of the Company at Baltimore, Georgetown, Alexandria and New-York, and after a rigid scrutiny into all your affairs, to be enabled to furnish you correct and reliable information as to the present and prospective value of your property, and, if practicable, to mature some plan by which the history of this work in coming years might present a brighter page than the record of the past reveals. It is a *significant* fact that their purposes have been almost entirely thwarted by the refusal of the officers of the Company to furnish the desired information, or to supply any credentials, so that a visit to the mines would not fall of its object; hence this proposed action is still delayed. It is your prerogative to decide whether henceforth you will be kept in ignorance of your own affairs, except when it *pleases* your representatives to reveal to you some new disaster, or to call upon you for some new sacrifice.

After several unavailing applications, both oral and written, your officers with manifest reluctance, placed in the hands of the Committee on the 31st ult., the last of five papers styled "Condensed statements of the business of the Company for the years 1858-60-61-62, and for eleven months of 1863 respectively, which are hereto annexed. These statements in connection with that made up to the 31st day of December, 1858, and published by the managers, are the only material from which your Committee can at this time frame a partial report.

In June, 1859, the managers informed you that "*with the hearty cooperation of the stockholders they had been enabled to discharge the debts of the Trust, and to bring the business into a regularly organized system, and to carry it on in a satisfactory manner.*" They also reported that on the 31st of December, 1858, their available "*resources over liabilities*" were $113,854 04 *at and from this point* when the Company had been placed in so gratifying a *position by the cooperation of the stockholders*, your Committee propose to report upon the facts which these papers furnish.

It was the wish and duty of your Committee to carefully analyze the items of expenditure, *especially* the item of "Disbursements for Expenses, &c., at the New-York office," amounting in the aggregate to $477,326 76, and the item of legal expenditures, $ 33,457 67.

This purpose has been defeated by the officers of the Company, in refusing to give any detailed statements, upon the ground that "*the Directors had passed upon, and were satisfied with the charges, and that any review might lead to trouble.*" The mention of a single unexplained discrepancy will exhibit the unsatisfactory character of these papers. On the 31st day of December, 1858, the company had on hand mined coal to the value in dollars, $21,051 50. The statement of 1861 shows that the coal was debited as of same date at only $5,465 50, or at a loss of $14,586, or nearly two-thirds of its stated value.

In regard to the results of the operations of these past years the statements set forth the following facts: The receipts during these years (i. e. for 4 years and 11 months preceding Dec. 1, 1863) from the sale of 507,895.42 tons were $1,683,681 80, and an equal amount has been disbursed. These statements do not furnish to the Committee any data in reference to the cash transactions of your officers so as to enable them to form any idea as to the present necessities of the Company, which necessities have impelled them to propose the increase of the First Mortgage Bonds from $393,000, as they stood issued on the 31st of Dec., 1858, to $467,000; and also the issue of $250,000 Second Mortgage Bonds at 80 per cent. of their par value to mature in five years—thus increasing the permanent debt of the Company $274,000. This increase, together with the absorption of the available resources of the Company in hand at the time above stated, amounting to $113,854 04, exhibits the heretofore undeveloped fact that in the operations of the Company for 4 years and 11 months, and for the needs of the future, new means have been or are required to the extent of $387,854 04. The statement of these disbursments arranged under several distinct heads, to wit: Distributed at New-York for Expenses, &c.; Distributed at Baltimore; Distributed at Georgetown and Alexandria; Interest paid; Distributed at the Mines; Legal Expenses.

In 1859 the profit on your business of 155,683.06 tons was as stated		$7,962 80
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	$47,893 67	$25,093 84
Showing a net loss of $22,799 83		

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In order to pay a dividend of 7 ₩ cent. on the capital of $5,000,000, it will require	350,000 00
In the aggregate annually	$461,153 00

Less the amount of int rest accruing upon the Sinking Fund, which cannot now be estimated.

To mine and transport such an amount of coal at a profit corresponding with the past, in order to meet these demands annually, even if the demand for coal could be made equal to such a supply, would simply be impossible. There are it becomes the stockholders to discover by careful examination whether it is possible, by virtue of a wiser policy which the history of this work in coming years might present a brighter page than the record of the past reveals. It is a *significant* fact that their purposes have been almost entirely thwarted by the refusal of the officers of the Company to furnish the desired information, or to supply any credentials, so that a visit to the mines would not fail of its object; hence this proposed action is still delayed. It is your prerogative to decide whether henceforth you will be kept in ignorance of your own affairs, except when it *pleases* your representatives to reveal to you some new disaster, or to call upon you for some new sacrifice.

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Barley, bushels	@ $62,106		686,736
Total		47,777,585	42,864,890
Add Flour into Wheat		8,699,245	7,683,456
Total		56,477,110	50,548,345

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	Dec. 27, 1862.	Dec. 27, 1863.
Flour, bbls	54,727	50,750
Wheat, bushels	825,169	935,901
Corn, bushels	209,859	1,036,976
Oats, bushels	1,570,071	
Rye, bushels

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Camilla's Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Willie Riely—Law for Ladies—The Irish Tutor.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—English Opera Troupe—The Bohemian Girl.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant—Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Othello.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Cordova's Lecture.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $3 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies one year	25 00
The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Navy Department was yesterday in receipt of official dispatches from Rear-Admiral Bailey, commanding the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, detailing some very important operations in which a portion of his force had lately engaged. An expedition or series of expeditions, under the direction of Acting-Master Browne, of the bark *Restless*, had ex lored the waters of Lake Ocala and the West and St. Andrew's Bays, landing repeatedly, and destroying the very extensive salt-works from which the rebel Confederacy has mainly received its supplies. Nearly two hundred of these salt-boiling establishments, with their boilers and manufactured stock were destroyed, and the value of the property is estimated at $3,000,000. The town of St. Andrew's which was occupied by a rebel force, was shelled and burned to ashes. In the Suwanee River, the United States schooner *Fox* had surprised a blockade-running steamer, which she could not bring out, and was compelled to burn. The *Fox* had also captured the British schooner *Edwin*, attempting to run the blockade.

Gen. Kirby Smith has succeeded the Rebel Gen. Holmes in the command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, and has established his headquarters at Camden, Ark. His force is estimated at 15,000, who are said to be engaged organizing for an attack upon Little Rock.

On the 30th ult., an expedition composed of the First regiment North Carolina Volunteers, under command of Col. McChesney, left Newbern for Greenville. On the evening of the 31st, a rebel force was encountered and a fight resulted. Both sides were evidently surprised. A portion of our force, led by Lieut. Adams, made a charge upon the enemy, putting him to flight, killing a Lieutenant and five men, taking ten prisoners, and capturing one cannon and caisson, with the horses of the battery. Lieut. Adams was killed in the affair, and five of our men were wounded.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses got comfortably at work yesterday. In the House of Representatives Mr. Kelley was excused from serving on the Select Committee on a National Bankrupt act. Mr. Brandegee's resolution for the appointment of a select committee to consider the feasibility of a new railroad route from New-York to Washington, was adopted. The municipal authorities of Washington are urged by resolution to take measures for the prevention of the spread of small-pox. Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, offered a resolution extending the time for the payment of bounties to March 1, which, after discussion, was passed unanimously. A resolution, offered by Mr. Sweat, of Maine, was passed, authorizing an investigation, by a scientific Board, into the construction of naval vessels. The expediency of including nine months' volunteers in the coming draft is to be considered, The Secretary of the Navy is required to communicate the reason of the delay in distributing prize-money. The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the Post-office Appropriation Bill, which drew out a spicy discussion on the miserable postal and traveling arrangements between New-York and Washington—intensified by the recent experiences of a large number of Congressmen. The bill was finally passed. The consideration of the President's Message was taken up. Mr. Arnold, of Ill., spoke at length, warmly indorsing the President's views, and arguing the total extinction of slavery as a necessity to the complete salvation of the country. Adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented the petition of Susan W. Hatch, asking compensation for slaves taken into the military service. The Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad was appointed, with Mr. Howard, of Michigan, as Chairman. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Powell's bill to prevent interference in the State elections, by military officers, which he wished referred to the Judiciary Committee, but which, after discussion, was referred to the Military Committee. After receiving the House bill, for bounties for volunteers, and passing it to a second reading, the Senate adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the President announced several Standing Committees, and a memorial was presented from Henry A. Low, claiming the seat for the Ninth Senatorial District. A number of bills were introduced relative to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners; to legalize the acts of Supervisor's in raising and paying bounty moneys; to amend the Constitution so as to allow soldiers to vote; to incorporate a company to build a Ship Canal around Niagara Falls. A short Executive session was held, and the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly, also, a great many bills were noticed, and resolutions introduced. Among the latter was one calling upon the Police Commissioners for information which bears upon prostitution in this City, with a view to alleviating or regulating the evil; also, tendering to Gen. Grant the thanks of the people of the State, for his distinguished services. A resolution in acknowledgment of the services of the late Archbishop Hughes, and honoring his memory, gave rise to debate and was tabled.

GENERAL NEWS.

A meeting was held in the Board of Trade Rooms in Boston to take the preliminary steps toward forming an organization to aid emigration from Europe.

The steamer *Hope*, from New-Orleans, which arrived at St. Louis on Jan. 1, reports that on the night of the 32d ult., when passing Napoleon, Ark., the entire town was enveloped in flames, and a large number of persons were standing on the bank of the river. She did not land, as it was not known whether the town was in possession of the national authorities or had been taken and destroyed by a guerrilla band.

Among certain articles dug up at Yorktown, Va., by Northern soldiers, last Winter, the Hartford *Times* says, was a small red stone, which, upon cleaning, proved to be a garnet; and a further inspection revealed the interesting fact that it had once formed a part of the signet-ring of the Marquis de Rochambeau, the liberty-loving commander of the French army in this country, who acted in concert with Washington in plans which won for us the battle of Yorktown. It contains the noble Count's motto in Latin, and his family crest.

A New-Orleans letter says the sugar crop has all been brought safely from the Teche country, and the same process is going on in the vicinity of New Iberia, where the Nineteenth army corps is encamped. Along the river all is quiet, the guerrillas having suspended operations for want of arms. Quiet reigns throughout the State, and many of the troops will be sent to Texas.

The Montreal *Transcript* of Saturday says that Justice Smith rendered judgment in the case of Redpath against the American Consul General, Hon. J. R. Giddings, on Thursday. The judgment was given at great length, and went to sustain the capias, and, as a consequence, hold the bail—Mr. Harrison Stephens and Mr. Ira Gould—good for the appearance of the defendant, and the damages, should such be given. The affidavits placed on the record by defendant's counsel were ordered to be struck off as irrelevant and calumnious.

Gen. Thomas was honored with a dinner in Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, previous to starting on another tour through the Southwest to look after the contrabands.

Capt. Meade, who so gallantly defended the gunboat *Marblehead* during the attack of a rebel battery in Stono River, S. C., is a nephew of Gen. Meade, commander of the Army of the Potomac.

Rhode Island filled up her quota under the present call before Christmas, and is now at work anticipating the next one.

A professorship of modern languages has been founded in Yale College, by Mr. Augustus R. Street, of New-Haven.

The Stock Market continues firm and the Money Market active. Gold steady yesterday at 151¼@½; Exchange 166 ₩ cent. The subscriptions to the Popular Loan are drawing to the close of the Five hundred millions, only $45,000,000 remaining unsubscribed.

Flour opened tamely yesterday, but closed more firmly, with an improved inquiry. The Grain market was generally depressed. Provisions, Whisky, Tallow, Hay and Wool were in good demand. A moderate business was reported in Cotton, Sugars, Leather, Fish and Tobacco. Freights were less active, with 549 vessels of all classes in port.

The Losses of War—How they are to be Replaced.

Economists have always spoken of "efficiency" of labor as one great source of wealth—that is, the application of forethought, invention and industry to production, so that the greatest possible result is obtained for the force applied. It is this peculiarity of American labor which is so rapidly now replacing the losses of this war, and which is each day opening new sources of wealth. To many minds both here and in Europe, the financial condition of this country, during this fearfully wasteful war, has been a mystery and an anomaly. How a nation could be throwing into the sea, as it were, several hundreds of millions every year, and not be plunging into bankruptcy and ruin, was something at first inexplicable to students of finance and economical science.

Expenses of living, it is true, owing to the tariff and the depreciation of the currency, have greatly risen, yet the great and wonderful fact remains that the principal source of our wealth still exists in immense surplus; in other words, the production from agriculture, even with a million of laborers unemployed and fed at the public expense, has been greater than ever before. We have fed the army, our own people, and, to a certain extent, the population of Europe, and still have so much surplus that flour, maize and beef are not so high as they have been often in former years.

Nothing will explain this astonishing fact but what has been called the "efficiency" of our labor; that is, the application of brain to labor under the most unusually favorable conditions. Here, almost for the first time in the history of the world, we have a rapidly advancing population, an increasing capital, boundless material advantages in our alluvial soil and water communications, and a constant application of improvements to agriculture. The conditions for production never existed to such a degree in any country. Already we discover that the teeming brain of the Anglo-American has filled the gap made by the withdrawal of a million of laborers by machines of agriculture, so that production in proportion to the demand remains as large as ever. No doubt, too, the high rate of wages has called out a great deal of comparatively idle and unproductive labor, and turned it to the most profitable employment.

Along with this constant filling up of the losses of war, we begin to discover that other veins of wealth are opening, which will go far to remove from us some of the burdens of our national debt. The cotton lands of the South, as they are opened and protected by our armies, are becoming an El Dorado to the fortunate Northerners who have cultivated them. We hear already of fortunes rapidly made by enterprising Yankees on the Mississippi and near New-Orleans, such as the history of Peru or California could hardly equal. These accounts may be exaggerated, but there can be no rational doubt that the cotton and sugar plantations, under freed labor and during the high prices of these staples, will pour in a flood of wealth upon the country.

It must be remembered that freed labor is more "efficient" than slave labor; that the emancipated slaves work more steadily under Northern employers than Southern; that Northern capital will inevitably flow into these districts, and that the price of cotton must be high during the long and gradual close of the war, which now seems probable. With such conditions, a small territory may reap profits which were once enjoyed by the whole South. Or, accepting Ouseley's theory, that the whole surplus wealth of the South was always the produce of a comparatively few plantations under slave labor, our people having possession of those very plantations, may obtain from the world a vastly greater profit than used to flow to us from the whole Southern export.

Similar facts are also beginning to present themselves in California and the neighboring districts. The mineral wealth which is opening in the veins of the Rocky Mountains and their numerous spurs, is represented by trustworthy observers, as beyond all calculation. Immense fortunes are being made each day in some of the mining districts. Some of the largest mines have come into the possession of the most solid and careful associations, who employ talent and capital, without stint, to extort the boundless wealth which lies hid in them. It is safe to say that a vast increase of wealth will flow into the country during the next twenty years from this source alone. All these prosperous undertakings will besides, augment another great source of our wealth—immigration—so that in the years succeeding the waste and loss of this war, we may reckon on such an increase of production in the United States as has never been known in human history. Providence will heal the wounds of the nation, and justify by its material blessings a war which has been fought for principles.

Gov. Seymour on "Wise Statesmanship" and "Conciliatory Policy."

Gov. Seymour devotes all the latter portion of his message to an indictment of the Administration for not manifesting a "wise statesmanship" and a "conciliatory policy." Like all men factiously inclined, he is very careful, however, to confine himself to general phrases. He does not indicate the particular line of "statesmanship" which wisdom demands, nor the particular "policy" which is to secure conciliation. He goes in for a milder form of war, especially as relates to Slavery, but does not show, nor attempt to show, *how* such mildness would promote loyalty, or hasten peace. He either does not know, or he affects not to know, that it depends altogether upon circumstances whether forbearance is wisdom or weakness; whether mildness is a lure to peace or an encouragement to resistance.

Much that Gov. Seymour says concerning the burdens and evils of the war is applicable to all war; and, though he does not so avow it, is simply an argument for peace at any price. War, in its very nature, is a hard power. There is no such thing as engaging in it without terrible sacrifices; and there is no possible justification of it except its purpose be to avoid sacrifices more terrible yet. For men who believe in the war at all, the only real question is, whether the war is conducted in the way best calculated to secure a speedy and solid peace.

Gov. Seymour had a right to discuss this question in his Message, if he would do it directly and firmly. He does nothing of the kind. He imputes to the President ends in prosecuting the war which he has most explicitly declared he does not entertain. He says—or if he does not say it directly, he, with characteristic indirection, so phrases it as to convey the impression—that the President denies the revolted States a political existence, and is for treating them as new territories, whereas in his late Amnesty Proclamation, the President expressly declares that its object is to "reinaugurate loyal State governments," and expressly sets forth that "in constructing a loyal State government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, *the Constitution and the general code of laws* as before the rebellion be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated." The Governor's representation of the doctrines and purposes of the Administration on this point is a complete and disgraceful perversion. It may be true that there are individuals who think and feel as Gov. Seymour declares; but for that the Administration is not responsible, and no honest man would ever think of using it as a reproach against the Administration, in the teeth of its own official language.

Again it is charged upon the Administration, that "it is insisted that the war shall be prolonged by waging it for purposes beyond those avowed at the outset." Now Gov. Seymour has a perfect right to differ from President Lincoln in respect to the expediency of the Emancipation Proclamation, as a means of restoring the Union; but he has no right to say that the President's adoption of that means proves him false to that original and exclusive purpose of the war. The President opens his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation in these words:

"I, Abraham, Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter as heretofore, the war *will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States*; and the people thereof, in which States that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed."

President Lincoln issued that Proclamation against Slavery, because he believed that Slavery, as it had been the cause of the rebellion, was the great incentive to persistence in the rebellion, the main source of strength to the rebellion, and the chief hindrance to a return to loyalty from the rebellion. He, therefore, was entitled by his war power to destroy it *as a means* of destroying the rebellion. The majority of the loyal people of the country have approved the application of this means. It is not necessary that Gov. Seymour should join in that approval; but it is necessary, if he wishes the name of an honorable opponent, that he should refrain from charging upon the President a betrayal of the object of the war. It is beneath any man even in the lowest position—immeasurably beneath a Governor of the State of New-York—to stoop to this wretched demagoguism. It is not possible that Gov. Seymour does this thing ignorantly. He is not an idiot. He has mind enough to know that men may agree as to the end, and yet disagree as to the means—and that the adoption of new means does not involve any change in the end.

President Lincoln's policy for sustaining the Union is to break down Slavery which rebelled against the Union. Gov. Seymour's policy is to save Slavery, and to conciliate it, by holding out that it has only to stop fighting the Union to be again safe. President Lincoln has to show for his policy the States of Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Western Virginia, secured and confirmed to the Union, since the issue of his Emancipation Proclamation. What has Gov. Seymour to show for his? He and his comrades have constantly been proclaiming that the "conciliatory" policy was the true policy, and yet they have not succeeded in eliciting a syllable from Jeff. Davis or any responsible man in the "Confederacy," in the slightest degree indicative that conciliation was either desirable or possible. On the contrary, the language of these rebels from the start has been that of unmitigated hate and unyielding defiance. The Emancipation Proclamation has not changed that spirit one tittle. From the beginning these rebels have known that they were playing a desperate game; and nothing on earth ever could or ever will prevent their holding on to it to the very last extremity. To talk of "conciliating" Jeff. Davis and his crew is no more rational than to talk of conciliating the pirate or the highwayman. Nay, less rational. The Governor, when he went that Summer afternoon among the murderers and incendiaries in City Hall Park, and called them "his friends," and sympathized with their complaints, and promised them satisfaction, did at least succeed in getting great cheers for Horatio Seymour, though the murders and the fires went on all the worse afterward. But, for two livelong years, he has been calling the red-handed rebels his "brethren," and has sympathized with their complaints, and has promised them satisfaction and he has not obtained even a nod of recognition—nothing but silent contempt.

The Chesapeake Murderers.

We copied, on Tuesday, from the Toronto *Globe*, a very temperate analysis of the law of the *Chesapeake* case, in which the writer says, speaking of the crew:

"Having got the men back, the question remains, what is to be done with them? Their fate must, to a great extent, depend upon their character. If they acted under a duly authorized commission from Jeff. Davis, they cannot be treated as pirates. But if they were not commissioned, then they must suffer the penalty which attaches to their crime. It matters little practically, whether they killed the engineer of the *Chesapeake* in self-defence, or whether they murdered him in cold blood, the mere fact of an unauthorized seizure of the vessel is the main point in the case. It was a capital offence, an act of piracy, and all our interests as British subjects demand that the perpetrators should be punished. It is not a question with us as between North and South. With that we have nothing to do. All we have to care for, is the vindication of our own law."

This is all very true. The question for the British authorities is, simply and solely, whether the seizure of the vessel was or was not made under the orders and personal direction of an officer commissioned by Jefferson Davis. If it was not, then it was an act of piracy, committed on board an American ship, and they ought either to be tried for it, and dealt with according to law, by the Nova Scotian Courts, or else delivered to us. If it was, we have, of course, nothing to say, except what we have always said, by way of protest against the concession of belligerent rights on the sea to a Power which has not yet been able to fit out a single vessel-of-war in its own ports.

But, as between us and the Confederacy, it makes no difference whatever whether the pirates were regularly commissioned or not. The killing of the Second Engineer was, in any case, a deliberate murder, and the volleys fired at the Captain were an attempt at murder, and they are both punishable as murder, whether the captors of the ship were pirates or soldiers. The *Chesapeake* was not a fighting ship—the Captain and crew were non-combatants, and made no attempt at resistance. The Second Engineer was slaughtered simply because he refused to work the engines, and the Captain's life was attempted apparently in sheer wantonness. The perpetrators of these deeds are, therefore, both by our laws and the laws of war, liable to punishment as criminals whenever we can lay hands on them; and if they return into the Confederacy, we are entitled to ask either for their delivery to us or their punishment by the rebels themselves. If these demands are not complied with, we are entitled to retaliate. If we do not make them, we virtually concede to Semmes, Maffit and all the rebel rovers, the right to murder the crews of the prizes they capture, or spare them at their option. If the laws of war justify the killing of the Engineer of the *Chesapeake*, they will justify the *Alabama* or *Florida* in throwing American sailors overboard whenever their presence seems likely to embarrass their captors, or to necessitate a stronger guard than can be spared. We sincerely trust that our Government has no intention of even tacitly sanctioning such monstrous doctrines. The killing of an unarmed man, especially if he be a noncombatant, whether ashore or afloat, is just as much murder in time of war as in time of peace. And the *status* of the murderer does not in the smallest degree change the character of the act. We hope this point in the case will be brought prominently forward in any discussions which may arise out of it between the authorities on both sides; so far the press has taken no notice of it.

The Comptroller's Report.—We print, this morning, an abstract of the report of Hon. Lucius Robinson, State Comptroller. It is a clear and business-like document. The State finances, owing to the heavy war expenditures, are not in so easy a condition as formerly, but everything is sound, and the General Fund Debt is not increasing. Most of the Comptroller's suggestions are very proper and sensible. His arguments against disturbing the system of taxation at present are forcible. What we want is not a new system, but a better enforcement of the present one. There are several of his recommendations which should receive the serious and early consideration of the Legislature.

The Bounties to Volunteers.—We presume it is generally known that all bounties to volunteers from this State beyond the State bounty of seventy-five dollars, authorized by the Act of the Legislature of 1862, whether paid by cities, counties, towns, villages or individuals, are really illegal, being in violation of the law mentioned, which, for the purpose of securing a uniform bounty throughout the State, prohibited all corporations and individuals from paying any other bounties. But the late calls of the President for more troops have necessitated extraordinary exertions to raise the men, and nearly every corporation in the State has paid extra bounties. We see that bills have very promptly been introduced into the Legislature to legalize the acts of these corporations, and thus give validity to the ordinances upon which the money has been obtained.

The Metropolitan Fair.—The ladies of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair for the U. S. Sanitary Commission have received the loan of Mr. Charles H. Russell's house, corner of Broadway and Great Jones street, where they have their office and receiving depot. The location is very central and convenient.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The performance of "Faust" last evening by the German artists attracted another overflowing audience, proving once more that the non-production of this work at the commencement of the season was a grave and unfortunate blunder. However, it is never too late to mend. A few such houses as that of last night will place the enterprise on a firm footing.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Anschutz, that gentleman's place in the orchestra had to be taken by Mr. Bergmann. The *bâton* could hardly have passed into abler hands. The performance was in every respect excellent, and will be repeated on Friday next. Boildieu's opera of "La Dame Blanche" is in preparation, and will be produced early in the next week.

Max Maretzek's Opera Company are singing to immense audiences in Boston, creating the same *furore* in that city that they did in Philadelphia.

Red Tape Barbarity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Saturday evening last, the coldest day of this Winter, a fine horse was driven furiously about the City in a butcher's cart, and, slipping, dislocated his shoulder, in or near the intersection of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. His driver unharnessed and turned him loose on the spot, to fare as best he might with cold and pain in the stony street, through all that bitter night. He, poor animal, could scarcely move at all, and was unable even to lie down. In that horrid state he had remained up to 10 o'clock last Monday night. His shoulder and whole right leg was horribly swollen, and his perspiration *froze on him as it was wrung* from him by his pain. The sight was, indeed, heartrending. The pen of Sterne alone could adequately paint it. Hundreds witnessed it, and many longed to relieve his sufferings or put him out of his misery. The police would suffer nothing to be done, and themselves did nothing. The roundsmen were repeatedly begged to kill him or remove him to some stable, where he could be cared for. More humane gentlemen begged to shoot him on the spot, and eagerly offered to do it themselves and abide any pecuniary penalty. They were told they would be put in prison forthwith should they do so. The policemen dared not do it; all they could do, they said, was to *report* him, and they had *reported* him. Some kindhearted people from time to time fed him, and occasionally a blanket was put on him. Of course, this well-meant kindness only served to prolong his life and his sufferings together. And, so from Saturday until 10 o'clock Monday night, that poor horse stood, unable to lie down, unable to move, suffering at once intense cold and intense agony, on one of the busiest and most thronged thoroughfares of this Christian City, *but reported.*

What may be the law or regulation on the subject I neither know nor care. It was the duty of the first roundsman who saw the horse abandoned in that hopeless and helpless state to have shot him, and then caused him to be removed. Humanity would have held him guiltless, and the voice of the public would have held him harmless.

As for the man who exposed this horse, all I can say is that no pains should be spared to arrest him, and that he should be made to feel the severest penalty the law allows.

Where the fault lies in the neglect of this terrible case, I do not know. But in the name of humanity, I beg that it may be ascertained, and an effective remedy applied. The country has but lately rung with eloquent denunciation of the brutality of a prize fight, perpetrated by lawless men, contrary to law, but in some measure palliated by public opinion. *This* brutality was perpetrated by the officers of the law, according to the law, though outraging every type of public opinion.

Such instances of brutality to the helpless animals who serve us are becoming very common. They should be stopped. If the law is defective, amend it. If the police are remiss, punish them. Good men should interest themselves in this matter. In Great Britain there is a rich and powerful Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. There is need enough, heaven knows, of such an agency here. Let us all remember—

"He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

H. S. S.

MASONIC ANNIVERSARY.

Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons.

The one hundred and third anniversary of Independent Royal Arch Lodge was held at Dodworth Hall last evening, upon which occasion a large number of invited guests, ladies and gentlemen, were present to witness the impressive ceremonial of an installation of officers.

Heinsmuller's Band entertained the audience with a choice selection of airs. Mr. Edward Miller, the organist of the Lodge, executed with fine effect an original grand march. Mr. John H. Anthon was installed as Master by Past Master R. W. E. P. Breed, at present Master of Washington Heights Lodge, No. 530. The Wardens were inducted into office by the Master elect, after which Past Master Breed installed the Treasurer, Secretary, Senior and Junior Deacons, Tiler and Appointed Officers. During the ceremonies of installation, increased interest was given by the admirable execution of the Coronation March, "Il Bacio," and a chorus and march from "Faust."

Master Anthon, in an eloquent address, drew a historical sketch of the origin of the Order, and of its symbolic language and emblems, as far as such exposition could with propriety be intrusted to a public assemblage. In conclusion, he delineated the character of Free Masonry in its relation to social and national life.

The history of this Lodge is deeply identified with that of the Republic. It was originally composed of members of an English regiment stationed in this City, and was chartered by the Provisional Grand Lodge of New-York, under the Grand Lodge of England, on the 15th of December, 1760. For a lengthened period Washington and Lafayette were regular participants in its proceedings. Upon the establishment of American Independence, the charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge of England, and a new one obtained from the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, to which organization it has rendered an undeviating allegiance. The records remain intact since the year 1794, those of the previous period having been destroyed by fire. Until 1798, the Lodge retained the power to confer the Royal Arch degree, in remembrance of which its clothing and insignia are scarlet and white, instead of blue and white. Annexed is a list of the officers elect:

John H. Anthon, Master; Edward Coward, Senior Warden; Henry D. Walker, Junior Warden; George H. Gardner, Treasurer; Charles A. Cook, Secretary; Charles A. Budd, Senior Deacon; Erastus Wilson, Junior Deacon; Francis W. Tremenger, Rev. George Nixon, Masters of Ceremonies; Eugene Fisk, Chas. T. Jung, Stewards; Rev. Fred. C. Ewer, Rev. Frank Remington, Chaplains; Edward Miller, Organist; James M. Latimer, Marshal; P. D. Whitmore, J. W. Warner, Augustus Frost, Trustees; Sewall Fisk, Tiler.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Standing Committees in the Senate.

BILLS NOTICED AND INTRODUCED.

SENATE

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Bell presented a memorial from Henry R. Low, claiming the seat for the Ninth Senatorial District. Referred to the Committee on Elections, Messrs. Bailey, Folger and Shafer.

The President announced the following Standing Committees:

On Finance—Messrs. Bell, Cornell and Niven.
On Railroads—Messrs. Angell, Williams, Beach, Hobbs and Woodruff.
On Cities and Villages—Messrs. Andrews, Laimbeer, Strong, Shafer, White, Dutcher, and Fields.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Laimbeer—Relative to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

Also, relative to the National Guard, first division.

By Mr. Cozzens—To incorporate the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer in the State of New-York.

Also, to establish a National Law Library in New-York.

By Messrs. Folger and Bell—To amend the College Land Grant Act of last year.

By Mr. Cornell—To establish the "Cornell" Library.

Also, to extend the Chenango Canal to the Pennsylvania State line.

By Mr. Ames—To incorporate a company to build a Ship Canal around Niagara Falls.

On motion of Mr. Munger, a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to propose a bill legalizing the acts of the Supervisor's in raising and paying bounty moneys, and to repeal the act of last year prohibiting the same.

Mr. Murphy introduced resolutions in conformity with the resolutions adopted at the last session to relieve the Court of Appeals by the appointment of a Commission. Laid on the table.

Mr. Folger introduced resolutions in conformity with the proposed amendment to the Constitution adopted last year, allowing the soldiers to vote. Laid on the table.

The Senate then held a short Executive Session, and at its conclusion adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Robinson—To elect military officers in the United States service.

By Mr. Perry—To fix the salary of Police Justices in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Olvany—Relative to tenement houses in New-York.

By Mr. Bryant—To incorporate the Metropolitan Savings Bank.

By Mr. Jacob L. Smith—To license retail drug stores in New-York City.

By Mr. Burke—To prohibit non-residents from holding stands in Washington Market, New-York.

By Mr. H. E. Palmer—To extend the election franchise to volunteers in the army and navy.

By Mr. Perry—To amend the statute relative to Inspectors of Election in Kings County.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. A. Andrews—Concurrent resolutions agreeing to the amendment of the Constitution, allowing soldiers to vote. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Pinckney—Calling upon the Police Commissioners for information which may tend to alleviate or regulate the evils of prostitution in New-York. The resolution was adopted.

By Mr. Reed—Tendering to Gen. Grant the thanks of the people of the State of New-York for his distinguished military services. Laid on the table.

Mr. Olvany offered resolutions to the memory of Archbishop Hughes, acknowledging his services to his country abroad, rendered at a period when the nation needed just such assistance as he above all others could give, and that in respect to his memory the State flag be displayed at half-mast on the day of the funeral.

The resolutions giving rise to debate were laid over. Adjourned.

The New-Hampshire Republican Convention

PRESIDENT LINCOLN INDORSED.

Concord, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Convention, to-day, adopted a series of resolutions, sustaining the Administration, urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, expressing confidence in the integrity and financial fidelity of Secretary Chase, and recognizing patriots and traitors as the only two parties. The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln, by the exercise during the severest trials and most dangerous crisis in the nation's history of unequaled sagacity and statesmanship, of a moderation and prudence which experience has shown to be the highest wisdom, by his spotless integrity of personal character, above reproach and above suspicion, and by his slowly formed, yet unalterable determination, that the triumph of the Constitution and the Union over secession and treason, shall be the final triumph of liberty throughout the nation, has received and merited the abiding confidence of the people to an extent never awarded to any other public man since Washington; that the best interests of the country demand that the complete destruction of the rebellion, of the restoration of peace, prosperity and the Union, should be achieved under his administration of the Government, and that we therefore declare Abraham Lincoln to be the people's choice for reëlection to the Presidency in 1864.

The resolution was carried with thunders of applause, the delegates rising to their feet and waving their hats with the wildest enthusiasm.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Governor's Message is ready, and he is undecided whether to send it to the House, or to wait until the organization of the Senate is effected. The matter will be determined this evening. The Senate is still unorganized, the imprisonment of Col. Wirtz at Richmond causing a tie vote. Neither party in the Senate seem willing to make any compromise.

In the course of an animated discussion to-day, Mr. Lowrie said that a rebel Major captured by us had gone to Richmond to get a discharge for Col. Wirtz, but had failed, as Jeff. Davis knew his value too well. Mr. Turrell declared on the highest authority that soon after the election, the Secretary of War made efforts to obtain the exchange of Mr. Wirtz, but Mr. Ould, the rebel agent, refused to give him up.

Harrisburgh, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

In the Senate, to day, the eleventh ballot for Speaker resulted in a tie vote. Adjourned.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Massachusetts Legislature convened to-day.

Hon. Jonathan E. Field was elected President of the Senate, and Hon. A. A. Bullock Speaker of the House—the same as last year. Rev. Wm. A. Stearns, President of Amherst College, delivered the annual sermon in the Old South Church.

The Governor's Message is not expected to be in till Friday.

The Maine Legislature.

Augusta, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The State Legislature organized to-day. George B. Barrows, of Oxford, was chosen President of the Senate, and N. Dingley, Jr., of Lewiston, Speaker of the House. Gov. Cony will be inaugurated to-morrow.

The Chesapeake Pirates.

St. John, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

In the *Chesapeake* case, to-day, the evidence of Daniel Henderson, Second Mate of the steamer, was taken, and occupied the whole day. He identified the prisoners. No new features were elicited. The Court adjourned until to-morrow.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. E. M. Irish and G. W. Cass, Pittsburgh; Capt. W. J. Moorehead and wife, U. S. A.; M. Pardee, Oswego; Daniel L. Crocker, Taunton; L. B. Forsyth, St. Louis; and John T. Ourne, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. A. G. Hazard, Conn.; A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia; H. Morgan, Aurora; and Capt. Wm. Pratt and servant, U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Col. Eagan and officers of the Meagher regiment, H. Hotchkiss, Wolcottville; W. H. Bradford, Providence, and Jacob Bunting, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. Perkins, U. S. Army; Lewis N. Tappan, Colorado; John Morris, England, and Albert Baldwin, New-Orleans, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Fraser, H. B. M. Sixty-third regiment, and Chas. E. Hunt and wife, Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

American Institute, Polytechnic Association.—The regular weekly meeting of the Association will be held this Thursday evening, January 7, at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Union Building. Subjects—New Inventions and Discoveries; Electricity and Magnetism; Manufacture of Illuminating Gas. Admission free.

S. D. Tillman Chairman.
B. Gantz, Secretary.

OUR NAVY.

FAST STEAMERS BUILT IN 1863.

Splendid Success of all the New Fleets.

Names of the Vessels and an Account of their Rates of Speed.

On the first day of January, 1864, the United States possessed the fastest navy in the world. The chief vessels composing it have all been constructed during the year 1863. It affords us great pleasure to be able to enumerate these vessels, and to name the rates of speed which they have attained, in order to show the success which has attended the energy and perseverance of our Government in its determination to have ships-of-war capable of rapid movements.

As early as 1859 the Navy Department became impressed with the necessity of having a fleet of formidable steamers able to steam with velocity, and whose success is the more gratifying from the fact that all previous efforts on the part of our authorities in the same line had proved disastrous failures.

Congress was asked to make an appropriation for the construction of five immense propellers, and it made it. The vessels were the *Niagara*, *Wabash*, *Colorado*, *Minnesota*, and *Merrimac*. It is no exaggeration to say that in all respects these vessels were absolute and unmitigated failures. The *Niagara* alone was remarkable for any speed, and in her famous race with the *Agamemnon*, the then "crack" ship of the British navy, won the applause of English and American naval constructors. The *Roanoke* cost over a million of money, and after all could not be kept in a seaworthy condition, having been finally cut down to the water's-edge, and plated with iron. The *Merrimac* was getting out of repair every six weeks during her cruise in the Pacific. The *Colorado* was equally unfortunate, and if the *Minnesota* and *Wabash* were less unsuccessful, their usefulness had been of a very secondary character. The failure of these vessels was attributed chiefly to their great size; and Congress and the Secretary of the Navy endeavored to repair the damage done the country by building these vessels, in the construction of another fleet. This consisted of

Name.	Where built.	Tons.	Guns.
Lancaster	Philadelphia	2,360	16
Pensacola	Pensacola	2,158	16
Brooklyn	New-York	2,070	16
Hartford	Boston	1,900	16
Richmond	Norfolk	1,929	16

In point of serviceableness this fleet was by all odds the most valuable ever constructed for the navy of the United States. The names of the vessels comprising it have gone into history, and when future generations shall read of the opening of the Mississippi River and the capture of New-Orleans, the *Brooklyn*, *Pensacola*, *Hartford* and *Richmond* will excite astonishment on account of the immense battering they received without serious result. But in point of speed these vessels were not remarkably successful. They can all, of course, steam nine nautical knots an hour, but we doubt whether any of them have made more than that. The *Pensacola* has been peculiarly unfortunate, in consequence of some blunders made in her machinery by parties who are now criticising the Government without measure. The *Brooklyn* was the only ship of the class built by contract, and she is probably the best of the lot. The *Richmond* rolls fearfully—in fact, almost as much as any iron-clad vessel yet launched. After the completion of this fleet, the Government were so well satisfied with their success—which was somewhat erroneously attributed to their comparative smallness—that another fleet of steamers was built, which may be called half gunboats and half screw sloops. They are as follows:

Name.	Where built.	Tons.	Guns
Mohican	Portsmouth, N. H.	994	6
Narragansett	Boston	804	6
Iroquois	New-York	1,016	6
Pawnee	Philadelphia	1,289	4
Wyoming	Philadelphia	997	6
Dacotah	Gosport	998	6
Seminole	Pensacola	801	3

These vessels succeeded remarkably well. The *Seminole* was a failure, because the material put in her hull was bad; but none of them, except the *Iroquois*, made more than ten nautical miles an hour. That vessel, however, made from ten to thirteen nautical miles an hour—a speed which was then unprecedented in our navy, but which the last year has thrown into the shade. The *Mohican*, *Wyoming*, *Dacotah* and *Narragansett* have been the most successful cruisers, proving how admirably both their hulls and machinery were built. The *Iroquois* was also very successful. The *Pawnee* was an admirable sea boat, but her machinery was badly built in Philadelphia, and its failure was erroneously thrown on the entire ship. Beside these, a side-wheel steamer, called the *Saginaw*, was built at the Mare Island (California) Navy-yard, and was more of a failure than any vessel ever built for the United States Navy, it having been impossible to fire her guns without shaking her to pieces.

The above fleets constituted the entire steam naval force of this country, excepting a few purchased steamers, at the time the war broke out. The first want perceived by Secretary WELLES, when he took charge of the Navy Department, was a number of shallow vessels, capable of navigating the rivers of the South. He at once went to work and built the following fleet of gunboats:

Name.	Where built.	By whom.
Ottawa	New-York	J. A. Westervelt.
Pembina	New-York	Thos. Stack.
Seneca	New-York	J. Simpson
Chippewa	New-York	Webb & Bells.
Winona	New-York	C. & R. Poillon.
Unadilla	New-York	John Englis.
Wissahicon	Philadelphia	John Tynn.
Sciota	Philadelphia	John Birley.
Itasca	Philadelphia	Hilman & Streaker.
Huron	Boston	Paul Curtis.
Chocura	Boston	Curtis & Tilden.
Sagamore	Boston	Messrs. Sampson.
Katahdin	Bath, Me	Larrabee & Allen.
Marblehead	Newburyport	G. W. Jackman, Jr.
Tacoma	Wilmington	W. & A. Thatcher.
Pinola	Baltimore	Abrahams.
Kanawha	East Haddam	E. G. & W. H. Goodspeed.
Owasco	Mystic River	Moxon, Fish & Co.
Kennebeck	Thomaston, Me	G. W. Lawrence.
Aroostook	Kennebunk, Me	A. W. Simpson.
Kineo	Portland, Me	J. W. Dyer.
Cayuga	Portland, Conn	Gildersleeve & Son.
Penobscot	Belfast, Me	C. P. Curtis.

These craft were hurriedly got up, having, we believe, been entirely finished in something like three or four months. Speed was not considered one of their indispensable attributes; and the contractors for their hulls and machinery had only ordinary work to do. Under the circumstances, they did it pretty well, and the vessels are now all on active service, none of them having proved an absolute failure.

Another fleet was then built by the Navy Department, at the different navy yards. No particular orders were issued to have them fast; and, if any of them has gone over the average rate of speed, it as much by chance as by premeditation. The following is the list:

Name.	Where built.	Tons.	Guns.
Kearsage	Portsmouth, N. H.	1020	13
Ossipee	Portsmouth, N. H.	1020	13
Housatonic	Charlestown, Mass.	1020	13
Wachusett	Charlestown, Mass.	1020	13
Juniata	Philadelphia	1020	13
Tuscarora	Philadelphia	1020	13
Adirondac	New-York	1020	13
Oneida	New-York	1020	13

We now come to the efforts of the Government to build fast vessels. The first adventures of the *Alabama* so startled the commercial public that there was a general outcry for fast war vessels. This was early in 1862, and the Navy Department set at once to work to provide a fleet capable of overhauling and catching her. We built three types of vessels. The first, a fleet of screw sloops, are as follows:

Name.	Where Built.
Ticonderoga	New-York.
Lackawanna	New-York.
Canandaigua	Boston.
Shenandoah	Philadelphia.
Sacramento	Portsmouth, N. H.
Monongahela	Philadelphia.

It is in the experience of these vessels that we must look for their success or failure. It matters little to the public and to the Government whether they are provided with this or that technicality, so long as they have been fast, and as fast as could be expected. The *Lackawanna*, after having repaired a temporary accident which occurred at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, went to sea and made over 13½ and 13¼ miles an hour for 15 and 20 hours at different periods, and the record of these facts may be found in the Navy Department at Washington. The *Ticonderoga* was still faster, having made no less than 14 knots an hour, as is stated in a letter received by Mr. DELANO, the naval constructor of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, from one of the engineers of the ship. The vessel left St. Thomas, West India Islands, for Philadelphia, on a given day; and from that time until her arrival at her destination, made, whenever her officers pleased to put her to her speed, 14 nautical, or 17 ordinary miles an hour. This is a speed unequaled in all vessels constructed for this Government, and marks an era in the history of our navy. The *Shenandoah* was somewhat unsuccessful in her initiatory attempts to leave Philadelphia, but having got fairly to sea, is doing very well. The *Sacramento*, built at Portsmouth, N. H., has made 13 nautical knots, or 14 ordinary miles an hour, as may be seen in a letter from Capt. BOGGS, her commander, to a distinguished officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The experience of the *Monongahela*, and the exact speed made by the *Shenandoah*, we have no facts about; but as they were built on exactly the same principle as the *Sacramento* and *Ticonderoga*, to nothing save imperfect building of their engines or hulls must their failure be traced. If they had failed in speed, however, we should have heard it; and the impression is general that they are making 11 or 12 knots an hour. From the *Canandaigua*, built at Boston, we have a letter stating that she made for eleven hours consecutively, twelve nautical knots an hour. This—the first fleet built for speed, has been a most admirable and definite success, and it is impossible to consider the hurried manner in which the vessels were built without awarding great praise to those who conceived and executed them. It may be right to say, that they were built at navy-yards, which, of course, is a strong argument in their favor.

Another fleet of side-wheel steamers was built for river service, many of them being double-enders; but they were not built for speed, yet each and every one of them has been most successful in cruising; the *Port Royal* having frequently made 12 nautical knots an hour; the *Sonoma*, which was here a few days since, very often steamed 13 nautical knots an hour; and we understand that the *Tiogs* and *Octorara* are equally successful. The names of the vessels are as follows:

Name.	Where Built.
Tiogs	Boston.
Tennessee	Boston.
Sonoma	Portsmouth.
Mahaska	Portsmouth.
Paul Jones	Baltimore.
Port Royal	New-York.
Miami	Philadelphia.
Cimerons	Bordentown, N. J.
Octorara	New-York.
Conamough	Portsmouth.

The next class of vessels to be named should be treated most critically, as Government conceived them with the determination to make them fast and issued the most stringent instructions to the contractors to insure that characteristic. They are not intended to be ocean steamers generally, being intended more for coast service, chasing privateers, cruisers, &c. They are as follows:

Name.	Condition.	Known Speed—Knots.
Ascutney	Not tried	—
Agawam	Tried	12
Iasco	Not tried	—
Lenapee	Not tried	—
Mattabesett	Not tried	—
Mingoe	Not tried	—
Massasoit	Tried	12
Metacomet	Not tried	—
Mendota	Not tried	—
Mackinaw	Not tried	—
Otsego	Not tried	—
Osceola	Tried	11
Pontoosuck	Not tried	—
Pontiac		—
Patuxet	Not tried	—
Peoria	Not tried	—
Sassacus	Tried	*14
Shamrock	Not tried	—
Tacony	Not tried	—
Tallapoosa	Not tried	—
Tallahoma	Not tried	—
Wyahusing	Not tried	—
Wynooska		—
Algonquin	Not tried	—
Chicopee	Not tried	—
Chenango	Not tried	—
Eutah	Not tried	—

*Or seventeen miles an hour.

They are all of 974 tons burden, 240 feet long, 35 feet wide and 12 feet deep, being all moved by side-wheels. We regret to say that the hulls of those which have been built by contract are, as a general thing, miserable failures. A few weeks since the writer succeeded in knocking half the hatch off with a single kick of a strong boot, but this fault must be laid at the door of the contractors, and of the officer who received them on the part of the Government, because the vessels built on the same plans by navy-yard constructors are some of the finest specimens of naval architecture executed in this country. We believe the *Shamrock*, *Mackinaw*, *Peoria*, *Algonquin*, *Tacony*, *Sassacus*, and others of the class built by naval constructors, are capable of going to sea for any length of time, in the roughest weather. The failures of the hulls of some of the vessels has nothing to do with their speed. Four or five of them have been tried, and as the same principle is carried out in the construction of all, those to be completed will succeed as well as those which have been tried. The *Sassacus* has made seventeen ordinary miles an hour, with the current against her, but in comparatively smooth water, and her engines were not working to their extreme force at all. Her commander feels confident that she can make, in ordinary weather, a like speed at any time. The *Agawam* was sent from Portsmouth, N. H., to chase the *Alabama*, and before she got into exceedingly rough water, made eleven and twelve knots easily. The *Eutah*, which has been for some time at Washington, having experiments tried on board, has made thirteen knots; and the *Osceola* is equally successful. Several vessels which we have put down as not tried, have had their engines working alongside of the wharves; such are the *Metacomet* and others. The experiments with them, thus far, are highly successful, and show that there is not the least doubt of their making as good speed at sea as their predecessors. It should be remembered that the incidents cited are pure, unvarnished facts, substantiated by direct testimony from the vessels at all times. It is a source of extreme gratification to be enabled to show such a favorable record of our navy, particularly at a time when we are commencing the construction of two fleets of powerful vessels destined especially for speed. Twelve of these are to be built at navy-yards and the others outside. If they should succeed the trials of which we have been examining, the United States may stand before the world, patiently awaiting the advent of future *Alabamas*.

TRIAL TRIP OF A NEW STEAM YACHT.

A new and handsome steam yacht, built at Greenpoint for Mr. JEROME of this City, made her trial trip yesterday, having on board a select party of invited guests, the builders of the vessel, and the constructor of her engines. The machinery, we understand, was built by Mr. DICKERSON of this City, on his own peculiar plan, and the test of it will, therefore, be a matter of considerable interest to the public and the press, particularly at the present time. No invitation, however, was extended to the members of the press, which accounts for the non-appearance of the result of the trial to-day. We believe the vessel made a trip a few weeks since which was very unsuccessful, but this is only rumor, as none of our reporters were on board. The hull of the vessel is most magnificently shaped, and is constructed with considerable ability. The interior fittings up of the saloons and apartments is of the most gorgeous description.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Truth Stranger than Fiction.—Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass., writes: "That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promote the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, Do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
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Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
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Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

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MARRIED.

ANDREWS—FORSTER.—At the residence of the officiating clergyman, No. 18 5th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Samuel Baker, D. D., W. WALLACE ANDREWS, formerly of Norwalk, Conn., and MARY LOUISE, eldest daughter of James Forster, Esq., of Williamsburgh.

BEACH—KEELER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, by Rev. D. B. Coe, D. D., CHARLES D. BEACH, of Sidney Centre, N. Y., to HATTIE, youngest daughter of L. M. Keeler, Esq., of this City. No cards.

CHARLTON—GREGORY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. C. Clapp, WILLIAM B. CHARLTON, of Boston, Mass., to MAGGIE E., eldest daughter of Robert Gregory, of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DOWN—BOSCH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, WILLIAM H. DOWN to MARY C., daughter of the late B. Bosch, Esq., all of this City.

MCKAY—CORD.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 5, by Rev. Christopher Farrell, ROBERT MCKAY to Miss LIZZIE CORD, both of this City.

THOMPSON—VAN HOESEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, HENRY H. THOMPSON, of this City, to CARRIE V., daughter of Wm. Van Hoesen, Esq., of Green River, Columbia County, N. Y. No cards.

VINCENT—SMITH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Marvin Richardson, Mr. JOHN W. VINCENT and Miss EMMA T., daughter of R. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

CAMP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, Rev. AMZI CAMP, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of New-York Lodge No. 330, of F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 34th-st. and 6th-av. The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

CHASE.—At Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, GEORGE Z., only son of James and Almira Chase, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 4, MARY, wife of Luther B. Evans, and eldest daughter of the late Capt. Nathan Dunn, aged 52 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church in East Warren-st., between Court and Smith sts., on Thursday afternoon, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

GIBBES.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, at his residence in this City, ROBERT MORGAN GIBBES.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Church, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

GOFF.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, SUSAN GOFF, wife of M. L. Goff, aged 34 years, 8 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her residence, No. 370 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

KOWALSKI.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 5, M. C. KOWALSKI, in the 48th year of his age.

Relatives and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 297 Henry-st. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

LANGDON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, FANNY, only surviving child of the late Edmund G. Langdon, formerly of Bath, England.

Her friends, and the friends of her late father, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Moravian Church in Jay-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., on Thursday. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ English papers please copy.

LOVETT.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, GEORGE LOVETT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Ambrose C. Kingsland and Eccles Gilliender, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Union-square, on Friday, Jan. 8, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

NAZRO.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 5, CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, daughter of John P. and Julia A. Nazro, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 249 West 23d-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

OWENS.—In Cincinnati, on Sunday, Jan. 3, suddenly, JOHN W. OWENS, an old and respected resident of that place.

OYSER.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, of congestion of the lungs, HARRY, infant son of John and Sarah T. Oyser, aged 3 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock on Friday, from the residence of Geo. W. Jenkins, 124th-st., near 3d-av.

PENK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, WILLIAM A. F., eldest child of George B. and Margaret C. Penk, aged 2 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Friday next, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

PHINNEY, on this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at his residence, No. 23 West 38th-st., Mrs. ANN B. PHINNEY, widow of the late Theodore Phinney, Esq., aged 62 years.

Funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Newport papers please copy.

RIESCH.—On Tuesday, Jan 5, of congestion of the brain, DAVID P. RIESCH, of this City.

The remains will be removed to Philadelphia.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, JOHN MILTON TAYLOR, of Bermington, N. J., aged 52 years.

WATERBURY.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, SOPHIA F., youngest daughter of Joseph and Maria Waterbury, aged 14 years and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 49 Avenue D, on Friday, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.

WHITE.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 5, JOHN T. WHITE, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, one block south of Beacon-av., near Palisade-av, Hudson City, N. J.

YATES.—On Monday, Jan. 4, ANN ELIZABETH, relict of Governor Yates, and daughter of the late John DeLancey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further notice.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 9—Jan. 6, 1864.
55, 28, 25, 3, 37, 26, 16, 23, 10, 36, 44, 4, 2.
CLASS 10—Jan. 6, 1864.
62, 58, 39, 7, 15, 51, 32, 72, 65, 52, 13, 75.
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31, 70, 69, 50, 43, 48, 5, 23, 24, 49, 39, 44, 7.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 106.—Jan. 6, 1864.
9, 32, 65, 74, 25, 16, 69, 48, 55, 26, 13, 40.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

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Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all
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A NATIONAL JOURNAL
OF
POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.
NUMBER FOUR OUT TO-DAY.
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The City Government of New-York.
Anonymous Journalism.
Archbishop Hughes,
Limitations of American Art.
Memoirs of Men of Mark.
The Last Fire; a Poem.
The Use of Steam in War.
Wanderings in the Track of the Northmen.
American Criticism.
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OR,
THE TRIALS OF
THE TRIALS OF
THE TRIALS OF
A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER,
A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER,
A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER,
Beside the above great story, the NEW-YORK WEEKLY is now publishing a splendid romance, entitled "WHITE EAGLE, THE AVENGER; Or, THE BRIDE OF THE SETTLEMENT," by FRANCIS S. SMITH, and another most exciting serial, entitled "MARIE BERTRAND; Or, THE FELON'S DAUGHTER," from the pen of HORATIO ALGER, Jr. Added to all which, it gives weekly from EIGHT to TWELVE finished sketches of different varieties, a large number of fine POEMS, and a variety of departments of a useful and entertaining character, including "PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS," "MIRTHFUL MORSELS," "KNOWLEDGE BOX," "ITEMS OF INTEREST," etc., etc., etc., the whole going to form a family newspaper which, as is freely admitted by all who take it, has not its equal either in this country or the old. Price, five cents.
For sale by every News Agent throughout the Union.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION
Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes," on steamboats and wagon trains follow the soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directory, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life-saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.
The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.
These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.
Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.
It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose. But it is doing to economize the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.
Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.
By order of the Standing Committee,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
DEC. 28, 1863.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits.....302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS,
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

BROWN'S METALLIC WEATHER-STRIPS and WINDOW BANDS totally exclude wind, rain and dust from doors and windows; saves half the fuel, and is warranted good for five years. Principal and only depot for New-York and vicinity, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
Local agents wanted everywhere.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address T. W. DECKER, office No. 150 East 47th-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 128th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 428 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of

ONLY SIXTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
(Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting, jr., vs. The President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above-entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1855, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company owns or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereon.

The rents and profits of said property will first be secured for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, further offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana, and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1864.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1863.

Attest: W. GRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,

have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
(Old U. S. Treasury Building.)

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

PEORIA AND SQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.

New-York, Dec. 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 10 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-four Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st proximo until after the election.

A. WILEY, Jr. Secretary.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, No. 48 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Ten Per Cent. free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 15th inst. The transfer books will close on the 20th inst.

EGBERT L. VIELE, President.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank and three Inspectors of the ensuing election will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

OFFICE BEEKMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

We beg to call your attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than forty-five millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium.

The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery for the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO.

No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOS. LOYD, Secretary.

$30,000.

TO CAPITALISTS OR MANUFACTURERS—The extensive and valuable Factory property on the south side of 31st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., covering five full lots of land, for sale or to lease for a term of years. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 10 years at 6 per cent. Apply at No. 422 3d-av., KILPATRICK'S carpenter shop.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 284, 312, 408, 485, 569, 580, 591, 658, 809, 902, 963, 980, 997, 1038, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., Broadway, cor. 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be open at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of the 26th inst., and be opened on the morning of the 12th of January.

W. TITUS, Sec'y.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of next succeeding election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan. 12, inclusive.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863.

RESOURCES.

Indebtedness Certificates, and United States 6s, 5-20s, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, United States Certificates and 5 per cents	$2,050,137 70		
1. Loans and Discounts	1,384,291 45		$3,434,429 15
2. Overdrafts			86,223 97
3. Due from Banks			
4. Due from Directors of the Bank	$256,725		
5. Due from Brokers	55,000		160,858 17
6. Real Estate			204,203 56
7. Specie			
8. Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Bank Notes received on deposit the day previous			$16,000 00
9. New-York State Stocks			258,000 00
Promissory and U. S. 7 3-10 Notes and Indebtedness Certificates	$—		
10. Bonds and Mortgages			209,000 00
11. United States Demand Notes			
12. Bills of Suspended Banks			6,744 17
13. Loss and Expense Account			
Total			$4,806,511 83

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital			$1,500,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$62,280		
Circulation not registered			
Total			
Less Notes on hand	27,050		595,250 00
3. Profits			112,986 14
4. Due to Banks			347,727 65
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors			
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York			
7. Due Depositors, on demand			2,346,866 72
8. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid dividends			3,987 92
Total			$4,806,511 83

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—A. V. Stout, President, and W. A. Kissam, Cashier, of Shoe and Leather Bank, located and doing business in New-York City, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

A. V. STOUT, President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of January, 1864.

W. H. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT, SHOWING THE TRUE condition of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863:

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted and Loans		$4,870,202 61
Loans to Directors	$15,000	
Loans to Brokers and Bankers	1,150,000	
Real Estate		200,000 00
United States and New-York State Stocks and Interest		1,228,002 95
Expense Account		103,147 35
Overdrafts		541 81
Specie		$83,541 14
Cash Items, Bills and Checks of City Banks		1,130,493 79
United States Legal Tender Notes		1,010,797 38
Due from Banks		659,447 05
Total		$10,291,334 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock			$3,000,000 00
Profits			506,379 06
Registered Bank Notes	$208,654		
Registered on hand	115,592		93,062 00
Due Depositors on Demand			5,999,159 00
Due to Banks			692,734 02
Total			$10,291,334 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles P. Leverich, President, and William B. Meeker, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 26th day of December, 1863, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief: that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a Banking House for the transaction of its business: and that from the 1st day of January, 1853, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.

C. P. LEVERICH, President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 6th of January, 1864, before me, HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public, County of New-York.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., in cash, free of Government tax, upon the Stock and Cancelled Bonds Scrip of this Company is declared, payable on the 1st day of February to the registered holders of stock and scrip at the close of business on the 18th inst.

This dividend is in lieu of and in advance of two coupons on the full-paid stock, and by terms of the contract terminates the obligation to pay interest to the full-paid shareholders.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of February.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS RE-ORGANIZED. CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, December 30, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company (as re-organized) will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the notifications of a contract entered into between said Company and the Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad Co., and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company are hereby notified that upon delivery of their bonds to the undersigned, at their office, No. 25 Park-row, after maturity, on or before the 30th day of January next, they will receive the principal and interest thereon, or, at their option, they may renew their bonds for fifteen years, with interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually—to pay which within that time an ample sinking fund has been provided by the Company.

ABRAHAM BELL'S SON.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the then next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING MILL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, at Spuyten Duyvil, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year.

J. R. LAURENCE, Secretary.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Jan. 2, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the above-named Bonds, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

TRADESMENS' BANK, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free from Government tax,) be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

WILLIAM H. MACY, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a stock dividend of 20 per cent., (both free of Government tax,) have been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 13 Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.—18TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of THREE DOLLARS per share from the net earnings of 1862, payable at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst.

SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 26th day of December until the morning of the 5th day of January next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PLATTE COUNTRY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan., 1864.

CIRCULARS EXPLANATORY OF THE terms upon which the January, 1864, Interest will be paid upon the Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds issued to the Platte County Railroad Company, can be had on application to H. T. Morgan & Co., No. 35 William-st. It is desirable that holders should make an early decision, as the bondholders and Company are alike interested in an early adjustment of the question.

(Signed,) WM. OSBORNE, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Four per Cent., "free of Government tax," out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 5, 1864.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have to-day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, and made it payable on and after Jan. 2 next, free of Government tax.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR per cent. payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1864.

FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. PAULMEER, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INS. CO., No. 190 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, 11th inst. Meanwhile, the transfer books are closed.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 2d proximo. By order.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the day of payment. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

21ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January. The Transfer books are closed to that day inclusive.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 470 BROADWAY, (Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st.,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 9th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. (free of Government Tax), payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Jan. 4.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YOR

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotence, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, nilgias, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House.) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and cer ain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE Containing nearly 300 pages, and 100 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, in the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.
PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations, for Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. BEASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:35 A. M.
JOHN BURCHELL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 5:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

FILE OF THE DAILY TIMES.—A complete file of the New-York Daily Times for the years 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863 for sale. The papers have been preserved with care, are in perfect order, and suitable for binding. Price $10 per year. Address FILE, Box No. 106 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress wants a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits. Best of City reference. She is fully capable to take any capacity in a private house. She is also willing to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing. Can produce good City reference. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 182 Lexington-av. Call for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and sending up dinners in the best style; six years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 232, cor. of 15th-st. and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation as cook in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly. Apply at No. 85 Fourth av., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK WANTS A situation; will assist with the washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 28th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game, pastry and desserts; has good City reference. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wants a situation as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 1st-st., second floor, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation in Jersey City by a respectable young woman with best of Jersey City references. Apply at No. 108 Greene-st., first floor, for two days

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by an American girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist in chamberwork; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 255 East 14th-st., from 10 to 4.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and has one of her own; wishes to engage by the week or month in private families; City references. Call at No. 554 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing by the month or by the dozen, or to go out by the day; terms moderate and good City reference. Apply at No. 90 Clinton-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—wanted, by a Scotch girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing or housework, in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 9th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant girl, as laundress, or to do fine washing and chamberwork; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 182 East 17th-st., corner of 1st-av., for 2 days.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER.—Wanted, by a middle-aged man, a situation as bookkeeper and cashier in a first-class importing or manufacturing house; he has acted in that capacity for over ten years in one of the largest houses in this City, having faithfully performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of his late employers, as the testimonials will prove: he is also familiar with foreign exchanges, calculation of goods, and in fact, possesses all the qualifications of a thorough book-keeper. Address FIGURES, Box No. 127 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS FRENCH FARMER.—A YOUNG, ROBUST Frenchman, brought up on a farm in the old country, wishes a place on a farm or gentleman's place. Apply at the Employment Office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; would make himself generally useful. Address W. S., Box No. 162 Times Office.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN 19 YEARS OLD wants a situation as light porter in a wholesale or retail store down town, or would take charge of a horse and wagon. Call on or address PETER E. BAND, No. 422 8th-av. corner 36th-st. Satisfactory reference.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT A man, a situation as waiter, with the best of City reference from his last place. Call or address R. M., No. 89 West 18th-st.

AS WAITER—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; fully understands the business, and can give the best of City reference. Address L. G., at W. S. Corwin & Co.'s No. 900 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single Protestant man, a situation as above; strictly temperate; is a careful driver, willing and obliging; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference. Address B. S., Box No. 211 Times Office

HELP WANTED

VARNISH-MAKER WANTED.—ONE WHO has had experience as a first-class maker of coach and furniture varnishes, and can give good references as to character and capability, can obtain a pleasant and permanent situation. Apply at office of GEORGE W. DOW & SON, No. 146 Water-st.

HIGH WAGES FOR THE RIGHT KIND of a girl, for care of children and some of the housework; very small family. Only best of recommendations taken. Inquire at GEO. F. NESBITT & CO.'S, cor. Pearl and Pine sts., between 4 and 5 o'clock.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY A WHOLESALE house, a salesman familiar with the gun and pistol trade. Address, with reference and name, Box No. 1,760 Post-office. None need apply unless capable and experienced.

FOREWOMAN WANTED.—ONE WHO IS thoroughly acquainted with the cloak and mantilla business, and has had experience in overseeing girls and getting up styles, will be treated with liberally by applying at No. 94 Chambers-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A MAN, (ENGLISH OR SCOTCH preferred,) to take care of horses, and make himself generally useful on a small place, about 8 miles from the City. Apply to FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do general housework in a small family. German or Scotch preferred. Call from 9 o'clock to 12 at No. 168 West 50th-st.

WANTED.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS LATHE planer, and vice hands, at the South Brooklyn Steam Engine Works, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn. None but first-rate men need apply.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a first-class nurse and seamstress; one who understands the care of a young child and is a good seamstress, can apply at No. 14 West 25th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock this day; good references required.

A BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—IN AN AMERican dry good commission house, an unmarried man. One experienced in a commission business may address Box No. 265 Post-office, with reference.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a Protestant woman, to do the general housework of a small family; a woman with first-class references may obtain a quiet place, with good wages. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A QUARTERMASTER, whose regiment goes to Virginia. To a man of good habits and business capacity, a liberal salary will be paid. Address, inclosing 50 cents for advertising and postage, Box No. 5,567 New-York City.

WANTED—A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS young man, to go into the country—about an hour's ride by railroad from New-York—to take charge of a small farm and drive carriage. Inquire of S. G. WOOD, No. 22 Union-square, between the hours of 9 and 11.

BOY WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY, well recommended, in an office. Apply after 9 o'clock to THOMAS K. MILLS, Machinery Depot, No. 442 Water-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A CASH DRY goods jobbing store, a good salesman—one with a Western acquaintance preferred. Address B., Box No. 797 Post-office.

SALESMEN—WANTED, ONE OR TWO COMPEtent salesmen for the Yankee Notion trade, who have a large trade already established and can command good salaries; none others need apply. BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO., No. 38 Cortlandt-st.

A COOK.—WANTED A PROTESTANT COOK, AN English or German woman preferred. Apply at No. 153 East 15th-st., between the hours of 10 and 1.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, TO GO a short distance in the country; one who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 45 East 19th-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT waitress in a private family; City references required. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place.

LAD WANTED—ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE. Must reside in the City. Address P. W. & CO., Box No. 136 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM THE STORE OF YOUNG, SCHULTZ & Co., No. 345 Pearl-st., on Saturday night, 2nd instant, several bundles of CALFSKINS branded "M. M. S. No. 1." $100 will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the thief.

LOST.—IN CROSSING THE SOUTH FERRY, Wednesday afternoon, a purse containing a sum of money. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the store of JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

POCKET-BOOK LOST—CONTAINING THE owner's cards and a Quasick Bank (Newburgh) Draft, on Park Bank, this City, $22, certified, but payment stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at No. 173 Madison-av.

STRAYED—FROM E. KEARNEY'S PREMISES —a red STEER, marked on hip and rump; the finder will be liberally rewarded by applying at St. Mark's Hotel, corner of 2d-av. and 9th-st.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,
will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from BOSTON, Jan. 20.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $10, $30, $20.
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $55, $105.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES, AND

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Jan. 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Jan. 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 9.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
Ship AMERICAN UNION sails Jan 11.
FOR LONDON X LINE.
Ship DANIEL WEBSTER sails Jan. 11,
For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts for any amount available in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., N.Y.

TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—TO sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M. United States Mail steamship EVENING STAR. Wm. R. BELL, commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River. For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNER, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer MORNING STAR will follow the EVENING STAR, and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.
The fine, fast-sailing new Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. TURNER, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions—First Cabin, $75; Second Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $35. Payable in currency.
FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No 6 Bowling-Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ALL KINDS OF STAPLE AND FANCY Envelopes manufactured by BERLIN & JONES.

VALENTINES MANUFACTURED FOR the trade by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N.Y.

SCHOOL REWARDS.—ALL KINDS MANUfactured by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N.Y.

MOURNING AND WEDDING STATIONERY manufactured for the trade by BERLIN & JONES.

NOTE PAPERS MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS MANUFACTURED by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William.

DIARIES FOR 1864.—PHOTOGRAPH Albums, Expense Books, Games, Daily Journals, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES.—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming. A new class for Misses and Masters on Monday and Thursday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

TO DEALERS IN POULTRY, GAME, &c.—The NEW-YORK SPORTSMEN'S CLUB call the attention of all persons dealing in game to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 23, 1862, chapter 475, entitled "An act for the preservation of Moose, Wild Deer, Birds, and fresh water Fish;" and hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1864, the provision of said act will be strictly enforced.
CHARLES H. RASWELL, President.
THADDEUS H. LANE, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
The management has great pleasure in announcing the immense success that attended the performance of FAUST last evening, and from the fact that hundreds were unable to gain admittance, the opera will be repeated by general request
FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1864,
FAUST,
Grand Opera, in five acts, by C. Gounod, with new scenery, appointments, &c., and the following cast:
MME. FREDERICI,
MME. JOHANNSEN,
HERR HIMMER,
HERR STEININGKE,
HERR WEINLICH.
To give full effect to the Soldiers' Chorus, in the fourth act, the
ARION SOCIETY
have kindly volunteered to assist, and a full military band will also appear.
Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
Price of admission to Parquet, Balcony, and Dress Circle, $1, without extra charge for reserved seats: Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The sale of Tickets will commence on Thursday morning, at the Academy of Music and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
NOTICE.
Subscribers can exchange their tickets on Thursday morning. The seats for the press will remain the same as last season.
MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1864,
THIRD PERFORMANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management beg to announce that owing to previous peremptory engagements of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
the great sensation drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN
can only be presented for
FIFTEEN NIGHTS
more. Seats for any of these fifteen nights may now be procured at the box-office.
Those who desire, therefore, to witness this touching picture of English every-day life, should not lose the few opportunities now remaining to them.
In the beautiful language of the accomplished District-Attorney of this city, A. Oakey Hall:
"The whole effect of the play is so ethical, that I wish the philanthropists of the day, who so shamefully neglect the Prison Aid Society, and who so culpably leave the care of the returned convict to his pals, could see the Ticket-of-Leave and your acting. The two should run together in the City far beyond New-Years; and you should not receive your actor's 'ticket-of-leave' until every clergyman and boy in the Metropolitan Police District had seen the impersonation of the scenes between Brierly and Willoughby."
Commences at 7½. Carriages may be ordered at 10½.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) Jan. 7, 1864,
SIXTY-FOURTH NIGHT OF
THE FLORENCES
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF
Mrs. FLORENCE.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
THE GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, Postponed from Monday, Dec. 28, on account of the inclemency of the weather, will take place
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.
The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered: Mrs. JOHNSTON, (nee Mary E. Hawley.)
Miss MINA GEARY,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
Mr. J. N. PATTISON,
Mr. JOHANNES SENIA,
Mr. JAMES G. MAEDER.
Tickets, Fifty Cents each. May be procured of T. F. Frank, No. 675 Broadway, J. R. Morewood, No. 62 Broad-st., Pickard, & Anderson, No. 75 Gold-st., T. M. Braine, No. 113 Pearl-st., Robert Waller, No. 53 Cedar-st. and at the door on the evening of the concert.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
The tickets issued for Dec. 28 admissible.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."
This splendid entertainment, which is nightly attacting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.
The beautiful and STARTLING ILLUSION of the WHITE LADY and the SPIRIT OF THE ALPS, with the elegant moonlight and sunset effects, will be repeated.
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
B. B. McKEON, Manager.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8,
EDWIN BOOTH
in the rôle of
OTHELLO,
assisted by
Mr. F. B. CONWAY,
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
Mr. JOHN DYOTT,
Mrs. BROUGHAM ROBERTSON,
Mr. W. A. DONALDSON,
and a full and talented company.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION.
MR. DE CORDOVA,
THE POPULAR AMERICAN HUMOROUS LECTURER,
Will deliver his
CELEBRATED AND SUCCESSFUL HUMOROUS POEM,
"BROADWAY,"
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, 1864,
Doors open at 7, entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets to be obtained at all the music and bookstores, and at the door.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman	$5
Season tickets for ladies	2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years	3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL will be held at No. 83 Madison-av., SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock. Physicians and all interested invited. Mrs. WALDEN PELL, Sec.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GO

THE STATE FINANCES.

Abstract of the Annual Report of the Comptroller.

We have received the Annual Report of Hon. Lucius Robinson, Comptroller of the State of New-York. It is a very interesting document, but we have room only for such abstract of its principal features. The Comptroller introduces his report, by remarking that "the Government of this State is organized upon principles of strict economy. Its ordinary and necessary expenses are very light. A yearly tax of less than one mill upon each dollar of the valuation would be sufficient to pay them. And yet, with a tax four times that amount, the close of the last fiscal year found the treasury overdrawn, and the General Fund revenue heavily deficient. This arose from the large appropriations made by the Legislature for objects outside of the ordinary expenses of the Government, the extent of which could not be anticipated, and for which no reliable estimates could be given."

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts on account of the General Fund Revenue for the past fiscal year were $8,643,804 05; the actual payments, $9,836,291 85; deficiency, $1,192,787 77. Three millions have been paid for loans to volunteers; $1,000,000 for harbor and frontier defence; $500,000 for the purchase of arms; $300,000 for sick and wounded soldiers, &c. The receipts on account of the Canal revenues for the year were $6,118,501 35; the payments, $770,882 52; surplus revenue, $4,347,618 83. Of this surplus there has been paid to the sinking fund $3,166,242 95; to defray expenses of the Government, $300,000; remainder, $880,376 17. The entire debt of the State is: Canal [illegible] $33,278,670 25; General Fund Debt, $6,503,654 37; total, $39,784,124 62. The interest on the debts is about 5½ per cent.

CANAL REVENUES.

The unusually large receipts from Canal tolls, during the last three months of the season of navigation in 1862, caused the revenue for the fiscal year to exceed that of the preceding year, meeting all the requirements of the Constitution and leaving a "remainder" amounting to $761,376 17. A large part of this, as well as of the previous remainder, was appropriated for "extraordinary repairs," instead of being applied, as recommended in my former report, to save further taxation on account of the canals. The result is, that whilst the canals are yielding these generous revenues the people are compelled to pay by direct taxation during the present year, $539,-[illegible]35 for interest and sinking fund of the canal debt of 1859, besides other large items of interest and special canal expenditures. It is difficult to see the wisdom or justice of such a policy.

Since the close of the fiscal year the canal tolls have fallen off heavily, owing, in some degree probably, to the opening of the Mississippi River, and, in a large degree, to the diminished demand for our wheat and flour in Europe. There is, consequently, much reason to expect a deficiency, instead of a surplus, on the 1st of October next. The season of navigation, compared with the previous year, shows a falling off, in receipts, of more than half a million of dollars.

THE STATE DEBT.

Notwithstanding the heavy payments made by the State for expenses incident to the war, amounting to over nine millions of dollars, nothing has been added to the debt, and all the principal which has become due has been promptly paid. It is hoped that nothing will be allowed to interfere with a continuance of this policy, and that a few years more will find the State substantially free from debt. About $2,000,000 of principal will fall due within the present year.

REVENUE

Applicable to the ordi[illegible]	[illegible]ary expenses of Government, for the fiscal year com-	
ment and other purpose[illegible]	[illegible]s, for the fiscal year com-	
mencing 1st October, 186[illegible]		
Four and one-fourth mill[illegible]	[illegible]tax (exclusive of	
the ¾-mill tax for c[illegible]	[illegible]common schools,)	
viz.: for support of Go[illegible]	[illegible]ernment, 2 mills;	
for canals, ¾ mill; $[illegible]	[illegible]r bounties, 1 1-16	
mills: for the Albany [illegible]	[illegible]and Susquehanna	
Railroad, 3-16 mill [illegible]		$6,040,000 00
Balances due from [illegible]	[illegible]ity Treasurers, on	
account of the State f[illegible]	[illegible]ax levied in 1862,[illegible]	1,893,525 00
Auction duty		100,000 00
Tax duty		76,000 00
State Prison earnings		250,000 00
Arrears and interest of [illegible]	[illegible]on-resident taxes	50,000 00
Fees of the public officers		2,500 00
Peddlers' licenses		600 00
Tolls of the Cayuga La[illegible]	[illegible]ke Inlet	150 00
Interest on the Treasur[illegible]	[illegible]y deposits	20,000 00
Interest on bonds of th[illegible]	[illegible]e Corporation of the	
the City of New-Y[illegible]	[illegible]ork	38,000 00
From the surplus rece[illegible]	[illegible]ues of the canals, ap-	
propriated per Arti[illegible]	[illegible]cle 7, Section 3, of the	
Constitution, for t[illegible]	[illegible]e benefit of the Gen-	
eral Fund		200,000 00
Total		$8,660,805 00

REMAINING EXPENSES.

The total estima[illegible] [illegible]ted expenses for the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 186[illegible] [illegible]4, including the deficiency, is $8,513,690 91—leavi[illegible] [illegible]ng an estimated surplus on the 30th of September, [illegible]1864, of $137,114 09. The principal items of estimated [illegible]expenditure are:

Salaries of all kinds	[illegible]s, Judicial, Executive,	
and Legislative [illegible]	[illegible]nd incidental expenses	
at the Capitol		$388,750 00
State Printing		100,000 00
Expenses Salt Sprin[illegible]	[illegible]gs	46,000 00
Expenses State Pris[illegible]	[illegible]ons, &c	338,000 00
Albany and Sequeh[illegible]	[illegible]nna Railroad	250,000 00
Redemption of Com[illegible]	[illegible]ptroller's bonds, issued	
for temporary l[illegible]	[illegible]ans in anticipation of	
the State tax for [illegible]	public defence	2,000,000 00
Balance of appropr[illegible]	[illegible]lation for bounties, to	
promote enlis[illegible]	[illegible]tment of volunteers	1,877,060 00
Balance of appro[illegible]	[illegible]priation for sick and	
wounded soldie[illegible]	[illegible]rs	179,193 71
Balance of the ap[illegible]	[illegible]propriation for the ex-	
penses of the v[illegible]	[illegible]lunteer militia	107,147 49
Balance of appro[illegible]	[illegible]riation for the organ-	
ization, equipm[illegible]	[illegible]ent and subsistence of	
the troops raise[illegible]	[illegible]d in this State	429,577 48
Expenses of the N[illegible]	[illegible]ational Guard	200,000 00
Charitable Institut[illegible]	[illegible]ions	295,856 00
Miscellaneous exp[illegible]	[illegible]nses	50,000 00
Amount of the thr[illegible]	[illegible]ee-eighth mill tax levied	
in 1863, and ap[illegible]	[illegible]propriated for canal pur-	
poses		539,266 35

THE VARIOUS FUNDS.

Capital of the School Fund		$2,694,552 33
Revenue of the School Fund		396,315 38
Literature Fund, Capital		289,252 12
Literature Fund, Revenue		16,237 87
United States Deposit Fund, Capital		4,014,520 71
United States Deposit Fund, Revenue		261,468 79

AUCTION DUTIES.

The whole amount received is $108,604 67, being more than 25 per cent. above the amounts received in either of the two preceding years. This gratifying increase is to a large extent due to the vigilance and fidelity of the agent employed to examine the auctioneers' accounts.

SALT DUTIES.

The revenue from the trifling duty of one cent a bushel is $61,889 73, and from rents, penalties, &c., $90, making in the aggregate $84,979 73. The expenses were $40,476 28, leaving a surplus of $44,503 35. If the duty had been raised to three cents a bushel, as recommended in my former report, the surplus would have been $214,192 81. The recommendation is respectfully renewed.

CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The Legislature at its last session provided for the purchase of the grounds and buildings adjoining the Capitol, and fronting on State, Hawk and Congress-sts. The appropriation for the purchase was $66,000. The several parcels have been bought, and the title conveyed to the State for prices amounting, in the aggregate, to a little less than that sum.

STATE PRISONS.

The receipts continue to show a gratifying increase over former years. For the year ending 30th September, 1863, the receipts were $267,125 30, and the expenditures $385,551 97. As usual, the Auburn prison shows a considerable surplus after paying all its expenses, and illustrates the excellent management which has characterized it for several years past. The improved results of the Sing Sing and Clinton prisons also afford satisfactory evidence of faithful and efficient administration. The number of convicts in the prisons has continued to diminish ever since the commencement of the war.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The Comptroller, in very strong terms, denounces the "Supply Bill," which has superseded the former Deficiency bill, and urges its abolition. He says it has degenerated into a simple means of robbing the Treasury.

BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS.

The bounties paid from the State Treasury to volunteers within two years exceed the sum of five millions of dollars, and the amount is daily increasing. The burden thus imposed upon the taxpayers is greatly augmented by the unsettled and irregular practices which have prevailed in regard to local bounties. The General Government pays such bounties as are deemed necessary to enable it to raise the men who are required to fill up its armies. The State then offers a further bounty, the counties another, and not unfrequently the cities and towns another. The aggregate sum thus becomes so large as to excite cupidity, and leads to the perpetration of numerous and gross frauds; and it is very questionable whether the grand object of obtaining soldiers is promoted to a much greater extent than it would be by the payment of only one liberal and uniform bounty by the General Government. To prevent the evils arising from this local competition, the Legislature, after full and careful consideration, passed the act, chapter 184, Laws of 1863, appropriating $3,000,000 from the State Treasury for bounties, and expressly prohibiting any county, city, town, or individual from offering any other. But upon the recent call of the President for an additional volunteer force, *most of the counties and cities proceeded, in open disregard of the law*, to offer large bounties in addition to those of the National and State Governments. If the Legislature shall conclude to sanction and legalize the action which has been had in this respect, and if it is found impossible, as it seems to be, to restrain the local competition by law, it is respectfully suggested that the act above referred to should be repealed, and let the matter of bounties be left wholly to the local authorities. They will then pay such sums, and impose upon themselves such taxes for this purpose as they think proper, and will act in accordance with law instead of violating it.

It was thought at first that the entire appropriation of $3,000,000 for bounties would not be required, but the late calls of the President for volunteers will exhaust the entire appropriation.

STATE MILITIA.

The organization of the militia under the new law has proved a failure. The expenses were expected to be defrayed by the collection of fines for non-attendance. Only about $70,000 was thus collected. The payments have been very heavy, amounting, together with the appropriations for arms, uniforms and other expenses, to nearly a million of dollars. In connection with these facts it is worthy of note that the regiments of militia, which were always ready and abundantly able to preserve public order, and which have signally distinguished themselves in this war, and have repeatedly and promptly moved forward to the battle-field at the call of their country, were, almost without exception, raised, organized, equipped and drilled under the old militia law, and with very little expense to the Treasury of the State.

HARBOR AND FRONTIER DEFENCE.

The appropriation of one million dollars by the last Legislature for this purpose has not been expended. The chief design of the act was the protection of the harbor of New-York, but as the General Government is doing this so completely there is no occasion for the State to make any outlays. An effort was made to provide some further floating obstructions in the harbor, but the bids for the work were so exorbitant that the Commissioners declined to consider them and no thing was done.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Comptroller holds to his recommendation of last year that the interest on the funded debt should be paid in coin. But the Legislature resolved to pay foreign holders only in coin. This is regarded by domestic holders as invidious. The argument used against it is that the State never went into the foreign markets to negotiate its stocks; never made any of them payable abroad, as some other States have done; that all of them were made payable in the City of New-York, and all were purchased here on equal terms, whether by foreign or domestic purchasers, and that consequently the State really has no foreign creditors, and that one has no rights in the matter which the other has not. Two hundred and eighty-seven thousand seven hundred dollars of the principal became due on the 1st of January; of this amount $61,800 is held in foreign countries.

TAXATION.

The Comptroller, in response to a request of the last Legislature, to present in this report such recommendations as he thought necessary to improve the system of taxation in this State, sums up his conclusions in the following remarks: "First, that it would be most judicious to abstain from any extensive changes in our present system until public affairs become more settled, and the results of the experiments made by the General Government in the various forms of taxation are more fully shown and its system permanently established. Second, that if the Legislature should determine to act upon the subject at once, the exemption of personal property on account of indebtedness should be removed. Third, that a small income tax should be levied on a basis similar to that adopted in the Internal Revenue Act of Congress.

TAXES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Comptroller recommends some legislative action so that the State tax of the City of New-York may be collected at the same time with that of the State. The Chamberlain of the City, notwithstanding the explicit provision of the law passed at the last session, limiting his compensation to $2,000 per annum, persists in retaining from the State tax, $21,984 97, for less service than is performed by any other County Treasurer in the State. Indeed, his services as County Treasurer are of no importance whatever to the State. They amount to nothing except to give a check upon the warrant of the City Comptroller. It is respectfully suggested that they be dispensed with, and that the Comptroller of the city be required to pay over the tax.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Friday. *Part II.*—Nos. 618, 620, 600, 813, 641, 520, 589, 938, 383, 870, 1121, 958, 578, 661, 1138, 1149, 926, 681, 580, 541.

SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrer only—6 to 25, inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—Nos. 25, 135, 283, 284, 285, 287, 288, 289, 291, 294, 295, 155, 281, 180½, 204.

Delivery from Shipboard—Contracts Entire and Severable.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Moncrief, Robertson and Monell.

Theodore Reimers et al. vs. *John P. Rinder et als.*—On the 12th day of September, 1855, the plaintiffs purchased one-half of 1,464 bags of saltpetre on board the ship *Arabella*, to arrive, at 10½ cents per pound, cash, on board, and subsequently sold the same before arrival, to the defendants, at fifteen cents per pound, to be taken, when landed, alongside the ship in Boston. Upon the arrival in Boston, 681 bags were found to be damaged so as to be utterly worthless, and were sold on account of the Underwriters.

There was some rule of the Custom-house which prevented the delivery in bond alongside the vessel, as claimed by the plaintiffs, and they then proposed to the defendants to have the saltpetre entered in bond in Boston. This the defendants declined, but stated that they would receive alongside, according to contract. Subsequently the defendants declined to take the saltpetre, because it had not been delivered as agreed at the proper time.

The plaintiffs then notified the defendants that they should sell the saltpetre and charge the loss to them, which was done, and the loss amounted to $4,296 95, for the recovery of which this action was brought.

On the trial, the defendants claimed the contract was entire; that they were not bound to receive less than their contract called for, to wit: 732 bags (all but 393 of which were damaged).

The plaintiffs claimed that the contract, by its very terms, was severable; that the consideration was capable of apportionment, and the exact quantity was not of the essence of the contract.

The Court ordered a verdict for the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the General Term, judgment meantime to be suspended.

The defendants appealed, and the case was now argued and decision reserved.

Van Felt & Hull for plaintiffs; James Eschwege for defendants.

Liability of Landlord for not Putting Banister on Staircases.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hearne.

Peter Allworden vs. *Nicholas Jost.*—This is an action brought to recover $500 damages for injuries to the person. The facts in the case are that plaintiff occupies the third floor of a house in Fifty-fifth street, owned by the defendant. There were no bannisters on the stairs leading from the first to the second floor, nor was there any light there, and in consequence of the unsafe condition of these stairs, plaintiff, in descending from his room on the night of the 2d of November last, fell over the side and injured himself so severely that he has been utterly unable to do any business, and is still confined to his room. The defendant claims that the accident was the result of plaintiff's own carelessness.

Case still on.

Alex. H. Reavey for the plaintiff; Mr. Doty for defendant.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Hammonia*, will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Manchester*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

[Advertisement.]

FOR COUGHS, COLDS and THROAT DISORDERS, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by physicians and surgeons in the army.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—NUMEROUS INTERESTING Illustrations.

Funeral Obsequies of the Right Rev. Archbishop HUGHES.

Central Park Torch-light Skating Scene.

Receiving Calls on New Year's in Olden Times and the Modern Style

Winter Fashions, by Mme. DEMOREST.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Union Troops by the Unionists of Tennessee.

Comic Illustrations—Kissing under Difficulties.

A Gallery of Portraits of Every Man's Wife, or—Wives Classified.

News of the Week, including a variety of Interesting Reading Matter.

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Interesting Reading for man, woman, and child, in this week's New-York *Illustrated News*. Price 8 cents. Sold Everywhere. Do not fail to get a copy.

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A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends for ever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

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MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 47 | Moon rises. 6 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 10 | Gov. Island.. 5 35 | Hell Gate.. 7 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.

Cleared.

Ship Jupiter, (Norw.,) Josephsen, Lisbon, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Reubens, (Hamb.,) Strohmeger, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Brig Pedro, (Br.,) Wallace, Nuevitas, Peck & Church.

Schooners J. Campbell, Gage, Washington, L. Kenny; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; Lady's Delight, Terry, Bridgeport, H. S. Rackett & Son; Melbourne, Mason, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Wood, Alexandria, Va., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Sumatra, (of Salem,) Kinsman, Manila Aug. 4, passed Anjier Sept. 23, with hemp, sugar, etc., to J. Henry Williams. Was in sight of the Highlands Jan. 1, and was blown off in the gale of that date.

Ship Frank Pierce, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Thomas, Liverpool Nov. 22, with coal to master. Has had a succession of strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Kong Karl, (Norw.,) Evanson, Leghorn 54 ds., with marble, rags, etc., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had some heavy weather.

Bark Deucy, (of Bucksport,) Manges, Key West Dec. 20, in ballast to master. Was off the Highlands Jan. 1, and was blown off.

Bark Therese, (Brem.,) Christaffers, Bremen 72 ds., with mdse. and 242 passengers to Hermann Koop. Had three births and four deaths. Has had heavy westerly weather the entire passage; was up to the Highlands on the 1st inst., and was blown off.

Brig Victoire, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Morrill, Sisal 20 ds., with cotton, hemp, etc., to Daniel Starr. Has had very heavy weather; was up to the Highlands on the 1st inst., and was blown off. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Rolling Wave, Collins, New-Orleans Dec. 9.—(Arr. Dec. 30.)

Schr. Daniel Simmons, (of Harwich,) Hall, Ruatan, Hond., 14 ds., with cocoa nuts to J. & T. Pearsall. Jan. 1, off Hatteras, saw the masts of a sunken schooner standing out of water. Has had very heavy weather. Left in co. with schr. J. P. Burroughs, Brown, for New-York.

Schr. E. Lion, Ross, Virginia, with oysters. Jan. 1, off Barnegat, broke the fore-boom and blew away a new suit of sails, and sustained other damage. Capt. Ross and one of his crew are badly frost-bitten.

Schr. Eleanor, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Reymers, Trinidad de Cuba 25 ds., with molasses to Yznaga del Valle & Co. Has had heavy weather most of the passage.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Below.

Ship Calhoun, Page, from Liverpool.
Ship Confidence, Cole, from Newport Nov. 27.
Ship Princeton, from Liverpool.
Ship British Queen, (Br.,) Ayiward, from Liverpool.

Sailed.

Jan. 5—U. S. steam frigate Hartford.
Steamship Daniel Webster.
Ship Southampton.
Brig Mary Emily.
Jan. 6—Steamship Olympus, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The ship W. F. Lindsay, ashore on the West Bank, remains the same. She is full of water to her between decks. Operations on her have been suspended on account of the extreme cold and the ice.

Capt. Israel Merritt, of the Coast wrecking Company, with a gang of men, sailed in the Champion en route for San Francisco on the 4th inst., for the purpose of raising the vessel sunk in that harbor which contains the Government iron-clad.

The U. S. frigate Niagara is at the Navy-yard.

The Italian frigate Re Galantuomo got under way from her anchorage in the North River yesterday, and proceeded to sea.

The Italian frigate Re d'Italia will go into the naval dry dock at Brooklyn for examination.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES HOLE, Jan. 4—Arr. brigs Bird of the Wave, (Br.,) for Boston; Georgia, (Br.,) for Boston; schr. Angler, (Br.,) for Boston. Left schr. Mary E. Walker, (Br.,) for Boston. Arr. schr. Fleetwing, (Br.,) for Boston. Dec. 20, in Crooked Island Passage, saw the spars, sails and rigging of a bark, and understood that a bark from Port-au-Prince had been wrecked on Egg Rock. All the crew were saved.

Arr. schrs. Oleander, for Boston; Helena F. Nicholson, with foresails split; Fred Sheerer, for Boston; John R. Mather, for Portland; Twilight, for Portland; Gen. Reavey, New-York, for Pembroke; Daring, (Br.,) New-York, for Port Mulgrave; Geo. W. Snow, Bangor, for New-York. Sld. bark Merrimac; schrs. Nile, Adelaide and Augusta.

Jan. 5—Arr. schrs. W. H. Maller, Brothers, A. Fineil, Elbridge Geppy. 8 A. M., wind E. Sld. schrs. Jane, Geo. W. Snow.

Spoken, &c.

Gabalao—Br. bark, from Shanghai for London, 87 ds. out, exchanged signals with, Nov. 3, lat. 3 21 S., lon. 27 23 E.



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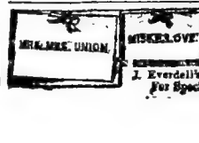
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Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
SEMMONS, Occulist's Optician,
No. 66½ Broadway under the Lafarge House.

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This ingenious combination of a METALLIC CASE contains PIPE, STEM, MATCHES and CLEANER, with a handsome TOBACCO POUCH, self-loading, without the use of the fingers, or waste of Tobacco, free from odor, and *portable* as a *Cigar Case*. Nothing can excel its UTILITY, COMFORT and ECONOMY for ALL SMOKERS, at HOME or ABROAD. For the ARMY and NAVY it is *invaluable*. As a *Gift to friends* nothing could be more acceptable. SKATERS will find *this case* a most convenient and agreeable *companion*. It is in various styles and prices, from $1 50, $2 25, $2 50, $3 to $3 75 and $5—the two latter *richly plated and engraved*. *Single cases* sent by mail, *paid*, on receipt of price, and 25 cents. Also the

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Nothing superior to it, in *quality* and *flavor*, in the market. Put up in packages to fill the CASE, and larger for the general trade. SMOKERS, DEALERS and SUTLERS are invited to *call* and examine these goods. A liberal discount to *dealers*. All ORDERS promptly filled.
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Lexington-av., cor. 28th-st.	Lexington-av., near 38th-st.
Madison-av., near 29th-st.	Livingston-place, cor. 15th-st.
W. 14th-st., near 7th-av.	W. 14th st., near 8th-av.
W. 37th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 33th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 35th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 45th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 46th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 47th-st., near 5th-av.

Also, a number of houses and lots in desirable locations.

Also, desirable store property on Broadway, Duane, Worth, Franklin, White, Lispenard, Canal and Spring sts.

Also, Central Park lots on the 5th and 8th avs.

Also, several very desirable plots of lots near Central Park, and in other desirable locations.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Of 30 acres of good land, fruit and water, new house and barn, 20 miles from Jersey City, 1 mile from depot, 8 trains daily to the farm, $3,100; one of 19 acres, good fruit, new house and barn, $2,100; one of 100 acres, 25 improved, with house and barn, $2,500. Also a number of country residences and farms for sale or to exchange. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 19 Wall-st., N. Y.

PAPER-MILL AND WATER-POWER FOR SALE—Situated on the Passaic River, 20 miles from New-York, and 100 yards from a freight depot of Morris and Essex Railroad; contains 4 engines, a 62-inch cylinder machine, and all machinery necessary for the manufacture of paper. Inquire of JAMES G. DARLING, No. 159 Duane-st., or J. BONNELL, Summit, N. J.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—THE ADVERTISER will either buy or lease—terms and prices agreeable—in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, a moderate sized, well-built, pleasantly situated house of seven to nine rooms—possession 1st of April. Ferry advantages important, and gas and water requisite. Address C. L. L., Box 102 N. Y. *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 55 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND LARGE stone buildings, with all necessary gearings, in good order, and within 30 minutes of New-York, for sale or exchange. Apply to WARD McLEAN,
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FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE—THE first-class four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order, No. 18 West 39th-st., with the furniture, which is nearly new, of the best quality and selected with great taste. For permits, &c., apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 16 Broadway.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE—WANTED TO PURCHASE—Location preferred in Madison or 5th-av., between 23d and 32d sts., or in streets between. Address box No. 995, Post-office, with full particulars and lowest cash price; size of house preferred, 25x65, and lot 25x100.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A DESIRABLE house and grounds near the depot, in full view of the Hudson River and Palisades. Inquire of N. K. SHEERS, Railroad Agent, Yonkers.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHwest corner of Cortlandt and Washington sts., a very desirable property for investment. For further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FIVE-STORY English basement brown-stone front house and lot on 8th-av., south of 33d-st. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, English basement house, in fine order, No. 9 East 27th-st.; house 18x55; lot 18x98.9. Apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY extra-size brown-stone house, No. 178 2d-av., built in the best manner and in first-rate order. Apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.



NO IRON FRAME TO BREAK, OR RUST TO SPOIL THE CLOTHES.

OVER 50,000 SOLD IN 1863.

It was pronounced superior to all others at the World's Fair at London, 1862. It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the great Fair of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, in New-York City, 1863, where the judges were practical mechanics, and appreciated COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR	1862 and 1863
VERMONT STATE FAIR	1863
PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR	1863
IOWA STATE FAIR	1863
ILLINOIS STATE FAIR	1863

And at County Fairs without number.

SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE!

The only Wringer with the Patent
COG-WHEEL REGULATOR,
which positively prevents the rolls from
BREAKING, OR TWISTING ON THE SHAFT.

It is not only a PERFECT WRINGER, but the cog-wheels give it a POWER which renders it a most EXCELLENT WASHER, pressing and separating as it does the DIRT with the WATER from the clothes.

It will save its cost every six months in the saving of clothes.

We have seven sizes, from $6 50 to $30. The ordinary family sizes are No. 1, $10, and No. 2, $7. These have

COG WHEELS

AND ARE WARRANTED

in every particular.

This means, especially, that after a few months' use the lower roll
WILL NOT TWIST ON THE SHAFT,
or tear the clothing, as is the case with our No. 3, and other Wringers without cog-wheels.

In our monthly sales of over 5,000, only from one to two dozen are without cogs. In our retail sales we have not sold one in nearly two years. This shows which style is appreciated by the public. This is the only Wringer with the

PATENT COG-WHEEL REGULATOR.

And though other Wringer makers are licensed to use our rubber rolls, yet none are ever licensed to use the cog-wheel regulator. Therefore, for cheapness and durability, buy only the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W. free of expense. What we especially want is a good

CANVASSER

in every town. We offer liberal inducements and guarantee the exclusive sale. R. C. BROWNING.
No. 347 Broadway, New-York.



PUTNAM CLOTHES-WRINGER.

The ONLY reliable Self-Adjusting Wringer.
No wood-work to swell or split.
No thumb-screws to get out of order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS,

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, without an exception, the best Wringer ever made.

Instead of believing the statements of parties interested in other Wringers,

TRY IT, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

If not entirely satisfactory, return it.

It will wring anything from a thread to a bed-quilt without alteration.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town.

No. 2, $5 50; No. 1, $6; No. A, $8.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., N. Y.

DEAFNESS,
CATARRH,
Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all Diseases of the
EAR AND THROAT,
Exclusively Treated by
DR. LIGHTHILL,
Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., at his office
34 ST. MARK'S PLACE.
Office hours from 9, A. M. till 3, P. M.

FROM F. L. CAGWIN, ESQ.,
PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once. I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable case, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to me as his experience, has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble seems very much better also, and, indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before,)

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those, who in time past, may like myself have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith, Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me, Yours, very sincerely,

JOLIET, Ill., July 17, 1863. F. L. CAGWIN.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D.,
PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NE

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3835. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

The New-York-Washington Railroad Committee.

An Emphatic Refusal to Treat With the Richmond Rebels.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL IN THE SENATE.

A Revised List of Exemptions from the Draft.

Gen. Butler Gathering the Rebel Prisoners to His Fold.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

REBEL PRISONERS CONCENTRATING UNDER GEN. BUTLER'S CARE.

The removal of all the rebel prisoners confined at various points throughout the loyal States to within the limits of Gen. BUTLER'S department is to commence immediately. The rebel officers at Johnson's Island will probably be removed to Fort Delaware.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

Senator WILSON hopes to push his Conscription bill to a vote to-morrow. There is some disposition to dodge the clause abolishing commutation. The chances of the bill passing the House with the commutation out are not promising.

MATTERS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Advices from Chattanooga to the close of the year represent matters in that vicinity as exceedingly quiet, and not likely to be disturbed, unless the rebels take the initiative, which is exceeding improbable. LONGSTREET'S attitude in East Tennessee is represented as stubborn and ugly, though he is not making any offensive demonstrations at present. He is said to have secured a large amount of supplies in that country, which our forces had calculated upon. The railroads from Huntsville, Alabama, to Memphis and to Nashville are being put in order for the purpose of procuring supplies.

MORE FRAUDS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

S. M. CLARKE, head of the Bank Note Printing Bureau in the Treasury Department, was relieved today of his duties, and the keys of his office taken from him. The defalcations are said to be large. Other arrests will be made.

SUSPENSION OF POTOMAC RIVER NAVIGATION.

The Potomac is frozen over as far down as Occoquan Bay, and no vessels can ascend or descend the river. The *Commodore Read*, which to-day endeavored to make her way to the flotilla, was forced to return to the Navy-yard. Her iron sheeting was cut through by the ice. There is no ice boat on the river. A number of vessels are frozen fast in the ice.

MR. LINCOLN FOR THE SUCCESSION.

The Loyal League in Philadelphia will soon nominate MR. LINCOLN for the next Presidency.

A NEW BATCH OF BRIGADIERS.

Six nominations were made yesterday of Brigadier-Generals—four for GRANT'S army, one for the Army of the Potomac, and one for BANKS' army. Col. DE TROBRIAND drew the prize on the Rappanannock. He had four competitors.

CHIEF-ENGINEER ISHERWOOD.

The naval appropriations being up in the Ways and Means Committee, Chief-Engineer ISHERWOOD will be called before it to-morrow and thoroughly examined as to the profitableness to the nation of his plan of building marine engines.

MRS. LINCOLN'S RECEPTIONS.

MRS. LINCOLN'S receptions will take place every Saturday, after the 9th, between 1 and 2 P. M.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.

The Committee on the direct railroad between New-York and Washington stands five for it to four against it. The latter are BROOKS, VOORHEES, RANDALL and WEBSTER.

IMPORTANT CIRCULARS FROM THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL—WHAT EXEMPTS FROM THE DRAFT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 1.—Paragraph 85 of the Regulations for the government of the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, and Circular No. 100, of Nov. 9, 1863, are amended to read as follows:

85. The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service, and for which only, drafted men are to be "rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service," viz.:

1. Manifest mental imbecility.
2. Insanity. This includes well established recent insanity with liability to a recurrence.
3. Epilepsy. For this disability the statement of the drafted man is insufficient, and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physician in good standing, who has attended him in the disease within the last six months immediately preceding his examination by the Board; and, in addition thereto, such other evidence as the Board may require.
4. Paralysis, general or of one limb, or chorea; their existence to be adequately determined. Decided atrophy of a limb.
5. Organic diseases of internal organs, which have so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of his incapacity for military service, and which prevents his pursuing any equally laborious occupation in civil life.
6. Developed tuberculosis.
7. Cancer; aneurism of the large arteries.
8. Inveterate and extensive disease of the skin, such as will necessarily impair his efficiency as a soldier.
9. Permanent physical debility of such degree as to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service.
10. Scrofula, or secondary syphilis, which has so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.
11. Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure, wasting of the affected limb, or puffiness or distortion of the joints, does not exempt. Impaired motion of joints and contraction of the limbs alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limb is not manifestly impaired, are to be proved by examination while in a state of anæsthesia induced by ether only.
12. Total loss of sight of right eye; cataract of right eye; loss of crystalline lens of right eye.
13. Partial loss of sight of both eyes, vision being so greatly impaired as to leave no doubt of the man's inability to perform military duty. Serious permanent disease of the eye or eyelids, so manifestly affecting the use of the eyes as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service. Nearsightedness does not exempt.
14. Total loss of nose; deformity of nose so great as seriously to obstruct respiration; ozæna, dependent on caries in progress.
15. Decided deafness. This disability must not be admitted on the mere statement of the drafted man, but must be proved by the existence of positive disease, or by other satisfactory evidence; and it must be so decided as to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service. Chronic purulent otorrhœa.
16. Incurable diseases or deformities of either jaw, such as will necessarily greatly impede mastication or speech. Anchylosis of the lower jaw; caries of the bones of the face, if in progress; cleft palate (bony); extensive loss of substance of the cheeks, or salivary fistula.
17. Dumbness; permanent loss of voice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.
18. Total loss of tongue; hypertrophy, atrophy, mutilation, or obstinate chronic ulceration of the tongue, if sufficient in degree to interfere seriously with the use of the organ.
19. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed; to be established by satisfactory evidence under oath.
20. Total loss of all the front teeth, the eye teeth, and first molars, even if only of one jaw.
21. Tumors or wounds of the neck, impeding respiration or deglutition; fistula of larynx or trachea; torticollis, if of long standing and well marked.
22. Excessive deformity of the chest, or excessive curvature of the spine, sufficient to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; caries of the spine, ribs, or sternum, attended with ulceration.
23. Hernia.
24. Artificial anus; stricture of the rectum; prolapsus ani. Fistula ani, if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.
25. Old and ulcerated internal hæmorrhoids, if in a degree sufficient to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service. External hæmorrhoids are no cause for exemption.
26. Total loss or nearly total loss of penis; epispadia or hypospadia at the middle or near the root of the penis.
27. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the urethra, in which the urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula. Recent or spasmodic stricture of the urethra does not exempt.
28. Incontinence of urine is not, of itself, a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the metallic cathether, is a positive disqualification.
29. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele; hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicocele is not, in itself, disqualifying.
30. Loss of a hand or foot.
31. Wounds which would manifestly incapacitate the man for military service; muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns, or tumors, which would prevent marching, or otherwise manifestly incapacitate the man for military service.
32. Fractures, irreducible dislocations or anchylosis of the large joints, or chronic diseases of the joints or bones, that would prevent marching, or otherwise unfit the man for military service.
33. Total loss of right thumb; loss of ungual phalanx of right thumb; total loss of any two fingers of same hand; loss of the first and second phalanges of the fingers of right hand. Permanent extension or permanent contraction of two fingers of right hand; all the fingers adherent or united.
34. Club feet; total loss of a great toe. Other permanent defects or deformities of the feet, such as will necessarily prevent marching.
35. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, and accompanied with chronic swellings or ulcerations.
36. Chronic ulcers; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

Surgeons of Boards of Enrolment in reporting "the statistics of the causes of exemption on account of physical disability," will hereafter, in addition to the alphabetical list of disabilities required by Circular No. 90, from this office, report the number rejected under each paragraph of the above list of disqualifying infirmities, and also the number for each distinct infirmity in the different paragraphs.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

EXPENSES OF RECRUITING.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 2.—I. Accounts for expenditures connected with recruiting must be kept separate from accounts connected with the enrollment and draft, and must be presented or forwarded for payment to the nearest mustering and disbursing officer, through the Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting service of the State or division.

II. When a drafted person is arrested as a deserter by the Provost-Marshal, for having failed to comply with the provisions of section 13, Act of March 3, 1863, no reward can be allowed unless the person is held for service. All instructions in conflict with this are hereby revoked.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Strenuous efforts will be made to strike out the $300 commutation clause from the Senate bill amendatory of the Enrollment Act but the impression is, that it will be retained.

As an encouragement to drafted men to serve in person, Senator WILSON has indicated his intention to offer an amendment reducing the term to eighteen months.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

An important decision was made to-day by the General Land Office, involving the title of the site of the city of Red Bluff, Tehama County, California, in which GRANVILLE DOLL was the claimant and the citizens of Red Bluff the contestants, the case being an appealed one, from the Register of the Northern District of that State. The decision is adverse to the claimant, GRANVILLE DOLL. The site embraces 160 acres of land, with several millions of dollars' worth of improvements.

VERMONT'S QUOTA FILLED.

Hon. Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, has received a telegram that the quota of that State is full, with a surplus of two hundred and seventy, besides the re-enlisting in the field.

COMPANY AT MR. SEWARD'S.

The Secretary of State entertained, last evening, the members of the National Academy of Science and their families. The party was limited to them and the heads of the foreign Legations, the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress and the Committees on Foreign Relations, with their families.

INDEMNITY FOR ILLEGAL SEIZURE.

The President sent a message to Congress to-day, inclosing a copy of the decree of the Court for the Southern District of New-York, recommending an appropriation of $17,000 as indemnity for the illegal capture of the British schooner *Glen*.

CANDIDATES FOR PROMOTION.

The President to-day sent to the Senate for confirmation a large number of military nominations, for the greater part promotions, and which have been accumulating since the adjournment of the last Congress. The Senate, in Executive Session, to-day, referred, but confirmed none of them. Among the promotions are the following: U. S. GRANT, Major-General of Volunteers and Brigadier-General of the Regular army, to be Major-General in the Regular army, to date from the fall of Vicksburgh. Col. GEORGE H. THOMAS, of the Regular army, Major-General of Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General in the Regular army, to date from the battle of Chickamauga. MEADE, MACPHERSON and SHERMAN, of the Regular army, and all Major-Generals of Volunteers to be Brigadier-Generals in the Regular army; the formers promotion to date from the battle of Gettysburgh, and the latter from the fall of Vicksburgh.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Mr. DIXON, of Conn. (Union,) presented a memorial from ministers of the gospel, asking that when drafted they be employed as chaplains or in hospitals.

PAY OF COLORED TROOPS.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass. (Union,) presented the petition of Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, praying for information as to the pay of colored troops compared with that of privates in the regular army, asking for the same pay as volunteers.

INQUIRY CONCERNING OFFICERS.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa (Union,) offered a resolution requiring the Secretary of War to furnish the names and grades of officers in the United States military service now stationed in and around Washington, who now draw commutation for quarters or fuel. Agreed to.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Ky. (Union,) the Secretary of War was requested to furnish the papers relative to the exchange of prisoners.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. CARLISLE, of West Virginia, (Border State Union,) offered resolutions setting forth that this is a compact of States, and that each State for itself adopted the Constitution of the United States as it did its own Constitution; that in the operation of its powers it is federal and not national, and in its extent it is national, not federal; that it is not competent for the President or any military commander in any State to impose obligations interfering with State laws; that the Government was for the protection of minorities, and there was no such power as the war power known in the Government of the United States outside of the Constitution; that it is the duty of the people to put the rebellion down, and that the whole power of the Government should be used, not against the States as such, but against the armies of the rebels, etc. Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine (Union,) moved to refer the Bounty bill to the Committee on Finance. He thought that a bill involving so large an amount of money should be considered by that Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union) would not object if the bill was considered and returned without unnecessary delay.

The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The Enrollment Bill was taken up.

The Senate agreed to consider the minor amendments of the Military Committee before considering the amendment repealing the $300 clause.

The amendments of the Committee were all adopted, except that clause.

Sect on eight was amended by inserting "and marine corps" after "naval service."

Mr. WILSON explained at length the effect of section four, concerning substitutes. He claimed that a drafted man could procure a substitute anywhere in the land, who, if not liable to the draft, was acceptable, and that in the case of a re-enlisted veteren becoming a substitute he received the bounty and the price of a substitute, and was discharged for the time he had to serve, as a veteran, if not exceeding twelve months.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union) offered an amendment to section four, preventing veterans from serving as substitutes who have more than six months of their final term to serve, and preventing the soldiers of one State from being used as substitutes for the soldiers of another. He thought such a practice would destroy the *esprit du corps* of the army.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. WILSON said: A man may enlist an alien into the service, or a young man under twenty, and, if he is accepted, be released from the draft. He can furnish an acceptable substitute wherever he can find him.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Democrat,) was at loss to understand what Senators meant when they used the term "Government and loyalty" here. He understood by the Government of the United States, all the organizations of that Government—its Constitution, its departments, and its officers who fill them. While we are told that the Government has already enlisted these veterans for three years, Secretary STANTON makes an arrangement by which the term of twelve months is to be remitted, provided the soldier will consent. Is this to be taken as the act of the Government? A Government once lost its head by dispensing with the laws of Parliament, and another, and a descendant of that Government, in the second degree, was driven from his throne into exile. By what authority is the Secretary of War called the Government? Where does he obtain this high power? Congress might do it, but one of the high clerks of the President, even though authorized by him, cannot do it. It is an unauthorized abuse of power. It is unjust that the people of the United States should lose the benefit of twelve months of the term of veteran soldiers, who, by the term of their contract, are bound to serve. All this has been done by the Government, and when you ask who the Government is, you are told that it is EDWIN M. STANTON, in the War Office. The veteran, who becomes a substitute for another man, is liable under the law to serve for the full term of three years. He has agreed to do it, and the law requires him to do it. He has received the bounty for that term. The Secretary of War has no power to remit any portion of that time.

Mr. DAVIS said that while he was a friend of the soldier, and would remunerate him liberally, he desired his full term that our success might be decisive.

Mr. WILSON asked what law the Secretary of War had violated. Had not the Secretary the power to discharge soldiers at any time, according to the terms of their muster?

Mr. DAVIS said in conclusion it was unjust to the country if lawful. A reenlisted for three years; B is subject to be drafted for three years; he employs A for his substitute, and one year's service of A is remitted.

Section fourth was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS rose to a personal question, and producing a speech of Mr. HALE, made previously, proceeded to read extracts therefrom on the subjects of corruption and plunder of the National Treasury, and also in some measure reflecting upon the action of the Secretary of the Navy. He read them for the purpose of showing the country that the statements in a recent speech were fully indorsed on the authority of the Senator from New-Hampshire.

Mr. HALE was glad that Mr. DAVIS had so high an appreciation of his speech as to quote copiously from it to the Senate after two years had passed since the delivery. [Laughter.]

ONE MILLION OF MEN TO RESCUE THE PRISONERS.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) offered a joint resolution for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the United States now held captives in the rebel prisons at Richmond and vicinity, which reads as follows:

Whereas, Persons in authority make the traiterous organization which for the last three years has made relentless war upon the people of the United States, and their Government now hold in barbarous captivity many officers and soldiers of the United States, and refuse to exchange them except on condition that they are allowed to retain such of our soldiers as they call negroes, and such of our officers as have commanded negro troops, and upon the further condition that we will also release upon parole all the excess of rebel prisoners now in the hands of our Government, amounting to many thousands, and

Whereas, The same persons are unable or unwilling to make suitable or even tolerable provisions for the support of their captives, thereby rendering their imprisonment as gross an outrage upon the dictates of humanity and the laws of war as it is upon their duty as the legitimate subjects of these laws, and

Whereas, They have denied the charity of the loyal people of the United States the privilege of supplying the most pressing necessities of their brothers in these prisons, and have refused to receive even a flag of truce from the authorities of the United States, unless it is forwarded by an officer of their own approval; and

Whereas, It does not become twenty-two millions of people, having the rights of and ability for self-government, to allow rebellious subjects to dictate to them what agents or officers they shall employ; nor does it become them to feed plentifully at home while their brethren starve within one hundred miles of their own capital, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to call out and arm one million of volunteers, to serve for the period of ninety days, unless sooner discharged, and to be employed to carry food and freedom to every captive held in rebel prisons, and to plant the flag of the United States upon every prison they occupy.

SEC. 2. That the President be requested to assign Major-Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT to the command of the forces raised under this call, together with such of the forces now in the field as may be joined with them, and he is hereby authorized to detail for the subordinate commands in the forces to be raised under the authority of these resolutions, such officers or privates now in the field, as he may deem best qualified therefor; or he may assign to such commands any person or persons who may volunteer under the same authority, provided, however, that any officer or private now in the military service of the United States, who may be detailed to any such command by authority hereby, shall receive no additional pay for substituted service; and no volunteer under the same authority, who shall be detailed to any such command, shall receive more pay than the pay of a private.

SEC. 3. That persons volunteering under authority hereof shall be sworn into service on the —— day of February next, and the term of their enlistment shall commence from and after that day.

SEC. 4. That both Houses of Congress will on the fourth day of March next, at twelve o'clock meridian, adjourn to meet on the fourth day of June following; and immediately upon such adjournment, each member thereof under fifty years of age, and who shall report himself to the commandant of some company in the forces hereby provided for, and shall thereupon be sworn into the military service unless sooner discharged, shall continue in such service without pay therefor until the expiration of the period for which such forces are enlisted.

The above was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Union,) gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the Enrollment Act, to provide that any person exempt by reason of physical disability, whose annual income exceeds $1,000, may be exempt by the payment of $300; and the Provost-Marshal is required to transmit to the Collector of Internal Revenue of each district, the names and residences of all persons drafted and declared to be exempt by reason of physical disability; that the sum above mentioned may be collected in default of payment within ten days after his name shall have been communicated to the Collector; if payment is made within the time specified, he is not liable to draft during the time for which he was drafted; if delinquent he is subject to another draft and similar payment.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice of his intention to offer a substitute for section 20 of the Enrolling Bill, repealing the $300 commutation.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania (Union), was appointed a member of the Select Committee on the Bankrupt Law, in place of Mr. KELLEY, excused.

THE NEW ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

The Speaker appointed the following-named gentlemen the Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of a new railroad between New-York and Washington for postal and other purposes: Messrs. Brandagee, of Connecticut; Alley, of Massachusetts; Randall, of Pennsylvania; Farnsworth, of Illinois; Brooks, of New-York; Garfield, of Ohio; Webster, of Maryland; Voorhees, of Indiana, and Sloan, of Wisconsin.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE STATUTES.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill for the consolidation of the statutes of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POSTAGE FREE.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill to exempt from payment postal communications from the Soldier's Aid Society. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

ASSUMPTION OF STATE WAR-DEBTS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union) offered a resolution which lies over, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and report the amount of debt incurred by the several States in their efforts to suppress the insurrection, and declaring as the judgment of the House that all such debts should ultimately be assumed and liquidated by the General Government.

NO COUNTENANCE OF THE TRAITORS AT RICHMOND.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, (Union,) submitted the following:

Whereas, The organized treason having its headquarters at Richmond, exists in defiant violation of the Federal Constitution, and has no claim to be treated otherwise than as an outlaw;

Whereas, The Richmond combination of conspirators and traitors can have no rightful authority over the people of any portion of the National Union and no warrant for assuming control of the political destiny of the people of any State or section thereof, and no warrant but that of conspiracy and treason for any assumption of authority whatever; therefore

Resolved, That any proposition to negotiate with the rebel leaders at Richmond, sometimes called "the authorities at Richmond," for the restoration of loyalty and order in those portions of the Republic which have been disorganized by the rebellion is, in effect, a proposition to recognize the ringleaders of the rebellion as entitled to represent and bind the loyal citizens of the United States, whom they oppress, and to give countenance and support to the pretensions of conspiracy and treason; and therefore every such proposition should be rejected without hesitation or delay.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to.

The resolution was then adopted, Yeas, 89, Nays, 24, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blair of Western Virginia, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Broomall, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Cobb, Cole, Cresswell, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Higbee, Holman, Hooper, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbard, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kernan, King, Loan, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Middleton, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Odell, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Pelham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Stebbins, Stevens, Thayer, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Wadsworth, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Webster, Williams, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge, Yeaman.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bliss, Brooks, Cox, Dennison, Edgerton, Eliot, Harrington, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Knapp, Long, Marcy, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrison, Noble, Pendleton, Perry, Pruyn, Robinson, Rogers, Ross, Strouse, Fernando Wood.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the preamble to the resolution, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 102, Nays none.

AN IRON-CLAD NAVY-YARD.

Mr. BRANDAGEE, of Connecticut, (Union,) offered the following:

Whereas, The attention of Congress has been called by the Secretary of the Navy to the necessity of establishing a navy-yard and depot for the construction and repair of iron-clads; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs inquire into the expediency of establishing such navy-yard and depot, and on what site they ought to be established.

The proposition was agreed to.

A LONG-WINDED NEW-JERSEY MEMBER OFFERS A SOP TO THE REBELS.

Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That as our country and the existence of the old Union are imperiled by a rebellion against the wisest and best Government ever devised by man, we are for the most united, determined and vigorous prosecution of the war, for the purpose of enforcing the Constitution of the United States; but, at the same time, we are for adding to force the power of conciliation and compromise so far as is consistent with an honorable and lasting peace, and founded solely upon a restoration of the Union under the Constitution, and in no way to agree to or countenance a dissolution of the Union; and that we believe the appointment of Commissioners on the part of the Federal Government, to meet Commissioners similarly appointed by the insurgent States, to convene in some suitable place, for the purpose of considering whether any, and if any, what plan may be adopted consistent with the honor and dignity of the nation, and based only upon a restoration of the whole Union, by which the present war may be brought to a close, and the lives, limbs and health of the gallant officers and soldiers of the Union preserved and the liberties of the people maintained, is not inconsistent with the honor and dignity of the Federal Government; but, as an indication of the spirit which animates the adhering States, would in any event tend to strengthen us in the opinion of neighboring nations and the loyal people of the insurgent States; and hoping, as we sincerely do, that the people of the Southern States would reciprocate the peaceful indications thus evinced, and believing, as we do, that under the blessing of God great benefit would arise from such conference, we most earnestly recommend such conference to the consideration of the President and Senate of the United States, and request their cooperation therein, and hope that the President will appoint Commissioners for that purpose.

Resolved, That the people of the several States now in rebellion against the Government of the United States, whenever they shall desire to return to the Union, and obey the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, have a right, under and by virtue of the said Constitution, to reorganize their respective States governments with their domestic institutions as they were before the war, and to elect representatives to the Congress of the United States, and be represented in the Union with all the rights of the people of the several States, and without any conditions precedent, except that of being liable to be punished according to the Constitution, for the violation of said Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, as their laws and acts of secession are unconstitutional and void.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the proposition was tabled. Yeas, 78; Nays, 42—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blair of West Virginia, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Broomall, Brown of West Virginia, Cobb, Cole, Cresswell, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Hall, Higby, Hooper, Hulbert, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Odell, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Orth, Perham, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Stebbins, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Webster, Williams, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS.—Messrs. William J. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chandler, Cox, Crayens, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Finck, Grider, Griswold, Harrington, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Holman, Kernan, Knapp, Lazear, Long, Marcy, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrison, Noble, Pendleton, Perry, Pruyn, Randall of Pennsylvania, Robinson, Rogers, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Steele of New Jersey, Steele of New-York, Strouse, Sweat, Joseph W. White, Fernando Wood, Yeaman.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid over one day, under the rules:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby requested to inform the House whether, under existing legislation, the seven-thirty United States Treasury notes, due Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864, will be repaid in the coin of the United States; also whether any additional legislation is necessary to make the interest and principal of the twenty-year bonds, into which the seven-thirty Treasury notes are convertible, payable in coin.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which lies over:

"That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to continue to use all his efforts consistent with the honor and dignity of the nation, to prosecute a prompt exchange of prisoners with the rebel Confederate Governments; and that if that exchange cannot be extended to all prisoners, that it may be carried into effect as to any portion that may be agreed upon between the parties."

RECONSTRUCTION.

AMOS MYERS, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Whereas, In the opinion of this House, the Federal Government is invested by the Constitution of the United States with all necessary power and authority to suppress any resistance, whether armed or unarmed, to the rightful power and jurisdiction of the United States; therefore

Be it resolved, That in this national emergency, Congress will forego all feeling of mere passion, except that which loyalty dictates; all resentment, except such as is due to treason; and that this war of national self-defence against armed rebels, insurrectionary traitors, and sympathizing abettors, should be waged on our part until such rebels and traitors are conquered into love for the Union, and made obedient to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and take the oath of allegiance to the country, of submission to the Emancipation Proclamation, and the Proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863; and when these objects are accomplished, the leading rebels and chief traitors should be hung and the war cease.

At the suggestion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the above proposition was referred to the Committee on the Reconstruction of States.

NAVY-YARD AND NAVAL STATION.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a navy-yard and naval station at such point as may be most beneficial, taking into account the advantages of location and economy of construction; seven Commissioners to be appointed, none of whom shall reside or own property within fifty miles of the Delaware River and Bay, and on the report of the majority, approved by the Secretary of the Navy, the site shall be procured; $300,000 is appropriated for carrying the act into effect.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF MARINE ENGINES.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed, to investigate without delay the facts in relation to the alteration of plans of marine engines in course of construction by the navy, in what respect they differ from marine engines constructed in France and England, by whose authority changes have been introduced, whether any unfair practice has been resorted to for the purpose of altering the plan of the engines of the the steamship *Pensacola*, so as to bring it into dispute; whether any persons have received fees to which they were not entitled, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and considered the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.) moved to strike out the appropriations for ministers to the several Central American States, deeming one minister sufficient to represent us in that quarter.

Mr. COX, Ohio, (Dem.) briefly opposed the motion.

Mr. DAVIS, Maryland, (Union) said France, before the breaking out of the rebellion, had not sent a single soldier to Mexico. The design of Europe extended to what is called Latin America. We should, by having ministers at the proper points, be able to meet this European influence in Latin America, not merely for the protection of commerce, but to preserve the Republican forms of Government in Central America as well as in Mexico.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, (Union), said the motion to strike out was exceedingly inopportune, if ever it could be a wise one. There never before was a time when it was more important to exert American influence in these Central American States. Last year freedom was given to the colored race in this country. We should make them as free as we are to move at will, and they should be enlightened enough to know where their best interests lie. Should they see proper to go to Central America they would carry our language, our laws and light, and in time he trusted they would establish our flag and Government there.

Mr. BROOKS remarked, in explanation of his amendment, that we had Consuls at Panama and Aspinwall, and are protected by the Minister to New Grenada. We had three or four Consuls in Central America, some of the States of which had no larger population than that of a single Ward in Cincinnati, Philadelphia or New-York. The sending of five Ministers and five Consuls to the insignificant population of Central America was not necessary for commercial purposes. He would hereafter discuss the political feature with the gentleman from Pennsylvania in the Union League room.

Mr. KELLEY asked whether the gentleman was a member of the Union League.

Mr. BROOKS said he was not a conditional nor an unconditional Union man, but a constitutional Union man.

Mr. BROOKS' amendment was rejected.

After further proceedings the Committee rose, and the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Surprise and Capture of Our Troops at Jonesville.

Our Loss Thirty Killed and Thirty Wounded.

THE RECENT RAID NEAR NEW CREEK.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The *Commercial* of this city has the following special dispatch:

CUMBERLAND GAP, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

An overwhelming force under SAM. JONES attacked our troops at Jonesville, Va., on Sunday, consisting of about 300 men.

After a desperate resistance our men surrendered, losing thirty killed, thirty wounded, one gun and two small howitzers.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The *Evening Bulletin*, of this city, has received the following special dispatch from Cincinnati:

"A dispatch dated Cumberland Gap, Jan. 6, says:

'An overwhelming force, under SAM. JONES, made a descent upon a small body of our troops stationed near Jonesville, Va., consisting of about 280 men of an Illinois regiment, commanded by Major BEERS, and eighteen men of WELLS' Ohio battery, on Sunday last.

A desperate resistance was made by our troops, continuing from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., when we were obliged to surrender.

The attacking force numbered about 4,000 men.

The force captured were guarding a country which was our main reliance for forage.'"

THE LATE RAID NEAR PETERSBURGH.

CUMBERLAND, Maryland, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The latest official information from Petersburg, Western Virginia, is that the post is now safe, the enemy having been going off on a full retreat for two days past. The post had been surrounded by the rebels, thus cutting of all communication with New Creek, but the enemy carefully avoided coming within range of our guns. Col. THOBURN, who was in command of the post, had made every preparation to defend the place to the last, and the feeling among the men of the garrison was strong in favor of a fight to the bitter end. This certainly reflects great credit on all concerned.

Our cavalry had a skirmish with sixteen rebels at Newtown last evening, and the rebel Capt. BLACKFORD was killed.

A very heavy snow storm is now prevailing here.

CUMBERLAND, Thursday, Jan. 7—Evening.

Gen. KELLY this evening received the following dispatch:

"With the exception of MCNEIL'S company, which is several miles back of Moorefield, there is no force of rebels near.

The report at Moorefield yesterday afternoon was that Gen. FITZ HUGH LEE'S rebel forces had been ordered to Winchester.

The present rebel raid was a complete failure, and was attributed to the fact that Gen. EARLY was unable to bring his artillery from the valley, owing to the icy condition of the roads.

Gen. EARLY'S object was to attack New Creek; but owing to the snow storms the roads are now almost impassable for even infantry.

Death of Hon. Caleb B. Smith—Indiana's Quota Filled.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Judge of the United States District Court, and Ex-Secretary of the Interior, died this morning.

The quota of Indiana has been filled by volunteering. There will be no draft here.

The Iron Molders' International Union.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The fifth annual convention of the Iron Molders' International Union, held here to-day, elected W. H. SYLVIS, of Philadelphia, President; H. ROCKFELLE, of Troy, N. Y., Vice-President; W. F. BEEK, of Canada, Recording Secretary, and WILL HORAN, of Kentucky, Treasurer.

Gubernational Appointments.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Gov. SEYMOUR has appointed ABRAHAM F RUSSELL, City Judge of New-York, *vice* JOHN H. MCCUNN, elected to the Superior Court; also, JOHN MCSHEA, Jr., Treasurer of Schenectady County, *vice* JOHN M. BANKER, deceased.

Movements of Gen. Butler.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Gen. BUTLER passed through here last night, en route to Fortress Monroe. It is understood he is clothed with ample

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Funeral Rites of Archbishop Hughes.

GRAND AND IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL—THE IMMENSE CROWDS PRESENT—FUNERAL DISCOURSE BY BISHOP M'CLOSKY.

The vicinity of St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday, as early as 5 o'clock in the morning, began to furnish indications that some event of unwonted interest was about to transpire. Men, women and children were collecting in knots and groups in front and rear of the church long before daylight, discussing the virtues and goodness of their late Archbishop, the character of the ceremonies of the day, and the chances of getting a view of the inside of the sacred edifice which contained the remains of the father of the Catholic Church in America. By daylight the scattering groups had consolidated and increased to thousands, requiring the unremitting attentions of 200 policemen to keep them within bounds and limits. Ropes were stretched across in Mulberry and Mott streets, and with this assistance a cordon of police kept the crowd from blocking up the entrances to the Cathedral. Those who had a right to enter, or who had received proper invitations, got in by edging through the outsiders as best they might. Those whom, owing to the limited accommodations, the Trustees were compelled to exclude, exhausted themselves in vain supplications to the guardians of the public peace for the privilege of a moment's admission,—their appeals and expostulations being made in every cadence of the Milesian brogue.

Invitations to be present at the funeral were sent to the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Foreign Ministers, the Governor of the State and his staff, the Judiciary, the members of the Legislature, the Mayor and Common Council, the chiefs of the various Departments, Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix and staff, the officers of the Army and Navy, dissenting clergymen, distinguished Catholics, distinguished Protestants and others. Among those present were Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Thomas F. Meagher and staff, Gen. Hays and staff, Thurlow Weed, Esq., Ex-Judge White, Hon. John McKeon, Hon. Charles P. Daly, Richard O'Gorman, Esq., Col. Robert Nugent, Col. Egan, of the Fortieth New-York Volunteers, Dr. Cahill, Col. Baker, of the Sixty-third New-York Volunteers, John A. Kennedy, Esq., the officers of the Irish Brigade, the Mayor and Common Council, the Board of Supervisors, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the Knights of St. Patrick, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the family of the deceased.

The Cathedral, completely draped with black and white cloth, arranged in the most tasteful manner, covering the organ loft, the pillars, the space between the windows and the greater portion of the altar. Crosses and wreaths of white flowers, emblems of purity, eternity and of the Catholic faith, were appropriately placed around the sides of the church and in the altar. In the centre aisle was a magnificent catafalque, draped with black cloth bordered by fringe of silver bullion, the curtains of black cloth, lined with white merino, looped up with silver, the whole surmounted by waving plumes and a black cross studded with silver. The armorial bearings of the Archbishop were displayed at one end of the catafalque. The body of the deceased, placed in an uncovered coffin of rosewood, lined with white satin, the head elevated upon cushions of purple silk.

A solid silver plate upon the lid of the coffin bore the inscription:

MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, D.D.,
Fourth Bishop, First Archbishop of New-York,
Died the 3d Jan., A. D. 1864,
In the 67th year of his age.
In the 27th year of his Episcopate.

The remains were dressed in the Archiepiscopal robes and insignia of office worn in life. The chasuble and the dalmatic being the under garments. Over these the alb, the purple soutan and the cincture of rich velvet embroidered in gold. Around his neck was the pallium, from which was suspended the pectoral cross of gold. His feet were clad in purple stockings, with shoes of purple velvet, and gloves upon his hands of the same color. He wore upon his finger the same ring with which he was consecrated, 26 years exactly from the day upon which he was buried. On one side of the coffin was placed the crozier, and on the other the Episcopal cross. At the foot two crosses of evergreens, and white japonicas.

The instrumental music was under the direction of Mr. Harrison, the organist of St. Patrick's.

The mass was selected from Mozart's Grand Requiem and Misa Lewis.

The vocal music was rendered by the principal singers from the choirs of the different Catholic churches in this City, under the leadership of Mr. Berge, of St. Francis Xavier.

The following were the selections from the mass: "Kyrie Eleison," "Dies Irae," "Te Decit," "Lachrymosa," "O Jesu," ("Sanctus," "Benedictus," "Agnus Dei."

Shortly before 10 o'clock, the Mayor and Common Council, in a body, entered the church, proceeded by a Sergeant-at-Arms, with his staff of office, bearing the emblems of mourning, and took the seats prepared for them in the body of the church. The ceremonies commenced with a prefatory chant. The Defunctorum intoned by Rev. Father Maglin and chanted by the priests. Following this were the Matins, Lauds and Office for the Dead, intoned by Rev. Dr. Cummins.

Then came the Grand Mass of Requiem, celebrated by Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, assisted by Very Rev. Father Starrs, V. G., and Rev. Fathers Quinn and Pattison, Deacon and Sub-Deacon—Rev. Father McKinnay officiating as Master of Ceremonies.

The Cathedral during the celebration of this mass was hushed and still, and hundreds who witnessed the solemn spectacle for the first time, and who were perhaps of another faith, gave fixed attention to the impressive service.

The presence of the great dead, the sombre mourning in which the church was decked, the rich dresses of the officiating Bishops, the long rows of priests in white surplices, the dim light of consecrated tapers, the volumes of incense ascending from the altar, and the rich tones of the organ swelling from floor to ceiling, rendered the ceremonial one not soon to be forgotten.

At the conclusion of the Mass, the Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, ascended the pulpit and preached the funeral sermon. His text was:

"I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course; I have kept the faith: for the rest there is laid up for me a crown of justice."

He said if over the words of the living would seem to echo back from the lips of the dead, it was then when those words rather seemed to proceed from the mouth of the illustrious departed, whose venerable form, clothed in all the insignia of his high and venerated office, lay there in placid dignity and calm repose. Yes, they fancied they heard him truly saying, "I have fought the good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith, and now my crown awaits me." When those words were first spoken, or rather uttered by the great apostle of the Gentiles, it was not in boastfulness or pride. They were meant as the terms of expression that at the end of his mortal work was at hand, and that, steadfast in the faith, he only awaited the summons of his Master to call him to the Lord. They were intended to give joy to all his beloved children scattered throughout the world, that when they should hear his voice no more they would not give themselves up to immoderate transports of grief, but be sustained by the grand faith which he cherished—by the remembrance of all his glorious labors—how, by all this and through this, he had now a great reward. So it was now. Their hearts were leaded and bowed down with grief, because their great and good Archbishop was no more. He whom they had loved so well, he who was their pride and joy, he who had so long stood up for them as a pillar of strength, was no more. That voice of eloquence, those inspiriting harangues, those great counsels, which so often inspirited them, and filled their hearts with joy, they should hear no more. And indeed they might give themselves up to the impulses of grief, if they did not hear him saying. Be not grieved, I have finished my work; I have kept the faith; I now only await my crown. Their loss was great—how great was made manifest by all that appeared since his death—by all the gratitude which a devoted people, in hundreds of thousands, have shown in their tributes of respect, while beholding him for the last time. It was not a loss merely to the diocese, but a great loss to every Catholic heart; for they would not doubt that when the electric spark flashed the news of his death through the length and breadth of the whole land, every heart felt a pang of agony which was shared by those not of his own faith. He shone forth as the great prelate of the church in the country—one who defended its rights and guarded its honor during his great career. He felt he was not able to do justice to his character, but when what was called the "Month's Mind" should come, he was sure that one more fitted than him would do justice to it. He simply united with them in paying to the memory of their beloved Archbishop not only their respect, but also their lasting gratitude and love. It was on that day—the next after the solemn Feast of the Epiphany—twenty-six years ago, that same form now motionless and cold in death, stood up at the sanctuary and before the altar at the Cathedral, on almost the same spot where the remains now stand—for then the Cathedral was smaller—in all the fullness of health and vigor, to be consecrated. He knelt before the venerable Bishop Dubois, to be made his coadjutor. The holy unction was placed on his head, the mitre on his brow, the crozier in his hand, the ring on his finger, and he then stood up to take his place among the Bishops of the Catholic Church. Contrast that scene with the sad one before them. He remembered it well; as they saw that vigorous and manly countenance, bearing evidence of the firm character, resolution, firmness and unbending will, which marked his after life, and yet kneeling with great benignity and suavity of expression, when they viewed the dignity of his demeanor, all hearts warmed toward him. Every soul was quickened with courage and hope. Every breast was filled with joy. Great expectations had been already formed of him. They had heard of him as the Pastor of St. John's Church, Philadelphia—of his great powers of debate and controversy. It was with the greatest reluctance that the young Bishop took the mitre. It was only when he felt it was the holy will of God, that he accepted it. His mind, his soul, his whole being, were devoted to the work before him. He thought only of Christ and his Church. Never did he fail or falter. They all knew how soon the work of what he might call regeneration commenced. The venerable Bishop was too glad to be partially relieved of his arduous labors by the young and zealous prelate. They soon felt the reins of administration were held by a firm and skilful grasp. It would but mar the subject by attempting a feeble sketch. All knew what the Diocese of New-York was when he commenced as its Bishop, and what it is when he laid down at the feet of his Master. Five dioceses where there had been one—hundreds of clergy where there were but a few—seminaries of learning where none had been established—all these gave evidence of his zeal, judgment and success. The Right Rev. Prelate then alluded to the new Cathedral, the foundation of which was laid by the late Archbishop. He did not expect to survive its erection, but he was determined to raise its broad foundations. It was no wonder that he failed under his labors. During his last hours, when his approaching end was made known to him, he received the sad announcement as he would a piece of ordinary news. Then he made his confession to a priest, with the simplicity of a child, and was fortified by the rites of the Church. He died full of years and full of honor, leaving behind a record which no prelate of the Church in this country has left before or will ever again. For it could be said, without any invidiousness, that he stood as the great and prominent head of the Church in this country. Even then his colossal character rose up before them in all its dignity, and everything melted before it. They thought only of his great services to the Church, of how his heart was devoted to the cause of his Master. It might be said of him specially, that he was distinguished for clearness of intellect and strength of will. He was a stranger to fear, and never quaked before any difficulty. Not that he trusted in himself—he confided in God who supported him. His heart, too, felt for the poor. He knew no selfishness. He despised everything that was mean or little; but was honest and straightforward in all his actions. He was unselfish and disinterested in all he did for the Church and the country. It might be said of him that if ever a man impressed on them that he was raised up by God to do an appointed work, strengthened by His grace and arm, that man was Archbishop Hughes. He was, from the beginning to the end, an instrument in the hands of God. For them, it only remained to pray for his eternal repose. They did not claim for him, or any one, exemption from human frailty. He departed this life fortified by the sacraments of the Church, by a life of Christian piety; but still, if a stain rested on that great soul, through the weakness of human frailty, let us give him our suffrages for the repose of his soul.

Bishops, Priests of the Sanctuary pray for him; Holy Virgins of the Church of God pray for him; little ones, orphans and fatherless, pray for him; Catholics, one and all, pray for him.

Requiem æternam dona eis Domine, et lux perpetua luceat eis.

At the conclusion of this discourse the ceremonies of last Absolution were performed, all the Bishops present taking part, each in turn intoning the offices and passing around the body sprinkling upon the holy water and swinging over it the censors filled with burning incense.

The remains were borne to the vault near the door by six priests of the diocese preceded by the Bishop and followed by the family and relatives of the deceased, the priests chanting the Benedictus. The concluding prayers at the vault were read by Bishop Timon, and the body was again sprinkled with holy water and incensed and lowered to its last resting place.

The best order was maintained throughout, and the Police arrangements, under the superintendence of Inspector Carpenter, Capt. Williamson and Capt. Dickson, were excellent.

The Archbishop was buried on the 26th anniversary of his consecration as Bishop; he died on the day of his patron saint, St. John, and it is singular that he had often expressed a wish to die on that day. The Courts all adjourned yesterday out of respect to his memory, and the flags on the public buildings were displayed at half-mast. All the public offices were closed, and very many stores in different sections of the City.

Supervisors' Recruiting Committee and its Doings.

THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER FUND.

Supervisors' Recruiting Committee are doing a large business, and through its constant and indefatigable exertions our quota is being rapidly filled.

The resolution adopted by the Committee and approved by the War Department will greatly increase the numbers called for from this City. This is to the effect that all of our soldiers now in the field whose term expires previous to the 31st of December, 1864, have the privilege of re-enlisting and receiving the County bounty of $300, their term of service commencing from the date of the new enlistment, thus canceling entirely the balance of their term of service on their old enlistment. This should give us large numbers of good and well-tried soldiers, and of course making another County loan necessary to enable the Supervisors to pay the bounty. The numbers Supervisor Blunt, Chairman, now daily receives, and to whom he pays the bounty of $300, is over 100. This number will be greatly increased, and the Chairman will have his hands full as soon as the new order is promulgated to the soldiers in the field. The Committee should be encouraged in every possible way. The members—Supervisors Blunt, Purdy, Tweed and Stewart, with Comptroller Brennan, Mayor Gunther and Ex-Mayor Opdyke, are devoting much of their time to this business, without fee or reward, and it is due to them that the public come to their assistance earnestly and heartily, and aid in every possible manner the efforts being made to fill our quota without the necessity of resorting to a draft.

Supervisor Blunt's dumb-waiter or trap-door, works to a charm. As soon as a recruit is passed, the Chairman hands him his $300, stands him on the trap and cries, "Go!" and down he goes in a twinkling, like a bag of sugar or a box of red herrings, into the regions or basement below, and finds himself, before he knows it, among a score or more of boon companions, beyond the possibility of being reached by sharpers, who are constantly on the look-out to wheedle the gallant fellows out of their money. Mr. Blunt has fitted up this room for their reception warm and comfortably, and at 3 o'clock every afternoon they are all marched off, with drums beating and colors flying, to headquarters, and the following day clothed in blue toggery, and transported to Riker's Island.

The cases of fraud by agents and others, brought before the Chairman, are not as numerous as they have been, but yet there are some very cruel cases, all of which Mr. Blunt attends to in the most prompt and efficient manner, and secures a correction wherever it is possible. Some new features have lately turned up and been brought before the Committee.

The women have become extra patriotic, and are offering to enlist. One buxom lass writes to Mr. Blunt that she is a full and able-bodied woman, fit for one soldier's clothes and the field, and if she can only pass the Surgeon's examination, which she tells the Chairman there should be no difficulty about, is sure she would make a better soldier than any man now in the field, and begs the Supervisor to receive her. This shows the true spirit of freedom, but it is somewhat doubtful if the Supervisor will look upon her case in the same flattering light the would-be-volunteer does. It is a case of superlative patriotism, and will probably be allowed to pass over

Of the $2,000,000 authorized to be raised for this fund (the County Volunteer Fund), a balance of $300,000 was transferred to it from the Substitute and Relief Fund, and up to the present instant $1,455,000 had been subscribed to it. The subscriptions to it since the 1st inst. amount to $7,500. Of these subscriptions the amount reported at the Comptroller's office as having been paid in, and for which bonds were issued up to the close of 1863, is $1,303,400, and since that time $7,500, making, with the amount of $300,000 transferred the total sum, available for use, $1,700,900; leaving $299,100 to be raised to complete the fund, and of this amount $54,100 is already subscribed.

The Volunteer Committee have so far enlisted about 3,000 men, and these enlistments, at the rate of $300 for each man, amount to, say $900,000, and as they are enlisting an average of about one hundred men a day, a daily expenditure of $30,000 is necessitated, which, in one week, foots up $180,000. These facts point to the significant conclusion that if the balance of the loan is not speedily taken the Committee will soon be checked in their present prosperous course by want of funds, and that if our citizens are desirous that our quota of troops shall be raised without a draft, a good deal more money than this loan of $2,000,000 must be obtained and expended, and all within a comparatively short period of time.

The public expect the Committee to pay the furloughed regiments now here, and those that may yet come, the $300 bounty to each man, in consideration of their enlistment and being allowed in the City's quota. To secure the numbers of these two regiments on our quota, and meet the daily demands now being made by rapid enlistments, upon the Committee, will exhaust all the available means in a short time. Unless the Committee are promptly supplied with funds to secure all the advantages now so opportunely offering to enable them to fill up our quota, a draft, by-and-by, would seem to be inevitable. Let our monied men see that there be a prompt response to the necessities of the occasion.

Destruction of Newspaper Mails from this City.

The newspaper mails (thirty-six bags) forwarded from the Post-office in this City, via 5 o'clock P. M. train over the Erie Railway, on the 29th of December last, for the following offices, were destroyed by fire near Adrian, N. Y., about 4 o'clock A. M., on the 30th: Cleveland, 7 bags; Chicago, 9 bags; Columbus, 1 bag; Cairo, 1 bag; Cincinnati, 3 bags. Nashville, 1 bag; St. Joseph, 2 bags; St. Louis, 3 bags; Denver City, 1 bag; Dubuque, 1 bag; Fort Wayne, 1 bag; Indianapolis, 2 bags; Louisville, 2 bags; St. Paul, 1 bag; Toledo, 1 bag; Marietta and Cincinnati Route Agent, 1 bag. The bags for the offices named were placed in the forward end of the express car, and took fire, it is supposed, from sparks from the engine, admitted through the aperture through which passes the bell-rope. When the Mail Messenger discovered the fire, he immediately endeavored to stop the train by pulling the bell-cord; but this having already being burnt off, his efforts were of no avail: the motion of the train served to increase the flames, and before the train was stopped, and efforts made to extinguish the fire, the contents of the car were about consumed.

Chamber of Commerce.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday afternoon, the Secretary introduced and read the following

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Astor House, New-York, Dec. 16, 1863.

To John Austin Stevens, Jr., Esq., Secretary of Chamber of Commerce:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York in relation to myself, handsomely engrossed on parchment, accompanied by your kind letter fulfilling the requirements of said resolutions in presenting the copy.

In reply, I beg you, sir, to express to that honorable body my sincere thanks for this and other distinguished marks of their high appreciation of the services I have rendered our common country, and particularly its commerce, both internal and external, by what they are pleased to consider "the most celebrated achievements of any time, the capture of New Orleans." That we did our duty to the best of our ability, I believe; that a kind Providence smiled upon us and enabled us to overcome obstacles, before which I fear the stoutest of our hearts would have otherwise quailed, I am certain, and I trust that the recipient of these honors will ever remember the injunction of the poet, "If thou hast strength, it was Heaven that strength bestowed, for know, vain man, that valor belongs to God. 'Tis man's to fight, but God's to give mercy."

Being on the eve of departing for my station, I fully feel and shall gratefully cherish their kind sentiments of interest and hope for the success of the fleet which I have the honor to command, and that these hopes may be realized, is the prayer of your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral.

After some further business of minor importance, the Chairman introduced Rev. Dr. Fletcher, who proceeded to give account of Brazilian products, and the advantages that would accrue to New-York by direct and more general trade with that country.

Gen. D. K. Strong moved the adoption of resolutions sympathizing with all movements which promise to soften the asperities of war; that the appeal made on behalf of the refugees from the Insurgent States, now thronging the Western cities, commends itself to every Christian heart, and that the Chamber earnestly recommend its members to unite in some plan of relief. The resolutions were adopted, and a Committee appointed to carry them into effect. After remarks by Dr. Folson on the subject of the resolutions, the meeting adjourned.

Large Fire in Eighteenth-street.

SIX BUILDINGS DESTROYED—FOUR HORSES BURNED—THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, flames were discovered issuing from the building No. 101 West Eighteenth-street, which rapidly spread to the adjoining houses. Before the firemen could gain control of the fiery element six buildings and most of their contents were destroyed. The premises where the fire originated were occupied by Hose Company No. 35, a new organization. They had no apparatus in the house at the time, and the damage to them is not great. The two-story house, No. 99, was destroyed with its contents. It was occupied by Thomas Kelly as a feed store. He lost two valuable horses, which were burned before they could be rescued. Kelly estimates his loss at over $4,000. He is insured for $500 in the Harmony Insurance Company. The loss on building is $1,500; insured for $300 in the Harmony. One of the horses burned was valued at $500, the other at $150. They were insured for the sum of $100 each. Adjoining the houses above-named, were several frame stables, occupied by Mr. Dowd. Two of his horses, valued at $250 each, were burned to death. They were insured for $150 each in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. A large amount of other property, consisting of wagons, carriages, horses, &c., was also destroyed.

The building No. 97, owned by Michel Garrity, and occupied by over a dozen poor families, was burned to the ground. The tenants lost all of their worldly goods, and their lives were saved only by the active exertions of the firemen and Police. Officer Blackman, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, rescued a whole family from what would have been a sure and terrible death.

Marshal Baker yesterday made an investigation as to the origin of the fire, and from him we learn that there is no doubt but that it was caused by the act of an incendiary. An attempt was made to fire the same building on the night of the last election, but it did not succeed.

Loss of the Bark Edisto, of Boston.

Capt. B. F. Flinn, of the bark *Edisto*, of Boston, abandoned at sea, reports: Sailed from New-York, Dec. 5, for Cette, with a full cargo of staves. Dec. 6 commenced with heavy gales from N. and N.N.W., with a very head sea; vessel laboring heavily, and decks flooded. The vessel making considerable water, was obliged to throw the deck load overboard to ease ship. Dec. 10, very heavy gales from N. W. to W., and very high sea running; pumps constantly going, ship making 18 inches water per hour; men and pumps giving out; cut away topmasts to ease ship. Dec. 12, made a sail to southeast; sounded pumps and found six feet of water in the hold; kept away for the sail intending to abandon the ship; at 5 P. M. got boats out and went alongside. She proved to be the British schooner *Hagar*, from New-York, bound to Gibraltar, she having had her decks swept of everything, bulwarks gone, fore and aft, but were willing to take us on board. About 8 o'clock P. M., while getting things into the boat, suddenly perceived the cabin on fire; rushed for the chronometer, barometer and several other articles which were lying in the cabin all ready to take away, but found the smoke and fire so intense, were obliged to abandon everything. The fire must have originated by the upsetting of a lamp which was left burning in the cabin. After being on board the schooner for four days, spoke the British ship *Mary Durkee*, Capt. Crosby, from Cardiff for New-York, who kindly took us all, twelve in number, on board, and brought us to this port. Our position when we abandoned her was lat. 36° 15', long. 63° 20'. The *Edisto* was 365 tons burden, belonged to and was owned at Boston, by B. F. Flinn and others, and was probably insured.

Murder on the Sea.

The ship *Neptune*, belonging to the C. H. Marshal line, arrived here, yesterday, from Liverpool, with 368 passengers. She left Dec. 6. On the evening of Dec. 30, the first mate, George Hacon, who shipped at Liverpool, was killed by some of the crew, being struck with a capstan bar while standing at the port galley. His skull was fractured, and he died in a short time after. The evening was dark, and who committed the act is unknown. On the arrival of the vessel, Capt. Enoch W. Peabody laid in the stream and sent word to the Second Precinct Station-house. Capt. Mills, Sergeant Vaughan and eight men were detailed, who took a steamer and proceeded to the vessel, arresting, as witnesses, Thos. Warburton, second mate; Jacob Dale, steward, and seven of the crew, among whom, undoubtedly, is the principal. Sergeant Vaughan and the force brought them to the United States Marshal's Office, last evening, and surrendered them to Marshal Murray, who committed them to jail. The most of them are as villainous, murderous-looking beings as the eye ever lit upon. The murdered mate, from the commencement of the voyage, had had difficulty with a portion of the crew, some of whom were thieves, and in an altercation, the night before his death, had threatened to kill one of them. The mate is known here as "Salty Higgins," was reputed a bad and dangerous man, and Marshal Murray has been in search of him some time, on a serious charge, at one time having his officers in chase of him to Chicago, where he gave them the slip.

Foundered at Sea.

The ship *Neptune*, which arrived yesterday, on Jan. 3, lat. 39, long. 69, fell in with the schooner *Louisa Dyer*, of Rockland, Spalding Master, in a sinking condition, and took off the crew.

Capt. Spalding is badly frost bitted, and the crew completely exhausted, having been puming for forty-eight hours.

Capt. Spalding states that he left Vine Haven Dec. 19 and Rockland 22d, with a cargo of granite for Baltimore, and on 29th Dec., during a gale from southeast, sprung a leak. On 1st inst., during a gale from west northwest, while scudding, was hove on her beams ends, where she remained 48 hours; and on 3d inst., the vessel being in a sinking condition, and crew badly frost-bitten and exhausted, made a signal of distress, when the ship *Neptune* hove in sight and rescued them, seven in all.

The *Louisa Dyer* was 12 years old, built at Rockland, of 145 tons, and owned by Capt. Oliver Jameson, of Rockland. One-eighth was insured in Rockland.

Emigrant Ships Due.

Below is appended a list of emigrant ships due and not heard from. Some of them have now been absent from their place of sailing more than seventy days, and fears are entertained for their safety:

Sailed in October from Antwerp, ship *Lancaster*. From Bremen, same month, ships *Teresa* and *Julius*.

Sailed in November from Liverpool, ships *Dreadnought, Orient, Hemisphere, Energy, William Tapscott* and *Cultivator*. From Bremen, same month, ships *Tobaco, Coriolan* and *Hiawatha*. From Hamburg, same month, ships *Humboldt, Washington* and *Donau*.

All of these vessels may be expected any day, and those having friends on board who wish to learn of their early arrival can do so by leaving their names and addresses at Castle Garden.

The news brought by the last steamer confirms the statement that there are not emigrant ships enough to bring the hundreds over who are waiting to come to this country. It is said that the boarding-houses in Liverpool are full of people waiting for passage to the United States.

Naval Movements.

PRIZES READY FOR DISBURSEMENT.

We are indebted to Mr. T. L. Braynard, of this City, for the following list of prizes ready for distribution, in addition to all those previously published:

Name of Captors.	Name of Prize
Restless	Julia Warden.
Owasco	Flash.
Henry James	Adventurer.
Monticello	Crenshaw.
Monticello	Nicholas First.
Monticello	Su
Victoria	Nicholas First.
R. R. Cuyler	View.
R. R. Cuyler	Wilde.
R. R. Cuyler	Henry Lewis.
Kensington	Dart.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN UNIFORM.

Notwithstanding the numerous changes in the uniform of officers made of late, incurring an immense amount of expense on the officer, whose pay has not been increased in proportion to meet it, the following order relative to overcoats, has just been issued:

"For all officers shall be a loose cape to overcoat and cape of dark blue beaver or pilot cloth, lined throughout with dark blue flannel, to be double breasted, pockets in side seam, buttons arranged as for frock coats. The cape is made so as to remove at pleasure, and provided with an extra cloth collar to detach so as to form a separate garment. On each of the collars of the overcoat shall be the following devices: Rear-Admiral, two silver stars; Commodore, one star; Captain, silver eagle; Commander, a silver leaf; Lieutenant-Commander, a gold leaf; Lieutenant, two silver bars; Master, one silver bar; Ensign, a small gold cord on the front edge of the collar; Staff Officers of assimilated rank to wear the same designations. The overcoats of all the officers to be plain.

IMPORTANT NAVAL ORDER.

A consulting Paymaster has been stationed at the New-York Navy-yard to give instructions to persons appointed Acting Assistant Paymasters, relative to the duties of their office. He will also advise disbursing officers in difficult cases as to the best method of preparing their accounts for final settlement. The practice of employing outside persons to write up accounts and arrange them for settlement is an indication of want of aptitude for the service, and will be considered in making appointments in the regular corps, and in assignments to vessels. Disbursing officers should themselves become thoroughly conversant with their duties, and not rely upon their clerks or upon outside parties.

The Guard Ship at Staten Island.

The United States steamer *Vicksburg* (guard ship) now lies off Stapleton, Staten Island. American steamers outward bound on an ebb tide will round to and lay head to tide, in order to facilitate boarding. Steamers of other nations, and sailing vessels of all nations, will be spoken only.

D. L. Braine, Lieut.-Commander.

January 7, 1864.

Vessels of the Navy.

We published yesterday morning, from our naval reporter, a statement of the number and character of vessels constructed by the Navy Department during the past year. E. N. Dickerson, Esq., has sent us a letter in reply to the statements of that report, which we give below, omitting only some unessential paragraphs:

THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of to-day, under the title "Our Navy," you assert the "splendid success of all the new fleet" built by this Administration; and your report is so circumstantial that it has the appearance of accuracy.

As you know, Sir, I am now engaged in the thankless and laborious attempt to reform those monstrous abuses in the navy, which have brought it to its present worthless condition; and in doing so I am exposed to the most merciless assaults by those whose villainies or incapacity I am exposing, while I have no aid from any quarter, because it is not known whether I shall succeed, and if I fail the vengeance of the department will overtake all who help me.

In this attempt to do a great public service, at great cost, both of money and of personal feelings, I think I do not ask too much of the newspapers that they should not aid in defending the abuses I am assailing, unless the facts are misstated by me, and can be met by facts truly stated by them,—which I regret to say is not the case in this article.

Now, as to facts. You state that the "*Ticonderoga* was still faster, having made *no less than 14 knots* an hour, as is stated in a letter received by Mr. Delano, the naval constructor, from one of *the engineers of the ship*." That is, an engineer of the ship certifies that it is the only proof known to you, on which to proclaim, in "double leads," a "splendid success." The truth about this ship's power was proved on the trial at Washington. It took *her 42 hours to go* 280 *miles*. Is that 14 knots an hour? Her screw has a pitch of less than 18 feet, and she *can't turn it more than* 63 *revolutions a minute*; so that, if she went as fast as her screw runs, she would only go *eleven knots an hour*, and when the 20 per cent. of necessary slip comes off, she won't go 9 knots. If the engine could turn *ninety revolutions* a minute, as the contract under which she was built required, she would not go to exceed 12 knots an hour, but, in fact, she cannot exceed *sixty* revolutions a minute, and hold it up for an hour.

You also state that the *Sacramento* "has made 13 nautical miles" an hour, as Capt. Boggs reports. She has the same engine as the other, and can do no better. Her greatest revolutions are 63 *a minute*; and her speed not ten knots; and this is true of all that class.

Isherwood himself *only* claims that the ships will go faster than their screws run through the water, and that when going 60 *revolutions* they will make 10½ knots an hour. This was under oath, and the following are questions and answers, (page 61, pamphlet case,):

"Q. And yet the vessel in question was reported as having gone 12¾ knots?

A. The maximum speed was reported as 12 knots an hour—that was the report of the officers.

Q. If they reported the vessel was going 12 knots and the screw was only making 60 turns per minute, was not the report necessarily false?

A. I think not. I know nothing about the circumstances.

Q. Is it possible for these ships to go more than 10 knots an hour with only 60 turns to the minute?

A. I suppose about 10½ knots."

I advise any one who is going into the fight not to claim any more for the ship than Isherwood claimed when on the stand, for he certainly *did not underrate their speed*.

Now, as to the *side-wheel* boats, of which you gave a list of 27, and report *four* of them tried, one of which went 14 knots. These vessels have inclined engines of the ordinary type, with a *Stevens cut-off*," are *are not made*, as the screw vessels are, on the new discovery that a cut-off has no material advantage. But they are very ignorantly made, and will not do anything as they should. They have about half the cross section of the *Eagle*—the Havana ship of Mr. Tilestón—and yet have more boiler surface than the *Eagle* has, and blowers to force their fires, which she has not. They can burn at least three times as much coal as the *Eagle* can, if they choose to drive the two blowers they have; and when they are on trial, you may be sure they are driven to their utmost. Yet you only claim 11 knots for one, 12 knots for two, and for one—an exception—14 knots. Now, as they are all *quite exactly*, it is probable that they all go alike, and that the 14-knot one is only a fancy. But in practice they have proved that they have not power enough to go to windward against an ordinary blow off Cape Sable. The *Agawam* tried to pursue the *Chesapeake*, and took soldiers aboard from Boston; but when she got to Cape Sable she could not pass it—the wind being ahead—and came back to Boston and discharged her soldiers. Here is the account of it, published in all the papers, Dec. 18:

"The gunboat *Agawam* experienced very heavy gales, and was unable to double Cape Sable. She, therefore, was obliged to return. She was built only for a river boat—long, narrow, and with a rudder at both ends. Her soldiers have just debarked."

But why should this question of speed be left to depend on what some engineer wrote to Mr. Delano? A year ago, I wrote to the Secretary, and begged him to have one of these ships run over a measured distance, say from Sandy Hook Lightship to Delaware Lightship and back for a day, and by that means ascertain the speed; but he won't do that. Whenever that is done, *nine knots an hour will beat the ship*. But, until that is done, any amount of lying can be resorted to, and, as in the case where Isherwood swore about it, the speed can be made up to order, even at the expense of performing impossibilities. Yours truly, E. N. DICKERSON.

A Card from Mr. Dickerson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's Times appears a contradiction, signed by T. D. Hibbert and Geo. W. Magee, of the facts proved in regard to the *Pensacola* in the Supreme Court at Washington, and of the statements made by me of the reasons why they did not appear as witnesses on the stand. The facts of the *Pensacola* were proved on the trial by Robert Cameron, and they were vital to the question of the treatment of that ship by those people; and when I had proved them, I challenged Isherwood on the stand to produce Hibbert and Magee, who were near by, to contradict them; and they were not produced.

If they had been called to disprove what I proved, they would have had to swear to their denials under the *pains and penalties of perjury*, and therefore they very wisely reserved them for a newspaper, where they can be made safely enough, and where I expected, of course, to see them appear. It is too late for these people to deny in a newspaper what was proved by witnesses on the stand, and what they *did not dare to contradict* under oath, when challenged to do it, day by day, for several days, in a Court of Justice.

In my pamphlet of this case, just published, at page 73, some more of the story of the *Pensacola* is told, and it appears that the game begun at Washington is not yet ended.

Yours, &c., EDWD. N. DICKERSON.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 7, 1864.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104⅞	
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	105⅜	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	101⅜	
900	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	100	
	Notes, Oct. & Apr.	100⅜	
5,000	do	106⅛	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s, N.	98	
60,000	do	97⅝	
1,000	Ill. War Loan	100⅝	
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	86⅜	
3,000	Mo. State 6s	67	
20,000	do	67¼	
6,000	do	67⅜	
10,000	do	68⅛	
4,000	Virginia State 6s	48	
2,000	Cal. State 7s, Lr'g.	123	
9,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	105⅜	
5,000	E. 4th M. 8s	109	
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. B	119⅝	
10,000	do	119⅝	
1,000	Atl. & T. Hist. M.	101	
5,000	A. & T. H. 2 M. P.	91⅜	
2,000	do	91⅜	
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	93	
10,000	C. & N. W. R. 2d M.	74	
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	85	
500	Han. & St. J. 1st M.	82	
12	Bank State N. Y.	103	
550	Am. Gold	152	
10,700	do	151⅞	
50	Canton Co	33⅞	
50	Del. & R. Ca. Co.	b10 178	
100	Cumb. Coal Pri.	49⅜	
800	do	49⅝	
100	do	49⅞	
600	do	b10 50	
100	do	b15 50	
1050	do	50	
100	do	s10 50	
100	do	b10 50⅛	
100	Quicks. M. Co	b10 58⅜	
300	do	58	
100	Wyom. V. Coal	90	
1200	Qtz Hill G. M. Co.	12	
100	do	b30 12¾	
50	Copake Iron Mines	12	
100	do	12⅜	
1000	Mar. Min. Co	35	
500	do	s30 34⅜	
200	do	s30 34⅝	
1100	do	s3. 185⅜	
300	do	b3 89⅞	
500	Cleve. & P. R	107⅛	
1000	do	s3 107	
100	do	c 107⅜	
200	do	s3. 107⅛	
400	Harlem R	8⅜	
100	do	8⅝	
400	Reading R	112¾	
200	do	b30. 113	
224	do	112	
600	do	b30. 111⅜	
1000	do	b30. 112⅜	
700	do	opg. 112⅜	
400	do	opg. 112⅜	
100	Stonington R	125	
10	Erie R. Pr	103⅜	
100	do	103	
100	do	b10. 103	
100	do	b30 103⅜	
100	Mich. Cen. R	120⅜	
200	do	120⅝	
200	M. S. & N. I. R	88	
200	do	88⅛	
650	do	88

21c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 24c.@25c. for common to choice State. ¶ lb. Cheese has been

SALTPETRE—Messrs. Wood & Nichols sum up the business of the past year, thus:

Stock in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1863	bags. 20,265
Arrived in 1863, at New-York	30,981
Arrived in 1863, at Boston	55,756
Total supply	105,644
Stock Jan. 1, 1864	12,916
Taken for consumption	92,728

Nitrate of Soda.

Stock on hand, Jan. 1, 1863, in New-York, Boston and Baltimore	bags, 25,500
Arrived in 1863, at New-York	24,183
Arrived in 1863, at Boston	965
Arrived in 1863, at Baltimore	9,170—34,318
Total	59,818
Stock Jan. 1, 1864	10,033
Taken for consumption	49,785

SUGARS—Continue in moderate request at steady prices. Sales since our last 547 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 11c.@14½c., and Cuba at 12¾c.@12¾c.; also 600 boxes Havana at 12¾c.@13c. ¶ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 227,000 lbs., chiefly at 12c.@12¾c.; also, 230 packages Grease at 10¾c.@11c. ¶ lb.

TEAS—Are in pretty fair request and steady. Stock in first hands, 47,500 hf. chests Green, and 28,500 hf. chests Black.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 1,300 bbls. at 91c.@94c., with inferior State at 90c. ¶ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market was more active to-day, but rates were without improvements. For Liverpool the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ¶ bbl.; 60,000 bush. Wheat, at 8¾d.@9¼d. ¶ bush.; 2,400 pkgs. Provisions, at 11s. 6d.@12s. by sailing vessel, and 30s.@40s. (the latter rate by the Cunarder *Persia*) by steamer; 100 tcs. rough Provisions at 1s. 9d. ¶ tce. by sailing vessel; 50 hhds. Tallow at 10s.; 100 bxs. Extract of Logwood at 15s. ¶ ton. For London—800 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ¶ bbl.; 50 tcs. Beef (large) at 4s. 3d. ¶ tierce; 300 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.@23s. 9d. ¶ ton. For Glasgow—14,000 bushels Wheat on private terms; 1,550 pkgs. Bacon, Butter and Cheese at 22s. by sailing vessel, and 35s.@40s. by steamer, ¶ ton. For Queenstown and orders, 24,000 bushels Wheat at 5s. ¶ quarter. For Havre—700 boxes Sugar at 45 francs.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 16	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Hidon	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Bostia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Dec. 23	Liverpool	New-York
City of Limerick	Dec. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Hestia	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Evening Star	Jan. 9	New-York*	New-Orleans.
Matagorda	Jan. 9	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	Jan. 13	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Jan. 13	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Jan. 16	New-York*	New-Orleans.
Cactus	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.

* Via Havana.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Hammonia*, will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Manchester*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (and Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description, viz.:*

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens. *Although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The terms "A. Mortons," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except misusage.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 2 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d qual ity; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 2 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6, No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the days received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $48, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.



WEDDING CARDS.

Fancy Note Paper, Seals and Presses, Silver Plated Ware, etc., at J. Eveleth's, 389 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

FILE OF THE DAILY TIMES.—A COMPLETE file of the New-York Daily Times for the years 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863 for sale. The papers have been preserved with care, are in perfect order, and suitable for binding. Price $10 per year. Address FILE, Box No. 196 Times Office.

BLOTCHES OR PIMPLES ON THE FACE permanently cured in TEN DAYS, leaving the skin as clear and soft as an infant's. Inclose your address and $1 to Dr. CANFIELD, Station A, New-York, and you will receive this invaluable preparation.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, WAITRESSES, AND GENERAL HOUSE-SERVANTS.—Situations are wanted immediately, in Brooklyn and the country, for several superior servants, whose references are unexceptionable. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family; she understands her business in all its branches, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 425 6th-av., corner of 25th-street.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; she perfectly understands her business, and leaves her present situation on account of the family's breaking up housekeeping. Call at No. 18 West 39th-st., her present employer's.

AS COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, a situation wanted as cook; thoroughly understands her business—soups, game, desserts, and all kinds of pastry; best City reference; no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 113 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, with excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; the English and American style of cooking meats, poultry, soups and game; wages $10. Call at No. 122 East 21st-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A WOMAN, with good City reference, wants a situation; is a first-rate family cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A PERFECTLY WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent young woman, with good City reference, wants a situation; understands her business perfectly, and is neat and tidy. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WANTS a situation. She has a sewing-machine of her own; she can cut and fit for children, and understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can be recommended from first-class families; call for two days at No. 183 East 29th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by an American girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist in chamberwork; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 255 East 14th-st., from 10 to 4.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or to go out by the week; understands sewing machine; good City reference. Call at 105 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; is fully competent to clean silver; would not object to assist in chamberwork if the family is small; has the best City reference. Can be seen for this week at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman, as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and has the best of City testimonials. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best private families. Call, for 2 days, at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT TIDY GIRL, lately arrived from Ireland, a situation: worked in a gentleman's family; is willing and obliging; washes and irons, or upstairs work; wages $6. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a first-class meat and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house or hotel; the best of City reference given at No. 9 5th-st., in the rear; can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing by the month or by the dozen, or to go out by the day; terms moderate and good City reference. Apply at No. 99 Clinton-place.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—A situation wanted for a smart, industrious, obliging man; City or country; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful; is a careful driver and highly recommended. Apply to MR. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a respectable colored young man, aged 24 years, with best of City recommendations. Apply at Employment House, NO. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an English Protestant man, as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City testimonials. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av. (late Bookham & Bedell, of 149 Grand-st.)

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a respectable Protestant man, a situation as above. Strictly temperate, willing and obliging; is a careful driver, understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference. Address B. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a Protestant Englishman, lately arrived; is also a first-class gardener; has no objection to the country. Address for two days GEORGE F. MOORE, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman or groom to a gentleman in the City, by an honest, sober, industrious man; understands his business; has good City references. Address C. W., Box 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom by a respectable man; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; and a steady driver; no objection to city or country; best City reference. Call or address J. N., at P. Traynor's, saddlery store, No. 744 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter; by a young man who understands his business perfectly; has lived in the most respectable families in the City, and can furnish the best of references. Call or address R. M., Logue's Hotel, No. 88 15th-st., corner 3d-av., entrance white hall door, in 15th-st., this day (Friday) and to-morrow, (Saturday.)

HELP WANTED

WANTED—
TWENTY-FIVE SASH-MAKERS,
Apply at No. 124 Amity-st.

TRAVELING SALESMAN WANTED BY A PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A person of the right stamp, who can influence trade and is thoroughly conversant with the paper business, may address L. S. VALENTINE, New-York, by letter only, stating full particulars, salary required, &c. None other need apply.

HIGH WAGES FOR THE RIGHT KIND of a girl, for care of children and some of the housework; very small family. Only best of recommendations taken. Inquire at GEO. F. NESBITT & CO.'S, cor. Pearl and Pine sts., between 4 and 5 o'clock.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN a wholesale shirt and drawer house; none need apply unless well acquainted with Western and home trade. To a first-rate man a good salary will be paid. Address, with name and reference, G. H. B., New-York Post-office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY A WHOLESALE house, a salesman familiar with the gun and pistol trade. Address, with reference and name, Box No. 1,769 Post-office. None need apply unless capable and experienced.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A COMPETENT wet nurse for a young infant; a person who can produce good references can hear of a situation and liberal pay by addressing Box No. 4,618 Post-office, stating where she can be seen.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A FIRST-class chambermaid in a private family; best references required. Address Box No. 1,470 Post-office, with particulars.

WANTED—A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS young man, to go into the country—about an hour's ride by railroad from New-York—to take charge of a small farm and drive carriage. Inquire of S. G. WOOD, No. 22 Union-square, between the hours of 9 and 11.

SALESMEN—WANTED, ONE OR TWO COMPEtent salesmen for the Yankee Notion trade, who have a large trade already established and can command good salaries; none others need apply. BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO., No. 38 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF EXperience as children's maid and seamstress. The highest wages paid to a thoroughly competent person. Apply at No. 16 Gramercy Park, Friday, between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, COMPEtent to take the traveling and sale department in an established business in the iron and steel trade. References required. Address B. Y., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—16 OR 17 YEARS OF AGE, AS assistant entry clerk in an importing house—one who writes a good hand, and resides with his parents. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ABLE AND TRUSTY BOY IN the bookstore of GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN as an assistant in our woolen department.
HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT waitress in a private family; City references required. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place.

LAD WANTED—ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE; must reside in the City. Address P. W. & CO., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

WANTED—A SMALL CALORIC ENGINE, SECond-hand, one or two-horse power. Address D. L., Box No. 142 *Times* Office, stating lowest price and where to be seen.

AUCTION SALES.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
D. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 11th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the prize-steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c. The above vessel is now lying at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF PORK, (CONDEMNED.)

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Jan. 8, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at Getty & Son's yard, corner of Washington and Morton sts., 79 BARRELS PORK, (condemned.) Sale positive; terms cash. By order of Col. A. B. Eaton, A. C. G. S. U. S. Army.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, JAN. 9,

At 10½ A. M., in Washington-av., second house south of Myrtle-av.

Rosewood parlor suite, in crimson brocatel, rosewood etageres, walnut and grained chamber sets, mattresses, oak and walnut dining chairs, kitchen furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT SALE BY AUCTION.—AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

Will be sold at auction on the 8th of February, 1864, the property recovered from the channel in the vicinity of the Navy-yard, consisting of the wrecks of the sloops-of-war *Germantown* and *Plymouth*, two gunboats (of wood,) and a small vessel, formerly used as a water-boat, with all the contents belonging to and remaining on them at the day of sale.

Also, the following lots of recovered property:
3,584 pounds (more or less) Copper, (bolts.)
4,424 pounds (more or less) Copper, (sheet.)
A small quantity of Composition.
679 pounds of Lead.
326 sheets Boiler Iron, (various sizes,) weighing about 45,482 pounds.
30 tons (more or less) old Wrought Iron, principally bolts.
8 tons (more or less) loose Cast Iron.
A quantity of Chain Cables, various sizes, estimated at —— pounds.
Twelve (12) Cast Iron Guns, various calibre, estimated at —— tons.
Large Anchors, averaging about 4 tons.
10 small Anchors.
3 Water Tanks.
1 old Hawser.
A lot of Round Shot and Conical Shells.

And some other small articles which will be collected ready for examination previous to the day of sale.

Each vessel and lot of articles above-named will be sold separately, and, where practicable, the metal will be sold by the pound.

Thirty days will be allowed the purchaser to remove the wrecks from the Navy-yard beach, and fifteen days for the removal, of all other property purchased at the above sale.

The sum of 10 per cent. of the amount of the sale must be deposited with the Commandant of the yard at the time of the sale, as a guarantee that the articles will be promptly removed: which sum, in case of failure, will be forfeited to the Government.

Payment to be made in Government funds before any articles can be removed.

For further information, or permission to examine the property, apply to the Commandant of the Gosport Navy-yard,

VALUABLE WATER POWER FOR SALE—Situate at Raritan, New-Jersey, within 38 miles of the City of New-York, on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. By virtue of a decree of foreclosure the United States Marshall will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the village of Raritan, County of Somerville, New-Jersey, all the lands, Canals, Dam, Head Gates, Reservoir, Water Works, Water Power, Water Lots, Water Leases, Water Rents, Buildings, Building Lots, franchises and privileges, constituting the property of the Somerville Water-Power Company, at Raritan aforesaid.

The canal is thirty feet wide at the bottom, three miles in length, into which the whole Raritan River may be diverted, having a fall at the water lots and mills of about fourteen feet, which, at a small expense may be increased to fifteen feet. The whole property cost about $250,000, and is the most valuable water power within forty miles of the City of New-York.

The sale will be peremptory, and the property is unusually eligible for manufacturing purposes and for investment. Further particulars may be learned on application to Hugh Gaston, Esq., at Somerville, Stephen B. Ransom, Esq., at Jersey City, or John M. Martin, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 250 G-st., Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE.

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next:

Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.
About 1,000 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
About 300 tons of old Car Wheels.
About 200 tons of old Car Axles.
About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron.
About 200 tons of old Cast Iron.
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at Auction, at their Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock, household furniture, paintings, &c., comprising in part Axminster, Medallion, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mites in crimson, mahogany easy and parlor chairs, mahogany marble-top centre table, corner stands, bedsteads and bedding, gilt-frame pier-glasses, mahogany suite in hair cloth, lounges, also a collection of modern oil paintings, embracing landscapes, marines, Winter scenes, still life, fruit and flowers, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store No. 23 Nassau-st., a gray horse, about 7 years old, about 14½ hands high, sound and kind in single and double harness. Sold for want of use. Also, set single harness.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, about 15 hands high, very stylish, a good traveler, warranted kind in single or double harness, and a superior saddle horse for a lady, and free from vice.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEW FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN CHICAGO, ILL., FOR RENT.—Chicago has a present population of 150,000. It will soon be doubled. The "Revere House" is situated on the corner of Clark and Kinzey sts., two blocks from Clark-st. bridge; is new, and furnished with steam cooking and laundry facilities, with all modern improvements; carpeted throughout with first-class Brussels, and furnished complete in every department. It will be ready for occupancy in all February. The advertiser may be seen for two or three days at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Parties interested may find it quite an object to see the premises. None need apply but responsible men, and with the most unexceptionable references. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to Chicago, Ill., care C. H. McCORMICK & BROS. S.

FACTORY, WITH STEAM POWER.—Owing to ill-health, the subscriber offers for sale the old-established business carried on by him at the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 27th-st., with ground 74x95 feet, four-story and basement substantial brick buildings, engine, boilers, hangers, shafting, pullies and belting, and all the machinery necessary for sash, blind and door business, wood-molding, sawing, planing and turning. The above affords a fine opportunity for any person to engage in an established business, and will be sold with or without the stock, and on accommodating terms, to a responsible party. Apply on the premises.
J. F. CUNNINGHAM.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a hardware and housefurnishing store, in one of the best locations in the City of Brooklyn; it has been carried on by the present owner for the last ten years; satisfactory reasons given for selling; will exchange for Brooklyn improved real estate. Address Box No. 42 Brooklyn Post-office.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A NEW-YORK PHYSIcian, possessing a practice with an income of over $10,000 per annum, and increasing daily, desires an associate of thorough education and good moral and professional character. Bonus $7,000. Income guaranteed. Address L. H., Box No. 4,142 Post-office, New-York. Only inquiries accompanied with references will be answered

$1,000.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC person to join the advertiser in a very lucrative cash business. Call at No. 39 Bethune-st., from 9 to 4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Being largely engaged in the manufacture of oil and gas works, requiring my whole attention, I offer for sale my plumbing and gas fixture business. A chance seldom offered.
JOHN BUTLER,
No. 112 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR active, in a cash manufacturing business already successfully established. Amount of capital required, about $20,000. Apply to C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand.
HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ALL KINDS OF STAPLE AND FANCY Envelopes manufactured by BERLIN & JONES.

VALENTINES MANUFACTURED FOR the trade by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N. Y.

SCHOOL REWARDS.—ALL KINDS MANUfactured by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N. Y.

MOURNING AND WEDDING STATIONERY manufactured for the trade by BERLIN & JONES.

NOTE PAPERS MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS MANUFACTURED by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st.

DIARIES FOR 1864.—PHOTOGRAPH ALbums, Expense Books, Games, Daily Journals, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 49 Maiden-lane.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chap 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the acts of the Legislature of the said State amendatory thereof.

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is SHETHAR & FLAGLER.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the buying and selling of hardware at wholesale.

That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein and their respective places of residence are as follows: H. HOBART SHETHAR, of the City of New-York, and ALBERT FLAGLER, of the City of Brooklyn, are the general partners, and JOHN T. WARING, of Yonkers, Westchester County, is the special partner.

That the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership is Twenty Thousand Dollars

And that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1864, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1868.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

H. HOBART SHETHAR, } General
ALBERT FLAGLER. } Partners.
JOHN T. WARING, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of BLAKEMAN & MASON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business of the firm will be adjusted at the old stand, No. 21 Murray-st.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
ALBERT MASON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of OAKLEY & MASON, for conducting the publishing, bookselling and stationery business in the City of New-York.
JAMES S. OAKLEY,
ALBERT MASON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

The undersigned, having purchased of BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN his entire interest in the stock, plates and good-will of the late business, will continue at the old stand, No. 21 Murray-st., essentially the same business as that conducted by Blakeman & Mason. The patrons of the late firm are invited to continue their trade with us in the future, and we shall use our best endeavors to give entire satisfaction to all persons who may favor us with their trade.

OAKLEY & MASON, No. 21 Murray-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned has this day associated with himself Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS, and will continue the iron business at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the firm name of HOLDEN & HOPKINS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. JAS. C. HOLDEN.

NOTICE.—ERNEST GIRAUD AND HENRY J. BARBEY have retired from the firm of J. ISELIN & CO. The Banking and Commission business will be conducted by ADRIAN ISELIN alone, under the same old name.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 31, 1863.
ADRIAN ISELIN,
ERNEST GIRAUD,
HENRY I. BARBEY,

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Limited Partnership, according to the laws of the State of New-York, under the name, or firm, of "GIRAUD, BARBEY & CO." The general nature of the business to be transacted is the importing, buying and selling merchandise on commission. The names of the general partners interested therein are Ernest Giraud and Henry I. Barbey, residing in the City of New-York, and Auguste Richard, residing at Hoboken, in New-Jersey. The name of the special partner is Adrian Iselin, residing in the City of New-York, who has contributed the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars to the common stock. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and terminate on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 31, 1863.
ADRIAN ISELIN,
ERNEST GIRAUD,
HENRY I. BARBEY,
AUGUSTE RICHARD.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned under the firm name of BENEDICT, HALL & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner is authorized to use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
R. S. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
L. S. BENEDICT,
JAN. 1, 1864. H. C. SOUTHWICK.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO., commencing Jan. 1, 1864, and terminating Jan. 1, 1867, and will continue the business lately carried on by BENEDICT, HALL & CO., at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

WILLIAM A. HALL,
HENRY C. SOUTHWICK,
JESSE ST. JOHN,
ADOLPHUS F. CARTER,
AUGUSTUS KIRKHAM,
MATTHEW BUNKER,
ROSWELL S. BENEDICT,
JAN. 1, 1864. Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT, expires this day by limitation.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS.
FRED. W. DEVOE.
CHARLES PRATT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO., and will continue the business of importing and manufacturing Paints, Oils, &c., as heretofore, at Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

The books and accounts of the late firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT are at our office for settlement.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS.
CHAS. PRATT.
T. B. HIDDEN.
LEONARD RICHARDSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE FIRM OF HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WARREN HASTINGS.
EDWIN D. PLIMPTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. WILLIAM D. WEED.

The business heretofore conducted by HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO., at No. 51 Chambers-st., will be continued by the subscribers, at the same place, under the name of HASTINGS & WEED.
WARREN HASTINGS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. WILLIAM D. WEED.

No. 17 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. }

C. R. MARVIN & SONS HAVE THIS DAY admitted as a copartner Mr. ARCHIBALD R. VIELE. They will continue the commission business in stocks, bonds, Government securities and gold, under the firm of C. R. MARVIN & CO.
CHARLES R. MARVIN,
ARCHIBALD R. VIELE,
CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

WALLACK'S—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS—OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OTHELLO.

NIBLO'S SALOON—CONCERT.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—CAMILLA'S HUSBAND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILLIE RIELY—LAW FOR LADIES—THE IRISH TUTOR.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT—GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 495 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from Cumberland Gap say that a body of Union troops, numbering about 300 men, stationed at Jonesville, Western Virginia, to guard a region which was an excellent place for foraging, was surprised on Sunday last, by an overwhelming force of rebels, estimated at 4,000, under Gen. SAM JONES. Our men made a desperate resistance, continuing from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., and only surrendered after losing 30 killed, and 30 wounded, one gun and two small howitzers.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate the Secretary of War, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, was requested to furnish all the papers relating to the exchange of prisoners. On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Bounty Bill was referred to the Finance Committee. The Enrollment Act was taken up, and all the amendments adopted save that repealing the $300 clause. Mr. DAVIS, of Ky., found occasion, during the discussion, to get off his usual tirade against the loyal efforts of the Government. Mr. HOW, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill, which was laid over and ordered printed, reciting the sufferings of our prisoners in the hands of the enemy, and authorizing the President to call out one million of men for ninety days, and put them under the command of Gen. GRANT, for the purpose of carrying food and freedom to every national soldier in a rebel prison. Mr. NESMITH gave notice of an amendment to the Enrollment Act, providing that persons who may be pronounced physically exempt from the draft, shall, if their incomes exceed $1,000 per year, pay $300 to secure their exemption.

The House did not do much business yesterday, spending its time chiefly in discussing and passing or rejecting political resolutions. The Speaker appointed a Select Committee on the new railroad from New-York to Washington, with Mr. BRANDAGEE, of Connecticut, as Chairman. Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, offered a resolution declaring as the judgment of the House that all debts incurred by the States in organizing troops, should in the end be assumed by the General Government. A very terse and emphatic preamble and resolution, offered by Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, was adopted, declaring that to treat with the organized traitors at Richmond would be to recognize the ringleaders of the Rebellion, and that they have no claim to be treated otherwise than as outlaws. A resolution, was offered by Mr. BRANDAGEE, of Connecticut, looking to the establishment of a navy-yard for iron clads. Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, (Dem.) offered a set of long resolutions, the substance of which is that the rebels shall be allowed to return to the Union, with all their rights unimpaired, which the House patiently listened to, and then tabled. Mr. SCHOFIELD, by resolution, inquired of the Secretary of the Treasury whether the 7-30 Treasury Notes, due this year will be paid in coin, and what legislation is necessary to make them, both principal and interest, payable in coin. Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill providing for the location of a new navy-yard and naval station. The bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The construction of the engines in our naval vessels was called up by Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, who introduced a resolution for investigations into the alleged abuses and alterations of plans. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up, and after an ineffectual attempt by Mr. BROOKS to have the appropriations for Central American Ministers and Consuls stricken out, it was passed.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced to repeal the law prohibiting town and county authorities from making loans to pay bounties; and to provide for recording the transcript of wills credited in other States, such record to be *prima facie* evidence of the due execution of the will. Several other bills, mainly of local importance, were introduced or noticed.

In the Assembly, among the bills noticed, was one to regulate the street railroads in New-York for the better accommodation of passengers. The resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill legalizing the acts of town and county authorities in raising bounty moneys, was adopted, as were the resolutions proposing to amend the State Constitution so as to enable soldiers to vote. A variety of bills were brought before the House for future disposition.

GENERAL NEWS.

We received a copy of the report of Hon. H. H. VAN DYCK, Bank Superintendent, at a late hour last evening. The amount of circulating notes outstanding at the close of the fiscal year was $42,192,645. The securities held in trust at the close of the fiscal year amounted to $37,639,236 60. This was divided—New-York State stock, $17,344,140; limited States stock, $15,797,850; bonds and mortgages, $3,862,097. The increase in United States securities during the year reaches $3,898,400. The report is chiefly devoted to combatting the plans and views of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Superintendent says: "The people and banks of New-York cannot but look with apprehension at the palpable indications from Washington of a design, on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury and his subordinate officers, to foster oppressive legislation by Congress toward the institutions of this State, with the apparent purpose of compelling an abandonment of their present organizations, and an adoption of the national system."

It is intimated that an expedition which moved from Union City, Tenn., a few days ago, has, in connection with expeditions from other quarters, important work on hand. For some time past a large rebel force has been collecting about Jackson, Tenn., under the rebel leaders FORREST, BODDY, CHALMERS, and others. It is now believed that this force amounts to somewhere between twenty and twenty-five thousand, and that preparations were being made for a sudden dash upon Paducah, Columbus, Union City, or perhaps Memphis. Movements are now in progress which, it is hoped, will not only foil the rebel plans, but result in "bagging" the principal portion of this force, or, at least, in freeing West Tennessee of their presence. As Gen. GRANT has the thing in hand the country may rest assured that there will be no failure in the work.

Ex-Gen. GAINES, of Arkansas, was at Memphis a few days since en route to Washington on business connected with the readmission of his State to the Union.

GEORGE PEABODY, the eminent London banker, has sent over to his native town of Danvers, Mass., by the steamer *Asia*, upward of 2,000 volumes of choice selected books. They will be placed in the Peabody Institute.

The Providence *Journal* says that in that city the transactions in print cloths for the past year have been 3,922,800 pieces, against 3,616,400 in 1862,—an increase of 306,400 pieces.

The Stock and Money Markets continued active yesterday. The speculation in the former fell off after 3 o'clock. Gold and Exchange were firmer than on Wednesday; Gold 152⅛ ₱ cent.

A fair business was transacted in Flour and Wheat at, in the main, uniform prices. Corn was heavy and drooping. Provisions were active and buoyant. The demand for Cotton, Whisky, and Groceries was moderate. Tallow was active. The freight market was somewhat brisker, but rates were heavy.

The Warlike Forces of the Nation—Our Militia System.

Nobody is so foolish that he does not now and then say a sensible thing, and Gov. SEYMOUR is no exception to the rule. His remarks, in his Message, touching the necessity for keeping up the State militia, are peculiarly sound, just and forcible. They would have been so even if made in time of peace, and they are doubly so now in time of war. There ought in every State to be a militia composed of all the arms-bearing population, and as well armed, and well drilled, and well officered as it is possible for a militia to be. Everybody who is fit for military duty, and either will not or cannot enlist in the army in the field, ought to be compelled to enter the militia, and to devote a certain amount of his leisure time to its duties. If this were done, we should, in the first place, enjoy perfect security against domestic violence and peril, which, in our great cities, is increasing every year; and in the second, we should possess a respectable reserve in case of great disaster to the army in the field, and be spared the pain and humiliation of witnessing such wild "uprisings" as followed on LEE'S invasion of Pennsylvania last summer. And this militia, instead of being wasted in companies and other small bodies, ought to be in regiments, and brigaded, under the command of proper generals, and kept constantly, as far as equipments and organization go, for active service.

There never was a grosser delusion than that in which we indulged up to the outbreak of the war, that because every man in the United States is legally liable to be called on for military duty, therefore we had a militia composed of our whole arms-bearing population. By dint of asserting this, we not only persuaded foreign nations that it was true, but we persuaded ourselves. The fact was, that in all but the fighting spirit, our people was just as ill-prepared for war as that of any country in Europe, and the occurrences of the campaign of 1861 showed it. No enemy, whether foreign or domestic, ought ever again be allowed to catch us in the same state of unreadiness as that which tempted JEFFERSON DAVIS and his associates into revolution. It would be no doubt highly inconvenient for a great many persons to be compelled to devote a portion of their time to military duties, but we believe we have got past the time when the exemption of everybody in the community from all inconvenience on behalf of the State was considered a point of prime importance. Nothing is more certain than that we shall in future need either a force of this kind, or a large standing army, and no inconvenience can be weighed for one moment in the balance against the danger to liberty and good government, which would be sure to result eventually from the presence among us of a large body of men making a profession of arms, and unchecked by the presence of any other force in the country large enough or strong enough to resist their pretensions, in case they should ever attempt to step out of their sphere. This is at present but an imaginary danger; but there is no one who is familiar with the history of republics, who does not know in how short a space of time "the march of events" can convert possibilities of this kind into realities. The proper check or balance to a standing army in a constitutional state, is, in short, a good militia. Our army in the field is at present really a militia mobilized. It is essentially a popular force; but the time may come when it will be converted, by the necessities of the case, into a body of professional soldiery, and we ought not to allow such a body to grow up without keeping on foot treble the number of citizens under arms.

Gov. SEYMOUR descants at some length upon the irregularity and suddenness of the various calls for troops that have been made by the Government, though we suspect that his soul is in reality more troubled by the fact that any calls at all were made, than by the manner in which they were made. But whatever the motive for his censure, the censure itself is certainly well grounded. Sudden demands for great bodies of men are not only hard to meet, but they greatly derange trade and industry. What ought to have been done at the outset was to compel each State or district to keep the regiments it sent to the field up to their full strength, by a steady and permanent system of volunteering, stimulated by as high bounties as might be necessary; or, if this failed, then by drafts made at short intervals for small numbers. If this had been done, there never would have been any serious diminution in the force in the field; we should have been able to follow up our successes whenever we achieved any; all the regiments would at all times have been composed in the main of trained men and officers. The drain on our population would have been so gradual that it would scarcely been felt. It is still not too late to adopt this plan, and it is now more necessary than ever. Congress ought to make it imperative that after this last call has been answered, the various States shall keep all their regiments up to a certain minimum strength, on pain of draft, at certain short intervals.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS IN THE CHINESE EMPIRE.—Our correspondent in China sends us a very interesting letter which we publish this morning, concerning an important advance of the Chinese Government, in its relations with the rest of the world. A translation of WHEATON'S work on International Law has been made, and is about to be adopted by the Chinese authorities, as their guide in regulating their foreign affairs. It is pretty clear from this that the era of isolation for China is closed. In spite of all her efforts, she must assume her place as one of the family of nations, and recognize her responsibility to the rules and regulations which govern the intercourse of independent Powers. Our correspondent awards high credit to Mr. BURLINGAME, our Minister in China, for the part he has taken in bringing about this very important step.

The Poor and Our Charities.

These bitterly cold nights and wintry days must remind us all of the great numbers of poor people in our City exposed at this season of the year to cold and hunger. It is a fortunate and providential circumstance that the calamity of war has brought no new sufferings to the masses of destitute and unbefriended persons who always crowd certain portions of New-York. On the contrary, the two Winters of civil war past have been seasons of uncommon good fortune and comfort to our poorer classes. The icy winds themselves have been tempered to these unfortunate people, and Winter for two years has been shorn of half its terrors to those who live in the streets or whose bleak hovels are seldom brightened by a fire.

But the great alleviation has been the immense increase of work to the poor, owing to the demands of the army and the stimulus given by the expanded currency. Large establishments for manufacture which are ordinarily comparatively idle in Winter, have been pressed to their utmost power. Immense quantities of clothing, harness, equipments, arms, shoes, tents and other military articles have been made and sold here. Great labor has been performed in the building and fitting out of gunboats, iron-clads, engines, machinery, wagons and artillery. All sorts of business bearing on the wants of the army have been stimulated to their utmost extent. The natural consequence has been that labor has met with abundant demand and received unusual reward; and few men, women or children who could work with any degree of skill have needed to be idle. More than this, unskilled labor has been drawn off, to a considerable degree, into the army, so that many a day laborer who never earned a penny for his family during the Winter months, or who consumed his wife's earnings in liquor, now receives ample wages as a soldier, and under our admirable allotment system, returns a good portion to those dependent on him. In return for his services also, the City, in its Volunteer Fund, distributes to his wife and children from $3 to $6 a week, which is ordinarily a sufficient support, with what little they can earn themselves. All these causes have combined to make the condition of the poor unusually comfortable during these years of war.

But there are many exceptions to this which should command the attention of the charitable. This Winter is opening with weather of unexampled severity. Coal is at an unheard-of price; probably, in the ruinous way in which the poor buy it, running up to $20 per ton. When the thermometer is at zero, and snow on the ground, with coal at such rates, we may be sure that considerable numbers of women who depend on sewing or "chore-work" for support, are shivering in fireless rooms, or are positively exposed to being frozen. Where the wages of female labor have so little risen, and yet the expenses of living are fifty per cent. higher, we may be certain there must be keen suffering from want of food and fuel in many a shanty and crowded tenement house in our City. One of the most practical charities for this class would be the purchase of a considerable amount of coal by some charitable persons, and the selling it to the poor at wholesale prices, leaving the cost of the charity merely the expense of storage and the wages of one or two laborers.

But no class attracts our sympathy in this bitter weather like *the children*. The thought of a poor child wandering about our streets, in such temperature, with scanty clothing and bare feet, unbefriended and houseless, is enough to disturb the most comfortable repose and enjoyment. Whether in peace or war, prosperity or calamity, the stream of these wretched, abandoned and houseless children seems to be forever flowing through our streets. They are the inevitable parasite of civilization. We are led especially to these thoughts by a recent report, forwarded to us, of one of those humble, beneficent institutions, whose practical, economical humanity and unmingled beneficence are an honor to our City—the Newsboys' Lodging-house. (No. 128 Fulton-street.) Here come, we are told, in the course of the year, over *four thousand* street-wandering lads—the most of them orphans. They drift in and flow out continually, there being at the present time but about 120 lodgers. In these comfortable and warm rooms, the barefooted, ragged, tired little offcasts of civilization find a shelter and warmth, for which, to encourage a spirit of independence, they pay their few cents each night. Here they are fed and taught and washed, and otherwise prepared for being decent members of society. The honest and deserving are encouraged by gifts of warm clothes and shoes. From this place, they sally out to their little trades, and, after a time, are dispatched to fill places in city business, or to swell the great agricultural population in the Western States. Nothing could be more simply and practically benevolent and useful; and for all this work, we are informed, the net cost to the public is only some $2,000 per annum—the lads themselves paying over $1,000. We trust the public will see to it that this children's shelter is well provided in this stinging weather with all that can make a half-starved and half-clad street child more comfortable, and that they will not forget the various excellent charities in our City which soften the pains of Winter and poverty to our poor and outcast.

The Ownership of Land in England—what the Real Evil is.

The controversy growing out of the charge made by the London *Times* against Mr. BRIGHT, and resented so keenly in his behalf by Mr. COBDEN, of seeking a division amongst the poor of the estates of the great landholders, has drawn public attention anew to the general subject. The editor of the *Times* disclaims any intention of having attributed to either of these gentlemen the advocacy of a forcible division of landed estates; but Mr. BRIGHT's language was sufficiently equivocal to give the interpretation put upon it an air of plausibility. But no one who has paid the least attention to the political and economical theories of "the Manchester school," as preached during the last twenty years by its two great apostles, can fail to know that there is nothing it deprecates so much as legal interference with the distribution of wealth. Its cardinal doctrine is, that property should be allowed to go wherever it would naturally go, if men were permitted to follow their inclination, without let or hindrance, in dealing with it. It seeks to make real estate in England subject to the same rules of law as personal property; to make its transfer a transmission as simple and as cheap as would be consistent with security, or, in other words, to subject it to the ordinary laws of trade; and Mr. BRIGHT advocates this because he foresees that it would lead there, as it leads here, to a more equal distribution of the land of the country amongst the inhabitants, and would counteract, if not reverse, that tendency to the accumulation of large estates in the hands of single families, which, all acknowledge, is one great cause of English poverty.

Now there is no doubt that to a strong believer in the value of the English aristocracy as it is, one mode of diminishing its power or influence is just as obnoxious as another; but as far as Mr. BRIGHT's character for honesty and wisdom is concerned, it makes all the difference in life whether he seeks to carry out his social theories by the aid of simple free-trade or of legalized confiscation. How to diffuse amongst all classes a greater amount of comfort is the great problem which every statesman has to solve, and the wisest and the best man in the world may fairly endeavor to do this, as Mr. BRIGHT is doing, by giving the rich greater liberty in their manner of dealing with what is or ought to be their own; but nobody but a knave or fool could seek to do it by a wholesale seizure of their property, and an arbitrary re-distribution of it.

The law of primogeniture does not in reality, as so many people suppose, exercise much influence on the division of land in England. It is not this which builds up the great estates. The cases in which it regulates the transmission of property are exceedingly few in number. It ordains that where the owner of land in fee dies without a will his land shall go to his eldest son; but this is a case which arises so rarely, that the influence of the rule on the actual distribution of real property is not worth mention. The owners of any land in fee simple in England are very few in number, and the owners of large estates in fee simple might be counted on one's fingers. And of this small number an infinitessimal proportion only die intestate. What keeps large estates together, and promotes accumulation, is the custom, which is religiously observed by the people themselves, of tying them up in such manner that "the house" may stand and flourish and reflect honor on all its members. There is "a settlement" of the property almost invariably on the marriage of the heir, by which it is made to devolve on his eldest son, and cannot be alienated without this son's consent when he comes of age; and it is by the repetition of this process, in every generation, with the full acquiescence and approval, be it remarked, of the younger branches of the family, that produces those several results which we so much condemn. So that the root of the evil is not in the law so much as in the ideas of the property-holders themselves—ideas which have come down from feudal times, and are now woven into the very nature of the Englishmen of the middle and upper classes. It may seem very absurd to us that people should positively delight in what seems to us an injustice and absurdity; but it will only seem so to those who are not familiar with the strength possessed in the old world by tradition and usage.

Mr. BRIGHT, therefore, would gain very little, and he knows it, by abrogating the law of primogeniture; and at present, at least, a law prescribing a certain division of real estate on the owner's death, will or no will, as in France, is hopeless, even if it would not be an infringement on that liberty of ownership of which the Manchester men have been such distinguished champions. What is within his reach, and what would materially help him, for it would doubtless prove the narrow end of the wedge, would be such simplification and cheapening of the forms of transfer of land, as would make small purchases possible. Strange as it may seem, that which more than anything else prevents the poorer classes in England from acquiring real estate, is the fact that the expense and trouble of the legal formalities is so great that small lots will not bear it. The difficulty of securing a good title is owing to the want of a registry of deeds, and the nearest approach to it that can be made, can only be secured by very heavy outlays in fees to conveyancers and attorneys. The cost of the deed alone is comparatively enormous, and the delay and vexation such as only rich men can encounter. We need hardly add that all attempts to simplify the system, or cheapen it, are met with fierce opposition from the "landed interest," who suspect, in every proposal for a change, a covert attempt on their property and social and political position.

Official Courtesies.

The new Consul-General of France, Le Baron GAULDREE BOILLEAU, accompanied by the Vice-Consul, Mons. LOUIS BOKE, called on Mayor GUNTHER yesterday, but His Honor was absent attending the obsequies of Archbishop HUGHES.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

The Chinese Government Subscribing to the Law of Nations—Important Accession to the Rebels—Consternation in Pekin—Meeting of the Board of Foreign Affairs—Fair Promises and Cheering Prospects—Grand Military Caucus—Fate of a General-in-Chief.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKIN, Monday, Sept. 14, 1863.

On Thursday of last week, it was my privilege to attend a meeting which marks an era in the progress of this empire—*marks* I say, not *constitutes*, for its significance consists not so much in effecting any new alterations, as in bringing to view the extent of the changes which have lately taken place in the position and spirit of this Government. Within the last four years it has received emphatic lessons, but there is no room to assert that it has not profited by them. In fact, in the liberality of its policy, the Chinese stands already ahead of the Ottoman Empire, though the latter has enjoyed a European schooling of four centuries.

The meeting I refer to was that of the Imperial Council for Foreign Affairs. This Board is composed of six members, the ablest men in the empire; some of them heads of departments; and the Prince Regent frequently presides at their deliberations—its very constitution proving how completely the old Government has awaked to the new position it has been compelled to accept with reference to other Powers.

Five years ago, when Mr. REED first met the Chinese Commissioners, they proposed to refer the consideration of our President's letter to the *Lefanyuen*, the Board of Control for Foreign *Dependencies*. Indeed there was no other board in existence empowered to take cognizance of foreign affairs. All foreign nations were viewed as dependencies. England, Russia, Holland and Portugal, had all sent tribute to the Son of Heaven, and all were enrolled as dutiful vassals. Their affairs were managed by the Board of Control. Why not those of America?

The occasion of the meeting exhibits the same change, but in a more emphatic manner, for it was to consider the *translation and publication of a system of International Law*. An American missionary had rendered into the language of China, the major part of that great work of our own WHEATON, which has become an oracle in the cabinets of Europe. Mr. BURLINGAME, our Minister, who, to the virtue of patriotism, adds the higher praise of a large-hearted zeal for human progress, acquainted the Government with this fact, with a view to ascertaining their temper in regard to it. He requested an interview with *one* of the members of the Council; but *four* of them appeared, and evinced by their intelligent interest, as well as by their presence, that they esteemed the subject to be one of national importance.

The place dignified by the name of Foreign Office, was, I confess, not much calculated to encourage hopes of improvement. A dilapidated structure, one story high, with floors of brick, its whole appearance is indescribably mean. But there stands a soldier, mounting guard, in foreign clothes; and where soldiers adopt a uniform of foreign pattern, there is some evidence that civilians are beginning to remodel their political systems.

The Council Chamber, lighted by windows, glazed with paper, is innocent of any kind of embellishment, not even boasting such a common luxury as a silk curtain or a satin cushion. A narrow divan accommodated their principal guest and the President, who gathered up his feet in Turkish, or rather Tartar fashion,—the rest of us—the members of the Council and myself, contenting ourselves with low stools. The apparel of the Ministers was in keeping with the edifice, displaying none of those drooping plumes and sparkling stones which are the ordinary insignia of official rank; their dress was more than plain: judged by the Chinese standard, it was shabby. Indeed, all the appointments of this august tribunal were so conspicuously mean, compared, not with the grandeur of our offices of state, but with the halls of their own provincial magistrates, that I can only account for it on the hypothesis that they feel it their duty to shrink into insignificance in the vicinage of the Son of Heaven.

Preliminary to the special subject, Mr. BURLINGAME deemed it expedient to mollify the minds of the mandarins by some explanations in regard to an affair which has caused them no small irritation—Gen. BURGEVINE'S defection to the rebels. You have, perhaps, forgotten who BURGEVINE is. For among the crowd of patriot heroes whose new-born fame claims record in your columns, it were not surprising if you could find little space for an adventurer in foreign lands.

BURGEVINE is not a patriot; and I have reason to believe he would not be one if he were now at home; but he is, nevertheless, a brave soldier and a skillful leader. The strongest evidence of his high qualities in these respects is the panic his defection excited in high places, after the mean artifices of government officials had driven him from his command. That part of the story has been duly chronicled, and I shall not repeat it. The sequel is soon told as far as the present date, though it may be long before we see the end of it. After applying once and again to the Court of Pekin for redress, and receiving nothing but promises, though supported by the influence of Mr. BURLINGAME, he seemed to relapse into a state of quiet expectancy. Fixing his headquarters in Shanghai, he gathered round him a number of his old followers, and added several other soldiers of fortune, who had recently sought this paradise of military adventure. He was preparing, it was thought, for some new post of honor or danger. His wounds covered suspicion, for blood had sealed his fidelity to the imperial cause. Achilles withdrew from the tents of the Greeks; but he never fell away to the enemy, and certainly no such *vestiversation* was anticipated from the wrath of BURGEVINE. Suddenly his rowdy followers were missed from their accustomed haunts, and the settlement was electrified, I might say terrified, by the intelligence that the General had joined the foe. The manner of his transition was, altogether, the most dashing affair in the history of this tedious war.

The British officer in command at Sungkiang (BURGEVINE'S old fortress) returning from an excursion, (whether hunting or botanizing does not appear) had just debarked from his steamer and entered the gates when BURGEVINE stepped aboard and steamed away. Pursuit was hopeless, and in a few hours he appeared before the walls of Suchow, in a style which led the insurgents to appreciate the worth of their acquisition. He has threatened to discipline a force and march through the bowels of the land to the gates of this capital; and the Government seems not to feel sure that his menace will not be put in execution.

Mr. BURLINGAME informed the mandarins that BURGEVINE had forfeited all claim to the protection of his country; that if apprehended, he would be put on trial for his life, according to a recent statute: and that steps had been taken to prevent the imitation of his example taking effect on other Americans; and finally he assured them that he was prepared to enter into a convention with reference to similar contingencies in the future.

The MSS. of WHEATON was now brought and laid before the Council. "This," said the President, holding it up to his associates, "contains twenty-four articles." Already had they become so sensible of their want of a common standard of reference, that months ago, the President had inquired of Mr. BURLINGAME whether some such book was not in existence; and, subsequently, a young Englishman, employed in the revenue service, who is well versed in the Chinese language, had compiled for them the articles of this incipient code. "That book," said Mr. BURLINGAME, by way of inducing them to sanction the expense of printing it, "may yet save you the expense of a foreign war."

"If it spares us a war, it is not the expense which we consider, but the life," they replied, affecting that sublime indifference to pecuniary considerations, which is only exhibited by an avaricious people, and a parsimonious Government.

"The author," added Mr. BURLINGAME, "has a European fame. When published here, he will gain a Chinese reputation."

The President replied with the air of one who imagined that he was adding the top stone to a column, and utterly unconscious that in publishing a system of international law, his people are only bringing up the rear of civilization.

"He is acknowledged," said Mr. BURLINGAME, "as the standard publicist in the cabinets of Europe."

"We," said the President, determined not to be inveigled into a premature acknowledgment of an unknown code—"We shall deal with him according to the maxim of Confucius, 'Cull out the right, and observe it; cull out the wrong, and correct it.'"

Viewing it in this light, they seemed to have little hesitation in regard to its publication; imagining that because it addresses them rather in the language of an ethical philosopher than a legislator, they are at liberty to adopt or reject its precepts, as may suit their convenience. They would not, however, be long in learning that the liberty of rejecting it is that of the man who chooses to reject the law of his country, and finds the power of the nation armed to crush him; or rather that of the man who outrages the sentiment and provokes the vengeance of a great community.

Only a few miles from the walls of their capital, a scene which lately surpassed the fairy beauty of a midsummer night's dream, now covered with unsightly ruins, reads them a lesson of the consequences they may expect from the exercise of such liberty. In the late war they felt at liberty to violate a truce, and imprison there Mr. PARKES (now dubbed Sir HARRY for what he suffered, as much as for what he did,) together with several others. Some of them died by torture under the windows where the Emperor was holding his revels, and the rest would have shared their fate, but for the humanity of HANGKI, one of this very council. A few days after their release, the Yuen Ming Yuen was a heap of ashes, a monument to the dead, and a warning to their murderers. On behalf of the offenders mercy might have been invoked, with the plea, "They know not what they do;" but for such ignorance the best remedy is to "teach it with thorns."

Palaces of state, as well as altars of religion, are, it is true, placed under the ægis of public law; but what right have those who despise her precepts to claim her protection? In this digression I have almost forgotten the most noteworthy remark which was uttered in the whole conference. Mr. BURLINGAME had remarked that "it would facilitate the dispatch of business for them to learn the usages that govern the intercourse of nations."

"Not only so," the President added, "*it will serve as a guide for the Embassies we may send to foreign Powers.*"

Now this speech is neither witty nor profound. To some of your readers it may not betray anything extraordinary, but on my ears it fell sweet as the simple "yes" which crowns a suitor's hopes after years of expectation.

Four years ago I heard the Governor of this province inquire of Dr. WILLIAMS, seemingly with great concern, "what could be done to avert the consequences of the recent collision with the English and French?" Deeming it a favorable opportunity to make the suggestion, the Doctor hinted that an embassy to the allied Powers would be the most effectual measure. "What," asked the Governor, "do you wear a white scarf on your hat for?"

Here was a higher personage in the heart of the capital, proposing an embassy to foreign nations. For a high official thus to breathe an idea which is treason against the hereditary prejudices of the empire, is no insignificant evidence of progress; and it would not be surprising if before the lapse of another quadrennium you should see among you a more important advent than that of the "Japs"—an embassy from the oldest to the youngest member in the family of nations; the former meekly accepting the latter as her instructor in the principles of public law.

The interview was closed with a collation, in which there was neither shark's-fin jelly nor bird's-nest soup; but your readers must not infer, with Abbé HUC, that these delicacies are fabulous, for I have eaten both at the tables of mandarins.

Commodore OSBORNE, of the Anglo-Chinese navy, has come up to receive instructions as to his campaign against the rebels. Gen. BROWN, of Her British Majesty's army, *happens* also to be here. Sir F. BRUCE, Her British Majesty's Plenipotentiary, who went, a few days ago, on a shooting excursion to the frontiers of Mongolia, has just been sent for, no doubt to aid in planning a shooting excursion on a larger scale. I will endeavor to apprize your readers when it comes off.

A few weeks ago a General, who had been unsuccessful against the rebels, received from the Emperor the present of a white scarf, with which he hanged himself, after thanking His Majesty: for, by the rule of contraries, hanging is honorable in China. Yours, &c., W. A. P. M.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—The artists of Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ'S troup will give GOUNOD'S opera of "FAUST" to-night, for the second time.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CHARLES DANCE'S well-known farce of "Naval Engagements" was revived here on Wednesday evening with complete success. It is a closely-trimmed, well-worded trifle, dependent not so much on brilliancy as on situation—or to speak correctly, incident. The warm fluttering of a young couple in the ether of love, and the vain flappings of an elder twain to reach that bright empyrean, are the broad contrasts offered by Mr. DANCE. In the first act the coupler are lopsided. Youth proffers his arm to respectable maturity, and old age trots beside the swelling graces of maidenhood. But in the end, the eternities—who are always youthful—prevail. The young gentleman with the dark complexion walks off with the young lady with the radiant eyes; whilst, roughly, the old Admiral has to marry the buxom widow. This is all right, poetically, but in fact, it is hard. There are giddy heights in matrimony, tinged with the roseate hues of the morning sun, where youth climbs exultingly; and there are vast Stygian flats and miasmatic expanses, where aching bones and shivering bodies prevail. Curious that the elderly, whatsoever the briskness of his start, pulls up there!

In this particular case it was not so bad, for Mrs. WILKINS is an ample recompense and reward for the hardest sinner—a sufficient port and refuge for the

baffled navigation. What a misfortune so fatal and a presence so pleasing, the danger seemed imminent, at one period, that she would marry the entire family of the Hayneses. Where youth would err could age be blamed? But Miss Hennequins came in providentially, and this horrible outrage was averted. Both ladies played beautifully. It was only love-making; but for trivial minds even that idlest of vanities and fairest of vexatious has its charms. Nobler intellects view with concern the gradual approaches of a Lucius Wallack; feel a not-unworthy humiliation at the haste with which that gentleman shortens the distance between the radiant eyes and himself, and are overwhelmed when, after a flimsy and ineffectual pretext of modesty, he transfers himself from the chair to the sofa, and there rifles the ancient treasury of Dullness for compliments, which we all feel we could speak better. No one cares for Mr. Gilbert. He ought to have stayed at sea, and shivered his timbers like a respectable salt. Moreover, he has his reward.

Briefly, this trifle is pleasant. All the parts are well played; the interest is unflagging and free from intellectual fatigue. In the second piece—"The Old English Gentleman"—Miss Ione Burke made her first appearance at this house. She is a vivacious, almost jolly, entirely charming and exceedingly talented young artist, whose career elsewhere has been steady and progressive. In this comedietta she has her best opportunity in the first act—the interest flagging as the work proceeds—and she was thoroughly good. Both pieces will be played to-night.

THE BONDS FOR BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

Further Developments at the Custom-House.

Arrest of Albert H. Palmer, Private Secretary to the Collector.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM A. SMALLEY.

It will be remembered that United States Marshal Murray made the arrest several days since of Louis Benjamin on the charge of having shipped goods to Nassau, the ultimate destination of which was for the South. Benjamin was at once sent to Fort Lafayette, and all the papers found in his office, his office safe, account books, letter books, &c., taken possession of by the Marshal. The safe was found securely locked, and there was very little in the papers and books found that could be considered evidences of the prisoner's guilt. Nothing was known of the contents of the safe, but Marshal Murray was convinced it would be policy to know just what it did contain, and on Tuesday afternoon succeeded in opening it.

The check-book of Benjamin was found inside, with marginal references showing that a number of checks had been drawn in favor of A. M. Palmer, Collector Barney's Private Secretary, for sums varying from $150 to $250 each. There were some other papers found tending to show considerable intimacy between the parties, and one of these in Palmer's handwriting, on the official paper of the Custom-house, read:

Dear Benjamin: Send me $150 immediately. I wish to use it at once.

Yours, PALMER.

The other evidences against the accused have not yet been given out, but as soon as they were discovered Marshal Murray and Naval Officer Dennison held a consultation together in regard to the matter, and on the following morning (yesterday) called upon Maj.-Gen. Dix and laid the whole case before that official, who coincided with them in deeming it proper that Palmer should be taken into custody. The necessary orders were made out, transferring him at once to Fort Lafayette, and directions for his arrest were given to Detective Smith and Deputy Dwyer, who, with the Custom-house, but failed to find the object of their search. They then secreted themselves near the Collector's room, and a confidential clerk of the Marshal's office was sent to make inquiries for him. The colored porter in attendance stated that he was engaged with Mr. Barney and could not be seen. The clerk requested that he be asked to step to the door a moment. Upon being called, Mr. Palmer came to the door, when the officers stepped forward and took him into custody in the Collector's room and in presence of the Collector. The accused trembled violently, and became very much agitated at the suddenness with which he had been taken. He requested the officer to explain matters, but was informed they knew nothing of the case beyond the fact that they had been ordered to take him in charge. He was then placed in a carriage and driven immediately to Fort Lafayette, at which place he arrived at about 6 o'clock in the evening.

It is stated that Benjamin was in the habit of shipping goods to Nassau in some other name; that he would then enter his own name in the bond as one of the sureties that the goods should not go into the Confederacy. It is alleged that Palmer procured the second bondsman, (the law requiring two,) and that he accepted the name of Smalley, a clerk in the office, as the second surety. Another statement is that Smalley was induced to go upon the bond out of friendship for Benjamin. In either case, Palmer's position was such as to allow any name to pass that had once been approved by him, and it is stated that he allowed these names to appear and to pass for a consideration. The full nature of the evidence against him, however, is not fully known, and it cannot be said with precision how much or how little he is implicated; but there are important documents in the case, and several papers in the possession of the Marshal which have a bearing upon the entire transactions of Palmer and others.

W. A. Smalley, whose arrest in connection with Benjamin has been stated, expresses his desire for a speedy and thorough investigation of the facts so far as he is concerned of the bond of sizing, and avows his entire innocence of any knowledge that he was signing bonds for blockade-runners; he became acquainted with Benjamin some time since at a dinner; the acquaintance ripened into friendship, and on this he signed the bonds. For every bond he signed, some eight or more, he subsequently received in an envelope a check from Benjamin for $100, neither more or less; he made no secret of the fact, but mentioned it to a number of friends as a business transaction. The checks were drawn to his order, were signed by Benjamin, and were presented by him, (Smalley.) They are yet in bank, unless taken possession of by Marshal Murray, and these facts, he claims, are sufficient proof that he was not aware of guilt, and did not intend committing any; for, he argues, was he the one or did he intend the other, he would have taken cash, and not allowed the check evidences against him. The first bonds he signed were canceled on the affidavits of reputable parties in Nassau, that the goods he gave them for were landed at Nassau, and were retailed there.

Officer Jarvis, of the Marshal's Office, arrested Mr. Smalley on the 31st December. At that time he was and to date he has been quite ill at his house, but on Monday was able to go out and be sworn in as Clerk of the Fourth District Court, to which position he has been recently appointed. He is still, of course under arrest.

Rogueries of Blockade Runners.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS AS TO THE WOLFE AND HOFFNUNG AFFAIR—HEAVY SWINDLING.

Further information transpires regarding Wolfe and Hoffnung, the individuals mentioned in the Times of Sunday and Monday last, as being engaged in blockade running from Nassau to Confederate ports. They were not residents of New-York at the opening of the war, as was supposed at the Custom-house, but came to this City from Montreal, Canada, last Spring, from whence they are charged with absconding without paying their debts. Wolfe and Hoffnung are brothers-in-law, and the former married the daughter of an English Jew, named Means Lumley, a man of notorious character, who is now in the Eldridge-street jail under charge of extensive fraud. Prior to January, 1863, he was for many years a dealer in ready-made clothing in Toronto, where he had made money, and established a good credit at home and abroad. During the latter half of 1862 he purchased on credit in Montreal, in England and in Scotland, over $200,000 worth of merchandise, under pretence that it was intended for his legitimate Canadian trade. All these goods he converted into money, in New-York and Philadelphia, before any of his paper, given in payment, had matured, and on the 8th of January, 1863, he came to Montreal to reside. He paid some of his notes, would not state what had become of the goods he had received, nor give any information whatever to his creditors. Several of them, therefore, arrested him, about the 1st of February, and lodged him in the jail of that city.

George G. Wolfe and Abraham Hoffnung then became his bail. Lumley, on being released, proceeded immediately to the railroad depot, without stopping at his residence, and a few days after was followed by both his sureties, whose obligations upon the forfeited recognizance were, of course, undischarged. Wolfe and Hoffnung have long been known in Montreal as notoriously irresponsible and insolvent. There is every reason to suppose that their blockade running has been carried on with the money dishonestly obtained by Lumley, who is now held in prison by his Canadian creditors for $55,000, the amount of bail forfeited by Wolfe and Hoffnung on his account. He will answer no questions. He pleads a delicate state of health, and the necessity of undisturbed repose.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

STATE SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 7.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Folger—To repeal the law prohibiting town and county authorities from making loans to pay bounties.

By Mr. Strong—To construct a main sewer in Kent-av., Brooklyn.

By Mr. Laimbeer—Providing that the First Division of the National Guard shall be organized into brigades, each to consist of two regiments of uniformed troops.

By Mr. Niven—Providing for recording the transcript of wills credited in other States, such record to be *prima facie* evidence of the due execution of the will.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Laimbeer—Relative to piers, slips, &c., in New-York.

By Mr. Williams—To amend the Constitution so as to enable soldiers to vote.

By Mr. Cornell—To incorporate the Cayuga and Ontario Ship Canal Company.

By Mr. Laimbeer—Providing for modifications in the departments of New-York.

By Mr. Folger—To enable husband and wife to testify for and against each other in certain cases. Also to punish the misuse of money by public officers.

On motion of Mr. Angel, a resolution was adopted providing for a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of electing a stenographer to the Senate.

The Committee on contested seats on the Ninth District will hold their first session this afternoon.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 7.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Stannard—To amend the Statute relative to Inspectors of Election in Buffalo.

By Mr. Crooke—To exempt the County Judge of Kings County from sections seven and nine of the act relative to the collection of fees of certain judicial officers.

By Mr. McConnell—To require bank officers to stamp counterfeit notes defected by them.

By Mr. Benedict—Relative to the American Seamen's Friend Society.

By Mr. Eichoff—To regulate the street railroads in New-York for the better accommodation of passengers.

Also to amend the act for the payment of the National Guard.

By Mr. Ryan—To amend the Excise Law.

By Mr. McNeil—To regulate the sale, use and disposition of barrels used by the manufacturers of malt liquors.

By Mr. Gilley—Relative to the New Haven Railroad Company.

Also, to create a Board of Commissioners to ascertain and fix the jurisdiction of the counties of New-York and Westchester.

Also, relative to the rate of interest charged by the awnbrokers in New-York.

By Mr. Mathews—To amend the code of procedure.

By Mr. Crooke—To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Kings County to employ a Court stenographer.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. H. Palmer.—To enable soldiers to vote.

By Mr. Robinson—To perfect the amendment to the Constitution providing for the voting of Electors in the military service of the United States.

By Mr. Brandreth—To amend the several acts relative to State Prisons.

By Mr. Perry—To fix the salary of the Police Justice of the City of Brooklyn.

On motion of Mr. Hopkinson, a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill legalizing the acts of town and county authorities in raising and paying bounties.

Mr. A. Andrews called up the resolutions proposing to amend the Constitution so as to enable soldiers to vote.

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department was then presented.

Adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Rev. H. C. Hayden and wife, Meriden; H. E. Sprague, Boston; F. B. McGuire and party, Washington; and J. M. Bell, Toledo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Thornton, U. S. Vols; Capts. W. W. Beckwith and Thos. Sinclair, Minnesota; and John W. Moore, U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

A. D. Carroll, Philadelphia; A. C. Stevens, U. S. Navy; Chas. Morrison, New-Orleans, and Wm. B. Hopkins, Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Tyler did not arrive at the Everett House, as was expected, on Wednesday evening.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates.

Chronic Sore Throat.—A form of Bronchitis, the approach of which is often so insidious as scarcely to attract notice—an increase of mucus, and a sense of weariseomeness and loss of power in the throat, after public speaking or singing. These incipient symptoms are allayed by using BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which are sold by all Druggists.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, the only reliable preparations for restoring and dressing the hair. Sold by all druggists.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the 4 highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
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The Celebrated Craig Microscope—The most appropriate Holiday Gift, instructive and amusing all ages, is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25: with 6 beautiful mounted objects, $3; with 24 objects, $5. By HENRY CRAIG, No. 536 Broadway, 3d floor, N. Y. Discount to dealers.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents—Black or Brown, instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting—styles suitable—executed in the best manner only, No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving 10 cts.

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Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Elastic Stitch Sewing-machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, machine-sewing of every description done in the best manner.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—For Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., second floor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

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Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Colds Without Fail.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
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Costs only 25 Cents.
Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO., And all Druggists.

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Night Blooming Cereus,
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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray Hair and Whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of the dull, dead black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head as the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.
HOYT'S MINNEHAHA HAIR GLOSS,
unexcelled in keeping the hair in curl.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM
changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
HOYT'S EXCELSIOR TOILET POWDER
imparts beauty to the complexion, smoothness to the skin and preserves youthfulness of appearance. Sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they can be greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—Diseases of the Scalp and Loss of Hair—will warrant him in guaranteeing a Cure in every case. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)
We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

For Once we take Pleasure in Calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement—that of HOWE & STEVENS' FAMILY DYE COLORS. These dyes have become a household necessity, and so general in their use that many a well-dressed lady finds that many an article once rejected as out of date, is, by the aid of these dyes, made as good as new.

Genuine Honey Soap,
Made only by F. S. CLEAVER,
A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale Depot Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON,
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes for Sale,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Up-Town Depot for the Supply of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, under the management of J. T. ELLIS, No. 939 BROADWAY, corner of 22d-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.—Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Brower—Bailey.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. Ira C. Tyson, Charles F. Brower to Lizzie J., daughter of Elisha Bailey, all of Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Burrows—Persons.—In Hillsdale, Columbia County, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, by Rev. E. Beardsley, Mr. Chas. M. Burrows, of Chatham Four Corners, to Miss Phebie M. Persons, of the former place.

Bartow—Steele.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, by Rev. Mr. Nelson, at Emmanuel Church, Baltimore, J. F. Bartow, of New-York, to Annie Key, daughter of the late H. M. Steele, Esq., of Annapolis, Md.

Beach—Copeland.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. C. S. Robinson, Theodore R. Beach to Emma F., daughter of C. W. Copeland, both of the City of Brooklyn.

Hutchinson—Rollins.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, by Rev. J. D. Wilson, at the residence of the bride's father, Lucius B. Hutchinson to Alice M., daughter of B. B. Rollins, Esq., all of this City.

Huntington—Curtis.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, in the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, Joseph Selden Huntington and Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of B. F. Curtis, Esq., all of New-York.

Knapp—Hammond.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, Wm. B. Knapp, of Madison, N. J., to Miss Mary Isabelle Hammond, of this City. No cards.

Vermilya—Sherwood.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, by Rev. R. B. Lockwood, Wm. Vermilya, of Tarrytown, to Electa W. Sherwood, of New-Rochelle. No cards.

DIED.

Bianchi.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, Anne G., wife of Francesco Bianchi, and daughter of John B. Simonson, of Staten Island, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 250 Carlton-av.

Betts.—In Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 7, John Sanford, the only surviving child of Wm. M. and the late Emily Betts.

Funeral services at St. Andrew's Chapel, in Stamford, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Cooley.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, John A. Cooley, in the 38th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his sister, No. 51 Vandam-st., this day, (Friday,) at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends, and the members of the Ind. Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Washingtonville, Orange County, for interment, on Saturday, at 7 A. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Erie Railroad.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

Chase.—In Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, George T., only son of Sarah and Samuel Chase, of Brooklyn, aged 14 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, De Kalb-av., third door east of Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

☞ Albany, Rochester and Buffalo papers please copy.

Chace.—In Boston, on Saturday, Jan. 2, Jane Wray, wife of Caleb Chace, of Boston, and daughter of the late Charles Kane, of Schenectady, N. Y., aged 66 years.

Daniel.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 7, Charles Harvey Daniel, in the 32d year of his age.

Notice of funeral in papers to-morrow.

Henriques.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, suddenly, Bertha, the relict of David Henriques, in the 72d year of her age. The funeral will take place on Sunday morning, Jan. 10, from No. 149 West 14th-st., the residence of her son-in-law, George Henriques, at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Kowalski.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 5, Mr. C. Kowalski, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 297 Henry-st. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

Kuypers.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, Amelia Ann Van Zandt, wife of Dr. Samuel S. Kuypers, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 142 2d-av., on Sunday, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Kingsley.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 6, of inflammation of the brain, Wilhelmina, daughter of William C. and Sarah D. Kingsley, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 51 Willoughby-st. Her remains will be taken to Rockville, L. I., for interment.

Lent.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, Ann Lent, daughter of the late James W. Lent, of this City, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, George W. Lent, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 19 West 42d-st., without further invitation.

McDonald.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, Alexander L. McDonald, Counselor-at-law, in the 92d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Church, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Lovett.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, George Lovett, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Ambrose C. Kingsland and Eccles Gilleender, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Union-square, on Friday, Jan. 8, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Phinney.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at her residence, No. 29 West 38th-st., Mrs. Ann B. Phinney, widow of the late Theodore Phinney, Esq., aged 62 years.

Funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Newport papers please copy.

Pentz.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, William A. P., eldest child of George B. and Margaret C. Pentz, aged 2 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Peirce.—At Rye Neck, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, Harriot, wife of Abraham Peirce, aged 68 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church at Mamaroneck, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock. Trains leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 7 and 9¼ A. M.; returning at 4:15 P. M.

Schirmer.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 7, after a short illness, Edward Schirmer, aged 51 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at his late residence, No. 46 East 37th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 2 P. M.

Waterbury.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, Sophia F., youngest daughter of Joseph and Maria Waterbery, aged 14 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 49 Avenue D., on Friday, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.

White.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 5, John F. White in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, one block south of Beacon-av., near Palisade-av., Hudson City, N. J.

Wright.—Caroline E., daughter of John D. Wright.

The friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, No. 30 West 27th-st., at 11 o'clock on Seventh day morning. The remains will be taken to Flushing for interment.

Welsch.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 7, Charles Welsch, aged 54 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 257 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 107.—Jan. 7, 1864.
43, 33, 64, 35, 49, 28, 34, 21, 42, 71, 30, 20.
Kentucky, Class 108.—Jan. 7, 1864.
68, 70, 13, 69, 44, 7, 32, 74, 3, 47, 43, 41, 67.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
Extra Class 11—Jan. 7, 1864.
30, 42, 45, 59, 48, 70, 14, 18, 20, 76, 75, 19.
Class 12—Jan. 7, 1864.
7, 54, 47, 15, 77, 67, 62, 16, 8, 76, 26, 69, 78.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

Royal Havana Lottery.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: Information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

A new remedy for colds and coughs.—RUSHTON'S (F. V.) COLD-INE, the best and safest preparation ever offered to the public. Try a bottle at RUSHTON'S FAMILY DRUG STORE, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.
The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee for the collection of a fund for the relief of the suffering Schleswig-Holsteiners, appeal to the Germans of New-York to interest themselves in the noble cause represented by them.
Our countrymen all over Germany are proving their sincere sympathy with the fate of the brave inhabitants of the German Duchies in the most emphatic manner, but the suffering, especially among the late employes of the Government, who have paid for their patriotism with the immediate loss of their income, is so great that every offering which the German heart may be prompted to give to the German cause will be needed, and such assistance is confidently expected also from the Germans of America.
Let us respond to this expectation. Germans of New-York, and by ample gifts assure our suffering countrymen in the distant Fatherland of our heartfelt sympathy with their struggle against oppression and wrong.
The undersigned will be happy to receive your contributions.
LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, No. 43 Wall-st.
JOH'S LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane.
G. W. LOTZ, No. 161 Pearl-st.
GEORGE MOSLE, No. 82 Exchange-place.
GUSTAV SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
Office, No. 240 Broadway.
30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
ONE OF THE OLDEST
AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
And by all Druggists.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Supplies the Blood with its Vital Principle, or
LIFE ELEMENT, IRON,
infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system.
For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a Specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot No. 491 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all druggists.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No 27 Park-row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

A GALLERY OF PORTRAITS OF EVERY MAN'S WIFE CLASSIFIED, WITH OTHER INTERESTING AND VALUABLE MATTER, IN THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THIS WEEK.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HEBREW MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY are notified that the funeral of the late Mrs. Hannah Cohen will take place THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 44 Grand-st.
A. S. VAN PRAAG, President.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK ELEPHANT IS NOT IN THE MENAGERIE WITH OTHER EXCITING AND VALUABLE NOVELTIES, IN THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THIS WEEK. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.
READ.
Harlem, July 20, 1863.
I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 129th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 439 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.
New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Merkan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Chapelle to Logansport; this effected, the 220 miles will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 182 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund.....£160,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDNER NICOLL, Esq., Chairman,
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE F. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Mauritius,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Hong Kong,
Singapore,	Penang,	Bankok,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	
Manila,	Batavia,	

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY.
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 284, 312, 408, 485, 568, 580, 591, 668, 809, 902, 963, 980, 997, 1338, 1092, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1439, 1443, 1447, 1489, and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February, proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days there after, of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, also for any other Bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund. EDWARD L BAKER,
Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.
BOSTON, Jan. 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., Broadway, cor 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and be opened on the morning of the 12th of January. W. TITUS, Sec'y.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of next succeeding election, will be held at the office, No. 323 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan 12, inclusive.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

GREENWICH BANK, Dec. 31, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Directors of this Association, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, poll to open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M., and that the transfer book will be closed until after the election.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of

ONLY SIXTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest thereon of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,354 19, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Rai road Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

OFFICE MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS RE-ORGANIZED.
CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, December 30, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company (as re-organized) will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the notifications of a contract entered into between said Company and the Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad Co., and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day (by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, No. 48 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Ten Per Cent. free of Government Tax, payable at the Stockholders on or after the 28th inst. The transfer books will close on the 20th inst.

EGBERT L. VIELE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

MARKET BANK,
New-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the then next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING MILL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, at Spuyten Duyvil, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year.

J. B. LAURENCE, Secretary.
SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Jan. 7, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of the Coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the above-named Bonds, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation by

C. C. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

TRADESMENS' BANK, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 23 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CHATHAM BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863:

RESOURCES

1. Loans and Discounts		$1,016,214 77
2. Over-drafts		897 35
3. Due from Banks		31,099 67
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$25,000 00	
5. Due from Brokers	28,500 00	
		5,500 68
6. Real Estate		74,066 72
7. Specie		
8. Cash Items, viz: Bills and Checks on other Banks, &c.		290,823 35
9. Stocks, New-York State and United States		311,000 00
Promissory and U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, and Indebtedness Certificates, Certificates of Indebtedness		1,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		10,000 00
11. Bills of Solvent Banks and U. S. Demand Notes, U. S. Legal Tender		137,724 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		10,531 37
		$1,889,217 41

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$450,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$19,500 00	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$19,500 00	
Less Notes on hand	6,537 00	12,963 00
3. Profits		82,859 26
4. Due to Banks		123,101 38
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York.		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		1,219,432 79
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		
Dividends unpaid		881 00
		$1,889,217 41

STATE OF NEW-YORK, County of New-York, } ss.

Nathaniel Hayden, President, and O. H. Schreiver, Cashier, of the Chatham Bank, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. NATH'L HAYDEN, President.

O. H. SCHREIVER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the seventh day of January, 1864.

JAS. WARD SMITH, Notary Public, New-York City.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$560,975 81
2. Overdrafts		80 00
3. Due from Banks		6,708 64
4. Due from Directors of the Bank	$18,592	
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate		62,300 00
7. Specie		28,111 01
8. Cash Items		155,570 39
9. Stocks at Bank Department		124,500 00
Promissory and U. S. 7 3-10 Notes and Indebtedness Certificates	$30,000	
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks and U. S. Demand Notes		1,500 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		6,917 83
Total		$946,663 68

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$206,525 00
2. Circulation Registered	$120,830	
Circulation not registered		
Total	120,830	
Less Notes on hand	1,452-	119,398 00
3. Profits		44,428 98
4. Due to Banks		
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors on Demand		7,468,245 99
8. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		301,701 00
Total		$9,860,778 16

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the Broadway Bank, an associated bank, located and doing business in New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. F. A. PALMER, President,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier,

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of January, 1864. MATTH. BANTA,
Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$1,678,840 09
2. Overdrafts		4,228 41
3. Due from Banks		53,393 85
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$39,944 69	
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate		59,599 40
7. Specie		141,803 05
8. Cash Items—viz: Checks on other Banks		152,268 09
9. Stocks—United States and N. Y. State		535,000 00
Promissory and U. S. 7 3-10 Notes and Indebtedness Certificates	$429,675	
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks and U. S. Demand Notes		367,712 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks	$	
13. Loss and Expense Account		
Total		$2,893,644 89

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$800,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$330,000 00	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$330,000 00	
Less Notes on hand	96,233 00	233,767 00
3. Profits (net)		121,451 19
4. Due to Banks		149,797 39
5. Due to Individuals and corporations other than Banks and Depositors, for dividends		1,112 50
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York.		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		1,687,506 91
8. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		
Total		$2,993,644 89

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., President, and ROBERT P. PERRIN, Cashier, of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. B. LEWIS, Jr., President.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of January, 1864.

G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY.—Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment, $17 22½, due the Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1863, and that we have designated by lot $17,000 of said Bonds for payment as required by the Trust Deed, viz.: Nos. 343, 783, 786, 1,048, 1,110 1,419, 1,574, 1,600, 1,979, 1,990, 2,165, 2 228, 2,338, 2,366, 2,341, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 2,433, 2,582, of $500 each.

The holders of he Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrender of the Bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.

The next payment, $17,000, will be due April 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL,
M. L. COWDREY, } Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December, 1863.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$8,077,321 69
Due from Banks		389,435 55
Due from Directors of the Bank	$196,000 00	
Due from Brokers	370,000 00	
Real Estate—Banking-House and Lot	300,000 00	
Other Real Estate	1,297 69	301,297 69
Specie		1,371,208 73
Cash Items, viz.: Checks, &c., on other City Banks, received in the regular course of business on the day previous		1,408,717 03
Stocks		5,515,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Legal Tender Notes		805,580 00
Expense Account		28,612 43
Total		$20,067,083 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$1,975
Less Notes on hand	270— 1,705 00
Profits	$1,325,101 04
Less, Dividend payable Jan. 4	400,000 00— 925,101 04
Due to Banks and Bankers	2,709,519 21
Due to individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors	381,808 76
Due Depositors on demand	6,517,387 14
Amount due not included above, viz.: Dividends unpaid	21,434 06
Dividend just declared, payable Jan. 4	400,000 00
Total	$20,067,083 21

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier, of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, a Banking Association, located and doing business in New-York, being duly sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

JOHN A STEVENS, President.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th January, 1864.

RICHARD STACKPOOLE, Notary Public.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. HALL,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than forty-five millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable to run very much to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium.

The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery for the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

LIVERMORE, CLEWES & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., in cash, free of Government tax, upon the Stock and Cancelled Bonds Scrip of this Company is declared, payable on the 1st day of February to the registered holders of stock and scrip at the close of business on the 19th inst.

This dividend is in lieu of and in advance of two coupons on the full-paid stock, and by terms of the contract terminates the obligation to pay interest to the full-paid shareholders.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 15th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of February.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT.

and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. free from Government tax) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 9, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a stock dividend of 20 per cent., (both free of Government tax.) have been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 67 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT is payable on demand, free of Government tax.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

21ST DIVIDEND.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESS-fully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, cancers, cancerous, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that foul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. M. MAGLOIRE RICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1275 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualification, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 1, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RE-stores MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS.—ESTAB lished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of the Lane, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life for not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attentions to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that no patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours: cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—PRO posals are solicited for the construction of a coal road between Scranton and New-York. For particulars apply at the office of the WYOMING VALLEY COAL COMPANY, No. 48 Pine-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5 first floor, over Park Bank.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) (Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, M. & C. R. R., CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 22, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of the 13th day of January proximo, for the clearing, grading and masonry of the extension of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad from Loveland to the City of Cincinnati—a distance of twenty-four miles.

The work will be divided into sections of one-half mile or more, and bids will be received for the construction of one or more of such sections.

Plans, profiles and specifications, with approximate estimates of the quantities of work on each section offered for contract, will be ready for examination on and after the 5th day of January, 1864, at this office, in room No. 8, second floor, Railroad Building, southwest corner Third and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati.

Estimates of the quantity and relative value of the work done in each month will be made, and ninety per cent. of the amount of the same will be paid in cash in the month succeeding that in which the work estimated shall have been done.

The Railroad Company reserves to itself the right to decline to let any part or all of the work on examination of the bids. WM. P. CUTLER, Vice-President.

JOHN WADDLE, Chief Engineer.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TO BE INDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF," will be received by the undersigned at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. Monday, the 11th inst., for furnishing fresh beef for six months from the 18th January, 1864, to the troops and others in the service of the United States, who may be in the City of New-York, or its vicinity, and not otherwise provided for.

The fresh beef to be of a good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, times and places as may be required, at the expense of the contractor.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to be entertained, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"*We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and considerations; also that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of $10,000, will be executed.*"

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must state his present place of business. The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States. F. H. MOORE,
Captain and C. S. V. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon for the erection and completion of a new School-house, including the steam heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 149, 151, 153 and 155 East Twenty-third-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD COOPER,
Chairman Board of School Officers, Eighteenth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Secretary.
Dated Dec. 29, 1863.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE been awarded for Infantry Accoutrements under the bids inviting proposals for 100,000 sets, which bids were opened Dec. 23, 1863, viz.:

T. C. Williams & Co., 5,000 sets, New-York Arsenal at	$3 60
L. S. Baker, 10,000 sets, New-York Arsenal, at	3 60
H. A. Dingee, 10,000 sets, New-York Arsenal, at	3 61
C. S. Storms, 5,000 sets, New-York Arsenal, at	3 62
C. S. Storms, 10,000 sets, Watertown Arsenal, at	3 67
W. S. Hansell & Son, 10,000 sets, Frankfort Arsenal, at	3 70
Geo. Peters, 10,000 sets, Frankfort Arsenal, at	3 69
E. Gaylord, 20,000 sets, Alleghany Arsenal, at	3 69
H. Tillson & Co., 10,000 sets, St. Louis Arsenal, at	3 79
Sterling & Co., 5,000 sets, St. Louis Arsenal, at	3 84
McFarland & Dempsey, 5,000 sets, St. Louis Arsenal, at	3 85

(Signed) GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen. Chf. of Ord.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, for furnishing this Department with genuine Griffin Horseshoe Nails, assorted sizes, Nos. 6, 7 and 8. Parties offering will please state with the price what quantity of each size they can deliver immediately, and how rapidly and in what quantity they can make future deliveries. The usual privilege is reserved of rejecting any bid not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be properly indorsed and addressed to

Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A., New-York.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863.

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMporters are invited to send to this office price-lists of and tenders for any or all of the articles of medical and hospital supplies required for the use of the army. Copies of the Supply-table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to

HENNELL STEVENS,
Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,
will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from BOSTON, Jan. 26.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $10, $35, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....Jan. 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Jan. 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 | Steerage.....$36 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 | Steerage to London.....31 00
First Cabin to Paris.....95 00 | Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 | Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS.

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 1st of February.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine, fast-sailing new Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. TURNER, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions —First Cabin, $75; Second Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $35. Payable in currency.

FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-Green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, and MONDAY, Feb. 1.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

R. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.

Ship AMERICAN UNION sails Jan 11.
FOR LONDON X LINE.
Ship DANIEL WEBSTER sails Jan. 11.

For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts for any amount available in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., N.Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—TO sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M. United States Mail steamship EVENING STAR, Wm. H. HALL, commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River. For freight and passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer MORNING STAR will follow the EVENING STAR, and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN S. HANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the executors, No. 140 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of May next. Dated Oct. 29, 1863.

DANIEL F. WRIGHT,
FERRIS TRIPP, } Executors.

o30-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JESSE H. FARLEY, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.

jy 10-1aw 6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John V. Cole, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of L. Richardson, No. 106 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next. Dated Nov. 24, 1863.

JOHN B. COLE,
LEONARD RICHARDSON, } Executors.

n25-1aw6m*

AMUSEMENTS.

IRVING HALL—THOMAS MATINEE.

In consequence of Mr. Thomas' whole time being occupied with the English Opera Troupe, at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, his matinées are postponed until the first SATURDAY in February.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.

The management has great pleasure in announcing the immense success that attended the performance of FAUST last evening, and from the fact that hundreds were unable to gain admittance, the opera will be repeated by general request

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1864,
FAUST,

Grand Opera, in five acts, by C. Gounod, with new scenery, appointments, &c., and the following cast:

MME. FREDERICI,
MME. JOHANNSEN,
HERR RIMMER,
HERR STEINECKE.
HERR WEINLICH.

To give full effect to the Soldiers' Chorus, in the fourth act, the

ARION SOCIETY

have kindly volunteered to assist, and a full military band will also appear.

Conductor.....CARL BERGMANN

Price of admission to Parquet, Balcony, and Dress Circle, $1, without extra charge for reserved seats. No reserved seats sold in the evening. Box tickets $1 50. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

The sale of Tickets will commence on Thursday morning, at the Academy of Music and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the continued illness of Mr. Anschutz, Mr. C. Bergmann has kindly consented to conduct the Opera.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1864,
THIRD PERFORMANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

The management beg to announce, that having made arrangements for an

ENTIRE CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME

of this theatre for next week,

THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL AND INTENSELY INTERESTING DRAMA,

received every night with

UNANIMOUS APPROBATION,
entitled
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,
in which

MRS. JOHN WOOD MRS. JOHN WOOD

appears, and the

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY,

must be withdrawn after

SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, JAN. 9,

to allow for the production on

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 11,

of a new comedy in two acts, for the first time in America, entitled,

A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP,

and the comedietta of

COUSIN CHERRY,

in which

MRS. JOHN WOOD WILL APPEAR.

Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7½. Seats secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
Successful course of
HUMOROUS LECTURES.
Second
ESSAY.
"THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION,
A TALE OF FUN,"
ON
MONDAY EVENING,
JAN. 11, 1864.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

To be had at all the principal music and bookstores. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

N. B.—The public is respectfully informed that no more tickets will be sold beyond the comfortable capacity of the Hall.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1864.

LES PIEGES DORES.
Comedie in three Acts, by M. A. de Beauplean.
HISTOIRE DUN SOU.
Vaudeville in one Act by M. Clairville.
LES DEUX AVRUGLES.
Bouffonerie musicale by M. Offenbach.

The following artists will appear that evening:
Mmes. LEVASSEUR, HAMBURG, MAILLET and DONATIEN; Messrs. GRAVIER, EDGARD, CHOLROCHE, DONADIEN and FAYE.

Doors open at 7½; curtain will rise at 8 o'clock precisely.

Carriages can be ordered for 11 o'clock.

Office for reserved seats, No. 623 Broadway.

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
NINTH SEASON, 1864.

William Mason, Theodore Thomas, J. Mosenthal, G. Matzka, F. Bergner, have the pleasure of announcing their ninth season of Six Soirées of Chamber Music, to be given at Dodsworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at intervals of two weeks, commencing on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Subscriptions received at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Schubert & Co., No. 98 Spring-st., as follows:

One admission to the series, in advance, $5.
Two admissions to the series, in advance, $10.
Single tickets for each soirée, $1 50.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 BROADWAY.

L. B. LENT.....Manager

Performances will be continued at this establishment,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

introducing the greatest of lady equestriennes,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
and the entire strength of the
MOST COMPLETE TROUPE IN THE WORLD.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.,
ON
"EUROPE AND AMERICA,"
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 8.
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at Library, down town office, and at the door.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL will be held at No. 83 Madison-av., SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock. Physicians and all interested invited. Mrs. WALDEN PELL, Sec.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:0 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

[Continued from the First Page.]

it abandon it until some government be consolidated.

THE FRENCH DESIGN IN MEXICO.

The Paris correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* writes under date of Dec. 17:

"Marshal FOREY, who is now at Compiègne, has no doubt by this time informed his imperial master of the real state of affairs in Mexico. The French columns sent up country, as might have been expected, have encountered no serious difficulties. This is equivalent to saying that their search after JUAREZ and his Captain has been fruitless, and that they have marched all the way to Queretaro to find the birds flown and the enemy impalpable. Cruisers have captured vessels laden with arms, attempting to break the blockade. These prizes have been taken into Matamoras. There is an opinion here that troubles may arise with BANKS on the Rio Grande. BANKS is supposed to have some mission to aid the Mexicans, and several French steam-frigates (to believe *La Presse*) have been detached to watch his movements. War vessels are also being dispatched to the Pacific coast to render the blockade of all Mexico effective. The Democratic party still continues to denounce this war as a great mistake. One journal blames it because 300,000,000 francs are now demanded to pay expenses of distant expeditions. All wars cost money, and those very persons who most strongly blame French interference in Mexico and Cochin China favored the Crimean and Italian campaigns, and cry out to-day for another Russian war. The *Constitutionnel* exposes Government views on this unpopular subject. This paper shows that the real object of France in invading Mexico was to prevent the extension of Yankee power. The Stars and Stripes may soon float over Vera Cruz and Acapulco, and the vast Mexican Empire will then merge into the great American Republic. So formidable an increase of power would menace the liberty and peace of the world. When such sentiments are published in a semi-official paper, when the Mexican expedition is openly owned to be directed more against what the States may become than what Mexico was, it is time for French people to look with alarm on every movement which may bring Washington and Paris into hostile collision. Gallic eagles hovering about Matamoras, and the bird of 'freedom' on the Rio Grande are in dangerous proximity."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE COBDEN-DELANE CONTROVERSY.

The following additional correspondence has taken place between Mr. COBDEN and Mr. DELANE:

MIDHURST, Friday, Dec. 18.

SIR: For the first time you now disavow having intended to mr. BRIGHT and myself the design of promoting by violent, illegal, or immoral means a re-distribution of the land of this country. Had you contented yourself with this simple disavowal, it might have passed in silence; but you have invented for us another theory, to the equal testamentary division of land, for which I have no better foundation in anything that ever fell from us than the former and heavier aspersion. You now ask my acquiescence in a process of reasoning by which you attempt to show the connection between your former language and your new accusation—against which grammar, logic, and common sense at once rebel.

I will not allow you to divert me from the real question at issue into a new discussion as to the comparative merits between the equal division of real property, as it exists in France and a great part of the Continent, and the custom of primogeniture as it prevails here. That is a subject fairly open to discussion in our law amendment societies or the social science meetings; and as it can affect the pocket of no living proprietor, it is not likely to lead to a very impassioned debate. But I must point out to you how impossible it is to reconcile your present plea with your former language. You now profess only to impute to us the design of favoring the equal division of landed property among all the children at the death of a proprietor. But this will not correspond with your reiterated charge that we contemplated a division among the poor of the land of the rich. What you now object to consider to be our object is the division of the land of the rich equally among the children of the rich. I must bring the question to the test of your own language.

In your leading article of Dec. 3 you alleged that the small States of the Continent regarded a Congress with the "satisfaction with which the poor might regard MR. BRIGHT's proposition for dividing among them the lands of the rich." How infer from your new interpretation that I am asked to construe this as meaning only the satisfaction with which the children of rich landowners would regard a proposition of a division among them of the lands of their fathers.

Again, in your letter to me of December 7, you stated: "These speeches are discussed elaborately in two leading articles on successive days, and in each of them certain passages are interpreted as recommending a repartition of the land among the poor. Now, the word partition or repartition means simply a division, and not a bequest or inheritance, and yet with our dictionaries at hand, you now ask me to interpret the 'repartition of the land among the poor' as only meaning to say that MR. BRIGHT and I wished to compel rich landowners at their death to have their estates equally among all their children. And in your letter to me of December 11, you "repeat" the assertion that the "certain passages" of our speeches "bear no other interpretation than that ascribed to them" Now, up to that date you had put no other interpretation on those speeches than that they advocated the division of the land of the rich among the poor. The poor we are now told to interpret to mean only the children of rich landowners.

Then, I suppose, we must altogether agree to forget that you coupled us with GRACCHUS, and the agrarian system of Rome. No; in the teeth of all these proofs in plain, unmistakable English to the contrary, I should be sacrificing truth to courtesy were I to affect to concur in this new version of your language, which does not admit of two meanings. I note your reluctance to, but repel the attempt to raise a fresh issue to cover your retreat under a fire of mis-statements. I will conclude this correspondence with merely remarking that the blow which was aimed at the fame of Mr. BRIGHT and myself has missed its mark. How far the recoil of the weapon may affect the hand that leveled it time will show. I am, &c.

J. T. DELANE, Esq. R. COBDEN.

P. S.—I cannot compliment your political economy. You reproach me for having made the 'concession' to France of undertaking to levy no export duty on coals. Sir ROBERT PEEL had abolished the export duty on coal for the benefit of England a dozen years before the French treaty, and all I engaged was that, for ten years more, we would not so foolish as to put any impediments in the way of our exports. As for the paper duty, it is the interest of the British public to buy everything in the cheapest market. If foreigners put foolish restrictions on the export of rags, it is an additional reason why we should take their paper. This may—and I am sorry for it—for a time, but only for a time, be injurious to our own manufacture of that article, in which I believe many of your family are largely engaged. The difference between you and me in 1860 was, that I was looking to the public interest and you were advocating the interest of a class.

MIDHURST, Friday Evening, Dec. 18.

SIR: I am compelled reluctantly to resume my pen, after having sent to the post what I had hoped was my final communication. But this morning's *Daily News*, which has just reached me, contains a statement which cannot with honor be passed over, either by you or myself, in silence. In the first leader of that journal, I have read for the first time the following passage, which purports to be an extract from a leading article in your journal of the 4th of November or the following day, commenting on the speeches of MR. BRIGHT and myself at the Rochdale meeting:

"This language, so often repeated, and so calculated to excite discontent among the poor and half-informed, has really only one intelligible meaning. 'Reduce the electoral franchise; for when you have done so you will obtain an assembly which will recite on the estates of the proprietors of land, and divide them gratuitously among the poor.' * * * It may be right to reduce the franchise, but certainly not as a step to spoliation.'

I sincere y trust there is some inaccuracy in this quotation, which is not only a libelous outrage upon two members of the House of Commons, but a dire insult to millions of honest and industrious Englishmen. It it be a correct extract from your leading article, which I have no means of verifying at the moment of writing, it is in direct contradiction to the statement made in your last letter that you never imputed to MR BRIGHT and myself the contemplation of any more violent means of dividing the land than by a change in the law of succession. Assuming the words to be correctly given, you charge us distinctly with aiming at the seizure of the landed property of the country for gratuitous division among the poor. You will at once see that in this case this language be unreservedly recalled, it makes the statement in your last letter simply a mockery and an untruth. I am, &c.,

J. T DELANE, Esq. R. COBDEN.

No. 16 SERGEANTS' INN, Dec. 21.

SIR: I received your second letter, dated "Friday evening, Dec. 18," only last night. The quotation you make from the *Daily News* is so far inaccurate that it does not convey the same meaning as the whole article from which it is taken does. I inclose that article and that which appeared on the following day. I add an extract from another, which has been published since, and, having now given you all the means necessary for obtaining that redress which purported to be the object of your first letter, I beg to retire from the personal part of this controversy. I am, &c., JOHN T. DELANE.

RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M. P.

ACQUITTAL OF COL. CRAWLEY.

Lieut.-Col. CRAWLEY has been fully and honorably acquitted of both charges preferred against him.

LATEST MONEY MARKET, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of interest to 7 per cent.

From the Times City Article, 24th.

The discount demand at the bank yesterday was entirely unimportant, and in the open market there was increased ease. Short loans continue to be offered in the stock exchange at between 4 and 5 per cent. The funds were again steady, owing chiefly to the tone of the discount market, and a further influx of gold took place.

The telegrams from Paris during the day showed no recovery, and, notwithstanding the anticipations of pacific statements at the commencement of the New-Year, the condition of political affairs still exercised the chief influence that weighs injuriously on the various markets, and especially on that for foreign securities.

Another fall took place in Greek Stocks, but before taking too gloomy a view, however, the bondholders should wait for the meeting of the English Parliament, when explanation will doubtless be sought on their behalf as to the subjects that were contemplated in constituting the new monarchy.

FRANCE.

The Emperor made the following reply to the address presented him by the Senate:

"Good is the sole motive power of my actions, both at home and abroad. I desire the appeasing of passions with concord and union. I direct all my wishes to the moment when the great questions which divide governments and people will be pacifically solved by European arbitration. This wish was that of NAPOLEON when he wrote from St. Helena that to fight in Europe is to make civil war. May not this great thought, an Utopia in the past, shortly become a reality. It is always an honor to proclaim a principle tending to remove the prejudices of another. Let us unite our efforts for this noble end, and let us only study obstacles to vanquish them, and incredulity to confound it."

The *Moniteur* publishes the circular of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS dated 8th December, the sense of which agrees with the analysis already published.

The Paris *Pays* says the Sultan will visit Paris for a fortnight in April next.

The Bourse on the 22d was steady. Rentes closed at 66.40.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

There is no news yet of the entrance of Federal troops into Holstein.

A large meeting of the members of the Holstein Estates, held at Hamburg, had resolved by a large majority to recognize Prince FREDERICK, of Augustenberg, as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. Nearly half the nobility of Holstein had promised to recognize the Prince, and had signed a document to that effect.

The Senate of Frankfort had voted a subsidy of 100,000 thalers to the Prince of Augustenberg.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails have arrived with advices to Nov. 29, and from Calcutta to Nov. 20. The war on the Punjaub frontier has assumed serious proportions. There had been more fighting, and the British sustained heavy losses. Severe encounters took place on the 30th Oct., 6th, 11th, 13th and 19th Nov., and another is reported by telegram from Lahore, under date 24th Nov. The British lost in these engagements, 13 officers killed and 12 wounded, and in killed and wounded nearly 500 men. The Bunnagees have replied to Col. TAYLOR's (the Commissioner of Peshawar,) proposals that the British must leave their country or they will make them. Matters looked so serious that His Excellency Sir HUGH ROSE, at latest dates, was on his way to the seat of war, and was expected to assume the command of the expedition. The Lahore camp of exercise had been broken up too, and the regiments and batteries which were to have formed it are proceeding by double marches to the Northwest frontier.

The Bombay *Gazette* says that "we are no longer engaged with a few fanatics in an insignificant raid, but in a war with numerous tribes, whose numerical strength, in an almost inaccessible country, it is difficult to calculate."

The *Times of India* says, the enemy has been found far more powerful than was expected. About six weeks have expired since our force entered the Umbegieh Pass and we have obtained no decided victory. It is clear to all that our position there is a critical one, and the most decisive measures must be now adopted to save our force from annihilation.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

CALAIS, Me., Thursday, Jan. 7—8:45 P. M.

At 6:30 P. M., when the line fell east of Sackville, there were no signs at Halifax of the steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool 26th, via Queenstown 27th ult. The steamer reported coming into that port this afternoon was an emigrant steamer, and not the *Africa* as at first reported.

Wind northwest; weather clear and cold.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Message of Gov. Curtin.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Message of Gov. CURTIN will be transmitted to the Legislature to-day. We are indebted to the *Evening Bulletin* for the following abstract:

Gov. CURTIN, after alluding to the moral and material blessings which the Almighty has bestowed upon us during the last year, proceeds to the consideration of the financial condition of the State. The total indebtedness amounts to thirty-nine and a half millions. Hitherto the State has paid its interest in coin or its equivalent; but the Governor recommends the careful and immediate consideration by the Legislature of the subject, and expresses the opinion that the Commonwealth will have fulfilled her obligations by providing for the payment of interest in the currency of the Government. He deems the policy of paying coin to foreign and currency to domestic loanholders as wholly unwise and founded on no legitimate principle. Among other financial recommendations is a tax on the gross receipts of all railroad, canal and mining companies.

Alluding to the recent invasion of the State the Governor returns thanks to New-York and New-Jersey for their prompt assistance. He invites the attention of the Legislature to the deplorable condition of the loyal people of East Tennessee. He renews his recommendation for the revision of the militia law, and trusts that a reasonable time will be allowed for the State's quota to be filled with volunteers. The State has already sent 277,409 men to the field for general and special service.

The Governor concludes as follows: That this unnatural rebellion may be speedily and effectually crushed, we lie all under the obligation of the one paramount duty—that of vigorously supporting our Government in its measures to that end. To the full extent of my official and individual ability it shall be so supported, and I rely heartily on your cooperation.

I am ready for all proper measures to strengthen its arms, to encourage its upholders, to stimulate by public liberality to themselves and their families the men who give to it their personal service in every mode to invigorate its action.

We are fighting the great battle of God, of truth, of right, of liberty.

The Almighty has no attribute that can favor our savage and degenerate enemies.

No people can submit to territorial dismemberment without becoming contemptible in their own eyes and in those of the world.

But it is not only against territorial dismemberment that we are struggling, but against the destruction of the very groundwork of our whole political system.

The ultimate question truly at issue, is the possibility of the permanent existence of a powerful republic. That is the question now to be solved, and by the blessing of God we mean that it shall not be our fault if it is not solved favorably.

We having, during the past year, made mighty strides toward such a solution, and to all human appearance we approach its completion.

But whatever reverse may happen, whatever blood and treasure may still be required, whatever sacrifices may be necessary, there will remain the inexorable determination of our people to fight out this thing to the end, to preserve and perpetuate this Union. They have sworn that not one star shall be reft from the constellation, nor its clustered brightness be dimmed by treason and savagery, and they will keep their oath. A. G. CURTIN.

MARYLAND.

The Message of Gov. Bradford.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Gov. BRADFORD'S Message was transmitted to the Legislature to-day. He says the finances of the State are in a prosperous condition. The gratifying result of all the Treasury operations is, that with no new debt contracted, with more than one hundred thousand dollars of the old debt extinguished, and upward of three hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars paid the General Government, there is a balance on hand of more than a million dollars, exclusive of cash, to the credit of the sinking fund. He recommends making a pension for the soldiers of the State in the way of aiding the families of volunteers or drafted men. He recommends a thorough revision of the militia law of the State. Referring to the subject of the Constitutional Convention, he says in reference to the question of emancipation:

I believe to-day, as I have done for years, that if we had long ago provided for the gradual emancipation of the slaves of the State, we should now be, as regards all the national elements of public prosperity, in advance of our present position. The products of our state, and its natural resources, are not such as are adopted to or can be developed by slave labor. I am satisfied that the people of the State, in their moments of calm and deliberate reflection, long since came to the same conclusion. When the conspiring leaders at the South lifted their hands against the Union, and pointed to slavery as the institution upon which that visionary republic was to rest, they struck a blow at its very vitals in every Border State, under which it has continued to languish, and which must inevitably result in its ultimate destruction. It becomes us, therefore, to whom the question rightfully belongs, to take immediate measures for its removal, which should be no longer delayed than may be required by a proper respect for those industrial pursuits with which the institution has been so long and so intimately interwoven, and a humane regard for the slave himself, which forbids us to cast him all unprepared for so great a change too suddenly upon his feeble resources.

The Governor reiterates his objections to the manner in which the enlistment of slaves has been conducted in the State, and to the military interference with elections.

MAINE.

The Governor's Message.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Gov. CONY's Message, which was delivered today, is plain and practical. He recommends an increased State tax; the passage of an effectual militia law; attention to educational interests; attention to agricultural colleges; the appointment of a commission to classify public lands; thinks the practice of granting lands in parcels injurious; calls attention to the existing laws relative to capital punishment. Twelve convicts are now in the State Prison under the penalty of death, and murder is alarmingly increasing. He recommends making it imperative on the Executive to issue death-warrants upon the expiration of the year of grace; recommends that the soldiers in the field be allowed the right of suffrage, says further legislation is necessary relative to the Reciprocity treaty, the benefits of which are all on the side of the provincials. The dream of trade is over, and the treaty has signally failed in eliciting the good feeling of our territorial neighbors. A railroad to the northeastern frontiers is necessary as a means of defence. The construction of such road can only be accomplished by a combination of private enterprise and public aid, either State or national. Some more speedy means of communication should be devised to reach our eastern frontier near Calais. He thoroughly indorsed the Emancipation Proclamation.

[Advertisement.]

"A PRETTY PRESENT."—Send to your nearest, dearest and most valued friend, the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1864. It would be highly prized, and cost only $1 50. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—A Portrait and Memoir of the late illustrious Archbishop of New-York is published in this week's *Irish American*. Price FOUR CENTS. For sale by all news-dealers.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 7—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Peter Dutel, Charles Wells, Archibald Humphreys, W. P. Worwell, R. W. Adams, A. G. Sleaver, Capt. M. V. B. Amidon, W. Wade, Miss Marre, Miss Beaumont, Rev. J. Ryan, H. McCullough, C. Wilde, Thos. Yeth, lady and son, A. Garret, and 228 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 48 | Moon rises. 5 29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 10 | Gov. Island.. 6 56 | Hell Gate.. 8 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 7.

Cleared.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, James Band.
Ships Francis B. Cutting, Mahoney, Liverpool, Smith & Downing; Kati, (Brem.,) Jabarg, Bremen, C. Lubing.
Bark Commodore, (Br.,) Caffray, St. John, N. B., R. P. Buck & Co.
Brigs Sophie, (Norw.,) Holst, Alicante, Holmboe & Balchen; Mary Alice, (Br.,) Hardy, Shelburne, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.; Starlight, (Br.,) Davison, Demerara, D. R. De Wolf; Prince Consort, (Br.,) Pidgeon, Kingston, Jam., C. H. Trumbull; Emily Fisher, Corning, Vera Cruz, Brett, Son & Co.; Caledonia, (Br.,) Taylor, Hillsboro, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Son; Runnymede, (Br.,) Prince, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.
Schooners White Sea, Lee, Port Royal, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Mary, (Br.,) Liteman, Halifax, James Hunter & Co.; Rainbow, Smith, York River, F. J. Campbell; Catherine Beals, Haskell, Providence, Baker & Dayton; E. S. Downing, Ireland, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Village Bride, —, York River, F. J. Campbell; Keokuk, Small, Washington, Simpson & Clapp; Daniel Brown, Bearse, Washington, L. Kenny; Ben Butler, Hulser, Washington, L. Kenny; Henrietta, Waterfield, Newport, R. I., Ferguson & Wood; Moonlight, Crabtree, Washington, Tupper & Beattie; Sarah, Steelman, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Hattie, Staples, Washington, W. S. Brown & Co.; Ada Ames, Bix, Washington, W. S. Brown & Co.; Mayflower, Nugent, Baltimore, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Dec. 23, via Queenstown 24th, 4 P. M., with mdse. and 244 passengers to John G. Dale. Has experienced very heavy weather W. of Cape Race.

Steamer Dakota, Arrowsmith, Boston 37 hours, with mdse. to James & Wilder. Is an iron vessel, and was a blockade-runner.

Steamer Montauk, (new,) ——, Mystic, to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson—(Arr. 6th.)

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool Dec. 7, with mdse. and 368 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Has had 2 births and 2 deaths. Wednesday, Dec. 30, Mr. George Hancon, the first officer, was murdered by some one of the crew. The party or parties committing the deed are unknown, as it was perfectly dark at the time. He was struck across the head with a capstan bar, which fractured his skull, causing his death in a short time. He was standing at the port-galley door, conversing with the steward at the time. Jan. 3, lat. 39, lon. 69, fell in with schr. Louisa Dyer, of Rockland, Spalding, master, in a sinking condition, and took off the crew. Capt. Spalding is badly frost-bitten, and the crew completely exhausted, having been pumping for 48 hours. Capt. Spalding states: Left Vinalhaven Dec. 19, and Rockland 22d, with a cargo of granite for Baltimore, and on Dec. 29, during a gale from S. E., sprung a leak; on Jan. 1, during a gale from W. N. W., while scudding, was hove on her beam ends, where she remained 48 hours, and on the 3d inst., the vessel being in a sinking condition, and the crew badly frost-bitten and exhausted, made a signal of distress, when the ship Neptune hove in sight and rescued us, seven in all. The L. D. was 12 years old, built at Rockland, of 145 tons, and owned by Capt. Oliver Jamieson, of Rockland; one-eighth was insured in Rockland.

Ship Mary Dunbee, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Cardiff 60 ds., with railroad iron to master. Dec. 16, lat. 36 06, lon. 53 16, spoke Br. schr. Hagar, hence for Gibraltar, which had experienced very heavy weather; lost mainsail and everything attached, decks swept of boats, galley, galleyways stove, etc.; took from her the Captain (Flinn) and crew, 12 in number, of the bark Edisto, of Boston, and brought them to this port. Jan. 5, off Fire Island, N. W., Mr Thos. Dayell, second officer of the M. D., fell from the mizzen-top overboard, and was drowned.

Ship British Queen, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Aylward, Liverpool 55 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had a succession of strong westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 11, lat. 41, lon. 40, signalized an Am. ship, showing 3d dist. pendant, Nos. 8, 6, 9, 4, bound E.

Ship Energy, Caulkins, Liverpool Nov. 21, with mdse. and 156 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had one birth on the passage. Dec. 31, Franklin Smith, seaman, fell fell from the jibboom overboard and was lost.

Ship Confidence, Cole, Newport Nov. 28, with iron to Wm. A. Nelson. Was off Fire Island Jan. 1, and experienced heavy westerly winds.

Schr. Thistle, (Br., of Greenock,) McBride, Malaga Nov. 19, and Gibraltar 20th, with fruit to order.

Schr. Baltic, Grant, Charlottetown 20 ds., with oats to R. P. Buck & Co.

BELOW—2 barks and 2 brigs, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E.

Sailed.

Steamers New-Jersey, Mississippi and Philadelphia.
Ships Mattapan, Gen. McClellan, Great Western and Carioca.
Barks Cleaveland, Mary Ann, Active, Ellen Morrison, Bidwell, Gustave, Anne Catharine.
Brigs Eastern Star, Trackless, Hannah, Josephine, Harriet, Arrow, G. E. Letson and Troubadore.
Schooners Billow, Samuel Pine, John Lentball, Alma, Adaline, Estelle, Charmer, Euphemia, M. S. Hathaway, N. W. Smith, Dearborn, Richard Borden, Fanny Moss.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 7—Arr. brig Wm. Mason, from Mansanilla; schrs. Susan, from Cape Haytien; East Wind, from Jeremie.

The schr. J. W., of New-York, went ashore one mile south of Nauset Light, and bilged.

Miscellaneous.

The Italian frigate Re Galantuomo has anchored in Quarantine.

CORRECTION.—The ship reported below as the Calhoun, and afterward as the Orient, is an error. They were mistaken for a ship of the same line, since arrived.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan 5.—Arr. schr. C. W. Dyer, Pierce, from Boston for Tangier, Va.; Ellen Rishap, Smith, Provincetown, for Atlantic Ocean, whaling.

Jan. 6—Arr. brig Harriet Brown, from Cardenas Dec. 27, and for Portland. Jan. 1, lat. 30, lon. 79, spoke bark St. Jago, White, from Havana for Portland.

8 A. M., wind light from W. Sld. brig Waramaw, Fredonia; schrs. Oleander, Helen F. Elbridge, Gerry and Ellen Rishap. The remainder of the fleet are getting under way, and will probably sail this afternoon.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY
IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all

CHEAP FOR CASH.

SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

CARD.

In consequence of indisposition of several New-York Cadets, the grand soirée militaire, given in their honor by the undersigned at the State Armory, 35th-st. and 7th-av., is postponed until SATURDAY, the 16th inst. One-half of the proceeds, after deducting expenses, are for the Benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

M. HLASKO.

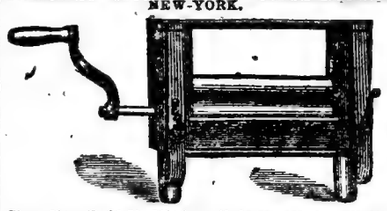
P. S.—Tickets $1, (for juniors, 50 cents;) to be had at the Academy No. 55 West 33d-st., from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M., and Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

STAMMERING

Cured by Bates' Patent Scientific Appliances, the only known means for the rapid and permanent cure of Stammering and Stuttering. They received a Gold Medal at the World's Fair Exhibition.

For new edition of Pamphlets and Drawings describing the same, address H. C. L. MEARS, No. 277 West 23d-st., New-York.

NEW-WORLD WRINGING MACHINE CO.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 27 CORTLANDT-ST. NEW-YORK.



Sizes, 8½ roll, $5 50; 10¼ in. roll, $6 50; 11¼ in. roll, $8.

Offer their Wringer to the public upon its own merits, and refer to the thousands in use to vouch for its possessing decided advantages over all others. The objection of "iron frames breaking and rusting," claimed by the Universal, is even so. Equally objectionable are "cog wheels," at an advance of $1 on every machine, without any perceivable advantage.

They do not prevent the twisting and breaking of shafts, as we can testify; nor will a Wringer made of wood shrink sufficiently to affect its working. The Putnam, not using cogs, can well warrant them, "with or without," for, in our opinion,

COGS ARE A HUMBUG.

Neither of the above-named Wringers do we consider self-adjusting, (the opinion of those interested in cogs, as also those upholding iron frames, to the contrary notwithstanding,) the one a wooden the other a steel spring, while rubber is far preferable.

All legitimate Wringers are governed alike in size of roll and price—one cannot be produced cheaper than the other—however much the Nos. may differ.

To the uninitiated: To procure a premium, a wine supper is necessary; to secure a newspaper puff, see that the editor has a wringer.

Wringers have become an indispensable household article. We do not doubt, therefore, any one Company selling 50,000.

With our present facilities for manufacturing, and with a branch office in every principal city in the United States and Canadas, we shall be disappointed if our sales do not (relying solely upon the well-known merits of the "New-World") double the figures named.

O. P. FELL, Secretary.



NO IRON FRAME TO BREAK, OR RUST TO SPOIL THE CLOTHES.

OVER 50,000 SOLD IN 1863.

It was pronounced superior to all others at the World's Fair at London, 1862. It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the great Fair of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, in New-York City, 1863, where the judges were practical mechanics, and appreciated COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the
NEW-YORK STATE FAIR..... 1862 and 1863
VERMONT STATE FAIR..... 1863
PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR..... 1863
IOWA STATE FAIR..... 1863
ILLINOIS STATE FAIR..... 1863
And at County Fairs without number.

SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE!
The only Wringer with the Patent
COG-WHEEL REGULATOR,
which positively prevents the rolls from
BREAKING, OR TWISTING ON THE SHAFT.

It is not only a PERFECT WRINGER, but the cog-wheels give it a POWER which renders it a most EXCELLENT WASHER, pressing and separating as it does the DIRT with the WATER from the clothes.

It will save its cost every six months in the saving of clothes.

We have seven sizes, from $5 50 to $31. The ordinary family sizes are No. 1, $10, and No. 2, $7. These have

COG WHEELS

AND ARE WARRANTED

in every particular.

This means, especially, that after a few months' use the lower roll will

WILL NOT TWIST ON THE SHAFT,

or tear the clothing, as is the case with our No. 3, and other Wringers without cog-wheels.

In our monthly sales of over 5,000, only from one to two dozen are without cogs. In our retail sales we have not sold one in nearly two years. This shows which style is appreciated by the public. This is the only WRINGER with the

PATENT COG-WHEEL REGULATOR.

And though other Wringer makers are licensed to use our rubber rolls, yet none are ever licensed to use the cog-wheel regulator. Therefore, for cheapness and durability, buy only the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W. free of expense. What we especially want is a good

CANVASSER

in every town. We offer liberal inducements, and guarantee the exclusive sale. R. C. BROWNING,
No. 347 Broadway, New-York.



PUTNAM CLOTHES-WRINGER.

The ONLY reliable Self-Adjusting Wringer.
No wood-work to swell or split,
No thumb-screws to get out of order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS,

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, without an exception, the best Wringer ever made.

Instead of believing the statements of parties interested in other Wringers,

TRY IT, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

If not entirely satisfactory, return it.

It will wring anything from a thread to a bed-quilt without alteration. Agents wanted in every town.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town.

No. 2, $5 50; No. 1, $6; No. A, $8.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.



EAGLE MILLS.
TABER & PLACE,
Successors to
WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS
&c., &c., &c.
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED
RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
OFFICE, No. 94 FRONT-ST.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

These Bitters

HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM

Than any other article in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION,

BUT

THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
8th, below Coates-st., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully. J. H. TURNER.
No. 736 North 19th-st.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Penn.) Baptist Churches, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: I feel it a pleasure thus of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Penn.

DR. C

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3836. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

Efforts to Prevent the Sailing of the Rappahannock from Calais.

The Messrs. Laird Refuse to Sell the Rebel Rams.

THE KEARSAGE ENLISTMENTS.

DEATH OF THE NOVELIST THACKERAY.

A Pacific Policy Urged in the French Legislature.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION STILL UNDECIDED.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 8.

The steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, via Queenstown on the afternoon of the 27th of December, arrived at this port at 7½ o'clock this evening, bringing three days later intelligence from Europe.

The *Africa* reports that she has had heavy weather and head winds during the entire passage. She sailed for Boston at 7¾ o'clock this morning, where she will be due to-morrow (Saturday) evening.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, reached Queenstown at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 24th of December and Liverpool at 1¾ o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th, making an unprecedentedly quick passage.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the 25th of December.

The news by the *Africa* is of quite a holiday character.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Business was generally suspended from the 24th to the 28th of December, that everybody might have a chance to celebrate the festivities incidental to Christmas.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the Messrs. LAIRD have refused several offers for the Mersey Rams, declaring that they are not for sale.

It is understood that the United States Ministers, both at London and Paris, are making continued efforts to prevent the steamer *Rappahannock* leaving Calais, for the high seas, as a Confederate cruiser. Stores for the ship had reached Calais from England.

The reduction of the Bank of England's rate of discount to seven per cent. would, it was expected, soon be followed in a further reduction of the rate to six per cent. The demand for discount was light, and the supply of money was abundant, and it could be had on easier terms.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased during the week £541,000.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif had debated the Loan Bill at length.

M. THIERS and other opposition members spoke in favor of a pacific policy on the part of the Government.

M. PICARD censured the Government for the Mexican expedition.

The bill was finally passed by a vote of 242 to 14.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

At a meeting at Altona, in which thousands took part, Prince Frederick was formally proclaimed Duke of Holstein amid the greatest enthusiasm.

The town was subsequently illuminated, and great crowds traversed the streets singing the national song of Holstein.

Order was everywhere maintained.

Telegraphic communication with Holstein became interrupted at noon on the 25th of December.

It was reported that the General commanding the Austrian troops at Hamburg had been recalled.

The Saxon troops entered Altona on the 24th of December.

The Danes left as the Federal troops appeared.

The Federal Commissioners in Holstein declare that they will assume the administration of affairs without prejudice to the temporarily suspended rights of the sovereign.

SPAIN.

A bill had been introduced into the Spanish Cortes, fixing the strength of the Spanish army for 1864 at 100,000 men.

HUNGARY.

The rumors of an insurrectionary movement in Hungary continued.

Austria was taking precautions against such a movement.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 26—Evening.

All the markets are closed to-day, and the holidays are being celebrated everywhere.

The Danish Ministry have tendered their resignation to the King, and it has been accepted.

England and Russia continue to exercise a pressure in Denmark on the Holstein question.

The passage of the steamship *Scotia*, from New-York to Liverpool, is computed at less than eight days and twenty-one hours.

THACKERAY, the celebrated author, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 24th inst. He was taken ill only the day previous. Effusion on the brain is the alleged cause of his death.

Six of the men who were enlisted to serve on board the Federal steamer *Kearsage*, at Queenstown, and who were recently disembarked at that port, have been committed for trial. Affidavits were produced showing that they had enlisted for three years for the purpose of fighting in the service of the United States.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 27, 1863.

Yesterday being a general holiday in this city, and places of business closed, there was a very limited attendance at the London Stock Exchange. The demand for money was nominal at 6¾ to 7 ₱ cent. for the best bills.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in Little Hill-street, Birmingham. Six people were burned to death, including an old lady, who had come to spend the Christmas holidays with her friends; a nurse girl and four children.

Commercial Intelligence per Africa.

The commercial news by the *Africa* was almost entirely anticipated by the advices of the *City of Baltimore*. The markets were closed from the 24th to the 28th of December.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING'S circular reports BREADSTUFFS still declining. SUGAR quiet but firm. COFFEE firmer. RICE inactive. TEA quiet and unchanged. IRON active and firm. TALLOW firmer.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There has been no sales of American Securities.

HAVRE MARKETS.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 24.

COTTON.—Sales of the week, 6,500 bales. Market quiet and steady, closing nominal. New-Orleans *fair ordinaire*, 367f.; do, *bas*, 352f. Stock 29,000 bales.

OBITUARY.

William Makepeace Thackeray.

By the steamer *Africa*, which arrived at Halifax yesterday, we have the sad and unexpected intelligence of the death of the famous novelist and humorist, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. Not the slightest intimation had previously been received of his illness, and the thousands in this country who had learned to admire and love him, through his works, will anticipate with mournful interest the particulars of his last hours. Mr. THACKERAY was descended from a Saxon family of Yorkshire. His grandfather was Rev. RICHARD THACKERAY, of Hadley, Middlesex, and his father held a situation in the civil service of the East India Company, when his son, who afterward achieved such high distinction, was born. Mr. THACKERAY first saw the light in Calcutta, in 1811, and, although he left India for England at the early age of seven years, soon after his father's death, his works bear full and frequent evidence of the impress left upon his mind by the scenes amid which his life opened. While en route to England the ship on which he was a passenger touched at St. Helena, where young THACKERAY got a glimpse of NAPOLEON, an incident to which he makes allusion in one of his lectures on the GEORGES. Immediately after reaching England he was placed at the Charter-house School in London, to prosecute his studies, and thence went to Cambridge University, which he left, however, without taking a degree. Mr. THACKERAY's early life was barren of notable incidents, nor was it marked by those desperate struggles with poverty through which so many authors have fought their way to fame—for on coming of age he inherited the snug fortune of £20,000, and, conceiving that he had an aptitude for art, chose it for his profession, and traveled and studied for several years, in accordance with this design, in France, Italy and Germany. Reminiscences of these early studies are delightfully interwoven into his fictions, many of which were quaintly illustrated with designs from his own pencil. Soon after his return to England, Mr. THACKERAY came to the very sensible conclusion that he was not born to be an artist, and as his fortune had become seriously reduced by extravagant expenditure and unfortunate speculations, he resigned himself to his fate and settled down to the drudgeries of a literary life. In the earlier part of his career, he went the way of all authors, contributing to all the journals and periodicals which would give him place and a hearing, and finally fought his way to a position which enabled him to gain admission to the colums of the London *Times*, then edited by BARNES, and to the pages of *Frazer's Magazine*, where he first gained distinction through his essays on art, reviews, tales, &c., &c. His favorite pseudonym in those days was "Michael Angelo Titmarsh" and "George Fitz Bordle, Esq." Under the former signature he wrote the Paris and Irish Sketch Books, *Journey from Cornhill to Cairo*, the *Second Funeral of Napoleon*, and the *Chronicle of the Drum*. The success achieved by these works, which appeared together, was, to say the most, indifferent. In 1811 *Punch* was established, and entering by instinct upon the field here opened to him, Mr. THACKERAY made one or two hits which gained for him that which he had before lacked—a popular reputation. The "Fat Contributor's" papers, *Jeames' Diary*, in which he sketched life from the footman's standpoint, and the *Snob Papers*, established his renown as a social satirist, and achieved for *Punch* a celebrity which even to this day causes the public to overlook and forget its frequent and unpardonable lapses into stupidity. In 1846, Mr. THACKERAY commenced the publication of *Vanity Fair*. Before a dozen parts of the serial had appeared, London rang with its praises, and when, to the regret of the literary and social world, it was brought to a close, Mr. THACKERAY was universally accorded a position by the side of DICKENS and BULWER. From that time the record of his works is the record of his life. *Pendennis*, *Esmond*, the lectures on the "Humorists," and those on the "Four Georges," both of which series were delivered before numerous audiences in England and Scotland and in this country in 1855–56, followed. Mr. THACKERAY had entered himself at the Middle Temple and been called to the bar in 1848, but with no intention of following the legal profession. In 1857, after returning from his American tour, one of the seats for Oxford having been declared vacant, he offered himself as the liberal candidate for the representation, and declared himself an advocate of the ballot and of the diminution of the hereditary aristocracy. He was, however, beaten by a majority of 67 votes, and at once set about consoling himself for the disappointment by beginning another serial, *The Virginians*, with which the English and American public became simultaneously familiar, the latter through the pages of *Harper's Magazine*. In 1860 the first number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, which was under Mr. THACKERAY's editorial charge, appeared, and his reputation at once gained it a circulation of 100,000 copies. In this periodical, *Lovel, the Widower*, and *The Adventures of Philip on his Way through the World*, made their first appearance, and with these works the distinguished author has unexpectedly closed his career.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Relief of the Destitute Families Within Our Lines—An Agent Appointed to Sell Clothing and Provisions—Charitable Contributions Asked.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8.

A communication from the Army of the Potomac says:

It will gratify every feeling of humanity and delight hundreds of half-clad, half-starved citizens, to learn that an arrangement has been made and authorized by the Treasury Department to supply the necessaries of life to the suffering families within the lines of the Army of the Potomac. Some months ago a plan was projected and sanctioned by Gen. MEADE, provided it was sustained by law, to effect this object; but on reference to Washington it was found to be unauthorized by existing laws regulating trade and military rules. Recently, however, another plan was suggested and presented to the Treasury Department, by which it was sanctioned, and will shortly be carried into effect. It is mainly as follows:

A trade agent has been appointed to sell to the destitute population provisions, clothing, and other necessaries of life. The mode adopted is that any persons desiring supplies must present an order to the Provost-Marshal-General, accompanied by an affidavit of the number in their families to be supplied, and that the supplies desired are not for, and will not be furnished to any person or persons engaged in hostilities against the United States. The order must be accompanied by the money to compensate the trade agent against loss by guerrillas, scouting parties of the enemy, &c., thus in a manner making the recipients themselves guarantee the integrity of transportation. Such stores will be forwarded by the usual method of transportation. All citizens' orders must be approved by Gen. PATRICK, Provost-Marshal-General, and will be restricted to the requirements of sixty days as the maximum. The benefits of this humane arrangement will be extended from the defences of Washington to the Rapidan, and from the Blue Ridge northwardly to the peninsula formed by the Potomac and Rappahannock, as far as can be done with safety. The extent, however, will depend upon the course taken by rebel scouts and guerrillas. Any interference or molestation by them will greatly circumscribe the limits of this benefaction. The experiment will be tried to the full limits of the occupation of this army, and it is hoped that its humanity will be fully recognized and appreciated by all in arms against the Government.

The trade agent appointed by the Treasury Department, is JOHN H. SHINKER, a loyal citizen of Stafford County, as well known for his integrity and philanthropy as by his social position previous to the rebellion, he having, as the writer believes, occupied positions of responsibility and trust under the State Government. Under his influence and agency, since the war, hundreds have been relieved from the privations incident to an armed occupation. His suggestions to the Provost-Marshal-General have aided largely in effecting the present humane purpose. Those, however, without the current money of the United States are excluded from its benefits, and their number is large, embracing nearly one-third of the resident population. Most of those, perhaps, are innocent victims of the rebellion, and must either starve or depend on the soldiers' charity. A proper plan, however, is making by which these people can be supplied. But before it can be completed hundreds may starve or freeze.

It has been suggested that the abundant products of the North might yield support for the present to the unfortunate and destitute of this section. In the hope that some of the humane editors of our large cities will accept voluntary contributions for this object, Mr. SHINKER kindly offers to disburse to the most needy such money or supplies as may be deposited for that purpose. Depots for citizens' supplies will be established at Culpepper, Warrenton, and points on the railroad hereafter to be named. In the meantime, orders, accompanied by affidavits and the required amount of money, can be deposited with Gen. PATRICK for his approval.

The same letter from the army says two and a half inches of snow fell last night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the Senate---The House Not in Session.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

Resolution for the Expulsion of Senator Davis.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS

The Enrollment Act and its Amendments.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) offered the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives that the President be and is hereby requested to issue to the Government of Great Britain the notice required by the 5th article of the Reciprocity Treaty for the termination of the same.

THANKS TO GENERAL OFFICERS AND THEIR ARMIES.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported joint resolutions expressive of thanks to Gens. HOOKER, MEADE and BANKS, and the officers and men under them.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the same Committee, offered a resolution expressive of thanks to Gen. BURNSIDE and the officers and men under his command.

ENLISTMENT AND PAY OF TROOPS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts (Union), introduced a bill to promote enlistments, providing as follows: That all enlistments hereafter made in the regular army during the rebellion shall be for three years; that persons of African descent, mustered into the service, shall receive the same clothing, arms, equipment, camp equipage, rations and pay as whites, and each shall have ten months' advance pay, and the wives and children of such recruits shall forever thereafter be free; that chaplains absent from duty, by reason of wounds, shall have full pay without rations, and hall-pay, with rations, when absent for other causes; that a batallion of engineers be allowed an Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary, to be selected from the Lieutenants of the batallion; other minor officers are also allowed.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE PAY OF OFFICERS.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, introduced a bill making the pay of a Major-General $4,000, with commutation for incidentals, and $3,000 without commutation when out of command; a Brigadier-General to receive the same pay as at present when on duty, and $3,200 when in command of a department or on other duty not in the field, and when on leave or waiting orders $2,500; Colonels to be paid the same as now when on full duty, $2,800 when not in the field, and $2,100 when on leave; Lieutenant-Colonels to have when on duty not in the field $2,250, and $1,680 on leave; Majors $1,800—$1,700 when on duty not in the field, and $1,500 on leave or awaiting orders; Captains' pay under similar circumstances to be reduced to $1,500 and $1,200; and Lieutenants' pay to $1,200 and $1,100.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPEALING CERTAIN ACTS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, repealing certain statutes and laws to limit the time within which proceedings in criminal or civil courts, or Courts-martial, so far as they relate to acts or crimes committed since Jan. 1, 1861; also, repealing all provisions of any laws limiting the time for any proceedings relative to the abandonment, confiscation, or forfeiture of real or personal estate.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) submitted the following:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, with instructions to inquire into the condition of the navy, the efficiency of the steam engines lately constructed and now being constructed for the use of the navy, the mode and manner of procuring supplies for the navy, and the conduct of the department generally, and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. HALE said there had been a report of an argument furnished to him, made by Mr. DICKERSON, of New-York, in which he gave facts, dates and figures, to show a total want of negligence in the Navy Department, in regard to the construction of its engines for marine purposes, that the vessels constructed by the present mode are failures; and that a hundred and seventy millions of dollars were almost uselessly spent. This would go to show corruption, or want of capacity in some quarters. He would have been glad had the Secretary of the Navy called for an investigation. This was a question which stirred the nation. We were called upon to appropriate $170,000,000, and he thought something should be done with his paper, if it contained anything in it. He felt it proper to call the attention of the Senate to it. He had no disposition to take the thing in hand, nor would he shrink from it. The attention of the country it had and would have. While he would not indorse any of the statements, he believed, from his intercourse with men conversant with the subject, that something was wrong. A feeling of despair, he said, comes over the people on account of naval movements. I hope the Senate will dispose of the matter as I have suggested, or in any way to accomplish the end desired in my resolution.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) hoped the resolution would lie over until Monday, as he had a desire to look into the matter carefully before discussing it here.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) said the Navy Department shrank from no investigation into its conduct. It courted it. And when it was made, it would turn out that we had as fast, if not faster, vessels as any navy of the world. "I assert," said he "that this is now the case. Under these circumstances, as a friend of the Navy Department and the navy, I hope that the resolution will be adopted in some form. Whether the matter is given to a Select Committee, or otherwise, is for the Senate to determine. That there may have been faults, I do not deny; but I do assert from the commencement of the present war to this time, the Navy Department has been managed better than any other Department of this Government. The Morgan steamer subject was introduced into the Senate yesterday. The Morgan steamers were the best to be obtained, and the only thing for which the Secretary of the Navy was to blame was the principle he laid down on which purchases were to be made. Among the very best purchases are some of these steamers. They rendered most important service at New-Orleans and other places. I do not approve of the principle of the Secretary in paying the agents instead of the principals, but that the purchase made were of benefit to the Government I do not doubt. Mr. WELLES has not a disposition to engage in a controversy. He would rather be abused than to fight back. He ought to have stated for his own defence that the principal commercial men of New-York, Boston, and other places, appealed to him that one man should be allowed to purchase these vessels, because if he allowed all to engage in the purchase, he would raise the price of vessels so much as to interfere seriously with commercial pursuits. Let one man, said they, purchase all the vessels you desire. Mr. WELLES has never stated these facts. With regard to the subject of these steam-engines, it is a matter of which I am totally ignorant. When I was in Charlestown some time ago, I went on board the *Ticonderoga*, and talked with the Chief Engineer. He told me that this vessel had made 13⅓ knots in a sea-way. Now, when any one can have a steamer, with her full supplies and ordnance, to travel at a greater speed than 13 knots in a sea-way, I am willing to acknowledge a deficiency in some quarter of the Navy Department I deny that there has been any collusion between the Chief Engineers and the head of the Department.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said this was new to him. It is based mainly upon a pamphlet which I find lying on my desk. I doubt whether there is sufficient reason to make the inquiry. I have no doubt the Navy Department is properly conducted, for I have full confidence in the integrity of the head of the Navy Department. These inquiries, unless they be necessary, are a blow at the prosperity of the country. Before we go into an investigation we ought to have some reasonable grounds of belief. I know that the Senator is anxious to prevent fraud and corruption, but is sometimes imposed upon by others, and in the height of debate makes wholesale charges against the officers of the Government that are without foundation. We heard yesterday for half an hour charges read, proceeding from the honorable Senator, which I believe were without foundation, and were read by the Senator from Kentucky (DAVIS) to destroy the confidence of the country in the Administration.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,)—I believe nothing strikes deeper at the Government than this constant repetition of attacks from its professed friends. I was much surprised at the expression of the Senator, that the country was heart-sick at the manner in which the naval forces of this country were being administered. I entirely disagree with that belief. I do not believe it pervades the country. If it did, it would be the worst sign of the times, worse than the fear of organized rebellion; for there is nothing that lies deeper, as a crime against the Government, than this sapping of the confidence of the people in the officers of the Administration. The Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. DAVIS), should not be furnished with such data as the speech of Mr. HALE, containing charges of the most terrible character against the Navy Department to weaken the confidence of the country in the Administration. It becomes the duty of loyal men here to put an end to this abuse. Loyalty to the Government is, in my opinion, one of the duties of the citizen and of the State. If the investigation is to be had, I hope the Senator will take back his remark, "that the country was heart-sick." I think it ill becomes the Senator to make use of such an expression.

Mr. HALE would take it back as the Senator understood it. He said that the country was heart-sick with the Navy Department, so far as the failure of steam vessels was concerned.

Mr. CONNESS also took an exception to another form of expression of the Senator. He understood the Senator to refer to the Secretary of the Navy, as the "so-called head." If it could be proved by facts that there was maladministration there, or in any other department, the Senator could have his vote for its correction.

Mr. HALE differed with those who thought the charges ought not to have been introduced. He said; The Senator from Wisconsin says I made wholesale charges against the Administration. I deny it. I brought before the Senate a particular transaction, two years ago, in which names, dates and figures are given, after the Secretary's own report had been given of the transaction. Let me tell the honorable Senator from Wisconsin, and others, that he will do infinitely more to weaken the Administration when he shall seek to shrink from an examination into public affairs. I have done nothing but what I conceive to be my duty in introducing the resolution. The affair is before the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ky., (Dem.) I have been referred to so frequently by the Senator from California and others, that I deem it necessary to say a few words. I have observed the extreme restiveness of Senators about examinations being made into the acts of the Administration. They are proper subjects of comment, and while I have a seat on this floor, and reason and voice, they shall, to the extent of my ability and according to my judgment, be examined; and this as a Senator I intend to do, let the consequences be what they may. Has it come to this, that a great government, organized and instituted by the people, and based upon a free constitution, cannot be investigated as to its line of policy and administration without incurring vehement abuse? When this becomes the policy of the friends of the Administration, liberty is gone forever. While there is life in me I will never submit to it. The gentleman says it ill becomes me to weaken the confidence of the people in the Government. There is something still more unbecoming than that. It is to endeavor to screen from investigation those in whom the public have lost confidence. The pure gold loses nothing by friction; it shines the brighter. Men who are conscientious in the discharge of their duties, and faithful to their trusts, have nothing to fear, but court investigation. It has been my lot to be with minorities. I dare do my duty in exposing the maladministration of the Government. I disciplined myself in opposition when the Old Hero was President. I have heard the old lion of the Hermitage roar, and I am not now to be frightened by the howling of jackals. I am earnest and honest in the expression of my opinions. I ask only the freedom of an American citizen to investigate the administration of my Government; the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as well as JAMES BUCHANAN and FRANKLIN PIERCE. That right I intend to claim.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—If the Senators from Kentucky and New-Hampshire think there is any disposition to screen or cover up the truth, they are mistaken. There is no such purpose. All I have said is, that attacks made upon the Administration by any member of the body, and especially upon the Navy Department by the Chairman of the Naval Committee, is what I most deeply deplore. The Senator from Kentucky has heard the lion of the Hermitage roar, and I don't think anything could terrify him. He says he was skilled in opposition to the maladministration of President JACKSON. He opposes everything and proposes nothing, and from a long education in this school he may have acquired the habit of finding fault and nothing else. I do not undertake to say there have been no mistakes or frauds in the administration of the Government during this war. Such a state of things never existed on the earth. Whenever there has been expenditures of public money, there has always been more or less of fraud. "When the carcass is there the vultures gather."

Mr. DAVIS—I think the Senator who preceded me, spoke of the duty of a loyal man to sustain the Administration in the performance of its duty. I support every just measure of the Administration to carry on the war to a speedy and successful issue. But there is a higher view of loyalty than that. Where a Senator, where any individual believes he discovers that the administration of the Government, in any department, and especially in its executive department, is in conflict with the liberty of the people, it is a higher prerogative of loyalty to oppose such aggression upon the Constitution than it is to approve its measures when right. I make my acknowledgments to the gentleman from California for his frankness.

Mr. CONNESS remarked that the gentleman, in having fallen from glory to his present degradation, in having once heard the lion roar, and was now compelled to listen to the howling of the jackal—(to what base uses do we come at last!)—it could not be fairly deduced from him that he would ever shrink from any of the facts regarding the proper administration of the Government.

Mr. GRIMES said he was in favor of an investigation. He did not think this resolution concluded in proper terms. Is this a Committee on all subjects mentioned in the resolution? Then its range of inquiry would be wide indeed. If the Senator (HALE) wants to take up the subject of supplies I will go with him. On the subject of the construction of ships I will go with him. He did not think the Senate ought to adopt the resolution in such broad phraseology, as it would render "confusion more confounded."

Mr. HALE thought there were one or two other matters which required explanation. The matter of furnishing supplies is one. The Secretary of the Navy was going to abolish the present system, he understood. He had seen a list furnished by proposal, where the price varied from one to one hundred per cent. on the same arjicles. He had seen an article costing twelve dollars furnished at one hundred and fifty, and in that same list cotton waste, purchased at twenty cents, furnished on advertised proposals at eighty cents. He could not tell whether this grew out of a defective system, or otherwise. He wanted to know.

Mr. GRIMES said there was no question but that frauds have been committed on the Navy Department; but it was the fault of Congress in passing the act of August, 1855. By this the Department is bound to receive proposals for supplies in class. He intended to introduce a bill at an early day to repeal this act. He had tried to do it years ago.

The discussion here terminated, and the resolution was not acted upon.

EXPULSION OF SENATOR DAVIS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) submitted the following:

Whereas, Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, a Senator from the State of Kentucky, did, on the 5th day of January, A. D., 1861, introduce into the Senate of the United States a series of resolutions, in which, among other things, it is declared that "the people of the North ought to revolt against the war leaders, and take this great matter into their own hands," thereby meaning to incite the people of the United States to revolt against the President of the United States and those in authority who support him in the prosecution of the war, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the Union, and to take the prosecution of the war into their own hands. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said GARRETT DAVIS has, by the introduction of the resolutions aforesaid, been guilty of advising the people of the United States to treasonable, insurrectionary and rebellious action against the Government of the United States, and of a gross violation of the privelige of the Senate, for which cause he is hereby expelled.

Mr. WILSON stated that he offered the resolution on his own responsibility and without consultation, having long ago determined when disloyal sentiments were uttered here, not in the heat of debate, but by deliberately-worded resolutions, meaning, when stripped of their verbiage, nothing but revolt, to move the expulsion of the author.

Mr. DAVIS—The Senator has misrepresented my resolution, and the inferences he draws from it are not authorized by its language or its spirit. What did the Senator admit within the last two years? That his own State had rebelled in the Burns Insurrection, and he had sympathized with the rebellion.

Mr. WILSON—No, sir; no, sir.

Mr. DAVIS—When the gentleman speaks of treason he speaks from the recesses of his own heart, not mine. He puts his own interpretation on my resolution. I abide by it now and ever. I deny that it authorizes the inference which the Senator from Massachusetts has drawn forcibly from it. He is an advocate of military power at elections instead of the free suffrages of the people. Now my resolution does mean in spirit and purport that the people shall rise at the polls and take no power that belongs to them at that constitutional forum. How was it with the honorable Senator in the Massachusetts rebellion? Did he ever do anything to suppress it? Did he ever do anything to assert the authority of the laws in the Massachusetts insurrection? The Senator's interpretation of my resolution is false in letter and spirit, and false in fact.

Without disposing of the subject, the Senate, on motion of Mr. WILSON, proceeded to the consideration of the Enrollment Bill.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved to strike out the whole of the last section, and insert a new section.

Mr. SUMNER said the object of his substitute was to popularize the bill. First—No person shall be allowed to furnish a substitute, but the whole shall be done by the Government. Second—The compensation shall be fixed by law at $300. Third—Every drafted man seeking exemption shall pay $300; and if his income be over $300, according to the following rates:

On all incomes over $600 and not over $2,000, 10 per centum. Over $2,000 and not over 5,000, 20 per centum: over $5,000, 30 per centum.

Mr. SUMNER—Some supposed that he proposed to require too large a sum. He asked the Senators if any sum could be too large to a man of wealth who was drafted? What is the commutation to a man worth $5,000? what the additional tithe of 10, 20, or 30 per centum? Nothing.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) thought the gentleman had a wrong theory. The Government asked for men. The idea was that the Government should obtain the man or a substitute. The Senator puts the whole matter in the hands of the Government. When the old bill was passed it was assailed, and it was said, "You take the rich man's money and poor man's blood." He had never failed to satisfy the people that the present bill was for their benefit. If you strike out the $300 commutation clause, at what price is a substitute to be obtained by the poor man? Then, indeed, it would be taking the poor man's services and the rich man's money. Mr. CLARK continued: If you repeal this section people will say you did not believe it just when you passed it. The draft is a hard measure; war is a hard measure. But I submit whether it is not better to refuse to repeal the commutation? I am not certain but that, if the $12,000,000 had been as well applied as it might have been, we would have obtained more men. The service should fall on all. We should all serve the Government; and I want the draft to fall where, if we can't get men, we can get money. We should retain this clause. I oppose the provision of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) approved of some of the features of Mr. SUMNER's proposition. But he thought it was against the spirit of patriotism that a man should not be allowed to furnish a substitute. Let every man either furnish a substitute or pay. This would indeed popularize the bill.

Mr. SUMNER modified his proposition, allowing a drafted man to furnish a substitute.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) thought the object of placing in the $300 clause was that the price would not be higher than the Government furnished them. The schedule of infirmity looked to me as if the surgeon was endeavoring to show his learning. No one would escape, unless perhaps, the man who said he had never been sick except once when he had the measles. [Laughter.] Various reasons besides physical infirmity had prevented the full success of the draft. Again, it was given out that the payment of the money did not have the effect of furnishing substitutes. The Government took the money and hired a substitute. That substitute was for the man who paid. The effect of this misunderstanding of the intention of the commutation clause was, that the price of substitutes raised, defeating one of the objects of the bill. The mode of administering the law had a tendency also to defeat the draft. They obtained about 45,000 men and $12,000,000 in money. Why not make another and another draft, even the whole five, before calling the draft a failure? I think the experiment of the first draft fully vindicates the wisdom of its framers.

Mr. COLLAMER opposed the proposition to repeal the three hundred dollar clause at some length.

Mr. LANE—Under the provisions of that bill, thirty-five thousand men paid their money and were exempt. The report of the Provost-Marshal shows that we have but about 500,000 men. If you continue these exemptions, how long will you have men to draw from? If the war is to be prolonged, I tell you you will have to repeal the exemption, or have no army at all. We tried the draft, and exempted 35,000 men. As long as you retain the $300 clause, you will have a less and less basis to draw from, and you will have to make a general conscription without substitution of every able-bodied man. It discouraged volunteering also, for while a citizen knew he could escape the draft, he will not volunteer. The draft had no fears for him. I think the clause has resulted in evil, and nothing but evil. My State will fill her quota without drafting. I prefer volunteering, with high bounties; but if we do make a draft, let it not be a mockery.

Mr. WILSON, though instructed by his Committee to report the amendment repealing the commutation clause, proceeded to speak in favor of its retainment. He believed the Secretary was for striking it out. We have enrolled large numbers of men who will not be drafted. We shall not need all of these men, and a large portion of the States will furnish volunteers. I think we have in the army 600,000 men; 400,000 effective soldiers. I do not think the rebels have over 225,000. I have good reason for this belief. I think this rebellion will be crushed out by October. I do not believe our army will be depleted of more than 15,000 veterans before July. We raised 86,000 men under pressure of the draft and the power of commutation, and I believe if the bounties are extended to February we shall put into the field more than half the amount called for by the Government. I desire the commutation clause to be retained and the term of service to be shortened to eighteen months, and shall move to amend the bill.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) believed that the length of time had interfered with the draft; but that was with the Executive. There was nothing in the bill concerning time. He thought that the repeal of the $300 clause would be injudicious. He thought Mr. SUMNER's bill was surcharged with tithes. He thought men could be obtained under the old draft without difficulty, if it was conducted fairly.

After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Invasion of North Carolina by Gen. Wild's Colored Battalions.

Great Guerrilla Hunt by the Sons of Ham.

Four Camps and Much Property Destroyed.

Prisoners Captured---A Guerrilla Hanged---and Thousands of Slaves Set Free.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, Jan. 4.

OBJECT AND PLAN OF THE RAID.

The success which crowned the late expedition of Col. DRAPER, of the Second North Carolina (colord) regiment, to Princess Anne County, resulting in the enlistment of a large number of recruits, the release from bondage of hundreds of slaves, the discomfiture of the guerrillas and the capture of their chief, induced Gen. WILD, the commander of the colored troops in this department, with the approbation of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, to plan a raid of a similar character, but on a much more extensive scale, beyond our lines into North Carolina. This plan was in one respect entirely original. The success of a raid is usually made to depend upon the secrecy with which it is undertaken and the rapidity with which it is executed—a dash into the enemy's country, rest nowhere, and a hasty return. But Gen. WILD resolved to be absent a month, to occupy and evacuate towns at his leisure, relying upon a novel species of strategy and the bayonets of his sable braves to recross our lines in safety when his work should be accomplished.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS.

Collecting his available forces—about 1,800 men—at two points, the entrenched camp four miles from Norfolk, and a point conveniently distant from Portsmouth, the columns marched at daylight on the 5th ult., leaving so secretly that your correspondent was the only representative of the press aware of the movement, and a week later the public first learned, through the TIMES, that the main object of the raid had been accomplished.

The column, commanded by Gen. WILD in person, consisting of the Second North Carolina and the Fifth United States, encamped the first night at Deep Creek, nine miles from Portsmouth. Following the tow-path of the Dismal Swamp Canal, which commences here, a march of eighteen miles was accomplished the next day, the men encamping at night on FERREBEE's farm. A halt was made here until the middle of the following day, boats with rations and forage being expected to arrive. These not appearing, Gen. WILD determined to advance, trusting to Providence and the country for the subsistence of his men.

EXCURSION TO CAMDEN COURT-HOUSE.

Encamping that night at South Mills, the column was started the next morning in the direction of Camden Court-House. The region abounded in agricultural wealth, was thickly settled, and contained many slaves. All visible contrabands were invited to "fall in," and parties were detailed to search the houses of the planters. In many instances the slaves were found locked up, when the doors were broken open, the teams of their masters impressed, and they were taken along with their household property. In this way the train was hourly extended, until by night it was half a mile in length. The inhabitants being almost exclusively "Secesh," the colored boys were allowed to forage at will along the road. Returning to South Mills, Gen. WILD sent his train of contrabands, numbering 75 wagons, under guard to Portsmouth. A battery of artillery and two companies of cavalry, from Gen. GETTY's division, reinforced him here.

HOW A BRIDGE IS BUILT.

Arriving at River Bridge the next day, it was found to have been destroyed by the guerrillas—nothing of it remaining visible but the charred tops of the piles. Learning that a house and barn near by belonged to one of the guerrilla band, Gen. WILD adopted a novel means to restore the bridge and punish the bushwhacker at the same time. In ten minutes, a thousand men were engaged in demolishing the house and barn, suitable portions of the timber were selected and drawn to the creek, and in six hours the whole force was across and pushing on to Elizabeth City.

A NIGHT RIDE THROUGH THE DISMAL SWAMP.

Intelligence having reached me that Elizabeth City had been occupied by Gen. WILD, without opposition, a few hours after forwarding my dispatch to that effect to the TIMES, in company with Col. DRAPER, of the Second North Carolina, who had been detained in Norfolk by the trial of the guerrilla chief, whom he had lately captured, I was in the saddle and on my way thither—a dismal, lonely ride before me of nearly fifty miles. We left the camp near Portsmouth about 9 o'clock in the evening, and, dashing into the darkness, arrived in an hour at Deep Creek, where a regiment of Gen. GETTY's brigade is now stationed. A brief delay here, caused by the countersign differing from the one in our possession, and we entered the tow-path of the Dismal Swamp Canal, which commences at this point. Passing several picket-fires, at each of which a cavalryman cried, "Dismount one; advance, and give the countersign!" we came at length to the reserve. This consisted of some twenty men, belonging to the Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, who were seated around a blazing fire of fence-rails, near a deserted house, with several prisoners that had been brought in. This we learned was the last of our picket-posts, that it was twenty-five miles to Elizabeth City, and that there were plenty of guerrillas ahead. It was about midnight when we bade our friends good-bye and entered the enemy's country. We were now in the dreariest and wildest part of the Dismal Swamp, the darkness was dense, the air damp, and the ghastly silence was broken only by the hooting of owls and crying of wild cats. For two hours we rode through the stygian blackness of the forest, when we arrived at South Mills—a collection of about twenty houses—where we stopped to rest our horses. Here we left the canal and descended into another swamp of Hades. The narrow crooked road was flooded with water and crossed innumerable little ricketty bridges, over which our horses picked their steps with great caution and reluctance. A mile of this road to Jordan, a suspicion I had expressed that we had missed the way, strengthened every minute. Turning a bend, a picket fire, with four men standing by it, appeared ahead, while further on a large camp fire lighted up the forest. What could this mean? We knew Gen. WILD to be in Elizabeth City. Were our friends the guerrillas on the war-path? or had a rebel force come down from the Blackwater? Turning our horses a

had left a considerable force behind to guard the bridge he had built. I need not say that this was an agreeable surprise. In a few moments we reached the camp, which presented a scene of singular picturesqueness. All about were strewn timbers, boards, joists, shingles, and the miscellaneous *debris* of the buildings torn down, among which, under shelter of every imaginable device, the sable soldiers were stretched upon beds of corn-stalks, while a hundred blazing fires threw their glare upon the sleeping figures, and lighted up the green cedar swamp around.

We were delayed an hour here, while the men were relaying the planks of the bridge, when we mounted our horses and posted on. We had now ten miles to Elizabeth City, and the road ran in dangerous proximity to a guerrilla camp. A half an hour of swamp and black darkness and we emerged from the forest at Hintonsville, which consists of a church and a single dwelling-house. Welcome dawn at length appeared, revealing a pleasant open country with spacious cornfields on every side. Smoke began to curl from the chimneys of the farm-houses; here and there an early riser was drawing water from the well, or opening the doors of the barn, while hundreds of larks were singing in the groves and orchards.

ELIZABETH CITY.

As we rode into Elizabeth City, a little after sunrise, I was surprised to see how its appearance had been changed by the war. Three years ago it was a busy and beautiful little city, noted for the number of its stores and manufactories, the extent and variety of its trade, for its enterprise and the rapid increase of it s population. Now most of the dwellings were deserted, the stores all closed, the streets overgrown with grass, its elegant edifices reduced to heaps of ruins by vandal Georgian troops, the doors of the bank standing wide open, and a sepulchral silence brooded over the place. We found Gen. WILD at his headquarters—the fine residence of Dr. POOL—standing on the piazza with a portion of his staff, and received a cordial welcome.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE PASQUOTANK GUERRILLAS.

I found that the attention of the General, after occupying the city, had been first turned to the guerrillas who infested the neighborhood, and that he had just sent out a force of twelve hundred men, under command of Col. HOLMAN, of the First United States, in the direction of Hertford, where there was reported to be a large camp of these villains. The expedition returned the next day, without accomplishing its object, all the bridges having been found destroyed, and the guerrillas keeping themselves concealed. They were not far away, however, for a man who straggled from the column was taken prisoner by them.

A DISASTER.

On Sunday morning the steamer *Frazier* arrived, with the intelligence that the gunboat *North State*, which had been sent from Old Point with orders to report to Gen. WILD, had burst her steam-pipe and was lying disabled in Currituck Sound. This disaster promised to prove a serious blow to the success of the expedition, which contemplated coöperation by water. Besides, it was not improbable that a formidable rebel force might be sent hither from the Blackwater, in which case it would be impossible to retreat or to hold the city for any length of time without the aid of a gunboat. As no other vessel could be procured from Fortress Monroe in less than a week, Gen. WILD determined to send to Capt. FLUSSER, commanding the naval force at Plymouth, for assistance, and designated

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES AS BEARER OF DISPATCHES.

Accordingly, a sailboat and a loyal pilot having been found, near sunset I set sail for Plymouth, 75 miles from Elizabeth City. A few miles down the river I encountered the privateer *Three Brothers*—a little stern-wheel canal-boat, used by Gen. WILD to procure wood, and as a transport. Quartermaster BIRDSALL, of the First United States, who had been installed commander of this formidable-craft, elated by his good fortune in capturing that day two stranded sloops, which he maintained were blockade-runners, and thinking to obtain a still nobler prize, put after me at full speed—two miles an hour—and it was for a time uncertain, in the darkness of the evening, whether I would not be towed back in triumph, lashed to the stern of his victorious "wheelbarrow." I afterward almost regretted that this had not happened, for the wind being dead ahead, we were the whole night beating to the mouth of the river. The Sound reached, with daybreak a furious wind arose, threatening my frail craft with destruction. In fact, the pilot pronounced the voyage impracticable, and we were crossing to the rebel shore, where I had determined to land and attempt to reach Plymouth on foot, when a steamer was descried through the fog. Tacking and steering for her, she proved to be the *Whitehead*, and I learned that Capt. FLUSSER was on board the *Miami*, at the mouth of North River, whither the *Whitehead* was also bound. My boat was taken in tow, and in an hour we were alongside the *Miami*. Capt. FLUSSER at once acceded to the General's request, and we were soon under way for Elizabeth City, before which we came to anchor about noon.

CANVASSING THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Meanwhile, detachments were sent in all directions through the neighborhood to "canvass" the plantations for contrabands. One of 300 men, under command of Maj. WRIGHT, was landed by the *Frazier* on Wade's Point, at the mouth of the Pasquotank, with orders to scour the Peninsula between the Pasquotank and Little Rivers up to Elizabeth City, bringing in all the slaves that could be found. Maj. WRIGHT returned with a train of thirty-eight ox, mule and horse carts, containing the personal property of 250 slaves that followed him into town. Almost hourly officers sent out on this service would report to the General the return of their commands, with the number of teams taken and slaves liberated. In addition to this, slaves belonging to isolated plantations were constantly coming to headquarters and asking the General to protect them in the removal of their families. Seldom did such a request fail to insure the necessary detail of men. The lately deserted streets of the city were thronged with liberated slaves that came pouring in from the country in every direction with their household furniture. As rapidly as possible the women and children, and such men as were physically unfit to serve as soldiers, were shipped to Roanoke Island, where a large negro colony has been founded under the care of HORACE JAMES.

GEN. WILD'S FIRST PRESCRIPTION FOR THE GUERRILLAS.

Although the suppression of the guerrillas was considered by Gen. WILD subordinate to the great object of his raid, which was to clear the country of slaves and procure recruits for his brigade, still as those highwaymen, calling themselves the Sixty-sixth North Carolina Volunteers, and the "State Defenders," were constantly lurking in the neighborhood and nightly firing on our pickets, and as they had not returned the colored soldier they had taken, a "gorilla" hunt was determined upon. Accordingly, a force of 500 men, under Col. HOLMAN, was sent against Capt. ELLIOTT's band of robbers, whose camp was known to be located near the town. Following the Hertford road six miles, to what is called the "Sandy Cross-road," and following this three miles, the men were deployed and ordered to advance through the swamp. In half an hour a discharge of musketry and shouts from the colored boys proclaimed that the camp of the Sixty-sixth had been discovered. The valiant "State Defenders" fled in confusion at the first fire, leaving their arms and several fine horses behind. The camp was burned, with two large buildings, containing their Winter store of forage and provisions. In the neighoorhood the dwelling-house and barns of WILLIAM T. WRIGHT, their Commissary, were also burned, as were subsequently the house and barn of Lieut. MUNDEN. Having carried out his orders, Col. HOLMAN then returned to Elizabeth City with his trophies and one guerrilla as prisoner. The next morning Gen. WILD received a letter from the guerrilla chief, stating that the colored soldier had been sent to Raleigh, but that he would set out at once for that city, see Gov. VANCE, and have him returned. At the commencement of the war Gen. WILD was practicing medicine in Brookline, Mass. That he understands the guerrilla pathology, and can give a prescription that will cure every time, I think the Pasquotank bushwhackers will acknowledge.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. WESSEL.

On the 15th inst. Brig.-Gen. WESSEL arrived from Plymouth on the steamer *Massasoit*. The two Generals remained an hour in consultation, when the *Massasoit* left for Roanoke Island. Gen. WESSEL's district comprises the territory adjacent to the Albemarle Sound, and his command consists of the One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania, and the Eighty-fifth and Ninety-sixth New-York. His headquarters are at Plymouth.

GEN. WILD AT WORK.

The General's headquarters are besieged from daylight until dark by persons desiring passes to and from the country, to reclaim horses and carts taken for the removal of the effects of the slaves; to have guards stationed at their houses; to take the oath of allegiance, &c., &c. The General imposes very little office work on the members of his staff, doing nearly all the writing himself. Having but one arm, this is especially laborious, but it is his way. Nothing, however trivial, escapes his notice, and he personally superintends every thing.

CONFEDERATE MONEY.

The money in circulation here is Confederate Treasury notes and State currency. The day after my arrival I saw some of our officers purchasing Confederate notes of the citizens to send home as souvenirs of freedom. The price paid in United States postage currency was ten cents for a dollar. Corn, of which the country is full, costs in rebel skinplasters, $4 a bushel; in State currency $2; in United States money it could probably be bought for 25 cents. Ordinary women's shoes cost in the money of the Southern Confederacy, $100 a pair. As I have before remarked, there is not a store open in the city, and the inhabitants depend exclusively for the few necessary articles they obtain upon smuggling through our lines from Norfolk. Coffee and tea are unknown luxuries.

EVACUATION OF ELIZABETH CITY.

A grand expedition to Hasford, in conjunction with Capt. FLUSSER's gunboats, having been abandoned through a misunderstanding, the surrounding region having been cleared of slaves, the guerrillas effectually chastised, Gen. WILD's mission in Elizabeth City had been fulfilled, and preparations were made to evacuate the place, the steamer *Coleman* and three schooners were loaded with contrabands and their effects, and a final contribution sent to the flourishing colony on Roanoke Island. Two hundred men, under command of Capt. FRYE, were sent to a point near the mouth of the Pasquotank, with orders to scour the country to Currituck Sound. The long train of wagons to accompany the main column was ordered to be in readiness by daylight the next morning and lastly a Court-Martial was convened to try the prisoners in our possession, now numbering about twenty. Of these eight were found guilty of various offences and ordered to be taken to Norfolk, two were retained as hostages, the guerrilla was sentenced to death, and the rest were ordered to be discharged. The following morning the pickets were called in, and the column moved, and in the midst of a drenching rain the place was evacuated, having been held six days.

HANGING A GUERRILLA.

About noon, the sun coming out, a halt was ordered. The General and his staff rode forward to a small unfinished building designed for a post-office, standing upon a knoll at a cross-roads. Sufficient boards and laths were knocked off to afford an unobstructed view of the proceedings from two sides, when one of the officers, producing a cord, tied a hangman's knot at one end of it, and, standing upon the head of an empty cider-barrel, made the other fast to one of the joists overhead. After considerable experimenting, the barrel was made to serve for both the scaffold and the drop, being ingeniously balanced upon one of the floor-timbers, and held in place by a wedge which could be instantly removed. From this to one of the windows a board was laid, and thence another to the ground outside, forming an inclined plane. Meanwhile most of the officers had ridden forward and tied their horses to the fence of an adjacent farm-house, whose inmates had closed all the window-blinds, and a crowd of colored soldiers encircled the building, watching in silence these ominous proceedings. Lieut.-Col. SHURTLIFF, of the Fifth United States, was appointed spiritual adviser to the criminal, and went back with a guard to bring him to the place of execution. When informed that he had but a few minutes to live, and was counseled to improve this time in making his peace with God, he dropped upon his knees in the road and prayed: "O, merciful Father, look down upon me!" O, merciful Father, look down upon me!" These words alone he repeated a hundred times, until the acting Chaplain stopped him. He then rose to his feet, walked up the inclined board with a firm step, at the point of the bayonets of the colored guard, advanced quickly to the head of the cider barrel, and stood under the noose. This being placed around his neck, Col. SHURTLIFF invoked the throne of grace in behalf of the guilty wretch. As the word "Amen" dropped from his lips, the General, who had taken charge of the drop, pulled the wedge—the barrel tipped, the guerrilla dropped. He was a man of about thirty, a rough stout fellow, was dressed in butternut homespun, and looked the very ideal of a guerrilla. He died of strangulation, his heart not ceasing to beat for twenty minutes. Then a slip of paper was pinned to his back, on which the General had previously written: "This guerrilla hanged by order of Brig.-Gen. WILD. DANIEL BRIGHT, of Pasquotank County." And the body was left hanging there, a warning to all passing bushwhackers.

THE ARMY OF LIBERATION ON THE MARCH.

Encamping that night near River Bridge, the next morning the prisoners and the long contraband train, with the cavalry and artillery, were sent forward to Norfolk, when Gen. WILD started with the remainder of his brigade for Indiantown, 15 miles distant, in Camden County, at which point Col. DRAPER had been ordered to join him. At first the country was poor, and the houses were mean and far apart. But about noon we struck another road and entered a region of great beauty and fertility, reminding one of the scenery of Indiana. Vast fields of corn, often a mile in extent, stretched away into tall green forests—the fences were in good repair and the houses large, with numerous outbuildings. In no portion of the South had I seen more magnificent plantations. Here the work of "canvassing" began in earnest, and the march of the colored troops was that of an army of liberation. The first plantation to which we came belonged to a man named FERREBEE. Fourteen slaves were found in the negro quarters. "Would they go with us?" "Yes." A squad of men, detailed for the purpose, found a cart under the shed, to which a horse, caught in the pasture, was harnessed, the furniture belonging to the slaves was piled into it, the women and children were placed on the top, and the first team of the contraband train took its place in the procession. Meanwhile detachments were sent ahead to every visible farmhouse to repeat this operation, and have the slaves ready to fall in by the time the rear guard should come along. Once a soldier came running to the General in breathless haste. He belonged in the neighborhood, and wished permission to go to the house of his former master, a half a mile from the road, and get his son. The General sent a Lieutenant and twenty men along with him. A number of horses were seen feeding in a corn field. A squad of men was sent to take two or three of them. A horse and a mule stood looking over the fence by the road-side. The horse "fell in," when the mule leaped the rails and also came along. Wherever a team could be found it was borrowed or taken for the benefit of such slaves as should not be fortunate enough to have masters owning any. Sometimes, to save time, the planters would volunteer to bring their slaves along, which proposition the General invariably accepted. While this was going on, the farms were foraged to some extent. Geese, chickens and turkies everywhere abounded, and the inhabitants being all "secesh," the men were permitted to help themselves. On arriving at a house, the front windows and doors would invariably be found closed, when the men would rush at once to the rear, and overrun the premises like so many ants, bringing away canteens full of milk, bridles for the spare horses, and a few similar articles. Thus the march continued, the train of contrabands growing in length continually, when an incident occurred worthy of a special paragraph.

Toward the middle of the afternoon, our road skirting a densely wooded swamp, two horsemen suddenly appeared ahead in the distance, slowly approaching us. Some of the General's staff riding forward to overhaul them, they wheeled their horses and retreated at full speed. Upon this all the mounted men, including the General, put spurs to their horses, and an exciting chase commenced. Along the road fast and furious dashed the pursued and the pursuers, the mud and water flying as if a hurricane were sweeping along. At length the two men, still some distance ahead, turned into the forest and disappeared, when the chase was abandoned. We soon came upon the house of one of these bandits, which was given to the flames.

INDIANTOWN.

A mile ahead we encountered a party of Col. DRAPER's men, which had been sent out to meet us. The Colonel had just reached Indiantown, after a severe skirmish with the guerrillas, in which he had lost several men. In a few minutes we reached the stately mansion of Dr. MOLESTOSA, of which alone the village now consists, the rest of the houses having been burned. For convenience as well as security, Col. DRAPER had encamped his men on the Doctor's premises, which, in addition to the large dwelling house, comprised a spacious farm-yard and twenty or thirty outbuildings. Into the grounds our column soon poured, and a scene at once novel and picturesque presented itself. The garden fences were speedily demolished and fires sprang up in all directions under the trees, while a large fire of fence rails was burning in the road. A hundred horses were tied to every available post and tree; a maze of carts, with their loads of contrabands, inclosed the stables and extended out into the adjoining corn-field; officers were riding to and fro; squads of men were marching hither and thither, detailed on various duties; the doors of the outbuildings had been forced open as they were occupied for every imaginable purpose. In the Doctor's office a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Captain had taken up their quarters, and saddles, bridles, blankets, swords, pistols, were mingled with pill boxes and bottles of physic. The neighboring kitchen was filled with woman and children from our contraband train. The cracking pump-handle was unceasingly worked—horses were neighing and flocking—servants were bringing armsfull of fodder from the barn. Here were soldiers plucking the feathers from poultry of which they had despoiled the secesh on the march, there a group was listening to the details of the fight with the "grillas," while near by three or four happy darkies are singing over their boiling camp kettle. These mingled sights and sounds, blended in rich confusion, composed a scene I shall not soon forget. But in one corner of the yard there was a different spectacle. Hither the wounded men were brought in carts and carefully removed into a small building, where they were placed upon beds of corn-fodder and attended by three surgeons. Many of the wounds were slight, but some were pronounced fatal, and one man died while I was present.

FIGHT WITH THE GUERRILLAS OF CAMDEN COUNTY.

As before stated, a force of 400 men had been sent from Elizabeth City, under command of Col. DRAPER, of the Second North Carolina, to scour the lower districts of Camden County for contrabands, with orders to unite with the main column at Indiantown. The region was found to abound with fine plantations, and the result of the first day's "canvass" was twenty teams. Encamping that night at Shiloh—a village of about twenty houses and a church—fires were built at a cross-roads near the church, while the men were quartered in the church, and pickets posted on all the approaches. About midnight the pickets were driven in by a force of guerrillas, supposed to number about 100 men, who discharged their rifles at the camp-fires, where they supposed the men to be sleeping. This was what Col. DRAPER had anticipated, and thanks to his shrewdness not the least harm was done. The fire being returned by the reserve guard, the guerrillas fled into the swamp. The next day, resuming the march to Indiantown, at a place called Sandy Hook, where the road crossed a swamp, they were attacked by a large body of guerrillas in ambush. Col. DRAPER ordered his men to lie down while loading their guns, and sent two detachments to attack the bushwhackers with the bayonet on both flanks, skirting the wood for protection. Executing this order, exposed to a sharp fire, the detachments had reached the wood in which the guerrillas were posted, when, perceiving they were flanked, they took to their heels and escaped by a path which the Colonel's men could not find at the time. The fight lasted about half an hour. Col. DRAPER's loss was 8 killed and 7 wounded. The loss of the guerrillas, as was subsequently ascertained, was 13 killed and wounded. Entering Indiantown, his rear guard was fired upon and one man killed.

THE CAMP OF THE GUERRILLAS CAPTURED.

The Pasquotank guerrillas had fought shy of the armed "niggers," invariably "skedaddling" at their approach; but as these of Camden seemed more bold and numerous, Gen. WILD determined to return to Sandy Hook, and ascertain if the "State Defenders" were really spoiling for a stand-up fight with an equal number of his colored boys. Accordingly, the next morning, leaving behind a sufficient force to protect the camp—the General started for the "Hook," taking with him about 400 men. A half a mile from the Indiantown Bridge the guerrillas were descried ahead. Col. DRAPER, who commanded the advance, at once started his men on the "double-quick" for them, when, firing a few shots, they turned and fled. The main column, led by Gen. WILD on foot, immediately joined in the chase, and a singular spectacle for JEFFERSON DAVIS to contemplate was presented; his unconquerable chivalry—any one of whom used to be called equal to six or eight picked Yankees, running for dear life from the bayonets of despised niggers! O JEFF! At length the fleet-footed guerrillas fled off into a forest path, the colored boys some distance behind, filling the air with eager shouts. A half a mile through the wood, across a corn-field, into a second wood, the pursuit was continued, when the path ended, and all traces of the "State Defenders" were lost at the edge of an impassable swamp, densely wooded and flooded with water. Search was made in every direction for the secret path they had taken. At last the embers of a recent picket fire were discovered, near which the trunk of a felled tree was found to be worn with footsteps. Following this another tree was found felled, and then another, and another, their trunks forming a zigzag footpath through the mire and water of the swamp. Col. DRAPER, at the head of the entire force, in single file, penetrated the swamp in the novel manner for half a mile, when a small island was reached.

Here, surrounded by gloom and savage wildness, was spread the camp of the guerrillas, consisting of log-huts and a number of tents. Fires were found burning, Enfield rifles scattered over the ground, and everything indicated a hasty evacuation of the place. Between fifty and sixty rifles, a drum, a large quantity of ammunition of both English and rebel manufacture, clothing, a tent full of provisions, and, lastly, the muster roll of the company fell into our hands. The huts were soon in flames and the camp of SANDERLIN's land pirates vanished into smoke, which rose in a vast black volume above the forest. Pursuit of the guerrillas was then resumed. They had fled by a path similar to the one by which they had entered, leading across the swamp in another direction. Following this, a large farm-house was reached belonging to Major GREGORY. It having been ascertained that SANDERLIN obtained here a considerable portion of his supplies, the house and barns, containing several thousand bushels of corn, were fired and the Major was carried away prisoner. Guided by the captured muster roll, all the dwellings belonging to guerrillas within four miles were burned, when Gen. WILD returned to Indiantown, not so well satisfied with his morning's work as he would have been had the villains dared to face his colored troops.

MARCH TO CURRITUCK COURT-HOUSE.

By 3 P. M., the column was in motion toward Currituck Court-house, followed by an immense train of contrabands, more than a mile in length. We pushed on rapidly, sending scouts ahead to notify the slaves to be ready to "fall in" when the train should pass.

THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH WE PASSED

was as level as a floor, with vast corn fields stretching away into the forest. Many of the fields, however, were overgrown with weeds, showing where the slaves had run away before the Spring work was done. The houses were generally closed, and a Sabbath silence brooded over the land. It was evidently one of the richest agricultural regions in the State, and even now was filled with plenty. But next year, with their slaves *all* gone, these wealthy planters, must starve, or else put their own shoulders to the wheel.

Some time after dark we came in sight of Capt. FAY's picket-fires, and half an hour subsequently entered Currituck, having marched sixteen miles in five hours. The weather was exceedingly cold, and camp fires were speedily blazing about the three houses constituting the village.

ANOTHER GUERRILLA CAMP BURNED.

The next day Col. DRAPER obtained permission from the General to attempt the capture of Capt. GRANDY's guerrilla camp, concerning the location of which he had obtained reliable information. Taking with him 160 men, he proceeded back on the road traveled last night as far as Sligo. Here, turning into the woods, and following an obscure country road four miles, with his revolver he impressed a farmer to act as guide the rest of the way. The camp was finally found on an island in the interior of a dense swamp, the path to it for a long distance leading over felled trees, as in the case of SANDERLIN's. It consisted of nine log huts, containing bunks for seventy-five men. These were burned, together with a quantity of pork, beef and tea. Several muskets, a large quantity of bayonets, cartridge-boxes, belts, shoes and rebel army clothing were brought back as spoils. On the way home Col. DRAPER burned two distilleries where the guerrillas were accustomed to procure their whisky.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The same day the gunboat *Flora Temple* arrived here. The Captain had been ordered to report to Gen. WILD at Elizabeth City; but, on landing there, he found that the place had been evacuated, and received such a reception from the inhabitants as induced him to leave instanter. two transports also lay at anchor off the village. These the General loaded with contrabands and sent them to Roanoke Island. The next day Col. DRAPER was sent with 200 men across Currituck Sound to Knott's Island, with orders to burn all the houses of guerrillas he could find, and to destroy, if possible, the camp of the company existing in that neighborhood. As the men were much fatigued, it was not proposed to hurry home, but, starting the next day, to march very slowly toward Norfolk, "canvassing" the country on the way. This plan, however, was destined to be suddenly changed. About the middle of the afternoon, Maj. WHITE, of the Eighty-first New-York, stationed at North-West Landing, with a cavalry escort, arrived in haste at the headquarters of Gen. WILD, with a dispatch from Gen. LEDLIE, in charge of the district of Currituck, containing the information that a large rebel force had been sent down from the Blackwater to intercept the return of the colored troops, and that he was very solicitous for Gen. WILD's safety. Under these circumstances Gen. WILD deemed it imprudent to remain any longer here. In half an hour the column was in marching order, and at 4 P. M. was under way. As we left the village, smoke was seen rising from several points on Knott's Island, showing that Col. DRAPER was carrying out the order of the General, "to burn pretty freely." Our train consisted of nearly a hundred teams, and the men were worn out and foot-sore, but under the circumstances we marched very rapidly. Flanking parties were sent out at all suspicious points, and no straggling was permitted. When a halt was made, the men would drop upon the ground and instantly fall asleep. Thus pushing on, about 10 o'clock we encountered the pickets of the Eighty-first New-York, a half a mile from Northwest Landing, and an hour later the whole train was over the bridge, the Union line was crossed, and we were safe. Three days subsequently the entire expedition returned to Norfolk, having been absent just three weeks.

RESULTS OF THE RAID.

The material results of the raid may be summed up as follows: Between 2,000 and 3,000 slaves were released from bondage, with whom were taken along about 350 ox, horse and mule teams, and from 50 to 70 saddle horses, some of them valuable animals. The guerrillas lost thirteen killed and wounded, ten dwelling houses, with many thousand bushels of corn belonging to them were burned, beside the two distilleries; four of their camps were destroyed, and one of their number was hanged; and 100 rifles, uniforms, infantry equipments, &c., fell into our hands as spoils, with a loss on part of the brigade of twelve killed and wounded and one man taken prisoner. Beside this 14 rebel prisoners and four hostages were brought in. A comparatively small number of men were enlisted—not more than 100 in all—a large proportion of the able-bodied slaves having previously left their masters, the facilities for escaping being especially great in the region visited.

In regard to its moral and political results, however, the importance of the raid cannot be overestimated. The counties invaded by the colored troops were completely panic-stricken. Scores of families, for no cause but a guilty conscience, fled into the swamps on their approach. Never was a region thrown into such commotion by a raid before

Proud scions of chivalry, accustomed to receive the most abject obedience from their slaves, literally fell on their knees before these armed and uniformed blacks and begged for their lives. I was frequently asked how I, a citizen, dared to trust myself among such incarnate demons. "What shall I do to be saved?" was the question asked on every side. No sooner would the brigade enter a neighborhood than Gen. WILD's quarters would be besieged by those wishing to take the oath of allegiance and secure the protection of the Government. Their slaves might all go—they would give them up willingly—only let their lives and property be protected. Union meetings were held in several places, and delegations sent to Gen. WILD, proposing to do anything "to be saved." One set of resolutions was signed by fifty-nine planters, and another by seventy-six, while the return of the expedition was preceded and followed by hundreds of North Carolinians, hastening to Norfolk to obtain certificates of their loyalty. One hundred and twenty vehicles crossed Great Bridge in a single day, containing persons journeying thither for this laudable purpose. An army of 50,000 blacks could march from one end of rebeldom to the other almost without opposition, the terror they would inspire making them invincible. Well might the inhabitants universally admit, as they did, that Slavery was dead there, and that North Carolina would rejoin the Union as a free State, for the march of the colored brigade over the soil consecrated it ever more to freedom. With regard to the guerrillas, I am reliably informed that they have left this part of the State. The severe chastisement they and their friends received from Gen. WILD rendered a longer stay not advisable. Had every one of these scoundrels captured been hanged, and the house of every other one burned, such organizations would long ago have ceased to exist. To have driven the guerrillas from this section of North Carolina, to have effectually extinguished Slavery there forever, to have induced all the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance, is a trinity of results due to this raid.

THE BEHAVIOR OF THE NEGRO TROOPS.

In another respect this raid possesses historical importance. It is the first of any magnitude undertaken by negro troops since their enlistment was authorized by Congress, and by it the question of their efficiency in any branch of the service has been practically set at rest. Thoroughly obedient to their officers, during a march of 300 miles their conduct on every occasion was truly admirable. It will have been seen that they performed in the enemy's country all the duties of white soldiers—scouting, skirmishing, picket duty, guard duty, every service incident to the occupation of hostile towns, and, best of all, fighting. Col. DRAPER testifies to their excellent behavior under fire, and declares that he could wish to lead no better men into battle; that he feels perfectly secure with them, and can depend upon them at a critical moment with as much confidence as upon white troops less accustomed to obey the commands of superiors. Such testimony from an officer distinguished for courage and daring, a man who believes that fighting is the business of a soldier, possesses peculiar value. One incident in this connection, coming within my own experience, may be properly related here: On the morning after the fight at Sandy Hook, when Gen. WILD had determined to return and attack the guerrilla camp, the men were drawn up in line to be reviewed, and all who wished to remain behind were asked to step out. Only thirty-five—and those footsore and lame—did so. I was instructed by the general to find a hundred for the camp guard, and went down the line endeavoring to persuade more to volunteer, telling them that there would be a big fight—that the guerrillas would have them at great advantage down in the swamp—that they lost a number of men yesterday, and would lose a great many more to-day, and that they had better remain behind and help take care of the camp, where it would be perfectly safe, with little to do. I got but one man out of five hundred, all the rest replying, "No, no; I want to fight the g'rillas." At last the General was obliged to order a detail from each company for this duty. The irregular service of such a raid as Gen. WILD's is especially suited to the nature of colored troops; and, while I doubt not they will make as good regular soldiers as any, I am confident they will prove far better guerrilla hunters than the whites. When the rebellion shall have subsided into partisan warfare, so far from lasting forever, as JEFF. DAVIS threatens, our colored troops will take care that its end is soon reached. It is an instructive turn of the tables that the men who have been accustomed to hunt runaway slaves hiding in the swamps of the South, should now, hiding there themselves, be hunted by them.

TEWKSBURY.

The Raising of the Weehawken.

HILTON HEAD, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the statement appeared in a late issue of your paper, that one of the officers of the *Weehawken* had written to another officer in New York, that Admiral DAHLGREN "had entered into definite arrangements with me to raise the above-named vessel," permit me, through your columns to correct it. I have neither received from, nor made to the Admiral, any proposition on the subject whatever, and have had no desire to. Messrs. JOHNSON & HIGGINS, who are associated with me in the raising of the *Keokuk*, have, through their agent, Capt. ORLANDO BENNETT, who is here, made some arrangements, but I am in no way interested in it. Very respectfully yours,

C. W. WHITNEY.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—The TIMES is the soundest and most reliable, as it is the most enterprising Republican paper published, and is steadily growing in public favor.—*Clinton (N. Y.) Republican*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 8, 1864.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81. Co...	105⅝	100 Harlem R.	87
3,000 do.	105⅞	300 do.	86⅛
155,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	101⅜	100 do.	b3 86⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65, C.	126	200 do.	86⅛
6,000 U. S. 6s, 1yr. N.	97⅜	200 do.	b30 86⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	56	2150 Reading R. opg.	111
40,000 Mo. State 6s.	67⅛	200 do.	b10 111
5,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C.	37	700 do.	111
1,000 E. 4th M. Bs.	108	1200 Mich. Cen R.	119
4,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	102	500 do.	b10 119
9,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107	250 do.	118⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st M.	109	200 do.	118⅝
10,000 Amer. Gold.	152⅛	2000 M. S. & N. I. R.	85
5 Continental Bank	101	600 do.	84⅜
700 Canton Co.	33	200 do.	b10 85⅛
100 do.	b30 33⅛	200 do.	b10 85
100 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	176	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	71
200 Cumb. Coal Pf.	a10 48	200 do.	70
100 do.	48	500 Ill. Cen. R. S.	a10, 116
400 do.	48⅛	1000 do.	116⅛
50 do.	a10 48⅛	500 do.	116⅜
200 do.	a30 48	200 do.	a3 116⅜
300 do.	48⅜	900 Cleve. & Pitts.	105
100 do.	b10 48⅞	300 do.	b15 106
1600 Quick. M. Co.	56	100 do.	b10 105⅛
200 do.	b10 56	400 do.	b30 107
300 Canada Copper Co.	3	200 do.	a30 105
500 Copake Iron Mines.	11	200 do.	b10 106
100 do.	11⅛	800 Gal. & Chic. R.	104
100 Mar. Min. Co.	b30 34⅜	400 do.	104⅜
600 do.	34⅝	300 do.	104⅜
100 do.	a15 34⅝	550 do.	a10 104⅜
1100 do.	a30 34	200 do.	opg. 104
3 0 Central Coal Co.	66	200 do.	a10 104
50 Min. Mining Co.	72⅛	700 Clev. & Tol. R.	127
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	130⅛	1000 do.	a10 128⅛
100 do.	a10 130⅝	300 do.	127
100 do.	130⅜	900 do.	126⅜
100 do.	b10, 130⅜	600 Chi. & R. I. R.	123
150 do.	130⅛	300 do.	a30 128
300 do.	130	450 do.	127⅜
100 do.	a30, 130	250 do.	127⅜
1700 Erie R.	106⅞	15 do.	127
1100 do.	106⅝	200 do.	b10 128⅜
1200 do.	b10 107	100 do.	b10, 128⅛
80 do.	b10, 107⅛	100 do.	a30, 128⅜
350 do.	b14, 107	150 do.	a60 127⅜
600 do.	106⅝	100 M. & P. Du C.	b10 55
250 do.	b30, 107⅜	100 do.	b15 56⅛
300 do.	b30, 107⅜	100 do.	53
350 Erie R. pf.	85	100 do.	55
200 do.	b30 102⅝	100 do.	b10 54
200 do.	b30, 102⅝	800 P., Ft. W. & Ch.	83
100 do.	b30, 102⅝	200 do.	b10 83⅜
50 Hud. R. R.	129	500 do.	82⅞
300 do.	128⅛	200 do.	b3 83⅛
400 do.	128	200 do.	b10 83⅛
100 do.	128⅜	500 do.	b10, 83⅜
500 do.	127⅛	100 do.	82⅞
400 do.	b30, 129	200 do.	82⅞
100 do.	127⅛	300 do.	a10 83
100 do.	127⅛	500 do.	a15 83
100 do.	b10, 128	600 Chi. & N. W. R.	46⅝
25 Panama R.	215	50 Chic. & Alt. Pr.	94

SECOND BOARD.

$1,900 N. Y. Cen. 6s	104⅜	1200 Ill. Cen. R. S.	116⅜
5,000 Amer. Gold	151⅞	300 do.	117
100 Canton Co.	33	100 do.	b30 118
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	48⅞	100 do.	a30 117
500 Quicks. M. Co.	56	500 Clev. & Pitts	105⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	130⅛	200 do.	b60 106⅛
1900 Erie R.	106⅞	300 Gal. & Chi. R.	b5 105
150 do.	b5 107	200 do.	104⅜
200 do.	106⅞	100 do.	a10 104⅜
100 Erie Railway Pr.	101⅞	100 do.	a10 104⅜
100 do.	101⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	c127
200 do.	101⅜	100 do.	c 127⅜
50 do.	b30, 102⅜	800 do.	127⅜
50 do.	b30, 103	200 do.	b3 128
400 Hud. R. R.	127⅜	500 do.	a30 128
200 do.	128⅛	300 do.	127⅜
100 do.	b30, 128⅛	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	b30, 129
1500 Reading R.	113⅜	300 do.	128⅛
250 M. S. & N. I. R.	85	900 do.	a60, 128
200 do.	84⅞	650 do.	a30 128⅛
100 do.	b10 85	400 P., Ft. W. & C.	83
200 do.	84⅜	100 do.	b10 83⅜
200 do.	b10 85⅛	150 Alt. & T. Haute R.	b30 58⅛
300 Mich. Cen. R.	119	200 do.	57
100 do.	b10, 119⅛		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R.	130⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R.	c118⅞
500 Erie R.	b3 106⅞	500 Cleve. & P. R.	c 105
2200 do.	a3, 106⅞	300 do.	105⅝
400 do.	106⅞	100 do:	c 105⅝
1400 do.	106⅜	200 do.	b3 105⅝
800 do.	c 106⅜	400 do.	105⅝
100 do.	a10 106⅜	200 Gal. & Ch. R.	c 104⅜
200 do.	a3 106⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	127⅜
100 do.	b3 106⅜	400 do.	127⅜
1000 do.	b10, 107⅛	100 do.	127⅜
250 Hudson R. R.	128	400 do.	127⅜
100 do.	127⅜	200 do.	b3, 128
500 do.	127⅜	100 Chic. & R. I.	129
100 do.	c 127⅜	100 do.	b3, 129
100 do.	b10, 128	100 do.	c 128⅜
100 Harlem R

₱ gallon; Resin $27@$30 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $10 50@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pitch, $17@$23 ₱ bbl

OILS—Have been in limited demand and heavy. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 10; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 43@$1 46; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red at 77c.@79c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 31½c.@32½c.; Refined do. at 51c. @54c., free, and 45½c.@47c. in bond ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum since our last, 1,685 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues active and generally buoyant. Sales since our last, 8,200 bbls., at $32 50@$33, for New Mess here; $23 for do., deliverable in February, March, May and June; $19 87½@$20 for Mess, last season's packing here, and $21 50 for March delivery; $19@$19 37½ for two year Old Mess; $17 50@$19 for Thin Mess; $20@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 25@ $16 75 for Sour Mess; $14 75@$16 25 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair request at 10¾c.@13c. for Hams and 7¾c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Sales, 1,850 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon continues in active demand at 10c.@ 12¾c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales, 4,250 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs continued in good demand, at 9¼c.@10¾c., the latter for choice City. ₱ lb. Lard is saleable and buoyant; sales, 4,750 tcs. and bbls. at 12¾c. @13½c., the latter an extreme rate, and 13¾c.@14c. for January and February, and March delivery ₱ lb. Beef is saleable and firm; sales 520 bbls. at $14 50@ $16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50 @$30 ₱ tierce; sales 830 tierces. Cut Hams, $18@$19 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,070 bbls. Butter continues in moderate demand to-day at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@33c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese has been in more demand at 13c.@16c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are in rather more request at firmer prices. Sales since our last 550 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 13c.@14c., and Cuba at 11⅜c.@12¼c.; also 680 boxes Havana at 12c.@ 12c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 250,000 lbs., at 12c.@12½c.; 100,000 lbs. City, deliverable in February, at 12¾c.; 100,000 lbs. Stearine at 12¾c.; also, 150 packages Grease at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate request and firm. Sales 345 cases Kentucky at 12¾c.@21c. ₱ lb. Manufactured is more sought after, at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 4,100 bbls. at 91c.@95c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 80,000 bush. Wheat, at 3½d.@3¾d.; 700 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 3d.@3s. 6d.; 6,000 pkgs. Bacon, Butter and Cheese at 12s. 6d.@15s., by sailing vessel, and 30s.@40s. by steamer. For London—10,000 bushels Wheat, at 4d.; 150 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow—7,000 bushels Wheat at 5¾d. For Galway—an Austrian bark, with Wheat, 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For Havre—200 bbls. Ashes, 4,000 boxes Sugar, 100 hhds. Tallow, at 40 francs.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 8.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96¾; Reading Railroad, 55½; Morris Canal, 67; Long Island Railroad, 39; Pennsylvania Railroad, 69¾. Gold, 152. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 16	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Sidon	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Dec. 23	Liverpool	New-York
City of Limerick	Dec. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Evening Star	Jan. 9	New-York*	New-Orleans.
Matanzas	Jan. 9	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Jan. 13	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Jan. 16	New-York*	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.

* Via Havana.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Hammonia*, will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Manchester*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Dec. 5, 1863:

One-half collection on Thanksgiving Day at West Presbyterian Church, New-York	$60 11
Collection at Methodist Church, Monkton, Vt., by Rev. C. Morgan	9 00
Money found by a pupil of the 12th-street Ward School	3 00
Officers and sailors of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, by Commander Geo. M. Colvocoresses	84 00
Collection in Middle Dutch Church Thanksgiving Day, by C. E. Knox, Treasurer	116 84
Collection in Methodist E. Church, Meriden, Conn., on Thanksgiving Day, by Rev. C. Fletcher	84 00
A. S. Peabody & Co	100 00
Mrs. S. Bayly	10 00
C. F. Forbes, West Brookfield, Mass	2 00
Collection at Church at Sandy Hook, Conn., by Rev. S. H. Platt	10 00
Geo. Cooper, Bushwick	10 00
Collection at Christian Chapel, Niles, Cayuga Co., N. Y., by C. R. Wood	19 00
Collection on Thanksgiving Day, at Grace Church, Whitestone, L. I., by Rev. Mr. Shortt	21 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Methodist Episcopal Church, Northport, L. I., by Rev. Chas. Stearns	21 75
Thanksgiving Day collections at Uniondale and Pleasant Mount, Wayne Co., Penn., by William Wright	38 39
George E. Righter, Parsippany, N. J	50 00
Charles J. Starr	75 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at St. Paul's Church, Burlington, Vt., by R. G. Cole	29 76
St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., by Rev. S. P. Parker (additional)	6 00
Collection at Union Thanksgiving, by Messrs. Hoyt and Lewis, Wellville, Allegheny Co., N. Y	9 25
M. Lewis, Plainville, (additional)	1 00
Presbyterian and Methodist churches, Chester, Orange Co., Thanksgiving Day collection, by Edward Orton	123 00
T. L. Barker, San Francisco, by F. A. Foster	50 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Presbyterian Church, Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y	44 62
Thanksgiving Day collection at M. E. Church, Aries, Delaware Co., N. Y	12 00
Thanksgiving Day collections. Ref'd Dutch Church, Bronxville, Westchester Co., by A. Masterton	51 00
Thanksgiving Day collection in Scotch Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth-st., N. Y., by Rev. J. McElroy, D. D	284 25
Reformed Dutch Church, Paramus, N. J., by Rev. E. Z. Corwin	20 00
Thanksgiving Day collection, Church at East Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., by Rev. T. P. Halsted	30 00
Thanksgiving Day collection Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, Fly Creek, N. Y., by Chas. H. Metcalf	10 00
Robbins & Appleton, New-York	200 00
Thanksgiving Day collections Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, Baldwinsville, Onondaga Co., by P. L. Prime	47 15
Cash, New-York	50 00
J. Butler Wright, (additional)	200 00
Thanksgiving Day collection, Warrensburgh, N. Y	5 00
Thanksgiving Day collections Reformed Dutch Church, Greenpoint	34 84
M. C. Bennett, (additional)	5 00
45 C. Bennett, (additional)	20 00
D. D. Williamson Edinburgh, Scotland	50 00
Thanksgiving Day collections at Union meeting, Redding, Conn., by Rev. William D. Herrick	39 00
Thanksgiving Day collections at First Baptist Church, Shaftsbury, Vt., by Geo. Huntington, Treasurer	10 75
A lady in Hudson County, N. J	5 00
Christ Church, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y	14 56
Thanksgiving Day collections Congregational Church Redding	48 00
Chas. P. Gerrish, (additional)	5 00
Thanksgiving Day collections Presbyterian Church, Nyack	10 16
M. C. Loomis	10 00
A family collection by H. S. Crandall, Washington County, N. Y	5 00
Thanksgiving Day collection of united congregations of Madison Village, N. Y., by Rev. A. J. Kenyon	108 45
Congregation of Laconia, N. H., by Owen Bugbee	18 00
Congregation of Dalton, Berks County, Mass., by Rev. E. L. Clark	35 00
Thanksgiving Day collection First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., by E. B. Canfield, Treasurer	127 40
St. Paul's Church Sunday School, Yonkers	50 00
Hon. Gerrit Smith	500 00
Mrs. S. Brooklyn	15 00
Reformed Dutch Church, Harlem, by Louis Bellonl, Treasurer	34 14
Thanksgiving Day collection, St. Bartholomew's Church, New-York, by S. Cambreling, Treasurer	436 48
Congregation at Massena, N. Y., by Rev. C. H. Richardson	16 20
Proceeds of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's address at Philadelphia, by Hon. Caleb Cope, Treasurer	1,848 50
Union Church of Copenhagen, Lewis County, N. Y., by Rev. Olney Place	20 00
Ladies' Aid Society, Cherryfield, Me., by Mrs. Frances S. Redman	20 00
Thanksgiving Day collections Congregational Church, South Norwalk, by W. H. Benedict	28 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Union Meeting, Angelica, N. Y	12 42
Thanksgiving Day collection at Methodist Episcopal Church, Kirkwood, Broome County, by Rev. P. M. Way	22 80
Hugh Orr, Salamanca, N. Y	10 00
Valentine A. Butler	275 00
Abner Beers, (additional)	100 00
Cash, New-York	7 20
Richard Goodman	25 00
Miss S. A. Ferris	5 00
S. R. Allee	20 00
Thanksgiving Day collection in Meth. Epis. Church, Walden, Orange County, N. Y., by Wm. K. Gowdy	10 00
Melvin Prescott China, Kennebec County, Me. Citizens of Phillipston, Me., by Dr. S. G. Howe. R. R. Howland, Union Springs, N. Y	200 00
Thanksgiving Day collection, Union Valley, Cortlandt County, N. Y., by Wm. Angel	10 50
Citizens of Farmersville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., by Wm. Henry	5 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Central Baptist Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y	30 20
Thanksgiving Day collection, Walton, N. Y., by Rev. J. J. Pettengill	51 50
Churches of Williamborough, Essex County, N. Y., by Rev. S. A. Barnard	8 00
Mrs. Rebecca J. Williams, N. Y., by W. H. Talcott, Jersey City	10 00
Presbyterian Church, Bedford, N. H., by Geo. W. Riddle	51 00
First Congregational Church, East Windsor, Conn., by Rev. F. Munson	11 00
Unexpended balance of fund raised for 27th Conn. Vols., by R. P. Cowles, New-Haven	15 00
P. H. Schenck, Coxsackie, N. Y	50 00
Thanksgiving Day collection, First Cong'l Church, New-Marlboro', Mass., by Rev. Chas. C. C. Painter	50 00
A Lady, Georgetown, Del	5 00
Mrs. M. A. Campbell, New-York	3 00
Collection at Orange Valley Church, Orange, N. J., by Rev. George D. Bacon	122 00
Thanksgiving Day collection, M. E. Church, Louisville, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., by Rev. Miller	6 25
Thanksgiving Day collection, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, Millville, Orleans County, N. Y., by M. Gregory, Com	7 25
S. W. Brewster, Hannibal, N. Y	25 00
Thanksgiving Day collections, Christ Church, Fairfax, Vt., by John A. Hicks	12 00
Thanksgiving Day collections of Churches of Coventry, Chenango County, N. Y., by E. A. Phillips	31 00
Thanksgiving Day collection in church at Susquehanna Depot, Penn	13 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Presbyterian Church, Mattituck, L. I	14 65
Thanksgiving Day collection at Reformed Dutch Church, Williamsburgh, by J. S. Burr	34 78
Proceeds of a series of Private Tableaux, given by a party of ladies and gentlemen of New-York	103 85
Thanksgiving Day collection, Reformed Dutch Church, Gravesend, L. I	36 50
Hon. Wm. H. Seward, through Geo. A. Jarvis. Collection Cong. Church, Witton, Conn	50 00
Lewis C. Hamersley, pay as member of 7th regiment, in Summer of 1863	31 35
Cong. Church at Repton, Vt., by Rev. Cephas H. Kent	30 00
Ladies Aid Society, at Grand Isle, Vermont, by Mrs. Martha Ladd, Sec'y	8 40
Wm. F. Russell, by Wm. C. Russell	21 25
Thanksgiving Day collection at Cong. Church, Ridgefield, Conn	50 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at St. Paul's Church, Stafford, N. Y., by Rev. Richd. Ridley	35 00
St. John's Church, Hagerstown, Md., by Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham, D. D	17 70
Ascension Church, Westminster, Md., by do	23 35
L. T. Adams, Lawrenceville, Tioga Co., Penn	1 00
A Mite, New-York	25 00
Vreka, Cal	10 00
Citizens of Southington, Conn., by S. Lewis, jr.	10 00
Mrs. Evans, by Sidney N. Gay	87 35
Augustus H. Ward (additional)	100 05
Citizens of Winchester Centre, Conn. by Ira Pettibone	100 00
Geo. Griswold, Gray	3 10
James Cassidy (additional)	250 00
Citizens of Rupert, Vt., by Rev. J. B. Clark	50 00
Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, Nunda, N. Y., by B. F. Bradford	81 00
Thanksgiving Day collection, Reformed Dutch and Methodist Churches, Hopewell, Dutchess County, by John P. Flagler	37 00
Cranesville, N. J., by Rev. H. Read	48 00
Children of Sunday-school, Westport, Conn., by Theodore W. Warner	5 65
Cash, New-York	18 00
Collection in M. E. Church, Hartford, N. Y., by Rev. John Thompson	5 00
Thanksgiving Day collection at Reformed Dutch Church, Saugerties, N. Y., by Rev. John Gaston	10 00
Henry W. Gair, Liverpool, by J. R. Burk	85 00
L. P. Hawes	1,000 00
Cash, New-York	100 00
Cash, A. D., New-York	100 00
Mrs. Lucy Wilcox, Oxford, Chenango County, by H. L. Miller	10 00
O. E. Taylor, Butternuts, N. Y., by H. L. Miller	25 00
Cash, collected by Master David Paton	4 07
Thanksgiving Day collection at Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., by Rev. A. R. Thompson	81 25
Reformed Dutch Church, Shokan, Ulster Co., New-York	60 00
M. E. Church, Shokan, Ulster Co., N. Y	18 25
Lieut. John C. Welch, 85th N. Y. Vols	7 55
R. S. L., New-York	20 00
Rev. Albert Vail, New-York	15 00
James B. Collins	13 70
One-half surplus of subscriptions to Russian Ball, by T. Tileston, Treasurer, and Theodore Roosevelt, Secretary	50 00
Merritt & Wood	1,358 46
14th-st. Mission Sunday School, by J. W. Cowperthwaite	50 00
Company D, 23d regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., by Joseph D. Williams, Treasurer	10 00
Robert J. Livingston (additional)	100 00
J. M. Regua	250 00
Samuel L. M. Barlow	100 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, Nile, Alleghany Co., N. Y., by Ethan Lamphear	100 00
Provost-Marshal, Morris Island, S. C., fine collected from a sutler, through Dr. Marsh	30 00
Henry W. Smith (additional)	100 00
Christmas Day collection at St. Paul's Church, Aurora, by Rev. Elliott Tomkins	100 00
Alexander Duncan, by R. M. Larned, Prov	10 00
Mut. Life Ins. Co., of New York (additional)	1,000 00
Contribution from St. Paul's Ch., Paris Hill, N. Y., by Wm. J. Alger	2,000 00
Catharine O. Wilcox, Secretary of U. S. San. Com. at Madison, Conn	10 00
Pupils of Prof. Charlier's school, by B. R. Lawrence, Treasurer	261 00
Proceeds of Children's Fair at 209 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, by H. Schwietering	80 10
C. E. Haveland	66 00
Wm. H. Huntington, Paris, France, by J. M. Huntington, Norwich, Conn	25 00
Citizens of California	100 00
An engineer officer, Folly Island	360 60
Geo. F. Gavilt, North Dighton, Mass	10 00
	25 00
Total	$16,662 70

The expenses of the Central Treasury during the month of December, 1863, were $64, 914 66. Further contributions are urgently needed. They may be addressed to the Treasurer, at 68 Wall-st., or 823 Broadway, New-York.

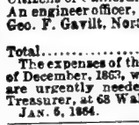
JAN. 6, 1864. GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE been awarded for Heavy Projectiles, under the advertisement inviting proposals for 8,000 15-inch shells; 32,000 10-inch shot, and 23,000 10-inch shells, the bids for which were opened on Dec. 16, 1863:

J. Pennock	1,000	15-inch shell, Alleghany Arsenal	04 4-10
J. Pennock	6,000	10-inch shot, Alleghany Arsenal	03 9-10
Jas. Marshall & Co.	3,000	10 inch shell, Alleghany Arsenal	04
Albright & Stroh	3,000	15-inch shell, New-York Arsenal	03 1-2
T. Tenny, Jr	10,000	10-inch shot, New-York Arsenal	3 ton. $59 00
J. W. Starr	8,000	10-inch shell, New-York Arsenal	03 3-10
J. W. Starr	1,000	15-inch shell, Washington Arsenal	03 5-8
Savery & Co	2,000	10-inch shot, Washington Arsenal	03 3-8
Savery & Co	3,000	10-inch shell, Washington Arsenal	03 5-8
Ellis & Co	1,000	15-inch shell, Watertown Arsenal	03 7-10
Ellis & Co	1,000	15-inch shell, Watertown Arsenal	03 95-100
Miles, Pratt & Co	8,000	10-inch shot, Watertown Arsenal	03 1-2
Miles, Pratt & Co	5,000	10-inch shell, Watertown Arsenal	03 3-4
T. Howard & Co	2,000	10-inch shot, St. Louis Arsenal	03 95-100
T. Howard & Co	2,000	10-inch shell, St. Louis Arsenal	04 45-100
Starbuck Bros	1,000	15-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	04
Fuller, Warren & Co	1,500	10-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 9-10
Seymour & Watson	1,500	10-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 9-10
Swett, Quimby & Co	1,500	10-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 9-10
Fuller, Warren & Co.	1,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-10
Seymour & Watson	1,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-10
Swett, Quimby & Co.	1,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-10

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF **TURNER'S GINGER WINE,** BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, NATIVE WINES, &C. Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

ORANGE COUNTY WINES.—JAQUES BROS. Grape Wines are to be had in any quantity desired, at their place of business, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., or of their agents in all parts of the country; send for a circular. A liberal discount to dealers.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONICA of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. Depot at L. BARTET'S, 345 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor elect, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Demas and his Silver Mine*, being the next in the series on "Pilgrim's Progress." Installation services of the Pastor on WEDNESDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Drs. COX, ADAMS, CROSBY and PRENTISS will take part in the exercises.

AN ASSEMBLY OF BELIEVERS IN THE Lord Jesus Christ meets at University Building, Washington-square, every FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK, at 10½ A. M., to worship God and break bread together, in remembrance of the Lord's death till He come. The glad tidings of full, free and everlasting salvation, through the precious blood of a crucified and risen Saviour, are proclaimed in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The seats are free, and no collection is made.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED IN the Second United Presbyterian Church, corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., Brooklyn, by Rev. J. B. DAIES, D. D., of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to assist in paying off the debt of the Church. Subject—*Glimpses of Eight Months' Travel in the East.* Tickets can be had at the door on evening of the Lecture.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF the Bible."—The fourteenth discourse of this series will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Subject—"*Nebuchadnezzar.*" Preaching in the morning also, by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

THE FOURTH OF THE COURSE OF Sermons on "The Liturgy" will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., by Rev. W. STEVENS PERRY, in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av. Subject—*The Collects, the Product and Bequest of Primitive Antiquity.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES—being discourses upon *Christian Life*, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, Pastor of the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, will preach the second of this series of practical sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Faith.*

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. Closing Prayer Meeting of the Week of Prayer. The closing services of the Week of Prayer, will be he held in this Church on SATURDAY (this) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and the Revival and Extension of Pure Christianity throughout the World.*

TRUE AND FALSE RELIGION.—H. S. DUNN will preach on this subject on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Hall, southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Believers in Bible religion of every name, favorable to the forming of a society for discussing moral and religious subjects, are especially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the first sermon of a series on *The Baptism of Fire*, and at 7½ P. M., the first sermon of the second series, on the United States in Prophecy; subject: *The Stone Kingdom, or the Fifth Great Empire.*

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine-sts. Seats free. The next in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. FRED STRYKER, of the Ref. D. Church, New-York, on SABBATH, Jan. 10, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, as usual.

FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st.—At a meeting of the Church and Society, held Dec. 21, it was resolved that the supposed necessity for selling or renting their property had passed away, and that all offers to sell or rent are hereby withdrawn, and public services will be continued at the usual hours.

TENTH-AV. M. E. MISSION—NEXT TO corner of 37th-st. Rev. STANLY D'ORSAY will preach in the above-named place, every SUNDAY EVENING, until further notice. Service to commence at 7½ P. M. Seats free, to which the public are cordially invited. Regular Mission Prayer Meeting on Thursday Evening.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, P. E., and Quarterly Col. Sacraments of Lord's Supper and Baptism at 3 P. M. Preaching at 7 o'clock P. M. by the Pastor. Rev. F. BOTTOME. Subject—*Christ at the Door.*

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH, Jan. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats. The trustees will be in attendance on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to let pews and receive pew rents.

ATHENEUM CHURCH.—BROOKLYN—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Minister. Morning service at 10½ A. M., on *Superfluity of Naughtiness.* Evening service at 7½ P. M., on *John Calvin and the Great Reformation: Did Calvin Burn Servetus?* Sunday School Concert at 3 P. M.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS Pastor. Preaching as usual in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, Morning and Evening. Subject: *Mistakes in Life.* Children's Meeting at 3 o'clock. Strangers, young men and families invited to worship with us. Seats free.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—BY SPECIAL REquest. Rev. F. W. GRAVES will repeat his discourse entitled *A Question Often Asked, but Seldom Answered*, (delivered on Sabbath evening, Nov. 15,) TO-MORROW EVENING, Jan. 10, in the Market-st. Church, near East Broadway.

THE FIFTH SERMON IN THE SERIES, making Christ this point of Union for all sects, will be preached by Rev. H. B. SMITH, D. D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary, in the Free-Will Baptist Church, in 29th-st., just west of Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and friends of poor children cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Five Points.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church.—The last of the current series of Lectures will be given by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*The claims of Universalism on those who sympathize in its Conclusions.* Communion service in the MORNING.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, 8th-av., corner 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services every SUNDAY, morning and evening. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.; Evening, Baptism. Sermon—*Sabbath Evenings with the Prophets.* Services at 7¾ o'clock.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH OF THE SECOND ADVENT.—Preaching in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Herald of the Coming One. Subject—*The Romish and Protestant Hierarchies and their Approaching Doom.* Rev. xix. 20. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 10th inst., Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach MORNING and EVENING. Subject: *Morning*—The last of a series of discourses on *The Life and Character of Christ.* Evening—A discourse to young men. Seats free.

COMMON PROPERTY CHRISTIANS.—Meeting of the Commonwealth, or Church of the New Dispensation, every SUNDAY at 2½ and 7 P.M., at Hall No. 835 Broadway, southwest corner of 13th-st., (up stairs,) removed from Broadway and 23d-st. Collections taken up to aid the movement.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

PREACHING IN THE JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. TRUE. Subject: *Gracious Ability*, in the evening at 7½ by the Pastor. Prayer-meeting at 6¼. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 8th-av.—Morning services, in French, by the Rev. Dr. VERREN, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service, in English, by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, D. D., at 7½ o'clock.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, FIFTIETH-st., east of 3d-av. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JOSEPH HAYWARD; at 7 o'clock P. M., by Rev. SAMUEL A. SEAMAN. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place. Rev. W. MOWBRAY, Rector of St. James Church, Greenville, Tenn., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. S. H. COX, D. D., will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. THOMAS HASTINGS will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET near 5th-av. SUNDAY services at 7½, 10½ and 7½; the AFTERNOON being for deaf mutes. Seats free. Rev. ISAAC H. TUTTLE, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

"SHALL WE AMEND THE CONSTITUtion?"—Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE will discuss the moral and religious aspects of the above question, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

"THE FLAG AND THE CROSS."—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will repeat his lecture on this subject, in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

"THE MISSION OF THE WAR," WILL be the subject of a lecture, to be delivered at the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, the negro orator. William Cullen Bryant will preside.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH HAS RE-sumed her Sunday Lectures at Clinton Hall, Astor Place, and speaks there TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Evening subject selected by the audience. Questions after lecture.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Regular meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Society, on SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Ex-Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, GEORGE W. DUNCAN, Esq., and others.

THE REV. DR. COX WILL PREACH IN the 13th st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) on next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 10. Subject—*Preliminaries and Duration of the Millennium.*

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church (cor. Lexington-av. and 37th-st.) SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*God is Willing to Hear and Answer Prayer for Great Blessings.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS—OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—CAMILLA'S HUSBAND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILLIE PIELY—LAW FOR LADIES—THE IRISH TUTOR.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES PIEGES DORES—HISTOIRE D'UN SOU—LES DEUX AVEUGLES.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT—GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—RICHARD III.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Yazoo*, from New-Orleans, Dec. 21, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings news of another expedition, the strength and destination of which are unknown, having left New-Orleans; also, on the 31st, rumor said that Mobile was aimed at. Pascagoula, on Mississippi Sound, about half way between New-Orleans and Mobile, would probably be made the base of operations. The rainy season was at its height, and until it had passed no military operations were feasible.

There is nothing particularly striking in the advices from Texas. Gov. HAMILTON has returned to New-Orleans. On the 18th ult., the bones of Capt. W. W. MONTGOMERY, of the Eleventh Texas cavalry, a Union officer, whom the rebels wounded, were gathered together and buried at Brownsville. The occasion was made of political significance. Recruiting is rapidly going on, and refugees are constantly coming into Brownsville.

THE STATE LEGISLATTRE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced and referred, proposing a reorganization of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and naming THOMAS C. ACTON for eight years, WILSON SMALL for six years, JOHN G. BERGEN for four years, and SAMUEL JONES for two years—their successors to be chosen by the Legislature in the same manner as Regents of the University, and hold office eight years. A resolution was offerred, inquiring into the expediency of increasing the pay of officers and members of the Police force. A bill, looking to a regulation of the Brooklyn Railroad, was noticed.

In the Assembly, the resolutions to provide increased compensation to the Police force of the Metropolitan District were adopted, as were also resolutions referring to the late Archbishop HUGHES and Gen. CORCORAN. Both Houses adjourned to Monday.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Africa*, with three days later advices, arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening. The most interesting item of news is the announcement of the sudden death of WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY, the novelist. Business in England was generally suspended from the 24th to the 26th of December, that the Christmas festivities might be duly observed. The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the Messrs. LAIRD have declared the Mersey rams are not for sale, refusing several offers to purchase them. The United States Ministers at London and Paris were making strenuous efforts to frustrate the escape of the rebel steamer *Rappahannock* from Calais. Six of the Irishmen who volunteered on the United States gunboat *Kearsage* had been committed for trial on a charge of having enlisted to fight in the service of the United States. There had been no collision between the Danish and Federal troops in Holstein up to the 25th ult., when telegraphic communication was interrupted. The people of Altona, a town in Holstein, had had an illumination and general rejoicing in honor of Prince FREDERICK. This town was evacuated by the Danes on the 24th, at the approach of the Federals. The rumors of an insurrectionary movement in Hungary are reported. A pacific tone is apparent in the debates of the French Legislature. The course of the Government on the Mexican question had been censured by Mr. PICARD.

GENERAL NEWS.

A letter received at this office from a gentleman who has resided in Wisconsin, near Milwaukee, since 1845, says that the late cold spell was by far the severest he has known since his residence there. He says: "A man could not live out-doors more than fifteen minutes without being frost-bitten. Thermometers refused to indicate—the mercury would run down in the bowl almost as soon as exposed. I froze my ears in going forty rods; and a neighbor, in exposing his bare hand three minutes, froze his fingers. The hostler at the hotel froze his fingers and ears in trying to hitch up a horse, and then had to give it up. It was fortunate he did, for if the driver had started, he would have frozen to death."

There was a considerable fall in the Railway speculation, yesterday morning, on the tight Money Market. At the close there was rather more confidence. Money continued active, but the urgency of demand was not so great as on Thursday. The demand for the Popular Loan keeps up. Sales about two millions per day. Gold, 151¼; Exchange on London, 166½ ₩ cent.

The New Police Bill.

A bill has been introduced into the State Legislature to amend the Present Police Law so as to remove the Metropolitan Police Department, as far as possible, from the control of party politics. It proposes that the Commission shall consist of *four* members, instead of three as at present, and divides it equally between the Union and Democratic parties. It gives them a long term of office, with the power to fill vacancies, and provides for the appointment of new members *by the Legislature*, in the same way as United States Senators and Regents of the University are now appointed. The bill retains Messrs. ACTON and BERGEN, the present members, and appoints Messrs. BOSWORTH and JONES, two Democrats.

We trust this bill will find favor with the Legislature, and that it will be passed by general consent. It seems to us eminently just in principle and wise in its practical bearings. The present police system has fought its way to public favor, and is now universally and strongly popular. It encountered a terrible storm of prejudice and party hostility at the outset. The Board was almost of necessity partisan in its composition, and for a long time it was forced to maintain a vigorous and vigilant contest for its own existence. But the administration of the Department has been eminently wise and judicious. Party purposes have been wholly disregarded. Men have been appointed on their merits, without regard to their party relations. We believe that the Department contains, to-day, quite as many Democrats as Republicans. But special pains have been taken to stimulate and cultivate in the men a feeling of pride and emulation in the duties of their position. Rigid discipline has been maintained. The standard of qualification has been raised and kept high, and the result is that New-York to-day has a better Police than any other city of equal size in the world.

It is of the utmost importance that this system should be maintained. The main defect of the present bill is that it places the Board entirely at the mercy of an unscrupulous party Governor; and the recent action of Gov. SEYMOUR shows that this danger is not merely theoretical. Just after the Police has rendered this City and the country the most important service, in checking and putting down the most formidable riot ever known on this continent,—while the whole community unites in awarding the highest possible praise to the Department for its services, and to the Commissioners for their firmness, vigor and good judgment, Gov. SEYMOUR astounds the City and the State by suddenly removing them from office, and filling their places with partisans. The inevitable tendency of such action as this is to disorganize the force, to lower the tone of its members, to make them feel dependent solely upon party services for the tenure of office, and thus to destroy at once their character and efficiency. Such a peril should be promptly averted. All parties and all men who have anything at stake in the community are equally interested in this.

The bill now before the Legislature seems well adapted to the end proposed. It secures the Board against party control. It provides an honorable and safe mode of appointment, and it places the Department in a position of just and reliable independence. We trust that the power of removal for *cause* is still retained. It would not be safe to leave the Board wholly irresponsible. The Governor should still have the power to remove from office any Commissioner upon proof of misconduct; but the mode of establishing the charge should be very specific and peremptory. Nothing should be left open for construction or inference. The inquiry should be open, full and judicial; and neither the removal nor the appointment should be valid unless approved by the Legislature or the Senate within a reasonable time after the opening of its session.

These points will doubtless be properly guarded in the details of the bill. We hope the measure will be so perfected as to command the assent of the great body of men of both political parties.

The Adoption of International Law by China.

The letter which we published yesterday from our Pekin correspondent, announcing the acceptance by China of the code of International Law, and of WHEATON'S great work as the exponent of that code, signalizes one of the most remarkable developments of these remarkable times. It is, in fact, the most important step ever taken by that gigantic Empire toward identifying itself with modern civilization, and one of the greatest triumphs, too, of American influence.

Sir ROBERT PEEL once declared, while discussing some question relating to India, that "whatever may be the principle which may regulate the conduct of civilized nations when coming in contact with each other, I am afraid that when civilization and barberism come in contact, there is *some uncontrollable principle of a very different description which demands a different course of conduct to be pursued.*" English Statesmen and Generals have given this "uncontrollable principle" a pretty free scope in their Asiatic operations. It has, in fact, been made to play much the same part which a certain class of American politicians attempted, but in vain, to secure to the "manifest destiny" doctrine—the justification of every form of encroachment, and of every kind of wrong.

Two policies have been face to face with each other in the East for near a generation—the British policy of intimidation, the American policy of moral influence. Probably it would be too much to say that the aggressive system toward China was deliberately premeditated by the British Government. Probably it came chiefly from the fact that England, by her contraband opium trade, early lost all chance for the exercise of any real moral influence. This whole trade, originating in the cupidity of the East India Company, was carried on against every principal of natural justice and international law. The East India Company obtained the chief part of its revenue from this source, and the policy of it was again and again recognized by the Imperial Parliament, in spite of the prohibitory laws of China against the importation of the drug, and in spite of evidence that the annual destruction of life in China, on account of the contraband traffic, was not less than four hundred thousand. The persistence of the British Government in forcing this trade—for it came to the issue of positive force and actual war—naturally and justly precluded England from any exercise of moral influence afterward; and the whole history of her relations with China has been but one constant difficulty, varied from time to time by actual outbreaks and bloody collision. Of course, whenever violence was thus resorted to, China had in every instance to succumb; but the treaties which have been gained in this way, not excepting the famous Nankin Treaty of 1843, opening the five ports to the commerce of the world, were deprived of their best fruits by the hatred and distrust of England thus generated. It was not in Chinese nature, nor in human nature, to submit to such a course of wrong with complacency; and if the Celestials could not withstand England at the cannon's mouth, they at least could interpose a passive resistance, which made the treaties of little effect. It is friendly confidence which forms the basis of all prosperous commerce and all diplomatic comity between nations; and such confidence, under such treatment as that of England, was a moral impossibility.

Our own policy, on the other hand, in that quarter of the globe, has been based from the beginning upon the idea of universal justice—the principle that the moral law is an equal and impartial law, and to be observed in every latitude and meridian. Our Government has recognized that interest as well as duty required this. It always bore in mind that it had not only a special end to gain, but a permanent influence to establish; that this influence could come from nothing but respect and confidence, and that these could result only from upright and liberal dealing. The expedition of Commodore PERRY to Japan was never intended to do anything of a forcible nature, except in an extremity of self-defence which would allow no alternative. Mr. WEBSTER, the real author of that expedition, of course could not harbor the absurdity that three or four frigates and some two thousand men could coerce an empire of thirty millions, with a standing army of something like half a million, into submission to our demands. The military equipment of the expedition was designed simply for purposes of self-protection, and to give respectability and a certain degree of prestige to the mission. The whole business of opening Japan to the world was carried through in the most pacific and conciliatory spirit. And all of our relations to China, though they have been more embarrassed on account of our not having the same free field, have uniformly been governed by the same friendly disposition.

The world has seen some of the results. Japanese distrusts were soon dispelled, and gates were opened to us at which every commercial nation had been knocking for two hundred years in vain. The London *Times*, when PERRY'S expedition sailed, leveled against it its choicest sneers and its most flippant ridicule; but the result showed the grandest of moral triumphs. Just so every real advance that has been made in China toward bringing that empire into the ways of modern civilization has been effected not through English, nor through French, but through American influence. It was American missionaries that secured tolerance; American inventors that obtained attention; American merchants and manufacturers that gained custom; an American Envoy that first set foot within the sacred precincts of the Imperial Capital; American commanders that were successful in settling disputes; and now it is an American Minister before whom China has, for the first time, recognized and adopted the law of nations, and that, too, as laid down by American authority. This is a consummation reflecting a new glory upon our great Republic.

This adoption of the law of nations by China is virtually the admission of an empire containing nearly a third of the human family into the family of nations. It breaks down, not only in name, but in fact, the old system of barbaric seclusion; annihilates all the assumptions of the Celestials to superiority over the rest of mankind—assumptions so absurd, and yet heretofore so stubborn and mischievous; makes not only China responsible to a fixed standard of law, but other nations in like manner responsible in their dealings with her, thus ending forever the "uncontrollable principle," from which she has so largely suffered at British hands, and has prepared the way for the gradual introduction of all the established principles, and all the great fruits of modern Christian civilization.

The German Question Again.

Our German fellow-citizens held a crowded and enthusiastic meeting on Friday evening, at the Cooper Institute, to express their sympathy with their former countrymen in the struggle of the Duchies.

It is but right that they should; the cause of Schleswig and Holstein is not solely a German one—it concerns the world. It is for the interest of all nations that there should be a united Germany stretching from Poland to the Rhine, and having an outlet on the Baltic. With fifty millions of Germans acting together, and possessing a Federal navy, neither Russia on the one side nor France on the other would venture to disturb the peace of Europe by ambitious movements.

Germany cannot act on the Baltic, nor employ a navy without the possession of Kiel, the port of the Duchies. The Duchy of Holstein has always been a member of the German Confederacy, and if they allow it to be incorporated now in Denmark, they in fact permit a secession which would disastrously weaken the little power which the Union is gradually gaining.

The people of the Duchies are mainly German, and their desire and hope are to be members of the great Federation, rather than half-subjected portions of a foreign Kingdom. The play of feeling between Germany and the Duchies, and the intense excitement through the German States, is very much such as would exist here if a portion of Texas should be gradually incorporated into French Mexico. The passion of nationality would never cease disturbing our borders, however powerful the force which held the incorporated Province in subjection.

Since we last reviewed this important question, there have been considerable changes in English opinion upon it, to be followed, without doubt, by a change of policy. The press still preserve the characteristic English *haut en bas* tone toward a foreign question, mildly characterizing it as a German muddle of letters patent, laws of succession, German Union and Danish charters, which no sane mortal could hope to understand, yet they have the grace to admit that the universal excitement of fifty millions of people must have something at the bottom of it.

They begin to perceive that the conduct of Denmark has not presented the perfect integrity which they first claimed. They even confess that she has violated the Treaties of 1851-52, on which alone the present occupant of the Danish throne has any claim to the sovereignty of Schleswig-Holstein. They find it necessary to allude to a certain "Act of Incorporation" by Denmark, and a recent "Constitution," which were directly in violation of her pledges to the Great Powers in 1851. They are obliged to admit that in the strict order of succession, the present Danish King has not the slightest claim to the Duchies. They see that the people of these provinces reject and abhor the Danish rule, and never consented to the Treaties of London, which signed away their nationality. Accordingly we are not surprised to hear on apparently official authority, that the British Government has requested the Danish Government to recall their odious "Constitution" over Schleswig and Holstein, and to annul the "Act of Incorporation." The Danish troops moreover are withdrawing before the Federal occupation. All this indicates peace. England could not possibly go to war on a question so doubtful and so remote as this. The martial jealousies of Austria and Prussia will hold back the Confederacy from driving the Danes to the wall. Their princes fear German unity among the people more than Danish encroachments. France would not venture to renew the old historic war with Germany when the whole Confederacy was united, England cold, Russia hostile, and a Mexican war still lingering.

We expect, then, a species of compromise. The Danish Government will yield its exclusive and illegal claims over the Duchies, restore German influence there, on condition that they are reigned over still by the Danish King; and the question of succession will be left in abeyance.

NEGROES AGAINST GUERRILLAS.—The deeply interesting letter from our correspondent in Gen. BUTLER'S Department, which we give to-day, not only reveals the negro soldier in a new phase of military activity, but helps in the solution of one of the difficult questions which possibly lies in the future. The rebels have always told us that, if the power of the North should ultimately defeat their great armies, and secure possession of the strategic positions in the South, they would simply break up into innumerable bands of guerrillas, who would ride the continent from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, harassing our troops, preventing the reorganization of government, society and industry, destroying towns, and, in short, carrying havoc and anarchy everywhere. Of course, it is only the more desperate men who threaten all this; but our experience in the Southwest has shown us that there are enough desperate men of this kidney to cause, for a time at least, a great deal of trouble.

Now, if the rebels *will* do this sort of thing, this infernal work, we must adopt the very best means we can control to put a stop to it. It must be dealt with decisively, peremptorily and without gloves. Our correspondent's narrative shows that the Southern negro soldier is extremely well adapted to this work. They discovered the guerrilla haunts with great shrewdness, and hunted down the villains with consummate skill. So that the cutthroats of the South, if determined to carry on guerrillaism, may learn from our narrative how they will be dealt with, and the foe they will certainly have to encounter.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.—Mr. HARRISON'S operatic experiment was made on Monday night, with success. Considering that Brooklyn is a cool place, and that learned divines there make a point of preaching down amusements, we might even say with tremendous success. The Park Theatre has seldom looked more bright and elegant. It was full, too; full upstairs and full down. To be sure, it does not require a heavy per centage of the entire Brooklyn population to fill an establishment of such modest proportions; but it has to be remembered sadly, that, on other occasions, the levy has been made in vain, and, not long ago, it seemed as though Brooklyn, instead of being the second city of the Union, were a paltry, psalm-smiting, one-horsed village. Let us hope that the interest which Mr. HARRISON has now awakened in his fellow-citizens will abide by the theatre of which he is the manager. Such a little gem of a place should be preserved and made prosperous, if by nothing else than by an amiable exhibition of local pride, which, in its place, is always good and creditable.

It is certainly courageous to touch English opera at this time, when "music and musical merchandise" are at a premium; when fiddlers in the ratio of their unworthiness are as exorbitant and insufferable as prima donnas; when chorus-singers are barely to be had for love or money, (and astounding patterns of humanity are they at whatever cost.) It was courageous, we think, to make this effort. But it requires courage to live in Brooklyn, and the Park Theatre, and the "Bohemian Girl," and a mild and general order of desperation follow naturally as consequences of this trying condition.

BALFE'S opera is so well known that it is unnecessary to enter at length upon its merits. If these merits were ever doubted, the day of doubt has long gone by. Since the work was written, almost twenty years ago, the composer has shot into an unclouded reputation. He is recognized as one of the few real live writers who now supply the operatic stage. His works are performed in all languages, especially the "Bohemian Girl," and an early work called the "Four Sons of Haimon," which we do not remember to have heard in this country. Whatever vitality English opera—as a national institution of the British Isles—may possess, is almost wholly owing to Mr. BALFE. Thanks to his prolific and melodious pen, the public became eager for home-made music, and musicians were readily found to supply the demand. The freshest and most extensive modern operatic repertoire is to be found in England. During the past dozen years some admirable works have been contributed to it by the composer of the "Bohemian Girl," by Mr. WALLACE, by Mr. BENEDICT and by Mr. MACFARREN. If we, in America, were to make our own operas, we should, doubtless, in a few years, have an array of names not inferior, perhaps superior, to this.

One of the most cheering circumstances about Mr. HARRISON'S troupe is, that the artists have all been picked up here. This shows that we have the material for a good company; that even at a commencement we need not be absolutely dependent on Europe for aid and comfort in the matter. And that the leading members of the troupe—thus brought together—are good, does not admit of the slightest doubt. Madame BOSCHARD, who appeared as *Arline*, is an artist of rare culture. Her voice is soft and delicate, lacking power, perhaps, for a very large house, but delicious in one of suitable proportions. It has been trained with a care that we do not find bestowed on the voice in these days. As an actress, Madame BOSCHARD has had the benefit of the best Parisian routine. She is light, graceful, and easy. To these qualities may be added a rare presence of mind, which, on Monday evening, was invaluable. The disposition of inexperienced artists (and there were two on this occasion) is always to act too close, to get too near to the other party, and so press the other party to the sides. The alertness with which Mme. BOSCHARD avoided this fate, and the tact with which she steered between the Scylla of the tenor and the Charybdis of the baritone, were both ingenious and graceful. Of her vocal efforts we can speak in terms of the highest praise. The audience was completely electrified, and evinced its satisfaction by *encoring* everything—a mode of approval that is both solid and stolid. This admirable artist is of English parentage, but of French culture. She speaks our tough, old friend, the Vernacular, with a musical elevation and a grammatical distinctness that are truly delightful. A slight accent, like the sooty fringe of a Spanish eye, or the swarthy fires of a Gypsey cheek, adds piquancy to that sometimes dry customer. It is not necessary that the accent should be riveted on like the tire of a cart-wheel, but rather that it should slip from joint to joint, like the concealed and vagrant fires of a diamond necklace. If Mme. BOSCHARD did not sing so well, we should like to hear her talk through an opera. However, our duty being criticism, we shall refer to one defect in *singing* English which the lady does not possess in *speaking it*. This is in adding to the quantity of a line. Why—and our objection ends with the query—should Mme. BOSCHARD say "I dream't—er I dweit—er in marble halls," when poetry—even ALFRED BUNN'S poetry—requires nothing but the actual syllable to give effect to the idea?

Mr. CASTLE plunged upon the stage with a vehemence that seemed dangerous. But it did not disturb his intellectual poise. The opening narrative which he has to sing, "It is sad to leave your Fatherland," begins with a vocal hiccough, and is at best an uninteresting statement. Although rendered waveringly it was clear and direct to the point. The end brought forth a round of applause. From this point to the finale Mr. CASTLE surprised his best friends by a reserve and quiet resolve to do better, that were in the highest degree creditable. Without entirely sacrificing the timidity which gives promise of future excellence, he succeeded in overcoming the awkwardness of a *début*, and sang in the third and fourth acts with freedom and complete effect. Mr. CASTLE has a beautiful voice. Already sweet and persuasive, it requires nothing but culture and use to make it commanding and grand.

Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL has a voice that cannot be surpassed. It ranges playfully over two octaves, and in the way of business can go two or three notes beyond that. His resources were not taxed in the opera; every note that he had to sing came out loudly, roundly, grandly. With the exception of certain *gaucheries* of action (noticeable also in Mr. CASTLE) there was nothing to comment on in this gentleman's really admirable and remarkable *début*.

The small parts were cast haphazard, and, strange to say, came out well. The exception was Miss MARY SHAW, whose blank ignorance of her part, and bold affectation of knowing it, were alike ridiculous. The chorus would have been good but for the determination of one or two of the members of it to bark not sing. There was an elderly lady whose efforts were so zealous and importunate that they elicited not only the attention but the merriment of the audience.

There were *contretemps* in the performance, arising clearly from lack of rehearsals, but there was nothing to disturb the public verdict, namely, that the leading singers had made a decided success. Another performance will correct the blunders of a first night, and Mr. HARRISON'S company, will, we hope, form the nucleus of a permanent English opera troupe. As it is, we are quite sure that the worthy manager of the Park Theatre can boast of three of the best singers that have ever sang in English opera in this country.

The orchestra was under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS. The scenery and dresses were excellent. The third performance of the "Bohemian Girl" takes place on Friday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second performance of "Faust" (present season) last night was not witnessed by so full an attendance as on Wednesday night. The performance, notwithstanding, was admirable. Beyond this we have nothing to say. All the artists were in good trim; the orchestra, under Mr. BRAGMANN, was excellent, and the chorus, although smaller than heretofore, was good. On Monday, BEETHOVEN'S opera of "Fidelio" will be given, for the benefit of Mme. JOHANNSEN, when Herr HERMANNS will make his first appearance as *Rocco*.

IRVING HALL.—The Thirty-seventh regiment will give a grand concert here to-night.

Fine Arts.

Mr. BRADY, the sun-compeller, who reflects more often the pleasures of life than its sorrows, has been privileged to give to the world the last aspects of the deceased Archbishop HUGHES. The dead prelate is represented in three positions, or rather in three points of view. 1. Watched over by the Very Reverend Vicar STARRS and Father F. MCNIERNY; 2. Lying in state; 3. In a carte de visite. These pictures are touching in their fidelity, and sad souvenirs to the thousand friends of the lamented Archbishop. Every one who remembers the deceased will undoubtedly possess themselves of these wonderful pictures.

Cruel Treatment of Sailors.

A few days since a sailor named JOHN CUTTINGTON, belonging to the ship *Constellation*, which arrived from Liverpool on the 29th of December, went from his boarding-house in this City to Brooklyn, where, being taken sick, he was sent to the Station-house, and thence forwarded next morning, the 7th inst., by the Alms-house Department of Brooklyn, in their wagon, to the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden, as a recently arrived emigrant. On discovering he was a sailor for whom hospital money had been paid and properly chargeable to the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, the General Agent (Mr. CASSERLY), at once dispatched a messenger to the officer of the Retreat, No. 12 Olds-lip, with a note from Dr. STERLING, (the physician attached to the Emigrant Department) certifying to the condition of the sailor, who was suffering from dropsy and utterly helpless, and advising that he be sent to the City Hospital, to which the General Agent added a request to the same effect. On delivering the note at the office of the Seamen's Retreat, the messenger was told that he should go to the consignee of the vessel and find out if the man was a sailor, and that until he did so, nothing could be done. The messenger went and received a certificate showing the sailor to be entitled to the benefits of the Hospital Fund, whereupon the messenger was handed a card of admission, "provided the case required treatment," to the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, and a ferry ticket, and told that when the sailor, whom the messenger corroborated by the medical certificate, reported as utterly helpless, got to Staten Island, he would be taken to the Retreat in a vehicle which he would find there! The unfortunate sailor being unable to help himself or to reach the ferry, and the weather being very cold, and as it would endanger the man's life if compelled to go to Staten Island without any care or protection, the General Agent, on learning that nothing more would be done for the patient, addressed a note to CHARLES CAROW, Esq., No. 76 South-street, the consignee of the vessel, who, to his credit and humanity, responded with an order for the admission of the sick man to the New-York Hospital, becoming thereby responsible for his support and medical attendance, although he had already paid to the Seaman's Fund hospital money as required by law.

The General Agent promptly dispatched the sick man to the New-York Hospital in the vehicle belonging to the institution.

Sentence of Fitzpatrick [and one of the July Rioters.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER, JAN. 8.—BEFORE JUSTICE LEONARD.

JAMES BEST, who pleaded guilty to the charge of assaulting a negro in Worth-street, during the riot week, was sentenced yesterday to two years in the State Prison.

FRANCIS FITZPATRICK, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, was brought up for sentence.

Mr. JOHN H. ANTHON made a motion in arrest of judgment, on the grounds of a serious defect in the indictment. The Court overruled the motion, and sentenced the prisoner to one years' confinement in the County Jail. Court adjourned until Tuesday next.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS' LECTURE.—Mr. DOUGLASS announces that he intends to consider the "Mission of the War," on Wednesday evening next, at the Cooper Institute. His views on the subject, no doubt, will be vividly presented. Wm. CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., has consented to preside on the occasion.

WASHINGTON TELEGRAMS.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8.

THE RATE OF PAY TO OFFICERS.

The Senate bill reducing the pay of officers when not in the field though on duty or under orders, gives Brigadier-Generals, $3,200; Colonels, $2,600; Lieut.-Colonels, $2,250; Majors, $1,875; Captains, $1,500; Lieutenants, $1,200. When absent on leave—Brigadier-Generals, $2,500; Colonels, $2,100; Lieut.-Colonels, $1,680; Majors, $1,500; Captains, $1,200; Lieutenants, $900. The pay of Major-Generals has been reduced to $4,000 when on duty, and $3,000 when on leave.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Reciprocity Treaty got its first notice to-day, by a resolution introduced into the Senate to terminate it. It is understood that an efficient Canadian lobby will be here to maintain the present arrangement in force.

WASHINGTON COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

No trains left here this morning for the North. A smash-up on the single track to Baltimore obstructed the road, and of course ended all mail transportation and travel from Washington. The disposition to get away from here by sea was discouraged yesterday by the return of the flagboat of the Upper Flotilla with her new sheathing cut through by ice. She got down no further than the White House. The river there was frozen across.

LADIES "WITH NOTHING TO WEAR."

Among the ladies who bewailed the ruin of their wardrobes by the recent precipitation of the baggage car into the Susquehanna, Mrs. BOWERS, the actress, had the right to take the lead. She lost fifteen thousand dollars' worth of dresses. A large number of women are at the hotels here with literally "nothing to wear."

THE BILL TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENTS.

Senator WILSON'S bill introduced to-day, to promote enlistments, makes three years the term of service in the regular army during the rebellion, gives colored troops the same pay, rations, clothing, &c., as white, and frees the wives and families of slaves who enlist.

QUAKERS WANTING EXEMPTION.

Quakers from Maine, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, were before the House Military Committee to-day to get their sect exempted not only from military service, but from paying the commutation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pacific Railroad Special Committee had its first meeting this evening.

Engineer ISHERWOOD was again under examination to-day before the Ways and Means to aid that body in saving a waste of the national money in bad ships and worse engines. He will be called again next week.

THE TAX ON WHISKY, TOBACCO AND COAL OIL.

A Committee to make a special plea for whisky, tobacco and petroleum, and to get rid of the proposed taxation on each, is here waiting a hearing. The Sub-Committee, to which was referred this recommended tax, has not yet reported, nor will it probably for weeks. The subject is vast and intricate.

THE GWIN FRAUD.

GWIN'S offence in the Treasury is said to be a diversion of seventy thousand dollars of public money from the payment of presses and materials purchased for his bureau into his own pocket. The detectives have traced paper and ink from the bank note printing department in which he and another were principal employes directly to a counterfeiting establishment in New-Jersey. There was produced the flood of fraudulent postage currency that exercised the Department last Summer.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANT JUDGESHIP.

Judge USHER, of the Interior Department, is indicated as the successor of the late CALEB B. SMITH on the Supreme bench.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

Gen. BUTLER returns with full discretionary power to arrange the matter of exchanges—man for man. This is authoritative. He has full confidence that he will succeed.

JOHNSTON'S ISLAND.

The ice has rendered Johnston's Island no longer an island, and fears have been entertained of a new attempt on the part of the rebel officers at that point to effect their escape. To meet any movement of this kind a large force has been forwarded to that point.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8.

A STAMP CASE.

In a case before the U. S. Court of Claims the petition of the claimants was presented without having affixed to it the stamp of fifty cents required by the Act approved July 1, 1862, section 110, in the clause relating to legal documents to be affixed to every writ or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any Court of Record, either at law or in equity; and the Clerk asked to be advised as to whether the said petition should be docketed?

The Court, after due consideration, adjudged that no writ or other legal process could issue in any case against the United States; that as a government or sovereignty it is always present in its Courts, and that no process is necessary, and no stamp is required. Judge PECK dissented.

GEN. HUMPHREYS.

Gen. HUMPHREYS having been appointed a member of the National Scientific Convocation, is attending its sessions in Washington.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

To-day the members of the National Academy of Science paid their respects to the President, to whom they were presented by the Secretary of State.

A SURGEON RESTORED.

Dr. W. WEBSTER, in charge of the McDougall Hospital, Fort Schuyler, New-York, recently tried by Court-martial for disobedience of orders for refusing to permit the military authorities to remove a dangerously wounded man from his hospital, has been acquitted and restored to duty.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of HEZEKIAH L. FLETCHER, of Minnesota, as receiver of public money for the District of Minneapolis.

Credits on Quotas.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1863.

Major Fred'k Townsend, A. A. P. M. Gen'l and Sup't Vol. Recruiting:

Recruits will be credited to the localities from which they receive local bounties, provided the muster-in-rolls show them enlisted and mustered in as of the said localities. The muster-in-rolls must show the facts of the case, and will be the evidence for awarding the credit. Veterans in service, re-enlisting, will be credited to the localities to which the re-enlistments and muster-in-rolls show them as belonging; therefore, until veterans have been re-mustered, it cannot be determined to what particular locality they will be credited. The foregoing is an answer to many inquiries received by the Department. Furnish the Governor with a copy of this.

(Signed) JAS. B. FRY, P. M. Gen.

Official: JACOB S. CHUR, Lt. and Act. Insp.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Jan. 8.

The Maine Legislature in Convention, to-day, elected the following officers: Ephraim Flint, Secretary of State; John A. Peters, Attorney-General; John L. Hodson, Adjutant-General; Hiram Chapman, Land Agent; Charles Holden, John J. Perry, Hiram Briggles, John M. Noyes, Sewall Watson, Alonzo Stark and Joseph Farrell, Counselors.

The Chesapeake Case.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Jan. 8.

The Court occupied yesterday and to-day in receiving the testimony of JAMES JOHNSTON, engineer of the *Chesapeake*. The evidence so far does not differ materially from the published statements of the Captain and engineer. The examination was adjourned until Monday, and will probably occupy all next week.

The Bangor *Whig* learns that BLAINE, one of the leading pirates who captured the *Chesapeake*, has been arrested and delivered over to the Halifax authorities.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF THE YAZOO FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Departure of Another Secret Expedition.

MOBILE PROBABLY ITS DESTINATION.

ALL QUIET IN TEXAS.

The steamer *Yazoo*, from New-Orleans Dec. 31, arrived here yesterday morning.

Another secret expedition left New-Orleans Dec. 31, the strength and destination of which remains unknown; little doubt is entertained but that eventually it is intended to operate against Mobile.

For the present, it is supposed Pascagoula will be occupied, an entrenched camp formed, and preparations made for an advance on Mobile as soon as the rainy season is ended.

For three days previous to the 31st, it had rained terrifically and incessantly. On Sunday morning the city was submerged to a depth varying from one to two feet. This lasted, near the river, for several hours; back toward the swamps, the streets are still under water.

There is nothing of importance from the front. The army is encamped. All is quiet.

Latest advices from Texas present nothing new. Gov. HAMILTON is said to be in New-Orleans. On the 18th, the bones of Capt. W. W. MONTGOMERY of the First (Union) Texas cavalry, a Union officer captured and hung by the rebels, were picked up and interred in Fort Browne, in presence of all our troops in Brownesville, and a large concourse of citizens.

Gen. BANA, commanding the Thirteenth corps, and Gov. HAMILTON were present. Gov. HAMILTON made a thrilling speech. The loyal Texans have taken an oath of vengeance on his murderers.

Recruiting is rapidly going on.

Refugees are continually coming into Brownsville, and all join the army. All the citizens that have remained there have taken the oath of allegiance, and are loyal.

The others were all forced to cross the Rio Grande into Mexico.

An attempt was made to steal a schooner loaded with sutler's stores, and run her into a Texas rebel port. The owner, Mr. HOUSTON," the sutler of the Eighteenth Indiana, intimidated the Captain and crew by presenting his revolvers at their heads, and he at last got safely into Port Carallo. The crew were put under arrest.

A mass meeting of all the loyal people in the State of Louisiana has been called for the 8th of January next. The object is to take into consideration the formation of a Free State Government. Nearly enough are enrolled to enable the State to return to the Union under the President's Proclamation.

Guerrilla firing has entirely ceased on the river. A private in the 114th New-York regiment, CHARLES TURNER, was shot for desertion in the face of the enemy, on the 28th ult. He deserted at Port Hudson and one or two other places.

Very little business is doing, owing to the rains. The vessels are unable to load or discharge but for a short space at a time.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The Bill Now Under Discussion in the Senate.

The following is the summary of the bill to amend an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, which is now under discussion in the Senate; the $300 exemption clause is stricken out:

SECTION 1 Provides that the President may call out troops in such numbers and at such times as he may deem necessary.

SECS. 2 and 3. The quota of a town or ward shall be in proportion to the number of men fit for military service. Proper credits shall be given for all volunteers who enlist before any draft takes place.

SEC. 4. Any person enrolled may, at any time before the draft, furnish a substitute who is not liable to draft, and the person furnishing shall be exempt for the time for which the substitute is accepted.

SEC. 5. Persons erroneously enrolled may have the roll corrected; enrolling officers may add any name omitted by accident or otherwise.

SECS. 6 and 7. Whenever an able seaman or mariner is drafted, he may, within eight days after he receives notice, enlist in the navy, and such enlistment shall be held sufficient in lieu of military service. Proper certificate of such enlistment must be furnished. The town or county wherein such enlistment takes place shall be credited with the recruit upon its quota.

SEC. 8. All enlistments hereafter made into the naval service shall be credited upon the quota of the town or county or ward or city where such enlisted men are liable to be drafted.

SECTION 9. Amends the act of 1863, section 2, by striking out all of said section after the word "enacted," and inserting the following, to wit: "That the following persons be, and they are hereby excepted and exempted from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; the Vice-President of the United States; the Judges of the various Courts of the United States; the heads of the various Executive Departments of the Government; the Governors of the several States, and all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of draft; and no persons but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt."

SECTION 10. Consolidates the two classes of persons liable to military service.

SEC. 11. Persons resisting or opposing the enrollment or draft in any manner whatever are liable to a fine of $500 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

SEC. 12. The Secretary of War shall appoint additional Surgeons for the examination of drafted persons, when necessary.

SEC. 13. Provides that Provost-Marshals and Boards of Enrollment shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, without previous payment of fees; any person swearing falsely shall, upon conviction, pay a fine not exceeding $500, or be imprisoned not less than six nor more than twelve months.

SEC. 14. Copies of any certified record of a Provost-Marshal or Board of Enrollment shall be deemed evidence in any civil or military Court.

SEC. 15. All claims to exemption shall be verified upon oath; also all evidence to substantiate claims.

SECS. 16 and 17. Any person procuring exemption by fraudulent means shall have the exemption canceled, and he shall be considered and punished as a deserter. Any person procuring from the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment a false report of the physical condition of any person liable to be drafted shall be liable to be punished by imprisonment for the term for which the party was drafted.

SEC. 18. The fees of agents or attorneys in making out papers of exemption shall in no case exceed $5; physicians or surgeons, furnishing certificates shall not receive any fees. Persons violating this section shall be fined $300, and subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 19. No person engaged in enforcing the enrollment or draft, either officer, surgeon, clerk, assistant or employe, shall engage in the business of furnishing substitutes; penalty for violation, imprisonment from thirty days to six months, and fine from $100 to $1,000.

Important Arrest of a Burglar—Large Amount of Stolen Property Recovered.

Officer MCCORD, of the Detective force, on Thursday afternoon arrested a man named RICHARD JOHNSON, under the following circumstances: On the night of the 5th inst., the premises No. 28 Bowery, occupied by Mr. JAMES SCOTT as a storage house, were entered in a burglarious manner, and five rolls of carpeting valued at $400, also plated silver ware, coats and other property worth $170, were stolen therefrom. Detective MCCORD was detailed to work up the case, and after much time and labor expended, he succeeded, at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, in tracing the stolen property to some stables in the rear of No. 181 East Thirty-second-street. The officer finding no person in charge of the premises at that hour, kept a diligent watch upon them until three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time JOHNSON made his appearance, and pretended that he was going to the stables to feed his horse. The official was not to be misled, and from certain descriptions he had of the thief he felt confident he had the right man; he therefore took him into custody and made a search of his person. In JOHNSON's pockets were found a quantity of silver spoons and forks, broken in pieces. Mr. SCOTT identified them as a portion of those stolen from his store. The carpeting, coats and other property stolen were found secreted in the stable, and returned to Mr. SCOTT. The accused was taken before Justice MANSFIELD, and committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. He is a painter by occupation, and resides at No. 185 East Seventeenth-street.

From the Evening Post.

MORRAY, Aug. 17, 1863.

The "Ridgewood Smoking Case," advertised in another column, is an ingenious and excellent invention, intended for the comfort of smokers. In a compass no greater than that of an ordinary cigar-case, it combines a *tobacco-pouch*, a *pipe*, a pipe-cleaner, matches and match-safe, and, by the operation of a simple valve, the pipe is self-loading. *For army use and for travelers and hunters*, this is a useful contrivance, and smokers everywhere will appreciate its advantages and its conveniences. The *Pipe is a Corncob*; there is a consolation for every woe in its rounded bowl, especially if the TOBACCO be from the RIDGEWOOD MANUFACTORY, No. 429 BROADWAY.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN MASS MEETING.

Cooper Institute Crowded—The Germans Enthusiastic.

One of the largest German meetings ever convened in this City was held last evening in the Cooper Institute. It had for its object a public expression of sympathy for the struggling people of Schleswig-Holstein.

At an early hour several delegations, including the Turners' National Club and the Schleswig-Holstein sympathizers, assembled in front of the Hall, carrying banners and transparencies, on which were inscribed appropriate mottoes, indicative of the feelings of the immense throng that surrounded them. At 7½ o'clock the doors were opened, and the crowd rushed in, completely filling every available space in the hall. The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. ASPERMANN, who nominated LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH as Chairman, who was unanimously elected. Among the Vice-Presidents elected were Gen. Fremont, James T. Brady, W. C. Bryant, George Bancroft, Hon. George Opdyke, Judge Daly, and Mayor Gunther. The first speaker introduced was Dr. H. SOLGER, who delivered a glowing eulogy on the character of the people of Holstein. He also gave a historical sketch of the difficulty between them and the Danes, and concluded by saying the Germans of America would never forget their love for their mother country.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted. Among the latter, the following were the most important:

Resolved, That to the inhabitants of both the Duchies are due our undivided admiration and heartfelt sympathy for the self sacrificing perseverance and heroism by which they, principally for the last twenty years, have proved themselves one of the noblest German tribes, in their fight against unscrupulous overpowering forces.

Resolved, That the impudent attempt to make Danish provinces out of the German Duchies, has filled the Germans of New-York with abhorrence; that it must arouse similar sentiments with all the Germans of America, and that we hereby earnestly call on our countrymen in the United States to declare everywhere, and publicly, their just indignation at that abominable outrage.

Resolved, That the hereditary title of the Duke FREDERIC on the succession in Schleswig-Holstein, is less a question of princely legitimacy, or dynastic politics, than is far more in first line, the title of the German nation on one of their finest pieces of threatened German territory, the defence of which is a matter of national honor, as to sacrifice Schleswig-Holstein, would be nothing else than to open to the country's enemy the path to the heart of Germany.

Resolved, That the London Protocol of 8th March, 1852, executed without participation of the Duchess Sleswig-Holstein, and merely in the interest of foreign Powers, is null and void, because to no power of the world belong the right to dispose of German territory, and that such violation of the interests and rights of Germany ought, if necessary, to be repelled by force of arms.

Resolved, That it would be a proof of want of self-respect if the German people did not forget, in the Schleswig-Holstein question, all other political party differences, and did not exert their united power in order to secure to Schleswig-Holstein the independence which, in 1850, was prostrated by a treason unparalleled in history.

Resolved, That the unfortunate circumstances under which we are now suffering here, do not render us forgetful of what we owe to our native soil and to the German name, and that we will prove our sympathy with the fortune of our brethren in Schleswig-Holstein by the means which are at our disposal.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. H. WESENDONK was announced. He said those who discouraged open war should be ashamed; that the Germans in America should never forget they must take more than a passive interest in the struggle. The speaker gave a critical history of the manner in which the Duchies had been used by the monarchs of Austria and Prussia. The people must help themselves; no rights or privileges were allowed to the inhabitants of the Duchies, and the only hope for them was in themselves.

At the conclusion of Mr. WESENDONK'S remarks Lieut.-Col. RIED, an old officer of the Schleswig-Holstein Army, addressed the audience. He was followed by Mr. FRED. KAPP. The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock, with enthusiastic cheers for Schleswig-Holstein.

Gov. Hicks Elected Senator.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 8.

Ex-Gov. HICKS was to-day elected United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Senator PEARCE, to which he had been appointed by the Governor.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, Do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines

To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES.
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray Hair and Whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of the dull, dead black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.
HOYT'S MINNEHAHA HAIR GLOSS,
unexcelled in keeping the hair in curl.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM
changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
HOYT'S EXCELSIOR TOILET POWDER
imparts beauty to the complexion, smoothness to the skin and preserves youthfulness of appearance. Sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

Before Starting Out for a Walk or Sleigh-ride, every lady should be provided with a pair of "Gaiterettes." They warm and support the ankles, are a substitute for rubber boots, and far superior in style and finish to the anklet; are sold by the principal retail dealers in the City and country. The trade supplied by GEO. W. LUDLOW & CO., Elizabeth, N. J.; John W. Burt, No. 38 Vesey-st., and W. A. Ransom & Co., No. 32 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Elastic Stitch Sewing-machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, machine-sewing of every description done in the best manner.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Up-Town Depot for the Supply of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, under the management of J. T. ELLIS, No. 939 BROADWAY, corner of 22d-st.

Arm-less Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
S. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Furs! Furs!! Furs!!!
CLOSING-OUT SALES.
Mink Capes, Talmas, Collars and Muffs; Font Muffs, Sleigh Robes, Gents' Fur Collars, at REDUCED PRICES.
ERMINE SETS, very low.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Winter Hats and Caps at White's. Also a large STOCK of FURS for LADIES, at PRICES to SUIT his NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS. No. 216 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.—Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BURDETT—WATKINS.—In Fort Lee, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. M. Herr, PETER BURDETT to EMMA LOUISA, daughter of C. S. Watkins, Esq., Fort Lee.

CORNELIUS—HALLOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Jan. 7, at the bride's residence, by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Mr. WALTER D. CORNELIUS to Miss CATHARINE M. HALLOCK, all of Brooklyn.

COBB—HODGEMAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Fort Edward, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. S. Coleman, AMOS H. COBB, of New-York City, to ANGIE M., daughter of F. D. Hodgeman. No cards.

CALDWELL—LOVE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, of Baltimore, Assistant Surgeon JNO. J. CALDWELL, U. S. A., of McDougal General Hospital, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., to Miss ANNA RIDGELY LOVE, of Baltimore, Md.

FERRIS—MAY.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 31, by Rev. A. H. Dashiells, at the residence of the bride's father, J. H. FERRIS, of Norwalk, Conn., to JENNIE C., daughter of H. H. May, Esq., of Stockbridge.

☞ Norwalk papers please copy.

FOWLER—AGEE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, by Rev. J. B. Adger, Mr. RICHARD FOWLER to Miss ELIZABETH S. AGEE, all of Flushing.

RUSSELL—HANCE.—In Bordentown, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 7, by Rev. Horace Bishop, HENRY E. RUSSELL, of New-York, to MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of William Hance, of the former place. No cards.

WARD—MATHER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, at Northfield, Conn., by Rev. Erastus Colton, JOHN A. WARD, M. D., of this City, to Miss A. CHARLOTTE MATHER, of Middletown, Conn. No cards.

DIED.

AMERMAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, Mrs. SARAH A., wife of John D. Amerman, in the 40th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral. The remains will be taken to Somerville, N. J., for interment, noon train.

BRANCHI.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, ANNE G., wife of Francesco Bianchi, and daughter of John B. Simonson, of Staten Island, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 250 Carlton-av.

CHAPMAN.—On Friday, Jan. 8, at the residence of his son-in-law, John A. F. Douglass, Claremont, Westchester County, LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son, Geo. M. Chapman, Lafayette-av., between Classon and Franklin avs., Brooklyn, on Sunday next, at 2 P. M.

CAIRNS.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, Mrs. JANE CAIRNS, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Hugh Cairns, No. 133 8th-av., this (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Machpelah Cemetery for interment.

COTHEAL.—At Fishkill Village, on Friday, Jan. 8, CATHARINE E., wife of Isaac E. Cotheal, and daughter of the late Richard and Ann Rapalje.

Funeral from her late residence, at 1 P. M. on Monday, the 11th inst. Carriages will be at Fishkill Landing depot on the arrival of the 7 o'clock train from New-York.

CROSE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 8, SUSAN ELIZABETH, youngest child of George C. and Elizabeth M. Close.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 106 Fulton st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment, on Monday, by the 11:30 A. M. train New-Haven Railroad.

CURRIE.—On Friday, Jan. 8, after a short illness, WILLIAM, infant son of Charles P. and Gertrude G. Currie.

The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

DURYEE.—In Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 7, Mrs. RACHEL DURYEE, relict of the late Dr. Philip Duryee.

Funeral on Monday next, at 11½ o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited, without further notice.

DANIEL.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 7, CHARLES HARVEY DANIEL, in the 32d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, and of his brother, Edwin M. Daniel, and father-in-law, G. P. B. Hoyt, are invited to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, corner of South 4th and 6th sts., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DE HAVEN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, AMELIA L., daughter of the late Commander Abraham Bigelow, and wife of Lieut. J. E. de Haven, U. S. N.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the services at St. Stephen's Catholic Church, this day, (Saturday,) at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

HENRIQUES.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, Jan. 7, ESTHER, the relict of David Henriques, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, George Henriques, Esq., No. 149 West 14th-st., on Sunday morning, Jan. 10, at 10½ o'clock.

JENKINS.—Suddenly, at Boonton, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 7, GEORGE JENKINS, in the 58th year of his age.

KUYPERS.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, AMELIA ANN VAN ZANDT, wife of Dr. Samuel S. Kuypers, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 142 2d-av., on Sunday, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

KINGSLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan 6, of inflammation of the brain, WILHELMINA, daughter of William C. and Sarah D. Kingsley, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No 51 Willoughby-st. Her remains will be taken to Rockville, L. I., for interment.

LITTLE.—At Middletown Point, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 8, WILLIAM LITTLE, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 10th inst., from his late residence, at 10½ o'clock, and the Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LENT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, ANN LENT, daughter of the late James W. Lent, of this City, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, George W. Lent, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 19 West 42d-st., without further invitation.

MCDONALD.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, ALEXANDER L. MCDONALD, Counselor-at-law, in the 92d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Church, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MURPHY.—On Friday morning, Jan. 8, of disease of the heart, KATE MURPHY, in the 33d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and members of Pilgrim Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 641 Washington-st.

MESERVE.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 7, EDWARD D. MESSERVE, New-York and Sandy Hook Pilot, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Pilots of the Port, and the members of the John D. Willard Lodge No. 250, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

PEIRCE.—At Rye Neck, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, HARRIOT, wife of Abraham Peirce, aged 68 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church at Mamaroneck, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock. Trains leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 7 and 9¼ A. M., returning at 4:15 P. M.

POST.—On Friday, Jan. 8, MARY POST, sister of the late Allison Post, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 10 Leroy-place, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 2½ o'clock precisely.

SCHIBNER.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 7, after a short illness, EDWARD SCHIBNER, aged 51 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at his late residence, No. 48 East 37th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 2 P. M.

WELSCH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 7, CHARLES WELSCH, aged 54 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 257 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WINANS.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 7, of consumption, TABITHA, wife of Henry H. Winans.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 40 West 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 109.—Jan. 6, 1864.
63, 51, 34, 13, 20, 59, 69, 26, 53, 74, 11, 27, 30.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 110.—Jan. 8, 1864.
56, 40, 57, 58, 24, 59, 30, 73, 28, 29, 54, 55.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 13—Jan. 6, 1864.
17, 18, 26, 38, 50, 36, 41, 48, 21, 13, 32, 66, 72.

CLASS 14—Jan. 8, 1864.
59, 61, 66, 55, 3, 19, 17, 30, 40, 9, 28, 36.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 47th-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE.
No. 345 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 866 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Iconsulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.

Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

A NEW REMEDY FOR COLDS AND COUGHS.—RUSHTON'S (F. V.) COLD-INE, the best and safest preparation ever offered to the public. Try a bottle at RUSHTON'S FAMILY DRUG STORE, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

HANDSOME GIFT TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City, on the 1st instant, gave $3,000 to the Sanitary Commission. The following correspondence took place:

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, No. 94 BROADWAY, Jan. 1, 1864.

Geo. T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer U. S. Sanitary Commission:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in inclosing our check for $3,000, being the balance of the appropriation of $10,000 made by our trustees to the patriotic and sacred work in behalf of our noble soldiers and sailors so ably and successfully directed by your Commission.

That yourself and associates may not become weary in working, or the public in giving, until the last sick, suffering or wounded patriot in our army and navy is returned to a peaceful home, under a restored Union, is the earnest wish of a multitude of citizens, as well as your friend and obedient servant,

F. S. WINSTON, President.

REPLY OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
NEW-YORK AGENCY, No. 823 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

F. S. Winston, Esq., President Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission, held on the 2d of January inst., the Treasurer reported the receipt from the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York of a further contribution of three thousand dollars, in aid of the objects of the Commission, making the whole amount thus far contributed to the treasury by the Mutual Life Insurance Company ten thousand dollars. It was, on motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of the United States Sanitary Commission are due, and are hereby tendered to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, for the steady and munificent aid it has given the army through the Commission.

Resolved, That the liberality and patriotism thus manifested by this corporation entitle it to the respect and gratitude of the whole American people.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, certified by the General Secretary, be sent to the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and published in the daily papers, together with the letter of the President accompanying this contribution.

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.
We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FOR FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are unappropriated, remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on nine of most 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whose the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 27 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railway Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 28, 1863.
Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY.
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 284, 312, 409, 485, 568, 580, 591, 658, 809, 892, 903, 960, 987, 1035, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1173, 1380, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459: and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIE KETCHUM, Treasurer.
Dated Dec. , 1863.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., Broadway, cor. 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 18th of January next. The poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of the 16th inst., and be opened on the morning of the 19th of January.

W. TITUS, Sec'y.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of next succeeding election, will be held at the office, No. 453 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan. 12, inclusive.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of the Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, privately on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION.
LIMITED,
Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.
Authorized Capital ..... ONE MILLION STERLING
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already Issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Fenlier Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Cavan, Lubbock & Co., London; Samuel Stitt, Esq., of the late firm of Stitt Brothers & Co. Liverpool.

LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.

IN NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager
J. W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.
Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

BANKERS.
LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.

SOLICITORS.
LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
(LIMITED.)
Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the offices, No. 63 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the county of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, truss and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and all roads built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, it will be sold in the same manner and in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the state of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and superior lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Circuit Court of the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,27, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$2,320,857 18
2. Overdrafts		
3. Due from Banks		191,218 18
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$37,050	
5. Due from Brokers	150,000	
6. Real Estate		200,000 00
7. Specie		257,734 96
8. Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Drafts received on dep't the day previous		663,917 18
9. Stocks—United States Sixes and New-York State Sixes		390,500 00
Promissory and United States 7 8-10 Notes, and Indebtedness Certificates		1,250,144 60
10. Bonds and Mortgages		3,719 37
11. Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes		520,869 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		12,797 07
Total		$5,730,553 94

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$1,500,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$205,000	
Circulation not Registered		
Total		205,000 00
Less notes on hand		
3. Profits		238,377 31
4. Due to Banks		384,007 67
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		8,757 33
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		3,390,456 13
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		
Dividends unpaid		3,955 50
Total		$5,730,553 94

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—LUCIUS HOPKINS, President, and JAMES BUELL, Cashier, of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the seventh day of January, 1864.

HENRY GOLDSMITH, Notary Public, New-York City.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$5,126,432 03
2. Overdrafts		107 76
3. Due from Banks		155,057 21
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$118,611 62	
5. Due from Brokers	1,115,000 00	
6. Real Estate		175,008 00
7. Specie		520,068 44
8. Cash Items, viz., Principally Checks in Exchanges		981,065 95
9. Stocks, New-York State, United States and Interest-bearing Treasury Notes		1,532,563 00
United States Indebtedness Certificates and Legal Tender Notes		1,185,289 52
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		40,305 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Expense Account, including Taxes		43,347 95
Total		$9,869,778 16

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$1,000,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$128,000	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$128,000	
Less Notes on Hand	61,471	66,529 00
3. Profits		697,046 03
4. Due to Banks		327,256 14
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors on Demand		7,468,245 99
8. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		301,01 00
Total		$9,860,776 16

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—EDMOND A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the Broadway Bank, an associated bank, located and doing business in New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

E. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of January, 1864.

MATTH. BANTA,
Commissioner of Deeds.

MARKET BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the then next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of

ONLY SIXTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

$8,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NOV. 16, 1863.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALL,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than forty-five millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium. The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery of the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO.

No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January next, a 2 o'clock P. M.

THOS. LOYD,
Secretary.

$30,000.

TO CAPITALISTS OR MANUFACTURERS—The extensive and valuable Factory property on the south side of 31st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., covering five full lots of land, for sale or to lease for a term of years. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 10 years at 6 per cent. Apply at No. 422 3d-av., KILPATRICK'S carpenter shop.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., in cash, free of Government tax, upon the Stock and Cancelled Bonds Scrip of this Company is declared, payable on the 1st day of February to the registered holders of stock and scrip at the close of business on the 18th inst.

This dividend is in lieu of and in advance of two coupons on the full-paid stock, and by terms of the contract terminates the obligation to pay interest to the full-paid shareholders.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of February.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 238, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank, whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
d15-1wORS*

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, No. 48 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Ten Per Cent. free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 26th inst. The transfer books will close on the 24th inst.

EGBERT L. VIELE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOMEBOLT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 10 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-four Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st proximo until after the election.

A. WILEY, Jr. Secretary.

ST NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank and three Inspectors of the ensuing election will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING MILL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company at Spuyten Duyvil, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year.

J. R. LAURENCE, Secretary.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Jan. 2, 1864.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 55 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

WHEELER & CO.,

BROKERS IN

SPECIE, STOCKS,

AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 35 WALL-ST.,

New-York.

OFFICE MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS RE-ORGANIZED.
CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, December 30, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company (as re-organized) will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratifications of a contract entered into between said Company and the Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad Co., and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

TRADESMENS' BANK, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

A NELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
(free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUtion have declared the 25th Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and less, and Four per Cent. per annum on all larger sums, payable on and after Jan. 18. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

Also, an extra Dividend, at the rate of One per Cent. per annum has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, which will be credited to depositors with the regular dividend.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWD. SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PLATTE COUNTRY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, MO., Jan., 1864.

CIRCULARS EXPLANATORY OF THE terms upon which the January, 1864, Interest will be paid upon the Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds issued to the Platte County Railroad Company, can be had on application to H. T. Morgan & Co., No. 36 William-st. It is desirable that holders should make an early decision, as the bondholders and Company are alike interested in an early adjustment of the question.

(Signed,) WM. OSBORNE, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a stock dividend of 20 per cent., (both free of Government tax,) have been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INS. CO.,
No. 120 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders, on and after MONDAY, 11th inst. Meanwhile, the transfer books are closed.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1864.

FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. PAULMEER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 8th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building, has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on 9th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-York, Jan. 4, 1864.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

1ST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of THREE DOLLARS per share from the net earnings of 1863, payable at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst.

SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

21ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January. The Transfer books are closed to that day

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. DR. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preparations are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally: Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that foul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Courtst., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstruction, from any cause, are hereby informed that the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing, but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 1274 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Postoffice.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or no price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to Operative Surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Incontinence, Hemorrhoids, Varicocele and Fistula. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The last number of the *Scalpel*, containing articles on these subjects, may be had of EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.
PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

MADAME PARSELLES, FEMALE PHYSICIAN AND MIDWIFE.—Comfortable rooms and good medical attendance expressly for ladies through confinement. No. 41 Greenwich-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. He cannot fail medical discovery. Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures in recent cases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	$0 25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomachs	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Impoverished Blood, Chlorosis, Green Sickness	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book, $ 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS. Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

☞ DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at the office as above for all forms of disease.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. G. HALL, } Committee on Police.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:57 and 6:22 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 11:05 P. M. sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 24th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LEASING ABANDONED PLANTATIONS.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, and in pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War, I have assumed the supervision of leasing abandoned lands, tenements and houses in insurrectionary States within the First Agency, which embraces Tennessee, Arkansas and so much of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama as is within the lines of the army operating from the North.

I shall go down the Mississippi at once, to make the necessary arrangements for leasing plantations and providing them with the labor of freedmen.

Information as to terms, &c., will be published as soon as possible. In the meantime, persons desirous of leasing plantations for the coming year, may feel assured that every effort will be made to insure protection to those working such lands, and to allow profits commensurate to the enterprise.

Persons with small means disposed to devote their personal labor with those employed by them, will be particularly encouraged.

It is estimated by those who have examined the subject, that the capital required for working one hundred acres will be about $3,000 and the net profits about $10,000, at present prices of the staples.

Agricultural implements and all other articles used in cultivating the plantations, must be furnished by the lessees.

The freedmen will be forwarded to places convenient for employment, and it is supposed that as many as are wanted can be found ready to labor.

Agents will be immediately appointed, authorized to lease to those who apply at Goodrich's Landing, Vicksburgh, Natchez, and such other places as may be convenient to persons interested.

Dated at CINCINNATI, Dec. 30, 1863.
WM. P. MELLEN,
Supervising Special Agent,
First Agency Treasury Department.

NOTICE TO COTTON DEALERS.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT,
FIRST AGENCY UNITED STATES TREASURY DEP'T.,
CINCINNATI, Dec. 30, 1863.

By consent of Gen. Grant and Army Corps District Commanders in his Department, and in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, authority will be given to all proper persons to purchase the products of States in insurrection, at all places in this Agency within the lines of National military occupation.

Application for such authorities can be made to any Assistant Special Agent in the First Agency, or at this office.

Parties receiving authorities will be required to give bond, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned for their observance of all regulations, rules, and military orders, and for the payment of all Government fees and taxes.

W. P. MELLEN,
Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving with trap-block pavement the following streets:

Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue.
Seventeenth-street, from Union-square to First-avenue.
Forty-ninth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, and upon the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block north and south of Eighth street. Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventeenth-street, between Union-square and First-avenue, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block north and south of Seventeenth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, and upon both sides of the intersecting avenues to the extent of half the block north and south of Forty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec. 30, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, New York Post.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,
will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from BOSTON, Jan. 20.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $10, $30, $50.
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $50, $105.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry for Iron Ships, they have many water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Jan. 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Jan. 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	35 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 9.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.
The fine, fast-sailing new Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. TURNER, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions—First Cabin, $75; Second Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $35. Payable in currency.
FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No 6 Bowling-Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
Ship AMERICAN UNION sails Jan 11.
FOR LONDON X LINE.
Ship DANIEL WEBSTER sails Jan. 11.
For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts for any amount available in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., N.Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—TO sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M. United States Mail steamship EVENING STAR, Wm. R. BELL, commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River. For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer MORNING STAR will follow the EVENING STAR, and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No 48 Chambers-st., third story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a hardware and housefurnishing store, in one of the best locations in the City of Brooklyn; it has been carried on by the present owner for the last ten years; satisfactory reasons given for selling; will exchange for Brooklyn improved real estate. Address Box No. 42 Brooklyn Post-office.

GLASS LETTERS FOR STORE WINDOWS—Richly beveled, gilded, stained or shaded. Cost same as, but long outlast and excel, plain gilding. We purchase at a fourth to a half cost price upon removal, other letters, signs, frames, door-plates, showcards, &c. Agencies established at No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York. GLASS LETTER COMPANY.

PARTNER WANTED.—A PRACTICAL MAchinist or Foundryman, as partner in a shop in the country, now doing a good business. One who can furnish some capital preferred. For particulars address S., care of G. O. Read, No. 38 Greene-st., New-York, who will answer verbal inquiries.

CAPITAL—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE—$50,000 TO $75,000 additional capital in a wholesale provision house, business strictly cash. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 2,328 Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR active, in a cash manufacturing business already successfully established. Amount of capital required, about $20,000. Apply to C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

$1,000 WILL BUY THE BEST SPAN of horses in Ulster County, dark bay, 16¾ hands high, kind and gentle in harness, fast travelers, sound and in good condition, and offered for sale only on account of the ill health of the owner. Further information can be obtained of Mr. JAMES BUTLER, No. 167 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,)
SEVENTY-FIFTH TIME. Mr. Lester Wallack's unprecedentedly attractive play,
ROSEDALE.

Elliott Grey	Mr. Lester Wallack
Miles McKenna, a returned convict	Mr. John Gilbert
Matthew Leigh, a village doctor	Mr. Charles Fisher
Bunberry Robb	Mr. George Holland
Col. Cavendish May	Mr. H. Daly
Sir Arthur May	Miss Emma Le Brun
Rosemary Rob, a gipsy	Mr. John Sefton
Farmer Green	Mr. Browne
Corporal Daw, of the Lancers	Mr. Pope
Lookey	Mr. Parkes
Robert	Mr. Palmo
Lady May, mother to Sir Arthur	Mrs. Hoey
Rose Leigh	Miss Mary Gannon
Tabitha Stork, housekeeper to Matthew	Mrs. Vernon
Lady Adela Grey, mother to Elliott	Miss Fanny Morant
Sarah Sykes, Matthew's servant	Mrs. John Sefton
Primrose, lady's maid	Miss Mary Barrett
Mother Mix	Miss Carman

MONDAY—Seventy-sixth night of ROSEDALE.
TUESDAY—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS and the OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
WEDNESDAY—Seventy-seventh night of ROSEDALE.
THURSDAY—THE LOVE CHASE.
FRIDAY—Seventy-eighth night of ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS and the OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of MARRIED LIFE.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."
This splendid entertainment, which is nightly attarting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvass measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.
The beautiful and STARTLING ILLUSION of the WHITE LADY and the SPIRIT OF THE ALPS, with the elegant moonlight and sunset effects, will be repeated.
Doors open at 7: Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

"The mammoth Stereoscopticon at Hope Chapel continues to be quite a landmark with the lovers of amusement in our City. The exhibition has claims of a far high character than those based on the beguilements of an hour or so, and leave behind a more lasting impression than mere amusement could possibly do."—*Herald.*
"HOPE CHAPEL.—The wonderful Stereoscopticon, as exhibited here, affords one of the most refined and intellectual entertainments ever offered in New-York, and an evening cannot be more pleasantly or profitably spent than by a visit here, where one can sit and view the scenery of all parts of the world from the arctic to the tropic regions. Besides, you are conducted through all the celebrated ruins of the ancient world, as well as all the distinguished palaces and well known buildings of the present, and shown, most vividly, all the curiosities worth seeing which are sought after by tourists. The statuary, as exhibited here, will always repay a visit. The interest of the entertainment is heightened by a charmingly descriptive lecture delivered by a gentleman distinguished for his scholarly attainments, and who has been a great tourist himself, and the descriptions of many of the scenes are from his personal observations."—*Tribune.*
"The longer this fine exhibition is with us, the more does it seem to grow in public appreciation. Its attractions indeed are irresistible."—*Sunday Mercury.*
"It is based on truth."—*Independent.*
"It is a magic mirror, and every one of intelligence should see it."—*Sunday Times.*"
"Just the exhibition to suit the ladies."—*Evening Post.*

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison.
Stage Manager.....Mr. B. A. Baker.
THE GREAT MORAL DRAMA.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
With its unrivaled cast of characters.
MONDAY EVENING,
THE ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.

CARD.
In consequence of indisposition of several New-York Cadets, the grand soir

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Proposed Reorganization of the Police Commissioners.

Resolution Adopted in Favor of Increasing the Pay of Policemen.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 8.

Mr. LAIMBEER introduced a bill appointing as Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District, THOMAS C. ACTON, for eight years; WILSON SMALL, for six years; JOHN G. SEGGEN, for four years; and SAMUEL JONES, for two years. Their successors to be chosen by the Legislature in the same manner as Regents of the University, and hold office for eight years; in case of vacancy, the remaining Commissioners to appoint until the Legislature shall elect. The bill repeals sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the present Police Law. It was referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

Mr. COZZENS presented a petition for a law to carry into effect the will of the late JONES ROOSEVELT.

Mr. CHRISTIE presented a petition to relieve the New-York Academy of Music from taxation.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. BELL—To amend the act relative to Notaries Public.

By Mr. HAVENS—for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal.

By Mr. AMES—For rebuilding the Oneida Lake Canal.

By Mr. STRONG—Relative to Notaries Public in New-York and Kings Counties.

Also, for the regulation of railroads in Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. COZANS—To incorporate the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer.

By Mr. AMES—To incorporate the Niagara Ship-canal Company.

By Mr. CORNELL—To enable EZRA CORNELL to found a Public Library in the Village of Ithaca.

By Mr. FOLGER—To enable husband and wife to testify for or against each other in certain cases.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

By Mr. BARNEY—To inquire into the expediency of increasing the salaries of clerks employed in all the State Departments. Which was adopted.

By Mr. FIELDS—To inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police Force. Adopted.

By Mr. FIELDS—Concurrent resolutions to amend the Constitution so as to enable soldiers to vote.

Also resolutions to relieve the Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 8.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. PERKINS—To regulate the freight tariff on the Hudson River Railroad.

By Mr. O'CONOR—To regulate the employment of females in the public offices of Brooklyn.

By Mr. ARCHAMBAULT—To amend the Metropolitan Police act relating to an increase of pay.

By Mr. RYAN—To regulate the fees of the county officers of New-York.

Also, to divide the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn.

By Mr. NEWTON—To amend the acts relative to the Courts in Brooklyn.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BRANDRETH'S concurrent resolutions for relieving the calendar of the Court of Appeals were referred.

Mr. BURKE'S resolutions in commemoration of the services of Gen. CORCORAN were adopted.

Mr. CHANEY'S resolutions relative to the death of Archbishop HUGHES were adopted, by ayes 76, nays 0.

The resolutions to provide increased compensation to the Police force of the Metropolitan District were also adopted.

By Mr. MATTOON—To amend the charter of the Levisthan Dock Company.

By Mr. OLCOTT—Relative to the service of legal process on Express Companies.

By Mr. ROBINSON—Relative to Railroad Corporations.

By Mr. MATTOON—To make General Election day a general holiday.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. CROOKE—Relative to the Kings County Judge. Adjourned till Monday evening.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Message of Gov. Andrew.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 8.

The annual message of Gov. ANDREW was delivered to-day. It is a very lengthy and comprehensive document.

The receipts into the State Treasury for the year 1863 were $7,229,823, and the payments in the same time were $6,728,597, showing surplus receipts of over half a million of dollars.

He recommends that the various acts providing for bounties, and also those in aid of the families of volunteers be extended to meet the cases of persons enlisting as soldiers in the regular army and credited to the Commonwealth in the same manner as are the State volunteers. He also recommends such a modification of the laws relating to the State relief to the families of soldiers, so as to include all such families irrespective of their residence, and to authorize relief to be given retroactively when the situation of the family may require it.

The establishment of a military academy, under the patronage of the Commonwealth, is urged.

The total number of men furnished to the land service by Massachusetts previous to October, 1863, was 75,608.

Gov. ANDREW argues at length in favor of recruiting our wasted regiments on the fields where those regiments have borne the national flag with honor, and in every State they have helped to grasp from rebel usurpation.

Every man we might thus induce to join our ranks would be one civilian saved to the national industry, one soldier added to the army of the Union, one less possible victim of rebel conscription, one Union man of the South enjoying in the form of Massachusetts bounty some compensation for the waste and want with which the rebellion had visited him. Now, whether white or black men, why should we not be permitted to ask them to come? Why should we not encourage them by the pecuniary advantage of a remunerative service?

On this subject Gov. ANDREW says: "This proposition is of greater advantage to the nation than it is to Massachusetts.

The organized skilled industry constantly at work, the powers of water and steam harnessed in the service of man, the stupendous enginery of mechanical ingenuity, the brain-power wielding and directing all these vast and varied forces engaged in the production of wealth, comfort and the means wanted to obtain order, decorum and the very existence of society, are of indispensable necessity to the whole country as a condition of maintaining her armies and of conducting the war. Whenever one community can furnish volunteers for our armies, and other communities can afford to pay them to come, but cannot afford to spare their own men from their own industry, the simplest political economy teaches the wastefulness of refusing to allow these balances to be adjusted by the law of supply and demand. Not to do so seems to me as it would seem in mechanics to reject the use of the lever, and to insist on moving all bodies by a dead lift."

Gov. ANDREW closes as follows:

"The edict of Nantes, maintaining the religious liberty of the Huguenots, gave lustre to the fame of HENRY the Great, whose name will gild the pages of philosophic history after mankind may have forgotten the martial prowess and the white plume of Navarre.

The great proclamation of liberty will lift the ruler who uttered it, our nation and over age, above all vulgar destiny. The bell which rang out the Declaration of Independence has found, at last, a voice articulate to proclaim throughout all the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof. It has been heard across oceans, and has meditated the sentiments of cabinets and kings. The people of the old world have heard it, and their hearts stop to catch the last whisper of its echos.

The poor slave has heard it, and with bounding joy, tempered by the mysticism of religion, he worships and adores. The waiting continent has heard it, and already foresees the fulfilment of prophecy when she will sit redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, by the genius of universal emancipation.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, from Washington, accompanied by two members of his staff, who were forced to repair to some other hotel for accommodations.

Hon. Leonard Swett, Illinois; and R. A. Lewis, Philadelphia, are also at the Fifth-avenue.

Joseph Randall, Providence; John J. Blair, New-Jersey; H. White, Washington; W. R. Crafton and family, Boston; Capt. W. H. Tyler, U. S. A.; and Lewis Reno, Jr., Montreal, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention.

CONCORD, Friday, Jan. 8.

The New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention met here to-day. The attendance was quite large, and the proceedings were harmonious. E. W. HARRINGTON, of Manchester, was nominated for Governor, and O. A. J. VARNUM for Railroad Commissioner. Resolutions generally condemnatory of the policy of the Administration were adopted.

(Advertisement.)

Soldiers and officers in the army, being exposed to sudden changes, should always be supplied with "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," as they give prompt relief in a Cold, Cough, or an Irritated Throat.

(Advertisement.)

CHOICE OF PURSUITS.—Parents wish to INSURE for their children all the blessings which judicious training and right direction can secure, and there is no other means whereby these ends may be so surely attained as by the aid of PHRENOLOGY. By having their characters fully described, and *carefully written out in full*, you will have a Chart which will serve to keep them in the right direction—to avoid the quicksands and the rocks on which too many unfortunate human barks founder and are lost.

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?

Can I succeed as an Attorney, Artist, or Author? A Banker, Bookseller, or Broker? A Carpenter, Clerk or Chemist? A Dentist or Designer? An Editor or Engineer? A Farmer or a Grocer? Can I Invent, Lecture or Legislate? Can I succed as a Manufacturer, Merchant, or Machinist? In Music, Navigation, Oratory, Painting, or Sculpture? As a Preacher or Physician? A Poet or a Policeman? A Sailor or a Soldier? A Teacher, Tragedian, or Writer? Can I be foretold, with scientific certainty, WHAT I CAN DO BEST?

WE ANSWER:

BY THE LIGHT OF PHRENOLOGY, you may know for a certainty what you are, as compared with others,—what you can do best, and how you may turn all your talents to the very best possible use. The cost for this service will be comparatively small, while the benefits derived would be of great value to every individual.

PRIVATE EXAMINATIONS,

with Charts, and *full written Descriptions of Character*, and Advice in regard to the most appropriate occupations and pursuits, in which you can best succeed; Faults, how to correct them; Health, how to secure and retain it; the Management of Children; Self-improvement, etc., given daily by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, at their private Rooms, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

"The Human Face Divine," a new system of Physiognomy, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Lips, Mouth, Head, Hair, Hands, Feet, Skin, Complexion, with all "Signs of Character, and How to Read Them," in *The Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated*, for 1864. New volume. $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Archbishop HUGHES' Funeral Obsequies.
New-Years' calls in Olden Time, and Modern Style.
Kissing under Difficulties. (Comic.) The Great Moral Elephants.
Winter Fashions, by Mme. DEMOREST, with a Supplementary Sheet.
Portrait of every Man's Wife, with numerous other Novelties, in the New-York *Illustrated News*, of this week. Now ready. Do not fail to see this number. Sold everywhere, at 8 cents.

(Advertisement.)

The grandest galaxy of novelties ever found in the world is now to be seen every day at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, including the tallest Giants, smallest Dwarfs, most beautiful Moving Wax Figures, the largest Serpents, Bear, Sea Lion, and millions of other wonders. The great drama, "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," will be played there this afternoon and evening. Don't fail seeing it.

(Advertisement.)

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

(Advertisement.)

FASHIONABLE DRESS ELEVATOR.—Every lady should procure one of Mme. DEMOREST'S Imperial Dress Elevators. They are indispensable, and the most perfect article for raising the dress in graceful festoons, or the fashionable style, uniformly all around. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. No. 473 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

The Orientals prided themselves on their "Mocha," but the Moderns enjoy with equal relish the Coffee known all over the land as "KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE." Sold by all Grocers. Price 23 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Yazoo, from New-Orleans—Miss Burroughs, 4 children and servant, A. Boulou, J. C. Curran, G. Queirole, G. W. Sniff, and others in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises,.... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 49 | Moon sets.. 5 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 03 | Gov. Island.. 7 52 | Hell Gate.. 9 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 8.

Cleared.

Steamship Hammonia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.
Ship Gaspee, Andrus, San Francisco, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Brigs Louisa, (Br.,) Haines, Kingston, Jam., A. Smithers & Co.; H. G. Berry, (Br.,) Davis, Bath, Me., Brett, Son & Co.; Ada Purvis, (Br.,) Smith, Amboy, E. F. Small & Co.; Magic, (Br.,) Bradshaw, St. Johns, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff.
Schooners Amelia, Sawyer, Washington, T. M. Mayhew; Jason, Sprague, Washington, T. M. Mayhew.

Arrived.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, New-Orleans Dec. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co.
Steamer Locust Point, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 11 A. M. today, struck on Mid Rook, in Hell Gate; lost two flanges of her screw, and is leaking.
Steamer Montauk, ——, from New-Haven, with troops. Night of the 7th, during the snow-storm, went ashore on Tinnecock, and broke flange of her screw.
Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to L. Kenny.
Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steamer Wawenock, Morse, Bath, for Fortress Monroe.
Ship Florella, Means, Middlebridge, in ballast to master.
Bark Madras, (Fr., of Guadaloupe,) Magnot, Martinique 21 ds., in ballast to master. Had very heavy weather.
Bark Julius, (Brem.,) Wicke, Bremen 60 ds., with mdse. to Leopold Hufler. In lat. 20, lon. 40, saw a quantity of large square timber. Has had heavy weather; sprung a leak.
Bark Bradford, (of Rockland,) Cables, Havana 15 ds., via Newport, in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan. Dec. 30, was blown off by a gale from W. N. W.
Bark Leopoldine Bauer, (Aus.,) Lucovich, Trieste 68 ds., with fruit to Fischer & Keller. Had very cold weather on the coast: part of the crew are frost-bitten.
Bark Der Ringende Jacob, (Prus.,) Wallis, Odessa 85 ds., with wool to order. Had heavy weather on the coast.
Brig Catherine Rogers, Yeaton, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Brig Mary E. Ladd, (of Westport, N. S.,) Ellis, St. Martin's 18 ds., with salt to Edmiston Bros. Had very heavy weather. Lost no Am. vessels.
Brig Charles Adams, Peterson, Manzanilla 30 ds., with palm-leaf, etc., to J. F. Whitney & Co.
Schr. Caspian, Miller, Greytown Oct. 22, via Nassau 14 ds., with hides and skins to John E. Rody. Put into Nassau for repairs. Left no Am. vessels at Greytown. The bark John L. Philbrick was wrecked Dec. 8, on Abasoe; total loss. Has had strong northerly gales N. of Hatteras. Jan. 7, at 7 A. M., the Highlands bearing N. W. 10 miles, took a pilot.
Schr. P. S. Lindsey, Emery, Saco 10 ds., with heading to Durkee & Hyde. Has had very heavy head winds most of the passage.
Schr. Mazeppa, Bremer, Portland, Me., with barley and oats to Metcalf & Duncan.
Schr. E. R. Jones, Steward, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Amanda Powers, Bulfock, Richmond, with lime.
Schr. J. P. Jones, ——, Portland, for Baltimore.
WIND—Sunset, W., light.

Sailed.

Steamers Plato, City of Troy and Virginia.
Ships F. B. Cutting, Jupiter, Thomas Baker.
Barks Ruben, Wilhelm, Sea Ranger, Teresa, Rapid, Atlantic.
Brigs Pedro, Almata, Martha, D. E. Taylor,
Schooners Frank Lucas, Rio Grande,

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 8—Arr. bark Harvest Moon, from Cardenas; brig F. H. Billingham, from Matanzas; Br. schr. Angler, from Port-au-Prince.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Evening Star will leave Pier No. 46 North River, Saturday, the 9th, at 12 o'clock.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, Dec. 7, brig John Mason, ldg. for Boston; bark Linda Stewart, just arr. with part of a cargo from St. Domingo; bark Abby Lincoln, for Boston; brig B. F. Coltbrist, for New-York.

At Nassau, Dec. 25, bark E. Wright, Jr., Monroe, dischg.; schr. Sarah, Perkins, hence, in distress.

[LATEST PER AFRICA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 27.

Arrived from New-York—Jabillaum, at Bremerhaven; Atlantic, at Gravesend; Europa, at Greenock.

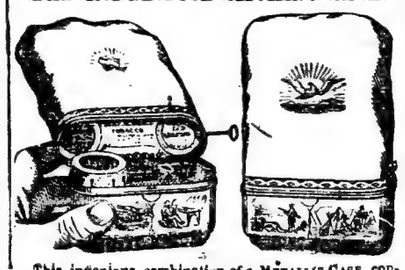
BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all

CHEAP FOR CASH.

SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

THE RIDGEWOOD SMOKING CASE.



This ingenious combination of a METALLIC CASE contains PIPE, STEM, MATCHES and CLEANER, with a handsome TOBACCO POUCH, self-loading, without the use of the fingers, or waste of Tobacco, free from odor, and *portable* as a *Cigar Case*. Nothing can excel its UTILITY, COMFORT and ECONOMY for ALL SMOKERS, at HOME or ABROAD. For the ARMY and NAVY it is *invaluable*. As a *Gift to friends* nothing could be more acceptable. SKATERS will find *this Case* a most convenient and agreeable *companion*. It is in various and handsome styles, and at prices from $1 50, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 to $3 75 and $5—the two latter *richly plated and engraved*. *Single cases* sent by mail, *paid*, on receipt of price, and 25 cents. Also the

RIDGEWOOD SMOKING TOBACCO.

Nothing superior to it, in *quality* and *flavor*, in the market. Put up in packages to fill the CASE, and larger for the general Trade. SMOKERS, DEALERS and CUTLERS are invited to *call* and examine these goods. A liberal discount to *dealers*. All ORDERS promptly filled.

RIDGEWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, No. 429 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.



NO IRON FRAME TO BREAK OR RUST AND SPOIL THE CLOTHES.

OVER 50,000 SOLD IN 1863.

It was pronounced superior to all others at the World's Fair at London, 1862. It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the great Fair of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, in New-York City, 1863, where the Judges were practical mechanics, and appreciated COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.....1862 and 1863
VERMONT STATE FAIR.....1863
PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.....1863
IOWA STATE FAIR.....1863
ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.....1863

And at County Fairs without number.

SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE.

The only wringer with the patent

COG-WHEEL REGULATOR,

which positively prevents the rolls from

BREAKING, OR TWISTING ON THE SHAFT.

It is not only a PERFECT WRINGER, but the cog-wheels give it a POWER which renders it a most EXCELLENT WASHER, pressing and separating as it does the DIRT with the WATER from the clothes.

It will save its cost every six months in the saving of clothes.

PRICES:

No. 1, Large Family Wringer	$10 00
No. 2, Medium Family Wringer	7 00
No. 2½, Medium Family Wringer	6 00
No. 3, Small Family Wringer	5 50
No. 8, Large Hotel Wringer	14 00
No. 18, Medium Laundry Wrin. (To run by steam or hand.)	18 00
No. 22, Large Laundry Wringer (To run by steam or hand.)	30 00

Our cheap sizes (No 2½ and 3) have small rolls which do not admit of COGS. All others are WARRANTED in every particular. This means, especially, that after a few months' use the lower roll

WILL NOT TWIST ON THE SHAFT,

And tear the clothing, as is the case with our No. 3 and other Wringers without Cog-wheels.

In our monthly sales of over 5,000, only from one to two dozen are without cogs. In our retail sales we have not sold one in nearly two years. This shows which style is appreciated by the public. This is the only Wringer with the

PATENT COG-WHEEL REGULATOR

And though other Wringer makers are licensed to use our rubber rolls, yet none are ever licensed to use the Cog-wheel Regulator. Therefore, for cheapness and durability, buy only the

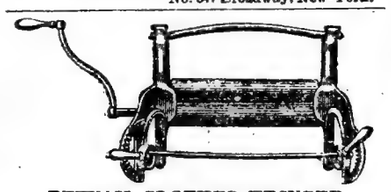
UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W. free of expense. What we especially want is a good

CANVASSER

in every town. We offer liberal inducements and guarantee the exclusive sale.

R. C. BROWNING,
No. 347 Broadway, New-York.



PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.

Testimony of Messrs. Jno. W. Wheeler of Cleveland, Ohio, and Jno. C. Lefferts, of New-York.

Putnam Mfg. Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. I can safely say, after several years' experience in the manufacture of chain for chain-pumps and water-drawers, in which I have tested the affinity of iron and zinc, that if the process be conducted properly, it is a perfect weld of the two.

Nearly one year ago my family commenced using one of your Wringers. It now performs all of its functions as well as it did the first time it was used, and has become an indispensable article with us. I have closely observed several other kinds of clothes-wringers, the modus operandi being different, trying to produce the same results as the Putnam Wringer, but in my judgment they have failed. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. W. WHEELER.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enables me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS.
No. 100 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK, January, 1864.

No. 2, $5 50; No. 1, $6; No. A, $8.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

THE EUREKA CLOTHES SQUEEZER,

PATENTED JAN. 28, 1862.

The term Clothes Wringer is a misnomen, as the machines do not WRING, they SQUEEZE the water from the clothes.

Every person should buy the EUREKA. It will squeeze anything, from a lace collar to a bed quilt, the one as thoroughly as the other.

Examine before buying.

Liberal discount to the trade.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., N. Y.

Also, sole agent for FISK'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.

Pamphlets furnished gratis.



BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16, 1863.

Dr. H. H. Sterling, No. 493 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Feeling it to be a duty which I owe to you and the world, I address you for the purpose of stating some facts with reference to your AMBROSIA. About one year ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time there was but little of it left on my head, and that was thin and short. Feeling greatly mortified at its loss and the appearance of my head, I tried various preparations advertised to restore lost hair, &c.; but without avail, until at last my attention was called to an advertisement of your AMBROSIA, with a cut from a photograph from life of Mrs. L. A. Brown. I then determined to try it faithfully, and commenced its use at once, and the result could not have been more satisfactory. My hair is now extremely thick, being an entirely new crop, and when let down reaches below my waist, and is still growing rapidly.

Attributing this gratifying and wonderful result solely to the use of your AMBROSIA, I beg to hand you this letter, with privilege to use it as you may please, and also offer you the use of my photograph, showing the remarkable effect of your preparation on my hair.

Very respectfully and gratefully, yours, &c.,
Miss MINNI APPLETON,
No. 134 South Russell-st., Boston.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., N. Y.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES,
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water* or *calcerous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women*, or *Children*.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.	Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon thousands who have been the

VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and,

PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing

IN MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND IT IS CERTAIN IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
TO HAVE THE DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES FOR WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the sexual organs, linings of the nose, ears, throat, windpipe and other mucus surfaces, making its appearance in the form of ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all scaly eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of sarsaparilla.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,

FROM 3 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

For Medical Properties of Buchu,

SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Prof. DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.

Or half dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, 9th-st., above Race-st., Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence to
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WARE HOUSE,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WARE-HOUSE,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WARE-HOUSE.

594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
594 BROADWAY N. Y., OR
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
164 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSEWASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

IODINE.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists,

NO. 452 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM,

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY,

enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

for the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases; Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, etc.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and exciting the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color: hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

Iodine Water is put up with full directions around each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this solution, as containing ¾ grains of Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water—no solvent being used. It is not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine neutralized by combination with any ingredient, and as no unpleasant or injurious results can arise from its continued use, this solution will be found superior to any other method in which Iodine can be exhibited.

The great success which has attended the use of Iodine Water in our own practice, and in the hands of those who have used it, enables us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public as a superior remedy for the cure of Chronic diseases, which have resisted other treatment, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence.

The genuineness of this solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by the names of such distinguished men as Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Professor E. H. Parker, Professor Jas. C. Booth, Dr. E. Whitney, Dr. H. Klingstein, and others.

Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists generally.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should decease, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.

GEO. STORRS.

Rev. Geo. Storrs' residence, No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JULY 27, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,

A. MANN, Jr.,
No. 39 Wall-st.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., May 10, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.

Yours truly,
GEORGE L. LESTER.

NEW-YORK, January 23, 1862

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was also affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.

T. BERTELING,
Musical Instruments,
167 Bowery.

THE WORLD OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863.

Dr. H. ANDERS & Co.—GENTS: Having used your Iodine Water in a very bad and long-standing case of Dyspepsia, I would offer my testimony to its superior efficacy in the cure of that troublesome and enervating complaint.

Respectfully,
ROBERT REA.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 452 Broadway, New-York.

DEAFNESS,

CATARRH,

Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all Diseases of the

EAR AND THROAT,

Exclusively Treated by

DR. LIGHTHILL,

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3836. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Late Rebel Raid a Complete Failure.

THE INTENTIONS OF THE ENEMY FOILED.

The Retreat of the Rebels Without Doing Any Damage.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad All Safe.

Effects of the Amnesty Proclamation among Rebel Soldiers.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. KELLEY TO GOV. BOREMAN.

CUMBERLAND, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1864.

A dispatch just received from Col. THOBURN, commanding at Petersburgh, informs me that the rebel force threatening him for several days past has retreated toward the Shenandoah Valley. The force was a formidable one, consisting of three brigades—LEE'S, WALKER'S and ROSSER'S, all under the command of Gen. FITZHUGH LEE.

Deserters report that it was the intention of LEE to capture the garrison at Petersburgh, take New Creek and Cumberland, destroy our stores, break the railroad by burning the bridges, &c., &c.

I am happy to inform you that the great raid undertaken by Gen. EARLY, in retaliation for our late movements in this dedartment, has thus far resulted in a complete failure or fizzle. An empty wagon train of Col. THOBURN'S, returning from Petersburgh, was captured by a portion of the enemy's forces. With this exception they have not thus far been able to inflict upon us any injury. Many deserters are coming in, and our cavalry are picking up many stragglers.

The railroad is safe and trains are running regularly. The weather is cold and the snow is several inches deep.

B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen.

DETAILS OF THE RAID.

CUMBERLAND, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Perhaps by mere accident, rather than through gross negligence, on the part of a rebel brigade commander, we have become possessed of an official document setting forth what was intended to be the original plan of Gen. EARLY'S late operations.

I have not now the opportunity to enter into details, but in a general way will state that Gen. EARLY was to cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Martinsburg, and by a combination of movements, attempt the capture of such Union forces as were between Martinsburg and New-Creek. At the latter place, Gen. EARLY, having heard that we were concentrating troops at Martinsburg, and having also been reliably informed that Gen. AVERILL was there with a strong cavalry force, determined, after a consultation with several rebel commanders, to alter his plan—he coming to the conclusion that he could not attack Martinsburg with any likelihood of success, and that he could not now retreat without bringing censure on himself for having advanced on so hazardous an enterprise, without also having at least made an effort to secure his object or injure us in some way. He, therefore, dispatched Gens. FITZHUGH LEE and ROSSER to attempt the capture of the garrison at Petersburg, Hardy County. How this failed, the reader already knows.

ROSSER was to try and get into Cumberland and capture or destroy the stores here.

Both LEE and ROSSER failed, because EARLY could not get to them the promised reinforcements, with artillery, &c. This is what the official rebel document says in regard to the late movements and the different plans adopted.

We have also become possessed of very important information in regard to the strength and position of the rebel commands and the avowed intentions of several rebel officers high in position.

A report is in circulation relative to the capture of the garrison at Jonesville, West Virginia, leaving the inference that the commander of the Department of West Virginia is responsible for our loss at that place. Such is not the fact. The command thus captured was within the limits of Gen. FERRY'S department.

The weather continues very cold here, and the sleighing is good.

We are in daily receipt of favorable evidences in regard to the effect of the amnesty proclamation among the rebel soldiers. Deserters from almost all the rebel commands enter our lines bringing us information of sometimes the highest importance. They take the oath of allegiance, and then, instead of becoming a burthen to the Government, are usefully employed to the public benefit. Every opportunity is afforded them to avoid the chances of capture by rebel raiders.

The question is asked why did not Gen. KELLEY follow up the rebels when they commenced to retreat? This question can briefly and satisfactorily be answered: The very elements that interfered with the rebel movements also retarded our own, and prevented us from inflicting that injury on the raiders that we otherwise could have done. The effort was made to follow them up, and our cavalry did attack the rear of one or two of the enemy's columns, picking up stragglers and the like, but on a careful consideration of the whole facts of the case it was found that a general movement at that time would have been hazardous in the extreme, from uncontrollable physical causes, besides entailing fatal effects to a large number of men and horses from the severe state of the weather. Besides, what would have been gained? Even conceding the fact that our plans would have been entirely successful, the result attained would not have been anywhere near an equivalent for the losses, from the effect of the weather and other causes, that we should have necessarily been compelled to sustain. Gen. FITZHUGH LEE at one time believed his object to have been secured effectually, and gave out that he had captured the garrison at Petersburg, and that he would certainly get into Cumberland or New Greek on the following day.

ACCOUNTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 9—2:30 P. M.

Since the receipt of the newspaper telegram early this morning, announcing the appearance of FITZ HUGH LEE and JENKINS with a rebel force, in three columns, threatening Petersburgh and Cumberland, the *Star* says a dispatch has reached headquarters here, direct from Gen. KELLY, stating that the rebels have retreated from these vicinities.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

A letter from London County, Virginia, says that daring robberies are being everywhere committed and money extorted from the inhabitants to save their dwellings from conflagration.

There is a greater state of alarm prevailing than has before existed during the war.

The depredations are represented to be committed by Southern deserters. There being no protection afforded them, the citizens are compelled to submit.

It was stated more than a week ago that the rebels were moving toward Winchester, with an intention probably of proceeding beyond that town.

This report is now verified.

The Government, it is merely necessary to say, has not been unmindful of this important fact, and has taken measures accordingly.

ACCOUNTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Saturday, Jan. 9.

Reliable information from Cumberland, Md., this morning says there are no rebels in the vicinity of Cumberland, Md.

They have retreated from the vicinity of Petersburgh, and gone in the direction of Staunton.

All is quiet along the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and trains are running regularly.

The Raid Upon New-Creek.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Jan. 6.

The train of cars which left this city on Saturday morning only went as far as Piedmont, where it was ordered to return to this city, which it did reaching here yesterday morning. The passengers report that a rebel force of about three thousand cavalry, supposed to be commanded by IMBODEN, was marching in the direction of New-Creek, and there was great activity among our troops along the road. On Sunday afternoon a force of guerrillas fell upon a Government train between New-Creek and Petersburgh, and captured a large number of horses and wagons. One of the teamsters, a negro, seeing the guard overpowered, cut his mules loose from the wagon, mounted the saddle mule, and made his way safely to New-Creek, followed by the balance of the animals composing his team. Every important point along the road likely to be attacked was being strengthened by Gen. KELLEY, and a great excitement prevailed among the people. All the rolling stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in and about Cumberland and New-Creek and other points is now being moved in this direction. At New-Creek and Piedmont on Monday night, the people, for reasons known to the military authorities, were forbidden to exhibit lights. The track of the railroad had not been injured up to Monday night, as the train from Baltimore met the train of which we have been speaking at Piedmont, and followed it into this city.

It was feared that Col. THOBURN'S command at Petersburgh had been attacked by the rebels, but nothing reliable was known.

These rumors, in connection with the fact that a large rebel force is in front of Gen. AVERILL, near Martinsburgh, make things look very threatening along the road, and although the rebel raid may not be so extensive as reported, there is sufficient cause for the alarm and extraordinary activity which seems to prevail among our troops.

P. S.—1 A. M.—The trains on the Baltimore road, east and west, are reported all right, and they will leave on their regular time to-day. The indications from New-Creek are, that the rebels are falling back, and that the demonstration made on that point was not by a very large force. It is surmised that the threat against New Creek may be a feint intended to cover a strike at some other part of the road. No word has been received from Col. THOBURN'S command up to this writing. The rebels are reported in possession of Burlington, a road crossing eleven miles from New-Creek toward Petersburgh. We are expecting still further advices. If received before going to press, they will be found under the telegraphic head.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Gen. Thomas Assessing Rebel Sympathizers.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The snow covered the ground at Chattanooga yesterday.

Gen. THOMAS has issued an order assessing $30,000 on rebel sympathizers living within ten miles of the recent murder of three soldiers near Mulberry, Tenn., the money to be divided between the families of the soldiers killed.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

The Ship Tonquin Burnt by a Confederate Sailing Vessel.

PORELAND, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The ship *Tonquin*, DUPONT, for Havre, was burnt by a Confederate sailing vessel, Oct. 26, in lat. 10° south, lon. 32° west.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 9—P. M.

There is no American ship *Tonquin* and the vessel reported burnt may be the ship *Tarquin*, of Boston, Capt. HOYT, from the coast of Sumatra with a cargo of pepper, bound to Pernambuco for orders.

Pernambuco is in lat. 8° 13' south, long. 35° 5' west.

Kentucky.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BRAMLETTE.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, sent a message into the Senate yesterday urging the immediate necessity of raising troops for the State defence.

Arrival of the Steamship Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The steamship *Bohemian*, Captain BERLAND, from Liverpool on Dec. 24 via Londonderry 25th, arrived at this port at 7.30 this morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Africa*, at Halifax.

The War Democrats of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The War Democrats of Ohio held a meeting at Columbus yesterday. No nominations were made.

Death of Admiral Storer.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Admiral STORER, of the United States Navy, died yesterday at Portsmouth, N. H.

The New-York Inward Bound.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton, which put in here short of coals, sailed for New-York at 9 o'clock last night.

Severe Weather at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 9.

A high wind is blowing here, accompanied by a heavy snow-storm. The thermometer stands at seven degrees above zero.

The weather is nearly as bad as it was last Saturday.

The telegraphic lines are all working

There is no detention on the railroads.

Weather Report.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 9, 9:20 A. M.

Weather clear. Wind W. Thermometer 1° above zero.

The Fight in Stone River.

A letter from an officer of the *Marblehead* gives the following account of the severe fighting:

"The rebels had two batteries so placed as to bring a cross-fire upon us. We paid no attention to the most distant battery, but slipping our cable made for the nearest, and getting as near as we could—within about six hundred yards—we went at it in downright earnest. The scene was wild and fearful beyond description. The aim of the enemy was true, and their shot and shell took effect upon our small vessel almost every time. Within fifteen minutes three of our men were killed and six wounded; but the men stood bravely to their guns and fought like heroes, while Capt. MEADE cheered them in a voice of inspiration. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the gallantry of the crew; and young WINSLOW, an acting-ensign, was conspicuous for his conduct and courage, and received the warm and hearty commendation of the Captain.

We had but four guns to bear upon their twelve. The odds were great, and we were made to feel it so severely that our Captain looked anxiously for aid from the *Pawnee*. She came at last, and as she fired the first enfilading shot the enemy abandoned their guns and fled with precipitation. One-fifth of the fighting men on deck were killed or wounded—a much greater mortality than on board the *Guerriere* in her contest with the *Constitution*.

Although but few of the men had been in battle before, there was no flinching nor faltering, and whenever addressed by the Captain in words of encouragement, they gave him assurance of their steady courage. The enemy abandoned two eight-inch howitzers, which Capt. MEADE conveyed by a boat expedition away from their lines.

Thirty shots and shells passed through the *Marblehead* during the engagement, making fearful destruction about her hull; and the masts and rigging were much damaged."

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

A New-Year Greeting from Tennessee—What a Twelvemonth has Changed—Progress of Ideas—The Aspect and the Prospect—Christmas Holidays—Bright Season for Blacks—Closing of Hospitals—Sharp Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 1, 1864.

The present New-Year in Nashville deserves special honor and grateful acknowledgment. All things in and around the city for many miles away, with the hopes, prospects, feelings of those who love the grand old Union, are happily changed within a year. Sojourners not only, but citizens, true of heart, exult to-day in the sense of security to our blessed institutions, and which they deeply believe will be abiding. They look into the future, and see the portentous clouds, that for so many months lowered over the land, threatening to burst with desolating fury far and wide, manifestly breaking away and letting the glad sunshine through, God's harbinger of the calm and the peace and the joy which are surely soon to cheer us. A New-Year's Day with such healing in its beams, should be a very lustrous one indeed.

A twelvemonth ago ROSECRANS still had his headquarters here. For some days previously his army had begun to move slowly toward the South—fighting its way along—the rebel pickets confronting our own, and a battle to decide the possession of Nashville, and of Middle and Western Tennessee as well, liable at any moment to occur. The issue of that battle, when it should come, was felt to involve stupendous consequences. The rebel-favorers hoped and prayed for the success of their arms, while they trembled for the result. All staunch Union souls shared the grim uncertainty. The country all around was agitated by war's alarums. A Unionman or party chancing to stray a few miles beyond the city on either side, was liable to be fired upon or captured by guerrilla ruffians. The Cumberland from Nashville to its junction with the Ohio, was a gauntlet of of fire and peril which no craft short of a gunboat was brave enough to run. The banks of the Mississippi bristled with hostile cannon, and commerce was sighing for a safe transit—a very remote realization, seemingly—to the Gulf. The railroad between Louisville and Nashville was frequently broken up, or constantly liable to be, rendering transportation, whether of human or other freight, a rather risky business. In short, Nashville may be said to have been, one year ago, in jeopardy every hour, and everything in and about it wore the look of a place whose very tenure was doubtful and its fate wrapped in mystery that none might pierce.

ROSECRANS' great victory at Stone River, on the very opening of the year, wrought a wondrous change. The line of Tennessee *in the Union* was moved by that splendid stroke to Chattanooga, to remain there till it should be pushed still farther forward and embrace East Tennessee in its restoring girdle. The victories of GRANT and BANKS made the Mississippi free, and restored safe communication by this great highway between Nashville and New-Orleans. Guerrilla raids and depredations became less and less frequent and fierce, owing to the energy with which these bandits were pursued, and the sharp punishment they were almost certain to receive. An obstruction on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, from this source, is now a very rare event. Fleets of boats are constantly coming up and passing down the Cumberland, without molestation. Farmers and producers, from the country for a score of miles around Nashville, come to the city to traffic, and return home, with perfect immunity from harm.

The feeling, the certainty that Nashville is anchored to the Union, and can never glide, if she would, from beneath the protecting and *saving* Stars and Stripes, is producing its appropriate results. Prominent among them is abhorrence of a rebellion which, without gaining a solitary beneficial end, or any end it proposed to gain, has sacrificed myriads of lives and covered the land with mourning. The sober second thought has come or is coming to the people here. They see that the rebellion has been evil and only evil; that their only hope and safety is the Union. Numbers of the misguided are longing to have its protecting arms around them again as in the good old prosperous times. Many of the recently captured prisoners are anxious to take the oath. Many show unmistakable signs of a desire to fraternize with the brave soldiers whom, a twelvemonth ago, they flouted and scorned. These are all favorable symptoms of returning sanity and sense.

More than all, discussions of the evils of Slavery, and its incompatibility with a permanent peace and a true prosperity, is an everyday occurrence with those who a brief time ago would as soon have questioned their own existence as the immovable stability of the "divinely given institution." In truth, as good old Galileo averred, "the earth *does* move." And its motion for the twelve months past has found signal correspondence here, in the progress of ideas in the direction of Liberty and Union, of Truth and Right. The twelvemonth to come will no doubt witness for these ideas a still more beneficent expansion. Tennessee will have come to herself, and restored fully to the Union, will occupy a higher place than she ever did among her sister stars—for being true to freedom, she will never more prove false to herself. Again then we say that this New-Year, with its suggestive memories, its present promise, and hopes of better things to come, should be a very happy one to Tennessee.

There is more emphasis laid upon the Christmas holidays here than there is at the North. The people regard and treat them more in the spirit of "Merry England" than we are wont to do. Social and festive gatherings, congratulations, music, mirth and merriment, mark the auspicious day. The "inferior race," is specially hilarious and jubilant on the arrival of Christmas, for the interval between this and the New Year is, prescriptively, Sambo's own. No work and all play, or merry-making, while the golden hours glide away. Nothing done for nothing, is his motto. If he consents to work, it is only from a sheer good will or a more solid "consideration." The sable or copper-colored beauties flaunt their finery—and truth to say, Broadway itself can hardly present more elaborately dressed, more not-to-be-outshonely-white-folk specimens of African humanity, than the streets of Nashville. In other respects, these need not shun comparison with those; not in their churches even, which the mass of them attend, and which present an appearance quite as creditable, as well in the apparel as in the average intelligence and decorous deportment of the congregation.

But this is leading me astray from my Christmas holiday topic, on which I shall only add that our "boys" in hospital did not enjoy the luxury of a Christmas dinner, specially provided, as on Thanksgiving Day, for the reason that the extraordinary effort to furnish forth the latter quite exhausted our supplies—so difficult in this far-off region—though the good will remained the same. We envied Louisville a little, whose numerous hospitals were provided with a sumptuous repast worthy of the day. But having ampler means at hand, and a large and rich and loyal city, not war-scathed, as this is, their successful effort to make glad the soldier's heart will be put down to the account, not of superior benevolence, but superior facilities.

Abropos of hospitals. The number here is in course of being rapidly circumscribed. Out of twenty-four, filled full after the fight of Chickamauga, not more than eight or nine will remain open, several being closed up already. The reason for this step is economy. The cost of running one of these huge establishments, with its legion of doctors, nurses, subordinates, &c., is enormous. To close a dozen of these in a city is a vast saving to the Government, as to keep one open unnecessarily, involves a wanton waste of the nation's money. It is hopeful and refreshing to see any honest attempt made anywhere, to economize, amid the vast expenditures that are ceaselessly adding to the startling figures of our debt. The hospitals closed here, through the recovery, transfer, death, discharge, or sending North, of inmates, will stand ready for re-occupancy, should their use be again demanded. This will only be in case of battles at the front, which *may* not take place. The reverse *may* collapse without forcing further blows. Pray God it may, and that the sea of blood already shed may not be swelled by additional purple rills.

We have another spasm of piercing weather, which rushed upon us suddenly, introduced by gusts and hail and sleet, last evening. This is far the fiercest yet, insinuating its icy clutches into our very bed-rooms, showing water-pail and pitcher covered this morning with an inch-thick robe of ice. This is a great feat for Tennessee. Two reënlisted soldiers, I learn, on their way home, on leave, were found to-day frozen to death. God pity the many homeless Unionists among us and through the region, whose distress may force them to wander abroad for bread, saying, "Where is it?" and who sigh for a faggot or a blanket to help them against the biting blast!

C. V. S.

THE CHESAPEAKE IN COURT AT HALIFAX

The Crown Officers Are of the Opinion that the Ship Should be Delivered to Her Owners.

Judge Stuart Refuses to Entertain the Probability of a Rebel Application for the Vessel.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Jan. 9.

ADMIRALTY COURT—Hon. Judge STUART, C.R., presiding. Hon. J. W. JOHNSTON, Advocate-general for the Crown. W. A. D. MORSE, Esq., counsel for the owners of the *Chesapeake*; J. W. RITCHIE, Esq., counsel for the Confederates.

In opening the *Chesapeake* case, the Judge stated that the cause was entertained upon the ground that the seizure of the vessel was a piratical act. His opinion was that the vessel should be given up to her owners.

Mr. RITCHIE asked the Judge to contemplate the probability of an application of the Confederates for her.

His Honor declared he would not entertain anything of the kind.

Mr. RITCHIE then gave his interpretation of the law upon the validity of the seizure, contending that any citizen of the Southern Confederacy, with or without a commission, has an absolute right to seize any vessel belonging the Federals, and it would be a lawful prize.

The Advocate-General said that he felt some difficulty in bringing the case into this Court, as there was a pretense of her being a lawful prize; but there was *prima facie* evidence that the capture was piracy. His opinion was that the vessel should be delivered over to her owners. Adjourned to the 13th inst.

The Arrests.

From the Halifax Citizen, Dec. 31.

The questions, "was the capture of this vessel piracy?" and "was the killing of her second engineer murder?" will now in a short time be decided by the lawyers and Judges of New-Brunswick, in a way to set all newspaper controversy on the subject at rest. Two of BRAINE'S companions, COLLINS and MCKINNEY, the former calling himself Lieut. COLLINS, were arrested on Sunday night last, in the house of Mr. WADE, the father of the now celebrated GEO. WADE, near Loch Lomond, a few miles from St. John. They were taken under a warrant issued under the great seal of the Province, on a requisition of the American Consul at St. John, that they be arrested and delivered over to the United State authorities, under the Extradition treaty. On Monday they underwent a brief preliminary examination at the Police Court. The prosecution is being conducted by A. R. WETMORE, Esq. Hon. J. H. GRAY announced that he appeared on behalf of the Confederate States to defend the prisoners, in which he is assisted by C. W. WELDEN, Esq. The further hearing of the case was postponed until Monday next, the 4th of January, to enable the counsel for the prisoners to get up the evidence for the defence.

The warrant under which these men were arrested included the name of BRAINE and ten others. As soon as it was issued, BRAINE disappeared from St. John, and it was rumored that he was coming to Halifax. On Tuesday, information was given to the authorities here that he was coming by the train from Truro, and arrangements were immediately made to have him arrested on his arrival. A police force, backed by a company of military to prevent the possibility of a rescue, surrounded the train on its arrival at Richmond, but the fugitive was not to be found. Nothing else could have been expected. None but the most obtuse and thick-headed "Charlie" that ever wore a blue coat, could have expected to find him there, when there are half a dozen telegraph stations on the line between Truro and Halifax, by which he might receive warning of the reception that awaited him on his arrival.

It was said that BRAINE was coming to Halifax to surrender himself to the authorities. In the hands of our legal officials here, he could rely on having his case fairly and impartially considered; and if his position is really that which his friends claim it to be, he would have nothing to fear. If in the eye of the law, he had a legal right to do all that he did, his acquittal would be certain; and the short period of imprisonment, to which he might have to submit, would be but a trifling inconvenience to place against the substantial advantages that an acquittal after a full and impartial legal investigation would bring to him and his companions. That he has not so surrendered himself, we consider a sufficient proof that he is conscious of the dangerous position in which he stands.

His arrest, however, is not now essential to a legal investigation. The trial of the two men at St. John will bring out all the facts and the law of the case, and put an end to newspaper speculations and opinions as to the nature of the transaction. On the result of this trial, too, will depend the important mercantile question as to the disposal of the ship and cargo. Whatever the result may be, we have only one wish to express in the matter—let there be no more attempts by British subjects to rescue parties accused of crime from a fair trial by British laws—let the case be decided by law, upon its own merits, and let the men accused reap the reward of their enterprise or the penalty of their crime, as the law may decide upon the character of the transaction in which they have been engaged.

The War in the Indian Territory—The Loyal Leader, Col. Phillips.

From the Kansas City Journal of Commerce.

The late repulse of the combined forces of STANDWAITE and QUANTRELL, at Barren Fork, in the Indian country, by Capt. SPILLMAN, at the head of a portion of Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS' forces, recalls our attention to the position and achievements of the latter worthy officer. For nearly two years, he has been busily at work in the Indian country—sometimes in command of a District, now doing the duty of a Brigade Commander, again at the head of his regiment in battle, and still again acting as a diplomatic agent with the Indians, inducing them to abandon the rebel cause, abolish Slavery and reunite themselves with the United States Government. In all these capacities, he has proved himself the brave, able and incorruptible man whom his friends in Kansas have so long delighted to honor. For the reclamation of the Indian Territory, the country is more indebted to him, ten times over, than to any other man.

And yet so quietly and unostentatiously has he labored, so little has he sought personal ends, so entirely has he devoted himself to his duties, that his name has rarely found its way into the newspapers, and his best friends, even, have known but little of his doings. The personal and political jealousy, too, of some of his superiors in rank, but inferiors in ability, moral worth and every element of a noble manhood, has prevented his services from receiving that official recognition which was justly their due.

Not long ago, on returning to the field, after a dangerous illness, he was turned over to an outpost, from which all the white troops had been ordered off, the cavalry literally starved out—a few hundred Indians were given him, a howitzer battery with half the officers taken away, a battery of heavy 12-pounders requiring ten horses to each gun, and not a horse or gunner with it, mules all dead, the command scattered, two or three thousand refugees in a starving condition, with hundreds of cases of horrid smallpox, and the last ounce of flour issued on the day he arrived. Such was the command given to him.

He was expected to make a failure, and a man of less ability and energy would have failed. But he seems to have been able, in the face of such formidable difficulties and discouragements, to speedily get things into shape so as to assume the offensive and strike QUANTRELL and his party a most staggering blow.

There is no discount on WM. A. PHILLIPS—he is a man, an honest, able, straightforward man—and we are glad that we are in a position to pay him this spontaneous and unsolicited, but truthful and just tribute.

The Guerrilla, Forrest.

HIS MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1863.

After an expedition of three weeks' duration in West Tennessee, FORREST has succeeded in crossing the Tallahatchie with his ill-gotten booty. It seems that he was very busy during his stay, and succeeded in getting a large quantity of provisions, horses and mules, besides nearly two thousand recruits, including both volunteers and conscripts.

Exaggerated reports reach us in regard to the quantity of spoils which graced his retreat. One report makes it as high as 400 loaded wagons, 800 beef cattle and 1,000 horses and mules. This is probably considerably beyond the truth. FAULKNER moved down and joined FORREST on the night of the 27th. He crossed Wolf River and the railroad but a few miles from this city. No injury was done to the railroad, and even the telegraph wire was not cut. Guards were placed around the houses of some of the people lest they should give information of their proximity to the Federal authorities. They said it was their intention to proceed South with their supplies as quietly as possible, and did not wish a collision with the Union troops at present. They, however, intimated that they would soon be in a condition to attack the Union troops with a good show of success.

How much truth there was in their assertion, we are unable to say, but appearances would seem to indicate that all the rebel commands in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi are within supporting distance of each other, and together they have no very insignificant force.

Everything is quiet in this city. Three regiments of Home Guards have been organized and officered. Trade is dull in part, owing to the rainy weather and awful condition of our streets.

Late arrivals from below report all quiet on the river. Guerrillas have not made their appearance for some time.

We have late and interesting news from Arkansas. Except some ill-feeling shown by those who are not friendly to Mr. GANTT, everything is progressing as finely as could be desired. Unless some serious outbreak should occur, a very short time will serve to place our sister State back in the Union.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

FROM NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

We take the following from a letter dated Verona, Miss., Dec. 16:

"Gloomy, cold December is upon us; the campfires blaze from hill and valley, and around the cheerful flame flit the forms of the hardy soldiers. The 'moon has hung out her lanthorn of the night,' and impatient, jaded horses are munching their daily allowance of rations. 'Taps' has been sounded, and as the strains of the bugle ring clear upon the frosty air, the weary cavalrymen wrap themselves in their scanty bedding and lie down 'to sleep, perchance to dream—aye, there's the rub.'

You will observe that we are hibernating in the vicinity of Verona, retiring from the field of our exploits from pure necessity, the jaded condition of our horses rendering such a step indispensable. Our work was not by any means completed, and it was with reluctance on the part of both officers and men that we fell back. It is gratifying to know that the Federals had nothing to do with our retrograde movement. Information of a reliable character has been received here that the Federal cavalryman, Col. HATCH, is dead. He died last Wednesday, of the wound he received at Moscow. Another Colonel, (MEIZNER,) on that interesting occasion, received his mark. A Confederate bullet took off one of his ears.

Orders were issued before we arrived here for brigade commanders to 'give their attention and devote their energies to the recruiting of their men and horses to enable the Major-General to assume offensive operations as soon as possible.' This is the language of the order, and Gen. LEE always means what he says. In conclusion he thanks the troops of his command for their gallantry and good behavior on the late expedition. 'They started,' he says, 'under the most unfavorable circumstances, heavy rains having delayed the expedition and destroyed their subsistence stores; still not a murmur or complaint was heard, and wherever the enemy was met he was routed and severely punished. MCCULLOUGH'S brigade, of CHALMER'S division, Ross' brigade at Moscow, and FERGUSON'S at Ripley, displayed dash and gallantry, and the entire command did good service in destroying the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at different points.'

This road is not in running order yet, and it will require some time to repair it. The news from FORREST, who is in West Tennessee, is of a favorable character. Recruits are flocking to him by scores, and the only difficulty he has is to arm them."

FROM JOE JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

DALTON, Ga., Sunday, Dec. 13, 1863.

The troops are building cabins and preparing quarters for the Winter, and it is hoped that all of them will be housed in a short time and protected from the wretched weather which now prevails. It is not believed that the enemy will seek us here for some time, if at all, this Winter. By next Spring we hope to be in a condition to treat him to another Chickamauga.

There is no change to report in the situation of affairs in this quarter. The report which has found its way to Atlanta to the effect that the enemy has evacuated Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, leaving only a small garrison in Chattanooga, is without foundation, as are ninety-nine out of the hundred of the reports taken to the rear by "officers just from the front." Our scouts and pickets have not been within sight of Chattanooga since the battle, and our only information from that point has come through prisoners and citizens who have escaped from the lines of the enemy. These parties state that GRANT has sent off large bodies of troops to other points, principally towards Knoxville, but they bring no such intelligence as that he has withdrawn his forces from Lookout and Missouri Ridge.

The report here alluded to reminds me of another which has been put in circulation outside of the army, to the injury of a very worthy officer; I refer to the statement, said to be circulating through the press, that Capt. BAIN, Chief of the Signal Corps in this army, had deserted to the enemy. There is not one word of truth in the report. I saw Capt. BAIN yesterday and learned that Lieut. GEORGE E. TABB, of the Signal Corps, had disappeared under circumstances which left but little doubt of his desertion. Lieut. TABB is a native of Virginia, and his connection with Capt. BAIN'S corps may have led to the mistake which associated the name of the latter with the transaction.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The Marietta (Chattanooga) *Rebel* says: "We have conversed with two young men from Chattanooga, who left that place on Tuesday last. They give a graphic picture of the Mountain City. Previous to the battle of Missionary Ridge, the Union army was reduced almost to starvation, and their mules and horses were dying daily by hundred for the want of forage. The Federals cut down all the cornstalks and ragweeds standing in the country around, and hauled them into town for their stock to eat; they also hauled in large quantities of oak leaves from the forests and fed them to their animals.

They acknowledge a loss of fifty-two hundred killed and wounded in the late battle. Those killed in the centre were hauled down from the ridge and buried in the graveyard at Chattanooga. Their number was about two hundred.

The car-shed has been converted into a fortress, by filling up the openings on the sides with logs and making loop-holes for musketry. The prisoners captured on Missionary Ridge were placed in the shed on their arrival at Chattanooga.

The destruction of property at Chattanooga has been immense. Scarcely a tree has been left standing in or around the town, and fences, palings and framed houses shared in the general destruction. There is not a fence in a dozen miles of town. The fine residence of Mr. J. SNIDER was torn down and the lumber burnt for firewood.

The machinery of the rolling mill which was being erected by S. B. LOWE & Co. was buried, but an old man named RILEY pointed out the spot where it was interred, and when our informant left, a number of Federals were engaged in resurrecting it. They had also dug up a steam engine buried by THOMAS WEBSTER & Co., near the foundry, and taken it, together with the engine belonging to the rebel office, and one they had taken from D. KAYLOR, and placed them at the river, and were throwing water upon Hog Hill, and from that point were distributing it throughout the town and their camps by means of troughs. They fitted up a press we were compelled to leave at Chattanooga, and with some type on which our *War Bulletin* was printed, were printing their orders, papers, &c.

The Western and Atlantic depot was used as a commissary depot, and the Bank of Chattanooga as a Provost-Marshal's office. The residence of A. C. VAN EPPS was occupied as headquarters by Gen. THOMAS.

Negligence at the Hamilton-avenue Ferry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Nothing but a merciful interposition of Providence saved me on New Year's night from a disaster painful to contemplate, which some of the employes of the Associated Ferry Company of this City did all in their power to inflict upon me. While hurrying, about 9 P. M., from the stage to the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat, I came in collision with a large iron beam or pillar lying directly in the way, and was thrown violently forward against another similar to the first, and placed a few feet in advance of it. Stunned and bleeding from a severe cut in my chin, I recovered my feet, and succeeded in reaching the boat in a fainting condition, where I rallied sufficiently while crossing the river to walk to my home in Second-place, Brooklyn, which I reached completely exhausted, and seriously suffering because of the flagrant neglect of the most ordinary precaution to guard the unwary passer against the danger to life and limb.

By giving these few lines a place in your paper, you will greatly oblige thousands who are daily annoyed, if not actually endangered, by obstructions in the streets.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

Changes—Mining Operations—A Russian Ball—The Aquila and the Comanche—A Distinguished Guest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, December, 1863.

Revenons à nos Moutons, as we find in the "Dictionary of Quotations." After a long respite to the readers of the TIMES, they must come to it; and hereafter, as time and opportunity admits, "our own correspondent" will hold forth as usual from California, and more especially San Francisco.

Since my last epistle, which was some time ago, this place has taken a start, and the people of New-York even are not more crazy, and the march of things is *onward*. San Francisco swells and grows "wisibly before my eyes," as the elder Mr. Weller remarked on the occasion of "the tea-drinking," when the old lady drank her seventeenth cup. If San Francisco don't take a reef in her prosperity, there's no knowing how much larger than New-York we shall be in another fifteen years. It astonishes not only the Browns, but the Smiths, who have been absent, to look about them on their return, and see whole streets of houses where they left sand-hills. From what we hear of the recklessness, the extravagance, and greenbackitiveness in your City, we take it for granted that you are very much like the Indians, who never suffer themselves to be astonished. You are an enigma to yourselves, and can't spare time to think about what the balance of mankind are about, but whether you do or you don't, is of no consequence as long as we are as independent of that same balance as we are. Our mines are turning out splendidly, our turnips and potatoes are larger than ever, our fruit orchards are loaded, our vineyards overflowing with the juice of the grape, and we can eat ourselves and drink ourselves. We raise our own gold and silver, our own cereals, our own children, and do our own blowing. California is no longer a heathen country, and except when the steamer arrives and we get an importation from the East, that race is nearly extinct. Good order and law go hand in hand. We *do* have an occasional little passage of arms (fire-arms) in the interior towns, more to relieve the dullness of the day than from any malice in it. They are particularly lively with their "five-shooters" at Virginia City, or Washoe, as it is generally known. Virginia City is rather a lively place, take it all in all. I don't know any town of its size where a man can sooner succeed in getting a bullet through him, if he is industrious, than there. Fist-fights have either gone out of date or else they never were in vogue, for every quarrel, be it about a dog, or a mine, is referred to "Colt." I was up there a month or two since, and I only wish I had time to tell you the half of what I saw and experienced. It is, of course, a mining town, and located accidentally. Your first impression is that it must have been shot out of a six-pounder, and plastered against the side hill; your next is, that it must have been shook out of the end of a passing wagon and lost. When the famous Comstock "lead" was discovered, a little hut was built upon it; by and by, another; and, finally, when the emigration began to pour in, people built shanties anywhere they could, but managed to hover along the line of the ledge. The town grew, and gradually crawled down hill for room, but so anxious were all to hug the great gold-bearing ledge, that they did not think it worth while to lay out wide streets, so it is blessed with narrow alleys. But two streets of decent width, (about thirty feet) a mile or so in length, built up with first a splendid brick building, and then a shanty, all one story higher in front than in the rear, on account of the declivity, and as the mines are in full *blast*, and the busy picks and shovels are delving in the side hill above, it is a very frequent occurrence to meet a boulder coming down through some opening, considerably to the detriment of your toes. The shafts of the Ophir are just over your head; the *débris* of the "Central" rattles down on your hat; tunnels and excavations reverberate under your feet from the effects of a blast of a keg or two of powder under the street; then the dust and dirt, the busy crowd, the polite vociferations of the "gentlemanly teamsters" who navigate six mule teams through a narrow street crowded with other six mule teams; the cries of omnibus drivers, "Here you are for Gold Hill," &c., all serving to make a man feel that it is a duty he owes himself and his creditors to have a special insurance on his life against being run down by a six-mule team, or knocked out of existence by a passing gold-bearing quartz boulder, lodging in his hut; and yet, in all this bustle, noise, dirt, dust and swearing, you see chaps sitting in arm-chairs under awnings, cigar in mouth, laying back reading a paper and having their boots blacked—perfectly calm and collected, and apparently indifferent to the progress of the war or the price of stocks. One moment you meet an emigrant just in from across the plains, or an honest miner, with a beard of oriental dimensions, a ragged hat and ventilated garments. The next, you meet a miner that is not quite so honest, dressed as nicely and nattily as if he had just stepped out of BROOKS BROTHERS emporium—and you might just as well keep clear of the latter if you have ideas of investing, for he will sell you stock in the Ophir, the "Sally Ann" or the Pacific Railroad. When all the sharp ones are driven out of that town, there will be houses to let. I saw a man pay $10,000 in gold for a lot 25x80; and I marveled and moralized—three or four years ago only, the whole place, mines and all, was traded off for an old rifle

at a time, into the bins or receptacles at the base, making noise enough to keep a thousand men awake. I retired again. Half an hour after I was startled into wakefulness by the explosion of a blast in some tunnel, running under the street a hundred feet under ground. Just before morning a couple of gentlemen under my window disagreed upon some subject, and argued the point with six-shooters—one intrenched himself behind a dry goods box and the other changed his base to a post on the opposite side of the street, and a smart skirmish ensued, while a solitary policeman looked on with great apathy and indifference, and an amiable desire to let the boys have their little fun if they wanted to without interference. I think I came nearest to being hit, for my head was out of the window, and they fired high. I retired again, rather suddenly, when I discovered their range, and fell asleep cogitating which was the worst, the shoot just witnessed or the "shute" of the Savage mine. If any ennuied gentlemen of your City are fond of traveling for a little excitement they had better come out here and visit Virginia City.

We have had a Russian ball, too, and a grand reception. It went off finely, and so did the hats and coats at the termination. Admiral POPOFF was received at the upper end of the ball-room by Gen. WRIGHT, of the regular army, and his staff, and our Admiral BELL and all his officers. The Russian Admiral speaks English briefly, and if brevity is the soul of wit, he wore a funny coat, for the tails had met with sudden discouragement early in their career. The uniforms of all the Russian officers looked as if they had been among the sharks, and had barely escaped in a roundabout way. There was some excuse for POPOFF, as he is only a Rear-Admiral, I believe. The music and the "*toot* ensemble" went off nicely, but the supper-room was inadequate to the number of people who got hungry all at once, and the consequence was, a scene of confusion unparalleled in the annals of supperdom. About all any one got was jam, and nobody succeeded in getting anything *inside*, but double rations outside. I looked in once, and had a glimpse of Admiral POPOFF, with a star glittering on his left breast, a chicken "drum-stick" in his mouth, a bunch of salad on the back of his neck, and both hands braced against the wall shutting in, making himself a de-fender for a lady who was vainly endeavoring to squirm through the crowd. All the champagne was absorbed by the ladies; I don't mean that they drank it, but they got it on and in their dresses. I noticed a whole plate of chicken salad disappearing between a lady's shoulders, a great relief to her hunger, undoubtedly, only it happened to be outside. My partner for the next dance emerged from the room a crushed and shapeless mass of flounces and crinoline, with an oyster pati and a ham sandwich in her hair for a head-dress. The supper was nothing to the crush in the hat-room. All the hats and coats had to be passed out of a little square hole by two unreliable contrabands, who got excited, and could not find the right hats for the right heads, and as patience ceased to be a virtue, a grand assault was made on the concern, and the whole structure came down, and the two "reliables," happening to be on ladders looking for hats on the top row, came down heavily on the pile of "beavers," and struggled and floundered in the mass until no man knew his own; consequently, every one grabbed the coat and hat nearest. One would have supposed from the general character of the caput covers as they issued from the room, that Admiral POPOFF had issued an edict that cocked and mashed chapeaus were the order of the evening. The poor Admiral emerged with the heavy sabre of a cavalry officer, instead of his own gilt-scabbarded delicate blade, and in place of his own plumed chapeau, an undress fireman's cap lettered "Eureka No. 5," was perched on three hairs and over one eye. For several days the newspapers abounded with advertisements reading thus wise: "The gentleman who took, by mistake or otherwise, at the Russian ball, a beaver sack-coat, with two love letters and a bunch of cigars in the pocket, is requested to return same to ——, and receive in return an old tweed coat, with a theatre bill and a pawn-ticket found therein." It is a common thing now to inquire of a man appearing on the street well dressed, if he did not attend the Russian ball?

I suppose you have all learned the fate of our iron clad that was to defend us against all creation. The ship *Aquila* came into port with it on board, safely. After lying at anchor nearly a week of beautiful weather, she was towed to the wharf and made fast during a severe southeaster, which kicked up quite a sea. The wharfinger protested against it, but the contractors thought they knew best, and would have *their* way. The consequence was, that the ship beat against the wharf, and at low tide against the bottom, bilged and sunk, and stays so despite the efforts to raise her, pump her out, &c., and at the present writing the *Comanche* (the name of the monitor,) sits lower in the water by some fifteen feet than was ever contemplated. The attempts made to raise the ship have failed There are parties here, however, who believe they *can* raise her, and are anxious to try at their own expense, but the wise heads having charge have announced that any party undertaking it must give bonds in the modest sum of *five hundred thousand dollars* (!), to do it or forfeit that trifle. Of course, such a bond is perfectly absurd. It ought to satisfy almost anybody, that a man prepared to spend ten or fifteen thousand dollars in the attempt, risks about as much as most people care to lose.

We hear that the Underwriters, in *their* wisdom, believing that all the smart men live in New-York, have dispatched a detachment of them hither to do the job, and show San Francisco mechanics how the trick is or will be done. When these smart fellows get here we expect to see the fur fly. I believe Directors of Insurance Companies are selected for the thickness of their skulls, and if, as I believe, that matters relating to the ship have been under their telegraphic directions, the last election of Directors was a great success and a happy illustration of the great principles of thickheadedness. Why don't some of the aforesaid Directors come out themselves, and direct the work, instead of toasting their toes in very comfortable easy chairs, before nice fires, in luxurious offices? They ought all to have a diploma for unparalleled stupidity. The iron-clad is a sore loss to us, and countless thousands mourn over the mishap. I fear she will never come to the surface again.

I presume you have all read of the late discoveries in Arizona of the richest mines yet known on the Pacific Coast. Most people, when they read anything of a remote country, and especially items coming from California, set it down as being on a par with the stories in early days of our big pumpkins, &c., and don't give it consideration. Now, in regard to gold mines, there's no mistake about it that we are constantly making new and really wonderful discoveries. The subscriber has the vanity to think that when he speaks of mines, he knows what he is talking about, as he has been down to the "bed-rock," commencing with the Ophir in its earliest days, when it was bought and sold at $50 per foot, and has been identified with mining interests ever since, consequently has given his mind to it.

When the Gadsden Treaty was made, everybody laughed and said what a price to pay for such a wretched, barren country. So it was, but it has proved a grand speculation and investment. Among the thousand or more claims and leads taken up on the banks of the Colorado and its vicinity, I can quote one as of itself being actually worth more than the whole amount paid for the country—that is, a mine located near Fort Mojave, about ten miles back from the Colorado River. This mine was first located or claimed by a party of miners out prospecting, about a year ago, under the direction of a company of gentlemen in San Francisco, it being customary here for two or three to club together to send out a prospecting party, who take up claims in the names of the company, each man being entitled to 200 feet. The miners turn in their services as an offset to the capital invested for provisions, tools, animals, &c., and get their share of ground. One of these parties found an immense ledge of dark, claret-colored rock, cropping out for a half mile, and at one place running up to a height of 130 feet. They found "indications," as they are called, and proceeded to make their marks and locate their claims. As no further developments were then made, the real value of the claims were not known until recently, when parties curious and with greater experience examined the ledge more carefully, and found it very rich. Some of the smart ones immediately came up here and purchased the interests of the capitalists interested, and it now comes out that the claim, on which some excavating has been done, shows richer than anything yet known. One ton of the ore brought here will give at least $30,000. I have a piece of the rock showing a surface of gold and a thread of pure silver sufficient to give twice that value to the ton. Col. R. C. DUNN, of the army, just returned from a tour of inspection in Arizona, visited the ledge, and I copy from his description. He says that the ledge, from its base at the ground level (and the Lord only knows how much deeper it goes) to the summit, 130 feet, shows gold and silver all the way. He climbed to the summit and knocked off pieces showing gold to the naked eye, and again at its base, the character of the rock being precisely the same all the way down. He also tested and examined it at a considerable distance each way, with same results. Now here is a ledge 60 feet through, 130 feet high at its highest point, and sloping each way a quarter of a mile—the whole mass gold and silver bearing rock. It is not supposable that it is as valuable as the ton brought here, but suppose it pays but a hundred dollars a ton, it will nearly pay the interest on the national debt. It is a safe conclusion that the rock will nett $500 per ton, and quartz containing $10 per ton can be worked to a profit. The famous Mariposa mines, just sold by Gen. FREMONT to a New-York Company for several millions, do not produce rock averaging over $12 per ton, and yet it has been proven that they can be made to pay from $50,000 to $75,000 per month. It seems a large story to tell what I say of the "Moss lead," as it is called, but Col. DUNN is not a man to make a statement on any hasty evidence. He would never have suffered his name to be quoted in a matter that is now so amply indorsed that no man can doubt it, and it would not be healthy for any man to doubt the Colonel's word, and have it reach his ears. Lieut. D. J. WILLIAMSON, just from Fort Mojave, brings splendid rock from this lead, and is the lucky owner of forty feet in it—$300 per foot is freely offered and no takers. The stock will go higher when the question of who owns it is settled by the Courts. It appears that LEVI PARSONS, WM. M. LENT and GEO. HURST sent out the prospecting party that found this ledge, and sold out subsequently for about $3,000 all their interest in it to the parties now holding. Since it has been discovered to be a big thing they (PARSONS, LENT & HURST) have instituted suit to recover their original interests on the ground of fraud; they say that the value was misrepresented, and that they were induced to sell their birthrights for a mess of pottage, and are sanguine that they will recover it. Other people don't think so, and merely consider it one of the many sharp bargains in mining stocks that are made here every day. The plaintiffs are all rich, and have all made money in mines and mining stock, and are generally counted among the sharpest of the sharp. They have probably sold many a foot of ground that did *not* turn out worth a thousand dollars an inch, and they can well afford to let this slide and set it down as one of the times when they missed it. I don't pretend to judge of the real merits of the case, as like the Irishman, I have not yet heard the "ividence." The litigation in the matter keeps the price of stock down, however. When it is once settled it will be quoted "lively."

The mine is, as I before remarked, called the "Moss lead." MOSS, the discoverer, is a young man, who makes his home among the Indians in that country, and is "great friends" with all the chiefs—and on his return here a couple of weeks since, brought up with him, as his guest, the principal chief of the Mojaves. A man of sterling worth and a great friend to the whites, I believe he has saved a hundred lives of the gold seekers who have got strayed, lost and picked up by his people, brought in, fed and cared for, and then piloted on their way. This chief, called IRETABA, is now here sight-seeing. He puts up at the Occidental, where all the big-bugs stop, and considers LEWIS LELAND a big Injun and the father of a very large family. Once upon a time I sent, as a present to a chief of the Mojaves, a fanciful shirt. The chief had done a favor to some representatives of mine thereabouts. The shirt was the happy effort of a lot of merry sewing girls, and they made a gay one you may guess. It was of blue flannel and ornamented with cavalry worsted lace. infantry lace, soger buttons, beads, an ledging of orange-colored cloth, a collar containing half a yard, very elaborately done up. This shirt nearly created a war of the races. The chief put it on, and with one of the old pattern leather bucket soldier caps a foot or two high on his head, he sailed out among his neighbors, the Pimos, a couple of hundred miles away, where he so astonished the dark browns that they were boiling over with envy; thence he trotted down the coast a hundred miles or so to show his fine feathers to some other natives who had *not* been to that manner born. The whole Injun community was intensely excited, so much so that a vigilance committee was formed, and it was unanimously resolved, firstly, that no one Injun, if he *was* a chief, had any right to have a better shirt than "any other man;" secondly, that the possession of such an article was a suspicious circumstance, and squinted to unwarrantable speculation in mining stocks, and it was surmised the delinquent was a member of the Board of Brokers, nobody else being able to wear such fine clothes; thirdly, as they had all lived all their lives without shirts or any such follies, as had their fathers before them, the pernicious influences of clothes of any kind should not be tolerated. The old chief had to *peel*. He rolled his shirt up, put it in the soger hat and buried it, subject to future consideration when the march of civilization would tolerate shirts. IRETABA had seen this shirt, and, although a stoical old Indian, he was not insensible to its beauties. On his arrival here he inquired for me; he wanted to make my acquaintance. On being introduced, he remarked, "Me have see great shirt Hiyah," which was intended as a compliment to *my* taste, and which I fully appreciated, as *his* had never been vitiated by vulgar associations with people who wore shirts. IRETABA is walking around town, seeing the sights, saying nothing, but keeping up a devil of a thinking. He is a little astonished at the quantity of liquor he sees drank, and remarked the other day, "White man whiskee much—six Injun very drunk;" meaning that the little daily absorption of one good Democrat would lay out half a dozen "Abrigoines." Moss tells me that he is going to New-York on the steamer of the 23d, and will take IRETABA with him, just to show him the sights. So it is quite probable you will soon see the chief of three thousand warriors strolling unconcernedly along Broadway. He does not dress in his usual costume—shirt collar and spurs—(without the former and minus the latter)—is dressed like "any other man," but suffers his long hair to hang down his back unrestrained. He has a fine, sensible face, denoting character and firmness. Let all treat the old man well, for he has done a great deal for "poor white trash," and saved many a life. It is true that he did do a little scalping in early days, the effect of a little exuberance of juvenile spirits, but that was a long time ago and isn't worth mentioning; the people he "sculped" would probably have died by this time anyhow. Show him up, let him have a reception; show him Central Park, don't collar him and walk him up there the first day, as I hear you do with strangers, and as they do in Boston, (a common practice.) Let WARREN LELAND give him the Tycoon apartments. (He won't sleep on a bed—takes the floor and a blanket.) Let NED BURR show him diamonds and jewelry, let BREWSTER & Co. trot him out and show him one of their nattiest wagons; let him be great among the Gentiles, for IRETABA is a prince in his own country, and left thirty odd wives pining and mourning his absence, consequently he is a man of many woes (thirty odd.) Give him a Russian ball, and let Alderman Boozi preside.

In my next I will give you a chapter on the Ophir and Gould & Curry mines. The Ophir declared a dividend last month of $60 per foot, or about 4 per cent a month, on present prices of stock. The Gould & Curry Company's product from their mine, for the last ten days, is $240,000—at the rate of eight and a half millions a year. Who says our mines are a humbug?

BIERSTADT, the artist, has left us and gone to your city. He said big things of us and our scenery. Says there is nothing in the world equal to the scenery of the Yosemite Valley. His literary companion, FITZHUGH LUDLOW, has also left us, after doing some big things for the *Golden Era*, which numbers among its contributors Artemus Ward, Orpheus C. Kerr, LUDLOW, "Inigo," (who, I believe, is the brilliant C. H. WEBB, formerly of New-York,) and ADAH ISAACS MENKEN, the gushing. The *Golden Era* is great. JOE LAWRENCE says so, and he ought to know, for he is its editor and proprietor. More anon.

THE STATE FINANCES.

Report of H. H. Van Dyck, Superintendent of the Bank Department.

The annual report of the Bank Superintendent which we noticed yesterday, comprises a pamphlet of 32 pages. Its exhibits are quite satisfactory, but the recommendations and arguments of the Superintendent, on subjects connected with the State and National currency, will meet with dissent from many sources.

OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

The operations of this Department during the last fiscal year have been marked by no circumstances of unusual significance. No failure of any bank, banking association or individual banker has occurred in this State during the year. Ten new associations and three individual bankers have filed certificates and commenced business during the period mentioned. Six of the associations thus formed resulted from the continuation in business of incorporated banks whose charters expired on the 1st of January, 1863. The associations formed within the year have an aggregate specific capital of $1,950,000. The total amount of banking capital in the State, as indicated by the quarterly report of Sept, 26, 1863, is $109,258,147. The total number of banks, banking associations and individual bankers doing business is 309, and of closing and insolvent banks, 51.

The amount of circulating notes issued and outstanding at the close of the fiscal year was as follows:

To banking associations and individual bankers	$35,252,219
Incorporated banks	6,940,426
Total	$42,192,645

The aggregate outstanding circulation at the close of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1862, was $42,239,836, thus showing a decrease within the last fiscal year of $47,191, although there was an increase in banking capital during the same period of $652,085.

SECURITIES.

The securities held in trust in this Department at the close of the fiscal year were:

For banking associations and individual bankers	$37,462,301 76
For incorporated banks	76,934 84
For trust companies	100,000 00
Total	$37,639,236 60

Of the securities thus held for banking associations and individual bankers there was of New-York State stock $17,343,140, of United States stock $15 797,500, and of bonds and mortgages $3,862,097. A comparison of these amounts with the same items in the last Annual Report from this Department will show the following result:

Increase in United States stock	$3,898,400
Decrease in New-York stock	1,679,750
Decrease in bonds and mortgages	1,050,397

These changes can be readily accounted for. Up to April last one-half of the amount deposited in this Department as security for circulating notes was required to be New-York stock—the other half might be made up of United States stock and mortgages, at the option of the depositor. But at the last session of the Legislature a law was passed (chap. 241, Laws of 1863,) restricting the securities to be received after its passage to stocks alone; and altering the ratio, so as to admit the deposit of two-thirds of United States stock to one-third of New York.

INCORPORATED BANKS AND THE SAFETY FUND.

The charters of the Albany City Bank, the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie, and the Highland Bank, will expire on the 1st day of January, 1864. Arrangements have already been completed by which they will continue business as Associations under the General Banking laws of the State. There will then remain but seven incorporated banks, all of whose charters (save those of the Mannattan Company's Bank and the Bank of the Dry Dock Company, whose charters are unlimited) will expire on the 1st of January, 1866. The amount of contributions required to be paid to the Safety Fund up to the expiration of the charters in 1866, is $64,250. The amount of this fund on hand at the close of the fiscal year, applicable to the redemption of the outstanding stock and the payment of interest, was $40,666 50. Since the close of the year, $5,000 additional has been received out of the assets of the Buffalo Commercial Bank, by the hand of S. G. AUSTIN, Receiver, and added to the capital of the fund. As the stock issued on the credit of the fund is not redeemable until 1866, and as the money on deposit in the State Treasury was only drawing an interest of 3 per cent., it was deemed advisable, under the authority conferred upon the Superintendent of this Department by chap. 374, Laws of 1833, to invest $50,000 in United States 6 per cent. stock; and that amount is now so held, subject to future requirements. The outstanding liabilities of the fund, in the shape of stock issued, amount to $41,744 90. Should there be no default in payment of the contributions due from the existing banks, there will be about $77,000 remaining on hand at the expiration of the bank charters, in 1866.

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks still continues, and it is difficult to foretell the period at which a return to their normal condition may be anticipated. Certainly not until the vast requirements and expenditures of the Government shall have been so far lessened as to permit of the resumption of specie payments by the Federal Treasury. This can only be reasonably expected as the result of a termination of the civil war still unhappily raging in our country, and through the withdrawal from circulation of the present large amount of irredeemable paper, national and corporate, afloat in the loyal States. In the meantime the banks of this State are relieved from the penalties incident to a refusal to redeem their circulation in gold and silver, by the intervention of notes issued by the General Government.

TAXATION ON CORPORATIONS.

An effort should be made to approximate to equality in the imposition of taxes, and in my judgment no greater service could be rendered to the people of the State at this juncture than by a thorough revision of the laws bearing on this subject. An unusual degree of confusion exists throughout the State on the subject of taxation, growing out of the exemptions made by Congress in respect to United States securities. How far this principle of exemption from State taxation attaches to investments of this description, has not yet been accurately determined. The banking institutions of the State hold United States securities to an amount exceeding their aggregate capitals. Even this bears but a small proportion to the sum held by individuals, and when this amount of capital is abstracted from the taxable property of the State, it becomes obvious that the burdens imposed upon other forms of investment must be greatly enhanced.

Heretofore the *capital* of each bank, association, &c., has been the direct subject of taxation; but as the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that such capital, when invested in United States stock, is exempt, it will be perceived that the bill just quoted endeavors to steer clear of this difficulty by taxing them on a valuation equal to their capital, without specifying whether such taxation is imposed on deposits, circulation, the business of banking or all combined—making the capital only the measure of extent to which taxation may be carried. Whether the object contemplated by this bill can be attained under it, is as yet undetermined. It is understood that suits are now in progress to test the validity of taxes assessed under this law, and will probably reach the Court of Appeals at its next term.

NATIONAL CURRENCY ACT.

The Superintendent argues at length against the establishment of the National Banks, and says in no State are they less needed than in this. We have not room to give his reasonings. The following is the most cogent argument set forth:

The lessons of experience, as well as the principles of sound reasoning, are also repugnant to the theory that the currency to be issued by banks scattered throughout the the country can be kept at par at the commercial centres by the mere fact that they are received for public dues. Even within the limited area of this State, it is known that before the system of fixed redemptions was adopted the issue of country banks ranged at various rates of discount, although received for taxes, canal tolls, and all dues to the State. So long as the present suspension of specie payments continues, it is not improbable that the notes of the National Banks may circulate upon the same terms with other irredeemable paper. If sent home for payment, nothing could be extorted in return save the "legal tender" notes of the Government. But when the conclusions of redemption in coin shall again come in vogue, the notes of banks located in inaccessible places will be left to the tender mercies of brokers, whilst those of distant cities and towns will be subject to the unalterable laws of exchange. A redemption at the principal business centres on the seaboard, enforced by act of Congress, may mitigate these results; but without action of this nature, it is quite certain that uniformity of value will never be predicated of the so-called "National currency."

NATIONAL BANKS AND STATE LAWS.

It has been the policy of this State hitherto to tolerate within its limits only such banks as derived their existence from powers granted by its Legislature. As associations have already been organized within this State under act of Congress, a conflict of jurisdiction ensues which can only be productive of litigation. A bill was introduced at the last session of the Legislature to obviate this difficulty, and though it passed the Senate, it failed to receive the concurrence of the Assembly. The subject is respectfully commended to the Legislature, in the hope that the antagonism of law now presented may be obviated in such manner as shall seem most honorable to the State.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Military Promotions—One Hundred and Forty-eighth N. Y. S. V.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FORT YORKTOWN, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864.

The following promotions have been made in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, N. Y. S. V., during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Lieut.-Col. George Murray Guion to be Colonel Oct. 26, 1863, *vice* Wm. Johnson, resigned; Major John B. Murray to be Lieut.-Colonel Oct. 26, 1863, *vice* George M. Guion, promoted; Adjutant H. T. Noyes to be Major Oct. 26, 1863, *vice* John B. Murray, promoted; First Lieut. Fred. L. Manning to be Adjutant Oct. 26, 1863, *vice* H. S. Noyes, promoted; James Bellows to be Surgeon March 13, 1863, *vice* E. W. Simmons, resigned; First Asst. Surgeon C. H. Carpenter, to be Surgeon August 29, 1863, *vice* James Bellows, resigned; Augusus Campbell to be Second Asst. Surgeon May 5, 1863, *vice* F. B. Seelye, resigned; Robert O. Craig to be First Asst. Surgeon Sept. 16, 1863, *vice* C. H. Carpenter, promoted; Thomas Helme to be Second Asst. Surgeon Nov. 13, 1863, *vice* A. Campbell, promoted; Ferris Scott to be Chaplain April 23, 1863, *vice* Dickinson, resigned.

To be Captain—First Lieut. Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Nov. 6, 1863.

To be First Lieutenants—Second Lieut. A. J. Cooke, Jan. 8, 1863; Second Lieut. John G. Evenden, April 6, 1863; Second Lieut. Geo. D. Hucke, April 27, 1863; Second Lieut. H. H. Hopkins, Sept. 24, 1863; First Sergt. C. H. Paddock, Oct. 9, 1863; Second Lieut. Henry Parsons, Oct. 25, 1863; Second Lieut. Reuben F. Scott, Nov. 5, 1863; Second Lieut. John M. Sharp, Nov. 6, 1863.

To be Second Lieutenants—First Sergt. O. M. Adams, April 6, 1863; First Sergt. Wm. S. Voice, Jan. 8, 1863; Fifth Sergt. C. J. Johnson, Oct. 26, 1863; First Sergt. James McNaughton, Nov. 5, 1863; Private H. S. McLeod, Nov. 6, 1863; First Sergt. W. H. Redgraves, Sept. 24, 1863. Official, JOHN COOLEY,
First Lieut. and Acting Adjutant.

Gen. Butler and the Norfolk Gas-Works.

A SHARP LETTER ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

From the Boston Transcript,

The following is Gen. BUTLER'S latest literary performance. The Gas Company of Norfolk having sealed up their works and refused for six or eight months past to light the city, Gen. BUTLER ordered the establishment to be seized. Thereupon the directors came out under the "constitutional rights" and argued that the military authorities had no right to seize the works under the Constitution. Gen. BUTLER'S letter—which has never before been published—contains the argument of the directors and Gen. BUTLER'S answer:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
FORT MONROE, Va., Dec. 29, 1863.

GENERAL: I have received your communication of the 24th of December to A. T. M. COOKE, Esq., Chairman of the stockholders' meeting of the Norfolk Gas Company, covering the letter of Mr. COOKE to yourself, relating to the taking of the Norfolk Gas-Works by the military authorities of the United States, and beg that you will forward him this communication in reply.

Mr. COOKE claims for the Gas Light Company that they possess very valuable works, for which they now claim large compensation from the Government; that the majority of the stockholders have duly conformed to the requirements of General Order No. 49, and that the Company were about putting the works in order when they were taken by the Government for military purposes, in violation of the constitutional rights of the stockholders.

It will be observed, first, that until within a few days, a majority of the stockholders have acknowledged and are known as having been in rebellion against the Government of the United States, and as having endeavored to overthrow that Constitution about which now they so glibly talk, and have only just now taken the oath of allegiance to that Government which they have sought to destroy, in conformity to the requirements of a military order. And even now, under these peculiar circumstances, with the oath fresh in their mouths—in a communication from the stockholders to the agents of the Government, with their claims of new fledged rights frequently repeated, the word loyalty or allegiance to the Government never finds place. They say that they have conformed to the requirements of General Order No. 49. That order requires of them nothing, and more than one of them have said, as I am informed and believe, that they took the oath to save their property, and that they claim—not that they are loyal—but that they have taken out a protection.

Such men, loyal with lip-service only, so far as I am concerned, have few constitutional rights which I feel much inclined to respect. When they become loyal in heart as on lip, and speak of taking the oath of allegiance to their country—not as a requirement, but as a duty—it will be time enough to discuss their constitutional rights. If their property is as valuable as they claim it, why have the Company left it to go to ruin for many months, without any attempt on their part to put the gas-works in operation and light the city? Did their rebellious proclivities overcome even their love of gain, so that they were willing to sacrifice their property rather than to aid the Government of the United States by lighting it, in protecting their city from the robber, the burglar and the incendiary? Is it not true that they have refused the military authorities of the United States, more than once, to light the city, and continued in that refusal until after they were informed that the works were to be seized upon for that purpose, and the Government had incurred expenses in that behalf?

I should be quite inclined, as an act of justice, to promise them in the future a monthly average rent equal to what they have received for the past nine months, as a compensation from the Government for the use of their works. Their Chairman talks of the economical management of the Company as compared with the prospective management of the Government, and he certainly ought to be quite satisfied if he is assured from the Government the same rent which he has received under his own management. Exactly what will be done is this: The works will be put in repair, more economically by 20 per cent. than the estimate which was made for the Company for the repair of the works.

They will be carried on efficiently and economically, so that the City of Norfolk will be fully lighted, and its peace and quiet in the darkness of the night be assured, until it is made certain, that in case of an attack upon the City of Norfolk, the rebel proclivities of the owners will not leave the city in darkness, as a means of impairing the defence made by the United States forces, and when the owners have by their works, and not by their lips, convinced the military authorities that they can rely upon their loyalty for aid in repelling an invasion of the rebels, and a keeping up of the works to aid us in that behalf; then, and not until then, will the works be returned to their custody. In the meantime, accurate accounts will be kept of the receipts and expenditures, and the excess of profits, which no doubt will be paid to those who are loyal in the sense of the word as understood by loyal men.

You are at liberty, General, if you please, to cause this communication to be published for the information of other citizens, if any in Norfolk, who stand in like case. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours,
[Signed] B. F. BUTLER,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

To Brig.-Gen. JAMES BARNES, Commanding at Norfolk.

We learn that the work of organizing colored troops—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—is progressing rapidly in Gen. BUTLER'S department. He reviewed four thousand men on New-Year's Day, and was greatly pleased with their military demeanor.

A SHARP ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
FORT MONROE, Dec. 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 66.—Lieut.-Col. G. G. MARTIN, First U. S. Colored troops, being a Captain in the New-York Marine Artillery, while at Newbern in the face of the enemy having resigned, his commission, not on account of physical disability, but for family reasons, afterwards received his appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel in contravention of the spirit of paragraph No. 4, General Order No. 57, series of 1861, which provides that officers of volunteers who resign their commission will not be received in to the service of the United States as officers of other volunteer organizations.

Lieut.-Col. G. G. MARTIN, while on duty with two regiments near Portsmouth, Va., appeared at a public charitable fair, in uniform, in the presence of the Commanding-General, in a state of intoxication, to the disgrace of the service, if not to himself, and is, for these reasons, dismissed from the service of the United States, subject to the approval of the President, and will cease to be an officer from this day, unless reinstated.

Second Lieut. HENRY M. DAY, Company E, First New-York Colored troops, having been repeatedly intoxicated, and appearing in that state in uniform in the public streets of Portsmouth, Va., and again coming into camp in a state of intoxication, and grossly insulting the commanding officer of his regiment as appears by his own confession, is dismissed from the service, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Maj. and Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Transportation and Supplies—The Fight at Charleston.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes under date of Chattanooga, Dec. 31:

The want of sufficient transportation is severely felt by the army. All the supplies now reaching the army are obtained over the Nashville and Chattanooga railway, which is taxed beyond its capacity. The rolling stock of this road is in a fearful state of repair, and smash-ups and other accidents are almost of daily occurrence. Yet the army seems to subsist, nevertheless, although the animals suffer greatly for their supplies of forage. During the past week it was so scarce that one day's forage subsisted the mules for six days. The consequence was that large numbers died of starvation. The boats, however, have brought forward a supply, and for the present the quadrupeds are well fed.

Two new boats, recently built, do much service in transporting rations and forage from Bridgeport, but affairs will wear a more cheering aspect in the course of four or five days, when the railroad from here to Bridgeport is completed. Then we will have a continuous line of rail with Nashville and all points North. The bridges over the Tennessee and at Falling Waters are about completed, as will be seen from the fact that on Monday an engine came to the base of Lookout Mountain, about two miles from the spot. Its appearance was received as a good omen of the future.

THE BATTLE AT CHARLESTON.

On Thursday last, 3,500 men, composed of convalescents and recruits, left here, under command of Col. LAIBOLD, Second Missouri, in charge of a train en route to Knoxville. The detachment belonged to various regiments in Woop's and SHERMAN'S divisions, of the Fourth corps. Company K, new recruits just here from the North, under command of Lieut.-Col. MOORE, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, and a number of recruits for the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio, were in the detachment. As the road is infested by guerrillas, your correspondent has not obtained further particulars than the following dispatch from the commander of the force:

CAMP NEAR CALHOUN, Dec. 28, 1863.

SIR: It affords me great pleasure to report to you that I have given the rebel Gen. WHEELER a sound thrashing this morning. I had succeeded, in spite of the most abominable roads, to reach Charleston on the night of the 27th, and this morning, shortly after daylight, I was moving my train across the Hiawassee River bridge, when WHEELER'S cavalry—reported 1,500 men strong, with four pieces of artillery, which, however, they had no time to bring into action—appeared on my rear. I placed my infantry in line of battle, then got my train over the bridge safely, and asked Col. LONG to place a regiment of cavalry at my disposal. These arrangements made, I charged with my infantry, on the double-quick, on the astonished rebels, and routed them completely, when I ordered a cavalry charge, to give them the finishing touch. The charge was made in good style, but the number of our cavalry was insufficient for an effective pursuit, and so the enemy got away, and was even able to take his guns along, which, with numerous prisoners must have fallen into my hands, could I have made a pursuit.

I have now with me, as prisoners, five commissioned officers, among whom is the Inspector General of Gen. KELLY'S division, a surgeon, and 126 men of different regiments.

WHEELER commanded in person, and it was reported to him, as the prisoners state, that 1 had six hundred wagons in my train, which he expected to take without much trouble.

The casualties on my side are as follows:

Third Division—Two commissioned officers wounded, two men killed, eight wounded, and one missing. Second Division—Four men wounded.

The rebels lost, beside the number stated, several severely wounded, which I am obliged to leave behind, and probably several killed. The number of small arms thrown away by them is rather large, and they will undoubtedly be gathered by Col. LONG.

I shall pursue my march at daybreak to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BERNARD LAIBOLD,
Colonel Second Missouri Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. FULLERTON, Adjt.-Gen. Fourth Corps.

At the earliest possible moment a list of the wounded will be sent you, as well as later intelligence of WHEELER'S movements. WHEELER reorganized his force for the purpose of making extensive raids, but from the manner in which he executed this one, he will not, likely, accomplish much. LONG'S cavalry or WILDER'S mounted infantry will take care of him. They are fully able to cope with all rebel cavalry in our front.

DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORTATION.

Touching the difficulties of transportation a correspondent of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* writes from Bridgeport, Ala:

"Two months ago there was no transportation from here to Chattanooga, except by mule teams over a horribly bad road—no railroad—no water communication. There were two bridges to be built here near each other, one about one-fourth of a mile long and fifty-eight feet high to the track; the other about half that length and about forty feet high. Within that time, the Government has rigged up two small steamers to run from the landing above the bridge to Kelly's Landing, ten miles this side of Chattanooga, and since BRAGG'S defeat, through to that) point. These steamers will not carry more than forty or fifty tons at a trip. The bridges at this point are so nearly completed that cars have passed over them, but all supplies for Chattanooga are still sent by these two little steamers."

Now for what is being and to be done. Three additional steamers are being fitted out here to ply on the river above, two of which have been launched and will soon be in service. A side track has been added to the railroad running round the high hill over which everything for the boat has to be hauled by teams, and the first cars passed over this track day before yesterday. At the steamboat landing the Government is building seven hundred feet in length of storehouses. Another railroad bridge is being constructed at Running Water, or Falling Water. The bridge is to be *eight hundred feet long and one hundred and twenty feet high.* This work will hardly be completed in two months from this time, but when completed, will open the road to Chattanooga.

When we consider that the facilities now afforded between here and Chattanooga would not supply the army there present at the last battles with more than half rations, and that the same process of reconstructing railroads must be carried on as our army advances, we need not expect that it will reach Atlanta in a very great hurry.

It may be asked, what then is to be done? Is a new line of operations to be adopted? SHERMAN'S corps is moving back toward the Mississippi on the line of the Memphis Railroad. They are passing here daily, and some think it indicates a drive at Montgomery and Mobile, I think not, but rather to open the Memphis road as a tributary for supplies through Chattanooga. However that may be, it is evident, from preparations going on, that the destination of the Army of the Cumberland is onward to Atlanta, and into the very gizzard of the rebellion; and the loyal people have only to wait with patience till such preparations have been made as will make every step of advance as firm as the mountains through which they are passing. The reconstruction and improvement of the road from Nashville to Chattanooga, and the large amount of rolling stock and motive power being provided for it, and the steamboats and immense warehouses being constructed here, and the constant accumulation of stores, all point to Chattanooga as the future base of an onward movement in that direction."

Who Lost the Battle of Chickamauga?

NOTES ON GEN. ROSECRANS' REPORT, BY GEN. WOOD.

At date of Chattanooga, Oct. 21, Brig.-Gen. THOMAS L. WOOD replies to the following extract from the report of Gen. ROSECRANS:

"Gen. WOOD, overlooking the order to close up on Gen. REYNOLDS, supposed he was to support him by withdrawing from the line and passing to the rear of Gen. BRANNAN, who, it appears, was not out of line, and in *echelon* and slightly in rear of REYNOLDS' right. By this unfortunate mistake, a gap was opened in the line of battle, of which the enemy took instant advantage, and, striking DAVIS in flank and rear, as well as in front, threw his whole division in confusion."

Gen. WOOD writes:

"The plain intention and object of the entire paragraph is to shield Gen. ROSECRANS from the responsibility of the unfortunate mistake, and its still more unfortunate consequences, and to fix the responsibility on myself."

He makes the following explanation and defence:

"At 10½ o'clock of Sunday morning the 20th of September ult., the following was the position of my division in line of battle: The left of my division was closed up on and rested firmly against the right of Gen. BRANNAN'S division, which in turn had its left fully up, and resting on the right of Gen. REYNOLDS' division. Gen. BRANNAN assures me that his division was in line with Gen. REYNOLDS' division, with his left closed up, and resting firmly on REYNOLDS' right. On the right of my division was Gen. DAVIS' division.

At the time my division was not engaged at all—not a shot being fired on the front. Half an hour previously there had been some skirmishing, but that had subsided. There was, however, satisfactory reason for believing that the enemy was in considerable force in my front, hence I was keenly on the alert. But while the enemy was quiescent on my front, he was not so elsewhere. The roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry, borne to us from the left, told unmistakably that our comrades were heavily engaged with the foe.

A few minutes, perhaps five, before 11 o'clock A. M., on the 20th, I received the following order:

HEADQUARTERS

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

A NAVY-YARD.

From the New-Orleans Era.

The progress of events, as developed by this war, as well as the liabilities of the future, clearly indicate the great importance of the establishment of a complete naval depot at New-Orleans; and we are glad to announce that measures are already in progress looking to this end. The feasibility of constructing a dry dock here by means of a basin of masonry and a floating dock similiar to that at Pensacola, which was destroyed by the rebels, is not doubted. Proposals have already been received for this job.

The growing extent of the United States Ordnance Depot, in the Redding Press, on Erato and New Levee streets, it being the depot of the Western Division of the Gulf Squadron, not only for ordnance but all other naval stores, is a standing argument for the necessity of increased and thorough facilities for performing all sorts of naval work. In the Press may be found all kinds of ordnance, from a 12-pounder howitzer to a 250-pounder Parrot, and 11-inch Dahlgrens: together with all kinds of ammunition, including the 15-inch solid shot, weighing 400 pounds

One hundred and fifty men are employed here in repairing and fitting up vessels, filling shells, &c. A few days since a small steamer, made up from a launch of the old steamer *Mississippi*, was sent afloat from the depot. It is named *Royal*, in compliment to ROYAL FARRAGUT, a son of the Commodore, and is for the use of the Commodore on the river. Another steamer of the same description is constructing at the Press.

We visited the depot yesterday, at which time a Board of Survey was engaged in examining a quantity of damaged powder, landed from the bark *Behia*. The powder had been, like much other, injudiciously packed in wooden cases, instead of metallic ones.

The depot is under the charge of Acting Master A. C. STARRETT, who came out here in command of the ordnance ship *Sportsman*, with all the ordnance and munitions of war used in the reduction of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. He is a faithful and efficient officer, and the valuable service he has rendered the country justly entitles him to the promotion which his friends are anticipating as near at hand.

THE TECHE COUNTRY.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Dec. 30, comments rather sharply upon a letter dated in that city, and published in the Manchester *Guardian*, giving an exaggerated statement of the resources of the Teche country. It says:

"For the information of the writer's friends, and the public in Liverpool, we have to state that the receipts of cotton from the Teche country, from the 1st of September to last evening, (28th of December,) are twelve hundred and fourteen bales, and fourteen hundred and seventy-five sacks and bags, all told. The quantity for the two months is one thousand six hundred and eighteen bales, instead of ten thousand bales for four or five weeks following the date of the letter. Letters of this description are too frequently written; whether they are dictated by ignorance or a disposition to misrepresent the true state of affairs, our readers must be judges. For the information of the author of the letter, his correspondents and friends in Liverpool, and all others who labor under irregular information as to the Teche country, so-called, we desire to state that sugar has been the chief product of that section from time immemorial; that the parishes on the borders of the Teche are St. Mary and St. Martin; St. Landry higher up, Vermilion distant from the Teche, Lafayette, and the Parish of Calcasieu still further west; these parishes are all that can be included in the Teche country. Last year letter writers had it that there were 200,000 bales of cotton in this district, but not one-tenth of the quantity was ever raised in one season within its limits, and of course there never was any such fabulous number of bales west of the Teche."

TRADE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 30.

An avalanche of news and general intelligence has fallen on our community during the last seventy-two hours. It has come from all quarters; from New-York to the 19th, direct; from Europe up to the 5th, 7th and 8th instant, and from the West up to the 21st instant. It puzzled the quid nunes which end to take hold of first. There was also on Sunday morning a heavy storm of rain, which altered the condition of the great depot of sugar on the Levee. Some few hours duration of the storm would have very materially damaged the sugar awaiting purchasers and shipments; as it was, the supply of mud yesterday was more than convenient for weighers, factors, and the gimlet rangers. There were several parcels of cotton in seed, though in sacks, exposed to the pelting of the rain. It is not out of place to remind those interested, that cotton-seed has for years been regarded as combustible; that many cotton-gins have been destroyed by fire, the origin of which was traced to the dampness of the seed after passing through the gin, and being then thrown outside and thus exposed to the elements, it often, very often ignites. We have been favored thus far with a very dry Winter, consequently there have been very slight interruptions to the general warehousing of sugar and molasses on the grand levee. There is ample space yet for some few more hundreds of hogsheads of sugar and barrels of molasses. There is a vacant space to be filled up in the batture below Bienville-street, which will have to be pushed forward or the river may advance too rapidly and cause a delay till next season. The river in front of the city appears to be rising with some effect.

The market for sugar in New York on the 19th was steady, and rates uniform. Sales of New-Orleans were quoted at from 13¾c. to 14c. for brown, and 13¾c. to 15¾c. for clarified.

The cotton market was affected by the Liverpool accounts of the 5th and 7th. The Liverpool accounts quote a heavy decline, reaching to 1d.@1½d. What has brought this about is not fully explained, but it is conjectured that it was chiefly the advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of England. The constant calls for gold to ship to Egypt, India and other places, in payment for cotton, has much to do with these variations. The high price of cotton all over the world influences and controls that great monetary centre, London.

We notice that our market, yesterday, was rather quiet than otherwise, though holders were firm and not inclined to give way. The stock is so very light that large dealers have nothing to select from.

The freight market is depressed, though the regular steamers for New-York have no difficulty in filling up at good prices. Sailing vessels cannot obtain sufficient for ballast. European freights are also scarce, with very little prospect for improvement.

The streets were well thronged yesterday, without anything important in the way of sales of general merchandise being realized. Our dry goods dealers, clothing merchants, and similar branches of trade, appear to have good stocks.

The weather last evening gave indications of favorableness, for a few days at least, for general out-of-door business.

A SEIZURE.

From the New-Orleans Era, Dec. 30.

Capt. NICHOLS and his "merry men" made a heavy seizure of contraband goods last Saturday night at the Lake, capturing at least $25,000 worth, and arresting the owners, eight well authenticated and good old blockade-runners. The Captain and his detectives are always on the look out, and few smugglers elude their vigilance.

MILITARY ORDERS.

WAGES OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 98.—On and after the 1st day of January, 1864, the wages of mechanics, laborers, and other employes on steamboats and railroads, in machine shops, foundries, shipyards, etc., will be established and paid as follows, viz.:

First class mechanics	$3 25 per day.
Second class mechanics	2 50 per day.
Third class mechanics	2 00 per day.
Engineers (locomotive)	3 25 per day.
Engineers (stationary) first class	3 00 per day.
Engineers (stationary) second class	2 50 per day.
Engineers (stationary) third class	2 00 per day.
Laborers, without rations	1 50 per day.
Laborers, with rations	1 25 per day.
Wagon masters, with rations	50 00 per mth.
Teamsters, with rations	25 00 per mth.
Hostlers and stable hands, with rations	25 00 per mth.
Blacksmiths and shoers, firstclass, with rations	45 00 per mth.
Blacksmiths and shoers, second class, with rations	35 00 per mth.
Levee hands	1 25 per day.
Firemen and deck hands, on river boats, with rations	35 00 per mth.
Ordinary hands on river boats, with rations	30 00 per mth.

All employes of the Government, in the absence of special contract, will be held to service until properly discharged, and will be exempted from the draft or compulsory military service during the period of such employment.

Mechanics, laborers or other employes who desert their employment without proper discharge, or who prove dishonest or unfaithful to the Government, will be held to military service, or such punishment as may be enforced by a military court.

Hospital accommodations will be furnished to all employes of the Government, in case of sickness, without other charge than the usual hospital tax, which will be deducted from their wages as heretofore, and stopped on the monthly rolls.

The wages of all other persons employed in the Quartermaster's Department will be regulated and paid by the Chief Quartermaster.

All persons employed in civil service in any of the Staff Departments will be required to obey the orders of those placed over them, and, when indispensably necessary to the public service, to labor Sundays and at night—receiving extra pay for such extra days' work and such night work in the public shops, but not in the field.

Officers of all other Staff Departments will conform to the regulations herein established, in the employment of mechanics, laborers or other persons in the public service.

Rations included in the rates of compensation will be issued only upon the approval of the officers superintending the Departments in which the hands are employed.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
G. NORMAN LIEBER, A. A. A. Gen.

REGISTERING VOTERS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39—The Register of Voters for the City of New-Orleans, and the Registers of Voters for the several parishes of the State of Louisiana, are hereby authorized to administer to all persons desirous to take it, the following oath prescribed by the Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, dated Dec. 8, 1863:

OATH.

I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion, with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed or modified or held void by Congress, or by decree of the Supreme Court, and that I will, in like manner, abide and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by the Supreme Court. So help me God.

The oath will be administered by reading it to the person, who shall repeat it after the officer administering it, and shall then subscribe it in duplicate. One copy of the oath shall be subscribed in a book, in which it "shall be registered for permanent preservation." These books, on the fifteenth day of February, or as soon thereafter as possible, shall be returned to, and deposited in, the Executive Department of the State. The other copy of the oath subscribed by the person taking it, with the certificat[illegible]edby the officer administering it, shall be give[illegible]he person taking it.

This order is in addition to those now in force from this department in relation to the registration of voters, which are hereby continued in force. The Registers of Voters will continue the registration as before, keeping separate and distinct records of the oaths required by the President's Proclamation, and of those required to entitle persons to be registered as voters.

The oath prescribed by the Proclamation of the President is not to be administered to any persons who fall within the exceptions therein contained.

By order of Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana.
CHAS. C. G. THORNTON, Captain and A. A. A. Gen.

UNAUTHORIZED OCCUPATION OF HOUSES.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 87.—Complaints have been made to these Headquarters that peaceable private families are frequently annoyed by visits of unauthorized persons, officers and soldiers of the army, and civil employes of the Government. The Commanding-General directs that persons residing within the limits of this department shall not be disturbed in the possession of their houses without the exhibition of written orders from proper military authority, or from an authorized agent of the Treasury Department.

The Provost-Marshal-General is charged with the due execution of this order; and violations of its terms or spirit will be taken cognizance of by the Provost Courts.

By command of Maj. Gen. BANKS.
G. NORMAN LIEBER, Acting Asst. Adjt. General.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

STEAMERS DESTROYED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

U. S. STEAMER GENERAL PRICE, MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 15, 1863.

Thinking it would be interesting to many of your readers, we inclose a list of the steamboats destroyed on the Mississippi River and its tributaries during the war, showing to what a fearful extent the commerce of the Western waters has been crippled by the war. The list is not complete, but nearly so. Of the one hundred and seventy-five destroyed, seventy-one were sunk, of which eleven have been raised, (marked *.) The remaining one hundred and four have been burned. (marked †.) The rebels still have in their possession about thirty steamers in Red and Ouachita Rivers. Very respectfully,

D. P. BOSWORTH, Jr., Acting Ensign,
C. H. ST. CLAIR, Pilot, Mississippi Squadron.

Arcadia,† Alonzo's Child,* Arrow,† Anglo-American, Arkansas,† Anglo-Saxon,† Andy Fulton,† Acacia,† Allen Collier,† Admiral,† Alice Dean,† Alvin Adams, Belle Algerine, Belle Wood, Bienville,† Baratavia†, Bettis,† Belleville, Baron De Kalb, Cairo,† Champion,† Capitol,† Carondelet,† (lake,) Carondelet,* (river,) Cincinnati,* City of Alton,* Charm,† California,† Charmer,† Cotton Plant,† Comet.† Cuba,† Colonel Lovell,† Ceres,† City of Madison,† Chancellor,† Catahoula,† Courier, Campbell,† Dew Drop,† Doctor Baty,† Diana,† Dunbar, Diurnal,† Dolly Webb,† D. F. Kenner,† Editor,† Erie,† Era No. 5.† Edward J. Gray,† Eliza G. Frank Hatch,† Forest Queen,† Frank Mumford, Ferd. Kennet,† Florida,† Fancy Natchez.† Galveston,† General Williams, Golden Age,† Gossamer,† Granite State, Grand Duke,† General Beauregard, General Price,† General Lovell, General Polk, Gross Tette, Governor Moore, Governor Mouton,† Hope,‡ (Yazoo,) Hope, (Red River,) Hope,† (False River,) Henry Lewis, Hannibal,* Hiawatha,* Henry Chesseu,* Hercules, (gunboat,) Henry Clay, Hercules, Hart,† Indianola, Ingomar, Indian No. 2, Imperial,† Ivy, J. F. Pargond,† John Walsh,† John Simons, J. D. Swaim, Jeff. Thompson, J. P. Whitney, J. A. Cotton,† J. K. Bell,† Judah Turo, Jackson, J. M. Sharp,† John Herron, Julia Dean, J. W. Watts, Kanawha Valley,† Kentucky,† Kinsman, Lizzie Simmons, Louisiana,† Lewis Whiteman, Lone Star,† Lexington, La Fourche, Jr., Lancaster, Lady Johnson,† (old,) Laurel Hill, Mary Patterson, Marcella,† Muricle, Mary E. Keene,† Magnolia†, Magenta,† Mosier,† Mound City,* Mobile,† Manassas,† Mississippi,† (rebel), Mississippi,† (Federal), McRae, Natchez.† North America, News Boy, Osceola, Orizaba,† Prince,† Peytona,† Prince of Wales,† Picayune No. 3, Paul Jones,† Thirty-fifth Parrallel,† Paw-Paw,* Post-Boy,† Princes,† Quarrier, Queen of the West,† Republic,† Rosalie, Resolute, R. J. Lackland,† Ruth,† Star,† Southern, Star of the West, Sunny Side,† St. Mary, Sally Wood,† Scotland,† St. Crispin,† Sumter,† Sykes,† Sagar,† Sam Gaty,† Telegram,† Tensas,† Tecumseh, Tigress,† Thomas Ewing,* Telegraph No. 3, T. D. Hine,† Tuscarora,† Uncle Tommy,† Union, Vicksburg,† Van Dorn,† Varona,† W. A. Andrews, Wm. M. Morrison,† Yazoo.†

The Capture of Fort Esperanza—Official Report of Col. Washburne.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIRST BRIGADE, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, SALURIA, TEXAS, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1863.

MAJOR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, First Division Fifteenth army Corps, in the reduction of Fort Esperanza, on Matagorda Island.

At midnight, Nov. 27, I had succeeded, after much difficulty, in getting the whole of my force across Cedar Bayou, upon the island, and marched immediately to join Gen. RANSOM, some eight miles in advance. After a few hours' rest we moved up the island, making a very hard march through the sand of 23 miles; we camped in the night and moved in the morning for this place, my brigade, by your order, moving along the beach.

About 12 o'clock we had advanced to the lighthouse, and in close proximity to the enemy's works. The main portion of the command was halted, and by your order I proceeded, with one company from each of my regiments, under the command of Capt. IRA MOORE, Thirty-third Illinois infantry, a most excellent officer, supported by the Thirty-third Illinois infantry, to reconnoitre and endeavor to find the strength and position of the enemy. Moving cautiously up the beach, we soon drove in the enemy's pickets, and our advance was safely lodged in a range of sand hills within three hundred yards of the outer work of the enemy—a heavy earthwork extending from the bay to a lagoon running from the bay on the mainland side of the island. The work was regularly laid out, about fifteen feet in thickness, and from ten to fifteen feet in height. The enemy now opened upon us from Fort Esperanza with his 128-pounder and 24-pounders, throwing shells, but with little or no effect. Having found out the position and apparent strength of the enemy, by your order I withdrew my advance.

During the night, a heavy "norther" coming on, we were unable to do much on the 28th. During the night of the 28th, Captain MCALLISTER, of the Eighth Indiana, and Captain HULL of the Ninety-ninth Illinois, both of whom had had considerable experience in that line in the rear of Vicksburgh, with a fatigue party from each of the regiments in the brigade, under cover of the darkness, dug a rifle-pit from the sand-hills on the beach, held by us the first day, and running parallel with the enemy's works, 210 yards in length, sufficient to cover a regiment. Sergeant GOODLANDER, of Company F, Eighth Indiana, with a small detail from the different regiments, was ordered to move at early dawn in advance of our rifle-pit, and endeavor to gain a position on the outer edge of the enemy's works. The Eighth Indiana was also moved out, and ordered to lay down in open prairie, in order to take advantage of any lodgment our advance might make. Capt. HULL, Ninety-ninth Illinois, volunteered, and accompanied the advance. The morning was bitterly cold, and our men suffered severely. Our advance moved up slowly and cautiously, took position on the outside of the work, (the inside being controlled by the enemy in the sand hills between the work and the main fort,) driving in a small picket force on the inside.

The force for protection of the work having been driven by the weather to the sand-hills, endeavored to rally and drive our men back, but in vain. The Eighth Indiana was immediately sent forward in small detachments, so as to avoid the fire of the heavy guns of the fort, and gained a safe footing in our rifle-pits and on the enemy's works. Finding ourselves more successful than I had dared to hope, I returned to the main portion of my brigade and immediately sent Col. LIPPINCOTT with his regiment to the front, with instructions to take command of the forces in front, and to advance as far as prudence would allow, and to get, if possible, a position where our artillery might be made effective. Col. LIPPINCOTT moved promptly with his command, and I soon had the pleasure of hearing from him that he had secured a good position for our artillery.

Adjutant W. W. ZESER, of the Eighteenth Indiana, now on my Staff, was ordered to [illegible] up two pieces of the Seventh Michigan battery, under command of Lieut. STILLMAN, which he accomplished with dispatch. The pieces were brought up and placed in battery under a heavy fire from the fort—fortunately not very accurate; and we soon had the pleasure of seeing our shells dropping in the enemy's stronghold, and driving them from their guns. Col. LIPPINCOTT had very judiciously disposed of the two regiments, and had previously to the arrival of the artillery advanced several companies into the sand-hills in our front, driving back the enemy nearer his main work. I also ordered possession to be taken of an old work several hundred yards in our front, and to the left and rear of the fort, which was gallantly done by Capt. MCALLISTER, Eighth Indiana, with his company. This enabled us to move our advance on the right nearer the fort.

In the meantime I had ordered Lieut.-Col. CHARLES, Eighteenth Indiana, to move his regiment to the support of the Eighth Indiana and Thirty third Illinois, in doing which he passed under a heavy fire from the fort, but fortunately for him the enemy threw nothing but solid shot, which from their size were easily avoided, and he gained his position with the loss of but one man. Night coming on, found four companies of the Eighth Indiana and five companies of the Thirty-third Illinois in the sand hills near the fort, (725 yards, as shown by measurement;) two companies of the Eighth Indiana held the old work to our front. The balance of these three regiments held the outside of the new work. The men, although the night was raw and cold, remained upon the field and in their position. A fatigue party was detailed from the reserve regiments and proceeded to move the four pieces of the Seventh Michigan battery to the work occupied by our troops and by filling the ditch placed them in a fine position. I also ordered a portion of the Eighteenth Indiana, under Capt. LOWES, to reinforce Capt. MCALLISTER, as I believed that to be an important point. The Ninety-ninth Illinois and Twenty-third Iowa, who were held in reserve, were to move at daylight to our position, while a general advance of the whole brigade was to take place. These arrangements were hardly completed, when, about 12 o'clock, an explosion of gunpowder in the fort warned us that the enemy were on the move. I immediately ordered an advance of the skirmishers, and found that the enemy had fled, leaving behind him his stores and ammunition, and the personal baggage of the officers. They had, however, piled a large quantity of cotton around the different magazines, after having scattered gunpowder in different places. The advance pushed on to the ferry, but were too late; the enemy had cut the rope, allowing the floating bridge to swing around upon the shore. They had also attempted to destroy it by piling cotton upon it and firing it; but our men were too close and put out the fire. Six of the eight men left by the enemy to fire the trains were captured at daylight. I moved a small force across to McHenry Island, and took possession of a small earthwork containing one 24-pounder, considerable ammunition and some garrison equipage. In Fort Esperanza we found one 128-pounder Columbian and seven 24-pounder siege guns. Two of the magazines were saved. Considerable camp and garrison equipage was in the fort, but owing to the danger from the explosions we failed to save it. My total loss was one man killed and ten wounded, among the latter Lieut. GEO. H. FIPER, Acting Aid-de-Camp, a gallant and brave soldier, who fell severely wounded during our first reconnoissance. My officers and men behaved gallantly, showing that they had lost none of that coolness and bravery evinced by them upon the battle-fields of Pea Ridge, Fredericton, Port Hudson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburgh and Jackson. Col. LIPPINCOTT, of the Thirty-third Illinois, rendered me great assistance in the advance upon the enemy's works, and displayed both courage and judgment.

Maj. KINNEY, of the Eighth Indiana, though lately promoted to the position, proved by his courage and coolness that he was well worthy of the same.

Lieut.-Col. CHARLES, of the Eighteenth Indiana, brought his regiment in fine style and good order, through a heavy fire from the fort to the support of the two advance regiments.

Col. BAILEY, of the Ninety-ninth Illinois, and Col. GLASGOW, of the Twenty-third Iowa, who were held in reserve, were both anxious to be removed to the front, and, more by accident than anything else, were thrown into the reserve. Both regiments, however, had already established their reputations as veterans, on the well-fought fields of Mississippi.

I am greatly indebted to Capt. MCALLISTER, Eighth Indiana, and Capt. HULL, Ninety-ninth Illinois, for their assistance in the digging and laying out of the rifle-pits and placing of the battery.

Lieut. STILLMAN, commanding the Seventh Michigan battery, rendered very efficient aid in discomfiting the enemy. Two guns of his battery were worked right under the fire of the guns of the fort.

My own Staff discharged their duty with fidelity, courage and ability. They are as follows:

Maj. J. H. Elliott, Thirty-third Illinois, Inspector-General and Chief of Staff.

Capt. S. H. Dunbar, Eighth Indiana, A. A. A. General.

Capt. JOHN RUSS, Eighth Indiana, A. A. C. S.

Lieut. and Adjt. W. W. Zener, Eighteenth Indiana, A. D. C. and Provost-Marshal.

Lieut. Geo. H. Fifer, Thirty-third Illinois, A. D. C.

Lieut. J. G. Sever, Seventy-ninth Illinois, ordnance officer.

Maj. Ledlie, Ninety-ninth Illinois, senior surgeon, was detailed on operating board.

I would also make especial mention of Sergt. JOHN GOODLANDER, of Company F, Eighth Indiana, and private ADDISON HALLENBECK, Company K, Eighteenth Indiana, who were the first to mount the enemy's works the morning of the 29th. In mentioning the above I would not have it understood that any of my officers or men failed to do their duty—and their whole duty.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. D. WASHBURNE,
Colonel commanding First brigade, First division, &c.

Re-enlistments.

AN APPEAL FROM MAJ.-GEN. BIRNEY.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, January 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—The Major-General commanding the division appeals to the officers and men, and hopes that all will volunteer to remain until the war for the Union is closed. So far this division has led all others in the army of the United States in reenlistments, evincing its desire to stand by "*the colors*," and the commander wishes to have the honor of saying that all the regimental organizations led by him during the past campaigns remained unbroken until the last armed rebel disappeared.

He promises that he will see that the furloughs and bounties promised by the various orders are given, and hopes that every officer and man wearing the "Kearny patch" will at once volunteer for the war.

The Division Commissary of Musters will be ready to muster in all applicants before the 5th inst.

The Major-General commanding the division knows that he has never called on the division without a hearty and cheering response, and is confident of it in this case. This order will be read to each regiment of the command at dress parade this day.

(Signed) D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General, commanding division.
Official: J. BARCLAY FASSITT, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

The Chesapeake Case.

EXAMINATION OF THE PIRATES AT ST. JOHNS, N. B.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Jan. 4, 1864.

The examination of COLLINS, MCKENNEY and SEELY, arrested under charge of piracy and murder on board the *Chesapeake*, came on here to-day before H. T. GILBERT, Esq., J. P. The police-office was densely crowded. It is a small building, capable at most of holding three hundred persons. The prisoners were placed in the dock. Messrs. WETMORE and TUCK appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. GRAY and WELDON for the prisoners.

After Mr. WETMORE had briefly opened the case, Mr. Gray made several legal points. He argued first, that the magistrate had no jurisdiction, there being a special Court to try cases of piracy, provided by the imperial statutes. Second, that no sufficient acts of piracy were charged in the warrant to justify the present proceedings; and third, that the warrant was bad, inasmuch as it combined offenses which could only be tried under different courts and jurisdictions. Mr. WETMORE replied, meeting points by quoting the Ashburton treaty, and suggesting that if Mr. GRAY had any legal points they could be argued again, evidence being taken now. The magistrate decided to proceed, reserving counsel's points for consideration.

Capt. WILLETT was examined at great length. Much time was lost in taking down the evidence, which was written out at length. Witness identified the prisoners as of the party who seized the *Chesapeake*, but could not charge special acts on some of them. The evidence agrees substantially with that published. It was evident from the cross-examination that counsel for defence will reserve the point that the offence was not committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, but on the high seas; but this is a question of law. It appeared also that whether for effect or otherwise, the order of BRAINE will be relied upon, and probably the original produced.

An attempt was made to get the witness to say that the natives taken by the Federal authorities, in connection with the capture of the *Caleb Cushing*, had never been treated as pirates, but this failed.

After the depositions were read over to witness, who seemed anxious to give his testimony fairly, the case was adjourned until Wednesday. The examination of the other witnesses will then be proceeded with.

The case excited the deepest interest, many sympathizing with the prisoners, and not a few (and these of the most respectable persons) with the prosecution.

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SIR JOHN BOWRING ON THE WAR.—The Philadelphia *Press* publishes the following extract from a late letter of the distinguished scholar, statesman and diplomatist, Sir JOHN BOWRING, addressed to Dr. WILLIAM SHAKSWOOD. Sir JOHN BOWRING was formerly Minister to China and Governor of Hong Kong, and is at present accredited Hawaiian Minister Plenipotentiary to London and Paris:

"We all pray, with anxious solicitude, for the termination of your fearful domestic strifes. In the propriety of our absolute abstention I think all reasonable persons agree. There are and must be great differences of opinion as to what the solution of this involved and direful question will be, but I am sure the voice of honest England will be that prosperity may be extended, and peace be restored to the distracted social elements among you. There will be much erroneous judgment growing out of imperfect knowledge, and mutual misunderstanding the results of the *locus standi* of each; but England's heart is sound toward you, and England's true interests are associated with your well-being and doing."

THE GREAT SNOW-STORM.

The Western journals come to us filled with accounts of the terrible storm of snow and wind which swept over the greater part of the Northwestern States on Thursday and Friday—the last day of December and the first of January—completely blockading travel by the railways, and causing immense suffering in city and country. There has been nothing approaching it in segerity since the memorable Winter of 1855. We take from the Chicago *Times* of Jan. 4 an account of the experiences of the passengers on a railway train, which was snowbound on the prairie:

"The train on the Michigan Central Railroad, LEVI CARTER, conductor, which was due here at 10½ o'clock on Thursday evening, proceeded with great difficulty until within about four hundred yards of the Michigan Southern Crossing, some seven miles out. There, at 6 o'clock on Friday morning, almost eight hours behind time, the train plunged into an immense drift, which lay directly across its way. The powerful locomotive pushed ahead right royally at first, scattering the snow in glittering clouds upon each side as easily as a ship would part the foam. Further and still further into the drift, and slower and still slower went the engine. It labored and struggled as if loth to give up the contest, but finally stopped. The faithful engineer then sought to back the locomotive, but the powerful engine was now within the grasp of a giant, in whose hands its strength was but that of a child. The wind, white freight glittering in the frosty air, swept around the ill-fated train and brought it closer within the chilling coils of the merciless drift. The train, far from assistance, was imprisoned in the snow!

There were over a hundred passengers on board, many of them being women and children, with but a short supply of wood.

Death, under any circumstances, is so terrible, that the strongest and bravest pale when they realize that they are in its presence. But when men are compelled to sit and watch its coming and note the flight of each moment which brings its icy touch nearer and nearer, there is something in it so grandly terrible that, while there is the faintest hope of averting it, the weakest arms are nerved with giant's strength, and the faintest hearts with bravest resolution. One by one out into the blinding storm went those who were able, and, digging down through the snow-drifts which were piled over them, they tore up the fences near the road and brought them as fuel to the cars. Here was something which would provide warmth until they could be rescued from their perilous situation. The boards were broken up, and the fast-cooling stoves soon gave out a generous heat. The wind as it rushed along drew the flames up through the kindling pine until stove and pipe were heated red. Then a new peril broke upon the passengers. The roof of the car took fire from the heated pipe, and as the wind caught the flames, they roared and crackled and curled downward toward the passengers as if in mockery of their misery. The snow was banked almost to the bottom of the car, and to separate it from the others by hand was an utter impossibility. If the flames once got fairly under way, the whole train would be consumed and its living freight turned out upon that bleak prairie without shelter, and at the utter mercy of the pitiless storm. That were certain death. In this moment of peril the women vied with the men in their efforts for the common safety. More than one fair hand now eagerly grasped the glittering snow, a moment before regarded as their greatest peril, and hailed it as the angel of their deliverance. Some of the men, with hatchets, mounted the top of the car and commenced cutting away the portion on fire—other men and the brave women carried snow and dashed it from the inside and from the outside upon the burning roof. At first it seemed as if all hope were vain, but energies were not slackened or hearts unnerved. The contest was brief and desperate, and resulted in the flames being quelled. The wind and snow came rushing in at the great aperture in the roof, and the car was no longer tenable. All the passengers then withdrew to the next one. Proper precautions were taken against a similar disaster there. But the ashes had been unfortunately entirely removed from the stove in this car, and, when anticipating no danger, the floor of the car took fire from the bottom of the stove. It was much easier extinquished than the other, but not without considerable labor, or until a large portion of the floor had been cut away, and that car thus rendered untenable also.

The passengers of the entire train were now huddled together in the only remaining car. It was now nearly 2 o'clock in the afternoon and there were no signs of the storm abating or of any deliverance reaching them. A sense that terrible sufferings and a horrible death awaited them in the hours of darkness, now not far removed, was gaining ground among the passengers, and one by one they suffered themselves to drift into that state of listless indifference which ever characterizes men who are calmly awaiting a fate they cannot avert.

Sudaenly, however, they were startled into new hope by the arrival of a train of the Michigan Southern Railroad. It stopped at the crossing of the two roads, only some four hundred yards distant, and its conductor signified his readiness to take the passengers of the Michigan Central train into the city. The work of transferring them was immediately commenced, the engine in the meantime moving the train slowly backward and forward to prevent the snow from drifting around and under it. The distance between the two trains, nearly four hundred yards, was filled with a drift nearly ten feet in depth, and to make the passage from one to the other was a work of great labor and difficulty. The storm was at its height and the cold so intense that the faces of the women and children were frozen almost as soon as they came in contact with the wind—turning white as instantly as if they had been plunged in boiling water. Scarcely any one made the passage from one train to the other without being badly frostbitten, many quite seriously.

The women and children had to be carried over to the other train, and not a few men who essayed it were compelled to demand assistance. This was cheerfully rendered by volunteers from among the Michigan Southern passengers. All were gotten over, save an old lady and a Mrs. TURNER, residing in Iowa, an officer and his lady, and two wounded soldiers, one of whom was the son of the old lady just mentioned. Mrs. TURNER'S child had been taken to the other train by the conductor, and she was being assisted over through the snow by a Mr. WM. COMSTOCK, residing in Minnesota, when the train left. Mr. COMSTOCK was one of the noble-hearted passengers from the Michigan Southern train, who volunteered to help the women and children over the snow-drift, and relates that when midway between the trains he found a little boy stuck to the arm pits in the snow, and crying bitterly. He took him to the train, where the little fellow informed him, between his sobs, that his mother had started with him from the other train. Rightly conjecturing that she must be somewhere near where he found the boy, he made his way back, as near as possible, to the same spot. The wind was filled with particles of snow which prevented any object from being visible at any great distance, and the snow, driven by the wind into the clothing, prevented a person from being discerned unless moving. Near this spot he found the mother, who was struggling along upon her hands and feet, feeling in the snow for her boy from whom she had become separated by falling down. She was so nearly exhausted that she could not have traveled many yards further, and would undoubtedly have perished but for Mr. COMSTOCK'S timely assistance.

The rescued passengers, immediately upon their arrival at the Michigan Southern train, were made as comfortable as possible. Those who were frozen were promptly attended to, ladies tearing up their handkerchiefs and scarfs to rub the frozen feet, faces and hands of their unfortunate fellow-travelers. Some wedding-cake in the express car, the only food upon the train, was confiscated to the necessities of the occasion, and distributed among them.

This train with its double load now started for Chicago, but after advancing three miles, encountered a drift which effectually stopped it. The position of the 200 passengers was now extremely perilous. All hope of getting through with their train, or of a train coming to their assistance was impossible, and Mr. J. E. CURTIS, the conductor, Mr. J. M. BARNES, of Goshen, Indiana, and the checkman of PARMLEE'S omnibus line, started on foot to the city to procure sleighs to bring them in. With great toil and suffering these brave men finally reached the Tremont House. There was a large crowd in the rotunda, reading rooms and parlors of the Tremont House at 4 o'clock that afternoon. All had had a splendid dinner, and as they listened to the storm which was howling fiercely outside, they experienced an extremely *comfortable* sensation in those well-warmed halls. The door opened and two figures entered, closely muffled, with their clothing matted and frozen with the snow which the fierce wind had driven into its texture. They were CURTIS and BARNES, who had just arrived, nearly exhausted with the labors of their perilous journey. A word or two was sufficient—from lip to lip they passed—"*two hundred men, women and children freezing to death within four miles of Chicago.*" The eloquent voice of humanity within him made the necessary appeal to every man's heart. The storm now had no terrors which all were not prepared to brave. From the Tremont, the tidings were carried to the Sherman, and from there to the other hotels and to the railroad offices and livery stables. Preparations for a rescue were quickly made. The proprietors of the Tremont, Sherman and Briggs Houses each put up several baskets of provisions to be taken to the sufferers, and liquors were also provided, and blankets and buffalo robes without end. And in less than an hour after the first intelligence was received, sleighs loaded with comforts were on the way.

Few of the rescuing party, however, were able to reach the trains. The first sleighs—two double sleighs and one four-horse sleigh—were accompanied by Mr. BARNES, the only one who could guide them to the spot, Mr. CURTIS having been too badly frozen to return. The other sleighs followed as fast as two or three were collected, though without guides, and bewildered and half frozen, ignorant alike of the direction of the train they were seeking and of the direction in which they should return, they drove around for from one to four hours, and finally made their way back to town, nearly every person having been frost-bitten. It was a terrible night. It would have been fearful even had the winds and shifting snows not been among its terrors, and the only wonder is that all who endeavored to reach the train were not frozen to death in making the attempt.

Of all the sleighs which left the city, only two succeeded in reaching the train. They had the advantage of Mr. BARNES' knowledge of the locality of the train, and also at least half an hour more daylight. Their experience was not very pleasant, however. The four-horse sleigh broke down near the Driving Park, south of Unlich's. Seven champagne-baskets of provisions and a quantity of blankets and buffalo robes were loaded into the two-horse sleighs, and Mr. BARNES, GEORGE TARBAUGH, and W. D. MANCHESTER, the Assistant Ticket Agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, kept on in hopes of reaching the train. They too were soon lost in the storm and unable to tell certainly in what direction they were traveling. They were finally on the point of turning around toward what they supposed was the city in hopes of making their way back. It was finally arranged that Mr. BARNES should go ahead on foot as far as he deemed prudent, and if he could see nothing of the train they would return. After going some six hundred yards he saw the lights of the train glittering just ahead of him, when, having made his way back to the sleighs, he piloted them through.

The passengers upon the train were fairly delirious with joy at the arrival of these sleighs, freighted with refreshments and blankets. Mr. BARNES had a large bonfire kindled from the fence as a beacon by which the other sleighs might know the locality of the train.

It would not do to leave the horses exposed to the storm, and, leaving Mr. MANCHESTER, Mr. BARNES and Mr. TARBAUGH prepared to return to the city. Mrs. GERETT, of Aurora, Ill.; Mr. MARSH, ticket agent at Adrian, Mich., and his lady; EDWARD MCQUID, of this city, and FRANK PIERCE, of Goshen, Ind., took seats in the sleigh to accompany them. They left the train at precisely 8 o'clock on Friday evening, not doubting for a single instant their ability to reach the city. After traveling a short time, and having lost sight of the beacon light of the train, they became conscious that they were lost. No one could tell in what direction to go—no one could guess. They were in the midst of an illimitable labyrinth of snow drifts running in every direction, and some of them of great depth. In the gloom, the presence of a drift could not be

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Dispatches from Cumberland, Md., give full details of the late attempted raid in West Virginia by the rebels under Gen. EARLY. Their force was three brigades of cavalry, with which they were to attempt to cut the Baltimore Railroad, between Martinsburgh and New-Creek, and capture such forces as were found on the route. But they learned that our force at Martinsburgh were strong, and under AVERILL; and they abandoned the attempt. They then set off to capture a small garrison at Petersburgh, Hardy county, and failed in that, after which they beat a retreat. Our cavalry pursued some distance, and picked up many stragglers and deserters, who gladly take the oath, and are released.

The case of the *Chesapeake* was brought up in the Admiralty Court at Halifax yesterday. Judge STUART said he was of the opinion that the vessel should be given up to her owners. The counsel for the rebels asked him to contemplate the probability of a rebel application for the vessel, which the Judge said he would not do. The Advocate-General for the Crown also expressed his opinion that the vessel should be given up to the owners. The Court adjourned to the 13th.

All the regiments of Gen. GEARY'S division, under Gen. HOOKER, have re-enlisted as veteran volunteers to serve for three years longer. They are representatives of New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The Sixtieth New-York, and Twenty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Ohio, and Twenty ninth Pennsylvania, left in a body for home a few days ago, to avail themselves of thirty days' furlough. The Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania (Gen. GEARY'S old regiment) and the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania, left Chattanooga, on the 31st ult., the former to repor, in Philadelphia. KNAPP'S Pennsylvania battery and the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, Fifth Ohio, Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Second New-York started for home, during last week, and others will follow.

Gov. THOMAS has issued an order on the 8th inst., assessing $30,000 on rebel sympathizers living within ten miles of the recent murder of three soldiers near Mulberry, Tennessee—the money to be divided between the families of the soldiers killed.

Two hundred and forty-four volunteers were sent on to regiments from the camp in New-Haven, Thursday night.

GENERAL NEWS.

The seven regiments of the Fourth division 15th Army corps, now near Chattanooga, within the limits of reenlisting, namely : Seventyeth, Seventh, Fifty-third and Forty-sixth Ohio, Sixth Iowa, Seventy-sixth, Twentieth and Forty-eighth Illinois, have reenlisted almost to a man, and will be reorganized.

General business was less active on Saturday. Export operations in Breadstuffs were checked by the rise in freights. Prices of Flour and Wheat, however, were kept up well. A fair trade was reported in Sugar, Tallow, Cotton, Hay, Hops, Leather, Wool, Codfish, New Orleans Molasses, and the principal kinds of Provisions. Freights were less active, with 532 vessels of all classes in port.

Seymour as a State Reproach.

The annual messages of the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts and the other States whose Legislatures convene in the beginning of the year, are coming to hand, all glowing with enthusiasm for the National cause, all eloquent with generous sentiment, high counsel and earnest appeal. The contrast they present in language and in spirit to the carping, churlish, cold, narrow, malignant, soulless production which has just come from Gov. SEYMOUR, is enough to make every citizen of this State hang his head for shame. What has New-York done that it should be reserved for her alone, of all the loyal States, to have her archives contaminated with these records of official infamy? Why should that State which carries the proudest of all names, the "Empire State," be singled out for this denunciation? Why should the escutcheon, which bears the loftiest of all devices, "Excelsior," be the one of all to incur this odious stain?

In the first eighteen months of the rebellion, down to that ill-starred first of January, when HORATIO SEYMOUR took the Executive chair, there was no State in the Union which had more signalized itself for devotion to the Republic, in this mortal struggle with treason, than New-York. She, in fact, was the first State to put on record her solemn determination to shrink from no effort or sacrifice for the preservation of the Union. Three months before Sumter was fired upon, while the whole land was staggering with dismay and bewilderment, her Legislature, by a vote of 117 to 2 in the House, and 28 to 1 in the Senate, proclaimed to the world that Secession would not and should not be peacefully endured, and tendered to the President of the United States—the craven BUCHANAN—whatever aid and money might be required to enable him to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Government. Our delegation in Congress, too—the entire thirty-three—so well understood the spirit of their constituents, that without party distinction, they voted in one solid phalanx for every proposition looking to the maintenance of the federal authority.

And these declarations of purpose our people made good when the time for action came. The echoes of Sumter's guns had hardly died away, before they gathered in the largest meetings ever seen on this continent to assure the Government of their readiness to stand by it to the last extremity. They at once supplied the empty treasury with money to meet every call upon it, and for the first year they furnished more than nine-tenths of the national funds. They raised regiments, equipped them and sent them to the war, in larger numbers and with greater rapidity than any other State found it possible to do. All classes and all conditions partook of the patriotic fire. Party ties had no restraining influence; party prejudices disappeared like the mist, in the all-pervading indignation against the armed enemies of the Union. Our clergy lifted up their voices, almost as one man, for the vindication of the authority of the higher power which "beareth not the sword in vain." Our lawyers stood like a rock for the supremacy of the law. Our merchants, though staggering under losses of hundreds of millions—losses at least twice greater than the losses of all the rest of the North combined—yet remained sound to the core in their devotion to the Union, and were ready to give their last dollar to the cause. Our popular masses all through the State raised the old flag, and vowed before high heaven to pour out their blood like water, before a star in it should be erased.

And yet, in spite of all this grand, unmatched devotion, the State is compelled to endure the scandalous distinction of such manifestoes from its highest official station as has once and again shocked the loyal heart of the country. He who is presumed to be the organ of the State's temper and will, emits sentiments, in his official capacity, that our children will recall only with amazement and shame. But there is no help for it. Our people, in an hour of delusion, trusted the patriotic protestations of HORATIO SEYMOUR, and committed the honor of the State to his keeping. They have since renounced and abjured him, but the man is unchanged. He will remain false and faithless to the end of his official lease, and we must submit to the reproach, finding our only consolation in the fact that he will sink beyond resurrection the instant he quits his place, and in the hope that what we have suffered by him will be a standing warning to be less credulous and more vigilant in respect to all such pretenders in the future.

Woman's Wrongs—The True Mode of Righting Them.

The English public has been struck with surprise, by the recent presentation of *ninety* female competitors for the new popular University Examinations in London. These examinations are designed to raise the educational standard of the classes outside of the Universities, by applying to them University-tests, or examinations, and certain "Degrees" and "Honors" are given for proficiency in common branches of Education, as judged of by accomplished scholars. Hitherto, they have been open only to the young men and lads of the middle classes; now, in that practical method of progress which characterizes England, the examiners have quietly opened them to women. Nothing has been said about "Woman's Rights," no public meetings have been held to advocate the female right to vote or to hold office; but by a simple and just educational measure, more has been practically accomplished for the elevation of women, than has been done here by all the frothy public meetings of the last half century.

For the highest of all rights to a woman, and the one whose enjoyment would remove innumerable evils from both upper and lower classes, is the *right to education*. Among the lower classes the oppression practiced upon women is, in nine cases out of ten, the result of their own ignorance and incapacity. It is the "poor" seamstresses who are poor; it is women who sew because they are too unskilled and untrained to do anything else, or even to do that well, who are "trampled on" by employers. The City is crowded with women and girls who really have not the education and training to be worth even their cheap board to the world, except as very common servants, and who yet try to succeed in crowded trades. The natural consequence is, that they are continually shoved out in the eager strife of competition, and either suffer from hunger, or resort to criminal practices for a living. It is a notorious fact, that a "first-rate" seamstress, or clear-starcher, or laundress, is an exceedingly rare article, and that when she is found, she receives very handsome wages. No well-skilled, competent, intelligent woman, need long remain in poverty in New-York. Under the high wages of all male labor, she, with equally skillful labor, and requiring smaller pay, could soon drive out her masculine competitors, as she has done in some branches in European cities.

But the truth is, very few women are so trained that in any capacity in which men work—whether it be as waiters, shop-tenders, book-keepers, or in similar occupations—they are as valuable as men. They lack the method, shrewdness, experience; in fine, the education which the other sex have enjoyed. Who doubts that Mr. STEWART would employ girls at his counters, if he found them worth as much? What library, or shop, or society, would not have female assistants, if they were discovered to be as valuable?

Business competition knows no prejudice of race, color or sex. It always works for profit alone. Now, these radical defects of the sex, can only be remedied by more thorough and skillful education. Such instructions as the Cooper Art-school and Lectures do more in righting the wrongs of mankind, in our judgment, than all the declamations and lamentations at public and private meetings for a generation past. Give women the same opportunities of improvement in the direction of their own faculties as men, and we need not fear that they will fall much behind them in successful labor. For it must be remembered that education—even if it be only in book-learning—makes every boy or girl of more pecuniary value to the world. The habits gained in a school of the best class, are such habits as command a price in the market of labor: they are punctuality, order, clearness, discipline, the power of concentrating the mind on the work in hand, or of turning it to various subjects—and such qualities are of value everywhere—then the handwriting, quickness with numbers, knowledge of book-keeping, a good English style or a power of translating or giving abstracts of papers—these are all marketable acquirements, and the girl who has them need not be a "poor seamstress," or an "oppressed shirt-sewer." Her labor will command a fair price in any branch of life. But it is precisely these common, simple school acquirements in which the mass of poor women, or even the women of the middle classes, are deficient. The natural consequence is that they cannot compete with the labor of the men, and are forced down to the worst paid employments. The English are meeting the similar evil in the higher classes, in their own way, by education.

Let us here also right woman's wrongs, by giving her faculties in every direction the best possible training of which we are capable.

The Chesapeake Murderers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1864.

With some surprise I find in your paper of this morning your acquiescence in the doctrine of the Toronto *Globe*, that if those who seized the *Chesapeake* "acted under a duly authorized commission from JEFFERSON DAVIS, they cannot be treated as pirates." You say, the question "for the British authorities is simply and solely whether the seizure of the vessel was or was not made under the orders and personal direction of an officer commissioned by JEFFERSON DAVIS. * * If it was, we have, of course, nothing to say, except what we have always said by way of protest against the concession of belligerent rights," &c. I have heard the same view put forth in private conversation, but have never before seen it advanced in any journal. It appears to me to be entirely wrong. I think the true view is, that these persons are justiciable by the municipal criminal law of the United States precisely as though the thing had been done in time of peace, and that if the British Government would have been bound, in that case to deliver them up to our Government, they are equally bound to do it as the matter stands. I admit that those we call rebels are to be treated as belligerents in respect to ourselves, by us and by neutrals. It is not enough that such acts be committed by persons, one or more of whom may have a commission from the head of the rebel Confederacy to carry on acts of war, by sea or by land. I take the ground that to put persons committing such acts in the position of privateers, or persons in the military or naval service of our belligerent enemy, they must have a ship or vessel of some kind as the basis from which to operate, and, in technical phrase, be "sailing under the flag" of the belligerent—that is, publicly displaying the flag, in distinction from having an intention or desire to do so, and this *status* they must have before their acts can become belligerent acts in view of international law. Before a ship of one belligerent can be seized by persons in the military or naval service of the other, there must be a *ship or vessel* commissioned by that other, which may be either a public or private ship, to which such persons belong as officers and crew. In the language of the law writers, *the ship* sails under the commission. A privateer is a "ship commissioned, furnished with letters-of-marque, (*muni de commission lettres-de-marque*. In treaties stipulating that the subjects of a State shall not, as neutrals, take commissions from belligerents, the phrase is, that they "shall not take commissions to arm vessels-of-war and sail under their flag." (See I. PHILLIMORE'S International Law, Part, 3, ch. 20.) Of course, boats may be sent out from the commissioned vessel. It is an entirely new idea, without any foundation in international law, that persons with a commission hidden in their pockets or trunks, when they get out at sea are acting under that commission and protected by the laws of war, so that they may, as part of the armed force of the belligerent, commit acts which otherwise would be murder and robbery. The doctrine, if received, would upset the whole law of war hitherto received. No Power in the world must be more ready to repudiate it than the British Government.

Whether these persons are punishable by the British Government as pirates, is a different question. I think not; that they are not pirates *jure gentium*, nor, as such, justiciable everywhere. But they are pirates by statute—that is, the statutes of the United States punishing robbery and murder on the high seas as piracy, are applicable to them. (See WHEATON'S International Law, Part, 2, ch. 2, sec. 15.)

J. C. H.

The light in which the British authorities are bound to regard the *Chesapeake* is one thing, and the light in which they are bound to regard the crew is another. The United States statutes touching murder and piracy are all applicable to SEMMES, MAFFIT, and every other Confederate rover now afloat; but if we asked for their delivery to us in London, we should be laughed at, the Extradition Treaty to the contrary notwithstanding. The Courts at Halifax may surrender the ship as an illegal capture, and yet refuse to treat the men as criminals. The distinction between them exists, and has been frequently recognized, as "J. C. H." will admit. Carrying on war in ships without any commission whatever does not, in the opinion of very good authorities—KENT amongst the number—make the crew pirates, though it makes their captures illegal.

Whether a body of men may lawfully embark in an enemy's ship, in an enemy's port, and rise and capture it at sea, it is impossible to decide with perfect accuracy by the aid of precedents, because, if we are not mistaken, this case of the *Chesapeake* is the first that has arisen. But all the analogies seem to afford it sufficient color of legality to warrant a neutral in refusing to treat the persons engaged in such an enterprise as pirates, and consequently refusing either to hold them or deliver them for punishment. In fact we do not know of any principle of public law that would warrant an Admiralty Court in taking any other view of it. The question does not affect either the police of the seas or the rights of neutrals. It is the business of a belligerent to see that his ports are not invaded by bands of the enemy's forces, and his ships boarded by them at the wharf for hostile purposes; and if he fails in this duty, owing either to defects in his municipal police regulations, or from any other cause, it is hardly the business of neutral Courts to make amends for his remissness by catching the culprits for him, and delivering them to him. The reasons of law which forbid unauthorized cruising in ships do not, it seems to us, apply to a case of this kind. A cruiser which is not subject to proper control and responsibility, may become a terror and nuisance to neutrals as well as belligerents, and neutrals are, therefore, as much interested as belligerents in hunting it down.

As to the necessity for being in possession of one ship, in order to be able lawfully to capture another, is it not a seeming necessity created by long usage, rather than a real one? It is well known that during the last war, French rowboats carried on operations along the whole coast of the channel against English ships, and were often captured, but the crews were never hanged. The base of operations was on land, and they were not detached from any man-of-war, and yet it is difficult to believe that they were for that reason precluded from the use of any of the ordinary stratagems or disguises, in order to effect an entrance to an enemy's vessel which they found themselves unable to catch in any other way. Privateers of this kind regularly issued from Calais and Dunkirk in pursuit of becalmed and slow sailing vessels, although they were hardly ever in a condition to keep the sea for twenty-four hours.

Whatever "J. C. H." says on a point of this sort is entitled to great respect, but we doubt if the legal duty of the British in this matter, as regards the men, is as well settled by any means, as he seems to think it, or that there is no question whatever that the latter stand in precisely the same position as if there were no war raging.

Another Napoleonic Defeat.

Has the star of the Third NAPOLEON culminated, that all his latter-day schemes, devices, and enterprises have been attended with failure? During the first decade of his public career, everything he undertook prospered. He gained the Presidency and the Empire; he was victorious in the Crimea and in Italy; and even the legerdemain by which he aimed to filch Savoy and Nice from King VICTOR, met with success. But, for some time, his good fortune has departed from him. In peace and in war, at home and abroad, he has been alike unlucky. His plot for the establishment of monarchy in Mexico, has already broken down; his attempt to intimidate Russia, has proved abortive; his efforts to induce the Great Powers to sanction the convocation of a Congress, have been in vain; while, within the past twelve months he has experienced three rebuffs from France, more ominous than all. A French parliamentary opposition has been formed in defiance of him, and Paris, which he has done so much to embellish, has twice cast her vote against the candidates of his choice, once in May last, at the general election, and again, the other day, in favor of M. PELLETAN. M. PELLETAN, a distinguished Liberal, had been originally returned for the Ninth District of the Seine, but the satellites of the Government, in the Second Chamber, wishing to get rid of so formidable an opponent, availed themselves of some technical irregularity in the proceedings, and pronounced M. PELLETAN'S election void. That gentleman, nowise disheartened by this decision, determined to renew the contest with his antagonist, though the latter was supported by the Government, the official press, and the Parisian municpalties, who left no artifice untried that could possibly tend to prevent the reelection of the obnoxious ex-deputy. The forty mayors and sub-mayors of the metropolis entered the lists against him, and issued a manifesto in which the private and public conduct of PELLETAN was painted in the blackest colors. "He was an unnatural father, a bad citizen, and a bad man. He had attacked and calumniated that which all true Frenchmen most love and venerate—the glory and the grandeur of our country; the military services and renown of our Emperor; the combats and the victories of Italy have found no favor with him. Nay, he has even dared to assail and insult our national song-writer, the popular and immortal BERANGER." Now, could it be imagined that the Parisians of the ninth district would be so stupid as to give this bad citizen, bad critic, and bad man the victory over the immaculate PICARD, who "was bountiful to all, looked up to with affection and respect, a model of civic virtue, a liberal in politics, and devoted at once to the empire and the principles of 89?" But, alas! when was mere merit a guarantee of success? And such was the perversity of the electors in question, that they actually re-chose the wicked M. PELLETAN, by a majority of near six thousand votes, to represent them, rather than the amiable nonentity whom the Government and the municipalities patronized. This second great defeat of the Executive in the metropolis is a much more serious disaster than the Emperor's failure to effect the convocation of a Congress. For, with France blindly devoted to him, he might defy and contemn the jealousy of European potentates, but if Frenchmen continue to grow lukewarm and indifferent, if not positively antagonistic, to his cause and rule, what security can he have for the stability of his throne, or the maintenance of his prestige? NAPOLEON has, in fact, got himself into another awkward dilemma. He has gone too far, or not far enough. It is possible to uphold a despotism, and it is possible to uphold constitutional government, but to do what he is attempting—to reconcile things in their nature irreconcilable—is beyond even his skill. If he did not intend fairly to carry out his scheme of reform, he should never have broached it. If he did not intend, when he promised France freedom of the press and of election, to retire himself from the position of a despot, and to give her also a *responsible* ministry, he should never for a moment have consented to relax the reins of authority, or involved himself in difficulties by making mention of concession. What is the use of prating about freedom of the press, or freedom of election to a people, without constitutional government, without a government responsible to, and removable at the will of, the National Parliament? To promise liberty to such a people is a mockery, since as long as the great boon of a *responsible* ministry is denied them, they can have no liberty—no privileges of any kind, save that which the caprice of a tyrant may grant to-day, and take away to-morrow. The case of France is an illustration in point. France has a *de jure* title to freedom of the press, and freedom of election, yet *de facto* she is in possession of neither; but let her once obtain a government accountable to the Chambers for its acts, and depending on the Chambers for its existence, and she will no more have occasion to complain of her rights being violated. This is a concession which the Emperor must promptly make, if he would allay the increasing discontent of the French people, and secure the sceptre of the empire to the Bonaparte dynasty. When such men as M. DE LA GUERONNIERE pronounce against him, and proclaim that the time has come for the "crowning of the edifice," NAPOLEON should perceive that he can no longer safely delay putting his house in order. If he would not be the wrecker of his own fortunes, he must henceforth be content to reign, and not to *govern*. The white ants are gnawing at the pillars of the imperial fabric, and will presently bring it toppling down about his ears, should they be suffered to work on. Nor can he, as is too commonly supposed, venture to attempt turning the attention of the nation from home grievances by plunging into foreign war, without incurring danger of another and no less formidable character. The aggressive spirit of France is dreaded by Europe, and her Emperor could engage in no foreign war which would not lead to the formation of a coalition against him, with which even the power of the second empire would be unable to contend. There remains, then, no alternative for NAPOLEON, but to make the necesary concessions to his people, or to persist in a course that will ultimately lead to the subversion of his throne, and the downfall of his Government.

The French Liberals on our Cause.

It has been remarked ever since the beginning of the rebellion, that the tone aspect and relations of it seemed to be better understood in France than in England. This may not have been so in fact, but at the first the liberal men of England did not make their position so prominent as they have recently done, while GASPARIN'S "Uprising of a Great People," and similar works from France, fixed our attention more upon her. Perhaps it seemed the more remarkable to us that we should receive such sympathy from men who were living under a Government which is hardly to be charged with having too quick a sympathy for liberty, rather than from England, which has always claimed to be an especial defender of freedom. Perhaps, in the stress of the circumstances which were pinching us, words of sympathy and appreciation sounded so grateful in our ears as to prevent us from giving a fair judgment as to the comparative merit of what was said. But even yet we cannot but feel that the appreciation which has been shown by a portion of the French people for the merits of the struggle, and the interests which were really involved in it, has been very remarkable.

The recent letter sent by Messrs. DE GASPARIN, LABOULAYE, MARTIN and COCHIN to the Loyal League, and which has been published in pamphlet form by the League, has only increased our wonder, and also our respect and admiration, for the noble men who have penned it, and who have by it struck another blow in our behalf.

The writers give us a clear statement of the "errors and hesitations" of Europe with reference to our position; the doubting, strange to say, whether Slavery had anything to do with the rebellion, and the feeling that the South was an oppressed nationality, struggling for independence. But, though Europe may have thus erred, their own views are clear. "But for Slavery," say they, "the South would not talk of its suppressed independence." "Independence and nationality are words too noble to be abused," and should not be confounded with a "revolt in the name of Slavery—a fratricidal revolt, which would destroy a free constitution and tear asunder a common country, for fear lest there might be interference with the infernal slave traffic," &c. And in giving this statement of the error into which Europe has fallen, they demonstrate that they are errors of the most glaring kind.

The confidence which they express in our ultimate success is very pleasant. Our own confidence is great; and it seems to us not to be based merely upon our own desires, but to have a foundation of facts which every day is bringing more clearly into view. But it is none the less agreeable to have observers at a distance, who are at least removed from the scene of conflict far enough to overlook the whole field, arrive at the same conclusions that we do, and to see that what seem to us the great and controlling facts, appear to them also to be of the same relative importance; and, believing as they do that the end of the rebellion draws nigh, they give us some advice, for, as they well say, "The dangers of victory are not less than those of combat." They "hold it to be of the first importance that the cause of the war shall not survive the war." They urge that the problem of the races be "left to its own solution, for the most natural solutions are the best, and as for the rest "it may be stated in three words—moderation, generosity, liberty."

We think the determination of the American people that the power of Slavery shall not survive the war, is fixed. Here and there indeed there is to be heard a feeble voice from some partisan, who has so long groveled in the dust before that black idol, that he cannot see that it has been thrown from its pedestal, and who is hoping yet to see the Supreme Court come to its rescue and set the monster again upon its feet. But unless we greatly mistake the temper of the people, and especially of our citizen soldiers, Slavery can never be revived again—Proclamation or no Proclamation. The signs of the times all point in one direction on this question. As to moderation, generosity, and liberty, we have no fear but that they will be found in the hearts of our people when the military power of the rebellion is crushed. We shall be only too glad to see the old customs and habits of peace restored, purified as they will be by the fires of war.

The letter closes with a vivid picture of what shall be the future of our country when the rebellion, being at last destroyed, we enter upon the future which awaits us, when "the whole country, South as well as North, will enter upon a wholly new prosperity; European emigration will hasten toward your ports and will learn the road to those which, until now, it has feared to approach; cultivation, now abandoned, will renew its yield, and liberty—for these are her miracles—will revivify by her touch the soil which Slavery had rendered barren."

A noble letter, broad in its views, genial in its sympathies, lofty in the inducements which it urges upon us; moral influences, principles are put forward everywhere in it as the first things to be considered. "Conscience," it says, "in all human affairs, will have the last word." "Strengthen your cause daily by daily making it more just, and fear not; there is a God above." "Then there will be born unto you a greatness nobler and more stable than the old; for in this greatness there will be no sacrifice of justice." Would that every one would read and ponder this letter, the spirit of which is displayed by such sentences.

RECONSTRUCTION.—We should like to see the President's plan of reconstruction, or some other feasible plan, carried into action in some one or other of the reclaimed Southern States—Tennessee, for example. There is no doubt that that State has the requisite number of loyal voters; in fact, she has soldiers enough serving in our army to make up the one-tenth of the citizens required by the President. Judging by all accounts, the State is ripe for self-reorganization in every respect. The loyal citizens are anxious for it, not only as a demonstration of their loyalty, but that they may put themselves in the way of getting rid of the anomalous condition of things that now exists. It would have the same effect in the reorganization of society and in the establishment of public order that the State Government has had in Missouri. It would strengthen and consolidate the Union feeling, and would destroy the hopes of the rebels for again obtaining control of the State. We should like to see the State Government in operation, and a full delegation in both Houses of Congress from Tennessee.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Acting-Masters HENRY BROWN, of the *John Griffiths*, ABRAHAM CHRISTIAN, of the *Sarah Burns*, and D. C. WOODS, of the *Sea Foam*, have been promoted to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenants in the navy, for gallant conduct at the battle of Port Hudson.

Acting-Ensign H. WALTON GRINNELL, of the *Monongahela*, has been promoted to the grade of Acting-Master, for good conduct while in charge of the navy howitzers at the capture of Aransas, Texas.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

A COURT-MARTIAL ON SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND.

The *Star* says the President has ordered a Court-martial for the trial of Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND under charges of fraud and malpractices brought by the Commission that not long since examined into the affairs of his office. As it is publicly known that a number of persons claiming to represent the science and philanthropy of the country, have been exerting themselves here as a Committee to produce a prejudgment of the authorities against the integrity of the action of the Commission, instituting the charges for as well as against the characters of its individual members, we may not improperly add that Profs. AGASSIZ and PEIRCE, whose names are found among the alleged signers of the paper or address, have already taken occasion to repudiate it, upon the ground that they never designed their names should be used in any such manner, or for any such purpose as those to which the manager or managers of the effort to prevent due investigation of the Surgeon-General's official conduct, have undertaken to use them.

THE DEATH OF JUDGE SMITH.

The Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Interior and the heads of the several bureaus, together with all the employes of that Department, met in the rotunda of the building this afternoon, and adopted suitable resolutions, in view of the recent decease of Judge CALEB B. SMITH, formerly Secretary of the Interior. As a further mark of respect, Secretary USHER ordered the Department to be closed during the remainder of the day.

MRS. LINCOLN'S RECEPTION.

The reception of Mrs. LINCOLN at the Executive Mansion this afternoon, the first of a series of winter matinées, was largely attended. Several of the foreign ministers were present, in person or by representation, and also army and navy officers and their families.

REFUGEES FROM VIRGINIA.

Four men were yesterday committed to the Old Capitol Prison. They claimed to be refugees from Virginia, and had on their persons a large amount of gold and a considerable sum in Southern bank notes.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER returned to Fortress Monroe last evening.

All vessels reported to have arrived here during the past week sailed this forenoon.

Wind, northwest.

The engineer and firemen that were captured from the *Star of the West*, and who escaped from the Richmond Prison, arrived here to-day.

The Steamship Africa.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The steamship *Africa*, from Halifax, is below, but in consequence of there being so much floating ice about, she will not come up to port until daylight.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 9.

In the Court of Appeals, the day calendar for MONDAY, Jan. 11, is as follows :

Nos. 32, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 35, 43, 44 and 45.

A Matter for the Postmaster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

Can you inform the reading public of the Twelfth Ward, through your valuable and influential journal, why they are compelled to pay 36 cents postage per year on weekly papers published in New-York, when the law expressly declares that they shall go free within the county where published. People residing in California, or beyond the Red River, may receive their papers for 30 cents per annum, while the benighted inhabitants of the Twelfth Ward are required to pay nearly three times that amount! This is manifest injustice, and either the law, or the Post-office, should be corrected.

HARLEM, Jan. 8, 1864. N. U.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Great Snow-Storm—Business of Chicago for 1863.

A GREAT SNOW-STORM.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 1, 1864.

For over 36 hours, a furious snow-storm, accompanied by a driving wind, has been raging all over the West. It is one of the most severe storms that has visited this region since Jan. 21, 1855. It cannot be otherwise than that the railroads are all snowed under, and that there will be a blockade for some days, as was the case after the great snow-storm in '55. No trains left last evening. The weather is cold, and upon the prairies, where the wind has full sweep, the suffering must be intense to all animal life which is exposed. It is impossible to ascertain the depth of snow that has fallen, as it is not permitted to lie wherever the wind can reach it, but is piled up in drifts in all sheltered spots. It is peculiarly unfortunate, occurring just at this time. The railroads have been unable, for some months, to furnish transportation for all the freight pressing upon them, and the shippers of hogs, especially, have already suffered great loss from delay. This storm will greatly increase the difficulty.

BUSINESS OF CHICAGO FOR 1863.

Our papers are publishing their annual statements of the business of Chicago, and other statistics for 1863. With the exception of the grain trade, there has been a marked increase in all other departments, as compared with last year. Our *foreign* trade, as shown by the receipt of customs, has increased 150 per cent. The duties collected this year are $161,800, and in 1862, $65,512. We have had several arrivals from Europe direct; but the amount of this trade is comparatively trifling. It merely goes to show that the thing is possible; but I judge from the little enthusiasm exhibited in regard to it, that it is not very profitable. Our trade with the provinces, however, is worth something, and our business men are anxious to encourage and extend it. It becomes New-York, therefore, to adopt a liberal policy on her canals in relation to Western produce.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipt of several leading articles here for the years 1863 and 1863:

	1863.	1863.
Flour, bbls	1,666,394	1,474,284
Wheat, bushels	11,180,344	13,978,116
Corn, bushels	29,449,328	26,450,508
Oats, bushels	4,138,732	9,139,525
Rye, bushels	1,038,825	839,760
Barley, bushels	892,053	1,098,346
Live Hogs, number	1,166,638	1,617,267
Dressed Hogs, number	205,163	263,252
Beef Cattle, number	210,281	298,381
Lumber, feet	361,365,000	392,811,000

There were manufactured in the city 236,810 barrels of flour during the year.

Number of arrivals by Lake, 8,678; tonnage, 2,172,-800; men employed in Lake navigation, 76,690.

The falling off in grain is confined to wheat and corn. There is continually increasing amount of flour manufactured in the interior towns of the West, and much of this has been bought up and sent South for the army, instead of coming here for a market. This will account for a part of the deficiency. But then, again, Chicago is continually increasing the area from which flour is sent here for a market. We now get much from Missouri and the southern part of this State, where we received none before. So, on the whole, we may conclude very reasonably that the Western wheat crop of 1862-3 was decidedly short. And in regard to corn, when we consider that in the middle of August it was quoted in our market at 48, and now at 92@95, it will be readily inferred that the great frosts of the last days of Summer account for the deficiency in our receipts. The crop of oats this year, in the northern part of this State at least, was one of the best ever harvested, and the heavy Government demand has brought them forward early in the season.

The largest weekly receipt of Flour—62,466 barrels—was for the week ending May 23; of Wheat, 671,020 bushels, for the week ending Oct. 3; of Corn, 1,162,-011 bushels, for the week ending June 20; of Oats, 681,533 bushels, for the week ending Nov. 7; of Hogs, 140,538, for the week ending Dec. 5.

In regard to other statistics, it is estimated from the reports of architects and other sources, that the cost of buildings erected during the past year, would exceed $3,00,000. Number of fires, 177; losses, $298,180; insurance, $156,850. Number of marriages, 2,239; last year 2,006. Of deaths, 3,245. In 1862, 2,575. There have been 10,215 arrests by the Police during the year, and 230 convictions in the Recorder's Court. Twelve churches have been built; some of them large and handsome edifices. The City covers, or extends over an area of about 30 square miles; has 772 streets of an aggregate length of 406 miles; 105 miles of water pipes; 60 miles of sewers; 94 hotels; and about the same number of churches.

These are some of our statistics. I notice that some are estimating the population of Chicago at 200,000. If we reach this number at the State census in 1865, it will exceed my calculations. I put it at 175,000 at that time. But it is a fact, nevertheless, that we are growing, and that rapidly. But it is no use getting along too fast on paper. We had a disappointment in the census of 1860, which was minus about 25,000 of our calculations; yet still we may reach 200,000 by '65. There are no vacant houses in town—that's pretty certain, and this is a fact, which shows rapid progress.

The above statistics of trade do not, in my opinion, show the commercial prosperity of Chicago in its best light. Our manufacturing and wholesale business is increasing very rapidly indeed. The latter, especially, during the past year, has outrun all precedent. You may, therefore, set it down in your books that Chicago is decidedly prosperous in all departments of trade, commerce and manufactures.

The Cold Weather in Wisconsin.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

LA CROSSE, Wis., Jan. 4, 1864.

This is the eighth winter that I have traveled through this Northwestern country, but never with the experience that I have had the last few days; nor is the memory of the oldest inhabitant able to recall such cold weather as we had here on the 31st of December and the 1st of January. The thermometer has frequently registered as low, but never accompanied by such severe high winds. I left St. Paul on the 29th, and reached this point on the 3d, travelling through the southern part of the State, and on the two days mentioned first above, the thermometer ranged from thirty-six to forty degrees below zero, with the wind for thirty-six hours blowing a full gale, which, according to Dr. KANE's experience in the Arctic regions, makes a difference felt by a human being of at least 100 per cent. more.

In Lake Pepin there is no current; it looses itself at the head, and boils up again at the foot (REED'S Landing) like a spring, which has prevented it from ever freezing over heretofore, but you can imagine the astonishment of the inhabitants (some who have been there for the last 20 years) on Friday morning last, to find that nature had the night before bridged the river from bank to bank, forming a perfect blockade. I saw three men cross over and back on it, and was informed by them the ice was four inches thick, and of sufficient strength to hold up a loaded wagon and pair of horses. At Wabashaw I saw five of the Minnesota stage-cars drivers, old and tried men in this country, one having driven for seventeen years, another ten years, without suffering any injury from frost until this last snap, when every one of them had their faces, hands and feet badly frozen. One of them will undoubtedly be a cripple for life. I have heard of but one case of the loss of life, which was a driver of the Wisconsin Stage Company, who was dead when his team came up to the barn of the station near Sparta. The 1st of January, 1864, will never be forgotten by the inhabitants of the country. There is from twelve to eighteen inches of snow on the ground, which has had no tendency whatever to moderate the wind.

THE STORM AT NIAGARA FALLS—ICE JAM.—The Niagara Falls *Gazette* of Wednesday, has the following in relation to the effects of the late terrific storm in that vicinity: "In some of its effects the storm surpassed anything of the kind within the recollection of our oldest citizens. The water in the river—which has been unusually low for several months—raised to an unprecedented hight, overflowing the low shores, and even the docks at Port Day, but doing but little damage. Below the Falls the increased volume of water raised some thirty feet, the gorge below being so gorged with water as to retard its passage. The extreme cold formed ice very rapidly, which was, of course, as rapidly broken up by the wind and hurried down the river. Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the river above the Falls seemed to be one vast mass of floating ice hurrying to the grand Cataract. In the shallow places and along the shores ice fastened as the flood went down, so that the river presents a spectacle very seldom observed when the ice breaks up in the Spring and is forced from the lake. Vast quantities of ice have fastened on the rocks in the rapids and between the islands near the Falls. Just above the toll-gate where the wild and impetuous torrent rushes madly by, the ice has become located as for a winter's residence. The islands above can be reached by crossing on the ice, while far above the ice has shut off more than half the volume of water that usually flows this side of Goat Island. Of course the paper mill, as also the mills on this side, were rendered temporarily useless by the ice. Below the Falls no ice bridge formed, because the ice was the finest 'slush,' and was easier forced along by the great flood."

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Murder—Theatricals and Lectures—Mercantile.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Dec. 11, 1863.

The quietude of this city was violently disturbed on Monday by a "murder most foul," in open daylight, in front of the principal "hotel," in the main street; SAMUEL BUNTON, of Oregon, and recently from Idaho, being the victim, and JASON LUCE the assassin.

It appears that both parties had arrived from the Idaho gold country a few days previously, LUCE being a driver in the employ of the Bannock and Salt Lake Express Company. The two had had a difficulty at Bannock City, where, according to LUCE's story, BUNTON and others had assaulted, maltreated and threatened to kill him. True to the lawless instincts of border life, LUCE, the first fair or foul opportunity, took sure steps to forestall BUNTON.

The occurrence is related as follows: The two met in front of TOWNSEND'S Salt Lake House, when LUCE asked the deceased if his name was so and so. BUNTON gave an affirmative answer, but seemed undesirous of any rencontre and began to move off. LUCE immediately struck him a deadly blow in the back, burying his knife or dagger up to the hilt, and again another blow on the side of the neck. BUNTON fell on his face and was carried away. A movement of persons near to arrest the murderer was stayed by his brandishing the weapon, dripping with gore, and declaring it entirely unsafe for any but the civil authorities to attempt to secure him. In a short time, the authorities appearing, LUCE gave himself up, and was taken into custody. The next day the prisoner was examined, and committed for trial, which, I suppose, will take place before His Honor, Judge TITUS, next March.

On Saturday evening, IRA JONES WILLIS, and CORNELIUS JOHN, his son, nine years of age, met with their death in a painful manner. They had been to the cañon with their team to get a load of wood. Returning, riding on the load, the wagon turned over in crossing Dry Creek, near Lehi, burying father and son beneath the load.

The theatre closed on Saturday, according to announcement, with the play of "Ireland as It Was," followed by "Essence of Ole Virginny," and "Perfection."

The Winter season is to bring forth the sensational melodrama in all its glory. "The Octoroon," "Colleen Bawn," "Green Bushes," "Marble Heart," "Siege of Lucknow," "Rob Roy," and the like are strongly talked of

On Wednesday next, during the interim between the two seasons, there will be in the theatre a "grand juvenile concert of three hundred voices," conducted by Mr. DAVID O. CALDER.

The Winter's series of lectures at the Seventies' Hall has commenced. ORSON PRATT holds forth tonight. Already the following have been delivered: "Modern Lecturers and Modern Writers," by E. L. T. HARRISON; "Ancient and Modern Literature," by E. W. TULLIDGE; the "Metropolitan Daily Press," by T. B. H. STENHOUSE. Twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, was first appointed. Hereafter, the lectures are to be weekly, on Thursday evenings only.

The gold dust trade has flatted down to small proportions, and will probably not again be brisk until Spring. Flour and wheat are in market in exceedingly small amount. The price, however, has not advanced, and perhaps will not till January or February. It may be quoted, for flour, $7 per hundred, and for wheat $2 50 per bushel. Corn meal scarcely to be had. Oats $1 per bushel; barley $1 25; both more easily obtained than corn or wheat. Beef 10 cents per pound, mutton 15 cents, pork 18 cents. Wood $10 to $12 per cord—not very plenty.

The snow covers the ground. Sleighing moderate. Weather not severe, but changeable—very fine and very warm sometimes at midday, occasionally quickly followed by an afternoon northwester that chills to the very marrow.

The President's Conditional Pardon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The enemies of the Administration assert that unless there be *some limit* to the right of the Executive to choose at will the conditions upon which he will pardon a *crime*, every provision of the Constitution will be subverted and swallowed up in the pardoning power.

This idea is prominently put forward in an article in the *World*, of this date, Dec. 28. The editors of that journal are infected by the influence which always pervades the Anglo-Saxon "world" after a great event like that which has just rendered famous "one of the hills of Sussex." As ANDY SHERMAN could not be restrained on Saturday night, so your able cotemporary, overcome by the same subtle intoxication of sympathy, steps cheerily forward, his irrepressible muscles quivering with conscious vitality, "shies his castor" into the ring, in the shape of a challenge to sound argument upon the validity of the President's amnesty, and comes *smiling to the scratch.*

Five points are stated, which seem to "the world" to require discussion, and perhaps we may hereafter consider them; but to day it is proposed to suggest a few considerations in reference to the pardoning power, as exercised with conditions, the right to impose which, it is argued, is, if it exists, so formidable and the claim to which is so unsound,

It is, after all, a topic which deserves to be treated with seriousness and with gravity, with consistency as well—not condemning in a breath "loose declamation and confident assertion," before the lungs are emptied and expanded, appealing to the passions with the cry: "If President LINCOLN should offer to pardon pseudo President DAVIS after his conviction and sentence for treason on condition that the said DAVIS would consent to be his valet, and should serve without pay during the residue of his life, this conviction could as well be justified by the pardoning clause as those offered in the proclamation."

If such a jeer may be a fair specimen of the adversary's store of solid arguments our convictions will not be much affected by the stress of them—however he may succeed in exciting our emotions.

The Constitution of the United States provides that the President shall have *power to grant pardons* for offenders against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

The terms on which the Constitution confers the power to grant pardons are in their effect equivalent to the declaration of the Common Law of England, that it resides in the Crown.

It existed in the Crown prior to the statute 27 HENRY VIII., c. 24, which declared "that no other person hath power to pardon or remit any treason or felonies whatsoever; but that the King hath the whole and sole power thereof."

In making this assertion that the power of the President in this particular is equivalent to that prerogative, there is no room whatever for the idea that it is, therefore, injurious to the liberties of the citizen.

As a matter of fact in the growth and formation of the British Constitution, all the dangerous prerogatives of the Crown have been resumed by the nation, and it is a popular remark that the President may do many things the Crown would not dare attempt. The only point now under examination is the naked one whether the power in the case of the President is *equivalent* that of the Crown.

There is no question that it is in every particular that can possibly affect the manner of its exercise whether constitutional or unconstitutional.

Lord COKE says: "This high prerogative is inseparably incident to the the Crown, and the King is intrusted with it upon especial confidence that he will spare those only whose case, could it have been foreseen, the law itself may be presumed willingly to have excepted out of its general rules, which the wisdom of man cannot possibly make so perfect as to meet every particular case."—3 Inst. 233.

As this subject is beyond the limit of a single communication, we prefer to rest here upon this stable point, viz.: That the grant in the Constitution and the power exercised by virtue of the prerogative of the Crown are, for the purposes of this argument, identical.

In our next we hope to take several steps in advance, and if we are as successful as we hope to be, we shall satisfactorily refute the assertion that the conditions imposed by the President cannot be imposed, or that the right to impose them is fraught with any danger to our liberties.

AN OLD FRIEND.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Letters from the People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "H. S. S.," is unfortunately right. Instances of brutality to horses, almost unknown in our boyhood, are now becoming very common; and even such instances as that which he has so feelingly described, are not the worst. The owner or driver has rarely the means of removing an animal disabled by sudden accident, at a distance from home; he, at least, is comparatively blameless. But there are owners and drivers who deliberately and knowingly use, or attempt to use, horses utterly unfit for work, and that not merely for short distances in carts, but on long pleasure (!) excursions. I have myself witnessed these poor brutes giving out from pure exhaustion on the road, sometimes actually while standing on the ferry-boat, the hackmen beating them meanwhile, and the people inside the hackney-coach sitting still, unconcerned, until the impossibility of making the luckless beasts move forced them to get out.

I have noticed that the persons engaged in these cruelties are generally foreigners, and it may very well be that to foreign immigrants we are indebted for this deterioration of American character in one of his leading features. We used to be famous for humanity to our horses, and tourists, who abused almost everything else in the country, always gave us credit for that. Probably, however, the growth of the City, and increasing value of horse flesh, have also something to do with the matter. But whatever the cause, it is high time to call forth such better feelings as are left in the better part of the community. No doubt we were once sentimentally effeminate about disagreeable things, and in these war times a good deal of harshness and want of feeling must be allowed; but only *incidentally*, for the sake of the good that cannot be done without it. There are even kinds of brutality that have their palliating points. A prize fight is a low and sanguinary exhibition, but it certainly tests strength, endurance, courage and a species of science, and therefore respectable men are found who tolerate, nay, defend it. But the weakest fool, or the most miserable coward can torture a horse or a dog. Cruelty to domestic animals is every way disgusting and abominable—it is only a little less bad than cruelty to children. Equally surprising and distressing is it to hear that the police, for whose conduct respectable citizens have usually no words but those of praise, have acted in the manner described by your correspondent.

One word on a kindred subject; the disgraceful and disgusting practice of leaving dead horses to lie for days where they fall. They are really more common in our streets than dead cats or dogs in European thoroughfares, and the authorities take less pains for their removal. I don't wonder MAURICE SAND put it down as a startling fact in his book that he had known a dead horse to lie two days on Broadway, which I also saw myself last winter just in front of Grace Church; and in less fashionable streets and in the suburbs I have known them to lie four and five days in the midst of Summer till their carrion tainted the air.

CARL BENSON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see the public attention called to the shameless and unpunished barbarity constantly inflicted on animals in this Christian City. The communication of H. S. S. in the TIMES, does not tell half of every man's experience. Last Winter an omnibus horse broke his leg at the corner of Broadway and Cedar-street; he lay there from Tuesday to Friday morning, one of the nights being the coldest of the season. I begged and entreated various Policemen to kill him or have him removed but they did not. I stopped various omnibus drivers and begged them to have him cared for, with no effect. I then went to the Mayor, and even he did nothing. Last Summer, a man was driving a fractious ox through the Bowery. It was very wild. The man took a knife and cut the sinews of his hind feet, and he went staggering on, on his *naked joints.* No policeman interfered. Last Summer, I saw, what we see every day, a load of calves piled one top of the other like a cord of wood. The cart was going at great speed, and one of the poor animals had his head on the wheel that was grinding off the skin, and the blood was streaming. I could not stop the cart, but I went to the Mayor and begged him to order the Police to arrest any one guilty of such acts of barbarity. He said he had long had it in mind to consult with Mr. OLNEY HALL, and have an act passed by the Common Council to prevent such acts. But yesterday I saw a load of sheep piled in a butcher's cart in the same way; they were mostly on their backs, three or four deep, driven very fast, and one was bleeding badly. They passed fifty Policemen, and not one was man or Christian enough to arrest the driver. A fortnight since I saw a cart cruelly overloaded; the horse's shoes were smooth, he was on a Russ pavement, and it was simply a mechanical impossibility for him to move the load; the cartman was cruelly beating him; I pointed out the difficulty, and entreated him not to abuse his horse so uselessly; he turned upon me, and called me a d—— old fool, and wanted to know what business I had to interfere. I took the number of his cart, and went again to the Mayor's office, and made a formal complaint. The officials there told me they could do nothing about it; but, if I wished it, they would send for him, and "*scold him.*" As I could get nothing more stringent done, I asked them to do that, but doubt if they ever did. As the Legislature is in session and a new Common Council have come into power, I trust for the sake of common humanity, and as we fear the retribution of *Him* who put these poor animals under our protection, that proper laws will be immediately passed that will prevent men from making themselves greater brutes than the animals they abuse.

J. H. P.

The Camden and Amboy "War."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is well known to the readers of the TIMES that, on the 1st of December, 1863, a disturbance occurred among the employes of this far-famed monopoly, as follows:

Discontent appearing among their workmen, the Company proposed an advance of ten cents per day to all their laborers. This they refused to accept, and at once demanded an additional ten cents, or in all one dollar and fifty cents per day. The Company peremptorily refused to accede to this demand, and work at once ceased in the transhipment of freight. The Sheriff of the County being called upon to quell any disturbance that existed, or *might arise*, after surveying the ground, reported himself unable to cope with the outbreak, and the Governor was called upon to bring to the assistance of the Company the military arm of the State. Consequently, on the 5th ultimo, several companies of the "State Militia" were sworn into service for thirty days. The services of the company now here were not required until the 26th. We came here at that time, and no outbreak appearing, we were employed day and night in guarding the railroad property, and have done it faithfully and *willingly.* But now, as our time has expired, and as no disturbance occurred previous to our coming, or subsequently; but, on the contrary, since everything appears as quiet as in any village of the State, we ask to be "mustered out" of service and allowed to return to our homes and business.

Instead of this, the Company have made a demand for another thirty-days' service, and we are compelled to remain, when no outbreak exists, and when the civil arm is not brought to bear, even should such outbreak threaten.

We are perfectly willing to do *our whole duty* to this railroad, or any other corporation when necessity exist. *But we are not willing* to sacrifice our time and business, when no such emergency appears.

The people of the State will demand at the hands of the Governor the reason of this injustice to the militia, and the large and useless expense incurred on behalf of the State. Yours, &c., MILITIA.

SOUTH AMBOY, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1864.

Ladies' National Army Relief Association.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thankful for your courtesy in publishing my letter in your issue of the 3d, I desire to correct an error which causes me to say the opposite of what is true, viz.: That nurses do not *desire* pay outside of general hospitals. *Desire* should read *receive.*

To secure experience and permanence of service, the nurses should and must be paid and protected. All can understand that.

Our "Announcement" is out and the "Circular" will immediately follow.

Strong sympathy with our cause is everywhere met, and now as we enter the field to remove the last difficulty before us, (the want of means,) I feel assured this will disappear as have far more formidable ones that have melted, or are rapidly melting, away.

The noblest and best are ready to enter the field the moment we can receive them, and wasting lives implore the relief and saving care.

Women have an interest in the great Army of the Union. It encircles their most precious treasures, and military lines are loosing their severe rigidity quite perceptibly and what was early in the war an intrusion surrounded with great prejudice is now hailed with thankfulness whenever properly understood.

SARAH P. EDSON.

P. S.—Communications can be addressed or interviews had at No. 713 Broadway, Room No. 20, until the 20th of January.

Gen. Thomas's Report of the Battle at Chattanooga.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I call public attention to the report published by Gen. THOMAS, Chattanooga, September 30, 1863. It is a masterpiece, and towers above all the reports furnished during the war by the generals on both sides.

Gen. THOMAS gives evidence that he either understood to organize under him a staff and a chief of staff worthy of that name, or that in his own person he combines the capacity of a commander with that not less rare and valuable—of a chief of the staff.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1863. ETAT-MAJOR.

Jeff. Davis' "Slaves."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Below you have an extract from a letter written not three weeks since, in JEFF. DAVIS' own State, at a place now within the Confederate lines. The gentleman who writes this letter was a large land and negro proprietor, and, three years ago, was an out-and-out Secessionist.

I have no doubt that nine-tenths of all the citizens in Mississippi now hold the same sentiments that he does. He writes:

"The country is entirely ruined, and so are all the people, and myself among the number. I am satisfied that secession was the greatest heresy of the age. We should have fought for our rights in the Union; now we have no rights, but are JEFF. DAVIS' *slaves*, made so while the negroes are free."

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by LUBIN, PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED

RUSSELL—HANCE.—At Bordentown, N. J., Friday, Jan. 8, 1864, by Rev. Horace S. Bishop, Rector of Christ Church, HENRY E. RUSSELL, Esq., and MARY AUGUSTA HANCE.

DIED.

CARTER.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 9, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of Adolphus F. Carter, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Jan. 11, at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 134 East 16th-st. Her remains will be taken for interment to New-Canaan, Conn.

COTHEAL.—At Fishkill Village, on Friday, Jan. 8, CATHARINE E., wife of Isaac E. Cotheal, and daughter of the late Richard and Ann Rapalje.

Funeral from her late residence, at 1 P. M. on Monday, the 11th inst. Carriages will be at Fishkill Landing depot on the arrival of the 7 o'clock train from New-York.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 8, HENRY B. JONES, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Elm-place, on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MCBRIDE.—In the hospital at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 14th ult., of chronic diarrhœa, ROBERT MCBRIDE, of Co. F, 79th regiment (Highlanders) N. Y. S. Vols., aged 24 years and 10 days. A native of Irvine, Ayrsaire, Scotland.

TOPLANEL.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 9, Mrs. E. F. TOPLANEL, aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place at No. 26 East 20th-st., on Sunday, at 12½ o'clock.

VAN BUREN.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM A., only son of Dr. William H. and Louisa Van Buren, grandson of Dr. Valentine Mott, aged 16 years and 10 months.

A Requiem Mass will be celebrated at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., on Monday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

WELSH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 7, CHARLES WELSH, aged 54 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 257 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WESTERVELT.—On Friday, Jan. 8, BENJAMIN WESTERVELT, in the 93d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 11th inst, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, 123d-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 111.—Jan. 9, 1864.
65, 62, 9, 20, 71, 32, 58, 54, 6, 37, 30, 2.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 112.—Jan. 9, 1864.
55, 4, 53, 51, 45, 50, 31, 68, 74, 32, 9, 23.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 15—Jan. 9, 1864.
28, 41, 18, 20, 74, 15, 50, 35, 4, 17, 67, 70.
CLASS 16—Jan. 9, 1864.
32, 4, 42, 71, 60, 63, 45, 68, 13, 46, 5, 1.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.
The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee for the collection of a fund for the relief of the suffering Schleswig-Holsteiners, appeal to the Germans of New-York to interest themselves in the noble cause represented by them.
Our countrymen all over Germany are proving their sincere sympathy with the fate of the brave inhabitants of the German Duchies in the most emphatic manner, but the suffering, especially among the late employes of the Government, who have paid for their patriotism with the immediate loss of their income, is so great that every offering which the German heart may be prompted to give to the German cause will be needed, and such assistance is confidently expected also from the Germans of America.
Let us respond to this expectation, Germans of New-York, and by ample gifts assure our suffering countrymen in the distant Fatherland of our heartfelt sympathy with their struggle against oppression and wrong.
The undersigned will be happy to receive your contributions.
LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, No. 43 Wall-st.
JOH'S LIENAU, No. 3 Jones-lane.
G. W. LOTZ, No. 161 Pearl-st.
GEORGE MOSLE, No. 52 Exchange-place.
GUSTAV SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES— TWO, THREE, FIVE, and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor elect, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Demas and his Silver Mine*, being the next in the series on "Pilgrim's Progress." Installation services of the Pastor on WEDNESDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Drs. COX, ADAMS, CROSBY and PRENTISS will take part in the exercises.

AN ASSEMBLY OF BELIEVERS IN THE Lord Jesus Christ meets at University Building, Washington-square, every FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK, at 10½ A. M., to worship God and break bread together, in remembrance of the Lord's death till He come. The glad tidings of full, free and everlasting salvation, through the precious blood of a crucified and risen Saviour, are proclaimed in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The seats are free, and no collection is made.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF the Bible."—The fourteenth discourse of this series will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, by Rev. WM. ALVIS BARTLETT. Subject—"*Nebuchadnezzar.*" Preaching in the morning also, by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

THE FOURTH OF THE COURSE OF Sermons on "The Liturgy" will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., by Rev. W. STEVENS PERRY, in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av. Subject—*The Collects, the Product and Bequest of Primitive Antiquity.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES—being discourses upon *Christian Life*, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, Pastor of the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, will preach the second of this series of practical sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Faith.*

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. Closing Prayer Meeting of the Week of Prayer. The closing services of the Week of Prayer, will be be held in this Church on SATURDAY (this) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and the Revival and Extension of Pure Christianity throughout the World.*

TRUE AND FALSE RELIGION.—H. S. DUNN will preach on this subject on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Hall, southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Believers in Bible religion of every name, favorable to the forming of a society for discussing moral and religious subjects, are especially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the first sermon of a series on *The Baptism of Fire*, and at 7½ P. M., the first sermon of the second series, on the United States in Prophecy; subject: *The Stone Kingdom, or the Fifth Great Empire.*

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-PORT SOCIETY, corner of Jefferson and Catharine-st. Seats free. The next in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. PETER STRYKER, of the Ref. D. Church, New-York, on SABBATH, Jan. 10, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, as usual.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st.—At a meeting of the Church and Society, held Dec. 21, it was resolved that the supposed necessity for selling or renting their property had passed away, and that all offers to sell or rent are hereby withdrawn, and public services will be continued at the usual hours.

TENTH-AV. M. E. MISSION—NEXT TO corner of 37th-st. Rev. STANLY D'ORSAY will preach in the above-named place, every SUNDAY EVENING, until further notice. Service to commence at 7½ P. M. Seats free, to which the public are cordially invited. Regular Mission Prayer Meeting on Thursday Evening.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, P. E., and Quarterly Col. Sacraments of Lord's Supper and Baptism at 3 P. M. Preaching at 7 o'clock P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME. Subject—*Christ at the Door.*

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH, Jan. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats. The trustees will be in attendance on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to let pews and receive pew rents.

ATHENEUM CHURCH.—BROOKLYN—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Minister. Morning service at 10½ A. M., on *Superfluity of Naughtiness.* Evening service at 7½ P. M., on *John Calvin and the Great Reviewer: Did Calvin Burn Servetus?* Sunday School Concert at 3 P. M.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS Pastor. Preaching as usual in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, Morning and Evening. Subject: *Mistakes in Life.* Children's Meeting at 3 o'clock. Strangers, young men and families invited to worship with us. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-STREET, a few doors west of 6th-av. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. A. N. GILBERT, formerly of Kentucky. Subjects—*The Ineffable Name.* Evening—*The Wonderful Conquest.*

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—BY SPECIAL REquest, Rev. F. W. GRAVES will repeat his discourse entitled *A Question Often Asked, but Seldom Answered*, (delivered on Sabbath evening, Nov. 15,) TO-MORROW EVENING, Jan. 10, in the Market-st. Church, near East Broadway.

THE FIFTH SERMON IN THE SERIES, making Christ the point of Union for all sects, will be preached by Rev. H. B. SMITH, D. D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary, in the Free-Will Baptist Church, in 28th-st., just west of Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY | No. 155 Worth-st. Regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and friends of poor children cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Five Points.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church.—The last of the current series of Lectures will be given by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*The claims of Universalism on those who sympathise in its Conclusions.* Communion service in the MORNING.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, 8th-av., corner 33d-

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 9, 1864.

$1,000 U. S. 6s,'81, Reg..105
1,000 do.....104½
20,000 U. S. 6s,'81, Co. En.104
14,000 U. S 6s, 5-20s, Cou.101⅜
8,000 U. S 5s,'65, C.....127
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1y c...N. 97⅞
5,000 Mo. State 6s.....67⅞
14,000 do.....b30 68½
5,000 N. C. State 6s.....50
5,000 Virginia State 6s. 47
7,000 E. 4th M. Bs....108⅛
4,000 Erie 5th M. Bs....104
5,000 M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd.B.....121¼
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st M... 93
50 Am. Exc. Bank.....108
100 Canton Co.....33½
100 do.....33
100 do.....c 33
500 Cumb. Coal Pref.....48½
300 do.....48⅝
400 do.....49
200 do.....s10 49
100 do.....b10 49¼
100 Quicks. M. Co.....57⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....131
1400 Erie R.....107⅜
300 do.....b10 108⅛
100 Erie Railway P.s30.102¼
200 P., Ft. W. & C.....86
200 do.....s10 84
400 Hud. R. R.....131⅛
100 do.....b10.132
100 do.....132
100 do.....b10.132¼
400 Mich. Cen. R.....118
50 M. S. & N. I. R.....88⅛
500 do.....88⅞
500 do.....87
400 do.....b10 87¼
100 Copake Iron Mines. 11
100 do.....10¾
200 Canada Copper Co. 3
100 do.....3¼
50 Central Coal Co.... 65
400 Chi. & N. W. R.....46¾
100 do.....46⅝
150 do.....46⅝
50 Wyom. V. Coal.....3¾
50 do.....37
500 Mar. Min. Co.....34¾
200 do.....b30 35
200 do.....b15 35
100 do.....b10 34¾
15 Pacific M. S. S. Co.222
100 do.....b10 221
25 do.....220
50 do.....219¾
400 do.....219¾
5 do.....219
200 N. Y. Cen. R.....130¾
200 do.....s10.131
450 do.....131
100 do.....b10.131⅜
500 Erie R.....107¼
100 do.....107⅜
400 do.....c.107¼
300 do.....s3 107⅜
200 do.....b3 107⅜
1300 do.....107⅜
200 do.....b5 107⅝
200 do.....c.s30.107¾
100 Erie Pref.....107¾
200 Hudson R. R.....c 130
200 do.....c.130¼
200 do.....s3.130¾
200 do.....s3.130⅜
100 do.....130⅜
100 do.....131
100 do.....b3.131
100 Mich. Cen. R...b30.120⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. R.s10.135
100 Ill. Cen. R.....c 118
300 do.....118½
200 do.....b3 118¾
100 do.....118¾
1100 Cleve. & P. R.....105⅞
100 do.....c 105⅞
300 do.....c 105¾
200 do.....b3.106

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.....131
250 do.....131½
100 do.....c 131
200 Erie R.....107⅜
400 do.....c.107¼
300 do.....s3 107⅜
200 do.....b3 107⅜
1300 do.....107⅜
200 do.....b5 107⅝
200 do.....c.s30.107¾
100 Erie Pref.....107¾
200 Hudson R. R.....c 130
200 do.....c.130¼
200 do.....s3.130¾
100 do.....130⅜
100 do.....131
100 do.....b3.131
100 Mich. Cen. R...b30.120⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. R.s10.135
100 Ill. Cen. R.....c 118
300 do.....118½
200 do.....b3 118¾
100 do.....118¾
1100 Cleve. & P. R.....105⅞
100 do.....c 105⅞
300 do.....c 105¾
200 do.....b3.106
100 Hud. R. R.....130
100 do.....s3.133
1500 do.....133¾
100 do.....b3 133½
100 Mich. Cen. R...s10 119¾
100 M. S. & N. I. R...b3 87½
100 do.....s3 87½
200 do.....87½
1600 do.....87¾
500 do.....b3 87⅝
100 do.....b4 87⅞
100 do.....b5 87⅞
1100 Ill. Cen. R.....119
100 Cleve. & Pitts.....s3 106
500 do.....106⅛
200 do.....106
100 do.....s30 106

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s,'81, Reg.105
8,000 Mo. State 6s.....68
100 Canc. Coal Pref.b10 49
100 do.....s10 48¾
400 do.....49
200 do.....s10 49
100 do.....b10 49¾
100 Quicks. M. Co.....57⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....131
1400 Erie R.....107⅜
300 do.....b10.108⅛
100 Erie Railway P.s30.102¼
200 P., Ft. W. & C.....86
200 do.....s10 84
400 Hud. R. R.....131⅛
100 do.....b10.132
100 do.....132
100 do.....b10.132¼
400 Mich. Cen. R.....118
50 M. S. & N. I. R.....88⅛
500 do.....88⅞
500 do.....87
400 do.....b10 87¼
50 Chi. & R. I.....131
50 do.....131¾
100 do.....131⅝
150 do.....b10.132
10 Ill. Cen. R. S.....b10.119⅜
100 do.....119
100 do.....b10.119
200 do.....118⅞
300 do.....118⅜
200 Cleve. & Pitts.....106⅜
200 do.....106⅝
800 do.....105⅞
100 Gal. & Chi. R.s10.106
100 do.....106
50 do.....105⅞
100 do.....s10 105⅞
2000 Cleve. & Tol. R.....131
300 do.....131¾
200 do.....131⅜
300 do.....131⅝
100 Chic. & N. W. R.....46¾
200 Reading R.....112
100 Harlem R.....90

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.....131
250 do.....131½
100 do.....c 131
200 Erie R.....107⅜
400 do.....c.107¼
300 do.....s3 107⅜
200 do.....b3 107⅜
1300 do.....107⅜
200 do.....b5 107⅝
200 do.....c.s30.107¾
100 Erie Pref.....107¾
200 Hudson R. R.....c 130
200 do.....c.130¼
200 do.....s3.130¾
100 do.....130⅜
100 do.....131
100 do.....b3.131
100 Mich. Cen. R...b30.120⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. G'd.s10.135
100 Ill. Cen. R.....c 118
300 do.....118½
200 do.....b3 118¾
100 do.....118¾
1100 Cleve. & P. R.....105⅞
100 do.....c 105⅞
300 do.....c 105¾
200 do.....b3.106
100 Hud. R. R.....133
100 do.....s3.133
1500 do.....133¾
100 do.....b3 133½
100 Mich. Cen. R...s10 119¾
100 M. S. & N. I. R...b3 87½
100 do.....s3 87½
200 do.....87½
1600 do.....87¾
500 do.....b3 87⅝
100 do.....b4 87⅞
100 do.....b5 87⅞
1100 Ill. Cen. R.....119
100 Cleve. & Pitts.....s3 106
500 do.....106⅛
200 do.....106
100 do.....s30 106
200 Gal. & C. R...ex-d.s30.103⅝
250 do.....105⅞
200 Cleve. & Tol. R.....129⅞
100 do.....129¾
500 do.....s30 130
300 do.....s30 130
858 Chic. & R. I.....130
100 do.....s3 130
500 do.....c 130
500 do.....130¼
100 do.....b3.130¾
200 P., Ft. W. & C.....83⅞
200 do.....c 83⅞
100 do.....bnw 83⅞
100 do.....b5 84
100 do.....b10 84
100 Cumb. Coal.....c 43¾
100 do.....c 44
50 do.....c 44⅜
100 do.....s3 43⅝
200 Quicks. M. Co.....c 56⅜
100 do.....56⅝
200 Q'tz Hill G. M. Co. 11
100 do.....12
200 M. S. & N. I. R.....c 86
700 do.....c 86⅛
100 do.....86⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 New-York Cen.....132½
100 do.....s3 132¾
1150 Erie R.....108
100 do.....s10 108
1500 do.....b3.108⅛
100 do.....b3.108⅜
1600 do.....108⅝
300 do.....b10 108⅜
100 do.....b5.108⅝
100 Hud. River R.....133
100 do.....s3.133
1500 do.....133¾
200 Chic. & R. I. R.....131¾
50 do.....131¾
500 do.....132
100 Mich. Cen. R.....119
100 M. S. & N. I. R.....87½
100 do.....87⅝
100 do.....87⅞
100 do.....b3 87⅝
100 Chic. & Alton Pri..93
300 Cumb. Coal.....48¾
100 do.....s3 48⅝
50 do.....b3 48¾
600 Lancaster Lead Co. 5½
100 Erie Pref.....102¾
100 do.....102⅞
100 Gal. & Ch. R. ex-d....105⅞
150 do.....105⅞
100 Cleve. & Tol. R.....130
200 do.....130⅛
100 do.....s30 130⅜
100 do.....s30 130⅝
100 do.....b3 130⅞
100 do.....s10 131⅛
200 do.....131⅜
100 do.....s10 131⅝
200 do.....131¾
100 do.....b10.131⅞
100 Chic. & R. I. R.....131⅞
100 do.....131¾
100 do.....b3 131⅝
100 Chic. & N. W. R.....46¾
200 Reading R.....112
100 Harlem R.....90

SATURDAY, Jan. 9—P. M;

The demand for Money continued sharp to-day, but the Stock Market nevertheless recovered rapidly from the depression of yesterday, and closed in the afternoon with much buoyancy on the General Share list. Several descriptions were higher by 2@3 ₱ cent. than the top rates before the downward turn of Thursday night. The sales of Chicago and Rock Island, and Cleveland and Toledo, this afternoon, were at the highest figures in the history of these Roads. The advance on Hudson River from last night's sales is nearly 5 ₱ cent., and on Erie, Central, and most of the Western Roads, 1½@2 ₱ cent. The buoyancy was more decidedly marked after the breaking up of the Second Board, when the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night. The prices for Gold and Exchange, and for Government paper varied but slightly from yesterday's quotations:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	151⅜	152	Mich. Central	118⅞	119⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881	105¾	105⅞	Mich. Southern	85¾	87⅛
N. Y. Central	130¾	132¼	Mich. Guaran'd	134	134⅜
Erie	107	108⅛	Illinois Cen.	117⅞	119⅜
Erie Preferred	101⅞	102⅝	Pittsburgh	107⅜	108
Hudson	129⅞	133¼	Fort Wayne	83⅜	84⅜
Pacific Mail	220	220	Rock Island	128¼	133¼
Harlem	88	89⅞	Galena	105	105⅝
Canton	33	33⅞	Reading	111	112⅝
Treas. Certs. new	97¼	97⅜	Quicksilver	56	57⅛
Toledo	125	135	Cum'land Coal	49	48⅜
Northwest	46	47	Mariposa	34¼	34½

The receipts at the Treasury Office to-day for account of the Popular Loan were, on

Subscriptions direct	$1,141,100
Through Loan Agents	1,148,716
Total	$2,289,816

The unsubscribed balance of this Loan is now about $38,000,000. A further delivery of Legal Tender 6 per cents. was made by the Treasury Office to the Associated Banks to-day. The apportionment of the Notes already received has not yet been made by the Loan Committee of the Clearing House, although a number of the Banks are selling the Notes for delivery early next week.

The export of Specie by this day's steamers for Europe is $1,149,000, making for the whole week, $1,216,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	119	Chatham	96
America	125	Bk. of the Republic	102
Phenix	103	Hanover	97
National	104	Grocers'	105
State of New-York	103	Nassau	105
Mechanics' Bank Ass.	96	Park	120

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	Al. & T. H. 2d Incomb.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	101	Chi. & N. W. Exten.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100⅝	Chi. & N. W. In. Bonds	94
Erie thirds, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92
Erie fourths, '80	107⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds	72
Erie fifths, '88	104	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	110	New J. Cen. firsts	102
Mich. Cen. new 1sts, '63	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. firsts	106
Illinois Cen., '75	118	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Al. & T. H. 2d Pref'd	91⅛		

The Assistant Treasurer reports the business at the Sub-Treasury to-day as follows:

Receipts, $2,820 382 78; including for Customs, $308,000; Payments, $1,496,580 ₢; Balance, $38-847,028 63.

Messrs. Bebbe & Bro., of Front-street, furnish the annexed statement of the stock of Teas in the hands of importers, and held on speculation, in New-York, Jan. 1, 1864:

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM PLACE OF PRODUCTION.

	½ chests.		lbs.
Hyson	2,808	50 lbs. each	140,400
Young Hyson	23,757	55 lbs. each	1,306,635
Hyson Skin	5,286	45 lbs. each	237,870
Twankay	3,142	50 lbs. each	157,100
Gunpowder	4,684	65 lbs. each	304,460
Imperial	2,735	60 lbs. each	164,100
Japan, "uncolored"	9,563	40 lbs. each	382,520
Totals	51,975		2,693,085

INDIRECT IMPORT, MAINLY FROM LONDON.

	½ chests.		lbs.
Hyson	953	50 lbs. each	47,650
Young Hyson	9,532	55 lbs. each	524,960
Hyson Skin	19	45 lbs. each	855
Twankay	660	50 lbs. each	33,000
Gunpowder	585	65 lbs. each	38,025
Imperial	567	60 lbs. each	34,020
Japan "Uncolored."	1,638	40 lbs. each	65,520
	13,954		743,830
Total Greens	54,728		2,988,375
Total Japans	11,201		448,010
Total	65,929		3,436,415

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM PLACE OF PRODUCTION.

	½ chests.		lbs.
Souchong and Congou	6,663	40 lbs. each	266,520
Oolong	59,567	38 lbs. each	2,278,366
Ankoi	3,616	78 lbs. each	137,408
Powchong, "Oolong"	1,645	36 lbs. each	59,220
Powchong, "Singapore"	7,650	34 lbs. each	260,100
Total	79,831		3,001,614

INDIRECT IMPORT, MAINLY FROM LONDON.

	½ chests.		lbs.
Souchong and Congou	390	40 lbs. each	15,600
Oolong	2,819	38 lbs. each	107,122
Powchong "Oolong"	250	36 lbs. each	9,000
Total	3,459		131,722
Total Blacks	82,990		3,133,336

The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Jan. 6, Messrs. Jones & Co. notice thus:

"*Flour*—The market continues inactive, and there is no change to note in prices. The shipments are very small, buyers, as usual at this season, mostly storing for Spring freights. Storage can be had till 1st of May next at 8c. @10c. ₱ bbl. Receipts for week 1,899 bbls., against 6,984 bbls. same time last year. *Wheat*—With light receipts and a good demand prices have advanced about 1c. ₱ bushel. Owing to an unusually severe snow-storm and extremely cold weather, all the railroads in this section have for the past few days been almost completely embargoed, and there have been no receipts since Friday last. For the three days previous the receipts aggregated 41,935 bushels. The stock in store on 1st January is reported at 1,134,100 bushels. We quote No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as "Amber Green Bay" and "Amber Iowa") at $1 18@$1 18½ in store, subject to 4c. ₱ bushel storage to 1st May next; No. 2 do at $1 09. *Oats*—Quiet at 50½@60c. in store."

AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Department upon the Condition of the Country.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture, for November, will soon be issued. Hereafter it will appear every two months only, as experience shows that a monthly report does not give time enough to correspondents to properly gather the information asked of them by the monthly circulars, nor does it allow mature consideration of the statistical matters embodied in the returns of these correspondents.

This report contains an article from the Commissioner of Agriculture, stating the matters essential to perfecting the plan of the reports. These are, first, procuring a sufficient basis on which estimates of the crops from year to year can be made, and to determine the progress of other industrial pursuits. This basis must be a well systemized census every fifth year. On such a basis, he is satisfied that a correct estimate can be made through the information of correspondents in every country. 2d. He asks power to extend this correspondence, so as to embrace statistics appertaining to manufactures and commerce, as well as to agriculture, on the ground that these industrial pursuits are so intertwined as to be inseparable. The value of agricultural products depends on the home market created by manufacture and commerce, and a knowledge of these is essential to determining the demand for these products. As the foreign market also materially influences this value, a knowledge of the condition of the English crops from time to time, and of those countries which supply the markets of Great Britain with breadstuffs is necessary, and hence he asks to be placed in communication with our Consuls, that through them this information may be obtained.

In connection with these subjects the Commissioner advocates the necessity of hereafter establishing a Bureau of Statistics, as a part of the Agricultural Department, for the reason that having a regular monthly correspondence in every county of the Union, it can command the services of persons well trained in collecting statistics and who appreciate their object; that hence, neither delay, nor errors, nor expense, will be attendant on a census taken by this Department, which has characterized the decade census, and that as this Department alone has special cognizance of the interest of industrial pursuits all matters, such as the census, which almost exclusively belongs to these pursuits, should come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

The tables of this report refer more to sustaining the soil by the use of proper manures and deep plowing than to the condition of the crops; but in this connection is stated the amount of the clover seed crop for 1863, in nine of the principal clover seed producing States—the omitted States raising but little. This crop is as follows:

Clover Seed Crop for 1863 in Nine States.

1859	837,109 bushels.
1862	1,034,790 bushels.
1863	806,448 bushels.

Being a decrease in the last year's crop of 228,342 bushels, or 28 per cent. This decrease was caused by drought, the scarcity of fodder and hay, and the severity of the fall frosts.

The report shows the great utility of plaster as a manure, sown on clover in June, and the entire growth turned under for wheat in the Fall. The necessity of establishing manufactories of bone charcoal at slaughtering houses, for refining sorghum molasses, and using it afterward as a manure, is also shown.

The reliability of the information obtained by the department through its correspondents is referred to in the present condition of the pork trade, and as predicted by the department. The exports of breadstuffs and provisions are given, with their prices in New-York on the 1st inst.; also, the general imports and exports; the proper mode of stating these by taking from the amount of exports of produce the difference between gold and currency; the perplexity arising from a want of a uniform system of weights and measures in England, and the necessity of Congressional action on the subject in the United States.

Congress prints 120,000 copies of the annual Agricultural Report, and 15,000 copies of the monthly report, yet these inadequately supply the public wants; and hence the Commissioner advises a trial of the English plan of distributing public documents—*to sell them at cost.* The present cost of the annual Agricultural Report is sixty cents. Collections and orders could be sent from every county, through the regular correspondence of the department.

The meteorological part of the report is more full and interesting than heretofore given. The same severity that has marked the climate of the Mississippi since July still continues, although, generally, the weather has been favorable for Fall-sown crops, and for farm stock and labor.

The Giddings Case.

THE APPLICATION FOR COSTS AND TO QUASH THE CAPIAS REFUSED.

The Montreal *Gazette*, of Jan. 2, has the following report of the decision given by Judge Smith, of the Superior Court, on the application by Mr. Giddings counsel for security for costs and to quash the *capias*:

His Honor said in giving judgment in the above case, that there were two points to be considered—first the motion in behalf of the petitioner (Mr. Giddings) for security of costs, and, second, to quash the *capias* issued against him. This was in regard to an action brought by the plaintiff Redpath against Giddings, to recover damages for certain injuries to his person, which he alleges had been inflicted on him by order, at the instance, or with the sanction of Giddings. Defendant moves for security for costs, and alleges in support that Redpath has no domicile in this country. But the action is brought by Redpath who declares himself to be a resident of this country, and though possessing no dwelling, he is in point of fact a resident; even the affidavits presented by defendant showed Redpath was a resident here. The law said: If any injury be inflicted upon any person living in this country, he had a right to bring his action to Court. With regard to the several affidavits presented in this case, which were taken in New-York, he would say they were not evidence in our Courts, not being taken by any one recognized by the Courts here, as possessing authority to administer an oath or examine witnesses. The depositions were calumnious in their nature, and did not touch the matter in dispute, but merely villified the plaintiff's (Redpath's) character. The judgment of the Court in reference to these depositions was, that they be struck from the files of this Court. The plaintiff was, beyond all doubt, residing here when the injuries set forth in his petition were inflicted upon him, and as the motion in security of costs was therefore unsupported, he must declare it rejected. The main point, however, was—whether the action brought against the defendant was one that could be legally brought in this Court. There was no doubt that serious damage had been inflicted upon the plaintiff, but whether the plaintiff were guilty or not would be determined by a jury. The second motion was, that the *capias* be quashed, on several grounds, the principal being that the *capias* was served on Sunday without reason or just cause; that Deputy-Prothonotary Henry had no power to issue the writ for service on the defendant, and that plaintiff did not assign sufficient reasons to justify him in swearing that defendant was about to leave the Province. As to the issue of the writ on Sunday, the general rule was that the process should issue only on juridical day. But there was an execution in favor of Sunday. If a Judge upon examination of information found that a defaulter or delinquent was about to leave the country, and that by Monday he was likely to be beyond its jurisdiction, surely he had a right to issue a writ of *capias*. As to Mr. Henry's powers, that gentleman, as Deputy Prothonotary, was charged with the duty of issuing similar writs almost daily, and in this matter his power was not limited. He did nothing unusual or illegal on the occasion in question. As to the objection that there was not sufficient ground to justify plaintiff's depousing that defendant was about to leave the Province, he had sworn that Mr. Giddings had told him, only a few days before, that he intended to return to the States. This statement might or might not have been true, but certainly the amount of probability justified the issue of the writ. He (the Judge) now came to the most substantial ground of objection on the part of the defence, as to whether the plaintiff's claim against the defendant rested on what was called unliquidated damages. Our own statute declared that the party who swears that another party about to leave the country is indebted to him in a sum exceeding $40, is entitled to the benefit of a writ. In this case, it was sworn that the defendant was indebted to plaintiff to the amount of $400 for expenses incurred in procuring his (plaintiff's) release at the hands of the authorities in New-York, and in addition that he is indebted to plaintiff in the sum of $20,000 for damages in consequence of his being kidnapped to the States. Was that not a debt sworn to. We are told that debt was contracted in the State of New-York. That was no justification, but a part of the *delictum* itself; the deportation of the plaintiff to New-York, occasioning his expenditure of $400, was a portion of the series of torts arising out of an illegal act. He thought, as far as the $400 was concerned, there was evidence enough of a debt being sworn to, if a debt could be said to exist when a man swears—I have been obliged to lay out this much in my own defence, owing to the position in which I have been placed. It had been asked could a *capias* issue in regard to a debt claimed as damages. In this country where our legal principles were derived from the Roman and French law, all claims were considered debts, where an action would lie, whether they arose out of a contract or *tort*. The law held a man who injures his fellow liable for damages. In many of the States of the American Union, no distinction was made by the Courts between actions in cases of *tort* and claims arising from breach of contract, and any other principle would be a wrong one. It would be absurd to say that a man should not recover damages for injury—should not recover this kind of a debt because there was no contract. He thought that if there were no other debt than the $400, the facts of this case warranted the issue of the writ in question. In this case, it cannot be denied, a writ had been inflicted which had some bearing upon the question as to the character of the damages, unliquidated or not. Suppose a man was carried off to a foreign country, and by this means fairly ruined in business, surely it would be useless to contend the damages claimed were unliquidated—damages for which a party liable could not be arrested. Under all circumstances of the case, the application, namely, for security for costs, and to quash the *capias* against the defendant, Mr. Giddings, would be rejected. After the delivery of the judgment adverse to the motions in behalf of the Hon. Josh. Giddings, his counsel, Messrs. Perkins and Stephens, gave notice of appeal therefrom.

Larceny of Coal from the Reading Railroad Company.

For months, if not for years past, the Reading Railroad Company has suffered considerable loss in the matter of coal stolen from their cars, both at Richmond and near the Fairmount Park. Owing to the large business transacted by the Company, it is found necessary to leave cars containing coal standing upon the tracks, and night after night these cars have been visited by men and women and boys and girls, who have helped themselves liberally to the coal. According to the sworn statement of Mr. Hilles, one of the officers of the Company, this coal is in transit, and for all deficiencies the Company is required to pay. The loss by stealing has averaged from $1,500 to $2,000 per month.

Finding the evil to be a growing one, the Company employed the services of detectives, and on one morning at daylight, about two months since, nearly one hundred persons were caught in the act of stealing the coal from the cars. Subsequent investigations disclosed the fact that while some of the parties had been content to steal a quantity sufficient for the day's consumption, others went into the business by the wholesale, and transferred the coal from the Company's cars to their own carts, and retailed it out, and thus made quite a profit, considering that it required no capital to commence business. The robberies were the most bold that have ever been committed. The parties concerned appeared to consider that they had a special license, and they made their appearance about the cars with carts, barrows, bags, baskets, and every conceivable article that would assist them in their depredations. After the arrest, some of the parties were found to have three and four tons of coal stowed away in the cellars, the result of daily visits to the cars.

Since the arrest of these defendants, the Quarter Sessions has been busy disposing of the cases, although great difficulty is experienced in bringing the defendants into Court. Six have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonments ranging from three to five months. In two instances, where it was a doubt that it was the defendant's first visit to the cars when arrested, sentence has been suspended for the present. —*Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 6.*

The Russian Squadron.

A LETTER FROM ADMIRAL LISOVSKI.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 9.

The following letter was received yesterday by Mayor Henry, from the Russian Admiral, in reference to the coming of the squadron to this city:

The Honorable the Mayor of Philadelphia—Sir: The squadron under my command has been honored with a visit of a deputation from the citizens of your city, tendering us their hospitality and invitation to come to their waters. My verbal answer has been such as to convey to the honorable members of the deputation the feeling of high appreciation of the honor offered us, and at the same time I informed them that our visit depended, unfortunately for us, upon circumstances over which I could have no control. Different repairs that all my ships wanted, more or less, detained me in New-York much longer than I at first imagined. The delay was occasioned by scarcity of workmen in New-York, large bodies of them being in earnest requisition by the Government for the support of the immense navy created in an incredibly short time. Finally we had our ships clear of the shipwright, but at a period when a trip to the stormy North would be unjustified, if not commanded by actual duty. I see, therefore, myself obliged to postpone my visit to the next spring, while the winter months shall be devoted to a cruise in the West Indies.

Be pleased, sir, to consider in these lines the expression of high regard and consideration, with which, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

S. LISOVSKY,
Rear-Admiral Imperial Russian Navy.

Hampton Roads, Flag-ship *Ostiaba*, Jan. 6, 1864.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—An odd trial has taken place in which the plaintiff was M. Alexandre Dumas, the defendant M. Lopez, the latter having represented, at the Theatre Belleville, a play purporting to be by himself and the said M. Dumas conjointly. The novelist has sued him for stating what is untrue and calculated to make his reputation cheap. The defendant "put in" the manuscript of the piece, signed, incontestably, by M. Dumas. But here the matter by no means came to an end. As "countercheck," it is now stated that the play is simply an exercise in translation from the German, made some years ago by M. Dumas, the piece being "Die Abendestunde," of Kotzebue; and that the manuscript, little cared for and mislaid, had straggled somehow into the possession of M. Lopez, who has appropriated it in the obnoxious manner complained of.

—The Committee for raising subscriptions on behalf of a memorial to the late William Mulready, R.A., have recommended to the subscribers the following plan: Firstly, to erect a suitable monument over the grave of the artist at Kensal Green; secondly, to offer a bust of him to the Trustees of the National Gallery or the National Portrait Gallery; and thirdly, to devote any surplus to the establishment of a Mulready prize to students.

—There is to be printed at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, and published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., the University publishers, a *History of England for the Use of Schools and Colleges*, by Prof. Goldwin Smith; and the same publishers have announced for some time *A Boy's History of England*, by Prof. Kingsley, which is to be published simultaneously in England and America.

—Mr. Freeman announces a new Christmas story, entitled "The Rosary: a legend of Wilton Abbey;" by William Gilbert, Esq., author of "Shirley Hall Asylum," of which report speaks highly. The same writer has also in the press a two volume novel, called "The Goldsworthy Family." Mr. Gilbert has somewhat suddenly leaped into popularity as a writer of fiction.

—Mr. Foley is to execute the statue of O'Connell for Dublin. The sub-committee appointed to consider the best method of obtaining the aid of a sculptor decided that, as first-rate sculptors would have nothing to do with competitions, it would be useless to repeat the experiment of inviting a host of men to compete. Satisfied on this point, the committee applied to Mr. Foley.

—Scribe's widow has placed M. Meyerbeer in an awkward alternative. Either he is to produce the "Africaine," for which M. Scribe wrote the text, or he is to give her the sum of 60,000 francs as compensation. This, the Parisians think, will probably have the desired effect of making him come out after 20 years of hesitation.

—Dr. Strang, the accomplished and popular City Chamberlain of Glasgow, died in that city a few days ago, at the age of 68. His "Glasgow and Her Clubs"—a work giving an interesting account of the social antiquities of Glasgow—was published in 1855; and he wrote many papers besides on Glasgow economics.

—An Italian playwright, one Signor Boccaderro, following the French examples set in "Mistrias Siddons" and "Kean," is writing a play on the life and adventures of Rachel; and the heroine is to be personated by Mdlle. Sadowski, whom, for some years past, the Neapolitans have pitted against Mme. Ristori as an actress.

—Two most interesting relics of Jacob Grimm have just been published for the first time in a *brochure* of 68 pages: "Rede auf Wilhelm Grimm," and "Rede uber das Alter," in the latter of which the picture of old age is drawn from his own life-experiences.

—Messrs. Trubner & Co. have just published their English version of Renan's "Life of Jesus." It is a handsome volume of 300 pages. The whole edition was at once subscribed for by the trade. The name of the translator is not given.

—The French drama "Montjoye," which is having such a success at the Gymnase that all the seats are taken for ten days in advance, will, it is calculated, bring 100,000 francs to its author, M. Octave Feuillet.

—Miss Kate Ranoe, the adopted daughter of the late M. Jullien, and a promising young actress and singer, has been engaged for the new Extravaganza, to be brought out at Christmas at the Olympic Theatre.

—Signor Sivori, the accomplished violinist, having terminated his engagement with M. Jullien at Her Majesty's Theatre, has left London on an artistic tour in the south of France. Signor Sivori returns in April, and will remain during the season.

—The bronze monument of Melancthon which is to be erected at Wittenberg, where he died 303 years ago, is now finished. It has been cast at Berlin.

—Mr. Leighton has executed a whole length figure of Cimabue, dressed in white and holding a palette and brushes, which is now placed in the south court of the Kensington Museum.

—Mr. William Allanham has a poem just ready, entitled "Lawrence Bloomfield in Ireland," which has been appearing for some time in fragments in *Frazer's Magazine*.

—The new theatre of Alexandria will be inaugurated in the course of the present month with Italian opera. It will have two tiers of boxes, and contain 1,500 persons.

—The Committee of the Royal Academy of Music in London have issued orders that every student in the Academy must attend the class for "sight singing."

—Herr Joachim and his young wife will, it is understood, visit London in the Spring. He is at present giving a series of quartet concerts at Hanover.

—Mme. Grisi has been appearing in her favorite part of "Norma" at La Pergola Theatre, Florence, in an entertainment for the benefit of the wounded Poles.

—A nobleman, who is a member of the British Bar, and was recently married, pleaded at 11 o'clock in the court, and at 12 was at the altar. This was business-like.

—Mme. Frezzolini is about to make a tour through Italy with a company of her own. She has lately been appointed chamber-singer to the Queen of Portugal.

—Miss Adelaide Procter, daughter of the poet, Barry Cornwall, is seriously ill. Miss Procter is as well known by her charming writings as her father is.

—The adventures of Lola Montes at the Court of Bavaria have been taken by Signor Bossi as the subject of a new "ballet" to be brought forward at Vienna.

—The celebrated Madame Galletti has passed through Nice, en route for Lisbon, where her *début* in "Norma" is looked forward to with high expectations.

—An opera, entitled "Les Adventuriers," by Prince Poniatowski, is to be brought out shortly at the Theatre Lyrique, in Paris.

—The speeches of the Prince Consort have been translated by Dr. Fresz, of Bremen, very successfully, and have met with a large sale in Germany.

—The little narrative entitled *Pet Majorie* has attracted the notice of Her Majesty the Queen, who has commanded a copy to be forwarded to her.

—Flotow's "Stradella" has been produced at the Carlo Felice Theatre, Genoa, but has not become as popular as the same composer's "Martha."

—The sum set apart for the Dublin memorial to the Prince Consort is the very respectable one of £5,000. Mr. Foley will execute the work.

—Mr. Gye states that his opera undertaking, which has ranged over-fourteen years, has involved an expenditure of upward of £750,000.

—Franshini is engaged to sing in Paris during the whole time that M. Bagier has the Italian Opera, at the rate of 1,000 francs a night.

—A theatre is to be constructed in the Faubourg St. Germain, Paris, which is to be kept entirely for the *beau monde* of that quarter.

—Mr. Henry Fawcett, of Trinity Hall, has been elected to the professorship of political economy in Cambridge.

—A young girl, a Mlle. Kribs, of Dresden, has produced a *furore* as a pianist. She is only eleven years old.

—"The Seven Ravens" is the title of an opera by Herr Rheinberg, to be brought out at Munich.

—The *Moise* of Rossini is to be revived immediately at the Grand Opera at Paris.

—Mme. Lind-Goldschmidt is to sing at Windsor, in aid of the Volunteer Fund.

—The night Patti first appeared at Madrid the seats sold for 300 francs a piece.

The Guerrillas in Missouri.

A CAMP NEAR DONIPHAN BROKEN UP.

Headquarters Third M. S. M. Cavalry, Pilot Knob, Mo., Dec. 30, 1863.

Col. R. J. Woodson, Commanding Post, Pilot Knob, Missouri:

Sir: In compliance with your orders of the 23d inst., I left Pilot Knob in command of two hundred men, about 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 23, 1863, arriving at Patterson at 9 o'clock P. M. Left there at daylight the 24th, and encamped at Lone's at 9 o'clock P. M., having traveled thirty-five miles; marched again at 3 o'clock A. M., 25th inst., passed through Doniphan, taking a southwesterly direction towards the Arkansas line. Eight miles from Doniphan I captured two pickets; two miles further I captured one other post, and still two miles further, I came upon a strolling picket, or patrol, and run them off the road, capturing one, and compelling him to lead us to the camp of Reeves. Arriving at the camp, I divided my men into two columns, and charged upon them with my whole force. The enemy fired one round, threw down their arms, and fled, with the exception of thirty or thirty-five, and these were riddled with bullets or pierced through with the sabre almost instantly.

The enemy lost in killed about 30; wounded mortally, 3; slightly, 2. Total killed and wounded, 35. Prisoners captured, 112. Horses, besides those of Company C, 75; also all their arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No means of transportation, I was compelled to destroy the bigger portion of the arms and all the tents and other camp equipage.

On the morning of the 26th I started for Pilot Knob, arriving here about 4 o'clock P. M., on the 29th December, 1863.

I cannot speak in too high terms of praise of the officers and men under my command.

There was no loss on our side in killed or wounded.

(Signed) JAMES WILSON,
Commanding Third Cav. M. S. M.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Adriatic	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 16	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Sidon	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liver

FINANCIAL

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Meyer, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are not apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,900,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 27 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1864.

OFFICE MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., As Re-organized.
CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, December 29, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company (as re-organized) will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the notifications of a contract entered into between said Company and the Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad Co, and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PLATTE COUNTRY RAILROAD COMPANY,
St. Joseph, Mo., Jan., 1864.

CIRCULARS EXPLANATORY OF THE terms upon which the January, 1864, Interest will be paid upon the Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds issued to the Platte County Railroad Company, can be had on application to H. T. Morgan & Co., No. 35 William-st. It is desirable that holders should make an early decision, as the bondholders and Company are alike interested in an early adjustment of the question.

(Signed.) WM. OSBORNE, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a stock dividend of 20 per cent., (both free of Government tax,) have been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Jan. 4.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1864.

FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. PAULMEER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, (No. 42 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on 9th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1864.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

21ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January. The Transfer books are closed to that day inclusive.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 470 BROADWAY,
(Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st.,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 9th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. (free of Government Tax), payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York, January 5, 1864.—DIVIDEND.—A quarterly dividend of SIX PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, New-York stockholders will be paid at this office.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2 next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 97 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT is payable on demand, free of Government tax.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway,
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a hardware and housefurnishing store, in one of the best locations in the City of Brooklyn; it has been carried on by the present owner for the last ten years; satisfactory reasons given for selling; will exchange for Brooklyn improved real estate. Address Box No. 42 Brooklyn Post-office.

CAPITAL—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE—$50,000 TO $75,000 additional capital in a wholesale provision house; business strictly cash. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 2,126 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage

Deposits made on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SYLVEUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. CHAS. PEOR.

HENRY C FISHER, Secretary. President.

THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864, this Bank will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 7 P. M. By order

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on h sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 19t of January, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORNER THIRD-AVENUE and 25th-st. CHARTERED 1854. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres't.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES, & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 16th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner J. H. TOONE, consisting of Coffee, Cigarettes and Printing paper.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

By BURDETT, JONES & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
D. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock P. M., on board thereof, the prize-steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c. The above vessel is now lying at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 250 G-st., Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next:

Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.
About 1,000 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
About 300 tons of old Car Wheels.
About 200 tons of old Car Axles.
About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron.
About 200 tons of old Cast Iron.
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at Auction, at their Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock, household furniture, paintings, &c., comprising in part Axminster, Medallion, Brussels and ingrain carpets, suites in crimson, mahogany cane and parlor chairs, mahogany marble-top centre table, corner stands, bedsteads and bedding, gilt-frame pier-glasses, mahogany suits in hair cloth, lounges, also a collection of modern oil paintings, embracing landscapes, marines, Winter scenes, still life, fruit and flowers, &c., &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF EXECUtions, I will sell at public auction on board the dredging machine *Leviathan*, now moored opposite the Long Dock, foot of Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, instant, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the great rotary dredge, (Fonde & Lyon patent,) *Leviathan*, and the steam engines and machinery thereunto belonging. She is 105 feet long, 34 feet breadth of beam and 11 feet depth of hold; diameter of dredge-wheel 50 feet; contains two oscillating engines 21 inches by 4 feet stroke and two small oscillating engines 12 inches by 18 inches stroke; also, one single return flue boiler 20 feet long by 7 feet 6 inches in diameter; steam chimney 4 feet 9 inches in diameter by 6 feet high; two furnaces 6 feet by 3 feet 2 inches wide. Complete weight of the machine 184,568 pounds. It is said to be capable of excavating 360 cubic yards per hour.

Also, will be sold at the same time and place two scows lying alongside of the dredging machine.

JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.
MARSH, COE & WALLIS, Attorneys, No. 170 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, and known as W. H. WALKER & CO., was dissolved by its limitation on the 31st ult. All claims against the above firm must be presented for liquidation on or before the 15th inst.

W. H. WALKER.
ANDREW HARMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864. W. H. KNIFFIN.

THE FIRM OF J. B. HERRICK & SON is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. J. B. HERRICK.

The undersigned, as surviving partner, will close the outstanding affairs of the firm, and continue the business on his own account at No. 10 South-st.

JACOB HOBART HERRICK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

S. M. WALLER THIS DAY ASSOCIATES with himself THEO. EMERY and HENRY IVEY, and will continue the business as heretofore, under the firm of S. M. WALLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. WM. H. PHIPPS IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.

FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF QUIET habits wants permanent board with some cheerful, refined, private, Republican family. Address M. B., Box No. 3,730 New-York Post-office, stating particulars. Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT BOARD—HANDsome y furnished rooms, on the second floor of the house No. 71 West 11th-st., three doors west of 5th-av., to gentlemen only.

BOARDING.—THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS CAN be obtained, with board, in one of the best localities in the City. A liberal compensation required. Apply at No. 210 Madison-av.

AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, with southern exposure, can be seen at No. 7 West 25th-st. Private table.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—BRIGHT BAY HORSE FROM THE country, seven years old, 15¾ hands high, long tail, sound and kind, well broke to double or single harness, good traveler, and cannot be surpassed for style or action. He is a splendid saddle-horse, and would make a good horse for an officer in the army; he is not afraid of anything and is very fond of music. Also, a very beautiful Long Island Black Hawk colt, four years old next Spring, about 15 hands high, well broke to double or single harness, and out of a thoroughbred Hamiltonian mare, very fast traveler. The colt is a very free and stylish driver, and has every mark of making something very fast with little training. Both can be seen at B. REDFIELD'S grocery store, (until sold,) corner Court and Degraw sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1864, at 12 M., for furnishing the Hospitals within the following Departments, until the 1st day of January, 1865, with a supply of pure ICE, viz.:

Department of the East, Headquarters at New-York.
Department of the Susquehanna, Headquarters at Philadelphia.
Middle Department, Headquarters at Baltimore.
Department of Western Virginia, Headquarters at Cumberland.
Department of Washington, Headquarters at Washington.
Department of St. Mary's, Headquarters at Point Lookout.
Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Headquarters at Fort Monroe.
Department of the South, Headquarters at Hilton Head.
And such other Hospitals as may be established upon the Texas coast.

Proposals will be made according to the following form:

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

(RESIDENCE AND DATE.)

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, (as determined by the Medical Director,) the best quality of ice to such hospitals in the Department of ——, and in such quantities as the Medical Director of this Department may order, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

The ice to be subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge of each hospital, who will receipt for the correct amount delivered.

Payment to be made on duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director of this Department.

As a guaranty of the faithful performance of the above agreement, should the contract be awarded to me, I will enter into bonds in the sum of $5,000. I also append to the inclosed form of guaranty the names of guarantors, certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into contract in accordance with the terms of said proposition, and we are prepared to become his securities.

[Sig.]
[Sig.]

Certificate of the Clerk of —— District Court, or United States District Attorney.

Bidders must conform strictly to the above form of proposal, or their bids will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must necessarily accompany the bid.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately proceed to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C., and marked, "Proposal for Ice."

The Medical Purveyor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor.

N. B.—Printed forms of above Proposals can be had by application to this office.

Information as to the location, capacity and about the amount of Ice required by the hospitals will be given by application to the Medical Director of each of these Departments.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon for the erection and completion of a new School-house, including the steam heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 149, 151, 153 and 155 East Twenty-third-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD COOPER,
Chairman Board of School Officers, Eighteenth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Secretary.
Dated Dec. 29, 1863.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The following valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Ezra Kniffen, deceased, viz.: The lot of ground with store now occupied by H. W. Wheaton as a grocery and Post-office; also, about two acres of land on which are a large barn, stable and other buildings, all new, and lying adjacent to Rye Station on the N. Y. & N. H. Railroad. Apply to

JAS. D. HALSTED, } Executors.
JONA. SNIFFEN. }

FOR SALE—WITHIN THIRTY MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, an elegant country seat on the Sound shore, having great advantages for boating, bathing and fishing. The house and outbuildings are nearly new and all in good order. Fruit in abundance of choice varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 William-st., Jauncey court.

FOR SALE.—THE MODERN BUILT, NEAT AND convenient dwelling No. 71 East 27th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., brown stone, three stories and basement, in good order; house 20 by about 54 feet; lot full depth. Price $11,000, and no abatement.

Can be seen by ticket of admission only.

A. P. MAN, Executor, No. 64 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 35 South 9th-st.; also the lot in the immediate rear, on South 10th-st., with frame stable thereon. Location fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND LARGE stone buildings, with all necessary gearings, in good order, and within 30 minutes of New-York, for sale or exchange. Apply to

WARD McLEAN,
Late Field & McLean, No. 19 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY-SEATS AND FARMS, one hour from New-York. Also, cottage house for sale and to let. Apply to R. C. BREWSTER, Real Estate Agent, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house and lot, No. 169 East 19th-st.; it is in good order, and will be sold low, and on accommodating terms. Inquire as above.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN (ENGLISH) wishes a situation in some mercantile establishment: active employment preferred; has been accustomed to soliciting, and is a first-rate book-keeper and correspondent. Address W. H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

A WAITER.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 18 years of age, as waiter and house servant in a private family residing in New-Jersey, a short distance from New-York; English, Scotch, German, or American preferred; one who is faithful and attentive will find a good and permanent place. Address O. P., Box No. 127 *Times* Office, with name and reference.

WANTED—A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS young man, to go into the country—about an hour's ride by railroad from New-York—to take charge of a small farm and drive carriage. Inquire of S. G. WOOD, No. 22 Union-square, between the hours of 9 and 11.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN OR German woman in a small family, to take a general charge of the house; must be a good cook and laundress; liberal wages and permanent situation. Address H. P., Station D, Bible-house.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a smart, active boy, 16 to 18 years of age, to learn the business; one who resides with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,288 New-York Post-office.

A WET-NURSE.—WANTED A WET-NURSE—a competent woman, with good references, may apply to No. 25 Union-square, Monday morning, 11th inst., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—16 OR 17 YEARS OF AGE, AS assistant entry clerk in an importing house—one who writes a good hand, and resides with his parents. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN as an assistant in our woolen department.

HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,

will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from BOSTON, Jan. 26.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Breman, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $35, $100.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking,	—
VIRGINIA	2,874	Grace,	—
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	— —	—

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin ..... { $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 23
ETNA ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Jan 9.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.

Ship AMERICAN UNION sails Jan 11.
FOR LONDON EXPLINE.
Ship DANIEL WEBSTER sails Jan. 11.

For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts for any amount available in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., N. Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 28th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE will reopen after the Holidays, Jan. 2, 1864. Board and tuition, $210 per year. Send for a catalogue, or come and see. Reference: C. L. Cornish, No. 638 Pearl, or J. Sti

THE NEW-YORK CANALS.

Annual Report of Canal Auditor Benton.

CONDITON OF THE CANAL FUND.

In the Treasury and invested, belonging to the Canal Fund, on the 30th Sept., 1863		$4,589,303 83
Received during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of September, 1863		6,722,268 45
Total receipts, and available and unavailable balances		$11,311,572 28
Payments during the year, as shown by the tables herewith submitted		4,395,955 07
Leaving a balance on the 30th of September, 1863, of		$6,915,617 21
Of the above balance there was on deposit in Banks, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State, on account of the Canal Fund, as follows; to wit:		
In solvent Banks, available	$4,123,084 98	
In broken Banks, unavailable	105,003 80	
Total in Banks		$4,288,089 78
In the custody of the Auditor, securities invested on account of the Canal Fund, viz.:		
Bank Fund Stock	$12,743 15	
General Fund Stocks	525,221 28	
Canal Stocks	105,765 00	
Comptroller's Bonds	2,000,000 00	
School Fund Bond	40,000 00	
Real Estate, &c., Bank of Corning	2,799 00—	2,687,528 43
Champlain Canal Appropriation overdrawn		61,733 71
Total balance September 30, 1863		$6,977,350 92
Receipts during the year:		
From tolls collected on all the canals	$5,028,431 32	
Rent of surplus waters	1,165 00	
Interest on current canal revenues	56,016 50	
Miscellaneous receipts	30,889 53	
Brought forward		$5,118,501 35
Payments during the year:		
To Canal Commissioners, for repairs	$149,347 09	
To Contractors, for repairs	353,993 02	
To Superintendents, for repairs	156,033 60	
To Collectors, for salaries, clerk hire, pay of inspectors, and expenses of collectors' offices	58,774 51	
To Weigh-masters	9,184 07	
For salaries chargeable to annual revenues, refunding tolls, printing, and other miscellaneous payments	45,565 20	770,982 82
Surplus revenues		$4,347,618 83
Payments to Sinking Fund, under Art. 1, art. 7	$1,700,000 00	
Payments to Sinking Fund, under " 2, art. 7	350,000 00	
Payments to Sinking Fund, under " 3, art. 7	1,116,242 66	
Payments to the Treasury, under Art. 3, art. 7, to defray the expenses of government	200,000 00	
Payments to Sinking Funds for advances	198,309 68—	3,564,552 34
Remainder appropriated and unappropriated		$783,066 49
Deduct appropriations by act, chapter 310, Laws of 1863		475,000 00
Remainder to be appropriated, &c		$308,066 49

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR FOUR YEARS.

The following comparative statement for four years is given:

	1860.	1861.
Receipts from tolls, &c	$2,416,588 39	$3,402,628 30
Payments to Superintendents and Contractors of Repairs	378,285 89	367,606 84
Payments by Canal Commissioners for Repairs	231,753 23	224,957 28
Payments to Collectors, Weigh-masters and Assistant Collectors	96,889 04	70,456 85
Refunding Tolls, Salaries, &c.	40,048 62	43,765 17
Total expenses	$746,976 78	$706,786 14
Net receipts	1,669,611 61	2,695,842 16
	1862.	1865.
Receipts from tolls, &c	$4,854,989 67	$5,118,501 35
Payments by superintendents, and to repair contractors	428,068 62	510,031 65
Payments by Canal Commissioners for repairs	265,318 16	149,347 09
Payments to collectors and their assistants and weigh-masters	66,454 20	65,938 58
Refunding tolls, salaries of officers, &c.	42,537 34	45,565 26
Total expenses for the year	$773,398 82	$770,982 52
Net receipts	4,081,501 35	4,347,618 83

THE CANAL DEBT SINKING FUND.

The balance of the canal debt sinking fund, under section 1, article 7, on hand September 30, 1863, was $2,827,987. The following is a scnedule of stocks issued, and when payable, secured by this fund:

Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Annual Interest.
6 per cent	1st July, 1864	$400,000 00	$24,000 00
7 per cent	1st Oct., 1864	1,200,000 00	84,000 00
6 per cent	1st July, 1865	1,523,724 76	92,023 48
6 per cent	1st Oct., 1868	1,294,000 00	64,760 00
6 per cent	1st Jan., 1874	4,000,000 00	200,000 00
		$8,427,724 76	$464,723 48

The balance of the fund under section 3, article 7, at the close of the fiscal year was $1,421,923, and the stocks secured were as follows:

Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	An. Int.
5 per cent	1st Jan., 1871	$440,000	$22,000
6 per cent	1st July, 1872	2,250,000	135,000
6 per cent	1st Jan., 1873	1,090,000	60,000
6 per cent	1st July, 1873	2,750,000	165,000
6 per cent	1st Nov., 1873	2,250,000	135,000
5 per cent	1st Jan., 1874	500,000	25,000
6 per cent	1st Oct., 1874	2,250,000	135,000
6 per cent	1st Oct., 1875	500,000	30,000
		$11,940,000	$707,000

The balance of the fund under section 12, article 7, was $356,232, and the stocks secured were:

Rate of Int.	When due.	Amount.	An. Int.
6 per cent	1st July, 1866	$558,000 00	$33,480 00
6 per cent	1st July, 1872	800,000 00	48,000 00
6 per cent	1st Dec. 1877	900,000 00	54,000 00
Total		$2,258,000 00	$135,480 00

Schedule of Canal Stocks issued for Loans under section 10 of article 7, of the Constitution.

Rate of Int.	When due.	Amount.	An. Int.
6 per cent	1st July, 1855	$50,000 00	$3,000 00
6 per cent	1st July, 1866	200,000 00	12,000 00
5 & 6 cent.	1st July, 1866	192,585 49	9,629 28
Total		$442,585 49	$24,629 28

RECAPITULATION.

Amount under section 1, article 7	$2,827,987 72
Amount under section 3, article 7	1,421,923 99
Amount under section 12, article 7	355,235 87
Total	$4,605,144 58
Annual deficiency charged thereon	1,307,203 48
Balance available to payment of principal	$3,297,941 10

THE CANAL STOCK DEBT.

The following is a recapitulation of the canal stock debt of the State, paying interest on and after Sept. 30, 1863:

	Principal.	An. Interest.
Under article 7, section 1, of the Constitution	$8,427,724 76	$464,723 48
Under article 7, sec. 3 of same	11,940,000 00	707,000 00
Under article 7, sec. 10 of same	442,585 49	24,629 28
Under article 7, sec. 12 of same	2,298,000 00	135,480 00
Total	$23,068,310 25	$1,331,832 73

The principal of the Canal Stock debt of 1846, which was a preference in payment under section 1, article 7, was, at the close of the fiscal year, $8,427,724 76. Four millions of that debt, drawing five per cent. interest quarterly, matures Jan. 1, 1874, leaving $4,427,724 76 of the principal to be paid, as it matures between this time and the 1st of October, 1868, when $1,294,090 falls due. This is the last payment required until January, 1874. By the statement above given of the condition of the Sinking Fund under section 1, article 7, it will be seen there was a balance of this fund on hand of $2,827,987 72. After paying the interest for the current fiscal year, there will remain, applicable to the payment of the principal, $2,363,264 24, which added to the balance of the annual contribution of $1,700,000 on the 1st day of October next, after providing for the interest during the fiscal year commencing on that day, there will remain $3,706,540 76 of this fund to reimburse principal. The amount of stock secured by this fund, which matures in 1864 and 1865, is $3,123,724 76.

CANAL STOCKS PURCHASED, CANCELED OR PAID UP.

There has been purchased $1,307,721 28 of Canal and General Fund stocks, for a premium in the aggregate of $60,731 45—an average on the whole sum of a little over 4 64-100 per cent. $713,300 of the canal stocks purchased have been canceled. In addition to this the Commissioners of the Canal Fund hold $525,221 of General Fund stock, and $69,200 of Canal stock as investments. The Oswego Canal and Albany Basin stocks were negotiated under section 10 of article 7, and cannot now be reimbursed out of the surplus canal revenues, pledged by sections 1, 2 and 3 of article 7, but can at any time be paid out of any "remainders" which may hereafter be received. Including the payment of the $200,000 temporary loan on the 1st of October last, the canal debt has been reduced by purchase, cancelation and payment at maturity $913,300, carrying with it a reduction of $51,148 of annual interest.

SPECIE PAYMENTS OF INTEREST.

The whole amount paid for premium on coin under the act of 1863, excluding the purchases to meet the January payment (1864) chargeable to the Canal Fund, is $33,743 70.

DEFICIENCIES AND DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

The net receipts of canal tolls for each of the fiscal years stated below, after having the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs, were as follows:

For the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1857	$1,589,015 60
For the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858	992,325 97
For the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1859	962,000 67
For the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1860	1,669,611 61
Total net receipts for four years	$5,213,953 85

which is $1,586,046 15 less than the four years' required contribution of $1,700,000 a year to the Sinking Fund, under section 1 of article 7, and leaves the tolls indebted to that fund in that sum. The tolls, at some period must supply this deficiency, and it is not material when, if at any time before 1868, unless it should happen that before October, 1868, there should be a failure in the canal revenues to pay the principal of the stock debt of 1846, to the above amount, for which no deficiency loan can be contracted on the credit of the fund which has been unconstitutionally created.

The Constitutional Sinking Fund, under section 1, is entitled to and should have had set apart to it the full annual contribution of $1,700,000, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1856. This has not been done. The aggregate of these deficiencies now amount to $3,073,548 15, beside the quarterly interest payable to the General Fund.

On the 30th of September last, the balance of the Canal debt of 1846 was $8,427,724 76. Four millions of this debt, carrying five per cent. interest, matures Jan. 1st, 1874, and $4,427,724 73 at different periods between the 30th of June, 1864, and the 1st of October, 1868. Three years' contribution of $1,700,000 a year, will accumulate a sufficient fund to pay the stock debt due in January, 1874, and the interest from October, 1868. If there be no intervening deficiencies, the accumulations of this $1,700,000 fund from the 1st of October, 1863, to October, 1868, will amount to $6,500,000. The balance of this fund in the Treasury on the 1st of October last was $2,827,987 72, subject to the payment of the quarterly interest on the whole debt, and the reimbursement of $1,600,000 of stock due in 1864. The annual interest on this debt is now $464,843 48.

The Auditor shows that in October, 1864, the capital of this fund will be quite adequate to the reimbursement of all the stock that will mature up to the 1st of October, 1868, and suggests that in 1865 the reimbursement to the Treasury, of the $1,487,500 deferred payments, may be commenced during that year and completed in 1866, without interfering "with the just rights of the creditors holding the Canal debt," secured by the priorities recognized by the first section of the seventh article.

REPAIRS OF THE CANALS AND THE COST THEREOF.

On the 1st of October, 1863, all the Superintendents' sections on our Canals were under contract for repairs, at an aggregate cost of $308,168 per year, and without being precise in regard to fractions, we have here an annual average cost of repairs of $351 per mile.

CANALS AND RAILROADS.

The receipts of toll on the Erie Canal from the Schenectady to the Lockport offices, inclusive, in 1862, were $653,856 73, and at least fifty per cent. of this amount was paid on Western and Canadian products and tonnage.

The whole amount of tolls received on the Erie Canal on tonnage contributed by the lateral canals, with the entire receipts of the latter, including the Champlain, make an aggregate of $1,045,248 04.

The full amount of tolls for the season of 1862, paid into the treasury, after deducting the tolls refunded by the collectors, was $5,172,021 15

Tolls received at

Buffalo office	$3,075,784 99
Tonawanda office	51,327 27
Oswego office	466,610 76
Whitehall office	63,021 13
	3,656,744 15
Balance collected at other offices on all the canals	$1,415,277 00

From 1853 to 1862 inclusive, a period of ten years, the freight traffic on the New York Central Railroad and now New-York and Erie Railway increased from 991,039 tons carried to 3,010,388, and their freight receipts from $4,376,044 to $13,250,246.

The tonnage traffic on the canals increased from 4,247,853 tons in 1853 to 5,598,785 tons 1862. The tonnage traffic on our two trunk railway lines increased from 991,039 tons in 1853 to 3,020,388 in 1862. Here we find the causes for the losses sustained by the canals plainly illustrated and the fact of diversion palpably demonstrated, for the canal increase of 1,350,932 tons, above noted, is less than the increased tonnage delivered at tide-water from the Western States from and to the years mentioned.

In the year 1862 the New-York Central Railroad carried 610,243 tons of way freight of all descriptions; more than half of this was of the classification on which the highest rates of canal tolls are charged. This was a clear diversion of that amount of tonnage from the canals. The company received on this tonnage transported on its line, and within its eastern and western ends, $1,728,488 56, which is an average of $2 83¼ per ton. In respect to this traffic the railroad company had no competition whatever, except with the canals, seven months in the year.

UNPAID CLAIMS.

The Auditor estimates that the unpaid claims for which no appropriations have been made will amount to $700,000, and there are now in the treasury unappropriated funds to pay off $300,000 of it.

RATES OF CANAL TOLLS.

The rates of toll on the canals in 1862 and 1863 have been alike, except in two or three unimportant particulars. The rates on the great leading staples of agricultural production have been brought to the standard they were in 1857, and left there. The nominal receipts of gross tolls for the navigation season will reach very nearly $4,551,571, which will be an excess of any other year, except 1862.

No material changes in the rates on the down traffic can be made, either by raising or lowering the rates, with any prospect of increasing the revenue or keeping it to the standard of the two past years.

PROSPECTIVE TRAFFIC OF 1864.

The indications of a falling off in the traffic on the canals during the season of 1864, compared with the three preceding years of 1861, 1862 and 1863, are marked, and ominous of a strong and heavy reaction in the toll receipts on the canals. The grain crop of Western Europe of 1863 is up to a full average of former years, supplying surpluses for export in some places. The change of the condition of Northern and Eastern Europe from a state of peace to that of war, in which Western Europe will be involved, may, to some extent, cause a demand, that will, however, find ample supplies at home for the first twelve months, and until the want of producers with us, by the absorption of the armies and the waste of war, shall deprive husbandry of its needful aids to bring out production. We lack the means, by the drainage of war, to work our lands, and Europe has a surplus of them.

On the whole, in view of the short supply of Western production, the increased and increasing demand at the West for consumption, and the decreased demand at the East for exportation, it cannot be expected that the business on the canals in 1864 will be as prosperous and successful as it was during the three or four preceding years.

ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

The tonnage movements on the canals in 1860, 1861 and 1862 were unusually large, but there has been a very considerable falling off in 1863, and especially in shipments from Buffalo to tide-water, which very materially affect the toll receipts on the Erie Canal. In 1862 the receipts from the 1st of September to the close of navigation, amounted to $2,369,476. In 1863, the receipts for the like period were $1,972,682, showing a comparative loss of $396,794. The receipts from the opening of navigation, in 1862, to Sept. 1, were $2,819,467 09, and for the like period, in 1863, $2 672,520, showing a comparative loss of $146,938. These exhibits do not give a favorable omen as to our future revenue prospects.

Receipts of tolls from Sept. 1, 1863, to close of navigation	$1,972,682 00	
Estimated receipts of tolls from the opening of navigation, in the Spring of 1864 to the 1st September, same year	2,170,823 00—	$4,143,505 00
Deduct appropriation for collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs		800,000 00
Total estimated net revenue		$3,343,505 00

This sum is charged under the Constitution with the following payments:

Under section 1, article 7, with	$1,700,000 00
Under section 2, article 7, with	350,000 00
Under section 3, article 7, with	710,000 00
Under section 3, article 7, with	486,242 65
Under section 3, article 7, with	300,000 00—$3,365,242 00
Estimated deficiency		$122,737 65

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

THE CAPTOR OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The splendid little steamer *Ella and Anna*, which succeeded in capturing the stolen steamer *Chesapeake*, has been ordered to fit out for sea at once. The Navy Department has changed her name to the *Malvern*, and yesterday Capt. Cressy, one of the most valuable officers in the volunteer navy, received orders to proceed to Boston and command the vessel. Capt. Cressy will probably leave in a few days, and takes with him the good wishes of everybody here. The *Ella and Anna*, although a purchased steamer, is exceedingly fast and well built. A proper armament is in course of preparation for her by the Ordnance Officer of the Navy-yard, and she will be ready to sail on important cruising business within two weeks. The vacancies in her crew will be filled by first-class men from the receiving ship *Ohio*, and everything done to make her efficient and useful.

PURCHASE OF THE PRIZE-STEAMER BANSHEE.

The prize-steamer *Banshee*, which was captured some time since in endeavoring to run the blockade, by the *Fulton* transport, has been purchased by the Navy Department for a moderate sum, and was yesterday turned over to Rear-Admiral Paulding, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Instructions have been received to convert the vessel into a man-of-war at once, and workmen will be immediately put to work upon her. She is reported to be very fast, and will no doubt make a useful addition to the navy.

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

The following orders have been issued by the Navy Department:—

Detached—Assistant Surgeon Wm. Longshange, Jr., from the *Lehigh* and ordered to the *Minnesota*; Assistant Surgeon W. T. Plant, from the *Housatonic* and ordered to the *Lehigh*; Assistant Surgeon C. H. Burbank, from the Chelsea Naval Hospital, and ordered to the *Housatonic*; Assistant Surgeon A. Matteson, from the *Minnesota* and awaiting orders; Assistant Surgeon Wm. Commons, from the receiving ship *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Hartford*; Assistant Surgeon James Hugg from the *Hartford*, and ordered to the receiving ship *North Carolina*; Assistant Surgeon Samuel D. Flagg from the Naval Laboratory, (sick) and awaiting orders; Assistant Paymaster Casper Schenck from the *Portsmouth*, and ordered North; Assistant Paymaster W. H. Weldon from the *Sacramento*, and ordered North. Lieut. Commander R. F. R. Lewis from special duty at Baltimore, and ordered to duty in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; Lieut.-Commander A. F. Crossman from special duty at New-York, and ordered to the *Wabash*; Lieutenant Floyd Phoenix, from the *Wabash*, and ordered North; Acting Ensign A. H. Wright, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*; Ensign B. F. Hankins, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*; Second Assistant Engineer Geo. W. Rogers and H. C. McIlvaine, from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to the *Augusta*; Assistant Engineer D. M. Egbert, from the *Owasco*, and ordered to the *Ascutney*; Lieut. Edward A. Walker, from the *Maratanza*, and ordered to the *Chippewa*.

Leave of absence has been granted to Assistant Paymaster M. H. Plunkett, returned prisoner of war, for an indefinite period of time.

Resigned—Assistant Surgeon F. Minot Weed.

Ordered—Assistant Surgeon T. Wolverton to the Chelsea Naval Hospital; Assistant Paymaster Edwin Putnam, to the *Portsmouth*; Levi S. Stockwell, to the *Seminole*; Assistant Paymaster J. P. Woodbury, to the *Sacramento*; Ensigns Chas. H. Craven and Chas. W. Tracy, to duty in the South Atlantic Blockading squadron; Second Assistant Engineer Chas. F. Hollingsworth to the *Winona*; Lieut.-Com. Robt. M. Scott, to temporary duty at New-York; Lieut. Chas. E. Hawley, to temporary duty in the New-York Navy-yard.

Revoked—Third Assistant Engineer Chas. C. Davis' appointment to Assistant Engineer corps of the Navy has been revoked, and he has been appointed Acting Third Assistant Engineer; Acting Master's-Mate, Francis G. Pryor; Acting Gunner, Wm. Gordan; Assistant Master's-Mate, Lawton C. Coggshell.

The Police Commissioners.

A FORMAL DEMAND MADE FOR THE BOOKS AND PAPERS OF THE OFFICE.

At about one o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Acton and Bergen, Police Commissioners, were waited upon at headquarters by the gentlemen lately named by Gov. Seymour as Police Commissioners, who handed to them a formal demand for the books and papers of their office, of which demand the following is a copy. Judge Bosworth, Messrs. McMurray and Lewis were present. Mr. McMurray handed the document to Mr. Acton:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 WILLIAM-STREET, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—A demand is hereby made upon you for the delivery over to the Board of Metropolitan Police for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, and to the undersigned as present Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, of all books and papers in your custody, or that of any of you as former Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, or as the former Board of Metropolitan Police of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, or in any way appertaining to those offices, or either of them.

By order of the Board,
WM. McMURRAY, President.

J. S. Bosworth,
Wm. McMurray,
Wm. B. Lewis,
} Commissioners.

To Messrs. James Bowen, Thos. C. Acton, and John G. Bergen, former Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, and the former Board of Metropolitan Police for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York.

On perusing the document, Mr. Acton politely remarked: "We most respectfully decline to accede to your demands." The gentlemen referred to handed a copy of the resolutions recently passed by them, wherein they resolve to abide the decision of the Courts, to the Commissioners, and took their leave. The interview was courteous and friendly throughout.

Gov. Seymour's Commissioners have also sent a notification to Comptroller Brennan that they are the real Commissioners, and that Mr. Lewis is Treasurer. Comptroller Brennan, it is understood, proposes to adopt the same amicable and commendable course which has been adopted by Messrs. McMurray, Bosworth and Lewis and not to embarrass the department or complicate the legal questions arising; during the pendency of the legal proceedings, and until a decision adverse to them, it is said, he will recognize the present Commissioners and pay to them the warrants as usual.

Another Daring Burglary.

NO ARREST OF THE PERPETRATORS.

On Thursday night last the house of Rachel Newfelt, No. 69 Watts-street, was entered by means of false keys and robbed of $200 in cash, $1,000 in United States five-twenty bonds, a gold watch and chain worth $200, a bank-book showing a deposit of $100 in the Chambers-street Savings Bank, and a gold ring valued at $50. From all the indications, it appears there were three thieves engaged in this bold burglary. About 2 o'clock at night they drove up to the above residence, coolly fastened their horse to a post, went through an alley to the rear of the house, and entered the basement by means of keys prepared for the purpose. Thence they ascended to the sleeping apartments of Mrs. Newfelt, and during her slumbers they abstracted the property above specified, all of which was contained in a small safe. The latter was placed in their wagon and taken away. Two or three blocks from the scene of the robbery, the horse and wagon were found a few hours after by the Police. No arrests of the thieves have yet been made. Capt. Jourdon, of the Sixth Precinct, with two or three men, is, however, actively engaged in working up the case, and it is believed that the villains will soon be brought to justice. Mr. Newfelt, the husband of the victim, is connected with the army, and the most of the property stolen has been saved by him within the last two years.

Sentence Day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

Mark Barnwell, who was convicted at the last term of grand larceny, was brought up for sentence. His Honor said he did it with regret, as the prisoner's character was excellent, and there were grave doubts of his guilt. The law, however, compelled the Court to pass sentence, and the sentence was that he must be confined in the State Prison for two years. Steps will be taken to attain a new trial for this man, as he is undoubtedly innocent.

John Sullivan, who plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Julia Casey, convicted of passing counterfeit money, sent to Penitentiary for nine months.

Delia Murray, convicted of petit larceny, sent to Penitentiary for six months.

John O'Neil and George Fowler, convicted of passing counterfeit money, were sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Sarah Fitzgerald plead guilty to an indictment for grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Court adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

The China Trade.

We have had frequent occasion, recently, for noticing the immense trade growing up in this City for supplying the Chinese waters with steamers for carrying on the local trade there. Many of our largest builders have been devoting almost their entire strength to this department. Until recently, however, we were unaware of the difficulties attendant upon getting these vessels to their destination, arising mainly from the fact that most of them are built for river navigation, and not for the long sea voyage they are compelled to take. The following extract is from a letter written by an officer on board the steamer *Vulcan*, and it shows some of the dangers she encountered since she left here in November last. The *Vulcan* was built for Messrs. Aymar & Co. of this City, by John Englis & Son, the well-known shipbuilders, and her machinery constructed by Mr. John Dillon, of Rondout, New-York:

ON BOARD STEAMER VULCAN,
St. Thomas, December 9, 1863.

* * * * * * *

After landing our pilot at twelve o'clock, M., off Sandy Hook, she was headed on her course with a light free wind, making about nine knots an hour easily. This continued until the third day out, when we encountered heavy winds. That night, while running before the wind in the Gulf Stream, she took one lurch, throwing Marinus (assistant engineer) from the engine-room gratings into the lee scupper, (the top of the rail being under water,) landing him head first against an eye bolt, rendering him unfit for duty for three days. It was a narrow escape, and if he had not been made of India-rubber, he would never have seen daylight again. We have lost one sailor overboard, and have one fireman on the sick list. The engines and boiler work splendidly; we have not had a warm journal since we left. In fact, I cannot say too much in praise of the engines, and do not believe a better pair were ever built. I have not seen the slightest steam leak since we left New-York, although we have had some "ground and lofty tumbling." The boat is as stout as a ship could be, and a splendid sea boat in good weather. Capt. B. and myself pass coal, stow provisions, make sail, &c., and let the engines take care of themselves; but they keep steadily turning, and work like clocks, whether the boat is upside down or not. When within 1,200 miles of St. Vincent the Captain concluded we had not coal enough to make that port against a head wind, so he headed her for St. Thomas, 1,300 miles distant before the wind, so we have been steaming it for eight days on a back track for a coal-yard. We have burned 80 tons of coal in 16 days steaming, carrying 12 pounds of steam and cutting off at five-eighths of the stroke. After running over 3,000 miles, we are only 1,200 from New-York. At this rate we shall get to Shanghai in about a year. The thermometer ranges at 102° below decks; but I expect it will reach 212° at the equator.

The Jewish Messenger.—The first number of volume 15 of the *Jewish Messenger*, Jan. 8, comes to us in an enlarged form—an indication of well-deserved success. It is a journal devoted to the interests of our Hebrew population, and is to them, as its motto indicates, "A messenger of good tidings, publishing salvation." It is ably edited, and with a liberality of sentiment and absence of sectarianism which commends it to the respect and approval of those of all religious faiths. In its general and literary departments is exhibited much ability and a cultivated taste.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Annual Meeting of the Women's Hospital Association.—The annual meeting of this Association was held at the Hospital, No. 83 Madison avenue, yesterday afternoon. A large audience was present, composed of many of our most wealthy and influential citizens. In the absence of the President of the Medical Board, Mr. Beekman, President of the Board of Directors, was called to the Chair. The annual report was read, which showed a favorable condition of affairs—liberal donations having been received during the year. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Barnum, Dr. Cox and others. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. David Codwise, First Directress; Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, Second Directress; Mrs. Morris Ketchum, Third Directress; Mrs. Jacob Le Roy, Treasurer; Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Walden Pell, Secretary; Mrs. James McKay, Corresponding Secretary. Board of Managers—Mrs. Wm. H. Aspinwall, Mrs. H. J. Baker, Mrs. G. Bancroft, Mrs. James W. Beekman, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. G. L. Beekman, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. Peter Cooper, Mrs. Thomas Dewitt, Mrs. T. C. Durant, Mrs. Horace Green, Mrs. George W. Hatch, Mrs. G. G. Howland, Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, Mrs. R. L. Kennedy, Mrs. Joseph Lawrence, Mrs. Jas. X. McLanahan, Mrs. Thomas Mason, Mrs. J. C. Miner, Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mrs. Elisha Peck, Mrs. Pickersgill, Mrs. A. H. Stevens, Mrs. Hobart Webster, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Barclay. Executive Committee—Mrs McLanahan, Mrs. R. L. Kennedy, Mrs. Horace Webster, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Elisha Peck, Mrs. W. Bancroft, Mrs. H. Green, Mrs. T. C. Doremus. Medical Board: Consulting Physicians—John T. Metcalfe, M. D., President: Ed. Delafield, M. D., No. 2 East Seventeenth-street; Horace Green, M. D., LL.D., No. 12 Olinton-place. Consulting Surgeons—J. Marion Sims, M. D., No. 79 Madison-avenue; Valentine Mott, M. D., LL.D., No. 1 Gramercy-place; Alex. H. Stevens, M. D., LL.D., No. 6 Lafayette-place; Peter Van Buren, M. D., No. 142 West Twenty-second-street; George A. Peters, M. D., No. 20 West Twenty-ninth-street. Surgeon—Thomas Addis Emmett, M. D., No. 79 Madison-avenue. Attending Physicians—Dr. T. G. Thomas, No. 86 Fifth-avenue; Dr. Foster Swift, No. 54 West Twenty-fifth-street. House Physician—G. S. Winston, M. D.

Theft and Attempt to Kill.—On Thursday afternoon two men, and a lad aged 15 years, by the name of John Burke, entered a gentlemen's furnishing store at No. 64 Bowery, for the purpose, as they alleged, of purchasing some articles of wearing apparel. Not more than five minutes had elapsed after they entered, before the proprietor, suspecting that all was not right, turned to get an article from the shelf, keeping his eye upon them as well as he could, and before he could reassume his position a shirt was snatched from the counter by the lad. The proprietor immediately placed himself between the intruders and the door, and demanded that the stolen shirt should be forthcoming. After several denials and some hesitation, the lad produced the shirt, when the proprietor attempted to grab the whole party, and succeeded in retaining two of them. Being alone in the store, he was compelled to get into the street for assistance, and, discovering one of his neighbors in the door of his store, motioned for aid. But before assistance came the larger one disengaged himself and escaped. The lad, finding himself in a tight place, drew a pistol and attempted to fire upon his captor. The pistol was wrenched from his hands by the assistance of the neighbor alluded to, who noticed the movement just in time to prevent its result. All this transpired in the space of three minutes. After safety had been insured for all except the lad, a policeman arrived, and took the young would-be-murderer into custody. Charges of theft and attempt to kill were preferred against the lad yesterday. It is no unusual thing, it is stated, for these petty thieves to be found in the Bowery stores. Two persons are now in custody for breaking into this store but a short time since, being caught in the act by the night watchman and one of the policemen.

The Sleighing Carnival.—New-York has had a sleighing carnival, and is yet in the midst of it. No better sleighing has it known for years, and the prospect of its continuance for a few days is good. Every conceivable character of sleigh, from the scrub-runner to the costliest turnout, has been in use, and the City is resonant with the music of the bells. Central Park was yesterday alive with turnouts, as were all the roads, and a heyday and high-day was being kept by all who were fortunate enough to possess or lucky enough to secure runners. New-York does everything with a rush, and if there be a doubt of it, a visit to the Park, so far as sleighing is concerned, will dispel it.

The Re-enlisted Soldiers.—All the re-enlisted veterans that have returned to this City have been credited to the City's quota, and will be paid their $300 bounty in a few days. Supervisor Blunt states that he will not pay one cent to anybody but the soldier in person, so speculators who live by robbing the soldiers have now but a sorry chance of turning a penny.

Ball of Engine Company No. 7.—Lexington Steam Fire Engine Company No. 7 give a ball at Irving Hall to-morrow evening. The gallant members of No. 7 have made every arrangement to insure a success and enjoyment to all attending. The gentlemen composing the several Committees know no such word as "fail."

Appointment of a Detective at the Sub-Treasury.—Thomas Sampson, for many years a member of the Detective Police force of this City, has been appointed United States Detective at the Sub-Treasury Office, under John J. Cisco. Mr. Sampson is an experienced and efficient officer, and the appointment is a deserved tribute to his worth.

Return of the Fifty-ninth Regiment.—The Fifty-ninth regiment, Lieut.-Col. Rugg, commanding, were to leave Washington yesterday morning. Hence they may be expected here at any hour. Preparations have been made to receive them, but the programme of the proceedings has not yet been made public.

The Ella and Anna.—This prize steamer, which was so suddenly made conspicuous by recapturing the *Chesapeake* from the pirates, has been ordered to fit for sea immediately. Capt. Cressy has been assigned to the command of the vessel, and her name has been changed to *Malvern*.

Arrival of the Second Massachusetts Battery.—The Second Massachusetts heavy artillery, 725 strong, arrived here yesterday morning, and after partaking of a substantial dinner prepared by Col. F. E. Howe, departed for Baltimore.

New-England Soldiers' Relief Association.—Rev. Thomas S. Hastings will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, this morning, at 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

Ice on the North River.—Yesterday a large amount of ice floated down the North River considerably endangering small craft and impeding navigation generally.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Grand Skating Carnival on Washington Pond.—There will be a grand fancy-dress skating carnival on the Washington Pond on Monday afternoon and evening. Two bands of music will be in attendance, and in the evening the pond will be lighted up, and fireworks displayed. The affair will be vigorously exciting and highly enjoyable.

LAW REPORTS.

Collision—Steamer and Sailing Vessel—Darkness—Evidence.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Thomas D. Fletcher vs. *The Steamer Cubana.*—This libel is filed to recover damages alleged to have been inflicted on the schooner *Minerva*, at sea, on the morning of June 19, 1860, in a collision with the Spanish steamer *Cubana*. The schooner is an English vessel, belonging to Nova Scotia. The accident occured about 4 or 4½ o'clock in the morning, in lat. 25° 48' N, lon. 62° 18' W.

The schooner was under a very light breeze, and was making but little headway at the time. It was the duty of the steamer to have cleared her, and she is liable for the damages caused by the collision, unless the schooner was in fault. The only serious fault which can be charged upon her is that charged in the pleadings and evidence of the omission to show a light. The question of her duty on this point turns upon the fact whether or not it was dark at the time. The libelant's witnesses insist that it was not, while those on behalf of the steamer assert the contrary. Two witnesses from this City have been called, who swear that they are acquainted with the navigation of the ocean in the vicinity of the place of this collision, and they state, that at that season of the year it must have been broad daylight at the time when the vessels collided. The Court has had some hesitation in accepting this statement, as it is in conflict with the commonly received opinion of geographers and navigators touching the length of time which dawn precedes the morning and twilight follows the setting sun. But as the testimony is positive, and the witnesses say they have personally witnessed the state of the atmosphere in that region and at that season of the year and time of day, the Court must accept their testimony as confirming that of those on board the schooner. The mate of the *Cubana* also says that he saw something on his lee-bow, a short time previous to the collision, his attention having been attracted to it by a cry from his lookout. He states that it was indistinct, and appeared like a sail. He soon recognized it to be a schooner, then half a mile or a mile off. He immediately changed his course and ordered the steamer to be stopped. He should have stopped her at once, on discovering indistinctly what proved to be the schooner. Instead of waiting till she emerged fully into view. This was the only safe course, and would have probably averted the collision. If the evidence had satisfied the Court that it was sufficiently dark to have rendered a light on board the schooner available in disclosing her to the steamer at an earlier moment, the Court would have apportioned the damage. But though the evidence is not as satisfactory as could be wished on this question, the Court is constrained on the whole, to conclude that it was so light that a lantern displayed on the schooner would not have led to her earlier discovery by the steamer.

Decree for libelants, with a referee to compute the damages.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3837. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

Reported Concentration of Rebels in Texas.

Important Secret Movement of Gen. Banks' Forces.

Louisianians Invited to Avail Themselves of the Amnesty.

THE NEGRO TROOPS AT PORT HUDSON

The steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BARTON, from New-Orleans, Dec. 3 via Havana, arrived at this port yesterday. She was detained at New-Orleans one day beyond her regular time of leaving, by order of Major-Gen. BANKS.

Information had reached New-Orleans, from three or four different directions, that all the rebel troops which have been operating in Western Louisiana, on the banks of the Mississippi, and in fact the whole force of the enemy, are gathering in Central Texas, and uniting to form one large army, to attack our new acquisitions on the coast of Texas. They will number at least 20,000. The most ample preparations have been made to meet this force as well as possible with the number of troops in the department. There will soon be news of great interest from Texas.

The Nineteenth army corps still remained at New-Iberia. Nearly every regiment has reënlisted as veterans. The agent of the State of Connecticut is at New-Iberia, paying every man from that State who reënlists $300. The Twelfth Connecticut has reënlisted en masse.

We have received our usual files of New-Orleans journals and correspondence, but there is very little news.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

New-Year's Day—Intensely Cold Weather—Gen. Banks' new Order—Gov. Shepley's new Order—A new Union Paper—Hon. Michael Hahn, Editor and Proprietor of the True Delta—Movement Among the Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

New-Year's Day came upon us with a sharp, crisp, piercing cold that made it difficult to realize the fact that we were in the "sunny South," and had not been transported, overnight, among the frozen regions of the North. Fancy waking up in the morning—in a place that, only in my last letter, I was boasting about permitting people to sit in open balconies and pick violets in December—and finding your window panes all frosted over, precisely as they would be on a January morning in New-York! However, there is one comfort—it does not last long, and, for all I know to the contrary, before the vessel which takes this letter reaches the Balize, we may have to throw off our overcoats, put out our fires, and be in Midsummer again. I never in my life experienced such wonderful changes of temperature, and they must unquestionably be very trying upon weak constitutions.

New-Year's Day was a grand day with us here—everybody visiting everybody—carriages dashing about in every direction—(by the way, why does not New-York imitate our vehicles here? they partake more of the rich character of private carriages than hired ones)—dinners, speechifying and jollification everywhere, and pleasure-seekers moving about with that briskness to which the sharp air gave additional zest.

GEN. BANKS' NEW ORDER.

New Year's Day was selected by the Commanding-General here for bringing out his new order embodying the President's Proclamation of Amnesty, and the various portions of his message which bore upon that highly important document. It was really most impressive, in the midst of these festive scenes, standing on the very threshold of a new year pregnant with all the hidden mysteries of the future, to hear the voice of our Chief Magistrate calling aloud, almost imploringly, to the deluded masses of the insurgent South to come and accept the hand so feeling, generously, faithfully held out to them. Gen. BANKS' order, you will notice, calls upon all those so disposed to report themselves to the nearest Provost-Marshal and take the required oath. Whether many will do so or not has yet to be seen; but it is scarcely conceivable how men, unless willfully bent upon their own ruin, for a cause that never, if successful, could benefit one of them, can resist the appeal now made to them by the President.

GOV. SHEPLEY'S ORDER.

Since my last, Brig.-Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of this State, has also issued an important order, calling upon the Register of voters for the City of New-Orleans, and also those of the several parishes of the State of Louisiana, to administer the oath in the President's Proclamation to all those who may be desirous of taking it. This order does not in any way interfere with the registration of voters already in operation under a previous order of the Governor—it only administers this oath to those who may desire to take it—so that should the President insist upon this oath as a qualification for electors, those who have taken it will only have to procure a fresh certificate of registration so as to be able to vote.

Whether or not an entirely new registration is to take place, I hardly know, but I should think not; and the order just issued by Gov. SHEPLEY looks as if there would not be, unless some direct order comes from Washington to that effect, of which he would have been advised before this. Besides, the President distinctly says in his Proclamation, that although the plan he recommended was the best that suggested itself at the time, he does not bind himself to it if any other equally effective can present itself. All that the Union men of Louisiana have therefore to do, is to go on steadily and perseveringly, precisely as they were doing before, enroll every loyal man, and not cease in their efforts until Louisiana presents herself ready to establish a free State. This they are zealously doing, and, judging from the success that has hitherto attended their efforts, there is not the remotest doubt of her being speedily enrolled among the Free States of the Union—Gov. RIDDELL, and "Senators" COTTMAN, FIELD and BAKER to the contrary notwithstanding.

A NEW UNION PAPER.

As a further proof of the vast strides that the Unionists are making, and the consequent retrogression of secession power, if not feeling, another Union paper came into existence yesterday, under the auspices of the Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, late member of Congress for this city, who has purchased the *True Delta* from Dr. KENNEDY, its conductor for the last fourteen years.

Considering that Mr. HAHN is a staunch Unionist—not one of the ultras, but, as far as I know of his opinions, a thorough upholder of the Administration and denouncer of Slavery—and that his predecessor was the most violent writer here on the opposite side, you can imagine that we look upon this addition to our phalanx as a great triumph to the national cause.

MR. HAHN has still retained the name of the *True Delta*—a determination that argued a good deal of moral courage, upon the principle that you may as well hang a dog as give him a bad name. It is like putting new wine in old bottles, which is always a dangerous process; but he doubtless trusts to his own good antecedents and to the gradual spread of knowledge throughout the country, that the *True Delta* has changed hands. In the meantime, and until people get accustomed to the change, he must expect many a doubtful glance to be cast at him that was really intended not for the *True Delta*, as it is but as it was. It is always dangerous to wear the livery of an enemy. I remember, while at the siege of Port Hudson, having a very comfortable but suspicious-looking gray overcoat, that I seldom ventured to wear while riding out after dark, lest one of our own pickets should mistake his man, and send a bullet after me that was intended for a less honest individual.

MOVEMENT AMONG THE TROOPS.

Considerable movement has been going on among the troops here lately, old encampments breaking up and the men going off to some unknown parts; but all done with so much order, quietude and celerity, that the change is discovered without the slightest premonitary symptom. Every military movement in this department is done in the same way, and it argues very highly for the caution and skill of those in command. Of course it leaves the community full of conjecture, but better that than premature babbling about military movements, to defeat the very objects that a Commanding General has in view. What is going on I am not at liberty to say, even to the extent of my information; but you may depend upon one thing, that it will not be long before fresh military laurels crown this department.

Gen. BANKS is still here, taking a little temporary rest after his late indisposition, from which he is now entirely recovered, and rumor says he will very shortly take the field once more. NEMO.

COLORED SOLDIERS IN LOUISIANA.

The Troops at Port Hudson—Progress of the Corps d'Afrique—Successful Expedition—Christmas Jubilee—A Regiment "Expressin' dere Feelins"—Copy of Resolutions to be Sent to the President, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT HUDSON, La., Thursday, Dec. 31, 1863.

Nine months ago the Corps d'Afrique was organized at Brashear City. At that time every officer and enlisted man who came from the North to take positions in this branch of the army was met on every hand with sneers and ridicule. These gentlemen were moved with the force of honest principle, and nothing could move them from the solemn work which they had undertaken. To succeed was their grand aim. To fail was not considered either honorable or possible. The old tyrant DAVIS, by his promise of death to every officer who should engage in this work, did more to strengthen their hearts and nerve them to victory than anything else. And then the hate exhibited to the movement by such sheets as the *Express* and *World*, and other such organs, tended to produce the grand results now witnessed at this and other points, where great columns of stalwart black men are being prepared to measure steel with their white foes. Here at Port Hudson we have nearly thirty regiments under Gen. GEO. L. ANDREWS. These are being drilled as fast as possible; indeed some may be already called veterans, because of their heroic deeds, their noble efforts in the trench, and in the deadly combat. Instead of being unpopular, what is now the reputation of this corps? I can answer best by saying that the Examining Board, of which Col. JAMES C. CLARK is President, has upon its roll *nine hundred* applications for commissions. And some of the applicants are old Democrats who "hated the nigger," but whose eyes are opened to see in the negro not only a man, but a faithful helper in this glorious struggle of the Union for life and honor.

We have in nearly every regiment of this corps a successful school in full operation, with an extra staff officer with the rank of Lieutenant, as instructor. Already the men who, in the estimation of Copperhead slave-worshipers, were too dumb to learn, are learning fast. In the Seventh regiment alone, where Lieut. R. G. SEYMOUR (no relative of HORATIO) is teaching, nearly all the men, and all the non-commissioned officers are reading, and some are writing; and this, too, after an effort of only three weeks. I have never seen persons so eager to learn, and it is in this that we find the secret of their success. They have been lashed and lacerated, crushed and ground; so long deprived of books or any other means of improvement, that now, when a book and a teacher are offered, they leap for joy, and take to the work with a right good will. It is intended by Gen. ANDREWS that by Spring every colored soldier in this corps shall know how to read, and every non-commissioned officer how to write. There could be no better means than this for the elevation of the colored soldier to be not only a better soldier, but a better man, who will thereby be fitted for that state of society which a wise Providence seems to have ordained for this country in the future. In the education of the colored soldier, Slavery and rebellion receive a heavy blow.

An expedition started from here on the 23d inst. for some point west of the Mississippi, and near the mouth of the Red River. There were four regiments, in command of Col. DICKEY, of the Twelfth regiment of this corps. As a rebel force was known to be hovering in that vicinity, it was expected a sharp fight would occur, and every preparation was made for it. Although the rebels fled, and there was no battle, yet the occasion served to ascertain the disposition of the troops. *From the start till the return to camp, they evinced the greatest degree of enthusiasm, and were wonderfully delighted at the idea of fighting their old masters.* A few prisoners, a large lot of fine fat mules, and an immense quantity of corn, fell into our hands. The latter article was greatly needed. And here I am reminded of a strange fact, that whereas last summer the Southern rebels had to eat food intended for beasts, at the present time our horses and mules are often reduced to such straits that soldiers' rations have to be issued to them. This is a shame, and the Quartermaster should remedy the evil.

Christmas Day was observed in the Southern plantation style. Gen. ANDREWS suspended all labor except the regular police duties, and the day was given to the troops to be spent in harmless amusements. The officers of all the regiments spent thousands of dollars for the purpose of affording every possible opportunity to the men to enjoy themselves. We had the greased pole, the greased pig, the sack race, and other sports, all of which passed off admirably. In Col. JAMES C. CLARK'S regiment, there was a meeting announced to take place at 11 o'clock in the schoolhouse. The object of the meeting, as stated by a tall Orderly, was "to afford de soldiers of de Seventh an opertunity for expressin' dere feelins for dis first free Christmas." At the appointed hour the meeting was called to order, and Sergeant MCCLELLAN appointed Chairman, and Sergeant JOSEPH MANGIN Secretary. A fervent prayer was offered for the President of the United States; for Congress; for all the Governors; for all the Judges; for all the Generals and officers of the army and navy, and for all who have been made free by the Government, as well as all who are yet in bonds. At the conclusion of the prayer nearly all were in tears. Evidently every one felt the most sincere gratitude for "dis first free Christmas," as they called it. No sooner had the prayer been offered than speeches were made by Rev. Mr. CONWAY, Capt. HORACE E. KIMBALL, Lieut. R. G. SEYMOUR, and by each of the non-commissioned officers. One man, whose speech I shall never forget, spoke about as follows:

"FELLOW-SOLDIERS OF DE SEBENTH REGIMENT: I is mighty glad to enjoy dis portunity fer enjoying dis fust free Christmas in dis world what we live in. A year ago, where was we? We was down in de dark land of Slavery. And now where are we? We are free men, and soldiers of de Unite States. And what have we to do? We have to fight de rebels so dat we never more be slaves. When de day of battle come, what will we do? I speak for me, and I say for myself, I go and fight de rebels till de last man die. Yes, under de flags what was presented to us fom New-York, we fight till de last man die; and if I be de last man, what will I do? I hold up de flags, and if I die, den I go to my grave coualfied for doing my duty. De President of de United States is one great man what has done more good dan any oder man what ever was borned. I bless de Lord we fight for so good Commander. I have no more to say now and evermore—Amen."

Several speeches were made, and the above is a fair sample of them all.

When the non-commissioned officers had all spoken, the following resolutions were offered and passed with a shouting "Yes" peculiar to these people:

Resolved, That, this being our first free Christmas, we, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Seventh regiment, Corps d'Afrique, do hereby express our deep sense of gratitude to that Divine Providence through whom we have been delivered from our cruel bondage and brought to enjoy this liberty.

Resolved, That we owe a debt of gratitude to the Government of the United States which time and labor can never repay.

Resolved, That we cannot express in words our love for the President of the United States, as language is too weak to convey that estimation in which we hold *him* who has been to us what Moses was to Israel of old, and to justice and humanity so true and faithful a friend;

Resolved, That, as soldiers of the United States, we desire to be ever true, always ready to fight our enemies, and never willing to give up till they are crushed.

Resolved, That as soldiers of the Seventh Regiment, we will always strive to do honor to the flags presented to us by kind friends in New-York.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the President of the United States, after being presented to the Colonel for approval.

When the resolutions were read, a messenger was sent to the headquarters of the regiment to invite Col. CLARK to say a few words. The Colonel was cordially welcomed. He said to the men that he had listened to expressions of patriotism which he did not think they were capable of. He had more confidence in them now than ever before. He was sure, when the time came to march against the enemy, they would give a good account of themselves—as they had formerly done in the trenches last Summer.

There is considerable talk of several regiments of this corps being sent to Texas, and I am pleased to see how eager the men are to go anywhere, only that they have an opportunity of fighting "de rebels."

There is no doubt a chance will soon be given for testing, on a large scale, the valor of the colored troops. I am not alarmed as to the result.

Gen. ANDREWS is the hardest working officer I ever knew. He is an example to every officer in the army. He is determined that the Corps d'Afrique shall be equal to any corps in the army. When Gen. WADSWORTH was here, he was astonished at the drill and discipline which the men had exhibited. Considering that nearly all the time had been spent on the fortifications, the men marched well, and showed that they can equal any soldiers in the world.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICE OF THE PICAYUNE, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1864.

COTTON—The discouraging accounts from New-York appear to have partially suspended the demand, the only transaction reported at private sale being 18 bales Low Middling at 70½c. We heard, however, of one or two negotiations pending which may have been closed late in the day. At auction, 67 bales sold as follows: 1 bale extra Pickings, at 81c., 1 sound Repacked at 69; 4 bales Rebaled Low Middling at 68c.; 1 Strictly Good Ordinary relaxed at the same; 27 Strictly Ordinary to Good Ordinary at 67½c. @ 68c.; 26 Good Ordinary at 68c.; 1 bale Rebaled Middling at 69. 5 Reboxed, barely Middling, at 69¾c.; and 1 bale Middling at 72½c.

SUGAR—There was a fair demand for export at previous prices to-day, and the sales embraced about 700 hhds. Common to good common, 9c.@9¾c.; fair to fully fair, 10c.@11c.; prime to choice, 11¼c.@ 11¾c.; and yellow clarified new crop, 12¼c.; good common old crop, 10¼c., and fair to fully fair do., 11¼@11¾c. ℔ ℔.

MOLASSES—There was a good demand, especially for the better descriptions to-day, and the sales embraced 1,200 bbls. in various lots at 50c.@51c. for ordinary; 52c.@53c. for prime, and 54c.@55½c. for choice new. The market is very firm and the outside figures paid for choice indicate a slight advance.

FLOUR—The market was firmer to-day, and the small sales that have transpired indicate a slight improvement in prices; 200 bbls. choice superfine sold at $8 50, 200 low extra at $8 85 and 150 choice extra at $9 75 ℔ ℔. The day before yesterday, not previously reported, 480 bbls. ordinary extra sold at $8 75 ℔ bbl.

CORN—A lot of 190 sacks Louisiana yellow sold at $1 62½ ℔ bushel.

LARD—Day before yesterday, not previously reported, a lot of 60 tcs. prime sold at 13½c. ℔ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The steamer to leave for New-York tomorrow morning has obtained 2½c. ℔ ℔. for Cotton. The rates by sailing vessels for Northern ports are $1 25 per bale for Cotton, $1 25 ℔ hhd. for Sugar, and 40c. ℔ ℔. for Molasses.

MISCELLANEOUS—Sales at auction to-day, 45 reams Paper at 25c., and 10 bbls. Sugar at 9¾c.@10c.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Wholesale Desertion of Rebels—Strength of the Rebel Army—The Supplies Scarce—Capture of a Secesh Mail.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sunday, Jan. 10.

Lieut. W. A. BRITTAM, of the Third Arkansas regiment of FAGIN'S rebel brigade, came into our lines to-day with a squad of his command. He left PRICE'S headquarters at Longwood, twenty miles west of Calden, on Christmas.

Gen. HOLMES is in command of the Trans-Mississippi department, and Gen. PRICE commands the army in the field, whose numbers have been estimated at 17,000, but BRITTAM says it does not exceed 13,000. Of PRICE'S Missourians only three or four thousand remain, and but few of these were part of the army which he took out of Missouri. The veterans of Lexington and Pea Ridge are nearly all in their graves. The Missouri troops consist of SHELBY'S cavalry and PARSONS' infantry brigade.

MAXEY'S new recruits, conscripts and bushwhackers, recently joined Gen. STEELE, who had been superseded in command of the rebel department of Indian Territory by Brig-Gen. MAXEY.

Gen. GANO is another new Texan general, who has had command.

The rebel troops have issues of only fresh beef and corn meal, with one ration of flour per week.

They are badly clothed, have no tents, and suffer greatly.

The reports of Federal success in Texas and Gen. BANKS' possession of the Rio Grande, created great gloom among the rebels.

Rumors of the issue of President LINCOLN'S amnesty proclamation were also having effect throughout their ranks, and desertions were frequent. Their officers were promising a speedy advance to keep them quiet. Officers well informed were of the opinion that PRICE would move upon Little Rock, and MAXEY with another column on Fort Smith.

The weather here is the coldest ever known. The thermometer has stood from 10° to 15° below zero for several days, and the snow is six inches deep.

Our cavalry crossed the river on the ice and intercepted a rebel mail, the letters in which speak of an immediate advance of the rebel forces as far Northward as possible.

The Little Rock *Democrat* of the 26th ult. says:

"Senator MITCHELL has recently returned from Richmond with orders from JEFF. DAVIS which created considerable stir in the rebel camps.

Lieut. GREEN, with a detachment of the Third Federal Arkansas cavalry, *en route* for Fort Smith, was attacked, a few days since, by the rebel Col. HALL. The enemy were whipped, and the Colonel and nine men were captured.

Capt. NAPIER the same night had a fight with a rebel force recently from Yellow County, and captured Lieut. BARNETT and 15 men."

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Grant Visits Knoxville—The Probabilities of the Future—Re-enlistments, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1863.

Gen. GRANT returned from Nashville Monday evening, and on the following morning left for Knoxville, the state of affairs in East Tennessee being of a character to require his presence. His headquarters are to be removed at once to Nashville. His staff will leave to-day or to-morrow, and the General will return there from Knoxville. This fact is sufficiently suggestive as to the character of the operations to be expected in this department for the next three months, at least.

It is hardly probable that, with the exception of LONGSTREET, the rebels will be inclined to disturb the quiet which the attitude, the season and the resulting circumstances are so well calculated to insure. It is more than probable that about the time BRAGG was last attacked he was meditating a retreat as far as Dalton; and it is scarcely probable that after what has happened, with the broken and divided state of the army, to say nothing of the obstacles presented, and the season and the surface of the country, the rebel General, be he JOHNSTON, HARDEE, or some one else, will undertake to return an inch over the ground toward Chattanooga. I would rather suppose that a retreat still further into Georgia would mark the tactics of the rebel General, especially should he be JOHNSTON, who has had some experience in too close proximity to GRANT.

Ultimately, the rebel army will withdraw below Rome, and probably to Atlanta, which, in many respects is the key point of what there is left of the Confederacy. But for reasons pertaining to the season, I do not hesitate to say that HARDEE would, two weeks ago, have been below Rome—how much further would have depended on circumstances: but likely enough he would have gone to Atlanta, if he could have reached there. The reasons of a further withdrawal ultimately by the rebels toward Atlanta, are patent to the comprehension of the Federal General alone. The rebel commander, if he is fit for his place, can discern them, if he but looks once at the map, and understands but indifferently the topography of the country. For the present, however, no material movement need be expected. The position of neither side warrants any other idea; and though croakers and growlers will croak and growl, while they keep at a safe distance, this is precisely all that it is possible to do—keep quiet and prepare for moving when the time comes.

Gen. THOMAS is hard at work "licking into shape" so much of the Army of the Cumberland as he can lay his hands on. It is not too much to say that, since he took command, very much has been accomplished by way of discipline and general improvement. The army needed the close attention and minute care which has been given to it since Gen. THOMAS assumed the command. It speaks much in his favor that the improvement is so perceptible. The fighting qualities of the Army of the Cumberland were, I believe, never questioned, though it had some rotten sticks in it from the first. Its discipline never was, however, the very best; and to the task of increasing this quality Gen THOMAS has addressed himself laboriously and successfully. Considerable numbers of officers have been summarily dismissed the service; others have been sent before Courts-Martial, while others still have been permitted to resign, to save the disgrace of dismissal or punishment.

There is a very general movement now going on to enlist into the Veteran corps. Whole regiments are coming into the arrangement, and several have already departed homeward to take the forty days' furlough, having previously been mustered in under the reënlistment. It is thought that not less than three-fourths of this army will reënlist in this way. So the country will be certain of having an army of veterans.

It is plain to be seen that, notwithstanding all the drawbacks of the service, officers and men are disposed to keep in it—as a profession to the officers, and an easy way to obtain a living by the men. I have observed how reluctantly most of them go out, and I can well see how a majority of the small part that do go out will be anxious to get back again before many months. The profession of arms in our country not only pays well, but it has its peculiar allurements. They who reënlist may safely argue, as most of them do, that they have seen the hardest part of the war, and that they may count on comparatively easy times hereafter. Beside this, as I have reason to know, there is a wish with a great many to see the business through; that, having begun at the beginning, they are disposed to go to the end. The reënlisting regiments are but skeletons, 300 being rather above the average, I judge; but their presence in their respective neighborhoods will have the effect to facilitate enlistments, and at the end of the forty days they will return with ranks measurably filled.

The period of seeming inaction will on our side be marked by this renewal of the army; on the rebel side by a far different state of things. Evidence multiplies daily of an organized disposition in the ranks of the rebels to ground arms and accept the terms of the President's Proclamation of Amnesty. Left to themselves, I am persuaded that thousands would desert weekly, and, after taking the required oath, would return to their homes, never again to leave them to bear arms against the Union. With this feeling actually existing, the rebel army cannot grow in efficiency, but must degenerate. The late defeats have crushed out the former defiant spirit and expelled the hopefulness which has animated not only the rebel army but the Southern people. This might be argued on general principles, but we have abundant testimony showing it to be a practical fact. Wherever the Proclamation has reached the people of the South it has been not without a favorable response, and I am assured by persons, by long association and actual residence capable of an intelligent opinion, that could there be adequate protection, there would in all parts of the South be an organized manifestation of acceptance of the terms proposed for returning to the Union. The leaven exists; and sooner or later will work and show itself, one way or another. On this reliance may be placed expectation as on something like a fixed fact, and it argues the most favorable things for the future.

Of incident, had there been enough to make a respectable item, I would have named it before. That, in point of time, we are somewhere in the holidays, we only know from the dates and recollections of former seasons. There is nothing here to remind us of it—not so much as a leaf of holly or twig of evergreen. Really, we don't think there are any holidays this year! Practically, we are out of the world—so far out that some of us begin to despair of ever returning. We are heathen—in fact, we occupy missionary ground—nay, the very *Ridge*, which we took from the obdurate rebels. I am quite sure that should I live a thousand years, I could not place my eye on the map, and my finger on Chattanooga, without a shudder. All the recollections of things which we are not permitted to write, and consequently the world knows not of, would rush to my mind with distressing vividness. I shall not venture the narration to my children before they are men and women grown! Chattanooga! Uh—h! RODERICK.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 10.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Republicans of the two Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature have, on joint ballot, nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the next Presidency. Their resolutions, with the preamble engrossed on parchment, have been committed to SIMON CAMERON to bring to Washington and present to the President. The Union League in Philadelphia will nominate Mr. LINCOLN on Monday night.

PAYMENT OF THE ARMIES.

Money to pay off GRANT'S army has been sent, and the Army of the Potomac will probably be paid off next week.

NEW GENERALS.

Col. A. B. UNDERWOOD, Thirty-third Massachusetts, has been commissioned a Brigadier for gallantry at Lookout Mountain. The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Generals BUFORD, STRONG and WHIPPLE as Major-Generals, with commissions to date the first from Gettysburgh, the second from Fort Gregg, and the third from Chancellorsville.

THE POTOMAC FROZEN TIGHT.

The Potomac is completely ice-bound—the first time in seven years. A large number of vessels are frozen in between Alexandria and Aquia Creek, and a large fleet is detained at anchor further down. The ice in some places is several inches thick, a little thinner where the current is fast, and very thick where the water is quiet, and strong enough to bear a man's weight. Of course the blockade runners improve this opportunity to take contraband goods from the Maryland to the Virginia shore, and without fear of molestation or detection. Provisions and supplies for the Potomac flotilla have to be sent via Baltimore, as communication between the Navy-yard and the flotilla by river is impossible. Several gunboats, sheathed with heavy iron, dispatched from the yard here with supplies, have been unable to get through the ice, and put back for repairs. It is a little singular that on so important a river as this now is to the Government, there should be no ice-boat. The ice dealers in Washington, for the first time in their lives, are filling their cellars from the Potomac, and scorn New-England.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been authorized since our last report:

Name of Bank.	Capital.
First National Bank of Mifflinsburgh, Penn.	$50,000
First National Bank of Williamsport, Penn.	150,000
First National Bank of Peoria, Ill.	150,000
First National Bank of Wilmington, Ill.	50,000
First National Bank of Columbus, Wis.	50,000
First National Bank of Chittinango, N. Y.	50,000
First National Bank of Parkersburgh, W. V.	50,000
Second National Bank of Springfield, Mass.	300,000
First National Bank of Leavenworth, Ks.	100,000
First National Bank of Ashland, O.	50,000
First National Bank of Sandy Hill, N. Y.	50,000
Second National Bank of Utica, N. Y.	100,000
First National Bank of Rockville, Conn.	50,000
First National Bank of Hanover, Penn.	50,000
Total	$1,250,000

The total number of banks authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, up to Jan. 7, is one hundred and eighty-seven, with an aggregate capital of $31,817,100.

OPINION ON THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

An opinion of Solicitor WHITING, of the War Department, upon the objects of the Enrollment act, has just been published by the Provost-Marshal-General, which will be adopted by the War Department as the law of the land upon every point discussed in it. He says, among other things,

"The number of men and the periods of their respective service must be taken as elements of calculation in order to ascertain the total amount of service performed by the soldiers of a given State, and the total amount of service thus ascertained in each State would give the total amount in the aggregate of all the service performed in all the States. The proportion of troops due from each State was to that obtained from all the States as the number of inhabitants of that State was to the aggregate number of inhabitants of all the States. The solution of this formulary gave for each State the number of troops required, in order to make up its equal and just share. If the number of troops fell short of this required proportion, that deficit should be charged. If the number exceeded, it should be credited to the State in question. The number to be drafted, thus ascertained, should be charged to the particular State, and then the amount due to or due from that State on the account of former service, should be added to or substracted from that number. The balance is that which is due from the State in question, and when balances are thus made up for all the States, the amount of service will be equally distributed according to law. The second part of the first draft yet remains to be completed, and it becomes necessary to give each State credit in the above mentioned account for all troops furnished under the first part of the draft, and the balance of the first draft will be all that will now be due on that draft from each State respectively."

THE FRAUDS IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

A resolution to investigate by Special Committee the frauds in the New-York Custom-house, and particularly the management of the Naval Office, will be introduced into the House this week.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL MEIGS.

Quartermaster-General MEIGS arrived here yesterday from the Southwest. He will probably be sent on another inspecting tour.

MILITARY ASSIGNMENT.

Brig.-Gen. E. B. TYLER has been assigned to the command of the First brigade, Eighth Army corps, headquarters at the Relay House, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Secretary CHASE will soon have ready for issue thirty-five or forty millions of five per cent. interest-bearing notes. With these and the proceeds of the Popular Loan, (5-20,) the Treasury can meet all existing demands upon it, and shove on the war.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 10.

RECTIFICATION.

The statement that S. M. CLARK, the chief of the Note Bureau in the Treasury Department, has been suspended from duty is totally without foundation, and there is authority for this denial. There will probably be a vigorous examination as to the motives of the author of this report.

CAPTURE OF A SCHOONER.

The Navy Department has been advised of the capture of the rebel schooner *Marshall J. Smith* by the gunboat *Kennebec*. She was discovered about 18 miles east of Mobile Point at night. Discovering the *Kennebec*, she changed her course and hauled to land. A shell was fired and the vessel was approached and boarded. She was from Mobile, bound to Havana, with a cargo of 280 bales of cotton and some turpentine. Her manifest and other papers were thrown overboard.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS—PROPOSITION TO PAY THE ARMY AND NAVY IN GOLD.

The Democratic and Conservative members of Congress met on Saturday evening in the Capitol, with Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, in the Chair, and unanimously adopted the following important resolution, offered by Hon. JAMES BROOKS, of New-York:

Whereas, Gold or silver is paid our Ministers, Consuls and Commissioners representing the nation in foreign countries, and gold and silver are received from the people at the Custom-houses in payment of duties; and whereas, the people are taxed to pay capitalists their interest in specie in their investments in the National debt; therefore

Be it Resolved, That the officers, soldiers and sailors in the army and navy should be paid in gold and silver or their equivalents in amount; and

Be it also Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be instructed to prepare amendments to the army and navy bills to this effect.

The following resolution, from a Committee appointed to consult upon the political matters likely to come before Congress, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the President's Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, is unwise, inexpedient, revolutionary, and unconstitutional, and is therefore disapproved.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA

An Affair Yesterday With Mosby's Guerrillas.

They Attack a Detachment of Our Forces in Loudon County.

Brisk Fight and the Bushwhackers Dispersed.

THE LATE REBEL RAID A COMPLETE FAILURE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, Sunday, Jan. 10.

Maj. COLE, in command of a battalion of Maryland cavalry, encamped in Loudon County, was attacked at four A. M. to-day by the guerrilla MOSBY, the latter's force being near four hundred strong.

After severe fighting for an hour MOSBY was repulsed, leaving his killed and wounded on the field.

Among the rebel dead were found four commissioned officers.

Our loss is reported as two killed and eleven wounded. Among the latter are Capt. VERNON severely, and Lieut. RIVERS, slightly.

Gen. SULLIVAN has a force of cavalry now in pursuit of the enemy.

MOSBY attempted to surround and surprise the camp, but found Maj. COLE on the alert and ready for him. The fight was a gallant one on COLE'S part.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. KELLEY TO GOV BOREMAN.

CUMBERLAND, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1864.

A dispatch just received from Col. THOBURN, commanding at Petersburgh, informs me that the rebel force threatening him for several days past has retreated toward the Shenandoah Valley. The force was a formidable one, consisting of three brigades—LEE'S, WALKER'S and ROSSER'S, all under the command of Gen. FITZHUGH LEE.

Deserters report that it was the intention of LEE to capture the garrison at Petersburgh, take New Creek and Cumberland, destroy our stores, break the railroad by burning the bridges, &c., &c.

I am happy to inform you that the great raid undertaken by Gen. EARLY, in retaliation for our late movements in this department, has thus far resulted in a complete failure or fizzle. An empty wagon train of Col. THOBURN'S, returning from Petersburgh, was captured by a portion of the enemy's forces. With this exception they have not thus far been able to inflict upon us any injury. Many deserters are coming in, and our cavalry are picking up many stragglers.

The railroad is safe and trains are running regularly. The weather is cold and the snow is several inches deep. B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen.

DETAILS OF THE RAID.

CUMBERLAND, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Perhaps by mere accident, rather than through gross negligence, on the part of a rebel brigade commander, we have become possessed of an official document setting forth what was intended to be the original plan of Gen. EARLY'S late operations.

I have not now the opportunity to enter into details, but in a general way will state that Gen. EARLY was to cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Martinsburg, and by a combination of movements, attempt the capture of such Union forces as were between Martinsburg and New-Creek. At the latter place, Gen. EARLY, having heard that we were concentrating troops at Martinsburg, and having also been reliably informed that Gen. AVERILL was there with a strong cavalry force, determined, after a consultation with several rebel commanders, to alter his plan—he coming to the conclusion that he could not attack Martinsburg with any likelihood of success, and that he could not now retreat without bringing censure on himself for having advanced on so hazardous an enterprise, without also having at least made an effort to secure his object or injure us in some way. He, therefore, dispatched Gens. FITZHUGH LEE and ROSSER to attempt the capture of the garrison at Petersburg, Hardy County. How this failed, the reader already knows.

ROSSER was to try and get into Cumberland and capture or destroy the stores here.

Both LEE and ROSSER failed, because EARLY could not get to them the promised reinforcements, with artillery, &c. This is what the official rebel document says in regard to the late movements and the different plans adopted.

We have also become possessed of very important information in regard to the strength and position of the rebel commands and the avowed intentions of several rebel officers high in position.

A report is in circulation relative to the capture of the garrison at Jonesville, West Virginia, leaving the inference that the commander of the Department of West Virginia is responsible for our loss at that place. Such is not the fact. The command thus captured was within the limits of Gen. FOSTER'S Department.

The weather continues very cold here, and the sleighing is good.

We are in daily receipt of favorable evidences in regard to the effect of the Amnesty Proclamation among the rebel soldiers. Deserters from almost all the rebel commands enter our lines bringing us information of sometimes the highest importance. They take the oath of allegiance, and then, instead of becoming a budren to the Government, are usefully employed to the public benefit. Every opportunity is afforded them to avoid the chances of capture by rebel raiders.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Dismissals of Officers—Approaching Executions.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Jan. 18.

In pursuance of sentence by General Courts-Martial, Lieuts. Isaac N. W. Whitemeyer, Nineteenth Indiana; Thomas A. Dorwart, One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania; Edward F. Conway, One Hundred and Seventy-first New-York; Jno. B. Hare, Seventy-second New-York; Thos. McNamee, Fourth New-York, and Albert Reinart, Fifty-second New-York, have been dismissed from the service.

The sentences of death for desertion in the cases of privates Jno. Wilson, Seventy-first Pennsylvania; James Lane, Seventy-first New-York; James W. Clifton, Sixth New-Jersey; Ira Spith, Eleventh New-Jersey, and Allen G. Maxson, First Michigan, have been approved, and the executions are fixed for the 29th inst.

Surgeon JONATHAN LETTERMORE, United States Army, for the last 18 months Medical Director of this army, has been relieved at his own request, and ordered to Philadelphia.

Everything quiet. Weather intensely cold at night. Ice forms nightly over an inch thick.

Col. Underwood.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 10.

Col. UNDERWOOD, of the Thirty-third Massachusetts volunteers, who was severely wounded at the battle of Lookout Mountain, lies in a critical condition at Nashville. He has been highly complimented by Gen. HOOKER. Senator WILSON interested himself to have him appointed Brigadier-General, and to-day the commission was forwarded.

NEW BOOKS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, No. CCII. January, 1864. Boston: CROSBY & NICHOLS.

There is an indefinable "something" about even the slight changes that mark the outside of this present issue of the *North American* that gives assurance of a new spirit at work within, and presages a brighter day for our oldest literary periodical. The accomplished editors have not neglected the important interests of the time in their programme, one-half of the articles being devoted to their discussion. "The Bible and Slavery" is an able and earnest review of the whole subject, taking for its text Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH'S work, "Does the Bible sanction American Slavery," and giving it deservedly high praise. "The President's Policy," and "Immorality in Politics," alike deal with the questions of the day, in an advanced, liberal spirit. "The Sanitary Commission," and "The Ambulance System," show that the war claims imperatively a prominent place—the latter paper is one painfully momentous in its relation to human suffering, and points out how many reforms may be effected in the present organization. The purely literary articles are on TICKNOR'S "Life of Prescott," "The Bibliotheca Sacra," "Gov. Winthrop's Life," and RENAN'S "Life of Jesus," all marked by good taste and an appreciative sense of excellence. The shorter critical notices (17 in number,) are many of them in a sharper vein, and mete out praise and blame discriminatingly. Altogether the number is a good one, and will not disappoint expectation.

WAS HE SUCCESSFUL? A Novel. By RICHARD B. KIMBALL. Author of "St. Leger," "Undercurrents," &c. 12mo. New-York: CARLETON.

Mr. KIMBALL combines in an unusual degree literary talent, and a knowledge of mercantile affairs as transacted in the daily life of city and country. He has, consequently, been able to inaugurate a new style of novel, and may fairly be considered the creator of the Romance of Business. In his hands it takes a form as distinct as the naval, military, sentimental, sensational or any other class into which the popular fictions of the day naturally fall. In "Was He Successful" he traces the career of a country lad, who starts with no other capital than a determination to succeed, and an intuitive perception of the weak points of those he comes in contact with, by humoring which his path is rendered clear and open to the desired end. The author has, however, failed to "point the moral" sharply enough for the ruling passions of the time—love of the acquisition of money, luxury and display. To the prevalence of these it will hardly prove a corrective. We are inclined to think that nine persons out of ten would answer the question of the title by the reply "He was;" and if the opportunity offered to themselves, they would scarcely be deterred from the honest acquirement of some ten or fifteen millions by the dread of some family discord, a prodigal but repentant son, and the chance of a paralytic stroke at a fair old age. The story is undoubtedly truer to nature than if unheard-of calamities were called upon to overwhelm the astute hero; but it will scarcely act as the warning against over-love of the world, that the writer apparently expected it would prove. A fine steel portrait of Mr. KIMBALL'S intelligent countenance embellishes the volume.

STRATEGY AND TACTICS. By Gen. G. H. DUFOUR, of the French Engineer Corps, translated from the latest French Edition by WM. J. CRAIGHILL, Captain U. S. Engineers, Assistant Professor of Civil and Military Engineering at the U. S. Military Academy. 12mo. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

Gen. DUFOUR is recognized by military men as an authority of the greatest weight. A practical soldier as well as a distinguished Civil and Military Engineer; he has superinduced upon the scientific training of the *Ecol Polytechnique* the lessons that actual experience in warfare alone can give. As Chief of the General Staff of the Army of Switzerland, the present work was prepared by him for the instruction of the officers of the Swiss army. A non-professional critic may venture to praise the clearness of the style and the simplicity of the explanations that elucidate the great principles of action which organize victory. The theoretical directions are constantly brought to the test of experience by comparison with actual examples occurring in the wars of NAPOLEON, and other great Generals of ancient and modern times. The work commences with the generally accepted principle of *Strategy* in its highest sense, as the science of commanders, and distinguished from *Tactics*, or the mere evolutions of the battle field, and the oft-recurring terms, "bases of operations," lines of defence and retreat, "objective points," &c., are well and satisfactorily explained. The "organization of armies" is next considered, their composition, and formation of troops. Their career is then traced through "Marches and Manœuvres" to "Battles," with all their varying accidents, in chapters so entitled. The remainder of the book is occupied with the *rationale* of the "Defence of Rivers and Mountains," "Covering a Siege," "Combats and Affairs," "Reconnoissances," "Special Missions," and the means of giving rest to troops, as "Camps, Bivouacs, Cantonments," &c. Numerous illustrative wood-cuts accompany the text, which, in Capt. CRAIGHILL'S translation, reads like an original work. Now that, to all appearance, our talk must still be, for some years to come, "of guns and drums and wounds, God save the mark," the necessity of a manual of this kind is obvious, even for any one who would read a newspaper understandingly; and we have seen none more proper to fulfill the end aimed at, so well as Gen. DUFOUR'S book.

THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION—A Sketch of its Purposes and its Work. Compiled from Documents and Private Papers. Published by permission. 12mo. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

This small volume well relates the origin and progress of an enterprise worthy to be held in everlasting remembrance—a side issue of the great rebellion, that might, perhaps, be overlooked in the exciting record of more brilliant, but not more momentous exertions than those of the self-denying men and women who set on foot the Sanitary Commission. Its organization—commencing with the women's meeting in New-York, April 25, 1861—is carefully narrated, and its progressive labors of army inspection, branches, and various sources of supply, and great measures of general relief, are detailed from official sources. Two simple facts will give some idea of the service thus rendered to the nation, and at what sacrifice it has been done. *Every agent* of the Commission on duty with the Army of the West, under Gen. GRANT, has been, sooner or later, prostrated by disease; and there is not one of them who is not now performing his duty at the peril of life. A careful estimate has been made by the assistant Secretary, from which it can be stated that the gifts of the women of this country, made through the Sanitary Commission, exceed in value *seven millions of dollars*. The book is written by an able gratuitous servant of the Commission, and the *entire sales* go to the treasury, to aid the good work, whose ramifications extend all over the land.

THIRTY POEMS. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Such is the simple title-page that the veteran poet prefaces to the chaplet where are interwoven the last flowers of his song. Following each other as they do, in the order of composition, the poems exhibit the progress of the writer's mind, and many reflect in their earnest utterances the influence of the storm-clouds of strife and rebellion on its pure and pellucid mirror. The longest poem is a translation of the Fifth Book of *Homer's Odyssey*, in blank verse; the writer has limited his endeavors to the task of giving the verses of the old Greek poet; "a simpler presentation in English than they receive in the version of COWPER, and one more conformable to the genius of our language." It is needless to say how well he has succeeded.

The Magazines for January.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*—Apparently content with doing well, the Magazines put forward no new species of attraction for the opening year. The illustrated papers in the January number of *Harper* are continuations of Mr. LOSSING'S "Scenes of the War of 1812," the present installment embracing the battles of Chippewa, Niagara, &c., the closing operations of the army of the North, and of "Pictures of the Japanese," the third chapter devoted principally to their institutions and policy. There is, besides, "A Cruise among the Fuegians," illustrated with some pretty sketches of scenery, by the author, Capt. PARKER SNOW, who visited, on a mission of philanthropy, that inhospitable and little known region. It has of late years been signalized by the self-devotion of Capt. ALLEN GARDINER, and other Christian missionaries, whose lingering death by starvation, borne with heroic fortitude, described in this article, is one of the most affecting incidents of modern times. Fiction is represented by the conclusion of "Cap and Bell," "A Sacrifice Consumed," "My Chemical Experience," and one or two other stories of average merit. Of graver matter, "Woman under Difficulties" is an abstract of an English book, *Female Life in Prison*, now attracting some attention; "The Lost Treasure," an article on the statistics of the precious metals, and "In Hospital after Stone River," a scene from the history of our great Rebellion.

—*The Atlantic Monthly*, (Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS,) presents a list of contributors that would make the fortune of any magazine. Poetry is essentially the strong point of the January number. "Three Cantos of DANTE'S Paradiso," by LONGFELLOW, is a novel essay for the translator, who has rendered his original in the metre of the Italian, but without rhyme. "The Planting of the Apple Tree," by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, is a beautiful poem, full of a genuine, because unobtrusive feeling for nature, as seen in our everyday landscapes and homesteads. It is redolent of sunny upland orchards, staggering under their russett and golden load. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL completes the trio of poets with "Memoriæ Positum R. G. S.," a tribute to the much lamented Col. SHAW, killed at Charleston. "The Minister Plenipotentiary," by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, is a view of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Mission to England, rendering due praise to the signal ability displayed in the execution of the task. Professor AGASSIZ continues the exposition of his favorite subject, glacial action by "External appearance of Glaciers," and GAIL HAMILTON autobiographizes, sketchily, her career of authorship, and the first momentous issue of "My Book." Miss PRESCOTT'S story, "Ruy," has for its background the rebellion in the Gulf States. Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE commences "House and Home Papers," by Christopher Crowfield, a true housewifely series, to judge from the present installment No. 1. "The Ravages of a Carpet," an appreciative notice of Mr. WINTHROP'S excellent life of his ancestor. "The Governor," by Rev. GEORGE B. ELLIS, and "The Beginning of the End," a *résumé* of the military and political state of the great contest now waging, by C. C. HASEWELL, completes a number of unusual excellence.

—The *Continental Monthly* (New-York, JOHN F. TROW,) in accordance with its title, "devoted to Literature and National Polity," admits a larger share of the political element than any of the other magazines. Articles of this character are "American Finances and Resources," by Hon. R. J. WALKER; "Union not to be Maintained by Force." by Mr. F. P. STANTON; "The Conscription Act of March 3," "The Great American Crisis," by S. P. ANDREWS, and others. In which the questions of the day are temperately but firmly treated in a comprehensive national spirit. Belles Lettres, however, are not forgotten. Mr. KIMBALL'S story, "Was he Successful," advances in this number toward its completion. Mrs. PYCHOWSKA'S "Sketches of American Life and Scenery;" "The English Press," by NICHOLAS ROWE, (*not* the dramatist of Queen ANNE'S day, but a lineal descendant, as vouched for by the editor); "Temptation," by Count KRASINSKI, are noticeable articles among others that go to make up a very readable miscellany.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DISCHARGE OF OFFICIALS IN THE NAVY-YARD—Last week an order was received from the Navy Department at Washington, by Admiral PAULDING, directing the discharge of ROBERT M. STEELE, master carpenter, ISAAC H. STEELE, his brother, clerk, and WM. ROBERTSON and JOHN KERLIN, quartermen. These discharges were made upon the report of a committee of investigation appointed on the 22d of December to investigate certain allegations of fraud and corruption against these parties. The Court of Inquiry consisted of Commodore GORDON, Commander J. P. SANFORD and Lieut.-Commander FILLEBROWN. The testimony taken before the Court has not been made public; but the following appears to be the substance of the charges made. The master carpenter is reported to be guilty of appropriating to his own use certain money raised by assessment on the employes of his department for election purposes at the last—election only $150 out of about $1,500 having been accounted for to the Republican General Committee; also with making subsequent collections for his own private use, he having been defeated as a candidate for Sheriff, and in consequence, incurred heavy pecuniary responsibility. Another charge was, that a truck was made in his department out of Government lumber by Government workmen, and that Mr. STEELE was cognizant of the fact. Also, that while the *Roanoke* was fitting out at the Novelty Works, in New-York, the men employed their time on private work for themselves. Of these two latter items, however, it is said that Mr. STEELE was ignorant. A short time ago an imperative order of the Navy Department necessitated the discharge of about 15 per cent. of the carpenters employed in the yard. Among those discharged were some who felt that that they had been selected on the ground of political opposition to Mr. STEELE, during the last election. The Republican General Committee of Kings County, in view of the neglect of Mr. STEELE to account for the moneys collected by him, in the course of their investigation became informed of these other allegations, agitated the subject in secret session, and finally determined to forward the entire list of charges to the Navy Department with the result as above stated. The charges against ISAAC H. STEELE were understood to be that the aforesaid truck was built under his direction and hired to the Government for his own profit, for which the driver thereof received five dollars per day. The horses were of those in the Government service. The charges against the quartermen who were overseeing the gangs of men on the *Roanoke*, were for not reporting the men, who idled their time in making articles for their own individual use and profit. Since the investigation, rumors have been current to the effect that Mr. STEELE had, on one occasion, ordered a man hauling chips out of the yard to carry away some slabs; also, that a carpenter had been sent from the yard to work upon his house in Williamsburgh. These two allegations, however, appear to have fallen to the ground; the origin of the latter charge having been that a man was employed half a day on Mr. STEELE'S house, for which, however, he was not mustered for pay at the yard.

NOTE FROM MR. STEELE.

BROOKLYN, Sunday, Jan. 10, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As so much has been published in the New-York and Brooklyn daily papers concerning frauds and defalcations in the Navy Yard, I deem it my duty to send you a true version of the matter. Charges were presented to the Secretary of the Navy against me some time ago, said to be of a serious character. A Board of officers was appointed by the Secretary to ascertain whether there was sufficient grounds for the charges to cause an investigation. The names of a number of persons were appended to the list of charges as witnesses, some of whom were evil-disposed persons. Nothing, however, was elicited, so far as I could learn, to cause any further investigation. I was not permitted to have a copy of the charges, neither was I examined, nor would the Board allow me to produce any evidence favorable to me, alleging that they were not authorized to do so. The Board had been in session nearly two days before I was aware of the fact, but as soon as I had learned that the charges were against me, I immediately wrote to the Hon. Secretary asking permission to bring rebutting testimony to disprove the alleged charges. No notice was taken of this communication, and I was summarily removed without having an opportunity to say a word in my own behalf. A great deal has been said about my retaining moneys, collected from men working under me for the Kings County Union General Committee. In answer to this I can prove that all moneys paid for that purpose were promptly paid over to one of the authorized collectors. Another story is that I had used money collected for the support of the families of those who had gone to the war from the Ship Carpenters' Department. All this can be easily disproved by reference to the books of the Association, that are open at all times for inspection. Taking all things in connection, I am led to believe that some political point is to be made by some of the politicians of Kings County, and it was necessary to pave the way by removing myself and placing some more pliable person over so large a number of men as the ship carpenter's department is composed of. By giving the above an insertion in your valuable journal, you will do me justice, and throw some light on the cause of my persecution.

ROBERT W. STEELE.

PAYING BOUNTIES TO THE SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors devoted Saturday last to the payment of the $300 bounty to the men of the First Long Island regiment, now here on thirty days' furlough. The roll of those who had reënlisted so as to be accredited to the quota of Kings County not having been brought on by the officers, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors was dispatched to Washington on Wednesday last to procure them, and in order to consume as little time as possible, sent the list by telegraph. The list of those to be accredited contains 152 names. The names of those not accredited to this county were brought on by the Clerk on Saturday night. Nearly one hundred of the veterans were paid. Those who have left the City to visit friends at a distance, will be paid on their return.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a colored woman named DIANA HARGET, residing at No. 107 Atlantic-street, who died from the effects of burns. She was engaged in ironing some clothes in her apartment on Saturday night, when her clothes taking fire from a small stove, she ran frantically into the room of a neighbor. The occupants, seeing her in a blaze, were so much frightened that they could do nothing in her behalf, and she was soon enveloped in flames, setting fire to the carpet, and other combustible materials. The flames were eventually suppressed, but the poor woman had, meantime, been completely roasted. She died shortly thereafter. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At the recent annual meeting of Stockholders of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the yearly report was presented, showing that the receipts from all sources had been $17,138 41; expenses, $11,427 79, leaving a balance of $5,710 50. The indebtedness of the institution has been reduced to $1,400. The following Directors were elected for 1864; Alex. M. White, E. D. Plimpton, A. C. Hull, Geo. S. Stephenson, Josiah O. Lowe.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Jan. 9, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Reg.	105	
1,000	do	105¼	
20,000	U. S. 6s,'81, C.	104	
14,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	101¾	
8,000	U. S. 5s,'65, C	127	
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. c. N.	97⅞	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	67½	
10,000	do	b30	68¾
5,000	N. C. State 6s	50	
5,000	Virginia State 6s	47	
7,000	E. 4th M. Bs		103½
4,000	Erie 6th M. Bs	104	
5,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.		121¾
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	93	
50	Am. Exc. Bank	108	
100	Canton Co		33¾
100	do		33¾
500	Cumb. Coal Prf		48½
200	do		48¾
350	do		48¾
400	do	b10	49
250	do		49
208	do	b10	49¾
100	do	c	48¾
700	Quick. M. Co		56½
300	do	b30	57¾
200	Quartz H. G. M. Co		13
200	do		11¾
100	Copake Iron Mines		11
100	do		10¾
200	Canada Copper Co		3
100	do		3¼
50	Central Coal Co		65
400	Chi. & N. W. R		46¾
100	do		46½
150	do	s10	131
100	do	b10	131½
50	Wyom. V. Coal		87½
50	do		87
500	Mar. Min. Co		34¾
200	do	b30	35
200	do	b15	35
100	do	b10	34½
15	Pacific M. S. S. Co		222
100	do	b10	221
25	do		220
50	do		219¾
6	do		219
200	N. Y. Cen. R		130¾
200	do	s10	131
150	do		131
100	do	b10	131½
500	Erie R		107¾
100	do		107½
1700	do		107½
200	do	s10	107¾
600	do		107½
600	do	b10	108
200	do	b10	108
200	do	s30	108½
300	do	b6	108¾
100	Hud. River R		133
100	do	s3	133
1500	do		133¾
100	do	s3	133¾
100	Mich. Cen. R	s10	118¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R	b3	87¾
100	do	s3	87½
100	do		87¾
1000	do		87¾
500	do	b3	87¾
100	do	b4	87¾
100	do	b5	87¾
1100	Ill. Cen. R		119
180	Cleve. & Pitts	s3	106
300	do		106¾
400	do		106
1300	Hud. R. R		130
100	do	s10	130
500	do		130¾
350	do		130¾
300	do		130¾
600	do	b15	130¾
100	do	b10	130¾
300	Gal. & Chic. R		105¾
100	do	s10	105¾
500	do		105¾
400	do	b5	105¾
100	do	b30	106¾
60	Clev. & Tol. R		128
200	do		128¾
300	do	s30	128¾
100	do	s30	128¾
700	do		129
1000	do	s10	129
13	Chi. & R. I. R		129
100	do	s30	129
200	do	s60	129¾
500	do		129¾
200	do		129¾
600	do		129¾
100	do	b30	130
250	do		130
100	do	b10	130¾
50	do	b5	130
100	A. & T. H. Pref		68½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Reg.	105	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	68	
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	b10	48
100	do	s10	48½
100	do		49
200	do	s10	49
100	do	b10	49¼
100	Quicks. M. Co		57½
100	N. Y. Cen. R		131
1400	Erie R		107¾
100	do	b10	108¼
100	Erie Railway P	s30	102¾
80	P., Ft. W. & C		80
200	do	s10	84
400	Hud. R. R		129½
100	do	b10	132
100	do		132
400	Mich. Cen. R		119
50	M. S. & N. I. R		86¾
500	do		87¾
100	do		87
400	do	b10	87¾
200	Gal. & C. R. ex-d.	s30	105¾
550	do		105¾
100	do	c	131
200	Erie R		107¾
600	do	c	107¾
300	do	s3	107¾
300	do	b3	107¾
1200	do		107¾
200	do	b5	107¾
900	do	s30	107¾
100	Erie Pref		102¾
200	Hudson R. R	c	130
200	do	c	130¾
500	do	s3	130¾
200	do	s3	130¾
100	do		130¾
200	do	b10	130¾
300	do		131
100	do		131
100	do	b3	131
100	Mich. Cen. R		119
100	M. S. & N. I. R		87¾
100	do		87¾
100	do	b10	87¾
200	Gal. & C. R. ex-d.	s30	105¾
100	do		105¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R		129¾
100	do		129¾
500	do	s30	130
300	do		130
850	Chic. & R. I		130
100	do	s3	130
500	do	c	130
600	do		130¾
100	do	b3	130¾
500	do		130¾
100	do	b10	130¾
50	do	b30	130¾
200	do	b5	130¾
650	Ill. Cen. R. S		118¾
500	do		118¾
400	do	s30	118¾
100	do	b10	118¾
500	do		118¾
200	do		118¾
300	do		118¾
200	Clev. & Pitts		106¾
200	do		106
600	do		105¾
100	do		106
50	do		106¾
1000	Cleve. & Tol. R		131
300	do		131¾
200	do		131¾
100	Chic. & N. W. R		46¾
200	Reading R		112
100	Harlem R		90

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R		131
550	do		131¼
100	do	c	131
200	Erie R		107¾
600	do	c	107¾
300	do	s3	107¾
300	do	b3	107¾
1200	do		107¾
200	do	b5	107¾
900	do	s30	107¾
100	Erie Pref		102¾
200	Hudson R. R	c	130
200	do	c	130¾
500	do	s3	130¾
200	do	s3	130¾
100	do		130¾
300	do		131
100	do		131
100	do	b3	131
100	Mich. Cen. R		119
100	M. S. & N. I. R		87¾
100	do		87¾
100	do	b10	87¾
300	do		87¾
100	do		87¾
100	do	b3	118¾
300	do		118¾
100	do		118¾
1100	Cleve. & P. R		105¾
100	do	c	105¾
100	do		106
200	do		106
100	do	s30	106
200	Gal. & C. R. ex-d.	s30	105¾
150	do		105¾
100	Cleve. & Tol. R		133
200	do		134
200	do	s10	133½
500	do		134¾
100	do		134¾
100	do	b3	135
500	do	s10	135
200	do	s30	134½
1000	do		135
200	Chic. & R. I. R		133¼
50	do		133½
800	do		133¾
200	P., Ft. W. & C		84¾
500	do		84½
200	do	b10	84¾
100	do	s3	84¾
100	Chic. & Alton Prf		95
300	Cumb. Coal		49¾
100	do	s3	49¾
200	P., Ft. W. & C		84¾
100	Lancaster Lead Co		8½
100	Erie Pref		102¾
100	do		102¾

MONDAY, JAN. 11—A. M.

The trade of the first week in the new year was very active in the Import entries at this port, the total being nearly five and a half millions. The Dry Goods entries are ahead of the immediate demand, and the amount bonded is on the increase. The Export clearances are unusually light in ordinary Domestic Produce. The Export of Specie about a million and a quarter. The shipments of Gold and Silver from San Francisco direct to England, (partly to be drawn against from New-York,) are on the increase and so are the productions of the Pacific States and Territories in both metals. The Silver mines in the Washoe region are yielding splendid results to their stockholders, and new mines of equal richness are being developed in Arizona Territory, about 150 or 200 miles inland from the Gulf of Lower California. The entire product of the Pacific slope for 1863 is probably ahead of the previous year from 10 ℔ cent. in Gold to 20 ℔ cent. in Silver, and a further increase is looked for in 1864. These results are especially welcome at the present time, when the export orders from abroad for Wheat and Flour from the Atlantic States are reduced by the last fine crop in England.

There was an unusual pressure for Money in Wall-street through the week—unusual for the opening of the New Year when the large amount of Dividends paid out are expected to be felt on the Stock Exchange. This season the surplus means from this source are taken into the Treasury for the Popular 6 ℔ cent. Loan—the last bearing so high a rate of interest in Gold which will probable be offered for some time. The receipts on this account at the New-York office for the week are $10,615,236, and the unsubscribed balance of the $500,000,000 on Saturday was under forty millions; probably about $38,000,000. Several important subscriptions were made on Saturday for European account. The last steamer brings advice of a recovery of 3 ℔ cent. in our Government Stocks from the depression caused by the temporary excitement in the Money markets. Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE writes as follows:

"The market for American securities in London has shown increased activity during the past week. The low price of both Illinois and Erie, in prospect of dividends, has brought in buyers, and we have to report an advance of $1 to $2 in each description. Railroad bonds have also been in increased demand, especially Illinois Six ℔ cent. and Atlantic and Great Western, which exhibit an improvement of about 2 ℔ cent. For Government bonds the inquiry for Dutch account has been renewed and quotations are enhanced about 3 ℔ cent., the market closing with a firmer aspect than for some time past."

Notwithstanding the large receipts for the Popular Loan, the Legal Tender balances in the Treasury Office here are only $1,500,000 higher than at the close of the previous week, and the Specie balances about $750,000 lower from payments on the January dividends on the Funded Stocks; there being something over $2,000,000 against $1,300,000 received for Customs. The Specie balances now stand $12,750,000, and the Currency balances $26,097,000. But the intermediate disbursements from the latter were in part for the pay of the Army, which sums, leaving the City in small Legal Tender, afford no immediate relief to the Money market. Fortunately, however, the Associated Banks are now in possession of $30,000,000 of the new Legal Tender, bearing 5 ℔ cent. interest, which will enable them to bank with more freedom after they are equalized and distributed from the Loan Committee of the Clearing-House. A fuller sum of $5,000 000 will be delivered in a day or two, after which the Treasury Office, the National Banks and Loan Agents will be supplied by a second series of the same description of paper.

Confidence on the Stock Exchange appears to grow stronger instead of weaker under the restricted supply of money at Bank. Whether this argues that more private capital is being employed, or the Stock Exchange than is seen on the surface, or superior pluck and management on the part of the *Bull* interest in the Railway speculation, we shall not undertake to determine. Their opponents had the advantage for a day or two, under the severe experience of Thursday in raising money, but before the week closed the general Railway list recovered nearly all it had lost, and two or three descriptions went higher than ever. The specialties are Chicago and Rock Island, Cleveland and Toledo, and Hudson River. The first named has been carried from 104 to 134 in a few weeks; the second from 112 to 135, and Hudson from 120 to 134. The rise in Toledo is ascribed in part to the influence of the recent enormous dividends declared by two other of the Lake Shore and Cleveland lines, and in part to a contest said to be pending for the control of the road at the next annual election in April. The Rock Island party are said to have provided large means ahead—60 to 120 days—before the movement had progressed very far, and this advantage, with the influence of the great Pacific Railway inauguration west of the Missouri River, and the prosecution of the Mississippi and Missouri line across the State of Iowa, have enabled the buyers to control the market at will.

The State 6 ℔ cents. of Missouri—issued to Railways—have advanced 2@2½ ℔ cent. on the indications afforded by the Platte County Company that the Railways of the State will gradually resume the payment of their own interest on these bonds. This Company will pay the January Coupon at the American Exchange Bank, upon the Missouri Bonds bearing their indorsement, as soon as a majority of the holders assent to funding the 15 ℔ cent. in arrear from 1861 to July, 1863, in a scrip-bearing 6 ℔ cent., to be paid off, at the option of the Company, at any time within five years. Another of the Companies—the Hannibal and St. Joseph—have, for several years, provided their interest at the Bank of Commerce. It is hoped that some of the other lines will soon be enabled to follow these creditable examples. The 6 ℔ cent. Bonds of Tennessee were also issued as mortgages upon the Railways of the State, the interest to be provided by the Road Companies. Of 1,200 miles of finished roads, before the rebellion, representing $12,000,000 of Tennessee Bonds, 1,000 miles yielded promptly the half-yearly interest. Some of these roads and their bridges have of course greatly suffered from the war, but will be repaired by the Government, and restored to their loyal owners, as soon as the State is thoroughly reclaimed and its Government in the Union reorganized. The Louisville and Nashville Company, (Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, of Louisville, President,) we learn have bought up $560,000 of the Bonds, equal to the mortgage upon the Tennessee section of the road, and these will be canceled on the restoration of loyal civil authority in the State. These facts in regard to the Bonds of two of the Border States, which are selling, (with 18 ℔ cent. accrued interest,) at low figures, we have deemed interesting in prospect of the ability of nearly all the Railways mortgaged to provide the interest due, and to become due, and ultimately to redeem the principal of these Bonds.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

American Gold Coin	152 @ 152
U. S. 6 ℔ cents., 1881	105¾ @ 105¾
New-York Central	132¾ @ 130¾ @ 132¾
New-York and Erie	108¾ @ 106¾ @ 108¾
Erie Preferred Shares	103¾ @ 101¾ @ 102¾
Rock Island	124¾ @ 123¾
Michigan Guaranteed	134 @ 134¾
Michigan Southern	86¾ @ 90 @ 84¾ @ 87¾
Michigan Central	120¾ @ 119¾
Toledo	121¾ @ 135
Illinois Central	117¾ @ 120¾ @ 117 @ 119¾
Panama Mail	224 @ 224
Hudson River	129 @ 133¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	104¾ @ 105 @ 106
Harlem Common	92¾ @ 88 @ 89¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	85¾ @ 83 @ 84¾
Chicago and North Western	47 @ 46 @ 47
Chicago and Alton	96 @ 95
Almaden Quicksilver	57¾ @ 57¾
Mariposa Gold	35 @ 34¾
Cumberland	47¾ @ 51¾ @ 48¼

The demand for Money continued sharp on Saturday, but the Stock Market nevertheless recovered rapidly from the depression of Friday, and closed in the afternoon with much buoyancy on the General Share list. Several descriptions were higher by 2@3 ℔ cent. than the top rates before the downward turn of Thursday night. The sales of Chicago and Rock Island, and Cleveland and Toledo, in the afternoon, were at the highest figures in the history of these Roads. The advance on Hudson River from Friday's sales is nearly 5 ℔ cent., and on Erie, Central, and most of the Western Roads, 1½@2 ℔ cent. The buoyancy was more decidedly marked after the breaking up of the Second Board, when the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night. The prices for Gold and Exchange, and for Government paper varied but slightly from previous quotations:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	151¾	152	Mich. Central	118¾	119¾
U.S. 6s, 1881	105¾	105¾	Mich. Southern	85¾	87¾
N. Y. Central	130¾	132½	Mich. Guarant'd	134	134½
Erie	107	108¾	Illinois Cen	117¾	119¾
Erie Preferred	101½	102¾	Pittsburgh	105¾	106
Hudson	125¾	133¼	Fort Wayne	83¾	84¼
Pacific Mail	220	220	Rock Island	128¾	133¼
Harlem	88	89¾	Galena	105	105¾
Canton	33	33½	Reading	111	112¾
Treas. Cer., new	97¾	97¾	Quicksilver	56	57¾
Toledo	128	135	Cum'land Coal	49	48¾
Northwest	46	47	Mariposa, c	34¾	34½

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	119	Chatham	96
America	125	Bk. of the Republic	102
Phenix	103	Hanover	97
National	104	Grocers'	105
State of New-York	103	Nassau	105
Mechanics' Bank Ass.	96	Park	120

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	82¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est	101	Chi. & N. W. S. F	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs	101	Chi. & N. W. Exten	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100¾	Chi. & N. W. In. Bonds	94
Erie thirds, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92
Erie fourths, '90	107¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	72
Erie fifths, '85	104	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F	106
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	110	New J. Cen. firsts	103
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. firsts	106
Illinois Cen. '75	118	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Al. & T. H. 2d Pref'd	91¾		

The receipts at the Treasury Office on Saturday for account of the Popular Loan were, on

Subscriptions direct	$1,141,100
Through Loan Agents	1,148,716
Total	$2,289,816

The unsubscribed balance of this Loan is now about $38,000,000. A further delivery of Legal Tender 5 per cents. was made by the Treasury Office to the Associated Banks. The apportionment of the Notes already received has not yet been made by the Loan Committee of the Clearing House, although

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of BLAKEMAN & MASON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business of the firm will be adjusted at the old stand, No. 21 Murray-st. BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN, ALBERT MASON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of OAKLEY & MASON, for conducting the publishing, booksellingk and stationery business in the City of New York.

JAMES S. OAKLEY, ALBERT MASON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

The undersigned, having purchased of BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN his entire interest in the stock, plates and good-will of the late business, will continue at the old stand, No. 21 Murray-st., essentially the same business as that conducted by Blakeman & Mason. The patrons of the late firm are invited to continue their trade with us in the future, and we shall use our best endeavors to give entire satisfaction to all persons who may favor us with their trade.

OAKLEY & MASON, No. 21 Murray-st.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned under the firm name of BENEDICT, HALL & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner is authorised to use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

R. S. BENEDICT, WILLIAM A. HALL, L. S. BENEDICT, H. C. SOUTHWICK.

JAN. 1, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO., commencing Jan. 1, 1864, and terminating Jan 1, 1867, and will continue the business lately carried on by BENEDICT, HALL & CO., at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

WILLIAM A. HALL, HENRY C. SOUTHWICK, JESSE ST. JOHN, ADOLPHUS F. CARTER, AUGUSTUS KIRKHAM, MATTHEW BUNKER, ROSWELL S. BENEDICT, Special Partner.

JAN. 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT, expires this day by limitation.

CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS. FRED. W. DEVOE. CHARLES PRATT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO., and will continue the business of importing and manufacturing Paints, Oils, &c., as heretofore, at Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

The books and accounts of the late firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT are at our office for settlement.

CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS. CHAS. PRATT. T. B. HIDDEN. LEONARD RICHARDSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE FIRM OF HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WARREN HASTINGS. EDWIN D. PLIMPTON. WILLIAM D. WEED.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

The business heretofore conducted by HASTINGS, PLIMPTON & CO., at No. 51 Chambers-st., will be continued by the subscribers, at the same place, under the name of HASTINGS & WEED.

WARREN HASTINGS. WILLIAM D. WEED.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, and known as W. H. WALKER & CO., was dissolved by its limitation on the 31st ult. All claims against the above firm must be presented for liquidation on or before the 15th inst. H. H. WALKER. ANDREW HARKMAN. W. H. KNIFFIN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

THE FIRM OF J. B. HERRICK & SON is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. J. B. HERRICK.

The undersigned, as surviving partner, will close the outstanding affairs of the firm, and continue the business on his own account at No. 10 South-st.

JACOB HOBART HERRICK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of WHITING & CLARK, for the transaction of the wholesale boot and shoe business, at No 43 Cortlandt-st.

W. L. WHITING, Jr., G. E. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between F. S. DRISCOLL and WM. WESTERFIELD, under the style and firm of F. S. DRISCOLL & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. F. S. DRISCOLL. W. WESTERFIELD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

S. M. WALLER THIS DAY ASSOCIATES with himself THEO. EMERY and HENRY IVEY, and will continue the business as heretofore, under the firm of S. M. WALLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THEO. B. TAYLOR has this day associated with him Mr. MINOT S. MORGAN, and from this date the LEATHER AND FINDING BUSINESS will be continued at NO. 28 SPRUCE ST., under the firm of TAYLOR & MORGAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. WM. H. PHIPPS IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only. No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest size, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the counting-room. Fine and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs, numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which will spoil and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk, and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering), in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Pay as sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON, NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 Great Jones-st., near Broadway, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of mahogany parlor furniture, in satin brocatel; rosewood arm-chairs, inlaid with satin-wood; marble-top pier and side-tables, rosewood secretary, mirrors, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, richly-cut glassware, satin damask window curtains, crimson and orange; also do. in piece; also, old port and other wines, in magnums, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(MONDAY,) JANUARY 11,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Shares.	
40	Pacific Bank	$50	24 Commonwealth Ins. $100
39	Brooklyn Gen. R.	50	10 Continental Bank	100
10	Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	50	20 Broadway Fire Ins.	25
25	North River Ins. Co.	25	40 St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.	25
40	Mech. & Traders' Ins.	25	100 Norwich & Wor. R.	100
20	Arctic Fire Ins.	50	40 Eag'e Fire Ins. Co.	40
38	Williamsb'h City Ins.	50	10 Yonkers Gas 1st. Co.	50
19	Brevoort Fire Ins.	50		

$2,400 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$ 400 O'Brien County (Iowa) 10 per cent. Bonds.
NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, THURSDAY, JAN. 14.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

AUCTION SALE OF PAPER-HANGINGS.

GILLETTE & SCOTT, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

Large peremptory auction sale of 50,000 PIECES OF PAPER-HANGINGS, BORDERS, DECORATIONS, &c., of every description, At No. 622 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 13, 1864, being the surplus of Messrs HOWELL & BROTHERS, preparatory to removing to their new store, at the SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 9TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

To be sold on a credit of four months.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS

AT AUCTION, BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, within the store, No. 109 Wall-st., without regard to weather, FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS. 4,000 boxes new French Window Glass, assorted sizes and qualities, from 6x8 to 30x44.

Catalogues will be ready one day before the sale.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES, & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 16th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner J. H. TOONE, consisting of Coffee, Cigarettes and Printing paper. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

D. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the prize-steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c. The above vessel is now lying at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, on BLEECKER, CHARLES, HUDSON, GANSEVOORT and 13TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of the Estate of William Mandeville, deceased:

BLEECKER-STREET—The two story and attic brick house and lot, No. 200 Bleecker-st., adjoining the corner of Hancock-st. House 25.0¾ by about 45 feet deep, with party walls. Lot 25.0¾ by 98.1, more or less.

CHARLES-STREET—The three story brick house and lot, No. 62 Charles-st., near 4th-st. Lot 25 by about 95.6.

Also, the plot of ground bounded by Hudson, Gansevoort and 13th sts., having a frontage of 151 feet 11 inches on Hudson-st., 63 feet 6 inches on Gansevoort-st., and 83 feet 8 inches on 13th-st., and being about 116 feet deep on the easterly side, which plot is now occupied as a coal yard.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 6½ Pine-st.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 250 G-st., Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE.

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next:

Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.
About 1,000 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
About 300 tons of old Car Wheels.
About 200 tons of old Car Axles.
About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron.
About 200 tons of old Cast Iron.
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

VALUABLE WATER POWER FOR SALE—Situate at Raritan, New-Jersey, within 38 miles of the City of New-York, on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. By virtue of a decree of foreclosure the United States Marshal will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the village of Raritan, County of Somerset, New-Jersey, all the lands, Canals, Dam, Head Gates, Reservoir, Water Works, Water Power, Water Lots, Water Leases, Water Rents, Buildings, Building Lots, franchises and privileges, constituting the property of the Somerville Water-Power Company, at Raritan aforesaid.

The canal is thirty feet wide at the bottom, three miles in length, into which the whole Raritan River may be diverted, having a fall at the water lots and mills of about fourteen feet, which, at a small expense may be increased to fifteen feet. The whole property costabout $150,000, and is the most valuable water power within forty miles of the City of New-York.

The sale will be peremptory, and the property is unusually eligible for manufacturing purposes, and for investment. Further particulars may be learned on application to Hugh Gaston, Esq., at Somerville, Stephen B. Ransom, Esq., at Jersey City, or John M. Martin, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York.

WILLIAM IRVING, AUCTIONEER.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 10¾ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, lounges, couches, dressing bureaus, painted cottage suites, pier mirrors, curtains, lambrickens, cane seat chairs, wash-stands, parlor suites in brocatel, oil-cloths, about 3 pieces oil-cloths 18 by 44 feet, nearly new; dining-tables, feather beds, bed ticking, hat lounges, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, straw beds, chairs, &c., straw matting, work-tables, cornices, cooking-stoves, hall stoves, desks, chairs, matting, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Sale-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at Auction, at their Sa esroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock, household furniture, paintings, &c., comprising in part Axminster, Medallion, Brussels and ingrain carpets, suites in crimson, mahogany easy and parlor chairs, mahogany combination centre table, corner stands, bedsteads and bedding, rich frame pier-glasses, mahogany suite in hair cloth, lounges, also a collection of modern oil paintings, embracing landscapes, marines, Winter scenes, still life, fruit and flowers, &c., &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF EXECUTIONS, I will sell at public auction on board the dredging machine *Leviathan*, now moored opposite the Long Dock, foot of Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, instant, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the rotary dredge, (Forde & Lyon patent,) *Leviathan*, and the steam engines and machinery thereunto belonging. She is 105 feet long, 34 feet 6 inches beam and 11 feet 6 inches hold—character of dredge—about 50 feet of coal always on; oscillating cylinders 21 inches bore, 4 feet stroke and two small oscillating engines 12 inches by 18 inches stroke; also, one single return flue boiler 20 feet long by 7 feet 6 inches in diameter; steam chimney 4 feet 9 inches in diameter by 6 feet high; two furnaces 6 feet by 3 feet 2 inches wide. Complete weight of the machine is 1,408 pounds. It is said to be capable of excavating 500 cubic yards per hour.

Also, will be sold at the same time and place two scows lying alongside of the dredging machine.

JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

MARSH, COE & WALLIS, Attorneys, No. 170 Broadway.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWO VALUABLE four-story brick stores and dwellings, Nos. 134 and 136 7th-av., will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, JAN. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF.

Boards for the examination of candidates for the position of Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers are in session at New-York, Washington and Cincinnati.

Application for permission to appear before them should be made in writing to the Surgeon-General U. S. A. at Washington, D. C., and should be accompanied by evidence of regular graduation and good moral character.

Surgeons of the Volunteer Staff are promoted from the grade of Assistant Surgeon, and are selected for merit only. JOSEPH K. BARNES, Acting-Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

An elegant and well-improved farm, of 237 acres, near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., two miles from Greenwood Lake, an hour and a half's ride from New-York City. Price low. Terms easy. Will exchange for a good dwelling in Brooklyn. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 128 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ALLEN & BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, } AUCTIONEERS, No. 96 Broadway,

Offer the following brown-stone front HOUSES and LOTS for sale:

Lexington-av., cor. 28th-st.	Lexington-av., near 38th-st.
Madison-av., near 29th-st.	Livingston-place, cor. 15th-st.
W. 14th-st., near 7th-av.	W. 18th st., near 8th av.
W. 37th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 36th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 35th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 45th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 46th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 47th-st., near 5th-av.

Also, a number of houses and lots in desirable locations.

Also, desirable store property on Broadway, Duane, Worth, Franklin, White, Lispenard, Canal and Spring sts.

Also, Central Park lots on the 5th and 8th avs.

Also, several very desirable plots of lots near Central Park, and in other desirable locations.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic, finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION 1ST MAY NEXT—The large and superior dwelling-house, No. 15 University-place, between 8th and 9th sts. House in good order. Lot extra sized and advantageously situated for building an extension for a large boarding-house or for business purposes. Apply to J. C. MARTIN, No. 364 Broadway, up stairs.

EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE—The extra wide house and stable, known as No. 24 West 12th st., near 5th-av., with large stable, covering the rear of two lots; approachable by porte cochère: possession 1st May next. Price $25,000, and terms easy. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITHIN THIRTY MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, an elegant country seat on the Sound shore, having great advantages for boating, bathing and fishing. The house and outbuildings are nearly new and all in good order. Fruit in abundance of choice varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—THE MODERN BUILT, NEAT AND convenient dwelling No. 71 East 27th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; brown stone, three stories and basement, in good order; house 20 by about 54 feet; lot full depth. Price $11,000, and no abatement.

Can be seen by ticket of admission only.

A. P. MAN, Executor, No. 64 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 35 South 9th-st., also the lot in the immediate rear, on South 10th-st., with frame stable thereon. Located on fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND LARGE stone buildings, with all necessary gearings, in good order, and within 30 minutes of New-York, for sale or exchange.

Apply to WARD McLEAN, Late Field & McLean, No. 19 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY-SEATS AND FARMS, one hour from New-York. Also, cottage house for sale and to let. Apply to R. C. BREWSTER, Real Estate Agent, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone, high-stoop house, No 179 East 14th-st., in perfect order. House 25x60; lot 103 feet. Price very low. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 8 Pine-st.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—FIVE-STORY brick building on Spring-st., with basement and vault, well lighted, with or without a lot and building on Thompson-st., fronting on Laurens. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH BARN and outbuildings and ten acres of land, in New-Jersey, one hour's ride from the City and near the station. Price $3,100. Apply to N. G. FOSTER, 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house and lot, No. 169 East 19th-st.; it is in good order, and will be sold low, and on accommodating terms. Inquire as above.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FINE LARGE MARBLE STORE No. 103 Liberty-st., 30x120 feet. Possession when required. Inquire at No. 355 Broadway, or of N. C. BISHOP, No. 161 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS house, No. 9 Great Jones-st., with immediate possession. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

PART OF LOFTS TO LET OF NO. 312 Broadway. Inquire of LEE, BLISS & CO., No. 314 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COMFORTable dwelling in the country, not over 15 miles from the City Hall, in a northerly direction; on the island preferred; not much land required, but must be in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, where a good school is convenient. Price not to exceed $10,000 cash. Those having such a place to dispose of address DWELLING, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

TO OWNERS OF DWELLING-HOUSES.—HOUSES WANTED.—We have customers for several first and medium-class dwelling-houses, and invite from responsible parties a list of such property as they desire to sell this Spring, with the cash price. Wanted, a first-class dwelling-house on 34th-st., between 4th and 7th avs., and possession, if possible, within six weeks.

BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.—LOST.—On Saturday night, A GRAY MARE, about 15¾ hands high, long mane and tail, broke from a sleigh in Central Park. Was last heard of going down 8th av., between 48th and 49th sts. The letter A is on the blinders of the harness. The above reward will be obtained by leaving the mare at ARMOUR'S stables, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE been awarded for Heavy Projectiles, under the advertisement inviting proposals for 8,000 15-inch shells, 32,000 10-inch shot, and 24,000 10-inch shells, the bids for which were opened on Dec. 16, 1863:

J. Pennock	1,000	15-in h shell, Alleghany Arsenal	04 4-10
J. Pennock	6,000	10 inch shot, Alleghany Arsenal	03 9-10
Jas Marshall & Co.	3,000	10 inch shell, Alleghany Arsenal	04
Albright & Stroh	3,000	15-inch shell, New-York Arsenal	03 1-2
T. Teny, Jr	1,000	15-inch shot, New-York Arsenal	03 ton $59 00
J. W. Starr	8,000	10-inch shell, New-York Arsenal	03 3-10
J. W. Starr	1,000	15-inch shell, Washington Arsenal	03 6-8
Savery & Co.	2,000	15-inch shot, Washington Arsenal	03 3-8
Savery & Co	3,000	10-inch shell, Washington Arsenal	03 5-8
Ellis & Co	1,000	15-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 7-10
Ellis & Co.	1,000	15-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 95-100
Miles, Pratt & Co.	8,000	15-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-2
Miles, Pratt & Co.	5,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 3-4
T. Howard & Co.	2,000	10-inch shot, St. Louis Arsenal	03 85-100
T. Howard & Co.	2,000	10 inch shell, St. Louis Arsenal	04 45-100
Starbuck Bros.	1,000	15-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	04
Fuller, Warren & Co.	1,500	15-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 9-10
Seymour & Watson	1,500	15-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 9-10
Swett, Quimby & Co.	1,500	15-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 9-10
Fuller, Warren & Co.	1,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-10
Seymour & Watson	1,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-10
Swett, Quimby & Co.	1,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-10

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this institution will be held at the Institute, No. 437 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1864, at 8 o'clock, when the "Annual Report" will be presented, and an election held for five Trustees. The poll will be opened at 8 o'clock, and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. N. OTIS, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman; is an excellent cook; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, game, bone, lard and pastry, and all kinds of creams, jellies, &c. Has the best of references. Willing to go to the country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent cook, with excellent City references, in the City or country; understands the French and American modes of cooking; is an excellent baker; makes all kinds of pastries, soups, &c.; wages $10. Call at No. 122 East 21st-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Situations are wanted immediately, City or country, for some very superior domestics, whose references are to first-class Brooklyn families. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, a situation wanted as cook; thoroughly understands her business—soups, game, desserts, and all kinds of pastry; best City reference; no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 113 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a tidy girl, with good City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is an excellent baker; or as thorough laundress; wages $8. Call or address No. 192 East 31st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, soups and game of all kinds; can give three years' reference. Call, for two days, at No. 123 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an excellent cook and baker; would assist with the washing and ironing. The best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 26 3d-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation as cook in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly. Apply at No. 85 Fourth av., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron; has lived six years in her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 112 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse; can take full charge of a baby; can do chamberwork and waiting; has no objections to the country; has good reference for both. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES A situation to care an infant or invalid lady; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, a situation as children's maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; understands all kinds of family sewing. Advertiser suits best where there is a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; has a first-class City reference; is a Protestant; desires to go to the country. Address C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—SITUATION wanted, by a smart, capable girl, to do cooking or housework in a small family, and helping servant; an excellent washer and ironer; willing and respectful; best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A WOman having a child 2½ years old, desires a situation to do general housework; wages not an object, but a home. City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—COOK.—SITUAtions wanted, by two Protestant girls—one as laundress or chamberwork and to assist with the washing, and the other as plain cook and to assist with the washing. Call at No. 274 West 27th-st.

AT SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—NO. 138 11TH-st., corner 6th-av., can be found every description of first-class, well-recommended female help, awaiting situations for City and country. Also, small girls and girls lately landed; likewise male help of all kinds.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, lately arrived from Ireland, a situation; is willing and obliging; washes and irons, or up-stairs work. Wages, $6. Apply, for two days, at No. 116 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, who has had the entire charge of infants for many years, a situation. Would take charge of grown children; is a good seamstress. Has superior City reference. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A situation wanted for a sober, energetic man, who understands gardening, care and management of horses and carriages, a careful driver and a useful man; highly recommended from last place. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a single Protestant man as coachman and groom. He is a good, careful driver and excellent groom; willing to make himself useful; best of references: willing to go to the country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable single man of long experience; is a good and stylish driver; understands the business thoroughly; has good City references. Address J. N.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fidelio

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—A Bull in a China Shop—The Pretty Widow of Mill Hill—Cousin Cherry.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Bohemian Girl.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant—Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 625 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Hamlet.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

NIBLO'S SALOON—Cordova's Lectures.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Columbia*, from New-Orleans, Jan. 3, arrived yesterday. Our correspondence says that there were considerable movements in progress among the troops in the department, but they were not of a character to be made public. It is quite likely, therefore, that the news brought last week, of an expedition having left, probably for Mobile, is correct. It was believed in New-Orleans that all the rebel troops which have been operating in Western Louisiana, supposed to number 20,000 men, were gathering in Central Texas, with the object of attacking the points along the coast now occupied by the Union troops. Preparations have been made by us to meet this threatened movement. Nearly all the regiments of the Nineteenth Army corps are reported to have reenlisted as veterans.

A telegram dated yesterday, from the Headquarters of the Department of Western Virginia, says that a detachment of our forces under Maj. Cole, in Loudon County was attacked yesterday morning by the guerrilla Mosby, with 400 men. A fight lasting one hour occurred, at the end of which time the rebels were driven off, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Among their killed were four commissioned officers. Our loss is reported slight.

Dispatches from Cumberland, Md., give full details of the late attempted raid in West Virginia by the rebels under Gen. Early. Their force was three brigades of cavalry, with which they were to attempt to cut the Baltimore Railroad, between Martinsburgh and New-Creek, and capture such forces as were found on the route. But they learned that our force at Martinsburgh was strong, and under Averill; and they abandoned the attempt. They then set off to capture a small garrison at Petersburgh, Hardy county, and failed in that, after which they beat a retreat. Our cavalry pursued some distance, and picked up many stragglers and deserters, who gladly take the oath, and are released.

Advices from Arkansas, dated at Fort Smith yesterday, say that a squad of rebel deserters, just come into our lines, give details of the numbers and position of the rebel forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Holmes commands the Department and price the force in the field. There is much disaffection among the troops on account of poor supplies of clothing and provisions, and the successes of our forces in Texas added to their discontent and increased their distrust in the rebel cause. The Amnesty Proclamation was having the effect of inducing desertion. A rebel mail, recently captured, shows that Price intends to operate again against Little Rock, and this information is corroborated by the deserters.

A private telegram was received last night at Washington from Cumberland Gap, saying that everything was quiet in that direction, and that the railroad was perfectly safe.

Our correspondent at Port Hudson, La., sends us an interesting letter respecting the condition of the colored troops in Louisiana, and the way in which they kept the Christmas holidays.

The case of the *Chesapeake* was brought up in the Admiralty Court at Halifax Saturday. Judge Stuart said he was of the opinion that the vessel should be given up to her owners. The counsel for the rebels asked him to contemplate the probability of a rebel application for the vessel, which the Judge said he would not do. The Advocate-General for the Crown also expressed his opinion that the vessel should be given up to the owners. The Court adjourned to the 13th.

GENERAL NEWS.

News from Mexico via Havana, mentions the occupation of Guanajuato by the French forces and their probable advance on Guadalajara. The report that Doblado had declared in favor of the intervention was denied. The indication that he would do so was simply a ruse to gain time. His troops were concentrating at Leon. The guerrillas are reported to have entirely disappeared from the high road between Orizaba and Vera Cruz.

There is little news from St. Domingo. An official dispatch received at Havana from the Spanish commander at Puerto Plata, mentions that an engagement had taken place with the Dominicans on the 20th ult., in which, as usual, the Spaniards were victorious. Service in St. Domingo is not popular in Spanish military circles. The Medical Department are advertising for surgeons, as the large number of sick soldiers makes a demand for their professional services.

Miss Hill and Miss Johnson, aged fourteen and fifteen, were found dead in bed at Red Bank Station, on the Little Miami Railroad, on Sunday morning. The night being cold they filled a pot with the live embers of a wood fire, set it in the middle of the room, and went to bed. The fumes of the charcoal caused them to take their final rest. Their dead appearance was that of sound sleep.

Mr. J. B. Kellogg, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukie, reports the stock of wheat in store in that city on the 1st inst. to have been 1,134,400 bushels, and of oats 87,500 bushels. The stock of wheat is larger, and of oats smaller than was generally estimated. A year ago, Jan. 1, the amount of wheat in store there was 1,411,601 bushels.

The steamship *Bohemia*, with European news to the 24th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated by the news received via Cape Race.

The Stock Market recovered its buoyancy on the Railway speculation on Saturday, although Money continued active. Gold and Exchange steady. The demand for the Popular Loan was over two millions.

Arkansas and the Union.—Gen. Gantt, lately an officer in the rebel army, but now a staunch and loyal Union man, made a speech in Cincinnati, a few days since, on the progress and prospects of the war, which we reprint in another column. He makes some statements well worthy of attention. He bears testimony to the excellent effect of the President's Emancipation Proclamation in weakening the rebellion and administers a very severe rebuke to the advocates of peace and Slavery in the North. He states a very striking fact in illustration of the change of sentiment in Arkansas in regard to the rebellion. One of the rebel regiments recently returned to that State from service in the field, numbering 800, among whom were some of the most respectable and influential citizens of the State. Gen. Gantt addressed them in favor of returning to the Union, and on taking a vote every man in the regiment voted in favor of it. There seems no reason to doubt that a very remarkable change has occurred in public sentiment in Arkansas, and that this State will speedily resume her position in the Union.

"Onward to Richmond" — Senator Howe's Proposition.

There are some people upon whom no amount of experience seems to produce the slightest impression, and Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, seems to be one of them. He introduced into the Senate, the other day, a bill worthy of Peter the Hermit, requesting the President to call out a "million of men," for ninety days' service, "to carry food and freedom to every captive held in rebel prisons, and to plant the flag of the United States upon every prison they occupy"—the whole force to be commanded by Gen. Grant. Of course we have no fear that this foolish bill will ever be passed, and we should not, therefore, think of devoting any space to commenting upon it, if it were not that there are all over the country a number of persons who have had, ever since the war began, down in the bottom of their souls, a lurking conviction that Richmond could be taken at once, and the rebellion overthrown, if a million or two of men and boys could be got to shoulder muskets and start southward, and who will be gratified at seeing their pet theory embodied in a preamble and four sections. The appearance of Mr. Howe's bill seems to afford a good opportunity for saying a few plain words to those enthusiasts on the subject of their hallucination.

After what has occurred during the last three years, it seems very disheartening to have to remind anybody in America that it would take three months at least to get a million of men mustered into the United States service, after a proper medical examination, and properly armed and equipped. Suppose all this done—and it requires a great stretch of imagination to suppose it done in this space of time—there would still be 36,000 officers required to lead them, and these officers would have to be men of skill and training. Where are they to come from? Those that are already in existence are all needed in the armies already in the field, and where the new ones are to be found, it is hoped is known to Mr. Howe. Suppose them to be forthcoming, however—for we are disposed to treat the matter in a large and liberal fashion, and not to stick at trifles—it would need at least three months to drill and brigade the million, even supposing them to possess the extraordinary zeal and intelligence which their answering this call would seem to imply. This makes six months before they are ready for the field, so that they would be in a state of tolerable preparation, supposing all to have gone well and no accidents to have occurred, to meet the enemy exactly ninety days after the expiration of their term of service.

We are possibly, in fact we think very probably, doing Mr. Howe injustice, however, in supposing that he intends his great host to be either drilled or disciplined. His idea is probably that they should all travel to Richmond "on their muscle," every man looking out only for himself, and trusting to crush the enemy by sheer weight and momentum. We presume they would not take with them either cavalry or artillery. These two arms are complicated and costly, and take a good deal of time—far more than the "million" could spare—for their organization and equipment. As to a commissariat, Mr. Howe would probably permit it, though we believe that when Peter the Hermit's followers started for the deliverance of the Holy Land, they determined to live upon the fat of the countries they were to pass through. Considering the state of the South, however, it would seem wise for our crusaders to take at least a million of sheep with them to cook as they went along, and it would be well for every man to drive his own animal.

Of course we need not tell anybody who has paid the slightest attention either to the art of war or to the events of the last three years, what would be the fate of these unfortunates. They would be hurried into the field without proper examination or preparation, and be led by officers more ignorant than themselves of everything relating to campaigning. They would be sure to die like cockroaches before they ever got near the enemy. And we need hardly say, that when they did meet him, ten thousand of such troops as Lee or Johnston command would be a match for one hundred thousand of them, and would readily drive that number off the field in utter rout. For veteran soldiers, an enemy without officers, or organization or discipline, and, above all, an enemy who does not know how to execute simple movements in good order under fire, is as easy a prey as sheep to a pack of wolves, and Mr. Howe's million would be exactly this kind of enemy. The sole results of his "grand uprising" would, therefore, probably be the desolation of some hundred thousand Northern homes, and the leaving down South in the hands of Jefferson Davis' "ragamuffins" one million muskets, one million hats and coats, and pocket-handkerchiefs, several hundred tons of pie and hard tack, and, we were going to add, one million pairs of pantaloons; but, we believe, that our fugitives stick to their pantaloons as well as their pantaloons to them, even in the wildest rout. In a word, no force can carry either food or clothing to the Richmond captives except a highly disciplined, well organized and perfectly manageable one, led by able and experienced officers. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs surely know this, and if so, they will of course not waste much time over the consideration of Mr. Howe's bill.

Charleston.

The country has ceased to look for the capture of Charleston, either by Gen. Gillmore's army or by the iron-clad navy. The many months that have passed since the last serious attempt by the monitors have brought with them many promises, and left behind them an equal number of disappointments; and those who anticipated that Gen. Gillmore's reduction of Fort Wagner would instantly be followed by the seizure of Sumter's site, of Fort Moultrie, James Island, and all the works in the harbor, have waited in vain for the realization of their hopes. The navy has maintained a blockade of Charleston harbor that even the rebels must admit is effective, if not perfect; and our news has all along kept us informed that Gen. Gillmore was from time to time training his guns upon the city, as well as "feeling" the state of matters along the important railroad line stretching between Charleston and Savannah. The recalling of these latter facts will remind those who fancy that our army and navy down there have been absolutely useless, that *they*, at least, are mistaken; for we do not doubt that the simple fact that Gen. Gillmore has ceaselessly threatened the railroad line just mentioned, has held in the vicinity, and kept out of service elsewhere, a very large rebel force.

When another attack upon the defences of Charleston was in contemplation, prior to the assignment of Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Gillmore to their present commands, the question, we presume, was not, What is the best way to operate? but, *Can we operate at all*, so as to make the handful of troops in that department available for offensive operations? Can the meagre land force there be advantageously used, or must it remain idle? Circumstances rendered it impossible to increase it. Not a regiment could be spared from any of our armies, and any work in the Department of the South must be done by the force already there. Two attempts against the defences of Charleston had been made without gaining a foot of ground. One was a land attack under Benham, and the other a naval attack under Dupont. Iron-clads were deemed a most formidable means of offence, and it was evident that any plan which promised success must involve a close coöperation of land and naval forces in some project that would allow the iron-clad element to enter largely. The few thousand troops in the department were not expected to capture Charleston, but only to execute their part of a plan of joint operations. To have thrust them upon the main land unsupported against an enemy that had had two years to erect his defences, and having at his back unlimited means of concentrating troops by railroad, would have been criminal folly. A plan of joint operations was agreed upon, each branch of service to do certain specified work. The plunging fire of "Sumter" was what the monitors most feared on account of weak decks. That eliminated, naval men declared that the monitors could pass up to the city. An article in the *Army and Navy Journal*, evidently written by some one who knows what he is talking about, tells us that the plan of attack proposed by Gen. Gillmore was,

First—To effect a lodgment on the south side of Morris Island, which it was known the enemy were then strongly fortifying.

Second—To besiege and reduce Fort Wagner, by which all the works on Cummings' Point would necessarily fall.

Third—From the position thus gained, to demolish Fort Sumter.

Fourth—The vessels of war to remove the obstructions at the entrance of the harbor, and reach the city by running by the works on Sullivan's Island.

The first three items of the above programme were fully accomplished long ago, and the fame of the performance resounded throughout the world. The echoes of Gen. Gillmore's big guns, and the arguments of the "Swamp Angel," were not our least persuasive diplomatists. For the ensuing weary months of delay, there may be good reason, but whether there is or not, Gen. Gillmore is by no one held responsible for this delay. His work was done, and well done. When it was suspected that the enemy was putting guns on the channel faces of Sumter, fire was reopened upon it. A slow fire from mortars, to prevent working inside, was long kept up.

What advantage the delay has given the enemy cannot well be estimated. It has probably entirely changed the condition of the problem. The shores of the inner harbor and the wharves of the city bristle with guns that did not exist at the time Gillmore took Wagner, and military men assert that what was feasible for the monitors to do then, is very difficult, if not impossible now; that if they once reached the inner harbor they could not hope to remain there. The permanent occupation of "Sumter" by our troops, while the enemy hold James and Sullivan's Islands, seems to be impracticable, neither is it at all necessary. Sumter is harmless, and cannot injure the monitors. But the enemy, from his batteries, sees all the five faces of Sumter; we from our batteries see but two of its faces. The enemy has a concentric fire on "Sumter"—his batteries encircle it; ours fire upon it from one direction. It would appear, therefore, that if it were possible to get possession of it, it would not only be possible but easy for the enemy to get it back again.

The prospect of capturing Charleston by the monitors, or by an attack after any fashion, or by any agency, from the front, does not certainly seem to be very brilliant; but still we do not believe that the rebels will hold the city all of this year by any means.

Rebel Prospects.—The Washington *Star* says that John S. Barbour, a leading advocate of the rebel cause in Virginia, and a man of marked influence in that State, has recently declared that "there exists no hope of prolonging the rebellion beyond next Spring, its military strength having been completely exhausted in the late campaign," and that he expresses bitter regret for the part he took in bringing Virginia into her present deplorable condition. There are a good many prominent men in that State who will speedily come to share this opinion, if they do not already.

AMUSEMENTS.

The German Opera has enjoyed the comparative success of one good house out of two. On Wednesday the attendance was excellent, sufficient to encourage visions of a bright and prosperous future. These were dispelled on the following night, (Friday,) when the lieges, for reasons best known to themselves, were anything but loyal. "Faust" was performed on both occasions, and with a completeness of *ensemble* which could hardly be excelled. The fourth act of this work is represented with better effect by the Germans than by their predecessors, the Italians, owing perhaps to the coöperation of the Arion Society in the choruses, and the presence of a military band upon the stage. Germans, too, know how to make a show. Mr. Carl Bergmann has conducted the orchestra, and will, we presume, continue to do so for some time. Mr. Anschutz has been in a very critical condition, but is now slowly mending. It is hardly likely, however, that he will be able to resume the *bâton* for several weeks. To-night Mad. Johannsen takes her benefit. Beethoven's opera of "Fidelio" is the attraction—a work which almost always attracts a fine audience. The company will be strengthened to-night by the addition of a new *basso*, Herr Herman, who makes his *début* in the *rôle* of *Rocco*. Report speaks favorably of the gentleman's powers. On Wednesday Boildieu's opera of "La Dame Blanche" will be revived for the first time in many years. This will speedily give place to Wagner's "Tannhäuser," which is already in rehearsal, and will probably be brought out on Friday next. With these works the company will be able to keep up the excitement of the season, and let us hope to make it pecuniarily prosperous.

Mr. Harrison's English opera troupe gave four performances at the Park Theatre last week, and with a steadiness of success which augers well for the enterprise. No one but the manager knows how difficult it has been to organize the company, and his satisfaction at the issue may be imagined more easily than described. We have not had a better combination since the memorable epoch of the old Park Theatre. The leading artists are truly excellent; the chorus and orchestra are both good, and the conductor, Mr. Theodore Thomas, is ambitious and capable. We are glad to hear that Mr. Harrison's company will appear at Niblo's Saloon on Wednesday and Friday evenings, playing on both occasions Balfe's opera of the "Bohemian Girl." This work will also be given to-night at the Park Theatre for the last time.

The Chamber music soirées of Messrs. Mason, Thomas, Mosenthal, Matzka and Bergner commence to-morrow evening at Dodworth's Saloon, and will be continued every Tuesday until the series of six has been completed. Beethoven's later Quartettes are the principal novelties of the season. They will be produced with all the care for which these artists are justly famous, and will certainly possess executive clearness, if no other. There are other attractions on the programmes, which are as follows:

SOIREE I.

Quartette, (D minor, No. 2,) Mozart.—Sonate, (Piano, F sharp minor, opus 11,) Schumann.—Quintette, (C, op. 29,) Beethoven.

SOIREE II.

Quartette, (B,) Haydn.—Sonate, (A minor, op. 105,) Schumann.—Quartette, (E flat, op. 127, No. 12,) Beethoven.

SOIREE III.

Quartette, (F, op. 41, No. 2,) Schumann.—Sonate, (Piano, C minor, posth.,) Schubert.—Quartette, (F, op. 59, No. 1,) Beethoven.

SOIREE IV.

Quartette, (Piano, E flat, op. 47,) Schumann.—Sonate, (G minor, op. 1, No. 5,) Tartini.—Ballade, Mason.—Quartette, (B, op. 130, No. 13,) Beethoven.

SOIREE V.

Quartette, (G, op. 18, No. 2,) Beethoven.—Sonate, (B minor, No. 1,) Bach.—Sonate, (Piano, C minor, op. 109,) Beethoven.—Quartette, (G, posth.,) Schubert.

SOIREE VI.

Quartette, (C, No. 6,) Mozart.—Sonate, (D minor, op. 121,) Schumann.—Quartette, (A minor, op. 132,) Beethoven.

A dramatic novelty is announced at Niblo's Garden, where Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are still the attraction. It enjoys the euphonious title of the "Connie Soogah, or the Jolly Peddler," and is evidently of the sensation class. The cast introduces all the leading artists of the company, and the play has been produced carefully, or as the bill has it, with "a most lavish expenditure of money and time." It should be borne in mind that this theatre commences at 7½ o'clock.

Not to be behind her neighbors, Mrs. John Wood (Olympic) also announces a novelty, in the shape of a two-act, played for the first time in America, and called "A Bull in a China Shop." The comedietta of "Cousin Cherry" will also be performed.

No change is needed at the Winter Garden. The admirable performance of Mr. Florence in the "Ticket-of-Leave-Man," has insured the success of that work, and it will be kept on the bill during the remainder of Mr. and Mrs. Florence's engagement.

At Wallack's Theatre the announcement for to-night is "Rosedale," played for the seventy-sixth time. To-morrow, "Naval Engagements" and the "Old English Gentleman."

At the Theatre Francais (to-morrow evening,) "Trom-al-Cazar," operette bouffe in one act, music by Offenbach; "La Manola," dance executed by la Senorita Paulina Grossi; "La Fascination," bouffonnerie choregraphique, by Messrs. Edgard and Chol; and the touching little comedy by M. de Girardin, called "La Joie fait peur." On Thursday Mlle. Anna Hamburg takes her benefit, when Augier's five-act comedy "Les Effrontes" will be produced.

The "Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be repeated to-morrow night at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn. This universally successful production is still the attraction at Barnum's Museum, where it has been produced with care, and is acted with much spirit. Mr. Barnum has a host of attractions for his visitors—to wit: three colossal giants, two of the smallest dwarfs ever seen on the face of the earth, Herr Zikom and his wonderful Emmelyuka, Kelly's Automaton musical troupe, three groups of moving wax figures, the monster serpents, grand Aquaria, educated Seal, &c., &c.

Mr. R. J. de Cordova, whose humorous lectures are positive treats, will make his second essay to-night. Subject: "The Amateur Theatrical Association, a Tale of Fun."

There will be a foot race for fifty dollars, at Howe's great Circus, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, to-morrow evening.

The Mammoth Stereoscopticon, at Hope Chapel, continues to attract overflowing audiences. It is one of the most meritorious exhibitions ever seen in the City.

Broadway Amphitheatre.—A variety of fresh attractions are announced at the circus, to-night, including a new scene of equestrianism by Madame Tournaire, and a new equestrian extravaganza, called the "French Riding School," in which some extraordinary exhibitions of horsemanship may be expected. The day entertainments are continued every afternoon, and are no less varied and pleasing than the night exhibitions.

The Menagerie.—The Menagerie continues a centre of attraction, and repays the crowds daily visiting it. Hitherto there has always been a drawback either in the building, the conducting of the exhibition, or the distressed appearance of a limited number of animals. To the pleasure and interest of menagerie visitors, at the Broadway there are none, and the exhibition is one full of interest and satisfaction.

The New Commissioners of Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement in the papers that I am counsel to the new Board of Police Commissioners is incorrect. Yours, respectfully,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

Thackeray is dead. This startling announcement seemes to add an intenser chill to the inclemency of the season, as it strikes at the heart of so much that has delighted and refined the men of this generation, in a thousand sketches of life and character vivified by the pen of a man of consummate genius. Since Scott left the world, thirty-two years ago, the English reading public has not been called to mourn such a loss; and if we would seek an earlier precedent, we must go back more than a century, to the day when prematurely worn out, at the age of forty-seven, the novelist Fielding died an exile in search of health in Italy. Fielding was perhaps a greater genius than Thackeray, yet we have no impression of his being so lamented in that old England which lives to us, vital to this day in his pages as it does in no other man's writings, as doubtless Thackeray will be sincerely mourned at this present time. The difference is in the two periods, their mind and character. We are softened now in comparison with that hard living age, when the feelings of men must have been somewhat blunted to endure the coarseness they did. There was a sense of humanity in Fielding, but rarely such pathos of a gentle melancholy as is inwrought even in the satirical pages—and some have thought they are all satirical—of Thackeray. The world has grown strangely sympathetic within this hundred years, and Thackeray's writings represent the change.

How suddenly this light shining across the ocean from that wonderful little island Great Britain, as so many lights of various brilliancy have shone before along the path of a thousand years, and been successively quenched, has fallen from our view. It was but yesterday that we read the announcement that early in this new year the *Cornhill Magazine*, which he had founded, would contain a new serial story from his pen—of a remote period of English history it was said—a piquant promise to those who remembered the courtly scenes of Esmond, of the days of Queen Anne. And all that now is impossible. The grim skeleton going his rounds has knocked at the door of the author with the old monition:

Leave setting thy page,
Spent is thine age.

Thackeray has died at the age of fifty-three, six years more of life than Fielding had, and so long enough for a man of genius to write an enduring series of novels, to be left a rich bequest to the world. He was born at Calcutta in 1811, according to a notice in the "Men of the Time;" of an old family of Yorkshire—his grandfather a clergyman, his father an officer of the civil service of the East India Company. Losing his father in early youth, he was sent to England to be educated, and fell at first, we have seen it stated, into the hands of "a terrible tyrant," a monster from whom he escaped, to that nurse of many eminent men of genius, the Charter House in London, a quaint old monastic foundation, which the novelist liked in after years to reproduce in his pages when he had the education of the children of his heroes to provide for. There he learnt Latin, and thence he went to Cambridge, where he was in good company with Warburton and Kinglake, the Eastern travelers, Monkton Milnes and scores of others, who may now be glad to couple themselves with his memory, by reviving their recollections of the period in a reminiscence of the gay youth. Such, we fancy, he was. He took no degree, but he carried away with him the cultivated English gentleman's fondness for the classics, which grew and ripened with his mental growth to the end. He had a good income of his own on coming of age, and was disposed to cultivate his genius in his own way. A taste for drawing was one of his amusements, something far more to his liking than the law, with which an account before us says he trifled in London. But whatever the employment of these early years, one thing appears certain, the fortune which had nourished the humors of the youth took wings and fled. He probably ran through with it—invested it in experience of the world, little conscious in the period of privation which followed, what a harvest of good fame and more substantial returns it would bring him back from the publishers in his age.

He seems then to have thought of the art which he loved as a profession, and careless Michael Angelo Titmarsh, as he entitled himself in his writings on the subject, might have been seen among the artists in Rome, cultivating the calling. Philarete Charles, in a sketch of him in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, says that he executed some indifferent water-color drawings in Paris. He also speaks of his mother, "a lady of a rare superiority and beauty," who had contracted a second marriage with a gentleman who became engaged in the editorship of the *Constitutional*, an unsuccessful daily journal in London. Thackeray was its Parisian correspondent. This introduced him to the world of letters. Then came his articles in *Fraser's Magazine*, admirable running criticisms on the annual exhibitions of the Royal Academy, vigorous outlines of novels half comic, half serious, "The Luck of Barry Lyndon," "Men's Wives," and others, which were first revived in this country when *Vanity Fair* had established the author's fame. In 1840, he published "the Paris Sketch Book," partly made up of these periodical sketches, with a few charming translations from Beranger, and other new matter. In this book, in a chapter of "Meditations at Versailles," he introduced his famous caricature of Louis XIV, the index to so much of the author's philosophy in his unmasking of shams. This was a grotesque and fearfully diminishing revelation. Here stood the appliances which made the king, and there, in undress nakedness, the man. *Rex*, on the left, a magnificently studded lay figure, or clothes-horse, with the sword, the great flowing robe and the flowing wig, and the altitudinous state shoes of majesty. In the centre was poor unadorned *Ludovicus*—spindle-shanked, abominably protuberant, bald and bare. But see him on the right in panoply divine, *Ludovicus Rex*. The humiliating decrepitude has put on the robes, and the shoes, and the wig, and looks down from aloft on the unaccommodated "forked radish" in the centre. There were exhibited the king and the man. To apply that measure of altitudes ran along the wall in the picture, was to be the great business of the author's life. Strip majesty of its externals, says the old conundrum, and if is—a jest. So Thackeray henceforth sported with the follies of men, and spite of his critics and the sentimentalism of all England, *would* strip off the robes of whatever pretension, and show the man. Herr Teufelsdroeckh himself could not preach better on this clothes philosophy. It became the main text from the Thackeray pulpit—yet all the men whom he unwrapped are not spindle-shanked or protuberant.

"The Irish Sketch Book" succeeded to the "Parisian," in 1843—two goodly volumes, by "Mr. Titmarsh," also pleasantly illustrated by that gentleman's pencil, with very real life-like sketches—altogether a true and faithful book, with just that quality of humor with which a gentleman may desire to enliven his information—not that barren stuff of some other so-called humorists where the sense is lost in the nonsense. It was a serious time for Thackeray, for from this period dates that great calamity of his life, the insanity of his wife, an Irish lady of good family, whom he had married several years before.

In 1846 came another book of travels of the indefatigable Mr. Titmarsh—"The Journey from Cornhill to Cairo"—an easy, humorous sketch of the ordinary excursion to the Pyramids, which also furnished some pleasant passages to the world-renowned periodical of Mr. Punch. "Our Fat Contributor" will be remembered in his pages, followed by the never to be forgotten "Diary of Jeames de la Pluche," and that astounding mortar battery firing into the heart of English society, "The Snob Papers." The world admired the gay curvetting of these pyrotechnics, and the victims felt the shock. It is not too much to say that English snobbery, and, to some extent, the universal snobbery of man, is no longer the same privileged thing it was before the publication of these papers. Thackeray pricked the bubble with his graceful rapier, and it has been letting out its gas ever since.

We have not mentioned all of Thackeray's productions up to this time. There are half a score of them in *Frazer* and *Punch*. "The Shabby Genteel Story;" the "Confessions of Fitz Boodle," and the tremendous adventures of that East India rival of Munchausen, "Major Gahagan;" "Catharine," a novel and furious satire on the jail-bird school of romance; "Punch's Prize Novelists," with some sharp hits at his brethren for which the author was afterward disposed to apologise, though after all nobody was hurt more than was good for them; "Mr. Brown's Letters," another *Punch* series; "The Great Hoggarty Diamond," &c., &c. Thackeray appears in this list, which might readily be extended, wonderfully prolific; but that came in a great measure from his writing for the periodicals. There is no such consumer of foolscap and ink bottles as your newspaper man. Verily, he writes in folio, and his works are legion. But it is not every day that publishers seek to revive them and bibliographers are compelled to ferret them out.

Among these minor works should not be forgotten an amazingly clever series of books for Christmas entertainment, illustrated by some of the best of the author's own designs, beginning with "Mrs. Perkin's Ball," in 1847, and running through several years with "Our Street," "Dr. Birch and his Young Friends," "The Kickleburys on the Rhine," "The Rose and the Ring." The characters in the first of these—Mr. Smith, Mr. Hicks, Miss Joy, and above all "The Mulligan," that lively representative of old or young Ireland—are personages whom nearly a score of Christmases since have not blotted from our recollection. They were the precursors of greater books of the author; but in none of them will you find his humor—more genial or so kindly interpreted by the pencil. Nowhere are the delightful women and children he loved to portray, more graceful. "Dr. Birch's Young Friends" are miniatures of the world in his larger volumes. Thackeray, mindful of the old Charter-House days, has ever his word for schoolboys.

"Vanity Fair" was published in numbers between 1846 and 1848. The author was so little established at the start that the undertaking was declined by the publisher to whom it was first offered. It soon, however, made a hit—"Becky Sharp" would look out for that—and henceforth the publishers came to Thackeray. "Pendennis," with that consummate growth of English society, the "Major," occupied another two years, the public appetite growing by what it fed on. Then in 1852 "The History of Henry Esmond," perhaps the most elaborate and carefully finished of all the author's productions—an ingenious review of the tone of thought of its period and the purest style of the days of the *Spectator*.

In 1851 the series of lectures on "The English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century" was first delivered in London. The author's newly-acquired celebrity drew an audience, and the rare powers of his feeling voice, and the life and sincerity which he threw into his subject, retained them and widened the circle of hearers, till the speaker was called to America, whither he came in the Autumn of 1852, to repeat them. All of us remember that opening at Dr. Bellows' Church, in Broadway, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association; and how we went home impressed by the forcible sketch of Swift, conveyed with so much power, in so quiet and well-mannered a way, by the tall, red-faced gentleman with white hair, who, humor-

ous novelist as he was, preached, perhaps, as serious a sermon as was ever delivered from his pulpit. There were milder topics afterwards, as the lecturer treated of ADDISON and GOLDSMITH, and appended to the course the genial address on Charity, with its tributes to HOOD and DICKENS. THACKERAY and DICKENS were on excellent terms, for rival novelists, and were disposed generously to compliment one another. Several years after this when they were in a friendly rivalry of eulogy at a dinner of the Royal Academy, THACKERAY gave an interesting anecdote of their relative position at the start for fame. "I can remember," said he, "when Mr. DICKENS was a very young man, and had commenced delighting the world with some charming, humorous works, of which I cannot mention the name, but which were colored bright green, and came out once a month. This young man wanted an artist to illustrate his writings, and I recollect walking up to his chambers with two or three drawings in my hand, which, strange to say, he did not find suitable." The *Pickwick Papers* appeared in 1837. Seven years after this, when HORNE published his characters of authors in the *New Spirit of the Age*, he did not think it worth while to hang up THACKERAY'S portrait in the gallery.

THACKERAY, in his American tour, became the lion of the day in New-York, and wherever else he went in the country; and when his pilgrimage was over in the Spring, found himself satisfactorily enriched by the trip. He had "a pot of money," he told his American publisher, to carry home with him. It was the basis of his new fortunes—something above the daily wants of his family.

Another serial, "The Newcomes," was undertaken on the author's return to England, and completed in 1854. It was of the Pendennis school, repeating, with variations, the author's studies of life, which his graceful, inimitable style would have enabled him to prolong to the satisfaction of the public in a hundred repetitions. There was a ridiculous misconception, by some senseless American critic, of a passage in the opening of this work, which was represented as disparaging WASHINGTON. In describing the period of the story, the author, among other characteristics, spoke of the time "when Mr. WASHINGTON was heading the American rebels with a courage, it must be confessed, worthy of a better cause." Of course this was written historically, and no reader of ordinary intelligence could misunderstand it; but THACKERAY, when it was brought to his notice in the New-York correspondence of the London *Times*, felt called upon to supply the fools with brains as well as books. "I am thinking," he wrote in reply to the *Times*, "about '76. Where, in the name of common sense, is the insult to 1853? Need I say that no officers were instructed (until they were taught better manners) to call WASHINGTON 'Mr. WASHINGTON?' and that the Americans were called rebels during the whole of that contest? Rebels!—of course they were rebels; and I should like to know what native American would not have been a rebel in that cause. As irony is dangerous, and has hurt the feelings of kind friends whom I would not wish to offend, let me say, in perfect faith and gravity, that I think the cause for which WASHINGTON fought entirely just and right, and the champion the very noblest, purest, bravest, best of God's men."

After a summer interval spent in preparing a new series of lectures on "The Four Georges" of the English throne, Mr. THACKERAY took leave of his London friends at a dinner presided over by CHARLES DICKENS, in October, 1855, previous to a second visit to America. He brought the lectures with him, and the audience in this city was complimented by listening to their first delivery, and was not at all displeased at their essential radicalism, recalling the old caricature of *Ludovicus Rex*, with which THACKERAY started on his literary career. The treatment of the subject was picturesque, as much was put into the lecture as it would hold, gravity was relieved by the gayety, and vices were unsparingly scouted. The public thronged to the church in Broadway as before, the course was repeated, and all listened with delight to the now familiar sweet, impressive accents.

America, on the author's return the following year, furnished the theatre and title of a new serial work, "The Virginians," the publication of which was commenced in November, 1857. He had been, in the previous summer, candidate for Parliament from the City of Oxford, and was defeated by sixty votes. When the new novel was completed, the author, now at the height of his popularity, and with the trade at his feet, was induced by Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co. to undertake the editorship of the new *Cornhill Magazine*. The first number of this journal appeared in January, 1860. A new serial, "The Adventures of Philip on his Way Through the World," was presently commenced in its pages, followed by the story, "Lovell the Widower," and his latest publication—a peculiar reflection of the author's habits of thinking—the "Roundabout Papers." In these desultory sketches, the writer's mind is, as it were, in undress. With the candor of MONTAIGNE he prattles innocently of his feelings in a charming vein of benevolence. There is not much in them, the critics who are always looking for grand things, would say; but they, nevertheless, contain pages overflowing with sense and sensibility which the writer never surpassed. Nothing can be finer in its way than the tribute to the memory of the two Americans, kindred in friendship and genius—the artist LESLIE and WASHINGTON IRVING. The very last of these papers which he published, was one of the best. It is entitled, "Strange to Say, on Club Paper," the singular title referring to a charge made upon the late Lord CLYDE of filching the paper for his last will from the Atheneum Club. The sheet bore the Club mark. This is commented upon in an excellent vein, the author insinuating his moralities into his playful discourse. After reflecting the impertinent judgments of the idle circle upon the trifling affair, he tells how the lawyers sent a draft of the will from the Club-room which CLYDE, innocent of the great offence, adopted, and then turns upon the unreflecting with a lesson of charity—that charity which we are now called to extend to him.

Death will now sweep away a swarm of musquito depreciators, who buzzed about his path, and all England will rise to honor her glorious benefactor—for such the author truly is who coins the best product of heart and brain that others may be elevated and enjoy. When the measure of this man's life is fully taken, it will be seen how much we are indebted to his genuine love of art and literature, which always induced him to seek after perfection in his sphere. The style is the man; and how broad and genial it is in his pages!—easy, colloquial, responsive to the nicest shades of emotion, with a skill in presenting the feelings of common life unequaled since STERNE. His topics were often of worldly people, and he was frequently satirical, sometimes bitterly so; but there is a good motive in his satire, and the balance in the account is always on the side of virtue. When his biography shall be written, as we presume it will be by his daughter, who, in the *Story of Elizabeth* and other writings, has exhibited something of the talents of her father, the world will doubtless, as in the posthumous disclosures concerning LAMB, CAMPBELL and others, find much to admire in his character, much in his history to account for and extenuate what has seemed harsh in his representations of life.

Taking him altogether, his thoroughly English character, and what he has done for English literature, it would be no unmeet tribute for Westminster Abbey to offer her sacred soil as a resting-place for his ashes.

ARKANSAS AND THE UNION.

Interesting Speech of Gen. Gantt, Late of the Rebel Army—Desire of the People of Arkansas to Return to the Union.

Gen. GANTT, a day or two since, made an interesting speech in Cincinnati, which we copy as follows from the *Commercial*:

LADIES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I regret my inability to address you on this occasion to the length at which I would like to. I regret that my duties in trying to impress upon the people of Arkansas their duties to the great Government prevent me from speaking to the people of the North as I would like to. I have been engaged, as you know, in addressing the people and soldiers of the South. I desired that my appeals might reach the hearts of all my fellow-citizens. And I know that my words did reach soldiers in Mr. PRICE'S (we call him Mr. PRICE in Arkansas) army, and had their effect. They reached, too, beyond Mr. PRICE'S army, and I have had many letters from Union men among the rebels, assuring me that my words had brought to them a bright ray of hope in the future, and had nerved them with comfort and courage. And they call upon me, on every hand, to pursue the course I have started in. And I shall pursue it, my friends. [Applause.] In writing my letter to the people of Arkansas I gave great offence to the leaders of the rebellion; and it could not have been otherwise. I struggled hard not to write that letter, for I am a Southern man. But I saw that the rebellion was only a struggle to extend and perpetuate negro Slavery; I saw my people, whom I love so well, groaning beneath the despotism of JEFF. DAVIS and his minions, and I could not be silent. I desired to retire from the struggle and seek some corner where I could live in peace, unobserved. But with these facts before me, how could I but speak? Then, when I spoke through that letter, there was raised against me, by the Copperheads of the North, a cry that I did it with a view to office. But I told them, as I now tell you, that I would not accept any office or emolument which it is in the power of the people or their President to give. I wanted only to see peace restored to my people. I would that God would blast all demagogues and place true men in office. In the first days of this Government, when the ship of State started out on its voyage, our fathers had ever before them a warning that it might be wrecked on the rock of Slavery. It has been to the people of the South the root of all their evils—this Slavery—a subject of continual commotion. In 1860, when the people were so agitated on the subject, I did all in my power to allay the excitement. I called upon them to bear in mind that the Constitution gave them sufficient guarantees for the safety of Slavery; but they wanted new and additional guarantees. Mr. LINCOLN had truthfully said in Illinois that Slavery and Freedom could not exist together, and that it must be all Slavery, or all the other thing; and the people of the South, fearing it was going to be all the other thing, cried out for more guarantees of the safety of the institution. And when the blow was struck, we found that the Confederacy was based on negro Slavery—established solely for the perpetuation of that institution. We had never divided the Government of our fathers; and we found, to our grief, that in our anxiety for the safety of Slavery we had founded a government on no principles of patriotism—merely as a matter of dollars and cents. We thought you wanted to drive Slavery in a corner where it would sting itself to death, and we wanted to protect it. We thought we would have a government all to ourselves, where this institution would not be interfered with, and we hoped still further to strengthen it, in the course of time, by grasping the islands adjacent to our States; by annexing Mexico, and by reaching forward even, and swallowing some of the anacondas of South America. [Laughter.] This was all before LINCOLN'S Proclamation. But what was the result? Delaware would not come with us; Maryland hesitated, and then clung to the old flag; Kentucky did not respond. She hesitated in gloom and amid fields of blood, and then, emerging from the cloud, shone brightly as ever in the collection of stars. Missouri, too, long a scene of bloody conflict, has returned to the Union. She toppled amid the wreck and disorder, but again sparkles in the nation's coronet of stars. This looked bad to us. Slavery seemed worse hemmed in than it ever before, and we feared we should be forced to abandon it and the struggle. We waited long and patiently for our recognition by foreign Powers. But, instead of that came LINCOLN'S Proclamation of Emancipation. [Prolonged applause.] I don't think the vast importance of that measure was fully understood, either by the people or the President himself, when it was issued. We of the South certainly did not fully or nearly appreciate it. But first came his notice, and at this we laughed. What, said we, has LINCOLN or his Government to do with us, that he sends us his notices? Let him try it on, and see what good it will do him. Sure enough, the famous Emancipation Proclamation was issued. But still we laughed. What does his Proclamation amount to? said we. Our Government doesn't ratify it; it doesn't affect our Constitution. But armies had been raised, and under the old flag the legions of the North and West bore down upon us, and they brought with them—the *Proclamation!* [Cheers.] We called them LINCOLN'S hordes, but with their appearance, the manacles fell from off our slaves, and they were free. We in the interior saw this result along the rivers, and we pitied our friends who were thus feeling the effects of the Proclamation; but we soon felt the same trouble, and we laughed no more on that subject. And here let me express my belief that God Almighty intended this war to be the death-blow to Slavery. From the first we can trace circumstances and signals which point unmistakably to this fact. Every circumstance in this rebellion shows a struggle in the nature of things to free the nation from the blight of this curse. And we will throw it off and be a more homogeneous and united people than ever before. The people of the South did not understand this at first, but they are beginning to learn it, and to see the philosophy of events. Many of us see it now, and desire the evil uprooted forever. I believe this war nearly ended. I believe that if certain men in the North will stop talking about peace and conservatism, and use every effort in support of the war, that the rebellion will be so pushed as to collapse by Spring time. You would think, if you visited us in Arkansas, that the seat of Abolitionism had been transferred from New-England to Arkansas. Our people have a right, God knows, to be sick of Slavery, and they are sick of it. Oh! so sick. They can point to desolated homes, devastated fields, forsaken firesides, and smoking villages as a monument of Slavery. They turn from it with loathing indescribable. *But while we who are so much interested pray for deliverance from this curse, there is a sneaking party in the North who would force us to keep this curse with us.* We would return to our allegiance with Slavery blotted from our State Constitution. What a sight is here presented. I tell you, my friends, that if you desire to prolong this war, you have only to continue this talk about conservatism. There is nothing that has more assisted JEFF. DAVIS than the conservative, peace party of the North. The work of that party, he said, was the first ray of light he had perceived and rejoiced at during this whole struggle. Let me appeal to you, then, to drop this talk of conservatism, and support the war measures which are in force. You people of Ohio have done a glorious work in this war. Your soldiers have bravely represented this State on many a battle-field glorious to the arms of the Union. But never did Ohio strike such a blow at the rebellion as when her voice gave a hundred thousand majority in favor of the principles represented by JOHN BROUGH. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) That was one of the most terrible blows the rebellion ever received. It was the greatest victory of the age. Its moral force is above all computation. And your own city of Cincinnati, in its great Sanitary Fair, has achieved another victory which will have a great influence in the cause of freedom.

But, if I return again to the subject of the people of Arkansas, you must not consider me tiresome, for it is one of great importance to me and my people. As an example of the intense desire of our people to return to the Union, and have Slavery abolished, I will relate one incident. A regiment of 800 Arkansas soldiers who have served in Mr. PRICE'S army, returned home. I was requested to address them and I did so. These men represented one-fourth of the State, for many of them, privates though they were, were prominent citizens—professional men, judges of the courts, legislators, &c., before the war. At the close of my address I took a vote on the question of returning to allegiance to the old Government with Slavery abolished. And how many votes, think you, were given in favor? *Just eight hundred.* There was not a man of them who was not in favor of returning to his allegiance and having the curse of Slavery removed from off his State.

Some people of the North have said that I do not represent the people of my State. *But they will soon see that I do.* They will see that I represent a people terribly in earnest in this matter—a people who, in four months' time, will be back under the old flag with the curse of negro Slavery removed from their shoulders. And when we are back, we want people from the North to come to us. We will remove the obstruction of Slavery and invite you, people of Ohio, to come to us, and exchange a portion of your greenbacks for a portion of our land. There are fair-haired, bright-eyed daughters of Ohio with us, who came to us years ago, and who, during this terrible war, have waited anxiously for the appearance of the old flag. They will wait as anxiously for your appearance, and so will we all. We need more people in Arkansas—people to till the broad lands which await their coming—people to assist us in bringing that State to a prosperity, within the next five years, such as she has never enjoyed before. All of which we intend to do, and shall do.

Comment is Needless.—REV. M. THACHER, Pitcher, Chenango Co. N. Y., writes: "I am sixty years of age. By the use of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER my gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall. Your Hair Dressing is superior to all others. For eruptions it has no equal."

Public Speakers, Military Officers and singers can use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES or Cough and Voice Lozenges, as freely as requisite—containing nothing that can injure the system. They are invaluable for allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, clearing and strengthening the voice.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword:" in another column.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A Letter from Dr. B. C. Perry.

NEW YORK, Jan., 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Atlas:

SIR: One of the most annoying difficulties connected with the Hair and its diseases is Dandruff, in its various phases. Its philosophy being very little understood, I will give my views on the subject for the benefit of those afflicted.

There are to the square inch of the scalp three thousand pores, for the purposes of throwing off the secretions or fluid matter that forms between the cuticle and the inner or sensitive skin. If from any cause, such as to neglect to keep the scalp clean, or from the use of glutinous oils, the pores become partially closed, the remaining portion are overtasked, the cuticles somewhat debilitated, the pores fail to perform their functions, inasmuch as only the limpid or more etherial portions of the secretions can pass off, leaving a white, bran-like substance deposited on the scalp, called Dandruff; that is the first phase of the difficulty.

When more of the pores are closed by exhaustion, less of the limped secretions flow off, the deposit on the scalp assumes a yellow, sticky appearance, and is called thickened secretion. This is the second phase of dandruff. The third phase is when most of the pores are closed, the cuticle completely debilitated; none of the fluid portions of the secretions can pass off, the deposit adheres closely to the scalp; has the appearance of yellow matter, and is called matterated secretion, which inevitably results in loss of hair. If at this stage of the disease it is not arrested by a proper course of treatment, it finally terminates in eczema, one of the most difficult diseases of the scalp for a physician to manage.

As to the remedy—Nature is always true to herself. If the scalp is kept clean, and the pores not glued up with oils or pomades, the secretions will pass off, and such a thing as dandruff would not be known, and people would not lose their hair. But when a difficulty of the kind does exist, it should be treated rationally. It is little use to remove the effect while the cause exists. Dandruff in its first stages is early cured, and it should receive the earliest attention, as it is one of the primary causes of diseases of the scalp and loss of hair. For further information I can be consulted free of charge for all diseases of the scalp that destroy the hair or induce premature blanching, at my office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Yours truly,
B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
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Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray Hair and Whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives. Instead of the dull, dead black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S MINNEHAHA HAIR GLOSS,
unexcelled in keeping the hair in curl.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM
changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
HOYT'S EXCELSIOR TOILET POWDER
imparts beauty to the complexion, smoothness to the skin and preserves youthfulness of appearance. Sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

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DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
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Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
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No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

It is not often that we come in contact with an article that we feel justified in recommending to our numerous readers, but the article of Family Dye Colors, manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, we feel we can heartily commend to all who may have use for dyes of any colors. For sale by all druggists.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
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Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

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And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 436 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Elastic Stitch Sewing-machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, machine-sewing of every description done in the best manner.

Winter Hats and Caps at White's. Also a large STOCK of FURS for LADIES, at PRICES to SUIT his NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS. No. 216 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ROBERTS—KILMISTER.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, 1864, by Rev. A. S. Hart, Mr. THOMAS ROBERTS to Miss MARTHA KILMISTER, all of this City.

SHANNON—DALE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan 7, by Rev. W. Fisk Watkins, EDWIN H. SHANNON to LOUISA L. DALE, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BIANCHI.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, ANNE G., wife of Francesco Bianchi, and daughter of John B. Simonson, of Staten Island, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 250 Carlton-av.

CARTER.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 9, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of Adolphus F. Carter, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Jan. 11, at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 134 East 16th-st. Her remains will be taken for interment to New-Canaan, Conn.

COTES.—At Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, EDWIN BUTLER, son of Edwin S. and Sarah Townsend Cotes, in the 4th year of his age.

ELLIOTT.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, MARGARET, wife of Capt Samuel Elliott.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 231 Park-av., second door from Clinton-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

EMBREE.—At Birch Hill, Lattingtown, L. I., near Glen Cove, seventh day, first month, 9th, SARAH R., widow of Lawrence E. Embree, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral from the Matinecock Meeting-house, third day next, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

FAIRCHILD.—On Sunday, the 10th inst., after a painful and lingering illness, EGBERT N. FAIRCHILD, formerly of Ogdensburgh, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HARVEY.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, after a short illness, ABBY C., beloved wife of Thomas J. Harvey, and youngest daughter of John C. and Ann Gale, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 191 West 28th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

JENKINS.—At Boonton, N. J., on Thursday evening, Jan. 7, Mr. GEORGE JENKINS.

His funeral will take place at Boonton on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 8, HENRY B. JONES, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Elm-place, on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 10, 1864, Mrs. MARY LAKE, relict of Daniel W. Lake, formerly of Staten Island, in her 83d year.

Notice of the funeral will be given Tuesday morning.

McCURDY.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 9, of consumption, Miss ELIZA McCURDY, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 391 Washington-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 10, 1864, JANE, wife of Henry Moore, aged 72 years.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at St. Mathew's Church, corner of DeKalb and Throop avs., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Shrewsbury, N. J., for interment.

MOTT.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, M. HOPPER MOTT.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, foot of West 54th-st. Carriages will be in waiting at Rev. Dr. Hutton's Church, on Washington-square, until 1¾ o'clock P. M.

NIXON.—On Saturday, Jan 9, WILLIE T., only son of William B. and Sarah J. Nixon, aged 4 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 11th inst., from the residence of his grandfather, William W. Tinkler, No. 162 Orchard-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLDIS.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, ANN, widow of Francis Oldis, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Amos C. Littell, No. 175 West 22d-st. Her remains will be taken to Passaic, N. J., for interment.

PATTEN.—In Albany, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, of diphtheria, WILLIAM NEWTON, only son of Samuel Patten, aged 17 years and 9 months.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 8, NICHOLAS EVERETT SMITH, son of Emily F. and the late Nicholas Everett Smith, aged 2 years and 23 days.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 10, 1864, at the residence of his father-in-law, E. F. Rogers, Esq., No. 145 East 47th-st., CHARLES S. THOMPSON, son of the late Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

TOWNSEND.—At Birch Hill, Lattingtown, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 31, 1863, REBECCA GRACEY, youngest child of Frederick E. and Mary A. Townsend, aged 2 years, 11 months and 29 days.

VAN BRUNT.—At Yorkville, on Friday evening, Jan. 8, MARIA, wife of Geo. B. Van Brunt, in the 34th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family, the members of Continental Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) Jan 11, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the Prospect Hill R. D. Church, corner 26th-st. and 3d-av., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

☞ New-Brunswick, N. J., papers please copy.

VAN BUREN.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM A., only son of Dr. William H. and Louisa Van Buren, grandson of Dr. Valentine Mott, aged 16 years and 10 months.

A Requiem Mass will be celebrated at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., on Monday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

WESTERVELT.—On Friday, Jan. 8, BENJAMIN WESTERVELT, in the 93d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 11th inst, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, 123d-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs.

WOOD.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 9, Mrs. HULDAH WOOD, aged 100 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family, and of her grand-children, Mrs. Jacob Valentine, Rev. George W. Woodruff and John Trimble, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. J. Valentine, No. 115 East 11th-st., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 111.—Jan. 9, 1864.
65, 62, 9, 20, 71, 32, 58, 54, 8, 37, 30, 8.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 112.—Jan. 9, 1864.
55, 4, 53, 51, 45, 50, 31, 68, 74, 32, 9, 23.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 15—Jan. 9, 1864.
28, 41, 18, 20, 74, 15, 50, 35, 4, 17, 67, 70.
CLASS 16—Jan. 9, 1864.
32, 4, 42, 71, 60, 63, 45, 68, 13, 46, 5, 1.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

SELLING OFF
SELLING OFF
SELLING OFF
BALANCE OF WINTER STOCK OF
UNDER

SSSSSS	HHHH HHHH	IIIII
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SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
SHIRTS AED DRAWERS
AT COST PRICE.
COST PRICE.

All-wool shirts or drawers	$2 00
Shetland wool shirts or drawers	$2 00
Merino wool shirts or drawers	$2 50
Merino extra heavy	$3 50
Seatel lambswool from	$3 00

Also, a large assortment of
ARMY SHIRTS AND FINE WHITE SHIRTS.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions for self-measurement. List of prices and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars sent free, everywhere.
WARD, from London,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1862 and 1863. Also, complete file of 1862 and 1863. Single copies, 25c. each. Address J. O. B., Box No. 121 Times Office.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN! NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good: indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to erfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with perfect deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. Its with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 78 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ,
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little h

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion, and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width or extent that said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru, to the Wabash and Erie Canal, St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon; and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled cause.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company, on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of said Company, amounting to $300,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $89,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 18, 1863.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANS&,
JACOB P. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 151, 251, 284, 312, 408, 485, 568, 580, 591, 655, 809, 902, 963, 980, 997, 1028, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1179, 1388, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. , 1863.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 22, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, offices of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., Broadway, cor. 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and be opened on the morning of the 12th of January.

W. TITUS, Sec'y.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of next succeeding election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MECHANIC'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan. 12, inclusive.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MARKET BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the then next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 96 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of

ONLY SIXTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALL,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than forty-five millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium. The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing. Less delay is anticipated in delivery of the future. We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION,
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., in cash, free of Government tax, upon the Stock and Cancelled Bonds Scrip of this Company is declared, payable on the 1st day of February to the registered holders of stock and scrip at the close of business on the 18th inst.

This dividend is in lieu of and in advance of two coupons on the full-paid stock, and by terms of the contract terminates the obligation to pay interest to the full-paid shareholders.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of February.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS RE-ORGANIZED.
CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, December 30, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company (so re-organized) will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad Co., and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, No. 48 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Ten Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of record after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.

EGBERT L. VIELE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, January 5, 1864.—DIVIDEND—A quarterly dividend of SIX PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford. New-York stockholders will be paid at this office.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING MILL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company at Spuyten Duyvil, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year.

J. R. LAURENCE, Secretary.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Jan. 2, 1864.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Secretary.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE F. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, also for any other Bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund. EDWARD L BAKER,
Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company
BOSTON, Jan. 4, 1864.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE IN-terest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The Transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1864.

GREENWICH BANK, Dec. 31, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Nine Directors of this Association, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, poll to open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M., and that the transfer book will be closed until after the election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.
TRADESMENS' BANK, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PLATTE COUNTRY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan., 1864.

CIRCULARS EXPLANATORY OF THE terms upon which the January, 1864, Interest will be paid upon the Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds issued to the Platte County Railroad Company, can be had on application to H. T. Morgan & Co., No. 35 William-st. It is desirable that holders should make an early decision, as the bondholders and Company are alike interested in an early adjustment of the question.

(Signed,) WM. OSBORNE, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a stock dividend of 20 per cent., (both free of Government tax,) have been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 19th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1864.

FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. PAULMEER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, (No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on 8th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-York, Jan. 4, 1864.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

21ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 8th day of January. The Transfer books are closed to that day inclusive.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 470 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Office No. 72 Wall-st.,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 9th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. (free of Government Tax), payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2 next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT is payable on demand, free of Government tax.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Jan. 4.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand. H. GIROUX, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., (ROOM No. 9, SECOND FLOOR,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of last six months of Three and one-half per cent. upon their Preferred Stock, less Government tax, payable at their office on the first day of February, 1864.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th of January until the 2d day of February.

H. E. GLASFORD, Assistant Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order.

GEO. HODGSDON, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INS. CO., No. 160 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, 11th inst. Meanwhile, the transfer books are closed.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
ASSETS, $986,998 23.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 *will bear interest from Jan. 1.*

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 26, will bear interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864, this Bank will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 7 P. M. By order

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 18th of January next.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORner THIRD-AVENUE and 25th-st. CHARTERED 1854. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on

MEDICAL.

SPRATT'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The vast increase in the demand for these COUGH LOZENGES, and the numerous testimonials constantly received, fully justify the Proprietor in asserting they are the best and safest remedy ever offered to the public for the cure of the following complaints:—ASTHMA, WHITING COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the King of Hanover; very many, also, of the nobility and clergy, and of the public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes by JOHN SPRATT, No. 3 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B. To prevent the numerous imitations, please to observe that the words "Spratt's Cough Lozenges" are engraved in the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Morsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, all: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESS- fully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens of Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years' extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. No man to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Secret diseases, no matter how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 137½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the married or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RE- stores MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, No. 44.7 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

BLOTCHES OR PIMPLES ON THE FACE permanently cured in TEN DAYS, leaving the skin as clear and soft as an infant's. Inclose your address and $1 to Dr. CANFIELD, Station A, New-York, and you will receive this invaluable preparation.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1829. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

MADAME PARSELLES, FEMALE PHY- SICIAN AND MIDWIFE.—Comfortable rooms and good medical attendance expressly for ladies through confinement. No 741 Greenwich-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail: cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours: cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless its remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is 62 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

TO DEALERS IN POULTRY, GAME, &c. —The NEW-YORK SPORTSMEN'S CLUB call the attention of all persons dealing in game to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, chapter 474, entitled "An act for the preservation of Moose, Wild Deer, Birds, and fresh water Fish," and hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1864, the provision of said act will be strictly enforced.

CHARLES H. HASWELL, President.
THADDEUS H. LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.

ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,600 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,

will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from BOSTON, Jan. 26.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $90; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $100.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information: apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	———
VIRGINIA	2,874	Grace.	———
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	———	———

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 / 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday ..... Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday ..... Jan. 23
ETNA	Saturday ..... Jan. 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 1st of February.
MONDAY, 29th of February.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.

Ship AMERICAN UNION sails Jan 11.
FOR LONDON X LINE.
Ship DANIEL WEBSTER sails Jan. 11,

For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts for any amount available in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., N.Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	$0 25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrotula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book,	8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

First appearance in New-York of the
HARRISON
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13,
and
FRIDAY, Jan. 15,

on which occasion will be performed Balfe's celebrated Opera,

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,

with the following powerful array of talent:

Madame COMTE BORCHARD,
Miss MARY SHAW,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. GEO. REA,
Mr. M. B. PIKE.

Powerful Chorus,
Full Orchestra,
New Dresses, Scenery, &c., &c.
Director ..... Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

Reserved Seats 50 cents extra,

the sale of which will commence on Monday morning, Jan. 11, at the music store of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.
BENEFIT OF MME. JOHANNSEN,
and first appearance of
HERR HERMANS,
FROM HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE IN LONDON,
MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864.
FIDELIO,

Grand opera in three acts, by L. Von Beethoven.

ROCCO ..... HERR HERMANS.

To give full effect to the Prisoners' Chorus, the
ARION SOCIETY
have kindly volunteered to assist.
Conductor ..... CARL BERGMANN

PRICES AS USUAL.

Tickets to be had at the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Subscribers are respectfully informed that Monday will be the last subscription night. The five remaining nights of this season will be for the sole benefit of the artists. Subscription tickets will be good, however, for the next season.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11,
EDWIN BOOTH
will, by
particular request,
repeat the rôle of
HAMLET,

assisted by
Mr. F. B. CONWAY, Mrs. F.B. CONWAY,
Mrs. BROUGHAM ROBERTSON, Mr. JOHN DYOTT,

and all the talented artists.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12, seventh night of Edwin Booth.

FROM L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

I congratulate you on the introduction of a new musical instrument, long wanted, and sure to find its way into every household of taste and refinement which can possibly afford its moderate expense. Your CABINET ORGAN is truly a charming instrument, worthy of the high praise it has received, and far superior to everything of its class I have seen. I take pleasure in commending it most heartily, as every where worthy a place beside the piano-forte, to which it is a fine complement, from its capacity for rendering much delightful music, sacred and secular, classic and popular, to which the piano is not adapted. GOTTSCHALK.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1864.

FROM WM. MASON.

Your Cabinet Organ seems to me to be what musicians have long wished for, and manufacturers attempted heretofore with more or less success) to supply, namely, an instrument serving the same purpose in rooms of moderate size which the large pipe organ serves in large churches. As compared with melodeons, harmoniums, &c., the Cabinet Organ is certainly superior in quality and volume of tone, while its power of expression can hardly be too highly praised. You will find no difficulty, I imagine, in obtaining recommendations from musicians as many and as strong as you desire, for the instruments are really so excellent that there can hardly be much difference of opinion about them. WM. MASON.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1863.

The above refer to MASON & HAMLIN'S, CABINET ORGANS, which are a vast improvement over everything of the melodeon or harmonium kind. One to twelve stops each. Price $85 to $500 each. Warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York, No. 274 Washington-st., Boston.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL ON the WASHINGTON POND, on MONDAY, Jan. 11. Two bands of music, fireworks, &c. Carnival to commence at 2 o'clock.

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

NINTH SEASON, 1864.

William Mason, Theodore Thomas, J. Mosenthal, G. Matska, F. Bergner, have the pleasure of announcing their ninth season of Six Soirées of Chamber Music, to be given at Dodsworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at intervals of two weeks, commencing on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Subscriptions received at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Schubert & Co., No. 98 Spring-st., as follows:

One admission to the series, in advance, $6.
Two admissions to the series, in advance, $10.
Single tickets for each soirée, $1 50.

HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM.

No. 161 Fifth-av., extending to Broadway, corner 22d-st.
EDUCATION — HYGIENIC — REGENERATION — MODERN, GYMNASTIC and CALISTHENIC, for ladies, young ladies and misses; also for gentlemen, young gentlemen and masters. Instruction and practising private or in classes. Medical gymnastics to invalids, with consultation of the physician, either in the gymnasium or at their residence. The military school, fencing and sparring academies, a part of the gymnasium, are under the general management of Mr. H. GEBHARD, assisted by six able professors and distinguished U. S. N. G. officers. By request of many ladies, Mr. GEBHARD opened a large skating gallery for instruction and practising on rollers, so as to be able to skate on ice. The institutions are open daily and evenings till 9¾ o'clock. Special arrangements made with strangers and private parties.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL ON the WASHINGTON POND, on MONDAY, Jan. 11. Two bands of music, fireworks, &c. Carnival to commence at 2 o'clock.

LIGHT GUARD BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1864.

Tickets $3, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had at all the hotels and music stores.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL ON the WASHINGTON POND, on MONDAY, Jan. 11. Two bands of music, fireworks, &c. Carnival to commence at 2 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:57 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Amherst, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
*20 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Jeffrey-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BUACHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without change.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK

BUT ONE

OF

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE

AND

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE SEASON.
THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE SEASON.
THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE SEASON.

The management beg to announce that owing to previous peremptory engagements of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
the great sensation drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN
can only be presented for
TWELVE NIGHTS
more. Seats for any of these twelve nights may now be procured at the box-office.

Those who desire, therefore, to witness this touching picture of English every-day life, should not lose the few opportunities now remaining to them.

In the beautiful language of the accomplished District-Attorney of this City, A. Oakey Hall:

"The whole effect of the play is so ethical, that I wish the philanthropists of the day, who so shamefully neglect the Prison Aid Society, and who so culpably leave the care of the returned convict to his pals, could see the Ticket-of-Leave and your acting. The two should run together in the City far beyond New-Years; and you should not receive your actor's 'ticket-of-leave' until every clergyman and boy in the Metropolitan Police District had seen the impersonation of the scenes between Brierly and Willoughby."

Commences at 7¾. Carriages may be ordered at 10¼.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress ..... Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager ..... J. H. Selwyn

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
for the week commencing,
MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1864.

MRS. JOHN WOOD, MRS. JOHN WOOD,
for the first time in New-York, as
THE PRETTY WIDOW OF MILL HILL.
The performances will commence with
(for the first time in America)
a new and entirely original comic piece, in two acts, entitled,
A BULL
IN A CHINA SHOP.
Characters by
Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. T. Owens, Mr. G. Becks,
Miss Harris, Miss J. Walters, Miss De Lacey, Mrs. Sloan.

To conclude with, for the first time, the laughable commedietta called
COUSIN CHERRY,

Cousin Cherry	Mrs John Wood
Elinor Primrose	Mrs Sedley Brown
Charles, Earl of Mandeville	Mr. G. H. Clarke
Thomas Primrose	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Jacob Primrose	Mr. N. C. Lapaugh

Several Novelties are in active preparation.

Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7¾.

Seats secured three days in advance.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.

The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.

THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."

This splendid entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a screen measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.

Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

H. B. MCKEON, Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL,
AND
THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE
ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

A superb instantaneous view of the imposing spectacle witnessed in and around St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thursday, Jan. 7, may be seen to-night at Hope Chapel. Assisted by the inimitable skill of the great photographist, Brady, the stereoscopticon has provided for the convenience of the thousands who were unable to approach the entrance of the church upon that day, these magnificent sun paintings of THE ACTUAL SCENE associated with so many touching thoughts in hearts of sorrowing millions. They will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of
HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.,
BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY
FROM THE
BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S, AT ROME,
and other
MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES.

These noble triumphs of art need but to be seen to be correctly estimated, and are exhibited by special request.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
Successful course of
HUMOROUS LECTURES.
Second
ESSAY,
"THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION, A TALE OF FUN,"
ON
MONDAY EVENING,
JAN. 11, 1864.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

To be had at all the principal music and bookstores. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

N. B.—The public is respectfully informed that no more tickets will be sold beyond the comfortable capacity of the Hall.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL ON the WASHINGTON POND, on MONDAY, Jan. 11. Two bands of music, fireworks, &c. Carnival to commence at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman	$5
Season tickets for ladies	2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years	3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL ON the WASHINGTON POND, on MONDAY, Jan. 11. Two bands of music, fireworks, &c. Carnival to commence at 2 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. EVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 28th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

INSTRUCTION IN THE ENGLISH branches, French, Latin and rudiments of music will be imparted in exchange for board by a lady graduate of long experience in teaching, and who is furnished with most satisfactory credentials. Not securing the above, the advertiser would act as visiting governess at a moderate compensation. References undoubted. Address for one week E., Station A, New-York.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COL- LEGIATE INSTITUTE will reopen after the Holidays, Jan. 2, 1864. Board and tuition, $210 per year. Send for a catalogue, or come and see. Reference: C. L. Cornish, No. 538 Pearl, or J. Steinert, No. 49 Vesey-st., N.Y.

Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.
RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. Winter term commences on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. REFERENCES—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTI- TUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER AND skillful arithmetician is always certain of remunerative employment. Instruction to become such is imparted at RENVILLE'S rooms, No. 362 Broadway, day and evening, upon very favorable terms. Writ

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrest of a Prominent Merchant on the Charge of Arson.

At a late hour on Saturday night Capt. GREER, of the Third Precinct, arrested Mr. JOHN D. VERMEULE, who is a member of the firm of FRANCIS C. HALL & Co., crockery merchants, doing business at No. 282 Greenwich-street. Mr. VERMEULE is charged with having, on the night of the 12th ult., set fire to the store of the firm for the purpose of defrauding the Home, Harmony, National, New-Amsterdam, Humboldt and American Exchange Insurance Companies, in which they were insured to the amount of $16,000. The complainant in the case is Mr. HALL, one of the members of the firm, and from his affidavit, which is on file in the Tombs Police Court, it appears that the firm were very much embarrassed, pecuniarily, and that the insurance on their stock was nearly double the amount of property in the store. On the night of the fire Mr. VERMEULE was seen to go up stairs three times just previous to the closing of the store. Soon after all hands had left, a fire broke out on the third floor. The porter of the establishment testified, that on the afternoon preceding the fire, the accused gave him a two gallon can and ordered him to have it filled with kerosene oil. The oil was procured and used somewhere about the premises, as the can was found empty after the fire broke out. It further appeared in evidence that VERMEULE had for some time been appropriating the proceeds of sales, without making the proper entries in the books, and that immediately after the fire the latter desired Mr. HALL, the senior member of the firm, to represent to the Insurance Companies that the amount of their stock was $14,000, whereas the fact was that the property of the concern did not exceed $8,000. The accused was taken before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, where he was held in the sum of $5,000 to answer. Fire-Marshal BAKER is making an investigation of the case.

The Sleighing and Skating Carnival.

Saturday was a great day for Young America; juvenile sleighs and skates—either singly or in pairs—were in general requisition in all parts of the City. On the ponds, over the sidewalks, in the gutters, hitched behind vehicles, towed by pretty sisters, pet brothers, or kind ma'as and pa'as, everywhere there was as busy a scene as ants in a hill, or bees round a hive. Nor were children of a larger growth much behind in the enthusiasm evinced by the young phenomenons; for almost everything that went on runners or skids was pressed into service, from the four-in-hand to the cartman's sled. Of course the Park lakes were covered with skaters, as was every pond in the upper part of the City; and the Fifth-avenue pond had nearly 2,000 on it during the day, from its numerous subscribers and others who preferred the quiet enjoyment to be found in that well-managed location. The Curlers were on the lower lake, enjoying their favorite Scotch national Winter pastime. Yesterday the scenes on the Park lakes and roads, and on the avenues approaching them, beggar description; but the Fifth-avenue pond magnates were decorously observant of the Sabbath—the pond having been cleaned off and flooded on Saturday night, leaving Mr. John Frost sole possessor of its glassy surface; while the tens of thousands were cutting up the Park ice, which, however, was cleared of the skaters at 6 o'clock last evening, to be made ready for to-day. Too much praise cannot be given for the excellent arrangements which Messrs. STETSON and RADFORD have made to accommodate the public in the saloons of the Park; and the arrangements at the Fifth-avenue pond are equally satisfactory and economical. If the ball is up to-day there will no doubt be a sight worth seeing.

Another Regiment of Colored Troops Authorized.

It will be seen from the letter of which we give a copy below, that the Secretary of War has issued an authorization for a second regiment of colored troops to be raised in this State, and to be known as the Twenty-sixth regiment United States colored troops. Already over 500 men have been enlisted for it. The first regiment, known as the Twentieth United States colored troops, is full to a maximum, and will probably soon leave for a warmer climate. Authority to raise the third regiment has been asked and promised:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., January 4, 1864.

George Bliss, Jr., Esq., No. 50 Wall-street, New-York:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 31st ult., stating that the Twentieth regiment United States colored troops is recruited nearly to the maximum, and requesting that the Union League Club be authorized to raise another colored regiment, I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that your request is hereby compiled with, and the regiment will be known and designated as the Twenty-sixth regiment United States colored troops. The instructions contained in Department letter of Dec. 3, 1863, addressed to you, will govern in the organization of this regiment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adj.-Gen. Volunteers.

Increase of Pay to the Police.

The Metropolitan Police are moving in the matter of an increase of pay, and will, in their efforts to secure it, have the feelings of the public with them. The Board of Supervisors have passed a resolution indorsing the petition of the force, and a bill has thus early been introduced into the Legislature answering their request. That it will be favorably acted on there is no reason to doubt. The force asks no more than an increase proportional with the increased cost of living, while their duties—constant and arduous, and so well performed—would justly entitle them to more. When the bill comes up for action the country members should bear in mind—aside of the plain justice of the demand—that but for the prompt and brave action of the Metropolitan Police of the City of New-York, during the riots, the outrages which commenced here would have spread throughout the State, and been perpetrated at their own doors. The determined and persistent action of the force, in combatting and checking the thieves and murderers here, had a salutary effect upon those elsewhere. The evidence of this was afforded "along the river," where there were all the preliminary indications of outrage, but which early subsided, in consequence of the exemplary punishment dealt out to the army of rioters in this city.

The Light Guard Ball.

The most brilliant military festivity of the year is at hand, and the hearts of innumerable belles and beaux are in a state of accumulative excitement and anticipation. No preparation has been spared to make this occasion equal to the reputation similar ones have hitherto enjoyed, and if possible even more brilliant.

To this end the Academy of Music will be arranged as an immense ball-room, with a profusion of the most gorgeous decorations, and Dodworth's two monster bands have been engaged to discourse music for the benefit of dancers and promenaders.

It is needless to say that no lover of such amusements should fail to attend this ball, for the tickets are already in great demand and becoming scarce. Undoubtedly the Academy will be filled on the night of the 14th inst. to the furthest extent compatible with "easy circulation" and comfort.

Gen. Burnside.

Gen. BURNSIDE has taken rooms at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where he will await orders from Washington. To what command or duty he will be assigned is unknown. The reports that he has been relieved from command, or that he is about to resign, are untrue. So long, he says, as he can serve his country and have health and strength to do so, he intends to. The General is in good health and spirits, and anxious for service.

The Arrest of Albert M. Palmer.

It was an error, the statement that ALBERT M. PALMER, the Private Secretary to Collector BARNEY, was arrested in his—the Collector's—presence, and while being closeted with him. The Collector was absent from the Custom-house, on official business, at the time of the arrest, and knew nothing in regard to the matter until his return.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers only.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Tuesday. *Part II.*—Nos. 618, 620, 600, 813, 541, 520, 589, 938, 384, 870, 1121, 958, 578, 661, 1138, 926, 681, 860, 541, 651.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3149, 3133, 1065, 3129, 3139, 2815, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 2199, 3203, 3205, 2981, 2487, 2991. *Part II.*—Nos. 2524, 3106, 2554, 2822, 216, 2564, 3132, 3138, 3144, 3146, 3148, 3150, 3152, 3154, 3156.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 186, 75, 257, 196, 262, 298, 299, 300, 89, 211, 68, 263, 148, 226, 115. *Part II.*—Nos. 135, 283, 288, 289, 291, 281, 204, 94, 92, 91, 90, 302, 303, 304, 306.

Arrivals in the City.

Col. D. Solomon, Philadelphia; Capt. C. D. Webb, U. S. M. Corps; Major B. W. Sargent, U. S. Army; D. McMurtrie, John A. Bates, Jr., U. S. Navy, and Capt. Thorton, New-Orleans, are at the Astor House.

Hon. O. M. Rush, Syracuse; Robert P. Allen and lady, Williamsport, Penn.; Lieut. Tompkins, St. Louis; D. C. Page, Connecticut, and T. Rogers, Delaware, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Larned, U. S. Army, and J. M. Kimball and lady, Memphis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Burnside is still at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Mrs. Gen. Tyler and daughter are at the Everett House awaiting the arrival of the General, who is expected to-day.

FROM ALBANY.

Loyal Sentiment and Gov. Seymour—The Right of Soldiers to Vote, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1864.

The progress which the Union cause has made in this State during the past year is nowhere more apparent than here at the Capital. It is especially manifested in the changed tone of public sentiment. Admirers of Gov. SEYMOUR, who were last Winter very numerous and annoying, are now rarely found, and when met with, assume the air of apologists rather than the attitude of accusers. The Governor stands almost alone. Last evening a large assemblage of Albanians applauded GEORGE W. CURTIS, of New-York, more heartily for his criticism of Gov. SEYMOUR, than for any other part of his lecture, with possibly an exception of that portion in which he praised President LINCOLN. Not a dissenting voice or hiss indicated any disagreement with this approval, although Mr. CURTIS was very severe and even denunciatory in speaking of the Governor. He dwelt at some length upon the New-York riots and the course the Executive had pursued with regard to them, showing how directly it was opposed to the maintenance of proper authority. He characterized the words of the Governor as "pitiful," when the reply was made to the demands of a blood-stained and blood-thirsty mob, "My friends, I have asked the General Government to suspend the law." No one differed from Mr. CURTIS in this sentiment; and when he affirmed that by those words of the Governor the authority of the Government itself was delivered up, and that then, as when CÆSAR fell, "you and I and all of us fell down," no one objected, but on the contrary the hall rang with applause; and there were not wanting those who, while they applauded the orator, added with indignant feelings, though not audibly, the words suggested by the quotation made—"and bloody treason triumphed over us."

That which is so apparent here in society at large is still more apparent in the Legislature. All things are now done decently and in order. No ruffians make it dangerous to visit the Capital. The message of the Governor, directed against the President and his Cabinet more than to the Legislature of the State of New-York, is the only incendiary manifestation that has appeared, and even this is not powerful enough to disturb legislative equanimity. Twice the House have taken up the message and twice they have laid it down without consideration. Do they deem it a rocket exploded, without fire enough in it to make it either dangerous or amusing?

The question of so amending the Constitution of the State that soldiers in the service of the United States can vote has already come before the House, and is the most important measure which has come before the Legislature this session. The constitutional difficulty sought to be obviated is not, as your readers are many of them aware, peculiar to the Constitution of the State of New-York. In other States the same constitutional question has been discussed by their Legislatures, and in some of them bills have been passed providing for soldiers voting, with, in some cases, a proviso requiring the decision of the Courts in regard to their constitutionality to be obtained before the bills shall be presented to the Executive for his approval. Gov. SEYMOUR, it will be remembered very well, vetoed a bill passed by our Legislature, assigning as a reason the constitutional objection, and recommending an amendment of the Constitution which shall obviate the difficulty. A concurrent resolution, introduced last session, as required by statute, has been adopted unanimously by the House this session, which provides for submitting to the people of the State, at a special election, to be held at an early day, the question of amending the Constitution, as proposed by the Governor. It is by no means certain that an *omission* occurring in State Constitutions should be deemed an imperative prohibition in reference to extending the right of suffrage to soldiers in the United States service while beyond the limits of their respective States. Yet, as the surest way to decide that which is doubtful, the amendment is believed to be desirable. P.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The steamer *Fanny* from Memphis Monday evening has arrived with 187 bales of cotton for St. Louis. She experienced great difficulty from ice.

Over fifty steamboats are lying here. The weather is moderate.

CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 10.

The steamer *Forsyth*, from Memphis the 7th, has arrived, with 247 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

A Jew, named Morrison, who had been traveling up and down the river, representing himself as agent of the New-York Associated Press, and correspondent of several newspapers, had been arrested at Memphis and lodged in Irving prison. Papers have been found on him proving him to be an imposter and implicating him as a rebel spy.

The steamer *Continental*, from New-Orleans 1st inst., has arrived with 20 bales of cotton, 1,655 pounds sugar and 49 barrels molasses. She met ice sixty-seven miles below Helena—something most unheard of.

From Nassau, N. P.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 10.

From Nassau papers to the 2d inst., we obtain the following intelligence:

The rebel steamer *Lucy*, with cotton, arrived at Nassau on the 21st ult., from Wilmington.

The bark *J. J. Philbrick*, from Philapelphia, bound to Key West with coal, was totally lost on the 14th ult., on Grand Bahama. Her Captain and crew had arrived at Nassau.

The *Governor Bayley* was overhauled by a Federal cruiser on her outward passage.

The Nassau *Guardian* states that WOLFE'S property, seized on the *Corsica*, has been given up, on the demand of Lord LYONS, and WOLFE has commenced an action for damages against the United States.

The rebel steamer *Pet* sailed on the 26th ult. for Wilmington. The steamers *Don*, *Lucy*, *Rothesay Castle* and *Bendigo* all sailed on the 29th for the same port.

The United States steamer *Sonoma* was at Little Stirrup Key on the afternoon of the 29th, and observing a steamer fifteen miles to the eastward, went in pursuit.

The steamers *Y. Dayrell* and *Alliance* sailed for Wilmington on the 2d inst.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The aggregate business of the week has been large, particularly as regards alcohol, sugar and syrup. General markets since New-Year's day are firmer, with considerable animation.

The political contest in Nevada Territory is becoming intensely exciting. The clause in the Constitution permitting taxation of mines is furiously assailed. Though there is a general desire to have the State Government organized as speedily as possible, the indications are that the Constitution will be rejected by the popular vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Jan. 10.

Arrived steamer *Orizaba*, from Panama.

Returning Veterans.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 10.

The Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers arrived this afternoon on furlough, and were received by the Henry Guards, accompanied by BIRGFIELD'S Band, who escorted them to the Refreshment Saloon, where a salute was fired in honor of the returning heroes and their tattered flags. The Twenty-eighth is the regiment which was formerly commanded by Gen. GEARY as its Colonel, and is now of his division. The whole regiment has reenlisted.

RETURN OF THE FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—Last evening the Fifty-ninth regiment, which left this City in the Fall of '61, returned to enjoy their thirty days' furlough. The men have reënlisted for the continuance of the war. The regiment at once marched to and quartered at the Park Barracks. The Fifty-ninth belongs to the Second Army corps, and has participated in no less than eight pitched battles besides a number of skirmishes. The principal engagements were at Malvern Hill, the Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, (both battles,) Gettysburgh, and Bristooe Station. At the battle of Antietam the regiment lost the commander, Lieut.-Col. SEXTON, five Captains, three Lieutenants, and five officers wounded. Of the rank and file out of 350 who entered into the fight, 230 were killed and wounded. The men of the Fifty-ninth return with their battle flags which tell the tale of the hard service of the regiment more eloquently than words. Lieut.-Col. HORACE P. RUGG, who is in command, intends granting furlough to his soldiers to-day.

(Adv't thismost.)

CHOICE OF PURSUITS.—Parents wish to insure for their children all the blessings which judicious training and right direction can secure, and there is no other means whereby these ends may be so surely attained as by the aid of PHRENOLOGY. By having their characters fully described, and *carefully written out in full*, you will have a Chart which will serve to keep them in the right direction—to avoid the quicksands and the rocks on which too many unfortunate human barks founder and are lost.

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?

Can I succeed as an Attorney, Artist, or Author? A Banker, Bookseller, or Broker? A Carpenter, Clerk or Chemist? A Dentist or Designer? An Editor or Engineer? A Farmer or a Grocer? Can I Invent, Lecture or Legislate? Can I succed as a Manufacturer, Merchant, or Machinist? In Music, Navigation, Oratory, Painting, or Sculpture? As a Preacher or Physician? A Poet or a Policeman? A Sailor or a Soldier? A Teacher, Tragedian, or Writer? Can it be foretold, with scientific certainty, WHAT I CAN DO BEST?

WE ANSWER:

BY THE LIGHT OF PHRENOLOGY, you may know for a certainty what you are, as compared with others.—what you can do best, and how you may turn all your talents to the very best possible use. The cost for this service will be comparatively small, while the benefits derived would be of great value to every individual.

PRIVATE EXAMINATIONS,

with Charts, and *full written Descriptions of Character*, and Advice in regard to the most appropriate occupations and pursuits, in which you can best succeed; Faults, how to correct them; Health, how to secure and retain it; the Management of Children; Self-Improvement, etc., given daily by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, at their private Rooms, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends for ever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Evening Star, for Havana and New-Orleans.—For Havana—Mrs. Kern, Mrs. John V. B. Bleecker and 2 children, Mrs. J. M. McCauley, Miss Cornelia Prime, Mrs. C. T. Temple, Isaac Jacobs, John Edmiston, M. Lassa, R. Egea, Vera Cruz; Edwin P. Baugh and wife, Miss Emily Baugh, Miss Fanny T. Baugh, L. D. Hoard, Jose Pedro, Augustus Solari, Michael Massa, Patrick Hawley, C. Espanola, M. Yuclan, Miss Sarah Bailey, Miss Maggie Bailey, Joseph Mesa, Mrs. Pauline Shneidary, A. Lagriffoul, John S. Mullin, Gitarin Risito, Delos Hardenburgh, J. O. Aquilla, Julian Fraguaga, For New-Orleans—Alfred Booth, Adolph Bahnmayer, C. H. Bass, H. C. Weaver, Peter Reynolds, Charles J. Tappen, H. Slaight, Floyd Quick, L. H. Tuck, A. S. Marvin, F. Hubbard, Jacob Lemann, Mrs. Lorina M. Dame, Dr. James B. Smith, U. S. A., and servant, A. J. Schonborg, Mrs. James B. Smith, Mrs. Robert Emmet, Capt. R. T. Dunham and servant, E. B. Staunton, H. E. Gwatry, S. H. Kennedy, Mr. Hodges, Geo. T. Childs, T. Quinlan, Chas. Parker, Theodore Danziger, P. M. Mathewson, T. Randall, Miss Whitten, O. Menck, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Boyd, J. Hutchinson, E. A. Witters, Mr. Alden, Mr. Wilder, Mr. Fairbanks, G. D. Moulor, Jos. Raynor, Miss Caroline Wilder, Antone Antoni, Mrs. Mary Robinson and child, W. H. Robinson, R. Gibson, Lewis Ehren, Amos Nourse, Master C. A. Kent, C. A. French, F. Larkum, Mrs. Samuel Burt, Henry E. Sawyer, P. A. Snell, G. F. Bailey, Mrs. R. B. Merritt, Miss D. Krause, Mrs. J. V. Van Slack, Thomas Parish, F. E. Smith, lady and child, Mrs. Chas. Dillingham, Warren C. Breen, J. L. Warner, Geo. W. Collier, Chas. H. Denison, S. W. Hoyt, G. L. Dolson, Mrs. L. T. Barker, W. B. Bowles, Henry O'Connor, Amos Le Grange.

JAN. 9—*In steamship Hammonia, for Hamburg.*—Ph. Elsig, Mr. and Mrs. Max Jacoby, infant and servant, Francis A. Livingston, Major Wm. Cutting, R. S. King, J. M. Ruhmond, H. Sieffkes, G. Fritz, Elise Herter, Mrs. Schiff, Mrs. Auguste Brugmann and child, Lenchen Buhler, Ed. Neumann, Jos. Bertrand, R. A. Lukomski, Dr. Leullier, F. E. Klaus, Sam. Nelken, Sarah Meehan, New-York; Frederick Walker, Boston; L. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. B. Davidson, Goleswig; Wm. Steinmetz, Henry Steinmetz, Norfolk; Mr. and Mrs. John Hochschwender, Pittsburgh; J. B. Metivier, Paris; J. Ruhl, Scranton; Chas. Knobel, Belleville, and others in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans.—Miss G. Dennison, Mrs. Woodruff and servant, Mr. Hart, A. Duthil, Chas. Dennison, J. Tuges, Chas. Salmon, J. Leary, Isaac Levy, Mrs. L. Barton, Mr. Steenbock, Mrs. W. A. Anderson, E. Macmanus and 2 sons, John Hutchins, M. Rhineus, Geo. Tearing, Mrs. Dr. Chas. Phelps, G. A. Wheeler, Rev. M. C. Chapin, A. Sanders, E. C. Strobell, J. Leboube, J. B. Godrey, Chas. Flash, Mr. Harvey and lady, Mrs. De Coin, C. C. Fogg, Dr. Syme, Mr. Hillyer, lady and child, Mrs. Syme, W. W. Burbank, E. Gerard, Carpie Doize, Mrs. Mary Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Capt. A. C. Sterrett, Lieut. Frank Harvell, Mrs. Levy and 2 children, J. H. Shiffer, Selma Doize, J. W. Keene, Joseph Seytel, Henrietta Doize, Wm. A. Mitchell and 5 children, Parmelia Doize, Chas. Doize, Geo. Duboise, S. C. Hickey, J. T. Meyers, J. K. Dillon, Wm. Grien, Mrs. Graham and child, E. Williams, Mrs. Capt. Latham, Wm. De Dimock, Capt. C. G. Thornton, C. G. Wheeler, Major Comstock, Capt. Nott, R. Feinberg, lady and child, S. Wail. From Havana—J. M. Storey, A. Gage, G. De Avango, C. Ferrer.

JAN. 10—*In steamship Gov. Bayley, from Nassau, N. P.*—Chas. Huxford, A. Huxford, Geo. Grost, Chas. Rothrick, Mrs. A. Rothrick, Mrs. A. Linkin, Miss L. Linkin, Miss A. Linkin, Master N. Linkin, and 11 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 51 | Moon sets.. 6 51
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 49 | Gov. Island.. 9 38 | Hell Gate..11 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, Jan. 10.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans Jan. 3, via Havana 6th, at 10 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Gov. Bayley, (Br.,) Cushing, Nassau, N. P., Jan. 4, with mdse. and 20 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence.

Bark Linda Stewart, Perkins, Manzanilla 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Jonathan Thompson. Jan. 6, off Hatteras, exchanged signals with a Br. gunboat, bd to Hampton Roads.

Brig Amelia, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Dunn, Long Island, Bahamas, Dec. 24, with salt, to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Arctic, with a cargo of salt, bd. to New-York. The brig Adele, of Plymouth, from Turks Island, loaded with salt, put into Long Island on the 27th December, leaky, and came to anchor on the side. She was reported to have 4 feet water in the hold, and was bd. to New-York.

Brig Bethi, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Salt Cay, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to Boyd & Hincken. Left no vessels.

Brig Ruby, (Br.,) ——, Turks Island via Newport, R. I., with salt to master. Is anchored above Hell Gate.

Schr. Fair Wind, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.

BELOW—Bark Agnes, (Brem.,) Seineke, Marseilles Nov 29.

WIND—Sunset, S. W. and fresh.

Sailed.

Jan. 9—Steamer Empire State.

Ships Messenger, Roger A. Hiern, Gaspee, Rate, (Brem.,) Mazatlan, (Br.)

Barks Circassian, (Br.,) Anne and Alice.

Brigs Starlight, (Br.,) Maria, (Br.,) Emily Fisher, Magic, (Br.)

Schooners Keokuk, Amelia, Jason, White Sea, Milton Badger, John S. Wright, Daniel Holmes, West Wind, J. W. Congdon, (Br.,) Chas. Dennis, Mary Jane, (Br.,) H. P. Russell, Washington and Trade Wind.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 10—Arr. brig Lanvilla, Cape Haytien.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan. 10—Arr. bark Glide, from Zanzibar, for Salem.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, Dec. 21, brig Hancock, Gibbs, for New-York, to sail Dec. 25; schr. W. H. Sargent, Coombs, from New-York, arr. Dec. 22.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., N. Y.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS—THREE, FIVE EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SEAL-RINGS—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

EAGLE MILLS.
TABER & PLACE,
Successors to
WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS
&c., &c., &c.
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED
RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
OFFICE, No. 94 FRONT-ST.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY
IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all
CHEAP FOR CASH.
SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.



NO IRON FRAME TO BREAK OR RUST AND SPOIL THE CLOTHES.

OVER 50,000 SOLD IN 1863.

It was pronounced superior to all others at the World's Fair at London, 1862. It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the great Fair of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, in New-York City, 1863, where the judges were practical mechanics, and appreciated COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR	1862 and 1863
VERMONT STATE FAIR	1863
PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR	1863
IOWA STATE FAIR	1863
ILLINOIS STATE FAIR	1863

And at County Fairs without number.

SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE.

The only wringer with the patent
COG-WHEEL REGULATOR,
which positively prevents the rolls from
BREAKING, OR TWISTING ON THE SHAFT.

It is not only a PERFECT WRINGER, but the cog-wheels give it a POWER which renders it a most EXCELLENT WASHER, pressing and separating as it does the DIRT with the WATER from the clothes.

See testimony of Orange Judd, of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row, N. Y., who says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER:

"We think the machine much more than *pays for itself every year* in the saving of garments! We consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the *rubber breaks loose from the shaft*. Our own is one of the first made, and it is as *good as new* after nearly *four years' constant use*."

We have seven sizes, from $8 50 to $30. The ordinary family sizes are No. 1, $10, and No. 2, $7. These have

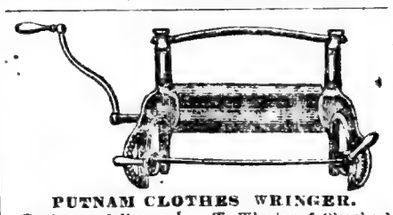
COG WHEELS.

Our cheap sizes (No 2½ and 3) have small rolls which do not admit of COGS. All others are WARRANTED in every particular. This means, especially, that after a few months' use the lower roll
WILL NOT TWIST ON THE SHAFT,
And tear the clothing, as is the case with our No. 3 and other Wringers without Cog-wheels.

In our monthly sales of over 5,000, only from one to two dozen are without cogs. In our retail sales we have not sold one in nearly two years. This shows which style is appreciated by the public. This is the only Wringer with the
PATENT COG-WHEEL REGULATOR
And though other Wringer makers are licensed to use our rubber rolls, yet none are ever licensed to use the Cog-wheel-Regulator. Therefore, for cheapness and durability, buy only the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W. free of expense. What we especially want is a good
CANVASSER
in every town. We offer liberal inducements and guarantee the exclusive sale. R. C. BROWNING,
No. 347 Broadway, New-York.



PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.

Testimony of Messrs. Jno. W. Wheeler of Cleveland, Ohio, and Jno. C. Lefferts, of New-York.

Putnam Mfg. Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. I can safely say, after several years' experience in the manufacture of chain for chain-pumps and water-drawers, in which I have tested the affinity of iron and zinc, that if the process be conducted properly, it is a perfect weld of the two.

Nearly one year ago my family commenced using one of your Wringers. It now performs all of its functions as well as it did the first time it was used, and has become an indispensable article with us. I have closely observed several other kinds of clothes-wringers, the modus operandi being different, trying to produce the same results as the Putnam Wringer, but in my judgment they have failed. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours,
JNO. W. WHEELER.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enables me to indorse the above statement in all particulars. JNO. C. LEFFERTS,
No. 100 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK, January, 1864.
No. 2, $5 50; No. 1, $6; No. A, $8.
Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.



BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.

Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

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Cured by Bates' Patent Scientific Appliances, the only known means for the rapid and permanent cure of Stammering, Stuttering, &c. They received a Gold Medal at the last London Exhibition.

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DYSPEPSIA
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

These Bitters
HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!
HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM
Than any other article in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION,
BUT
THE BEST TONIC
In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.
J. NEWTON BROWN.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
8th, below Coates-st., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefitted by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others.
Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH.
Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.
Yours, respectfully. J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 North 19th-st.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Penn.) Baptist Churches, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3838. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

Comments of the English Press upon the Presidents' Messages.

MR. LINCOLN'S POPULARITY IN FRANCE.

Two War Vessels "for the Emperor of China" Nearly Finished at Bordeaux.

A NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH PROPOSED.

The mails by the Cunard steamer *Africa*, comprising dates as late as Dec. 26, reached this City via Boston yesterday morning.

Our foreign correspondence and interesticg extracts from our files are appended.

The extraordinary and unprecedented performance of the Cunard steamer *Scotia* upon her last passage out has already been remarked upon. From Sandy Hook to Cape Clear she was seven days and three-quarters, from New-York to Queenstown eight days, a feat unprecedemied. From New-York to the Mersey the time was eight days 21 hours, including all stoppages.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Modification of the Mexican Programme—Mr. Lincoln's Popularity—An Indorsement from M. Laboulaye—The Congress not Abandoned—The Rebel Vessels a Bordeaux.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 25, 1863.

On all sides we hear it said that the Emperor is going to modify his Mexican programme, *because* the national cause in the United States appears to be on the point of triumphing. We are therefore to infer that the Emperor believed the disruption of the Union final when he undertook the "civilization" of Mexico, and that this grand scheme of "civilization" was simply an experiment, based on a contingency, and in no sense a high moral act. Were we not, then, right, after all, in the start, in attributing thi otherwise inexplicable project to the Jecker loan speculation, and the gold mines of Sonora?

But now the Archduke MAXIMILIAN finds it impossible to enter into the Emperor's schemes, because His Majesty is unable to furnish him the guarantees he demands, and the talk is that M. DE MONTHOLON will be authorized to go back to the republican system, and to call upon the Mexicans to elect a President in the place of JUAREZ, the candidate to be a renegade from the Juarez party! For the present all this is mere hypothesis, but it is, nevertheless, a logical and probable issue to the dilemma.

The papers here announce that application has been made to Mr. LINCOLN, as I told you two months ago would be done, for a recognition of the new order of things in Mexico, and that Mr. LINCOLN not only rejected it, but added that under no circumstances would the people of the United States permit a monarchy to be set up on their frontiers. The idea that France could make such a proposition to the United States seemed so absurd as to induce you to question its truth; but it must be borne in mind that this Emperor never hesitates to ask for whatever he wants, however unreasonable it may be, as for example his two utterly absurd attempts at mediation in the United States, and that also in the perplexing search after a possible solution for the Mexican dilemma he would naturally proceed by the system of elimination. It is a settled policy of this Government not to go to war with the United States for Mexico, and if it be true, therefore, that President LINCOLN has given the French Government to understand that a monarchy in Mexico will bring a war with the United States, then that part of the programme is eliminated, and the Emperor may fall back on the Republic, but with a tool of his own in the place of JUAREZ.

The popularity of Mr. LINCOLN has been as much advanced abroad by his late acts as in the United States. His maintenance of the act of Emancipation in his Annual Message has given immense satisfaction to all those not prejudiced by special reasons for the rebellion, and his sagacity, straightforwardness and honesty in the midst of such confusion and excitement called from M. LABOULAYE the other day at the College de France before an immense audience of the *élite* of the intellectual world, the exclamation that Mr. LINCOLN was "a greater man than Cæsar!" So, too, I heard a leading French politician say lately: "You Americans don't appreciate Mr. LINCOLN at his proper value. No monarch in Europe could carry on such a colossal war in front while harassed by so many factions and fault-finders behind. No, you don't give him [his due." From an European point of view the merit of Mr. LINCOLN is, in effect, immense, but in a Republic it is the people and not the President who carry on the war. The personal compliment paid to Mr. LINCOLN in the above remark is, however, none the less valuable, and on every side I hear people begin to say that Mr. LINCOLN will merit more than a biography—he will merit a history.

It is certain that the Emperor is making the most strenuous efforts to bring together some sort of a Congress, in order as much to save his diplomatic prestige as to give himself an advantage in case war should result from the present complications.

The movements of the party of action in Italy are watched at Paris with much interest. In Hungary, also, movements are taking place which must force the monarchs of Europe to wish that a Congress, such as that proposed by NAPOLEON, were possible. Even the people of Germany are trying to provoke a war, hoping thereby to consummate their unity under one head—which head will be the most liberal and popular of German monarchs, the Grand Duke of Baden-Baden. It is to be regretted that the Liberal party in Italy, in Hungary, in Poland, in Germany, and in France, has not a chief in diplomacy and in intrigue as generally accepted as a chief in political organization, as GARIBALDI is as a chief in military movements. But as a political leader, GARIBALDI is too frank, too open, too confiding, not to be thwarted at every step by the more cunning and unscrupulous agents the Governments send against him.

Two of the Confederate ships at Bordeaux are about finished. One of these is a ram, and is said by some American gentlemen who have just visited those vessels—for there seems to be little difficulty in seeing them—a most formidable engine of war. The other is a beautiful frigate, which is having her cuirass placed on the inside. The outer side is a thick wall of wood, while the inner side is formed of two layers of iron, not very thick. The workmen insist upon it that they are working for the Emperor of China, and do not at all enjoy the joke when told that they are working for the *Roi de Prusse!*

M. THIERS made yesterday his first speech of any length in the new Chamber. The subject was the new loan of 300 millions of francs demanded by the Minister of Finance, and M. THIERS spoke on an amendment offered by himself reducing this loan to half the sum. The subject was therefore a dry one, but the speech throughout was marked by the good taste and the conciseness and clearness which mark all of this illustrious statesman's efforts. He promised, in the commencement, that on a future and more appropriate occasion he would inform the House why he had returned to political life, and what he thought of the political situation in general.

A new Atlantic Telegraph Company is being formed here for laying down a telegraph commencing at Cape Finistere, touching at Lisbon, and crossing the Atlantic to the South American coast at the point where the Atlantic is narrowest. The telegraph will then run up the American coast to the West India Islands and then to the United States.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Death of Thackeray—The Presidents' Messages—Flowers of Tory Rhetoric—Rumor of Peace—Improper New-Yorkers—Policy of Earl Russell—A Roman Catholic Judge—How England is Governed.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1863.

Michael Angelo Titmarsh—Pendenins—WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY is no more! He died the night before Christmas Eve, suddenly, alone. He retired ill at night, but refused attendance, and hoped to be better in the morning. He had completed four parts of a novel, announced in the *Cornhill*, from which his large public was anticipating its usual satisfaction, but he will delight us no more. He has died at fifty-two, in the full vigor of his powers, and few literary men in England could be regretted more. With the strange reputation of being a cynic, Mr. THACKERAY was one of the gentlest, kindest, softest-hearted of men, always doing good-natured things, and always imposed upon. He was absurdly sensitive to criticism, and irritated and grieved that any one should fancy him ill-natured. It seems but yesterday that he was a young artist, writing his "Irish Sketch Book," but the world moves on and we grow old apace. The youthful "Boz" who wrote "Pickwick," and to whom we gave that nice ball the other day at the Park Theatre, is a very gray grandfather now—hale, hearty, active indeed, and likely to live long, for he looks very tough, but on the wrong side of fifty. However, this is not much in England. A man's best time here is from fifty to seventy, for work, and perhaps for enjoyment.

The two Presidents' Messages have been printed, side by side, in the London papers. I do not think the comments in these papers of much consequence, but the virulence of some of them is characteristic. Their spite is chiefly aimed at the Proclamation of Amnesty which accompanies the Message of Mr. LINCOLN. The chief Tory organ speaks of this as "the most wonderful State paper that ever emanated from a bewildered brain and a vindictive heart since JAMES II., just before he was driven from Ireland, offered to pardon the majority of his subjects," &c. "The moral enormity of his ukase is without precedent." "Astonishing folly and devilish malignity." "Such an edict as might be drawn up by BEECHER and CHARLES SUMNER, and countersigned by ROBESPIERRE and MARAT." "Frantic ebullitions of ferocious insolence and bloodthirsty menace."

I have culled these blooming flowers of rhetoric from the organ of the all but dominant party in England, to show you how the mercy which the President offers to rebels in arms is accepted by their friends on this side of the Atlantic. But, after all that is said, one truth remains. The Message and Proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN bear the impress of success and confidence—that of Mr. DAVIS has in it the energy and desperation of a forlorn hope.

With the Messages came a rumor of a dispatch from Lord LYONS, predicting speedy peace. It was probably meant to affect the markets. The general impression is that the war will last two years longer. By that time it is presumed the large armies of the South may be beaten and dispersed, and the more important positions occupied. The *Times* adheres to its old opinion than then the real difficulty of conquest will begin. Difficulties there will be, no doubt, but a strong Government, supported by a united people, must be able to overcome them. Great empires have always been built up by war, conquest and subjugation, and the course of empire seems likely to be the same in the New World as in the Old.

Our Tory organ is not better pleased with the conduct of the people of New-York than with the manifestoes of President LINCOLN. The New-Yorkers will not put on mourning like the Poles, nor emulate the sober sadness of the South. No—

"Young and old, rich and poor are frolicking and dancing with glee among the crashing ruins of the commonwealth. The shoddy merchants are rolling in wealth and contentment, the speculators disport themselves on 'Change, the peacocks of Broadway are flaunting their golden plumage over the graveyards of the dead, the battlefields where the dying are writhing in their last agony. It is a sad and humiliating spectacle. All Rome walked in black after the news of the Caudine Forks. The news of Fredericksburgh, of Chancellorsville, or Chickamauga, the tidings of some 20,000 more of killed and wounded, are but the after-dinner talk of New-Yorkers—the anecdotes that beguile the tedium of the partners in a waltz. New-York, like some obscene bird, grows fat upon slaughter, and flaps its 'condor wings over the carnage of its sons.'"

I do not know as this will be considered pleasant reading; but it may interest you to know how the aristocracy of England regards the situation. And it may also be satisfactory to know that this feeling is perfectly impotent. It can neither harm the North nor help the South, and is all the more bitter because powerless. Earl RUSSELL is, for the present, master. He does as he likes in respect to the foreign policy of England. He is supposed to be acting in concert with Russia and Austria in the Danish matter; and the seizure of the *Pampero*, and the punishment of all persons engaged in fitting out the *Rappahannock*, which escaped from Sheerness, show that he means to have no difficulty with the North. If the claims of American merchants for losses by the *Florida* and *Alabama*, and other Anglo-Confederate cruisers were now pressed, I think they would be paid, as the cheapest and most satisfactory method of preserving peace between the two countries.

As soon as America became a great naval power, she became also an important ally or a dreaded enemy. The united navies of England and America could hold the empire of the seas. England, with such an ally, would fear France no longer. All sentiments of kindred, language, religion, &c., go for little. It is a question of interest alone. England has everything to hope or everything to fear from America. It is not strange that the Government should see that it was their interest to have the great Western Power for a friend and not for a foe. And neither PALMERSTON nor RUSSELL can tell how soon such a friend may be needed. They have refused to enter the Congress. The Emperor is doing his best to get the other Powers to join him in a Congress without England, which would be, in effect, a combination against her. In such a case, England would look for an ally across the Atlantic.

I do not say that this policy is matured—it is maturing. Every Northern success makes it more desirable. As long as the Southern cause seemed hopeful it gratified the feelings of England to look forward to a weakened and divided America. Even now, there is a very mixed feeling, but the policy of the Government is clear enough, and nothing but a vote in Parliament is likely to change it.

Australia, which has now about a population of two millions, is beginning to talk very saucily to the mother country. It has a grievance. It appears that a small colony on the southwest coast is quite willing to receive convicts, and have the advantage of their labor. But the great southeastern district forbids the importation—says they are sure to come to them by land or sea, and that they will not be cursed with the crime of England. They will become rebels first, and declare their independence. The English authorities will not provoke them to such an extremity. They will keep their criminals at home rather. Australia is too important a colony to be lightly alienated. The Swan River settlers must get coolies or negroes to work for them. Free colonists gravitate toward the gold fields, and make labor and settlers scarce in the poorer regions.

England felicitates herself upon another great step in the march of progress. For the first time in three centuries, a Roman Catholic has been appointed a Judge in England, in the person of Mr. Sergeant SHEE, a very eminent lawyer, and handsome and venerable looking Irishman, only that he happened to be born at Southampton.

Every newspaper in England, I believe, has had a leader on the subject, and the unprecedented thing is so no longer. What difference a belief in transubstantiation could possibly make in the discharge of the duties of a *Puisne* Justice of one of Her Majesty's Courts it is hard to say, but there was some vague terror about it, which the nation with a tremendous effort, has just got over. PALMERSTON, it is understood, has no bigotries. He is ready to appoint any man to any office in Church or State, who has a strong party to back him. He would make either Dr. PUSEY or Dr. COLENSO Archbishop of Canterbury, if they had equally good backers. There are enough Catholic lords and members of Parliament to be worth conciliating, and the appointment of Mr. Justice SHEE will no doubt strengthen the Administration, for I take it for granted that any possible losses were as carefully reckoned as the gains. It is safe to say that no important place in Church or State is bestowed by the Government, without a prudent consideration of what effect it may have upon some vote in Parliament.

To see how England is governed, it is only necessary to look at the composition of Parliament. The House of Lords, of course, is composed of the hereditary nobility, who sit and govern by right of birth; and the House of Commons does not greatly differ from the House of Lords. In a recent House there were 53 eldest sons of Peers, who would in due course, pass from the lower to the upper House; 30 junior sons of Peers; 47 brothers of Peers, 45 Commoners married to Peers' daughters. All of these would of course vote with and for the nobility. For the rest, there were 49 placemen, 88 naval and military officers, 78 railway directors, 76 patrons of Church livings. Of course one man combines several of these characters, but it is easy to see in what way such an assembly will govern a nation. It represents almost entirely the noble, the rich, the governing classes.

Christmas is the only truly national festival in England. The very poorest contrive to have a good dinner and plenty of beer. Even the paupers at the poor-houses are fed on roast beef and plumb pudding. There is a solemn junketting everywhere, and it is considered a sort of disgrace, in the poorest hovel, to go to bed on Christmas night, or to keep sober. The day after Christmas is "boxing day." The nation divides into two great classes of givers and receivers of Christmas boxes. Postman, newsboy, milkmaid, butchers and bakers' boys—all who serve you in any way, expect a gratuity. The streets are full of the most miserable, ragged, dirty, barefooted men and women singing Christmas carols, and looking sharp for half-pence. The waits which have been serenading you for a week come round for their gifts. Every house has its branches of holly and mistletoe. Covent Garden market, a day or two before, is a forest of greenery. A bid of holly with red berries costs a shilling. As the chickweed man said: "'Olly's horful, Maam; I tell you, 'olly's horful!" But there must be a sprig for the plum-pudding, and a sprig of mistletoe, with its white berries, to hang up, or there can be no legitimate kissing; and every British matron or maiden may be sure of being kissed at least once a year, if she will carefully place herself on Christmas night just under the mistletoe. No wonder the fair maidens sing, with their droll Cockney transpositions:

"*Ho!* the 'olly! *ho!* the 'olly!
Ho! the 'olly and mistletoe!"

You have seen, to turn to European politics, a letter, purporting to have been written by Prince NAPOLEON, and denounced as a *canard* by his Secretary. It is not necessary to put too much faith in this denial. No doubt it is a very absurd letter for a man in his position to write, but it seems to me just such a letter as he may have written. The Prince, as everybody knows, is the *enfant terrible* of the Napoleonic dynasty. He is a big boy, who every now and then blurts out just what his astute cousin wishes not to have said. He needs a clever wife to manage him, but the Princess is a pious, simple-hearted little child-wife. His Secretary cannot always be at his elbow, and if sent off on all sorts of excursions, to keep him out of the way, the Prince still manages to write imprudent letters and make imprudent speeches.

There is rumor of some movement in Hungary; there is dread of it coming Spring. I believe that the Emperor is determined to force a solution, and have peace, even if war, and a great war, precedes it. The present condition of armed neutralities is too costly and annoying to be borne with much longer.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE MESSAGES CONTRASTED.

From the London Times.

We have carefully examined these State papers in order to ascertain, if possible, what view each President takes of the prospects of his own cause, what estimate he forms of past progress, and what hopes he entertains of future success. We confess, after the most careful consideration, we can derive little insight into the subject. The truth is that these addresses do not contain so much what the writers think as what they wish to be supposed to think. If either North or South despaired of the safety of the Republic, the last place where we should expect to find any trace of it would be in the inaugural addresses of their Presidents. Still, such indications as we can gather seem to show that neither party has a right to look forward to the coming year with overweening confidence. The balance of advantage in the last campaign has undoubtedly been in favor of the North. President LINCOLN claims somewhat prematurely that the Mississippi is completely opened, while the very last advices we have received show that this is very far from true. Tennessee, he assures us, is substantially clear of insurgents—a statement which the latest accounts cannot be said to bear out. We are told for the hundredth time that the crisis is past, and the attention of the President would seem to be directed rather to the fate of the black than of the white population of the Southern States. He announces his firm adherence to the policy of emancipation, and congratulates himself, as we think he reasonably may, that his views on that subject have made progress during the last year. There can be doubt of the fact. *It has pleased the Democratic party in the North, by an amount of moral cowardice to which history furnishes no parallel, to commit political suicide.* To narrow the difference between themselves and their antagonists as to the mere question of the proper manner of carrying on the war was to take up a position by which everything was to be lost, and nothing was to be gained, and, of course, whatever the Democratic party lost has been transferred to those violent men who, in addition to the inestimable advantage of thoroughly knowing their own minds, and having perfectly clear and definite views, possessed for the moment power, place and patronage, and are able to reward those conversions to which the weakness of their opponents gave only too reasonable occasion. Mr. LINCOLN confesses, however, to two wants, both of them very serious in war—the want of men and the want of money. He speaks in guarded terms, not of the scarcity of soldiers, but of the want of labor in every field of industry. The havoc of the war has raised up a formidable competitor with the State; and the man who enters the army will probably be no better paid for risking his life by battle or malaria than the peaceful cultivator of the land, who lives without danger and without excitement. There is also a complaint that the enlistment for the army competes prejudicially with the entering of seamen for the navy.

* * *

The address of the Southern President is entitled to the praise of candor. He does not, perhaps, admit so fully as he ought the real effect of the bloody check at Gettysburgh; but, with this exception, we do not think that Gen. HALLECK himself could object to the view which is given of the events of the late campaign. The heavy blow which was sustained by the capture of the Mississippi fortresses, and the recent defeat in Tennessee, are stated with manly frankness—a frankness which tends more to raise our opinion of the prospects of the Confederacy than the most highly colored statements. There is no complaint of the difficulty of obtaining men for the army, though the losses occasioned by war are spoken of with a bitter regret very different from the iron stoicism which the Northern leaders prescribe to themselves on such subjects. But the statement of Southern finance is a melancholy affair. The Southern people are inundated by depreciated paper currency, their trade is destroyed, their industry terribly impeded, and yet their President can make no better suggestion than the imposition of heavy direct taxation in order to reduce the currency within proper bounds, in addition to what may be required to make provision for the war. Nobody can doubt these principles are sound, but are they practicable? And if not, how are the Southern armies to be supported in the field, and to be provided with food, clothes, arms, ammunition, artillery and transport? The question is not what has been done in the last campaign, but with what resources the two antagonists will confront each other in the campaign which will be opened in the early Spring. The Southern President expresses a confidence in the superior endurance of men fighting for home, liberty and independence, which leaves no doubt as to the result. Endurance will do much. In days when war was a mere hand-to-hand encounter between comparatively small forces, it might, perhaps, do everything; *but endurance cannot create capital, it cannot manufacture credit, it cannot provide expensive and complicated machines, or repair means of transport which seem to be breaking down under the pressure put upon them.* Still, in one sense there is justice in Mr. DAVIS' confidence. We never expected, when this war began, that the South would be able to conduct it, as it has done, on the footing of a great Power, employing large armies provided with all the appliances of war. It was only after the repulse of MCCLELLAN that Europe began to understand the magnitude of the problem which the North had undertaken to solve. Yet, though we greatly underrated the difficulties of the North, the opinion was almost universal that the subjugation of the South would be found an impossibility. The climate, the vast distances, the enduring and inveterate opposition of the people, the enormous expense, and the impossibility of bringing things to an issue—all seemed on the side of Secession.

The Proclamation of the President furnishes a good illustration of this difficulty. He proposes, on "republican principles," to vest the Government of each seceded State in one-tenth of the population, who will swear allegiance to him and obedience to his acts of Congress and proclamations. These men will be no more able to maintain themselves than were the Thirty Tyrants of Athens without the aid of the Lacedæmonian garrison. They will form a detested oligarchy, like the Normans in Saxon England, only that they will rule over men braver and more warlike than themselves. What force will be required to support these Governments, and what possibility will there be, so long as they exist, of any law except that of the sword? These things could be done in other times, but even when the North has surrendered her liberty and beggared her finances she will not be able permanently to hold these immense countries and keep down their hostile populations on these terms. *Though we conceive it to be quite possible, then, that, overborne by perpetually recruited numbers and immense resources, the South may become unable to retain large armies in the field, yet between that and subjugation there is an interval which we do not expect to see filled up.*

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

From the London Index (rebel organ.)

During the year now closing, about 130,000 bales of cotton, of about 500 lbs. weight each, have found their way through the blockade to European ports, which, at the ruling prices, sold for upwards of £6,000,000 sterling. With this fund to its credit, had the cotton been exported for its own account, instead of, for the most part, private speculators, the Confederate Government might have dispensed with foreign loans, might have bought its warlike stores at the lowest cash rates, and supplied its citizens with commodities of prime necessity at a moderate advance on cost. Not only would it have earned the fabulous profits pocketed by foreign merchants, but it would have saved itself the issue of that flood of promises to pay with which it purchased importations, and which the importers made haste to dispose of on any terms. And what creditor at home could have doubted the solvency of a debtor who was the largest holder of foreign exchange in the country?

Let it not be said that the Government would have failed where private enterprise succeeded. The experiment has been sufficiently tried to demonstrate that the Government, in blockade ventures, has been even more fortunate than individuals, probably for the reason that, thanks to the patriotic enthusiasm of the whole people, it is at present the best served Government in the world. To its success in this respect is due the credit which, amid the most adverse circumstances, it still commands in the markets of Europe. The question, then, would simply have been to extend on a larger scale what has been done with considerable success on a small one. The mercantile marine of every country, not excepting that of the North, is open to it to select the staunchest and the swiftest vessels. It commands a staff of naval officers inferior to those of no country in skill, courage and dash; and although the service may not be so brilliant and so much to their taste, at the country's bidding they would render it as zealously and as devotedly as though they trod the decks of *Merrimacs* and *Alabamas*. It will scarcely be contended that vessels avowedly the property of the Confederate Government would run greater risks on the high seas from the enemy's cruisers than those owned by British subjects run under the warm neutrality of the Foreign Office.

But if private enterprise must be called into aid, the cotton bonds now in the hands of European holders afford the desired machinery, provided all private exportation, except in redemption of these bonds, is prohibited. The £3,200,000 which the Government now owes in Europe, represents, at 6d. per pound, 260,000 bales of cotton, which, at the rate of this year's exportation, could be run through the blockade in about two years. Every obligation thus redeemed would make room for a new one, which, as the only means of purchasing cotton, would be eagerly sought at prices remunerative to the Government. We are told that sound political economy forbids the granting of monopolies; but blockade-running is virtually already the monopoly of those firms which were the first and the most enterprising in the attempt. Why not, if a monopoly must exist, give it to those who have trusted the Government? Besides, no one is injured thereby, for those who now hold this virtual monopoly may still retain it by merely changing their purchasing medium.

We have reasons to believe that in advocating this recommendation of Mr. MCRAE we express the convictions of nearly every important officer of the Confederate States in Europe, and of the great majority of the friends and well-wishers of the Confederate cause. If anything approaching the same unanimity exists in the Congress now assembled at Richmond—and there appears no cause to doubt it—we may expect by any steamer, within the next four or five weeks, to hear of the passage of an act laying an embargo on the exportation of cotton, under conditions similar to those here indicated.

OUR PRIZE COURTS.

A SHARP REVIEW BY A FRENCH JOURNAL.

The Paris *Memorial Diplomatique*, of Dec. 20, which holds a semi-official position, has an elaborate and severe review of recent proceedings in our Prize Courts. We translate:

"The proceedings now pending before the Prize Courts of the United States of America, and the sentences which are being pronounced by them, in opposition to some of the best established doctrines of international law, affect the interests of all the maritime nations of the world, and are of a character to awaken the solicitude of the French Government. Although the shipping of England alone is at present exposed to the inadmissible pretensions of the North Americans, the judgments which we are about to examine, and the grounds upon which they are based, constitute nothing less than a flagrant violation of neutral rights—rights which for centuries it has been the special glory of France to maintain and defend.

The rights and the duties of belligerent and neutral nations in time of war are founded on certain essential principles of natural justice, modified by experience and determined by precedent. These rights and duties mainly consist in strict abstention on the part of the neutrals from any participation in acts of warfare, while on the part of the belligerents they impose the obligation not to subject the neutrals to the direct consequences of a state of warfare. If the neutral violates his duties, he, by his act, becomes the ally of one belligerent and the enemy of the other belligerent, and consequently may be treated as such by the latter. If the belligerent violate his duties, inasmuch as he thereby deprives the neutral of the benefit of his neutrality, and subjects him to the inconveniences of war, such belligerent justly exposes himself to the risk of the injured neutral openly taking part with the enemy.

As the code which regulates the duties of neutrals and belligerents is not precisely a written code, but a code which, while based on natural justice, is modified by treaties and judicial decisions—in a word, by precedents—it is of immense importance for neutral powers that no unjust precedent, which might now or hereafter be quoted as an authority, be admitted into the law of nations.

It is on these grounds that we propose to examine the legal and moral weight of certain judgments recently pronounced by the American Courts, in cases of the seizure of neutral vessels by the cruisers of the United States.

According to the official documents now before us it appears that the New-York District Prize Court, presided over by Judge BETTS, summarily, and at the single sitting of the 1st of August last, condemned seven English merchant vessels and their cargoes as prizes of war. We have thoroughly and attentively examined all the documents and evidence in the career of two of these vessels, namely, the *Springbok* and the *Stephen Hart*, and we have satisfied ourselves that never did any tribunal pronounce judgments more repugnant to justice than are these two condemnations."

Then, after elaborately restating and reviewing the proceedings in the two cases named, it concludes thus:

"It follows, from the preceding text and reasoning, that the decisions of Judge BETTS in the case of the *Springbok* and of the *Stephen Hart* comprehend three flagrant violations of international law, namely:

1. The arbitrary assimilation of ordinary articles of commerce to contraband of war.

2. Arbitrary seizure of an entire cargo because it comprised a few articles of alleged contraband of war.

3. Capture and illegal condemnation of neutral property, under neutral flag, on its way from one neutral port to another, on the pretext that said property had an ulterior destination to one of the belligerents.

We have deemed it our duty to direct attention to these extraordinary aberrations of the American bench. Let us add, however, that, fortunately, they are only the doings of an inferior tribunal; that the decisions which we have examined have been carried, on appeal, to the Supreme Court of the United States where, for the reputation of that illustrious tribunal, it is to be hoped, they will be reversed. Should it prove otherwise, and should the Supreme Court adopt the legal heresies of Judge BETTS, and confirm his iniquitous condemnations, it will become the duty of all the maritime powers to protest against such a flagrant violation of national rights.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

GENERALS WHO WILL NOT BE CONFIRMED.

Senators are determined to correct many of the errors of military appointment inevitable in the hurry and ignorance that ruled the opening of the war. At least five Major-Generals and over twenty Brigadiers will be restored to civil life by the consent of the Senate; and if officers of higher rank than those named obstruct the prosecution of the war by being obstacles to promotions profitable and necessary to the country, they too will be removed. The purpose of the Senate in these regards seems fixed.

MORE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS FOR MR. LINCOLN.

Intelligence received here to-day assures Mr. LINCOLN's friends that the Republican legislators in Maine will soon nominate him for the next Presidency, and that the Republican members of the Legislatures of Illinois and Indiana will also nominate him, and on the same day, the 22d inst.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

The Administration Senators, after the early adjournment to-day, held a caucus, at which it was determined to have two Special Committees appointed—one on Emancipation, and the other the old War Investigating Committee revived, with enlarged powers. To that on Emancipation will be referred all propositions and papers presented to the Senate relating to the treatment of freedmen. The Committee on the Conduct of the War will not only be directed to inquire into the conduct of, but also into the expenditures of the war. Senator WADE will introduce a joint resolution to-morrow reviving the Committee, and the House will concur in it at once.

THE SALE OF VIRGINIA LANDS FOR UNPAID TAXES.

The tax sale of rebel property at Alexandria and Arlington came off to-day. Arlington was bought in by the Government at $27,800. Twenty-seven parcels were withdrawn, the parties having come forward, taken the oath and paid the taxes. The sale of fourteen tracts was suspended. Only thirteen parcels were sold, and at prices far above the Tax Commissioner's appraisements. The bidding was spirited. Speculators returned disappointed.

THE SUPREME COURT JUDGESHIP.

The prominent candidate for the Secretaryship of the Interior, in the event of its being vacated by the appointment of Mr. USHER to the Supreme Court bench of Indiana, is Hon. JOHN D. DEFREES, now the Superintendent of Public Printing—formerly among the best lawyers in the State of Indiana, and always one of the truest and best men in the United States.

MISS DICKINSON TO SPEAK IN THE REPRESENTATIVE CHAMBER.

Miss ANNA DICKINSON will speak for the benefit of the "Freedman's Aid Society" in the House of Representatives next Saturday night, on the invitation of Vice-President HAMLIN, Speaker COLFAX and a majority of the members of both Houses.

PERSONAL.

Gen. HANCOCK goes North to-morrow on business of the War Department. Gen. WARREN will, in his absence, command the Second corps. The statement that Gen. SEDGWICK has been placed in command of the army, during Gen. MEADE's absence in Philadelphia, is incorrect. Gen. MEADE is in constant communication with his army by telegraph, and commands it over the wires.

PUBLIC TIMBER IN DACOTAH TERRITORY.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has despatched to the proper officers at Yancton, Dacotah Territory, peremptory instruction to arrest the spoliation of the public timber, by the seizure of the same, and punishment of the trespassers.

THE WHISKY DEALERS.

The Committee of Ways and Means is run down by delegations of speculators in whisky; holders for a rise entreating them not to impose a heavy tax. Many distillers, on the other hand, represented here by letters and in person, are indifferent to the extent to which the article is taxed.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MEXICO.

The joint resolution of Senator MCDOUGAL in relation to the French occupation of Mexico, asserts that it is an act unfriendly to the United States; that it is the duty of this Government to demand the withdrawal of her armed forces from the Mexican territory, and unless the withdrawal shall take place prior to the 15th day of March next, it is the duty of this Government to declare war against France.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

A bill introduced by Representative STEVENS today, and the consideration thereof postponed till February next, provides that within all the territory of the Confederate States which has been, or may be conquered and subdued by the National arms, all laws and parts of laws which permit Slavery are henceforth abolished, and that Slavery shall never again be established within said territory; that hereafter no portion of it shall be admitted into the Union as a State, or be represented in its Congress, excepting by delegates, if the same should be authorized, until the people within the territory forming such State shall by its organic law forever prohibit Slavery therein.

THE COLONIZATION OF LIBERATED BLACKS.

The bill of Senator LANE, of Kansas, to set apart a portion of the State of Texas for the use of persons of African descent, assigns them the region between the Colarado and the Rio Grande, in Texas, in which they are allowed the privilege of the Homestead law. The officer in charge of emigration, hereafter to be appointed by the President, is charged, with the execution of this act, and the appropriations heretofore made for colonization purposes are placed in the hands of the President to carry its provisions into effect.

THE NEW-YORK FRAUD INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Public Expenditures, to which was referred the resolution to examine into alleged frauds and shipments of contraband goods in New-York, consists of Messrs. Hulburd, Broomall, Leblond, Julian, Lazear, Blair of Western Virginia, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Rogers, and Harris of Illinois. It is known that an investigation into the affairs of the New-York Custom-house, which have led to the imprisonment of certain officers in Fort Lafayette, has been in progress some time, under the direction of Mr. DENISON, the naval officer of that port.

REIMBURSEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to reimburse Pennsylvania for expenses incurred in repelling invasion, provides for the payment of the audited cases, involving $700,000, according to the official estimates.

MONEYS RECEIVED FROM COMMUTATION.

Senator WILSON's bill, which was passed to-day, provides that all money received from commutation shall be paid directly into the Treasury, and paid out on requisition for expenses of the draft and the procuration of substitutes.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZES.

The English schooner *Sally*, of Nassau, and the rebel schooner *Antonica*, captured on the 20th of December, have arrived here, and are now in the custody of the Marshal of the District of Columbia.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Vessels Seeking a Harbor—Operations of the Blockading Fleet off Wilmington—Number of Prizes Captured.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 10.

The following vessels passed the guard-ship *Young Rover* last evening for a harbor:

Steamer *City of Richmond*, KELLY, New-York, for Port Royal; steamer *Plata*, DENNIS, New-York, for New-Orleans; steamer *Eliza*, THOMAS, New-York, for Nassau.

The *Eliza* lost one man overboard, had one man sick, and put in in distress.

Dates from the Wilmington blockading squadron of Jan. 9 state that on the 3d inst. Admiral LEE, of the United States gunboat, *Fah-kee* entered Lockwood's Folly Inlet, about ten miles to the south of Wilmington, hoisted out his boats and examined the blockade-runner *Bendigo*, a vessel run ashore by her Captain, about a week before, to prevent her being captured by our blockaders. While making these examinations, the enemy's sharpshooters appeared and opened fire upon the boats' crews, which was returned by the *Fah-kee's* guns, when a rebel battery opened fire, and our boats returned to the ship. The *Fah-kee* continued her fire until the *Bendigo* was well riddled.

The *Fah-Kee's* battery was light, and in consequence of her draft of water, and the shoals inside, her fire was at long range. Night coming on, the Admiral returned to his fleet, and the following morning dispatched three vessels to the inlet, and made the work of destruction complete.

The weather off Wilmington, for two weeks past, has been extremely stormy. Dense fogs have prevailed, and the knowledge that blockaders would take advantage of them, has increased the labors of our cruisers.

The following vessels, nineteen in all, have been destroyed or captured off Wilmington since the 19th of July last:

Kate, chased ashore and recovered.
Hebe, chased ashore and destroyed.
Denis, chased ashore and destroyed.
Venus, chased ashore and destroyed.
Phantom, chased ashore and destroyed.
Arabia, went to pieces on the bar.
Elizabeth, beached and destroyed by crew.
Ceres, beached and partly destroyed by crew.
Beauregard, beached and partly destroyed by crew
Antonica, beached and partly destroyed by crew.
Merrimac, captured.
Juno, Cornubia, R. E. Lee, Ella and Anna, had the *Ella*, all captured; *Bendigo* destroyed; *Margaret and Jessie* and *Banshe*, captured by the United States steamer *Fulton*.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER returned to Fortress Monroe last evening.

The engineer and two firemen captured from the steamer *Star of the West* arrived here this morning, via Yorktown, having made their escape from prison at Richmond. An ordinary suit of blue clothes worn by the engineer cost him $1,000 in rebel money at Richmond.

Three of the Russian frigates will sail for the West Indies to-morrow morning.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Capture of the Guerrilla McCown, and three of his Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 11.

The *Press* has the following:

CULPEPPER C. H., Saturday, Jan. 9.

To-day, the noted guerrilla McCOWN and three of his men were captured by the Fourth New-York cavalry regiment, now reconnoitering in the direction of Sperryville. The latter left here in good humor, Gen. PLEASONTON having ordered their regimental colors and guidons to be restored. Last October they were deprived of their flags on account of disgraceful conduct at Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan. Since then their behavior has been so commendable that they have gained their forfeited colors.

Gallantry of Major Cole.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, Jan. 10.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 10.

Brig.-Gen. Cullum, Chief of Staff:

The following dispatch is just received. I cheerfully comply with the request of Gen. SULLIVAN in calling the attention of the General-in Chief to the gallant conduct of Major COLE and his brave command. This repulse of a murderous attack made by an overwhelming force, at 4 o'clock on a dark cold morning, evinces a discipline, a watchfulness and a bravery most commendable.

F. J. KELLY, Brig.-Gen.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, June 10.

Brig.-Gen. Kelly:

Major COLE's camp was attacked this morning. He fought gallantly, and drove the attacking party off. I send you his report:

CAPT. BOONE: I have the honor to report that my camp was attacked this morning, about 4 o'clock, by Gen. MOSBY and his command. After a brisk fight of about an hour, they were repulsed and drove from the camp. Our loss was two men killed and thirteen wounded. Among the latter is Capt. VERNON seriously, and Lieut. RIVERS slightly. There are some missing, but it is imp

MEXICO AND ST. DOMINGO.

Further News from Mexico—Guanajuato Occupied by the Franco-Mexicans—Guadalajara the Next Place to be Attacked—Doblado not Favorable to the Intervention—News from the Regency Papers—News from St. Domingo—Execution of a Negro in Havana, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 4, 1864.

Later news received here from Mexico mention the occupation of Guanajuato on the 8th ult. by Gen. MEJIA, with his division, Gen. DOUAI entering with his on the following day. Both these Generals, it was supposed, would go to San Luis de Potosi and Zacatecas, while Gen. BAZAINE, with CASTAGNY and BERTHIER'S divisions, would march on Guadalajara, which, according to the accounts of the Franco-Mexican party, is already threatened by Gen. TOVAR. We are told from the same source that these forces have received orders not to take the city, from fear that, after a struggle of now three years, the disorders consequent upon taking a city by assault could not be prevented.

Gen. MARQUEZ, with his division, continues at Morelia, occupied in the pacification of that important district.

The Franco-Mexican papers boast that acts of adhesion to the empire are daily received from places that have not yet been occupid by their force, which, say they, is an evident proof that the towns, as soon as they are convinced that they will enjoy true liberty and security under the authority of the Imperial Government, hasten to place themselves under the protection of the only government that can save them from their complete ruin.

The report that DOBLADO was favorable to the intervention turns out to be false. It appears that if there was any inclination exhibited on his part to go over to the empire it was only a *ruse de guerre*. This we gather from the following paragraph upon the subject in a reactionary paper of Mexico City:

"DOBLADO, wishing to gain time, pretended to enter into communication about recognizing the empire, so as to turn the advantage thus obtained to his own profit; but the Commander-in-chief has not allowed himself to be deceived, and let him know that the intervention and the empire admit of no other conditions than submission to the Government that the nation has put in power; on seeing which DOBLADA left Guanajuato for Guadalajara."

The same paper adds:

"The small forces with him, as they get further from their homes, leave him and come over to the imperial army."

According to the *Estafette*, of the 16th ult., DOBLADO'S troops were concentrated at Leon. The Commander-in-chief of the Franco-Mexican army left on the 11th for Silao, which is only six leagues distant from Leon.

The same paper says that it is certain that if Señor ROMERO, JAUREZ' minister at Washington, asked permission from the American Government to recruit 20,000 men for the service of JAUREZ' party, he did it in consequence of direct instructions from San Luis.

The French army, according to the same paper, found abundant means of supply in the valley of Santiago.

The *Indicador*, of Orizaba, says that the guerrillas have entirely disappeared from the high road between that city and Vera Cruz. The same paper gives the names of several influential persons who have either recognized the Empire, or engaged not to commit any hostile act against the Regency. Among them are those of the Ex-Director of the Treasury in the State of Zacatecas, appointed by JUAREZ; and of a General who lately served under COMONFORT.

According to the same authority, the strength of the Intervention party is daily augmenting in the State of Jalisco.

The same paper, the *Indicador* of Orizaba, says that the condition of the *Tierra Caliente* was improving daily, and that the guerrillas had withdrawn, leaving the high roads free. We are also told that the intervention troops who made a military excursion along the *Sierra de Sougolica*, were enthusiastically received by the inhabitants.

The *Sociedad* (Franco-Mexican,) with reference to the meeting of the Liberal Congress at San Luis, says that on the 20th of November, when it met, there were only 58 members present, who undertook no business. The same paper adds that ten days having been allowed to those not present to appear at the Congress, they sent word back that they respected the resolution, but that it was perfectly impossible for them to comply with it. One hundred dollars, says the *Sociedad*, were promised to the members for Guadalajara, if they would set out.

The above named paper gives the following news, but considering the source from which it comes, not much reliance can be placed upon its intelligence:

"The forces of JUAREZ, commanded by MALDONADO, had committed several atrocious actions at the town of Cuezalan, a short distance from Zacapoustla.

COSONA, commander of JUAREZ'S forces at Tepic, had been to San Luis to seek for money, declaring that in case of a refusal, he was determined to disband that force. He was given bills of exchange on the Custom-house at Mazatlan, but feared that they would be protested for want of money.

The town of Zacualtipan, from which BALTAZAR FLORES had demanded a contribution of $5,000, were up against that chief of banditti, and forced him to flee with the thirty-five or forty men that were with him.

The town of Temapache, district of Talancingo, has been occupied by Colonel SALAZAR, who found there military equipments and a piece of mountain artillery left by the forces of JUAREZ."

According to the *Estafette*, the most respectable part of the population of Huichapan had sent into the Regency their act of adhesion to the intervention and the empire. Huichapan, says the same paper, is one of the most important places of Mezquital, and the key to the pacification of a great part of the Department of Mexico. The same paper adds:

"The certainty of the approaching arrival of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN and of the establishment of a settled order of things has produced a lively sense of confidence in the future well-being of the places that are in favor of the empire. At Pachuca the inhabitants went in procession through the streets with music, the ladies carrying the allied flags."

The persons exiled who were sent to Vera Cruz last August had arrived at Orizaba, except Señor PAYNO, who, on account of the bad state of his health, had remained at the former place.

It appears to be uncertain whether it was ALMONTE'S wife or sister who died recently. The former was lying dangerously ill at Puebla when the steamer left Vera Cruz, but parties here in direct communication with Mexico insist that it was his sister. The next steamer will clear up the uncertainty.

The only news received here from St. Domingo is contained in an official dispatch directed to the Captain-General of the Island from Puerto Plata, making mention of an engagement at that place with the Dominicans on the 20th ult., in which, as usual, according to the accounts published in the papers of this city, the Spaniards were victorious. Notwithstanding, service in St. Domingo is not at all popular in military circles. It is at the least full of hardships as well as dangerous. The Government here, or rather the Medical Department of the army, with the permission of the Government, are advertising in the official gazette for professional men to act as surgeons in St. Domingo, offering them salaries of $1,500 a year and the rank of Assistant Surgeon, with the privileges attached to it.

Twenty-four of the insurgents of St. Domingo, who had been brought here as prisoners from that island, were sent to Spain in the last mail steamer that left for the Peninsula. Of these four were prisoners of war. Several others taken prisoners had been liberated by Gen. VARGAS, the Captain-General of St. Domingo.

The United States steamer *Perry*, Commander PALMER, put in here on the 2d from stress of weather, and left on the same day for Key West.

The unfortunate negro SERAPIO, who killed the slave-hunter that was in pursuit of him in a house in Amargura-street last June, of which I sent you an account at the time, was executed this morning. He was a native African of what is called the *Lucumi* nation. LARA.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—Four men named JOHN CHAPIN, WM. DIXON, WM. SPENCER, and GEORGE WALWORTH were arrested, late on Sunday night, by the Fifteenth Precinct Police, on the charge of swindling a Mr. JOHN JACOBS, of No. 110 McDougal-street, out of the sum of $170, by fraudulent means well known to gamblers. The offence is alleged to have been committed at No. 683 Broadway, in a house kept by a man named TALLMAN. The officers also seized all the gambling implements which they could find on the premises. The proprietor made his escape through a rear door when he learned that the officers were paying him a visit. The accused were taken before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by whom they were discharged, the testimony being insufficient to hold them.

THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.—Over four thousand men have been enlisted by this Committee. A special messenger has been dispatched to Washington in order to obtain the muster rolls of the reënlisted regiments, so that the veterans may at once be paid the bounty. He is expected back to-day or to-morrow.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Sudden Exodus of a Batch of Clerks—Impositions on the Employes.

The prompt action of the Navy Department in summarily dismissing parties from the Navy-yard upon malfeasance, as proven before a Court-martial, has caused other misconduct to leak out. A most extraordinary occurrence took place yesterday. On the 28th ultimo it was stated, in particularizing the oppression practiced on workmen at the Navy-yard, that a system of peculation was going on in the clerical branch of the Engineer's Department, by which the Government was swindled out of considerable money. This consisted in adding overtime and other charges to the accounts of the Engineer, after they were signed by him. Orders to remove the accused, it is said, were received from Secretary WELLES. Being well versed in the business of the office, however, it was determined to keep them for some time until those engaged in their stead could be broken into the work. Yesterday, however, all the clerks on whom the chief business of the office rested, left without any notice whatever, leaving the Engineer-in-Chief to get along as best he could with his business and accounts.

There is much complaint in regard to the oppression of the employes. Some time since the boss laborer, notwithstanding, it is alleged, the laws against receiving gratuities from workmen, allowed the laborers of the yard to present his wife with sufficient money to pay off the mortgage of a house of his. It was surmised that anybody who refused to pay the required sum would be quietly removed after a time. This gentleman was also accused of lending money at exorbitant interest to the men, and of almost making it a necessity on their part to borrow; but when a board of officers came to investigate the circumstances the parties who furnished the information did not substantiate it on oath, and Mr. GALE came off "scott free."

Another instance of levying tax was discovered yesterday in the Ordnance Department. One of the prominent clerks of that bureau has resolved to vacate his position. The gentleman has been ill for some months. His brother-in-law, however, who is clerk in the same department, is taxing workers in the Ordnance Department for a massive gold watch and chain for his relative. The private signal has gone out, and every person in the department feels that he must contribute a share to the common fund. The enormous tax to be levied on each man may be inferred from the fact that some of the clerks are expected to give ten dollars. It is quite unnecessary to state that all such business goes on unknown to Admiral PAULDING and Secretary WELLES. Everybody is afraid to speak of it, lest his name being mentioned, he might be turned out through the influence of some one. Some of the ordnance hands, however, came to our reporter yesterday, and begged to put on record their protest against this system of contributing for gold watches and mortgaged property. Columns could be occupied in recapitulating the abuses and corruptions going on at the Navy-yard, in spite of the vigilance of the Government. It is stated, for example, that there are some men on the pay-list receiving salaries in two different capacities. One man is a teamster—his name being registered as such—and he receiving a salary for that duty; he also is reported to be a machinist, and is paid for that work also. There being so great a number of very different classes of mechanics at work, the pay-days sometimes occupy the better part of the week; so that the man who presented himself to the Purser on Monday as a teamster, might very easily pass unrecognized on Wednesday as a machinist.

The abuses, so far as they could be discovered, were reported to the Navy Department, sometimes by anonymous persons, and sometimes by parties who gave their names. In every case Mr. WELLES took notice of the complaint and had it investigated at once. Mr. DIXON, the Assistant Naval Constructor, is acting as master carpenter for the present.

The Returned Veterans.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

This gallant regiment, 412 strong, under command of Col. DEVIN, arrived in the City, from the Army of the Potomac, Friday morning, about 11 o'clock, and took quarters temporarily at the Park Barracks. It is expected the men will be dismissed from duty to-day, when they will be at liberty to enjoy the full benefit of their furlough of thirty days. A brief sketch of the history and service of the regiment may be of general interest, and also promote its recruiting to the full complement—the latter being one of the objects of its return.

Raised in the Summer of 1861 as the Second Ira Harris Guard, the regiment left camp on Staten Island in December of that year, and proceeded to York, Penn., where they passed the Winter in barracks, dismounted. The regiment was next stationed at Perryville, and employed in guarding the railroad and Government property there.

In the Spring of 1862, (after an unfair precedence to later organizations in issuing horses,) they were mounted, and one battalion sent to the Peninsula, the remainder of the regiment being first prominently employed in July, 1862, in guarding Barnett's Ford. Confiding the latter post to 500 cavalry, mounted only ten days before, 25 miles from support and on the extreme outpost, indicates that the high character of officers and men had again been recognized. On Gen. BURNSIDE'S evacuation of Fredericksburgh in 1862, the regiment formed part of his rear guard, which was under their Colonel, THOMAS C. DEVIN. Aoly performing this most arduous duty, for which Col. D. received merited acknowledgments from Gen. BURNSIDE, the regiment next took an active part in the Maryland campaign—being *the first* Union troops to enter Frederick City, and doing good service at South Mountain and Antietam. The latter battle was opaned by a squadron of the Sixth, which ascertained the position of the rebel batteries by a hazardous reconnoissance. For a brilliant affair at Lovettsville, the regiment was thanked in a special order by Gen. BURNSIDE.

In the Chancellorsville campaign they fought most gallantly—losing their commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. MCVICAR—(Col. DEVIN, commanding the brigade) —and Gen. STUART, of rebel cavalry celebrity, spoke to one of their officers wounded, and prisoner, in the strongest terms of the regiment's established character for discipline and efficiency, and the chivalric conduct of its officers. At the battle of Beverly Ford, the regiment took active part, its Colonel commanding the division. In all the recent battles they have had their full share of fighting; at Aldie, Upperville, Middleburgh, Gettysburgh, Williamsport, Boonsboro', &c. In Gen. MEADE'S withdrawal of the army from the Rapidan, in October last, the Second brigade, First Cavalry Division, of which they formed part, acted as rear guard, and performed arduous and important service.

In this regiment exist, to an extent rarely equaled in the volunteer service, that *esprit du corps* and mutual confidence and esteem between officers and men which make the moral strength of a regiment. Recently it was affirmed that this regiment had not lost a man by "gobbling," for over a year, having been on outpost duty the whole time, while their loss in action has been very small for the amount of duty performed, their Colonel, as the men of a Pennsylvania regiment, in his brigade, lately remarked, knowing both how to take the men into action, and how to bring them out.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.

The Sixty-sixth regiment, Col. O. H. MORRIS, returned to this City, on Sunday evening, on furlough. The regiment has reënlisted for the war. This afternoon they will parade; the line will be formed at 1 o'clock in the City Hall Park, in order to be reviewed by the Mayor at 2 o'clock P. M. The Seventy-first regiment, Col. TRAFFORD, will act as an escort to the regiment. After being reviewed by the Mayor, they will march up Broadway to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where they will be reviewed by Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE. This regiment has participated in every battle of the Army of the Potomac, with the exception of Williamsburgh. It went out in November, 1861, 900 strong, and returns with only 135 men. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, O. H. MORRIS; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. S. Hammell; Major, Peter Nelson; Adjutant, W. Foster Dodge; Quartermaster, W. L. Demerest; Surgeon, W. J. McDermott; Assistant Surgeon, Albert Vanderveer; Captains, Burton H. Davis, N. J. Strickland; Lieutenants, D. Banta, F. Hertzberg, A. Nelson, N. Borchardt, A. Gosse.

THE FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The Fifty-ninth regiment, the return of which was mentioned yesterday, will also parade to-day, under escort of the Seventy-first, and at the same time with the Sixty-sixth; the formalities of the reception extend alike to both regiments. The following general order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTY-FIRST REG'T, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 4.—This regiment will parade on Tuesday, Jan. 12, in fatigue uniform, with overcoats for the purpose of receiving the Sixty-sixth regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. MORRIS, and Fifty-ninth regiment, Lieut.-Col. RUGG.

The line will be formed on Broome-street, right on Broadway, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The field and staff will report to the Colonel, dismounted, at the Armory, at 1¾ o'clock.

The companies and non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant, at 1¾ o'clock.

In consideration of the services these volunteers have performed, and in view of their unanimous reënlistment for the war, it is eminently proper that they should receive a cordial reception from the National Guard of this City. We cannot confer any additional honor upon these brave men; but we should demonstrate, if possible, that their services are appreciated.

It is hoped that the regiment will parade with full ranks.

Fine for non-attendance, $3.

The troops will be reviewed by the Mayor at 2½ o'clock.

By order of Col. BENJAMIN L. TRAFFORD,
Commanding Seventy-first regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
EDWARD KIRKLAND, Sergeant-Major.
JOHN R. LIVERMORE, Adjutant.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT "VAN BUREN LIGHT CAVALRY."

This is the famous regiment of the "White Star division," which led the assault on Lookout Mountain when the gallant Maj. GILBERT M. ELLIOTT was killed, and Lieut.-Col. ROBERT AVERY, not yet recovered from his severe wound received at Chancellorsville, lost his leg. The men, with scarcely an exception, have reënlisted for the war, and the regiment is hourly expected in the City, direct from Chattanooga.

The One Hundred and Second was organized, and for the first year, commanded by Col. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, formerly Paymaster-General on Gov. MORGAN'S Staff. It has seen severe service, and has left its mark on many a famous battle-field. At Cedar Mountain it lost about half the men taken into the fight, and it also suffered severely at Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Lookout, Ringold, &c.

The regiment is commanded by Col. JAMES C. LANE. It is a City regiment, has made itself an enviable reputation, and should have a worthy reception.

About Furloughs.

We are glad to learn that the soldiers in the military hospitals in the Department of the East are each to have a furlough of fifteen days.

This will enable them to visit their home and friends—to say a word to their companions who have been efficient and active in keeping up the "Home Guard"—to see the unbounded prosperity of the country—to teach the sympathizers with rebeldom what loyalty and patriotism means, and what it is worth, and what it costs—in fact the soldiers will go home to see, and say, and do, the things which ought to be seen, and said and done by these men.

The Medical Director of this Department has been urging upon the authorities the following plan for furloughing men for the last six months:

Let the Surgeons in charge of our hospitals be authorized to recommend the names of the worthy, reliable convalescent men, for a furlough of from fifteen to thirty days, just before the men are are ready to return to their regiments—the surgeon taking their names and places of residence, together with the names of some responsible person, who would give satisfactory assurances that the furloughed man would report promptly at the expiration of his leave.

It is believed that this system, if adopted, would give universal satisfaction and serve as an inducement to all the soldiers, not only to merit the furlough but to comply cheerfully and promptly with the conditions on which it was granted.

Nine-tenths of all our soldiers would thus have an opportunity to visit their homes, and would be likely to return promptly to duty. The other tenth would be looked after, if not tenderly, certainly and surely, by the Provost-Guard, and nine-tenths should not be made to suffer because the other tenth are unworthy.

The order has been issued to furlough the men, and is now being carried out, and what we want to impress upon all is the necessity of conforming strictly to the conditions on which these furloughs are granted.

Thousands of our best citizens have visited the Hospitals in this Department, not only to see their friends, but to learn how the Hospitals were conducted, and how they are provided with the means for caring for the sick and wounded, and the testimony is one of universal admiration and surprise. Medicines, clothing, comforts, luxuries, delicacies such as few private individuals can possibly command, are placed at the disposal of the surgeons in charge of the hospitals, and *used* by them; for it must be remembered that these surgeons are taken from the best which adorn the walks of private life, as well as their profession—men of experience, men of large, warm, generous, Christian sympathy.

To the care of these gentlemen, with these facilities and appliances, are our brave soldiers, when sick and wounded, committed. The Government, through its representatives, has done and is doing its part. The system of granting furloughs has again been adopted. If the soldiers and their friends unite in their efforts to do their part, and comply with the conditions on which the furloughs are granted, they will be continued. If they fail to comply, we are assured they will be stopped forthwith.

Let it be understood that neither the General Commanding the Department, or the Medical Director, has any authority to grant an extension of a furlough, but that each man must return cheerfully and promptly at the expiration of his leave, and the people and the Government will both be better served and the rebellion brought, we hope, to a speedy and permanent end.

The Late Murder in Chatham-square.

RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—THE DECEASED IDENTIFIED.

Coroner NAUMANN yesterday afternoon concluded the inquest in the case of the man who was brutally murdered, by being stabbed to the heart, on the night of the 1st inst., in Chatham-square, by a person whose name was at the time unknown. All the facts, so far as they were then known, were published in the TIMES the day after the occurrence.

From the testimony given yesterday, it is ascertained that the deceased was a Portuguese named JOSE DE SENZA. On the night in question, three Spaniards, named JOSEPH SILVA, JOSE ALFONSIN, and —— COSTELLO, were in a lager bier saloon at the corner of Chatham-square and New-Bowery, when the deceased, with a friend, entered and called for beer. While they were drinking a discussion arose as to which was the best country, Spain or Portugal. Angry words were passed between the disputants, and when the deceased and his friend left the saloon, they were followed by COSTELLO, who, after proceeding about a block, ran up to deceased and suddenly stabbed him in the left breast. The latter staggered to the sidewalk, and fell dead. The murderer and the man who was with deceased both fled.

The Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to his death by a stab wound at the hands of one COSTELLO; and we believe that JOSEPH SILVA is an accessory after the fact." The Coroner thereupon issued warrants for the apprehension of COSTELLO and SILVA, and the same have been placed in the hands of Officer KELLY, of the Fourth Precinct. JOSE ALFONSIN was committed to the House of Detention as a witness.

The Riot Claims—Payment for Damages Stopped.

The Supervisors Riot-Damage-Claim Committee are still prosecuting their investigations of claims, and hope to complete their labors in about a month. At present, owing to a notice from the Corporation Counsel, based upon a recent decision of Judge BARBOUR, the Comptroller declines to pay any more of these claims, but the military are being paid off as rapidly as possible for services rendered during the riots. The County Auditor, Mr. JAMES WATSON, acting as Paymaster, has visited all the regimental armories, at times appointed by the different Colonels, and paid all the claimants who appeared, and now he is engaged in revisiting the armories to pay the men who were unable to present themselves on his first visit. The bills for rations furnished the regiments have not yet been taken up, nor will they be till the members' claims are all requitted.

Statistics of Emigration at Castle Garden.

The books at Castle Garden present the following statistics concerning the reception of emigrants at that institution since it has been under the control of the Commissioners of Emigration: Arrivals in 1855, 51,221; 1856, 141,625; 1857, 185,186; 1858, 84,221; 1859, 85,602; 1860, 108,682; 1861, 68,910; 1862, 81,458; 1863, 161,648. Total, 968,553. As an indication of the work done by some of the officials at Castle Garden, it is only necessary to say that every individual of the above number was examined by the resident physicians. In the year 1863 there were reported at Castle Garden 371 sailing vessels and 170 steamers—the former bringing 97,717 emigrants, the latter 63,931. Of the steamers, 122 were English, 27 Hamburgh and 21 Bremen. No vessel bringing emigrants arrived during the year sailing under the United States flag.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

JOHN SMITH was tried yesterday for highway robbery, in stealing a watch and eight dollars in money from the person of Mr. ALLEN R. MARTENDALE, of Newark, N. J., on the night of the 1st of January, 1864. The evidence was conclusive against him, and the jury found him guilty of robbery in the first degree, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of 10 years and 3 months.

HENRY REED, jointly indicted with ELISA ALBION for stealing $90 from a canal-boat captain in a house of bad repute in Greenwich-street, was convicted and sentenced to 2 years and 3 months in the State Prison. The evidence was insufficient to convict the woman, and she was discharged.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MORE ARRESTS OF ALLEGED BLOCKADE SPECULATORS.—Yesterday, ROBERT J. TOPPLIS, EDWARD UNDERHILL and W. E. DOTY, supposed to be confederates of J. L. OLMSTEAD, of Yonkers, were taken into custody. TOPPLIS is charged with having furnished goods to the rebels, and UNDERHILL, who is reported to be wealthy, is accused of furnishing the money with which the goods were purchased. It is stated that papers were found on OLMSTEAD, whose arrest was reported last Saturday, which implicate him in transactions connected with the blockade-running vessels *Habano*, *Ella*, *Alice* and *Cuba*. At the time he was taken into custody; orders were found on his person for various kinds of merchandize, including army blankets, drugs, army shoes, &c. There has been no hearing as yet in the above cases.

THE DISTRICT COURTS' FURNITURE.—A correspondent, "Argus," desires to know where all the law books and furniture of those District Courts have gone, to which new Judges have been elected. He suggests that the Head of the Department of Supplies should send detectives in search of the missing articles, and says: "Justice is rather an expensive luxury, when it costs about $34,500 a year without stationary, books, &c., to keep the wheels in motion, the average return of fees amounting to about $14,000 a year, and parties allowed to run off expensive furniture, &c., paid for by the City."

ICE IN THE HARBOR.—Yesterday there was more drift ice in the harbor than has been known for several years. During the day large quantities floated down the North River, making it exceedingly dangerous for small craft to navigate the stream. Early in the morning Buttermilk Channel was completely obstructed, and remained so during the day. Gowanus Bay, from Red Hook to Owl's Head, a distance of more than two miles, was entirely frozen over. In many instances slips were closed, and the usual landing of vessels changed.

FATAL AFFRAY AMONG WOMEN.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner RANNEY, on the body of MARGARET ROUNDTREE, a woman aged 60 years, who was instantly killed on Sunday evening, at No. 738 Washington-street, by being thrown down a flight of stairs by another woman named SARAH DILLON. The deceased was intoxicated, and was engaged in a quarrel with SARAH. The latter was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.—It would seem that the days of impunity for evil-doers have passed, and that our Judges are determined to do all in their power to convince vagabonds of it. Yesterday Recorder HOFFMAN sentenced a highway robber, who, with others, assaulted and robbed a man, taking six dollars and his watch, to ten years and three months' imprisonment in State Prison.

DEATHS DURING THE PAST WEEK.—During the past week there have been 487 deaths, of which there were: men 114, women 116, girls 131, and boys 126. Of these 216 were were children under five years of age. Consumption, lung diseases and convulsions were the principal causes of death.

SEIZURE OF REBEL MONEY.—The amount of rebel money seized by Marshal MURRAY on board the *Evening Star*, bound for New Orleans, last Saturday, has been ascertained to be $60,000. The owner has not yet been found.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The ships *Cultivator* and *Orient* reported yesterday at Castle Garden—the former with 438 emigrants, the latter with 195. The steamer *New-York*, with 300 steerage passengers, has been signalled, and will probably be up this morning.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Petition of property owners to pave Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.
By the same—
Petition of W. H. Browne to fence vacant lots on Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Which was referred to Committee on Public Health, when appointed.
By the same—
Petition of W. H. Brown to curb, gutter, &c., Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads, when appointed.
By the same—
Petition of property owners in Third-avenue, to make connection with sewer in Twenty-second-street.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers, when appointed.
By the same—
Petition of W. H. Brown for a sewer in Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers, when appointed.
By Alderman ——
Bill of A. T. Stewart & Co., for gloves, &c., furnished for the funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, amounting to one hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty cents.
Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs, when appointed.
By Alderman Fox—
Bill of A. T. Stewart & Co. for crape furnished for the funeral of Archbishop Hughes, amounting to thirteen dollars and fifty cents.
Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs, when appointed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McMahon—
Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Saint James' Church, in James-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.
By the same—
Resolved, That the salary of the pavers and laborers employed under the Croton Board be increased to the sum of two dollars per day, to date from the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.
By the same—
Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of St. Theresa's Church, in Henry-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Hardy—
Resolved, That so much of the Message of his Honor the Mayor as relates to retrenchment and reform in the City Government, and to amendments to the Charter, be referred to a Special Committee of three members.
Which was adopted.
And Aldermen Hardy, Ryers and Ottiwell were appointed such Committee.
By Alderman Chipp—
Resolved, That a portrait of Ex-Mayor Opdyke be procured, to be placed in the Governor's Room when completed, and that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be and is hereby appropriated therefor.
Which was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.
By Alderman Ryers—
Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby requested to report to this Board at the earliest practicable moment the number of loads of street manure received at the various dumping grounds during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was adopted.
By the same—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to lease the upper floors of buildings numbers one hundred and fifteen and one hundred and seventeen Nassau-street, for a term of ten years, for the accommodation of the First District Court, at an annual rent of three thousand dollars.
Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.
By Alderman Fox—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Curtis and Ackerly to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, number two hundred and fourteen Front-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby instructed to take the necessary legal measures for opening One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Eighth-avenue to Broadway.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads, when appointed.
By the same—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and is hereby directed to pave One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, flagged four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalks, and curb and gutter stones set, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That One Hundred and Ninth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the Harlem River, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to provide for the members of the present Common Council the usual badge or insignia of officers, together with the usual or customary books, maps and stationery.
Which was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences, when appointed.
By Alderman Ottiwell—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Mr. James Cook, to erect a portico in front of building on Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, said portico not to extend beyond the court-yard line, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.
By Alderman Jeremiah—
Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixth-street entrance, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Jeremiah—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. Dooley to erect goods in front of his place of business, number thirty-eight Fourth-avenue, not to extend beyond his stoop line, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Jones—
Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Central Park be and they are hereby directed to inform this Board by what authority they have set apart one of the ponds on the Park for the exclusive use of a skating club, to the exclusion of the public at large.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Ryers—
Resolved, That the Committee on Printing and Advertising be requested to give immediate consideration to the subject of advertising the proceedings of this Board, in order, if possible, that it may be more economically and satisfactorily done; also to that part of the President's address which refers to the pressing necessity for devising some means by which not only the acts of the Common Council, but their reasons and arguments therefor, shall receive equal and large publicity, and report at the earliest practical moment what legislation, if any, is necessary for the purpose of attaining the above object.
Which was adopted.
Alderman Jeremiah, Chairman of a Special Committee of the Board in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, appointed to consider an application for the construction of a storage reservoir in Westchester County, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, in order to have the same referred to a Special Committee of three.
Which was carried.
And the President appointed Aldermen Jeremiah, Hardy and Ottiwell as such Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Auditor of Accounts, transmitting his fourth Quarterly Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Received and ordered to be printed in document form.
A communication was received from the Public Administrator, transmitting his Annual Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was received and ordered to be printed in document form.
A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor communicating an ordinance regulating the traffic around West Washington Market.
Which was received and referred to Committee on Ordinances, when appointed.
A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of Treasury balance to January nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was ordered on file.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received to attend the Annual Ball of Lafayette Engine Company number Nineteen, to be held at the Apollo Rooms, on Thursday evening, January fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
Which was accepted.
An invitation was received to attend the Annual Reunion of the "Mathew T. Brennan Coterie," on Monday evening, January eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
Which was accepted.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received, purporting to be a communication from His Honor the Mayor, in relation to the cleaning of the streets, signed by the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning.
The communication appearing to be irregular, inasmuch as it did not contain the signature of His Honor the Mayor,
On motion of Alderman Farley, the paper was directed to be returned.
Subsequently, a message was received from His Honor the Mayor, on the subject alluded to in the communication from the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection,
Whereupon the action taken on returning the first communication was reconsidered, and referred to Committee on Cleaning Streets.
A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, nominating William D. Murphy as Health Commissioner, vice Jedediah Miller.
Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.
A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, nominating Thomas H. Ferris as Inspector of Vessels, vice Andrew Sheahan, removed.
Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution to appoint sundry persons as Commissioners of Deeds.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, Henry, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—16.
Resolutions permitting the Belmont Hoop Skirt Company to erect a sign on building one hundred and fourteen Chambers-street.
Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Fox moved that when this Board adjourn it do adjourn to meet on Thursday, the fifteenth instant, at two o'clock.
Alderman Farley moved to amend by adjourning to Friday, fifteenth instant.
Which was then put and carried.
The motion as amended was then carried.
The President here announced the following as the Standing Committees of this Board for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four:

Almshouse Department.
Aldermen Kelly, McKnight, McMahon.
Arts and Sciences.
Aldermen Chipp, Fox, McKnight.
Assessments.
Aldermen Farley, Masterson, McCool.
Cleaning Streets.
Aldermen Fox, Ryers, Jones.
Croton Aqueduct.
Aldermen Hardy, Ryers, McCool.
Ferries.
Alderman Shannon, Jeremiah, McCool.
Finance.
Alderman Ryers, Ottiwell Masterson.
Fire Department.
Alderman Masterson, Chipp, Kelly.
Lamps and Gas.
Alderman Long, Jones, Chipp.
Lands and Places
Alderman Fox, Jeremiah, Long.
Law Department.
Aldermen Farley, Jeremiah, Long.
Markets.
Aldermen Chipp, Ottiwell, Fox.
National Affairs.
Aldermen Hardy, Fox, Ottiwell, Masterson, Shannon.
Ordinances.
Aldermen Shannon, Hardy, Ryers.
Police.
Aldermen McMahon, Jeremiah, Kelly.
Printing and Advertising.
Aldermen Fox, Shannon, Ottiwell, Ryers, Hardy.
Public Health.
Aldermen Masterson, Ottiwell, Long.
Public Buildings, Blackwell's Island.
Aldermen McMahon, Long, McKnight.
Repairs and Supplies.
Aldermen McCool, Farley, Fox.
Roads.
Aldermen Farley, Masterson, Long.
Railroads.
Aldermen Jones, Farley, Ottiwell, Hardy, Shannon.
Salaries and Offices.
Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah, Chipp.
Sewers.
Aldermen Jeremiah, Jones, Farley.
Streets.
Aldermen Chipp, Hardy, Fox.
Wharves, Piers and Slips.
Aldermen Ryers, Ottiwell, Hardy.
Joint Committee on Accounts.
Aldermen Long, Hardy, Ottiwell.
Taxes.
Aldermen McKnight, McCool, McMahon.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Friday next, the fifteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864—3 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 11, 1864.

$500 U.S.6s,'81 Cou.....105¾
$6,000 U.S.6s-5-20s,Cou..103¾
1,500 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Apr...108¾
3,000 Mo. State 6s..... 68¾
10,000 do..... 68¾
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s,'90.. 56
3,000 do..... 55¾
$5,000 Ohio&Miss. R. C. 36
1,000 Erie 3d M. Bs....111
1,000 do..... 112
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s..... 104¾
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F...114
20,000 A. & T. H.B.. 81
4,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st M.101
15 Bank of Commerce..102¾
20 Bank of N. Y..... 120
20,000 Amer. Gold..... 152¾
3,100 do..... 152¾
100 Canton Co..... 33¾
10 Del. & H. Ca. Co.....175
9 Cumb. Coal Prf..... 49¾
650 do..... 49
100 do.....s60 49
500 do..... 49¾
500 do.....b10 49¾
600 do.....b10 49¾
100 do..... 49¾
100 do.....b3 49¾
100 do.....b4 49¾
500 Quicks. M. Co..... 57¾
100 Copake Iron Mines. 10¾
200 do..... 10¾
200 do..... 10
50 Wyom. V. Coal.... 88
50 do..... 87½
600 Central Coal Co.... 61
600 Mar. Min. Co..... 34¾
150 do..... 34¾
500 do.....b30 35
13 do..... 33
100 do.....b30 33¾
28 Min. Mining Co..... 73
350 N. Y. Cen. R..... 131¾
450 do..... 132
100 do..... 132
100 do..... 132
200 do.....s30 132½
100 do..... 132
100 do.....s30 132½
100 do.....b10 133½
200 Mich. Cen. R.....c 119
100 do.....b30 120
100 do.....c 119¾
1000 M. S. & N. R.R.... 86¾
300 do.....b10 87
300 do..... 86¾
200 do.....b10 86¾
25 Panama R..... 219¾
70 Chi. & N. W. R.... 4¾
100 Harlem R..... 89¾
100 do..... 89¾
150 Ill. Cen. R. S..... 118¾
1200 do..... 118¾
300 do.....s10 118¾
150 do.....b10 119
300 do.....b30 119¾
1000 Ill. Cen. C.B. & S....111
600 Cleve. & Pitts..... 106
400 do..... 105¾
1000 do.....b5 105¾
300 do.....b4 105¾
300 Gal. & Chic. R..... 105¾
500 do..... 105¾
200 do.....b10 105¾
150 do..... 105¾
100 do..... 105¾
100 do.....b30 106¾
50 do.....s30 137½
50 do.....b5 138¾
100 do..... 139
50 do.....b30 140
100 do..... 140
100 do.....s30 132½
100 do..... 133
200 do..... 132½
100 do.....b10 133½
200 do.....c 119¾
100 do.....b30 120
100 do..... 119¾
100 do.....c 83¾
100 do.....s30 83¾
100 do.....btwk 84
100 do.....b10 84
500 do.....b3 83¾
100 do.....s10 83¾
500 A. & T. H. R..... 57
100 do.....b10 58

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s, Co.101¾
$4,000 U. S.6s,1-yr.C..N 97¾
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s.'90... 56
5,000 Mo. State 6s..... 68½
10,000 Am. Gold..... 152½
1,000 Cum. Coal Pref..... 49
300 do.....s30 49
500 Quicks. M. Co..... 57
100 do.....b30 58
700 N. Y. Cen. R..... 131¾
100 do.....s10 131¾
300 Erie R..... 107½
500 do..... 107¾
300 do.....b10 107¾
200 Erie Railway P..... 102
300 Hud. R. R..... 132½
200 do.....b10 133
500 do..... 132½
500 do.....b30 133¾
1000 Reading R..... 111
300 Mich. Cen. R..... 120½
100 do..... 121
100 do..... 121¾
200 do..... 122
300 M. S. & N. I. R..... 86¾
100 do.....b10 87
100 do.....b10 87¾
8 M. Se. & N. I G..... 134
100 Ill. Cen. R. S..... 118¾
900 do..... 118¾
60 Cleve. & Tol. R..... 140
1000 do..... 141
200 do..... 140¾
200 Clev. & Pitts..... 105¾
200 do.....s30 105¾
100 Gal. & Chi. R..... 105¾
100 do..... 105¾
300 do..... 106
100 Chi. & R. I..... 143
250 do..... 143¾
100 M. & P. Du C..... 85¾
300 P., Ft. W. & C..... 83¾
600 do..... 83¾
100 do.....b5 84
100 do.....b5 105¾
100 Alt. & T. Haute R.... 57¾
200 Chic. & N. W.R..... 46¾
100 do.....b30 47¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R.....c 131¾
100 do..... 131¾
250 Erie R.....c 107¾
100 do.....s3 107¾
500 do.....s.nw. 107¾
500 do..... 107¾
600 do.....c 107¾
1300 do..... 107¾
600 do.....s3 107¾
300 Hudson R..... 133
100 do.....b3 133¾
200 do.....btw. 133¾
500 Reading R. ex-d.....111¾
100 do..... 111¾
100 Mich. Cen. R.....119¾
200 do..... 119¾
100 M. S. & N. I. R..... c 86¾
200 do.....s3 86
200 do..... 86¾
100 do.....c 86
100 do.....b3 86
400 do..... 86¾
200 do.....b3 86¾
100 do..... 86¾
50 Ill. Cen. R.....b3 118¾
100 do.....b3 118¾
100 do..... 118¾
200 Cleve. & P. R..... 105¾
300 do.....c 106
110 Gal. & C. R. ex-d.....c 105½
1200 Clev. & Tol. R..... 141¾
200 do.....s10 141
1300 do..... 142
300 do..... 141
100 Chic. & R. I.....s3 143
300 do..... 143¾
100 do..... 143¾
400 do..... 143¾
800 do..... 144
500 do.....s3 143¾
500 do.....s3 144
100 do.....s30 143
50 P., Ft. W. & C.....c 83¾
300 do.....c 83¾
50 do..... 83¾
100 Cumb. Coal.....b10 49¾
200 do.....c 48¾
100 do.....s3 48¾
100 do.....b10 49¾
50 Quicks. M. Co.....c 56¾
300 do.....b3 84¾
100 do.....b3 84¾
100 do..... 84

MONDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, Jan. 9, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 2:

Decrease in Loans	$1,704,945
Decrease in Specie	39,933
Decrease in Circulation	70,635
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	4,889,881

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 10, 1863.	Jan. 9, 1864.	Jan. 9, 1864.
Capital	$69,128,000	$69,722,508	$69,722,508
Loans	175,816,196	173,009,701	174,714,465
Specie	36,770,746	25,122,002	25,161,935
Circulation	9,551,563	6,032,546	6,103,381
Gross Deposits	204,510,998	209,453,013	199,877,416
Exchanged	41,632,749	64,591,036	60,125,558
Undrawn	162,878,249	134,861,977	139,751,858
In Sub-Treasury	11,769,252	38,847,028	38,096,572

The decrease on line of deposits on the present Bank return reflects the pressure for Money through the past week to pay into the Treasury for the Popular Loan. The line was not drawn down from this cause, but by reason of the large rates of interest or other inducements paid on the Stock Exchange on loans on demand. Some of the Brokers are paying 7 ℔ cent. to private lenders, with the stipulation to account for the accruing interest in Gold, which is tantamount to 10½ ℔ cent. per annum. The borrower finds his profit in this through the strong speculative temperament of the Railway market.

The Bank Loans are reduced less than two millions, while the Deposits are down nearly five millions. The difference is made up by the reduction of Legal-tender Currency held at Bank, as compared with last Monday. The Specie line is nearly the same as on the last return. The export demand for Gold, last week, was answered by receipts from the interior, and the payments of the January dividends on the public stocks from the Treasury.

The activity in the Money market continues from last week. There is not much difference among the Brokers to-day as compared with Saturday. The pressure is not so great as to discourage speculation in the Railway and other Shares, the parties to which are ready and willing to pay liberally to carry over their operations. The result is that the Commission Brokers are making a good business, and their customers, on a rising market, handsome profits, by this mutual accommodation. A leading house in William-street borrowed $500,000 in Boston on Saturday—so runs the rumor—in United States legal-tender 5 ℔ cents, interest from 1st December, and deposited the same paper in their Bank here, this morning, at the face of the Notes. The difference of interest which was lost between the two cities is equal to ¼ ℔ cent. The brokerages gained by the house that borrowed the Notes are probably equal to 1@1¼ ℔ cent.

The Treasury received to-day $1,719,767 on the Popular Loan. These payments and the subscriptions at other points than New-York at the close of last week, have reduced the unsubscribed balance of the Loan of $500,000,000 to about $36,000,000. In order that the closing subscriptions may not accumulate too large a balance in the Sub-Treasuries in the large cities, the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the National Banks in New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, &c., to receipt for Money on this account, and to place the sums to the credit of the United States Treasurer, to be drawn for as the necessities of the Government may require these balances. The Treasury Office here delivered over $3.000.000 of the legal-tender 5 ℔ cents to the Associated Banks to-day, leaving less than two millions to complete the contract of Sept. 3. In a few days this balance will be delivered, and the Treasury Office and National Banks supplied with similar legal-tender of the second series for popular circulation.

The Gold and Exchange rates advanced ¼ @ ⅜ ℔ cent. to-day, as compared with the close of last week; Gold this afternoon is 152⅜; Exchange on London 167½ ℔ cent. The Stock Market is especially buoyant on two or three of the Western Railways, and generally firmer, though closing prices are not in all instances as high as on Saturday night. The additional rise on Chicago and Rock Island shares was at one time as much as *ten per cent.*, and on Toledo *seven per cent.* These figures were paid between the sessions of the regular Stock Exchange Board for the cash Stock. There was a partial reaction in both Stocks later in the day. At 3 o'clock there was a sudden rise of *eight and a half per cent.* in Michigan Central Shares. The top prices for the three Stocks named were 144½ for Rock Island, 142 for Toledo, and 128 for Michigan Central. The other Roads and also the Miscellaneous Shares were firm at the close, and Government Securities and Border State Stocks steady. The following figures were made at 4 o'clock as compared with Saturday night. Attention was directed to Chicago and Galena at the close:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	152	152⅜	Mich. Central	119¾	128
U.S. 6s, 1881	105¼	105⅜	Mich. Southern	87¼	87
N. Y. Central	132⅜	131⅜	Mich. Guarant'd.	134⅜	135
Erie	108¾	107⅜	Illinois Cen	119¼	119
Erie Preferred	102¾	102⅜	Pittsburgh	106	106
Hudson	133¼	133	Fort Wayne	84¾	84
Pacific Mail	220	220	Rock Island	133¾	141
Harlem	89¾	89	Galena	105¾	107
Canton	33¾	33¾	Reading	112¾	111¾
Treas. Cer., new.	97⅞	97⅞	Quicksilver	57¼	57
Toledo	135	140	Cum'land Coal	48¾	49
Northwest	47	46¾	Mariposa	34¾	34½

The City Bank Shares were dull to-day. The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104¾	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref.	91
N.Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	101	Chi. & N. W. Exten	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100	Chi. & N. W. In. Bonds	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	115¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	71
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	130	Del. L. & W. firsts	112
Erie seconds, '79	115	Del. L. & W. seconds	110
Erie thirds, '83	110	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie fourths, '80	108¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85
Erie fifths, '88	104	Gal. & Chi. Ex	110
Buff. N.Y.&E. 1sts, '77	103¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	110	Clev. & Tol. S.F.	106¾
Hud. R. sec'ds, S.F.'85	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Harlem 2ds, '64	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86¾
Har. thirds, '68	99	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	121¾	Chi. & Al. firsts	101
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	118		

The Assistant Treasurer reports the business at the Sub-Treasury to-day as follows: Receipts, $3,427,633 83; including for Customs, $213,000; Payments, $3,704,606 35; Balance, $38-570,056 11.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 11, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 32 bbls. Ashes, 6,688 bbls. Flour, 154 bbls. and 1,149 bags Corn Meal, 750 bushels Wheat, 4,723 bushels Corn, 153 bushels Rye, 9,043 bushels Oats, 2,325 bushels Malt, 4,123 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,481 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 42 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at our quotations. Java at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34¾c., with sales of 350 bags; Laguayra, 32½c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34¾c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in less request, at previous rates. Middlings 60½c.@61¾c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, to-day, and desirable lots have been held with rather more firmness. Sales, since our last, 10,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 25@$6 60; poor to choice extra State, at $6 75@$7 20, chiefly at $6 80@$6 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 65, chiefly at $7 45@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 25@$7 35 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 30	@$6 60
Extra State	6 75	@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 80	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 40	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 70	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 20	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at uniform rates; sales since our last, 1,100 bbls., at $7 65@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is unchanged, sales 950 bbls. extra at $6 50@$8 90, the latter in extreme rate, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $5 50@6 65 ℔ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal is in lively request at $5 30@5 60 for Jersey, $6 10@6 15 for Brandywine, $6 20 for Marsh's Caloric, ℔ bbl. Total sales, 1,500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$3 75, the latter an extreme, ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, chiefly for export, but the high prices asked for prime parcels, especially of Spring, have had the effect of checking transactions. Sales since our last, 86,000 bushels, (in part old, inferior and damaged wheat,) including Amber Western, $1 61@$1 64; Red Western at $1 56@$1 61; Red do., old and inferior, at $1 42@$1 45; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 51@$1 54½; Milwaukee Club at $1 48@$1 52—the latter an extreme; old do., $1 41@$1 42½; Chicago Spring at $1 46½@$1 51, in store and delivered; poor old do., $1 36@$1 39 ℔ bushel. Corn continues quite heavy. Sales were made of 29,000 bushels at $1 26@$1 27, chiefly at $1 26, for Mixed Western in store, and $1 22@$1 26 for New Yellow Jersey, the latter rate delivered, ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive, at $1 27@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ℔ bushel. Oats are in more request and firmer. We quote Canada at ;90c.@91½c.; Western at 91½c.@93c., chiefly at 92c.; State at 91c.@92c.; Prince Edward's Island at 89c@90c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in moderate request at $1 30@$1 50, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales 16,000 bushels, chiefly State $1 42@$1 45, with Canada West at $1 50. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is scarce and in active request to-day, at $1 50@1 70, in large and small lots, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in good demand, at from 24c.@33c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, but steady, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 90@$2 95 ℔ gallon; Resin, $27@40 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, 10 50@$13 ℔ bbl.; Pitch, $17@$23 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand at steady rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 65@$1 95; Linseed at $1 43@$1 46; No. 1 Lard at $1 05@$1 15; City Red at 77c.@79c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 62½@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 31½c.@32½c.; Refined do. at 50c. @54c. free, and 45½c.@47c. in bond ℔ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum since our last, 733 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, at advanced prices, with large sales reported for future delivery. Sales since our last, 8,000 bbls. at $23@$23 50 for New Mess here; $23 50@@$24 for do., deliverable in January, February, March and April; $20@$20 50 for Mess, last season's packing here, and $22 50 for March delivery; $19 25@$19 50 for two year Old Mess; $23@$26 25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $17 50@$19 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 25@$16 75 for Sour Mess; $15@$16 50 for Old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request at 10¾c.@13c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@9c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Sales, 650 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon is in active demand at 10c.@12¾c., according to quality, ℔ lb. Sales 2,100 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are active and firm, at 9c.@10¾c., the latter for choice City, ℔ lb. Lard continues quite active and buoyant; sales 4,500 tcs. and bbls. at 13c.@14c., the latter an extreme rate for choice New City, and 13¾c.@14c. for February and March delivery ℔ lb. Beef is selling freely and is firm; sales 630 bbls. at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ℔ tierce; sales, 250 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ℔ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand to-day, at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@33c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese has been in request, at 13c.@16c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request, and held very firmly. Sales since our last 350 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@14¾c., and Cuba at 11¾c.@12¾c.; also, 250 boxes Havana at 13c.@14c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at 13¾c.@17¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 114,000 lbs., at 12c.@12¾c.; 135 packages Grease at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 2,800 bbls. at 93c.@99c., and 500 bbls. three years' old at $1 05 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, to-day. For Liverpool, 2,000 bbls. Flour were engaged, at 10¾d.@1s. ℔ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 4d.; 30 tcs. Pork, at 3s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 11s. 6d.; 50 tons Tallow, at 11s. 6d. For London—100 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 3d.; 150 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 3d. For Glasgow—300 boxes Cheese, at 20s. For Belfast—250 tons Provisions, at 20s. For Havre—250 hhds. Tallow, at 40 francs. For Antwerp—560 bbls Petroleum, at 6s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Adriatic	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 16	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Sidon	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Dec 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	Dec. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
City of London	Dec. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Hiberman	Dec. 31	Liverpool	Portland.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Roanoke	Jan. 13	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Jan. 13	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Jan. 16	New-York*	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom, France and St. Johns, N. F., by the *Adriatic*, close this morning at 8 o'clock A. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Persia*, close at 8 A. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus*, via Portland, close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *New-York*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday, at 10.30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Yazoo*, will close on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and New-Orleans, by the *Columbia*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, will close on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1:3 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH SKATES—ENGLISH SKATES.

An invoice of Marsden Brothers' Sheffield Skates, all strapped and ready for use, for sale low, to close invoice, by SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
No. 19 Maiden-lane,
No. 22 John-st.

STRIKE.—THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE STILL continues, and men meet daily in large numbers, and at a large meeting on the 9th inst., it was resolved unanimously to adhere to the original resolutions. Headquarters No. 187 Bowery.
JOHN TORRENCE, President.
B. LONGREGO, Secretary.

ORANGE COUNTY WINES.—JAQUES BROS. Grape Wines are to be had in any quantity desired, at their place of business, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., or of their agents in all parts of the country; send for a circular. A liberal discount to dealers.

STOKE FIXTURES FOR SALE—IN COMplete order—suitable for a grocer, dry goods, hat or fancy store. Apply at No. 295 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWer.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference can be given. Apply for two days at No. 177 East 50th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 34th-st., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; understands dressmaking in all its branches, and all kinds of fine sewing and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City Reference. Call at No. 212 4th-st., for two days, room No. 11.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies dresses; is willing to do light chamberwork; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 141 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED: A SITUATION by a Protestant girl as seamstress, understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 128 East 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WOman, with the best of City reference, wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes. Can be seen at No. 62 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman who can operate on sewing machines; can cut and fit, and well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS, WHO is a good operator, and can cut and fit for children, and do all kinds of family sewing, desires a situation. City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to chamberwork, or to take care of children; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 65 West 27th-st.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT nurse wanted; one who understands the care of children, and can come well recommended from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 56 7th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at No. 92 West 19th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—A PROTestant preferred; none need apply except with good City reference. Apply at No. 61 London Terrace, (No. 411 West 23d-st.)

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, lately arrived from Ireland, a situation; is willing and obliging, washes and irons, or up-stairs work. Wages, $6. Apply, for two days, at No. 116 Lexington-av.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a man of practical experience in the management of green houses, graperies, orchard, houses with pot culture, and out-door fruits in general; a first-rate vegetable grower; no objection to new places, roads, walks and ornamental grounds and planting laid out in order; has the best of reference. All notes addressed to J. DEVIN, Box No. 219 *Times* Office, during this month, will be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, to take care of a horse and carriage, and cow if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

A NELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,507 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young man wishes a situation as coachman; can show the very best of reference from his last employer. Address R. C. G., No 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., private stable.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young man to drive and do gardening, for City or country; understands his business thoroughly; is a first-class groom and gardener; has the best of reference. Apply at the Merchants' Clerks' Agency, No. 80 Nassau-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young man as coachman, groom or porter; will be found willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address M. B., Box No. 181 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a young man lately arrived from Europe; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; good City reference; no objection to City or country. Call or address J. N., at P. Traynor's, No. 744 Broadway, saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable, handy, obliging single young man; has the very best of City and country recommendations; call or address D. P., coachman, at C. WATERS' saddlery, No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st., or H. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a useful man to take care of horses, drive, farmer, gardener, or to make himself useful; wages moderate. Willing to go to the country with reference. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED as gardener; understands the care of flowers, also the care of horses and cows; a small farm; has good recommendations. Address F. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

TO CLOTHING HOUSES, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A young man, brought up to the business, desires a situation in a clothing-house; salary not so much an object as a respectable situation; best of reference given. Address G. W. F., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter in a private family, with the best of City reference. Call or address R. M., No. 89 West 18th-st.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, by a respectable man and wife, without family; the man as practical gardener and coachman; understands the care of a green-house and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock, and the caring of grounds; the woman is a good plain cook, waitress or laundress; is a first rate hand over milk and butter; both understand their business perfectly; the best of reference. Address for three days N. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE—WANTED, SITUATIONS together. Both Protestants; no family. Man as coachman and groom, understands his business perfectly; is also a competent plain gardener. Wife as chamber-maid or nurse; is also a first-class dairy-maid, or would take care of a gentleman's place. Both have the best of recommendations as to good character and capability. Country preferred. Please address M. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, one week.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COMPEtent male help, such as coachmen, clerks, waiters, porters, bartenders, private vaults, small boys, farmhands, gardeners, &c., can be immediately suited at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Also, female help.

HELP WANTED

A WAITER.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 18 years of age, as waiter and house servant in a private family residing in New-Jersey, a short distance from New-York. English, Scotch, German, or American preferred, one who is faithful and attentive will find a good and permanent place. Address O. P., Box No. 127 *Times* Office, with name and reference.

WANTED—A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS young man, to go into the country—about an hour's ride by railroad from New-York—to take charge of a small farm and drive carriage. Inquire of S. G. WOOD, No. 22 Union-square, between the hours of 9 and 11.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A LAUNDress and also a table waiter for a gentleman's family; liberal wages, and an excellent home for good girls. The house has steam and all modern improvements. Apply with references at the Office No. 348 Washington, corner of Franklin-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a smart, active boy, 16 to 18 years of age, to learn the business, one who resides with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,288 New-York Post-office.

WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A good cook, willing to assist in washing, and a waitress and seamstress who will assist in chamber work. Welsh, German, or Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 45 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO RESIDES with his parents, writes a good hand, is correct and quick at figures, and can come well recommended. Answer the above, stating salary wanted, &c., to the address of Box No. 2,205 New-York Post-office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SCOTCH, ENGLISH or German Protestant nurse, to take care of two children, a few miles out of town. Apply at No. 46 West 26th-st., this (Tuesday) morning between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A WIDOW WOMAN TO GO TWO miles from Jersey City, in a small family. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and do general housework well. Address GRANT, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A BOY—WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT ACTIVE boy, 15 or 16 years of age. Apply from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M., to A. BURNTON, No. 241 Hudson-st.

PIANOFORTE MAKERS.—WANTED, TWO good regulators and two good finishers. Apply at No. 76 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO TAKE care of children. Apply at No. 40 West 32d-st, between 5 and 8 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM OF 21 acres on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, less than one hour from the foot of Cortlandt-st., and nearly adjoining the depot; improvements are two small houses, a frame factory building, barn, &c.; a young orchard of good fruit; has a large frontage, and well located for laying off in building sections. For further particulars and terms, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 Great Jones-st., near Broadway, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of mahogany parlor furniture, in satin brocatel; rosewood arm-chairs, inlaid with satin-wood; marble-top pier and side-tables, rosewood secretary, mirrors, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, richly-cut glassware, satin damask window curtains, crimson and orange; also do. in piece; also, old port and other wines, in magnums, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 32D AND 44TH-STS., AND VACANT LOTS ON 4TH AND 10TH-AVS., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz.:

WEST 32d-ST.—The five story brown stone

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FIDELIO.

WALLACK'S—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS—OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP—THE PRETTY WIDOW OF MILL HILL—COUSIN CHERRY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—TICKET-OF LEAVE MAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT—GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ROMEO.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies one year	25 00
The WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Major-Gen. MEADE arrived in Philadelphia, on a brief leave of absence from the Army of the Potomac, on Sunday morning. He is in good health and in good spirits over the prospects in the field at this time.

The attack by MOSEBY'S force upon the camp of Major COLES' cavalry, in Loudon County, Va., early on Sunday morning, was quite an affair, and the repulse of the rebels was complete. They retreated, leaving seven killed and wounded, of whom three were officers.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Charleston bar on the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. No change had taken place in the aspect of affairs since previous advices. Gen. GILLMORE continued to throw shells into the city, and on the day before the *Fulton* left twenty were deposited among the warehouses nearest our batteries. The lower part of the town is not inhabitable.

We learn that Gen. SHERMAN has gone to Memphis. His headquarters hereafter will be at Huntsville, Alabama.

Reenlistments in the West are more general than was anticipated. Every regiment in Gen. DODGE'S division in West Tennessee has reënlisted. The Twenty-seventh Ohio arrived at Cincinnati on Saturday night and the Forty-third Ohio on Sunday night. Every day brings home regiments who meet with enthusiastic receptions.

It was ascertained at New-Haven, yesterday, that the quota of Connecticut, under the last call, is full and 500 over.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate yesterday failed of a quorum, and adjourned.

In the Assembly no business of public importance was transacted.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution directing the Advertising Committee to inquire into and report upon the manner of the publication of the proceedings of the Board, and some plan of economy respecting it, and also upon the suggestions contained in the President's Inaugural Address, that publicity should be given to the reasons influencing the action of the Board, as well as the mere record of their acts. Resolutions were also adopted, directing the City Inspector to report the number of loads of street manure received at the various dumping-grounds last year, and requesting the Central Park Board to state why they have given the exclusive use of a small pond in the Park to a skating club. The subject of constructing a storage reservoir in the Croton Valley, recommended by the Croton Board, was recommitted to the Special Committee, to whom it was referred late last year; and that part of the Mayor's message concerning retrenchment and reform in the City Government, and amending the Charter, was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. HARDY, BYERS and OTTIWELL. Communications from the Mayor, nominating THOMAS H. FERRIS for Inspector of Vessels, *vice* ANDREW SHEEHAN, and Dr. WM. MURPHY for Health Commissioner, *vice* Dr. JEDEDIAH MILLER, were referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices. A message from the Mayor accompanying copies of correspondence between the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, THOMAS N. CARR, and citizens of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, was referred to the Street Cleaning Committee. The Mayor says Mr. CARR asserts that the $20,000 for contingencies in the City Inspector's Department is purely an election fund; that of the $113,800 used in that department for salaries, $60,000 would amply suffice for all reasonable requirements, and that sinecure offices in the department are abundant. The President announced the standing committees for 1864, and the Board adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M., on Friday.

Hon. THOMAS G. PRATT, Ex-Governor of Maryland, who was recently sent to Fortress Monroe, to be forwarded across the lines, returned to Baltimore on Sunday morning in the boat from the Fortress. It will be recollected, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, that this gentleman was arrested several weeks since on the charge of disloyalty—in declining to vote at the recent State election, in consequence of a certain oath being required of him before he would be allowed to exercise the elective franchise. On reaching Fortress Monroe he was detained by Gen. BUTLER, and on Saturday was unconditionally released by order of the President. We are pleased to learn that Mr PRATT returns home in most excellent health.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted the resolution appointing Commissioners of Deeds, which the Common Council of 1863 adopted just at the close of their sessions, but which, for some reason or other, the Mayor failed to approve. The resolution was soon afterward concurred in by the other Board. The draft of an ordinance submitted by the Mayor, to regulate the passage of vehicles in the narrow streets down town, by requiring the currents of travel to take certain streets going to, and others in coming from the river, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances, when appointed. The Board adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

Mayor GUNTHER has been presented with a handsome and heavy silver ewer, pair of goblets and salver by the Philadelphia stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company, in which he was, until very recently, a director.

Gov. BRANCH was inaugurated yesterday at Columbus. In his inaugural address he takes the highest Anti-Slavery grounds. He recommends a heavier tax than did Gov. TOD for the support of soldiers' families.

The Tax Receiver has been unprecedentedly successful in the reception of taxes for the current fiscal year, of the City and county. About $9,500,000 have been paid in to him, or about three-fourths of the whole tax levy of 1863.

The Money Market kept active yesterday. The Stock Market excited on some of the Western Railways and generally firm. Gold and Exchange advanced ½ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday, but generally held more firmly. Transactions in Whisky and Provisions were extensive at, in most instances, higher prices. Groceries were in moderate request, as were also Hides, Leather, Spices, Fish, Cotton and Tobacco. The freight market was inactive.

The Forty-fourth-street Cattle yards have seldom been as lightly supplied with animals as they were yesterday. The snow-storm West kept the trains back, so that fewer cattle reached Albany, and of those which did get there, many were detained for want of cars, and on account of an accident on the Harlem road. The demand was active for those on sale at an advance of ½c. ₩ lb., the range being from 8c. to 13c. ₩ lb. for the meat. A few head of very choice animals could have been sold by themselves at 14c. About 2,000 head were yarded up to Monday night, and at least 1,000 more were back, a portion of which will doubtless be on sale to-day. Sheep and hogs are scarce and higher.

The Payment of Our Army: Coin or Currency—Mr. Brooks' Proposition.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS introduced into a caucus of the Democratic and Conservative members of Congress, on Saturday evening, in the capital, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Gold or silver is paid our Ministers, Consuls and Commissioners representing the nation in foreign countries, and gold and silver are received from the people at the Custom-houses in payment of duties; and whereas, the people are taxed to pay capitalists their interest in specie in their investments in the national debt; therefore

Be it Resolved, That the officers, soldiers and sailors in the army and navy should be paid in gold and silver or their equivalents in amount; and

Be it also Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be instructed to prepare amendments to the army and navy bills to this effect.

We need hardly say that the standard which ought to regulate the wages of volunteer soldiers, in any country in which common sense and common prudence exercise any influence on public affairs, is the rate of wages in the labor market. They ought to receive not only what they could receive in any other employment, but as much more as may be considered a compensation for encountering the greater hardships and dangers of a military life. When a man enlists, he thereby declares that he considers the terms satisfactory, and as far as the mere bargain goes, this ends or ought to end the matter. But we believe there is no disposition on the part of our public to hold our soldiers to the letter of an agreement which a change in circumstances has rendered less advantageous to them than when they entered into it. Prices have all risen since the pay of the troops was fixed, and it is, therefore, but just and fair that their pay should also be raised until it bears the proportion above indicated to the rate of wages in the labor-market at home. More than this, we believe there is no disposition on the part of anybody to haggle about the price of our nationality and independence. Everybody is disposed to pay the soldiers anything in reason and that we can afford to pay, and there have never been any soldiers in the world half so well paid, or clad or fed as ours have been, and there has not been the slightest murmur against it from any quarter. What everyone desires now is that their wages should be raised to any point which fair inquiry shall find to be just and suitable. The bounties, we need hardly say, are already so high that they are working mischief and spreading demoralization.

So that in so far as the "Democratic and Conservative" caucus seeks such an increase of the soldier's pay, as shall make it bear the same proportion to the prices of commodities which it bore when the war broke out; or even such further increase as shall induce men to enlist in such numbers as we want them, we are entirely with them. But the resolutions which they passed on Saturday night have an entirely different object in view. A glance at them is sufficient to show that their main purpose is first to embarrass the Government and shake the public credit, and the next, to sow the seeds of discontent in the army. There was not a single man who voted for them who desires to make the military service either more attractive to those who are not in it, or more satisfactory to those who are. The great aim of Hon. JAMES BROOKS and his associates during the past two years has been to dissuade men from enlisting, and to induce those who are enlisted not to fight, or to fight badly. They have made so little attempt to conceal their aim, that we doubt if there are ten men in the community who will be so ignorant or so stupid as to suppose these resolutions were dictated by the smallest particle of solicitude touching either the condition of the soldier or of his family.

The preamble is a complete revelation of their purpose, and it is a model piece of absurdity; it does not rise to the rank of sophistry. The fact that our Ministers abroad are paid in gold coin, and that the customs duties are received in gold, and the interest on the national debt is paid in gold, is no more a reason, though it is given as such, for paying our soldiers in gold, or its equivalent, than for quartering a company of infantry in Mr. BROOKS' house in New-York. It is all but impossible to sell drafts in Europe at present payable in the United States in anything but gold. Owing to the variations in the exchange, nobody will buy a draft—will take his chance of whatever he may get in currency. Moreover, the salaries of all our Ministers and Consuls were fixed, not since the war began, but many years before it began, and were then notoriously insufficient. They were ill adapted to a scale of prices which prevailed at that time. They were so ill adapted to those which prevail at present throughout Europe that it is well known that American representatives are the worst paid members of the diplomatic body, and the least able to cut the figure that the European public expects from the agents of a first-class Power. To compel them to draw their salaries now in currency, and then buy gold with it to supply their wants, would be equivalent to cutting down their pay by over one-third. This done, not one of them who was not able and willing to live on his private means could stay at his post. We shall say nothing of the loss of national dignity involved in the spectacle of an American Minister hawking bills for his salary about among the brokers, payable in a species of currency which it is the fashion in Europe to decry and distrust. Considerations of this sort have long ceased to have much force in the eyes of American "Conservatives;" their greatest delight in these latter days seems to consist in seeing their country the butt and laughing-stock of foreign cynics and buffoons.

The argument that the soldiers should be paid in coin, because the duties are collected and the interest on the national debt paid in it, is simply a very barefaced suggestion that the Government should commit a very gross fraud. A large portion of the money that it now owes was lent to it on the express condition that the interest should be paid in gold, and that, in order that there might be sure to be gold enough for the purpose, the duties should be collected in gold; so that this, so far from furnishing a reason for paying the soldiers in coin, is a reason of the strongest kind for not doing so. To contract any other obligations payable in gold than those already contracted, of course would be to increase the difficulty of fulfilling the latter, or, in other words, to increase the probability of a breach of faith toward the public creditors. Any such breach, in the present condition of our affairs, would, we need hardly say, be the signal for a financial catastrophe of the first magnitude.

The insinuation at the close of the Brooks preamble, that the public debt has been incurred for the benefit of the "capitalists," and that "the people" are taxed in order to carry out agreements in which they have no interest, bears on it the marks of that detestable demagogic unscrupulousness which was long the curse and disgrace of American politics—which long made our system of government the grief and scandal of all friends of liberty, and which came very near working our own ruin. We may all be thankful as we reflect that the powers of mischief of the men who for so many years made it their stock in trade are now limited to the passage of resolutions in a caucus composed of reckless partisans, without either weight, influence or authority.

The Veteran Soldiers.

The greatest progress which the country is now making in the suppression of the rebellion, is the general, almost unanimous, reënlistment of the veterans of the service, which is now taking place. We may say it is the literal salvation of our armies, and that it is worth more to us than would be an important victory. Viewed in all its aspects, it is the wisest, most successful and strongest feature which has been developed in the conduct of the war. Not alone in view of the numbers of men which it will continue in the service, but in the cheering moral effect it is having on the country; in the rapid promotion of enlistments of fresh volunteers; in the renewed and steadfast faith it engenders in the minds of the people, and in the depressing effect it must have on the minds of the struggling rebels, who are watching with intense eagerness every development of the military situation that brings either hope or discouragement.

This action of our gallant soldiers is one of the most hopeful signs of the end of the war. From every source we learn that their action is not alone induced by the bounties and furloughs which are offered in return; but coupled with these, by an earnest desire to "see the thing through;" by a laudable pride, that, having thus far borne our banner through the storm of war, they may uphold it till not a foe shall dispute its supremacy; and they now also indulge in the belief that the end of their struggles is not far off. If the heroes of scores of hard-fought battles can summon such a faith as this, who is there that cannot join with them in the belief that our success is certain, and that it is probable of accomplishment within the limits of a reasonable time? A recent letter from Richmond to the London *Times* alluded very significantly to the spirit of implicit faith which pervades the people of the North, and the almost total absence of it among the people of the South. The reenlistment of the old soldiers of our armies will increase this faith among us, and prove another source of despair in the Confederacy.

And now that the veterans are coming home, let the treatment extended to them be of the most heartfelt and enthusiastic nature. The country has become accustomed to military pageants, and the march of a regiment through our streets excites not so much interest now as that of a squad of police once did; but toward the returning regiments of veterans, who have resolved to add another three years' term to their record of honorable actions, there should be extended a reception and a welcome such as a truly grateful people gives to the defenders of its lives and property and government. Not alone in public ovations; not alone in the bubbling, evanescent enthusiasm of the street; but at home, in the social circle, everywhere that these gallant men appear, let them know that they are welcome, and that we truly appreciate the immense service they have rendered us. Those who have never seen with what avidity the soldier in the field seeks for and treasures up every word of commendation and encouragement from home, cannot fully appreciate the void of the soldier's heart which aches for the words and smiles and endearments of home and society. So we cannot make too much of them. It will be little recompense enough for the perils which these brave fellows have already encountered, to say nothing of the future. So wherever the uniform of a veteran appears honorably worn, let it be accorded a place, a respect, and a cordial greeting.

REBEL COTTON AND CREDIT.—The London organ of the rebels, (the *Index*,) claims that 180,000 bales of cotton found their way through the blockade to European ports during the last year, and that they sold for upwards of six millions of pounds sterling. Most of this, it is said, was exported on account of private speculators; but had it been, as it should have been, exported and sold for the benefit of the Confederate Government, the rebel agents would have had all the money they could use for the purchase of warlike stores, ships, &c. The *Index* then proposes that in future all this business be conducted for the benefit of the rebel Government and the rebel credit.

We may tell these fellows, however, what they have probably by this time discovered for themselves, that it will be very little cotton they will get out this year, either on public or private account. The largest part of the cotton exported last year was by way of the Rio Grande and by way of Charleston, with lesser quantities through Mobile and Wilmington, while still smaller quantities were shipped from various obscure points along the coast to the West Indies, whence it was transhipped to Europe. Now the great outlets of Charleston and the Rio Grande are in our command; and the rebels in Europe will not get this year from either of these points enough cotton to make shirts for their backs. As regards Wilmington, we lately learned from the intercepted rebel correspondence that at that port hardly a ship could succeed in making its entrance or exit. From Mobile they used to do a flourishing business in running out swift light-draft steamers; but such a very large proportion of these have been captured during the last year or two, that the business has now almost ceased, and our sailors there complain that their chances of taking prizes are painfully limited.

Under these circumstance we fancy that even if the Confederate Government should determine that in future all the profits from the cotton that escapes through the blockade should enure to its own benefit, it will not make much money; and if the £3,200,000 which the rebel Government owes in Europe, and which is "represented by 260,000 bales of cotton," is not paid up until that amount of cotton runs the blockade, the holders of its bonds have not a very bright prospect before them.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR,

What is the Responsibility of the General-in-Chief—How Gen. Halleck Was Appointed—Who Conducts the War—A Correspondent's Criticism on the Battle of Fredericksburgh.

THE BARCHES, January, 1864.

Yes, gentle reader—I hope friendly reader—you and I have arrived at 1864, and the war is not ended! The bells are striking the lapse of time. They are tolling to their graves the departed dead and the living mourner. You will be a strange being, in these times, if, in that departed year, you have not wept over some one. You will be stranger yet, if you have not learned to sympathize with those who have. If so, then you and I can afford to speak of our public servants in that spirit of charity and forbearing which grief and suffering teach every human heart. I would do no injustice, and yet I feel that some inquiry into the conduct of our military affairs is due to the people and to the Government. Congress felt so, and raised a Committee on the Conduct of the War. The people feel so, and are constantly inquiring why this and that affair was not more warily conducted? The Secretary of the Treasury feels that more economy is needed to avoid financial difficulties. I have before me the notes of an officer, showing the most remarkable wastage in the Quartermaster's Department; not by corrupt or willful misconduct, but for want of foresight and prudence. I have just received another letter from a very intelligent gentleman in New England, holding Gen. HALLECK to his responsibility for some of the blunders of the war. I shall quote some paragraphs of this letter for the purpose of answering, or getting others to answer the question, How far is the General-in-Chief of the army responsible for the conduct of the war? I think *that* is a difficult question. The practical military conduct of the war is carried on by Messrs. LINCOLN, STANTON and HALLECK, jointly; but how far any one of them may be strictly responsible will probably never be known. When MCCLELLAN was Commander-in-Chief, a terrible blunder and disaster took place at Ball's Bluff; but the most searching inquiry has never disclosed who was really responsible for that affair. No one supposes Mr. LINCOLN had anything to do with it. Was it MCCLELLAN? or STONE, or the gallant but unfortunate BAKER? STONE was imprisoned for that or some other cause, but no evidence has been furnished that he was not as innocent as either of the others. One fact was shown clearly, that it was *the want of proper boats for crossing*, which occasioned the loss. And the real question is, who is responsible for furnishing the means of transportation, or seeing that it is furnished? That is a vital question in an army. The want of transportation delayed ROSECRANS; and let me tell you, reader, that the mismanagement now going on *will delay Grant also*. I understand GRANT is not making the roads, but that they are made by independent officers, and the soldiers are not employed on them. It is to this *want of responsibility* to which the criticism of my correspondent tends. It is a vital point.

I know less of Gen. HALLECK than of any man who has risen to eminence in the war. I never heard his name till it appeared as Major-General in the army. He was appointed General-in-Chief in consequence of difference of opinion between POPE and MCCLELLAN, as to the movements of their respective armies consequent upon the Peninsula campaign. POPE was opposed to MCCLELLAN'S plans. Whether HALLECK'S appointment was made for merit or seniority, I never inquired. *One* thing I notice in his reports, and the same is true of most of the Generals, a desire to get rid of responsibility. I think this proceeds from the *divided distribution* of authority at Washington. My New-England correspondent seems to have examined details with much more care than I could, and he says: "Somebody is in fault, terribly, egregiously—who is it?" He gives the battle of Fredericksburgh as an illustration, and inquires:

"Have you, Sir, looked carefully into the history of the Fredericksburgh affair? I know how liable to error are military criticisms, through ignorance of *all the facts*, but in presence of evidence, definite and indisputable, common sense asserts, without presumption, the privilege of judgment. If, in such a case, defeat has followed, *of necessity*, the commission or omission of acts which could cause or avert disaster, the public has a right to condemn *whomsoever controlled the situation*.

Apply these postulates to the Commander-in-Chief, in connection with the operations immediately preceding the Fredericksburgh tragedy, and we may judge, upon the maxim *ex uno disce omnes*, of that officer's probable merit, in the later prosecution of the war. The history of Gen. HALLECK'S part in that sad business, fortunately rests upon his own testimony before the Congressional Committee; and if my memory does not greatly deceive me, was substantially as follows:

Shortly after Gen. BURNSIDE assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. H. visited its head quarters, where was submitted to him Gen. B.'s project of proceeding to Falmouth, (a three days' march,) crossing the Rappahannock, and occupying the heights. Gen. H. promised consent, provided the President approved it, and *then and there* wrote an order to the proper officer for the requisite pontoons. He returned to Washington the same evening, obtained the President's sanction, and thereupon ordered Gen. B. to advance *forthwith*.

Here, it would seem, Gen. HALLECK considered his responsibility at an end; and that upon subordinates charged with providing the means of crossing the river, as well as upon Gen. BURNSIDE himself, that responsibility *thenceforward exclusively rested*. Apparently, he did not concern himself to inquire, before or after issuing the order, whether the pontoons could be procured in time, or to stimulate the activity of his agents in forwarding them. On the contrary, he insists that it belonged to Gen. BURNSIDE to have sent on one of his staff, if he desired to hasten these preparations. To this Gen. B. replies, that he had been only five days in command; was probably less familiar than any other corps commander with the general condition of the army; and that his time was necessarily so engrossed in arrangements for so momentous an operation, that he had a right to expect every possible coöperation from Washington.

If in a crisis so solemn the scruples of official etiquette were permitted to set limits to the zeal of the Chief of the army, can any censure be too harsh or punishment too severe? For a far less crime was Admiral BYNG shot upon his own quarter-deck. Would it have been anything beyond the exercise of very ordinary prudence, such as every man uses in his private business, to have suspended the order to march until assured that the pontoons were well on their way? Would it have derogated from official dignity to have *diligently labored* to expedite them? Would NAPOLEON or WELLINGTON have thought it beneath their attention?

Instead of these obvious precautions, that doomed army was hurried blindly forward, to await during three fatal weeks the tardy pontoons; which time the enemy, following our march down the river, so improved, as to render the heights impregnable and their attack an act of supreme and cruel folly.

In view of the above facts, is it difficult to account for BEAUREGARD'S escape from Corinth, or the repulse of ROSECRANS at Chickamauga? How many more victims are we to permit to be sacrificed by the ignorance and self-sufficiency of official dignitaries? Revolutionary France found the secret of success in the alternative presented to her Generals—victory or the guillotine. Nearly half a century ago I heard RUFUS KING say in the Senate, in relation to Gen. ST. CLAIR, that the Romans required of a General not only that he should be brave and skillful, but that he should be *felix*. How far has Gen. HALLECK fulfilled these conditions?"

So far, my correspondent. I shall only add this question—Where is the man to put in his place?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE FAR WEST.

A Great Snow-Storm—Emigration from the East to the Gold Regions—Military and Political Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE GREAT SNOW-STORM.

After an absence of some weeks, I return to find this city just emerging from the snow. A terrible Northwester prevailed here some days since, and brought with it snow in quantities unparalleled in this region. The memory of the "oldest inhabitant," or of "any other man" runneth not back to such an event. The average depth of the snow from the mountains east to Western Illinois would not be less than eighteen inches in this latitude, and north of this it must be much deeper. The drifts have been enormous. All communication, East or West, has been interrupted for over a week. The State mails have all been delayed. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Road was blockaded for several days, one or two trains been closed in drifts for that period. The result has been, that the business of the road is disarranged, and all trains have been more or less delayed. The freight business of this road is enormous. On my late trip, I noticed that the cold spell had made great havoc with the hogs, hundreds of whom died on the road with the cold. In Kansas, and on the plains, much damage has been done and suffering caused by this sudden and terrible storm. A number of trains were on their way in from New-Mexico, Colorado and Idaho. We cannot yet tell the results; but it is certain that men and cattle have perished in large numbers. The pecuniary damage is very great—more than it would be in ordinary seasons, as merchants, traders and freighters have all been preparing for the enormous emigration which the early Spring will see set in to the new Mountain Territories.

GREAT EMIGRATION WESTWARD.

People East have but little idea as yet of the wondrous development since 1858, when the Georgia and Kansas companies of prospectors discovered the "color" at the point where now stands Denver City. Since that time, five new territories have been organized, the population of which to-day is not less than 200,000. The entire white population of the auriferous territories of the Union as now organized—New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho, Dakotah, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and Washington, embracing an area of over a billion square miles, cannot be less than 350,000. With the exception of New Mexico and Utah, this population has almost entirely emigrated to these territories—the new West—since '58, and over one half of it since '60. Since the war begun, the emigration has been immense. I do not believe that less than 25,000 persons crossed the State of Kansas during the last eighteen months, for the purpose of locating in the Mountain and Pacific Territories of the Union. A large proportion of this emigration has been caused by the convulsions of the past three years. When the Copperhead triumph in the new Territory of Idaho, by which a delegate of that stripe was elected, is remembered, it will be readily seen what I mean. From Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska, much of the sympathizing element has been eliminated to seek a new home beyond (as it fondly hopes) the penalties of conflict, and the duty required by the draft. A large number of deserters are also in these territories. Such a population might readily cause alarm; but the glorious check given to the rebel movements for the seizure of the Mountain Territory which were inaugurated in the New Mexican campaign, and the consequent security and consolidation of the loyal power, has removed this dread. Now, these men work better than they know. Fleeing from loyalty and duty, these rude emigrants wrest from the primal granite and the bosom of the mother-mountains those auriferous treasures which shall strengthen the new Union; and, in their cowardly retreat, are but the pioneers of the grandest nationhood that ever crystallized itself into democratic forms.

But to leave enthusiasms. The war has given by one method and another an immense impetus to the development of the Far West. Everywhere it is evident the bowels of the cordilleras teems with wealth. The changes in the border population bring great results. The Spring will see a vast wave of emigration flowing westward. It were well if Congress is wise enough to appreciate the necessity of developing and directing, or at least indicating. If we are wise and liberal our great cities need not be longer overrun by the festering vicissitudes of Europe. The people who make mobs in New-York become in the West an important basic element upon which to found empires. Let us be wise. The wise must help the unwise to grow. Let us, therefore, take measures to direct as well as increase the great current of European emigration. Millions can find homes and independence in the new States and Territories of the West. In so doing we shall see the country grow to a position such as the fairest dream of Utopian thinkers has as yet but faintly compassed. The great, vast Continental Republic, dimly perceived by the early Revolutionists, felt by JEFFERSON, FRANKLIN, ADAMS and the others; dwarfed and obscured since by the huge idol Slavery reared; but which is now looming up through the red mists of war and growing in the mirage of the revolutionary tempest, at last is seen to be a stupendous possibility.

KANSAS AFFAIRS—MILITARY AND POLITICAL.

Affairs in this State, military, civil, social and political, are quiescent at present. The cauldron only simmers. The prospective appointment of Gen. CURTIS over the revived Department of Kansas is very gratifying to a majority of the people, as *is* also the reported change at St. Louis. But little danger is now apprehended from a renewal of rebel bushwhacking on an extensive scale, though a very considerable amount of trouble will arise in the efforts at suppressing the disorders and marauding bands on both sides of the border. We are weeding out this class here by enlistments. But one thing is essential to the securing of peace to Western Missouri and Kansas, and that is, a very vigorous administration in Arkansas and the Indian Territory, so that the rebels may not have either time, opportunity, nor chance to organize for raids into this section.

It is believed that the proposed changes in departments and commanders will secure this. With Kansas, Colorado, (possibly New-Mexico,) the Indian Territory, and two tiers of Western counties in Arkansas, under the administration of Gen. CURTIS and the energetic lead of Gen. BLUNT in the field, the last remnants of HINDMAN'S and PRICE'S army will soon be swept away, while Gen. ROSECRANS will hold Missouri and the balance of Arkansas firm to the Union. It would not be a bad idea to put Illinois under Old Rosey. Egypt would then get her deserts.

Gen. EWING is still at Kansas City. The Tenth Kansas Infantry, Col. WM. WEER, is ordered to Alton, Ill., where it will be on duty at the Military Penitentiary. It has been doing duty at Fort Leavenworth. Col. CHARLES R. JENNISON, of the Fifteenth Kansas cavalry, has been detailed as Post Commandant. A portion of his regiment are garrisoning it. Three companies left this morning for Kansas City, under Lieut.-Col. G. E. HOYT. Some marauding bands rendered this necessary. In this regiment are included all of the scouts and men known hitherto as "Red Legs." Col. HOYT was formerly their Captain. His Lieutenant is now Captain of a company. These men know every foot of the border, and will prove invaluable, it is believed, in hunting the remnants of bushwhacking gangs still left in Western Missouri. They are under good discipline, well drilled, and from their commander down are anxious to prove that the reports of their lawlessness is unfounded. There are several battalions of cavalry on the border, including the Ninth and Eleventh Kansas, the First and Fourth cavalry Missouri State militia. At Fort Scott there are three companies of the Ninth Kansas and Third Wisconsin cavalry, two of the Twelfth Kansas infantry, and one of the Eighteenth Iowa, with a section of a battery. Recruiting for another colored regiment is in progress. It is to be known as the Tenth United States colored volunteer infantry, and will rendezvous at this post. Officers have been quite successful so far. The snow, by stopping all work on the railroad and streets, will make colored recruits plenty.

RAILROADS.

Work has been suspended on the Kansas Valley Pacific Road, as also on the road from this point to Lawrence. The iron for forty miles was some time since shipped on the *Majors* for Wyandot. The boat grounded and now lies in the middle of the Missouri, ten miles below. This is quite unfortunate for our railroad interest. The contractors are endeavoring to procure trains to take the iron off and thus transship to destination. This city is moving most earnestly in endeavoring to secure an eastern connection direct to a point on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. That corporation has agreed to finish grading such a road and stock it, provided our citizens raise $300,000. This has been done, and if the weather moderates, early in the Spring will see cars running from Cameron, 40 miles east of St. Joseph, to the terminus opposite Leavenworth.

Lawrence is recovering rapidly from the effects of its terrible calamity. All of its merchants have recommenced business in temporary storehouses, and the citizens are bringing their families home. A telegraph is now in operation, and a daily paper—the *Tribune*—is published. The proprietor, JOHN SPEER, lost two sons in the massacre, and had his office and building destroyed. He is one of the old pioneers, having issued the first Free State paper in Kansas, and passed through all the trying times of '55 and '56. Such enterprise is worthy of commendation and support.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Politics threaten to occupy an undue share of attention in this State for the next twelve months. The reversion of Senator LANE'S seat is to be hotly contested. It will be vacant on the 4th of March, 1865. Next Winter is the usual time for election, but it is surmised an effort will be made to frustrate the result by an election this Winter. Gov. CARNEY, who was nominated to the Executive chair by the strenuous exertions of Gen. LANE, against the advice and consent of many of his warmest friends, is now the principal candidate against the Senator, who is now in the field for reëlection. It is also reported that the Hon. M. F. CONWAY may be a candidate against LANE. He will receive an earnest support, but will be sacrificed. The friends of the Governor promise him aid. LANE seems to be the strongest man so far. There is, however, evidently growing up a strong combination against him. The Senator is too powerful. His enemies are numerous. If there was a man of as much practical ability as himself, possessed with a good share of his energy, and acknowledged to be of a higher moral character, in the State and before the people, the task of defeating Gen. LANE might be easier. The contest will practically be between Gen. LANE and Gov. CARNEY. The Legislature meets the first Tuesday in January. Its session will be the scene of numberless intrigues, and the coming campaign will be hotly contested. Charges of corruption of every conceivable degree and malfeasance of all description will be bandied about. It will be disgraceful enough to sicken the State, I fear, but may do good in the long run. Our State politics need an emetic, and, in the effort of the Governor to forestall the Senator, may obtain the needful treatment.

MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN ARKANSAS.

From the District of the Frontier we have late dates. The telegraph has already told you of the gallant defeat of QUANTRELL'S assassins at the Arkansas by Capt SPILLMAN, of the Third regiment, Indian brigade. It is not believed that marauders will be enabled to cross the Arkansas. Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS is now in command of the territory, and when less strongly supported he kept them at bay.

Everything is quiet at Fort Smith, headquarters of the District of the Frontier. The town is busy. Settlers occupy the principal stores. The streets are thronged with refugees. A late letter I received from there says:

"The streets are crowded with butternut refugees and clumsy recruits for the Second Arkansas cavalry. This regiment is about full; its ranks were swelled considerably by the arrival of about two hundred Arkansians, under Col. MONROE, that have fought their way from rebeldom to get within our lines. These men were conscripted into the rebel service, and evidently do not like the honor of fighting for JEFF. and keeping themselves at the same time. I have no doubt that most of them are zealously loyal to the Government.

Yesterday a full company of 'Mountain Feds' came in and joined the Second Kansas cavalry. These men, with a bravery and endurance that cannot be too well appreciated, have lain in the mountains for more than a twelve-month, and been pursued and treated more as beasts than men, yet their love of a united nationality and attachment to their country's cause has never permitted them to waver for a month. I believe that there is as much loyalty in Arkansas to-day as in our neighbor State."

The forces at Fort Smith and vicinity are the Second Kansas cavalry, Major HOPKINS; Second Arkansas infantry, Col. GREEN; the Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, Col. MOONLIGHT; the First and Second Kansas, Cols. WILLIAMS and CRAWFORD; the Eighteenth Iowa, and battalions of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, Maj. CALKINS, and Twelfth Kansas infantry, Maj. KENNEDY. The Second Kansas battery, Capt. SMITH; Eighth Indiana, Capt. RABB, and a battery of howitzers is also there. At Van Buren, Col. THOS. SEWELL, Thirteenth Kansas, commands a brigade, consisting of Thirteenth Kansas, two battalions of Third Wisconsin cavalry, and Third Kansas battery, HOPKINS. The First Arkansas infantry, Col. JOHNSON, is at Waldron, 30 miles south. The First Arkansas cavalry and battery are at Fayetteville, 50 miles north.

Col. PHILLIPS has the Indian brigade, three regiments, with the Sixth Kansas cavalry, Lieut.-Col. CAMPBELL at Fort Blunt and on the line of the Arkansas.

Recruiting is proceeding briskly. Maj.-Gen. BLUNT is at Fort Smith, acting as Recruiting Commissioner. He has about 300 men for the Eleventh regiment United States Colored Volunteers. Gen. BLUNT is paying especial attention to the organization. Officers and men are being selected with great care. Capt. STEELE, Twelfth Kansas, has received the nomination as Lieutenant-Colonel, and will be examined at St. Louis. Capt. H. R. NEAL, of the Thirteenth is nominated to the Majorship.

The health of the command is excellent. Refugees constantly arrive from Northern Texas, and several hundred have enlisted. All are anxious to have Gen. BLUNT restored to a field command, and put in motion against PRICE and his ragged remnants.

The strong Union sentiment in Arkansas is a most encouraging and healthy sign. That State will be restored to the Union within sixty days, free and loyal. Col. CLOUD, of the Second Kansas, one of the most vigorous officers on the border, spoke in this city a few nights since. He is on his way to Washington to have settled a question of rank. Col. CLOUD has scoured the country between the Territory and Little Rock, and knows the people's sentiments thoroughly. The "Feds" are largely in the majority and unflinchingly radical. They are for obliterating slavery's last trace. Gen. GANTT, Col. JOHNSON, and others are doing yeoman's service. Thus return the "wayward sisters," "disenthralled, regenerated, redeemed." R. J. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish all information in his possession touching the arrest and incarceration of certain soldiers of the Ninth Minnesota regiment by the military authorities of Missouri, at Jefferson City. Mr. WILKINSON said a negro had come into the camp and told the soldiers that he was a freedman, and that his former master, a rebel, had gone into the service of the Confederate Government. He also said that by permission of the commander of the post, Gen. BROWN, his wife and children were imprisoned for the purpose of being taken South for sale. These soldiers of the Ninth Minnesota, having been recently sent down there, considered this an outrage, and about forty of them started out for their rescue. Reaching the depot, they found a train of cars there with the passengers all on board. They took the women and children out of the hands of the traders, and delivered them over to the husband. Hereupon forty of the soldiers were arrested, thrown into prison, and remain there now.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) remarked that scores of soldiers had been confined in dungeons in Missouri for hurrahing for "JIM LANE." Some of them were afterward released, and the Colonel, by whose orders they were imprisoned, was himself made to hurrah for "JIM LANE." The subject introduced by the Senator from Minnesota is now undergoing investigation by the Legislature of Missouri. The officers appointed by Gov. GAMBLE are the offenders. The soldiers of Missouri are unconditional Union men. The officers, under the Gamble *régime*, are sympathizers with treason.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) would venture the assertion that no State, in its military affairs, had been as badly managed as his own. He had received communications setting forth the facts in regard to this case, and they confirm the statements made by Senators, and they further show that it is only part and parcel of the programme which has prevailed there for more than a year past. He could also indorse the statements of the Senator from Kansas in regard to the warfare which has been made in the State upon the Free-Soilers. It has not been done alone by the Gamble dynasty, but is sanctioned and urged on by the military commander of the United States in that department, Gen. SCHOFIELD. He trusted the Senate would review the whole subject and take proper action upon it.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. WILSON, of Mass., (Union) for the expulsion of Mr. DAVIS, of Ky., (Dem.) being in order,

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union) said he hoped it would be postponed, though for himself he was prepared now to vote for the expulsion of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. HOWARD, of Mich., (Union) was opposed to taking up the resolution at present. It was a grave question. It was important to the Senator from Kentucky, and to the good name and fame of the body, and to future history, that the subject should receive careful consideration. He hoped it would lie over a few days, as it was his intention to say a few words upon it. It is a grave and deeply important matter, as the Senator from Kentucky will discover when it comes before the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS was well aware of the gravity of the resolution he had offered, and of the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts. He was not surprised to hear the Senator from Kansas announce his purpose to vote for his expulsion. The resolutions which he had submitted were laid upon the Senate table on the 5th inst., and every one has had an opportunity to see them. The Senator from Massachusetts, on Friday, drew up an indictment against me, embodying a resolution requiring my expulsion. I am, as it were, under arrest, not exactly a military, but still a sort of arrest. I am entitled to a seat on this floor, or I am not. That is the question I want decided by the Senate to-day. If the Senate were not prepared for the discussion, I would be willing to postpone the matter; but I presume that every Senator here, like the Senator from Kansas, is prepared to vote upon the subject. It is a matter of injustice that I should be left suspected before the Senate. The Senator from Massachusetts avows he has undertaken this matter without consultation; that solitary and alone he put this ball in motion against me. The Senator from Michigan avows his intention to say something. Be it so. I suppose other Senators will have something to say. There will, therefore, be ample time during the debate for Senators to study the import of the resolution. Senators can well conceive the position in which I am placed. I only ask justice, and that Senators shall act to me as they would that others should act to them. I hope the Senate will consider the subject at once.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) thought the Senate should consider the subject at once in justice to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) concurred with the Senator from Maryland.

The Senate resolved to consider the resolution.

Mr. DAVIS, not wishing to force the matter upon the Senators until they were fully prepared, moved that the resolutions of Mr. WILSON be made the special order for Wednesday, at one o'clock.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, were submitted by Mr. HENDERSON.

They declare, first, that slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall not exist in the United States; second, that Congress, whenever a majority of the members elected to each House shall deem it necessary, may propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislature of a majority of the several States, shall call a convention for procuring amendments which in either case shall be noted to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification be proposed by Congress.

DEATH OF SENATOR BOWDEN.

Mr. CARLISLE announced in appropriate terms the death of Mr. BOWDEN, and moved the usual resolutions of condolence, and that the Senators wear crape for thirty days, and, as a further mark of respect, that the Senate adjourn.

Messrs. WILLEY and WILSON followed in appropriate eulogies.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Mass, (Union,) introduced a bill relating to pilots and pilotage.

Mr. FENTON, of N. Y., (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the payment for the loss or destruction of property of loyal citizens by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill for the construction of a military and postal railway between Washington and New-York.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Ill., (Union,) introduced a bill for the construction of a ship canal, uniting the Mississippi with the Northern Lakes.

Mr. WILDER, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced a bill requiring the ascertainment of the damages sustained at Lawrence and other places in Kansas by guerrilla raids.

Many bills on a large variety of subjects, in addition to the above, were also introduced and referred.

MISS DICKINSON IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Union,) offered a resolution, granting the use of the hall of the House of Representatives to Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON to deliver an address to increase the funds of the Freedman's Aid Association.

Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion lost, by Yeas 48, Nays 79.

The resolution was then adopted.

THE FRAUDS IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Accusations seriously affecting the official integrity of Maj.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, in the discharge of his duties, while in command of New-Orleans, have been publicly made; and whereas, other military officers have been charged with delinquency, oppressive conduct and connivance at frauds; and, whereas, it is stated there have been collusions for military supplies in the Military and Naval Departments; and whereas, recent disclosures show that in the Custom-house of New-York, and other branches of the Treasury Department, the revenue law has been defrauded and treasonable aid given to disunionists; and whereas, it is apparent that general demoralization and incapacity pervade the Executive branch of the Government to an extent which calls for the interposition and preventive legislation of Congress; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed to investigate and ascertain the foundation for these accusations, with power to send for persons and papers, to take testimony under oath, to make recommendation of necessary reforms, and to report at any time.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved to lay the proposition on the table.

The motion was agreed to by the following vote: yeas, 77; nays, 62.

YEAS.—Messrs Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, Brown of Western Virginia, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Cresswell, Dawes of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Higbee, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Julian, Kasson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Longyear, Love-joy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Morton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Schenck, Scofield, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. William J. Allen, Ancona, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawes, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Fenton, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Hall, Harding, Herrick, Holman, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, McKinney, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Orth, Pendleton, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Robinson, Rogers, Ross, Scott, Smith, Stebbins, Steele of New-York, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Washburne of Illinois, C. A. White, J. W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Yeaman.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, a resolution was adopted that the charges of official misconduct in the New-York Custom-house, and the alledged shipment of contraband supplies, be referred to the Committee on Public Expenditure.

BOUNTIES TO BLACK TROOPS.

Mr. BROOMALL offered the following:

Whereas, the burdens of government should be made to fall nearly as equal as possible on all parts of the country; and whereas, the Southern portion has contributed but little in means and money toward the support of the Government; and whereas, for every black man enlisted in the South some man from the overburdened North will be exempted from the draft; and whereas, the only way to effect this is to get the black man; it is therefore duly declared to be the sense of this House that the Government should use strenuous efforts to procure those used as slaves in rebel territory by giving them full pay and bounties as to other soldiers, and guarantee them freedom at once on enlistment.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he would move to lay the resolution on the table, unless the gentleman would allow him to amend by conscripting all the blacks in the land.

The House refused to lay the proposition on the table by the following vote: Yeas, 61; Nays, 73.

YEAS—Messrs. William J. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Blair of Western Virginia, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Chanler, Clay, Cox, Creswell, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Finck, Ganson, Garfield, Grider, Griswold, Hall, Harding, Herrick, Holman, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, McKinney, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Robinson, Rogers, Ross, Smith, Steele of New-York, Strouse, Sweat, Tracy, C. A. White, J. W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Yeaman.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, A. W. Clark, F. Clarke, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Higby, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Julian, Kasson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Moorhead, Morris of New-York, A. Myers, L. Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Perham, Pike, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Scofield, Shannon, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

REIMBURSEMENT OF SOLDIERS FOR LOSSES.

On motion of Mr. ANCONA, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of the soldiers of the money withheld for the loss of clothing, &c., thrown away in the exigencies of the service by the command of their officers.

REIMBURSEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for the expenses she incurred in calling out her militia during the rebel invasion.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

DEATH OF SENATOR BOWDEN.

A message was here received from the Senate announcing the death of Senator BOWDEN.

Mr. BROWN, of West Virginia, (Union,) delivered a eulogy on the private and public character of the deceased.

The usual resolutions of respect were then passed, and as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

There was not a quorum present and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented the annual statement of unclaimed deposits and dividends in the Merchants' Exchange Bank. Deposits, $21,421; dividends, $30,679. Adjourned.

THE CHESAPEAKE AFFAIR.

Examination of the Pirates.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 11.

In the examination of ALMON, KEITH and SMITH, before the Police Court, to-day, Mr. HUTT, the policeman, testified that he showed ALMON the warrant, which he held in his left hand during the attempt to arrest. As soon as he saw WADE in the boat, he made for him and called to them to stop, but the crowd shouted "Go on." He then pointed a pistol, and the boat began to back, when ALMON seized his arm. KEITH tried to get possession of the pistol. He was also seized by SMITH. During the scuffle the boat moved off. He did not intend to fire. He was prevented from making the arrest through the interference of these men.

The City Marshal tesified that warrants were issued by the Mayor and given to Mr. HUTT. He was present, and corroborates HUTT's statement. He also called to the boat to stop, which it did, until urged to proceed by the crowd.

The case was continued.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Jan. 11.

In the *Chesapeake* case to-day, CHARLES WATERS testified that he attended a meeting in St. John, at which Capt. PARKER, ROBINSON, ZELY, MCKENNY, and others were present. Capt. PARKER said he wanted a crew to go to New-York to capture a vessel; he stated that he had a commission from the Confederate Government, and the witness understood the crew was to be engaged for the Confederate service. This closes the evidence for the prosecution.

The Court then adjourned until Friday.

The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 11.

The Senate of Maryland to-day passed a resolution appointing a Committee to wait on the President to protest against the operations of Gen. BIRNEY in seizing slaves in Maryland. The House refused to concur by a vote of 27 to 26—20 members not voting.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Monday, Jan. 11.

The steamer *Commercial*, from Memphis, has arrived with 355 bales of cotton for New-York and 100 for St. Louis.

It is rumored that FORREST has been reinforced, and contemplates an attack on Memphis.

The Quota of Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Jan. 11.

From returns received at the office of the Paymaster-General of this State, it is conclusively shown that the quota of Connecticut, under the last call of the President, has been filled, and that there is a surplus of 500. Meanwhile, the Thirtieth Connecticut regiment is being recruited, and enlistments, both in the field and at home, are progressing rapidly.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 11.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $2,220,250 Five-Twenties to-day. Deliveries of bonds are made to Dec. 15th. The sales for the last week were over $12,000,000. Less than $40,000,000 remain unsold.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. N. J. Jackson, U. S. A.; Count Moohanoff, Russia; Marcus P. Norton, Troy; Geo. L. Royce and family, Vermont, and Wm. Sheriff, Colorado, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. A. Van Vechten, Albany; Col. W. D. Warren and wife, Washington; Col. F. O. Seaver, U. S. Volunteers; Lyman Klapp, Providence, and Capt. John Gallagher and wife, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Col. W. T. Bennett, U. S. A.; J. T. Lockwood, Buffalo; M. J. Murphy, St. Louis, and H. B. Norton, Norwich, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Telegraphic Chess Match.

An interesting trial of skill through the medium of the electric telegraph was initiated last evening between an association of amateurs holding their meetings at No. 189 Bowery, New-York, and known as the "Paulsen Chess Club," and the Chess Club of Philadelphia. On the present occasion the Philadelphians are represented by three of their ablest players, Messrs. WHITEMAN, KRICHELN and THOMAS, and the New-Yorkers by Messrs. BENSINGER, JOHNSTON and CREMER. The preliminaries having been agreed upon and New-York having won the "toss" for first move, their Committee assembled at the office of the People's Telegraph, No. 21 Wall-street, where the Philadelphia players were represented by Mr. MYRON J. HAZELTINE as umpire, at 7 o'clock precisely. The latter gentlemen also met in consultation at the Philadelphia terminus, Mr. S. W. WALKER acting as umpire in behalf of the Paulsen Club. A dispatch having arrived expressing the readiness of the Philadelphians to commence play, "I P to K 4" was sent forward as the first move for New-York. "I P to K 4" was instantly returned from Philadelphia, when the game progressed in the following manner. We should premise, by the way, that a special stipulation was introduced into the agreement providing that fifteen minutes should be the extreme limit permitted for the consideration of any one move:

NEW YORK.	PHILADELPHIA.
1. P to K, 4	1. P to K, 4
2. Kt to K B, 3	2. Kt to Q B, 3
3. B to Q Kt, 5	3. P to Q R, 3
4. B to R, 4	4. Kt to K B, 3
5. P to Q, 4	5. P takes P
6. P to K, 5	6. Kt to K, 5
7. Castles	7. B to K, 2
8. Kt takes P	8. K Kt to B, 4
9. Kt to K B, 5	9. Castles
10. K B takes Kt	10. Q P takes B
11. Kt takes B ch	11. Q takes Kt
12. B to K B, 4	12. B to K B, 4
13. Kt to B, 3	13. Q R to Q
14. Q to K, 2	14. Kt to K, 3

The time agreed upon for adjournment, 10½ o'clock, having now arrived, further hostilities were postponed until 7 o'clock P. M. this day, when it is expected that the contest will, in all probability, be decided in the course of the evening.

The Late Archbishop.

In reply to an invitation from the Very Rev Administrator of the Diocese, the following telegraphic dispatch was received from the Secretary of State:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1864.

Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, Administrator of the Diocese of New-York:

VERY REV. AND DEAR SIR: I regret more deeply than I can express that indispensable official engagements will deprive me of the sad satisfaction of attending the obsequies of the late Archbishop, and thus manifesting, in the only way now possible, the respect and affection which I have so long cherished toward him as a faithful friend, a pious prelate, a loyal patriot, a great and a good man.

W. H. SEWARD.

The following reply was received from Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, in answer to a similar invitation:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1864.

VERY REV. DEAR SIR: I have received your announcement of the death of Archbishop HUGHES, and your invitation to attend his funeral. As the Legislature has just assembled, it is not possible for me to leave the Capital of the State. I regret it is not in my power to show, by my attendance, my respect for the memory of one of the marked men of our country. The life-long labors of the late Archbishop will tell for a long period upon the literature, the religion and the charitable institutions of our land. In a few years the City of New-York will be adorned by a magnificent Cathedral, the broad foundations of which were laid under his supervision and care. So, too, in the future will the interests of learning, religion, and charity be built upon the groundworks which he has established during his long and laborious life. The progress of events and the growth of our country will not throw his memory into the shade, but they will develop and make more clear his influence upon the social condition of our people.

Truly yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To Very Rev. WM. STARRS, Administrator of the Diocese of New-York.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—A young man named WM. G. KETCHAM, son of Mr. E. KETCHAM, proprietor of a livery stable in Love-lane, died at DURLAND'S hotel, in Jamaica, on Sunday evening, in consequence of the cold. He had been driving a party to Hempstead, where they took supper. On the return he became stupefied, and the lines were taken by some one of the party. On arriving at the hotel, KETCHAM was taken into the bar-room, and although every effort was made to resuscitate him, he expired in about one hour thereafter. The deceased leaves a wife, but no children.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Colds Without Fail.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.
Costs only 25 Cents.

Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO., And all Druggists.

Miss Mina Geary, the Talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

KENDALL & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired. MINA GEARY,

DEC. 23, 1863. No. 52 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a stimulating extract, prepared from roots, flowers and herbs. It is put up in boxes containing two bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, and the other for morning use as a dressing. Sold by all druggists. KENDALL & CO.,

No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the 1 highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff is too well known to need long-winded notices. Those who use it (and they are legion) are living witnesses that it is the best key for diseases of the head. In family boxes, 25 cents, by all druggists.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 490 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray Hair and Whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives. Instead of the dull, dead black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S MINNEHAHA HAIR GLOSS,
unexcelled in keeping the hair in curl.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM
changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
HOYT'S EXCELSIOR TOILET POWDER
imparts beauty to the complexion, smoothness to the skin and preserves youthfulness of appearance. Sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES.
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)
We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all Druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—For Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

The Bellevue or Perfected Stereoscope, sliding focus and field-piece, accommodating all eyes, costs but $2; with 12 views $5. Liberal discount to dealers. HENRY CRAIG, 336 Broadway, 2d floor, New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Winter Hats and Caps at White's.—Military Goods, and a large stock of Furs for ladies and gentlemen, at cost, No. 216 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

DIED.

COLES.—At Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, EDWIN BUTLER, son of Edwin S. and Sarah Townsend Coles, in the 4th year of his age.

CUMMING.—On Monday, Jan. 11, CHARLES L., third son of Robert L. and Marion H. Cumming, aged 3 years, 9 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, No. 329 West 34th-st., New-York.

DOYLE.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 10, THEODORE DOYLE, aged 26 years.

Officers and members of Empire Lodge No. 64, I. O. O. F., are requested to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, this day, Tuesday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 188 Mercer-st. By order.

JAMES SADLIER, N. G.

ELLIOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 9, MARGARET, wife of Capt. Samuel Elliott.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 231 Park-av., second door from Clinton-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FAIRCHILD.—On Sunday, the 10th inst., after a painful and lingering illness, ROBERT N. FAIRCHILD, formerly of Ogdensburgh, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HARRIS.—On Monday, Jan. 11, GEORGE HARRIS, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 West 14th-st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment on Thursday morning.

HARVEY.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, after a short illness, ABBY C., beloved wife of Thomas L. Harvey, and youngest daughter of Josiah C. and Ann C. Hare, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 121 West 28th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 10, Mrs. MARY LAKE, relict of Daniel W. Lake, formerly of Staten Island, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Moravian Church, Staten Island, on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, upon the arrival of the 10 o'clock boat from New-York.

MCCURDY.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 9, of consumption, Miss ELIZA ANN MCCURDY, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 391 Washington-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MOTT.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, M. HOPPER MOTT.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, foot of West 56th-st. Carriages will be in waiting at Rev. Dr. Hutton's Church, on Washington square, until 1½ o'clock P. M.

MANWELL.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 10, MARGARET FLORENCE, the only child of James E. and Mary C. Manwell, aged 4 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, in Lott-st., third house east of Clarson-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) Jan. 12, at 2 P. M.

MCCLENACHAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, AMELIA HARRISON, second daughter of Charles T. and Louisa McClenachan, aged 4 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from the Whitney House, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the parents are invited to attend.

O'KEEFE.—On Monday, Jan. 11, of consumption, WILLIAM, youngest son of Timothy and Eliza O'Keefe, of Rathcormac, County Cork, Ireland, aged 24 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 362 East 10th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Sacramento, Cal., and Cork papers please copy.

OGILBY.—On Monday morning, Jan. 11, ELIZA, relict of the late Leonard Ogilby, Esq., in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 8th-av. and 28th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

REDFIELD.—In Clinton, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 10, SARAH S., wife of Eben Redfield, aged 61 years.

Funeral in Clinton on Wednesday, Jan. 13.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 10, 1864, at the residence of his father-in-law, E. F. Rogers, Esq., No. 145 East 27th-st., CHARLES S. THOMPSON, son of the late Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

WARD.—On Monday morning, Jan. 11, of scarlet fever, JULIA PRESCOTT, youngest child of Charles H. and Mary M. Ward, aged 1 year, 11 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 208 2d-av., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

WHEELER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the storming of Missionary Ridge, OGDEN HOFFMAN WHEELER, Sergeant-Major of the First Ohio Vols., aged 19 years, 6 months and 13 days.

WOOD.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 9, Mrs. HULDAH WOOD, aged 100 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family, and of her grand-children, Mrs. Jacob Valentine, Rev. George W. Woodruff and John Trimble, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. J. Valentine, No. 115 East 12th-st., without further invitation.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

FANS.—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address T. W. BROOKER, office No. 146 East 47th-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACH

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of $51.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only

THIRTY-SEVEN MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million two hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 191 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Buffalo or Dunkirk.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. B. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALL,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than forty-five millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium.

The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery of the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

LIVERMORE, LEWIS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., in cash, free of Government tax, upon the Stock and Cancelled Bonds Scrip of this Company is declared, payable on the 1st day of February to the registered holders of stock and scrip at the close of business on the 18th inst.

This dividend is in lieu of and in advance of two coupons on the full-paid stock, and by terms of the contract terminates the obligation to pay interest to the full-paid shareholders.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 18th inst. and reopened on the 3d day of February.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS RE-ORGANIZED.
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, December 30, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company (as re-organized) will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the notifications of a contract entered into between said Company and the Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad Co., and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, No. 48 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Ten Per Cent. free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 20th inst. The transfer books will close on the 20th inst.
EGBERT L. VIELE, President.

AGENCY AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York, January 5, 1864.—DIVIDEND—A quarterly dividend of SIX PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has been declared by the Aetna Insurance Company, of Hartford, New-York stockholders will be paid at this office.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No 56 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISCount all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, upon presentation at their office.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.
No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

WANTED—CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY stock, by GILBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1859, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Bord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted Soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quotas of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.
Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO.

No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January next, a 2 o'clock P. M.
THOS. LOYD, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 254, 312, 408, 505, 563, 580, 591, 658, 809, 902, 963, 980, 997, 1036, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.
MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.
Dated Dec. , 1863.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.
CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank and three inspectors of the ensuing election will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of next succeeding election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan. 12, inclusive.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE BOOKS FOR TRANSFER OF ALL classes of the stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railway Company will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., and be reopened on MONDAY, the 2d of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. T. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

TRADESMENS' BANK, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 21 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HANOVER BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$881,274 45
Overdrafts		1,768 51
Due from Banks		51,607 57
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$99,145 66	
Specie		184,688 08
Cash Items—viz: Notes and Checks in the Exchanges		529,889 27
Stocks	$773,563 00	
Indebtedness Certificates	497,000 00	1,270,563 00
Bills of Solvent Banks and U. S. Demand Notes		159,498 00
Loss and Expense Account		11,874 44
Total		$3,121,163 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$429,000 00	
Total	$429,000 00	
Less Notes on hand	38,149 00	90,851 00
Profits		121,334 26
Due to Banks		92,519 81
Due Depositors, on demand		1,809,594 25
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz., Unpaid Dividends		864 00
Total		$3,121,163 32

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—WM. H. JOHNSON, President, and THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier, of the Hanover Bank, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

W. H. JOHNSON, President.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of January, 1864.
JAS. W. HALE, Notary Public, N. Y. City.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT.
(free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PLATTE COUNTRY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan., 1864.

CIRCULARS EXPLANATORY OF THE terms upon which the January, 1864, Interest will be paid upon the Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds issued to the Platte County Railroad Company, can be had on application to H. T. Morgan & Co., No. 35 William-st. It is desirable that holders should make an early decision, as the bondholders and Company are alike interested in an early adjustment of the question.
(Signed,) WM. OSBORNE, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a stock dividend of 20 per cent., (both free of Government tax,) have been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order. GEO. HODGSDON, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1864.

FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
J. PAULMEER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 17 Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

18TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share from the net earnings of 1862, payable at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst.
SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 470 BROADWAY, (Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st.,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 9th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. (free of Government Tax), payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent, free from Government tax, payable on demand.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 BROADWAY, CORNER PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand, (free from Government tax.)
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secy.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
ASSETS, $986,598 63.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 *will bear interest from Jan. 1.*

EDERV. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage

Deposits made on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C FISHER, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATAM-SQUARE, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864, this Bank will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 7 P. M. By order
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 175 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-MAY.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 24.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 19t of January, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORner THIRD-AVENUE and 25th-st. CHARTERED 1854. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. All deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned under the firm name of BENEDICT, HALL & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner is authorized to use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

JAN. 1, 1864.
R. S. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
L. S. BENEDICT,
H. C. SOUTHWICK.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO., commencing Jan. 1, 1864, and terminating Jan 1, 1867, and will continue the business lately carried on by BENEDICT, HALL & CO., at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

JAN. 1, 1864.
WILLIAM A. HALL,
HENRY C. SOUTHWICK,
JESSE ST. JOHN,
ADOLPHUS F. CARTER,
HENRY KIRKHAM,
MATTHEW BUNKER,
ROSWELL S. BENEDICT,
Special Partner.

THE FIRM OF J. B. HERRICK & SON is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. J. B. HERRICK.

The undersigned, as surviving partner, will close the outstanding affairs of the firm, and continue the business on his own account at No. 10 South-st.
JACOB HOBART HERRICK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of WHITING & CLARK, for the transaction of the wholesale boot and shoe business, at No. 43 Cortlandt-st.
W. L. WHITING,

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. He can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call on it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the chaps. and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are authorized to use name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SMALL-POX SPECIFIC—A POSITIVE CURE. —VERONICA QUINQUEFOLIA purifies the system, cures all scrofulous diseases. SCROFULARIA cures consumption, eradicates all mercury and syphilitic maladies, dropsy, liver and kidney diseases, asthma and catarrh. Bottles $2 and $3. Sent by express. HEGEMAN & CO., No. 203 Broadway, and WM R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

BLOTCHES OR PIMPLES ON THE FACE permanently cured in TEN DAYS, leaving the skin as clear and soft as an infant's. Inclose your address and $1 to Dr. CANFIELD, station A, New-York, and you will receive this invaluable preparation

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—A ROOM, IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE American family, partially furnished, or carpeted only, by a young lady teacher, the rent of which will be taken in exchange for music lessons; location west of 4th-av., and between 4th and 25th sts. Address G. L. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS desire two rooms, with board, in a private family, either in New-York, above 8th-st., or in Brooklyn City not far from South Ferry. Address, stating location, conveniences and price, H. MADISON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to obtain board for himself, wife and child in a private family, below 42d-st. and between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms and accommodations, E. R., Box No. 2,180 P. O.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF QUIET habits wants permanent board with some cheerful, refined, private, Republican family. Address M. B., Box No. 3,730 New-York Post-office, stating particulars. Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A LARGE FRONT room on third floor, with hall adjoining; also room on fourth floor, in the first-class house No. 82 University-place, near 14th-st. and 5th-av. References given and exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, by a young man. Address G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, TO A GENTLEman, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COMFORTAble dwelling in the country, not over 15 miles from the City Hall, in a northerly direction; on the island preferred, not much inland required, but must be in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, where a good school is convenient. Price not to exceed $10,000 cash. Those having such a place to dispose of address DWELLING, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEAT COPYIST AND CORRESpondent in a mercantile house; one acquainted with stenography preferred. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,152 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,
will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from BOSTON, Jan. 26.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	
VIRGINIA	2 873	Grace.	
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000		

These Steamers have been all built under the Inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Jan. 23
ETNA.....Saturday.....Jan. 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris.... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. ——,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COTCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—For Liverpool, the PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The SCOTIA will sail on the 27th instant.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—SEVEN TOBACCO INSPECTION CERTIFICATES, marks and numbers as follows:
A. B. 79,985—1,485—165—1,320, June 28, 1862.
A. B. 80,006—1,485—155—1,330, June 28, 1862.
A. B. 80,026—1,490—165—1,325, June 28, 1862.
A. B. 80,834—1,405—170—1,235, June 30, 1862.
A. B. 87,280—1,510—145—1,365, July 22, 1862.
A. B. 87,294—1,50)—146—1,355, July 22, 1862.
A. B. 87,296—1,505—150—1,355, July 22, 1862.
All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as duplicate certificates have been applied for and issued. D. H. MCALPIN & Co., No. 79 Av. D.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1863.

$15 REWARD.—LOST.—On Saturday night, A GRAY MARE, about 15½ hands high, long mane and tail, broke from a sleigh in Central Park. Was last heard of going down 8th-av., between 48th and 49th-sts. The letter A is on the blinders of the harness. The above reward will be obtained by leaving the mare at ARMOURS stables, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 8, BEtween 23d and 36th sts., while returning from a party, a Valenciennes Lace HANDKERCHIEF. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 165 East 36th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., as it is valued as a gift.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

$1,000 WILL BUY THE BEST SPAN of horses in Ulster County, dark bay, 16½ hands high, kind and gentle in harness, fast travelers, sound and in good condition, and offered for sale only on account of the ill health of the owner. Further information can be obtained of Mr. JAMES BUTLER, No. 167 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH COUPE, nearly new. Apply at the carriage establishment of WOOD BROTHERS, Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS AND printers wanted.
SARONY, MAJOR & KNAPP, No. 449 Broadway.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost.
DAVID HYNE, No. 167 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
TUESDAY.
Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.
THIRD NIGHT OF NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,
in which Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Browne, Mr. Norton, Mrs. Wilkins and Miss Madeline Henriques will perform.
AND THE
OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,
Miss Jane Burke, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Green, Miss Barrett, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Young sustaining the principal characters.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)
SEVENTY-SEVENTH NIGHT
of Mr. Lester Wallack's unprecedentedly attractive play,
ROSEDALE,
With its BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, NOVEL MACHINERY, ORIGINAL MUSIC, GREAT CAST and ATTRACTIVE TABLEUX
THURSDAY—THE LOVE CHASE.
FRIDAY, Seventy-eighth night of ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS and the OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of MARRIED LIFE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
WENESDAY, JAN. 13, 1864.
Benefit of MME. FREDERICI and HERR HIMMER.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT this season, on account of the necessary rehearsals for the Opera "Tannhæuser."
FAUST.
Grand Opera, in five acts, by C. Gounod, with new scenery, appointments, costumes, &c. Increased Chorus and Orchestra and a full Military Band in the fourth act. Conductor.....CARL BERGMANN
Admission to Parquet, Balcony and Dress Circle $1. No extra charge for reserved seats which are to be had only during the day. Box tickets $1 50. Family Circle 50 cents. Access to theatre 25 cents.
The sale of tickets will commence on Tuesday morning at the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
First appearance in New-York of the
HARRISON
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13,
and
FRIDAY, Jan. 15,
on which occasion will be performed Balfe's celebrated Opera,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
with the following powerful array of talent:
Madame COMTE BORCHARD,
Miss MARY SHAW,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. GEO. REA,
Mr. M. B. PIKE.
Powerful Chorus.
Full Orchestra.
New Dresses, Scenery, &c., &c.
Director.....Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra,
the sale of which will commence on Monday morning, Jan. 11, at the music store of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12,
EDWIN BOOTH
for the
FIRST TIME
in Brooklyn in the rôle of
ROMEO,
assisted by
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, Mr. F. B. CONWAY,
Mr. JOHN DYOTT,
and a powerful cast.

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
NINTH SEASON, 1864.
William Mason, Theodore Thomas, J. Mosenthal, G. Matzka, F. Bergner, have the pleasure of announcing their ninth season of Six Soirées of Chamber Music, to be given at Dodsworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at intervals of two weeks, commencing on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. Subscriptions received at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Schubert & Co., No. 98 Spring-st., as follows:
One admission to the series, in advance, $6.
Two admissions to the series, in advance, $10.
Single tickets for each soirée, $1 50.

LIGHT GUARD BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1864.
Tickets $3, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had at all the hotels and music stores.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AND PROMENADE CONCERT on Union Skating Pond, THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Jan. 14, 1864, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.
No efforts will be spared to make this entertainment surpass the memorable Carnival of 1862. This will be the only reserved day of the season. A full Brass and Cotillon Band will be in attendance. Those attending are requested to appear in costume. A Costumer will be on hand with a supply of fancy dresses. An efficient police force will ensure the best of order. Should there be no skating on the 14th inst., the Carnival will be postponed until the next skating day. The Pond will be brilliantly illuminated at night with lights and different colored fires. There will be a grand exhibition of Fire Works, by Prof. J. W. Hatfield, consisting of twenty-one different displays. This will be the finest sight ever seen on the Union Pond. Tickets are now for sale at the office of the Union Pond, Brooklyn *Daily Times* Office; Kernochan & Brown's, No. 222 Grand-st., E. D.; Sawyer & Thompson's music rooms, No. 59 Fulton-av., corner of Jay-st.; White & Nichols' hardware-store, No. 208 Fulton-st. All who design attending must purchase them previous to the 14th inst. Price of tickets, 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¾ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:00 P. M.	
On SUNDAYS, at 5:30 P. M., from 30th-st.	

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:26 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9.15 and 4 25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
extract teeth without pain by nitrous oxide, made fresh daily and administered by DR. COLTON. Office No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $18; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
BUT
ONE
OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
AN
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE SEASON.
THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE SEASON.
THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE SEASON.
The management beg to announce that owing to previous peremptory engagements of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
the great sensation drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN
can only be presented for
ELEVEN NIGHTS
more. Seats for any of these eleven nights may now be procured at the box-office.
Those who desire, therefore, to witness this touching picture of English every-day life, should not lose the few opportunities now remaining to them.
In the beautiful language of the accomplished District-Attorney of this City, A. Oakey Hall:
"The whole effect of the play is so ethical, that I wish the philanthropists of the day, who so shamefully neglect the Prison Aid Society, and who so culpably leave the care of the returned convict to his pals, could see the Ticket-of-Leave and your acting. The two should run together in the City far beyond New-Years; and you should not receive your actor's 'ticket-of-leave' until every clergyman and boy in the Metropolitan Police District had seen the impersonation of the scenes between Brierly and Willoughby."
Commences at 7¾. Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."
This splendid entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. H. B. MCKEON, Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL,
AND
THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE
ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.
A superb instantaneous view of the imposing spectacle witnessed in and around St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thursday, Jan. 7, may be seen to-night at Hope Chapel. Assisted by the inimitable skill of the great photographist, Brady, the stereoscopticon has provided for the convenience of the thousands who were unable to approach the entrance of the church upon that day, these magnificent sun paintings of THE ACTUAL SCENE associated with so many touching thoughts in hearts of sorrowing millions. They will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of
HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.,
BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY
FROM THE
BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S, AT ROME,
and other
MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES.
These noble triumphs of art need but to be seen to be correctly estimated, and are exhibited by special request.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1864.
TROMBAL-CAZAR.
Opérette bouffe in 1 act. Music by OFFENBACH.
LA MANOLA.
DANCE—executed by la Senorita PAULINE GROSSE.
LA FASCINATION.
Bouffonnerie choregraphique by
MM. EDGARD and CHOL.
LA JOIE FAIT PEUR,
Comédie in 1 act, by Mme. E. de Giraudin.
Doors open at 7½; Curtain will raise at 8 precisely.
Carriages can be ordered at 10½ precisely.
Box office at No. 623 Broadway.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.
Benefit of MLLE. ANNA HAMBURG.
LES EFFRONTES,
Comédie in 5 acts, by M. Emile Augier.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address
MRS. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This well-established and flourishing institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 2½ hours' ride from New-York. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the family. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the new Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French

CHARGES OF OFFICIAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

Superintendent Carr on the City Inspector's Department.

MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1863.

Thomas N. Carr, Esq., Superintendent Sanitary Inspection:

SIR: Believing in common with a large number of our fellow-citizens, that abuses exist in the organization of several of our City Departments, and that particularly in the Department of the City Inspector these abuses require investigation, with a view to the adoption of prompt measures of reform, we take the liberty of requesting from you as Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, answers to the following questions:

First—Is the present sanitary system of the City conducted with a sole view to the public health and security, and if not, in what particulars is it deficient, either in the form of its organization or other causes in securing that object? Are its expenses greater than are necessary, and if so, how are they incurred and how may they be reduced?

Second—As to the particular branch of street cleaning, what if any are the defects in its present management, either as a necessary part of the existing system or as an abuse of that system? Can it be efficiently conducted at a less rate of expense than at present, and how can such reduction, if any, be effected?

JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
Pres't of the Twenty-first ward Citizens' Association.
E. L. BOLLES,
Chairman Eighteenth ward Citizens' Association.

REPLY OF MR. CARR.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION AND STREETS,
Dec. 29, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: To answer fully the several questions contained in your letter is to place me in an adverse position to the interests of my superior, the City Inspector; and it also involves the safety of other interests, which, being personal, I shall pass over without further notice.

To your first question I would answer that we have no Sanitary Department in the City at all commensurate with what the name implies. Beyond even this pretense, the City is as barren of all means to guard against disease, pestilence or contagion, as if such emergency had never been provided for. I make this admission with regret, but it is due to candor that the facts should not be concealed. Unsuccessful as have been previous City Inspectors in charge of this Department, owing to the interference and hostility of certain members of the Board of Aldermen, it is now far worse under the administration of the present incumbent. The causes of this state of things are numerous. A few I will enumerate. In the first place, it is with every desire to avoid personalities that I intimate that the present incumbent lays no claim to the possession of those literary qualifications which are, to a great degree, necessary to the intelligent discharge of his duties as a custodian of the public health. This being the case, how is it possible the duties calling for the use of a peculiar intellectual experience, can be faithfully performed by this officer? With these admitted disqualifications, it is impossible that he can intelligently direct those under him, and from a consequent unwillingness to take advice from those who, from experience, are competent to advise, nothing is done, and the health of the City is left to take care of itself. This is a sad state of things, but the description is by no means an exaggerated one. Under other circumstances the propriety of these remarks might be questioned; but here their introduction is unavoidable; for it must be understood that the success of our sanitary system depends more upon the intellectual qualification and capacity of the City Inspector to clearly understand and direct affairs than to any other *rôle*. I speak from personal knowledge when I say that for the last six months not a sanitary measure has received attention beyond the cleaning of the streets. For all practical purposes, it had been as well if no Sanitary Department were in existence, and yet the City pays for this neglected duty $113,000 annually for salaries and $20,000 for contingencies, which latter is purely an election fund; $60,000 taken from this $133,000, properly applied, would be all-sufficient to give full efficiency to the labors of this department. And yet, with this immense fund at command, and yearly expended, the startling fact presents itself that at least two thousand lives are annually sacrificed in this City owing to the absence of all system in our sanitary regulations. Besides, there is a greater amount of sickness in this City from year to year, population considered, than in any city in the Christian world. The fact cannot be concealed, however it may be varnished over; and it is the knowledge of these facts that gives a certainty to the expression that this state of things, bad as it is, will yet be worse, if the health of the City remains to be tampered with by an irresponsible, inefficient and selfish body of politicians. Qualifications or fitness to office, so far as my experience extends, are the very last considerations with these men. The Board of Aldermen still claim the right to appoint and remove, and this right is cheerfully conceded by the City Inspector. Political and personal considerations are the only guarantees to success, and the usefulness of the parties thus selected to discharge the responsible duties thus intrusted to them can be readily conceived.

The present City Inspector is impressed with the one idea, that if the streets are kept clean there is nothing more to do, and, under the present management, nothing more can be expected. On an examination of the annual sanitary reports of England or France, the mind is astonished by the vastness of research, investigation and scientific elaboration which these reports contain; and yet, strange to say, street-cleaning, instead of being the all-absorbing feature of these documents, is not even mentioned. But with this department, of late, it is the only consideration, inasmuch as it involves the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Take from it the work of street-cleaning and all control over the cleaning of the streets, confining it simply to sanitary affairs, and it would be the least sought after by our politicians of any of the departments of the City. And to this complexion it must come at last, if the health and lives of the community are worthy of consideration.

I do not hesitate for a moment to characterize the present expenditures of the public money for electioneering purposes as the most stupendous fraud ever perpetrated upon an overburdened community. I do not charge the community of this fraud upon any one person, for it is participated in by a combination of men known as "the ring," who are interested not only in keeping up the present expenditures and seats, but in adding to them, to make them, if possible, double what they now are. Commencing with the Hackley fraud, by which certain officials realized for their votes and influence a sum of not less than fifty thousand dollars, and continue the inquiry down to the present moment, and we have the fact before us that the City has been robbed of nearly half a million of dollars. If the resolution now pending in the Board of Aldermen should pass, to pay the Hackley contract for work done by City Inspector DELAVAN after said contract was declared null and void, the consequence will be that HACKLEY will sue and recover damages and full pay down to the time of such decision as the Court may make, and again possess himself of the contract. This would involve a further loss to the City of all the money spent upon the streets for the last six months, amounting to at least a quarter of a million more. Whether the originator of that resolution contemplated such a result I am not prepared to say; but I must be allowed my own opinion in the matter, however inconclusive that opinion may be. To avoid the threatened prosecution and expensive damages consequent upon the passage of the Hackley contract by the Common Council by the parties more immediately interested, no sacrifice of the public money in their estimation would be too great. When the means by which Hackley obtained his contract come to light, and the expedients resorted to to cover up that fraud—now at work—at the expense of the City, are exposed, the public will then be enabled to judge of a condition of things which their worst apprehensions have heretofore failed to realize.

The City Inspector, in his communication to the Common Council of recent date, shows that he is expending from five hundred and fifty to six hundred thousand dollars a year in cleaning the streets. Two weeks after the larger work upon the streets, when City Inspector DELAVAN was removed, would have been sufficient to have thoroughly freed it of the large accumulation of filth left by contractor HACKLEY. After the accomplishment of that result the work would have been done at about one half of what he was then expending, and it was the knowledge of this fact that caused his removal.

I will give here the amount which it would have cost the City for cleaning the streets under Col. DELAVAN, had he been permitted to retain his place. The data were procured by me from the several Street Inspectors attached to this bureau. The total number of street sweepers and carmen required was three hundred and twenty-two. Up to the first of the present month, under the administration of the present incumbent, we have from six hundred and fifty to eight hundred—and often over—expenditures in proportion. The total cost to the City from my estimate amounted to $215,000 for the year. Under the present system it is at least $550,000. Within the last four months a wealthy contractor presented to me in person a written and signed agreement, by which he offered to freight from the City its ashes and dirt for a term of years, free of expense, and to give security for the faithful performance of the work, in sums of from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. I referred him to the City Inspector, but not meeting with success, he subsequently called upon the Comptroller and Mayor, urging the acceptance of his proposal. There was no just reason why the proposal should not have been accepted on the spot by the City Inspector. You will perhaps ask why then was it refused? At present I am not prepared to answer the question. One thing, however, is certain, that the City still continues to pay for work that need not have cost it one cent; the sum of from forty to fifty thousand dollars annually. In addition to this, there are clerks in this department who receive from $600 to $2,000 a year, who have never performed an hour's work.

Let us now see the difference between the actual cost of the department as at present managed, and what it can be done for under a different system. Present cost of the Sanitary Department for salaries and contingencies, $133,000; street cleaning, $550,000—total, $683,000. Other estimates on a liberal scale would be for sanitary purposes, salaries and contingencies included, $60,000; street cleaning, allowing for increase of pay to men, serves the completion of my estimate, $250,000—total, $310,000. Difference in favor of the City, $373,000, or $63,000 more than sufficient to carry on all the legitimate operations of this department. If the plans suggested by the City Inspector, to be submitted to the Legislature, should be adopted, this department will have the uncontrolled disbursement of nearly a million dollars annually.

But, aside from this waste of the public money, a still greater injury is inflicted upon the community through its influence upon our elections. The City Inspector's and the Street Commissioner's Departments have at command, by means of patronage, a controlling influence, as they allege, over the votes of at least ten thousand persons. They claim as their own the leading politicians of every Ward of the City, and it is only necessary that these Departments should combine, and make known their choice for office, to have their favorites nominated. The honest men of the party have no choice in the matter. They must either vote for the men thus presented, or be made to suffer the usual penalty of political malcontents. The heads of these departments having secured for themselves, by a special act of legislation last Winter, possession of their offices for four years, there is no power outside of the Legislature to displace them before the expiration of that time, except for malfeasance of office. The amount of injury which they are thus enabled to inflict upon the community, pecuniary and political, during these four years, may be estimated by the enormity of their acts committed since their assumption of power.

A few items, showing the manner in which the public money was expended in this Department for political purposes during the late election, may not prove uninteresting. The particulars I received from the Pay-roll Clerk on the 11th of last month. At that time there were employed twenty-two distributors of ordinances, twenty-five notice distributors, forty special inspectors and forty additional foremen of street cleaning, numbering in all one hundred and twenty-seven, at $2 per day, or $92,710 per annum, for which the City does not receive in return the amount of one man's work for a single week in the whole year. This was less than half of the actual number of men similarly employed, but without definite position in the department, and paid from the City Treasury. Whether these men are still under pay or not, I am unable to answer, as every avenue to further information has been closed to me, when by law and ordinance the reverse should have been the case. In my Bureau (sanitary) there are forty-four Health and Assistant Health Wardens, at a cost to the City of $48,108 per annum. Ten active, intelligent men, with the City properly districted, would be all-sufficient for the work, and a saving to the City of $38,000. I find by the pay-rolls now before me that the cost of cleaning the streets for the first two weeks of November amounts to within a fraction of $36,000, or $676,000 a year. I should only weaken the importance of this statement by adding to it any statements of my own. I mention these cases as instances of what may be practiced under the present unchecked mode of transacting business. There is enough of what is known to have been practiced to warrant the conclusion that the unlimited license thus allowed to this office, has had its abundant necessary results in the disbursements of funds never intended, and to an extent so carefully concealed, that in many instances it will be difficult to ascertain either the amount or the objects to which they have been appropriated. Could an examination into the affairs of this department be made, the waste of the public money for personal and political purposes would be found to exceed in immensity anything of the kind ever before known in the history of this or any other civilized city in the world. Under the present system the City Inspector is invested with the double duties of preparing the semi-monthly pay-rolls of his department and at the same time it permits him to act in the capacity of paymaster. He has thus unbounded discretion in making out his own pay-rolls, and equally unbounded means at his command to make such payments, leaving no single check upon his disbursements, and holding him liable to no account for any abuse of his trust. A resolution permitting the City Inspector to act in the double capacity of receiver and disburser of public moneys was passed in the Common Council a few days before the present incumbent went into office; and thus powers were conferred upon that department not only never granted to any other department of the City Government, but practically ignoring the existence of the Comptroller's Department, except as a mere instrument or convenience to pay over to the City Inspector, on his order, any sums he may demand to be paid. Why, if the rule in the City Inspector's Department is correct, the same would not be correct in other City departments, it would be difficult to distinguish. The practice once admitted, every check upon these departments in the unlimited control over the public moneys would be done away with, and the Comptroller's office would be a mere clerkship, as in this instance it has practically become so far as the City Inspector's Department is concerned. Let us look at such results as may occur under an unscrupulous administration of the office. The City Inspector makes out his semi-monthly pay rolls, amounting to say $25,000 for one thousand laboring men and employes, transmits the same to the Comptroller and demands his draft for that amount. The Comptroller may have reason to question the correctness of this pay-roll, and may insist, as he has done, in paying the men himself. But the City Inspector, as has been the case under the present incumbent, exhibits the newly adopted resolution, and compliance with its provisions on the part of the Comptroller is insisted upon as unavoidable. The pay-roll being in its form all that the law requires, is the all-sufficient authority to receive the gross sum which it indicates.

And now a word as to what may be done with almost entire impunity under the operation of the resolution. Let it be presumed—and the presumption is not a bold one—that out of the one thousand men returned on the pay-rolls to the Comptroller, only five hundred are honestly entitled to pay. There is no present check or hindrance to the appropriation of the balance to any uses to which the City Inspector may think fit to put it. Even reducing the proportion to a less amount, the conclusion is not less inevitable, that the power of appropriating the public funds without check or limitation, is the result of such a resolution as the one referred to. Even should the Comptroller send for vouchers—as has been the case—they are at hand, on their face showing no distinction between payments truly or falsely made.

The plea that this mode of payment is a convenience to the City Inspector's Department in facilitating its business is simply an absurdity, for the plain reason that it is the assumption of additional duties, with additional agents to perform them. The former mode relieved the City Inspector's Department from such supernatory duties, while, at the same time, it stood as a check—so intended and expressed by the charter—against any attempts at fraudulent connivances on the part of the City Inspector.

The repeal of the resolution giving this additional unrestricted power to the City Inspector is imperatively called for; for, whether abuses may or may not have been practiced under it, it opens the door for such abuses, and it is at variance with that system of salutary checks which are the safeguards of all well-regulated governments. This Department being now without pecuniary means to carry on the work of street-cleaning, the City Inspector has petitioned the Common Council to issue City bonds, which will again place him in the possession of funds to be used by him at his own discretion. If the idea of granting him this hitherto unknown power is seriously entertained, either by the present or the in-coming Common Council, the least that can be asked from that body is that the amount so authorized to be issued shall be limited to the absolute wants of the Department.

Among the early measures of the Legislature should be the passage of an act to take from this department the whole machinery of street-cleaning and transfer it to the Police Department, where it properly belongs. The Commissioners should be empowered to advertise for proposals to clean the City, the same to be subdivided into districts of not less than five nor more than seven, and no contractor be allowed to contract for more than one district, the whole to be under the supervision of the Police Commissioners. The Police acting as street inspectors would relieve the City of $22,000, its present cost for inspectors, and the work would be more efficiently done than ever before, to say nothing of the immense saving to the City. The proposals should be made to include the manure of the streets, which might be estimated for by the contractor, and become his property in part payment for the discharge of his duties. The manure of this City, if properly cared for and disposed of, would bring to the City Treasury at least $50,000 per annum, and yet for years past in the aggregate it has been sold for less than $9,000. In London the expense of cleaning the streets and ash-bins is balanced by the sale of ashes and dirt. In Edinburgh the daily cleaning of the city, its courts and closes, cost but $10 000. In Aberdeen the work is done daily at a profit to the city of about $3,000. In Hull the refuse from the houses is readily disposed of at a profit to small farmers.

These necessary details being attended to, the department should be converted into a purely sanitary one, and be removed as far as possible from the influence of politicians. The wonder is not that the mortality of the City is so great, but that it is not greater, considering the little attention which it is permitted to receive by those entrusted with its keeping. Until the sanitary affairs of this City are placed beyond the reach and influence of politicians, Aldermen and speculators, no reforms are to be expected.

For some weeks past the condition of this department has been discreditable to the City, inefficient in carrying into effect the objects for which it was created, and active only in the practice of abuses. Without system or organization, with no directing head, the streets in a filthy condition, ashes and garbage encumbering the sidewalks and gutters, even the small clerical force engaged almost without employment, employes and laborers in want of back pay on account of the profuse expenditures of public money, there has been an application and energy to one object alone, and that object to secure, through the agency of the Common Council, the means of fastening this condition of things permanently upon the City by the authorization of the issue of street-cleaning bonds. Only a few months hence sufficient means were at its command to carry out every honest object of its organization. So rapid a down-hill process, in so short a space of time, is a marvel even in these fast days. The naked fact that resources so ample should have been thus quickly dissipated, should stand up as an insuperable barrier against farther extension of opportunity to repeat similar scenes at the expense of our citizens. An allowance of the issue of new credits under the name of street-cleaning bonds, or any other similar device, may help to conceal its delinquencies, but unless its irresponsible course is at once checked, the Legislature shortly to assemble will lay the axe to the root of the evil, by an entire abolishment of the system under which such abuses may be perpetuated.

It is true that the City ordinance gives to this bureau the supervision and control over the work of street cleaning, and makes it the imperative duty of the Superintendent to "supervise, audit and certify all accounts for cleaning the streets." But, in justice to myself, I would state that I am in no way responsible for the abuses that have been practiced under this ordinance, as none of the duties therein mentioned have been intrusted to my charge by the present City Inspector since his induction into office.

I hope, gentlemen, I have said sufficient to impress you with the necessity for the adoption of some plan that will correct existing abuses and give to the City a sanitary system at once efficient in its administration and economical in its expenditures. Your obedient servant,

THOMAS N. CARR,
Superintendent of Sanitary Inspections and Street Cleaning.

E. L. POLLES, Esq., Chairman Eighteenth Ward Citizen's Association.
JOHN A. SHERWOOD, Esq., President Twenty-first Ward Citizen's Association.

MAYOR GUNTHER'S MESSAGE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to certain organizations of citizens of the Twenty-first and Eighteenth Wards, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, THOMAS N. CARR, Esq., has made a report which I herewith transmit.

I would beg leave to call your attention to some of the more important points in the report, as containing facts which neither you nor I am at liberty to overlook.

The report states that $113,000 are annually paid for salaries, and $20,000 for contingencies, which latter is purely an election fraud; and further, that $60,000 taken from this $113,000 would be all-sufficient to give full efficiency to the labors of this Department.

The report also states that the City still continues to pay for work that need not have cost it one cent, the sum of forty to fifty thousand dollars annually. In addition to this, there are clerks' clerks in this Department who receive from $600 to $2,000 a year, who have never performed an hour's work.

I trust that proper investigation into such a state of things will be promptly made to the proper authorities, and that this system of leeching the public and the tax-payers may be summarily abolished.

The present annual cost of the Sanitary Department, as stated, is $683,000 the report says; other estimates on a liberal scale would be for sanitary purposes, salaries and contingencies included; street cleaning, $60,000; allowing for increase of pay to men since the completion of estimate, $250,000—total, $310,000. Difference in favor of the City, $373,000, or $63,000 more than sufficient to carry on all the legitimate operation of this department.

A resolution passed by the Common Council a few days before the present City Inspector came into office, conferred upon that incumbent—the double power to receive and disburse public moneys. Such powers were never before granted to any department of the City Government. These powers as it is believed practically ignore the existence of the Comptroller Department. I do not hesitate to say that these are most extraordinary powers, such as no honest man ought to desire to exercise. I respectfully recommend the repeal of said resolution.

There are many valuable recommendations and suggestions contained in the report, which, in my judgment, are eminently practical, and therefore worthy of your earnest consideration. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Several Large Warehouses in Beekman-street Destroyed,

ESTIMATED DAMAGE $150,000.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night, the police of the Second Precinct discovered smoke issuing from the basement of No. 53 Beekman-street. The alarm was at once given, but before the water could be got on the fire it was discovered that the flame and smoke were so great on the Ann-street side of the block, that it was with difficulty the hose could be brought to bear upon it.

The building where the fire originated was five stories in height, and extended through to Ann-street, a distance of 175 feet. It was occupied by Messrs. BUCKLEY & Co., as a paper manufactory and wholesale warehouse.

There was a large quantity of rags and other combustible material stored in the basement and subcellar, and it was among this that the fire originated. This building was wholly destroyed. Thence the fire extended to No. 53 Beekman-street, also a five-story building, and extending through to Ann-street. It was occupied by Messrs. LOMPSON, GOODNOW & Co., dealers in cutlery and hardware, with the exception of the second floor, which was occupied by the Whipple File Manufacturing Company. This building, with all its contents, is a total loss.

No. 57 Beekman, occupied by Messrs. BASSETT & MACE, as a twine and cordage manufactory, was also mostly destroyed. It was a five-story marble front building, and like the others extended through to Ann-street.

No. 59 Beekman-street was also considerably damaged by water.

No. 51 Beekman-street, occupied by Messrs. WOOD & WARD, wholesale dealers in paper, were very much damaged.

All the buildings above-named extended through to Ann-street, and, owing to the length of the buildings, it was for a long time impossible even for the steam-engines to throw streams of water into the centre of the buildings.

For this reason the flames obtained a greater headway than they would otherwise have done.

These stores were all fine new buildings, and were situated on the same ground where the paper warehouses of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and others were burned down about four years ago.

As we go to press the fire is still raging, but it is believed that the firemen have it under control, and that it can spread no further.

Sections of men from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Precincts were early on the ground, and rendered very valuable assistance.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, we have no means of obtaining the names of the owners of the buildings, or the amount for which they are insured. The aggregate loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

Grand Skating Carnival on Washington Pond.

Half an hour's ride by the Fifth-avenue cars from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, will bring one to the Washington Pond, where the first Grand Skating Carnival of this season came off yesterday afternoon and evening. This is also the first display of the kind that has been given for two years. Pains and labor were secondary considerations in the primary object of fitting up this beautiful pond with all the necessary conveniences tending to make it an attractive and comfortable spot for the lovers of that healthful and enlivening exercise. The area of the pond is eleven acres, and is so arranged on the sides by embankments, etc., that there is no difficulty presented in lighting it up on the darkest nights. The old house which is situated at the entrance, is a relic of Revolutionary fame, it having been used by WASHINGTON as his headquarters during the battles that were fought in that vicinity. It was built in the year 1699, and is consequently one hundred and sixty-four years old. Some of the old window lights, which are easily discernible, are still in the sash of one of the windows.

The President, Mr. P. F. OATMAN, who has also charge of the Fifth-avenue pond in this City, made his arrangements yesterday complete, leaving nothing undone that could in any way add to the comfort and pleasure of those who favored themselves by visiting the pond. Music, under the direction of G. NEYER, leader of NEYER's Brass and Quadrille Bands, enlivening, as it truly was, did its full share towards adding to the enjoyment of all present. In the evening a grand display of fireworks took place, making another acceptable feature in the programme. Had it been understood that this carnival was to be a fancy-dress affair, a more general display in that line would have been observable. There were a few, however, who made their appearance in tasteful and comic costumes. Among these were noticed one young lady who proved her love for Uncle Sam's dominions by enrobing herself in a dress of bunting with a single silvery star glittering forth in the fore part of her head-dress. Among those present were several distinguished skaters, who afforded entertainment to all by a superior display of their ability in the art of skating, Mr. PARMENIA JOHNSTON, who drew the prize last Winter at the Central Park, being among the number. About 10 o'clock the principal part of the visitors and skaters left the festive scenes, very few remaining after that hour. In about one week it is the intention of the enterprising President to give a similar display at the Fifth-avenue pond in this City, the moon at that time being full. The weather was very agreeable yesterday, and notwithstanding old Sol's efforts to institute a thaw by process, as was more generally observable in the City, a stiff breeze sprung up about noon, counteracting that influence. About fifteen hundred persons were present during the afternoon and evening.

Brooklyn Amusements.

ENGLISH OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON, manager of the Park Theatre, has favored the people of Brooklyn with a week of English Opera, and the enterprise has resulted in success. On each night the beautiful house has been crowded with a brilliant and fashionable audience, whose gratification was insured by a rendition all but complete. Mme. BORCHARD as *Arline*, the "Bohemian Girl," fully sustained the artistic requirements of the *rôle*, while Messrs. CASTLE and CAMPBELL are as good and as popular in opera as they are in the concert-room. Mr. HARRISON is subject to the usual drawbacks of metropolitan managers. His rent is excessive, his orchestra insolently exacting, and his difficulties in filling the subordinate *rôles* are measured by the necessities of the cast. Last night he produced the "Bohemian Girl" for the last time but one in Brooklyn. The cast, with the single and fearful exception of Miss SHAW as the *Queen*, being charmingly excellent.

BARNEY WILLIAMS IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are advertised to appear in behalf of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, at the Academy of Music, on Thursday next, in the afternoon. In aid of the same worthy charity, Mr. BONIFACE will play at the same place in the evening.

PRIZE FIGHT AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.—A prize fight took place yesterday at Sheepshead Bay, between JOHN KEATING, of Brooklyn, and RICHARD HOLLYWOOD, of Newark, N. J., the stakes being $300. Both are young men, and this was their first appearance in the prize ring. The Police received information on Sunday night of the intended mill, which was to take place near Fort Hamilton, at daylight on Monday morning. The principals, with their seconds and about 100 others, left the City about 2 o'clock, A. M., and arrived at the place designated a little before sunrise. A space of several feet square was cleared of snow, the ropes were arranged, and all was in order to commence business, when Capt. BROWN and a detachment of the Forty-eighth Precinct Police made their appearance, and the crowd scattered. The principals, seconds and others who knew the arrangements, got into their sleighs, and left the police behind. They proceeded to Sheepshead Bay, where, after a short time, a ring was formed, and the fight went on without interruption until the forty-seventh round, when the friends of KEATING cried out that HOLLYWOOD had played foul, by the unscientific proceeding of biting his antagonist. This caused a general rumpus, and KEATING was withdrawn from the scene and taken to a neighboring public house. Capt. BROWN, having been reinforced by Capt. RHODES, of the Forty-third Precinct, made his appearance at this time, and succeeded in arresting HOLLYWOOD and two others, who had no time to get away. KEATING and his friends made their escape. HOLLYWOOD was brought to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house, and committed to await an examination. The fight lasted for one hour and seven minutes. Both men were considerably battered. The referee, it is understood, will decide in favor of KEATING, on the ground that HOLLYWOOD played foul, in biting him twice—once on the arm, and the last time on the shoulder, which being noticed by the seconds and others, KEATING was taken out of the ring. Among the spectators, were several persons who hold prominent official positions in this City.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—THURSDAY, Jan. 12.—Nos. 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35½, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 17.

[Advertisement.]

A neglected cough, cold or sore throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy like "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," if allowed to progress, may terminate seriously,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, "*the Troches*" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT.—Every young man—and woman, too—wishes to know with certainty in what calling or pursuit in life he can accomplish most, do the most good, serve his friends the best, obtain a competency, provide liberally for the wants of himself, family, and others who may be dependent on him. He desires to place himself in that position for which he is by nature and acquirement best fitted, and in which he may, without doubt or experiment, secure success in life. Few men in the ordinary pursuits come up fully to their real capabilities. It is true that some, by mere accident or good fortune, without any definite knowledge of their own powers, stumble upon a situation to which they happen to be well adapted, and in which, without a struggle, they rise to eminence. They are said to be "lucky;" while thousands of other men, more highly educated or endowed, and with force and energy of character, pursue a respectable, though tiresome and "up-hill" employment, chosen without regard to their adaptation to it, which brings them "neither honor nor profit." These get a living, while many more drag out an unhappy existence, complaining of their hard lot, end their days in sore disappointment, pronouncing "life a failure." We have a remedy for this. It is scientific, and therefore reliable. By the aid of Phrenology and Physiology the true character, with all its capabilities, may be clearly indicated; the most suitable calling, profession or occupation to which each person is adapted, and in which he may best succeed, can be clearly pointed out, and you, reader, may thus learn how to rise in the world, and make the most of all your talents. Full written charts, with advice, given daily, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE DRESS ELEVATOR.—Every lady should procure one of Mme. DEMOREST's Imperial Dress Elevators. They are indispensable, and the most perfect article for raising the dress in graceful festoons, or the fashionable style, uniformly all around. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Col. E. W. Serrell, Vol. Eng. and of Gen. Gillmore's Staff; Capt. R. F. Clark, Lieut. J. C. Jones, and Capt. W. B. Hutchings, of Gen. Stevenson's Staff; Col. J. C. Carmichael, Major E. H. Little, Capts. W. B. Hutchings, J. W. Gurney, D. F. Spane, R. P. Hughes, J. R. Durgan, C. Schleider, F. Mitchon, Wood, Lieuts. J. W. Challis, S. M. Zent, H. H. Hendricks, Chas. H. Barnes, J. Johnson, A. W. Fellows, C. H. Ballou, B. Coleman, R. Bosworth, M. F. Webster, G. O. Eddy, Drum, C. P. Bliss, H. P. Smith, all of U. S. A.; Chaplain Palmer, Dr. Schlets; Capt. J. W. A. Nicholson, Acting Master C. C. Kingsburry, Acting Ensign F. H. Crandell, Acting Master's Mate W. E. Bayne, Acting Ensign B. H. Chadwich, Assistant Engineer J. B. A. Allen, Acting Assist. Paymaster F. S. Stowe, all of U. S. N.; Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Stetson, C. W. Whitney, Surgeon O. T. Bundrys, Surg. D. P. Dearborn, Surg. H. S. Schell, Surg. C. H. Cutler, Dr. J. N. Craigs, Dr. Norton, Capt. W. Powell, Capt Sommers, Capt. E. Young, Capt. H. A. Lathrop, A. Lathrop, John Greenfield, G. P. Platner, R. H. Bell, G. A. Foxcroft, U. S. N., J. Hankey, Mr. Scarfass, S. H. N. Hayes, G. Luch, A. M. Edward, S. S. Hewell, H. Sherall, L. M. Nott, E. E. Beaford, Alneck, R. Heusted, C. B. Pollock, W. Sheppard, A. Ryab, Mr. Riddell, R. Willis, D. Barber, C. Lindsay, J. J. Degray, J. Dodgherty, G. Nicholas, G. A. Brannan, A. Miller.—Cabin, 83, and 200 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 53 | Moon sets 9 27
Sandy Hook 10 23 | Gov. Island 11 12 | Hell Gate.. 12 34

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Jan. 11.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Newbern, N. C., via Hatteras 38 hours, with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster. Jan. 2, outward passage, 5 miles N. of Cape May, fell in with schr. Mary Helen, of Greenport, L. I., Chase, from Philadelphia for Wareham, sunk; the crew were in the rigging and on the masthead; took them off. The following are the names of the crew of the M. H.: Capt. Chase, Wm. W. Goldsmith, first officer; A. J. Cook, steward; C. Goldsmith, S. Fish, the latter is badly frost-bitten. Stopped at Delaware Breakwater and put them on board the U. S. steamer Saratoga.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Fort Royal, S. C., Jan 8, 4 55 P. M., to U. S. assistant Quartermaster. The screw steamer Star of the South arrived at Fort Royal on the morning of the 8th.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Synner.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool Nov. 19, with mdse. and 195 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Passed through the North Channel; for the first 24 d. encountered a succession of severe gales from W. S. W. to W. N. W. Dec. 24, Charles Ross, alias Charles Needham, fell overboard, and was lost.

Bark Snefild, (Br., of London.) Dimoline, Heyers, France, Oct. 30, via Key West Dec. 22, and Havana 30th, with salt to Reynand & Bachern. Jan. 8, lat. 36, saw a large steamer with a 3-masted steamer in tow, probably the Arago, bound for Port Royal.

Bark Agnes, (Brem.,) Remlohe, Marseilles Nov. 26, and Gibraltar Dec. 1, with mdse. to Master. From the 1st to the 8th inst. experienced strong gales from S. W. to N. W.

Bark Henry Buck, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Montevideo 52 ds., in ballast to Welsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Ruby, (Br.,) Foley, Turks Island, via Long Island Sound, 21 ds., with salt to G. F. Pemnston. Was off the Highlands 1st inst., and was blown off and obliged to put into Newport for a harbor.

Brig Stranger, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Campbell, St. Martin's 16 ds., with salt to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Brig Maple Valley, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Waycoft, Salt Key, T. I., with salt to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Wm. Cousins, (of P. E. I.,) Bell, St. John, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Schr. Henry Brown, Latchem, Chincoteague 5 ds., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. United, Anderson, Chincoteague 5 ds., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. D. B. Bayles, Jayne, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

BELOW—Italian bark Lycurgus, from Palermo.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Jan. 10—Steamships McClellan and Merrimac.
Ship Siam.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Adriatic, for Galway, has anchored at Quarantine, and will sail Tuesday morning, 12th.

Spoken, &c.

Emma A. Hall—ship, of Portsmouth, from Cardiff for Singapore, Nov. 29, lat. 21, lon. 30 30.

Europa—Br. ship, strg. S. S. E., was seen, Dec. 2, lat. 15, lon. 33.

Indiaman—ship, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, Nov. 26, lat. 20, lon 36.

Isabella—ship, from London for Hong Kong, Nov. 26, lat. 20, lon. 36.

Tiger—Br. brig, of Newfoundland, from St. Martin's 17 ds. for New-York, Jan. 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Salt Key, T. I., no date, brigs Princess Alexandre, F. J. King, of and for New-York in 2 ds.

At St. John, P. R., Dec. 26, brig Keoka, from New-York, dischg.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY

IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour, Fish, Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all

CHEAP FOR CASH.

SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.



BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10, 1863.

Dr. H. H. Sterling, No. 493 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Feeling it to be a duty which I owe to you and the world, I address you for the purpose of stating some facts with reference to your AMBROSIA. About one year ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time there was but little of it left on my head, and that was thin and short. Feeling greatly mortified at its loss and the appearance of my head, I tried various preparations advertised to restore lost hair, &c., but without avail, until at last my attention was called to an advertisement of your AMBROSIA, with a cut from a photograph from life of Mrs. L. A. Brown. I then determined to try it faithfully, and commenced its use at once, and the result could not have been more satisfactory. My hair is now extremely thick, being an entirely new crop, and when let down reaches below my waist, and is still growing rapidly.

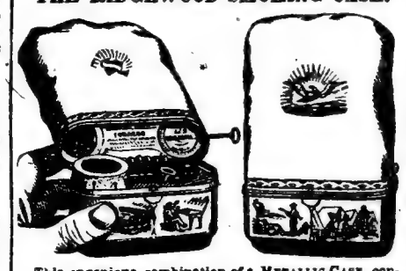
Attributing this gratifying and wonderful result solely to the use of your AMBROSIA, I beg to hand you this letter, with privilege to use it as you may please, and also offer you the use of my photograph, showing the remarkable effect of your preparation on my hair.

Very respectfully and gratefully yours, &c.,
Miss MINNI APPLETON,
No. 134 South Russell-st., Boston.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.



THE RIDGEWOOD SMOKING CASE.



This ingenious combination of a METALLIC CASE contains PIPE, STEM, MATCHES and CLEANER, with a handsome TOBACCO POUCH, self-loading, without the use of the fingers, or waste of Tobacco, free from odor, and *portable as a Cigar Case*. N

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3839. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

In this week's issue of the NEW-YORK LEDGER is published an original poem by FITZ-GREENE HALLECK. It occupies nearly three columns of the LEDGER. Subject—YOUNG AMERICA. This is the first poem that Mr. HALLECK has written since the LEDGER attained its great circulation; and it is a matter of no little satisfaction to the publisher of the LEDGER that Mr. HALLECK has chosen the columns of that paper as his medium of communicating with the public. Mr. HALLECK'S name can now be added to the long list of distinguished men (to say nothing of the women) who have written for the LEDGER. Here are a few of the names:

EDWARD EVERETT,
GEORGE BANCROFT,
CHARLES DICKENS,
WM. CULLEN BRYANT,
FITZ-GREENE HALLECK,
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
HENRY J. RAYMOND,
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President

WASHINGTON IRVING.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF WASHINGTON IRVING. By his nephew, PIERRE M. IRVING. 4 vols., 12mo. PUTNAM, 1863.

The public had a right to expect something from the announcement of *The Life and Letters of Washington Irving*; nor has it been disappointed. The work, the last volume of which has just been published, completing the story of this well rounded career, is worthy to be ranked as a continuation of the writings of Geoffrey Crayon himself; so pleasing a revelation is it of that author's genius. The biographer has done his work in so modest and unpretending a manner, and withal with such excellent judgment and simplicity of style, that everything enhances our appreciation of the original, who is ever before us in his letters and recollections as in his life and published writings—kind, earnest, sportive, affectionate; a lover of sentiment, but not a sentimentalist; inclined to ease, but most unquiet till duty is discharged; amiable, but not indifferent in the exercise of his benevolence; fond of laughter, yet with tears swelling in his eyelids at every appeal of sorrow—in fine, the true-hearted man, without affectation or pretence, which the world long since received him. We may find here many new links of sympathy, but there is nothing to alter the old impression at once and forever so clearly read by the sympathetic public in the pages of the *Sketch Book*.

WASHINGTON IRVING occupied much too prominent a position among his literary contemporaries not to be aware that a narrative of his life would be called for by his countrymen. Indeed, having lived to an age when a man, having little left to hope for from the world, may write of a good portion of his career without much reproach of interested egotism, it was repeatedly proposed to him that he should prepare his autobiography; but to this he had an instinctive disinclination. He was not indisposed to dwell upon the past and relate any anecdotes of his life as the occasion and fitting audience might naturally call for them in conversation; but a set effort of this kind, from a knowledge of his mental disposition and his habits of composition, we are convinced, would have been inexpressibly painful to him. A man must be more earnest, or more indifferent than IRVING was to be a ready autobiographer. A zealot or a reformer, accustomed to master men, may drag his own emotions and experiences into the light for some overruling purpose; or a trifling artisan in literature may make the most of his accidental acquaintance with his contemporaries, and by his artful "reminiscences" in some way appropriate to himself the glory of others; but to neither of these classes did IRVING belong. He was a a gentleman among authors to whom emotion must first come by some natural association, when he was ready enough to manipulate it with his best professional skill. As for forcing his memory through a long mechanical work, he was not the man for it. If an autobiography could have been written in shreds and patches, as the humor moved him, he would have had it at your service, gentle reader; but to begin at the beginning, and go on in order through the foul and fair days of a chequered career—to recall the motives and acts of life in their naked reality—to a man of his sensibility the labor would have been insupportable. Many men of genius attempt such a task; few get through with it. SCOTT, SOUTHEY, MOORE, are notable instances of recent failures in this way. They manage well enough a few simple anecdotes of boyhood; but are soon lost in the business and bustle of life. If IRVING had written an autobiography, we may be sure that it would have been a most delightful one to read. We are now quite as certain that he would have fretted sadly in writing it; that his sensibility would needlessly have bled afresh; that the suspicion of egotism would have haunted him; that he would have felt it a species of sacrilege to write continuously what, as a man of delicacy, he might think due only to sacred impulses. Some one or all of these thoughts may have occurred to him; but whatever may have been the motive of his refusal, he did the next best thing to writing the coveted narrative. He himself selected his biographer, intrusted the scattered materials at his disposal to his care, and simply, candidly, earnestly enjoined upon him the work. He chose his nephew, Mr. PIERRE M. IRVING, for this sacred trust; and he chose him for qualities—as we think the reader of these volumes will find out—which have rendered him one of the best of biographers. If a thorough knowledge of the personal tastes and habits of his subject, of his peculiar traits of character, of what he would have permitted to be said, or required to be left unsaid, of the manner in which he would have wished it to be conveyed; if an instinctive appreciation of all this, with the talents for its execution, be qualifications for the work, then was Mr. PIERRE IRVING the proper biographer of WASHINGTON IRVING. We propose to run rapidly over the results of his labors.

WASHINGTON IRVING was born eighty years since, in 1783. His biographer, with no little painstaking and a degree of success not always vouchsafed to such labors, has traced his ancestry in the male line far back in Scotland to a notable WILLIAM DE IRWIN, the Secretary and armor-bearer of ROBERT BRUCE. From this highly authenticated personage the race descends for four centuries of the IRWINS of Orkney to the present day. The family carried down with them, to be sure, no great wealth or consequence; as their eminent descendant of whom we are writing once said, "they dwindled and dwindled and dwindled until the last of them sought a new home in this New World of ours;" but it is something to know that they held together in one place, in unbroken descent so long. A good many virtues go to make up such persistency in living. It is well to preserve these records. An honest man, we know, is the noblest work of God, but he will probably be something more honest for the consciousness that his blood has *not* crept through scoundrels ever since the flood.

The father of WASHINGTON IRVING was WILLIAM IRVING, a petty officer in one of His Majesty's armed packet ships in the old French war, running between Falmouth and New-York, in the course of which voyaging he fell in love with SARAH SANDERS, "a beautiful girl," the grand-daughter of a curate at the English port, married her, and in the great year of peace, 1763, brought her with him to America. He chose New-York for his residence, and there, twenty years afterward, as we have said, his own WASHINGTON was born. It was another great year of peace. "WASHINGTON'S work is ended," said the mother, "and the child shall be named after him." It is pleasing to have the story confirmed of the nurse placing him in the way of the hero, and obtaining his blessing upon the child. "I have reason to believe," said the man, full of years and honors, "it has attended me through life."

As a boy, WASHINGTON IRVING was somewhat lazy, we fear; though always of a kindly spirit, occasionally disposed to pranks, and something given to indulgence of the imagination. His laziness was a natural repugnance to set tasks—a choice of labors rather than a disinclination to any; the pranks were pardonable enough, and as for the imagination, the world is too much indebted to it to think of quarreling with that. At the age of ten, HOOLE'S version of the *Orlando Furioso* seems to have set him on fire with its tales of knightly prowess—more by the matter, we suppose, than by the style of the translator. Robinson Crusoe and Sinbad also exercised their undying charm. The latter imposing old sailor, and some other voyagers, his descendants, inspired the youth with a desire to follow the sea. He actually took to living on salt pork, a dish which he naturally despised, and to sleeping on the hard floor, for which we can hardly think he had more respect that he might qualify himself for the vocation. The resolution, as might be supposed, with such tests, was shortlived.

The home education of the youth, the discipline of the household, does not appear to have been harsh, but it was highly flavored with the Puritan severity of the old Scottish kirk. It denied many innocent amusements, was irksome to the bounding spirit of boyhood, and, as might be expected, led to some evasions. Amusement must be had in some way. The bent of the house was so much for exhortation and praying that the children played at preaching and taking the sacrament. WASHINGTON, at thirteen, would steal off to the attractions of old JEFFERSON at the neighboring John-street Theatre, hurry away to keep the hour of family prayers, and descend from his bed-chamber by the roof to return and witness the afterpiece. To escape the rigors of the Scottish dispensation, and put himself quite out of its pale, he went the next day by stealth to Trinity Church, and was confirmed by the Bishop a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he died a worthy communicant. That, at least, was a fair set-off to the surreptitious visits to the theatre. The youth was not to be denied the demands of the imagination and a rising passion for the social enjoyments of the world. In addition to the little contraband trade which he carried on in amusements, he furtively took lessons in dancing.

The school life of the boy was limited, and college life—its customary adjunct with youth brought up to the liberal professions—he did not suffer or enjoy. School teaching in New-York, as elsewhere in the country, in those closing years of the last century, was much more likely to exhibit the personal character of the instructor, than at the present day, when education having become somewhat of a science, is less dependent upon the individual. The lesson in those days was deeply tinctured with the tastes and temper of the pedagogue who had been often roughly handled by the world, and acquired various peculiarities before he entered the service of Minerva. Thus the young IRVING fell into the hands of BENJAMIN ROMAINE, a soldier of the revolution, who carried the discipline of the camp into the schoolroom. The good, old English custom of horsing, the *argumentum a posteriori*, still, we belive, practiced and advocated in the mother country as a bulwark of her noble constitution, was in full operation in Mr. ROMAINE'S establishment. It had, however, one alleviation. As the school was attended by children of both sexes, it was hardly decent, even in those less scrupulous days for the operation to be performed in the common presence. The untrussing was therefore reserved till the girls had taken their departure, and in this way, availing himself of the privilege of leaving with them, the delicate-minded, tender-hearted young IRVING was spared the degrading spectacle of the humiliation of his fellow scholars. His turn does not appear to have come, though he narrowly escaped it. The vigilant ROMAINE one day pounced upon him, intent upon a private volume which he had smuggled into his desk. Let it be said in honor of the revolutionary disciplinarian that he frankly forgave him the offence when he discovered that it was a useful book of travels in which the boy was immersed.

As for the college, it was a subject of regret with IRVING in after life that he had not availed himself of its privileges. Two of his brothers entered Columbia and their names grace its catalogue. We do not know, however, that he lost much by the neglect beyond the enjoyment which the perusal of the classics in the original would have given to such a mind. Perhaps his genius would have been enriched by deeper draughts from the fountains of Greek and Latin literature, and, on the other hand, there may have been danger that he would become an entranced worshiper at their shrine, silent and absorbed in the ever-exacting study of their wondrous excellence. He might, perhaps, have added something of strength to a naturally manly intellect, but he would probably have written less. The soil is sometimes more scorched than invigorated by the fiery manure. It is likely that IRVING, for his powers, had the best use of the classics as they were filtered and somewhat freely diluted by the writers of the Elizabethan and so-called Augustan Age of English literature. Through their works, or by the aid of translations, he had many a happy glimpse of the revels on Helicon, while his genius walked refreshed and unincumbered through the novel scenes around him. We sigh to think that he was denied a seat at the feast of the gods with HOMER and ÆSCHYLUS, and was perforce content with the second table of POPE and POTTER. It would have added to the charm of his groves at Sunnyside if he had carried a volume of OVID or HORACE in his pocket; but had he not his SHAKESPEARE and gentle ADDISON, and those natural springs of emotion in his own mind which did not altogether need books to feed them? He may have been a loser of some of the exquisite enjoyments of the scholar. Perhaps we are the gainers in the possession of books full of the treasures of "sweetly uttered knowledge," such as scholars seldom write.

Books, we know, are "a substantial world, both pure and good," but there are other sources of instruction, fortunately for mankind, more healthful and invigorating than the musty atmosphere of cloistered libraries. There are greater universities than Oxford or Cambridge, and they are within every man's reach—the Church, with its vast fund of religious associations, the domestic affections, nature and society. To the first IRVING was at no time of his life insensible; the second he shared in a peculiar manner; of the third he was ever a devoted worshiper; of the last perhaps no man ever better knew the use and the enjoyment. Nature came first in the order of these ministering servants, or, let us call them, passions The noble Hudson was his earliest instructor, as its placid stream was his solace. "I thank God, he wrote in age, "that I was born on the banks of the Hudson. I fancy I can trace much of what is good and pleasant in my own heterogeneous compound to my early companionship with this glorious river." It was a theme of which he never tired. He drew from that abounding current his choicest inspirations; for do we not owe to its scenery Rip Van Winkle, Sleepy Hollow, and the immortal Dolf Heyliger, to say nothing of a thousand nestling beauties, flowers by the wayside thickly sown along his pages, deriving all their green and gold, their color and fragrance, from the unseen, life-bestowing wave of the Hudson?

One of the stray Sibylline leaves on which he from time to time recorded these impressions has not hitherto been gathered with the rest into the volumes of his works. It remained hidden in some cranny of the author's cave or den, and is now happily rescued from the winds by his biographer. It records GEOFFREY CRAYON'S first voyage up the Hudson.

"At length the sloop actually got under way. As she worked slowly out of the dock into the stream, there was a great exchange of last words between friends on board and friends on shore, and much waving of handkerchiefs when the sloop was out of hearing.

Our Captain was a worthy man, a native of Albany, of one of the old Dutch stocks. His crew was composed of blacks, reared in the family, and belonging to him; for negro Slavery still existed in the State. All his communications with them were in Dutch. They were obedient to his orders; though they occasionally had much previous discussion of the wisdom of them, and were sometimes positive in maintaining an opposite opinion. This was especially the case with an old gray-headed negro, who had sailed with the Captain's father when the Captain was a mere boy, and who was very crabbed and conceited on points of seamanship. I observed that the Captain generally let him have his own way.

What a time of intense delight was that first sail through the Highlands. I sat on the deck as we slowly tided along at the foot of those stern mountains, and gazed with wonder and admiration at cliffs impending far above me, crowned with forests, with eagles sailing and screaming around them; or listened to the unseen stream dashing down precipices; or beheld rock, and tree, and cloud, and sky reflected in the glassy stream on the river. And then how solemn and thrilling the scene as we anchored at night at the foot of these mountains, clothed with overhanging forests; and everything grew dark and mysterious; and I heard the plaintive note of the whip-poor-will from the mountain-side, or was startled now and then by the sudden leap and heavy splash of the sturgeon."

How delightful is it to turn from our vexed multifarious modern civilization to this simple, sweet, leisurely, idyllic scene.

We are tempted to linger over the incidents of a journey with a party of ladies and gentleman to the frontier site of Ogdensburgh, on the St. Lawrence, in 1802. Its adventures, hardships and disasters could scarce be paralleled at the present day short of the Rocky Mountains, so far and fast has our conquest of the wilderness traveled in half a century. The descriptions of wood and river and Indian life read like chapters of COOPER'S novels, to the fidelity of which, by the way, IRVING was always delighted to bear witness. There are one or two scenes with the Indians, with that mixture of the novel and disagreeable, excessively embarrassing and painful at the time, which settles and clarifies into not unpleasant reminiscence. Probably nothing in IRVING'S life was more painful or nearer the tragic, at the moment, than this adventure with a jealous Indian, yet nothing is more laughable in the retrospect than the violent contrast in the personages and entire absurdity of the occurrence.

"It was at Lisbon that he encountered his first rude experience of savage life. I give the anecdote as I have heard it from himself. He was staying at the house of Mr. TURNER, Mr. HOFFMAN'S agent, with whose son he had rowed to a small island to hire a bateau to take the travelers down the river. At the wigwam where they expected to engage the boat, they found a number of persons of both sexes, but the Indian of whom they were in quest was absent selling furs. He soon came home, however, rather tipsy, accompanied by his wife, a pretty-looking squaw, whose potations also had been somewhat liberal. The latter seated herself beside IRVING, and, either attracted by his personal appearance, or hoping to cajole from him a fresh draught of the fiery beverage, began to show him much flattering attention. The husband, a tall, strapping Hercules, sat scowling at them with his blanket drawn up to his chin, and his face between his hands, while his elbows rested on his knees. In this posture he watched the pair for some time, until at length the continued assiduities of his wife becoming too much for his patience, he suddenly rushed upon IRVING, calling him a 'damned Yankee,' and with a blow levelled him to the floor. Taken by surprise, and utterly unconscious of offence, the young traveller jumped up, and asked the meaning of this strange salutation. 'He is jealous,' hinted one of the company. Perceiving that he was feeling for his knife, IRVING, retreating, requested the men to hold the savage, evidently maddened by drink, and young TURNER immediately went up to him, when a sudden revulsion of feeling ensued. He and the Indian had exchanged names, and were therefore sworn friends. The savage hugged him in his arms, called him 'good fellow' and other endearing names, 'but he,' said he, glaring again with eyes of ominous ferocity at his companion, 'he—damned Yankee.' Apprehending further violence, TURNER intimated to IRVING that he had better escape to the boat, and he would follow—which he was glad enough to do."

There was another ludicrous scene where IRVING, much against his will, was put through the ugly ceremony of an exchange of names with his two hospitable Indian entertainers. As a spectator, he would have regarded the gruntings and chantings, the dance and incantations, with unmingled delight; but to be an actor in the vexatious scene, was quite another matter. The savages, however, appear to have appreciated their victim, for they gave him the name "Vomonte," which, we are told, being interpreted, means "Good to everybody." Surely, there was something of a prophetic spirit in these cabalistical red men.

While suffering on this journey from the frequent inconveniences at the shabby and dirty resting places on the route, the young traveler was moved, in a particular instance where the enormity appeared a little more insufferable than usual, to write over the fireplace the following couplet:

"Here Sovereign Dirt erects her sable throne,
The house, the host, the hostess all her own."

Judge COOPER, the father of the novelist, subsequently traveled the same way, read the lines, and added:

"Learn hence, young man, and teach it to your sons,
The wisest way's to take it as it comes."

As IRVING became an older traveler he would appear to have reached this advanced stage of philosophy, for we find him writing on his first European tour: "There is nothing I dread more than to be taken for one of the smellfungi of this world. I, therefore, endeavor to be pleased with everything about me, and with the masters, mistresses and servants of the inns, particularly when I perceive that they have 'all the dispositions in the world' to serve me; as STERNE says, 'it is enough for Heaven and ought to be enough for me.'"

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 12, 1864.

$24,000	U.S.6s,'81	Cou.	C.105⅝
1,000	do		ln.104
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,	Cou.	101⅜
11,000	U.S.6s,'65,	C.	130
4,000	Tres.7-10 Notes		
	Feb.&Aug.		106⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1y.c.	N.	97⅜
10,000	Tenn. St.6s, '90..		56
15,000	do		b30 57
4,000	Virginia State 6s.		47
20,000	Mo. State 6s...		b3 70
5,000	do		69⅜
5,000	do		b30 70⅜
5,000	do		b30 71
3,000	Cal. State 7s, l'r'g.		123
9,000	E. 4th M. Bs.		108⅜
2,000	Hud. River B.'67.		104
1,000	Erie 3d M. Bs.		111¾
3,000	C.&N.W. 1st M.		93
5,000	C. & N. W. R. 2d M.		74
2,000	P., F.W.& C. 1st.		106⅜
3,000	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.		101
25	Am. Exc. Bank		108
20	Corn Ex. Bank		110
15,000	Amer. Gold		154
53,000	do		153⅜
30,000	do		b3. 153⅞
150	Canton Co		33
100	do		33⅛
100	do		33⅜
100	do		b15 33⅜
200	do		b10 33⅝
10	Del. & H. Ca. Co		175
500	Cumb. Coal Prf		49
500	do		49⅜
450	Quick. M. Co		57
150	do		b30 58
100	do		b30 58
10	Min. Min. Co		70
700	Copake Iron Mines		10
100	Wyom. V. Coal		87⅛
50	Mar. Min. Co		b30 34⅜
300	do		34
50	Pacific M.S.S.C.		b30 23⅜
150	do		22
200	do		221
800	N. Y. Cen. R.		132
950	do		132⅛
300	do		132⅜
100	do		132⅝
100	do		132⅜
500	do		b5 132⅜
100	do		b3. 132⅜
100	do		b10. 132⅞
50	do		b30. 133⅛
700	Erie R.		108
200	do		108⅛
1200	do		108⅜
800	do		108⅜
100	do		b2. 108⅜
200	do		b20. 108⅜
200	do		b10. 108⅜
300	do		b10. 108⅜
100	do		b10. 108⅜
500	do		b30. 109⅜
200	do		b30 109⅛
300	Erie R. Pr		102⅜
50	do		b30. 103
100	do		b30. 103⅜
300	Hud. R. R.		136
1500	do		135⅜
850	do		135
500	do		135⅜
200	do		b10. 135⅝
100	do		b10 135⅝
100	do		s30. 135⅝
100	do		b10. 136
200	do		b10. 136
50	do		b5. 136
100	do		b30. 137
100	Chic. & Alt. R.		84
100	do		83⅜
200	do		83
400	Harlem R.		93¾
2500	do		94
400	do		s30 94
500	do		b10 95
300	Erie R. Pr		102⅜
50	do		b30. 103
100	do		b30. 103⅜
300	Hud. R. R.		135⅜
1500	do		135⅝
400	do		s30. 135⅝
200	do		135⅞
100	do		b10 135⅞
200	do		136
100	do		b10. 136
100	do		b10. 136
500	do		b30. 136⅛
100	do		b10. 136⅜
200	do		b30 136⅜
300	Erie R. Pr		102⅜
50	do		b30. 103
100	do		b30. 103⅜
300	Hud. R. R.		136
1500	do		135⅜
850	do		135
500	do		135⅜
200	do		b10 135⅝
100	do		b10 135⅝
100	do		s30. 135⅝
100	do		b10. 136
200	do		b10. 136
50	do		b5. 136
100	do		b30. 137
100	Chic. & Alt. R.		84
100	do		83⅜
200	do		83
400	Harlem R.		93¾
2500	do		94
400	do		s30 94
500	do		b10 95

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U.S.6s,1-yr.C.		97⅝
6,000	Mo. State 6s		70
4,000	do		70¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s.	'90	57
10,000	Am. Gold		154⅜
300	Cum. Coal Pref.		49
50	do		b15 49⅜
200	do		b30 49⅝
400	N. Y. Cen. R.		133
10	Erie R.		b10. 109⅜
1500	do		109⅜
100	do		s10. 109⅝
300	do		b10. 109⅝
150	do		109⅞
50	Hud. R. R.		b30. 136
200	do		b10. 135⅞
200	do		134⅛
200	do		134⅜
600	Harlem R.		94
400	do		94⅜
40	Reading R.		112⅜
800	do		113
500	do		113¼

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.		132¾
100	Erie R.		b3. 108⅜
100	do		c 108¾
500	do		b5. 108⅞
600	do		c 108⅞
800	do		b10. 108⅝
100	do		c. 108⅝
1000	do		b3 108¾
500	do		108⅞
2500	do		108¾
700	do		c. 108¾
200	do		s30 108¾
100	do		s10. 108¾
450	do		108⅞
200	Erie Pref.		103
200	Hudson R. R.		134⅞
50	do		c. 134⅝
200	do		134⅜
200	do		b3. 134⅜
600	Harlem R.		93¾
300	do		b3 93⅝
200	do		b10 94
200	Reading R. ex-d		113
700	Mich. Cen. R.		131
500	do		s3 131
250	do		131⅛
200	do		131⅜
100	do		s3 131⅜
100	do		131⅞
500	Clev. & Pitts.		b3 108⅜
200	do		108⅝
400	do		c. 108

300	Harlem R.		107
500	Reading R.		112¾
600	do		112⅝
121	Mich. Cen. R.		129
100	do		129⅛
1000	do		130
100	do		129⅞
50	do		130¼
100	do		130⅝
100	do		b10. 131
100	do		131⅛
200	do		b15 88⅛
100	do		b15 88⅜
100	do		b15 88⅝
35	Panama R. R.		220
100	Miss. & Mo. R.		38
1000	Ill. Cen. R. S.		121
500	do		121⅛
50	do		s5. 121¼
200	do		121⅛
100	do		121⅜
1000	do		121⅝
300	do		b30. 122
200	do		b10 122
1300	do		b3. 122
300	do		b30. 122⅛
1700	Cleve. & Pitts.		108
500	do		108⅛
500	do		108⅜
500	do		109
350	Gal. & Chic. R.		113
100	do		b10. 113
100	do		113⅛
2250	do		114
100	do		s7. 114
200	do		b15 114⅜
200	do		b10. 115
300	do		114⅝
200	do		115
100	do		b10 115⅛
300	do		b30. 115⅜
300	do		s30. 115
250	do		115⅜
50	do		b15 116
150	do		b10. 116
250	do		116
100	do		b15 116⅛
600	do		b10. 116⅜
150	do		b15. 117
500	do		b10. 117
800	Clev. & Tol. R.		141
100	do		s30. 141
400	do		s60. 140⅝
300	do		s60 142
200	do		s60. 140⅜
300	Chi. & R. I. R.		142
200	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.		56
800	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.		85¾
200	do		s30. 85⅝
200	do		s10 85⅜
200	do		s10 85
100	do		b15 85¾
100	do		btwk 85⅝
400	do		b10 86
100	A. & T. R. R.		60
150	do		b30. 61⅛
100	do		b30 61
50	Chi. & N. W.		46¾
100	do		b30 47⅜
100	Central Coal Co.		65

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$15,000	Am. Gold		b3. 154⅜
100	New-York Cen.		133⅜
150	do		133⅝
200	do		134
50	do		133⅞
2200	Erie R.		109⅜
500	do		s3. 109⅜
200	do		b10. 110
1900	do		s3. 109⅜
1300	do		109⅞
400	Hud. River R.		b3. 134⅛
200	do		b3. 131⅜
100	do		b10. 135
300	do		134⅜
400	Harlem R.		94⅜
200	do		b10 95
300	do		94⅜
100	do		b3 94⅜
600	Read R. ex-dv.		113
200	do		b3 112⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.		132
200	do		132⅜
50	do		s10 132
400	do		b3 132⅛
100	do		s3. 132⅜
100	do		132⅛
1300	M. S. & N. I. R.		b3 87⅜
100	do		s3 87⅞
200	do		87⅝
600	Clev. & Tol. R.		b10 139⅜
200	do		c. 139⅝
100	do		s10 139⅞
100	do		140
100	do		b10 140⅛
100	do		140⅜
100	do		b10 140⅝
100	do		140¾
100	do		b10 140⅞
100	do		141
100	do		b10 141⅛
100	do		141⅜
100	do		b10 141⅝
100	do		141¾
100	do		b10 141⅞
100	do		142
100	do		b10 142⅛
100	do		142⅜
100	do		b10 142⅝
100	do		142¾
100	do		b10 142⅞
100	do		143
100	do		b10 143⅛
100	do		143⅜
100	do		b10 143⅝
100	do		143¾
100	do		b10 143⅞
100	do		144
100	do		b10 144⅛
100	do		144⅜
100	do		b10 144⅝
100	do		144¾
100	do		b10 144⅞
100	do		145
100	do		b10 145⅛
100	do		145⅜
100	do		b10 145⅝
100	do		145¾
100	do		b10 145⅞
100	do		146
100	do		b10 146⅛
100	do		146⅜
100	do		b10 146⅝
100	do		146¾
100	do		b10 146⅞
100	do		147
100	do		b10 147⅛
100	do		147⅜
100	do		b10 147⅝
100	do		147¾
100	do		b10 147⅞
100	do		148
100	do		b10 148⅛
100	do		148⅜
100	do		b10 148⅝
100	do		148¾
100	do		b10 148⅞
100	do		149
100	do		b10 149⅛
100	do		149⅜
100	do		b10 149⅝
100	do		149¾
100	do		b10 149⅞
100	do		150
100	do		b10 150⅛
100	do		150⅜
100	do		b10 150⅝
100	do		150¾
100	do		b10 150⅞
100	do		151
100	do		b10 151⅛
100	do		151⅜
100	do		b10 151⅝
100	do		151¾
100	do		b10 151⅞
100	do		152
100	do		b10 152⅛
100	do		152⅜
100	do		b10 152⅝
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100	do		b10 152⅞
100	do		153
100	do		b10 153⅛
100	do		153⅜
100	do		b10 153⅝
100	do		153¾
100	do		b10 153⅞
100	do		154
100	do		b10 154⅛
100	do		154⅜
100	do		b10 154⅝
100	do		154¾
100	do		b10 154⅞
100	do		155
100	do		b10 155⅛
100	do		155⅜
100	do		b10 155⅝
100	do		155¾
100	do		b10 155⅞
100	do		156
100	do		b10 156⅛
100	do		156⅜
100	do		b10 156⅝
100	do		156¾
100	do		b10 156⅞
100	do		157
100	do		b10 157⅛
100	do		157⅜
100	do		b10 157⅝
100	do		157¾
100	do		b10 157⅞
100	do		158
100	do		b10 158⅛
100	do		158⅜
100	do		b10 158⅝
100	do		158¾
100	do		b10 158⅞
100	do		159
100	do		b10 159⅛
100	do		159⅜
100	do		b10 159⅝
100	do		159¾
100	do		b10 159⅞
100	do		160
100	do		b10 160⅛
100	do		160⅜
100	do		b10 160⅝
100	do		160¾
100	do		b10 160⅞
100	do		161
100	do		b10 161⅛
100	do		161⅜
100	do		b10 161⅝
100	do		161¾
100	do		b10 161⅞
100	do		162
100	do		b10 162⅛
100	do		162⅜
100	do		b10 162⅝
100	do		162¾
100	do		b10 162⅞
100	do		163
100	do		b10 163⅛
100	do		163⅜
100	do		b10 163⅝
100	do		163¾
100	do		b10 163⅞
100	do		164
100	do		b10 164⅛
100	do		164⅜
100	do		b10 164⅝
100	do		164¾
100	do		b10 164⅞
100	do		165
100	do		b10 165⅛
100	do		165⅜
100	do		b10 165⅝
100	do		165¾
100	do		b10 165⅞
100	do		166
100	do		b10 166⅛
100	do		166⅜
100	do		b10 166⅝
100	do		166¾
100	do		b10 166⅞
100	do		167
100	do		b10 167⅛
100	do		167⅜
100	do		b10 167⅝
100	do		167¾
100	do		b10 167⅞
100	do		168
100	do		b10 168⅛
100	do		168⅜
100	do		b10 168⅝
100	do		168¾
100	do		b10 168⅞
100	do		169
100	do		b10 169⅛
100	do		169⅜
100	do		b10 169⅝
100	do		169¾
100	do		b10 169⅞
100	do		170
100	do		b10 170⅛
100	do		170⅜
100	do		b10 170⅝
100	do		170¾
100	do		b10 170⅞
100	do		171
100	do		b10 171⅛

TUESDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

The demand for Money keeps active, but was more readily supplied to-day to the leading Brokers than on Monday or at the close of last week. The Banks being now in possession of half their Legal Tender 5 ₩ Cents, are able to lend them out to advantage, and a good many trades have been made to-day by borrowers on the Stock Exchange for these Notes. The operation of taking them at par and interest, and depositing them in Banks at par as Legal Tender, is an expensive one, though in the present excited state of the Railway speculation, this consideration is scarcely taken into the account, where the negotiation can be made with the lender for 15@30@60 days. The Notes cannot be used for more than their face in paying for the Popular Loan at the Treasury, and only then by foregoing the abatement of ¼@½ heretofore allowed to Loan Agents, Bankers, &c.

A fresh impetus was given to the Share market this morning by the turn of speculation to the Railways which had not before risen very materially. The sudden start given to Michigan Central last night was followed by a similar movement in Galena and Chicago, Harlem, Illinois Central, Pittsburgh, &c. The first named, Galena, was the favorite at the First Board, but the peremptory orders to buy for the rise took a wider range as the *Bull* movements of the day were developed. At 1½ o'clock it was announced that the Board of Management of the Erie Railway, after canvassing their accounts for the year just closed, had raised the

been, for the last five, six or more years unable to pay its debts. They are, therefore, precisely in the condition so common in trade. commerce and business of this world, of men who have given their means and substance to insolvent parties. It is hard, of course, that they should lose their means which they have thus furnished; but the only question here is, whether the Receivers or Mr. ROSS, the sole Receiver—as he was, I believe, at the time the petition was filed—whether he is in such position that he is obliged to pay this indebtedness. I think he is not. It does not come within the terms of the decree (to which I have already adverted) of August, 1862, that certain persons have filed returns or bills claiming an equitable interest in some part of the property held at this time by the Receiver. These parties had not, at that time, filed this petition; their claim had not at that time been brought to the notice of the Court. This provision was instituted, by the express direction of the Court, in the decree, and drawn up by the Court itself, for the purpose of protecting all the interests at that time before the Court. The Court could not at all know of the interest of third parties; it was the duty of the Court, and it was for this purpose the clause was inserted in the decree; that provision was made for these various claims that were before the Court, so that, by the terms of the decree, this claim was not one; it was not possible to make a provision of that sort; it was not possible to say how many claims might arise. Their name was legion, as the Court well know. The Court was bound reluctantly frequently to deny the relief asked, on the ground asked, that they had given credit to an insolvent corporation. It is conceded they are unable to pay these first bonds—liens that accrued long before any lien could accrue in this case. They have never been paid—confessedly never paid, and yet these parties come in and claim they have a prior equity over those whose claims have never yet been paid, so far as this Court knows or can see.

But it is said that claims have been paid which have a stronger equity than this claim. I may concede that. I do not know but that may be so, but they were ordered to be paid by parties who had the right to impose and receive terms. These decrees were rendered by consent. The creditors—those who had the first claim—consented that those payments should be made; they consented that they themselves, their heirs, should yield to the heirs or claims of other parties subsequent to theirs, and because they consented to thus dispose of a portion of the property and to the payment of those claims, it is no reason why the Court can interfere and, against their will, decide that other claims shall be paid which may have just as strong an equity as those that were paid. As I have already said, by the terms of this first decree of 1859, various parties were to be paid. The employes, some of them, were to be paid; materials in some instances were to be paid for, the answer to all that is they consented to it; they having the prior equity and the prior lien consented to it, and it was only by their consent that the Court would make such a decree; if they had been referred simply to their equities, it is probable the Court would not have made a decree in relation to the payment of some of the claims what was made. In relation to the claim of BROWN BROTHERS & Co., so far as they are concerned, complaint is made that they are acknowledged. Certainly their claims in some respects were paramount, and they would have been acknowledged by the Court without the consent of the parties in interest; they had advanced money, they were the holders of the lease; by their consent it was in possession of the parties defendants to the original bills. It was by complying, as we all know who are acquainted with the case, with the somewhat hard terms imposed by Gov. MATTESON, perhaps, that possession was got of the road, and it is on that account, and this may serve to explain some portions of the decree which would not have been made without the consent of the parties.

These petitioners come here and ask us to open the door, and if we open it when are we to shut it? We know officially there are a very large and immense number of these claims against this corporation. Men on the line of the road have advanced their means and money to it and have been deprived of payment simply for the reason that there is nothing with which they can be paid; there is no property to pay them with; the property does not pay the creditors who have claims and liens prior to these. It is a hard case undoubtedly. Some very distressing cases have been brought to my notice of families brought to want by these parties who have had the control of the road. These are painful cases, but the answer simply is that there are other parties who have prior interests; they may be rich or they may be poor, but the Court cannot discriminate. I have in some cases gone pretty far, and in some interests I know the Receiver has yielded to cases of particular hardship, but I cannot open the door: There would be a crowd of claims to which this sum reserved would be but a drop in the bucket in the way of payment. I dispose of this case in a manner which is painful to myself, because I see the equity of the parties. I see the receivers have got possession of property to which in one sense these petitioners contributed by keeping it in operation; but it is no more true in this case than it was true of every laborer that worked on the road."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 172 bbls. Ashes, 10,043 bbls. Flour, 98 bbls. and 1,887 bags Corn Meal, 163 bushels Wheat, 7,628 bushels Corn, 296 bushels Rye, 11,476 bushels Oats, 7,628 bushels Malt, 6,971 pkgs. Provisions, and 740 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand at our quotations. Java at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 22½c.@34½c. with sales of 4,650 bags; Laguayra, 33½c.@34½c., Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio were 2,400 bags. The week's business Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "There has been a good demand for Rio during the past week, and the transactions have been 4,000 bags for consumption, including 3,500 ₱ *Indus*, at 33¾c., and three cargoes to arrive, viz.: 4,181 ₱ *Eleanora*, at 33c.; 3,490 ₱ *Morning Star*, at 33c., 4,000 ₱ *Burgomeister Steinberg*, at 33½c., the two last on speculation. The market closes quiet but steady. Stock of all kinds to-day, 31,333 pkgs., including of Rio and Santos, 19,031 bags; Java, 5,210 mats and 1,620 bags; Ceylon, 1,800 bags; Maracaibo, 1,800 do.; Laguayra, 1,510 do.; St. Domingo, 200 do.; other descriptions, 1,153 do.

STOCK OF RIO.

Jan. 9, Baltimore, bags..... 457
Jan. 12, New-York, bags..... 19,031
Grand total, bags..... 19,488

COTTON—Is in moderate request, at previous rates. Middlings 81c.@81¾c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,250 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand, to-day: the advanced views of holders, however, have tended to impede operations, especially in shipping brands, which have been in most request. Prices close a shade higher than yesterday. Sales, since our last, 10,250 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 35@$6 65 for common to choice extra State, at $6 60@$7 20, chiefly at $6 65@$6 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 65, chiefly at $7 45@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 30@$7 40 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 35	@$6 65
Extra State	6 80	@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 45	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 70	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 25	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour has been in rather more demand at uniform rates: sales since our last, 1,400 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine, $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 1,100 bbls. extra at $6 90@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $5 50@$6 65 ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $5 30@$5 60 for Jersey, $6 10@$6 15 for Brandywine, $6 20 for Marsh's Caloric, ₱ bbl. Total sales, 450 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$3 75, the latter an extreme, ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand for export, and prices have advanced about 1c. ₱ bushel, closing buoyantly. Sales, since our last, 151,000 bushels, including White Western, $1 72; Amber Western, at $1 62½@$1 65; Red Western at $1 56½@$1 62, Red do., old and inferior, at $1 46; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at equal to $1 52@$1 55, in store and delivered. Milwaukee Club at $1 50@$1 53, the latter an extreme; Chicago Spring at $1 47½@$1 52, in store and delivered. ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining. Sales were made of 34,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 26¾, chiefly at $1 26, for Mixed Western in store, and $1 22@$1 24 for New Yellow and White Jersey. ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1 27@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair request and rather firmer. We quote Canada at 90c.@91½c.; Western at 91½c.@93c., chiefly at 92c.; State at 91c.@92½c.; Prince Edward's Island at 89c@90c., Jersey at 85c.@86c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues in moderate request at $1 30@$1 50, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales 3,500 bushels, chiefly State $1 30@$1 42 for very inferior to fair ₱ bushel. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in active request to-day, at $1 40@$1 65, in large and small lots, and inferior lots at $1 30@$1 35, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in good demand, at from 55c.@88c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet, but quoted steady.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand, at full and buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in good demand, and 1,220 bbls. have been sold since our last, mainly at auction, at 59c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive at former rates, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 90@$2 95 ₱ gallon; Resin, $27@40 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $40 50@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pitch, $17@$28 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand at steady rates. We quote Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 43@$1 46. No. 1 Lard at $1 03@$1 12½; City Red at 70c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and Crude Petroleum at 31½c.@32½c., Refined do. at 58c. @54c. free, and 45¾c.@47c. in bond ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum since our last, 1,345 bbls. The week's business in Petroleum, Messrs. TURNER & GREIVES notice thus:—"We have to report an unsettled market in consequence of the discussion of the proposed change in the Internal Revenue Tax Law, and only a limited amount of business has been transacted. The stock of all kinds here is but little, if any, in excess of 70,000 bbls., and as the receipts continue small, holders of both Crude and Refined are for the most part strong in their views. Crude fell off 1@2c. early in the week under review, the result of the action of a Convention of Delegates from various parts of the country, who have memorialized Congress to retain the present system of collecting the revenue from Petroleum, but to increase the tax on Refined to 15 cents per gallon, allowing a full drawback when the oil is exported. Later, a convention of New-York merchants was held, who recommend a tax of five cents per gallon on crude providing for a drawback of 5c. ₱ gallon on the refined when the same shall be exported. The conflict of opinion of these two Conventions leads many to anticipate that the Government will adhere to its original proposition of imposing a tax of 10c. on crude, although in such a contingency all would agree in demanding the concession of a drawback on the refined of an equal amount when the same is exported. Crude, therefore, closes very firm, while Refined is irregular and unsettled. The following are the receipts at, and exports from New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum	7,940	9,643
Exports of Petroleum	9,222	9,222

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JAN. 11.—The market for Sperm, since our last, has had an upward tendency and the sales comprise 1,210 bbls., all for manufacturing, as follows: 800 bbls. at $1 60; 300 do. at $1 62½; and 50 do. at $1 65 ₱ gallon. For the week ending Jan. 4, (omitted in our last,) there were sales of 1,235 bbls., as follows: 700 bbls. at $1 60; 320 do. at $1 63; and 215 on private terms. In Whale there has been sales of 675 bbls., for manufacturing, at $1 10 ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the past week, 125,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*: 5,000 pieces, 56x60, 15c.; 3,000 pieces, 56x60, 15¼c.; 5,000 pieces, 56x60, 15½c.; 4,000 pieces, 60x60, 15½c., light; 3,000 pieces, 60x64, 16¼c., light; 9,000 pieces, 60x64, 16½c., light; 17,000 pieces, 60x64, 16¾c.; 5,000 pieces, 60x64, 16¾c.; 3,000 pieces, 60x64, 17c., heavy; 4,000 pieces, 64x64, 16¾c., light; 11,000 pieces, 64x64, 16¾c., light; 46,000 pieces, 64x64, 17c., 7 yards; 7,000 pieces, 64x64, 17¼c., heavy; 3,000 pieces, 64x64, 17½c., heavy, ₱ lb—showing an advance of full ½c. ₱ yard on some grades.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request, at rising prices. Sales since our last, 5,400 bbls. at $23@$23 50 for New Mess here; $23 50@$24 for do., deliverable in March, April May and June; and other lots which we are not at liberty to report; $20 25@$20 62½ for Mess, last season's packing, here, and $22 50 for March delivery; $19 25@$19 62½ for two year old Mess; $23@$26 25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $17 50@$19 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; and $21 for Western do., del. in Feb. and March; $16 25@$16 75 for Sour Mess; $15 25@$16 50 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 10½c.@13c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Sales, 250 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon continues in active demand at 10c.¾@13c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales 1,850 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs continue active and firm, at 9c.@10¾c., the latter for choice City, ₱ lb. Lard is in good demand and buoyant; sales 2,850 tcs. and bbls. at 13c.@14c., the latter in port an extreme rate for choice New City, and 14c. for February and March delivery ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request and is firm; sales 590 bbls. at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ₱ tierce; sales, 450 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter is in good demand, to-day, at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@33c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 13c.@16c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request and firm. Sales since our last 635 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11¼c.@14¼c., and Cuba at 10¾c.@13c.; also, 1,450 boxes Havana at 13c.@16c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 13¾c.@17½c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—The principal inquiry has been for Linseed, at $3 60c.@$3 85c. per bush. Other articles quiet but firm.

TEAS—Are in fair request, to-day.

TALLOW—Sales 256,000 lbs., at 12c.@12¾c.; 225 packages Grease at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. The week's business in Tallow, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "Since our last issue the market has been characterized by much firmness, and full rates have been readily obtained. On Wednesday the demand was quite brisk for strictly prime in hhds. and bbls., 12c.@12¼c. On Thursday and Friday the market continued quite brisk for all grades, and selected lots sold at 12¼c., which, however, was the extreme price. We note also on Friday some large lots were disposed of at 12¼c. On Saturday prices were still buoyant and holders were offering but little in the market, most of them storing lots arriving and holding for higher rates, which they obtained yesterday and to-day, as some sales took place at 12¾c., and but little was offered even at the advance: taking all circumstances into consideration, there appears to be an evident upward tendency to the market. The stock now on hand is being greatly reduced, and the arrivals are quite small, which two things tend to keep the market stiff. To-day, at the close, the demand for all grades of Tallow was large, and lots were sold quickly at 12¾c.@13¼c. In other Soap stocks, such as Grease of different kinds, the demand has been quite light, owing to the falling off of the home demand for manufacture. Prime Marrow has been in good demand at 11½c. Tallow Oil has been much neglected, and the price is nominal, say 11¾c. for strictly prime in hhds. We close our remarks by stating that from present appearances the price of Tallow will rule still higher for the next week. Prices this day, 1858. 10c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861. 10c.; 1862, 9¾c.; 1863. 11c."

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 2,900 bbls., at 96c. @$1, chiefly at 98c.@$1 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were reported to-day. For Liverpool, 1,250 bbls. Flour, at 10½d. @1s.; 24,000 bushels Wheat, at 4d.; 100 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 6d.; 200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d.; 1,559 pkgs. Provisions, at 12s. 6d.@22s. 6d, by sailing vessel, and 30s.@45s. by steamer; 50 tons Logwood, at 12s. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 7½d; 300 bbls. do., at 2s.; 50 tons heavy goods, at 15s. For Marseilles, 709 pkgs. Lard, &c., at 55c.@57½ francs. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. For Genoa, a Br. brig, with Petroleum, on private terms. For Hong Kong and Shanghai, an Austrian bark on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 16	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Sidon	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Dec. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 26	Southampton	New-York.
City of London	Dec. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Dec. 31	Liverpool	Portland.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Roanoke	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Jan. 13	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Jan. 16	New-York*	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Persia*, close at 8 A. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus*, via Portland, close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *New-York*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday, at 10 30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Yazoo*, will close on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and New-Orleans, by the *Columbia*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, will close on Wednesday, at 10 30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 8 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH SKATES—ENGLISH SKATES.

An invoice of Marsden Brothers' Sheffield Skates, all-strapped and ready for use, for sale low, to close invoice, by SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
No. 18 Maiden-lane,
No. 22 John-st.

NOTICE TO JEWELERS AND OTHERS.—Wanted a second-hand Herring's safe, about six feet high and four feet wide, with drawers, in good order. Address for three days T. B. STARR, No. 22 John-st., up stairs.

NOTICE.—OUR STORE, NO. 55 BEEKMAN-ST., being destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th inst., we have removed to No. 29 Platt-st., corner of Gold.
BULKLEY, BROTHER & CO.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 a No. 6 Pen: $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 33D AND 44TH-STS., AND VACANT LOTS ON 4TH AND 10TH-AVS., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz.

West 33d-st.—The five story brown stone front house and lot No. 242 West 33d-st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs. This entire block is built up on both sides of the street with beautiful houses of a similar class. The street is laid with Belgian pavement. Let 16.8 by 98.9; $5,000 can remain on mortgage.

West 44th-st.—The large story and basement brick house and lot No. 20 (old No. 326) West 44th-st., between 10th and 11th avs. The building stands on the rear of the lot, which is 25 feet front by 100 feet deep. One-half can remain on mortgage.

10th-av.—Four lots on the west side of 10th-av., in the best part of Carmansville, commencing 75 feet north of 150th-st., and running to within 25 feet of 160th-st. Each lot is 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, perfectly level, on even grade with the 10th-av., and a very little outlay will improve them so that they will pay a large interest. For a short distance below and above this point the 10th-is, and always will be an immense thoroughfare, and there is probably no place on the island of New-York where the property will improve more certainly or more rapidly. One-half can remain on mortgage.

4th-av.—One lot on the east side of 4th-av., 52 feet 7 inches south of 76th-st., 26x100 feet. One-half can remain on mortgage.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BOWERY PROPERTY, AND ABOUT 78 ACRES OF LAND, AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Peter Gorsline, deceased:

BOWERY.—The valuable lots, with the brick buildings and stores thereon, known as Nos. 64, 64½, 66, 68 and 68½ Bowery, west side, 25 feet north of Canal-st., being together 75 feet by 100 feet, and will be sold in three parcels.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Four parcels of land at Ravenswood, L. I., about one mile from the Hunter's Point Ferry, and on the line of the proposed horse railroad to Astoria. The plots have together a frontage of nearly 1,600 feet on Vernon-av., and contain about 78 acres.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.
will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, within the store, No. 105 Wall-st., without regard to weather,

FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.

4,000 boxes new French Window Glass, assorted sizes and qualities, from 6x8 to 30x44.

Catalogues will be ready one day before the sale.

DANL. B. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES, & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 16th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner J. H. TOONE, consisting of Coffee, Cigarettes and Printing paper.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

By BURDETT, JONES & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

D. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 18th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the prize-steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c. The above vessel is now lying at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, on BLEECKER, CHARLES, HUDSON, GANSEVOORT and 13TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of the Estate of William Mandeville, deceased:

BLEECKER-STREET.—The two story and attic brick house and lot, No. 200 Bleecker-st., adjoining the corner of Hancock-st. House 25.0½ by about 45 feet deep, with party walls. Lot 25 0½ by 98.1, more or less.

CHARLES-STREET.—The three story brick house and lot, No. 62 Charles-st., near 4th-st. Lot 25 by about 95.6.

Also, the plot of ground bounded by Hudson, Gansevoort and 13th sts., having a frontage of 181 feet 11 inches on Hudson-st., 83 feet 4 inches on Gansevoort-st., and 83 feet 8 inches on 13th-st., and being about 116 feet deep on the easterly side, which plot is now occupied as a coal yard.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 250 G-st., Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE.

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next:

Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.

About 1,000 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
About 300 tons of old Car Wheels.
About 300 tons of old Car Axles.
About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron.
About 200 tons of old Cast Iron.
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

HENRY R. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY R. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a black horse, 15 hands high, about eight years old, good in single and double harness, and a good saddle horse. Also, a set of single harness. Also, a bay horse, about 15 hands high, very stylish, a good traveler, warranted kind in single or double harness, free from vice, suitable for a lady as a saddle horse.

E. PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

METROPOLITAN POLICE AUCTION SALE of unclaimed property, at the Headquarters of the Police, No. 300 Mulberry-st., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Property Clerk.

E. PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress wants a situation in a private family: she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits. best of City reference: she is fully capable to take any capacity in a private house; she is also willing to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 242 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts., in the rear, first floor, front room.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Situations wanted, in Brooklyn and the country, for a number of neat and thoroughly competent domestics who have served in some of our most respectable Brooklyn families, to whom they refer, and are really excellent servants. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, OR TO WAIT ON A LADY.—Wanted, a situation by a highly respectable woman, where her position would be one of trust and responsibility—either in the entire charge of a gentleman's house, or to wait on a lady: is of German descent, of middle age, and no incumbrance; will be found a person of most pleasing manners, genteel appearance, well educated, and a member of the Protestant Church. The highest references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress: would go a short distance in the country: is willing and obliging. good reference from her last place, where she lived five years in the country. Call for two days at No. 251 23d-st., between 1st-av and Avenue A, 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or would go as nurse or waitress; is competent of filling either situation. Call or address No. 346 3d-av., between 26th and 27th st., in the rear, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, has five years' recommendations from her last place. Can be seen at No. 161 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, lately arrived, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do general housework in a respectable family; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 26th-st., near 3d av., Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON. A situation wanted as cook: thoroughly understands her business—soups, game, desserts, and all kinds of pastry: best City reference: no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 113 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good cook, who will assist with the washing: is a good baker of bread; has lived out in the old country; will make herself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 259 East 9th-st., top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Can give five years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 101 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; would do general housework: would go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 268 7th-av., third floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young American girl wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a very small private family. Also, a young German girl to do the up-stairs work. Apply to Mrs. FISCHER, No. 530 6th-av. Entrance in 36th-st.

WANTED.—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation as cook and laundress: does up linens in excellent style—a good baker: or as regular laundress. Wages, $8 to $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A SCOTCH Protestant, wishes a situation as cook: understands cooking in every respect; would do the plain washing if required. The best of City and country reference. Can be seen in the bakery, between 28th and 29th sts., 3d-av

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a woman, as cook, washer and ironer; can give good City references. Apply at No. 354 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GERMAN OPERA—FAUST.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP—THE PRETTY WIDOW OF MILL HILL—COUSIN CHERRY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

MIBLO'S SALOON—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—TICKET-OF LEAVE MAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL. GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Boston *Traveller*, of yesterday, says that letters have been received in that city from a Northern clergyman, who established himself in Charleston with his family but a short time before the rebellion. He gives touching details of the anguish and suffering of the inhabitants of the place, many of whom hope and pray for redemption even at the hands of the Yankees. In his opinion, the time is rapidly approaching when it will be found necessary to give up the city to save the people from absolute starvation. Of course, all that can, leave the place; but many have not the means, neither have they any place of refuge.

The examination of the case of ALMON, SMITH and KEITH, the rescuers from the civil authorities at Halifax of WADE, one of the *Chesapeake* pirates, was closed on Monday night. The Mayor of Halifax, before whom the hearing was given, required the prisoners to give bail for their appearance before the Supreme Court, the papers in the case having been handed over to the Crown officers

McDONALD'S Pennsylvania battery, numbering eighty-three men, arrived at Louisville on the 8th, from Chattanooga. They have reënlisted, and are on their way home with furloughs of thirty days.

Most of the newspaper reporters, who have been with the Army of the Cumberland for some time past, have generally vacated their posts.

The Second Maine cavalry regiment, at Augusta, is full, and will soon take the field, probably in Texas. The Twenty-ninth veteran regiment will leave for "the front" in three weeks, and the Thirtieth will soon follow.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, but little business was done. The bill providing for the payment of bounties to March 1, was passed. In connection with this subject, Mr. FESSENDEN presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that he would be unable to meet the heavy drafts required by this action within so short a time, and recommending increased taxation. The Enrollment Act was taken up, and Mr. SUMNER'S amendment providing that the amount of commutation shall be graduated according to each person's income, was after a long discussion, rejected. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, a lengthy discussion occurred on the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, it being stated by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, that there was some danger that this Court would assume to act upon claims for property destroyed or appropriated by our armies. Several gentlemen thought the Court should be accorded such jurisdiction where the claims arose under contract, but without reaching any conclusion the subject was postponed. The bill amending the Internal Revenue Act was made the special order for Thursday next. In the Committee of the Whole, the House considered the bill for reimbursing the State of Pennsylvania for her war expenses. Several propositions were offered to include New-York, Maine, New-Jersey and other States, and the matter was opposed as being premature. Without reaching any conclusion, the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors having recently leased Palace Garden site for military uses, yesterday directed their Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms to inclose it and roof it in, that it may be used for drill purposes. The officers of the Second regiment sent in a petition representing that this State corps (the original of which enlisted in the Union army at the beginning of the war) are now fully reorganized, and asking for a continuance of the use of their drill-room, corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, which was recently given over to the Fifty-fifth regiment, upon the supposition that the Second had no home organization. The request was granted by rescinding the resolution in regard to the permission granted to the Fifty-fifth regiment. The Comptroller transmitted additional riot claims, numbered from 2,318 to 2,346, inclusive, which were referred to the Special Committee investigating such claims. The President announced the appointment of the Standing Committees for the year, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton, Dec. 23, arrived at this port last evening. Her advices have been fully anticipated.

The Hornesville *Tribune* says: "A most terrible accident occurred at Reynolds' Saw Mill, a mile north of this village, on Thursday morning. While a man, who gave his name as FRANK SMITH, who had been employed in the mill four months, was engaged in edging boards with a buzz saw and attempting to remove the edging, the saw caught his sleeve, instantly severing his right arm, at the same time drawing him down upon the saw, almost severing his body at the breast, separating the great arteries and killing him instantly. The real name of the deceased was ALONZO D. LEWIS. He was a single man, had been a soldier in one of the Pennsylvania regiments, and was said to have been a deserter, which accounts for his having changed his name."

There is a very general desire shown on the part of officers and soldiers to obtain higher rank and pay by accepting commissions in the negro regiments now forming by the United States authorities in the Mississippi Valley and in North Carolina. Up to yesterday—so it was officially stated—the whole number of examinations before the Board, of which Gen. CASEY is President, is 1,160, of which 615 have been recommended, and 545 rejected. For the week just ended, there were 38 examinations; 18 were recommended as follows: One Colonel of first class; 1 Major, second class; 4 Captains, 3 of first class and 1 third class; First Lieutenant, firstclass: 11 Second Lieutenants, 5 first class, 3 second class, 3 third class. Mr. LINCOLN will soon send a special message to Congress, recommending additional legislation in order to secure the enrollment of slaves in the loyal Border States, and to compensate owners for those drafted or enlisted.

It was reported both in Washington and Annapolis on Monday, that Mr. HARRIS, member of Congress from the Fifth District of Maryland, had died of small-pox at his residence in St. Mary's County. Mr. HARRIS went home before the holidays, and has not since been in Washington. The correctness of the report is denied in Baltimore.

A gentleman from Bath, Me., says that shipbuilders and owners of that city have sold ships enough to Europeans, since the commencement of the war, to amount to $3,000,000 in gold. Of this sum $2,000,000 is still on deposit in Europe.

There was increased speculation in the Railways on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The additional rise on several descriptions was 3 to 5 ₩ cent. Gold also went up 1½ ₩ cent., and Government Stocks were active in demand and firm in prices. There was less difficulty in borrowing Money, though the demand keeps very active and rates dear.

Business in Breadstuffs, Provisions, Tallow, Whisky and Rio Coffee was more animated yesterday; prices generally favored sellers. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Fish, Fruit, Hides, Leather, Sugars and Tobacco. Ingot Copper was active and a shade dearer. Tin was also doing better. The demand for Hay, Hops, Linseed, Teas and New-Orleans Molasses was fair. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The live stock markets are scantily supplied with animals the present week, there being only 4,149 beeves, 468 calves, 11,558 sheep, and 6,868 hogs. The demand for all kinds is active, and higher prices are obtained. Beef cattle are worth ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb. more than they sold for one week ago. Prime bullocks readily command 12½c.@13c. ₩ lb., net weight, and poor animals 10c.... Sheep, too, are higher, with not enough on sale to meet the demand. Prices range from 7½c.@8c. for fair stock, to 8½c. for fat sheep....Live hogs are in request, the very light receipts falling far short of the wants of butchers and packers. They are worth 8c.@8½c. ₩ lb., live weight.

The Opposition and Slavery.

Gen. GANTT, of Arkansas, formerly of the rebel army, but now a thorough Union man, declared, in his speech at Cincinnati, that the people of Arkansas "turn from Slavery with *loathing indescribable*," and with great indignation adverted to the fact that "while we who are so much interested pray for deliverance from this curse, there is a sneaking party in the North who would force us to keep the curse with us." It is indeed astonishing that men in the North, who never saw a slave, and who have not a dollar's worth of interest in the institution, are so much more concerned for the fate of Slavery than they in whose social system it had closely interwoven itself, and who had property in it to the extent of hundreds of millions.

The chief stimulus of the opposition party of the North against the Administration is its Anti-Slavery war policy. It is the Emancipation Proclamation, and the other measures connected with it, that form their great grievance. They pretend that these acts of President LINCOLN are the great barriers to the speedy termination of the war, and peaceable restoration of the Union. They insist upon this, though they are constantly confronted with new manifestations of directly the opposite feeling upon the part of the resurgent Unionism of the South. Hardly a day elapses that we do not get tidings of new accessions to the Union cause in some part of the South within our lines. But there has been hardly a single instance of a Southern man of any character, thus converted, who has borne testimony that the Anti-Slavery acts of the Administration are standing in the way of the restoration of the Union. On the other hand, they all bear witness that Slavery is the greatest of all barriers to any such restoration, and they are the most impatient of all men for its summary annihilation. Gen. GANTT tells the Cincinnati people: "You would think, if you visited us, that the seat of Abolitionism had been transferred from New-England to Arkansas." The whole development of Unionism everywhere tends to just that form.

Now, we should like to see this accounted for on any theory consistent with the assertion of the Anti-Administration party of the North, that President LINCOLN'S policy toward Slavery has been bad policy for the Union. Are not these Union men of the South better acquainted, than they, with the Southern disposition?

Having lived in the midst of the rebellion for months, and many of them, in fact, almost up to the present time, can it be said that they don't understand, as well as those five hundred or a thousand miles away, where its vulnerable point lies, and what the best way to reach it? Or are these men hypocrites? Do they pretend to be Union men when in fact they are not? And do they thus advocate the extremest Anti-Slavery policy, not as they say because it is best calculated to restore the Union, but the surest of all methods to make an end of it forever? The supposition is monstrous. No men in the country hate the rebellion so intensely, or have so great reason to hate it. It has subjected them to losses and to sufferings immeasurably beyond anything known here in the North. Their love for the Union is not, as with us, a mere sentiment; it is a passion, fiercely inflamed by a sense of personal wrong.

But those Southern men who declare at once for the Union and for the annihilation of Slavery, are in no respect of a different mold from Southern men generally. There is no earthly reason why they should identify restoration and emancipation, and not others, wherever those others are brought within the protection of our advancing armies. In fact, the causes which have produced this, will only work with all the greater energy in the States yet to be recovered. The reaction against the rebellion will be all the greater the longer and harder the rebellion is pressed. If the sufferings inflicted by the rebellion in Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas have wrought there such hostility to Slavery, its cause, the sufferings in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, far more prolonged, and therefore far severer, must generate a still intenser hatred of it in these States. Our Northern "Conservatives," as they style themselves, will find that the interval between them and the Southern Unionists will be continually growing wider as territory is redeemed from the "Confederacy." They will find that they will have to change their ground in spite of themselves, or else become the laughing-stock of the world—stickling for what they call Southern Pro-Slavery rights in the Union, when the prime concern of every Union man in the South will be to get clear of Slavery as an unmitigated curse, and an object of "indescribable loathing."

The truth is that this concern of the Anti-Administration party of the North for Slavery comes mainly from old political prejudices in favor of the institution, with little or no regard for the vast changes wrought by the war. It was their doctrine once that the safety of the Union lay in a religious care for the interests of Slavery, and an unquestioning compliance with all of its demands; and they blindly cherish the idea that there can be no true Unionism now which does not have a similar spirit. Their "one idea" is that to bolster up Slavery is to bolster up this Union, and that the two are inseparable. Whatever room there might once have been for this belief, it is now absurd. The rebellion has wrought a complete change of relations, and there is no applicability of old ideas to the new order of things. The very policy, in respect to Slavery, which once might have been the most conservative of the Union, is now the most hostile to it. Southern Unionists understand this fact, and merely accommodate themselves to it. It is high time that the Anti-Administration men of the North, who still call themselves Unionists, should begin to learn of them.

Gen. Grant's Winter Operations.

Whatever may take place in any other department, the public attention naturally centres, even at this quiet season, upon the great central department, the operations in which must again bisect the Confederacy and eventually end the rebellion. We presume no one expects any grand military operations to be undertaken in that region at present. But there is much to do—indeed, there is much being done—which is all-important and highly essential to future operations. Spring opens next month in the latitude of Chattanooga, and the month of March may admit of a movement.

But the extent of Gen. GRANT'S Department is so vast, and the character of his operations so vital, that it is eminently necessary that the preparations now making should be entirely and permanently complete, before another step in advance is taken. Hitherto, operations in that immediate vicinity have been attended with unparalleled difficulties as to supplies and transportation. Actual experience is necessary to convey a truthful and adequate idea of the obstacles overcome, and the sufferings endured by the armies under ROSECRANS, THOMAS, GRANT and BURNSIDE, during the past ten months. To permanently remove these obstacles—to render it certain that no step backward shall be taken on any account, is Gen. GRANT'S present work. One line of railroad is no longer sufficient as a means of communication and supplies; two must be had, and with the Tennessee River, possibly three lines between Chattanooga and Nashville, or any other secondary base, may be kept up. Nashville was fortified, and by the accumulation of immense supplies, rendered the great secondary base of the army in the Middle Department, before the advance through Tennesses could be commenced. And so with Chattanooga. Its strategic relations to the remaining part of the Confederacy indicate it as another point for a great secondary base of supplies; the point from which the last onward movement in that quarter, and probably the final movement in the suppression of the rebellion, is to be made. Considering, then, the magnitude of the force which must be concentrated for this work, it is easy to see that Gen. GRANT'S winter operations, though they are not resounding with the clash of arms, nor stirring us with bulletins of victory, are of a character not less important than the vital movements which are dependent upon them.

Information reaches us now and then from the Department of the Mississippi, going to show what is being done in the matter of opening and establishing lines of railroad and water communication. The line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, now about being opened to Chattanooga for the first time, has long been inadequate to the proper supplying of even a small army. It is full of heavy grades, has poor rails, and miserable rolling stock. But it is employed to its fullest capacity. Within the past ten days the great bridge over the Tennessee, at Bridgeport, has been completed; also, that over Running Water Creek, near Chattanooga, 25 feet high and 800 feet long. This brings the cars into Chattanooga, from whence they can run to Atlanta or Augusta, to Knoxville or Richmond, whenever the condition of affairs shall permit. Another line of railroad will soon be, if it is not already, in full operation between Nashville and Bridgeport, (or Stevenson) Alabama. This is the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, which intersects the the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Huntsville, the latter forming a junction with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at Stevenson—thence over the track of the latter, or by river from Bridgeport, to Chattanooga. This gives Gen. GRANT substantially two routes of rail communication with his first secondary base. By next month, through the means of a railroad from Nashville to the Tennessee River, he will have two reliable railroad lines, and one water line available a portion of the year, (the Cumberland River), with his primary base, the Ohio River.

Were it not for the impassable Muscle Shoals in the Tennessee River, between Florence and Decatur, Gen. GRANT would be in a far more comfortable condition regarding his supplies. But these shoals are never navigable for loaded boats. Light draft steamers have sometimes been warped over them, and at our last accounts several small steamers and a light draft gunboat were at the lower end of the shoals, waiting for the highest stage of water to go over. These, together with several other small steamers, captured and built above Bridgeport, will navigate the Tennessee wherever there is twelve or fifteen inches of water, and they will relieve the overburdened railroad very materially.

The supply-question with Gen. GRANT has latterly assumed still greater importance, in view of the fact that our forces in East Tennessee will hereafter draw their chief supplies over the same routes used by the army at Chattanooga. Thus it will be seen that the task of feeding and supplying the large forces in the department is fully as herculean as the task of moving them. Add to this fact, the accumulation of supplies necessary for an advance in the Spring, and the increased army dependent on them which will be concentrated for the movement, and the work laid out in Gen. GRANT'S Department will almost be such as to give pause to even his great energies. But all this will be done. That indomitable Western energy which carries all before it will prevail, and though the next movement in the Southwest may not be in February, nor perhaps even in March, yet when it does take place, there will be no backward steps, and no such word as fail. With Spring-time comes vegetation, and the subsistence of animals will be less difficult, and as the army advances it will, as it has heretofore, inevitably find a considerable quantity of supplies that has escaped the rebel tything-man. So let the Government not fail to see to it that Gen. GRANT has an army in numbers sufficient for his work; all other armies are of secondary account; the last fatal blow to the rebellion is to be struck by Gen. GRANT; the rebels appreciate this, and such efforts to avert it as they are capable of they are making. It would be a shame if any pains, or labor, or material, or men should be withheld, which, if furnished, might speedily give us a crowning and final success.

OUR VETERAN REGIMENTS IN THE CITY.—We were glad to see that the two regiments of veteran volunteers which came to this City yesterday, from the Army of the Potomac, on a brief furlough, obtained a warmer welcome and a more proper recognition than had been accorded to the other veteran regiments which have been arriving during the last few weeks. One of our best City militia regiments volunteered to act as an escort; the Mayor and other of the City authorities stood on the City Hall steps, and smiled as the war-worn heroes passed by, and at the same spot an excellent brass band regaled their ears and touched their hearts with the sweet notes of "Home again." They received frequent welcome plaudits during their march up Broadway, and finally had the honor of a review by Gen. BURNSIDE. All this is certainly an improvement on the conduct of the City in previous similar cases. Only last week we witnessed the march through the City of the heroic fragment of a veteran regiment—a regiment that had seen the hardest service for close upon three years—that had fought in more battles than any regiment of troops on the globe, and every man of which had a hundred times confronted the storm of battle and the shafts of death in behalf of the beloved though tattered banner that was borne proudly at the head of their little column—a regiment that was commanded by as noble a soldier as ever rode a horse, and of whom, it is told, the present Commander of the Army of the Potomac once remarked to one of our most famous Corps Commanders: "W——, treat him well! for you and I will serve under him one of these days." We say we saw this regiment, headed by this officer, arrive in New-York, march past the City Hall, and through the streets, without receiving a sign of recognition or a cheer of welcome from the Municipal authorities, the military authorities, the militia or the patriotic citizens. It was unkind and chilling, and the returned veterans felt it. Not thus should a free country and a people who love their flag and institutions treat those who have dared everything in their defence, and who popose again to brave the dangers of the field.

We think a general reception and public ovation should be given, some day this month, to all the veteran regiments that are in the City—or who may arrive by the time fixed. The people would like to see and salute the men of whose gallant deeds they have read and heard so much, and whose history will be immortal in our country's annals. In addition to this, the reënlisting men should get their bounties promptly.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A new sensation play—place Ireland, period 1821—was produced here last evening. It is called the "Connie Soogah, or the Jolly Peddler," and is from the pen of Mr. CHARLES GAYLER, a gentleman who has written better things—and worse. The dramatist who writes for "stars," has to bring his invention down to the common-place necessity of constantly keeping those "stars" before the audience. It is for this and for no purpose of art, that he is employed. Mystery, the great element of all fiction, is therefore denied to him. In this piece—which is quick in its action, and good of its kind—the public anxiety is always relieved by the Irish hero. If a secret is being told, he is in waiting—round the corner or in a closet—to hear it; if a danger threatens, he is there to avert it. The scoundrel of the piece is allowed a sufficient amount of rope, but we know from the beginning that Paddy is at the other end and will surely haul him up. The interest of the piece is consequently not so much in the thing which we know *will* be done, but in the way it *is* done; an interest dependent on quick action, stirring *tableaux*, and good scenery. These atoms of a rather cheap whole are conscientiously attended to by Mr. WHEATLEY, who, whether he is dealing with mediocrity or merit, never forgets his responsibility as a manager. The tableaux are vivid; the scenery thoroughly admirable. The "Giant's Causeway" scene of the second act is one of the best things ever seen even at this house. As to the statement that "the production of this piece marks a new era in the history of the Irish drama," we can only express our regret that it is not so; and an additional regret that a responsible management should lend its name to such a statement. The "Connie Soogah" is nothing but a "star" piece; very good for those who are fond of seeing Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS; very poor for those who are interested in broader mediums of public amusement. In a sentence, the piece is capital for the country, and capital for those who like to see country actors in the metropolis.

The story is threadbare. It is that of an agent who tries to make his own son the heir to an impoverished estate—wading through blood to accomplish this end. He is, of course, foiled, and the dramatist shows how and why he was foiled. In doing this he evolves certain situations which are striking, but they are marred by the knowledge that the Irish hero is there and will surely turn them to good account. Beyond this it is not necessary to inquire. Indeed, from the consideration of such a work the critic returns empty. There is nothing to be thought of but Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS. He is omnipresent and chatters at all times. Let us say, briefly, that the house applauded his efforts, and that the piece was, therefore, successful. Mr. GAYLER, who has written for Wallack's Theatre with success, and is, in fact, the only practical hard-working dramatist that we have, will understand that this is a compliment to his tact if not his talent. To write for a "star" is hard work for an author of ability; to consider that spasm, harder work for the critic.

The general performance of the "Connie Soogah" was loud-voiced and good. By this we mean that the small parts were not tamed by shrinking stupidity. Miss ADA CLIFTON was, as she always is, admirable. Mr. BURNETT, as the agent, was a little too deep-dyed, but he could not help proving that he is, even in such miserable extremity, a good artist. Several other people, of whom it is not necessary to speak, took part in the performance. Notably, Miss MARY WELLS, whose efforts ought to be underlined on the bills as "the great knee act." The house furnished a commentary on its character by applauding this vile exhibition. The house, in fact, was severe. It yelled at everything, and rushed out helter-skelter when the performance was over, as if it had done its duty, forgetting that the author had not been called before the curtain.

The piece, as we have before remarked, owes its success to Mr. WHEATLEY, and will probably run a week or so.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—The Harrison English Opera Troupe will give a first performance of the "Bohemian Girl" to-night at this establishment. Mesdames BORGHARD and SHAW and Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL and REA sustain the principal rôles.

GERMAN OPERA.—Mme. FREDERICI and HERR HIMMER (the gentleman who disappointed the Brooklyn public) will take their benefit here to-night. The opera is "Faust." For the lady's sake, we hope the house will be filled.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

An Arrest by the Rebels—The Contraband Troops—Re-enlistment of Veterans—Items from the North Carolina Press.

NEWBERN, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 7.

The Second regiment of North Carolina Union Volunteers is rapidly organizing. Its headquarters are at Beaufort, N. C.

PERRY CARTER, a prominent Unionist and influential citizen of Murfreesboro, N. C., was arrested a few days ago by Confederate soldiery and sent to Weldon, charged with treasonable correspondence with the public enemy. So great was the indignation excited by this new outrage upon the rights and liberties of the citizen, that Mr. CARTER was immediately released and returned to his home in Murfreesboro. Mr. CARTER is the father-in-law of CHARLES HENRY FOSTER.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 9.

The Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, stationed in this Department, have reënlisted for the war, and will soon leave for home on a furlough.

Several batteries have also reënlisted, as well as a majority of the men belonging to the varying regiments. If the Government continues its liberal bounties, all the old regiments will be ready to take the field by Spring, with full ranks.

The new loyal paper published here, the North Carolina *Times*, contains the following items:

"There are more than a hundred thousand people to-day within our military lines, who are entitled to the protection of the National Government by every consideration of humanity and good faith.",

In referring to the proposed separation of North Carolina from the rebel Confederacy, the *Times* says:

"The people of the State are ripe for a revolt against the Richmond Government, but are almost helpless, in consequence of the withdrawal of some sixty thousand of her sons into other States; their spirit, however, is not cowed thereby.

The leaders of this movement advocate a separate sovereignty, as we understand it, and not a return to the Union, although the leaders boldly avow a return to the Union preferable to the present state of affairs in Dixie. We have almost daily evidence of this fact from the large number who come within our lines and avail themselves of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. If our troops would hold our railroads and avenues of approach into the State, then the Old North State would be in the Union, not only by conquest, but of her own free will and accord.

The number of citizens in this city who have availed themselves of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, by taking the oath and parole therein laid down, number about 1,100."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* says:

"A MONSTROUS PROPOSITION.—The beauties of secession, but dimly seen at first, are becoming more and more vivid as the revolution advances, and from present indications it will not be long before he who runs may read. The communication of officers of the Army of Tennessee, read in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, shows that there is an alarming state of demoralization and disaffection in that quarter.

If there is to be a *Dictator*, Mr. FOOTE wants Gen. LEE. We have as much confidence in, and respect for, Gen. LEE as any man living, but we tell Mr. FOOTE that the people of North Carolina, who set out to fight for freedom and liberty, will not submit to a Dictator in the person of any living man, while the power is left to resist."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* says:

"The people in the extreme western counties of North Carolina have been deprived of all mail facilities, on the grounds of disloyalty to the Confederate Government."

Terrible Explosion—Injury to Persons and Property.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, an explosion took place in the carriage factory of W. C. & J. DUNN, corner of Eighty-seventh-street and Third avenue. For some time past, the street opposite the factory has been open for the introduction of a sewer, and it is supposed that during the progress of the work the main gas pipe must have been broken off, and the gas having no outlet except through the sewer leading under the factory, found its way through that channel and lodged under the basement floor. The smell of gas had been noticed for some time, and yesterday the workmen were unable to work in that part of the shop. A large stove was setting in the blacksmith shop, and the gas having reached it, a terrible explosion took place, tearing up the floor, breaking out the windows, lifting the brick walls inside some twelve inches, and scattering everything in the wildest confusion about the shop. Heavy anvils, weighing several hundred pounds, were lifted up several feet and dashed to the floor. Carriage bodies were thrown against the beams and destroyed, and the workmen were hurled against the wall and injured. The wildest confusion existed for some time, and until the nature of the case was made known, men attempted to jump from the windows. The alarm of fire was given, and hundreds flocked to the scene of the disaster. The fire was soon extinguished, and the sewer stopped up to prevent the gas rushing in. The building was owned by Messrs. ARCHER & GEORGE, and we were unable to ascertain their loss. Messrs. DUNN'S loss was about $500.

Our Returned Veterans.

RECEPTION OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENTS.

Yesterday afternoon the Sixty-sixth and Fifty-ninth regiments, that arrived from the Army of the Potomac on Sunday evening last, were reviewed in front of the City Hall by Mayor GUNTHER. Shortly before 2 o'clock, the regiments were formed in line, to await the arrival of the Seventy-first regiment New-York State Militia, which had kindly volunteered to act as an escort to our returned veterans. About 4 o'clock, Mayor GUNTHER, accompanied by the Board of Common Council, Gen. MORRIS, father of the Colonel of the Sixty-sixth regiment, Gen. SPICER, SHEPHERD KNAPP, and other well-known officers, appeared on the City Hall steps and saluted the heroes as they passed by. The regiments then deployed into Broadway, and marched to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where they were again reviewed by Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, the officers and men saluting him as they passed. After this ceremony, the men proceeded to the Park Barracks, where they were dismissed.

Along the line of route the veterans were frequently cheered. To-day the men will have their furloughs granted.

New-Jersey State Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Legislature met to-day, and the following officers are elected:

SENATE—President, AMOS ROBBINS, of Middlesex; Secretary, JNO. H. MERKER, Essex; Assistant-Secretary, O. A. DOUGLASS, Atlantic; Sergeant-at-Arms, ROBERT, of Burlington; Engrossing Clerk, ISAAC R. WILSON, of Mercer County; Keeper of Gallery, CHAS. C. STEWARD, of Essex County.

House—Speaker, Joseph N. Taylor, of Passaic Co.; Clerk, Levi Scobey, of Monmouth Co.; Assistant Clerk, A. M. Johnson, Mercer Co.; Engrossing Clerk, J. R. Cornish, of Hunterdon; Doorkeeper, John Lowe, Hudson; Keeper of Gallery, Wm. Kelly, of Essex Co.

REPORTED REBEL OVERTURES.

Large Offers of Cotton for Greenbacks—Dubious Propositions About Disposing of the Money.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The *Republican's* Memphis correspondence says that two important propositions have recently been made by the rebel authorities to the Federal Government.

The first is from a Quartermaster of the rebel army at Hernando, acting by authority of Richmond officials. He has offered to sell to Gen. HURLBURT, or to the United States Government, all the cotton now remaining within a certain district yet outside of the Federal lines. This offer embraces 15,000 bales, is all rebel Government cotton, and greenbacks will be taken for it. It is said that Gen. HURLBURT favors its purchase, and has recommended that the proposition be carried into effect.

The second is stated to be from KIRBY SMITH, who recently sent an authorized messenger to Washington to propose to the Federal authorities to furnish every requisite authority to get out all cotton in that portion of the Red River and Washita district within rebel control, the money for the same to be paid to that class of officers excepted from the amnesty offered by President LINCOLN, they to retire from the rebel army and go to Mexico.

The *Republican* says editorially of the correctness of this information:

"We have no doubt of it, for it comes from sources likely to have the best means of information; also that this would involve the complete disbandment of the rebel forces in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and the immediate return of those States to the Union."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Sentences of Delinquents.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 12.

The following sentences are approved in General Orders No. 2.

Capt. F. A. DONALDSON, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, mutinous and contemptuous language, dismissed the service.

Capt. JESSE L. INNOX, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, cashiered.

Capt. EDWARD HOUGH, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for drunkenness on duty and disrespect to commanding officer, and disobedience of orders, dismissed.

Lieut. G. H. OSTRAM, Ninety-fourth New-York Volunteers, for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty, dismissed.

Lieut. H. A. WAY, Ninety-seventh New-York Volunteers, for misbehavior before the enemy, cowardice and disobedience of orders, cashiered.

Lieut. G. W. GARRETT, Seventeenth Pennsylvania cavalry, for breach of arrest and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, cashiered.

All these sentences have been approved, and the officers are now no longer in the service.

Privates DANIEL P. BYRNES, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania; SAMUEL TYLER, Third New-York cavalry, and ROBERT GILL, Sixth New-York cavalry, have been found guilty of desertion, and are sentenced to be executed on the 29th inst.

The sentence of the Court for desertion, in the case of private JOHN KEATLY, Second Delaware Volunteers, has been disapproved and he will return to duty.

Capt. DONOVAN and Lieut. HOLBORROW, agents from the State of New-York, are now in the army to enhance reënlistments by giving official information in regard to local bounties. They respectively represent the Albany and New-York districts. Upon the certificate of the mustering officer and colonel of a regiment that it has been mustered in, the county treasury will pay the bounty on the soldiers' receipts.

"A Little More Cider Too!"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When *ordinarie* is $7 a dozen and champagne $25, those of us who are not aquarious, naturally cast about to discover a cheap and palatable substitute. Our citizens of Tuetonic extraction have made some laudable efforts in the way of lager and cheap hock, but meanwhile an excellent indigenuous beverage has been most injudiciously neglected. Ours is *par excellence*, the apple-bearing country of the world. Good, sweet, American cider is equal to the best of the Italian sweet white wines: ORVIETO'S for instance. Moreover, it is a very wholesome drink, good for the stomach and liver and not bad for any organ. Unfortunately it is by no means easy to get. The wine merchants and small grocers fight shy of it lest it might interfere with the sale of more offensive liquids; and most of the cider in market is poor stuff. The good manufacturers, who equally operate on a small scale, have all their crop engaged beforehand by their regular customers. It would be worth our farmers' while to engage in this business more extensively. For a good article they could easily get forty cents a bottle, perhaps more, a very remunerating price even in these days of high prices.

CARL BENSON.

Sudden Death of a Merchant from the Inhalation of "Laughing Gas."

MR. SAMUEL SEARS, a merchant, doing business at No. 23 Park-row, died yesterday morning, at the dentist establishment of Dr. JOSEPH BURNETT, No. 373 Canal-street, under very peculiar circumstances. Coroner WILDEY was called upon to hold an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, and from the testimony adduced we gather the following facts:

The deceased had for some time been troubled with a bronchial affection, and had suffered severely with the tooth-ache. He finally determined to have one of his teeth extracted, and for that purpose he went to the dentist named above. At the request of deceased the doctor, before undertaking the operation, administered to him a small quantity of "nitrous oxide," otherwise known as "laughing gas." While the patient was under the influence of this gas, the tooth was extracted, and for a few moments, he appeared to be recovering from the effects. Soon, however, he complained of being ill, and grew worse so rapidly that a physician was called in, who administered the usual restoratives in such cases. He continued to grow worse, and died in about two hours after the tooth was extracted.

Dr. GEO. B. BOUTON made a post-mortem examination on the body, when he found that deceased was very consumptive,—that one of his lungs was nearly gone, and the other considerably affected by disease. Dr. BOUTON, in his testimony before the jury, gave it as his opinion, that if deceased had been in ordinary health, he would not have been injuriously affected by the inhalation of the gas.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to his death from congestion of the lungs induced by the administration of nitrous oxide gas, for the purpose of extracting a tooth. We furthermore state that we would exonerate the person who administered the gas, from all criminal intent, but we think there should be an examination made by competent persons, in all cases where it is contemplated to administer said gas." The deceased was a native of Massachusetts, 26 years of age, and resided with his parents at No. 274 West Twenty-second-street.

The Fire in Beekman-street—Losses and Insurances.

The stock of Messrs. BULKLEY & Co., which is a total loss, was valued at $70,000. The firm are insured for $5,000 in each of the following Companies: Humboldt, Standard, Commerce, Market, Importers' and Traders', Firemen's Trust, Hartford, Jefferson, Niagara, Commercial, Firemen's and Brevoort; also, for $2,000 each in the Mechanics', Goodhue and Clinton Insurance Companies; and for $2,500 in the Hope Insurance Company. The building No. 85 Beekman-street was owned by the Wyman estate. The estimated loss thereon is about $20,000. It was fully insured in City Companies. No. 83, occupied by Messrs. LARNER, GOODROW & Co., was damaged to the extent of $6,000. The firm are insured for $5,000 each in the Continental, Resolute, Home, and Standard Insurance Companies of this City; for $10,000 in the Washington Insurance Company, of Providence, R. I.; $6,000 in the Jefferson Insurance Company; $5,000 each in the American, Manufacturers', Elliott, North American, Merchants and National Insurance Companies, of Boston; $5,000 in the Norwich Insurance Company, of Norwich, Conn., and $5,000 in the Franklin Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. The building is fully insured in City Companies.

Messrs. BASSETT & MACK, who occupied the first floor of No. 57 Beekman-street, estimate their loss at about $6,000. They are insured for $5,000 each in the City and Atlantic Insurance Companies; for $14,000 in the Brevoort, $13,000 in the Astor, $2,000 in the Continental, and $2,500 each in the Home and People's Insurance Companies. The upper floors of this building were occupied by Mr. JOHN H. SOMES. His loss is about $2,000; insured for $10,000 each in the Resolute and Phenix Insurance Companies.

Yesterday morning the Herring safe of Messrs. BULKLEY & Co. was taken out of the ruins, and its contents, being the books and valuable papers of the firm, were found uninjured.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The following is the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Jan. 13:

Nos. 9, the Bank Tax cases, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53 and 54.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 31, 57, 97, 127, 227, 303, 357, 359, 361, 363, 367, 421, 423, 453, 473, 489, 495, 497, 223, 537. *Part II.*—Nos. 641, 1121, 958, 604, 1311, 1047, 985, 1075, 951, 938, 870, 1152.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, on demurrer Calendar.—Nos. 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 164, 165, 166, 167.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 360, 251, 196, 242, 298, 299, 300, 99, 211, 88, 263, 148, 115, 246, 259. *Part II.*—Nos. 135, 283, 286, 289, 291, 281, 294, 94, 92, 91, 90, 302, 303, 304, 306.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2559, 3133, 3205, 2991, 3147, 1255, 1183, 3179, 2959, 1711, 603, 2815, 1247, 3184. *Part II.*—Nos. 3124, 216, 2558, 3148, 486, 3168, 3152, 3160, 2368, 2994, 3096, 3176, 3178, 3152.

The Levy Will Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Clerke and Mullen.

Asahel Levy and David L. Coddington, Executors of Uriah P. Levy, Appellants, vs. Virginia Levy and others, Respondents.—This action was brought by the executors against all the heirs of the late Commodore Levy, for the purpose of obtaining a judicial construction of his will. Commodore Levy died in March, 1862, and by his will devised a large property, amounting to nearly $400,000, to the people of the United States, for the purpose of establishing, at his estate of Monticello, Virginia, an agricultural school for the orphans of warrant officers of the navy. If the United States neglected to avail themselves of the devise, he then gave it to the State of Virginia for the same purpose. If they declined to undertake the trust, he then devised it to certain Hebrew congregations in New-York and Philadelphia, for charitable purposes. He also directed his executors to invest the funds of the estate in some safe paying stock until the persons authorized to receive the same should discharge them. All the parties in interest except the State of Virginia appeared by different counsel and answered; the counsel for the heirs contending the will under our laws was utterly invalid, so much so that the heirs had a right to take possession of the estate without even a contest. The case was submitted before Justice Allen, at Special Term, without argument, and he decided that the will was wholly invalid. The appeal was then taken to the General Term, and after an elaborate argument it was held by Justice MULLEN, in a lengthy opinion, that the will was valid. That the devise to the United States was a valid devise; that they were competent to take such a devise, and competent to execute it, and that the estate, therefore, vested in them from the day of the Commodore's death.

Justices SUTHERLAND and CLERKE held that the will requiring a school to be established in Monticello, Virginia, the United States had no power to execute a trust there; that if the trust was to be executed in the District of Columbia it would then have been valid, but they decided the devise over to the State of Virginia was valid and that they had the power to take the estate and execute the trust, as Monticello was in that State; but, although this devise gave it to them, the directions in the will that the executors should safely invest the income of the estate until proper persons should be authorized to discharge them, was invalid, and all the income should go to the heirs at law until the devisees appeared to take it.

The order was therefore entered reversing the decision of the Special Term, in accordance with the views of the majority of the Court and all the parties, plaintiff and defendant, appealed to the Court of Appeals.

Joseph H. Patten counsel for appellants; Alex. W. Bradford, E. Delafield Smith, Abram Wakeman, C. N. Potter, Seixas Nathan for respondents.

Liability of Master of Vessel for Accident on Shipboard.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Valentine Lutz and Maria E. Lutz vs. Frederick R. Meyer, Master of the Ship Yorktown.—The plaintiff, Maria E. Lutz, in this action, embarked some time during the year 1854 at London on the packet ship *Yorktown*, bound for New-York. While at sea, plaintiff being on deck early in the morning, was knocked down by a plank thrown by the motion of the vessel from the top of the galley. The plaintiffs claim that this accident, which disabled Mrs. Lutz for life, was the result of negligence on the part of defendant in not having the plank properly secured during rough weather, and seek to recover $5,000 damages. The defendant denies that there was any negligence on his part. Case still on.

Chauncey Shafer and Mr. Chadsey for plaintiffs Larocque and Barlow for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County vs. Jonas Hough.—The defendant is found guilty of a contempt, in appearing and refusing to testify before the committee, to be examined as a witness. He excuses himself by showing that the contempt was not intentional. I shall impose a fine of $50 for the present offence. If, however, it is repeated the punishment will be severe. He is to appear whenever he is duly subpœnaed by the Chairman of the Committee.

Coughs, Bronchitis.—The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients render "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Clergymen, Singers and Public Speakers generally.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)
We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICHES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

It is not often that we come in contact with an article that we feel justified in recommending to our numerous readers, but the article of Family Dye Colors, manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, we feel we can heartily commend to all who may have use for dyes of any colors. For sale by all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Costs but $2. In hard rubber box $2 50. Beautiful mounted objects only $1 50 per dozen. HENRY CRAIG, No. 333 Broadway, New-York, 2d floor, and of dealers generally.

Winter Hats and Caps at White's.—Military Goods, and a large stock of Furs for ladies and gentlemen, cheap. No. 10 ASTOR HOUSE.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray Hair and Whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of the dull, dead black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.
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JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
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Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished: the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

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For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
And by all Druggists.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Supplies the Blood with its Vital Principle, or
LIFE ELEMENT, IRON,
infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system.
For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a Specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot No. 481 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all druggists.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION
Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directors, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.
By order of the Standing Committee,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
Dec. 28, 1863.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

COMPOSITION GOLD WATCH CHAINS,
An entirely new article, very closely resembling gold, and warranted not to change color, being the same throughout, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—ON NEXT SABBATH EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will deliver the first of a series of Sunday-evening lectures on *Bunyan's Holy War*. The public are invited to attend.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
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LIFE ELEMENT, IRON,
infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system.
For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a Specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot No. 481 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all druggists.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION
Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directors, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.
By order of the Standing Committee,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
Dec. 28, 1863.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

COMPOSITION GOLD WATCH CHAINS,
An entirely new article, very closely resembling gold, and warranted not to change color, being the same throughout, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—ON NEXT SABBATH EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will deliver the first of a series of Sunday-evening lectures on *Bunyan's Holy War*. The public are invited to attend.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good: indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
No. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL.
DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE PINE TREE,
IS THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE PINE TREE,
IS THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE PINE TREE,
obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained.
It is the medicine that cures when all others have failed
TAR CORDIAL.
TAR CORDIAL.
TAR CORDIAL.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.
I am constantly receiving such certificates as the following. READ IT:
DR. WISHART—*Dear Sir*: I had a very dreadful cough and sore throat for one year, and my whole system was fast giving way, and I was prostrated on my bed, with little hope of recovering. My disease baffled the power of all medicines, and in a short time I must have gone to my grave; but, thank God, my daughter-in-law would not rest until she went to your store, No. 10 North Second-st., and related my case to you, purchased one bottle of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I commenced to use it, and in one week I was much better, and after using three bottles I am perfectly well—a wonder to all my friends, for they all pronounced me past cure. Publish my case if you think proper.
REBECCA HAMILTON,
No. 1,321 Wylie-st., Philadelphia.
TAR CORDIAL.
TAR CORDIAL.
TAR CORDIAL.
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.
Mr. Ward says:
Dr. WISHART—*Sir*: I had Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath and Palpitation of the Heart, in their worst forms. I had been treated by several of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia, but they could not stop the rapid course of my disease, and I had despaired of ever being restored to health. I was truly on the verge of the grave. Your Pine Tree Tar Cordial was highly recommended to me by a friend. I tried it, and am thankful to say that after using four large and one small bottle I was restored to perfect health. You can give reference to my house, No. 968 North 2d-st., or at my office of Receiver of Taxes, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., corner of Chestnut and Sixth sts.
JOHN WARD.
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
READ THE FOLLOWING.
Mr. WISHART—*Sir*: I return you my grateful thanks for the discovery you have made in making a medicine that will cure Inflammation of the Lungs and Liver Complaint. When I commenced to use your Pine Tree Tar Cordial I was, to all appearance, near my grave. I had been for a length of time spitting blood, and would at times vomit it. My physicians (for I employed two) pronounced me past cure; but my sister had used your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which did her so much good that she prevailed on me, as a last resort, to try it; and, thank God, I commenced to use it. I have taken twelve bottles, and am perfectly cured, and am ready and willing that any person that is sick should call on me, and I will tell them what your Cordial has done for me. All my friends and neighbors were utterly astonished at my speedy return to health, for they had seen me vomit blood in a clotted state frequently. Publish my case, for I want every person that is suffering as I was to know of your invaluable medicine. Respectfully,
JOHN VERDIN,
Crease-street, six doors above Richmond-street, Philadelphia.
TAR CORDIAL
TAR CORDIAL
TAR CORDIAL
WILL CURE GRAVEL.
WILL CURE GRAVEL.
WILL CURE GRAVEL.
Mr. WISHART—*Dear Sir*: Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the gravel, my case was truly deplorable; often, for a week at a time, my family physician having to call twice a day to take my urine from me, which caused the most intense suffering, my whole system becoming deranged and debilitated; but after hearing of your Tar Cordial, and the many cures performed by it, concluded to try it, and am happy to say that from my commencing to take it I felt relieved, and now, after using three bottles, feel myself perfectly cured, and most cheerfully permit you to refer to me, hoping to benefit others similarly afflicted.
JAMES SLATER,
No. 1,215 Crease-st., Kensington.
WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL
WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL
WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL
WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL
WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL
will positively cure the following diseases: Consumption, if not beyond the power of medicine: Inflammation of the Lungs, Cough

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand *for immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only

THIRTY-SEVEN MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Lousport. This effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Lousport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 9 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company. Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., in cash, free of Government tax, upon the Stock and Cancelled Bonds Scrip of this Company is declared, payable on the 1st day of February to the registered holders of stock and scrip at the close of business on the 16th inst.

This dividend is in lieu of and in advance of two coupons on the full-paid stock, and by terms of the contract terminates the obligation to pay interest to the full-paid shareholders.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 16th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of February.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS RE-ORGANIZED. CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, December 30, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company (as re-organized) will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the notifications of a contract entered into between said Company and the Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad Co., and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, No. 48 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Ten Per Cent. free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 20th inst. The transfer books will close on the 20th inst.

EGBERT L. VIELE, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb 15, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISCOUNT all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office.

J. D. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 128 Centre-st., New-York.

HOWARD LATHROP OFFERS HIS SERVICES as a New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 37 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting, &c., the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, &c., vs. [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified [illegible] made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, [illegible]

The Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Clinton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion, and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 4th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company may or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $36,734; and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital.....£500,000. Reserved fund.....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman,
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England.....London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila.	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION,
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD,

---

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE,

The new 5 per cent. interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, also for any other Bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund.

EDWARD L. BAKER,
Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.
BOSTON, Jan. 4, 1864.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The Transfer-books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1864.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of next succeeding election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

OFFICE SERVOSAT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES FIVE PER CENT. Legal Tender Notes bought and sold by
COLGATE & HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
THE NEW U. S. 5 PER CENT. INTEREST BEARING, LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK on the morning of the 26th day of December, 1863:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$5,886,054 11
2. Overdrafts		1,547 29
3. Due from Banks		570,856 64
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$143,052 80	
5. Due from Brokers	980,500 00	
6. Real Estate	135,000 00	
7. Specie	1,637,041 41	
8. Cash Items, viz: monthly Checks on City Banks on the exchanges	1,581,961 11	
9. Clearing-house Loan Certificates	556,000 00	
10. Stocks—New-York	$200,000	
11. Stocks—United States	200,000	
12. Indebtedness Certificates	1,693,000—2,093,000 00	
13. United States Demand Notes	985,164 00	
14. Loss and Expense Account	88,015 58	
Total		$12,981,640 14

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$2,000,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$400,000	
3. Less notes on hand	10,035— 389,965 00	
4. Profits	1,036,506 59	
5. Due to Banks	4,715,945 83	
6. Due to Individuals and Corporations, other than Banks and Depositors	151,726 60	
7. Due Depositors, on demand	4,685,602 12	
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid Dividends	1,896 00	
Total		$12,981,640 14

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—WILLIAM H. FOGG, President, and JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier, of the Park Bank, an associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

WILLIAM H. FOGG, President
JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 12th day of January, 1864.

WM. M. MARVIN Notary Public.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan 12, 1864.—The following gentlemen were this day elected

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD BERRY, SAMUEL I. HUNT,
DANIEL H. BROOKS, SAMUEL MILBANK,
EBBEN ELDERT, GEORGE PALEN,
WM. C. DOUGHERTY, THOS. W. PARSALL,
PHILANDER HANFORD, RICHARD A. READING,
IRAD HAWLEY, WM. N. SEYMOUR,
SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE.

INSPECTORS.

SAMUEL N. DODGE, PETER S. TITUS,
CHARLES D. BAILEY.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, RICHARD BERRY was unanimously reelected President.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than thirty-four millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium.

The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery, or the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

NEW FIVE PER CENT.
LEGAL TENDER TREASURY NOTES,
For sale by
JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 23 William-st.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York, held this day, WILLIAM ASTOR was unanimously elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Anthony P. Halsey.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan 5, 1864.

RESOLVED—THAT THE HOLDERS AND Rowners of all shares of the Stock of this Company and of all obligations of the Company, or provisional certificates, authorizing the entry of shares thereof, upon which ninety dollars per share has not been paid, be required to complete the payment of ninety dollars per share thereon, prior to or upon the 20th day of February next, at the office of the Treasurer of this Company, in the City of New-York; and that in default of such payment, the shares will be sold at public auction, pursuant to section four of the charter of the Company.

By order of the Board, L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company held this day, ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM was elected Vice-President, EDWARD A. STANSBURY, second Vice-President, and JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGage on Brooklyn property.
Apply to
HAGNER & SMITH,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No 52 William-st

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT.

and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 16th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No 25 WILLIAM-ST., (ROOM NO. 9, SECOND FLOOR.) NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of last six months of Three and one-half per cent. upon their Preferred Stock, less Government tax, payable at their office on the first day of February, 1864.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th of January until the 2d day of February.

H. E. GLASFORD, Assistant Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a stock dividend of 20 per cent., (both free of Government tax,) have been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order.

GEO. HODGSDON, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1864.

FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. PAULMEER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY 14th inst.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT.

(free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States Income Tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, (FIRE AND MARINE,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company, held this day, the following dividends were declared:

An Interest Dividend of
THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.
Also,
An Extra Dividend of
THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.

out of the profits of the business, on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash, on demand.

A Dividend of
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.,

in scrip, to the holders of participating policies issued in 1863 on premiums earned during the year.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (AS REORGANIZED,) CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 10, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have declared a Cash Dividend out of the earnings of the past six months, of Three (3) Per Cent. on the First Preference Shares of this Company; also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares will be paid in shares of the same class. These dividends are payable on the 10th of February next. Those appearing on the books as of December 31st January at the Transfer Office, in New-York, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in that City. Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Chillicothe.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. (free of Government Tax), payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Sec'y.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and One-half per Cent. (1½) free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

HUNTER'S POINT, Jan. 12, 1864.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMER'S BANK OF KENtucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR S. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISSER, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATAM-SQUARE, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864, this Bank will be open daily from 9

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cared more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call. It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary Emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in fifty weeks. The marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterisations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 to 6.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which he has been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being really cured. Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Where is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as it affects a permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Courtst., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours. If of short standing; and obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to Operative Surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Hernia, Hemorrhoids, Varicocele and Fistula. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The last number of the *Scalpel*, containing articles on these subjects, may be had of E. ERARDUS WARNER, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SMALL-POX SPECIFIC—A POSITIVE CURE. —VERONICA QUINQUEFOLIA purifies the system, cures all scrofulous diseases. SCROFULARIA cures consumption, eradicates all mercury and syphilitic maladies, dropsy, liver and kidney diseases, asthma and catarrh. Bottles $2 and $3. Sent by express. HEGEMAN & CO., No. 203 Broadway, and WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

BLOTCHES OR PIMPLES ON THE FACE permanently cured in TEN DAYS, leaving the skin as clear and soft as an infant's. Inclose your address and $1 to Dr. CANFIELD, Station A, New-York, and you will receive this invaluable preparation

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1830. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—SEVEN TOBACCO INspection CERTIFICATES, marks and numbers as follows:

A. B. 79,985—1,485—165—1,320, June 28, 1862.
A. B. 80,006—1,485—165—1,330, June 28, 1862.
A. B. 80,026—1,490—165—1,326, June 28, 1862.
A. B. 80,834—1,425—170—1,236, June 30, 1862.
A. B. 87,240—1,510—145—1,365, July 22, 1862.
A. B. 87,294—1,700—145—1,385, July 22, 1862.
A. B. 87,296—1,505—150—1,355, July 22, 1862.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as duplicate certificates have been applied for and issued. D. R. McALPIN & Co., No. 79 Av. D.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1863.

LOST—IS GOING TO HANOVER BANK, A NOTE addressed to Mr. Johnson, President, Dec. 18, 1863, at 3 months for $988 to order Wm. G. Tompkins, payable at American Exchange Bank. The finder will send the same to No. 846 Pearl-st. Negotiation of the same is hereby prohibited. WM. G. TOMPKINS, 846 Pearl-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$140 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{ $80 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. JEFFRIES,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, from NEW-YORK, Feb. 7

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $90; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Jan. 23
ETNA.....Saturday.....Jan. 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.. 34 00
First Cabin to Paris.. 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commander,
will sail on
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 46 North River, third pier above foot of Canal-st., New-York.

To be followed by the
EVENING STAR.....Saturday, Feb. 6.
MORNING STAR.....Saturday, Feb. 20.
EVENING STAR.....Saturday, March 5.
MORNING STAR.....Saturday, March 19.
EVENING STAR.....Saturday, April 2.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. ——,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $34 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 1st of February.
MONDAY, 29th of February.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New Orleans via Havana. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—For Liverpool, the PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The SCOTIA will sail on the 27th instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand.
HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ALL KINDS OF STAPLE AND FANCY Envelopes manufactured by BERLIN & JONES.

VALENTINES MANUFACTURED FOR the trade by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N. Y.

SCHOOL REWARDS.—ALL KINDS MANUfactured by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N. Y.

MOURNING AND WEDDING STATIONERY manufactured for the trade by BERLIN & JONES.

NOTE PAPERS MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS MANUFACTURED by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William.

DIARIES FOR 1864.—PHOTOGRAPH Albums, Expense Books, Games, Daily Journals, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MEETINGS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on SATURDAY NEXT, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take action in regard to the policy of this City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
WEDNESDAY.
DOORS OPEN AT 7½.
OVERTURE COMMENCES AT 8.
Curtain rises immediately at its conclusion.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.
TO-NIGHT,
SEVENTY-.....ENTH TIME,
Mr. Lester Wall...k's highly attractive play,
ROSEDALE,
In which Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Daily, Mr. Browne, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Miss Morant, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Barrett, Miss Le Brun, and Miss Carman, will sustain their original characters.
TO-MORROW,
THURSDAY—THE LOVE CHASE.
FRIDAY, Seventy-eighth night of ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS and the OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of MARRIED LIFE.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

First appearance in New-York of the
HARRISON
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13,
and
FRIDAY, Jan. 15,
on which occasion will be performed Balfe's celebrated Opera,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
with the following powerful array of talent:
Madame COMTE BORCHARD,
Miss MARY SHAW,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. GEO. REA,
Mr. M. B. PIKE.
Powerful Chorus,
Full Orchestra,
New Dresses, Scenery, &c., &c.
Director.....Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra,
the sale of which will commence on Monday morning, Jan. 11, at the music store of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
WENESDAY, JAN. 13, 1864.
Benefit of MME. FRIEDERICI and HERR HIMMER.
POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME this season, on account of the necessary rehearsals for the Opera "Tannhæuser."
FAUST.
Grand Opera, in five acts, by C. Gounod, with new scenery, appointments, costumes, &c. Increased Chorus and Orchestra and a full Military Band in the fourth act. Conductor.....KARL BERGMANN
Admission to Parquet, Balcony and Dress Circle $1. No extra charge for reserved seats which are to be had only during the day. Box tickets $1 50. Family Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre 25 cents.
The sale of tickets will commence on Tuesday morning at the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison.
Stage Manager.....Mr. B. A. Baker.
THE GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
With its unrivaled cast, now attracting
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY.
TO-MORROW EVENING,
THE ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
The Grand Opera of
MARITANA
is in preparation.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15,
EDWIN BOOTH,
in the rôle of
MACBETH,
assisted by
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
Mr. JOHN DYOTT,
and a full and
TALENTED COMPANY.

LIGHT GUARD BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1864.
Tickets $3, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had at all the hotels and music stores.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AND PROMENADE CONCERT on Union Skating Pond, THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Jan. 14, 1864, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.

No efforts will be spared to make this entertainment surpass the memorable Carnival of 1862. This will be the only reserved day of the season. A full Brass and Cotillon Band will be in attendance. Those attending are requested to appear in costume. A Costumer will be on hand with a supply of fancy dresses. An efficient police force will insure the best of order. Should there be no skating on the 14th inst., the Carnival will be postponed until the next skating day. The Pond will be brilliantly illuminated at night with lights and different colored fires. There will be a grand exhibition of Fire Works, by Prof. J. W. Hatfield, consisting of twenty-one different displays. This will be the finest night ever seen on the Union Pond. Tickets are now for sale at the office of the Union Pond, Brooklyn *Daily Times* Office; Kernochan & Brown's, No. 222 Grand-st., E. D.; Sawyer & Thompson's music rooms, No. 59 Fulton-av., corner of Jay-st.; White & Nichols' hardware-store, No. 208 Fulton-st. All who design attending must purchase them previous to the 14th inst. Price of tickets, 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¾ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:18 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 11:02 P. M. sleeping car,) 6:10 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4.25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City, at Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DANCING.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.
Children at 4. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

THE INSTALLATION OF REV. JAMES B. DUNN as Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., near Elm, will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. ADAMS will preach the sermon. Rev. Messrs. COX, PEABODY and CHEEVER will take part in the exercises.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 13, 1864,
THIRD NIGHT ON ANY STAGE,
A NEW AND ROMANTIC IRISH DRAMA,
written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, and in which these ORIGINAL EXPONENTS OF IRISH LIFE WILL, BOTH APPEAR, entitled
THE CONNIE SOOGAH:
OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.
which has been
MONTHS IN PREPARATION, AT THE MOST LAVISH EXPENDITURE,
in the production of which
ALL THE RESOURCES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT have been brought into requisition, with entirely new scenery from views taken expressly in and about
THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY,
by Hilliard, Mæder and assistants. New decorations, accessories, &c., by Mr. S. Wallis, new costumes by M. Phillippe, new machinery by Mr. Runyan, original and characteristic music by Mr. H. B. Dodworth,
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will be sustained by Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Location, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Nomas, Mr. J. C. Collier, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. F. B. Holmes, Mr. J. T. Blaisdell, &c.
Synopsis of New Scenery:
A Room in the House of Mrs. O'Gorman—Mæder.
Sea Gull Rock, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
Grand Hall in Berrysford Castle—Mæder.
The Chimney Tops, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
The Giant's Gateway, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
The Care Taker's Butt—Mæder.
The Ladies' Chair, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
The Cascade and Devil's Basin, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
A Room in the House of Squire Maitland—Mæder.
The Giant's Marbles, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
Bazaar Tavern, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
Avenue to Berrysford Castle—Moonlight—Mæder.
Drawing Room in Berrysford Castle.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."
This splendid entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvass measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. H. B. BUCKHOUT, Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL,
AND
THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE
ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.
A superb instantaneous view of the imposing spectacle witnessed in and around St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thursday, Jan. 7, may be seen this night at Hope Chapel. Assisted by the inimitable skill of the great photographist, Brady, the stereoscopticon has provided for the convenience of the thousands who were unable to approach the entrance of the church upon that day, these magnificent sun paintings of THE ACTUAL SCENE associated with so many touching thoughts in hearts of sorrowing millions. They will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of
HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.,
BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY
FROM THE
BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S, AT ROME,
and other
MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES.
These noble triumphs of art need but to be seen to be correctly estimated, and are exhibited by special request.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
Hyatt Frost.....Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
NINTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF THE MATCHLESS COLLECTION OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
Embracing almost every known species, and the most BEAUTIFUL OF THE KIND.
The most elegant and attractive animals living have been selected, and are on exhibition at all hours.
A MAGNIFICENT GIRAFFE,
the only one on this continent. Even this lovely great is the
MAMMOTH WAR ELEPHANT HANNIBAL,
All Elephantdom cannot p oduce his equal.
TWO AFRICAN OSTRICHES,
of immense size and beautiful plumage.
THREE WHITE POLAR BEARS.
The only ones on exhibition in America.
A SOUTH AMERICAN TAPIR,
A pachydermatous Mammal, very rare in S. A.
A LEOPARD AND YOUNG,
three months old. First ever bred in this country.
A POONAH BEAR
of remarkable agility. Second one ever imported.
A SACRED COW FROM BURMAH,
an animal held in sacred veneration by the Burmese; also, upward of two hundred other rare animals.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES
every day.
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 Broadway.
L. B. LENT.....Manager
ENTERTAINMENTS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON

FROM ALBANY.

Prescribing and Enlarging the Powers of Notaries Public.

THE PAYMENT OF THE RIOT DAMAGES.

The Standing Committees in the Assembly.

BILLS NOTICED AND INTRODUCED.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Senator SPRAGUE introduced a bill ordering that all Notaries Public in either of the counties of New-York and Kings shall, in addition to all the powers now conferred on them by law, have power to take and certify the acknowledgement and proof of deeds and other instruments in writing, and administer oaths and take affidavits in either or both of said counties, on filing certificate of their appointment as such with the County Clerks of the said counties.

This act shall take effect immediately.

Senator BELL introduced a bill to define and limit the number of Notaries Public in the several counties in this State, and to confer authority to take affidavits and acknowledgements, passed May 7, 1863, is hereby amended by adding thereunto the following sections:

SEC. 4. The term of office of every Notary Public in this State, except as provided in the first section of the Act hereby amended, whose commission is dated within the past two years, and who may be hereafter appointed shall expire, shall expire at the expiration of two years from the date of his appointment.

SEC. 5. The term of office of every Notary Public whose commission is dated two years or more than two years prior to the passing of this act, shall expire within twenty days from the passage thereof, and the official acts of all such Notaries Public are hereby confirmed and declared valid.

LEGALIZING CERTAIN ORDINANCES, ETC.

Mr. LAIMBEER gave notice of a bill legalizing the following three ordinances of the Board of Supervisors of New-York:

First.—An ordinance making provision for the payment of damages for which the County has become liable in consequence of the proceedings of the mob during the recent riot, passed Aug. 25, 1863.

Second.—An ordinance to provide for the procurement of substitutes, passed Aug. 28, 1863.

Third.—An ordinance to provide for the procurement of substitutes for drafted soldiers, passed Oct. 31, 1863.

Section two authorizes the Board of Supervisors to borrow, on or before the 1st of June next, a sum not exceeding 2,000,000, and to issue bonds therefor, which shall be designated as the "Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds," payable as follows: $500,000, 1st of November, 1873; $500,000, 1st November, 1874; $500,000, 1st November, 1875; $500,000, 1st November, 1876—each bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent., payable semi-annually. The moneys so borrowed to be applied to the redemption of the "Soleiers' Substitute Bounty Funds Bonds," which are payable June 1, 1864.

Section 3 authorizes the Supervisors to borrow on or before 1st of August next $1,000,000, and to issue bonds therefor, to be known as the "Riot Damages Redemption Bonds," and payable $500,000 on 1st of November, 1877, and $5,0,000 1st November, 1879, each bearing 6 per cent. bearing interest, payable semi-annually. The money so borrowed, to be applied to the redemption of the Riot "Damages Indemnity Bonds," payable August 1, 1864.

Section 4 authorizes the Board to borrow, on or before Sept. 1, next, $946,700, and to issue bonds therefor, to be designated the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," to be payable as follows: $500,000 on Nov. 1, 1880, and the residue on Nov. 1, 1881, each bearing six percent. interest, payable semi-annually. The money so borrowed to be applied to the redemption of the "Soldier's Substitute and Relief Fund Bounties," payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Section 5 provide that in case the money authorized to be borrowed to pay for riot damages proving insufficient, the Supervisors may borrow from time to time such amounts as may be necessary for that purpose, and for the money so borrowed, issue the bonds of the county in the form prescribed by the ordinance of said Board of Supervisors, passed Aug. 27, 1863, which bonds shall be payable at such times after 1881 as the Supervisors shall determine, and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent., payable semi-annually.

Section 6 provides that in order to provide for the procurance of substitutes for drafted soldiers, provided the same can be counted in the quota of the County in any future draft, the Board may borrow, from time to time, such sums as may be necessary for that purpose, and to issue 6 per cent. bonds therefor, and not more than $500,000 of such bonds to be payable in any one year.

Section 7 authorizes the Board of Supervisors to cause to be raised each year by tax a sufficient sum to pay the interest on the several issues of bonds hereby authorized, and also provides that any premium arising from the sale of said bonds shall be applied for the same purpose.

Section 8 authorizes the Supervisors to raise by tax this year, as the several bonds become due, such sums of money as may be required to redeem the same.

LAW LIBRARY IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. COZANS introduced a bill appropriating $5,000 toward the establishment of a National Law Library in New-York, the said Library to be under the management of the Judges of the Supreme Court of First District.

They may establish rules and regulations, sue for and recover for penalties to said Library, procure proper furniture, hire suitable rooms, employ librarian, and defray all the incidental expenses, the same to be cargable to the County.

The Trustees of the State Library are authorized to place in the Library hereby founded any duplicates of books they may deem proper.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. MURPHY—To incorporate the Brooklyn Latch Company.

Also to amend the Prospect Park Act.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. FIELDS—To amend the act for compensating parties whose property may be destroyed in consequence of mobs and riots.

By Mr. CORNELL—To authorize the Delaware and Lackawana Railroad Company to own lands in this State.

By Mr. ANDREWS—To incorporate the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society.

Also, to amend the charter of the Protestant Episcopal Society.

By Mr. HOYT—To enlarge the Chemung Canal feeder.

By Mr. DUTCHER—To regulate the milk freight on the Harlem Railroad.

By Mr. HOBBS—To amend sections 53 and 253 of the Code of Procedure.

Also to confirm certain conveyances executed by husband and wife directly to each other, and to enable husband and wife to convey real property directly to each other.

By Mr. CHRISTIE—To incorporate the Altamah Canal Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CORNELL—To incorporate the Cayuga and Ontario Ship Canal Company.

RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. CHRISTIE, a resolution was adopted inquiring of the Commissioners of the Land Office, what obstacles interfere with the sale of the Marine Hospital and land at Seguine's Point, as directed by law last year.

The Assembly resolutions to enable soldiers to vote, were, on motion of Mr. FELT, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to reduce the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of Saratoga, was then ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees.

Ways and Means—Messrs. F. P. Stevens, A. Andrews, Healey, W. Dewey, Stannard, Weaver, Woodward.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. A. X. Parker, Reed, Williams, Wooster, Harvey.

Canals—Messrs. Mattoon, F. P. Stevens, Field, Thomson, Meiklejohn, Jarvish, Jackson.

Railroads—Messrs. Wooster, B. W. Loomis, Lefever, Howard, Dwyer.

Banks—Messrs. A. Andrews, Alcott, White, Brandreth, Murray.

Insurance Companies—Messrs. Healey, Gleason, Mattoon, Lippett, Ingraham.

Two-Thirds and Three-fifths Bills—Messrs. Newton, Flanagan, F. L. Green, McCarty, Walsh.

Colleges, Committees and Common Schools—Messrs. Benedict, Douglas, Gleason, Tillinghast and Gilley.

Grievances—Messrs. F. Andras, Thompson, Field, O'Conner and McCarty.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Collins, L. Dewey, Skinner, Mathews and Lockwood.

Petitions of Aliens—Messrs. Perry, Morgan, Weber, Gilbert and Oswald.

Election and Division of Towns and Counties—Messrs. A. Palmer, Love, Rowell, Salmon and Brockett.

Public Printing—Messrs. Crocker, L. Palmer, Stanford, McKeon, Chickhoff.

Expenditures of Ex-Departments—Messrs. Dearstyne, Edwards, L. Green, Stannard and J. L. Smith.

Judiciary—Messrs. Riddington, Collins, Botham, Sumner, Pitts, Curtis, Mathews.

Public Lands—Messrs. Fenner, Bullock, Stanford, McCann and Johnson.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Dow, Durfee, McConville, J. L. Smith and Close.

Charitable Societies—Messrs. Douglas, White, Shoemaker, Rutan and Hill.

Agriculture—Messrs. H. E. Smith, Dearstyne, H. Palmer, O. G. Loomis and Schoolcraft.

Claims—Messrs. L. Lyon, Bonham, E. F. Kellogg, Blakesly and McConville.

Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. O'Donnell, Lefevre, Bullock, Morgan and Hopkins.

Public Health, &c.—Messrs. Richardson, Crandall, Barnes, Williams and McCann.

State Charitable Institutions—Messrs. Edwards, H. E. Smith, Dow, Pettit and Pinckney.

Affairs of Cities—Messrs. Robinson, Perry, Collin, Morey, Post, Bryant and Bookstaver.

Affairs of Villages—Messrs. Hopkinson, Traddle, Dunfield, Kellogg and McNeil.

Manufacture of Silk—Messrs. Shoemaker, Fenner, Olcott, Carey and Schoolcraft.

Trade and Manufacture—Messrs. L. Dewey, Northrop, Worth, Chase and Pelt.

State Prisons—Messrs. Brandeth, Close, Barnes, Halleck and Olvany.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Rankin, Beckwith, J. H. Stevens, Young and Rogers.

Military and Public Defence—Messrs. Crook, G. Parker, Filkins, C. Palmer, Lord, J. Miller and Weaver.

Roads and Bridges—W. A. Smith, Cramer, Banker, A. L. Green and Brodock.

Federal Relations—Messrs. W. Dewey, A. X. Parker, Benedict, Crook, Platt and Ryan.

Joint Library—Messrs. Read, Redington, Tillinghast, Sherwood and Kirk.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The fifteenth Annual Report of the Managers of this institution was received in the Senate to-day. On Jan. 1, 1863, number of boys in the house, 402; number received during the year, 201; number discharged, 156.

During the years 1861-2, ninety-one of the oldest boys enlisted in the army, and during the year 1863 twenty-four others enlisted. Several have been promoted—one to the grade of Captain of cavalry.

On the 1st of March the managers advanced the price of labor from 15c. to 20c. per day.

The amount derived from the labor of the boys during the past year is $20,744 58.

The Treasurer's report shows the following receipts and expenditures: Receipts from all sources, $54,493 71; disbursements, $52,575 37. Balance in bank, $1,918 34.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. OSWALD—To abolish the present contract system for keeping the canals in repair.

By Mr. GILBERT—To amend the Registry Law; also to amend the Excise Law.

By F. P. STEVENS—To prevent animals running at large in cities.

By Mr. CROOKE—to equalize the term of office of Kings County Supervisors.

By Mr. NEWTON—To amend the act in relation to the Police and Justices' Courts in Brooklyn.

By Mr. WALSH—To divide the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn.

By Mr. H. C. SMITH—In relation to divorces.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—For the payment of the certificates of the soldiers of 1812.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To incorporate the National Club of New-York City; also to amend the Metropolitan Police Act.

By Mr. PINCKNEY—To amend the act relative to the sale of property in Brooklyn for unpaid taxes.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To amend the charter of the Security Insurance Company; also to incorporate the Pawners' Relief Association of New-York.

By Mr. REED—To incorporate the Bank of Savings and Endowments in New-York.

By Mr. BRYANT—To create Commissioners for retrenchments, removals and revenues for New-York.

By Mr. SALOMON—To build a produce market in New-York.

By Mr. MCNEIL—To regulate ferriage between New-York and Long Island.

By Mr. EDWARDS—Allowing soldiers in the army to vote.

By Mr. PRATT—To amend the act in relation to the number of notaries public.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—Relative to partnerships; also to regulate the milk freight on the Harlem railroad.

By Mr. BOOKSTAVER—To amend the charter of the Canarsie and Gravesend Railroad Companies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ROBINSON—To amend railroads.

By Mr. CROOKE—To amend the Code of Procedure.

By Mr. BENEDICT—Relative to the American Seaman's Friend Society of New-York.

By Mr. MCNEIL—In relation to the disposition and sale of barrels, &c., used by manufacturers of malt liquors.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BRANDRETH called up the resolutions to amend the Constitution for the relief of the Calendar of the Court of Appeals, and they were adopted.

Adjourned.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

Proposed Tax Upon Spirits and Cotton.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The following is a copy of the bill reported today from the Committee of Ways and Means to increase the Internal Revenue, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act in lieu of the duty provided for in section forty-one of an act entitled "An act to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July, 1862, and in addition to duties payable for licenses, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all spirits that may be distilled and sold or removed for consumption and sale, of first proof the duty of 60 cents on each and every gallon, and said duty shall be a lien and charge on said spirits, and also on the distillery used for distilling the same, with all the stills, vessels, tools and fixtures therein, and the lot or tract of land whereon the said distillery is situated, until the said duty shall be paid; provided that the duty on spirituous liquors and all spirituous beverages enumerated in this act shall be collected at no lower rate than the basis of first proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof; provided, further, that all spirits on hand for sale or removed for consumption or sale, upon which no duties have been paid or collected, and upon which no returns have been made, whether distilled prior to the date of this act or not, shall be subject to the rates of duty provided by this act, from and after the 12th day of January, 1864.

SEC. 2. That all spirits or other articles on which duties are imposed by the provisions of this act, or the act referred to in the first section of this act, which shall be found in the possession or custody, or within the control of any person or persons for the purpose of being sold by such person or persons, in fraud of the Internal Revenue laws as heretofore referred to, or with design to avoid payment of said duties, may be served by any Collector or Deputy-Collector who shall have reason to believe that any of the same are possessed, had or held for the purpose or design aforesaid, that the same shall be forfeited to the United States, and also all articles of raw materials found in the possession of any person or persons intending to manufacture the same for the purpose of being sold by them in fraud of said laws, or with design to evade the payment of said duties, and also all tools, instrumenis, implements and personal property whatsoever used in the place or building, or within any yard or inclosure where such articles on which duties are imposed as a foresaid shall be found, may be served by any Collector or Deputy Collector as aforesaid, and the same shall be forfeited as aforesaid, and the proceedings to enforce said forfeiture shall be in the nature of a proceeding, "*in rem*," of the Circuit or District Court of the United States for the district where such seizure is made, or in any other Court of competent jurisdiction; and any person who shall have in his custody or possession any such spirits or other articles subject to duty, as aforesaid, for the purpose of selling the same with the design of avoiding the payment of the duties thereon, shall be liable to a penalty of $500, or not less than double the amount of duty fraudulently attempted to be evaded, to be recovered as other penalties provided by the act heretofore meutioned, and also that the spirits and other articles which shall be so seized by any Collector of Deputy-Collector shall, during the pending of such proceedings, be delivered to the Marshal of said District and remain in his care and custody and under his control until final judgment in such proceedings shall be rendered; provided, however, that when, owing to the perishable nature of the property seized, the expense of storage, or other circumstances, the owner thereof may, if he so choose, apply to the Assessor of the district, who shall, if he deems it expedient that the property so seized should be sold, appraise, or have the same appraised under his control and discretion, and the owner may give bond, or bonds, in an amount equal with the appraised value, with such sureties as the Assessor shall adjudge good and sufficient, which shall be by him transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to be held and collected, or any part thereof, or surrendered in accordance with the final judgment, order or decree of the Court bearing jurisdiction in the case; or, if the owner shall not apply as aforesaid, the Assessor, upon the application of the Marshal of said district in whose custody and control said spirits or other articles seized as aforesaid may be, shall appraise or have the same appraised, under his direction and control, and shall issue and return to the Marshal aforesaid an order to sell the same, and the said Marshal shall thereupon advertise and sell the same, and the proceeds of the sale, after deducting the costs of the seizure and sale, shall be paid into the Court having jurisdiction of the case, and paid out as said Court shall, on final judgment, order and decree.

SEC. 3. That all distilled spirits, upon which an excise duty is imposed by law, may be exported without payment of said duty, and, when the same is intended for exportation, may be removed without being charged with duty, if transported directly from the distillery or bonded warehouse, under such rules and regulations, and upon the execution of such transportation, or other bonds as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; said bonds to be taken by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which such distilleries or bonded warehouses may be situated, to a bonded warehouse at any port of entry of the United States, said warehouse at the port of entry to be established in accordance with the law and Treasury regulations, and to be used exclusively for the storage of distilled spirits, and to be placed in charge of the proper officer of Customs, who, together with the owners and proprietors shall have the joint custody of all the distilled spirits stored in said warehouse, and all the labor on the goods so stored shall be performed by the owner or proprietor of the warehouse under the supervision of the officer of the Customs in charge of the same, at the expense of said owner or proprietor; and shall also be subject to the same rules and regulations and be charged with the same costs and expenses, in all respects, as other goods may be subject to that are deposited in public store for exportation for the United States, and no drawback shall in any case be allowed on any distilled spirits upon which an excise duty has been paid either before or after it has been placed in bonded warehouse as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of all the duties provided in the act referred to in the first section of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon all cotton produced and sold, and removed for consumption, and upon which no duty has been levied, paid or collected, a duty of two cents per pound, and such duty shall be and remain a lien thereon, until said duty shall have been paid, in the possession of any person whatsoever. And further, if any person or persons, corporation or association of persons, remove, carry or transport the same, or procure any other party or parties to remove, carry or transport the same from the place of its production with the intent to evade the duty thereon, or to defraud the Government before said duty shall have been paid, such person or persons, corporations or association of persons, shall forfeit and pay to the United States double the amount of said duty, to be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction; provided that all cotton sold by or on account of the Government of the United States shall be free and exempt from duty at the time of and after the sale thereof; and the same shall be marked free, and the purchaser furnished with such a bill of sale as shall clearly and exactly describe the same, which shall be deemed and taken to be a permit authorizing the sale or removal thereof.

SEC. 5. That every Collector to whom any duty upon cotton shall be paid shall mark the bales or other packages upon which the duties shall have been paid in such manner as may clearly indicate the payment thereof, and shall give to the owner or other person having charge of said cotton a permit for the removal of the same, which shall be dated, and contain a description including the weights and other marks of the bales or packages, and a statement of the fact that the duty has been paid. Whenever any cotton, the product of the United States, shall arrive at any port of the United States from any State in insurrection against the Government, the Assessor, or Assistant Assessor under the act referred to in the first section of this act, shall immediately assess the taxes due thereon, and shall, without delay, return the same to the Collector or Deputy Collector of said district, and the said Collector, or Deputy Collector, shall demand of the owner or other person having charge of such cotton, the tax imposed by this act, and assessed thereon, unless evidence of previous payment of said tax shall be produced, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by the direction of the Secretary of Treasury, shall, from time to time, prescribe; and in case the tax so assessed shall not be paid to such Collector within thirty days after demand, the Collector or Deputy Collector, as aforesaid, shall institute proceedings for the recovery of the tax, which shall be a lien upon said cotton from the time when said assessment shall be made.

SEC. 6. That from and after the date on which this act takes effect, in computing the allowance or drawback on articles manufactured exclusively of cotton when exported, there shall be allowed in addition to the three per centum duty which shall have been paid on such articles, a drawback of two cents per pound upon such articles in all cases where the duty imposed by this act upon the cotton used in the manufacture thereof shall be satisfactorily shown to have been previously paid, the amount of said drawback to be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 7. That from and after the passage of this act, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law, there shall be levied, collected and paid on spirits distilled from grain or other materials imported from foreign countries of first proof, a duty of forty cents on each and every gallon, and no lower rate of duty shall be levied or collected than the basis of first proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof.

Acquittal of Col. McLaughlin, of the First Massachusetts Regiment.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The following order has been promulgated in connection with the late trial and honorable acquittal by Court Martial of Col. MCLAUGHLIN, of the First Massachusetts regiment.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
CULPEPPER, Va., Jan. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In publishing to-day the result of the General Court Martial in the case of Col. N. B. MCLAUGHLIN, showing his acquittal of all the charges and specifications, the Division-Commander regrets that circumstances developed by the trial were not known to him in time to prevent the charges being made, and is most happy to announce that they have not touched the reputation of the gallant officer.

By command of Brig.-Gen. PRINCE.
(Signed) CHARLES HAMLIN,
Major and A. A. G.

Serenade to Gen. Meade.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Gen. MEADE was serenaded, this evening, at the residence of Mr. B. GERHARD, South Fourth-street, by BIRGFIELD'S Band. A large crowd of citizens were present.

Gen. MEADE made a brief speech urging his hearers to use every effort to fill up the ranks of the army before Spring, as the only way to put an end to the rebellion during the present year. He promised for himself to do everything in his power to crush out the traitors in arms against the Government.

Marine Disaster.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Arrived to-day British bark *Radoma*, MCKENZIE, from New-York, having collided with the schooner *Montezuma*, of Beverly, WEEDEN, from Salem from Cayenne with a general cargo, striking her amidships. All hands immediately came aboard the bark, and were brought to this port. The crew saved nothing. When last seen, the schooner was heading for Nauzett Light.

Naval.

BELFAST, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The United States sloop-of-war *Ino*, from a cruise, arrived here last evening, and remains to-day in our harbor.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS TO-NIGHT.—The "Mission of the War" will be the theme of a discourse this evening by Mr. DOUGLASS, at the Cooper Institute. His eloquence always insures a good audience, but when it is known that the extra attraction is offered of a description, in his inimitable way, of his New Year's call upon Mr. LINCOLN, and how a negro was received at the White House, the hall is likely to be uncomfortably crowded.

LECTURE.—GEORGE WM. CURTIS delivers a lecture this evening at Factoryville, S. I., for the benefit of families of soldiers of that place.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. L. Ross, Illinois; Hon. E. P. Ross, Auburn; Capt. C. F. Lewis, One Hundred and Nineteenth New-York Volunteers; W. W. Johnston, Indianapolis, and D. B. Smith, Toledo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Keyes, U. S. A.; C. M. Sanderson, Boston, and T. P. Dickerman, U. S. Vols., are at the Everett House.

Col. C. T. Wells, Pennsylvania; Thos. A. Biddle and lady, and Capt. Downing, U. S. Vols., are at the Astor House.

Pedew Castang, Philadelphia, and McPhersen Le Moirre, Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT.—Every young man—and woman, too—wishes to know with certainty in what calling or pursuit in life he can accomplish most, do the most good, serve his friends the best, obtain a competency, provide liberally for the wants of himself, family, and others who may be dependent on him. He desires to place himself in that position for which he is by nature and acquirement best fitted, and in which he may, without doubt or experiment, secure success in life. Few men in the ordinary pursuits come up fully to their real capabilities. It is true that some, by mere accident or good fortune, without any definite knowledge of their own powers, stumble upon a situation to which they happen to be well adapted, and in which, without a struggle, they rise to eminence. They are said to be "lucky," while thousands of other men, more highly educated or endowed, and with force and energy of character, pursue a respectable, though tiresome and "up-hill" employment, chosen without regard to their adaptation to it, which brings them "neither honor nor profit." These get a living, while many more drag out an unhappy existence, complaining of their hard lot, end their days in sore disappointment, pronouncing "life a failure." We have a remedy for this. It is scientific, and therefore reliable. By the aid of Phrenology and Physiology the true character, with all its capabilities, may be clearly indicated; the most suitable calling, profession or occupation to which each person is adapted, and in which he may best succeed, can be clearly pointed out, and you, reader, may thus learn how to rise in the world, and make the most of all your talents. Full written charts, with advice, given daily, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

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MARRIED.

LEAH—BARNS.—At Calvary Church, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, by Rev. Dr. CHASE, D. D., CHARLES A. LEAH, to JULIA [illegible].

MAJY—TOBEY.—In New-Bedford, on Monday, Jan. 11, by Rev. Mr. Mulchahey, THEODORE E. MAJY, of this City, and MARY H., daughter of the late Franklin Tobey, of the former place. No cards.

[illegible]—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, by Rev. Dr. [illegible], Jan. 12, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Dr. GEORGE A. QUIREY, of Morristown, N. J., to MARY GAMBLE, eldest daughter of John Sneden, of Brooklyn, L. I.

SMITH—KNIGHT.—In Boston, on Thursday, Jan. 7, JAS. M. SMITH, Jr., to EMMA F., daughter of F. E. Knight, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BOWEN.—On Monday, Jan. 11, at the residence of her grandfather, Wm. Bowen, No. 350 3d-av., of consumption, URANIA E. BOWEN, daughter of John Bowen, deceased, aged 18 years and 6 months.

To be buried from 22d-st. Baptist Church, this day, (Wednesday,) Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

BISHOP.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, EDWIN BISHOP, enameler, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence 15th-st., third house below 5th-av., South Brooklyn.

BEACH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, of congestion of the brain, WARREN BEACHLY, eldest son of Edward P. and Elizabeth A. Beach, aged 12 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 23 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

COX.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, BENJAMIN DWIGHT, infant son of Townsend and Annie H. Cox, aged 3 months and 29 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 124 East 32d-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

COLLINS.—At Great Barrington, Mass., on Sunday, Jan. 10, GLENVILLE, only son of Dr. Clarkson T. Collins, formerly of this City, aged 15 years and 6 months.

His remains will be interred in Greenwood this morning, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th st. and 6th-av., at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

COLLINS.—On Monday evening, Jan. 11, after a painful and lingering illness, Mrs. MARY COLLINS, of Pensacola, Fla., in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, F. S. Norton, No. 267 54th-st., corner of 8th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COX.—At Cream Ridge, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 11, of congestion of the lungs, LILLIE MILLER, wife of Charles F. Cox, and daughter of the late Rev. William George Miller, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of her mother, No. 168 East 18th st., without further invitation.

COLLINS.—At Providence, R. I., on Sunday, Jan. 10, Lucy, second daughter of William B. Collins, of Peekskill, N. Y., in the 16th year of her age.

COWN.—Mrs. MARY COOK, youngest daughter of the late Peter Cock, and wife of John A. Cown, aged 24 years, 2 month and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Jan 14, at 1 o'clock.

DOSCHER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, CLAUS DOSCHER, a native of Hanover, Germany, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 55 Hammond-st., without further notice.

DISOSWAY.—At Rossville, Staten Island, on Monday, Jan. 11, of typhoid fever, Mrs. ELLEN C., wife of Daniel W. Disosway, in the 29th year of her age.

Her funeral will be attended from her late residence this day, (Wednesday,) the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., and the services will be held at the Woodrow M. E. Church, at 2 o'clock. The friends from the City will come by the Staten Island Railroad, stopping at Huguenot Station.

FAIRCHILD.—On Sunday, the 10th inst., after a painful and lingering illness, EGBERT N. FAIRCHILD, formerly of Ogdensburgh, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GOATER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, JOHN H. GOATER, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 375 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

GERRITSEN.—In Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 29, LETTIE, wife of Wilhelmus Gerritsen, in the 51st year of her age.

GERRITSEN.—In Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 4, WILHELMUS GERRITSEN, aged 58 years, 3 months and 19 days.

HARRIS.—On Monday, Jan. 11, GEORGE HARRIS, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 West 14th-st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment on Thursday morning.

HUTCHINGS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, of apoplexy, JANE, wife of John Hutchings, in the 56th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

HICKCOX.—In Albany, on Sunday morning, Jan. 10, HANNAH M., widow of the late H. H. Hickcox, in the 71st year of her age.

HOWARD.—On Monday, Jan. 11, PHILIP R. HOWARD, late of the City of Philadelphia, in the 57th year of his age.

His remains on Thursday will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

HALSEY.—In Jersey City, on Monday evening, Jan. 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. O. Zabriskie, JULIA C., widow of the late William Halsey, of Newark, N. J., in the 82d year of her age.

LAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 10, Mrs. MARY LAKE, relict of Daniel W. Lake, formerly of Staten Island, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Moravian Church, Staten Island, on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, upon the arrival of the 10 o'clock boat from New-York.

MCCAMUS.—Suddenly, at his residence in Schenectady, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 6, of hemorrhage of the lungs, EDWARD MCCAMUS, of the firm of McCamus & Co., aged 40 years.

O'KEEFE.—On Monday, Jan. 11, of consumption, WILLIAM, youngest son of Timothy and Eliza O'Keefe, of Rathcormac, County Cork, Ireland, aged 24 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 382 East 10th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Sacramento, Cal., and Cork papers please copy.

O'KEEFE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, of consumption, Mrs. NORAH O'KEEFE, widow of David O'Keefe, aged 64 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 10 A. M., from the residence of her son, the late John O'Keefe, No. 174 West 57th-st. Her remains will be taken to St. Paul's Church, 59th-st., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

OGILBY.—On Monday morning, Jan. 11, ELIZA, relict of the late Leonard Ogilby, Esq., in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 28th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

ROWE.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, of typhus fever, contracted while in the performance of his duty as a member of the Medical Staff of Bellevue Hospital, EUGENE O. ROWE, M. D., youngest son of James Rowe, Esq., of Sing Sing, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the deceased, and of the family, are cordially invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral services, from the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. James R. Wood, No. 2 Irving-place, on Thursday, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock M.

☞ Sing Sing papers please copy.

SEARS.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 11, SAMUEL P. SEARS, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 12 o'clock on Friday, the 15th inst., from No. 274 West 22d-st., without further notice.

TYSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, of congestion of the brain, HENRY HAWKINS TYSON, son of Henry H. and Letitia Ann Tyson, aged 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 17 Christopher-st., without further invitation.

☞ Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

WARD.—On Monday morning, Jan. 11, of scarlet fever, JULIA PRESCOTT, youngest child of Charles H. and Mary M. Ward, aged 1 year, 11 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 208 2d-av., this day, (Wednesday,) the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

WADE.—On Monday, Jan. 11, JAMES WADE, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249, F. & A. M., and Adelphi Chapter No. 158, R. A. M., and Pilgrim Lodge No. 343, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 71 Ludlow-st., on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 1 P. M.

WATLINGTON.—On Monday, Jan. 11, ESTHER, widow of the late Thomas Watlington, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 35 Rush-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday morning, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Havana—Rev. Fredk. Sill, Mme. Leticia, sister and son, Mr. Marcus, Jas. C. Wells, Mrs. Theo. De Coffee, C. Burton, Jno. Aug. Crozie, Miguel Fagiani, James McLeod, Wm. De Yong, Jacob Auchuli, John Somer, Jos. J. Hess, Fred. Sharpley, John Smith, Geo. Osgood, James Little, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 12—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen, &c.*—Mathilde Hunick, Marie Hunicke, Dr. Faber, Amalie Boru, Mr. Livingstone, J. Apolant, Wm. Froesael, E.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3840. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

EVERY LADY SHOULD HAVE IT.—*Montreal Transcript.*

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"Frank Leslie's Illustrated Almanac," for 1864.
"Frank Leslie's Lady's Illustrated Almanac," for 1864

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

Memorandum Addressed to the President.

The Objects and Modes of the War.

LETTER TO EX-SECRETARY CAMERON.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. McCLELLAN, on the 4th of August, 1861, addressed to the President the following memorandum, prepared at his request:

MEMORANDUM.

The object of the present war differs from those in which nations are usually engaged, mainly in this: That the purpose of ordinary war is to conquer a peace, and make a treaty on advantageous terms. In this contest, it has become necessary to crush a population sufficiently numerous, intelligent and warlike to constitute a nation. We have not only to defeat their armed and organized forces in the field, but to display such an overwhelming strength as will convince all our antagonists, especially those of the governing aristocratic class, of the utter impossibility of resistance. Our late reverses makes this course imperative. Had we been successful in the recent battle, (Manassas,) it is possible that we might have been spared the labor and expense of a great effort; now we have no other alternative. Their success will enable the political leaders of the rebels to convince the mass of their people that we are inferior to them in force and courage, and to command all their resources. The contest began with a class; now it is with a people; our military success can alone restore the former issue.

By thoroughly defeating their armies, taking their strong places, and pursuing a rigidly protective policy as to private property and unarmed persons, and a lenient course as to private soldiers, we may well hope for a permanent restoration of a peaceful Union.

But, in the first instance, the authority of the Government must be supported by overwhelming physical force.

Our foreign relations and financial credit also imperatively demand that the military action of the Government should be prompt and irresistable.

The rebels have chosen Virginia as their battle-field, and it seems proper for us to make the first great struggle there. But while thus directing our main efforts, it is necessary to diminish the resistance there offered us by movements on other points, both by land and water.

Without entering at present into details, I would advise that a strong movement be made on the Mississippi, and that the rebels be driven out of Missouri.

As soon as it becomes perfectly clear that Kentucky is cordially united with us, I would advise a movement through that State into Eastern Tennessee, for the purpose of assisting the Union men of that region, and of seizing the railroads leading from Memphis to the East.

The possession of those roads by us, in connection with the movement on the Mississippi, would go far toward determining the evacuation of Virginia by the rebels. In the meantime all the passes into Western Virginia from the east should be securely guarded, but I would advise no movement from that quarter toward Richmond, unless the political condition of Kentucky renders it impossible or inexpedient for us to make the movement upon Eastern Tennessee through that State. Every effort should, however, be made to organize, equip and arm as many troops as possible in Western Virginia, in order to render the Ohio and Indiana regiments available for other operations.

At as early a day as practicable, it would be well to protect and reopen the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore and Fortress Monroe should be occupied by garrisons sufficient to retain them in our possession. The importance of Harper's Ferry and the line of the Potomac in the direction of Leesburg will be very materially diminished as soon as our force in this vicinity becomes organized, strong and efficient, because no capable General will cross the river north of this city, when we have a strong army here ready to cut off his retreat.

To revert to the West, it is probable that no very large additions to the troops now in Missouri will be necessary to secure that State.

I presume that the force required for the movement down the Mississippi will be determined by its commander and the President. If Kentucky assumes the right position, not more than 20,000 will be needed, together with those that can be raised in that State and Eastern Tennessee, to secure the latter region and its railroads, as well as ultimately to occupy Nashville.

The Western Virginia troops, with not more than 5,000 to 10,000 from Ohio and Indiana, should, under proper management, suffice for its protection. When we have organized our main army here, 10,000 men ought to be enough to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Potomac; 5,000 will garrison Baltimore, 3,000 Fortress Monroe, and not more than 30,000 will be necessary, at the utmost, for the defence of Washington.

For the main army of operations, I urge the following composition:

250 regiments of infantry, say	225,000 men
100 field batteries, 600 guns	15,000 men
28 regiments of cavalry	26,500 men
5 regiments of Engineer troops	7,500 men
Total	273,000 men

The force must be supplied with the necessary engineer and pontoon trains, and with transportation for everything, save tents. Its general line of operations should be so directed that the water transportation can be availed of from point to point, by means of the ocean and the rivers emptying into it. An essential feature of the plan of operations will be the employment of a strong naval force to protect the movement of a fleet of transports, intended to convey a considerable body of troops from point to point of the enemy's seacoast, thus either creating diversions and rendering it necessary for them to detach largely from their main body in order to protect such of their cities as may be threatened, or else landing and forming establishments on their coasts at any favorable places that opportunity might offer. This naval force should also coöperate with the main army in its efforts to seize the important seaboard towns of the rebels.

It cannot be ignored that the construction of railroads has introduced a new and very important element into war, by the great facilities thus given for concentrating at particular positions large masses of troops from remote sections, and by erecting new strategic points and lines of operations.

It is intended to overcome this difficulty by the partial operations suggested, and such others as the particular case may require. We must endeavor to seize places on the railways in the rear of the enemy's points of concentration, and we must threaten their seaboard cities, in order that each State may be forced by the necessity of its own defence to diminish its contingent to the Confederate army. The proposed movement down the Mississippi will produce important results in this connection. That advance, and the progress of the main army in the East, will materially assist each other, by diminishing the resistance to be encountered by each.

The tendency of the Mississippi movement upon all questions connected with cotton, is too well understood by the President and Cabinet to need any illustration from me.

There is another independent movement that has often been suggested, and which has always recommended itself to my judgment. I refer to a movement from Kansas and Nebraska through the Indian Territory, upon Red River and Western Texas, for the purpose of protecting and developing the latent Union and Free State sentiment, well known to predominate in Western Texas, and which, like a similar sentiment in Western Virginia, will, if protected, ultimately organize that section into a Free State.

How far it will be possible to support this movement by an advance through New-Mexico, from California, is a matter which I have not sufficiently examined to be able to express a decided opinion.

If at all practicable, it is evidently desirable, as bringing into play the resources and warlike qualities of the Pacific States, as well as identifying them with our cause, and cementing the bond of union between them and the General Government.

If it is not departing too far from my province, I will venture to suggest the policy of an ultimate and cordial understanding with Mexico; their sympathies and interests are with us, their antipathies exclusively against our enemies and their institutions. I think it would not be difficult to obtain from the Mexican Government the right to use, at least during the present contest, the road from Guaymas to New Mexico. This concession would very materially reduce the obstacles of the column moving from the Pacific. A similar permission to use their territory for the passage of troops between —— —— and the Rio Grande would enable us to throw a column of troops by a good road from Tampico, or some of the small harbors north of it, upon and across the Rio Grande, without risk and scarcely firing a shot.

To what extent, if any it would be desirable to take into service and employ Mexican soldiers is a question entirely political on which I do not venture to offer an opinion.

The force I have recommended is large the expense is great. It is possible that a smaller force might accomplish the object in view, but I understand it to be the purpose of this great nation to re-establish the power of its Government, and restore peace to its citizens in the shortest possible time.

The question to be decided is simply this: Shall we crush the rebellion at one blow, terminate the war in one campaign, or shall we leave it as a legacy to our descendants?

When the extent of the possible lines of operations is considered, the force asked for the main army under my command cannot be regarded as unduly large. Every mile we advance carries us further from our base of operations, and renders detachments necessary to cover our communication, while the enemy will be constantly concentrating as he falls back. I propose with the force which I have requested not only to drive the enemy out of Virginia and occupy Richmond, but to occupy Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery, Pensacola, Mobile and New-Orleans—in other words, to move into the heart of the enemy's country and crush the rebellion in its very heart.

By seizing and repairing the railroads as we advance, the difficulties of transportation will be materially diminished. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state, that in addition to the forces named in this memorandum, strong reserves should be formed, ready to supply any losses that may occur.

In conclusion, I would submit that the exigencies of the Treasury may be lessened by making only partial payments to our troops when in the enemy's country, and by giving the obligations of the United States for such supplies as may there be obtained.

(Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

I do not think the events of the war have found these views upon the method and plans of its conduct altogether incorrect. They certainly have not found my estimates of the number of troops and scope of operations too large.

It is probable that I did under-estimate the time necessary for the completion of arms and equipments. It was not strange, however, that, by many civilians intrusted with authority, there should have been an exactly opposite opinion held, in both these particulars.

The result of the first battle of Manassas had been almost to destroy the *morale* and organization of our army, and to alarm Government and people. The National Capital was in danger. It was necessary, beside holding the enemy in check, to build works for its defence strong and capable of being held by a small force.

It was necessary, also, to create a new army for active operations, and to expedite its organization, equipment, and the accumulation of the materials of war, and to this not inconsiderable labor all my energies for the next three months were constantly devoted.

Time is a necessary element in the creation of armies, and I do not therefore think it necessary to more than mention the impatience with which many regarded the delay in the arrival of new levies—though recruited and pressed forward with unexampled rapidity—the manufacture and supply of arms and equipments, or the vehemence with which an immediate advance upon the enemy's works directly in our front was urged by a patriotic but sanguine people.

The President, too, was anxious for the speedy employment of our army, and, although possessed of my plans through frequent conferences, desired a report from me upon the condition of the forces under my command, and the immediate measures to be taken to increase their efficiency. Accordingly, in the latter part of October, I addressed the following letter to the Secretary of War:

To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR: In conformity with a personal understanding with the President yesterday, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the condition of the army under my command, and the measures required for the preservation of the Government and the suppression of the rebellion.

It will be remembered that in a memorial I had the honor to address to the President, soon after my arrival in Washington, and in my communication addressed to Lieut.-Gen. Scott, under date of 8th of August, in my letter to the President, authorizing him, at his request, to withdraw the letter written by me to Gen. Scott; and in my letter of the 8th of September, answering your note of inquiry of that date, my views, on the same subject, are frankly and fully expressed.

In these several communications I have stated the force I regarded as necessary to enable this army to advance with a reasonable certainty of success, at the same time leaving the Capital and the line of the Potomac sufficiently guarded not only to secure the retreat of the main army, in the event of disaster, but to render it out of the enemy's power to attempt a diversion in Maryland.

So much time has passed, and the Winter is approaching so rapidly, that but two courses are left to the Government, viz.: Either to go into Winter quarters, or to assume the offensive, with forces greatly inferior in numbers to the army—I regarded as desirable and necessary. If political considerations render the first course unadvisable, the second alone remains. While I regret that it has not been deemed expedient, or, perhaps, possible, to concentrate the forces of the nation in this vicinity—(remaining on the defensive elsewhere)—keeping the attention and efforts of the Government fixed upon this as the vital point, where the issue of the great contest is to be decided, it may still be that by introducing unity of action and design among the various armies of the land, by determining the courses to be pursued by the various commanders under one general plan, transferring, from the other armies, the superfluous strength not required for the purpose in view, and thus reinforcing this main army, whose destiny it is to decide the controversy, we may yet be able to move, with a reasonable prospect of success, before the Winter is fairly upon us.

The nation feels, and I share that feeling, that the Army of the Potomac holds the fate of the country in its hands.

The stake is so vast, the issue so momentous, and the effect of the next battle will be so important throughout the future, as well as the present, that I continue to urge, as I have ever done since I entered upon the command of this army, upon the Government, to devote its energies and its available resources toward increasing the numbers and efficiency of the army on which its salvation depends.

A statement, carefully prepared by the Chiefs of Engineers and Artillery of this army, gives as the necessary garrison of this city and its fortifications 33,795 men, say 35,000.

The present garrison of Baltimore and its dependencies is about 10,000. I have sent the Chief of my staff to make a careful examination into the condition of these troops, and to obtain the information requisite to enable me to decide whether this number can be diminished or the reverse. At least 5,000 men will be required to watch the river hence to Harper's Ferry and its vicinity; probably 8,000 to guard the Lower Potomac.

As you are aware, all the information we have from spies, prisoners, &c., agrees in showing that the enemy have a force on the Potomac not less than 150,000 strong, well drilled and equipped, ably commanded and strongly intrenched. It is plain, therefore, that to secure success, or to render it reasonably certain, the active army should not number less than 150,000 efficient troops, with 400 guns, unless some material change occurs in the force in front of us.

The requisite force for an advance movement by the Army of the Potomac may be thus estimated:

	Men.	Guns.
Column of active operations	150,000	400
Garrison of the City of Washington	25,000	40
To guard the Potomac to Harper's Ferry	5,000	12
To guard the Lower Potomac	8,000	24
Garrison for Baltimore and Annapolis	10,000	12
Total effective force required	208,000	488

Or an aggregate, present and absent, of about 240,000 men, should the losses by sickness, &c., not rise to a higher per centage than at present.

Having stated what I regard as the requisite force to enable this army to advance, I now proceed to give the actual strength of the Army of the Potomac.

The aggregate strength of the Army of the Potomac, by the official report on the morning of the 27th inst., was 163,318 officers and men of all grades and arms. This includes the troops at Baltimore and Annapolis, on the Upper and Lower Potomac, the sick, absent, &c.

The force present for duty was 147,695. Of this number, 4,208 cavalry were completely unarmed, 3,163 cavalry only partially armed, 5,979 infantry unequipped, making 13,410 unfit for the field, (irrespective of those not yet sufficiently drilled,) and reducing the effective force to 134,285, and the number desirable for an advance to 76,286. The infantry regiments are, to a considerable extent, armed with unserviceable weapons. Quite a large number of good arms, which had been intended for this army, were ordered elsewhere, leaving the Army of the Potomac insufficiently, and in many cases, badly armed.

On the 30th of September there were with this army 228 field guns ready for the field, so far as arms and equipments are concerned; some of the batteries are still quite raw, and unfit to go into action. I have intelligence that eight New-York batteries are en route hither; two others are ready for the field. I will still (if the New-York batteries have six guns each) be 112 guns short of the number required for the active column, saying nothing, for the present, of those necessary for the garrisons and corps on the Potomac, which would make a total deficiency of 200 guns.

I have thus briefly stated our present condition and wants; it remains to suggest the means of supplying the deficiencies:

1. That all the cavalry and infantry arms, as fast as procured, whether manufactured in this country or purchased abroad, be sent to this army, until it is fully prepared for the field.

2. That the two companies of the Fourth artillery, now understood to be en route from Fort Randall to Fortress Monroe, be ordered to this army, to be mounted at once; also, that the companies of the Third artillery, en route from California, be sent here. Had not the order for Sherman's to come here from Harrisburgh, to place the battery I gave Gen. Sherman, be so often countermanded, I would again ask for it.

3. That a more effective regulation may be made authorizing the transfer of men from the volunteers to the regular batteries, infantry and cavalry, that we may make the best use of the invaluable regular "skeletons."

4. I have no official information as to the United States forces elsewhere; but from the best information I can obtain from the War Department, and other sources, I am led to believe that the United States troops are:

In Western Virginia, about	30,000
In Kentucky	40,000
In Missouri	80,000
In Fortress Monroe	11,000
Total	161,000

Besides this, I am informed that more than 100,000 are in process of organization in other Northern and Western States.

I would, therefore, recommend that, not interfering with Kentucky, there should be retained in Western Virginia and Missouri a sufficient force for defensive purposes, and that the surplus troops be sent to the Army of the Potomac, to enable it to assume the offensive; that the same course be pursued in respect to Fortress Monroe, and that no further outside expeditions be attempted until we have fought the great battle in front of us.

5. That every nerve be strained to hasten the enrolment, organization and armament of new batteries and regiments of infantry.

6. That all the battalions now raised for new regiments of regular infantry be at once ordered to this army, and that the old infantry and cavalry, en route from California, be ordered to this army immediately on their arrival in New-York.

I have thus indicated in a general manner the objects to be accomplished, and the means by which we may gain our ends.

A vigorous employment of these means will, in my opinion, enable the Army of the Potomac to assume successfully this season the offensive operations, which, ever since entering upon the command, it has been my anxious desire and diligent effort to prepare for and prosecute.

The advance should not be postponed beyond the 25th of November, if possible to avoid it. Unity in councils, the utmost vigor and energy in action, are indispensable. The entire military field should be grasped as a whole, and not in detached parts.

The great object to be accomplished—the crushing defeat of the rebel army (now) at Manassas, should never for one instant be lost sight of, but all the intellect and means and men of the Government poured upon that point. The loyal States possess ample force to effect all this and more. The rebels have displayed energy, unanimity and wisdom worthy of the most desperate days of the French revolution. Should we do less?

The unity of this nation, the preservation of our institutions, are so dear to me, that I have willingly sacrificed my private happiness with the single object of doing my duty to my county. When the task is accomplished, I shall be glad to return to the obscurity from which events have drawn me.

Whatever the determination of the Government may be, I will do the best I can with the Army of the Potomac, and will share its fate, whatever may be the task imposed upon me.

Permit me to add that on this occasion, as heretofore, it has been my aim neither to exaggerate nor underrate the power of the enemy, nor fail to express clearly the means by which, in my judgment, that power may be broken. Urging the energy of preparation and action which has ever been my choice, but with the fixed purpose by no act of mine to expose the Government to hazard by premature movements, and requesting that this communication may be laid before the President, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen.

Gen. McClellan then produces the letters of instruction which he issued to Gens. Burnside, Buell, Sherman, Butler and Halleck, to guide them in their several departments. He then gives the following in explanation of his plan:

"The plan indicated in the above letters comprehended in its scope the operations of all the armies of the Union—the Army of the Potomac as well. It was my intention, for reasons easy to be seen, that its various parts should be carried out simultaneously, or nearly so, and in coöperation along the whole line. If this plan was wise, and events have failed to prove that it was not, then it is unnecessary to defend any delay which would have enabled the Army of the Potomac to perform its share in the execution of the whole work.

But, about the middle of January, 1862, upon recovering from a severe illness, I found that excessive anxiety for an immediate movement of the Army of the Potomac had taken possession of the minds of the Administration.

A change had just been made in the War Department, and I was soon urged by the new Secretary, Mr. Stanton, to take immediate steps to secure the reopening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and to free the banks of the Lower Potomac from the rebel batteries which annoyed passing vessels.

Very soon after his entrance upon office I laid before him, verbally, my design as to the part of the plan of the campaign to be executed by the Army of the Potomac, which was to attack Richmond by the Lower Chesapeake. He instructed me to develop it to the President, which I did. The result was that the President disapproved it, and by an order of January 31, 1862, substituted one of his own. On the 27th of January, 1862, the following order was issued without consultation with me."

[Here follows the "President's General War Order No. 1," (already published) dated January 27, 1862, directing that "the 22d day of February, 1862, be the day for a general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgent forces," &c.)

The order of January 31, 1862, was as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 31, 1862.

President's Special War Order No. 1.—Ordered that all the disposable force of the Army of the Potomac, after providing safely for the defence of Washington, be formed into an expedition for the immediate object of seizing and occupying a point upon the railroad south westward of what is known as Manassas Junction—all details to be in the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, and the expedition to move before or on the 22d day of February next.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

I asked His Excellency whether this order was to be regarded as final, or whether I could be permitted to submit, in writing, my objections to his plan, and my reasons for preferring my own. Permission was accorded, and I therefore prepared the letter to the Secretary of War, which is given below.

Before this had been submitted to the President, he addressed me the following note:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Feb. 3, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan:

My Dear Sir: You and I have distinct and different plans for a movement of the Army of the Potomac; yours, to be down by the Chesapeake, up the Rappahannock to Urbana, and across land to the terminus of the railroad, on the York River; mine, to move directly to a point on the railroad, southwest to Manassas.

If you will give me satisfactory answers to the following questions, I shall gladly yield my plan to yours:

1. Does not your plan involve a greatly larger expenditure of *time* and *money* than mine?

2. Wherein is a victory *more certain* by your plan than mine?

3. Wherein is a victory *more valuable* by your plan than mine?

4. In fact would it not be *less* valuable, in this, that it would break no great line of the enemy's communication, while mine would?

5. In case of disaster, would not a retreat be more difficult by your plan than mine?

Yours, truly, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Gen. Meade at Home.

SERENADES AND SPEECHES.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Jan. 12.

An impromptu serenade and welcome was given to Gen. Meade, the hero of Gettysburgh, last evening, at the residence of Mr. Benjamin Gerhard, No. 226 South Fourth-street. The participants were the convalescent soldiers of the Broad and Cherry Hospital, accompanied by their band. The parlors of Mr. Gerhard were well filled by friends of the General and prominent citizens of our own and other states. Among the guests were Admiral Dupont, Mayor Henry and others.

The parlors were decorated with the tri-color, and when the soldiers reached the house the national airs were given. After they had ceased Gen. Meade came forward. As he appeared in the dim light of the balcony his features were not discernible, and a soldier cried out, "Give us a light." Gen. Meade then responded to the serenade in the following address:

"Fellow-Soldiers: Those of you belonging to the Army of the Potomac who are from the field of Gettysburgh, as many of you doubtless are, need no light to recognize my voice and my features. I am delighted to see you here, and glad to see that you have so far recovered from your wounds that you are able to march out on this inclement night. And I am gratified that the soldiers of my old command should visit me and extend me such a welcome. [Cheers.]

We are anxious for your entire and speedy recovery. I have just left the army, where I must soon return. There all your old comrades are reënlisting, anxious to remain in the army until they bring this unnatural and unholy war to a termination; a termination which shall be satisfactory to us; a termination which will be worthy of the old flag, and an honor to the Government. And this must be the re-establishment of the old Union in its former glory, and the acknowledgment of the Constitution from one end of this continent to the other. [Loud and continued applause.]

I am glad to see that you are all so well and able to leave your quarters to-night. I hope to find you soon in the ranks, where I am obliged to return. We are making every effort to improve the present, and, as soon as the weather moderates and the season will allow, active operations will be commenced anew, and in earnest. We want you all to be there. We want you all to return and to bring all you can with you; and may you all live to see what we all want to see, this struggle brought to a speedy and a glorious end. [Renewed applause.]

It is a question of numbers and of time. You all know that if we bring the men to the work, it will be ended speedily. I have nothing further to say, except that I return you my thanks for the welcome you have this night extended me."

The soldiers continued cheering for their old leader for a long while after he ceased speaking. Admiral Dupont was loudly called for, and, appearing in the balcony, was received with loud cheers. He declined speaking, and merely acknowledging the compliment tendered him, he retired. The soldiers then returned to the hospital.

THE SECOND SERENADE.

The Union League assembled at their rooms later in the evening, and preceded by Birgfield's Band, marched to the house where the General was stopping, and serenaded him for the second time. The whole street was closed with the people who accompanied the well-filled ranks of the Union League, and the second testimonial of the city's admiration for its son and General was even more imposing than the first. The address delivered by Gen. Meade was neat, terse and appropriate. His appearance was the signal for the most unmistakable manifestations of applause, terminating with three stentorian cheers for Gettysburgh. Then the General spoke:

"I am much obliged to you, my friends, for your compliment in giving three cheers for Gettysburgh. I am here but for a very few days, and have only visited my home to see my wife and children, and I am happy to hear you remember Gettysburgh and its deeds of heroic daring. I speak to Philadelphians; I have always felt it to be a matter of pride that I am a Philadelphian. Everything that I do in the discharge of my duties is increased and nerved with new strength when I think that I am a Philadelphian, and that my fellow-citizens of Philadelphia will be glad to hear, when I come back among them, that I have done my duty.

As I said when I took command of the Army of the Potomac, I say to you now, I have no pledges to make. When I return to my army, all I can say is that we will do the best we can to suppress the rebellion and to overthrow all those who are in arms against our common country; and we will do the best we can to have our flag respected, and to have it wave over every foot of ground from the Canadas to the Rio Grande and the golden sands of the Pacific. The banner of the Stars and Bars we will number among the things of the past, and the rebellion, with all its associations, will be remembered as things that have existed, but have no longer any being.

What we need is men. I want you here, all of you, every man of you, however small may be his influence, to use that influence to send recruits to the army. The more we get the better will it be for that army, and the quicker will the war be ended. The war must be ended by hard fighting, and it becomes every man, woman and child to work for the increase of our armies in the field, and when that is done I trust that next Summer will come to us with peace restored to the land, and happiness, contentment and prosperity pervading the entire country."

The General retired amid great enthusiasm.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Heavy Cavalry Fight Near Strawberry Plains.

The Enemy Repulsed with Serious Loss.

LONGSTREET HEAVILY REINFORCED.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The *Inquirer* has the following special dispatch:

Chattanooga, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Affairs in East Tennessee are very exciting.

A heavy cavalry fight occurred near Strawberry Plains on Sunday last. The enemy were repulsed with serious loss.

Gen. Longstreet has been heavily reinforced from the armies of Gens. Lee and Johnston.

The reinforcements from Johnston's army are on the south side of the Holston River.

Gen. Longstreet's headquarters are at Red Bridge.

Our picket lines front each other at Blair's Cross Roads, twenty miles Northeast of Knoxville.

Our repulse at Bean's Station was very trifling.

Longstreet's position is a splendid one, presenting a river and a mountain front.

Forrest has been badly handled in West and Middle Tennessee, but has managed to escape with most of his command.

The rebel army in our front has been largely increased by conscripts.

Gen. Johnston maintains a bold front at Tunnel Hill and Dalton.

Gen. Grant has left Knoxville, via Cumberland Gap, and is making a complete circuit of this department. He reached Knoxville by way of Chattanooga.

The army here is in good condition. We have plenty to eat.

The weather is fearfully cold, but there is little sickness.

The Maryland Legislature.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The Maryland Senate yesterday passed the modified order presented by Mr. Eichelberger, of Frederick, as a substitute for that relating to negro enlistments, proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee to have an interview with the President of the United States in reference to questions which at this moment engage the attention and so deeply concern the interests of the people of Maryland.

The vote on the order was ayes 17, nays 2, three Senators being absent.

Yesterday, in the House of Delegates they definitely established the position of members on the question of Emancipation.

Mr. Hess, of Allegany, introduced a preamble and resolution declaring that the true interests of Maryland demand that the policy of emancipation should be immediately inaugurated within her borders. That the Legislature declares its intention to submit to the people at as early a day as practicable, a call for a Constitutional Convention, so as to give them an opportunity to carry such a policy into effect, and requesting our senators and representatives in Congress to use all honorable efforts to secure the passage of a law by Congress whereby all loyal owners who have suffered a loss of their slaves shall be reimbursed. By a vote of 48 to 22, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed to a second reading. A proposition was made to amend the last resolution by striking out the words "loyal owners" and inserting "all who own slaves and have not engaged in actual hostilities against the Government of the United States, or given aid or comfort to those engaged in hostilities against said Government." Rejected. Yeas 19, nays 51.

The preamble and resolutions were finally adopted by a vote of 51 to 15, seven members being absent or not voting.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The steamer *City of Richmond* arrived this morning from Annapolis, bound to New-York. Sailed yesterday from Annapolis steamers *Ashland*, for Boston, and *Detroit*, for New-York.

The Potomac River is now navigable for steamers only.

Steamer *Mary A. Boardman* arrived from Washington, and sailed for Port Royal to-day.

The United States steamer *Fort Jackson* has arrived from the North Carolina Blockading Squadron. She reports no news.

FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Resolution to Expel Senator Davis Under Discussion.

A Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Proposed Amendments to the Confiscation Act.

The Delays in the Distribution of Prize Money.

Number of General Officers Unemployed.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The Military Committees of both Houses met to-day to confer upon the Conscription Bill. The House Committee unanimously recommended commutation. So did Senator Wilson. The other members of the Senate opposed it.

SENATORIAL PERSONALITIES.

Garret Davis wasted three hours to-day in abusing Henry Wilson in particular, and Massachusetts generally. The reply of the Bay State Senator was severe and triumphant. Applause in the densely packed galleries could not be repressed, and the effect of the speech was as observable on the crowded floor of the Senate.

GOOD PRICES FOR OLD IRON.

At the sale in Alexandria, to-day, of nearly two thousand tons of wrought and cast scrap iron, eight worn out locomotives brought prices ranging from sixteen hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars each. Old car wheels sold for forty-five dollars and a half per ton. Car-axles, seventy-five dollars per ton. Wrought iron scraps fifty-five dollars per ton. Old steel springs, one hundred and twenty-seven dollars per ton. Old nails, sixty-one dollars, per ton. Cast scrap iron, thirty-seven dollars per ton. A large number of iron dealers from New-York, Pennsylvania and other States were present. The ring formed to keep down the prices was broken by the competition of the bidders.

THE SUPREME COURT JUDGESHIP.

The name of Albert S. White, of Indiana, will probably be sent into the Senate to-morrow for the Judgeship made vacant by Caleb Smith's death.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA.

A letter received by the President from Gen. Banks states that he will soon complete the organization of the State Government of Louisiana.

A COLONEL SUMMARILY TREATED.

Gen. Butler has stripped the eagles off Col. John A. Nelson, of the Tenth colored infantry, for injuring recruiting among negroes by permitting the impressment of negro soldiers into his own regiment.

THE CASE OF SENATOR HALE.

Nathaniel McKay and Charles Houghton testified before the Judiciary Committee to-day, in the inquiry into the employment of Senator Hale as counsel for the imprisoned Capt. Hunt.

MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Gens. Hunter, Wadsworth and Cadwallader are on a Court of Inquiry, to investigate the charges against Gens. Crittenden and McCook. Gen. Wadsworth left for the West this evening.

MILITARY ASSIGNMENTS.

Gen. Heintzelman has been assigned to the command of the Northern Department composed of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. His aids, Maj. Johnson and Capts. Norton and Horton go with him. Gen. Steele has been placed in command of the Department of Arkansas. His force will be the Seventh corps. He is subject to the orders of Gen. Grant.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A general Court-Martial will commence its sessions to-morrow, with Gen. Abercrombie as President, and Cols. Piper and Tannat, Lieut.-Col. Strain, Maj. Messeres and Capts. Hodgson, Pierce, Weldon and McClure the other members.

HOTEL HOP.

The beauty, wealth and official dignity of all Washington seem to be gathered at the first great hotel hop given by Sykes and Chadw

WASHINGTON IRVING.*

SECOND ARTICLE.

THE LITE AND LETTERS OF WASHINGTON IRVING. By his nephew, PIERRE M. IRVING. 4 vols., 12mo. PUTNAM, 1863.

It will hardly be supposed by those who were acquainted with the portly, well-developed person of IRVING in middle and later life, that in his youth and early manhood he exhibited an unmistakeable tendency to consumption. Yet such was his appearance, and you may see the indications in the saddened physiognomy of the early portraits by VANDERLYN and JARVIS, which look mournfully upon you in these volumes. At nineteen, Judge KENT, afterward the famous Chancellor, pronounced him "not long for this world," and the Captain of the ship with whom he embarked on a voyage to France for his health said to himself, as his passengers was helped up the side of the vessel, "There's a chap who will go overboard before we get across." Yet how many of the robust and valiant, his painful sympathizers, did this delicate stripling outlive, aye, and in good health too; for it is a law of the physical world, similar to that in our criminal courts, that a man once on such a trial for his life who is fairly acquitted is not to be brought up on that indictment again. Nay, Nature is even more generous, for she often exempts her restored patients from other maladies which waylay the strongest.

The incidents of that first journey in Europe are full of interest as the traveler proceeds through storied scenes in an historic time, when the present was daily adding its deeds of moment to the past. He traversed France, Sicily, Italy, studying with the zeal of a connoisseur and the eye of a poet. His imagination fairly kindled at the sight of Lord NELSON's proud fleet passing through the Straits of Messina, while his classic enthusiasm was somewhat abated by an actual inspection of the far-famed Charybdis. "After all that has been said and sung of this celebrated place," he wrote, "it would make but a contemptible appearance aside of our pass called Hellgate, and is nothing to compare to it either in real or apparent danger."

For Hell Gate, by the way, with its true etymological flavor, Mr. IRVING was a great stickler. In a manuscript note before us, he objects to the alteration of the word to Hurlgate, as it had crept into a proof-sheet of the revised *Knickerbocker*. "This," says he, "is a mealy-mouthed alteration of modern days, which I hold in great contempt. I beg the devil may have his due, and the name be restored to its ancient significancy."

At Rome he first met ALLSTON, and formed a friendship which lasted with life. The charming picture of their mutual intercourse, blending visions of literature and art, which he subsequently sketched, is one of the most pleasing of his reminiscences. Then came Paris and London with their wondrous sights, eagerly sought out by a most appreciative observer. The theatre, of course, came in for its share of admiration, with due submission to the potency of SIDDONS.

He returned to New-York with restored health, with fresh animation for its social enjoyments, which, more limited in some respects than at present, were perhaps of a higher zest and unction. At least they appear so reflected in the correspondence of IRVING. *Salmagundi* represents to the world the spirit of the time, the lively humors and pleasantries, the whims and eccentricities of the race which then peopled the Island of Manhattan. IRVING was ever fond of good company, and he sought it, not among professed wits as boon companions, but in the quieter walks of domestic life, where character, after all, is best developed. We always find a flavor of home and the presence of the virtues in his companionship, although in the instance we are about to cite, in his earlier days, some allowance is perhaps required for the frailties of the times:

"MR. IRVING used to tell a witty anecdote of one of his early friends, HENRY OGDEN, illustrative of this feature of the dinners of those times. OGDEN had been at one of these festive meetings on the evening before, and had left with a brain half bewildered by the number of bumpers he had been compelled to drink. He told IRVING the next day that in going home he had fallen through a grating, which had been carelessly left open, into a vault beneath. The solitude, he said, was rather dismal at first, but several other of the guests fell in, in the course of the evening, and they had on the whole quite a pleasant night of it."

It was about this time that IRVING was admitted to the bar, after a somewhat desultory preparation, as we may gather from the following anecdote:

"JOSIAH OGDEN HOFFMAN and MARTIN WILKINS, an effective and witty advocate, had been appointed to examine students for admission. One of them acquitted himself very lamely, and at the supper which it was the custom for the candidates to give to the examiners, when they passed upon their several merits, HOFFMAN paused in coming to this one, and turning to WILKINS said, as if in hesitation, though all the while intending to admit him, 'MARTIN, I think he knows a *little* law.' 'Make it stronger, Jo,' was the reply; 'd— little;' an emphatic distinction to which Mr. IRVING intimated that he had an unquestionable title."

Salmagundi appeared in 1807. Two years after came *Knickerbocker*. We are accustomed to think of the season of the production of this veritable History of New-York as one of unmixed joy and gaiety in its author's career. He was at the age of twenty-six; his health was reestablished by foreign travel, and the book breathes not only cheerfulness and hilarity, but the most unbounded festivity. It could be written only, one would think, with a mind perfectly at ease and in good temper with all around; in the possession of the best of such felicity as earth affords. Yet such was not the case. The composition of a good part of this rollicking work; this most notable combination of innocent fun with genuine humor, proceeded in company with the keenest grief which ever stung and oppressed the heart of its author. The year 1809, which gave *Knickerbocker* to the world, was marked in his recollections as the melancholy period which robbed him of the sweetest and gentlest being he had known. The story of this courtship, and its sudden, untimely termination, often before hinted at, has in this biography been, for the first time, fully revealed. The lady to whom WASHINGTON IRVING was engaged was MATILDA, the second daughter of Judge HOFFMAN. She was but 17 years of age when the intimacy between them, daily ripening in affection, was ended by her death, after a wasting illness of but two months. The grave closed over her remains in the Spring time, and her lover buried in his heart a treasury of tender recollections of which the world suspected little. Readers in many lands were moved by the pathos and melancholy grace of his writings, and the exquisite delicacy which invested all he said of mothers, and wives, and daughters, without thinking of the fountain which fed those gentle thoughts. They were so just and natural that they perhaps appeared nothing more than was due from an acknowledged master of his art. So the old bachelor wrote book after book telling his secret to the world, and no one read it. Reviewers discussed the quality of the pathos and said many handsome things doubtless, in praise of its fervor, but no criticism ever penned on the genius of IRVING, tells half what we now read in the chapter devoted to the story of this interrupted affection.

Among the private papers which fell into the hands of the biographer was a simple manuscript record of the courtship and its termination, a copy apparently of a letter addressed to an intimate friend, a married lady, who had invited an account of this passage of his life. Accompanying the manuscript, carefully locked up in its private repository, "was found a miniature of great beauty, inclosed in a case, and in it a braid of fair hair and a slip of paper, on which was written, in his own handwriting, "MATILDA HOFFMAN." The heart of the lover is discovered in these simple truthful words from the manuscript. They are not the strong expressions which a novelist is apt to employ when writing of such scenes; they are too sincere for that:

"We saw each other every day," he writes, "and I became excessively attached to her. Her shyness wore off by degrees. The more I saw of her, the more I had reason to admire her. Her mind seemed to unfold itself leaf by leaf, and every time to discover new sweetness. Nobody knew her so well as I, for she was generally timid and silent; but I in a manner studied her excellence. Never did I meet with more intuitive rectitude of mind, more native delicacy, more exquisite propriety in word, thought, and action, than in this young creature. I am not exaggerating; what I say was acknowledged by all that knew her. Her brilliant little sister used to say that people began by admiring her, but ended by loving MATILDA. For my part I idolized her. I felt at times rebuked by her superior delicacy and purity, and as if I was a coarse, unworthy being in comparison."

Throughout life we are told the writer carried about with him, in all lands he visited, the Bible and Prayer-book of this gentle being. They were his inseparable companions to the end.

Knickerbocker appeared at the close of the year. Those only who have studied the operations of the mind in periods of high excitement, will understand the connection between the depression of the lover and the exhilaration of the writer. The explanation we take to be two-fold. The mind oppressed with the weight of one overwhelming sentiment seeks relief in rebounding to the opposite emotion, and there is no doubt that any severe demand upon its exertions develops its faculties. Again there is a subtle connection between humor and pathos, both of them springing out of the intensity of our perceptions and supplementing one another. We have all heard of the comic actor who applied to a physician for a cure of his melancholy, and who was advised to go to the theatre and witness his own performances. So while the public was laughing over the jests of Knickerbocker, the unquiet author, wounded in spirit, was breaking his soul to the sufferance of its heavy burden.

We need not dwell upon the facts of Mr. IRVING's literary career. His books are all in our hands, not one of them dropped from public view, and we have them by heart. *Knickerbocker*, it is well known, was a decided hit. It was a success which in these days would put the author at once upon the track of profitable literary exertion; but at the time when it was produced there was no such thing as authorship by profession. Even the editorial career had not assumed its remunerating character. An author writing a good book in the country was not much better off pecuniarily after than before his extraordinary performance. It was not to be wondered at then that IRVING anxiously looking out for the means of independence, which no man ever valued more highly, should leave the publishers behind him, sever his thin connection with the law, and readily accept the offer of his brothers to join them in a commercial partnership. It was not expected, of course, that he would furnish either money or experience, for he had neither. He was to be a silent member of the firm, with an unequal share of the profits, that he might pursue his literary tastes and inclinations without uneasiness from fear of want. A branch of the house was established in England and another at New-York. It proved an unfavorable period for enterprises of this nature. The political relations of the two countries were unsettled; merchants watched the councils at Washington with anxiety until the war came to increase their solicitude. The prospects in life of the silent partner seemed to be as unsettled as ever, for we find him forming a species of literary connection with Mr. THOMAS, at Philadelphia, as the editor of the *Analectic Magazine*. He did a little reviewing for this, and, when the war arose, stimulated the patriotism of the nation in a series of biographical sketches of the naval heroes who suddenly sprang into distinction. Yet more than this—after the British attack upon Washington, he offered his services to Gov. TOMPKINS, of New-York, and was accepted as his Aid-de-Camp. An incident preceding this, related by Mr. PIERRE IRVING, is as pertinent to the year 1863 as it was to the year 1814:

"He was descending the Hudson in the steamboat when the tidings first reached him. It was night, and the passengers had betaken themselves to their settees to rest, when a person came on board at Poughkeepsie with the news of the inglorious triumph, and proceeded in the darkness of the cabin to relate the particulars; the destruction of the President's house, the Treasury, War and Navy offices; the Capitol, the depository of the national library and public records. There was a momentary pause after the speaker had ceased, when some paltry spirit lifted his head from his settee, and in a tone of complacent derision 'wondered what *Jimmy* Madison would say now.' 'Sir,' said Mr. IRVING, glad of an escape to his swelling indignation, 'do you seize on such a disaster only for a sneer? Let me tell you, sir, it is not now a question about *Jimmy* MADISON or *Jimmy* ARMSTRONG. The pride and honor of the nation are wounded; the country is insulted and disgraced by this barbarous success, and every loyal citizen would feel the ignominy, and be earnest to avenge it.' 'I could not see the fellow,' said Mr. IRVING, when he related the anecdote to me, 'but I let fly at him in the dark.' A murmur of approbation followed the outburst, and then every ear was listening for the reply, but the energy of the rebuke had cowed the spokesman, for he did not again raise his voice."

It was a bustling period in New-York. Every one was agog and on duty, intent on preparations for defence. IRVING was at fever-height with the rest. "I am incessantly occupied with the duties of my station, and feel more pleased than ever with it," he wrote to his friend BREVOORT, from Albany, a few weeks after he was commissioned. Eager for action, he sought the post of danger at Sackett's Harbor, where CHAUNCEY was stationed with his fleet in face of the enemy. "You here?" exclaimed the Commodore, upon receiving him on board of his ship, "I should as soon have thought of seeing my wife." When the Governor, after four months in the field retired to his political duties, the Staff was broken up and IRVING's occupation gone, but he had, it appears, thoughts of resuming it by seeking a commission in the regular army. But peace presently came, and warriors were no longer in demand. IRVING, however, narrowly escaped another scene of war. His friend, DECATUR, gave him an invitation to accompany him in his flagship to the Mediterranean, and IRVING had actually his trunks on board the *Guerriere* for the voyage, but some interruptions occurred, and the offer was declined. Had the intention been carried out, the chronicler of naval heroism in the *Analectic* would have had the opportunity shortly after reaching the Pillars of Hercules, of recording, as an eye-witness, one of DECATUR's gallant actions with the Algerines.

IRVING, however, had wound up his spirits for a voyage to Europe; and to Europe he went; arriving just in time to witness the exhilaration of John Bull on the fall of NAPOLEON at Waterloo. He writes to his brother, at New-York, on the 21st July:

"The spirits of this nation, as you may suppose, are wonderfully elated by their successes on the continent, and English pride is inflated to its full distention by the idea of having Paris at the mercy of WELLINGTON and his army. The only thing that annoys the honest mob is that old LOUIS will not cut throats and lop off heads, and that WELLINGTON will not blow up bridges and monuments, and plunder palaces and galleries. As to BONAPARTE, they have disposed of him in a thousand ways; every fat-sided John Bull has him dished up in a way to please his own palate, excepting that as yet they have not observed the first direction in the famous receipt to cook a Turbot—'first catch your Turbot.'"

In a postscript he adds:

"The bells are ringing, and this moment news is brought that poor BONEY is prisoner at Plymouth. *John has caught the Turbot.*"

"I am extremely sorry (he writes to his brother WILLIAM the same day) that his career has terminated so lamely; it's a thousand pities he had not fallen like a hero at the battle of Waterloo."

IRVING did not join in the hue and cry against NAPOLEON, whom he pronounced, "spite of all his misdeeds, a noble fellow, and I am confident will eclipse in the eyes of posterity, all the crowned wiseacres that have crushed him by their overwhelming confederacy." He reserved his indignation for the Prince Regent, who appeared to him doubly ridiculous with BONAPARTE suing for his protection. "Every compliment," he wrote, "paid to this bloated sensualist, this inflation of sack and sugar, turns to the keenest sarcasm."

IRVING, however, had presently other cares on his mind than those connected with the discomfiture of crowned heads. His own little world was in peril. The partnership, upset by a turn of the wheel of fortune in the political shiftings of the times, was tottering to its fall; and it finally, after long, anxious efforts, fell, plunging the brothers into the sore distress, to these honorable men, of bankruptcy. WASHINGTON had taken no active part in the business, and was not responsible for the disaster, but he felt bitterly for his family—more than for himself.

From the unprofitable counting-room at Birmingham, he turned to London with vague notions of supporting himself by his pen. Out of that season of tribulation, happily not of despair, (for his nature was too generously gifted for that,) came the *Sketch Book* and the friendship of WALTER SCOTT and the world. The booksellers were thenceforth his providers, and the author, with favoring gales, was presently fairly embarked in that prosperous career which, it is not improbable, every reader of this notice has more or less assisted by his plaudits and his support.

The story of that wonderous literary success is well known. It is a bright page in the history of American genius, as it bears the author through the courts and salons of Europe, while his gentle books are delighting cottages and palaces alike. How simply and unaffectedly he passed through the brilliant scene; bringing home a heart unspoiled to his native land, for which he had ever yearned. If the attentions of the great had any effect upon his mind, it was to put him the more upon his guard against their seductions. An honest pride preserved his integrity. As for vanity "apt to betray," it did not enter into his composition. A more truly modest Christian gentleman we cannot conceive of. As you follow him for years of European favor through these volumes, you will find it is not the pretensions of society which engage his attention in his correspondence, but the simple claims of family affection. The record in that respect is truly remarkable, exhibiting a rare degree, in one situated as he was, of unselfish devotion to the interests of others. What a legacy was that to his biographer in the patient toil of his last years—*The Life of Washington*. How touching the foundation of the home on the banks of the Hudson, with all its associations with his life, perpetuated in the injunction in his will, that it be handed down "to some meritorious member of the family, bearing the family name, so that Sunnyside may continue to be, as long as possible, an *Irving homestead*."

There was an idea formerly current that IRVING had lost something of his native Americanism, in his long residence in Europe. The reader of these volumes will discover how unjust was the imputation. On all proper occasions throughout his life, he was prompt in his expressions of nationality; always ready to maintain the honor of his country abroad, as became one who was chosen to represent the Government at a foreign court; while at home his invincible sense of truth and justice ever pledged him to a firm and independent course of political action. He was as far as possible from being a politician in the ordinary and much abused reception of the word; but he was not the man to shrink from responsibility in any relation where his word or example was required. We may be sure that in the present struggle, much as he would have lamented the necessity of the war and its myriad evils, the Government would have had in him a staunch and resolute supporter.

His career closed while the sky was yet untroubled, though the cloud "no bigger than a man's hand," was to be seen in the distance. Of the last months of that long life of seventy-six years, his biographer has given particular details. It is the old story of infirmity and decay to which age must in some form submit, varied, however, with the peculiar incidents most touching and pathetic, generated in the life of the scholar and true-hearted gentleman. It is a record to be read in privacy, where from all thoughtful, feeling minds it will call forth the tenderest emotion.

Mr. PIERRE IRVING has done his work so appropriately throughout this narrative that we regret to see it marred by an appendix, containing important matter out of its proper position, to the unseemly introduction of which in this place he was forced by a gross invasion of his rights as an author by the London publisher of the work, Mr. BENTLEY. To secure a copyright, the latter interpolated, without consultation with the author, two entire chapters made up of matter obtained from a former lady correspondent of WASHINGTON IRVING in England. To add to the embarrassment, the chapters include the account of a peculiarly unreserved intimacy, and thus naturally require the judicious handling of an intelligent biographer to place the incidents in their proper relation. The letters and anecdotes given are interesting, but they would have been far better presented with Mr. PIERRE IRVING's concise and simple explanations. In some future edition he will do well to introduce them in his own way in their appropriate place in the book.

*Continued from yesterday's TIMES.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Matters.

THE PARK BARRACKS—THEIR FILTH, ETC.

The Park Barracks are in a most wretched condition; they are filthy in the extreme and utterly unfit for the habitation of any human being. Coals and wood are strewn upon the floor, which looks as though it had not been washed since the erection of the barracks, and the dining tables are equally innocent of soap and water. Many of the windows are broken, and the whole place wears the appearance of an old dilapidated barn, but not by any means smelling as sweet. The bunks, made of rough boards, are dirty beyond description; the walls are soiled and filthy; the place of convenience for the men is horribly disgusting, and altogether the place is a nasty, dirty, noisome hole.

Gen. DIX—who, it is proper to state, has no control over the Invalid corps—hearing that the place in which deserters and other refractory soldiers were kept guarded by a company of the Invalid corps, visited the Barracks, and at once gave orders that the deserters should be removed to Governor's Island, and that a suitable guard-house should be erected.

Yesterday afternoon, Dr. SAYRE, the Health Officer, visited the Park Barracks, in order to report their condition to the Mayor. He states they are in a most filthy condition, and that he found sixty men quartered there who were in most wretched condition, covered with filth and vermin. If a contagious disease were to break out among them it would be almost impossible to save their lives.

Mayor GUNTHER also visited the barracks, but was so much shocked and disgusted at what he saw, that he immediately retired. The Mayor intends calling the attention of the Common Council to the state of the barracks and suggest their removal.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

The Union League Club have already raised three hundred men for the Twenty-sixth United States colored regiment, and are rapidly raising the corps to its full quota at about forty men per day.

The men as soon as enlisted, are quartered on Riker's Island, which place gives general satisfaction to all. There is only one well upon the Island, which speedily becomes dry, so that water has to be taken from the City, but often-times, at this season of the year, the means of communication are so difficult on account of ice, the men have little or none of the most needful element. Men have been known to pay fifteen cents for a small pan of water to wash in. On Sunday the ice was so thick in the river that the boat loaded with wood could not reach the Island, and the soldiers came near freezing to death. The Union League Club have contributed $1,000 for erection of wooden houses and the purchase of stoves, in order to make the men comfortable.

The Twentieth regiment, United States colored troops, is still on the Island, waiting for muskets, which will be distributed in a few days. Some twenty men belonging to it will have to be discharged on account of physical disability; six boys, who were "shanghaied," will also have to be discharged, as they are under age, and their parents claim them. Rev. Mr. H. GARNET is acting as Chaplain, and, with other clergymen, is doing all he can to attend to the wants of the soldiers. The Union League Club have applied to the Secretary of War for permission to raise a third colored regiment, which permission will no doubt be accorded.

RETURN OF THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Seventy-eighth regiment, Col. HERBERT HAMMERSTEIN, arrived in this City, yesterday, from Lookout Valley. The regiment left this City for the seat of war in April, 1862, 860 strong, and returns with 236 men, 220 of whom have re-enlisted for the war. It has participated in the following battles: Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Wauhatchie, and held the valley at the battle of Lookout Mountain. Annexed, is a list of the officers: Colonel, HERBERT HAMMERSTEIN; Major Randle; Captains Hall, Chatfield, Spaulding, Ellis; Quartermaster Phelan; First Lieutenants, Cramou, Green, Lizar, Schneider; Second Lieutenants, Wright, Mooney, Corwell, Knox.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Eighty-eighth regiment, commanded by Col. MURPHY, arrived in this City, yesterday morning, from the Army of the Potomac. It belongs to the Irish brigade, and has participated in nearly every battle in Virginia. The Eighty-eighth numbers about 150 men, all of whom have reënlisted for the war. Immediately upon their arrival the men were granted furloughs.

THE STATE BOUNTY PAID TO THE FORTIETH (MOZART) REGIMENT.

Major BENSON was busily engaged at the Park Barracks yesterday in paying the State bounty ($75) to the Fortieth (Mozart) regiment. This morning, it is stated, the City bounty of $300 will be paid them.

SWORD PRESENTATION TO CAPT. W. A. TREADWELL.

The members of Company G, Fourteenth regiment, N. Y. V. A., now stationed at Fort Richmond, have presented their Captain with a handsome sword, sash, belt and gold sword knot. The sword blade is of "Collins" manufacture, gold etched, with pierced basket guard of solid silver, surmounted with the head of Medusa; at the back of guard is a tiger's head, beautifully modeled. The scabbard, also of solid silver, is mounted with finely chased laurel leaf bands, and bears the following inscription:

"Presented in behalf of Company G, Fourteenth regiment, N. Y. V. A.,
to
Capt. W. A. Treadwell,
Vera amicitia est sempiterna."

The sword, which, is inclosed in a handsome mahogany case, and the mounting, was designed and manufactured by Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., and is of the most elegant and superior workmanship. Few of the many beautiful articles of a similar character which this firm have furnished, equal it.

FRAUDS UPON SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

It appears that the relatives of soldiers encamped on Riker's Island are imposed upon at every favorable opportunity by the boatmen at Port Morris when conveying them to and from the Island on visits to their enlisted fathers and brothers. The imposition consists in palming off bad money in changing bills for ferriage, and as the visitors generally use the "greenbacks" sent to them by the soldiers out of their bounty money, and which are mostly bills of the denomination of $10 and above, the swindling boatmen have many opportunities for practicing this species of fraud. Knowing the danger they run of being called to an account for their audacious rascality, the boatmen are careful not to defraud any one person of more than a few dollars, so that, in nearly every case, the imposition is submitted to rather than to undertake the troublesome task of bringing the rascals to justice.

The most flagrant of the latest of these cases of fraud occurred last week, when Mrs. MARY E. ANGEL, who had been visiting her husband, was cheated out of $11. She submitted a statement of her case to Capt. THORNE, of the City Hall Precinct, who determined at once to effect some good in this instance. Accordingly, he selected Wm. HAVENS, one of his most efficient officers, and directed him to take the case in hand, and do all that his sagacity might prompt to bring the guilty parties to punishment. Accompanied by the officer, Mrs. ANGEL proceeded to Williams' Bridge, and made the proper affidavit before Justice HARRIS, who issued a warrant for the arrest of the two boatmen, who had given her the bad money. Officer HAVENS speedily effected their arrest, and on being brought face to face with the Justice, the rogues—named CHAS. GRUCH, a German, and WALTER WEEKS, an American—confessed their guilt, and offered to make the fullest restitution.

This satisfied Mrs. ANGEL, but not Justice HARRIS, who wished to commit them for trial, that they might be made an example of and fully punished. Mrs. ANGEL, however, represented that as a resident of the City she would be put to considerable loss and great inconvenience by pursuing the prosecution any further, and upon her earnest entreaties the charge against the boatmen was finally permitted to be withdrawn. GRUCH and WEEKS then paid her good money for the bad money they had given her, and also a sum sufficient to cover all her expenses. So ended this case. The next loser by these rogues should go further and give them their just deserts.

Naval Movements.

THE IRON-CLAD DUNDERBERG.

The carpenters' work on the *Dunderberg*, inside and out, is finished—that is, comparatively little remains to be done; odd jobs here and there not being taken into account. The engine kelsons are all laid, and massive ones they are too; the coal bunker and bulkhead surrounding the boiler compartment are also in place; and so far as the carpenters are concerned, we presume the vessel might be launched in a week. The below-water-mark plates are being fixed on the sides, a layer of the sheathing paper being placed between the plates and timber. The plates themselves are being laid vertically, not horizontally, as usually, and are four and a-half inches thick in the middle, tapering to three and three and a-half inches at the extreme ends.

The casemated fortress on deck is also completed, so far as the main structure is concerned. The plating is not applied, and over the massive timbers, which constitute the casemate proper, are erected on deck. The portholes for the guns are about the size of an ordinary window sash—say three feet square, a few inches more or less; they are ten in number, three on each side, two forward and two aft. In one of them a rough template of what we took to be a 9-inch gun, was placed on a temporary carriage for the purpose of seeing what depression could be given to the weapon.

The *Dunderberg's* stern aft projects, monitor fashion, about 25 feet, we should say, at hazard; not having measured it, we cannot speak by the rule. To protect this from the force of the sea, the under side of the tail is laid with narrow joists, some three inches apart. Seas in striking these joists will be broken into spray, and the shock, in fact, much weakened; the main timbers of the tail are above these slats, and exert their full strength in supporting the structure. The engines of the *Dunderberg* are building at the Etna Iron Works. They are to be horizontal cylinders 100 inches in diameter, by four feet stroke of piston, having side-valves; from appearances, it will be a long time before they are finished. No day is fixed for the launch of the ship.

SURVEY OF THE RE D'ITALIA.

The Italian frigate *Re d'Italia* was taken in the dry-dock Tuesday morning at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for the purpose of discovering the amount of damage done by her running ashore. A survey was held on the ship soon after she was docked, and it demonstrated the fact that no serious injury has been caused by the accident. A portion of the copper on the bottom is torn off, and the bilge and keel are rather the worse for coming in contact with the beach; but the insignificant character of the injuries may be inferred from the fact that the vessel will be ready in two or three days more to leave the Navy-yard.

An Interesting Occasion

In honor of Capt. EDWARD G. LOTT, commander of the Cunard steamship *Persia*, who is about to complete his *three hundredth* passage across the ocean, and who, during the period of this arduous service has secured the esteem and respect of the traveling public, by his skill as a seaman, and by his urbane attention to all under his care, a brilliant party of about 100 ladies and gentlemen assembled on Monday evening at dinner at Delmonico's, in the Fifth-avenue. The occasion was one of peculiar interest, and was attended by many of our most prominent citizens.

Mr. HENRY A. SMYTHE was the Chairman of the evening, and with singular tact and ability were the duties of the office discharged by him.

When the cloth was removed, two hours were pleasantly occupied with toasts and speeches.

The first toast, *The Guest of the Evening*, was feelingly responded to by Capt. LOTT.

The second, *Union—in which there is peace and prosperity*, called forth a truly felicitous speech from Mr. SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.

To the third, *Religion and Commerce—may they travel hand in hand throughout the world*, the Rev. Dr. PRIME and Mr. A. A. LOW respectively responded in eloquent and appropriate terms. And Ex-Governor GARDNER, of Massachusetts, very happily replied to the fourth, *The Ladies*. The last toast, *Absent Friends*, was introduced by the Chairman with a very eloquent and touching allusion to the absent family of the guest of the evening, and to the "far distant" who would truly sympathize with the friends assembled to do him honor. This was "responded to by the heart" as beautifully proposed by the Chairman.

The company then adjourned to the saloon adjoining the dining-room, where an elegant testimonial of silver was presented to Capt. LOTT. This ceremony was performed by the Chairman with an address in the same happy vein that had characterized him during the evening. He then extended his hand to Capt. LOTT in behalf of those friends, (many of whom were absent,) who had with so much pleasure participated in the gift; closing his eloquent remarks with an expression, on the part of all of the best wishes to Capt. LOTT for a long life filled with blessings, and with the hope that the token of regard might pass to future generations in evidence of the estimation in which the recipient was held by his friends in America.

The City Inspector's Department.

THE CHARGES OF THOMAS N. CARR.

It is a refreshing fact that there is a public officer in the City who has awakened, after sleeping among them for years, to extravagances in all or any of the City Departments. Mr. THOMAS N. CARR, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection under Mr. DELEVAN, and who was and is retained by Mr. BOOLE, has suddenly been aroused to the fact, after about four years' connection with the Inspector's Department, that there has been gross malfeasance and great extravagance therein. More credit would have been given to his statement had he made it earlier, and more respect to him. Possibly, if not probably, ambitious ideas in connection with anticipated legislative action is what has caused Mr. CARR to unearth that among which he has so long been buried. Still, "State's evidence" is received in courts, and why not be by the public? It is understood that Mr. BOOLE will respond to the charges made; if he can do so successfully, which many doubt, he will relieve a department which has, long ere his control of it, been covered with suspicion, and clear his own skirts of a reproach which, if unrefuted, will cling to him.

That Mayor GUNTHER, who has made Mr. CARR's unofficial statement the subject of a message, finds it an unpleasant business to damage the reputation of his late competitor for the Mayoralty, is presumable from the haste with which he seizes CARR's protruding evidence and hurried his message on it to the Common Council. He wanted to get rid of it so soon as possible, and in this was most magnanimous.

Mr. CARR, who makes the charge, whether truly or falsely, of extravagance, was an earnest and active opponent, two years ago, of the Health Bill, which he and every one else knew would, had it become a law, have saved thousands on thousands of dollars to taxpayers, and would have reduced the expense of the department with which he is prominently connected immensely, beside affecting far more sanitary results than under the present system can be expected.

It is expected that the Common Council will give to the statement the attention the Mayor has demanded for it. Let them go to the work without fear or favor. The "Ring" will incur much reproach if they attempt to shroud aught that has been so openly charged, and silence is acquiescence. Mr. BOOLE defiantly courts investigation. Let him have it. A neglect to probe the matter to the bottom, now that the charges have the respectability of the Mayor's indorsement, will be disastrous to the Common Council as well as to the department implicated. Let justice be done though the heavens fall, and if they should happen to smash anybody the public may be the gainers.

The Presentation to Mayor Gunther.

Reference was made yesterday to the compliment paid to Mayor GUNTHER, in the presentation of a service of silver. The following is the letter accompanying the gift:

To the Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor Elect of the City of New-York:

We, the undersigned stockholders in the Long Island Railroad Company, residing in this city, as a slight token of our appreciation of the fidelity evinced by you as a Director, in protecting our interests, in the management of the affairs of the said Company, beg leave to present you the accompanying testimonial, and to assure you that we most heartily rejoice that the great City of New-York has given such emphatic evidence of its appreciation of your integrity and high administrative ability.

Joseph H. Trotter,	William Harmar,
Chas. Emory & Co.,	J. W. Byers,
Wm. W. Colket,	P. H. Brice & Co.,
Walter Freeman,	Chas. Wister,
Samuel Castner,	J. M. Crossman,
John A. Barclay,	David Webster,
Geo. Nesles,	C. Colket,
Edward S. Willing,	A. E. Dougherty,
Gaw, McAlister & Co.,	Wm. A. Blanchard.
Edwin Swift,	

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1863.

The Murder on the Ship Neptune.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BEFORE COMMISSIONER OSBORN.

The final examination in the case of the men charged with the murder of the mate of the ship *Neptune*, was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the Commissioner discharged the seven remaining men who had been arrested. It was impossible to get any evidence against these men that would tend to charge them with the crime, and no one else has as yet been arrested or come under suspicion of being concerned in it. The murderers, therefore, whoever they may be, are still at large.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

PATRICK RYAN was convicted yesterday of forgery in the fourth degree in passing counterfeit money. He was remanded for sentence. MATTHEW T. SCHOTT was placed on trial for stealing watches, money, &c., from his employer. The case was not concluded at the hour for adjournment.

More of the Blockade Runners.

In the case of MORRIS LUMLEY, recently published in the TIMES, as being in Eldridge-street jail for defrauding his Canada creditors before engaging in blockade running, a motion was made in Court for his discharge, which was refused, but a consent has been given to reargue it. The Louis BENJAMIN, spoken of as being incarcerated at Fort Lafayette, has, like his associate LUMLEY, been visited, but also like him, refuses to answer any questions, or give the least satisfaction.

Board of Supervisors.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1864.

President TWEED, of this Board, Tuesday, made the following appointments of Standing Committees for the year:

On Annual Taxes—Supervisors Purdy, Davis, Ely and Little.

On Civil Courts—Supervisors Little, Purdy, Smith and Ely.

On Criminal Courts and Police—Supervisors Ely, Shook, Conner and Davis.

On County Offices—Supervisors Roche, Stewart, Briggs and Shook.

On Printing and Advertising—Supervisors Blunt, Conner, Stewart and Briggs.

On Charities and Correction—Supervisors Smith, Purdy, Blunt and Roche.

The Special Committees yet remain the same as last year, except that Mr. LITTLE has been placed on the Riot Committee in place of Mr. WEHRMAN.

The Contraband Trade.

Shipments to Nassau now amount to nothing, vessels clearing for that point in ballast. Marshal MURRAY has been earnest and indefatigable in his efforts to break up the contraband trade, and he has done it. All that is necessary now to make the quietus final, is for the Government to sustain him, and not allow motives or influence of any kind to stand betwixt them and justice.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRESENTATION TO EX-ALDERMAN PETER MITCHELL.—Last evening the friends of Ex-Alderman PETER MITCHELL of the Eighth District, met at Lindheim's Hotel, No. 415 Grand-street, for the purpose of presenting Mr. MITCHELL with a token of their kind regard for him as a citizen and as a friend. The presentation speech was made by Mr. JOHN GRYMAN in a very neat and appropriate manner, and the Ex-Alderman replied with much feeling. The testimonial was a most beautiful diamond ring, and cost $300. On the inside is the following inscription: "Presented to Alderman MITCHELL by his friends, Jan. 13, 1864." After the presentation the company sat down to a well-spread table, whereat all did full justice. The affair passed off in a most agreeable and happy manner.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a regular meeting of the German Republican Association, held on the 12th inst., at No. 24 Allen-st., Dr. WATERMAN, Vice-President, in the absence of Mr. A. WILLMAN, presiding, the following officers were elected by sixty votes against one for the ensuing year: President, HENRY BISCHOFF; Vice-President, Dr. S. WATERMAN; Corresponding Secretary, GEORGE HENLE; Recording Secretary, LOUIS LEICHTIVES; Treasurer, A. AUTENRIETH; Delegates to Germania Central Committee, Henry Bischoff, William Greve, J. Waterman, William Sibilsky, George Henle; Executive Committee, Ad. Senges, Philip Specia, Paul Brehm, Geo. Henry Leichtives, C. Wiegaar, Jr., Dr. A. Werner.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—An Irish laborer named LAHEY was run over, yesterday afternoon, at the corner of West and Gansevoort streets, by a train of freight cars belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company. His head, body and limbs were crushed in a horrible manner, and he died almost instantly from the effects. An officer of the precinct gathered up the remains and conveyed them to the station-house, where Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased resided in the immediate vicinity of the occurrence.

THE MERCHANTS' RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR SUFFERING COLORED PEOPLE.—The Comptroller having refused to pay any more riot claims, the Committee for the relief of colored people suffering from the riots of July last have called a meeting, to be held at MCCULLOUGH's salesroom, on Friday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., when they hope to be enabled to raise $20,000, so as to advance 10 to 50 per cent. on colored people's claims, until they are able to obtain payment from the city for their losses.

THE TRIBUNE OFFICE ROBBED.—A boy aged about 7 years, named JOHN DOLAN, residing in Baxter-street, was brought before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, at the Tombs' Police Court, on the charge of robbing the money-drawer of the *Tribune* office of the sum of $39. Capt. THORNE, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, caught the accused in the act, and saw him throw the money away when he found he was detected. In default of $500 bail, the magistrate committed him to the Tombs for trial.

A SUCCESSOR TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—The suffragan Bishops of this arch-diocese have forwarded to Rome three names for the succession to the archbishopric; Bishop BAILEY, of New-Jersey, *dignus*; Bishop TIMON, of Buffalo, *dignior*; and Bishop MCCLOSKEY, of Albany, *dignissimus*. The latter was formerly coadjutor of New-York, with the right of succession, which was changed when the new see of Albany was created. Dr. MCCLOSKEY was born in Brooklyn.

THE LIGHT GUARD BALL.—The long-expected and much talked of "Light Guard Ball," takes place this evening at the Academy of Music. It is surmised that it will exceed in brilliancy any of the brilliant ones the Guards have given. Every arrangement that taste and liberality could suggest has been made for the enjoyment of the guests.

KILLED.—A man named LAHEY was run over by a freight car and killed, yesterday noon, at the freight depot of the Hudson River Railroad, foot of Twelfth-street.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CI

the general use of the buildings from a carpet to a blanket factory, and by transferring the machinery from other buildings to the building insured, carrying on there the process of weaving instead of using it for storage of yarn, as set forth in the policy.

The defendants insured no stock except carpet stock.

The plaintiffs claimed that a change would be made in the use of the building if it did not make the risk more hazardous, and that the proof showed that the hazard was not increased.

That the mere descriptive language used for the purpose of identification of the property insured cannot be construed into a warranty that the premises are precisely as stated, or that they will so continue.

There was no substantial change, the building still continuing a woolen factory.

The case was argued before the General Term, and decision reserved.

Barney, Butler and Parsons, plaintiffs' attorneys; Walter M. Underhill, defendants' attorney.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 13, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	103½	
1,000	do	103½	
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Coup	99	
12,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes Oct. & Apr	106¼	
1,000	do	106¾	
4,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. c. N	97¾	
1,000	Ill. Cou. 6s, '79	100¾	
8,000	Tenn. 6s Ca. '90	57	
1,000	Virginia State 6s	50	
1,000	N. C. State 6s	60	
20,000	Mo. State 6s	70¾	
5,000	do	70	
8,000	Cal. State 7s	123	
7,000	Ind. State 5s	62½	
2,000	do	60	
1,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	36	
1,500	do	35¾	
2,500	N. Y. C. 6s	104	
3,000	E. & M. R. 7s	115	
1,000	Erie 3d M. Bs	111¾	
7,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F.	113¾	
3,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	107	
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M. B.	102	
2,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M.	101	
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	93	
8,000	Han. & St. J. 1st M.	83¾	
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	107	
4,000	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	100	
100	Btch. & Drov. B'k	120	
10	Bank of Commerce	102	
10	do	103	
10	do	102¾	
20	Am. Exc. Bank	108	
15	Shoe & Leather B'k	106	
3,000	Amer. Gold	153¾	
20,000	do	153¾	
100	Canton Co	33½	
100	Cumb. Coal Prf.	83½	
100	do	48¾	
100	do	48¾	
600	do	48¾	
100	do	48¾	
200	do	b10 48¾	
500	Quick. M. Co	56	
100	do	56¾	
100	do	b30 57	
100	do	55¾	
50	Cen. Am. Fr. Co	32	
100	Am. Coal Co	93	
150	Mar. Min. Co	32½	
50	do	b60 33	
300	do	32	
150	do	31¾	
200	do	31	
1500	do	30½	
300	do	30	
210	Pacific M. S. S. C	220	
800	N. Y. Cen. R	133	
28	do	133¾	
850	do	133¾	
100	do	133¾	
500	do	b15 133¾	
100	do	b10 133¾	
200	do	b15 134	
50	do	b10 134	
2700	Erie M	109	
400	do	c 108¾	
300	do	b30 110	
200	do	b30 109¾	
100	do	109¾	
1400	do	108¾	
2250	do	b10 109¾	
100	do	b5 109¾	
100	do	b15 109¾	
400	do	b5 109¾	
100	do	s10 109¾	
90	Chi. & Alton R	84½	
1600	Reading R	113¾	
700	do	113¾	
100	do	b10 114	

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	104½	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Co	105¾	
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou	101¾	
5,000	do	101¾	
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr c. N	97¾	
7,000	do	97¾	
4,000	City 7s, '70	100	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '88	47	
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	56¾	
2,000	do	57	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	b60 71¾	
20,000	do	b24 70½	
6,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106¾	
800	Cum. Coal Pref	47¾	
200	do	b30 48	
200	do	47¾	
100	do	47¾	
200	Canton Co	33½	
500	P., Ft. W. & Chi	85	
200	Quincy M. Co	55	
300	do	55¼	
100	do	b3 55½	
200	N. Y. Cen. R	132¾	
400	do	2d 133	
1500	Erie R	b30 110	
100	do	b10 109¾	
1000	do	109¾	
500	Quick. M. Co	56	
100	do	56½	
100	do	b30 57	
100	do	55½	
50	Cen. Am. Fr. Co	32	
100	Am. Coal Co	93	
150	Mar. Min. Co	32½	
50	do	b60 33	
300	do	32	
150	do	31¾	
200	do	31	
1500	do	30½	
300	do	30	
210	Pacific M. S. S. C	220	
800	N. Y. Cen. R	133	
28	do	133¾	
850	do	133¾	
100	do	133¾	
500	do	b15 133¾	
100	do	b10 133¾	
200	do	b15 134	
50	do	b10 134	
2700	Erie M	109	
400	do	c 108¾	
300	do	b30 110	
200	do	b30 109¾	
100	do	109¾	
1400	do	108¾	
2250	do	b10 109¾	
100	do	b5 109¾	
100	do	b15 109¾	
400	do	b5 109¾	
100	do	s10 109¾	
90	Chi. & Alton R	84½	
1600	Reading R	113¾	
700	do	113¾	
100	do	b10 114	

PUBLIC BOARD—11 P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R	133	
100	do	s3 132¾	
700	do	132¾	
1400	Erie R	109¾	
900	do	c 109¾	
800	do	c 109¾	
800	do	b3 109¾	
100	do	b30 109¾	
200	Hudson R. R	c 134	
400	do	134	
100	do	b3 134¼	
50	do	c 133¾	
100	do	s60 134	
100	do	b4 134¾	
100	Harlem R	91¾	
100	do	91¾	
400	do	b3 91	
100	do	91	
100	do	s3 30¾	
100	do	s3 98¾	
2000	Reading R. ex-d	113¾	
100	do	b3 113¾	
250	Mich. Cen. R	c 130	
100	do	b3 130¼	
300	do	130¾	
700	M. S. & N. I. R	86	
200	do	c 86¾	
200	do	85	
200	do	b3 86	
200	do	c 85¾	
100	do	85¾	
100	Cumb. Coal	48	
300	Ill. Cen. R	b3 123¼	
400	do	122¾	
300	do	122¾	
100	do	c 122	
100	do	c 121¾	
200	do	121¾	
200	do	b3 122	
200	Clev. & Pitts	b3 107¾	
700	do	107¾	
100	do	b3 107¾	
100	do	s3 107½	
400	Gal. & C. R. ex-d	111¾	
800	do	111¾	
700	do	111	
100	do	b3 111	
100	Cleve & Tol. R	137½	
100	do	137	
200	do	c 135¾	
400	Chi. & R. I	140	
1100	do	s3 140	
100	do	140¾	
100	do	s30 140	
100	do	140¾	
200	do	141	
200	P., Ft. W. & C	86¾	
200	do	85	
100	do	b3 85¾	
250	Mar. Min. Co	30	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	153¾	
100	New-York Cen	133	
300	d	b3 133¾	
200	do	133¾	
100	do	s8 133	
300	do	b4 133½	
400	Erie R	109¾	
200	do	b3 109¾	
1300	do	s3 108¾	
1200	do	b10 109¾	
100	do	b3 109¾	
700	Hud. River R	b3 135	
100	do	b4 135	
800	do	135	
200	Harlem R	91¾	
200	do	b3 92	
300	Read. R. ex-div	115¾	
200	do	s3 115¾	
400	do	115¾	
1000	do	116	
1400	do	b3 116	
100	Mich. Cen. R	b3 129¾	
100	M. & P. du C. R	33	
800	Chic. & Alt	33½	
300	Cumb. Coal	47	
50	do	47½	
600	Quicks. M. Co	55	
100	do	55¾	
400	Mar. Min. Co	30¾	
300	Ill. Cen. R	b3 123½	
400	do	122	
300	do	122	
100	do	c 122	
100	do	c 121¾	
200	do	121¾	
200	do	b3 122	
200	Clev. & Pitts	b3 107¾	
700	do	107¾	
100	do	b3 107¾	
100	do	s3 107½	
400	Gal. & C. R. ex-d	111¾	
800	do	111¾	
700	do	111	
100	do	b3 111	
100	Cleve & Tol. R	137½	
100	do	137	
200	do	c 135¾	
400	Chi. & R. I	140	
1100	do	s3 140	
100	do	140¾	
100	do	s30 140	
100	do	140¾	
200	do	141	
200	P., Ft. W. & C	86¾	
200	do	85	
100	do	b3 85¾	
100	do	s30 85	
250	Mar. Min. Co	30	

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13—P. M.

The Loan Committee of the Associated Banks of New-York, to-day completed the distribution of the $35,000,000 United States Legal Tender Notes, bearing 5 ₩ cent. The Committee has been relieved of further duty in the premises, and the rule of the Association requiring an equalization of Legal Tender circulation to the extent of 10 ₩ cent. of the Deposits in Bank has been repealed and all future equalization dispensed with. The further order is made that the debtor Banks under this rule may now pay off their certificates of Loan and take individual control of the securities pledged for their redemption. Many of them, we understand, have already notified at the Clearing House that they will do so. The daily debtor and creditor balance between the Banks are henceforth to be settled at the Clearing-House in ordinary Legal Tender, without reference to the *pro rata* which each may hold to their deposit; or, the 5 ₩ cent. Legal Tender can be paid in such settlements for their face value, without reference to accumulated interest. The above new arrangements were made necessary by the completion of the negotiation of September last with the Treasury. Each Bank now assumes control of its own proportion of the Legal Tender Notes paid for under that negotiation, and is left free to bank upon the Notes in its own way. As intimated in our report of yesterday, a good many trades are being made by the Brokers with the Banks for the use of the Notes, and the terms will, of course, rise or fall with the demand for Money from the Stock Exchange and the disposition or ability of the public to absorb this description of paper for the interest it carries. Being a Legal Tender, it cannot be depreciated below its face value in transactions at Bank or at the Treasury, or in the payment of debts between individuals. As the December series becomes absorbed, as an investment, and is thus retired from active circulation, the January series, bearing only a few days' interest, will take its place, and in turn disappear from the Street, as the accumulating interest renders the hoarding of the Notes an object.

The demand for Money continues active. The supply is less difficult than last week, owing to the uses of the new Legal Tender, above referred to, and the additional inducement held out to lenders of selling the interest upon loans at call in Gold. The borrowing of the new Legal Tender at par, and interest for 30@60 days, and paying them out at par, without the interest, or at one-half the earned interest, costs the Broker from 9 to 12 ₩ cent., while the other operation, on call, is equal to 10½ ₩ cent. per annum. The question appears to be practically reduced to one of price. The supply is ample, "for a consideration."

The payments into the Treasury to-day on account of the Popular Loan were:

On Subscriptions direct	$810,300
From the Loan Agents	936,540
Together	$1,746,750

The fresh subscriptions to-day were quite large. Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Sub-Agents, alone report $650,000. There was still a scarcity to-day of ordinary Legal Tender to pay into the Treasury on this account, but the rescinding of the equalization rule at the Clearing-House, to-day will place over sixteen millions at the free use of the Banks to accommodate each other, as well as the Loan Agents, who keep their accounts with them.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,733,649 71, including for Customs, $179,000; Payments, $4,011,902 17; balance, $39,668,584 69.

Another very large business was done on the Stock Exchange, and the excitement in the Railway speculation is daily on the increase. One line after another is taken hold of, and the price advanced with a rapidity almost equal to the excitement of last Winter, though starting from a much higher average basis. The difference in the movements of last January and February and of this season appears to be that, whereas prices were put up in 1863 because the Currency was said to be depreciating, this year they are advanced because the Railway dividends are known to be appreciating. The excitement thus takes the turn of a Railway mania, rather than a Currency panic. The Miscellaneous Shares were less firm to-day. The Government Securities and Border State Stocks very steady. The changes were various on the Railway list, some of the favorites of yesterday being partially neglected, while other descriptions came into fresh favor. Erie, Hudson and Reading took the lead at the Second Board. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with Tuesday night—the market feverish. The price of Gold has not been so firm through the day as on Tuesday. The shipments by the *Persia* were $800,000.

	Thes.	Wed.		Thes.	Wed.
Gold Coin	154¼	153¾	Mich. Central	132¾	128⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881	105¾	105¾	Mich. Southern	87¾	86¾
N. Y. Central	134	133¾	Mich. Guar. st'd.	139	138
Erie	109¾	109¾	Illinois Cen.	124¾	122½
Erie Preferred	103¾	103¾	Pittsburgh	108¾	108¾
Hudson	134½	135	Fort Wayne	86¾	85¾
Pacific Mail	221	221	Rock Island	140¾	141¾
Harlem	94¾	94¾	Galena	113¾	110¾
Canton	34	33½	Reading	113¾	116
Treas. Cer., new	97¾	97¾	Quicksilver	57	55¾
Toledo	139	138	Cumberland Coal	49	47¾
Northwest	47	47¾	Mariposa	34	30½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

America	125	Shoe & Leather	106
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Continental	98½
Commerce	102	St. Nicholas	100
Metropolitan	112	Imp. & Traders'	106

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie thirds, '83	111¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	73
Erie fourths, '80	105¾	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	83¼
Erie fifths, '88	106	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Hud. R. Bonds, '67	103	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Harlem 2ds, '64	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	123	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	107	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81
Illinois Cen., '75	119	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61
Alton & T. Haute firsts	101	Chi. & Al. firsts	100
Al. & T. H. 2d Pref'd	91¾	Atlantic & G. W.	90
Chi. & N. W. firsts	92¾		

Yesterday afternoon, at a meeting of the New-York Stock Exchange Building Association, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: A. B. Baylis, W. H. Nelson, W. R. Vermilye, James W. Underhill, John Warren, William B. Clerke, H. G. Stebbins, W. Seymour, Jr., G. H. Brodhead.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-day, (Thursday,) January 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 52 William-street. For full particulars, see his advertisement in the auction column.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of

December, 1863, were	$1,044,214 21
December, 1862, were	963,859 47
Increase	$80,354 74

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 42 bbls. Ashes, 6,194 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 1,040 sacks Corn Meal, 1,040 bushels Wheat, 3,082 bushels Corn, 250 bushels Rye, 2,012 bushels Oats, 3,563 bushels Malt, 3,375 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,086 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₩ 100 lbs. Stock 335 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at our quotations. Java at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34¼c.; Laguayra, 33¾c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more request, at rather firmer rates. Middling, 81c.@82c., closing buoyantly at 82c. ₩ lb.; sales and resales since our last, 2,250 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in less request, and prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales, since our last, 9,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 40@$6 65; poor to choice extra State, at $6 85@$7 20, chiefly at $6 85@$6 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 65, chiefly at $7 45@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 30@$7 40 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 40 @$6 65
Extra State	6 85 @ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 40 @ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 70 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 25 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50 @11 50

Southern Flour has been in good demand at uniform rates; sales since our last, 2,450 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active; sales, 650 bbls. extra at $6 85@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $5 50@$6 65 ₩ bbl., sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $5 30@$5 65 for Jersey, $6 10@$6 15, chiefly at $6 15 for Brandywine, $6 20 for Marsh's Caloric, ₩ bbl. Total sales, 850 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$3 75, the latter an extreme, ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand for shipment and on speculation at full prices. Sales, since our last, 143,000 bushels, including choice White Western, $1 68; Amber Western, at $1 62½@$1 66; old do., at $1 60, in store; Red Western at $1 57@$1 62; Red do., old and inferior, at $1 45; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at equal to $1 52@$1 55, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 50@$1 53; Chicago Spring at $1 47@$1 52, in store and delivered, ₩ bushel. Corn is more active and steady. Sales were made of 55,000 bushels, chiefly at $1 26, for Mixed Western in store, and $1 23@$1 25 for New Yellow and White Jersey, ₩ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1 27@$1 30 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₩ bushel. Sales, 800 bushels. Oats are in fair request and very firm. We quote Canada at 90c.@91½c.; Western at 91½c.@93c.; State at 91c.@93c.; the latter an extreme; Prince Edward's Island at 89c@90c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues in moderate request at $1 30@$1 50, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Sales 1,400 bushels, chiefly State $1 30@$1 42 for very inferior to fair ₩ bushel. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair request to-day, at $1 40@$1 65, in large and small lots, and inferior lots at $1 30@$1 35, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in fair demand, at from 25c.@33c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet at former rates, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 90@$3 ₩ gallon; Resin, $25@$40 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $10 50@$13 ₩ bbl.; Pitch, $17@$23 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request at steady rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 43@$1 46; No. 1 Lard at $1 03@$ 1 12½; City Red at 79c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 25 and $462½@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 31c.@32c.; Refined do. at 52c.@53c. free, and 45½c.@47c. in bond ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum since our last, 2,645 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, but quoted firm. Sales since our last, 4,650 bbls. at $23@$23 50 for New Mess here; $23 50@$24 50 for do., deliverable in April, May, June and July; $20 25@$20 62½ for Mess, last season's packing, here, and $22 50 for March delivery; $19 25@$19 62½ for two year old Mess; $23@$26 25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $17 50@$19 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 25@$16 75 for Sour Mess; $15 25@$16 50 for Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 10¾c.@13c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Sales, 380 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon is in fair demand, at 10¾c.@13c., according to quality, ₩ lb. Sales 550 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in request, at 9c.@10c., the latter for choice City, ₩ lb. Lard continues in good demand and buoyant; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls. at 13c.@14c., the latter in part, an extreme rate for choice New City, and 14c. for February and March delivery ₩ lb. Beef is in request and is firm; sales 300 bbls. at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ₩ tierce; sales, 100 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ₩ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Butter continues in demand to-day, at 21c.@27c. for pogt to choice Western, and 26c.@33c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 13c.@16c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and buoyant. Sales since our last 750 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11¾c.@15¼c., and Cuba at 11c.@12¾c.; also, 800 boxes Havana at 13c.@14c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in good demand at 13¾c.@17¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 150,000 lbs., at 12c.@12½c., the latter an extreme rate; 140 pkgs. Grease at 10¾c.@11c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—The trade in Leaf is moderate at well maintained prices; sales, 278 hhds. Kentucky, at 12½c.@16½c. ₩ lb.; on manufactured, a large business doing at advancing rates.

WHISKY—Has been quite unsettled to-day, opening with sales reported of 750 bbls., at from $1 down to 96c.; but closing with buyers refusing to pay over 90c.@95c. for State and Western, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 10½d.@1s.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, at 4d.; 250 bbls. Pork, at 2s., part at 1s. 6d.; 260 pkgs. Provisions, at 10s.@20s. by sailing vessel, and 30s.@35s. by steamer; 20 hhds. Tobacco, by steamer, at 40s. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d.; 13,000 bushels Wheat, at 5d.; 200 tcs. Beef, at 4s.; 100 pkgs. Bacon, &c., at 20s.; and 50 bales Hemp, at 20s.; also a British brig, with Provisions, at 100 tons. For Glasgow—7,000 bushels Wheat, at 6¾d.; 20 tons Provisions, at 18s. 6d. For Belfast—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. For Bristol—150 hhds. Tallow, at 20s. For Antwerp—25 tons heavy goods, at 20s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been an Oldenburgh bark, 753 tons, to Hong Kong or Shanghai, at £1,000; an Austrian bark, 380 tons, to Hong Kong, privilege to Shanghai, equal to about £1,100; a Prussian bark, 485 tons, to Holyhead, &c., 20,000 bushels Wheat, at 4s. 6d.; British brig, 160 tons, to Cadiz, 45,000 Light Pine Staves, at 22s.; 600 bbls. Petroleum, at $1 75, and 6 tons Timber, at £19; four ships from Chinchas Islands to Cork for orders, to a port in the United Kingdom, Guano, £4; a schooner, 126 tons, to Tampico and back, $2,000—part gold; a British schooner, 130 tons, to the Windward, 60c. gold, and back from Porto Rico, Sugar, 50c., and Molasses, $4, on and under deck; a British brig, 179 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 50c., half gold; a British schooner, 160 tons, same voyage, Sugar, 50c.; a bark, 240 tons, to south side Cuba and back, Sugar, 45c., and Molasses, $4, under deck; a British schooner, 74 tons, same voyage, $1,000, half gold; a brig from north side Cuba to New-York, 45c.; two British barks from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar, 47½c., or if Molasses, $3 75; a British bark, 318 tons, to Cardenas, $2,000—gold; a British brig, 223 tons, to Havana, $1,100—gold; a Br. ship, 574 tons, to Callao

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE LOVE CHASE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP—THE PRETTY WIDOW OF MILL HILL—COUSIN CHERRY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES EFFRONTES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated at Chattanooga on Tuesday, says that a severe cavalry fight occurred on Sunday last, at a place called Strawberry Plains, 35 miles northeast of Knoxville, in which the enemy suffered severely. The same dispatch announces that LONGSTREET has been heavily reinforced from the armies of LEE and JOHNSTON, and this affair indicates either that the rebel General intends to advance upon Knoxville, or to annoy our forces by cavalry dashes. The opposing pickets are reported to be fronting each other at Blair's Cross Roads, and LONGSTREET'S Headquarters are at Red Bridge. His position is said to be a splendid one. FORREST'S cavalry force is said to have been badly handled lately in East and Middle Tennessee, but most of the command managed to escape. JOHNSTON shows a strong front at Tunnel Hill and Dalton.

A correspondent of the Cincinnatti *Gazette*, in commenting upon Gen. AVERILL'S late cavalry raid in Western Virginia, remarks: "The amount of property destroyed is estimated at five millions, not including several saltpetre works which, during the march, were demolished. The people of the country were found to be in a state of the blackest ignorance as to the *status* of the rebellion. They had not heard of the opening of the Mississippi, or of the success of Gen. BANKS in Texas. The population generally were suffering, and non-producers were in a condition bordering on starvation. No one was disposed to sell produce, but generally those who had a surplus were forced to deliver it up for the benefit of the bogus Government. The citizens say they cannot endure their hardships much longer, and a strong rebellious sentiment is growing up. Gen. AVERILL deserves great credit for the skillful manner in which he directed the expedition, and too much praise cannot be accorded to the officers and men for their bravery and unsurpassed endurance.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN, by order of the President, has been placed in command of the Northern Department, which will be composed of the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio.

Gen. GRANT is reported to have left Knoxville, via Cumberland Gap, and to be making a complete circuit of his department. The army at Chattanooga is in good condition, and has plenty to eat. The weather is very cold, but there is little sickness.

The troops in Paducah and Mayfield, Ky., consisting of part of the Fifty-eighth Illinois infantry, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois infantry, and Tennessee cavalry, have captured about 400 guerrillas within the past two months, and nine of them, including several officers, will be sent to Columbus, Ky., to-morrow morning.

The Sandusky *Register* announces the recapture of Lieut.-Col. J. C. JOHNSON and Capt. D. B. COULTER, who escaped from Johnson's Island a few days since. They were taken near Sandusky. Lieut. Col. W. H. LUSE, another of the fugitives, was taken on the train as it arrived from Newark.

The Louisville *Journal* of Saturday says it is reported that Brig.-Gen. J. T. BOYLE has been relieved from the command of the District of Kentucky by Gen. JACOB AMMEN, appointed his successor. Gen. BOYLE will go into the field.

Brig.-Gen. H. D. TERRY, with the first brigade of the Third division of the Sixth corps of the Army of the Potomac passed through Wheeling, Va., on Saturday last, en route for Lake Erie, probably to guard the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island.

KIT CARSON has been made a Brigadier.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. WILSON reported back the bill authorizing another Assistant Secretary of War. Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that five thousand copies of Gen. McCLELLAN'S report be printed for the use of the Senate. Mr. LANE, of Kansas, introduced a bill fixing the price of gold, providing that it shall not be sold at a price higher than the price paid for United States six per cent. bonds, at the regular market in New-York, except for exportation by merchants to pay debts. The resolution for the expulsion of Senator DAVIS, of Kentucky, was then taken up, and the remainder of the session was occupied in speeches by Messrs. WILSON and DAVIS, which are reported at considerable length in our dispatches.

In the House yesterday Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution admitting WILLIAM JANE, as the delegate from Dacotah—this action not to prejudice the claims of the contestant. A resolution by Mr. WILSON, from the Judiciary Committee, to explain and define the Confiscation Act, elicited considerable discussion. The object of the resolution was to make the bill conform to the Constitution, working the forfeiture of estate only during the lifetime of the offender. Messrs. COX and KERNAN, (Dems.,) opposed the resolution. The resolution was recommitted. The bill for the reimbursement of Pennsylvania's war expenses was postponed until Thursday. A resolution was adopted to print ten thousand copies of the reports of Gens. GRANT and McCLELLAN. Mr. STEELE, of New-York, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, said, in response to the resolution calling upon them to investigate the prevalence of the small-pox in the District, that there was no occasion for alarm. In the Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, spoke at length upon the President's plan of reconstruction. He said he would never vouch for the unconditional Unionism of Kentucky.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the matters noticed was a resolution empowering the Committee on Cities and Villages to inquire into the practicability of consolidating the several departments of the New York City Government, and reducing the expenses thereof; also, a bill to regulate the rate of milk freight on the Harlem Railroad.

In the Assembly a bill was introduced to increase the pay of the members of the Metropolitan Police force as follows: Captains, $1,500; Sergeants, $1,200; Patrolmen, $1,000, and Doormen, 800; also a bill prohibiting non-residents from holding stands in the New-York markets; also a bill to incorporate the National Club. A resolution was offered condemnatory of concert saloons, and calling for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the same. Mr. REED called up his resolutions complimentary to Gen. Grant, which were adopted.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Halifax *Citizen* says that BRAINE, who captured the *Chesapeake* swindled numerous citizens in Halifax last Summer out of sums ranging from 25 shillings to $25, by pretending to be a publisher of Montreal, and about to issue a mercantile and statistical work of Canada and the Provinces, for which he solicited subscriptions and advertisements. The work has not yet appeared, and the money doubtless helped to fit out his piratical expedition. BRAINE is still skulking somewhere in the Provinces.

The Stock Market was again active yesterday, and a very large business was done. Money was also active; and the banks were lending out their interest-bearing legal tenders to the brokers at par and accumulated interest. Other lenders got 7 per cent. interest on call loans, in gold, equal to 10½ per cent. per annum. Gold was less firm than on Tuesday.

Business in Flour yesterday was limited, and prices closed rather heavily. Wheat was in fair demand and firm. Corn was more active and steady. The transactions in Provisions were restricted by the high prices asked. Groceries were less freely dealt in. Cotton was in good request and firmer. Whisky was much depressed and quite unsettled. Metals, Indigo, Wool, Salt and Manilla Hemp were more sought after. The freight market was rather quiet, with 529 vessels of all classes in port.

The Army of the Potomac and Re-enlistments.

Among all our armies none will occupy a prouder place when the history of the war shall be written than the Army of the Potomac. Besides a picked rebel army with chosen leaders, it has been forced to contend against the procrastinating incompetency or the rash zeal of its own officers, yet it has remained firm and steadfast amid all disasters, and now it is making a crowning exhibition of heroic patriotism, which the people, whom it represents and serves, can never forget. In reply to the appeals of the Government it is stated that at least three-fourths, and perhaps even a larger proportion of the veterans who have dug under McCLELLAN, and fought and marched under POPE, BURNSIDE, HOOKER and MEADE, are reënlisting for another three years' term of service, and hardly a day passes that we do not have new proof of the fact in large accessions to the scores of bronzed and hardy soldiers who throng our streets.

Certainly, if any combination of circumstances could weary our brave men of the war for the Union, the campaign in Virginia, during the last three years, would have accomplished this result, yet these soldiers show no signs of discouragement, no desire to shift to the shoulders of others the work which they have undertaken. Each one of them feels that in camp, on the march and on the battle-field, he has done his duty to himself and to his country, and, leaving the responsibility of failure with those to whom it properly belongs, he declares his willingness to risk his life again in the sacred cause for which he has already suffered so much. At this new call of their country, these brave men wheel into line by companies and regiments with fewer absentees than they had on parade or upon the battle-field. Such a spontaneous and unanimous exhibition of patriotism as this is instructive and most inspiring. It will incite the people to new efforts to recruit the thinned ranks of these veteran regiments, and will strike despair to the hearts of the rebels who have calculated so confidently, when the Spring campaign shall open, upon finding gaps in the firm lines which have heretofore so steadily resisted their advance upon the National Capital.

Very few of these men reënter the service because they are enamored of the hardships of a soldier's life, or because they prefer army rations to the food they could so easily earn if they choose to resume the occupations which they abandoned when they first enlisted. They have had opportunities of learning the temper of the rebel soldiers which we at home do not enjoy, and they have a well founded conviction that Gen. LEE will find it difficult to keep his army in Virginia during another campaign. Gettysburgh did much to break the resolution of these champions of the rebel cause; but the fire in their rear at Vicksburgh and Chattanooga has effected still more, and they will fight in the future with the determination of despair, and in the hope of postponing that submission to the Government which they see is inevitable, rather than with the expectation of achieving substantial triumphs for the Confederacy. It is not strange, therefore, that the soldiers who have suffered so much to accomplish this very result should be determined to reap the fruits of their labors.

Pecuniary considerations have, of course, had something to do with the promotion of reënlistments. The soldiers were justified in expecting liberal bounties, and it was the duty of the Government to offer them. Their acceptance by so large a number of the veterans will have a most beneficial effect in removing a great cause of bickering and jealousy between the earlier and more recent volunteers, and a homogeneity of temper will thus be effected, which may have a most important bearing upon the Spring campaign.

In applauding the patriotism which has actuated the veterans of the Army of the Potomac in continuing in the service, we would not be regarded as depreciating that displayed by the Western heroes, who have so unanimously declared their purpose to follow Gen. GRANT'S victorious standard through other campaigns. The privations of camp life are as great and, perhaps, even more severe in Tennessee than in Virginia, and the rebel bullets there have been quite as fatal. In the West, however, our veterans have the glorious memories of Donelson, Vicksburgh and Chattanooga, with their substantial trophies, to look back upon, and to incite them to new sacrifices; and there, consequently, the unhappy and demoralizing discussions regarding the merits of respective leaders have been avoided. In Virginia, on the contrary, our soldiers declare their determination to continue the struggle, despite all the discouragements which have heretofore multiplied in their path, strong in the faith that an early future will bring the crowning glory which the past has denied them. To one and all of these noble veterans—to those who have returned and are still to come from the battle-fields of the West, as well as to those who have kept back the invader from our own homes—we should extend a cordial and hearty welcome; such an one as will demonstrate most emphatically that we appreciate the sacrifices which they have made, and that our earnest sympathies shall attend them when they leave us to encounter new hardships and dangers.

Foreign Criticisms on our Prize Courts.

There have been frequent complaints made against the proceedings of our prize Courts, both here and in Europe. The complaints on this side of the water have been mainly directed to the practical working of the Courts and the officials, and in these we have sometimes been compelled to join. The complaints of our sailors and others as to the custody and disposition of prize property, and the expenses attending prize proceedings in this port, may have some foundation. But when there come to us from abroad complaints which attack the principles of law laid down by our Courts, misstate the facts of the cases, or attribute to the Judges views which they have never expressed, and then make these misstatements the ground of attacks upon them, the case is quite different. The reputation of our Courts and of their decisions, as correct exponents of prize law, is too valuable to be suffered thus groundlessly to be assailed. An article from the *Memorial Diplomatique*, (Paris,) extracts from which we published a day or two since, is of the character indicated.

The complaint is opened by the announcement that Judge BETTS "summarily and at the single sitting of the 1st of August last condemned seven English merchant vessels and their cargoes as prize of war." If it is intended by this to say that the condemnations were without the fullest hearing, the charge is false. And it is difficult to see why the statement should have been made except with this intention. There was certainly nothing whatever remarkable in the fact that the Judge should on one day announce his decision in seven cases which he had previously heard.

There are but two of these cases, however, which the article proceeds to consider—those of the *Springbok* and the *Stephen Hart*, and the writer does not hesitate to say, after "attentively examining all the documents and the evidence" in the cases, that "never did any tribunal pronounce judgments more repugnant to justice than are these condemnations." We have also examined the cases, and we deny the charge most emphatically.

Taking first the case of the *Stephen Hart*, we find several extraordinary misstatements in what the writer says about it. He says that the case of the *Stephen Hart* "does not differ essentially from that of the *Springbok*," and then says that in the cargo of the *Springbok* there was nothing "really contraband of war, except one dozen rifle bayonets and swords." We will see as to the correctness of this statement presently. But assuming it to be true, the statement that there was no essential difference between the two cases is a gross misrepresentation. The cargo of the *Stephen Hart* was, every article of it, contraband of war. She had on board 10,820 rifles and muskets, four rifled Blakely cannon, with 1,008 shells *loaded and capped*, 635,000 cartridges, 100,000 percussion caps, 7,800 pounds of cannon powder, 625 gross of buttons for the rebel army, marked C. S. A., and a large quantity of army boots, blankets, cloths, medicines, lint, army trimmings, &c., &c., every article of which was "of value for use in the army and navy of the United States," except the rebel buttons. It was even described by the claimants themselves as "a cargo of arms, ammunition and military clothing."

Again, the writer says that "neither the *Springbok* nor the *Stephen Hart* has been accused of running the blockade, both having been condemned for having on board contraband of war." This is also untrue. It is stated as one of the grounds of the decision in each case that the vessels were navigated with the intent to violate the blockade.

These misstatements of fact are sufficient to characterize the article. But when we come to the statements of the points of law involved, we find a still graver misrepresentation. Thus the article pretends to quote the ground of the judgment against the *Stephen Hart* as follows:

"To subject a cargo to the penalty of confiscation as contraband, it is an erroneous assumption that its destination must be directly or immediately to the enemy's country or enemy's port. It is quite sufficient if its ultimate destination be established for the use of the army or navy of the enemy. If such be the ulterior destination, the penalty of condemnation is incurred, although it be designed to use an intermediate or neutral port as one of transhipment of the cargo."

The nearest approach which we can find to this pretended quotation is the following:

"In order to constitute the unlawfulness of the transportation of *contraband goods*, it is not necessary that the immediate destination of the vessel and cargo should be to an enemy's country or port; for *if the goods are contraband* and destined to the direct use of the enemy's army or navy, the transportation is illegal."

Thus it will be seen that while the article charges Judge BETTS with holding that the ultimate destination of any cargo to the enemy's country is enough to make it contraband, what the Judge does hold is that, if the cargo is contraband, the ultimate destination of it to the enemy makes it prize, and what he says has no reference at all to a cargo of lawful goods.

The article charges that this decision comprehends three

"Flagrant violations of international law, namely:

1. The arbitrary assimilation of ordinary articles of commerce to contraband of war.

2. Arbitrary seizure of an entire cargo because it comprised a few articles of alleged contraband of war.

3. Capture and illegal condemnation of neutra property, under neutral flag, on its way from one neutral port to another, on the pretext that said property had an ulterior destination to one of the belligerents."

We deny that either of them are to be found in it. The cargo of the *Stephen Hart* was not "ordinary articles of commerce." It was rifles, cannon, powder, loaded shells and military clothing. And the entire cargo was composed of these articles. The first two violations are thus disposed of. As to the third, the vessel and cargo were claimed to be neutral property, no doubt. But there was positive evidence that the man who put the property on board, and who gave the instructions as to the disposal of it, was not S. ISAACS, CAMPBELL & Co., the claimants, but one HUGHES, a rebel agent. The vessel, also, though running under the British flag, was shown to have been owned in New-Orleans, and to have been transferred, if indeed she was transferred, under such circumstances as not to change the title and free her from liability to condemnation as rebel property.

The vessel was, indeed, alleged to be going to Cardenas; but there was evidence amply sufficient to justify the Court in believing that she was never really destined for that port. The mate proved that he was employed by HUGHES after conversation with WM. L. YANCEY and other rebels, to run the blockade, and detailed the whole circumstances of the transaction. There was found on board the vessel, concealed, several letters to the mate, one of which accompanied a chart of Charleston, and directions for entering that port, which were sent to him by the writer of the letter, who also inclosed letters to be delivered by him in case he reached any Southern port, expressed the warmest wishes for his success, and gave utterance to the strongest Southern feelings. We cannot go over all the circumstances. They showed conclusively that, although the pretence was put forth of a neutral cargo in a neutral vessel sailing between neutral ports, the undertaking was really an effort by rebel agents to run the blockade with a large cargo of contraband articles.

We have no fear of a reversal of the decision by the Supreme Court, or a protest from any of the Maritime Powers about it. The mere statement of the facts of the case would be sufficient to render such a protest ridiculous.

The case of the *Springbok* is somewhat different, but we will not at this moment discuss its merits.

WHAT IS LONGSTREET ABOUT?—Though the news from East Tennessee may not be strictly reliable, yet there is undoubtedly sufficient truth in it to give affairs in that vicinity an important and interesting aspect. We shall not be surprised at a resumption of offensive movements on the part of LONGSTREET'S force, so far as may be possible. Three weeks ago, in these columns, we alluded to the great facility with which LONGSTREET could be reinforced from LEE. At that time it was announced, through rebel sources, that all the small commands which had been prowling and hovering around BURNSIDE'S advance, on the Virginia and North Carolina border, had effected a junction with LONGSTREET. Once with his rear upon a line of communication with Richmond, LONGSTREET could be comparatively well supplied—as well as LEE'S army is. AVERILL'S raid, though destroying immense quantities of stores, which the rebels could ill afford to lose, only interrupted railroad communication for about a week. The President of the road published a card to this effect in the Richmond papers about a week after AVERILL left Salem. There is really no reason, then, why LONGSTREET may not have received men as well as supplies. LEE, counting, as well he might, upon the inactivity of the Army of the Potomac, could safely spare him probably twenty thousand men, giving him, with his former force, an army fully fifty thousand strong.

It is hardly creditable that an offensive movement at any point will be begun at this season of the year. But, taking into consideration the desperate necessities of the rebels, it is not to be wondered if they run desperate risks for the sake of achieving even some small success, which may tend to dispel the deep gloom which now darkens the hopes of the Confederacy, and augurs its utter ruin. And there is no more promising field for operations now than the East Tennessee Valley. A movement can be made there, if anywhere. We do not believe that any of BRAGG'S late defeated crew, now said to be under JOHNSTON, have joined LONGSTREET. It is not possible that that beaten host should yet be in any condition for service, at any point, save in defending the line south of Chattanooga, and in front of Rome and Dalton. LONGSTREET could give us considerable annoyance by keeping up merely a threatening attitude with his old force, worn out and suffering though it may be. As yet, his movements do not seem to positively indicate anything else, and in his first onset his cavalry seem to have been badly cut up and driven back. If the rebels are determined on another struggle for East Tennessee, Gen. GRANT will undoubtedly accommodate them. But their prospects of success are certainly poorer than at any previous time. Our communications between Chattanooga and Knoxville are well open—by river from Chattanooga to Loudon, and by rail thence to Knoxville. Gen. GRANT was at Knoxville only a few days ago, from which point he journeyed overland to Lexington, Ky., via Cumberland Gap, and thence to Louisville, and back to Nashville. He has thus made the complete circuit of his department, and personally inspected each military position.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS.—Those who are anxious to know when the Army of the Potomac will advance, and when the war is likely to come to a close, may be interested in knowing Gen. MEADE'S opinion on these points. He gave it in the course of two little speeches he made in Philadelphia on Tuesday last. In regard to the resumption of active work by the Army of the Potomac, he said: "We are making every effort to improve the present, and, *as soon as the weather moderates and the season will allow*, active operations will be commenced anew, and in earnest." As to the time when the war ought to close, he expressed himself thus: "The war must be ended by hard fighting, and it becomes every man, woman and child to work for the increase of our armies in the field, and when that is done I trust that *next Summer* will come to us with peace restored to the land, and happiness, contentment and prosperity pervading the entire country."

CHAIN OR SUSPENSION FERRY BRIDGES.—A bill prohibiting the use of chain or suspension bridges by ferry companies, has been introduced into the Assembly, and if it is sufficiently stringent in its provisions we trust that it will speedily become a law. The lives of hundreds, and in some instances of thousands of those doing business in this City, are daily put in jeopardy by exposure to the increasing risks of accident to structures of this description, and no legislation can be too prompt or decisive which shall effectually prevent the possibility of some startling catastrophe by compelling the substitution of floating for these suspension bridges. In some instances we are aware that those who have the control of ferries equipped with these chain-bridges represent that the water in the slips is so shallow that the change would be impracticable, but a dredging machine would certainly remove this obstacle in a very short time.

It is, after all, only a question of dollars and cents; and if the present lessees of the ferries interested are not willing to incur the comparatively trifling expense necessary to insure safety of life and limb to those who are compelled to patronize them, they should be obliged to give way to those who will deal more liberally and humanely with the public.

HOW A LIE TRAVELS.—Not long since a clergyman named HALL, from New-Hampshire, said to be a member of the Christian Commission, visited the Army of the Potomac and had an interview with Gen. MEADE. The Rev. Mr. HALL, like many other people, was curious to know why Gen. MEADE'S last campaign failed in its results. So he asked the General to tell him, which he did briefly, saying, among other things, "One of my generals failed me." Mr. HALL sent the particulars of this interview back to New-Hampshire, where, of course, they were printed in some country paper. To Gen. MEADE'S statement in reference to the General who failed, the Rev. Mr. HALL added in his own language, "this General was Gen. FRENCH, who was probably too drunk to know or do his duty." But this was so inserted as to make it appear that Gen. MEADE had said it, and now we see the statement traveling over the country quoted as Gen. MEADE'S own remarks. Thus, through the morbid curiosity of a citizen, who could accomplish no possible good by the publication of such a story, a lie is put into Gen. MEADE'S mouth, and a probable calumny uttered against Gen. FRENCH, and both set upon their travels, with little chance of their being thoroughly contradicted. We send this after them, though feeling the truth of the old adage, that "a lie will travel a thousand miles while truth is putting on her boots."

"A Little Less Cider."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With due respect to Mr. CARL BENSON'S benevolent and sincere intentions, I desire to take exceptions to his recommendation of cider as "equal to the best of wines," (especially sweet wines,) "a very wholesome drink, good for the stomach and liver, and not bad for any organ."

The peculiar excellence of wine consists in the fact that its sugar, grape-sugar, corresponds to liver-sugar, and that, therefore, it supplies the liver and the general circulation with liver-sugar ready formed, a thing absolutely necessary in diseases in which the functions of the liver are deranged or lost.

Again, if one overloads his stomach with liver-sugar so that it is forced into the circulation without being at all acted on by the liver, its effects are harmless upon the constitution. But not so with the cane-sugar, the constituent of the sweet element in cider. This sugar must be digested by the liver, and converted into grape, or liver-sugar, before it is capable of benefitting the system, or fit to enter the circulation. Thus cider requires labor on the part of the digestive organs, while wine supersedes it, and is a substitute for it. Again, if the stomach is overloaded with sweet cider, its sugar may be most disastrous to the stomach and liver not only, but to the general health, by producing certain diseases well known to depend on undigested cane sugar, in consequence of a dyspepsia of the liver, or some organic disease of that organ. There is, as yet, no article known to physiologists which can take the place of the juice of the grape as a hygienic or remedial beverage. And until such an article is discovered, if there be such an one in all the realm of nature, it would be a pity to have the attention of our farmers and horticulturists, now beginning to be enlisted in the subject of grape-growing and wine-making, diverted from these objects. At the rate at which grape culture is spreading and extending throughout our country, it will not be a long time before wine will be as abundantly produced among us as cider is now. The only objection to the desire that such a supply of one of nature's best boons might be speedily given to us, is the absolute certainty that its use will be excessive, perverted and abused. Not only will the excessive use of even wine lead to dissipation and immoralities, but to diseases also. Its acids and earthy salts will cut out the organic elements of the blood, and predispose to calculous and other diseases. In proportion as we become a wine-drinking, we must become, not a fat (swine) eating, but a flesh (muscle) eating nation. By this change, wine may be to us a healthy and advantageous addition to our table, demoralizing us only as any other good article of diet could do, viz., by surfeiting.

JAN. 13, 1864. O. K. SAMMIS, M. D.

DINNER TO THE OFFICERS OF THE FORTIETH REGIMENT.—Last evening the officers of the Fortieth (Mozart) regiment, New-York Volunteers, were very handsomely entertained by an elegant dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, given by Mr. ROGERS, the sutler of the regiment. The officers were nearly all present, together with a number of invited guests, among whom were Gen. WARD and several of his staff, Col. FARNHAM, of the Excelsior brigade, and others. After the cloth was removed, a couple of hours were spent in sentiments and speeches. The company broke up at an early hour, all well pleased with the affair. Gen. WARD will shortly leave for his command in the Army of the Potomac.

Reports from Cairo.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Over 3,500 refugees from various parts of the South have passed through Cairo since July last, 2,000 of whom have received pecuniary aid from the United States Sanitary Agent here. Six thousand dollars have been thus applied from funds specially contributed by the people for the purpose. Persons wishing to contribute to this noble charity can address N. E. SHIPMAN, United States Sanitary Agent, Cairo, Ill.

Nearly 100 deserters and stragglers were forwarded to their regiments to-day by the Provost-Marshal.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

JAMES WALKER, of New-York, the celebrated painter, left for Chattanooga to-day, to make preliminary sketches for paintings of the battles at Chattanooga and Chickamauga.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Consolidation of Our Municipal Departments.

Proposed Rate of Pay to the Metropolitan Police.

BILLS NOTICED AND INTRODUCED.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—To reimburse regiments of the National Guard for clothing, equipments and camp equipage destroyed or lost in the service of the United States.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—Relative to contracts for canal repairs; also relative to the fees of Justices of the Peace in civil and criminal cases.

By Mr. HUMPHREY—A general bill to legalize the acts of the Boards of Supervisors in raising bounty money.

By Mr. MUNGER—Relative to the service of process in Justices' Courts; also, providing for a reporter in the County Court and the Court of Sessions of Monroe County.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DUTCHER—To regulate the rate of milk-freight on the Harlem Railroad.

By Mr. ANDREWS—To amend the charter of the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society; also, to amend the charter of the Bible and Common Prayer Book Society.

Mr. LAIMBEER introduced the following, saying that he thought the object sought to be accomplished could be best attained in this way than by the introduction of a bill at the outset, as he had proposed a few days ago:

Whereas, The people of the City of New-York demand some alterations in or the reconstruction of the various departments, and the reduction of the present exorbitant salaries now being paid to the heads of the said departments and other City and County officers and their subordinates, and deeming that a consolidation of the departments would be for the best interests of the citizens and the taxpayers; therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report what departments in their opinion should be revised, and the salaries of what City and County officers could be reduced, and the remedy best calculated to remove the evils complained of, and the said Committee have power to report by bill.

Mr. FIELD moved to strike out the last clause in the resolution giving the Committee authority to send for persons and papers. He said he had not the slightest objection to the proposed investigation, but he was opposed to clothing the Committee with such broad power, to create expense. He was certain that all the facts needed could be obtained in the ordinary way.

Mr. LAIMBEER said he could not imagine how the Committee could get all the facts involved without the power to summon witnesses and command papers.

The Committee could not create any unnecessary expense, nor, in any event, could the expenditure be large. It would be necessary to summon a few witnesses, but it was not contemplated to bring to the Capitol any considerable number of gentlemen employed in the various departments.

Mr. COOK remarking that no petitions have been received asking for this investigation, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

MILK FREIGHT ON HARLEM RAILROAD.

Mr. DUTCHER offered an act restraining the Harlem Railroad from charging more than three-quarters of a cent per quart for the delivery of milk in the City of New-York, or any point intervening that City and Millerton Station; and the return of the empty milk cans to the station from whence they were taken, free of charge.

Section 2 orders that any persons offending against any of the provisions of the act shall be severally liable in the sum of $50 for each and every such offence, to be sued for and recovered by the party aggrieved; and any persons so offending against any of the provisions of the act may be restrained therefrom, by injunction order, as by law provided, and any disobedience to said order may be punished as in the manner provided by law for contempts.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL TRACT SOCIETY.

Mr. ANDREWS introduced a bill amending the charter of the Society, so as to enable it to hold real and personal estate, the aggregate clear annual value of which shall not exceed $10,000.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.

Mr. ANDREWS introduced a bill amending the charter of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, so as to enable it to hold real and personal estate, the aggregate clear annual value of which shall not exceed $10,000.

BILLS PASSED.

Reducing the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of Saratoga.

Tabled on motion of Mr. COOKE. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The Speaker presented a statement from the Hanover Bank, New-York, relative to unclaimed dividends and deposits; also, the Auditor's report on the Expenditure on the Canals; also, the Auditor's financial report on the canals.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. FILKINS—Relative to appointments by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

By Mr. HALLOCK—To increase the tax on dogs.

By Mr. NEWTON—In relation to the Newtown and Grand-street Railroad, Brooklyn.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—To suppress immoral advertisements in newspapers.

By Mr. CURTIS—To regulate the milk freight on the New-York and Erie Railroad.

By Mr. INGRAHAM—To incorporate the Metropolitan Market Company.

By Mr. OLVANY—To amend the Charter of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Also, to prohibit the use of suspension or chain bridges at ferries.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To further amend the Code of Procedure.

By Mr. MCNEIL—To facilitate the construction of a railroad from Jamaica to Rockaway.

By Mr. A. X. PARKER—To amend the act relative to taxing banks and other moneyed corporations.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To amend the code of procedure.

By Mr. LOCKWOOD—To regulate the rate of fare on the New-Haven Railroad.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. PERRY—To extend Schenectady-avenue, Brooklyn, to Chauncey-street.

Also, to amend the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company.

Also, to incorporate the Pioneer's Relief Association.

By Mr. OLCOTT—Relative to the service of processes on express companies.

By Mr. BOOKSTAVER—To amend the charter of the Canarsie and Gravesend Railroad Company.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To regulate the milk freight on the Harlem Railroad.

Also, to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to partnerships.

NATIONAL CLUB IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill, section 1 of which provides that Jas. W. Beekman, Daniel Huntington, O. DeForest Grant, Henry T. Tuckerman, Jno. A. Weeks, Albert Bierstadt, J. F. D. Lanier, Vincenzo Botta, and James Boorman Johnston, and such other persons as are now associated or may hereafter be associated with them, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the above name, for the purpose of promoting the advancement of Literature and Art by establishing and maintaining a library, reading-room, gallery of art, and any other means deemed proper.

Section 3 provides that they shall have power to hold real estate to the value of $100,000.

METROPOLITAN POLICE PAY.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill to increase pay of above Police as follows: Captains, $1,500; Sergeants, $1,400; Patrolmen, $1,000; Doormen, $800. The increase to commence Jan. 1, 1864.

NONRESIDENT MARKET-MEN.

Mr. BURR'S bill provides that no person other than an actual resident of the State shall be permitted to occupy any stall or stand in the markets of the City of New-York, and annuls all leases to nonresidents.

BANK OF SAVINGS AND ENDOWMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. REED introduced a bill that WM. L. CODDINGTON, RICHARD WILLIAMSON, GEORGE OPDYKE and their associates be constituted a body corporate by the above name, and that they shall have the powers which, by the third title of the first part of the Revised Statutes, belong to Corporations, and they shall be capable of receiving, keeping by purchase, holding and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use and purposes of the Corporation.

First—The objects of the corporation are to secure a safe deposit for the savings of laborers and others.

Second—To enable those with small means either to increase for limited periods their immediate incomes, or through a system of deferred payments make a safe provision for themselves and relatives at some future period.

Third—Money deposits may be received for specified periods not to exceed twenty-one years, so as to be withdrawn with their accumulations only at the specified term of years, or so that the depositor may receive his deposit or accumulations in certain equal half-yearly payments as instalments, as to be agreed upon at the original deposit, and the computed amounts

...ns in the time specified; or so that the depositor may receive only the computed accumulations from year to year, leaving the original deposit to be withdrawn only at the end of the specified period.

If a depositor for accumulation should die before the expiration of the term for which such deposit was made, the deposit and its accumulations shall be forfeited for the benefit of the remaining depositors, unless otherwise specified at the time of deposit; and in fixing the rates of interest on term deposits an equitable allowance shall be made for the source of accumulation.

PAWNEE'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Mr. BENEDICT'S bill to incorporate the above Association names R. T. Kennedy, A. R. Wetmore, Geo. C. Ward, Jos. B. Collins, Francis G. Shaw as the incorporators, with a capital of $150.000; authorizes them to start business when half the amount is actually paid in, and to loan sums not exceeding $100; their profits over and above 8 per cent. to be paid over to the New-York Hospital and New-York Juvenile Asylum.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. BENEDICT'S bill to amend the charter of this company, provides for the increase of its capital stock to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000, including its present capital.

PARTNERSHIPS.

Mr. CRANDELL'S bill in relation to general and special partnerships, provides for amending section 23, title 1, chapter 4 of part 2 of the Revised Statutes. All general partnerships shall have a sign, with name of one or more of the general partners, with the words "& Co.," and if the name of any special partner shall be used in such form, with his knowledge, he shall be deemed a general partner.

A sign shall be put up in a conspicuous place, with the names of all the firm, and in default thereof, no action shall be acated or dismissed by reason of the proof of plaintiff of the partnership failing to meet the allegations of his pleading as to the names and number of the partnership.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. McCOWN—Condemning "Concert Saloons," and for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the same.

Mr. REED called up his resolutions complimentary to Gen. GRANT, which were adopted.

Adjourned.

Frederick Douglass on the "Mission of the War."

Last evening Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS addressed a very large and brilliant assemblage in the hall of the Cooper Institute, on the "Mission of the War." The lecture was in behalf of the Woman's Loyal League. Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, who was announced as intending to preside, was called to the bedside of a dying relative, and Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, filled his place. Mr. DOUGLASS, on being introduced, remarked that men on all sides tell us that Slavery is dead; that it expired as the first shot was fired from Sumter. He was not so confident. He looked facts sternly in the face, and saw in the future no miraculous abolition of Slavery. This war is a great national opportunity, which may be improved to a national salvation, or neglected to a national ruin. Vain the might of armies, vain the strength of armaments, if the Government fails to observe those principles of justice and liberty at bottom of the controversy. We are in the salutary school of affliction. If it can teach this great nation to respect those great principles toward a long neglected and cruelly crushed race, we are in a fair way for amendment, but, if this teacher is unheeded, whose lessons are burned into us by blood and fire, and thundered in our ears by the rear of a thousand battles, we shall be a warning to other nations to shun our cowardly example. We had seen in 1848 the sublimest revolution the world had yet experienced. It was regarded as the death of kingcraft. In the twinkling of an eye the powers of despotism rallied, and the hopes of democratic liberty were blasted in the moment of their bloom. Grave liabilities may also yet hang over our present struggle against the slave power of this country. The ladies of the Loyal League were to be thanked for keeping the question before the public. We are not yet out of danger. We were once informed by a hitherto sagacious political prophet, that the war would end in ninety days, yet it still rears its head in its third year, alone among rebellions, as a solitary and ghastly horror, never yet conjured among nations, drawing inspiration from a system, haggard, fiendish, and too indecent even to be mentioned in full. It has strewn our land with two hundred thousand graves, and filled it with mere stumps of men, destroyed property beyond the most exaggerated calculation, and piled up a debt heavier than a mountain of gold to be paid by our children; weakened our friends, encouraged our enemies,—and for what? For Slavery—that hell-black enormity that the people of this country have not even yet comprehended. Mr. DOUGLASS, after sketching the origin of the war, observed that this rebellion was enough for the lifetime of any one nation, even should it cover a thousand years, and it should be the voice of every patriot that whether the work cost much or cost little, it should be done thoroughly, [applause,] that it may be the last rebellion ever to curse American soil. The longer the war the better, if need be so, if it succeeds in abolishing its infernal system of American Slavery. Say not that this comes from a negro who has no interest in the Union. I feel the deepest sympathy with it. I am an American, [applause,] and with many others participate in the deep privations of the moment. There are vacant places at my hearthstone, once filled by beloved sons, enlisted for the war, whom I live in hopes of seeing return. In this struggle we are writing in the blood of tyrants, the words of eternal justice. The war seems long, but its slow progress is essential to our salvation. The disease, being severe, the remedy must be both powerful and tardy. We were, morally, very low before it commenced, so much so that our great physician, DR. BUCHANAN, on being called, decided there was no hope for us. We had been literally drugged to death with Pro-Slavery Compromises. There has been nothing so necessary as the slow and steady progress of this war. Why, look how we have grown! (laughing significantly at the enormous audience gathered to hear him, a colored man.) This is not acceptable, evidently, to certain Peace Democrats. The speaker urged the necessity of clearly defining the war as an Abolition war, and not shirking the question, as only in that sense it be successful. We may admit it to be a war for the Constitution and the Union, but only in the sense that the lesser are included in the greater. Abolition includes both the Constitution and the Union of these States. Slavery was too strong for either. It came to the Constitution and broke it—to the Union, and sundered it. It must now, itself, be crushed. The Democratic party has had no other master than Slavery for forty years. It has made war and peace precisely according to its dictation. The Florida war even was commenced in the cause of Slavery. A few slaves ran from their civilized and religious masters, men of Bibles and prayer-books, and took refuge with men of tomahawks. They found more of the milk of human kindness with Seminoles than with their pious and swindling masters.

The speaker, in anathematizing the Democratic party, said there had been noble men in it, but they were outsiders now. It is now a religious party, and says "Blessed are the peacemakers," and yet, for the sake of stopping the effusion of blood at the South, they arouse it at the North, till it culminates in deeds at which a savage would blush. He said that, notwithstanding our political victories, we are yet in danger of being ground beneath the heel of Slavery, and should consent to no peace which is not an Abolition peace, which declares free the whole colored race—[applause]—and which gives the freedmen of the South every civil and political right with their white brethren—[applause]—including the right to vote. [Great applause.] The dregs of the old treason will yet linger after the war, and the Federal Government needs a friend in the black man to stifle that treason. To win his friendship he must be granted rights. A morning paper says we are requested thus to introduce ignorance and degradation into the body politic. I scout this charge, said the speaker, with scorn. If a negro knows enough to be hanged, he knows enough to vote; if he knows honesty from roguery, he knows enough to vote; if he knows enough to fight for his country, if he knows as much sober as an Irishman when drunk, he knows enough to vote. [Tumultuous cheering.] He had hoped that Slavery and rebellion would find a common grave without further discussion, but found that the Proclamation settled nothing permanently. It may yet be negatived by Congress, the Supreme Court, or by caucus. He detested its principles. It says to rebels, we will take your slaves, but to loyal men, you may keep yours. It should have stricken Slavery everywhere. The President was brought to it with reluctance, as may be found in his letter to Mr. GREELEY. I have been to see the President—a man in a low condition, meeting a high one. Not Greek meeting Greek, exactly, but rail-splitter meeting nigger. Perhaps you would like to know how I, a negro, was received at the White House by the President of the United States. Why, precisely as one gentleman would be received by another. [Applause.] He extended me a cordial hand, not too warm or too cold. I had previously in a speech attacked him for his tardiness and vacillation. Without alluding especially to this speech, he defended himself against the charge of vacillation. "Mr. DOUGLASS, (he addressed me as *Mr.* DOUGLASS,' added the speaker laughingly,) when I take a position, I think no man can say I retreat from it." Like the rest of us, however, he has often been restrained by policy from doing what he felt to be a virtue; and that should be done.

Mr. DOUGLASS observed that neither the Government or the loyal people have accepted the true mission of this war. We should have felt that the rebellion was the signal for the entire abolition of Slavery, not simply for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. We shall never again see the old Union. Its canonized bones sleep beneath the walls of Sumter. We are fighting now for something far beyond the Union in value—national unity, out of which only can Union truly spring. Union is else a body without a soul, a marriage without love, a barrel without hoops, that drops at the first touch. Mr. CALHOUN felt a national unity to be necessary, but strove to base it upon Slavery. Failing in this, his successors have endeavored to cut loose from the North, with bread Union and bloody hands. We want a country that will not brand our noble Declaration of Independence as a lie. We wish to stay the taunts of Britain and the rest of Europe, and no longer hang our heads in shame, for our boasted liberty upon which Slavery still hangs as a millstone. We want a country where the Methodists from each section can meet in prayer and convention, without pistols and bowie knives, and in which the title of American citizen shall be as comprehensive as that of a Roman citizen in the palmiest days of the empire; where the school-house of New-England shall replace the whipping post of Carolina, and where the merchant shall no longer sell his soul to sell his goods. No North, no South, no East, no West! No white, no black, before the bar of justice.

The speaker took occasion to apostrophise Ireland, as "glorious old Ireland, that respects the black man on her own soil, and only oppresses him when upon Yankee soil." Much as he deprecated their evil influence in our politics, he could not forget that while a slave, it was an Irishman that advised him to "cut and run," and that he was once warmly received in Ireland, and welcomed to the platform of Conciliation Hall, by the noble O'CONNELL himself. The Irish have been befooled into the idea that work given to blacks will be taken from them, and that in case of emancipation there would be a rush of freedmen to the North to compete with them in labor. A great mistake. The rush Southward of blacks will be so great that there will not be enough left to save them.

Mr. DOUGLASS, after the lecture, was presented with $100 for his services, but handsomely returned $50 as a donation to the League.

Rise and Fall of Republics.

The lecture of E. P. BELDEN, ESQ., on the above subject will be repeated at the unanimous request of the audience, at Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, as per the accompanying correspondence:

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

E. P. Belden, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Herewith I have the pleasure of inclosing resolution adopted at the meeting at Cooper Institute last evening in reference to your lecture, so eloquent and full of research, on the "*Rise and Fall of Republics.*"

On motion of Hon. MARTIN E. THOMPSON, seconded by L. HASELTINE, Esq., it was unanimously

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to E. P. BELDEN, Esq., for his able and interesting lecture, containing sentiments so admirably adapted to the present times, and the dissemination of which is so much needed by all parties, and that he be requested to repeat the same at his earliest convenience."

Hoping for an affirmative response,

Yours truly, ISAAC W. SMITH,
Chairman Lec. Com. for Sanitary Commission.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

Isaac W. Smith, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—In answer to yours of 22d, covering copy of resolution passed on Monday evening last requesting a repetition of my lecture, I propose the evening of January 21st for that purpose, the proceeds to be devoted to the same object. I do not take credit to myself for any favor extended to my remarks, but to the transcendent importance of the great principles underlying the subject, especially at a time when a failure of free government in this land will be a failure for the world. If my humble voice shall aid in directing the public view to the real sources of our danger, which, in my judgment, are greatly overlooked by men of every name, it will be remembered with satisfaction when the conflicts of party shall have passed from my memory.

Truly yours, E. P. BELDEN.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Miss Mina Geary, the Talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

KENDALL & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired. MINA GEARY,

DEC. 23, 1863. No. 52 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a stimulating extract, prepared from roots, flowers and herbs. It is put up in boxes containing two bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, and the other for morning use as a dressing. Sold by all druggists. KENDALL & CO.,

No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
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Night Blooming Cereus,
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray Hair and Whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of the dull, dead black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.
HOYT'S MINNEHAHA HAIR GLOSS,
unexcelled in keeping the hair in curl.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM
changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
HOYT'S EXCELSIOR TOILET POWDER
imparts beauty to the complexion, smoothness to the skin and preserves youthfulness of appearance. Sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)
We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
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Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. CHAS. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
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The Bellevue or Perfected Stereoscope, sliding focus and field-piece, accommodating all eyes, costs but $3; with 12 views $5. Liberal discount to dealers. HENRY CRAIG, 335 Broadway, 3d floor, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Winter Hats and Caps at White's.—Military Goods, and a large stock of Furs for ladies and gentlemen, at cost, No. 216 Broadway.

Light Guard Ball.—Ladies' White Satin, Kid and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slippers, with beautiful bows, rosettes, &c., at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

DAVIES—RAPPELYEA.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, at the Reformed Dutch Church, East New-York, L. I., by Rev. Adeon F. Munn, WALTER S. DAVIES and AGNES D., daughter of the late John Rappelyea, of Brooklyn.

HERKIMER—SHEPARD.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., GEORGE HERKIMER, of Brooklyn, to SARAH A., daughter of the late Henry Shepard, of this City.

OSTRANDER—WILLIAMSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, at the North Reformed Dutch Church, corner Fulton and William sts., New-York, by Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, Dr. GEORGE A. OSTRANDER, of Brooklyn, and MARIA W., daughter of Stephen H. Williamson, Esq., of New-York. No cards.

PLUMMER—BULL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, Rev. Dr. T. D. Anderson officiating, Mr. GEORGE W. PLUMMER to Miss HATTIE A. BULL, all of this City.

SCHOONMAKER—VAN WINKLE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., Lieut. J. BROOKS SCHOONMAKER, Q. M. First regiment Excelsior brigade, to MARY J., daughter of the late David I. Van Winkle, all of this City.

DIED.

BEACH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, of congestion of the brain, WARREN BLAGELY, eldest son of Edward P. and Elizabeth A. Beach, aged 12 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 33 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

BIRD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, ALMIRA ISAACENE, infant daughter of Isaac and Catharine H. Bird, aged 6 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 223 West 25th-st.

BARKER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, REBECCA, widow of Titus Barker, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 46 Hester-st., without further invitation.

BISHOP.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, EDWIN BISHOP, enameler, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 18th-st., third house below 8th-av., South Brooklyn.

COX.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, BENJAMIN DWIGHT, infant son of Townsend and Annie H. Cox, aged 3 months and 29 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 124 East 32d-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

COX.—At Cream Ridge, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 11, of congestion of the lungs, LILLIE MILLER, wife of Charles F. Cox, and daughter of the late Rev. William George Miller, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of her mother, No. 168 East 18th-st., without further invitation.

DOSCHER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, CLAUS DOSCHER, of the firm of Mollers, Odell & Doscher, a native of Hanover, Germany, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 55 Hammond-st., without further notice.

EDSALL.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 13, after a short and severe illness, MARY, widow of the late Peter Edsall, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John De Graw, Fort Lee, N. J. N. B.—The Northern Railroad cars leave Jersey City at 9¼ o'clock A. M. The friends will stop at the Fort Lee Station.

ESTY.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, HENRY BAKER ESTY, eldest son of Francis A. and Sarah A. Esty, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 7 Hammond-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FREEMAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, HERBERT, youngest child of Melancthon M. and Maria Louisa Freeman, aged 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the residence of his father, on Staten Island. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt Landing upon the arrival of the 10 A. M. boat from New-York, foot of Whitehall-st.

HUTCHINGS.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, of apoplexy, JANE, wife of John Hutchings, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 112 South 2d-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

HALSEY.—In Jersey City, on Monday evening, Jan. 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. O. Zabriskie, JULIA C. HALSEY, widow of the late William Halsey, of Newark, N. J., in the 82d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Pennington Whitehead, No. 6 Fulton-st., Newark, this (Thursday) afternoon, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment in Trinity Church burying-ground.

HINSDALE.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, JOSEPH N. HINSDALE, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 49 West 31st-st., corner of Broadway.

JORDAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, at Indianapolis, Ind., ELLEN A. JUDSON, wife of Lewis Jordan, Esq., and eldest daughter of Curtis Judson, of this City, aged 24 years and 4 days.

☞ Hartford and Waterbury papers please copy.

KIRBY.—At West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 13, at the age of 55, ELIZA BROWN KIRBY, widow of the late Col. Edward Kirby, U. S. A.

Funeral services at the family residence, Brownsville, Jefferson County, N. Y., on Sunday, the 17th inst.

LOCK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, Mrs. SARAH A. LOCK, wife of Fred A. Lock, aged 52 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, from her late residence, Bushwick-av., between Johnson and Boerum sts., Williamsburgh, L. I.

MILLER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, ANNA B., daughter of Daniel D. and Elizabeth Miller, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 153 Jay-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

OLIVER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, of heart disease, WASHINGTON B. OLIVER, at Rahway, N. J.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence at Rahway.

O'KEEFE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, of consumption, Mrs. NORAH O'KEEFE, widow of David O'Keefe, aged 64 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 10 A. M., from the residence of her son, the late John O'Keefe, No. 174 West 56th-st. Her remains will be taken to St. Paul's Church, 50th-st., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

OGILBY.—On Monday morning, Jan. 11, ELIZA, relict of the late Leonard Ogilby, Esq., in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 28th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

ROWE.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, of typhus fever, contracted while in the performance of his duty as a member of the Medical Staff of Bellevue Hospital, EUGENE O. ROWE, M. D., youngest son of James Rowe, Esq., of Sing Sing, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the deceased, and of the family, are cordially invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral services, from the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. James R. Wood, No. 2 Irving-place, on Thursday, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock M.

☞ Sing Sing papers please copy.

TYSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, of congestion of the brain, HENRY HAWKINS TYSON, son of Henry H. and Letitia Ann Tyson, aged 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 17 Christopher-st., without further invitation.

☞ Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

WADE.—On Monday, Jan. 11, JAMES WADE, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249, F. & A. M., and Adelphi Chapter No. 258, R. A. M., and Pilgrim Lodge No. 243, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 71 Ludlow-st., on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 1 P. M.

WHITE.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, LAURA, daughter of the late John F. and Catharine A. White, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, one block south of Beacon-av., near Palisade-av., Hudson City, N. J.

WISBURN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, HESTER, the wife of Lawrence Wisburn, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 196 Waverley-place, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

YOUNG.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, MARK BENJ. YOUNG, son of Charles and Mary G. Young, aged 9 years and 9 months.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Friday, the 15th inst., from No. 333 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1862 and 1863. Also, complete file of 1862 and 1863. Single copies, 25c. each. Address J. O. R., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FANS.—LADIES' FANS—NEW STYLES FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Hundred Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
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GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, forty-five, fifty, sixty, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two and three hundred dollars each, some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK. DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied,

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His skill and grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 589 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS, of 1881.
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NO. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only

THIRTY-SEVEN MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, $2,000,000 will form a first and only Mortgage on a line of road 410 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

FERRIS COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1864.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS.
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

Commissioners Office, Marion County, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. Cricket, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, New-York, Jan. 8, 1864.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., in cash, free of Government tax, upon the Stock and Cancelled Bonds Scrip of this Company is declared, payable on the 1st day of February to the registered holders of stock and scrip at the close of business on the 18th inst.

This dividend is in lieu of and in advance of two coupons on the full-paid stock, and by terms of the contract terminates the obligation to pay interest to the full-paid shareholders.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened on the 8d day of February.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Office Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Co., As Re-organized.
Chillicothe, Ohio, December 30, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company (as re-organized) will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the notifications of a contract entered into between said Company and the Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad Co., and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.

New-York, Dec. 16, 1863.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No 170 Broadway.

The Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Ten Per Cent. free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 15th inst. The transfer books will close on the 20th inst.

EGBERT L. VIELE, President.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISCOUNT all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office

J. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 21 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
THE NEW U. S. 5 PER CENT. INTEREST BEARING, LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-House, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and thereto, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and depot buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the decrees due upon said decrees, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the said deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgments recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down to the purchaser upon default of the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK on the morning of the 26th day of December, 1863:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$5,886,054 11
2. Overdrafts		1,547 29
3. Due from Banks		570,856 64
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$143,052 80	
5. Due from Brokers	980,900 00	
6. Real Estate		136,000 00
7. Specie		1,637,041 41
8. Cash Items, viz: monthly Checks on City Banks on the exchanges		1,584,981 11
9. Clearing-house Loan Certificates		856,000 00
10. Stocks—New-York	$300,000	
11. Stocks—United States	200,000	
12. Indebtedness Certificates	1,693,000	2,093,000 00
13. United States Demand Notes		985,164 00
14. Loss and Expense Account		88,015 58
Total		$12,981,640 14

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$2,000,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$400,000	
3. Less notes on hand	10,035	389,965 00
4. Profits		1,036,505 59
5. Due to Banks		4,716, 945 83
6. Due to Individuals and Corporations, other than Banks and Depositors		151,726 60
7. Due Depositors, on demand		4,685,602 72
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid Dividends		1,855 00
Total		$12,981,640 14

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—William H. Fogg, President, and James L. Worth, Cashier, of the Park Bank, an associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is a full respect a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

WILLIAM H. FOGG, President.
JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 12th day of January, 1864.
Wm. M. Martin Notary Public.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than thirty-four millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium.

The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in the delivery of the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO.

No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 20, 1863.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January next, a 2 o'clock P. M.

THOS. LOYD,
Secretary.

NEW FIVE PER CENTS.

LEGAL TENDER TREASURY NOTES,
For sale by
JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 23 William-st.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York, held this day, William Astor was unanimously elected a Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Anthony P. Halsey.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE,
The new 5 per cent. interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Metropolitan Insurance Co., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company held this day, Robert M. C. Graham was elected Vice-President, Edward A. Stansbury, second Vice-President, and John C. Goodridge, Secretary.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

Office Broadway Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of next succeeding election, will be held at the office, No. 423 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 42 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 30 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November inst ant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will po required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

M. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1863.

St. Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, held this day, the following gentlemen were reelected Directors:

CALEB BARSTOW,	WM. R. FOSDICK,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	J. LEE SMITH,
JAMES MYERS,	JOHN H. EARLE,
ANDREW COMSTOCK,	WM. D. THOMPSON,
JOSEPH WILLETS,	H. A. SCHLEICHER,
ALBERT O. PARMELEE,	WM. PARKER,
PETER DURYEE,	CHAS. DIMON,
JOSHUA L. POPE.	

INSPECTORS:
Wm. HARSELL, MARTIN BATES, Jr., and ALBERT WARD.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION, HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

DAVID COTHEAL,	JOHN W. MERSEREAU,
JOSEPH BRITTON,	GEORGE BELL,
PETER F. RANDOLPH,	HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
STEPHEN HYATT,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr.,	JAMES C. BALDWIN,
DENTON PEARSALL.	

and HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN McMENOMY and WILLIAM HIBBARD were elected Inspectors of the next annual election. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN, BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKS wanted. Western Securities of every description purchased at the highest market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 67 William-st.

UNITED STATES FIVE PER CENT. Legal Tender Notes bought and sold by COLGATE & HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Metropolitan Insurance Company, (Fire and Marine,) New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company, held this day, the following dividends were declared:

An Interest Dividend of
THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.
Also,
An Extra Dividend of
THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.
out of the profits of the business, on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash, on demand.
A Dividend of
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.,
in scrip, to the holders of participating policies issued in 1863 on premiums earned during the year.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

Office of the Erie Railway Company, No. 187 West-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Office Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., (As Reorganized,) Chillicothe, Jan. 10, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRectors have declared a Cash Dividend out of the earnings of the past six months, of Three (3) Per Cent. on the First Preference Shares of this Company: also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares will be paid in shares of the same class. These dividends are payable on the 10th of February next. Those appearing on the books as stockholders on the 1st January at the Transfer Office, in New-York, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in that city. Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Chillicothe.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

Office of the Central Mining Company, No. 24 Pearl-st. Market Bank Building, New-York, Dec. 31, 1863.

DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF 2 50-100 per share (10 per cent) has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on and after MONDAY, 18th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 8th to the morning of 19th January. By order of the Board:

JAMES McMILLS, Treasurer.

Office of the Long Island Insurance Co., No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have This Day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent. (free of Government Tax), payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

Bank of New-York, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

18TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of THREE DOLLARS per share from the net earnings of 1862, payable at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst.

SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

Relief Fire Insurance Company, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on and after this date.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

Office of the New-York Equitable Insurance Company, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

Office of the Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Jan 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY the 14th inst.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order.

GEO. HODGSDON, Sec.

Office of the Jersey City Insurance Company, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1864.

FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. PAULMEER, Secretary.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and One-half per Cent., (1½,) free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

HUNTER'S POINT, Jan. 11, 1864.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

Office of the "Brevoort Insurance Company," No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Office of the Hope Fire Insurance Company, No. 92 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Ins. Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No 16 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

Standard Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

Office of the Howard Insurance Co., New-York, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (free from Government tax,) payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

Office of the Germania Fire Insurance Co., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

No. 67 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1864.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. Notman, Secretary.

Office of the Grebhard Fire Insurance Co., No. 1 Pine-st., Jan. 12, 1864.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 15th instant.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Cleveland, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a stock dividend of 20 per cent., (both free of Government tax,) have been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Pacific Bank, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Office of the Nassau Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Sec'y.

Office Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 2, 1864.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, Brooklyn, Jan. 8, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand.

B. GIROUX, Sec'y.

Office, Williamsburgh Gas Light Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18th, next.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

Office of the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMER'S BANK OF KENtucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
ASSETS, $986,998 63.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 *will bear interest from Jan. 1.*

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

Greenwich Savings Bank, New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage

Deposits made on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from 1st inst.

CHAS. DEFOREST, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATAM-SQUARE, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864, this Bank will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 6 to 8.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. All deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secret

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, And 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed. The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good sound sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shoud fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contracts.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ——— (Date)———

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 56 pounds.

——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.

——— tons of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

———

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 .

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1864, at 12 M., for furnishing the Hospitals within the following Departments, until the 1st day of January, 1865, with a supply of pure ICE, viz.:

Department of the East, Headquarters at New-York.
Department of the Susquehanna, Headquarters at Philadelphia.
Middle Department, Headquarters at Baltimore.
Department of Western Virginia, Headquarters at Cumberland.
Department of Washington, Headquarters at Washington.
Department of St. Mary's, Headquarters at Point Lookout.
Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Headquarters at Fort Monroe.
Department of the South, Headquarters at Hilton Head.

And such other Hospitals as may be established upon the Texas coast.

Proposals will be made according to the following form:

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

(RESIDENCE AND DATE.)

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, (as determined by the Medical Director,) the best quality of ice to such hospitals in the Department of ———, and in such quantities as the Medical Director of this Department may order, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

The ice to be subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge of each hospital, who will receipt for the correct amount delivered.

Payment to be made on duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director of this Department.

As a guaranty of the faithful performance of the above agreement, should the contract be awarded to me, I will enter into bonds in the sum of $5,000. I also ap end to this inclosed form of guaranty the names of guarantors, certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, ———, of the county of ———, and State of ———, and ——— of the county of ———, and State of ———, do hereby guarantee that ——— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into contract in accordance with the terms of said proposition, and we are prepared to become his securities.

[Sig.]
[Sig.]

Certificate of the Clerk of ——— District Court, or United States District Attorney.

Bidders must conform strictly to the above form of proposal, or their bids will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must necessarily accompany the bid.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately proceed to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C., and marked, "Proposal for Ice."

The Medical Purveyor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids deemed unreasonable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor.

N. B.—Printed forms of above Proposals can be had by application to this office.

Information as to the location, capacity and about the amount of Ice required by the hospitals will be given by application to the Medical Director of each of these Departments.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., for supplying the United States for filling a special order:

5,000 barrels of ROASTED RYE GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly-cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before packing. Samples of the rye, in the natural, as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all, or any part, of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the storage proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the return samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE been awarded for Heavy Projectiles, under the advertisement inviting proposals for 8,000 15-inch and 23,000 10-inch shot, and 23,000 shells, the bids which were opened on Dec. 16, 1863:

J. Pennock	1,000	15-in. h shell, Allegheny Arsenal	[illegible]
J. Pennock	6,000	10-inch shot, Alleghany Arsenal	03 9-10
Jas. Marshall & Co.	3,000	10 inch shell, Alleghany Arsenal	04
Albright & Stroh	3,000	15-inch shell, New-York Arsenal	03 1-2
T. Teny, Jr.	10,000	10-inch shot, New-York Arsenal	$59 00 [per ton]
J. W. Starr	8,000	10-inch shell, New-York Arsenal	03 3-10
J. W. Starr	1,000	15-inch shell, Washington Arsenal	03 5-8
Savory & Co.	2,000	15-inch shot, Washington Arsenal	03 5-8
Savory & Co.	3,000	10-inch shell, Washington Arsenal	03 5-8
Ellis & Co.	1,000	15-inch shell, Watertown Arsenal	03 7-10
Ellis & Co.	1,000	15-inch shell, Watertown Arsenal	03 95-100
Miles, Pratt & Co.	8,000	10-inch shot, Watertown Arsenal	03 1-2
Miles, Pratt & Co.	5,000	10-inch shell, Watertown Arsenal	03 3-4
T. Howard & Co.	2,000	10-inch shot, St. Louis Arsenal	03 95-100
T. Howard & Co.	2,000	10-inch shell, St. Louis Arsenal	04 45-100
Starbuck Bros.	1,000	15-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	04
Fuller, Warren & Co.	1,500	10-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 9-10
Seymour & Watson.	1,500	10-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 9-10
Swett, Quimby & Co.	1,500	10-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 9-10
Fuller, Warren & Co.	1,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-10
Seymour & Watson.	1,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-10
Swett, Quimby & Co.	1,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-10

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving North-Moore-street, from Washington to West streets, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Beaver-street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, with trap-block pavement.

For building a sewer in Twenty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of North-Moore-street, between Washington and West streets, and upon the east side of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street to the extent of half the block north and south of North-Moore-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Beaver-street, between Broadway and Pearl streets, and upon the intersecting streets and the extent of half the block on both sides of Beaver-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and upon the west side of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue, and upon Lexington avenue to the extent of half the block north and South of Fifty-second-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RIOT CLAIMS.—The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors will meet at Room No. 17 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear evidence in all cases which have not yet been examined by the Committee.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,
ORISON BLUNT,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
JAMES DAVIS,
THOMAS LITTLE, } Special Commitee on Riot Claims.

ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned under the firm name of BENEDICT, HALL & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner is authorized to use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

R. S. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
L. S. BENEDICT,
H. C. SOUTHWICK.

JAN. 1, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO., commencing Jan. 1, 1864, and terminating Jan 1, 1867, and will continue the business lately carried on by BENEDICT, HALL & CO., at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

WILLIAM A. HALL,
HENRY C. SOUTHWICK,
JESSE ST. JOHN,
ADOLPHUS F. CARTER,
AUGUSTUS KIRKHAM,
MATTHEW BUNKER,
ROSWELL S. BENEDICT,
Special Partner.

JAN. 1, 1864.

THE FIRM OF J. B. HERRICK & SON is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. J. B. HERRICK.

The undersigned, as surviving partner, will close the outstanding affairs of the firm, and continue the business on his own account at No. 16 South-st.

JACOB HOBART HERRICK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

BOOTH & TUTTLE HAVE ADMITTED to their firm GEO. T. HALL and JOHN T. PULTZ, and will continue the Dry Goods jobbing business, at No. 306 Broadway, under the name of BOOTH, TUTTLE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of WHITING & CLARK, for the transaction of the wholesale boot and shoe business, at No. 43 Cortlandt-st.

W. L. WHITING, Jr.,
G. E. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. WM. H. PHIPPS IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.

FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office residence, Plainfield, N. J.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $100 00
Second Cabin Passage 60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

—payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000		

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin ..... { $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

GALWAY LINE.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 tons.

The COLUMBIA, Capt. LEITCH, will sail from Boston Jan. 26. Rates of passage: First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. Johns, N. F., $40, $30, $20. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. CO.'S steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, Jan. 16. Rates of passage, $80, $66 and $30.

SIGHT DRAFTS on the National Bank payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For freight apply to LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 11 South William-st.

For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 23
ETNA ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin ..... $80 00 Steerage $38 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London 34 00
First Cabin to Paris ..... 95 00 Steerage to Paris 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $5, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship

MORNING STAR,
J. M. COUSTEMAY, Commander,

will sail on

SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.,

from Pier No. 46 North River, third pier above foot of Canal-st., New-York.

To be followed by the

EVENING STAR ..... Saturday, Feb. 6.
MORNING STAR ..... Saturday, Feb. 20.
EVENING STAR ..... Saturday, March 5.
MORNING STAR ..... Saturday, March 19.
EVENING STAR ..... Saturday, April 2.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO

SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship

ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

BOHEMIAN,
Capt. ———,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship

COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans via Havana. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—THE PROPRIETOR will now sell his "CLEVELAND OMNIBUS LINE," with its good will and patronage, and all the horses, harnesses, stables, blacksmith and harness shops, and the vehicles of every description, including omnibusses, carriages, hacks, coaches, baggage and moving wagons, &c., on good terms, as he intends to leave the country on other business. No better investment can be made. The City of Cleveland has now 62,000 inhabitants, and this is the only established line of accommodation between different parts of the town and the depots, and for all other purposes connected with the various branches of the business. Terms easy. Address

H. S. STEVENS, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—THE CRACKER AND UNFERmented Bread Bakery located at Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn; one 25-horse engine, 35-horse locomotive boiler, one patent reel oven with eight shelves, one flue oven, cracker and bread machinery; also shafting and pulleys, with four wagons, one truck, four horses, harness, &c., all in complete order, with the unexpired term of lease for two years from May 1, 1864. Apply to J. VAN RIPER, No. 72 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, or GEORGE BRADDISH, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, New-York.

$10,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, FOR FIVE years, in an exceedingly profitable business. Net income for the past three years between $4,000 and $5,000 a year. A new article of very extensive use, having been greatly improved by a new secret process, has been added to the business, and will more than treble the profits at once. The business only needs investigation. Persons having the cash in hand only need apply. Address L. M. P., Box No. 4,853 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a hardware and housefurnishing store, in one of the best locations in the City of Brooklyn; it has been carried on by the present owner for the last ten years; satisfactory reasons given for selling; will exchange for Brooklyn improved real estate. Address Box No. 42 Brooklyn Post-office.

$5,000.—A SPECIAL PARTNER WANTed, having this to invest in an old established business on Broadway, done exclusively for cash. Full particulars may be had by any party having the money, giving real name, by addressing A. B., Box No. 2,235 New-York Post-office.

$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED IN A LIGHT manufacturing and jobbing business; an active or special partner. Profits large, connection unexceptionable; sales for cash, and orders for three months ahead. Call on or address EDWARDS & BLISS, No. 119 Nassau-st.

WANTED—$8,000 IN A MANUFACTURING business; the goods are cashed on delivery, and secured by a patent. Address A. B., No. 210 Elm-st., Newark, or for further particulars inquire of T. S. CLOUGH, No. 290 Pearl-st., New-York.

CAPITAL—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE—$50,000 TO $75,000 additional capital in a wholesale provision house; business strictly cash. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 2,129 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 26 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress ..... Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager ..... J. H. Selwyn.

Mr. Selwyn begs to announce that the PRESENT MOST AMUSING AND LAUGHABLE PROGRAMME,
Consisting of
(For the first time in America)
The new and original comic piece, entitled
A BULL IN A CHINA-SHOP,
which was received on Monday night with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE,
with
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. DAVIDGE,
MR. BECKS, MR. OWENS,
MRS. SLOAN, MISS HARRIS, MISS J. WALTERS,
and MISS DELACY,
together with
Mrs. JOHN WOOD. Mrs. JOHN WOOD
as the
PRETTY WIDOW OF MILL HILL,
in the farce of
COUSIN CHERRY,
will be repeated every evening this week.
And on
MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 18,
will be produced, with new scenery, &c.,
the extremely extravagant burlesque of
MAZEPPA,
in which
MR. FRANK DREW
will make his first appearance.
Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7½ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

EIGHTY-SECOND NIGHT.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; OR, "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,"
IS STILL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, THOSE THRILLING SCENES,
THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE
ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,
will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of
HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.,
BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY
FROM THE
BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S, AT ROME,
and other
MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES.
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. H. B. McKEON, Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1864.
LAST BUT TWO PERFORMANCES,
as the season will close next week.
BENEFIT OF HERR HABLEMANN.
LA DAME BLANCHE;
OR, THE WHITE LADY.
Grand opera in three acts, by Boieldieu.

MAD. JOHANNSEN,	MAD. FRIEDERICI,
MLLE. CANISSA,	HERR HABELMANN,
HERR KRONFELD,	HERR GRAFF.

HERR HERMANNS has kindly consented to take the part of Gaveston, in order to give full effect to this rôle.
Conductor ..... CARL BERGMANN.
Prices as usual.
The sale of tickets will commence on Thursday morning at the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864,
TANNHAUSER.
Grand opera in three acts,
By R. Wagner.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15,
EDWIN BOOTH,
in the rôle of
MACBETH,
assisted by
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
Mr. JOHN DYOTT,
and a full and
TALENTED COMPANY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1864.
BENEFIT OF MLLE. ANNA HAMBURG.
LES EFFRONTES.
New Comedy in five acts, by Mr. Emile Augier of the French Academy.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Prices of admission: Orchestra, $1: reserved seats, 50 cents extra; balcony, reserved, $1; balcony 50 cents.
Box office at No. 623 Broadway.

LIGHT GUARD BALL,

THIS EVENING, JAN. 14, 1864.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; dancing commences at 9 o'clock.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.

Suppers can be had at the
MAISON DOREE
during the night of the Ball, as the House will be kept open. F. MARTINEZ, 42 East 14th-st.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-64. Public Rehearsal No. 8 will take place at the Academy of Music on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. Extra admission to the rehearsal, 50c. each; for sale at the usual places. By order L. SPIER, Secretary.

ANOTHER NOVELTY IN THE SHAPE of a Base Ball Match on ice, will come off on MONDAY, Jan. 18, between the first nines of the Gotham and Empire Base Ball Clubs of New-York. Game called at 1 o'clock precisely. GEO. LINFORD, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:0 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5 and 5 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from the First Page.]

conducting an expedition for the protection of emigrants overland to the Pacific States and Territories, says the settlements have extended so far up the Snake River, on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, that the journey between the eastern and western settlements is materially shortened, and the recent establishment of military posts and [illegible] leaves but comparatively a short distance for emigrants to travel unprotected. There was only one instance of molestation by Indians last year, from personal observation, of the mines of Boise River. Capt. CRAWFORD is satisfied they are fully equal in richness to any ever discovered in California, and he has no doubt by next June there will be within the limits of Idaho Territory a population of ten thousand.

SUNERVEILLE.

The State Department has evidence satisfactorily refuting the absurd stories recently copied by our press from European correspondents in Paris, of the appearance in France of a Monsieur SUPERVEILLE, on a political mission from the rebels, and of a treaty in negotiation between the rebels and France. The entire tone of the foreign news is improving, but new and grave difficulties are likely to occur between Japan and the Western Powers.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio, to be Judge-Advocate, with the rank of Major, for the Department of the Susquehanna; JOHN HAY, of Illinois, to be Assistant-Adjutant-General of volunteers, with the rank of Major; HENRY L. MOSS to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Minnesota, and ADAM HANSON, of Wisconsin, to be Commissioner and Consul-General of the United States to the Republic of Liberia.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Mr. FOSTER presented a petition from the Institute of Rewards of New-York City.

AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) reported back from the Committee on Military Affairs, the bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that 5,000 copies of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S report be printed for the use of the Senate.

COLORED MEN AND MILITARY DUTY.

On motion of Senator ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) a resolution was adopted, calling on the Military Committee of the Senate to inquire whether any obstacles have been thrown into the way of egress of colored men not subject to military duty here, and if so, by whom, and by what authority of law.

RAILROAD IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the District of Columbia.

THE SALE OF GOLD.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of gold at a higher price than that paid in the regular market in the City of New-York for United States bonds, paying six per cent. in gold, except for exportation to pay debts, as follows.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That gold shall not be sold at a price higher than that paid at the regular market in the City of New-York for United States Bonds, paying six per cent per annum interest in gold, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The foregoing section of this act shall not apply to those cases wherein merchants in the regular transaction of business may find it necessary to purchase gold for exportation to foreign countries to pay for articles of merchandise for which they have already or may hereafter contract, or to the purchase of gold for the purpose of paying the interest as it may fall due on the bonds of the United States.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall violate any provision of this Act shall, on conviction before the District Court in the District wherein the offence was committed, be fined in any sum not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment for a period of not less than six months; and any person who shall lodge information with the United States District Attorney of the District in which the offence shall be committed, of the violation of any provision of this Act, shall be entitled to receive one-half the sum of the fine imposed.

The above bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

THE EXPULSION OF MR. DAVIS.

Mr. SUMNER moved at half-past 12 to take up Mr. WILSON'S resolution expelling Mr. DAVIS. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON said on the 5th of January that the Senator from Kentucky laid upon your table a series of seventeen resolutions, and the Senate in compliance with his request, ordered them to be printed. These resolutions were placed upon our desks, and they have been read by Senators, who have the courage to impose upon themselves a task so calculated to tax their powers of endurance. Having a reasonable degree of confidence in my own powers of endurance, I entered upon the task of reading these resolves, aimed at the President and his Cabinet, the majority in these chambers, the laws of Congress, the proclamation and orders of the Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy, and of all who were clothed with authority to administer the Government. I groped through this mass of vituperative accusations with mingled emotions of indignation and pity. In this farrago of spleen and malice the Chief Magistrate, his associates and supporters are accused, arraigned, condemned. The heroes of Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, Chattanooga and fields made immortal by their endurance and valor; the heroes who rescued Kentucky—rescued even the hearth-stones of that Senator from rebel desecration—are branded as subsidized armies; and the men who, at Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend and Wagner, fought with heroic valor, are stigmatized as negro Janizaries. After hurling his accusations at the President and his supporters in the Cabinet and in the field, the Senator turns to the people of the loyal North, and calls upon them to revolt against their war leaders, take the power into their own hands and go into a National Convention to terminate the war. Should the loyal people of the United States act up to his declaration, should they be incited to revolt against the President and his constitutional advisers, and take the power in their own hands, assemble in a National Convention—a Convention unknown to the Constitution and laws—to terminate this war for the preservation of the Union, the fields of the loyal States will be reddened with the blood of civil war. He asks the Senate of the United States, with their oaths of fidelity to the Constitution recorded, to proclaim to the American people the unconstitutional, revolutionary and treasonable doctrine that they ought to revolt and assume the powers they have delegated under the Constitution of the United States to men who now fill the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Government. In the sixteenth section he calls the bloody insurrection of the rebels "a revolt," thereby showing that he knew the meaning of this word "revolt" when he urged it as a duty upon the loyal people of the United States. The Senator must not trifle here. He must remember that this is the Senate of the United States, and not a barbecue in Kentucky. The Senators cannot fail here to comprehend the import and meaning of the words and phrases embodied in these resolutions, and they know that these are the words and phrases of statesmen, and not the idle babblings of fools. When, by the express words of his resolution, the Senator from Kentucky declares that the people of the North ought to revolt against their war leaders and take this great matter into their own hands, he must be held to have intended that they should rise in insurrection against their war leaders, and abjure their allegiance to the Government of their country, for that is the precise import and meaning of this word "revolt" in the connection in which the Senator has used it. That the Senator from Kentucky means by the term "war leaders" the President and others subordinate to him in authority, and that the people should revolt against them, is not and cannot be open to doubt. To make good these charges of the subversion of the Constitution and laws, rights and liberties of the people, and to fire the popular heart of the North for the revolt proposed and advised to be a high duty, it is further declared in the resolutions that the President of the United States and the civil and military officers thereof may commit treason against any State whose Government is in performance of its duties under the Federal Constitution by levying war against it or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, as resisting with an armed force the execution of its laws, or adhering to such armed force, giving it aid and comfort. That no man of the millions of the North thus invited by the Senator to revolt and take the powers of Government into their own hands may be mistaken as to the "war leaders," against whom they are told they ought to rise in insurrection, in the seventeenth resolution it is further declared that the people of the loyal States are resolved into two great parties, the Destructives and the Conservatives; the first, the Destructives, consists of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, his office-holders, contractors, and other followers. Their real objects are to perpetuate their party power, and to hold possession of the Government; to continue the aggrandizement of their leaders, both great and small, by almost countless offices and employments, by myriads of plundering contracts, and by putting up to sale the largest amount of spoils that were ever offered to market by any Government on earth. Their object is * * * * to destroy or banish and strip of their property all the Pro-Slavery people, Secessionists and Anti-Secessionists, loyal and disloyal, combatants and non-combatants, and to distribute the lands of the subjugated people, as was done by the Roman conquerors, to their own countrymen; also, to enslave the white man by trampling under foot the laws and the Constitution of the United States and the States by the power of his subsidized army, and lest it should fail, by hundreds of thousands of negro janizaries, organized for that purpose by the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General. But, says the Senator, verily, the people ought to revolt against the President and his followers, because he has thus suppressed the freedom of elections in Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky; because his object is backed by a subsidized army and hundreds of thousands of negro janizaries to perpetuate his power. If the Senate should pass these resolutions, as the Senator from Kentucky proposes it shall do, can any man doubt that the Senators voting for their passage would, before God and their country, be guilty of inciting, or attempting to incite, the people to revolt against their duly chosen President and the executive officers duly clothed with authority under him? The Senate ought not, in my judgment, to tolerate for a day or for an hour, in this chamber any man who dares thus to betray the high trust of the people. The Senate of the United States, in this "dark and troubled night" of our history, owes it to the country, whose Constitution it has sworn to support, to see that projects of conspiracy against the constituted authorities shall not be thrust upon it by its own members. In other days these chambers rang with menaces of disunion and civil war. The men who uttered these words of meditated treason told the people of the South what the Senator from Kentucky now tells the people of the North, that they ought to revolt against the Government and take the matter into their own hands. Under the lead of these rebel chiefs, whose treasonable words once rang through these halls of legislation, the people of the South did revolt against the Government, and took the power into their own hands, and plunged the nation into the crimes and horrors of civil war. Who among us does not now regret that the Senate of the United States did not hurl headlong from this chamber those rebel chiefs, even as the rebel angels were hurled from the battlements of Heaven. But these disloyal leaders, these champions of the slavemongers, whose hearts were swelling with treason, never made in the Senate a proposition so unconstitutional and revolutionary, treasonable and wicked, as is this proposition of the Senator from Kentucky. How sublime a thing it would be in this crisis of our country for the Senate of the United States to rise to the heights of stern and lofty duty, and cast out one who has dared tell a loyal people to revolt against their Government, and take its power into their own hands. Such an act of avenging patriotism would fire the loyal heart of America, silence the mutterings of treason, and nerve the arms of the heroes who are battling and bleeding for the unity of the Republic.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought it would be desirable, before coming to a vote, to hear the Senator from Kentucky. After that he hoped the resolution would be referred to a Committee.

Mr. DAVIS was ready on this or any other occasion, to submit to the judgment of the Senate. It was not for him to suggest what course should be taken. It was a grave question, but he was now prepared to reply to Mr. WILSON. He would ask for the reading of his resolutions, upon which the Senator had arraigned him.

The resolutions were read.

Mr. DAVIS had not anticipated this movement. It was a spring upon the Senate to his surprise. He had considered his resolutions well, and they had his definite approval. The jaundiced narrow mind of the Senator from Massachusetts was wholly unprepared to interpret them. His heart and his mind totally disqualified him for the task. He entered his solemn protest against the Senator's version, and asked candid sensible Senators to consider them for themselves. He denied that he had said that the army had been subsidized by the President, and that the heroes of our battle-fields were maligned. What he said was that if the present Executive indorses the schemes alluded to in his resolutions, these leaders, in the event of the failure to reach their conclusions, to effect their nefarious and treasonable objects would throw themselves back upon the armed power of the Government, against the lords of the land. He stood up for his resolutions, and intended to abide its fate. He would read the fifth and fourteenth, and the section twelve, upon which the learned erudite and patriotic Senator bases his indictment. His resolutions only proposed to institute a plain and frank investigation of the measures of the Administration, and he intended to continue such investigations until the Senate expelled him; and if the Senate should do that, he had a higher mission as an American Senator and freeman born under the Constitution, which he had imbibed in his infancy and cherished in manhood. He would go home among the people of his loved native Kentucky, and raise the cry of oppression, tyranny, usurpation and revolution against the faithless men who have charge of the Government. We had fallen on evil times indeed. We have a great rebellion—second only in importance to that when Lucifer was thrown from Heaven. We have in this Administration of the Government, in all the departments, men who are sworn to support and defend the Constitution, not for the power it confers upon them, but for the liberties it gives to the people, recreant to their high trust, and by the abuse of power, both civic and military, trying to subvert that Constitution and the proper liberty it secures to the citizen; and yet any man having the audacity to question the wisdom and constitutionality of the policy of the Administration is branded as disloyal. We have had great men in the past—the founders of the Government were great—wise men and patriots. When he desired to learn their principles of government, he went to the noble fountain of political knowledge established by them. Such men as the Senator from Massachusetts only perform the base office of muddying the fountain. He is not fit for any other work. On this subject, Mr. WEBSTER held that it was the "undoubted right of legislators to scan the acts of public men," that this right was as undoubted as the right of breathing or walking the earth. It is the last right that he would abandon. He would exercise it at all hazards. At an humble distance and in his feeble way, he intended to follow the great expounder of the Constitution. The Senator from Massachusetts seems to have installed himself as a sort of overseer of this body, and he was not surprised at the dictatorial manner in which he bustled about administering rebukes in this and in the other House. He had persuaded himself that he is the Government, and is particularly assured that he is the Senate, at least the largest and most important part of it. [Laughter.] But I don't think there is a person in or out of the Senate who hugs such a delusion to his breast except himself. [Laughter.] He would read the resolution of the learned Senator, this able man, who distinctly understands everything in jurisprudence, administration and of war matters in the field, to expel him. If the Senator had power commensurate with his purpose, it would have been done, but he thanked his stars there were juster, wiser, abler, more patriotic men in the Senate and the country than the Senator. If there were not, God save the mark, the country would soon go to ruin. How long did the Senator sit under the treasonable utterances of leaders with the rebellion three years ago, at the time he was engaged in his avocation at home. He occasionally adverted to the debates in the Senate, and read the treasonable effusions of the band of traitors who had organized the rebellion. He read the avowal of TOOMBS that he was a rebel, and the world never saw a letter to the declaration of the audacious MASON that he owed no allegiance to the Government, and to WIGFALL and others in their treasonable utterances. All this was done in the presence of the just, pure, courageous, patriotic Senator, who remained as dumb as a fish. [Laughter.] There was the chance for the display of the moral and physical courage of the Senator. When he read these declarations, his blood boiled in his veins, and had he been present he dared say he would not have kept silent like the Senator from Massachusetts. Now the Senator has a majority here, backed up by hundreds of thousands of soldiers and officers, who hold their places at the will of the Power at the other end of the avenue, who, when they are ordered to do the bidding of that Power, do it or suffer incarceration, Court-martial or death. The Senator was so all-sufficient, self-sufficient and insufficient, [laughter,] that he did not consult with a single individual. He wanted all the glory. [Laughter.] He calls the proposition for a convention treason. He was told the Senator boasted that he was the successor of WEBSTER. Ye gods! What a succession! [Laughter.] The Senator is afraid it will stop the war. There is where the shoe pinches. He does not want the war to be stopped till the rebels should have submitted to the Constitution and laws of the United States. He would not prove recreant to the Government, but would support those who were administering it, however incompetent he deemed them. The grand purpose of the Senator was to carry on the war for the destruction of Slavery, and to pervert the war power and all other powers of the Government to this end. He asked the Senator if the rebels in the Southern States were to offer to come back with their rights under the Constitution, save where it forfeits to them their rights for their rebellious action, would he agree that they should come back? The Senator is silent, but his heart answers the question. There is no Senator but what knows that he is more devoted to the destruction of Slavery than to the vindication of the laws in the seceded States. He would sweep away the Constitution and State laws to abolish Slavery in violation of his oath as a Senator; and yet to hear him prate of loyalty one would think that there was no loyalty in the United States besides his. He (Mr. DAVIS,) assumed that if a Convention of all the States were called together, and should resolve to do away with the Government, that they had the right and power to do it. He was opposed, of course, to any such exercise of power as a practical thing. He considered this compact a political partnership.

Mr. HOWARD would inquire if the Senator held that such a Convention would have the right to abolish the present Government and establish another, and from what source it derived the right. Does it arise from the Constitution?

Mr. DAVIS said that while opposed to such a course as an abstract proposition, the majority of the States had a right to meet together in convention and do away the best Government on earth. This political partnership could be canceled by the consent of the partners. I ask that the people of all the States go into convention to take this cruel war into their hands, and close the bleeding wounds of the nation, reconstructing it upon the principles of compromise and liberty upon which WASHINGTON and his associates acted.

It was the Senator's intention to put him in a state of suspension here like Mahommed's coffin between Heaven and earth. [Laughter.] He was in durance, and any durance the Senator would establish was vile enough in God's name. [Laughter.] He was for the prosecution of the war to any honorable peace, but would prefer that it should close by the peaceable submission of those in rebellion.

Mr. DAVIS continued at great length to refer to the course of Massachusetts in Shay's rebellion, in the war of 1812, in the Mexican war, and in her resistance to the Fugitive Slave Act. He referred to a speech of the Senator from Massachusetts during the Kansas trouble, in which the North is called upon to come forth and overthrow the slave propagandists. His language was stronger than mine, and yet he has the audacity to introduce a resolution to expel me for using language less significant and less subversive than his. In 1858 the pestilent State of Massachusetts had passed a law annulling the Fugitive Slave law; she was covered all over with treason in 1812. I had not been in this body but a few days before I received an anonymous letter in relation to the Senator, accusing the Senator of selling a sutlership for one-half of the profits. He did not believe it then, nor did he now; but the revelations in regard to plunder are so startling he did not know what to [illegible].

Mr. WILSON replied to the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky. He would not, he said, attempt to follow the Senator in his rambling incoherent speech of three hours, so full of indecency, treason and falsehood. He explained in full his connection with his regiment, the Twenty-second Massachusetts, and denied in toto the charges contained in the anonymous letter mentioned by Mr. DAVIS. The sutlership was not given out until he had left the regiment. He had spent $800 in raising the regiment, of which he has never asked a cent. He considered it a privilege to have made this small contribution to his country's cause. He believed that the Senator's course would be condemned by his own people. Gallant and brave old Kentucky is rising with the rest of the country in sentiment. The Senator talks of the action of the Massachusetts Legislature on the Fugitive Slave Act. He loves to linger around the system of tyranny. Massachusetts only desired to protect her own citizens, and if a dispute or conflict of authority arose, to have it adjudicated in the proper tribunals. Massachusetts, during all the questions that have arisen during the last twenty years, has occupied a position that will command the respect of the Christian world. The Senator acknowledges this revolutionary scheme was revolutionary. He had heard JEFFERSON DAVIS, with that clear and concise language of his which extorted the admiration of his enemies, support the doctrines of CALHOUN. He had heard blustering TOOMBS, the malignant CLAY, the plausible BENJAMIN, but we would search in vain in the journals of the Senate for words so treasonable as the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky. He knows the meaning of the word revolt, for he calls the rebellion of JEFFERSON DAVIS a revolt, when it is no more a revolt than that of GARRETT DAVIS.

At 4½ o'clock the Senate adjourned, without action on the resolutions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

THE DELEGATE FROM DAKOTAH.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution admitting WILLIAM JAYNE to a seat as delegate from Dakotah—this not to damage the rights of the contestants. It lies over.

THE CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a joint resolution to amend the joint resolution explanatory of the act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, confiscate estates and other purposes, approved July, 1862. It says that no punishment or proceedings under any act shall be construed to work forfeiture of estate, excepting during the lifetime of the offender, in accordance with section three, article third, of the Constitution of the United States, provided no other public warning or proclamation, under the act of July 17, 1862, is or shall be required than the proclamation of the 25th of July, 1862, which proclamation, so made, shall be received and held sufficient in all cases now pending, or which may hereafter arise.

On the question being taken, the proviso, or latter part of the above, was agreed to—77 against 54.

Mr. WILSON explained the object of the resolution reported by him, which was to make it conform to a provision of the Constitution. It was not proposed to determine by legislation whether forfeiture shall be in fee or simple during the lifetime of the offender. The whole question was left to the Courts.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.)—Does the gentleman propose to press this resolution to a vote, without affording an opportunity for discussion?

Mr. WILSON—I desire to have action on its passage to-day.

Mr. COX—You can't have it.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, (Union)—By what authority do you make that assertion?

Mr. COX—By authority of the rules.

Mr. WASHBURNE—We shall see.

Mr. COX—This hasty action strikes at the organic law.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) argued to show that the President in approving the Confiscation Act, and the explanatory resolution heretofore passed, regarded them as, in fact, but one act, and therefore signed both. The President, in his message at that time, said any attempt to make treason work a complete forfeiture of life estate would be unconstitutional. It were better to leave untouched the law as it now stood. He was for suppressing rebellion by all the means in our power, and hoped to see our people living peaceably under a united Government; but it seemed to him that toward the mass of people South we should hold out inducements to desert secession leaders and come back under the Constitution and laws. One of the encouragements should be not to take away the right of the children to inherit the estates forfeited during the lifetime of the offenders.

Mr. WILSON moved to recommit the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, when

The House proceeded to other business.

Mr. OARE, of Indiana, (Union) made a speech on the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to declare the absolute forfeiture of the property of traitors. He took the position that Congress had such power, and fortified his argument by a review of the law of treason in England down to the adoption of the Constitution, and the reason and true construction of the clause conferring this power in Congress.

REIMBURSEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Second Auditor to report the character of the expenses—whether the militia were called out by the Governor for the defence of Pennsylvania, &c., the information being necessary preliminary to action on the pending bill to reimburse that State for expenses incurred.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, that bill was postponed till Tuesday.

PERTAINING TO PRO VOST-MARSHALS.

Mr. COFFROTH, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) introduced a bill compelling Provost-Marshals in each Congressional District to hold their examinations at the county town. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE TERM OF SERVICE.

On motion of AMOS MYERS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Enrollment Act, so as to make the term of service one year, leaving the commutation law as it now stands.

MILITARY REPORTS.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Printing Committee, reported in favor of printing ten thousand extra copies of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S and of Gen. GRANT'S reports. Agreed to.

GRANTS OF LANDS TO STATES.

A resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Territories, directing inquiry as to the expediency of extending the time for States and territories to accept the grants of lands under the Agricultural College Act.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to enable the President to carry into immediate execution the proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, and prohibiting the holding of certain persons as slaves in certain States designated.

THE IRON-CLADS.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) reported back from the Committee on Naval Affairs, a resolution, which was passed, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for certain reports showing the service and efficiency of iron-clads, as exhibited in former engagements, with a view to intelligent legislation on the subject.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Select Committee on Emancipation reported a bill to establish a Bureau for Freedmen's Affairs.

The consideration of the bill was postponed till next Wednesday.

SMALL-POX IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. STEELE, of New-York, (Dem.,) said a resolution was adopted several days ago, instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to inquire and report relative to the prevalence of small-pox. That Committee had had several sittings and had investigated the subject to a considerable extent. As a member of the Sub-Committee, he stated there was no occasion for unusual alarm, and that the accommodations in the hospitals are ample.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) inquired whether small-pox was not prevailing largely?

Mr. STEELE repeated that there was no reason for unusual alarm; extraordinary efforts having been made to take care of those suffering from that disease.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's Annual Message, when

Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, (Border State Union,) expressed his views. Though he differed from the President in some of the details of his plan for reconstruction, he was gratified with the suggestion in the Message that the plan of the President did not exclude the adoption of any other. The fact was admitted at last, that it was a political question. The matters of emancipation and confiscation must be left to the judicial tribunals. He denied that a State could be in rebellion, though persons in a State might be, and his effort was to endeavor to assist in restoring the Government. We have not to reorganize it. He, as he had declared in resolutions recently offered, was for putting down the rebellion and insurrection by force of arms, and that insurrection and rebellion did not work forfeiture of the rights of loyal persons. He was in favor of encouraging the loyal people to resume the functions of loyal States. The ordinances of secession are void. In behalf of Kentucky and the Border States, he would say, with all deference to other gentlemen, that they are to-day the most unconditional Union on the continent, and this he could show. One party would have the Union only in their theories of State sovereignty. They may have their theories if they leave us the Union and Government. Another party would have the Union with Slavery, and another would have the Union without Slavery. But we are for the Union and the Government under the Constitution.

The Committee then rose.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

On motion of Mr. NOBLE, the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on paper.

ENGINEER ENLISTMENTS.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of mechanical engineers.

FRAUDS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution, setting forth that frauds have been charged against army officers and others furnishing supplies, and providing for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the contracts made during the present war, and the subject generally, including the question whether any of the offenders have been brought to trial.

Objection was made to the introduction of the proposition.

The House then adjourned.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, held last evening, on motion of Mr. JAMES L. MILLER, Mr. JAMES M. TUTHILL took the chair.

A quorum being present, the Board proceeded to the election of President. Mr. BANNAN, of the Sixth Ward, and Mr. BOGERT, of the Ninth, were appointed tellers. The vote being announced, Mr. JAMES M. MCLEAN was declared unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

The President being conducted to the Chair, delivered an address acknowledging the honor conferred on him in being selected to preside over the deliberations of the Board. During his remarks he said:

The amount appropriated for the support of schools in the City during the year 1863, was	$1,450,600
Amount expended and liabilities	1,605,835
Leaving to be paid this year	$155,835

The whole number of pupils taught during 1863, in the schools under the control of the Board of Education, and in the Corporate Schools that participate in the school moneys, is as follows:

Ward Schools.	
Grammar Schools for Boys	27,826
Grammar Schools for Girls	24,943
Primary Schools for Boys and Girls	115,548
Evening Schools.	
Male Departments	12,089
Female Departments	6,413
Free Academy	673
Colored Schools	2 322
Corporate Schools	11,310
Making a total of	201,124

The number of instructors employed (Corporate Schools excepted) was follows:

	Males.	Females.
Free Academy	36	—
Ward Schools (including teachers of special subjects)	375	1,896
Evening Schools	103	286
Total	513	2,092
Janitors.		
Ward Schools	108	
Evening Schools	40	

The value of property, real and personal, under the control of the Board and School Trustees exceeds $3,500,000. The real estate is worth more than two-thirds of that amount, the title to which is vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

The estimate of the amount required to support the schools during 1864, made by the Board of Education in November last, pursuant to the requirements of sections 3, 14, 15, and 16 of the School Law, was $1,787,000

Excess of 1863	155,835
Leaving an available balance for 1864, of	$1,631,165

At the conclusion of the President's address the vote for Clerk was taken, which resulted in the election of Mr. THOMAS BOESE, who for several years has filled the office with great credit. The following gentlemen were then put in nomination and elected:

For Executive Committee on Free Academy—James L. Miller, John N. Hayward, James M. Tuthill, Samuel B. H. Vance, John Hayes, Washington Murray, William Hitchman.

For Finance Committee—Orlando P. Smith, Timothy Brennan, Jeremiah Welch, Samuel J. Montgomery, Jacob C. Bogert.

After the election of the Committees, seats were assigned the members by ballot by Wards.

Communications were then in order, a large number of which were received and referred to the appropriate Committees.

In the matter of the requested resignation of CHARLES G. SHAVER, of the Thirteenth Ward, the following communication was received:

BOARD OF SCHOOL-OFFICERS, THIRTEENTH WARD, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

Here with we forward preamble and resolutions, unanimously adopted this evening by the body we represent, and also, in compliance with the instructions contained therein, a recommendation made in the report of a Committee of Investigation, formed for the purpose of making inquiries relative to the conduct of a teacher in the employ of this Board.

Respectfully, JAMES H. TOOKER, Chairman.
ROBERT FAIR, Secretary.

[Copy.]

Your Committee respectfully represent and urge the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Mr. CHARLES G. SHAVER, a member of this Board and representing the Thirteenth Ward in the Board of Education, be and is hereby requested to resign, said resignation to take immediate effect.

WM GARDNER,
JOHN MARTIN,
FRED. HOLSTEIN,
FRANCIS COMAN,
JOSEPH TOOKER.

Whereas, At the last meeting of this body, CHARLES G. SHAVER, a member hereof, and representative of the Thirteenth Ward in the Board of Education, was almost unanimously requested to resign his position for conduct prejudicial to the interests of the schools under our care, and reflecting seriously upon the good name and dignity of the body; and

Whereas, Said CHARLES G. SHAVER, notwithstanding said action on our part, (so lenient, in consideration of the offence given, yet suggestively severe to a man with a high sense of honor,) has the audacity to present himself here to-night and take part in our proceedings; therefore be it

Resolved, That the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee of Investigation, read at the last meeting of this body, relative to Mr. SHAVER, be forwarded to the General Board of Education, for their consideration.

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions, duly attached, be also forwarded to said General body, and a copy thereof entered on our minutes.

JOSEPH H. TOOKER, Chairman.
ROBERT FAIR, Secretary.

On motion, the above communication was referred to a Special Committee of Five. The President appointed the following named gentlemen to constitute said Committee: Messrs. Dupignac, Brennan, Bogert, West and Vance. On motion the meeting adjourned.

"RISE AND FALL OF REPUBLICS."—The lecture by E. P. BELDEN, Esq.—the correspondence in relation to which we publish—is well suited to the present state of things, and will, we doubt not, be heard by a full house.

(Advertisement.)

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Pulmonary and Asthma Disorders, have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

(Advertisement.)

INSTRUCTIONS IN PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—A private class, composed of ladies and gentlemen, for Tuesday and Friday evenings, is now forming, and will meet for the first time on the 19th of January. For particulars, inquire of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.)

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends for ever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT MORAL ELEPHANT ILLUSTRATED &c.—A highly interesting, exciting and intellectual feast will be furnished in the New-York *Illustrated News* of this week, both in illustrations and reading matter.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Parana, from Montevideo—Messrs Arthur Terry, Henry B. Jackson, Charles Kyle.

In brig Henrietta, from Bermuda—Mr. Goodhue, Dr. Jackson, Mr. McCaffrey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 55 | Moon sets ..11 45
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 15 | Gov. Island..12 02 | Hell Gate.. 2 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Panama, D. B. Allen.

Brig Pronta, (Span.,) Mansking, Montevideo, ——.

Schooners Fountain, Davis, Fall River, E. H. Kellogmer; Cyprus, Elliott, Boston, T. M. Mayhew; Palias, Boston, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; H. E. Leggett, Gibson, York River, F. J. Campbell; Nautilus, Pillsbury, Washington, W. S. Brown & Co.; Atalantas, Hutchinson, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Julia Norvill, Holt, Boston, G. L. Hatch.

Arrived.

Ship Alice Ball, (of Boston,) Ross, Liverpool 42 ds., with coal and salt to master. Has experienced strong westerly weather first part of the passage.

Ship Humboldt, (Hamb.,) Boysen, Hamburg 60 ds., with mdse. and 446 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Bark Princess Alexandra, (Dan., of St. Croix,) Bante, Mayaguez Nov. 12, with hides, etc., to W. W. De Forrest & Co.

Bark Princess Alexandra, (Dan., of St. Croix,) Bante, St. Thomas Dec. 24, and Turks Island Jan. 1, with salt, etc., to Roche, Bros. & Coffee. Dec. 27, 180 miles eastward of Turks Island, saw a schooner with a signal of distress flying; boarded her, and found her to be the Br. schr. Melrose, of Windsor, N. S., Capt. Blanch, from St. Domingo City for New-York, with Captain and all the crew sick, and in want of a navigator; put the first mate of the P. A. on board, with instructions to go to Turks Island. The P. A. lay in that port five days, but saw nothing of her.

Bark Zingarella, Stevens, of and from Balize, Hond., Dec. 27, with logwood and cotton to F. Alexandre & Sons. Dec. 21, off Antonio, passed a bark stg. S., supposed to be the Winifred, hence for Balize. Jan. 6, off Hatteras, lost foresail, split fore and main staysail. Has had heavy N. and N. W. gales from Hatteras.

Bark Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, of and from Balize, Hond., Dec. 21, with logwood to Josiah Jex.

Bark Gluckauf, (Prus.,) Riedel, Rio Janeiro Nov. 17, with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Ada Carter, (of Portland,) Kenny, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar, etc., to Miller & Houghton. Dec. 28, saw a brig going in showing a red flag with a white cross.

Brig Nautilus, (Lubeck,) Stoften, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Wm. F. Schmidt's Son.

Brig San Juan, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Binetiago, Tobasco, with logwood, etc., to F. Alexandre & Son. In Tobasco Passage passed a schooner bound in, showing numbers 2, 2, 8, 3.

Brig Wm. M. Dodge, (of London,) Anderson, Pernambuco Dec. 11, with hides to E. H. Swift.

Brig Tiger, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lynch, St. Martin's 22 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson.

Brig Henrietta, (of Bermuda,) Hodson, Bermuda 12 ds., with salt to McColl & Frith.

Brig Maine, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Jarvis, Havana Jan. 3, in ballast to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig F. J. King, Doane, St. Thomas Dec. 26, via Salt Cay, T. I., Jan. 2, with salt to R. H. Post.

Schr. James P. Burroughs, (of Balize, Hond.,) Brown, Ruatan 21 ds., with cocoa nuts, etc., to James Bishop & Co. Dec. 28, off Carrysfort Reef, was boarded from U. S. gunboat Tioga, cruising.

Schr. Alba, Stacey, New-Orleans 23 ds., with mdse. to E. S. Powell.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, (3-masted,) Edwards, Port Royal S. C., 14 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Albert, (of Nassau,) Knowles, Nassau 10 ds., with cotton, etc., to Darrell & Co.

Schr. Cornelius, Johnson, Accomac 3 ds., with wood.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., very light.

Below.

Ship Banshee, from Matamoras, 39 days.
Bark Anna & Bertha, from Newcastle.
Also, one bark and two brigs, unknown.

Sailed.

Jan. 12—Steamship Roanoke.
Ship Friederich.
Barks Magdalena, Margaretta, (Ital.)
Brigs Sophie, (Nor.,) Avosetta, (Br.)
Schooners Frederick, (Br.,) Myrtle, (Br.,) Bloomer, C. M. Nevens
Jan. 13—Steamship Persia, (Br.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 13—Arr. schrs. Elvira A. Conant, Mansanilla; Fleet Wing, Jeremie.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3841. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

List of General Officers without Commands.

The Enrollment Act in the Senate.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE RETAINED.

The Internal Revenue Bill in the House.

THE TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.

The National Union Committee, appointed at the Chicago Convention, has been summoned to meet in this city, on Monday, Feb. 22.

LONGSTREET NOT REINFORCED.

The statement telegraphed from Chattanooga that LONGSTREET had been reinforced by troops from LEE's command is untrue.

THE REBEL ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

A letter received here this morning from a prominent General officer in the Army of the Potomac, says that LEE's army instead of being depleted is being increased by conscripts. The writer says the rebels are using strenuous efforts to organize and recruit their cavalry for offensive operations in the Spring, and are impressing into the service all the good horses in the State. The rebel army, which is encamped between Orange Court-house and Gordonsville, is well provided with provisions, but is suffering for shoes, clothing, and blankets.

DESTRUCTION OF CHARLESTON.

Private information received here from rebel sources is to the effect that Charleston is being gradually destroyed by the fire of our batteries. On the 26th of Dec. two blocks of buildings on King-street, in the heart of the city, belonging to the estate of the late Senator BUTLER, were destroyed by fire kindled by GILLMORE's shells. Several large warehouses occupied by the Confederate Government and filled with army supplies were also destroyed about the same time. The city is almost deserted by all except the military. The poorer classes have erected temporary accommodations in the suburbs out of the range of the fire. Great destitution prevails among them. The telegraph operators in Charleston have been notified not to telegraph for publication the effect of our fire upon the city. The several newspaper offices have removed their presses and furniture out of range of our guns.

PRIZE MONEY TO THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

A bill will soon be reported by the House Naval Committee providing for the distribution of prize money to the officers and crews of the Mississippi flotilla.

THE DISMISSAL OF COL. NELSON.

Col. JOHN A. NELSON, Tenth United States colored troops, having authorized and permitted the impressment of negro recruits into his regiment, thereby hindering recruiting, and spreading distrust and alarm among the negroes, by order of Gen. BUTLER is dismissed the service of the United States, subject to the approval of the President.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. SHEPLEY.

The Secretary of War has written to Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY, now Military Governor of New-Orleans, assuring him that no charges have been filed against him at the War Department, accusing him with having connived at the sending of medicines to the rebels, as was incorrectly announced a few weeks since. The rumor originated with one of the aspirants to Congressional honors from Louisiana.

COMMODORE WILKES' LETTER.

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the manner in which the publication of Commodore WILKES' letter to Secretary WELLES, was effected. The letter first appeared in the TIMES.

GENERAL OFFICERS WITHOUT COMMANDS.

Secretary STANTON yesterday sent to the Senate the names of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals without commands equal to a brigade; the number of their Staffs, their pay, commutations and rations, and the Major and Brigadier-Generals in command of departments and districts, together with his opinion if they were needed. The list, formidable to taxpayers, and odious to soldiers who live in the front, is as follows. The pay is monthly pay:

Officers of the regular army and of volunteers, together with their respective Staffs, without commands, or commands equal to a brigade:

George B. McClellan, Major-General, $355; relieved Nov. 7, 1862. No staff.

John C. Fremont, Major-General, $355; relieved Aug. 12, 1862. Staff—Anselms Albert, Colonel, $164; John T. Flain, Colonel, $164; Chas. Zagonyi, Colonel, $164; John Pilson, Lieutenant-Colonel, $140; Leonidas Haskell, Major, $110: R. W. Raymond, Captain, $104.

David Hunter, Major-General, $445; relieved June 12, 1863. No staff. On altour of inspection through military division of the Mississippi.

E. A. Hitchcock, Major-General, $445; has had no command nor staff; Commissioner for exchange of prisoners.

Irwin McDowell, Major-General, $445; relieved Sept. 6, 1862; President of a Retiring Board since July 12, 1863. Staff—Franklin Haven, Jr., Captain, $129 50, Recorder for Retiring Board; Wladislis Leski, Captain, $129 50; S. De. W. Cutting, Captain, $129 50.

W. S. Rosecrans, Major-General, $445; relieved Oct. 19, 1863; F. S. Bond, Major, $163; Charles R. Thompson, Captain, $129 50; R. S. Thoms, Captain, $129 50.

Don Carlos Buell, Major-General, $355; relieved Oct. 30, 1862; no staff.

John A. McClernand, Major General, $355; relieved June 18, 1863. No staff.

Lewis Wallace, Major General, $445; relieved Nov. 16, 1862; on Court Martial duty until Nov. 5, 1863. No staff.

Geo. Cadwallader, Major General, $445; relieved from a command equal to a brigade Aug. 16, 1862; commanding post at Philadelphia since July 18, 1863. Staff—I. Harwood, First Lieutenant Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, $119 50.

E. O. C. Ord, Major General, $436; relieved Oct. 28, 1863, on account of sickness. Has since gone to join his army corps.

Samuel P. Heintzelman, Major General, $445; relieved Oct. 13, 1863; President of General Court Martial in Washington, D. C. Members of his staff serving with Maj. Gen. Augur.

Erastus D. Keyes, Major General, $443; relieved July, 1863. No staff. Member of retiring Board at Wilmington, Delaware.

A. Mc. D. McCook, Major-General, $445; relieved Oct. 9, 1863. Staff—Caleb Bates, Major, $163; E. D. Williams, Captain, $129 50; F. J. Jones, Captain, $129 50.

T. L. Crittenden, Major-General, $445; relieved Oct. 9, 1863. Staff—L. M. Buford, Major, $163; J. J. McCook, Captain, $129 50; G. G. Knox, Captain, $129 50.

Dan. E. Sickles, Major-General, $445; relieved July 3, 1863, severely wounded at Gettysburgh—lost a leg. Staff—H. E. Tremaine, Major, $163; Alexander Moore, Captain, $129 50.

R. H. Milroy, Major-General, $355; relieved June 20, 1863. No staff.

A. Doubleday, Major-General, $445; relieved July 1, 1863; wounded on Court-Martial duty. Staff—F. Martin, First Lieutenant Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers, $119 50; H. T. Lee, First Lieutenant, Fourth New-York artillery, $119 50.

R. J. Oglesby, Major-General, $355; relieved July 27, 1863. No staff.

Geo. L. Hartsuff, Major-General, $445; relieved Oct. 3, 1863. Ordered before Retiring Board. Staff—E. O. Brown, Major, $163; J. M. Howard, Captain, $129 50; Samuel A. Russell, Captain, $129 50.

Andrew Porter, Brigadier-General, $232; relieved in July, 1862. No staff.

T. W. Sherman, Brigadier-General, $232; relieved May 27, 1863; severely wounded at Port Hudson. No staff.

Wm. R. Montgomery, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved in June, 1862; commanding post of Philadelphia, Pa., until March 11, 1863. Staff—J. H. Livingston, Lieutenant Seventh New-Jersey Volunteers; J. H. Montgomery, Lieutenant Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

James B. Ricketts, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved November, 1862; on Military Board to try officers in Washington. Staff—B. W. Richards, $129 50.

Jas. S. Wadsworth, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved July 17, 1863. Member of Court of Inquiry. Staff—H. Menelee, Major, $163; T. Ellsworth, Captain, $129 50.

Geo. W. Morell, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved in February, 1863. Commanding depot for drafted men at Indianapolis, Ind. No staff.

John J. Abercrombie, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved Dec. 9, 1862. Staff—Wm. N. Waterbury, First-Lieutenant Fourth New-York artillery, $119 50.

L. P. Graham, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved Aug. 19, 1863; President board for examination of sick officers at Annapolis, Md.; no staff.

Willis A. Gorman, Brigadier-General, $232; relieved June 27, 1863. No staff.

John G. Barnard, Brigadier-General, $299 50; has had no command; Chief Engineer defences of Washington. Staff—B. S. Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel, $187; Assistant Engineer; F. R. Monther, Captain, $129 50.

John P. Hatch, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved Aug. 30, 1862—wounded at second battle of Bull Run. Commanding cavalry depot at St. Louis, Missouri. No staff.

Alvin Schoepf, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved Oct. 15, 1862. Commanding Fort Delaware. No staff.

George W. Cullom, Brigadier-General, $299 50. Has had no command nor staff. Is Chief of Gen. Halleck's staff.

G. B. Tower, Brigadier-General, $232; relieved Aug. 31, 1862; severely wounded at Second Bull Run. No Staff.

L. G. Arnold, Brigadier-General, $232; relieved May 23, 1863; no staff; sick; is ordered before Retiring Board. Wm. S. Ketchum, Brigadier-General, $299 50; has had no command nor staff; on duty in War Department.

Daniel Tyler, Brigadier-General, $292 50; relieved June —, 1863; is commanding District of Delaware; troops not equal to a brigade. Staff—E. L. Taylor, Second Lieutenant, First Connecticut heavy artillery.

R. B. Mitchell, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved Oct. 23, 1863, on general Court-Martial at Washington, D. C. No staff.

E. R. S. Canby, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved Sept. 10, 1863, on duty in War Department. No staff.

Chas. Devens, Jr., Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved May 26, 1863, on account of sickness; commanding depot for drafted men, Lovell's Island, Boston harbor. Staff—D. W. Hughes, Captain, $129 50.

Max Weber, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved Sept. 17, 1862, wounded. No staff; on general Court-Martial at Washington, D. D.

Neal Dow, Brigadier-General, $232; relieved May 27, 1863. No staff. Wounded and prisoner at Richmond, Va.

Charles S. Greene, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved Oct. 29, 1863. No staff. Badly wounded. On General Court-martial at Washington, D. C.

John Gibbon, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved July 3, 1863. Wounded at battle of Gettysburgh. No staff. Commanding depot for drafted men at Philadelphia.

Charles Griffin, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved Oct. 23, 1863, on account of sickness, on General Court-Martial, at Washington, D. C.

Green C. Smith, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved Aug. 28, 1863; no staff; member House of Representatives.

B. S. Roberts, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved Dec. 2, 1863, by General-in-Chief; no staff.

Francis C. Barlow, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved July 4, 1863; wounded at battle of Gettysburgh; no staff.

Mason Brayman, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved May 31, 1863. Commanding Camp Dennison, Ohio. Staff—C. B. Smith, First Lieutenant, Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers, $119 50.

N. J. Jackson, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved April 17, 1863. No staff. Commanding depot for drafted men at Riker's Island, New-York Harbor.

F. B. Spinola, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved July 23, 1863—wounded. No staff. On recruiting service at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Solomon Meredith, Brigadier-General, $299 50, relieved Oct. 19. Sixty-three absent on sick certificate. Staff—Saml. H. Meredith, First-Lieutenant Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, $119 50.

H. B. Carrington, Brigadier-General, $299 50; has had no command or staff, on duty with Governor of Indiana.

Wm. Hays, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved Sept. 16, 1863. Assistant Provost-Marshal-General Southern Division of New-York. No staff.

Adam K. Slemmer, Brigadier-General, $299 50; has had no command, nor staff; President of Board of Examination of Sick Officers, Cincinnati, O.

P. G. Pitcher, Brigadier-General, $299 50; has had no command nor staff; Assistant to Provost-Marshal-General at Brattleborough, Vt.

S. A. Meredith, Brigadier-General, $299 50; has had no command nor staff; agent for exchange of prisoners.

E. W. Heath, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved March 26, 1863; no staff. Commanding depot for drafted men, Concord, N. H.

Wm. W. Orme. Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved Aug. 31, 1863; no staff. Commanding at Chicago, Ill.

J. T. Copeland, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved July 14, 1863; no staff. Commanding depot for drafted men at Pittsburgh, Penn.

S. G. Chaplin, Brigadier-General, $299 50; has had no command nor staff. Commanding depot for drafted men at Grand Rapids, Mich.

T. A. Rowley, Brigadier-General, $290 50; relieved July 3, 1863; wounded at battle of Gettysburgh; commanding depot for drafted men at Portland, Me. No staff.

Charles T. Campbell, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved July 30, 1863. No staff. On General Court-martial at Milwaukee, Wis.

H. E. Paine, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved July 3, 1863. Lost a leg at Port Hudson. On General Court-martial at Washington, D. C. No staff.

G. R. Paul, Brigadier-General, $299 50; relieved July 3, 1863; severely wounded at Gettysburgh, and nearly blind. No staff.

Robert Allen, Brigadier-General, $299 50; has had no command nor staff. Chief Quartermaster Department of the West.

D. H. Rucker, Brigadier-General, $299 50; has had no command nor staff. Chief Depot Quartermaster at Washington, D. C.

Recapitulation.—Number of Major-Generals without command equal to brigade, 20; number of Brigadier-Geerals, 47; number of staff officers serving on the staffs of General officers without a command equal to a brigade—Colonels, 3; Lieutenant-Colonels, 2; Majors, 7; Captains, 17; Lieutenants, 9. Total monthly pay of Major-Generals, $8,340; total monthly pay of Brigadier-Generals, $13,671 50; total monthly pay of Colonels, $490; total monthly pay of Lieutenant-Colonels, $527; total monthly pay of Majors, $1,094; total monthly pay of Captains, $2,178; total monthly pay of Lieutenants, $1,070 50. Total, $5,161 50. Grand total, $27,193.

Number of Major and Brigadier-Generals Commanding Departments, Districts and Posts.—Departments—Major-Generals, 4; Brigadier-Generals, 4. Districts—Major-Generals, 2; Brigadier-Generals, 7. Posts—Major-Generals, 1; Brigadier-Generals, 14. Total—Major-Generals, 7; Brigadier-Generals, 25.

This list does not include Maj.-Gens. COUCH, BROOKS, STAHL, SIGEL and others in Pennsylvania and elsewhere in command of camps and on apparently nominal duties. Their staffs will swell the list and exhibit an immense expenditure of public money, which the Senate will probable decide shall be in future saved to the National Exchequer, or appropriated to increase the well-earned pay of fighting men.

In regard to the question whether it is necessary to assign officers of such high rank, with their numerous staff, to such duties. Secretary STANTON says: First—The Department commands, as that of the East, the Southwest, the Ohio, &c., involve great responsibility, and require the authority of a general officer to act upon questions of military jurisdiction. Second—The Generals assigned to temporary duties, such as commanders of draft rendezvous, Courts-martial, etc., are generally disabled by wounds or sickness incurred in the field. Their Staff officers in such cases are generally employed at the depots as Commissaries, Quartermasters, Adjutants, &c., and supersede the necessity of detailing others.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

THE BOUNTY ACT APPROVED.

The President has approved and signed the act extending the bounties to the 1st of March.

DESERTIONS TO THE ENEMY.

Assistant Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND has made a report containing a list of all known desertions of non-commissioned officers and privates from the regular army to the rebels. The number is only 28, of whom 20 are from the Eighth infantry. He has also compiled a list of the officers of the regular army who have left the service by resignation or desertion to engage in the rebellion. The total is 277, of whom 183 have entered the rebel service, 92 are presumed to have done so, one was dismissed for surrendering his command in the face of the enemy, and one made an attempt to desert to the rebels; 242 have resigned, 26 were dismissed, and nine dropped.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Among the contingent expenses of the War Department for 1863, as exhibited by the report, is an item of $1,000, paid the widow of the pilot PEDRICK, of the steamer *Escort*, as a reward for the relief of the beleaguered garrison at Washington, N. C. The entire sum of contingent expenses is $177,000.

THE SUCCESSOR OF JUDGE SMITH.

Ex-Congressman ALBERT S. WHITE, of Indiana, was to-day nominated by the President of the Senate as Judge of this District Court for that State, to supply the vacancy by the death of Judge SMITH.

RESTITUTIONS TO THE TREASURY.

Four conscience-stricken persons have severally made restitutions to the Government. The sums in the aggregate amount to only $20, which have been deposited in the United States Treasury.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

BOUNDARY LINES.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, (Union,) presented a petition from citizens of Wisconsin and Minnesota, asking for an extension of their boundary line. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved to take up his bill to appoint a Second Assistant Secretary of War.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) moved to limit the office to one year from the passage of the act.

The motion was adopted, and Mr. WILSON's bill was passed.

ARMY OFFICERS WHO HAVE JOINED THE REBELLION.

A communication was here received from the Secretary of War, giving the grade and rank of officers of our service who have entered the service of the rebellion.

THE RULES.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, (Union,) offered a bill to amend the joint rules in reference to disagreements in the two Houses.

TAX ON NATIVE WINES.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) offered the joint resolutions of the California Legislature in relation to a tax on native wines. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCY.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union) introduced a bill to extend the Northern Indian Superintendency, so that it may include the Territory of Dacotah. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The Senate then took up the Enrollment Bill.

Mr. WILSON's amendment which proposed that any person drafted may pay to the Secretary of War three hundred dollars for the procurement of substitutes, and such person so paying, shall be exempt until such time as he again shall be liable to draft by reason of the exhaustion of the enrollment under which the draft was made, was taken up.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union) opposed the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union) thought the whole tenor of the amendment was to make the enrollment a bill of revenue. It is not a constitutional way of raising money. It provides also for raising men by chance, rather than by the means authorized by the Constitution. Out of the number enrolled in the first draft, only eleven thousand men have gone into the service. The bill which had failed to obtain its object was defective. It was a bill which had caused men to shrink back and give their money instead of their services. It was a blow at the very principle which recruits our armies. Let us say to the people that the crisis is such as demands the personal services of every man, and we appeal to the noblest sentiment of the human heart; and the appeal will not be in vain. Instead of that, you come forward in this amendment to the Committee's bill and say, "it matters not whether you volunteer or not; give us your three hundred dollars." Do you not justify by your own actions, the citizens of this Republic in staying home and giving the Government their money? He would be compelled to vote against the measure, as he wanted a conscription that would call for the personal services of the citizens. If we want a revenue measure, let us present it as such.

Mr. CONNESS, of California. (Union,) hoped that Mr. WILSON would withdraw his amendments and let an immediate vote be taken on the amendment of the Military Committee to strike out the commutation clause. The question was now in a complex form.

Messrs. HOWE and others concurred in this.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) was opposed to the Committee's amendment, though he was instructed to report it. His amendment to subject the person drafted to another draft after the first enrollment was exhausted was to meet the wishes of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN.) At the suggestion of the Senator, he would withdraw his amendment and let a vote be taken on the Committee's amendment, striking out the commutation.

The amendment was rejected—Ayes, 28; Nays, 11.

Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment providing that a drafted person furnishing a substitute or a commutation of five hundred dollars should himself, in either case, be liable to another draft, on the exhaustion of the present enrollment, came up in order.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) would not give money a greater force than the procurance of a substitute, and when he considered the present inflation of the market of labor and money, the maximum of five hundred dollars, which could be lowered at the discretion of the Secretary of War, was not too much. The standard of two years ago was not the standard now. We should not consider popular clamor on this subject, but considering it calmly, act without fear or favor.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) thought that exemptions under the amendment should not exceed the term for which persons have been drafted.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) moved to strike out the words five hundred dollars, and insert four hundred. Carried. Ayes, 31; nays, 7.

Mr. HOWE proposed an amendment instituting a general fund from the money procured to be paid to drafted persons annually.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) the amendment of Mr. SHERMAN, as amended by Mr. HARRIS, was not agreed to as far as it relates to the commutation clause. Ayes, 23; nays, 14.

[This leaves the $300 clause as in the present law.]

Various amendments and modifications were made to the amendment of Mr. WILSON, exempting clergymen and persons who were conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and allowing them when drafted to serve in hospitals or have commutation.

A long debate ensued on this clause.

Mr. CONNESS was opposed to the amendment, though he had many constituents of this class. The exemptions under this clause would be more numerous than Senators took occasion to think. The Unitarians might claim exemption, because the immortal CHANNING had written the profoundest essay ever written illustrating the horrors of war. His regard for the Quakers was equal to that of any other Senator, but in this war he would take issue with Senators upon the question of exempting them, if they refuse to pay commutation money. It is a Quaker war. They have claimed that Slavery was the curse of the earth, a barbarous institution in the world; and this aggression against the institution has been the object of their fostering care and direction for two hundred years.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.), asked if he understood the Senator to say that this is a war for the abolition of Slavery.

Mr. CONNESS knew the Senator from Delaware would be brought into this debate. He would find out what his opinions were at another, and more appropriate time, on the subject. But as the Senator was Pro-Slavery he desired him to understand that he was Anti-Slavery. He asserted that this was a Quaker's war; a war of moral force against the institution of Slavery. The South undertook this war to rear up a negro empire, upon the proposition that Slavery was right and essential to the existence of society. A part of their proposition was to tear down our Government and build up their slave-breeding aristocracy on its ruins. We accept their doctrine, and say they shall neither build up their edifice, or tear down this Government of freedom established by our forefathers. A citizen, whether Jew or Gentile, Quaker or Catholic, be he what he may, cannot perform a higher duty than to go to the field and fight his country's battles for the preservation of human liberty. There is a means proposed for exemption. He was opposed to the exemption for conscience sake. He believed the safest and truest way to Heaven was to strike a rebel, wherever you can reach him. [Applause.]

The amendments, exempting clergymen and non-combatants, were passed.

The Senate considered and passed several minor amendments to the bill.

At 4¼ o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, to amend the joint resolution of July 17, 1862, for the suppression of the rebellion, the confiscation of rebel property, &c., providing that there shall be no punishment or proceedings under that act working forfeiture of the estate of the offender except during his life; this amendment being intended to limit the operation so as to make it conform to the third section of the third article of the Constitution, and so that the only warning that shall be required is the proclamation of the President, of July 25, 1862, which proclamation so made is held sufficient in cases now pending or which may hereafter arise.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.) said the confiscation system had been an utter failure, and because it had failed, they were to have various schemes from time to time with a view to stimulate the rebellion and destroy what little Union feeling there was left in the South. Confiscation could not be made effective under the Constitution: for all that could be obtained under the Constitution would be the life estate of the offender, and hence he did not know but that from private griefs or anti-Christian motives, a distinction was sought to be made between sections, or there was some bad reason, otherwise there would not be so much urgency on the part of the gentlemen on the other side of the House for the passage of this measure of revenge. The guilty had already been reached; and now the innocent, even children unborn, were to be affected by the legislation proposed. He argued the constitutional question, contending that the Constitution and all the commentators were agreed that forfeiture of estate should be limited only to the lifetime of the offender.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) inquired whether if the sentence of death could be pronounced on traitors, Congress could not prescribe another punishment, viz., the forfeiture of estates.

Mr. COX replied that he referred the gentleman to President LINCOLN'S views, which regarded forfeiture entire as unconstitutional. [Laughter by several gentlemen on the Republican side, of the House, and cries of "Oh! Oh!"]

Mr. COX—I regard the man as a traitor and a Secessionist who does not stand by the Administration on that point. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS—I don't understand the gentleman as giving his own opinion, but that of President LINCOLN.

Mr. COX replied that he had been giving Judge STORY'S, as well as President LINCOLN'S. But the gentlemen on the other side would overrule the latter. He was for adhering to the Constitution, and punishing treason under it. His opposition to the Administration was based only on its disregard or infractions of the Constitution.

Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, (Union,) asked whether the gentlemen would punish traitors.

Mr. COX replied that he would punish them according to the Constitution, and in all the modes pointed out.

Mr. ORTH asked whether the gentleman would inflict the death penalty.

Mr. COX replied that he had continued to vote men and money to put down the rebellion. He in turn would ask whether the gentleman would punish the innocent for the guilt of their parents?

Mr. ORTH replied that he would not.

Mr. COX—Then you are against the bill.

Mr. ORTH said he was for punishing the guilty.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) was very sorry that this debate had taken a partisan turn. Persons were punished in the Civil and Criminal Courts by taking away their property irrespective of the children of the guilty; and did the gentleman propose to make an exception for the crime of treason so that the children of traitors might enjoy what was denied to the children of thieves and felons?

Mr. COX replied that his colleague ought to know very well that in criminal prosecutions they could take personal property, but not real estate. He intended to stand by the Constitution at all times.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) said the result of the political elections in the Central States had passed the Administration beyond the necessity of relying on such support as the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. COX) would render it, and of the support of a majority of those on the other side acting with him, who voted for a resolution pronouncing this to be an inhuman war. Relying on the vote by which the people sent him (DAVIS) to support and not to oppose the Administration, he would suggest that the other gentlemen might as well execute their commission to sustain the Administration. He proceeded to answer Mr. COX, and said when the gentleman and some of his friends tendered support he would look upon it with suspicion.

The morning hour here expired, and the House proceeded to consider the business on the Speaker's table.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The House took up and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs the Senate's joint resolution providing for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the conduct of the war.

THE COMMUTATION MONEY.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution providing that all money paid by drafted persons be paid into the Treasury and drawn out on requisition as are other public moneys, for the payment of the expenses of drafting and the procuration of substitutes, for which purpose the money, when so paid, is hereby appropriated.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The House in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, proceeded to consider the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to increase the Internal Revenue, and for other purposes.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered an amendment, so that the proviso should read: "That all spirits distilled since the 31st of August, 1862, on hand for sale, or removed for consumption or sale, upon which no duties have been paid or collected, and upon which no returns have been made, whether distilled prior to the date of this act or not, shall be subject to the rates of duty provided by this act from and after the 12th day of January, 1864."

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) desired to know whether the gentleman intended to report a general tax bill, and why he had in the bill pending proposed to increase the tax on only spirits and cotton.

Mr. STEVENS replied that these two articles were being largely manufactured, and the legislation now proposed would enable the manufacturers to govern themselves accordingly. The Committee on Ways and means found greater difficulty as to tobacco, it being undetermined whether to lay the tax on the leaf, or to modify the tax on the manufactured article. They desired to deliberate also on rock oil. In reply to the question asked by Mr. BROOKS, he said the amount of revenue expected to be derived from the whisky tax was $25,000,000 next year, and some said $35,000,000.

Mr. BROOKS suggested the bill was retroactive, and therefore should not be acted upon hastily, it being of much interest. By increasing the tax on whisky, was it not probable that smuggling would be stimulated on the Canadian and Provincial frontiers.

Mr. STEVENS replied that men would drink whisky whatever it cost. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROOKS said whisky was not used for drinking alone, but entered largely into manufactures. Alcohol, under this bill, would be taxed at least $1 20. The manufacturers, therefore, ought to see this bill in full and have time to communicate with Congress before final action upon it. There was an article in England called "Methyland's spirits," which entered largely into manufactures, and was purposely made duty free in order to enable England to compete with other countries. But by this bill no such article could be manufactured without paying a heavy excise.

Mr. STEVENS' amendment was agreed to.

Several gentlemen spoke as to the effect of the tax on spirits, and among them Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, who said that he intended to offer an amendment so that the excise should fall upon all, including those who had gained advantage by ascertaining in advance what was the recommendation of the Treasury Department.

No further action was taken on the bills.

The House then adjourned.

THE CHESAPEAKE CASE.

The Captors Characterized as Pirates.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 14.

In the Admiralty Court, yesterday, Judge STEWART, C. B., to prevent misapprehension and misinterpretation through the press, read a written statement of his views as enunciated upon a previous sitting.

After detailing the circumstances connected with the capture of the *Chesapeake*, and the subsequent proceedings, his Lordship, referring to the possibility of a plea being submitted in behalf of the Confederates, said:

"But am I, sitting as a Judge of the Court of Admiralty and representing Her Majesty in it, to sustain the plea of men who have violated her proclamation of neutrality and offered an affront to her dignity; of men who have greasily, and willfully, and stealthily violated her territory; sold goods therein; who have, with revolvers and lawless force, violently resisted the officers seeking to execute the process of her magistrates, and who are at this moment fugitives from justice."

After some conversation with counsel, his Lordship stated to the Court that, under the facts before him, unless altered by further evidence, he would treat the case as piracy throughout.

The further hearing of the case was then postponed until Wednesday next.

We are requested to announce that telegrams for Europe per *Adriatic*, can be forwarded to St. Johns, N. F., up to this (Friday) afternoon.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Scotia and City of London at this Port.

THE HIBERNIAN AT PORTLAND.

Correspondence Between Jeff. Davis and the Pope.

Reception of the Diplomats by the Emperor.

A Significant Wish Regarding American Affairs.

THE FLORIDA READY TO SAIL FROM BREST

THE FUNERAL OF MR. THACKERAY.

Proclamation of Kossuth to the Hungarians.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail steamer *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 12:30 P. M. on the 2d inst., and Queenstown on the 3d, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Inman steamer *City of London*, Capt. PETRIE, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 30th, and from Queenstown on the 31st December, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The steamship *Hibernian*, Capt. BALLANTINE, from Liverpool, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st of December, via Londonderry on the 1st of January, arrived at Portland at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

These arrivals bring one week's later news from Europe.

The *Hibernian* makes the following report: Passed January 9th, steamship *Damascus* off Innistrahull, bound in. On the 11th instant passed steamship *Sidon* in latitude 48° 31', longitude 56° 04'.

The *Columbia* from New-York, via St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on Dec. 2, and the *Kedar* at Liverpool on the same day.

The *Etna* arrived at Liverpool on Dec. 31, and the *Bremen* at Southampton, and the *Damascus* from Portland at Londonderry on Jan 1.

Our correspondence, with highly interesting extracts from our files, are appended.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Correspondence Between Jeff. Davis and the Pope—The Florida Ready to Sail—The Mexican Question—The Pending War.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1863.

A letter of JEFF. DAVIS to the Pope and the Pope's reply are published this week in the French secession papers, obtained probably from the official agents of the rebellion at Paris. Mr. DAVIS would be pleased to have His Holiness mediate in favor of peace. He calls the war an impious war, without giving any opinion as to who plays the impious rôle in it. He says that the enemy has no right to carry destruction of life and devastation into his country, that he does not wish to do any harm to the North, and that all that he asks is to be let alone. To this the Pope replies with words of Christian counsel; but on the political question he takes care to remain perfectly neutral.

The Confederate steamer *Florida* is about ready to sail from the port of Brest, where she has been repairing for several months past. She now lies in the bay, very close to the Federal gunboat *Kearsage*, and is making trials of her new machinery before a final departure. Although Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsage*, will do everything in his power to prevent this dangerous vessel from getting to sea again, it is not probable he can accomplish anything, for if the Federal vessel is in the port at the moment the other sails, the twenty-four hours' rule will be applied, while if the Federal vessel attempts to wait outside the line of French jurisdiction, the *Florida*, which is a faster vessel than the *Kearsage*, can easily steal out some dark night.

The Archduke MAXIMILLIAN is expected soon at Paris and the ministerial journals now assert that he positively intends to undertake the voyage to Mexico. Thus the testimony becomes so conflicting as to render anything like a sound prediction on the question impossible. If we judge by logic and common sense, he will not go; but there is neither logic nor common sense in the whole enterprise, and to be consistent with itself, the Archduke ought to be placed on the throne. M. ROUHER is said to have informed the Committee on the Address to the Throne, that the Government would be able to withdraw the troops from Mexico in five or six months, and this withdrawal is said to be based on the fact that the Government believes it possible to fix the Prince MAXIMILIAN firmly on the throne by that time. The thing is extremely doubtful.

M. DE GIRARDIN, the able editor of the *Presse* and the finder of easy and extraordinary solutions on all questions, finds in his issue of yesterday a solution for the Mexican question. After quoting from Mr. LINCOLN'S message of 1861 the passage which declares that "Mexico cannot live without the support of some other State, and that the United States are best suited by their position to give that support, especially in view of the fact that they can never permit any European Power to interfere in the interior relations of that nation," exclaims: "Very well! Let the United States then reimburse France for all the expenses attending the expedition, and let them annex Mexico to the Federal Union! But no, it will not be done. It will be said of this as of other solutions that it is too absolute. But if any one can find a more practicable one we will applaud it with both hands. We only fear that no one will try to find it."

NAPOLEON and his friends now flatter themselves that they have gained a great triumph over the Sovereigns of Europe in the war that threatens to break out from Naples to Kiew, and from the Rhine to Vilna, and which they naturally claim would have been averted by the Congress of Sovereigns, or even by the limited Congress. The embarrassment of NAPOLEON, however, is none the less, as to how he is to escape his present dilemma. The party in France, which urges a war in favor of Poland is large, and exactly of that class which makes revolutions, while if the issue of war is accepted it must become European, and must end, or most probably will end, in a coalition against France.

It is believed at this moment that just so sure as war breaks out in the north of Germany just so sure will it also break out in the south of Europe, and then NAPOLEON will certainly march to the Rhine. And now it is all at once discovered that the Duke of Augustenberg, in claiming the throne of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, is working in the interest of the German national party, and that this national party is likely to control for the future the destinies of Germany. The movement was launched by the German Sovereigns when they met at Frankfort; it will now be difficult for the Sovereigns to control it. The Congress of German Sovereigns is thus dethroned by the Convention of Delegates of the *Nationalverein* sitting at Frankfort. It is true Austria and Prussia see their error in allowing the secondary States to take the lead in the affair of the contested Duchies, and now seek again to place themselves at the head by falling into the policy of the secondary States in regard to Schleswig; but the German politicians here say that they are too late, and that the national party in Germany is destined to lead the country into a war.

Thus the year closes in doubt and uncertainty. The Emperor may to-morrow, in his conversation with the members of the diplomatic corps, pronounce some word which will give an idea of forthcoming events; but the probabilities are that he will not, for His Majesty must be more embarrassed just now than the Ambassadors to whom he is to address himself.

In the meantime commerce is not suffering, and there is a strong confidence in the Emperor and the enormous army which backs him, whatever may happen. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Peace of Europe—England in a Tight Place—The British Navy—Funeral of Thackeray—Literary Successes—Circulating Libraries—Death of an Irish Earl—Irish Loyalty—Garibaldi, and the European Dead Lock—A War of Tantalus—The Favorable Moment—Mexico—Christmas Plum-Pudding.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan 2, 1864.

The Emperor hopes, with the aid of well-intentioned Sovereigns, to

are rather apt to fight for the sake of fighting—fighting the Russians in the Crimea, the Sepoys in India and elsewhere, as it may happen; loyal to England or France, loyal to right or to wrong, but always brave and loyal.

Speaking of loyalty, I see that our old friend GARIBALDI has resigned his seat in the Italian Parliament. He was outraged at the session of Nice and Savoy. He is dissatisfied with the Government action in Sicsly. He withdraws from the Parliament, but wishes it to be understood that he is always ready to march on Rome and Venice. Well, VICTOR EMANUEL has an army of 300,000 men. He should be able to march somewhere; but not on Rome while NAPOLEON is there, and not on Venice until NAPOLEON is ready to lead the way. It seems a very foolish position. Why have an army of 300,000 men if he cannot march right nor left with it? But all Europe, save Russia, is in just such a dead lock and perpetual check. They ought to have a Congress.

There have been rumors of a French withdrawal from Mexico. I do not believe that they are worthy of a moment's attention. I see no reason to believe in any change in the Imperial programme in that country. France is one of the last countries in the world to accept of such a humiliation. The Emperor has shown his tenacity in many ways—in the occupation of Rome, for example. I believe that he will not, for one moment, relax his efforts until he has a ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and some route across Mexico, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific. Were the civil war at an end in America, it would be different just then; had there been no civil war, no French army would have occupied the City of Mexico.

The Christmas festivities of England have been upon the usual scale. The poor-house plum-puddings have weighed from six or seven hundred pounds to a ton. In case you should take a fancy to an Englishplum-pudding for dinner some day, here is the "receipt" for the one served up at the St. Mary-le-bone Poor-house. It weighed 2,091 lbs., and contained 420 lbs. flour, 320 lbs. suet, 200 lbs. raisins, 200 lbs. currants, 138 lbs. sugar, 750 eggs, 10 gallons ale, 10 gallons milk, 10 lbs. candin orange-peel, 9 lbs. spice, 4 lbs. ginger. It must have boiled twenty-four hours. This is the way they feed paupers once a year. I ought, perhaps, to mention that if you do not require so large a pudding, the same ingredients can be used in smaller quantities. In this union 947 of the recipients of out-door relief are aged and infirm persons, and of these 173 are 80 years old and upward. There are people who have fought their way in the world and sunk at last into pauperism from bodily weakness. The parish is the last resource of millions of worthy and industrious people who get a bare living while in full strength, but must be taken care of when that strength fails. Some apply for relief, some starve. MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE FEDERAL AND REBEL CRUISERS.

THE VANDERBILT.

The following is taken from a Cape Town letter of the 20th November:

"Capt. BALDWIN, of the *Vanderbilt*, has seized a British vessel in British waters, and sent it as a prize to New-York, and also appropriated British property on British territory. When the *Vanderbilt* left Simon's Bay, after being generously supplied with coals and other necessaries, it was believed by many that she must have gone to the far east, for the purpose of protecting American ships homeward bound with cargoes. It seems, however, that some wag played a hoax on Capt. BALDWIN, and made him believe that the *Georgia* had gone to the Mauritius. Off he started, but when he got to the Mauritius no *Georgia* was there, and no information as to her whereabouts to be obtained. He left Mauritius on the 10th of last month, and paid flying visits to Algoa Bay and Simon's Bay, on his way down the coast, and then came on to Table Bay, paying us his first visit here on the morning of the 18th October. The coaling was commenced on the following morning, and two boats had got alongside, when Gov. WODEHOUSE sent assurance of his 'highest consideration,' but said he would much rather that Capt. BALDWIN should not trouble himself by taking in any black diamonds there. In fact, he strictly prohibited him from doing so; and, if there had been any disobedience on his part, the *Valorous* was at hand to pay her respects. The Captain of the *Vanderbilt* remonstrated, and the Federal Consul is said to have got very angry; but all in vain. No belligerent could be supplied with coal at British ports at shorter intervals than three months; that the *Vanderbilt* had coaled at St. Helena, at Mauritius, and at St. Simon's Bay, all British ports, within three months, and now wished the fourth supply in Table Bay. The only case, his Excellency added, in which the rule might be relaxed was where a vessel was without coals and unable to proceed on her cruise; but the *Vanderbilt* had then on board 250 tons, which might carry her to some port other than British. The American Consul was still urgent, when the Governor politely reminded him how he had protested against any similar favor being granted to the *Alabama*, which vessel had not been by any means so liberally treated as the *Vanderbilt*. A deserter from the *Alabama*, who had come up in a schooner from the guano islands, finding the *Vanderbilt* in the bay, went on board, and either gave or sold some desirable information. Capt. BALDWIN determined that if he could not get coals freely, now that he had been put on the scent, he would, in true piratical style, go and take them. He started to 'cruising,' as the term goes, on Monday afternoon. His destination was pretty accurately surmised to be Angra Pequina, which had been a rendezvous for the Confederate cruisers. Little time was lost in dispatching the *Valorous* to see that the treaty of neutrality and British rights were not invaded. 'On her arrival off Angra Pequina the *Valorous* could discern no appearance of the *Vanderbilt*, or any other vessel. Two men were seen on Penguin Island, and boats were sent off to communicate with them; but before any one landed they had hid themselves away, and could not be found. The *Valorous* then sent her boats into the inner harbor, and four men were found collecting guano. From these parties it was learned that the *Vanderbilt* had been there a few days before, and had seized the bark *Saxon*, which was lying at the time loading wool off a small inlet in the harbor. The seizure took place within two miles of Penguin Island, which is British territory, and she was, therefore, in British waters. The crew were taken off, and subsequently put on board the schooner *Isabella*, of Cape Town, which was on her way to Hottentot's Bay, to embark a cargo for Table Bay. The seizure particulars are differently related. One statement is that when the boarding party went alongside the *Saxon*, the Mate was at the gangway, and that, when he resisted them coming on board, an officer of the *Vanderbilt* said he would very soon show him that he would go on board, and pulling out a revolver, he shot the Mate dead on the spot. Again, it is said that a shell was sent on board while the Captain and Mate were on deck together, and that the Mate was killed. Whichever way it may be, the Mate has either died or been killed, the parties on the spot having offered to show the grave. Having concluded the seizure, the *Vanderbilt* deliberately proceeded to appropriate a quantity of coals which were stored on Penguin Island, said to be 250 tons. One story is that she took a position and burned the remainder, while another is, that she took all the coals away and did not burn any. Enough, however, is known to show the illegality of the *Vanderbilt's* proceedings. The *Saxon* was a bark owned by the firm of Messrs. ANDERSON, SAXON & Co., agents for the mail steamers here. She was formerly the American bark *Lucy Johnson*, which was wrecked twelve months or so ago in Table Bay, and was sold, afterward put on the slip and repaired, and was re-christened the *Saxon*. It is affirmed that the reason of her capture was that she had part of the cargo of the *Tuscaloosa* on board, which she was about to take to some part unknown. It is well known that the *Tuscaloosa* is the tender to the *Alabama*—one of her captures, and formerly the American bark *Conrad*. Under the circumstances, she could not be held liable to seizure."

THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

From the London Times, Dec. 30.

The most searching investigation has been made by the Lords of the Admiralty into all the circumstances connected with the equipment, fitting out and departure from the Nore of the Confederate steamer *Rappahannock*, formerly Her Majesty's screw gun vessel *Victor*, 6, 350 horse power, attached to the Chatham steam reserve squadron. The correspondence which has taken place between the officials of the dockyards and the Board of Admiralty has been conducted, and is still being carried on with the greatest possible secrecy, but during the last few days some important circumstances have become known with respect to the transaction. The result of the investigation which has taken place has been to entirely exonerate the officials at Chatham Dock-yard from having, in the remotest degree, been connected with the illegal proceedings, as their responsibility ceased the moment that vessel was sold out of the steam reserve, and the order was received from the Admiralty for her to pass into the hands of the parties by whom she was purchased. From inquiries since instituted it would seem that the *Victor* was purchased by a London firm, trading, as it would now appear, under an assumed name, and that several of the Government mechanics, if not under the express orders, at all events with the cognizance, of certain of the officials, were illegally allowed to be employed in assisting to equip the vessel, several of the number, connected, it is asserted, chiefly with the engineer department, proceeding from Sheerness dockyard to Calais on board the *Victor* when she escaped from the Nore. The whole of the hands who were employed to have taken any part in the breach of the neutrality laws by assisting in the equipment of the *Rappahannock*, as well as the men who proceeded to Calais with that vessel, have been dismissed from Sheerness dockyard, ostensibly for being absent from their duty without leave, but in reality for the part they were proved to have taken in the matter. The conduct of certain of the dockyard officials, who, there is reason to believe, allowed themselves to be implicated in the fitting out of the *Victor* after she had ceased to be a Government vessel, is now under the consideration of the Admiralty, and a rumor was current at Chatham on Sunday that two of the number, both of whom hold responsible offices in Sheerness dockyard, would be called on to resign their appointments to avoid their dismissal. With regard to the other vessels attached to the Chatham steam reserve, which are ordered to be sold out of the service, such precautions are directed to be taken that no apprehension need be entertained of any of the number falling into the hands of persons who will use them so as to again violate the neutrality laws.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.

Notwithstanding the large number of steamers that have already been built and sold on the Clyde for the purpose of running the blockade, and although the Southern markets are now reported as glutted with goods, the demand for swift-sailing steamers still continues, and one or two vessels at present building on the Clyde are said to have changed hands lately for this trade. A screw steamer, named the *Greyhound*, of 500 tons, launched about six weeks ago for a townsman, was out on a trial a few days ago, and having attained an excellent rate of speed, a note of which appeared in the papers, persons from Liverpool and Manchester were bargaining for her three days afterward, and a few days later she sailed for Liverpool, having been sold at a very high figure. She is to load at Liverpool for the West Indies. During last week, beside the *Greyhound*, two paddle-wheel steamers have left the Clyde for Nassau direct. The new steamer *Florie*, of 215 tons, which put back from stress of weather, with her paddle-box damaged, sailed on Friday; and the *Caledonian*, 115 tons (well known in the Glasgow and Stranraer trade) which has had new boilers and floats, sailed on Thursday. The former is commanded by Capt. BEARDER, and has a crew of thirty men; and the latter by Capt. DUTTON, and has a crew of twenty men. Several other new and old steam-vessels are fitting out on the Clyde, and will follow soon.

THE ALABAMA.

From the European Times, Jan. 1.

Advices from Batavia, dated November 14, report the *Alabama* cruising between Nichols Point and North Island, or right across the Straits of Sunda, and completely blockading them. No further captures are, however, reported. The United States steamer *Wyoming* left Galle on December 1 in pursuit of the *Alabama*, directing her course toward toward Christmas Island, where, of course, she will fail to find her.

JEFF. DAVIS AND THE POPE.

The following curious correspondence appears in *La France* (Paris) of Dec. 29:

JEFF. DAVIS TO THE POPE.

RICHMOND, Sept. 23, 1863.

VERY VENERABLE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF: The letters which you have written to the clergy of New-Orleans and New-York have been communicated to me, and I have read with emotion the deep grief therein expressed for the ruin and devastation caused by the war which is now being waged by the United States against the States and people which have selected me as their President, and your orders to your clergy to exhort the people to peace and charity. I am deeply sensible of the Christian charity which has impelled you to this reiterated appeal to the clergy. It is for this reason that I feel it my duty to express personally, and in the name of the Confederate States, our gratitude for such sentiments of Christian good feeling and love, and to assure your Holiness that the people threatened even on their own hearths with the most cruel oppression and terrible carnage, is desirous now, as it has always been, to see the end of this impious war; that we have ever addressed prayers to Heaven for that issue which your Holiness now desires; that we desire none of our enemy's possessions, but that we fight merely to resist the devastation of our country and the shedding of our best blood, and to force them to let us live in peace under the protection of our own institutions, and under our laws, which not only insure to every one the enjoyment of his temporal rights, but also the free exercise of his religion.

I pray your Holiness to accept, on the part of myself and the people of the Confederate States, our sincere thanks for your efforts in favour of peace. May the Lord preserve the days of your Holiness, and keep you under his divine protection.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.
President of the Confederate States of South America.

THE POPE TO JEFF. DAVIS.

ILLUSTRIOUS AND HONORABLE PRESIDENT, salutation: We have just received, with all suitable welcome the persons sent by you to place in our hands your letter dated 23d September last. Not slight was the pleasure we experienced when we learnt, from those persons and the letter, with what feelings of joy and gratitude you were animated, illustrious and honorable President, as soon as you were informed of our letters to our venerable brothers JOHN Archbishop of New-York, and JOHN Archbishop of New-Orleans, dated the 18th of October of last year, and in which we have, with all our strength, excited and exhorted those venerable brothers that in their episcopal piety and solicitude they should endeavor, with the most ardent zeal, and in our name, to bring about the end of the fatal civil war which has broken out in those countries, in order that the American people may obtain peace and concord, and dwell charitably together. It is particularly agreeable to us to see that you, illustrious and honorable President, and your people, are animated with the same desires of peace and tranquility which we have in our letters inculcated upon our venerable brothers. May it please God at the same time to make the other peoples of America and their rulers, reflecting seriously how terrible is civil war, and what calamities it engenders, listen to the inspirations of a calmer spirit, and adopt resolutely the part of peace. As for us we shall not cease to offer up the most fervent prayers to God Almighty that He may pour out upon all the peoples of America the spirit of peace and charity, and that He will stop the great evils which afflict them. We, at the same time, beseech the God of mercy and pity to shed abroad upon you the light of His grace, and attach you to us by a perfect friendship.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 3d of December, 1863, of our Pontificate 18.

(Signed) PIUS IX.

THE EMPEROR AND MR. DAYTON.

At the usual reception of the Diplomatic Corps at the Tuileries on New-Year's Day, the Papal Nuncio presented the good wishes of that body to the Emperor. His Majesty, in reply, thanked the Diplomatic Corps for their good wishes, and said that they were the happy omen for the year which they were about to enter. The Emperor concluded by saying:

"The difficulties which have been brought about by certain events in different parts of Europe, I am convinced, will be removed by the conciliatory spirit by which the Sovereigns are animated, and that we shall be able to maintain peace."

The Paris *Temps*, referring to the speech, adds that that that the Emperor addressed himself to the American Ambassador, Mr. DAYTON, and expressed a hope that the year 1864 would be one of peace and reconciliation for the United States. The London *Times* says:

"The new year opens with threatening and gloom on all sides. There is not a quarter of the world free from war, or the imminent danger of war. The speech of the Emperor NAPOLEON, expressing his conviction that peace will be maintained, discloses the only ray of hope amid the madness of nationalities, and the recklessness of theorists. It gives Europe assurance of his own good intentions. May he be true to his own words."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LATE MR. THACKERAY.

THE FUNERAL.

From the London Times, Dec. 31.

Yesterday at noon Mr THACKERAY was buried in the cemetery of Kensal-green. The day was so fine that, notwithstanding the distance from town, a vast concourse of his friends were enabled to surround his grave, and to pay him the last honor. Many hundreds must have been present of almost every rank and class. Only a very few of Mr. THACKERAY's most intimate friends were expressly invited to the funeral. The hundreds on hundreds who attended came of their own accord, to bear witness to the worth of a dear friend and a much admired man; and of all these we venture to refer to but one name—that of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS. We do so because he is the author most frequently remembered in connection with Mr. THACKERAY, and because he has sometimes been regarded as a rival. In point of fact, there can be no rivalry between these two great novelists, and any special comparison between them must proceed on superficial grounds. No one had a greater admiration for Mr. DICKENS than Mr. THACKERAY himself, or more unaffectedly rejoiced in his exceeding popularity. On the other hand, to no one could all thought of rivalry with Mr. THACKERAY be more distasteful than to Mr. DICKENS, who always recognized THACKERAY's genius, and yesterday came a long journey to testify to the love and the honor which he felt for his great literary brother.

For one so distinguished it has been suggested that Westminster Abbey is the only fit resting place. It must be remembered, however, that Mr. THACKERAY desired to be interred in the simplest manner at Kensal-green. He has been laid in a brick-built grave beside one of his children, and his family affections were so strong that we believe it would have been a positive pain to him, if, when he was alive, he could have looked forward to being separated from his children in the tomb. Those who were nearest to him, and whom he loved best of all in the world, were so much in his mind that even in the presence of casual acquaintances whom he only saw at one or other of his clubs he could not choose but let out somewhat of the strong feelings which stirred within his heart for those who were as the light of his eyes. It was one of the simplest and most winning traits of his character; and by those who could not help knowing what he felt in this way no more touching sight could be witnessed than that of his two young daughters, veiled in crape, advancing from the crowd that pressed about the grave, taking a last sad look at the coffin, and then turning suddenly away. These are reasons why Mr. THACKERAY should be buried in his own ground at Kensal-green.

Among the mourners were Mr. Dickens, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Mark Lemon, (the editor of the famous periodical in which were laid the foundations of Mr. THACKERAY's fame,) Mr. John Leech, (a fellow pupil and friend,) Mr. Tenniel, Mr. Horace Mayhew—in short, the whole staff of the contributors to *Punch*; Mr. Robert Browning, (the poet,) Mr. Anthony Trollope, Mr. Theodore Martin, Mr. John Hollingshead, Mr. G. H. Lewes, Mr. Dallas, Dr. W. Russell, Sir James Carmichael, Mr. H. Cole, C. B., Mr. Robert Bell, Mr. O'Neile, R. A., Mr. Creswick, R. A., Mr. George Cruikshank, Archdeacon Hale, Mr. E. Pigott, M. Louis Blanc, Mr. Herman Merivale, Rev. W. Brookfield, Baron Marochetti, A. R. A., Rev. Wm. Mitchell, Mr. Russell Sturgis, Mr. George Smith, Mr. Charles Collins, Mr. Palgrave Simpson, Mr. Henry Thompson, Mr. Seymour Haden, Mr. F. Fitzgate, Mr. Reeves Trael, Mr. Henry Reeve, Mr. F. Elliot, Mr. W. Richmond, A. R. A., Mr. John Millais, A. R. A., Mr. Richard Doyle, Mr. Valentine Prinsep, Sir Wm. Alexander, Mr. Richard Redgrave, R. A., &c.

The coffin, which was exceedingly plain, bore upon it the following inscription:

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY, Esq.,
Died 24th December, 1863,
Aged 52 Years.

HIS DEATH.

From the London News.

It appears that, although generally enjoying good health, he was at intervals subject to severe spasms of the stomach, which caused violent retching and nausea, and left him in a state of utter prostration often for hours after the first violence of the attack had passed away. On the night of his death, his mother, who slept overhead, heard him get up and walk about his room, but was not alarmed, as this was a habit with her son when he felt any symptoms of an attack coming on. In the morning his valet came into Mr. THACKERAY's bedroom as usual, and saw him lying on his back quite still, with his arms spread over the coverlet, but he took no notice, as he also was accustomed to see his master thus after one of his stomach attacks. He brought some coffee and set it down beside the bed, and it was only when he returned after an interval, and found that the cup had not been tasted, that a sudden alarm seized him, and he discovered that his master was dead. Mr. THACKERAY had, in fact, been seized when his mother heard him get up in the night and walk about the room, and the violence of the attack, it is supposed, brought on the effusion on the brain, which, as the *post-mortem* examination showed, was the immediate cause of death. Mr. JOSEPH DURHAM, the eminent sculptor, has undertaken to preserve the likeness of his deceased friend in a marble bust, which he means to present to the Garrick Club.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

A LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR—CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE DUKE OF AUGUSTENBURG.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes the text of a letter addressed to the Emperor NAPOLEON by the Prince of Augustenburg, dated Dec. 2;

"The Prince begins by stating that, in coming to take possession, after the death of the late King FREDERICK VII., of the Government of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, he only acts in virtue of his hereditary and legitimate rights. He alludes to the oppression which his country has so long suffered under the rule of Denmark, and solicits from His Majesty an impartial examination of the case. All the inhabitants of the Duchies, the Prince declares, are unanimous in his favor, and the whole of Germany is equally desirous of seeing him obtain his rights, the legitimacy of which no one can dispute. The Prince afterward points out a kind of similarity between what has been his fate and that of His Majesty. Both, he says, have had to struggle against adverse fortune, and to support painful reverses; and he expresses a hope that Providence may be as kind to him as it has been to His Majesty, now one of the most illustrious sovereigns in Europe. He concludes by stating that he shall, with full confidence, wait for the decision to which His Majesty may come to on the matter now submitted to his consideration."

The following is the Emperor's answer:

MY COUSIN: I have read with great interest the letter which you have sent to me, and I hasten to reply to it. I know nothing more honorable than to be the representative of a cause which supports itself on the independence and the nationality of a people; and on this account you may rely on my sympathy, for I shall be always consistent in my conduct. If I have fought for Italian independence, if I have raised my voice for Polish nationality, I cannot have other sentiments in Germany, nor obey other principles. But the great Powers are united by the Convention of London, and their assembling can alone resolve, without difficulty, the question which interests you. I regret, then, very sincerely on this account, as on so many others, that England has refused to assist at the Congress which I proposed.

It is unfortunate that the Diet was not consulted on the rights of a Duchy forming part of the German Confederation; also Denmark may be in the wrong as regards Germany; but on one point I deplore that the Confederation believed itself obliged to intervene in Holstein before the question of succession was decided, for intervention, which can bring on very grave complications, does not decide this question, and if Denmark were oppressed by powerful neighbors, public opinion in France would incline toward her.

I therefore sincerely wish that your rights may be examined by the Germanic Diet, that their decision may be submitted to the Plenipotentiaries of the Convention of London, and that thus the national sentiment which is manifested so energetically in Germany may receive by a common accord a legitimate satisfaction.

I embrace with pleasure this occasion to offer you the assurance of my esteem and constant favor. On this, my cousin, I pray God that He may have you in His sacred keeping. NAPOLEON.

COMPIEGNE, Dec. 10, 1863.

THE ENGLISH PROTEST.

The formal English protest laid before the Federal Diet on the 27th December, by Sir ALEXANDER MALET, the British Minister at Frankfort, reads as follows:

The undersigned is at the same time instructed to remark, that the High Federal Assembly will observe that by this treaty (that of May 8, 1852,) France, Great Britain, Russia and Sweden undertook to recognize King CHRISTIAN IX. as successor to all possessions ruled over by His Majesty the late King of Denmark. This recognition has already been made by all these Powers.

The undersigned is, therefore, commissioned to point out that if the Federal Assembly should by any over-hasty step proceed in a course opposed to the Treaty of London, serious complications may arise. The undersigned is further commissioned to declare to his Excellency the President of the Federal Assembly, that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty is ready to discuss this matter in a conference, which might meet in any place agreed upon, and at which the participators in the Treaty of London, and a representative of the German Confederation, might take part. Whilst the undersigned makes this communication to His Excellency the President of the High Federal Assembly, he avails himself of the opportunity, &c. A. MALET.

HUNGARY.

KOSSUTH'S PROCLAMATION.

The following is the text of the proclamation issued in the name of KOSSUTH, which has been referred to in a telegraphic dispatch. It is published in the *Alleanza*, of Milan, a journal established by the Hungarian emigrants in Italy, and appears to be considered a genuine document:

BY ORDER OF LOUIS KOSSUTH—THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF INDEPENDENCE TO THE NATION.

Fidelity to the flag of 1849 survives in the heart of our nation. Refusing to accept any kind of compromise, the great majority of the nation is firmly resolved to shake off the detested yoke of German domination. But as the external signs of our national life have in recent times not been in harmony with that resolution, our natural allies abroad have conceived doubts as to the firmness of our designs. These doubts have been the greatest obstacle to the efforts of our Government tending to the deliverance of the country. The removal of that obstacle becomes an imperious necessity before the new turn of European events—a turn offering a prospect full of promise to all the peoples who groan under a foreign yoke. We must give a sign of life in order that our natural allies may be convinced that against the common enemy they may surely count upon the arms of the Magyars. We must hold ourselves in readiness, in order that the ties of the terrified Austrian may not entangle our nation in the snare. We must prepare to be in a state to seize energetically the favorable opportunity. For these purposes the Governor, LOUIS KOSSUTH, abolishing every previous order, and having judged it necessary to decree the formation of a new General Committee, makes known by the present document to the nation, that in consequence of that order the General Committee of Independence is constituted; that it has for its end the realization of the declaration of independence of 1849; and that, full of resolution and ready for all sacrifices, it has taken in hand the direction of affairs, according to the instructions received, or to be received, from the chosen governor of our country. The Committee expects, from the patriotic sentiments of the nation, that the orders emanating from it will be promptly executed, that its instructions will be followed, and that its measures will be speedily accomplished. At the same time it calls upon the enemies, open and concealed, of the flag of 1849 to abstain from any plot or intrigue if they would not incur the penalty inflicted upon traitors. At all events, the General Committee of Independence declares that it will know how, and that it is determined to secure obedience to its orders and the accomplishment of the measures which it must take. Long live the nation and good hope! Let every honest patriot prepare himself for action! Our motto—1849 and victory! Done at Bude Pesth, the 24th December, 1863.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI'S RESIGNATION.

The *Italia* of Turin publishes the following letter from GARIBALDI to the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

CAPRERA, Dec. 21, 1863.

Most and Very Hon. President of the Chamber of Deputies, Turin:

For reasons which you will learn by the inclosed letter, addressed to my constituents at Naples, I have believed it right to resign my post as Deputy in this Parliament. In the conviction that the Chamber will accept my resignation without delay. I have the honor to declare myself, with respect, Most and Very Honorable President, yours, G. GARIBALDI.

The letter addressed to the electors of Naples, referred to above, is as follows:

CAPRERA, Monday, Dec 21.

TO MY CONSTITUENTS AT NAPLES: When I saw 229 deputies of the Italian Parliament confirm by their vote the sale of Italian soil I had the presentiment that I should not long remain in the assembly of those men who blindly tore asunder the limbs of the country which they were called to reconstitute. However, the counsels of friends, the hope of reparatory events, and an unshaken sentiment of devotion toward my constituents, kept me at the post. But now, when I see succeeding to the sale of Nice the shame of Sicily, which I should be proud to call my second country by adoption, I feel myself, electors, compelled to restore to you a commission which enchains my conscience and makes me indirectly the accomplice of the faults of others. It is not only the affection which I owe to Sicily, the courageous initiator of so many revolutions, but the thankfulness they have vowed me in her the right that the latter is exercising in the safety of its flag, which has decided me to take this resolution. There is, however, nothing in this which will prevent me from finding myself with the people in cases on the road to Rome and Venice. Adieu.

Yours, GARIBALDI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the New-Year's reception held by the King, His Majesty advised the deputation from the Senate to deliberate upon the bills regulating the taxation. The people were prepared for the sacrifice required by the condition of the country.

The King expressed his regret to the deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, that the year 1863 had not afforded a favorable opportunity to accomplish the redemption of Italy.

It is considered that 1864 would bring about European complications, not well defined, which might offer the wished for opportunity. The country might reckon upon the King, as the King did upon the country.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Paris *Pays* says:

"Positive information enables us to deny the hesitation asserted to be shown by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN to accept the Mexican throne."

Per contra, the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* writes: "From two different reliable quarters the report reaches me that it is in contemplation very speedily to recall the troops from Mexico. They are to be replaced by a foreign legion of 12,000 men, and in consequence of the refusal of Archduke MAXIMILIAN, who persists in declining the crown, the Government is to retain the republican form, and to be placed under one of the ex-followers of JUAREZ."

A report of Marshal RAWDON, approved by the Emperor, decides that general officers on service, no matter how employed, shall be legally relieved of their functions as soon as they reach the age of 70.

The Paris Bourse, on the 23th, was steady at 66-40 for Rentes.

The Paris *Pays* says:

"A rumor is current that Lord COWLEY will be superseded in his post as English Ambassador at Paris. It is announced that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN will shortly arrive in Paris."

The semi-official Paris journals were evincing a decided anti-English tone.

A telegram received at Paris from Suez, dated the 30th, announces the inauguration of the meeting of the waters of the Nile with the Red Sea. A banquet took place on the occasion.

The London *Times* published a letter from the City of Mexico, showing that the Ecclesiastical party are treating the French ungratefully.

The French army was under the ban of the Archbishop. On one Sunday he ordered the principal entrance of the Cathedral to be closed against the French soldiers, and the French Commandant was compelled to place two pieces of cannon before the door and threaten to make them do the duty of keys.

POLAND.

The insurgents were showing renewed activity. The National Government had issued a decree dividing all the forces into four commands.

INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA.

The following telegrams had been received:

BOMBAY, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Exchange, 2s. 2⅛d. Cotton lower.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Exchange, 2s. 2⅛d. Freights dull. Mule Twist and Shirtings dull.

CANTON, Monday, Nov. 30.

Shirtings and Twist quiet. Tea dull. Exchange, 4s. 10d.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Tea dull. Silk unchanged. Exchange, 4s. 10d.

Affairs in Japan now pacific. Prince SATSUMA had proposed to pay an indemnity, erect a mausoleum to Mr. RICHARDSON, and otherwise atone for his death.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Gold shipments since last mail, 60,625 ounces. Trade steady. The war was progressing in New-Zealand.

VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LONDON, Sunday morning, Jan. 3, 1864.

Consuls, after official hours yesterday, closed at 90⅞@91 for money.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon.

GREEN, the murderer of ELIZABETH WHITELEGG, was executed at Cambridge yesterday morning.

The *Observer* believes that Parliament will meet on Thursday, the 4th of February.

The Cabinet Council which met yesterday was originally summoned for Thursday next. Lord PALMERSTON did not come to town to preside at the Council, and the Duke of Newcastle also remained at his country seat.

The wind is east this morning, accompanied with frost.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 1st inst.

KIEL, Friday, Jan. 1—Evening.

The Duke of Augustenburg has, under the title of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, issued a proclamation, dated 31st December, addressed to the people of the Duchies, and the Duke says:

"I would not hold back before your call; I fulfill a duty in bearing the cares of this momentous epoch. The Federal execution, which, from the beginning, was not directed against my Government, has now ceased to have any object. I am convinced that the Federal Diet will acknowledge that the reasons which determined it to order the administration of the Duchy by Federal Commissioners no longer exist. I expect, however, that my faithful subjects will respect the Federal Administration, and they will avoid any conflict."

TURIN, Friday, Jan. 1.

At the reception held by his Majesty to-day the King advised the deputation from the Senate to deliberate upon the bill regarding taxation. The people were prepared for the sacrifices required by the condition of the country. The King expressed his regret to the deputation from the Chamber of Deputies that the year 1863 had not afforded a favorable opportunity to accomplish the redemption of Italy. His Majesty considered that the year 1864 would bring about European complications which might offer the wished for opportunity. The country might rely upon the King as the King relied upon the country.

The *Stampa* denies the statement published by the *Europa* relative to the mission of Count PASOLINA to the British Cabinet, and asserting that it had terminated in an unfavorable result.

The policy of the Italian Government, says the *Stampa*, is equally removed from the inaction with which it is reproached by the extreme parties as from the rash haste imagined at Vienna. The proposition of the Emperor NAPOLEON for a Congress has certainly created a phase obliging all Governments to hold themselves prepared for events. Italy is too sure of final triumph to compromise European peace.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds were depressed by the unsatisfactory aspect of the Danish question, and Consols were heavy on the last issue, at a further decline, closing at 91⅝.

The demand for Money was active at 6⅞@7 ℔ cent. The Bank's minimum remains at 7 ℔ cent.

BARING BROTHERS quote Bar Silver 5s. 1½d.; dollars, 5s. 1d., nominal; Eagles, 76s. 2½d. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £115,553 sterling.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. say American Stocks remain without business and without variation in the nominal quotations. The *Daily News* of the 2d says: "Yesterday a rise of 4 to 5 ℔ cent. took place in United States Government Bonds."

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROS. & Co. quote WHEAT firm and generally 6d. @1s. ℔ quarter higher. IRON firm, and a further advance of 2s. in Staffordshire is announced. Bars and Rails, £7 15s.@£8; Scotch Pig—fluctuating—closed at 69s. cash, and 71s. three months. SUGAR quiet, but firm. COFFEE steady. TEA unchanged. TALLOW quiet: Y. C. 41s. 6d. French Spirits of TURPENTINE improving, 72s. @73s. CRUDE PETROLEUM, £1⅗ 10s.; Refined, 1s. 11d.@ 2s. SPERM OIL nominal at £76; Cod, £55; Linseed declined to 34s., but recovered to 33s. GROVES & TODD report PROVISIONS generally firmer. LARD quiet but firm. RESIN steady at late rates. BUTTER in rather more inquiry, but prices unsettled.

Further Commercial News.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 2—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 43,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and 3,000 to exporters. The market is firmer and prices ⅛c. @⅜c. higher on the week. The authorized quotations are:

Middling Orleans	27½d.
Middling Mobiles	27½d.
Middling Uplands	27d.

The sales on the 3d were 2,000 bales, the market closing buoyant at an advance of ⅛d. @1d. on the above quotations. Stock, in port by actual count, 261,000 bales, of which 34,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS have an upward tendency.

PROVISIONS steady.

The bullion in the Bank has increased £146,000.

In the Manchester market prices are still advancing.

Additional Commercial News.

BREADSTUFFS—There has been no regular Corn Market since the 29th of December.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report BREADSTUFFS firm and tending upward. Red Winter Wheat 8s. @8s. 11d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef steady. Pork firm, for new. Bacon tending upward, and 6d. @1s. higher for new. Lard dull and nominal. Tallow quiet.

PRODUCE.—Sugar still advancing. Coffee dull. Rice inactive. Ashes easier. Linseed Oil firmer. Resin dull and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine firmer.

Messrs BOULT, EVERITT & BARNES quote Petroleum 1s. 10d. for refined, and £17@£17 10s. for crude.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING'S Circular reports Wheat 6d. @1s. higher. Iron still advancing. Rails and Bars, £7 10s. @ £8. Pig, 69s. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Tea quiet and steady. Tallow quiet. Spirits Turpentine still advancing. Petroleum quiet at 1s. 9d. for crude. Linseed Oil tending upward.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities inactive.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Jan. 14, 1864.

$2,000	U.S.6s,'81 Cou	10	200	Canada Company Co	8
8,000	do	10	800	Reading R	117⅝
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Cp	96	200	do	b10. 118
18,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. c. N.	97⅛	900	do	117¼
34,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.		200	do	b15. 118
	Notes, Oct. & Apr.	103⅛	500	do	b4. 117⅜
10,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90.	b10 56⅜	1000	do	b10. 117⅜
2,000	do	56⅜	100	do	b4 117⅜
4,000	N. C. State 6s	50	2500	do	117⅛
500	do	49	1000	do	117
10,000	Mo. State 6s	70	1800	do	b10 117⅛
15,000	do	69⅝	500	do	b15 117⅜
10,000	do	b10 69⅝	500	do	s10 117⅜
10,000	do	69⅛	100	do	b15 117⅜
	Notes, Oct. & Apr.	103¼	500	do	b10. 117¼
10,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90.	b10 56⅜	1000	do	b4. 117¾
2,000	do	56⅜	100	do	b10. 117¾
4,000	N. C. State 6s	50	2500	do	b4 117¾
500	do	49	1000	do	117¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s	70	1800	do	b10 117¾
15,000	do	69⅝	500	do	b15 117¾
10,000	do	b10 69⅝	500	do	s10 117¾
10,000	do	69⅛	100	do	b15 117¾
7,000	Har. R. 3d M.	99⅛	100	do	b10. 117¾
5,000	E. 2d M. B '79	115	300	Mich. Cen. R	130
2,000	M. C. 8s

will pay on 15th inst. a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., also on 1st of March a scrip dividend of Fifty per Cent., free of tax.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 26 bbls. Ashes, 5,724 bbls. Flour, 2,326 bags Corn Meal, 4,952 bushels Corn, 880 bushels Rye, 7,825 bushels Oats, 2,528 pkgs. Provisions, and 584 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive but steady. Java at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34¼c.; Laguayra, 33¾c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in lively request, at buoyant rates. Middling, 81½c.@82½c., ₱ lb.; sales and re-sales since our last, 2,600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more request, to day, chiefly for shipment, and prices of low grades have advanced a shade. Sales, since our last, 13,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 50@$6 70; chiefly $6 50@6 60; poor to choice extra State, at $6 85@$7 20, chiefly at $6 90@7 00; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 65, and inferior do. at $7 30@$7 40 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 50	@$6 70
Extra State	6 85	@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 45	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 70	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 25	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Milwaukee	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales since our last, 1,050 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales, 750 bbls. extra at $6 90@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $5 50@$6 65 ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in good request at $5 30@$5 65 for Jersey, $6 15, for Brandywine, $6 20 for Marsh's Calorig, ₱ bbl. Total sales, 650 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3@$3 75, the latter an extreme, ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite brisk to-day, the export demand having improved materially, in view of the rise in gold and sterling exchange, and the favorable advices by the *Scotia* from Liverpool. Prices of desirable lots have advanced fully 2c. ₱ bushel, the market closing buoyantly. Sales since our last, 209,000 bushels, including White Western, on private terms; Amber Western, at $1 63@$1 68, the latter rate for very choice for milling; Red Western, at $1 58½@$1 64, the latter an extreme; Red do., old and interior, at $1 50@$1 57; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 54@$1 56¾ in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club, at $1 51@$1 55; old and smutty new do., at $1 45@$1 48¾, Chicago Spring, at $1 48¾@$1 54 in store and delivered, ₱ bushel. Corn has been unsettled. Sales were reported of a number of loads of Mixed Western in store, at $1 26@$1 27, early in the day, but holders were subsequently offering their supplies at $1 30, ₱ bushel, without finding buyers, the market closing very heavily. Sundry lots of new Yellow and White Jersey were sold at $1 22@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1 27@$1 25 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₱ bushel. Oats are in more request and advancing. We quote Canada at 90c.@92c.; Western at 92c.@93c., with very choice reported as high as 93¾c.@94c. State at 91c.@93c.; the latter an extreme; Prince Edward's Island at 89c@90c.; Jersey at 85c.@86c. ₱ bushel, Barley is quiet, at $1 30@$1 50, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales 5,600 bushels, chiefly State, at $1 40, and poor Canada East at $1 30, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request to-day, at $1 40@$1 65, in large and small lots, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue in fair demand, at from 25c.@33c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request at former rates including Spirits Turpentine at $2 90@$3 ₱ gallon; Resin, $25@$40 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $10 80@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pitch $17@$23 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate request at steady rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 43@$1 46; No. 1 Lard at $1 03@$1 12½; City Red at 79c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 25 and $4 62½@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 31c.@32c.; Refined do. at 55c. @57½c. free, and 46c.@48c. in bond ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum since our last, 1,647 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, especially for future delivery, at less buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 2,850 bbls. at $23@$23 50 for New Mess here; $23 50@$24 for do., deliverable in April May, and June; $20 25@$20 50 for Mess, last season's packing, here; $19 25@19 50 for two year old Mess; $23@$25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@20 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 50@$17 for Boat Mess; $15 25@$16 50 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 10¾c.@13c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Sales, 250 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon has been in fair demand, at 10¾c.@13c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales 470 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in less request, at 9c.@10c., the latter for choice City, ₱ lb. Lard is less active and less buoyant; sales 1,750 tcs. and bbls. at 13c.@14c., the latter in part, an extreme rate for choice New City, and 14¼c. for February and March delivery ₱ lb. Beef continues in request and firm; sales 975 bbls. at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ₱ tierce; sales, 150 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Butter is in good demand to-day, at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c. @33c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request, at 13c.@16c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active, but very firm. Sales since our last 480 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12¾c.@15¾c., and Cuba at 12c.@12¾c.; also, 2,250 boxes Havana, part at 13c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at 13¾c.@17½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 lbs., at 12¼c.@12½c., 80 pkgs. Grease at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in lively request, and tending upward.

WHISKY—Sales were made to-day of 900 bbls., at 91c.@93c. ₱ gallon—the market closing very heavily.

FREIGHTS—The market has been somewhat brisker, and firmer, to-day. For Liverpool—the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 74,000 bushels Wheat at 4d.@5d.; 1,350 pkgs. Bacon and Butter at 16s.@18s. 6d., by sailing vessel, and 30s.@35s. by steamer; 20 tons heavy goods, by sailing vessel, at 16s. For London, 300 tcs. Beef at 4s.; 350 bales Hops at ¼d.; 400 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d.@20s.; 30 hhds. Tallow at 20s. For Glasgow, 21,000 boxes Cheese, at 63s.@ 7d.; 2,000 Canada Butt Staves at £10 ₱ thousand. For Antwerp, 300 bbls. Petroleum at 6s.; 1,500 bbls. do., at about 5s. 9d. For Bremen, 100 bbls. Ashes at 17s. 6d.; 40 tons Black Walnut at 20s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

New-York	Jan. 16	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Bohemian	Jan. 16	Portland	Liverpool.
Bidon	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	Dec. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
City of London	Dec. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Etna	Jan. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	Jan. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Columbia	Jan. 16	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Jan. 23	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 3	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus*, via Portland, close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *New-York*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana and New-Orleans, by the *Columbia*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Has good City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 232 6th-av., corner 18th-st., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSED cook, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable references from her last employers. Can be seen at No. 343 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the store.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook in a boarding-house or hotel, either in City or country, by a woman who understands her business thoroughly; is used to cooking for large families. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 311 4th-av., corner 24th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—AN ENGLISH Protestant woman desires a situation as cook and laundress; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to go to a boarding-house. Apply at 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; country preferred; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; is a good baker; would assist in the washing. Has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 73 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO THOroughly understands cooking, desires a situation in a private family. Can be seen and recommended at her present place, No. 32 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY An experienced girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or thorough seamstress; wages $7 to $8, City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call for two days at No. 220 East 23d-st., top floor, Room No. 2.

AS SEAMSTRESS—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress. Understands dress-making in all its branches, and all kinds of fine sewing and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Has the best of City reference. Call at 97 3d-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTable girl desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations from last employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a very respectable colored young woman, a situation as general houseworker, in the City. Best of reference given. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 12 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; would assist with the chamberwork. Can be seen and recommended at her present place, No. 32 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, work by the day or month; can do all kinds of sewing; best of City reference; will be otherwise useful. Address DRESSMAKER, Union-square P. O., for two days.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—SITUATION wanted, by a single German man; he is willing to make himself generally useful. Address HERMAN, at Mollvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

AS FARMER, GARDENER, AND USEful man.—Situation wanted, for a smart, capable, trustworthy man, of temperate and industrious habits, in the country; willing and obliging; careful hand with horses; understands plain gardening. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman; is a good groom, and is strictly sober; is capable of taking charge of any gentleman's stable. Can give three years' reference from his last place. Address P. B., Box No. 106 *Times* office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk on a steamer or any other good active employment, by an experienced young man who can give good reference. Address ENERGETIC, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 366 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT young man, who is a first-rate waiter, desires a situation in City or country; has the best of references from his last employer; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as light porter or general clerk in any good mercantile business by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 366 Broadway.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—AN AMERican man and wife, having good City reference, wish situations in the country; understands gardening, farming, &c., in all its branches. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 12 4th-av.

BY MAN AND WIFE—WANTED, SITUATIONS together. Both Protestants, no family. Man as coachman and groom, understands his business perfectly; is also a competent plain gardener. Wife as chambermaid or nurse; is also a first-class dairy-maid, or would take care of a gentleman's place. Both have the best of recommendations as to good character and capability. Country preferred. Please address M. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, one week.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN, aged 22, in a wholesale house, dry goods, grocery, or hardware, to learn the business. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED

WANTED FOR A WOOLEN MILL IN NEW-JERSEY.—A Foreman for the carding, weaving and finishing department in a fancy cassimere mill; none need apply who are not thoroughly competent. Address, with reference, W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office, New-York.

A BOY.—WANTED A BOY BETWEEN 12 AND 15 years of age to apprentice at the sign and ornamental painting; one having a taste for drawing. Apply, with specimens, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, TO GO A short distance in the country, to take care of a gentleman who is afflicted with rheumatism. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 210 East 26th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN as assistant cashier, in a dry goods jobbing house. Address, stating amount of salary required, with reference, H, Box No. 1,444 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AS FOREMAN ON A MILK FARM, near the City, a married man, either American, English or Scotch; must have had experience as practical man. Address, stating wages and giving references, Box No. 3,781 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING salesman familiar with the gentlemen's furnishing trade; must give undoubted references. Address THE LOOKWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 255 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED—A Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; good City reference required. Apply at No. 411 West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th ave.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RETAIL CLERK in a Drug establishment; none but those having good references need apply.
A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William-st.

WANTED AT ONCE—A YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 21 years of age, in an iron store; one that has some knowledge of book-keeping. Address Box No. 4,368 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS STOVE-PLATE moulders. Constant employment and the best of wages given. MUNSELL & THOMPSON, No. 218 Water-st., New-York.

WOVEN SKIRT-TRIMMERS WANTED. None but the very best hands need apply, at J. W. BRADLEY'S Skirt manufactory. Entrance 81 Reade-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,321 New-York Post-office, with reference.

THE NEW-YORK FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY for half a century has been unobtrusively engaged in visiting and relieving the wants of the sick poor of our City. They find themselves obliged at the present time to appeal to the friends of the Society for aid to enable them to continue their labors. We have no income to fall back on, as the Society is sustained entirely by annual donations and subscriptions. The Wards of the City have two visitors each, who to the extent of their means assist all who apply. Hundreds of families are relieved during the Winter, and many an attic and cellar is cheered by the weekly visit of often their only friend. During the unusually severe weather of the present season the calls upon the Society have much increased, while we have been much less able than usual to meet them. The exorbitant price of coal, one of the necessities of a sick-room, has greatly enlarged our expenses. It is three years since any public appeal has been made, and it is only with an exhausted treasury we solicit the means to go on with our work. It is the sick poor we plead for; these are the only credentials required, and as this Society has had the confidence of the friends of the poor for over fifty years, we feel assured we shall not plead in vain. "The poor are ever with us," and when sickness is added to poverty, surely this claim will not be neglected by any who have the means to give, and by none whose hearts are touched with the love of Christ.

Donations may be sent to Treasurer:
Mrs. S. COCHRAN, No. 34 East 21st-st.
Mrs. J. SKIDMORE, No. 25 Park-av.
Mrs. S. BROWN, No. 80 Clinton-place.
Mrs. SHAFFER, No. 72 East 12th-st.
Miss M. POST, No. 18 Waverley-place.

DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES

ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

The demand for them is large and increasing. No one having used them once will ever use any others.

Parties remitting by mail may have them sent to any part of the country, put up in packages of a dozen boxes each, at 15 cents per dozen. A liberal discount to the trade, by the case of five or ten gross. Address
LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.—LADIES AND gentlemen loosing their hair, or turning gray, can have it permanently restored by P. TAYLOR, No. 435 3d-av., four doors below 32d-st. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M. From No. 982 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

GAS STOCK AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of the estate of JOHN ROSE, deceased,

1,000 SHARES MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY. $50 EACH.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS

AT AUCTION,
BURDETT, JONES & CO.
will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, within the store, No. 109 Wall-st., without regard to weather.
FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.
4,000 boxes new French Window Glass, assorted sizes and qualities, from 6x8 to 30x44.
Catalogues will be ready one day before the sale.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES, & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 16th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner J. H. TOONE, consisting of Coffee, Cigarettes and Printing paper.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

D. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the prize-steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c. The above vessel is now lying at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

GOVERNMENT SALE BY AUCTION.—AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

Will be sold at auction on the 8th of February, 1864, the property recovered from the channel in the vicinity of the Navy-yard, consisting of the wrecks of the sloops-of-war *Germantown* and *Plymouth*, two gunboats, (of wood,) and a small vessel, formerly used as a water-boat, with all the contents belonging to and remaining on them at the day of sale.

Also, the following lots of recovered property:
3,684 pounds (more or less) Copper, (bolts.)
4,424 pounds (more or less) Copper, (sheet.)
A small quantity of Composition.
679 pounds of Lead.
326 sheets Boiler Iron, (various sizes,) weighing about 45,482 pounds.
30 tons (more or less) old Wrought Iron, principally bolts.
5 tons (more or less) loose Cast Iron.
A quantity of Chain Cables, various sizes, estimated at —— tons.
Twelve (12) Cast Iron Guns, various calibre, estimated at —— pounds.
Large Anchors, averaging about 4 tons.
10 small Anchors.
3 Water Tanks.
1 old Hawser.
A lot of Round Shot and Conical Shells.
And some other small articles which will be collected ready for examination in previous to the day of sale.

Each vessel and lot of articles above-named will be sold separately, and, where practicable, the metal will be sold by the pound.

Thirty days will be allowed the purchaser to remove the wrecks from the Navy-yard beach, and fifteen days for the removal of all other property purchased at the above sale.

The sum of 10 per cent. of the amount of the sale must be deposited with the Commandant of the yard at the time of the sale, as a guarantee that the articles will be promptly removed: which sum, in case of failure, will be forfeited to the Government.

Payment to be made in Government funds before any articles can be removed.

For further information, or permission to examine the property, apply to the Commandant of the Gosport Navy-yard,

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, on BLEECKER, CHARLES, HUDSON, GANSEVOORT and 13TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of the Estate of William Mandeville, deceased:

BLEECKER-STREET—The two story and attic brick house and lot, No. 200 Bleecker-st., adjoining the corner of Hancock-st. House 26.0½ by about 45 feet deep, with party walls. Lot 25.0½ by 98.1, more or less.

CHARLES-STREET—The three story brick house and lot, No. 62 Charles-st., near 4th-st. Lot 25 by about 95.6.

Also, the plot of ground bounded by Hudson, Gansevoort and 13th sts., having a frontage of 151 feet 11 inches on Hudson-st., 63 feet 6 inches on Gansevoort-st., and 83 feet 8 inches on 13th-st., and being about 116 feet deep on the easterly side, which plot is now occupied as a coal yard.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesrooms, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising in part velvet and Brussels and 3-ply carpets, mahogany tête-à-têtes, chairs and rockers in hair cloth, black walnut suite in hair cloth, black walnut suite in green reps, mahogany marble-top centre and side tables, mahogany wash-top wash-stands, mahogany bureaus, mahogany book-case, mahogany hatstands, bedsteads, hair and straw mattrasses, paillasses, feather bolsters and pillows, mantel mirrors, looking-glasses, window shades, ottomans, stair rods, cornices, engravings, and a variety of kitchen utensils.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, at their Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, to pay advances, two black walnut cased 6½-octave triochords, and one 4-octave, of very powerful and brilliant tone, admirably adapted for either parlor, church or lodge-room use, made by Mr. Ducker, of this City, and for which he has received testimonials from the first musical artists of the world.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a collection of modern oil-paintings, of the French, Belgian and American schools, embracing landscapes marines, winter scenes, Still Life, Fruit and Flowers, &c., by Wanton, Gould, Finlay, Wessell, Ellicott, Campfeld, Hubbell, Whittaker, Bevier, Farman, Cowell and others. Also, several fine water colors now on exhibition.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY (FRIDAY AFTERNOON) at 2 o'clock, the property of Dr. Phillip Miller, at the elegant furnished residence, No. 119 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, hair and spring mattresses, glass, china and silver ware, table cutlery, &c. Sale positive,

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 564 and 566 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 7 o'clock,
PRIVATE LIBRARY of valuable standard works in Theology, History, Biography, Poetry, &c., including many of fine English editions.
For particulars see catalogue.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving North-Moore-street, from Washington to West street, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Beaver-street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, with trap-block pavement.

For building a sewer in Twenty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of North-Moore street, between Washington and West streets, and upon the east side of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street to the extent of half the block north and south of North-Moore-street,

Also, all the lots on both side of Beaver-street, between Broadway and Pearl street, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on both sides of Beaver-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and upon the west side of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue, and upon Lexington avenue to the extent of half the block north and South of Fifty-second-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River,

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chamber-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RIOT CLAIMS.—The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors will meet at Room No. 17 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear evidence in all cases which have not yet been examined by the Committee.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,
ORISON BLUNT,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
JAMES DAVIS,
THOMAS LITTLE,
Special Committee on Riot Claims.

ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at five o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. EYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE been awarded for Heavy Projectiles, under the advertisement inviting proposals for 5,000 15-inch shells, 32,000 10-inch shot, and 23,000 15-inch shells, the bid which were opened on Dec. 15, 1863:

J. Pennock	1,000	15-inch shell, Alleghany Arsenal	@
J. Pennock	6,000	10-inch shot, Alleghany Arsenal	03 9-10
Jas. Marshall & Co.	3,000	10 inch shell, Alleghany Arsenal	04
Albright & Stroh	3,000	15-inch shell, New-York Arsenal	03 1-2
T. Teny, Jr	10,000	10-inch shot, New-York Arsenal	₱ ton. $59 00
J. W. Starr	8,000	10-inch shell, New-York Arsenal	03 3-10
J. W. Starr	1,000	15-inch shell, Washington Arsenal	03 5-8
Savery & Co.	2,000	10-inch shot, Washington Arsenal	03 3-8
Savery & Co.	3,000	10-inch shell, Washington Arsenal	03 5-8
Ellis & Co.	1,000	15-inch shell, Watertown Arsenal	03 7-10
Ellis & Co.	1,000	15-inch shell, Watertown Arsenal	03 95-100
Miles, Pratt & Co.	8,000	10-inch shot, Watertown Arsenal	03 1-2
Miles, Pratt & Co.	5,000	10-inch shell, Watertown Arsenal	03 3-4
T. Howard & Co.	2,000	10-inch shot, St. Louis Arsenal	03 95-100
T. Howard & Co.	2,000	10-inch shell, St. Louis Arsenal	04 45-100
Starbuck Bros.	1,000	15-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	04
Fuller, Warren & Co.	1,500	10-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 9-10
Seymour & Watson.	1,500	10-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 9-10
Swett, Quimby & Co.	1,500	10-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 9-10
Fuller, Warren & Co.	1,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-10
Seymour & Watson.	1,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-10
Swett, Quimby & Co.	1,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-10

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. EYERS.
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee, are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
Committee on Police.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA DAME BLANCHE; OR, THE WHITE LADY.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP—THE PRETTY WIDOW OF MILL HILL—COUSIN CHERRY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway) —EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES EFFRONTES.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MACBETH.

NIBLO'S SALOON—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00

—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies one year	25 00
The WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers as late as the 13th have been received at Fortress Monroe. There is nothing of special interest reported. A dispatch from Charleston states that our forces were busy repairing the damage done to our batteries by the storm. Snow had fallen to the depth of four inches at Orange Court-house. A dispatch from Gen. LEE announced that the rebels had captured in Hardy County 123 cattle, 125 mules and 200 prisoners—probably the fruit of EARLY'S raid. A dispatch from Wilmington, Jan. 11, announces that "the steamer *Hero* was run ashore near Georgetown after landing the navy officers." This was probably a blockade-runner. It also states that "one Yankee steamer was blown up and twenty-four prisoners captured," but how, when or where is not explained.

By telegraph from Fortress Monroe it is stated that the gunboat *Iron Age* got aground on the 11th inst. near Wilmington, and was under the fire of the rebel sand batteries. The frigate *Minnesota* had gone to her assistance.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac states that Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS has been urged to accept the appointment of United States Senator from Virginia, but that he is unwilling to do so.

The case of the *Chesapeake* is still before the Admiralty Court at Halifax. On Wednesday, in order to correct any misapprehension of his remarks, Judge STUART announced that he should treat the case as one of piracy throughout.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE has been authorized by the War Department to recruit his old army corps (the Ninth) to a maximum of fifty thousand men. This corps served under him in the expedition to North Carolina, and also in the East Tennessee campaign, and when its thinned ranks are full important special duty will be assigned it to perform.

FROM EUROPE.

There were three arrivals from Europe yesterday, viz.: the *Scotia* and *City of London* at this port, and the *Hibernia* at Portland, bringing news a week later than our previous advices. Our files and correspondence present us with an interesting budget. The correspondence between JEFF. DAVIS and the Pope has been published, in which the rebel chief asks the mediation of His Holiness in favor of peace. The Pope replies in words of Christian counsel, but does not compromise his neutrality by uttering a political sentiment. The pirate *Florida* was nearly ready to sail from Brest, and, although the gunboat *Kearsage* was in that harbor and would do everything to prevent her escape, there was little probability of her succeeding, in view of the application of the twenty-four hours' rule by the French Government. A letter from Cape Town, referring to the recent seizure by Capt. BALDWIN, of the United States steamer *Vanderbilt* of the rebel bark *Sazon*, and the destruction of rebel coal on Penguin Island, characterizes these acts as serious infractions of international law, for which England must demand redress. The British Government has instituted a very strict investigation into the conduct of the workmen and officials at Sheerness, who assisted and connived at the escape of the *Rappahannock*, and all against whom the offence has been proved have been required to resign. The London *Times*, in referring to the enlistment of men at Cork for the United States steamer *Kearsage*, points to the conduct of the American Government when England was supposed to be recruiting in the United States during the Crimean war, and says it is not too much to hope that the United States should weigh themselves in the same balance in which they weighed Great Britain. At the usual reception of the Diplomatic corps at the Tuileries on New-Year's Day, the Emperor significantly observed to Mr. DAYTON that he hoped the year 1864 would be one of peace and reconciliation for the United States. The semi-official French journals were exhibiting a decidedly anti-English tone. Schleswig-Holstein affairs still continued to absorb much attention. The Prince of Augustenburg had written a letter to NAPOLEON imploring his countenance and favor, to which the latter had replied, gracefully snubbing the expectant ruler of Holstein. The Duke, under date of Dec. 31, had issued a proclamation, dated Kiel, under the title of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, in which he expresses himself as being certain that his claims will be recognized. KOSSUTH'S proclamation to the people of Hungary, before given by telegraph, is published in full. It decrees a new General Committee, and hopes that the Hungarians will promptly execute every order emanating from it, in order that the detested yoke of German domination may be shaken off. GARIBALDI has resigned his seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, a resolution was adopted, directing the Street Commissioner to remove all the incumbrances from the carriage-way on Battery-place, between Broadway and West-street. Merchants on this and the adjoining streets have long used a large portion of Battery-place for mercantile purposes, by temporary storage of bales, casks, &c. Mayor GUNTHER sent in two messages, one in reference to a report of Dr. BAYER, Resident Physician, of the unhealthy condition of the Park Barracks, and the other accompanying the draft of an ordinance for the temporary improvement of the Broadway pavement, by directing the Croton Board to sprinkle coarse gravel and sand over it, at intervals, to diminish the risk of slipping. Both communications were referred. A resolution was adopted, requesting the Corporation Counsel to draft an ordinance for the better sanitary regulation of tenement houses, as suggested by the Mayor in his communication from the Commissioners of Health. The Standing Committees for the year were announced by the President, and the Board adjourned to Monday at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Richmond papers of the 1st and 2d have been received in this City. The *Sentinel* of the 1st says that indications favor the idea that the Federals contemplate an advance upon Kingston, with a view to the extension of the lines, which now reach from Trenton on the west and Oak River on the south. The movement anticipated will probably carry the lines to New River on the one hand and Kingston on the other. A demonstration is expected upon the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and threatening the communication with Richmond. It is claimed that JACKSON'S operations against AVERILL resulted in the capture of an ambulance train, with two hundred prisoners, including eight of AVERILL'S officers, his Adjutant-General, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a number of campaign maps, and about fifty negroes. The inauguration of Gov. SMITH took place on the 1st. An order has been issued from the War Department prohibiting the departure of any male citizen from the Confederacy during the pending war, unless he shall first file in the department a certificate from the proper military authorities that he is unfit for military service.

The manner of Judge CALEB B. SMITH'S death was very sudden. It was caused by hemorrhage of the lungs. He left home in the morning, with his son, to attend Court, which was in session, and appeared to be in his usual health, which, however, for some months past, has not been very robust. On arriving at the court-house he went into his private room to rest a few moments before opening Court, and while sitting before the fire was seized with a fit of coughing, which, in some unexplained way, ruptured a blood-vessel, and caused a profuse and almost choking flow of blood. He was taken to a room, but lived only a short time.

Gen. GRANT was lately rallied about the persistent and preposterous use, by a New-York paper, of his name for the Presidency. The General replied: "I aspire only to one political office. When this war is over, I mean to run for Mayor of Galena (his place of residence.) And if elected, I intend to have the sidewalk fixed up between my house and the depot."

Advices from Japan say that the parties of the Tycoon and Prince SATSUMA have agreed upon the expulsion of the foreigners from that country. The yielding of the Tycoon was attributed to the pressure of Prince SATSUMA.

A number of vacant paymasterships in the army are said now to exist. This will be good news to a great many aspirants, unless the statement which is made that the loose manner in which appointments have heretofore been made has been abandoned for a more careful scrutiny of the character of such appointees should throw them into despair again.

Some person writes from the West to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asking if the treaties with the Indians prevent him from gathering together 10,000 buffalos, which he proposes to drive to the nearest point of railroad communication, the object being to supply the army with buffalo meat.

The "Calico Dress Ball," which wound up the Great Western Sanitary Fair at Cincinnati, netted about $2,000. Of the ladies present, the "calico" representation comprised about one-half, but the suggestion of the Managers to appear in calico, avoiding all costly costume, jewelry and other decorations, was not observed to the latter particular—many of those appearing in calico being prominently conspicuous for their wealth of diamonds, costly head-dresses, &c. The "cheap dresses" were of every shade and character known to the dry-goods profession.

An active business was reported in Cotton yesterday, at a shade firmer prices. Flour was in fair demand, and advancing. Wheat was in brisk request, chiefly for export, at an advance of 2 cents ₩ bushel. Corn was unsettled. Provisions, Tallow and Whisky were in less demand. HAY, Hops and Wool were selling freely. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

Money was in easier supply, though at dear rates, yesterday, to the Stock Exchange Brokers. The Railway speculation is on a large scale, at excited prices. The price of Gold was 1 ₩ cent. higher.

The Next Presidency.

Any exciting discussion at this time concerning the nomination to be made by the Union party for the next Presidency is to be deprecated. The war demands concentrated attention, and the most harmonious spirit. Yet we hail with satisfaction such spontaneous expressions of preference as are now emanating from State Legislatures, Union Conventions, and other bodies representative of the loyal people. We hail them precisely because they are tokens that there will be no exciting discussion—that there will be a general recognition that the public interests require the continuance of Mr. LINCOLN at the head of affairs.

Undoubtedly there are other true men—we believe many—who would have the ability to carry this war successfully through. No sensible person will say, at this stage of the rebellion, that the fate of the country depends upon the life or the renomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Perhaps the time has been when this was the case. Perhaps his singular combination of prudence with boldness, of great steadiness of mind with great power of adaptation to circumstances, was something peculiar to himself, and had just that character which alone could save the Republic in the terrible dangers which have beset it. Perhaps, too, his peculiar transparency of character, his remarkable faculty—never equaled in any other President since the first—of inspiring every one with a sense that he is a thoroughly honest and trustworthy man, has been the only one thing that prevented faction from obtaining a fatal ascendency at the crisis of the war. The people were willing to trust ABRAHAM LINCOLN with an amount of power they would have hardly confided to any other man. The tirades of demagogues against him as a grasping usurper, a selfish tyrant, a subverter of free government, were felt to be not simply false, but utterly absurd. It may be that this absolute confidence, such as no other man could have inspired, was that which secured, as nothing else could have done, a freedom of executive action, an independence of factious opposition, that alone saved the country. But these critical periods have passed. The rebellion has spent its main force, and henceforward can only languish. Faction has done its worst, and is dangerous no longer. Though it may be that under any other President the Republic would have perished last year, or the year previous, not even his greatest admirer will say that its fate, now or hereafter, is dependent on his official life.

Yet we rejoice in these signs that the popular heart is set upon his renomination. We don't say that such a renomination is due to him for his transcendent services. No public office—not even the lowest—is *due* to any man; least of all the Presidency of the United States. He who does his utmost for the Republic simply does his duty. He puts the Republic under no indebtedness to him. Service to it is like service to our Maker—it *earns* nothing; it furnishes *claim* to nothing; it is the discharge of an obligation, not the creation of one. All this talk about this or that man having a claim to office belongs only to the very lowest sort of political morality—to that school which has no such word as duty in its vocabulary, and which attaches a price to every human action. ABRAHAM LINCOLN cannot but be conscious that he has "done the State some service;" but he would be the last man to lay claim to a renomination on that ground or any other. The matter is in no degree personal. The public advantage is the sole consideration. And this advantage, beyond all question, favors the renomination.

Though it is perfectly true that the crisis of the struggle is past, and that it cannot be said that any particular man is any longer a *necessity* to the national cause, the time of effort is by no means over. Difficult campaigns have yet to be made; but there are greater difficulties yet of a civil character to be solved. It is now virtually settled that the Republic is to live; but it is yet to be determined whether its restoration to good order, and security, and sound prosperity will be rapid, or whether it will linger for years on years. This will depend mainly upon the spirit and wisdom of the Government at Washington. To its spirit we must look for the healing of the national wounds which the war will leave, and the revival all through the land of a common sentiment of patriotism, which shall consign the past to oblivion, and open the way for the very broadest nationality. On its wisdom we must rely for the smooth and safe transition of the reclaimed territory from military rule to its normal civil condition; and for the devising and applying of the measures of a more social bearing, made necessary by the emancipation of millions of slaves. If the Government fails to meet these great questions—bequeathed to it by its success in the war—in the right spirit and with the right understanding, this generation, North and South, white and black, will pay for it in untold misery.

It is because the people appreciate that such consequences are at stake that they so early manifest a purpose to continue President LINCOLN in office for another term. They find in his past success over the greatest difficulties their best security that he will be equal to any which the future may present. The country has many servants, both in military and in civil life, who have acquitted themselves most nobly; and who, it is probable, could fitly meet every duty of the Presidency. Yet this is by no means certain. A man's adaptation to an official place cannot be perfectly known until it is practically tested—least of all to a place requiring such a peculiar combination of qualities as the Executive chair, in these extraordinary days of the Republic. It is no time to risk anything. The same wise policy that would forbid a man of business in troublous times to change his agent of proved efficiency, impels the loyal people of our country to continue President LINCOLN in his responsible position; and against the confirmed will of the people, politicians are powerless.

The Market Price of Gold--Senator Lane's Proposition.

Senator LANE, of Kansas, proposes to make it an offence, punishable with fine and imprisonment, to sell gold at any higher price than is paid for the time being in the market for United States Bonds paying six per cent. interest in gold, except in the case of merchants buying gold for purchases abroad. It will be well for Mr. LANE to inform the Senate, before the bill is read a third time, how the law is to be enforced. It will have no moral sanction to aid it, for he will never succeed in persuading anybody of ordinary intelligence that it is morally wrong to pay the market price for one of the precious metals. And the sale of gold is a transaction which can always be carried out with sufficient secrecy to render it very difficult to procure evidence of its having been attended with any illegality. Neither of the parties to it will have any motive for informing against his confederate, except the reward, and this will hardly operate very powerfully upon anybody who is privy to many bargains of this nature. Those who have gold to sell, or seek to buy it, will not be at all likely to come before the world as common informers for the sake of two or three thousand dollars particularly, as, if they did, it would probably be the last sale of this commodity of which they would be allowed to become cognizant, by people who knew them. We shall say nothing of the inexpediency of committing offences which depend for their punishment upon the growth of a spirit of deceit, treachery and espionage among the people, though this has always been, in the eyes of all wise legislators, a consideration of the first importance. It is always highly demoralizing, and therefore highly impolitic, to seek to offer pecuniary inducements to rogues to betray others into the commission of acts which, though prohibited by law, are not condemned by the moral sense of the community; and this is precisely what Mr. LANE'S bill, if it ever becomes a law, will do.

We have always maintained that the premium on gold was not a just measure either of the depreciation of the paper currency, or of the weakness of the public credit. When gold ceased to be the only legal tender, it fell into the rank of a commodity, like any other metal, and its price became subject to the same conditions; and this is the view taken of its position in England during the last suspension of specie payments, by such economists as MILL and TOOKE, though most English writers persist, in all discussions of our finances, in regarding it as still the only standard by which the value of our paper money can be judged. The former, we need hardly say, is the view which it is our interest to take, and the view which is most favorable to the Government. But there could not be a better mode of discouraging it and bringing it into discredit than the passage of such bills as this of Mr. LANE'S. It is a solemb declaration on the part of Congress that it considers the national credit damaged by the high price of gold, and then, with the most extraordinary absurdity, it is proposed to prevent this damage by making the price of gold keep pace with the price of Government stocks, by sending anybody who sells it higher to jail.

Of course, if the premium on gold be really the measure of the depreciation of Government paper, all attempts to fix this premium by legal enactment are about as sensible as an attempt to make the weather warmer by forcing up the mercury in a thermometer; and if the premium on gold be not this measure, but simply the price of a marketable commodity, why interfere with it? We hold, therefore, that the bill, if it becomes a law, cannot be enforced; or if it can be enforced, that it will work the very mischief which it is intended to prevent.

Everybody in the country, we presume, Mr. LANE included, is anxious to hasten a return to specie payments. The way to do this is to bring into the country and place within the reach of the Government of the people as large a quantity of gold as possible, for, strange as it may seem to some people, it is the scarcity of gold which prevents the banks and the Government from paying all their bills in it. Nothing can, however, tend more strongly to keep it out and drive it out of the country than restrictions on the trade in it, such as Mr. LANE proposes. When dealing in a commodity of any kind is surrounded by penalties and risks, of course those who have it prefer taking it to some less hazardous market, where they are free to exercise their own judgment as to what they will do with it. This is among the rudiments of political economy. If a Government wants corn to accumulate in its territory, it does not pass an act providing that everybody who sells it, except for exportation, for some certain low price, shall be sent to the penitentiary. It says: "Bring your corn here, and you shall dispose of it as you please and when you please." Confidence and security and liberty form the basis of all abundance.

Some of the results of this bill promise to be very curious. When Government bonds, paying six per cent. interest in gold, fall in the market, it is a sign either that there are doubts of the ability of the Government to pay them, or of its ability to pay the principal, and at this particular moment it is of the greatest importance that the flow of gold into the country should be stimulated as much as possible. But this is the precise moment at which, on Mr. LANE'S plan, there should be least inducement to offer it for sale; for anybody who offers it, which has an intrinsic and universal value of its own, for a less sum than the Government promises-to-pay happen to be worth in the popular estimation at that particular moment, is liable to arrest and imprisonment on the complaint of any shark who is dexterous enough to entrap him into making a sale.

JEFF. DAVIS ON THE POPE.—JEFF. DAVIS is an artful dodger. In our foreign files received yesterday we find a correspondence between himself and Pope Pius IX., published elsewhere, which is a fair specimen of the tactics employed by the rebel leader to draw forth expressions of comfort and encouragement from European potentates. Two letters from the Pope to the Archbishops of New-York and New-Orleans, written and received when the latter city was in our possession, are seized upon by JEFF. as the pretext for addressing a letter to the Pope *in reply*, in which he begs for a nod of recognition. Now, these letters were no more intended for the chief of the rebels than they were for the chief of evil spirits, unless as an exhortation to all evil spirits, JEFF. DAVIS included, to abandon their infernal practices, and allow peace and harmony to prevail. But DAVIS says they have been "communicated" to him—by whom, when or how, he does not say—but either run through the blockade, or "communicated" to him through the medium of the loyal press, where, we believe, one of the letters was originally published. This is DAVIS' basis for a begging letter to His Holiness; and he gets a reply which will not only flatter his vanity, but, if JEFF. reads it with his eyes open, will certainly convey to him several very appropriate and commendatory hints, viz.: to exert himself to "bring about the end of the fatal civil war," "in order that the American people may obtain peace and concord, *and dwell charitably together*." These sly digs at the chief rebel's impious doings are worthy of note; and it is to be hoped that in the pleasing contemplation of the flattering appellation of "*Illustrious and Honorable President*," DAVIS will not overlook the pertinent and sensible advice of His Holiness, to quit his treasonable work, and then, if he can escape the halter, to abscond the country, and take refuge under the shadow of some one of the insignificant rulers whose fingers and toes he is now kissing with so much humility.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.—The Senate nearly finished its consideration of the amendments to the Enrollment Act, yesterday. An effort by Senator HARRIS, of this State, to increase the commutation to four hundred dollars, failed. The commutation clause, as it stands in the original bill, was retained by the strong vote of 28 yeas to 11 nays. The amendments exempting clergymen and some other classes of non-combatants were adopted. As the bill now stands it is not materially changed. The chief features are the abolishment of the two separate classes, the exemption of clergymen, and the increased penalties and punishments for resistance to the enrollment or conscription, or any attempt at evasion of the same.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—We understand that the stockholders of the *Tribune* establishment have unanimously invited Mr. THOMAS MCELRATH to resume his old position as publisher of that paper, in place of the gentleman who has held it since his retirement. Mr. MCELRATH was connected with the *Tribune* almost from the very beginning, and its success has been largely due to his energy and intelligent enterprise.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Affairs in Virginia and Charleston—Proceedings of the Rebel Congress—A Mythical Naval Affair Near Wilmington.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The Petersburgh *Daily Register*, of Jan. 9, contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 8.

There has been no firing to-day. The Yankees are busy repairing the damage to their batteries caused by the storm.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Friday, Jan. 8.

Snow fell last night to the depth of four inches. A telegram from Gen. LEE announces the capture in Hardy County of 123 cattle, 125 mules, and 200 Yankees.

Gen. MORGAN and staff had a public reception in Richmond on the 8th inst.

Senator OLDHAM, of Texas, introduced a bill in the rebel Congress, proposing a tax of 50 per cent. on all outstanding Treasury notes on the 1st of January next, known as general currency. The House was occupied the greater part of yesterday discussing the bill for the repeal of the Exemption Law.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 13th, has the following:

WILMINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

To Gen. Cooper:

The steamer *Hero* ran ashore near Georgetown, after landing the navy officers. One Yankee steamer was blown up. The report was heard in town. Twenty-four prisoners were captured. No particulars have been received.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Noble Gift to Soldiers—John Minor Botts—Promotion.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 14.

Last night, Mr. GEORGE BULLOCK, of the firm of BULLOCK SONS, woolen manufacturers of Philadelphia, presented to the soldiers of Gen. BIRNEY'S division, Third army corps, 7,000 pairs of woolen gloves. The firm of the Messrs. BULLOCK has heretofore made munificent donations for the comfort of the troops in the field and *in transitu*.

It appears that Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS has been urged to accept the appointment of Senator from Virginia in the Congress at Washington; also that he has written a letter in response, stating in effect that he is unwilling to accept the honor intended to be conferred, hoping that the time is not far distant when he can stand as the connecting link between the North and South. The letter is brief and eloquent.

Lieut. LEIGH, of Gen. WARD'S Staff, has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Excelsior regiment.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Gunboat Iron Age Aground, and Under Fire of the Rebel Land Batteries at Wilmington.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The navy dispatch steamer *Newbern* has arrived from off Wilmington, N. C.

She left the fleet on Monday last, at which time the gunboat *Iron Age* was aground, and under the fire of the rebel land batteries on the eastern shore at the entrance of Wilmington Harbor.

The *Minnesota* had gone to her assistance.

NEWS BY MAIL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The steamer *New-York* left to-day under a flag of truce for City Point.

Maj. J. M. BELLS, of Gen. BUTLER'S Staff, has been relieved from duty on the military commission on account of sudden illness.

Capt. JOHN CASSELS, Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, is announced as Aid to Gen. BUTLER, and Provost-Marshal at the Department Headquarters.

Mr. GEO. F. CARNEY, of Lowell, Mass.; Col. H. C. LEE, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and Mr. PORTER SHERMAN, of Norfolk, Va., have been appointed a Commission to examine the condition of the savings and banking houses of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The steam-transport *Gen. McClellan* arrived to-day, with the *H. E. Rodgers* in tow from New-York, and sailed for New-Orleans.

The steamers *Convoy*, from Baltimore, and *William Fisher*, from Point Lookout, and *Admiral Dupont*, from Alexandria, arrived here to-day.

The schooner *Lewis Sparks*, from Salisbury, bound to New-York, sprung aleak, and was towed into Hampton Roads by the steamer *S. O. Pierce*. She is now sunk to her guards.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, ILL., Thursday, Jan. 14.

The steamer *Belle*, from Memphis, has arrived, with 260 bales of cotton.

Memphis papers to the 12th have been received.

The gunboat *Juliet* caught fire on the morning of the 10th, and had a large portion of her upper works destroyed.

Gen. HURLBUT has issued a general order, wherein details of men belonging to other corps, not made by Gen. GRANT or Gen. SHERMAN, are forthwith ordered to their regiments. Commanding officers are *charged* to replace all able-bodied men detached from service with men unfit for field service, and relieve all men now on detachment service, when there does not exist an absolute necessity for such detached duty.

Ten Paymasters are here, en route South, with funds sufficient to pay the troops of the Department of Tennessee.

JAMES A. DUMONRY has received the appointment of the special agent of the Treasury Department for the district of Memphis, *vice* THOMAS P. YEATMAN, relieved at his own request.

The Fourteenth Wisconsin regiment has reenlisted, and was at Memphis on the 11th, bound home.

Gen. MCPHERSON recently ordered five rebel ladies out of our lines, which caused considerable fluttering among the rebels of Vicksburgh.

Over 200 recruits from Iowa arrived to-day.

It is raining to-day.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 14.

An accident happened to the train which left Pittsburgh for this city on the Pennsylvania Railroad early on Tuesday morning, at one of the stations west of the mountains. A rail broke, and one of the cars was precipitated down an embankment. A Michigan soldier and a Pennsylvania citizen were killed, and several persons were injured. Hon. J. R GIDDINGS, who was on the train, fainted during the excitement. There has been no delay on the road, since the occurrence of the accident.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The 1 o'clock morning express train from Cleveland, passing Four-mile Run, near Pittsburgh, ran off the track, and two passenger cars were precipitated down the embankment forty feet, and were destroyed by fire from the stoves. Several persons were injured, none seriously. Among them was Mrs. Senator SPRAGUE, who was bruised severely.

Arrival of Troops at Johnson's Island.

SANDUSKY, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Brig.-Gen. H. D. TERRY and Staff, with the First brigade, Third division, Sixth corps, arrived here this afternoon.

A portion of the troops have crossed Sandusky Bay on the ice, and are now on Johnson's Island.

Some of the rebel prisoners have lately manifested considerable boldness, naming the day on which they intended to reach Canada.

The troops were greeted with unbounded hospitality from the fair ladies of Sandusky, who crowded the street to overflowing refreshments to the veterans of the Potomac Army.

There are many rumors regarding the future movements of the troops, but nothing definite is known.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Shall the Members of the National Guard be Subject to the Draft.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 14.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To incorporate the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer.

Amending the charter of the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society.

The Assembly resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution to enable soldiers to vote.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. COLE—The usual bills making appropriations for the payment of the canal debt, and appropriating the remainder of the canal revenue therefor.

By Mr. COOK—To amend the general railroad law.

By Mr. BEACH—To amend the Excise Law.

By Mr. CORNELL—To incorporate the Steam Cultivation Company.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—Relative to preferred causes in the Court of Appeals.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MUNDER—Authorizing the employment of a stenographer in the Monroe County Courts.

By Mr. CORNELL—To provide for the extension of the Chemung Canal.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—Relating to contracts for canal repairs.

Also—To increase the fees of Justices of the Peace in civil and criminal cases.

The Governor's Message was made the special order for next Tuesday evening. Adjourned.

CANAL DEBT.

Senator COLE gave notice of a bill making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest of the Canal Debt for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1864; to pay the Sinking Fund under Section 2, of article 7, of the Constitution, a portion of the deferred payments that have occurred in consequence of failures of revenue, and to refer to the contractors for repairs such sums as may have been deposited by them as security for the performance of their contracts.

SECTION 1—Provides that $1,700,000 be appropriated out of the Canal Revenue for the year commencing Oct. 1, 1864, to pay the interest and principal on the Canal Debt as it existed on the 1st of June, 1846; for the payment toward the Sinking Fund for the extinguishing of the general fund debt, $350,000; for the payment of interest and loans made under the constitution for the enlargement and completion of the canals, $710,000; to constitute a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the principal of the loans, $405,203 but no investment in such fund shall be made, except from the surplus revenue, after the paying of the interest on the debt contracted under Section 3 of Article 7; to pay the general fund the necessary expenses of the State, $200,000.

SECTION 2—Appropriates the following sums out of any of the proceeds of the tax to be collected under the provisions of the act, chap. 274 of the Laws of 1859: $150,000 to pay the interest on said loan, commencing Oct. 1, next. $389,066 25 to provide for the sinking fund to pay the principal of said loan, being one year's contribution to the said fund.

SECTION 3—Orders the refunding of $120,000 to contractors for sums deposited as security by them.

SECTION 4—Gives authority to the Commissioners, that in case the clear "surplus revenues," after paying for collection, ordinary repairs, &c., shall on the 30th of September next amount to $2,050,000, to direct the transfer of $600,000 from the Sinking Fund under Act 7 of the Constitution to the credit of the General Fund Debt.

TO APPROPRIATE BALANCE OF CANAL REVENUES.

Senator COLE gave notice of a bill appropriating the remainder of the Canal revenues: Section 1. Orders the sum of $308,000, being the remainder of the surplus revenues, after refunding to the Canal Debt Sinking Funds the sum of $198,309 68 appropriated to pay the interest on the Canal debt, to be applied to the following purposes:

1. For the payment of awards to Canal Appraisers and the Board prior to January 1, 1863, and the interest thereon, $130,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary. 2. For the payment of the final estimates due to contractors for work done and materials furnished, $120,000, or such thereof as may be necessary. 3. For the payment to the village of Ithaca of the cost of two bridges over Cayuga Inlet, $1,608, being the amount appropriated by Act Chapter 210 of Laws of 1863, and one year's interest thereon. 4. $30,000 for the payment of arrears due to parties and persons upon Canal Commissioner drafts, certificates, &c., &c. 5. For the payment of certain miscellaneous claims $24,891 50, or so much thereof as may be necessary. 6. For repayment to the Treasury $1,412 50 for advances made under the Act Chapter 210 for extra compensation to Clerks in the Canal Department.

EXTENSION OF THE CHENANGO CANAL.

Mr. CORNELL'S bill for the extension and completion of the Chenango Canal provides for the levying in 1864-65-66-67 a tax each year of 3-16ths of one mill, to be exclusively devoted to the extension of the canal from Binghamton to the State line near Athens, Penn., in such manner as to connect the same with the North Branch Canal of Pennsylvania.

SUPERINTENDENT OF GAS METERS.

Mr. FIELDS gave notice of a bill to amend the act for the protection of consumers of gas. It provides that the salary of the State Superintendent of Gas Meters shall be charged to and paid into the State Treasury by the several companies in the State, in amount proportionate to the amount of the stock actually paid in and secured, to be ascertained by the Comptroller of the State, he to have the power to sue any delinquent company for the amount charged, and ten per cent. additional, the Comptroller in any future assessments to allow to such gas companies as have been heretofore assessed on their nominal capital stock the excess paid, or to be paid by them over the amount which would have been assessable on the capital stock actually paid in.

MORTGAGES.

Mr. STRONG gave notice of a bill relative to indexing notices in action for the foreclosure of mortgages, which provides for the indexing of mortgages only.

FEES OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Mr. WILLIAMS' bill relative to Justices of the Peace increases the fee for issuing summons from 15 to 25 cents; increases the trial fee where the defendant does not appear from 50 cents to $1, and gives in the trial of cases $1 for the first day, and $2 for each subsequent day.

CONTRACTS FOR CANAL REPAIRS.

Mr. WILLIAMS' bill relative to the above contracts provides that any party or person holding a contract for the repairs of any superintendent's section, may, on giving ten days notice to the acting Canal Commissioner, and to the Auditor of the Canal Department, surrender such contract to the contracting Board, and therefore the Board may declare such contract abandoned. But the Board shall not accept any such surrender in case the contracting party shall have made default in the performance of the terms and conditions thereof. Upon the acceptance of the surrender of any contracts for repairs as above provided, the contractor shall be entitled to receive all the compensation and pay secured to him by the terms of such contract up to the time of such surrender, together with fifteen per cent. reserved and unpaid, and also the deposit of such contractor made as security for the performance of the contract.

The Commissioner in charge shall then resume the repairs of such sections under the supervision of a superintendent of repairs.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 14.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. A. ANDREWS—To amend the charter of the Long Island Savings Bank.

By Mr. CROOKE—Concerning the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railway.

A motion, by Mr. CROCKER, to print 3,000 copies of the Governor's Message in German was adopted.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. WALSH—To establish a public market in Brooklyn.

By Mr. REED—For transporting persons and property between the East and North Rivers.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To regulate ferries.

By Mr. KIRK—To reduce fare on certain ferries.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—To amend the National Guard Law.

By Mr. RYAN—Relative to the Central Park and East River Railroad Company.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To require the State to assume the debts of cities and counties contracted for bounties.

By Mr. MCNEIL—To reduce the charge for freight on the Long Island Railroad.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. H. E. SMITH—Relative to devises.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To further amend the code of procedure.

By Mr. PERRY—To appoint Inspectors of Election and Canvassers in Brooklyn.

By Mr. NEWTON—Relative to Justices and Police Courts in Brooklyn.

RESOLUTIONS.

Tendering thanks to the regiments that have reenlisted for the war. Adopted.

Mr. MCCOWN called up his resolutions relative to "Concert Saloons." Laid on the table.

Mr. CROOKE called up his resolutions relative to the National Guard. He thought the organization should not be subjected to the draft, but should be called into the service whenever needed as a distinct corps.

The Speaker hoped that the House would not give an expression on this subject at present, and the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Adjourned.

OUR NAVAL DEFENCES.

Iron-Clad War-Vessels—Main Force Versus Critical Resistance.

NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 22, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your late remarks on the "monitors" lead me to hope that there is some chance *now* for parties *other than those* who believe a "monitor" to be the *perfection* of *naval architecture* to be heard; and if I devote my time and encroach on your space in order to ask some questions, and explain my views connected with "shot-proof vessels," it is with a view to the general public good and the improvement of the navy, as well as any personal considerations of my own.

In the first place, *do the American people desire to have a navy which shall be seaworthy, shot-proof, and furnished with aggressive as well as defensive powers?* If they do, I think the thing is not impossible; but, in order to arrive at perfection, *more plans than one must be tested.*

The monitors, as now constructed, *have been* supposed to be shot-proof, but at what expense? At the expense of their *seaworthiness*, their *aggressive power and their speed.* The great evil in a monitor is its great weight of armor, which is considered actually necessary to resist shot, and from this one cause result all the other evils of unseaworthiness, want of speed and diminished aggressive power. Remedy this evil, and you can easily overcome the remaining faults.

In the second place, are the public ready to admit that the *doubling the resistance to penetration* of a *given amount* of material, without *increasing* its weight, is of any advantage? If they are, *I know* this *can* be done, but it *can only be done* by plans which *exactly negavate* the system *now in use.* In other words, a cannon-ball can be stopped with a given amount of material, which is so arranged as to offer *a gradual resistance*, which *cannot* be stopped with the same given amount by *main force.* I have the misfortune to be the inventor and patentee of a thoroughly "New System of Defensive Armor." I say misfortune, for, in addition to having spent means in its perfection, it has made me *vastly more enemies than friends.* About a year ago, so impressed was I with the importance of my discovery, that I not only took out patents for it, but I went to Washington with letters of introduction to Mr. LINCOLN from responsible parties, who knew I could do as I proposed or claimed to do—*i. e.*, double the resistance of a given amount of material without increasing its weight, or *reduce the weight of a monitor's armor fifty per cent.* and *not diminish* its *shot-resisting qualities.* But I found no good result from my letters, and the President failed to see the importance of my theory, from the very limited attention which he gave to my explanation of it. I next went to the Navy Department, and had an interview with Assistant Secretary Fox. This gentleman told me that "Admiral DAHLGREN would put a ball through forty such targets as I proposed constructing." This information was all that was necessary to cause me to leave Washington, which I did with the full conviction that Assistant Secretary Fox or I myself was very much mistaken. From Washington I came to New-York, and after some delay made the acquaintance of Mr. W. H. WEBB, to whom I explained my system. The result was that a target was constructed in New-York which represented two different systems of armor—one my new system, the other the system *then* and *now* in use. The target was about six feet long by three inches wide, and was two-faced, each end showing a different system, as before mentioned. What I want understood is that the same plate of iron passed entirely across the face of the target, and the same actual sticks of timber formed the backing, and also that the system so shown contained the same given amount of material, and as nearly the same quality as it is possible to have in the two ends of *one piece of timber* and *one plate of iron.* We were thus particular in order that *no question* should be raised as to the *quality* of the material used. My system proposed to stop the shot by "*gradual resistance,*" and to this end I placed my iron or "*main armor*" at an *intermediate point*, and checked the progress of the shot by an *outer covering of timber*, which timber being backed or sustained by the "*armor proper*" or "*main armor*" behind it, offered infinite more resistance than if it were unsustained by an *iron backing.* This outer coating of timber effectually *checked the shot*, and the *iron armor*, which was not seriously injured by the destruction of the timber in front of it, proved to be, what I call it, the "*armor proper*," at which the shot was arrested. My system, which places the "*main armor*" in what may be called *reserve*, does not propose to stop the shot at the *immediate surface*, but it provides a material to receive the *first* or *maximum* force of the shot, which is *light* and *buoyant*, instead of heavy, and which is a non-conductor of force—which material is *intended* to *receive* the *damage* which *must be inflicted on something before a cannon ball can be stopped* suddenly, and which is much more *easily* and *cheaply* repaired than the "*iron armor*" would be—which, were it not for this timber, would take the *first blow of the shot*, and not only produce concussion and strain, but receive that injury from which the timber saves it—and *after the* momentum of the shot is to a *great extent* absorbed by the timber, through which it has to pass in order to reach the "*iron armor*," it is met and resisted in its diminished force by my "*main resistance*," *i. e.*, iron plates, with an impacted cushion of wood between it and the "*iron armor*," thus diffusing the blow over a much *greater* surface, and rendering *less amount* of *iron armor* necessary, as well as *removing* the great cause of "*bolt breaking.*" Many other *great advantages* result from the use of this system of armor, which can be given at a future time.

The present system of "*iron-cladding*" offers its *whole* resistance to the *first* or *maximum* force of the shot, which is supposed to stop at the *immediate surface.* If the armor is *so thick* as to stop the shot, it only does so at the expense of shattering the *timber backing*, or if *all iron*, as in a turret, at the expense of starting bolts, and *denting* or *bulging* the armor in such a manner that it will not resist a *second shot in the same place*, and which being no longer shot-proof, must therefore be repaired. Many suppose that the turret of a "monitor," when struck by heavy shot, shows the injury inflicted on the *outside;* but this is *not so.* To see the effect of a heavy shot on an iron structure such as a turret, you must look *beyond* it, or *inside* it, when you will find the bulge increase in size just as the thickness of the iron is compared to the size of the shot. The first, or outer plate will be most likely penetrated, and the shot will imbed itself *perhaps one inch* in the second plate, showing *apparently* no *serious injury;* but look inside, and you will find that the *dent* from the *outside* produces a *bulge* on the *inside* which increases in size in each plate from the point of the shot's impact to the inside of the turret, until the *inside plates*, or those which are furthest from the shot, *crack* and *burst* open under the strain, the bolt-heads fly off, and a bulge is produced which cannot be straightened out by a tinker, like a dent in a *tin kettle;* but, to repair which, it is necessary to take all the fractured plates out and substitute *new ones.* This is no easy matter, when it is considered that the walls of the turret are fifteen inches thick, and that the bolts holding the several plates together will be more or less bent and strained, requiring to be "backed out" by a slow and tedious, as well as expensive process. All of this damage might be avoided, or a great part of it, by the use of a *timber covering*, which should *check*, *kill*, or *break* up the shot before the *real* or *main armor*, was brought to bear on it. Surround a monitor's turret with a timber covering of twelve (12) inches *more or less* of timber, cover this timber with a thin sheathing of iron, to prevent it from being too readily burned, or torn off by *raking* or *glancing shot*, and in place of, or to make up for, the weight of this foot of timber and inch of iron sheathing—which in all, will weigh about as much as two inches of iron—take from the iron armor of the turret one-half of its iron, *i. e.* reduce it from 15 inches to 7½ inches in thickness. Now after you have reduced the weight of the turret one-half by removing 7½ inches of iron, put on *my armor* of a foot of wood and one inch of iron, and although the turret will be 33⅓ per cent. lighter in actual weight, I guarantee that the effect of a shot will be less destructive to the iron armor remaining, *i. e.* 7½ inches, than it was to the whole 15 inches.

Any one *experienced* and *disinterested* must see this is so; the outer wood cannot communicate injury to the *iron armor*, and the *iron armor*, being *behind* a *yielding* covering, is protected from *immediate contact with the ball itself*, at the same time that the said iron "*backs up*" the timber and *increases* its *resistance* over what it would offer, if the *iron* were removed and *wood* substituted. *Wood can be made burst wood* and *iron can be made burst iron.* Thus when the turret *as now constructed*, is struck by a shot, the first or outer plate communicates the force to the next one, and so on till the whole turret is knocked out of shape; but sub-substitute wood in place of iron outside—can the wood be made to communicate force to the inner plates? I think not; and in order to bend the inner plates, or "*main armor*," the ball has got to *come and do the work itself.* But the trouble is, how is the ball to get rid of the timber which it has driven ahead of it, and which still keeps ahead of it, and chokes it, so to speak? Where is it to go to? Timber *cannot be forced through iron* by any *sudden shock like that of a cannon ball* Timber *may be forced through iron by a sustained power.* But is a cannon-ball a *sustained power?* Now, as there is no outlet for the timber, which the ball will drive ahead of it, except through the *iron armor*, and as no sane person will argue that this timber will *burst* said *iron armor*, it follows that the ball is stopped at the *iron*, or "*armor proper*," with an impacted cushion of wood ahead of it, as before explained. But in explaining my system, I have left out the facts and gone to theories. The target I mentioned was taken out to the stone quarry at the foot of Forty-second-street, East River, and there, in the presence of Mr. W. H. WEBB and many other responsible persons, (whose names can be given if required,) fired at with a cannon. Each system was submitted to the same test, *i. e.*, fired at with the same weight and kind of shot, same charge and quantity of powder, and same range, which was not more than 60 feet. When my system was fired at, the shot was stopped, as I predicted, at the "*iron armor.*" When the other side of the target was fired at, *i. e.*, that arranged on the *present system*, the shot went clean through it, and was broken to fragments against the walls of the quarry immediately behind the target. The result of this test was that through Mr. WEBB's assistance my plans were brought to the notice of the Navy Department, and submitted to the most powerful tests *then known*; *i. e.*, fired at with the 11-inch DAHLGREN gun, with full service charge of powder, at 60 feet range. The target I used was an old damaged target, which had been before fired at, and which was thereby *weakened* and *shattered*, and which was just like plenty of others in the Navy-yard, being about eight feet by four feet, composed of two feet of wood backing and 4½-inch iron plate. Over the *lower face* of this target, which was not *greatly* damaged (having a slight crack running across it, but which was nevertheless *shattered*,) I added an outer covering of nine timber, twelve inches thick—*equivalent, in actual weight*, to about *five-eighths of an inch* of iron. I say "I added;" I should say I *had it added*, but it was very *imperfectly put on*, the men not being governed by *my directions*, so much as *others* who *took* the management of my experiments. This *old cracked* target was placed in the bank at *Pencot Battery*, and firmly rammed there and secured at the top by a cable which was made fast to a tree some distance behind, and fired at with the 11-inch gun at 60 feet, with 30 lbs. of powder; but notwithstanding Assistant Secretary Fox said "Admiral DAHLGREN would put a ball through forty such targets," the target was *not penetrated.* The ball *did not go through the iron plate*, but broke into hundreds of fragments against it; and the resistance was proved to be great by the fact that the target, which had stood on end and perpendicular, was driven into the solid bank at such an angle, that had it not have been for the cable before mentioned, it would have fallen over on its face. I believe there has been no one single instance in all the experiments, where the 11-inch gun with *full service charge* of powder, i.e. 30 pounds, at *this short range*, has failed to penetrate such a target as I describe, when arranged on the present system, and not only to penetrate it, but to put a ball from four feet to ten feet into the solid bank behind the target, while in my case the ball was stopped and the backing behind the armor was not *practically injured.* The result of this experiment was, that another trial was ordered by the department, and this time *new targets* were to be made, one to test *my system* and one to test the present system, so as to see the *comparative* difference. For this purpose a *miserable little* target was made only *four feet square*, at which it was proposed to fire 11-inch *shot.* Of course it will be readily seen that owing to the small size of the target, the wood could not be secured, and if it was so, would not offer that resistance which might be expected from a larger surface. To illustrate this, let any one drive a nail through a piece of wood, a foot square and an inch thick, and then through a piece one inch square. Will not the small piece split much more readily than the larger piece, notwithstanding the thickness is equal? Or, let any one try to split a board laid down on a floor, and sustained by the surrounding timber, and then take the board out of the floor, and try and split it; or, to place the matter still plainer, fire a Colt's revolver at a *walnut* or a *pill-box*, or anything else only sixteen times as large as the bullet—and would you expect to find out the resistance offered by the walnut? or, would you not rather be *more surprised* to find the walnut, or *any part* of it, at all, providing you struck it? This is the way my experiments were conducted in Washington Navy-yard—a 11-inch gun fired at a target four feet square—and I presume it knocked it end over end—or *smashed it all to pieces*; but as the targets were *not made* in accordance with my ideas, and as, after they were finished, I was informed that a delay of a month would be necessary before they could be fired at, I concluded to go home to Illinois, which I did, fully intending to return and witness the *conclusion of the farce.* And I should have done so, but that I had scarcely got home, when I was informed "that the firing could be done at any time," and "that the authorities were anxious to get the experiments concluded," and before I could thus taken by surprise, arrange to leave home, I received notice by a telegram "that the firing was concluded and the result unsatisfactory." And now, after a lapse of nearly a year, I find my exact system is being used on the *Onondaga*, without consulting with me in any way. And I also learn that it has been applied, in part, to the monitors at Charleston, and at other points to other vessels. And to see if a United States patent gives the privileges and advantages it purports to do, is the chief object I have in New-York. If, by such improvements as I propose, the navy could be rendered more efficient, it ought not to be kept in the background because some *few would-be* authorities in such matters would *have to admit* that they had been in error; or for the more *powerful reason*, that they would *lose pecuniarily* by the *admission.* Once more assuring you that my object in what I have said is as much for the general good as my own, and trusting that some champion of "main force," or *iron armor as now used*, will come into the lists and ride a tilt with me, which shall ultimately result in dragging truth into daylight, and improving our navy,

I am, &c.,
GRADUAL RESISTANCE.

THE NEW SENSATION.—Mdme. DEMOREST is entitled to the lasting gratitude of the male sex for the valuable invention of the Imperial Dress Elevator, by which a great saving of expensive dresses will be effected, and we be no longer shocked by seeing rich material doing the work of scavengers. These elevators, we trust, will be universally adopted. They are sold for 50 cents each at No. 473 Broadway.
New-York Sunday Times.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from various many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news-summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure-Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Colds Without Fail.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.
Costs only 25 Cents.
Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO., And all Druggists.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM, FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES.
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)
We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Hoyt's Preparations for the Hair and Toilet.—People smile with derisive incredulity on being told that a preparation will restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color and life appearance. Yet this is exactly what
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE
is warranted to do. It does not claim to make hair come in where it has once fallen out, but it will prevent it from falling out; make it soft and silky, cleanse it and the scalp from all impurities and humors, and entirely overcome the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c. Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 10 University-place.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

It is not often that we come in contact with an article that we feel justified in recommending to our numerous readers, but the article of Family Dye Colors, manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, we feel we can heartily commend to all who may have use for dyes of any colors. For sale by all druggists

Batcheler's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Eagle" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Costs but $2. In hard rubber but $2 50. Also, beautiful mounted objects only $1 50 per dozen. HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, 2d floor, and of dealers generally.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near 3d-st. Also machine-sewing of every description done in the best manner.

Trusses, &c.—MAESH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Second-Hand Safes for Sale CHEAP FOR CASH, AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

A large Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furs, at greatly reduced prices, at WHITE'S celebrated Hat-store, No. 216 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—HERRICK.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., ELISHA H. ALLEN, Jr., and JULIA A., daughter of the late Jacob B. Herrick, Esq., of this City.

CANNON—BUDD.—At the Reformed Dutch Church, Six Mile Run, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 13, by Rev. J. Halsted Carroll, Rev. Dr. Sears assisting, CORNELIUS G. CANNON to MARY M. BUDD.

REESE—WILLIS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, by Rev. Geo. B. Reese, W. HENRY REESE, of Philadelphia, to MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of Wm. Henry Willis, Dutchess County, N. Y.

VEBER—WHITE.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 14, by Rev. Wm. Robinson, CHARLES R. VEBER, of Shelburne Falls, Mass., to SUSAN M. WHITE, of Rahway.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 14, FRANKLIN, youngest son of Matthew Armstrong, Jr., and Anna A. Armstrong, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, Bergen Point Plank-road, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

ALLEN.—In Washington, D. C., on Monday, Jan. 11, AUGUSTUS C. ALLEN.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from the Church of the Transfiguration, 25th-st., this day, (Friday,) 15th inst., at 10 A. M.

BARKER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, REBECCA, widow of Titus Barker, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1¾ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 45 Hester-st., without further invitation.

BISHOP.—At Smithtown, Suffolk County, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 10, JEMIMA A. BISHOP, beloved wife of Mr. John H. Bishop, aged 47 years, 1 month and 6 days.

BEACH.—In BROOKLYN, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, of congestion of the brain, WARREN BLACHLY, eldest son of Edward P. and Elizabeth A. Beach, aged 12 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 33 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

BIRD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, ALMIRA ISAACENE, infant daughter of Isaac and Catharine H. Bird, aged 6 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 223 West 25th-st.

EPSTEIN.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 14, GERTRUDE, wife of Julius Epstein.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, from No. 25 London-terrace, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

FREEMAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, HERBERT, youngest child of Melancthon M. and Maria Louisa Freeman, aged 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Jan. 15, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the residence of his father, on Staten Island. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt Landing upon the arrival of the 10 A. M. boat from New-York, foot of Whitehall-st.

FARRINGTON.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Jan. 14 EMELINE WOOD FARRINGTON, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 17th inst., from the residence of her father, John R. Farrington, 127th-st., 5th and 6th avs., at 2 P. M.

FLETCHER.—At Huntington, Long Island, on Thursday, Jan. 7, THOMAS FLETCHER, late of Belfast, Ireland, in the 89th year of his age.

☞ Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

HOLCOMBE.—In Portsmouth, Va., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, of typhoid fever, EUNICE A., wife of Surgeon H. V. G. Holcombe, aged 31 years.

Her remains were taken to Branford, Conn., for interment.

HAYDOCK.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, Mrs. SARAH A. HAYDOCK, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, G. S. Haydock, Kent-av., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

JOHNSTON.—In Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 7, of scarlet fever, ALBERT HOWARD CHEYNE JOHNSTON, youngest son of Robert H. and Annie M. Johnston, formerly of Manchester, England.

LOZIER.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday morning, Jan. 14, SARAH SOPHIA LOZIER, daughter of Cornelius and Catharine Lozier, aged 17 years, 11 months and 24 days.

Funeral services will be at the house No. 242 Washington-st., Hoboken, at 7 o'clock this (Friday) evening, Jan. 15. The remains will be taken to Scralenburgh on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

MILLER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, ANNA B., daughter of Daniel D. and Elizabeth Miller, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 153 Jay-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

ORR.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, ROBERT J. ORR, eldest son of Robert and Elizabeth Orr, aged 23 years and 6 months.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 222 West 32d-st., this City.

REYNOLDS.—At Hamilton, Bermuda, W. I., on Friday, Nov. 27, J. SPAULDING REYNOLDS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 12 noon, from his late residence, No. 179 Madison-av., corner 35th-st., without further invitation.

ROSE.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, suddenly, of dropsy of the heart, Col. EDWIN ROSE, aged 57 years, formerly of 31st New-York Vols., Captain and Provost-Marshal First Congressional District New-York.

His remains will be conveyed to Bridgehampton, Suffolk County, L. I.

SMITH.—On Fifth day, Jan. 14, after a short illness, AMELIA FRANKLIN, wife of John T. S. Smith, aged 57 years.

Notice of the funeral will be published in to-morrow's papers.

TAN BROOK.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 14, ALETHEA TAN BROOK, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, John Tan Brook, No. 33 West 45th-st.

WARD.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 13, FRANCIS BROWN, youngest child of Marcus L. and Susan L. Ward, in the 8th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 51 Washington-st., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WIESBURN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, HESTER, the wife of Lawrence Wiesburn, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 196 Waverley-place, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, Mrs. MARY A. WRIGHT, wife of Silas Wright, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 122 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

WORTMAN.—At Hopewell, Dutchess County, on Thursday, Jan. 14, ELIZABETH B., wife of Dennis Wortman, M. D.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 119.—Jan. 14, 1864.
24, 16, 5, 70, 29, 22, 45, 69, 42, 10, 34, 40.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 120.—Jan. 14, 1864.
67, 44, 66, 53, 2, 15, 11, 17, 21, 33, 34, 1.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 23—Jan. 14, 1864.
44, 49, 47, 37, 29, 1, 24, 62, 17, 4, 10, 19.
CLASS 24—Jan. 14, 1864.
7, 36, 72, 57, 74, 76, 21, 62, 14, 52, 31, 60.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington on the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburg, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, sanitary inspection, Hospital Directory, Hospital Directors, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus receive the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 244 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country can not afford to lose. what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee.
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
DEC. 28, 1863.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75.
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

COMPOSITION GOLD WATCH CHAINS, An entirely new article, very closely resembling gold, and warranted to not to change color, being the same throughout, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 16th day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M., Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—ON NEXT SABBATH EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. CHENEVE will deliver the first of a series of Sunday's evening lectures on *Bunyan's Holy War.* The public are invited to attend.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS—FOR INDIGESTION, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE **THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.**

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and DR. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good, indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of $81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
long as issued by the Government, at par and interest. To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
THE NEW U. S. 5 PER CENT. INTEREST BEARING, LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

Securing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 20 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

NOTICE.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1864.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than thirty-four millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium.

The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery for the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

LATHROP, MORRIS, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK on the morning of the 26th day of December, 1863:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$5,886,074 11
2. Overdrafts		1,547 29
3. Due from Banks		570,856 64
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$143,052 50	
5. Due from Brokers	980,500 00	
6. Real Estate		135,000 00
7. Specie		1,637,041 41
8. Cash Items, viz: monthly Checks on City Banks on the exchanges		1,584,961 11
9. Clearing-house Loan Certificates		556,000 00
10. Stocks—New-York	$200,000	
11. Stocks—United States	200,000	
12. Indebtedness Certificates	1,693,000—2	2,093,000 00
13. United States Demand Notes		985,164 00
14. Loss and Expense Account		88,015 58
Total		$12,981,640 14

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$2,000,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$400,000	
3. Less notes on hand	10,035—	389,965 00
4. Profits		1,076,505 59
5. Due to Banks		4,715,941 83
6. Due to Individuals and Corporations, other than Banks and Depositors		151,726 60
7. Due Depositors, on demand		4,085,602 12
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid Dividends		1,895 00
Total		$12,981,640 14

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—William H. Fogg, President, and James L. Worth, Cashier, of the Park Bank, an associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

WILLIAM H. FOGG, President
JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 12th day of January, 1864.
WM. M. MARTIN Notary Public.

Office Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Co., As Re-organized, Chillicothe, Ohio, December 30, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company (as re-organized) will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification and confirmation of a contract entered into between said Company and the Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad Co., and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place. Office of J. J. ESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES H. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
Trustees.

New-York, Dec. 16, 1863.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway.

The Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Ten Per Cent, free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 20th inst. The transfer books will close on the 20th inst.

EGBERT L. VIELE, President.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISCOUNT all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office. J. B. & W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 15 Centre-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $800,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $62,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time. The property is struck down and upon default in the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STEN HOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-fficio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS,
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Mauras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila.	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
Commissioners Office, Marion County, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.
Attest: W. Cricket, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York, held this day, William A. Tor was unanimously elected a Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Anthony P. Halsey.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE,
The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes, by LIVINGSTON, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

St. Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, held this day, the following gentlemen were reelected Directors:

CALEB BARSTOW, WM. R. FOSDICK,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, J. LEE SMITH,
JAMES MYERS, JOHN H. EARLE,
ANDREW COMSTOCK, WM. D. THOMPSON,
JOSEPH WILLETS, H. A. SCHLEICHER,
ALBERT G. PARMELEE, WM. PARKER,
PETER DUKYEE, CHAS. DIMON,
JOSHUA L. POPE.

INSPECTORS
WM. HARSELL, MARTIN BATES, Jr., and ALBERT WARD.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, New-York, Jan. 5, 1864.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., in cash, free of Government tax, upon the Stock and Cancelled Bonds Scrip of this Company is declared, payable on the 1st day of February to the registered holders of stock and scrip at the close of business on the 15th inst.

This dividend is in lieu of and in advance of two coupons on the full-paid stock, and by terms of the contract terminates the obligation to pay interest to the full-paid shareholders.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 15th inst., and reopened on the 2d day of February.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Insurance Co., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company held this day, Robert M. C. Graham was elected Vice-President, Edward A. Stansbury, second Vice-President, and John C. Goodridge, Secretary.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 26, until after the election.

JAMES K. McKINLAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN, BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKS wanted. Western Securities of every description purchased at the highest market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 67 William-st.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only

THIRTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

Office of the Washington Marine Insurance Company of the City of New-York, No. 40 Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS for the fourth fiscal year, ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Amount of Premiums outstanding Dec. 31, 1862		$58,485 77
Amount of Marine and Inland Premiums written from Jan 1 to Dec. 31, 1863		380,199 98
		$438,685 75
Amount marked off as earned during the year	$335,818 50	
Less Return Premiums	24,904 98—$310,913 61	
Add interest received and due		5,125 33
		$316,038 94
Losses paid and ascertained	$171,551 85	
Reinsurances, Expenses, Taxes and Commissions paid	63,709 83—$235,151 68	
		$80,887 26
Less Interest Dividend of 7 per cent. to Stockholders, and 7 per cent. to Scripholders, paid	13,246 09	
		$67,641 17

The Company had on the 31st December, 1863, the following assets:

United States Government Stocks	$50,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, Public Stocks and Real Estate	40,202 91
Cash on hand and in Bank	51,360 81
Bills receivable and uncollected premiums	273,148 13
Salvages, Reinsurance Claims, and sundry claims due the Company, and Scrip	61,776 33
	$476,437 18

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay an interest of Seven per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 16th February next.

They have also declared a Dividend of Three per cent. to the Stockholders, payable in cash, on and after Tuesday the 16th day of February next, free of Government tax.

And the Directors have also declared a Dividend of Twenty per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1863, to be issued to the dealers in scrip, on and after Tuesday the 22d day of March next, free of Government tax.

G. HENRY KOOP, President,
A. W. WHIPPLE, Vice-President.
A. L. McCarthy, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN R. BACON, No. 56 South-st.
SIDNEY B. LEVARS, firm of Levars & Marshall.
G. J. BETCHEL, No. 20 South William-st.
H. E. BROWNE, firm of H. E. Browne & Co.
G. M. BRAGGIOTTI, No. 109 Pearl-st.
W. H. BREEDEN, No. 107 Liberty-st.
JAMES E. BRETT, firm of Brett, Son & Co.
E. J. BROWN, firm of E. J. Brown & Co.
HENRY CLEWS, firm of Livermore, Clews & Co.
ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, firm of E. C. Cowdin & Co.
CHAS. W. DARLING, firm of C. B. Aborn & Co.
E. L. DENNISTON, No. 409 Water-st.
D. R. DE WOLF, firm of D. R. de Wolf & Co.
JAMES W. ELWELL, firm of Jas. W. Elwell & Co.
DANIEL EMBURY, President Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.
JED. FRYE, firm of Jed. Frye & Co.
CHAS. GOULD, No 2 Hanover-st.
EDWARD HAIGHT, President Bank of Commonwealth.
C. J. JANSON, firm of Janson, Bond & Co., New-York and San Francisco.
G. HENRY KOOP.
HERMANN KOOP, firm of Hermann Koop & Co.
CYRUS H. LOUTREL, firm of Francis & Loutrell.
J. McLEAN, firm of Allen, McLean & Bulkley.
A. C. MARVIN, firm of A. S. Marvin & Co.
ESLEY MELLUS, firm of Mellus, Currier & Sherwood.
JOHN W. MOTT, No. 45 Whitehall.
JONATHAN OGDEN, firm of Devlin, Hudson & Son.
J. R. PARTRIDGE, No. 53 Beaver-st.
R. POILLON, firm of C. & R. Poillon.
SAM'L G. REED, firm of S. G. Reed & Co.
B. M. SAVERY, firm of Jno. Savery's Sons.
JACOB R. TELFAIR, firm of Moody & Telfair.
HENRY THIERMAN, firm of T. H. & B. Vetterlein & Co.
EDWARD UNKART, firm of E. Unkart & Co.
F. J. WEEKS, firm of Weeks, Douglass & Co.
N. H. WOLFE, firm of N. H. Wolfe & Co.
ALLSTON WILSON, firm of Wilson & Cammann.
W. N. WOODCOCK, firm of Marsh, Bros. & Co.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGHILL,
GEORGE E. STONE,
Trustees.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1865, also for any other Bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund. EDWARD L. BAKER,
Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company
Boston, Jan. 4, 1864.

Office of the Brevoort Insurance Company, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing term:

GOUVERNEURS BIBBY, WILLIAM K. BINMAN,
OSCAR CHLESMAN, PETER F. RANDOLPH,
FRANCIS MANY, WILLIAM HERTZEL,
HENRY A. SMYTHE, JAMES S. LEARNY,
JACOB REID, JAMES C. HARRIOTT,
JOHN F. HOLLBROOK, CHAS. L. BLEMENTHAL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, James C. Harriott was unanimously reelected President.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The Transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Jan. 4, 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Brooklyn property.
Apply to HAGNER & SMITH,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

Office Broadway Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 7, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of next succeeding election, will be held at the office, No. 132 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

A ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

UNITED STATES FIVE PER CENT. Legal Tender Notes bought and sold by COLGATE & HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.

WANTED—CITIZENS GAS LIGHT COMPANY stock by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—PATERSON GAS LIGHT STOCK, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—F. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J. Office and residence, Plainfield, N. J.

DIVIDENDS.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

Office of the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, Brooklyn, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand. H. GIROUX, Sec'y

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT.

A Dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.
Also,
An Extra Dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.

out of the profits of the business, on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash, on demand.

A Dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT., in scrip, to the holders of participating policies issued in 1863 on premiums earned during the year.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company's Office, No. 25 William-st., (Room No. 9, second floor,) New-York, Jan. 9, 1864.

THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of last six months of Three and one-half per cent. upon their Preferred Stock, less Government tax, payable at their office on the first day of February, 1864.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th of January until the 2d day of February.

H. E. GLASFORD, Assistant Secretary.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., Corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., Treasurer's Office, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 16th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

Bank of New-York, Dec. 12, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Relief Fire Insurance Company, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

Office of the New-York Equitable Insurance Company, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

Office of the Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Jan 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order. GEO. HODGSDON, Sec

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and One-half per Cent. (1½,) free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

HUNTER'S POINT, Jan. 12, 1864.
OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
ASSETS, $986,998 63.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 *will bear interest from Jan. 1.*

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

Greenwich Savings Bank, New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest as the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRYCE,
Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage

Deposits made on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. CHAS. PECK,
Henry C. Fisher, Secretary. President.

Bowery Savings Bank, New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, 18th instant, in accordance with provisions of the by-laws.

Also an extra dividend, at the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 230 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) (Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.

—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 33 pounds.

—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— should be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186.

[Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1864, at 12 M., for furnishing the Hospitals within the following Departments, until the 1st day of January, 1865, with a supply of pure ICE, viz.:

Department of the East, Headquarters at New-York.
Department of the Susquehanna, Headquarters at Philadelphia.
Middle Department, Headquarters at Baltimore.
Department of Western Virginia, Headquarters at Cumberland.
Department of Washington, Headquarters at Washington.
Department of St. Mary's, Headquarters at Point Lookout.
Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Headquarters at Fort Monroe.
Department of the South, Headquarters at Hilton Head.

And such other Hospitals as may be established upon the Texas coast.

Proposals will be made according to the following form:

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

(RESIDENCE AND DATE.)

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, (as determined by the Medical Director,) the best quality of ice to such hospitals in the Department of ——, and in such quantities as the Medical Director of this Department may order, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

The ice to be subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge of each hospital, who will receipt for the correct amount delivered.

Payment to be made on duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director of this Department.

As a guaranty of the faithful performance of the above agreement, should the contract be awarded to me, I will enter into bonds in the sum of $5,000, also sign and to the inclosed form of guaranty the names of guarantors, certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——— of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into contract in accordance with the terms of said proposition, and we are prepared to become his securities.

[Sig.]
[Sig.]

Certificate of the Clerk of —— District Court, or United States District Attorney.

Bidders must conform strictly to the above form of proposal, or their bids will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must necessarily accompany the bid.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately proceed to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K. U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C., and marked, "Proposal for Ice."

The Medical Purveyor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor.

N. B.—Printed forms of above Proposals can be had by application to this office.

Information as to the location, capacity and about the amount of ice required by the hospitals will be given by application to the Medical Director of each of these Departments.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, } No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned, until 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., for supplying the United States for filling a special order:

200 barrels of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly-cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural, as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the return samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIHOLAT & CO.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, } No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

5,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibits samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

100 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

250,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

250,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

150,000 pounds of first quality *thoroughly-cured* NEW SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

50,000 pounds first quality canvassed sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The Hams will be paid for by their net weight, excluding paper-wrappers and bagging.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

10,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bunge sealed.

2,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn.

1,000 bushels prime NEW WHITE BEANS, 60 pounds to the bushel, well sea cned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

500,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

100,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size No. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

30,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Souchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

2,000,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

25,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.

20,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, make only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

250,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 6 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

400,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water and to be well dried before being packed.

60,000 pounds Turk's island SALT, in sacks.

25,000 pounds PEPPER (Black). Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

300,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels, or express half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

100,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

All the above articles to be delivered in three equal installments on the 1st, 8th, and 15th of February, 1864.

Bidders not able to deliver on these dates can state when they can make their deliveries.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 50 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Rice, Tea, Sugar, Salt, Pepper and Dried Apples must be in boxes of cardboard or tin, fully labeled, *and not to paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers, or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weight, signed by a Professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment, or their bids will be rejected.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the west.

This route is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Tiffown, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 11½

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 5.15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:37 A. M. and 5:37 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 11.00 P. M. sleeping car) 10:30 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 8:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferry, at 9 A. M. and on Fridays and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations, for Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Dunkirk.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train on Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Howell's Eyre and intermediate stations, returning, leave Manchester at 6:30 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:05 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10.15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4.25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4.25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9.15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M., 12.35 P. M., 4.25 P. M., 6.05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5.30 A. M. The 9.15 and 4.25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5.15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. G. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registery of Iron Ships; they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{ $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

GALWAY LINE.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 tons.

The COLUMBIA, Capt. LEITCH, will sail from Boston Jan. 26. Rates of passage: First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. Johns, N. F., $40, $30, $20. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. CO.'S steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, Jan. 16. Rates of passage, $80, $66 and $30.

SIGHT DRAFTS on the National Bank payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For freight apply to LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 11 South William-st.

For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Jan. 23
ETNA.....Saturday.....Jan. 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 | Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 | Steerage to London.....34 00
First Cabin to Paris.....95 00 | Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 | Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTNEY, Commander,
will sail on
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 46 North River, third pier above foot of Canal-st., New-York.

To be followed by the
EVENING STAR.....Saturday, Feb. 6.
MORNING STAR.....Saturday, Feb. 20.
EVENING STAR.....Saturday, March 5.
MORNING STAR.....Saturday, March 19.
EVENING STAR.....Saturday, April 2,

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
DOREMIAN,
Capt.
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 1st of February.
MONDAY, 29th of February.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans via Havana. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 302 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—THE PROPRIETOR will now sell his "CLEVELAND OMNIBUS LINE," with its good will and patronage, and all the horses, harnesses, stables, blacksmith and harness shops, and the vehicles of every description, including omnibusses, carriages, hacks, coaches, baggage and moving wagons, &c., on good terms, as he intends to leave the country on other business. No better investment can be made. The City of Cleveland has now 42,000 inhabitants, and this is the only established line of accommodation between different parts of the town and the depots, and for all other purposes connected with the various branches of the business. Terms easy. Address
H. S. STEVENS, Cleveland, Ohio.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000 in cash, to invest immediately in an established cash wholesale business of the highest respectability; sales the past year $100,000; with additional capital can sell $200,000. Profits large. Sales strictly cash. Principals only address G. W. T., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED IN A LIGHT manufacturing and jobbing business; an active or special partner. Profits large, connection unexceptionable; sales for cash, and orders for three months ahead. Call on or address EDWARDS & BLISS, No. 115 Nassau-st.

CAPITAL—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE—$50,000 TO $75,000 additional capital in a wholesale provision house; business strictly cash. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 2,120 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, INVENTOR and SOLE MANUFACTURER of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 307 Broadway, near 26th-st.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
extract teeth without pain by nitrous oxide, made fresh daily and administered by DR. COLTON. Office No. 24 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 298 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10. Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
HUMOROUS LECTURES.

THE LAST ESSAY OF THE COURSE.
"MR. PERKINS' THANKSGIVING DINNER,"
A TALE OF SHODDY.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

Tickets to be had at all the music and bookstores.

NOTICE.—In order to obviate the crowding which occurred on the first delivery of this, one of the best of Mr. De Cordova's essays, chairs will be provided in case of necessity.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn.

Mr. Selwyn begs to announce that the
PRESENT MOST AMUSING AND LAUGHABLE PROGRAMME,
Consisting of
(For the first time in America)
The new and original comic piece, entitled
A BULL IN A CHINA-SHOP,
which was received on Monday night with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE,
with
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. DAVIDGE,
MR. BROOKS, MR. OWENS,
MRS. SLOAN, MISS HARRIS, MISS J. WALTERS,
and MISS DELACY,
together with
Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mrs. JOHN WOOD
as the
PRETTY WIDOW OF HILL HILL,
in the farce of
COUSIN CHERRY,
will be repeated every evening this week.
And on
MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 18,
will be produced, with new scenery, &c.,
the extremely extravagant burlesque of
MAZEPPA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1864.
LAST BUT TWO PERFORMANCES,
as the season will close next week.
BENEFIT OF HERR HABLEMANN.
LA DAME BLANCHE;
OR, THE WHITE LADY.
Grand opera in three acts, by Boieldieu.
MAD. JOHANNSEN, MAD. FREDERICI,
MLLE. CANISSA, HERR HABELMANN,
HERR KOEFELD, HERR GRAFF.
HERR HERRMANNS has kindly consented to take the smaller part of Gaveston, in order to give full effect to this rôle.
Conductor.....CARL BERGMANN.

Prices as usual.

The sale of tickets will commence on Thursday morning at the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864,
TANNHAUSER,
Grand opera in three acts,
By R. Wagner.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-64. Public Rehearsal No. 8 will take place at the Academy of Music on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. Extra admission to the rehearsal, 50c. each; for sale at the usual places. By order L. SPIER, Secretary

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chap 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the acts of the Legislature of the said State amendatory thereof.

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is SHETHAR & FLAGLER.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the buying and selling of hardware at wholesale.

That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein and their respective places of residence are as follows: H. HOBART SHETHAR, of the City of New-York, and ALBERT FLAGLER, of the City of Brooklyn, are the general partners, and JOHN T. WARING, of Yonkers, Westchester County, is the special partner.

That the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership is Twenty Thousand Dollars.

And that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1864, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1868.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

H. HOBART SHETHAR, } General
ALBERT FLAGLER, } Partners.
JOHN T. WARING, Special Partner.

NOTICE.—ERNEST GIRAUD AND HENRY J. BARBEY have retired from the firm of A. ISELIN & CO. The Banking and Commission business will be conducted by ADRIAN ISELIN alone, under the same old name.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 31, 1863.

ADRIAN ISELIN,
ERNEST GIRAUD,
HENRY I. BARBEY,

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Limited Partnership, according to the laws of the State of New-York, under the name or firm of "GIRAUD, BARBEY & CO." The general nature of the business to be transacted is the importing, buying and selling merchandise on commission. The names of the general partners interested therein are Ernest Giraud and Henry I. Barbey, residing in the City of New-York, and Auguste Richard, residing at Hoboken, in New-Jersey. The name of the special partner is Adrian Iselin, residing in the City of New-York, who has contributed the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars to the common stock. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and terminate on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 31, 1863.

ADRIAN ISELIN,
ERNEST GIRAUD,
HENRY I. BARBEY,
AUGUSTE RICHARD.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned under the firm name of BENEDICT, HALL & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner is authorized to use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

R. S. BENEDICT.
WILLIAM A. HALL,
L. S. BENEDICT,
H. G. SOUTHWICK.

JAN. 1, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO., commencing Jan. 1, 1864, and terminating Jan 1, 1865, and will continue the business lately carried on by BENEDICT, HALL & CO., at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

WILLIAM A. HALL,
HENRY C. SOUTHWICK,
JESSE ST. JOHN,
ADOLPHUS P. CARTER,
AUGUSTUS KIRKHAM,
MATTHEW BUNKER,
ROSWELL S. BENEDICT.

JAN. 1, 1864. Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT, expires this day by limitation.

CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS.
FRED. W. DEVOE.
CHARLES PRATT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO., and will continue the business of importing and manufacturing Paints, Oils, &c., as heretofore, at Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

The books and accounts of the late firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT are at our office for settlement.

CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS.
CHAS. PRATT.
T. B. HIDDEN.
LEONARD RICHARDSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE FIRM OF J. B. HERRICK & SON is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. J. B. HERRICK.

The undersigned, as surviving partner, will close the outstanding affairs of the firm and continue the business on his own account at No. 40 South-st.

JACOB HOBART HERRICK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

GOODMAN & JESSUP HAVE THIS DAY associated with them JOHN R. KENNADAY. They will continue the practice of a general business at their offices, No. 11 Broadway, under the firm name of GOODMAN, JESSUP & KENNADAY

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

Report of Dr. Sayres, the Health Officer, on their Filthy Condition—The Mayor Refers the Matter to the Common Council.

JANUARY 13, 1864.

To the Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor and President of the Board of Health:

In obedience to your request of this date, I have visited the Barracks in the Park, and present the following report:

The Barracks on the Broadway side are four hundred feet long by thirty feet wide, under the charge of Capt. HICKS, who has three assistants to keep it clean. This is used as a sort of a boarding-house or hotel for the various soldiers in their transit through the City to and from the seat of war. At the present time 800 men are accommodated there independent of the Provost-Guard, who occupy the lower portion of the Barracks, and the number of which I could not ascertain. The building is not constructed with sufficient regard to ventilation in cold weather or means of warming. And as they have but three assistants, it is impossible to keep it clean, with 800 men tramping out and in with snow and mud upon their feet.

It would require at least fifty men to do justice to the place, and in camp, under military discipline, it would take the whole 800, as each man would be compelled to police his own quarters, as should be done; but here they are simply *boarders* or guests in a hotel, to be waited on and cared for instead of caring for themselves; and as the Superintendent has no control over them, and as there is an entire absence of military discipline, some of the companies having no officers at all, as a matter of course the building is much more dirty than it should be, but is kept as neatly as can be done under the circumstances, with the amount of force employed; and unless the soldiers are compelled to police their quarters, the same as in camp, it will require instead of three assistants at least fifty, and these, by constant labor, would not more than do the work in muddy and wet weather.

Between these barracks and those on Park-row side are arranged the water-closets, which were constructed for summer use only, and of course are entirely unfitted for this cold weather, and absolutely require an entire *reconstruction*, as they are now constantly frozen up.

In the Park-row side a small room for the officer in charge and the medical attendant is cut off from the lower corner of the building, embracing one-half its width, and opening into the barracks.

Immediately behind this room a part is partitioned off which the Doctor very properly denominated the "*Pen.*' This pen is 15 feet wide, 20 feet long, 8 feet high to the roof and 4 feet to the eaves, boarded up on three sides tightly—the fourth, which faces on the barracks, directly opposite an immense stove, which is heated so a red heat, is by slats four inches wide and placed three inches apart.

In this 15x20 there is not a bench or a stick of wood or anything to sit on, not even a post to lean against, except the four perpendicular sides of the room. There is not even straw to cover the floor, as a hog or horse would have, but the accumulated filth of many months is the only thing that separates the inmates from the naked floor.

In this "pen" are confined at the present time 61 men, and the officer in charge informed me that he had at one time as many as 77. Some of the men have been there from three to four months. They are thus imprisoned for various military offences, breach of military discipline and desertion, all huddled in this common "pen," sick and well together. A guard is placed over them to prevent escape, and the guard is in waiting to accompany them to the water-closet in the Park *one at a time*; the other 76 must wait their proper turn, no matter how pressing the necessity from dysentery, diarrhea or other cause, and of course the result of such barbarity can better be imagined than described.

These men are fed through the bars, taking the meat and bread in the fingers, no knives or forks being allowed; spoons are allowed once a day when they have soup. No blankets are allowed them unless they happened to have one themselves when placed there, and but few of them are thus fortunate, they have therefore to lie upon the naked floor with the exception of the accumulation of filth and mud before referred to.

The Doctor informed me that by laying them upon their sides in spoon-fashion, and by close packing, putting the heads of one row on the bodies of the row in front, he could pack 45 in the pen; the rest are now taken out and obtained to trees until these 45 have had some sleep, and then they are transferred.

The only mode of cleaning the apartment was by running in Croton water, from a hose through the stake, which forced the bones, pork-skins, potato-skins, &c., to the back and corners of the room, and as it is nearly level, they remain there, and in some places are near an inch or two in depth.

The men are covered with lice and vermin, and the stench was almost unbearable.

Dr. BLAUVELT, who was in attendance, and who is a kind-hearted, honest, faithful man, informed me that he had repeatedly reported the nuisance as graphically as possible to his superior officers, Gen. CANBY and Gen. DIX, and demanded redress, but up to the present time without any avail.

Gen. DIX, himself, personally visited this place a few days since, and can, therefore, certify to the accuracy of my description.

This pest-hole is an outrage on humanity—a burning disgrace to any nation, and ought not for one moment to be tolerated.

If the General Government choose thus to outrage humanity, and treat their soldiers worse than wild beasts, in God's name let them take them away from the City, and put them on Government property, and thus assume the responsibility for the outrage,—but do not permit the City any longer to be disgraced by allowing them to occupy its grounds, and on them practice such horrid barbarities.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS A. SAYRE, M.D.,
Resident Physician.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit to your Honorable Body a copy of the report of LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D., relative to the condition of the barracks in the Park, and the danger thence to be apprehended of the breaking out of contagion and disease. I visited the place yesterday, at the request of Dr. SAYRE, and can personally bear testimony to the accuracy of the statements contained in the report. I would respectfully recommend that the Common Council take immediate steps to prevent the engendering of pestilence at this spot.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

The Case of Palmer.

PROBABILITY OF HIS TRIAL BEFORE A MILITARY COMMISSION.

No investigation in the case of PALMER, Collector BARNEY'S Private Secretary, has yet been had.

The rumors that his examination was progressing at Fort Lafayette, at Marshal MURRAY'S office, or at the headquarters of Gen. DIX, are without foundation. Marshal MURRAY has received a letter from the Secretary of War, stating that all such cases would be brought before a Military Commission, and it seems to be the received impression that PALMER will be tried in this way. A Military Commission can be organized by the commander of a department for the trial of such civilians as may be charged with crimes of which a Court-martial would take cognizance if the accused were in the military or naval service of the United States. The rules by which it is governed are similar to those governing Courts-martial, the Judge-Advocate and the members of the Court being sworn to secrecy. PALMER could not be brought before such a tribunal on allegations of defrauding the Revenue, but on the charge of holding communication with the enemies of the United States, or of aiding or abetting them or affording them comfort or support, or furnishing them with information, he could be tried by a Military Commission, and punished if the offence warranted death.

The Light Guard's Ball.

This long-expected ball took place last evening at the Academy of Music, and of the many brilliant ones the Guards have given, was, beyond dispute, the most brilliant. The Academy was chastely and elegantly ornamented for the occasion, with drapings of the Stars and Stripes; the stage handsomely inclosed, making, with the parquette, an ample ball-room. The company was large and select, the beauty in excess of that on any similar occasion, and the dressing rich and elegant. In all that tended to comfort and enjoyment, it was far in advance of the famous Russian Ball. That was a huge crowd, an indescribable confusion; this was crowd enough, truly, yet not to the excess which prevented locomotion or made dancing a farce. Dodworth's Military and Cotillon Band discoursed the music, and most admirably, while hundreds of canaries throughout the building—a beautiful idea it was—seemed to emulate the general excitement and enjoyment, and warbled their utmost, as though in rivalry of the more artistic strains.

Among the guests present were Major-Gen. DIX, Major-Gen. WOOL, Gen. MILLER, Major JOCELYN, U. S. A.; Col. MARTIN, Col. GRAFFORD, and all our prominent City officials.

The members of the Light Guard seemed to ignore themselves, and vie with each other in contributing to the pleasure of their guests. Much honor as they have heretofore won on the occasion of their annual festivity, on this they loaded themselves with it. The following gentlemen composed the Committees:

Reception Committee—Capt. Wm. G. Tompkins, Lieut. Daniel H. Burdett, Lieut. O. P. Smith, privates Henry Moulton, Wm. Desendorf; Sergeant Chas. H. Byrne, Privates Henry R. McMurray, Wm. T. Jennings, John E. Cossart, David M. Henriques, S. M. Blatchford.

House Committee—Privates Le [illegible], Benedict Thompson, Moss, A. P. Woodruff, S. R. Hawley, N. B. Day, R. R. Jones, J. L. Landy.

Floor Committee—Lieut. Daniel H. Burdett, Chief Floor Manager.

Assistant Floor Managers—Sergeants Samuel W. Osgood, Samuel Martin, Private E. J. Hunung.

Supper was prepared by Mr. HARRISON, and on a liberal and, to judge from the "discussion" of it, a most satisfactory scale.

THEODORE MOSS, Esq.—him of Wallack's, and without whom the management of no noted festivity is complete—had entire charge of the house, and by his admirable arrangements contributed largely to the entire success of the evening.

The dancing was kept up until an early hour this morning, closing with the "Stag Set" peculiar with the TIGERS, and which was enviously watched by the scores of ladies who had waited to see it, but who were denied the privilege of participation. This is the only ungallantry the Guards are ever guilty of, but they justly claim it as an hereditary right, and have justice in the claim as all will say. It sent every one home full of glee, and will, when recalled, make pleasanter. The memory of one of the most creditable and enjoyable balls that chroniclers have ever chronicled.

Banquet to the Re-Enlisted Veterans and Disabled Soldiers of the Irish Brigade.

As a recognition of the patriotic devotion of the re-enlisted veterans and disabled soldiers of the Irish Brigade, the officers of that gallant command now in this City have resolved to give a banquet to their war-worn companions in arms, on Saturday next, Jan. 16, at Irving Hall, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M. This banquet, which will be given at the expense of the officers of the brigade, without any outside assistance whatsoever, will be on a grand scale. Every necessary provision is being made to render it a success, under the personal supervision of Gen. MEAGHER, Capts. MCGEE and MORONEY of the Sixty-ninth, NAGLE of the Eighty-eighth, and CARTWRIGHT of the Sixty-third, together with Surgeon O'MEAGHER of the Sixty-ninth and Lieut. O'HANLON of the Sixty-third, and A. D. C., who constitute the Committee of Arrangements. A number of eminent citizens have been invited to attend. Gen. MEAGHER and his officers are determined to show to their heroic countrymen that their resolute fidelity to the Republic in its darkest hours is thoroughly appreciated. We anticipate a most genial and characteristic exhibition of Irish-American hospitality on this occasion.

Should Saturday be fine, the veterans of the brigade will assemble in the Park, immediately opposite the City Hall, at 11½ o'clock A. M., precisely, where they will await the band and Committee of Officers appointed to escort them to the Hall. Should the day be wet, the veterans are requested to come directly to Irving Hall from their residences, and be there at 12½ o'clock, precisely.

The Late Archbishop Hughes—Grand Mass Requiem at St. Francis Xavier's.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, a Grand Mass Requiem was held at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in Sixteenth-street, for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop HUGHES. Long before the hour appointed the church was densely crowded, mostly by ladies. The altar was draped with black cloth, embellished with the emblems of death. In the centre aisle, upon a raised platform, was a coffin covered with a black velvet pall, in centre of which was a large white cross. At the head and foot of the coffin were placed three wax tapers. The Celebrant was the Rev. JOSEPH LOYZANCE; Deacon, Rev. L. SCHNEIDER; Sub-Deacon, Rev. P. O'REILLY. The following were the priests present in the sanctuary: Very Rev. W. Starrs, administrator of the diocese, Rev. F. McMeiny, Very Rev. F. Sopranis, Rev. Michael Driscoll, Rev. Henry Hudson, Rev. H. DeLuynes, Rev. P. Miguard, Rev. P. Daubresse, Rev. John Cunningham, Rev. John McElroy, Rev. Thomas Flack, Rev. F. Charaux, and Rev. F. Duranquet. Father MORLANS had charge of the arrangements.

At the conclusion of the requiem, Father SEARRS performed the *Libera*.

The choir, thirty-two in number, under the able direction of Professor WILLIAM BERGE, gave the whole of Mozart's Grand Requiem. The most noticeable pieces in the requiem were the quartette *Tuba Mirum*, sung by Mmes. COOPER and JOHNSON, and Messrs. WERNEKE and DE CIGE, the full chorus *Hostias Sanctus*, and the quartette *Benedictus*.

The Fifty-ninth and Fortieth Regiments Paid the State and the City Bounties.

Yesterday the Fifty-ninth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. RUGG commanding, were paid the State bounty, $75, at the Park Barracks. To-day the City bounty will be given them. A portion of the Fortieth Regiment, (Mozart,) Col. EAGAN commanding, were paid City bounty, $300. The remainder will be paid it to-day.

In Memoriam.

Adelphic Lodge, No. 348, held last evening at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, a lodge of sorrow to the memory of their late Past Master J. B. YATES SOMMERS, also late Deputy Grand Master of the State of New-York.

The room was appropriately dressed. In the centre, on a raised platform of three steps, emblematic of youth, manhood and old age, stood the catafalque on which was placed the regalia and jewel of office of the deceased, the lambskin apron, white gloves and a most beautiful white wreath with black background, on which was inscribed the name of "J. B. YATES SOMMERS," the white wreath being the masonic emblem of death and purity. At each corner was placed the funeral urn and tapez, at the foot of the platform stood the altar, properly draped, supporting the Holy Bible, and surrounded by the three lesser lights.

After the opening of the Lodge, prayer by Rev. Bro. FERD. C. EWER and the singing of a hymn by Bros. MILLER and GARDNER, the solemn, and impressive ceremonies of the Masonic Ritual were performed conducted by W. ADON SMITH, Jr., Master; W. E. M. BANKS as Senior Warden, W. W. T. MARVIN as Junior Warden, J. W. BENNETT as Senior Deacon, G. W. BARNES as Junior Deacon, and Rev. Bro. F. C. EWER as Coaplain. From the extinguishing of the tapers, emblematic of death, throughout the entire ceremony to the relighting of them, emblematic of the resurrection, the service was most solemn.

After the ceremonies, R. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, D. G. M. of the First Masonic District, delivered a truthful and feeling eulogy. He said no eulogy was needed. The life of the late Deputy Grand Master, a life of love, was a eulogy in itself more beautiful than man could utter. He continued for some twenty minutes in a strain of eloquence that brought tears to the eyes of many.

Among the distinguished Brethren present were: R. W. J. J. CRANE, Past Grand Master; R. W. JAS. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brother HERRING, Past Grand Secretary; W. Brother THOS. S. SOMMERS, Master of Kane Lodge and brother of deceased; W. Brothers PRATT, CORNELL and many others.

Chess by Telegraph.

The Telegraphic Chess match between the New-York Paulson Chess Club and that of Philadelphia, the proceedings in which we have already taken occasion to refer to, was brought to a conclusion last evening. Upon the whole, the game in question may be considered as a fine specimen of chess strategy; and, so far as the Philadelphia players are concerned, we think that it would be difficult to select from the records of match games a better illustration of patient defences and persevering, unwavering attack, than that which is exhibited by them on the present occasion, and which will be apparent on a critical examination of the score, which we give below:

NEW YORK.	PHILADELPHIA.
1 P to K, 4	1 P to K, 4
2 Kt to K B, 3	2 Kt to Q B, 3
3 B to Q Kt, 5	3 P to Q R, 3
4 B. to R, 4	4 Kt to K B, 3
5 P to Q, 4	5 P takes P
6 P to K, 5	6 Kt to K, 5
7 Castles	7 B to K, 2
8 Kt takes P	8 K Kt to B, 4
9 Kt to K B, 5	9 Castles.
10 K B takes Kt	10 Q P takes B
11 Kt takes B ch	11 Q takes Kt
12 B to K B, 4	12 B to K B, 4
13 Kt to B, 3	13 Q Kt to Q
14 Q to K, 2	14 Kt to K, 3
15 B to K, 3	15 B to Q B, 4
16 P to K B, 4	16 Kt to Q, 5
17 P B takes Kt	17 P takes B
18 Kt to K, 4	18 Q to K, 3
19 Kt to Q B, 5	19 Q to Q Kt, 3
20 Kt to Q, 3	20 P to Q B, 4
21 P to Q Kt, 3	21 Q to Q B, 3
22 P to K Kt, 4	22 Q to K Kt, 3
23 P to K R, 3	23 P to K R, 4
24 K R to B 3	24 B to K 5
25 K R to B	25 R P takes P
26 R P takes P	26 Q to K R 2
27 Q to K R 2	27 B takes Kt
28 P takes B	28 Q takes P at Q 3
29 Q R to K	29 Q to K Kt 3
30 K R to B 3	30 P to R 4
31 P to K Kt 5	31 K R to K
32 R to K R 3	32 K to B 2
33 Q R to K 2	33 P to Q Kt 4
34 K to B	34 P to Q B, 5
35 Q to K Kt, 2	35 R to Q, 2
36 K to K	36 P to Q, 6
37 Q R to K, 3	37 P to Q Kt, 3
38 P to K Kt, 6	38 R to K, 3
39 Q to Q Kt, 2	39 R to E R

New-York resigns.

The Police Salaries.

It looks well in Albany for the desired increase of the salaries of the Police. The bill has thus early been introduced in the Assembly, and acted on favorably by the Committee. It is so manifestly just, meets with such a general approval from citizens, and so commends itself to the Legislature, that there would seem no doubt of its passage in either House. The bill is entirely untrameled with any of the other issues raised in regard to the Police—relates solely to the matter of pay, and discards all extraneous matters. Its passage will enable over 2,000 men to meet the increased cost of living, pay them for thirty-seven hours' duty out of the forty-eight, and increase their efficiency.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. Short Causes, 1282, 1654, 1298, 1176, 1611, 1133, 1134, 1281, 1382, 1657, 1587, 1612, 1613, 1658, 1047. *Part II.*—Nos. 1121, 958, 1211, 1202, 1216, 797, 985, 1074, 651, 870, 182.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 21 on Demurrer Calendar, 134, 157, 175, 183, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 203.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 298, 299, 300, 89, 211, 263, 148, 246, 259, 396, 175, 308, 309, 310, 3, 115. *Part II.*—Nos. 135, 204, 94, 302, 303, 280, 307, 312, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320.

SUPERIOR COURT—Same calendar as yesterday.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—Friday, Jan. 15.—Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 21, 33, 71, 78, 84.

[Advertisement.]

LAUGHING GAS HARMLESS.—

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Times, of Wednesday morning, contains the report of the death of Mr. SAMUEL SEARS, after inhaling the Laughing Gas for the extraction of a tooth, at the office of Dr. BURNETT, No. 373 Canal-street. It might be inferred by those not conversant with the subject, that the inhalation of this gas was dangerous. Your report of the above case, says: "Dr. GEO. B. BOUTON made a post-mortem examination on the body, and he found that the deceased was very consumptive—that one of his lungs was nearly gone, and the other considerably affected by disease. Dr. BOUTON, in his testimony before the jury, gave it as his opinion, that if deceased had been in ordinary health, he would not have been injuriously affected by the inhalation of the gas."

It is evident from the details of the report, that Mr. SEARS could *not* have died from the effects of the gas, for it is well known that these effects *all* pass off within two or three minutes of inhalation; while Mr. SEARS, it is stated, "had recovered from the effects of the gas," and walked about, and did not expire till two hours afterward. It is well known that persons suffering from consumption, where the vital forces are nearly exhausted, frequently die suddenly, and from no apparent or ascertainable cause. This might have been the case with Mr. SEARS. This is the first time I ever heard it intimated that there was any danger, even for consumptives, to inhale the "laughing gas." The only question has been its efficiency as an adequate substitute for ether or chloroform. No one questions this who has witnessed its operation.

I have made and administered this gas during the past twenty years to at least *twenty thousand persons*, and since May last for the extraction of over 8,000 teeth, and have never had the slightest ill effects attend it. I have taken great pains to make the gas pure. I cannot answer for the results of an *impure* article.

But is it safe for consumptive persons, (like Mr. SEARS,) and those suffering from extreme feebleness and nervous debility, to inhale the gas? I answer that the gas has been given *for the relief* of these very complaints, and with the most happy results. A few weeks since a gentleman came to our office, who was far gone with consumption. His friends said they should not be surprised if he died any day. They wished to know if it would be safe for him to breathe the gas, and have a tooth extracted. I answered that it would, and that he would feel stronger after breathing it. I gave him the gas, and his tooth was extracted. He said he felt better than before inhaling it. Three days after this his sister called at our office, and wished to know if he could not come and inhale the gas for his health; and stated that on returning home after his tooth was extracted—to the surprise of the whole family—he felt so strong that he did not wish to lay down, and even the next morning his strength continued. My answer was that the gas would do him no permanent good; that it could not restore the lungs, and therefore the relief would be only temporary. He was wasting away for the want of capacity in his lungs to oxygenize his blood; that the gas, containing a much larger proportion of oxygen than the common air, the deficiency in the lungs would be temporarily relieved by the extra quantity of oxygen.

On the 8th of December last, I had an application to administer the gas to a lady who had been confined to her room by sickness for the past two years. She had hardly been off from her bed during this time. Her father said she had been so low at times that, on two occasions, her physician had pronounced that she was approaching her end. Her nervous condition was such that during these two years she had to be kept in total darkness! She could not bear the light. The dentist said he thought it very unsafe to administer the gas—that she would die on our hands. I answered, "The gas gives *life*, not death. If she has two hours to live she will certainly live four hours after inhaling the gas." Her parents lifted her from the bed to an easy-chair. I administered a dose of the gas, inducing sound sleep, during which the dentist extracted four teeth. He extracted four more after the next dose, and two more, (ten in all,) after the third dose. When we came away, the lady said she could not remember the time when she had felt so well as she did then. On the 16th of December, (eight days after,) her father called and said his daughter had gained in health every day since she inhaled the gas, and wished us to come and administer it again and extract more teeth. We went and gave the gas three times more and removed the balance of the stumps. Not only no ill effects, but, apparently, the best medical effects attended its inhalation. Her disease seemed to be mostly of a nervous character, originating, as they thought, in her ulcerated teeth.

I think the above facts afford sufficient evidence that it is safe for persons suffering from *any sort* of disease, to inhale a pure article of nitrous oxide gas.

G. Q. COLTON.

No. 22 Bond-street, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

[Advertisement.]

INSTRUCTIONS IN PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—A private class, composed of ladies and gentlemen, for Tuesday and Friday evenings, is now forming, and will meet for the first time on the 19th of January. For particulars, inquire of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT MORAL ELEPHANT, SLEIGHING CARNIVAL, Dangerous Skating, Double-Faced Grabs, Masonics in the Army, New-Orleans Inundations, Car-Crowding, Cars in a Snow-Bank, President's Receptions, with other interesting and exciting illustrations, with much interesting reading matter, in the *New-York Illustrated News* of this week.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS of this week will contain highly interesting reading for Politicians, Patriots, Soldiers, Citizens and Ladies. Every man, woman and child will be delighted with the intellectual and exciting feast to be found in this valuable number.

Advertisement.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 14.—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Bisset, Mrs. Wallace, A. Eggers, G. Mahon, Lieut.-Col. Moncrieff, Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway, Mr. Pruyn, R. Usher, Jno. Purdy, Robert Thompson, S. Giddings, C. M. de Aubigne, A. Rymer, Miss Rymer, Master Rymer, G. Mackenzie, A. de Peyster, A. Ferrat, E. Welch, G. Almond, Mr. Haviland, T. Byrne, R. McIntyre, W. Barbour, Geo. Wolf, S. Bruhl, T. Mensing, A. Hodges, Thomas Hansbrow, A. Welch, Lieut.-Col. Monro and servant, Mr. Gardner, Mrs. Williams and 2 children, H. Brummer, Mr. Grant, Mr. Smith, A. Van Bergen, Joseph Stitt, D. Earle, E. Booth, J. Dunham, R. Nesbit, G. Hashagen, H. Fairchild, Jas. Ayres, Mr. Petrie, W. Beare, James Redmond, W. Hunter, W. Smedley, Mr. Kearney, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Mulvaney, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. Davies, Mr. Bruton, George Gauthier, Mr. Phillipi.—Total, 63.

JAN. 14—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool.*—Rev. E. M. Sawtell and wife, Miss Julia Sawtell, James Sawtell, Mrs. Large, 2 children and servant, Capt. Williams and wife, Miss Agnes Williams, Mrs. Lawrenson, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Williams, James T. Hunt, H. T. Ellis, J. Nicholls, Wm. Fielding, Ed. Moulson, Hon. Jas. M. Scovell, J. H. de Jonge, J. F. Pettibone, Jas. Coste, Victor Anderson, Rev. J. C. Smith, W. H. Butler, Wm. Brigham, Wm. Williams, T. Sympson, Charles McC. Delany, J. C. Kelly, John Madden, Capt. Thos. W. Freeman, Capt. J. A. Bloomfield, H. M. 47th; Maj.-Gen. Geo. Napier, of Canada West.

In bark White Sea, from Matamoras—Aug. Heych, Joseph Blum, Edward Uneyke, T. Schlemery and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 22 | Sun sets..... 4 57 | Moon sets. 12 14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 05 | Gov. Island..12 54 | Hell Gate.. 2 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 14.

Cleared.

Ships Goschen (Brem.,) Probst, London, Chas. Luling & Co.; Belle Wood, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Mary, (Br.,) Lord, Havana, J. A. R. Webster & Co.; Yumuri, (Br.,) Anderson, Sagua le Grande, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Robert Mowe, Hotchkiss, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Dos Maselinos, (Span.,) ——, Buenos Ayres, Yznaga Del Valle & Co.; Spartan, (Br.,) McCullough, Sagua le Grande, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Schiller, (Port.,) ——, Oporto, Haremeyer & Brun; Rockingham, Haskell, Baltimore, A. F. Bailey; Helena, (Br.,) Connolly, St. Johns, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff.

Schooners Annie, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Antigua, W. I., B. F. Small & Co; Sarah Caroline, (Br.,) Hurst, Halifax, R. P. Buck & Co.; Graham, (Br.,) Graham, St. Kitts, Brett, Son & Co.; Wm. Hunter, Eldridge, New-Orleans, J. A. R. Webster & Co.; W. H. De Wit, Carey, York River, F. J. Campbell.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence, to Keese.

Arrived.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool 2:30 P. M. Jan. 7, and Queenstown 8:30 P. M. 8d, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Jan. 6, lat. and lon. 55 noon being 50 13 and 27 30, passed steamship Australasian, bd. E., 13th, lat. 42 52, lon. 60 57, passed a steamer bound W., supposed the Sidon; 13th, lat. 40 56, lon. 67 06, passed steamship Glasgow, bound W. Arrived under Jersey City at 11 A. M.

U. S. steam transport Haze, Pennington, Yorktown, Va., Jan. 12, with passengers, for Fairhaven, Conn., and proceed.

Steamship City of London, Petrie, Liverpool Dec. 30, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 12, was spoken with steamship Glasgow, for New-York.

Steamer Sea Gull, [illegible], Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Banshee, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Hayden, Matamoras Dec. 24, with cotton to J. & N. Smith & Co. Wm. Williams, first officer, died. Off Tortugas, was in co. with bark Marion, for New-York. Has had heavy weather.

Ship Hobomok, Nairn, Tortugas 14 ds., in ballast to Benner & Brown.

U. S. bark Voltiguer, Conway, Hilton Head 6 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster. Wm. Wilson, a seaman, fell from the foretop, and was badly injured.

Bark Baltimore, (Dan., of St. Thomas,) Losberg, Rio Janeiro Dec. 3, with coffee to E. D. Morgan. The Brem. brig Hydra arrived at Rio Janeiro Nov. 30, from London, the master of which reported that on Nov. 26, in lat. 17 S., was boarded by a boat with an armed crew, from a gunboat, which they reported as the Ohio; being close alongside of the gunboat, could see two brass pieces, one forward, the other aft. She had no name or colors.

Bark White Sea, (of Liverpool,) Evans, Matamoras 21 ds, with cotton to Hennings & Gosling. Has had some heavy weather; lost jibboom and shifted cargo.

Bark A. C. Adams, Hemmingway, New-Orleans 21 ds., with mdse. to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Gan Eden, Reed, New-Orleans 21 ds., with mdse. to C. C. Duncan.

Bark Albertina, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Olmsted, Vera Cruz Dec. 17, and Nassau Jan. 5, to Hargous & Co.

Bark John Benson, Jonnson, St. Johns, P. R., Dec. 24, via Grand Cay 30th, with salt to Sturges & Co.

Brig Calmuck, Pettingill, Inagua 12 ds., with salt to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Lucy Ann, (of Arichat,) Boudrot, Georgetown, P. E. I., 30 ds., with oats to B. F. Small & Co. Is bound to Baltimore; put into this port, short of water, and to land the crew of the brig Minnehaha, picked up at sea. Has had heavy westerly weather the entire passage; lost and split sails, &c. Jan. 5, lat. 40, lon. 70 45, fell in with brig Minnehaha, of Yarmouth, N. S., Capt. Turbell, from Providence for Philadelphia, in a sinking condition; took off Captain and crew, 9 in number, and brought them to this port. Capt. Turbell reports sailed from Providence Dec. 28, in ballast, and had very heavy weather. On the 1st inst., during a gale from W. N. W., was thrown on her beam ends, and was compelled to cut away the masts to right her. She then sprung a leak and the pumps choked, when it was deemed prudent to abandon her on the first opportunity, which was done on the 5th, and were received on board the schr. Lucy Ann. One of the seamen of the M. had his leg broken. She was 343 tons burden, about 8 years old, owned by Charles & George W. Tucker & Moodie, of Yarmouth, N. S., and insured. She had eight feet of water in her when abandoned.

Schr. George Thomas, Day, Nassau Dec. 23, and Ragged Island 30th, with salt to W. Jones.

Schr. Minnie Arnold, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) McKenzie, Jacmel 19 ds., with coffee and logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy weather.

Schr. Lisiits, Underhill, Jacmel 13 ds., with logwood to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Lane, (of Falmouth, Jam.,) Strum, Matamoras 23 ds., with cotton to Dollner & Potter.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Below.

Bark Texas, from New-Orleans.
Bark Ealing Grove, (Br.,) from Algoa Bay for orders.
Bark Henry Trowbridge, from Barbados.
Brig Eudola.

Sailed.

Jan. 13—Steamship Yazoo.
Bark Fanny Hamilton.
Brig James Crow.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 14—Arr. Br. brig Firm, from Antwerp.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Melrose, of Windsor, N. S., before reported, arrived at Inagua on the 1st inst., in distress, in charge of Wm. Lynch, first mate of the Danish bark Princess Alexandra. The Captain and two of the crew of the Melrose had died. The vessel was leaking.

The schrs. J. H. Seguine and Alexander Law, partially burned and sunk at Pier No. 52 North River, in December last, are about being raised. The former has 4,000 bushels oats and the latter 9,000. The Harbor Commissioners have taken in hand the raising of some 25 canal-boats, for which no owners have appeared.

The steamtug John Birkbeck, while lying at the end of Pier No. 28 East River, was stove with the ice, and had barely time to reach the pier at the foot of Peck-slip, when she filled.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Dec. 3, ship Chapman, Miller, hence for San Francisco, wtr. orders; bark Mondamon, from Baltimore, dischg.

At Inagua, Jan. 2, brig Lillian, for Boston, dischg.

[PER HIBERNIA.]

Arrived from New-York—J. R. "Mosle," Valparaiso and Resolute, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Portland—Charles Ward, at Liverpool.

[PER SCOTIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Volunteer and Idomenes, at Cadiz; D. H. Wasien, at Genoa; Gerhard, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The ship Clara Wheeler, from Liverpool for New-York, put into Queenstown on the 2d, leaky.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

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UNITED STATES.

EAGLE MILLS.

TABER & PLACE,

Successors to

WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,

DEALERS IN

COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS

&c., &c., &c.

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RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.

OFFICE, No. 94 FRONT-ST.

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IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all

CHEAP FOR CASH.

SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
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Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., N. Y.

DEAFNESS,
CATARRH,
Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all Diseases of the
EAR AND THROAT,
Exclusively Treated by
DR. LIGHTHILL,
Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., at his office
34 ST. MARK'S PLACE.
Office hours from 9, A. M. till 3, P. M.

FROM F. L. CAGWIN, ESQ.,
PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once. I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable case, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to mess his experience, has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble seems very much better also, and, indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before.)

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those, who in time past, may like myself have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith, Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me

The New-York Times.

VOL. XHI—NO. 3842. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Discussion of the Enrollment Act in the Senate.

The Postal Laws Amended for the Benefit of Soldiers.

THE CHANGES IN THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

Probable Increase in the Tax on All Manufactures.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

THE REBEL FORCES IN TEXAS.

Authentic information received by the Government reduces considerably the numbers of the rebel forces in Texas and other portions of the Southwest. The whole of MAGRUDER'S force in Texas does not exceed 15,000, and the troops in Louisiana, under command of TAYLOR and other guerrilla chiefs, are put down at less than half that number. Owing to the scarcity of supplies and lack of transportation, they are so scattered as to be impotent for mischief on a large scale. The forces under MAGRUDER, it is stated, could not be concentrated in a less time than three months.

THE REVENUE QUESTION.

It is quite probable that the tax on all manufactured articles will be doubled before the close of the session. There is a growing sense of the importance of increasing the revenue, and Members of Congress are rapidly, though rather unwillingly, giving in their adherence to the only practical way of doing this—increasing taxation. Several are preparing bills to meet this necessity. On Monday, the Ways and Means Committee will take up in good earnest the Petroleum and Tobacco tax. The result will be made public on Tuesday or Wednesday. The tax on the refined articles will probably be increased to the figure recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SECRETARY USHER.

The reports prejudicial to Secretary USHER, sent over the wires, and written by correspondents, are everywhere regarded as having originated in a personal feeling. No member of the Cabinet has more endeared himself to the thousands who have business to transact with his department, and to none less than to Secretary USHER can any dishonest motive or any dishonest act be attributed. The best proof of his invulnerability is to be found in the fact that he challenges inquiry, and the public should therefore be guarded against all assaults which, while originating in personal feeling, have no truthful foundation to rest upon.

TRADE IN MISSOURI.

Upon the recommendation of Senator BROWN, Secretary CHASE has consented to remove the restrictions on trade in Missouri.

THE RAILROADS IN TENNESSEE.

A large number of carpenters and other mechanics have been sent from here by the Government to repair the railroads in Tennessee, which will be in complete running order on the opening of Spring.

MRS. SPRAGUE NOT INJURED.

The report telegraphed this morning from Pittsburgh that Mrs. Senator SPRAGUE was injured by the accident on the Cleveland Railroad is incorrect. She was here at the time.

APPOINTMENT OF SURGEONS.

The following have been appointed Surgeons in colored regiments: M. VINCENT, First Michigan colored Volunteers; THOMAS HOWLEY, Brooklyn Twenty-fifth U. S. colored Volunteers; O. S. BELDON, and DAVID STEVENS, of New-York, Assistant Surgeons of the Twentieth U. S. colored regiment.

GEN. BUTLER AT NORFOLK.

Gen. BUTLER will remove his headquarters from Fortress Monroe to Norfolk.

GEN. STONEMAN.

Gen. STONEMAN has gone West to report to Gen. GRANT.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

CHAS. A. DANA, Esq., formerly of the *Tribune*, will probably be appointed Assistant Secretary of War.

EVERYTHING QUIET.

No information of a rebel cavalry raid to Leesburgh has been received at Gen. AUGUR'S headquarters. Our forces along the Upper Potomac are amply sufficient to protect that line.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

A RAID BY GUERRILLAS.

The *Evening Star* has the following: "We learn that the night before last a party of guerrillas made a raid into the village of Vienna, and captured fifteen horses, two of which belonged to the Government; one to Dr. LOCKWOOD, of this city; another to Dr. LLOYD, of Vienna, and others to Messrs. ANTHONY, SWEETSER, and others. The guerrillas made an attempt to get to the horses of the Second (District) regiment, but the guard discovering them in time and firing at them, raised an alarm, when they made off, cutting five of the horses loose that could not travel fast enough for them."

ORDERED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Capt. FRANK W. MARSTON, of the Signal corps of the Army of the Potomac, has been ordered to New-Orleans as chief signal officer of the Department of the Gulf.

SOLICITOR OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Hon. JOHN BOSEMAN KERR, of Maryland, has been nominated by the President to the Senate for confirmation, as Deputy Solicitor of the United States Court of Claims, in place of RICHARD BATES, Esq., resigned.

THE DANISH MINISTER.

Col. RAASLOFF, the Danish Minister, returned to Washington yesterday, and to-day had a formal interview with the President, in which expressions of the kindest feelings on the part of both Governments were interchanged. This gentleman has been absent on a special mission to China, where he negotiated a treaty for his Government, securing not only to Denmark, but to all other nations, the benefit of the coasting trade, and other commercial advantages.

The Chinese Government has adopted a national flag. Heretofore they have had only local and individual flags.

PENSIONS.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, to-day gave notice of a bill to provide a new classification of pensions, according to the extent and nature of disability.

THE AMNESTY.

Although it has been decided that the amnesty of the President does not extend to prisoners of war as a class, nevertheless, he is prepared to give such individuals among them its benefit when examination into their individual cases demonstrates the propriety of the act on his part.

THE SMALL-POX.

The average number of small-pox cases in the entire District of Columbia is stated to be about 1,200 by the policemen employed in making special inquiry.

VICE-CONSUL OF ITALY.

Signor ALONZO VITI has been recognized by the President as Vice-Consul of Italy at Philadelphia.

ARRESTS FOR RECRUITING FOR OTHER STATES.

Five persons from the North have been arrested by the military authorities while engaged in recruiting negroes to fill up the quotas of distant States. They had succeeded in enlisting twenty men.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a petition of PETER COOPER and others against the repeal of the commutation clause.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill amendatory of the Homestead law and for other purposes. Referred.

BOUNDARY LINES.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, (Union,) introduced a bill authorizing Minnesota and Wisconsin to extend their common boundary, &c. Referred.

THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL.

Mr. CONNESS presented a resolution of inquiry as to the failure of the Overland Mail to California for the past two months.

PAYING THE SOLDIERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) all prior orders were suspended, and the House Bill providing for the deficiency appropriation for paying the officers and men in the Western Department of Missouri was considered, and after amendment, was passed. The bill appropriates $600,712.

THE AGENTS OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the names of the special agents and assistants now in the employment of the Treasury Department, the States from which they were appointed, their operations, their pay and emoluments, which was agreed to.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

The Senate, by resolution, requested the Secretary of State to transmit a copy of the report presented to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, in September last, by Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, delegate to that body from the Government of the United States. This paper exhibited to the thirty-three nations assembled in that Congress the rapid increase in the territory, population and products of the United States, and especially the vast dormant wealth of its gold-bearing regions. It was published at Berlin, and extensively circulated throughout Europe, where it has exerted an important influence in sustaining our national credit.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of the Enrollment Bill.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) proposed an amendment prohibiting enlisted men from serving as substitutes, except in regiments from the State where they first enlisted. Adopted.

The amendment of the Committee as amended was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) asked leave to withdraw his amendment allowing volunteers to furnish substitutes, passed yesterday in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Union,) moved that the Senate rescind its action of yesterday in retaining the three hundred dollar commutation clause. He thought that while the country was looking to the Senate for a feasible measure to secure soldiers to crush the rebellion, the Senate was amusing the country with schemes of how not to do the work. It was time to look the matter boldly in the face. The war had been a chapter of accidents—he might say, a "comedy of errors."

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) renewed his amendment, requiring a tax upon incomes. Rejected.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend, by making persons who have resided in the United States one year, and shall have voted at any election, liable to the draft. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) renewed his amendment, to substitute $500 instead of $300, as the maximum for commutation.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) would, without discourtesy to the Senate, move to amend the title of the bill, as it now stands, by calling it "A bill to raise a tax by lottery from certain able-bodied men, who are unwilling to enter the service." [Laughter.] He would vote against this expensive, impracticable, cumbersome bill. He wanted a conscription bill. This was not such a bill, but a bill of revenue.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) moved to amend Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment by inserting four instead of five hundred dollars as the price of commutation. Carried—Ayes, 22; Nays, 19.

On Motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

MARINE COLLISIONS.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water; and a bill to regulate the admeasurement of the tonnage of the ships and vessels of the United States.

SMALL-POX IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, which was instructed to inquire into the propriety of measures being taken to prevent the spread of small-pox, caused to be read several communications from the Mayor of Washington, the Acting Surgeon-General, and others, showing that provision has been made for the care of all persons suffering with that disease, and also for vaccination.

Mr. LOVEJOY reported a resolution, which passed, declaring, as the judgment of the House, it would be advisable, as a precautionary measure, that the Cities of Georgetown and Washington furnish vaccination at the residences of citizens, and that they take immediate action on the subject.

HOSPITAL DUES.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) the Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a law requiring hospital dues from American vessels sold in foreign ports.

CLOTHING FOR SOLDIERS TO BE SENT BY MAIL.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill amending the law prescribing the articles to be admitted into mails. It provides that articles of clothing being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and compressed within limit not exceeding two pounds in weight, being addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, may be transmitted at eight cents, and above that weight according to the regulations prescribed by the Postmaster-General. Passed.

THE BRITISH SCHOONER GLEN.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill appropriating $17,000 to indemnify the owners of the British schooner *Glen* for illegal seizure. Passed.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Senate bill, providing for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War for one year, at a salary of $3,000.

It was said, in explanation, that the law heretofore passed had expired, and that the object was to revive it, Mr. WATSON still acting in that capacity.

The bill was passed.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered an amendment to the Internal Revenue Bill in the form of a more carefully prepared section for warehousing spirits, but making no substantial change of the third section of the bill, for which section it is a substitute.

THE DACOTAH ELECTION CASE.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the resolution from the Committee on Elections in reference to the Dacotah contested election case.

The resolution declares that WM. JAYNE is entitled to take the oath of office without prejudice to the claims of Mr. TODD, who is to be permitted to prosecute the contest for the seat.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered as a substitute, that neither of the gentlemen be permitted to take the seat, and that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report on the merits of the case.

On this subject a debate took place, when Mr. SMITH'S substitute was rejected by 56 against 78.

The original resolution was then adopted, and Mr. JAYNE was sworn in as Delegate from Dacotah, and took his seat, whereupon the House adjourned until Monday.

The War in the Southwest, &c.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 14.

The steamer *Herrman*, from Memphis, 13th, has arrived with 29 bales of cotton.

Gen. SHERMAN had arrived at Memphis, and the authorities tendered him the hospitality of the city.

The *Bulletin* says, on account of the stringency of the money market, and the bad state of navigation, there is but little activity in the Cotton market. Sales, 128,309 pounds, at unchanged prices. There are no receipts from below.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 15.

One hundred and seventy-nine bales of low, middling cotton were sold at auction here to-day by the United States Marshal, at 65¼c. The sale produced $50,000, which goes as prize money for the navy. Thirty-eight mules were sold on the same account, and brought $3,440.

The Fourteenth Wisconsin regiment, veteran recruits, arrived here this evening, en route to Madison, Wisconsin.

Memphis papers contain an unconfirmed report that four hundred rebels recently captured a passenger train between Duval's Bluff and Little Rock, and injured the road to such an extent as to cause the destruction of the next train, and the loss of the lives of many passengers.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Stuart's Reported Movement—No Danger Apprehended.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

Accounts received to-night from the Army of the Potomac say that the reported movement of STUART'S cavalry occasions no alarm, as it is not believed that he has a sufficient number of men even for a less arduous duty than a campaign on our right. If a cavalry movement is progressing in that direction it cannot be of much magnitude. Trains are running to and from our army in Virginia, as usual, and nobody anticipates any interruption.

Returning Veterans—The Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Eighth and Eleventh Connecticut veteran regiments arrived home this afternoon. Their reception was a perfect ovation. Cannon were fired, bells rung, the military paraded, and thousands of people were in the street to witness the affair.

The Connecticut Legislature adjourns *sine die* to-night. A resolution, proposing a change in the Constitution so as to allow soldiers to vote, has passed both Houses. The Legislature has authorized the Ætna Insurance Company to increase its capital to $200,000, the Phœnix Company to $200,000, and the City Fire Insurance Company to $600,000.

Affairs at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 15.

Since the suspension of navigation, the markets are very quiet. There was considerable movement in Provisions to-day. Sales, 3,300 sides at $6 25; 2,500 ribbed do. at $7 50; 3,300 Hams at 9c.; 1,850 tierces of Lard at 12c.@13c. The weather has been quite mild for a few days past, and the Underwriters are taking measures to protect the steamboats at the levees when the ice breaks up. The ferryboats have been trying to open the channel across the river for two days, but without success. Heavily laden wagons continue to cross on the ice.

Philadelphia and Liverpool Steamship Project.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 15.

A number of business men of this city met at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Office yesterday, to consider the project of a good and permanent line of steamers between Liverpool and Philadelphia. A proposition from Liverpool has been made to the Railroad company. It contemplates such mutual accommodations between the steamers and the railroad as would benefit both. It was resolved to raise the necessary amount of capital here, and make arrangements with the Company similar to those contemplated by the Liverpool party.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 15.

Trade is good. Jobbers are inclined to buy many leading staples.

Proceedings have been instituted to libel the sunken ship *Aquila* on behalf of her owners.

All the efforts toward raising and saving the ironclad *Camanche* seem to be indefinitely postponed.

Much complaint is made at the indifference manifested by parties whose business it is to save her. A general belief prevails that if proper efforts were made they would be successful.

The Veterans of 1812.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

The veterans of 1812 held a Convention in the Assembly Chamber, to-day, for the purpose of memorializing the Legislature for an appropriation to pay the certificates issued on their audited claims. About seventy were present. Gen. VAN-RENSSELAER presided. Gov. SEYMOUR, in response to their invitation, addressed them briefly, favoring the speedy payment of their claims.

The Chesapeake Piracy.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Jan. 15.

The examination in the *Chesapeake* case has been adjourned until the 21st inst. The counsel for the prisoner was not prepared to proceed to-day in the absence of some documents for which he had applied to the Governor of this province, who required time to consult his legal advisers.

Government Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 15.

The sales of "Five Twenties" to-day amounted to $2,500,000.

Dinner to Gen. Burnside.

A few eminent citizens last evening gave a private and informal complimentary dinner to Gen. BURNSIDE, at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Among them were Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, R. H. MCCURDY, S. B. CHITTENDEN, LEUTZE, the painter, G. W. BLUNT, &c., &c. The supper itself was elegant and handsomely served, and the speeches that followed, brief, terse and telling, were of a high order of social eloquence. For the most interesting, however, were the few remarks of Gen. BURNSIDE himself; who gave some deeply interesting reminiscences of the perfect and self-sacrificing loyalty of the people of East Tennessee, of the siege of Knoxville, and of his command in Cincinnati. East Tennesseeans, for instance, when the Union armies swept their forms clean of subsistence, would say, "It's hard, General, to be sure; but thank God, *the Yankees did it*!" And during the siege of Knoxville, most seasonable and large supplies were constantly floated down to the town on the river past the besieger's pickets through the fogs, from a region actually patrolled by rebel cavalry. The General said of the siege of Knoxville, that after all, there was no great merit in holding it, "because we were ordered to!" After explaining how the detention of LONGSTREET before Knoxville, enabled GRANT to complete his success at Chattanooga, Gen. BURNSIDE paid a noble tribute to the private soldiers, whom he called the real heroes of the war, "fighting where they encounter twenty bullets for one that comes near me, and with no prospect if they fall, better than a nameless grave." Then followed a brief allusion to his policy in arresting VALLANDIGHAM, of striking at the leaders, and a curious story of that Copperhead's arrest. It was threatened that he would be rescued; so he was put in the room immediately above Gen. BURNSIDE'S in the hotel, two floors higher, a company of regulars quartered in the hotel, and a Corporal and seven men in the room opposite VALLANDIGHAM'S, having orders enjoining them to do anything to prevent the prisoner from leaving that room. A serenade to VALLANDIGHAM was proposed, but given up when Gen. BURNSIDE advised the proposers that this regular corporal didn't know anything in the world, except to obey orders, and that there was danger that he might think a rescue was intended, and that VALLANDIGHAM might unhappily meet with some accident. And the General concluded with very graceful and feeling reference to the kind reception he had met at the East, and his hopes of being able to fill up the Ninth Army corps to 50,000 men.

We can barely refer to the brilliant wit and solid seasonable sense of the remarks which followed, from Judge BRADY, Dr. HITCHCOCK, Mr. COWDIN, Dr. VINTON and others. The occasion was one of singularly complete enjoyment.

THE LAMAR CORRESPONDENCE

FURTHER INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

Implications of Citizens of New-York and Brooklyn.

The Questions of Cotton, Gold, and Fast Steamers.

The Navy Department yesterday authorized the publication of the balance of the captured correspondence of the rebel agent, Col. LAMAR. We publish the most important portions of it.

A NEW-YORKER HELPING THE REBELS—A "WOMAN IN THE CASE."

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1863.

MY DEAR CHARLEY: Your favor of the 4th inst. is before me. It gave me pleasure to learn that you had arrived safe and was engaging yourself. My friend CAMMACK is here, and stays with me at Glen Cove, L. I. He wishes to be remembered to you—will find you if he goes to England. I have not received your letter, sent to the care of G. B. G. I do not remember having written him this morning, asking him to forward the same to you at Glen Cove. I have called at his office, but no CARBART to be found. There are parties here from Atlanta, Georgia, making an effort to carry out your suggestions in reference to taking in and bringing out a cargo. They have consulted me, and if their plans accord with my opinions I shall go in. When I see your letter, now in the hands of CARBART, I may get some new idea, as I fancy something is said of the enterprise in that communication. Are the Yankees want all I shall not go in; but if equity is their guide, I shall take a quarter interest for you and myself, and send a man at once to your father, giving him all the particulars. * * * *

I will deliver your message to DICK BUSTEND. The draft took place yesterday, and I presume is still going on. Up to this time there has been no trouble, and from the fact of Gen. EIX having such a military force in and about the City, I fancy there will be no disturbance. BRIGGS has been seen, but I can't find him. I do not believe he will show himself in New-York again. If, however, I can find him I will get the three M. I suppose it was Confederate money. As regards the clothing, boots, &c., if he don't pay, I will turn him out naked. CHARLEY, I can't say anything in reference to the war that will interest you. Charleston I don't believe will fall; still I am often wrong; this week I think will tell the tale; the whole force is now at work, as you will perceive by the New-York papers. There is nothing of importance from the Army of the Potomac. I will see SUSIN and CARNART. If you should be short let me know and I will send it at once. If you can give me a point about Alaska do so. Gold I am confident will go to fifty in three months. Don't fail to write me. I wish I was with you. Truly yours. N. C. TROWBRIDGE.

CAM. has made an engagement with his lady love and her sister for himself and the subscriber to dine at DELMONICO'S this the 20th day of August. I don't feel like it. The weather is too warm and there ain't any good place there, so I shan't go. It would do you good to see him raise his arms and picture the meeting between his lady and himself on her arrival here. She is a stunner, and for fear you won't believe me I will inclose her carte de visite. Send it back to me without fail. She spent last winter in Havana with a sick husband, since dead. CAM. is having a good time, and so do your humble servant before he got here. "He that is robbed, not wanting what is stolen, or knowing it not, is not robbed at all." So I thought I would go in. Of course he thinks her virtuous, and as it will do him no good to inform him to the contrary, I keep shady on the subject. To-night he will have lots to tell me. She is one of the F. F. V.'s, and nothing else induced CAM. to take the risk in coming here.

A NEW-YORK REBEL'S OPINION OF MATTERS AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1863.

MY DEAR CHARLEY: I wrote you some days since and told you all I thought of at the moment that would be of the least interest. Since writing you we have the report that Sumter has been crumbled by shot and shell, and I very much fear such is the fact; and, in the absence of any knowledge of the defence after the fall of Sumter, I, like every one around me, am forced to the conclusion that Charleston must fall into the hands of the enemy. It will be hard indeed, but I still have hope. The people in this country are all of the opinion that, with the fall of Charleston, the war is well nigh its end, and all base their operations accordingly. I am of your opinion, and believe that the war will only end with the Independence of the South in some shape. I have great hope that Erance will at once come to our aid. She will, I doubt not, have settled the Polish difficulty ere this reaches you, and I have been informed that the Polish trouble alone has been the cause of delay on the part of the Emperor. Can't you see him and impress upon him the impropriety of allowing twenty millions of people to attack and destroy one-third of their number, who only desire to withdraw from any further association with them? If we had been properly represented abroad from the beginning of our troubles, I am satisfied our ports would be all we want. Well, I fancy you will do all you can without any suggestions from me. The Yankees do not like the movements of the rebels in Mexico, and say when they get through with the South they will turn their attention to Mexico. We shall see. From all I can learn, I fear there is some trouble in North Carolina; but I fancy nothing of a serious nature. Let me know about the grain crop of Europe. I learned to-day from Mr. PARSONS that BRIGGS paid Mr. PUTNAM the three thousand. Mr. PARSONS showed me PUTNAM'S receipt for the amount, dated 29th April. Consequently, I shall keep on BRIGGS so far as that amount is concerned. The clothes, boots, &c., I am after. I have agreed with MENNOT for a colt of LOGAN'S to match yours, so you will in two years have a pair. CAMMACK is here with me; he will not go abroad this fall; wishes to be remembered kindly to you. Dew is not in the city. The three thousand prisoners at David's Island are all doing well, and are well taken care of. What do you think of Georgia and South Carolina bank notes at thirty-five cents in the dollar for greenbacks? How high will gold sell for greenbacks by 1st January, 1864? Give me your views. If you can find a forty-five year old (P.) for sale in Paris, buy for me; mine is taxed beyond its ability. Yours truly, N. C. TROWBRIDGE.

C. B. SARDY, OF BROOKLYN, WOULD LIKE TO MAKE MONEY.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1863.

DEAR FRIEND—Yours, from Halifax, came to hand, but a long time after it was written. I noted with interest all you say, and in reply would say that many things of importance could be done here between us could the means only be provided, which cannot be raised here. Nothing is impossible, with proper means and energy. The latter we would not lack; but the former must be had. I cannot go into particulars at this time, as I expect to be in Europe very soon—say in October—when, if you are still there, I will tell you what can be done, and what not.

If you wish to write me for anything in particular upon receipt of this, direct your letter to J. B. BROWN, Esq., Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, where I will be sure to get it; but do not mention my own name on it. Mr. CHEEVER, of Georgia, died about ten days since.

Yours truly, J. B. BROWN, [J. B. SARDY.]

LATER DATES FROM THE SAME SOURCE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1863.

MY DEAR CHARLEY—Your favor of the 26th of August duly received, with inclosure, the carte de visites—the best I ever saw—in fact, they are perfect, indeed. Believe me, it was a grateful sight to look at you. You certainly must have engaged the services of the best artist in Paris, from the appearance of the harness you had on. There are devilish few rebels nowadays that come out rigged in your style. CAMMACK says if you make your appearance in the Confederacy in that harness, your friends at home will swear you are in league with the enemy. The handkerchiefs, my dear fellow, are the most beautiful I ever put eyes upon, and as for the R. crown, I would prefer to live serving that or any other rather than live under Yankee rule. To-day I firmly believe the Southern Confederacy will be recognized by France in less than sixty days, and in that event the subscriber will have an opening to make some money. Before I forget it, let me thank you for the kind remembrance of the humble writer. I shall have a glass case for the hands to-day. We all drank your health at the Clarendon Hotel. CAMMACK has been here for some weeks, and has left on a trip to Europe, and in reply to your inquiry about your coming here, I will say I do not believe you will be in any danger of arrest if you come here quietly. As for getting off with horses, &c., &c., I think it would be attended with difficulty; still, it might be done. In any event, I think your best way is to come here and go to Havana, or you find you can't cross the Potomac with safety. I can take care of you here, sure. If you will keep your mouth shut. If you wish to write home, via New-York, send your letter to me, under cover, to the care of JAMES DART & Co., No. 25 William-street, and I will get them through. You say you have not received anything from me. I have written three or four times. I trust you will ere long be in receipt of them all. I had nothing of much interest to communicate, aside from the fact that GRACE WALTER died on the 4th of August. The colts are fine. I have got another Logan colt, to match the last dropped by GRACE, so in a year or two you will have a pair.

CHARLEY, you ask me to write you all I know. Well, my dear fellow, I can do that in a very few minutes; but to write you all I hear and learn from the Yankee press would take me at least half an hour. To judge from the press it is a fixed fact that we are about used up, and must give in soon. In short, it seems to be the opinion of the Union shriekers that peace will crown the efforts of the dastard scoundrel, LINCOLN, before the 1st of January, 1864, but I don't believe a damned word of it. They have not yet got Charleston, notwithstanding they have given the walls of Sumter and Moultrie hell. My opinion is that Charleston will be destroyed by GILLMORE with shell; that is the only way they can get it; but time will tell. Why don't you see NAPOLEON, and urge him to action at once. Give him TEXAS, and, if that won't repay him, give him all west of the Mississippi River. We must win the fight some way, or we will never feel like royalty. Good God, CHARLEY, if you were here, and forced to listen to the Lincolnites, about what they intend to do, &c., &c., your hair would stand as straight as old JACKSON'S over did; you would have to be tapped, or you would burst. Give him TEXAS, and, if that won't repay him, give him all west of the Mississippi River. We must win the fight some way, or we will never feel like royalty. Good God, CHARLEY, if you were here, and forced to listen to the Lincolnites, about what they intend to do, &c., &c., your hair would stand as straight as old JACKSON'S over did; you would have to be tapped, or you would burst. Give him what a hopeful creature I am, and I live in a daily expectation of something turning up in our behalf that will make them tuck their tails and take their hole. I will write you again by next steamer. CAMMACK wishes to be remembered. Don't fail to write me, and let me know when you propose to return. Take good care of yourself. Truly yours, TROWBRIDGE.

I wrote you about poor JACK. He is gone, and may he rest in peace.

SPECULATIONS IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK WILL HELP TO BREAK DOWN THE CURRENCY.

PARIS, Sept. 16, 1863.

MY DEAR FATHER: * * * * I have done nothing, nor can I, even if I had the papers, until things with us assume a more cheering aspect. The Englishmen have thought, and think so now, that the "rebellion has been crushed." Mr. SOUTTER still says nothing can be done yet. I shall await my time, viz., 1st November, and if nothing turns up by then I shall try to make my way home. * * * *

I engaged in a number of speculations, cotton, Confederate loan and powder. If the powder is the half they claim for it, it will enable us to whip this fight. It can be made out of simple plaster and a little hot water—nothing more. I have agreed to purchase it for the Confederate States of America, if it is demonstrated to me that it is O. K. I have had one set of experiments, which were not altogether satisfactory, but the inventor was in bed sick; am to meet him when he gets well. I have made some $5,000 on cotton; am arranging to purchase $200,000 of gold in New-York—Gov. FOOTE, ROWERS and self. GUION is to borrow the greenbacks in New-York, buy the gold and ship it to England; we then draw sig., which is sold in New-York for greenbacks, pay up what we owe, and the balance will be profit. It will go, I think, to 200. Such speculations help us and our Government too; it helps to break down their currency. I think the Emperor will recognize us in a few days or weeks. He has done this much already. He has authorised the arming of the iron-clads building in this country for us. A Frenchman claims those on the Mersey. What will prevent their being brought here, armed and sent out, if the Emperor is favorable to it? Duke de Mamy, the Emperor's half-brother, told some ladies night before last that the Emperor would recognize us in a short time. * * * *

CHARLIE [LAMAR].

GOLD OPERATIONS IN NEW-YORK—MR. DUNCAN CONSULTED.

3 ALDERMAN'S WALK, E. C., LONDON, 26th Sept., 1863.

C. A. L. Lamar, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of yesterday, and will call and see Mr. DUNCAN, but I fear I shall miss him to-day, as he is not down in the city at PEABODY'S, and I am engaged to dine and pass the night in the country. I will see him to-morrow and report.

There are other parties here thinking of gold operations in New-York, but I have not heard of much being done. I think gold must be 200 before December. * * * *

Truly, J. T. SOUTTER.

MR. DUNCAN WILLING TO BUY GOLD IN NEW-YORK.

No. 3 ALDERMAN'S WALK, E. C., LONDON, 26th September, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I have seen Mr. DUNCAN, and he is willing to buy gold in New-York; and carry it for commission of half per cent. a month and interest, the margin to be not less than 10 per cent., put up when the price is 25 or 30 per cent., but it would require more than 10 per cent. if you went into the operation when gold was higher than 30. If you bought at 40, I suppose he would require 25 per cent., and so on. * * * I think Mr. D. would *not* like to have the gold shipped to Europe, though he did not make it a condition.

Truly, J. T. S. (SOUTTER.)

Col. C. A. L. LAMAR.

DECLINES GOLD SPECULATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

PARIS, Sept. 25, 1863.

C. A. L. Lamar, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: On my arrival here late last night, I found your letter of the 22d inst. Owing to the feeble state of my health, I deem it prudent to withdraw entirely from business transactions, and cannot therefore entertain your proposition for an operation in gold in New-York for shipment to England.

I did hope to have returned to Savannah in October, but in my present state of health I do not feel equal to such a journey.

Yours truly, E. MOLYNEUX.

BLOCKADE CAN ONLY BE RAISED BY EUROPEAN POWERS.

SAVANNAH, July 20, 1863.

Messrs. H. J. Harstein and C. A. L. Lamar, care of Messrs. Fraber, Trenholm & Co., Liverpool:

GENT: * * * There are no prospects of peace, nor of raising the blockade; the latter can be effected only by European Powers, and their intentions will be known on your side before they will be promulged here, and you must govern yourselves accordingly, by obtaining steamers adapted to the regular trade, and of large class—preserving the titles in safe hands of some neutral Power, to avoid loss by capture. * * * *

From the great demand for steamers for this side of the Atlantic, I fear you may not succeed very readily in obtaining such as you want; but don't be discouraged, and if you can get the funds, either by letting new stockholders into the Company, or by selling the cotton receipts, you will succeed at last. Be sure to provide for disbursements, and have enough on hand to get the steamer over. * * * *

The tide of battle has turned against us, everywhere. LEE was repulsed with heavy loss at Gettysburgh; PEMBERTON surrendered Vicksburgh, and that compelled GARDNER to give up Port Hudson. In the two we lost 35,000 men, (prisoners), beside 15,000 left by LEE. LEE is on this side of the Potomac, and has recently suffered a loss of 200 to 300 at Manassas, out of WRIGHT'S brigade. Exchange and gold have gone down to fabulous rates—12 to 14 for 1! * * * *

I am, &c., G. B. L., (Lamar,) President.

NEGOTIATE FOR THE FRENCH PROTECTORATE.

SAVANNAH, July 31, 1863.

Messrs. H. J. Harstein and C. A. L. Lamar:

GENTLEMEN— * * * * When you go to Paris call on Mr. SLIDELL, *and tell him from me, to negotiate for the French Protectorate*; in case of necessity the people will gladly accept it in the last extremity. With Mexico, France and the Confederacy in alliance, and free trade, we should eclipse the world.

I wrote you that Capt. MARTIN had been sent to Montreal for a steamer, and if he do not succeed he will take his funds—some £16,000—to Europe, to cooperate with you. He will explain his plans to you, and if you can get a suitable vessel for that trade send him out with her immediately.

Exchange is 12 to 14 hundred for 100, so you see how cotton must pay; but goods will not cover costs. The crops are good, and there will be plenty of meat and bread. Hogs are raised largely, and I hope to see prices more moderate. * * * Yours, G. B. LAMAR.

MUST RAISE THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON BEFORE BLOCKADE-RUNNING WILL BE A GOOD BUSINESS.

No. 3 ALDERMAN'S WALK, E. C., LONDON, Aug. 13, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of yesterday, and finding I am likely to be detained here, I lose no time in inclosing you £100 by my draft on PEABODY, which you will get cashed by calling on my friends, Messrs. VANDEN BROEK, Bros. & Co. Chaussée d'Antin.

The British mind seems to have imbibed the egregious error that the Confederates were about to "give in," and by *distortion*, they say that DAVIS' message to the army and BENJAMIN'S advising the burning of cotton in Mississippi, are *signs of despair*. How delusive!

As yet, there are no evidences of any opening for your enterprise. We must have the raising of the siege of Charleston, before they will think blockade-running a good business for the future. People here look upon the fall of Mobile and Charleston as certain, and hence we find few willing to talk of running risks with their money in any such schemes as blockade-running.

Regards to Phinizy. Confed. Loan 50 per cent. discount. Truly, J. T. SOUTTER.

C. A. L. LAMAR, Esq.

OPERATIONS IN STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1, 1863.

DEAR CHARLIE.—I telegraphed you this afternoon to "telegraph for Capt. HARTSTEIN to come here immediately and to request a reply from him." Messrs. FAUCETT, PRESTON & Co. and LAFOURCHE propose to build me two steamers for £18,000, to carry 800 bales each in 7 feet water, and to run 17 miles per hour. LAFOUR agrees to put on two screw steamers and two paddle within a month, and to bring out 200 to 300 bales of my cotton on each trip of each boat, to deliver it here for one-half, my steamers to be done in January. LAFOUR writes you to-night, and you better go to Paris to-morrow and see your friend, so as to return here with Capt. HARTSTEIN on Monday. If you get a vessel for him, it is all right; but if not, I will give him one of mine, and I want him to see the plans of my vessels, so that he can suggest any improvement, if possible. I think LAFOUR will get a steamer for you to be ready in a month. In my opinion is, you should get her for £20,000. Any way, you better come here as soon as you get your stock taken, to make arrangements with him in person.

If I put £1,500 in gold, I cannot take over £1,000 in the steamer, unless you can loan me the money until I get some. Cotton easier to-day. Sales, 6,000 bales; it does not move to suit me. "Confed. Loan," 1 less, is going down again in London—quoted at 29.7 at noon. Have you seen Capt. BURROUGHS, yet? If not, see him at once, and tell him I may want him and HALPIN both. Ask him if they are engaged, &c. Yours, G. L. BOWERS.

MR. LAFOUR WILL FURNISH TWO BOATS.

13 TEMPEST HEY, LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1, 1863.

Col. C. A. L. Lamar:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of yesterday's date is duly to hand, and note contents. I am quite willing to carry out our verbal agreement, and to furnish one or two boats, as arranged. Should you arrange matters to your satisfa

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Response of Mr. Boole to the Charges of Thomas N. Carr.

OFFICE CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL, }
No 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864. }

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held this day, a communication was received from the City Inspector, in reply to a communication from His Honor the Mayor, presented at the last meeting of the Board, whereupon it was

Ordered, that said communication from the City Inspector be received, referred to the Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and, in connect on with the Mayor's communication, to which, that of the City Inspector is a reply, be published in the *Herald*, TIMES, *Tribune*, *Sun*, *News*, *World* and *Staats Zeitung*.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MAYOR GUNTHER'S MESSAGE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to certain organizations of citizens of the Twenty-first and Eighteenth Wards, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, THOMAS N. CARR, Esq., has made a report which I herewith transmit.

[Report heretofore published in the TIMES.—ED.]

I would beg leave to call your attention to some of the more important points in the report, as containing facts which neither you nor I am at liberty to overlook.

The report states that $113,000 are annually paid for salaries, and $20,000 for contingencies, which latter is purely an election fund; and further, that $60,000 taken from this $113,000 would be a sufficient to give full efficiency to the labors of this Department.

The report also states that the City still continues to pay for work that need not have cost it one cent, the sum of forty to fifty thousand dollars annually. In addition to this, there are clerks in this department who receive from $600 to $2,000 a year, who have never performed an hour's work.

I trust that proper investigation into such a state of things will be promptly made by the proper authorities, and that this system of leeching the public and the taxpayers may be summarily abolished.

The present annual cost of the Sanitary Department, as stated, is $883,600; the report says other estimates on a liberal scale would be for sanitary purposes, salaries and contingencies included; street-cleaning, $60,000; allowing for increase of pay to men since the completion of estimate, $250,000—total, $310,000. Difference in favor of the City, $573,000, or $63,000 more than sufficient to carry on all the legitimate operation of this department.

A resolution passed by the Common Council a few days before the present City Inspector came into office, conferred upon that incumbent the double power to receive and disburse public moneys. Such powers were never before granted to any department of the City Government. These powers, as it is believed, practically ignores the existence of the Comptroller's Department. I do not hesitate to say that these are most extraordinary powers, such as no honest man ought to desire to exercise. I respectfully recommend the repeal of said resolution.

There are many valuable recommendations and suggestions contained in the report, which, in my judgment, are eminently practical, and therefore worthy of your earnest consideration. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863. }

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I perceive by the press that His Honor the Mayor has addressed to your Honorable Body a communication relative to the operations of this Department, founded upon an answer made by an officer of this Department, THOMAS N. CARR, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, to certain inquiries propounded by citizens of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, which inquiries and answer were inclosed by him.

Without speaking of the good taste and judgment of secretly making such inquiries of a subordinate officer of this Department, or of the propriety of that officer making such a reply, without the knowledge of his superior, and yet retaining his position, I shall proceed to show that the statements of the Mayor are founded upon a tissue of misrepresentation and ignorant misapprehension of his duties by the officer referred to.

In proceed in the order in which his Honor the Mayor has presented to you the statements made by Mr. CARR, I will reply first to the following paragraph: "The report states that $113,000 are annually paid for salaries, and $ 0,000 for contingencies, which latter is purely an election fund; and further, that $60,000 taken from this $113,000 would be all-sufficient to give full efficiency to the labors of this department."

If th s statement be correct, it is a matter with which the present City Inspector had nothing whatever to do, the appropriations for Salaries and Contingencies having been made previous to his assumption of the office. Of the contingent fund spoken of, there was very little left when he came into office, and upon being informed of the fact, he proceeded immediately to discharge every employe paid out of that fund whose services could possibly be dispensed with, and with regard to the salaries paid to officers of the department, these officers were established by ordinance, and the City Inspector could not ignore the ordinance, creating the offices and fixing the salaries.

If any of these officers neglected their duties, it was not within my knowledge, for all of those coming under my own personal observation, I know to have performed their duties; and if any of those not coming under my own observation neglected theirs, it was the duty of the h ad of the Bureau in which they had appointments to repo r the same to me.

It appears, however, by his own statements, that the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection must have most grossly neglected his duties, as, notwithstanding his assertion that none of the duties pertaining to him as such Superintendent were intrusted to him, I am compelled to say that the only duty of which he was relieved was the out-door superintendence of street-cleaning, which I took charge of personally, assisted by the Deputy-Superintendent. This I did in accordance with my promise that I would myself see that the streets should be cleaned, and which promise relieved the Department from the stigma to the public health, incurred by the previous filthy condition of the streets.

Upon this duty I would have left in his hands, to be performed, however, under my own supervision, but shortly after I entered upon my duties, I found that Mr. CARR was full of visionary ideas, without one particle of practical business qualifications, and that his mind was so constituted that he would not believe any one correct who i resumed to differ with him.

I, therefore, as I have stated, relieved him entirely of the out-door superintendence of the work.

With this exception, all other duties devolved upon the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, by law or ordinance, were left in his charge, including his duty "to supervise, audit, and certify all accounts for cleaning streets," which latter duty I have always supposed he performed, as the pay-rolls, up to December 19, 1863, were officially certified by him.

The second statement of His Honor the Mayor, founded upon Mr. CARR's communication, is "that the City still continues to pay for work that need not have cost it one cent) the sum of forty thousand dollars to fifty thousand dollars annually. In addition to this, there are clerks in this department who receive from six hundred dollars to two thousand dollars a year, who have never performed an hour's work."

The latter part of this statement I have already answered when speaking of the amount paid for salaries and contingencies. If any such persons were in the department, I did not know of my own observation, and if there were any such persons in any of the bureaux, not under my observation, the head of such bureau should have reported it to me, which has never been done, either by the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection or by the head of any other bureau.

By reference to the communication of Mr. CARR, I suppose the first part of the statement relates to the alleged proposal of a certain "wealthy contractor" to freight from the City its ashes and dirt for a term of years, free of expense, and to give security for the faithful performance of the work in sums of fifty to one hundred thousand dollar. The following statement will at once show either a wi ful misrepresentation, or an inexcusable ignorance, on the part of Mr. CARR. In the latter part of August or beginning of September last, a responsible gen eman offered to do this work for four cents per cars load, this department at that time paying the "wealthy contractor" alluded o eight cents per load. The "wealthy contractor" was sent for and informed of the offer, and was requested to say how much he would do the work for. He positively refused to do it for less than five cents per load, and the City Inspector therefore accepted the offer to do the work for four cents. After this, the "wealthy contractor" made an offer such as is stated by Mr. CARR, but at that time the agreement to do the work for four cents had been made for one month. Before the expiration of that time, the City Inspector inquired of the said "wealthy contractor" if he was still willing to abide by his offer, to which he replied he was not. It is worthy of remark here, that the "wealthy contractor," previous to the offer being made to do the work at our cents per load, desired the price to be raised to twelve cents per load, on the ground that eight cents did not pay him, and stating that the work was worth twelve cents per load, and that he had been getting that price and could not afford to do it for less.

The next statement of his Honor the Mayor is that "the present annual cost of the Sanitary Department, as stated, is six hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars; the report says other estimates on a liberal scale would be: For sanitary purposes, salaries and contingencies included, sixty thousand dollars; street cleaning, allowing for increase of pay to men since the completion of the estimate, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—total, three hundred and ten thousand dollars. Difference in favor of the City, three hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars, or sixty-three thousand dollars more than sufficient to carry on all the legitimate operations of this Department."

In regard to the salaries, &c., for which he considers sixty thousand dollars per annum to be sufficient, I have nothing further to say than I have already said.

But in regard to the amount estimated as necessary for street cleaning, it is singular that Mr. CARR, who has been Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning for more than two years, never suggested to the City Inspector how the work could be done for that price. Previous to my appointment as City Inspector, the work had been contracted out at two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars per annum, and, during the two years the contract was in force, I am informed the contractor became indebted to the extent of two hundred thousand dollars, or $100,000 per annum. Add this $100,000 to the contract price, and the cost thus far would be to the contractor $379,000 per annum. Again, add the $50,000 per annum, which it is asserted the street manure is worth, and the amount spend by the contractor would be $429,000 per annum. To this again should be added at least one-third, being the difference between the wages paid by the City and the contractor, making the amount at the lowest estimate $536,000 per annum.

It cannot be denied that if the manure is worth fifty thousand dollars per annum, the contractor would assuredly get that for it, nor can it be denied that he obtained employes at one-third less than this Department can, the wages being fixed by ordinance. And with all this expenditure, the whole public knows that the streets never were in a cleanly condition, and that for this reason the contract was finally abrogated. I came into the Department with the expressed determination to have clean streets, regardless of expense, knowing that this would meet the approbation of our citizens, who had so long suffered in health and comfort from the filthy condition of our City. It is true that this expense has been great, but, when the immense amount of work performed is considered, it will be readily perceived that it was not excessive, as in a previous communication to the Common Council, (the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen of Oct. 22, 1863,) it clearly showed that for a period of fifteen weeks of this year, when the expense was greatest, the cost of the work, taking into consideration the amount of work performed and the increased wages paid, was not greater comparatively than the cost of a similar period in 1859, before the work was done by contract.

The next statement of His Honor the Mayor is that "A resolution, passed by the Common Council a few days before the present City Inspector came into office, conferred upon that incumbent the double power to receive and disburse public moneys. Such powers were never before granted to any department of the City Government. These powers, as it is believed, practically ignores the existence of the Comptroller's Department. I do not hesitate to say that these are most extraordinary powers, such as no honest man ought to desire to exercise. I respectfully recommend the repeal of said resolution."

This statement, like the previous ones, is founded upon the communication of Mr. CARR, and, like them, contains a modicum of truth with which to veil a willful perversion of the facts. No resolution of the kind ever passed the Common Council. When I came into office, June 23, 1863, the employes of this Department were paid by the Comptroller through an officer of his department. This caused great trouble and annoyance to the Finance Department, and the Comptroller expressed a desire that the employes on "cleaning streets" should be paid by this Department. To this I was willing to accede, as at that time the method of payment of the men caused them all to lose a day's work, when their services were required unremittedly. Not willing or being able myself to spare the time from my other duties to act as paymaster, I applied to the Common Council to provide such an officer to this department, who should give bonds in a reasonable amount for the performance of his duties, and the proper disposition of the money intrusted to him. This the Common Council did, by an ordinance dated Aug. 13, 1863—not before my coming into office, but nearly two months thereafter. Since that time, until the last payment of these men, the paymaster appointed under that ordinance has performed the duties assigned to him with satisfaction to the department, and for every dollar paid by him, the work for which the payment was made can be shown to have been performed, and the receipts for the payment produced. The Mayor says, "such powers were never before granted to any department of the City Government." With all due deference to the Mayor, I have to say that he is mistaken.

Up to the time when the Comptroller, Mr. HAWS, took office, the same method as has been pursued under the ordinance referred to was the custom of this department of the City Government, except that then there was no officer specially provided by ordinance for this duty, and the City Inspector was himself liable in his official bonds for any wrongful perversion of the money by his subordinate. The Mayor affirms that he does not "hesitate to say, that these are most extraordinary powers, such as no honest man ought to desire to exercise." I can assure your Honorable Body that I have no desire to exercise them, and that, but for the circumstances above stated, I never would have exercised them. But I differ with him about what an honest man "ought to desire," for, until it is proved that a desire existed to exercise the power referred to dishonestly, the assertion does not hold good, inasmuch as reasons might exist, as I have shown above, in the interests of the City, for the desire to possess such power. However, the ordinance does not confer any such power upon the City Inspector. It only provides for the appointment of an officer to exercise a supervision over the preparation of the pay-rolls of street cleaning employes, and it is made his duty to pay to them the amount credited to them on such pay-rolls. As regards the repeal of this ordinance, if the Common Council sees fit to repeal it, this Department will make no objection.

His Honor the Mayor says that the communication of Mr. CARR contains facts which neither your Honorable Body nor he is at liberty to overlook, and that he trusts "that proper investigation into such a state of things will be promptly made, to the end that this system of leeching the public and the taxpayers may be summarily abolished." In this respect I honestly agree with His Honor, so that if, through myself or my subordinates, with or without my knowledge or concurrence, anything has been done to leech the tax payers and the public, it may be ascertained and placed in the amount of the delinquent. It may be, and I do not pretend to deny it, that some of the officers of the department did not properly perform their duties, but I did not know it. It is impossible for the head of a large department like this to know that all of the subordinates perform their duties, and it is the duty of any faithful officer to apprise me of any neglect on their part, and I desire the investigation proposed by the Mayor, in order to place the dereliction of duty where it belongs.

But there are many things contained in the communication of Mr. CARR (which, by inclosing it to you, the Mayor has made a part of his message,) not directly alluded to by His Honor, but in regard to which I desire to disabuse your minds. Mr. CARR has gone far out of his way to make assertions without the possibility of proof, but containing on their face a certain plausibility calculated to deceive the uninformed, which I deem it necessary to reply to, the more especially as the Mayor seems to indorse his assertions by officially communicating them to you

I will pass over lightly his desire to "avoid personalities," while at the same time asserting that the present City Inspector does not possess those literary and peculiar intellectual abilities required for the discharge of his duties, and leave to him the indirectly claimed talents which he denies to me. But why, if he possessed these abilities, has he not placed them at the disposal of his superior, who has retained him in his office, where he acknowledges himself that he has, since the 23d of June last, when I came into office, been drawing his pay of $2,500 a year, without performing any adequate service therefor? It is generally supposed that when an incompetent head of a department employs a gentleman of the ability which Mr. Carr supposes, and indirectly asserts he possesses, that those abilities are the cause of his employment. I am sorry to say, gentlemen, that, since my incumbency, I have not been able to discover these great abilities. By his own acknowledgement, he has done nothing for which so *honest* and *scrupulous* a gentleman should have received two thousand five hundred dollars a year. Not one single practical suggestion have I received from him, nor one evidence of practical ability to perform his duties have I ever perceived. But coming into the office of City Inspector, I thought the ability, indirectly claimed by him, would be of service to the City, and I remained in spite of against the urgent solicitations and remonstrances of my friends, who prophesied he would be guilty of some such act as he has proved himself capable of, by retaining his position of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum and falsely and knowingly perverting facts, with the intention of doing me an injury. But I will proceed to show how far from the truth are the allegations made by him upon which the Mayor founds his message.

So far as these assertions and allegations are directly contained in the Mayor's message, I think I have sufficiently refuted them; and whether I have done so or not, the Committee of Investigation proposed by the Mayor and solicited by myself will prove.

Mr. CARR asserts that the present City Inspector is impressed with one idea, "that if the streets are kept clean there is nothing more to do." This, a reference to the proceedings of the last Common Council will prove to be false, and no one knows it better than Mr. CARR himself, he, himself, under my direction, prepared communications more than once, calling the attention of the Common Council to subjects other than street-cleaning connected with the sanitary interests of the City. More frequently still, I have caused communications upon such subjects to be prepared and addressed to the Common Council, with which Mr. CARR had nothing to do, and of which he had no knowledge. The proceedings of the last Common Council will show such to be the case.

A great portion of the charges and insinuations made by Mr. CARR are unworthy of any reply, and although I wish the limits of a communication like this would permit me to take the whole of it *seriatim*, and show how gross and how studied are the libels contained in it, I know that this is not the place or time in which to do so. I will, however, make a reply to some of the charges.

Mr. CARR states that this department is a stupendous political machine, and that, in conjunction with the Street Department, it can control the elections. Were this so, could His Honor the Mayor ever have had the opportunity to make the attack he has upon his late opponent at the polls? The result shows the untruth of the assertion.

Mr. CARR states that at least two thousand lives are sacrificed annually in this City, owing to the absence of all system in our sanitary regulations. This may be true, and if so, Mr. CARR, who has been head of the Sanitary Bureau of this department, ought, perhaps, to know it. But why, as head of that bureau, has he not discovered it before, during the two years and a half he has occupied that position, and endeavored to devise some remedy? I am informed, however, by the head of the Bureau of Records and Statistics, that it is entirely untrue, except so far as the same causes operate in all large cities. There has, during the past year, been a much greater mortality in numbers than in previous years, but not so much greater in proportion to the population. It is well known that large numbers of sick and broken-down soldiers are arriving continually in this City, filling our hospitals and swelling our bills of mortality. The great influx of emigrants, double that of last year, has contributed to the same result. The natural increase of the population by births, and the riots last Summer, also account for a large portion of the increase of deaths during the past year.

Mr. CARR also states that there is a greater amount of sickness in this City from year to year, population considered, than any city in the Christian world. I do not know how Mr. CARR has arrived at such a conclusion. It is sufficient for me to say, that from the best information I can obtain, the very reverse is the case. If it be true, however, I am glad that your Honorable Body has been informed of the fact, in order that you may adopt the necessary measures to provide a remedy.

Speaking of the method of making appointments in this department, Mr. CARR declares that, so far as his experience extends, qualifications and fitness to office are the very last considerations. I do not see how he can make such an assertion, without first acknowledging that he, himself, does not possess the requisite qualifications and fitness for the different positions he has held in this department for the last four years, especially the one now occupied by him, being the highest and most important under me, and receiving the fair salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Mr. CARR also states that "two weeks longer work upon the streets, when City Inspector DELAVAN was removed, would have been all-sufficient to have thoroughly freed it from the large accumulation of filth left by Contractor HACKNEY. After the accomplishment of that result, the work would have been done at about one-half of what he was then expending, and it was the knowledge of this fact that caused his removal."

It is sufficient to say, in regard to one portion of the above statement, that Col. DELAVAN was not removed, but that his term of office expired ten days before a new appointment was made. This disposes of the alleged cause of removal. Whether Col. DELAVAN could, as he states, have thoroughly cleaned the streets in two weeks' longer work, of course I am unable to say; but the returns made to me of the amount of work done, and ashes and dirt carted from the streets, during at least six of the succeeding weeks, would seem to show that he is mistaken, averaging, as they do, the same amounts per week as during the five weeks previous under Col. DELAVAN.

Mr. CARR also says, that this Department is applying to the Common Council for the issue of bonds by the City, to enable him to have the control of more money, and thus make himself secure from interference by the properly constituted authorities. The assertion is false, as the rest of his communication, and he knows it. On the 7th day of September last, at the request of the City Inspector, the Board of Health met, for the first time in more than three years, to take into consideration the probable exhaustion of the appropriation for "Cleaning Streets," and passed resolutions authorizing the City Inspector to clean the streets after the exhaustion of the appropriation, and recommending to the Common Council to provide for this necessary expense by issuing the bonds alluded to, or by such other method as they might deem most expedient. The funds for the temporary payment of the expense of cleaning streets were provided by transfer to the credit of this appropriation, without resorting to the expedient suggested; but as the amount thus transferred became exhausted, the City Inspector, as in duty bound, called the attention of the Common Council to the fact that further provision was necessary, and suggested to that body that the Board of Health had recommended to them to provide by means of bonds "or otherwise," for the expense of the work authorized and directed by them to be performed. If this constitutes an effort on the part of the present City Inspector to obtain any irresponsible power, then honest effort to perform any duty devolved upon a public officer constitutes a crime. The communications made by me to the Common Council upon the subject during the past few months will show whether such a charge is founded in fraud or in malice.

In conclusion, I would say that I do not think it necessary to notice further the different charges or insinuations made by Mr. CARR, as I think them clearly refuted by the plain statement of facts I have here presented. And besides, I confidently expect, in justice to myself, as well as to the interests of the City, that your Honorable Body will appoint a committee of investigation, before whom I am prepared to produce indubitable proof of everything I have stated. If I do not thoroughly controvert before such committee all of the charges and insinuations made by Mr. CARR, I am ready and willing to abide the result, namely, the ill opinion of my fellow-citizens and the disgrace attaching to such dereliction of duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1864, }
10 o'clock, P. M. }

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Jones, Henry, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Fox—
Petition of James S. Kuse to be paid for loss of horse, cart and harness.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Farley—
Petition of St. Luke's Hospital for a donation.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Long—
Petition of Washington Heights Presbyterian Church for a donation.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Farley—
Bill of Edward Van Ranst for coaches furnished on the reception of the Russian officers, amounting to sixty-nine dollars.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By the same—
Bill of Edward Van Ranst for coaches furnished Committee on National Affairs, amounting to two hundred and ninety-three dollars.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By the same—
Bill of Edward Van Ranst, for coaches furnished the Committee on Fourth of July Celebration, amounting to sixty-five dollars.
By Alderman Ryers—
Bill of G. W. Roome, for refreshments, &c., for the funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, amounting to four hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents.
Which was laid over.
By Alderman Farley—
Bill of Annin & Company, for flags, amounting to one hundred and five dollars.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Fox—
Resignation of Simon Meyer, as a Commissioner of Deeds.
Which was accepted.
Whereupon Alderman Fox presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Jesse O. Vanderpool, be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Simon Meyer, resigned.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of S. Hiedervick, Leader of the Atlantic Brass Band, for the sum of sixty-five dollars, for sixteen pieces of music furnished on the reception of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Ryers—
Resolved, That the Committee on Streets be required to report to this Board at the earliest practicable moment some plan by which the present pavement in Broadway, from the Battery to Union-square, may be improved and made safe for travel.

Which was adopted.

By the same—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to transmit a statement to this Board, showing the valuation of the property known as the West Washington Market property; the Fulton Market; the Franklin Market; the Jefferson Market; also the amount and sources of incomes or rents of whatever kind or character received from each, together with the expense of cleaning, lighting, keeping in repair, and amount of salaries of officers necessary to carry out the present system of arrangements.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he hereby is authorized and empowered to appoint a suitable person as Janitor of the Fourth District Police Court, at an amount of salary of one thousand dollars, payable monthly.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Fox—
Resolved, That the services of the lamp-lighters employed by the Street Commissioner, be increased from twenty-five dollars per month to forty dollars per month, said increase to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the President—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the sidewalks opposite numbers thirty-five and thirty-seven Desbrosses-street, and numbers two hundred and thirty-eight and two hundred and thirty-nine West-street, to be made conform to the established grade of said streets immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman McKnight—
Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby authorized and directed to remove the kerosene oil manufactory of D. R. McCrany number three hundred and thirty-seven Stanton-street, immediately, the same being a nuisance.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and hereby is authorized and directed to procure for each member of the Common Council, now and hereafter elected, a certificate of such election, to be of such form and design as in his judgment will be most available and appropriate.

Which was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

By Alderman McKnight—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to John Gaynoy to receive and deliver goods in front of his place of business, number five hundred and fifty-four Grand-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to John O'Donohue & Sons, to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, number two hundred and thirty-nine Front-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—
Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built at the northwest corner of Washington and Watts streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the President—
Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built at the northeast corner of Watts and West streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—
Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the north side of Twenty-third-street, at a point about four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That John A. Stammler, Esq., Justice of the Seventh Judicial District Court, be, and he hereby is empowered to appoint a competent person to act as interpreter at said Court, at an annual salary of eight hundred dollars, payable monthly, the amount of said salary to be paid from the appropriation of Salaries for Justices' Courts.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick J. Maguire for the sum of three hundred and eighty-one dollars, said amount to be intended as a remission of penalty charged for excess of inspection fees on the work of constructing a sewer in Third-avenue, from Seventy-third-street to Seventy-ninth-street; also, or the further sum of two hundred and twenty-two dollars, as a remission of the penalty charged for excess of inspection fees on the work of building a sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third Avenues, the same to be charged to the account of City Contingencies, or any other account having a balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Fox moved to discharge the Committee on Cleaning Streets from the consideration of a message from His Honor the Mayor, with reply of Superintendent Sanitary Inspection to the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, in relation to cleaning the streets.

Which was carried.

He then moved a reference of the papers to the Special Committee on Mayor's Message in relation to retrenchment and reform.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Special Committee to make arrangements for attending the funeral of the late Archbishop Hughes, presented a report in favor of paying A. T. Stewart for crape, &c.

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received to attend the sociable of the B. I. L. H. B. S.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Black Joke Engine Company number Thirty-three to attend their annual ball, to take place on Monday evening, January eighteen, at the City Assembly Rooms.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor, submitting a resolution relative to improving the travel on Broadway.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor transmitting a copy of the report of Lewis R. Sayre, M. D., relative to the condition of the barracks in the Park.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment for regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Second and Sixth avenues.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for extension of Central Park.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of payments to families of volunteer soldiers for the fortnight ending January nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting his financial estimates, or Budget, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, together with draft of an ordinance making the annual appropriation for said year.

Which was received, two thousand five hundred copies printed in document form, and referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a report of Commissioner of Health on the proper ventilation of tenement-houses.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

A communication was received from the City Inspector nominating the following persons as Health Wardens and Assistant Health Wardens:

First Ward—Andrew Carey, Assistant Health Warden, in place of Frederick Wangeman.

Second Ward—Walter Joyce, Assistant Health Warden, in place of Epes E. Ellery.

Third Ward—John J. Taylor, Health Warden, in place of John Chapman.

Third Ward—John J. Crotty, Assistant Health Warden, in place of Frederick G. Hungerford.

Seventh Ward—James Kennady, Health Warden, in place of Daniel Lorigan.

Ninth Ward—Thomas Culkin, Assistant Health Warden, in place of Isaac Edsall.

Tenth Ward—Roderick T. Entwistle, Health Warden, in place of Seth C. Douglas.

Tenth Ward—Asa H. Bogart, Assistant Health Warden, in place of Thos. W. Skuse.

Thirteenth Ward—Samuel O'Donnell, Health Warden, in place of John Moss.

Thirteenth Ward—James Davison, Assistant Health Warden, in place of Thomas Burrows.

Fifteenth Ward—Epes E. Ellery, Assistant Health Warden, in place of David L. Elder.

Nineteenth Ward—Patrick Carroll, Health Warden, in place of Robert Gamble.

Which was confirmed on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley—12.

A communication was received from the City Inspector in answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to the number of loads of street manure received at the various dumping grounds.

Received and referred to Committee on Cleaning Streets.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, in reply to a communication from His Honor the Mayor, in relation to alleged malpractice in the City Inspector's Department.

Alderman Ryers moved to refer the communication to the Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, recommended by the Mayor; that the reply of the City Inspector, in connection with the communication from His Honor the Mayor, be published in the following papers: Herald, Times, Tribune, Sun and News.

Aldermen Hardy moved to add the World.

Which was accepted.

Alderman Farley moved to add the Staats Zeitung.

Which was also accepted.

Aldermen Hardy moved to amend that the City Inspector's communication alone be published in the papers.

He subsequently withdrew the motion.

The motion of Aldermen Byers, as amended, was then put and carried on a division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Byers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley—11.

Negative—Alderman Fox, The President—2.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies presented a report in favor of leasing rooms at numbers one hundred and fifteen and one hundred and seventeen Nassau-street, for the First District Court.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

Resolved, That the stated meetings of this Board in future be held on Tuesdays and Fridays, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the Court Rooms and rooms adjoining of the Third Police District Court-house to be thoroughly cleaned and painted forthwith, the same to be done without contract, and at a cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

By Board of Councilmen, referred to the Street Commissioner, with power.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Resignation of A. H. Keach, as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Asa Butman be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Alexander H. Keech.

By Board of Councilmen, resignation accepted, and resolution adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution, that permission be given to Margaret Donovan to keep a stand on the northeast corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that permission be given to Alexander Davis & Sons to continue the sign in front of their premises, number two hundred and forty Twelfth-avenue, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble reciting that Battery-place, from Broadway to the North River, is much obstructed with new merchandize, &c., that it is essential the passage-way must be kept clear, and that the obstructions are contrary to ordinance of the Common Council, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause to be removed forthwith all the obstacles in Battery-place, between Broadway and West-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to furnish each of the Police Justices with a suitable badge, baton and staff of office, to be similar to those furnished to the members of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Schiebel and T. Stewart, each for the amount charged for services furnished at the funeral of Brigadier Michael Corcoran, (as will be seen from the annual bill,) and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Statement of Bills.

George Schiebel, music, &c., for Father Matthew United Benevolent Total Abstinence Society, (New-York Number one,) on occasion of funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran.... $152 00.

Father Matthew Temperance Society of South Brooklyn, for music, &c., on occasion of funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran..... 145 00

Total..... $297 00

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. Carroll for the sum of one thousand one hundred and six dollars and twenty-five cents for funeral expenses of Brigadier-General Corcoran and Colonel T. O'Meara, as per annexed bills, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Statement of Bills.

W. Carroll, for articles furnished for funeral of Colonel T. O'Meara..... $422 50
W. Carroll, for articles furnished for funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran,..... 683 75

Total..... $1,106 25

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the annexed bill of Conklin and Butts, for carriages furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Brigadier-General Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Statement of Bill

Of W. Butts and R. B. Conklin, coaches furnished for funeral of Brigadier-General M. Corcoran, six hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty cents.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the annexed bill of E. Van Ranst, for carriages furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Brigadier-General Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Statement of Bills.

E. Van Ranst, carriages furnished for funeral of General M. Corcoran..... $262 50

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Jones moved to discharge Committee on Salaries and Offices from consideration of a communication from his Honor the Mayor, nominating William D. Murphy, M. D., as Health Commissioner, vice Jedediah Miller.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the Board do advise and consent to the confirmation and nomination of his Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley—12.

Alderman Jones moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from the consideration of a communication from his Honor the Mayor, nominating Thomas H. Ferris as Inspector of Vessels, vice Andrew Sheehan.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the Board do advise and consent to the confirmation of the nomination of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Monahan, McKnight—2.

On motion, the Board adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Tuesday, the nineteenth, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

A MOTHER KILLED BY HER DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of CATHARINE HENRY, a very old woman, who died from injuries received at the hands of her daughter-in-law, BRIDGET HENRY, residing at 328 East Thirteenth street. It appears that deceased had a quarrel with her daughter, during which she was knocked down and beaten so severely as to cause her death. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the assailant.

PICKPOCKETS IN CHURCH.—During the celebration of a grand requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop HUGHES, and which was performed at St. Francis Xavier's Church, a number of pickpockets were busy plying their profession. WM. DICKERSON, *alias* "Sniff," and ANDREW MORRISON, both well-known pickpockets, were arrested by Detective EUSTACE, and taken before Justice DOWLING, who committed them for examination.

PREACHING AT THE NEW-ENGLAND ROOMS.—Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, to-morrow (Sunday,) at 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Jan. 15, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104¾	500	Reading R.	117¼
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	105¾	1000	do	b30 117¾
20,000	do	105¾

Missouris were rather lower and Tennessees rather higher yesterday:

Erie	76¼	Mich. Central	120¾
Hud. R. 1867	105¾	Mich. Southern	88⅞
N. Y. Central	136	Mich. Guar. 6's	107
Cleveland & Pitt	111⅜	Illinois Cen.	123¾
Cleveland & Tol.	104	Pittsburg	100¾
Chicago & R. I.	136¾	Fort Wayne	95¾
Galena	93	Rock Island	144
Panama	97¾	Delaware	111¾
Canton	34¾	Reading	116¾
Penn. Coal, new	97¾	Quicksilver	56
Pacific Mail	139¾	Cum'land Coal	49¾
Northwest	48¾	Mariposa	31¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	Hanover	97
Merchants'	107	Irving	97
America	126	Metropolitan	112
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	People's	106
Seventh Ward	13	Continental	99¾
State of New-York	103	Marine	150
Commerce	100	New-York County	130
Mechanics' Bank Ass.	96	Imp. & Traders'	107
Am. Exchange	107¾	Park	125
Bank of the Repub	108¾		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104¾	Al. & T. H. 2d Pref'd	91
M. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	107	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	81¾
M. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100	Chi. & N. W. seconds	74¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	115¾	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101
M. Y. Cen. Com. '65	132	Tol. & Wab. seconds	55
Erie thirds, '83	111	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Erie fourths, '80	108	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107
Erie fifths, '68	103¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Ind. R. 1sts, '69	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87¾
Mich. C. '69 & '70	120	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	1 0	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81
Ill. Central, '75	120	Chi. & Al. S. F.	100
Alton & T. Haute firsts	101¾		

We understand that the Commissioners of the Fourth National Bank, ($5,000,000 Capital,) have secured the old office of the Surveyor of the Port, in Pine-street, adjoining the Treasury Building. The Board of Directors to be elected on Monday next, 18th inst., will no doubt confirm this very eligible location and immediately call up 30 ₩ cent. of their capital for active banking. Five ₩ cent. of this call was paid in advance on the subscriptions in December, and lodged with the United States Fund Company.

We are requested to say that the owners of the Portsmouth Dry Dock may find it to their advantage to send to the Secretary of the Company a statement of the number of shares which they hold, and the names in which the certificates were issued. The address of the Secretary is Mr. S. H. PENDEXTER, Box No. 2,987 New-York Post-office.

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Jan. 14, were $1,043,235, against $1,074.124 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,015	$446,711	301	$87,209	297	$132,167
Mf. of Cot'n	477	132,734	63	28,385	270	84,176
Mf. of Silk	191	123,375	16	7,131	81	127,720
Mf. of Flax	595	149,612	156	36,957	306	66,401
Miscellan's	330	59,007	21	8,374	67	12,606
Total	2,568	$871,459	557	$171,776	1,015	$423,069
		171,776				871,459
Total entered		$1,043,235	Total marketed			$1,294,528

The Assistant Treasurer reports the business at the Sub-Treasury to-day as follows: Receipts, $3,898,318 02; including for Customs, $198,000; Payments, $5,632,250 10; Balance, $39,-334,108 36.

A check purporting to be signed by BURKHALTER & Co., on the Shoe and Leather Bank, for $600, was received by the Park Bank on Thursday, from one of its correspondents, certified "Good, W. A. K.," and sent through the Exchanges at the Park Bank on the same day. The check was a forgery. Mr. B. has no account with the Shoe and Leather Bank. The certificate of "Good" was also a forgery.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 38 bbls. Ashes, 8,453 bbls. Flour, 263 bbls. and 1,524 bags Corn Meal, 6,488 bushels Corn, 65 bushels Rye, 625 bushels Barley, 10,067 bushels Oats, 4,210 bushels Malt, 4,671 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,729 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, @$8 62½, and Pearls at $9 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is selling in lots at 60c.@61c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are in fair request and very firm, including Adamantine, at 21c.@24c.; Sperm, at 35c. for plain, and 45c. for patent, per lb.

COFFEE—Has been in demand and steady. Java at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34½c.; Laguayra, 33½c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good request, at buoyant rates. Middling, 82c.@83c., chiefly within the range. ₩ lb.; sales and resales since our last, 1,850 bales.

COPPER—An active inquiry prevails for Refined Ingot, at 30c.@40½c. ₩ lb.; sales since our last, 75,000 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, to-day, and prices of low grades (which have been in most demand, mainly for export) have advanced slightly. Sales, since our last, 16,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 50@$6 70; chiefly $6 55@6 65; poor to choice extra State, at $6 90@$7 30, chiefly at $6 90@7; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 65, and inferior do. at $7 30@$7 40 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 50	@$6 70
Extra State	6 90	@ 7 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	7 45	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 70	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 25	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour has been in more demand at buoyant rates; sales since our last, 2,550 bbls., (part unpaid,) at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales, 1,100 bbls. extra at $6 90@ $8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for and is firm, at $5 50@ $6 70 ₩ bbl., sales 180 bbls. Corn Meal in light supply and good request at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey, $6 15@ $6 20 for Brandywine, $6 20 for Marsh's Caloric, ₩ bbl. Total sales, 450 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3@ $3 75, the latter an extreme. ₩ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $4 25@$4 30, and Bunch do. at $4 05@$4 10 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand, mainly for export, at a further advance of fully 1c. ₩ bush., the market closing very strong, with an upward tendency. Sales since our last, 202,000 bushels, including White Western, on private terms; Amber Western, at $1 65@$1 69, the latter rate for a small lot of very choice; Red Western, at $1 58@$1 64, Red do., old and inferior, at $1 54@$1 56½, Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 55@$1 58 in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club, at $1 52@$1 56; Chicago Spring, at $1 49@$1 55 in store and delivered, ₩ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and has been in moderate demand, partly for Government use, at slightly reduced prices. Sales since our last, 42,000 bush. at $1 25@$1 26, chiefly at $1 25 for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and $1 22@$1 25 for New Yellow Jersey ₩ bush. Rye is scarce and quiet, at $1 27@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair request and firm. We quote Canada at 90c.@92c., Western at 92c.@ 93½c., with very choice reported as high as 94c. State at 91c.@93c.; the latter an extreme; Prince Edward's Island at 90c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues quiet, at $1 30@$1 50, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Sales 3,000 bushels, chiefly State, at $1 40@ $1 42 ₩ bushel. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Hay is in good request to-day, at $1 35@$1 65, in large and small lots, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are moderately inquired for and are steady.

HOPS—New are in good demand, at from 25c.@ 32c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

IRON—Is attracting more attention at buoyant prices, including No. 1 Scotch Pig, at $45@$47, and No. 1 American do. at $44 50@$45 50 ₩ ton; Refined English Bar, $105@$110; English Sheet at 6¾c.@8c. ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are selling in lots, at $1 50 ₩ M.

LEATHER—A fair inquiry prevails for Sole, at full and buoyant prices.

LIME—Has been in very moderate demand, including Common Rockland, at $1 35, and Lump do. at $1 60 ₩ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request at irregular rates, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 90 @$3 ₩ gallon; Resin, $25@$37 50 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $10 @$12 50 ₩ bbl.; Pitch, $17@$22 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited request at former rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 06@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20 @$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 43@$1 46; No. 1 Lard at $1 05@$1 12½; City Red at 78c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 25 and $4 62½@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 31½c.@32½c.; Refined do. at 55c. @57½c. free, and 46c.@48c. in bond ₩ gallon.

OIL CAKE AND MEAL—Have been in request, at $46 50@$52, and $2 40, respectively.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, and prices have been somewhat depressed; sales since our last, 4,250 bbls. at $23 75@$23 for New Mess here; $23@$23 50 for do., delivera ble in April May, and June; $20@$20 25 for Mess, last season's packing, here; $19 50@$ 20 for long-cut, old Mess; 22@23c. for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@$20 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@ $22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 50@$17 for Seur Mess; $15 25@$16 75 for Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in more request at 10¼c.@13c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Sales, 1,250 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon has been in less demand, at 10½c.@13c., according to quality, ₩ lb. Sales 1,430 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in moderate request, at 9c.@10c., the latter for choice City, ₩ lb. Lard is depressed, today; sales 1,600 tcs. and bbls. at 13c.@ 14c., the latter an extreme rate for very choice New City, ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request and firm; sales 200 bbls. at $14 75@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ₩ tierce; sales, 100 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ₩ bbl.; sales, 135 bbls. Butter continues in good demand to-day, at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c. @33c. for common to choice State. ₩ lb. Cheese has been in fair request, at 13c.@16c. ₩ lb.

SALT—The principal inquiry has been for Turk's Island, at 45c. ₩ bushel.

SEED—Are in moderate demand, and held with more firmness, including Clover, at 12½c.@13½c. ₩ lb.; Flax at $3 10@$3 25; Timothy at $2 50@$3, and Linseed at $3 85@$3 90 ₩ bushel.

SOAP—Castile has been in demand, at 17c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been in moderate request, and quoted rather firmer.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and advancing. Sales since our last 1,370 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13¼c.@15¾c., and Cuba at 11¾c.@12¾c.; also, 450 boxes Havana, part at 13c.@14c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in good demand at 13¾c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been a fair inquiry. Sales, 348 hhds. Kentucky, at 12¾c.@16¾c.; 102 bales Java, on private terms; 270 cases Seed Leaf, at $16 44.

TALLOW—Sales 287,000 lbs., at 12¼c.@12½c., 75 pkgs. Grease at 10¾c.@11c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Continue in lively request, and tending upward.

WHISKY—Sales have been made, since our last, of 2,850 bbls., at 94c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business was reported to-day; market steady. For Liverpool, the engagements included 3,000 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 15,000 bushels Wheat at 5d.; 400 tons Logwood at 12s.; 50 casks Resin, on private terms; 8,600 pkgs. Bacon, Lard, Butter and Cheese, at 11s. 6d.@22s. 6d., by sailing vessel, and 30s.@35s., by steamer; 50 hhds. Tallow at 11s. 3d. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 17½d.; 30,000 bushels Wheat at 6d.@6½d.; 100 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d.; 400 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 9d.@4s.; and 500 tons Provisions at 20s.@22s. 6d. For Glasgow—35,000 bushels of Wheat at 6½d.@7d. For Bristol—100 tcs. Beef at 3s.; 50 boxes Bacon and 60 hhds. Tallow at 20s. For a British port direct, a foreign vessel with Wheat at 5s. ₩ quarter. For Antwerp—700 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d.; 500 boxes Sugar at 22s. 6d.; and (reported) a British vessel with a cargo of box Sugar at 21s. 3d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

New-York	Jan. 16	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 16.	New-York	Liverpool.
Bohemian	Jan. 16	Portland	Liverpool.
Sidon	Jan. 20.	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23.	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26.	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 30.	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3.	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Feb. 9.	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 17.	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5.	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	Dec. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	Jan. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Columbia	Jan. 16	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Jan. 23	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 3	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *New-York*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday, at 10 30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana and New-Orleans, by the *Columbia*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P.M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—A respectable young woman wants a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; good reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 112 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as cook; she understands her business in all branches in baking and pastry of all kinds; would do the coarse washing and ironing in a small private family; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 162 East 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, or to cook and assist in washing, by a Protestant woman, who is an excellent cook and well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—A WOMAN, WITH CITY REFerence, wants a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, OR for light housework, a Protestant girl with City reference, wants a situation as above; is a fine washer and ironer. No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or nursery governess, by an American young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, before 3 o'clock.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 61 6th-av., second floor, front room.

BY MAN AND WIFE—WANTED, SITUATIONS together. Both Protestants, no family. Man as coachman and groom, understands his business perfectly; is also a competent plain gardener. Wife as chambermaid or nurse. is also a first-class dairy-maid, or would take care of a gentleman's place Both have the best of recommendations as to good character and capability. Country preferred. Please address M. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, one week.

HELP WANTED

A SALESMAN.—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN wanted, by a paper warehouse; one who can influence City trade and is thoroughly conversant with the paper business, may secure a good opening. Address L. T. VALENTINE, by letter only, stating full particulars, &c. None other need apply.

A CLERK.—A FIRST CLERK IN A FIRE INSUrance Company wanted. To one who has had experience and can come well recommended, a liberal salary will be given. Address in handwriting of applicant, giving references, Box No. 4,467, Post-office.

BOOK COMPOSITORS.—A FEW GOOD hands may find steady employment at the best prices, at C. A. ALVORD'S, No. 15 Vandewater-st

A NURSE.—WANTED, A COMPETENT PROTestant woman, as nurse. The applicant must be either American, English or German, and thoroughly understand the care of a young child. Apply this day, between 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 80 East 27th-st.

A BOY.—WANTED A BOY BETWEEN 12 AND 15 years of age to apprentice at the sign and ornamental painting; one having a taste for drawing. Apply with specimens, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, TO GO A short distance in the country, to take care of a gentleman who is afflicted with rheumatism. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 210 East 20th-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS STOVE-PLATE moulders. Constant employment and the best of wages given. MUNSELL & THOMPSON, No. 218 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,631 New-York Post-office, with reference.

REAL ESTATE.

WHARF PROPERTY.

Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of land between Horatio and Gansevoort sts.; being the block of land next to the proposed City market. Terms easy. Apply to

EDWARD GREENE, Executor
No. 421 West-st.

WALL-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.

For sale, the substantial 5-story and basement brick and brown-stone buildings, Nos. 4 Wall-st., conveniently fitted up for offices and well rented. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marquetrie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's-room, &c., &c.

Also 13 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. A builder's loan will be made if required. Apply to

ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Thirty-one houses, well located, in New-York and Brooklyn: freestone and Philadelphia brick fronts; value from $2,500 to $12,000. These houses and lots will be sold at less than the cost of the houses without the lots, and two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. Also a brown-stone front, four-story corner store and dwelling, well situated in New-York. And two parcels of tenement houses. Purchasers will apply to the Principal only at No. 54 William-st., room No. 16, from 11 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LOTS OF GROUND and four houses, two front and two rear, on the south side of North 7th-st., between 6th and 7th sts., Williamsburgh. This property cost over $5,000; will be sold for $2,500; a good opportunity for an investment, being a part of the estate of the late Dr. Vermeule. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. VERMEULE, No. 62½ Columbia-st., New-York, or of JAMES L. PARSHALL, Special Guardian, Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON WALKER AND ELM STS.—The plot of land situated on the southeast corner of Walker and Elm sts., together with the substantially built brick stores and dwellings thereon, known as Nos. 93, 95 and 97 Elm-st., and No. 101 Walker-st., being 62 feet 8 inches on Elm-st., and 76 feet 3 inches on Walker-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No 5½ Pine-st.

JERSEY CITY.—DWELLING-HOUSE AND two lots of ground for sale, with or without the furniture, located on the northeast corner of Wayne and Barrow sts.; house large and commodious, with modern improvements, finished in the best manner. Possession at once, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VERY VALUABLE WATER RIGHT AND BULKHEAD on Corlaers-st., East River, and six lots of land, being the entire front on Corlaers-st., between Water and Front; is offered for sale by order of Executors. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND, 204 feet on the street, by 100 feet deep, with a neat cottage house, containing nine rooms; good garden, and a variety of fruit, &c., in Yorkville, near the Central Park. The house and three lots will be sold separate if desired. Apply to P. B. KNAPP, No. 382 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 35 South 9th-st.; also the lot in the immediate rear, on South 10th-st., with frame stable thereon. Location fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE—NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, A first-class four-story brown stone-house, built in the best manner. Price $30,000. Also, a four-story brown stone house, 16 rooms. Price $16,000. Also, a three-story house, 14 rooms. Price $6,500.

JOHN S. KELSO, No. 36 Cedar-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL brick church edifice at Yorkville, on 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for sale on terms to suit a purchaser. A very desirable location for a New Mission Church and school. Apply at No. 320 Lexington-av.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—FIVE-STORY brick building on Spring-st., with basement and vault, well lighted, with or without a lot and building on Thompson-st., forming an L. Apply to

JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT BRICK HOUSE, in a good location, Prince-st., near Macdougal; high ceilings, marble stoop, Croton, speaking-tubes and marble mantels; everything in complete order; at a bargain. Inquire at No. 313 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front houses on East 30th-st., (Phelps'-place); size 22½ by 60 each; lot full depth; will be sold at a low price, and possession given 1st of May next. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM—SEVERAL HOUSES and lots; brick, brown-stone and modern style, with extra ground. Also, desirable building lots. Also, houses and lots in various parts of the City. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY English basement house, in excellent order, No. 9 East 27th-st. House, 18x65; lot, 18x98-9. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE TENEMENT PROPERTY, NO. 284 Broome-st., Nos. 270 and 272 2d-st., No. 36 Lewis-st., and No. 3 Mangin-st., to close several estates. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 67 East 23d-st. Lot 28x110. House 28x60. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broad way.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 28 East 14th-st., near 5th-av., and nearly opposite Union-square. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 8TH-av., between 39th and 40th sts., and between 49th and 50th sts. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FARMS.

STATE PREMIUM FARM FOR SALE—In Seneca County, near Geneva—The celebrated farm formerly owned by John Delafield, Esq., concerning which frequent mention has been made in the publications of the State Agricultural Society. The farm is now offered for sale by executors of the late owner, to close an estate. This farm is probably not surpassed by any in the State for productiveness, value, and good condition. Two-thirds of it is thoroughly underdrained.

The entire estate, consisting of over 350 acres, (about 80 in wood,) is located within half a mile of Seneca Lake, and has a fine view of the Lake. The farm is mostly level, gently sloping toward the Lake. The buildings are first class, numerous, and in good repair.

This farm is highly recommended to a man of means, as a first-class investment, and is adjacent to the farms of Robert J. Swan, Esq., and John Johnson, the celebrated Scotch farmer. Half or two-thirds can remain on mortgage. For terms, &c., apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE—Of 60 acres, with a fine building lot, adjacent to New-Jersey Railroad and Trenton Turnpike and lands of William Dunham, and estate of James C. Van Dyke, within two miles of the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., to be sold together or in three parcels. If not sold, the premises will be offered at vendue, at the City Hotel, New-Brunswick, N. J., at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. Inquire of

WILLIAM H. LEUPP,
No. 61 Albany-st., New-Brunswick, or of
ELIZABETH M. EVANS,
ISABELLA J. EVANS,
New-Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 13, 1864.

HOMESTEAD WANTED—WITH FARM ATtached, somewhere within three miles of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, or of the North River, within fifty miles of New-York. Homestead must be large, if old-fashioned the better; but must be in perfect repair; farm not less than fifty, nor more than a hundred acres. Address PURCHASER, Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF TWENTY ACRES beautifully situated on the east bank of Passaic River, opposite the Village of Belleville, with good house, barn and other outbuildings; a variety of fruit trees, grapery, &c. Apply to J. D. ACKERMAN, No. 18 8th-av., N. Y., or of W. M. ACKERMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER, at Montrose Point, near Verplanck's Point, a country residence, consisting of 13 acres of land, comprising several beautiful building sites, with large brick house and all necessary outbuildings.

This place is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location. It is in the immediate vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Bushnell, Watkinson, Luquer, &c., and is accessible at all times by steamboat and railroad, being one mile from East Haverstraw, half mile from Cruger's, and two and a half miles from Peekskill. Price $ 4,000.

For further particulars apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y., 55 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad; a fine modern house; spacious and well arranged; 30 acres of good land; convenient out-houses; fruit and shade trees in abundance; location healthy and delightful; price low; terms easy. Inquire of

A. E. TWEEDY & CO., No. 63 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the desirable dwelling, containing fourteen rooms, situated corner of 4th and Centre sts., with coach-house and stable, one acre of land, abundance of fruit and ornamental trees. Possession can be had at once. Communication free by railroad to New-York, $80 per annum. Price, $5,000; rent, $400. Apply to H. P. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

AT PRIVATE SALE—TWO DWELLING houses and about 45 acres of land, at Far Rockaway, L. I., near the Marine Pavilion, in sections of from 3 to 5 acres, beautifully situated for building purposes or gardening; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM H. BOLTON, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, where maps of the same can be seen, or of WILLIAM SMITH, near the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and plants of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large piggery and farming-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE—large house, new barn, 2½ acres of land, with plenty of fruit, near a depot; frequent trains to New-York; price, $4,000; very desirable. Also a farm of 67 acres, well located, within two minutes of depot; buildings worth $3,000; fine building sites; very little money required if good improvements are added; price, $15,000. Also 22 acres of land, very desirable. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT VALENTINE'S HILL, NORTH Yonkers, a beautiful country seat—house and buildings, elegant and substantial, 24 acres of land, water, furnace, tiled hall and painted, bow-windows in library, cellar flagged. Price, $20,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A SLATE QUARRY SITUATED ON the main road, and about half way between Hacketstown and Washington, Warren County, New-Jersey; and on the line of the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad—one-half mile from the Morris Canal—being one of the very best locations in this or any other State. The subscriber has worked the quarry enough to open and test the quality of slates, which are of the very best. The quarry will be rented for a term of years, or sold on easy terms. For further particulars address letter to, or call on the subscriber, HENRY MILLER,

Stephensburgh, Morris Co., N. J.

VACANT GROUND ON BROADWAY, BEtween 29th and 30th sts., to let or lease; a large piece, equal to about 65x190 feet, in rear, with one or more small houses and lots in front on Broadway, for entrance or in addition. Apply to E. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 17 West 27th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET DOWN TOWN—A LARGE FIRST-class boarding-house full of boarders. For particulars apply to JOHN BRUSH, No. 240 Broadway.

PART OF LOFTS TO LET OF NO. 312 Broadway. Inquire of LEE, BLISS & CO., No. 314 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED

TO PURCHASE,
By ALLEN & BROWN,
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, } No. 96 Broadway.

Several first-class HOUSES, either on Madison or 5th-avs., or on the streets between the avenues.

Also, wanted, HOUSES and LOTS in any good and desirable location.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

GAS STOCK AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of the estate of JOHN ROSE, deceased,

1,000 SHARES MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY. $50 EACH.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES

Solicited and att

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS—THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP—THE PRETTY WIDOW OF MILL HILL—COUSIN CHEERY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAR: OR, THE JOLLY PUDDLER.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE VICOMTE GIROFLES LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac says that no danger is apprehended from the reported movement of the rebel STUART and his cavalry, as it is not believed that he has sufficient force to accomplish much damage.

Gen. HANCOCK, like Gen. BURNSIDE, is to recruit his old army corps to the strength of fifty thousand. A Harrisburgh letter says Gen. HANCOCK comes with full power to increase his army corps to fifty thousand volunteers for special service. The State authorities will act in conjunction with Gen. HANCOCK so far as they can do so without being partial.

A large additional portion of the captured Lamar correspondence was divulged yesterday by the Navy Department. We publish most of it this morning. Many of the letters are interesting, some important, and a number are very curious. The operations of the rebels abroad, as well as those of their confederates elsewhere, not to speak of those in New-York and Brooklyn, are shown up in an interesting light. The documents are very entertaining reading.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, from Pernambuco, arrived at Barbados previous to Dec. 19; communicated with the United States Consul and proceeded to St. Thomas. She had destroyed 300 tons of coal belonging to the *Alabama*, and had on board part of a cargo of wool, which had been shipped by the *Alabama* in an English vessel.

The Baltimore *American* announces that one thousand boxes and barrels have been sent to our prisoners at Richmond Henceforth anything sent to the *American* office will be forwarded to the rebel capital. Our prisoners are not now suffering for want of clothing.

The United States Marshal at Boston, while searching the captured blockade-runner *R. E. Lee*, for gold reported concealed in her, discovered 108 packages of dry goods, valued at $20,000. The packages were concealed behind a partition supposed to divide her machinery from the hold.

The Eighth and Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, returning regiments, arrived at New-Haven yesterday, direct from Gloucester Point, Va. They have all reenlisted, and were received with great enthusiasm by the people of New-Haven and Hartford.

Brig.-Gen. O. S. FERRY, of Connecticut, succeeds Gen. CADWALLADER, as Military Commander of the City of Philadelphia.

The extracts from the report of Gen. MCCLELLAN, which we published on Wednesday, we neglected to state were from that able and interesting journal, the *Cincinnati Commercial*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate a bill was favorably reported to prohibit the enlistment of men in this State for other States. A bill was introduced to amend the act relative to the making up of railroad trains; for rebuilding the locks on the Chemung and Oneida Canals; authorizing Dutchess County to borrow $250,000 for bounty purposes. The Assembly resolutions to amend the Constitution so as to allow soldiers to vote, were unanimously passed. A message was received from Gov. SEYMOUR, with regard to the returning regiments, and the condition of recruits at the several rendezvous. A resolution authorizing the Governor to expend $25,000 for the proper reception of the volunteers, was laid over. The Judiciary Committee were instructed to report upon the expediency of reporting a bill to authorize a State bounty of $300 in lieu of all town and county bounties now being paid. Both houses adjourned to Monday evening.

In the Assembly yesterday Mr. COLLIER presented a bill allowing soldiers to vote at elections. Mr. CURTIS, from the same Committee, gave notice that he should present a minority report. Mr. BRANDRETH reported a bill to amend the State Prison Laws. Notice was given of the following bills: To amend the act allowing married women holding stock in corporations to vote; to amend the Banking law; to repeal the act extending trial by jury in certain cases. The following bills were introduced: For another Public Market in New-York; to regulate the ferries between Long Island and New-York; for additional Notaries Public in New-York.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday directed the Street Committee to report some plan for the improvement of the pavement on Broadway. The Comptroller sent in his estimates of City expenses for 1864. The budget foots up $8,013,263 86, or $778,313 82 more than the total appropriations of 1863. He estimates the receipts into the General Fund at $495,200, and a surplus of the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the City debt amounts to $750,000, applicable to general purposes, leaving the amount to be raised by tax $6,768,063 86. His estimates do not vary greatly from his predecessor's estimates for 1863. In fact, one item of $895,570, to pay the Union Defence Fund Bonds, issued in 1861, shows the difference, except that last year a half million of the Relief Fund debt was included. Mr. BRENNAN'S estimates are low—some of them too low to meet expenses legitimately incurred, and that must be paid, and the Common Council will be obliged to increase them. The item of $30,000 for Corporation advertising is an instance. The increased number of papers will require the raising of a much larger sum. However, knowing the tendency of the Common Council to inflate the budget, he probably has deemed it best not to start them with big figures. City Inspector BOOLE sent in a reply to the Mayor's message and Superintendent CARE'S assertions, concerning the management of his department. The charges and the defence were ordered to be published side by side in the TIMES, and six other papers, and the whole subject was handed over to the Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform for investigation. The Comptroller was requested to furnish a statement of the receipts from and cost of sustaining (including salaries,) Washington and West Washington, Fulton, Franklin and Jefferson Markets. The Mayor's nominations of Dr. WM. MURPHY, for Health Commissioner, *vice* Dr. J. MILLER, and THOMAS H. FERRIS, for Inspector of Vessels, *vice* ANDREW SHEEHAN, were taken up and confirmed. Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday.

The Board of Inspectors of State Prisons have appointed Mr. THOMAS E. SUTTON, of Morrisania, Agent and Warden of the Sing Sing Prison, in place of Mr. HUBBELL, resigned. His appointment will date from Feb. 1.

A letter from this City to the Boston *Journal* says: "I have just seen a gentleman from the South. He has in his possession an original letter from the rebel Secretary of War to Gen. KIRBY SMITH, authorizing him to trade with the Federal Government for the necessaries of life. The schedule annexed is interesting, and affords an insight into the strength and sufferings of the rebel army. The requisitions are based on the requirements of 30,000 men. Thirty thousand coats, pants and shoes, 60,000 shirts, and food of all kinds, including meat. The Secretary of War authorizes KIRBY SMITH to exchange three pounds of cotton for four pounds of meat! He expresses his regret that he is obliged to break his own rules, but that necessity knows no law."

Lieut.-Col. AVERY, of the One Hundred and Second N. Y. V., who lost his right leg in the assault upon Lookout Mountain last November, arrived in the City last night, accompanied by his attending Surgeon C. H. LORD. The Colonel is up and around, doing exceedingly well. The regiment will be on in a few days, having reenlisted.

The Stock Market was again very active yesterday, and the speculative spirit buoyant. Gold and Exchange also advanced ½@1 per cent. Money in good supply at the dear rates established by the use of the new Five Per Cent. Legal Tender a few days ago.

An active business was reported in Flour and Wheat, yesterday, at firmer prices. Corn was heavy and lower. Provisions were in fair demand; Hog products were rather cheaper. Whisky was more freely purchased, as were also Teas, Sugars, Tallow, Ingot Copper, Fruit, Wool, and Turk's Island Salt. Cotton was salable and buoyant. Domestic Cotton Goods have been in brisk request at higher and rising prices, leaving the general market rather poorly supplied with desirable fabrics. Domestic Woolens have been in more demand, especially for the City and country clothing trade, at firmer rates. Foreign Dry Goods have not been sought after to any very great extent, as buyers have been afraid to purchase freely, in view of the recent heavy importations. The total entries at this port, this week, have been to the value of $1,043,235.

The Predicament of Maximilian.

Will his Serene Highness, MAXIMILIAN, permit us to laugh? Really, we can't help it—he cuts such a comical figure! He is in a transition state—but it is not that. A transition state is not necessarily a laughable one. There is a time in the morning when a man has one arm in his coat-sleeve, the other out—when his toast is midway between the plate and the lip—when his foot, as he starts for business, is in the air. But nobody laughs at these transition acts. So, too, a callow bird, a blind puppy, a wriggling tadpole, a grub that neither flies nor creeps, though a little curious, don't disturb our gravity. The reason is, not that there is not something whimsical in these anomalous conditions, but that they don't *last*. All sense of the absurd is taken away by the association of progress, of development, of promise for the future. We expect, as a matter of course, that the other arm, too, will go into its sleeve; that the toast will pass to the mouth; that the foot will come to the ground; that the squab will become a fledgling, the blind pup a watch-dog, the tadpole a bullfrog, the grub a butterfly. But here, for more than a year, this rudimental Emperor has had one arm in his Imperial coat, the other out—has poised his Mexican *bonne bouche* half way to his lips—has raised his one foot towards the halls of the Montezumas, and there held it. His imperial plumes are but pin-feathers still; he don't get his eyes open; he wriggles worse than ever. He is just as much grub and just as much butterfly, just as much Hapsburg and just as much Aztec, just as much Prince and just as much Emperor, as he was fifteen months ago. The last news is that he neither moves, nor alters. Nobody knows what to call him, or what to make of him. We don't know ourselves. All that we know is that it is very preposterous. We must laugh.

But, though the condition itself is so very fantastic, its cause is obvious enough. It comes from the lack of wit and force of circumstances. Lack of wit, because if MAXIMILIAN had been a wiser man he would have been content to live on in Trieste in the quiet enjoyment of his family dignity, and never have perturbed himself with schemes which, however honorably ambitious he thought them, were yet conceived in the absolute selfishness of other men, and were foisted upon him by pure chicane. Force of circumstances, because, since he first committed himself, matters have taken such a turn that he can neither go on nor go back, but is held fast and helpless. On the one hand, he finds that the Mexicans won't have him, and that the French Emperor cannot, as he believed, make them have him. On the other hand, he feels that he cannot leave in the lurch his patron, who concocted this plan of a new Mexican monarchy for the express purpose of magnifying the Napoleonic name, and who cannot abandon it without a most damaging loss of prestige.

The original calculation that MAXIMILIAN could be forced upon the Mexicans has been baulked by the success of our arms over the rebellion. The last twelvemonth has established that our Republic is not to die, as the wiseacres of Europe expected, and that it will soon be stronger than ever. JEFF. DAVIS, at an early date, took occasion to assure the French Emperor that he might work out any plans he pleased in Mexico, without any interference or objections on the part of the "Confederacy." Our own Government has told him that on no account would the United States consent to the enthronement of a European Prince on this continent. So long as NAPOLEON could delude himself with the idea that the Confederacy was to live and the Union to die, he felt no trouble. But now that the reverse is established, there is no limit to his trouble. He cannot help seeing that it is not safe for him to continue his army in Mexico; and yet his withdrawal of it will be a proclamation to the world that he is governed by his fears, and plies his business like the sneak thief. Of all things this would be the least Napoleonic.

This state of affairs cannot much longer continue. The nondescript condition of MAXIMILIAN is every day becoming more ridiculous. He must either become a live Emperor, or fall back into his nonentity. Each day, too, makes the danger, or the humiliation, greater to NAPOLEON. Our struggle with the rebels is probably approaching its end. When that end comes, our Government, without doubt, will warn France out of Mexico. It will do this of its own accord; if it hesitates the people will compel it. Apart from this, tens of thousands of our soldiers, when our armies are reduced, would be impelled by their confirmed habits, and settled love of adventure, to keep their hands in as fighters; and would like nothing better than to join the Mexicans, and make quick work of sweeping the French into the sea. They would not wait for any action by our Government; but go off individually, and drive the thing through in their own fashion. Foreign Governments have learned that the love of Union is the dominant passion in American nature. They should also know that the passion next to it is the love of the Munroe doctrine. It is almost as impossible for our people to submit to new foreign rule on this continent, as to a breaking up of this Republic. It will be the very height of infatuation in the French Emperor to confront this American feeling for one day after we are in a condition to give it play again. Hard as it may be to him, he must back out; and he cannot begin too quickly. It is the safest thing for himself, and the only thing for MAXIMILIAN.

Our Custom-House Derelictions.

We have taken no part in any attempt to prejudge the questions of individual criminality raised by the recent discoveries of misconduct in the Custom-house. We take it for granted that the whole matter will be thoroughly sifted under direction of the Government, and we are quite willing, as the public will be, to await the result of such an investigation, provided it is conducted by competent persons, and in a way to serve the cause of public justice, and not the personal ends of individuals. But this confidence will not be secured by what seems to be the drift of affairs at the present moment. It is very ostentatiously announced that active efforts are on foot at Albany and elsewhere to secure the immediate removal of Collector BARNEY, and the immediate appointment of somebody else in his place; Union members of the Legislature, State officers, and other persons supposed to have influence with the Administration, are pressed to join in the effort, and a very active canvass has been set on foot,—not to secure a fair and full inquiry into official abuses, but to secure a change of office-holders.

We trust this movement will meet with no countenance or encouragement from the Administration, as it certainly should not from those who have its welfare at heart. The Collector of this port is too important an officer, and his position is one of too much responsibility to be safely shifted, either from interested clamor or under mere rumors of imputed misconduct. He is not only entitled to the most thorough and complete examination of the affairs of his department, but he has also a right to be judged solely and exclusively by the results of such an inquiry.

It does not seem, moreover, to be quite the thing to commit the examination into abuses alleged against one officer of the port, to another. Mr. DENISON is undoubtedly entitled to all the credit awarded him by the press and the public for the efforts he has made to bring to light delinquencies on the part of Mr. BARNEY'S deputies and clerks. But according to present appearances, the system of fraud which has been practiced is so extensive and complicated, as to excite the suspicion that it may have involved more or less directly persons connected with all departments of the Federal Government in the City. And the public would be much better satisfied, and the country much more thoroughly served, by an inquiry under independent authority which should embrace them all, than by an investigation into one under the supervision of the other. We think the Government would find it well worth while to make some inquiry into *every* branch of the service which is located here.

Meantime, we shall not fall into the error of either acquitting and rewarding, or of condemning and punishing, any of the parties in advance of a hearing.

The Chances of a European War.

The political horizon never looked stormier than at this moment in Europe. On the eve of a terrible famine in Hungary, KOSSUTH has sent forth one of his revolutionary proclamations, which never fail to stir the blood of the Hungarian peasantry, so that Austria is already represented to be in a ferment. The Polish Revolution still continues—an open and bleeding wound in the side of Europe. The Italian aspirations for national unity have not been satisfied, and the historical capital of Italy is still held by foreigners. But most threatening of all, England presents a protest against the occupation of the Duchies by the Federal authorities, and, along with France, appears to guarantee the integrity of Denmark, even at the expense of a great war. The French Emperor still sustains his immense armaments, and is known to look with eager eye for the chances which a German war might bring of acquiring territory on the Rhine. Federal Germany is aroused to an intense pitch, and does not appear likely to yield a point in the Danish question. At the same time, the old revolutionary element still seethes and boils beneath the surface in every country of continental Europe. Nothing could appear more perilous or stormy than the present aspect. It would seem that but a spark were necessary to kindle a universal conflagration.

Yet we incline still to the opinion that, unless from some very remarkable combination of events, no great war is likely to take place. The most explosive material in Europe—the revolutionary element—has very much lost its dangerous properties during the last ten years, from the simple fact of the material prosperity of the Continent. No prosperous people is likely to be a revolutionary one, unless, as in the case of our rebellion, they are led away by aristocratic leaders. The extension of railroads, and consequent opening of new markets, has produced an effect in Germany somewhat similar to what has been observed here during the same period—an immense development in production, the rise of wages and increase of comfort among the masses. In the same manner, the opening of new manufactories has given a prodigious stimulus to the growth of wealth among many of the German States.

France, too, under its long peace, though having suffered in some of its industrial branches through the American war, is yet very prosperous.

Now countries in such a condition are not inclined to war or revolution. We may safely reckon on the pacific tendencies of the people. The great question is in regard to the purposes and desires of the rulers. And here the question narrows itself down to the plans of one potentate—the Emperor of the French.

The English Government, though sufficiently spirited in the defence of its own honor, and inclined to what M. THIERS calls the "small wars," will be exceedingly careful how it plunges into a European war on such a remote and uncertain question as the Danish struggle. We have no faith that even Federal encroachment on Denmark will call Great Britain to arms. Neither do we have any belief that the martial demonstrations of the Austrian and Prussian monarchs mean anything serious. The two Governments are too jealous of one another to act in concert long in the Danish matter, and they would a thousand times rather see the Duchies obliterated from the German map than a genuine unity among the German people.

Austria, too, with her debt and depreciated currency, and the popular fermentation in Hungary, and the dangers in Italy, is in no condition for a great war. Her statesmen know that they must appear to satisfy the popular German aspirations in regard to the Duchies, if she would retain her leadership; but further than this they will not go. The Emperor of Russia, as must be evident to the whole world, has quite enough on his hands, without plunging into any European struggles.

All rests then on the unknown purposes of that mysterious man, who likes to appear, as he is in reality, the arbiter of the pacific or warlike destinies of Europe. What will NAPOLEON do? If we were to judge merely from external indications, his pacific speech on the New-Year Day would lead us to expect war. But our best guides are in the tested qualities of his character. We know that he is singularly cautious and thoroughly intelligent in the affairs both of France and of the world. He already has a "small war" on this side of the Atlantic, of which no one can see the end. He is not at all sure of any alliance with England. A war with forty or fifty millions of Germans on a point about which few living Frenchmen have the smallest knowledge or interest, and in which his opponent is excited to the highest degree, is not something that a cautious man of the world, over fifty years of age, would be likely to undertake. He knows, besides, that war means loans and taxes, and the discontent of his strongest supporters—the *bourgeoisie*; and that it must increase the number of such disagreeable speeches as the recent one of M. THIERS. He must be now at that time of life in which men think of the permanency of their possessions and their family. He has a throne which is by no means firmly settled, and which he wishes to leave to his heir. A European war might destroy his prestige, and might even destroy him. It is not probable that war is necessary to him at present in securing his hold over the French people. The power of his empire has been in the security it offered to materialistic France. We must remember that this idealistic country, once supposed to be given up to the thirst for glory and the enthusiasm of ideas, is now supremely devoted to making money. France is rich, and the rich care little for glory. We accordingly believe that the Emperor of the French, acting in the most intelligent manner, will act pacifically, and that Europe, despite the storms which lower over her, is to have a long sunshine of peace.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—BOILDIEU'S opera of "La Dame Blanche"—a work too little known in this country—was given here last night with complete and well-merited success. The composer represents the intermediate period between MOZART and the modern school of writers. His instrumentation is—will it be pardoned our saying so?—an improvement on the master we have named, whilst his use of the chorus is immeasurably more vigorous than in any other composer of his period. The melodies are a little restrained by a too obvious regard for form; but they are nevertheless pure and beautiful. The concerted pieces are absolutely faultless; studies, in fact, for a generation of writers.

The performance of this work last night was in all respects admirable. We are persuaded that a repetition would be to the advantage of the management.

On Monday next WAGNER'S great controversial opera of the "Tannhauser" will be played for the first time at the Academy.

LECTURE.—GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., will lecture in Brooklyn at the Atheneum on Monday evening, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association. The reputation of the speaker and the subject of the lecture "*The Way of Peace*," ought to insure a full house.

Arrival of More Veterans.

The reenlisted veterans of the New York cavalry, Ninth New-Jersey, and Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Massachusetts infantry volunteers, arrived in this City yesterday afternoon, on their way to their respective States on furlough, and to recruit their ranks. These regiments embarked at Newport News on the steamers *Patapsco*, Capt. MOTT, and *City of Richmond*, Capt. KELLY, on Wednesday, P. M., and sailed from Fort Monroe on Thursday morning. They all belong to HECKMAN'S brigade, and the *Patapsco*, when she came into port, had Gen. HECKMAN'S brigade battle flag flying at her masthead. These troops come to this point under command of Col. G. H. MIX, of the Third New-York cavalry, and are accompanied by a full complement of their regimental and company officers.

They will leave for their respective States to-day, and after a short time spent in visiting their friends, will enter upon the work of recruiting their ranks, and again return to their old field for duty. All these regiments were in the Burnside North Carolina expedition, and have been serving in that State for nearly two years.

Obituary.

—The numerous friends of Col. EDWIN ROSE, formerly of the Eighty-first regiment New-York Volunteers, will regret to learn of his sudden death on the 12th inst., at Jamaica, L. I. Recently he has filled the position of Captain and Provost-Marshal of the First Congressional District.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Bounties to Volunteers—Prospects of a Draft—Recruitment of the Army—The Financial Question—The Previous Question—Its Parliamentary History.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1864.

As the proposition to extend the term of the extra Government bounties ($400 to veterans and $300 to recruits) to the 1st of March has been approved by both Houses of Congress, it is probable that *this action will postpone the draft during this period at least, and confide the business of recruiting our forces exclusively to the instrumentality of volunteering.* And indeed, even if this element were not brought into play, and there were a determinate desire on the part of the Government to immediately institute the draft, it would be impossible to do so at present; for the new Conscription bill, under which the new draft must be made, is still in so inchoate a condition that it will probably require at least a month before it is brought into a condition for legislative action.

It, therefore, becomes a question *whether we will really have another draft at all.* Senator HARRIS has expressed the opinion that we shall not *need* one; that the recruiting that is now going forward will be amply sufficient to replenish our army in such a way that the conscription will not require to be enforced. This certainly presupposes a great stimulus to new enlistments; for we have the official statement of the Secretary of War that not more than *fifty thousand* veterans are expected to reënlist in the whole army. This, therefore, would leave *two hundred and fifty thousand* fresh troops to be raised in order to meet the President's last call (of Oct. 17, 1863,) for three hundred thousand men. What portion of this number has already come forward is not known, but as recruiting has been active, and four of the States have already filled up their quotas, it is not out of possibility that the full complement may be raised before the season for Spring campaigning arrives. Indeed, with a tithe of the old enthusiasm that swept through the nation in the grand season of the uprising, it should be easily done. There is much in the military situation and prospect to awaken something of the old feeling. We have good reason to hope that the Spring campaign will see the main material power of the rebellion broken. *Gen. Grant declares that the war should be ended by the 4th of July.* If so brilliant a prospect presents itself, every possible incentive—not merely the material inducement of the large bounties offered by the Government, but the prompting which addresses itself to every man capable of the higher emotions to share the glory of dealing the final blow at the rebellion—concurs to urge a new uprising, a *renaissance* of military ardor; and it would certainly be a splendid illustration of the fecund patriotism of a free democracy should it be given us to see the same opulent pouring forth of means to end the war that there was, at its beginning, to prosecute it.

It is due to state, however, that there are many with whom the prospect of an intermission or total omission of the draft does not find favor. This shows itself among two different classes. First, there are those who, on merely theoretical grounds, desire to see a prompt and *complete* enforcement of the draft as a moral demonstration of the sovereign power of the nation. It is claimed by these thinkers that as the former draft was far from complete, having been suspended in at least half the States—and these the very States in which its enforcement would have strained to its utmost tension the authority of the Government—it is the more incumbent on the Administration to vindicate now its power, and silence at once and forever all cavils and cantels, by a *complete* enforcement of the conscription. This argument will probably be found to be more potent with that limited number of minds of the class whom NAPOLEON used to call *Doctrinaires*, than with those who confine themselves to a practical view of the main question, which is, how we shall most promptly and effectively put on foot the men needed to end the war. But in addition to these we find the conscription—that is, the conscription *in reference to* volunteering—favored by the unanimous voice of the army. And while the army's desire that the Government shall make a draft has its origin partly in the wish that the Administration shall show it *can* make a draft, it is at the same time powerfully molded by the wish to see the stay-at-home laggards and Copperheads *forced* to take the field. In pursuance of this purpose the army is also strongly in favor of so framing the Conscription Bill as to exclude commutation and compel every man either to serve in person or to provide a substitute. As I limit myself to making an exposition of views, and not to determining their justness, I leave these opinions as they stand. It is enough to know that if volunteering does not at the fixed term supply the full quota of men called for by the President, the remainder will be drafted; and the conscription will take place under provisions which, if they do not go quite so far as the full extent of the extreme views held by some of our military friends, will yet be far more stringent than those of the previous partial draft. If, however, it is found that the patriotic impulses of the people shall furnish *voluntarily* all the soldiers needed by the Government, there are, I fancy, few sensible men who will not be quite contented with the result, even should the Government have missed, in missing the draft, the opportunity to show in this case

> "—— the force of temporal power,
> The attribute to awe and majesty,
> Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of Kings."

While the proposition to extend the term during which Government bounties will be given to volunteers simply awaits the approval of the President to become a law, the mode in which the question has been dealt with by the House of Representatives affords an instructive illustration of a point of Parliamentary practice which has been a matter of conflicting opinion, as, from time to time, it has come up, during the whole course of our legislative history. It will be seen that while the question itself is one of grave practical interest, the mode in which it has been treated is of scarcely less interest in a theoretical point of view; and I may add that the subject much engages the attention of the small number of legislators here who are capable of taking a philosophical view of the machinery of Representative Government.

Previous to the holidays Congress adopted a joint resolution providing that the three hundred dollar bounty should cease after the 5th of January. On that day the President sent in to Congress a message earnestly recommending that the law be so modified as to allow the standing bounties to be paid until the 1st of February; and this document was accompanied by communications from the Secretary of War and Provost-Marshal-General FRY, presenting the reasons why the term of bounties should be extended to the date indicated. Next day a resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives providing that the payment of bounties should continue till the 1st of March. This was brought before the House, all debate at the same time being cut off by the motion of the "previous question," just as all debate was cut off by the use of the same instrumentality when the resolution to suspend the bounties after the 5th of January was adopted, and the measure was rushed through the House with a single dissentient voice—that of GARFIELD, of Ohio.

Now, it will be observed that while the President and Secretary of War asked the continuance of the bounties simply till the 1st of *February*, the House of Representatives extended the payment till the 1st of *March*, a month longer. The motive of this action on the part of the Union members was, of course, the patriotic desire to encourage the raising of soldiers by furnishing all the inducements provided by the Government bounties, and giving this element as great an extension as possible. The motive of the Copperheads, as avowed by one of their number, was to indefinitely postpone, and, if possible, put a stop to the draft. But though the Union members were moved by a laudable impulse, their action was not guided by an enlightened appreciation of all the elements in the problem. Thus no provision had been made for the raising of the money to pay the bounties; and the Secretary of the Treasury finds himself brought face to face with a new, unforseen and formidable embarrassment. Provision had been made for all the current expenditures, including the payment of bounties to the 1st of *February*; but the new draft on the public chest, contemplated by the action of the House in extending the bounties till the 1st of March, would run up to the round sum of something like *fifty millions of dollars*. Mr. CHASE, having strained every muscle of the financial organism to its utmost tension, can go no farther, insists that if the bounties are to be extended, provision must be made for their payment by taxation, utterly refuses to make any further issues, and, *on dit*, threatens to resign. If he is asked to do so. The full effect of their hasty and inconsiderate action now became evident to the Representatives, and a score or two of the very members who had just voted for the resolution went over to the Senate, *and asked that the measure should be voted down in the Upper House!* This would have been promptly done had not the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, to which the joint resolution had been referred, reported from the Secretary of the Treasury that there were no considerations arising from the condition of the Treasury that would make the passage of the resolution dangerous or inexpedient, *provided Congress made provision for the payment of the bounties by taxation.* The resolution was accordingly passed by the Senate; but as, by the Constitution, the originating of bills for raising revenue is given exclusively to the House of Representatives, it was impossible to give any pledge to meet Mr. CHASE'S recommendation for taxation to pay the bounties. In this condition the matter rests for the present. It is to be hoped that the matter will soon be placed on a satisfactory basis. In the meantime it is to be hoped volunteering will have full and free scope. Gen. HANCOCK and Gen. BURNSIDE have both gone North, with permission to recruit their respective corps up to fifty thousand men each. There is little doubt that these gallant and energetic commanders will, by their very presence, give a great impetus to the easiness of volunteering; and as it is understood that each is to be assigned to "special service" as soon as their commands are filled up, there will be little difficulty in carving out for them fields of work where their military talents will have full scope. W. S.

The Armament of the Monitors.

EFFICIENCY OF THE FIFTEEN-INCH GUN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention having been drawn to the article of Dec. 31, entitled "Armament of the Monitors, &c.," and believing it to do injustice to the Navy Department, I send an article containing the facts which can be relied upon as accurate, and which prove that the "Query" was hardly necessary.

A word as to the propriety of permitting these general and indiscriminate attacks upon the Navy Department, which has been singled out for especial assaults. The papers teem with articles wishing to know why the *Florida* is not taken. If these writers would ask such men as FARRAGUT, who was two years in the *Essex* frigate, hunted by several British squadrons, and then only taken by a breach of neutrality, they would not incumber the newspapers with their want of knowledge. To show the general spirit of fault-finding I will give two recent instances. Returning from reading the bulletin giving an account of the piracy on board the *Chesapeake*, I met a friend who asked, "Where is the Secretary of the Navy *now*?" My answer was, "On board the *Chesapeake*—he planned the piracy." Shortly after the Secretary was attacked for the blowing up of the steamer *Daylight* off Wilmington, when the fact was, it was not the steamer, but the Secretary was blown up.

The fact stated by the Secretary of the Navy, that 1,035 vessels had been captured by our ships of war, should satisfy the most unreasonable grumbler; and when his report is contrasted with that of the rebel Secretary of the Navy, who says in effect that much would have been done had they not been interfered with, one feels proud of the efficiency of the navy.

G. W. B.

The following statement, taken from the latest records received from the squadron off Charleston, is submitted as an answer to the article recently published in the TIMES, relative to the arming of the monitors:

"The guns of the *Patapsco* were fired, up to Nov. 2, 1863: 15-inch, 245 times; 150-pounder, or 8-inch, 522 times.

Now, the weight of the fifteen-inch cored shot is 400 pounds; of the eight inch projectiles, the maximum weight is 150 pounds:

The charge of the fifteen-inch gun is 35 pounds:
Of the eight-inch rifle gun, 16 pounds.
Therefore, it results, in weight of metal:
242 x 400 = 96,000 pounds—fifteen-inch shot.
522 x 150 = 78,300 pounds—fifteen-inch projectiles.

Difference of 19,700 pounds in favor of fifteen-inch.

And in weight of powder:
245 x 35 = 8,575 pounds—fifteen-inch.
522 x 16 = 8,352 pounds—eight-inch.

Difference of 223 in favor of fifteen-inch

It is not denied that the lighter the gun the more rapidly it can be handled; but, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that the loss of rapidity in firing is more than made up by the difference of effect produced by the blow of a fifteen-inch cased shot of 400 pounds, and a rifled projectile of only 150 pounds; and, in the *Weehawken*, had the latter been mounted and used as being more effective than the former, the *Atlanta* would not have been a prize. It only required, however, a single projectile from the fifteen-inch gun, striking fairly, to break in the four and a-quarter-inche or iron with which the *Atlanta* was plated, strewing the interior with splinters, prostrating a large number of her crew and officers, and compelling her surrender.

The peculiar property of the rifled gun is great range at high elevations, with perhaps greater accuracy than the smooth bore. But the turret embrasure of the monitor does not admit of more than 7° of elevation, and at this angle the ranges are:

15 pounds—13-inch, 3,100 yards.
16 pounds—8-inch rifle, 2,600 yards.

Increasing the charge of the 15-inch to 50 pounds, however, gives a range, at 7°, of 3,400 yards, and with 60 pounds, (which the gun can well stand,) it is believed the difference in range between it and the 8-inch rifle, will be overcome, while no one will doubt its "smashing" effect will be immeasurably increased.

The results here with the 15-inch are appreciated and well understood "over the water," for we find the English journals announcing the trials of a new rifled 600-pounder, recently made by Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

In a word, *range* at high elevations, and the ability to "cut" away *masonry* and *brickwork*, is the peculiar forte of the 8-inch rifled projectile. In ricochet firing it is nearly worthless—one-half, at least, of its force being lost at first graze.

Placed in the monitor turret and confined to an elevation of seven-degrees, the range of the eight-inch rifle is not much greater than that of its huge neighbor, the fifteen-inch, as shown above, while the accuracy of the latter, at that elevation, (seven degrees,) *is fully as good.*

Finally, there can be no comparison between the two guns in "smashing" properties; and in ricochet firing, we find the heavy globe of the fifteen-inch sweeping *close* to the surface of earth or water, scarcely deflected from a direct line or diminished in velocity, while the elongated rifled projectile bounds high and irregular at first graze, shorn of at least half its power.

Arrest of Malcolm Campbell.

By order of Gen. DIX, Marshal MURRAY yesterday caused MALCOLM CAMPBELL, lawyer, of No. 41 Ann-street, to be arrested. Deputy Marshal SHIEM took him into custody, and conveyed him to the Marshal's office, where Mr. MURRAY made a demand of him for $23,000, which it was supposed he had in his possession, belonging to BENJAMIN, who is now in Fort Lafayette. Mr. CAMPBELL denied having such money, and was thereupon sent before Gen. DIX on charge of signing bonds for BENJAMIN on contraband shipments to Nassau. Gen. DIX gave the matter an immediate investigation. Mr. CAMPBELL declined giving any information in regard to the affairs of Mr. BENJAMIN, on the ground that he, BENJAMIN, was his client; he assured Gen. DIX that all his connection with BENJAMIN had been, and was strictly that of counsel. The examination resulted in the discharge of Mr. CAMPBELL.

The Park Barracks.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That portion of Dr. SAYRES' report, in which the statement is made that I had "repeatedly reported the nuisance as graphically as possible to his superior officers, Gen. CANBY and Gen. DIX, and demanded redress," is incorrect in that particular part where Gen. CANBY and Gen. DIX are mentioned; also, where the expression "demanded redress" is attributed to me. My statement to Dr. SAYRES was that I had repeatedly reported the condition of the "Pen" to my superior officers connected with the Provost-Marshal's office, to whom I was immediate accountable.

I desire this correction in justice to Gen. DIX, who, immediately on the receipt of a report from another medical officer, visited the barracks and promptly gave the order for the removal of the prisoners.

J. H. BLAUBELT, A. A. Surgeon.
Park Barracks, New-York.

Have you a Cough?—Use Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant at once. It may save you from Consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate Coughs and Colds.

Have you Bronchitis?

Then try JAYNE'S Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

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JAYNE'S Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

Have you Pleurisy?

By taking two or three large doses of JAYNE'S Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

Have you Consumption?

JAYNE'S Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

Hooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the lungs or breast are effectually and speedily cured by JAYNE'S Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial?

Dr. D. JAYNE'S Sanative Pills are Purgative, Laxative, or Aperient, and will be found on trial, prompt, safe and effectual. All of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold by Druggists everywhere.

Miss Mina Geary, the Talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

KENDALL & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired. MINA GEARY,

Dec. 22, 1863. No. 52 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a stimulating extract, prepared from roots, flowers and herbs. It is put up in boxes containing two bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, and the other for morning use as a dressing. Sold by all druggists. KENDALL & CO.,

No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dorne's Catarrh Snuff is too well known to need long-winded notices. Those who use it (and they are legion) are living witnesses that it is the best key for diseases of the head. In family boxes, 25 cents, by all druggists.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A Letter from Dr. B. C. Perry.

NEW YORK, Jan., 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Atlas:

SIR: One of the most annoying difficulties connected with the Hair and its diseases is Dandruff, in its various phases. Its philosophy being very little understood, I will give my views on the subject for the benefit of those afflicted.

There are to the square inch of the scalp three thousand pores, for the purposes of throwing off the secretions or fluid matter that forms between the cuticle and the inner or sensitive skin. If from any cause, such as to neglect to keep the scalp clean, or from the use of glutinous oils, the pores become partially closed, the remaining portion are overtasked, the cuticles somewhat debilitated, the pores fail to perform their functions, inasmuch as only the limpid or ethereal portion of the secretions can pass off, leaving a white, bran-like substance deposited on the scalp, called Dandruff; that is the first phase of the difficulty.

When more of the pores are closed by exhaustion, less of the limped secretions flow off; the deposit on the scalp assumes a yellow, sticky appearance, and is called thickened secretion. This is the second phase of dandruff. The third phase is when most of the pores are closed, the cuticle completely debilitated; none of the fluid portions of the secretions can pass off; the deposit adheres closely to the scalp; has the appearance of yellow matter, and is called matterated secretion, which inevitably results in loss of hair. If at this stage of the disease it is not arrested by a proper course of treatment, it finally terminates in extreme, one of the most difficult diseases of the scalp for a physician to manage.

As to the remedy.—Nature is always true to herself. If the scalp is kept clean, and the pores not glued up with oils or pomades, the secretions will pass off, and such a thing as dandruff would not be known, and people would not lose their hair. But when a difficulty of the kind does exist, it should be treated rationally. It is little use to remove the effect while the cause exists. Dandruff in its first stages is early cured, and it should receive the earliest attention, as it is one of the primary causes of diseases of the scalp and loss of hair. For further information I can be consulted free of charge for all diseases of the scalp that destroy the hair or induce premature blanching, at my office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Yours truly,
B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
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IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
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DR. VON EISENBERG,

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BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ,

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured: also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A WALKING SKELETON.
Some years ago
DR. SCHENCK
WAS A
WALKING SKELETON
about the streets of Philadelphia, and finally was reduced so low that he was unable to move any longer, and was taken over to New-Jersey
TO DIE.
There he lay confined to his bed, and Dr. Thornton said his lungs were gone and he would not live a week. In that low state he heard of and obtained some
ROOTS AND HERBS,
and made a medicine that soon made a change in his whole system. It expelled all the matter from the lungs mucus from the stomach, started the liver, and in fact expelled all the morbid matter from the system.
HIS APPETITE
began to improve rapidly, and it was with difficulty he could be prevented from eating too much. He took the most nourishing food, and in a short time he began to
IMPROVE RAPIDLY.
Now he is a great, hearty man, weighing over two hundred and twenty pounds. His
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEA-WEED TONIC, and
MANDRAKE PILLS,
are a composition similar to the medicine that cured him. He is now traveling from one city to another, seeing patients and administering his medicines; and it is said that he will take a person in the
LAST STAGES OF CONSUMPTION,
and in a few weeks they are about in tolerable good health. His medicines change the whole system, and the patient soon begins to have
A GOOD APPETITE.
As the food enriches the system, he finds that he is getting fleshy. Nature overpowers his disease, and he gets well. This is the great feature of
DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.
They make new matter, new blood, and by keeping the digestive organs healthy, disease must be expelled.

Dr. SCHENCK can be found at his office, No. 32 BOND-ST., EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 to 3. He gives advice free, but charges three dollars for an Examination with the Respirometer, which every one should have done if they think they have anything like Lung Disease, and they can afford it. Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 per bottle, or $5 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

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STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY—For the Fiscal Year ending 31st December, 1863, as required by Charter:

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$275,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from January 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		2,200,397 27
Total Marine Premiums		$2,476,201 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c.	336,793 43	2,078,409 74
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	1,337,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and duty interest	169,813 24	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,538 35	
United States and City Bonds and bank stocks	192,213 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,893 20	
Accrued interest to be received	13,068 17	
Real estate loans on bond and mortgage	326,760 26	
Loans on demand	432,100 00	
Bills receivable	1,078,777 03	2,902,145 01

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on that portion will cease.

A scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until on and after the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until on and after the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS:
W. C. PICKERSGILL, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co., New-York, and of Fielden Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
WILLIAM H. GUION, of Williams & Guion, New-York, and of Guion & Co., Liverpool.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, of Babcock Brothers & Co., New-York, and of B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
JAMES M. BROWN, of Brown Brothers & Co., New-York, and of Brown, Shipley & Co., London and Liverpool.
N. CHANDLER, of J. Munroe & Co., New-York and Paris.
GEORGE W. HENNINGS, of Hennings & Gosling, New-York, and of Hennings, Gosling & Co., Liverpool.
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RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

FINANCE COMMITTEE:
W. C. PICKERSGILL, Chairman.
JAMES M. BROWN, | WILSON G. HUNT,
JAMES BENKARD, | SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.
COUNSEL: WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq.

This Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

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Archbishop Hughes' last words.
WITH HIS PORTRAIT.
THE LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES, first Archbishop of New-York; with a full account of his Life, Death and Burial; as well as his Services in all Pursuits and Vocations from the time of his Birth until his Death, with his portrait, is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, and is for sale by all Booksellers, Canvassers, Peddlers and News Agents, everywhere, complete in one large volume, paper cover. Price 25 cents a copy, or five copies for $1, or twelve copies for $2. Sent free of postage every where at these rates.

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T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS',
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For sale by all booksellers.

THE WHOLE WORLD WILL BE INTERESTED IN THE PORTRAIT OF THACKERAY, THE GREAT NOVELIST OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, WITH A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE, WITH A VALUABLE, EXCITING AND INTELLECTUAL COMBINATION OF ILLUSTRATIONS, AND A LIBRARY ENTERTAINMENT, IN THIS WEEK'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, NOW READY.

CARS IN A SNOW-BANK AND PASSENGERS FREEZING (INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR VIEWS)—A HIGHLY INTERESTING SCENE AND INCIDENT, WITH NUMEROUS OTHER EXCITING ILLUSTRATIONS AND READING MATTER, IN THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THIS WEEK.

CAVALRY HORSES.
NOLAN'S SYSTEM FOR TRAINING CAVALRY HORSES. By Brig.-Gen. KENNER GARRARD, United States Army, Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, Washington. In one volume 12mo. Illustrated by 24 lithographic plates. Price $1 50.

* * * "We are glad when competent men bring forward works that are intended to facilitate the formation of an effective cavalry force. Of this class is *Nolan's System for Training Cavalry Horses*, prepared for use in this country by Captain KENNER GARRARD, U. S. A. Captain Nolan was distinguished in the British service for his knowledge of the cavalry arm, and for his general talents. As the work had become out of print, Captain GARRARD has done well in reproducing it: he has added to it a chapter on Racey's Method of Training Horses, and another on Horse Shoeing. The volume is well illustrated. It cannot be too warmly commended to general use."
Boston Daily Evening Traveller.

Copies sent free of mail on receipt of price.
Published by D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

EVERY LADY WILL BE DELIGHTED WITH THE PARLOR, KITCHEN AND NURSERY GOSSIP, BY JENNIE JUNE, WITH SPICY AND INTERESTING LITERARY MATTER, A MENTAL FEAST ON THE LIVE SUBJECTS NOW BEFORE THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK, IN THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THIS WEEK, OUT TO-DAY.

A SLEIGHING CARNIVAL.—A JOLLY GOOD TIME, WITH MANY OTHER EXCITING AND BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS, IN THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THIS WEEK, BESIDE A GREAT TREAT IN SPICY AND INTELLECTUAL READING MATTER.

WANTED—EVERY LADY TO SEE A VALUABLE SUPPLEMENT FOR THE LADIES, A SHEET OF EXTRA FASHIONS BY MME D

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.

Authorized Capital.....ONE MILLION STERLING in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Already Issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London. Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; Joseph Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pender Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Cavan, Labbock & Co., London; Samuel Stitt, Esq., of the late firm of Stitt Brothers & Co. Liverpool.

LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.

LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.

IN NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.

JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager

J. W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.

Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

BANKERS.

LONDON—The Union Bank of London.

LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.

MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.

INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.

NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.

SOLICITORS.

LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.

LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.

NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1863.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

Office of

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,

No. 44 Pine-st., near William.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.,

Old U. S. Treasury Building.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE.

The new 5 per cent. interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY"—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $50,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., in gold, free of Government tax, upon the Stock and Cancelled Bonds Scrip of this Company is declared, payable on the 1st day of February to the registered holders of stock and scrip at the close of business on the 16th inst.

This dividend is in lieu of and in advance of two coupons on the full-paid stock, and by terms of the contract terminates the obligation to pay interest to the full-paid shareholders.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 16th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of February.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing term

GOUVERNEUR EBERY, WILLIAM K. HINMAN,
OSCAR CHESMAN, PETER F. RANDOLPH,
FRANCIS MANY, WILLIAM HERTZEL,
HENRY A. SMYTHE, JOSEPH S. LOWRY,
AARON L. REID, JAMES C. HARRIOTT,
JOHN F. HOLBROOK, CHAS. E. BLUMENTHAL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, James C. Harriott was unanimously reelected President.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank, whose charter has expired, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

d19-law6mS

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of next succeeding election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 15, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Secretary.

A ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. E., Box No. 1,357 Post-office.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN, BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKS wanted. Western Securities of every description purchased at the highest market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR,

No. 67 William-st.

HOWARD LOVELY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 37 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
THE NEW U. S. 5 PER CENT. INTEREST BEARING, LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are kept and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 30 miles the shortest line between Lousville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
DAVID DOWS,
TRUMAN CLARK,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than thirty-four millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium.

The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery of the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

CITY BANK OF VICKSBURGH, MISS.,

W. S. WHEELER, Manager,

late with Brown & Johnston.

Prompt and personal attention given to the collection of all claims in this vicinity.

References

Hon. A. H. Arthur, Vicksburgh.
Kirkland & Co., New-York.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York, held this day, WILLIAM ASTOR was unanimously elected a Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Anthony P. Halsey.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., As Re-organized, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, December 30, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company (as re-organized) will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the notifications of a contract entered into between said Company and the Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad Co., and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 34 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

THE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING-MILL COMPANY, advertised to be held at the office of the Company at Spuyten Duyvil, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, has been postponed to TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., at same place at which time Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be elected.

J. R. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Jan. 12, 18 4.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT NO. 48 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., punctually.

ALFRED H. WOOLLEY, Manager.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only

THIRTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

DREXEL, WIN THROP & CO.

NO. 40 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

ELECTION NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

The election for Directors of the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, capital, Five Millions of dollars, will be held at the rooms of the Bank, No. 29 Pine-st., second floor, on MONDAY, 18th inst. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
DAVID DOWS,
TRUMAN CLARK,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

MEYLERT & CO.,

No. 6 Wall-st.,

BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863.....$158,811 87
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive.....702,903 00

Total amount of marine premiums.....$861,714 87

This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.

No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above.....$701,967 16

Paid for losses and expenses during the same period.....411,264 40

Return premiums.....$67,067 21

The Company has the following assets:

Cash in bank.....$116,846 42
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks.....702,769 03
Loans on stocks, drawing interest 101,936 29 — 921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable.....236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums 78,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at.....33,777 81

Total assets.....$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Certificates previous to 1860 have been redeemed in cash.....631,940 00

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864.....$848,605 00

By order of the Board

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS.
A. C. RICHARDS.
SHEPPARD GANDY.
W. M. RICHARDS, of the firm of Richards & Collins.
G. D. H. GILLESPIE.
C. E. MILNOR.
MARTIN BATES, Jr., of the firm of Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.
FREDERICK B. BETTS, of the firm of Betts, Nichols & Co.
MOSES A. HOPPOCK.
SANFORD COBB, Jr.
W. H. MELLEN.
B. W. BULL, of the firm of B. W. Bull & Co.
C. HADDEN.
L. P. MORTON, of the firm of L. P. Morton & Co.
F. W. MEYER, of the firm of H. & F. W. Meyer.
J. K. MYERS, of the firm of Halsted, Haines & Co.
WILLIAM LECONEY.
A. WESSON.
WILLIAM KENT.
BYRON SHERMAN, of the firm of Sherman Bros.
JEHIAL READ.
JOHN A. BARTOW, of the firm of F. T. Montell & Bartow.
A. S. BARNES, of the firm of Barnes & Burr.
ALEX. M. EARLE, of the firm of Earle & Co.
H. L. ATHERTON.
JOHN A. HADDEN, of the firm of Hadden & Co.
GEO. C. WILLMORE, of the firm of Westmore & Co.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOSIAH M. FISKE.
OLIVER K. KING, of the firm of O. K. King & Co.
DAVID LAMB.
ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company, held this day, ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM was elected Vice-President, EDWARD STAFFORD, second Vice-President, and JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DIScount all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, upon presentation at their office.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 120 Centre-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. S. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

UNITED STATES FIVE PER CENT. Legal Tender Notes bought and sold by COLGATE & HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., LESS the Government tax, was this day declared, payable to the holders of the guaranteed stock of this Company, on the first day of February next, from the net earnings for the six months ending on the 31st inst.

The Stock Books for the guaranteed stock will be closed on the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d February next, at 10 A. M.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 32 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. D. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 55 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Sec'y

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 16th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash, on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.

LEWINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT.

(free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

No. 67 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President,

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 PINE-ST., Jan. 12, 1864.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 18th instant.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 110 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.

HENRY BLEECKMAN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, (FIRE AND MARINE,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company, held this day, the following dividends were declared:

An Interest Dividend of
THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.
Also,
An Extra Dividend of
THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.

out of the profits of the business, on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash, on demand.

A Dividend of
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.,

in scrip, to the holders of participating policies issued in 1863 on premiums earned during the year.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, 67 Bleecker-st., Jan. 13, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend or Interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars; and of Four Per Cent. per annum, amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, to be calculated on the same principle, and payable to depositors, or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half-yearly interest.

The interest in both cases is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT BENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 241 West-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and opened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (AS REORGANIZED,) CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 10, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have declared a Cash Dividend out of the earnings of the past six months, of Three (3) Per Cent. on the First Preference Shares of this Company: also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares will be paid in shares of the same class. Those dividends are payable on the 10th of February next. Those appearing on the books as stockholders on the 1st January at the Transfer Office, in New-York, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in that city. Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Chillicothe.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. CO., NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half of One per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividend payable at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 23d inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend on the original stock of five (5) Per Cent., payable on the 15th instant.

Also a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent., deliverable March 1.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. on the outstanding Scrip, payable on the 15th instant, all free from Government tax.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a stock dividend of 20 per cent., (both free of Government tax,) have been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st.

Capital Stock.....$300,000 00
Assets January 1, 1864.....388,375 27

A Semi-annual Dividend of 5 per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand, has been declared by this Company.

ISAAC E. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. J. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY," No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

150TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSUR

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be sent up in good sound sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at the office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,)_____ (Date)_____

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at _____, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

____ bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ___ per bushel of 56 pounds.
____ bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ___ per bushel of 32 pounds.
____ tons of baled Hay, at ___ per ton of 2,000 pounds.
____ tons of baled Straw, at ___ per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ____ day of ____, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ____ day of ____, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

_____

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of _____, in the County of _____, and State of _____, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of _____ be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said _____ shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said _____ and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ____ day of ____, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1864, at 12 M., for furnishing the Hospitals within the following Departments, until the 1st day of January, 1865, with a supply of pure ICE, viz.:

Department of the East, Headquarters at New-York.
Department of the Susquehanna, Headquarters at Philadelphia.
Middle Department, Headquarters at Baltimore.
Department of Western Virginia, Headquarters at Cumberland.
Department of Washington, Headquarters at Washington.
Department of St. Mary's, Headquarters at Point Lookout.
Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Headquarters at Fort Monroe.
Department of the South, Headquarters at Hilton Head.

And such other Hospitals as may be established upon the Texas coast.

Proposals will be made according to the following form:

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

(RESIDENCE AND DATE.)

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, (as determined by the Medical Director,) the best quality of ice to such hospitals in the Department of ____ and in such quantities as the Medical Director of this Department may order, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

The ice to be subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge of each hospital, who will receipt for the correct amount delivered.

Payment to be made on duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director of this Department.

As a guaranty of the faithful performance of the above agreement, should the contract be awarded to me, I will enter into bonds in the sum of $5,000. I also append to the inclosed form of guaranty the names of guarantors, certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, ____, of the county of ____, and State of ____, and ____ of the county of ____, and State of ____, do hereby guarantee that ____ is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into contract in accordance with the terms of said proposition, and we are prepared to become his securities.

[Sig.]
[Sig.]

Certificate of the Clerk of ____ District Court, or United States District Attorney.

Bidders must conform strictly to the above form of proposal, or their bids will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must necessarily accompany the bid.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately proceed to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C., and marked, "Proposal for Ice."

The Medical Purveyor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor.

N. B.—Printed forms of above Proposals can be had by application to this office.

Information as to the location, capacity and about the amount of ice required by the hospitals will be given by application to the Medical Director of each of these Departments.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., for supplying the United States for filling a special order:

200 barrels of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly-cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural, as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all, or any part, of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the return samples. Returns of weights, signed by a Professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.—LADIES AND Gentlemen loosing their hair, or turning gray, can have it permanently restored by F. TAYLOR, No. 435 3d-av., four doors below 33d-st. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. From No. 483 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

5,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

100 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

250,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

250,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

150,000 pounds of first quality *thoroughly-cured* NEW SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

50,000 pounds first quality canvased sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The hams will be paid for by their net weight, excluding paper-wrappers and bagging.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

10,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

2,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white-flint corn.

1,000 bushels prime NEW WHITE BEANS, 60 pounds to the bushel, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

500,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout sack barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

100,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size No. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

30,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ¼ Green, ½ Souchong, ¼ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

4,000,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be sound and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

25,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.

20,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

250,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

400,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water and to be well dried before being packed.

60,000 pounds Turk's Island SALT, in sacks.

25,000 pounds PEPPER (Black). Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

30,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels, or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

100,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

All the above articles to be delivered in three equal installments on the 1st, 8th, and 15th of February, 1864.

Bidders not able to deliver on these dates can state when they can make their deliveries.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Rice, Tea, Sugar, Salt, Pepper and Dried Apples must be in neat boxes of cardboard or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers, or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected as the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weight, signed by a Professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on the 30th January, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., of the following Blankets, viz:

60,000 Regulation Cavalry Blankets, Prussian blue or Gentian dyed.

20,000 Regulation Artillery Blankets.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns.

FOR THE CAVALRY.

Blue, with an orange border three inches wide, and three inches from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six inches high, orange color, in the centre of the blanket.

FOR THE ARTILLERY.

Red, with a black border three inches wide, and three inches from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket.

All the blankets are to be 75 inches long by 67 inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 lbs. or say 3 3-16 lbs., on which a variation of 0.1875, or 3-16 of a lb. may be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each. The value of the cases to be paid for at a price to be determined by the Inspector.

The blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for but such as are approved on inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows: One-tenth of the amount contracted for per week, commencing within one month from the date of the contract.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of blankets or regular dealer in such goods.

Bids will be considered for the delivery of the blankets a the factory, as well as at the agency above mentioned.

Each bid is to be accompanied by the names of the sureties of the proposer.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington City," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Blankets."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost. DAVID HYNE, No. 162 William-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALFRED L. ROWE, Plaintiff, against ALBERT DE PENNEVET and H. N. LAURENT, Defendants.—50 cent United States stamp on original canceled.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 290 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

The summons and complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 13th day of January, 1864.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
jan. 16-law6w Plaintiff's Attorneys.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	———
VIRGINIA	2,873	Castle.	———
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	———	———

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{ $80 / $85 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....{ 35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

GALWAY LINE.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 tons.

The COLUMBIA, Capt. LEITCH, will sail from Boston Jan. 26. Rates of passage: First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. Johns, N. F., $40, $30, $20. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. CO.'S steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, Jan. 16. Rates of passage, $50, $68 and $30.

SIGHT DRAFTS on the National Bank payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For freight apply to LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 11 South William-st.

For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Jan. 23
ETNA.....Saturday.....Jan. 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR.
J. M. COMMENAY, Commander,
will sail on
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 46 North River, third pier above foot of Canal-st., New-York.

To be followed by the
EVENING STAR.....Saturday, Feb. 6.
MORNING STAR.....Saturday, Feb. 20.
EVENING STAR.....Saturday, March 5.
MORNING STAR.....Saturday, March 19.
EVENING STAR.....Saturday, April 2,

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. ———,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans via Havana. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 96 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 96 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—THE PROPRIETOR will now sell his "CLEVELAND OMNIBUS LINE," with its good will and patronage, and all the horses, harnesses, stables, blacksmith and harness shops, and the vehicles of every description, including omnibusses, carriages, hacks, coaches, baggage and moving wagons, &c., on good terms, as he intends to leave the country on other business. No better investment can be made. The City of Cleveland has now 65,000 inhabitants, and this is the only established line of accommodation between different parts of the town and the depots, and for all other purposes connected with the various branches of the business. Terms easy. Address
H. S. STEVENS, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—THE CRACKER AND UNFERmented Bread Bakery located at Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. 1 one 25-horse engine, 35-horse locomotive boiler, one patent reel oven with eight shelves, one flue oven, cracker and bread machinery; also shafting and pulleys, with four wagons, one truck, four horses, harness, &c., all in complete order, with the unexpired term of lease for two years from May 1, 1864. Apply to J. VAN RIPER, No. 12 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, or GEORGE BRADDISH, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, New-York.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000 in cash, to invest immediately in an established cash wholesale business of the highest respectability. Sales the past year $100,000; with additional capital can sell $200,000. Profits large. Sales strictly cash. Principals only address G. W. T., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED IN A LIGHT manufacturing and jobbing business; an active or special partner. Profits large, connection unexceptionable; sales for cash, and orders for three months ahead. Call on or address EDWARDS & BLISS, No. 119 Nassau-st.

CAPITAL—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE—$50,000 TO $75,000 additional capital in a wholesale provision house; business strictly cash. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 2,120 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had with a private family, having a large well-furnished room, with large closet attached; gas, bath, &c. Situation convenient to Wall-st. ferry. Address C., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office, with real name, and place of business.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with a fourth floor room and sumptuous table at No. 132 East 16th-st., ten or fifteen doors from Union-square. References asked.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
HUMOROUS LECTURES.

THE LAST ESSAY OF THE COURSE.
"MR. PERKINS' THANKSGIVING DINNER,"
A TALE OF SHODDY.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

Tickets to be had at all the music and bookstores.

NOTICE.—In order to obviate the crowding which occurred on the first delivery of this, one of the best of Mr. De Cordova's essays, chairs will be provided in case of necessity.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.
LAST BUT ONE PERFORMANCE.
MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864,
BENEFIT OF HERR STEINECKE.
TANNHAUSER,

Grand opera in three acts, By R. Wagner, with the following cast:

MAD. JOHANNSEN, MAD. FRIEDERICI,
MLLE. GANISSA, HERR HIMMER,
HERR HABELMANN, HERR STEINECKE,
HERR HERMANNS, HERR GRAFF.

Members of the Arion Society have kindly volunteered to assist in the choruses.

The procession in the second act will be of unusual splendor, new costumes, appointments, &c., increased orchestra and chorus.

Conductor.....CARL BERGMANN.

Prices as usual.

The sale of tickets will commence on Saturday morning at the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 703 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL,

No. 718 BROADWAY.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.

The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.

EIGHTY-FOURTH NIGHT OF THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; or,
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,"
IS STILL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, THOSE THRILLING SCENES,

THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE
ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,

will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of
HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX
BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY
FROM THE
BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S, AT ROME,
and other
MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES.

Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

H. B. MCKEON, Manager.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL,

(Late Christy's,)
No. 595 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HEADQUARTERS OF PERHAM'S NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.

Will open on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.

In aid of this patriotic undertaking, a magnificent series of

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

never before exhibited, including exciting War Tableaux and beautiful Scenes in Architecture, Statuary and Landscape, together with the

MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,

illustrating with startling Dioramic effects, the most terrific battles, bombardments, and thrilling incidents of the War.

National Home tickets, admitting four each, $1; single admission, 25 cents. All orders for tickets, by mail or express, should be sent to JOSIAH PERHAM, Agent, No. 595 Broadway, New-York.

For full particulars see future advertisements and programmes.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 1864.
First representation of
LE VICOMTE GIROFLER,
Comedie in one Act, by M. Labiche.
INTERLUDE.
Fantasie on the Xilo-Cordeon, by Mr. T. Steepel.
By general request,
LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,
Comic Opera in one Act, by Victor Massé.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—No performance TUESDAY, Jan. 19. Reopening on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Carriages can be ordered for 10½.

Box-office of the theatre at No. 623 Broadway.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
JAN. 20, 1864,
GRAND CONCERT,
and first appearance of
Madame CHARLOTTE VARIAN,
assisted by GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor,
HENRY APPY, Violinist,
EDWARD HOFFMAN, Pianist.

Admission, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Sale of reserved seats will commence Saturday morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,
109 AND 201 BOWERY.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
when a splendid bill will be offered, introducing
THE SHERWOOD FAMILY
in their several daring acts of
EQUESTRIANISM,
and numerous other attractions.

Doors open at 2 and 7. Commence at 2½ and 7¾. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20th,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
BENEFIT OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-64. Public Rehearsal No. 8 will take place at the Academy of Music on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. Extra admission to the rehearsal, 50c. each; for sale at the usual places. By order
L. SPIER, Secretary

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE,

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jama

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

Petitions were presented to carry into effect the bequest of SIMEON SMITH to the Town of Pine Plains, and for the reduction of the milk freight on the Harlem Railroad.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Enabling ELIAS COMFORT to establish a public library in Ithica.

Prohibiting the enlistment of men in this State for other States.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. FOSDICK—Relative to changing the time for performing written contracts.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. COOKE introduced the following:

Any railroad company, in making up its trains and running the same over its roads, or over any leased road, is hereby authorized and empowered to place a baggage car or express freight car in any part of a train, after a baggage car shall have been placed in front of the passenger cars, and the same shall not be deemed an offence.

By Mr. HOYT—For building the locks on the Chemung Canal.

For building the locks on the Oneida Canal.

By Mr. DUTCHER—Authorizing Dutchess County to borrow $250,000 for bounty purposes.

The Assembly resolutions proposing the amendment of the Constitution, so as to secure the elective franchise to citizens of this State in the military service of the United States, were passed unanimously.

The Governor sent in the following message to the Senate to-day

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 15, 1864.

To the Senate: In reply to the resolution of the Senate asking for copies of the correspondence relative to spidiers belonging to this State who have returned and are about returning from the seat of war, I have to state, that there has been no correspondence except such as hereinafter set forth.

By orders from the War Department dated Dec. 15, 1863, the returning volunteers are directed to report, through the Governor, to the Superintendents of the Volunteer Recruiting service. These are Gen. HAIS, Maj. DIVEN and Maj. TOWNSEND. These officers arrange with the United States Quartermaster's Department for the necessary transportation and subsistence.

In consequence of the return of several regiments to the principal rendezvous of New-York and Elmira, and the collection of great numbers of enlisted men at the same points, there has been a want of suitable accommodation, and great inconvenience and suffering. This is due to the fact that the Superintendents of Recruiting were not duly advised of the large numbers of recruits and of returning volunteers who would require accommodation and subsistence at their hands. Although the subject is one over which I have no control, I deemed it my duty to do all in my power to correct the evils growing out of this state of affairs, and therefore ordered the following communication to be sent to the Secretary of War:

ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

His Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR directs me to say that the depot for volunteers at Elmira is overflowing. The Provost-Marshals, Major DIVEN and TOWNSEND, have been ordered to send no more men to Elmira, and volunteers all over the State are suffering for want of proper shelter. These facts have been telegraphed to Col. FAY by Maj. TOWNSEND, some days since.

The Governor earnestly hopes that not a moment may be lost in applying a remedy.

J. B. STONEHOUSE, A. A. A. G.

To which I received the following answer:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1864.

His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York:

The Secretary of War instructs me to say in reply to your telegram of this date, that an officer has been sent to Elmira to make a thorough investigation of the evils complained of, with authority to apply the proper correction on the spot.

ED. R. S. CANBY, Brig.-Gen., A. A. G.

I do not doubt that the Superintendents of Recruiting will correct these evils which are not chargeable to them.

The honor of our State and the interests of the service demand that our returning soldiers should be met with every evidence of a just appreciation of their patriotic services, and it is also important that those who enlist at this season of the year should have comfortable places of rendezvous.

To guard against any possible failure to give to the returned volunteers a suitable reception, and to promote reenlistments, I respectfully request the passage of a law or of a joint resolution which shall authorize me to expend such sums of money as may be necessary to secure these objects.

In some instances no provision has been made for returned volunteers, and in many parts of the State enlisted men are suffering for want of proper quarters; the officers in command have been compelled to allow them to disperse, which involves the trouble and expense of recalling them to their several stations, and interferes with the recruiting service.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The message was ordered printed, and in connection with the same, Mr. AKES offered the following, which being concurrent, lies over:

Whereas, It has become sufficiently apparent from information that may be relied on (though not strictly official) that recruiting veteran soldiers are exposed to imposition, neglect and suffering from want of proper care on the part of a grateful State toward the defenders of its flag; and

Whereas, It is equally true that there is more or less suffering at the several rendezvous and places of enlistments among the new recruits in this State being gathered there to fill up and strengthen the depleted ranks of our gallant army; therefore

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the Governor be authorized to take such action for the proper reception of the returning volunteers, and for the comfort and health of the recruits at the several rendezvous and places of enlistment, as he may deem proper and necessary and to expend within the next three months such sums of money out of the appropriation of $200,000, of 1863, made for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, not exceeding in all $25,000, as may, in his judgment, be needed for these objects.

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL.

Mr. AMES' bill to provide means for the building of the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal, appropriates $225 60 out of the fund set aside for the ordinary repairs of the canal.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

Mr. HOYT introduced a bill providing that when it becomes necessary to rebuild any of the locks on the Chemung Canal and Feeder, it shall be the duty of the Canal Commissioners to build them of timber and of the same dimensions as the enlarged locks on the Erie Canal.

THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

On motion of Mr. ALLABEN a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to report upon the expediency of passing a bill providing for a State bounty of $300 for volunteers, under the last call of the General Government, in lieu of the town and county bounties now being paid.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. COLLIER—The Soldiers' Voting bill.

Mr. CURTIS, dissented and gave notice that he should present a minority report.

By Mr. F. P. STEVENS—Relative to the sale of land in Kirtland.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To amend the State Prison laws.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. GILBERT—To repeal the act extending trial by jury.

By Mr. PERRY—To amend the act allowing married women holding stock in corporations to vote.

By Mr. REID—To amend the general mining, mechanical and manufacturing law.

By Mr. INGRAHAM—Relative to shell fish.

By Mr. A. H. PARKER—To amend the Banking law; also, in relation to fees of witnesses.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To incorporate the Neptune Steamship Association.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CASOKE—Concerning the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company.

By Mr. SOLOMAN—For a public market in New-York.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To regulate the ferries between New-York and Long Island; also, to prevent extortion, and to incorporate a passenger and baggage company.

By Mr. LYON—For additional notaries public in New-York.

FERRIES BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. BENEDICT's bill relative to ferries between New-York and Staten Island, provides that the Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen of New-York, or a majority of them, shall have power, from time to time, to grant licenses for establishing and keeping so many ferries, between the City of New-York and that portion of Staten Island lying between the westerly line of the grounds of Peteler's Hotel, extended to the shore in New-Brighton, on the Kill von Kull, and the lands of the United States Government on the Narrows, as in their judgment may be best conducive to the public convenience.

Ferries between New-York and Staten Island shall not be deemed ferries within the meaning and intent of the "Act of Congress to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam;" nor shall steamboats running between New-York and any part of Staten Island be deemed ferryboats, within the meaning and intent of any exception contained in the act aforesaid.

A PUBLIC MARKET.

Mr. SALMON's bill provides for the appointment of a commission by the Legislature, (to be confirmed by the Governor) whose duty it shall be to superintend the erection of a market building, at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River.

For this purpose the Board of Supervisors is authorized to issue the bonds of the county to the amount of $250,000, to run thirty years, and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE COMPANY.

Mr. BENEDICT's bill to prevent extortion and to protect passengers in New-York and Brooklyn, and to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Company, provides that T. M. Humphrey, W. H. Maxwell, L. Wilcox, W. K. Lathrop, C. W. Newton, P. W. Sprague, G. Herkimer, P. Duriee, and Mr. M. W. Tillotson, shall be the corporators; the capital to be $50,000, with power to increase the stock to $250,000, the whole to be divided equally and jointly between the corporators named in the bill.

The cities are divided into districts, and the fare regulated according to distances. All hacks to be licensed by the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Mr. LYONS' bill to amend the act in relation to the National Guard, provides that any member who shall have been fully equipped and served five years in said organization, shall thereafter be exempt, except in case of invasion or insurrection.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Deserters to be Shot—The Norfolk City Government—Punishment of a Traitor.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Privates ALBERT J. LACY, Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, JAMES C. GRATTAN, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and HENRY J. WOODING, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, have been sentenced by court martial to be shot.

All the officers of the civil governments of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., are ordered to make reports to Gen. BUTLER's headquarters in detail of the amount of moneys received by them, in fees or otherwise, whence received, and the amount expended since the organization of said Governments; the reports to be made under oath on or before the 20th inst.

JOHN FORD, of Norfolk, convicted of violating his oath of allegiance, by corresponding with the rebels within the rebel lines and endeavoring fraudulently to avoid confiscation of rebel property in Norfolk, has been sentenced to confinement at hard labor in Norfolk jail for one year, and to wear a 24-lb. iron ball attached to his right leg by a chain three feet long, and to be employed in cleaning the streets or other hard labor; and at the end of said term to be sent beyond the limits of the department, never to return.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived this morning from Beaufort, N. C. She brings no news.

Negotiation for the Exchange of Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 15.

Mr. WARFIELD, a merchant of this city, has gone to Richmond, by authority of the War Department, to endeavor to effect the exchange of Senator WHITE, of Pennsylvania, for Gen. TRIMBLE, who is a relative of Mr. WARFIELD.

THE MAISON DORÉE.—This elegant establishment, known to all lovers of good living, has had, recently, the long desired addition of a spacious saloon, capable of dining within it 120 persons. It is fitted up richly, and has all the attractions and conveniences which taste could suggest and liberality secure. The adjoining rooms—reception and retiring—are luxuriously fitted up, and, in short, the entire addition is characterized by elegance and comfort. The table service is chaste and beautiful, appetizing on sight. Clubs and dinner committees have now what, at the Maison, they have long needed. The proprietor announces that dinners from his favorite establishment will be served whereso ever desired, weddings and suppers on briefest notice, and creams and confections daily, at all hours, sent on order.

[Advertisement.]

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," a simple remedy, which has relieved thousands, and which is in almost every case effectual.

[Advertisement.]

INSTRUCTIONS IN PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—A private class, composed of ladies and gentlemen, for Tuesday and Friday evenings, is now forming, and will meet for the first time on the 19th of January. For particulars, inquire of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's is grimful of interest, amusement and fun to-day, the manager having made it a grand family holiday. He gives two performances, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. The great drama, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," at each, and Herr ZIROM closes his performances on the Emmolynka to-day. The three great giants, two small dwarfs and host of other novelties will be visible at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

A great variety of Interesting and Beautiful Illustrations on the Oppressions of the People; Gayeties, Ludicrous Incidents, Important Events, and Live Subjects, also, Entertaining Literary Reviews of the Week; Political Criticisms, and Miscellaneous Subjects of great interest, in the *New-York Illustrated News* of this week. Out to-day. Prepare for a laugh, a sob, and a great intellectual feast. See particulars elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT MORAL EFFECT, SURPASSING CARNIVAL, Dangerous Skating, Double-Faced Orator, Masonics, New-Orleans Inundations, Car-Crowding, Cars in a Snow-Bank, President's Receptions, with other interesting and exciting Illustrations, with much interesting reading matter, in the *New-York Illustrated News* now ready.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

That merit is rewarded, is shown by the largely increasing demand for KENT'S EAST INDIA COLOGNE, which is now sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Ask your grocer for KENT'S, as no other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

MARRIED.

LIPPINCOTT—CUTTER.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, by Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, CHARLES A. LIPPINCOTT to CHARLOTTE M., daughter of Dr. Smith Cutter, all of Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.

VANDERHOOF—SEAMAN.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Jan. 14, by Rev. John Emory Cookman, CORNELIUS S. VANDERHOOF and LIZZIE A. SEAMAN, adopted daughter of S. D. Seaman, Esq., all of Harlem.

WELLS—SCHUCHARDT.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., LAWRENCE WELLS to SALLIE KENNEDY, daughter of Frederick Schuchardt.

WHITESIDE—SHEAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, by Rev. John Thomson, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, WM. WHITESIDE to ANNA, eldest daughter of Joseph Shean, Esq.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 14, FRANKLIN, youngest son of Matthew Armstrong, Jr., and Anna A. Armstrong, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, G. S. Hayduck, Kent-av., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

HOPPOCK.—Suddenly, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 15, GEORGE HOPPOCK, youngest son of George H. and Amelia C. Hoppock, aged 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 140 West 39th-st., on Sunday next, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

JEWESSON.—On Friday, Jan. 15, after a painful illness, THOMAS JEWESSON, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 269 Ewen-st., Williamsburgh.

☞ The members of the New-York Benevolent Association of Bookbinders are requested to attend the funeral of the late THOS. JEWESSON, at his late residence, No. 269 Ewen-st., Williamsburgh, on next Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

LOZIER.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday morning, Jan. 14, SARAH SOPHIA LOZIER, daughter of CORNELIUS and Catharine Lozier, aged 17 years, 11 months and 24 days.

Funeral services will be at the house No. 242 Washington-st., Hoboken, at 7 o'clock this (Friday) evening, Jan. 15. The remains will be taken to Schuylerburgh on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

MICHAELS.—GEORGE WASHINGTON BERRIAN, son of William H. and Louisa J. Michaels, aged 12 years 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 138 West 49th-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOULSON.—On Friday, Jan 1, at Stone Grove, Sheffield, England, JOHN MOULSON, aged 66 years.

MURRAY.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 13, of paralysis, JOHN MURRAY, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 162 Lewey-st., this morning, at 10½ o'clock.

PARSONS.—On Friday morning, Jan. 15, LOUIS F., infant son of Charles and Selina A. Parsons, No. 227 State-st., Brooklyn.

Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 16, of scarlet fever, GREGON HAMLIN, only child of George S. and Emily F. Page, aged 2 years and 6 days.

REYNOLDS.—At Hamilton, Bermuda, W. I., on Friday, Nov. 27, J. SPAULDING REYNOLDS.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, A. K. Laing, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 12 noon, from his late residence, No. 179 Madison-av., corner 36th-st., without further invitation.

ROBBINS.—On Monday, Dec. 28, suddenly, in camp, Army of the Potomac, Lieut. CHARLES J. ROBBINS, Second regiment N. Y. S. M., only son of Nathaniel W. and Ann Eliza Roberts.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

SWANTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 15, MARY ANN, wife of Edwin Swanton, aged 51 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

SMITH.—On Fifth day, Jan. 14, after a short illness, AMELIA FRANKLIN, wife of John T. S. Smith, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on First day, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 165 4th-av.

TEN BROOK.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 14, ALETHEA TEN BROOK, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, John Ten Brook, No. 38 West 45th-st.

ULRICK.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 14, Mrs. MELISSA B. ULRICK, wife of Henry Ulrick.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 Suffolk-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

VURTUS.—On Friday, Jan. 15, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN VURTUS, aged 56 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 121 Columbia-st., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Tivoli, Dutchess County, for interment.

WARD.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 13, FRANCIS BROWN, youngest child of Marcus L. and Susan L. Ward, in the 8th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 51 Washington-st., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, Mrs. MARY A. WRIGHT, wife of Silas Wright, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 122 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 22 | Sun sets..... 4 58 | Moon sets..12 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 00 | Gov. Island.. 1 49 | Hell Gate.. 3 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 15.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships James Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; Vanguard, Russell, New-Orleans, Murray & Nephew; Ne Plus Ultra, Coombs, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Barks Thomas Pope, Alexander, Monrovia, Yates & Porterfield; Arethusa, (Br.,) Farquhar, Liverpool, Edmiston Bros.

Brigs Nile, (Br.,) Hutton, Mayaguez, P. R., George F. Penliston; Olive, Davis, Philadelphia, Jed Frye & Co.; Thomas H. Rowland, McCarthy, New-Orleans, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schooners W. H. De Witt, Corey, York River, F. J. Campbell; Isaac Hinkley, Leavitt, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Mary Clinton, (Br.,) Reeve, Vera Cruz, F. Alexander & Son; Fly, Cheeseman, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; R. Fowler, Joice, Baltimore, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Sidon, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Dec. 29, and Queenstown 30th, at 4.30 P. M., with mdse. and 202 steerage passengers to E. Cunard. Had strong gales up to Jan. 9 from the N. W., with very heavy seas, and generally cold weather; 9th, had a heavy fall of snow, in lat. 46, lon. 47 10; from the 10th had moderate northwesterly and southerly winds and fair weather. Jan. 12, at 3:30 A. M., passed a steamer, supposed to be the North American, bound E.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Dec. 26, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, ——, Fortress Monroe 48 hours, with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Walton, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Antonio Terry, (Peruv.,) Lucas, Manila Aug. 18, passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 9, with sugar and hemp to order. Had very heavy weather; sprung mainmast.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool Nov. 29, with mdse. and 518 passengers to Tapscott & Co. Dec. 24, lat. 47 57, lon. 47 43, saw one large iceberg and two small ones.

Ship Daniel Marcy, (new,) Ross, Portsmouth, N. H., 11 ds., in ballast to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Ship E. Hamilton, White, Cardiff Nov. 27, with coal to Kunhardt & Co.

Bark American Eagle, Fogerty, Palermo Nov. 18, passed the Rock 27th, with fruit to A. H. Badger. Had light easterly winds to lon. 60; since then heavy westerly gales Jan. 2, while lying to, shipped a heavy sea, which stove boats and main-hatch, house, washing spars and everything moveable about the decks.

Bark Marion, (of Bermuda,) Davis, (late Paterson, deceased,) Matamoras 24 ds., with cotton to master.

Bark Hy. Trowbridge, (of New Haven,) Duntze, Barbadoes Dec. 19, with old metal, cocoa and hides to H. Trowbridge's sons.

Bark Donau, (Hamb.,) Hebich, Hamburg 47 ds., with mdse. and 56 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Scotland, Rollins, Aspinwall 23 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to Starbuck & Co. Been 16 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. E. and N. W. gales; was 3 ds. in Delaware Breakwater awaiting orders.

Bark E. Wright, Jr., Munroe, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Texas, Horton, New-Orleans 14 ds., with mdse. to H. E. Browne & Co.

Brig Onda, (of St. Andrew's,) Morgan, Para Dec. 9, with rice, etc., to H. K. Corning, Son & Co. Has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy head winds.

Brig Bounding Billow, Stevens, of and from Windsor, N. S., 17 ds., with plaster to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Karnak, Kissam, Aspinwall 26 ds., in ballast to master. Had very heavy weather.

Brig William Allan, (of Montego Bay, Jam.,) ——, Grand Cay, T. I., 12 ds., with salt, etc., to Darrell & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Lucretia, (Br.,) Brown, Kingston 23 ds., with logwood and coffee to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Brunette, (of Belize, Hond.,) Willats, Belize, Hond., 23 ds., with logwood to F. Alexandre & Son.

Schr. Mary & Adeline, Davis, Virginia, with wood.

BELOW—Two barks and three brigs, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

The bark Ealing Grove, from Algoa Bay, awaiting orders at the S. W. Spit, is consigned to Napier and Welsford.

Sailed.

Steamers Baltimore, Louisa Moore, Thomas Swann.

Barks Niagara, Express.

Brigs Sophia Henrietta, (Br.,) Robert Mowe, (Br.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 15—Arr. ship Wm. Wirt, Cadiz; brig Nereus, Inagua. Below—Ship Kentuckian, from Liverpool.

Domestic Ports.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Jan. 13—Arr. brig Alamo, from New-York for Machias; schr. Louis Walsh, from Machias for Philadelphia.

Jan. 14—Arr. schrs. Hattie Ross, from Sagua for Portland; J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Anguilla, for New-York.

Sailed—brig Alamo, and schrs. Geo. L. Green, E. M. Dyer, Bay State, A. L. Putnam; J. Paine, Mary Standish, S. E. Wheeler and Hattie Ross.

Spoken, &c.

Florence Nightingale—Br. ship, Dec. 31, off Cable Island.

Karnak—brig, from Aspinwall for Philadelphia, Jan. 5, lat. 31 19, lon. 78 05.

Theresa—ship, bound E., Jan. 5, lat. 40, lon. 36 21.

Foreign Ports.

At Palermo, Nov. 2, brig Anna Wellington, Atwood, for Philadelphia; brig Samson, Delano, for New-York.

At Sacaol, Jan. 2, Br. brig Lady of the Lake, Hill, for New-York, discharging; schr. Julia Farr, for do. in 4 days.

At Barbados, Dec. 18, bark Montezuma, for Demerara in a few days.

At Para, Dec. 9, brigs Julia, for New-York, ldg.; Isabella, for do.

At Algoa Bay, no date, barks Golden Fleece and Anna, ready, for New-York.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

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ONE OF THE OLDEST
AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP, ANY EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

For sale by
S. P. DINSMORE, No 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists

FINE GOLD-PLATED WATCH CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Two, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve and Fourteen Dollars each, some of which are warranted to wear for ten years. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—ON NEXT SABBATH EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will deliver the first of a series of Sunday evening lectures on *Bunyan's Holy War*. The public are invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, SUNDAY, Jan. 17. A general prayer-meeting, led by SAMUEL HALSTED, Esq., will be held as above, throughout the day, 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. The public are invited.

HARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY
IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron, and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all

CHEAP FOR CASH.

SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1863 and 1863. Also, complete file of 1862 and 1863. Single copies, 25c. each. Address J. O. R., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

RIDGEWOOD SMOKING CASE.

This ingenious combination of a METALLIC CASE contains PIPE, STEM, MATCHES and CLEANER, with a handsome TOBACCO POUCH, self-loading, without the use of the fingers, or waste of Tobacco, free from odor, and *portable* as a *Cigar Case*. Nothing can excel its UTILITY, COMFORT and ECONOMY for ALL SMOKERS, at HOME or ABROAD. For the ARMY and NAVY it is *invaluable*. As a *Gift to friends* nothing could be more acceptable. SKATERS will find *this Case* a most convenient and agreeable *companion*. It is in various and handsome styles, and at prices from $1 50, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 to $3 75 and $5—the two latter *richly plated and engraved*. *Single cases* sent by mail, *paid*, on receipt of price, and 25 cents. Also the

RIDGEWOOD SMOKING TOBACCO.

Nothing superior to it, in *quality* and *flavor*, in the market. Put up in packages to fill the CASE, and larger for the general Trade. SMOKERS, DEALERS and SUTLERS are invited to *call* and examine these goods. A liberal discount to *dealers*. All ORDERS promptly filled.
RIDGEWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.



BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10, 1863.

Dr. H. H. Sterling, No. 493 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Feeling it to be a duty which I owe to you and the world, I address you for the purpose of stating some facts with reference to your AMBROSIA. About one year ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time there was but little of it left on my head, and that was thin and short. Feeling greatly mortified at its loss and the appearance of my head, I tried various preparations advertised to restore lost hair, &c.; but without avail, until at last my attention was called to an advertisement of your AMBROSIA, with a cut from a photograph from life of Mrs. L. A. Brown. I then determined to try it faithfully, and commenced its use at once, and the result could not have been more satisfactory. My hair is now extremely thick, being an entirely new crop, and when let down reaches below my waist, and is still growing rapidly.

Attributing this gratifying and wonderful result solely to the use of your AMBROSIA, I beg to hand you this letter, with privilege to use it as you may please, and also offer you the use of my photograph, showing the remarkable effect of your preparation on my hair.

Very respectfully and gratefully yours, &c.,
Miss MINNI APPLETON,
No. 134 South Russell-st., Boston.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboat and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directors, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
DEC. 28, 1863.

"SANITARY FAIR."

From this date, (Jan. 16., 1864,) until the close of the great Fairs to be held in New-York and Brooklyn, I will give to one of the above Fairs as follows, viz: One box (100 lbs.,) of my best Soap for every ten boxes (of 100 lbs. each) sold to families. Price, 10½c. per lb., or $10 50 per box of 100 lbs.

Every one may thus do something in this great and glorious work of sustaining and comforting our sick and wounded soldiers. Send your orders to my office, No. 70 Washington-st., giving name and residence, and the Soap will be delivered to your residence in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh or Jersey City, free of express charges—you paying $10 50 on delivery of the soap. When you order, mention that you do so after reading this notice, and I will credit ten lbs. soap to one of the above Fairs—thus making 100 lbs. (or one box for every ten boxes sold as above.

Orders received from Brooklyn, and Long Island will be entered as donating one box in ten to the Brooklyn Fair. All others to the New-York Fair.

Persons ordering who do not live in either of the above named four cities will send me $10 50 by mail, and I will deliver the Soap, free of cartage, on board such steamboat or railroad as they may direct. E. T. BABBITT.
Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., New-York.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
THIRD NIGHT IN NEW-YORK.
THE UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS
AND
UNIVERSAL APPROBATION
OF THE
RESTORATION
OF
ENGLISH OPERA
at Niblo's Saloon, induces the Manager to respond to the many solicitations of the patrons of Art to repeat on
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1864,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
with the following powerful and efficient cast:

Arline.....Madame Comte Borchard
Gipsey Queen.....Miss Reynolds
Thaddeus.....Mr. W. Castle
Count Arnheim.....Mr. S. C. Campbell
Devilshoot.....Mr. George Rea
Florestein.....Mr. M. B. Pike
Captain of Guard.....Mr. Florence
Retainers, Peasants, Lords, Ladies and Gipseys by members of the Chorus and Corps de Ballet.

In the First Act, Tambourine Dance by
Miss Jennie Gourlay

Third and fourth nights of the English Opera, TUESDAY, the 19th, THURSDAY, the 21st.

Wallace's favorite opera, in four acts, of MARITANA is in rehearsal, and will be produced in a few days.

Seats can be secured three days in advance at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Irving Hall.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits.....302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3842. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Discussion upon the Enrollment Bill.

Shall Negro Enlistments be Stimulated.

Where Veteran Troops Shall be Credited.

Revival of the "Onward to Richmond" Cry.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 16.

THE NORFOLK OFFICE-HOLDERS.

BEN. BUTLER is after the Municipal office-holders in Norfolk in a fashion that might well be transplanted to New-York. His Circular Order of Jan. 11 calls upon the Mayor, Register, Assessor, Collector, Street Inspector, Market Clerk, Captain of the Watch, Keeper of the Court-house, Clerk of the Select Council, Keeper of the Almshouse, Commonwealth's Attorney, and Clerk of the Corporation Court of Norfolk, each, for himself, under oath, to report in detail the amount of moneys received by him, by virtue of his office, whether fees or otherwise; the sources from whence received; the amounts of money expended; the purposes for which expended, including salary, for the six months ending on the 1st day of January instant; and also the expenditures in the department of the City Government, so that his report will show an exact state of the financial condition of his department or matter he has in charge. In the City Government of Norfolk, during that time, with the amounts which came into his hands, or were on hand on the 1st day of July, 1863, and the amount which was on hand on the 1st day of January, 1864. Gen. BUTLER calls attention to the necessity of frank and explicit statements in these several reports, because, he says, any want of such explicit and frank statements will be immediately followed by investigation, and such other measures as BENJAMIN BUTLER may be advised to pursue.

FURLOUGHS TO MEN IN HOSPITALS.

By order of the War Department the percentage of men allowed to be absent at one time, under the authority given in General Orders No. 391, of 1863, to grant furloughs to enlisted men in hospitals, has been changed from five to twenty per cent.

HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE CORPS.

The hospital and ambulance flags of the army have been established as follows: For general hospitals, yellow bunting, 9 by 5 feet, with the letter "H," 24 inches long, of green bunting, in centre. For post and field hospitals, yellow bunting, 6 by 4 feet, with letter H, 14 inches long, of green bunting, in centre. For ambulances and guidons to mark the way to field hospitals, yellow bunting, 14 by 28 inches, with a border, one inch deep, of green.

THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. ASHLEY, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, will soon report enabling acts for the admission of the Territories of Colorado and Nebraska. The new constitution of the Territory of Nevada has been received, and will be adopted by Congress. The Committee are also perfecting a bill for the erection of the Territory of Montania, composed of a portion of Idaho and Utah Territories. Three new States will enter the Union in 1864, viz: Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD AND THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The House Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of constructing a railroad between Washington and New-York, held a meeting to-day, and came to the conclusion not to entertain at present the question of building it at the expense of the Government, but will consider any proposition from individuals with reference to that scheme. They are not willing to commit the Government to its consummation.

COURT-MARTIAL OF SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND.

By direction of the President, a General Court-martial is appointed to meet in Washington on the 19th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brig.-Gen. W. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

Detailed for the Court are Maj.-Gen. R. J. Oglesby, Brig.-Gen. W. S. Harney, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. W. S. Ketchum, U. S. V.; Brig.-Gen. G. S. Green, U. S. V.; Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. W. Morris, Colonel Second U. S. artillery; Brig.-Gen. A. P. Howe, U. S. V.; Brig.-Gen. H. E. Paine, U. S. V.; Brig.-Gen. J. C. Starkweather, U. S. V.; Major John A. Bingham, Judge Advocate, Judge Advocate of the Court.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER, DAVE.

Admiral LEE has officially informed the Navy Department that the new and swift steamer *Dave*, which attempted, on the 7th inst., to get into Wilmington, and was chased off by the *Montgomery* and *Aries*, ran herself ashore above Georgetown, bilged, filled and became a complete wreck. This was her first trip. Inclosed is her charter to run cotton. Admiral LEE furnished a list to show that the *Dave* is the twentieth steamer destroyed or captured by the Wilmington blockaders since the middle of July last, making an average loss of one steamer for every nine days to the blockade-runners, under whose discouraging losses the illegal trade with Wilmington is rapidly diminished.

PENSIONS.

The entire number of applications for pensions to Jan. 1 is 81,281.

CONFISCATION OF A LIBRARY.

The Marshal of the District of Columbia has seized the law library of GEORGE P. SCARBOROUGH, of Virginia, late Judge of the United States Court of Claims, under the provisions of the Confiscation Act.

THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the United States Agricultural Society was held Wednesday at Smithsonian Institute. P. B. FRENCH was elected President, with one Vice-President from each of the loyal States. BENJAMIN PERLEY POORE, Secretary, JOSEPH F. BROWN, Treasurer. Executive Committee: ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner of Agriculture; JOHN JONES, Delaware; F. SMITH, New-Hampshire; WARD H. LAMON, Illinois; W. B. TODD, District of Columbia; JAMES S. GRINNELL, Massachusetts; J. R. DODGE, Ohio.

Resolutions were adopted favoring an exhibition of stock, agricultural machines, products of textile fibres, wool, produces of sorghum, native wines, &c.; also a resolution commending the system for the collection of statistics adopted by the Department of Agriculture, and publication of reports.

The meeting adjourned till the 24th of February.

THE HOME GUARD IN MISSOURI.

The bill appropriating $700,000 to pay the Home Guard heretofore called out in the Department of Missouri, now only awaits President LINCOLN'S signature to become a law.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 16.

THE EXEMPTION OF ALIENS FROM THE DRAFT.

Mr. MORGAN presented a petition from citizens of New-York, remonstrating against the relief of unnaturalized citizens from the draft.

DISCUSSION ON THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The Enrollment bill being under consideration,

Mr. FESSENDEN said that his opinion of yesterday that the payment of the commutation money did not release a State from the draft, was erroneous, and that the construction put upon it by the Secretary of War was correct. He thought it impossible to construe the commutation clause in any other way than that the procuration of substitutes or the payment of commutation money exempted the States from the draft.

Mr. CLARK offered an amendment, providing that the commutation money shall be applied by the War Department for obtaining substitutes from where the drafted person hails to fill the quota of that State.

Mr. GRIMES did not desire that colored men should be enlisted to fill up the quota of a State. He would like the word "men" to be construed "white men." The colored men were enlisted by the General Government, and colored men, unless the citizens of a State, should not take the place of white men.

Mr. HARLAN thought that this was a tax upon the money of the country, not upon the intellect. The people of Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky owe allegiance to the country as well as those from Maine and Massachusetts. He never had believed that colored soldiers could be employed with the same results as white men. The colored man should not be accepted as a substitute for his superior.

Mr. DAVIS said that a large proportion of the labor of Kentucky is performed by slaves, and yet the Secretary of War would sooner enlist a slave than a white man in the Border States, thus stripping those States of its laboring class to serve as substitutes for Northern laboring men who were kept at home.

Mr. WILSON was glad that the Government was about to establish the policy in regard to slaves which he (WILSON) had urged upon them for four months past.

Mr. JOHNSON said that the people of Maryland did not believe that colored troops could do the duty of white men. He then commented upon the acts of military officers in reference to the recruiting of slaves and upon occasions of elections on the eastern shore of that State. If such proceedings had not been instituted he did not believe the Representative in the other House (Mr. HARRIS) would now hold his seat, as he owed it alone to military interference in the elections. He (JOHNSON) believed from the representations of Northern journals, that there was as much disloyalty in the North as in Maryland.

Mr. GRIMES would wish the word "white" substituted in the bill.

Mr. WILSON did not want the word "white" to appear in the bill at all.

Mr. GRIMES thought that the negroes should be put under the protection of the National Government. His amendment was intended to stimulate the enlistment of negroes, so that there would be no occasion for another call upon the States.

Mr. GRIMES' amendment was rejected by 28 to 14.

WHERE VETERAN TROOPS SHOULD BE CREDITED.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment providing that veteran troops reënlisting shall be credited to the quota of the district in which they originally enlisted.

The amendment was adopted by 27 to 11.

Another amendment was adopted providing that the commutation money paid by persons drafted shall be applied to the procurement of substitutes for the Congressional District where the draft takes place, and that colored troops shall be credited to the State from which they have enlisted.

THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND AND RELIEF OF OUR PRISONERS.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment requesting the President to call out and equip 100,000 men for 100 days, with the single object of driving out the rebel army from Virginia and releasing the Union prisoners at and around Richmond.

Mr. WILSON wanted to know what 100,000 raw militia would be against LEE'S veteran army. They would be of no account whatever.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought that if we would say to the people that there would be a vigorous campaign for this single object, we could raise the 100,000 men, or the increased number proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin (HOWE.) He had no fears that these new troops could be stampeded. It was the most economical way of putting down this rebellion, and he thought that his amendment to the bill was a very proper one.

Mr. FOSTER said the feeling among his constituents was flatteningly strong in favor of the objects contemplated by the amendment of the Senator from Illinois (TRUMBULL.) There would also be a wild enthusiasm in many sections of the country if the amendment was adopted. He did not think, however, it was proper to incorporate this into the present bill.

Mr. NESMITH moved to insert "three years" instead of "one hundred days."

The motion was adopted.

The amendment as amended was then rejected, whereupon, at 5 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Death of a Rebel Citizen Prisoner—A Colored Preacher's Harangue—Cause and Effect—Tennessee and Kentucky in their Relations to Slavery and Freedom.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 8, 1864.

There died in one of the hospitals here on the 19th of last month a rebel citizen of Tennessee, aged upward of sixty. He had been confined in the Penitentiary on the outskirts of the city, among many other rebel prisoners, for four months previously to his removal from the hospital. He had been a well-to-do farmer, with a snug house and goodly number of acres, well stocked with cattle, not quite so well with negroes, especially after the war broke out. He maintained, with his family, a fair character in his community. He was arrested partly for disloyalty, chiefly for beating one of his female slaves, who had sought tojescape within our lines, so mercilessly that the poor woman died. He denied that the death was the effect of the beating, but his neighbors steadily affirmed it. The fact was considered clear, and he was put in prison with but little prospect of present release, when fatal sickness, which laughs at man's authority, came to his rescue and released him.

The next day being the Sabbath, a large audience gathered in Post chapel No. 2, to hear statements from Bishop PAYNE, of the Methodist Church West. He was visiting this region with the sanction of the War Department, with the view of encouraging the Union sentiment in the Methodist body South, and of opening facilities for the return of wanderers from the *true Catholic Union Church*, made schismatic by Slavery. A considerable number of the congregation were colored people, regarding the object of the meeting as specially interesting to them. After Bishop PAYNE closed, a venerable black preacher, who ministered to his sable flock on Sabbath afternoons, in the before-mentioned chapel, arose, and wished the privilege to say a few words before the people went away. In earnest and tremulous tones, and with broken utterance, touching though from its simplicity and seriousness, he delivered himself in some such strain as this:

"I bress de Good Lord dat my ole eyes can see dis happy day. We hab been a waitin' for it and prayin' for it a long long time, and we did almost fink, my chil'en, dat de Good Lord no hear us and come to deliber us. But he hab come at last. We was all like de chil'en of Israel in Egypt, a cryin' and cryin' and a gronin' and gronin', and no Moses came wid de Lord's word to order de door broke down, dat we might walk 'trough and be free. Now de big ugly door is broke down, bress de Lord, and we know de groans of de captive is heard. Didn't I tell you to pray and not to faint away, dat, is not to doubt, and dat He who opend de sea would deliber us sure, and no tanks to de task-er massas, who would nebber let us go if dey could only hab held on to us? But dey couldn't—no dey couldn't do dat, 'cause de Lord he was wid us, and wouldn't let us be 'pressed no more, when de time ob deliberance had come. And now, my bredren and sissers, is de time to sing and be glad. No more chains, nor handicuffs, nor gags—no more whippin' and lashin' on de bare backs. We may hab and keep our wives and chil'en, and no master shall take and sell 'em way, whar we can't see 'em nebber more. Our chil'en will hab schools to larn to read in, and we shall hab pay for our work and not be robbed ob de rights de Lord hab gib us—and the year of jubilee is come sure dis bery day; and de good Lord, glory to His name, will make it last for ebber, and let all de people say Amen."

So they did, and with a will and strong emphasis which the place and day could scarce keep within the bounds of decorous enthusiasm.

Now put this fact and that together, this joy expressed, and that crime committed, and it will be seen why Tennessee occupies, to-day, the position she does in regard to Slavery. The natural operation of a potential cause is made evident from the cases cited to any who have eyes and will use them.

The prisoner referred to, dying in hospital, was a slaveholder who beat his slave to death. He looked upon his slaves as his property, which, like their fellow-laborers the horse and ox, he could work, sell and even overwork and, at times, abuse, at his own will or caprice. Whatever the laws of his State might be against the abuse of the power he possessed over his slave, it was well known that they rarely indeed hold the master to a strict accountability, and that, as between the rights of the master and those of the slave, they were laws "more honored in the breach than observance," except in some flagrantly outrageous instance. The very character of the relation involves the exercise of irresponsible authority. And where this authority exists, it is certain to inflict, while man remains what he is, injustice, cruelty, wrongs of various kinds, from which the embittered spirit pants for relief, and exults when the day that brings relief has dawned.

The joyous felicitations of the poor, black preacher, therefore, so heartily responded to by his people, were the deep-toned utterance of a heart, from which a life-long and crushing burden had been rolled. All the bitter memories of weary years, all tears, groans, sorrows, agonies, springing from, or incidental to his servile condition, rose before him, and gave intensity to the cry of joy proclaiming his bondage ended. It was not a transient emotion of delight with which a new and strange acquisition is greeted. It was the realization of the brilliant dreams, the yearning desires of a lifetime. And his fervid convictions and high exultation, are those of his people everywhere, situated once as he had been, and like him released from servitude.

It is the first-born of errors to suppose that the black, as a rule, is pleased, or satisfied with his bonds. He may often seem to be, and for prudential reasons may refrain from complaining. But when freedom is brought before his choice, it is very rare indeed that he does not eagerly embrace it, turning his back upon whatever comparatively envinable position, under the gentlest of masters. It may have been his good fortune to occupy. While as respects the general multitude of slaves, to whom such good fortune is unknown, their anxiety for freedom, wherever they can reach it, is attested by the crowds hastening everywhere, as the way is opened to make this longed-for boon their own.

These facts are making their impression more and more upon the popular mind, and are promoting the sober, deliberate verdict which this State is preparing to pronounce against the "institution."

Tennessee is, moreover, beginning to see clearly that its material interests, through all their ramifications, demand that the State be free. The thoughtful are revolving the problem *why* a State, with the area, the magnificent resources, the wondrous natural advantages for growth and progress of Tennessee, should have been so far outstripped by many a less highly favored rival. They are coming to apprehend the idea that the dividing of the State among a few thousand slaveholders, keeping the masses landless, and with no special incitement to develop the soil or themselves, is not the most favorable condition to make a State prosperous and great. The masses begin to see and feel that the subdivision, as in the prosperous Free States, of the huge tracts and plantations into small farms, one of which enterprise and industry may in time be able to call its own, must improve and elevate the individual condition, and draw forth from the earth's bosom, ten-fold its present yield. In short, old ideas, touching labor and its relations, enforced and compensated labor, the State's true interests and the whole people's none the less, are getting to be rapidly displaced by the new and the true. The stern times are winnowing the chaff of hoary errors and prejudices from the wheat. Slavery, one of the chief of these, is doomed to go down here, nay, is virtually down already. And relieved from this mighty incubus, the great progress of Tennessee, actually begun, is as sure as any future thing can be.

It is marvelous that Kentucky, in the light of this period and these times, battles with her "manifest destiny" so strongly and determinedly. The reasons which demand freedom and will secure it for Tennessee, demand it not less urgently for Kentucky. Her tenacious hold on the "institution" has cruelly hampered her energies and clipped the wings of her prosperity. Her greatest statesman, HENRY CLAY, saw it and favored gradual emancipation to free her from the fetters which clogged her steps. Her modern statesmen, such as WICKLIFFE, POWELL, GARRET DAVIS, cannot bear the word freedom for Kentucky spoken, without being thrown into spasms. Discussion even on its expediency is frowned upon as an impertinence. Even the *Louisville Journal*, clever, able, witty, caustic, genial and generous, a power throughout the State and far beyond it, a perpetual thorn in the sides of the rebellion, fairly screams in terror and wrath when a parcel of Germans from Missouri merely propose to meet in Louisville *to discuss in High Dutch*, the question of emancipation. It calls Kentucky's brave representatives, ANDERSON, SMITH, CLAY and RANDALL, *apostates*, because they voted for SCHUYLER COLFAX, "on the first ballot" for Speaker of the House, as if the whole loyal country must not applaud this act of theirs, that aided to place in the Speaker's chair a gentleman of rare capacity and integrity, and whose character and principles are the guaranty that all his energy and influence will be devoutly given to prosecute the war to a successful and glorious close. The *Journal* is strongly and sternly hostile to the Administration, and detests the Proclamation, none the less for its being a war measure, demanded and justified by the exigency of the nation. It is clamorous for the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," not seeming to see that this terrible struggle through which we are passing, is, from the necessity of the case, working salutary changes, which, when the war is over, will render the idea of "the Union as it was" *in every particular*, as impossible to be realized, as the idea of "the Colonies as they were" would have been after the war of the Revolution ended. So far as the *Journal's* views may be regarded as the exponent of Kentucky's—and no paper that I know, might seem to represent a State more authoritatively—Kentucky would really appear to be very far off from realizing the dream, even of HENRY CLAY'S gradualism.

But Kentucky has no such disaster in store. She is too noble a State, and her people far too intelligent for that. No State during this bloody war has made a nobler record for herself. Her remaining fast moored to the Union spite of the strongest seductions to secede, the supposed interests and known possessions of many of her people, and the insidious force of proclaimed affinity and geographical position, is a prodigy of patriotic devotion, entitling her to sit high forever among her sisterhood of States. Had Virginia been as true, the rebellion had been nipped in the bud. I have looked upon her maimed and war-worn heroes, as brought in from the battle-field, they tarried for a time here, and spoke of their love, attested by their sacrifices, for the dear old flag, with high admiration and pride. The State may well glory in such sons, as the country does in the State's staunch loyalty.

Kentucky deserves, for her truth, fidelity and tenacity, where so many were found wavering and faithless, the highest gifts that a free Government can give. She deserves, having aided so efficiently in preserving the nation free, to be thoroughly free herself, with every hindrance to her progress and healthful expansion removed. Washed by the free Ohio, and hemmed in by the great prosperous Free States bordering this stream on the north, with the newly-born Free State of Western Virginia on the east, and Missouri on the west, with Tennessee, certain to be numbered with the free, on the south, her position is fixed by fate and circumstances, even though her people should listlessly and supinely await the result, without wish or effort of their own to secure it.

But this they will not do. Their hands are opening to receive the priceless boon awaiting their acceptance, and hearts, though patient, are expectant. The signs showing Kentucky's redemption to be near are unmistakable. The noble utterances of her heroic and high-minded BRAMLETTE need no perversion to make them speak decisively, not only for the Constitution, the Union and the Government, but for liberty, justice, human rights, for all who are human, as well. The people's emphatic verdict that made him Governor has a far deeper significance than a mere expression in favor of Union, and against treason. The course of Kentucky's four Representatives in the House, indicates how the State's popular aspiration is pointing, and the prediction may be safely ventured, that this course will be sustained by the popular voice at home. The genial *Journal* itself, I fancy, is feeling, in spite of itself, the force of the great liberal current now setting in, and gathering volume and impetuosity as it flows. It will hardly "strain with desperate strength" long to breast, or remain stationary on, a tide which, with irresistible majesty, must sweep every obstacle before it. It will lift its potential voice for freedom, and the fulfillment of the State's high destiny; and cheerily committing its bark to the friendly flood, will rejoice with the brave hearts already there to "pursue the triumph, and partake the gale." C. V. S.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 15.

Sailed, ship *Derby*, for Hong Kong, with $140,000 in treasure.

The weather is rainy, and there is very little business doing.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Mosby Badly Whipped at Harper's Ferry.

Bridge Built Over Holston River, Tennessee.

The Bombardment of Charleston Continued Furiously.

Four Hundred and Seventy-one Shells Thrown at the City in Two Days.

REPORTED EXPEDITION SOUTHWARD

Via Fortress Monroe we have received the following dispatches, taken from the Richmond papers of the 15th:

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

MOSEBY is still harrassing the enemy's rear, but it is reported that he was badly defeated at Harper's Ferry, and met with considerable loss.

The ice in Richmond is three inches thick.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The enemy are transferring one corps from our front to the Virginia Valley.

RUSSELLVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The bridge over the Holston River is completed, and the one over the Watagna will be completed next week.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of January 15 contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The enemy have kept up a lively shelling all day. Since Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, 471 shells have been thrown at the city, causing some damage, but no casualties.

The enemy have unmasked two or three more Parrots at Gregg.

The shelling is still heavy this evening.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The bombardment of the city has been continuous since the last report.

A large number of transports filled with troops have been observed going south.

An increased fleet at Hilton Head is reported.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

Three shells were thrown into the city this morning, and six this afternoon.

On the 10th, eighteen shells were thrown into the city.

The enemy have opened two more embrasures, one bearing on the city and one on James Island.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

More Steamboat Speculations—Probabilities of the Early Exchange of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The Military Commission, now in session in Norfolk, of which Brig.-Gen. J. L. WISTAR, is President, have investigated another novel steamboat operation.

The steamer *Nelly Baker* was chartered in February, 1862, at $350 per day.

Capt. A. W. CALDEN, Capt. CHARLES SPEAR and J. H. B. LONG, all of Boston, were owners. The *Nelly Baker* cost them $19,800. She was in the employ of the Government about ten months, receiving $106,200 charter money. She was then sold to the United States for $42,000, the owners realizing the sum of $148,000.

In addition to this, the profits derived from the sale of refreshments was about $25 per day during the time that she was running from Old Point to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, and she got all her coal gratis from the Government.

Another neat case is that of an old canal barge called the *Miss Mary*, which was worth from $800 to $900. She was chartered in November, 1862, at the exorbitant rate of $25 per day, and remained in charter until she earned her patriotic owners $4,000. She was nominally a prison hulk; but the evidence goes to show that she was used a very small part of the time.

Her owners were JOHN CORLENS and JOHN H. PICKERELL, of Baltimore, who figured in the Grimes Committee investigation.

The testimony thus far goes to show that a most culpable lack of system prevailed in the Quartermaster's Department during the year of 1862.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived this afternoon from City Point.

Present indications admit of no doubt that if the exchange of prisoners remains in the hands of Gen. BUTLER, a satisfactory exchange will shortly be effected.

Newspaper Correspondents Paroled at Richmond.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Jan. 16.

The correspondents of the New-York *Herald*, Messrs. HENDRICKS and HART, have arrived here on the flag-of-truce boat from Richmond. They are paroled for 90 days.

These gentlemen report that Mr. BULKLEY, of the *Herald*, and Messrs. RICHARDSON and BROWNE, of the *Tribune*, are in Richmond, and well.

Capt. GREGG, of the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry; Capt. METCALF, of the Fourteenth New-York cavalry, and Mr. FULLERTON, British Consul at Savannah, are also passengers by the same boat.

The Confederate Maj. JONES, not effecting his exchange, has returned.

Movements of Gen. McNiel. Etc.

ST. LOUIS' Friday, Jan 15.

Gen. MC NIEL arrived here to-night from Fort Smith, Ark., under orders of the Departmental Headquarters, to act as a witness in the case of WM. R. STRACKER, late Provost-marshal of Northeast Missouri.

Gen. MCNEIL reports that the rebels in Arkansas are suffering severely from the cold weather, which extended throughout the South.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH, commanding the Mississippi Department, had ordered a march North, as the Arkansians and Missourians had refused to go further South.

Deserters in large numbers were crossing into the Federal lines, acknowledging that the rebellion was hopelessly lost.

Blockade-Running on the North Carolina Coast.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Jan. 11.

The steamer *Dare* was run ashore near Georgetown, after landing the naval officers near Lockwood's Ferry. She was subsequently chased off by the enemy, and broke down. Her cargo is a very valuable one, consisting of military goods. There has been heavy firing all day, and by the light of the evening the enemy's gunboats can be seen at Lockwood's Ferry.

North College Destroyed by Fire.

RACINE, Wis., Saturday, Jan. 16.

The North College building was destroyed by fire to-day. The scholars are all safe. Loss, $15,000; Insurance, $5,000.

Movements of Gen. Curtis.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Maj.-Gen. CURTIS arrived here to-day, and will assume the command of this department at once.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Fight at Mosey Creek, Tenn.

MOSELY CREEK, TENN., Friday, Jan. 15, } VIA LOUSVILLE, KY., Friday, Jan. 15. }

Part of Col. MCCOOK'S cavalry regiment attacked the Eighth and Eleventh Texas regiments yesterday, killing 14 and taking 41 prisoners.

The Reported Rebel Successes in Arkansas Imaginary—Burning of the Gunboat Juliet.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The Memphis *Bulletin* authoritatively contradicts the reports of recent rebel successes in Arkansas. The capture of Pine Bluff, the attack on the Little Rock Railroad, obstruction of the track, the capture of a train, and the destruction of boats by guerrillas, turn out to be fictions of a lively rebel imagination.

A dispatch from Cairo says the gunboat *Juliet* caught fire in her pilot-house at three o'clock Monday morning, and before the flames were subdued, a large portion of the superstructure was destroyed. By great exertion on the part of the officers and crew, the fire was extinguished before it got entirely beyond control. During the confusion, two prisoners escaped from the boat, who cut a line to let her drop down toward the other steamers, but the plan was discovered in time to prevent its consummation. One prisoner was retaken the next day.

A dispatch from Louisville on the 15th says that a steamboat was burned at the mouth of Green River, and a rumor on the street says that it was burned by guerrillas.

The Seventh, Second and Sixteenth Illinois regiments have reënlisted. The Fifth Iowa Battery have reënlisted.

All is quiet at Chattanooga and in East Tennessee.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

Quietness of Legislation—Inexperienced Members—Relief for the Court of Appeals—The Question of Suffrage in the Army.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

The quietness with which legislation has proceeded thus far is a subject of remark. Two weeks of the session have passed, and there has been scarcely an attempt at speech-making. Measures of importance are disposed of without debate, or with a few remarks from some experienced member. This quietness in the House is, doubtless, in part, due to the unusually large proportion of new members in that body. Perhaps a greater degree of carefulness and circumspection will characterize their acts after a few weeks. As an instance of what may be termed free and easy legislation, in regard to a matter of little importance in itself, yet involving a principle, I may mention, that resolution after resolution, authorizing the standing Committees to employ clerks, have passed the House with scarcely a word of inquiry, and without any hesitation: At the close of the resolutions the words "the same as last year," are uniformly found, and of course this precedent was deemed sufficient. A resolution has been offered providing that the Committee on two-thirds and three-fifths bills may employ a clerk. This resolution will probably be the last of the series.

The House have voted the new members the red book of last year to aid them in gaining a knowledge of their duties more speedily. The Committee on Expenditures of the House reported against this, which they deem an unnecessary expense, and Mr. STEVENS, of Erie, Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means, spoke at some length against appropriating money for the purchase of these books, thereby adding to that "annual abomination," the Supply Bill. It was urged, however, by other members, that those unacquainted with the business of legislation were in need of the information which only the red book could give them. The precedent of last year was deemed a conclusive argument in favor of adding this item to the Supply Bill.

The approval by the House of the resolutions providing for an amendment of the Constitution, if favored by the people, so that the Governor may appoint, with the advice of the Senate, five Commissioners, to relieve the Court of Appeals of accumulated business, is a matter of congratulation to those who have suits pending in that court. It is affirmed by lawyers that a suit now appealed to that court would have to wait seven years before its turn would be reached. Doubtless the Senate, and then the people, at a special election, will favor the much needed amendment.

The Veterans of the war of 1812 are in convention here to-day. The Assembly has granted them the use of the Assembly Chamber this afternoon, and as I am writing, (1 o'clock P. M.,) Gen. VANRENSSALAER is in the Speaker's chair, and Veterans are coming forward and giving their names to be recorded by the Secretary. Many of them are represented by proxy only, but those who represent them are on the alert and will doubtless see that the claims of the Veterans are fully and fairly presented to the public and to the Legislature.

There was a manifestation of the opposition spirit in the House this morning of some interest. The Committee on the Judiciary reported favorably the bill to secure the right of suffrage to soldiers in the service of the Army and Navy of the United States. Mr. CURTIS, of New-York, rose immediately upon the reading of this report, and stated that a minority of the Judiciary Committee would at some future day report against the bill to *secure* the right, &c., emphasizing the word as I have marked it. The Speaker remarked that notice of such intention was not required, and that the member was speaking, therefore, out of order. Mr. CURTIS explained that he was about to make a motion, and was only remarking a few matters by way of introduction. The Speaker informed him that it would be in order to make his motion first. Mr. CURTIS acquiesced, and moved to lay the majority report upon the table. The Speaker remarked that this motion was not debatable, and Mr. CURTIS reluctantly subsided. The report was approved by the House, and placed upon general orders for future action.

Both Houses have adjourned over to Monday evening. P.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Loyal Kentuckians' Claims Against the Government—Legislative Action for State Defence, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1864.

The Legislature requests the Governor to memorialize Congress for adequate relief to the loyal sufferers within this State from the presence, though necessary and rightful, of the United States armies, and the neglect or inexperience of Federal officers, and for the appointment of Commissioners to adjudicate all open accounts between the Government and our loyal citizens, and adjust all claims for losses which are not the result of the unavoidable waste of war, and can be satisfactorily audited.

The State Librarian is directed to receive and keep the flags of Kentucky regiments in the United States or State service, presented to the State.

In compliance with the Governor's messages and proclamations, the Legislature will authorize him to raise a State force for State defence, and will pass bills to punish those who know of the presence of rebel guerrillas in their county or counties adjacent thereto, and who refuse to give information thereof; and to prevent the receiving, entertaining or aiding guerrillas, marauders, bandits or persons levying war against the United States or Kentucky by citizens of Kentucky. The Frankfort *Commonwealth* wants every captured guerrilla and marauder hung upon the first tree. PONTIAC.

A Thick Snow-storm Off Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Jan. 15.

The thick easterly snow-storm now prevailing will keep European steamers from making the land until the weather clears.

Weather Report.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Weather clear and frosty. Thermometer 24°.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Emperor and the Peace Congress.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SULTAN.

Warlike Preparations of all the Powers.

History and Prospects of the Rebel Cotton Loan.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE

The Abridged Congress—Recent Elections—A Speech from M. Berryer on the American Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1863.

The Emperor, too proud to be defeated in his project of a Congress, has made an attempt as you will see to convene a limited Congress, which shall leave England out of the question. His letter of convocation, signed by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, is dated on the 8th of this month, and is only officially published this morning. Counting on the traditional hatred of the continental monarchs against England, the Emperor places the blame of the failure of the General Congress on that Power. But Russia, Austria, and Prussia appear to be astonished at this attitude of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and especially at his persistency in the idea of a Congress which shall include them, for they thought their first reply was in effect as practically a refusal as that of England. Nothing, indeed, but a blind ambition or an exaggerated confidence in his own influence could have pushed NAPOLEON to a renewal of the proposition, even in its modified form, and if report be true, these three Powers have replied by such a refusal as must put the project even of a limited Congress to rest. NAPOLEON is, therefore, completely isolated, and, what is worse, is as unable to make war as to regain his position of arbiter in diplomacy.

The French Senate has declared unanimously in the vote on the Address that, while sympathizing with Poland, it is not the policy of France to go to war alone in aid of the revolution in that country, and since France stands alone on the question, nothing but an accident, or the action of some other Power, can develop a war on this question.

Nevertheless, every nation in Europe is preparing for war in the Spring. Italy is making preparations to march into Venetia, and Austria is making preparations to repel the attack. GARIBALDI is secretly organizing the adventurous spirits of Italy for this grand enterprise, and he believes that thus he can force the Italian Government to take the lead of the movement for fear of being dragged after it. Immense amounts of war material are being secretly bought abroad for Italy, but Austria is not ignorant of the fact, and by Spring the course of the Mincio will be barricaded from Peschiera to Mantou, as it has never been before.

So, too, Russia is making preparations, although knowing the impossibility in which NAPOLEON is placed to make war. But Russia, like England, has no confidence in appearances even, when NAPOLEON is concerned, and thinks it no doubt a wise policy to be prepared. Germany cannot do otherwise than arm herself under the circumstances, for no war for Poland can take place which does not implicate her soil, and moreover, if a war should break out in Italy, Germany will probably join Austria if France joins Italy. In any case, the belief in a war somewhere, or from some cause, is general, and nations do well to arm in time—if for no other purpose than compelling a peace. Thus, in the face of NAPOLEON'S demand for a Congress and a disarmament, people refuse the Congress and go on arming.

The defeat of the Government at the supplementary elections for Deputies in districts where the elections had been annulled for irregularities or corruption, is the most severe blow they have yet had. It was thought, or at least hoped, by the Government that the people, after having made one successful demonstration against them, would be satisfied, and in the supplementary elections would come back to their support. Exactly the opposite, however, has been the result. Taking courage by the example of Paris, the electors in the three districts in which they have thus far been called on to vote have largely increased the vote against the Government. Thus at Paris, in the Ninth District, M. PELLETAN, who was returned at the general election by forty-seven majority, and whose election was broken for an informality, has been reëlected by nearly 3,000 majority. In the department of the Cote-d'or an opposition candidate has been elected in place of his official opponent, returned at the general election. Whereas in the district of M. ISAAC PEREIRE, who was elected by the almost unanimous vote of the district, and whose election was broken on account of the immense sums of money he spent in gifts and alms in the district, an opposition candidate is now only 300 votes behind. These facts must give serious thought to the Government, for they speak for themselves. They are, in fact, so eloquent, that M. DE LA GUERONNIERE thought it a good occasion for demanding in the Senate a relaxation of the reins, and the granting of more liberty; but it seems that the Government thinks just the contrary, and that the occasion is good for putting on the screws more tightly. M. BONHER, speaking for the Government, said that no new measure could be taken now in the liberal direction, which by most people is construed into meaning that repressive measures and not liberal ones are still to be relied on to maintain the present dynasty in power. And the liberals are of course delighted, for in retrograde measures, or even in the *status quo*, they see the downfall of the present power and the success of their own.

In the debates that are to take place in the Corps Legislatif on the Address, M. BERRYER is going to speak on the American question, and will take the side of the North. The question will be argued on high humanitary principles and will be unanswerable.

The French *Moniteur* publishes in large type, on its first page, with a commendatory notice, a letter from the Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* on American progress in artillery. You will see this article in the *Times* of, I believe, the 17th instant, and you will thus see why the *Moniteur* gives it so much importance. MALAKOFF

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

From the London Star Dec. 31.

The Confederate Cotton Loan stood yesterday at 37 to 39. That is to say, there are people willing to give nearly forty pounds of English money for the chance of receiving, on some indefinite day, from the

Confederate Government, £100 sterling, or 4,000 weight of cotton. We advise these speculative persons to add to their investment the small sum of one shilling, for which they can obtain BACON'S newly-published map showing the progress of the war in America. From the green and yellow colored patches of that map and its marginal notes, they may learn some most instructive facts.

The history of the Cotton Loan shows that the significance of events has been studied by speculators. It opened in March last at five per cent. premium. It varied with the fluctuating fortunes of the war through April and May to four per cent. discount. The Federal victories of July—Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson—sent it down to nine and ten per cent. It continued to fall with the arrival of nearly every mail, and ROSENCRANS' capture of Chattanooga settled it at thirty per cent. discount. In October and November it improved, though BRAGG'S victory at Chickamauga failed to raise it above 67. The successes of GRANT and BURNSIDE beat it down to 50, and it has continued to decline to the prices quoted yesterday. People are now willing to sell for £37 bonds that were originally placed on the market—so lately as March last—at four or five per cent. premium on the £90 paid for them. And the wonder is that anybody is simple enough to buy them at this very reduced price. They must do so not in the hope that the Government of JEFFERSON DAVIS will ever redeem them, but on the presumption that the victorious Federals will take up the liabilities of the vanquished rebels. This, we believe, is the idea that now obtains, and that gives to Confederate bonds the slightest value. It is a curious example of the transfer of faith. No doubt it is in some sense honorable to the Federal credit. The Union is now supposed to be so immensely rich, that instead of repudiating its own engagements, as was once predicted, it will take up its enemy's. Why should the American eagle be such a golden goose? No one can imagine that the loyal States will voluntarily take upon themselves the debts of the rebel States; and how can the latter compel them to do so? When the collapse comes, the Confederate leaders will have enough to do to make terms for themselves. They will have neither motive nor opportunity to bargain for the payment of their collective debts to the credulous foreigners. A Government in the pangs of dissolution has no object to gain in sustaining its credit. It is only a Government that expects to have to borrow again that has any interest in liquidating former engagements. The owners of the cotton, moreover, on which the loan is based have a very distinct and decided interest in making their individual peace with the Government as soon as possible. The planter who has stored up his cotton—many of them, as the Southern papers say, refusing to burn it—may place it under the protection of Federal troops by accepting the amnesty. His slaves are lost to him, but the fruit of their toil remains. Who but the speculator in Confederate bonds would not wish for this result? He may mourn the loss of his money, but his loss will be the infinite gain of humanity. These bonds can never be redeemed but by the blood and sweat of recaptured slaves. We rejoice, therefore, in their rapid descent to worthlessness. It is shameful that any Englishman should have hoped to make profit by speculation in the fortunes of a war for and against Slavery—staking his money on the chances that the sword of rebellion should smite down the champions of emancipation.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

REPLY OF THE SULTAN.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the reply of the Sultan, whom it styles Emperor of the Ottomans, to the Congress proposition. The following is a translation:—

I have received from the Marquis DE MOUSTIER the letter in which your Imperial Majesty refers to the present position of Europe, and to the necessity of assembling in Congress in order to concert and to adopt proper measures for settling the present and assuring the future.

I cordially thank your Imperial Majesty for the sentiments of sincere friendship you have displayed toward me on this occasion, and I beg you to believe in the perfect reciprocity of my sentiments, as well as in my most ardent desire to prove to you the high value I attach to seeing straightened the bonds of that secular friendship which so happily exists between the two empires.

Sovereign of an empire the interest and prosperity of which depend, in great part, upon the maintenance of peace, I shall experience a genuine satisfaction in seeing it established upon a solid and durable foundation.

As for my personal views upon the proposition of your Imperial Majesty, I refer you to the conversation I have had with your representative, and to the friendly communication I have charged my Ambassador at your Majesty's Court to make to your Government.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Imperial Majesty the assurance of my sincere affection and inviolate attachment.

CONSTANTINOPLE, the 23d Djemazi-ul-akher, 1280.
(5th December, 1863.)

The foregoing letter is followed by the following document, headed I, Note containing an account of the audience of His Majesty the Sultan, addressed the 24th November, 1863, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, by the Marqu's DE MOUSTIER."

"The Ambassador, in placing in the Sultan's hands the letter of the Emperor, briefly made known its contents.

"The Sultan replied: "I highly appreciate the Imperial idea, and I sincerely thank his Majesty for his letter. I cannot doubt the Emperor's sentiments with regard to me and the entire Ottoman nation, I am sure, will be extremely sensible of the step his Majesty has just taken towards me.

"I should be very happy to avail myself of this occasion of making the personal acquaintance of such a sovereign as the Emperor, for whom I have a profound friendship, and at the same time to visit such a beautiful city as Paris; but if I had known beforehand the basis upon which an understanding was to be established, it would have been, perhaps, much better, as in that case I should have acted with a full knowledge of everything."

The Ambassador immediately replied:

"As the Emperor states in his letter that he had no preconceived ideas, he could not draw up a programme. Confiding in their wisdom, he has confined himself to indicating to all the Sovereigns his sense the situation full of danger in which Europe is placed. It is to the Congress alone that it appertains to decide the points upon which an understanding is to be established, and in appealing, for the position and the solution of all the questions, to a general discussion the Emperor has given a guarantee sufficient for every interest."

The Sultan replied:

"My observation conceals no sentiment of opposition. I understand now, by the explanation which the ambassador has just furnished to me, the difficulty that there really is in knowing beforehand the points which would form the object of the deliberations.

I accept, therefore, the invitation which the Emperor has addressed to me; but as my presence alone in France would not be sufficient I shall only undertake the journey in the other sovereigns themselves go to Paris.

"In one word," said the Sultan in conclusion, and with a certain emphasis, "I beg the Ambassador to feel convinced that if the meeting of the Congress takes place, Turkey will not be the last to be represented at it."

The Ambassador having thanked the Sultan for what he had just heard fall from his lips, His Majesty ended by saying:

"I am about to reply to the letter the Ambassador has delivered to me, and the Emperor will be satisfied in every respect with my reply."

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

PROTEST OF DENMARK.

The following is a translation of a note addressed to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Prussia, and (with the necessary alterations of names and titles) of Austria, Saxony and Hanover, dated Copenhagen, Dec. 19, 1863:

The undersigned, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Denmark, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 18th inst., of the note whereby the President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Prussia has acquainted him with a Federal decree of Dec. 7, and in consequence of the so-called procedure of execution resolved by the said Federal decree has requested the Government of the King to evacuate Holstein within seven days.

Having, without delay, submitted this note to his most gracious Sovereign, the undersigned has been charged by his Majesty to call the attention of the Prussian Government to the following observations:

The resolution passed by the German Federal Assembly on the 7th of this month is deprived of all binding force for the Royal Government already by the circumstance that it has been passed after the illegal exclusion of his Majesty's Plenipotentiary from the Assembly.

Besides, with regard to the fact that the said decree pretends to be founded on the preceding Federal decree of Oct. 1, it is impossible for the King's Government to consider this matter as a valid motive for the procedure of execution which has recently been resolved for the following reasons:

That the ordinance of March 30 of this year, against which the said decree was directed, has afterward been formally repealed;

That the mediation offered by the British Government with a view to reconciling the pending differences between Denmark and the Confederation has been accepted by the Royal Government in the sitting of the 29th of October;

That the King's Government in the same sitting declared itself ready to meet the Confederation in every point in which the independence or equality of rights claimed for the Federal provinces should not be considered as being sufficiently guaranteed at present.

But the singular character of the pretended Federal execution has become still more perceptible since the Federal Assembly has pretended to question his Majesty's right of succession and the validity of the Treaty of London of May 8, 1852. For, even considering the matter from the point of view of the German Confederation, it must be admitted that any demand on the part of the Confederation with regard to the position which his Majesty should accord to Holstein in his capacity of Duke of Holstein must be subordinate to a preceding acknowledgment of the King as Duke of Holstein and Lauenburg.

Lastly, I must observe that the request addressed to the King's Government is not in conformity with the prescriptions laid down in the regulations for the procedure of execution, dated Aug. 3, 1820, (Art. X.) namely, in this important point, that it has not been made possible for the King's Government to avoid the execution by submission to any precise demands addressed to it. Far from this, the execution itself appears simply as the only object of the federal resolution.

His Majesty, my most gracious Sovereign, is, under these circumstances, unable to recognize the so-called execution, resolved by the Confederation as a legitimate procedure founded in the Federal law, but intends, on the contrary, to reserve formally his sovereign and dynastic rights. His Majesty has, therefore, commanded the undersigned to protest by this present, and in the most solemn manner, against the unquestionable encroachment which has been announced to him, and reserves for himself to take such further resolutions as he may consider reconcilable with his rights and interests.

The undersigned avails himself, &c.,

C. HALL.

THE DUKE OF AUGUSTENBURG AT HONITON.

The Duke of Augustenburg, it appears, has for several years occupied the position of a private country gentleman near Honiton, in the County of Devon, and must have recently awoke to find himself famous throughout Europe. He is said to have exhibited considerable personal courage, energy and decision. He was very fond of field sports, and consequently took great interest in preserving the game in his vicinity. Stories are current of his having on more than one occasion come into personal collision with those of the neighboring rustics who were addicted to poaching, and having left on the persons of their yokelships unmistakable remembrances under his hand and sign manual. On one occasion, it is said, he soundly whipped a poacher and took away his gun; subsequently reporting the circumstances, and exhibiting his trophy to a neighboring county magistrate of his acquaintance, as if the affair were to be boasted of. The Duke's recital of such conduct was, however, received by his worship with something like pious horror at such an infraction of British law. The Duke was cautioned that practices which might pass without being questioned on the banks of the Elbe did not at all suit this branch of the Teutons. The lecture ended, much to his highness's surprise, in a very earnest recommendation to ride over at once to the poacher's house, make an ample apology for the whipping, restore the stolen property, and make peace with the castigated one by subscribing a round sum of money toward his future benefit. The Prince is said to have exhibited creditable discretion, and complied with the advice of his monitor, thus balking any legal gentleman in the neighborhood from securing what might have made a very pretty case in a court of justice, and proved the first step to fame for some young barrister.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON ENGLAND.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Wednesday evening, says:

"I hope we may not be on the eve of some alarming New-Year's speech from the Tuileries. But I cannot help remarking that abuse of England is on the order of the day. The three evening journals which, with different shades of devotedness, support the Government, have each their ill-natured paragraph on England to-day. First of all, the *Pays*, the most thoroughly official print of the three, opens its leading column as follows: 'English policy in Europe, by its indecision, its fears and its demi-abstentions, cannot fail in a given time to produce a void around England. It is easy to see, by its conduct, that there is a double inspiration and a divided authority in the English cabinet. There is no settled plan, no unequivocally avowed sympathy, no clearly-traced line of action; it is a policy of duplicity, continually contradicting itself. As we set out by saying, the result must be isolation." It then proceeds to show to its own satisfaction that England has unpardonably offended North and South America, Greece, Denmark and Germany, and can no longer hope to exercise influence in any or either of those countries. After these prefatory remarks, the *Pays* assures its readers that Lord PALMERSTON has been all along favorable to the Emperor's idea of the Congress, but has been paralysed by Lord RUSSELL, who is at daggers drawn with him. Now, however, according to the *Pays*' very private correspondence from London, that PALMERSTON influence is beginning to prevail. It interprets the news (which, however, it gives with all reserve) that the British Cabinet desires a conference to settle the special affair of Schleswig-Holstein, as evidence that the Emperor is "right again," and that, since England admits the necessity of a conference on one pressing European question, it follows of necessity that the only thing to be done is to consider and solve all possible difficulties at once. The *Pays* is like the *Constitutionnel*, which for some time has written two or three articles a day upon the most divers subjects, and all concluded with moral—a congress. The *France* also thinks it has England on the hip, because she is now reduced by the pressure of facts to propose, with regard to Denmark, that course which she declared inopportune and inefficacious when it was an act of "high foresight," destined to anticipate what has now occurred. It is of opinion that if England will not come into the large and general plan for settling everything, France should fold her arms and have nothing to do with so miserable a thing as a "local" difficulty. The *Patrie* hears from London that English diplomacy is "greatly irritated" at the adhesion of the King of Portugal to the Congress. This organ accuses England of endeavoring to "debauch" all the powers of the earth, but happily with uniform ill success. It is good enough to warn the "Palmerston Cabinet," for it does not seem to know, like its *confrere*, the *Pays*, that Lord PALMERSTON is a friend of France, and Lord RUSSELL her enemy; that it must prepare for a great many other bitter deceptions; in point of fact, it says, British statesmen in general will find out that their system is used up. The *Temps*, noticing the sulkiness of the French Government with regard to the Schleswig-Holstein question, says: "The last chance of peace seems to be the Conference proposed by England between the Powers that signed the treaty of London. But this project of a Conference clashes with the limited Congress patronized by France, and, for that reason, runs a great risk of coming to nothing. If the doctors were to think a little more of the disease, and a little less of their own rivalry, we think it would be better for the patient."

THE LATE KING OF DENMARK.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

A Copenhagen letter describes the funeral of the late King of Denmark, which took place on the 18th inst. The body lay at the Christiansborg Palace, and there congregated troops, civilians, the great officers of state, and the diplomatic body. The King and several princes having entered the hall, a hymn was sung, and the chaplain of the deceased monarch delivered a short address. Another verse of the funeral psalm having been performed by the choir, the King and princes retired while the procession formed. As the various members of the funeral train were called, they descended the grand staircase, and entered the carriages waiting beneath. At half past one the first carriage began to move, but only to make room for others, and to wait a long time at a short distance before the procession set out. The privy councillors, chamberlains, and military escort were ranged in the hall awaiting the body. Although the best and most practical measures had been taken to facilitate the descent, it proved exceedingly difficult to carry the coffin, weighing 3,000 pounds, down the grand staircase. An hour and a quarter was consumed in the labor. Eventually the lid of the outer coffin had to be taken off. Thirty men carried it down to the portal, where the lid was replaced, and the funeral car kept in readiness to receive its burden. When all was ready, His Majesty entered his carriage. It was now 3 o'clock, and the time had passed wearily to those who had been obliged to wait so long in the cold winter air fixed to the spot, and arrayed in light uniforms. The procession passed the square in front of the palace, over Holmen's Canal, Konyen's Nytory, Ostergade, Amagertory, Vimmelskaftet, Nygade, Fredericksberggade, and Vesterbridge. Along the entire route the streets were lined with a double row, in the following order: Civil deputations, marines, infantry, artillery, guides and corporations, workingmen's societies, national guard, fire brigade, Scandinavian Society students. Among them was a deputation of Swedish students, from Lund, Working Men's Relief Society, &c. There must have been between 20,000 and 30,000 men in these lines, the students alone presenting a pretty long front, and filling several streets when marching off. The procession was headed by the horse guards, heralds, and mourning officers. Then followed the appointed train, the lowest in rank first, the whole forming an interminable line of equipages. After the ministers and masters of ceremony rode the chasseurs of the King, his own regiment of hussars, and the adjutants, both naval and military. Next made its appearance the mourning equipages of King Frederick VII., drawn by six whites of noble breed, visibly impatient at the crape shrouding their harness. They were separated by one carriage only (containing the Lord Chamberlain) from the funeral car, drawn by eight blacks, and surrounded by the numerous train, which had been disposed on either side of the coffin in the chamber of state. The car supported a sombre canopy, lined with white silk, but rather low and narrow in comparison with the stately coffin. Immediately after the car King Frederick's charger, fully harnessed and caparisoned, was led by two royal grooms. It was the horse on which the King had so often shown himself to the soldiers. His Majesty's carriage, next in order, was preceded by adjutants, and surrounded by adjutants-general and the halberdiers of the court, with spears upraised. Twelve lackeys followed. Then came a carriage with six horses, containing Count BJORNSTJERNA, the special ambassador of King Carl of Sweden. The carriages of the Countess DANNER, the Crown Prince, Princess CAROLINE, the Landgrave and Landgravine of Hesse, Prince FREDERICK of Hesse, and Dukes CARL and HANS of Lucksborg followed in succession, surrounded by chevaliers, lackeys and grooms. As the melancholy cavalcade proceeded amid the muffled sounds of drum and trumpet, the corporation and societies who lined the route joined in at the rear. A squadron of hussars of the guard rode last. The profound silence which accompanied the procession, as it wound slowly through the streets; the uncovered heads of the multitude, and the flowers thrown here and there on the bier, had something in it deeply impressive. The iron tongue of the bells resounded sharply through the Winter air. Off the Bourse were anchored the *Falcon* and *Schleswig*. When the procession had passed Holman's Bridge they gave a salute of twenty-seven rounds, which reverberated through the town. On the Amager Market the inhabitants of the adjoining island had erected a platform, bearing the royal initials, together with the inscription: "The Lord stills the struggle, breaks the arms, and burns the chariots with fire," and "The soul of the just is in the hand of God, and no pain shall come nigh to him." As the funeral-car was passing it was greeted with sacred songs. On Vesterport an estrade of considerable dimensions flanked the route. In front of it the funeral-car came to a stand, when the vocal societies of the Capital performed a grand hymn of the celebrated HERR ANDERSEN. As the procession moved on and passed Revelon, a royal salute was given from the walls, and another subsequently from the rifle butts. Two hours had elapsed before the cavalcade reached the gate and dissolved. In all stillness the funeral-car, under cover of a strong military escort, continued its way to Roeskilde, where the act of interment took place on the following day.

AN ARISTOCRATIC FRENCH FETE.

We read in the Paris *Presse* of Wednesday, Dec. 23: "The Duke DE MOUCHY'S grand *fête* at his superb domain of Mouchy Noailles, came off on Saturday, with all the *eclat* and magnificence which was to be expected from his exquisite taste and large fortune. Two special trains were organized, one of which brought forty guests to dinner at 5 o'clock, the other arrived at 7 with the rest of the company. At the Hellies-Mouchy station the visitors found the Duke's carriages and four and postillions in powdered wigs, waiting to take them to the chateau. At 9½ private theatricals commenced. The theatre was improvised in a temporary building adjoining the orange conservatory, at a little distance from the house. All the ladies were conveyed thither in Bath chairs, called *Vinaigrettes*. The gardens were brilliantly illuminated. The performances were *l'Histoire d'un Sou*, and an occasional piece called *Les Cascades de Mouchy*, written by the Marquis DE MASSA. All the performers were princes, dukes, marquises or counts. The Fairy of the Cascades was represented with great success by the Countess DE POURTALES; the Marquise de GALIFFET played a Vivandiere, and sang several couplets with the Duke de MOUCHY. After the play, the ladies being taken back to the house in their rolling chairs, there was a first supper. This over, dancing began, and at 2 o'clock there was an animated cotillon. The first return train took away a great many ladies at 3 o'clock; but enough of the party remained to keep up dancing all night. There was a second supper at 4 o'clock, and it was not till half-past 7 A. M. that the lights were put out, and the last train left for Paris. The *fête* was worthy of the most brilliant days of Louis XV., and will never be forgotten. Bouquets were presented to all the ladies, and also fans of white silk, on which were written in red letters the names of the noble performers in the theatrical entertainment. The following is a list of some of the company, besides those above named: The Prince and Princess de Metternich, the Princess de Sagan, the Count de Saint-Poman, M. and Mme. de Gauay, M. and Mme. de Courval, M. and Mme. Alphonse de Rothschild, M. and Mme. Gustave de Rothschild, Mme. de Cazes and her sister, M. and Mme. Conti at Desfontaines, Mme. de Belleyme, M. Fould, the Prefect of the Oise, Baron Pinot, MM. de Sain-Pries, de Merlemont, Reiset, Lupin, de l'Aigle, Auguste de Belleyme, de Balleroy, Talleyrand de Périgord, Poniatowski, de Miramon, Hottinguer, de Beibeuf, de Moutreuil, &c."

LUCIEN MURAT AND THE CONGRESS.

The following letter from Prince LUCIEN MURAT to a friend has been published:

PARIS, Nov. 7, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: You have doubtless read the discourse of the Emperor at the opening of the Chambers. The initiative which he has taken, and the simplicity with which he has exposed his gigantic project, place him at the head of all European sovereigns. If they misunderstand him let them look to their own acts. The people will comprehend him, and woe to those who force him to drag them before the tribunal of public opinion, which will judge them without appeal. Before a Congress which will have NAPOLEON at its head the people have nothing to fear. Their interests will be protected, and their civil wars will cease. All parties will disappear. All private interests will appear too small to dare to show themselves. The heads of parties will no longer have a plea for their existence save the hope of being useful to the public weal, and from the moment they cease to be so their continuance becomes a crime. Tell those who love the memory of my father to wait and hope in the justice of NAPOLEON III. If sacrifices are required of them, let them be the first to give proofs of abnegation for the welfare and tranquility of their country; and if one day it be given me to direct them in such a course, that day will be the happiest of my life. Adieu, my dear Sir; take measures for giving all the committees of Naples, and all the chiefs of sections in the provinces, due cognizance of my letter, and if they have faith in me let them conform themselves to it. Believe, I beg, in my sincere friendship,

LUCIEN MURAT.

ENGLISH SCANDAL.

A GENERAL SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

In the Court of Common Pleas, at Manchester, on Dec. 23, Miss FRANCES GEORGIANA LANGAN brought an action against Maj.-Gen. J. V. HUGHES for breach of promise of marriage. Mr. KARSLAKE said that the plaintiff was a lady of good birth, and she sued the defendant, a Major-General in the army, but now retired, in consequence of a breach by him of an engagement entered into many years ago, and renewed from time to time, to marry her. The only plea being a denial of the engagement—if it had become necessary for him (which he was happy to say it was not) he should have showed the jury, by a correspondence extending over years and years, that the promise had been made and renewed; and he should also have showed them that Maj.-Gen. HUGHES had now put it out of his power to perform his promise to Miss LANGAN, inasmuch as he had married another lady. This being so, and the breach not being justifiable in any way, the only possible question would be the amount of damages. He had therefore conferred with his learned friend who appeared for the defendant, and had arranged the amount of damages to be paid; and the only duty of the jury would be to give a verdict in accordance with that arrangement. Mr. COLERIDGE said that through the candor of his learned friend he had an opportunity of seeing the letters of Major-Gen. HUGHES; and after having seen them he felt that it would be idle to take up the time of the jury with the question whether a promise to marry had been made, for the letters showed abundantly conclusive to his mind that such a promise had been made; and, therefore, the only question was one of damages for having broken a promise very solemnly entered into. Under these circumstances, he had agreed, on the part of Major-Gen. HUGHES, to give substantial damages. He was bound also to say that, having heard from his learned friend that there was a letter in which Miss LANGAN thought that Major-Gen. HUGHES made some reflection upon her, he wished to say that there was no intention to cast the smallest imputation of any kind; and that if there remained any suspicion that there was an imputation, Major-Gen. HUGHES, through him, withdrew it. In conclusion, he had simply to say that Major-Gen. HUGHES, like many other people, had changed his mind, and must pay for it, and the jury must find a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £1,000. Verdict accordingly.

A JEWISH BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Mrs. FRANCIS MEYER brought suit in the Manchester Court of Common Pleas on Dec. 23, against Mr. GOTTINGER, a retired merchant, aged 60, for breach of promise to marry. After the testimony was all in, the following colloquy took place:

Mr. Sergt. BALLANTINE: Will your Lordship allow me to make one observation? My client is here in Court, ready at any moment to marry the lady; and, indeed, is most anxious to do so. I may add that he very deeply deplores there should have been any breach of the engagement. Mr. HUDDLESTON: I wish he had said so before the matter got into the hands of counsel; but it is clear that the offer is now but an excuse for evading damages. Mr. Sergt. BALLANTINE: I repeat, the defendant will marry the plaintiff. The Lord Chief Justice: There may be something in that, if you will pay £5,000 into Court upon the condition that it is to be paid to plaintiff if she is not married in a month? Mr. Sergt. BALLANTINE: I will. Mr. HUDDLESTON: Will you settle £5,000 upon her? Mr. Sergeant BALLANTINE: Ah, that is another thing. The condition of the defendant has been somewhat exaggerated; but I will take care that a sum of money which is amply sufficient to bind the defendant to perform his contract is paid into Court. My client is ready to enter into a covenant to make such a settlement upon the lady as his means will allow. The Lord Chief Justice: To make such a settlement as some prudent person will say is reasonable? Mr. HUDDLESTON: How can I enter into this arrangement after the way in which the defendant has treated this young lady? My friend has never mentioned this proposal to me, and it is now only made for a purpose. Witnesses were then called in support of the plaintiff's case, and ultimately the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff; damages £750.

FITZGERALD VS. FITZGERALD.

The Court of Probate and Divorce was occupied recently by a suit for dissolution of marriage. Mrs. CHARLOTTE GEORGINA FITZGERALD, the petitioner, daughter of a Mr. BETTISWORTH, married the respondent, Major FITZGERALD, a son of Lord WILLIAM FITZGERALD, in 1857. Her father settled upon her a life interest in between £20,000 and £30,000, and he also settled a life interest therein upon her husband after her death, with provisions for their children, if any. The husband was then Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in Ireland. Soon after his marriage he, it was alleged, treated his wife unkindly, and also committed acuitery with the wife of Capt. MALLETT, of Dublin Castle, an officer holding an appointment in the suite of the Lord-Lieutenant. The charges made against the Major were very extraordinary ones, but he denied them *in toto* when placed in the witness-box. On the 19th the jury returned a verdict that Major FITZGERALD had not been guilty of cruelty toward his wife, and that he had not committed adultery with Mrs. MALLETT.

THE SERMON TRADE IN ENGLAND.

"A Country Parson" writes the following curious card to the Manchester *Examiner*:

"It is scandalous that men, holding rich livings, and in some instances preaching only one sermon a day, should be enabled, by subscribing £5 to these precious sermon factories, to escape altogether from the performance of the plainest duty. There are those who never preach any other discourses than those furnished by the London providers; and these very sermons are, in many cases, not even the genuine productions of those who write them. It has been my lot to publish two volumes of sermons. I know that men, sitting at their ease in the reading-room of the British Museum, have deliberately copied them all; and I entertain no doubt as to the purpose to which the transactions were applied.

Some years ago I received from one of these gentry a lithographed list of texts, from any of which the sender was prepared to furnish me with a sermon at the price of two shillings. Will it be believed that this person was so utterly illiterate that he misspelt in at least fifty instances the words of the passages he quoted? If the very texts were thus marred, of what quality would the sermons be? I gave the man in reply a piece of my mind; but these people are as insensible to rebuke as to shame.

But though it is true that this evil exists, and but too extensively, it is due to the earnest, sincere and hard-working men who form the majority of the clergy, to say that none can more deeply regret the scandal, or more indignantly repudiate all sanction of it than they do. No man who has the good of souls at heart could possibly thus act. No man who has a spark of self-respect within him would hold himself obliged to a paltry scribbler, or a picker of other men's oraisons, for the supply of the sermon which is supposed to be his own. As for the thousands among us who preach the unwritten sermon—popularly, though erroneously called 'extempore'—they are beyond all temptation to adopt this unworthy course, and it is a comfort to know that we cannot be suspected of it. Those who suit retain the use of the book are especially bound to discountenance the practice we are condemning, for one great evil arising from it is, that it renders people distrustful of a written discourse, however truthfully or carefully prepared and delivered. Some of the best and most original preachers in the Church of England employ the written sermon, and it is well known that many of the Dissenters prefer it. But such exposures as these make the hearers, even in the case of men of established character, somewhat suspicious and exacting, and the good and sincere suffer for the fault of the idle and indifferent.

There are, of course, cases where a minister may very fairly and properly preach a sermon not original. Ill health, excessive parochial work, or diffidence in his own powers, may justify a good man in occasionally availing himself of other men's labors. There are good preachers, both in the Church and in Nonconformity, who owe their best thoughts, and sometimes even their most effective passages, to extraneous sources. But this is a widely different thing from buying a pack of trumpery lithographs, and passing them off as one's own compositions, a proceeding which is a vile fraud from first to last. He does, indeed, a good action who calls the perpetrators of this literary swindle before the bar of public opinion."

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S OPPOSITION.

The following is from a letter in the *Spectator*: "I heard, on perfectly reliable authority, a curious anecdote of the way in which the Emperor gets up his own opposition. All the world remembers the famous speech of Prince NAPOLEON on the Roman question, which established his claim to rank among the foremost orators of the day in France. Many at the time could hardly repress a suspicion that, revolutionary as it seemed to be, it was done to order. The following is the history of it: The Emperor, speaking one day with his Foreign Minister, observed to him that there was one side of the Roman question that had not been sufficiently brought out—that of the part played by diplomacy toward endeavoring to procure internal reforms in the Pontifical States, and otherwise to reach a solution through Rome herself—and asked to have something drawn up for him accordingly. The Minister gave the order to a competent and confidential writer, and soon after forwarded to the Emperor a careful *précis* of past diplomatic action upon the Court of Rome. A few days after he was told by his master that he had received and read the memoir. But weeks elapsed, and the author, who knew the destination of his manuscript, became anxious to know something more of its fate. The Minister spoke again on the subject to the Emperor, who said that there were some good things in the paper, and that he wished to keep it by him. Some time more elapsed, and behold, on opening one day his *Moniteur*, the writer found his *précis* nearly at full length in the speech of Prince NAPOLEON. Nor is this the only instance, I am told, in which this strange despot has—shall I say amused himself?—in getting the pros and cons of political questions debated thus in public by secretly appointing advocates. All is not, however, always unreal in the play; and perhaps a minister, warned by his master that the Imperial policy was about to change, and that he himself must fall, has received at the same time gracious leave to defend himself as best he might."

TRIAL OF THE IRON-CLAD HECTOR.

The official trial of this iron-clad frigate commenced at Portsmouth on Wednesday, Dec. 23. The *Hector*, the first vessel of her class that has been put through the test of the measured mile, is one of an intermediate class as to tonnage between the *Warrior* and *Defence* classes, and is an intermediary as to armor between the *Warrior* and the *Minotaur* classes. Her length is 280 feet; extreme breadth, 56 feet, 3 inches; and depth from underside of keel to spar deck, 40 feet. Tonnage, builders' measurement, 4,153 tons; draught when launched, 15 feet, 8½ inches forward, 19 feet, 8 inches aft. Displacement at load water-line, 6,040 tons. Engines, 800 nominal horse power, on Messrs. NAPIER'S horizontal trunk air-pump principle. The armor plates are 4½ inches thick, resting on a teak cushioning. The *Times* states that, "looking at the draught of water amidships, she was deeper in the water than she was designed in her drawings, and looking at the ship as she appeared on the water, clear of the dock-yard and in open water, she was certainly anything but a handsome and lively looking craft. She buried her nose in the sea as she felt the power of her engines, while at the same time her heavy buttocks dragged on the water, and acted as a towing weight against her speed. In fact, she is anything but a fast iron-armored ship." The trial was at full boiler power, and she realized a mean speed of 11⅛ knots, which is under the estimate of what she would attain.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

From the London Star.

The New-York Central Company are giving up their office for registration of shares in London. We cannot wonder at such a decision, seeing how small a proportion of the stock of the company has at any time been registered here, the maximum reported being only 7,150 out of a total of 240,000 shares. The Michigan Central Registration office, opened in London at the same time as the New-York Central, has long been closed. It would thus appear that the best and most marketable form for English holders of American railroad stocks is the form in which they are held by the Americans themselves. The only other American railroad company now having a registration office in London is the Illinois Central, which is believed to be quite as useless as those above named.

REBEL AND NATIONAL CRUISERS.

From the European Times.

The *Alabama* has now a clean sweep of the Indian Sea, the *Vanderbilt* having given up the chase and returned home, Brazil advices noting her arrival at Bahia on Nov. 19, en route for New-York. Nothing further has been received of the *Alabama*'s movements, the general opinion being that she has proceeded to the China waters, where a large quantity of American tonnage is congregated. The *Tuscaloosa* has moved more into the track of homeward-bound East Indiamen, being by last advices in the region of the equator. The *Florida*, *Georgia* and *Rappahannock* still lie at the respective ports of Brest, Cherbourg and Calais.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE COMBATANTS.

Correspondence of the Belfast News Letter.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 28.

It is said there never was a war, great or small, since the siege of Troy in which a woman was not mixed up. The battle between HEENAN and KING is not an exception to the rule. Venus and Mars were both invoked by the combatants; but the fair and too often fickle goddess had the best of it on this occasion, and Mars, in the shape of the Yankee giant, was compelled to succumb to her influence. It now seems that KING had, for some time before the fight, cast sheepish eyes on the daughter of a retired pugilist, who, like the more fortunate of the fraternity, had been enabled to retire into private life and keep a public-house. The young lady is fair to look upon, and KING, being a handsome young fellow, with a good prospect of arriving, at no distant period, at the pugilistic paradise, (a snug "public," with a good "sporting connection" attached,) made overtures to the "parient" for his consent. This, however, as the story goes, was made contingent upon the success of KING in the battle at Wadhurst. The extraordinary prowess of the gladiator on that occasion was, no doubt, stimulated by the hope of obtaining the smiles of beauty in addition to the stakes, and with these, it is to be hoped, he will be rewarded. HEENAN is a married man, but his wife is in America. Many of his backers express dissatisfaction on the score that no remonstrances or persuasions were sufficient to induce him to abandon, while training, the free use of tobacco. In all other matters he was most tractable, but the "weed" had charms which he could not resist. While upon this subject, it may be fairly asked how it is that "the authorities," who caused the two pugilists and their seconds to be summoned for a breach of the peace committed at the fight did not strike at higher game. The public will probably ask how it was that, as all persons who "assist" at a prize fight are equally liable in the eye of the law with the principals and seconds, officials of the Government, and well-known members of the aristocracy, vulgarly called "swells," were not also "pulled up" to answer for their participation in the sport. The Marquis of Hartington, the Under-Secretary of War, attended by an escort of "officers and gentlemen," who gave their address as the "Guards' Club," were there taking a prominent part in the breach of the peace, and yet neither the noble Marquis nor his friends from St. James-street have been called to account. Possibly, when the noble Marquis, in his place in the House of Commons, apologises to Mr. COBDEN for allowing the note of the latter to remain unanswered, he will offer some explanation of the very prominent part which he took at the battle of Wadhurst. Perhaps he will have the ingenuity to argue that, as Under-Secretary of War, he feels himself bound to see as much fighting as possible.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE LOTTERY SCHEME.

From the Manchester Examiner.

A correspondent furnishes the following details of the scheme: The proposal is that subscriptions for tickets shall be reserved to citizens of Great Britain. With this proviso it is proposed that all subscribers of £1 and upwards shall receive a numbered certificate for each £1 subscribed, and the subscription to cease when £240,000 has been subscribed. Should the association not become the purchasers of the ship, all holders of certificates to receive their money back free of any but actual expenses, in no case to exceed 1s. per share. Should any holder of certificates not reclaim his money within six months of a publication in all the London and Liverpool daily papers of the inability of the trustees to purchase the vessel, the amount of such unclaimed subscriptions to be forfeited. Should the association become the purchasers, the trustees will immediately proceed to make a division of the property among 200 of the subscribers in the following manner: A public lottery to be held in Frankfort, with all usual precautions as to integrity, and the drawings to take place in the presence of two or more notaries public, and of the secretary and one or more of the trustees. The successful numbers to be of the following values (should the full amount have been subscribed, and rateably in proportion, and represented by proportionate shares in the ship: 1 prize, value £40,000; 1 prize, value £20,000; 3 prizes, £10,000 each, value £30,000; 6 prizes, £5,000 each, value £30,000; 12 prizes, £2,500 each, value £30,000; 35 prizes, £1,000 each, value £35,000; 50 prizes, £500 each, value £25,000; 25 prizes, £400 each, value £10,000; 65 prizes, £300 each, value £19,500; 2 prizes, £250 each, value £500. 200 prizes. Total value, £210,000; less a commission of 5 per cent. and charges, and the necessary disbursements of the ship from the time of her purchase until her transfer by the trustees to the 200 successful subscribers, a published account of which, and a list of the winning 200 numbers, will be advertised in the leading journals. The remaining shares to be blanks. All precautions have been taken not to infringe any enactments, and thus any interference with the lottery taking place cannot be reasonably anticipated. Should, however, any unforeseen difficulty after the purchase of the vessel arise, the trustees bind themselves to again cause the ship to be put up to auction, and to return the proceeds proportionately to all holders of certificates of subscription.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Manchester *Guardian* says: "The emigration from Liverpool during the past year was on a vast scale. What the returns from other ports, such as London, Queenstown and Galway may show we are not at present in a position to state, but it seems from tables issued yesterday that close upon 138,000 emigrants sailed from the port of Liverpool during the twelve months. This is an increase of upward of 76,000 on the return of the previous year. A large proportion of the emigrants were Irish, who, as a general rule, made their way to the United States, where many of them, no doubt, have taken service under the Stars and Stripes."

—The *Times* concludes its summary of the year by remarking that there is, it fears, reason to believe that the Queen's health will not yet permit her to resume the ostensible and prominent functions which, by no means the highest, are popularly considered among the most indispensable of her public duties. Her reappearance, whenever she is capable of the effort, will be welcomed with universal sympathy and respect.

—The London *Morning Herald*—the Conservative organ—dissects the present condition of the House of Commons, and asserts that Lord DERBY has a majority of fifteen votes over the Government supporters.

—The English journals, as usual at the commencement of the year, indulge in speculations upon future prospects, and generally the chances are regarded as tending toward war.

—The English revenue returns for 1863 show a decrease of £562,800 as compared with the previous year. This is far more than accounted for by the reduction in the income tax.

—Lord RUSSELL and Mr. MILNER GIBSON have gone on a visit to the Queen at Osborne.

ROM

...ssible. The lower wall, by the aid of the rope ladder, was soon scaled, and now the outer one had to be attempted. Capt. TAYLOR (who, by the way, is a nephew of old ZACK,) being a very active man, by the assistance of his comrades reached the top of the gate, and was enabled to get the rope over the wall. When the top was gained they found a rope extending all around, which the General immediately cut, as he suspected that it might lead into the Warden's room. This turned out to be correct. They then covered the sentry box on the wall and changed their clothes, and let themselves down the wall. In sliding down the General skinned his hand very badly, and all were more or less bruised. Once down, they separated. TAYLOR and SHELTON going one way, HOXSMITH, BENNETT and McGEE another, and Gen. M. and Capt. HINES proceeding immediately toward the depot.

The General had, by paying $15 in gold, succeeded in obtaining a paper which informed him of the schedule time of the different roads. The clock struck one, and he knew by hurrying he could reach the down train for Cincinnati. He got there just as the train was moving off. He at once looked on to see if there were any soldiers on board, and espying a Union officer, he boldly walked up and took a seat beside him. He remarked to him that "as the night was damp and chilly, perhaps he would join him in a drink?" He did so, and the party soon became very agreeable to each other. The cars in crossing the Selota have to pass within a short distance of the Penitentiary. As they passed, the officer remarked "There's the hotel at which MORGAN and his officers were spending their leisure?" "Yes," replied the General, "and I sincerely hope he will make up his mind to board there during the balance of the war, for he is a great nuisance." When the train reached Xenia, it was detained by some accident more than an hour. Imagine his anxiety, as soldier after soldier would pass through the train, for fear that when the sentinel passed his round at 2 o'clock their absence might be discovered.

The train was due in Cincinnati at 6 o'clock. This was the hour at which they were turned out of their cells, and of course their escape would be then discovered. In a few moments after it would be known all over the country. The train, having been detained at Zania, was running very rapidly to make up the time. It was already past 6 o'clock. The General said to Capt. HINES, "It is after 6; if we go to the depot we are dead men. Now or never." They went to the rear and put on the brakes. "Jump, HINES!" Off he went, and fell heels over head in the mud. Another severe turn of the brake, and the General jumped. He was more successful, and lighted on his feet. There were some soldiers near, who remarked, "What in the h—l do you mean by jumping off the cars here?" The General replied, "What in the d—l is the use of my going into town when I live here; and, beside, what business is it of yours?"

They went immediately to the river. They found a skiff, but no oars. Soon a little boy came over, and appeared to be waiting. "What are you waiting for?" said the General. "I am waiting for my load." "What is the price of a load?" "Two dollars." "Well, as we are tired and hungry, we will give you the two dollars, and you can put us over." So over he took them. "Where does Miss —— live?" "Just a short distance from here." "Will you show me her house?" "Yes, sir." The house was reached, a fine breakfast was soon obtained, money and a horse furnished, a good woman's prayer bestowed, and off he went. From there, forward through Kentucky, everybody vied with each other as to who should show him the most attention, even to the negroes; and young ladies of refinement begged the honor to cook his meals.

He remained in Kentucky some days, feeling perfectly safe, and sending into Louisville for many little things he wanted. Went to Bardstown and found a Federal regiment had just arrived there looking for him. Remained here and about for three or four days, and then struck out for Dixie, sometimes disguising himself as a Government cattle contractor, and buying a large lot of cattle; at other times a quartermaster, until he got to the Tennessee River. Here he found all means of transportation destroyed, and the bank strongly guarded, but with the assistance of about thirty others, who had recognized him and joined him in spite of his remonstrances, he succeeded in making a raft, and he and Capt. HINES crossed over. His escort, with heroic self-sacrifice, refused to cross until he was safely over. He then hired a negro to get his horse over, paying him $20 for it. The river was so high that the horse came near drowning, and after more than one hour's struggling with the stream, was pulled out so exhausted as scarcely be able to stand.

The General threw a blanket on him, and commenced to walk him, when suddenly, he says, he was seized with a presentiment that he would be attacked, and remarking to Capt. HINES, "We will be attacked in twenty minutes," commenced saddling his horse. He had hardly tied his girth, when "bang, bang," went the Minie rifle balls. He bounded on his horse, and the noble animal appearing to be inspired with new vigor, bounded off like a deer up the mountain. The last he saw of his poor fellows on the opposite side they were disappearing up the river bank, fired upon by a whole regiment of Yankees. By this time it was dark, and also raining. He knew that a perfect cordon of pickets would surround the foot of the mountain, and if he remained there until morning he would be lost. So he determined to run the gauntlet at once, and commenced to descend. As he neared the foot, leading his horse, he came almost in personal contact with a picket. His first impulse was to kill him, but finding him asleep, he determined to let him sleep on. He made his way to the house of a Union man that he knew lived near there, and went up and passed himself off as Captain Quartermaster of HUNT's regiment, who was on his way to Athens, Tenn., to procure supplies of sugar and coffee for the Union people of the country. The lady, who appeared to be asleep while this interview was taking place with her husband, at the mention of sugar and coffee, jumped out of bed in her night clothes, and said: "Thank God for that, for we ain't seen any rale coffee up here for God knows how long!" She was so delighted at the prospect that she made up a fire, and cooked them a good supper. Supper being over, the General remarked that he understood some rebels had "tried to cross the river this afternoon." "Yes," said the woman, "but our men killed some un um, and driv the rest back." "Now," says the General, "I know that, but didn't some of them get over." "Yes," was her reply, "but they are off the mountain, and can't get down without being killed, as every road is stopped up." He then said to her: "It is very important for me to get to Athens by to-morrow night, or I may lose that sugar and coffee, and I am afraid to go down any of these roads, for fear my own men will kill me."

The fear of losing the coffee and sugar brought her again to an accommodating mood, and she replied: "Why, Paul, kan't you show the Captain through our farm—that road down by the field?" The General says, "Of course, Paul, you can do it, and as the night is very cold, I will give you $10 (in gold) to help you along." The gold, and the prospect of sugar and coffee, was too much for any poor man's nerves, and he yielded, and getting on a horse he took them seven miles to the big road.

From this time forward he had a series of adventures and escapes, all very wonderful, until he got near another river in Tennessee, when he resolved to go up to a house and find the way. HINES went to the house, while the General stood in the road. Hearing a body of cavalry come dashing up behind him, he quietly slipped to one side of the road, and it passed by without observing him. They went traveling after HINES, and, poor fellow, he has not been heard of since. How sad to think that he should be either captured or killed, after so many brave efforts, not only in his own behalf, but also in that of the General, for the General says that it is owing chiefly to HINES' enterprise and skill that they made their escape.

When he arrived at the river referred to above, he tried to get over, intending to stop that night with a good Southern man on the other side. He could not get over, and had to stop at the house of a Union man. The next morning he went to the house that he had sought the night previous, and found the track of the Yankees scarcely cold. They had been there all night, expecting that he would come there, and had murdered everybody who had attempted to reach the house, without hailing them. In pursuing this brutal course, they had killed three young men, neighbors of this gentleman, and went away, leaving their dead bodies on the ground.

After he had crossed Okey's River, and got down into Middle Tennessee, he found it almost impossible to avoid recognition. At one time he passed some poor women, and one of them commenced clapping her hands and said, "Oh, I know who that is, I know who that is!" but, catching herself, she stopped short, and passed on with her companions.

The General says that his escape was made entirely without the assistance from any one on the outside, and, so far as he knows, also without their knowledge of his intention; that the announcement of his arrival at Toronto was one of those fortuitous coincidences that cannot be accounted for; that it assisted him materially, no doubt. In fact, he says that his "wife's prayers" saved him, and as this is the most agreeable way of explaining it, he is determined to believe it.

The above account may be relied on as correct, and although much has been left out, yet enough is printed to stamp it as one of the most remarkable escapes in history.

LETTER FROM CAPT. SEMMES.

The editor of the Mobile *Register* has been favored with a perusal of a letter from Capt. SEMMES, of the *Alabama*, to his wife, and was permitted to make the following extracts:

C. S. STEAMER ALABAMA, CAPE TOWN, }
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Aug. 8, 1863. }

* * * * * * *

I had no idea when I left New-Orleans in the *Sumter* that the war would last over twelve months, and lo! we are in its third year, and as yet I see but faint hopes of its conclusion. * * * I wrote you last from Bahia, in Brazil, by the way of England, and directed my letter to you at Cincinnati, since which, seeing that the Yankee brute, BUTLER, had warned you to quit. I have feared that my letter did not reach you. I hope that you have at length all safely reached our lines, where I doubt not you have found kind friends to welcome you. * * * I have nothing to add in respect to my cruise which would be of much interest to you, since the busy public doubtless keeps you pretty well informed of my whereabouts and doings. * *

I feel now practically what is meant by "times that try men's souls;" but we must not give way to weakness. We must school ourselves to these trials like Christian philosophers. We must be brave men and women for our country's sake, and trust all the rest to God.

* * For the internal arrangements of my ship—her inner life—it is satisfactory. I have some clever gentlemen with me as officers, and have had but little difficulty in the government of my crew. I have every reason to be satisfied with my success against the enemy. I believe I have rendered as good service to my country as could possibly have been rendered in any other direction, and the world is kind enough to talk of me and in a friendly spirit, and to put a higher estimate upon my labors than I think they deserve. If I estimate them by the abuse the Yankees heap upon me, they are certainly very great

To give you an idea of the enthusiasm which the *Alabama* creates everywhere, particularly among Englishmen, I inclose you a slip from a newspaper published at Cape Town, giving a graphic account of our arrival here the other day. I am sure our excellent President DAVIS never had a more crowded levee than I had in my cabin, from 9 o'clock in the morning to 3 in the afternoon yesterday. The ship was packed from stem to stern, and there was a constant jam in my cabin of men, women, officers and officer's wives, judges and lawyers, and their wives and daughters, and Tom Dick and Harry beside, all pressing forward to shake hands with me, and to beg my autograph! Was not that a predicament for a modest man to be placed in? Indeed, they nearly tired me out with demonstrations of kindness. * * * *

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 1.

The year closed in Charleston Harbor with one of those acts of courtesy on the part of the Yankees of which they are seldom guilty. Just about sunset on the 31st, they fired two shots over Sumter, and at the report of the Fort's evening gun, they dipped their flag in respect.

On the morning of Jan. 1, it was discovered that the *Wabash* had drifted a quarter of a mile to the northward and eastward of Lighthouse Inlet. She had probably dragged her anchor during the gale which had been blowing all night.

On Saturday the enemy was busy at both Gregg and Wagner. At Wagner, among other things, he raised a new flagstaff, while at Gregg an embrasure was cut, bearing on the city.

Two gunboats, one having three barges in tow filled with men, and a tug with two barges in tow, also filled with men, were observed on Saturday morning coming from the northward, apparently for a reconnoisance of Long Island. It is reported that these barges had entered Dewee's Inlet.

On the same day there was a brief artillery duel between Battery Tatum and Black Island.

Everything was quiet on Sunday, until between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, when the enemy opened upon the city, throwing twelve shells, most of which failed to explode.

The fleet were reported on the 3d inst., as follows: The Ironsides, four monitors, two mortar-boats, four wooden gunboats (one of these not observed before,) three tugs, and fourteen sailing vessels inside the bar, eleven crafts of various kinds in Lightnouse Inlet, three blockaders in front (one a three-masted vessel,) one tug and two schooners to the northeast, and one huge transport and a schooner in the offing. It was suspected that the two schooners to the northeast were engaged in surveying in that direction.

PRODUCERS AND FIGHTERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 2.

There is no doubt that a great deal of that restlessness among the people and discontent in the army which call for those stern measures which Congress is enacting, is due to the abuses which have grown up among us for which the war has furnished the opportunity, and the infirmities of the law, the privilege and sanction. When evils become unendurable the public are wont to avenge themselves by such violent measures as cleared Vicksburgh of gamblers, or by such laws as have recently done the same service in Richmond. The people and their legislators are now on a raid against the extortioners, and all such as are intent only on making fortunes while the country is bleeding at every pore. It is the universal opinion that the principals or substitutes have not only been spared for more military service than was in the calculation when they put in their substitutes, but that, as a class, they have abused their exemption to suck the blood of the people. They are reaping their reward.

But they will not stand alone long! The work has but begun. There are thousands who now stand exempt because they are engaged in callings necessary to the country. They are shoemakers, and tanners, and blacksmiths, and manufacturers of various articles. The whole country is justly exclaiming against the enormous rapacity of most of these. It is necessary that the country should be clothed and fed; but it is not necessary that those who are engaged in this work, and who are accustomed to claim that their calling is as indispensable as that of the soldier in the field, should prey upon the people as they are now doing. Hence it is that propositions are pending for a large curtailment of the exemption list. These persons, like the principals of substitutes, are about to reap their reward. They have rioted in their license, and they thought there was no night to their day; but it is about to come, and they have themselves to blame.

The indispensable branches of industry, so far as they cannot be carried on by non-conscripts, will hereafter have to depend on details. This will incidentally afford the opportunity to control prices, so far as to reduce them to a living standard, to the great relief of the country. That repression of extortion which it was the province of a maximum law to afford, will thus be accomplished indirectly and imperfectly, but still with happy effect. And besides this a caution will have been read to all, of whatever age or whatever business, not to trespass too far on the sense of justice and the patience of the people. The country, indeed, needs producers as well as fighters; and the work of each is equally necessary. But the time has passed when under this specious plea the producers shall only produce for themselves, while the fighters fight for their country—the latter growing poor all the while, while the former waddle with suddenly acquired wealth. Let us have some equality in services and sacrifices, although we toil in different fields.

If Congress will devise means to correct extortion among producers, and distribute the burdens of the war as equally as possible on all, we think it will have accomplished a great good, which it should not mar by unnecessarily crippling productions. It will be much better to gather in the stragglers from the army, who are now both lost to the military service and to production, than to call from the shops and field to fill their places, men valuable as producers, but too old for soldiers. The attempt to make soldiers of these will lose them also both to the military service and production. From this double injury we should shield the country, by requiring soldiers to be at their post, and producers to feed and clothe them, and take care of their families if need be. Our grand struggle for liberty has arrived at that point which requires the united and unselfish efforts of all, each in the sphere in which he can be most useful. A duty for every man, and every man to his duty.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, }
Va., Dec. 31, 1863. }

The President having approved the following rule, by virtue of authority vested in him by the 22d section of the Act of 16th August, 1863, notice thereof is given, for the information of all concerned.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

"No passport will be issued from the Department of State during the pending war to any male citizen, unless the applicant produce and file in the department a certificate from the proper military authorities that he is not liable to duty in the army."

A THREAT UPON COMMUNICATION.

There is every reason to believe (says the Wilmington *Journal*,) that the enemy is concentrating heavy reenforcements at Newbern, with what view has not yet appeared, though circumstances would indicate an extension of his lines and a probable advance on Kingston, threatening the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and consequently our line of communication. His lines now extend to Trenton on the west, and White Oak River on the south. He probably contemplates extending them to Kingston on the one hand and New River on the other.

THE RAID ON LURAY, PAGE COUNTY.

On Wednesday, Dec. 23, the Yankees made a raid on Luray, and burned P. B. BORST's large tannery, the old Baptist Church and Mr. BOOTON's workshop, broke open all the stores and robbed them of all their goods, and what they could not take off they distributed among the negroes. They also broke open the meat houses and stole, carried away, and destroyed nearly all the pork and bacon in the place, besides killing nearly all the chickens they could find. We also learn that they burnt the tannery of WM. R. BARBEE, about six miles east of Luray.

Thanks to Commodore Vanderbilt.

In the Senate, on the 11th inst., Senator MORGAN introduced the following preamble and resolution, presenting the thanks of Congress and the country to Commodore Vanderbilt for the gift of his steamship to the Government:

Whereas, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, of New-York, did, during the Spring of 1862, make a free gift to his imperiled country of his new and staunch steamship *Vanderbilt*, of 5,000 tons burden, built by him with the greatest care, of the best material, at a cost of $800,000, which steamship has ever since been actively employed in the service of the Republic against the rebel devastations of her commerce; and whereas, the said CORNELIUS VANDERBILT has in no manner sought any requital of this magnificent gift, nor any official recognition thereof; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people be presented by Congress to Commodore VANDERBILT for this unique manifestation of a fervid and large-souled patriotism.

The Late Hon. Caleb B. Smith.

AN ORDER OF CONDOLENCE BY THE PRESIDENT.

[Official.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 9, 1864.

Information having been received that CALEB B. SMITH, late Secretary of the Interior, has departed this life, at his residence in Indiana, it is ordered that the Executive Buildings at the seat of Government be draped in mourning, for the period of fourteen days, in honor of his memory as a prudent and loyal counselor and a faithful and effective coadjutor of the Administration in a time of public difficulty and peril. The Secretary of State will communicate a copy of this order to the family of the deceased, together with proper expressions of the profound sympathy of the President and Heads of Departments in their great and irreparable bereavement.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Case of the Chesapeake.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864.

If you allow me to continue the discussion of the case of those persons who overpowered the master and crew of the *Chesapeake* and carried her within the jurisdiction of a British Province, I would remark that the difference of opinion between us is not, perhaps, so essential as it may at first appear. I may make the basis of my own view more clear by stating it thus: I propose to leave out of view for the present, all inquiry arising on the killing or wounding of the engineer or any other of the ship's company, and to look only at the forcible seizure of the vessel. My fundamental proposition is, that these persons cannot be considered by the Government of the United States, nor by a neutral Power, as persons in the military or naval service of the rebel Confederacy; even though we accord to it not only all the rights of a belligerent Power, but even those of a fully recognized nationality; nor can they be protected by the law of war from the operation of that municipal criminal law which would operate in case of a similar seizure in time of peace, unless they were, at the time of the seizure, under the national authority and jurisdiction of that Confederacy regarded as an independent sovereignty. Further, the fact, in my view, is that they were not then under that authority and jurisdiction, but were, from the time they left New-York to the time they entered the territorial jurisdiction of the British Province, under the national authority and jurisdiction of the United States. In this respect they are distinguishable from men-of-wars-men or privateers-men, and from persons who, from a coast in the possession of the Confederate authority, should go out in rowboats, and from them *enter and board* a vessel of the United States, as in the parallel instances you refer to when, in wars between the English and French or English and Dutch, sailing vessels have been attacked and captured by crews of row-boats, not detached from any man-of-war or private armed ship, but putting out from some harbor on the Channel and having their base of operation on the land. I admit that a commission for such vessels or boats is not essential to give their crews the position of the company of a privateer bearing letters-of-marque. The point I made in my first letter is not so much that there must be a vessel having a commission or letters-of-marque, as that there must be *a vessel of some kind*, a row-boat if you choose, or a raft, or a stick of timber, something that will float and carry men in a condition to *enter and board* another vessel. This is necessary in order that the men may be under the jurisdiction and national authority of the one belligerent State or Power, or, to use a technical term, be *sailing under its flag*, when they *enter and board* the vessels of the other belligerent State or Power. I agree with you in saying that SEMMES and MAFFIT and their crews could not be demanded by us under any Extradition Treaty, and the reason for this is, not that their ships are supposed to be commissioned or furnished with letters-of-marque, but because they sail in vessels which are under the jurisdiction and quasi national authority of the rebels; which we admit because we are obliged to concede them belligerent rights in a civil war. Though, on the same principle, I differ from you in your opinion that "the United States statutes touching murder and piracy are all applicable to SEMMES, MAFFIT, and every other Confederate rover now afloat." I think *they* are not punishable as persons committing robbery or murder on board a vessel of the United States. We admit the rebel jurisdiction on board their armed vessels or boats, as if they were the ships or boats of a recognized nationality; and the officers and crews of such ship or boats who, during time of war, enter and board the vessels of the other belligerent Power or State, do not thereby come under its authority and jurisdiction; so the rebel cruisers could not be arraigned for piracy, unless we take the ground that they are sea-rovers, not acknowledging the jurisdiction or authority of any State or nationality; being pirates, not by our statute law declaring acts of murder and robbery committed on *our* ships piracy, but pirates *jure gentium*, by the law of nations, and as such punishable by any other nation as well as by ourselves. But we know that other nations have not so considered them, but have recognized them as under the authority of a belligerent Power, and we have already admitted the claim of rebel privateersmen to that position; as we have that of the rebel land forces to be considered prisoners of war, when taken, and not highwaymen. LEE and STUART are not indictable for robbery and murder in Pennsylvania in the State Courts; not because they had commissions from the Confederate authorities to kill persons and seize property, but because they carried the belligerent jurisdiction where they carried the rebel standard.

After some research, I have not been able to find any case at all resembling this of the *Chesapeake*; and agree with you, that "whether a body of men may lawfully embark in an enemy's ship, in an enemy's port, and rise and capture it at sea, it is impossible to decide with perfect accuracy by the aid of precedents, because, if we are not mistaken, this case of the *Chesapeake* is the first that has arisen." But if there is, as you suppose, any "analogy to afford it sufficient color of legality to warrant a neutral in refusing to treat the persons engaged in such an enterprise as pirates, and consequently refusing either to hold them or deliver them for punishment," I think it must be limited to the seizure of armed vessels, and that in respect to such only, if in respect to any, it can be said that "it is the business of the belligerent to see that his ports are not invaded by bands of the enemy's forces and his ships boarded by them at the wharf for hostile purposes." These terms of description, which you have employed, do not, it appears to me, correspond at all with the circumstances of this case. These phrases have a technical meaning in the international law of war. It cannot be said that the *port* of New-York was *invaded* by bands of the enemy's forces, nor was the ship *boarded* by any such force. The case of the *Caroline* presents features in which some analogy may be found. She was, I think, surprised when no attack could be expected. But the affair was justified by the British Government solely on the ground that she was really in the military service of a public enemy. If she had been carried into a neutral port the legality of the act would have been affirmed on this ground. But is there any analogy in the practices of civilized warfare which would extend such a seizure to vessels engaged in commerce. For, though the general rule may be that anything is allowable to cripple the military and naval forces of the enemy, it is also a general principle that the peaceful trader on land and sea is not to be molested; the capture of vessels in commerce, even by public armed vessels, being rather a variable incident to a state of war, while capturing by private ships are altogether exceptional, being universally required to be conducted in accordance with established rules.

I would suggest besides: who can say that those who seized the *Chesapeake* were citizens of some of the seceded States, or were in any wise in the service of the Confederacy? There is a common report that they intended this act for the benefit of the rebel cause. But for all that has appeared of legal evidence, they might have been citizens of New-York, and may never have been within the limits of the territory held by the rebel authorities in their lives. There is not the slightest evidence as yet that JEFFERSON DAVIS will pretend that they were clothed with authority from him or from his associates. J. C. H.

The Great Storm in the West—Military Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, Jan. 7, 1864.

The telegraph has doubtless informed you of the general outlines of the "Great Storm" which passed over so large a section of the country last week. It was emphatically a *great storm*—such as even the oldest inhabitants in these parts have no recollection of ever before experiencing. It has been as cold, the wind has blown as furiously, and as much snow has fallen in a given time—but all three have not come in combination. A week has passed, and there has been scarcely any improvement in the temperature. Even in our best houses—with grate, or furnace, or stove in full blast—it has at times been next to impossible to keep comfortable. What must it have been in the thousands of tenements, roughly put together, and where fuel is scarce?

The general features of the storm may be reported. The most striking and prominent circumstances connected with it may be chronicled, but the suffering it has caused, never. Over at least five hundred thousand square miles animal life—human and otherwise—has suffered more for the past week than for years before, from this cause. Men, women and children have been frozen, some in hands, some in feet, and some in other parts, while, with not a few, the result has been fatal. There have been at least a dozen deaths in this city from the effects of the frost. But the injury has not been confined to the human family. Cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and fowls have been killed by the hundreds in all the West. One can now have no conception of the extent of the loss. If we take certain localities from which we have definite information as an example, we should be compelled to set down the loss at millions. But we may hope that the fatality has not been coextensive with the storm. Every train of hogs that has arrived has brought more or less frozen to death on the road.

Another result has been the almost entire stoppage of business throughout the West. The railroads have been blockaded, and even had not this been the case, the temperature has been such that out-door business was next to impossible. But the different roads are getting into regular running order again, and we hope that the weather will soon be so far moderate as to admit of a resumption of operations. There has been no communication with Springfield yet, and the Teachers' State Convention is "snowed under" about 100 miles from here, on the St. Louis Road, where it has been for nearly a week. The Rock Island Road only resumed to-day. So, on the whole, you may judge what a condition we are in generally. Our street-cars, too, have had great difficulty to keep a clear track in some parts of the city. Some days they did not pretend to run.

MILITARY.

Our people have been so anxious to "get in out of the draft" that extra efforts have been put forth to drum up recruits, and from all accounts they have been quite successful. I was informed yesterday by Maj. BRONSON, of the celebrated Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, that that regiment is full to the maximum, and two hundred over. It is the intention to raise another two hundred more, and organize a third battalion. I saw, during the bitter cold of the first, a company of colored troops passing my window, whither bound I knew not; but the state of the weather did not check the negro spirit for fun and frolic. They cut up like so many monkeys—grotesque, yet natural, and darkie to the life. As we have found over 6,000 citizens of Illinois in Missouri Regiments, which are to be credited to this State, with only about 1,500 Missourians in our regiments, it is quite probable that we shall be able to avoid the conscription, especially as it seems to have been "postponed by circumstances beyond our control," to sometime in the future.

Gen. ORME has established more rigid rules for the government of Camp Douglas, so far as relates to the intercourse of the prisoners with their friends and sympathizers. The establishment of a commissary Department of Subsistence here, and the doing away with the jobbing, as is shortly to be done, will be a good thing for the Government, but rather "rough" on the speculators, contractors and others. The soldiers at the Camp have suffered considerably, but I have heard of no fatal results.

We have not much to say about business just now. Everything is at a stand-still—that is, comparatively. Speculation in provisions keeps up somewhat on 'change, but it is rather up-hill business, in the face of a most stringent money market.

We have been trying our hand at amusements a little, however, notwithstanding the cold snap. GOTTSCHALK and BRIGNOLI gave a concert last Monday night which was well attended. Our skating-park association have advertised "carnivals;" but the weather, like BEN. WADE in poor old TANEY's case, overdid the business, and they had to be postponed. We have also had some locally exciting cases in the courts, but nothing of general importance.

By the way, everybody hereabouts goes in for BUTLER's plan of relieving our suffering boys in Richmond. There is a general confidence among Western Hoosiers that old BEN. can do almost anything he sets about. He is regarded as the most legitimate descendant of Old Hickory now extant, and the people take to him accordingly. They believe in him religiously—believe that he is in downright earnest, and that his comprehensive grasp of mind is equal to the occasion—that he has a *will* and therefore can find a *way* to carry out his plans, as he has invariably heretofore done.

The Principles of Taxation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, has suggested many and important changes in the Excise Law, for the purpose of increasing the revenue. The Convention of Assessors at Chicago, just adjourned, have also embodied the results of their year's experience in a series of suggestions, which they deem conducive to the same end. But the recommendations of both the Commissioner and the Assessors have reference entirely to details, and embrace no discussion of the principles of taxation. This is to be regretted, for such discussion, illustrated by the experience of European nations, is what the people—the tax-paying people—very much desire and need; and it is desirable as well for the guidance of our legislation. Improvement in the framing and execution of the law is to be looked for in the reduction, and not in the increase of the number of articles to be taxed. The much greater revenue of Great Britain is derived principally from taxes levied on a very few articles, having been reduced from several hundred in number, from time to time guided by the light of experience, to fifteen or sixteen. The Secretary complains that the receipts of internal revenue fall far below his estimates. If we remember aright, thirty millions was the estimated revenue from manufactures alone, whereas the total revenue from all sources is only about thirty-seven millions. Now we think it clear that the failure to raise from manufactures the desired amount of tax, is due to the fact that the law has failed to direct the tax-gatherer to the richest and most certain sources of supply.

Manufactures naturally arrange themselves into two classes, namely, the primary and the secondary. The primary embrace all manufactures of raw materials, by which we mean all materials which have to undergo subsequent or secondary manufacture to adapt them to consumption or use. The secondary embrace all other branches of manufacture. The primary manufactures are few, the secondary innumerable. Primary manufactures always bear a market price, being quotable at ruling rates. Their successful prosecution demands the investment of large capital and the superintendence of first-class business ability. Being in their nature and specific character identical with the foreign products, the tariffs can be readily and accurately adjusted and adapted to offer them the requisite protection against foreign competition. Any tax imposed on this class of manufactures will surely become a constant element of their market price, and the tax will thus ultimately be levied unfailingly on the consumer, where it belongs, and where the law intends it shall apply; for the secondary manufacturer, however incompetent to estimate *all* the elements of cost, never loses sight of the price of his raw materials and labor. Such manufactures being necessarily directed, as below observed, by first-rate business ability, and furnished with ample means and all needful money facilities, the taxes, payable monthly in cash, can be promptly met, and without financial embarrassment. Secondary manufactures, on the contrary, strictly speaking, have no market price. Prices are governed mainly by competition, which in all the minor branches of manufacture especially, is always sharp—not seldom ruinous, and by the manufacturer's financial necessities compelling him frequently to sacrifice his goods to meet his engagements—due for the most part to the want of sufficient working capital, and not rarely to the lack of business tact and capacity. Hence the monthly taxes on this class of manufacturers become at once distressing, and in thousands of instances their prompt payment is rendered absolutely impossible. The ultimate effect of onerous taxation, thus indiscriminately applied, might be here traced in their tendency to limit and curtail the development of manufacturing industry, gradually but surely substituting the products of foreign manufactures for our own; but the limits of a newspaper article will not permit us to enlarge on this topic. We will remark only in passing that, in levying taxes, this truth should never be lost sight of, namely, that the condition and prosperity of the productive industry of the country is always a measure of the general prosperity and welfare. Guided by this principle, England, alike in times of peace or war, carefully abstains from the imposition of taxes on her manufacturing industry—to the American people, at this time, a most pertinent and instructive example.

But, finally, assuming that it is the settled policy of our Government to raise revenue from taxes on manufactures, it would seem to us an act of legislative wisdom to derive such revenue wholly from taxes on primary manufactures, exempting the secondary from all taxation whatever, excepting the license tax, which, in view of such exemption, it might be recommended to raise to a sum not less than one hundred, nor greater than two hundred dollars. As an illustration of our views, we will instance the raw material iron, second to no other manufacture in importance, and capable of indefinite extension and development. In reference to ordinary manufactures, iron is a raw material, first as pig-iron, and next, as wrought or malleable iron, in its various forms of bars, bands, hoops, sheets, &c. A most unaccountable anomaly in the Excise Law has quite escaped, *if not the notice*, certainly the mention of both the Commissioner and the Assessors. Pig-iron, which, all things considered, is perhaps *the most important of all our manufactures*, is, under the Internal Revenue Law, *not considered a manufacture at all, and is, consequently, exempt from all taxation whatever.* The make of pig-iron is rapidly on the increase in the United States, and during the year 1863, according to the best accessible authority, will not fall short of 1,500,000 tons. A tax of five dollars per ton would have yielded a revenue of seven and a half millions. The production of wrought iron during the same period is estimated at 800,000 tons, which, at seven and a half dollars a ton, would have yielded six millions of revenue. The duty at present levied on wrought iron is very light, and yields a quite insignificant revenue to the treasury. Whatever the tax imposed on a ton of iron, the same, of course, should be added to the customs duty, thus affording the manufacturer the identical protection he now enjoys. The duties on iron under our present tariff, it will be remembered, are specific. The import of pig-iron for the year 1863 may be set down at 100,000 tons, that of wrought iron at 300,000 tons, which at an increased duty of 5@7½ dollars per ton, respectively, would have yielded $2,750,000, thus making the total contribution of taxes on iron alone to the revenue of $16,250,000 for the year 1863, and which, at the present increasing rate of production, would certainly not fall short of $20,000,000 for the year 1864.

We have purposely confined our remarks to raw materials, which are the product of what we term primary manufactures; but other raw materials, such as cotton, wool and tobacco, for like reasons, should bear the taxes which are now levied on the secondary manufactures consuming them.

The advantages of the above indicated mode of raising revenue from taxes on manufactures over the present plan are, economy, promptitude and certainty in the collection of the tax—a greater revenue from taxes thus levied, if we may so speak, at the head waters of taxation, than when sought for at the countless rivulets and rills distributed over a vast extent of territory—the promotion of our manufacturing industry, by stimulating to the greatest possible activity of which they are capable our secondary manufactures, and of course, also, the primary—the secondary manufactures calling for and absorbing the raw materials just in proportion as they are left free and unembarrassed in the employment of their combined capital, credit and enterprise; and finally, the assimilation, as nearly as possible, of direct to indirect taxes—the great mass of the industry of the country, unconsciously, as it were, acquiescing in, and accommodating itself to, the demands of taxation, thus avoiding the embarrassment, annoyance and irritation which, under the present law as applied to manufactures, are so widely diffused, and which threaten, if persevered in, to work out the most disastrous results. N.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN RENOMINATED.

An Address from the Members of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The following is the address to President LINCOLN by the Union members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to which allusion has already been made:

To his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, thus early in the session of that body, hasten to congratulate you on the success of the policy of the National Administration, and the auspicious circumstances under which the second Congress of your term has been organized. When it is fairly considered that the policy of your Administration was made the issue in the late elections—when it is known that in the contest for the most important State as well as the most insignificant municipal office, the issue involved all the essential principles of the policy of your Administration, the result must be the more highly appreciated by the friends of freedom abroad, and cheering to the defenders of freedom, the Union and the Constitution at home. We would be unmindful of the duty we owe our country if we hesitated to acknowledge the force of that policy in the elections which placed us in our present legislative positions. When fearlessly advocated and set before the people, it won us victory in the face of the most persistent and bitter opposition from the foes of free government. You need not be reminded of the effect which the late election in Pennsylvania had on the destiny of the nation. The triumph at the ballot-box aroused the ardor, and seemed to breathe fresh valor into the hearts of our soldiers, for the achievement of victory on the battle-field. And if the voice of Pennsylvania became thus potential in indorsing the policy of your Administration, we consider that, as the representatives of those who have so completely indorsed your official course, we are only responding to their demands when we thus publicly announce our unshaken preference for your reelection to the Presidency in 1864.

The hope and the life of the American people are now centred in the purpose and the effort of the Government to crush the rebellion. In more than two years of struggle we have discovered that the rebellion is continued for an object more important than that of redressing even a real wrong. It is waged for the establishment of a dogma and the recognition of a barbarism. It is carried on against the Government for its absolute destruction. In such a struggle there can be no compromise advised to offer or considered for acceptance. One or other of the contending parties must triumph. Justice must be vindicated by the full recognition and operation of the Government in all the States, or the claims of the traitors will be maintained, this magnificent structure of our Government destroyed, and the rights of men forever ignored. To make a change in the Administration, until its authority has been fully established in the revolted States, would be to give the enemies of the Government abroad the pretext for asserting that the Government had failed at home. To change the policy now in operation to crush rebellion and restore the land to peace would be to afford the traitors in arms time to gather strength, if not for immediate victory, at least for ultimate success in their efforts permanently to dissolve the Union. Having a firm faith in the logic and the reason of these positions, we are frank in our endeavors thus to urge on you the acceptance of a reelection to the Presidency. We believe the policy of your Administration rendered us victorious at our last election, and we now insist that that policy, if represented by yourself in all the States, would give the victory to the Government in November, and thus forever put an end to all hope of the success of treason.

We do not make this communication at this time to elicit from you any expressions of opinion on this subject. Having confidence in your patriotism, we believe that you will abide the decision of the friends of the Union and yield a consent to any honorable use which they may deem proper to make of your name, in order to secure the greatest good to the country, and the speediest success to our arms. Pennsylvania has always wielded potent influence in the politics of the country. Her preferences have been tantamount to the success of the statesmen to whom she attaches herself—and her voice has never failed to give the victory to the right. And while we, the representatives of the great majority of the masses of the Commonwealth, thus avow our confidence and reliance in your official action and capacity, we feel that we are responding to the clearly-expressed preferences of those masses, and that Pennsylvania would hail your reelection as the omen of complete victory to the Government. Expressing what we feel to be the language not only of our own constituents, but also of the people of all the loyal States, we claim to indulge the expectation that you will yield to the preference which has already made you the people's candidate for President in 1864.

Hoping, Sir, that you may live to see the full triumph of your efforts to rescue your country from rebellion, and enjoy many years thereafter of its tranquil peace and prosperity, we remain your friends and fellow-citizens. Respectfully,

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Jeremiah Nichols, Henry Johnson, Thomas Hoge, M. B. Lowry, William J. Turrell, Stephen F. Wilson, James L. Graham, Jacob E. Ridgway, Chas. M'Canless, Wilmer Worthington, Geo. W. Householder, D. Fleming, B. Champneys, J. M. Dunlap, George Connell. John P. Fenney, Speaker.

I do certify that the above letter is signed by every Union member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, except Senator HARRY WHITE, of Indiana, now in Libby Prison, Richmond, and I cheerfully concur with them, and wish to unite with them in the same.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, Clerk of the Senate.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

Henry C. Johnson, Speaker; John D. Watson, William Foster, W. W. Watt, James N. Kerns, Luke V. Sutphin, Edward G. Lee, T. J. Bigham, R. A. M'Murtrie, Jas

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers of the 15th inst. were received yesterday at Fortress Monroe. They contain telegrams from Charleston as late as Thursday last, when the bombardment was progressing with increased fury, several new Parrotts having been opened upon the city from Fort Gregg. During the two days preceding the date of the dispatch, 471 shells had been fired at the place, but with what effect is not mentioned. The telegrams report the number of vessels at Hilton Head to be very large, and say that a fleet has recently gone Southward. MOSBY is reported to have been badly whipped in the recent affair at Harper's Ferry, but notwithstanding his losses, he is said to be still harassing our men.

Our Washington dispatches inform us that a Court-marshal has been organized, to meet on the 19th inst., with Maj.-Gen. OGLESBY as President, for the trial of Surgeon-General HAMMOND and others, against whom charges have been preferred.

Admiral LEE has officially reported the destruction of the new first-class rebel steamer *Dare*. This was the vessel's first trip, and on the 7th inst., finding it impossible to escape falling a prize to our blockaders off Wilmington, her captain ran her ashore, when she bilged, becoming a total wreck. The *Dare* is the twentieth steamer destroyed or captured off Wilmington since July last.

The United States steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. Baldwin, arrived at Sandy Hook late last night, from her long and unsuccessful cruise in search of the pirate *Alabama*.

Part of Col. McCOOK's cavalry regiment attacked the Eighth and Eleventh Texas regiments on Thursday last, at Moseley Creek, Tenn., killing 14 and taking 41 prisoners.

Gen. BUTLER has undertaken to learn the people of Norfolk lessons in loyalty. JOHN FORD, convicted of violating his oath of allegiance by corresponding with Confederates at Richmond, and other misdemeanors, has just been sentenced "to hard labor in the Norfolk jail for the term of one year, to wear a twenty four-pound ball chained to his right leg by a chain three feet long, and to be employed at cleaning the streets or any hard labor assigned him in said city, and at the end of that time to be sent beyond the limits of the department and never permitted to return."

Private advices from Chattanooga indicate the concentration of large rebel forces in front of FOSTER, in East Tennessee, and GRANT, at Chattanooga. It is believed that the campaign will open with an attempt to recover Knoxville, and that the bulk of LEE's army will be transferred to that army, LEE himself taking the general command of the Western armies.

Mr. WARFIELD, a merchant of Baltimore, has gone to Richmond by authority of the War Department, to endeavor to effect the exchange of Senator WHITE of Pennsylvania for Gen. TRIMBLE, who is a relative of Mr. WARFIELD.

GENERAL NEWS.

Great activity prevails at the Naval Depot at Cairo, and it is said that an expedition to go up Red River is being fitted out. Workmen are engaged day and night in preparing the boats required for this purpose, and in about two weeks it is expected that all will be ready. What the object of the expedition is has not transpired; but if Red River should be sufficiently high to admit the passage of these vessels up very far, important transactions will undoubtedly take place.

JOHN HAY, Assistant Private Secretary of the President, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, and has been ordered to the Department of the South, upon the staff of Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE. He leaves to-morrow.

The St. Paul *Press* says: "The telegraph line up the Mississippi River cannot be constructed this Winter, as the ground is found to be frozen too hard to work to much advantage. As soon as Spring opens, the work of setting the poles, which are being got out now, will commence. The line will be completed to Anoka about May 1. The remainder of the line to St. Cloud is under contract to be completed by June 15, and will thereafter be steadily constructed to Fort Abercrombie and Pembina. Four thousand poles are being cut and delivered now.

A dispatch from Wheeling, Va., dated yesterday, says that the Ohio River is frozen over, except just at that place. Teams were crossing on the ice between Belair and Benwood.

Eleven hundred persons have subscribed to the oath annexed to the President's Proclamation of Amnesty, in Newbern, N. C.

The Legislature of Kentucky has passed a bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into that State. The great influx of slaves is said to have had the effect of cheapening the price and overflowing the market.

A cotton company has been originated in Boston with a capital of $100,000. An agent has been dispatched to the Mississippi Valley to make arrangements for the cultivation of the staple.

One hundred and fifty cords of wood were cut and split at Marion, Iowa, on Christmas day, for the benefit of the "war widows."

A good demand prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs on Saturday. Flour and Wheat were firmer, Provisions were less active; Pork and Lard closed heavily. Whisky, Cotton, Hay, Hops, Leather and Wool were in fair request. Groceries were moderately inquired for. The freight market was not very active, owing partly to the advanced claims of shipowners. There were 557 vessels of all classes in port.

NEW-JERSEY VERSUS THE UNITED STATES.—Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey, devotes a large part of his message to denunciations of the Emancipation Proclamation issued by the President a year ago, and to arguments intended to show that the offer of an amnesty now made to the rebels will do more hurt than good. Gov. PARKER has a right to his opinion on these subjects as on all others. But we do not see what good object he proposes to accomplish by ventilating them at so much length in his message. He can scarcely expect to induce the President to recall either the proclamation or the offer of amnesty. The former, according to the most reliable information that reaches us, has produced very good results and has contributed very largely to that crippling of the rebel resources which is the best guarantee of the downfall of the rebel Government. And up to the present time we have no reason to suppose that the effect of the proffered amnesty has been otherwise than beneficial. Would not Gov. PARKER have acted more wisely if he had quietly waited to see what the effect of these measures would be before insisting so zealously upon their certain failure?

It is possible that he may, like Gov. SEYMOUR, be of opinion that the defeat of the measures of the Government will demonstrate its incapacity; and he may be aiming, therefore, to do his share toward producing that defeat. Indeed, we do not find it easy to account for the tone and tenor of his discussion of this subject on any other hypothesis. The motive does not strike us as very patriotic, and the endeavor, we are confident, will meet with no success.

The Lessee System on the Mississippi.

The great economical discussion in Europe, between large holdings and small holdings, has never been renewed here, as every one is thoroughly convinced that small farms and small freeholders are much the best for this country. The only part of the country which has been worked in large estates is now reaping the benefit of an aristocracy. A people which has no class of intelligent, independent small freeholders, will inevitably be exposed to such convulsions and such ambitious revolutions as the slave-aristocracy of the South has caused on this continent. There is, in such a system of industry, no great intelligent middle class to hold the balance between the extremes of society.

President LINCOLN, who is far more of a statesman than many persons give him credit for, has distinctly seen this grand defect of the South, and he evidently knows there can be no reconstruction on a sound basis without the old divisions of society being totally broken up. He has accordingly struck at the aristocracy mercilessly, by excepting in his Amnesty Proclamation what are substantially all the higher classes of the Slave States, and at the same time he has held out the inducement for the formation of a new Democratic class. In our judgment, there was never a more unjust criticism than that of WENDELL PHILLIPS on this very point—he holding that the tendency of the Proclamation is to form a landed aristocracy of a few members. All our legislation in regard to the rebellious States, has wisely looked toward this very point. The various acts of confiscation tend to break up the ownership of the land, and to throw it into the hands of the many. Nothing can possibly give the Union such a secure hold over the South, as the dividing the confiscated lands among the Northern soldiers and other freeholders. A large class of petty landholders, pledged to the Government and opposed to Slavery, is a barrier against rebellion which can never be overthrown. The whole people see this; it is the evidently wise policy of the nation, and yet we learn that the whole policy of leasing plantations in the wealthiest Southern districts—the Lower Mississippi Valley—is based on precisely the opposite principle. A trustworthy observer, Dr. YEATMAN, President of the Western Sanitary Commission, states, in a recent report of the Commission, "that lessees are allowed to have as many plantations as their cupidity may lead them to grasp." A single person has been known to have four and even five plantations. He has reason, too, to believe that a combination is being formed to obtain a monopoly of these estates. When it is remembered that these properties number in some cases thousands of acres, and that few gold mines can return such a profit as some of them will during the next few years, the folly of any such policy of lesseeships is too plainly seen. But when we consider the far-reaching political consequences of introducing into these fabulously wealthy cotton-bottoms a class of small farmers or freeholders, loyal and Anti-Slavery, the policy now adopted seems more than foolish—even perilous to the country.

Dr. YEATMAN furthermore informs us that the present lessees are, with a few exceptions, mere camp-adventurers—"army-sharks," as they are rightly named—who are actuated by no motives of either loyalty or humanity. To them are mainly intrusted that great population of freed laborers, on whom so much of the prosperity of those districts must in the future depend. We need not be surprised that the unfortunate negroes are plucked, and plundered, and cheated to the last degree, by these rascals, so that, except for the priceless boon of liberty, their condition is often hardly better than it was in Slavery. Dr. YEATMAN says very justly that if these plantations were divided up into parcels of 100 or 200 acres, to suit the means of Western men, thousands would soon flock there to lease them, "especially when it was known that one acre in cotton would yield in cash ten times as much as in any crop at home." There can be no doubt of this; and the only wonder is that the administrators of the South-Western Department should never have thought of so obvious a principle. We do not know where the blame of this "Lessee System" rests—whether on the Treasury or War Departments—but in any case, the present condition of things needs a thorough reform.

THE CONDITION OF FORT SUMTER.—The quantity of patience, powder and public money spent by our fleet in bombarding Fort Sumter during the last few months renders the actual condition of that historic fortress a matter of considerable public interest. A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of Dec. 1, gives an account of a visit which he had paid the fort a few days previous. He found it a very interesting expedition, though decidedly dangerous in consequence of the constant fall of shells from the Federal fleet, directed in their flight by a powerful calcium light which enabled the assailants to see perfectly everything about the Fort. Until they got into the *bombproofs*, therefore, the party were exposed to a good deal of danger: but once there, they were perfectly safe. The writer adds:

"The bombproofs are lofty and spacious, and well ventilated. The last bombardment has not injured them in the slightest degree; indeed, they are, if anything, really stronger than before, from the amount of the *débris* knocked down upon them. Maj. ELLIOT, the Commandant, was kind enough to take me out into the area and on to the parapet, to show me the effects of the bombardment—a courtesy, by the by, which, considering the lively way in which shells were flying about us, was indicative of very genuine politeness. We had not been half a minute in the area when one of the lookouts got his jaw broken with a bit of shell, and we had hardly got back when another poor fellow was brought in with two-thirds of his head knocked off. Under the circumstances, we did not stay long; still, I had time enough to take a good look round and see all I wished. The place is undoubtedly very much injured; indeed, it is hardly possible to do the walls any further damage. The sea front is almost entirely knocked into the area, and you can now walk up from the area to the top of the walls which once faced the sea. The wall which they battered so in August is now the best one left; it retains pretty well its original height. It is the part of the building which originally contained the officers' quarters, and was made pretty solid between April and August by filling up every vacuum with sand. The side toward the City has also, comparatively, suffered little. The casualties in the fort are seldom heavy, and arise from the men exposing themselves carelessly. The sentinels, most of whom have to be posted at night, have mostly a shelter into which they can dodge when they see a shell coming. The men are very anxious that the Federals should try another assault."

It seems to us that the rebels ought to be gratified in this anxiety, especially if we are really in earnest in our purpose to take Charleston; if not, we had better abandon it. To spend months after months, and millions upon millions, in bombarding a heap of stone and mortar, which becomes every day a better protection for the men behind it, does not seem to us especially sensible or profitable.

Female Education for the Better Classes.

We have alluded recently to the middle class examinations for women in England as a step in the right direction with regard to the elevation of the female working classes. It is still more clearly a national progress in respect to the advancement of women in the middle and upper classes. The great want, both in England and America, for these ranks of life, is a more thorough and practical education. Every father of a family here who is not a man of wealth, knows that his daughters, unless they marry, have but two professions open to them after his death leaves them on the world—that is, teaching and keeping a boarding-house. Now, not to speak of the *disagrémens* of the latter business, comparatively few women are fitted for either of those employments, whether by nature or training. Then the fact that but two lines of occupation are substantially open, crowds them with competitors, so that the salaries and profits are reduced to a very low rate.

There is no question that women's faculties, if turned in their appropriate direction and well educated, are as useful to the world, and, in some instances, as "marketable" as the masculine. So far as they are trained together, a girl is quite as ready in mathematics or languages, as orderly, as punctual, as quick-witted and retentive in memory as a boy. There is no earthly reason why she should not make an equally good book-keeper, or accountant, or clerk, or translator, or superintendent of details in business, when she grows up. There are plenty of pursuits open to woman now, if she only had the training and education suitable.

But the truth is, the young lady of the middle and higher class is not usually educated so as to be of much value, in a pecuniary sense, to the persons bidding for labor. How seldom can she cast up a long column of figures correctly, or write a good mercantile hand, or a clear, pure English style, or translate idiomatically or make abstracts intelligently, or keep books or clear up accounts. Yet all these things are (or should be) the rudiments of a masculine education, and they all command a definite value in the market. How many branches of literature might be profitably worked by women; how many departments of science and of practical charity, of artistic manufacture, of medical practice, and help of the sick, if they had only had the training and experience necessary.

Education could fit women for all these things; but it must be thorough, persistent, practical education. The higher and more perfect the training for women, the more likely they are to be able to turn their minds to any branch which shall open itself, and especially to reap profits and honors in the higher fields.

We believe that *every woman should be prepared for a profession.* It is true that her highest destiny is marriage, but the position of waiting for that will be far more dignified, and her circumstances in it far more comfortable, if she have been thoroughly educated for a special branch. No sensible man would be any less likely to marry a woman for knowing that she was clever and trained in some favorite pursuit. And, indeed, every one must see that a thoroughly educated lady, even in an intellectual direction, is generally a better housekeeper and manager (other things being equal) than one untrained. Education gives self-control, exactitude, order, quickness of faculty, and the power of planning and combining, and these are indispensable housekeeping qualities. Moreover, it seems perfectly rational and desirable that the woman should, if possible, contribute to the income of the household by her own labor, and in some more profitable way than sewing or sweeping. When we consider that the great part of the time of most ladies of small means is spent on labor which could be purchased for seventy-five cents a day, we shall see that here is not a very high pecuniary result of our system of female education.

This war has given a remarkable instance of how much value the labor of thoroughly-trained women can be, even to the whole country, and of how naturally a profession arises to a woman whose faculties have been previously educated. The immense business of obtaining and forwarding voluntary sanitary supplies to the army has fallen almost entirely upon the weaker sex. Ladies have appeared from private life who have at once manifested remarkable organizing powers, arranging a system of collecting and dividing supplies over hundreds of thousands of square miles, keeping books, writing innumerable letters, sorting goods, forming branch associations, and superintending hospitals and corps of nurses.

The ladies who have managed these matters have been, usually, those who have enjoyed the most complete education, and though their labor has been one of love, it is not too much to say, that in pecuniary value, it has been worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the country.

There ought to be—and we have no doubt there will be—especial schools in particular branches for women. The Cooper Institute is a beginning, and there is no reason why there should not be in other cities, "Schools of Design," where girls could learn wood-engraving, or ornamental designing, or painting, or any other branch of practical art.

The experiment of the "Women's Medical College," begun in this City, we trust will be carried out to a satisfactory conclusion, so that those ladies who desire, may educate themselves as scientific physicians and nurses.

No employment in which a woman can, according to her nature, successfully compete with man, should for a moment be closed to her. But the greatest help to woman, as we have often repeated, will be a more complete school education. We have grave doubts whether the system of female education, as a whole, in New-York, both private and public, is either thorough or practical. There is certainly a vast deal of cramming, and high-pressure teaching, and display of accomplishments, but of a sound, complete, intellectual education, we fear there is far too little. We sincerely wish some University-examinations could be established here, to test the training of our common schools and ladies' seminaries.

Foreign Criticisms on our Prize Courts.

We have shown in a previous article that the attack of the *Memorial Diplomatique* upon the Prize Court of this District, in reference to the case of the *Stephen Hart*, was entirely unjustifiable. An examination of the opinion of the Court in the case of the *Springbok*, which has been furnished us, leads us to a similar conclusion as to this case. We find in that part of the article which relates to it, as we found in what related to the *Stephen Hart* misstatements of the facts of the case, and misstatements of the law as laid down in it, and if the former are not so gross as those in reference to the *Stephen Hart*, the latter are even graver.

We find it said in the article that in the cargo of the *Springbok* there were "one dozen rifle bayonets and one dozen swords, a few hundred weight of nitrate of potash, besides some bales of coarse brown cloth, said by the United States authorities to be suitable for the use of the rebel troops; and lastly a case of buttons, on which were stamped neither arms nor any national device, but which the Federal authorities further declared to be adapted to the uniforms of the rebels," and it adds that, "solely on account of these paltry articles," the *Springbok* and her cargo was "seized and condemned."

Here are several mistakes. The "coarse brown cloth" spoken of was some 20 bales of army blankets. The buttons "on which were stamped neither arms nor any national device," were stamped C. S. N. We might well claim that this rebel device was not a "national" one, but it surprises us to see such a claim made by any one abroad. Is it admitted then at last that the rebels have not succeeded in establishing a nation?

There were also some other articles on board which might be claimed to be contraband. There were a large quantity of army boots, a quantity of drugs, a coil of rope, &c., &c. Still the general fact no doubt remains that the major part of the cargo was not contraband. But the statement that the *Springbok* herself was condemned solely on account of these articles, is a very great misrepresentation of the case, as will be shown in a moment.

The writer of the article pretends to quote the following proposition as being the one on which Judge BETTS based his condemnation of vessel and cargo, viz;

"That a neutral vessel, sailing between neutral ports, is not less subject to capture and condemnation if she be laden with a cargo not to be sold or disposed of in the neutral ports to which she is destined, but to be thence transhipped to the enemy's country."

And he adds: "We venture to say that the preceding proposition, which we give textually, is in flagrant contradiction with those which have been laid down by the most eminent jurists," which statement he thereupon undertakes to establish. We do not care to discuss whether he has established it or not, for the simple reason that this "proposition" is nowhere to be found in the opinion of Judge BETTS, either "textually" or in substance.

The Judge lays down several propositions of law in the case, some applicable to the cargo alone, and others to the vessel. The first is that "*contraband articles*, destined on their departure from a neutral port to be delivered to the enemy, either by being carried directly into the port of the enemy in the vessel in which they leave the neutral port, or by being transhipped at another neutral port into another vessel, are the subject of capture." This proposition, as will be noticed, applies simply to cargo, and that contraband of war. It is a proposition which has the support of Judge STORY in the case of the *Commercen*, of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT in the cases of the *Jonge Pieter*, the *Richmond*, the *Maria*, &c., of Judge KENT and of HALLECK and WILDMAN in their works on International Law. It was also embraced within the decision of the *Dolphin*, condemned by the District Court of Florida, the principles of which decision the Solicitor-General of England declared in the House of Commons "were to be found in every volume of Lord STOWELL's decisions."

The next proposition is that where contraband goods, destined for the use of the enemy, are found on board a vessel, all other goods on board belonging to the same owners, must share the fate of the contraband articles. The Judge only cites HALLECK, PHILLIMORE, and WILDMAN, and one decision of Sir WM. SCOTT in support of it. He might have cited many others. The rule is laid down by HAZLITT and ROCHE, in their Law of Maritime Warfare, on the authority of Lord STOWELL, and also of BYNKERSHOEK.

Now all the cargo of the *Springbok* was claimed by the same persons. Some of it was contraband of war. This is admitted by the article itself. And no distinction is made as to the amount of contraband which shall forfeit all goods belonging to the same owner.

The question of the destination of these contraband articles alone remains, to render the condemnation of the cargo a logical necessity. The evidence on this important branch of the case is not alluded to in the article. It showed a singular connection of the *Springbok* with the *Stephen Hart*, and with the steamer *Gertrude*, which was captured while endeavoring to run the blockade into Charleston, and condemned without opposition. The *Gertrude* was owned by one THOS. S. BEGBIE, of London, and he was the charterer of the *Springbok*. The cargo of the *Springbok* was claimed by BEGBIE and by S. ISAACS CAMPBELL & Co. jointly, and this latter firm were the claimants of the cargo of the *Stephen Hart*. And the marks and numbers of the cargo of the *Gertrude*, captured while going into Charleston, so supplemented the marks and numbers of the cargo of the *Springbok*, as to make it beyond a doubt that the two cargoes were part of one adventure. For instance, in the *Springbok* was found one bale marked A in a diamond, and numbered 779, and in the *Gertrude* were found bales with the same mark, numbered 780, 782, &c. In the *Springbok* were four bales numbered 985, 986, 987 and 989; in the *Gertrude* was found the missing bale, with the same mark and numbered 988. And the Court says that as the cargoes of the *Stephen Hart* and the *Gertrude* were on their way into the rebels' country, and the owners of the *Gertrude* and of the *Stephen Hart* were the owners of the cargo of the *Springbok*, and the two cargoes of the *Springbok* and the *Gertrude* had this manifest connection with each other, the inference is a fair one that the three cargoes had the same destination. It seems to us that the Court is in the right, and that the condemnation of the cargo of the *Springbok* necessarily followed.

As to the vessel, the Judge holds that she is forfeited, not merely because these contraband articles were on board, but because her master and owners were shown on the evidence to have known that there were contraband articles on board destined for the rebels, yet sailed the vessel, without invoices, and with bills of lading and a manifest fabricated so as to conceal the fact that such contraband articles were on board. This act of the master, says the Judge, "subjects the vessel to condemnation, as the result of such fraud, when, under other circumstances, she might go free, even though the goods were confiscated." Thus, it appears that the forfeiture of the vessel is placed upon the ground of fraud, which is not even alluded to by the writer of the article in question.

As to the "three flagrant violations of international law" charged upon the Court, we maintain that neither of them is to be found in the case of the *Springbok*, any more than in that of the *Stephen Hart*. There was no "arbitrary assimilation of ordinary articles to contraband of war." The Judge expressly says: "While I do not decide that all of these articles are necessarily contraband of war, it is sufficient to say that some of them are clearly so." This is admitted by the article itself.

Nor was there a "seizure of an entire cargo because it comprised a few articles of alleged contraband." There was a seizure of an entire cargo, because it comprised some articles of admitted contraband of war, destined for the use of the rebels, and all belonged to the same owners.

And the condemnation of even neutral property, under a neutral flag, on its way from one neutral port to another, but destined to the use of the enemy, and going to the neutral port merely for transhipment, part of it being contraband of war, and all of it belonging to the same owners, the vessel having fraudulent papers, is not an "illegal condemnation," nor a violation of international law. It is the being engaged in such a transaction which violates it. And when the maritime Powers undertake to protest against the decisions of our Courts, we apprehend it will not be in a case where such an undertaking has been detected and overthrown.

NOT A PLEASANT PROSPECT.—We hear a great deal of the corruptions that have become rife in every department of our Government. We have no doubt there is quite enough truth in what is said upon this subject to warrant very severe denunciations and very marked solicitude for the permanent welfare of the country. But if misery loves company, we are not wholly without sources of consolation. Affairs in the rebel Confederacy seem to be a good deal worse even than the most graphic of our home critics have represented them here. A correspondent of the London *Times*, who is favored with a residence at Richmond, thus discourses on this prolific theme:

"But it is not for want of confidence in the army of Gen. LEE which shakes my faith. *If the Confederate horizon is at this moment overcast, it is not because Confederate troops are less valiant than of yore, but because the Confederate people are more corrupt.* It is difficult not to curl the lip when the grasping, money-grubbing, mercenary spirit of the Yankee is denounced in an atmosphere reeking with speculation more feverish and eager than any that Wall-street exhibits. Go this day to the great auction sale of blockade-running goods exhibited by Messrs. KENT and PAINE, in the principal street of Richmond, take note of the army of young and ablebodied men *who might, if they were men and not sharks, swell Lee's host to* 100,000 *bayonets*, and who are engaged in scrambling over each others' backs to buy silks and muslins, and to invest some of the Confederate notes which they have in two years and a half of unscrupulous greed amassed in materials and fabrics which, whether the Confederates sink or swim, must still command gold. What may still be in store for this agonized and sorely tried continent it is more difficult to say than when the thunder of the first gun which initiated the greatest revolutionary war of history reverberated around the walls of Fort Sumter and died away on the startled ear; but if on the 7th of this current month the Confederate Congress, which assembles to hold counsel upon matters of as grave debate as were ever submitted to deliberative body, and which, it must be owned, has hitherto shown little grasp, or earnestness, or capacity, fails to rise to the height of the great argument before it, *then may be expected such misery as upon earth has never yet been known—the extension over the whole area of Secessia of the bloody border warfare of Missouri and Kansas—a cessation of the pure and mild sway of Gen. Lee and his imitators, and an ascent to the surface of Quantrell, M'Neil, Parson Brownlow, and others of the same brood—the dispersion all over the Slave States of at least two hundred thousand border ruffians or guerrillas, more merciless than Italian Condottieri, more stealthy and wily than the red Indian savage, who will never cease to slay and burn until the Federals release their grasp upon a country of which it would take a standing army of two million soldiers to crush the spirit and extinguish the resistance.*"

We doubt very much whether all the disastrous results thus forcibly sketched will be experienced. When the rebel armies are subdued, and the rebel Government broken up, the great body of the Southern people will have too much stake in the preservation of peace and order to permit both thus to be overturned from their very foundations. They will find it indispensable to have some sort of security for their own lives and property; and when their own so-called Government shall have been proved utterly unable to give it to them, they will gladly aid the national authority in its efforts to secure them.

The Fine Arts.

The artists of New-York certainly deserve the thanks of their friends for the pleasant receptions which they are in the habit of giving during the Winter season. The studio in Tenth-street, Dodworth's Building and the Brooklyn Academy of Music, alternately open their doors for these most enjoyable reunions of the art and beauty-loving. In the two former, the numerous studios which they contain are graciously opened for those who search for the beautiful in little out-of-the-way nooks and shady green (baize) spots. Here one gets a glimpse of the mysteries of art-life. Here—skulls and rosebuds—bear-skins and baby hands—stag-horns and ladies' slippers—manikins and meerschaums—laurel wreaths and sledge-hammers—wax figures and bowie-knives—turbans and pickle-jars—steel armor and embroidered handkerchiefs—divans, easy chairs, ottomans and three-legged stools—plaster heads, arms, legs, heels, toes and noses—banjos and harps—locks of hair and boot-jacks—old clothes properly torn—stuffed birds, frying-pans, peacock's tails and gingerbread—all in wonderful contrariety and strange juxtaposition.

The Reception given last Thursday evening at Dodworth's Building was a success. We should suggest, however, receiving friends of ener, and fewer at a time. But we must not complain of numbers now, when the ladies are coming down so handsomely toward natural proportions. The ventilation was not what it should be—for to make people appreciative they should be happy, if possible, certainly comfortable. This should not be forgotten in our large assemblies of every sort.

The display of pictures was not very large, but contained many fine specimens of art—which cannot be doubted, when we give a list of the contributors: Cropsey, Whittridge, Gifford, Hubbard, Hayes, Ginoux, Dana, Church, Hazeltine, Durand, Loop, Wenzler, Le Clear, Johnson, Hennessy, Benson, Baker, Kensett, Lang, Coleman, Lazarus, Huntington, Gray, White, Brown, and others. We looked in vain for something from BIERSTADT; but shall expect soon to see some of the wonders in rocks, sunshine, and mountains, which he so carefully studies—some of the gems picked up in his late ramble among the natural wonders of the far West. A cast of BOOTH, as *Hamlet*, by LAURT THOMPSON, was happily compared with the living subject present. The literati, bar and stage were well represented. The gentlemen looked fine, and the ladies, with their elegant toilettes, were very lovely. The music, too, added a charm to the occasion. In fact, courtesy, sociability, art and beauty were most felicitously distributed, and altogether, it was a most happy and brilliant affair.

Important to Drafted Men.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM BEING TAKEN, DISSOLVED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 16.

This morning, in the Supreme Court, the motion to dissolve the injunction heretofore granted to restrain the Provost-Marshal from taking drafted men was granted, Justices STRONG, READ and AGNEW delivering opinions in favor of the dissolution, and Chief Justice WOODWARD and Justice THOMPSON in opposition thereto.

Letter from the Hon. Robert J. Walker.

EUROPEAN EMIGRATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 16.

A dispatch from Washington to Baltimore says:

"A letter received here this morning from ROBERT J. WALKER, dated at London, says that a great revolution is going on in England in reference to the financial strength of this Government. He also says that a heavy tide by emigration will set into this country in the Spring, and, with congenial legislation, it may be carried up to half a million of people a year. He proposes that Congress shall enact that no emigrants shall be liable to conscription during the war, so as to disarm suspicion abroad."

From Sandy Hook.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, Jan. 16—Midnight.

The United States steamship *Vanderbilt* passed the Hook at 11 o'clock to-night, bound in. She will arrive up to port about 1 A. M., if not detained by the ice.

The steamship *Ariel* is now passing the Hook, and will also arrive up to port in about two or three hours, should the ice not prevent.

From Matamoros.

Capt. DAYLY, of the steamship *Moonlight*, arrived Saturday, from Matamoras, reports, Jan. 10, Wilmington bearing west, 125 miles; saw a propeller of about 500 tons, painted lead color, making a heavy black smoke, and steering to northward and eastward, supposed to be a blockade-runner. Capt. DAYLY also reports about 75 vessels off the bar at Matamoras, but the weather being so bad, no cargo could be lightered off. As high as $10 per bale for Cotton was offered, to have it taken to the vessels, but was not accepted in consequence of the weather. The vessels were chafing each other to a considerable extent.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 16.

In the Court of Appeals to-day the following day calendar was fixed for Monday, Jan. 18: Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 and 72.

The Court adjourned to Monday, the 18th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

Cruelty to Animals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondents H. S. S., Carl Benson, and J. H. P., write feelingly of a few of the innumerable instances of cruelty to horses and other animals, which prevail without restraint in this City, and they urge, as many before have urged, that the savages who perpetrate them should be punished, or at least scolded. Ever since my remembrance I have heard and read expressions of this kind; yet the evil has constantly increased with the traffic, and, although it is as possible to produce the desired reform, as it is to obey the Ten Commandments, I see no probability of an abatement of that money-getting policy, which deliberately wears out horses in three years, and leaves them to die and putrefy where they are disabled in the streets. While these drones in power allow such practice, they who use horses as a matter of profit, will not desist from it in compliance with preaching.

There is but one way open to those who appeal to Christians and gentlemen, as these writers do, to some extent. That way is, to introduce a power cheaper than horses. That there is such a power, is probable from the fact that several of the first mechanical engineers in the world, have practically engaged in attempts to establish it, and if they failed, their failure was not from mechanical defects, but from want of that pecuniary encouragement which patent laws are intended to give, but which they have failed to give to this application of power. RICHARD TREDITHICKS, HENRY MONDSLOY, JOSHUA FIELD, and RICHARD ROBERTS, have been and still are, considered the best mechanical engineers in Europe, and each of them patented improvements in steam carriages for common roads; and there were others, who have since risen to eminence, who engaged in the same pursuit. JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL patented improvements and built steam carriages; and WILLIAM ALFORT SUMMERS, now of the firm of LAMB & SUMMERS, of Southampton, was a partner of NATHANIEL OGLE, in building steam carriages, and GEORGE HORTON, of Birmingham, the first advocate of counter-weighting locomotives, also built one. It is inferred that these talented engineers would have succeeded, had not the scheme been impracticable at that time—that is, had it not been incapable of working as cheaply as horses. This inference is incorrect; it was not because they could not work cheaper than horses, but because they could not work cheaper, or much cheaper, than GARVEY, HANCOCK, and other inventors, who were deficient in practical engineering talent, but whose plans, nevertheless, were likely to be formidable in competition as soon as steam locomotion was established and practical builders were employed upon them. The evidence before Parliament showed that these plans could work more cheaply than horses, and at a higher speed, and that the only difficulties were the want of protection against the free competition that would arise as soon as the market was open, and the want of protection against prohibitory tolls and other oppressions. Under such discouragements none would advance the capital necessary to perfect the mechanical details, and contend against the opposition of the horse interests; and, for want of capital to unite them, the multitude of inventors strove against each other, as they now do and will continue to do until a company with efficient capital controls them. Each inventor or mechanician who has a new notion or impression, fancies that *he* has at last conceived the essential idea, and that *he* can make money in spite of the competition of all other variations of an invention that is ninety-five years old.

But to men who have use for steam carriages these considerations are of little moment. They are to make their money by using them, not by building them. Especially those who wish to promote the public good or to protect from cruelty the creatures over whom the Creator has given us dominion, need not require anything equivalent to a solid patent that will exclude all competition. All that they should require is that the invention should work as cheaply as horses to begin with, and that it should be safe and agreeable. All this will be guaranteed if they will give orders or a single order.

There is another class of sufferers whose comfort is sacrificed and whose lives are probably shortened by the cupidity of those who have obtained from politicians the virtual control of passenger transportation. If Christians and gentlemen will patronize a new power and help to establish it, they may impose upon it such conditions that the carriages it moves shall be ventilated, warmed, and not crowded, and that they shall conform to the standard of elegance which is given by the improved buildings recently erected.

A good vehicle to begin with would be a steam cab. Such a vehicle is needed, and could be introduced without much opposition. I can get one built on any reasonable stipulations, if it is certain that it will be paid for when the stipulations are fulfilled.

As the first argument of this preach: if a steam cab should prove more expensive than a horse cab, and should be merely a philosophical curiosity, of no practical use but to show how much per cent. cheaper machinery must be made before such vehicles can compete with horses, even then a few gentlemen may get their money's worth of amusement and information. With this much sure, and a more satisfactory result to be hoped for, I offer my services to those who desire the reforms in question. An efficient and manageable cab they may be sure of, or they need not pay for it. A practicallp useful one, and a pioneer of omnibuses, may be expected, on the evidence of the engineer I have named.

J. K. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

The Pay of Soldiers and Officers.

JANUARY 13, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your review, in yesterday's issue, of the resolutions presented by Mr. BROOKS to the Democratic caucus, looking to the increase of the pay of officers and soldiers of the army, will be approved by the common sense of those to whom it relates.

There is no doubt that the pay of officers and soldiers should be increased approximately proportionate to the prices of living, and there is a feeling, very general in the army, that Congress will do it; although there will be a disappointment as general, if the class of men who adopted the resolutions referred to vote for it. Owing to the advance of the prices of almost everything, the pay now given is seriously felt to be inadequate. I am an officer in the army, and my experience is no doubt that of others.

In the field, owing to the fact that an officer lives almost exclusively on the Government ration, and wears clothing purchased of the quartermaster's department, he finds that he can save sufficient to keep his family comfortably, but can "lay up" nothing; and if he indulges in the luxuries furnished by sutlers, he can easily consume his pay in the field.

On "detached duty," taking with him his family, the most rigid and stinted economy has to be practiced; indeed, he finds at the present prices of living and comforts, the pay wholly inadequate.

I have served nearly thirty months in the field, and was not fully aware of the exorbitant prices to which everything has gone.

It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that Mr. GRIMES' proposition to reduce the pay will not be passed, and that a reasonable advance will be made.

Officers felt, when their pay and mileage were reduced before, that wrong was done them—especially when the mileage of members of Congress was increased at the same session.

A serious reduction of the pay of officers, when they are placed on duty out of the field by their superior officers, will send many of the most faithful and efficient servants of the nation into private life.

A CAPTAIN.

Dickerson vs. Isherwood.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To those who understand the merits of the case, and the *facts* involved, the wordy combat between Messrs. DICKERSON and ISHERWOOD affords no small amount of amusement. Of course the public cannot separate the facts from the fiction, but to those who have watched the engineering career of these two amateur engineers, the case is quite different.

To obtain the best results from the fuel consumed in a steam engine, requires an amount of engineering ability not often to be met with—but engineers who have within the past four or five years constructed steam machinery, which is really inefficient for the purpose for which it was designed, or which, in fact, will scarcely go at all, are equally rare. In fact, paradoxical as it may appear, the only engineers we can call to mind who have succeeded in building this style of engine, are the gentlemen who are now engaged in a controversy over their respective systems—Messrs. DICKERSON and ISHERWOOD.

The first inaugurated his professional career by applying his "inevitable" *cut-off* to a Long Island Sound steamer, (*Empire State,*) a short time after which, this vessel blew up from an excess of "cut-off," scalding about a dozen people to death; next he tinkered with the *Adriatic* until her engine-room looked like the inside of a Jurgenson watch, and before she crossed the Atlantic, his traps had to be removed; next he endeavors to upset the Cornish pumping-engine, by building an engine for the Detroit Water Works, which performed about one-third of the duty contracted for, and would not be received by the Commissioners; finally, as a finishing stroke, he designed the steam machinery of the United States steamers *Rickmond* and *Pensacola*.

The latter commenced his professional career by ruining the machinery of the *Princeton*, designing the terrible engines of the United States steamship *Alleghany* and constructing a newfangled rudder for the United States steamer *Jacinto*, which would not steer her, (wherein he exhibited his want of knowledge of first principles,) but which we trust for the good of the country, after cramming our navy with his worthless machinery, has nearly terminated.

ISHERWOOD does not believe that the efficiency of the steam can be augmented after having been generated in the boilers. Hence he fills his ships with boilers, but does not provide engine enough to properly consume the steam.

On the contrary, DICKERSON believes the efficiency of the steam after being generated in the boilers can be increased to any extent, hence he runs into the other extreme.

The country, however, might be greatly benefited by Mr. DICKERSON's efforts, were it not that he is so violent in his attacks; he makes a martyr at once out of poor ISHERWOOD, who of course has the wit to turn this to his own advantage.

ALPHA AND OMEGA.

Mr. Douglass' Speech.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to state some of the impressions made on my mind by listening last evening, for an hour and a half, to the speech made by Mr. FRED DOUGLASS at Cooper Institute.

1. President LINCOLN is a far more sagacious, judicious and wise friend of the colored race than Mr. DOUGLASS.

2. Should Mr. LINCOLN and the party that sustains him conduct the war on the plan and with the aims recommended by Mr. DOUGLASS, he and his party would soon be driven from power, and Mr. DOUGLASS and his race would be handed over to the tender mercies of the Slaveocracy and the Copperhead Democracy.

3. Mr. DOUGLASS has a noble, humane heart, but his intellect is at fault and defective in some respects. I could easily prove this from his speech. He is incapable of weighing Mr. LINCOLN and his policy in the balance.

4. Mr. DOUGLASS would have the President violate his oath, and trample on the Constitution, by abolishing Slavery in the loyal Slave States, as well as in the rebellious Slave States, and by proclaiming the abolishment of Slavery as the grand aim of the Government in carrying on the war. Mr. DOUGLASS fails to see that Mr. LINCOLN has no right, save a military right, to abolish Slavery, even in the rebellious States.

5. Mr. DOUGLASS does not understand that Slavery has been most effectually weakened, and its enemies most numerously multiplied by the judicious constitutional course pursued by Mr. LINCOLN.

6. Mr. DOUGLASS' desire to have this war carried on for the purpose of placing the slaves at the South on an immediate civil equality with the white citizens of the country, ought not and will not be gratified. A vast majority of the citizens of this land will oppose such a design. It will require many years to effect this safely.

7. The way in which Mr. DOUGLASS censures and condemns Mr. LINCOLN is calculated to weaken the hands of the friends of the colored race, and strengthen the hands of their enemies.

Yours, truly, R.

"Experientia Docet."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is an old saying that "at forty a man is either a fool or a physician." It seems to me he need not be the latter to know, and must be the former not to know, that "overloading the stomach" with *anything*—solid or fluid—is bad for the system. I was speaking of the reasonable and legitimate use of sweet cider as a beverage; permit me to state why, in spite of your medical correspondent, I still think it a wholesome one, good for the liver and stomach, bad for no organ. More than twenty years I remarked that it was the best remedy for incipient sea-sickness. I have frequently observed that persons subject to biliousness and costiveness were relieved by its mildly aperient and tonic action. From these facts I inferred that it was good for the liver and stomach. I have also noticed that persons whose kidneys are deranged by a variety of beverages, sherry, brandy, malt liquors, and even tea, found no such inconvenience from the use of cider. I therefore concluded that it was not bad for the kidneys. I, myself, suffer from a disease of the heart, and found, last Summer, that none of the unfavorable symptoms were increased by a free use of cider. Therefore I suppose that it is not bad for the heart.

Most certainly I have no wish to divert any one's attention from grape-growing and wine-raising. The more fermented liquors are drunk, the less distilled ones will be, to the great gain of health and morals. But as yet American wine cannot be produced so cheaply as European of the same quality, even with the difference of exchange and tariff; and in the meantime, there is a large class who desire some beverage for ordinary use, cheaper than wine, and more adapted to all constitutions and palates than beer.

CARL BENSON.

Cider vs. Wine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Carl Benson speaks for cider—O. K. SAMMIS, M. D., for wine. Being in the apple and cider business, I will say a word, taking exceptions to Mr. S., which is that apples and grapes are both good, and that the apple-tree cannot be pushed out of society by having the grape-vine turn up its nose at it. In fact, if we come to the question of these two among the fruits, the tree seems more favored in majesty. Mr. S. has probably paid more attention to the study of grape sugar, liver sugar, cane sugar, and the curing of liver complaints, than to the laws of health and how to keep people from getting this function disordered. The American people require more acids, and less whisky, brandy and meats. It has been noticed in the malarious districts of the West, that when cider or wine was used by the family they escaped the chills and fever—the fruit acid giving the system a force to neutralize this poison and throw it out. It is a question whether, out of one hundred persons who have used cider temperately nine months in the year, one could be found with what the doctors call liver complaint. Cider and wine should go hand in hand, to elevate the mental and physical systems of the American people. The Catawba wine of the West (some 500,000 gallons now produced annually) is one of the elevating forces for the people of that valley. On the seaboard States the apple grows to great perfection, and its cultivation should be encouraged by all reasonable means. The production of the peach in quantity is a national blessing. This fruit infuses through the "natural gates and alleys of the body" a tonic that mellows the mind of the whole community. Cider is an exceedingly rich drink, and is generally used by our people in too great quantity—temperance being the order of nature. We must leave off narcotics, and let cider and wine take their places. The $20,000,000 now sent annually abroad for tea and coffee should be used to set out apple orchards and vineyards. Plenty of fruits neutralize the evil effects of flesh eating, for which the American people are proverbial. In this way may the mental and physical systems of our people be elevated to the proper status.

FARMER.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 15, 1864.

The Moralities of War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in your paper of Saturday, the circumstantial description by an eyewitness of Gen. WILD's daring swoops upon a number of counties in North Carolina, with varied emotions. With all honor and gratulation to the splendid achievements of that little band of raw negro troops, were mingled not only the painful sympathies which war necessarily must excite, but more painful misgivings as to both the morality and the policy of some of the transactions. Quite possibly my ignorance of military law and necessity, and of the precise circumstances, may be sufficient to account for my unfavorable impressions. But presuming that many other minds may be similarly impressed, I beg you to explain the following points, if they can be explained, to the honor of our armies; or, if otherwise, to unite with me in asking that some Congressman of unquestioned patriotism—no copperhead—would move a thorough inquiry into the general conduct of raids, and particularly negro raids, into the enemy's country.

1. How does it accord with the laws of civilized war, with the principles of military discipline, with the true policy of our Government toward rebellious or semi-rebellious populations, and with the hope of making the negro an honest, docile and law-abiding citizen, to permit emancipating armies to plunder and destroy private property wherever found, belonging to rebels, and to execute an ideal retribution upon the homes of planters for the guilt of the Slave system?

2. Is a "guerrilla," when fighting, or bushwhacking, on the side of the Government, *de facto*, within both its military lines and actual civil jurisdiction, a military outlaw, to be hanged, if caught, and the houses of his aiders and abettors to be burned, for his irregular mode of warfare? And, if yes, have not our moral instincts been altogether at fault in execrating as foulest murder the slaughter of Union men in Kentucky and West Virginia, for defending their homes, on their own hook, against rebel invaders?

That no lurking tenderness for rebels or slaveholders, as such, but a pure concern for the honor and triumph of the glorious cause of our country, is the motive of these queries, my name, herewith inclosed, will assure you. C.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Jan. 11, 1864.

A Genuine Hardship.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1864.

Has a man to starve while the Government owes him as much as would support him for a year? You may answer yes, if the Government had no money to pay him; but such is not the case. Now here are the circumstances in a nutshell: A highly-respectable elderly gentleman, who, by the inscrutable will of Providence, was reduced from wealth and affluence to "honest poverty," now lies sick on his bed, and nearly starving. His last employment was clerk or enrolling officer in a Provost-Marshal's office. He worked as such during the months of October, November and December, 1863, and a few days of the present month, when he was discharged; but the salary he expected he has not received yet. He does not know even when to expect it. The Marshal who employed him gave him all he could—a due-bill or check, showing that the Government owed him $100—but no one would cash it on any terms. A large firm, who cash monthly all kinds of claims against the Government, said that they would not cash it at 25 cents on the dollar.

If this man dies, his death will be on the head of some chief of a department of the circumlocution office; for in a plain case of this kind, where no rolls, or returns, or descriptive lists, or musters-in, or any other papers but the plain, square pay-roll, are required, nothing but circumlocution could consign the man to starve who gave his labor and time to the Government. Yours, JUSTICE.

The False Charge Against Gen. French.

LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. SEDGWICK.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS.
BRANDY STATION, Jan. 12, 1864.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have seen, in the columns of the New-York *Tribune*, an article in relation to the operations in the late advance to Mine Run, which is grossly unjust not only to you, but to the General commanding the Army of the Potomac. I do not recall the exact terms of the article in question, but it charged in substance that you were too much under the influence of liquor, during the battle of Locust Grove, to understand the position of affairs, and it purported to be based on a conversation had with Maj.-Gen. MEADE, while I am fully confident that no such conversation could have occurred. I nevertheless feel bound to place in your possession my emphatic testimony as to the utter falsity of the charge. I had ample opportunities of observing you during that engagement. I had been directed to support your advance, and joined you in person at the commencement of the action, and was with you for some time after its close. During all this time I saw nothing in your manner, or management of affairs, to give ground for the suspicion that you were in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor. On the contrary, the dispositions made by you of your own troops, and of such of mine as were placed at your disposal, and your own personal bearing during the action, were such as to enable me to speak with absolute certainty on the subject of the accusation to which I have referred, and to pronounce it wantonly false in every particular.

I am, very truly,
JOHN SEDGWICK, Major-General.
Maj.-Gen. FRENCH, Commanding Third C

The Late Mr. Thackeray.

A NOTICE BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

There appears in this week's *Albion* a feeling notice of the late W. M. THACKERAY, by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA. Mr. SALA writes:

"It is customary, when a man ends so, to speak of the 'awful' suddenness of his death. Death, in its every aspect, is awful, if not terrible; yet, unlooked-for as was the taking away of Mr. THACKERAY, his was a death that many might have hoped and prayed for. A sufferer for years, he must have been conscious that his life hung upon a very slender thread. He has been heard to allude, many times, half playfully, half seriously to the agonizing spasmodic attacks he was doomed, periodically, to endure, and say that his whole system of mechanism seemed to stop and then go on again, but that some day it would stop, and *not* go on again. A man who suffers in this wise, as many of us do, usually sets his house in order, and becomes, in a manner, familiarized with Death, and resignedly expectant of his coming. To such a calm and submissive state of mind Mr. THACKERAY has himself adverted, in his account of the death of Helen Pendennis. Arthur's mother knew that her disease was mortal. She did not parade it; she did not worry her friends with the detail of its symptoms; but she prepared herself for it, and when the summons came she was ready. At least Mr. THACKERAY was spared long months of sickness, and the slow and wasting away of vital power—at least he died in the fullness of his fame, and in the mellow evening-shine of matured faculties. None saw him sink into paralysis or imbecility. None could sneer at the veteran who lagged superfluous on the stage. None but himself even could dare to hint that his powers were on the wane, and that he had accomplished his task and might gracefully retire. Yet this last he himself would hint at, upon occasion. 'I have said my say,' he told me in 1854. 'I have had my turn, and shall leave it now to the young men. There is JAMES HANNAY, and there are two or three more, but I don't know who else to come after me.' Yet these words were uttered before *The Newcomes* was written, and before his two years' editorship of the *Cornhill Magazine*. * * * I have spoken of the writer, I have spoken of the philosopher; let me add, in fear and trembling, a few words on the man. I say in fear and trembling, for conscious that this sheet may find its way to the other side of the Atlantic, I would rather a hundred times that I had never written one line on this theme, than that one friend of the departed should deem me desirous of turning my knowledge of him into materials for prurient gossip; should think me wishful of vaunting among foreigners my long acquaintance with Mr. THACKERAY, the constant friendship, the untiring kindness he showed me. God knows I wish to claim no hail-fellow, well-met familiarity with him. It is the sorriest of tuft-hunting to brag of the easy terms one has been on with a dead man. I never clapped him on the back, and called him 'THACK,' as I have seen and heard, shudderingly, some do. I always entertained for him, from the first day I met and spoke with him, in 1851, to the last time I pressed his hand at the Reform Club in November, 1863, a feeling of admiration that was mingled with awe. He was so much bigger, wiser, older, better than I was. I always felt as a youngster in his presence, and indeed I could never forget that as a mere child I had gloated over the *Paris Sketchbook*, and *Catharine, a Story*, one of his earliest, his best, and least known works. He was to me a man whom you could address as 'Sir,' without derogating from your manhood or your status. I am emboldened to think that I got on with him, during the dozen years of our friendship, much better than those who used to boast of having been his companions over night, and grumbled at having been snubbed by him the next morning, simply because I made up my mind at the outset never to toady and never to take liberties with him. He never snubbed me, or gave me two fingers. He gave me his whole hand when I met him in the street, or at dinner, or at the club—if he wanted to chat and be jovial, he stopped and chatted, and was jovial; if he was in evil case, he nodded and I nodded, and we went our several ways. When he wanted me he sought me out, and I am glad to say he wanted me frequently. When I wanted a favor at his hands, I asked him frankly, and in twelve years got but one refusal. The kindnesses and courtesies he has done for me and them I love are untold. When a dear friend of mine was lying on his death bed, helpless and poor, the man who has been accused of 'cynicism,' of 'snobbishness,' followed me from my lodgings at Brompton, to my Chambers in Clements' Inn, and thence to a newspaper office in the city, with a check for the relief of one whom he had never seen, but whom he recognized as a brother author sick and in need. His charity did not stop at a check. He was an influential member of the Literary Fund, and he was mainly instrumental in obtaining, from that benevolent and much maligned corporation, a munificent grant toward the object he had at heart. God bless him for it, and not a line shall I ever write against the Literary Fund which I, with reason as I thought on my side, had been denouncing for years.

The instance I have ventured to notice could be capped, I am sure, by hundreds of others within the knowledge of those who really knew Mr. THACKERAY. To have seen him only in social intercourse, to have met him at parties, to have listened to his jests, his songs, and his infinite whim and satire, to have sat even at his hospitable board, was not really to know him. Under far different aspects, the real man came out. It was long ere you discovered that the so-called cynic and sybarite was the gentlest, kindest, and most lovable of creatures. My tongue is tied by discretion, by delicacy, by the hope of a speedy return to my own country. I should wish to mingle no vulgar tinsel leaf with the chaplet that will be cast on the tomb of our great novelist and essayist. I only trust that in England legion of tongues, more eloquent than mine, have already done justice to the private worth, the goodness, the benevolence and the modesty of my dear old friend and master; and, while I grieve that I have not been permitted to follow his remains to the graveyard, yet is there something consoling in the reflection, that in a strange country, but among an enlightened and intelligent people, who, to the full, admire and appreciate his genius, and who held him, to their great honor, personally in affection and esteem, it has been my lot, in the English tongue, and in an English journal, to bear my feeble but sincere testimony to the attainments and the virtues of WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY."

The North River Cable.

It has been stated that the American Telegraph Company have had all their cables across the North River destroyed. Such is not the case. They have seven cables, five of which were carried away. The other two have worked regularly. The wires connecting with the five disabled cables are yet operating from Jersey City, but it is expected a portion of the broken cables will be repaired to-day.

There will be no delay to business hereafter in consequence of the accident.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

A Severe Assault, and their Colors Taken.—It is not often that we hear of a more chivalrous assault, and with such dyeing success, and so few killed, as has been made on HOWE & STEVENS' FAMILY DYE COLORS, and that, too, by ladies, wholly unaccustomed to anything of the kind. Every lady in the country should continue the assault until these colors are found in every house. Sold by all druggists throughout the country.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The attention of our readers is requested to the advertisement of B. T. BABBITT, in relation to the "Sanitary Fair," on the eighth page of this paper.

DIED.

BRUNDAGE.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, Mrs. ELIZABETH BRUNDAGE, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, No. 74 Suffolk-st., this day, (Sunday,) the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BLACK.—At Greenpoint, on Saturday, Jan. 16, Mrs. MARTHA BLACK, relict of the late John Black, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, WILLIAM SECOR, No. 71 Madison-place, Oak-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock.

CRANE.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, after a short illness, HENRY ALONZO CRANE, son of David D. Crane, in the 24th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

ELLIOTT.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 16, after a short illness, HORACE STANLEY, youngest son of Theodore C. and Martha Elliott.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, Orange, N. J.

HOPPOCK.—Suddenly, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 15, GEORGE HOPPOCK, youngest son of George H. and Adelia O. Hoppock, aged 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 140 West 38th-st., on Sunday next, at 1½ o'clock. Without further invitation.

JEWESSON.—On Friday, Jan. 15, after a painful illness, THOMAS JEWESSON, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 269 Ewen-st., Williamsburgh.

☞ The members of the New-York Benevolent Association of Bookbinders are requested to attend the funeral of the late THOS. JEWESSON, at his late residence, No. 269 Ewen-st., Williamsburgh, on next Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

KILPATRICK.—At West Point, on Saturday, Jan. 16, JUDSON BEAUMONT KILPATRICK, only child of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, aged 1 year, 11 months and 9 days.

MICHAELS.—GEORGE WASHINGTON BERRIAN, son of William H. and Louisa J. Michaels, aged 12 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 138 West 49th-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MURRAY.—At No. 222 Bay-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, Jan. 16, ALEXANDER T. MURRAY, formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock.

PHILLIPS.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 15, SARAH G., daughter of Alpha and Hannah M. Phillips, aged 24 years, 10 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Jan. 18, at 10½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the landing to connect with the boat which leaves New-York at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

SPEIR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 16, at her late residence, No. 88 Willow-st., Miss LUCY SPEIR, daughter of the late Hugh Speir, of Newburgh, in the 51st year of her age.

The funeral service will take place in the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., corner of Monroe-place, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SUYDAM.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 16, SAMUEL SUYDAM, son of Henry Suydam, Sr.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, on Monday, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

SEAMAN.—On Friday, Jan. 15, LYDIA SEAMAN, in the 62d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Second day afternoon, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, James C. Haviland, No. 72 Columbia st., Brooklyn.

SAUL.—On Saturday, at 10 A. M., GEORGE SAUL, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, Washington Heights, on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

VANDERBILT.—At Nice, France, on Thursday, Dec. 31, Capt. GEORGE W. VANDERBILT, U. S. Army, youngest son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, of this City, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on the arrival of the remains, of which due notice will be given.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 123.—Jan. 16, 1864.
15, 48, 49, 66, 55, 38, 9, 16, 50, 70, 19, 8, 74.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 124.—Jan. 16, 1864.
10, 18, 5, 57, 1, 75, 20, 58, 26, 64, 51, 74.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 27—Jan. 16, 1864.
68, 36, 66, 46, 45, 27, 20, 10, 76, 34, 44, 64, 22.
CLASS 28—Jan. 16 1864.
63, 19, 32, 52, 39, 70, 58, 4, 22, 55, 43, 57.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the New York Bible Society will be held in the Scotch Presbyterian Church on 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., (Rev. Dr. McElroy's), on SABBATH EVENING, January 17th, at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be read by J. C. Havemeyer, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., of this city, and Rev. George J. Mingins, of the United States Christian Commission.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, President.
J. C. HOLDEN, Rec. Sec.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Tuesday Evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Friday Evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the forenoon—*A Religious Revival, its Nature and Importance.* In the evening—*The Contrast Between the Righteous and the Wicked in the Future State.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor every evening next week, except Saturday.

THE NEW-YORK SCRIPTURE REVIEWing Class will meet in Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of reviewing Elder Rufus Wendell's position on Acts, 24th chap., 14th and 15th verses—*No Resurrection of the Wicked.* The public are invited to attend.
R. C. MCLANE, President.
THOS. J. COX, Secretary.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES—being discourses upon *Christian Life*, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. J. B. HAGANY, D. D., Pastor of the Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach the third of this series of practical sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Repentance.*

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine-st. Seats free. The next in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. R. R. BOOTH, of New-York, on SABBATH, Jan. 17, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, as usual.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts., Rev. JOHN K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Experience and prayer meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Extra services every evening next week, except Saturday. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

A SERMON TO CHILDREN WILL BE preached by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's-park, on Sabbath morning. Baptism at the close of the sermon. *Christ Weeping over Jerusalem*, the tenth sermon in the course upon "The Cities of the Bible," will be the subject for the evening.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH, or Church of the New Dispensation, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 835 Broadway, southwest corner 13th-st., up stairs. Removed from No. 954 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Israelites or Jews, Christians, Spiritualists, and the public generally are invited. Collections taken up to aid the movement.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Doubting Castle and Giant Despair*, being the next in the series on "Pilgrim's Progress." Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sabbath School Missionary Association of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church will be held next SABBATH EVENING, 17th inst., in the church, corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by RALPH WELLS and WM. E. DODGE. Singing by the children, under the direction of LUCIUS HART.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av. Subject of morning sermon—*The Fall of the Walls of Jericho.* Subject of evening discourse announced in the morning.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Regular children's service will be held in the chapel on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and friends of poor children cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Five Points.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The fourteenth discourse of this series will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Subject—*The King of Babylon.* Preaching in the MORNING also, by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

COME TO THE SUPPER OF GOD!—THE Church that is waiting for the Lord in the way of his judgments, meets for worship in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. Subject—*The Marriage Supper of the Lamb.* Seats free for all.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 44th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, Communion

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 16, 1864.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Reg ..104⅜
$ 0 U. S 6s 5-20s, Cou..101¾
1,000 Treas. T 5-10 s. c. Notes, Oct. & Apr. S..106
17,000 U. S. 6s, 1yr.c. N..97⅞
3,000 Brook. C. 7s W. L..106⅝
4,000 do.....107
2,000 Ill. War Loan.....100
8,000 N. C. State 6s.....50
5,000 Mo. State 6s.....68⅝
5,500 Cal. State 7s.....123
13,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C. 36
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s.....104½
2,000 do.....104¾
2,000 Erie 3d M. 8s.....111
6,000 L. Sh. M. 8s.....106¾
1,000 Hud. R. 1st M.....111
7,000 Hud. River B.'67.103
8,000 Har. R. 3d M.....100
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. B.102
5,000 Al. & T. Ht. 1st. M.101
600 A. & T. H. I. B... 80⅞
10,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.... 93
2,000 C. & N. W. R. 2d M. 75
15,000 do.....76
2,000 Chic. & N. W. I. B. 94⅛
1,000 Mil. & P. Du C. 1M.102
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st...106⅜
4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 87⅞
5,000 Ch. & Alton 1st...100
200 National Bank.....105
20 Irving Bank.....99
110.0 U. Amer. Gold.....155⅜
300 Canton Co.....34
250 do.....33⅞
50 Del. & H. Ca. Co.....175
100 Cumb. Coal Prf..b10 49⅜
100 do.....s30 48⅜
400 do.....49⅜
600 do.....b10 49
400 do.....s10 49
200 do.....s10 48⅞
100 Copake Iron Mines. 12
850 Quick. M. Co..... 57
300 do.....b10 57⅜
300 do.....b30 57⅝
100 do.....b15 57⅜
100 do.....b10 57⅝
100 Am. Coal Co..... 92⅜
100 Wyom. V. Coal.... 87½
500 Mar. Min. Co..... 32
100 do.....b10 32⅜
50 Pacific M. S. S. C.... 221
50 do.....220⅜
20 do.....220
260 N. Y. Cen. R....b3 134
200 do.....134⅜
100 do.....b10 134⅝
200 do.....b10, 134⅜
200 do b20. 134⅞
800 do.....134
2500 Erie s.....opg 112
50 do.....b30. 112⅞
200 do.....b10. 111⅞
200 do.....opg 111½
1000 do.....opg. 111⅝
850 do.....opc. 111½
300 do.....s3. 111⅜
1000 do.....c. 111⅜
100 Hud. R. R.....s30 137
250 do.....138⅛
450 do.....138½
200 do.....b5. 137
50 do.....b10 137
100 do.....s0. 0.136⅜
400 Harlem R.....91⅜
100 do.....b30 92
300 do.....92
200 do.....b10 93
200 do.....b30 93
50 do.....s30 91
100 do.....b10. 92⅜

SECOND BOARD.

30,000 Mo. State 6s..... 68⅜
5,000 do 68⅜
5,000 do. 68½
25,000 American Gold...156⅜
500 Cumb. Coal Pref.... 42
100 do.....b10 49⅛
300 Quicks. M. Co..b20 58
50 Pac. M. S. Co..b15.2:2
100 N. Y. Cen. R..b15.134⅛
25 do.....133⅜
200 do.....134⅜
350 do.....134
200 Erie R. ex-div. opg. 104⅛
500 do.....b 10 104⅜
300 do.....b10. 108⅜
400 do.....s3. 108
250 do.....107⅞
200 do.....b10. 108
100 do.....b15. 108⅛
200 Erie Railway P. x. d. 100⅝
100 Hud. R. R.....137
100 do.....137½
800 Harlem R.....13
400 do.....93⅜
500 do.....94
1500 do.....94⅜
1000 do.....b10. 95⅝
300 Reading R.....116⅜
400 do.....116⅝
600 do.....116⅞
2400 do.....b30. 117
400 do.....b10. 117⅛
100 Cleve & Tol. R.....131

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Amer. Gold..s3 155⅞
300 New-York Cen....13
100 do.....c 134⅞
2,000 Erie 7s.....c 113⅜
900 do.....b3. 111
100 do.....111⅜
100 do.....111⅝
100 Hudson R. R.....137⅜
100 do.....137
200 do.....c 136⅜
350 do.....b3. 137
150 do.....c 136⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. R.....87
100 do.....b10. 86⅝
100 do.....86⅞
300 do.....b3 86⅝
200 do.....92
100 do.....b10 93
200 do.....b30 93
50 do.....b2 93
200 do.....86⅞
100 do.....c 86⅜
50 do.....b3 87
100 do.....b10. 87⅛
100 do.....b3. 87⅜
100 do.....87⅝
100 do.....b10. 87⅞
100 do.....87⅞
100 do.....b10. 87⅞
100 do.....87⅞
100 do.....b10. 87⅞
100 do.....87⅞

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1864, at 12 M., for furnishing the Hospitals within the following Departments, until the 1st day of January, 1865, with a supply of pure ICE, viz.:

Department of the East, Headquarters at New-York.
Department of the Susquehanna, Headquarters at Philadelphia.
Middle Department, Headquarters at Baltimore.
Department of Western Virginia, Headquarters at Cumberland.
Department of Washington, Headquarters at Washington.
Department of St. Mary's, Headquarters at Point Lookout.
Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Headquarters at Fort Monroe.
Department of the South, Headquarters at Hilton Head.
And such other Hospitals as may be established upon the Texas coast.

Proposals will be made according to the following form:

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.
(RESIDENCE AND DATE.)

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, (as determined by the Medical Director,) the best quality of ice to such hospitals in the Department of ——, and in such quantities as the Medical Director of this Department may order, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

The ice to be subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge of each hospital, who will receipt for the correct amount delivered.

Payment to be made on duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director of this Department.

As a guaranty of the faithful performance of the above agreement, should the contract be awarded to me, I will enter into bonds in the sum of $5,000. I also append to the inclosed form of guaranty the names of guarantors, certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into contract in accordance with the terms of said proposition, and we are prepared to become his securities.

[Sig.]
[Sig.]

Certificate of the Clerk of —— District Court, or United States District Attorney.

Bidders must conform strictly to the above form of proposal, or their bids will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must necessarily accompany the bid.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately proceed to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C., and marked, "Proposal for Ice."

The Medical Purveyor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor.

N. B.—Printed forms of above Proposals can be had by application to this office.

Information as to the location, capacity and about the amount of Ice required by the hospitals will be given by application to the Medical Director of each of these Departments.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving North-Moore-street, from Washington to West streets, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Beaver-street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, with trap-block pavement.

For building a sewer in Twenty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of North-Moore-street, between Washington and West streets, and upon the east side of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street to the extent of half the block north and south of North-Moore-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Beaver-street, between Broadway and Pearl streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on both sides of Beaver-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and upon the west side of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue, and upon Lexington avenue to the extent of half the block north and South of Fifty-second-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River,

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to me or the undersigned, at their office, No. 39 Chambers-st., basement, near Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
COE FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee, are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee on Police.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF J. B. HERRICK & SON is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. J. B. HERRICK.

The undersigned, as surviving partner, will close the outstanding affairs of the firm, and continue the business on his own account at No. 10 South-st.

JACOB HOBART HERRICK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

GOODMAN & JESSUP HAVE THIS DAY associated with them JOHN R. KENNADAY. They will continue the practice of a general law business at their offices, No. 102 Broadway, under the firm name of GOODMAN, JESSUP & KENNADAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

BOOTH & TUTTLE HAVE ADMITTED to their firm GEO. T. HALL and JOHN T. PULTZ, and will continue the Dry Goods jobbing business, at No. 306 Broadway, under the name of

BOOTH, TUTTLE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO COpartnership Mr. J. PENNIMAN SMITH, and the Provision Brokerage and Commission business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of LE GRAS & CO., at No. 18 Broad-st.

H. E. E. LE GRAS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.

FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MILITARY.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS—(Monitors.) at present stationed before Charleston, S. C., are now recruiting at No. 20 Bleecker-st. All the Government and State bounties will be secured to recruits.

Capt. JOHN L. LITTLE,
Lieut. JOHN GERORN.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Jan. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of $2,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 2d day of January, 1864, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to five per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within five days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are dated January 1st, 1864, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's Office, with six per cent coupons attached, payable at the same place, in January and July of each year. Or, if preferred by the purchasers, registered bonds will be issued, provided not less than $300,000 of that class are desired.

A sinking fund of 400,000 is specially established, and the faith and credit of the State pledged for the redemption of the above-mentioned Bonds, the sale of which is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session and approved January 13, 1864.

GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York, held this day, WILLIAM ASTOR was unanimously elected a Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Anthony P. Halsey.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MEYLERT & CO.,

No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE,

The new 5 per cent. interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE,
} Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing term:

GOUVERNEURS BIBBY, WILLIAM K. HINMAN,
OSCAR CHEESMAN, PETER F. RANDOLPH,
FRANCIS MANY, WILLIAM HERTZEL,
HENRY A. SMYTHE, JOSEPH S. LOWRY,
AARON L. REID, JAMES C. HARRIOTT,
JOHN F. HOLBROOK, CHAS. E. BLUMENTHAL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, James C. Harriott was unanimously reelected President.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD

COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under this same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this city.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of next succeeding election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DIScount all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, upon approbation at their office.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES FIVE PER CENT. Legal Tender Notes bought and sold by COLGATE & HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(AS REORGANIZED,) CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 10, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have declared a Cash Dividend out of the earnings of the past six months, of Three (3) Per Cent. on the First Preference Shares of this Company; also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares will be paid in shares of the same class. These dividends are payable on the 10th of February next. Those appearing on the books as stockholders on the 1st January at the Transfer Office, in New-York, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in that city. Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Chillicothe.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Sec'y.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
(free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

No. 67 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 110 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day.

By order. GEO. HODGSDON, Sec

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and One-half per Cent., (1½,) free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

HUNTER'S POINT, Jan. 12, 1864.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4) free of Government tax, payable on the 18th inst.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE, WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18th, next.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY,"
No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 164 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMER'S BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 489 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
ASSETS, $986,998 63.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 *will bear interest from Jan. 1.*

EDERY. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
} Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 24.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

No. 3 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 19th of January, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORner THIRD-AVENUE and 25th-st. CHARTERED 1854. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. All deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE United States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twelfth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st. at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at seven per cent. per annum will, in such case, be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS

AT AUCTION.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, within the store, No. 109 Wall-st., without regard to weather,

FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.

4,000 boxes new French Window Glass, assorted sizes and qualities, from 6x8 to 30x44.

Catalogues will be ready one day before the sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.
GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 00 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6, No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" are intended shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In reward to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

$200! $150! $100! $50!

PREMIUMS.

TO EDITORS, LADIES AND OTHERS:

I will pay the above-named amounts for the best four articles on either my SOAP, SALERATUS or CONCENTRATED POTASH.

The articles must state the writer's experience

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DUANE STREET.

A Large Dry Goods Warehouse Destroyed.

Two Firemen Killed and Several Injured.

LOSS ABOUT $250,000.

At about 10 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the second story of the five-story marble-front building, No. 146 Duane street, occupied by AUFFMORDT, HESSENBERG & Co, importers and dealers in cloths, cassemeres &c., which, before it could be extinguished, involved the whole building and contents in destruction. The first floor and basement of the building were occupied by FAIRCHILD & FANSHAW, importers of British and other foreign silks and dry goods. Owing to the combustible nature of the contents, the fire spread through the building with fearful rapidity, extending from floor to floor with increasing fury, defying all the efforts of the firemen until the entire building had been destroyed. The flames bursting through the roof, illuminated the entire neighborhood, and the burning embers from the fire were floating through the air for blocks around. The firemen, who arrived promptly at the scene, worked with unceasing energy, but could not succeed in saving the devoted building, and they turned their attention to the surrounding stores, which were fortunately preserved from much injury.

At about eleven o'clock, a portion of the rear wall gave way, and fell, burying beneath the ruins GEORGE W. BURRIDGE, a member of 42d Engine Company, and THOMAS MORAN, a member of the Insurance Patrol. Both these men were taken out, and died on their way to the Hospital.

A portion of the sidewall, when it fell in, crushed in the roof of a small dwelling adjoining, (No. 148,) occupied as a depot for Hon lager bier and a restaurant in the basement, kept by WILLIAM MEDIS, which was also partially destroyed.

The stock of BENKARD & HUTTON, drygoods dealers, in No. 144, was considerably damaged by water, as were the contents in several of the other adjoining buildings. At the present writing, no accurate account of the loss can be obtained, but it is estimated at $-5,000.

Several firemen were badly injured by pieces of the falling wall. Assistant-Engineer LONG had his right arm very badly injured by a piece of the front wall falling on him. Several of the firemen had their heads cut by pieces of glass, bricks, &c.

Capt. GREEN and Sergt. HASTINGS, with the reserve force of the Third Precinct, assisted by the reserves from the adjoining Precincts, rendered efficient service in protecting property.

THE SALE OF THE EXPRESS.

The Employes of the Express Refuse to Testify in Open Court—"Hobson's Choice"—He Prefers the Risk of Going to Jail to Telling What the Circulation of the Paper Is.

BEFORE JUDGE CARDOZO—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Stephen P. Clark vs. *James Brooks and Erastus Brooks*.—This case, involving the rights of the plaintiff to one-sixth share in the *Express* newspaper, was again before the Court yesterday morning. The plaintiff and ERASTUS BROOKS, one of the defendants, was present in the Court-room, attended by Messrs. CRAM and JOHN MCKEON, their respective counsel.

A motion was made by Mr. CRAM, counsel for plaintiff, to examine HENRY HOBSON, in open court, as a witness on behalf of the plaintiff. He based his application on a provision of the Revised Statutes, relating to cases in the Supreme Court, which had been extended to the Court of Common Pleas, and which authorized such an examination on a contested motion. Mr. MCKEON, for the defendants, opposed the examination, basing the ground that the statute had been repealed, and contending that the witness should be brought before the bon. JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH, the referee appointed by the court, and examined there. Mr. CRAM said that the plaintiff in this case stood on this position: they wished to use all convenient speed in this litigation. The other side resisted, and strove to obtain all possible delay, and he thought the learned counsel on the other side would concess that the defendants intended to delay the issue of the *Express* by all possible means. Mr. M. then said that he did not seek delay, but that he was not to be kicked or cuffed or driven any faster than the law required him to move.

He also said he hoped if the other side had any reporters present to take down what he said, that they would take it down as he said it, in order that papers in the interest of the Administration might not misrepresent him on this occasion.

The Court granted plaintiff's motion and ordered the witness to be sworn.

HENRY HOBSON was then called as a witness for the plaintiff and duly sworn.

Mr. CRAM proceeded to examine him as follows:

QUESTION—What is your occupation?

ANSWER—Under instructions from counsel I decline to answer.

Q.—Do you decline to answer any questions?

A.—I do.

Q.—Under instructions from what counsel do you decline answering?

A.—I decline answering any questions.

Mr. CRAM turned to the Court and stated that the witness refused to answer the questions of counsel after being sworn as a witness in the case, and moved that HOBSON be committed to jail for a flagrant contempt of court.

His HONOR said as there would be considerable argument on the question, and as the time of the Court was limited, he would at present only grant an order to show cause why witness should not be committed, said order to be returnable at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, and with this order all further proceedings were adjourned over until that time.

HENRY HOBSON, the contumacious witness, is the sale agent of the *Express*, and has charge of all sales to carriers, newsboys, outsiders, &c.

By him plaintiff proposed to show what was the present daily circulation of the Daily *Express*; what was the circulation of the weekly and semi-weekly paper; what the circulation had been heretofore; what it was in July last, and whether there had been any falling off. It is supposed that it could have been shown that in consequence of the political course of the managers of the *Express*, the circulation of the Daily *Express* has fallen from about 15,000 to about 8,000 within the last six months. Some other attaches of the *Express* had been subpœned as witnesses to show the receipts from advertising and other sources, and an advertising agent to show that merchants and others had refused to give advertising to that paper on account of its disloyal sentiments. These witnesses were not sworn, and will not be again called until the case of Hobson is settled.

The Arrests for Contraband Trading.

THE CASE OF LEWIS J. OLMSTEAD, JOSEPH ENEAS AND J. C. RAHMING.

For the past three days LEWIS J. OLMSTEAD, who was arrested some days ago on suspicion of having shipped contraband goods to Nassau for the purpose of running the blockade, has undergone an examination in the Marshal's Office before Surveyor ANDREWS and some Custom-house officials, with a view of exonerating himself from al charges accusing him of pursuing an illegal traffic. The cause of his arrest was having, or rather endeavoring to ship a number of cotton cards, under the guise of merchandise of a light and bulky character, to Havana. They had previously been seized and held at the Custom-house, but upon representations of the shippers, the cards were given up. This second attempt to get them to Nassau aroused the suspicion of the Custom-house authorities, who, upon making inquiries, concluded to arrest Mr. OLMSTEAD. In his examination Mr. OLMSTEAD said that he had had whisky, nuts and drugs consigned to him in Havana. He should not think they were sold to blockade runners; did not think that probable. He never had any whisky or drugs shipped to him before the war broke out, neither did he have consignments of any kind. Had purchased revolvers of Mr. LEON, No. 49 Warren-street; one he presented to his foreman, one to a proprietor of a hotel in Havana, and four still remained in his possession; when arrested he had in his possession an invoice for 9,000 segars, and a memorandum with regard to cotton-cards shipped, with a payment of $50 in greenbacks to the purser of the vessel; that amount was given to the purser to get the goods through without giving bonds; he could not say if he made several shipments of cotton-cards, unless he referred to his papers; may have made two or three; the $9,500 worth of Savannah bonds were placed in his hands for collection; J. J. OLMSTEAD is his brother; was in the rebel army, but is now in New-York; the letter in which his brother says, "I think South Carolinians did right to secede, and I think every Southerner ought to follow and form a Southern Confederacy," was written to his wife; the stone for the paving of Havana was taken from the Palisades, opposite Yonkers; was not aware that any powder was put on board with the stones; the paper (handed to him) was in his possession at the time of his arrest, and is his handwriting; he meant Nassau by "goods are in demand at ——"; it was dictated to him, and the reason he did not give it to the person it was intended for, he forgot it; he intended leaving for Havana on the Wednesday following his arrest; he had held over two vessels in order that Mr. UNDERHILL might accompany him.

An adjournment was then made until Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The accused was attended by his counsel, Mr. COX, who stated that Mr. OLMSTEAD's statement would be prepared and handed to the Surveyor on their next meeting.

Gen. DIX gave orders, on Friday, that the places of business of JOSEPH ENEAS and J. C. RAHMING, situated respectively at No. 105 Maiden-lane, and No. 39 South-street, be seized and held by Marshal MURRAY. ENEAS and RAHMING are now in Fort Lafayette for shipping goods contraband of war. Marshal MURRAY and his assistants are making strenuous exertions to sift this illegal business thoroughly, and, indeed, probing it to the bottom.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS!

On the 4th of this month appeared an article in the TIMES relative to blockade runners, and giving important developments in regard to the trade as engaged in here and at Nassau. Among many parties implicated was JEFFERSON R. CRONK, of this City, who was charged with shipping contraband goods to Nassau, (where he then resided,) and also with being engaged in the circulation, at Nassau, of counterfeit "greenbacks." Mr. CRONK, a few days since, arrived in this City, and has called at the TIMES Office to deny any statement reflecting upon his loyalty or his honesty. He alleges that the report arose from letters written by persons in Nassau, with whom he had difficulty, and who thus seek to revenge themselves. He says that his business there was legitimate, and has been pursued since September last, being that of commission broker, and denies *in toto* any participation in any business which looked toward the Confederacy, save its destruction. In proof of his honesty, Mr. CRONK subsequently accompanied a party to the office of Maj.-Gen. DIX, and made a statement of all matters relating to the charges against him.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Grand Banquet given by the Officers to the Non-commissioned and Privates at Irving Hall.

In accordance with previous arrangements on the part of the officers and ex-officers of the Irish Brigade, the non-commissioned officers and privates, numbering about 250 men, were sumptuously entertained yesterday afternoon at Irving Hall by a grand banquet given in honor to them by the commissioned officers of the brigade exclusively, they having refused to be the recipient of any large amount of money gratefully and freely tendered by outside and interested parties, considering it a far more preferable mode of showing the high regard and esteem entertained by them for the brave, hardy and patriotic sons of the Emerald Isle, who had so nobly and faithfully fought and patiently suffered by their side in behalf of the only country where their rights of citizenship had been respected.

About 12 o'clock the non-commissioned officers and privates drew themselves up in line in front of the City Hall, where they received the following deputation of officers, viz: Major KAVANAGH, Captains MORONEY, GLEASON, NAGLE, TOULEY, and Lieutenants GRANGER, MULHALL, MAUSEYH, LEE and GOSSOM. They were also joined by Dodworth's Band, after which, about 12½ o'clock, they marched up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, and thence to Irving Hall.

Along the whole line of march, signs and evidences of deserved appreciation of the gallant and efficient services which they and their less fortunate companions had tendered during the many hard-fought battles in which they had been, were visible on every side.

On arriving at the hall they were received by the remainder of the officers, and immediately marched in, where seats were provided for these battle-worn veterans around a number of long, neatly spread, tastefully decorated and well-filled tables.

The banquet hall was attractively festooned with American and regimental flags. On the platform were beautifully and elaborately arranged on a pedestal the old and worn flags of the brigade, encircled by garlands of flowers. On the top of this pedestal was placed the State coat-of-arms. In the front was a bust of Washington, crowned with a laurel wreath, and on either side a Cupid bearing baskets of flowers on their heads, etc. On the right side of the platform were placed a portion of the new flags of the Eighty-eighth and Sixty-third regiments, and on the left the Sixty-third and Sixty-ninth. On the gallery at the eastern end of the hall were neatly arranged the remainder of the regimental flags of the Eighty-eighth and Sixty-ninth regiments, together with a banner bearing the name of the last battle in which they were engaged—Gettysburgh.

On the sides of the gallery the names of the other battles, in which the brigade had fought, appeared on banners similar to the one alluded to over each of which hung the American flag with thirteen silver stars shining forth from the blue back ground. It is also a remarkable coincidence that the number of battles through which these men had been, numbered just thirteen. They were as follows, viz: Peach Orchard, Fair Oaks, Yorktown, Bristow Station, Antietam, Malvern Hill, Savage Station, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Glendale, White Oak Swamp, Gaines' Hill, Gettysburg.

In the galleries a large number of ladies had assembled, by especial invitation, who viewed the pleasing scene before them with a mingled look of joy and sorrow visible upon their countenances. Mrs. Gen. MEAGHER occupied the private box on the left of the stage.

At 2 o'clock Sergt. O'DRISCOLL called the men of the brigade to order and gave the word of command to "fall to," which was soon complied with by all for whom the order was intended. The mere mentioning of Mr. HARRISON as the caterer, is sufficient to satisfy all that no pains were spared by him to make everything complete and satisfactory.

Among them present were Gen. MEAGHER, Col. NUGENT, Capt. JAS. MCGEE, Col. BAGLEY, Capt. MORONEY and a few of our prominent merchants who had interested themselves in the early formation of the brigade, among whom were JOHN HENNESSEY, DANIEL DEVLIN, B. J. MEHAN and J. B. KIRKER.

After dinner Gen. MEAGHER arose and offered the first toast, which was enthusiastically received and honored with full bumpers. The General then delivered a beautifully eulogistic and pertinent address, commencing by declaring to the reenlisted officers and men of the Irish Brigade present that he heartily, after cooperating with his brother officers on the Committee, of which he was Chairman, bid them welcome to that table. [Cheers.] Bearing evidence to the valor of the men under their command, they took the opportunity of the first movement to thank them, the rank and file, the bone and sinew, the strong heart and the iron hand of the armies of the republic. (Applause.) The soldier's life was almost a penal one; and nothing would sustain him in his duties but the proud consciousness of being engaged in a holy purpose—for the defence of the country. (Applause.) The General then pictured the trials of the private soldier, the vicissitudes connected with camp life, and the great merit of the rank and file, who, without anticipating any special monument to their gallantry, were foremost in the paths of peril and death. They might not have municipal authorities to welcome them on the gates of the city; they might not have fine regiments to attend in grand paraphernalia to receive them, but they had the blessings and greetings of their families. The success of the officers of the brigade was owing to the fidelity of the soldiers, for the trophies of the officer were reared by the private. He had declared before that no distinction could be given him, however high it might be, than that which he felt he had as commander of the Irish Brigade. [Cheers.] They were now returned to the City to spend a recess among their families, before they again marched to the field to meet the dangers of which they had had such a long and eventful experience. They had come to a city in which the enemies of the Republic have pitched a camp—a camp all the more dangerous because it was intangible and insiduous. They were in the midst of the enemies of the Government under which they had served. Then let them beware of the reptiles called copperheads; have no parley with them; scotch the reptiles [loud cheers and cries of "Scotch them"]. They had known what it was to meet danger, and they respected even the bravery of the rebels, though connected with a mistaken cause. They could bear a tribute even to the fidelity of the women of the South, whose hostility was evoked by their mistaken ideas created by their local institutions. But for the rebels at the North they had no respect; they had raised an infamous revolt in this City against the Government, while they were fighting the battles of the Union on the Susquehanna. The Irish portion of them he deprecated, loathed, execrated. [Applause.] Traitors to the Republic, they were still more traitorous and dangerous to the land of their birth. [Applause.] In closing, he asked the soldiers to be true at all times to the flag for which they fought. Let them strike down the man who would assail it, or who would attempt to shake their loyalty. Let them not listen to a disrespectful word against the President, the Commander of the Army in which they had so nobly served. [Applause.] There were then but two parties in the country—the Federal army under ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the rebel army under JEFFERSON DAVIS, and the latter and the rebellion would be eventually crushed. [Cheers,] Gen. MEAGHER then alluded to the demise of the Know-Nothing party, remarking that it received its irrevocable sentence of damnation, and sat down amid loud cheers.

Sergt. O'DRISCOLL, presiding non-commissioned officer of the festive scenes, then proposed the health of the General, who, in reply, warmly thanked the men for the honor thus conferred upon him, asking also those present to state if the wantonly abusive charges which had been recklessly made against him, in being careless of the lives and welfare of his officers and men, were true. A simultaneous "No" was the response received, and reechoed with loud and prolonged cheers as the General took his seat.

The following are the toasts proposed and drank, which were separately replied to by different persons present:

1. *Abraham Lincoln*—By the will of God and the vote of the People, President of the United States.
2. *Our Dead Comrades*—Officers and soldiers of the Irish brigade; their memory shall remain for life as green in our souls as the emerald tag, under which, doing battle for the United States, they fought and fell.
3. No negotiation, no compromise, no truce, no peace, but war to the last dollar and the last man, until every Southern rebel be struck between the St. Lawrence and the Gulf, and swept everywhere, the world over, from land and sea.
4. *The Emmets of the Irish Brigade*—They have been as brave to the honor and glory of America, as their noble family in another generation, was to the liberty of Ireland.
5. *The Irish soldiers in the National armies North, South, East and West.*
6. *The memory of Gen. Michael Corcoran*—May the laurels for his grave be planted by his splendid old legion, and the shamrocks over it be the tribute of the land of his birth which he so deeply loved, and to the liberation of which he had hoped one day to give his sword, as he had already given it his heart.
7. *Private Miles O'Reilly*—May success and glory ever attend "the boldest soger boy" the world ever.
8. *The American Press*—The army and the navy recognize in it their champion and historian.
9. *Mr. Spaulding and Merchants of New-York, from whose Hands the Irish Brigade Received its New Colors*—The Irish Brigade gratefully acknowledge their cordial friendship and splendid liberality; while the Government and the nation recognize them as the staunchest of pillars and defences.
10. *Our Friend L. F. Harrison, the Public-Spirited Proprietor of Irving Hall*—To his patriotic conourrence in the object of the festival and his liberality the officers of the Irish brigade are indebted for the success of the day.

The first toast was offered by Gen. MEAGHER. After it received an enthusiastic response, and was honored with full bumpers, Gen. MEAGHER made an eloquent address, which occasionally created vociferous applause.

Letters of regret for nonattendance were received and read from Gen. SICKLES, JAMES T. BRADY and HENRY F. SPAULDING.

The following is a list of the officers belonging to the Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth and Eighty-eighth regiments, which composed the brigade:

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Col. R. C. Bentley.
Adjt. Miles McDowell.
Quartermaster James McCormick.
Captains Thomas Tonley, John H. Gleason, James I. Brady, John Flynn.
First Lieutenants Eeward Lee, J. J. Hurley, P. O'Hanlon.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Col. Robert Nugent.
Maj. James Cavanagh.
Captains James C. McGee, Richard Moroney, Thomas Ledig, Invalid Corps, James Saunders, Ex-Officer, John Gossin, John T. Toal.
First Lieutenants Bernard O'Neil, John D. Mulhall, Richard A. Kelly, David Burke.
Second Lieutenants Socouth Mansegh, Luke Brennan.
First and Adjutant James J. Smith.
Surgeon Wm. O'Meagher; Assistant Surgeon Jas. J. Purcell; Surgeon Jas. A. Reed.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Colonel P. Kelly.
Captains D. F. Burke, P. Ryder.
Lieutenants O'Brien, Chas. M. Grainger, W. L. D. O'Grady.
Dr. Powell, Surgeon.
Ex-Captains Wm. Nagle, Chas. Clark.

During the entertainment an Irish song was given by BARNEY WILLIAMS to the tune of the "Bold Soldier Boy." Some brief remarks eulogistic of the late Gen. CORCORAN were made by JOHN O'MAHONY, Esq., besides a few words from Miles O'Reily, who in reply to a voice from the crowd "Bully for Jack," said: "Well, I've done the best I can." [Loud cheers.]

Nothing occurred whatever to mar in the least the pleasure of any one present, and all separated about 4 o'clock. The men, comprising the remnants of the regiments have all reenlisted for the war, and are home in order to fill their decimated ranks to the maximum number.

Dismissal by City Inspector Boole of Thomas N. Carr, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

Thomas N. Carr, Esq., New-York City:

SIR: I transmit herewith, for your perusal in leisure hours, my simple and clear reply to the tissue of charges made against this Department in your recent letter to certain gentlemen, who appear to have been misled by your erroneous statements. That his Honor the Mayor should have adopted your irregular report without inquiry, and made it public without even the courtesy of notice to me, is something which concerns Mr. GUNTHER much more nearly than myself. It is a deviation from the established comity of all public business, the motives for which, in my particular case, the public can be at no loss to rightly estimate.

I have done you the kindness of believing that you must have sent in your resignation as Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection at least on the day if not on the day before you sent to outside parties the letter purporting to expose certain alleged malpractices of this office—malpractices which, if they had any existence, could only have been brought before you in your confidential capacity as second officer of my department. That no resignation from you has reached me, I do not regard as conclusive evidence that none was sent. In the agitation of mind inseparable from the commission of such an act as you were engaged in, it is easy to comprehend that the document of resignation, intended for me, may have been misdirected to the head of some other municipal department, upon whose probable course in regard to yourself your mind must have been then running.

I therefore desire to say that if any such accident as, in your interest, I have hoped, has delayed the receipt by me of the document in question, I am still willing to accept your resignation from its original date, if promptly forwarded. But if—which I should regret to think—no sense of propriety had force with you to make this step a necessity anterior to your letter of accusation, then it becomes my duty to tell you that you are, from this day, dismissed from the office of Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection in the City Inspector's Department.

Of the abuses which you supposed, or have seen fit to pretend you supposed in existence, it was your first duty to have given me notice, in order that they might be remedied. You have known me—and though I am forced to say it myself—the City knows me to have been prompt ever since my appointment as City Inspector, to correct the evils under which I found this Department suffering on my assumption of its duties. By the accompanying document you will see that very nearly all your alleged "abuses" and "causes of complaint" only existed in your own mind from a defective knowledge of your duties, or from total ignorance or willful and malicious ignorement or the laws and ordinances which govern this department. I trust that your successor, which I will select with care, will be a man as incapable of allowing any neglects of duty or other abuses to pass without bringing them to my notice, as of afterward using such neglects of his own to my attempted injury.

Hoping that your new friends—in whose interest you have seen fit to adopt a course that all men of honorable instincts must condemn, no matter what the motives or inducements—will take care that you are not allowed to suffer in purse as heavily as in character by the conduct to which the letter of dismissal makes reference as tenderly as possible,

I remain, &c.,
FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday afternoon, the subject of the removal of the Police Commissioners was brought up and discussed at length. A series of resolutions was offered by Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, denouncing the course pursued by Gov. SEYMOUR in removing the old Police Commissioners. In the resolutions, reference was made to the noble conduct of the police during the July riots, and an approval given of the bill recently introduced into the Legislature providing for the permanent organization of the Police Department. Messrs. G. W. Blunt, S. B. Crittenden, Jonathan Sturges, C. S. Roberts, William Orton, Luther B. Wyman and John Austin Stevens, Jr., were appointed a Committee to visit Albany ot urge the necessity of the passage of the bill.

A Committee of ten was appointed to cooperate with the ladies who are engaged in making arrangements for the Sanitary Fair.

Mr. G. W. BLUNT read the following letter received from the First Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1864.

George W. Blunt, Esq., New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: The charges against the Navy Department for building slow steamers is best answered by a comparative public trial, and I am authorized by the Secretary to make arrangements to run one of our vessels against the fastest sea-going side-wheel steamer in the country, foreign or American. The *Adriatic*, *Illinois*, *Fulton*, *Eagle*, and some of the Cunard line, are, I believe, in New-York at this time. The *Estaw*, one of the only class of side-wheel steamers constructed by this Department, and known as double-end, is now at the Washington Navy-yard, and will be sent around to New-York if a race can be arranged. Her tonnage is nine hundred and seventy-four, and her draft eight feet six inches; she will run against the same tonnage and draft in any weather. If her competitor is much larger, the race to take place in smooth water.

Very respectfully, G. V. FOX.

Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL discussed the communication, taking the ground that it was foreign to the purpose for which the Chamber had convened.

At the conclusion of Mr. GRINNELL'S remarks the meeting adjourned.

The Weather, Ice, &c.

The wind yesterday was from the Northwest. For the past few days large quantities of drift ice, very thick and hard, have been floating about our bays and rivers, doing more or less damage to the shipping and piers. Yesterday, on the flood-tide immense fields of it swept up the East River, doing considerable damage to vessels lying at the ends of piers. The ship *Daniel Webster*, lying at the upper end of Pier No. 16 East River, had her quarter stove and rudder damaged. Ship *Compromise*, lying at the lower side of the same pier, was badly chafed, and by careening had her mainyard carried away. The *Belle Wood*, loaded for Liverpool, at Pier No. 27 East River, was so badly injured that she was compelled to tow to Brooklyn to discharge, and her damage is estimated at $10,000. The brig *Lucretia* arrived Friday from Jamaica, lying at the lower side of Wall-street, was badly chafed and had her foreyard broken by careening. The steamship *Sidon*, that arrived from Liverpool Friday morning, with 250 steerage passengers, had not discharged her passengers at noon yesterday, in consequence of the difficulty in getting to her from the ice. The ship *Elizabeth Hamilton*, lying at Wall-street, parted her moorings, and she was driven against the *Daniel Webster*, losing rudder and receiving other damage. Upon the flood tide, this afternoon, a very extensive and heavy floating field of ice passed into the East River, which delayed the Staten Island and South Ferry boats, that were in the slips at the time, nearly half an hour, and in its progress up the river materially damaged the ends of many of the piers—some being nearly demolished. The North River, last night, was one vast field of ice, reaching from shore to shore, and very hard and thick.

Polytechnic Association of the American Institute.

A regular weekly meeting was held on Thursday week—S. D. TILLMAN, Esq., Presiding Prof. GARVEY, Secretary.

The Committee appointed to examine and report upon "various kinds of pipes for conveying water," made through its Chairman, Prof. GARVEY, an exceedingly interesting report. The Committee state that they have examined those of iron, lead, tin and tin-lined, these being the principle ones used for conveying water to and through dwellings. They deemed it unnecessary to report upon any others. Iron, for small pipes, they find extremely liable to rust by the deposition of hygrometric moisture on the outside which, in dripping from and through ceilings, leaves a rust stian, not easily removed, which is a serious objection. Lead they find the most easily manufactured, and it has given its name to the world, and if it were not so injurious to health, it would be the best material for water pipes. After speaking of a pipe presented to them as pure block tin, which, after examination, proved to be an alloy of tin and lead, with all the poisonous defects of the lead pipe, they state that they have seen tin pipe which seems not to be so alloyed, but that it cannot be manufactured in long lengths, and that it is worked with difficulty, and requires skilful workmen, while its cost would be *four times* that of lead for the same work, and that it is easily acted upon by corrosive agents in the soil, and its great expense is not compensated by its advantages. Tin-lined pipe, they find, combines all the advantages of the pure tin pipe in not poisoning the water which flows through it, and that any ordinary workman can bend, join and solder it with ease. It can be made in the same length coils as lead, and that it requires no special solder or skill to join or repair it; and that, while the lead-coating protected the outside from corrosive agents, the tin-lining within protects the water from the poisonous effects of the lead. And in conclusion, they state that where iron or lead can be used, that they are the cheapest and best material; but where lead pipe alone would be dangerous to health, the tin-lined pipe, exhibited before the Association, seems to be the neatest, simplest and most practical device for combining the useful mechanical qualities of the lead with the qualities of tin, which preserves the water pure and healthful.

A very interesting scientific summary was read by the Chairman, which elicited an animated and interesting discussion. The regular subject—*Electricity and Magnetism*—being in order,

Prof. GARVEY gave a brief outline of the science of the telegraph, stating that the three great facts upon which telegraphing depended were:

1. That an artificial magnet could be made, at any distance, by passing a current of electricity in a helix round a bar of soft iron.
2. That a permanent magnet, if free to move, will arrange itself at right angles to a current of electricity.
3. That chemical action is determined at any distance by a current of electricity.

He then, by means of diagrams on the black board, showed the application of these principles to the Wheatsone, Bains, Morse, House and Pantegraph telegraphs. We cannot, however, make his remarks intelligable to the general reader, without the aid of his diagrams. He was followed by Drs. KIDDER and PARMALEE, the Chairman, Prof. EVERETT and others, whose remarks, although of a great interest, were too extended for publication.

The regular last weekly meeting of the Association was held at its room, No. 24 Cooper Union, on last Thursday evening, January 14, S. D. TILLMAN, Esq., Chairman, presiding, Prof. GARVEY, Secretary.

There being no miscellaneous business or inventions brought before the association, the Chairman occupied the first half hour in the reading of a very interesting scientific summary of the more important events happening both here and in Europe. A paper on the finishing of muslins and the injurious effects produced by certain bleaching agents, brought forth a very interesting discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. CLINTON ROOSEVELT, FISHER, Dr. PARMALEE and others. Before proceeding to the regular subject, Mr. DISTURNELL read a very long paper on Meteorology. As he did not leave his paper with the Association, as is usual with most papers read before it, and our reporter took no notes, we cannot report his remarks, which were listened to with marked attention by the members present—Prof. GARVEY giving to the Association the benefit of a well-stored mind on this prolific subject.

NOTE.—A typographical error happened in the report of the proceedings of the Association, published in our second edition of the 11th inst. Instead of reading: "The committee do not undertake to say that this invention is perfect, but as near perfection as can be at present expected," it should read: "The committee do not undertake to say that this invention is perfect, as perfection cannot be expected to exist in this or any other material; but the objection urged on account of the supposed galvanic action, is not considered as an objection, as, if any, the action is so slight as to be thrown out of account."

Adjourned.

A Nice Response.

The following touching letter from a working girl, with one dollar, was received by the News Boys' Lodging House, in answer to an article in this paper.

Such gifts are the pleasantest of all to receive:

"As I looked over the NEW-YORK TIMES this morning, an article caught my eye, headed "The Poor and Our Charities," and, reading it over, I thought of the poor News Boys at the Lodging House, and I said to myself, 'I can give them one dollar; but what will one dollar do?' was the question I asked myself. I looked out upon the snow-decked street, and thought of my dead sister's little Johnny being out to-night. God bless you for what you are doing. Here is one dollar. A WORKING GIRL.

Commemoration of Franklin's Birthday.

The anniversary of the birthday of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN will be commemorated by the New-York Typographical Society at 7½ o'clock on Monday evening next, (the 18th inst.,) at the Library-rooms, No. 3 Chambers-street. The oldest member of the Society, Mr. CHAS. MCDEVITT, will give a short account of the history of the Society, and will be followed by Messrs. DE VINNE and ALVORD, on interesting subjects connected with the printer's art. Mr. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK will give some sketches of representative men in the editorial profession in this City, and of other distinguished persons. The proceedings will be interspersed with music and appropriate exercises.

U. S. Commissioner's Office.

BEFORE COMMISSIONER OSBORN.

HUMPHREY AYRES was brought up for examination on Friday, charged with purloining money from letters. AYRES was employed by the Post-office Department as a letter-carrier. Some suspicions as to his honesty having been aroused, a decoy-letter was placed in the Post-office, directed to a fictitious party at a street comprised within his route. He fell into the trap, and took from the letter a marked greenback. He was arrested and the bill found upon his person. Upon these facts the Commissioner committed him in default of $5,000 bail. The penalty for the offence is 10 years' imprisonment.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

MATTHEW T. LENOTT, who has been on trial for several days past on an indictment for grand larceny, was convicted yesterday morning of petit larceny, and sent to the Tombs to await his sentence.

CHRISTOPHER WILLIAMS pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

HENRY DEIMAL pleaded guilty to an indictment for assault and battery, and judgment in his case was suspended.

JAMES WILSON was tried upon the charge of uttering counterfeit bank notes, and the evidence being conclusive against him, he was convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, and remanded for sentence.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

POLYGLOT BUREAU.—In London, in Paris, and other European capitals, there have long been established offices for the translation of papers from and into all languages. Some of them employ from sixty to eighty translators, and their time is fully occupied. To merchants, professional men and others, they are found convenient; and a cheaper mode than where such bureaus do not exist. In this large commercial City, and with a population where so many are of European birth, such an establishment has been long needed; an office where one can apply and get a letter or any document immediately and accurately translated at a moderate cost. Mr. LEANDER STARR, a gentleman of fine literary acquirements, and an accomplished linguist, has opened such a bureau at No. 71 Nassau-street. In addition to his experience at King's College, London, and Rupert-Caroline University at Heidelberg, Mr. STARR has served as interpreter and translator to the Navy Department of the French Government at Paris, and, until lately, he has been connected with the foreign press of this City. The work done by each member of the corps of translators is carefully scrutinized before delivery by the accomplished *chef* himself. To all in need of translations the Polyglot Bureau must prove invaluable.

NEW YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—At the annual meeting of the directors of this hospital, held last Tuesday evening, the surgeons, Mark Stephenson, M. D., J. P. Garrish, M. D., and Marcus P. Stephenson, M. D., reported that they had, during the year 1863, attended nearly 1,000 new patients with great success. The annual election of officers resulted in choosing Solomon Jenner, A. M., President; Hon. W. S. Davidson Vice President; C. C. Corson, Esq., Treasurer; and James R. Cuming, Esq., Secretary. We understand that the surgeons and officers will spare no effort to increase the usefulness of this charitable institution, which is open every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 1 to 3, for the gratuitous treatment of all diseases of the eye. It is now located at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, in the dwelling occupied for a quarter of a century by Peter Cooper. There is something quaintly fit in this charitable use of the old homestead, wherein even yet the benevolent spirit of its owner seems to dwell.

THE CHARGE AGAINST WALTER WEEKS AND CHAS. GENCK.—In an article in Thursday's TIMES, entitled "Frauds upon Soldier's Families," the names of WALTER WEEKS and CHARLES GENCK occurs as being arrested on a charge of passing a counterfeit bill on a soldier's wife. On the examination Mr. WEEKS and Mr. GENCK were exonerated by Justice HARRIS, of Williams' Bridge, Westchester County, they proving the bill alleged to be counterfeit to have been received and passed innocently by Mr. GENCK. Mr. WEEKS is well known to many responsible parties in this City, who declare him incapable of such an act as was alleged, and Mr. GENCK has equally reputable indorsers. Both parties were engaged in ferrying from Port Morris to Riker's Island. An affidavit has been made by Mr. GENCK, exonerating Mr. WEEKS from having anything to do with the questionable money, and denying his own knowledge of its being worthless.

ARRIVAL OF THE THIRTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.—The Thirty-second Massachusetts regiment arrived in this City on Friday evening, en route for home. They left for the seat of war 1,000 strong, and return with 355 men, all of whom have reenlisted for the war. The battles they have participated in are, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, besides a number of skirmishes. Annexed is a list of the officers: Col. G. L. Prescott, Lieut.-Col. Luther Stephenson, Jr., Surgeon W. Lyman Faxon. Asst.-Surgeon S. W. Fletcher, Quartermaster Isaiah F. Hoyt, Adjt. Isaac F. Kingsbury; Capts. Jas. A. Cunningham, Cyrus Tay, Stephen Rich, Ambrose Bancroft, Norman S. Steele, Robt. Hamilton; Lieuts. Lucius H. Warre, George W. Laureate, George W. Reed, George W. Beebe.

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS RETURNED.—Two hundred and twenty reenlisted men of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. BARTHOLOMEW commanding, have arrived from Norfolk, Va., on the transport *Admiral Dupont*, and are now quartered at the New-England Rooms, No. 194 Broadway. This regiment was recruited in and around Springfield, Mass., and will leave for home to-day or early Monday morning. The Thirty-second Massachusetts regiment are to be publicly welcomed home to-day at Faneuil Hall, Boston. A military parade and words of good cheer will testify in some degree the high appreciation in which Boston holds the services of these veterans during their term of service.

SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.—The officers and members of the Fire Department of New-York held a meeting last evening at Jefferson Market Drill-room to make arrangements for the reception of the above regiment. From the report of the Executive Committee, it is probable that nearly the entire Department will parade under the command of the Chief and Assistant Engineers as Grand Marshals. Immediately on the receipt of a telegram from Col. BURNS, commander of the regiment, Chief-Engineer DECKER will cause the fire-bells to be rung, and the Department will then assemble. The place of formation and number of strokes of the bell will be given in due season. The Orange Fire Department will escort the regiment to this city, and will parade with them.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW RECRUITING DEPOT.—Adjt.-Gen. SPRAGUE, in the month of December last, issued an order allowing person who could show satisfactory testimonials, to recruit for infantry regiments now in the field. This was done for the purpose of expediting enlistments. Col. ROWLAND has been appointed the recruiting officer of this City, and has his headquarters at the Park Barracks, in office formerly occupied by the Superintendent. The recruit, as soon as he is enlisted, is clothed, mustered into the United States service, and has the State and County bounty immediately paid him, and is allowed to join any regiment he thinks fit.

DRILL OF THE NEW-YORK CADETS.—Last evening a *soirée militaire* was given at the State armory, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, by M. HASKO's cadets. Prizes were given to those who were the best drilled, and the judges awarded them as follows: Maj. WETMORE received the gold medal, Cadet PAYNE the silver and Adjt. JEWETT the bronze one. The armory was well filled by the friends of the cadets, and the scene was enlivened by the attendance of the Seventh regiment band.

WHITE REFUGEES.—White refugees are rapidly coming into our lines, and are forwarded to Cairo, Ill., where a large number are now destitute of clothing of every kind. The New-

The New-York Times.

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TERRIFIC TRAGEDY IN CHILI.

Two Thousand Five Hundred Persons Roasted to Death in a Church.

Awful Ending of a Grand Religious Fete at Santiago, the Chilian Capital.

THE CONFLAGRATION AND ITS INCIDENTS

Heart-Rending Scenes, and Tales of Horror.

Whole Families Consumed---Women of All Ranks Mainly the Victims.

Culpability of the Priests---Public Anathemas upon Them.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF THE AMERICANS

Graphic Descriptions from Our Special Correspondents.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Monday, Dec. 14, 1863.

Since the horrible loss of life in the earthquake at Mendoza, nothing has approached in mournfulness the spectacle presented to-day by the magnificent capital of Chile. By the conflagration of the Jesuit Church on the evening of the 8th inst., more than *two thousand* victims were suddenly hurried into eternity, by the most fearful of all possible deaths, that of fire. It were impossible to exaggerate the horror of the scene—it cannot even be described; and although an eyewitness of the terrible reality, I feel how utterly impossible is it to convey in language an idea of the heart-rending spectacle of Tuesday evening.

It has been the custom for the past five years to celebrate the "month of Mary" with great zeal and pomp, in the Church of the Compañía or Jesuit Church, situated at the corner of the street of that name and Baudera-street, and fronting the plazuela of la Compañía. The curate having organized a religious association, known as the "Daughters of Mary," has held annual services during said month, winding up upon the 8th with a grand illumination of the Church and sermon in the evening, at which all the members were earnestly entreated to be present.

This year, determined to outshine all former exhibitions, he made arrangements to adorn the church with garlands of flowers, colossal statues, and with an unprecedented number of lights. He was vainly remonstrated with by the Archbishop and others in authority, who reluctantly gave their consent to the display. The church was filled with the devout all day, and towards nightfall a continuous stream of human beings, almost exclusively women, poured into the church until every avenue was densely packed, and the steps of the church and far out into the plaza were filled with a hushed and kneeling crowd.

The doors were then all closed, save the main entrance, for the double purpose of preventing the confusion occasioned by late comers and of making the voice of the preacher more distinctly heard. At a little before seven, the assistants began lighting up the church and were just finishing the grand altar, the rest of the building being fully illuminated with thousands of lamps, most of them of *paraffine oil*, when, from a transparent crescent, at the foot at the statue of the Virgin, burst forth a jet of flame. The attendant endeavored to extinguish it with his poncho, but the inflammable liquid penetrated the fabric and only increased the danger. In a moment the flames darted up the garlands of artificial flowers to the roof, the immense cupola caught fire and the lamps suspended from the roof by strings dropped and exploded among the densely packed mass of woman kneeling beneath. Darting along the wooden ceiling, already heated to the dryness of tinder, the flames ran like hissing serpents the whole length of the church and rolled down in huge billows upon the compact crowd, that had instinctively sought the main entrance. During the first few moments of surprise and terror shrieks of sorrow for the destruction of their beloved church resounded through the aisles of the building; but when, rushing to the various outlets, all were found closed save *one*, and that one impassable, loud screams of horror burst from the despairing multitude. For a few moments the heart-piercing cries of perishing women were increasing: they gradually grew fainter and fainter, and soon an awful silence reigned within that horrible furnace, broken only by the angry roar of the flames, or the crash of falling towers. By the lurid glare within could be seen hundreds of human forms, some with faces elevated in prayer to Him before whose throne they were rapidly hastening, others with eyes eagerly strained and hands outstretched towards the outer air, imploring that assistance that it was impossible to give; mothers clasping their little ones close and seeking to shield their darlings from the flames already blistering their own despairing features; children clinging in the frenzy of despair to those who would have gladly died for them, but could only die with them.

The news spread rapidly through the city, and, in an incredibly short space of time, our Minister, Mr. NELSON, Dr. SILVET, American Consul at Valpo, HENRY MEIGGS, and his nephew, HENRY M. KEITH, W. RAMSAY, GEORGE COLTON, C. T. PEARCE, and a number of other Americans, were upon the spot, hewing down doors and rushing into the flames to drag out the few whose proximity to the doors rendered it possible to reach them. DON CLAUDIO MANTEROLA, DON CIPRIANO GALLO, and D. ANTONIO GALLO, and a number of Chileans, also aided in the good work, but the majority of the by-standers, paralyzed by the fearful sight, stood aloof, while the foreigners, at the most imminent risk of life, dragged out the living, the maimed and the dead, until the falling timbers and rain of fire from above extinguished every hope of saving another victim. The most hairbreadth escapes testified the heroism of these noble spirits, who, unappalled by the fearful scene within the church, never ceased their exertions, until it was but too evident that not one soul remained alive of all that multitude.

The criminal neglect to take the most ordinary precautions against fire, or even alarm, has been fearfully atoned. Of the 3,000 persons within the pile, but five or six hundred escaped, and most of them wounded, scorched and naked. The rest became wedged together, and fainting with heat, terror and pressure, lost the ability to help themselves or second the efforts of those who risked their lives to save them. It was only by almost superhuman effort that some few were dragged from the tightly packed mass of human beings at the tardily opened outlets; and of those few, a great majority only lived a few hours.

The rescuers, approaching too nearly the dense mass of victims, were time and again seized by the outstretched hands of numbers, and only saved by their own desperate struggles, aided by their companions from behind. But who could withstand the imploring gestures of those who, upon the very threshold of salvation, saw a fearful and agonizing death swiftly approaching? Inside the church, and within a few steps of the main door fronting upon the plaza, was a group of perhaps two hundred, from the white-haired and venerable woman to the infant of tender years. On the right hand knelt a beautiful girl of some seventeen years, as yet untouched by the eager flames that poured down from above, and by her side her sister and mother, locked in each other's arms, *within the reach* of those without, who ever and anon dashed recklessly through the scorching doorway, and ineffectually grasped the clothing or limbs of the nearest. Writhing with terror, the horrible group swayed to and fro, the weaker gradually sinking forward and falling, never to rise again, while the stronger battled with desperate energy to reach the saving hands that struggled as desperately to reach them. But all was in vain, and in an awfully brief space of time the wall of flame became impassable; the entire floor of the church was a sea of fire, fed by the clothing of the victims and intensified by the dropping lamps. The roof fell in; the towers followed; and the belfry, with an awful crash, fell across the doorway, burying the scorched and hissing bodies of those whose suffering was over.

The scene without the church was heart-rending. The streets were filled with the dead and dying, and hundreds rushed frantically to and fro, calling upon the names of loved ones; some knelt in the streets to pray, some were carried off by their friends, raving in their grief, while some, distracted at the thought of wife or child perishing, rushed frantically into the church and were seen no more. Hundreds were taken to the hospitals and to the neighboring private houses. All the physicians of the city were upon the spot, ministering to the injured. At midnight the flames, spent for want of material to feed upon, had lowered, and by morning had entirely ceased. The spectacle, by the glaring light of day, was indescribably horrible. *Two thousand corpses*, in every stage of carbonization, from blackened cinder to the slightest scorch, lay in heaps around the several exit doors, the last struggle painfully visible in the eager position, the outstretched hands, the staring eye-balls. The upper portions of the bodies were, with few exceptions, disfigured beyond recognition—the lower extremities were scarcely touched by the flames.

The officiating priests, although as heavily incumbered as the women with clothing, succeeded in escaping, *without a single exception*, and the same paper which published to-day a list of over 2,000 *victims whose names are known*, gives also a list of church ornaments and plate rescued, valued at thousands of dollars! From the vestry a door opened into the church, whence the priests escaped—and one of this morning's papers states, upon the authority of persons on the spot, that the *door was then closed*, lest the fire should penetrate the vestry and destroy the church property therein! Certain it is, that three rooms in a neighboring palatial mansion are filled with furniture, carpets, curtains and pictures, saved from the vestry, while a few paces beyond were perishing, in frightful torture, hundreds of frail and helpless human beings, many of whom could have found safety through that door.

Lest it be wondered at that the fire was allowed to gain such headway, I may mention that Santiago, a city of a hundred thousand inhabitants, possesses but three engines, all out of order and badly managed, fires being extremely rare. Soon after the alarm had been given a company of regulars arrived, and with fixed bayonets, was stationed around the building, not only impeding access to it but driving back those who implored to be allowed to continue their exertions. A Mr. JAMES DUMALON, upon being called by name by one of the sufferers, insisted upon entering the church, and received a bayonet wound for his pertinacity.

The papers are filled with incidents of the catastrophe. One young lady, finding all hope of escape cut off, tied her handkerchief tightly round her knee. In the morning her body was discovered charred about the head and shoulders beyond all recognition; but the precaution she had taken identified her—her name being in the corner of the handkerchief.

It is announced this afternoon that but *seven* bodies have been recognized out of more than 2,000 victims!

Seven dwellings have been closed and sealed by the authorities—not one soul having returned of either of the families living therein.

Deep and loud is the indignation manifested by the press and the public, at the criminal indifference of the priesthood to the safety of their congregation, and the Government has been earnestly besought to raze the ruins of the ill-fated "Compania" to the ground, and to forbid in future the illumination of churches, or night services. The priests rebel, and insist upon rebuilding the ill-fated pile, which, upon Tuesday last, was for the *third* time destroyed by fire. Public indignation is rising and threats have been publicly made that, if the authorities do not demolish the hateful walls, the people will do it for them.

I am conscious how feebly the foregoing details portray the horrible scene of torture it was my misfortune to witness. No human pen could possibly convey the awful reality—no language could depict the heart-rending nature of the spectacle. Santiago is to-day a city of mourning—the entire Republic is a partaker in her grief. SIDNEY.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 8, 1864.

The British steamship *Callao* arrived at Panama, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, on the evening of the 5th. She brings nearly a million of dollars, principally for England, a portion of the money being the depreciated Bolivian currency used in Peru, and which is sent forward to be recoined, or to be exchanged for the better coinage lately decreed by the Government of Peru. Consul WINSLOW, of Paita, on his way to Washington, was a passenger on the *Callao*. The dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile are to the 17th ult., and from Lima and Callao to the 28th.

The *Callao* brings us the details of the most terribly tragic event of the last thousand years—THE BURNING IN SANTIAGO OF TWENTY-TWO TO TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED WOMEN AND CHILDREN, 606 to 800 of whom were the *elite* of the Chilian capital. I quote from the Santiago and Valparaiso dailies, but principally from the *Mercurio*. I have added some translations from the papers printed entirely in Spanish, of facts and incidents. I inclose you a list of 2,074 persons known to have been burned. It will be seen that Hon. THOMAS NELSON, United States Minister, and other Americans, are specially praised for their energetic efforts to save the lives of the unfortunates. The priests come in for terrible anathemas from most of the journals. In fact, the iron-grasp of the priesthood in Chile at the throats of its victims has been so loosened, that many seem to entertain hopes that the people will find they have not sufferred in vain in this terrible disaster.

Santiago is the capital of Chile, and contains 110,000 inhabitants. Mixed marriages of Catholics and Protestants are not sanctioned by ecclesiastical law, and the priests have always had pretty much their own way in the whole of the Republic, except in Valparaiso, where foreigners have much influence. Of the children born in Santiago, one-fifth are illegitimate, but this is probably no larger proportion than in most purely Catholic countries.

THE CATASTROPHE.

A catastrophe gigantic, horrible, unexampled in the annals of our country and perhaps of the world, has absorbed every one's mind for many days past. We will use the utmost brevity in relating the calamity to our foreign readers.

Ever since the newly invented mystery of the Immaculate Conception of Mary was declared at Rome, in 1857, the Church of the *Company*, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, had become the focus of devotion of a vast Sisterhood called the *Daughters of Mary*, in which, on payment of so much a year, almost all the women of our capital were enrolled.

Every year, from the 8th of November to the 8th of December, the day of the Immaculate Conception, lasted a splendid festival in which orchestral music, singing and an astonishing prodigality of incense, of lights of oil, liquid gas, wax and every luminous combustible in the world, glittered and flared in every part, in the cornices, in the ceiling and particularly on the high altar. Every night the church blazed with a sea of flame and fluttered with clouds of muslin and gauze draperies. It could only be lighted up in time by beginning in the middle of the afternoon—and the work of extinguishing was only ended when the night was far advanced. In 1858 they thought of adopting hydrogen gas, but the engineer's plan, though convenient and safe, was rejected.

A priest named UGARTE, whose mind marvelously had marked for its own, headed that Sisterhood from the beginning and worked his way down to such a depth of superstition that one of his least extravagances was the invention of a *Celestial Post-office* trick, by which the *Daughters of Mary* might correspond with the Virgin in writing. At the entrance of the temple the Virgin's letter-box was constantly open, and there persons of a robust faith deposited in sealed letters their wishes and their prayers. Every Wednesday that letter-box for Eternity was placed before the high altar, and UGARTE, who acted as postman between the Mother of God and her daughters, exhibited to the Divinity those offerings, of course keeping that singular correspondence to himself. This same mountebank got up a religious raffle for the favor of the Virgin—in a recent instance two prizes being drawn by a skeptical Minister of State, and a woman whose character was *not dubious*. The old times of pagan idolatry had resuscitated in the centre of exaggerated catholicism.

The church of the Company, built the latter half of the seventeenth century, possessed a spacious nave, but a roof that dated only from 15 years ago, of painted timber. The only door of easy access to the congregation was the principal one in the centre, the small doors leading into the aisles being opened only half way, and obstructed by screens. Near the high altar there was a little door communicating with the sacristy.

A few minutes before 7 o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, the 8th of December, more than 3,000 women and a few hundred men knelt in that church, crammed to overflowing. However, that did not prevent a compact mass of fanatics from attempting to fight their way in from the steps, because it was the last night of the Month of Mary; and no one could bear to lose the closing sermon of the priest UGARTE, who always succeeded by his exciting declamations in drowning in tears that place so soon to be a sea of fire. Then EIZAGUIRRE, the apostolic Nuncio and favorite of PIUS IX., the founder of the American college at Rome, was to preach also. It is said that UGARTE, wounded in his feelings as chaplain of the "Daughters of Mary," because EIZAGUIRRE had told him that the illuminations of his church could not be compared with what he had seen in Rome, exclaimed with enthusiasm, "I will give him when he comes to preach, such an illumination as the world has never seen!" Nobody can deny that UGARTE has kept his word!

Indeed, the lighting of all the lamps and candles had hardly finished, when the liquid gas in a transparency on the high altar, set on fire its woodwork and wrapped in flame a kind of tabernacle, wholly composed of canvas, pasteboard and wood. In less than two minutes the altar, about 23 yards high and 10 broad, was an unextinguishable bonfire.

The advance of the fire was perhaps even more rapid than the panic of the audience. When the fire had flown from the altar to the roof, the whole flock of devotees rushed to the principal door. Those near the lateral doors were able to escape at the first alarm; others, and particularly the men, gained the little door of the sacristy; and lastly, those near the chief outlet forced their way through the throng, even still struggling to get in, and, indeed, part of which did get in, even in the face of the fire, stimulated by the desire of *getting a good place*, which, on this occasion, meant a good place to die in. Then, the flames having crept along the whole roof, and, consequently, released the lamps of oil and liquid gas from the cornices to which they were strung, a rain of liquid, blue fire poured down upon the entangled throngs below.

A new and more horrible conflagration broke out then in that dense living mass, appalling the affrighted gaze with pictures tenfold more awful than those wherein the Catholic imagination has labored to give an idea of the tortures of the damned. In less than a quarter of an hour about two thousand human beings had perished, including many children, but very few men.

Although many heroic men performed prodigies of daring and strength, in tearing some from the death-grasp of the phalanx of death that choked the door, in some cases literally tearing off their arms, without being able to extricate them, the number of the saved by this means falls short of fifty. More than five hundred persons of our highest society have perished—the greater part young girls of 15 to 20 years. One mother has perished with her five daughters. Two-thirds of the victims were servants, and there are many houses in which not one has escaped. Several houses have been noted by the police as empty, because all its inhabitants have perished.

The people think of nothing but the victims and their obsequies. All with one voice demand the demolition of the ruinous walls of the fatal temple and the offering of a mounment to the dear memory of the martyrs. The Municipal body solicited this by the medium of a commission on the 12th, and the Government is resolved on compliance. Resistance is threatened on the part of the clergy, but such exasperating and indecorous folly would infallibly call forth a general rising of the people.

The past fortnight has produced no other occurrences worth chronicling, and even if it had, they would not seem deserving of mention in this night of heavy anguish.

During the last week the tribunals and the Government itself have suspended their labors.

The people only weep, and their public writers could only offer tears to the nation's mourning.

THE LATEST NEWS.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 14, 1863.

EVENTS OF THE DAY.—Before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour appointed to petition the President of the Republic for the demolition of the walls of the Church of the Company, a numerous and select meeting of all the social classes had collected in the open space in front of the ruins. The decree, of demolition having been signed by His EXCELLENCY Don GUILLERMO MATTA ascended to the upper story of the Congress house and thence addressed the people, reading the decree promulgated a few hours before, and calling for a *vivat* for His Excellency, which was enthusiastically given by the immense assembly that filled the square.

The orator proceeded then to protest, in the name of religion and humanity, against those who attempted to qualify as sacrilegious the people's longing for the demolition. To wreak its revenge on us, he added, superstition tries to lash and goad the ignorant passions of the rabble into violence; but its feeble efforts are in vain, because we have never strayed from the great principles of pure religion. Fanaticism spreads its murky nets against the happiness and peace of society. Let us quench its firebrands with the sincerity and nobleness of our intentions.

THE OFFERING UP OF THE EVENING SACRIFICE.

A dreadful visitation has fallen upon us.

Truly this is "a day of trouble and rebuke and blasphemy." The voice of lamentation is heard all over the land, the bitter weeping of fathers, husbands and lovers, for those who were the joy and brightness of their life, that refuses to be comforted, because they are not.

Hundred of young girls—only yesterday radiant and beautiful in the luxuriant bloom of the fresh hopeful Spring of life—to-day calcined, hideous corpses, horrible, loathsome to the sight, impossible to be recognized.

The 8th of December was a great triumph for the clergy of the church of the Jesuits in Santiago. An enthusiastic audience filled every nook. There were hardly any men there, but 3,000 women, comprising the flower of the beauty and fashion of the capital, were at the feet of the ecclesiastics, very many against the will of fathers and husbands—but that, of course, only showed forth the power and might of the Gospel.

Never had such pyrotechny been seen before—20,000 lights, mostly camphene, in long festoons of colored globes, blazed the church into a hall of fire.

But the performance had not yet begun when the crescent of fire at the foot of the gigantic image of the Virgin over the high altar overflowed, and climbing up the muslin draperies and pasteboard devices to the wooden roof, rolled a torrent of flame.

The suddenness of the fire was awful.

The dense mass of women, frightened out of their senses—numbers fainting, and all entangled by their long swelling dresses—rushed, as those who knew that death was at their heels, to the one door, which soon became choked up. Fire was everywhere. Streaming along the wooden ceiling, it flung the paraffine lamps, hung in rows there, among the struggling women. In a moment the gorgeous church was a sea of fire. MICHAEL ANGELO's fearful picture of hell was there, but exceeded.

Help was all but impossible. A Hercules might have strained his strength in vain to pull one from the serried mass of frenzied wretches who piled one above another as they climbed over to reach the air, wildly fastened the gripe of death upon any one escaping, in order that they might be dragged out with them. Those who longed to save them were doomed to bear the most harrowing sight that ever seared human eyeballs.

To see mothers, sisters, tender and timid women, dying that dreadful death that appals the stoutest heart of man, within one yard of salvation, within one yard of men who would have given their lives over and over again for them. It was maddening—the screaming and wringing of hands for help as the remorseless flames came on; and then—save when some already dead with fright were burnt in ghastly indifference—their horrible agony, some in prayer, some tearing their hair and battering their faces.

Women seized in the embrace of the flames were seen to undergo a transformation as though by an optical delusion—first dazzling brightly—then horribly lean and shrunk up—then black statues rigidly fixed in a writhing attitude.

The fire imprisoned by the immense thickness of the walls, had devoured everything combustible by 10 o'clock. Then, defying the sickening stench, people came to look for their lost ones.

Oh, what a sight the fair, placid moon looked down upon! Close-packed crowds of calcined, distorted forms wearing the fearful expression of the last pang, whose smile was once a heaven—the ghastly phalanx of black statues twisted in every variety of agony, stretching out their arms, as imploring mercy—and then of the heap that had choked up the door, multitudes with the lower parts perfectly untouched, and some all a shapeless mass but with one arm or foot unscathed.

The silence, after those piercing screams were hushed in death, was horrible. It was the silence of the grave, unbroken but by the bitter wail or fainting cry.

Two thousand souls had passed through that ordeal of fire to the judgment-seat of God.

Heroic acts of sublime daring have not been wanting. Enduring gratitude has been excited in every Chilian heart by the gallant efforts of Mr. NELSON, the Minister of the United States, his countryman Mr. MEIGGS, and several other foreigners. There were generous men who defied the fury of the flames to save lives, and some of these died martyrs to their noble hearts. An Englishman or an American, it is unknown which, was seen to rush through the flames, to seize in his powerful arms a lady, stride with her a little way, and then his hair in a blaze and choked with smoke, fall back into the volcano never to rise again. A young lady named ORELLA, having in vain implored some bystanders on her knees to save her mother, rushed in and shortly afterward miraculously issued forth bearing her glorious load.

A young lady by the name of Solar, just before the smoke suffocated her, had the presence of mind to knot her handkerchief round her leg, so that her corpse might be recognized.

The population of Santiago so supine and so priest-ridden is fired with indescribable indignation at the monstrous conduct of the priests. The public conscience holds them guilty of the death of all these victims—and especially the mountebank UGARTE, the inventer of the *Virgin's Post-office* imposture, because by collecting together all the material most likely to produce a fire—a countless number of lights, pasteboard scenery and muslin hangings admitting a vast crowd—and covering the one door open, with a screen, they took every pains to bring about this tragedy. When the fire broke out and people were escaping by the sacristy, they blocked up this door, to devote themselves the more undisturbedly to saving their grim-cracks. The list of things saved makes one's blood run cold. *What the priests saved, what they have put away in cigar-shops and the houses in front are a great image, some wooden saints, a sacred sopha or two, some books, chalices, silver candlesticks, and a great deal of sacred matting and carpet!*

After saving their trash, these specimens of the good shepherds that give their life for their sheep, *flew away in company with the owls and bats that infested the ancient walls, except that one priest favored the agonizing victims with his absolution, and Ugarte requested them to "die happy, because they went direct to Mary."* They then forsook the scene, and in that awful night, when fainting women and desperate men strewed the streets, and writhing forms that a few hours ago were graceful and beautiful maidens, moaned and died in chemists' shops, *not a priest was to be seen to whisper a word of Christ's comfort to the dying ear, or hold the precious crucifix before the glazing eye.*

No, not so—for the priest of Nature was there—Woman—a ministering angel in the dark hour, tended and soothed as usual. One young lady—God bless her!—tore up all her under-clothing to make bandages, and bound up the wounds as only woman can. All this awful night the only thing that reminded of the clergy was the incessant tolling of bells, about the only thing they could do to increase the horrors of the scene.

This being the third time that this church has filled our homes with weeping, all with one voice demand that it never should be rebuilt, but the priests, foolishly defiant and despotic as ever, threaten to let off their miserable mediæval pop-guns at those they term the sacrilegious alienators of holy ground.

Their audacity has even led them to attempt an appeal to violence.

On the 11th, they appeared on the scene to take possession of the blackened ruins and insult public opinion by droning masses for the souls whose bodies they had destroyed, but the sentinels drove them off with the butt ends of their muskets.

The Government has shown no energy, and one minister is unhappily a creature of the clergy, but the people, in whose hearts, as having wives and daughters, there dwells an idea of right—*something from God, that priests have not succeeded in poisoning*—have been in earnest, and the Government has had to follow and yield to pressure. The decree has gone forth, and not one stone of that accursed church shall be left on another.

The public contempt and horror of these priests increase with their insolence and inhumanity.

They preach that the irreparable loss of so many of the fairest and most virtuous of Chile's virgins and matrons is a special mercy and miracle of Mary, who wished to take them at once without delay to her bosom. One monster exults openly at that which has stamped eternal grief and horror on our hearts. *"Because Chile wanted a supply of saints and martyrs."*

Oh! as we write our eyes fill with tears—nothing can console us in this affliction—we can think of nothing else but our loss—of those who never will come back to us; but still there will have ensued some good if the dark degrading dominion of the priests has melted away in the smoke of that awful burnt sacrifice, which, laden with the dying breath of 2,000 victims, rolled up to accuse UGARTE and his accomplices of murder, before the throne of God.

BURNING OF THE CHURCH OF THE JESUITS.

One of those awful visitations which, from time to time, afflict nations with eternal mourning, took place on Tuesday, Dec. 8; the festival of the Immaculate Concaption, in what was the church of the Jesuits in the capital. A magnificent temple reduced to ashes, hundreds of dear lives sacrificed, the whole city weeping its lost ones—such is the picture Santiago offers since the fatal night of Dec. 8—the anniversary of another mortal catastrophe—the battle of Longomilla.

On the commemoration of the Immaculate Conception, the last of the festivities of the *Month of Mary*, the most popular and frequented of all our solemnities, thousands of fair devotees thronged to the last performance which was to eclipse all that had preceded. At six in the evening the spacious steps and part of the open space before the church swarmed with ladies in veils, frantically struggling to enter a temple where not one more could be made room for.

A few minutes before 7, and when the religious performance was about to commence, they were still lighting the gas lights in the chancel, when the portable gas in the half-moon of canvas and wood, that formed the pedestal of a colossal image of the Virgin Mary, began to burn one of the extremities of that apparatus. Some one rushed upon the rising flame, and succeeded in smothering it, but, by a fatal rebound, the gas, compressed by the effort, burst out with redoubled vigor at the other extremity of the fatal half-moon. Immediately a fierce flame rushed up. The persons who thronged the chancel flew toward the sacristy, crying "*Water! water!*" whilst the women who filled the nave arose in tumultuous confusion, screaming for help.

The fire spread with wonderful rapidity to the reredos of wood and hangings, and thence, attracted by the current of air that always circulates between the upper boarding and the roof, rolled through the church. In a few moments the ceiling was a cloud of fire.

In the meantime, the men had succeeded in escaping, for in this church the sexes were separated by an iron grating, and the women had fled as far as the middle of the church, in the midst of the most fearful confusion. But the headlong hurry, the fainting, the obstruction of the bell-shaped dresses and the frantic eagerness to gain the street, formed an impenetrable barrier before the two doors, which alone, by a culpable imprudence, gave access to the free air towards the open place in front, and the small court of the west side of the church.

That obstacle was the barrier of death!

And now what appeared most horrible was, that seeing the salvation of lives within reach of our arms, it was impossible to save even one of the victims piled up, one upon another on the very threshold. Hardly had the noble men who devoted themselves to save some lives, at peril of their own, seized by the arms or the clothes a prostrate form, than the other women, wild with terror and the nearness of the fire, *clutched the victim about to be saved, and in some cases dragged those who came to help them into that fiery vortex.* It was almost impossible to rescue even one from that heap of despairing wretches and undo that ghastly knot. But the fire accomplished that which baffled man; and the passage into the consumed church was not cleared until that impenetrable phalanx of precious, beautiful life was a handful of cinders. The catastrophe is horrible—most cruel. At midnight we visited the smoking ruins of the fatal temple, so soon a silent charnel-house, and, by the light of the lantern, every step showed to the gaze fearful groups of carbonized corpses that preserved still the supplication or despairing attitude of their frightful martyrdom. Although there are events beyond the foresight of man, and beyond, also, his responsibility, we must admit that there has been the most culpable recklessness; religion among us has been turned into an intoxicating mania, new-fangled mummeries have replaced Christian worship—and, thanks to one species of fanaticism fanned by others, the religious world crowds with a kind of frenzy to those *performances* whose splendor is estimated by the multitude of lights, that is to say, the multitude of perils accumulated every night.

We demand that this terrible lesson be taken to heart! No more night services! No more disorder, no more immorality, no more religious mobs of crazy people crowding to push and fight their way into the fashionable churches, under the delusion that they are performing a religious feat of merit, instead of committing an act of disgusting irreverence. We demand from this very day that all the churches be shut up on the disappearance of the light of day—the safeguard of all order—of all safety—and in particular of all public morality, attacked a thousand times over by those disgusting scenes which especially, in our most solemn festivals, are the subject of the just complaint, the indignant condemnation of all respectable people.

Let the local authority interfere in the police of the churches, as regards their construction and their apparatus for lighting. In what church, owing to the reckless use of a multitude of lights in connection with clouds of gauze and towering grimcracks of painted card-board, are there not at least once a year alarms of fire?

Dictate regulations that shall avoid confusion, and the admittance of more spectators than the place will hold, that shall facilitate the speedy evacuation of every church, that shall guarantee even ventilation and security—in one word *worship* according to the practice of all civilized nations, and not according to those atrocious religious maniaS that misled our women.

If there is anything that needs energetic curbing it is fanaticism, the most energetic of passions. Raze to the ground that fatal temple, which fortunately is the property of the State, that its ruins, twice in the space of twenty years blackened with the smoke of calamities that have carried desolation and mourning throughout the nation, evoke not to the passer-by a horrible memory, to every family the shade of a loved victim.

With a heart rent by so cruel an affliction we send forth to all our country—to all humanity—the wail of this mighty sorrow.

God receive it in His great mercy, and may He who wipes all tears from all eyes send down some little comfort to those who weep a mother or a wife.

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF CHILI ON THE SUBJECT OF THE CATASTROPHE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
SANTIAGO, CHILI, Dec. 11, 1863.

To His Excellency the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Chili:

SIR: I have the honor to address myself to your Excellency, to express, on behalf of the American citizens resident in Chili, and on my own, our profound and earnest sympathy in the terrible misfortune, which, upon Tuesday last, befell this city, bringing desolation and grief into so many families and mourning into the hearts of the entire community.

The Government and people whom I represent will be stricken with the deepest sorrow, when the sad intelligence reaches them.

A calamity so appalling and horrible has no parallel in the world's history. May He who tempers the wind to the shorn lambs in mercy console the bereaved and afflicted, and may this awful dispensation of His providence ever remind us of the uncertainty of life, and the necessity of constant preparation to obey His summons.

I have the honor to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of the high estimation and respect with which I remain, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

THOMAS H. NELSON.

(REPLY.)

SANTIAGO, Dec. 12, 1863.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the note which your Excellency was pleased to address me yesterday, to signify to me the profound regret caused in the mind of your Excellency and in that of your fellow-citizens residing in Chili, for the terrible misfortune occurring in this city on Tuesday the 8th inst., which has carried grief into the midst of many families, and has covered the entire community with mourning.

Your Excellency likewise informs me that the Government and people represented by your Excellency will feel the deepest sorrow upon receiving the news of this catastrophe, and your Excellency concludes, expressing to me your trust that the Lord may grant consolation to the afflicted and unprotected, and cause us all in view of the uncertainty of life, to be ever prepared to obey the decrees of Providence.

My Government has learned the foregoing with lively gratitude, and has discovered, in your Excellency's communication, an alleviation of the grief with which it has been afflicted by this public calamity, as well as a new evidence of the fraternal sentiments which animate your Excellency and your worthy fellow-citizens in favor of our Republic. The generous and active efforts which your Excellency and your illustrious fellow-citizens made to save the interesting victims from the frightful fire had already won the gratitude of my Government, which has been revived by the present manifestation.

In communicating the foregoing to Your Excellency I comply with a special charge of His Excellency the President of the Republic, to assure the honorable representative and the citizens of the United States who have taken part in our public mourning, that the noble conduct observed by them upon this sad occasion will be ever gratefully remembered by the Chilian people and Government.

Will your Excellency be pleased to accept the sentiments of my most distinguished consideration and regard, with which I am

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

MANUEL A. TOCORNAL.

To the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

Our correspondent forwards a list of 2,074 names, but our space is too limited to admit its publication. Beside, these, it is calculated that three or four hundred have perished, whose names are not known, or which have not been given.

The victims are all to be placed in an immense tomb, and a marble monument is to be erected over them.

The excitement against the priests in Chili, and especially in Santiago, is said by persons who have come to Panama, to be intense, and may yet break out in violence, as their heartless acts come more clearly to the light. It is without dispute that the priests who occupied the church and altars, pushed back the women, who were crowding to the doors, in order that they might have a better chance of saving their old mamparas, gilt images, holy robes, sacred chairs, and other dirty traps.

Among the thirty persons named as the most energetic in their efforts to save life and heading the list, are—Samuel Haviland, Esq., Juan Vicente Alsa, Henry Meiggs, Thos. H. Nelson, United States Minister to Chili; Mr. Rand, his Secretary; Mr. Silvey, United States Consul at Valparaiso, and Don Casimiro Gallo. Mr. HAVILAND is a son of the late SAMUEL HAVILAND, of Boston, the latter having been a resident of Buenos Ayres and Chili 40 years previous to his death. Mr. MEIGGS, of San Francisco, California, was the contractor for building the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad.

The *Mercurio* has the following in its Spanish columns:

"Among the testaments we have that of the opulent Señora Doña ERRAZURIZ, who perished in the flames, and who leaves over $100,000. This lady lived with her brother, that noble gentleman Don JOSE MANUEL ERRAZURIZ, who lost the whole of his fortune by indorsements in the crisis of 1861. The family of Señor ERRAZURIZ were chiefly supported by this lady, who daily asseverated that all her property should fall to her nephews. It turns out that she leaves $20,000 to the *Seminario Americano*, in Rome, various sums to other ecclesiastical institutions, and only $4,000 to her brother. The confessor of the lady was MONSEIGNOR EIZAGUIRRE, the Director and founder of the *Seminario Americano* in Rome. Comment is unnecessary."

Of the 2,500 persons who lost their lives, more than 600 belonged to the best families. The number of servants who perished is incalculable.

Doña JERTRUDIS SIERRA loosed her crinoline and dropped it off, enabling her to get through the crowd, and gave her shawl to another lady who was saved by stripping herself entirely naked.

During the fire the priest HURTADAULT pressed up to the door of the church and gave absolution to the desperate people inside who were roasting in the flames.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

No Truth in the Report that Stuart was at Leesburgh.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The report that STUART was near Leesburgh on a raid is unfounded.

Dispatches from Gen. KELLEY state that Maj. COLE, of the Maryland cavalry, has returned to his headquarters from a scout to Leesburgh, and the report that Gen. STUART was there with a large cavalry force for the purpose of an attack on Point of Rocks, or on any other place in the possession of the Government, is entirely unfounded. Not an armed rebel was seen or heard of within forty miles of Leesburgh.

The Thirty-second Massachusetts Regiment at Home.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The arrival to-day of the Thirty-second Massachusetts regiment was the occasion of a great ovation to the brave men composing it. The regiment was received at the depot by a crowd of citizens, and under escort of the Independent Cadets and other military bodies, was escorted to the State-House, where Gov. ANDREW extended a welcome in an eloquent speech. A salute was fired on the Common. A dinner in Faneuil Hall followed. So imposing and enthusiastic a demonstration on the Sabbath has seldom been seen here.

Marine Disaster.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The propeller *Thomas Swan*, from New-York to Fortress Monroe and Washington, with a valuable cargo of Government stores, ran ashore at 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, 25 miles south of Cape Henry. Capt. ARNSWORTH has gone to her assistance with three steamers. He sent back to-day for barges to light the propeller. With very favorable weather she may get off.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract of Cases Argued for the Week ending January 9.

We continue our statements of the cases argued before the Supreme Court of the United States now sitting at Washington to the close of the week, ending January 9, as follows:

Nos. 87 and 88—James W. Baldwin, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Oscar C. Hale, Defendant in Error.—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, in which Court HALE brought an action of assumpsit upon a promissory note made by Baldwin at Boston, where he resided, in favor of the defendant in error, who, at the time was, and since has been a citizen of the State of Vermont. The note was made payable at Boston. After the making of the note, and before the suit was brought, the plaintiff in error, pursuant to the laws of Massachusetts existing prior to the making of the note, obtained a certificate of discharge from his debts, embracing, by its terms, all contracts made or to be performed within that State after the passage of those laws. The defendant in error took no part in the proceedings of the plaintiff in error to obtain such discharge. The plaintiff in error, who was the defendant below, pleaded the discharge so obtained in bar of the action upon the note. The Court below held that it could not avail as a defence to the action, and gave judgment for the plaintiff, and the defendant sued out a writ of error to the Supreme Court, and now becomes plaintiff in error.

In behalf of the plaintiff in error it was argued that the several States of the Union possess all the legislative power of sovereign and independent States, except so far as that power is limited by the Constitution of the United States; that in matters of contract the only limitation on the States is that which prohibits laws impairing the obligation of contracts, and it was long since decided that State insolvent laws not operating retrospectively (such being the character of those under which the discharge here pleaded was granted,) do not fall within this constitutional prohibition. The law of Massachusetts in this case then possesses all the validity and force which the State of Massachusetts with an uncontrolled power of legislation on the subject, and in the absence of any constitutional restraint, could impart to it. It is not contended that this insolvent law, or any other State law relating to property possesses any extra territorial force, the legislative sovereignty of each State being confined to its own limits, and the *lex loci* in each case furnishes the only rule for avoiding conflict, at least in regard to contracts. To sustain the position that when the place both of origin and execution of the contract is the same, the contract is to be governed wholly by the law of that place, reference is made to the decisions in the cases of Cox *vs.* The United States, 6 Peters' Reports, p. 172; Strother *vs.* Lucas, 12 Peters' Reports, p. 436; Andrews *vs.* Pond, 13 Peters' Reports, p. 77; and Bell *vs.* Bruen, 1st Howard's Reports, 182.

Passages in Story's Conflict of Laws and cases decided in Cushing's and Gallison's Reports, are relied upon to maintain that a contract discharged by the law of the place which governs it is discharged everywhere. Upon precisely the same state of facts as is presented in this case, the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts, in a recent case, held such a discharge a good defence in a suit brought by a non-resident creditor—Scribner *vs.* Fisher, 2 Gray's Reports, p. 43. In the case of Ogden *vs.* Saunders, 12 Wheaton's Reports, p. 213, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the insolvent laws of the State of the origin of the contract are not competent to discharge a contract when entered into by one of its citizens with a citizen of another State or a foreign country, where no place of performance is fixed otherwise than by the origin of the contract. It is contended that that decision does not apply to the present case, because it was founded solely upon the international law, and in the present case the place was expressly fixed for the performance of the contract and the law of that place must apply to it.

For the defendant in error it is insisted that the appointment of the place of payment of a note is made for the convenience of the debtor, and if he has his money at the place appointed and at the time fixed for payment, he is saved from damages and costs, but if not, his debt becomes a general obligation payable everywhere. It is also urged that the question where a note is payable makes no difference, but the contract having been between citizens of two different States, the insolvent law of Massachusetts cannot discharge it. A citizen of Vermont, by making his note payable in Massachusetts, does not thereby subject himself to the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts law.

No. 89.—William M. Jones, Appellant vs. Charles W. Green and others, Appellees.—This is an appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Nebraska. Two judgments were recovered in the District Court of Nebraska Territory in favor of the appellees against one Frank W. Brown, and they filed a bill in equity against Jones, setting forth that the judgments had been recovered, that execution had been duly issued thereon, and that no property of Brown could be found, and that Brown had purchased property in the city of Omaha of one John McConnie, and being insolvent, took the title in the name of Jones, and praying that it might be sold to satisfy the judgments. Jones answered the bill denying that executions had been duly issued upon the judgments and saying that he was unadvised whether Brown was insolvent and unable to pay his debts at the time of the purchase of the property in question, and alleging that he (Jones) purchased the property for himself, and had partly paid for it with his own money. Proofs were taken and a decree finally entered in favor of the plaintiffs below, and the defendant took an appeal on the ground that his answer to the bill having been under oath, it was not overcome by even the testimony of one witness, and must therefore be held to be conclusive.

No. 90.—Samuel Woods, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Ralph P. Freeman, Defendant in Error.—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Illinois, in which court Freeman brought an action for the recovery of a tract of land in Illinois. The defendant below claimed title under a tax sale, the deed under which was excluded by the court below because the judgment on which the sale was founded was irregularly obtained. That ruling of the court below is now assigned as error, as is also the admission of certain depositions offered by the plaintiff below on the ground that proper notice had not been given of the taking of them, and that they were not taken according to the requirements of the law.

No. 91.—Van Dorn, Plaintiff in Error vs. Dean, King, and others, Defendants in Error.—An action of assumpsit was brought in the court below on certain promissory notes, and judgment was given for the defendants in error, the plaintiffs below, for $2,370 96 and costs, with a stipulation between the parties for a stay of execution. A few days afterward the defendant below sued out this writ, filing a supersedeas bond. The defendants in error now move to dismiss the writ of error on the ground that it was evidently obtained for delay merely.

No. 92.—John Hecker and George V. Hecker, Plaintiffs in Error vs. John Fowler, Defendant in Error.—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. An action was brought in that Court by Fowler to recover damages for an alleged breach of a contract providing for the payment by the plaintiffs in error of a certain sum for the use of a patent. While the case was pending, the attorney of the parties agreed to refer it to a referee to hear and determine all the issues involved, with the same powers as the court, with an agreement that the report of the referee should have the same force and effect as a judgment of the court. The referee found that $9,500 were due to the Heckers, whereupon the attorney of the defendant in error drew up the form of a judgment, and without the presence or action of the court, except the order of reference, filed it as a judgment of the court. This proceeding is said by the plaintiff in error to be unusual and to rest entirely upon the practice of the State Courts of New-York, under the code of that State, which clothes a referee with the attributes of a judge. The referee, it is argued, did not decide the case in conformity with the order of reference, because he did not determine all the issues in the case, and the proceeding is said to be irregular. In reply, it is contended that the referee was not required to report all the issues, but merely to determine them, that he did actually determine them, and that the parties having agreed to refer, are bound by the judgment of the referee which was entered as judgment of the court.

No. 93.—George Miller & Wife, Appellants, vs. John L. Tiffany, Appellee.—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. In that Court a bill in equity was filed, alleging that in February, 1858, R. D. Turner, representing himself to be the agent of George Miller of Fort Wayne, Indiana, applied to Courtland Palmer, at the City of New-York for the purchase of about $20,000 worth of dry goods for Miller, for five years, to be secured by a mortgage upon certain real estate in Allen County, Indiana. This was declined, as not being according to the customary mercantile dealings in New-York, but after negotiation, Miller of Fort Wayne, executed his promissory note, bearing date, Feb. 22, 1858, promising to pay five years after date, to Courtlandt Palmer and Frederick F. Wallace, assignees, or to their order, $20,000, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually after six months from date, and on failure to pay the interest when due, the whole of the note to become due and payable, and the note, principal and interest was made payable at the Commercial Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, with the current rates of exchange on New-York, and without relief from the valuation or appraisement laws of the State of Indiana. To secure payment of the note, George Miller and his wife on the same day executed to Palmer & Wallace a mortgage upon real estate in Allen County, Ind. The note and mortgage were taken to the City of New-York by Miller, and on or about Feb. 26, 1858, delivered by him to Palmer & Wallace as the price of goods which he there selected and purchased. On the 12th of February, 1859, Palmer & Wallace duly assigned the note and mortgage to John L. Tiffany, by indorsement, and delivered them to him; $1,000 became due Feb. 22, 1859, but was not paid, and thereupon Tiffany filed his bill alleging that the whole debt was due, and praying for a foreclosure of the mortgage.

The court below sustained the bill and the respondent took this appeal. The defence is, that the promissory note and mortgage were usurious and void according to the laws of New-York, at the time the contract was made. The principal question is whether the contract should be governed by the laws of New-York, or those of Ohio. One side allege that the contract having been made in New-York, the law of that State must govern, which made the transaction usurious and void. The other side contend that the note, having been made payable at Cleveland, Ohio, the law of that State must govern, that being the place of the execution of the contract, which allows a recovery of legal interest in such cases.

No. 94.—Lee & Leavitt, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Patrick Watson, James A. Watson and Washington Watson, Defendants in Error.—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, in which Court an action of assumpsit was brought against the defendants as indorsers of a promissory note. On the trial the plaintiffs produced a promissory note, dated at Cincinnati, by J. M. & W. J. Watson, payable to the order of the defendants at the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and by the defendants indorsed to Lee & Leavitt. The defendants objected to the admission of the note, on the ground that it was not sufficient evidence to support the action. The Court sustained the objection, and instructed the jury to find for the defendants. The note, though filled up in Cincinnati, and indorsed by the indorsers there, was given to the agent of the plaintiffs, then in Kentucky, to be conveyed by him to the plaintiffs in Ohio, to whom he brought and delivered the note, and the defendants claimed that the note was home paper and subject to the *lex loci* of Kentucky, and that by the law of Kentucky, the note not having been discounted by a bank, but being still owned by the original parties, was a mere assignable *chose in action*, and not commercial paper, and that the original obligors or makers must be prosecuted to insolvency by the plaintiffs, the assignees, before the defendants, the assignors, could be sued, and so the Court below held. The plaintiffs in error claim that in contemplation of law the indorsement was made in Ohio; that this indorsement was a new contract entered into by the indorsers in Kentucky and the indorsees in Ohio, governed by the rules of commercial paper; and that according to those rules the plaintiffs should recover without regard to the rights of the original parties.

No. 95.—Richard Gregg, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Henry Von Phul, Defendant in Error.—Von Phul brought an action of ejectment against Gregg in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, to recover possession of certain premises in Peoria, and obtained a verdict and judgment. The question involved is whether, where parties have executed an agreement for the sale of land by which one is to execute a deed on the payment of a certain sum of money within a given time, the tender of a deed after the time fixed is sufficient.

No. 96.—Albertus C. Spain, Appellant, vs. James Hamilton, W. S. Wetmore, W. W. Corcoran and others, Appellees.—The appellant filed a bill, May 31, 1856, against James Hamilton, W. S. Wetmore, Charles Macalester, Josiah Randall, Christopher Fallon, Wm. B. Reed, Samuel Jordan, James A. Bayard, (the last six being trustees of the Bank of the United States) F. S. Holford, H. S. Holford, G. B. Lamar, R. P. Cuyler, and Corcoran & Riggs. The object of the suit was to settle priorities to a large sum of money in the Treasury of the United States, arising from the supposed interest of General James Hamilton, in one-tenth part of the portion of the proceeds awarded to the United States Bank as an original creditor of the State of Texas under the act of Congress of 1850, commonly known as the Texas Indemnity Act. Spain, as committee of a lunatic who was assignee of Hamilton, also claimed the proceeds of a bond numbered 1,164, filed by the Holfords, which included among other amounts the amount of 51 Texas bonds, originally the property of General Hamilton, and assigned by him to James Holford as collateral to a certain indebtedness, and also claimed that the bond 1,164 included 50 other Texas bonds, the proportionate amount of which it was alleged the Holfords claimed for the benefit of Lamar. The claims of the Holfords and Lamar were afterward acquiesced in by the complainant, and were, in fact, fully paid, *pendente lite*. The case, as determined below, rested alone upon the question of priorities between the assignees of Hamilton's interest in the Bank of the United States claim, with which neither the Holfords nor Lamar had any concern. The trustees of the bank withdrew all claim to the fund of $72,505 12 left in the Treasury as part of the proceeds of the bank claim.

Pierce Butler was also made a defendant, and the administrators of F. W. R. Hill, and they, with W. S. Wetmore and Corcoran & Riggs are now the only defendants, each of them claiming to be the assignee of Hamilton, entitled to priority over the complainant.

No. 97.—William H. D. C. Wright, Appellant, vs. James Ellison, Executor, Joseph Baker and others, Appellees.—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. A bill was filed in that Court to recover a portion of certain moneys awarded to the appellees by the commissioners under the treaty between the United States and Brazil, in satisfaction of a claim by the capture by the Brazilian government, in 1837, of a vessel called the *Caspian* and for, an alledged attempt to run the blockade, which that government pretended to be maintaining against Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Wright was a citizen of Baltimore, residing and doing business as a merchant at Rio de Janeiro. He was appointed by the agents of the vessel their agent to prosecute the claim for the vessel, and was to receive a compensation of 25 per cent. of the amount recovered. He devoted great energy to the prosecution of the claim against the Government of Brazil, and it is alleged that the Government of the United States would have abandoned it but for his representations. The matter was brought before the Prize Courts in Brazil who condemned the vessel. He had returned to this country when the commission, established under the convention of 1849, met at Washington. He appeared by counsel before the commission and filed the proofs, acting under his old power of attorney. Other parties, however, procured a power of attorney from Ellison, executor of one of the owners of the vessel, to appear before the commission, and the commission awarded the claim to the claimants, but refused to allow any portion of it to Wright. He contended that he had a specific lien on the fund to the extent of 25 per cent. The defendants contend that his power of attorney was simply to prosecute the case in the Prize Courts, in which he failed, and that a convention having been made between the two Governments in reference to various claims, the case had to be presented *de novo*, according to the rules of the commission, which was done by Ellison's attorney. The Court below dismissed the bill, and hence this appeal.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION,

THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1864—6 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Fourth-street, from Broadway to Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads, when appointed.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That a portion of the house now occupied by the Exempt Engine Company be and the same is hereby set apart as a wood and coal depot, for the supply of steam fire engines doing duty in the Seventh and Eighth Districts.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department, when appointed.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the repairing of the pier at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River, without delay.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, when appointed.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Margaret Donovan to keep a stand on the northeast corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby donated to the St. Luke's Home, situated in Hudson-street, and the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant for the above sum, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities, when appointed.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby donated to the St. Vincent Hospital, situated in Eleventh-street, and the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant for the above sum, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities, when appointed.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Alexander Davis & Sons to continue the sign in front of their premises number two hundred and forty First-avenue, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the repairing of Pier number fifty-two North River, the repairing of the bulkheads between fifty-one and fifty-two, and bulkheads between fifty-two and fifty-three, and for rebuilding and extending Pier number fifty-three to the exterior line and raising the L as said worthy, to be done as soon as possible.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, when appointed.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the premises known as number five Duane-street, jointly occupied by Hose Company number Two and Engine Company number Thirteen, be given for the exclusive use of Hose Company number Two, as soon as the premises are vacated by Engine Company number Thirteen.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department when appointed.

By Councilmen Brandon—

Resolved, That Thirty-second-street, between Second and Third Avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property-owners or the line of the improvement to pay one-half of the expense, and the city the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement when appointed.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That West-street, from Hammond-street to the south side of Hoboken-street, be paved with Belgian pavement on both sides the railroad track, one-half at the expense of the property-owners, and one-half at the expense of the City, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement, when appointed.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That West-street, from Hammond-street to the south side of Hoboken-street, be curbed and guttered, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets, be regulated and graded, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Forty-seventh-street, from the Eleventh-avenue to North River, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the owners of property, and one-half at the expense of the City, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. Carroll, for the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars for burial expenses of John F. Culligan, late Messenger of the Board of Councilmen, as per accompanying bill.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, Battery-place, from Broadway to the North River, is much obstructed from the presence of merchandise and other encumbrances being left in the carriageway; and

Whereas, It is essential for the proper transaction of business in this section of the City that this passageway be clear for the transit of the large number of vehicles conveying merchandise through it; and

Whereas, The said obstructions in the streets are contrary to the ordinances of the Common Council, and should be removed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause to be removed forthwith all the obstructions in Battery-place, between Broadway and West-street.

Which was adopted.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of Dr. G. Wolff, to be paid for medical services rendered to persons injured by falling from a scaffold on a house corner of Avenue B and Third-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance, when appointed.

BILLS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of A. T. Stewart & Company, amounting to one hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty cents, for articles furnished for funeral of General Corcoran.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Bills of N. & R. L. Conklin, for coaches furnished Committees on National Affairs, Harbor Defence, Reception of Sixth regiment, New-York Volunteers, and funeral of Colonel Charles.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance, when appointed.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Bill of George W. Butts, amounting to seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars, for coaches furnished for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, reception of First regiment, funeral of Colonel Ringgold, &c.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance, when appointed.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Bills of Conklin & Butts, for coaches furnished for the reception of Fifth regiment Duryea Zouaves, and Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments New-York Volunteers, and funerals of Lieutenant Herbert and Brigadier-General Strong.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance, when appointed.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Health relative to the ventilation of tenement houses.

In connection therewith, the President offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to prepare and transmit to this Board an ordinance for the better Sanitary regulation of tenement houses in this City, as indicated in a communication from His Honor the Mayor, as President of the Board of Commissioners of Health, transmitted to the Common Council, December thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, relative to the condition of the Russ pavement on Broadway.

Which was received, directed to be printed in the minutes, and referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, when appointed.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, relative to the condition of the Park Barracks.

Which was received, directed to be printed in the minutes, and referred to the Committee on Public Health, when appointed.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, That permission be given to J. Dooley to show goods in front of his place of business, number thirty-eight Fourth-avenue, not to extend beyond his stoop line, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That permission be given to Curtis and Ackerly to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, number two hundred and fourteen Front-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that two gas lamps be placed in front of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixth street entrance, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that two gas lamps be placed in front of St. James' Church, in James street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that two gas lamps be placed in front of St. Theresa's Church, in Henry street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to furnish each of the Police Justices of this City with a suitable badge, baton and staff of office, to be similar to those furnished to the members of the Common Council.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—23.

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Schiebel and T. Stewart, each for the amount charged for music furnished at the funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran (as will be seen from annexed bills,) and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the annexed bill of Conklin and Butts for carriages furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Brigadier-General Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the annexed bill of E. Van Ranst,

...ages at "11c.@12c. for fleece—a few small lots of ... being the exceptions, and 75c.@90c. for super and extra pulled; also 10,000 lbs. Canada fleece at 57c.@70c., and some 350 bales Mediterranean, African and South American, including 150 do. Mestiza at 33c.@38c. The market exhibits symptoms of increased activity, and prices are firmer than at any time since the opening of the year. Manufacturers are beginning to run short of material, and after persistently holding off for the last month or six weeks (probably more to guard against a rise than in the expectation of a fall) are now coming into the market for further supplies. They buy cautiously, however, and only in lots as wanted for immediate consumption, evidently bent upon the policy of throwing the risk of holding the balance of the year's supply upon the hands of the trade. The latter do not appear to be anxious, however, in view of the situation; for though the stock of Domestic Fleece in this market has rapidly accumulated of late, and at present amounts to some 5,000,000 lbs., they estimate that it will all be wanted for consumption before the close of the season, and that no surplus of the clip will be left to carry over." ...in Philadelphia sales were made of about 150,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at from 77c.@85c. for Common to Fine, including some choice clips and tub at the highest figures.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been transacted to-day; rates have favored ship-owners. For Liverpool, 3,700 bbls. Flour were taken, at 1s.@1s 2d., chiefly at 1s.@1s. 1½d.; 31,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d. by American and 5¾d. by neutral; 200 tcs. Beef at 2s.; 100 bbls. Pork at 2s.; 1,800 pkgs. Bacon, Butter, &c., at 10s.@17s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 30s.@35s. by steamer; 150 tons Logwood at 12s. For London, 30,000 bushels Wheat at 6¾d.; 100 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d.; 80 tcs. Beef at 4s.; 280 boxes Bacon at 20s. For Glasgow, 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 6¾d. For Bristol, 7,600 bushels Wheat, at 6¾d.; 200 boxes Bacon and 25 tons Tallow and Stearine, at 20s. For Antwerp, 1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d.; 700 boxes Sugar at about 22s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: An Austrian bark, 455 tons, to Shanghai, Heavy Goods, 22 2s. 6d.; Light do., £1 2s. 6d.; a Swedish bark, 422 tons, to Antwerp, 2,200 Petroleum, 5s. 6d.; a British brig, 241 tons, to Bremen, 1,500 Petroleum, 6s.; one, 270 tons, from one port in Sicily to New-York, $3,060; a Norwegian bark, 200 tons, to Oporto, Butt Staves, $120 ₱ M.; a ship, 795 tons, from San Francisco to New-York, $12,000; a British brig, 177 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,800, half gold; one, 242 tons, $3 same voyage, Sugar, 50c., Molasses, $4 35, under and on deck; a British bark, 297 tons, to Havana, $4,150, gold; a schooner to Fernandina, Bricks, $11; a British bark to New-Zealand, a foreign brig to Antwerp, Sugar, and a Norwegian ship, 706 tons, to Cadiz, for orders, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Sidon	Jan. 20.	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20.	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23.	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23.	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26.	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27.	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 30.	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3.	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3.	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6.	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Feb. 9.	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 17.	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20.	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5.	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19.	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Dec. 29.	Southampton.	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 6.	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Jan. 7.	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 9.	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9.	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12.	Southampton.	New-York.
Kedar	Jan. 12.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15.	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16.	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23.	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26.	Southampton.	New-York.
China	Jan. 30.	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9.	Southampton.	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23.	Southampton.	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Jan. 23.	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 1.	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6.	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20.	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5.	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19.	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2.	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 3.	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "*A. Morton*," "*Number*," and "*Quality*," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only: No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "3d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens needed, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $10 to 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $46, if sent to one address at one time.

Address,
A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864. }

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE OR FOUR-story building, about 25 by 60 feet, to be used for quartering troops, a location south of Canal-st. preferred.
STEWART VAN VLEIT, Quartermaster.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE
CHEAP STORE,

CLOSING OUT
OF THE ENTIRE
STOCK, TO
RETIRE
FROM
BUSINESS.

STORE TO LET.
STOCK
AND FIXTURES
FOR SALE.

ESTABLISHED TWELVE YEARS.

$40,000 WORTH OF EMBROIDERIES, LACES, VELVETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, FANCY ARTICLES, BRAIDS, BUTTONS, TAPES, BAGS, PORTEMONNAIES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY &c., &c.,

ALL SELLING AT
OR BELOW COST.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

LOTS OF GLOVES, COMMENCING AT 3c. & 6c.
LOT SOILED SILK GLOVES, 6c., 10c.
LOT SOILED KID GLOVES, 10c.
QUANTITIES OF LINED GLOVES AT 10c. UP.
RINGWOOD GLOVES, 31c., 40c., 50c.
15,000 PAIRS GLOVES, ALL KINDS, 8c. UP.
2,500 PAIRS VERY BEST
KID GLOVES, WORTH $1 50, REDUCED TO 90c.
EMBROIDERED KIDS, 60c.
GENTS' $1 25 KIDS AT 50c.
WHITE KIDS, 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

THOUSANDS OF HANDKERCHIEFS FROM 3c. UP.
THOUSANDS OF GENTS' DO., 10c. UP.
LOTS OF HEMSTITCH, COMMENCING AT 18c.
LOTS OF LACE AND NEEDLEWORK, 25c. UP.
OUT OF THE WHOLESALE
DEPARTMENT, THIS WEEK, 3,000 EXTRA FINE
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS for LADIES and GENTS.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
THOUSANDS OF PILES
LACE AND MUSLIN OF WORKED
COLLARS, FROM 3c. UP. BANDS, 3c. UP.
QUANTITIES OF LACE VAILS, FROM 12c. UP.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF LACES, 1c. UP.
THREAD, GUIPURE, YAK BRUSSELS,
MECHLIN AND OTHER LACES, ALL AT COST.
GOODS ON MONDAY
MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, READY FOR SALE.
MUST BE SOLD
AT OR BELOW
COST.

10,000 YARDS DRESS ILLUSIONS, 5c. YARD.
12,000 YARDS DRESS TARLETANS, 25c. YARD.
JOB LOTS MUSLINS AND CRAPES, 15c. YARD.
QUANTITIES OF SETS
SLEEVES, WAISTS, SHIRT-BOSOMS, EDGINGS,
INSERTIONS, FLOUNCINGS, and all at COST.
TRIMMINGS FOR EVENING DRESSES.
PILES OF SILK VELVETS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c. YARD.
RICH VELVET EDGE RIBBONS, 6c.
RICH PLAID RIBBONS, 6c. YARD UP.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS RIBBONS, 1c. UP.
3,000 BLOOMERS, 6c., UP.
5,000 BONNETS, 6c., UP.
LACE MANTILLAS, PARASOLS, HALF PRICE.
LOT CORDED and PLAIN SILKS, 50c., Yard.
10,000 SEWING SILKS, 6c. DOZEN.
DOZENS SPOOL BEST PINS, 4c. PAPER.
COTTONS, SKIRT BRAIDS, 3c.
FOR MACHINE LADIES' PAGES, 3c.
AND HAND WORKING COTTON, 1c.
SEWING, AT BUTTONS, 1c. a doz. and up.
LESS THAN COST. TAPES, 1c. PIECE UP.
¾c., 1c., 2c., 3c., SPOOL. CLARK'S COTTON, 3c.
GOODS WILL BE
SOLD AT SOME
PRICE.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

LOTS OF FANCY WOOL HOSE, 5c., 6c., 8c.
LOTS OF COTTON HOSIERY, 10c. PAIR UP.
GENTS' WOOL AND COTTON HOSE, 10c. UP.
LADIES' WOOLEN HOSE, 20c. UP.
GENUINE ENGLISH MERINO HOSE, 25c.
EXTRA QUALITY FLEECED HOSE, 25c.

Ladies will find on examining an immense assortment of every kind of goods in the above lines, which it would be impossible to mention in an advertisement. Many of them being really less than half price, as the stock must be sold.

LOTS CLOSED AT WHOLESALE AT AND BELOW COST, FOR CASH ONLY.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS!
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
W. R. ROBERTS,
OF THE
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 Bowery,

begs to announce to his patrons and the public, that he has sold out his business to Messrs A. C. STRENZ & R. WOLF, and that his entire stock of foreign and domestic DRY GOODS,

amounting in value to nearly
$100,000,
MUST BE SOLD OFF AT OR BELOW COST PRICE, BY FEB. 27, 1864.

The stock is all new and well selected, purchased at auction and from the importers for cash. The goods are all first class, and such as are to be found in first class establishments on Broadway, and comprise

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, REAL IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, MERINOS, EPANGLINE AND EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, REPS, and a general stock of FANCY DRESS GOODS.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF ENGLISH BLANKETS, LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A superb stock of
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS AND BALMORAL SKIRTS.

The public can rest assured that this is
NO SHAM SALE
OR
FALSEHOOD,

put forward in order to dispose of an old worthless stock. Having gained their confidence after years of successful business, by candid and honorable dealings, I do not mean to forfeit now what I so highly value.

I will be pleased to see all my old customers and friends previous to my retiring, when I shall endeavor to prove how deeply I appreciate their past favors, by selling them
CHEAP GOODS,
At the real
COST PRICE AND NO HUMBUG.
W. R. ROBERTS,
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 Bowery.

P. S.—Remember the stock must be sold off by Feb. 27.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

RETIREMENT OF
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 BOWERY,
FROM BUSINESS.

PEREMPTORY CLOSING OUT SALE.

The subscriber, being about to relinquish business, now offers his magnificent stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
Consisting of

SILKS, SHAWLS. CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
OTTOMAN AND EMPRESS CLOTHS. ALPACAS, CASHMERES,
BOMBAZINES, THIBETS, POPLINS, DELAINES,
AND OTHER STYLES OF DRESS GOODS,
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, LINENS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, WHITE GOODS, TARLETANS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LINEN AND SILK HANDK'S,

At a positive reduction in prices.

FROM TWENTY TO FORTY PER CENT.

To Housekeepers and Others.—This sale will afford an opportunity to purchase at prices much lower than it is probable will occur again for several years.

Goods delivered, free of charge, in all the surrounding cities.

To Dry Goods Merchants.—Store and house to let; fixtures for sale; location one of the best in the City.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS,
BRILLIANTS, JACONETS,
CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND CHECKED MUSLINS,
TABLE AND PIANO-COVERS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COUNTERPANES,
COTTON SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c.,
Will be offered during the present week, at popular prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS,

The newest and choicest designs, from the last December auction sales in London,

JUST RECEIVED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will continue to offer
GREAT BARGAINS
in
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
SATINS, MOIRE ANTIQUES,
RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
FURS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
to close their present retail stock,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order, Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, ruffling, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantelets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS, CRAPE EUGENIES,
IMPERIAL REPS, LUPIN'S DE LAINES,
BLACK SILKS, HALF MOURNING GOODS,
BONNETS, CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,
CRAPE VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, &c.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 851 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GREAT BARGAINS.—D. CLARK, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., relinquishing the lace and fancy business, will offer the balance of his stock, consisting of REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS CAPS,
HEAD-DRESSES,
SPENCERS,
SLEEVES, CAPES,
INFANTS' ROBES,
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.,
at an immense reduction in prices. The entire stock of the above goods must be sold by the 1st of February, as on and after that date the store will be occupied by Messrs. Kirby & Co., Booksellers and Newsmen.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Situation wanted, in Brooklyn, or the country, for a competent and well recommended servant, who is thoroughly neat, trustworthy and obliging, and a Protestant. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS COOK.—WANMED BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook, understands cooking in all its branches: is an excellent baker: has good references; no objection to the country: can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED person, a situation as cook: thoroughly understands her business; soups, game, desserts and all kinds of pastry. Best of City reference; no objection to the City or country. Apply at No. 412 3d-av., near 31st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer. Good City references given. Call for a few days at No. 42½ York-st., Jersey City, over the fancy store, third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking both Spanish and English; has no objection to go to the country. Has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 37 West 45th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook in a genteel family; is a Protestant, is willing and obliging; good reference given. Apply at No. 308 3d-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; an excellent baker; makes pastry; does part of the washing. Wages $9 to $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing. Best of city reference given. Apply at No. 84 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE girl desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; is an excellent laundress; also, a good cook and baker; good references. Call at No. 3:8 6th-av.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—First-class servants, Protestant or Catholic, for City or country, can be procured at the PRIVATE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Good situations always ready for good servants.

AS EXPERIENCED WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted in Brooklyn or the country, for a thoroughly competent waitress; understands taking charge of plate, silver, &c., and waiting in a gentleman's family; has the highest references. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, as children's maid and seamstress: or as chambermaid and seamstress: advertiser can cut out, and make children's frocks to fit: understands family sewing: suits best where there is a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has first-class City reference; is a Protestant; desires to go to the country. Address N., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid: understands the care of a baby from its birth: has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid; is willing and obliging; best of reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 591 2d-av., 2d floor, front room, near 36th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse; thoroughly capable of taking care of children, a young infant, and bring it up by hand; can do plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 392 3d av., corner of 30th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as nurse and chambermaid or general housemaid; is willing and obliging; wages $6. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress. Good City reference required. Inquire at No. 411 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman, as first-rate meat and pastry cook; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear building, on the top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to do ladies' muslin and French flutting, or plain sewing in a first-class private family. No objection to the country. Good references from first-class families. Apply, for two days, at No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation for a neat, tidy Protestant young woman, lately landed, as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Will be found to be a very nice girl with children. Address or apply at No. 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has five years' recommendation from her last place. Can be seen at No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewer, in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A lady educated in Europe is desirous of procuring a situation as governess or companion in a private family; is an accomplished musician, and has had much experience in teaching the piano; can give most satisfactory references. Address J. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS DRESSMAKER OR SEAMSTRESS.—A young lady desires a situation as dressmaker or seamstress, by the day or week. Good City reference. Apply at No. 40 4th-av., in the bookstore.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COMPETENT MALE HELP, such as coachmen, clerks, waiters, porters, bar-tenders, private servants, small boys, farm hands, gardeners, &c., can be immediately suited at Employment House, No. 188 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Also female help.

MALES.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by a respectable man and wife, without family; the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of green-house and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock, and the caring of grounds; the woman is a good plain cook, waitress or laundress; is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; both understand their business perfectly; the best of reference. Address, for three days, N. D., Box No. 386 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN who has had a good deal of experience as a practical farmer, would like to obtain a good farm on shares, or would take the charge of it at a fair remuneration; can give the best of reference as to character and ability from those by whom he has been employed. Address T. S, HARRIS, Perth Amboy, N. J.

AS USEFUL MAN, PLAIN GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Situation wanted for a smart, obliging, temperate man, of industrious habits; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; a careful driver, and willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's house. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 81 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man wants a situation as coachman with a private family; one who thoroughly understands his business: can give five years best City references. Call or address T., coachman, No. 744 Broadway, in Mr. P. Trainer's harness store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young single man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced groom and driver, and is willing and obliging. Good City reference. Address D. P., Box 309 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes a situation in a private family: is strictly sober; is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's stable; can give three years' reference from his last place. Address P. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a single man, as useful man, good driver and groom, gardener or farmer, or to make himself generally useful: has good reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN young man, age 22, in a wholesale house, to learn the business, either dry goods, grocery or hardware; salary no object. Apply, or address CARPENTER, No. 139 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS BUTLER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young Englishman as butler. Apply or address J. A., No. 24 Greene-st., corner of Amity, at Mr. Clark's grocery store.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a young man who can come highly recommended and will be found willing and obliging. Address O. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF A SMALL place in Connecticut—one who understands the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables, also the management of horses, and is a good driver. A permanent and good situation to a good man: none other need apply; best references required. Address, for three days, Box No. 99 Post-office.

WANTED FOR A WOOLEN MILL IN NEW-JERSEY—A Foreman for the carding, weaving and finishing department in a fancy cassimere mill; none need apply who are not thoroughly competent. Address, with reference, W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ACT AS chambermaid and to attend to two young children. To one well recommended, good wages will be paid. Apply at No. 64 Sands-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

A CLERK.—A FIRST CLERK IN A FIRE INSURance Company wanted. To one who has had experience and can come well recommended, a liberal salary will be given. Address in handwriting of applicant, giving references, Box No. 4,457, Post-office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A COMPETENT PROTestant woman, as nurse. The applicant must be either American, English or German, and thoroughly understand the care of a young child. Apply this day, between 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 80 East 27th-st.

WANTED—THREE PROTESTANT GIRLS. A first-class cook, a nurse and a nurse and seamstress. All must be thoroughly competent and produce good references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of our retail linen department. A thorough knowledge of Linen goods generally, and good references as to capability will be required.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A FIRST-CLASS dry goods jobbing house, a salesman having thorough knowledge of white goods, and one that can influence Western trade. Address Box No. 3,142 Post-office, stating salary expected, and giving references.

A COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man wishes a situation as coachman in a private family. Can furnish the best of reference from his late employer. Address R. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, (MARRIED MAN) one that understands his business and willing to make himself useful: must know how to milk a cow. Apply at No. 26 East 30th-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COLored waiter, who can bring best of City references. Call at No. 171 Madison-av. any time before 1 o'clock in the morning, or, in the evening, after 7.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS STOVE-PLATE moulders. Constant employment and the best of wages given. MUNSELL & THOMPSON, No. 218 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FIRST CLASS RETail dry goods salesmen. Apply before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M., to PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

A GROOM—WANTED, AS GROOM, AN ACTIVE, steady young man. Apply at No. 125 6th-st., Clinton-place, between the hours of 10 and 12 M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT, expires this day by limitation.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS.
FRED. W. DEVOE.
CHARLES PRATT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO., and will continue the business of importing and manufacturing Paints, Oils, &c., as heretofore, at Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

The books and accounts of the late firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT are at our office for settlement.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS.
CHAS. PRATT.
T. R. HIDDEN.
LEONARD RICHARDSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE FIRM OF J. B. HERRICK & SON is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. J. B HERRICK.

The undersigned, as surviving partner, will close the outstanding affairs of the firm, and continue the business on his own account at No. 10 South-st.
JACOB HOBART HERRICK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

BOOTH & TUTTLE HAVE ADMITTED to their firm GEO. T. HALL and JOHN T. PULTZ, and will continue the Dry Goods jobbing business, at No. 306 Broadway, under the name of
BOOTH, TUTTLE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—A PARTNER WANTED, with from $10,000 to $20,000 capital. The business, already established, is a safe and most profitable one, and has a brilliant prospect: only requires cash to develop itself, and soon become a source of very large returns. Address J. C. C., Box No. 5,052 New-York Post-office.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO CO-partnership Mr. J. PENNIMAN SMITH, and the Provision Brokerage and Commission business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of LE GRAS & CO., at No. 18 Broad-st. H. E. E. LE GRAS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

GOODMAN & JESUP HAVE THIS DAY associated with them JOHN R. KENNADAY. They will continue the practice of a general law business at their offices, No. 112 Broadway, under the firm name of GOODMAN, JESUP & KENNADAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.
FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

MR. TALLMADGE NORWOOD IS THIS day admitted as a member of our firm.
A. G. NORWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUM

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MAZEPPA; OR, THE UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAR; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—MARIANA.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL—(No. 585 Broadway)—MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TANNHAUSER.

NIBLO'S SALOON—CORDOVA'S LECTURES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 495 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum; including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies one year	25 00
The WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A Baltimore dispatch says that word has been received from Gen. KELLY, announing the return of Major COLE, of the Maryland cavalry, from a scout to Leesburgh. The Major saw nothing of the rebels, and he does not credit the report that STUART is threatening Point of Rocks. Not an armed rebel was seen within forty miles of Leesburgh.

Richmond papers of the 15th inst. were received Saturday at Fortress Monroe. They contain telegrams from Charleston as late as Thursday last, when the bombardment was progressing with increased fury, several new Parrotts having been opened upon the city from Fort Gregg. During the two days preceding the date of the dispatch, 471 shells had been fired at the place, but with what effect is not mentioned. The telegrams report the number of vessels at Hilton Head to be very large, and say that a fleet has recently gone Southward. MOSBY is reported to have been badly whipped in the recent affair at Harper's Ferry, but notwithstanding his losses, he is said to be still harassing our men.

Gen. SEDGWICK has written a letter to Gen. FRENCH, commanding the Third corps, emphatically denying the serious accusation against the latter by a New-England clergyman, from which it appears that no such conversation as is represented with Gen. MEADE ever took place. Gen. SEDGWICK pays a high compliment to Gen. FRENCH's personal bearing during action, as well as his able disposition of troops.

Our Washington dispatches inform us that a Court-marshal has been organized, to meet on the 19th inst., with Maj.-Gen. OGLESBY as President, for the trial of Surgeon-General HAMMOND and others, against whom charges have been preferred.

Admiral LEE has officially reported the destruction of the new first-class rebel steamer *Dare*. This was the vessel's first trip, and on the 7th inst., finding it impossible to escape falling a prize to our blockaders off Wilmington, her captain ran her ashore, when she bilged, becoming a total wreck. The *Dare* is the twentieth steamer destroyed or captured off Wilmington since July last.

The United States steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. Baldwin, arrived at Sandy Hook late last night, from her long and unsuccessful cruise in search of the pirate *Alabama*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Saturday a petition was presented by Mr. MORGAN, from citizens of New-York, remonstrating against the relief of unnaturalized citizens from the draft. The consideration of the Enrollment bill was entered upon and gave rise to a discussion, in which several Senators participated, and, in the course of the debate, the question of employing negro troops was incidentally brought up. Mr. GRIMES did not desire that colored men should form any part of the quota of a State, but that they should be directly under the protection of the State Government. Offering this idea as an amendment to the Enrollment bill, it was defeated. Amendments were adopted to the effect that veteran troops reenlisting shall be credited to the quota of the district in which they originally enlisted; and to provide that commutation money paid by persons drafted shall be applied to procure substitutes in the district where the draft took place. Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment requesting the President to call out 100,000 men for 100 days, with the sole object of driving the rebels out of Virginia and freeing prisoners at and around Richmond, but the amendment, after debate, was rejected.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ariel* from Aspinwall, Jan. 8, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, bringing $365,608 in specie. Among her news is the account of a horrible conflagration at Santiago, Chili. On the 8th ultimo, it being the last day of the celebration of the feast of Immaculate Conception, the Church of the Company of Jesus was filled to overflowing, mainly by women and children, to witness the magnificent illumination of the edifice and to participate in the closing exercises. The church was heavily hung with drapery and lighted with 20,000 lamps. Not less 3,000 persons were present, including among them the *elité* of the capital. Suddenly a gas-pipe burst, and such was the inflammable character of the decorations that almost instantly the entire building was in flames. The poor creatures inside found it impossible, through insufficient means of exit, to escape the fate of burning alive, and in less than fifteen minutes 2,500 of them miserably perished. The conduct of the priests on this occasion is censured without stint. Nothing new is developed in regard to the war between New-Granada and Ecuador. The Ecuadonian Government has proposed terms of peace to MOSQUERA, which he will probably accept, if the expenses he has incurred ($600,000) are reimbursed.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. G. W. BLUNT read the following letter received from the First Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1864.

George W. Blunt, Esq., New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: The charges against the Navy Department for building slow steamers is best answered by a comparative public trial, and I am authorized by the Secretary to make arrangements to run one of our vessels against the fastest sea-going side-wheel steamer in the country, foreign or American. The *Adriatic, Illinois, Fulton, Eagle*, and some of the Cunard line, are, I believe, in New-York at this time. The *Eutaw*, one of the only class of side-wheel steamers constructed by this Department, and known as double-end, is now at the Washington Navy-yard, and will be sent around to New-York if a race can be arranged. Her tonnage is nine hundred and seventy-four, and her draft eight feet six inches; she will run against the same tonnage and draft in any weather. If her competitor is much larger, the race to take place in smooth water.

Very respectfully, G. V. FOX.

Only twenty-eight non-commissioned officers and privates have deserted from the regular army to the rebels since the war began. The number of officers who resigned, mostly to join the rebel army, is 277.

There was increased buoyancy in the Stock Market on Saturday, and a rise of 2@3 per cent. in Gold. No change in the Money Market.

Hon. GEO. W. JULIAN, of Indiana, who was the Free-soil candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1852, was married on the 31st ultimo, to Miss LAURA GIDDINGS, youngest daughter of Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. CONKLIN, of Ashtabula.

Taxation in America—Its Principles and Practice.

We published a letter yesterday on "The Principles of Taxation," recommending the Government to lay the burden as far as possible on "primary manufactures," or, in other words, on those manufactured articles, such as pig-iron, which furnish the raw material for other manufactures, because these taxes are easier of collection, but are less harassing and vexatious to the community at large. Now that Congress is turning its attention to the necessity, which every one sees, of raising more money by taxes and less by loans, we hope this advice will have due weight. Nothing can be plainer than that the proportion, which at present exists between these two modes of raising revenue, cannot be preserved any longer. We must pay more of our current expenses, out of our means, and less of them by borrowing, if we mean to preserve our credit. If we go on raising loans at the same rate as during the last two years, during two years more, we shall certainly bring on a crisis such as nobody would like to contemplate, and no dexterity in the management of our finances would be of the slightest use in warding it off. Every scheme that does not involve a large amount of taxation, is simply either a *postponement of payment, or the conversion of one evidence of indebtedness into another evidence of indebtedness*. The debt is not reduced by it in the least, or the payment of either interest or principal made one particle easier. And although it seems most probable that the war will be over within the present year, we have no right to calculate on this, either in arranging our financial or our military affairs. As long as the war is actually going on, all calculations as to the time when it will end, or the way in which it will end, are too vague and too uncertain to furnish any sound basis for a plan of finance. The only plan consistent with safety or honor, is to tax and raise men as if the struggle was to last for two or three years longer, and as if the termination of actual hostilities was sure not to bring with it complete pacification. Nearly all our mistakes and misfortunes, hitherto, have been due to our unfortunate faith in the shortness of the contest. The waste, both of blood and treasure, which has been caused by our confident expectation that the rebellion would be over in three or six months, cannot, of course, be accurately known; but we know enough to know that it has been enormous. It is high time to abandon these delusions, and to acknowledge frankly and fairly the magnitude of our task, and prepare for it. We have to conquer half a continent, and, when conquered, we shall be obliged, according to all present appearances, to reorganize its social system from the base to the apex. This is a tremendous work, but it is a glorious one, and will call for the display of as much wisdom as valor. We have shown the valor—but the demand for wisdom will, of course, last long after that for valor has ceased.

Congress seems to be thoroughly alive to the considerations, and thoroughly anxious to place the national credit upon some firmer and more permanent basis than that of loans. We are accordingly to have heavier taxes and more of them. Of the increased weight we are very glad, but against the increased number we protest as a step in the wrong direction. The policy of levying a great number of taxes has been abandoned in England, the country in which taxation has been most thoroughly reduced to an art—both because of its vexatiousness and comparative unproductiveness; and all the reasons which tell against it in England tell against it still more powerfully in America. Our population is not only inferior to that of Great Britain, but scattered over a five or six fold greater space. And it is entirely unused to the pursuits of the tax-gatherer, while to Englishmen he has been a constant visitant for a thousand years. Moreover, with our system of government, it is a consideration of prime importance that the number of Government functionaries should be kept as small as possible. A vast and complicated system of raising revenue, overspreading the country like a minute network, would not only affect the popular vote prejudicially, but would, if the places of officials were permanent, speedily lay the foundation for a bureaucracy like that of France or Austria, that would eat out the vitals of the country and destroy free institutions. With "rotation in office," and a change of employes every four years, it is hardly necessary to say that it would cause an amount of confusion at every change of Administration, and an amount of corruption and undue influence at every Presidential election, under which the Government in its present shape could certainly not long survive.

There are certain great principles to be kept in mind, in framing a system of taxation; and if they are kept in mind in framing ours, we venture to say our powers of raising money will yet astonish mankind. They are: *first*, to tax luxuries rather than necessities; *secondly*, to levy no tax on the means of preserving health, or of acquiring education; *thirdly*, to avoid all taxes, as far as possible, which require a large force for their collection, or necessitate applications to a great number of persons; *fourthly*, that as *all* taxes are ultimately paid by the consumer, you reach him as fully and effectually by levying the tax on articles before they reach him as when they are acturally passing into his hands, and with far less vexation to him. It is therefore better to tax iron at the mines, than when it is converted into spades; better to tax paper at the mills than to tax it in the stationer's shop; better to tax whisky at the distillery than in the public house; better to tax cotton at the manufactory than hunt down every huckster and peddler, to make him buy a license. By keeping all this in mind, the work can be done with about a fourth of the force, and a twentieth part of the trouble, that would be otherwise necessary; for every dealer in the country is compelled, for the protection of his own interests, and yet almost unconsciously, to act as a collector of Government dues, and his customers pay them, without knowing that he has demanded them.

Our City Police at Albany.

We trust the Legislature will give early attention to the subject of our Police. Gov. SEYMOUR's extraordinary action in removing the entire Commission and appointing new men in their places, regardless of what are believed to be the explicit and peremptory requirements of the law, is certain to involve us in great difficulty, and to impair most seriously the efficiency of the force. Public sentiment would not allow the present Commissioners, even if they were disposed, to quietly yield to action believed to be utterly illegal, and known to be highly detrimental to the peace and good order of the City. The validity of Gov. SEYMOUR's action will be tested in all the Courts of law, and meantime the Police force will be demoralized, the City saddled with heavy expenses, men kept out of their pay, and a conflict of authority created, injurious to every interest of the community.

The Legislature can prevent this, and provide against its recurrence. Let it create a new Commission, embracing all the good features of the present system, and placing it on a basis which will exclude mere party control hereafter. The Commission should be equally divided between the two political parties, so as to secure an independent administration of its authority. The bill already before the Legislature provides for this in a manner which, so far as we are aware, meets the approval of the whole community. Four men, two of each party, are appointed Commissioners, with reasonably long terms of office, only one going out at a time; and new appointments, when necessary, are made by the joint action of the two branches of the Legislature.

As to the men selected, no difficulty or delay ought to be experienced on that point. Each party, acting through its most reliable and responsible organs, ought to designate its own members of the Board. So far as the Union party is concerned, we believe there is absolutely no difference of opinion on the subject. Messrs. ACTON and BERGEN, the present incumbents, have performed their duties with so much ability, energy, independence and effectiveness as to have commanded the entire confidence of their political friends, and, indeed, of the great body of the people, without regard to party distinctions. We have never heard any suggestion from any quarter, of a desire that they should be replaced by any other names. The selection of the Democratic members must necessarily be left to the Democratic party. It is their right to make it, if their support is expected, and it is only just that the responsibility of the selection should rest with them. They would commit a great blunder, as well as do a great wrong, if they were to forget that the public expects that none but men of personal integrity and independence of character will find places on this Commission.

We suggest to the Legislature the wisdom and necessity of prompt action on the subject. The interests involved are too numerous and too important to render any unnecessary delay either just or expedient.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.—We see it stated that the United States Senate is inquiring into the propriety of employing an official reporter to furnish reports of the debates for the press in New-York and elsewhere. They complain that the reports now published are meagre and unsatisfactory. While Senators are prosecuting this inquiry we may give them a hint or two that will be of service. The reason why our Congressional reports are so brief is that the public do not want them any longer. We have tried the experiment. Three years ago the TIMES, in connection with two of its neighbors, had special reports of both Houses of Congress made and transmitted by telegraph expressly for their columns. They were much more full than those furnished for the Associated Press. The increased expense thus incurred by the New-York papers that entered into it was not far from a thousand dollars a week; yet nobody seemed to care for the increased fullness of the reports. Indeed, the disposition on the part of the public was rather the other way; the reports were too long to be generally read, and it was on this account that they were discontinued.

The fact is, a very small portion of the people are interested in the detailed debates of Congress. It is very seldom that any member makes a speech which everybody wishes to read. If the public wanted these debates reported in full, they would be sure to have them, for it is the interest of a newspaper to furnish what its readers desire—and whatever else they may neglect, publishers are no more likely to neglect their own interests than any other business men. The only way in which Congress can secure a full report of its debates at all is by paying for it. The degree of interest felt in them by the public would not accomplish it. If it is proposed to furnish extended reports to the New-York press and pay for their publication, we shall, of course, have no objection; but the press itself will be quite certain to procure for itself such reports as the great mass of the public require. Editors are much better judges of that than Senators.

COBDEN AND DELANE—NEWSPAPER IMPERSONALITY.—One of our exchanges mentions a "report" that "since the editor of the London *Times*, Mr. DELANE, allowed himself to be smoked out from his snug seclusion of impersonality, and castigated by Mr. COBDEN, that unhappy gentleman is treated with marked coldness by his acquaintances and whilom friends in ministerial circles." This is only one of the many absurdities to which this famous controversy has given rise. The idea that any revelation of the editorship of the *Times* has taken place in consequence of the correspondence between Mr. COBDEN and Mr. DELANE is simply ridiculous. We presume there has not been, for the last ten years, the slightest doubt in the mind of any reasonably well informed politician in England, that Mr. DELANE was the editor of the *Times*. He certainly has never taken the slightest pains to conceal it. Every member of Parliament knew it, and was very glad to meet him in that capacity. It was just as well known in all the clubs, and in all other places of resort for men at all interested in public affairs, as was the fact that PALMERSTON was Premier, and COBDEN the head of the Reform party. When he visited this country Mr. DELANE was received everywhere, publicly and privately, as the editor of the *Times*, and never thought of denying, evading or concealing the fact.

The truth is, the impersonality of the *Times* is precisely that which belongs to every newspaper, English and American, the editorials of which are written by several persons. The *editor* is known to everybody who takes the trouble to inquire; but the writer of any particular article is not known—either in the London *Times*, or in the New-York *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Commercial Advertiser*, or any other leading journal. Indeed, we presume that twenty men in England have known who edited the *Times*, where one could tell who edited the *Daily News*, *Sun*, *Star*, *Telegraph*, or any other London newspaper. It is only in France, where every writer on a newspaper is required to sign his name to every article he writes, that the principle of personality in journalism is thoroughly carried out. It has its advantages, doubtless—but it does not increase the importance and influence of journalism. Indeed, if it did, LOUIS NAPOLEON would never have imposed it upon the French Press.

Mr. COBDEN gained one very important point by forcing upon Mr. DELANE a personal controversy: he commanded universal public attention, and thus secured for the disclaimer he made of certain doctrines imputed to him, a degree of publicity which he could not have got otherwise. He might have written scores of corrections and explanations to the *Times*, and that paper might have *printed* them; and they would have been forgotten as soon as read. But by fastening a personal quarrel on so prominent and influential a gentleman as Mr. DELANE, he attached to the subject a degree of interest it could not otherwise have commanded. This was a very important point, but beyond this we do not see any such astounding results from the controversy as others profess to find in it.

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, after some four and a half years' delay, has just decided the vexed question as to the import of the section in the Metropolitan Police Act which forbids the "publicly keeping" of intoxicating liquors on Sundays and election days. The judgment of the court below is affirmed, and it is settled that "the keeping of liquors in so public a manner as to invite the public to purchase, or keeping a store or bar-room containing them open and easily accessible to the public," is a violation of the law.

This case of the People *vs.* Halpin, is the more important, that several thousand similar cases were stipulated by counsel and ordered by the court, in 1859, to "abide the ultimate determination" of this suit. We hope there will be no failure in collecting the penalties in every case; the public good requires it, and the Police Life Insurance Fund will gain a handsome accession from the aggregate of fines.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—We give this morning a tale of horrors that has not been equaled for many a day, in the facts of the burning to death of between two and three thousand people in a church at Santiago, the Capital of Chili, South America. The vivid pictures given by our correspondents on the spot, are certainly heart-rending. The horrors of war—its carnage and its cruelties are bad enough; but a scene such as this, is infinitely more shocking than the fiercest contests of brave men. The victims were of all grades of society, embracing among them the *élite* of the gay capital of Chili. We have a list of over 2,000 of these victims, sent us by our special correspondents, which we have no room to publish, but those interested can see the list for a few days at the counting-room of the TIMES.

A Card.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, 11 BANK STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1864,

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of your paper of the 14th inst., we find an article stating that "Rev. Mr. HALL, a member of the Christian Commission", had caused reports derogatory to Gen. FRENCH to be circulated in such a way as to convey the impression that they were originated by Gen. MEADE. On an examination of our records, we find that no such person was ever in the employ of the Christian Commission. Moreover, the rules laid down for the instruction of a delegate in the employment of the Commission expressly state that "he is strictly enjoined to observe all army and navy regulations, and abstain from casting reflections upon the authorities—military, medical, and clerical." In justice to the Christian Commission, we hope you will publish this statement.

GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Spring Campaign—Necessity of Advancing upon Richmond by a Double Line.

Condition, Reorganization and Prospects of the Army of the Potomac.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864.

There is every likelihood that when the Spring campaign opens in Virginia, it will be under military conditions essentially different from those that have attended either of the former Spring campaigns in that theatre of war. The military map of Virginia is now thoroughly understood. The experience of six campaigns has shown that *any* single line of manœuvre that can be taken up with Richmond as the objective point *must* be indecisive. It is utterly impossible, from the nature of the enemy's lines of retreat, to move by a single line on his communications, without so exposing our own communications and thereby so uncovering Washington as to make it easy for the enemy to compel a retrograde movement on our part by a simple corresponding movement on our flank. To bring on a decisive engagement and take Richmond, it is indispensable that there be a double advance on the enemy—on his front and on his rear; or, in definite terms, a movement in the direct line, and a coöperative movement by the line of the Peninsula or the south side of the James. If each column be of sufficient strength to take care of itself, the whole weight of the military objection to a division of force is removed; and, it is fair to add, that with correct and energetic action in accordance with this plan, Richmond may be taken and the enemy driven out of Virginia.

Such a combined, coöperative movement by the double lines indicated will mark the opening of the Spring campaign. And in making this statement, I am revealing no secret of the military authorities here. I merely make an inference, first from known facts, and secondly from the military necessity, and both are quite as accessible to Gen. LEE as they are to any individual spectator here. And first of the latter. A movement by what is called the overland, or direct route to Richmond, is even less promising of success against the coming campaign than it has at any of the previously attempted advances by that line. For, in addition to the already mentioned strategic difficulties attending a decisive movement, and the great tactical advantages possessed by the enemy in the peculiar adaptations of the military geography of Virginia to defensive operations, the resources of art have doubled the obstacles which would have to be encountered. "The natural positions which are generally met with cannot," says NAPOLEON, "protect an army from the attacks of a superior force without the aid of art." The rebels have taken due note of this, and acted accordingly. The line of the Rapidan, which would have to be forced in any forward movement, has been rendered almost impregnable by the rebels. Its whole length, in fact, presents the character of one great, extended "curtain," or parapet, formed by the commanding ground on the south bank of the river, occupied by the enemy. This they have further strengthened by field-works for artillery, like so many bastions in a fortification, and by rifle-pits for infantry. And, to complete the analogy, the river in front of this line subserves perfectly the purposes of a wet ditch.

Perhaps the closest modern parallel to this defensive position, which the rebels have taken up, is presented by the famous lines of Torres Vedras, constructed by WELLINGTON to cover Lisbon, in the same manner as the fortified line of the Rapidan is designed to cover Richmond. They consisted of two lines of detached works, extending from the Tagus on the right to the sea on the left. The inner line, which was the strongest, extended 24 miles from Alhandra on the Tagus, about 15 miles from Lisbon, to the mouth of the San Lorenzo River, 25 miles from Lisbon. The outer line extended likewise from the sea to the Tagus, passing near the village of Torres Vedras, and covered nearly 30 miles. These lines enabled WELLINGTON perfectly to resist all the efforts of the greatly superior numbers of the French. The defensive line of the rebels on the Rapidan in like manner rests to the left on the spur of the Blue Ridge known as the South-west Mountains, and to the right on the Rappahannock, and in its extent, as well as in its general character, it strangely enough conforms almost exactly to that of Torres Vedras. In speaking of this position of the rebels as a *line*, we do not mean to intimate that it is *continuously* fortified, for the art of defence embraces "broken lines" as well as "continuous lines." Thus in the case of Torres Vedras, parts of the line toward the centre were upwards of eight miles asunder. What is meant is, that the line presents a chain of positions capable of mutually supporting each other; and the rebel defensive line of the Rapidan has perfectly this character. Simply to name a few other defensive lines that have served a similar purpose to the lines of Torres Vedras, I may mention those of Arras, of Landrecy, of Lille and of Mantua.

Now the point of moment is that any attempt for a direct movement on Richmond *would encounter this new and formidable obstacle.* I call it "new," because the construction of this defensive line dates from the last premeditated advance toward the rebel capital by the Army of the Potomac, under HOOKER, in April last. Commenced after the return of the rebel army from the invasive movement north of the Potomac, the work was pushed energetically forward during the Summer and Fall, till the whole line of the Rapidan was powerfully fortified; and we may be very certain that if there remained any additional touches needed, the rebels will not fail to add them during the period of repose both armies are now enjoying. *This existing fact, therefore, enters as a new element into the problem of an advance Richmondwards, and it is an element which cannot safely be omitted in any speculations on that problem.* It is a fresh obstacle superadded to those that have heretofore barred the various advances toward the rebel capital, all of which have been unsuccessful. It is true there are not wanting examples in military history of the forcing of similar defensive lines, among which may be mentioned MARLBOROUGH'S passage of the lines of the Mehaigue (1705,) which had occupied three years in the construction, and the passage of the lines of Bouchain in 1711, by the same commander—both illustrations of matchless strategy. But such attempts must always, save in exceptionally fortunate circumstances, be attended with enormous loss of life to the assailing party. There is little doubt that behind his present powerfully fortified position, Gen. LEE will await with entire confidence the Spring advance of the Army of the Potomac, if that advance is to be again confined to the line of the overland route.

This reasoning proceeds on the supposition that LEE will continue to hold this line for the defence of Richmond, instead of evacuating Richmond and Virginia, as has been conjectured. There is not the slightest probability that the latter course will be pursued, and the statements in corroboration of it, such as that the arsenals, workshops, etc., of Richmond were being removed from that point, are wholly destitute of foundation in fact. Every possible consideration urges the rebels to defend their Capital to the last; and there is little doubt that when the time comes for Gen. MEADE to advance, he will find a strong hostile front before him.

These facts, certainly, do not present a very encouraging view of the military prospect in Virginia, and did they stand alone, there would be little to warrant the anticipation of greater success in the coming campaign than has attended each of our previous advances in Virginia. But they do not stand alone; and we have now to take into account *the transformation in the situation of the two forces that would be brought about by the advance of a coöperative column by the line of the Peninsula or the south side of the James, at the same time that the main column is set in motion by the direct line.* The intelligence of the movement of such a body by the line indicated would, beyond a doubt, have the effect of promptly recalling LEE to the defence of the menaced capital, as well as to save his own communications, which would be directly threatened. This retreat, of course, uncovers the defensive line of the Rapidan, which the rebels have constructed with so much labor, and enables the two Union armies, which have been moving on convergent lines, to unite in front of Richmond.

Such a plan of campaign is now being developed for execution the moment the season for active field operations arrives. If we may be permitted to suppose that the "special service" of the fifty thousand men which the gallant HANCOCK is now recruiting his corps up to is the advance by the line of the Peninsula, the country may be assured that the work is committed to a head and hands as able as the service presents. United with the force already under command of Gen. BUTLER, this army would be raised to a strength quite capable of taking care of itself, even without the aid of the coöperative force moving by the overland route. With such a combination we are authorized to indulge the brightest hopes of a completely successful Spring campaign in Virginia. It will give us, for the first time, the combination which *every* military man has long seen to be indispensable for a *decisive* movement against Richmond.

In addition to the detachment of HANCOCK's corps, (the Second,) other important measures of reorganization will be taken with the Army of the Potomac. The *five* corps which now compose it—the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth—will be consolidated into *three* corps, of which HANCOCK, of the Second, will command one, and SEDGWICK, of the Sixth, another. The remaining corps will be commanded by a General, *not* of the Army of the Potomac, whose name it would not be judicious now mention. This consolidation of corps will involve a reorganization of the subordinate military members, including the divisions and brigades, down to the battalions, which, being the unit of force, permit no change. The regiments, however, will be recruited, each up to the figure of at least 500 men.

Such a change in the condition of the Army of the Potomac has long been felt as a necessity. That army has for some time been unwieldy and unmanageable, from the very weight of its organization over the material elements of which it is made up. And in addition to the fact of the present form of the army rendering it cumbersome to handle, there is the fact that the sad reduction of the separate organizations of the army to mere *skeletons* tells badly on the spirit and *morale* of the men. Many of the regiments now number no more than a hundred and fifty, a hundred, or even seventy-five men—not equal, indeed, to a full company—while the companies make the slim and sad show of ten or a dozen members. Under such conditions men inevitably lose that feeling of coherence, of mutual support, and of the strength of *mass*, which comes when the organizations of which they form a part are at the full. The changes in progress will add strength to the members, and compactness, manageability and mobility to the whole organism.

And while producing these desirable changes in the interior constitution, the reorganization will have another result, of perhaps even more practical importance. It will throw out the several inefficient, tardy, jealous and unzealous corps commanders, that have long been its bane, and hindered that superb army from achieving the results it should long ago have reached. We shall have no more such mortifying spectacles as the "marching off in good order" of a certain corps commander at the time one of his fellow corps commanders became engaged with a superior force of the enemy at Bristoe, two or three months ago; shall be less exposed to such fatal delays as that of the commander of the Third corps, which on the occasion of the last advance baulked and brought to naught the boldest strategic conception of the campaign. I state this, knowing whereof I speak; for although the TIMES very properly defended Gen. FRENCH against the imputations of drunkenness charged against him, he was not the less greatly to blame for his inexcusable delay, and it will be found when Gen. MEADE's report of this last advance comes to be published, that he places the *grasmen* of the failure to the account of that commander.

Of the present condition of the Army of the Potomac I have from Gen. HUMPHREYS, Chief of Staff to the Commanding General, reports of the most encouraging character. In fact, in spirit, *morale*, discipline and patriotism that army was *never* in so fine a condition as now, and, contrasted with its hapless state this time last year, it would hardly be recognized as the same army. It looks with entire confidence to a glorious campaign in the Spring, and I am sure the whole country will unite in the aspiration that, after such untoward fortune in the past, that noble army may be given the recompense of justifying all we know and hope of it, by bringing the war to a close, in the destruction of the foremost army of the rebellion and the capture of its capital.

W. S.

REAL ESTATE.—Among the real estate advertised for sale by Messrs. LUDLOW & Co., on the 26th of this month, is comprised the houses and lots, with stores, situated on Chatham-square, East Broadway, Catharine, Market, Grand, and Cannon streets, being all improved, and mostly on business thoroughfares. This is to close an estate, and will be sold for cash to the highest bidder.

The Iowa Legislature.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The Iowa Legislature, in joint session at Des Moines, yesterday, reelected Hon. JAMES W. GRIMES United States Senator by a vote of 128, six Democrats voting for Mr. JAYNES, of Dubuque.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 17.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

The House Committee on Expenditures, which was authorized to investigate the New-York Custom-House frauds, sent subpœnas North on Saturday night, summoning HIRAM BARNEY and others to come to Washington and answer questions. It is said that soon after his arrival here, Mr. BARNEY will be seen by Mr. LINCOLN; also, that ABRAM WAKEMAN is indicated as Mr. BARNEY'S successor in office.

WORKING OF THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Eleven hundred citizens of Newbern, N. C., have availed themselves of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and taken the oath and given the parole required by it.

POOR REBEL PROSPECTS ABROAD.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, writing to a friend here, says that the revolution in European sentiment, especially in England and France, in favor of the North, is astonishing. Since the victory of GRANT at Chattanooga and the success of BANKS in Texas, the transatlantic rebels have become thoroughly cowed, and unwillingly admit that the Confederacy is at its last gasp. American securities of all kinds are eagerly sought after, while the Confederate loan is gradually disappearing from the market.

HANDSOME PORTIONS OF PRIZE MONEYS.

Among the recent prize cases sent by the Navy Department to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, for the distribution of the prize money accruing to the captors, is that of the [steamer] *Kate Dale*, captured some months ago by the United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler*. This case was condemned in the prize court at Philadelphia in November last, and a decree of distribution entered about the 1st of January, decreeing that the *R. R. Cuyler* was the only vessel entitled to share in the said prize, and that the amount to be distributed was $355,798 12. Each seaman in this case will receive $712 77.; first-class firemen, each, $1,187 93; second-class firemen, each, $987 94; coal-heavers, each, $712 77; landsmen, each, $475 18.

DESERTERS TO BE SHOT.

By order of Gen. BUTLER, privates ALBERT A. LADY, Company H, Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, JAMES C. GRATTAN, Company F, Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, and private HENRY WOODING, Company C, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, convicted of the charge of desertion, will be shot to death with musketry, 48 hours after their sentences shall have been read to them, between the hours of 8 o'clock, A. M., and 12 M., at such place within the lines, near Portsmouth, Va., commanded by Brig.-Gen. GETTY, as shall be designated by that officer.

THE PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM DISREGARDED.

Prominent Unionists in Kentucky complain by letter, and loudly, to the Government here, that the jails of Kentucky are crammed with Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia slaves; that the jailors of the different counties in that State advertise for their masters to come forward, pay charges and take their property away, or the same will be sold "according to law," and that the Proclamation of Freedom to the slaves of rebels in arms in those three named States is utterly disregarded.

HOSPITAL DISCONTINUED.

By order of the Secretary of War, the hospital on Bedloe's Island, New-York harbor, is discontinued.

ACTING-MASTER GREGORY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, inclosing a report from Acting Master GREGORY, commanding the brig *Perry*, from which it appears that three officers and twelve seamen of that vessel were captured on shore by the rebels on the 5th of December.

Acting Master GREGORY states that this untoward occurrence was the result of disobedience of his instructions by Acting Ensign WM. B. ARRANTS, who was at the time in command of a boat expedition from the *Perry*, and who was one of the officers captured. Mr. ARRANTS had been specially instructed to retain his men in the boats, with the exception of two or three, to be sent cautiously on shore, but chose to disregard these instructions, and land all but two of the crew of the first cutter, who were immediately surrounded by rebel cavalry and taken prisoners.

For this flagrant disobedience of orders, attended by such results, Acting Master WILLIAM B. ARRANTS is dismissed from the service. The Secretary of the Navy, in reviewing the case, says: "The Department has no wish to discourage enterprise or acts of daring, properly executed; but for a direct disobedience of orders, or for a senseless disregard of danger and of warning, without motive or purpose, and resulting in failure and public loss, no lenity can be manifested."

NEGRO ENLISTMENTS WANTED AT ONCE.

Maj.-Gen. PECK has ordered his Commissaries to sell stores to the families of white and black recruits within the Newbern District at cost, for the sake of promoting enlistments.

GEN. BUTLER AWAITING THE EXCHANGE.

Gen. BUTLER has sent to Richmond his new propodition for a cartel of prisoners. No reply has been made.

GAMBLING IN GOLD TO BE STOPPED.

A new bill will soon be introduced in the House to prevent gambling in gold by heavily taxing all dealings in it for a rise or fall.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 17.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT—EXEMPTIONS.

The members of both the Military Committees of Congress have received large numbers of letters, the writers volunteering suggestions or advice as to what should be the features of the amendatory Enrollment bill—many of these evidently desiring it should be so framed as to exempt themselves from the draft. The bill before the Senate will probably pass that body to-morrow, and be sent to the House for concurrence. It corrects some of the faults in, and its object is to render more efficient the operation of, the present law. The only persons specially exempted from the draft are the Vice-President of the United States, the Judges of United States Courts, the heads of the several Executive Departments, and the Governors of States; and by implication such persons as are physically or mentally unfit for service, according to the prescribed army regulations. The two classes for enrollment and draft are merged into one, which is made to include persons between the ages of 20 and 45 years; credits to be given to cities, towns and wards, so as to equalize as far as possible the draft throughout each district. The commutation is increased to $400, those who pay it to be exempted from the present draft, but liable to be called upon in the next—in other words, they are in the condition of a reserved class. Drafted men may, if they prefer, be transferred to the navy, such transfer being credited to their respective localities. Alterations are made in the details of the old act for conducting the draft, and attorneys or agents are restricted to the fee of $5 for preparing the necessary exemption papers. The bill has not yet been perfected by the Senate, but it will probably pass that body with the above prominent features.

SURGEON-GEN. HAMMOND.

Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND is still paralysed from the effects of the accident with which he met while in the West. It is known that as early as Dec. 8 last he asked both from the President and the Secretary of War a court-martial or court of inquiry to examine the charges against him, and this has not been granted. Members of the Sanitary Commission also pressed such proceedings as a matter of justice to Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, in whose skill and administrative powers they expressed to the President their highest confidence. The charges, it is understood, are unlawful and fraudulent practices in the conduct of the Medical Bureau.

CONCERNING PENSIONS.

In response to a call from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, the Commissioner of Pensions has furnished the following report of the condition of business in his office, under the act of July 14, 1862:

Whole number of applications to Jan. 1, 1864	81,281
Admitted to the same date	25,420
Rejected	3,137
Suspended for evidence required of claimants	29,009
Awaiting information from Departments	12,223
Returned by Adjutant General, December 31	1,487
Sent to Adjutant General, January 1	2,494
On Examiner's desk, not acted on	7,511
Total	81,281

From these estimates it will be seen that 28,557 cases, (more than one-third of the whole number,) have been finally acted on. More than another third, (29,009,) acted on so far as is properly within the power of the office, are delayed by the failure of claimants or their attorneys to supply essential omissions or necessary evidence in support of the same. These cases have cost the office much more labor than those finally disposed of. The whole number on the Examiner's desk unacted on, if properly prepared and the evidence complete, would be finally adjusted in less than one month.

FROM SANDUSKY, OHIO.

Gathering of Rebels at Point Pelee, Canada—Threatened Descent on Johnson's Island to Rescue Rebel Prisoners—Our Authorities Prepared for Them.

SANDUSKY, Sunday, Jan. 17.

One of W. S. PEARSON'S scouts have just returned from a thorough reconnoissance toward Point Pelee, Canada. He reports two or three thousand rebels at Point Pelee, preparatory to a dash upon Johnson's Island.

Gen. H. D. TERRY has everything in readiness to receive his expected visitors properly should they venture to cross the ice. Our veterans are anxious to indulge in the novelty of a skirmish on ice.

The strictest vigilance is maintained on the island, and several batteries are in position. Point Pelee is thirty miles from Johnson's Island. The scout who brings this information is said to be a most reliable man, he having sailed on Lake Erie for twenty years.

JOHN BROWN, a son of the old hero, who resides on Put-in Bay Island, has gone to Columbus, to induce the Government to furnish howitzers and small arms for the protection of its inhabitants. The long roll has been sounded quite often recently.

Col. BASSETT, of the Eighty-second Pennsylvania regiment, will relieve the present incompetent commander of Johnson Island to-morrow.

From the Mississippi.

A REFUGEE'S ACCOUNT OF AFFAIRS IN DIXIE.

CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The steamer *Forsyth*, from Memphis 14th, has arrived, with 100 bales of cotton; and the steamer *Lady Franklin*, with 730 bales, for Cincinnati.

A refugee from Richmond, who traveled via the Wilmington, Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Okolona, gives the Memphis *Bulletin* a long account of the condition of affairs in the Confederacy. He describes society in Richmond as terribly demoralized in all classes. There was a most extraordinary large number of rebel officers. There were said to be large numbers of Union men there. The same demoralization existed in Mobile.

A proposition had been made in the Rebel Congress to conscript negroes for soldiers, but it was vigorously opposed by the members from Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina. LINCOLN'S Amnesty Proclamation caused much excitement among the people and soldiers, and it was feared that many would accept it, and abandon the rebel cause. It was believed that a large majority of the troops, if left to themselves, would lay down their arms and accept the terms proposed.

LEE'S army and LONGSTREET'S troops were estimated at 60,000 strong.

Bishop POLK commands the Department of the Mississippi, in place of Gen. JOHNSTON, whose assumption of the command of the army was very imposing, while their denunciation of BRAGG was bitter. BRAGG'S army is completely demoralized, and scattered throughout the country, and the men were deserting in large numbers. It is the intention of the rebel Government to concentrate all the forces possible at that point, check the advance of GRANT, and drive him back, if possible.

The number of rebel troops west of the Mississippi is estimated at 30,000.

Gen. S. D. LEE commands the cavalry, and has 17,000—5,000 of which are under FERGUSON, at Okolona, and 5,500 at Oxford.

Two regiments of Port Hudson prisoners have been declared exchanged, and supplied with arms. Gen. LEE'S headquarters are at Brandon, Miss. Immense quantities of corn were lying along the railroad on the Alabama line.

Sixty-two rebels were sent from Memphis on the 13th, to be exchanged for some of our men taken by FORREST.

Gen. SHERMAN has gone to Vicksburgh.

No change in the Memphis Cotton market.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Arrived, ship *Fairwind*, from Manilla.

Sailed, *Queen of the East*, for Callao.

The aggregate of the week's business is large, and satisfactory to jobbers. Large sales of sugar and syrups have greatly relieved importers.

The Western Pacific Railroad is complete to San Jose, fifty miles. Cars ran over the entire route today, taking 2,000 passengers from this city to participate in a grand railroad celebration tendered by the people of Santa Clara County.

Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Jan. 17—9 P. M.

The express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad due here to-day, met with an accident at Bridge No. 8, four miles east of Tyrone. The baggage, express and passenger cars were thrown off the track by the breaking of an axle of the tender, precipitating them into the creek below, a distance of thirty or forty feet. No lives were lost, but several were wounded. An extra train arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening with some of the injured.

Military Obsequies.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The funeral obsequies of the deceased members of the Tenth regiment, who died while in the service of the United States in the Southwest, took place to-day, and were very imposing. Among those participating in the ceremonies were the Governor and staff, the Twenty-fifth and Tenth regiments, the Invalid Corps, the Fire Department, and the Fifty-first regiment, Col. LEGENDRE, who have reënlisted and are on their way from the West to New-York, to recruit.

The False Charge Against Gen. French.

LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. SEDGWICK.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
BRANDY STATION, Jan. 12, 1864.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have seen, in the columns of the New-York *Tribune*, an article in relation to the operations in the late advance to Mine Run, which is grossly unjust not only to you, but to the General commanding the Army of the Potomac. I do not recall the exact terms of the article in question, but it charged in substance that you were too much under the influence of liquor, during the battle of Locust Grove, to understand the position of affairs, and it purported to be based on a conversation had with Maj.-Gen. MEADE, while I am fully confident that no such conversation could have occurred. I nevertheless feel bound to place in your possession my emphatic testimony as to the utter falsity of the charge. I had ample opportunities of observing you during that engagement. I had been directed to support your advance, and joined you in person at the commencement of the action, and was with you for some time after its close. During all this time I saw nothing in your manner, or management of affairs, to give ground for the suspicion that you were in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor. On the contrary, the dispositions made by you of your own troops, and of such of mine as were placed at your disposal, and your own personal bearing during the action, were such as to enable me to speak with absolute certainty on the subject of the accusation to which I have referred, and to pronounce it wantonly false in every particular.

I am, very truly,
JOHN SEDGWICK, Major-General.

Maj.-Gen. FRENCH, Commanding Third C.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, Capt. CHAS. H. BALDWIN, arrived at this port yesterday from St. Thomas, W. I., which port she left on the 1st inst., after an absence of upwards of a year.

She *Vanderbilt* left this port Jan. 18, 1863, for the purpose of cruising after the rebel privateers *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Georgia*. She first proceeded to Fayal; from thence cruised in the Western Ocean, and returned to Hampton Roads, where she left again in the early part of February for the West Indies, where she cruised for some time; thence to the Coast of Africa, Coast of Brazil, &c. She on one occasion arrived at one of the ports on the African coast just a few hours after the sailing of one of the privateers, all of whom appear to have been well posted as to the movements of the *Vanderbilt* by parties at their various stopping places. In October last the *Vanderbilt* captured the British bark *Saxon* at Cape Town, which vessel had on board the cargo of the bark *Conrad*, of Philadelphia, captured some time previously by the *Florida*. She also confiscated some 400 tons of coal, which had been left on one of the small islands on the African coast for the use of the privateers.

On the passage from St. Thomas to this port, and when near Nassau, sighted and gave chase to a steamer supposed to be a blockade-runner, who seeing the *Vanderbilt* in chase, immediately commenced throwing overboard her cargo. The *Vanderbilt* was compelled to give up the chase, in consequence of the bad state of her boilers; subsequently succeeded in picking up fifty-one bales of cotton, which had been thrown overboard by the steamer.

No deaths, or even a serious case of sickness, have occurred during the cruise.

The *Vanderbilt* came to this port for repairs to her boilers, machinery, &c., which are in a very bad condition. She lies at the Navy-yard. The following are her principal officers: Captain, C. H. Baldwin; First Lieutenant and Executive officer, J. D. Daniels; Chief Engineer, J. Germain; Acting Masters, A. N. Keith, C. E. Hawkins, S. Belden; Ensign, L. Wright.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 958, 1211, 1202, 1216, 707, 685, 1074, 651, 870, 182, 580, 541.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 23, 18 on Demurrer Calendar, Nos. 157, 139, 149, 169, 187, 195, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 216, 217.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 3205, 3147, 1183, 1711, 1247, 3183¾, 3139, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 323, 3233, 547, 1975, 3179, 2815, 359. *Part II.*—Nos. 216, 486, 2568, 3152, 3160, 3144, 402, 298, 1752, 634, 2958, 3102, 2554, 2564, 3146, 2940.

[COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 360, 289, 299, 300, 89, 211, 148, 246, 259, 308, 309, 310, 155, 250, 399. *Part II.*—Nos. 135, 94, 302, 303, 315, 220, 152, 286, 400, 15⅓, 288, 321, 322, 324.

Important Trade Mark Decision—American vs. European Watches.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JAN. 14.

American Watch Company vs. *Th. Block & Bros.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a corporation engaged in manufacturing the American watch, at Waltham, near Boston, Mass., against the defendants, watch manufacturers in Switzerland, having an agency in this City. The celebrity attained by the American watch by reason of its superiority over all foreign watches in lowness of price and perfectness of time-keeping, has created a public demand which even the large resources of the factory have been unable promptly to supply. Hence an illicit manufacture has sprung up during the past year in England and on the continent, and large quantities of spurious watches, very inferior to the American watch, have been made there and, imported into this country, bearing the forged name of the American Watch Company, and also infringing their various trade marks. The general appearance of the watches which have pirated the plaintiff's trade mark, is well calculated to deceive the public and even dealers not familiar with the genuine article.

The plaintiff obtained a perpetual injunction, enjoining and restraining the defendants and their agents from using any of the plaintiff's trade marks, and especially from selling or offering for sale any watch movement not manufactured by the plaintiff, under the designation of "Wm. Ellery," (one of the plaintiff's trade marks,) or any colorable imitation of the same, and from using the words "Wm. Ellery" as a trade mark in any way, and from selling or offering for sale any watch movements whereon is engraved, stamped, pressed or in any manner made apparent the words "Wm. Ellery" or any colorable imitation thereof. Abbett & Fuller, counsel for plaintiff. Nathan Solomon for defendants.

American Watch Company vs. *Charles Glatz.*—The same judgment was rendered in this case, the watches sold by the defendant having the words Wm. Eller(b)y, (instead of Ellery), and leaving off the word "Mass." after "Boston." Similar suits are pending in the same Court between the plaintiff and various importers and watch dealers in this City.—*Evening Post.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief, Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)
We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Hoyt's Preparations for the Hair and Toilet.—People smile with derisive incredulity on being told that a preparation will restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color and life appearance. Yet this is exactly what
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE
is warranted to do. It does not claim to make hair come in where it has once fallen out, but it will prevent it from falling out, make it soft and silky, cleanse it and the scalp from all impurities and humors, and entirely overcome the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c. Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 10 University-place.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

A Severe Assault, and their Colors Taken.—It is not often that we hear of a more chivalrous assault, and with such dyeing success, and so few killed, as has been made on HOWE & STEVENS' FAMILY DYE COLORS, and that, too, by ladies, wholly unaccustomed to anything of the kind. Every lady in the country should continue the assault until these colors are found in every house. Sold by all druggists throughout the country.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batcheler's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Costs but $2. In hard rubber but $2 50. Also, beautiful mounted objects only $1 50 per dozen. HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, 2d floor, and of dealers generally.

A large Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furs, at greatly reduced prices, at WHITE'S celebrated Hat-store, No. 216 Broadway.

A Letter from Dr. B. C. Perry.

NEW YORK, Jan., 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: One of the most annoying difficulties connected with the Hair and its diseases is Dandruff, in its various phases. Its philosophy being very little understood, I will give my views on the subject for the benefit of those afflicted.

There are to the square inch of the scalp three thousand pores, for the purposes of throwing off the secretions or fluid matter that forms between the cuticle and the inner or sensitive skin. If from any cause, such as to neglect to keep the scalp clean, or from the use of glutinous oils, the pores become partially closed, the remaining portion are overtasked, the cuticles somewhat debilitated, the pores fail to perform their functions, inasmuch as only the limpid or more etherial portions of the secretions can pass off, leaving a white, bran-like substance deposited on the scalp, called Dandruff; that is the first phase of the difficulty.

When more of the pores are closed by exhaustion, less of the limped secretions flow off; the deposit on the scalp assumes a yellow, sticky appearance, and is called thickened secretion. This is the second phase of dandruff. The third phase is when most of the pores are closed, the cuticle completely debilitated; none of the fluid portions of the secretions can pass off; the deposit adheres closely to the scalp; has the appearance of yellow matter, and is called matterated secretion, which inevitably results in loss of hair. If at this stage of the disease it is not arrested by a proper course of treatment, it finally terminates in exzema, one of the most difficult diseases of the scalp for a physician to manage.

As to the remedy—Nature is always true to herself. If the scalp is kept clean, and the pores not glued up with oils or pomades, the secretions will pass off, and such a thing as dandruff would not be known, and people would not lose their hair. But when a difficulty of the kind does exist, it should be treated rationally. It is little use to remove the effect while the cause exists. Dandruff in its first stages is early cured, and it should receive the earliest attention, as it is one of the primary causes of diseases of the scalp and loss of hair. For further information I can be consulted free of charge for all diseases of the scalp that destroy the hair or induce premature blanching, at my office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Yours truly,
B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, machine-sewing of every description done in the best manner.

The attention of our readers is requested to the advertisement of B. T. BABBITT, in relation to the "Sanitary Fair," on the eighth page of this paper.

MARRIED.

FITZGERALD—ANNIN.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. Hughes, Rev. JAMES N. FITZGERALD, of the Newark Conference of the M. E. Church, to MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of Dr. J. D. Aunin, and grand-daughter of the late Benjamin Mead, Esq., all of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

BLACK.—At Greenpoint, on Saturday, Jan. 16, Mrs. MARTHA BLACK, relict of the late John Black, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Secor, No. 71 Madison-place, Oak-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock.

BUNKER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 17, of scarlet fever, LUCY HOWARD, daughter of Edward S. and Alice L. Bunker, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her grandfather, Alex. C. Bunker, Quincy-st., near Franklin-av., on Monday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M..

BURRIDGE.—Killed, at fire in Duane-st., on Saturday, Jan. 16, GEORGE W. BURRIDGE, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the New-York Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 12 M.

The active and honorary members of Empire Engine Co. No. 42 are requested to attend a special meeting, to be held at the house of the Exempt Engine Co., on Monday, at 8 o'clock P. M.

CRANE.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, after a short illness, HENRY ALONZO CRANE, son of David D. Crane, in the 24th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bleecker and West 10th sts., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CROPSEY.—On the morning of Sunday, Jan. 17, HENRIETTA, wife of Jasper F. Cropsey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 79 West 26th-st., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DEY.—At West End, Hudson, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 16, JAMES RICHARDS, youngest child of James R. and Charlotte M. Dey, aged 4 months and 3 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, from the residence of his father, at Hudson, N. J.

ELLIOTT.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 16, after a short illness, HORACE STANLEY, youngest son of Theodore C. and Martha Elliott.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, Orange, N. J.

GILMOUR.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, JAMES ROSS, eldest son of the late James Gilmour, in the 26th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Benjamin Bell, No. 181 West 39th-st.

GREENMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 16, of scarlet fever, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of Henry L. and Lulie K. Greenman, aged 4 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Gates-av., second house west of Bedford-av., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HAMILTON.—At Bergen, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 17, of croup, HARRY, infant son of A. J. F. and Elize Hamilton, aged 10 months and 15 days.

HOLSMAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 17, MILDRED, daughter of Daniel Holsman, in the 4th year of her age.

KNOX.—At Amsterdam, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 15, WILLIAM B. KNOX, in the 63d year of his age.

KILPATRICK.—At West Point, on Saturday, Jan. 16, JUDSON BEAUMONT KILPATRICK, only child of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, aged 1 year, 7 months and 9 days.

MURRAY.—At No. 232 Bay-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, Jan. 16, ALEXANDER T. MURRAY, formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock.

PHILLIPS.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 15, SARAH G., daughter of Alpha and Hannah M. Phillips, aged 5 years, 10 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Jan. 18, at 10½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the landing to connect with the boat which leaves New-York at 9½ o'clock A. M.

PLUME.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 17, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. G. Lockwood, No. 90 Macdougal-st., Mrs. SUSAN PLUME, relict of the late Col. Jno. J. Plume, of Newark, N. J., in the 73d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place in this City, at the residence of Mr. G. Lockwood, No. 90 Macdougal-st., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and at the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Newark Cemetery.

SWANTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 15, MARY ANN, wife of Edwin Swanton, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Atlantic Lodge No. 5, I. O. of O. F., and of Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, from her late residence, No. 61 Elliott-place, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPEIR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 16, at her late residence, No. 88 Willow-st., Miss LUCY SPEIR, daughter of the late Hugh Speir, of Newburgh, in the 51st year of her age.

The funeral service will take place in the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., corner of Monroe-place, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SUYDAM.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 16, SAMUEL SUYDAM, son of Henry Suydam, Sr.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, on Monday, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

SEAMAN.—On Friday, Jan. 15, LYDIA SEAMAN, in the 63d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Second day afternoon, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, James C. Haviland, No. 72 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

SAUL.—On Saturday, at 10 A. M., GEORGE SAUL, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, Washington Heights, on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

VAN BUREN.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM A. VAN BUREN, in the 17th year of his age.

At a meeting of his classmates at Phillips' Exeter Academy, New-Hampshire, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God in His All-wise Providence to remove from our midst our beloved classmate and companion, WM. A. VAN BUREN;

Resolved, That while bowing in humble resignation to His supreme will, we desire to express our heartfelt sorrow for his untimely death.

Resolved, While recalling his endearing traits of character, for which he will be ever kindly remembered by us, we wish to express our deepest sympathy with his afflicted family.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the Exeter *News Letter* and in the New-York *Times*, and a copy of each transmitted to his parents.

Committee for Class—W. W. RICHARDS, FRED. G. IRELAND, FRED. R. HALSEY.

WILSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, ROBERT, only son of Ann Augusta Wilson, aged 11 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 179 Henry-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 123.—Jan. 16, 1864.
15, 48, 49, 66, 55, 38, 9, 16, 50, 70, 19, 8, 74.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 124.—Jan. 16, 1864.
10, 18, 5, 57, 1, 75, 20, 58, 26, 64, 51, 74.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 27—Jan. 16, 1864.
68, 36, 66, 46, 45, 27, 20, 10, 76, 34, 44, 64, 22.
CLASS 28—Jan. 16 1864.
63, 19, 32, 52, 39, 70, 58, 4, 22, 55, 43, 57.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS—FOR INDIGESTION, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by B. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 307 Centre-st., 2d floor.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only

THIRTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863		$158,811 87
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums		$861,714 87
This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$701,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	611,264 40	
Return premiums	$67,067 21	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank	$116,846 42	
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,769 03	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29	— 921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		78,002 50
Scrip of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 31
Total assets		$1,2.5,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1859, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from Jan. 10, 1855, to the 1st day of January, 1863, for which Certificates were issued, amount to	$1,256,910 00	
Additional profits from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864	223,635 00	
Total profits for nine years		$1,480,545 00
The Certificates previous to 1860 have been redeemed in cash		631,940 00
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864		$848,605 00

By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS.
A. C. RICHARDS.
SHEPPARD GANDY,
W. M. RICHARDS, of the firm of Richards & Collins.
G. D. H. GILLESPIE.
C. F. MILNOR.
MARTIN BATES, Jr., of the firm of Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.
FREDERICK B. BETTS, of the firm of Betts, Nichols & Co.
MOSES A. HOPPOCK.
SANFORD COBB, Jr.
W. H. MELLEN.
B. W. BULL, of the firm of B. W. Bull & Co.
C. HADDEN.
L. P. MORTON, of the firm of L. P. Morton & Co.
F. W. MEYER, of the firm of H. & F. W. Meyer.
J. K. MYERS, of the firm of Halsted, Haines & Co.,
WILLIAM LECONEY.
A. WESSON.
WILLIAM KENT.
BYRON SHERMAN, of the firm of Sherman Bros.
JEHIAL READ.
JOHN A. BARTOW, of the firm of F. T. Montell & Bartow.
A. S. BARNES, of the firm of Barnes & Burr.
ALEX. M. EARLE, of the firm of Earle & Co.
H. L. ATHERTON.
JOHN A. HADDEN, of the firm of Hadden & Co.
GEO. C. WETMORE, of the firm of Wetmore & Co.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOSIAH M. FISKE.
OLIVER K. KING, of the firm of O. K. King & Co.
DAVID LAMB.
ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital.....£500,000. Reserved fund.....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman,
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-ficio.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 41 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION,
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than thirty-four millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium.

The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery for the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

ELECTION NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

The election for Directors of the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, capital, Five Millions of dollars, will be held at the rooms of the Bank, No. 29 Pine-st., second floor, on MONDAY, 18th inst. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
DAVID DOWS,
TRUMAN CLARK,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
} Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, also for any other Bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund. EDWARD L. BAKER,
Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.
BOSTON, Jan. 4, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISCOUNT all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office. J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

HOWARD LAFFLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 32 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES FIVE PER CENT. Legal Tender Notes bought and sold by
DELOAZ & MONTGOMERY, No. 47 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

SALE OF SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Jan. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of $2,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 23d day of January, 1864, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to five per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within five days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are dated January 1st, 1864, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's Office, with six per cent coupons attached, payable at the same place, in January and July of each year, or, if preferred by the purchasers, registered bonds will be issued, provided not less than $10,000 of that class are desired.

A sinking fund of 400,000 is specially established, and the faith and credit of the State pledged for the redemption of the above-mentioned Bonds, the sale of which is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session and approved January 13, 1864.

GABRIEL W. COTTE, State Treasurer.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Pellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York, held this day, WILLIAM ASTOR was unanimously elected a Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Anthony P. Halsey.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE,

The new 5 per cent. interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY.—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE,
} Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing term:

GOUVERNEURS. BIBBY, WILLIAM K. HINMAN,
OSCAR CHEESMAN, PETER F. RANDOLPH,
FRANCIS MANY, WILLIAM HERTZEL,
HENRY A. SMYTHE, JOSEPH S. LOWRY,
AARON L. REID, JAMES C. HARRIOTT,
JOHN F. HOLBROOK, CHAS. E. BLUMENTHAL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, James C. Harriott was unanimously reelected President.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

THE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING-MILL COMPANY, advertised to be held at the office of the Company at Spuyten Duyvil, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, has been postponed to TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., at same place, at which time Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be elected.

J. R. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Jan. 12, 1864.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of next succeeding election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The Transfer-books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1864.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,507 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

WHEELER & CO.,
BROKERS IN
SPECIE, STOCKS
AND
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 35 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
THE NEW U. S. 5 PER CENT. INTEREST BEARING, LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. **VERMILYE & CO.,**
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Louansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of bonds of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage to Henry B. Hermest and Edwin Ludlow, Trustees, are requested to communicate immediately with MORRIS A. TYNG, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, with a view to securing their interests under the said mortgage.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Brooklyn property.
Apply to
HAGNER & SMITH,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, 67 Bleecker-st., Jan. 13, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend or Interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars; and of Four Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend; to be calculated on the same principle, and payable to depositors, or passed to their credit at the same time with the said January interest.

The interest in both cases is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (AS REORGANIZED,) CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 10, 1864.

DIVIDED NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Cash Dividend out of the earnings of the past six months, of Three (3) Per Cent. on the First Preference Shares of this Company: also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares will be paid in shares of the same class. These dividends are payable on the 10th of February next. Those appearing on the books as stockholders on the 1st January at the Transfer Office, in New-York, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in that city. Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Chillicothe. W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., LESS the Government tax, was this day declared, payable to the holders of the guaranteed stock of this Company, on the first day of February next, from the net earnings for the six months ending on the 31st inst.

The Stock Books for the guaranteed stock will be closed on the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d February next, at 10 A. M.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. Co., NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half of One per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividend payable at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 23d inst. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend on the original stock of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on the 15th instant. Also a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent., deliverable March 1.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. on the outstanding Scrip, payable on the 15th instant; all free from Government tax.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Sec'y.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-Annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (5) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 16th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRYCE,
} Secretaries.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
TEN PER CENT.
(free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

No. 67 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President,
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 110 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 15th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, January 13, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the OLD CAPITAL STOCK of the Company, PAYABLE ON DEMAND to the Stockholders entitled to receive the same, or their legal representatives.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax;) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order. GEO. HODGSDON, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY, No. 234 PEARL-ST., MARKET BANK BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF 50-100 per share (10 per cent.) has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on and after MONDAY, 18th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 8th to the morning of 19th January. By order of the Board. JAMES McMILLS, Treasurer.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and One-half per Cent., (1½,) free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

HUNTER'S POINT, Jan. 12, 1864.

OLIVER H. CHARLICK, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4) free of Government tax, payable on the 18th inst.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE, WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18th, next. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY," No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND,

MEDICAL.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The vast increase in the demand for these COUGH LOZENGES, and the numerous testimonials constantly received, fully justify the Proprietor in asserting they are the best and safest yet offered to the public for the cure of the following complaints: ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the King of Hanover; very many, also, of the nobility and clergy, and of the public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

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AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 to 5.

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PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hôpital des Vénériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years' extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. Those seeking to consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, would you be told that some and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. CHARLESTON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospital of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victim of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by false advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

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DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RE-STORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

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SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.—LADIES AND gentlemen loosing their hair, or turning gray, can have it permanently restored by F. TAYLOR, No. 435 3d-av., four doors below 32d-st. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 8 P. M. From No. 683 Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3 and 7 to 9, evenings, at No. 42 8th-av.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is subject to, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

COAL.

FOR SALE—HOUSE CANNEL, (INCH HALL,) per ships *Truman* and *James b. Bogert*, unloading for a few days at foot of 20th-st., North River, in lots to suit, by LEWIS W. PHILLIPS, No. 437 5th-av. and No. 3 Hanover-st.

REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND
AUCTIONEERS,
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

Offer the following brown-stone-front HOUSES and LOTS for sale:

Lexington-av., cor. 28th-st.	Lexington-av., near 38th-st.
Madison-av., near 29th-st.	Livingston-pl., cor. 15th-st.
W. 14th-st., near 7th-av.	W. 14th-st., near 8th-av.
W. 37th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 36th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 38th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 45th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 46th-st., near 8th-av.	W. 47th-st., near 5th-av.

Also, a number of houses and lots in desirable locations.

Also, desirable store property on Broadway, Duane, Worth, Franklin, White, Lispenard, Canal and Spring sts.

Also, Central Park lots on 5th and 8th avs.

Also, several very desirable plots of lots near the Central Park, and in other desirable locations.

LOTS FOR SALE.

For sale, sixteen lots of ground on west side of 2d-av., and 54th and 55th streets, in all 200 feet square, suitable for a church or other public building.

The entire purchase money may remain on mortgage, if the property be immediately and satisfactorily improved. Apply to JOHN RILEY,
President Second-av. R. R. Co., corner 42d-st., or
JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-st., or
THOMAS CRANE, No. 340 Madison-st.

WHARF PROPERTY.

Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of land between Horatio and Gansevoort sts., being the block of land next to the proposed City market. Terms easy. Apply to
EDWARD GREENE, Executor.
No. 521 West-st.

TO OWNERS OF DWELLING-HOUSES. —HOUSES WANTED.—We have customers for several first and medium-class dwelling-houses, and invite from responsible parties a list of such property as they desire to sell this Spring, with the cash price. Wanted, a first-class dwelling-house on 34th-st., between 4th and 7th avs., and possession, if possible, within six weeks.
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON WALKER AND ELM STS.—The plot of land situated on the southeast corner of Walker and Elm sts., together with the substantially built brick stores and dwellings thereon, known as Nos. 93, 95 and 97 Elm-st., and No. 101 Walker-st., being 62 feet 8 inches on Elm-st., and 76 feet 3 in hes on Walker-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No 5½ Pine-st.

A NUMBER OF BROWN-STONE AND BRICK HOUSES for sale, on 11th, 17th, 22d, 29th, 34th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 45th and 47th sts., near 4th, 5th and 6th avs., at prices from $10,000 to $40,000. Also, several fine brown-stone houses on Madison and 5th avs., some with stables; prices from $40,000 to $100,000.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 35 South 9th-st.; also the lot in the immediate rear, on South 10th-st., with frame stable thereon. Location fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X88; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, TO EXCHANGE A three story and attic house and lot in Waverley place, near 6th-av., that cost $13,000, for desirable lots near Central Park, say from 50th to 115th sts., call on P. G. WEAVER, Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st, from 9 to 10 A. M.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL brick church edifice at Yorkville, on 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for sale on terms to suit a purchaser. A very desirable location for a New Mission Church and school. Apply at No. 320 Lexington-av.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL brick church edifice at Yorkville, on 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for sale on terms to suit a purchaser. No more desirable location can be found for a new Mission Church and School. Apply to No. 320 Lexington-av.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—FIVE STORY brick building on Spring-st., with basement and vault, well lighted, with or without a lot and building on Thompson-st., forming an L. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 18 Nassau-st.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY English basement house, in excellent order, No. 9 East 27th-st. House, 18x55; lot, 18x98-9. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 67 East 23d-st. Lot 25x110. House 23x60. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 53 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 27 East Broadway, near Chatham-square, at a bargain. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 8TH-avenue, above 38th-st., at low prices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT of the late Henry Whitney, at New-Haven, within the city limits. The above property consists of 62 acres of land, with elegant dwelling-house, built of brick, 52 feet square, two stories, attic and basement, in good order, together with all the necessary out-buildings, inclosed partly by a picket fence, forming a square, situate between Orange, Carmer and Edwards sts. and Whitney-av., ten minutes' walk from the New-Haven Green. Is offered for sale in one parcel, without restrictions. Mr. Charles Fagan, gardener, on the premises, will show the property to visitors. For further particulars apply personally, or by letter, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., New-York, or J. MANSFIELD, Esq., New-Haven.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side, warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st,

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y., 55 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad; a fine modern house; spacious and well arranged; 30 acres of good land; convenient out-houses; fruit and shade trees in abundance; location healthy and delightful; price low; terms easy. Inquire of
A. E. TWEEDY & CO., No. 53 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the desirable dwelling, containing fourteen rooms, situated corner of 4th and Centre sts., with coach-house and stable, one acre of land, abundance of fruit and ornamental trees. Possession can be had at once. Commutation fee by railroad to New-York, $50 per annum. Price, $6,000; rent, $400. Apply to H. P. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT VALENTINE'S HILL, NORTH Yonkers, a beautiful country seat—house and buildings, elegant and substantial, 24 acres of land, water, furnace, tiled hall and painted, bow-windows in library, cellar flagged. Price, $20,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

A VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE—Of 60 acres, with a fine building lot, adjacent to New-Jersey Railroad and Trenton Turnpike and lands of William Dunham, and estate of James C. Van Dyke, within two miles of the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., to be sold together or in three parcels. If not sold, the premises will be offered at vendue, at the City Hotel, New-Brunswick, N. J., at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. Inquire of
WILLIAM H. LEUPP,
No. 61 Albany-st., New-Brunswick, or of
ELIZABETH M. EVANS,
ISABELLA J. EVANS,
NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 13, 1864.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL FARM, of from 15 to 20 acres, in the vicinity of South Orange, N. J.; price not over $7,500. The buildings must be modern, and in first rate order. Must be fruit on the place, and location pleasant. Any one who has such a farm to sell will drop a line, giving full description, to Box No. 3,695 New York Post-office, stating where an interview may be had.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 92 acres, with two dwellings and out-buildings, near Princeton Depot, N. J.; will exchange for property in Union, Essex, or Morris Counties, N. J. For particulars address H. MOUNT, Esq., Princton, N. J., or S. K. THOMAS, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR FRUIT FARM OF 34 acres, 30 miles from New-York; excellent buildings, fine vineyard, abundance of apples, pears, cherries, strawberries and other fruits; price low, or would exchange for a small house in this City.
E. A. BUNCE, No. 2 City Hall-place.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ALL KINDS OF STAPLE AND FANCY Envelopes manufactured by BERLIN & JONES.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$139 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....66 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	———
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	———
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	———	———

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....$80 / $75 / $60 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Jan. 23
ETNA.....Saturday.....Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Feb. 6
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COUSTENAU, Commander,
will sail on
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 46 North River, third pier above foot of Canal-st., New-York,
To be followed by the

EVENING STAR	Saturday, Feb. 6.
MORNING STAR	Saturday, Feb. 20.
EVENING STAR	Saturday, March 5.
MORNING STAR	Saturday, March 19.
EVENING STAR	Saturday, April 2.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 1st of February.
MONDAY, 29th of February.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight of passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNIted States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 7.22, 10.27 A. M., and 3.17 and 5.15 and 5 P. M.	5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.40 P. M.	11.03 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5.22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Sprosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. BEASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.
Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, 1864.
CHANGE. CHANGE. CHANGE.
MR. FRANK DREW
will make his first appearance as
MAZEPPA,
alias
CASSIMIR, A CHILD OF MYSTERY,
in the
extravagant extravaganza, founded (a very little) on a rather celebrated poem, and a great deal on a noted equestrian drama, entitled
MAZEPPA;
OR, THE
UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE.
Produced with
NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
will appear as
OLINSKA,
THE PEARL OF POLAND.
The performance every evening will commence with the highly successful and original comedy, in two acts, received every night with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
entitled,
A BULL IN A CHINA-SHOP,
Mr. Bagshot, a commercial gent.....Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Mr. Jipthorpe, a married gent.....Mr. W. Davidge
Mr. Flitter, a clerk in the War Office.....Mr. G. Becks
Mr. Piper, a pianoforte tuner.....Mr. J. Owens
Bellamy Brownjohn.....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Emily, Jipthorpe's wife.....Mrs. Sloan
Lucy, Jipthorp's daughter.....Miss De Lacey
Susan.....Miss J. Walters
Arabella Fitz Kensington.....Miss Harris
Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7½ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
SEVENTY-NINTH NIGHT
Of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
and Tom Taylor's great drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
The most brilliant engagement on record.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
will be presented
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
which has achieved
THE GREATEST TRIUMPH.
of any piece presented on the New-York stage.
Doors open at ½ to 7. Commences 7½. Terminates 10½.

A CARD.
The management desires respectfully to announce, that owing to the impossibility of accommodating the vast crowds that nightly gather to witness this the most beautiful and touching drama of our time.
SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED EARLY.
The box book is open for a week in advance.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
Hyatt Frost.....Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
The Menagerie is now in its
TENTH WEEK.
Although costing the proprietors nearly
$130,000,
(the largest 25-cent show in the world,)
HAS PROVED A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
Vast numbers of animals and birds, the most beautiful of their kind, are here congregated.
A ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION
of such magnitude and rare excellence has never before been exhibited on this continent.
INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT
are harmoniously blended in one. It is an
ELEGANT FAMILY RESORT,
where youths may receive proper instruction in the
GREAT BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
Members of religious societies need have no conscientious scruples on the score of attending this
MORAL AND EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION,
for, aside from the absence of everything immoral, it furnishes instruction of value to every one.
The clergy and elite of the City daily visit this
SUPERBLY MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES,
MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING,
of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Ponies, Mules, Elephants.
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,
199 AND 201 BOWERY.
PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
when a splendid bill will be offered, introducing
THE SHERWOOD FAMILY
in their several daring acts of
EQUESTRIANISM,
and numerous other attractions.
Doors open at 2 and 7. Commence at 2½ and 7½. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20th,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
BENEFIT OF THE U. S. SANITARY

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

$865,608 IN SPECIE.

No More Fighting Between Colombia and Ecuador.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall Jan. 6, arrived at this port at an early hour on Sunday morning. She brings highly interesting accounts of a frightful catastrophe at Santiago, Chili, connected with the burning of a Catholic Church, resulting in the loss of twenty-five hundred lives. Following is the *Ariel's* specie list:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		Ralf Martin	$300
Order	$56,133	Fred. Probst & Co.	6,110
Jennings & Brewster	16,500	Total	$361,244
J. B. Newton & Co.	23,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
H. Cohen & Co.	47,760	Ramon Valencia	$920
Ed. Patrick	30,000	A. B. Sands & Co.	200
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	38,304	S. Linden	500
Marcus C. Hawley	8,265	Quesada & Hoffman	1,774
A. Rich & Bro.	16,500	Wm. Penny	970
Hooker & Co.	3,500	Total	$4,364
De Witt, Hittle & Co.	35,200	From San Francisco	361,344
Wells, Fargo & Co.	84,000		
B. F. Meyer	20,000	Grand total	$365,608

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Unsuccessful Conspiracy—Gen. Mosquera—No Fighting since the Defeat of Flores—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 8, 1864.

We have news from Bogota, the capital, to the 18th ult. It appears that the Conservative conspirators, exiled by MOSQUERA, and who made Guayaquil, their headquarters, had plotted on a more extensive scale than was generally supposed. It was known that they had arranged a rising of their party in Tuquerres and Pasto, in the State of Cauca, simultaneous with the invasion of these provinces by Gen. FLORES, but now we find that the plot had ramifications throughout the Republic. In the rich and populous State of Antioquia, on the 7th ult., simultaneous pronunciamientos were made in small towns against the Government of the Provincial President, Gen. MOSQUERA. About the 16th, the leaders had collected nearly 4,000 badly armed and unarmed persons together, near the town of Antioquia, where they were attacked by a small body of State troops, and after skirmishing and fighting for two hours, the rebels were dispersed. In the States of Santander and Boyaca similar movements, but on a smaller scale, had been made, and martial law had in consequence been proclaimed. Troops from Carthagena left, under command of Gen. NIETO, on the 1st January for Hampes, to assist in quieting the country. Señor VENACOCHEA, who is Acting President in the absence of Gen. MOSQUERA, writes that these movements will give the Government but little trouble, as their success depended upon the defeat of MOSQUERA by FLORES, and that in Antioquia the people had already mostly returned to their homes. In Medellin, the capital of the State, the Conservatives not only refused to join the conspirators, but most of them had openly given in their adhesion to Gen. MOSQUERA and the Liberals.

It is thought by many that the election of Señor MURILLO, new Minister to Washington, as President of Colombia, will be set aside by the Congress now in session at Bogota, on the ground that he was illegally elected by the State Legislatures, instead of being elected by the people, and that General MOSQUERA will be continued as Provisional President for another year.

I have seen a letter to a gentleman in Panama, dated at Guayaquil, Dec. 29, which come by way of Paeta, Peru, and which says that no engagement had taken place between the troops of Colombia and Ecuador since the battle of Dec. 6, on the Carchi frontier of Ecuador. This letter also gives the intelligence that the Ecuatorian naval force of 500 men, who took our port of Tumaco by surprise, abandoned it as soon as they knew of the defeat of FLORES at Cuaspud, and embarked in their schooners and launches for Los Esmeraldas, in Ecuador.

It is more than probable that General MOSQUERA is now in Quito, and that the war is ended. About the middle of December, in the village of San Vincente, near the river Chota, in Ecuador, he received Señor QUIROZ, who was sent from Ibarra by Gen. FLORES to treat with him. An armistice was agreed upon, and Gen. MOSQUERA named Señor ANTONIO GONZALES CARASA, on his part, to go to Ibarra, to make definite arrangements of peace. It is pretty well understood that MOSQUERA will accept nothing less than the incorporation of Ecuador as a portion of Colombia, and it is not at all unlikely that General FLORES will throw President GARCIA MORENO overboard, and agree to MOSQUERA's demands.

An officer of Gen. FLORES gives the number of Colombians who fought at Cuaspud at only 2,000, while FLORES had 3,000 men. Of the Ecuatorian force not more than one quarter escaped. Two thousand of them were taken prisoners. The loss in killed and wounded on both sides was only 600 men. MOSQUERA forced his troops to respect private property, sent to FLORES all the baggage of the latter that he had captured, expresses deep anxiety on account of the wounds he had received, and set free all his prisoners, but not until they had given their parole not to fight again in this war. He also made them sign a petition for the reestablishment of the old Republic of Colombia.

Col. DAVALOS, of the Ecuatorian army, who was supposed to be with Gen. ERAZO in the rear of MOSQUERA, had surrendered his 500 cavalry to the latter. It is also reported, but not certain, that Gen. ERAZO, with his 1,000 men, had asked mercy from MOSQUERA.

A great deal of correspondence had been captured by MOSQUERA's forces, showing that a very extensive plot existed for the overthrow of the present Colombian administration, and many arrests of prominent persons will follow. At Carthagena, Gen. NIETO had opened the Panama correspondence for the purpose of entrapping the Conservatives.

MOSQUERA's generous conduct to his enemies on the Ecuadorian frontier had made him many friends in Ecuador, and destroyed much of the bitter feeling that previously existed against him. The Ecuatorian Government was without men or money. MOSQUERA had demanded an appropriation from the Congress of $700,000 on account of the Ecuatorian war.

In Callao, Lima, and Paita it was apprehended that MOSQUERA would next try his hand on Peru, after settling the business of Ecuador. It is probable, however, that Venezuela will next feel his iron hand.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The State troops—small in number—who sailed from Panama a month since, to join MOSQUERA's forces in Cauca, returned last week, not having been able to get into Tumaco on account of its being occupied at that time by the Ecuatorians.

Gen. SANTA CRUZA, at present Provisional Governor of the State of Panama, is a candidate for Governor at the next election.

The small-pox has almost entirely disappeared from Panama.

Our ice-house is closed, Mr. JOHNSON, the proprietor, finding it a losing business to pay $150 a month taxes for his business. Several other houses which have done a considerable trade, have closed for the same cause.

The passengers who left New-York on the *Illinois* on Dec. 23, left the island of Tabogs, in this bay, last evening on the connecting steamship *America*. The *America* received some injury in her bows by striking on rocks in a small harbor she made in a storm in the Straits of Magellan.

Dr. WINSLOW, of Boston, U. S. Consul to Paita, Peru, goes home to-day from Aspinwall.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, which left San Francisco on the 23d ult. with passengers for New-York to connect here with the *Illinois*, is expected here to-morrow morning.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Marys* and H. B. Majesty's ship *Basilisk* are still in port.

The Panama Railroad Co.'s steamship *Salvador*, from Central American ports, is expected this evening.

The steamer *Ariel* will tow out from Aspinwall to-day the old United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, for New-York. The *Falmouth* was sold at Aspinwall a auction [illegible] three cut case mercantile craft, under British [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

There is no marked change in the Valparaiso market since [illegible] The [illegible] for the [illegible] had been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from Europe will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3844. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

An Affair Near St. Augustine, Fla.

Capture of a Detachment of Our Troops by Rebel Cavalry.

Views of the Situation About Charleston.

Loss of Two Officers and a Boat's Crew of the Monitor Knatskill.

Organization of Negro Troops in the Department.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GARDNER commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 12 M., and Stono Inlet at 5 P. M. of Friday, the 15th inst., arrived at 1 P. M. yesterday, bringing 74 first-class and 190 second-class passengers, and the usual mails.

Among the passengers are Brig.-Gen. VODGES, Brig.-Gen. AIKEN, and Capt. AMMEN, United States Navy.

OUR ST. AUGUSTINE CORRESPONDENCE.

Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation—Isolation of St. Augustine from the World—A Sharp Affair in the Outskirts—A Woodchopper's Guard Attacked by Rebel Cavalry—Nineteen Prisoners Taken and Four Men Killed.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Friday Jan. 1, 1864.

The freedmen of this place have celebrated their first anniversary of the Proclamation of Emancipation to-day, and with entire success. At eleven A. M., they met on the Plaza, the bands of the two regiments playing for them, and citizens and strangers looking on with eager interest. The school children, neatly dressed, marched upon the ground and shared in the exercises. Their songs, their quiet attention, and their creditable appearance in every way, gave good proof of the earnest efforts of their philanthropic teachers. Judge STICKNEY, one of the Tax Commissioners for this State, and a prominent citizen of Florida, presided, and made a short address, followed by the Chaplains of the regiments, Rev. Mr. WILSON, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, and Rev. Mr. TRUMBULL, of the Tenth Connecticut. Each spoke earnestly to them of their new position and new duties as freemen, urging the necessity of labor, in order to prove themselves true *men*, and worthy of the blessings of freedom. After the addresses, the Rev. Mr. BRINCKERHOFF, in the name of the freedmen, repeated the invitation which had already been given by note to a hundred persons, to a dinner in the Court-house. The band preceded, and ladies and gentlemen, the officers of the two regiments, and distinguished strangers, marched to the large hall and found two long tables, loaded down with all the varieties of food that this place affords, and a much finer display than we are accustomed to see at the best tables here. Considering the disadvantages of a military post, the thing was most handsomely done. The colored people looked very proud and happy, as they served their guests, and then, after rearranging the tables, took their places. They were thanked in the name of the company, for their bountiful and highly creditable entertainment, and left to enjoy their happy anniversary by themselves, and in their own way. The room was tastefully decorated with wreaths of evergreens and boughs of orange trees, with the golden fruit still unplucked, and the school children on the piazza sang "When this Cruel War is Over," "John Brown," and various other popular melodies. I must not forget to mention the hearty cheers which they gave on the Plaza, to the Union and to ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It is no wonder that they place him next to their Saviour in their gratitude and love.

One venerable old man said to me as I congratulated him, "It is not of much use to me, but it is to my children," and his face fairly beamed with happiness. The little children looked quite as intelligent as a similar number of white children could do, and seemed to appreciate fully the reason for rejoicing.

The negroes cannot yet fully estimate the necessity for labor. One of them said: "That Chaplain of the Twenty-fourth is a regular Secesh. He told us to work and that is what the Secesh told us."

The white population have had a slight drawback to their enjoyment of the New-Year's Day. Our Government holds St. Augustine—that is, an extent of four or five miles in length on the coast, and back to the San Sebastian River, scarcely a mile from east to west. Inhabiting this dot on the face of the earth, and cut off by the rebels from all inland communication, and by the blockade from all communication by water, you may imagine with what eagerness a boat, our only connecting link with the world, is looked for. Our worthy Quartermaster at Hilton Head, sends one, semi-occasionally, with supplies, and in this way we get our mails. Once a week, or once in ten days, in his beneficence, he gives the order, generally just before the arrival of a steamer from New-York, so that our news seems to us, the uninitiated, as unnecessarily tardy and stale. This morning, during the exercises on the Plaza, a boat was announced in sight, and we finally saw its flag the other side of the point of Anastatia Island. An hour after, we were told, that owing to the wind and tide, the boat had been obliged to put back to Fernandina. It was a cruel disappointment to those of us who have been nearly a month from home without hearing a word. It is very strange that the Commander of the Post should have no boat at his disposal, This, with a few companies of cavalry, seems to be absolutely essential to the efficiency of his command, as you will see by the misadventure of the 30th. Col. OSBORN, of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth, and the Commander of the Post, had knowledge that a mounted band, headed by DICKINSON, was conscripting this side of Jacksonville and the St. John's River. Anxious for the safety of the wood-cutters, who are obliged to provide great quantities of wood for daily consumption, and who were liable to be robbed of their trains, he increased the guard always sent with them, and kept scouts out to advise him of the anticipated approach of the cavalry. On the morning of the 30th, word was brought that no enemy could be discovered, and all seemed to be secure. As it turned out, some 80 or 100 cavalry lay in wait for the guard, dismounting a part and hiding them in the low palmetto bushes, which are so dense that it is impossible to see a man at the distance of his length. The advance guard, huddled together in the road, on account of the nature of the ground, was allowed to pass, and the rest were fired upon and immediately surrounded by the mounted men. What could infantry do? They fired, but were nearly all taken prisoners. The officer in command was seriously injured at the second fire, and this, with the cheers of the enemy, discouraged our men. Only nine escaped of the guard. The wood-cutters all returned in safety, and one of them, concealed in the bushes, overheard the rebels, furiously angry because they had failed in their special object—the capture of the teams. Lieut. WALKER, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, the officer in command of our men, was shot through the neck, and is supposed to be mortally wounded. DICKINSON, the rebel leader, came to him and expressed his sympathy for him, gave him his own haversack to put under his head, protected him from robbery, and obliged his men to restore the watch of one of the privates who was killed. His name was BURNS, from Greenwich, Conn. He had a son in the same regiment, (the Tenth Connecticut,) and a nephew. The nephew was taken prisoner. I send you a list of the names of the missing men, who all belonged to the Tenth Connecticut:

NAMES OF MEN KILLED AND TAKEN PRISONERS DEC. 30, OF THE TENTH REGIMENT, C. V.

Company A—Privates John Shephard and George Seward.
Company B—Corporal Risley; privates Post and Parker.
Company C—Private John Hollister.
Company D—Privates Owen and Reid.
Company E—Privates Davis and Bryan.
Company F—Privates Chesley, Bruto and Champlin.
Company G—Privates Wood and Whaley.
Company H—Privates Andrew Johnson, Wm. R. Johnson, John Lebar.

KILLED.

Company I—Privates Wm. Burns, Chamberlain and J. H. Burns.
Company K—Private George Barton.

When the news of this affair reached Col. OSBORN, he was at brigade drill, and the two regiments happened at the moment to be drawn up in line of battle. He ordered the Twenty-fourth to the pursuit, and all was done that could be done with infantry. With a few companies of cavalry, DICKINSON might have been driven into the St. John's River in a short time. The city itself is in no danger, for there is but one way of entrance and that near the camp. Besides, there are no stores of provisions here and nothing to tempt an attack. It is very vexatious to have our brave fellows picked off in this way and carried to a captivity almost worse than death. It is not two weeks since their own Chaplain gave them an account of his sufferings in prison among the rebels.

We have the gratifying intelligence by a Savannah paper which has found its way here, that four of the fellow-prisoners of Rev. Mr. TRUMBULL, have succeeded in escaping from Columbia, S. C., and are probably by this time in a place of safety.

JAN. 4.—A boat has arrived since the 1st, bringing Gen. AIKEN, of Connecticut, for the reënlistment of veterans, but none have gone out, and it is uncertain when our letters can leave. We lead a Robinson Crusoe sort of life.

The weather is somewhat surprising to those who leave the North, on account of the "sudden changes." On the 31st the thermometer stood at 80° in the shade. In less than forty-eight hours the ice was an inch thick! Yet no one takes cold, but every one *feels* cold, and this more perceptibly on account of the scarcity of wood, the negroes not daring to go out for it since the recent attack. To-day we can sit in a room without a fire, and, when this pouring rain is over, we expect every thermometer to do its duty, and resume its proper position at about 60° or 65°.

JAN. 6.—Lieut. WALKER died very suddenly on the morning of the 3d. His physician gave no encouragement to hope for his recovery; but he suffered so little pain, and could take food so comfortably, that, I think, he did not consider himself in great danger. He was about twenty-three years of age, and from Boston. His funeral was attended on the 5th with military honors. His remains will be conveyed to his friends. The Chaplain who officiated at his funeral, among other remarks suited to the occasion, mentioned, with gratitude, the conduct of the rebel Captain toward the unfortunate young man. Let all similar good deeds be duly chronicled and meet with their just reward of praise, and a better feeling will exist on both sides. S. G.

OUR FOLLY ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

Progress of the Siege—The General Aspect of Affairs—The Flag on Fort Strong.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

After an absence of one month from the Department of the South, I have returned to find military operations in nearly an unchanged condition. This army, like all the armies at the present unfavorable season, seems to be employed in passing the time in a manner agreeable and congenial until the coming Spring shall open with its renewed prospects of additional strife, and, we hope, continued victories. The importance attached to the result of the next campaign, not of this army alone, but of the combined forces of the Union, is appreciated by both officers and men. A will to accomplish the great event which shall hasten forward the dissolving-view of this fearful conflict is clearly depicted on the countenances of the brave soldiers here assembled, and the nation may be assured that when the proper time to act arrives, the soldiers under GILLMORE will not be wanting in the display of bravery and perseverance. It is not proposed in this correspondence to promulgate absurd and exaggerated views tending to incite the public mind with anticipations of the capture of Charleston within a brief period. That particular subject has already been discussed so often, and the time when the culminating blow shall have been given fixed so definitely and frequently, that it is reasonable to believe the people at home, having failed to realize the chronicled expectations, are heartily weary of further speculation, and desire either substantiated facts or complete silence. I will neither give nor accept wagers pending on the future history of Charleston. We have the same encouragement to-day that the city will speedily fall into our hands, as existed three and four months ago—no more. Its fate will be decided by the fortunes of war, when the land forces shall have received orders to make an advance movement. While everything betokens a favorable issue for us, it may not be out of place to casually refer by way of contrast to the hopes and fears of the South as evidenced by their own citizens and exhibited in the columns of their newspapers. It is well known that hundreds of rebels have recently abandoned Dixie and sought shelter in the large cities of the North. Some profess to be deserters, others refugees. Of the number who have thus changed their places of abode, a proportionate share passed through the lines of this department. In their statements concerning affairs at the South, they agree, as a general thing, as to the despondent feeling of the populace; also, the symptoms observable of a real difficulty in procuring sustenance for the army. The citizens manage to obtain a comparatively good supply of the common necessities of life, but it cannot be denied the soldiers are woefully pinched for even a limited allowance. If the army cannot be supplied, then the rebel cause must fall, and, in the opinion of the fleeing rebels one more successful campaign by our forces would so contract the enemy's lines, that he would find it impossible to gather provisions sufficient to maintain his troops three months. The extracts from rebel journals found in Northern papers go far to sustain the plausibility of these statements, beside touching upon other topics of vital importance. We are impressed with something of that conviction so predominant at the North, that one more vigorous effort will seal the fate of the rebellion. With returning Spring that effort will be made, and the Department of the South will be found in the advancing columns.

A CELEBRATION AT FORT STRONG.

On Tuesday last, the American flag was hoisted for the first time over Fort Strong. The event was attended with all the ceremony usually observed on such occasions. By invitation of Capt. STRAHN, of the Third Rhode Island artillery, the Commander of the Fort, a large assemblage of officers were present, among whom were Gen. TERRY, Gen. EAKEN, of Connecticut, Col. DAVIS, Capt. HAMILTON, Col. DAHLGREN, Mr. A. L. STIMSON, of Adams' Express, and numerous other military and civic personages. At the proper moment the flag was raised by Capt. STRAHN, assisted by a sergeant. The act was accompanied by a salute of thirty-five guns fired at intervals of fifteen seconds from the pieces mounted in Fort Strong. The salute was succeeded by cheers for the flag and for Gen. TERRY. Appropriate speeches were listened to from Gen. TERRY, Gen. EAKEN, Capt. HAMILTON, Mr. A. L. STIMSON and others, after which the entire party repaired to one of the bomb-proofs, and partook of Captain STRAHN's sumptuous hospitality. Toasts were freely given and responded to, and every one seemed to enjoy to an unbounded extent the entertainment offered. One table was lighted by candles placed in the bore of 10-inch shells which the enemy had fired at the fort, the shells having been first relieved of their combustible contents before receiving the candles.

By way of diversion, the group were favored with witnessing a few shot thrown from Fort Putnam into Charleston. The firing was replied to by Fort Simpkins on James Island, but without causing any damage. Shelling Charleston is now an every day occurrence; and although the effect is none the less disastrous to the city, still the gun practice does not exalte the curiosity that it once did among our troops.

RE-ENLISTMENTS.

In proof that the Government is fully sustained in the war policy it has adopted, it is only necessary to state that regiments whose term of service has expired are reënlisting in large numbers. In some instances, entire companies have reëntered the field. Out of 450 men of the Tenth Connecticut, nearly 300 have signified their readiness to continue in the service. The Thirty-ninth Illinois have shown an equally commendable spirit, and the same can be said of several other regiments. Too much praise cannot be given to these veteran troops, who, notwithstanding they have toiled two and three years in the noble work of restoration, are again willing to come forward and lend their aid in completing the task so auspiciously progressing.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Chaplain HUDSON, of the Volunteer Engineer regiment, gave the first of a series of Shakesperian lectures, last evening, at Masonic Hall. The attendance was quite large, consisting mainly of officers. The ability of Chaplain HUDSON to discuss the subject in a manner classic and entertaining, is not doubted for a moment by any one who has had the pleasure of listening to him, and the reputation as a lecturer he has achieved at the North guarantees him a full audience wherever he is announced to speak. The lecture last evening did complete justice to the subject, and every one present expressed himself highly pleased with the manner in which it was treated. The proceeds are to be expended for the benefit of the regiment.

Surgeon W. A. SMITH, recently assigned to the Forty-seventh New-York regiment, arrived at Hilton Head on Monday last. His popularity traveled in advance of him, and when he touched the pier he was immediately surrounded by his friends, and conducted to the camping ground of the regiment. We speak knowingly when we say Surgeon SMITH could not have fallen into better hands.

On Sunday night, the fleet off Charleston was aroused at noticing what were first supposed to be torpedoes floating toward the vessels from the inner harbor, but which only proved to be portions of old wrecks that had probably been used in the line of obstructions. Signals were exchanged among the fleet, and preparations made for action; but, of course, under the circumstances, the fight was postponed.

In a day or two, Gen. GILLMORE intends removing his headquarters from Folly Island to Hilton Head. This is, by no means, to be considered as a retrograde movement. The Department, reaching, as it does, from the Northern end of Morris Island to the extreme Southern end of Florida, embraces hundreds of miles, and it will be seen at a glance that a grand central point, like Hilton Head, is required to establish a firm military policy along the entire line.

The following General Orders have a very important signification, and will be read with interest:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Jan. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1863.

Ordered: That Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE, commanding the Department of the South, be and he is hereby authorized:

First—To enlist and organize all the colored troops that can be recruited within his Department, the said enlistments to be in accordance with the rules and regulations of the service and of the War Department, relating to the organization of colored troops, and such further orders as may from time to time be given by the Department.

Second—Gen. GILLMORE is authorized to appoint a Board for the examination of white persons to officer the regiments and companies so raised by him, and to make provisional appointments of the persons passed by said Board, and appointed by him, reporting their names to this Department for its approval, and if approved, such persons will be commissioned by the President, as in other cases of colored troops. He may also appoint a Mustering Officer, and have the officers and troops mustered in at such times as he may deem proper.

Third—The troops so raised may consist of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and in such proportion as Gen. GILLMORE may deem most beneficial for the service; their pay and allowance to be in accordance with the Act of Congress, and the rules and regulations of the service respecting colored troops, but a bounty may be allowed, not to exceed the sum of $10, payable out of the fund for procuring substitutes, as in the case of recruits in the Department of Virginia.

Fourth—All other authorities for raising colored troops, within the Department aforesaid, shall be subject to the direction of Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE until further orders.

Fifth—That Gen. GILLMORE is authorized, under the foregoing regulations, to procure recruits from Key West, or in the States of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, not, however, so as to interfere with the engineer service at Key West.

Sixth—All the colored troops now in the Department of the South, or that may be recruited therein, or that shall be sent forward, may be organized in such brigades, divisions and corps as Gen. GILLMORE may deem most advantageous to the service, he making report to Maj. FOSTER, Chief of Bureau in the War Department for organizing colored troops.

Seventh—The colored troops to be called United States troops, and be numbered by regiments, in consecutive order, as organized.

By order of THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adju't.-General.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
ED. W. SMITH, Asst. Adju't.-General.

Official: W. J. M. BURGER, Asst. Adju't.-General.

Intelligence reaches me this morning of the loss of two naval officers who were present at the flag-raising at Wagner last Tuesday. They were the Executive officer and Paymaster of the monitor *Catskill*. It was very dark when they took the small boat to return to the monitor, and it is feared they lost their course and were captured by the rebel pickets. The boat's crew shared the same fate. As yet nothing has been heard of the officers or oarsmen. WHIT.

Snow-Storm at Cairo.

CAIRO, Monday, Jan. 18.

A violent snow-storm prevailed here from early last evening until noon to-day. Some six inches of snow have fallen. The weather is now clear.

There is no news from below.

For Boston.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Monday, Jan. 18.

The steamship *Columbia*, Capt. LEITCH, from Galway, sailed for Boston this morning.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Military and Political Situation of the Rebellion.

The Rebel Conscription and Its Effects.

Alarming Phase of the Food and Supply Question.

Retaliation for the Execution of Guerrillas.

We have received files of Richmond papers up to the 15th inst., from which we take the following interesting extracts:

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

LONGSTREET'S ARMY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 8.

It is expected that LONGSTREET's forces will winter in their present position. His headquarters are at Russellville, and the lines of his cavalry extend to Morristown and Mossy Creek. It is said the army will be able to get sufficient supplies and an abundance of long forage in the Valley of the Chickey and French Broad Rivers.

The position is is one of the most advantageous on the theatre of this war. It is on the flank of THOMAS' army. It threatens the enemy's communications through Knoxville and Nashville. It is within thirty miles of Cumberland Gap. It is on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which, we understand, will be completed to LONGSTREET's Headquarters in three weeks, and thus, in case of emergency, bring the Army of Tennessee within supporting distance of Richmond. It is, in short, the controlling position between LEE and JOHNSTON, and at the same close enough to Kentucky for the easy invasion of that State whenever the signal may be given for such a movement.

We are pleased to be assured that the sufferings in LONGSTREET's command have been grossly exaggerated by reports. It is asserted that the soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia have, at various times, (for instance, when the army came out of Maryland, after the battle of Sharpsburg,) been in much greater distress than the Tennessee troops. But few of the soldiers are actually barefoot, although many of them have their feet cased in moccasins. A large number of shoe-shops have recently been established in LONGSTREET's army, sufficient to provide for it during the Winter.

We hear one invariable story of the bad management and demoralization of our cavalry in the West. Many of the cavalrymen are rather freebooters and speculators than soldiers. It is said to be not unusual to see, in Tennessee, a cavalryman leading his beast laden with spoils like a sumpter mule, and flanked with sides of leather, &c. A reorganization of our entire cavalry force in the West has been recommended to the Government on the highest authority, and it is reported that the whole force will be united under BUCKNER.

A DIFFICULTY BETWEEN M'LAWS AND LONGSTREET.

From the Richmond Examiner.

An Atlanta paper gives a version of the difficulty, heretofore referred to in these columns, between Gen. LONGSTREET and Gen. MCLAWS. It alleges that Gen. MCLAWS received a peremptory order from Gen. LONGSTREET to proceed at once to Augusta and there report to the Department at Richmond. Gen. MCLAWS made inquiry as to the cause of this order, when he was informed by Gen. LONGSTREET that he (Gen. MCLAWS) has disapproved of the course pursued by himself ever since he left Chattanooga for Knoxville, and even all subsequent movements; that his disapproval of the Commanding General's movements was creating discussion, and, for the good of the service, he would relieve him from command,

JO. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

The Atlanta (Georgia) *Confederacy* gives the following as the latest intelligence received of the military situation in Tennessee:

"Accounts from Dalton are all very nearly to the same purpose. Gen. JOHNSTON has quietly assumed command of the forces, and, with his usual unostentatious style of procedure, is doubtless engaged in all which can be done. He is regarded by every one, in and out of service, with affectionate confidence, as a patriotic man of great abilities. The troops are gradually finding shelter in rude huts, which are going up around the town, although the inclemency of the weather defies much of comfort or good cheer. Dalton is the Valley Forge of the Western campaign. No advance or activity of movement is expected shortly. It is believed that the enemy is in no condition to fight, even if the condition of the roads permitted a forward movement. The weather is clear and very cold.

We have conversed with a gentleman just from Bristol. He informs us that the condition of the campaigns in East Tennessee is prosperous and hopeful. It is considered that BURNSIDE will not be able to hold his position at Knoxville. Our forces have completely cut off his communication with Cumberland Gap, and his troops are on short rations. At Chattanooga the enemy is also reported on short allowance, by parties recently out from that vicinity. On the lower Tennessee, bodies of cavalry seem to be organizing for the coming Spring campaign. Our scouts in the region of the Tennessee line are said to be well regulated."

THE RAID IN HARDY COUNTY.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

CAMP NEAR NEWMARKET, Jan. 9, 1864.

We have just returned from a ten days' raid behind the enemy's lines. Our force consisted of a portion of FITZ LEE's cavalry division, under Gen. CHAMBLISS, and ROSSER's brigade, under Gen. ROSSER—all under the command of FITZ LEE.

FITZ LEE's division had already been reduced by his pertinacious, but ineffectual efforts to capture AVERILL, to but a molty of his proper number; while ROSSER's brigade had just achieved a successful tour around MEADE's army, and, as a matter of course, was greatly diminished. We started with about 1,100 men in all. It was raining when we started, and soon commenced snowing. Many consoled themselves for such an inauspicious beginning with the old adage that "a bad beginning makes a good end." We hoped against hope, and kept up light hearts, though at every step the weather and the roads got worse. As we entered the mountainous regions, the snow became hail, and snow and rain, and they all mixed and froze as they fell. The roads were like sheets of glass, while the little mountain streams, that the road crossed and recrossed a thousand times, with their icy battlements and buttresses at every ford, presented barriers more formidable than large rivers.

It was impossible to get the artillery and the wagon train over the first mountain. It was as much as could be expected of a horse to transport himself up and down those icy inclined planes. So the wagon train and artillery after waiting awhile, for more favorable weather, were sent back.

The second day the weather became worse, and on the third day it was no better. Many of the men, frost-bitten and frozen, fell out of ranks, and stopped at the farm-houses, waiting for a thaw. FITZ LEE, however, pushed on, after recruiting a day at Moorfield, in Hardy County, Va.

Fording the south branch of the Potomac, we entered the Moorfield Gap, in the Patterson Creek range of mountains. This range of mountains has acquired a sort of historical importance, from being regarded, by general consent, as the dividing line between Union and Secesh. All the gaps in the mountain, including pig-paths and highways, have been blockaded by the Yankees with falling timber, except those that they have garrisoned. Removing the obstructions which were found there, our column gradually succeeded in worming itself through this gap.

As the head of the column emerged and came in view of the Patterson Creek Valley, to the astonishment and delight of every one a train of forty wagons was discovered meandering "its slow length along." On it came, right into our ravenous jaws.

In the rear of the train marched an infantry guard of one hundred men. As soon as they passed our front, ROSSER's brigade darted down the mountain side after them, leaping fences and ditches in their course, and galloping with headlong fury over the frozen swamps that filled the valley.

Every wagoner in the train could see ROSSER, with his brigade, dashing like a thunderbolt down the mountain side after them, with a war whoop that penetrated to their very souls as it echoed and reëchoed along the valley. Presto, change! and immediately, as if by the power of a magician, the unsuspecting train that was pursuing the even tenor of its way, became a surging, chaotic mass.

Driver after driver leaped from his post of duty and ran to the woods. The mules, however, in many cases did not abate their speed, but, as if shunning a fate that consigned them to the short rations of Dixie, redoubled their energy and refused to be halted. All the wagons were captured, and about sixty of the guard, who at first ran without firing, until they had gotten a position on a hillside flanked by an impassable ditch, and here they made quite a stubborn resistance for a while.

That same evening General CRAMBLISS went up the creek a short distance, and, having invested a stockade fort of the enemy, garrisoned with twenty men, obtained its surrender.

The next morning we proceeded down the valley of Patterson's Creek, collecting all the cattle and horses that could be found—the Yankee garrison at Williamsport having set fire to their fort and escaped to the mountains when we approached.

The next day we invested Burlington, where the Yankees had constructed a fort impregnable to an enemy armed with merely small arms.

Here again they set fire to their fort, and took to the woods. We succeeded, however, in capturing fifteen or twenty of them.

Gen. LEE then sent his cattle and disabled men toward Romney, and with the rest of his command, now reduced to little over 400 men, proceeded toward Ridgeville, where he encamped. The next morning, at 4 o'clock, we took up the line of march for New-Creek, but by the time we reached the top of Nobby Mountain, within seven miles of New-Creek, the weather became so intolerable that we turned back, and coming on through Romney, thence through gorges and over mountains of ice, toiling for several days, we reached the valley.

The object of the expedition was, I believe, to get cattle. Six hundred of these and about 300 horses, 30 wagons and 320 mules—not to mention about 100 Yankees—were the fruits of this expedition. When it is remembered what natural obstacles were encountered and overcome, what a Siberian Icebergian spell of weather reigned during the whole trip, it will be a matter of surprise that the trip was made at all, without considering the importance of its results. Dr. JOHNSON said: "The wonder is not that bears dance so well, but that they dance at all." So it may truly be said of this expedition, that the wonder is not that it was done so well, but that it was done at all. BRUTUS.

GEN. MORGAN.

HIS RECEPTION IN RICHMOND.

On Jan. 8 Gen. MORGAN had a reception by the authorities at Richmond. Mayor MAYO welcomed him, and Gen. J. R. B. STUART made one of the speeches.

He spoke of his own and Gen. MORGAN's position in the service. Some people had gotten up the idea that they were rivals. If a desire to harm the enemy most and advance the Southern cause could be called rivalry, then he expected they were rivals to that extent. He was glad to know that the sleepless blade of the gallant Kentuckian would soon again be flashing over the enemy in the West, with greater power and terror to the enemy than ever. Speaking was not his *forte*, and not at all in his way. The field, and not the forum, was his place. But, while the citizens of Richmond could not expect a speech from him, he could not do less than to express the gratification he felt at the honor done the gallant MORGAN. He was worthy of that honor, and it was not unworthily bestowed.

Gen. GORDON, of North Carolina, was next called for, and followed in some remarks suggested by the occasion.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONERS.

Gen. MORGAN made a visit to Libby Prison, which is thus described:

"Gen. MORGAN, on arriving up stairs, where the prisoners 'most do congregate,' was immediately conducted into the presence of the 'author of the Maine Liquor Law,' the whilom Brig.-Gen. NEAL DOW. An introduction took place, when MORGAN observed, with one of those inimitable smiles for which he is so noted, 'Gen. Dow, I am very happy to see you here; or, rather, I should say, since you are here, I am happy to see you looking so well.' Dow's natural astuteness and Yankee ingenuity came to his aid, and he quickly replied, without apparent embarrassment, 'Gen. MORGAN, I congratulate you on your escape: I cannot say that I am glad that you did escape, but since you did, I am pleased to see you here.' The coversation then became general between the two, during the progress of which DOW admitted that his views of the South, its people and their treatment of prisoners of war had undergone a material change for the better in the last few months.

Gen. MORGAN also had an interview with the notorious Col. STREIGHT, who had several days previous to his visit been released from close confinement for attempting to escape from prison, and restored to his old place among the other officers. It has been conjectured, by persons wise in reading the motives of men by their actions, that this man hoped, on his entrance into the prison, by taking the most ultra position on the questions dividing the North and South, to become the leader and host of his fellow-captives. If such was his desire, he has most signally failed, as it is known that he is by no means popular among them; 'on the contrary, quite the reverse.' STREIGHT is a tall, raw-boned, broad-chested, sandy-haired, big-whiskered, uncouth looking man, with arms swinging like the wings of a windmill in the doldrums. He has acquired a considerable quantity of disjointed information on a variety of topics, while pasturing in the literary fields of Yankee land. Knowing a little of everything, and not much of anything, has made him a free thinker and ready adherent of all the isms peculiar to his section. He does not, it is said, believe in a God or Devil, which is not at all wonderful, considering the locality from which he hails. Gen. MORGAN said to STREIGHT, in his interview with that individual, that it was his desire to ameliorate the condition of all the prisoners in our hands, and he would do so as far as lay in his power, despite the fact that some of his own men had been tied up by their thumbs and subjected to other cruelties abhorrent to human nature for endeavoring to escape. The interview between the two seemed o be mutually satisfactory.

AN APPEAL FROM MORGAN.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S CAVALRY,
DECATUR, Georgia, Jan. 1, 1864.

SOLDIERS: I am once more among you after a long and painful imprisonment.

I am anxious to be again in the field. I therefore call on all the soldiers of my command to assemble at once at the rendezvous which has been established at this place.

Your country needs your services, the field of operation is wide and the future glorious, if we only deserve it.

Remember how many of your brave comrades are still repining in a felon's cell. They call loudly on you for help. They expect it of you. Will you disappoint them?

Come at once, and come cheerfully, for I want no man in my command who has to be sent to his duty by a Provost-Marshal.

The work before us will be arduous, and will require brave hearts and willing hands. Let no man falter or delay, for no time is to be lost. Every one must bring his horse and gun who can.

JOHN H. MORGAN.
Brig.-Gen. Provisional Army Confederate States.

Official:
R. A. ALSTON, Lieut.-Col. and Acting A. A. Gen.

REBEL RESOURCES.

A HOPEFUL VIEW.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 15.

Amid much that is gloomy in our military affairs, we find at least one subject of congratulation in the fact that, *during the past year, our supplies of arms and munitions, and our military material generally, have increased.*

Arms of approved kinds are being made with more facility, at more places and in larger numbers than at any previous time. Very valuable additions to our supplies of arms have been made during the year by importations from abroad, and thus have enabled the bureau promptly to repair the very heavy losses which were sustained in the disastrous campaign in Mississippi, in the manufacture of powder, balls, shell, &c., progress has been marked, and with some addition in the supplies of nitre from foreign sources, it is understood there will be no want of adequate supplies of superior quality. Special attention has been given to the distribution of these works in different portions of the Confederacy, so as not to leave our supplies dependent on single disasters. While not yet wholly independent in the supply of nitre, there has been, until very recently, marked increase in its production. That increase has, during the past year, nearly doubled from production. The temporary occupancy, by the enemy, of the districts of the country where the richest deposits of nitrous earth were found, has, for the present, diminished the production; but it is encouraging to know that the artificial sources of supply, in beds of nitrous earth, will soon begin to be available, and much more than supply the deficiencies which have resulted from the operations of the enemy.

The mining operations in iron, lead and coal have all been pushed forward with activity, in despite of all the embarrassments resulting from paucity of laborers and fluctuating prices, and the result has been, in each, more abundant production, and a better prospect of future sufficiency than we have yet enjoyed.

MEAT SUPPLIES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 13.

We learn that the commissary agents in different parts of the South are taking a census of stock, not as a demand for all pork in excess of 150 pounds to each head in the family, but rather to ascertain the probable quantity of pork which can be secured for the present use of the army, and to form an estimate, from the number of stock hogs and cattle, of the future resources of the country. The delivery of the hogs on foot is now demanded by the Government agents. The loss of our beef-raising territory west of the Mississippi, by the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, reduced the supply of this article, and vigorous measures are needed to keep the troops in meat. The offal of the hogs, which is fit for food, such as the heads, backbones and spareribs, goes to supply this deficiency, and is barreled and shipped to the soldiers; such of the refuse from the slaughter-houses as cannot be used by the troops is necessary for soap grease, soap being indispensable to the cleanliness, and hence to the health, comfort and self-respect of the soldiers; the lard is used as a substitute for bacon, and no portion of the hog is lost to the service. The slaughtering is not being done on contract, but is under the charge of an officer of the Government specially assigned to this duty.

Great economy is necessary in the use of our meat supplies. It has frequently been remarked that our people are the greatest consumers of meat that have existed in the world, either in ancient or in modern times. Owing to the profusion and abundance that have heretofore been in this country, no stint or limit has been put upon consumption of animal food; and as animal food is a stimulant, like all other stimulants, the indulgence increases the appetite. The bravest and hardiest soldiers that the world has ever seen fed principally upon bread; and, in modern Europe, the people and the armies consume not one-third portion of the animal food that is consumed on this continent in proportion.

NO CROPS IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 12.

We regret to learn that *there is very little prospect of any considerable crops being made this year in several of the fertile counties in Southwestern Virginia.* The largest farmers in this portion of the State—Campbell, Roanoke, Charlotte, Bedford, &c.—*have pretty generally furnished substitutes and devoted their time to the production of large quantities of meat, breadstuffs, vegetables and forage.* In view of the late enactment rendering them again liable to military duty, and the consequent impossibility of attending to their plantations, these men have, as a rule, hired out their field hands to railroad or manufacturing companies, or sent them to the cities and towns to be there employed. *No corn crop will consequently be made, and but comparatively a small extent of land has been put in oats or wheat.* What little will be raised this year in these productive regions will principally be under the superintendence of the few old or disabled men, unfit for military service, and will hardly suffice for home consumption, leaving nothing for the support of the army, which has heretofore drawn abundant supplies of provisions and forage from these counties.

THE RAILROADS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The principal railroads in the Confederacy are now sedulously engaged in endeavoring to increase their stocks, and to provide for the contingencies of future service or loss. Under the delusive expectation of an early termination of the war, the railroad companies have, heretofore, relied almost wholly on their existing stock, and made but few efforts at supply or reparation. They scarcely husbanded their resources, which, under the exhausting demands made upon them, became greatly diminished. Of late, with more experience, a wiser prescience seems to guide their management. In different parts of the Confederacy iron is now being provided and rolled for machinery and the construction and repair of locomotives and rolling stock. The Secretary of War has recommended that skilled mechanics be furnished from the army for some of the more delicate machinery needed by the railroads.

The railroad transportation is of incalculable importance to the Confederacy. Shut off from the sea, and with command of very few of its rivers, the Confederacy is dependent, almost wholly, on the railroads for communication and transportation.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 12.

The Senate, yesterday, passed the House bill, putting in the army all who have heretofore furnished substitutes. This (if the men proposed to be put in submit) will curtail the effective working force of a number of public institutions, whose names are "familiar as household words" to the public. In this category are embraced the railroads of Virginia, whose executive officers can now hardly keep them running in good order, by all the means at their command. *All Virginia railroad iron is nearly worn out, and so are the men working them.*

IMPRESSMENT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 7.

It appears that a certain Major FRANK RUFFIN and Commissary NORTHROP have undertaken to impress the meats in the Richmond markets. The Commissary-General has been, heretofore, famous for his paltry and hen-roost robbery expedients; but in this instance his lieutenant seems to have inaugurated and conducted the raid on the butchers' stalls. A resolution was introduced yesterday in Congress to remove NORTHROP, and it is to be hoped that it will also effect the retirement of his whole robber band of tools and subordinates. It is most seriously to be hoped that some system will be effected to feed our armies without descending to the butcher stalls, pot-houses and chicken-coops of Richmond for military subsistence.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

A MEMORIAL FROM THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

On Dec. 28, the following memorial, signed by Gens. HARDEE, STEVENSON, CHEATHAM, BRECKINRIDGE, and nearly all the other officers in command of the Army of the Tennessee, was read in the Confederate House of Representatives:

To the Congress of the Confederate States:

In the existing condition of affairs, it is hoped your honorable bodies will pardon the variance from custom of addressing you from the army. It is done in no spirit of dictation, but in the conscientious conviction that the necessities of the country demand the voice and labor of all, and that delay, even for thirty days, in enacting proper measures, may make present disorders incurable, and the dangers of the moment omnipotent for our destruction.

In our opinion, it is essential to retain, for the term of during the war, without reorganization, the troops now in service; to place in service immediately, for the same term, all other white males between eighteen and fifty years of age, able to perform any military duty; to provide for placing in service, at the discretion of the President, for the same term, all white males between fifteen and eighteen, and between fifty and sixty years of age; to prohibit substitutes; to

NATIONAL POLITICS.

State Regeneration Precedent to State Restoration.

So far as the bill prepared by Mr. ASHLEY of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, provides for carrying into effect the President's plan for loyal Governments in the insurgent States, its proposed enactments carry a look of thoroughness in details as well as of soundness in principle. It is no doubt an anomaly to recognize a small fraction of the freemen—or any fraction whatever less than a majority—as the governing constituency for an entire State; but it is one which is forced upon the Government by events and circumstances themselves so anomalous as to commend this measure as the nearest, among all debatable ones, to the spirit and intents of the Constitution. There is a wide and obvious, although commonly unnoticed distinction, between communities that subsist as *States*, in the sense commonly accepted among mankind, and such as have come into the condition and character of our *United States*. Any civilized people occupying and possessing an ascertained domain under an organized Government is, in the former sense, a *State*,—as says Brabantio of Venice, in the play;

"Please it your grace, on to the State affairs."

The issues of the Convention of 1787, in the adoption of a new Government, dealt with these American States as sovereign to elect, each for itself, whether to unite in it or not. When, in fact, the people, acting in and as States, elected to become one in a national Union under the Federal Constitution, and to surrender to the Union all those national powers and functions prescribed in the Constitution, the consolidation was, in its very nature, and was understood to be interminable—unless by revolution, or by action of the same majority of the whole which is competent to change, or even to subvert the Constitution itself. The States no further remained sovereigns than as to rights not expressly surrendered, according to the Constitution. From the rank of *States*, in the absolute sense, they had voluntarily receded, and had assumed the restricted, but more coveted functions and capacity of *United States*.

From these brief historical facts three simple conclusions, among others, follow incontrovertibly:

First—The absurdity of any State which repudiates the relation and obligations of a *United State*, claiming any rights whatever in that character—and of any one claiming for it, *under the Constitution*, political rights or privileges:

Second—That the allegiance of an insurgent State does not cease and determine together with its lost privileges.

Third—That *Restoration* to the Union cannot ensue simply upon a cessation of hostilities, whether that is the result of subjugation or of a voluntary return of the insurgent State to allegiance; but that—whatever natural rights of a State may be supposed to continue, or whatever constitutional rights derivable purely from allegiance—the franchise which belongs to *United States* distinctively cannot revert without the concurrence of the Union, expressed through Congress, and coupled with such restrictions, as to degree and time, as Congress shall find necessary to the public safety.

Neither of these conclusions can be disputed without contradicting the ideas of equity, order and law best established among men, whether relating to things human or to things divine. No man supposes that one contracting party can annul a mutual agreement in opposition to the consent of the others, or enjoy its advantages although he fails to fulfill its conditions: no casuist would maintain that the lost breach of covenant in marriage either is healed by an offered return to fidelity or that, otherwise, the offending party is entitled to a release from the relation: and hardy must that theology be which can assert the prerogative, in behalf of rebel angels, that either their allegiance must be dissolved or their celestial privileges held in reversion against an expected day of their submission.

The bill proposed by the Chairman of the House Committee goes immeasurably beyond the President's Proclamation in this, that, while the latter announces simply the conditions upon which the Executive will recognize and maintain certain Governments in the insurgent States as being, when formed, the only republican Governments for those States known to the Constitution, the former advances the same substantially as the conditions of *Restoration*, or what is frequently denominated *Reconstruction*—a term not strikingly accordant with the power and dignity of the American Union. It cannot too strongly be impressed upon the people how clearly the Proclamation describes its own object, and explicitly excludes what does not belong to the sphere of the President's executive functions. It reads thus:

"That this Proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended and loyal State Governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the national authority and loyal State Governments may be reëstablished within said States, or in any of them;"—and again, "It may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive."

Thus precisely does the President refer to the Houses of Congress the subject of restoration of the insurgent States to a participation in the national councils—even to the extent of the fundamental question whether those States under their new Governments should, for a time, be restored at all. But the bill of Mr. ASHLEY, after providing for provisional military Governments until such time as the President's plan for republican Governments shall have been carried into effect in the rebel States respectively, and after stringently amplifying the President's stipulations for a free Constitution, together with an irrevocable ordinance for the same, and also with an additional stipulation against any assumption of the Confederate debt, and against other abuses, goes on, in its seventh section, to enact as follows:

"And if a majority of legal votes shall be cast for said Constitution, the acting Governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States, together with a certified copy of said Constitution and ordinance, whereupon it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation declaring the Government formed by such Constitution, and none other, to be the constituted Government of said State; and Senators and Representatives elected in compliance with the provisions of said Constitution and the laws of the United States, shall be entitled to appear in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States from such State."

The apparent effect of this enactment, if the bill should become a law, must be to vest the full representation of the insurgent States, as it would stand but for the rebellion, in the new Governments; because, since these last are to be recognized as the true and only Governments for the entire States, the last census of those States must, "in compliance with the laws of the United States," be the basis of representation. Respecting Presidential Electors the bill is not silent, but the intent is—as the preamble in this, as in other particulars, plainly shows—to admit these new States, under their new Governments at once, as *United States*; so that the representation in the Electoral Colleges is to be admitted equally with the same in the Houses of Congress.

But, immediately as we step outside of the President's avowed object, the inquiry gathers emphasis whether there are no safeguards to be insisted on, in the instance of these incipient States, not yet self-sustaining, but subsisting among, and exposed to be made fraudulent instrumentalities by an insidious population six times, or ten times more numerous. This is, in fact, the inquiry which, at the present stage of our national successes, most arouses the anxiety of sensitive and reflecting minds; for, without such safeguards, it is easily apprehended that this bill, *or any bill with the like purpose of immediate Restoration*, may turn into an unexpected resuscitation of the rebellion—may even help it to a triumph, through guile, which it must fail to obtain by arms—and may thus repeat the story of the *Trojan horse*, not this time in poetry, but in a terrific reality. The worst ground of fear, in this instance, is not the possibility that deceptive combinations may obtain control of the popular conventions, at no greater expense than the hypocrisy of a pretended loyalty, and the perpetration of perjuries unchecked by a legal penalty. The real and amazing danger is one respecting which it cannot be clear, at the present stage of affairs, that *any enactments whatsoever* could make the nation secure; but one of which the author of this bill may be, for aught that appears, wholly unconscious. It is, that the like deceptive combinations, after even helping forward the new Governments to their full prescribed conditions, may then, at the elections ensuing upon the President's prescribed act of proclaiming those Governments finally and irreversibly established, get legal possession of their Legislatures, and so also, the control of their State representations in Congress, and in the Electoral Colleges. Can any true citizen of the Union contemplate with approbation the idea of any immediate legislation whatever, if such immediacy of legislation must involve the risk of giving to the master-spirits of the rebellion, even the remotest opportunity—nay, even a hair-breadth chance, of a prize to them so inestimable—the risk of ultimately putting into their hands a national delegation, or some indefinite part of it, comprising, in approximate numbers, twenty Senators, sixty Representatives, and eighty Electors.

Let it be granted that this picture is overwrought—this view of the perils of precipitate legislation over-colored and extreme. But the question recurs, what object or necessity there is for venturing upon perils at all. The President's plan steers clear of them, while it also meets every present requirement. It is, in fact, debateable whether *immediate* restoration, in its mildest degrees, could eventuate in anything better than an incumbrance, dragging a danger in the wake of those measures which, under the President's formative wisdom and cautious regulation, offer the most ready means to revive the smouldering embers, in the revolted States, of an almost extinguished loyalty, and to supply in each the nucleus and germ of State regeneration. And what does Congress require, at present, or expect, from the counsels of men who, perhaps, will have but just thrown down rebellion, and newly desisted from treason to accept an amnesty? And, when it almost baffles the skill of our rulers to deal with events as they arise, why should legislators pledge their action beforehand respecting exigencies that are anticipated merely, and, therefore, imperfectly understood?

But if the extension which this bill proposes from mere State regeneration to immediate restoration, were less exceptionable on the score of public safety, it would still imply such an infringement of constitutional principle as ought to put this particular enactment out of consideration. For no element of our republican institutions is more definite and fundamental than a fixed basis of representation, in proportion to the ascertained population represented. Quite in sympathy with the Constitution is the President's pledge to recognize and maintain Governments, organized within the rebellion, upon his principles, as the sole republican Governments for the entire domains respectively. But neither the President nor Congress constitutionally can, under a fiction that such Governments cover the entire insurgent population, recognize them in Congress with representations ten times disproportioned in fact—or even at all disproportioned—to the constituted basis for just representation:—and, it should be added, equally disproportioned, in this instance, to the taxes those Governments will pay. And—the Constitution aside—let the inquiry be here repeated and by every reader intensely pondered what there is in masses newly emerged, in part, from a tacit and inoperative loyalty, and, in a greater proportion still, from a sympathy with secession, to commend them, on the instant, to legislative or to electoral privileges,—and especially to privileges in excess of the parallel rights enjoyed by freemen in the sturdily loyal States. Who can point to any valid precedent for holding a repentant treason and a convalescent loyalty at a premium, as seems now to be proposed, above a steadfast obedience and fidelity?

It is probable that, in the anguish of the conflict which the proposed infringement of our representative equality would most surely create, so soon as its results began to develop themselves, the originators and supporters of such an enactment would struggle, as for life, to maintain that this seventh section must be restricted, by interpretation, to a constitutional operation; but they must do it against the antagonism of an entire political party insisting upon the law as valid until duly adjudicated otherwise.

Congress is not merely justified—it ought to feel itself tremblingly invoked not to be pressed by clamor, or by sophisms, or even by an eagerness for the reëstablishment of the Constitution at once over the revolt, into any step which is not both comprehended, in its remote effects, and required by exigencies which have become matters of fact and are thoroughly understood. The rebellion has left this Union free to adopt any course for its own preservation not repugnant to natural justice or to national law. Why should legislators hesitate to proceed upon the plain maxim that *State Regeneration* ought, of necessity, to precede *State Restoration*? The most latitudinarian view of our institutions might show that, antecedently to political equality, the anticipated new Governments should have come, at least, to the stability of established realities, and to the strength and population of the smaller States now represented. State Regeneration—the primal phase of this great experiment—is what has been taken in hand by the President. His plan is simple, hopeful, vast and constitutional. It pledges him to nothing beyond his executive powers, and he has not called for any new legislation. This is not to say that any legislation in the same direction would be superfluous; but it does strongly suggest that this primal work of creating new Governments ought to have an issue unembarrassed thus early and before they exist, by provisions or discussions concerning the terms of their full reception into the Union. The Territorial Bill here commented upon, so far as it touches provisional Governments and State Regeneration is at once statesmanlike in its proposed enactments, progressive, even beyond the Proclamation itself, and vigorously responsive to the public pulse for free Constitutions. But, notwithstanding, like the old Greek prodigy which stood with every aspect of severe piety pleasing to the gods, this holds room enough in its cavernous seventh section for all the politic bands of rebeldom to enter and lie concealed. If the popular *prestige* of such a bill shall persuade loyally constituted Committees of the Houses to introduce it, *in limine*, that will certainly suggest a probability that the Houses may pass it to a standing in the citadel of the national laws—and, not improbably, with the abundant plaudits of Union-saving minds:

"Sacra canunt funemque manu contingere gaudent."

To a right popular understanding of our present political duties it is essential to hold up clearly to view the entire distinction between those ideas which have been herein denominated by the terms, State Regeneration and State Restoration. There is dominant in a multitude of minds an over-fond and delusive logic, which derives its conclusions from the feelings rather than from a comparison of facts with known truths, and which is open to almost any wild theories affecting a State. If it shall be mad enough to assist into law and practice certain of the prevalent notions concerning the rights of States, insurgent though they be, it may succeed in proving how clearly a State cannot, as the phrase is, "commit suicide," but at the expense of also proving how nearly an entire Union can.

ALEXR. C. TWINING.

NEW-HAVEN, Connecticut.

NEW BOOKS.

A HISTORY OF THE WORLD—From the Earliest Records to the Present Time. By PHILIP SMITH, B.A., one of the principal contributors to the "Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography, and Geography." In monthly parts and half yearly volumes. Part 1. 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This is the commencement of an important enterprise. Year by year the want of a universal history, general and comprehensive, not too unwieldy for ordinary use or consultation, nor yet too brief and barren; not a mere skeleton of names and dates, but a living organization, connecting the past with the present, linked into unity by its subject, man, is more and more felt. In the same proportion the difficulty of the task increases, and has had an effort so repelling on scholars that since the great *English Universal History* in sixty volumes, a vast monument of undigested learning, now about a century old, our literature and that of France has nothing to show in this field but meagre and unsatisfactory compilations like those of ANQUETIL, SEGUR, and TYTLER. Germany is richer in this department, and the works of MULLER and VON RETTECH have been transferred to English; but though more scientific in treatment they are hardly up to the modern standard of knowledge. The way is, therefore, in a measure, clear for Dr. SMITH, whose connection with the well known classical "dictionaries" is a guarantee that no resources of scholarship will be wanting to the execution of this work. His plan embraces three divisions, in which it is proposed to review the annals of our race: "Ancient History," sacred and secular, from the creation to the fall of the Roman Empire, A. D. 476, in two volumes; "Mediæval History," civil and ecclesiastical, to the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, A. D. 1453, two volumes; and "Modern History," to our own times, in four volumes. The first installment just issued includes Book I, "The Patriarchal Age and the Origin of the Nations from the Creation to the Exodus," entire, and the first chapter of Book II, "The Great Monarchies of the East from the Earliest Egyptian Traditions to the Reign of DARIUS HYSTESPIS." "The History of Egypt to the Shepherd's Invasion." The treatment of the antediluvian and patriachal period is, of course based on the Scripture narrative. The results of the latest ethnological and linguistic research are given in the chapter, "The Division of the Nations;" and the "Ancient History of Egypt" is a careful summary of the knowledge derived from hieroglyphic interpretation, compared with the accounts of classic authors. To form a judgment from this portion of the work, it is well calculated to fulfill the writer's object, which is to relate the history of the world in the spirit indicated in his own words: "Amidst all the severing forces of climate, color, language, interest and animosity, our race forms a complete whole—one in its origin, one even in its true interest—it is destined to be one in its final consummation, and it is this that gives a unity to its history."

CHRONICLES OF THE SCHONBERG COTTA FAMILY. By Two of Themselves. 12mo. New-York: M. W. DODD.

This work is a specimen of the class of imaginary diaries and autobiographies that has been so successfully cultivated by the authoresses of *Lady Willoughby's Diary*, *The Household of Sir Thomas Moore*, *Mary Powel*, &c. *The Schonberg Family* is published anonymously, and we are not acquainted with the writer's name, though it is understood to proceed from the pen of a lady, and it is unquestionably worthy to be ranked with the above-mentioned books by Mrs. RATHBONE and Miss MANNING. Indeed, there seems something peculiarly attractive to the feminine intellect in this style of writing; all the delicate female tact finds ample room for exercise in the adaptation of the supposititious narrator to the ideas and circumstances fitting to his time and position. *The Chronicles of the Schonberg Family* is an attempt to reproduce the era of the Lutheran Reformation in Germany, as it was vividly realized in a domestic circle of the period, brought by circumstances into actual contact with the master-spirits of the movement. The Schonbergs are represented as a family whose ancestors were expelled from Bohemia as disciples of JOHN HUSS, amongst whom LUTHER, "the Great Doctor" himself, was domesticated, and lived familiarly, like one of their own cousins. It is a difficult thing to put words into the mouth of men like LUTHER, MELANCTHON, &c., that shall be appropriate and worthy of them, but such ingenious use has been made of LUTHER'S sermons, letters, table talk, &c., that no sense of incongruity is felt, and the gentle pietistic tone of the writers suits well with our conception of what would be natural under the conditions implied. It is, in short, the history of the Reformation from the standpoint of the family, instead of being (as it is usually) related as an event of the largest national and European interests. It is needless to say how much the story gains in attraction viewed in this light, and how forcibly the progressive series of great events is brought home to the reader through the medium of the simple-hearted chroniclers who recognize with growing delight the new presentment of the truths for which their fathers suffered and were driven into exile from their own land. No available sources of information have been neglected by the writer that might give variety and vraisemblance to the narrative. Taken in connection with HENRY MAHEW'S *Boyhood of Martin Luther*, (just published,) it shows that an increasing interest in the period is gradually spreading, and demands books of more life and unction than is found in the dry bones of ecclesiastical history as usually written.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRISONERS AT FORT LAFAYETTE.

Military Commission for the Trial of Palmer and others.

Gen. DIX caused the following Special Order to be promulgated yesterday afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 15, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11:—Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, dated Jan. 12, 1864, a Military Commission is hereby appointed to examine and investigate the cases of persons arrested and detained at Fort Lafayette, New-York Harbor, and Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, other than prisoners of war and convicts.

The Commission will report the facts together with their recommendations in each case, to the General commanding the Department, and will try such cases as may be sent before them for trial from these headquarters.

Detail for the Commission: Col. MARSHAL S. HOWE, Third United States cavalry; Major F. S. DENT, Fourth United States infantry; Capt. ROYAL S. FRANK, Eighth United States infantry; Major JOHN A. BOLLES, A. D. C., Judge Advocate.

The Commission will meet at Fort Lafayette, New-York Harbor, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1864, or as soon thereafter as practicable, taking up the cases of those confined at that post. Special instruction for the guidance of the Court are herewith inclosed.

By command of Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Commanding Department of the East.

The cases to be tried by the Court constituted as above, will include those of PALMER, BENJAMIN and others, implicated in running goods through the blockade, or conniving at breaches of both the revenue and military laws.

The action of Gen. DIX, as shown by the above order, was foreshadowed by an article in the TIMES of last week.

Tragedy in Fifth-Avenue.

A GENTLEMAN MORTALLY SHOT BY A BURGLAR—COURAGE OF THE VICTIM'S WIFE.

A remarkable burglary was committed about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. The premises of Mr. CHARLES WALLIS, situated on the southwest corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, were entered by burglars. The thieves effected an entrance through a window on the first floor, opening on Forfifth-street. Two or three servant girls occupied rooms through which the robbers passed. The girls were awakened by the noise, but their fears kept them quiet, and they allowed the robbers to pass on to the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. WALLIS. One of them entered the room, and began to search the pockets of Mr. WALLIS' pantaloons for money. Mrs. WALLIS was awakened by the noise, and, raising herself in bed, discovered, by means of a dimly burning gas-light, what was going on. She promptly and as coolly as possible inquired what he was doing in the room.

The burglar instantly drew a navy revolver, pointed it at her head, and told her that if she made the least noise he would blow her brains out. The heroic woman was not to be thus terrified. Although repeatedly warned that her life and that of her husband would be sacrificed if she made any noise to awaken Mr. WALLIS, who was sleeping at her side, she did not heed the threat. On the contrary, she aroused him from his slumbers as speedily as possible. As Mr. WALLIS arose in his bed, the burglar, true to his threat, pointed his pistol at the victim's head and fired. The ball entered on the right side of his nose, just below the eye, and lodged somewhere in his head. The surgeons who are in attendance upon him were unable to find its location up to a late hour last evening. The wound is a very serious one, and little or no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The burglar, after firing the pistol, hastily retreated through the window by the way he entered. As he was passing out his accomplice, who was keeping watch on the outside, fired another pistol, but fortunately this shot did no harm. It was doubtless fired for the purpose of intimidating such of the inmates as might be disposed to give the alarm.

Mrs. WALLIS, when called upon yesterday by the reporter, said that about two years ago a burglar entered the same window, while the family were asleep, and stole $100 from the pocket of Mr. WALLIS, with which he made his escape. From all the testimony in her possession she is confident that he is the same man who shot Mr. WALLIS on Sunday morning. The latter is a native of Germany and is a very respectable citizen of the Nineteenth Ward.

City and County Taxes for 1864.

Comptroller BRENNAN having at last sent in the long-looked for City Budget, and the County Budget having preceded it in a public presentation, an approximation to what will be the figures of the Tax Levy for 1864, may be made with a degree of closeness sufficient to indicate to tax-payers what their obligations in the tax-paying line will amount to this year. The County Budget, submitted to the Supervisors in December, is before their Committee on Annual Taxes, and foots up over $5,000,000. The City Budget was sent in to the Board of Aldermen on last Friday, and was referred to their Finance Committee. Both budgets were presented in brief form, so as to exhibit to the City and County authorities the Comptroller's estimates at the earliest practicable moment, while the usual details showing the authority for the expenses included in the estimates and the bases of the respective footings, and which involve a vast amount of labor, care and research to prepare, were yet incomplete. All of this *minutiæ* is yet to be spread before the Supervisors and Common Council. That relating to the City comprises about two hundred pages of printed matter—more than was ever before compiled; while that relating to the County is quite as voluminous. Nearly the whole of this information has been put in proper form for publication, and most of it is in the hands of the printers. The indexes are also quite ready, so that the whole will be in readiness to lay before the respective Boards in the course of two or three weeks. The Comptroller and his assistants are working upon it without regard to time or regularity of hours, and are anxious to have it off their hands, but not until it is as thoroughly complete as they can make it. The two documents, when finished and printed, will be most interesting glossaries to the Comptroller's estimates, giving an insight to City and County affairs and management with more directness and fulness than could be obtained from the closest analysis and condensation, possible to be made of the annual reports of all the departments. It is probable that neither the Supervisors or the Common Council will make any appropriation till these explanatory sequels to the budgets come to hand.

The City budget foots up over $8,000,000. The two budgets, as presented by the Comptroller, show an aggregate of $13,500,000. The estimates for the City, as has heretofore been noticed in the TIMES, are low, and probably will be increased and added to by the Common Council and the Supervisors, to say nothing of the Legislature, to an extent making a grand total of $15,000,000. Deduct from this the respective amounts which the Comptroller estimates as derivable from the General Fund accounts of City and County, and the surplus revenues of the sinking fund for the payment of interest on the City debt, which in all amount to about $1,300,000, there is left as the probable sum to be raised by tax, $13,700,000.

The tax levy for 1863 was upward of $12,000,000, and imposed a rate of a fraction over two per cent. on the valuation of the real and personal estate to realize it. What the valuations will be this year it is impossible yet to say, even approximately. They have all been made, and on the 11th inst. the Tax Commissioners spread the books out on their counters for the inspection of the tax-payers. There the books will remain, undergoing the scrutiny of property-owners and such mutations as the Commissioners may, in their judgment, deem proper should take place, after hearing complaints of parties concerned, and who think their property has been improperly assessed, till the close of April, when the books will be footed, and the figures submitted to the Supervisors. Presuming that the valuations will not be less than last year's, it may be set down as very nearly correct that the rate of taxation for 1864 will be two and a half per cent. The estimates in the Comptroller's Budget, which are low, and those which are likely to be increased, will be noticed at an early day.

Naval Movements.

EXTRA CHARGES FOR IRON-CLAD MEN-OF-WAR.

In compliance with orders from the Navy Department, Rear-Admiral GREGORY has appointed a Board of officers to convene, for the purpose of investigating the justice of the claims made by iron-clad contractors for extra charges in altering armored vessels. The claimants state that they have been put to thousands of dollars of expense for alterations in vessels for following the original plans of which they contracted. Several officers connected with the iron-clad depot in this City are on the Board, and it is probable that the contractors will carry their point, as there seems to be no disposition on the part of the Government or its officials to deny the facts stated.

The most important alterations have recently been made in the plans of the twenty-light draft vessels-of-war now in course of progress at the different shipyards in the country. The nature of these alterations it would not be proper to divulge.

ADDITION OF A SPLENDID SHIP TO THE NAVY.

For several years the line-of-battle ship *Franklin* was lying at the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., in progress of conversion from a sailing vessel to a steamer. Work ceased on her for five or six years, and it was feared that she would never be finished. Some months ago, however, the present Navy Department resolved to finish the work, and sent orders to the commanding officer of that Navy-yard to have it executed with promptness and without delay. The vessel is now nearly ready for sea, and it is said will be reported fit for active service on the 10th of February. The Government has changed her name to the *New-Hampshire*. This is the famous vessel that OMAR PASHA (Rear-Admiral of the Turkish Navy,) and suite, traveled in all the way from Washington to Kittery, in 1858, to visit that place upon the invitation of the Maine and New-Hampshire Senators. The Constructing Engineer attached to the Admiral's suite, as well as the Admiral himself, pronounced it the best model and most beautiful specimen of naval architecture they ever saw. The cost of the conversion has been very large, probably as much as $300,000.

THE BLOCKADE OF WILMINGTON.

The telegraphic dispatches of the press have alluded to a statement furnished by Admiral LEE to the Navy Department, relative to the number of blockade runners captured off Wilmington since July 12, 1863. The following is a correct table:

JULY 12.—*Kate*, chased, beached, hull rescued.
24.—*Merrimac*; captured.
AUG. 16.—*Hebe*; chased, beached and destroyed.
SEPT. 22.—*Juno*; captured.
15.—*Arabian*; chased and went to pieces on bar.
23.—*Phantom*; chased, beached and destroyed.
OCT. 6.—*Elizabeth*; beached and destroyed by crew.
11.—*Druro*; chased, beached and destroyed.
22.—*Venus*; chased, beached and destroyed.
NOV. 4.—*Margaret and Jessie*; captured.
9.—*Robert E. Lee*; captured.
9.—*Ella and Anna*, captured.
10.—*Ella*; captured.
11.—*Cornubia*; captured.
21.—*Banshee*; captured.
DEC. 7.—*Ceres*; beached and partially destroyed.
12.—*Beauregard*; chased, beached and destroyed.
20.—*Antonica*; chased, beached and destroyed.
JAN. 3, 1864.—*Bendigo*; beached.
6.—*Dove*; chased, beached and destroyed.

Letter from the President in Regard to the Death of the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes.

The following letter, on behalf of the President, was received by the Very Rev. Administrator of the Diocese:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1864.

To the Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, Administrator of the Diocese of New-York:

VERY REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: The President of the United States has put into my hands the invitation to the funeral obsequies of the late Archbishop HUGHES, with which he was favored by you.

While it was impossible for him to accept the invitation, he has, nevertheless, earnestly desired to find some practicable mode of manifesting the sorrow with which he received intelligence of that distinguished Prelate's demise, and his sympathy with his countrymen, and with the religious communion over which the deceased presided, in their great bereavement. I have, therefore, on his behalf, to request that you will make known in such manner as will seem to you most appropriate, that having formed the Archbishop's acquaintance in the earliest days of our country's present troubles, his counsel and advice were gladly sought, and continually received by the Government on those points which his position enabled him better than others to consider.

At a conjuncture of deep interest to the country, the Archbishop, associated with others, went abroad and did the nation a service there, with all the loyalty, fidelity and practical wisdom which, on so many other occasions, illustrated his great ability for administration.

Humbly hoping that the loss which the Church and the State have sustained in the removal of the Head of your Archdiocese may, through the blessing of God, be repaired, so that what has been an unspeakable gain to him may not be a permanent cause of sorrow to them, I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

An Attempt at Kidnapping.

On Saturday morning at about 10 o'clock, as Col. D. T. VAN BUREN, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the East, was passing Lafayette Hall, the headquarters of Gen. SPINOLA'S recruiting depot, he saw an intoxicated man struggling in the hands of a runner named CONLAN, who was endeavoring to drag him into the hall. Upon inquiring into the matter, the man told Col. VAN BUREN that CONLAN was dragging him inside to enforce him to enlist, but he did not wish to do anything of the kind. Upon hearing this Col. VAN BUREN gave orders for the man's release, and wrote a letter to Gen. SPINOLA condemning such practices, to which was returned the following answer:

LAFAYETTE HALL, NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

Col. D. T. Van Buren, A. A. General Department of the East:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date in regard to the arrest of a person that was ill treating a citizen. I have discharged the person with a reprimand, and at the same time informing him that I would take the necessary steps to have him sent to Fort Lafayette if he ever appeared here again.

I am very glad that my attention was called to the matter, as I am anxious that all such abuses should be remedied.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully yours,
F. B. SPINOLA, *Brig.-Gen. Vols.*

Case of John B. Holmes Tried for Homicide Committed Ten Years ago.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—BEFORE JUSTICE LEONARD.

The Court opened, yesterday, at 11 o'clock and commenced the trial of JOHN B. HOLMES, indicted, for manslaughter in the first degree in killing a policeman in 1854. The prisoner lived in Greenwich-street, near Morris, and on the night of the 20th of November, 1854, some disturbance took place in the vicinity of his residence. Several arrests were made and among others the prisoner was taken in custody by Officers GOURLEY and SHEENAN. He made some resistance and, it is alleged, drew a knife and stabbed Officer GOURLEY inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died. Prisoner was tried at the Court of Sessions in 1856, before Judge BEBEE, but the Jury failed to agree. Since then he has been in the State Prison on a conviction for another offence, and he is now again brought to trial for the first crime after ten years have elapsed. A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., appeared for the people, and Ex-Recorder SMITH for the prisoner.

Jacob L. Smith, sworn for the prosecution, testified to being present on the night of the killing; to seeing the prisoner in the hands of the officer; saw what appeared to be a knife, and saw Gourley fall just as prisoner broke away from the policeman.

Ex-Alderman Brown sworn for the prosecution, testified to being with the last witness on the night in question, and to the facts of the case as sworn to by him.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE RUSSELL.

ABRAHAM T. RUSSELL, recently appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR to fill the vacant City Judgeship, took his seat on the bench for the first time yesterday.

HONORA MURPHY plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

ELIZABETH GREEN plead guilty to a similar offence, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year.

JULIA CORNELIA was tried for grand larceny and acquitted.

DANIEL WILSON was tried and convicted of grand larceny, but by consent of the District-Attorney, he was discharged upon condition of his enlisting in the U. S. Army.

The Arrest for Contraband Trading.

THE CASE OF LEWIS JAMES OLMSTEAD.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, LEWIS J. OLMSTEAD, who was arrested some two weeks ago for contraband trading, made his appearance at the Marshal's Office, having prepared an elaborate statement which he claims will completely exonerate him from all charges of having been engaged in illegal traffic. He was attended by his counsel, Mr. COX, who promises, when his client's innocence is established, grave consequences to those who caused his arrest. Owing to the absence of Surveyor ANDREWS, the case was not gone into, and was adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Masonic Lecture.

The third in a course of Masonic Lectures was delivered, last evening, before Montauk Lodge No. 286, F. and A. M., at their hall in Brooklyn, by R. W. JOHN W. SIMONS, Past Grand Master of the State of New-York.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the hall was well filled with a most respectable and appreciative audience, among whom were many ladies.

R. W. Bro. SIMONS occupied over an hour in the delivery of his address, and the subject, "What is to be done, and who is to do it," was very ably treated, engaging the entire attention of his audience, and affording them evident satisfaction.

Lieut.-Gen. Scott and Correspondents.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT a third time entreats the forbearance of correspondents. He still receives thrice the number of letters he can read, and a multitude more than he can acknowledge. To open applications for autographs alone, he finds oppressive, though it is long since he answered one. And he hopes to be pardoned for adding that his observations on men and events are often misrepresented by letter writers he has not seen.

Card from Mr. Richard Busteed.

No. 102 MADISON-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1864.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The newspapers of yesterday and to-day contain a rebel correspondence, in which my name occurs. I cannot admit that it is necessary to justify myself against any imputation of disloyalty to the Government of the United States, because, whatever may be thought of me, by friend or foe, no one will deny that I have been outspoken, and some might say, not sufficiently guarded in the expression of my opinions. No one more than I, strove to prevent the difficulties which resulted in the present rebellion. I always entertained a friendly disposition toward the men of the South, and never failed to aid in any struggle for their constitutional rights, but it is not unbecoming for me to say that when a revolt against the Union presented itself in armed force, I was one of the first to declare my unconditional loyalty to our Government, and to espouse and defend the doctrine of universal emancipation. But in the days of peace and concord I had acquaintances, and clients, and friends, some of whom abandoned our cause and myself. Among the number of these were Mr. LAMAR and Mr. TROWBRIDGE. For Mr. LAMAR I had business of importance (one suit alone involving $45,000) to transact, and with Mr. TROWBRIDGE my intercourse was pleasant and social. The rebellion broke out, and strange developments exhibited themselves. Not only private citizens, but officers of the army and navy, of high position and repute, appeared amongst the enemies of the Union. The relations between us and those who left us were not at once ended. We did not know who of the South had resolved to assist in the wicked assault upon our country.

In August, 1861, the son of Mr. B. G. LAMAR, formerly President of the Bank of the Republic in this City, addressed me a letter, revealing the plans, capacity and designs of the rebels. I hesitated as to the disposition which I should make of it. Written communications between gentlemen are regarded as sacred, and to expose them is, properly considered a base proceeding; but upon reflection I deemed it my duty, as a loyal American citizen, to make the Government acquainted with the contents of this letter, and I sent the original to Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN the day after I received it. I have the acknowledgment of it from the General through his aid-de-camp, with the General's "best thanks." This letter was written in regard to business exclusively professional, which I had in charge for Mr. LAMAR; but he thought proper, after disposing of that subject, to give me information which I deemed important for our army to possess, and so I made it known to the General who then had command of our forces.

I do not know what is meant by the "message" which the intercepted correspondence says was to be delivered to me by Mr. TROWBRIDGE. I am sorry I cannot gratify the curious or inform myself on this point. But whatever it may have been, no one will imagine that it would have injured me to receive it, however its authorship might have prejudiced the person who sent it.

In conclusion let me say that while I abhor rebels and traitors, I am bound in justice to Mr. LAMAR and Mr. TROWBRIDGE to assert that in all their intercourse and correspondence with me, they never exhibited any quality or characteristic unbecoming loyal American gentlemen, until the letter was received which I sent to Gen. MCCLELLAN.

I would not have written so long an explanation, if I had nothing to meet but cowardly insinuations against my patriotism, but my nomination for an honorable office is shortly to be acted upon by the Senate of the United States, and in certain quarters those who have never supported our Government during the rebellion are making insidious and wicked efforts to have me defeated. Nor would I seek publicly to justify my course even if I supposed that a body of gentlemen, such as compose that Senate, would give ear to the malignant opposition I have to encounter, but I confess I earnestly desire to enjoy the confidence and esteem of the community in which I have lived from my boyhood.

RICHARD BUSTEED.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 707, 1074, 651, 870, 182, 800, 541, 794, 689.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 161, 162, 163, 145, 160, 178, 196, 209, 36, 218 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 225, 226, 227.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 298, 299, 300, 99, 211, 148, 246, 259, 302, 209, 310, 156, 414, 226, 398. *Part II.*—Nos. 94, 302, 303, 307, 315, 152, 400, 180½, 288, 3,244, 416, 205, 97, 325, 326.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 1247, 3169½, 359, 1065, 3199, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253. *Part II.*—Nos. 2568, 3152, 3160, 294, 3102, 2584, 2210, 2822, 3194, 3196, 3200, 3202, 3204, 3206.

Tenant Liable for Damage to Premises Leased by Him.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Thomas Merten vs. *Roderick W. Cameron.*—The plaintiff is the owner of the premises No. 128 East Seventeenth-street, in this City, and on the 15th of July, 1858, he leased said premises to the defendant. By the terms of the lease defendant was to have possession of the house and the use of the furniture for the space of nine and a half months, paying a monthly rent for the same of $166 66. When the lease should expire the damage to the furniture, carpets, walls, &c., was to be appraised by Mr. John D. Hughes, of Brooklyn, and whatever award he made was to be paid by Mr. Cameron. Defendant vacated the premises on the 1st of May, 1859, and shortly after Mr. Hughes examined the house and furniture, and estimated the damages they had received during the occupancy of defendant at $750. Mr. Cameron refused to pay this, and plaintiff brought this suit to recover the amount claimed. Case still on.

Owens, Gray & Owens for plaintiff; Mr. Slosson for defendants.

The Winslow Will Case.

AN IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING LAW SUIT.

This important case, involving the rights of parties to a million and a half of dollars, is now on trial at the Superior Court, Bridgeport, Connecticut, before Judge MCCURDY and a jury, and is daily exciting the attention of the public, as well from the facts disclosed as from the sympathy felt for the parties.

The object of the trial is to test the validity of the will of the late

affidavit of Hobson, stating that he had no intention of being disrespectful, but, under advice of counsel, he refused to answer. Mr. McKeon also read his own affidavit, stating that he had thus advised the witness.

Mr. Cram thought the witness had been treated with indulgence. He had committed a flagrant offence, and he had had his order to show cause. This was not an ordinary case. These parties were actually receivers of this Court, and it stood in the light of counsel advising the witness to give information to the Court. Mr. McKeon said it was not now a question of the merits of this case—it was a question of the right or power of the Court to punish for the contempt. He maintained that there was no power. The statute under which these proceedings were had was a peculiar one. There was nothing in it that authorized the Court to commit for a contempt after the witness had been brought up, and there was nothing in it bringing it within the provisions of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Cram said that the power of the Court to commit for contempt was found at Common Law; the Court could not exist a moment if it had not this power. Mr. Cram said he had no malice; he did not wish to punish Hobson, he only wanted his evidence, and if he was ready to give it now they would be glad to hear him.

His Honor took the papers and said that he would render a decision this morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company vs. *Bryant.*—Motion papers wanted.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. *Wilson.*—Judgment ordered.

Atkins vs. *Dinsmore.*—Motion for commission denied.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1864—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Heffernan, Hagerty, Gross, Koster, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Russell, Joyce—10.

A quorum not answering to their names at roll-call, The President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, twenty-first instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 18, 1864.

$35,000	U. S 6s, 5-20s, Coup.	102	
25,000	do.	102⅛	
29,000	U. S. 6s, '65, C.	138	
8,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.		107⅜
	Notes, Oct. & Apr.	106⅜	
5,000	do.	106¾	
2,500	Ill. War Loan	100	
22,000	Mo. State 6s	68¾	
3,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	36⅜	
4,000	N. Y. C. 6s	104⅜	
1,000	M. C. & Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.	121	
1,000	C., R. & Q. 8s, 1st	118	
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	108	
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. B.	121	
8,000	do.	121⅛	
1,000	A. & T. H. I. B.	82½	
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	93⅜	
16,000	C. & N. W. R. 2d M.	77½	
5,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d.	100	
20,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	87¾	
4,000	Penins. R. 1st M.	80	
22,000	Am. Gold	150⅛	
40,000	do.	150⅜	
150	Canton Co.	b10	34⅜
400	do.		34¾
200	do.	b3	34½
450	Cumb. Coal Pr.		48½
50	do.	b30	49¾
100	do.	b10	49½
100	do.	b5	49
100	Quick. M. Co.	s10	58
350	do.		58¾
500	do.	b30	59
50	Min. Min. Co.		71
200	Bucks Co. L. Co.		1⅜
250	Mar. Min. Co.		1¾
200	do.		22¾
400	do.		23
500	do.		23⅛
500	do.		23½
100	do.	s60	31
300	Central Coal Co.		64⅜
400	do.		65
250	Cepake Iron Mines.		12¾
400	do.		12¾
200	Pacific M. S. S. C.	b15	234
200	do.	b15	225
800	N. Y. Cen. R.		135⅛
600	do.	b10	135⅜
200	do.		135¾
100	do.		135¼
200	do.	s60	135
100	do.		135⅛
200	Erie R.		109⅛
2540	do.		109¾
150	do.	opg.	109⅛
400	do.		109½
1600	do.	p&c	109⅜
150	do.	opg.	109⅛
200	do.	opg.	109⅜
100	do.		109⅜
200	Erie R. Pr.		101⅜
250	do.	b10	102
200	do.	b15	102
200	do.	b3	101⅜
200	Hud. R. R.		138
200	do.	c	137⅜
100	do.	c	137⅞
100	do.	b10	138⅛
200	do.	b15	138⅜
200	do.	b30	139
500	Harlem R.		99
600	do.		99⅛
1000	do.		100
1000	do.	b10	118⅛
200	do.	b15	118⅜
100	do.	b5	118⅛
13	do.		118¼
2000	Hud. R. R. 8s		93

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c.		97⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s		68¾
300	Canton Co.		34¾
100	do.	b10	34⅜
50	Cum. Coal Pref.		48½
50	Pac. M. S. Co.		223
100	do.		224
50	do.		225
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30	136⅜
100	do.		136½
200	do.		136¾
50	do.		135¼
500	Erie R.	opg.	109
2000	do.		108¾
100	Harlem R.		99
200	do.		99¾
100	Hud. R. R.	b10	138
300	do.		137¾
400	do.		137
200	do.	b30	109¾
200	Reading R.		117
1200	do.		116¾
200	do.	b10	117¾
200	Mich. Cen. R.	b10	136
100	do.		b3 136
110	do.		135¾
100	M. Se. & N. I. G.		139

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Amer. Gold.	s3	158⅛
20,000	do.	s3	158¾
400	New-York Cen.	b3	135⅛
200	do.		135⅜
200	do.	b3	135¾
600	Erie R. ex-div.	b3	109
500	do.	b10	109¾
200	do.	c	109¾
200	do.		109¾
100	do.	b3	109⅝
1100	do.		109⅞
200	do.	b3	108⅜
100	do.	c	108⅝
100	do.	c	108⅜
100	Hudson R. R.	c	137¾
100	do.	s3	137¾
100	do.	b3	137⅜
200	do.		137¾
600	Harlem R.		100¾
200	do.	c	100½
400	do.		100¾
400	do.	b3	100⅝
250	do.		100⅞
50	do.	b10	137
100	do.	c	136½
940	P., Ft. W. & C.		88¾
100	do.	b3	88⅜
400	do.		88
400	do.		88¼
200	do.		88

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold		159¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.		134¾
750	do.		135
100	do.	b10	135¾
50	do.	b10	135
200	Erie R. ex-div.		108¾
800	do.	b3	108¾
100	do.	b5	108⅜
900	do.	s3	108¾
150	do.		108¾
1000	Harlem R.	b3	99¾
200	do.	b3	99⅝
200	do.		99¾
250	do.	b3	99¾
500	Reading R. ex-d.		116¾
200	do.	b3	117
400	do.	b5	117
300	do.		116¾
500	do.		117
300	Mich. Cen. R.		134¾
400	do.		135
200	do.	s3	134⅜
100	do.		134⅜

MONDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 9:

Decrease in Loans	$7,018,531
Decrease in Specie	237,736
Decrease in Circulation	94,364
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	4,550,931

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 17, 1863.	Jan. 16, 1864.	Jan. 9, 1864.
Capital	$69,128,000	$69,722,508	$69,722,508
Loans	176,666,558	173,009,701	173,009,701
Specie	37,531,465	24,884,264	25,122,002
Circulation	9,241,715	6,008,182	6,032,546
Gross Deposits	217,077,912	199,504,847	209,453,013
Exchanged	52,411,909	69,493,801	64,591,036
Undrawn	164,666,003	130,211,046	134,861,977
In Sub-Treasury	13,774,007	39,230,656	36,847,028

The violent changes in the lines of Loans and Deposits on the present Bank return result from the adjustment of the new Legal Tender 5 per cents delivered by the Treasury last week, and subsequently employed to some extent as Currency in place of Loans by a portion of the Banks. The Specie line is remarkably steady, considering that $1,400,000 in Gold was paid in by the merchants for customs and $1,985,000 shipped abroad by the Bankers, during the week. The Sub-Treasury gained, net, during the week about $750,000. The Banks and Treasury together now hold $38,500,000.

The Treasury received to-day for the Popular Loan, $1,450,496; and for Customs, $477,000. The Popular Loan sold at the Stock Exchange at 102@102½ ℔ cent., including interest from 1st November.

There was no special change in the Money market from last week. There was more demand from the Brokers at 7 ℔ cent. than on Saturday, but where this could not be readily answered, at the rate, there was no difficulty in negotiating through the use of the new Legal Tenders, at 10@12 ℔ cent. The parties engaged in the Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange do not stand long on the difference.

The price of Gold, which closed at 158¼ on Saturday night, left off this evening at 159¼ ℔ cent. The rates of Exchange on London were not, relatively, so strong—173@173½ ℔ cent.

The Stock Exchange Board did a very heavy day's work. The magnitude of the transactions goes ahead of the excitement of last January and February; not so much, perhaps, in the number of Railway Shares sold from day to day, as in the amount involved in the settlements between the Brokers, because of the enhanced prices on the Railway list. The present speculation more closely resembles the August movement, though not yet up to it in prices. The general feeling to-day was again buoyant. The early sales were at a further advance on Saturday's best prices, and until the subsequent movements on the street and the Second Board indicated some disposition to realize profits, the sellers rather outnumbering the buyers, the prevailing temper of the market is strongly speculative, and the number of outside operators on the street and in the Brokers' offices, on the increase.

At four o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Saturday night. The afternoon sales of Illinois Central were ex-dividend of 4 ℔ cent; the transfers having closed at three o'clock. This dividend will be upon the following:

Full Paid Shares	$9,872,100
Scrip Shares, $90 each	7,566,210
Dividend Scrip	1,772,270
Total paid-up capital	$19,120,580

	Sat.	Mon
Gold Coin	158⅜	159¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	105⅜	106
N. Y. Central	134⅜	135
Erie	108¾	108¾
Erie Preferred	101*	101
Hudson	137¾	138¾
Pacific Mail	229½	225
Harlem	99	97
Canton	34½	34
Treas. Cer., new.	97¾	97¾
Toledo	140	139
Northwest	48¾	48¾
Mich. Central	137	134¾
Mich. Southern	87¾	87
Mich. Guar. st'd.	139	139
Illinois Cen	129	*123¾
Pittsburgh	112	113
Fort Wayne	88¾	87½
Rock Island	144½	143¾
Galena	113¾	112¾
Reading	117	116¾
Quicksilver	57¼	57
Cum'land Coal	48¾	48¾
Mariposa	32½	32

*Ex div.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	140⅜	Irving	99
America	126	People's	100
City	145	Grocers'	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Nassau	125
Seventh Ward	135	New-York Central	130
State of New-York	103	Ins. & Traders'	108
Commerce	100	Park	125
Am. Exchange	107¼	Manuf. and Mercha's.	97

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	Al. & T. H. 2d Pref'd	91¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	84¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	101	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100	Chi. & N. W. firsts	93
Erie seconds, '79	115	Chi. & N. W. seconds	77¾
Erie thirds, '83	111¾	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102
Erie fourths, '80	110¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	*6
Erie fifths, '88	105¾	M. & P. du Ch. firsts	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103¾	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	112
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	111	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Hud. R. sec'ds, S. F. '85	114	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107
Hud. R. Bonds	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Mich. C., '69 & '72	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	132¾	Cleve. & Pitts. firsts	105
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	118	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
Mich. S. seconds	103	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	107¾	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	100
Ill. Central '75	121¾	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Alton & T. Haute firsts	101	Chi. & Alt. Income	93

The Fourth National Bank of New-York, five millions capital, held its first election for Directors to-day, Messrs. SAMUEL WILLETS, W. K. STRONG and WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Inspectors. The following gentlemen were made Directors for the ensuing year. About 38,000 shares of the 50,000, were represented: Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE, FREEMAN CLARKE, DAVID DOWS, BENJAMIN H. HUTTON, O. DE FORREST GRANT, ISRAEL CORSE, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, WILLIAM H. WEBB, and R. D. LATHROP.

The annual election of officers and directors of the First National Bank of New-York was held, as required by its articles of association, on the second Tuesday in January. SAMUEL C. THOMPSON was reelected President, and JAMES CURPHY Cashier for the ensuing year, together with the entire old Board of Directors.

The stock of the Central Coal Company (operating in the Cumberland region,) was placed upon the regular list of Stocks at the New-York Exchange to-day by a unanimous vote. As heretofore stated, we have assurances that this Company is already in active operation, and that if the present prosperity in the coal trade continues, there is every reason to expect large demands upon their mines even the coming year.

The Great Western Marine Insurance Company has declared the following dividends for the past year, as will be seen by reference to the Company's statement in our advertising columns: Six ℔ cent. in cash, interest to scrip holders; 15½ ℔ cent. in cash, interest and dividends to stockholders; 25 ℔ cent. in cash, scrip to customers. The Company also pays off the issue of the scrip of 1858, and one-half of the scrip of 1859.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,902,564 07; including for Customs, $478,000; Payments, 3,534,977 19; Balance, $38,598,241 96.

Lumber Trade of Chicago.

From the annual review of the Lumber trade of Chicago, published by the *Tribune* of that city, we extract the following statement of the

Receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, &c., in Chicago, for 17 Years.

	Lumber, ft.	Shingles, No.	Lath, No.
1863	393,074,882	152,685,633	41,665,000
1862	299,365,000	131,225,000	23,880,000
1861	249,309,000	79,356,000	32,637,000
1860	253,147,000	123,578,000	30,509,000
1859	225,710,532	165,067,000	49,546,210
1858	268,616,000	125,788,000	44,517,000
1857	444,398,380	180,402,000	79,650,000
1856	441,961,900	135,876,000	79,235,120
1855	297,567,000	156,770,000	60,487,550
1854	228,336,783	82,061,250	32,431,550
1853	202,191,098	93,483,784	39,433,116
1852	147,816,239	77,080,500	19,759,670
1851	125,156,437	60,338,250	27,583,475
1850	160,364,779	55,423,750	19,809,760
1849	73,259,553	39,057,750	19,281,733
1848	60,009,250	20,000,000	10,052,109
1847	32,118,225	12,148,500	5,655,700

The above figures do not include the receipts by our Eastern Railroads, which consisted chiefly of hardwood lumber, and would probably amount to fifteen or eighteen millions of feet. In the receipts of shingles given are not included the quantity brought in by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad from Green Bay since the close of navigation.

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER AND SHINGLES BY CANAL FOR SEVEN YEARS.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1863	50,109,229	25,427,950
1862	56,768,826	30,336,000
1861	42,741,520	17,695,500
1860	47,255,448	30,546,475
1859	62,889,538	
1858	75,573,867	
1857	82,427,843	

The decrease in the shipments by Canal during the past year is due to the low stage of water which ruled on the Illinois River from the 1st of July to the close of the season.

The shipments of lumber by the various Railroads have not yet been made up.

Stock of Lumber on Hand in Chicago on Jan. 1, 1863 and 1864.

	1864.	1865.
First Clear Lumber, ft.	1,186,042	1,577,450
Second Clear	3,409,776	3,581,036
Third Clear	5,852,330	5,136,079
Clear Flooring	1,674,869	2,355,132
Clear Siding	386,354	
Common Flooring	6,614,048	5,594,044
Common Siding	374,818	
Fencing	6,524,615	10,411,199
Cull Fencing	1,167,962	
Stock Boards	2,576,901	2,697,156
Common Boards	17,613,153	11,603,452
Cull Boards	2,975,514	2,289,164
Joists under 20 feet	8,916,078	5,362 990
Scantling under 20 feet	3,665,403	3,687,323
Joists, 20 feet and over	3,670 673	1,295,953
Scantling, 20 feet and over	1,098,104	357,441
Common Plank	2,360,634	1,465,833
Sawed Timber	3,261,899	3,784,915
Hewed Timber	1,673,131	
Cull Joists and Scantling	1,739,770	1,230,204
Unassorted Lumber	15,563,115	10,438,451
Total feet	92,285,784	73,000,709

Stock of Shingles, Laths, Posts, &c., on Jan. 1, for Eight Years.

	Shingles. No.	Lath, Pieces.	Posts. No.	Pickets, Ft.
1864	35,675,000	6,776,000	35,742	335,717
1863	22,916,000	5,504,450	37,586	406,299
1862	15,307,000	7,301,000	55,085	.....
1861	21,754,000	10,336,000	50,914	.....
1860	24,903,000	13,479,000	102,509	.....
1859	21,273,000	10,245,000	76,897	.....
1858	29,621,000	27,385,000	.....	.....
1857	22,264,000	20,948,000	.....	.....

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 18, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 42 bbls. Ashes, 10,752 bbls. Flour, 408 bbls. and 3,257 Corn Meal, 8,557 bushels Corn, 422 bushels Rye, 13,818 bushels Oats, 2,850 bushels Malt, 3,711 pkgs. Provisions, and 1426 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, @$8 62½, and Pearls at $9 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE has been in moderate request at former rates with sales reported of 4,000 bags since our last. Java at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34½c.; Laguayra, 33½c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in more request at firmer rates. Middling 82c@83c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,350 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, as buyers have been reluctant to pay the advance of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. claimed for desirable lots. Sales since our last, 12,300 bbls., at an improvement of 5c. @10c. ℔ bbl., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 55@$6 75; poor to choice extra State, at $6 95@$7 40, chiefly at $7@$7 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 70, and inferior do. at $7 35@$7 45 ℔ bbl. Superfine State and Western $6 55 @$6 75; Extra State 6 95 @ 7 40; Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 10 @ 9 25; Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds, 7 50 @ 7 70; Extra Ohio, trade and family brands, 7 75 @ 9 25; Extra Genesee 7 40 @ 9 25; Poor to very choice extra Missouri 7 50 @11 50. Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at buoyant rates; sales since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $7 70@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales, 650 bbls. extra at $6 95@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand and is firm, at $5 50@$6 60 ℔ bbl., sales 240 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey, $6 20 for Brandywine, $6 20 for Marsh's Caloric ℔ bbl. Total sales, 240 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 @$3 75, the latter an extreme, ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been decidedly less active. Early in the day holders were asking an advance of 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel, but buyers did not respond. Subsequently, sales were effected at a partial improvement of 1c, ℔ bushel. Toward the close, however, purchasers refused to pay anything above Saturday's extreme rates. There was an unusually large number of samples offered for sale to-day. The actual sales, however, did not exceed 93,000 bushels, including very choice White Western, at $1 90; Amber Western, at $1 67@$1 70, the latter rate for a small lot of very choice; Red Western, at $1 60@$1 66; Red do., old, at $1 57½; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 56½@$1 60, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club, at $1 53@$1 58; Chicago Spring, at $1 50@$1 56 in store and delivered, ℔ bush. Corn has been in less demand, at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 30,000 bushels, at $1 25½@$1 26, for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and $1 22@$1 26 for New Yellow Jersey ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet, at $1 28@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair request and steady. We quote Canada at 90c. @92c.; Western at 92c.@93c.; State at 90c.@93c.; the latter an extreme; Prince Edward's Island at 90c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in limited demand, at $1 30@$1 50, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales, 2,600 bushels, chiefly State, at $1 40@$1 44, and inferior Canada East, at $1 20@$1 30, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Hay has been in fair request, at $1 35@$1 65, in large and small lots, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in more demand, at from 25c.@33c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

METALS—An active inquiry prevails for Ingot Copper, which is quoted up to 40c.@42c. ℔ lb., and for Scotch Pig Iron, which commands $50 ℔ ton.

OILS—Have been more active at irregular rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 43@$1 46; No. 1 Lard at $1 05@$1 12½; City Red at 78c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 25 and $4 62½@$4 75 ℔ pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32c.@33c.; Refined do. at 55c.@57½c. free, and 46c.@48c. in bond ℔ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 2,747 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request and rather firmer; sales since our last, 5,300 bbls., at $23 for New Mess here; $23@$23 50 for do., deliverable in March, April and May; $20@$20 25, chiefly $20, for Mess, last season's packing, here; $19@19 25 for two year old Mess; $23@$25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@$20 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 50@$17 for Sour Mess; $15 25@$17 for Old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 10¼c.@13c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@9c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales, 1,150 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon has been in more demand, at 10¼c. @13c., according to quality, ℔ lb.; sales 950 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in fair request, at 9¾c.@10¾c., the latter for choice City, ℔ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls. at 13c.@14c., the latter an extreme rate, for very choice New City, ℔ lb. Beef is in good request and firm; sales 900 bbls., at $14 75@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ℔ tierce; sales, 570 tierces. Beef Hams, $18@$20 ℔ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand to-day, at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@33c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese has been in good request, at 13c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and buoyant. Sales since our last 380 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@14½c., and Cuba at 12c.@13c.; also, 550 boxes Havana, part at 12¾c.@13¾c. ℔ lb. refined Sugars are selling in lots at 13¾c.@17½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 615,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; and 220 pkgs. Grease at 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made, since our last, of 2,400 bbls., at 90c.@95c., chiefly at 92c.@94c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 7,500 barrels Flour at 1s.@1s. 3d; 35,000 bushels Wheat at 4¾d.@5d.; 2,000 pkgs. Bacon and Butter, at 15s.@17s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 30s.@35s. by steamer; 150 tons of Tallow at 11s. 6d. For London, 2,000 barrels Flour at 1s. 9d.; some Wheat at 6¾d.; 600 barrels Pork at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d; and 25 tons heavy goods at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 4,000 barrels Flour at 1s. 10¾d.; 60,000 bushels Wheat at about 7d. For Bremen, 500 barrels Shoe Pegs at 2s.; 1,000 boxes Extract Logwood at 17s. 6d. For Antwerp, 700 barrels Petroleum at 5s. 6d, For Genoa, 500 barrels do. at 7s. 6d.

Beef Packing in Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee *News* says: "The business of beef packing having closed for the season, we give the results. The following table shows the number of cattle slaughtered and the quantity of products, and also the names of the firms and individuals engaged in the business:

Statement of Beef Packed at Milwaukee in the season of 1863-64.

Names of Packers.	No. of cattle.	bbls. m. beef.	bbls. r. m. beef.	tcs. pr. m. beef.
J. Plankinton	9,318	8,190	7,334	.....
E. Roddis	1,500	1,570	4,604	2,510
R. C. Johnson & Co	1,782	1,992	1,420	.....
Layton & Co	654	94	1,602	.....
Totals	13,254	13,586	21,881	1,795
In 1862	12,876	9,488	21,188	1,390
Names of Packers.	Tcs't m. Beef.	Bbls. Beef Hams.		Bbls. Tall'w.
J. Plankinton	.....	2,800		1,730
E. Roddis	3,105	2,400		1,554
R. C. Johnson & Co	65	650		376
Layton & Co	.....	150		166
Totals	3,170	6,000		3,806
In 1862	1,570	4,604		2,510

The following figures will show how the business of beef packing at this city has increased in the last four years:

No. cattle packed at Milwaukee in season of 1860,				7,876
Do	do	do	do	1861, 6,847
Do	do	do	do	1862, 12,876
Do	do	do	do	1863-4 18,224

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Sidon	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	Jan. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Jan. 23	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 3	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Africa* via Boston, close this afternoon at 5:30 P. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails by the *Havana* close Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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Several first-class HOUSES, either on Madison or 5th-avs., or on the streets between the avenues.

Also, wanted, HOUSES and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Mazeppa; Or, The Untamed Rocking Horse.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Ticket-of-Leave-Man.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mirror of the Rebellion.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Merchant of Venice—Catharine and Petruchio.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, The Tyrolean Whistler, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 685 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have received full files of Richmond papers from Dec. 29, 1863, to the 15th inst., there having been no communication by flag of truce during that time. The contents of the papers are very interesting, though there is no important news. The Winter is passing rapidly away, and the temper of the rebel journals shows that the condition of affairs is not improving. The severe weather is terribly felt by the ill-clad armies. The numbers of the rebel armies, despite the efforts of the rebel Congress at conscription, do not augment; the question of supplies is assuming a more formidable attitude than ever; the Conscription Bill will leave the States without crops, the planters going into the armies and the slaves being hired out to Corporations and manufacturers. The conscription of all the old soldiers now in the armies, whose term shortly expires, is urged in a memorial to the Rebel Congress by Gens. Hardee, Cheatham, Breckinridge, and others. Longstreet's position in East Tennessee is said to be satisfactory, though it is admitted that his troops are without supplies of many kinds, particularly shoes. It is reported that he will stay in East Tennessee this winter. Jeff Davis had issued an order conveying the joint resolution of thanks of the Rebel Congress to Gen. Lee. An account of the rebel raid into Hardy County is given, which shows it to have been an insignificant affair in its results. Gen. Pickett, commanding the district on the North Carolina frontier, has hung a colored soldier of the Fifth Ohio Regiment, in retaliation for a guerrilla hung by Gen. Wild; also another colored man belonging to Massachusetts, for burning houses. The railroad companies of the Confederacy have become so reduced in rolling stock, that extraordinary efforts are now being made to repair and increase the efficiency of the roads, but a Richmond paper remarks that the conscription will disable the railroads, and says, in addition, "all Virginia railroads are nearly worn out, and so are the men working them." The re-enlistment of our veterans is a source of gloom to the rebel press, which chronicles the fact with evident alarm. Flour is quoted at $150 per barrel. The cast of the whole horoscope, as seen through rebel eyes, is decidedly blue, and the prospect grows darker and darker.

Our correspondent at St. Augustine, Fla., sends an interesting letter describing the proceedings in celebration of the First Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation by the freedmen at that place. We are also informed of an affair which occurred on the 30th ult., in the outskirts of the town, between a detachment of the Tenth Connecticut regiment, detailed to guard a party of woodchoppers and a squadron of rebel cavalry who attempted to seize the teams. The enemy were unsuccessful, but in the fight three privates of the Tenth were killed and Lieut. Brown, the officer commanding the detachment, was so badly wounded that he afterward died.

Gen. Marston, with a small force of infantry and cavalry from Point Lookout, crossed the Potomac last week at Wycomico River, and made an extensive raid through the counties on the Neck, capturing 25 prisoners, a number of cattle, horses and mules, and destroying a large quantity of supplies.

FROM EUROPE.

Via St. Johns, N. F., we have two days' later news from Europe, brought by the steamship *Columbia*, from Galway, Jan. 5. It is positively stated that the Austrian Archduke Maximilian will visit Paris and depart thence before the end of March, for Mexico, taking with him large reinforcements for the French army. The Schleswig-Holstein difficulty was daily becoming more aggravated, although there was no danger of a collision between the Federal and Danish troops, the latter having completely retired from Holstein territory. The French Legislature on the 4th inst. presented an address to the Emperor, pacific in its tone regarding Russia and Poland, hopeful of beneficial results from French intervention in Mexico and China, and commendatory of the scheme for a Peace Congress. The London *Daily News* asserts that the recent extraordinary mission of Marshal Forey to Washington resulted in an understanding that the United States Government should not interfere in the new Mexican Monarchy, and in return it was believed that France would refrain from intervention in our affairs. The pirate *Florida* had completed her repairs at Brest, and was anchored near the U. S. gunboat *Kearsage*, expecting to leave the port in February. The French Government adheres to its determination of enforcing the twenty-four hours' rule. The indictment against Henan and King had been removed for trial to the Court of Queen's Bench. It is announced that four new steamers, 2,500 tons each, are to be placed on the line between New-York and London. The sale of chances in the lottery for the steamship *Great Britain* was progressing rapidly.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate various bills and resolutions of minor importance were presented,—to establish a system of vaccination in the District; to establish a Bureau of Emancipation; to abolish the color qualification for mail-carriers; for the construction of a ship-canal around Niagara Falls. The resolutions of thanks to Gens. Hooker, Meade, Howard, Burnside and Banks were passed. The resolution prescribing the oath to be taken by Senators was made the special order for to-day. The resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Davis was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to incorporate the North American Land and Emigration Company, the object of which is to encourage emigration and agriculture. The Enrollment Act was taken up, and, after various verbal amendments, was passed—ayes, 30; noes, 10. Adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, another set of buncombe resolutions on reconstruction were read, and then laid on the table. The Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to report upon the expediency of repealing the duty of 20 per cent. upon book and printing paper. A bill was introduced giving to Chaplains the rank of a Captain of cavalry. A joint resolution that Congress adjourn on the third Monday in April, was introduced and laid over. Mr. Cox introduced a resolution requesting the President to appoint a Board of Commissioners for the purpose of negotiating for the exchange of prisoners. The resolution was laid on the table. The Senate resolution for a Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, to sit during the recess, was favorably reported by Mr. Schenck, and then adopted. A resolution offered by Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, defining the duty of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, was adopted.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session yesterday, for want of a quorum.

The Assembly met last evening. Among the bills noticed was one to amend the assessment laws; also to regulate the interest charged by pawnbrokers. A resolution was adopted calling on the Harlem Bridge Commissioners to report what steps they have taken for rebuilding said bridge, as required by the Act of 1861; also to investigate, by letter, the condition of the soldiers on Riker's Island.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen had no quorum at the meeting yesterday, and adjourned to Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M.

The arrival of the steamship *Illinois* from Aspinwall on the 9th inst., puts us in possession of our Panama correspondence to that date. The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador* had arrived at Panama from Central American ports. The dates from Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua were up to the 1st, 3d and 5th of January, and from Costa Rica to the 6th. The Central American States were all quiet. There is not a word of news from any of them. The *Salvador* went to St. Louis, a new port 80 miles north of San Jose de Guatemala, for the first time, on this trip, and took on some coffee there. The Costa Rica coffee crop of 100,000 quintals was being gathered. Coffee was selling at 16@17 cents, with the prospect of rapid decline.

The one hundred and fifty-eighth birthday of Benjamin Franklin was appropriately celebrated last evening, by the New-York Typographical Society, at their Library Rooms, in Chambers-street.

The price of Gold left off 159¼ ₱ cent. yesterday. Exchange, 173@173¼ ₱ cent. Money, 7@10 ₱ cent. Stocks buoyant, and speculation on the increase in nearly all the Railways.

The cattle trade is injured this week by soft weather and irregular arrivals. The receipts at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday, counted about 2,700 up to 3 o'clock P. M., when some 500 more came in, but too late for selling that day. The market was dull at a decline of ½c. ₱ lb., prime bullocks bringing 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb. for the meat, and fair steers 11c.@11½c. The cattle were mostly common. One splendid pair of premium cattle were pronounced the finest ever seen in this market.

The Extremity of the Rebels.

The files of our Richmond papers just received disclose that the rebellion is fast approaching the mark of fatal exhaustion. Their contents are but one wail of agony. The rebel leaders are literally at their wits' end. With more reason than it ever before exhibited, the Richmond *Examiner* declares: "It does sometimes seem that the *time has come* when the rulers of the Southern Confederacy are about to take leave of their senses. The wild projects proposed in Congress are calculated to shake the faith of those who never yet doubted the issue of the war. Those whom the gods will to destroy, they first deprive of their reason."

But this distraction is unavoidable. No human wisdom could devise an escape from such straits as now beset the Confederacy. The predicament is that several vital necessities press with the utmost urgency, and that one cannot be met without giving fatal effect to some other. Thus, the remedies are as fatal as the evil itself.

First, then, there is a military dilemma. It is absolutely necessary to fill the depleted armies so as to enable them to meet our recruited forces in the Spring campaign. Our returning regiments afford us painful evidence how the war has thinned the ranks of our own veterans; but yet they but inadequately indicate the havoc which has been made among the rebel troops. In killed and wounded their losses have at least been equal to ours; in prisoners far greater; in deserters greater yet; and by disease, which is always by far the most destructive agent in war, their losses, on account of their great deficiency of suitable food and clothing, and medicines, and proper care by physicians and nurses, are at least two or three times larger. We find it hard enough to repair the waste the wear and tear of the war makes in our armies, though this waste is not half that suffered by the rebels, and though our resources in population to draw from are now four times greater. But with the rebels this difficulty is a sheer impossibility, unless men are drawn from agricultural and mechanical pursuits to an extent that would make it impossible to supply the army with food and other necessaries. Thus the military dilemma is this: their armies can make no stand against our superior numbers, unless largely recruited; and yet if they are largely recruited, the means of subsisting them must fail inevitably.

The financial dilemma is equally relentless. Confederate notes have been emitted in such quantities that they have become almost worthless. To keep them in circulation is to smother all the credit the "Confederacy" ever had among its people; and yet to force them out of circulation by any arbitrary process is to extinguish the last spark of the credit without which any new issues, in whatever shape, would be equally worthless. Jeff. Davis, in his message, seven weeks ago, declared that immediate action upon the financial question must be taken, or speedy ruin must ensue. And yet, not the first step has been taken by the Congress toward meeting that question. Debates have taken place in secret session—it having been voted that it was not a subject that could bear public discussion—but they have yielded nothing but the most hopeless perplexity and confusion. In the nature of things, it cannot be otherwise. The redundancy of the notes kills the credit, and this redundancy can be cured only by repudiation, which, whether direct or indirect, is equally fatal to credit.

Then there is a political dilemma, daily growing more serious. A portion of the people, especially in North Carolina, are fast becoming too restless to be controlled, except by a stronger Government; and yet there is every reason to believe that the very imposition of a stronger Government would make them more restless still. Senator Foote has submitted a proposition for the establishment of a dictatorship; but the news of it no sooner reaches North Carolina than it is met with the solemn asseveration that North Carolina will submit to no dictatorship, and that the attempt to force her will only be the signal for armed resistance. A dictatorship could not cure the restlessness, for the simple reason that this restlessness springs from natural causes over which no political power, whether limited or supreme, can have any control; but to attempt to keep restlessness down by sheer repression, without removing its causes, is the surest of all ways to aggravate it.

We might mention other difficulties, especially that of the failure of the means of transportation. The *Enquirer* of the 5th inst. says, that "all Virginia railroad iron is nearly worn out, and so are the men working them." The consequences which hang upon this may be gathered from an item we find in another sheet, that the Virginia Central, during every twenty-four hours, transports to the Army of Northern Virginia an amount of freight which it would require a thousand wagons and drivers, and four thousand mules or horses, ten days to transport the same distance.

But it is needless to dwell on any of these special exigencies of the "Confederacy." The *Enquirer* states the simple fact when, in discussing the currency question, it says: "The truth is that the present question is not merely a question of currency; it is a *general crisis*, and an *unavoidable* one." The crushing agencies are so manifold, and so closely interlocked, that relief is impossible. The attempt to produce relief in one direction only intensifies the pressure in some other. It is impossible that the present condition should much longer continue. Every day is imposing a new strain. The collapse at farthest can't be far.

Restoration of the Union.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper, an able and interesting communication from Prof. Twining, of Yale College, on the plan by which Mr. Ashley in Congress proposes to restore the Union. Its main purpose is to insist upon the necessity, in order to secure the welfare and stability of the Union, of *regenerating* the governments and political institutions of the rebel States berore *restoring* them to their old place in the National Union. The writer commends President Lincoln's plan as eminently wise and just; while he objects to the seventh section of Mr. Ashley's bill, that it *may* place the State Governments again in rebel hands. That section, after providing fully for the formation of a free Constitution, and stipulating against any assumption of the Confederate debt and other abuses, enacts that when a majority of the legal voters of the State shall adopt that Constitution, it shall be received and proclaimed by the President to be the constituted government of said State. Prof. Twining, in the article referred to, objects that by such a provision the rebels may again get possession of their State Governments.

We do not intend at present to discuss this point, which is certainly one of great importance and likely to enter largely into the political divisions of the day. We see no reason, however, to change the opinion we have frequently expressed, that whenever a majority of the people in any rebel State shall actually and practically abandon the rebellion, throw down their arms, resume their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, obey their laws and support their Government, every consideration of wise statesmanship will demand that they be allowed to exercise that civil and political control of their local affairs which under our system is vested in the Governments of the several *States*, and to resume their place as States in the National Union. We should consider it perfectly safe to permit this, even without some of the conditions which the President in his Proclamation has imposed upon them:—but with these conditions, we see none of the dangers in such a course which many profess to apprehend.

This subject is rapidly pressing upon the attention of the country. Although much remains to be done in the field before the problem of restoring the Union is ripe for solution, Congress will be largely occupied with plans and projects for accomplishing that result; and the interest of the coming Presidential canvass will turn to a very great extent upon the comparative merits of the rival plans that may be presented. Thus far, certainly, the President's suggestions commend themselves to the country as eminently wise and admirably adapted to the present position of public affairs.

Tricks of the Confederacy's Confederates.—Those who have read Thackeray cannot have forgotten his descriptions of that class of large-nosed gentlemen to whom young men who have been living too fast, and have sudden and urgent calls for ready money, are too apt to apply for aid. As our readers will recollect, these gentry never can raise quite the amount which the spendthrift requires in cash, but they are apt to have a little nice wine, or a picture, or a horse, or some knickknack which they can throw in to make up the amount, and which is so cheap that they would not let it go except to oblige a friend, &c.

It seems to us from some of the facts which drop out here and there in the Lamar correspondence, that these same gentry have been doing a little stroke of business with the young spendthrift, the Southern Confederacy. This reprobate, as all the world knows, has been in want, pressing want, of funds, to enable him to carry out the game of knavery which he has set on foot. He had some cotton, however, carefully stored on various plantations, in sheds "three hundred feet distant from any other building," and if he could only get it through that "paper" blockade, or if he could carry out his rascally plot, and secure quiet possession of that share of his old uncle's property which he had pounced upon, he would be able to meet the obligations which he might incur during the struggle. We need hardly say that this is just the case which these friends of the distressed delight in. They have to run some risk, however, and they must indemnify themselves by a good rate of interest. We surmise, also, that now and then, possibly, when they do not have just the ready cash which he wants, they have on hand the nicest little lot of rifles, or the neatest article of percussion shells, or new-fangled bullets, or a wonderfully cheap lot of army blankets, which he can find use for, and which are just as good to him as the hard cash, and which they can turn in to make up what he wants. We have no positive or precise accounts of any such transaction; but we could not help thinking of Thackeray's portraitures when we read, in one of the letters of Mr. C. A. L. Lamar to his father, the fact mentioned quite incidentally that the firm of Isaacs, Campbell & Co. had advanced to the Southern Confederacy £500,000. We could not but recollect that these very parties had put themselves forward as the owners of the cargoes of the *Stephen Hart* and the *Springbok*—two vessels recently condemned, with cargoes destined for the rebels; and we could not help wondering whether these rifles, and army blankets, and drugs, &c., were not some which they happened to have on hand, and which came in nicely to make up that sum of £500,000. The name of the firm answers very well to the supposition, and so do the circumstances of the case.

In one way or another, it is pretty clear that this firm have made a good thing out of young Confederacy's necessities, for we see it stated in another letter that they had presented a house to one of the young vagabond's agents abroad. If they could afford to make such presents as that, we are led to think that they must have found their business with him profitable; and this strengthens our supposition that they have not really lost anything by the seizure of those two cargoes of which we spoke, but that although they have put themselves forward as the owners, the goods were really a part of that half-million which they had advanced the young desperado, and for which they had taken such security as he had to offer. We shall be surprised if that house should happen to fail, and have to go through the Bankrupt Court, to see any claim for these cargoes appearing in their schedules. It will more likely be in the shape of a claim against the Confederacy or some of its agents—a loss to be charged to misplaced confidence of their own, rather than to too much vigilance on the part of Federal cruisers, or violations of international law by Federal judges.

The Approaching Fairs.

The great Fairs for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, to be held next month in Brooklyn and the month after in New-York, are already exciting an almost unprecedented social interest in the two communities. Churches, schools, business corporations, literary and art associations, entertainment clubs, and every walk of private life, high and humble, are almost all manifesting a purpose to coöperate in these grand efforts for our sick and our wounded soldiers.

We have, indeed, heard of individuals—one or two of them in the most sacred of all callings,—incredible as it may appear, who have exhibited coldness and even aversion toward these enterprises; but such persons are rare exceptions. It is hard to conceive how such insensibility can be produced in this Christian part of the world. It is so essentially pagan—so identical with the spirit that ruled in the ancient nations, which had no such idea as brotherhood, no such word as charity—that we would almost as soon think of hearing of heathen sacrifices in one of our churches, or one of our households. We live under a religion that tells us to succor the distressed, whoever they may be—to feed even our enemies.

The Sanitary Commission, rightly considered, is one of the noblest Christian manifestations of the age. War has tracked the earth with blood from time immemorial; but not until now has it ever been attended by an angel of charity. The great religious wars of the seventeenth century, and the great political wars of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century, were equally unblessed, as all previous wars had been, by any organized effort to mitigate the awful suffering which comes from the privations of the camp, hardships of the march, and from the shock of battle. Christian civilization had advanced, but war still remained essentially barbarous. An ancient battle-field and a modern battle-field differed little but in the instruments of the slaughter. Cannæ and Waterloo were in most respects the same. The ancient Tacitus, who portrayed the "plain covered with bodies, gashed and mangled, with broken limbs, and men and horses in one promiscuous carnage, clotted gore and filth—the whole a dreary waste, the desolation of nature shocking to humanity,"—made a battle scene that in his day was *complete*. And it vividly describes every great battle that has occurred, down to the epoch of the American rebellion. But now new figures come into the picture—ministers of mercy who flee to the relief of every stricken soldier with all remedies and comforts; who nurse him with all the tenderness and all the patience of a brother's love if he can live, and who, if he is to die, receive his last message for his "loved ones at home," and cheer his spirit as it takes its flight to the other world. What Robert Hall said in the last century is no longer true, that "war is a temporary repeal of all the principles of virtue." There are, in fact, principles of virtue which have never flourished more than during this rebellion. Never were there nobler sacrifices than by our soldiers; never sweeter humanities than by our soldiers' friends.

The Sanitary Commission is peculiarly the emanation of the Christian patriotism of the land; and it has done a work for the war which will be as memorable as the war. The receipts of its central treasury, in cash, from its establishment, two and a half years ago, exclusive of what has gone into the minor treasuries of its many branches, have exceeded a million of dollars. Its plan was most admirably conceived in every detail, and has been carried out with an administrative ability and fidelity seldom equaled in any public enterprise. The amount of good it has accomplished in preventing and relieving suffering is incalculable. The best idea of it may be gained by a single comparative statement of results in respect to the saving of life.

The average annual loss of the British army during the Peninsular war was *one hundred and sixty-five* out of every thousand, of whom 113 died by disease or accident. In the Crimean war, the British army lost in July, August and September at the rate of *two hundred and ninety-three* out of every thousand, of whom 96 per cent. were by disease. During the next three months, their loss was at the annual rate of *five hundred and eleven* out of every thousand, seven-eighths of which loss was by disease. During the three months following, their loss was at the annual rate of *nine hundred and twelve* out of every thousand, of which 98 per cent. was by disease. On the other hand, our armies, up to the middle of last May, had lost only at the annual rate of *fifty-three* per thousand, and only 44 per cent. of that loss was by disease and accident. Of course it would not be right to attribute this enormous difference solely to the efforts of the Sanitary Commission. Many minor influences have contributed to it, but there can be no question that it is very largely due to the wise and untiring exertions of this agency.

The peculiar glory of this Commission is, that its splendid work enures alike to patriotism and to humanity. It is not only human life that is saved, but soldierly service for the country. Thousands of veterans are now fighting the battles of the Republic, who, but for the care of this great sanitary agency, in warding off and relieving disease, and in nursing the wounded, would now be in their graves, of be incapable of service by physical disability. Our people are appreciating better than ever the vast public benefit thus realized, for the immense bounties tell of the worth of tried soldiers with a directness not to be mistaken.

The Commission has to rely upon the people alone for the means wherewith to carry on this sublime work. The people have nobly responded to every call made by it heretofore. But its treasury is now nearly exhausted, and there is necessity for special efforts to enable it to meet its duties in the great Spring campaigns which will soon begin, and which, it is hoped, will sweep all that remains of the rebellion to the dust. It is with extreme satisfaction that we mark the earnestness with which New-York and Brooklyn are preparing to do their whole duty in staying up an agency which has so blessed the country. They have adopted methods which need only the continued stimulus of the spirit now prevailing, to secure most magnificent results.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Raid from Point Lookout by Gen. Marson—Capture of Prisoners, and Destruction of Rebel Supplies.

Baltimore, Monday, Jan. 18.

The *American* has a letter dated Point Lookout, Jan. 16, giving an account of quite an extensive raid in Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Richmond Counties, Va., by Brig.-Gen. Marson. His command consisted of 300 infantry and 130 cavalry. The cavalry embarked from Point Lookout on the 12th. It consisted of detachments of the Second and Fifth United States cavalry. They landed at Kinsale, Va., the Wycomico River. Thirty men were detached to go with the infantry. The command marched to Warsaw Court House, Richmond County, captured and destroyed a large quantity of pork and bacon, collected there for the rebel Government, captured a rebel Major and several other prisoners, and destroyed grain, &c. From Warsaw they proceeded to Union Wharf on the Rappahannock, and communicated with the gunboats. They then moved down the river, crossed Farnham's Creek, and burned a large bridge. Some skirmishing occurred at this point with the rebel cavalry. The next morning they marched for Little Waltham and destroyed a quantity of grain and other produce, and after a slight skirmish with a small body of rebel cavalry, they moved on to Lancaster Court House, where the main command halted, and Lieut. Dickerson, of the Fifth cavalry, was sent to Killicannick, ten miles distant, and from that point a detachment was sent out which burned an extensive tannery and a large amount of leather, hides, machinery, oil, &c. That night the command marched for a point on the Wycomico, where they expected to meet the infantry force and the gunboats. They communicated with the fleet and found all quiet. On the 14th they moved up the Wycomico to a point where the command were reshipped, and returned to Point Lookout, after an absence of three days. Only one man was killed. Twenty-five prisoners were taken, and 60 horses, 20 mules, 65 head of cattle and 106 sheep were captured. Commodore Parker, of the Potomac Flotilla, rendered essential service to the expedition.

Retaliation.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Jan. 18.

A detachment of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry returned yesterday from a raid through Eastern North Carolina. They report that they found the body of a soldier hanging at Smith Mills on the 14th inst., with the following words placarded upon it:

"Here hangs private Samuel Jones, of the Fifth Ohio Regiment, hung by order of Maj.-Gen. Pickett, in retaliation for private David Bright, of the Second Georgia regiment, hung Dec. 18, by order of Brig.-Gen. Wild."

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 18.

In the Court of Appeals, Day Calendar for Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1864: Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 25½ and 61.

A Snow-Storm West.

Cincinnati, Monday, Jan. 18.

It commenced raining last night, about 9 o'clock, and continued till 2 o'clock this morning, when it turned to snow. The ground is now covered and snow continues to fall. Thermometer 35°.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Jan. 18.

The bark *C. A. Cochrane*, from Guadaloupe, bound to Portland, arrived here in distress. Capt. Pendleton and all his crew are sick. The cook died on the passage. One man died this morning.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, Monday, Jan. 18.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

John G. Butler, of Pennsylvania, as Chief Coiner of the Philadelphia Mint.

Robt. A. Smith, Deputy Postmaster at Honesdale, Pa., vice Briggs, deceased.

Benj. L. Martin, Assayer in the San Francisco Mint, vice Wiegand, resigned.

Thomas H. Clay, of Kentucky, Minister Resident to the Republic of Honduras, vice James Partridge, of Maryland, transferred to San Salvador.

James R. Partridge, of Maryland, Minister Resident to the Republic of Salvador.

Andrew B. Dickinson, of New-York, Minister Extraordinary to the Republic of Nicaragua, *vice* Thomas H. Clay, transferred to Honduras.

Allen A. Hall, (of Tennessee,) Minister Resident at Bolivar, *vice* David R. Carlson, resigned.

Theophilus P. Chandler, (of Massachusetts,) Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston, *vice* Ezra Lincoln, deceased.

Hugh McCulloch, of Indiana, Comptroller of the Currency, *vice* Olicott, declined.

Charles M. Walker, of Indiana, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, *vice* John Cumberwood, resigned.

S. J. W. Tabor, of Iowa, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, *vice* Bervier, resigned.

Albert S. White, of Indiana, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, *vice* Smith, deceased.

John W. Broadhead, of th District of Columbia, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, *vice* Curtis, deceased.

Henry Hammond, of Connecticut, Marshal for the District of Connecticut, *vice* Carr, deceased.

Robert B. Swain, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at San Francisco, *vice* Stevens, removed.

Rufus King, of Wisconsin, Minister Resident at Rome, *vice* Blatchford, resigned.

Henry Bergh, of New-York, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburgh, *vice* Bayard Taylor, resigned.

M. Briggs, of Massachusetts, Secretary of Legation at Brazil, *vice* Bendix, resigned.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REIMBURSEMENT CLAIMS.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, has prepared a statement relative to the claim of Pennsylvania to the sum of $671,426, for the services of the ninety days' troops during the rebel invasion of that State, from which it appears that they were called out by proclamation of the Governor and discharged by him, having never been mustered into the service of the United States.

A DECISION RESPECTING COUNTY BONDS.

The Supreme Court of the United States, to-day, in a case where a county issued bonds as subscription to a railroad, they being in accordance with a law of the State, decided that frauds on the part of the Railroad could not justify the repudiation of the bonds.

ANOTHER CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

The Secretary of the Treasury received to-day $5 from an unknown source, the note conveying it simply saying: "The inclosed belongs to the United Treasury; $5 restitution."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 18.

The Senate was not in session for want of a quorum.

ASSEMBLY—EVENING SESSION

Albany, Monday, Jan. 18.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock this evening.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Benedict—From the National Academy of Design for release from taxation. Also, from the New-York Infirmary for College powers.

By Mr. Pinckney—From gas consumers for relief.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Burke—To regulate the rate of interest charged by pawnbrokers.

By Mr. Speaker—To amend the assessment laws.

By Mr. Parker—To amend section 366 of the new code of proceedure.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Post—For rebuilding locks on the Chemung Canal.

By Mr. Gilbert—To repeal the act to extend trial by jury.

By Mr. Benedict—Incorporating the Neptune Insurance Company.

On motion of Mr. Ingraham, a resolution was adopted calling on the Harlem Bridge Commissioners for information as to what steps they have taken under the act of 1861 for rebuilding said bridge.

Mr. Pinckney's resolution for an investigation of the condition of the soldiers on Riker's Island, was amended by providing that the investigation shall be conducted by letter, and was then adopted.

Adjourned.

Amusements.

German Opera.—Wagner's celebrated opera of the "Tannhauser" was brought out at the Academy of Music, last evening, with complete success. The performance was generally of a very creditable sort, but owing to the length of the opera, it did not terminate until an hour much too late for us to do justice to its merits. We shall, therefore, defer our remarks to another occasion, simply placing on record the favorable reception of the opera, and the general merit of the performance. "Tannhauser" will be repeated on Wednesday.

Speed of our Naval Vessels—Note from E. N. Dickerson, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

The Secretary of the Navy, by Capt. Fox, endeavors to answer the exposure of the inefficiency of the navy by proposing a race; and he challenges the fastest American and foreign ships to run with the *Eutaw*. The general impression of this challenge is that the Navy Department has a *sea-going steamer* made on the plan which can run with the *Adriatic* or *Scotia*; and if such was the fact the navy would have cause to be proud. But the fact is that the boat he proposes to run is *not a sea-going steamer*, but only a side-wheel, double rudder, large *ferry-boat*, built very light, to go into the lagoons of the South to hunt forage or guerrillas; and their boilers and machinery are above water, so that a 12-pound shot would stop one of them anywhere, by opening her boiler or breaking her engine. And the engines of these boats are made with an *independent cut-off*, (called Stevens' cut-off,) which is most largely used of any, and in this respect is just like the *Vanderbilt* and *Mary Powell*, the fastest ocean and river vessels of the country. The complaint against the Navy Department is not that these *ferry-boats* are slow, but that their *ships-of-war* are; and if that is true, the speed of the ferry-boats is of no consequence. For a year I have been urging the Secretary to order one of his ships-of-war, which have no *independent cut-off*, to be run over a measured distance, and he won't do it; but he would have the country accept instead the speed of a ferry-boat, which is made in the usual way, although in bad proportions. Whenever he runs one of the ships *she won't go nine knots an hour*, and if ferry-boats go faster it is because of the difference between them in working *steam in large cylinders*.

But as the Secretary wants a race, I will accommodate him if Mr. Oliphant, the owner of the vessel, will allow her to be used, and I will propose to run the *Kin Kiang*, owned by that gentleman, whose engine is made from my drawings in respect to all in which it differs from ordinary ones, against the *Eutaw*, for $10,000, to be paid to the Sanitary Commission by the winner. The engine is of the same diameter as the *Eutaw's*, but one-third larger stroke, and the wheels are of the same size. Yet it has only 160 square feet of grates, against 200 on the *Eutaw*. And I will wager the money that, burning the same coal, the *Eutaw* will be beaten four miles an hour.

What consequence is it if we have a ferry-boat built on ordinary plans which can go a mile a minute, if our war ships can't go nine miles an hour? If his ferry-boats are fast, it only shows what I have proved, that an independent cut-off is an essential to speed.

Truly, E. N. DICKERSON.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Stockton, New-Jersey; Commodore Adams, Henry C. Meade and John Irwin, U. S. N.; Maj. H. Flagg and lady, Hilton Head, S. C.; Col. C. F. Wells, Pennsylvania; J. V. L. Pruyn, Albany, and Rev. A. P. Graves, Keyport, N. J., are at the Astor House.

Commodore Mead and family, U. S. N.; Rev. E. F. Bishop, Connecticut; Maj. O. B. Gunn, Kansas; Nathaniel Marsh, President Erie Railroad; Benj. Sharp, Philadelphia, and O. L. Chamberlain and family, California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut. J. Guerun, U. S. M. Navy; Dr. A. H. Dixon, Long Island, and A. G. Gray, London, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Capt. George A. Batcheider, Fifth army corps; C. J. Dobbs, Folly Island; John C. De Vere, San Francisco, and Wm. Agnew, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Luddington, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Dr. A. H. Jackson, Middletown, Conn., are at the Everett House.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE COLUMBIA AT ST. JOHN'S N. F.

Maximilian Preparing to Go to Mexico.

MARSHAL FOREY'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question More Threatening.

The Pirate Florida Ready to Leave Brest.

Address of the French Legislature to the Emperor.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

St. John's, N. F., Sunday, Jan. 17.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Galway on the afternoon of the 5th inst., arrived at this port, en route to Boston, at 4 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown at noon on the 4th.

The United States corvette *St. Louis* was at Lisbon on the 29th.

The press is quiet upon American affairs.

Lord Palmerston was unable to attend a Cabinet Council on the 2d, owing to an attack of gout.

The Anglo-Chinese fleet, fitted out by Capt. OSBORNE, was returning to England for sale, Prince KUNG having refused to carry out the bargain.

It was stated that Parliament would meet Feb. 4.

At a meeting relative to the *Great Eastern*, it was said the projected lottery for the ship at Frankfort was proceeding with considerable spirit. Shares were rapidly taken up in England. It was also said that the French and American Governments were expected to bid for the ship at the auction on the 14th of January.

It was announced that four fast screw-steamers, 2,500 tons each, are to be placed on the line between London and New-York by the British and American Steam Navigation Company in March.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* confidentially asserts that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN will accept and occupy the Mexican throne. The understanding between the Archduke and NAPOLEON is said to be excellent, and it is represented that capitalists overwhelm the Archduke with offers of money on the simple guarantee of his accession to the throne.

The *Daily News* says it is understood that the extraordinary mission of Marshal FOREY to Washington had for its result an undertaking on the part of the United States Government not to dispute the new Mexican monarchy. In return it is believed that promises were made by France with regard to the attitude of that country towards the Confederate States.

The *Daily News* also says the Archduke and Archduchess are expected very shortly to visit NAPOLEON at Paris, whence they proceed to St. Nazaire, to embark in an Austrian frigate, attended by a French man-of-war, for Vera Cruz.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The Danish troops had completely evacuated Holstein, including the six villages north of the Eider, which are geographically part of Schleswig, but had been incorporated with Holstein.

The London *Times* remarks:

"Scarcely can it be said that peace is yet unbroken. The Federal execution in Holstein is distinguishable only by the utmost discrimination from the reality of war, and it is impossible to tell how long even this shadowy distinction may be maintained."

The Austrian proposal to the Federal Diet, that the Prince of Augustenburg be immediately summoned to leave the Duchies, was rejected by a vote of 9 to 7.

The King of Denmark had reached Flausburg, on a visit to his army in Schleswig.

FRANCE.

The bullion in the Bank of France was still decreasing.

The *Courier du Dimanche* had been suspended for two months.

PORTUGAL.

The King opened the Cortes on the 2d. He said in his speech that the tobacco monopoly would be abolished next April. Tobacco may henceforth be cultivated in Madeira and the Azores. The budget was satisfactory.

POLAND.

Russia had imposed upon Poland a fresh contribution of six millions of roubles, of which two and a half millions fall on Warsaw.

LATEST VIA GALWAY,

Liverpool, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

It is confirmed that MAXIMILIAN will visit Paris, and reach Mexico before the end of March, with requisite reinforcements.

The Holstein question shows an increasing embitterment. The *Times* continues to take gloomy views, and says the Germans are watching still upon events, while events threaten more and more to be master rather than guide.

The address to NAPOLEON was introduced in the Corps Legislatif on the 4th. It expresses the hope that beneficial results may speedily be derived by France from the Chinese and the Mexican expeditions. It is very pacific in tone toward Russia and Poland, and loudly extols the Emperor's scheme for a Congress.

The rebel steamer *Florida* had completed her repairs at Brest, and anchored about 200 yards from the *Kearsarge*. She would sail in February. A French vessel will accompany each, at an interval of 24 hours.

The indictment against Messrs. KING and HENNAN has been removed into the Court of Queen's Bench.

London, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

It is the general belief in Copenhagen, that the French and English fleet will soon appear inthe Danish waters. Large reinforcements will be sent to the Island of Funen.

Berlin, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

In the Chambers M. BISMARCK advocated freedom of action on the part of the Government. He hoped the Chambers would not compel the Government to obtain means on crown authority.

Copenhagen, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Danish Government has called out 14,000 reserve troops.

A Proclamation of the King to the army says:

The new year finds you in arms for the defence of your country. Our motto is Honor of Country; and it shall be upheld with peace, or if necessary by force of arms. No life is too precious for the salvation of the Fatherland. From its former struggles the army has retained its experienced leaders, whom the young troops will follow with enthusiasm. Courage, not numbers, always leads to victory.

Commercial per Columbia.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Sales of Cotton on Monday (4th) were 12,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and still advancing, especially for American descriptions.

No Manchester market reported.

The market for Breadstuffs is generally firm. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: Flour firm. Wheat has an upward tendency: Winter Red 8s. 6d.@8s, 9d. per cental. Corn buoyant; Mixed 31s.

The Provision market is dull. Various circulars report: Beef dull. Pork inactive. Bacon firm. Lard quiet and steady. Tallow steady. Butter has an upward tendency with a slight advance.

Sugar steady. Rice no sales. Coffee quiet and steady. Asnas active, at 29s.@29s. 6d. for pots. Linseed Oil quiet. Resin dull. Spirits Turpentine steady. Petroleum very dull; refined, 1s. 9d.

LONDON MARKETS, 4TH.

Breadstuffs have an upward tendency. The Produce Markets are still closed.

Consols closed at 90¾@90⅞ for money.

Illinois Central Railroad, 25@24 discount; Erie Railroad, 65@66.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

Galway, Tuesday, Jan. 5—P. M.

The steamship *Canada* is off Liverpool.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Cotton.—Sales to-day, 5,000 bales. The market is quiet and unchanged.

Breadstuffs.—The market is firm. Wheat upward, with an advance of 2d.; Winter Red is scarce.

Provisions.—The market is firmer.

Produce.—Petroleum dull; refined 1s. 9d.

London, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Consols 90⅞@91 for money.

American Stocks.—Illinois Central Railroad 25 discount; Erie, 65.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Never Failing Safety and Success.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which Children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child. Cures windcolic and regulates the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

Have you a Cough?—Use Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant at once. It may save you from Consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate Coughs and Colds.

Have you Bronchitis?

Then try JAYNE'S Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

Have you Asthma?

JAYNE'S Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

Have you Pleurisy?

By taking two or three large doses of JAYNE'S Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

Have you Consumption?

JAYNE'S Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

Hooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the lungs or breast are effectually and speedily cured by JAYNE'S Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial?

Dr. D. JAYNE'S Sanative Pills are Purgative, Laxative, or Aperient, and will be found on trial, prompt, safe and effectual. All of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold by Druggists everywhere.

Miss Mina Geary, the Talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

KENDALL & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired. MINA GEARY,

DEC. 23, 1863. No. 52 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a stimulating extract, prepared from roots, flowers and herbs. It is put up in boxes containing two bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, and the other for morning use as a dressing. Sold by all druggists. KENDALL & CO.,

No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

New Sewing-Machines
TO RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Colds Without Fail.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.
Costs only 25 Cents.
Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO.,
And all Druggists.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Hoyt's Preparations for the Hair and Toilet.—People smile with derisive incredulity on being told that a preparation will restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color and life appearance. Yet this is exactly what

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE

is warranted to do. It does not claim to make hair come in where it has once fallen out, but it will prevent it from falling out, make it soft and silky, cleanse it and the scalp from all impurities and humors, and entirely overcome the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c. Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 10 University-place.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Instantaneous, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists. Inimitable haircutting. Styles suitable, executed in the best manner only, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving 10 cents.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Bellevue or Perfected Stereoscope, sliding focus and field-piece, accommodating all eyes, costs but $2; with 12 views $5. Liberal discount to dealers. HENRY CRAIG, 335 Broadway, 2d floor, New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Steel Elliptic Sewing Machine is the very best in the market. Call and see it. Office, 537 Broadway, New-York. A. H. SUPLEE.

A large Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furs, at greatly reduced prices, at WHITE'S celebrated Hat-store, No. 216 Broadway.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. Office, No. 305 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

BISHOP—COLLINS.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. Dr. Shaw, GEORGE R. BISHOP, of New-York City, to MARTHA O. COLLINS, of the former place.

SPARKS—PEARSALL.—In Westchester, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, by Rev. Samuel G. Appleton, WILLIAM E. SPARKS to ESTHER E., daughter of Denton Pearsall, Esq., of same place.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—On Monday, Jan. 18, HANNAH C., wife of Russell D. Briggs, aged 48 years and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of George Braid, No. 336 East 30th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock A. M.

☞ Washington and Virginia papers please copy.

BEADY.—On Monday, Jan. 18, of congestion of the lungs, JOHN L., only son of John L. and Eliza Brady, aged 1 year, 1 month and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 56 Bond-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock A. M.

BASSETT.—On Monday, Jan. 18, at his late residence, No. 201 West 22d-st., Mr. WILLIAM H. BASSETT.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BEEB.—At the Astor House, on Monday, Jan. 18, EVAN R. BEEB, Esq.

Funeral services will take place at Room No. 41 Astor House this day, (Tuesday,) the 19th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BLACK.—At Greenpoint, on Saturday, Jan. 16, Mrs. MARTHA BLACK, relict of the late John Black, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son in-law, William Secor, No. 71 Madison-place, Oak-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock.

BURRIDGE.—Killed, at fire in Duane-st., on Saturday, Jan. 16, GEORGE W. BURRIDGE, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the New-York Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 12 M.

CRANE.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, after a short illness, HENRY ALONZO CRANE, son of David D. Crane, in the 21th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bleecker and West 10th st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CROPSEY.—On the morning of Sunday, Jan. 17, HENRIETTA, wife of Jasper F. Cropsey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 73 West 26th-st., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DAY.—On Monday morning, Jan. 18, ELEANOR DAY, late of Newburgh, widow of Capt. William Day, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Capt. Benjamin Watlington, No. 317 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

DEY.—At West End, Hudson, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 16, JAMES RICHARDS, youngest child of James R. and Charlotte M. Dey, aged 4 months and 3 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, from the residence of his father, at Hudson, N. J.

HULL.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 18, at 7½ P. M., GEORGE C. HULL, son of the late Edward Hull, aged 24 years.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 130 Henry-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAWES.—On Monday, Jan. 18, at his residence, No. 358 Grand-st., Mr. GEORGE LAWES, aged 59 years, 10 months and 9 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Episcopal Church in Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

MITCHELL.—On Monday morning, Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock, Mrs. MARY M. MITCHELL, formerly of Nantucket, aged 65 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday next, at 10 A. M., from the Mitchell House, corner 25th-st. and 4th-av.

MERAISMES.—At New-Durham, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 16, Mr. EDWARD J. MERAISMES, aged 33 years and 3 months.

McCAUSLAND.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Saturday morning, Jan. 16, LAURA, eldest daughter of James, deceased, and Hannah McCausland.

NERFUS.—At Flatlands, L. I., on Sunday, Jan. 17, Miss ELISABETH NERFUS, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Flatbush, this day, (Tuesday,) the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock. Flatbush cars pass the Church.

OVERN.—In Harlem, on Monday, Jan. 18, of diphtheritic croup, GEORGE WILLIAM, eldest child of John and Sarah T. Overn, aged 5 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The remains will be taken this day, (Tuesday,) to Philadelphia for interment.

PLUME.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 17, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. G. Lockwood, No. 90 Macdougal-st., Mrs. SUSAN PLUME, relict of the late Col. Jno. J. Plume, of Newark, N. J., in the 73d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place in this City, at the residence of Mr. G. Lockwood, No. 90 Macdougal-st., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and at the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Newark Cemetery.

SWANTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 15, MARY ANN, wife of Edwin Swanton, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Atlantic Lodge No. 5, I. O. of O. F., and of Commonwealth Lodge No. 469, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, from her late residence, No. 61 Elliott-place, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPEIR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 16, at her late residence, No. 88 Willow-st., Miss LUCY SPEIR, daughter of the late Hugh Speir, of Newburgh, in the 51st year of her age.

The funeral service will take place in the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., corner of Monroe-place, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

TIFFT.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 18, MARIE FRANCOISE CLEMENCE DE GIRARDIN, wife of Francis L. Tifft, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Whereas, The Naval Retiring Board has heard with deep regret the demise of its late President, Rear Admiral GEORGE W. STORER, of the United States Navy; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board the Naval service has sustained a loss which can be appreciated only by those who enjoyed the good fortune of his acquaintance, and esteemed him as blending the amenities of the gentleman with whatever decision was necessary to maintain the dignity of the officer; that his social virtues were so genial as to make him no less beloved than his just sense of official duty made him respected; that in his zeal and devotion to the service in which he passed a life as honorable and useful as it was lengthened, he always waived considerations of private interest to public duty, and well illustrated this self-abnegation by his late services as President of this Board, which were rendered to the prejudice of feeble health and the sacrifice of domestic comfort.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies and condolence to his bereaved family, and forward them a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the New-York *Times* and New-York *Herald*, and the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Journal*. Signed,

WM. MERVINE, President of the Board.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 125.—Jan. 18, 1864.
1, 43, 14, 27, 24, 6, 77, 72, 61, 71, 12, 59.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 126.—Jan. 18, 1864.
62, 46, 18, 59, 67, 48, 27, 58, 71, 60, 3, 29, 69, 30.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 29—Jan. 18, 1864.
16, 65, 5, 17, 55, 45, 51, 40, 61, 8, 42, 33.
CLASS 30—Jan. 18 1864.
12, 30, 19, 47, 23, 70, 37, 14, 41, 48, 10, 22, 38, 56.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

BROWN'S METALLIC WEATHER-STRIPS AND WINDOW BANDS totally exclude wind, rain and dust from doors and windows, saves half the fuel, and is warranted good for five years. Principal and only depot for New-York and vicinity, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
Local agents wanted everywhere.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set, For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD-PLATED WATCH CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Two, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve and Fourteen Dollars each; some of which are warranted to wear for ten years. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK—CAN BE OBTAINED at 8 cents per quart, by applying at or addressing C. SMITH'S Old Establishment, No. 124 East 46th-st. None but a pure article served.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS—FOR INDIGESTION—Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Canal-st., N. Y.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE.
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 856 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 559 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY,
No. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.,
By its system of
TEMPORARY SUBSCRIPTIONS,
offers great advantages to strangers resident in New-York for the Winter, and others who may not desire to become permanent shareholders:

1. A Circulating Library of about fifty thousand volumes, embracing all the new and interesting works.

2. A spacious Reading Room, well warmed and lighted, where may be found, in addition to the leading American newspapers and periodicals, the London *Times*, *Revue des deux Mondes*, *Monde Illustré*, the British Reviews and Magazines, (original editions,) the London weeklies, illustrated papers, &c., &c

TERMS:

For temporary subscribers:	
One year	$10
Six months	6
Three months	4

STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$275,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from January 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		2,200,397 27
Total Marine Premiums		$2,476,201 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c.	336,793 43	2,078,409 74
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	1,337,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and July interest	169,813 24	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,533 35	
United States and City Bonds and bank stocks	192,213 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,693 20	
Accrued interest to be received	13,068 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	328,760 26	
Loans on demand	439,100 00	
Bills receivable	1,018,777 03	2,902,145 01

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. M. EVARTS,	WM. M. EVARTS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
JAS. M. BROWN,	J. B. JOHNSTON,
N. CHANDLER,	FRED. C. GEBHARD,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,	WILSON G. HUNT,
W. B. DUNCAN,	J. J. CRANE,
H. F. SPAULDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
J. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE W. LEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
L. H. BRIGHAM,	THOS. SLOCOMB,
J. A. MECKE,	GEO. A. PHELPS, Jr.,
JOHN R. GARDNER,	M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

This Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION
Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directors, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

SALE OF SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS.
STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, Jan. 13, 1864. }

Sealed proposals for the purchase of $2,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until tee 23d day of January, 1864, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to five per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within five days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are dated January 1, 1864, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's Office, with six per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place, in January and July of each year, or, if preferred by the purchasers, registered bonds will be issued, provided not less than $300,000 of that class are desired.

A sinking fund of 40,000 is specially established, and the faith and credit of the State pledged for the redemption of the above-mentioned Bonds, the sale of which is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session and approved January 15, 1864.

GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be accounted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the fifth day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

HATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICHET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York, held this day, WILLIAM ASTOR was unanimously elected a Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Anthony P. Halsey.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE,

The new 5 per cent. interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby gives notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1864. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing term:

GOUVERNEURS BIBBY, WILLIAM K. HINMAN,
OSCAR CRESSMAN, PETER F. RANDOLPH,
FRANCIS MANY, WILLIAM HERIZEL.
HENRY A SMYTH, JOSEPH S. LOWRY,
AARON L. REID, JAMES C HARRIOTT,
JOHN F. HOLBROOK, CHAS. E. BLUMENTHAL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, James C. Harriott was unanimously reelected President.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

THE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING-MILL COMPANY, advertised to be held at the office of the Company at Spuyten Duyvil, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, has been postponed to TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., at same place, at which time Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be elected.

J. E. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Jan. 12, 1864.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 26 Wall-st.

A NELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 1307 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The following is the second semi-annual statement of this Company, showing its actual condition on the 1st day of January, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Balance in Bank	$65,308 10	
Cash Balance in Office	87 76	
Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions, worth over $168,583, (payable on demand)	123,003 90	$188,398 86
Real Estate, owned by the Company		25,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on Real Estate, worth over $1,095,150		507,600 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company		533,225 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid, (all paid ex-$300 prior to the issue of this circular)		16,407 66
Premiums due		5,905 40
Rents accrued, not yet due		1,350 00
United States Internal Revenue Stamps		500 00
Total		$1,345,386 92

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, and all other liabilities of every description	$46,592 85

GEO. T. EOPS, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only

THIRTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864. }

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863		$158,812 37
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums		$861,714 37
This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$701,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	411,264 40	
Return premiums	$67,067 21	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank	$116,846 42	
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,769 03	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29	921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		73,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 51
Total assets		$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1850, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from Jan. 10, 1855, to the 1st day of January, 1863, for which Certificates were issued, amount to	$1,256,910 00	
Additional profits from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864	223,635 00	
Total profits for nine years		$1,480,545 00
The Certificates previous to 1860 have been redeemed in cash		631,940 00
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864		$848,605 00

By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS.
A. C. RICHARDS.
SHEPPARD GANDY.
W. M. RICHARDS, of the firm of Richards & Collins.
G. B. LESPIE.
C. E. MILNOR.
MARTIN BATES, Jr., of the firm of Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.
FREDERICK B. BETTS, of the firm of Betts, Nichols & Co.
MOSES A. HOPPOCK.
SAMUEL ROBB, Jr.
W. H. MELLEN.
B. W. BULL, of the firm of B. W. Bull & Co.
C. HADDEN.
L. P. MORTON, of the firm of L. P. Morton & Co.
F. W. MEYER, of the firm of H. & F. W. Meyer.
J. K. MYERS, of the firm of Halsted, Haines & Co.,
WILLIAM LECONEY.
A. WESSOLS.
WILLIAM KENT.
BYRON SHERMAN, of the firm of Sherman Bros.
JEHIAL BEAD.
JOHN A. BARTOW, of the firm of F. T. Montell & Bartow.
A. S. BARNES, of the firm of Barnes & Burr.
ALEX. M. EARLE, of the firm of Earle & Co.
H. L. ATHERTON.
JOHN A. HADDEN, of the firm of Hadden & Co.
GEO. C. WETMORE, of the firm of Wetmore & Co.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOSIAH M FISKE.
OLIVER K. KING, of the firm of O. K. King & Co.
DAVID LAMB.
ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALDEN TYPE-SETTING AND DISTRIBUTING MACHINE COMPANY—Jan. 14, 1864.

Amount of capital stock		$100,000
Proportion thereof paid in cash	$40,000	
Stock issued for patent owned by the Co.	60,000	$100,000
Existing debts of the Company		20,000

A. C. RICHARDS, President.

A. V. STOUT.
H. W. ALDEN.
CHAS. C. YEATEN,
WM. H. LEE,
WM. H. DWINELLE,
Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.—AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS being duly sworn, says that he is the President of the Alden Type-Setting and Distributing Machine Company, above named; and that the above report is in all respects correct and true. A. C. RICHARDS.

Sworn this 14th day of January, 1864, before me.
J. B. NONES, Notary Public, New-York City.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SULLIVAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, as required by Section 35, Art. 2, Chap. 18 part 1, title 12, vol. 2, Revised Statutes.

The amount of the capital stock of said Company is ten thousand dollars, the whole amount of which has been paid in.

The whole amount of the indebtedness of the said Company on the eighteenth day of January, 1864, is nine hundred and fifty-nine and 16-100 dollars.

GILBERT SULLIVAN, President.
JAMES P. SULLIVAN, } Trustees.
GILBERT SULLIVAN, }

City and County of New-York, ss.—GILBERT SULLIVAN, being duly sworn, says that he is the President of the Sullivan Manufacturing Company above mentioned; that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

GILBERT SULLIVAN.

Sworn to before me (revenue stamp attached) this 18th day of January, 1864.

J. F. HARRISON,
Notary Public, New-York City.

$50,000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED in a prominent importing house on Broadway; thirty years' experience in the business; present capital $80,000; but inadequate to the facilities for doing the business, which is done mostly for cash, and very profitable; only two partners, one residing in Europe as purchaser. None but principals, with name and address, need apply. Address Box 3,997 New-York Post-office.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE Annual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February, 1864, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISCOUNT all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
THE NEW U. S. 5 PER CENT. INTEREST BEARING, LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than thirty-four millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium. The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery for the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES FIVE PER CENT. Legal Tender Notes bought and sold by COLGATE & HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., }
(AS REORGANIZED,) CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 10, 1864. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Cash Dividend out of the earnings of the past six months, of Three (3) Per Cent. on the First Preference Shares of this Company: also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares will be paid in shares of the same class. These dividends are payable on the 10th of February next. Those appearing on the books as stockholders on the 1st January at the Transfer Office, in New-York, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in that city. Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Chillicothe.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., LESS the Government tax, was this day declared, payable to the holders of the guaranteed stock of this Company, on the first day of February next, from the net earnings for the six months ending on the 31st inst.

The Stock Books for the guaranteed stock will be closed on the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d February next, at 10 A. M.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. CO., }
NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 13, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half of One per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividend payable at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 23d inst.

C. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 161 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend on the original stock of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on the 15th instant.

Also a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent., deliverable March 1.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. on the outstanding Scrip, payable on the 15th instant, all free from Government tax.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO., }
No. 135 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1861. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT, and an extra dividend of thirteen (13) per cent. free from Government tax, have been this day declared on the old capital stock of one million dollars, payable on demand to stockholders entitled to receive the same, as holders of said stock on the 16th day of December last.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 Wall-st.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Assets Jan. 1, 1864	389,375 27

A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, payable on demand, has been declared by this Company.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE }
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. payable to the New-York stockholders on demand

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to Feb. 2d, inclusive.

By order,
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864. }

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

No. 67 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 110 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 1 PINE-ST., Jan. 12, 1864. }

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 15th instant.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, 67 Bleecker-st., Jan. 13, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend or Interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars; and of Four Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, to be calculated on the same principles, and payable to depositors, or passed to their credit at the same time with the said January interest.

The interest in both cases is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 102 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order.

GEO. HODGSDON, Sec

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and One-half per Cent., (1½,) free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

HUNTER'S POINT, Jan. 12, 1864.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 10 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE, WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18th, next.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 92 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY," }
No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND,
Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO. }
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 10 Wall-st. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. His 23 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent; no one can say he is cured so long as soul and body destroying disease, secret habits, Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 100 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 per box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of recent standing, but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 171½ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,390 New-York Post-office.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.—LADIES AND gentlemen loosing their hair, or turning gray, can have it permanently restored by F. TAYLOR, No. 435 3d-av., four doors below 32d-st. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M. From No. 683 Broadway.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

There is nothing more certain than that *pure* Nitrous Oxide is the *best* anæsthetic known, and that it is perfectly harmless. Of course we advise parties to come to "headquarters," at No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF LIEN } *ag'st.*
THE STEAMBOAT BROADWAY, }
Her Tackle and Furniture.

To all whom it may concern:

Take notice that a warrant of attachment has been issued in this matter by Hon. G. G. Barnard, a Justice of this Court, against the steamboat *Broadway*, her tackle, apparel, &c., on the —— day of January, 1864. That the amount of the claim specified in said warrant is one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents, ($139 50,) and that said steamboat will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the master, owner or consignee thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge said warrant according to law, within thirty days from this date.

E. ELSWORTH,
Attorney for attaching creditors, Nyack, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the premises Nos. 99 and 101 West 18th-st., in the City of New-York, were set on fire on the morning of the 7th day of January, inst., and there is every reason to believe that the same was caused by some evil-disposed person or persons: Now I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the ordinances of said City, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the detection and conviction of the said incendiary or incendiaries who fired the said premises, to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the said person or persons were convicted of the said crime, that in his opinion the evidence of the person applying for said reward was conclusive in the said conviction; but all claims for said reward, not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after said conviction will be disregarded.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$113 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION, CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$80 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Jan. 23
ETNA.....Saturday.....Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Feb. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commander,
will sail on
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 46 North River, third pier above foot of Canal-st., New-York.

To be followed by the

EVENING STAR.....Saturday, Feb. 6.
MORNING STAR.....Saturday, Feb. 20.
EVENING STAR.....Saturday, March 5.
MORNING STAR.....Saturday, March 19.
EVENING STAR.....Saturday, April 2.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 58 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNIted States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:37 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 12:30 P. M.	11:07 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 8:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 24th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare, 20c. this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train at Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamer ST. J. D. REEVES will leave the wharf, foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:35 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 25th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4 25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4.25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without change.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, NOT BAD LOOKing, visiting this City, desires to open a correspondence with a young lady between 17 and 20 years of age; she must be of respectable family, educated and talented, with a kind and gentle disposition; other qualifications beside beauty and wealth are necessary. Address EDWARD LEMAN, No. 11 Ann-st

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONIca of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. Depot at L. BATTY'S, 20 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES
Solicited and attended to on favorable terms, by
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.
Ten years with ADRIAN H. MULLER.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twelfth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st. at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at seven per cent. per annum will, in such case, be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE

IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM-SQUARE, EAST BROADWAY, CATHARINE, GRAND AND MARKET STS., AND ST. MARK'S-PLACE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Buildings,) by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Benajah Leffingwell, Esq., Referee.

CHATHAM-SQUARE.—The large and valuable plot of ground, with the 4-story brick buildings thereon (covering entire lot,) situate on the northeast corner of Chatham-square and East Broadway, runs 64 feet 10 inches to Catharine-st., and known as the old Chatham-square Post-office, being 46 feet 11 inches on the Square, 63 feet 11½ inches (whole front) on East Broadway, 49 feet on Catharine-st., and 61 feet 2 inches on rear line.

ALSO—The valuable lot, with the 4-story brick building thereon, No. 4 Chatham-square, running through to Catharine-st., being 43 feet on the Square, 34 feet 5 inches on Catharine-st., 60 feet on one side and 20 feet on the other.

CATHARINE-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, No. 19 Cotharine-st., between East Broadway and Henry-st. Lot 27 by 104.3, and 106.6.

MARKET-ST.—The 3-story and attic brick dwelling-house, with extension, and lot No. 13 Market-st., near East Broadway. Lot 20 by 90 feet.

GRAND-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Grand and Cannon sts., being 50 by 100 feet.

ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—The 3-story attic and basement brick house and lot No. 61 St. Mark's-place, between 1st and 2d avs. House 25 by 44, lot 25 by 85.11.

The above sale includes some of the most valuable property offered at auction in this City for many years, and offers great inducements to capitalists.

For maps and further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

ON WASHINGTON-STREET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1864, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Buildings.) By order G. F. Coddington, Esq., Executor of Moses Coddington, deceased.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The two-story and attic brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 314 Washington-street, west side, between Duane and Jay sts. House 20 by about 46 feet; lot 20 by 80 feet. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON AT THE NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK.

By order of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, commanding at this Yard, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, 2d of February, 1864, next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, from five to eight hundred tons of wrought scrap iron. The quantity is estimated, and may be more or less. Ten per cent. of the amount of purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the balance as fast as the iron is delivered. Payment to be made to the Paymaster of the Yard, in Government funds; to be removed in thirty days from sale.

D. D. T. MARSHALL,
United States Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY ON FRONT, PINE, DEPEYSTER, WALKER AND LAIGHT STS., BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JOSEPH GIRAUD, DECEASED.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

FRONT-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 88 Front-st., near Old-slip; lot 22.2x×8 3. The four-story brick store and lot, No. 128 Front-st., between Wall and Pine sts.; lot about 23.4x63 feet. Also, the four-story brick stores and lot, Nos. 132 and 134 Front-st., on the southwest corner of Pine-st.; lot about 40 feet square.

Also, the four story brick stores and lot, Nos. 136 and 140 Front-st., on the southwest corner of Depeyster-st.; lot 35.11x47 feet 8½ inches.

PINE-ST.—The three-story brick buildings and lots, Nos. 87 and 89 Pine-st., next to the corner of Front-st.; lot 42.5x40.8.

DEPEYSTER-ST.—The three-story brick stores and lots, Nos. 27 and 29 Depeyster-st., about 70 feet east of Front-st. Lots about 20 feet front by 44.5 deep.

WALKER-ST.—The two-story brick front house and lot, No. 26 Walker-st., near Church-st., 21x100.

LAIGHT-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot, No. 44 Laight-st. 63 feet east of Hudson-st., and opposite St. John's Park, with a right to the lot in St. John's Park directly opposite. Lot 22.8½x100. Also, the two-story and attack brick houses and lots, Nos 51, 53 and 55 Laight-st., commencing about 119 feet west of Hudson-st. and adjoining the corner of Collister-st. Lots 18.9x76 each.

Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

Maps at the office, No. 3½ Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF the late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co., will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-sroom, 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., all the remaining assets of said late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co. and its members, which are vested in me as Assignee, including the following described real estate, viz.: 3 lots in St. Paul, Minn.; Nos. 13, 14, 15, block No. 25; 80 acres land in Benton County, Minn., 200 acres land in Worth County, Iowa; 3 lots in East Shakopee, Minn. Also, a mortgage for $125 on lot No. 9, block No. 16, in village of Menosha, Wis. Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in house No. 148 Madison-st. and in the two stores No. 12 Counties-slip and No. 16 Front-st., in the City of New-York, subject to the incumbrances thereon. Also, sundry book accounts, notes, &c., an inventory of which may be examined at the office of the auctioneer. BENJ. HAXTUN.

Assignee of late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STORES AND LOTS.—Nos. 96 John and 50 Cortlandt-sts. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of WM. S. BANTA, executor of ELIZA MOORE.

JOHN-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 96 John-st., near Gold-st

CORTLANDT-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 6½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store No. 25 Nassau-st.,

Fair bay mare age 6 years, 15 hands high, about 7 years old, believed to be sound, and are very stylish drivers, and sold for want of use. Will be disposed of separately or together.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—A. S. RICHARDS & CO will sell on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., several choice invoices of fine goods.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—$5,000 IN A MANUFACTURING business. The goods are cashed on delivery, and secured by a patent. Address A. B., No. 210 Elm-st., Newark, or for further particulars, inquire of T. S. CLOUGH, No. 290 Pearl-st., New-York.

$1,000.—AN ESTABLISHED EXPRESS LINE—Fully equipped, and office on Broadway, centrally located. The receipts have averaged from $15 to $20 per day. Call on or address EDWARDS & BLISS, No. 119 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRY GOODS BUSINESS in any flourishing city. Stock would be taken to the amount of $10,000 or more, and cash paid. Apply, personally or by letter, to Messrs. LANGMAN & ASPINWALL, No. 159 Water-st., New-York.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG man having $5,000 cash is offered by a wholesale house doing strictly a cash business. An investigation may be had by addressing, with reference, W. F., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

CAPITAL—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE—$50,000 TO $75,000 additional capital in a wholesale provision house; business strictly cash. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 2,120 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LAGER-BEER SALOON, NO. 235 Bowery, with Billiards. A real chance for an enterprising man. To inquire within.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AN UPPER ROOM, WITH SUMPTUOUS table, can be had by one or two gentlemen, in the respectable neighborhood No. 12 East 16th-st., ten to fifteen doors from Union-square. Reference asked.

SINGLE ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, with board, on second and fourth floors, at No. 4 Union-place, near corner 5 Union-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

JAN. 19, 1864.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN'S CERTIFICATE,
for well-conducted men discharged on license.

1861. ROBERT BRIERLY,
Aged 22. born at Glossop.
IN SEPARATE OR OTHER CONFINEMENT, 6 months
ON PUBLIC WORKS, 2 years, 6 months.
ORIGINAL TRADE OR OCCUPATION, Tanner.
PRISON TRADE, Laborer
These are to certify that his conduct under penal discipline has been as follows:
ON PUBLIC WORKS—Exemplary.
IN OTHER CONFINEMENT—Good.
Given without erasure.

DATE, 2d November, 1863.
GOVERNOR OF PORTLAND PRISON.

The London *Times*, in speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation.

"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock, and, after taking some refreshment, went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-Leave Man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT,
MR AND MRS. FLORENCE
in
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.
LAST BUT ONE PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864,
BENEFIT OF MLLE. CANISSA.
TANNHAUSER,

Grand opera in three acts, by R. Wagner, with the following cast:

MAD. JOHANNSEN, MAD. FRIEDERICI,
MLLE. CANISSA, HERR HIMMER,
HERR HABELMANN, HERR STEINECKE,
HERR HERMANNS, HERR GRAFF.

Members of the Arion Society have kindly volunteered to assist in the choruses.

The procession in the second act will be of unusual splendor, new costumes, appointments, &c., increased orchestra and chorus.

Conductor.....CARL BERGMANN.

Prices as usual.

The sale of tickets will commence on Tuesday morning at the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

Season and Complimentary tickets will not be admitted.

HOPE CHAPEL,

No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH NIGHT OF THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; OR,
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,"
WHICH IS STILL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, THOSE THRILLING SCENES,
THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,
will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.,
BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY
FROM THE
BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S, AT ROME,
and other
MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Grand Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
JAN. 20, 1864.
GRAND CONCERT,
and first appearance of
Madame CHARLOTTE VARIAN,
assisted by GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor,
HENRY APPY, Violinist,
EDWARD HOFFMAN, Pianist.

Admission, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 75 cents
Sale of reserved seats will commence Saturday morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL,

No. 586 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, HEADQUARTERS OF PERH

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

[Continued from the First Page.]

gent men. They were as much devoted to our cause as any class of men in the South, and were even anxious to go into service. They had applied to him to be received into service, and he had applied to Mr. RANDOLPH, then Secretary of War. Mr. RANDOLPH decided against the application, on the ground that it might furnish to the enemy a pretext of arming our slaves against us. Some time after this he was again applied to by them, and he went to the present Secretary of War, Mr. SEDDON, and laid the matter before him. Mr. SEDDON refused to entertain the proposition, on the ground that it did not come up before him through the military authorities. To obviate this objection, Gen. MERRY, at Mobile, soon afterwards represented their wishes to the War Department. Mr. SEDDON refused the offer of their services on the ground that it would be incompatible with the position we occupied before the world; that it could not be done.

Mr. DARGAN said he differed with the Secretary of War. He cared not for "the world." He cared no more for their opinions than they did for ours. He was anxious to bring into service every free man, be he who he may, willing to strike for our cause. He saw no objection to employing Creoles—they would form a potent element in our army. In his district alone a brigade of them could be raised. The crisis had been brought upon us by the enemy, and he believed the time would yet come when the question would not be the Union or no Union, but whether Southern men should be permitted to live at all. In resisting subjugation by such a barbarous foe he was for employing all our available force. He would go further, and say that he was for arming and putting the slaves into the military service. He was in favor even of employing them as a military arm in the defence of the country.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, offered the following joint resolutions on the war:

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the present is deemed a fit occasion to remind the people of the Confederate States that they are engaged in a struggle for the preservation both of liberty and civilization, and that no sacrifice of life and fortune can be too costly which may be requisite to secure to themselves and their posterity the enjoyment of these inappreciable blessings, and to also assure them that in the judgment of Congress, the resources of the country, if developed with energy and husbanded with care, are more than sufficient to support the most protracted war which it can be necessary to wage for our independence, and to exhort them, by every consideration which can influence freemen and patriots, to a magnanimous surrender of all personal and party feuds to an indignant rebuke of every factious temper, in whatever quarter or upon whatever pretext it may be made, to a generous support of all branches of the Government, in the legitimate exercise of their constitutional powers, and to that harmonious, unselfish and patriotic cooperation which can alone impart to our cause the irresistible strength which springs from united council, fraternal feelings and fervent devotion to the public weal.

After a solitary debate, the resolutions were referred, by 42 to 31.

RETALIATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 2.

It will be recollected that, some weeks ago, a Georgia cavalryman, DANIEL BRIGHT, of the Twenty-second Georgia, was hanged by the Yankees as a guerrilla. It now appears that retaliation has been sternly executed by our troops. We learn that, at the spot of the tragic execution, a few days ago, our soldiers hung, in retaliation, a negro soldier from Ohio, and that his body was left swinging on the very beam from which BRIGHT was suspended. The victim was a bright mulatto; he had been captured near Elizabeth City, and he must have been brought nearly seventy miles to the place of execution, that the retaliation might be executed on the very same spot where the atrocity which occasioned it had been committed. Our informant saw the corpse swinging in the wind at Hampton Cross-roads. The following label was attached to it:

NOTICE.—Here hangs SAM JONES, of the Fifth Ohio regiment, executed in retaliation for DANIEL BRIGHT, hung by the order of Brig.-Gen. WILD. By order of Gen. PICKETT.

We have, also, information of the hanging of another free negro soldier, the day before yesterday, by our troops, at Franklin. He was executed for burning houses. The wretch belonged to a Massachusette regiment. He is said to have been much affected by his fate, protesting that he had never any idea of such consequences of his enlistment.

In addition to these fearful and determined acts of retaliation, we learn that two hostages were yesterday committed to Castle Thunder, under the orders of Col. GRIFFIN—one white man, and the other a bright mulatto; and that they will be held to await the threat of Gen. GETTY, who commands at Portsmouth, to hang two women, who are already in irons, in retaliation for the execution of the negro JONES.

The fiat seems to have gone forth for stern and terrible work on the North Carolina frontier, in this dark and melancholy country of swamps, overrun with negro banditti, and now the special theatre of war's vengeance. Our informant states that Capt. MAFFIT, of BURROUGHS' battalion, had recently come out from Princess Anne County and joined Col. GRIFFIN's command; and that he is entirely certain, from what he heard from our officers, that seven of MAFFIT's men, taken by the enemy, were hung.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

VACCINATION.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) introduced a resolution requiring the Corporations of Georgetown and Washington to establish a general system of vaccination. Adopted.

ENLISTMENTS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) reported back the bill to promote enlistments and for other purposes.

BUREAU OF EMANCIPATION.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Emancipation. Referred to the Select Committee on Slavery.

COLORED MAIL.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a resolution to abolish the "color qualification" in carrying the mails.

NAVY OFFICERS.

Mr. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, (Union,) offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the Senate the action of the Board of Investigation into the grades of officers in the navy. Adopted.

NIAGARA FALLS SHIP-CANAL.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) presented petitions praying for the construction of a ship-canal around Niagara Falls. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

The joint resolutions of thanks to Major-Gens. HOOKER, MEADE and HOWARD and the officers and men of the Army of the Potomac, were adopted.

Also, the resolutions of thanks to Major-Gens. BURNSIDE and BANKS and the officers and men under their commands were also adopted.

THE SENATORIAL OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the resolution in relation to the prescribed oath to be taken by Senators was made the special order for to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock.

Mr. BAYARD gave notice that after an expression of his views upon the subject to-morrow, he should take no further part in the debate, nor should he vote upon the resolution, believing it indecorous in him to vote upon any measure upon which his future action might depend.

EXPULSION OF MR. DAVIS.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the resolution to expel Mr. DAVIS was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

AGRICULTURE AND EMIGRATION.

The bill of Mr. POMEROY to incorporate the North American Land and Emigration Company was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. It is designed to encourage and promote the sale and settlement of unoccupied lands in the United States, and the development of the mineral and agricultural resources. It is to be located in Washington, with an office in New-York, under the management of Thos. Carney, John Butterfield, Charles Gould, Lucien Birdseye, Frederick Kuhul, Thomas F. Mason, Robert Halsey, William Pearsall, Horatio Bigelow, Elisha T. Loving, and their associates.

The capital stock is $1,000,000, with a privilege of an increase to $5,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The Directors shall consist of not less than seven nor more than sixteen members. It is empowered to buy lands, erect buildings, make contracts for the transportation of emigrants, &c.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered modifications to the clause in the Enrollment bill, exempting non combatants. Rejected.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) offered an amendment defining that the killing of an officer who is executing the draft shall be classed as murder under the United States laws. Adopted.

Several verbal amendments were then adopted.

The bill, as amended, was then finally passed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Johnson, Lane, of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson—30.

NAYS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlisle, Grimes, Hendricks, Howe, Lane, of Indiana, Powell, Saulsbury, Wilkinson, Wright—10.

THANKS TO COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

The resolution of thanks to CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, for his gift of the steamship *Vanderbilt* to the Government, was passed.

The Senate went into executive session, and adjourned at 2¼ o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

THE USE OF THE HALL.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a resolution that the use of the hall of the House of Representatives be granted to the Christian Commission for the holding of their anniversary meeting.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.) objected to the motion, especially after what they had seen on Saturday night, when the hall was abused by a person of whom he need not speak.

A resolution of similar import, however, was subsequently passed.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Whereas, A great civil war like that which now afflicts the United States, is the most grievous of all calamities, producing, as it does, spoliation, bloodshed, anarchy, public debt, official corruption and private immorality; and the American Government cannot rightfully make such a war upon any portion of its people, except for the sole purpose of vindicating the Constitution and laws and restoring both to their just supremacy; and

Whereas, This House, on the 22d day of July, 1861, speaking in the name of the American people, and in the face of the world, solemnly and truly declared that it was waged for no purpose of conquest or oppression, but solely to restore the Union, with all the rights of the people and States unimpaired: and

Whereas, In every war, especially in any war of invasion, and most particularly if it be a civil war between portions of the same country, the object of it ought to be clearly defined, and the terms distinctly stated upon which hostilities will cease; and the advancing armies of the Government should carry the Constitution in one hand while they hold the sword in the other, so that the invaded party may have its choice between the two: therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to make known, by public proclamation or otherwise, to all the country, that whenever any State, now in insurrection, shall submit itself to the authority of the Federal Government, as defined in the Constitution, all hostilities against her shall cease, and such State shall be protected from all external interference with her local laws and institutions, and her people shall be guaranteed in the full enjoyment of all those rights which the Federal Constitution gave them.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the above preamble and resolution were laid on the table by a vote of 79 yeas to 56 nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Western Virginia, Boutwell, Brandagee, Broomall, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clarke, Cole, Cresswell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Higbee, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubburd, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of N. Y., Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Pike, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas of Maryland, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Whaley, Williams, Wilson, Woodbridge, Windom.

NAYS.—Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Chanler, Coffroth, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Griswold, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Johnson of O, Kernan, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Pendleton, Robinson, Ross, Steele of New-York, Stiles, Stuart, Sweat, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Joseph W. White, Fernando Wood, Yeaman.

DUTY ON PRINTING PAPER.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was accepted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the 5th section of the act to modify the existing tariff laws as imposes an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. on printing paper unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively.

EXEMPTING CLERGYMEN.

Mr. THAYER, of New-York, (Union,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into and report to the House whether it is expedient to amend the Enrollment Act so as to exempt clergymen of all denominations engaged in the duties of their office.

This resolution was tabled—yeas 100, nays 46.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. COFFROTH, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the Senanate concurring, the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress be closed on the third Monday in April next.

Objection being made, the resolution lays over.

BANK OF CHAPLAINS.

Mr. AMOS MYERS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill giving the rank of Captain of cavalry to Chaplains. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EVACUATION OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.) offered a resolution, which being objected to, lies over, directing the Secretary of War to forward to Congress copies of a communication from Brig.-Gen. G. W. MORGAN, to Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, dated Mt. Vernon, Ohio, June 6, 1863, and of the exhibits attached, marked from "A" to "Q" inclusive, the same being in reply to that of the official report of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, dated Dec. 2, 1862, relative to the evacuation of Cumberland Gap.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. COX also offered the following:

Resolved, That the President be respectfully and earnestly requested to appoint a Board of Commissioners, who can by negotiation reach the authorities of the South with a view to the immediate exchange of our prisoners under the cartel heretofore agreed upon; and that the negotiation be withdrawn from the hands of Maj.-Gen BUTLER, who, as it is reported, is unable, from causes connected with his past military conduct, to hold intercourse with those charged with this business at Richmond: and that all communications, not already published, with reference to the prisoners, be transmitted to the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (of Ill.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to, by a vote of 91 against 56.

THE RULES.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) asked leave to make a report from the Select Commitee on the rebellious States.

The House refused to suspend the rules for that purpose, a two-thirds vote being necessary.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate resolutions, providing for the appointment of a Select Committee, of three members of the Senate and four of the House, to inquire into the conduct and expenses of the present war, with an amendment that said committee make further inquiries into all contracts and agreements, before the final report of the committee, with any department of the Government; that the committee may set during the recess of Congress, and at such times and in such places as they may deem proper, have power to send for persons and papers, and requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms of either House in person, or by deputy, to serve subpœnas, and pay expenses for the attendance of witnesses, &c.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) offered an amendment that the Speaker of the House or the Vice-President shall be authorized to issue *subpœnas* to witnesses during the recess of Congress, on the request of the Committee, in the same manner as during the session of Congress, and that the Committee be authorized to report at any time.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) was against the amendment, being opposed to a roving Commission.

The amendment was agreed to, 126 to 26.

Mr. SCHENCK's report, as thus amended was adopted.

THE RIGHTS OF STATES.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the maintainance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State to order and control its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends.

An ineffectual attempt was made to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) moved to refer the resolution to a select Committee on the Rebellious States. This was agreed to, 83 against 68.

BRIG.-GEN. ANDERSON.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill retiring Brig.-Gen. ANDERSON, with full pay and allowances.

OUR DUTY TO THE REBELLION.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered the following:

Whereas, A most desperate, wicked and bloody rebellion exists in this, the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safety and security of personal and national liberty depend upon its absolute and utter extinction; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect, and unalterable liberty.

J. W. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved that the House adjourn, but only 33 voted in the affirmative.

He then moved to lay the resolution on the table. Decided in the negative 27 against 101.

The resolution was then agreed to, Yeas 112, Nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ailey, Allison, Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Blaine, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Western Virginia, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Bromall, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Ambrose W. Clarke, Freeman Clark, Cole, Cravens, Creswell, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eldridge, Eliot, English, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Ganson, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Harding, Higby, Holman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hutchins, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Kernan, Loan, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Middleton, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Nelson, Odell, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Radford, Randall of Massachusetts, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rogers, Rollins, (N. N.,) Rollins, (Mo.,) Scheeck, Schofield, Thomson, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Thebbins, Strouse, Stewart, Sweat, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Vanvalkenburg, Wadsworth, Washburne, (Ill.,) Washburne, (Mass.,) Webster, Wheeler, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windam, Winfield, Woodbridge.

NAYS.—Messrs. James C. Allen of Ancona, Dennison, Harris of Maryland, Long, Marcy, McDowell, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrison, O'Neil of Ohio, Pendleton, Robinson, Stiles, Voorhees, Chilton R. White, Fernando Wood.

MISS DICKINSON.

Mr. EDGERTON, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a preamble, that:

Whereas, ANNA E. DICKINSON was granted the use of the Hall to deliver a public address, entitled "Words for the Hour," on Saturday evening last, and whereas she appeared on the platform, supported on the right by the Vice-President and on the left by the Speaker of the House, who thus by their personal support, gave, or appeared to give, a governmental authority to the address, which was a political rhapsody, and a partisan support of the present Administration and denunciatory of its opponents, and was evidently designed to influence the great measures of legislation before this House, therefore

Resolved, That we disapprove of such a use of this Hall for political purposes, and regard it as disrespectful to the minority of this House.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that the proposition be rejected.

The Speaker decided that it was not before the House according to the rules—the gentleman from Indiana having already offered another resolution, which was objected to.

UNEMPLOYED OFFICERS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a preamble, setting forth that a large number of army officers, including Major and Brigadier-Generals, have been relieved of active service while receiving full pay; and whereas it was just that the number of such officers should be limited; therefore

Resolved, That the policy of retaining the pay of the Government Officers with undefined leave from active service, and who are not on the retired list, ought to be discontinued; and that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to take into consideration the providing of a remedy.

The resolution was adopted.

The House adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY WRITES: "At inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of Troches, being generally used by them for colds, &c." "BROWN'S Bronchial Troches" should be in every soldier's knapsack or pocket, to be used upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

[Advertisement.]

INSTRUCTIONS IN PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—A private class, composed of ladies and gentlemen, for Tuesday and Friday evenings, is now forming, and will meet for the first time on the 19th of January. For particulars, inquire of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY.—TO-NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock, a private class, to learn "How to Read Character Scientifically," will be formed. Ladies and gentlemen who may wish to join may apply at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE DRESS ELEVATOR.—Every lady should procure one of Mme. DEMOREST'S imperial dress elevators. They are indispensable, and the most perfect article for raising the dress in graceful festoons, or the fashionable style, uniformly all around. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. No. 473 Broadway. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Advertisement.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 20 | Sun sets..... 5 02 | Moon sets.. 3 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 57 | Gov. Island.. 4 46 | Hell Gate.. 7 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... MONDAY, Jan. 18.

Cleared.

Ships F. Perandillo, Perandillo, Palermo, Moore & Henry; Daniel Webster, Spencer, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Constitution, (Br.,) McNair, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Holland, (Br.,) White, Santiago, Cuba, Jones & Thompson; Sam Sheppard, (Br.,) Jewett, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Jane, (Br.,) McLellan, Sisal, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Annie Collins, (Br.,) Shaw, Sisal, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners Mary Helen, Pedrick, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Fanny Keating, Porter, Washington, Yates & Porterfield; W. D. Kichford, (Br.,) Laudry, Barbados, B. F. Small & Co.; Mira W. Holt, Lane, Santa Cruz, Cuba, C. & E. J. Peters; Mary A. Morgan, (Br.,) O'Brien, Havana and Nassau, master; Surprise, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Clio, (Br.,) McDonald, St. Thomas, C. H. Trumbull; Rebecca, Smith, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Henry A. Gadsden commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 12 M. and Stono Inlet 5 P. M., Jan. 16, with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell. At 8 A. M. to-day passed a fore and aft schr. ashore on Mill Rock, Hell Gate. The Volant lies bow on high and dry.

Steamship Illinois, Babcock, Aspinwall Jan. 9, at 11 P. M., with mails and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

U. S. steam transport Shetucket, Keaney, Fortress Monroe 40 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Hudson, Alexander, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Was detained outside the Hook 10 hours by fog.

Ship Hemisphere, of Liverpool.) George, Liverpool Nov. 19, with mdse. and 35 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New Haven,) Parmelee, Barbados Dec. 9. St. Kitts 23d, and from St. Thomas 14 ds., with salt and old metal to Bishop & Brothers, of New-Haven. Put into St. Thomas with pumps choked. Left no vessels at St. Kitts.

Brig Hope, (of St. Vincent,) ——, St. Vincent, with sugar, &c., to Darrell & Co.

Brig Letitia Ann, (Br.,) Woodford, Lingan, C. B., Dec. 23, via Newport, R. I., Jan. 14, with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig George G. Roberts, (Br.,) Barnes, East Harbor, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig B. L. Swan, (of New-Haven,) Rice, Barbados, via New-London, 25 ds., in ballast to D. Trowbridge.

Brig Clara Pickens, Rich, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Arctic, (Br.,) Johnston, Long Island, Bahamas, via Long Island Sound, 18 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Camilla, Johnson, Eastport 20 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Bay State Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton.

Schr. Maracaibo, Henley, Portland 10 ds., with heading to master.

Schr. Francisco, Hillman, Portland, with empty barrels to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Fanny Keating, ——, Rockland, with stone for Washington, D. C.

Schr. Kate, Ireton, Boston, for Port Royal.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with dense fog and rain.

Below.

Ship Statesman.
Bark Milton.
Bark B. A. Souder, (Br.)
Brig Lizzie Ryder.

Sailed.

Jan. 16.—Ships Flag of our Union, Minnehaha, (Br.,) Plymouth, Goshen, (Brem.,) No Plus Ultra, Vanguard, James Foster.

Barks Almoner, New-York, Thos. Pope, Amelia, (Br.) Brigs New Globe, Galena, (Br.,) E. Read, Anita Owen, Naiad, (Br.,) Nile, (Br.,) Rockingham, Roderick, (Ital.,) Wanderer, (Br., J. B. King, (Br.,) Juno, (Br.,) Schiller, (Brem.,) Ocean Wave, (Br.)

Br. schooners Mary Clinton, Anna, Graham, Sceptre, Temperance, Amy Wooster, Sarah and Caroline. Also, schooners Atlas, W. D. Cargill, Israel Albert, S. D. Cranmer, Moonlight, J. W. Lawrence, L. A. Johnson, Louisa Edwards, John Cadwallader, A. T. Rowland, Constitution, Armenia, Lirana Jane, Col. Satterly, Alex. Young, Wm. Brown, Don, Golden West, Nelly Porter, Isaac Hinckley, H. Middleton, Restless, M. C. Derby, River Queen, Yorktown, Eliza Hamilton, G. A. Bearse, Union, Jos. Craddall, Daniel Brown, J. G. Wright, Ada Ames, Mary Parker, Aid, R. Plummer, T. E. Randolph, Van Name, Wm. E. Leggett, Wm. Crawford, N. S. Rue, Washington, West Wind, C. S. Watson, Trade Wind, Clifford. From Quarantine—French gunboat Tisiphone.

Jan. 17—Br. bark Dennis Horton.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 18—Arr. brigs S. E. Shaw and Alexander Nickels, Turks Island; Lillian, Gonaives; schr. Minderva, Turks Island. Below—Bark Nineveh, for New-Orleans.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 16—No arrivals on the 15th; 16th, arr. bark Ninevah, of Thomaston, Stackpole, from New-Orleans Dec. 24. Pass 28th, for Boston; brig Lillian, of Bucksport, Johnson, Gonaives Dec. 19, via Inagua Jan 3, for Boston.

8 A. M., wind N. W., blowing fresh. In port, the above arrivals and those reported in port at 8 A. M. yesterday.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Volant, of and from Mystic, Conn., while coming through Hell Gate, this morning, went ashore on Mill Rock, where she still lies.

The Br. schr. Inkermann, Capt. Welch, from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to Halifax, with 160 puncheons rum, &c., sprung a leak, and was run ashore on Grand Turk Reef the morning of Dec. 28. Cargo saved by the wreckers, and sold at Grand Turk. Vessel a total loss. Sold for $50.

Foreign Ports.

[PER COLUMBIA.]

Arrived from New-York—3d, Gebhrrd, at Greenock; E. W. Stetson, at Gravesend; 4th, Virginia, Liverpool; Emma, Bremen; Buenos Ayres, Plymouth; Rio Grande, Emmonia and Janison, in the Mersey; Pernambuco, Phillipe, Augusta Malta, American, Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Fortuna, at Buenos Ayres.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all

CHEAP FOR CASH.

SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 286 Greenwich-st., and No. 69 Murray-st.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DEMULCENT.

THIS entirely new SOAP is beyond all comparison the best compound yet offered for

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OR

TENDER HANDS,

THE NURSERY, and all

TOILET USES.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. C. HULL'S SON,

No. 32 Park Row, New York,

Who also offers upwards of 100 varieties of

TOILET and STAPLE SOAPS and CANDLES.

For sale by most all respectable dealers.



BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10, 1863.

Dr. H. H. Sterling, No. 493 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Feeling it to be a duty which I owe to you and the world, I address you for the purpose of stating some facts with reference to your AMBROSIA. About one year ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time there was but little of it left on my head, and that was thin and short. Feeling greatly mortified at its loss and the appearance of my head, I tried various preparations advertised to restore lost hair, &c.; but without avail, until at last my attention was called to an advertisement of your AMBROSIA, with a cut from a photograph from life of Mrs. L. A. Brown. I then determined to try it faithfully, and commenced its use at once, and the result could not have been more satisfactory. My hair is now extremely thick, being an entirely new crop, and when let down reaches below my waist, and is still growing rapidly.

Attributing this gratifying and wonderful result solely to the use of your AMBROSIA, I beg to hand you this letter, with privilege to use it as you may please, and also offer you the use of my photograph, showing the remarkable effect of your preparation on my hair.

Very respectfully and gratefully yours, &c.,

Miss MINNIE APPLETON,

No. 134 South Russell-st., Boston.

RIDGEWOOD SMOKING CASE

This ingenious combination of a METALLIC CASE contains PIPE, STEM, MATCHES and CLEANER, with a handsome TOBACCO POUCH, self-locking. Without the use of the fingers, or waste of Tobacco, free from odor, and *portable* as a *Cigar Case*. Nothing can excel its UTILITY, COMFORT and ECONOMY for ALL SMOKERS, at HOME or ABROAD. For the ARMY and NAVY it is *invaluable*. As a *Gift to Friends* nothing could be more acceptable. SKATERS will find *this Case* a most convenient and agreeable *companion*. It is in various and handsome styles, and at prices from $1 50, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 to $3 75 and $5—the two latter *richly plated and engraved*. *Single cases* sent by mail, *paid*, on receipt of price, and 25 cents. Also the

RIDGEWOOD SMOKING TOBACCO.

Nothing superior to it, in *quality* and *flavor*, in the market. Put up in packages to fill the CASE, and larger for the general trade. SMOKERS, DEALERS and SUTLERS are invited to *call* and examine these goods. A liberal discount to *dealers*. All ORDERS promptly filled.

RIDGEWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.,

Office, No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.



TO CONSUMPTIVES

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

These Bitters

HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION,

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM

Than any other article in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION,

BUT

THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

*From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard

The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORNING STAR

Important Proclamation of Gen. Banks.

Election for a State Government Under the Amnesty Proclamation.

Proceedings of the Free State Convention.

VERY COLD WEATHER IN THE CITY.

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS AT HAVANA.

The steamship *Morning Star*, Capt. J. M. COURTNAY, from New-Orleans 12th inst., via Havana the 15th inst., arrived at this port last evening. She experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

The *Morning Star* was detained at New-Orleans three days by order of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, in order that he might transmit important dispatches to Washington. She was detained at the mouth of the Mississippi River sixteen hours in consequence of a dense fog. She left the Southwest Pass at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., and arrived at Havana on the 15th, and left same day for New-York.

The *Morning Star* left at Havana steamships *Eagle* and *Corsica*, for New-York next day. The blockade-runner *Isabel* arrived at Havana on the 15th instant. She ran the blockade at Mobile, and had a cargo of 480 bales of cotton, and threw overboard 124 bales off Tortugas in a gale of wind. The blockade-runner schooner *Union*, with a cargo of cotton from the coast of Florida, also arrived at Havana on the 14th inst. She was chased by the United States gunboat *De Soto*. The latter vessel was at Havana when the *Morning Star* left. Several blockade-runners were fitting out at Havana.

The *Morning Star* passed in the Mississippi River bound up, brig *Fanny Foulks*, at Southwest Pass; ships *Annapolis* and *E. C. Duncan*. Outside the bar, United States steam frigate *Colorado* at anchor; also, the bark *Warren Hallet*, from Boston, and the brig *Faustina*, from Philadelphia.

The weather in New-Orleans for several days prior to the departure of the *Morning Star* had been exceedingly cold and wet. The trees in the city were crystalised with ice for nearly a week. Heavy frosts are reported in the vicinity of the city and on the coast, and it is thought that the orange trees and ratoon cane had suffered severely, if they are not entirely destroyed. The weather has been colder in Louisiana during the last month than has been known for many years previous.

It was reported at Havana that the steamship *Harriet Lane*, formerly United States gunboat of that name, had been fitted up at Galveston, Texas, for blockade-running purposes, and was expected at Havana shortly with a full cargo of cotton. The propeller *Boston*, captured by rebels under JIM DUKE at Pilot Town, a point on the Mississippi River, six or eight months ago, and taken to Mobile, has been made into a gunboat by adding fifty feet to her length and otherwise improved. The rebel agents at Havana were indiscreet enough to admit that she would soon be ready to run the blockade and make an attempt to capture some of the New-Orleans Mail steamships.

Mr. C. H. FARRELL is bearer of dispatches from Maj.-Gen. BANKS to Washington.

We are again indebted to Purser Fuller, of steamship *Morning Star*, for favors.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Intensely Cold Weather—Northern Winter in the "Sunny South"—The Free State Convention—Highly Important Proceedings—Brig.-Gen. J. J. Reynolds, New Commander of the Defences of New-Orleans—Army Movements.

From our Special Correspondent.
NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1864.

INTENSELY COLD WEATHER.

It now seems to have been for very wise reasons that—according to Northern papers—the brook trout commenced leaving the small creeks for deep holes as early as September, and the knowing muskrats commenced instinctively walling their little hillock homes, preparatory to a savage Winter. I don't know how you are faring in the North: whether or not capricious Nature is showering upon you our oranges, roses and violets; but most assuredly she is presenting us, just now, with your piercing, biting, frosty weather, that would not disgrace the blue-noses of Canada. Only think of us here, in the "Sunny South," where we have not caught a glimpse of sunshine for four or five days, with our window-panes frosted all over with ice, omnibuses rattling through the streets, with an ornamental fringe of icicles three or four inches long, the trees looking for all the world as if made of white sugar, and people slipping along the pavements upon rain which freezes as it falls.

Such a picture as New-Orleans has presented during the past four or five days, many assert that it never presented before; although I find the old stagers here vary from 15 to 20 years in their estimates of the time since the city last had such an unmerciful visitation of Jack Frost. Certain it is that no Northern person could ever have calculated upon the remotest possibility of ever experiencing such severe weather down here; and although the thermometer does not fall so low as in the North, it is impossible to tell how keenly these hyperborean winds can affect even those most accustomed to the wintry blasts of the North.

Seriously speaking, is there any connection between the advent of the Yankees here and this extraordinary change in Southern temperature? In other words, have the YANKEES, to show off their airs—as the Secessionists accuse them of doing—brought their freezing airs of New-England along with them? We all know how national characteristics are often noticed to correspond with certain geographical peculiarities, as, for instance, the love of liberty and home invariably found among those inhabiting mountainous regions; and, then, again, the singular resemblance between the whole American people and the continent they inhabit—both of them *extreme in all things*. The land, in its heat and cold, its sunshine and storms, its boundless extent, its huge rivers, mountains rocks, prairies and cataracts; the people in their immeasurable impulses, whether it be in greed or liberality, hatred or love, labor or pleasure, peace or war. Without venturing upon any philosophical speculations, it is, to say the least, a strange coincidence that Jack Frost should have selected for so remarkable a visit the very period when Northern ideas have, for the first time, had power to expand in the South; and that people should—many, perhaps, for the first time in their lives—be shaking frost from their feet as they entered the St. Charles Theatre last night, to pass resolutions at the monster Convention that is going to bring Louisiana back as a Free State in the Union. This brings me naturally to

THE FREE-STATE CONVENTION.

The mass meeting of this body which took place on the evening of Friday, Jan. 8, (the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans,) at the St. Charles Theatre, was unquestionably one of the most important ever held in this State, and one whose far-reaching influence will, sooner or later, be felt through the length and breadth of the country. As our local paper will give you full details of it, I need not do more than glance at its character and aims.

The meeting was presided over by that able financier and clear-headed man, the Hon. B. F. FLANDERS, who, in a very short and pertinent speech, explained the objects of the meeting. The gist of the President's remarks, was to show that the martial law, rendered necessary by the outbreak of this rebellion, was not the normal condition contemplated by the Government; that in appointing a Military Governor, the President of the United States had only done what was necessary for the time being, but that now it became the people of Louisiana, of their own free will, to take the necessary steps for organizing a form of Government consistent with the future welfare of the State and the spirit of the times in which we live.

The preamble and resolutions will be found calm, temperate and dignified, but withal full of unmistakable determination of purpose. Starting upon the broad basis of that sublime utterance in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—that among them are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," they boldly affirm that this rebellion is but a vast effort to overthrow that principle; assert the triumph of free government; proclaim the existence of Slavery in Louisiana as "a moral, legal and physical impossibility;" indorse all the acts and proclamations of the President respecting it, especially that of 8th December, 1863, and call upon the Military Governor of the State, Brig.-Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, to take all necessary steps for having an election at an early day.

Let no one in the North mistake this for the work of a mere factious and impotent minority. The following record of the population represented, and the number of parishes, will go far toward dispelling any such idea:

New-Orleans	170,000	St. John the Baptist	7,930
Ascension	11,484	Lafourche	14,044
Avoyels	12,167	St. Mary	16,814
Assumption	15,379	St. Martin	12,574
St. James	11,499	East Baton Rouge	16,046
Jefferson	15,372	West Baton Rouge	7,312
St. Charles	5,297	De Soto	13,293
Sabine	5,828	Natchitoches	16,699
Plaquemines	8,794	Rapides	25,360
St. Bernard	7,076	Terrebonne	12,891
Total			403,524

This gives us a total of 403,524, *more than half the population* and territory of Louisiana, according to the census of 1860—a splendid record so far. Nor let it be imagined that because there are other parishes unrepresented up to the present time, that we are to count them as pertinaciously disloyal, and that they will not gladly indorse all that the others are doing, when the leaven of liberty has had an opportunity of working a little more among them. I speak confidently when I say that there are in St. Landry, Catahoula and other parishes not enumerated above, men as devotedly loyal as are to be found in this city or anywhere in the North.

Take Catahoula, for instance. It was this last-named parish which, at the fatal election three years ago last Wednesday—when New-Orleans proved recreant and sent its Semmeses and Adamses to the Convention—sent there that noble old man TALLIAFERRO, who, by his firm and undaunted loyalty, rebuked in thunder tones alike the madness of some and the cowardice of others who combined to ruin Louisiana; aided by the brave ROZIER, of this place, who stood faithfully by him and wrote his own honorable and immortal record on the journals of that forever infamous assemblage,

NEW COMMANDER OF THE DEFENCES OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Maj.-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS has just assumed command of the defences of New-Orleans, hitherto conducted by that estimable gentleman and gallant officer, Col. E. G. BECKWITH, since the retirement of Brig.-Gen. EMORY, from ill health.

Gen. REYNOLDS comes to us with brilliant antecedents. He was a graduate of West Point, and, for several years, Professor of Engineering and Natural Sciences at that Military Academy. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he was a Lieutenant of artillery, and attached to the same battery as BRAXTON BRAGG. On the arrival of Gen. TAYLOR'S forces on the Rio Grande, Lieut. REYNOLD'S was detached from his battery to superintend the construction of Fort Brown and other important works.

At the outbreak of the present war, Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, selected him to organize the troops of that State. He became Colonel of the Tenth Indiana regiment, and was not long after promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. In the Fall of 1861, he distinguished himself by the skill with which he conducted the Cheat Mountain Campaign, Elkwater, where he manœuvered less than 5,000 men in such a manner, on the night of the 12th September, 1861, as to convey the impression to the enemy—numbering 17,000 men under LEE—that he had a heavy force and was receiving reinforcements. He succeeded so well that LEE—notwithstanding his overwhelming superiority—retreated without giving battle.

One the 3d October, of the same year, he fought the battle of Greenbriar, in which the rebels—although vastly superior in numbers—were worsted with considerable loss, and the campaign ended.

We next find Gen. REYNOLDS fighting under ROSECRANS against BRAGG, and at the great battle of Chickamauga he distinguished himself by his bravery. In Saturday's fight he commanded three divisions of THOMAS' gallant corps, which saved our army. At one time Gen. REYNOLDS' line was cut in two and the road in his rear seized by the enemy, but a vigorous rally, conducted by himself, forced the enemy to retire, and our troops again advancing, recaptured several pieces of artillery. In Sunday's fighting his services were no less distinguished, and at one time, while rallying a portion of his men, he was surrounded by rebel infantry and barely escaped.

On the relief of ROSECRANS, the four corps being consolidated into two, Gen. REYNOLDS remained on duty as chief adviser of Gen. THOMAS, until ordered by the War Department to this station, where he arrived and entered on his duties on Thursday, the 7th of this month.

ARMY MOVEMENTS

in this direction appear to partake of the universal temporary lulls; or if anything of consequence is going on, nothing respecting it reaches us. We must not, however, expect that our armies down here are idle because we hear little of them. It is a trick of this Department to strike telling blows when and where least expected by the enemy, and indeed by ourselves. The General is still here, but I understand is shortly going again to take the field.

NEMO.

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 1864.

To the People of Louisiana:

I. In pursuance of authority vested in me by the President of the United States, and upon consultation with many representative men of different interests, being fully assured that more than a tenth of the population desire the earliest possible restoration of Louisiana to the Union, I invite the loyal citizens of the State qualified to vote in public affairs, as hereinafter prescribed, to assemble in the election precincts designated by law, or at such places as may hereafter be established, on the 22d day of February, 1864, to cast their votes for the election of State officers herein named, viz.: 1. Governor; 2. Lieutenant-Governor; 3. Secretary of State; 4. Treasurer; 5. Attorney-General; 6. Superintendent of Public Instruction; 7. Auditor of Public Account; who shall when elected, for the time being, and until others are appointed by competent authority, constitute the civil government of the State, under the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, except so much of the said Constitution and laws as recognize, regulate, or relate to slavery, which being inconsistent with the present condition of public affairs, and plainly inapplicable to any class of persons now existing within its limits, must be suspended, and they are hereby declared to be inoperative and void. This proceeding is not intended to ignore the right of property existing prior to the rebellion, nor to preclude the claim for compensation of loyal citizens for losses sustained by enlistments or other authorized acts of the Government.

II. The oath of allegiance prescribed by the President's Proclamation, with the condition affixed to the elective franchise by the Constitution of Louisiana, will constitute the qualification of voters in this election. Officers elected by them will be duly installed in their offices on the 4th day of March, 1864.

III. The registration of voters, effected under the direction of the Military Governor and the several Union Associations, not inconsistent with the Proclamation, or other orders of the President, are confirmed and approved.

IV.—In order that the organic law of the State may be made to conform to the will of the people, and harmonize with the spirit of the age, as well as to maintain and preserve the ancient landmarks of civil and religious liberty, an election of delegates to a convention for the revision of the Constitution will be held on the first Monday of April, 1864. The basis of representation, the number of delegates and the details of election will be announced in subsequent orders.

V.—Arrangements will be made for the early election of members of Congress for the State.

VI. The fundamental law of the State is martial law. It is competent and just for the Government to surrender to the people, at the earliest possible moment, so much of military power as may be consistent with the success of military operations; to prepare the way, by prompt and wise measures, for the full restoration of the State to the Union and its power to the people; to restore their ancient and unsurpassed prosperity; to enlarge the scope of agricultural and commercial industry, and to extend and confirm the dominion of rational liberty. It is not within human power to accomplish these results without some sacrifice of individual prejudices and interests. Problems of State, too complicate for the human mind, have been solved by the national cannon. In great civil convulsions, the agony of strife enters the souls of the innocent as well as the guilty. The Government is subject to the law of necessity, and must consult the condition of things, rather than the preferences of men; and if so be that its purposes are just and its measures wise, it has the right to demand that questions of personal interest and opinion shall be subordinate to the public good. When the national existence is at stake, and the liberties of the people in peril, faction is treason.

The methods herein proposed submit the whole question of government directly to the people—first, by the election of executive officers, faithful to the Union, to be followed by a loyal representation in both Houses of Congress—and then by a Convention which will confirm the action of the people, and recognize the principles of freedom in the organic law. This is the wish of the President. The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birth is a fit day for the commencement of so great a work. The immortal Father of his Country was never guided by a more just and benignant spirit than that of his successor in office, the President of the United States. In the hour of our trial let us heed his admonitions!

Louisiana, in the opening of her history, sealed the integrity of the Union by conferring upon its Government the Valley of the Mississippi. In the war for independence upon the sea, she crowned a glorious struggle against the first maritime Power of the world, by a victory unsurpassed in the annals of war. Let her people now announce to the world the coming restoration of the Union, in which the ages that follow us have a deeper interest than our own, by the organization of a free government, and her fame will be immortal!

N. P. BANKS, M. G. C.

THE WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Affairs at Moorfield and Alleghany Junction—Negro Soldiers Employed as the Rebel Reserve.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
NEW-CREEK, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: A soldier of ours, JAMES A. WALKER, Co. H, Second Maryland regiment, captured in the attack upon the train at the Moorfield and Alleghany Junction on the 3d inst., by the enemy under Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, escaped when near Brooks' Gap on the 5th inst., and reported to me this morning. He informs me that 13 of the enemy were killed and 20 wounded in the skirmish. He also states that there were present under the command of Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, three companies of negro troops, cavalry, armed with carbines. They were not engaged in the attack, but stationed with the reserve. The guards, he reports, openly admitted to the prisoners that they were accompanied by negro soldiers, stating, however, that the North had shown the example.

Faithfully, JAMES A. MULLIGAN, Colonel.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Skirmish Near Tazewell—Capture of Gen. Vance.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The following dispatches have been received at headquarters in this city:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1864.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

On the 14th inst. Gen. VANCE made a raid toward Tenisville, and captured a train of twenty-three wagons. He was promptly pursued by Col. PALMER, who recaptured the wagons and took one ambulance loaded with medicines, 150 saddle horses and 100 stand of arms. VANCE, his Adjutant-General and Inspector-General are among the prisoners captured.

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

The Capture of Azua—Operations of the Dominican Guerrillas—The Spaniards Defeated in two Battles—The Spanish Prospect Unfavorable.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The Turks' Island *Standard*, of the 2d inst., has dates from the City of St. Domingo of Dec. 14 and from Puerto Plata to Dec. 26. The capture of Azua by the Spaniards, under GANDARA, is confirmed. But the *Standard* states that, although it has cost two months of fighting and many lives, its possession is of no great importance to the Spaniards.

A train of eighty mules, laden with ammunition for SANTANA'S army, was captured Dec, 9 by the Dominicans.

Twelve hundred Spaniards left St. Domingo City on the 9th to capture St. Christobal, but were harassed terribly by the Dominican guerrillas, and on reaching a defile at River Jaina they were driven back helter-skelter to the city, losing some 200 killed and wounded. The Dominicans still held St. Christobal, thus preventing all land communication with places occupied by the Spaniards.

Some 200 Spaniards, with 300 rifles, 40,000 rounds of cartridges and a field piece, had been captured by the Dominicans at Yabacoa, SANTANA'S army supply depot.

The Spaniards are strengthening the fortifications of St. Domingo by two redoubts. SANTANA is near Sangumo, and has lately been reinforced by 1,500 men. But there are more than 700 sick in his camp. He is unable to move his army forward. His position is critical, and it is feared that the Dominicans may inflict a fatal blow on him. Two native regiments have been ordered to be formed in St. Domingo.

A severe battle took place Dec. 20, at Puerto Plata, in which the Spaniards were defeated, with a loss of 150 out of 600. The Dominicans are represented to have fought with great gallantry in this encounter, and captured a cannon.

A rumor that Dominican privateers were cruising near the Island is contradicted by the *Standard*.

The *Standard*, in a *resumé* of the situation of affairs, says: "The sooner Spain withdraws from this dishonorable and unprofitable contest the better. The Spaniards are masters only of the ground they stand upon, and the district through which they fight their way one day is occupied by the Dominicans the next. The Spaniards will find that instead of vanquishing the Dominicans, they will acquire only a cemetery."

Movements of Maj.-Gen. Burnside.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE visited the different branches of the Legislature this afternoon. He was accompanied to the Senate by President FIELD and Speaker BULLOCK, when that body took a recess of 20 minutes, and the General received the congratulations of the members. He subsequently visited the House, where he was received with much enthusiasm, and was introduced by Speaker BULLOCK to the members.

Fire—Five Persons Burned to Death.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

A shanty in the outskirts of the city was destroyed by fire last night, and five persons burned to death.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Diplomatic Correspondence Submitted to Congress.

Our Foreign Relations During the Past Year.

British Neutrality and French Intervention Discussed.

Views of Our Government on the Mexican Question.

How the Powers of the World Regard Us.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The diplomatic correspondence which has been submitted to Congress, is in printed form, and very voluminous. It commences as far back as November, 1862, and relates to many interesting subjects. The following points are drawn from a hasty glance at the immense volume:

GREAT BRITAIN.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

Minister ADAMS, in a letter to Mr. SEWARD, Nov. 15, 1862, having just returned from a conference with Earl RUSSELL on the subject of the proposed Convention of European Powers in relation to American affairs, says it was "friendly and satisfactory," and adds: "It is a little remarkable that, both in England and France, the tendency of public opinion is gradually to fall into the old channel of party divisions. The advocates of strong power side with the rebels, while the more liberal and popular party befriend the cause of the Government. This is becoming more and more visible as the struggle goes on. Efforts are now making here, with a good prospect of success, for a more effective organization of the Anti-Slavery sentiment in our behalf."

Secretary SEWARD, in a dispatch to Minister ADAMS, Nov. 20, 1862, says:

"Congress has come together in, I think, a good, practical and patriotic temper. The President's Message grasps the subject of Slavery earnestly and confidently. It would be unbecoming, even if it were possible, to predict the reception which his bold suggestions of gradual and compensated emancipation will meet. It is something to know—perhaps it is all that can be known now—that the great problem of civil war maintains its importance, and secures the consideration it deserves. While the people hesitate, doubt, and divide upon each new suggestion that is made for the solution of the problem, they no longer shrink from contemplating and studying it. If they seem to the world to be slow in reaching it, the world ought to be reassured of their success by the reflection that no nation ever advanced faster in a task so complicated and so difficult. The great question heretofore has been: Can the Constitution and the Union endure through the trial? There is no longer any ground for despondency on that point. When we compare the military and naval conditions of the country now with what they were when Congress came together a year ago—when we compare the condition of our foreign relations now existing with that which prevailed when Congress assembled a year ago—we see evidences of strength, power and stability, which then it would have seemed presumptuous to expect."

Mr. SEWARD to Minister ADAMS, Dec. 8, 1862, says:

"The President is of the opinion that the dignity of the country and the interests of peace concur in requiring forbearance on the part of the Government from discussing the motives, objects, and legitimate tendency of the late movement of France in regard to our national affairs. I may, perhaps, without departing from this course, inform you that the popular judgment in this country is unanimous in ascribing that proceeding to designs on the part of the Emperor, which are not only hostile, but aggressive. The President does not accept this interpretation, but thinks, on the contrary, that the proceeding was an ill-advised one, founded upon erroneous assumptions in regard to the naval and military condition of the country, and a mistaken desire to counsel in a case where all foreign counsel excites distrust, and must be rejected with firmness. I may add that the determination of Congress and of the people to hold the country in a condition of defence adequate to meet any foreign intervention has been intensified by the appearance of the proposition of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS."

After further discussing the question, the Secretary says in conclusion:

"The whole case may be summed up thus: The United States claim that in this war they are a whole sovereign nation, and entitled to the same respect as such that they accord to Great Britain. Great Britain does not treat them as such a sovereign; and hence all the evils that disturb their intercourse and endanger their friendship. Great Britain justifies her course and perseveres. The United States do not admit the justification, and so they are obliged to complain and stand on their guard. Those in either country who desire to see the two nations remain in this relation are not well advised friends of either of them."

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS March 31, 1863, says:

"Your attendance at the nuptial ceremonies of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the honors which you paid to the ceremony at the Legation, are approved. The event is regarded by the British nation as contributing a new guaranty of the stability, prosperity and welfare of the United Kingdom. The people of the United States, well wishers to all nations, and cordially friendly, to Great Britain, give their best wishes that that guaranty may prove a substantial and reliable one."

THE ENLISTMENTS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Lord RUSSELL, in reply to a letter from Mr. ADAMS, says:

"The Government of the United States must either proceed on the principle of admitting all British subjects to voluntary service in its ships and military bodies, and then it has no reason to complain that the Confederates do the same; or it must appeal to the Foreign Enlistment Act, and in that case it ought not to encourage in its own practice that which it denounces in the case of the Confederates. The United States cannot ask the British Government to act partially and unfairly. If thousands of British subjects are to be found fighting in the ranks of the Federals, on the invitation of the United States authorities, it is no breach of neutrality that some hundreds should be found in the ships and armies of the Confederates, upon a similar invitation on their part."

To the above Mr. ADAMS replies:

"MY LORD: I am very happy to understand, by the terms of your Lordship's note of the 1st inst., which I did not doubt must have been the fact, that no intention was entertained on the part of Her Majesty's Government to put obstacles in the way of remonstrance on the part of my Goverment, against the enlistment by parties within this Kingdom of Her Majesty's subjects, for the purpose and with the intent to carry on war against a nation with which she is at peace. It has seemed to me that such proceedings have been and are carried on in violation of the neutrality declared in the present contest, and to that extent become just subjects of complaint on my part. I am not aware that I have ever carried my representations beyond that point."

Mr. ADAMS to LORD RUSSELL, Aug. 22, 1863, writes:

"I have the honor to communicate to your Lordship, under directions from my Government, a copy of a note addressed to Mr. DAYTON, the Minister of the United States at Paris, by the Secretary of State. I am directed to say that this is done solely out of respect to Her Majesty's Government, and for its information, and not from any belief that it has had any purpose or desire to vary from the policy hitherto marked out for itself in regard to the difficulties in the United States. The peculiar circumstances attending the exposition of the views of the Emperor of the French, as made in Parliament during the late session, seem to render it no more than a duty on the part of the President to communicate his opinion that the recent military and naval operations of the United States justify an augmented confidence that the insurrection, if it do not receive new and extensive aid from abroad, must fail. Hence the appearance of an intention to tender such aid at this distant date could not but be regarded as more likely to increase existing difficulties than to overcome them. Not doubting that this is also the conviction which continues to regulate the action of Her Majesty's Government, I pray your Lordship to accept the assurances of the highest consideration, with which I have the honor to be, my Lord, your most obedient servant."

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING FOR THE REBELS.

The correspondence contains many letters in relation to the fitting out of the vessels in the British ports to run the blockade, and also protests against the building of Confederate ships, &c., in British waters. On this subject, Mr. SEWARD writes to Mr. ADAMS, Sept. 5, 1863:

"SIR: Your dispatch of Aug. 20 has been submitted to the President. * * * * I have bestowed the most thoughtful consideration upon your suggestions concerning the importance of avoiding collisions with Great Britain. Your observations concerning the importance of more effective measures for arresting the depredations of the piratical vessels seem so sagacious that I have recommended them for the earnest consideration of the Secretary of the Navy. At the same time, you will excuse me for stating the difficulties of enduring, without resort to extreme measures of resistance, the new invasion which is threatened from the ports of Great Britain. The navy understand that although the capacities of the Department have been taxed to the utmost for defensive preparations and maintaining the blockade, they neither have now, nor can seasonably have vessels that can be spared from the siege of Charleston, adequate to resist the formidable rams which, virtually, with the consent of the British Parliament, are within a few weeks to come forth against us from LAIRD'S shipyard. The new vessels which the LAIRDS are preparing must therefore be expected to enter Portland, Boston, New-York, or, if they prefer, must attempt to break the blockade at Charleston, or ascend the Mississippi to New-Orleans. Can the British Government suppose for a moment that such an assault as is thus meditated can be made upon us with British built, armed and manned vessels without at once arousing the whole nation, and making a retaliatory war inevitable? Whatever view may be taken of the fortunes of the insurrection in Europe, it is deemed clear in this country that the factious spirit which gave it birth is rapidly declining, and the sentiment of nationality is developing itself anew, with an energy never known before. The nation, after two years of war, has overcome the sense of fear, while its temper is highly excited. It believes that, though found unprepared, there are no limits to its ultimate ability of self-defence. It has a Press and a Congress, as free and as bold as the Press and the Parliament of Great Britain. You have only to listen to the political debates in any part of this country to learn that the United States would accept an unprovoked foreign war now with more unanimity and cheerfulness than at any former period. I write this with the earnestness of conviction and with all the concern which one must feel who believes that any foreign war must be only inferior, in the danger it brings, to the domestic war, which so many differing from me thought endangered the very existence of my country. I am sure that British statesmen must know that a war between their country and the United States is unnecessary, and that it could bring no resulting benefits to Great Britain. For the interests of both countries and of civilization, I hope no blow will fall from their hands that will render peace impossible."

LETTERS OF MARQUE.

In a dispatch of Feb. 19, 1863, Mr. SEWARD informs Mr. ADAMS that, as to the bill conferring upon the President the power of granting letters of marque and reprisal, the Executive Government will be left at liberty to put it in force in its discretion. He had had little hesitation in saying to Lord LYONS that, if no extreme circumstances occur, there will be entire frankness on the part of the Government in communicating to him upon the subject, so far as to avoid any suspicion on the part of friendly nations, whose commerce or navigation it might be feared should be incidentally and indirectly affected, if it shall be found inexpedient to put the act in force against the insurgents of the United States.

INTERNATIONAL LAW—VIOLATIONS OF NEUTRALITY.

In a letter of Lord RUSSELL to Mr. ADAMS, dated Sept. 11, 1863, the former says:

"It has been the aim of the Government to maintain a strict neutrality between the parties who for two years have carried on a civil war of unusual extent and loss of life on the American continent. Her Majesty's Government have, for the most part, succeeded in this impartial course. If they have been unable to prevent some violations of neutrality on the part of the Queen's subjects, the cause has been that Great Britain is a country which is governed by definite laws, and is not subject to arbitrary will. But law, as you are well aware, is enforced there, as in the United States, by independent Courts of justice which will not admit assertion for proof nor conjecture for certainty. In the United States, as in England, questions of this nature have been discussed by judges of great legal ability, whose learning and impartiality have given weight and authority to their decisions in every part of the civilized world. Her Majesty's Government feel confident that the President of the United States will feel disposed rather to resort to those great expositors of international law, and to be guided rather by a careful examination of the course of Her Majesty's Government, than yield to the hasty conclusions and prejudicial imputations of public clamor."

After further remarks on this subject, Lord RUSSELL concludes by saying:

"I have to add that instructions have been issued for preventing the departure of the iron-clads in question from Liverpool, until satisfactory evidence can be given as to their destination; or, at all events, until the inquiries which are now being prosecuted with a view to obtain such evidence shall have been brought to a conclusion."

In the course of a long reply, Mr. ADAMS says:

"The history of the past two years has proved beyond the possibility of denial, that the insurgents have steadily and persistently engaged transgressing the limit above laid down. They have built ships in the ports of this kingdom with the intent to make war on the United States; they have equipped and armed those ships with the aid of British subjects; they have manned those ships by the enlistment of British subjects; and, without entering any insurgent harbors, they have sailed on the high seas, committing depredations on the property of the people of the United States under protection of the British flag. In advance of this series of proceedings, I have been steadily engaged in making representations of the danger of the same to your Lordship, the correctness of which has been almost uniformly verified by the result."

DETENTION OF LAIRDS' RAMS.

Mr. SEWARD writes to Mr. ADAMS, Sept. 28, 1863:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 8th of September, together with the correspondence which took place between the Earl RUSSELL and yourself on the occasion of the decision of Her Majesty's Government to prevent the departure of the iron-clad steamships which have been prepared at Liverpool to make war against the United States.

You are already aware of the considerations affecting the safety of our country which make this proceeding eminently gratifying. There are, however, other circumstances which ought not to be overlooked.

This Government has not been forgetful of the agency of disloyal citizens of the United States in inaugurating the hostile enterprise, and in instigating debates in Parliament and in the press, which have tended to embarrass the British Ministry, and aggravate the responsibility which has devolved upon them. The President, therefore, thinks that he apprehends in some degree the firmness and fidelity to just principles which the Cabinet of London has exercised. Nor does he for a moment doubt that a sincere desire to cultivate the friendship of the United States has had its proper influence in the determination at which the Cabinet has arrived. You will, therefore, specially inform Earl RUSSELL that the Government of the United States will hereafter hold itself obliged, with even more care than heretofore, to endeavor to conduct its intercourse with Great Britain in such a manner that the civil war in which we are unhappily engaged shall, when it comes to its end, leave to neither nation any permanent cause for discontent.

[Seven hundred printed pages are devoted to the correspondence with Great Britain.]

FRANCE.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

The correspondence under this head dates as far back as Nov. 30, 1862. Like that with Great Britain, it is exceedingly interesting; but, owing to its length, a few points only can be presented in this condensation.

Minister DAYTON, in a letter to Mr. SEWARD, dated March 30, 1863, informed M. DROUYN DE LHUYS in the same interview that you had written to me that I must give no credit to rumors of alienation between M. MERCIER and our Government, and I read to him, likewise, the kind remarks made by you in the dispatch No. 309, in reference to the relations between France and the United States.

With all this he expressed his gratification, and said that M. MERCIER had likewise informed him that the personal relations between you and himself were entirely kind. This explanation was the more necessary from the fact that the European journals have generally seized upon the *alleged* contradictions in your and his correspondence, for the purpose of fomenting unpleasant feelings. If the journals of the United States could only be made to understand how much mischief they do to us abroad by exaggerating and harping upon these things, I am sure they would exercise more caution.

THE EMPEROR'S INTENTIONS REGARDING THE SOUTH.

Mr. DAYTON, (Paris, July 20, 1863, in writing to Mr

SEWARD,) says, referring to his interview with M. DROUYN DE LHUYS: "I then called his attention to the fact that the journals of our country were now largely commenting upon the position and purposes of the Emperor in reference to the acknowledgment of the independence of the South, and that certain matters in connection with the conversation between the Emperor and Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY, as reported by them, were calculated to induce a belief that the Emperor wished to acknowledge the South, and was held back by England only. I further stated that it had been reported from most reliable sources that Baron GROS had said the Emperor would make another propposition to England to act with him in acknowledging the South, and if she would not do it he would act alone. That these matters were calculated to create unpleasant feelings in the United States toward the Imperial Government, and, if not true, I thought it desirable for the interest of both countries that they be corrected. I furthermore asked him directly what was the *policy* of the Emperor in reference to the South. You will observe that in this way I reached the subject matter without saying I had had any formal instructions from my Government to interrogate France on these questions."

The answer of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS was in substance as follows:

"He said that the Emperor had at no time made any proposition to England to acknowledge the South. That when Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY came over they pressed him to do so. They said England was ready to acknowledge the South, and would do so if it were not believed that France would refuse to follow. That if he would but say *the word*, their proposition for acknowledgment (then pending in the House of Commons) would pass at once. He answered that he had given England no cause to believe that he would not act with her, that the only proposition as to any action in our affairs had been made to him by England and been rejected by her. They then urged that he would make the proposition for acknowledgment to England, which he declined to do. They then asked if they might communicate his views. The answer to this was merely that his views on the subject were no secret, but M. DROUYN DE LHUYS says he never dreamed of their attempting to use them, as they afterward did, in the House of Commons. He furthermore told them that he would not act alone upon any important matters either on the continent of America, and more especially would he not act alone in our affairs. As to the remarks of Baron GROS, he would scarcely permit me to furnish the statement as to what they were. He began shaking his head as I went on, and at the close, promptly said, 'Baron GROS never made such remarks. He had never said anything of the kind, official or unofficial, public or private,' as if knowing the views of the Baron on this question. He disclaimed the sentiment for him in the most positive and explicit manner.

In answer to my question as to the policy of the Emperor in reference to the South, he said he had none; he waited on events. This, you may remember, I long since apprised you was, in my judgment, what he was doing, but I confess I began to fear that, unless events intended, he might think that he had waited about long enough. After some other remarks and questions by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, as to our recent successes, (the importance of which, especially that of Vicksburgh, he seemed fully to appreciate,) our conversation closed.

It appears from the documents that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS sent to M. MERCIER, the Minister to the United States, under date of Sept. 15, 1863, substantially verified the above statements, saying 'In regard to the recognition of the States of the South, the intentions of the Emperor's Government were known to him, and this question was still at the point where our late conversations had left it. We had not, therefore, recognized the South, and much more, we had not signed with it any treaty for the cession of Louisiana and Texas.' With respect to this, I could repeat to him what I had so often said to him already, that we neither sought, for ourselves or for others, any acquisition in America.

I added, that I trusted that the good sense of the people of the United States would do justice to exaggerations and false suppositions, by the aid of which it was endeavored to mislead and win public opinion; and that I relied on his cooperation in trying to render prevalent a more equitable application of our intentions and of the necessities which our policy obeyed."

THE MEXICAN QUESTITN.

In a letter from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. DAYTON, dated Sept. 28, 1863, he explains the President's views in regard to the attitude of France respecting the civil war in the United States, saying among other things, "We wish to avoid anything calculated to irritate France, or to wound the just pride and proper sensibilities of that spirited nation, and thus to free our claim to her forbearance, in our present political emergency, from any cloud of passion or prejudice. Pursuing this course, the President hopes that the prejudgment of the Emperor against the stability of the Union may the sooner give way to convictions which will modify his course, and bring him back again to the traditional friendship which he found existing between this country and his own, when, in obedience to her voice, he assumed the reins of empire. These desires and purposes do not imply either a fear of French hostility or any neglect of a prudent posture of national self-reliance.

The subject upon which I propose to remark in the second place, is the relation of France toward Mexico. The United States hold, in regard to Mexico, the same principles that they hold in regard to all other nations. They have neither a right or a disposition to intervene by force in the internal affairs of Mexico, whether to establish and maintain a republic or even a domestic Government there, or to overthrow an imperial or a foreign one, if Mexico chooses to establish or accept it. The United States have neither the right nor disposition to intervene, by force, on either side in the lamentable war which is going on between France and Mexico. On the contrary, they practice in regard to Mexico, in every phase of that war, the non-intervention which they require all foreign Powers to observe in regard to the United States. But, notwithstanding this self-restraint, this Government knows full well that the inherent normal opinion of Mexico favors a Government there republican in form and domestic in its organization, in preference to any monarchical institutions to be imposed from abroad. This Government knows, also, that this normal opinion of the people of Mexico resulted largely from the influence of popular opinion in this country, and is continually invigorated by it.

The President believes, moreover, that this popular opinion of the United States is just in itself, and eminently essential to the progress of civilization on the American continent, which civilization it believes, can and will, if left free from European resistance, work harmoniously together with advancing refinement on the other continents. This Government believes that foreign resistance or attempts to control American civilization, must and will fail before the ceaseless and ever-increasing activity of material, moral and political force, which peculiarly belong to the American Continent. Nor do the United States deny that in their opinion their own safety and the cheerful destiny to which they aspire, are ultimately dependent on the continuance of free Republican institutions throughout America. They have submitted these opinions to the Emperor of France on proper occasions, as worthy of his serious considerations, in determining how he would conduct and close what might prove a successful war in Mexico. Nor is it necessary to practice reserve upon the point. While France should, upon due consideration, determine to adopt a policy in Mexico adverse to the American opinions and sentiments which I have described, that policy would probably scatter seeds which would be fruitful of jealousies, which might ultimately ripen into collision between France and the United States, and other American Republics. An illustration of this danger has occurred already. Political rumor, which is always mischievous, one day ascribes to France a purpose to seize the Rio Grande and West Texas from the United States; another day rumor advises us to look carefully to our safety on the Mississippi; another day we are warned of coalitions to be formed under French patronage between the Regency established in Mexico and the insurgent cabal at Richmond. The President apprehends none of these things. He does not allow himself to be disturbed by suspicions so unjust to France and so unjustifiable to themselves; but he knows also that such suspicions will be entertained more or less extensively by this country, and magnified in other countries equally unfriendly to France and America; and he knows also that it is out of such suspicions that the fatal web of national animosity is most frequently woven. He believes that the Emperor of France must experience desires as earnest as our own for the preservation of that friendship between the two nations which is so full of guarantees of their common prosperity and safety. Thinking this, the President would be wanting in fidelity to France as well as to our own country, if he did not converse with the Emperor with entire sincerity and friendship upon the attitude which France is to assume in regard to Mexico. The statements made to you, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, concerning the Emperor's intentions, are entirely satisfactory, if we are permitted to assume them as having been authorized to be made by the Emperor, in view of the present condition of affairs in Mexico. It is true, as I have before remarked, that the Emperor's purposes may hereafter change with changing circumstances. We, ourselves, however, are not unobservant of the progress of events at home and abroad; and in no case are we likely to neglect such provision for our own safety, as every sovereign State must be prepared to fall back upon, when nations, with which they have lived in friendship, cease to respect their moral and treaty obligations. Your own discretion will be your guide as to how far and in what way the public interests will be promoted by submitting these views to the consideration of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

Mr. SEWARD, under date Oct. 23, 1863, replies to a despatch from Minister DAYTON, as follows:

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your dispatch of the 9th inst., which brings me the views expressed by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS concerning the situation in Mexico. Various considerations have induced the President to avoid taking any part in the speculative debates bearing on that situation which have been carried on in the various capitals of Europe, as well as those of America. A determination to err on the side of strict neutrality, if we err at all, in a war which is carried on between the two nations, with which the United States maintain relations of amity and friendship, was prominent among the considerations to which I have thus referred. The United States, nevertheless, when invited by France or Mexico, cannot omit to express themselves with perfect frankness upon the new incidents as they occur in the progress of that war. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS now speaks of an election which he expects to be held in Mexico, and to result in the choice of His Imperial Highness, the Prince MAXIMILIAN of Austria to be Emperor of Mexico. We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept the Imperial throne in Mexico on three conditions; viz: 1st. That he shall be called to it by the universal suffrage of the Mexican nation; 2d. That he shall receive indispensable guarantees for the independence and integrity of the proposed empire; 3d. That the head of the family, the Emperor of Austria, shall acquiesce. Referring to these facts, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS intimates that an early acknowledgment of the proposed empire by the United States would be convenient to France, relieving her sooner than might be possible under the circumstances, from her troublesome complications with Mexico. Happily, the French Government has not been left uninformed that, in the opinion of the United States, the permanent establishment of a foreign and monarchical goveroment in Mexico will be found neither easy nor desirable. You will inform M. DROUYN DE LHUYS that this opinion remains unchanged. On the other hand, the United States cannot anticipate the action of Mexico, nor have they the least purpose or desire to interfere in their proceedings, or control or interfere with their free choice, or disturb them in the enjoyment of whatever institution of government they may in the exercise of an absolute freedom, establish. It is proper, also, that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS should be informed that the United States continue to regard Mexico as the theatre of a war which has not yet ended in the subversion of the Government long existing there, with which the United States remain in the relation of peace and sincere friendship, and that for this reason the United States are not now at liberty to consider the question of recorgnizing a Government which, in the further chances of war, may come into its place. The United States, consistently with their principles, can do no otherwise than leave the destinies of Mexico in the keeping of her people, and recognize their sovereignty and independence in whatever form they themselves shall choose that this sovereignty and independence shall be manifested.

Mr. AZOJO, signing himself Under Secretary of State and of Foreign Affairs to the Mexican Empire, addressed, July 20, 1863, a communication to Mr. SEWARD, "to the end that he might be pleased to place within the knowledge of his Government the recent important events which have finally resulted in the organization of an appropriate, strong and durable Government, with the view that the nation might be constituted." He then informs him of what had been done to establish the empire, and the solemn decree as the result of their labors. Consequently, the undersigned (Mr. J. M. AZOJO) relies on the moral coöperation of the Governments which are friendly to Mexico, among which he has the satisfaction of enumerating that of the United States of America, which has given so many proofs of its interest in the happiness of Mexico."

The correspondence with France occupies 131 printed pages; and that, like that with Great Britain, contains subjects of interest not included in the above condensation.

RUSSIA.

The information from Russia is represented to be as heretofore.

Mr. SEWARD, in writing to Chargé d'Affaires BAYARD TAYLOR, says: "She has our friendship in every case, in preference to any other European Power, simply because she always wishes us well, and leaves us to conduct our affairs as we think best."

Mr. TAYLOR, in writing to Mr. SEWARD, Jan. 21, 1863, says: "I have just returned from an interview with Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. 'Tell Mr. SEWARD,' said he, 'that the policy of Russia in regard to the United States is fixed, and will not be changed by the course adopted by any other nation. We greatly desire, as you know, the termination of your unfortunate struggle; but we shall not offer our friendly mediation until it is certain of being accepted by both sides—by the Federal Government and by the Southern States. We earnestly hope for the maintenance of the Union, but at the same time we have no hostility to the Southern people, and, for the sake of both sides, we shall gladly proffer our services when they are mutually requested, but not until then.'

And the Emperor expressed to Minister CLAY, in May last, that he bore in memory the friendly expressions formerly used in regard to the United States, and that nothing would be wanting on his part to make permanent the friendly relations of the past."

NETHERLANDS.

The affairs of the Netherlands are communicated by Minister PIKE. He says, writing to Mr. SEWARD: "The question of the recognition of the Confederate States by the leading Powers, it is now plain, is indefinitely postponed. It seems to be, at last, authoritatively proclaimed that, until the United States desist from their attempt to put down the rebellion, the Great States will not recognize the 'Confederate Government.'"

Mr. SEWARD, writing to Mr. PIKE, Oct. 10, 1863, says: "There are indications that the world's patience toward the utterly vicious insurrection in this country is beginning to fail. I interpret in this way: The report of European opinions you have given to me, concurring as it does with the statements of others of our representatives abroad."

CHINA.

Minister BURLINGAME advises the Government of affairs in the "Celestial Kingdom." He says he has established the most friendly relations with the Chinese Government.

Mr. SEWARD writes to him Sept. 9, 1863: "The policy which you have adopted in the conduct of your difficult and responsible mission is able and wise, and it is also just toward the Chinese Government and people, and liberal toward all other nations. It is an occasion of special felicitation that it meets the concurrence of the enlightened Representatives of Great Britain, Russia and France. One may very reasonably fear that the beneficial policy thus agreed upon would fall into disuse if these Ministers, or any of them, should at any time give place to less intelligent and able statesmen. But this consideration does not deter the President from giving it his entire approval; and he sincerely hopes that a successful trial of it, during the residence of those Ministers in China, will render its continuance afterward a cardinal fact in the policy of all the maritime Powers."

SPAIN.

Mr. SEWARD to Charge d' Affaires PERRY, Sept. 3, 1863, says: "The President is pleased with the assurance from the Marquis DE MIRAFLORES that the Government of Spain still adheres to its policy of withholding recognition from the insurgents."

After stating that Mr. PERRY has not erred in bringing to the knowledge of the Marquis the bearing of the present civil war upon the question of Slavery, at home as well as abroad, Mr. SEWARD says:

"The Spanish Government can easily determine for itself whether the continued enjoyment of Cuba with Slavery is more likely to be secured by a recognition of the insurgents, which would be an act hostile to the United States, than it will be secured by the policy of cordial friendship toward the United States, which has induced them for sixty years to respect that occupation themselves, and to insist upon its being respected by all other nations.

The United States Government do not want any more territories—certainly they do not want any more slaveholding territories.

The United States Government is not a forcible propagandist of emancipation even at home, although it does not hesitate to strike Slavery down when it rises in resistance to the Government. Much less is this Government an armed propagandist of emancipation or any other policy in foreign countries. But it certainly could not, if assailed by any foreign Slaveholding Power, show any greater forbearance towards the Slavery maintained by a foreign army than it shows to domestic Slavery when employed by the Government against the insurgents."

AUSTRIA.

Mr. SEWARD, in writing to Mr. MOTLEY, Sept. 26, 1863, says: "The United States are not indifferent to the events which are occurring in Mexico. While the Governments of these two countries are not improperly left in any uncertainty about the sentiments of the United States, the reported relations of a member of the Imperial family of Austria to these events, do not seem sufficient to justify this Government in making any representations on that subject to the Government of the Emperor. This candor and fairness toward the United States, warrant the President in believing, as he firmly does, that His Majesty will not suffer his Government to be engaged in any proceeding hostile or injurious to the United States."

The Secretary thanks Mr. MOTLEY for his interesting summary of the recent movements at Frankfort for the reorganization of the States of Germany, and says: "The United States entertain such cordial sentiments toward the States of Germany, severally, as must forbid any proceedings calculated to embarrass the just action of either of them for its own security and advancement. But this feeling ought not to restrain us from saying that every effort to consolidate all the German States under a federation which would promote the common development and progress of the entire Fatherland would be hailed in this country with profound satisfaction."

PRUSSIA.

The correspondence is brief. Mr. SEWARD to Minister JUDD, Dec. 1, 1862, says: "The President profoundly desires the security and welfare of Prussia, and he therefore earnestly hopes that by wise and just counsels the difficulties which are now threatening the peace of the Kingdom may be averted, without a sacrifice of the liberties of its very enlightened and generous people."

Minister JUDD, writing September 9, 1863, to Mr. SEWARD, says: "The Congress of German Princes at Frankfort has closed its labors. The Austrian scheme has received the sanction of nearly all the Princes, and they have now in a joint letter submitted it to the King of Prussia for his acceptance. It is however manifest that it will not be accepted, and that the scheme must fall, unless Austria can induce a number of Princes to join it in a separate Confederation, a course which, like secession in the United States, would result in war, and hence it will not be ventured upon."

JAPAN.

The documents are voluminous, detailing the troubles, etc., in that Kingdom.

Under date of Sept. 1, 1863, Minister PRUYN is instructed to demand of the Government of the Tycoon a compliance with treaty stipulations—the prompt payment of a sum sufficient to indemnify all the losses which were sustained by himself and other members of the Legation on the occasion of the firing of his official residence; to demand that diligent efforts be made to discover the incendiaries and bring them to condign punishment; to demand proper and adequate guarantees for his safe return to Yeddo, and the permanent reëstablishment of the Legation there without delay. "Insist on the full observance of the treaties between the United States and Japan in all the particulars which have not been heretofore waived or postponed by this Government, and demand reasonable indemnity, to be fixed by himself, for the injuries which have been sustained by any American citizens from any acts of violence committed against them by Japanese subjects; and he will further demand that diligent efforts be made by the Tycoon's Government to bring the aggressors to justice, and to inflict upon them such punishment as will be calculated to prevent further outrages of the same kind." Mr. PRUYN is authorized to employ the naval force at his command to protect himself, the Legation and others of our countrymen under any circumstances which may occur; and he will inform the Government of the Tycoon that the United States will, as they shall find occasion, send additional forces to maintain the foregoing demands.

Mr. SEWARD, under date of Oct. 3, 1863, writes to Mr. PRUYN:

"Having been advised by your dispatch of the 8th of August, which came from San Francisco by telegraph, that the Tycoon has returned to Yeddo, and that your relations with his Government are much improved, I deem it inexpedient to restrain your discretion at present by special instructions, but cheerfully wait the development of events which must have occurred since that communication was sent."

ROME.

Among the documents is one dated April 4, 1863, in which Minister BLATCHFORD says to Mr. SEWARD:

"His Holiness as well as the Cardinal Secretary are decided friends of the Union, and ardently desire that its integrity may be preserved. The latter was strong in his hopes that the North would speedily subdue the rebellion."

ITALY.

Mr. SEWARD, writing to Minister MARSH, July 25, 1863, says: "The President expects you to express to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the sincere satisfaction of this Government with the answer which was given by him to the proposition of the British Government concerning visits of the insurgent vessels in Italian ports. Their recognition of the insurgents as a belligerent was an unnecessary proceeding on the part of Her Majesty's Government. It has been very injurious to the United States, while it has brought to the British nation itself only troublesome inconvenience, and requires constant efforts to prevent new and more dangerous complications."

Mr. SEWARD writes, Aug. 22, 1863:

"The assurance of Mr. CERUTI of the continued sympathy of his Government for our cause is very gratifying. Italy cannot know how soon the principle of nationality, which we are maintaining, may become important to herself. We are acting on a fixed policy of consideration by all free Governments liable to be assailed by reactionary movements."

BELGIUM.

In a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD to Minister SANFORD, Sept. 28, 1863, he says:

"I have submitted to the President your dispatch of Sept. 4. The representations you have made to His Majesty, as herein expressed, seem to have been discreet and proper, and the liberal and friendly sentiments he expressed in reply are cordially appreciated. If we do not mistake, the civil war is now become so ruinous to those who began it recklessly and without just cause, as to induce anxious consideration about the probable result. This is not submission, nor is it reconciliation, but it is the first stage on the road to peace. As we advance to meet the problem of reconciliation, many of its difficulties, which at a distance seem so serious as to create divisions among the friends of the Union, may be expected to disappear. Prudence, therefore, requires that we should not prematurely engage in the discussion of them."

TURKEY.

Minister MORRIS has kept the Government advised in that country. Mr. SEWARD writes to him Sept. 8, 1863: "The circular which you have addressed to American Consuls in Turkey is approved. The Government receives with lively satisfaction the information you have conveyed of a great domestic reform in the administration of customs in the Empire, and you are authorized to congratulate the Sultan."

DENMARK.

Minister WOODS writes to Mr. SEWARD, April 14, 1863: "Since my last dispatch, I have had the pleasure of reading to and hearing with the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Mr. HALL.) the resolutions of the United States Congress on foreign interference. They received his unqualified assent. With these before the world, and an energetic enforcement of the conscription at home, Europe will learn that we are not under the control of the mob, as she has been taught. It now looks as if by another year we can put down the rebellion by starvation, if in no other way."

EGYPT.

Consul-Gen. THAYER writes to Mr. SEWARD that a very marked stimulus has been imparted to the production of cotton in Egypt, in consequence of the continued failure of the supply from America.

Mr. SEWARD says this news is very satisfactory. The President, he says, is gratified with the new evidences which your dispatch brings of the friendized to assure him that -n all his enterprises for the improvement of his people and important domain, he has the sympathies and best wishes of the Government of His Highness, the Pacha, and you are authorment and people of the United States.

MEXICO.

Minister CORWIN, it appears from the correspondence, has kept our Government advised of the political and military situation of Mexico.

Under date of August last, Secretary SEWARD writes to him. "The President is inclined to approve the decision you made in declining the invitation of the Mexican Government to leave with it the ancient Capital and repair to San Luis. What would be the most convenient and favorable position for the location with reference to the protection of American rights in Mexico, is a question that depends much on the contingencies of war, which, though they may be imminent, cannot, at least at this distance from the theatre of conflict, be anticipated. It is not perceived how you could effectually assert those interests at the present moment by representatives to the Government at San Luis, which is cut off from all communication with the Legation. While, on the other hand, you will not be expected to address yourself, under the present circumstances, to the new Provisional Government which bears sway at the Capital."

BRAZIL.

Minister WEBB has kept the Government fully advised of affairs in Brazil.

In May last he called the attention of the Brazilian Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to a gross breach of neutrality, perpetrated and then being perpetrated on the part of the representatives of His Majesty's Government in the ports of Pernambuco and Bahia. The ports of Brazil, he says, are made harbors of refuge and places of resort, and departure for these piratical vessels—the *Alabama*, *Georgia*, and *Florida*—avowedly designed to prey upon the commerce of the United States. He asks the Imperial Government to promptly visit upon the offending Governors the punishment they have so richly merited. He shows the right of the United States to demand the capture of the pirate *Alabama* by Brazil, if possible, as a duty due alike to itself, to the United States, to humanity, and to civilization.

To this the Marquis D'ABRANTIS positively declares the Government of his Majesty is firmly resolved to maintain, and to cause to be respected, the neutrality in the terms in which it was declared it assumed it; and what is important declares that it is not disposed to allow this neutrality to be violated in any way by those interested in the contest, still less by the delegates of the Government itself.

Secretary SEWARD, in a letter to Mr. WEBB, says: "The painful impressions which these transactions have made were alleviated by the extraordinary diligence exercised on your part in bringing the transaction home to the knowledge of the Emperor's Government, and by the prompt, just and friendly proceedings which that Government has adopted.

I forbear from raising the question whether indemnities will be due to the United States for the losses and injuries inflicted upon their citizens, until we shall have received more authentic information of the circumstances which attended the transaction."

CHILI.

The correspondence shows much friendliness between Chili and the United States.

Minister NELSON, in a letter to Secretary SEWARD, January last, narrating a conversation with the Chilian Foreign Secretary, says: "I availed myself of the occasion to assure the Minister of the satisfaction with which my Government had been made aware of the generous sympathy and confidence expressed by Chili in the success of our arms in the present struggle, and reiterated the assurance that the United States never for one moment admitted the possibility of the severance of the Union, or the destruction of the best and wisest Government in the world by the hand of faction."

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

The Status of Foreigners—Request by the Government that They should Remove from Kanagawa—Refusal on the Part of the Foreigners—Falling Off of Trade—Rebellious Acts of One of the Princes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Sunday, Nov. 1, 1863.

In my last letter I gave you the particulars of the assassination of the French officer, but a mile or so outside the town. His funeral took place the next day, attended by several bands of music and the sea and land forces, with a large concourse of the citizens. The Governor and his staff paid several visits to the French Minister, expressing his regrets each time that any such thing had occurred, and promised the utmost vigilance and efforts of the police to bring the offenders to justice. There seemed to be much fear and apprehension op the part of the Japanese authorities as to what the French Minister and Admiral might do. Our little community of foreigners were all anxious also to know what course would be pursued by them; but, we understand, no steps are to be taken in the matter till it can be referred to the home Government. It may be remembered by some of your readers that last Summer, when the money demands of the English were complied with by the Japanese Government, a demand accompanied it from the spiritual Emperor, to the effect that all foreigners should leave the country in thirty days, to which the representation of the several treaty powers jointly replied that no such proposition would be listened to for a moment, but in the meantime it would be referred to their respective home Governments.

In any other country all must own that such a demand would be nothing less than a declaration of war. But Japan has hardly yet been admitted into the family of nations, and is not held so strictly accountable, *at-once*, for her conduct in her intercourse with civilized countries. She is probably looked upon by the nations of the West as just in that condition of one who is neither a boy nor a man, and "has a great deal to learn."

Since the above-named demand was made, the American Minister, at least, has two or three times written to the Japanese Government on the subject of an early withdrawal of it, advising them, unofficially it may be said, to do so, and not force the Treaty Powers to *demand* it of them. No very satisfactory answers, however, were received, nor was the subject fairly taken up for serious reconsideration till Monday, the 24th inst. On Sunday, the 25th, Mr. PRUYN and the Dutch Acting Charge d' Affaires were requested by the "Gorogio" (a body of men corresponding in some respects in the Japanese Government to the House of Lords in the English,) to give them an audience at the Castle in Yeddo, as they had some important communications to make. Accordingly they set out by water the next morning for the capital, and, on arriving, were immediately escorted to the audience hall. The interview began, after the usual ceremonies, by the speakers announcing that *the edict requiring foreigners to leave the country in thirty days* (given, by the way, over three months ago,) *was retracted*.

A pause here ensued of some length, when he went on to say: "But we wish all foreigners to go to Nagasaki and Hakodadi, (which are at the two extremities of the Japanese Empire,) only abandoning Kanagawa, when they would guarantee trade should go on as before and all the treaty stipulations complied with." He stated at the same time that the opening of the country to trade was only an experiment, and that they were satisfied, after the experience they had had of it for near five years, it would do for Japan. If their request was not complied with there would certainly be civil war in the country.

The question being asked them if they had not the power to put down the threatened rebellion on any other conditions, they answered they were sorry to say they had not. It was then asked why the English, French and other foreign representatives had not also been called to Yeddo to hear so important a communication. They said they made it known first to the American and Dutch representatives because they were the first who came to the country, but that they intended to request an audience with the others in a day or two for the same purpose. Mr. PRUYN then remarked that he thought it in rather bad taste for them to ask him to come to Yeddo in order to tell him and his countrymen to clear out. Whereupon they declared no offence was meant; but in order that he should receive such an important communication in the presence of all the Government officers, it was necessary for him to come there. At the same time, they requested him not to name the subject of the interview to his colleagues, the other Ministers, for fear they might not come when requested to do so. He declined, however, to keep it a secret, and told them frankly he intended, immediately on his return to Kanagawa, to give them the full benefit of his experience, intimating that had he known what they wished to communicate, he would not have been there himself.

The Ambassadors were then named as having been appointed by the Government to make the necessary arrangements for the abandonment of Kanagawa, as if nothing further was to be done. Mr. PRUYN told them he could not listen to any such proposals, and that the only thing he could do was to refer the matter to Washington. *They* could not see why this was necessary, and wished to know if he could not decide the matter at once,—a strange combination of simplicity and duplicity, diplomacy and presumption. We cannot think they really believe for a moment that there is any possibility of their request being complied with. On the 26th, all the Representatives of the Treaty Powers received a like communication requesting their presence in Yeddo, but being informed as to the subject of the interview, they refused not only to go, but, we understand, refused to listen to any propositions or proposals whatever having reference to the abandonment of any of the ports now open to trade.

Failing in this manner of getting rid of foreign intercourse, we doubt not they will try to starve us out, *i. e.*, by placing restrictions on the production of tea, and especially silk, by preventing their being brought to market. This probably will be the greatest and most effectual way of getting out of the dilemma, provided foreigners, who have had already a taste of the trade developed with the country within the last four and a half years, quietly submit to it. The trade of Kanagawa alone for this year would amount to $10,000,000, if not interfered with. The exports of silk alone would amount to 30,000 bales, which is greater than it was in China after the country had been opened twenty years.

Should the Government not put restrictions on trade itself directly, it is not at all certain but those hostile to foreign intercourse would effect the same end in another way, viz.: by intimidating the producers of the staple articles of exports, and the dealers in them. In fact, if rightly informed, this system has already been commenced—and several of the larger dealers in silk have shut up their establishments here, and gone so far, even, as to tear down their buildings and remove them to Yeddo. The great falling off of the quantity of silk brought into market also indicates that some powerful influence must be brought to bear on the merchants, or they would not so readily sacrifice the profits arising from their heretofore lucrative business. In fact, not half the business is done here now that there was last year at this time. The city Governor of Yeddo has, we understand, again told all the old men, women and children, that if afraid, they might go into the country, but this time they do not see the reason for a general skedaddle—such as was gotten up last Spring. The Japanese Government seems to feel no little fear of the consequences that may follow such warlike declarations as those contained in their later communication to our Minister. Notwithstanding, they take the risk, hoping thereby to quiet, it may be, [illegible] parties, for a little, by a show of trying to get rid of us, and thus gain time. The Government, as we said before, put our leaving on the ground of a threatened revolution, and, in fact, the revolution has already broken out. There are secessionists in this land of the rising sun, as well as in Dixie. The Prince of Chosiu (with whom the United States steamer *Wyoming* had a brush last Summer,) has taken by force one or two of the Government steamers, flying the Japan flag, as they were passing through the straits he commands, on their way to Nagasaki. He gave as a reason for this act of piracy and rebellion, his having lost three ships by foreigners, (referring to those destroyed by the *Wyoming*,) and that the Government, not he, should sustain it, because it alone was responsible for their being here at all. The Government says it is making strong efforts, by the aid of some of the other Princes, to punish the offender, and, as he has declared himself hostile not only to foreigners, but to his own Government, it is hoped he may soon be set right again.

A-SHI-YA.

THE CASS OF THE EXPRESS.

Hobson Chooses to Testify in Preference to Being Committed for Contempt—Testimony as to Circulation.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AT CHAMBERS—BEFORE JUDGE CARDOZA.

STEPHEN T. CLARK *vs.* JAMES BROOKS and ERASTUS BROOKS.—Judge CARDOZO rendered his decision in the matter of examining HOBSON as a witness in the above case. His Honor reviewed the law with care and, in conclusion, said: "I would make an order that the witness attend forthwith and be examined, and that in case he refuses so to do on being served with a copy of this order, or in case he refuses to answer any proper questions, an attachment issue."

Upon the service of this order Mr. HOBSON concluded to answer the question of plaintiff's counsel, and Mr. CRAM proceeded to examine him as follows:

Q.—What is your occupation?

A.—I am a clerk in the office of the *Express*; I sell the tickets for the paper, or sell the papers. Persons order so many papers, I receive the cash and give checks or tickets.

Q.—What is the daily circulation of the *Express* now?

A.—I cannot tell what it is exactly; it fluctuates according to the excitement.

Q.—What has been the average daily circulation for a week past.

Mr. MCKEON objected to the question, and asked if that was the main question in the case.

Mr. CRAM.—No sir. I want to show that our property is depreciating in the hands of the Receiver, and I do not consider that you have a right to object.

Mr. CRAM said they wished to show that the *Express* was going to ruin owing to the course pursued by these defendants.

The Court decided that this was entirely an *ex parte* matter, and that counsel for the defendants had no right to object to any questions.

Mr. HOBSON answered: I have not made an average; I could not give the exact number: something in the neighborhood of 10,000, being a very quiet week and no excitement.

Q.—How many tokens did you print yesterday?

A.—I don't remember how many.

Q.—Have you not known how many?

A.—I took down the number last night, but do not remember now how many.

Q.—State to the best of your recollection.

A.—I cannot recollect at all.

Q.—Has the circulation been less than 8,000 on some day last week?

A.—No, sir, I don't think it has been less than 9,000.

Q.—State the lowest number of tokens you have printed any day within a month past?

A.—I can't say; I think about 40.

Q.—Explain what a token is?

A.—240 sheets.

Q.—Have you not within a month made and shown a full statement of the circulation from July to October, inclusive, showing a falling off in circulation of 3,000 during this period in 1863, as compared with the same period in 1862?

A.—I positively say that I have not made a statement within a month; I may have stated in common conversation that papers were falling off everywhere; I do not remember having spoken of a falling off of 3,000 copies.

Q.—What was the circulation in 1861?

A.—I have no recollection; I will give it; I have it in the books.

Q.—Have not you printed early in 1861 as many as 35,000 papers a day?

A.—I can't say.

Q.—Were you not in the habit of printing 20,000 or 30,000 copies daily in 1864?

A.—I cannot answer that question, it is so long ago.

Q.—What was the average circulation in the early part of 1863?

A.—I have not made an average.

Q.—Did any one in the office have a better opportunity of knowing than you?

A.—No one.

Q.—Give your best recollection as to January, 1863.

A.—I don't know, but I think about 15,000.

Q.—May it not have been higher?

A.—I can't say.

Q.—How much daily circulation in June, 1863?

A.—It was considerably more than any other month. Question repeated.

A.—I can't tell.

Q.—Was the circulation in the following months as large as it was in June, 1863?

A.—I think not.

Q.—When did it begin to decrease?

A.—I can't tell.

Q.—What is the present circulation of the *Weekly Express*?

A.—It is not now under my charge, but I believe it is increasing considerably.

Q.—How long have you been in the *Express* Office?

A.—About eight years.

Q.—State as nearly as you can the average daily circulation in December last.

A.—I do not know; I cannot tell within a thousand or more.

Question repeated.

A.—To the best of my knowledge, about 10,000 or 12,000.

Q.—What was the average in November?

A. I can't say; I have no recollection.

Q.—Did it exceed 9,000 in December last?

A.—Yes, I think so.

Q.—Did it exceed 10,000.

A.—I think it would average more than that. I am not positive.

Q.—Are books kept, in which the daily circulation is entered?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you make a daily report of the circulation?

A.—I do.

Q.—How many did you report yesterday?

A.—I did not report yesterday. Saturday was the last day.

Q.—What was the number in Saturday's report of Friday's daily paper?

A.—I can't say.

Mr. CRAM appealed to the Court against such answers to these questions, claiming that it was extremely improbable that the witness could not remember.

The Court declined to interfere, and after a few more questions the examination of this witness was concluded.

A Card from the Superintendent of Construction of the Kin Kiang.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with some surprise that I notice the communication in your paper signed by Mr. E. M. DICKERSON. In that communication he assumes that the very great speed of the steamer *Kin Kiang* (and I believe her to be the *fastest* boat of her length yet built) is due to drawings made by him for the engine of such boat. As the superintendent of construction for the owners of the *Kin Kiang*, I beg to state that Mr. DICKERSON never made a drawing of any kind for the engine of the *Kin Kiang*. The speed of the boat is due to the happy accommodation of the various improvements in the engine department and model of her hull, and I give Mr. DICKERSON full credit for his agency in the introduction of the Sickles cut-off which has been used by me, but the merit of speed does not attach to that introduction; it bears its proportion with other improvements, and Mr. D. must not take the share of merit which belongs to others. As well might each man, who has contributed an adopted improvement in steam engines, claim that each new success is entirely the result of his action, and not due, as I have said above, to the proper introduction and accommodation of everything that tends toward the perfection of an engine's working. Let Messrs. SIZER & ENGLIS and others have due credit for the *Kin Kiang*. She is their work, carried out under my directions and supervision. JOHN BAIRD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.

Speed of Naval Steamers.

A CARD FROM COMMANDER CRAVEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of this morning, I observe a letter from Mr. DICKERSON, in which it is assumed that the war steamers of the United States Navy are deficient in speed. Mr. DICKERSON is not correctly informed in this matter; there are many steamers belonging to the Navy, which can steam eleven and twelve knots per hour with ease. The *Tuscarora*, recently commanded by me, would steam eleven knots with sixty revolutions, and could keep up that rate as long as I wished. I never had occasion to try her maximum speed, but the Engineer believed she could make seventy-five revolutions. The *Kearsarge* could make thirteen knots, and so with a number of other ships of same class, which could be mentioned if necessary. I may add that in a race with a Spanish squadron of nine vessels, both side-wheel and screw, the *Tuscarora* beat all but the side-wheel frigate *Isabella II.*

Respectfully, T. AUGUSTUS CRAVEN,
Com. U. S. N., Commanding U. S. S. *Tecumseh*.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 651, 870, 182, 580, [illegible], 600, 495, 618, 620, 926.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3243, 2961, 3132, 250, 3199, 2655, 12, 55, 3139, 3179, 3255, 3257, 3260, 2265, 3267. *Part II.*—Nos. 3152, 3160, 298, 3102, 3144, 402, 3208, 3210, 3212, 3214, 3216, 3218, 3220, 3222.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 209, 99, 211, 169, 250, 308, 309, 310, 955, 226, 229, 227, 228, 56. *Part II.*—Nos. 94, 202, 203, 207, 215, 152, 400, 184, [illegible], 416, 205, 97, 325, 226.

The Celebrated Hammer Ale Case Again in Court—The Value of a Scientific Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice James.

Adolph Hammer vs. Charles Barnes, impleaded with Marsh and others.—This case, which was recently decided by Justice MULLEN, on the demurrer, in favor of the plaintiff, was called for trial yesterday on the question of the measure of damages due Hammer from the defendants. The plaintiff is the celebrated Harlem brewer, and the action is brought to recover damages for the improper disclosure of certain valuable secrets in the art

100	Erie R. Pf	b3 107¼	2000	do	107¾
200	Hudson R. R	127	200	do	c 116¾
200	do	127¼	200	do	c 116¾
200	do	b3w 127¾	300	do	116¾
100	do	b3 127¾	100	Gal. & Ch. R. ex-d.	s3 112¾
100	Harlem R.	s3 97	100	do	c 112¾
200	do	97½	3100	do	113
200	do	b3 96	100	do	b4 113
200	do	98	100	do	b3 113¾
200	do	96¼	1000	Chic. & R. I. R.	145
200	do	b3 99	100	do	144¾
300	Read. R. ex-div	116¾	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	50
200	do	s3 116¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	87¾
200	do	b3 117	500	do	87½
200	do	117	500	do	b3 87¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div	129	100	do	87¾
200	do	c 129¾	400	do	b3 87¾
50	do	129¾	200	do	c 87¾
500	do	130	200	do	c 87¾
200	do	c 129¾	400	do	c 87
100	do	c 130	100	do	c 86¾
500	do	130¾	400	do	87¼
1300	do	130¼	200	do	b3 87¾
100	do	c 130¼	100	Cumb. Coal	48
200	do	130¾			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	Am. Gold	159¼	100	Ill. Cen. Full Pd	122
20,000	do	s3 159¾	700	do	121
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b2 128¾	300	do	120
50	do	b3 128¾	150	Ill. Cen. R ex-div	132
1700	Erie R. ex-div	b3 109	800	do	131
1100	do	b3 109¼	100	do	131¾
2550	do	109	900	do	131½
200	do	b5 109¾	300	do	b10 131¾
600	do	s3 109	300	do	131½
100	do	109¾	300	do	131¾
200	Erie Railway Pr	101¾	600	Cle. & Pitts. R	116
200	Hud. River R.	s3 128	200	do	b3 116
200	do	128	2100	do	115¾
100	do	b10 128¾	200	do b in a w	116
200	Harlem R.	b3 98¾	200	Gal. & C. R. ex-d	114½
1700	do	b3 99	100	do	114¾
600	Reading R ex-d	117¾	300	do	114¾
300	do	117¾	100	Chi. & R. I.	144½
400	Mich. Cen. R	137¾	300	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	87
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	b3 87¾	350	do	b3 87¾
200	do	87¾	100	Tol. & Wab.	b10 56
200	do	b2 87¾			

TUESDAY, Jan. 19—P. M.

The Brokers on the Stock Exchange, who are the largest borrowers at present, found a fair supply of Money to-day, at 7 per cent., but not equal, in all cases, to their wants, owing to the constantly increasing speculation on the railway list. Where resort is had to the double negotiation of borrowing the new Legal-Tender 5 per cents, with accrued interest, the cost of Money is made from 10 to 12 per cent. As remarked yesterday, this difference is not regarded in the speculative movement of the Street which goes up or down 1@2, and not unfrequently 3@5 per cent. per day. This movement appeared to take a fresh impetus to-day, led by Illinois Central Scrip, which rapidly advanced *eight per cent.* on the first sales after the dividend marked off yesterday afternoon; that is, from 124 to 132 ex-dividend, equal to 136 against 122 last week with the dividend on. The sales at the extreme advance of the Second Board this afternoon were 7,000 shares, and after the breaking up of the Board, we heard of further sales at 133@132½ per cent. In other descriptions on the Railway list, there was a very strong sympathy with this particular Stock; the strongest in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Michigan Central and Erie. The last named, which was heavily realized on yesterday morning at 109@109¼ ex-dividend, and subsequently fell off to 107¾ ₩ cent., took a new start and went up at the Second Board to 108¾ for the opening. Hudson and New-York Central were also higher, and some of the light Western shares, such as Northwest, Prairie du Chien and Mississippi and Missouri, were quite buoyant. In Harlem, also, a large business was done, with violent fluctuations since yesterday morning, 101 down to 95, and up to 98@98¼ ₩ cent. The Government Securities, and Border State Stocks, were steady. The Miscellaneous shares quiet, except Pacific Mail, which went up to 226@227 ₩ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Monday night. The speculation in Gold closed about the same as yesterday. The recent advance is supported more by the *short* sales which were put out while the rise was going on, than by the export demand. These sales have made the cash deliveries difficult for a day or two. The inquiry for Gold to pay Customs continue good. The market for Gold left off 159¼@¾; Exchange for the Boston steamer, 173½ ₩ cent. The Railway list generally closed firm.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	159¼	159¾	Mich. Central	134¾	137¾
U.S. 6s, 1881	106	106¾	Mich. Southern	87¾	87¾
N. Y. Central	135	136¾	Mich. Southern guar'td	139	139½
Erie	108¾	109	Illinois Cen	123¾	131¾
Erie Preferred	101	101½	Pittsburgh	113	115¾
Hudson	136¾	138	Fort Wayne	87½	87½
Pacific Mail	225	227	Rock Island	113¾	144½
Harlem	97	98½	Galena	112¾	114½
Canton	34	34	Reading	116¾	116
Treas. Certificates	97½	97½	Quicksilver	45	45½
Toledo	139	141	Cumberland Coal	49¾	48¾
Northwest	48¾	49½	Mariposa	32	31
Old Div.					

The demand for the Popular Loan at the Treasury direct, to-day, was $809,450. The deposits on the same account from the Loan Agents were $504,083—together, $1,313,533. The scarcity of ordinary Legal-Tender to pay in for the Loan is still felt by the Loan Agents and the Banks from which the deposits for this object are drawn. Some heavy subscriptions have been made direct-ly at the Treasury office, and paid for in the new 5 ₩ cent. Legal-Tender, at their face value, waiving the usual abatement of *an eighth* ₩ cent., usually allowed by the Government and the Loan Agent to considerable takers. The Sub-Treasurer also continues to find difficulty in getting a sufficient supply of small Legal-Tender to send to the Army Paymasters, &c. This could probably be remedied by the Department—and ought to be by the next periodical payment to the army—by canceling a round sum of the $500s and $1,000s, and printing and preparing for circulation a corresponding amount of *fives* and *tens*. New-England Currency is now taken at ¼ ₩ cent. discount, in place of one-tenth, by the Metropolitan Bank. The cause of the change is the scarcity of New-York funds in Boston. The Brokers are now buying New-England Money at ¼@½ discount, the same as New-York Country Notes not redeemable in the City.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Marine Bank declares a half yearly Dividend of 6 ₩ cent. for Feb. 1:

Merchants'	106	Am. Exchange	108
America	126	Chatham	98
City	140	Bk. of the Republic	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Hanover	98
Seventh Ward	135	Irving	99
State of New-York	103	Continental	100
Commerce	101	St. Nicholas	101
Mech's' B'ting Asso.	96	Marine	130
Broadway	170	New-York County	130
Ocean	97	Imp. & Traders'	109

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages. The Fourth and Fifth Bonds of the Erie advanced with the price of the common Stock into which they are convertible for ten years from their date:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104¾	Alton & T. Haute firsts	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	A. & T. H. 2d Pref'd.	91¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Supa.	101	Alt. & T. H. 2d Income	82¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	120	Chi. & N. W. S. F	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	115	Chi. & N. W. Exten	93
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	122	Chi. & N. W. In. Bonds	94
Erie 8ths, '68	108	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92¾
Erie thirds, '83	111¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	77¾
Erie fourths, '88	110	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	111¾	Gal. & Chi. Ex	112
Hud. R. sec'ds, S. F.	114	Gal. & Chi. seconds	106
Hud. R. Bonds, '76	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106¾
Harlem, 1sts '69 & '73	107	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106¾
Har. seconds, 64	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100¾
Mich. C. '69 & '73	121	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87¾
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	122½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	118	Miss. & No. L. G	61
Mich. S. seconds	105¾	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	104¾	Chi. & Alt. 2ds	100
Ill. Central '76	121	Chi. & Alt. Income	93

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer U. S., New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,790,773 16; including for Customs, $301,000; Payments, 3,211,984 47; Balance, $38,177,030 65.

Messrs. A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks, Bonds, &c., to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. See auction column.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (exclusive of specie) from this port have been to the value of $2,871,565, against $3,131,250 same week last year, and $3,231,334 the corresponding week of 1862.

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregate, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	
Capital Stock	$12,835,645	$12,836,770	Inc. $125
Loans	35,458,967	34,896,841	Dec. 562,125
Specie	4,158,235	4,158,125	Dec. 110
Due from other Banks	2,814,183	3,063,148	Inc. 248,965
Due to other Banks	4,001,472	4,330,120	Inc. 328,642
Deposits	39,844,227	37,194,851	Inc. 350,624
Circulation	2,850,891	2,044,427	Dec. 6,464
U. States legal tender and demand Notes	6,925,879	9,486,076	Inc. 2,560,108

The earnings of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company for the months of November and December, 1862 and 1863, were as follows:

	1862.	1863.
November	$129,166 37	$143,747 82
December	135,616 02	149,979 47
Total	$264,782 39	$293,727 29
Increase		28,944 90
For the year 1862		$1,101,033 14
For the year 1863		1,541,901 93
Increase, (over 10 ₩ cent.,)		$440,868 79

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 33 bbls. Ashes, 9,254 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. and 952 bags Corn Meal, 1,250 bushels Corn, 375 bushels Rye, 397 bushels Barley, 4,789 bushels Oats, 2,705 bushels Malt, 4,089 pkgs. Provisions, and 833 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, @$8 62½, and Pearls at $9 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate request at former rates. Java at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34¼c.; Laguayra, 33½c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 30c.@31c., ₩ lb. Stock, today, 32,855 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 21,487 bags Rio, 1,629 bags and 4,200 mats Java, 1,800 bags Ceylon, 1,750 Maracaibo, 320 Laguayra, 200 St. Domingo, and 1,499 bags of other kinds.

CHEMICALS—Are in more demand and generally quoted higher.

COTTON—Is in good request at buoyant rates. Middling 83c.@84c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand for shipment, home use, and on speculation, at a further partial advance of 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last, 19,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 60@$6 80; poor to choice extra State, at $7 @$7 50, chiefly at $7 10@$7 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 75, chiefly at $7 60@$7 65, and inferior do. at $7 40@$7 45 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 60	@$6 80
Extra State	7 00	@ 7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 15	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 50	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 80	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 50	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 65	@11 50

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales since our last, 1,850 bbls., at $7 70@$8 20 for poor to good superfine; $8 25@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is advancing; sales, 1,250 bbls. extra at $7@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand and is firm, at $5 50@$6 60 ₩ bbl., sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey, $6 20 for Brandywine, $6 20 for Marsh's Caloric ₩ bbl. Total sales, 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 @$3 75, the latter an extreme, ₩ 100 lbs.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Are in request at 20c.@20¾ and 14c.@14½c., respectively.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, chiefly for export, to-day, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Sales, since our last, 238,000 bushels, including White Western, on private terms; Amber Western, at $1 68@$1 72, the latter an extreme rate for very choice delivered; Red Western, at $1 62@$1 67, chiefly at $1 64@$1 65; Red do., old, at $1 58@$1 60; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 58@$1 61, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club, at $1 54@$1 59; Chicago Spring, at $1 52@$1 57 in store and delivered, ₩ bush. Corn has been in limited demand, at drooping prices. Sales, since our last, 38,000 bushels, at $1 25@$1 25½, chiefly at $1 25, for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and $1 21@$1 26 for New Yellow and White Jersey ₩ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet, at $1 28@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₩ bushel. Oats are in moderate request and steady. We quote Canada at 90c.@92c.; Western at 92c.@93c.; State at 90c.@93c.; the latter an extreme; Prince Edward's Island at 90c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues in limited demand, at $1 30@$1 50, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request, at $1 35@$1 65, in large and small lots, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in good demand, at from 25c.@33c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

HEMP.—The principal inquiry has been for Manilla at 13c. ₩ lb.; sales 2,800 bales. American is held very firmly, but is inactive. Messrs. SLATER & VIERBU, of St. Louis, speak of the new crop, thus: "The highest estimate we have seen of our own crop in order varies from 30,000 to 35,000 bales. The usual average annual yield has been from 80,000 to 105,000 bales. The receipts from Jan. 1, 1863, to date, (Jan. 7, 1864,) foot up only 55,000 bales against 80,000 bales for the same period in 1862. The stock at present warehoused in this city is stated at from 29,000 to 30,000 bales, five-eighths of which is held in speculative investment; one quarter for farmer's accounts, but not in the market at present, and the remaining one-eighth by factors to be disposed of at discretion. The quality of the present crop of Hemp, so far as we know, is good, and the weather has been such all that could be desired for rotting; but the yield will be unsulted for shipment in the unpressed or rough state beyond this city is pretty generally conceded. Much of it will be left standing in the fields for want of the requisite labor in preparation for market. The greater portion of the crop will be dressed in this city."

OIL CAKE AND MEAL—Are in request at $47@$53, and $2 40 respectively.

OILS—Have been in moderate request at, in some instances, firmer rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 46@$1 50; No. 1 Lard at $1 05@$1 12½; City Red at 80c.@85c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 25 and $4 62½@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32c.@33c.; Refined do. at 55c.@57½c. free, and 47c.@49c. in bond ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 915 bbls. The week's business in Petroleum, Messrs. TURNER & GREIVES notice thus: "The discussion of the proposed increase to the tax has continued to exert an unsettling influence, but with light receipts and a good home demand, together with a rapid advance in Foreign Exchange, the market closes buoyantly for Refined. Crude is scarcely so firm, and is less sought after; but Refined is in active demand at 47c.@48c. for Light Straw, and 48½c.@49c. for White. Our Petroleum correspondent, under date of Titusville, Jan. 15, reports:

"'Oil is coming in quite fast, and the platforms are rapidly filling up. Crude at the wells to-day, $4; on platforms here, $8 50. Refined, in bond, 38c. The daily yield of Oil on the Creek now will hardly reach 4,000 bbls. The roads have been good, and hauling is down to $1 25 ₩ bbl.; but to-day there is an appearance of a thaw."

The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum	6,577	16,220
Exports of Petroleum	3,694	12,916

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Jan. 18.—SPERM—The market for Sperm, although firm, is not very active. The transactions since our last include sales of two parcels—one of 1,000 bbls. and one of 350 bbls.—all at 165c. ₩ gallon, for manufacturing. WHALE—The same may be said of the market for Waale as that of Sperm. The sales for the week embrace 500 bbls., at 110c. ₩ gallon, and 1,000 bbls. at a price not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 18, 1864	2,250	250	6,500
Same time last year	80	—	—

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PRINTING CLOTHS.—The sales in Providence last week were 187,000 pieces, of which 35,000 pieces were to be manufactured. During the week low counts advanced ½c. ₩ yard. The following, according to the *Journal*, were the sales for the week: 1,000 pieces, 56x60, 15½c.; 6,000 do., 56x60, 15¾c.; 6,500 do., 56x60, 15¾c., 3,500 do., 56x60, 16c.; 6,000 do., 60x64, 16¾c.; 2,000 do., 60x64, 16¾c.; 40,000 do., 60x64, 17c., 21,000 do., 60x64, 17¼c.; 30,000 do., 64x64, 17c., early in the week; 36,000 do., 64x64, 17¼c.; 25,000 do., 64x64, 17¾c.; 5,000 do., 64x64, 17¾c.; heavy, per yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and heavy, to-day; sales since our last, 3,650 bbls., at $23 for New Mess here; $23@$23 50 for do., deliverable in April and June; $20@$20 12½, chiefly $20, for Mess, last season's packing, here; $19@19 25 for two year old Mess; $23@$25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@$20 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 50@$17 for Sour Mess; $15 50@$17 for Old and New Prime. ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, at 10½c.@13c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb., sales, 1,000 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon has been in fair demand, at 10¼c.@13c., according to quality, ₩ lb.; sales 600 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs continue in fair request, at 9¼c.@10¼c., the latter for choice City, ₩ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,650 tcs. and bbls. at 12c.@14c., the latter an extreme rate, for very choice New City, ₩ lb. Beef continues in good request and firm; sales 750 bbls., at $14 75@$16 for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $25 50@$30 ₩ tierce; sales, 270 tierces. Beef Hams, $18@$20 ₩ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Butter is in good demand to-day, at 22c.@28c. for poor to choice Western, and 27c.@33c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in good request, at 13c.@16¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—A moderate demand prevails for East India, chiefly at from $7 50@$8 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at full rates. Sales since our last, 275 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13¾c.@14¾c., and Cuba at 12c.@12¾c.; also, 170 boxes Havana, part at 13c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet at 13¾c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 230,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@12¾c.; and 150 pkgs. Grease at 11c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. The week's business in Tallow, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "During the past week the market for all grades has been firm, with a wholesome export demand. On Wednesday the demand was brisk at 12¾c., and some large lots were sold for shipment at 12¾c., although that was an extreme price for that day. On Thursday the market was still firm, with a very good demand, and 12¾c. was freely offered for strictly prime in hogsheads and barrels, but very few lots were offered on the market at the current rate. On Friday and Saturday holders were demanding 12¾c. for straight lots, in hogsheads and barrels, of prime quality and in shipping order, which price was obtained for quite large lots on the spot and to arrive within a week and ten days. To-day and yesterday the prices were very firm for all grades, with an upward tendency. The arrivals of Western and Eastern are very light, and the stock of each is light, which two facts tend to keep the market stiff and buoyant. In City Rendered there is not much doing, most of the shippers are buying Eastern and Western to fill their orders. In Grease there is but little doing, as soap makers are not buying, on account of the comparative low price of soap, and what little is selling is for shipment at low figures, viz.: 10c.@10¼c. for good light Grease in bbls., in shipping order. At the close of the market to-day prices were stiff, and holders did not force sales even at the advances, and 12¾c.@12¾c. was freely offered for Prime in hhds. and bbls., but few lots were sold, as most holders were holding for higher rates. We quote as the ruling rates: 12¾c.@12¾c., and extra choice would likely bring 12¾c. Price this day 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 10c.; 1862, 9¾c.; 1863, 11¾."

TEAS—Are in fair demand, and held with much firmness.

TIN—Is in better request at advanced prices, including Straits at 47¼c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Owing to the uncertainty of the tax question, transactions are nearly suspended. Sales 104 hhds. Kentucky, at 14¾c.@17¼d. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made, since our last, of 2,800 bbls., at 90c.@95c., chiefly at 92c.@94c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business has been reported today, and rates have been very firm. For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d. @1s. 6d.; 55,000 bushels Wheat, at 4¾d.@5¾d.; 200 bbls. Pork, at 2s.; 350 tcs. Beef, on private terms; 1,750 boxes Bacon, Butter and Cheese, at 11s. 6d.@17s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 30s.@35s. by steamer; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 11s. 6d. For London, 45,000 bushels Wheat, at 6d.@7d.; 3,100 pkgs. Bacon, Butter and Cheese, at 20s.@22s. 6d. For Bristol, 100 boxes Bacon, at 20s. For Glasgow, 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 7d. For Havre, 630 bbls. refined Petroleum, at 7s. 3d. For Antwerp, 40 casks Ashes and 1,000 boxes Extract of Logwood, at 22s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Sidon	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	Jan. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Jan. 22	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Cornica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

*Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois.....Feb. 3....New-York....Nicaragua.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails by the *Havana* close Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Nicaragua, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $6 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen, $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen, for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $8 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address,
A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

DRY GOODS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS,
BRILLIANTS, JACONETS,
CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND CHECKED MUSLINS,
TABLE AND PIANO-COVERS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COUNTERPANES,
COTTON SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c.,

Will be offered during the present week, at popular prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS,

The newest and choicest designs, from the last December auction sales in London,

JUST RECEIVED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to offer
GREAT BARGAINS
in
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
SATINS, MOIRE ANTIQUES,
RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
FURS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
to close their present retail stock.
Broadway and Tenth-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Towa Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order, Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, ruffings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and panteletts. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT, expires this day by limitation.

CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS.
FRED. W. DEVOE.
CHARLES PRATT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO., and will continue the business of importing and manufacturing Paints, Oils, &c., as heretofore, at Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

The books and accounts of the late firm of RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT are at our office for settlement.

CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS.
CHAS. PRATT.
T. B. HIDDEN.
LEONARD RICHARDSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE FIRM OF J. B. HERRICK & SON is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. J. B. HERRICK.

The

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—MARRIED LIFE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MAZEPPA; OR, THE UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SEOGAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—DYING FOR LOVE—KATE KEARNEY—TWO BUZZARDS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TANNHAUSER.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GRAND CONCERT.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL—(No. 585 Broadway)—MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—KING HENRY THE EIGHTH.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Morning Star*, from New-Orleans Jan. 12, arrived at this port last evening. On the day of her departure a very important proclamation was issued by Gen. BANKS, calling for an election of officers for a State Government, to be held on the 22d of February, under the provisions of the Amnesty Proclamation. On the evening of the 9th, a very enthusiastic and numerously attended meeting was held at the St. Charles Theatre, for the purpose of taking steps to organize a State Government. The weather at New-Orleans for a week had been unprecedentedly cold. No army movements are reported.

Gen. GRANT telegraphs from Nashville, on the 17th, that the rebel Gen. VANCE made a raid to Tazewell, Tenn., on the 14th, and captured twenty-three wagons. He was at once pursued by Col. PALMER, the wagons recaptured, together with one hundred stand of arms, one hundred and fifty prisoners, and Gen. VANCE and his staff themselves taken prisoners.

Col. MULLIGAN, in a dispatch dated at the headquarters of the Department of West Virginia, New-Creek, Jan. 13, says that a soldier of his command, who was captured on the 3d inst., by the rebels under Freeman LEE, in their attack upon the train at Moorfield and Alleghany Junction, had escaped after two days' durance. He reports that in the skirmish 13 of the enemy were killed, and 20 wounded, and says that the rebel reserve corps, in part, consisted of three companies of negro cavalry.

Lieut.-Gen. POLK, on assuming command of the rebel army in Mississippi, issued an order, dated at Meridan, Dec. 23, in which he recognizes the defeats and discouragements the Confederate cause has sustained of late, but seeks to stimulate his troops to fresh efforts by assuring them that there is still in the South ample material for a continued and successful prosecution of the war. He does everything in his power to refresh their hatred of the Northern troops, by repeating all the calumnies of the Southern press against them, and reminds them that in case of defeat the South has nothing to expect from the North but "universal confiscation of their property, abject social degradation, or death." "The vigorous employment of our own resources," he closes by saying, "with unity, harmony and an unflinching determination to be true cannot, under God, but crown our efforts with triumphant success."

CONGRESS.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. STEVENS reported the Naval Appropriation Bill. The House then took up the resolution explanatory of the Confiscation Act. Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, and Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, each expressed their views on this subject. A conclusion was not reached, when the House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Internal Revenue Bill. The portion under discussion was the tax on spirits. Mr. LOVEJOY favored a tax of $1 per gallon, and Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, favored a tax of $1 20. Messrs. WOOD and CHANLER, of New-York, and STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, opposed the amendments. Mr. MORRILL thought that the proposed tax would be prohibitory. Sixty cents was the utmost rate that could be taxed as a revenue measure. Without coming to any conclusion, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. WILKINSON introduced a bill to pay a bounty of $100 to all soldiers who enlisted prior to May 1, 1861; resolutions of thanks to Commodore RINGGOLD and Admiral DUPONT were introduced; Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill appropriating $40,000 in silver for the settlement of the Peruvian claims. The Senate then took up the resolution requiring Senators to take the oath of allegiance, when Senator BAYARD addressed the Senate in opposition thereto. He opposed it, he said, principally because it was unauthorized by the Constitution, and asserted there was no parallel for such a requirement in any English court or legislative body.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented for aid to the Jews' Hospital, New-York; for aid to the Alfred University, and for the reduction of the milk freight on the Harlem Railroad. A variety of bills were noticed, among which one to incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company, and another to incorporate the Union League Club of New-York. A bill was passed prohibiting enlistments in this State to go to the credit of other States. Resolutions were introduced and laid over calling upon Boards of Supervisors throughout the State to meet in special meeting and ascertain and report the amount of county, city, town and village indebtedness incurred for the war.

In the Assembly, a select committee, composed of Messrs. PINCKNEY, G. PARKER and BULLOCK, was appointed to inquire into the condition of the soldiers at Riker's Island. Among the matters noticed was a bill to amend the charter of the City of New-York; also, a bill prohibiting the use of dummy-engines on the Hudson River Railroad below Thirty-first street; also, a bill to amend the Metropolitan Police Act, by abolishing the Inspectors of Police.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen had no quorum at their meeting yesterday, and adjourned to 2 P. M. on Friday.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a communication from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution of inquiry, giving a statement of riot claims examined and settled by him, and showing the reductions made from the amounts allowed by this Board, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Riot Damage Claims. It appears by this statement that the Comptroller settled twenty-one claims for $7,644 29, after the Committee and the Board had allowed the claimants $9,283 52—a saving of $1,639 23; that 1,383 suits for damages were commenced against the county, of which 415 have been settled, and 968 were pending at the close of last month. A number of claims of policemen for damages were reported by the Committee and allowed by the Board. New Court-house bills for work, amounting to over $40,000, were ordered to be paid. The Board also ordered the publication of their proceedings in the *Weekly Courier*. Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 P. M.

Late advices from St. Domingo report a defeat of the Spaniards by the Dominicans in two recent battles, with considerable loss. The Turks Island *Standard* says the prospect for the Spanish was bad, and that they only control the ground they stand upon, for the moment that they move forward the Dominicans occupy the country in their rear.

Two bags, containing together $6,700 in gold, was stolen from the Custom-house at Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon last. Mr. ALLEN, the cashier, had made up a deposit of $21,000 in gold, which was divided among five bags. These bags were placed upon a stool inside the inclosed space occupied by the cashier, and the latter then went in search of the messenger, leaving the assistant cashier at his desk, inside the railing, but with his back to the money. During the few minutes which elapsed before the messenger took charge of the money, two of the bags were spirited away. The loss was not discovered until the messenger reached the mint, where a count of the money disclosed the fact of the robbery.

Telegraphic advices report another snow-storm as prevailing through the West yesterday and day before. At Buffalo the storm was so severe as to interrupt telegraphic communication and railroad travel. No trains departed from Buffalo for either the East or West yesterday.

The Live Stock Markets are fairly supplied with animals this week, beef cattle numbering 4,945 head; veal calves, 401; sheep, 15,394; live hogs, 6,150. The heavy rain injured the Forty-fourth-street trade, and warm weather at this season always acts as a check to laying in a large supply. Beeves sold slowly at a decline of ½c.@ ¾c. ℔ lb. from the prices of last week. A few of the best—not counting several premium bullocks—brought prices equivalent to 13c. ℔ lb. for the dressed fore quarters, while good fat retail steers commanded 12c.@12½c. The average of all sales was only about 10½c., being reduced by large numbers of poor thin cattle. One very choice pair of premium bullocks, owned by BRYAN LAWRENCE, of Centre Market, weighed 6,540 lbs. on the scales at the yards! They were the largest and finest pair ever exhibited in this market; an offer of $1,000 for the pair was refused.....Sheep are plenty, and sell slowly at a decline of fully ½c. ℔ lb. Fat sheep are worth 7½c. ℔ lb. live weight, and extra lots 8c. Large numbers remain unsold.....Live hogs are in light supply, but the prices are too high for quick sales. Prime fat corn-fed hogs are worth 8c.@ 8½c. ℔ lb. live weight.

Business in Flour, Wheat and Cotton was more active yesterday at advanced prices. A good inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Leather, Candles, Chemicals, Fruit, Manila Hemp, Linseed Oil, Petroleum, Tallow, Tin, and Whisky. Provisions were less sought after. Pork was heavy. The freight engagements were to a fair extent.

Gold varied but slightly yesterday, closing at 159¼. Money in fair supply. Stocks again buoyant, the excitement running through the Railway list generally. Illinois Central rose *eight* ℔ cent. on Monday's sales.

Supplies in the South.

There is no rule of evidence better settled than that what a man says against himself, his plans and his prospects, is more worthy of belief than what he says in his own favor. Now and then, it is true, a man may be met who takes too unfavorable a view of his own condition and prospects, but he is a rare bird. And when we find different stories told by men engaged in the same enterprise, we naturally give credit to that one which is most unfavorable.

We find a very marked instance of this difference in what the Richmond papers say about the supply of material which the rebels have on hand. The Richmond *Examiner* is quite jubilant on the subject. The "supplies of arms and munitions, and military material generally, have increased," it says. "The very heavy losses which were sustained in the disastrous campaign in Mississippi" have been promptly repaired. "In the manufacture of powder, balls, shells, &c., progress has been marked, and, with some addition in the supplies of nitre from foreign sources, it is understood there will be no want of adequate supplies of superior quality."

But the Richmond *Whig* talks in quite a different strain. The enormous losses of muskets and cannon by PEMBERTON, added to BRAGG's at Chattanooga and LEE's losses of muskets at Gettysburgh and in the retreat, must have left a bare sufficiency of both to supply present needs and to make good the annual wear and tear." It will be seen that the two witnesses differ widely. The *Examiner* rejoices over the prompt reparation of the losses in Mississippi, but does not allude to those which the *Whig* mentions in addition—the losses at Chattanooga and Gettysburgh. The testimony of the *Whig* is clearly the more reliable of the two.

So, too, with regard to ammunition, the *Whig* says:

"We know what LEE suffered at Gettysburgh for want of it. We know further, that whenever a battle begins, ordnance officers are sure to telegraph for more ammunition. We have never had a superabundance, and since the port of Charleston has been closed, Wilmington almost hermetically sealed, and the nitre beds of Tennessee have been wrested from us, it is not likely that we ever will have more than a full supply for the army on its present footing.

It may be said that we have a whole Winter before us in which to make guns, cannon and powder *ad libitum*. So we had last Winter, with comparatively open ports through which to draw supplies from abroad. Yet LEE fell short in Pennsylvania, and Richmond was so bare that cartridges had to be taken from the boxes of a portion of the city troops to fill his own with."

But the *Examiner* thinks there will be "no want of adequate supplies." Yet here again the *Examiner* lets out a little matter which discredits its statement. It bases its hope, we find, upon "some addition in the supplies of nitre from foreign sources," which it speaks of quite indifferently, and as a matter of course. But the *Whig* comes in here with a reference to a difficulty in the "foreign sources," to which the *Examiner* did not allude, viz., that Charleston was closed and Wilmington almost "hermetically sealed." The *Whig* is clearly more reliable, and the *Examiner* is pretty clearly drawing upon its imagination for its facts.

The evidence, of which the above is but one item, of the desperate straits into which the rebels are brought, accumulates daily. But we hope that no man will allow himself on this account to slacken one endeavor, to diminish by a hair's breadth his watchfulness, or his determination. The pressure which is thus squeezing the life out of the rebellion must not be relaxed for an instant. It should rather be applied with more strenuous exertion, till its power is not only weakened but destroyed, till the rebel armies are not only scant of provisions and ammunition and clothing, but scattered and broken up, till the currency is mere waste paper and their leaders are refugees and outcasts.

Let the London *Times'* correspondent at Richmond draw as dreadful a picture as he can of the intensity of the hostility of the Southern people to the old flag and the old Government, and their being converted by further defeat into hundreds of thousands of guerrillas, more wily, and fierce, and implacable than the American savage, he can scare no one on this side of the ocean. We know the Southern people better than that, and we have no fears but that when the contest is ended it will be abandoned, and the people will adapt themselves to their new circumstances easily, for they will be treated with magnanimity and liberality.

But if it should turn out otherwise, we have learned how to take care of the wily savage, and we shall know how to treat the guerrilla.

Reform of the City Government.

We are about to witness another attempt at Albany to mend the City Government, by transferring the election of the Aldermen to the City at large, and the management of the public works, including the street-cleaning, to a commission to be composed, as the Croton Board is, or as the Police Commission is to be. How this scheme will work, if carried out, we have too much regard for our reputation to venture to predict, after having witnessed the failure of so many attempts to make New-York a well-ordered, well-managed place of abode. But appearances are certainly in favor of that portion of the new plan which gives all the citizens the privilege of voting for every Alderman. This will, in the first place, secure candidates who are generally known either for good or evil, and who have some claim to prominence or distinction. The great difficulty with which municipal voters have to contend under the present system is, that men present themselves without hesitation for the suffrages of a Ward, who would not have the hardihood to ask for the votes of the whole City, and who are generally so obscure that nobody except the regular politicians knows anything either of their character or of their antecedents. When the Aldermanic ticket has, however, to be put into everybody's hands, people will not be satisfied with merely Ward busybodies or celebrities, but will insist on having candidates—and will have those who are prominent New-Yorkers—well known to all the inhabitants, just as the Mayor has to be, either for honesty, and capacity and public spirit, or for the reverse. We venture to predict that under this *régime* the Board of Aldermen, at least, would undergo a great transformation—that the pot-house oracles would disappear from it, and men of mere intelligence, better character and social position take their places; though we admit that all this might happen, and the "honorable Board" still remain a very extraordinary and by no means creditable assemblage. By enlarging the area from which any man or body of men is elected, we always secure greater talent and higher character, and we believe the rule applies even to Aldermen. The provision of the new law which makes the Councilmen represent Assembly Districts, is, of course, a desirable change for the same reason, though in a less degree.

The objection made to the Commission of Public Works is, that it would control the City elections; and so it would, if it was able to influence all its employes to vote in the one direction; but if its members were drawn in equal numbers from the two great parties, it would be very unlikely that they would combine any plan of electioneering; and it is, we need hardly say, highly desirable that the power of voting the money, and the power of deciding what it shall be spent upon, should be lodged in different Boards. The experiment is, at all events, worth trying, for it is not possible that it could result in more corruption and swindling than the present system, and it might result in less.

One of the objections made by a Democratic organ to all change or modification of our municipal system on the part of the Legislature is, that what we want is "more local self-government." Self-government, however, is, we believe, like all other government, not an end, but a means. New-York does not insist that it may be governed in a particular way, or by any particular set of people. The problem to be solved is to govern it in some way that will secure health, comfort and prosperity. If "self-government," whatever it may mean, attains this end better than any other kind, we are for self-government. If pugilists, publicans, butchers, ignoramuses of all kinds and callings, are the best rulers for a great commercial capital, by all means let us have them; but if not, not. We want *good* government, come whence it may. If Albany supplies it, we shall be only too thankful, either by board, or commission, or bureau, or one-man power, or two-men power. We are not particular as to the machinery. We want light taxes, or else an economical, careful and honest expenditure of heavy taxes; a good police, clean streets, and the liberty of finding fault as much as we please; and we have most of us gone through too much by this time to be very solicitous as to the precise form of the organization by which these blessings are conferred on us. All we know is, that while we had pure self-government, we were the worst governed community in Christendom, and only stopped governing ourselves when we found the criminal population getting enrolled *en masse* in the Police force.

EMIGRATION FROM THE SOUTH.—Among the troubles which seem just now to be perplexing the Southern rebels, that of keeping their able-bodied citizens from running away seems to be conspicuous. Gov. SMITH, the newly inaugurated Governor of Virginia, thinks it a matter of "concern" to see their citizens seeking to evade military duty, by leaving the country for foreign parts, and he suggests the propriety of refusing passports and of making very stringent laws on the subject. The Confederate authorities will, doubtless, take good care not to go too far in legislating on this delicate subject. They may themselves have occasion to go abroad before long, and may have conscientious scruples about violating the laws of the land even to accomplish the highly important result of saving their own necks. Some action on the subject, however, is fast becoming imperatively necessary.

A SOUTHERN UNIONIST.—Gen. GANTT is doing the cause of the Union good service. Having been one of the prominent Secessionists of Arkansas, from the very outset of the rebellion movement, he is abundantly qualified to speak of the motives and expectations which lay at the bottom of it; and having held a high military command in the rebel army, he understands thoroughly the spirit of the troops and the sentiments of the people in the rebel States.

He has been at Harrisburgh lately and made a speech which contained a good many things of decided interest and importance. He said he had always been a Democrat and at the last election voted for BRECKINRIDGE. "The South," he said, "expected aid from the Democrats in the North, but were disappointed. You Democrats talked too much, but did not fulfill your promises; you were too much afraid of your precious lives to rally for the South as you promised us." This was the first disappointment of the Southern Secessionists. The next was in the failure of the Emperor of the French to come to their assistance. "BONAPARTE," said Gen. GANTT, "was really expected to act with the South." But they soon found out that he had no intention to assume any of the risks of the contest, though he was quite willing to profit by what he had at the outset no doubt would be its result.

Gen. GANTT has the most perfect confidence in the readiness of the great mass of the people in the rebel States to return to the Union, as soon as the overthrow of the military power will enable them to do so. And he denounces, in the most emphatic terms, those at the North who are constantly throwing obstacles in the way of achieving this result. He avows himself a thorough supporter of the Government in all its measures, and predicts the speedy return of the Southern States without Slavery to the Union.

WHAT CAME OF A REBEL LAUGH.—A domestic insurrection on a very small scale seems to have broken out in Richmond. The irrepressible FOOTE, formerly of Mississippi, now of Tennessee, who was always in a row of some sort while at Washington, and who does not seem to have changed his habits one whit in this respect by going to Richmond, had a rough and tumble fight on the 6th with Judge HANLEY, of Arkansas, Chairman of a committee engaged in the investigation of frauds. It seems that FOOTE *laughed* at some of the evidence elicited. Now, laughing may be of different kinds, and may mean very different things; and nothing is more likely to be misconstrued. Judge HANLEY did not know exactly what to think of this particular laugh of FOOTE,—but he took the liberty of remarking to him that he *needn't* laugh. FOOTE did not seem obliged to him for the permission, but contented himself by defining his laugh as an "*honest* laugh at least." Judge HANLEY did not quite understand what he meant by that, but he ventured to say that he "doubted it." Thus arose a *casus belli*—using the word in a military and not in an anatomical sense. FOOTE "arose and struck" Judge HANLEY—to use the graphic phrase of the *Examiner*. "Both clenched and blows were given and received by both parties." Violent claims were mutually laid to the contending shirt-bosoms: tables were overturned: the recorded evidence was scattered, and one of the Commissaries present was knocked into a corner "like a man of rags"—says the historian, "which he is not." The bystanders observed strict neutrality by seizing the coat-tails of the combatants with rigid impartiality. Both were torn off, and in this bobtailed condition the contest closed. It seems not at all unlikely that the Confederacy itself will ere long present the same appearance and come to a similar end.

THE JAPAN MUDDLE.—Our letter from Japan gives a clear account of the situation of affairs up to the first of November last. The order for the expulsion of foreigners had been modified to a request to have them remove to Nagasaki and Hakodadi, places at the extremes of the Empire. This request was made at a private audience granted the American and Dutch Ministers at the Capital, Yeddo, and these functionaries at once replied that they should not comply with the request. When the other foreign representatives heard of the demand, they expressed a like decision, and when sent for to come to Yeddo, knowing what the authorities wanted, they declined to go. In the meantime, other efforts are making to drive foreigners from the country. Such restrictions are being placed on the production of, and traffic in tea and silk, that the native merchants are relinquishing the business and removing to Yeddo. The Government says if foreigners do not remove, civil war will certainly ensue, and some of the Princes seem to be seceding and confiscating at will. One of them had seized three Government steamers, while passing through his waters, as indemnity for the loss of those by the U. S. frigate *Wyoming*, last Summer, on the ground that the Government, not he, should be the loser. The settlement of matters in that benighted country does not look like one of the speedy events of the future.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—WAGNER'S great controversial opera of the "Tannhauser" will be repeated here for the second time to-night. All the artists are engaged in the performance, and the chorus is reinforced by the "Arion" Society. Mr. BERGMANN conducts.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The following is the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Jan. 20: Nos. 34, 76, 77, 78, 84, 61, 79, 80, 81, 83.

Terrible Accident.

GIVING WAY OF A BRIDGE ON THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 19.

News has just been received here of a terrible accident, which happened this morning on the Catawissa Railroad, by which a number of lives were lost, and an entire freight train was dashed to atoms. One of the principal bridges between Summit and Catawissa gave way while the train was passing over the bridge, and the train became a perfect wreck. The accident was caused by the recent heavy rains. Fortunately, the passenger train, which was due about the same time, had passed over to the city in safety.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The officers of the Catawissa Railroad Company deny that there has been any accident on their road and say that the report to that effect is a canard.

THIRD DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The reported accident on the Catawissa railroad is positively denied in the best-informed circles. There has been no confirmation of it.

Another Fearful Railroad Catastrophe.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The night express train, west from Buffalo, stuck in the snow three miles east of Painesville, and was run into by the accommodation train. Four cars were burned. Five persons were killed and a number were injured.

The cause of the disaster was as follows: Two men were detailed to watch alternately for the approaching train. The collision occurred while one of them was relieving the other, who had nearly perished from the cold.

Among the killed is HENRY COFFIN, of New-York. The names of the others have not been ascertained.

The wounded are, Dr. McCabe, of Canton, Ohio; J. B. Stearns; James Gill, of Syracuse; W. F. Enders, of St. Louis; Miles Folsom; John Gladding, of Oregon, Wis.; Catherine Post, of McConnelsville, Ohio; John Gurley, of Claysville, Pa.; B. Curran, of Dunkirk; and a number of others, whose names have not yet been reported.

Superintendent NOTTINGHAM, with a relief train from Cleveland, has reached the spot. The wounded are being cared for at hotels and private houses.

Mexican News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Three Mexicans of this city have news from the City of Mexico up to Dec. 24, Orizaba to Dec. 28, and Guadalajara to Jan. 5.

Their accounts say that on the 18th Gen. DIOS attacked Orizaba, occupied by the French and traitor Mexicans, and captured the city and garrison by assault. The traitors taken prisoners were all shot.

This is considered an important achievement, as Orizaba commands the French communications with Vera Cruz.

The Franco-Mexican papers published in the City of Mexico abuse Minister CORWIN on account of his suppressed sympathy for the Juarez Government. Some Frenchmen and their Mexican sympathizers had *charivaried* him.

Guadalajara was occupied by the French without opposition, on the 5th of January.

The Mexicans were making all possible efforts to resist the French advance on Cobina, Gen. URAGUA having 12,000 men assembled on the road which the French must pass.

Gov. Curtin's Inauguration.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The inauguration of Gov. CURTIN took place at noon.

At 11 A. M., the procession was formed, consisting of all the branches of the military service, under command of Gen. COUCH.

Following the military, were the Governor elect, the Legislative Committee of Arrangements, the Governor's Staff, the heads of Departments, the veteran soldiers of 1812, clergymen, county officers, Fire Department of Harrisburgh, and the citizens in carriages and on foot.

At the Capitol a salute of 15 guns was fired by the Fifth United States artillery.

The Governor elect was here received by a Committee of the two Houses, and escorted to a platform in front of the Capitol, where he took the oath of office, and delivered his inaugural address.

The Weather at Cincinnati, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

There are eight inches of snow on the ground here. The weather is clear this afternoon, and the mercury stands at 27 above zero.

The railroad trains are all behind time to-day, being snow-bound.

The Ohio River is open to Maysville, Ky.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 19.

A violent storm of hail and rain prevails here this afternoon, accompanied by most severe lightning. The wind is northeast and a snow-storm appears to be setting in.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 19.—P. M.

The snow-storm continues with a high wind. No trains leave for the East or West before to-morrow. Telegraphic communication is interrupted.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

A fierce snow-storm is prevailing all over the Western Province, and it shows no signs of abating. The railroad trains have stopped.

The Mails per the Africa.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The mails per the steamship *Africa*, for Liverpool via Halifax, will close at 6 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about 9 o'clock.

The Great Fair and the Police.

The Police, ever active in good and generous works, have held a meeting, at which Inspector CARPENTER was Chairman and J. S. MCWATTERS, Secretary, with a view of aiding in the success of the Great Fair to be held in this City, in behalf of the Sanitary Commission. They transacted some preliminary business, and adjourned to meet next Saturday evening. It is understood that all institutions, all societies, all churches, all trades, all professions, all branches of mercantile business, all organizations, literary, charitable, political, and otherwise, will enter into a generous rivalry, in aiding in this Great Fair. It will undoubtedly be the greatest that the world has ever witnessed; it is the intention to make it so from the humblest occupation to the highest. The only difficulty is the securing of a proper location. The Academy of Music will prove altogether too small—and who ever heard of its being called too small before?—and yet where else can the Fair be held? Palace Garden will not furnish room enough. What is to be done to meet the necessities of the occasion? What, trust to the Committee who will do the best they can, and whose intelligence and energies are lent to the perfecting of this great event.

Funeral of George W. Burridge, Late of Empire Engine Company No. 42.

At a meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the New-York Fire Department, held on Monday evening last, it was decided that the department should turn out in a body to do honor to the remains of the late GEORGE W. BURRIDGE, a member of Empire Engine Company No. 42, who was killed while in the active performance of his duty at the fire in Duane-street on Saturday evening last.

The remains were yesterday morning taken from the Engine-house of No. 42, where they had been since his death, and placed in the large hall of Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, that the friends and members of the Department might have a last look at one who was so dear to them. They were then conveyed to White Plains, where the father of the deceased resides. There the remains are to be placed in their final resting-place.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE RUSSELL.

JERRY KEHOE, an old man, indicted for manslaughter, in killing DENNIS MAHONEY, plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. This case was that of a stabbing affray growing out of political differences as to the merits of Mr. MORGAN JONES as a candidate for Alderman. The parties met in a bar-room at No. 57 Oak-street on Dec. 9 last, and got into an altercation as to what had been done on the previous election day, when the prisoner drew a knife and stabbed the deceased, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died. After disposing of this case, the Court adjourned.

Supplementary Correspondence.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO—REBEL VESSELS AT BORDEAUX—TOBACCO AT RICHMOND.

There is a supplement to the Diplomatic correspondence published elsewhere in to-day's TIMES, in which appears a letter from Minister DAYTON to Secretary SEWARD, dated *Nov. 12*, saying: "Although the Foreign Department did not go so far as to promise me that all work on these vessels building for the rebels at Bordeaux and Nantes should cease, but only that no armament and no delivery should be had, yet our Consul at Bordeaux writes me that on examination a day or two since, not a man was to be seen employed there. On his prior visits the vessels and the yard itself had been literally alive with men."

The following executive order appears in the documents, a copy of which was inclosed to Minister DAYTON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 10, 1863.

In consideration of peculiar circumstances, and pursuant to the comity deemed to be due to friendly Powers, any tobacco in the United States, belonging to the Government either of France, Austria, or any other State with which this country is at peace, and which tobacco was purchased and paid for by such Government prior to the 4th day of March, 1861, may be exported from any port of the United States, under the supervision and upon the responsibility of naval officers of such Governments, and in conformity to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State of the United States, and not otherwise.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SECRETARY SEWARD TO MAJOR-GEN. BANKS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1863.

GENERAL: I have received and have submitted to the President your three dispatches of the 6th, 7th and 9th respectively.

I have great pleasure in congratulating you upon your successful landing and occupation upon the Rio Grande, which is all the more gratifying because it was effected at a moment of apparently critical interest in the national cause. You have already found that the confusion arising from civil strife and foreign war in Mexico offers seductions for military enterprise. I have therefore to inform you of the exact condition of our relations toward that Republic at the present time. We are on terms of amity and friendship, and maintaining diplomatic relations with the Republic of Mexico. We regard that country as the theatre of a foreign war mingled with civil strife. In this conflict we take no part, and on the contrary we practice absolute nonintervention and noninterference. In command of the frontier, it will devolve on you, as far as practicable, consistently with your other functions, to prevent aid or supplies be given from the United States to either belligerent. You will defend the United States in Texas against any enemies you may encounter there, whether domestic or foreign; nevertheless, you will not enter any part of Mexico, unless it be temporarily, and then clearly necessary for the protection of your own lives against aggressions from the Mexican border. You can assume no authority in Mexico to protect the citizens of the United States, much less to redress the wrongs or injuries committed against the United States or their citizens, whether these wrongs or injuries were committed on one side of the border or the other. If Consuls find their positions unsafe on the Mexican side of the border, let them leave the country rather than invoke the protection of your forces. These directions result from the fixed determination of the President to avoid any departure from lawful neutrality, and any unnecessary and unlawful extension of the present field of war; but, at the same time, you will be expected so to observe military and political events as they occur in Mexico, and to communicate all that shall be important for this Government to understand concerning them. It is hardly necessary to say that any suggestions you may think proper to give for the guidance of the Government in its relations toward Mexico, will be considered with that profound respect which is always paid to the opinions which you express. In making this communication I have endeavored to avoid entering into the sphere of your military operations, and to confine myself simply to that in which you are in contact with the political movements now going on in Mexico.

I am, General, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, Commanding the Department of the Gulf, Brownsville, Texas.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. CORWIN—NO. 83.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec 23, 1863.

SIR: Your dispatch of Oct. 28, No. 47, has been received and submitted to the President, and you will accept his grateful acknowledgments for the interesting information and judicious observations which it contains concerning the present condition of Mexico. In reply to an inquiry contained in your dispatch, I have to inform you that, in the absence of further instructions from this department, you will be expected to remain in the usual relations as now toward the Governments of the United States and Mexico. If for any reason your residence in the City of Mexico shall become intolerable or seriously inconvenient, you will be at liberty to report to any other part of the country, or to return to the United States. No contingency is now anticipated in which you will be expected to address yourself to any other Government than the one to which you are accredited.

I give you for your information a copy of an instruction that has been given to Maj.-Gen. BANKS since the occupation of Brownsville, Texas.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THOMAS CORWIN, Esq., &c.

The entire correspondence covers 1,220 pages. Comparatively a few points have been condensed from the generally interesting pages and embodied in the above hastily prepared abstract.

The Pay of the Metropolitan Police.

There is an impression that a bill has already been introduced in the Assembly for an increase of pay to the Metropolitan Police. This is not so; all that has been done is the giving notice of the bill, and the presentation to the House Committee on Cities of a memorial, adopted by the Force, and asking for an increase on the present pay of twenty-five per cent. HARRY D. WHITTEMORE, of the Ninth, and CLARK KNAPP, of the Fifth Precinct, were appointed the Committee to proceed to Albany and present the memorial. They did visit Albany, and presented the memorial, asking for the increase of 25 per cent., to the Committee, who at once gave them a full and courteous hearing, and the conclusion expressing themselves approvingly of the application. To disprove any idea that may be entertained of "lobbying" on the subject, it is proper to say that the entire department, from the start, have unanimously discountenanced it, and left their delegates, in convention, determined to have nothing whatsoever to do with it, relying solely on the justice of their claim and the cordial indorsements of tax-payers of the City (which have been given to them by thousands) for its success. The appeal to nothing beyond these, and design resorting in no means to secure its passage beyond the plain statement that the present pay is not commensurate with the duties performed, and is inadequate to the present increased cost of living.

The Committee are alone authorized by the Department to represent them in Albany, and are entrusted with what duties in the matter it is necessary to perform. They have presented to the heads of the State Departments and to each member of the Legislature, in accordance with a unanimous resolution of the force, a handsomely bound copy of the "Honorable Record" of the Police during Riot Week, and resting on it, in part, for the duties performed by and the character and merits of the Force, rely on the almost unanimous approval by our citizens of the application, and on the justice of the Legislature for the rest.

HARRY D. WHITTEMORE,
CLARK KNAPP,
Committee Metropolitan Police.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1864.

The Clergy and the Fair for the Sanitary Commission.

TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to say in reference to an article in to-day's issue, that I think it is not fair to infer that opposition to fairs, and to the manner in which they are usually conducted, implies opposition to the Sanitary Commission, or any other good object with which these modern contrivances happen to be associated. I claim to have considerable knowledge of the opinions of the class referred to in the article—the clergy; and I do not know a solitary instance of opposition, or even indifference, to the Sanitary Commission and its patriotic and Christian objects. I know many, however, who entertain feelings of profound regret, not to say disgust, at the methods which are taken at "fairs", (as they are called,) to raise money. I share in these feelings, and believe that these methods belittle the object not only, but involve violations of Christian and civil law. Need I go further than the gambling which, under the name of raffling, has become such a prominent feature at these "fairs?" On what principle was the "Art Union" broken up? It violated the laws of the State. If the officers of the law did their duty, might they not, with equal justice, arrest those who are engaged in drawing lots for a costly article (in one instance a Bible—Heaven save the mark!) which is beyond the purse of any single purchaser, but may fall as a prize to the holder of the fortunate lottery ticket.

No, sir. We honor, and more than that, we have helped forward, in various honest and law-abiding methods, the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, but we despise and condemn all meretricious and unlawful methods to aid their funds.

G. P.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Tuesday, Jan. 19—6 P. M.

(Reported by E. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers.)

$16,000	Amer. Gold	b3. 159	400	Gal. & Chic. R	115
15,000	do	158¾	100	do	116
105,000	do	b3. 158¾	600	do	b10. 115¾
15,000	do	158¾	50	do	b10. 115¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R	b3. 135¾	1400	do	116
100	do	135¾	500	Clev. & Pitts	b3. 114
100	Erie Railroad	108¾	300	do	b10. 115¾
200	Rock Island	144¾	700	do	b3. 115¾
100	Harlem R	s10 88	200	do	b2. 115¾
100	Ill. Cen. R	131¾	1200	do	b10. 116
100	do	s10 131¾	50	do	115¾
200	do	s10. 132	200	Mar. Min. Co	s30 21
300	do	b3. 132¾	500	do	s30 21
200	do	132¾	100	do	22½
200	do	132	100	Tol. & Wab. R	b3 95
200	do	s30. 132	600	do	95
100	do	132	600	do	95
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	87¾			
50	Comb. Coal	46¾			

Every Soldier Should Have Them.

From E. B. Heintzelman, Steward Seventy-Second regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

"Your medicinal preparation (Brown's Bronchial Troches) is certainly valuable to soldiers in the field, and if introduced, if generally adopted at the hospitals, many sleepless nights of the weary soldier would be averted. Our regiment are now testing their qualities, and I believe are all satisfied with their good effects in alleviating those distressing affections of the throat arising from cold and exposure. They are now daily prescribed in our hospital and at the surgeon's morning call." Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

Why be Duped to the Tune of $300 to $1,000 by the barbarous treatment of passing a wire up the nostrils and into the ears, when a box of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF will effect a cure of your CATARRH AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE HEAD, at a cost of 25 cents? Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon Hand material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Unique, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. G. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Wesmo. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Office, No. 305 Broadway.

Hoyt's Preparations for the Hair and Toilet.—People smile with derisive incredulity on being told that a preparation will restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color and life appearance. Yet this is exactly what
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE
is warranted to do. It does not claim to make hair come in where it has once fallen out, but it will prevent it from falling out, make it soft and silky, cleanse it and the scalp from all impurities and humors, and entirely overcome the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c. Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 10 University-place.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

A Severe Assault, and their Colors Taken.—It is not often that we hear of a more chivalrous assault, and with such dying success, and so few killed, as has been made on FOWLE'S STEVENS' FAMILY DYE COLORS, and that, too, by ladies, wholly unaccustomed to anything of the kind. Every lady in the country should continue the assault until these colors are found in every house. Sold by all druggists throughout the country.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Costs but $2. In hard rubber but $2 50. Also, beautiful mounted objects only $1 50 per dozen. HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, 2d floor, and of dealers generally.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, machine-sewing of every description done in the best manner.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for Silver Plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MARRIED.

FROST—HALSTEAD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at the residence of Elias Halstead, by Rev. H. B. Ridgeway HYATT FROST, of Putnam County, and SARAH HALSTEAD, of Columbia County, N. Y.

STARR—BUNTING.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 16, at St. Luke's Parsonage, by Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., WILLIAM M. STARR, of Yonkers, to Miss PERSE E. BUNTING, of Flushing. No cards.

☞ Flushing papers please copy.

THOMPSON—OSBORNE.—At Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, by Rev. J. M. Johnson, EDWIN B. THOMPSON, U. S. A., to HELEN E. OSBORNE, of Beloit, Wis.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On Sunday, Jan. 17, of diphtheria, THEODORE, youngest son of George and Rachel Alexander, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, Jan. 20, at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 24 Hamilton-place, (Clymer-st.,) Williamsburgh.

ARNOLD.—In Idaho, Col. Ter., on Friday, Dec. 18, JOHN SPARK, eldest son of Philip J. and Maria S. Arnoldi, aged 8 years and 7 months.

ARNOLD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, of convulsions, SAMUEL B., son of Samuel B. and Jane B. Arnold, aged 3 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, India-st., Greenpoint, this (Wednesday) afternoon, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., on Thursday morning for interment.

BAYER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, at his residence, No. 92 Roosevelt-st., Williamsburgh, JOHN V. BAYER, of No. 4 James-slip, New-York.

The friends of the family, members of Ionia Lodge, No. 486, F. & A. M., Empire Chapter, No. 170, R. A. M., and the Fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the above residence, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The members of Ionia Lodge No. 486, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special meeting, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, JOHN V. BAYER, to be held at 12 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) at Gothic Room, Odd Fellows' Hall. By order,
HUGH WILLIAMSON, M.
JAS. WARREN, Sec. pro tem.

BASSETT.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Jan. 18, WILLIAM H. BASSETT, aged 36 years.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 301 West 40th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Jan. 20 at half-past 2 P. M., to which relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Atlantic Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 176, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn.

COLLINS.—At Great Barrington, Mass., on Sunday, Jan. 17, ANNIE, only surviving child of Clarkson T. Collins, aged 5 years and 10 months.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

COPLAND.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, Capt. JAMES COPLAND, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the Marine Society and Trustees of the Seaman's Retreat, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Bleecker-st., on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

COOPERY.—On the morning of Sunday, Jan. 17, HENRIETTA, wife of Jasper F. Cropsey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 73 West 26th-st., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DERAISMES.—At New-Durham, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 16, Mr. EDWARD J. DERAISMES, aged 33 years and 3 months.

His funeral took place from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Lovett, at Castle Hill, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DRAPER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, JOHN L. DRAPER, of New York.

Funeral services at the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock precisely. His friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GORDON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, ROBERT GORDON, in the 92d year of his age, a native of Scotland, and for the last 68 years a resident of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 168 Sullivan-st. on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GODFREY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, of pneumonia, at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, JULIA A. GODFREY, where for the past four years she has most faithfully discharged the duties of housekeeper.

☞ Taunton and Middleboro', Mass., papers please copy.

HULL.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 18, at 7½ P. M., GEORGE C. HULL, son of the late Edward Hull, aged 24 years.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 130 Henry-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUME.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Jan. 17, of membraneous croup, GEORGINE B. MCCLELLAN, youngest daughter of Andrew and Catharine E. Hume, aged 2 years, 2 months and 13 days.

JOHNSTON.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, after a short but painful illness, MARY JOHNSTON, aged 37 years, wife of John H. Johnston, M. D., of City of New-York. Faithful to all her duties as a Christian woman, wife and mother, she has gone to receive her crown.

The funeral services will be held at the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 21st inst., whence the remains will be removed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Members of Eastern Star Lodge No. 237, F. & A. M., and the relatives and friends of the deceased, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

JONES.—On Monday Jan. 18, of asthma, DAVID JONES, for many years Sexton of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, aged 70 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Ancient Britons' Benefit Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Madison-av. Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner of 31st-st.

LUDLOW.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, RACHEL SEGUINE LUDLOW, widow of Ezra Ludlow.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 20 Amity-place, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

LEEMON.—On Monday evening, Jan. 18, after a lingering illness, JANE, only daughter of Samuel and Margaret Leemon, and niece of Robert Greacen, aged 23 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) the 20th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 265 West 30th-st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

LAWES.—At his residence, No. 358 Grand-st., on Monday morning, Jan. 18, Mr. GEORGE LAWES, aged 59 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Episcopal Church in Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

MITCHELL.—On Monday morning, Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock, Mrs. MARY M. MITCHELL, formerly of Nantucket, aged 65 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday next, at 10 A. M., from the Mitchell House, corner 25th-st. and 4th-av.

PULLIS.—On Monday, Jan. 18, THOMAS PULLIS, Jr., aged 26 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Washington, James H. and Wm. M. Pullis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 96 West 29th-st., on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SOBOVIELA.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, Mrs. LOUISA J., wife Robert F. Schofield, in the 32d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, of consumption, LEWIS SMITH, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 13 Henderson-place, Jersey City, at 3 o'clock on Thursday, the 21st inst. The remains will be taken to Havana, Schuyler County, N. Y.

WAY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, FRANCIS SPIES, only son of D. Henry and Amanda M. Way, aged 7 months and 9 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 236 Adams-st., on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ZABRISKIE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 18, JOSEPHINE R. MORRISON, wife of Dr. C. B. Zabriskie, of Silver City, Nevada Territory, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. at 8:30 and 11:45 A. M., and return at 4:30 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 127.—Jan. 20, 1864.
62, 61, 54, 51, 4, 55, 2, 14, 71, 36, 1, 72, 50.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 129.—Jan. 19, 1864.
21, 38, 23, 7, 68, 78, 17, 13, 73, 14, 26, 42.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 31—Jan. 19, 1864.
39, 42, 51, 24, 18, 47, 43, 62, 41, 49, 34, 16, 74.
CLASS 32—Jan. 19, 1864.
16, 46, 21, 23, 22, 60, 11, 24, 20, 17, 44, 50.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.
Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
ONE OF THE OLDEST
AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS.
And all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST.
It does not dry up a cough and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
And by all Druggists.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No 37 Park-row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

USE HYGEIAN COUGH MIXTURE.
Depot, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

FINE GOLD-PLATED WATCH CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Two, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve and Fourteen Dollars each; some of which are warranted to wear for ten years. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.
READ.
HARLEM, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 345 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2.
I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 556-2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!
THE LONG SOUGHT FOR
DISCOVERED AT LAST.
CHEROKEE REMEDY
AND
CHEROKEE INJECTION!
COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.
CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary Organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, &c., and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in Females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.
It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls, three times per day.
It is diuretic and alterative in its action; Purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor—thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.
CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of *Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites.* Its effects are *healing, soothing, and demulcent;* removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the *cheap quack Injections.*
By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.
☞ For full particulars get our pamphlet from any druggists in the country, or write us, and we will mail free to any address a full treatise.
Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.
Price, CHEROKEE INJECTION, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.
Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.
Sold by all druggists everywhere.
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE,
COMPOUNDED FROM
ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES.
CHEROKEE CURE!
An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.
This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and, with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.
To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid we would say, *Despair not!* the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!
For full particulars, get a Circular from any druggist in the country, or write the Proprietors, who will mail free to any one desiring the same a full treatise in pamphlet form.
Prices, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by express to all parts of the world.
Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

ELIXIR. ELIXIR.
DR. WRIGHT'S
REJUVENATING ELIXIR!
OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.
PREPARED FROM PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, CONTAINING NOTHING INJURIOUS TO THE MOST DELICATE.
The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.
This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.
One bottle will cure General Debility.
A few doses cures Hysterics in females.
One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.
A few doses restores the organs of generation.
From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.
A few doses restores the appetite.
Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency.
A few doses cures the low-spirited.
One bottle restores mental power.
A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.
The medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor, debilitated, worn-down, and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.
The listless, enervated youth, the overtasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness of a *single organ,* will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.
Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express, on receipt of money, to any address.
Sold by all druggists everywhere.
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHEROKEE PILLS!
SUGAR COATED,
FEMALE REGULATOR,
HEALTH PRESERVER.
CERTAIN AND SAFE.
For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.
They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.
They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.
They cure Green Sickness, (Chlorosis.)
They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, etc. In a word, by removing the Irregularity, they remove the cause and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.
Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate—their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.
All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.
Full directions accompanying each box.
Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.
Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.
Sold by all respectable Druggists.
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
HAVE BEEN CURED
HAVE BEEN CURED
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
IN THE YEAR 1863.
IN THE YEAR 1863.
Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs; but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases has a good effect; but how to combine its medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, Penn., the proprietor of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and has been put in bottles, patented by the United States Government. We say to the afflicted that Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial will produce the INVIGORATION OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, THE STRENGTHENING OF THE DEBILITATED SYSTEM, THE PURIFICATION AND ENRICHMENT OF THE BLOOD, which must expel from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds. While this is effected by the powerful alterative (changing from disease to health) properties of the Tar Cordial, its healing and renovating principle is also acting upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving the pain, subduing inflammation and restoring a healthful tendency. Let this twofold power, the healing and the strengthening, continue to act in conjunction with nature's constant recuperative tendency, and the patient is saved, if he has not too long delayed to resort to the means of cure.
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE
IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is a great and effectual remedy for
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.
Thousands have been cured of the above disease when all hope of ever receiving relief was gone.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
are speedily cured by the use of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, it does its work at once, and the patient is cured before other medicines would have had time to have any beneficial effect.
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial will purify the blood and cleanse it of all scrofulous matter that is constantly breeding sores internal and external. Saltrheum, sore legs and all skin diseases are especially cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it is good to be applied internal and external in the above cases, as it has great power to heal where it comes in contact with the human flesh.
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
is a great remedy for chronic croup and diphtheria, which is sending thousands and thousands of children to a premature grave. It can be cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.
Out of ten thousand cases where it has been tried in the past two years, it has never missed a case where it was taken in time. All families should have it on hand, as it gives instant relief in croup and diphtheria.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial gives instantaneous relief in cases of asthma and whooping cough. It often cures upon the phlegm and mucous, and expels them from the throat, and the sufferer is relieved. In case of asthma use Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills with the Cordial, as they have never been known to fail to cure that disease.
Beware counterfeits. The genuine has the name of the proprietor and a pine tree blown in the bottle. All others are spurious imitations. Price, 25 per bottle, or $5 per dozen.
Sold by all respectable druggists and storekeepers.
Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART,
Store and office, No. 19 North 2d-st.,
Philadelphia, Penn.
NEW-YORK AGENCY AT
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, N.

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

4p Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

We Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, BANKERS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 35 WALL-ST.

SALE OF SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS.
STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Jan. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of $3,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 23d day of January, 1864, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the State of Connecticut, Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to five per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York or Boston will be required within five days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are dated January 1st, 1864, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's Office, with six per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place, in January and July of each year, or, if preferred by the purchaser, exchanged for bonds will be issued, provided not less than $1,000 of the same are desired.

A sinking fund of 40,000 is specially established, and the faith and credit of the State pledged for the redemption of the above-mentioned Bonds, the sale of which is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session and approved January 13, 1864.

GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANS,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

MEY LERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.
Office, Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby gave notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GNETS & COEYP, No. 12 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing term:

GOUVERNEUR S. BIBBY, WILLIAM K. HINMAN,
OSCAR CHEESMAN, PETER F. RANDOLPH,
FRANCIS MANY, WILLIAM HERTZEL.
HENRY A. SMYTH, JOSEPH S. LOWERY,
AARON L. REID, JAMES C. HARRIOTT,
JOHN F. HOLBROOK, CHAS. E. BLUMENTHAL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, James C. Harriott was unanimously reelected President.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

THE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING-MILL COMPANY, advertised to be held at the office of the Company at Spuyten Duyvil, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, has been postponed to TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., at same place, at which time Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be elected.

J. R. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Jan. 12, 1864.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN C. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 20 Broadway.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 10 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

IRVING BANK, New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Brooklyn property.
Apply to

HAGNER & SMITH,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

A NELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant, thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 1,447 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

WHEELER & CO.,

BROKERS IN

SPECIE, STOCKS

AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 35 WALL-ST.,

New-York.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.—THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only

THIRTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863	$153,811 87
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00
Total amount of marine premiums	$861,714 87
This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.	
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.	
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$701,967 36
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	411,304 40
Return premiums	867,06 7 21
The Company has the following assets:	
Cash in bank	$116,846 42
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	762,769 03
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,986 29 — 921,652 74
Premium notes and bills receivable	236,928 62
Subscription notes in advance of premiums	13,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	33,747 51
Total assets	$1,205,260 67

The Board of Trustees has resolved this day to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, as certained from Jan. 10, 1855, to the 1st day of January, 1863, for which Certificates were issued, amount to $3,296,910 00
Additional profits from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 223,635 00
Total profits for nine years $1,420,545 00
The Certificates previous to 1860 have been redeemed in cash 631,940 00
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 $648,605 00

By order of the Board,

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,
A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
W. M. RICHARDS, of the firm of Richards & Gollins.
G. D. H. GILLESPIE.
C. E. MILNOR.
MARTIN BATES, Jr., of the firm of Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.
FREDERICK B. BETTS, of the firm of Betts, Nichols & Co.
MOSES A. HOPPOCK.
SANFORD COBB, Jr.
W. H. MELLEN.
B. W. BULL, of the firm of B. W. Bull & Co.
C. H. DODD.
L. P. MORTON, of the firm of L. P. Morton & Co.
F. W. MEYER, of the firm of H. & F. W. Meyer.
J. K. MYERS, of the firm of Halsted, Haines & Co.
WILLIAM LECONEY.
A. WESSON.
WILLIAM KENT.
BYRON SHERMAN, of the firm of Sherman Bros.
JEHIAL READ.
JOHN A. BARTOW, of the firm of F. T. Montell & Bartow.
A. S. BARNES, of the firm of Barnes & Burr.
ALEX. M. EARLE, of the firm of Earle & Co.
H. L. ATHERTON.
JOHN A. HADDEN, of the firm of Hadden & Co.
GEO. C. WETMORE, of the firm of Wetmore & Co.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOSIAH M. FISKE.
OLIVER K. KING, of the firm of O. K. King & Co.
DAVID LAMB.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President,
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund.....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan.	Mauritius,
Manilla,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, also for any other Bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the sinking fund.

EDWARD L. BAKER,
Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.
BOSTON, Jan. 4, 1864.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

RESOLVED—THAT THE HOLDERS AND owners of all shares of the Stock of this Company and of all obligations of the Company, or provisional certificates, authorizing the entry of shares thereof, upon which ninety dollars per share has not been paid, be required to complete the payment of ninety dollars per share thereon, prior to or upon the 20th day of February next, at the office of the Treasurer of this Company, in the City of New-York; and that in default of such payment, the shares will be sold at public auction, pursuant to section four of the charter of the Company.

By order of the Board,
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of bonds of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage to Henry B. Bennett and Edwin Ludlow, Trustees, are requested to communicate immediately with MORRIS A. TYNG, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, with a view to securing their interests under the said mortgage.

$50,000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED in a prominent importing house on Broadway: thirty years' experience in the business; present capital $80,000; but inadequate to the facilities for doing the business, which is done mostly for cash, and very profitable: only two partners, one residing in Europe as purchaser. None but principals, with name and address, need apply. Address Box 3,997 New-York Post-office.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DIScount all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office.

J. B. & W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

a loan issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
THE NEW U. S. 5 PER CENT. INTEREST BEARING, LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a first and only Mortgage on a line of road 170 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Airline Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD No. 24 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than thirty-four millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium.

The decision on occasion of the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery of the future.

We continue for the present, to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE City of Quincy, Ill., are requested to meet the Mayor of said city, at the office of VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 8 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOWARD LANSLEY OFFERS HIS SERvices at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT.

(free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the dividend earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (AS REORGANIZED,) CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 10, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have declared a Cash Dividend out of the earnings of the past six months, of Three (3) Per Cents on the First Preference Shares of this Company. Also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares will be paid in scrips of the same class. These dividends are payable on the 10th of February next. Those appearing on the books as stockholders on the 1st January, at the Transfer Office, New York, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in that city. Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Chillicothe.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE, No. 15 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., LESS the Government tax, was this day declared, payable to the holders of the guaranteed stock of this Company, on the first day of February next, from the net earnings for the six months ending on the 31st inst.

The Stock Books for the guaranteed stock will be closed on the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d February next, at 10 A. M.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. CO.,
NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half of One per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividend payable at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 23d inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO.,
No. 135 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT, and an extra dividend of thirteen (13) per cent., free from Government tax, have been this day declared on the old capital stock of one million dollars, payable on demand to stockholders entitled to receive the same, as holders of said stock on the 16th day of December last.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Assets Jan. 1, 1864	389,376 27

A semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., free of tax, payable on demand, has been declared by this Company.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 28 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 63 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,049 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT.

and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

No. 67 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 110 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.

HENRY BREECKMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, 67 Bleecker-st., Jan. 13, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend or Interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars; and of Four Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend; to be calculated on the same principle, and payable to depositors, or passed to their credit at the same time with the said January interest.

The interest on both causes is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 27TH-AV. AND 25TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 16th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, January 14, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the OLD CAPITAL STOCK of the Company, PAYABLE ON DEMAND to the Stockholders entitled to receive the same, or their legal representatives.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order.

GEO. HODGSDON, Sec

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE, WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18th, next.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY,"
No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMER'S BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, 18th instant, in accordance with provisions of the by-laws.

Also an extra dividend, at the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees,

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 227 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 23, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. F. COOPER, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS of Merchants' Clerks has, by order of its Trustees, declared interest, free from

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

5,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at each Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

100 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with w iron hoops.

250,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

250,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

150,000 pounds of first quality *thoroughly-cured* NEW SMOKED HAMS. Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

50,000 pounds first quality canvased sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The hams will be paid for by their net weight, excluding paper-wrappers and bagging.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

10,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, flat head-lined and bungs sealed.

5,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white-flint corn.

1,000 bushels prime NEW WHITE BEANS, 60 pounds to the bushel, well sea-oned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

500,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

100,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size No. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

30,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Souchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

2,000,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

35,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.

20,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

250,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 to 18 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

400,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water and to be well dried before being packed.

60,000 pounds Turk's Island SALT, in sacks.

25,000 pounds PEPPER (Black). Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

30,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels, or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

100,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

All the above articles to be delivered in three equal installments on the 1st, 8th, and 15th of February, 1864.

Bidders not able to deliver on these dates can state when they can make their deliveries.

SAMPLES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals, in *duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meat, Rice, Tea, Sugar, Salt, Pepper and Dried Apples must be in boxes of cabinet wood or tin, fully labeled, and *not in paper packages*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers, or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weight, signed by a Professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1864, at 12 M., for furnishing the Hospitals within the following Departments, until the 1st day of January, 1865, with a supply of pure ICE, viz.:

Department of the East, Headquarters at New-York.
Department of the Susquehanna, Headquarters at Philadelphia.
Middle Department, Headquarters at Baltimore.
Department of Western Virginia, Headquarters at Cumberland.
Department of Washington, Headquarters at Washington.
Department of St. Mary's, Headquarters at Point Lookout.
Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Headquarters at Fort Monroe.
Department of the South, Headquarters at Hilton Head.

And such other Hospitals as may be established upon the Texas coast.

Proposals will be made according to the following form:

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.
(RESIDENCE AND DATE.)

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, (as determined by the Medical Director,) the best quality of ice to such hospitals in the Department of ——, and in such quantities as the Medical Director of this Department may order, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

The ice to be subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge of each hospital, who will receipt for the correct amount delivered.

Payment to be made on duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director of this Department.

As a guaranty of the faithful performance of the above agreement, should the contract be awarded to me, I will enter into bonds in the sum of $5,000. I also ap. end to the inclosed form of guaranty the names of guarantors, certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and —— of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into contract in accordance with the terms of said proposition, and we are prepared to become his securities.

[Sig.]
[Sig.]

Certificate of the Clerk of —— District Court, or United States District Attorney.

Bidders must conform strictly to the above form of proposal, or their bids will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must necessarily accompany the bid.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately proceed to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C., and marked, "Proposal for Ice."

The Medical Purveyor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable."

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor.

N. B.—Printed forms of above Proposals can be had by application to this office.

Information as to the location, capacity and about the amount of Ice required by the hospitals will be given by application to the Medical Director of each of these Departments.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 1st day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 100, 102, 104 and 106 West 20th-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," and "Proposals for heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no securities are named. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN DE LAMATER,
ALFRED MOORE,
JAMES CONDIE,
Building Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 . [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1864, for furnishing this Department with:

Kerseys—Army Standard;
Cavalry Jackets;
Uniform Cloth—D. B., ¾, Standard;
Uniform Cloth—D. B., 6-4, Standard.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Jan. 26, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, the 27th, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the premises Nos. 99 and 101 West 19th-st., in the City of New-York, were set on fire on the morning of the 7th day of January, inst., and there is every reason to believe that the same was caused by some evil-disposed person or persons: Now I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the ordinances of said city, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the detection and conviction of the said incendiary or incendiaries who fired the said premises, to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the said person or persons were convicted of the said crime, that in his opinion the evidence of the person applying for said reward was conclusive in the said conviction; but all claims for said reward not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after said conviction will be disregarded.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF.

Boards for the examination of candidates for the position of Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers are in session at New-York, Washington and Cincinnati.

Application for permission to appear before them should be made in writing to the Surgeon-General E. S. A. at Washington, D. C., and should be accompanied by evidence of regular graduation and good moral character.

Surgeons of the Volunteer Staff are promoted from the grade of Assistant Surgeon, and are selected for merit only.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting-Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.

For paving North-Moore-street, from Washington to West streets, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Beaver-street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, with trap-block pavement.

For building a sewer in Twenty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of North-Moore-street, between Washington and West streets, and upon the east side of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street to the extent of half the block north and south of North-Moore-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Beaver-street, between Broadway and Pearl streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on both sides of Beaver-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and upon the west side of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue, and upon Lexington avenue to the extent of half the block north and South of Fifty-second-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the subject for the improvement of the pavement in Broadway. All parties having plans will please hand them to the Committee, and all interested are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN HARDY,
JOHN FOX,
Committee on Streets.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$117 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,376	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90	Payable in Currency.
	75	
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..... Saturday..... Jan. 23
ETNA..... Saturday..... Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK..... Saturday..... Feb. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	35 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
MOSELLE STAR,
J. M. COUSSINAT, Commander,
will sail on
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 46 North River, third pier above foot of Canal-st., New-York.

To be followed by the
EVENING STAR..... Saturday, Feb. 6.
MORNING STAR..... Saturday, Feb. 20.
EVENING STAR..... Saturday, March 5.
MORNING STAR..... Saturday, March 19.
EVENING STAR..... Saturday, April 2.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MASSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 1st of February.
MONDAY, 29th of February.

Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP WM. TAPSCOTT, from Liverpool, will please take notice that the ship will commence discharging, under "General Order," at Pier No. 46, East River, THIS MORROW, 21st inst. All goods not permitted must be sent to the Public Store. JAMES T. TAPSCOTT.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 11:0 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Toms River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 28th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4 35 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PERSONAL.

A. J.—I RECEIVED YOUR LETTERS, AND WE are all well. S. A. J.
Richmond Dispatch please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
EIGHTY-FOURTH NIGHT
OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT DRAMA,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN'S CERTIFICATE,
for well-conducted men discharged on license.

1042. ROBERT BRIERLY,
Age, 22. born at Glasgow.
In separate or other confinement..... Six months
On public works..... Two years, six months.
Original trade or occupation..... None.
Prison trade..... Laborer.

These are to certify that his conduct under penal discipline has been as follows:
ON PUBLIC WORKS—Exemplary.
IN OTHER CONFINEMENT—Good.
Given without erasure.

DATE, 2d November, 1863.

HENRY TIBBETTS,
GOVERNOR OF PORTLAND PRISON.

The London *Times*, in speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation:

"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-Leave Man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £2,500 back to his employers."

TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE,
IN THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 20,
EDWIN BOOTH,
in the rôle of
CARDINAL WOLSEY,
in Shakespeare's
KING HENRY THE EIGHTH,
assisted by
Mr. F. B. CONWAY,
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
Mr. JOHN DYOTT,
and a full and
TALENTED COMPANY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.
LAST BUT ONE PERFORMANCE.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864,
BENEFIT OF MLLE. CANISSA.
TANNHAUSER,
Grand opera in three acts, By R. Wagner, with the following cast:

MAD. JOHANNSEN,	MAD. FRIEDERICI,
MLLE. CANISSA,	HERR HIMMER,
HERR HABELMANN,	HERR STEINECKE,
HERR HERMANNS,	HERR GRAFF.

Members of the Arion Society have kindly volunteered to assist in the choruses.

The procession in the second act will be of unusual splendor, new costumes, appointments, &c., increased orchestra and chorus.

Conductor..... CARL BERGMANN.

Prices as usual.

The sale of tickets will commence on Tuesday morning at the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 702 Broadway.

Season and Complimentary tickets will not be admitted.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,

Nos. 199 and 201 BOWERY.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR for the BENEFIT of the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, are happy to announce that the manager of the above Circus has been the first to place the resources of his establishment at their service, and that the proceeds of

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, will be for
THE BENEFIT OF THE FAIR.

EXTRA ATTRACTIONS will be offered, introducing
THE SHERWOOD FAMILY,
together with A HOST OF VOLUNTARY AID, the whole forming AN ARRAY OF TALENT hitherto unprecedented in the EQUESTRIAN ART.

Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the door and the principal Hotels and Music Stores. Doors open at 2 in the afternoon, evening at 7.

IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1864,
GRAND LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
New and Patriotic Poem, entitled
"THE SOLDIER,"
with musical accompaniments by
Mr. HELMSMULLER'S
CELEBRATED GERMANIA BAND,
who will also perform a choice selection of their popular Music.

Tickets..... 50 cents.

For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and at Irving Hall.

Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
JAN. 20, 1864.
GRAND CONCERT,
and first appearance of
Madame CHARLOTTE VARIAN,
assisted by GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor,
HENRY APPY, Violinist,
EDWARD HOFFMAN, Pianist.

Admission, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Sale of reserved seats will commence Saturday morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, 1864,
for the last time,
LE VOYAGE DE MONSIEUR PERRICHON.
Comedy, in four acts, by Labiche.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26,
THE GREAT SUCCESS,
"LES EFFRONTES."
Comedy, in four acts, by Emile Augier.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL,

No. 535 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HEADQUARTERS OF PERHAM'S NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.

A series of magnificent STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, comprising thrilling War Tableaux and beautiful Scenes in Architecture, Statuary and Landscape, and the gigantic
MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,
A superb illustrated history of the war, DEVOTED TO THE AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS.

For details of the enterprise see descriptive bills. Exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock: single admission, 25 cents; National Home tickets, admitting four, $1 each.

GRAND MUSICAL AND ORATORICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. D'ANGRI, Sig. ABELLA and Profs. COLBURN, NASH and CURTIS, have kindly volunteered their services for a Grand Musical performance in connection with the repetition of the eloquent lecture of E. P. BELDEN, Esq., at Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, for the Sanitary Commission. Tickets, 25c.; reserved seats, 40c. For sale at the offices Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, No. 10 Cooper Institute, Chamber No. 8 Bible House, and the principal music stores and hotels. Doors open at 7 o'clock; music to commence 7½ o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French spoken in the family. For circulars, etc., address
LOUIS OLIVIER, Elmira, N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, New-York.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Great Barrington, Mass. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, and continues twenty weeks. Address, the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

MT. RISCO MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A superior Boys' Boarding School. Address A. B. WIGGIN, Mount Risco, Westchester County, N. Y.

MILITARY ACADEMY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—For circulars, apply to the Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N.Y. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A.M.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, SEVERAL FEMALE teachers who can teach English, French and music in schools and families, in Eastern and Middle States, one for piano, singing and guitar, Illinois; gentleman for English and Mathematics, in Kentucky; and one for same branches in Penna.; several ladies for music in Penna. Teachers who are expecting to want positions are invited to call or send for circular of "Amer. School Inst." Orders for teachers for different departments of instruction are continually received. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

SCHOOL WANTED

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Oath of Allegiance in the Senate.

Speech of Senator Bayard, of Delaware.

The Internal Revenue Bill in the House.

THE TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Rebel Preparations for the Spring Campaign.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND—REBEL PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

An intelligent printer who arrived to-day from Richmond by underground line, states that the rebels are straining every nerve to recruit their armies, and pushing into the field every male capable of bearing arms—even boys of 16 and old men of 65. They impress, too, into the service, all horses they can find, and give formal receipts for them. He says, too, the rebel Government will astonish us in the Spring with the number and effectiveness of its troops. LEE's army, we understand, has not received many reinforcements, but JOHNSTON's army in the Southwest is being heavily augmented by conscription. He thinks there is no doubt that the rebels will soon consent to an exchange of prisoners, as *they want their men back in the field, and our prisoners are a burden to them.*

The construction of the iron-clads at Richmond has been abandoned. The iron which was intended to be used in their construction has been sent to Charleston and Savannah, to complete several iron-clads which are being built there. A universal feeling of terror and despondency pervades the South, and it is with difficulty that the Government is able to stem the current of popular feeling setting in against it.

THE RESTORATION OF ARKANSAS.

The Arkansas Delegation had an interview with the President this afternoon, and gave him their views in reference to the policy to be pursued to bring that State back into the Union. The delegation urged the appointment of Col. ROBINSON as Governor. They said that they will have the State back into the Union within three months, if they are justly sustained by the Government. President LINCOLN promised to give them a written answer to-morrow. The delegation are confident that they will get all they ask for.

PREMIUM FOR RECRUITING DISCONTINUED.

The Secretary of War has ordered the discontinuance of the payment of a premium of two dollars to be for accepted recruits for volunteer regiments. No payments of this premium to veteran volunteers, or recruits for volunteer regiments, will in future be paid.

THE LAW OF RECEPTIONS.

The *Republican* thus correctly publishes the Law of Receptions: The receptions of each of the Cabinet Ministers are generally about semi-monthly, and those whom they desire to attend are invited by card. The Speaker's are every Friday evening, and no cards of invitation are issued. Members and Officers of Congress, and of the Government, their families and friends, and the friends and acquaintances of the Speaker and his family, are the accepted guests. The President's receptions are every other Tuesday evening, and the attendance of all his constituents is expected without cards of invitation, limited, of course, to the capacity of the White House, which, however, holds an immense number. The usual hours for these evening receptions are from 8½ to 11 P. M. Mrs. LINCOLN has a matinée Saturdays, from 1 to 3 P. M., at which the President when his public duties permit, and to this, also, no cards are issued. We understand, also, that the families of the Cabinet Ministers, and of the Speaker are at home to receive calls Wednesdays.

NOT ADMITTED TO SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

The Committee on Elections have decided against the claims of JOSEPH SEGAR, of Virginia, and FIELDS, of Louisiana, to seats in the House.

GEN. BUTLER AGAIN IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. BUTLER arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe, on business connected with the exchange of prisoners. He had interviews with the Secretary of War and Gen. HALLECK. He will see the President to-morrow.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERALCY.

The House Military Committee has decided to report the bill creating the office of Lieutenant-General. Notice was given in the Committee room by some of the members that they would oppose the bill if either Gen. GRANT or Gen. HALLECK's name was inserted in it during its passage; the first, because he cannot be spared from the field, and the second for very different reasons.

DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

Capt. W. W. WHITE, Provost-Marshal of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania District, Williamsport, has been dismissed the service, and arrested and lodged in the Old Capitol Prison, for alleged frauds in the business of his office.

Second Lieut. CHARLES FRAZIER, Fifth New-York cavalry, by order of Brigadier Lockwood, commanding the Middle Department, has been dismissed the service for unofficerlike conduct and violation of military discipline.

Col. JOSEPH GERHARDT, Forty-sixth New-York Volunteers, and Second-Lieut. JOHN K. TUPMAN, of the same regiment, have been dismissed the service.

CLOTHING ACCOUNTS.

It is ordered by the War Department that, in the settlement of the clothing accounts of volunteers, whose periods of service have been less than one year, they shall be entitled to the following credits for the different periods of service, viz.: three months' service, $22 92; six months' service, $35 30; nine months' service, $49 34.

THE PRESIDENT'S DINNER PARTY.

The President gives his first dinner party on Thursday.

THE WINNEBAGO LANDS.

It is rumored that the Secretary of the Interior has cancelled the sale of the Winnebago trust lands, and ordered a new sale.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

The President to-day sent in the following names of New-York officers for confirmation:

As Assistant Quartermasters, with the Rank of Captain.—Chas. J. Bulkley, Hanson A. Thomas, Ernest Peugnet, Edward J. Strong, Henry C. Matteson, Nathaniel S. Dodge, David O. Dewolf, Albert M. Bradshaw, J. W. Schenck, Chas. B. Cattenden, Richard B. Lock, Gilbert M. Musteed, Jno. F. Coulter, C. M. Levy.

Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.—Edward Wright, Thomas W. G. Fry, George M. Weir, Jno. J. Shaw, Frederick W. Clems, Dewitt C. Tousline, Chas. Hall, Wm. R. Masson, James V. Lawrence, Isaiah R. Clark, Edwin Henry.

Additional Paymasters.—George Truesdale, James Thurston, Edward J. Mallet, Selden E. Marvin, Charles R. Butterfield, Chas. J. Hoyt.

Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with Rank of Captain.—First Lieut. S. M. Morgan, Eighty-sixth regiment; First Lieut. Lewis T. Barney, Sixty-eighth; Lieut. Chas. H. Granes, Fortieth regiment.

Assistant Surgeons.—Chas. Smart, *vice* Cruvel, resigned.

Ordnance Department.—Thomas M. Deane to be Military Storekeeper, *vice* Vaughn, resigned. Col. Geo. D. Ramsay to be Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Brigadier-General, Sept. 15, 1862, *vice* Ripley, retired.

APPOINTMENT.

Capt. C. B. Fearns, of New-York, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, and is assigned to duty under Gen. Hunter.

NAVAL PROMOTION.

Acting Ensign Geo. F. Wellcy, of the U. S. steamer *Marblehead*, has been promoted to the grade of Acting Master in the navy, for gallant conduct in face of the enemy.

SURGEON RESTORED.

Asst. Surgeon SIMON C. SANGER, Sixth New-York cavalry, dismissed from the service by special orders of the War Department, November 20, 1863, has been restored to his former position, provided the vacancy has not been filled.

DISCOVERY OF LEAD DEPOSITS IN NEW-MEXICO.

The Secretary of the Interior, on Saturday, received a letter from Albuquerque, New-Mexico, stating that immense deposits of lead had recently been discovered in that vicinity. The ore is represented to be very rich, and it is believed is impregnated with gold and silver.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

GUERRILLA ATTACK AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

The *Star* says the following dispatch has been received at headquarters:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Monday, Jan. 18.

Fifteen or twenty rebels attacked the pickets at Flint Hill this morning, but were driven off by a volley from our men. A few guerrillas have appeared both last night and to-night, in the vicinity of our lines. Parties have been sent out to try and pick them up.

REIMBURSEMENT OF NEW-YORK.

The bill introduced by FERNANDO WOOD to-day, directs that the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, pay to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, or to his duly authorized agents, the cost, charges and expenses properly incurred by the corporation of the said City, for enrolling, subsisting, supplying, arming and equipping the troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon proper vouchers, to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury.

A REFUGEE WITH PLENTY OF SPECIE.

ISAAC LIEBMAN, who claims to be a Union refugee from Wilmington, N. C., was taken from the Leonardtown coach yesterday, while on his way to this city, and committed to the Old Capitol Prison by Provost-Marshal TODD. The prisoner when arrested had upon his person $700 in gold, mostly in $20 pieces, $400 in State money, and two gold watches. LIEBMAN states that when he was endeavoring to make his way through Virginia, he was overhauled by a Confederate recruiting officer, but was let off on presenting his captor with a gold watch and chain.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Bill, as reported to-day from the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriates for the ordinary operations of the navy proper, about $97,000,000, in addition to the usual appropriations for the several bureaus of the department, and for navy-yards, docks, and miscellaneous expenditures. The pay of officers, seamen and engineers requires $19,423,000, and for construction and repairs $20,800,000. For armor-plated vessels $3,000,000; hemp and other materials $700,000; fuel $3,840,000; equipment $3,000,000; provisions $6,416,000; construction and repairs of machinery $20,312,000; surgeon's appliances and necessaries $8,300,000; navigation apparatus and supplies $226,000.

THE NEW-YORK COURTS.

The bill of Senator MORGAN, of New-York, presented to-day, to facilitate proceedings in admiralty and other judicial proceedings on the part of New-York, contemplates the separation of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond Counties, and constitute a separate district, to be called the Eastern District of New-York. The effect of the bill is not to impair the local, territorial or other jurisdiction of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, and appeals and writs of error may be taken from the Eastern to the Court for the Southern District of New-York; the Eastern to have concurrent jurisdiction with the Southern District Court over the waters within the counties above specified, and all seizures made therein. The salaries of the Judges of the Eastern and Southern District Courts are fixed at $5,000. Cases of prizes shall have preferences over other causes upon any calendar of the court; a term of the court to be held on the first Wednesday of every month.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The Postmaster-General has invited bids to reduce the running time four days from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for the conveyance of the letter mail only, as well as the entire mail.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Secretary SEWARD, in a letter to Minister ADAMS, dated the 6th of October last, as appears from the published correspondence, says: "The United States do insist and must continue to insist that the British Government is justly responsible for the damages which the peaceful, law-abiding citizens of the United States sustain by the depredations of the *Alabama*, that vessel having been built and fitted out in British waters. The Secretary cannot, therefore, instruct Mr. ADAMS to refrain from pressing the claims which he now has in his hands."

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the following nominations of the President:

LEWIS C. GUNN, of California, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound, Territory of Washington;

CHARLES JAMES, Collector of Customs for the District of San Francisco;

SEBASTIAN S. MARBLE, Collector of Customs for the District of Waldoboro, Me.;

WILLIAM E. WOODHOUSE, Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Havre de Grace, Maryland;

H. M. MILLER, Appraiser of Merchandise for the Port of San Francisco;

CHARLES G. FARSONS, of Maine, Consul for the Island of Trinidad;

ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr., Collector of Customs for the District of Portland and Falmouth, Me.;

HENRY M. HAMISBY and JAMES W. DENNIS, Third Lieutenants in the Revenue Cutter service.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

ARIZONA RAILROADS.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) presented a petition of the citizens of Arizona, praying for a railroad between that territory and California. Referred.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a bill establishing rules and regulations for the government of the armies of the United States. Referred.

BOUNTIES TO OLD SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the payment of a bounty of $100 to men that are mustered into the service prior to May 3, 1861. Referred.

THANKS TO GEN. THOMAS.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the joint resolution expressing the thanks of Congress to Gen. GEORGE C. THOMAS and the officers and men of his command, for their services at Chickamauga.

PAY OF INSPECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) reported a bill from the Finance Committee, empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the compensation of such inspectors of the Customs as are entitled to increased pay, not exceeding one dollar per day.

PAYMENT OF PERUVIAN CLAIMS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a bill for the satisfaction of the Peruvian claimants appropriating about $44,000 in silver.

THANKS TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. HICKS, of Maryland, (Union,) reported back from the Naval Committee resolutions of thanks to Commodore CADWALADER, RINGGOLD, and the officers and crew of the steamer *Sabine*.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) from the Naval Committee, reported a resolution of thanks to Commodore DUPONT.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ADMIRALTY COURTS.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill to facilitate proceedings in Courts of Admiralty, and other judicial proceedings in the Courts of New-York, and for other purposes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the vote requiring an additional oath from Senators.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the measure. As he was the only Senator who had not taken the oath prescribed by the resolution, he presumed that it was intended to operate personally on him, notwithstanding he had performed the functions of a Senator since the adoption of the rule, and that other Senators had been allowed to do so without having the additional oath administered to them. The Senate was the only body to judge of the qualifications of its own members under the Constitution, and no judicial act of either House was valid to expel a member who had the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution. The Act of 1862 was repugnant to several provisions of the Constitution. It prescribed a new oath for a legislator previous to entering on his duties. The Federal Government was one of specially delegated and enumerated powers, and the Senate could not exercise powers not delegated by the States to it, under the Constitution. The Constitution prescribed the form of the oath which Representatives should take. He would make no captious opposition to the oath in any form that Congress might prescribe, though he preferred the simple form of the Constitution. He thought the second oath prescribed nothing necessary for the due qualification of Senators not contained in the old oath. As to the clause referring to mental reservations, an act for perjury would hold, against a Senator or other person holding such. This oath was a variation from the oath required in the law of 1790, as it was retrospective in its character. The Constitutional oath appealed to the conscience alone. The precedent set in the establishment of this rule would be pregnant of evil. It would require a purgation of all offences against the laws. The power here proposed would be unlimited and extend to all offences. It might require a Representative to support the act of the Executive or Congress. Though he believed it to be diametrically opposed to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, he objected to the rule, not so much for the object it sought to effect, but for the exercise of the unlimited power it conferred. One precedent would be followed by another, until anarchy ensued, and a free Government would be followed by an unlimited despotism. He showed that there was no parallel to the proposed legislation to be found in any of the English courts; and he quoted from various English authorities. He hoped the guarantees of the Constitution would not be idly frittered away, and the only barrier against the approach of despotic power abandoned. This law would inflict a punishment upon him as a consequence of his silence. It would seek to ascertain facts in a manner unknown to the common law and Constitution by a forced confession of guilt. This rule was contrary to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and held a man guilty for refusing to answer an indictment for a capital crime framed in a manner not authorized by that instrument. Mr. BAYARD proceeded in an elaborate argument to controvert the proposition of Mr. TRUMBULL that a member of Congress was a civil officer. In conclusion, he said his understanding of the word loyalty was a steadfast adherence to the organic law as defined in the Constitution, and an ardent support of the great guarantees for the maintenance of the principles of civil and religious liberty which it was the object of its framers to promote and perpetuate. If the term loyalty meant anything but adherence to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, he would wish to be considered as disloyal; and when that was so decided he would meet the issue as became his dignity as an American Senator.

Mr. COLLAMER rose to reply to Mr. BAYARD, but gave way until 1 o'clock to-morrow, on motion of Mr. SUMNER that the Senate go into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

REMOVAL OF DR. WETHERILL.

On motion of Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, (Union,) a Select Committee was ordered to be appointed to inquire into the facts attending the removal of Dr. WETHERILL, the chemist of the Agricultural Department. He said, in order to test an improvement in gunpowder, the President appointed Dr. WETHERILL for one month. Not having concluded his investigation at the termination of that time, it was extended. On reporting the results, he found he was discharged. Dr. WETHERILL is purely a scientific man and has never received one cent for his services.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending with June, 1865.

The bill was made the order of the day for Thursday.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) expressed his anxiety to get a vote to-morrow, as no other reports can be made from the Committee until this resolution is out of the way.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said at least a dozen gentlemen on the Opposition side desired to speak. They should have an opportunity to discuss the measure.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) remarked that he and others would vote against the resolution in its present form without amendment. It was worse than the original bill.

Mr. WILSON said if the gentleman and his friends were determined to defeat the resolution, the responsibility would rest on them.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, (Dem.,) expressed his views on the subject of confiscation, entering into an argument to show that while the Constitution authorized the declaration of the punishment of treason and legislation against the life of the guilty, and the forfeiture of estates, it did not justify forfeiture beyond the life of the party. He was constrained to believe that what is claimed to be an improved interpretation of the Constitution is but a wandering from common sense, which should govern legislative proceedings. A new method of doing a forbidden thing did not help the dilemma.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) in his argument, said the majority here and in the country will execute justice while they distribute mercy. He understood the resolution before the House to make it the duty of the Courts to administer the penalties prescribed by the act of 1862. Within the limits of the Constitution, the framers of which gave Congress the power to declare the punishment of treason, there is full, complete and unlimited authority, but with the absolute prohibition that no attainder of treason shall work of blood. He was for sustaining any measure which shall provide for the forfeiture of the estates of persons convicted of treason, whether the estates are of goods or of lands.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill amendatory of the Excise Laws.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Union,) offered an amendment, changing the tax now proposed on spirits from 60 cents to $1, and argued that the tax should be permanent, in order to prevent speculation.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) replied, assuming that when peace and harmony shall be restored, the excise tax will cease. The amendment of the gentleman was based on the argument that the war will be of long duration. If the policy of the Administration was to be carried out, the gentleman might well commence legislation for a long war, for if the rebel Government had had control of the action of the Administration, it could not better have aided the rebel cause than gentlemen here were now doing. He opposed the amendment.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) moved to tax spirits $1 20. He said whisky for drinking purposes was vicious and unnecessary. He could conceive why the gentleman from New-York (WOOD) should oppose the increase, for it had been said the groggeries are the nurseries of Democracy. The verdict of the people was against the gentleman, for we have a President who proposes to give freedom to the country by putting down the rebellion. By reducing the consumption of the damnable stuff, and keeping it away from the army, he believed the war would sooner be brought to a close.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that when the gentleman expressed his desire for a soner army, he perhaps alluded to Chancellorsville. The history of Generals intoxicated is a curse to the country. Fanaticism would deprive the poor man of a simple necessity of life. He briefly argued against the imposition of heavier burdens.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said if the rebels did not receive encouragement from gentlemen on this floor, we would before one year crush out the rebellion. He denied, as had been remarked, that gaunt want and poverty stalk our streets, and asserted that our country never enjoyed greater prosperity than now. He, for nine years, had presided over a Court having criminal jurisdiction, and if it had not been for the corner groceries, the schoolhouses of modern Democracy, his judicial duties would have been reduced eight or nine-tenths.

Mr. CRISFIELD asked whether the gentleman was not elected by Democrats.

Mr. KELLY replied that he being too pure for their purposes, the Democrats refused to take him up, but the people did, and elected him by a vote which no other local officer ever received in the city and county of Philadelphia.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) asked Mr. KELLY whether he did not pledge himself to abide by the Democratic Convention, and then repudiate its action?

Mr. KELLY would refer his colleague to the Fourth Ward groceries. In the course of his remarks he said, in laying taxation he would, while raising the tax on bad whisky, also increase the price on wines and brandies.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) opposed the pending amendment. Instead of increasing, they would decrease the revenue, and to that extent deprive the Government of the means of supporting the public burdens. In his younger days, as a member of the Legislature, he had seen that stringent laws to suppress intemperance had failed of their purpose, and the most effective means of reform was moral suasion.

An amendment was offered making the tax on spirits fifty cents per gallon. Rejected.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) said the sixty cents per gallon proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means would yield more revenue than an enlargement of the tax. Sixty cents was the utmost verge of tax spirits could bear as a revenue measure. Without coming to any conclusion on the subject, the Committee rose.

FERNANDO WOOD introduced a bill to reimburse the city of New-York for calling out troops to suppress the rebellion. Adjourned.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Petitions were presented for aid to the Jews' Hospital, New-York; for aid to the Alfred University, and for the reduction of the milk freight on the Harlem Railroad.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—To incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company.

Also, to incorporate the Union League Club of New-York.

By Mr. FIELDS—To amend the law relative to divorces.

By Mr. COZANS—To amend the law relative to cemetary associations.

By Mr. MURPHY—To amend the Brooklyn Common School Law.

To facilitate the sale of lands.

To amend the act incorporating the firemen of Brooklyn.

To facilitate the execution of trusts and powers in trusts.

By Mr. COOK—To incorporate the Trustees of the Troy Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MURPHY—Relative to historical papers in the office of the Secretary of State.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—To reimburse the Twenty-second regiment for clothing and camp equipage.

By Mr. FOLGER—Relative to changing the time for performing written contracts.

BILLS PASSED.

Prohibiting enlistments in this State to go to the credit of other States.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. FIELDS introduced resolutions calling upon Boards of Supervisors throughout the State to meet in special meeting and ascertain and report the amount of county, city, town and village indebtedness incurred for the war.

The resolution was laid on the table. Adjourned.

SYNOPSIS OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS AND REPORTS.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Mr. GREEN's bill, declaring certain offences to be embezzlement, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person who shall wrongfully and corruptly convert to his own use any public money or property, or any money or property received or held by him in an official capacity, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and punished the same as in other cases of embezzlement of a like amount.

SEC. 2. Any officer, agent or servant of any corporation, who shall wrongfully and corruptly convert to his own use any of the corporate money or property, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and punished as in other cases of embezzlement of a like amount.

NEPTUNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Mr. BENEDICT's bill to incorporate the above Company provides that Wm. P. Williams, Nathaniel B. Palmer, Geo. S. Howland, E. C. Williams and Frank Wight are made a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Neptune Steamship Company," and they may purchase and possess five or more steamships or steamers, and such other property as the Company may deem advantageous to enable them to run said steamships from any place or places in this State, or the adjacent waters of this State, or the Eastern or Southern Coast of the United States.

The capital stock of said Corporation to be $600,000, to be divided into shares of $100 each, and that said capital stock can be increased to $1,200,000. No dividends to be declared except upon actual earnings. The affairs of the Corporation to be under the control of not less than five nor more than thirteen Directors.

The Company to have the exclusive and entire control of Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-street, together with the bulkheads on the north and south sides of said pier during the continuance of their lease. The corporation to exist twenty years.

WAR EXPENDITURES.

Mr. FIELD's introduced the following, which was laid on the table and ordered printed:

Whereas, The people of this State have, independent of voluntary private gifts and the action of the State Government, contributed very largely, through their municipal and local Governments, for the support of the war; and,

Whereas, It is important that the evidences of such patriotic contributions should be preserved in case of any adjustment being proposed hereafter, whether among the several States or among the several counties and municipalities; and

Whereas, It is desirable, for many reasons, that the aggregates of the contributions of the people of this State in support of the Government in its efforts to suppress this rebellion shall be known; therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors in each County in this State be and they are hereby directed to report to the Senate forthwith

1. The total amount of outstanding indebtedness against their counties.

2. The total amount of outstanding indebtedness in the several towns in their county.

3. The amount of such indebtedness in the several cases which has been incurred, not for local purposes, but for the purpose of supporting the General Government in its efforts to put down the present rebellion.

4. The amount of indebtedness in the several cases which, although not actually outstanding, has been up to the time of the report (under these resolutions) authorized to be incurred by the several counties, villages, cities and towns.

Resolved, That a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors in each county in the State is hereby requested to be held within five days from the time the Chairman or Clerk thereof shall receive a copy of the above for the purpose of making the report herein required.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CANAL APPRAISERS.

The annual report of this body shows that the number of claims filed during the year ending Sept. 30, was 149, and the amount claimed $154,313 22.

From Jan. 1, 1851, to Sept. 30, 1863, the total number of claims against the State filed for the action of the Appraisers was 4,364, on which was claimed $7,487,047 91.

As near as can be ascertained, the number of claims on all the canals, on the Sept. 30, 1863, and still unheard, is 555, on which is claimed $750,000.

The number of awards made during the past fiscal year were 205, on which was claimed $676,938; allowed thereon, $227,612 96.

The total amount awarded by the Appraisers on all the canals of this State from the commencement of their construction in 1817 to Sept. 30, 1863, is $4,038,454 79, of which sum the Erie Canal Enlargement has received $2,613,194 01, and the other canals the balance, $1,425,260 78.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The Speaker announced the following as the Select Committee to inquire into the condition of the soldiers at Riker's Island: Messrs. PINCKNEY, G. PARKER and BULLOCK.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing the Commercial Bank of Saratoga Springs to reduce its capital stock.

Amending the charter of the Sing Sing Savings Bank.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. MILLER—To amend the Charter of the City of Hudson.

By Mr. CURTIS—To amend the rates of legal advertising.

By Mr. OLVANY—To amend the Charter of the City of New-York.

By Mr. PINCKNEY—To provide for the enrollment of the First Division of the National Guard.

By Mr. KIRK—Prohibiting the use of dummy engines on the Hudson River Railroad, below Thirty-first-street.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To amend the Tax and Assessment Laws of New-York City.

By Mr. MATTSON—To regulate enlistments.

By Mr. CROSS—Relative to bounties in Kings County.

By Mr. KIRK—To amend the Metropolitan Police Act, by abolishing the Inspectors of Police.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WALSH—To divide the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn.

By Mr. CROOK—To authorize the laying of a double track in Brooklyn and Newtown.

By Mr. BENEDICT—Authorizing the New-York Infirmary for women and children to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

By Mr. WEAVER—To legalize the acts of the Supervisors of Oneida County and the Common Council of Utica relative to bounties.

By Mr. HALL—Repealing the act relative to the jail and penitentiary in King's county.

Mr. L. PALMER offered a resolution for a committee to investigate the charges against Col. BURNS, of the Eighteenth Regiment, National Guard. Referred.

Adjourned.

The Case of "Count Joannes."

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The case of GEORGE JONES, better known as "Count JOANNES," indicted as a common barrator for stirring up quarrels with honest and peaceable citizens of the Commonwealth, was commenced to-day in the Superior Criminal Court. The case attracts much attention, and will probably occupy several days. The "Count" pleads his own case.

[Advertisement.]

Two thousand persons, principally women and children, burned to death in a church in Chili. Exterior and interior views of this awful tragedy, from sketches taken on the spot by Dr. CARLOS HENRIQUES, and drawn by HITCHCOCK, expressly for DEMOREST'S New-York *Illustrated News*, will appear on Friday of this week, with other splendid illustrations.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT GALA DAY at the Museum. Two performances, at 3 and 7½ P. M. The great drama, "The Ticket-of-Leave-Man," at each. This being the last week of this magnificent play, this opportunity to see it should not be neglected. The enormous giants, diminutive dwarfs, and host of other novelties, will be visible at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

The piratical excursion of the rebel steamer *Alabama* in the Indian Ocean will enhance the value of Eastern products; yet, for the present, KENT's East India Coffee will be sold for 25 cents per pound, as usual. Ask your grocer for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot No. 151 Reade-st.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Daniel Webster, Sherman, New-Orleans.
Steamer Petrel, Davis, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew.
Ships Garibaldi, Emery, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Arkwright, Hawkins, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Brig Oleander, (Br.,) Peniston, Sisal, J. Laycraft & Co.
Schooners Telegraph, (Br.,) Shaw, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; J. H. Day, Chase, Washington; L. Kenny; Triumph, (Br.,) Lockhart, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; J. Williamson, ——, Philadelphia, J. V. McKee; Brandywine, Corson, Wilmington, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Thomas A. Scott, O'Brien, Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 15, at 4 P. M. 16th, gave chase to a blockade-runner for 12 hours, but lost her at night. 18th, made Barnegat at 12 M., when a heavy fog set in, during which ran up to the lightship and came to anchor; made the passage to the lightship in 86 hours.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, Port Royal, with cotton to U. S. Quartermaster. Was detained 18 hours off Sandy Hook by the fog.

Steamship Evening Star, Courtenay, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass Jan. 13, and Havana 15th, with 1,200 bales of cotton, and 125 passengers to Jas. A. Raynor.

Ship Hemisphere, (of Liverpool,) George, Liverpool Nov. 19, with mdse. and 35 passengers to Williams & Guion. Passed through the North Channel, and for the first 20 ds. had a succession of severe gales from the W. Dec. 21, lat. 47 15, lon. 44, James Benson, seaman, died. Dec. 23, lat. 45 50, lon. 30, passed an immense iceberg.

Ship Statesman, (of Searsport.) Nichols, Montevideo Nov. 29, in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co. The ship H. M. Hayes, for Callao, and bark Ocean's Favorite, for Buenos Ayres, sailed Nov. 28.

Ship Charles S. Pennell, Melchor, Portland, Me., in ballast to J. O. Baker.

Ship Ellwood Walter, Chadwick, Tortugas 12 ds., in ballast to Benner & Brown.

Bark Lucy Frances, (of Bucksport,) Perry, Tortugas 14 ds., in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Fanny Ealer, Perkins, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Bark Houston, Spalls, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa Dec. 31, with salt, specie, etc., to Joseph Foulke's Sons. Anchored in the Narrows 14th, where she was detained by the fog and ice.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of London,) Way, Algoa Bay, C. G. H., 57 ds., via St. Helena Dec. 6, with wool to order.

Bark Venus, Feydler, Curacoa 17 ds., with mdse. to Jos. Foulke's Sons.

Bark E. A. Lander, Dennis, Cardiff 50 ds., with iron to Thomas James.

Brig Lizzie Ryder, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Crosby, Anguilla 16 ds., with salt to Thomas James. Has had heavy N. W. winds for the past 10 ds; has been inside the Hook in the ice since Sunday last, and has received some damage.

Brig Hope, (before reported,) Durant, of and from St. Vincent, 24 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Brig Harriet, (of Liverpool, Eng.,) Gilbert, Bahia Dec. 27, with sugar to Robert Dinwiddie & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Hancock, (of Boston,) Cibos, Manzanilla Dec. 30, with cedar, lustic, &c., to Thompson & Shunter.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall 18 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Louisa, (Br.,) Atwood, Shelburne, N. S., 14 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Caroline, Harford, Aspinwall 25 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Had very heavy weather; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Amelia, (of Newburyport,) Bayley, Grand Turk, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to S. W. Lewis & Co. Experienced very heavy weather; split mainsail. Left no vessels.

Schr. J. W. Hatfield, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Wood, Anguilla Dec. 29, via Holmes' Hole, with salt to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. P. Armstrong, Chisholm, Fortress Monroe 4 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Franconia, Holt, Baltimore 3 ds., with flour, etc., to Holt & Co.

Schr. S. R. Wheeler, Conkling, Boston, with coal for Norfolk.

Schr. Eugene, Hall, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. John Griffin, Griffin, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. J. Palme, Mayo, Boston, for Washington.

Schr. E. M. Dyer, Rich, Boston, for Washington.

Schr. Velocity, Patterson, Boston.

BELOW—Ship Havre, and 2 barks, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, W., fresh.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 19—Arr bark "Anonimo," Palermo; ships Bravo, Liverpool; Flora Southard, Cardiff.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 16—Arr. brig S. C. Shaw, (Br.,) for Boston; schr. H. D. Grindle, for Frankfort; N. R. Cutter, Amerseen, from New-Bedford.

Jan. 17—Arr. brig Abby Watson, for Washington; schrs. Harriet Baker, Webber and Annie Westbrook, from New-York for Boston; Sarah Hammond, for Baltimore; Urbas, Witherspoon and Enchantress for New-York; Hardscrabble, for New-York; Owen Bears, Rising Dawn, for New-York; Ida Blake, Isabel Blake, Freeman and Leonessa, for Washington, D. C.; Gridler, Green, for Alexandria; Maria Law, J. B. Austin, for Baltimore and Philadelphia; Jennie Morton, for Baltimore; Algoma Haynes, for Wyer River, Md.

Sailed—Bark Nineveh, brigs A. Nickels, Lillian, S. C. Shaw, (Br.,) Hattie Ross, Mindora.

Jan. 18—Arr. schrs. Pallas, from New-York for Boston; Clara W. Elwell, for New-York.

8 A. M.—Calm and thick fog. In port, the above arrivals of yesterday and to-day.

Spoken, &c.

Moravia—ship, hence for San Francisco, Dec. 14, lat 10 04 S., lon. 33.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Nov. 29, ships Atlanta, Blair, from Hull, dischg.; E. Sherman, Blanchard, from Ellsworth, for orders, arr. Nov. 26.

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HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
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All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

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TABER & PLACE,
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WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3846. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Oath of Allegiance in the Senate.

Debate in the House on the Confiscation Act.

The Excise Law Under Consideration.

The International Exhibition at Hamburg.

Details of the Late Repulse of Mosby's Guerrillas.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

Gen. BUTLER, while here to-day, received a telegram from Fortress Monroe that the flag-of-truce boat, from City Point, had brought the news that the Rebel Government had evacuated Richmond, and removed the archives and all portable public property to South Carolina.

THE SPEAKER AND MR. LINCOLN'S RENOMINATION.

SCHUYLER COLFAX'S letter in the *Chronicle*, denying that he is committed to Mr. LINCOLN'S renomination, has caused great sensation in political circles here.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Gen. BUTLER had a long interview to day with the President and Secretary of War. It is understood that he goes back to Fortress Monroe thoroughly backed by the Government, and clothed with full authority to conduct the business of exchanges, and in his own way.

The report that he made new propositions to the rebel Government is untrue. His offer was simply to exchange man for man, and officer for officer, without any ifs or buts. He leaves to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL PERSONALITIES.

Mr. COLLAMER'S reply to-day to Senator BAYARD was annihilating. The Delaware Senator was considered to have been extinguished as a lawyer as well as a Copperhead.

THE ARKANSAS DELEGATION.

The Arkansas delegation had another interview with the President to-day. Mr. LINCOLN had not completed his reply to their request, but promised to give it to-morrow.

MILITARY ASSIGNMENT.

Maj. C. H. MENZELY has been ordered to duty on the Staff of Gen. COUCH as Chief Mustering Officer of the Department of the Susquehanna.

CONFIRMATION OF RICHARD BUSTEED.

Richard BUSTEED has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate as Judge for the District of Alabama.

NOMINATION OF CHAS. A. DANA.

CHAS. A. DANA was to-day nominated as Second Assistant Secretary of War. He, of couse, will be confirmed. The appointment is regarded as one of the very best that could have been made.

PASSAGES TO PORT ROYAL.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will issue instructions regulating the passage to Beaufort, S. C., upon Government transports of persons wishing to bid at the tax sales.

A GRAND BALL.

The officers of the Third army corps will give a grand ball at Gen. CASE'S headquarters on Monday evening next.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

GALLANT REPULSE OF GUERRILLAS.

The official report of Major COLE, dated Loudon Heights, Virginia, has been received in this city. He gives the facts of the recent attempts by MOSBY'S battalion of guerrilla cavalry to surprise and capture his camp between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. They studiously avoided our pickets, divided themselves into small bodies, which were speedily consolidated in sight of Major COLE'S camp. They then made an impetuous charge with a yell on the right of the same. In consequence of the suddenness of the charge the company could offer but a feeble resistance.

In the meantime Company A, Maryland Volunteers—the second in the line—was speedily rallied by its commanding officer, Capt. VERNON, who contested their further advance in such a sanguinary manner as to form a rallying point for the remainder of the command, who were now thoroughly aroused to the danger which threatened them, and one and all, from the officer to the private, entered into the contest with such a determined zest as led to the utter rout and discomfiture of the enemy, and the signal failure of their base attempt. They experienced a loss of one Captain, two Lieutenants and two privates.

It was also very evident they removed a large portion of their wounded with them in their precipitate flight, as a detachment of the command, subsequently sent in pursuit, found evidence of blood all along their line of retreat.

Our loss was four enlisted men killed and sixteen wounded.

Capt. VERNON experienced a serious wound in the head, but it is not supposed it will prove fatal.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT HAMBURG.

Ex-Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, who attended the International Agricultural Exhibition held at Hamburg, has made an official report, in which he says that eighty acres of land were occupied by the exhibition buildings that were erected for the accommodation of more than 4,000 entries of stock, machinery, locomotives, steam-engines, steam plows and farm implements, mineral products, artificial manures, plants, trees, fruits, flowers and seeds. Thirty-four nationalities were represented by contributions, including 4,000 of the finest horses, cattle, sheep and swine—some of the Sovereigns being contributors. Three thousand machines and farm implements, and seventy-five steam engines were exhibited. Gov. WRIGHT is convinced of the complete success of steam plowing, and thinks we are not sufficiently mindful of the progress of Great Britian and other portions of Europe in agricultural implements, though we surpass others in cheap labor-saving machines, such as threshers, reapers, etc. American reapers were awarded the superiority. After stating other interesting facts, he says he anticipates important results from the sympathy awakened, and existing friendship strengthened toward our people, and the resources of the country.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, confirms the following nominations:

Thomas J. Boynton as Judge, and Homer G. Plantz as Attorney, for the Southern District of Florida; Joseph Remington, Marshal of the Northern District of Florida; Edward Dodd, Marshal for the District of New-York; James Graham, Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana; Joseph G. Easton, Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri; John Underwood, Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia; Samuel A. Maniove, Postmaster of Fort Scott, Kansas; John B. Tyre, Postmaster of Wabash, Indiana; Michael Steck, of Pennsylvania, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of New-Mexico; Frederick O. Rogers, Attorney for the Western District of Michigan; Joshua Twiss, Attorney for the District of Kentucky; Rufus Waffles, of New-Orleans, Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana; Theodore D. Edwards, Attorney for the Territory of Nevada; Horace H. Harrison, Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee; William N. Grover, Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri; Andrew Wylie, Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia; Richard Busteed, Judge of the District Court for the District of Alabama; John Titus, Chief Justice of the Territory of Utah; Elmer S. Dundy, Associate Justice of the Territory of Nebraska; Perry E. Broechus, Associate Justice of the Territory of New-Mexico; John W. North, Associate Justice of the Territory of Nevada; Wm. F. Turner, Chief Justice of the Territory of Arizona; Powhatan B. Locke, Associate Justice of the Territory of Nevada.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a memorial of the Germans of Boston in regard to the President's Amnesty Proclamation, praying that Congress take immediate steps to abolish Slavery, and prevent a landed aristocracy in the country. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

CONFIRMATION OF MAJOR-GEN. SCHOFIELD.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) presented a memorial and protest of sixty-three members of the Missouri General Assembly against confirming Gen. SCHOFIELD as a Major-General.

Mr. BROWN occupied most of the morning hour in comments reflecting upon his conduct as a Military Commander in the Western Department of Missouri.

THE AMBULANCE SYSTEM.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union.) reported from the Military Committee a bill for the establishment of a uniform ambulance system, with amendments.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin (Union,) offered the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, asking for a modification of the Reciprocity Treaty. Referred.

CHILIAN CALAMITY.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts (Union), the President was requested to furnish any information in his power touching the recent conflagration at Santiago, Chili, and the efforts of the citizens of the United States to ameliorate its horrors.

FOOD FOR GOVERNMENT ANIMALS.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri (Union), the Military Committee was ordered to ascertain and report the facts connected with the examination by a board of officers appointed by the Quartermaster's Department, into alleged advantages of concentrated feed for horses and mules, and if reported upon favorably, why such feed has not been used. Adopted.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

On motion of Mr. WADE of Ohio, (Union,) the joint resolution instituting a Committee on the Conduct of the War was considered. The House amendment requiring an investigation into contracts was adopted, and the resolution passed.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) proceeded to address the Senate at length in support of the rule requiring Senators to take the prescribed oath. In order to understand the true intent and meaning of the proposed rule of the Senate, it was necessary to take into consideration cotemporaneous legislation, the mischief produced under the old law, and the remedies proposed by the new law. Up to 1861, men had claimed seats here who were plotting, during their term, to subvert and overthrow the Government of the United States, and who openly declared their purpose to this end. They defiantly and malignantly domineered over a majority of the Senate, and finally undertook to carry into effect the conspiracy they here concocted. The question before the Senate was, how the Senate, in the adoption of the new rule was to rid the Senate of such men and to keep them out. Was the legislation of this Government to be put in the hands of men who boldly plot its destruction? Then, indeed, there was an end of the Government. If the Constitution was so framed as to be subject to this infirmity, it was a total failure. The Senator from Delaware had admitted that CONGRESS had power to define the qualifications of its members. He did not see why the Senate had not the power that the State Legislature had repeatedly exercised in this respect. Would the Senator object under the old law to take an oath that his age was sufficient to qualify him for a seat here? Would it not be as proper for the Senate to ask the Senator if he possessed the other requisite qualifications as that? The law requiring the oath was an important one, and made no distinctions, and any breach of it would be perjury whereas, without the sanction of the law of 1862, it would not be. The law did not propose any new disqualification, and the Senator's objections seemed to apply solely to the manner of its application.

Mr. COLLAMER proceeded at some length to argue that the new rule did not, as the Senator from Delaware had it, violate the amendment to the Constitution. This did not deprive a man of his life, liberty or property. He did not see that this bill allowed the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution, and he thought the time had come when the country should rely upon its own strength, instead of upon the power of a few great and brilliant men.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) did not propose to discuss this rule. It was based upon the law of 1862, and had been signed by the Executive. That was enough for him. In support of the authority of the Senate to establish such a rule, he quoted from the opinion of Chief-Justice MARSHALL in the case of MCCULLOCH *vs.* State of Maryland. He thought this conclusive. The oath which might be exacted—that of fidelity to the Constitution—is prescribed, and no other can be required. Yet he would be charged with insanity who should contend that the Legislature might not superadd to the oath directed by the Constitution such other oath of office as its wisdom might suggest.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said he took the oath when it was required of him, not because he thought it proper, but to silence the clamor that might arise if he refused. There was nothing particularly objectionable in it to him, but when the Senate proposed to make it the general rule affecting all future applicants, he should oppose it. He thought that whoever came duly qualified by his State as a Senator, he should be entitled to his seat on this floor, and that the State had a right to demand this. He contended that this oath put obstructions in the way of any feasible policy of reconstruction. He was heartily determined that none of the leaders of rebellion should take seats again here. The end of the rebellion was an end to the leaders of the rebellion. They would, in the event of reconstruction, be too solicitous for their personal safety to urge claims for seats here.

He argued that there were people in the seceded States who had never sympathized with the acts of their leaders, and he would not have such persons treated as criminals after their return to allegiance.

Mr. HENDRICKS commented at length on the President's reconstruction policy. He could see no authority under the Constitution for the President to tear down the State fabrics, erected under and prior to the formation of the Federal compact, and to build up new States on their ruins by the votes of one-tenth of their original inhabitants. It was a cherished principle of the American people that the Government derived powers from the consent of those governed. Now we are told that this power is to be derived from the consent of one-tenth of that number. In the name of his State he entered a protest against such a policy. The President proposed to take charge of ten States, with an army to second him inferior to none ever possessed by any sovereign Power. He trusted the time never would come when the people would be required to vote for the man in power at his behest. He would have such a policy of reconstruction as would allow the return of the seceded States into the Union as friends, and not as enemies.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message was received from the President, containing a report of Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, Commissioner to the great fair held at Hamburg last year.

The President suggests that reasonable compensation be made Mr. WRIGHT.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

LINE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the act establishing and equalizing the grades of line officers of the navy.

Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) desired to postpone a further consideration of the pending business, namely, a joint resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act.

During the incidental debate, Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said that several gentlemen on his side of the House desired to express their views on this favorite measure of the gentleman from Iowa, (Mr. WILSON.) They intend to indulge in a legitimate debate. If they cannot have that willingly they will enforce it by the privilege of the rules with which they became familiar during the last Congress.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) replied that the joint resolution was no favorite measure of his. It was the report of the Committee on the Judiciary. The House can take such course as it may deem best. He would make no arrangement, nor would he be driven into one.

Mr. VOORHEES replied that they did not threaten, but they understood their rights, and were resolved to maintain them.

Mr. SWEAT, of Maine, (Dem.,) expressed his surprise. An attempt had been made to stifle or abridge discussion on such an important question as confiscation. He replied to the remarks heretofore made by Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, earnestly denying that the minority came here to embarrass the Administration, and that they were sent hither for that purpose by their constituents. Was this the spirit in which the gentlemen extended the right hand of fellowship to them, while they were supporting the Administration in every act consistent with Christianity and civilization in putting down this infamous rebellion? He threw back these charges into the gentleman's teeth.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) reminded the gentleman that Mr. DAVIS was not now in his seat.

Mr. COX called Mr. WASHBURNE to order.

Mr. SWEAT remarked it was the duty of Mr. DAVIS to be in his seat. As to the latter's charge that the minority of this House attempted to embarrass the Administration, and were sent here for that purpose, he would say, before God and the country, that the purpose of his heart and of his constituents was not to embarrass the Administration, but to aid it in putting down rebellion. The minority had shown such a patriotic disposition on this floor, and had made no factious opposition. They had voted to aid the Government by furnishing men and money to an unlimited extent, to end the war. In further reply to Mr. DAVIS, he al luded to the fact that the first blood was shed in the streets of Baltimore while the Massachusetts troops were passing through to defend the President and the Capital, and to protect the laws and preserve the Constitution. The gentleman from Maryland came from that latitude, and he understood that if there had been a free and fair vote in the Fourth District of Maryland, some other gentleman would now be in that member's seat. The attack of the gentleman from Marvland was wanton, unprovoked and inexcusable. He, therefore, was the last person entitled to make that charge.

Mr. SWEAT, in argument, said the legislation now proposed was, in effect, to repeal the decision of the President that the forfeiture of estates shall not extend beyond the lifetime of a person convicted of treason. He had one theory, namely, prosecute earnestly and vigorously this war until armed rebellion shall be subdued; repeal all unconstitutional laws, and pass none but what are constitutional, and when armed rebellion is put down, let the States come back in welcome, and let all questions of dispute be settled by the proper judicial tribunals of the land. He did not believe in the power of the President, in Congress, or any other source outside of the Constitution, to blot out States or State lines, as advocated by FRED. DOUGLASS and others.

The further consideration of the subject was passed over.

MESSAGE FROM THE SPEAKER.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President, inclosing the report of Ex Gov. WRIGHT, Commissioner to the International Fair at Hamburg, and suggesting that an appropriation be made to reimburse that gentleman for expenses incurred. The communication was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The House (Mr. COX in the Chair,) resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the bill amendatory of the Excise Laws.

Various amendments were discussed and rejected.

Finally, the following, introduced by F. WOOD, was agreed to—85 against 30:

Provided, further, That all spirits on hand for sale, whether distilled prior to the date of this act or not, shall be subjected to the rates of duty provided by this act, from and after the 12th day of January, 1864, except that spirits which have been already taxed under the law approved July 1, 1862, shall not bear more than the additional or increased tax provided by this act.

Several ineffectual efforts were made to reduce the sixty cents tax on spirits, as proposed in the bill.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment as follows: All whisky, or any other spirits or fluids into which matter has been infused and sold as whisky, brandy, rum, wine, etc., not otherwise provided for, shall pay twenty cents per gallon additional tax.

Ayes 74; nays not counted.

The Committee arose.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, it was resolved, that when the House again go into Committee, all debate shall cease in one minute.

The House again went into committee.

Mr. HOOPER offered as a substitute for the warehousing clause, so as to make it more perfect, but not changing the character of the original one, and providing no part of this act shall be construed to repeal the existing laws which provide that distilled spirits may be removed from the place of manufacture or bonded warehouses, for the purpose of being redistilled for exportation, or which provides for the manufacture for exportation, for medicines, preparations, compositions, perfumery and cosmetics.

This was agreed to.

The part of the bill relative to the tax of two cents per pound on cotton being under consideration,

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that on all cotton which now pays one-half cent, there shall be levied an additional duty of one and a half cents, the object being to make it correspond with the provisions of the pending bill.

Without further proceedings the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, January 20.

PETITIONS PRESENTED,

By Mr. LAIMBEER—To reduce the number of Directors of the Gallatin Insurance Company.

By Mr. STRONG—To incorporate the new Brooklyn Turn-Verein.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to the pay of Inspectors of Gas-metres.

Authorizing the employment of a stenographer in the Monroe County Courts.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to wills.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. COZANS—For the more effective prevention of fires in New-York.

By Mr. HAVENS—Relative to special administrators.

By Mr. CHRISTIE—To incorporate the Long Island Savings Bank.

By Mr. STRONG—To incorporate the Central Park Hotel Association, New-York.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—To incorporate the Union League Club, New-York.

Also to incorporate the Atlantic Navigation Company.

By Mr. COZANS—To amend the laws of 1854 relative to cemeteries.

By Mr. MURPHY—Relative to the Common Schools, Brooklyn.

Relative to the Brooklyn Fire Department.

To facilitate executions of trusts.

Mr. AMES' resolution authorizing Gov. SEYMOUR to expend not more than $25,000 in the reception of the regiments returning from the war, and for the comfort and care of recruits at the various State rendezvous, was amended by providing that he shall not expend more than $8,000 in any one county.

The resolution was then adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

For the construction of a main sewer in Kent-avenue, Brooklyn.

For the relief of JAMES KENNEDY and CATHARINE MULLEN, aliens.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Senator LAIMBEER introduced a bill to incorporate the above Club, and names as the corporators Jonathan Sturges, George W. Blunt, George Griswold, James W. Beekman and John C. Green.

Section 2 gives them the same privileges as enjoyed by similar corporations.

Section 3 empowers them to hold real estate the rental of which shall not exceed $12,000.

SERVING OF PROCESS IN JUSTICES' COURTS.

Senator MUNGER introduced a bill amending the Revised Statutes so as to read as follows: "A summons shall in all cases be served at least six days before the time of appearance mentioned therein, if the defendant can be found, by delivering a copy to him. If the defendant cannot be found after due diligence, it shall be served by leaving a copy at his last place of abode, in presence of some one of the family of suitable age, who shall be informed of its contents.

RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATIONS.

Senator COZANS introduced a bill to amend the law relative to Rural Cemetery Associations, as follows: Nothing contained in the law of 1854 shall apply to any religious society or corporation created under the laws of the State, or prevent the same from using for cemetery purposes any land in either of said counties now belonging thereto; and such use thereof shall be lawful.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Senator SCHAFER introduced a bill providing for the appropriation of $200,000 for the continuance of the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River between the city of Troy and the village of New-Baltimore, and $34,326 63, an amount expended last year over the amount of appropriation.

Section 2 names as Commissioners, the State Engineer and Surveyor, THOS. SCHUYLER, ALFRED VAN SANTVOORD, JNO. W. HARCOURT, and LEMUEL H. TOPPERS, and empowers them to superintend the expenditure of the appropriation.

Section 4 obliges the Commissioners to execute a bond for $100,000, that they will faithfully discharge their duties and truly account for all expenditures; and Section 5 provides that the Commissioners shall not be interested in any contract made under this act.

The Commissioners are to receive no pay beyond the actual expenses incurred by them.

The Senate then held a brief executive session, and adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

REPORTS.

By Mr. ROBERTS—To amend the charter of Auburn.

By Mr. CURTIS—A minority report against securing the elective franchise to voters in the army and navy.

By Mr. PITTS—To fix the salary of Police Justices in Brooklyn.

By Mr. WOOSTER—To amend the code of procedure.

By the SPEAKER—To legalize the orders of County Judges made in certain cases.

By Mr. H. PALMER—To amend the act relative to Superintendents of the Poor.

By Mr. CROCKER—To amend the act relative to Town Insurance Companies.

By Mr. COLLINS—To provide a State Reporter for the Supreme Court.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To amend the Revised Statutes in reference to Pleading of Corporations.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To authorize JOHN T. MILLS and others to use cars for passengers over the present Bull's Head stage route.

Also, for the preservation of the public health in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Sing Sing Savings Bank.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. NORTHROP—Relative to the dog tax.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To amend the Tax and Assessment Law of New-York.

By the Speaker—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to assessments.

By Mr. MATTOON—To regulate enlistments.

The joint resolution asking Congress to provide an Ambulance and Hospital corps was laid over.

FERRIAGE OF FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.

Mr. MCNEIL introduced a bill providing that the rate of fare for the ferriage of any hack, coach or other vehicle with horses, driver and persons seated therein leaving the City of New-York on any ferry over the East River leading to Long Island for a funeral procession for the purpose of attending or aiding in the burial of the dead, shall be 15 cents each way, and no more.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. BENEDICT'S bill to amend the act relative to taxes and assessments in the City of New-York provides that the Board of Supervisors shall elect in 1864, and every five years thereafter, three Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. These Commissioners shall appoint a counsel to said Board.

The said Commissioners are to enrol, in alphabetical order, all resident and non-resident persons and corporations liable to taxation and personal property in said city, and keep the books open for public inspection during office hours.

All bonds belonging to the heirs of an estate undivided may be assessed to the owner, occupant or in the name of the estate.

THE REGULATION OF ENLISTMENTS.

Mr. MATTOON'S bill to regulate enlistments, provides that it shall not be lawful for any person to enlist or recruit, any man or boy in the volunteer service of this State or the United States, or for the naval service, without having previously obtained permission from the Adjutant-General of the State.

Any persons recruiting in this State, shall make a report of their proceedings every month to the Adjutant-General, stating their location, the names of persons enlisted, their ages, the date of enlistment, their birthplace, and residence for the preceding three months; whether he was previously in the service, and if so, the regiment and company to which he belonged, and also when, where, and the names of all persons sent, during the preceding month, to any camp or military depot. A duplicate of such report shall also be filed with the Town or City Clerk in which the said persons were enlisted.

Any person so authorized to obtain recruits, who shall knowingly or wilfully make a false report, shall forfeit his authorization, and if an officer, be deprived of his commission.

HOP BOXES.

Mr. BLAKESLEE introduced a bill which provides that all hop boxes in which hops are picked and measured, at the harvesting thereof, shall contain an internal space of 16.872 cubic inches.

CANAL LOCKS.

Mr. OSWALD introduced a bill appropriating $25,000 for the construction of two stone side-cut locks adjacent to ——, in the village of West Troy.

A HEALTH BILL.

The bill noticed by Mr. BENEDICT, relative to the Public Health in the Counties of New-York, Brooklyn, and Richmond is essentially the same as the one that was before the Legislature two years ago, and failed after a sharp contest. In this bill, however, the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn will constitute two of the Board of Commissioners, and the Street Department will not be disturbed.

EVENING SESSION.

The Governor's Message being the special order, Mr. REDDINGTON spoke at length, criticising the State papers and official acts of Gov. SEYMOUR, and denouncing his course in regard to soldiers' voting, to the draft, and to the Police Commissioners.

The State Military Convention.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The State Military Convention perfected a permanent organization to-day, as follows: President, Col. WALTER S. CHURCH, of Albany; Vice-President, Col. J. W. Mason, of New-York; Second Vice-President, Col. Watson A. Fox, of Buffalo; Secretary, Capt. John C. Bennett, of Syracuse; Treasurer, Col. Frank Chamberlain, of Albany; Executive Board, Col. S. R. Pinckney, of New-York; Col. Alfred Wagstaff, of Babylon; Col. E. C. Davis, of Whitehall; Gen. Samuel Richards, of Warrensburgh; Lieut. George A. Ostrander, of Syracuse; Gen. John Williams, of Rochester, and Col. George Abbott, of White's Corners.

Resolutions were adopted urging the speedy and complete arming and equipping of the National Guard. The Military Association has had the militia law under consideration during the day, and this evening both bodies are discussing sundry amendments to be proposed to the Legislature.

The Quota of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District Full.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The quota of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Cayuga, Wayne and Seneca, under the last call for 300,000 men, is more than full. Provost-Marshal KNAPP has mustered in 1200 recruits in the last three weeks. This is the first district to fill its quota.

Precaution to Squelch a Rebel Movement.

LONDON, C. W., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Two companies of Canadian rifles have been removed to Windsor, opposite Detroit, within the last two days; it is reported in consequence of another projected raid of Southern sympathizers to Johson's Island.

The storm has abated.

The Sale of Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of two million three hundred and forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, in Five-Twenties to-day.

Return of the New-York One Hundred and Second Regiment, (Veteran Volunteers.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The One Hundred and Second New-York veteran Volunteers will reach New-York City about the 25th or 26th inst.

Mr. N. C. Trowbridge at Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. N. C. TROWBRIDGE, recently of New-York, whose correspondence with the rebel LAMAR has lately been published, is now at Fort Warren.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

More Signs of Rebellion against the Confederate Government.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Disloyal persons who are coming into our lines for the only purpose of obtaining possession of their property, and who confess such to be the case, have thus far failed in their efforts. The Hon. DAVID KEATOR, an eminent jurist, who has the entire charge of all abandoned property here, takes the ground that it is not the intention of the Government to encourage disloyalty, that disloyal persons desiring to obtain possession of their property under the President's Proclamation, must first give conclusive evidence of their intention to keep, in good faith, the oath required of them, and that they have come into our lines for the purpose of becoming loyal citizens of the United States, and not for the sole purpose of obtaining their property. Many persons have openly confessed that they do not consider the required oath binding, and that they did not intend to respect it after obtaining possession of their property. This decison will, however, frustrate their plans, develope the right kind of loyalty, and save the Government many millions of dollars.

The conservative papers in this State are in open rebellion against the wholesale Conscription Act now before the rebel Congress, the enforcement of which, they predict, will result in the secession of North Carolina from the rebel Confederacy, while the rebel papers say that the South must lay down their arms unless the act becomes a law.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Capture of the Town of Madisonville—The Eighth of January—Cotton and Sugar.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The town of Madisonville, La., on the other side of Lake Ponchartrain, has been captured without resistance and is now garrisoned by our forces. The expedition consisted of a portion of the Maine Twelfth, the Connecticut Ninth, two battalions from the convalescent camp of the Thirteenth corps, the Massachusetts Fifteenth battery, battery of the United States artillery and a company of the Louisiana Second cavalry, the whole under the command of Col. KIMBALL, of the Maine Twelfth.

The 8th of January was observed by a salute at meridian by order of Gen. BANKS.

The great Union mass meeting was held here the same night at the St. Charles Theatre, which was crowded from pit to dome, including a large number of planters from up and down the river. Speeches were made by Messrs. FLANDERS, L. MADISON DAY and THOS. J. DURANT.

The Free State policy received a unanimous indorsement.

The favorable news by the *Creole*, which arrived from New-York to-day, has stimulated the cotton market half a cent better on bright and showy lots.

There has been an advance of ¼c. per pound on sugars of all grades, and 1 cent per gallon on prime and choice molasses, the lower grades remaining unchanged.

Speech of Gen. Burnside.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

At the reception of the Second Massachusetts regiment to-day, Gen. BURNSIDE made some soldierly remarks, in course of which he said:

"I, like you, comrades, have come home to see my friends, and have been ordered to recruit the ranks of the regiments that I have the honor of commanding to the number of 50,000 men. That I propose to try to do. I, like you, propose to return, at the proper time, to fight again. [Cheers.] Let us go, determined to sustain, support and fight for that grand old flag (pointing to the flag of the regiment), that grand flag, until we shall wave it over every inch of territory that belongs to the Government of the United States. [Applause.] I know that you are as fixed in that purpose as you well can be, and I hope that I may be able to continue in the same resolution until this rebellion is crushed.

From Baltimore.

INDORSEMENT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN—THE STEAMER GEN. MEIGS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The following resolution was offered in the Maryland Senate to-day:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of Maryland that the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN deserves and receives the hearty approval and will secure the cordial coöperation of the General Assembly. That this General Assembly approves the policy of the Administration in the conduct of the war, and especially on the subject of the restoration of the seceded States, approves of the Amnesty Proclamation of the President, and of the conditions there laid down, as will, necessarily, practicable and essential to the future safety of the country, and that the General Assembly declare that the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency of the United States is the earnest desire of a vast majority of the loyal people of Maryland.

The Government steamer *Gen. Meigs*, which was sunk on Tuesday night, off Fort Carroll, Patapsco River, was loaded with gunpowder, &c. Gen. E. B. TYLER, and Capts. FRENCH, MCDOWELL and GWINN were among her passengers. She was bound to Port Tobacco. The steamer was fast in the ice when the steamer *Adelaide* came down upon her, and the steamer *Georgia*, on the other side, causing her to sink.

The General and his Staff were rescued, and soon succeeded in reaching the city.

The Accident on the Catawissa Railroad.

TEN PERSONS KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

We have dispatches from Mauch Chunk and Easton, confirming the accident on the Catawissa Railroad, by passengers from there yesterday afternoon. Bridge number five gave way with a freight train, and ten persons were killed. A bridge at Haven was also washed away yesterday.

Another dispatch from Harrisburgh says none of the companies there have any knowledge of the accident.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The following dispatch was received this morning from the Superintendent of the Catawissa Railroad:

WILLIAMSPORT, Jan. 20.

W. L. Gilroy, Treasurer of the Catawissa Railroad Company:

As Superintendent of the Catawissa Railroad Company, I would say that no accident of any kind whatever occurred on our road on the 19th instant, and that no accident of any kind has ever occurred on our road from the imperfection of the bridges; that nine trains passed over all our bridges on the 19th inst., and that we have no bridge number 5; and further that we have our suspicions as to where these malicious reports originated, and will take active measures to prosecute the parties as soon as our proof is full and sufficient.

(Signed) GEORGE WEBB, Superintendent.

The Cleveland and Erie Railroad Disaster.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The following are additional names of the killed and wounded by the disaster on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad:

Killed—ELISHA HARMON, of Wheatland, N. Y.

Wounded—Mrs. POTT, of McConnellsville, Ohio; JAMES GILL, of New-York; Mr. EBNHARD, of Sandusky, Ohio; Mr. CHEESEBROUGH, of Suspension Bridge.

Two bodies are so badly burned that they cannot be identified.

Gale at Halifax—The Admiralty Court—The Chesapeake.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

A severe gale, with rain, hail and snow, visited this province yesterday and last night, prostrating telegraph wires, and doing other damage.

In the Admiralty Court to-day nothing was done, and it adjourned until next Wednesday.

The *Chesapeake* is unloading her cargo at the Government warehouse for safe keeping.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The day Calendar in the Court of Appeals for Thursday, Jan. 21, is as follows; Nos. 25½, 79, 80, 81, 76, 82, 83, 86, 88, 87.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

San Luis Potosi Occupied by the French—Departure of Juarez—Uraga Routed at Morelia—Fighting About Tampico—Juarez' Adherents Imperious—Ten Thousand Rifles Intended for the Confederates Bought by the Governor of Matamoras—Movements of the French Army.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 11, 1864.

The last news received here from Mexico is very disastrous for the Liberal cause, and the Regency party are full of exultation, JUAREZ having left San Luis Potosi, but for what place was not exactly known—most likely Monterey. His departure took place on the 18th ult., and according to the Franco-Mexican papers, was effected with the utmost secrecy, the President of the Mexican Republic being only accompanied by some domestics armed, but having no soldiers or army with him. This may, perhaps, have originated the report that VIDAURRI refused him an asylum in the State of which he is Governor, if he came with any forces—VIDAURRI having refused him an asylum, it is said, unless he came alone and unarmed.

MEJIA entered San Luis on the 24th ult., without meeting any resistance, and sent word of the fact to the Government at Mexico City, the news being received there on the 30th, and a communication of the event being sent as quick as possible, for transmission to France by the English mail steamer *Clyde*, which left Vera Cruz on the 2d of January.

The *Eco del Comercio* of Vera Cruz, of the 31st ult., gives a detailed account of the whole affair, embracing the following official document:

MEXICO, Dec. 30, 1863.

To His Excellency D. José M. Gutierrez Estrada, Paris, 108 *Rue de Pepiniere*.

To day, at 11, the Regency received an official information from Gen. MEJIA, at San Luis, dated the 27th, at 6 o'clock, in which he sends word that he occupied that city on the 24th, without resistance, and on the morning of the above-named day, at 4 o'clock, he was attacked in it by the forces of Durango and Zacatecas, who had made a junction on the preceding day. The action lasted four hours. They were driven back and pursued for three leagues, losing all their artillery, some of it rifled pieces, all their waggons, equipments, and several prisoners being taken, among them a battalion of sappers and miners, a Lieutenant-Colonel and two flags. Col. SAINT sends word from Leon of having routed the few that remained of the forces defeated at Morelia, belonging to URAGA, taking from them all they had. The wishes of His Imperial Majesty are fulfilled. Publish this news in Orizaba.

JOSE M. ARROYO.

The flight of JUAREZ and the occupation of San Luis by the Franco-Mexicans is not the only disaster that the Liberals have lately sustained. The Mexican Gens. URAGA, TAPIA, BERRIOZABAL, ANTILLON and IGLESIUS having united their forces, amounting, according to the calculations of their opponents, to about 8,000 men, made a flank movement intending to surprise Morelia, which was occupied by the Franco-Mexican force under MARQUEZ. MARQUEZ, it seems, however, had information of what was going to take place and employed himself several days before the Liberal forces appeared, in fortifying the city as well as he could, throwing up earthworks and planting cannon on these hurried intrenchments. The attack was made on the 17th, early in the morning, and after some hours' hard fighting the Liberals were forced to retreat with heavy losses, their opponents boasting of having taken 1,000 prisoners, 11 pieces of artillery and a vast number being left killed and wounded. Of the Mexican Generals, IGLESIUS is reported to have been killed, and the others, URAGA, TAPIA, CANANO and BERRIOZABAL, wounded. The account of the affair received here comes through Franco-Mexican channels, contained in the official dispatch transmitted to the Regency; but it is evident that the Liberal forces behaved with great gallantry, for they penetrated into the public square, and were only driven out after some h

MORE ABOUT THACKERAY.

In continuation of our notice of THACKERAY in the TIMES of last week, we add to the biographical details and estimate of his character then presented a few illustrations of the peculiar turn of his writings, and some anecdotes of the man, gathered from various sources, together with the more striking remarks of the London Press on occasion of his death.

THACKERAY once, during a season, was a contributor to an American periodical, the *Corsair*, published in this City. It was in 1839 when the young literateur was first rising into notice in the columns of *Fraser's Magazine*. The *Corsair* was edited by WILLIS and PORTER, and depended very much for its interest upon the foreign letters of the former and of THACKERAY. WILLIS resumed his *Pencillings* in England, and THACKERAY wrote from Paris. There is an excellent vein in these papers, which display maturity of thought, delicacy of feeling, and that nicety of style which even then characterized the author. Several things in them are worth remembering. At the conclusion of the first letter, which carries us very pleasantly across the Channel from London to Boulogne, there is a noticeable allusion to his literary fortunes at the time.

"O editor of the *Corsair*," he writes. "I believe your public is too wise to care much for us poor devils, and our personal vanities and foolishness; only too good is it to receive with some show of kindness the works which we from time to time, urged by the lack of coin and pressure of butchers' bills, are constrained to send abroad. What feelings we may have in finding good friends and listeners far, far away—in receiving from beyond seas kind crumbs of comfort for our hungry vanities, which at home, God wot, get little of this delightful food—in gaining fresh courage and hope, *for pursuing a calling of which the future is dreary and the present but hard*. All these things, O *Corsair*, had better be meditated by the author in private."

In one of these papers there is a manly condemnation of the pantheism then in vogue in Paris, in a notice of GEORGE SAND, which shows the writer's reverential spirit was not dulled by familiarity with the world:

"Mrs. SAND proclaims *her* truth—that we need a new Messiah, and that the Christian religion is no more! O awful, awful name of God! Light unbearable! Mystery unfathomable! Vastness immeasurable!—who are these who come forward to explain the mystery, and gaze unblushing into the depths of the light, and measure the immeasurable vastness to a hair? O name that God's people of old did fear to utter! O light that God's prophet would have perished had he seen! Who are these that are now so familiar with it? Women truly, for the most part weak women—weak in intellect, but marvelously strong in faith—women who step down to the people with stately step and voice of authority, and deliver their two-penny tablets, as if there were some divine authority for the wretched nonsense recorded there!"

There was a natural vein of piety and amiability in THACKERAY, which one would not look for in a writer whose pen was so constantly employed in description and satire of heartless vices and follies. Here and there it crops out in his books as a tender shoot from the rough bark, indicating the generous nature within; not often, but as frequently as his genuine Englishman's hatred of sentiment would permit. As he grew older he felt privileged to express such feelings more freely, and they are the charm of many of his pages. In these early Paris letters there is a sketch which would do honor to the best powers of HOOD or DICKENS in this line. It is an account of a visit to the female prison of Saint Lazare, where an Italian singing-master of some note had taught the inmates music. He went to hear the poor creatures sing at a mass in the chapel of the place. The service was shabby, and made no favorable impression upon the visitor, but he is quick to recognize any traits of goodness in these unhappy outcasts, who are still women in his eyes. He cannot but see the wild spirit of unrest in the place; but he finds some flowers of tenderness.

"The musicians, however, appeared to be pretty tranquil; they pursue their study with vast industry, we were told, and give up the two hours of sunshine and exercise allotted to them in order to practice these hymns and choruses. I think the prettiest sight I saw in the place was a pair of prisoners, a grown woman with a placid face, who had her arm around the neck of a young girl; they were both singing together off the same music book, and in the intervals seemed to be fond and affectionate toward each other."

He moralizes on this tenderness, questions whether better music is sung out of better hearts with gilded prayer-books in genteeler churches, and afterward in a visit to the English Chapel, where he found the very pink of the fashion, recurs to the subject:

"Well, let us be thankful that we have been brought up not as our neighbors are: miserable sinners we are, it is true, but then there are sinners and sinners, degrees, look you, and differences. I wonder what the differences are, and whether with her ease, her comforts, her education, such as it is, her freedom from temptation, her ladyship in satin will weigh much lighter than yonder poor girl, whose birthright has been want and crime, and who so far as the breakage of the eighth and one or two other commandments, has never known the meaning of repentance. There are those poor devils—the grown sinner and the little one—embracing each other, smiling on each other, and singing hymns out of the same book. I don't know where I have seen anything more touching or beautiful; there is a sort of homely sublimity about them; it is more beautiful, yea, than any Lady Ambassadress in her pew surrounded by a whole body of diplomatists; more sublime than the Bishop himself and the beadle stalking before him."

It is in such passages as these that the author indicates his calling, in its amiable relation to the world through its kind and benevolent teachings. "Is the glory of Heaven," he asks at the close of a beautiful tribute to the religious genius of ADDISON, "to be sung only by gentlemen in black coats? Must the truth be only espoused in gown and surplice, and out of those two vestments can nobody preach it? Commend me to this dear preacher without orders—this parson in the tye-wig."

Of the regular pulpit we may suppose that he was sometimes impatient. Once in this city, after listening to an eminent preacher of the Episcopal Church, he commended his efforts, but remarked: "What a pity it is the sermon was ever introduced into the service, that we cannot have that noble Liturgy without it."

THACKERAY had the charge of cynicism in his writings too often brought to his notice not to feel its force—at least as a stumbling block in the way of popular favor. There are passages in his works where he notices the accusation and seeks to parry it; but his happiest reply was in a humorous allusion to the reproach in a speech at a public dinner given to him at Edinburgh, in 1857.

"If this kind of reception," said he, "is to continue—if such hospitality is to go on—if I am to be feasted every day in this way, or in a way almost equally good—allow me to say that, with these dinners, and with this kindness and this hospitality, you are taking my bread out of my mouth. It is quite an error to suppose that I am a man possessing any benevolent feelings, or any generous sympathies with my fellow-creatures. My business is to find out snobbishness, and meanness and vulgarity, and base motives in all the people among whom I go. I read in scores and scores of valuable critical works that such is my only task; that such is the dreary occupation of my existence. It is said that if I try to speak of a good man, I render him absurd and mean and vulgar; and of a good woman, that she, too, is foolish and vapid and insignificant; that it is only with agreeable vice that somehow or other my business in life lies, and, in fine, that to picture wickedness and selfishness and meanness is my task. I know that this must be true because I read it a very short time ago in a Liverpool newspaper; and not only in a Liverpool newspaper, but in a Liverpool newspaper which was quoting a Scotch newspaper. This Scotch newspaper announced these facts which I have been mentioning. 'Catch this fellow,' says the Scotch newspaper, 'saying anything about anybody;' and the Liverpool newspaper which prigged my lecture backed up the opinion of the Scotch critic. 'Catch him praising anybody or saying anything good of anybody.' He loves nothing that is lovable; he praises nothing that is praisable. And yet I thought that in those lectures, which some of you were pleased to come and hear, I had certainly not praised some monarchs who had lived hundreds of years back, but I had praised BURKE, and REYNOLDS, and GOLDSMITH, and JOHNSON, and the literary men, the men of art and the men of science, the good men of the time, whom I value more than the Star and Garter wearers of those days."

It was at this visit to Edinburgh that AYTOUN, the tory editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*, on being asked his opinion of THACKERAY's unpalatable lectures on the GEORGES, is said to have replied: "H-m—better have stuck to the Jeameses!"

The first suggestion of these opinions on the GEORGES, appeared in *Punch* several years before the delivery of the lectures. It was at the time their statues were prepared for the new parliament palace. "We have been favored," said the periodical, "by a young lady connected with the Court, with copies of the inscriptions which are to be engraven under the images of those Stars of Brunswick." They were all sufficiently satirical; but the severity lay in the truth. The first and the last were the most pointed. This was for

GEORGE THE FIRST—STAR OF BRUNSWICK.
He preferred Hanover to England.
He preferred two hideous Mistresses to a beautiful and innocent Wife.
He hated Arts and despised Literature;
But He liked train-oil in his salads,
And gave an enlightened patronage to bad oysters.
And he had WALPOLE as a Minister:
Consistent in his Preference for every kind of Corruption.

GEORGE III. is made to say, among other things:

Ireland I risked, and lost America:
But dined on legs of mutton every day.

And there are some pathetic lines at the close, concerning the "crazy old blind man in Windsor Tower," never stirring while his great guns are roaring triumph, and all England is thrilled with joy at the victory over NAPOLEON.

The inscription for GEORGE IV. is one of the most pointed satires of its class ever written:

GEORGIUS ULTIMUS.
He left an example for age and for youth to avoid,
He never acted well by Man or Woman.
And was as false to his Mistress as to his Wife.
He deserted his Friends and his Principles.
He was so ignorant that he could scarcely spell;
But he had some skill in Cutting out Coats,
And an undeniable Taste for Cookery.
He built the Palaces of Brighton and Buckingham,
And for these qualities and Proofs of Genius,
An admiring Aristocracy
Christened him the "First Gentleman in Europe."
Friends, respect the KING whose Statue is here,
And the generous Aristocracy who admired him.

The English journals have all their discriminating word of eulogy of THACKERAY, tempered by a certain restrained sense of decorum, as if they were governed by the precepts and practice of the author of whom they write, and feared to taint the page with the semblance of affectation. One remarks how the author of *Vanity Fair* made his way to fame "by the sheer and unaided strength of his own intellect," unhelped by cliques or puffers; another, how he never overrated the value of the popularity which he acquired, but "honored learned labor far above the ingenious and pleasant sorts of composition by which the favor of the world is secured," alluding to his fidelity and painstaking in such works as *Esmond*; another couples him with FIELDING. All have their word of the essential kindness of his disposition under the exterior—in his writings more than in his conversation—of the satirist.

The fine and powerful qualities of THACKERAY's understanding, the strength of intellect which controlled the emotions of the heart, the sensibility which softened the impetuous will and unflinching judgment, are now, as we thought they would be, generally recognized by the London critics. HORACE tells us that there were men in his day—brother authors he had probably in view—who resented the burden of a superior genius weighing down upon them from a higher station, and protected their self-love by depreciation and calumny of the excellence which oppressed them. When death comes, he adds, the man who was the subject of envy will be loved. *Extinctus amabitur idem*, which BACON in his essays has finely heightened—"Death openeth the gate to good fame and extinguisheth envy." So all the authors of England now join in the literary apotheosis of THACKERAY. The *Spectator* pays this tribute to his genius in a few comprehensive, suggestive sentences:

"We are told in the life of Miss BRONTE, that her first words after standing for some time before LAWRENCE's likeness of THACKERAY, were, 'And there came up a lion out of Judah.' She meant that the face expressed first of all to her mind a deep 'rage' at the treachery of human nature, in which a generous nobility and also a destructive fever of almost animal spite were blended in equal proportions. And she spoke with a true literary instinct. The peculiar power of THACKERAY's genius lies in the strange effervescence of these widely different elements, a profound tenderness of feeling, a pathos of more than feminine delicacy and more than masculine comprehensiveness, with a power of cynical fury, which is always impelling him to spring upon the selfishness and duplicities of human nature, and tear them to pieces before our eyes in that transport of retributive passion which the lion symbolizes to the imagination."

CHARLOTTE BRONTE, who elsewhere speaks of THACKERAY as "a Titan of mind," seems to have been much fascinated with his genius. In her published letters there are various notices of the man and his writings, exhibiting their influence over her; though she by no means always agreed with his opinions. The reader of Mrs. GASKELL's Memoir will remember Miss BRONTE's appearance in London at one of THACKERAY's lectures at Willis' Rooms in 1857, when THACKERAY met her at the entrance and led her to his mother, whom the author of *Jane Eyre* describes as "a fine, handsome, young-looking old lady," and who has survived her son. Perhaps Miss BRONTE's description of the well-known engravings from the Lawrence portrait just alluded to, written in 1853, is as good an account of the man as any of the critics have to offer. "To me the broad brow seems to express intellect. Certain lines about the nose and cheek betray the satirist and cynic; the mouth indicates a child-like simplicity—perhaps even a degree of irresoluteness, inconsistency—weakness, in short, but a weakness not unamiable. The engraving seems to me very good. A certain, not quite Christian expression—'not to put too fine a point upon it'—an expression of *spite*, most vividly marked in the original, is here softened, and perhaps a little—a very little—of the power has escaped in this ameliorating process."

Another London journal, the *Reader*, which associates in its pages as contributors many of the most eminent literary friends of THACKERAY, remarks how much power "all that portion of the earth that is reached by our English tongue" is at the beginning of this year deprived of by the death of the great master.

"What the loss is to the land at large and to the British literature of our epoch who can at present tell? No more in periodicals or in books shall we expect new issues of that charming, graceful, exact and transparent English, the fountain of which we would have kept for ever flowing, if only that we might be kept in mind of the possibility of the classic use of our tongue in an age of slip-slop and scores of competing mannerisms. No more, over new pages of this inimitable English, shall we follow the humors, the experiences, the characteristic trains of reflection of that brave, original knowing and finely-cultured mind—here provoked to laughter by the wildest farce, there touched in our finer nerves by some sudden stroke of the pensive or the sad, or now almost alarmed at the savageness of the satire, or made to wince at feeling ourselves seen through, and our deceits detected. * * All in all, in THACKERAY, British literature has lost a man the precise like of whom had never preceded him, and will never again be seen. Thinking of the combination of qualities that existed in him, we may well speak of his as a genius in many respects unique in the entire range of British literary history."

Nor are his amiable personal qualities, his "quaint and secret acts of charity," forgotten. "The anecdotes that one hears of him in this respect," says this writer, "how he would fold up a sovereign or two, put them inside a book, and then wrap the book up in paper and address it, so that in case he should be out when the expected acquaintance who wanted the little help called for it, his servant might not know the exact purpose of the call; or how, again, he would inclose a few sovereigns in a pill-box, and leave them with a poor old-lady patient who wanted that kind of medicine most, with the inscription outside, 'to be taken one at a time'—these anecdotes have all a certain characteristic air of THACKERAY."

The *Saturday Review*, which has a certain character to maintain of philosophical indifferentism, and which affects superiority to the interests of all persons, dead or alive, is not thrown off its balance by the suddenness of this calamity, doubly felt by its imposing contrast with the season of festivity at which it occurred. It does justice, however, to the character of the man, and with much ingenuity displays and seeks to account for the apparently contradictory qualities in his writings:

"Superficial critics often attributed to Mr. THACKERAY the bitter and sarcastic tendency which they imagined that they discovered in his writings. His friends, on the other hand, influenced perhaps by their knowledge of his personal character, received from his works an opposite impression. His satirical acuteness contrasted oddly, and yet pleasantly, with an invincible credulity in every form and every pretence of goodness. The hero of the day, especially if his merits were philanthropic or religious, always commanded his momentary belief and admiration. Innate diffidence or modesty inclined him to exaggerate the greatness of good men and of those who professed to be good. In real life, and sometimes in literary composition, he was unduly tolerant of impostors, whom he was far too honest to imitate. *The sarcastic quality of his writings represented the reaction of his judgment against his impulses, and it also arose, in part, from an almost feminine impatience of harshness and wrong.*"

This certainly is very well put, and offers a key to many of the peculiarities of the Thackeray temperament. When an author is written about in this way, we may be sure that he is not a mere machine: but a composite production of nature whose spontaneous workings is genius. The reviewer has also a just remark of his style and the infusion into it of the classical element: "His habitual cultivation of the niceties of language taught him to appreciate, in his maturer years, the classical studies which he had too much undervalued in his youth. He sometimes said that his highest aspiration would be to produce a few short poems as finished and perfect as the Odes of HORACE."

Punch, the journal to which THACKERAY owed so much of his fame at the start, and whose pages none of its contributors did more to enrich, might be supposed to be the loudest of those eulogists, is content with a simple expression in a few fine sentences of feeling for the loss of a dear friend:

"Though of late he had ceased to give other aid than suggestion and advice, he was a constant member of our council, and sat with us on the eighth day from that which has saddened England's Christmas. Let the brilliancy of his trained intellect, the terrible strength of his satire, the subtlety of his wit, the richness of his humor, and catholic range of his calm wisdom, be themes for others; the mourning friends who inscribe these lines to his memory think of the affectionate nature, the cheerful companionship, the large heart and open hand, the simple courteousness and the ardent frankness of a brave, true, honest gentleman, whom no pen but his own could depict as those who knew him would desire."

In another journal, one of the famous *Punch* men, Mr. TOM TAYLOR, in a letter to the Manchester *Guardian*, pays his personal tribute to the departed author and friend. He speaks, in addition to much of his genius, of the kindness of his manners, of the "good, generous and unselfish actions" of which his life was made up.

"Perhaps," says this writer, "there never was a man who was more freely resorted to by the needy and the helpless of his literary confraternity; and certainly there was no man who ever recognized more fully the claims of such brotherhood. I can hardly command myself yet to write of THACKERAY's sweet and amiable manners as a companion, guest, or host; of the playfulness of his wit, the charm of his manner, the gentleness of his voice, the sweetness of his smile. There was much of the child about him at such times, as there was always something childlike in his calm, candid face, and soft, bright eyes."

So the critics all end in praise of the man, feeling that in the presence of death the virtues are above the talents. The exhibition is highly creditable to the press of England. Seldom has so beautiful a tribute been paid to departed genius.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Heroic Deed of a Fireman.

An exempt fireman gives the following graphic account of the death of GEORGE W. BURRIDGE, of Engine Co. No. 42, at the late fire in Duane street, and thrillingly details the heroic conduct of Mr. WM. CORGAN, assistant foreman of the same company. The company were stationed to the rear of the building, on Reade-street. The engine was put to work, and the hose got on a twelve-inch wall, which ran parallel with the building on fire, and which wall was fifty feet in height from the area or yard below. Mr. BURRIDGE had the pipe, by which he directed a stream into one of the upper windows of the building on fire. After some time it became apparent that the rear wall would fall. Orders came for No. 42 to back down. Poor BURRIDGE at this moment, while in the act of shifting the pipe to a brother member, came in contact with the stream, which, being very powerfull, knocked him off the wall into the abyss below. The rear wall of the building on fire was then crumbling and apparently going to fall. The members commenced to run toward Reade-street. At this time the Assistant Foreman of No. 42, Mr. WILLIAM CORGAN, got upon the wall, immediately tied the drag-rope around himself, gave the end to some of the members of the Company and others on the wall, lowered himself into the abyss below, disengaged himself from the rope, tied it around poor BURRIDGE, placed the body in a perpendicular position with the back against the wall, and cried out to them above to hoist up, which they did, and got the body safely over the wall. Mr. CORGAN was now placed in a terrible position, the rear wall, five or six stories in height, about to fall on him, and no means of escape. On looking around him he saw a high wall toward the eastern side, surmounted by an iron railing. To get over this wall was his only chance for life. He succeeded in reaching the top, and was just getting over the rails when the walls fell, and, as supposed by all present, the brave CORGAN was killed. They were about to commence extracting him from the ruins, when of a sudden he made his appearance among his brother firemen. Among the many heroic deeds performed by our firemen, there are few that parallel this one of CORGAN's.

Running the Rockaway Blockade.

SHARP PRACTICE OF A SLOOP CAPTAIN.

The Captain of a certain sloop, running between this City and Rockaway, recently perpetrated some very sharp practice on parties who attempted to convert him into a blockade-runner. When in New-York, on several occasions the Captain had made public boasts of the speed of his craft, of his familiarity with every inch of the Eastern shore of Virginia, and of his ability to sail in with his eyes shut. Some men doing business on South-street, and who, it is suspected, have made successful ventures to the South, hearing of all this, approached him with inducements to load his sloop and run the blockade. Three times was he approached, twice refusing, and finally, on being promised a share in the profits and indemnity for the sloop should she be taken, he assented. The cargo was genuine, boots, shoes, &c. &c. The sloop was loaded and apparently attracted no attention from the authorities. It was arranged that she should slide out on a dark night. The night came, the Captain had been previously dined and wined and wished a *bon voyage*. Off he slid, and all was well, the consignors jubilant and in expectancy of heavy profits. But the Captain sailed straight for Rockaway, where he discharged his cargo and confiscated it to himself! The next day the shippers were made cognizant of the fact, and notwithstanding their indignation, were and are, of course, powerless. To prosecute they dare not; that to them would be ruin. So they have merely to reflect upon the great wrong they were attempting to commit, and if reflection makes them better and wiser men the $7,000 the Captain has made and the tens of thousands they have lost, are well made and well lost. The names of the parties are not made public.

Blockade Running.

A gentleman from Nassau, who is well informed in regard to blockade-runners and running there, states that seamen are paid sixty dollars a month, in gold; that freight to Wilmington, where most of the vessels go, is one hundred and forty dollars a ton, payable in gold, and in advance; that those who successfully make one round trip, which occupies, on an average, three weeks, can afford to lose vessel and cargo on the next, so immense is the profit. All the blockade-running vessels are painted lead color, and all are piloted by Northern pilots, whose pay is enormous. Since the active and successful efforts to prevent shipments from this port have been taken, the plan has been adopted, and is being carried out, to send goods hence to Canada per railroad. Large quantities have recently, it is stated, been forwarded to St. John's, whence they are shipped to Nassau.

Prominent Movement for the Re-election of President Lincoln.

FORMATION OF THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION.

Several meetings of prominent and influential citizens have been held at Clinton Hall during the week just passed, at which an organization has been effected by representatives from every Ward in the City, called "The Union Lincoln Association," which has for its prime object the reëlection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President of the United States.

At the meeting on Monday evening last, Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, who had previously been selected as presiding officer, appeared and took his seat. In thanking his friends for the honor conferred on him, he took occasion to review the political horizon at the present time, and assured his friends that the safest course which could be now pursued was the continuance of the present Executive. Among other pertinent remarks, Mr. DRAPER said "that it was our duty at the present time not only to see that black men were made free, but that white men should not be made slaves." (Great cheering.) He said, in accepting their invitation to preside over their deliberations and exertions, it was especially with the understanding that this organization should not conflict with any other Union Association now in existence, or to be formed hereafter; and he pledged himself to be with them at all times, and to go as far as any other man for the honorable accomplishment of their purpose.

The whole of Mr. DRAPER's speech, which was about half an hour's duration, was received with much enthusiasm.

This Association, which was privately formed, has already become a body numbering hundreds. We understand the principal headquarters is in this City, and that there is to be auxiliary bodies in every County in the State, each to be represented by delegates to the General Association.

The final organization will be effected at the Clinton Hall, this evening. The gentleman who furnished this information was unable to state whether the public would be admitted; but said he presumed there would be no objections.

From the character and social status of the persons engaged in this movement, it will probably prove one of great importance.

Trial of John B. Holmes for Murder.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—BEFORE JUSTICE LEONARD.

The case of JOHN B. HOLMES, indicted for the homicide of Policeman GOURLEY, was concluded yesterday. Mr. HALL closed the case on the part of the people. He said that all the police were looking to this case with interest, because it involved the question of their protection. He conceded that Officer GOURLEY had no right to arrest the prisoner, but that was not a justification of his crime in stabbing the officer. If was prisoner's duty to have gone peaceably to the Station-house, and if he was wronged, to seek redress afterward in a proper manner. He appealed to the jury to protect the lives of the police—a class who fared hard and ran many risks for the protection of citizens.

After a charge from Judge LEONARD the jury retired, and shortly returned with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

The Suffering Poor.

Very few in comfortable circumstances understand much about the destitution that exists at present in our City. "The poor," said the Saviour, "ye have always with you." This is peculiarly the case in our own midst. Families daily literally freeze and starve to death, while there are hundreds of others whose circumstances are pitiful in the extreme. The class most needy at present are those whose circumstances were once good, but who are now down in the world. Such scarcely ever spread out their wants before the world—they are too sensitive for that. If they are ever the recipients of charity they are sought out by those whose mission it is to minister to the afflicted and destitute. Only a few weeks since a husband and wife were placed in the same grave, who died of want rather than ask alms. And this is only one case of hundreds that are daily transpiring. Physicians, undertakers, ministers, and private individuals could relate scenes the most heartrending in respect to those who are the most worthy and deserving, and who, if some kind friend would take them by the hand, would again rise to position and usefulness in the world.

There is also a large number of needy soldiers' families among us, cut off, for various reasons, from the systematized charities of our City. Many of them feel bitterly the pressure of the high prices of articles of consumption. While the husband was in the army he was drawing his pay, and sending a part of it, at least, to his family. They were also receiving a weekly stipend from the city relief fund; so that they were really in comfortable circumstances. As soon, however, on account of sickness or other causes, as they were discharged, their pay stopped, and also the city relief for their families—leaving them in circumstances of privation and want. Seek out the families of soldiers in our city, and you will find the husband maimed, wounded, or so emaciated as to be unable to earn the first penny. The rent is staring them in the face, the coal-box is empty, the threadbare clothing falls away in pieces at a time, where the next meal is to come from is unknown, while sickness preys upon one or more members of the family, and the heartless landlord threatens to lodge them into the street.

The City, through its official managers, is paying out a vast deal of money for this purpose, but there are hundreds of exceptional cases that cannot be brought, for the time being, within the line of their established conditions. While the cold, pinching weather is upon us, we cannot allow these families to await the uncertainty of red tape and various political influences. There is not a moment to spare. Much is done by individual effort, but there is need of some well-arranged systematized plan to meet the present condition of the class we have described. Our soldiers upon the battle-field are mostly in Winter quarters, and as comfortable as they can be under the circumstances. The work of the hour is the caring for the families of those who have gone forth to "do or die" upon the battle-field.

Fort Lafayette Military Commission.

The officers comprising the Military Commission recently appointed by Major-Gen. DIX to examine into, and report upon the cases of those persons other than prisoners of war and convicts at present confined in Forts Lafayette and Warren, yesterday morning proceeded to Fort Lafayette by the steamer *Henry Burden*, and organized for the transaction of business. The Commission comprises the following officers: Col. M. S. HOWE, Third United States cavalry; Major F. T. DENT, Fourth United States cavalry; Capt. ROYAL T. FRANK, Eighth United States infantry. Major JOHN A. BOLLES, A. D. C., Judge Advocate.

A very general misapprehension seems to prevail in reference to the duties of the Commission. A precisely similar board was appointed by the Secretary of War in 1862—Gen. DIX and Judge PIERREPONT constituting the same. The Commission has at present no jurisdiction, save as a Court of Inquiry. Their orders are to ascertain, and report what persons now in confinement should, in their judgment, be released or brought to trial, and whether said prisoners are legitimately amenable to the civil or to the military powers. It is the design of the Commission to hold regular daily sessions at Fort Lafayette. As yet the details of their transactions are withheld from the public.

Fire in Water-street—Loss Over $40,000.

Soon after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the upper floors of the four-story brick buildings Nos. 643 and 645 Water-street. Before the firemen could get to work, the flames had obtained so much headway that all hopes of saving the buildings and contents were abandoned, and thenceforth their efforts were mostly confined to saving the adjoining property. The numbers above named were, in fact, one building, and, with their contents, are a total loss.

The first floor and basement were occupied by Mr. E. B. BROWN as a brass foundry. He also owned the buildings. His estimated loss on stock, machinery and buildings is $25,000. He is insured for $15,250, which sum is equally divided in the American Exchange, Relief, Globe, Harmony and Broadway Insurance Companies.

The second floor was occupied by Mr. JAS. LYONS, machinist. His loss is $10,000, upon which there is no insurance.

The third floor was occupied by Messrs. BROWN & PLATT, manufacturers of steel umbrella frames. Their damage to stock and fixtures is about $6,000. They are insured for $3,000 in the Home Insurance Company, of New-Haven, Conn.

The fourth floor was occupied by Mr. MARINUS WILLETTS, manufacturers of steel wires for umbrellas. He was damaged on stock and fixtures to the extent of $500; no insurance. The cause of the fire is at present unknown. Fire Marshal BAKER is investigating the case.

Disaster in the Lower Bay.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH SCHOONER *VIATOR*—DEATH OF THE SECOND MATE FROM EXHAUSTION.

The schooner *Viator*, of Bridgewater, N. S., Capt. L. G. ROBBINS, from Salt Cay 6th inst., with a cargo of 6,000 bushels salt, consigned to DARRELL & Co., and the vessel to DANIEL STARR, was totally lost yesterday morning on Romer Shoals. The Captain and crew, eight in all, were taken off, after great exertions, by the pilot boats *Moses H. Grinnell No. 1*, and *Fannie No. 17*, and were brought to this City. The *Moses H. Grinnell* makes the following report: Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864, commenced with a gale from W. N. W.; left the City at 11 A. M., with four pilots, as follows: Messrs. CONNOR, CAREY, RUSH, and MORLEY, and when off Romer Shoals, at 1 P. M., saw a vessel, bottom up, on the Shoals, which proved to be the *Viator*, from Turk's Island, bound to New-York, loaded with salt, consigned to DANIEL STARR. The crew were saved by the yawls of the *Moses H. Grinnell No. 1*, and *Fannie No. 17*. (These two boats are named after father and daughter.)

The following are the names of the persons taken: Capt. L. G. Robbins, First Officer, Chambers; Second Officer, William Clark, (dead;) seamen, Wm. Horne, James Tobin, Andrew M. Foster, James Jamieson. The *Viator* was a new vessel, six months old, 131 tons, and owned at Bridgewater, N. S., by ROBT. WEST, and the Captain is partially insured in Halifax.

Capt. ROBBINS reports has had very severe weather during the passage, and on the 19th inst., at 11 P. M., off Sandy Hook, encountered a very heavy gale from W. N. W., and while tacking, missiayed and went ashore on Romer Shoals, close to the Stone Beacon, and at 4 A. M. the schooner capsized. While being ashore, an unknown schooner ran into us, knocking a large hole in the side. After remaining on the vessel until 1 P. M., we were taken off by the pilot-boats *Moses H. Grinnell* and *Fannie*, the pilots and crews of both boats using their utmost endeavors to save all. After being transferred on board of the *Grinnell*, Mr. WM. CLARK, a native of Nantucket, who shipped at Turks Island for the run, died immediately from exhaustion.

Improvement of the Broadway Pavement.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, of which Alderman CHARLES J. CHIPP is the Chairman, are to hold their first meeting at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, at No. 8 City Hall, specially to consider the subject of the improvement of the pavement on Broadway. Mayor GUNTHER's plan, to sprinkle coarse sand and gravel over the pavement, to diminish the risk of slipping, has been referred to this Committee for their consideration. The Committee invite the attention of omnibus, coach and cart owners to this proposition, and would be gratified by the attendance of such parties, and an expression of their opinions upon the subject, and upon any other plans that may be submitted to them. The Committee also desire to receive suggestions, in writing or verbally, and also desire the submission of plans for effecting the desired object.

The Returning Soldiers.

THE INDIFFERENCE OF THE AUTHORITIES TO THEM.

There is a very general disapproval of the indifference with which the veterans, now returning, are treated by the authorities. Men who went away to defence and to danger were parted with amidst cheers and ovations. They come back, having performed the one and encountered the other, to receive welcomes, which were better not extended so half made up are they. It is true that a year or so since there was much of processions, and cheering, and dinners and speechifying, but it then had a good result, not only on the recipients, but on the people at large, and would now. It is humiliating to men who have done bravely and long to come back to the City where they belong, and meet with the indifference they do, especially when they have devoted themselves again to the service of the country. Certainly as veterans they are more deserving of approving ovations and of encouragement than they were as raw and untried volunteers.

Department of the East.

Two hundred and eight recruits, arrived in this city on Tuesday night from Malone, Franklin County, this State, and were at once sent to Fort Schuyler, there to be quartered till disposed of to the different regiments in which they have enlisted. The reason for their being sent here was the crowded state of the barracks at Malone; indeed, the various barracks throughout the State are so crowded that many more recruits are expected here to be quartered. For that purpose barracks are being erected on Hart's Island.

At Fort Porter, Buffalo, there are now some 500 or 600 recruits for the Second New-York Mounted Rifles. There are also at Fort Porter, two companies of the Invalid Corps as permanent guard, commanded by Col. G. S. JENNESS.

The following is one among the many frivolous appeals made to Major-Gen. DIX for the purpose of getting soldiers released from the army: JESSE MONROE, a soldier belonging to a Maine regiment, is now on Governor's Island undergoing punishment for the crime of desertion. His mother, SARAH MONROE, makes affidavit that he is incapable of bearing arms, and begs his discharge on the ground that he is suffering from a malady that renders him almost powerless to control himself. The peculiarity of such a malady is that during the Summer months he has an uncontrolable desire to roam about the country, oftentimes unconscious that he is doing so, and in the Winter months he suffers from an inability to move at all. He has been afflicted in this manner ever since early childhood. His mother cannot account for this malady in any other way than when JESSIE was an embryo infant she was frightened by a snake. It is needless to say that Gen. DIX pays no attention to such requests.

An order was promulgated yesterday, confirming the finding of the Court-martial, of which Major F. T. DENT, Fourth United States infantry, was President, relative to Assistant Surgeon WARREN WEBSTER, U. S. A., who was charged with refusing to deliver up Private PHILLIP FITZSIMMONS, of Company F, Fortieth regiment, New-York Volunteers, who was then in the McDougal General Hospital, at which place Surgeon WEBSTER was in command. He was also charged with refusing to admit Capt. HARMANN into any ward of his hospital, though that officer had an order for the arrest of FITZSIMMONS from Brig.-Gen. BROWN, commanding Fort Schuyler. He was sentenced "to be confined to the limits of the Post for six months, and to be reprimanded in General Orders, by the General commanding the Department." In consideration, however, of his high standing, and his reputation for subordination anterior to the events which led to his trial, the Major-General remitted the sentence to sixty-days confinement within the limits of the Post.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 761, 775, 777, 791, 795, 801, 815, 817, 831, 837, 847, 855, 857, 859, 865, 869, 873, 879, 881, 883. *Part II.*—Nos. 541, 794, 859, 955, 1,119, on General Calendar, 84, 102, 120, 154, 214, 260, 274, 332.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 18, 19, on Demurrer Calendar, 160, 36, 158, 233, 234, 151, 184, 202, 209, 157, 238, 230, 240, 241, 242, 245, 246, 247, on Calendar Issues of Law and Fact.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 299, 89, 211, 148, 312, 155, 225, 398, 56. *Part II.*—Nos. 94, 302, 303, 315, 152, 400, 288, 324, 416, 205, 97, 325 13, 192, 329.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3123, 351, 3109 3139, 3255, 3265, 3267, 2153, 2155, 2991, 2727, 1183, 2815. *Part II.*—Nos. 2154, 2152 2156, 2958, 3224, 3230, 3238, 3232, 3234, 3238, 2240, 3160, 3102, 2882, 3144.

The Proceedings in the Express Case Yesterday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—AT CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Stephen T. Clark vs. *James Brooks and Erastus Brooks.*—*Thomas B. Kingsland* was examined as a witness in the above case yesterday morning. He is the cashier of the *Express*. He was examined by Mr. Cram as follows:

Q.—State to your best knowledge the circulation on any day since you have been with the *Express*? A.—I could not do it.

Q.—Does Hobson make daily reports to you of the City circulation? A.—I get it every morning.

Q.—Are you not in the habit of making a synopsis from the cash book of the different sources of receipts? A.—I do sometimes; I make it every day.

Q.—Have you not before to-day told some one the circulation of the *Express*? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—If your memory so defective that you could not state the circulation for any day that you have been there? A.—No, I could not state.

Q.—What was the amount of money you received from Hobson for Monday last? A.—Somewhere between $170 and $180.

Q.—At what price is the City circulation sold by Hobson? A.—Two and a quarter cents.

Q.—Could Monday's circulation have exceeded eight thousand? A.—I don't know; that depends upon how near right I was in stating the amount of money I received.

Q.—Are you aware of having made any mistake? A.—I am not.

Q.—Is not the amount stated as the receipts $170 or $180, in part made up of sales over the counter at three cents each? A.—Yes; I believe so.

Q.—If you were right in your statement of the receipts, must not the circulation have been less than 8,000? A.—I could not say how that was.

Q.—Has the circulation of the *Express* increased or decreased latterly? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Will a City circulation of 8,000, with such other circulation and advertisments as it has, pay its expenses? A.—I don't know anything about that; I never made any estimate in regard to 8,000.

After some other questions the examination of this witness ended, and further proceedings were adjourned until Friday next, at 11 o'clock.

United States Circuit Court.—Jan. 14.

Before Judge Shipman.

Clark's Patent Steam and Fire Regulator Company vs. *Wm. Noyes.*—This was a suit to restrain defendant from infringing reissued letters patent, granted to complainants for "a new and useful improvement for regulating the pressure of steam in steam-boilers." A preliminary injunction was heretofore granted in this case, and it now came up for a final hearing. The Court said a decree must be entered in this case for the complainants. The objection that they have no existence as a Corporation is not well founded. They became a corporation under the laws of New-York, and have never been dissolved. Whether they have done or omitted to do anything by reason of which they might be liable to be dissolved, in proceedings taken against them for that purpose, is immaterial here to inquire. I have no doubt the patent is a good and valid one. The invention is useful and meritorious. It has been sustained after a full and laborious trial at law, and with the verdict rendered on that trial I was and still am, after mature deliberation, satisfied. Let a decree be entered making the injunction perpetual.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Discharge of Richard Murphy.—Petitioner discharged.

Bank of the Commonwealth vs. *Van Vleck et al.*—Motion denied.

James R. Kilbe vs. *Margaret Kilbe.*—Reference ordered to hear and determine.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Jan. 20, 1864.

200	Ohio	84	200	Ohio	84½
200	do	84½	200	do	84½
200	do	84½	200	do	84½
200	do	84½	200	do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Maleppa; Or, The Untamed Rocking Horse.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Dying for Love—Kate Kearney—Two Buzzards.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, The Tyrolean Whistler, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 495 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

COOPER INSTITUTE—Grand Musical and Oratorical Concert.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon.

NIBLO'S SALOON—The Bohemian Girl.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mirror of the Rebellion.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Richelieu.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our correspondent at Havana, under date of Sunday last, says "the rebel steamer *Isabel*, under the Spanish flag, arrived here yesterday from Mobile in four days, with a cargo of cotton. According to the Mobile papers of the 5th an attack of the Federal troops against that place was at that time shortly feared. There was also a report current in Mobile that the rebel steamer *Gray Jacket*, which left that port with 600 or more bales of cotton, had been captured by the Government cruisers. Hopes were, however, entertained that she had escaped on account of her extreme quickness."

The facts of the recent attempt by Mosesby's battalion of guerrilla cavalry to surprise and capture Maj. Cole's camp at London Heights, have been officially published. They studiously avoided our pickets, divided themselves into small bodies, which were speedily consolidated in sight of Maj. Cole's camp. They then made an impetuous charge with a yell on the right of the same. In consequence of the suddenness of the charge the company could at first offer but a feeble resistance, but finally our men rallied and entered into the contest with such determination as to utterly rout the enemy with severe loss.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Brown, of Missouri, presented the petition of 63 members of the Missouri Legislature, against the confirmation of Gen. Schofield as Major-General. Mr. Brown commented at length upon the conduct of affairs in Missouri while Gen. Schofield was in command. Mr. Wilson reported a bill for the establishment of a uniform system of ambulances. Mr. Doolittle presented the resolutions of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, asking for a modification of the Reciprocity Treaty. On motion of Mr. Sumner, the President was called on for any information in his possession concerning the recent dreadful disaster in Chili. The Military Committee were directed to ascertain what had become of the report of a board of officers from the Quartermaster's Department, who were directed to examine into the advantages of concentrated feed for horses and mules. The resolution appointing a Committee on the Conduct of the War, as amended by the House, was passed. The Senate then resumed the resolution defining an additional oath to be required from each Senator on taking his seat. Mr. Collamer made a forcible speech in favor of the resolution, citing the fact of Senators from the South, sitting in the Chamber, and plotting and maturing their treasonable plans for the destruction of the Union. The Senate had perfect power to define the qualification of its members. Mr. Anthony took the same view; while Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, (Dem.,) opposed the resolution, believing that whoever came duly qualified as a Senator by his State, should be admitted by the Senate without further question. He then discussed the President's plan of reconstruction at length.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, introduced a bill to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the navy. The resolution explanatory of the Confiscation Act being in order, Mr. Stevens moved to postpone its consideration. An incidental debate arose, in which Mr. Voorhees, (Dem.,) of Indiana, said his side of the House intended to enforce a legitimate discussion of the subject by a resort to parliamentary means, if they could not have it any other way. Mr. Sweat, (Dem.,) of Maine, expressed surprise that an effort had been made to stifle or abridge debate. He denied the charge made by Mr. Davis, of Maryland, that the minority were present to embarrass the Administration. He threw the charge back in the gentleman's teeth! Mr. Sweat continued in a bitter strain against Mr. Davis, and then turned his attention to the resolution. The House then took up the bill to amend the Excise Laws. A provision offered by Fernando Wood, subjecting all liquors to a tax, whether distilled before the passage of the act or not, was adopted—with the exception that all such spirits which have paid the tax under the law of July, 1862, shall only be assessed the increase in the tax of the present law. All efforts to reduce the tax on whisky below sixty cents per gallon, were ineffectual. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that all liquors, not otherwise provided for, shall pay an additional duty of twenty cents per gallon. The Committee then arose, and adopted a motion cutting off debate, when it resumed its sitting, and Mr. Hooper offered a substitute for the warehousing clause, so as to make it more perfect, but not change its character, which was agreed to. The duty on cotton being under consideration, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution offered by Mr. Ames, authorizing Gov. Seymour to expend not more than $25,000 in the reception of the regiments returning from the war, and for the comfort and care of recruits at the various State rendezvous, was amended by providing that he shall not expend more than $8,000 in any one county. A petition was presented to incorporate the new Brooklyn Turnverein. A bill was introduced amending the Revised Statutes regarding the serving of processes in Justices Courts. Also, a bill to amend the law of 1854 relative to rural cemeteries. Also, a bill determining the organization of manufacturing and mining companies. Also, a bill providing for the appropriation of $200,000 for the continuance of the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, between the city of Troy and the village of New-Baltimore, and $34,-396 68, an amount expended last year over the amount of appropriation.

In the Assembly a bill was introduced to regulate the ferriage of carriages engaged for funerals, fixing the fare over the East River at 15 cents each way. A minority report was received against securing the elective franchise to voters in the army and navy. A report was presented authorizing John T. Mills and others to use cars for passengers, over the present Bull's Head stage route. Bills were introduced to amend the Tax and Assessment Law of the City of New-York, and to regulate enlistments.

GENERAL NEWS.

The results of the draft in this State show that in seventeen districts, 4,539 men were obtained, 883 of whom were drafted men who personally entered the service, 1,094 were volunteers in the Rensselaer District, and the remainder substitutes. Those who commuted by the payment of $300 numbered 9,393; 13,321 were discharged for disability; 3,931 for alienage; 9,760 for all other causes, of which number 2,043 were for over age, 1,306 as non-residents, 1,222 as only sons and supports of widows, 1,042 as only sons of aged or infirm parents, and the remainder for various causes as specified. There were but nine convicted felons.

By way of Havana we have important news from Mexico, which is very unfavorable to the Liberal party. A battle is reported to have been fought on the 17th ultimo, at Morelia, in which the Franco-Mexicans took eleven pieces of artillery, and the principal chiefs of the Liberal party were slain. After the fight Juarez is reported to have fled from San Luis Potosi without any escort, probably for Monterey. The French deem their victory the finishing blow to the Mexican cause. The victors found on the field and burned 115 dead, and conveyed 189 wounded to the hospitals. The prisoners taken amount to 1,000. The French party lost several officers, principally Mexicans, who had entered their service. Gen. Uraga led the Liberals to the attack. It was defended by 3,000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and ten pieces of artillery. The soldiers were Mexicans, though the repulse of the attacking party is considered a triumph for the French.

By the arrival of the steamship *Eagle* from Havana we learn that the United States sloop-of-war *Powhatan* arrived at Matanzas on the 8th, and the officers received great attentions from the citizens. They were taken to see the wonderful Cave, and their stay was very pleasant. During their sojourn they made many friends. At Matanzas the *Powhatan* was saluted by the Spanish man-of-war stationed there with fifteen guns, and by the fort with twenty-one, in answer to her salute of that number of guns to the Spanish nation. While the salute from the fort was being fired, an accident occurred. A cartridge burst, and igniting some others, severely burned six soldiers. Two died, a third was not expected to live, and the remaining three are not out of danger. On board the *Powhattan* all are well. The Anglo-Rebel steamers *Cumberland*, *Alice* and *Little Lula*, were in port at Havana.

The Bahama *Herald*, of Nassau, says that the steamer *Don*, which left that port, had been closely pursued by the United Steamer *Tioga*, and the *Herald* says she was undoubtedly caught or destroyed. From the 3d to the 6th inst., there had arrived at Nassau, from Wilmington, the steamers *Syren*, *Fannie*, *Scotia*, and *Hansa*. They say the difficulties of coming out are increased, but that they can always succeed in getting in.

A Washington paper announced a day or two since that Speaker Colfax had declared in favor of Mr. Lincoln for a second term of the Presidency. Mr. Colfax writes a letter in reply to the statement, which contains several very sensible remarks. He denies that he has expressed any Presidential preference, and that, supported for his present position by Union members of the House from all sections, he has not thought it proper to do so; but while replying frankly to those who asked him that the popular feeling seemed to be manifesting itself strongly in favor of President Lincoln's reelection, he has always stated that it would afford him gratification in private life, to which he intends to retire at the close of the present Congress, to live during the next four years under the administration of any of the distinguished gentlemen named in connection with the Union nomination.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has recently decided in the case of a promissory note, made payable on demand *in specie*, that judgment can only be recovered for the amount of the face of the note and interest thereon in the legal currency of the country. This position assumes that specie is to be regarded as an article of merchandise and not as money. For if regarded as money, it is itself the standard of value, and the statement that a dollar can be above or below par is absurd. It is, in effect, a statement that a dollar can be worth more or less than a dollar. Courts of law must regard that as a dollar which Congress declares to be so. They must treat as money that which the legally enacted statutes of the United States declare to be money.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were less active, and buyers had any existing advantage. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries, Whisky, Tallow, Seeds, Spices, Tobacco, and Whalebone. Cotton, Leather, Metals, Fish and Salt were in fair request, and held very firmly. The Freight Market was somewhat brisker, with 557 vessels of all classes in port.

Gold and Exchange were 1 per cent. lower yesterday. Stocks continue buoyant. Money in steady supply.

The Restoration of Louisiana.

The wheels have started. The work of bringing back the "Confederate" States has begun. Maj.-Gen. Banks, under the authority of the President, has issued a proclamation to the loyal citizens of Louisiana, providing for an election of Governor and other State officers on the 22d of February next, and the installment of such officers on the 4th of March; also, for an election of delegates, on the first Monday of April, to a Convention for the revision of the Constitution. He has taken this step on the assurance that more than one-tenth of the population desire the speedy reinauguration of civil rule on the basis of the Amnesty Proclamation of the President, and that the movement will be carried through in absolute good faith to the National Government.

The experiment will be watched with great interest. Its success, which is confidently anticipated, will demonstrate the complete efficiency of the plan of the President, as applicable to every "Confederate" State. Louisiana was driven into the "Confederacy" more reluctantly, perhaps, than some of the other States; but, after a brief period, it yielded to the dazzling promise that New-Orleans should be the great emporium of the new slave empire, and became as fanatical as any in its devotion to the treason. No part of the "Confederacy" that we have yet regained has exhibited such intensity of hate to the old flag, as was shown by both sexes and all classes in New-Orleans on its first occupation by Gen. Butler, a year ago last May. So far as appearances indicated, it was notpossible that rebels could be more irreclaimable. And yet, under a regimen at first severe and then relaxing, the rebel spirit has been gradually giving way to loyal sentiment, and it is believed that there is now enough of the latter to control the State, if trusted with civil powers. If the programme of Maj.-Gen. Banks is carried out, within two months Louisiana will be as literally and completely a loyal State in the Union—with a loyal State Government and loyal representatives in both branches of Congress—as New-York itself.

What will be more notable yet, Louisiana, within three months, will have a Constitution as thoroughly purged of negro Slavery as our own. This will be effected through the free action of the Convention itself, over whose election and subsequent deliberations the Government will not seek to exercise the slightest control, beyond the requirements of loyalty required by the Amnesty Proclamation. But the loyal sentiment of the State is now almost identical with the Anti-Slavery sentiment. Every intelligent man sees that the war has given the institution a mortal blow, and that it is worse than vain to endeavor to keep it alive, especially if it is to be deprived of the special nursing of the "slave power" of the Confederacy. Brought back into the Union, Slavery, at best, could only drag along a languishing existence—a source of misery alike to itself and to all around it. Therefore, thousands of those in Louisiana who were originally its strong friends have abandoned all concern for it, in accepting the necessity of returning to the Union. Other thousands who never were Secessionists at heart, have imbibed a thorough hate of the institution, as the source of the rebellion, with all its unmeasured woes. They are now as radical Anti-Slavery men as can be found in the land. These two classes make up almost the whole of the Unionism of Louisiana. Their delegates will constitute the vast majority of the Convention, and, beyond all doubt, will establish a Constitution forever prohibiting Slavery in the State.

Thus we see that the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North will be satisfied without any innovations upon our established system of Government. The method is perfectly natural, and legitimate. Nobody not himself a traitor can advocate the intrusting of a State Government to the disloyal. In every representative Government, loyalty is made a prerequisite of the elective franchise. The sovereignty of a State, if it resides anywhere at all, must reside exclusively in the loyal people of the State. But it proves to be the fact, everywhere, so far as the rebel territory has been regained, that loyal feelings and Anti-Slavery feelings are almost invariably found together. The National Government, in remitting its military rule to the operation of civil State rights, has no valid power to discriminate between Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery; but it has such power to discriminate between loyalty and disloyalty. It would be derelict in its most sacred duty were it to allow the machinery of the State Government to go into the hands of those who would pervert it to the furtherance of the rebellion. It has the unquestionable right, and is in duty bound, to take a guaranty that the civil powers for which it gives up its war powers, shall be exercised only by loyal men. This it can secure through an oath of loyalty at the ballot-box. But this very necessity of securing a loyal State Government takes with it an Anti-Slavery State Government as an inevitable consequence. For this the National Government is in no way responsible. It comes simply and solely from the unchangeable realities of the situation—from the relations which the rebellion itself has established between loyalty and Anti-Slavery.

If this method of restoring Louisiana succeeds—and it is almost impossible to doubt that it will—all further concern for the fate of Slavery anywhere will be entirely useless. By the simple reestablishment of loyal State power, the whole question of Slavery is decided in fact, if not in form. This ought to content all rational men.

Non-Payment of Bounties to Veterans—Gross Carelessness.—There is a very loud and just complaint on the part of our reënlisted veterans, who have come to their homes in this City on a brief furlough, at the shameful manner in which they are treated respecting the non-payment of their bounty-money. The difficulty, we are informed, is altogether attributable to the neglect of the regimental and company officers, who nearly always fail to bring with them from the army the evidence of the reënlistment of their men. Without these enrollment papers, duly signed by the Commissary of Musters at Washington, the County Supervisors' Committee can in no instance pay the bounty. This certificate of reënlistment forms the only voucher by which the Committee can regulate its action, and the only proof upon which the volunteer can be credited to the quota of the county. Yet we are told that it is next to impossible to make the regimental officers and the authorities at Washington understand this simple matter, by which a world of annoyance and hardship would be spared the noble fellows who have served the country faithfully through one long term of service, and are cheerfully offering themselves for another.

As a consequence of this inexcusable neglect, the City is filled with dissatisfied soldiers, who had reason to expect, on reënlisting, that as soon as they set foot in New-York their just dues would be given them. Here they are, some of them penniless, the bounty money all ready to be given them, but, in default of the slightest written authority upon which the Committee may allow their claims, they are compelled to suffer the inconvenience and annoyance of waiting until the carelessness of which they are the victims shall be set right.

Now it would have been scarcely the work of an hour for these regimental officers to have performed their duty by making triplicate copies of the muster-in rolls, and to have had them properly certified before leaving the army. Instead, however, of taking this very simple precaution, they have brought their men home in a helter-skelter fashion, leading them to suppose that their verbal statements alone would be sufficient to secure them their bounty from the Supervisors' Committee.

In two or three instances the officers who have been thus thoughtless have managed to have justice done in the premises, by sending to Washington for their muster-in rolls, and their men consequently have received their money. The majority, however, of the reënlisted soldiers who are spending their short furloughs at home, are still, we are credibly informed, without the proof of their claim to the bounty, and apparently without the officers whose first business it should be to procure this evidence.

Such a state of things is altogether wrong. It should be seen to at once that these brave men whose visit home ought to be made memorable to them forever by the heartiness of their welcome, and the gratifying recognition on all sides of their services and patriotism, are not permitted longer to wander unhappily about, deprived of the money which rightfully belongs to them, and at last return cheerlessly to the army to tell their comrades of the ingratitude and injustice of the people at home.

The Clergy and the Fairs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That many clergymen are backward to aid in the fairs undertaken for the relief of the Sanitary Commission Fund, as declared in your issue of this date, is true. Their objection is not to the *cause*, but to the manner in which many fairs have recently been conducted. A system of lotteries and gambling and extortion has been pursued which is abhorrent to our sense of right. And amusements have been introduced and made a prominent feature of these fairs, which we cannot conscientiously countenance. Rather than hinder the success of enterprises having so benevolent an aim, many of us have kept silent on these abuses, hoping they would not recur. But as a large part of the community have seemed to recognize it as a rule that "the end sanctifies the means," and that these resorts are necessary to the success of these undertakings, it seems clearly a sacred duty to us not to lend our countenance to things which our own consciences condemn, and which we teach to be decidedly evil and wrong. We are most willing to use our influence—if we have any—for any good work, but we cannot consent that it should be abused. And it should be known that some of us have learned that reflections upon our consistency have been made in private by some, while others have openly quoted us as sanctioning these wrong measures. Eliminate from these fairs the pernicious practices which have been allowed in other places, and we are ready to give our utmost aid to the benevolent efforts now undertaken.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN.

We did not suppose there were loyal clergymen of this stamp. The clergyman to whom we referred was one who has habitually refrained from praying for the President, and who refused to respond to his proclamation for thanksgiving for victories. We naturally inferred that political feeling had something to do with opposition to the fairs.

But it seems from this communication, and one which we published yesterday, that there is an opposition also, because of an apprehension that they will raise money by raffling, by extortion, and by objectionable amusements. To this we have to say, first, that we do not believe it. We have been directly assured to the contrary; and this assurance derives moral support from the fact that in the Committees managing the fairs are found the names of many as high-toned Christian men and women as can be found in either of the two cities. In the second place, if the apprehension is really well founded, then it is the business of these clergymen to try to prevent these abuses, and thus save the great object from injury. We have not heard of any such attempt on their part. When they have done their duty in this regard faithfully, if they then feel that they cannot support the fairs, notwithstanding the abuses—just as they support the war, or the Government, or any civil institution, in spite of its abuses, for the sake of the great end to be realized—then they can, with much better grace, gather up their robes, and "pass by on the other side."

How Soon will the War End?—This question is asked, in public and private, a hundred times a day, and but few of the answers are ever based upon any sound reasoning or reliable facts. It is in small, almost insignificant occurrences and expressions that the true condition of the rebellion, and that of the people of the South, is most truly indicated. A Richmond paper of a recent date announces with extreme gratification the arrival of *one hundred* live fat hogs in the neighboring city of *Petersburgh*, styles it a "very pleasant kind of invasion," much more agreeable than to be "invaded by a hundred lean, slab-sided Yankee prisoners," coming to eat pork instead of producing it. Another article recommends a plan by which *every* portion of the cattle and hogs slaughtered for the use of individuals and the army may be made available, and significantly adds that in "many portions of the States the supply of these animals is exhausted." Thus, day after day, these little irrefutable indications of the condition of the rebellion manifest themselves in a plain, unprejudiced manner, and are worthy, therefore, of general credence. Let those who study the progress of the war carefully note these certain developments, and they can obtain an idea of how soon the war will end, which will be far more reliable than if based on almost any other reasoning or hypothesis. The people of the South are so despotically ruled, that their demands for peace will be stifled so long as there are bayonets at the command of the rulers. But as the progress of our armies narrows still more closely the country on which they depend for food, actual starvation, now threatened, will become an inevitable fact, unless submission to the rightful Government is promptly accorded. So long as the lines of the armies of the rebellion covered the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, the weapon of starvation was one on which we could place no dependence. But the condition of affairs now justifies the public in placing some dependence on the indubitable evidences of a speedy dissolution which appear from time to time in the rebel journals, and which they cannot repress if they would.

Railroad Accidents.—The American railroad system, in regard to speed and safety, has been brought so near perfection, that for a long time the traveling public have enjoyed immunity from those fearful accidents which, eight and ten years ago, so frequently sent thrills of anguish and horror through the land. But recently, railroad matters seem to have got out of joint, and we have chronicled at least half a dozen serious accidents on leading lines of travel within the past ten days, most of them attended with serious loss of life. The weather may have had something to do with this—frost, and snow and ice are sometimes barriers which reasonably account for delays and accidents—and it may be mere chance which precipitates half a dozen of these calamities into the space of a week. But we fear the vigilance of some of our railroad managers has suffered relaxation, and that the enormous press of business and travel, and the consequent flow of money, has induced criminal indifference to the comfort, safety and accommodation of the public. And we may take this occasion to say that the management of several of the most important roads leading out of this City, particularly the management of the local accommodation trains, is attended with so much irregularity and apparent carelessness, that people dependent upon them travel back and forth with fear and trembling, feeling that their lives are risked at almost every trip. If the public sense should be appalled by some sudden and fearful calamity, these railroad managers would and should be held far from guiltless. There is great room for improvement in the management of most of the roads leading out of New-York. Let those in charge see that the improvement is made as a measure of justice to the public, and not wait for it to be prompted by some frightful disaster.

Reimbursement of War Expenses.—Ex-Mayor Wood's bill for reimbursing New-York City the expenses she has incurred in raising troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion, deserves favorable consideration. The principle which it embodies is essentially just, and if the time for bringing it forward is premature, the fault must be laid at the door of those who took the lead in the matter. The claim of Pennsylvania was the first one brought forward,—naturally enough, as Pennsylvania is seldom behind hand in pressing claims of any kind upon the National Legislature. We concur with those members who thought it would be quite as seemly and proper for all the States to postpone their demands until the war was over. We are engaged just now in a common struggle,—one in which all the States have a common interest: and no question of separate and subordinate concern should be permitted for a moment to interfere with the devotion of the national energies to the prosecution of the war. The suggestion that a general bill should be passed, providing for the auditing and settlement of all such claims, and for their payment when the war is over, is a good one, and is far preferable to the enactment of laws for each individual case. All the States would then stand upon the same footing, and each would be sure to receive what was justly its due, without delaying or encroaching upon the claims of its sister States. But if Congress does not see fit to pass such a general law, we trust that the claims of New-York will not be postponed to those of any other city or State.

THE REVOLUTION OF IDEAS.

The Ideas of the Rebels—The Ideas of the Conservatives—The Ideas of the Politicians—The Ideas of the People—The Triumph of the People in a Great Revolution.

The Beeches, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1864.

The rebellion is a great affair; the war is a great thing; the energy put forth by the country is a mighty work. But greater than all these, by far, is the revolution of ideas. It is the greatest intellectual movement ever known in so short a time. Three brief Summers only have passed away, and a vast fabric of intellectual fictions (apparently deep-seated in the minds of the leading men of the United States) has been swept away. It is true they were fictions; but what have been the greater part of the ideas prevalent in political society but fictions? Europe is overlaid with legal fictions of the most monstrous kind—sanctioned by neither God or nature. We should soon have been in the same condition, if the rebellion had not fortunately come on. The supposed divine right of Kings is no more false than the supposed right to hold hold slaves. Yet this fictitious right was imbedded in the Constitution; made practical in laws; entered into commerce, and become, literally, an element of the American mind. Men were found in all ranks and conditions of society, who were continually asserting *they* were not for Slavery—not they! Yet they were continually siding with the party—the men and the acts which sustained Slavery! They seemed to be utterly unconscious that their words and their acts were in direct contradiction. They were not to blame. It is one of those common historical delusions which are prevalent among all people who thoughtlessly adopt popular and fashionable opinions. It is as prevalent in politics as in dress. To such people the rebellion was like the earthquake at Caraccas. They were shocked into truth by falling houses rendered uninhabitable. Their political structure was in ruins. Their political ideas were vagrant, in search of other dwellings. But such a revolution never stops half way. Rebels and Nationalists have been compelled to adopt a new philosophy. It is a healthy, invigorating process, beneficial to both. The nation will sail grander, nobler, better from the revolution of ideas. In a brief time the *novi homines*—the men of the new ideas—will rise to the act of government in both North and South.

But, let us look at this revolution of ideas, and see what has been done. With what ideas did the South begin this war? They can be very briefly stated. They are simple propositions. First, "Cotton is King." Next, because "Cotton is King," "Slavery is essential" to the prosperity of the South, and its institutions must be founded on Slavery. Thirdly, the "States Rights Doctrine" gave them a right to secede; and fourthly, "Secession would be peaceful," and they become an independent, flourishing Slave Empire. These were the political and commercial ideas of the South when they commenced their work of secession. How much of all those ideas remain in the Southern mind? Except in a few desperate leaders of men, not a particle of that vast fabric remains. "Cotton is King!" Where is its kingdom? The South expected Europe to rush to arms for cotton. What has followed? Europe is, and will be, as quiet as lambs. Europe wants bread more than it wants cotton. Cotton was not exported from America seventy years ago; what did the world do for cotton then? Was there no one to tell these deluded mortals that the world had once got along very well without American cotton? Cotton failed, and there are no more cotton ideas in politics. "Slavery is essential." Cotton and sugar are now easier raised on the Mississippi without Slavery than with it. The necessity for Slavery has vanished. Arms have captured the slaves and turned them into soldiers. The thing itself is fast disappearing. "Secession will be peaceful!" Look at the peace it has produced! Battles—sieges—ruin—blood—death and desolation! It is as peaceful as the fall of Lucifer from Heaven!

The South is as peaceful and happy as that dark, demoniac kingdom over which Satan reigns with fuming and gnashing of teeth! What happy times they enjoy at Richmond! What quiet, happy times in Charleston! What lovely scenes on the ruined plantations of Mississippi and Louisiana! "States Rights doctrine!" What greater delusion! Had no men in the South sense enough to see that no country could exist with such a doctrine! That even if it were possible with the small Confederate States of Greece, it is utterly impossible with a great nation. Where are now those great ideas of the South? Vanished, like the fabric of a vision. The spear of Ithuriel has touched them, and the South will rise from her madness, clothed, and in her right mind.

Let us look at conservative ideas. What are conservative ideas? I can find no better illustration than in McClellan's impertinent letter to the President of July 7, 1862. That extraordinary document has this passage:

"Neither confiscation of property, political executions of prisoners, territorial organizations of States, or forcible abolition of Slavery should be contemplated for a moment * * * Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our struggle shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon Slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies."

This was in July, 1862. Congress did confiscate property; the President did emancipate; tens of thousands of slaves were captured; and tens of thousands are in our armies. Yet, the army is *not* disintegrated; volunteering has *not* stopped; and the army was never in as good condition. Indiana and some other States have filled their whole quota of the last call by volunteering alone; and if Mr. McClellan will show me any considerable part of the army which is not for abolishing Slavery, I shall be obliged to him for the information. Such are conservative ideas. Where are they now? With the years beyond the flood. And what do intelligent loyal men of the South think of them?

Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas, says:

"They can point to desolated homes, devastated fields, forsaken firesides, and smoking villages, as a monument of Slavery. They turn from it with loathing indescribable. *But while we who are so much interested pray for deliverance from this curse, there is a breaking party in the North who would force us to keep the curse with us.* We would return to our allegiance with Slavery blotted from our State Constitution. What a sight is here presented. I tell you, my friends, that if you desire to prolong this war, you have only to continue this talk about conservatism."

Now, what are the ideas of politicians? Just now they are in a state of wonderful bewilderment. They have waked up and found their vocation gone. There is a revolution in their ideas. Heretofore they have been accustomed to treat politics as a game of battledore and shuttlecock. Such games are no longer possible. Politics are now a reality not to be played with and trifled with. The people have put aside the pitiful little tricks of the trade. Government is now a grave and solemn idea, filled with awful responsibilities and grand results. The politician by trade will no longer find employment except in those minor places in which he may be overlooked.

And what are the ideas of the people?

They alone have not been revolutionized; because they alone have held the truth. Who have carried on the war? The people. Who have held the lamp up to truth, and revolutionized all old ideas? The people. And what is the idea of the people? It is America, one and indivisible. It is man, regenerated and disenthralled. It is humanity, going forth in all noble, great and glorious deeds. It is freedom for a world, long bound in bondage. It is Christianity, giving freedom to human souls, by the vigor of truth, for, says Cowper:

"*He is the freeman*
Whom the truth makes free."

These are general ideas, you say. Certainly, but no other country has had them but our own. Is it not palpable that the ideas which have been swept away were directly opposed to these? How could this be a great nation, with the fiction of State Sovereignty? How could it be the champion of Freedom, while cherishing Slavery? How could it pursue a correct system of political economy, with the fiction that cotton governed the world? How can it have able and upright statesmen, while governed by partisan cliques? How can it have a just philosophy, without embracing, practically, the great ideas of Christianity? But the nation, we hope, has waked in time. There is a great revolution in ideas, and for a time, at least, the people will triumph in the might of Truth and Justice.

A Veteran Observer.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The Exchange of Prisoners—Gen. Butler's Proceedings—Mr. Ashley's Bill for Restoring the Union—Southern Sentiment.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1864.

The commitment of the control and exchange of prisoners to a man who is distinguished for vigor and promptitude of action is doubtless the very best thing that the Administration could have done in the premises. The distaste, and the insolent affectation of superiority to Gen. Butler, manifested on the part of the rebel chieftain, himself an outlaw and a traitor, will give way before the fact that the Government of the United States has placed several thousands of his captured hosts under the supervision of that officer. If the rebels really dread his severity, they will be less likely to provoke it, by additional cruelties to our prisoners in their hands; and they will be all the more anxious to effect speedy exchanges, on account of their apprehensions of retaliation. I have, indeed, met with respectable and intelligent persons, who believe that the only way to prevent or to check the systematic cruelty of the rebels to our prisoners is to resort to retaliation, and announcements have been put forth that Gen. Butler has been authorized to adopt that expedient; but I am happy to believe that no such authority has been given, and that no such policy would be sanctioned. If a just, enlightened and humane Government of freemen, in the nineteenth century, should enter the lists with the rebel slavemongers in a contest for the palm of cruelty and barbarity, they might expect to be beaten, or, if successful, to be forever disgraced in the eyes of good men. The laws of war may justify individual cases of retaliation, where the enemy has inflicted death upon prisoners, in violation of international law—but no nation which respects itself will institute a system of wholesale cruelty to prisoners. No course could be better calculated to insure the destruction of our prisoners than that of retaliation. We may be assured that the authors of the present rebellion will not be brought to reason by attempting to follow their example of cruelty. They will, on the contrary, go further, and commit greater atrocities, which it will be impossible to imitate, without placing our country where the rebels are—beyond the pale of civilization.

It would be far better, in my judgment, to pursue the opposite course of "heaping coals of fire upon their heads," by kindness and humanity to their prisoners. By this course we should gain the applause of the civilized world, and put the traitor Confederacy before the world in its true character, as the enemy of human kind. I know that the rebel prisoners in our hands have uniformly been treated with humanity, but I would go further, and overwhelm their friends at Richmond with shame, by giving to them every comfort that their condition will admit of. Let us study to make them comfortable—let us not be satisfied with giving necessary food and clothing, shelter and fuel, and we shall infallibly bring relief and amelioration to our own unfortunate brethren in the hands of the rebels.

The very best thing that the Government of the United States could do for the victims of rebel tyranny at Richmond, Danville, and Salisbury, would be to issue rations of clothing to the rebel prisoners in our lines. Permission is given to the friends of the prisoners and to the charitable to relieve their wants, but this is not enough. The Government

should the rest thereby be neglected, except to supply comforts and luxuries.

If this course were pursued, and if every facility were given the prisoners to write home to their friends in regard to their treatment, it is morally certain that it would react in favor of our prisoners in their hands. The rebels have attempted to destroy the Government, but they have not destroyed human nature, which is the same everywhere. All experience, as well as revelation, teaches that kindness is the best retaliation for injuries.

I have seen very little notice taken of the important bill presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. ASHLEY, providing for the recognition of the rebel States. It seems to be based mainly upon the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and in most respects, seems to be well conceived. But in defining the qualification of voters, the bill departs very widely from the President's idea, and in my judgment, is less wise and practical. The bill provides for the enrollment of the "loyal male citizens," and for calling a State Convention to frame a constitution as soon as the citizens shall signify to the Provisional Military Governor a wish to return to loyalty and the Constitution; "and all male citizens of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at said election, except those persons who have voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or held any office, civil or military, whether under the usurping States or Confederate authorities."

It will be remembered that the President's Proclamation admits to pardon, and to political rights, all rebel soldiers under the grade of Brigadier-General, on the condition of swearing allegiance, and, perhaps, the whole number excluded from the amnesty would be less than a thousand. But this bill of Mr. ASHLEY disfranchises every private soldier who has voluntarily borne arms against the Government, and the number must be several hundred thousands. This I look upon as a material defect in the bill, which, however, can be easily corrected before it passes through the two Houses. The bill implies that the States are to remain under the Provisional Government until the Governor is satisfied that the people are in earnest in their wish to return to their allegiance under the Constitution. There can, therefore, be no necessity for disfranchising any class of citizens as a safeguard against disloyalty. Slavery will have been overthrown, and every slave will have become his own master, by the triumph of the Union arms, before any attempt can be made to reorganize the State Governments. The first thing to be done after the restoration of the authority of the General Government will be to receive the oath of fealty from the citizens, including in it a renunciation of all right to hold slaves. In addition to this fact, the President's Proclamation, which is to stand forever, the laws of Congress already passed and to be passed, annulling the relations of master and slave, will go into instant operation. As rapidly as our army advances the fetters of the slave will fall, and when the State Conventions assemble, there will be "neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude" to abolish, and their duty will be merely to prohibit its reinstitution. With a hundred thousand black men under arms, we need have no apprehension of an attempt to revive Slavery. The curse once lifted, it is highly probable that the public opinion of the South will be as strong against its reëstablishment as is that of the Free States. The strength of Slavery has been the terror it has inspired by its power. That once broken, we shall see it universally execrated by Southern men, especially by the non-slaveholders. What you said some days ago of the returning loyalty of the French and English after their revolutions, struck me as very appropriate to our times. I believe that the authors of the present rebellion will have more to fear from the injured and outraged people of the South, after their power shall be overthrown, than from the General Government. We may, therefore, trust their loyalty, and the devotion of the non-slaveholders, the small slaveholders and the freedmen. There can never be a reaction in favor of Slavery. Royalty has in all ages been loved and revered by the people subject to it; and it has always required a great amount of royal mis-government to cause the people to revolt against it. But Slavery was never endeared to its victims. We heard much of the fidelity of slaves to their masters before the present war commenced, but where is it now? Who now believes in it? What slaveholder ever believed in it? The non-slaveholders have little less reason than their slaves, to hate the institution. They have been conscripted to fight for it, while every owner of twenty slaves has been exempted, or been able to purchase exemption, or at most, to seize the highest offices.

Let us generously trust the Southern people, after having extracted the poison of Slavery, to manage their own affairs.

The bill of Mr. ASHLEY has another defect, in that it confers the right of suffrage upon all citizens of the United States, without reference to the term of their residence in the States to be reorganized.

I am surprised that an article, said to be taken from the Richmond *Whig*, the date not given, has attracted so little attention. It was heralded from Newbern, N. C., some two weeks ago, as a remarkable utterance of Anti-Slavery sentiment. I find the article at length in the North Carolina (Newbern) *Times*, of the 19th ult. The following extracts from it will show it to be most extraordinary if true, or a culpable fraud, if it is not genuine:

"Statesmen are becoming learned in the Divine law, which pronounces the mutual dependence of men, nations and races. It is now recognized that nature is intolerant of anomalies; that wrong visited upon the humblest individual is inflicted upon the entire community; that systematic oppression of a class, however insignificant in character, parts and numbers, is a threat uttered against mankind; that in the eyes of the Almighty there are no such divisions of men as races, nations and communities; and that while there are distinct grades of peoples, running from the most enlightened down to the most barbarous and stupid, the creation of man has no superfluous parts. * * Slavery has stabbed itself to death. It sinned against the light, committed the unpardonable sin; and must die." And more of the same tenor.

If this article is genuine, it manifests a wonderful change of opinion at Richmond, as well in regard to the right of free speech, as to the merits of slavery. I confess that I would gladly believe in its genuineness, but cannot. I should have more faith in it if I had not seen other statements in regard to rebel sentiments, coming from Newbern, which were afterward proven to be false. The editor of the Newbern paper should be called upon to exhibit his authority for the article. If true or if false, the friends of the rebels in Europe will hold it up to the world as evidence of the Anti-Slavery sentiments which are prevalent at the seat of the rebel Confederacy, and of the freedom of the Press. Let the truth be known, and if it turns out to be a pious fraud, the world should know it.

OBSERVER.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. RICHARD WAGNER'S opera of the "Tannhauser" was played last night, for the second time, at the Academy of Music. The director was Mr. CARL BERGMANN, who some years since brought out the work at the Stadt Theatre, where it was a complete failure. Since then, the general public has become familiar with the overture, and through that brilliant *pot pourri*, with the principal themes of the opera. The advantage of this acquaintance was noticeable last night in frequent and genial bursts of applause. Indeed, we have seldom seen an audience that was more attentive, respectful, and quick to appreciate. We are heartily glad that it was so, not from any particular love of WAGNER, but because we should be sorry to see a New-York audience guilty of the rudeness and obstinate blindness that characterized the Parisian audience when this opera was first produced in the gay metropolis of la belle France. The least we can do for a man of study and long effort, is to give him a patient hearing.

It was long before Mr. WAGNER received that attention in any part of the world. The composer of many operas, large and small, it has only been his good fortune to participate in one immediate success. This was "Rienzi." All his other works were positive and unmistakable failures on their respective first nights. Mr. WAGNER'S latest production ("Tristan and Isolde") is as yet unsung. It was placed in rehearsal at one of the principal Vienna operahouses, and the artists studied their parts for many months, but they were unable to commit them to memory, and the attempt had therefore to be abandoned. Nevertheless Mr. WAGNER can boast at this moment of a very large and intelligent audience. In all the theatres of Germany his music is played, and we think fairly appreciated. Here we are acquainted with small parts of "Rienzi," the "Fliegende Holländer," "Lohengrin," and now with the whole of the "Tannhauser."

The composer is a man of about fifty years, who has been reared in a school of the bitterest adversity. He is, in a measure, self-taught, and, like all self-taught men, mistakes the irregular discoveries of an inquisitive spirit for the intense inspirations of genius. Chilled by constant failures, by worldly hardships, by pecuniary difficulties, and by political troubles, he has sought not repose, but excitement in himself. The world gave him nothing, why should he care for the world? Thus, from an early extravagance of style, which genial applause might have softened, he has steadily proceeded to greater extravagances, until, as we see, his last work is pronounced, even by a friendly tribunal, to be impossible. The championship, too, which the Weimar coterie has generously exercised in bringing Mr. WAGNER before the public, has had its evil consequences. Champions generally sympathise with the meanest attributes of their heroes. In this particular case they have been at particular pains to extol the exuberant vagaries of their friend, rather than to warn him against the excesses which have already, in a manner, terminated his career. A man who cares little for the world, and much for the opinion of a few friends, is in a sad way—philosophy to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The "Tannhauser" is a work which, if it has not revolutionized music, has at least precipitated changes in the relations of the great masses of the operatic drama. It is an earnest protest against flippancy; a serious effort to treat an old-time lyric subject in a grand chivalrous spirit; a resolute trial to preserve homogeneity in the orchestra, in the chorus, and among the soloists. It is for the latter, aside from technicalities, that the "Tannhauser" is mainly remarkable. The leading singers are not indulged in the graceful vanities of the Italian stage. They have to put up with the rough of the work; to do the best they can in pushing forward the action. There are no arias romanzas, cavatinas and fal-lals for them, but solid burdens of sound, beneath which they not unfrequently stagger, and grow weary, and long for rest, and pray for VERDI. Sometimes the compose leaves them completely in the lurch; backs out of all responsibility, and isolates them grimly as if for a joke. This is the case in the Shepherd's song of the second scene, where an unhappy rustic is permitted to go astray in a maddening flux of notes and keys without any kind of accompaniment. But usually he is after them with the orchestra, and chorus, and they cannot complain of want of attention.

Are there no melodies in the opera? No tunes, perhaps, but melodious bits, yes, and plenty of them too. In the overture they are presented in a bouquet, and with a brightness of coloring that can hardly be excelled. There are many other *morceaux* that may be melodious to a highly trained ear, but have no broad and popular claim to that distinction. WAGNER, in fact, is deficient in the symmetries of a poet. He either despises form, or has no idea of what that quality is. Hence he cannot be a first-class melodist. Moreover, he is absolutely deficient in spontaneity. In all that he does there is an inflexible sternness, a dogged deliberation of purpose. Perceiving, perhaps, a wider and better field for art he has set out evidently with the intention of wading to it. He despises the pleasant way, because he has not been able to find it. He is never playful, and his nearest approach to repose is grotesqueness. Gayety is the privilege of genius, as dullness is of stupidity. WAGNER, although not gay, is assuredly not stupid. He occupies a neutral ground, and occupies it with his nose perked up to the sky, lest he should scent the flowers, and a couple of sturdy legs in the nearest puddles. The well sustained effort of a worker; the fagging completeness of a drudge are perceptible everywhere; but the happy conceits of a poet, the all illumining lightning flash of genius are not to be found. When he *has* a melody he knows how to make the most of it. All the best pieces in the "Tannhauser" are elaborated with consummate skill, and they all seem as if they had come from a foundery rather than a quarry; suggest the hammer, not the chisel.

The dramatic statements or solos, with few exceptions, are of preternatural heaviness—dull, prosy, stupid, and the result of nothing in the world but labor. The heaviest of these things are, of course, those which are most praised by the admirers of the composer; and for people who hate melody, love deformity and cling to dreariness, they are no doubt hugely improving. WAGNER himself never despises a melody, but nurses it carefully and artistically—witness the love song of "Tannhauser," the baritone solo of the first act, and again of the third act. The concerted pieces and the choruses are always vigorous. Some of the combinations are really overwhelming. The orchestral partition is exceedingly full and exceedingly well considered. It is here that we must look if we would see Mr. WAGNER to the best advantage. The Italian school deals mainly with the voice, the German with the orchestra; WAGNER is as truly the representative of the latter as VERDI is of the former.

There are extravagances of harmony to which it is not necessary to refer. They are frightful on paper, but not always disagreeable to the ear; nevertheless, it must be confessed that some of the modulations are abrupt and harsh. Our forefathers used to go from key to key with great dignity and stateliness; WAGNER rushes about like a steam engine.

The performance of this difficult work was extremely creditable to the German company, all the members of which are in the cast. Mr. BERGMANN conducted with great steadiness and effect.

On Friday the opera will be repeated for the third time. At Brooklyn, on Monday, Mr. ANSCHUTZ will give his first performance—the first of four, at the rate of two a week.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The addition of Mr. JOHN DREW to the company here has enabled the management to revive the laughable burlesque of "Mazeppa"—well remembered at this establishment. Mrs. WOOD plays in the piece, and Mr. DREW introduces a great deal of new business. The house was kept in a constant roar of laughter.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Hoyt's Preparations for the Hair and Toilet.—People smile with derisive incredulity on being told that a preparation will restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color and life appearance. Yet this is exactly what

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE is warranted to do. It does not claim to make hair come in where it has once fallen out, but it will prevent it from falling out, make it soft and silky, cleanse it and the scalp from all impurities and humors, and entirely overcome the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c. Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 10 University-place.

The Bellevue or Perfected Stereoscope, sliding focus and field-piece, accommodating all eyes, costs but $2; with 12 views $5. Liberal discount to dealers. HENRY CRAIG, 235 Broadway, 2d floor, New-York.

Have you a Cough?—Use DR. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant at once. It may save you from Consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate Coughs and Colds.

Have you Bronchitis?

Then try JAYNE'S Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

Have you Asthma?

JAYNE'S Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

Have you Pleurisy?

By taking two or three large doses of JAYNE'S Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

Have you Consumption?

JAYNE'S Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

Hooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the lungs or breast are effectually and speedily cured by JAYNE'S Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial?

Dr. D. JAYNE'S Sanative Pills are Purgative, Laxative, or Aperient, and will be found on trial, prompt, safe and effectual. All of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold by Druggists everywhere.

Miss Mina Geary, the Talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

KENDALL & CO.:

GENTLEMEN: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired. MINA GEARY,

DEC. 23, 1863. No. 52 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a stimulating extract, prepared from roots, flowers and herbs. It is put up in boxes containing two bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, and the other for morning use as a dressing. Sold by all druggists. KENDALL & CO.,

No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Colds Without Fail.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.
Costs only 25 Cents.
Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO., And all Druggists.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)
We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Office, No. 305 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Instantaneous, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists. Inimitable haircutting. Styles suitable, executed in the best manner only, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving 10 cents.

A large Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furs, at greatly reduced prices, at WHITE'S celebrated Hat-store, No. 216 Broadway.

The Sloat Elliptic Sewing Machine is the very best in the market. Call and see it. Office, 537 Broadway, New-York. A. H. SUPLEE.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 129.—Jan. 20, 1864.
69, 56, 23, 25, 60, 9, 46, 31, 47, 63, 53, 18.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 130.—Jan. 20, 1864.
32, 51, 67, 56, 18, 66, 16, 6, 13, 55, 25, 7.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 33—Jan. 20, 1864.
11, 12, 23, 38, 20, 56, 74, 18, 5, 60, 65, 47.
CLASS 34—Jan. 20 1864.
25, 76, 18, 62, 24, 71, 45, 38, 28, 36, 72, 50.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

UNION ASSOCIATION OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.—The regular meeting of the above Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at their Rooms, No. 23 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock. Friends of the Government are invited.
HENRY H. HAIGHT, President.
GEORGE W. ANDERSON, } Secretaries.
THOMAS H. OAKLEY, }

TO BOSS PLASTERERS.—YOU ARE HEREby notified that on and after the 1st day of February, no plasterer shall work for less than $2 50 per day. By united order of the Society. JOHN ENNIS, Pres't.
JOHN O'CONNOR, Rec. Sec.

GOLD NECKLACES FOR MISSES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and DR. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but herestored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 856 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
No. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$275,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from January 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		2,200,337 37
Total Marine Premiums		$2,476,201 67
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c.	336,793 43	2,078,409 74
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages.	1,237,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and July interest	169,812 24	
The Company has the following Assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,533 35	
United States and City Bonds and bank stocks	192,213 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,693 20	
Accrued interest to be received.	13,098 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	336,760 26	
Loans on demand	438,100 00	
Bills receivable	1,078,777 03	2,962,145 01

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. H. GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
JAS. BROWN,	J. JOHNSTON,
N. CHANDLER,	FRED. C. GEBHARD,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,	WILSON G. HUNT,
W. B. DUNCAN,	J. J. CRANE,
H. F. SPAULDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
J. L. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
L. H. BRIGHAM,	THOS. SLOCOMB,
J. A. MECKE,	GEO. A. PHELPS, JR.,
JOHN R. GARDNER,	M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

This Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directors, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
DEC. 28, 1863.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE!
DOCTOR KENNEDY,
OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.
One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.
Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.
One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease.
By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.
MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass.
Price $1. For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS,
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket,
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any Pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and easily tried, WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a sealing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York, by J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway; D. S. Barnes & Co., and F. C. Wells & Co.

USE HYGEIAN COUGH MIXTURE.
Depot, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

BROWN'S METALLIC WEATHER-STRIPS and WINDOW BANDS totally exclude wind, rain and dust from doors and windows; saves half the fuel, and is warranted good for five years. Principal and only depot for New-York and vicinity, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
Local agents wanted everywhere.

**

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we *shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only

THIRTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, at which place it connects with the Rail and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

SALE OF SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Jan. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of $2,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 2d day of January, 1864, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to five per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within five days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are dated January 1st, 1864, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's Office, with six per cent coupons attached, payable at the same place, in January and July of each year, or, if preferred by the purchasers, registered bonds will be issued, provided not less than $300,000 of that class are desired.

A sinking fund of 40,000 is specially established, and the faith and credit of the State pledged for the redemption of the above-mentioned Bonds, the sale of which is authorized by act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session of January 13, 1864.

GABRIEL W. COTE, State Treasurer.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GOETZ & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE,
} Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing term:

GOUVERNEUR M. BIBBY, WILLIAM R. HINMAN,
OSCAR CHESEBROUGH, PETER F. RADOLPH,
FRANCIS MANY, WILLIAM HERTZEL,
HENRY A. SMYTHE, JOSEPH S. LOWRY,
AARON L. REID, JAMES C. HARRIOTT,
JOHN F. HOLBROOK, CHAS. E. BLUMENTHAL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, James C. Harriott was unanimously reelected President.

JOHN C. HAVILAND, Secretary.

THE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING-MILL COMPANY, advertised to be held at the office of the Company at Stapleton, Dayville, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, has been postponed to TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the same place, at which time Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be elected.

J. R. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

STAPLETON, DUTCH., Jan. 12, 1864.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications, in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISCOUNT all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The following is the second semi-annual statement of this Company, showing its actual condition on the 1st day of January, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Balance in Bank	$65,308 10	
Cash Balance in Office	87 76	
Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions, worth over $168,583, (payable on demand)	123,003 00	$189,398 86
Real Estate, owned by the Company		92,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on Real Estate, worth over $1,005,150		597,600 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company		533,225 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid, (all paid except $900 prior to the issue of this circular)		16,407 68
Premiums due		5,905 40
Rents accrued, not yet due		1,350 00
United States Internal Revenue Stamps		500 00
Total		$1,345,386 92

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, and all other liabilities of every description	$45,592 85

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
THE NEW U. S. 5 PER CENT. INTEREST BEARING, LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863	$158,611 87	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums		$861,514 87

This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.

No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$ 01,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	411,264 40	
Return premiums	$67,067 21	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank	$116,246 42	
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,769 03	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29	— 921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		216,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		13,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		34,777 51
Total assets		$1,285,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1861, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, accruing from Jan 10, 1855, to the 1st day of January, 1863, for which Certificates were issued, amount to $1,284,910 00
Additional profits from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 238,635 00
Total profits for nine years $1,440,545 00
The Certificates previous to 1860 have been redeemed in cash 631,940 00
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 $848,605 00

By order of the Board,
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS.
A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD CANDY,
W. M. RICHARDS, of the firm of Richards & Collins.
G. D. B. GILLESPIE.
C. E. MILNOR.
MARTIN BATES, Jr., of the firm of Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.
FREDERICK B. BETTS, of the firm of Betts, Nichols & Co.
MOSES A. HOPPOCK.
SANFORD COBB, Jr.
W. H. MELLEN.
B. W. BULL, of the firm of B. W. Bull & Co.
C. HADDEN.
L. F. MORTON, of the firm of L. F. Morton & Co.
F. W. MEYER, of the firm of H. & F. W. Meyer.
J. K. MYERS, of the firm of Halsted, Haines & Co.,
WILLIAM LECONEY.
A. WESSON.
WILLIAM KENT.
BYRON SHERMAN, of the firm of Sherman Bros.
JEHIAL READ.
JOHN A. BARTOW, of the firm of F. T. Montell & Bartow.
A. BARNES, of the firm of Barnes & Burr.
ALEX. M. EARLE, of the firm of Earle & Co.
H. L. ATHERTON.
JOHN A. HADDEN, of the firm of Hadden & Co.
GEO. C. WETMORE, of the firm of Wetmore & Co.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOSIAH M. FISKE.
OLIVER K. KING, of the firm of O. K. King & Co.
DAVID LAMB.
ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than thirty-four millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium. The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery for the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

$50,000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED—In a prominent importing house on Broadway: thirty years' experience in the business; present capital $80,000; but inadequate to the facilities for doing the business, which is done mostly for cash, and very profitable; only two partners, one residing in Europe as purchaser. None but principals, with name and address, need apply. Address Box 3,997 New-York Post-office.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 63 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 77 Park-row; Thos. H. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

A RELIABLE GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business matters. Address MERCHANT, care of J. C. H., Box No. 3,397 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent. on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 20 Pine-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February, 1864, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE City of Quincy, Ill., are requested to meet the Mayor of said city, at the office of IVAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 8 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and a scrip will be issued in the 5th day of February, 1865, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRYCE,
} Secretaries.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 170 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT.

(free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, 67 Bleecker-st., Jan. 13, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend or Interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars; and of Four Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, to be calculated on the same principle, and payable to depositors, or passed to their credit at the same time with the said January interest.

The interest in both cases is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(As Reorganized, CINCINNATI, Jan. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Cash Dividend out of the earnings of the past six months, of Three (3) Per Cent. on the First Preference Shares of this Company; also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares will be paid in shares of the same class. These dividends are payable on the 10th of February next. Those appearing on the books as stockholders on the 14th inst. at the Transfer Books in New-York, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in that city. Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Chillicothe.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. Co.,
NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half of One per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividend payable at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 20 Pine-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 21d inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO.,
No. 135 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT, and an extra dividend of thirteen (13) per cent. free from Government tax, have been this day declared on the old capital stock of one million dollars, payable on demand to stockholders entitled to receive the same, as holders of said stock on the 16th day of December last.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order.

GEO. HODGSDON, Sec

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Assets Jan. 1, 1864	339,375 27

A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, payable on demand, has been declared by this Company.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 62 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "BEEKMAN INSURANCE COMPANY,"
No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. HAVILAND,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF PIONEERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER B. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.
JAN. 13, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to Feb. 2d, inclusive.

By order,
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

No. 67 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 PINE-ST., Jan. 12, 1864.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 18th instant.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 110 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 106 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
3 PARK, COR. 9TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st of February.

WILLIAM H. RIBLET, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BLOOR, Cashier.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 433 Broadway.

DIVIDEND—JAN. 18, 1864.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, has this day been declared, payable at the office, No. 433 Broadway, Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cents., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-MAY.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 24.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and it not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS of Merchants' Clerks has, by order of its Trustees, declared interest, free from Government tax, on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec 31, 1863, on sums of $5 and not exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 25. The interest is credited to depositors, and draws interest from Jan. 1, the same as principal.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

EAST RIVER
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHARTERED 1853.
OFFICE No. 69 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$600,000
Amount paid in and securely invested	$476,790
Balance "Scrip Stock," subject to call of the Directors	224,210

WITH A SURPLUS,

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE, on very favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES H. RUSSELL, President.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON.....Pres. Central R. R. N. J.
JOSEPH KERNOCHAN.....late President Bullion Bank
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT.....Schuchardt & Gebhard
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
DANIEL S. SCHANCK.....Nos. 46 and 47 Chambers-st.
HENRY SALISBURY.....Henry Salisbury & Co.
SAMUEL SLOAN.....President Hudson River R.
ISAAC COTHEAL.....No. 69 Wall-st.
DAVID WAGSTAFF.....David Wagstaff & Co.
BRADLEY A. HOWE.....Bradley & Howe
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.....Augustus Whitlock & Co.
JAMES COLLES, Jr.....James Colles, Jr., & Co.
ALEXANDER I. COTHEAL.....No. 49 Water-st.
WILLIAM WATT.....Watt & Sherman
ISAAC WALTON.....Isaac Walton & Son
HENDERSON MOORE.....J. M. Oppenheim & Co.
R. W. MONTGOMERY.....Beebe, Montgomery & Co.
FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR.....No. 47 Beekman-st.
JAMES A. HAMILTON.....No. 46 Exchange-place
THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.....Theo. Polhemus, Jr., & Co.

W. F.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name, firm and style of BURLOCK, RAMSEY & CO., for the transaction of the Hosiery and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods business, at No. 156 Chambers-st.

W. E. BURLOCK,
JOHN M. RAMSEY,
GEORGE W. CARRINGTON.

GOODMAN & JESUP HAVE THIS DAY associated with them JOHN R. KENNADAY. They will continue the practice of a general law business at their offices, No. 115 Broadway, under the firm name of GOODMAN, JESUP & KENNADAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.

FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

MR. TALLMADGE NORWOOD IS THIS day admitted as a member of our firm.

A. G. NORWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., which will be carefully, privately and promptly attended to. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Cenerieus, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years' extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and tamers of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1846. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Sexual Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 190th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Courtst., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127¾ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR SWAIM'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.—LADIES AND gentlemen loosing their hair, or turning gray, can have it permanently restored by F. TAYLOR, No. 435 3d-av., four doors below 32d-st. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M. From No. 683 Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3 and 7 to 9, evenings, at No. 42 24th-av.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND Redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF LIEN
vs.
THE STEAMBOAT BROADWAY,
Her Tackle and Furniture.

To *all* whom it may concern:

Take notice that a warrant of attachment has been issued in this matter by Hon. G. G. Barnard, a Justice of this Court, against the steamboat *Broadway*, her tackle, apparel, &c., on the 18th day of January, 1864, that the amount of the claim specified in said warrant is one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents, ($139 50), and that said steamboat will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the master, owner or consignee thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge said warrant according to law, within thirty days from this date.

E. ELSWORTH,
Attorney for attaching creditors, Nyack, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicines depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices &c.

GEORGE WELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dismatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Jan. 23
ETNA.....Saturday.....Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Feb. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy Tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

SHIPPERS' NOTICE.
FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
In consequence of a delay in New-Orleans of these three days for dispatches from Maj.-Gen. Banks, the
STEAMSHIP MORNING STAR
will sail on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 9½ o'clock, instead of Saturday, as advertised.
Passengers must be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNited States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP WM. TAPSCOTT, from Liverpool, will please take notice that the ship will commence discharging, under "General Order," at Pier No. 46, East River, TOMORROW, 21st inst. All goods not permitted must be sent to the Public Store. JAMES T. TAPSCOTT.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.
F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¾ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 1 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 30th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4.25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4.25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4.25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN of very quiet habits wishes to find, in a genteel and central part of the City, a handsome sitting-room and bedroom, etc., etc., no board required. Must be in a highly respectable house. Address GILBERT, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board, to let, at the Falkland House, between 59th and 60th sts., opposite Central Park; 8th and 10th av. cars to house.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, next Dr. exar Park Bank.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

TO EMPLOYERS—HOTELS AND PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSES IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Situations wanted for four first-class Protestant cooks; will assist in washing. Also, six competent chambermaids, and waitresses, and laundresses; also, four competent nurses and family seamstresses, and a large number of smart general housework girls, in City and country, willing and obliging; good situations more of an object than high wages. Also, six first-class colored girls for cooking and up-stair work. Employers will not be disappointed by favoring us with a call, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., where they can be supplied with girls of all nations and professions with good references.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUation wanted, by two very respectable girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; have the very best of City reference from their last places; a good home more desired than wages. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference; is kind and affectionate to children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 29 Sussex-st., Jersey City, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation in a private family as cook; understands pastry, soups and jellies; would assist with the washing if required; has the very best of City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A genteel family, by a first-class cook; understands her business; is a Protestant; no objection to the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 308 3d-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 275 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook in a private family; she understands her business in all its branches, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 425 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Scotch Protestant girl, with City reference, wants a situation as above—the vicinity of Harlem or Morrisania preferred. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can take charge of a baby from its infancy; as the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived 3½ years. Call at No. 280 East 9th-st., between 1st av. and Avenue A.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress, with City reference. Apply at No. 48 6th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOman desires a situation to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; will assist with sewing and chamberwork; City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOman, who has lost her own baby, desires a situation as wet nurse; best City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of embroidery; has no objection to assist with chamberwork, or see to children. Can bring good reference, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 269 1st-av., front room, second floor, between 13th and 14th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN having worked at dressmaking some time, and understands family sewing, being disengaged at present, any lady requiring her services by the day or month, will call at No. 128 Clinton-place, third floor.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as lady's maid; understands hair dressing and dressmaking in the best manner; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young Scotch girl as waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 73 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

MALES.

TO EDITORS, PUBLISHERS, OR MEMBERS OF THE GREAT BODIES OF THE REPUBLIC.—A gentleman of extensive literary and linguistic knowledge and independent means wishes for partial employment of his time, leaving the question of remuneration an object of secondary consideration, provided his taste can be studied to some extent. As editor or literary manager of a first-class newspaper or magazine, or in the selection, valuation and critic of literary productions, his services would be found invaluable. Address FIZ, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a good practical man, who perfectly understands his business in all its various branches; married; without family. Address W. M., Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS CLERK, BOOK-KEEPER OR CASHIER.—Wanted, a situation as clerk, book-keeper or cashier, by a young man of good moral habits, who can give good references. Address J. G. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—Situation wanted, City or country, for an obliging, trustworthy young man, willing to make himself useful; a careful driver; understands care and management of horses, plain gardening, &c., and well recommended. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted a situation by a sober, steady man, as coachman and gardener, or either; understands both; will be found willing and obliging to make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER, &c.—ANY PARTY WISHING A smart, honest and industrious American, as porter, or to fill any position where a good man's services are required, will address GEO. TAYLOR, care of Messrs. H. Abbott & Son, No. 142 Greenwich-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in an ornamental painting establishment, where a thorough knowledge of the business may be acquired. Applicant has had some experience in lettering and drawing. Address, stating terms, EASEL, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUAtions together by an Englishman and wife, without incumbrance: the man as groom and coachman—the woman as experienced cook, and would be willing to assist with the washing; both will be found thorough servants, and willing to go to the country; have the best of reference. Can be seen at 7 West 11th-st., until engaged.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF CAPABLE, well-recommended male or female help, for any position in City or country, can be immediately suited at Institute No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED

A FARMER.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE English or Scotch farmer, who thoroughly understands his business, to work on and manage a farm, a short distance from the City, and who understands selling produce. A comfortable farm-house on the premises. Address H. H. R., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, AN INTELLIgent young man as assistant buyer and salesman in a wholesale drug-store in this City; none but those thoroughly acquainted with the business need apply. Address Box No. 3,590, New-York Post-office.

COMPOSITORS.—TWENTY GOOD HANDS wanted THIS MORNING on good work; also, an intelligent printer accustomed to proof-reading. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, No. 1 Spruce-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A GOOD SEAMstress, who can cut and fit for children, and perfectly understands sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; must be a good fine sewer; good references required. Call at No. 3c7 6th-av.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE: AN ACTIVE, intelligent, honest boy, who is willing to make himself useful; salary, $100. Address, with age, residence and reference, M. & G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HATTERS.—TWELVE SOFT HAT FINISHERS, six pouncers, and six sizers wanted; steady work; no dull times. Apply at the factory, Kosciusko-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. WARNER & BENEDICT.

PORTER WANTED—IN A DRY-GOODS COMmission house. A competent, steady man may apply at No. 16 Murray-st.

SILVERSMITHS WANTED—GOOD WORKmen. Apply immediately at No. 3 Maiden-lane. GORHAM & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

AMUSEMENTS.

VETERAN SOCIETY
OF THE
FOURTEENTH REGIMENT
NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE CHARITY FUND OF THE SOCIETY,
at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1864.
Music by
GRAFFULA'S FULL BAND.
Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, $1.
Extra lady's ticket, 50 cents.
May be obtained at the Book, Music and Drug Stores, and of the members of the Society. Military and naval gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform.

HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
NINETIETH NIGHT OF THE
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; OR,
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,"
WHICH IS STILL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, THOSE THRILLING SCENES,
THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE
ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,
will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of
HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.
BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY
FROM THE
BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S, AT ROME,
and other
MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES.
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. H. B. McKEON, Manager.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
ON THE
FIFTH-AVENUE POND!
The first carnival ever given in New-York
ON ICE!
The managers of the Fifth-avenue Skating Pond announce that on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, a
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
will be given, this being the reserve day of the season. Every arrangement that can possibly contribute to the comfort or pleasure of those who attend has been made.
TWO BANDS OF MUSIC
will be present, and will perform alternately during the day and evening.
At night there will be a grand display of
GORGEOUSLY ARRANGED FIREWORKS
from the celebrated laboratory of Lilliendahl, and furnished by Thurston & Scofield.
New, elegant and appropriate costumes can be procured within the inclosure of the Pond, from GEO. W. BUNKER, costumer. Masks not permitted.
Gates open at 11 P. M.; Carnival commences at 2 P. M. Without exception, the charge of admission will be 50 cents.
Tickets can be had at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and at the office of the Pond.

GRAND MUSICAL AND ORATORICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
MADAME D'ANGRI,
SIG. ABELLA, and PROFESSORS COLBURN, NASH AND CURTIS,
have kindly volunteered their services for a
GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE,
in connection with the repetition of the
ELOQUENT LECTURE
OF
E. P. BELDEN, ESQ.,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JAN. 21,
FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION.
Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 40 cents, for sale at the offices of the Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway and No. 10 Cooper Institute, Chambers' No. 8 Bible House, and the principal Music Stores and Hotels. For Programme of Music see small bills.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; music to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

IRVING HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1864,
GRAND LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
New and Patriotic Poem, entitled
"THE SOLDIER,"
with musical accompaniments by
Mr. HELMSMULLER'S
CELEBRATED GERMANIA BAND,
who will also perform a choice selection of their popular Music.
Tickets.....50 cents.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and at Irving Hall.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, 1864,
for the last time,
LE VOYAGE DE MONSIEUR PERRICHON.
Comedy, in four acts, by Labiche.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26,
THE GREAT SUCCESS,
"LES EFFRONTES,"
Comedy, in four acts, by Emile Augier.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HEADQUARTERS OF PERHAM'S NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE
A series of magnificent STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, comprising thrilling War Tableaux and beautiful Scenes in Architecture, Statuary and Landscape, and the gigantic MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.
A superb illustrated history of the war, DEVOTED TO THE AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS.
For details of the enterprise see descriptive bills. Exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock; single admission, 25 cents; National Home tickets, admitting four, $1 each.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON
Stage Manager.....Mr. B. A. BAKER
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 21,
DYING FOR LOVE,
KATE KEARNEY,
TWO BUZZARDS,
FRIDAY—OPERA NIGHT:
MARITANA.

MAISON DOREE.—AGREEABLE TO THE OFT expressed desire, the proprietor of the Maison Doree has recently opened to the public a spacious saloon, fitted with every accessory and convenience, and capable of dining 120 persons. The table is replete with a superb service, and the saloon and reception rooms furnished with luxurious elegance. Clubs and Dinner Committees should be made aware of this. Dinners served wheresoever desired, with or without dinner service and ornaments. Weddings and suppers supplied impromptu. Creams and confections to order at all hours daily.

BANJO INSTRUCTION BY A NEW AND original method; the pupil guaranteed proficiency after one quarter's lessons; each pupil taught separately, and furnished with banjo for practice; hours of tuition from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FOR

A RAID ON THE BANKS.

Forced Contributions to the City Treasury.

PARTICULARS OF A NEW "GRAB" GAME.

The readers of the TIMES remember that, early last year certain City Banks succeeded in a suit against the county, by which so much of their capital as was invested in United States stocks, issued since Feb. 25, 1862, was exempted from taxation, by virtue of a clause in an act passed on that date. The costs of the litigation the Supervisors are yet paying, as the different Banks obtain judicial orders commanding payment of their bills. The success of these Banks imposed the burden of their taxes upon the county, and as the valuations of property for the year had been fixed and the taxes levied, the uncollectable amounts charged to these Banks could not be raised on the tax of that year—1862. The Atlantic and National Banks, and the Bank of Commerce, refused to pay taxes on any portion of the capital invested in United States securities, and twelve other banks refused to pay the tax assessed upon the portion of their capital stock which was invested in Government securities, issued since Feb. 25, 1862. The following table shows the names of all the Banks that declined to pay, and the losses which their action occasioned:

AMOUNT OF TAX.

Atlantic Bank	$6,203 20	Irving Bank	$1,831 43
B'k of Commerce	151,621 77	Mechanics' Bank	867 07
National Bank	24,445 82	Mech. Bank Ass'n	867 19
Amer. Ex. Bank	6,259 45	Mercantile Bank	7,915 61
Continental Bank	10,024 82	Ocean Bank	1,144 69
Hanover Bank	18,549 93	Tradesmens' Bank	4,405 38
Shoe & Leather Bk	19,390 59	Union Bank	433 59
Imp. & Trad. Bank	7,879 33		

These sums give a total of $256,355 56. Comptroller BRENNAN asked the State Comptroller to remit, on behalf of the State, its proportion of this loss, in ratio with the amount of State taxes for the year, and it is believed the State will ultimately do so. The amount was $70,158 30. Authority was obtained from the Legislature to include the county's share of the loss in the Tax Levy for 1863. It was so included, the amount being $186,197 56. Thus matters stand with regard to the past.

With their wits sharpened by these experiences, and feeling a determination to have the enormous capital of the banks bear a share of taxation, the Supervisors applied to the Legislature of 1862-3 for a law assessing the capital of banks, and obtained it. Under this law the Tax Commissioners again entered the amount of the actual capital of the different banks upon the books of personal estate, and again the banks took issue upon the fact. Twenty of the banks associated together in a suit against the Commissioners, taking the same ground upon which they had formerly succeeded, and in reference to the new State law, that it was void of effect, because it is in conflict with the Congressional law. The Supreme Court decided in favor of the Commissioners, and the case being carried to the Court of Appeals, argument upon it was had a few days ago, and the decision is reserved.

In the meantime the taxes have been levied, and on Oct. 5 the Receiver of Taxes opened his books for collections. Notice of the day of this opening had been duly published, and among the bills paid that day were those of the Bull's Head and Drovers' Banks, the payments of the banks being made without protest or objection. The next day the Bank of New-York came forward and paid up the handsome bill of $57,179 85, on a capital of $2,809,-832, without a murmur of dissatisfaction. Two days after the Leather Manufacturers', Corn Exchange and East River Banks paid up, and before the close of the month the Greenwich, Pacific, St. Nicholas, Broadway and North River Banks came forward with the amount of their tax bills and took receipts from the Receiver. No more banks paid till December, when on the 5th the City Bank paid, and on the 14th the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank. This was the last of the voluntary payments. Thirteen banks had admitted the claims of the new law, and of the Tax Receiver.

Now came the turn of the delinquent banks. By law the Receiver may issue a warrant and make levies for taxes on personal estate. Real estate tax arrears are collectable by a sale of the property, after the lapse of two years, during which period the claims remain in the Bureau of Arrears—a distinct bureau in the Finance Department; and the sale is made by the Comptroller through this bureau, after due notice by advertisement. This detailed statement of the manner of collecting real estate tax-arrears is given to relieve many minds of the erroneous impression that the Tax Receiver can collect them by warrant and levy.

At the proper time notices of their delinquency were served upon the unwilling banks, and as no response was made, after the required lapse of time the Receiver issued his warrants for the forcible collection of the over-due taxes. These authoritative documents were given over to Marshal D. S. HOLDEN, who was the first Marshal appointed, the appointment being made by Mayor OPDYKE and the Supervisors, by the special request of the Comptroller, for service in the Finance Department. Mr. HOLDEN'S peculiar and unpleasant duty in reference to the banks began on last Saturday. It may be remarked, *en passant*, that Mr. HOLDEN'S part in the matter is unpleasant only figuratively—the disagreeableness diminishing just in proportion to the amount of this kind of work he has to do, seeing that he gets the satisfactory commission of 2½ per cent for it.

The Marshal, accompanied by Mr. HONE, the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, first set out for the biggest game, and visited the Bank of Commerce, whose assessed capital was $8,821,105, for which Mr. HOLDEN demanded a tax of $179,509 48, beside interest on the same for non-payment in due season, amounting to $6,078 88 more. A formal demand for these sums was made and was refused. Then the Marshal boldly made his way into the inclosure occupied by the clerks and officers, followed by Mr. HONE, and unceremoniously helped himself from drawers and safes till he had obtained the exact sum total required by the county. The money—all legal tender—he handed over to Mr. HONE, who again counted it, and on finding the amount to be correct, they departed with it to the Tax Receiver's office. During these summary proceedings the bank officers looked on with bitter feelings, characterizing Mr. HOLDEN'S act as grand larceny, and while they did not seek to prevent him from taking what money he wanted, they called every one around them that was in the bank, to witness that an agent of the City was robbing them. A receipt, of course, was tendered for the sum taken, but it was refused. This is the course of the litigant banks, under advice of their counsel.

On the same day the National Bank was visited, and a tax of $28,702, with $972 interest, collected in like manner.

These outrageous scenes have been daily occurring since, and are yet going on, and will daily continue till the delinquents have all been made to yield their share of tribute to the city and county treasuries. The scenes vary somewhat—the Marshal coming in for an unusually large measure of expletive and denunciation now and then; but as it is a money-making operation for the benefit of the dear people, of whom he is one, and considerably interested, he bears it all with heroic equanimity. The Marshal and Mr. HONE, his very gentlemanly attendant, are no longer put to the trouble of looking over various piles of bank bills to obtain the necessary sum; having heard that the "tax-grabbers are coming," the banks, which are expecting a call from them, very kindly have a package containing the amount of their bill put up and labeled, and (carelessly, of course,) left lying conveniently on a a table or counter.

The following is a summary of these levies made up to yesterday, showing the name of the bank, the tax collected, and also the amount of interest, with the date of the seizure:

Date.	Name of Bank.	Am't of tax.	Interest.
Jan. 16	Bank of Commerce	$179,509 48	$6,078 88
Jan. 16	National Bank	28,702 00	972 00
Jan. 16	Hanover Bank	20,350 00	689 80
Jan. 16	Atlantic Bank	8,140 00	276 00
Jan. 16	American Ex. Bank	98,774 00	3,175 00
Jan. 16	Mechanics' Bank	33,617 00	1,138 00
Jan. 18	Park Bank	40,894 00	1,385 00
Jan. 18	Fulton Bank	13,931 00	481 00
Jan. 18	Imp. and Traders' Bk	26,458 00	913 00
Jan. 18	Chemical Bank	17,247 00	595 00
Jan. 19	Merchants' Bank	52,143 00	1,799 00
Jan. 19	Manhattan Company	38,879 00	1,322 00
Jan. 19	Tradesmen's Bank	16,280 00	562 00

It appears that the Bank of Commerce is looked up to in this matter of paying taxes. The Tax Receiver believes, from what many of the minor bank officers say, that if this bank were to pay up, all the other banks would do the same. Those banks which paid voluntarily, are in charge of men who, for the most part, think the banks ought to pay taxes on their capital. The prompt example of the Bank of New-York had much effect with other banks.

Tax Receiver's Collections.

The following is a statement of the receipts of taxes, weekly, up to the 1st instant:

Oct. to 10th inst.	$662,427 19	Nov. to 30th	$2,378,644 02
Oct. to 17th	372,308 37	Dec. to 5th	101,617 71
Oct. to 24th	1,496,871 87	Dec. to 12th	183,423 17
Oct. to 31st	1,611,413 61	Dec. to 19th	178,786 35
Nov. to 7th	468,236 70	Dec. to 31st	247,977 61
Nov. to 14th	675,421 01		
Nov. to 21st	1,066,567 75	Total	$9,427,764 96

This is inclusive of real and personal private taxes.

The amount of taxes uncollected on the 1st inst. was $2,663,676 47. Since then considerably over $500,000 have been received, so that to date the receipts foot full $10,000,000, or five-sixths of the whole levy of 1863. It is probable that the amount of arrears to be returned on the first of June will be less than last year's, which amounted to about $750,000.

The Great Naval Race.

ARRIVAL OF A MESSENGER FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO GET IT UP.

Considerable interest was created in naval circles yesterday, by the announcement of the fact that a Mr. RUTHERFORD had arrived from Washington, empowered by the Navy Department to negotiate for a race between the United States steamer *Eutah*, and the steamer *King Kiang*, the latter built in this City for the China trade. A letter of Mr. DICKERSON, published in the New-York morning journal of yesterday, stating that "the engine of the *Kin Kiang* was made from Mr. DICKERSON'S drawings, in respect to which said engine differs from ordinary ones," attracted the attention of the Navy Department. Mr. RUTHERFORD'S instructions were to make of the owners of the vessel, the Messrs. OLIPHANT, the following inquiries:

First.—Was the engine of the *Kin Kiang*, or any important portion of it, built by Mr. DICKERSON, or from plans furnished by him?

Second.—Had he anything to do with superintending the construction of the engines?

Third.—If either or both of the above assertions be answered in the affirmative, will Mr. OLIPHANT consent, as Mr. DICKERSON intimates, to run the *Kin Kiang* against the *Eutah*, or such other vessel as the Government may designate?

Fourth.—In any case, would it be convenient for the Messrs. OLIPHANT to try the speed of their vessel with the *Eutah*?

The Department, according to Mr. RUTHERFORD, not having the power to appropriate ten thousand dollars of the people's money, was desirous of getting up the contest for the sake of merit alone. The following is the report of Mr. RUTHERFORD'S experience in New-York, which has been forwarded to Mr. FOX:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864.

G. V. Fox, Esq., Navy Department, Washington:

DEAR SIR: I called this morning at half-past 11 o'clock at the office of Messrs. OLIPHANT & Co., merchants engaged in the China trade, at No. 114 Pearl-street, for the purpose of making the necessary inquiries relative to the construction of the engines of the steamer *Kin Kiang*, and the probability of her being allowed to test her speed with the Government steamer *Eutah*. On entering the office I found one of the partners of the firm there, a very refined and intelligent gentleman, who received me with due courtesy. I stated to him that the Navy Department was desirous of giving the public some tangible proof of the efficiency of its naval steamers; that Mr. DICKERSON, of New-York, had stated in the newspapers that he was concerned in building the engines of the *Kin Kiang*; that the Department was desirous of learning exactly how much he had to do in the matter, and that if the machinery was constructed from drawings furnished by him, or otherwise, the Navy Department would be pleased to try the vessel's speed with that of a Government vessel. The gentleman heard me through, and then stated that he was never more astonished in his life than to be informed, as he was by the papers, that Mr. DICKERSON claimed the construction of any portion of the engines of the *Kin Kiang*. He stated:

First—That Mr. DICKERSON had never at any time been intrusted with the getting up of the drawings of any portion of the vessel's machinery.

Second—That Mr. DICKERSON had nothing whatever to do with superintending any portion of the engines of the ship; that he is merely the agent or present patentee of the "sickles cut-off," which was introduced by Mr. BAIRD, without consultation with any body.

To the third and fourth inquiries, Mr. OLYPHANT stated that it would not be convenient for the firm to spare the vessel at present for a trial trip; that there were other parties concerned with them, who would be consulted, and that business requirements rendered it necessary to send the vessel on her voyage as soon as possible. I furthermore discovered that the statement of the speed of the vessel, reported in the newspapers, rested solely on Mr. DICKERSON'S assertion. No one on board the ship, except himself, is known to have proved that the vessel went a certain distance in three hours. Two of the owners of the ship kept her time from a small distance on this of the Lightship to the Battery, and they both came within a minute in stating that she went over that distance in the space of one hour and 38 minutes.

Curiously tempted me to inquire whether Mr. DICKERSON'S connection with the vessel was known to the owners. The gentleman with whom I conversed was very delicate on this point, and stated that he did not wish to enter into any details connected with such a matter; but when I informed him that the Government's interest required that the truth should be told, he stated that he had never seen or known Mr. DICKERSON before the trial trip, except by reputation; that Mr. DICKERSON was not invited by the owners to go on the trial trip: that he was seen in the engine-room, watching the engines, by the speaker, for the first time, and on inquiry it was discovered that he was the advocate of the famous "Sickles cut-off."

I might mention incidentally that Mr. BAIRD, the gentleman who got up the engines of the ship, has a card in the TIMES, this morning, confirming the chief statements in this report.

I think it would be advisable for the defendant to publish a denial of the assertion of Mr. DICKERSON, that the *Eutah* and the 27 double-enders of her class are ferry-boats. It should be known that they are very large side-wheel steamers, 240 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. The fact of their having a propeller at each end seems to me to be the only attribute of a ferry-boat possessed exclusively by them.

The *Kin Kiang*, I might mention, is a very handsome vessel, and all reports agree in stating that she can steam rapidly; but there is no authenticated evidence at all, from anybody on board, of the exact time made by her. It is believed, however, that she can make 15 knots an hour. Mr. BAIRD, in speaking of her, states in an emphatic manner that "the introduction of the Sickles cut-off has not been the cause of the speed of the ship, which is mainly attributable to a combination of well-tried improvements."

Yours truly, E. A. RUTHERFORD.
Special Agent of the Navy Department.

The Arrest for Contraband Trading.

The case of LEWIS J. OLMSTEAD, who was arrested some twelve or fourteen days ago for illegal trading, was again postponed yesterday till to-day at 3 o'clock P. M., in order to allow Surveyor ANDREWS and Marshal MURRAY time to examine the statement of defence handed in by OLMSTEAD on Monday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

IRON-CLADS ABOUT TO GO INTO COMMISSION.—The ERICSSON iron-clads *Tecumseh* and *Mannahatta*, now finishing at the yards of Messrs. SECOR & Co., Jersey City, are about going into commission. The *Tecumseh*, which is nearly completed, is 235 feet in length, 40 feet in width, and 13 feet depth of hold. Her model is similar to the *Weehawken*, but she is of larger dimensions, having a measurement of 1,434 tons. The forward part of the interior of the vessel is to be used as a store-room where supplies will be delivered from the upper deck by a windlas. The Commander's cabin and Captain's apartments immediately adjoining the store-room, will be elegantly furnished. In the wardroom there are seven state-rooms, all well lighted, which are to be occupied by the First Lieutenant, Chief Engineer, Ensigns, and Masters. The port gangway and turret blower engine rooms are separated by a partition of iron, and are admirably adapted for the purpose for which they are intended. The turret-room contains four engines, two for the turret, and one for each blower. Connected with them are the requisite store-rooms and the officer's round-house. The berth deck, between the turret engine room and coal bunkers, is a large and commodious apartment intended for the crew. Attached to it, on the port side, are the apothecary's room, paymaster's office, hammock and bread rooms and galley. On the starboard side of the vessel the magazine and crews' round-house are located. Adjoining them is the main entrance to the engine room, attached to which are bunkers with a space for 160 tons of coal each. The *Mannahatta* is similar in every respect to the *Tecumseh*. The 15-inch turret guns have been placed in position, and it is expected both vessels will be ready for sea as early as March next.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARD.—The Committee appointed by the boatswains to visit Washington to lay before the Navy Department their protest concerning first-class firemen being raised to their grade, has not yet reported. In fact, it is doubtful whether any action will be taken in the matter, as there appears to be no disposition on the part of the engineers to press the claims of the firemen. The work on the different vessels, the keels of which have recently been laid, is being prosecuted with a vigor never known before at the Navy-yard. It is confidently expected that many of the craft ordered at the last session of Congress will be ready for service before the specified time. In connection with this shipbuilding business there are many improvements being made which will very much facilitate future operations. A new foundry is about to be erected, and the immense iron derrick, for a long time in process of construction, will soon be ready for use. The reported derangement occasioned by the resignation of several clerks is not visible.

STRINGENT CUSTOM-HOUSE REGULATIONS.—Collector BARNEY has determined that hereafter none but responsible parties, known to be such by affidavit, shall be permitted to ship goods contraband of war to suspected ports. In future the Deputy Collector, in charge of the Ninth division, will require proof of the sufficiency of all bonds. The sureties (one-half of which are to be real estate) are to be double the amount of the value of the property shipped. A description of the goods is to be given in the obligation, specifying each article, that there may be no dispute concerning the particular articles exported. If the Deputy Collector deems the proof sufficient, he records the fact, and transfers the papers to the Deputy Collector of the Tenth division, who also approves the memoranda and transfers the same to the Collector, in whose hands the papers remain as a matter of record.

For the present suspected parties, or those concerned with persons who have been arrested, will not be permitted to ship goods to "contraband ports."

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—Coroner NAUMANN was yesterday called upon to hold an inquest on the body of a male child, a few days old, that was found in a vault, in the rear of No. 351 Greenwich-street, by the Police of the Fifth Precinct. Suspicion was at once directed to a young woman living in the house, named ALICE F. MCKEEVER. It was thought that she was the mother of the child, and upon representations made to the officials there appeared to be some grounds for the belief that she had been instrumental in effecting its death. She was accordingly arrested, and detained to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. A number of witnesses were sworn, and after a thorough examination of the case the jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the child came to its death from suffocation, by some person or persons unknown, by being thrown into the vault of No. 351 Greenwich-street; and we exonerate ALICE F. MCKEEVER from all blame in the matter." There is much mystery connected with the case, and Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct, is actively engaged in trying to clear it up.

Speed of our Naval Vessels—Note from E. N. Dickerson, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are two letters in to-day's *Times* announcing my acceptance of Mr. WELLES' challenge, one of which is from Commodore CRAVEN, of the Navy, and is of great public value and importance; and the other from Mr. JOHN BAIRD.

If Commodore CRAVEN had read my letter carefully, he would have seen that I asserted slow speed *only* of those vessels of the navy which have *no independent cut-off*, with the new discovery that expansion is useless. The ships he refers to—the *Tuscarora*, *Kearsage*, and others "of the same class,"—are made *with the independent cut-off*, and one or both of those engines are made from the patterns of the *Iroquois*, whose speed is thirteen knots an hour, as Commodore CRAVEN truly states. What Commodore CRAVEN thus affirms, I have insisted on for a year, and been contradicted in it by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy himself. My assertion of the same truth, now proved by Commodore CRAVEN, may be found (p. 60,) in my recent speech at Washington, in regard to the *Iroquois*, and a year ago I wrote and printed a letter to the Secretary himself, and sent it to Congress, where, (p. 2,) I claim superiority for the *Tuscarora*. I thank Commodore CRAVEN for his testimony, and I hope it will settle that question. What I did say was that the ships *without a cut-off* can't go nine knots; and I will wager $5,000, to be paid to the Sanitary Commission by the winner, that no sloop-of-war of the class of the *Lackawana*—vessels having much larger boilers than the *Tuscarora*—*can go to Bermuda and back at the rate of nine knots*, the distance being about 1,200 miles; while full loaded screw-steamers go 3,000 miles constantly at the rate of thirteen knots, and very seldom less than eleven knots.

As to Mr. BAIRD'S note, I should not answer that, if it did not *seem* to raise a point of veracity. I said that the *engine* of the *Kin Kiang* was made "from my drawings, in respect to all in which it differs from ordinary ones," and Mr. BAIRD replies, that "Mr. DICKERSON never made a drawing of any kind for the *Kin Kiang*," which might *seem* to be a contradiction. Mr. BAIRD and I know the facts, however, which are these: the original drawing, from which this valve gear was constructed, was made by me, *with my own hands*, although, generally, I employ a draughtsman; and from these drawings another set were reduced in size, under my direction, by a draughtsman, for another vessel, and a set of patterns made. *From these patterns* the engine of the *Kin Kiang* was built. So that both statements are true in *words*, but only one is true in *substance*. I did not "assume that the very great speed of the steamer was due to drawings made by me,"—it makes no difference what draftsman *made the drawings*. But I will now answer that the speed was due to the improvements contained in these drawings; and I do assert that there is nothing useful on that engine *which is not common property of the world*, except only that which these drawings contained. And I do further assert, that if the arrangements made by me were taken out of the "happy accommodation" spoken of by Mr. BAIRD, in that engine, and any other known plan substituted, her horse-power would cost her *one quar er more coal* than it does now, and she would not differ from any engine which would have been furnished by the Allaire Works to any customer for twenty years. And I further assert that Mr. BAIRD opposed the use of these plans, and was reluctantly persuaded into them by the Allaire Works.

Yours truly, E. N. DICKERSON.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$10,000	Amer. Gold.	89 157½	50	Chi. & N. W.	80¾
10,000	do	157½	50	Mich. So.	87½
20,000	do	157½	600	do	87¾
15,800	do	157¾	500	Ill. Cen. R.	133
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	137½	100	do	132½
200	do	137	200	do	132½
50	do	137½	300	do	132¾
100	Erie Railroad	b3. 108¾	100	Mar. Min. Co.	31
100	do	b10. 109	800	Clev. & Pitts.	118¼
100	Erie Pref.	104½	200	do	118¾
200	Hud. R. R.	142	700	do	b3. 118½
100	Reading R.	117½	100	do	b10. 118½
100	do	b3. 117¾	200	do	b3 118¾
100	Ter. H. & Alt. Prf.	77½	100	do	118¾
100	Tol. & Wab. R.	65	300	do	b3. 118
400	do	64¾	500	do	118
1850	do	164	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	116¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.	139	1150	do	b3. 116¾
300	do	b10. 140	50	do	b3. 116¾
100	do	b5. 140	300	do	b10. 116¾
200	Fort Wayne	87¾			

[Advertisement.]

VALUABLE FOR THE SOLDIER.—*Brown's Bronchial Troches* will be found invaluable to the soldier in camp, exposed to sudden changes—affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, etc. For officers and those who overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving irritated throats, and will render articulation easy. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN WE DO BEST?—Organization indicates this. Examinations, with full written charts, given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway. A class of ladies and gentlemen meet for instruction Tuesday and Friday evenings. Parents and teachers would do well to attend.

[Advertisement.]

STATE APPOINTMENTS.—Govs. BORDMAN and PIERPONT, of the Commonwealth of East and West Virginia, have appointed and commissioned JOSEPH B. NONES, of this City, Commissioner of said States for New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HOYT—MARCHAND.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, at the residence of W. F. Converse, Esq., by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, FRED. E. HOYT, of East Saginaw, Mich., to Miss MARY M. MARCHAND, of New-Orleans, La. No cards.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

DIED.

BERGEN.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, SARAH MATILDA, wife of Isaac E. Bergen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Bay Ridge, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BIDWELL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, SARAH GRAY BIDWELL.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Marshall S. Bidwell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house of the latter, No. 27 Clinton-place, this day, at 3½ P. M.

BANKS.—At Newcastle, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 16, ELLA J., daughter of William and Esther J. Banks, aged 2 years, 5 months and 8 days.

BROWN.—At Rye, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, J. C. ROOSEVELT BROWN, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Rye, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARLISLE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, of diphtheria, ANNIE M., youngest child of Isaac and Henrietta O. Charlock, aged 4 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 172 Eldridge-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

CARPENTER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, SARAH A. CARPENTER, relict of Stephen Carpenter, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 39 Vandam-st. Her remains will be taken for interment to Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday.

COPLAND.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, Capt. JAMES COPLAND, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the Marine Society and Trustees of the Seaman's Retreat, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Bleecker-st., on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

DUNLOP.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, MARTHA, the beloved wife of James Dunlop, aged 24 years, 8 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 339 8th-av. The remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

GASQUOINE.—On Monday, Jan. 18, FRANCIS, youngest son of Samuel and Almira Gasquoine, aged 6 months and 8 days.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M., from the parents' residence, No. 341 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

GORDON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, ROBERT GORDON, in the 82d year of his age, a native of Scotland, and for the last 68 years a resident of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 108 Sullivan-st., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GODFREY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, of pneumonia, at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, JULIA A. GODFREY, where for the past four years she has most faithfully discharged the duties of head-keeper.

☞ Taunton and Middleboro', Mass., papers please copy.

JOHNSTON.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, after a short but painful illness, MARY JOHNSTON, aged 37 years, wife of John H. Johnston, M. D., of City of New-York. Faithful to all her duties as a Christian woman, wife and mother, she has gone to receive her crown.

The funeral services will be held at the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 21st inst., whence the remains will be removed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Members of Eastern Star Lodge No. 227, F. & A. M., and the relatives and friends of the deceased, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

LEWIS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, SUSAN MARSHALL, eldest daughter of John and Charlotte M. Lewis.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

LUFF.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at the residence of her mother, ANN B., wife of Edward Luff, eldest daughter of the late Nathaniel Ladd.

Notice of the funeral given to-morrow.

☞ Boston and New-Hampshire papers please copy.

LUDLOW.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, RACHEL SEGUINE LUDLOW, widow of Ezra Ludlow.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 20 Amity place, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MOTT.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Fourth day morning, Jan. 20, SARAH, wife of Stephen Mott, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sixth day, (Friday next,) at 11½ o'clock A. M., from Friends' Meeting-house at Westbury. The Long Island cars leave Hunter's Point at 9½ A. M., and arrive in time to attend the funeral, returning in the afternoon. Carriages will be in attendance at Westbury Station on the arrival of the train to convey those who wish to attend.

REEVES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, of scarlet fever, THOMAS HATFIELD REEVES, youngest child of Chapman S. and Sarah E. Reeves, aged 2 years, 3 months and 20 days.

SCHOFIELD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, Mrs. LOUISA J., wife Robert P. Schofield, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, of consumption, LEWIS SMITH, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 13 Henderson-place, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock on Thursday, the 21st inst. The remains will be taken to Havana, Schuyler County, N. Y.

WAY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, FRANCIS SPIES, only son of D. Henry and Amanda M. Way, aged 7 months and 9 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 233 Adams-st., on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—In Washington, on Thursday, Jan. 14, JAMES C. SMITH, JR., youngest son of James C. and Rachel M. Smith, of Sing Sing, aged 24 years, 10 months and 11 days.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Evening Star, from Havana and New-Orleans—James A. Raynor and lady, Mr. Johnson and lady, Mrs. Capt. Courtney, Miss Courtney, J. J. Nichel and daughter, A. English, G. G. Walker, W. B. Steward, Richard Hall, B. N. Bassett, H. Gandcheax, C. Lazard, J. Turnbull, T. J. Fish, Z. S. Doane, Lieut. J. M. Lee, T. R. Van Dake, Chas. Oakford and servant, J. Walker, S. C. Clemons, W. Davis, J. Sylvester, B. Finke, wife and child, Miss S. Parrish, E. Causse, M. Williams, C. Robert, Jr., Capt. W. K. Mayo, E. R. Croft, M. Guanda, L. P. Hogdon, F. E. Eckart, J. Thorndike and lady, J. Brund, R. Grenham, M. Foniet, P. Tresham, R. Artiga, L. Ruche, Capt. J. D. De Russey, C. Clark, S. Norris, E. Hall, H. Bordenheim, W. Bordenheim, Chas. Mercer, Robert Stuart, Henry Appleton, W. R. Sherwood, H. Beltzner, Philip Borden, Fred Spier, Dr. Hoffman, wife and 2 servants, Mr. Tracey, Mr. Farrell, Mr. Block, Capt. Leonard, Lieut. Abbott and servant, Gen. Berge and servant, Capt. Mitchell and servant, M. H. Church, W. R. Bromell, M. Josephin and child, A. Voget, and 40 in the steerage.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—G. W. Bernadon and lady, W. Taeliaferro, Dr. Child, W. T. Sama, E. P. Pascual, E. L. E. Trola, F. Lamathe, H. A. Horn, P. Ortiz, Secretary Legation at Mexico; E. C. Howe, D. S. Zanetti, M. Michael, Miss Hope, Habegg, T. P. Diaz, Mrs. A. King, Mrs. C. Ranffle, W. Mason, E. Ferrer, R. Pelletier, E. P. Ferrer, R. Mason, B. F. Sexas, G. H. Smith, H. P. Finlay, J. Boyd, J. B. Dallacosta, J. B Mathieson, C. Bailey, Mrs. E. D. Peake and sister, Mrs. Steinway, A. J. Nunes, G. H. Flint, W. L. Lindsay, J. S. De Costa.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 18 | Sun sets..... 5 04 | Moon sets.. 5 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 47 | Gov. Island.. 6 36 | Hell Gate.. 7 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Potomac, Sherwood, Portland. H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Glasgow, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Havana, Green, Havana and New-Orleans, T. Ascensio & Co.

Barks Gazelle, Black, Barbados. H. Trowbridge & Son; Figris, (Br.,) Porter, Curaco, D. R. De Wolf; Stelpminde, (Pruss.,) Togett, Antwerp, Wm. Salem & Co.

Brigs Estefana, (Br.,) Welsh, St. John, P. R., H. E. Browne & Co.; R. B. Minturn, (Br.,) Buch, Aguadilla, P. R., B. F. Small & Co.; Examplar. (Br.,) Smith, Cienfuegos, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Victoria, (Br.,) Davison, Barbados, Wm. M. Smith; Merlin, (Br.,) Braadt, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Henry, (Br.,) Perkins, Matamoras, Miller & Houghton; Bogota, (Br.,) Richardson, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Los Amigos, (Br.,) Johnson, Balize, Josiah Jex.

Schooners Reindeer, Bradley, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Julia, (Br.,) Crocker, Kingston, Jam., H. de Cordova & Co; Susan E. Jayne, Russell, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Only Son, Cunningham, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Ney, McKaig, York River, E. H. Kreemer; St. Lawrence, (Br.,) Ryder, St. Thomas, Geo. F. Peniston; Enterprise, (R.,) Gould, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf; Princess, (Br.,) Welsh, Bermuda, Tynes & Smith.

Sloop E. Vail, Vail, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, from Havana 17th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co, 17th, 6 P. M., lat. 28, exchanged signals with steamship Yazoo, hence for New-Orleans. Experienced strong northwest gales.

U. S. steam transport Fanny, Theobald, Hilton Head, S. C., 16th inst., with troops to U. S. Quartermaster. 18th inst., off Cape Lookout, spoke U. S. steamer Connecticut, who reported having captured a blockade-runner that morning.

Steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C. in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Walton, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship White Swallow, Bunker, Woods' Hole, in ballast to Benner & Brown.

Ship Havre, (Norw.,) Logul, Barcelona 30 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Chrisabel, (of Sunderland,) Job, Algoa Bay Oct. 31, with wool to L. Marx & Co. Jan. 11, lat. 35 40 N., lon. 67 43 W., spoke bark Martha R. Lockhart, of Windsor, N. S., bound to New-York. She reported having had very heavy weather for 14 days previous, and the vessel making a great quantity of water.

Bark Washington, (Hamb.,) Cahubley. Hamburg 48 ds.; with mdse. and 194 passengers to Sloman & Co. Had heavy head winds the entire passage. Nov. 27, lat. 48 49, lon. 14 38, saw a waterlogged brig, painted black, with a white house on deck, apparently recently abandoned. 14th inst., lat. 31 05, lon. 70 38, saw a Russian steam frigate under canvas, strg. N. E.

Bark Water Lilly, (Br.,) Ansell, Gibraltar 39 ds., with mdse. to Baetjer & De Virian. Has had heavy gales and rainy

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3847. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Oath of Allegiance Still Before the Senate.

The Confiscation and Internal Revenue Measures in the House.

All Cotton to be Taxed Two Cents Per Pound.

Clothing Packages for Soldiers Can be Sent by Mail.

DISTRIBUTION OF NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

GEN. BUTLER'S HOPES.

GEN. BUTLER'S departure to-day was full of interest to all the friends of prisoners in Richmond, who knew that he went away hopeful of being able to effect the exchange of all now pining in the Libby and Belle Isle within a month, if he is not again interfered with. He will not recede an inch from the high ground he has taken with the Confederate authorities.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE AND MR. LINCOLN.

News comes from Annapolis to-night that the resolution introduced into the Maryland Legislature nominating Mr. LINCOLN cannot be passed through that body.

PROSPECTS IN GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

An officer of GEN. BANKS' command writes to a friend here that before the 1st of June the whole country west of the Mississippi will be clear of rebels in arms. Large quantities of cotton come within our lines from plantations in the interior of Texas.

A WISCONSIN JUDGE TO BE IMPEACHED.

A memorial from Wisconsin, strongly signed, will be presented to the House soon, praying for the impeachment and trial of a Judge of the United States Supreme Court for bribery and corruption upon the bench in his circuit in the years 1861, '62 and 63.

THE NEW SECOND ASSISTANT-SECRETARY OF WAR.

CHAS. A. DANA to-day entered on the duties of his office as Second Assistant-Secretary of War.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTOR.

It is stated positively that the President has determined to retain HIRAM BARNEY in the Collectorship of New-York, and to sustain him in the warfare made upon him to effect his removal. He was examined to-day before the Committee on Expenditures touching his management of the Custom-house.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

The Navy Department last week received the final decree of distribution from the Prize Courts at New-York and Philadelphia in the following cases:

Schooners *Hattie, St. George* and *Annie*, and bark *Sally Magee*, from the New-York Court, and 120 bales of cotton; schooner *Caroline and Virginia*, and cargo of the sloop *Secesh* and the steamer *Caroline*, from the Philadelphia Court. So soon as the proportionment is made at the office of the Fourth Auditor, the prize money will be ready for payment to the captors. Those in the naval service will receive theirs through the Paymaster upon whose books their names are; others will be paid by certificate on the Navy Agent nearest their place of residence.

GEN. SCHOFIELD.

The speech of GRATZ BROWN in the Senate yesterday developed a strong opposition among Missourians to the President's support of Gen. SCHOFIELD and his policy in the West. The feeling has been increased by the rumor that Gen. SCHOFIELD has received an important command in Tennessee, and will even supersede Gen. FOSTER.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN ALL TAKEN UP.

There is authority for stating that the great Five-twenty loan closed to-day, the entire amount of five hundred millions of dollars having been subscribed. The absorption during the present week has been very rapid, subscriptions having been made of over thirteen millions. No subscriptions made after to-day will be received.

COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War just authorized to be appointed, consists of Senators Wade of Ohio, Chandler of Michigan, and Harding of Oregon, and Representatives Gooch of Massachusetts, Julian of Indiana, Odell of New-York, and Loan of Missouri. This Committee is similar to the one heretofore in existence, the only difference being in the substitution of Messrs. HARDING and LOAN in the places of Messrs ANDREW JOHNSON and COVODE. The old Committee was appointed in December, 1861, and closed its labors in 1863. The new one, in addition to its duties of inquiring into the conduct of the war, is instructed to examine into all contracts and engagements with any department of the Government, and is authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, at any place which may be deemed proper, beside this, every facility is provided for a thorough investigation, including the sending for persons and papers.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The Missouri contested election cases are now being considered by the House Committee on Elections. Mr. BRUCE, who contests the seat of Mr. LOAN, addressed the Committee yesterday and to-day, and will continue his argument to-morrow. The Committee was full. There are five such cases from that State, and several of them will depend for their decision on the results of the contest now under consideration.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON LEAF TOBACCO.

It appears from a communication of the Commissioner of Agriculture to the Senate, presented by Senator SHERMAN to-day, that, in the Commissioner's opinion, the proposed tax of 20 per cent. on leaf tobacco would destroy the export trade, which now produced twenty millions of revenue. It estimates our stock at less than one-third of the produce of the world, and shows that more tobacco is grown in Europe than in this country, and that substitutes for the growth of this country are already driving it out of European markets. It is shown that the article is grown through South America, Northern and Southern Africa, the East and West Indies, Asia, all of Europe, excepting Britain and the Northern portion of the Continent, in every State and Territory in the United States, and in Canada. The export of Brazil has increased sevenfold in two years. Holland and Belgium have increased their product several hundred per cent. in two years; and other European States have made advancements, while France has absolutely restrained the cultivation by refusing to give permits. The report concludes that the United States does not control the tobacco trade, and that the capacity of other countries to grow all they need is ample.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

There has been no further action by Congress on the question of a tax on whisky than was reported to the press yesterday. The amendment offered by Senator WOOD, and adopted, shows the true state of the case as regards that article. It is as follows:

Provided further, That all spirits on hand for sale, whether distilled prior to the date of this act or not, shall be subjected to the rates of duty provided by this act, from and after the 15th day of July, 1864, except that spirits which have been already taxed under the law approved July 1, 1862, shall not pay more than the additional or increased tax provided by the act.

There has been no action on the question as yet, to-day.

CLOTHING FOR SOLDIERS CAN BE SENT BY MAIL.

The following bill, having passed both Houses, now only awaits the President's signature to become a law:

"Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and compressed in a package, not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States, at the rate of 8 cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe."

GEN. BLAIR.

Gen. BLAIR, of Missouri, has been appointed on the House Military Committee, in place of Mr. LOAN, excused from service thereon.

LABORS OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION CLOSED.

The Military Commission, for several weeks past in session here, has concluded its labors.

C. C. SPAULDING, tried for running goods across the Potomac into Virginia, has been honorably acquitted.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) presented the report of Commissioner NEWTON, of the Agricultural Department, on the subject of the proposed taxation of twenty per cent. on leaf tobacco, made at the instance of the Committee of Finance. Mr. NEWTON is adverse to the tax. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) all prior orders were postponed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the proposed rule requiring an additional oath.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) proceeded to address the Senate on three propositions: Did the law of July, 1862, requiring the oath to be taken by officers include Senators? If it did not, was it constitutional? If it became operative, was it proper and expedient? He contended that this Government derived its powers from the Constitution. It had no anterior existence. The absence of the delegation of the power in the Constitution was the rejection of the power, as under the State Constitutions we are bound to show the existence of this power before we attempt to exercise it. Did this act of 1862 embrace Senators? He contended that it did not, and quoted various authorities in support of the argument that Senators were not officers within the meaning of the law. The Senate only had power to expel by a two-thirds vote, and not by impeachment. No two Senators agreed on this floor in regard to any question, and every Senator had a right to his individual opinions, subject only to the law, civil and criminal. He contended that a Senator was not a civil officer, under the language of the statute. The Constitution provided that no Senator should be appointed to a civil office during his term. The interpretation put upon the statute would be absurd, because then Senators would hold civil offices while they were on the floor. Senators and Representatives were only responsible to the Legislatures and constituencies of their respective States. The Senate was a body of men, and so was the House, and they derived all their powers, not under, but by the Constitution, and held their seats subject to no other part of the Government, except they are made so by the Constitution. Neither the President nor the other House had any right to question the acts of the Senate, because it would be a coercive power. The argument of the Senator from Massachusetts he considered unconstitutional and mischievous. The States were not to be reduced to territorial Governments, to come back into the Union at such time and in such manner as Congress might elect. There was nothing in the Confiscation law of the 17th of July, 1862, to support the law of the 2d of July, 1862, under which this rule is proposed to be applied to Senators. Mr. JOHNSON proceeded at length to explain the decision of the Chief-Justice, in the case of Mr. MCCULLOUGH *vs.* Maryland, quoted by Mr. ANTHONY yesterday. He contended that it did not apply here. The question was—Was there power to establish an United States Bank. If a man were loyal now and took the oath, would you turn him out and indict him for perjury, because he had at some time in the past committed the offence of treason? He would say not. Who knows but some of the Senators who had only taken the oath prescribed in the Constitution could not be relied upon, and had committed at some time offences against the United States? The war now upon us was waged under the Constitution for the suppression of the spirit of rebellion that would overthrow it. It was to be limited to the specific objects for which it was intended. Did we want the States back? Did we want the war terminated and this slaughter to cease? Did we want sound fraternal relations to be restored, and our former prosperity revived, and our nation to be placed in the front rank of the nations of the earth? Who would not say "Yes?" Can we get the seceded States back by measures to keep them out? Was it the purpose of that act of July to say to the people of the South: "Men, women and children, you are out of the Union now and forever," and that they should be slaughtered on their own thresholds unless they come in. This was not the view taken in 1862 when the act was passed. The people of this South, when the military power of the South was subdued, would again come into the fold of the Union under the provisions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. The social connections of the people of the South had much to do with their present condition. What a spectacle it would be to see six millions of people thrust out of the pale of the Government of the United States. But it would be infinitely worse to hold a proud and sensitive people in such a slavery as this would be. He was opposed to placing the negro on a political equality with the white, as a greater evil to the slave than the master. What man would not rather suffer death a thousand times than to be brought to political degradation. Such degradation was not necessary to the crushing of the rebellion and restoration of the Union. The day was fast approaching, if the power of the Government was exerted as it ought to be, when the military power of the rebellion would be crushed, and the people of the South would share in heart, as well as in deed, the blessings of a restored Union. In the language of WEBSTER: "This Government of ours was not a consolidated, but a united one;" not

> "Chaos-like, together crushed and bruised.
> Not, like the world, harmoniously confused,
> Where order in variety we see,
> And, though all things differ, all agree."

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) thought this was a simple proposition that every Senator should hereafter take the oath, or be excluded from this body. It was rather late in the day to say that we were doing a grievous wrong against persons whose hands were red with the blood of innocent loyal people, when we simply ask them or their representatives when they present themselves here to take such an oath as this. Admitting that a Senator was not a civil officer, does it follow that he is not embraced in the statute? They obtain their offices by election or appointment. Is not a Senator elected? Is not the President elected? Upon what principle do the learned Senators from Delaware and Maryland contend that this statute may not apply to Senators as well as other officers elected by the people? Without the fidelity required by the oath under this statute, the Constitution would become a dead letter. Its vital blood would be gone. With this it would endure forever. The omission of the particular form of the oath in the Constitution plainly gives the Senate power to establish one. The Senate was not to be more imbecile than a court of justice, and we have a right to go back and inquire into the antecedents of a person who demanded admission into this body. If, in the future, cases of injustice should arise under the rule, the Senate could repeal the law. In such case, he would cheerfully vote for it. Sufficient for the day was the evil thereof. The people of the North were not such fools as to fight such a war as this, and sacrifice 150,000 or 200,000 lives, and then turn around to the traitors, and tell them to come back, and sit in the councils of the nation. He would never consent to such folly and weakness.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union,) would alone discuss the question of the expediency of the above rule. Where was the propriety of incorporating into the rules of the Senate an obligation which the law of July, 1862, itself already imposed. The law in itself was a sufficient rule. A rule of the Senate could not make the statute any stronger than it was. There was no precedent for the rule. It implied that the law was defective, and there was no necessity for it.

The amendment of Mr. POWELL was rejected by a vote of 12 ayes against 26 noes.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the Senate adjourned until Monday, Mr. SAULSBURY being entitled to the floor on the pending subject.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

REFUSAL TO ADJOURN.

The House, by a vote of 85 against 77, refused to adjourn until Monday.

A NEW RULE AND A NEW COMMITTEE.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule for the appointment of a Standing Committee, to consist of five members, to be entitled the "Committee on a Uniform System of Coinage, Weights and Measures," to whom shall be referred all communications on that subject.

The rule was adopted.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act.

Mr. MORRIS, of New-York, (Union,) was at a loss to see how the rebels could claim the protection of the Constitution. He did not know that they did, whatevever claims to this effect might be set up by their sympathizers. Gentlemen might as well talk of an honest thief, as of an honest traitor. In the efforts to put down the rebellion, thousands of millions of dollars must be spent, and thousands of lives sacrificed. Ought not the traitors to be punished for this wanton sacrifice of life? And shall the offspring of the patriotic victims be required to pay the expenses of a war provoked by treason?

Mr. CHANLER, of New-York, (Dem.,) inquired of his colleague in what spirit he would refuse to grant the offspring of a traitor the right to live in this country and enjoy the protection of the laws. Would his colleague deny to them the right of inheritance?

Mr. MORRIS replied that he would extend to the children the divine influence of Christianity, and protect them just as he would the children of the murdered loyalists in the North.

Mr. CHANLER said, then the shafts of the gentleman would return upon himself. His colleague would protect the children of JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. MORRIS said, if his colleague had not been wounded by his shaft, he would not have replied. He pursued his argument in favor of the confiscation of rebel estates. The landholders of the South had inaugurated the rebellion, and they were responsible for the result.

Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) remarked that when an attempt was made to subvert the great principles which actuated our forefathers in the foundation of the Constitution by the passage of the joint resolution now pending, which was in conflict with the organic law, he would be derelict in his duty did he not rise and protest against the unconstitutional legislation proposed. He expressed his belief that there was a willful and cherished design on the part of those supporting the Administration to override the Constitution and blot out the principles of constitutional liberty vindicated and maintained by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON. He argued that they could no more confiscate estates beyond the life of a traitor, than they could work attainder of blood, which was prohibited by the Constitution. He charged the radical Abolitionists with the design to violate the plain provisions of the Constitution. Their attempt at legislation, if carried out, would drive the people of the South from their estates, and fill their places with free and slave negroes. God stay the hand of such philanthropy!

No further proceedings we taken on the Confiscation bill.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Amendatory Internal Revenue bill.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio (Dem.,) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that all cotton in the hands of manufacturers, heretofore exempted, shall be taxed two cents per pound.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York (Dem.,) moved to strike out the drawback of two cents per pound, in all cases where the duty imposed by this act upon the cotton used in manufacture shall be satisfactorily shown to have been previously paid.

Messrs. BROOKS, of New-York, HARRINGTON and VOORHEES, of Indiana, and J. C. ALLEN, of Illinois, advocated the amendment, the last two regarding such drawback as a bounty to manufacturers at the expense of the agricultural interests.

Messrs. MORRILL, of Vermont, and DAWES, of Massachusetts, replied, showing that New-England pays its fair proportion of its taxation on its productions and industry.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) participating in the debate, said at the last Congress he voted for all revenue measures. Whatever complaints might be uttered in Mr. VOORHEES' district in Indiana as to the operation of those laws, there was no complaint in the loyal district which he (WASHBURNE) represented. His constituents were not only willing to pay the present tax, but an additional tax to crush the rebellion and hang the traitors. The rebellion is to be crushed, and the States brought back, if necessary by subjugation.

Mr. VOORHEES said that such a speech as Mr. WASHBURNE had just delivered did not rise high enough to reach an honest man's contempt. When the real lovers of country, the Conservatives, assert their ascendency, such men as that gentleman will be buried in political oblivion. The Conservative members are not to be intimidated by loud talk. He would not defend the loyalty of his district from mere puerile insinuation.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) replying to Mr. VOORHEES about the restoration of the Democratic power, asked whether he had forgotten that under the last Administration the rebellion was organized, and that the men who controlled BUCHANAN are the men who control affairs at Richmond? Was it desired that such a party should be restored?

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) spoke in behalf of the farmers he represented, and in favor of encouraging manufactures.

J. C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) controverted the positions of the other gentlemen, insisting that the farmers did not receive just compensation.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) spoke in favor of protecting and encouraging American industry. In reply to Mr. VOORHEES, he said those who have stood by the country would not be consigned to the political oblivion to which the gentlemen had adverted. No man who upheld the national flag and the cause of freedom was ever driven from a stage or railroad car by indignant soldiers.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved that the Committee rise.

Mr. VOORHEES claimed the floor.

Mr. STEVENS said the subject had been exhausted, and everybody else. [Laughter.]

Mr. VOORHEES replied to Mr. KELLY that the statement was utterly and unquestionedly untrue. There was not one word of truth in the publication. Not an offensive word was said in his hearing. He got off the car at the place to which he paid his fare, and there was an end of it. Nothing the gentleman could say would induce him to a further answer. There must be something more respectable than came from his slanderous tongue.

Mr. STEVENS said thirty years ago he heard the tariff question discussed by Southern men with CALHOUN at their head, and by WEBSTER and others on the opposite side. Their arguments were nearly as able as anything said here to-day. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROOKS had no idea, when he offered his amendment, that it would put gentlemen from the East, West and Northwest in such commotion. His object in submitting it was to raise revenue and that the tax should reach all classes.

Mr. DAWES asked whether the gentleman would vote to tax real estate?

Mr. BROOKS said he would.

Mr. DAWES replied: "New-England will cooperate with you."

Mr. BROOKS' amendment to strike out the drawback proviso was disagreed to.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) offered an amendment, which was agreed to by a small majority, that all spirits imported prior to the passage of the act, shall pay an additional duty of 40 cents.

ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that such tax shall not apply to spirits on shipboard, which was disagreed to.

The bill, as amended, was reported to the House, when this and a substitute intended to be offered by Mr. STEVENS, were ordered to be printed, as preliminary to further action on the subject. Adjourned.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The Railroad Between Chattanooga and Nashville in Operation—Two Trains Run Through Daily—Reinforcements for the Front.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Two trains run through daily from Chattanooga to Nashville, making the trip in 19 hours.

The mortality in the Chattanooga hospitals is about 90 deaths per week.

Large numbers of recruits are daily passing through this city for the front.

Over 5,000 recruits for the Indiana regiments have arrived at Indianapolis within the last two days.

The Fifth Connecticut, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, Fifty-eighth New-York and Seventeenth Ohio Volunteers have arrived at Louisville on their way home.

Several rebel officers recently escaped while in transit between Louisville and Camp Chase. Some have been recaptured.

The Eighth Michigan and Eighty-second Ohio regiments arrived here yesterday.

The One Hundred and Second New-York and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers passed through Indianapolis yesterday.

Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Hon. S. P. BARTER, of the Kentucky Senate, was burned to death, at Frankfort, Kentucky, this morning, his clothes catching fire, and he too weak, from long sickness, to save himself. He died before assistance could reach him.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Freight Charges on the Hudson River Railroad.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 21.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. MURPHY—Of JAMES HOY and others, for the incorporation of the Joint Stock Farming Association.

By Mr. FOLGER—To abolish the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. ANDREWS—To amend the charter of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

To legalize the action of the New-York Supervisors in raising bounty and riot funds.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. COZANS—To facilitate business befor the Surrogate's Court.

By Mr. CORNELL—To authorize the Erie Railroad Company to increase their capital stock, and to enable the Company to build a double track on its road.

By Mr. STRONG—To legalize the issue of certificates of indebtedness for the firemen and militiamen of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HAVENS—Relative to special administrators.

By Mr. CARISTIE—To incorporate the Long Island Savings Bank.

By Mr. STRONG—To incorporate the new Brooklyn Turn Verien; also, to incorporate the Central Park Hotel Company.

The bill amending the charter of the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society was passed. Adjourned.

SYNOPSIS OF BILLS.

CENTRAL PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

Senator STRONG introduced a bill naming as corporators in the above Company, Henry Maitland, John B. Jenkins, John H. Tingley, S. H. Miller, and Wm. D. Field.

The capital stock of this Company is to be not less than $500,000, with power to increase the sum to an amount not to exceed $2,000,000, to be divided into shares of not less than $50.

LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

Senator CHRISTIE introduced a bill to incorporate the above Bank, and names as Corporators, Stephen Taber, John W. De Mott, Morris Fosdick, Daniel Higbie, John J. Van Alst, Z. M. P. Black, John H. Hentz, Aaron A. De Graw, James Rider, Martin J. Duryea, Wm. W. Phraned, Jacob D. Fowler, John N. Brinckerhoff, Myers Valentine, Wm. Durland, Daniel Hess Dickson, George N. Codwise, and John J. Armstrong.

The office for the transaction of business of this Corporation shall be located in the Village of Jamaica, in the County of Queens.

IN RELATION TO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATORS.

Senator HAVENS introduced a bill providing that any person to whom special letters of administration have been issued by any Surrogate authorizing the collection and preservation of goods of deceased persons, shall, within fifteen days after the passage of this act, deposit all moneys in his hands as such special administrator with the Chamberlain of the City of New-York; and that any moneys coming into the administrator's hands shall be deposited by him within ten days after their receipt as above.

The 3d section provides that in case any special administrator shall neglect to make such deposits within the prescribed time, the Surrogate may issue a citation requiring the Administrator to deposit the moneys so received, or to show cause why, in three days' time when issued by the Surrogate of New-York, and fifteen days when issued by any other Surrogate.

The 5th section gives the Surrogate power, after he has given two days' notice to the attorneys acting in behalf of the estate, to appoint a special Administrator or collector, who shall furnish acceptable sureties.

SEC. 6. Directs that no moneys deposited as directed can be withdrawn except upon the order of the Surrogate.

THE ACTS OF MUNICIPALITIES, &C.

Mr. FOLGER, of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill legalizing the acts of the counties and towns in issuing bonds, &c., or borrowing money for paying bounties to volunteers, and providing for auditing all claims of that nature, and for the levying of tax.

It provides that where bounties have been bought at a discount the buyer shall receive no more than he paid. It also amends the act of last year, providing for the temporary relief of families of volunteers, so as to restrict the operation of it to real cases of want. It also provides that during the war County Boards may raise money by tax to pay bounties.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The Governor's Message being the special order, Mr. HAVEN addressed the Senate in review of that document. He sharply criticised the views and acts of the Governor in regard to the rebellion, and warmly approved of the military, political and financial measures of the General Government. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 21.

In Committee of the whole House, the following bills were considered.

To extend the elective franchise to voters in the army and navy. Progress reported.

Relative to land sold for taxes. Progress reported.

To amend the Quarantine Laws of 1863. Progress reported.

To reduce the capital stock of the Rochester City Bank. Ordered to a third reading.

To exempt from taxation parsonages belonging to religious societies or corporations. The enacting clause was stricken out.

To supply the State Prison at Auburn with water. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. FILKINS introduced a bill limiting the freight charges on the Hudson River Railroad to the rates charged in November 1862, with twenty-five per cent. added, and passenger charges, way and through, to two cents per mile.

Mr. REDDINGTON reported a bill to amend the act to promote enlistments.

Mr. F. F. STEVENS introduced the annual appropriation bill.

The total amount to be raised by tax under this bill is $1,342,059 28. Among the appriations are the following: To the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $49,500; to the Institution for the Blind, $30,000; to the Institution for Juvenile Delinquents, $24,000; to the Western House of Refuge, $25,000. and to the Idiot Asylums, $18,000.

Adjourned.

The Army of the Potomac.

ALL QUIET AT THE FRONT—SUPPLIES TO THE DESTITUTE WITHIN OUR LINES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Nothing of special interest has transpired within our lines for several days, and the enemy appear to enjoy a similar stall of quietude.

Erroneous ideas have been promulgated by the newspapers in regard to the extent of the supplies to the destitute inhabitants hereabouts under the trade regulations of the Treasury Department. I am authorized to say that the supplies will not be furnished beyond the limits of infantry occupation, except in a very few special cases. None whatever will be furnished except by permission and approval of Gen. PATRICK, and none will be allowed where doubt exists as to such supplies being used or appropriated by parties hostile to the Union cause. The most needy and deserving of our sympathisers will just be furnished with the necessaries of life to a limited extent only. The most stringent course will be pursued to prevent any malappropriation of the supplies.

Veterans at Home.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Portions of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Massachusetts regiments landed this morning from the steamer *Ashland*. They were warmly greeted by crowds of citizens, and furnished with dinner in Faneuil Hall. The Governor made an address of welcome.

Soldiers' Riot in Seymour, Ind.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 21.

A riot occurred in Seymour, Ind., on Tuesday last between some drunken soldiers and the guard, which resulted in the death of two of the rioters and the wounding of several others.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Excitement About the Rebel Conscription Law.

THE "CONFEDERACY" REPUDIATED, &c.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, Jan. 18.

The wholesale Conscription Law is creating great consternation and excitement in the western portion of North Carolina, where preparations are being made to resist it. Public meetings are being held, some of which openly repudiate the Southern Confederacy and favor a return to the Union.

The Raleigh *Standard*, in commenting upon a speech delivered in the rebel Senate by Mr. BROWN, says:

We tell Mr. BROWN, and those who think with him, once for all, that if the desperate revolutionary measures which he advocates shall be attempted to be carried out—if the civil law is to be trampled under foot by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and every able-bodied man placed in the army from sixteen to sixty-five,—if no man is to have a hearing before a State Judge, as to the right of the enrolling officer to seize him, and if the rights of the States are to be ignored and swept away by the mere creature of the States; the common Government, *the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands, and will proceed, in convention assembled, to vindicate their liberties and their privileges.* They will not submit to a military despotism. They will not submit to the destruction of their rights, personal and civil, in this or any other war. We say what we *know* to be so. A vast majority of our people are restless and excited on account of the threatened encroachments upon their liberties by the Congress at Richmond; and we most respectfully and earnestly warn the members of that body not to kindle a flame which no effort can extinguish. Pass these measures—suspend the habeas corpus in order to silence our courts, and force our whole population into the army—break faith with the principals of our substitutes—repudiate the currency of the country—levy a tax in specie to pay the interest of the funded debt—continue in full operation the tithing and impressment laws at the same time—do these things, Mr. BROWN, and the people of North Carolina will rise in their majesty, and assert their sovereignty. There is no power to prevent them from doing this; and woe to the official character who shall attempt to turn the arms of the Confederate soldiers against the people of this State! North Carolina will not be the slave of either the Congress at Richmond or Washington. She is this day, as she has been from the first, the keystone of the Confederate arch. If that stone should fall, the arch will tumble."

DANGERS TO NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh *Standard* calls attention to the fact that the legislation of the rebel Congress is "controlled by members from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and other places, who impose odious and oppressive laws upon us, which can no more be enforced on the people of the States which they profess to represent, than upon the people of New-York or New-England." It discourses as follows upon this text:

"Is it not an outrage on every principle of free government, for men of desperate fortunes, professing to represent other States on whose soil they dare not set their foot, to make and enforce odious and oppressive laws on our people? Are we prepared to submit to this? If not, then let *every man* arouse himself before it is too late, and denounce these attempts to betray our liberties and place us under a military despotism. Let every man that can speak or write, denounce these outrages on civil liberty until their denunciations are heard and heeded in Congress.

But if Congress, in a spirit of desperation, should act the tyrant, and impose such crushing burdens on the people of North Carolina as are insupportable, then they should demand of the Governor that he forthwith convene the Legislature in order to call a State Convention of the sovereign people to take into consideration what is best to be done to relieve our people from the grievous burdens imposed upon them.

If the independence of the Confederacy cannot be achieved by the strength of our population up to forty-five years of age, it is clear to any reflecting mind that it will not be done by placing in the army the few left upon whose labor all are dependent for food. Without food our present army must disband, and without food our helpless women and children must perish. Let the people speak out; write to their representatives in Congress; yea, hold meetings, and remonstrate against those iniquitous schemes to enslave and starve us. If you do not, silence will be construed into submission and approval of the chains that Congress are forging for us. *We have too long implicitly trusted to such architects of ruin as Wigfall & Co., who are now for placing every man in the army, and all under the control of a Dictator.*

Trust them no longer. Remember their fair promises. The dwellers in the garden of Eden, when they listened to the tempting promises of Satan, were not worse deceived and ruined than were the people of the fair, happy, and blooming South when they listened to the fair promises of those arch deceivers, YANCEY, WIGFALL & Co.

A heretofore contented, prosperous, and happy people were told by them that we must withdraw all connection from our Northern taskmasters, who were making us pay one dollar and fifty cents for shoes, ten cents per yard for shirting, two dollars per sack for salt, ten cents per pound for sugar, the same for coffee, &c. And these same reckless men, who are now for putting *all* into the army, (except themselves and a few favorites,) then told us that *secession would be peaceable, and there would be no war*; that we were to have a nation of our own, free from extortioners—a perfect paradise with the tree of life, the cotton plant, in our midst, before which all nations were to bow down and worship, and from which rivers of free trade were to flow to the ends of the earth, on the bosom of which the rich merchandize from every clime was to be freighted and poured down in our laps free of taxation. How have they deceived us? The blood of hundreds of thousands of our poor children, smoking from the many battle-fields, and the cries of starving women and children tell the tale. Will our people be longer deceived by those false prophets and arch-deceivers? Or will they not command the peace, and staunch these rivers of blood?"

Storm in Newfoundland—The Telegraph Line Interrupted.

CONN, N. F., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

A severe snow and sleet storm, with a heavy gale of wind, has prevailed for the last twenty-four hours. The line to St. Johns is down east of Lamanche. It will be repaired as quickly as possible.

CONN, N. F., Thursday, Jan. 21—12 M.

The wires are still down East, and the weather is very unsettled. The great depth of the snow renders it almost impossible for the line repairers to travel. The line, however, will be put in working order as speedily as possible.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 21—11:15 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Canada*, from Liverpool Jan. 9, and Queenstown 10th.

The Africa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The steamship *Africa*, from Boston, arrived at eleven o'clock to-night, and will sail for Liverpool at one o'clock to-morrow morning.

Ocean Steamer.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The Glasgow steamer *United Kingdom* sailed at 3 o'clock this afternoon for New-York.

Conviction of "Count Joannes."

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The trial of GEORGE JONES, known as Count Joannes, for being a common barrator, resulted to-day in a conviction of the defendant.

The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The proceedings in the Legislature to-day in both Houses were favorable to the immediate emancipation scheme.

The motion to postpone the election of Delegates to the Convention was voted down.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Aid Given to the Rebellion by Great Britain.

The Question of Foreign Enlistments.

The Case of the Alexandra and the rams Built in the Mersey.

TARDY ACTION OF THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES

VIGOROUS LABORS OF MINISTER ADAMS.

THE BUILDING OF REBEL WAR VESSELS IN BRITISH PORTS.

THE JACOB BELL—AN EARNEST REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1863.

SIR: The recent capture and destruction of the *Jacob Bell*, with her cargo, valued at one and a half million, by the piratical steam vessel the *Florida*, fitted out and dispatched from Liverpool, is regarded by the merchants in our seaports as indicating nothing less than a destruction of our national navigating interest, unless that calamity can be prevented by either the enforcement of the Neutrality Law of Great Britain, *or the employment of an adequate force under commissions of marque and reprisal.* Congress has conferred upon the President ample power for the execution of the latter measure, and the necessary arrangements for it are now engaging the attention of the proper departments. It is not without great reluctance that the President is coming to the adoption of that policy. But the preservation of the national life is a supreme necessity; and if there shall be no improvement in the condition of things to which I have adverted, *the voice of the nation for the adoption of this last form of maritime war is likely to become unanimous and exacting.* The President thinks the emergency sufficiently grave to justify me in asking you to seek, with as little delay as may be convenient, an interview with Earl RUSSELL, in which you will confidentially make known to him the exact condition of affairs in the respect mentioned, and submit for his Lordship's consideration the inquiry whether Her Majesty's Government cannot think it proper and possible to secure the adoption of some means to prevent effectually the further armament, equipment, and dispatch of hostile vessels from British ports for the destruction of American commerce. The argument, as it is put in American commercial circles, is, that war is carried on against the United States by forces levied and dispatched from the British Islands, while the United States are at peace with Great Britain. Though we may regard this statement of the case as extravagant, if not altogether erroneous, it cannot be concealed that it has sufficient appearance of truth on this side of the ocean to render it necessary to protect our commerce by employing every possible means of defence. It is hardly necessary to say that the Government of the United States means, in adopting this course, anything else rather than a demonstration upon the sentiment or sensibilities of Great Britain. It seeks only, in a calm and confidential, though earnest manner, to prevent an alienation between the two countries, which must be deeply disastrous to both, while it would grieve and afflict the friends of constitutional government, of freedom and humanity throughout the world. We have thought that we were securing a more considerate view of our rights in the councils of the British Government, with the consent of the British nation. We are, therefore, more earnestly and sincerely than ever before, desirous to avoid new embarrassments with Great Britain. Her Majesty's Government will do us great injustice if they do not understand us as speaking solely under the influence of these just and generous sentiments.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

AN INDICTMENT AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Adams to Lord Russell.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, March 14, 1863.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your Lordship's note of the 9th inst., in response to mine of the 9th ult., which laid before you copies of intercepted correspondence, "going," as I alleged, "to show a deliberate attempt to establish within the limits of this kingdom a system of action in direct hostility to the Government of the United States." Your Lordship observes that this correspondence does not appear to bar Majesty's Government to contain any sufficient evidence of the allegation.

I beg leave only to suggest that if a direct appointment of an agent to establish himself in Great Britain for the purpose of making contracts for the construction and equipment of six iron-clad steamers, to be used in warring upon the United States; if the direct nomination of a British subject to act as resident agent for the raising of money to be used in payment of all this warlike outfit, and if the proposed establishment of naval officers in Great Britain for the purpose of superintending and constructing the vessels built to cut up the commerce of the United States do not show "a deliberate attempt to establish within the limits of this kingdom a system of action in direct hostility to the Government of the United States," then must I despair of ever being able to convince your Lordship of the possibility of any violation of the neutrality of Her Majesty's territory short of a direct attack upon a

since with Lord RUSSELL at 3 o'clock yesterday.

I began by expressing my regret that circumstances seemed to be once more conspiring to embarrass the friendly relations between the two Governments. It had been my constant effort ever since I came, so far as I could, to defeat the machinations of those ill-disposed people whose object had been from the first to sow strife. But late events led me to fear that at last they might gain their point. Of the nature of the present danger I did not know that I could give his Lordship a better idea than by laying before him a copy of a letter which had been transmitted to me by one of many active friends of peace in this country as having been lately received by him from a responsible person in London. This would serve to show the nature of the means upon which these desperate rebel conspirators counted to inflame animosities between us.

I then read the letter, a copy of which I send you with this dispatch.

* * * * *

The object of asking the interview I then explained to be an earnest desire to obtain the active cooperation of Her Majesty's Government to prevent the danger growing out of these machinations. Without such action I very much feared they might succeed; for it was now charged with the duty of laying before his Lordship a frank statement of the difficulties under which my Government labored in consequence of the increasing irritation of the people by reason of the successive accounts of the depredations committed by the two gunboats fitted out from here. My best course, I thought, would be to read to him for his information the dispatch on the subject which I had just received, though I was not instructed to do so, nor to leave a copy of it. I then, with his assent, read your No. 505. (March 9.) After I had finished it, I added an expression of my own strong conviction that the measure of issuing letters-of-marque therein referred to was one very distasteful to the Government. I had myself great doubt of its efficacy, not less than of its expediency. In my view it would rather be like playing into the hands of the common enemy of both countries. But still it was not to be denied that the people in America felt as if they were now suffering from all the effects of war waged from this side of the water while their own hands were tied behind them. *They very naturally argued that if such operations were to be carried on without any effectual labor to prevent them on the part of the Government here, it was about as well to let the game be opened to both sides.* I did not give this as conveying my own opinions, but simply to put his Lordship in possession of the views held at home. And unless the Government and those of us who were disposed to preserve amicable relations were furnished with some evidence of action to prove the determination of Her Majesty's Government to exert its power to protect us from the effect of this misconduct of a portion of her own subjects, it seemed impossible to resist the force of this popular reasoning.

His Lordship then went over much of the same ground heretofore taken by him on the nature of the contest, and the desire of Great Britain to remain perfectly neutral. He adverted to the action of certain people at Liverpool as of a kind which he had always disproved, to convince me of which he referred to his letter of last year, which had, he said, excited much dissatisfaction among them. I replied by reminding his Lordship of the fact, as shown in the published diplomatic correspondence, that I had endeavored to give full credit at home to that letter. But the difficulty now was that we needed something more like evidence of efforts to prevent threatened evils.

His Lordship said that the Government was sincerely desirous to do all it could. Any attempt to go beyond the law would only end in disappointment. They had carefully consulted on the matter, had examined their powers, and were ready to exert them to the utmost. He had made some explanation of his views in the speech he had made on Monday evening. He has since received a note from Lord PALMERSTON, expressing his approbation of every word of that speech.

I said that I also had been much gratified in reading that speech. It would be regarded in America as altogether the most friendly which emanated from his Lordship since the beginning of the troubles. Had the same sentiments been expressed then, we should not have been where we now are. I must also add that I should be highly gratified in writing home the substance of what he had said of Lord PALMERSTON.

* * * * *

What was much needed in America was not solely evidence of action to prevent these armaments. It was the moral power that might be extended by the Ministry in signifying its utter disapproval of all the machinations of the conspirators against the public peace. Hitherto the impression was quite general, as well in America as in this country, that *the Ministry held no common sentiment, and were quite disposed to be tolerant of all the labors of these people, if not indifferent to them.* Here they were absolutely sustaining the rebels in the prosecution of the war, by the advance of money, of ships, and of all the necessaries with which to carry it on as well by sea as on the land; and upon such notorious offences ministers had never yet given out any other than an uncertain sound. The effect of this must be obvious. It encouraged the operations of the British instigators of the trouble on this side, who believed that they were connived at, and so believing carried on their schemes with new vigor; whilst, on the other, it confirmed the popular impression in America that the Government policy was really at heart hostile, and therefore should be met in a corresponding spirit. These were the views commonly held as they appeared to me from the calmest consideration I could give to the whole subject. I regretted them the more that I believed they were founded in a mistake, which might lead to very bad consequences. I should do what I could in deprecating any present resort to so doubtful a remedy as that of issuing letters of marque.

There was a strong and a growing popular sentiment throughout the Kingdom, which might be relied upon partially to counteract the dangers which I feared. But I could not too earnestly beg his Lordship at this crisis to think of the value that would in this sense attach to any unequivocal expression by persons in high authority of their condemnation of all enterprises in violation of the neutrality of this Kingdom, now projected or in process of execution, within its limits.

His Lordship's tone throughout this conversation was unequivocally friendly, and I thought him not unimpressed by the earnestness of my representations. He went so far at one time as to express regret at the failure to prevent the departure of the two privateers. But he evidently considered it as a misfortune rather than a fault, which should be now repaired by us through the application of our "vast resources" to the capture of the offenders. He wondered that we had not done so. I replied that it was not for want of effort. But it should be remembered that this was a somewhat novel kind of warfare on the ocean. It consisted of depredation on the innocent and the unarmed, and running away from the strong and those prepared for defence.

The gunboats were known to be very fast vessels. The great improvement made in steam navigation had given facilities for this kind of piracy never before known, especially in favor of those who had nothing to lose, and against those who had commerce spread over every sea. *I then gently reminded him that no nation would take more chances against itself by tolerating such a practice than Great Britain.* A concentrated effort made to surprise its navigation in remote portions of the globe might sweep half of it away before it had time to turn round and lay its hand on the right instruments to use for prevention, and then it would have the task before it of a wide and long chase after an offender swift to escape his punishment.

* * * * *

I have by no means reported the whole of this conversation, which lasted more than an hour. The conclusion which I draw from it is, that the Government is really better disposed to exertion, and feels itself better sustained for action by the popular sentiment than ever before.

* * * * *

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 2, 1863.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government have not failed to consider, with the attention it deserved, the letter which you addressed to me on the 14th ultimo, in reply to my letter of the 9th ultimo, on the subject of the intercepted correspondence which you had alleged went to show a deliberate attempt to establish within the limits of the United Kingdom a system of action in direct hostility to the Government of the United States.

I have now the honor to observe to you that, while you withhold your acquiescence in the opinion expressed by me of that correspondence, and state that you shall transmit a copy of my note, with profound regret, to your Government, you, nevertheless, do not controvert the principal positions assumed in that note.

You do not deny, first, that it is lawful for her Majesty's subjects to lend money on securities, or otherwise, to either belligerent, or, secondly, that it is also lawful to sell, to either belligerent, munitions of war.

Upon this subject I beg to call to your notice that no longer ago than the 20th of last November, in answer to the remonstrance of Mexico against an alleged organized system in the United States of aiding France in the war in which she is engaged with that Republic, but in which the United States are neutral, Mr. SEWARD replied by this, among other citations:

[After quoting from Mr. WEBSTER's dispatch to Mr. THOMPSON, Earl RUSSELL proceeds:]

It seems clear, on the principle enunciated in these authorities, that, except on the ground of any proved violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, Her Majesty's Government cannot interfere with commercial dealings between British subjects and the so-called Confederate States, whether the subject of those dealings be money or contraband goods, or even ships for warlike purposes.

MR. ADAMS' REPLY.

Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, April 6, 1863.

* * * I have given to all the passages presented by your lordship the same profound attention which I habitually pay to everything from the same source. I cannot, however, perceive that they have any effect in disturbing the positions which have been heretofore assumed by myself. The sale and transfer, by a neutral, of arms, of munitions of war, and even of vessels-of-war, to a belligerent country, not subject to blockade at the time, *is a perfectly commercial transaction* is decided by these authorities not to be unlawful. They go not a step further, and nowhere that I have seen do they even hint that the sinews of war, to wit, men and money, ships, arms, gunpowder and supplies have been continually furnished by Her Majesty's subjects almost from the beginning of the contest. A war has thus been practically conducted by a portion of the people against a Government with which Her Majesty is under the most solemn of all national engagements to preserve a lasting and durable peace.

* * * * *

Having thus acquitted myself of the painful duty of recapitulating the points I am instructed by my Government to present, I now have the honor to solicit your attention to the evidence of the last and gravest act of international hostility yet committed. It is the construction and equipment of a steam vessel-of-war, of the most formidable kind now known, in the port of Liverpool. All the appliances of British skill to the arts of destruction appear to have been resorted to for the purpose of doing injury to the people of the United States. The very construction of such a vessel, in a country in a state of profound peace, without any explanation of the object to which it is to be applied, is calculated to excite uneasiness on the part of those involved in a contest where only it could be expected to be made of use. But when it further appears that it is constructed by parties who have been already proved to have furnished one vessel-of-war to the insurgents in America, and who are now shown to be acting in coöperation with their well-known agents on the spot in the preparation of that now in question, it is not unnatural that such proceedings should be regarded by the Government and people of the United States with the greatest alarm, as virtually tantamount to a participation in the war by the people of Great Britain to a degree which, if not seasonably prevented, cannot fail to endanger the peace and welfare of both countries. I trust I need not assure your Lordship how deeply concerned is the Government which I have the honor to represent in the view of any such possibility, and how earnestly it hopes that Her Majesty's Government having the will may find itself likewise vested with the needful power to guard against any such occurrence.

I pray your Lordship to accept the assurances of the highest consideration with which I have the honor to be your Lordship's obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL, &c., &c.

LAIRD'S IRON CLADS.

Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Sept. 3, 1863.

MY LORD: I have the honor to transmit copies of further depositions relating to the launching and other preparation of the second of the two vessels-of-war from the yard of Messrs. LAIRD, at Birkenhead, concerning which it has already been my disagreeable duty to make most serious representations to Her Majesty's Government.

I believe there is not any reasonable ground for doubt that these vessels, if permitted to leave the port of Liverpool, will be at once devoted to the object of carrying on war against the United States of America. I have taken the necessary measures, in the proper quarters, to ascertain the truth of the respective statements current here, that they are intended for the use of the Government of France or for the Pacha of Egypt, and have found both without foundation. At this moment neither of those Powers appears to have occasion to use concealment or equivocation in regard to its intentions, had it any in obtaining such ships. In the notes which I had the honor to address to your Lordship on the 11th of July and 14th August, I believe I stated the importance attached by my Government to the decision involved in this case with sufficient distinctness. Since that date I have had the opportunity to receive from the United States a full approbation of its contents. At the same time, I feel it my painful duty to make known to your Lordship that, in some respects, *it has fallen short in expressing the earnestness with which I have been in the interval directed to describe the grave nature of the situation in which both countries must be placed in the event of an act of aggression committed against the Government and people of the United States by either of these formidable vessels.*

I pray your Lordship to accept the assurances of the highest consideration with which I have the honor to be, my Lord, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Right Honorable Earl RUSSELL, &c., &c.

THE EFFECT OF THESE REMONSTRANCES.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 8, 1863.

Lord RUSSELL presents his compliments to Mr. ADAMS, and has the honor to inform him that instructions have been issued which will prevent the departure of the two iron-clad vessels from Liverpool.

ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Lord Russell to Mr. Adams.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 11, 1863.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 5th inst., and have read it with great regret.

It has been the aim of the Government of Great Britain to maintain a strict neutrality between the parties who for two years have carried on a civil war of unusual extent and loss of life on the continent of North America.

Her Majesty's Government have, for the most part, succeeded in this impartial course. If they have been unable to prevent some violations of neutrality on the part of the Queen's subjects, the cause has been that Great Britain is a country which is governed by definite laws, and is not subject to arbitrary will. But law, as you are well aware, is enforced here, as in the United States, by independent Courts of justice, which will not admit assertion for proof, nor conjecture for certainty. * * *

In the case still pending of the iron-clad steamrams at Birkenhead, Mr. SEWARD, with his knowledge and perspicacity of judgment, cannot fail to acknowledge that it was necessary to show, not only that these vessels were built and equipped for purposes of war, but also that that they were intended for the so-called Confederate States.

With a view to complete the evidence on this head, it was material to prove that the iron-clads were not intended for the French Government, or for the Pacha of Egypt. With respect to the French Government, Her Majesty's Government have received, upon inquiry, assurances, through Earl COWLEY and the Marquis of Cadore, that the French Government have nothing to do with the Birkenhead iron-clads.

In respect to the Egyptian Government, it was only on the 5th instant that Her Majesty's Government received a dispatch from Mr. COLQUHOUN, Her Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt, which is conclusive on this subject.

ISMAIL PASHA refused to purchase these vessels.

From this example, and that of the vessels built for the Emperor of China, whose name was already all over the United States to be a mere sham to cover the real destination of the vessels, the President will gather how necessary it is to be dispassionate and careful in inquiries and statements upon subjects involving such great interests, and affecting the good faith and the character of a Power so honorable as Great Britain.

These matters will, no doubt, be duly and dispassionately considered by the Government at Washington, however they may have been understood in London.

I deem it right, however, to observe that the question at issue between yourself and Her Majesty's Government relates to two separate and distinct matters—the general international duties of neutrality, and the municipal law of the United Kingdom. With regard to the general duties of a neutral, according to international law, the true doctrine has been laid down repeatedly by Presidents and Judges of eminence of the United States, and that doctrine is, that a neutral may sell to either or both of two belligerent parties any implements or munitions of war which such belligerent may wish to purchase from the subjects of the neutral; and it is difficult to find a reason why a ship that is to be used for warlike purposes is more an instrument or implement of war than cannon, muskets, swords, bayonets, gunpowder, and projectiles to be fired from cannon and muskets. A ship or musket may be sold to one belligerent or the other, and only ceases to be neutral when the ship is owned, manned and employed in war, and the musket is held by a soldier, and used for the purpose of killing his enemy. In fact, the ship can never be expected to decide a war or a campaign, whereas the other things above mentioned may, by equipping a large army, enable the belligerent which requires them to obtain decisive advantages in the war.

Then, again, as regards the employment of the subjects of a neutral by either belligerent; it is obvious that even if the whole crew of a ship-of-war were composed of the subjects of a neutral, that crew should have less influence on the results of the war than whole regiments and brigades employed on land, and composed of the subjects of a neutral State.

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Mr. Adams to Lord Russell.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Sept. 16, 1863.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 14th of your note, dated on the 11th, in reply to mine of the 5th of the current month.

Your Lordship remarks that you had read my letter with great regret. On my part, I am very sure that it could not exceed the regret with which I wrote it.

You are pleased to observe that Her Majesty's Government hopes my Government may take a calmer and more dispassionate view of the matters involved in this discussion than seems to be inferred from my note. If in that note I should have unfortunately led Her Majesty's Government to any inference of the kind, I can only assure your Lordship that the fault must be exclusively mine. At the same time I feel it my duty not to disguise from you the very grave sense it entertains of the danger that Her Majesty's kingdom may be freely used by the enemies of the United States, in conjunction with numerous ill-disposed subjects of her own, to carry on a war against them in manner and spirit wholly at variance with the rules of neutrality, which Her Majesty's Government has prescribed for itself in the present contest, as well as with the stronger obligations of amity and good will imposed by solemn treaties long since entered into between the parties.

The history of the past two years has proved beyond the possibility of denial that the insurgents have steadily and persistently been engaged in transgressing the limit above laid down. They have built ships in the ports of this kingdom with the intent to make war on the United States; they have equipped and armed those ships with the aid of British subjects; they have manned those ships by the enlistment of British subjects, and without ever entering any insurgent harbors, they have sailed on the high seas committing depredations on the property of the people of the United States under protection of the British flag. In advance of this series of proceedings I have been steadily engaged in making representations of the danger of the same to your Lordship, the correctness of which has been almost uniformly verified by the result. In the very first instance in which I had the honor to present a remonstrance to your Lordship, (the case of the gunboat *Oreto*,) it appears from the admission of the individual now in command of that vessel, under the name of *Florida*, that she was built in the port of Liverpool with the intent to carry on war against the United States. I quote from the language of a letter signed J. N. MAFFIT, which has appeared in the public prints, when I say that "that corvette has, in fact, been built and armed by the Government of the Confederate States of America."

This building and arming are well known to have been done from the ports and harbors of Great Britain and its dependencies; and just so has it been with the other vessels of the same nature now on the ocean, that have never yet earned any national character excepting that which may attach to them from the territory where they were built, equipped, manned and armed.

It is unnecessary for me to enlarge further upon this view of the case, or to contrast this conduct of the insurgents with that observed by the United States.

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HOW THE STOPPAGE OF THE RAMS AFFECTED THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 8th of September (No. 492,) together with the correspondence which took place between Earl RUSSELL and yourself on the occasion of the decision of her Majesty's Government to prevent the departure of the iron-clad steamships which have been prepared at Liverpool to make war against the United States.

You are already aware of the considerations affecting the safety of our country, which make this proceeding eminently gratifying. There are, however, other circumstances which ought not to be overlooked. This Government has not been forgetful of the agency of disloyal citizens of the United States in inaugurating the hostile enterprise, and in instigating debates in Parliament and in the press, which have tended to embarrass the British Ministry, and aggravate the responsibility which has devolved upon them. The President, therefore, thinks that he apprehends in some degree the firmness and fidelity to just principles which the Cabinet of London had exercised. Nor does he for a moment doubt that a sincere desire to cultivate the friendship of the United States has had its proper influence in the determination at which the Cabinet had arrived. You will, therefore, specially inform Earl RUSSELL that the Government of the United States will hereafter hold itself obliged, with even more care than heretofore, to endeavor to conduct its intercourse with Great Britain in such a manner that the civil war in which we are unhappily engaged shall, when it comes to its end, leave to neither nation any permanent cause of discontent.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

THE RAMS AGAIN—PROSPECT AND CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR COMING OUT.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1863.

SIR: I had the honor to receive and to submit to the President your dispatch of the 17th of September, No. 497, which relates to iron-clad vessels built at LAIRD's ship-yards for war against the United States, and which is accompanied by a very interesting correspondence that has taken place on that subject between yourself and Earl RUSSELL.

The positions you have taken in this correspondence are approved.

It is indeed a cause of profound concern that, notwithstanding an engagement which the President has accepted as final, there still remains a doubt whether those vessels will be prevented from coming out, according to the original hostile purposes of the enemies of the United States residing in Great Britain. You have, however, exhausted the argument upon that subject; nor do I perceive that your exposition can be improved or materially reinforced. Earl RUSSELL remarks that Her Majesty's Government having proclaimed neutrality, have in good faith exerted themselves to maintain it. I have not to say now for the first time, that however satisfactory that position may be to the British nation, it does not at all relieve the gravity of the question in the United States. The proclamation of neutrality was a concession of belligerent rights to the insurgents, and was deemed by this Government as unnecessary, and in effect as unfriendly, as it has since proved injurious to this country. The successive preparations of hostile naval expeditions in Great Britain are regarded here as fruits of that injurious proclamation. * *

It does not remain for us even to indicate to Great Britain the serious consequences which must ensue if the iron-clads shall come forth upon their work of destruction. They have been fully revealed to yourself, and you have made them known to Earl RUSSELL, within the restraints which an honest and habitual respect for the Government and the people of Great Britain imposes. It seems to me that Her Majesty's Government might be expected to perceive and appreciate them, even if we were henceforth silent upon the subject. Every European statesman who knows anything of our history, or even of the nature of our complex republican institutions, understands full well that we are building a navy not for ulterior, or even immediate foreign war, but for self-defence. Thus, the world is left free to understand that our measures of maritime war are intended to resist maritime aggression, which is constantly threatened from abroad, and even more constantly apprehended at home. That it would be employed for that purpose, if such aggression should be attempted, would seem certain, unless, indeed, there should be reason to suppose that the people do not in this respect approve of the policy, and sympathize with the sentiments, of the Executive Government. But the resistance of foreign aggression, by all the means in our power, and at the hazard, if need be, of the national life itself, is the one point of policy on which the American people seem to be unanimous, and in complete harmony with the President. This is no menace of war to Great Britain; it is simply an assumption of the position of self-defence against a naval enemy, from whatever quarter he may come. Need I add, that this position is not affected by the character in which the enemy may come, whether under the authority and bearing the flag of a foreign State, or as an unauthorized invader, carrying the authority of his own State, while seeking to invade our own. If, then, we shall become engaged with such an enemy, whether he comes from Great Britain, or from France, or from Russia, what must be the limit of our resistance? The law of nations says that the only limit is that which can be defined by ascertaining the magnitude of the public danger.

I do not know that it is necessary, or would be useful, to communicate any part of this paper to Earl RUSSELL. But the President is of opinion that you should be fully apprized of the views of this Government, and authorized to use them as you may think proper.

I am, sir, your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c.

ENLISTMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE AMERICAN ARMIES

EMIGRATION.

Lord Russell to Mr. Adams.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 16, 1863.

SIR: With reference to your letter of the 10th inst., in which you repeated the denial you had formerly made of the truth of the report that men were being recruited in this country for the United States army, I think it right to communicate to you the substance of a report which has just been made to Her Majesty's Government with regard to the number of persons who are now being shipped as emigrants from Queenstown for New-York.

It is stated that within the last fortnight, 1,278 emigrants have sailed, the greatest number being strong, active young men; that it cannot be doubted that they are intended for the United States army, and that, in fact, many of them do not deny it.

A certain number of these men were militiamen from Cork and its vicinity, and they informed the emigration officer that they would get from $250 to $300 bounty. It also appears that the prospect of this large bounty has been held out to young men, by general rumor, throughout the country.

It is further stated that the friends of these persons in America are paid so much for obtaining and bringing them out to New-York.

I do not think it necessary to encumber this letter with further statements of a more or less trustworthy character which have reached Her Majesty's Government corroborative of this asserted recruiting of Her Majesty's subjects for service in the United States Army, and I shall therefore merely add that I am informed that about 800 young men were booked to sail from Queenstown of the 9th inst., it being freely spoken of that all the young men were going to join the Northern army, and that although the Inman Company have put on additional steamers, the number of applicants for passage is so great that they cannot all be accommodated, and that several hundreds are consequently left behind each week.

REPLY OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Mr. Adams to Lord Russell.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, April 18, 1863.

* * * The fact that a great many people, especially in Ireland, have been anxious for some time past to find their way to the United States, has been made known to me by the frequent applications to this Legation for free passage. A considerable proportion of these contain offers to enlist in the service of the Government. No doubt they are more or less influenced by the high bounties offered in America, accounts of which have been from time to time published in the newspapers here. To all such solicitations the answer given from here has been uniformly to the effect that no authority has been given by the Government to listen to any proposals of the kind, or to make any engagements whatever. Instructions have likewise been sent to the respective Consuls who have reported similar proposals to me to make the same answer. I have no reason to believe that any American citizen in England clothed with authority has ventured to act in any other way.

It is proper for me to add, in the explanation of the emigration that is taking place, that a gentleman of influence in America, now in London, who is in a situation to know, has lately informed me that some of the great corporations for the extension of railways in the western part of the United States having experienced incovenience from the liability of the laborers in their employ to be drafted for the war, and apprehending more, are making efforts to procure large supplies from other countries of aliens who are, from that circumstance, exempted from the risk of being called into service. It may well be that some of those who desire to get across the ocean for the purpose of enlisting, expect to take advantage of the opportunity thus placed before them.

In addition to this, there is no doubt of the fact of a scarcity of laborers in the United States. I learn from private sources that the rate of wages is very much advanced.

I am led to believe that these causes, in addition to the alleged distress of the population of Ireland, may explain the phenomena of emigration to which your Lordship has been pleased to draw my attention.

THE ENLISTMENT OF SAILORS.

Lord Russell to Mr. Adams.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 20, 1863.

SIR: With regard to the complaints which you have made, from time to time, of British sailors who have entered the Confederate service, I have to remark that no steps have hitherto been taken by the United States authorities to prevent British subjects from entering the military or naval service of the United States.

Mr. SEWARD has, on the contrary, justified the measures used, provided they were not bribery or intimidation, to induce British sailors to enter the Federal service.

You will readily perceive the justice of the request I am about to make, namely: that before you repeat your complaints that British sailors have entered the service of the so-called Confederate States, you will furnish me with proofs that all British subjects serving in the Federal army or navy have been discharged, and that orders have been given not to enlist or engage such persons to serve in arms contrary to the tenor of her Majesty's proclamation.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

RUSSELL.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq.

MR. ADAMS' REPLY.

Mr. Adams to Lord Russell.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, April 25, 1863.

* * * It is not without the greatest surprise that I gather from the terms of your Lordship's note an impression that my Government for the future is to be debarred from presenting evidence of the violations of neutrality committed within this Kingdom by the enlistment of Her Majesty's subjects in a war on the people of the United States, until I can furnish proofs that all British subjects who may have found their own way to the United States at any time within the present century, and have voluntarily enlisted in the Federal army or navy, have been discharged, and that orders have been given not to enlist or engage any such persons to serve in arms contrary to the tenor of Her Majesty's proclamation.

I need not point out to your Lordship the fact that this is asking what it is altogether beyond the powers of the Government of the United States to do by virtue of any existing law. Your Lordship has heretofore, on many occasions, called my attention to the fact that her Majesty's Government cannot go beyond the law in applying a remedy to any abuse, however flagrant. It certainly would not counsel another Government to do that which it refuses to do itself. It is quite certain that a very large number of persons, reckoned still as subjects by the law of the realm, have yet emigrated to the United States, have renounced their allegiance to her Majesty, and have become citizens of the United States. As such they are recognized as having obtained certain new rights, and become subject to correlative obligations. One of these last is that incumbent equally on all citizens of serving their country, if called upon, in time of war. From this it is not possible for the Government to relieve them. Hence, if her Majesty's Government is to be understood as requiring that a condition of discharging the large number of persons embraced in this category from the military and naval service of the United States, is to be fulfilled prior to the exercise by the United States of a right to make representations respecting the violations of the laws enforcing neutrality committed within the Kingdom by the enlistment of her Majesty's subjects in a war against a friendly nation, I very much fear lest this act may be construed as indicative of a disposition to cut off the opportunities of remonstrance by demanding the performance of an obvious impossibility. Of course I cannot permit myself to suppose that such an intention has been entertained for a moment. Yet, on the other hand, it is not to be denied that, according to the terms of your Lordship's note, the effect indicated must, practically follow.

The Government of the United States acknowledges, and will, whenever called upon, perform, the obligation to enforce the laws prohibiting the citizens from entering into the military or naval service of friendly nations engaged in war with one another. But they cannot engage to refuse the service of volunteers who may be disposed to come to the United States and offer their aid in the great struggle in which they are engaged, no matter from what country they may come. The memory of such names as LAFAYETTE, KOSCIUSKO and DEKALB, not to mention others, remains too much in honor among them to justify any such step. Her Majesty's Government, in appearing to require it, asks more than has ever been suggested under any theory of international law, and directly the opposite of what it has been heretofore in the habit of practicing itself. * *

Under these circumstances, I cannot but hope that Her Majesty's Government will so far reconsider the interdiction they appear to have laid upon the United States, in the present case, as not to demand, as a prior condition, the performance of a common act of remonstrance, not simply as a series of measures never required before, but one at war with the whole previous policy of Great Britain in its own case, contrary to the general practice of nations, as well as obviously impossible to perform.

LORD RUSSELL RETURNS TO THE CHARGE.

Lord Russell to Mr. Adams.

SIR: Your letter of the 25th of April, in reply to mine of the 20th of that month, did not reach me until the morning of the 28th. I mention this to explain to you why it was not included in the collection of papers presented to Parliament on the 27th, of which my letter formed a part.

I think it necessary, in consequence of the tenor of your letter, to point out to you that you have entirely misapprehended the purport of my letter of the 20th of April. My object in that letter was not to discuss the question of practice of nations to admit into their naval or military service the subjects or citizens of other States, but merely to point out that the Government of the United States has no right to complain, as of an unfriendly act on the part of this country, that British subjects took service with the so-called Confederate States, so long as the Government of the United States allowed and encouraged other British subjects to enter into their own military service.

The Government of the United States must either proceed on the principle of admitting all British subjects to voluntary service in its ships and military bodies, and then it has no reason to complain that the Confederates do the same; or it must appeal to the Foreign Elistment Act, and, in that case, it ought not to encourage in its own practice that which it denounces in the case of the Confederates.

The Government of the United States cannot ask the British Government to act partially and unfairly. If thousands of British subjects are to be found fighting in the ranks of the Federals, on the invitation of the United States authorities, it is no breach of neutrality that some hundreds should be found in the ships and armies of the Confederates upon a similar invitation on their part.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The family of Archbishop WHATELEY have undertaken the preparation of a Memoir of his Life. It will, in a measure, be autobiographical—consisting mainly of his own memoranda, correspondence, &c. A volume of miscellaneous Memoirs from his Commonplace Book is also announced, and a selection from his unpublished sermons. Dr. WHATELEY's published writings make him one of the most voluminous authors of the day, and his mental activity appears to have remained unabated to the last.

—There seems hardly any limit to the subjects wherewith Literary Antiquarianism loves to disport itself. A London publisher, Mr. J. C. HOTTEN, announces among other novelties, "The History of Sign-boards, with anecdotes of Old Taverns, Coffee Houses, Places of Entertainment, and the Shops and Markets of the olden time, with nearly 100 curious illustrations of the most singular signs throughout the country, by JACOB LARWOOD, of the South Kensington Museum." This reminds one of the days of HOGARTH, when an exhibition of sign-boards was opened in London by some of the wits of the time, in ridicule of the exhibitions of the then infant Royal Academy. Another book on a subject more curious, but not so novel, proceeding from the same quarter is, "The History of Playing Cards, and the various games connected with them, from their origin until now, with some account of card conjuring and old-fashioned tricks, by the Rev. E. S. TAYLOR, and K. H. MCKENZIE, in one volume 8vo, beautifully printed, with sixty full page illustrations."

—The new volume of "The Bampton Lectures", for 1863, consists of *The Divine and Human Elements in the Scriptures*, by the Rev. J. HANNAH, D. C. L. For nearly one hundred years, the sermons preached and published in accordance with this old endowment where characterized by average mediocrity, and attracted little attention. Latterly, however, the selection of first-rate men for the task, has produced works of great importance, as *Mansel on the Limits of Human Reason in Religion*; *Rawlinson's Historical Evidences of Christianity*; *Hussey's History of the Sabbath*; *Farrar's Critical History of Free Thought in Religion*, etc., most of which are republished in this country.

—The Boston booksellers have determined on another effort to naturalize, in their city, the system of trade sales, which plays such an important part in the business relations of bookselling in New-York and Philadelphia. As the New England States are notoriously among the best book markets of the country, it is singular that there should be any difficulty in bringing this about, but the attempt has been made heretofore without lasting success. Buyers from California, the Great West and Canada, are conspicuous as supporters of the New-York sales, and, indeed, are almost necessary to their prosperity. These classes of purchasers have rarely been tempted to Boston, which may account for previous failures to establish the institution permanently in that city. The committee, however, now report that the prosperity of the trade in New-England is so great, and the number of booksellers of that region on whom they can count has so materially increased, as to give assurance of success, and the first semi-annual sale is appointed to take place on the 16th of February next, under regulations similar to those adopted by the trade in New-York and Philadelphia.

—A well-known English literary journal, *The Critic*, succumbs to the common fate, and ceases with its last number for December, 1863. It was started about fifteen years since, and for a considerable period was conducted with marked ability. It failed, however to secure the portion of publishers' advertising patronage that seems essential to make a paying concern of any literary paper; and, after various changes from weekly to fortnightly and monthly issues, at last takes leave of its subscribers. The recent cessation of the *Literary Gazette* and *The Parthenon* leaves the field of weekly literary and scientific journalism in London in possession of *The Athenæum* and its newly-started rival, *The Reader*. The political papers, however, as the *Examiner*, *Spectator*, *Saturday Review*, &c., devote so much attention to books as to make them formidable rivals of the former class.

—The best art that England produces is now devoted to Biblical illustration. The most elaborate publication for many years past is a magnificent edition of the New Testament, embellished with engravings from the old Italian masters, with borders, ornaments and initial letters, from manuscripts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Mr. HENRY SHAW, well-known for his beautiful works on mediæval ornament, illuminations, &c., has had the artistic superintendence of the work, with the coöperation of the first engravers of the day. The first edition is confined to 250 copies, at the publishing price of ten guineas each. Simultaneously with this, Messrs. DALZIEL, the eminent wood engraver, announce the commencement of an Illustrated Bible, on a very important scale. Among the artists who contribute designs are the names of MILLAIS, HOLMAN HUNT, DYCE, NOEL, PATON, PICKERSGILL, MADDOX BROWN, and others, the *élite* of the modern Pre-Raphaelite school. The entire work is to form about forty monthly parts in royal quarto, at the very moderate price of one shilling each. MILLAIS has lately given proof of his ability to cope with scriptural subjects in a series of drawings illustrative of *The Parables of Our Lord*, just issued as a Christmas Book in an elegant volume. Though characterized by what will appear, to some eyes, as an unpleasant preponderance of archaic simplicity and *angularity of design*, they form a collection of undeniable power and earnestness such as few painters could produce. For twelve of the twenty plates which appeared in *Good Words* the artist received £100 for each design, as drawn on the wood block. Two illustrated editions of the *Book of Common Prayer* may also be mentioned here—one published by MURRAY, illustrated with borders, initial letters, wood-cuts from OVERBECK, RAPHAEL, FRA BARTOLOMEO, &c., and notes explaining the origin and history of the Offices, by Rev. THOMAS JAMES; the other issued by Messrs. LONGMAN, in a large octave volume, beautifully printed at the Chiswick Press, and ornamented throughout with arabesques borders, remarkable for elegance and lightness of design, adapted from GIOTTO TORY, the famous French artist of the Renaissance. *The Life, and Lessons of our Lord*, unfolded and illustrated, by Rev. JOHN CUMMING, embellished with first-class engravings from the modern German and English, and early Italian masters, just commenced, is still another contribution to sacred art.

—Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co., of London, have just ready an elegant work on modern numismatics, *The Current Gold and Silver Coins of all Countries*, illustrated with 141 plates, printed in gold and silver, presenting perfect *fac similes* of about *one thousand coins*. The letter-press contains the official Mint regulations of each country in relation to their weight, fineness, &c., with their intrinsic value in English money, according to the legal standard. Many of the coins are fine specimens of numismatic art, and, from their value, are rarely seen in foreign countries, so that in addition to its usefulness, the work claims a high place among ornamental publications.

—A new scientific periodical appears in London on the 1st of January, entitled *The Quarterly Journal of Science*, a periodical review of its progress in every part of the world. The editors are Mr. JAMES SAMUELSON, author of several well-known works on natural history, and Mr. WM. CROOKS, editor of the *Chemical News*. It will be copiously illustrated, and numbers the first names of the day among its supporters.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The London correspondent of the Irish *Times* writes: "There are some whispers that the private life of the Emperor of the French is not at the present time the happiest. It may be that the insurance of the Emperor's life in the London offices for a large sum is the foundation of the rumor; but another bit of gossip also lends strength to the report. It may not be altogether forgotten that before the Emperor's marriage he had held for many years intimate relations with a Mrs. HOWARD, by whom he had two children. When the Emperor married, the lady was handsomely provided for and sent to England, where before long she was married. The marriage did not turn out a happy one, and Mrs. HOWARD returned to Paris. There is no doubt that this lady had the character of being very clever, and of advising LOUIS NAPOLEON at the desperate crisis in his fate in such a manner as, when acted on, led ultimately to his elevation to the French throne. Nor long since it was announced that the Emperor was in the habit of leaving Compiegne late at night by special train, and appearing in Paris; it now appears that Mrs. HOWARD is the attraction, and that after a lapse of years she has resumed her sway over LOUIS NAPOLEON's mind, and is once more his counselor-in-chief. Hence, perhaps, the whispers of the hour take their rise.

—CHARLES DICKENS does not let *Hard Cash* go out to the world without again announcing that he has no sympathy with the attacks it contains upon the Commissioners of Lunacy. The story is finished in *All the Year Round*, and, at the close, the following note is published in small capital letters:

NOTE—The statements and opinions of this journal generally are, of course, to be received as the statements and opinions of its conductor. But this is not so in the case of a work of fiction, first published in these pages as a serial story, with the name of an eminent writer attached to it. When one of my literary brothers does me the honor to undertake such a task, I hold that he executes it on

tion, consequence that he is no longer connected with the *Illustrated Times*, in consequence of individuals having been implicated by name without his sanction in certain articles entitled "The Lounger at the Clubs," for which the public have held him responsible.

—The *Figaro-Programme* publishes the following curious detail: "ALEXANDRE DUMAS, the novelist, is no longer paid by the line, but by the letter. Yes! the *Sun Felice*, which is now being published, is paid for at the rate of a centime a letter. We can guarantee the exactitude of this fact."

—A letter from Venice states that the export of sea-fish from that port is much greater this Winter than usual. It is sent as far as Vienna, Munich and Stutgardt, and boat-loads of the finest fish only reach Venice to be immediately sent abroad.

—MICHAEL CHEVALIER'S *Mexico, Ancient and Modern*, may shortly be expected, through Messrs. MAXWELL & Co. M. CHEVALIER'S thorough acquaintance with the subject on which he has been so long engaged leads to the anticipation of an interesting and important work.

—The Milan journals state that a manufactory of forged Austrian bank-notes has just been discovered in that city. The plate and a small press were seized, and several persons arrested. The notes already put into circulation are said to amount to a large sum.

—An interesting volume of 300 pp. of early French poetry has just been issued at Rheims, as the third part of the third section of the *Romancero de Champagne*:—*Chants Légendaires et Historiques*, 420—1550, all anterior to the year 1600.

—Mr. MAHEW, the well-known writer on the London poor, has just published a work on Germany, in which he proves by statistical reasoning that one-third of the gross gains of the entire people is lavished upon beer.

—The body of a man, dreadfully mutilated, has just been found in a ditch at Bologna. To the breast was attached a paper, bearing the words *Caveant adulteri* (let adulterers beware!)

—Mr. HOME, of spiritualist celebrity, has opened his studio as a sculptor, at Rome. At all events, if he has not opened it, he is working hard at sculpture, and is in a fair way to finish a statue.

—The Rev. FREDERICK MONOD, one of the most respected pastors of the French Protestant Church in Paris, has just succumbed to a malady from which he had been long suffering.

—The new paddle steam-yacht built for the use of the Queen, is called the *Alberta*. She had a trial trip off Portsmouth recently, and realised an average speed exceeding 15 knots.

—Col. CRAWLEY'S expenses in defending himself at the late Court-martial have been variously estimated at $3,000 and $5,000.

—During the last week 66 wrecks were reported, making a total for the present year of 2,676.

—Parcels of New York oysters have been received in very fine condition in Dundee.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short Causes—Nos. 1208, 1176, 1133, 1134, 1281, 1658, 1102, 1330 *Part II.*—Nos. 994, 346, 360, 368, 370, 372, 380, 606, 428, 454, 492, 598, 606, 694.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 19, on Demurrer Calendar, 193, 202, 157, 143, 14, 146, 200, 248, 249, 252, 253, 25, 186, 256, 257, 260.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1183, 3133, 350, 3190, 3203, 3267, 2991, 2727, 3269, 3271, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 2283. *Part II.*—Nos. 2160, 2102, 2940, 2244, 2246, 3248, 2252, 3256, 3258, 2260, 2326, 2264, 32683, 270, 2272.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 226, 417. *Part II.*—No Calendar.

Alleged Fraudulent Representation in the Purchase of Cigars.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Daly.

José Francheschi vs. David M. Henriques and Thomas F. Ferris.—The plaintiff in this action, tried for the second time, alleges that in September, 1857, at Havana, Cuba, he consigned to the defendant, David M. Henriques, a large quantity of cigars, per bark *Lyra*. That said cigars were not landed in New-York until the 1st of October, 1857; that said Henriques was, on the 1st day of September, 1857, insolvent and unable to pay his debts, which fact Henriques fraudulently concealed from the plaintiff, and represented himself to be in prosperous circumstances, in order to obtain credit from the plaintiff for said cigars; that after Henriques became insolvent, he executed a transfer of his property to defendant Ferris. Plaintiff notified both these defendants that he claimed the property before they had removed it from the Custom-house, which notice they disregarded; he therefore brought the suit for $60,000. Defendants deny that plaintiff consigned any cigars to them, but allege that they purchased the cigars of plaintiff; that he drew bills on them for the amount, and obtained the money for those bills in Havana, and defendant Henriques denies that he was insolvent or made any fraudulent representations. These bills, drawn by plaintiff, were accepted by defendant Henriques, and he claimed that he had a lien on them to save himself from loss. On the first trial before Judge BRADY, the complaint was dismissed for want of proof, but on appeal to the General Term a new trial was ordered.

Case still on.

Beebe, Dean and Donahoe for plaintiff, David Dudley Field for the defendants.

Illegal Prize—Damages and Costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 20.

The Ship Gondar and Cargo vs. The United States; The Ship Alliance and Cargo vs. The Same.—NELSON, C. J.—The further proofs in the above cases having been submitted to me for the final disposition, I have looked into them, and they appear to be full in supplying the deficiency upon the question whether Armstrong and Gerrard, British subjects, were the owners of the *Gondar* at the time of the seizure; and also, upon the question whether Armstrong was at the time the owner of the cargo.

They are also fair to show that the same persons were the owners of the *Alliance* at the time of the seizure, and the same person, Armstrong, the owner, at the time, of the cargo. These being the only questions in the two cases upon which any doubt existed in the judgment of the Court, at the former hearing, and what led to the commission for further proofs upon them, let a decree be entered in each case in favor of the claimants.

We deem it proper to say, in this opinion, that the intimation in the case of the *Empress*, that the Court could not entertain the question as to a claim for costs and damages against the captors in a proceeding in which they were not nominally before the Court on the record, was founded in mistake. We have since, with more leisure and less pressure with weakness, looked into the question, and the cases and principles bearing upon it, and are entirely satisfied, not only that the Court can entertain it, but that it is the appropriate tribunal to hear and determine all claims for costs and damages in case of a decree of restitution. Though the prize proceeding is in the name of the Government, it is at the instance and for the benefit of the captors, and, in contemplation of law, carried on between them and the claimants.

We have not referred to this matter as having any bearing upon the two cases before us, as we have not looked at it with that view, but simply to correct the error in the former case alluded to.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Times vs. Van Loon.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Jan. 21, 1864.

$8,000 U. S. 5s, '65, Co	139	500 Harlem R	95
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co	102⅝	300 do	94⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Coupon	98	100 do	94¼
4,000 U. S. 6s, 1y. C. N	97⅝	200 do	96
2,000 do	97⅝	400 do	95⅝
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Oct. & April	106⅜	400 Reading R	117
5,000 Brook. C. & W. L.	106⅜	do	b10. 117
1,000 Er. 3d M. Bs	112	500 do	b10. 116⅞
4,000 Erie 4th M. Bs	110¾	200 Mich. Cen. R	b15. 139⅜
1,000 A. & T. H. L. B	82	1040 do	139
2,000 do	82⅝	100 do	b10. 139⅜
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d M. P	91⅜	100 do	s60. 138
2,000 C. & M. W. 1st M	93¼	200 do	b10. 139⅜
4,000 C. & M. W. R. 2d M	77¾	100 do	b10. 139¾
10,000 do	77¾	200 do	b10. 138⅞
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M	86	300 do	b10. 139
5,000 do	86¼	100 do	138⅝
2,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F	107	100 do	b10. 138⅞
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. Sd.	88	700 do	138⅝
10s.	88	900 do	138
5,000 Miss. & No. La. G	62	800 M. S. & N. I. R	87
10,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C	36⅜	300 do	87⅜
6,000 McGr. W. 1st M	92½	100 do	b10. 87⅝
6 Am. Exc. Bank	108	800 do	b30. 87⅝
40 Continental Bank	120	do	b30. 88
14,000 Aut. Gold	154	200 Miss. & No. R	46
10,000 do	157	200 do	44½
35,000 do	156⅞	100 do	b30. 45
450 Canton Co	34⅜	25 Ill. Cen. R. S	131⅜
100 do	b13. 35	100 do	b30. 131¾
50 do	34⅜	700 do	131
200 do	35	1000 do	b5. 131
50 Del. & H. Ca. Co	176	300 do	opg. 131
200 Cumb. Coal Frf	48¼	200 do	130⅜
100 do	b7. 48	500 do	130⅜
200 do	b10. 48	650 do	130
200 do	47⅞	400 do	129⅜
100 do	48	200 do	129¾
700 do	47⅞	300 Cleve. & Pitts	119¾
200 do	47¾	200 do	b10. 120
100 Quicks. M. Co	86¼	400 do	b15. 119¾
40 Mis. Mining Co	71	1800 do	119
700 Copake Iron Mines	12¾	700 do	b10. 119⅛
800 do	12¾	400 do	118⅞
1000 Mar. Min. Co	30⅜	800 do	118¾
300 do	30⅜	200 do	118¾
200 do	b30. 31	600 do	s60. 118
50 Panama R. S. S. Co	109	200 do	b30. 118

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	104¾	400 Mich. Cen. R	137
32,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	105¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. S	130
25,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. N	97⅜	500 do	129¾
10,000 American Gold	156⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C	86¾
1000 Canton Co	35⅜	200 do	86¾
400 do	b10. 35⅜	100 do	86¾
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	b10. 47¾	100 do	86⅞
500 do	47¾	500 Cleve. & Pitts	117⅜
14 Pac. M. S. Co	228	200 do	117¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R	136⅜	400 do	117
100 Erie R. opg.	108¾	50 Gal. & Ch. R	b30. 115
500 Harlem R	94	100 do	114¾
300 do	93⅜	150 do	114
200 Reading R	116	200 do	113¾
200 do	116¾	100 do	s60 113¾
100 Erie Pref	163¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R	139
100 do	103	100 do	s10 138¾
100 do	102⅜	100 Chic. & R. I	b10. 146
100 do	162⅜	500 do	147
100 Hud. River R	b15. 142	100 do	s30. 147
200 do	141	100 do	s30. 146⅜
200 do	b10. 141⅜	100 do	b10. 147
200 do	b15. 141⅜	50 M. & P. du C. R	b10 61¾
100 do	140	100 do	61½
150 do	140⅜	27 do	61¾
100 M. S. & N. I. R	87	100 A. & T. H. R	62¾
100 do	87¾	20 do	63
900 do	87⅝		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	158	200 Read R. ex-div.	b3. 116¾
100 New-York Cen.	c. 136¾	300 do	c. 116
100 Erie R. ex-div	108⅜	1200 do	s3. 116
300 do	b5. 108⅜	400 Ill. Cen. R. ex-div	129
300 do	108⅜	300 do	128¾
300 do	c. 108⅜	2200 do	s10. 128¾
100 do	c. 108⅜	100 do	128¾
550 do	s4. 108⅜	100 do	b3. 129
200 Hud. R. R	141⅜	200 Cleve. & P. R	s3. 118
100 do	141⅜	200 do	118
300 do	141	1200 do	118¾
300 Mich. Cen. R	137⅞	200 do	c. 118¾
100 do	137⅝	300 do	118⅞
100 do	138	200 do	b3. 118¾
100 do	s10. 138	100 Gal. & C. R. ex-d	b5. 115⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. R	87	300 P., Ft. W. & C. R	c 86⅜
100 do	86⅜	50 Canton Co	36
650 do	86⅜	500 do	35⅜
300 do	b3 86⅞	100 Quicks. M. Co	58
100 do	b3 86⅜	100 do	85⅜
100 do	b10 87	100 do	b3 86

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R	136¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R	87¼
200 do	136⅜	100 do	b3 87⅜
250 do	b3 136⅜	100 do	b7 87⅜
100 do	b30. 136⅜	600 do	87⅜
100 do	136	100 do	b3 87⅜
300 Erie R. ex-div	108⅜	100 do	87⅜
100 do	p&c s10. 108⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R. ex-div	s10. 129
1000 do	s3 108⅜	100 do	129
200 do	108⅜	300 do	b10. 130
300 do	s3. 108⅞	1700 Cle. & Pitts. R	117
100 do	108⅛	400 do	b5 117⅜
300 Erie R. Prf	b2. 102⅝	200 do	s3. 117
150 do	102⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R. ex-d	b3 114⅞
100 Hud. River R	140⅜	100 Chi. & R. I	b10. 148
500 do	140⅜	100 do	147⅜
100 Harlem R	93⅜	50 Chic. & N. W. R	50
100 do	93⅜	50 do	s3 50
600 do	93	100 P., Ft. W. & Ch	86⅜
200 do	s3 93⅜	800 do	87¼
300 do	s3 93⅜	600 Canton Co	36
300 Mich. Cen. R	137	100 do	b2 35
100 do	b3. 137	200 Cum. Coal	47¾
100 do	b3. 136⅞	100 Mariposa Min Co	30⅛
100 do	136⅝		

THURSDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

The Popular Loan of Five Hundred Millions in 6 ₩ cents, 20 years date, redeemable after 5 years, is about to be closed. The whole amount has been taken by the people of the United States, at par. The Sub-Loan Agents in this City were advised early this forenoon that only a few millions remained unsubscribed, and they were cautious through the remainder of the day in making positive commitments to new applicants. The regular Washington mail did not get through this morning, and the Assistant Treasurer in New-York had no fresh instructions on the subject. He continued to receive orders for the Loan up to 3 o'clock. There was a considerable rush at the Treasury Office, and the receipts on this account were:

On Subscriptions direct	$3,456,700
From Loan Agents	1,427,450
Together	$4,878,150

It had been known for some days that the Loan was nearly exhausted, but not clearly run down, as the advices this forenoon indicated. The probability is that the new National Banks have quietly subscribed at the Department in Washington for large sums of the registered stock, as a basis for their circulation, and it may be that the Secretary will be glad to take this circulation, (in notes of small denominations,) in payment for the Stock thus secured by the National Bankers. In any event, the public at large have probably seen the last of this great Loan at par, and our information from Washington leads us to the opinion that *no other six per cent. Gold-bearing Stock will be issued.*

At 3 o'clock, the Loan Agent at Philadelphia telegraphed his correspondents (or Sub-Agents) in Wall-street that he could not undertake to fill further orders.

There was an active demand for Money today at 7 ₩ cent., and the run upon the Banks for ordinary Legal Tender Notes, to pay in for the Popular Loan, continued to the close of business. For other objects, Money could be had at from 7 to 12 ₩ cent., according to the terms made at Bank for the new Legal Tender, bearing 5 ₩ cent. interest.

The supply of Gold is better on the Street, and the difficulty experienced early in the week, in making settlements between *Bull* and *Bear* in the Gold Room, has passed over. There was a further decline of 1@1¼ ₩ cent. in price from yesterday. Exchange is relatively cheaper than Gold, but no important business has yet been accomplished for Saturday's steamer. The recent advance on London from 167½ to 173½, caused a good many of the Importers to withdraw from the market as buyers.

There is unabated speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange, but with the difference from yesterday, that the sellers appear to outnumber the buyers; partly in realization of profits and partly on the calculation that the market must yield for a few days after the intense movement since Monday last. Such calculations, however, are frequently upset in a single hour by some sudden renewal of demand, first on one particular Stock and then on another. The cardinal fact remains that the crowd of speculators in William-street and in and around the hundred Brokers offices in the neighborhood, suffers no diminution, and in many respects resembles the scenes of last Summer.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Wednesday night. Gold partially recovered at the close. The extremes of the day were from 168½ last night down to 154¾, and up to 157½@157¾ ₩ cent. The Railways were better than at the Second Board. There is much excitement on the Street, with frequent fluctuations in the temper of the speculation. Canton, among the Miscellaneous Shares, advanced to 36 ₩ cent. Rock Island shares sold at one time to-day at 150 ₩ cent. on the Street.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed	Thurs.
Gold Com	158¾	157	Mich. Central	140¾	138⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	105⅝	105¾	Mich. Southern	88	87⅝
N. Y. Central	137	136⅞	Mich. Guaranteed	139⅞	139
Erie	108¾	108⅝	Illinois Cen	131⅜	130
Erie Preferred	104	103¾	Pittsburg	117⅝	117
Hudson	140¾	140⅜	Fort Wayne	87⅞	87¼
Pacific Mail	229	229	Rock Island	144¾	147⅜
Harlem	97⅝	93¼	Galena	116⅞	114⅝
Canton	34¾	36	Reading	118	116¾
Treas. Cer., new	97⅞	97⅞	Quicksilver	57	56
Toledo	141	140	Cumberland Coal	48¾	47½
Northwest	49¾	50	Mariposa	31	30⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Am. Exchange	108
Manhattan	140	Chatham	100
Merchants'	106	Irving	99
City	140	People's	100
National	105	Market	102
State of New-York	103	Nassau	105
Commerce	100	Continental	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s '54	100	Chi. & N. W. seconds	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	115	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	80
Erie thirds, '83	111¾	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102
Erie fourths, '80	110	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103⅜	M. & P. du Ch. firsts	103
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	111	Gal. & Chi. Ex	111½
Harlem, 1sts '69 & '73	107	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Mich. C., '69 & '72	121	Clev. & Tol S. F.	106¾
Mich. C. new lsts, '82	123	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87
Mich. S. seconds	107	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	107	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	82
Alton & T. Haute firsts	101	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	62
Al. & T. H. 2d Pref'd	91¾	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	100

A National Bank is to be established at Harlem. The chief shareholders are Mr. PAUL SPOFFORD, of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., Mr. EDWARD HAIGHT, of the Bank of the Commonwealth, Mr. GRISWOLD HAVENS, Mr. FRANCIS LELAND, and Mr. C. DARLING. Mr. HAIGHT has taken much interest in this organization, as he did, while in Congress, in the passage of the Act to establish the National Banking System.

The American Coal Company to day declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable 10th February. The Mines of this Company are in the Cumberland, Maryland, Coal Fields, and the property has been well managed by the Directors in all respects, practically and financially.

The Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank have elected Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE their President, and have called up 25 ₩ cent. on the Capital of the Bank for the 4th February. This, with the preliminary payment of 5 ₩ cent., will make the paid up capital $1,500,000. The subsequent calls will be at the rate of, at least, 10 ₩ cent. every 60 days. As far as we are advised the Board of Directors have not yet selected a Cashier-in-Chief for the Bank to their liking. They have made Mr. RALSTON, at present Transfer Clerk for the State Stocks of New-York with the Manhattan Bank, Assistant Cashier.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer U. S., New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $5,359,257 76; including for Customs, $154,000; Payments, $1,373,907 69; Balance, $42,257,689 50.

The Merchants' Insurance Company of this City has declared their usual semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax, leaving after its payment a net surplus of over $107,000, and no unpaid losses.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 60 bbls. Ashes, 12,361 bbls. Flour, 390 bbls. and 2,039 bags Corn Meal, 750 bush. Wheat, 11,764 bush. Corn, 42 bush. Rye, 9,217 bush. Oats, 500 bush. Malt, 3,504 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,915 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $8 62½@$8 75, and Pearls at $9 75@$10 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in limited request at former rates. Java at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon 34c.; Rio, 32½c. @34½c.; Laguayra, 33½c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 33c. @35c.; St. Domingo, 30c.@31c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is less active at uniform rates to-day. Middling 83½c.@84c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull and heavy, to-day, and prices, especially of common brands, have receded generally 10c. ₩ bbl. The fall in gold has had a very depressing influence on the market. Sales since our last, 8,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 40@$6 70, inside price for inferior; poor to choice extra State, at $6 90@$7 35, chiefly at $6 95@$7; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 65, chiefly at $7 55@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 35@$7 45 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 40	@$6 70
Extra State	6 90	@ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 45	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 70	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 40	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 65	@11 50

Southern Flour is in less demand at drooping rates: sales since our last, 950 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy; sales, 450 bbls. extra at $7@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate. ₩ bbl. Rye flour is in limited demand at $5 50@$6 60 ₩ bbl., sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey, $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Total sales, 180 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 62, the latter an extreme, ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very limited request, particularly for export, and prices have declined 1c. @2c. ₩ bushel, the market closing quite heavily, in view of the depression in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Sales, since our last, 67,000 bushels, including White Western, on private terms: Amber Western, at $1 68@$1 72; Red Western, at $1 62@$1 66, chiefly at $1 65; Red do., old, at $1 46@$1 50; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 56@$1 59, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club, at $1 53@$1 57; Chicago Spring, at $1 51@$1 55 in store and delivered, ₩ bush. Corn has been in less demand, at drooping prices. Sales, since our last, 29,000 bushels, at $1 24 for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and $1 20@$1 24 for New Yellow and White Jersey ₩ bushel. Rye is in request at $1 28@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₩ bushel. Sales 5,200 bushels. Oats are in less request at drooping rates. We quote Canada at 89c.@91c.; Western at 91c.@92c.; State at 90c. @91½c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in less demand, at $1 30@$1 50, as to remes, ₩ bushel. Sales 1,100 bushels, chiefly State, at $1 35. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₩ bushel. Sales 1,600 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good demand at $1 35@$1 65, in large and small lots, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in fair demand, at from 25c.@33c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

OILS—Have been less active at uniform rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 05@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@ $1 95; Linseed at $1 56; No. 1 Lard at $1 05@$1 12½; City Red at 80c.@85c.; Olive at $1 90 @@2 ₩ gallon; ano $6 27½@$6 25 and $4 62½@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 31½c.@ 32½c.; Refined do. at 55c.@59c.—the latter an extreme rate—free, and 47c.@48½c. in bond, ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 1,044 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate demand to day, and prices have been much depressed. Sales, since our last, 2,350 bbls., at $22 50@$23 for New Mess; $20 for Mess, last season's packing; $19 for two year old Mess; $23@$26 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@$20 for Thin Mess; $19 50@ $22 for Western and City Prime Mess, $16 50@$17 for Sour Mess; $15 75@$18 for Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, at 10¾c.@13¼c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales, 350 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon is in moderate demand, at 10¼c. @13c., according to quality, ₩ lb.; sales, 550 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in less request, at 9¾c.@10c., the latter for choice City, ₩ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls. at 13c.@13¾c., the latter an extreme rate, for very choice New City, ₩ lb. Beef is less active but firm; sales, 450 obls., at $14 75@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ₩ tierce; sales, 60 tierces. Beef Hams, $18@$20 ₩ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Butter is in less demand to-day, at 22c.@28c. for poor to choice Western, and 27c.@33c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in limited request, at 13c.@16½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been in moderate request, including East India, chiefly at from $7 50@$8 ₩ 100 lbs. Sales 250 bags.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at previous rates. Sales, since our last, 1,235 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 12¾c.@14¼c., and Cuba at 12c.@ 12¾c.; also, 150 boxes Havana, part at 13c.@13¾c., ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 13¾c.@17¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@12¾c.

WHISKY—Sales have been unimportant; holders have been offering to sell State and Western at 85c. @90c. ₩ gallon, the, buyers to take the risk of any additional duty, but purchasers were unwilling to operate on these terms. The market is altogether too unsettled to justify quotations.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull to day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 900 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 5½d., ship's bags, 770 boxes Bacon at 11s. 3d.@17s. 6d.; 20 tons Lard, at 15s. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 6½d.; 660 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, at 22s. 6d.@25s.; 30 tons Bones, at 20s. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d. A bark with Wheat, at about 6d.; 32 hhds. Tallow, at 20s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Sidon	Jan. 22.	New-York	Liverpool.
Tentonia	Jan. 23.	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23.	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26.	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27.	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 30.	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3.	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3.	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6.	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	Feb. 6.	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Feb. 9.	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10.	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 13.	New-York	Southampton.
Asia	Feb. 17.	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5.	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	Jan. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	Jan. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Jan. 23.	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Creole	Jan. 27.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Jan. 27.	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Feb. 1.	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6.	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5.	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19.	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2.	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana

For California, &c.

Illinois.....Feb. 3 ..New-York....Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Hibernia*, via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1 30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday, at 10.30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburgh and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close on Saturday, at 10 30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Kingston, Jamaica and Port Au Prince, by the *Saladin*, will close on Friday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana, New-Orleans, &c., by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific and California.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ariel*, will close on Saturday, at 10 30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4.30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1.30 and 6.30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, } AUCTIONEERS,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, } No. 96 Broadway,
Offer the following brown-stone-front HOUSES and LOTS for sale:

Lexington-av., cor. 28th-st.	Lexington-av., near 36th-st.
Madison-av., near 29th-st.	Livingston-pl., cor. 36th-st.
W. 14th-st., near 7th-av.	W. 14th-st., near 8th-av.
W. 37th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 38th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 35th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 45th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 46th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 47th-st., near 5th-av.

Also, a number of houses and lots in desirable locations.

Also, desirable store property on Broadway, Duane, Worth, Franklin, White, Lispenard, Canal and Spring sts.

Also, Central Park lots on 5th and 8th avs.

Also several very desirable plots of lots near the Central Park, and in other desirable locations.

LOTS FOR SALE.

For sale, sixteen lots of ground on west side of 2d-av., and 54th and 55th streets, in all 200 feet square, suitable for a church or other public building.

The entire purchase money may remain on mortgage, if the property be immediately and satisfactorily improved. Apply to JOHN RILEY,
President Second-av. R. R. Co., corner 42d-st., or
JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-st., or
THOMAS CRANE, No. 340 Madison-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
1 lot on 122d-st., 275 feet west of 1st-av. All on good grade and ready for improvement. Also, 1 lot on 76th-st., between 2d and 4th avs. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 198 PRINCE-ST., NEAR McDougal-st.; was put in perfect order by the owner for himself. Being compelled to go to the country, will sell at a sacrifice rather than rent it; cost over $6,000 in gold when

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MAZEPPA; OR, THE UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—MARIANA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

ST. NICHOLAS HALL—(No. 586 Broadway)—MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA DAME BLANCHE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The desperate legislation of the rebel Congress, though not yet fully perfected, is bringing out defiant threats of resistance from different portions of the Confederacy. The North Carolina papers in particular are very bitter, while from Georgia also come warnings to the tyrants at Richmond. The Raleigh *Standard* openly defies the execution of the measures proposed, and says if they prevail, "the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands, and will proceed, in Convention assembled, to vindicate their liberties and privileges."

A letter from Washington to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: There is a rumor that troops are rendezvousing at Pensacola for an early attack by land upon Mobile, which will be made in conjunction with a naval expedition now on its way to that vicinity. The movement, I hear, has been fully prepared for by the rebels, who have not been idle since Gen. BANKS threatened them with a call some months back.

The resolutions contemplating a change in the Constitution of Connecticut, so that soldiers in the field may be allowed to vote, met with opposition in the House of Representatives of that State, the full Democratic strength being cast against them. They passed by a vote of 115 to 76. They will now go to the next Legislature, and a two-thirds vote will be necessary to send the question before the people.

The steamer *Cumbria*, Capt. SUMNER, from Port Royal, S. C., 18th inst., arrived at this port last evening, having on board the Twenty-fifth regiment Ohio Volunteers, commanded by Maj. M. HOUGHTON. The regiment is on its way home to report to the Governor of Ohio. They will obtain a furlough.

Railroad communication between Nashville and Chattanooga is now complete. Two trains run through daily; time, 19 hours, 151 miles.

The President has sentenced Lieut.-Commanding Low, of New-York, for not doing his duty in endeavoring to recapture the *Harriet Lane* from the rebels at Galveston, to three years' suspension from the naval service.

In the State of Indiana there has never been a draft, and the prospect is that there never will be. Her quota is full under the last call, and recruiting is going on for a surplus. There are five thousand recruits now at Indianapolis for the old regiments in the field.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SHERMAN submitted the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, adverse to the proposed tax of 20 per cent. on leaf tobacco. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the rule requiring an additional oath to be administered to Senators. Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, addressed the Senate in opposition to the rule, because he thought it was not required by the Constitution. Mr. HOWARD favored the rule. Mr. FOOT only discussed the expediency of it. He thought the oath was already required by the law of 1862. Without concluding the subject, the Senate adjourned to Monday next.

The House, yesterday, was mainly occupied with the consideration of the Confiscation and International Revenue Acts. The tax on cotton was the subject of an animated discussion, and an amendment was adopted, subjecting all cotton in the hands of manufacturers, heretofore exempted, to a tax of two cents per pound. Another proviso was adopted providing that all spirits imported prior to the passage of this act shall pay an additional duty of forty cents per gallon. Adjourned till to-day.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to legalize the action of the New-York Supervisors in raising bounty funds, was reported favorably; also the bill amending the charter of the Brooklyn Fire Department. A bill was noticed, authorizing the Erie Railroad Company to increase their capital stock, and to enable the Company to build a double track on its road. A bill to incorporate the Long Island Savings Bank was introduced.

In the Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, a bill was introduced limiting the freight charges on the Hudson River Railroad to the rates in force in November 1862, with 25 per cent. added, and passenger charges, way and through, to two cents per mile. A bill was considered, which proposes to exempt from taxation parsonages belonging to religious societies or corporations. A bill was reported amendatory of the act promoting enlistments. The Annual Appropriation Bill was introduced. It calls for the raising by tax of $1,342,059 28. Among the appropriations are the following: $49,500 to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; $30,000 to the Institution for the Blind; $24,000 to the Institution for Juvenile Delinquents; $25,000 to the Western House of Refuge, and $18,000 to the Idiot Asylums.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and received a communication from the Mayor in relation to a complaint from merchants near West Washington Market, that the Central Park and North and East River Railroad Company had directed their employes to sweep dirt from the tracks into the street, causing obstruction and inconvenience to persons doing business down town. The Mayor suggests that the railroad companies be compelled by ordinance to cart away the dirt accumulating on their tracks. The Mayor also communicated that Major-Gen. DIX has taken possession of the Park Barracks as a "military necessity" for the reception of returned soldiers; that Gen. DIX had given him assurance that the barracks would be cleaned, and that the General renewed a request made some months ago, for permission to the United States to erect barracks on the Battery. A resolution by Mr. BRANDON, to direct the Street Commissioner to remove the Park Barracks, for the reason that "they have become a nuisance," was referred. Another message was received from the Mayor, proposing that the Legislature be memorialized for an act creating a $5,000,000 fund, to be raised on an easy time loan, to lay Belgian pavement wherever it is not now laid on streets below Fourteenth-street. The Board changed their hour of meeting to 1 o'clock P. M. Adjourned to Monday.

WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT has turned up at the Seventh House, Fort Erie, Canada West, whence he indites a letter to the President, stating that the Marshals of New-York and Buffalo hold orders for his arrest. He wants to know if it is true, and says it is strange, "after Secretary SEWARD'S assurance to his (JEWETT'S) friends that his person was free, and the Secretary's cordial reception of him at the President's levee."

The Supervisors' Recruiting Committee are putting up a temporary building in the Park, at the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, for their use as headquarters. The Committee expect to get into the new structure by the first of February.

The Halifax *Journal* says the revenue officers have returned to the city from the trip to the eastward, in search of goods sold from the steamer *Chesapeake* after her capture. They are said to have been very successful in their mission. Twenty-five bales of cotton and a schooner load of various articles have already reached the city, and more goods are still at Lunenburgh and Bridgewater for shipment. But few cases of the wine sold have been recovered, and none of the sugar. The property is all taken charge of by the Provincial Government. The wine and sugar were owned in Canada, while the cotton is principally owned in Lewiston, Maine.

GEORGE JONES, known as the Count Johannes, was yesterday convicted in a Boston Court of being a common barratter, or in other words, of being a busy-body, who stirred up quarrels and fomented law-suits between peaceable people.

Recent accounts from China represent that piracy is still largely prevalent in the China waters. One letter says that no small vessel is safe even within twenty miles of Hong Kong. Ships wrecked on the Paracels or Pratas are stripped by Chinese junks, and the passengers and crews are simply brought in because they are paid for it. On the 1st of August the British bark *Parana* left Macao, bound to Europe, with a cargo of cassia. She was suddenly attacked by Chinese pirates, the whole of the crew, sixteen in number, were killed, and the ship was burned. The pirates now seem to control all trade in native vessels, and it is said that all market produce coming to Hong Kong pays tribute to them.

Gen. BIRNEY (not DAVID B.) has written a letter to a prominent member of the Maryland Legislature, denying the charge that negroes have been forced into the military service. On the contrary, he says he could not restrain them from rushing to his camp.

The demand yesterday for the Popular Loan in this market was nearly *five millions*. A well-founded rumor, obtained early in the day that the Loan was nearly exhausted, which stimulated the subscriptions. At 3 o'clock the Loan Agent at Philadelphia telegraphed his sub-agents in Wall-street that he could not undertake with certainty to fill their latest orders. The Assistant Treasurer in this City received subscriptions up to 3 o'clock. The Stock Market continued active. Money, as before reported, 7 to 12 per cent. to the Brokers. Gold and Exchange were lower.

The reaction in Gold had a very depressing influence on general business yesterday. Breadstuffs were in limited request and cheaper. Provisions were quiet and heavy. Sugars were in fair demand, as were also Hay, Hops, Leather and Linseed Oil. Cotton was less active. Whisky was dull and unsettled. Freights were very quiet.

Southern Soap-Bubbles — Gigantic Schemes and their Impending Failure.

It appears that it is beginning to dawn upon the economists of the Confederacy that the extraordinary proposition made by JEFFERSON DAVIS in his last Message, that the $500,000,000 of excess in the currency, and the $200,000,000 required for the war expenses of the coming half year—seven hundred million dollars in all—should be raised *at once* by a tax, is tantamount to the confiscation of all the real estate in his jurisdiction. The scheme when it first made its appearance excited unmixed astonishment here as well as in Europe, as its emanation from a personage ordinarily so shrewd and so skillful in covering his weak points as JEFFERSON DAVIS, proved better than anything else could the desperation of his position. What is, however, still more astonishing is, that the rebel Congress has actually taken it up, and embodied it in a bill; and another bill which is also before them, and certain to pass, provides for the drafting of every white male in the Confederacy of the military age. So that those of the unfortunate white men of the South, who happen to be at present inside the rebel lines, will, in a few weeks, be liable to be called on for seven hundred millions of dollars, and will, *at the same time*, be forced into the ranks of the army. Of course, the money cannot and will not be paid. No such sum could be raised on a similar area of the South in a time of profound peace, and with industry undisturbed; it is, therefore, hardly necessary to say that the notion that it can be raised now, after three years of bloody war, and at the moment when every man capable of firing a musket, (whether he is able to march or not,) is on the point of being dragged from his home, is simply ridiculous.

The two bills have been well designated by the Richmond *Enquirer*. The one "an Act to sell out at public auction for taxes all the real estate of the Confederacy to the people who have speculated and accumulated fortunes by the war;" the other, "an Act to establish an irresponsible despotism at Richmond, and to starve the country, including the army." This description of them is literally accurate. It would, of course, be impossible for the mass of planters to pay their share of the tax, as two-thirds of it would be assessed upon them, and the result would be the sale of their land at auction. The only persons capable of buying it in are the landless class—Jews, foreigners and others—who have so far managed to escape the general ruin by speculating in gold and cotton, and running the blockade. The only hope of salvation for the real estate owners would lie in the probability that these people would shrink from investing in a commodity which would be at the mercy of the rebel Government and which they could not convert into cash whenever they thought it advisable to quit the Confederacy. And there is no question that for a prudent man there could hardly be a more unpromising speculation than the purchase of land which had been sold because the owner could not pay his share of a tax of $700,000,000, he being at the same time condemned to serve as a private soldier as long as JEFFERSON DAVIS may consider it necessary to carry on the war. When the Confederate authorities show so little mercy to "the old stock," it may be readily imagined that they would show still less to the new comers, and if the speculators bought up the real estate they would probably in the course of the Spring find themselves condemned to pay two or three billions by way of a forced loan, on pain of exile and confiscation.

This consideration, we may depend upon it, will suggest itself to their minds even more readily than to ours; and the probabilities, therefore, doubtless are, that all attempts to collect the tax by the sale of the property on which it is assessed, will fail for want of buyers, and the Government be compelled either to go without the money or to adopt NORTHROP'S plan, and undertake to work the plantations itself, on its own account.

In short, we may rest perfectly satisfied that the money cannot be raised; that the currency cannot be reduced by any means short of legalized robbery; that confidence will not be restored, and that supplies will in future have to be collected with the strong hand. This mode of feeding the army, however, cannot last very long. The farmers will take every possible means of concealing their produce. We have WIGFALL'S testimony in the Confederate Senate that they already prefer burning it to selling it to the Commissary; and the Richmond press testifies that this Spring scarcely any corn or other crops will be sown in Southern Virginia. The planters, in view of their approaching impressment for the army, are hiring out their slaves, and living from day to day, restless and hopeless.

All this, of course, furnishes us with the strongest inducement to attack in Spring with more force and resolution than ever. The prize is clearly in the opinion of the most cautious, as well as most sanguine, at last within our grasp. GRANT and MEADE should be strengthened to the utmost extent possible; the attention of the country ought not to be distracted or its energies exhausted, or at least as little as possible, by a heated Presidential election. A combined movement ought to be made on Richmond, and with this and one great victory in Tennessee, we feel satisfied that the work of the soldiers will be well nigh over, and the rest must be left to the wisdom and moderation of Congress. There is at this moment nothing of so much importance to us now as *finishing the fighting speedily*. All discussion about what we shall do after it is over, which takes away any of our time or thoughts from the main question, is as absurd as it would be for a man who was buffeting for life in a strong surf, to occupy himself with the consideration of what business he would go into in case he got to land.

The Diplomatic Correspondence.

We copy from the volume of diplomatic correspondence, just sent in to Congress, sundry dispatches of interest concerning our relations with Great Britain. The whole is too voluminous for publication, and we are well aware of the impossibility of giving a clear and complete view of the case by such extracts as we are able at present to publish. But the papers contained in this sheet will at least indicate the nature of the questions at issue between the two Governments, and the temper and spirit in which they have been discussed.

The gravest topic of controversy has been the apparent determination of the British Government to permit the construction, in British ports and by British workmen, of vessels-of-war, to be used by the Confederates to prey upon American commerce. From the very outset our Government remonstrated against this as in flagrant violation of the principles and duties of neutrality so constantly professed by Great Britain; but it was defended by the British Foreign Secretary with a hardy perseverance and a resolute sophistry that bid defiance to every consideration of justice, and left no room to doubt the fixed purpose of the British Government to extend all the aid to the rebellion which they could possibly give without incurring the danger of war with the United States. And our Government was finally compelled to give them the most distinct and positive assurance that this course would no longer be tolerated, but would be regarded and treated as implying and involving a state of war. In his dispatch of July 11, Mr. SEWARD instructed Mr. ADAMS to inform Lord RUSSELL that, if the British Government persisted in construing its municipal law as it had been laid down in the case of the *Alexandra*, and also declined to make any alterations in that law, there would be left for the United States no alternative "*but to protect themselves and their commerce against armed cruisers proceeding from British ports as against the naval forces of a public enemy*;" that "*to this end* the Government was preparing a naval force with the utmost vigor; and that if this should seem inadequate, resort would be had to letters-of-marque and reprisal.

Mr. ADAMS, in presenting these statements to Lord RUSSELL, took occasion to reinforce them by informing him of the actual state of public sentiment in the United States on the subject,—assuring him that the people looked upon Great Britain as substantially waging hostilities against them now, and that they would inevitably and speedily demand that the game should not be wholly on one side. These representations had a very decided effect, as may be traced in the subsequent correspondence; and when the case of the two rams in process of construction for the rebels by Mr. LAIRD was brought forward, the British Government, with comparatively little difficulty, was brought to see the propriety of ordering their detention.

We shall have occasion hereafter to recur to this matter, as well as to other topics of scarcely inferior interest, which are discussed in this correspondence.

DAMAGES FOR ILLEGAL CAPTURES.—We had occasion some time since to call attention to the position of the law as to claims for damages by the owners of vessels wrongfully captured as prizes. The Circuit Court in this City, in the case of the *Empress*, had held that it was not within the province of our Prize Courts to decree costs and damages to the claimants, even when they decreed the restitution of the property to them.

We regretted that the Court should have taken such a view, because it left such claimants with only two courses open to them: the one to apply to Congress and wait its slow action, and the other to commence actions against the officers of the capturing vessels; and these officers ought not, in ordinary cases, to be subjected to any such proceedings.

We urged, therefore, that some provision should be made by Congress to remove this difficulty, and to give the Courts jurisdiction over these matters.

We are very glad to see that no such action of Congress is needed in the matter, for Judge NELSON has reversed that decision, as will be seen by his decision in the cases of the *Alliance* and the *Gondar*, which we publish this morning. He comes to the conclusion that the Prize Court is the appropriate tribunal to pass upon the question of costs and damages in such cases. There can be no doubt of this. The Prize Court has heard the testimony, and is familiar with the facts of each case, or ought to be, when it has decided it. And it is clearly better and more just to all concerned to have this Court, which is thus familiar with the facts, decide upon the amount of damages and the parties who ought to pay them, rather than to have them passed upon by a Congressional Committee, or even a Commission appointed for the purpose.

Now that it has been settled that the Courts have the power to entertain the question, there will be no danger of any of our officers being vexed with suits for having done their duty. There will not be, we presume, many cases in which the question will come up, as, thus far, the proportion of captures which have been held illegal is very small.

Desertion in the Rebel Armies.

They have a curious use of military language down in Dixie. What we call desertion, they now call absenteeism and straggling. It would seem that the evil has taken such proportions, and become so formidable, that it will no longer do to apply a harsh name to it. Concerning its exact magnitude, authorities differ. The Mobile *Register* declares that there are "two hundred thousand stragglers." The Atlanta *Intelligencer*, probably with more correctness, makes one hundred thousand the number of those "now absent from their commands." Taking even the smaller figure, it is a most significant token of the demoralized condition of the rebel armies. It really is of as much account as many great victories on our side, for it would take many such victories to reduce the rebel strength in any such measure.

It is impossible to attribute this immense desertion to anything else than loss of heart. It has been going on, month after month, with a constantly increasing ratio, keeping pace with the waning fortunes of the rebellion In the early period of the war, a spirit of frantic devotion to their new flag pervaded the rebel armies that made desertions in their ranks hardly more frequent than in our own. This devotion was kept alive for the first eighteen months of the war by a succession of victories. By virtue of it, all the terrible privations and hardships of the war were borne by the rebel soldiers almost without a murmur. Even those who were pressed into the ranks against their will caught the general spirit, and campaigned with high heart in the expectation that triumph would soon crown the Southern arms, and that thus they would soon be at liberty to return to their homes. But these hard trials, which were of little account so long as hope promised a glorious triumph and a speedy release, began to tell with adverse effect as soon as the prospects began to change. It is not in human nature to make a protracted sacrifice for a hopeless cause. Discouragement is just as sure to produce disaffection and defection in military as in civil life. The only difference is the different form of its manifestation. In the army it usually prompts to desertion, so much so, that it is recognized that, in ordinary circumstances, there is no better gauge of the *morale* of an army, from time to time, than the relative number of those who desert its flag. What then are we to think of the present military spirit of the rebels if the rebel prints give anything like a true statement of the extent of desertion? Where else in military annals can be found an instance of great armies depleted by this cause, to the extent of one-half or one-third? Above all, where can it be found in a war of revolution, which can live only in the military spirit of the people?

Never was there a more extraordinary spectacle than the "Confederacy" now presents. There are at least a hundred thousand able-bodied men on its military rolls, who have once been soldiers, but who have stolen away from the ranks. To meet the prodigious drain occasioned by this and other causes, a bill has just passed the rebel Congress annulling the law which authorized the acceptance of substitutes; and with the most flagrant violation of public faith, forcing into the ranks those who thus bought their exemption. The number of those, it is estimated, is about seventy thousand. A proposition is under discussion to compel aliens also to serve, which is directly contrary to the law of nations. Another measure yet more remarkable is under consideration, to make a levy of the entire white male population between eighteen and fifty years of age, with only such exemptions as the President in his discretion may please to designate. This last expedient is particularly urged in a memorial addressed to Congress from the officers of the Army of the Tennessee, headed by Lieut-Gen. HARDEE, Maj.-Gens. STEVENSON, CHEATHAM, BRECKINRIDGE, HINDMAN, and others of the highest rank. This memorial declares that "the necessities of the country demand the labors of all, and delay, even *for thirty days*, in enacting proper measures, may make present disorders incurable, and the dangers of the moment omnipotent for our destruction." The memorial was dated on the 17th ult., which is more than thirty days ago, and yet the Congress has not taken the first positive step toward an adoption of the plan upon which, it was said, such tremendous consequences depended.

The simple truth is, that, irrespectively of the fatal objection that subsistence cannot be obtained for any very large number of the rebel armies, there is also a fatal objection in the fact that such an accession of new and heterogeneous materials would only make the evil of desertion perfectly uncontrollable. If soldiers of long service and thorough discipline have not military spirit enough to prevent not less than a hundred thousand of them from quitting their flag, it is not at all likely that a horde of raw levies, forced in this manner into service, with no military spirit at all, could be held together. Rebel Generals and rebel Congressmen, who know that the downfall of their cause is their irretrievable personal ruin, may, in their desperation, devise whatever measures they please for the augmentation of their armies, it will avail them nothing, unless they can revive the military ardor which, in American armies at least, is the only principle of cohesion. But that is quite beyond their art. Military ardor in the mass of the Southern people is dead beyond resurrection.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The Amendments Made by the Senate—Retention of the Commutation Clause—Extent of the Exemptions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1864.

The Conscription Bill has to-day reached its final form in the Senate, and in this form has passed in that body. It now remains to go to the House, where it will undergo full discussion, and receive such amendments and modifications as may there be approved. If, however, it be as elaborately discussed in the House as it has been in the Senate, it must be a fortnight or more before it will be brought into form to become a law.

The whole subject of the draft, in all its bearings and belongings, has been very thoroughly, ably and, I think, conscientiously reviewed in the several Senate debates. All feel that this grave question is now much better understood than it was at the start. I am sure the Senate has endeavored to hold the balance evenly between justice and duty, between what the country needs and what the people can bear. If the provisions of the act under the form it now wears are not as stringent as some wished, and not as stringent as the army wished, they are yet much more so than those of the act of last year. It will be sufficiently stringent if, when necessity calls the draft into operation, it suffice to furnish the soldiers that may be needed; but whether or not, in its present shape, it has this virtue, the practical test can alone determine.

The Copperheads have blatantly claimed that the former draft was a failure. This is far from being true in its whole scope, for the mere demonstration that the Government *could* make a draft was of itself a triumph; and yet it must be acknowledged that so far as concerns the direct object of raising soldiers, it was not a success. Two hundred and ninety thousand men were drafted and but *eleven thousand* of these went into the service. This was, however, the result of defects in the provisions of the act itself, which was of a nature not only to make exemption easy, but almost to put a premium upon shirking. It has been one of the chief aims in the present revision of the act to so amend it as to restrict its abuses, while, at the same time, not bearing any harder on the people than is possible.

In pursuit of this object the first measure which presents itself is, of course, the total abrogation of the commutation clause. This would be a simply effective remedy, *if it could be carried out*. Abolish the commutation privilege, and every drafted man must either go himself or furnish a substitute, and the Government thus gets promptly and directly all the men called for. I say, *if it could be carried out*; and this raises two questions—a question of justice and a question of expediency. Now, it is obvious that there are numerous cases in which it would be unjust for a man to be dragged from his business or family to render military service. The poor man, as Senator SHERMAN said, "may be torn from the dead body of his wife," and thrust into the service of the United States, unless there is some way of commuting. Persons, again, will be drafted who have hundreds of families dependent on them for employment, and if the draft is rigidly enforced, they would be drawn away, hundreds of women and children would lose their daily bread, and the entire social arch of which the drafted man may be the key, would fall to the ground. In one of the deep ethical lessons which SHAKESPEARE puts into the mouth of one of his personages, he says:

"Wrest once the law to your authority,
To do a great right, do a little wrong."

But in the cases we have supposed, we would, to do a *little* "right" be doing a *great* "wrong." Moreover if the total repeal of the commutation clause would be unjust in individual instances, it would assuredly be inexpedient as a general policy. In fact, Senators whose patriotism and earnest desire to forward the war no man doubts, have not hesitated openly to declare that an imperative draft, which allows no reasonable substitution and no commutation, *cannot and will not be enforced*. The principle is recognized everywhere that there are cases and incidents in the life of men where they cannot be taken away from their families, their business, their domestic relations, and these cases must be provided for. In all the conscription laws of Europe there is some mode of commutation. And it is, perhaps, the best of all *a priori* arguments in favor of the retention, under some form, of the commutation privilege, that the French, who have, beyond a doubt, brought the adjustments of their system to greater perfection than any other nation in the world, still retain it.

Weighty as are the arguments against the abrogation of the commutation clause, the proposition to repeal it found a certain number of Senators in its favor. The Military Committee which framed the bill, indeed, inserted an amendment to it, forming section 21, which looked to this very end. After an elaborate discussion, the yeas and nays were taken on the question, and the result showed *twelve* in favor of the repeal of the commutation clause. It may be interesting to put the yeas on record here, and they are as follows: Messrs. Brown, Grimes, Harlan, Lane of Indiana; Morgan of New-York; Nesmith, Ramsey, Sprague, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilkinson. The arguments urged in favor of this proposition were, that by no other means could the draft ever have other than a limited and partial effect, that the working of the Conscription Bill, as it now stands, is to furnish money, not men; that it is practically nothing more than a revenue tax, and extremely objectionable as such from its discriminating action, that it is men the Government needs rather than money, and that disastrous results may be expected when military operations are resumed, unless the armies are promptly filled up by a rigid draft. This line of reasoning was, however, powerless to convince the Senate, and the direct vote on the question showed *twenty-eight* against the repeal.

It being definitely settled that the commutation clause be retained, the next desideratum was so to adjust its action as that it would be free from the evil effects of the draft last year. Of course the chief of these is the enormous extent to which the exemption privilege by commutation will be taken advantage of, while so loosely provided for as in the old act, and to *restrict the kind and amount of exemption to which commutation should entitle* The result of the draft last Fall reveals the startling fact that, by following out the provisions of the act under which that draft was made, *we should presently exhaust the military basis*. A man pays his three hundred dollars, and he is thereby relieved from further draft for three years. Now, suppose a large number of men avail themselves of the privilege of commuting; by this means only a small number of men are obtained. This obliges the authorities soon to make another draft; those who have paid their three hundred dollars on the occasion of the previous drawing are free from this, while still another large number receive exemption for three years by commutation. The question is, how long would it take, following this system, to exhaust the reservoir—to reap the field bare? The Government, in fact, would presently find itself estopped from making any draft at all, or nine men out of every ten would be hedged round by their three hundred dollar three-year exemption! For example, under the provisions of the act of last year, 35,000 men paid their commutation money, and received a certificate of entire exemption for three years. Now the Conscription Law was enforced in but a small portion of the States. If it had been enforced in all the States, instead of 35,000 men who have in their pockets certificates of exemption for three years, we should have had seventy-five or one hundred thousand men who would have been exempted under the operations of that law, from any draft for three years. Thus, at each repetition of the draft, a hundred thousand men might procure their exemption for three years. Now, the report of the Provost-Marshal-General shows that we have less than half a million of men in the present enrollment to draw from, and a very simple process of arithmetic will demonstrate that at the end of four or five drawings, *the military basis would be exhausted and the army annihilated*.

To meet this prodigious objection, two very sensible amendments were proposed by Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio. After protracted discussion, they were adopted in a modified form, and now constitute the main limitation to the abuse of the commutation privilege. These are, first, that if a person drafted furnishes a substitute from the class *not* liable to draft, such as aliens, persons under twenty years of age, returned volunteers, etc., the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft for the term of the substitute; but if the substitute is himself liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall again be placed on the roll and shall be subject to further draft; and secondly, that commutation shall only operate to relieve the person from the draft for which he commutes, and his name shall be retained on the rolls and he also subject to future drafts. As the language of these amendments is important, I add them here in their proper terms.

"That any person enrolled and drafted into the military service of the United States may furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. That if such substitute is not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted; and if such substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall again be placed on the roll, and shall be liable to draft on future calls. And any person now in the military or naval service of the United States, not physically disqualified, who has so served more than one year, and whose term of unexpired service shall not at the time of substitution exceed six months, may be employed as a substitute to serve in the troops of the State in which he enlisted; and if any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, under the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve such person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll and he shall be subject to draft on future calls."

The effect of these provisions would be that Government would lose nothing; two men would not be eliminated from the rolls to furnish one soldier to the country, as in the case under the old act. The number of persons enrolled and subject to military duty continues the same, and there can be no exhausting the roll until every man has rendered military service. The person who has employed a substitute, who is himself subject to draft, would be liable to be called upon at the next draft. He would take his chance *precisely as his substitute would have done*. In like manner the commutation clause is retained; but the commuter is again to take his place on the roll, and be subject to future draft.

Efficient as these provisions would prove to be in increasing the product of the draft, they are yet not entirely free from objection, if we seek to draw nicely the lines of justice. Thus it might happen that a person who has been drafted, and paid his commutation, or furnished a substitute, (from the class liable to draft,) might be again drafted the next week or month, and be again compelled to pay another commutation or furnish another substitute. The President, say, has ordered a draft to-day for one hundred thousand men. The drawing takes place, and he does not get as many men as he wants. Next week, or next month, he orders a draft for more, and so on for more, until he gets his whole hundred thousand. Under the contemplated provisions, a man who has been drafted at the first drawing, and paid his commutation, or furnished a substitute, might be drawn again, and forced to repeat the same process. It certainly seems hard that when one has paid his $300 to the Government for the purpose of getting a substitute, or has himself provided a substitute, (from the class liable to draft,) he should be subject to the draft again, *while there are thousands on the roll who have never been drafted*. To this it may be replied that if a drafted person goes among those who are themselves subject to military duty, and gets a person who might at the next turn of the wheel be himself drafted, *he should take the chances of that substitute for all future drafts*. This does not quite meet the full force of the objection; but, on the mere doctrine of chances, the probability of a drafted person being again drafted is so slight that this provision might well have been retained, seeing that while the individual hardships it would create are few, its practical advantage would on the whole be great. The Senate, however, felt the weight of the previous objection, and compromised the matter by adding the proviso to Mr. SHERMAN'S amendments, (which go on the bill as section 5,) that no person who has been drafted and furnished a substitute, or paid the commutation, shall again be liable to draft *until the present enrollment shall be exhausted*

There are other points of interest in the new Conscription Bill, which, however, must form the subject of future discussion. W. S.

Mr. Dickerson and the Special Agent of the Navy Department.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You publish to-day a statement from a Mr. RUTHERFORD, who claims to be a *Special Agent of the Navy Department*, whose object and plain import is to prove that I made a false statement in regard to the engine of the *Kin Kiang*, and to bring me into so much of public disgrace as the Navy Department may think proper to cast upon any private person, by endeavoring to show that I was not personally known by a "very refined and intelligent gentleman" of this City, with whom the *Special Agent* had a special conversation about me. This *Special Agent* was employed by the Navy Department to ascertain, *First*, was the engine of the *Kin Kiang*, or *any important portion of it* built by Mr. DICKERSON, *or from plans furnished by him*, and for the purpose of ascertaining that, he called upon the owner of the vessel and had a conversation, which, as *Special Agent of the Navy Department*, he published. In his account of the interview, the following "Pickwickian" scene occurred, which, as it is claimed to be a matter of Government interest, I quote at length:

"Curiosity tempted me to inquire whether Mr. DICKERSON'S connection with the vessel was known to the owners. The gentleman with whom I conversed was very delicate on this point, and stated that he did not wish to enter into any details connected with such a matter; but when I informed him that the Government's interest required that the truth should be told, he stated that he had never seen or known Mr. DICKERSON before the trial trip, except by reputation; that Mr. DICKERSON was not invited by the owners to go on the trial trip; that he was seen in the engine-room, watching the engines, by the speaker, for the first time, and on inquiry it was discovered that he was the advocate of the famous 'link-less cut-off.'"

Having accomplished this, he rushes into print and settles my case at once. If the assertion had been made only by a private person, that the plans of *Kin Kiang* valve gear were not mine, I should have answered it, if at all, without proof; but when the Navy Department of this great country employs a "Special Agent" to inquire into my private affairs, who, under that title, publishes to the world what is not true, I thought it best to adduce proof, particularly as this "Special Agent" insinuates very strongly that the Navy Department does not think me a very credible witness. I accordingly addressed to Mr. SECOR, the manager of the Allaire Works, where this engine was built, (and where engines are built which have no superiors in the world for quality or workmanship,) a note, in which I submitted to him the statement published by me yesterday, and asked whether *it was strictly true*.

The following is the correspondence, which speaks for itself:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

T. F. Secor, Esq., President Allaire Works:

DEAR SIR: I inclose the following statement, which please read and say whether it is *strictly true*:

"The original drawings from which this valve gear was constructed was made by me, *with my own hands*, although generally I employ a draftsman; and from these drawings another set were reduced in size, under my direction, by a draftsman for another vessel, and a set of patterns made.

From these patterns the valve gear of the *Kin-Kiang* was built."

Yours truly,
E. N. DICKERSON.

ALLAIRE WORKS, Jan. 21, 1864.

E. N. Dickerson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: At your request I have read your statement, and I answer that it is *strictly true*.

Yours truly, T. F. SECOR.

I hope that the "Special Agent" will be able, in a supplemental report to his employers, to inform them that "*an important portion* of the engine of the *Kin-Kiang* was built *from plans furnished by me*."

I certainly did not expect that any one could be found who would deny the truth, which is well known here, that this salve gear is my invention, and that it has produced immense results.

The foundation of it is the Sickles' cut-off, and this valve gear is my improvement on the old plan, and as the Navy Department think "the Government interest required that the truth should be told," I take pleasure in giving them this particular account.

And I would add that hereafter, whenever that dignified department wishes to know anything about my private affairs, I will save them the expense of employing a "Special Agent" by answering any questions addressed to me in writing, even though I may think that the Government interest won't suffer from ignorance of my affairs.

And I would further suggest that if the Navy Department would employ its "Special Agents" to catch Stockade-runners or pirates, they would probably be more successful than they have been yet in trying to catch me.

Yours truly, E. N. DICKERSON.

The Navy Department and Mr. E. N. Dickerson.

CARD FROM MR. W. W. PARKIN.

No. 114 Pearl-street, Jan. 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the partner of OLYPHANT & Co., alluded to in a letter of Mr. E. A. RUTHERFORD to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, that appeared in your paper of this A. M., permit me to say that I was much surprised at finding a conversation held in *my own office* repeated in any form through the press, and that in some respects Mr. RUTHERFORD gives an incorrect idea of it to the public. It is true Mr. DICKERSON was not invited to the trial trip of the steamer, from the simple fact that he was not personally known to any of the owners. They were, however, much pleased at finding him on board.

Respecting the merits of Mr. D.'s "cut-off," I cannot give an opinion, not being an engineer, but the combined efforts of Mr. BAIRD, Mr. SECOR, Messrs. ENGLIS & SON, and Mr. DICKERSON, have produced a boat that is pronounced by many "*experts*" as a "success," and I *doubt* not the same gentlemen will serve the Navy Department, if called upon, as well as they have individuals.

Mr. RUTHERFORD very kindly gives me credit for courtesy in my intercourse with him; perhaps he will excuse the suggestion that similar courtesy on his part would have led him to inform me that our conversation was to be made public, or at least have asked my assent to its publication before putting me in print. Respectfully, W. W. PARKIN.

Amusements.

At BARNUM'S, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" is having a splendid run, but it will have to be withdrawn to give place to another splendid drama next Monday. This, with the giants, dwarfs, &c., is drawing crowded houses.

Sore Throat.—Those afflicted with coughs, hoarseness, irritation and soreness of the throat, will find nothing so efficacious as a Throat Remedy, as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold by all druggists.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Office, No. 335 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

A Severe Assault, and their Colors Taken.—It is not often that we hear of a more chivalrous assault, and with such dyeing success, and so few killed, as has been made on ROWE & STEVENS' FAMILY DYE COLORS, and that, too, by ladies, wholly unaccustomed to anything of the kind. Every lady in the country should continue the assault until these colors are found in every house. Sold by all druggists throughout the country.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture, with information given by the Inventor, Chicago, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
E. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, elastic hosiery, bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Ferris & Son, Boots, Shoes and Balmorals. Quality, style, variety and cheapness unequaled. No. 294 Broadway, next below Ann-st.

Trusses—Dr Riggs' Improved Trusses, shoulder braces, supporters, spinal instruments and other appliances, may be seen at No. 8 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Never Failing Safety and Success.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which Children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child. Cures wind-colic and regulates the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Colds Without Fail.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.
Costs only 25 Cents.
Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO., And all Druggists.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM, FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)
We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. B. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!!
All persons afflicted with this dangerous disease need no longer be troubled about being cured.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
is so constructed on scientific principles as to promote a RADICAL CURE at once. The action of this instrument is entirely different from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN, and EASY. No pressure on the back or cord, and is easily made stronger or lighter as the patient desires. Ruptured persons should not be a day without it. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Pamphlets free. A lady attendant in the Ladies' Department.
Sold by GREGORY & CO., No. 629 Broadway.

Hoyt's Preparations for the Hair and Toilet.—People smile with derisive incredulity on being told that a preparation will restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color and life appearance. Yet this is exactly what
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE
is warranted to do. It does not claim to make hair come in where it has once fallen out, but it will prevent it from falling out, make it soft and silky, cleanse it and the scalp from all impurities and humors, and entirely overcome the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c. Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 10 University-place.

To Licensed Cigar Manufacturers of New-York.—An adjourned meeting of the above Trade will be held at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 22, at 7 o'clock P. M. All licensed cigar manufacturers are earnestly and urgently invited to attend. By order, H. H. WATTS, Chairman pro tem.
J. M. BOS, Sec'y pro tem.

Second-Hand Safes—For Sale
CHEAP FOR CASH,
at No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Costs but $2. In hard rubber but $2 50. Also, beautiful mounted objects only $1 50 per dozen. HENRY CRAIG, No. 336 Broadway, New-York, 2d floor, and of dealers generally.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 160 Broadway.

Firemen's Ball, Ladies' White Satin, Kid and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slippers, with beautiful rosettes, bows, &c., at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

A large Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furs, at greatly reduced prices, at WHITE'S celebrated Hat-store, No. 216 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—SERGEANT.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, at the Church of the Mediator, South Yonkers, by Rev. Legh R. Dickenson, ANDREW ADAMS, of Devonshire, England, to MARY NICHOLSON, eldest daughter of William Sergeant, of Spuyten Duyvil.

BRAINARD—CUSHING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, by Rev. C. A. Bulkley, L. W. BRAINARD, Jr., Esq., to Miss MARY W., eldest daughter of Hon. S. B. Cushing, all of Brooklyn.

EDDY—EASTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., JESSE F. EDDY to MARY E., daughter of Norman Easton, Esq.

LEMON—MALLORY.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, at the 83d-st. Baptist Church, Yorkville, by Rev. Charles C. Norton, LIONEL LEMON, of Brooklyn, E. D., to JENNIE MALLORY, Bridgeport, Conn.

OSTRANDER—MEAD.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., Mr. P. W. OSTRANDER and Miss ELIZABETH W. MEAD, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

SMITH—REYNOLDS.—At Irvington, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, by Rev. Wm. H. Furness, D. D., DUNCAN SMITH to CHARLOTTE S. REYNOLDS.

WISEMAN—MERRITT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Capt. THEODORE WISEMAN, U. S. A., to EMILY G. A., second daughter of Wesley Merritt, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Nashville, Tenn., papers please copy.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 21, GEORGE D., infant son of John D. and Sarah A. Amerman, aged 21 days.

The remains will be taken to Somerville, N. J., for interment to-morrow.

BERGEN.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, SARAH MATILDA, wife of Isaac E. Bergen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Bay Ridge, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

BROWN.—At Rye, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, J. C. ROOSEVELT BROWN, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Rye, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRAWFORD.—At White Plains, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, CATHARINE H., wife of Elisha Crawford.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, in White Plains, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FRASER.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, ANN M. FRASER.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 15 West 24th-st., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

GILLIS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, CATHARINE Ross GILLIS, daughter of George and Isabella Gillie, aged 3 years, 4 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 284 West 33d-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M.

GORDON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, ROBERT GORDON, in the 92d year of his age, a native of Scotland, and for the last 68 years a resident of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 108 Sullivan-st., this Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HARMON.—In hospital at Baton Rouge, La., on Friday, Jan. 1, WM. L. HARMON, M. D., of New-York, in the 54th year of his age.

HALLARAN.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Jan. 21, after a lingering illness, CATHERINE HALLARAN, widow of Francis Hallaran, a native of the Parish of Castlestown-Roche, County York, Ireland, aged 69 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Patrick, Michael, John and William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 3d-av., corner of 114th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—In Aurora, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 15, CORNELIA A., daughter of the late Thomas Lawrence, of Geneva, N. Y., in the 53d year of her age.

LUFF.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at the residence of her mother, ANN B., wife of Edward Luff, and eldest daughter of the late Nathaniel Ladd.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her mother, No. 123 Henry-st., without further invitation.

☞ Boston and New-Hampshire papers please copy.

MOTT.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Fourth day morning, Jan. 20, SARAH, wife of Stephen Mott, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sixth day, (Friday next,) at 11½ o'clock, A. M., from Friends' Meeting-house at Westbury. The Long Island cars leave Hunter's Point at 9¼ A. M., and arrive in time to attend the funeral, returning in the afternoon. Carriages will be in attendance at Westbury Station on the arrival of the train to convey those who wish to attend.

MONELL.—On Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, ELIZABETH C., wife of Walter J. Monell, in the 39th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock, from the Mitchell House, corner of 25th-st. and 4th-av.

MOONEY.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, LIGUS K. MOONEY, formerly of this City, aged 48 years.

Funeral services this day (Friday,) the 22d inst., at the residence of his brother-in-law, J. C. Price. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Racine and Chicago papers please copy.

MULHOLAND.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 21, MARY, beloved wife of Bernard Mulholand, aged 33 years, after a severe illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 34 City Hall-place, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock.

MCGRAW.—At Painesville, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, NICHOLAS MCGRAW, of this City, in the 56th year of his age, from injuries received in the recent accident upon the Cleveland and Erie Railroad.

Notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

REDSADACK.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, JACOB REDSADACK, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Saturday, Jan. 23, from the residence of his son, No. 107 New-York-av., Newark, N. J.

TARGEE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, MARGARET TARGEE, sister of the late John Targee, of this City, in the 93d year of her age.

WARD.—At Harlem, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, Mrs. JANE E. WARD, widow of the late Rev. Pelatiah Ward, of the New-York Conference.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the late ch'am M. E. Church, in 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., this day, (Friday,) Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to South Dover on Saturday morning for interment.

WIEBURN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, LAWRENCE WIEBURN, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 196 Waverley-place, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, at his residence, No. 17 West 11th-st., A. D. WILSON, M. D., in the 63d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, George Ladd and Reuben Burkhalter, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. R. D. Gamse,) in 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., without further invitation.

WOOD.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 21, DANIEL B. WOOD, in the 71st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 34 Bank-st., on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 131.—Jan. 21, 1864.
20, 74, 34, 52, 40, 71, 43, 8, 5, 23, 58, 55, 62.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 132.—Jan. 21, 1864.
38, 73, 17, 45, 26, 5, 30, 10, 72, 46, 65, 14.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 35—Jan. 21, 1864.
42, 75, 59, 21, 41, 16, 9, 64, 15, 32, 39, 28, 77.
CLASS 36—Jan. 21, 1864.
66, 59, 47, 10, 64, 41, 13, 29, 7, 51, 22, 39.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
ONE OF THE OLDEST
AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
And all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST.
It does not dry up a cough and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
And by all Druggists.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are as every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directors, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported every where as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 828 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee.
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
DEC. 28, 1863.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 349 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered.

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Hundred Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, Forty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two Hundred, and Three Hundred Dollars each; some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but heretored me to erfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 856 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 56 6d

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

In placing the Cherokee "Medicines" before the public, we wish it distinctly understood that it is not our purpose to step between the regular, well-educated physician and his patrons. Our object simply is, to give the unfortunate "Medicines" that will place them beyond the clutches of those empirics, who will not only do them no good, but will ruin them in pocket and constitution.

There are, in almost every portion of our country, physicians who stand high in their profession, and are well prepared to treat these diseases (by the old method; nauseous drugs and poisonous minerals,) and who are known and respected for their talents; but for the very reason of their high standing as family practitioners, youth will not consult them, from motives of delicacy or shame, until the poison has acquired a strength and virulence as to become alarming, and to be no longer neglected. Then, from the fact of there being no reliable "Medicine" which they can purchase *privately*, they place themselves under the treatment of some mercenary quack, who will leave them mere wrecks to linger out an existence of pain and suffering; or who may temporarily arrest the more prominent symptoms, without eradicating the disease, and thus lull the patient into feelings of imaginary security, until, alas! they find themselves victims of a loathsome disease, which will prove the bane and curse of their succeeding existence, and, what is of more importance, entail most serious afflictions upon an innocent wife, and corrupt their offspring even to the fourth generation.

There are those who assume that no medicine should be prepared for a general sale throughout the country, and that each physician should be limited to his own local practice. We would remind all parties that although this branch of medicine has, as a general thing, been in the hands of mercenary *empirics*, it is equally conducive to the honor of the profession and the interests of the patient that not only these pretenders be driven from the field, but also that "Medicines" safe and reliable be placed within reach of inexperienced, short-sighted youth, who would if deprived of it, through delicacy or shame, suffer themselves to become victims to the ravages of an insidious, constitutional, soul-and-body-destroying disease!

The "Cherokee Medicines" are safe and reliable preparations: those which will enable the afflicted to shun the cunning quacks, who are well aware, from the nature of the disease and the manner in which the unfortunate patient approaches them, that if they cannot cure—or if they even make the case worse by their ignorance—it will not be made known to the world: for the patient has a reputation at stake, which would suffer very materially should his condition be made known.

In the "Cherokee Medicines" the unfortunate will find a new resource, and a day of deliverance from suffering and pain! A day splendid and glorious, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through *vile mercenary quacks* or the inefficiency of *poisonous minerals!*

The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish his ransom—his emancipation! An emancipation so great, so admirable, and so prolific of universal good. These Medicines will prove in any and every case, and in any and every stage of the disease, faithful and never-failing friends in the time and hour of need, and serve to ward off those terrible scourges that afflict so large a portion of the human race.

CHEROKEE REMEDY AND CHEROKEE INJECTION.

The common saying "that every country contains the best cures for its own diseases," seems fully verified in America. The "Cherokee Medicines," like the diseases which they cure, sprang from the dusky children of the forest. Gonorrhœa and its kindred complaints were not known prior to the discovery of the "New World." Columbus returning to Spain in 1493, found the disease prevailing to an alarming extent among his sailors, and from this the infectious poison spread over the entire world.

The Indian tribes of America have known of these simple "Medicines" from the earliest existence of the disease; and they never failed to make speedy and permanent cures. A few years since these valuable "Medicines" were known only to the remnant of the once powerful Cherokee Indians, who had been driven from their favorite hunting grounds. Their war-dance and campfires had all passed into oblivion, yet, still, they retained among their "medicine-men" these unfailing specifics, as an inheritance of great value from their ancestors.

One of the proprietors of the "Cherokee Medicines" feeling that he who could discover these medicines would confer a lasting benefit upon his race, went forth almost hopeless. The men of science and of large experience, who dwelt in the thronging cities, had failed to make the discovery! Long years of persevering toil and innumerable hardships did not stay his footsteps. Westward, still westward; beyond the Mississippi and the Falls of Minnehaha, toward the laughing waters and the setting sun, he still pushed onward

FINANCIAL.

WHEELER & CO.,

BROKERS IN

SPECIE, STOCKS

AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 35 WALL-ST.,

New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest. To Banks, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
THE NEW U. S. 5 PER CENT. INTEREST BEARING, LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up capital.....£500,000. Reserved fund.....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 62 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq.; Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE F. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID PRAEL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863.....$158,811 57
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive.....702,903 00
Total amount of marine premiums.....$861,714 87
This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls or vessels.
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period above.....$767,867 16
Paid for losses, and re-
turns during the
same period.....411,264 40
Expenses, commissions, &c.....96,267 37
Amount of the following assets:
Cash in bank.....$116,846 42
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks.....702,769 03
Loans on stocks, drawing interest.....101,936 29 — 921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable.....236,328 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums.....15,002 00
Claims of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at.....33,777 51
Total assets.....$1,265,360 07

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, as ascertained from Jan. 1st, 1855, to the 1st day of January, 1863, for which Certificates were issued, amounted to.....$1,256,910 00
Additional profits from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864.....223,635 00
Total profits for nine years.....$1,480,545 00
The Certificates previous to 1860 have been redeemed in cash.....631,940 00
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864.....$848,605 00

By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS.
A. C. RICHARDS.
SHEPPARD CANDY.
W. M. RICHARDS, of the firm of Richards & Conklin.
S. B. H. GILLESPIE.
C. K. MILNOR.
MARTIN BATES, Jr., of the firm of Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.
FREDERICK B. BETTS, of the firm of Betts, Nichols & Co.
MOSES A. HOPPOCK.
SANFORD COBB, Jr.
W. H. MELLEN.
B. W. BULL, of the firm of B. W. Bull & Co.
C. HADDEN.
L. P. MORTON, of the firm of L. P. Morton & Co.
F. W. MEYER, of the firm of H. & F. W. Meyer.
J. K. MYERS, of the firm of Halsted, Haines & Co.
WILLIAM LECONEY.
A. WESSON.
WILLIAM KENT.
MYRON SHERMAN, of the firm of Sherman Bros.
JEHIAL READ.
JOHN A. BARTOW of the firm of F. T. Morrell & Bartow
A. S. BARNES, of the firm of Barnes & Burr.
ALEX. M. EARLE, of the firm of Earle & Co.
B. L. STERTON.
JOHN A. HADDEN, of the firm of Hadden & Co.
GEO. C. WETMORE, of the firm of Wetmore & Co.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOSIAH H. FISKE.
OLIVER K. KING, of the firm of O. K. King & Co.
DAVID LAMB.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than thirty-four millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium.

The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery for the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission, for which we pay charges for risk.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

SIMONSON & BROWN,

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent. on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 29 Pine-st.

GEORGE OFDYKE, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on Brooklyn property.
Apply to

HAGNER & SMITH,
Attorneys-at-law,
No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A NERVOUS GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant, and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. B., Box No. 2,397 Post-office.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERvices as the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 20 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we *shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, running from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

SALE OF SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS.
STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Jan. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of $2,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 23d day of January, 1864, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to five per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within five days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are dated January 1st, 1864, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's Office, with six per cent coupons attached, payable at the same place, in January and July of each year, or, if preferred by the purchasers, registered bonds will be issued, provided not less than $300,000 of that class are desired.

A sinking fund of 440,000 is specially established, and the faith and credit of the State pledged for the redemption of the above-mentioned Bonds, the sale of which is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session and approved January 13, 1864.

GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. B. RICHARD,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND SPERLING EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION,

Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

HEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February prximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, also for any other Bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund. EDWARD L BAKER,
Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

BOSTON, Jan. 4, 1864.

$50,000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED in a prominent importing house on Broadway; thirty years' experience in the business; present capital $80,000; but inadequate to the facilities for doing the business, which is done mostly for cash, and very profitable. only two partners, one residing in Europe as purchaser. None but principals, with name and address, need apply. All communications will be held strictly confidential. Address Box 3,292 New-York Post-office.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The Transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1864.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of bonds of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage to Henry B. Bennett and Edwin Ludlow, Trustees, are requested to communicate immediately with MORRIS A. TYNG, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, with a view to securing their interests under the said mortgage.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.

Polls open from 10 o'clock P. M.

SAM'L E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Book will be closed on the evening of Jan 30, until after the election.

JAMES H. AIKIN, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENeral Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:

The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

NOTICE.—THE PANOCHE GRANDE QUICKsilver Mining Company, in pursuance of the Statute makes the following report:

The amount of the Capital Stock of the Company is five million dollars.

The amount of the Capital Stock of the Company is subscribed for and paid in by the transfer to the Company of the "Panoche Grande Rancho," fully worth the above amount.

The Company is entirely clear of debt.

B. O'CONNOR,
President of P. G. Q. M. Co.

A. Schuleewind, James B. Latimer, Henry L. Stevenson, Malcolm Campbell, Trustees of P. G. Q. M. Co.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

City and County of New-York.—Frederick Franck being sworn says that he is Secretary of the Company named in the above report, and that the facts stated in said report are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. FREDK. FRNNCK.

Sworn before me this 29th day of January, 1864.
J. F. ROBERTS, Notary Public.

NOTICE.—THE LAKE MAJOR GOLD MINING COMPANY, in pursuance of the Statute, makes the following reports:

The amount of the Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The amount of the Capital Stock of the Company is all subscribed for and paid in by the transfer to the Company of mining leases, machinery and other property, fully worth the above amount. The Company is entirely clear of debt.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

J. GOLDMARK, President of L. M. G. M. Co.

F. Haydter, S. Drucker, M. Falkenau, L. Burkner, Trustees of L. M. G. M. Co.

City and County of New-York.—Fred. Franck, being duly sworn, says that he is Secretary of the Company named in the above report, and that the facts stated in said report are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. FRED. FRANCK.

Sworn before me this 29th day of January, 1864.
J. F. ROBERTS, Notary Public.

THE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING-MILL COMPANY, advertised to be held at the office of the Company at Spuyten Duyvil, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, has been postponed to TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., at same place, at which time Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be elected.

R. R. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Jan. 12, 18 4.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DIScount all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

ALSO, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 18th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand, all free of Government tax.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
(free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 5, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 277 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent, on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 30th inst., and to be opened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(AS REORGANIZED,) CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 10, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have declared a Cash Dividend out of the earnings of the past six months, of Three (3) Per Cent. on the First Preference Shares of this Company: also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares will be paid in scrip of the same class. These dividends are payable on the 10th of February next. Those appearing on the books as stockholders on the 1st January at the Transfer Office, in New-York, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in that city. Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Chillicothe.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. Co.,
NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half of One per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividend payable at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 23d inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO.,
No. 135 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT, and an extra dividend of thirteen (13) per cent. free from Government tax, have been this day declared on the old capital stock of one million dollars, payable on demand to stockholders entitled to receive the same, as holders of said stock on the 16th day of December last.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 16th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, January 18, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT, (free of Government tax) on the OLD CAPITAL STOCK of the Company, PAYABLE ON DEMAND to the Stockholders entitled to receive the same, or their legal representatives.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.

H. B. LAMPORT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order.

GEO. HODGSDON, Sec.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, Jan. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, to the Government, and to the stockholders. The transfer-book will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st of February. By order

W. A. WALLIS, Acting Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

No. 67 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 110 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.

HENRY BECKMAN, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1863.

TWENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the twentieth day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Company for six months ending 31st December, ult., of Four per cent., payable at the Office of the Company on or after the 10th day of February next to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of January, and be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 106 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By Order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "BERYDORY INSURANCE COMPANY,"
No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMER'S BANK OF KENtucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-MAY.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 24.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No 267 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS of Merchants' Clerks has, by order of its Trustees, declared interest, free from Government tax, on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1863, on sums of $5 and not exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 18. The interest is credited to depositors, and draws interest from Jan. 1, the same as principal.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six Per Cent. interest allowed. The next January Dividend will be paid free of Government Tax. Money deposited on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO, WITH his wife, have for the last ten years had a retail store in Broadway, for the sale of white goods for ladies' and children's wear, and who contemplate returning to France on account of ill-health of one of the parties, are desirous of connecting themselves in Paris with some large dealers, wholesale and retail, in the above-mentioned goods, to whom their thorough knowledge of the tastes of this market, and their consequent ability to select, or get up particular styles of patterns, would be of advantage. Address for information to FRANCE, Box No. 1,190 New-York City Post-office.

ROLLING MIL

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, will it will take, but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

CURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. Those men to consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and healers of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case in four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $3, or four quantities in one for $9, sent, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance, by his accredited agents.

PHILIP ROWLAND, No. 447 Broome-st., One door west from Broadway. New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 402 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause. DR. POWERS' Periodical Drops is the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

His Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the Stamps and Address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, self-abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. RICORD'S Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $3, or four quantities in one for $9, sent, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance, by his accredited agents.

PHILIP ROWLAND, No. 447 Broome-st., One door west from Broadway. New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or no charge. Nervousness, the wrecks, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

His Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the Stamps and Address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, self-abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. RICORD'S Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $3, or four quantities in one for $9, sent, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance, by his accredited agents.

PHILIP ROWLAND, No. 447 Broome-st., One door west from Broadway. New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 402 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause. DR. POWERS' Periodical Drops is the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

His Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the Stamps and Address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where DR. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affection, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.—LADIES AND gentlemen loosing their hair, or turning gray, can have it permanently restored by F. TAYLOR, No. 435 3d-av., four doors below 32d-st. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M. From No. 683 Broadway.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours, cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION

There is nothing more certain than that *pure* Nitrous Oxide is the *best* anæsthetic known, and that it is perfectly harmless. Of course we advise parties to come to "headquarters," at No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of a RUSSET HAVANA and contents lost in December—marked on the silver H. S. Apply at southwest cor. 10th-st. and Broadway to A. P. JONES.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., in Broadway, near Chambers-st., a white spitz DOG, answering to name of "Looloo." Apply at No. 111 8th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE, WANTed by a gentleman and his wife, furnished apartments, consisting of bedroom and parlor, with use of bathroom; private table required. Address, stating terms, E., Box No. 3,182 New-York Post-office.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished with board, to let, at the Fairland House, between 34th and 35th sts., opposite Central Park; [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twelfth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st. at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in available funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at seven per cent. per annum will, in such case, be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid, and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal delivered at the Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DESKS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale-room, No. 83 Cedar-st., lot household furniture, consisting of mahogany French bedsteads and bedding, cottage bedsteads, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, cottage suites, marble-top; Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, cane-seat chairs, arm-chairs, mahogany rockers, oak chairs in morocco; fancy flag-seat chairs, quartette tables, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth; sewing chairs in green reps; pier mirrors, with slab and brackets; feather beds, paillasses, mattresses, pillows, rosewood dressing bureaus and washstands; kitchen tables and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence; office furniture, double and single sitting desks, revolving office chairs, cane-seat arm-chairs, letter-presses, oil-cloths, carpets, mats,

GOVERNMENT SALE BY AUCTION.—AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

Will be sold at auction on the 8th of February, 1864, the property recovered from the channel in the vicinity of the Navy-yard, consisting of the wrecks of the sloops-of-war *Germantown* and *Plymouth*, two gunboats, (of wood,) and a small vessel, formerly used as a water-boat, with all the contents belonging to and remaining on them at the day of sale.

Also, the following lots of recovered property:
3,584 pounds (more or less) Copper, (bolts.)
4,424 pounds (more or less) Copper, (sheet.)
A small quantity of Composition.
679 pounds of Lead.
328 sheets Boiler Iron, (various sizes,) weighing about 45,462 pounds.
30 tons (more or less) old Wrought Iron, principally bolts.
5 tons (more or less) loose Cast Iron.
A quantity of Chain Cables, various sizes, estimated at —— pounds.
Twelve (12) Cast Iron Guns, various calibre, estimated at —— tons.
Large Anchors, averaging about 4 tons.
10 small Anchors.
3 Water Tanks.
1 old Hawser.
A lot of Round Shot and Conical Shells.
And some other small articles which will be collected ready for examination previous to the day of sale.

Each vessel and lot of articles above-named will be sold separately, and, where practicable, the metal will be sold by the pound.

Thirty days will be allowed the purchaser to remove the wrecks from the Navy-yard beach, and fifteen days for the removal, of all other property purchased at the above sale.

The sum of 10 per cent. of the amount of the sale must be deposited with the Commandant of the yard at the time of the sale, as a guarantee that the articles will be promptly removed, which sum, in case of failure, will be forfeited to the Government.

Payment to be made in Government funds before any articles can be removed.

For further information, or permission to examine the property, apply to the Commandant of the Gosport Navy-yard.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTH AND BROAD STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of the Trustees of the New-York Corn Exchange—

SOUTH-ST.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the three-story brick building thereon, known as No. 15 South-st., northwest corner of Broad-st., being 23 feet 5 inches front and rear, 38 feet 3 inches on Broad-st, and 36 feet 9 inches on the easterly side, more or less.

ALSO, the lot of ground, with the five-story brick building thereon, known as No. 17 South-st., between Broad-st. and Coenties-slip, being 28 feet front and rear, 43 feet 2 inches on one side and 79 feet 10 inches on the other, more or less.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $35,000, having two years to run from May 1, 1864.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., or of the Committee of Trustees, David Dows, No. 20 South-st., Jacob R. Newton, No. 11 South-st., and Josiah M. Fiske, No. 18 South-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE 6TH-AVENUE PROPERTY, CORNER OF AMOS-STREET AND PERRY-STREET PROPERTY.

By order of the Executor of Andrew Smith, deceased. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The plot of ground with the 3-story brick houses thereon, situate on the northwest corner of 6th-av. and Amos-st., known as Nos. 133, 135 and 137 6th-av., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Amos-st. The above has a frontage of 69 feet 4 inches on 6th-av., 113 feet 7 inches on Amos-st., 14 feet 10 inches on Patchin-place, and is 101 feet 4 inches on the interior line. This property is well rented, and worthy the attention of capitalists.

PERRY-STREET—The 3-story brick house and lot No. 161 Perry-st., near West-st. Lot 32.9 front, 27.8 rear, and about 76 feet deep, more or less.

Maps at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, carved oak furniture, black walnut chairs, do. rockers, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany dressing bureaus, marble top centre tables, black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, gilt frame mirrors, black walnut bookcases, china, crockery, glassware, &c. &c.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BOOK TRADE SALES ROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY.—By J. E. COOLEY, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, a choice collection of good books, mostly new and fresh stock, embracing standard authors in history, biography, poetry, fiction, theology, &c.; also, juvenile books, ambrotypes, illustrated books and photograph albums, handsomely bound. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., an invoice of 200 very rare old paintings, embracing the works of Van Dyck, Turker J. Fyt, Van Kessel Pellegrini, Titian School, Van Nienland, Bassano, Von de Ritter, Van Bemmel, Breughel, Spranger, Caracchi and other old artists.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,

NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,

Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,

IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES,

VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS,

BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS,

FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES,

WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE DEALERS

IN

CALIFORNIA WINES

AND

BRANDY.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

No. 180 Broadway, New-York. No. 108 Tremont-st., Boston.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ROOM AND STEAM POWER.—A well-lighted room about 16 by 40, with steam power; location between Fulton and Canal-sts. C. G. MARTIN, No. 88 John-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN 18 OR 20 foot English basement house, centrally located up town. Address R. B., Box No. 865 New-York Post-office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LUMBER.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER and timber suitable for shipping to every part of the world, for sale by

JOHNSON & SPADER,

Corner of Kent av. and Navy-st., near Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	1,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These Steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Jan. 23
ETNA.....Saturday.....Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Feb. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.. 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $95, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO

SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,

via Panama Railroad.

The steamship

ILLINOIS,

2,500 tons,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 1st of February.

MONDAY, 29th of February.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

E. V. GAGER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPERS' NOTICE.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

In consequence of a delay in New-Orleans of these three days for dispatches from Maj.-Gen. Banks, the

STEAMSHIP MORNING STAR

will sail on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 9½ o'clock, instead of Saturday, as advertised.

Passengers must be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE,

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:32 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 18, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Cosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4.15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:26 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and lower all cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JAN. 22, 1864,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
SECOND WEEK. SECOND WEEK
OF CHARLES GAYLER'S NEW TURKISH DRAMA,
written expressly for
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
entitled
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER,
substantiated by the unanimous opinions of the press as the best acted and most splendidly mounted drama ever presented
TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.
A LEGITIMATE TRIUMPH,
AND A SUCCESS WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

This evening will be introduced in the second act a new scene, Dunluce Castle, near the Causeway, painted by Mr. HILLIARD.

CORNEY McGRATH, assuming the disguise of the Connie Soogah,
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
with the songs of "Ellen Astore" and "The Irish Wedding."
NELLY NOLAN,
a jumpin' jewel, wid a boney comb between her chin and her nose,
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will be sustained by Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Grattan, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. J. C. Collier, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. F. B. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, &c.

Entire new scenery, from views taken expressly in and about

THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY,

by Hilliard, Maeder and assistants. New decorations, accessories, &c., by Mr. S. Wallis, new costumes by M. Phillippe, new machinery by Mr. Runyan, original and characteristic music by Mr. H. B. Dodworth.

SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

FRIDAY.

Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.

Second time this season, Garrick and Colman's standard Comedy, the

CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Lord Ogleby.....Mr. Gilbert
Lovewell.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Sterling.....Mr. Mark Smith
Sir John Melville.....Mr. Daly
Canton.....Mr. John Sefton
Brush.....Mr. W. R. Floyd
Miss Sterling.....Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Heidelberg.....Mrs. Vernon
F

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION.

Permanent Organization.

The Association, the first meeting of which was reported in the TIMES of yesterday, met last evening, at Clinton Hall, and permanently organized under the name of "The Union Lincoln Association" of the State of New-York. Delegates from every Ward in the City were present.

The President, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., in his remarks, after calling the meeting to order, gave all present to understand that this was only the nucleus of an organization which would soon spread to every portion of the State, and also extend its influence to loyal citizens in other States. Brief, patriotic and pertinent speeches were made by prominent persons present, among whom was Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, from Connecticut, who, in the course of his remarks, said, that although foreseeing the trouble which had come upon us, he did not expect the rebellion would go near so far as it has, because he did not think the leaders would dare to carry so serious a matter to such a fearful extent as they have done. He said, in alluding to HENRY CLAY, that in reply to a threat that Senator TOOMBS made when he occupied his seat in the Senate Chamber, in reference to the breaking up of this Government if California should be admitted as a *Free State*, he (CLAY) immediately springing to his feet, exclaimed: "*Then let us try the strength of our Government.*" In concluding his remarks, the speaker said, "forever away with the idea of compromises."

The officers, so far as elected, are: President, SIMEON DRAPER; Vice President, JOHN QUACKENBUSH; Secretary, SAMUEL J. GLASSEL; and Assistant Secretary, ALFRED GOODELL.

The following are the preamble and resolutions adopted as the platform of this association:

Whereas, The time is approaching when the people of the United States will be called upon again to choose a Chief Magistrate to preside over their Government, and it is more imperatively necessary that their choice be deliberately and wisely made, inasmuch as upon the individual chosen will devolve in a great measure the settlement of the issues involved in the present war, and the reestablishment of the Union upon a just, firm and enduring basis and,

Whereas, The system of nominating candidates for the Presidency by party Conventions has frequently failed to accomplish the intent or express the will of the people, and weak and incompetent men nominated by means of corrupt intrigues among delegates, and the people can only protect their rights against fraudulent bargains in Conventions, by announcing clearly and plainly, in advance of the meeting of any Conventions, their choice of a candidate and

Whereas, The great events of the past three years have placed all public men upon trial before the people, and their merits, abilities and services, their faults and failings are fully known and appreciated, therefore be it

Resolved,

1. That all patriotic citizens of the United States having in April, 1861, when armed treason struck the first blow against the Republic, abandoned all partisan affiliations, and devoted themselves to the defence of their country, it is their duty now to continue to work together in prosecuting the war against the rebels to a successful issue, to continue it without entertaining propositions for peace or compromise, until every rebel has laid down his arms, and the flag of the Republic floats over every acre of its territory. And that in the prosecution of this holy work all men of whatever former political inclination are alike entitled of right, and bound by duty, to bear an equal part.

2. That ABRAHAM LINCOLN, constitutionally elected by the people, and who entered upon the discharge of his duties as the infamous rebellion which was matured and ripened under and by the tolerance of his predecessor was about breaking into war against the republic, has, by his administration, the trust reposed in him, that in calling forth the utmost resources in men and means of the nation for its necessary protection he has but responded to the imperative demands of the people: that in exercising the full powers conferred upon him as the supreme Executive, civil and military, of the nation, he has been fully warranted by the Constitution, justified by the necessities of the times, and sustained by all men loyal to the cause of constitutional liberty; that his administration of the resources placed under his control has been wise, faithful and successful, as is evidenced by the conquest of nearly half the area of the revolted States the destruction of the resources upon which the rebels relied for the prosecution of the war, and the assured redemption of the whole country from the misery and curse of slavery.

That in all his official and personal conduct he has displayed the comprehensive views and diplomatic temper and the wise forecast of a statesman, and the pure integrity and unselfish devotion of an honest man.

And for these reasons we deem it unwise and inexpedient to permit him to retire from the position which he has so worthily filled, and recommend his reelection as President of the United States for the ensuing four years.

3. That believing the preceding resolution will be received with unmeasured approbation by the majority of our fellow-citizens, and that the renomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be hailed by the loyal people of the nation as the expression of their most earnest and heartfelt purpose, we urge them to take such action with regard to it as will render fruitless any and all attempts to embarrass their choice by intriguing partisans, and that the voice of the people shall direct the action of their delegates in Convention assembled.

And that we hold such decided action by the people to be imperatively necessary to guard against the influence of the all-pervading corruption which infects political organizations—which makes official positions objects of barter and sale, and fills the seats of Delegates and Senators with the representatives of money instead of virtue and intelligence.

After the adoption of the preamble and resolutions unanimously, the meeting adjourned until Thursday evening next. Hope Chapel has been engaged by the association as the headquarters. The number belonging to the organization is already very large, and it is understood that thousands design joining it, now that the organization has been perfected.

How to Improve the Broadway Pavement.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

Messrs. CHIPP, HARDY and FOX, comprising the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Chamber of the Board, to consider the subject of improving the pavement on Broadway, so as to make it afford a sure footing for animals, and yet continue to be of easy passage to vehicles. Public attention had been widely called to the meeting, and persons desiring to make practical suggestions or submit plans in furtherance of the important object of the Committee had been solicited to attend. It was, therefore, expected that quite a host of people would be present, and that from the multitude of counsellors some real desirable plan for the immediate improvement of the slipperiness so dangerous to quadrupedal travel on our handsome thoroughfare would surely be laid down. Neither the attendance on or the result of the Committee's session came up to these expectations. Less than a dozen gentlemen were present to enlighten the Committee on the important subjects which has been the burden of so many complaints by correspondents in the newspapers within a month past. The gentlemen who came were chiefly inventors and contractors. The omnibus, hack and cart owners, whose complaints have been loud and frequent over the smoothness of the Broadway pavement, were not represented at all. Alderman CHIPP, the Chairman of the Committee, who is earnestly inclined to do something speedily to better the condition of the faulty pavement, had been the recipient of at least a dozen letters within a fortnight past from omnibus owners, entreating him to push forward some measure to prevent Broadway from being any more "a hard road to travel." Thinking that these gentlemen, from their unfortunate and damaging experience, had been prompted to thought in the matter, and had conceived ideas of how to make a proper change in the character of the Russ pavement, he requested their attendance at the session of the Committee, but none came. They perhaps labor under the delusive notion that all that is wanted to make the pavement good for horses to travel over is money, and that the City has plenty of it, but wants some pressure upon the Common Council to bring it out for this work. The desideratum in this matter is not money, but brains—a mind to evolve some clearly practical plan to accomplish the desired improvement, and the plan to be simple and self-demonstrable, so as not to require discussion, comparison or experiment. The Broadway pavement has already been experimented upon sufficiently. One man has tried his particular plan on one block, and another has tried his idea on another block, and the results have not given safety to animals, or a big contract to any inventor.

Mr. JOHN H. BETTS, a stonecutter by trade, first addressed the Committee. He has invented a machine for cutting grooves in pavement, but the machine has never been constructed for a thorough application to actual work. A model has been made, which works well. He could cut grooves directly or obliquely across the street, in lines as desired, and also make transverse grooves, all of width and depth as might be required, but say one inch deep, beveled, and meeting at that depth, and the width about the same, for $3 per square yard, which is the price for putting down first-class Belgian pavement. He lacked the means to construct a proper machine, which would cost from $1,500 to $1,800, and therefore he could not groove a block as a test of the utility of his invention.

Mr. SAMUEL HALL spoke next. He wants all sewer, gas and water connections on the street to be made, and then to replace the Russ pavement with oblong slabs of stone, of narrow width but good depth, standing edgewise, about an inch apart, the interstices to be packed with fine sand, and joints to be broken by lapping. He had not estimated the cost of carrying out this idea.

Mr. W. S. TISDALE next proposed a plan. He gave his idea briefly, and without the slightest waste of words. He says the arch of the pavement has been depressed so that the joints between the blocks are as smooth as their surface, and so close that tenpenny nails could not be driven in them. He proposes to form over the blocks (literally, to turn the street "upside down,") and as the blocks are slightly bevelled, wedge-like spaces would exist between them, which spaces he would fill with concrete or cement of a character that could be readily chiseled out. He had not estimated the cost of making such a change.

Mr. JOHN H. HARDENBROOK, of the *Tribune*, decidedly favored the Belgian pavement. It had been thoroughly tried and was considered good beyond fault, and in respect to subjection to great and incessant travel, its use in the Bowery demonstrated its excellence. Grooving had been tried on Broadway, but time and travel soon obliterated the grooves. If grooving should be resorted to, the remedy would have to be applied often.

Mr. BETTS explained that the use of grooves would merely be to prevent horses from slipping, and as they would be so cut as to be crossed by wheels, the wear would not be much greater than to the smooth pavement; and the grooves could be deepened when necessary.

Mr. HARDENBROOK explained that by the adoption of the Belgian pavement for Broadway, the use of the present stones, broken to the proper size, would far reduce the ordinary cost of laying this kind of pavement.

Mr. CHARLES SWANTER said he dealt in a peculiar cement, very little manufactured in this country, but which is made a great deal in England, and had used it in slating roofs for the past fifteen years. Its manufacture was a secret. It would never melt by the heat of the sun nor become brittle by the action of the cold. He proposed to spread this over the pavement, mixed with light gravel to the thickness of one inch, at the price of $1 per square yard. He was willing to cover one block to test the plan. The cement would set according to the arrangement of mixture; it could be made to dry forthwith or gradually, so as to take several days, and when dry, was irremovable, except by hammering it off in powdered particles, and was incombustible.

Mr. DANIEL S. DARLING, of Brooklyn, would set cobble stones in tar and fine sand, upon platform sections of plank and timber, arranged to have an equal bearing across the entire street, yet remarkable for the purposes of making connections with sewers and gas and water mains.

Mr. JAMES HUMES, who has long been a Corporation contractor, proposed to take up the present blocks, quarter and re-lay them in a bed of sand, leaving the existing bed of the pavement undisturbed. This change he could make at the price of $2 50 per square yard.

Mr. HUME's idea would make the new pavement a very close type to the Belgian, the only difference being that the broken blocks would be slightly smaller than the average size of the trap-blocks.

No further remarks being offered, Alderman CHIPP said the Committee stood adjourned to two o'clock P. M., on Monday, and in the meantime they would be pleased to receive plans in writing from any one who wished to aid them.

The Disaster in the Bay.

CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE BODY OF THE SECOND OFFICER—HE WAS BEARER OF DISPATCHES TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SECRETARY SEWARD, FROM THE DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT—THE DISPATCHES SAVED AND SENT ON TO WASHINGTON—TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE WRECKED MEN, ETC., ETC.

In the TIMES of yesterday was published an account of the wreck of the British schooner *Viator*, on Romer Shoals, in the Lower Bay, on the night of Wednesday last, in which it was stated that the crew of the unfortunate craft were all rescued with the exception of the Second mate. DANIEL CLARKE, who died from exhaustion after being taken on board the pilot boat *Moses H. Grinnell*. The crew of the pilot boats *Moses H. Grinnell* and *Fannie*, in the exercise of a heroism seldom equaled, saved the Captain of the *Viator*, his first officer, and brought off all the seamen, four in number, by going to the wreck in small row-boats during a heavy gale.

The schooner, while coming up the bay during the severe gale of Tuesday night last, was driven on the shoals, at 11 o'clock. The officers and crew, from that time until 4 o'clock next morning, worked with untiring zeal to save their craft, but in vain. The wind was blowing a terrible gale from W. N. W. At the hour last named she capsized, and all hope of saving either vessel or cargo was abandoned. Thenceforth their efforts were directed to the salvation of themselves.

The body of Mr. CLARKE, second mate, was brought to this City, and conveyed to the First Precinct Station-house. Coroner WILDEY yesterday afternoon held an inquest, and the following further particulars were obtained:

From 4 o'clock in the morning, when the vessel capsized, until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when the crew were rescued by the pilot-boats, their condition was one of extreme hardship and suffering. They had nothing to eat, the wind blew with great violence, the waves crushed over the wreck, and the cold was intense. During the latter part of the forenoon, it was discovered that CLARKE, the deceased, was failing rapidly. He was so much overcome that he could scarcely speak. Mr. J. L. RUDOLPH, the First Officer, took off his own gloves, and put them on deceased's hands. To protect himself he pulled his stockings from his feet, and used them for mittens. During all these hours of peril, vessels frequently passed down the bay within a short distance, and two or three Government steamers were descried not far away. But their means of making signals were very limited, and it was not until every way which they could devise for making known their distressed situation had been tried and found useless, that relief was afforded. About the middle of the day, the Captain, (ROBBINS,) who had been constantly on the watch for passing vessels, saw, coming down the bay, two pilot-boats. He at at once commenced to make such signals of distress as he thought would be most likely to attract attention. He threw up his arms, tied a handkerchief to a stick and waved it to and fro. And here we may relate the most providential part of the affair. Capt. ROBBINS and his men had about given up the case as hopeless. All their efforts seemed abortive. The pilot-boats were sailing rapidly down, and with them, as with those which had preceded, the wrecked men remained unnoticed. The Captain resolved to make one more trial to save himself and men. He threw up his arms, and made such other motions as he thought would indicate to any beholder their distressed situation. Just at the instant of these last signals of Capt. ROBBINS, Mr. MORLEY, one of the men of the pilot-boat *Grinnell*, happened to take up a spy-glass, and with that to his eye, he looked in the direction of the wreck. He saw the Captain's signals and immediately knew them to be those of distress. The boats were at once steered toward the suffering men. After much peril and difficulty the men were all brought off in small boats, as before stated, but CLARKE died of exhaustion soon after being taken on the *Grinnell*. In his possession were found near $1,000 in Spanish and American gold, and what is of much more importance, the deceased had with him a water-proof bag or satchel containing special dispatches from the Dominican Government to President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD. These dispatches the dying man clung to with the same tenacity that he clung to his life. He would not part with them until he had abandoned all hope of living, and then, by signs more than by words, he told those present that he wanted a promise that these dispatches would be safely delivered to the Government in Washington. After the inquest Coroner WILDY took charge of them, and last evening he left for the Capital for the purpose of carrying out the last request of the dying man.

The deceased was a native of Massachusetts, aged about 45 years. His remains are detained at Mr. WINTERBOTTOMS, undertaker in Spring-street, to await the arrival of his relatives.

General Court-Martial.

Pursuant to orders of Maj.-Gen. DIX, a General Court-martial will assemble at 10 A. M., on Monday, at the building formerly occupied as the Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police. The chief business of the Court will be the trial of several officers of Gen. SPINOLA's division, who are charged with frauds in the enlistment of soldiers. The reported kidnapping of sailors from a French man-of-war in our harbor will receive due attention, specific charges having been made relative thereto. Annexed is a list of the officers composing the Court: Capt. J. P. Lockman, 119th New-York; Capt. D. L. Sullivan, 69th New-York; Capt. G. H. Vandervee, 145th New-York; Capt. J. D. Hearn, 164th New-York, Lieut. James Forrest, 73d New-York; Lieut. K. G. Mooney, 150th New-York; Lieut. C. Hunter, 13th New-York battery; Capt. Wright Rives, A. D. C., Judge Advocate.

The Fort Lafayette Military Commission.

The members of this Board met at Fort Lafayette at 10 A. M. yesterday, and transacted a large amount of business—the full Board being present. In this preliminary organization the prisoners are brought before the Commission, papers relative to the case are introduced, and a thorough examination is held. The sessions of the Board are strictly private, but the trials to follow their inquiries will be open to the public. The members of the Commission embark daily from the Government dock at Castle Garden on the steamer *Henry Burden*.

The Raid Upon the Banks.

No little sensation was created yesterday among our business community by the article in yesterday's TIMES, entitled as above. There appears to have been an error in it so far as the Marine Bank is concerned, and the following note will set that right:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: In the article in this morning's TIMES, entitled, "A Raid on the Banks," a limited number are named as being the only banks that paid their taxes voluntarily, without expressing any opinion as to the propriety or justice of paying said taxes. I would state that this bank holds a receipt for taxes paid in full in December last. Respectfully yours,

J. D. FISH, President.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright and family, Pennsylvania; Robert Earle and family, Hockheimer; J. D. Clayton, Denver; Wm. H. Gowdey, Nashville, and H. S. Hazleton, Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Brownell, Washington; Capt. R. S. Gardner, U. S. Army; Horatio S. Seymour, Buffalo; R. T. Reynolds, San Francisco; Dr. F. W. James, Missouri; H. H. Cuttiss, St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. McMurtrie, U. S. Navy; Col. C. E. Town and wife, Detroit; Capt. O. T. Cushman, First Vermont cavalry, J. H. Manning and wife, Buffalo; Capt. William Stokes, Philadelphia, and Capt. L. F. Wright, Fifty-first U. S. Infantry are at the Astor House.

FROM MEXICO.

Better Prospects of the Liberals—Urage Prepared for a Sturdy Defence—Juarez at Zetecas—Movements of the French Army.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 21.

A letter from Guadalajara, of the 6th instant, contradicts the Mexican news received from Havana, via the overland telegraph. It states that the French, numbering 5,000, under Gen. BAZAINE, occupied La Potolin, on the 4th instant, without opposition. The people kept quiet. Many of the wealthy Mexicans had previously left.

URAGA with 8,000 Mexicans, was prepared to make a stand in the mountain defiles leading to Bolima.

It was reported that Gen. BAZAINE would not advance towards Colina, but would open a way to some Pacific port, the latter being the most important under taking considering the distance from Vera Cruz, and the impracticability of getting supplies thence. Should the reports be confirmed that MIRAMON had been beaten at Callaja, and that DIAOS had driven the French from Orizaba, the result of Gen. BAZAINE's campaign would be problematical.

President JUAREZ was at Zatecas, where DOBLADO had assembled a large army, and there the French are destined to meet a more resolute defence than elsewhere west of the City of Mexico.

The traitor, Gen. MEJIA, called by the Mexicans the murderer of COMONFORT, had occupied San Luis Potosi, and Gen. NEGRETE, in endeavoring to recapture the place, was desperately defeated.

The Funeral of Stephen C. Foster.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Thursday, Jan. 21.

The funeral of STEPHEN C. FOSTER, the well-known musical composer, occurred this afternoon. The services, which took place in Trinity Church, were unusually impressive, and well attended by a large audience, embracing the musical talent of the city, some of whom participated in the ceremonies. The remains were conveyed to the Alleghany Cemetery, where the last sad rites were performed. A splendid brass band was in attendance, which performed two of the most popular airs of the eminent composer—"Come where My Love Lies Dreaming," and "Old Folks at Home"—in a manner which imparted a thrilling effect to the solemn ceremonies.

Trial of a Railroad Conductor for Embezzlement.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 21.

The trial of F. P. HILL, a conductor on the Reading Railroad, charged with embezzling the funds of the company, has created much excitement here to-day, the Court-house being crowded with witnesses and spectators.

Among the witnesses called to-day wee the President and Superintendent of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, the latter being for the defence. The evidence for the prosecution and defence has been closed, and the arguments of the counsel will begin to-morrow.

From Memphis.

CAIRO, Thursday, Jan 21.

The steamer *Memphis*, with 533 bales of cotton for St. Louis and the East, with Memphis dates to the 19th, arrived to-day.

The steamer *City Belle*, chartered for New-Orleans with Sanitary stores by the State of Indiana, returned to-day, bringing up twenty sick and wounded Indiana soldiers.

The Third Iowa cavalry at Little Rock have reenlisted, 700 strong.

The Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Thursday, Jan. 21.

The election of Senator was prevented in the Senate to-day by filibustering until the hour of adjournment. The House nominated Messrs. BELL, GUTHRIE, BURNHEM, BUTLER and BUCKNER as candidates.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Thursday, Jan. 21.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$145,000	Amer. Gold	157¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	137¼
25,000	do	s3.157½	300	Ill. Cen. R.	131½
90,000	do	157½	200	do	131½
5,000	do	157½	300	do	b5.131¾
1000	Erie Railroad	108¾	300	do	b3.131¾
100	do	b3.108¾	100	Mar. Min. Co	s10 3¾
300	Erie Pref.	102½	100	do	31
100	do	b3.102½	100	do	30¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	136¾	100	Reading R.	116¾
500	Gal. & Chic. R.	115¾		Hudson, offered	140
200	do	b3 115¾		Asked	140¾
900	Clev. & Pitts.	118¾		Canton, offered	36
400	do	b3.118¾		Asked	37
1700	do	118¾		Fort Wayne, offered	87¾
4600	Mich. So.	88		Asked	88
50	do	b3 88		Cumberland, offered	47¾
100	do	88¼		Asked	48¾
300	do	88¼		Clev. & Tol. R offered	139
100	do	s3 88¼		Asked	141

[Advertisement.]

TWO THOUSAND PERSONS BURNED IN A CHURCH IN CHILI.—Sketches taken on the spot by Dr. Charles Henriques, giving exterior and interior views of this awful tragedy, showing their horrible sufferings during the conflagration, and the most sublime and interesting spectacle ever presented, will be given in DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS of this week, ready on FRIDAY, with many other splendid illustrations, valuable literary matter, new type, &c. Price 8 cents; sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN WE DO BEST?—Organization indicates this. Examinations, with full written charts, given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway. A class of ladies and gentlemen meet for instruction Tuesday and Friday evenings. Parents and teachers would do well to attend.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 18 | Sun sets..... 5 05 | Moon sets.. 6 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 32 | Gov. Island.. 7 21 | Hell Gate.. 8 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

Cleared.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, Philadelphia, James Hand

Bark Caennais, (Fr.,) Briand, Havre, Valable & Reynaud.

Brigs Geo. Ludlow, (Br.,) Wilson, Newcastle, Del.; Warren, Smith, Philadelphia, James Hand; Vaughin, (Br.,) Blandford, Rio Janeiro, G. S Colt; Matilda B., (Br.,) Reynolds, Cadiz, D. B. De Wolff.

Schooners Czar, Hammond, Fernandina, Fla., Baker & Dayton; Z. Secor, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; White Cloud, Burge, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Henry Brown, Latcham, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co., Pioneer, (Br.,) Morrison, Halifax, R. P. Buck & Co.; Emily, (Br.,) Reed, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; J. J. Housman, Wishart, York River, Moreau & Parker; S. Sawyer, Gamage, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie; Buceutaur, McFarland, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie; Minerva L. Wedmore, Farrell, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co., Annie Laurie, Slocum, Rio Grande de Sul, D. R. De Wolff.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, J. Kenny

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Cumbria, Sumner, Hilton Head, S. C., Jan. 16, with the 20th Ohio regiment, to U. S. Quartermaster. Experienced very severe weather off Hatteras.

U. S. steam transport Trade Wind, Babbidge, Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 17, to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Decatur, Fargo, Hilton Head, S. C., 4 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to L. Kenny.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Sunner.

Ship White Eagle, (Br., of Glasgow,) Williams, Foo-Chow-Foo Sept. 12, teas, etc., to Thayer & Peabody. Sept. 17, lat. 14 33, lon. 109 27, spoke Br. ship Queen of the Ocean, from Whampoa for London, and saw her again Nov. 18, in lat 29 16, lon. 44 13.

Bark Mercur, (Dan.,) Rickmers, Cadiz 44 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had fine weather until the last 3 days, when experienced heavy westerly gales.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar to T. T. Dwight.

Brig Mauricio, (Hol.,) Schroeder, Curacoa Jan. 6, with salt, etc., to Boyall & Co. The bark International, from New-York in 12 ds., arr. 5th inst.

Brig Ella, of Nassau, N. P., Thompson, Rio Grande 57 ds., with hides, etc., to Orden & Lacombe. Left no vessels.

Brig Romaine, (Br.,) Card, Windsor, N. S., 25 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff. Will discharge at Port Morris.

Brig Nancy, (Dan.,) Spliesen, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr Mary, Wooster, Key West 7 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Kate Merrill, Weeks, Baltimore 10 ds., with coal.

Schr. Wide World, Adams, Baltimore, with coal.

BELOW—Brig Ellen, (Br.,) from ——.

WIND—Sunset, W., calm.

Sailed.

Jan. 20—Ships Constitution, Daniel Webster, Wm. Rathbone.

Barks Indus, Holland, Arethusa, Sam. Sheppard.

Brigs T. W. Rowland, Jane McClellan, Annie Colling, Elisabeth, Idelio, M. W. Holt.

Schr. E. S. Potter.

Steamer Havana

Jan. 21—Steamship Glasgow.

Miscellaneous.

COLLISION.—The pilot-boat Wm. H. Aspinwall, No. 21, while lying at anchor under the Cedars, 20th inst., was run into by the schr. R. Fowler, hence for Baltimore, returning. Had rail and plank-shear stove, and two of the plank cut through. The schooner left her bowsprit, jibboom and flying jib on the deck of the pilot-boat. A survey will be held on the boat to-day.

The ship Garibaldi, which touched on the S. W. Spit while proceeding to sea, yesterday, came off same day with the flood-tide without damage. She is anchored at the Spit, and will proceed on her voyage the first fair wind.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 16—Arr. schrs. Boston, Wall, from Calais for New-York; E. G. Willard, Parsons, Portland, for do.; Knight, Taylor, Ellsworth, for Washington, D. C.; George E. Prescott, Mills, Vinalhaven for Fortress Monroe.

Sailed—Brigs Abby Watson, Nameau, Alrucebah; schrs. Cabot, S. A. Hammond, Enchantress, Hardscrabble, Owen Bearse, Rising Dawn, Grace Gridler, J. B. Austin, Jennie Morton, Algona, Clara W. Elwell, Boston, E. G. Willard, and Knight.

Jan. 19—Arr. brigs L. M. Arnold, (Br.,) from New-York for St. John, N. B.; Burchard and Towey, Haskell, Calais, for New-London; schrs. Fellow Craft, (Br.,) Willingale, Aux Cayes 1sc. 26, of and for St. John, N. B.; Courier, Scudder, Calais, for New-York.

8 A. M., weather calm, with fog and rain.

In port, the above arrivals of to-day, and brig Caledonian, (Br.,) repairing; schrs. Clara, repairing; Gen. Peaux, wtg.; Harriet Baker, Annie Westbrook, Ida, Isabel Blake, Leonessa, Maine Law, Pallas, and Geo E. Prescott.

Spoken, &c.

China—Dutch bark, from Hong Kong for Sanaring, Sept. 19, lat. 10 59 S., lon. 109 05 E.

Kate Kearney—Br. ship, from London for Shanghai, 98 ds. out, Oct. 9, lat. 1 54 S., lon. 107 17 E.

Lady Wharncliffe—Br. ship, from Shanghai, 28 ds. out, Sept. 25, lat. 6 54 S., lon. 108 58 E.

Robert Watson—Br. ship, from Shanghai for London, 32 ds. out, Sept. 25, lat. 6 54 S., lon. 108 58 E.

Spray of the Ocean—Br. ship, from Foo-chow for London, 76 ds. out, Nov. 11, lat. 24 13, lon. 57.

Servaunais—Fr. ship, from Bourbon for Havre, 28 ds. out, Nov. 30, lat. 35, lon. 18.

Sultana—Br. ship, from London for Bombay, Dec. 22, on the equator, in lon. 28.

Suwannee—brig, hence for Aspinwall, Jan. 13, lat. 28, lon. 64.

Sauver—Fr. bark, from Marseilles, stng. E., was seen, Jan. 15, lat. 33 42, lon. 72.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Jan. 4, schr. C. D. Horton, McKeon, for New-York in 6 ds.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COLGATE & CO.'S

HONEY SOAP,

BROWN WINDSOR

GLYCERINE,

BATH AND PALM

SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

EAGLE MILLS.

TABER & PLACE,

Successors to

WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,

DEALERS IN

COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS

&c., &c., &c.

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.

OFFICE, No. 94 FRONT-ST.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.



NOTHING BUT NECK-TIES.

JOBBERS

will find, at No. 346 WARREN-ST., N. Y., the most extensive assortment of

NECK-TIES ever exhibited in America.

F. F. SMITH & FOWLER, Importers.

DEAFNESS,

CATARRH,

Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all Diseases of the

EAR AND THROAT,

Exclusively Treated by

DR. LIGHTHILL,

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., at his office

34 ST. MARK'S PLACE.

Office hours from 9, A. M. till 3, P. M.

FROM F. L. CAGWIN, ESQ.,

PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once. I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable case, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to mess his experience, has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble seems very much better also, and, indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before.)

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those, who in time past, may like myself have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith, Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me, Yours, very sincerely,

JOLIET, Ill., July 17, 1863. F. L. CAGWIN.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D.,

PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW-YORK.

FONDA, N. Y., April 29, 1863.

F. L. Cagwin, Esq.:

DEAR SIR. I received your letter of April 23 today. I have had from infancy one very deaf ear, and always discharging more or less offensive matter. This year both ears became diseased, running very much, very offensive, producing the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits, and my hearing impaired in the highest degree. In such a condition, I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. He has fully restored me. I hear well; the dizziness and the discharge have been removed, and have not returned. The stopping of the running has given me the highest elasticity and vigor of body, and a flow of spirits, while my fears were that stopping the discharge would prove detrimental or dangerous.

I esteem, or rather have learned to esteem, Dr. Lighthill —for he was a stranger to me until I was his patient—as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. Yours, very truly,

JOHN NOTT.

A boy of mine, four years old, who had been quite hard of hearing for over a year, has been completely restored by Dr. Lighthill, after a short course of treatment.

A. C. HEWLETT, No. 86 6th-av.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for some time with partial deafness, and a very unpleasant ringing sound in the head, which rendered conversation difficult, except in a loud tone of voice. I take great pleasure in stating that under the skillful and painless treatment of Dr. Lighthill, my hearing has been restored, and the singing sound in the head has ceased.

H. P. WYANT, with J. W. Mersereau,

No. 2 Warren-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1863.

I do hereby certify that for the past fifteen months my hearing has been affected to a considerable extent, and that by an operation of Dr. Lighthill I have been restored to my full hearing. As I reside in Detroit and intend leaving for home soon, those desirous of knowing the veracity of this may inquire of Mr. T. J. McArthur, No. 484 Broadway. P. McTERNEY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time, caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Faxon & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. O. POTTER,

Captain and A. Q. M., Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been afflicted with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

No. 12 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3848. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

EDITORS NEW-YORK TIMES.

GENTLEMEN: We most respectfully submit the Annual Report of

THE NEW YORK MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE.

NEW YORK.

TO JANUARY 1, 1864.

Number of Patients Registered			5,150
do.	do.	Cured	3,650
do.	do.	Benefitted	840
do.	do.	Not yet heard from	600
do.	do.	Incurable	60
Total			5,150

E. G. GAUFFREAU, Secretary.

This Institution, devoted to the treatment of all diseases of the New School Practice of Medicine, is under the personal charge of the below-named well-known Physicians and Surgeons.

It is one of the most complete and extensive Medical establishments in America, and is daily thronged with hundreds of patients from all parts of the country.

What may seem almost incredible is, that many diseases which have hitherto been pronounced incurable, are, by the new practice, cured in a few days or weeks, and we cordially invite investigation to cures which have no parallel in the present day.

These researches unfold entirely new principles governing the laws of life!!!

It has fallen to our province to treat some of the most frightful and complicated diseases afflicting men and women, and our success has exceeded anything ever recorded in any age.

The Institute is founded on the principles of Science, Truth and Humanity; and all who visit us may rest assured of receiving all that *Honest, Frank* and *Human Treatment* and true *Science* and *Skill can bestow!*

We fearlessly take in hand and cure a class of acute and chronic diseases which have in all ages resisted the best medical skill.

Our practice is the most extensive in the United States and many of our prominent physicians send us patients whom they cannot cure, or whose cure would involve long time and great expense.

Among diseases most successfully treated at the Institute, may be enumerated:

Female Complaints	Neuralgia	Paralysis.
Consumption	Deafness	Palpitation Heart.
Scrofula	Nervousness	Eye Diseases.
Dropsy	Asthma	Epilepsy.
Rupture	Diabetes	Cancers.
Bronchitis	Headache	Rheumatism.
Catarrh	Impotence	Piles.
Salt Rheum	Weakness	Osseous Joints.
Spinal Diseases	Liver Complaints	Deformities.
Dyspepsia	Kidney Compl'ts	Spermatorrhœa.

Our cures may be found in nearly every city and village of the North.

Dr. Scott and Associates, No. 8 Union-square, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Having been afflicted with paralysis (*Hemiplegia*) for a number of years, and after giving up all hopes of cure, I write this for the benefit of similar sufferers. My entire left side was totally paralyzed; my left arm felt like a weight of lead, and I could walk with great difficulty; my mouth was also drawn to one side, rendering articulation almost impossible. Under your treatment, in the space of a few weeks, I felt the most wondrous change throughout my whole system. I can now walk without any trouble, I have recovered the use of my arm, my face is straight, and I can talk as well as ever. MRS. A. SOULE,

No. 108 Madison-st.

DR. SCOTT—*Dear Sir:*

After suffering for more than four years from nervous debility, and trying various physicians and medicines without avail, I placed myself under your treatment, and now feel perfectly restored. No words are able to convey an idea of the change wrought in my whole system by the physicians of the Institute. For the sake of thousands of young men, who have suffered like myself, and been imposed on by quacks and nostrums, I give you permission to refer to my case. Very truly yours,

GEORGE HOFFMAN,

No. 677 Water-street.

CASES TREATED BY CORRESPONDENCE AS HERETOFORE.

Our interesting little work, THE GOLDEN BOOK, descriptive of our treatment, system and principles, sent free to any address, or may be had by calling at the Institute. Other works are in press and will shortly be announced.

An interesting paper descriptive of the NEW PRACTICE will appear next Saturday in the Daily *Times*.

J. WALTER SCOTT, M. D.,
TALBOT CLARKE, M. D.,
WM. TRIPP, M. D.,
Resident Physicians.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREOLE.

How Gen. Banks' Proclamation is Regarded.

Capture of the Blockade-Runner Gray Jacket.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION AT MATAMORAS.

AN AFFAIR IN MATAGORDA BAY.

Burning of the Rebel Steamer J. G. Carr.

The steamers *Creole* and *George Washington*, from New-Orleans, arrived here yesterday afternoon, bringing intelligence to Jan. 16.

We are indebted to their respective Pursers for prompt delivery of files and correspondence.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The late proclamation of Gen. BANKS is the chief topic of conversation. It is much commended by loyal men, and condemned by only one secession paper here, the *Courier Francais*.

The question of who shall be Governor is much debated. The name most prominent before the public is THOMAS J. DURANT, an eminent lawyer of this city, and a staunch loyalist.

A steamer of 400 tons, named the *Gray Jacket*, with a valuable cargo of cotton, turpentine, resin, etc., was putting out from Mobile Bay, on the last of December, when she was captured by the gunboat *Kenebec*. The *Grey Jacket* was built and commanded by Capt. TIM MEAGHER, who had boarded her and was trying to run her to Havana.

A pleasant interchange of courtesies took place on board the sloop-of-war *Pensacola* yesterday morning. Don JOSE RAMON PACHECO, Special Minister from Mexico to France, who is now in New-Orleans on his way home, accompanied by Col. Don FRANCISCO N. DE BORDON and Lieut. Col. J. R. ORTEGA, nephew of Gen. GONZALES ORTEGA, visited the flagship for the purpose of paying their respects to Commodore BELL. They were received with the courtesy and ceremony due their rank. As they left the *Pensacola* a national salute of 21 guns was fired.

Señor PACHECO leaves for Mexico in a day or two.

A long term of unprecedented cold and wet weather for this latitude, is at last succeeded by sunshine.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 15.

Gen. GROVER'S division has been ordered to Madisonville, a town lately captured on the other side of Lake Ponchartrain.

P. S. GILMORE, of Boston, arrived here this morning, by the steamer *Mississippi*, having in charge two bands for Gen. ANDERSON'S division.

Gen. DANA has been ordered to Matagorda Bay, and Gen. HERRON to Brownsville.

The steamer *Melville*, from Matamoras, has arrived with 390 bales of cotton.

Commander J. H. STRONG, of the United States steamer *Menongahela* has reported to the Navy Department that on the 29th of December, at the request of Gen. WASHBURNE, he sent the United States steamer *Granite City* and *Scioto* ud the Peninsula off the entrance of Matogarda Bay, Texas, with Gen. RANSOM and one hundred troops to cut off the rebel pickets. While the *Scioto* was absent on a reconnoissance, at the mouth of Brazos River, the troops, which had been landed, were attacked by a force of 800 or 1,000 rebel cavalry, but were defended by the *Granite City*, which fired 140 rounds before the enemy was driven off. On the return of the *Scioto*, the *Granite City* went down to Pass Caballo and brought up the *Monongahela* and *Penobscot*, and failing in with the United States gunboat *Estrella* on her way back. On their arrival they found that the cavalry had made several attacks during the night, but had been kept off by the *Scioto*, which anchored close into the breakers and shelled on either side of the troops. During the day a rebel steamer on the inside came close up and shelled our troops out of their position, and forcing them to retreat down the beach. The *Scioto, Granite City* and *Estrella* were sent in close to the shore to protect the troops during the night, and a Norther coming on the next morning the rebel steamer was discovered ashore, probably driven on by the gale. The weather prevented steaming in to destroy her during the day, but on going in the next morning she was found to have been destroyed by fire. The name of the steamer was subsequently ascertained to be the *J. G. Carr*.

After throwing a two hundred pound shell at the wreck to ascertain if any person still remained about there, Commander STRONG returned to Pass Caballo and found that the *Scioto, Granite City* and *Estrella*, having succeeded in getting the troops on board, had brought them back there.

Another revolution has occurred at Matamoras. RUIZ took charge of the city Jan. 1st. He was to resign the next day, and the names of three persons were to be presented to the Supreme Government, out of whom to select a Governor; none of them to be persons who have taken part in the pending questions.

Col. ROJAS is to be Prefect of the city. CAPISTRAU is to be Commanding-General of the troops which are to march against the French at Tampico, with CORTINA as second in command.

A Brownsville letter reports that Gov. SERNA'S forced loan was made on foreigners as well as Mexicans, including four Americans. One of them Mr. GALVAN, was imprisoned for refusing to advance $10,000. He subsequently paid the money under protest.

All the acts of SERNA, including the forced loan, are approved by Gov. RUIZ.

Gen. DANA was informed of the proceedings, and promptly notified Gov. SERNA that such indignities to American citizens could not be tolerated, and it would be his best policy to return the funds he had exacted. The three other Americans had, it seemed, paid their assessments without protest. Gen. DANA then took possession of the ferry-boats at Brownsville and Freeport, and had a force drawn up, provided with two days' rations, preparatory to business. SERNA immediately repaid the borrowed money.

The Texas regiments are filling up rapidly. Col. DAVIS' and Col. HAYNES' cavalry regiments have each 1,100 men.

An expedition to Rome, which had been absent a month, captured a considerable quantity of cotton, and three cotton agents. Gen. HERRON, on the 2d of January, relieved Gen. DANA, who assumes command at Matagorda. This change was ordered previous to the above-named affair.

Gen. WASHBURNE is a passenger on the *Catawba*, which left New-Orleans in company with the *George Washington*, for New-York. He was relieved by Gen. DANA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Affairs in Louisiana—Gen. Banks' Proclamation—How it was Received—The Gubernatorial Candidates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

GEN. BANKS' PROCLAMATION.

Scarcely anything else is thought of or spoken of, in New-Orleans, just now, but the admirable Proclamation issued by Gen. BANKS on the morning of Jan. 12th; a document as eloquent in its terms as it was well devised and far-reaching in its effects. Never were a people, apparently, so completely taken by surprise; never did the excellent plans either of mice or of men gang so completely aglee. COLUMBUS showing the Spaniards how to make an egg stand on end was nothing but a mere historic trifle to what history will have to say of how the magician, BANKS, taught the people of Louisiana to stand on their own legs; and many who were, up to Tuesday last, plotting all sorts of ways for seeing the State brought in as a free one, gazed upon the Proclamation of the Commanding General with much the same mixture of astonishment and joyous admiration that the Spaniards are said to have done at the egg of COLUMBUS.

And really the cases were exactly the same in one very essential particular: they were both exceedingly simple, and only required the operator to know *how to do it*. We all knew that Slavery was practically dead here long ago; no other view of it has been taken among the loyal people, and yet here were we all acting as if the monster had yet to be killed, until Gen. BANKS came and showed us how to believe our own eyes. He not only talks but acts as if Slavery were really dead. Starting upon the basis that Slavery is abolished by this war, and consequently out of the pale of all further discussion, he tells us that the State officers elected by virtue of his Proclamation shall, when elected for the time being and until others are appointed by competent authority, constitute the civil government of the State, under the constitution and laws of Louisiana, "except so much of the said constitution and laws as *recognize, regulate and relate to Slavery, which being inconsistent with the present condition of public affairs, and plainly inapplicable to any class of persons now existing within its limits, must be suspended, and they are therefore and hereby declared to be inoperative and void.*"

There is the whole matter literally in a nut-shell; or I should perhaps have said in an egg-shell. Slavery being dead, there is literally nothing more to be said about it. And all we have to do is to go straight ahead with the business of election, for there is now no other possible bone of contention about anything else. Gen. BANKS, seeing that the process that was being carried on by the Free State organizations for calling a State Convention, would consume necessarily a vast amount of time and probably bring our State politics into the dangerous vortex of the Presidential campaign, very wisely—and doubtless with a pretty broad hint from somebody not far from the White House—came to the conclusion that we would arrive much sooner at the point to which we were aiming, by reversing the method and electing our State officers first, upon an unmistakably loyal and Anti-Slavery basis.

The merit of this really deep and masterly stroke of policy, is that it completely dumfounders all political schemers among the loyal ranks, while no really truly loyal man can possibly find one word to complain about. It simply does our work for all of us much better and quicker than any of us seem to have imagined possible. The consequence of the sudden and unexpected issue of this Proclamation is consequently most amusing in its visible effects upon people of, hitherto, apparently precisely the same mode of thinking. Your true and honest loyalist, who never had any thought beyond the good of his State and his country, tosses up his hat and hurrahs for every word of it. Your calculating patriot, on the contrary, who had, for months past, been zealously displaying his spread-eagle patriotism, for the sake of pelf and power, looks chapfallen, and finds no ends of flaws in the Proclamation. A calcium light suddenly turned upon the darkness of midnight could not show things more plainly than this sterling document reveals the inmost recesses of men's motives in this department; and the exposure is all the more keen and searching because nobody seems to have been at all prepared for it, and had not a minute's notice to put in their pockets any juggling machinery.

I am glad to say that the leading press of the City are unanimous in their support of the Proclamation in its entire shape; the *Times*, the *Era*, and the *True Delta*, (lately changed hands as I told you,) having come out in several leaders each, all warmly indorsing the measure.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Following immediately and necessarily upon the Proclamation is the excitement as to who the parties are to be for nomination to the various offices mentioned in it; that of Governor, Lieutenat-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Auditor of Public Accounts. The principal man to find is, of course, the Governor; and you may imagine the wire-pulling now at work, with the day of election so unexpectedly fixed and the time comparatively so short. People are casting about everywhere, each one a double-distilled Diogenes, running about, lantern in hand, and trying in broad daylight to find an honest man: although I knew several myself and and could nominate half a dozen, any one of whom *ought to be* Governor, but probably, for that very simple reason, never *will be*.

The *Times* has not yet hoisted its flag for any candidate, being probably anxious to gain time for making a wise and good selection, and then go in and win. The *Era* is also still on the fence, but came out this morning with sundry names by outsiders, but with no editorial indorsement of either. Among these were THOMAS J. DURANT, Hon. CUTHBERT BULLITT, Judge HOWELL, L. MADISON DAY, GEORGE A. FOSDICK, Judge A. A. ATOCHA and Mr. HORNER. There are good names among those, but it is yet too soon to even guess at their individual chances of success. The ingredients of the political cauldron are all still being violently stirred, and I must wait until they settle a little before I venture to give an opinion as to the merits of its contents. There is one name not mentioned there—indeed not eligible if it were—but to which the New-Orleans *Times* has paid the following well-deserved compliment:

"We should be wanting, indeed, at this hour—when the fact that the next Governor must be chosen under the Constitution of the State, requiring a four years' residence for eligibility, will relieve us from any imputation of attempting to curry favor—if we did not say one word in this connection of the administration of Gov. SHEPLEY. The State has great cause to regret that this constitutional proviso concerning eligibility stands in the way of his retaining the chief magistracy. Able, patriotic and honest, he has labored zealously and effectively for us. There is no one of the long list of Governors of this State to whom more praise is due, and will be due from posterity, for successful efforts to render enduring services to her. Did our laws admit of it, he would be our first civil Governor; and the regret is everywhere expressed that he cannot be. The loyal electors would be relieved from all difficulty as to their choice, could his name stand at the head of their ticket."

NEMO.

Gen. Lorenzo Thomas.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 22.

Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, of the United States Army, was the recipient to-day of a complimentary dinner from the Corn Exchange of this city at the Girard House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Internal Revenue Bill in the House.

SYNOPSIS OF ITS PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

OPERATIONS OF THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WHAT DID THE HUBBUB MEAN?

Sharp musketry firing continuing for several minutes was heard about three o'clock Thursday morning, among the rebels, over the Rapidan, near Ely's Ford. It was supposed to be occasioned by a concerted attempt to desert all at once, by a considerable body of their men. The hour at which it occurred was sufficient evidence that something unusual was up among them.

ABOUT THE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

Reports that Richmond is being gradually evacuated by the rebel Government continued to be brought here by persons from that place. It is positively stated that the removal of the gun-making machinery from the Tredegar Iron Works has been going on for weeks. It has been sent to Columbia, S. C.

THE HOUSE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The House Military Committee labored three hours to-day upon its conscription bill, which, by the by is prefers to the Senate's.

THE LEAF-TOBACCO AND PETROLEUM TAXES.

The Committee on Ways and Means, beside working upon their Legislative and Executive bills, underwent boring from the average number of delegations sent here by the leaf and manufactured tobacco and the petroleum and whisky interests. They will submit to this boring again to-morrow.

THE RESTORATION OF LOUISIANA.

The Unionists of Louisiana are laboring to have the State election ordered by Gen. BANKS' proclamation postponed, until after a convention of the people to adopt a new Constitution and abrogate the old State laws, recognizing Slavery. The President has been earnestly requested to order this postponement.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Deputy Collector EMERY was before the Committee who are investigating the New-York Custom-house mismanagement. Mr. BAILEY, the secret traveling Agent of the Treasury will testify to-morrow.

GEN. BUTLER'S ADMINISTRATION AT NORFOLK.

Gov. PIERREPONT and the Alexandria-Virginia Legislature are said to have been to the President, to add their own complaints to those of the secesh of Norfolk against the vigorous administration of Gen. BUTLER.

DISCHARGED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

Col. ALFRED STATES, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, who was sent to Fort Lafayette by Gen. SCHENK, was to-day discharged by the Secretary of War.

WHAT THE TAX BILL WILL DO.

The friends of the Tax Bill, which passed the house to-day, claim that it will increase the revenue at least one hundred and fifteen millions of dollars a year. The additional tax on whisky alone will add over fifty millions to the revenue.

THE PROJECTED MONSTER STEAMERS.

The monster war-steamers now awaiting contract will have beam-engines, with four 90-inch cylinders and four feet stroke; two brass screws, 19 feet diameter; two lines of shafting, tubular boilers, with 2,000 square feet of grate surface, 56,000 square feet heating surface and brass tubes, and surface condensers. From stem to stern, the vessels will be 475 feet long, 63½ feet wide at extreme breadth, and 23½ feet deep from floor plate to the lower side of the casemate deck. They must be, in the words of the proposals, of the best quality in material and workmanship that can be produced.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR THE REGULARS.

All enlisted men now in the regular army, whose terms of service expire during the present year, are permitted to reënlist at any time before the 1st of March, 1864. On reënlisting they will be entitled to the extra bounty of three hundred dollars.

ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

Six deserters of the rebel army came into the lines of Gen. KILPATRICK on Wednesday. Two of them have been placed on picket. The number coming in for a day or two past has been unusually large. Among those brought to headquarters, yesterday, was a Captain.

PROMOTION.

Lieut.-Col. OTTO HARBOUS has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the Harris Light cavalry, Second New-York.

APPOINTED.

SAMUEL F. JACOBS has been appointed to a lieutenancy in the Second regular dragoons and assigned to duty on Gen. HALLECK'S Staff.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

THE BLOCKADE—NAVAL OPPERATIONS.

On the 20th of December last, the schooner *Fox*, tender to the U. S. Flag-ship *San Jacinto*, Eastern Gulf Squadron, destroyed in the Suwanee River, Florida, a rebel steamer, supposed to be the *Little Lila*, formerly the *Nan Nan*, and before that the *Flushing*. She was set fire to by a boat's crew belonging to the *Fox*. On the 24th of December, the same vessel captured the British schooner *Edward*, from Havana, off the mouth of the Suwanee River. The cargo consisted of salt and lead. On the same day, the U. S. steamer *Sunflower*, captured off Tampa Bay, the rebel sloop *Hancock*, from Havana, loaded with salt, borax, etc.

On the 4th of January, the U. S. steamer *Tioga* captured off the southwest point of Great Bahama Island a schooner, name not given, loaded with salt, liquors, coffee and segars. She claimed to be bound from Nassau to Havana, but when discovered, was about eighty-five miles north of the port of clearance, and standing directly for the blockaded coast about Indian River.

At daylight on Jan. 11 a steamer was seen beached and burning near Lockwood's Folly Inlet, west of Cape Fear River, N. C. On being boarded with the loss of one man from the fire of the sharpshooters on shore, her log-book was rescued from which it appeared she was the *Ranger*, from Newcastle, via Bermuda. On the 10th of January, she made our coast and landed her passengers, and the next morning at daylight, being intercepted by the flagship *Minnesota* and three other blockaders, in her approach to Western Bar she was beached, and fired by her crew. The attempts to extinguish the fire and hand the vessel off, being frustrated by the enemy's sharpshooters, the blockading vessels were brought as near as possible to the shore, and a fire opened to dislodge them. It being found impossible to save the *Ranger*, she was also fired into until she was burned completely out. Meanwhile a black smoke rising further westward, the *Aires* proceeded there, but soon returned and reported it to be a fine-looking, double-propeller blockade runner—ascertained to be the *Vesta*—was beached and fired, and that the sharpshooters on shore prevented them boarding her. This was supposed to be the one cleared the previous evening by the *Quaker City, Tuscarora* and *Keystone State*; and that communicating with the shore, and learning of the presence of the blockaders in force, and perhaps being short of coal, she was beached by her crew and fired, rather than be captured. In reporting this, Admiral LEE remarks: "The Department will perceive that this is the twenty-second steamer lost by the rebels and blockade-runners attempting to violate the blockade off Wilmington within the last six months—an average of nearly one steamer every eight days. These losses must greatly lessen the means of the rebel authorities to export cotton, obtain supplies and sustain their credit, and thus dispirit and weaken them very much." A subsequent report states that the latter of the two vessels above mentioned was boarded on the 12th of January.

Under cover of the gunboats *Yankee, Currituck, Anacostia, Tulip* and *Jacob Bell*, of the Potomac flotilla, Gen. MARSTON landed a force of cavalry and infantry between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, and succeeding in capturing a small body of the enemy and a large number of cavalry horses.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

THE COINAGE COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as the newly authorized Committee on a uniform system of Coinage, Weights and Measures:

Messrs. KASSON, of Iowa; SCHENCK, of Ohio; WINFIELD, of New-York: WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, and GRIDER, of Kentucky.

It was then resolved that when the House adjourn it be until Monday at 12½ o'clock.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to increase the Internal revenue, and agreed to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a substitute for the amended bill. He said it was similar to the bill as originally reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, making more distinct the feature that a tax of 60 cents per gallon on spirits shall be levied on that which may be distilled or sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale after the 12th of January, 1864. He said the legislators of 1862, when the internal tax system was inaugurated, after a free and full discussion distinctly declared that all our taxes should be prospective. This principle was decided by those who at that time had control of the legislation of Congress. They had a right to suppose that that was the policy of the country. To depart from it now, by adhering to the amendments agreed to to-day, would be rank injustice to those who had governed themselves by this principle.

The House then voted on and rejected the substitute, 51 against 10.

The amended bill was then passed by a vote of 87 Yeas against 68 Nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blair of Western Virginia, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, Brown of Western Virginia, Ambrose W. Clark, Clay, Cobb, Cresswell, Davis, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ganson, Garfield, Gooch, Grider, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Hall, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Hutchins, Jenckes, Julian, Kalbfleisch, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Kernan, Longyear, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, Odell, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Perham, Pike, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Rice of Massachusetts, Scofield, Rollins of Missouri, Stebbins, Steele of New-York, Sweat, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Wadsworth, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Whaley, Wheeler, Williams, Wilson, Windom, Winfield, Woodbridge, Yeaman.

NAYS.—Messrs. James A. Allen, William J. Allen, Ancona, Bliss, Blow, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Coffroth, Cole, Cravens, Davis of New-York, Dennison, Dawson, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Fenton, Finck, Frank, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Herrick, Holman, Johnson of Ohio, Knapp, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Mallory, McAllister, McDowell, McKinney, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Morris, of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, O'Neil of Ohio, Orth, Pendleton, Perry, Pomeroy, Pruyn, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Robinson, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Ross, Schenck, Scott, Shannon, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Steele of New-Jersey, Stevens, Stiles, Stuart, Voorhees, Elijah Ward, Chilton A. White, Joseph W. White, Wilder, Fernando Wood.

The bill, as passed, provides that after the passage of this act in lieu of the duty in the act of July 1, 1862, and in addition to duties payable for licenses, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all spirits that may be distilled and sold or removed for consumption and sale of first proof, the duty of 60 cents on each and every gallon, and said duty shall be a lien and charge on said spirits, and also on the interest of all persons in default in the distillery used for distilling the same, with the stills, vessels, fixtures and tools therein, and in the lot or tract of land whereon the distillery is situated until the duty shall be paid, and all whisky or any other spirits on being rectified or mixed with any other spirit or fluid whatever, or into which any matter whatever may be infused, and to be sold as whisky, brandy, rum, gin, wine, or by any other name and not otherwise provided by this act or for the act to which it is amendatory, shall pay an additional tax of 20 cents per gallon; provided, that the said duty on spirituous beverages enumerated in this act shall be collected at no lower rate than the basis of first proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof; provided, that all spirits on hand for sale, whether distilled prior to the date of this act or not, shall be subject to the rates of duty provided by this act from and after the 12th day of January, 1864, except that spirits which have been already taxed under the law of July 1, 1862, shall not bear more than the additional or increased tax provided by this act.

The second section provides for the seizure and forfeiture of spirits or other articles taxed in this bill, when there is reason to believe that the same are possessed or held for the purpose of being sold in defraud of the Internal Revenue Laws; the penalty on conviction to be $500, or not less than double the amount of duties fraudulently attempted to be evaded.

The third section provides that all distilled spirits upon which an excise duty is imposed by law, may be exported without the payment of duty: and when the same is intended for exportation, it may, without being charged with duty, be removed. No drawback shall in any case be allowed on any distilled spirits upon which an excise duty shall have been paid, either before or after it shall have been placed in a bonded warehouse, as aforesaid. But no provision of this act shall be construed to repeal existing laws, which provide that distilled spirits may be removed from the place of manufacture or bonded warehouse for the purpose of being redistilled for exportation, or which provides for the manufacture for exportation of medicines, compositions, perfumery and cosmetics.

The fourth section provides that from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore levied, there shall be paid on all cotton produced or sold and removed for consumption, and upon which no duty has been paid, a duty of two cents a pound, provided, that on all cotton on which the duty of a half cent has been paid, the additional duty of one and a half cents shall be levied and collected, and provided further, that all provisions of law whereby cotton in the hands of manufacturers of cotton fabrics on Oct. 1, 1862, and prior thereto, is exempted from taxation, are hereby repealed, and the same shall be subject to the rate of taxation imposed by this act.

The bill also provides that from and after the passage of this act in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law, there shall be levied, collected and paid on spirits distilled from grain or other materials, whether of American or foreign production, imported from foreign countries, if first proof, a duty of 40 cents on each and every gallon, and no lower rate of duty shall be levied or collected than upon the basis of first proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and that upon all such spirits imported prior to the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid, an additional tax of 40 cents per gallon, to be collected under the directions, and according to the regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is made the duty of Assessors and Assistant Assessors to assess the additional duties levied by this act upon all spirits and cotton, on which the duty already prescribed shall have been paid or assessed at the time when this act takes effect. The duties so assessed shall be a lien in favor of the United States upon all the real and personal estate of the owner of such spirits or cotton, to be enforced in the same manner as is provided in the case of manufacturers who neglect or refuse to pay the duties provided by the act, to which this is an addition, provided that the additional duty of one and a half cents per pound shall be levied upon cotton sold by the United States previous to the passage of this act, and on which a duty of one-half of one cent per pound has been paid, and upon all cotton so sold on which no duty has been paid, a duty of two cents per pound shall be assessed and collected.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, (Union,) indicated an amendment he meant to offer, that no proceeding shall work any forfeiture of real estate of the offender contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. He expressed his views in favor of confiscation, declaring that he had more respect for the open and avowed traitor in the field than for their sympathizers. He was for compelling the rebels to submit. If this could not be done, he would drive them into expatriation, if not into extermination.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) denied that the Constitution has the least reference to any of the provisions of the pending resolution. The forfeiture of estates in fee was purely a proceeding under the laws of war and of nations, over which the Constitution has no control or effect whatever. The property of alien enemies is to be seized and treated as enemies' property. The rebels had risen to a separate government, having been recognized as belligerents not only by foreign nations, but by our own. So far as they are concerned they are absolved from the guarantees of the Constitution. Whichever nation conquers, has a right to treat the other as a conquered province. They are in the attitude of a foreign nation. If a State, as a State, makes war and becomes a belligerent power, we can, when we conquer it, treat it as any other foreign nation; and this is not a question under but outside of the Constitution. By the laws of war the conqueror may seize and convert to his own use everything belonging to the enemy and sell it to pay the expenses of the war and the damages occasioned by it. As the Confederate States have voluntarily thrown themselves out of the provisions of the Constitution, placed themselves under the law of nations, it is our duty to knock off every shackle from every limb. The cry for the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," was but an attempt to perpetuate Slavery. May the God of justice paralyze all such efforts.

There were no further proceedings on the joint resolution.

BOUNTIES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Mr. WARD, of New York, (Dem.,) introduced a bill which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, to amend the act entitled an act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property, approved July 22, 1861, providing that every non-commissioned officer, private or other person, who has been, or shall hereafter be honorably discharged from the army of the United States, within two years from the date of their enlistment, by reason of the expiration of the term of service, consolidation of any regiment, battalion or company, in consequence of disease contracted in the service, or other cause, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as is granted, or may be granted to the same class of persons, who are discharged after a service of two years.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned till Monday.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 22.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

For the Preservation of Historical Manuscripts in the office of the Secretary of State.

To incorporate the Roosevelt Hospital, New-York.

To incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. DUTCHER—To amend the charter of the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company.

Also, to amend the charter of Poughkeepsie.

By Mr. FOLGER—Relative to proceedings to compel a determination of real property.

Also, relative to cemeteries incorporated in villages.

By Mr. LAIDLEER—Relative to corporations in New-York.

By Mr. ANGEL—Relative to appeals from Justices' Courts.

By Mr. STRONG—For relief for the Brooklyn, East New York and Rockaway Railroad Company.

Also, for a railroad in Lexington-avenue and other avennes and streets in New-York.

Also, to amend the Brooklyn Water Act.

Also, to extend Park-avenue, Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CORNELL—Providing that every Bank shall be entitled to one Notary Public.

By Mr. WHITE—Relative to the Syracuse waterworks.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

For the relief of LUCIUS SOUTHWICK and others.

Relative to the Cemetery Association in Camden, Oneida County.

Authorizing the employment of a stenographer in the Monroe County Courts.

The resolutions proposing the amendment of the Constitution so as to provide for five Commissioners of Appeal.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 22.

Gov. SEYMOUR transmitted the annual report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Canal Commissioners; also, that of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs.

REPORTS.

By Mr. REDDINGTON—The Soldiers' Voting Bill.

By Mr. GREEN—Against the claim of Gen. WARD B. BURNETT.

By Mr. ROBINSON—Relative to the Police Justices in Brooklyn.

By Mr. T. DEWEY—To punish the adulteration of milk.

By Mr. DOUGLASS—Relative to the American Seamen's Fund Society; also, the Ancient Britons' Benefit Society.

By Mr. MORGAN—The Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, Main Sewer Bill.

By Mr. HOPKINSON—To amend the charter of Sing Sing Village.

The bill to facilitate the submission to the people of the proposed amendment of the Constitution to enable soldiers to vote was referred back, with power, to report complete.

Mr. BULLOCK, from the Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the soldiers at Riker's Island and other military depots, reported that the matter required personal investigation, and moved the appointment of a Special Committee for that purpose.

After debate by Messrs. PINCKNEY, CROOKS, G. PARKER, BULLOCK and BARNES in favor, and Messrs. HALEY, ALVORD and PARKER against, the subject was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, to report within a week.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. FILLMORE—To provide for the better protection of passengers on railroads.

By Mr. L. GRAHAM—Relative to the compensation of Supervisors.

By Mr. CROOK—For the relief of the Brooklyn, East New-York and Rockaway Railroad.

By Mr. O'CONNOR—To close the Jamaica Plank-road in the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. PERRY—For the relief of the Long Island Gas Company.

By Mr. INGRAHAM—To authorize the First-avenue and Jersey Ferry Railroad Company to lay a track in certain streets.

Also to incorporate the Manhattanville and Carmansville Railroad Company.

By Mr. REED—For the protection of seamen in the port of New-York.

By Mr. ROBERTS—To incorporate the Lexington-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street Railroad Company.

By Mr. BENEDICT—For the construction of a Railroad on Grand and other streets.

By Mr. OLVANY—To incorporate the Grand-street and South Ferry Railroad Company.

By Mr. CURTIS—To incorporate the Christopher and Houston-street Railroad Company.

By Mr. EICHOFF—Relative to the Board of Appeals of the New-York Fire Department.

Also to legalize certain resolutions of the Common Council.

By Mr. MATTOON—To incorporate the Lexington-avenue Railroad Company.

By Mr. MCNIEL—To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Baggage and Express Company.

By Mr. REDDINGTON—To amend the act relative to the charter of the City of New-York, passed 1862.

Also relative to actions against the Corporation of New-York or its officers.

By Mr. STANFORD—To amend the charter of Union College.

By Mr. LOCKWOOD—To incorporate the New-York and Westchester Railroad Company.

By Mr. PINCKNEY—To construct a railroad through Fulton, Ann, and other streets in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ROBINSON—To amend the Auburn Free School Act.

By Mr. POST—For a swing bridge in Elmira.

By Mr. L. GREEN—To amend the charter of Batavia.

By Mr. WALSH—To construct a public market in Brooklyn.

By Mr. REED—Relative to the accommodation of freight and passengers in New-York.

By Mr. EICHOFF—To incorporate the Brooklyn Germania Society.

By Mr. OLVANY—Prohibiting the use of chain bridges at ferry landings.

By the Speaker—To legalize certain orders of County Judges.

By Mr. BOOKSTAVER—To amend the railroad law.

By Mr. COLLINS—To provide for a State reporter for the Supreme Court.

By Mr. LOCKWOOD—To fix the boundary line between New-York and Westchester.

By Mr. MATTOON—For a railroad in Lexington and other avenues in New-York. Adjourned.

The One Hundred and Second New-York Volunteers.

PITTSBURGH, PENN., Friday, Jan. 22.

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THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Clergy and the Metropolitan Fair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in the TIMES of this morning, headed "The Clergy and the Fairs," it seems to me, should not be allowed to pass without a distinct and emphatic protest. I feel perfectly sure that the remarks of "An Episcopal Clergyman," which have called forth your unhandsome comments, will meet the entire approval of the large body of the clergy of all denominations in the City. They are based on conscientious grounds, which good people of every name will justify; and they are expressed in a moderate and becoming tone. The truth is, that this whole business of lotteries and gambling at fairs, under the pretense of Christian benevolence, has always been felt to be wrong in principle, as well as a direct violation of the laws of the land; a practice which should never be allowed, therefore, to plead Christian example in its support. But it became so flagrant at a great fair given in this City, a few years ago, that I believe the feeling was general that this thing would not again be shielded by silence on the part of the clergy. When, then, there is reason to apprehend that it may be done, unreflectingly, on a larger scale than ever before, I am sure the moral and religious portion of this community will be much more ready to honor the clergy for their fidelity in giving warning, than to approve the matter and tone of your editorial remarks upon your Episcopal correspondent and the clergy in general. How far the loyalty of the clergy in this City can be justly impeached, what has been their course and influence, as a body, in the present civil strife, what record they have made now, as in former times, I apprehend is no secret to any who seek to be informed. They may rest in quietude on that point, for I suppose their course as a body and as individuals is well-known.

But in relation to the Fair for the Sanitary Commission, that object is too noble. The war, more, as it is conscientiously believed, for principle and more Christian in its purposes than any ever before waged, is too holy to be defiled by the spirit of gambling. And for one I do sincerely hope that they who have the matter in charge, will at once relieve all minds and remove all grounds of opposition, by arrangements that shall respect conscientious scruples and the sentiment of reverence for law—a sentiment which eminently at this moment and in all things relating to this war, should be most carefully cherished.

THOS. E. VERMILYE.

Law and Gospel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A member of the Legislature in a neighboring State made a most impressive speech, if we may judge by the frequency with which it has been quoted.

"Mr. President—Have we laws, or have we not laws? If we have laws and those laws are not regarded, to what purpose are those laws?"

A brother member rejoined: "Mr. President—Has the gentleman spoken to the purpose, or not to the purpose? And if he has not spoken to the purpose, to what purpose did he speak?"

Believing that he spoke very much to the purpose, I wish to apply his pertinent inquiries to the present vexed question of raffles and lotteries at fairs. Time was when public opinion tolerated lotteries; by them money was raised for charitable, nay, for religious purposes, and it stands on record that some funds for Union College were raised by lottery.

But law, supported by public opinion, recognizing the mischiefs of fostering a gambling spirit, has put down lotteries in our State at least.

The Revised Statutes read thus:

§ 20. SEC. 23. No person shall set up, or propose any money, goods, chattels or things in action, to be raffled for, or to be distributed by lot or chance, to any person who shall have paid or contracted to pay any valuable consideration for the chance of obtaining such money, goods or things in action. Any person offending against the provision shall forfeit three times the value of money or the article so put up, together with the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered by and in the name of the overseers of the poor of the town in which the offence was committed.

SEC. 22. Forbids the buying in such raffle or distribution by lot or chance, under the same penalty. All such contracts are declared null and void.

SEC. 28. Provides that any lottery, game or device of chance in the nature of a lottery, by whatever name it may be called, other than such as have been authorized by law, shall be declared unlawful, and a common nuisance.

Our country is just now excited by an outburst of fairs, for a good and noble object, and one feature in all these fairs is a raffle, a sort of lottery, a plain and clear violation of the statute. Individual sentiment is against this violation of law, men say, and women, too. "I know it is against the law, but there is no other way of disposing of the articles; no other way of raising the money." Law is law, and a burglar might as well say, I know it is against the law to rob and steal, but I have no other means of supporting my family. (I speak of the two with regard to *law*, not of the relative value as crimes.)

A mammoth fair is in contemplation in New-York, and we were told it was to be conducted on strict and honorable business principles, and yet when the names of committees come out, lo! we read, "Committee on Raffles."

Suppose a shopkeeper on Broadway has a valuable article which has slow sale, and he wishes to dispose of it. So to all customers who choose he sells tickets at a dollar a piece. It would not take long to dispose of them, for most people would be willing to pay a dollar for a chance.

But how long would it be, think you, before he would have the police down upon him? "But," groans the poor man, "I could not dispose of it any other way." "Can't help it," says Policeman X.; "there's the *law*."

"But I must support my family; I want to raise money." Again he is met by *law*.

Now, the question is simply this, have good people, for a good object, a right to break the law? Yes? or No?

St. Paul was a lawyer as well as a perfect gentleman, and a very shrewd man, as well as right-minded. He had a very clear way of "putting things," and he said words not be forgotten, about "doing evil, that good may come."

One of the growing evils in our country is a disregard of law, producing mischiefs we all see and lament. Whatever may be individual opinions as to "harm done," (and that question can hardly be settled till some children who draw prizes can be followed to the gaming table, through a taste, possibly, thus awakened,) will not all good, right-minded persons sustain the law?

IONE.

Raffles at Fairs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your views on lotteries in Fairs, in the comments on the communication of an "Episcopal Clergyman," that good men should use their influence to eliminate evil where it is incidental, are the expression of a higher Christianity than that which shrinks from the encounter.

But in respect to lotteries in the approaching Metropolitan Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, you are mistaken. They are to be allowed. In the official regulations, the fourth and fifth are as follows:

Fourth—In all raffles, the number of tickets sold shall not exceed the original valuation of the articles raffled for.

Fifth—No person shall be importuned to buy articles or tickets for raffles.

These regulations—the first of which is a specimen of composition discreditable to the literary men and artists connected with the Fair, and defies all rules of construction—are adopted by and published under the sanction of an officer whose sworn duty it is to enforce the laws against gambling and lotteries.

W. H. A.

Sanitary Fairs—The Action of the Clergy.

THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two communications from clergymen concerning the forthcoming Fairs have already appeared in your paper. Permit a third minister to consider the subject, for it is one of considerable importance, whatever may be the light in which we look upon it.

The conclusion to which the clergymen seemed to arrive was, "The Sanitary Fair countenances rafting, lotteries and balls, therefore we shall give it at best only passive assistance." Now, it may be that I do them wrong—it may be they only meant to imply, We believe balls and lotteries to have a pernicious influence. Believing this, we will denounce them by voice and pen, in sermons and by the press; and if the receipts of the Fairs are smaller in consequence, we are sorry, but we cannot help it." If this *was* the meaning, I have nothing to say against it. But the impression made upon my mind and the minds of others was, that the clergymen would have Christian churches and Christian individuals refrain from taking part in getting up the Fairs because unholy means for raising money were to be used in them. To this view I must take exception, for three reasons:

1. *The Fair is not a Christian one.* Its object is to obtain money for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers. This is its only object—money giving is its only creed. Religious opinions, social distinctions, political differences, are all lost sight of. Catholics and Protestants, Christians and Infidels, Jews, Turks and Heathen, teetotalers and moderate drinkers, Democrats, Republicans, Copperheads, Abolitionist and Contraband, all are asked but one question: "Will you aid in raising money which can be used in bringing comfort to our hospitals?" This certainly is the true view of the object. When this catholicity of object is admitted—this broad platform—does it not seem wrong to strive to force upon the whole the opinions of a part? Does it not seem wrong to set up another standard? Does it not look even uncharitable to demand that it should be conducted on Christian principles? If this was done, how could the Jew and the infidel take part? Yet these may be of a more liberal split than some Christians.

With regard to the legality of raffling, certain members of one of the Committees and the husbands of certain ladies belonging to the second, ought to know, being jurists of high standing, a great deal more about law than those who have spent their time in another field of mental labor.

2. The members of the Committee could not have prevented raffling, balls, &c., if they had tried.

There is no conclusion which is more clearly seen than that a law, to be enforced, must be sustained by public opinion. That public opinion and custom does sustain the measures which have been objected, is most evident. This very season, at nine fairs—all of them religious ones—seven had grab-bags or lotteries. At one there was raffling on Tuesday night, while on the previous Sabbath it had been denounced as a sin. All these things show that not even the religious public is opposed to this way of selling articles given to a church. What shall we say of the irreligious?

With public opinion so decided, you might levy any fine that you pleased, nay, you might place a policeman at every table, and there would be chance tickets sold in some form. The Committee could not have prevented it, but they could try and have tried to regulate it.

If the pulpit could in the interim convince the people that they were wrong, they would be given up. They would not.

3. Because if raffling, &c., be wrong and they are to be broken up, it can only be done by devising a more liberal way. Ministers are not to let their flocks wander in forbidden paths? They must not permit themselves to sanctify unholy means by throwing upon them the holy mantle of a good end. No, they must open their mouths and condemn what is worthy of condemnation or they incur the ridicule of their people and the displeasure of their God. The time-serving minister who is afraid to denounce wrong or to contend for the right, because his salary may be lessened, because his church may be taken from him, or because those in ecclesiastical power may be offended, is one of the most contemptible things of earth. No; let there be a thorough ventilation of the subject. Let the Christian minister explore the field of ethics, and gather arguments from the Word of God. Let the minister who believes that dancing is wrong—that a ball is always wrong—denounce the dance even though that sermon may keep a thousand people from paying $5 a piece for a ball-ticket. Let him show that it is never right to do wrong. But at the same time he should make appear that he is as zealous, as faithful, as willing to use religious means to increase the fund of a noble charity, as another is to make use of irreligious means. He can do this without any sacrifice of principle.

Each table in the Fair is as much under the owner's direction as one's own house. There are certain common regulations. Then all is left to the individual. He can raffle his goods if he please; he can sell them if he will. Each one is responsible for what he does.

New-York is not responsible for Slavery in Maryland, and the Newark City table is not responsible for what is sold or the manner of sale on some New-York City table. How noble, then, it would be for Christian ministers, after denouncing the sin of lotteries and balls for sanitary purposes, should add, "But we will conduct our table on Christian principles." How noble it would be for them to beg from the rich and poor some article for sale. How Christ-like it would be for them to expose some article for sale worth a thousand dollars.

Are there no professed Christians who would buy it? How absurd. Our Stewarts, our Phelpses, our Dodges, our Browns, our Grinnells are not dead yet.

How much more noble; how much more like Christ would such conduct be than to raise hands in holy horror and say: "We will have nothing to do with it." What a noble opportunity it would be to show that Christians are willing to spend and be spent. How glorious it would be to show that in a Christian way a greater sum could be raised than in any other. Lotteries should spur us to obtain more than is got through their means. They would then die a natural death.

On the other hand, if it be not right for ministers to help in getting up these fairs, then, in all consistency, they must stay away altogether.

K.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Jan. 22, 1864, 10 o'clock, P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Alderman Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell, Masterson, Farley, Long.

The minutes of January Fifteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Bill of the New-York World newspaper, for advertising for the Committee on National Affairs for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, amounting to two hundred and thirty-two dollars and eighty-five cents.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Long—

Bill of Adam Allan for fitting up poll of Fifth District, Twelfth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of Arcularius, Bonnot and Company; Spencer, Jennings and Company, and other merchants in Vesey, Fulton and Greenwich streets and Broadway, for the extension of Church-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Henry—

Bill of Patrick Lynch for fitting up polls of the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Districts, Fourth Ward; also, number eight Chambers-street, Sixth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Jones—

Petition for the extension of Worth-street, from Baxter to Mott streets and Chatham, in accordance with the accompanying map.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Hardy—

Bill of James Somers, for fitting up polls of the Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman McMahon—

Petition of George W. Vesey, for use of City Assembly rooms, for reception of returned volunteers, as named.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, for donation to remit assessment on their property.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Calvin Witty to exhibit goods on the stoop of his place of business, number four hundred and fifty Broadway, in the City of New-York, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Ayers & Williams to show goods in front of their place of business, number eighty-three Fulton-street, not to extend beyond their stoop-line, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Whereas, The term of enlistment of many of the regiments from this City that volunteered at the outbreak of hostilities for three years has nearly expired, all of whom have reenlisted, and, by direction of the War Department, have returned home on furlough for the purpose of recruiting to the full standard previous to entering upon a new campaign; and

Whereas, It is clearly the imperative duty of the Municipal authorities of this City to extend to the veterans comprising such regiments, upon their temporary return to their homes, such a reception as will exhibit to them the estimation in which their gallant services in behalf of the integrity of the Union are held by the patriotic City of New-York, speaking through its representation in the Common Council, as well as to give expression to the admiration entertained by our entire population for their patriotism, devotion to and love of country exhibited in again enlisting in its service for an additional period of three years; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs of both Boards of the Common Council be and hereby are directed to confer with the commandants of all such regiments as already have or may hereafter arrive in this City, with a view of setting apart a day for their formal reception by the Mayor and Common Council, and of affording our citizens an opportunity of manifesting their regard for these defenders of the Union; also, that said Committee confer with Major-General Sanford, commanding the First division New-York State militia, in order to obtain the services of the division, and take such other means as they may deem appropriate to do honor to the brave officers and men comprising the reenlisted regiments of volunteers from the City.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Cosgrove for four hundred and eighty-two dollars, being extended as a remission of the penalty for excess of inspection fees on the work of recruiting and grading Fifty-sixth-street, between Bowery and Fourth-avenue, to be taken from accounts of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Ninetieth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue, be regulated and graded, and the curb and gutter stones be set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Forty first-street, from the Sixth-avenue to the Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property, the other half by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Edward McGill to place a sign in front of his store, six hundred and sixty-one Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Reverend P. Francis Kaul, pastor of the Saint Joseph Church, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue, for the sum of three hundred and thirty-two dollars, as a donation to reimburse the said pastor for expenses of regulating the street in front of said church, the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on the south side of Manhattan-street, on both sides of Tenth-avenue, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to open that portion of Ninetieth-street, where not already open, according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Resolved, That the following ordinances be and they are hereby amended by striking out the name of Charles McNeill, and inserting in place thereof the name of Sorin Jones, who has been appointed to fill the place in the Board of Assessors made vacant by the resignation of said McNeill, viz:

An ordinance for building a basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Seventeenth-street and Irving-place, approved December twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

An ordinance for building a basin and culvert at the southwest corner of Irving-place and Seventeenth-street, approved December twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

An ordinance for filling sunken lots adjoining New avenue, east and between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, approved January three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

An ordinance for flagging a space four feet wide in One Hundred and Seventeenth street, between Third avenue and East River, approved October thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

An ordinance for flagging sidewalks on the east side of Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, approved December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

An ordinance for flagging sidewalks southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, where not already done. Approved June eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

An ordinance for filling vacant lots southwest corner Oak and Roosevelt streets, approved September fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

An ordinance to set curb and flag sidewalks in Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, approved December nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the Hudson River Railroad Company to place a small switch-house in front of the premises number seventy-eight Hudson-street, the said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Messrs. Masterson and Steele to place a small sign on the lamp-post on the southeast corner of Pine and William streets, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department in relation to the pay of laborers employed by the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting another statement from Mr. Carr, relative to the malpractice in the City Inspector's Department.

Which was received and referred to the Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, transmitting his annual report of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received, and the usual number ordered to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from the Society for the protection of destitute Roman Catholic children, transmitting their annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of amending resolution granting Engine Company number Thirty-six a new engine, the same to be a steam fire-engine.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report, permitting James Cook to erect a portico in front of building in Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from the McClellan Association to attend their sociable, at the City Assembly Rooms, on Friday evening, February five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge the Committee on Sewers from the further consideration of a paper permitting Edward S. Innes to lay a drain to connect with sewer in Twenty-second-street.

Which was carried.

Alderman Jeremiah then presented the following resolution in connection

Resolved, That the permission asked for in the accompanying petition of Edward S. Innes, to lay, at his own expense, a drain-pipe or sewer on the east side of Third-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, passing in front of the adjacent property, and so to connect with the public sewer in Twenty-second-street, the work to be done under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department, be and the same is hereby granted.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Jones moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from further consideration of a resolution from the Board of Councilmen, appointing Asa Burman a commissioner of deeds, in place of Alexander H. Keech, resigned.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Bill of G. W. Roome, for refreshments, &c, for the funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, amounting to four hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently taken up, and on yeas and nays adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built at the northwestern corner of Washington and Watts streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built at the northeast corner of Watts and West streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the north side of Twenty-third-street, at a point about four hundred feet west of Tenth avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to make arrangements for the funeral of Archbishop Hughes, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alexander Stewart and Company for the sum of thirteen dollars and fifty cents, for crape furnished for the funeral of Archbishop Hughes, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell—12.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to lease the upper floors of the building numbers one hundred and fifteen and one hundred and seventeen Nassau-street for a term of ten years, for the accommodation of the First District Court, at an annual rental of three thousand dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Schiebel and J. Stewart, each for the amount charged for services rendered at the funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran (as will be seen from the annexed bill) and charge the same to its appropriate account.

STATEMENT OF BILLS.

George Schiebel, music, &c., for Father Matthew	
United Benevolent Total Abstinence Society, New-York, on occasion of funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran	$152 00
Father Matthew Temperance Society of South Brooklyn, for music, &c., on occasion of funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran	145 00
Total	$297 00

Which was lost, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the annexed bill of E. Van Ranst, for carriages furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Brigadier-General Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

STATEMENT OF BILL.

E. Van Ranst, carriages furnished for funeral of General M. Corcoran	$283 50

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson—10.

Negative—Aldermen McMahon, Ottiwell—2.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. Carroll for the sum of one thousand one hundred and six dollars and twenty-five cents, for funeral expenses of Brigadier General Corcoran and Colonel T. O'Meara, as per annexed bill, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

STATEMENT OF BILL.

W. Carroll for articles furnished for funeral of Colonel T. O'Meara	$423 50
W. Carroll for articles furnished for funeral of Brigadier-General M. Corcoran	683 75
Total	$1,106 25

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the annexed bill of Conklin and Butts, for carriages furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Brigadier-General Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

STATEMENT OF BILLS.

George W. Butts and R. Conklin, for carriages furnished for funeral of Brigadier-General Corcoran, six hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty cents.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Bill of John Reddy, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixth election district, Twenty-second ward.

(By Board of Councilmen, ordered to be paid.)

Which was concurred in

Resolution that the name of Robert Wakeman in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed be altered to read Robert Wakefield.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to John Gorman to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number seven Catherine-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that a portion of the house now occupied by the Exempt Engine Company be set apart as a wood and coal depot for the supply of steam fire-engines doing duty in the Seventh and Eighth Districts.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to procure a temporary location for Lafayette Engine Company number Nineteen, during the time that their present house is in progress of repair; such temporary location to be within the district in which they are now doing duty.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. Carroll, for the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars, for burial expenses of John F. Culligan, late messenger of the Board of Councilmen, as per accompanying bill.

Which was laid over.

Bill of A. T. Stewart & Company, amounting to one hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty cents, for articles furnished for the funeral of General Corcoran.

(By Board of Councilmen ordered to be paid)

Which was laid over.

On motion the Board adjourned, and the President announced that it stood adjourned to meet on next Tuesday, the twentieth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

RESPONSE OF MR. CARR TO MR. BOOLE.

The accompanying message from the Mayor, with the statement from Mr. Carr, was presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred, as suggested, to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, January 22, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: On the 11th inst., I deemed it my duty to lay before your honorable body the report of Thomas N. Carr, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning, relative to various abuses and malpractices existing in the City Inspector's Department. This communication elicited a response from the City Inspector, which was referred by the Honorable the Board of Aldermen to the special committee on Retrenchment and Reform appointed by that Board.

I herewith transmit to your honorable body another statement from Mr. Carr, in vindication of the course pursued by him in office, and specifying additional abuses in the management of the City Inspector's Department. I would suggest, as a matter of justice to Mr. Carr, as well as for the thorough examination of the alleged malpractices, that his present statement be referred to the Committee having this subject under consideration.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

NEW-YORK, January 19, 1864.

Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor:

SIR: A Duty which I owe to you as chief officer of the City, and which I equally owe to the community, renders it necessary that I should reply through you to the communication of the City Inspector of the fifteenth instant.

Perhaps the most striking feature of that smartly prepared document is its entire absence of all allusion to some of my most serious charges, and the evasive manner, equally adroit, with which that official deals with other charges, from the notice of which we cannot entirely escape.

Whether his standing mute be an admission of guilt, or whether, as is sometimes the case with charitably disposed Judges, it will be regarded by the court of public opinion as a plea of not guilty, that court before which we both stand must decide. I shall proceed to answer his defence, for such it may be called, paragraph by paragraph, and with as little waste of words as possible.

In his first paragraph I am charged with a want of propriety in withholding from the City Inspector all information in relation to the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the abuses of his department. To this I reply that on the exact reverse is the case. More than two weeks since in a private interview with that official I informed him of the letter I had received, and that I was answering it. On that occasion I freely expressed to him my dissatisfaction at the manner in which much of the business was conducted in that department, and unhesitatingly informed him that I could have such work better done at less than half the present cost to the City. There was no reply to this, when I proceeded to state that to remain longer in the Department would be disagreeable to me, as every one of my duties as Superintendent had been taken from me. I supposed that while I was addressing him in a plainness and directness of speech which could not be misunderstood, the last charge to be brought against me would be that I was acting without the knowledge of my superior officer. If so he has acted was official contumacy, I was not then informed of it.

When speaking of the large amount of money annually appropriated for the department for salaries, no reference was made to the City Inspector as being the cause of creating that state of things, and its application to himself was wholly unprovoked by anything I said. Not so, however, in relation to the Contingent fund. On this subject the City Inspector replies, that there was very little of this fund left when he came into the department; but he forgets that he had added to it by the Common Council about eight thousand dollars. Instead of dismissal, which he said he made of men who were receiving pay from the fund, they were in the aggregate merely transferred over to the Street and other pay rolls, the better to enable the City Inspector, were he so disposed, to have a free use of this fund, which, for the year just closed, will amount to about twenty-eight thousand dollars. The City Inspector, being a practical man, knew how to use that fund, for the city does not require a very minute examination into the manner in which it has been spent. It is only twenty-eight thousand dollars. Two hundred and fifty dollars per clerk in six months could be taken from it and the loss would not be discovered, and perhaps numerous other incidental expenses might be equally beyond the power or scrutiny. The precise objects to which this fund is applied it might be difficult to arrive at, but that a large proportion of it is devoted to purposes wholly illegitimate and never intended by its creation, is a fact so notorious to almost every member of the department and of previous Common Councils that I will not dwell longer upon the subject.

If I am charged by the City Inspector with neglect of duty in not reporting to him negligence of duty on the part of clerks, I make no charge of negligence on their part; but I did charge, as evidence of the inefficiency of the department and the neglect of the City Inspector, that but little business was left to these clerks for performance. I now come to a series of charges of a different character, and involving more important consequences, than those thus far referred to. The City Inspector affirms that, with the exception of supervising the cleaning of the streets, I enjoyed all the duties belonging to me by the ordinances. I again assert that every duty as Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection was taken from me before the City Inspector entered upon his office, and that such duties as were left me to perform were merely clerical, with scarce even the appearance and none of the substance of power intended to be conferred upon me by the City charter. This deprivation of my official rights and duties, while made under the plea of making my office easy and agreeable, had no other nor a far different purpose. To the exercise of any just power I would undoubtedly have been in the way of carrying into effect the newly-inaugurated system. Had the City Inspector continued to intrust me with the duties of my bureau, it would have been impossible for that official to have spent upon the streets at the rate of six hundred thousand dollars per year for work that could have been done for less than one-half that amount. On such points my "visionary ideas" were soon made known to him, and he took what he deemed sufficient summary measures to prevent me from disturbing him with such ideas by taking my duties from me and conferring them upon a record clerk in my bureau, and the officer thus selected was removed to another part of the building, and his doors secured by day and night by patent locks provided for that purpose. All access to information was denied to me, and the new system was going on with remarkable success, "regardless of expense," until it received a sudden check from the Comptroller, who refused any longer to answer the drafts of the City Inspector for more money. My want of practical business qualifications became apparent by my earnest opposition to measures which I clearly saw were intended to carry with them a wanton waste of public money without any corresponding benefit to the city.

There is another point on which my ideas were and are somewhat "visionary" in the estimation of the City Inspector. Among his first measures was one to abolish the system of checks which, under the approval of Colonel Delavan, had been introduced to prevent and detect fraud on the part of dirt and ash cartmen, and to substitute in its place the ticket system by which the City has been defrauded out of thousands of dollars for the benefit of certain employes attached to the department. Another example of this want of practicability was in my remonstrance to the City Inspector against the shameless waste of money in cleaning the streets; to which I received in reply, brimful of practicability, "that he did not care a damn what it cost, that the people should pay it." Again was I deficient in practicability when I urged the City Inspector to accept the proposals for freighting away the dirt of the City free of cost, for which the City is at present paying from forty to fifty thousand dollars. I was so far visionary and impractical in my views upon these points that I stated to the City Inspector, in presence of his brother, in my office, that unless some stop was put to this reckless expense the scenes which took place in California would be reenacted in this City. Bold, independent, impracticable or visionary as such language might have seemed to the City Inspector, I repeat its utterance at this time as some evidence of the earnestness with which I addressed that official, and as an additional reply to his charges that I did not exert myself to correct abuses.

The City Inspector charges that I never made a practical suggestion, and that I was instructed by him to prepare such communications as he directed to the Grand Jury and Common Council. So utterly at variance with fact is this assertion, that there has not been a sanitary communication sent to the Common Council during the present City Inspector's administration that was not wholly written by me, but the preparation of which the City Inspector was in entire ignorance of until presented for his approval, among which the most prominent was the subject of *abolition*. The mention of this fact may bear the appearance of vanity, but self-defence, forced upon me, renders it unavoidable. The communications to which the City Inspector alludes as having been prepared by others than myself related chiefly to the expenses of the departments, in which figures may have been made to perform certain offices to which I was too visionary or impracticable to apply them.

The City Inspector requires to explain the reason for his refusal to accept the proposals for freighting from the City the dirt and ashes free of cost. He informs us that before the contractor offered his proposal he had contracted with another person to do the work for a month. The meaning intended to be conveyed by this assertion is that the contract so made by him included all the ashes and dirt of the City, whereas the contract in question was confined simply to one dumping ground, from which not a tenth part of the stuff of the City was taken. Beside this dumping-ground there are eight or nine others, and the contractor, as he expressed to me, would have willingly waited the expiration of the month for the one dumping-ground contracted for, and have commenced work immediately at the other dumping-grounds. But, beside this contractor, the City Inspector knew that there were and are several railroad companies and other associations in want of the dirt, who would have removed it for nothing. No, no; these are not the reasons that prompted Mr. City Inspector to refuse these proposals, thereby adding upon the City an expense of from forty thousand to fifty thousand dollars for work that should not have cost it one cent. Whatever the motives which governed the City Inspector in his decision are revealed, it will be seen whether the interests of the City or those of the official named were uppermost in making this refusal.

In relation to the charge of clerkships in the receipt of from six hundred dollars to two thousand dollars a year without rendering services in return, the City Inspector says that this state of things existed when he came into office. This is another specimen of prevarication and untruthfulness. He is the direct author of at least three offices, with salaries from two thousand dollars to two thousand five hundred dollars and two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, which are of no use whatever either to the City or to the department, but whose incumbents draw their pay from the City Treasury. Besides these there is still another clerk, who does not perform a week's work in a year, whose salary is two thousand dollars. The City Inspector, before he came into office, knowing the necessity of providing for friends in the department, did not permit the opportunity to pass unprofited.

In the next paragraph I have a repetition of the charge that I should have made known to him how the work in the streets could be done for my estimate. The answer is brief. The City Inspector had not been a week in the department before my estimate of men and money required to clean the City was placed before him. It was deemed visionary, and the work of downhill progress and public waste at once commenced. I have already stated that I had subsequently protested to our City Inspector against this waste, and on one occasion it was in presence of a third party, who is willing to testify to the truth of my statement, when it was answered that "he did not care a damn what it cost, the people should pay for it." Of course my estimate in this, as in the $20,000 contingent fund, and the $40,000 or $50,000 free freighting, was an "impracticable" one, in the sense in which the term practicability is understood by this practical official. In the following paragraph the City Inspector, alluding to the act of cleaning the streets, states that "it is true the expense is great," and then adduces figures so adroitly twisted and multiplied that the most ingenious can with difficulty understand them. I will take the liberty of examining them.

From the middle of July last until the end of the month of November, had Colonel Delavan been permitted to remain in office, the City would have been cleaned far better than it was, at a less sum than eighteen thousand dollars a month, whereas, under the present incumbent, it has cost over fifty thousand dollars. By reference to the meterological tables in the reach of all, it will be seen that on the twenty-eighth of November the weather was stormy and the work upon the streets an absolute impracticability. On the twenty-eighth of November the returns showed that seven hundred and seventy-three men were charged as being at work on that day, but there is not a Street Inspector who would dare perjure himself by swearing that he had five sweepers employed. The above is but a solitary instance of like abuse that marked every day's return to this Department. I make these comments from a perusal of the official papers I was permitted to use.

The next paragraph in order in the City Inspector's communication is a fling at the Mayor, who, in his communication to the Common Council, condemns the policy of investing power in the City Inspector to receive and disburse moneys on his own unchecked account, and the City Inspector in reply says that no resolution of the kind giving such power was passed by the Common Council. This is very true, as they are all dis

already prevails, that easier terms will be made next week.

The price of Gold and rates of Exchange opened this morning on appearances of reaction from the lower figures of yesterday, but ultimately the market left off somewhat weaker than last night. London is 171@171½ ₱ cent. at the close of business for Saturday's steamer.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation continues very active. At the early Board it was somewhat unfavorably influenced by the apprehension of increased difficulty in borrowing Money. A number of holders eased their operations by selling for cash delivery. Other parties sold *short* in anticipation of a preference for Money, which was not really felt. The consequence was an upward reaction in the afternoon and a stronger market in the Street at 4 o'clock. The fluctuations of the day, after all, have not been very violent on the actual sales made, considering the previous rapid advance since Monday last. The excitement on the Street continues to increase, rather than fall off, and the signs at the close of the day were of a higher market to-morrow. Four-fifths of the outsiders are *Bulls*, operating for a further rise, and the old fashioned, so-called conservative *Bears* inside the Stock Exchange Board, confess themselves utterly at fault in reference to the rapid appreciation of the market, especially on the Railway list, which in years past was regarded as its most vulnerable point.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Thursday night; the general market leaving off firm:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	157	157	Mich. Central	136¾	137
U.S. 6s, 1881	105¾	106	Mich. Southern	87½	89¾
N. Y. Central	138¾	139¾	Mich Guar. st'd.	130	130
Hudson	139¾	140¾	Illinois Cen	150	151½
Erie Preferred	102¾	103¾	Pittsburgh	117	119½
Hudson	140¾	141¾	Fort Wayne	87¼	87¾
Pacific Mail	229	231	Rock Island	147¾	149
Harlem	53¼	97	Galena	114¾	114¾
Canton	36	36¾	Reading	116¼	116¾
Treas. Cer., new	97¾	97¾	Quicksilver	66	66
Toledo	140	140	Cum'land Coal	47¾	49
Northwest	50	50	Mariposa	30¾	30¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Mech's' B'king Asso.	96
Manhattan	140	Am. Exchange	108
Merchants'	104	Bk. of the Republic	103
Mechanics'	110	Hanover	97
America	125	Irving	99
City	125	Market	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Nassau	105
State of New-York	103	Continental	100
Commerce	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	82¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	101	Chi. & N. W. first	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100	Chi. & N. W. seconds	76¾
Erie seconds, '79	117	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101¾
Erie thirds, '83	111¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85
Erie fourths, '80	110	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	110
Erie fifths, '88	109	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107¾
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87
Hud. R. seconds, S.F. '65	115	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	101
Mich. C., '69 & '72	121	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	82¾
Mich. C. new lists, '83	103	Mis. & Mo. L. G.	63
Mich S. seconds	104¾	Ohi. & Alt. 1sts	100
Ill. Central, '75	120	Chi. & Alt. Income	90

Mr. THOMAS TILESTON has been made a Director of the Long Island Railroad Company, to fill a vacancy in the Board of management.

Transactions in Dry Goods during the past week have been less extensive, checked in part by the unfavorable weather at the commencement, and by the recent reaction in Gold from the extreme rates at the close of last week. The demand, however, has been fair from the near-by, and, to some extent, from the Western trade, absorbing a very considerable amount of domestic Cottons and Woolens, at generally very full and, in the instance of really desirable fabrics, much firmer prices, the market closing with more buoyancy. Business in Foreign Goods is increasing in volume. Dress Goods, especially British, find ready buyers, in part for the New-Orleans and other Southwestern markets, at improved prices. Importations are again heavy this week, and hurried into market to meet the early Spring demand.

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Jan. 21, were $2,988,922, against $1,967,300 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	2,555	$1,159,819	125	$44,080	533	$213,790
Mf. of Cot'n	1,245	430,267	39	12,149	551	172,420
Mf. of Silk	717	259,540	42	58,141	100	130,439
Mf. of Flax	1,014	296,912	28	8,414	516	118,533
Miscellan's	845	148,676	94	2,494	25	13,390
Total	6,116	$2,982,214	268	$126,308	1,725	$648,691
		126,708				2,862,614
Total entered		$3,108,922	Total warehoused			$3,511,305

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer U. S., New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $5,604,801 17; including for Customs, $141,000; Payments, $5,762,519 07; Balance, $42,099,971 60.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 22, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 38 bbls. Ashes, 11,072 bbls. Flour, 75 bbls. and 1,174 bags Corn Meal, 145 bushels Wheat, 195 bushels Corn, 5,024 bushels Oats, 375 bushels Malt, 3,055 pkgs. Provisions, and 454 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $8 62½ @$8 75, and Pearls at $9 75@$10 ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in moderate demand, and held with much firmness.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been less sought after at 52c.@53c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Continue in fair request, including Adamantine, at 21c.@24c.; Sperm at 35c. for plain and 45c. for patent; Stearic, 27c.@28c., ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Are in more demand and quoted firmer.

COFFEE—Is quiet at former rates. Java at 40c. @41c.; Ceylon 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34½c.; Laguayra, 33½c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 30c.@31c., ₱ lb.

COPPER—A fair inquiry prevails for Refined Ingot, at 40c.@41½c.; New Sheathing, 50c.; Yellow do., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at buoyant rates. Middling 83½c.@84½c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,800 bales.

FISH—Dry Cod and Mackerel are in good request at full and buoyant prices. Herring are attracting more attention and held firmly. We quote: Dry Cod at $7@$7 37½ ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $15 50 @$18 50; No. 2 do. at $9@$11 50; No. 3 do. at $6 25 @$7 25, ₱ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales since our last, 16,700 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 40@$6 70, inside price for inferior; poor to choice extra State, at $6 90@$7 35, chiefly at $6 95@$7; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 65, chiefly at $7 55@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 35@$7 45 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 40	@$6 70
Extra State	6 90	@ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	7 45	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 70	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 40	@ 9 25

Poor to very choice extra Missouri, $7 65 @11 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at steady rates; sales since our last, 1,600 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@ $10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales, 600 bbls., extra at $7@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand at $5 50@$6 60 ₱ bbl., sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in light supply and fair demand at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey, $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales, 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 62, the latter an extreme, ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—A good inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $4 35@$4 45, and Bunch do. at $4 15@$4 25 ₱ box; Currants, 14@14c.@ 15c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, and prices of desirable lots, especially of Spring, have advanced slightly. The demand has been mainly for export, though in part from speculative buyers. Sales, since our last, 153,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 56; White Western at $1 78; Amber Western, at $1 68@$1 72; Red Western, at $1 63@$1 67, chiefly at $1 65; Red do., old, at $1 50; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 57@$1 60, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club, at $1 54@ $1 59; Chicago Spring, at $1 52@$1 56¾, in store and delivered, ₱ bush. Corn has been in more demand, at easier prices. Sales, since our last, 69,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 24 for Mixed Western, in store and $1 19@$1 23 for New Yellow and White Jersey ₱ bushel. Rye is in limited supply and request at $1 28@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₱ bushel. Sales 650 bushels. Oats are in lively request at firmer rates. We quote Canada at 90c.@92c.; Western at 91c.@92½c.; State at 90c. @92c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 175,000 bushels, chiefly for Government use. Barley is in fair demand, at $1 30@$1 50, as to extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales 14,500 bushels, chiefly Maine, $1 28, with Canada East and State, at $1 35. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been more sought after at 20c.@20½c., and 14c.@14½c., respectively.

HEMP—Is attracting rather more attention from buyers, and is on the advance. We quote: Manila, at 13c. ₱ lb.. Jute, at $230@$235; American, undressed, at $150@$165; do. dressed, at $275@$300 ₱ ton.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand at $1 35 @$1 65, in large and small lots, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue in fair demand, at from 25c. @33c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have arrived more freely, and have been in very moderate demand at former prices.

IRON—Is less abundant and in demand at buoyant prices, including No. 1 Scotch Pig at $49@$50, and No. 1 American do. at $44 50@$45 50 ₱ ton. Refined English Bar, $105@$110; English Sheet, at 6½c.@8c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are inactive at $1 50 ₱ M.

LEAD—Pig is in better request at $10 50@$10 75; Bar, $12 50; Sheet, $13 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole is less abundant and is in active request at very full prices. Week's receipts of Sole, about 43,000 sides. Upper is also in good demand and held firmly. Calfskins are more sought after, and prices favor sellers. We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 41c @42½c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 42c.@ 44c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, Good, 46c.@ 46½c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, Good, 47c.@ 48c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 31c. @32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 31½c. @33c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 31½c.@ 32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 30c.@ 31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 31c.@ 32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 30c.@ 31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 42c.@45c.

LIME—Has been in limited demand, including Common Rockland, at $1 35, and Lump do. at $1 60 ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand has been fair, mainly for New-Orleans, at 50c.@70c. for old and new crop, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 85@$3 ₱ gallon; Resin, at $25@$35 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $10@$14; Pitch, at $17@$22 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in fair request, at buoyant rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 87½@ $1 95; Linseed at $1 50; No. 1 Lard at $1 07½@$1 12½; City Red at 79c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90 @$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 31c.@32c.; Refined do. at 55c.@54c.@58c.—the latter an extreme rate—free, and 47c.@48½c. in bond, ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 2,433 bbls.

OIL CAKE AND MEAL—Have been in request, at $47 @$53, and $2 40, respectively.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather quiet, and prices have been depressed. Sales, since our last, 1,700 bbls., at $22 50@$23 for New Mess; $19 87½@$20 for Mess, last season's packing; $18 87½@$19 for two year old Mess; $23@$26 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@ $20 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 50@$17 for Sour Mess; $15 75@$18 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request, at 10¾c.@13¼c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales, 400 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon continues in moderate demand, at 10¼c.@13c., according to quality, ₱ lb.; sales 550 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in less request, at 9c.@10c., the latter for choice City, ₱ lb. Lard is tending downward; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls. at 13c.@13¾c., the latter an extreme rate, for very choice New City, ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and firm; sales, 570 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 25 for plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ₱ tierce; sales, 115 tierces. Beef Hams, $18 50@$21 ₱ bbl.; sales, 270 bbls. Butter is in fair demand to-day, at 22c.@28c. for poor to choice Western, and 27c.@33c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate request, at 13c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in moderate request, including East India, chiefly at from $7 50@$c ₱ 100 lbs. Sales 175 bags.

SALT—Has been in fair demand, including Liverpool Ground at $1 75@$1 77½; do. Fine at $2 50@$2 90 ₱ sack, and Turk's Island at 45c. ₱ bushel.

SEED—Are in light supply and moderate demand, including Clover, at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb.; Flax at $3 20 @$3 25; Timothy at $2 75@$3 25, and Linseed at $3 84@$3 90 ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Castile has been in moderate demand at 17¾c.@18c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in rather more request, and quoted firmer. No. 1 Nutmegs $1; Mace 60c.@62½c.; Cassia 51c.@52c.; Clover 41c.@42c.; Pepper 30c.@ 31c.; Ginger 27c.@28c., Pimento 23¾c.@24¼c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Is in demand at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in lively demand at rising rates. Sales, since our last, 2,340 hhds., including New-Orleans, ₱ 13c.@15¾c., and Cuba at 12c.@ 12¼c.; also, 1,108 boxes Havana, at 13c.@14c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 13¾c.@17¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 120,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@12¾c.

TEAS—Have been in more demand, especially Blacks, which have been held with increased firmness, though the market closes tamely, in view of a fresh arrival.

TIN—Is in less request and less buoyant, including Banca, at 56c.@57c., and Straits at 47c.@47½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls. at 85c.@91c., chiefly at 85c.; also 200 bbls. State at 83c. ₱ gallon, but the market continues unsettled, and prices are little more than nominal.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet and heavy. For Liverpool, the engagements include 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d.; 28,000 bushels Wheat, at 4¼d.@4¾d.; 200 tcs. Beef, 2s.; 400 boxes Bacon, at 11s. 6d.@17s. 6d. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 4s.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 20s.; 100 bales Hops, at 3-10d.; 5000 Staves, at 75s. For Havre, 200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 4d.; 900 boxes Sugar, at 40 francs. For Bremen, 150 boxes Extract Logwood, at 17s. 6d.; 300 bbls. Spoe Pegs, at 2s.; 90 hhds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d. For Rio de Janeiro, 3000 bbls. Flour, at 75c. For a Windward Island, Dry Barrels, at 50c. each.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Sidon	Jan. 22.	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23.	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23.	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26.	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27.	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 30.	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3.	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3.	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6.	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	Feb. 6.	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Feb. 9.	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10.	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 13.	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Feb. 17.	New-York	Liverpool
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5.	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	Jan. 6.	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascena	Jan. 7.	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 9.	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9.	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12.	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	Jan. 12.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15.	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16.	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23.	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26.	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30.	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9.	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23.	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Jan 23.	New-York	*New-Orleans
Creole	Jan. 27.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Jan. 27.	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Feb. 1.	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 2.	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5.	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19.	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2.	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 3.	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Hibernia*, via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburgh and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Kingston, Jamaica and Port Au Prince, by the *Saladin*, will close on Friday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana, New-Orleans, &c., by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific and California.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ariel*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE.

For sale, sixteen lots of ground on west side of 2d-av., and 54th and 55th streets, in 11 200 feet square, suitable for a church or other public building.

The entire purchase money may remain on mortgage, if the property be immediately and satisfactorily improved. Apply to JOHN RILEY,
President Second-av. R. R. Co., corner 42d-st., or
JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-st., or
THOMAS CRANE, No. 340 Madison-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st.
2 lots on 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 122d-st., 275 feet west of 1st-av. All on good grade and ready for improvement. Also, 1 lot on 10th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, THE PHŒNIX HOUSE, MENDHAM, N.J.—The executors of William Phœnix, deceased, will offer at private sale the large and spacious boarding house, situated in the village of Mendham, Morris County, about six miles from Morristown, known as the Phœnix House. The place is noted for its healthfulness, beautiful scenery, fine air, etc., and combines all the requisites of a country resort. The property consists of TWO LARGE THREE-STORY BUILDINGS CONNECTED.

The rooms are large and airy, and well calculated to accommodate about sixty boarders. There is a good barn and garden attached.

They also offer for sale a valuable farm, which will be sold with the house, containing about forty acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation, about one mile from the house. If the property is not sold by the 15th of February next, it will then be offered for rent.

For further particulars, inquire of T. W. & J. W. PHŒNIX, on the premises, or of WHITLOCK & ANDERSON, No. 332 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE (COTTAGE-BUILT) 50 feet front by about 52 feet in depth, with six lots of ground, each 25 feet by 153 feet 5 inches, situated on 3d place, south corner of Henry-st., South Brooklyn. The house is replete with every modern convenience; the city sewerage assessment is paid on both fronts of the property; the garden is stocked with the best fruits, both tree and shrub. There is a brick stable 30x20 feet fronting on Henry-st. The purchaser may take the carpets, and some portions of the furniture, at a fair valuation; over the first story of the stable is a large room, 18x28, with a billiard table; the room is properly fitted. Inquire on the premises of the tenant, W. S. WOODWARD, Esq., or of EDWARD V. CLARK, No. 167 President-st., Brooklyn, or of E. S. MUNROE, No. 22 William-st., N. Y.

Two-thirds (⅔) of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Price $18,000.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marquetrie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's room, &c., &c.

Also 13 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. A builder's loan will be made if required. Apply to
ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Three English basement brown-stone front houses, Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Montague-place, 90 feet easterly from Henry-st.; dimensions are 20x60 feet, and four stories high, built in the most thorough manner, and roofed with all modern conveniences. The situation is very desirable. Also, one house of the same class, No. 74 Pierrepont-st., opposite the Dutch Church. Also, house No. 18 Nassau-st., between Liberty and Washington, brown-stone front, 30 feet wide, well built, and conveniently arranged. Also, four very desirable houses in Hicks-st., near Orange. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—BROWN-STONE, FOUR-story English basement, finished throughout with all modern improvements, including baths, furnace, dumb waiter, &c., &c.; exactly opposite the residence of Gen. Sandford, 22d-st., convenient of access by several lines of omnibuses and cars, on a street free from nuisances or tenements. Apply for particulars and permit at the office of present occupant, between 10 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 5 P. M. CHAS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 30 Renwe-st.

THAT PROPERTY AT THE HEAD OF Chatham-square, running through to Catharine-st., with a large frontage on East Broadway; together with No. 19 Catharine-st., No. 13 Market-st., No. 61 St. Mark's place, and also fifty feet front on Grand, corner of Cannon-sts. (All improved.) Will be sold at auction by Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.

AT PRIVATE SALE—TWO DWELLING Houses and about 48 acres of land, at Far Rockaway, L. I., near the Marine Pavilion, in sections of from 3 to 5 acres, beautifully situated for building purposes or gardening; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM H. BOLTON, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, where maps of the same can be seen, or of WILLIAM SMITH, near the premises.

JERSEY CITY.—DWELLING-HOUSE AND two lots of ground for sale, with or without the furniture, located on the northeast corner of Wayne and Barrow sts.; house large and commodious, with modern improvements, finished in the best manner. Possession at once, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—FIVE STORY brick building on Spring-st., with basement and vault; well lighted, with or without a lot and building on Thompson-st., forming an L. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 18 Nassau-st.

VACANT GROUND ON BROADWAY, BE-tween 29th and 30th sts., to let or lease; a large piece, equal to about 65x160 feet, in rear, with one or more small houses and lots in front on Broadway, for entrance or in addition. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 17 West 27th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 15 UNIversity-place, between 8th and 9th sts.; lot full width, house three rooms deep to 2d story, and in good order; if not sold by Feb. 1, will be for rent. Apply to I. C. MARTIN, No. 364 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE ON Murray Hill, between Madison and Park avs. A four-story brown stone house, in perfect order, 21 feet front, well furnished, partly new. Price $22,000. Address W. D., Box No. 553 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF ELEGANT RESIdences on 5th-av.; also, on 14th-st., 23d-st. and 36th-st. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE BRICK dwelling-house and lot on 14th-st., near 6th-av., with brick stable in the rear. Lot 37½ feet front by 125 feet deep. A. FINDLEY, No. 31 Pine-st., second floor.

MANUFACTURING OR TENEMENT PROPERTY.—The lot No. 63 Park-st., 25.3 feet by 147 feet, will be sold at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DOWN-TOWN PROPerty, situated on Nassau-st., Vesey-st., and Cedar-st., east and west of Broadway. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—SEVERAL DESIRable dwellings, situated on Third-place, Clinton-place, Green-av., Pacific, Clinton and other streets, for sale. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 752 BROADway, between Astor-place and 8th-st., upon very easy terms. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house, No. 67 East 23d-st. Lot 25x110; house 28x60. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is the green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $16,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXchange.—The residence of the subscriber, situate in Montgomery County, New-York, 44 miles west of Albany, on the line of the Central Railroad, comprising about 50 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation, and stocked with the choicest kind of fruits. The mansion, outbuildings, &c., are first-class. The situation is high and very healthy, and takes in a view of 25 miles of the beautiful Mohawk Valley. To a gentleman of means it offers rare inducements. Will be sold low, for cash or exchange, for real estate in this City, at a fair valuation. Address WILLIAM HALL, No. 176 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, SITUATED at Rye Neck, Westchester County, at the entrance to the harbor of Mamaroneck, near the residences of Samuel L. Mitchell and Alexander Taylor, Esqrs., consisting of 14½ acres of land, with water front on three sides; on the premises there is a good dwelling-house and outbuildings, new cottage, stone dock; good fishing and bathing, plenty of fruit, and everything requisite for a genteel residence. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 291 Centre-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A large first-class country house, with out-buildings, garden, lawn, beautiful shade trees, a variety of fruits, and 37 acres of land, fronting on Harlem River, Westchester side, near the Fordham landing. This is one of the finest as well as one of the most accessible country residences in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 60 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,

situated in Llewellyn Park, N. Orange, N. J., within an hour's ride of the City.

The house is well and handsomely built, and the situation is very fine, commanding a very extensive view; has hot and cold water in every room, and is heated by one of Brown's hot-water furnaces. The grounds are well laid out, and the kitchen garden is amply supplied with fruit and vegetables in their season. There is also a fine stone stable and carriage-house. The house will be sold with either six or thirteen acres, or will be exchanged for a City dwelling. For further information, apply by mail to JOHN H. JAFFRAY, No. 350 Broadway.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.

The residence of the late Philip Dater will be let, with furniture and appurtenances, to a desirable party, for one year, from this Spring. The house is of stone, fifty feet square, and has a two-story extension. There is a fine view of the East River. The place contains sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, two large vegetable gardens, and numerous fruit and ornamental trees of choice varieties. Also, two graperies and an ice-house, filled. There are commodious outbuildings and a porter's lodge, built of stone. The situation is in Westchester, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, adjoining the property of the late Charles Denison and B. M. Whitlock. For further particulars apply to
PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—A COTTAGE, WITH 10 rooms, kitchen, laundry and water-closet house, stable, and about an acre of ground, situated on the Sound, near the Neptune House, Westchester County, and opposite Pelham Post-office; key there. Regular daily communication with the City. Address P. SCHUYLER, Pelham, or Box No. 2,326 New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST HEALTHY and desirable places on the Sound, 1½ hours from the City. The house contains 14 rooms, be-sided cellars and attic, and well furnished. The outbuildings are large and new; the place contains 70 acres, about one-half wood land, and has a large water front. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN CALDwell Township, Essex County, N. J., about one mile from Franklin, on the road leading to Fairfield, lately occupied by Jacob Bush; said farm consists of about 100 acres of good land, well adapted for the usual crops, grazing or dairy purposes; on the premises is a large and convenient dwelling house, barns, corn-cribs, sheds, &c.—all recently built; terms easy. For further particulars, apply to D. CAMPBELL, Newark, or T. & H. MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York.

WORTH ATTENTION.—FOR SALE, A FARM of 67 acres, two minutes from railroad station, convenient to New-York. Price $15,000; buildings worth $3,000. Fine location for improvements, which, if made, small payment required. There is a value on the farm not generally known. Also, a fine country residence, with 2½ acres, well fruited, at $4,000. Also, 22 ac

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MAZEPPA; OR, THE UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—IRELAND AS IT IS—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway) —EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

IRVING HALL—CORDOVA'S POEM.

FIFTH-AVENUE POND—GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The arrival of the steamships *Creole* and *George Washington* at this port yesterday puts us in possession of news from Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico. The recent Proclamation of Gen. BANKS authorizing an election for the restoration of the State to the Union, upon the plan of the Amnesty Proclamation, was received with great favor, and the consideration of the candidates for the Governorship seemed to tend to the nomination of THOMAS J. DURANT, an eminent lawyer of the city. There is nothing especially new reported regarding army matters. Gen. DANA has relieved Gen. WASHBURNE of the command in Texas, and the latter had taken passage for this City. An affair had occurred on the 29th ult., at Matagorda Bay, between our gunboats, a company of the Thirteenth Maine regiment and a large force of rebel cavalry and a rebel gunboat. Our small party of troops, under Gen. HERRON, had landed with the object of cutting off the rebel pickets, but were attacked by the cavalry, who were driven off by our gunboats. The cavalry, aided by the rebel gunboat subsequently attacked our men and caused them to vacate their position, but next morning a strong gale of wind drove the steamer ashore, and she was destroyed by fire. Her name was the *J. G. Carr*. Another revolution had broken out at Matamoras. RUIZ was in temporary command of the city. Gen. SERNA had been making himself obnoxious by forcing a loan from foreigners as well as Mexicans, including among the former four Americans. Gen. DANA, however, demanded prompt restitution of the money, and backing his demand by a sufficient force, SERNA sent it back.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Newbern, represents that information had reached there that a call had been issued at Raleigh for a convention, to secede from the Confederacy. He further says that five thousand men, under Gen. BUTLER, could march and take possession of Raleigh, and free the State from rebel rule. This may be termed very important, if true.

A letter from Lieut.-Col. T. C. CHANDLER, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, Provost-Marshal at Larkinsville, Ala., to his father, residing at Dayton, represents that large numbers of deserters from BRAGG'S army, chiefly Tennesseeans, and many refugees, are continually seeking the Federal lines to take the oath of allegiance under the Proclamation of Amnesty.

Nassau (N. P.) advices are to the 16th. The number of steamers still engaged in the blockade-running business was considerable, though not so numerous as formerly. Four or five had arrived at Nassau from Wilmington, during the month, up to the 16th.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

The House considered and finally passed the amended Internal Revenue Bill, after rejecting Mr. STEVENS' substitute, which did not differ materially from the old act. A synopsis of the bill, as amended will be found in the report of the proceedings. The House then resumed consideration of the confiscation resolution, Mr. STEVENS and Mr. SPAULDING making speeches on the subject, but no action was taken. Mr. WARD, of New-York, introduced a bill granting a bounty of $100 to all honorably discharged soldiers who may have served less than two years, which is now denied them by law. The House adjourned until Monday.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the bills reported favorably, was one to incorporate the Roosevelt Hospital, in this City, and one to incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company. A bill was noticed authorizing a railroad in Lexington-avenue, and other avenues and streets in the City. The resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing for five Commissioners of Appeals, was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, a report was presented calling for the punishment of adulterators of milk. Bills were noticed providing for the better protection of passengers on railroads; to authorize the First-avenue and Jersey Ferry Railroad Company to lay a track in certain streets; to incorporate the Manhattanville and Carmansville Railroad, also the Lexington-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street Railroad; for the construction of a railroad in Grand and other streets; to incorporate the Grand-street and South Ferry Railroad; also, the Christopher-street and Houston-street Railroad; also, the New-York and Westchester Railroad; for the construction of a railroad through Fulton, Ann, and other streets. A bill prohibiting the use of chain bridges at ferry landings was introduced; also, a bill authorizing the building of a public market in Brooklyn.

GENERAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a resolution by Mr. OTTIWELL was adopted, for the appointment of a Committee to confer and act with Mayor GUNTHER and Mr. SANDFORD in extending a suitable reception to the returned veteran soldiers of this City, who have reenlisted and are now here on furlough. A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that since his estimates for the City appropriations for 1864 were made, a resolution had been passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, increasing the wages of all Corporation laborers from $1 75 to $2 per day, and that this action necessitated an addition to several of the items to his budget to meet the increased expense. It was referred to the Finance Committee. City Inspector BOOLE'S Annual Report for 1863 was received and ordered to be printed. It may be found entire in the official proceedings. The report contains earnest recommendations for the reforms heretofore suggested by Mr. BOOLE to the Common Council. The Mayor transmitted a long communication from THOMAS N. CARR, being his rejoinder to Mr. BOOLE'S reply to the charges made a short time ago against the management of the City Inspector's Department, and it was referred to the Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. Mr. CARR says that BOOLE and the reputed "Aldermanic Ring" have combined to "break down the Mayor," and proposes JAMES R. WHITING, Judge BOSWORTH and WM. CURTIS NOYES as a Committee to make honest investigation of his charges, or that the "Astors, Stewarts and men of that class unanimously petition the Legislature for power to examine, through a Committee of their own selection, and to recommend all needed amendments to the charter. The Board adjourned to Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A notorious character of MORGAN'S command, named DICK LOW, escaped from Camp Morton about three months ago, and managed to get to Owen County, Ky., where his friends reside. The Deputy Marshal of Owen County, hearing of his arrival, immediately arrested him, and he was incarcerated in the County Jail. His friends, it seems, banded together to the number of about fifteen or twenty, and on the night of the 13th attacked the jail, overpowering the guard, and effecting the rescue of the prisoner. They carried him off in defiance of the citizens, amid the wildest shouts of triumph.

The subscriptions to the Five-twenty Loan at the time the books were closed on Thursday night, overran the amount authorized ten million dollars, and further subscriptions were expected from the West. It is supposed that all *in transitu* on Thursday will be received, and that Congress will authorize the issue of that amount extra.

The California State Senate, on the 22d, adopted a resolution recommending the renomination of Mr. LINCOLN for President.

The New-Orleans *Price Current*, always a thoroughly reliable commercial sheet, after a protracted suspension, has been revived, and is now issued regularly.

The Popular Loan was closed out at the Treasury Department on Thursday night. Yesterday, in Wall-street, the Stock rose to 103 @ 103½ ₩ cent., including interest from 1st November. The Railway speculation was partially weak early in the day, but soon after recovered, and closed firm. Gold, 157; Bills on London, 171@171½ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were more active yesterday; Wheat and Oats advanced, while Corn declined slightly. Provisions were rather quiet; hog products depressed. A good inquiry prevailed for Candles, Chemicals, Dry Cod, Mackerel, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Manila Hemp, Leather, Cotton, Sugars, Salt, Wool, and the principal kinds of Oils. Hides, Laths, Lime, Seeds and Tobacco were inactive. Whisky was lower and unsettled. The freight market was very quiet, and rates were rather easier.

Permanent Confiscation.

The question of *permanent* confiscation which is now engaging the attention of the House, is one of very great moment. It will be remembered that the original measure concerning confiscation, which passed Congress eighteen months ago, made a general sweep of the property of rebels, both real and personal, and for all time. The President returned the bill with objections against that clause making confiscation of real estate extend beyond the lifetime of the traitor, because of its doubtful constitutionality. The clause was modified, so as to confine the confiscation to the life interest, and in that shape became a law. A strong effort is now being made to restore the clause to its original shape, so as to make the confiscation permanent. The matter has become one of immediate practical importance. A large amount of real estate, belonging to rebels, is now in the hands of the Government, and in justice to the National Treasury, as well as to the neglected property itself, some disposition must be made of it. But if anything more than a life interest is to be transferred, new legislation is necessary before the sale.

The constitutional bearings of the question, turning upon the legal signification and effect of the term "attainder of treason," we do not care to discuss. It seems to us that undue attention has been given to it in Congress—many seeming to think that if the right of wholesale confiscation could be established, there could be no further question. But there is a further question, and one of vast consequence. It is that of equity and good policy. Is it wise to exercise the right?

It will not do to gauge these great State measures, as many are disposed to do, by the stern standards of abstract justice. If the old Pagan Romans could say, the highest justice the highest injury—*summum jus, summa injuria*—it certainly behooves a Christian nation to be mindful of it. Abstract principles are good in their place, but political problems involve so many and often so conflicting interests, that a large survey is needed, and a practical expediency and liberal equity should have play as well as abstract right. Extreme measures against the rebels, which shall involve not only themselves, but women and children, in an indiscriminate ruin, may, perhaps, satisfy a certain grim craving for terrible retribution, but they will not be sanctioned by the public opinion of Christendom, and will, sooner or later, induce a reaction of sympathy which will deprive them of all beneficial effect. We must not forget that our enemies are men, whatever their wrongdoing. Any *present* injury we can do them, in order to bring them to terms, consistent with the laws of modern warfare, is admissible and becoming. We have, ourselves, continually urged that the blows should fall heavily and rapidly. But when measures are proposed, like the Confiscation Bill now before the House, that inflict misery for the future rather than the present, that are retributive rather than restorative, we can no longer urge. It is a subject that should be reserved for the calmest deliberation.

We have not searched history particularly upon the subject, but we can recall no instance of such sweeping wholesale confiscations as this bill contemplates. The old Roman Empire has the name of being about as hard a conqueror as the world has seen, and yet its usage was not to confiscate the property of its enemy entirely, but to reserve for the original proprietor one-third, for the subsistence of himself and family. CROMWELL'S confiscations in Ireland, which have always figured as particularly severe, were yet attended with allotments in Connaught, such as the Protector deemed sufficient for family support. Russia's *régime* over Poland after the insurrection of 1830 has been considered almost merciless. Fifty thousand Poles were sent to Siberia, and about ten thousand estates were confiscated. But these estates were only a small proportion of the old soil of Poland. In the State of Virginia alone there are over a hundred thousand freeholds; within the limits of the "Confederacy," at least three-fourths of a million. Nearly all of this vast amount of real estate would be forfeited forever by its present proprietors if this confiscation measure were carried out according to its terms; for there is hardly a real estate owner in the South who has not participated in the rebellion in one way or another. Such sweeping work, were it practicable, would throw into the shade everything of the kind known to history.

The object of the Polish and the Irish confiscations was to make quiet *subjects*. Their success may be read in the chronic discontent and repeated insurrections of the two countries down to the present day. The object of our confiscations must be to make willing *citizens*, for our republican system admits of no such condition as that of subjects. We may strip these rebels of their possessions, if we please, but we have got hereafter to share political power with them, and so have our children with their children. We would like to have some of these wholesale confiscators answer us this question: *If qualified or limited confiscations in Ireland or Poland failed to make good subjects, how will unqualified and unlimited confiscations make good citizens?*

There are two great objects, each of supreme consequence. The first is to bring this war to the speediest close consistent with the preservation of the Union. The second, to bury the bitter feelings of the war as soon afterward as possible, in order that the Union may be ever afterward at peace with itself.

Permanent confiscation does not help the first object one whit more than would the confiscation of the life interests. It directly defeats the second object, for it would entail inextinguishable heart-burnings upon the posterity of the present rebels for generations to come. The one sort of confiscation, succeeded by a restoration of property to the family, might in a few years be forgotten. The other, so long as human nature remains what it is, would never cease to rankle.

We trust that Congress will study not simply the constitutionality of this measure, but its expediency. It is a subject which passion should not be allowed to approach. The coolest judgment alone should settle it. So far as depended on the President it was so settled, and most wisely too.

The Dangers Escaped—Our Relations With England.

As we read the important diplomatic correspondence of which we have before spoken, we shall all breathe freer, in seeing how near at one moment this country was to a war with Great Britain. During the fitting out of the iron-clads, our people were roused up to the highest pitch of excitement, and even the remotest western communities, as well as the commercial sea-border, felt that an open war could hardly be worse for us than this secret piratical warfare waged from British ports. Mr. SEWARD, in his remarkably bold and spirited dispatch of July 11, only spoke the universal popular judgment, when he said the Confederate pirates, under the British flag, should be treated as if they were public enemies, and that all damages inflicted by them must be indemnified by the British Government. The very distinct threat accompanying this expression was justified by the feelings and reason of the whole nation; that is, that the pirates should be considered as British cruisers and pursued into British ports by the naval forces of the United States. Nothing was possibly left to us, consistently with our national dignity, but this summary proceeding, which would have been tantamount to a declaration of war with Great Britain. With the six fast and powerful iron-clads afloat on the ocean, receiving supplies and coal from English colonial ports, our commerce would have been almost ruined, our ports open to attack, and the blockade often interrupted. A general naval war with England could scarcely have been worse, while the opportunity for reprisals and plunder on every sea would have been incalculably greater.

Mr. SEWARD and Mr. ADAMS could not have taken any other position, and we have reason to be grateful that their courage and moderation gained what more bluster and less determination might have lost. For the month of September succeeding these dispatches was the turning point to the destiny of the Confederacy in its foreign relations. Had the rams sailed, war with England would have inevitably followed, and the greatest victory yet won been gained for the rebels—even the recognition of their Government by Great Britain, and possibly by France. The material aid which England, with all her fleet, could have afforded to the rebels, we do not believe would have been important.

All the men she could have sent to the Southern States would have hardly been worth considering. In a gigantic war like this, an army as large as her whole Crimean army would have been but one unimportant corps. It is true, more arms and supplies could have been introduced in harbors, when the blockade was temporarily broken; but that any serious interruption to the blockade would have taken place, we do not believe. Whatever may be thought of our monitors as sea-going vessels, there is no doubt that as coast and harbor guards they are unequaled; and in a naval battle near shore, probably no ships in the world could at all compete with them. The same species of vessels would have guarded our Northern ports and harbors. With recognition, the interior war would have gone on much as it has done without it, be it must be remembered that the great forces of war are moral. Somebody has remarked that the greatest damage inflicted by the bombardment of a city is metaphysical. The effect on the feelings of the besieged is the great thing aimed at. So in battle or in war, your enemy is usually beaten not alone by material causes, but by the impressions produced on his feelings and by moral causes. The recognition of the Confederacy and their alliance with Great Britain would have been worth a hundred thousand men to their cause. The spirit which we now see so plainly sinking, and whose moral depression will ere long unnerve the rebel armies, would have then been aroused to the most intense pitch. The war might have lengthened itself for a decade. And who can measure the calamities to humanity and civilization which would have resulted from such a world-wide struggle between two leading Powers?

Let us be thankful that the discretion and sense of justice of one side, and the determination and moderation of the other, have saved their country and the world from such a horrible conflict.

Raffling at the Sanitary Fairs.

We publish several communications this morning on this subject—two of them from clergymen, one of them sustaining, the other opposing our view. We are going into no labored argument on this subject. It is not necessary. The plain, practical sense of patriotic, Christian men, intuitively settles the question.

The statement is simply this: There is a statute against raffling. The managers of the fair have decided to permit raffling, as one source of income, and have appointed a committee to regulate it. Shall good men, therefore, discountenance the fair?

So far as regards the decision of the managers we think it unwise. Though we freely recognize that the spirit, rather than the letter of the law, is what binds the conscience—that the law was intended particularly to apply to restrain appeals to chance for the purpose of gratifying cupidity and not charity—that the very essence of the sin of gambling is that it takes from your fellow-man that for which no equivalent is yielded, whereas in this case an equivalent is yielded in the satisfaction of helping on a good cause—yet, in view of the evil tendency of the example upon the undiscriminating, we think the managers would have done better to have conformed to the strict letter of the law. But the real question is not whether the Committee have erred, but whether this error, if there be one, justifies a repudiation of the fairs.

In our judgment it does not. The same rule of practical Christian morality applies here that applies to all other relations to men and things of mixed character. Your duty is discharged in opposing the evil *in* the man, or *in* the thing, and goes no further. You oppose Slavery; but you do not repudiate the Union, which contains Slavery. You oppose liquor-selling; but you do not cut loose from the Government which grants licenses to liquor-selling. You oppose running railroad trains on Sunday; but you patronize on week days the corporations which thus, as you consider, violate the Sabbath. There is a law in this State which requires that a clergyman solemnizing a marriage between parties not personally known to him shall first obtain legal proof that they are actually the parties they represent themselves to be. Most clergymen fail to comply with that requirement, and yet, notwithstanding this, you contribute to their support, and go to hear them preach, and are edified.

Every intelligent Christian man feels that his duty requires him to oppose the wrong, and not to discard the wrong-doer. What Christian pastor in this City denies this? What man of them is willing to have his daily practical conduct toward society judged on any other principle? Who could abide it? And yet here the extraordinary spectacle is presented of certain clergymen—very few, we are happy to believe, in comparison with the whole number—refusing to join the most effective of all movements for the rescuing of the defenders of our country from sickness and death, because, forsooth, its directors have in, their judgment, made a moral mistake in one of its details! It is almost incredible. With all respect, we can hardly help thinking that this is essentially the spirit which murmured against the Saviour for healing on the Sabbath-day.

We beg not to be misunderstood. If these managers have erred, let them be put right. We care not what moral constraint is brought to bear upon them to effect this. But in the name of the Christian patriotism of the land, nay, in the name of the common sense which belongs to every American, we protest against suspending the lives of our soldiers on the question, whether there shall be sportive games of chance in some nook of the great fair, which is designed solely for their relief, and which, if not thwarted, will produce the grandest results. We would sooner take the responsibility of all the grab-bags in the universe than the responsibility of letting one of those heroes die, whom it was to our power to save.

Reform of the City Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

I perceive by your paper of this morning that an effort is to be made to amend the Charter of the City Government.

Will you allow me to suggest a change in the constitution of its government deemed absolutely necessary to restrict the unnecessary expenditure and waste of the public money, which, if not soon effected, will involve our City in bankruptcy. The taxes for the next year are represented to be $2,000,000 more than last year, and if we go on at that rate, how long can it be sustained? As a remedy in part for such a state of extravagance, I would suggest that the Aldermen be elected in *each Ward*, as was formerly the case, and by the suffrage of the *real state owners only*, the Councilmen by general ticket.

It is but reasonable that those whose property is responsible for expenditures of the City Government should have some control over the appropriations.

A single item of the extravagance indulged in by the Corporation will be found in the buildings that have been erected for engine houses. They have been built three-stories high, with ornamented freestone fronts, and finished throughout in a most expensive style. I have no doubt that more than $100,000 have been wasted in that alone.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The suggestion of our correspondent is a very good one, but, at present, utterly impracticable. In a Municipal Corporation it is certainly just and proper that those who pay the taxes should have *some* check on the expenditure of the money thus raised, and having one of the two Boards elected by them in the way proposed, would give them as much power in this direction as they ought to have.

But the State Constitution contains a provision that "*every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years*," possessing certain qualifications of residence, &c., "*be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people.*" Of course, this puts it out of the power of the Legislature to restrict the voters for Aldermen to taxpayers. This can only be done by first amending the State Constitution. Such an amendment, applicable to all city corporations, it seems to us would be eminently wise and useful. Universal suffrage is necessary in everything relating to government, in the proper sense of that term; but municipal corporations scarcely come under that head. They do not make *laws*, embodying any principles of civil or political right; they only *regulate* certain details of city life—such as cleaning, paving and lighting the streets, erecting buildings, and expending the public money in other ways. There is nothing in the principle of republican government which makes it necessary to apply universal suffrage to all these matters, or which would forbid taxpayers from having some check on the expenditure of the funds they contribute to the public.

GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE.—We find the following in the Washington *Republican*:

FUTURE PLANS.—We are requested to state that the indiscreet publication in the NEW YORK TIMES, of yesterday, by its "special correspondent" in this city, of the supposed Government plan of operations for the coming Spring, was made by WILLIAM SWINTON, an attaché of that paper, and *is not only without authority, but will be news to the Government.*"

The information which our Washington cotemporary gives as to the authorship of the letter referred to, is certainly very important—especially as the letter was signed by the writer's initials, which are sufficiently well known to be identified by every habitual reader of the TIMES. There was no intimation in the letter that it was written by authority, that it had anybody's sanction but the writer's, or that it revealed any Government plan of operations whatever. On the contrary, it stated expressly that it embodied simply the writer's speculations as to what *ought* to be done, with the inference, that *if* it ought, it *would* be done by the Government. If this is "news to the Government," we congratulate ourselves on having been able to instruct them. But why its publication, if all this is true, should be pronounced "indiscreet," we do not understand.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.—Hon. Mr. GRISWOLD, the Democratic Member of Congress from the Rensselaer district of this State, voted recently against laying on the table the resolutions of Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, for negotiations with the rebel authorities. In the House, a day or two afterwards, he explained that he did so under a misapprehension; that he was utterly opposed to sending Commissioners to Richmond, and saying that in his judgment "any offer at the present time on the part of the Federal Government, to negotiate or compromise with rebels defiantly in arms against that Government, would be unpatriotic, unwise, and only pernicious in its tendency." This shows pretty clearly that Mr. GRISWOLD does not intend to be drawn, by party relations, or any other influences, into hostility to the Government in its prosecution of the war.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

A Union Soldier Hanged by the Rebels—Retaliation for the Guerrilla Executed by Gen. Wild.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864.

A UNION SOLDIER HANGED BY THE REBELS.

In my account of Gen. WILD'S raid into North Carolina last month, you will recollect that mention was made of the hanging of a guerrilla—one DANIEL BRIGHT by name. He was taken prisoner in an attack upon a guerrilla camp, by Col. HOLMAN, of the First United States, was regularly tried by Court-martial, was proved by the testimony of rebel prisoners of war in our hands, by that of his neighbors, as well as by his own confession, to belong to a gang of banditti known as the "Sixty-sixth North Carolina State Defenders," that had filled the adjoining counties with terror for several months, plundering the defenceless inhabitants, running off slaves, stealing horses, impressing conscripts, and committing outrages of every name. The same cowardly outlaws had been prowling nightly in the vicinity of Elizabeth City, and firing at our guards and pickets whenever an opportunity was found for doing so and running away with impunity. Moreover, BRIGHT was recognized as a *spy*, who had narrowly escaped the halter during the previous occupation of this region by our troops. All this, as I have said, was clearly proved, and the villain was justly executed, even in his own opinion, for he made not the slightest remonstrance against his sentence when informed it was death, but met his fate with a realizing sense, expressed by every word and action, that it was deserved.

This transaction had nearly passed out of mind, when Gen. GETTY, on Friday last, received the following communication, to which ten names were appended:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
PASQUOTANK COUNTY, JAN. 13, 1864. }

Gen. Getty:

DEAR SIR: We, the subscribers, request to say that there was found this morning a dead man, and still hanging, in our neighborhood, as the inclosed scrip, which was found pinned to his back, will show you by whom it was done. We have made a suitable box and buried him near the place he was found hung. Should his friends wish to get his body, they can get it by applying to any of the subscribers. We trust that you will not attach any blame to any of the citizens of this neighborhood, as we were entirely ignorant of any of the circumstances until we found the body. From all we can learn, he was brought across the Chowan River to this place, and as soon as the men who had him in charge hung him, they went back.

The following is the inclosed "scrip" to which reference is made:

NOTICE.

Here hangs Private SAMUEL JONES, of Company B, Fifth Ohio regiment, by order of Maj.-Gen. PICKETT, in retaliation for Private DANIEL BRIGHT, of Company L, Sixty-second Georgia regiment, (Col. GRIFFIN'S,) hung Dec. 18, 1863, by order of Brig.-Gen. WILD.

Immediately upon the reception of this intelligence Gen. GETTY ordered Col. SPEAR, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, to obtain possession of the body, and bring the same to headquarters, which the subjoined report will show was done the next day:

HEADQUARTERS, DEEP CREEK, Va., Jan. 16, 1864.

COLONEL: According to instructions, I sent out a company of cavalry, under command of Capt. ALLMAN. They proceeded to South Mills, and sent a detachment of twelve men and a Lieutenant to the turnpike gate, where SAMUEL JONES, of Company B, Fifth Ohio regiment, was executed. He was hung on Tuesday, the 12th inst. One Mr. WILLIAMSON, living near by, on Wednesday made a coffin, cut him down, and buried him in the field opposite.

Capt. ALLMAN was instructed to bring the remains in, which he has done, and I send them in an ambulance to headquarters, for your disposal; also, a pair of handcuffs which were taken from his wrists, which are rather ugly things.

Very respectfully, M. R. SMITH,
Lieut.-Col. Com'g Deep Creek.

The body was found dressed in the national uniform, with the exception of the cap and shoes, which the rebels had appropriated. The handcuffs alluded to were of barbarous design, being composed of a single bar of iron, with a bow or yoke at either end, and a nut compressing the same to the wrist. In explanation of the statement in the "notice" that Bright belonged to the Sixty-second Georgia, it should be remarked that according to his own account, he formerly belonged to a Georgia regiment, but had *deserted*, and joined the guerrillas.

There being no Ohio regiment in this Department whence the Union soldier was procured, why he in particular was selected could at first only be surmised. Our secession friends, however, who somehow usually manage to obtain very late intelligence from Richmond, give this account of the matter, which may be correct. When Gen. PICKETT heard of the execution of BRIGHT, he wrote to the rebel authorities at Richmond demanding a Union prisoner to hang in retaliation. After a little delay, this demand was acceded to, and the Federal prisoners were required to cast lots to ascertain which of their number the victim should be. The lot fell upon one of the Fifth Ohio, who was accordingly brought down from Richmond, and executed. It was the original intention of the rebels to hang him on the spot, where BRIGHT was hanged, but a rumor reaching the party having him in charge, while on their way thither, that a Union cavalry force was near at hand, they suspended him to the limb of a tree, some five miles away, and hastily decamped.

This affair has created no little excitement here, and serious consequences are likely to result from it. As soon as he was placed in possession of the facts, Gen. BUTLER left for Washington, to confer with the authorities there. No one can doubt that he will act vigorously and effectively, as well as wisely and prudently, in the matter.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Jan. 21.

STEAMBOAT CHARTERS.

The Military Commission, Gen. WINTHROP President, now in session here, bids fair to be worth to the Government all it will cost, if in no other way, for the searching *expose* it is making of fraudulent steamboat charters. There are new developments of interest every day. In the case of the charter of the steamer *South America*, witnesses testify that she was more than 21 years old when she was hired by the Government; that she was not worth over $20,000, of which more than half was in her engines; that she was in charter some five months at $400 per day, earning for her owners $60,000; that when she went out of service her hull was so rotten that her engine was taken out and put into a new boat.

A prominent steamboat owner testified that a ship broker named N. L. MCCREADY, had greater facilities and influence in chartering vessels to the Government in New-York City, than any one else; that in Philadelphia, E. A. SNIDER & Co. enjoyed the monopoly; and at Fortress Monroe there was a similar ring. The commission extorted by the New-York and Philadelphia brokers was never less than five per cent. on the charter money.

In one case, a ferry-boat chartered by BROWN & WILD, (the Boston agents of E. A. SOUDER & Co.,) was made to pay a commission of $50 per day before she could be got into the Government employ. She afterwards fell into the hands of the Fortress Monroe ring, and her owners had to pay the same exorbitant tax on a charter party of $200 per day. One of the parties in the ring was a Quartermaster's Clerk, whose influence was such that he was paid a commission of $25 per day to secure the charter of the steamer *Champion*, and made $2,500 in three months.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Important if True—A Convention Called to Secede from the Southern Confederacy.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

A correspondent of the *Traveller*, writing from Newbern, N. C., states that information had reached there that a call had been issued at Raleigh for a State Convention, for the purpose of seceding from their allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. The writer says Gov. VANCE and nearly every leading man of North Carolina desire to return to the Union. He also says: "An army of 5,000 men under Gen. BUTLER could march to Raleigh, take possession of the capital, and free the State from the rule of the traitors in one month's time. Such an army would receive an enthusiastic welcome there and all along the line of march. So say men who know."

Gen. Curtis at Leavenworth.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 22.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Leavenworth, says the welcome given to Gen. CURTIS was the most enthusiastic demonstration ever given in that city. Over 5,000 persons were present, and the Union League procession was more than a mile long. Gen. CURTIS made a speech, saying Missouri was as radical as Kansas; he expected no trouble there, and the true and radical men of the two States should coöperate.

Speeches were also made by Col. S. J. PARROTT, D. W. WILDER and others.

Col. CHAPIN has been made Gen. CURTIS' Chief of Staff. Gen. EWING will have an important command. Gen. BLUNT will command the Fort Smith District. He left St. Louis this evening for Washington.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 22.

The Court of Appeals, before adjournment today, adopted a memorial in recognition of the legal ability and purity of public and private character of the late Judge GREENE C. BRONSON, and directed the same to be entered upon the records of the Court.

WILLIAM MCMURRY, the President of the Board of Police Commissioners appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR, arrived here to-day, and was in consultation with the Governor relative to the Commission.

The Traitor Vallandigham.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

A question affecting the banishment of CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM came before the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. It was originally *exparte*, VALLANDIGHAM being the petitioner. The motion for a writ of *certiorari* to the Judge-Advocate-General was argued by Ex-Senator PUGH, for, and by Judge-Advocate HOLT in opposition thereto.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—The second performance of "La Dame Blanche," last evening was, in all respects so thoroughly delightful, that we find ourselves unable to add a single word in the way of criticism. We may, however, ask a question. Do people know that this is one of the most celebrated and remarkable of *semi*-modern operas? The German public is acquainted with the fact, but all other publics (except, of course, the French,) seem to be strangely ignorant of it. BOIELDIEU is one of the positive geniuses of his period. He is as absolute in this work as MOZART is in "Don Giovanni." No comparison is intended in this remark, and, in fact, no comparison is possible. But BOIELDIEU is a man who will live, and ought to be known to a musical community as well as MOZART is known.

Our neighbors in Brooklyn will have an opportunity of hearing this work on Monday next, when Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S company will play it at the Montague-street establishment.

The season at our Academy (a successful one we believe) ended last night. A supplemental performance will be given on Wednesday next, when NICOLAI'S famous opera of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," will be given for the first time.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. DE CORDOVA, the best and most genial of humorists, recites his touching and vivid poem of "The Soldier," here to-night. It was written for a benevolent purpose, and is repeated at the desire of a number of military friends who, in their own persons—or more sadly through their lost friends—have felt its aptness. Mr. HELMSMULLER'S Germania Band also takes part in the entertainment.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. Spinola, from Washington; Hons. M. Ruran and H. Christy; Hon. Ben. C. Fields, New-York; Col. F. Wheeler, Philadelphia, and William Thatcher, Boston, are at the Astor House.

Capt. D. R. Larned, New-Haven; D. Newhall, Wisconsin; J. M. Whitney, Rochester; H. H. Brackett, California; A. S. M. Morgan, U. S. Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Murphy and wife, Boston; J. B. Emerson, Trenton, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Renshaw, Baltimore, and A. Richmond, Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

C. B. Mount and C. H. Hickcox, Philadelphia; W. McDowell, Quebec; C. K. Blake, Denver; S. S. Bryant, Iowa, and H. E. Hawley, Columbus, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—This institution, devoted to the treatment of all diseases by the new school practice of medicine, is under the personal charge of Drs. J. WALTER SCOTT, TALBOT CLARKE and WILLIAM TRIPP. It is claimed to be one of the most complete and extensive medical establishments in the country, and is daily visited by patients from all parts of the country. The Professors invite investigation to remarkable cures they have performed. On the first page will be found the Annual Report of this Institute.

A Neglected Cold may cause months of suffering, and often ends at last in Consumption, Bronchitis or other Pulmonary Affection. Where neglect is attended by results so dangerous, what can justify the careless indifference "of waiting for a cold to get well itself?" If those who are now troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., would surely avoid the dreadful sufferings of the consumptive, let them take at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant, a remedy whose efficacy has been established thirty years. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, Philadelphia.

All Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st., and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

Why be Duped to the Tune of $300 to $1,000 by the barbarous treatment of passing a wire up the nostrils and into the ears, when a box of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF will effect a cure of your CATARRH AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE HEAD, at a cost of 25 cents? Sold by all druggists.

Miss Hina Geary, the Talented Vocalist, writes as follows:
KENDALL & Co.

GENTLEMEN: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired. MINA GEARY,
Dec. 23, 1863. No. 52 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a stimulating extract, prepared from roots, flowers and herbs. It is put up in boxes containing two bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, and the other for morning use as a dressing. Sold by all druggists. KENDALL & CO.,
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines
TO RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 380 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A Letter from Dr. B. C. Perry.
NEW YORK, Jan., 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: One of the most annoying difficulties connected with the Hair and its diseases is Dandruff, in its various phases. Its philosophy being very little understood, I will give my views on the subject for the benefit of those afflicted.

There are to the square inch of the scalp three thousand pores, for the purpose of throwing off the secretions or fluid matter that forms between the cuticle and the inner or sensitive skin. If from any cause, such as to neglect to keep the scalp clean, or from the use of glutinous oils, the pores become partially closed, the remaining portion are overstocked, the cuticles somewhat debilitated, the pores fail to perform their functions, inasmuch as only the limpid or more etherial portions of the secretions can pass off, leaving a white, bran-like substance deposited on the scalp, called Dandruff; that is the first phase of the difficulty.

When more of the pores are closed by exhaustion, less of the limped secretions flow off; the deposit on the scalp assumes a yellow, sticky appearance, and is called thickened secretion. This is the second phase of dandruff. The third phase is when most of the pores are closed, the cuticle completely debilitated; none of the fluid portions of the secretions can pass off; the deposit adheres closely to the scalp; has the appearance of yellow matter, and is called malterated secretion, which inevitably results in loss of hair. If at this stage of the disease it is not arrested by a proper course of treatment, it finally terminates in eczema, one of the most difficult diseases of the scalp for a physician to manage.

As to the remedy—Nature is always true to herself. If the scalp is kept clean, and the pores not glued up with oils or pomades, the secretions will pass off, and such a thing as dandruff would not be known, and people would not lose their hair. But when a difficulty of the kind does exist it should be treated rationally. It is little use to remove the effect while the cause exists. Dandruff in its first stages is early cured, and it should receive the earliest attention, as it is one of the primary causes of diseases of the scalp and loss of hair. For further information I can be consulted free of charge for all diseases of the scalp that destroy the hair or induce premature blanching, at my office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
Yours truly,
B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co. of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Hoyt's Preparations for the Hair and Toilet.—People smile with derisive incredulity on being told that a preparation will restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color and life appearance. Yet this is exactly what
HOYT'S LACTATIA HAIR RESTORATIVE
is warranted to do. It does not claim to make hair come in where it has once fallen out, but it will prevent it from falling out, make it soft and silky, cleanse it and the scalp from all impurities and humors, and entirely overcome the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c. Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 10 University-place.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

The Bellevue or Perfected Stereoscope, sliding focus and field-piece, accommodating all eyes, costs but $2; with 12 views $5. Liberal discount to dealers. HENRY CRAIG, 835 Broadway, 2d floor, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
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Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

A large Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furs, at greatly reduced prices, at WHITE'S celebrated Hat-Store, No. 613 Broadway.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV.; NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.
W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. Its with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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that retail for five, ten, and twenty dollars, including all the different grades, from three cents up to one dollar, with cards and envelopes; each set a complete assortment of itself, specially suited to the Retail Trade.

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that are Rich, Racy, Spicy, Sparkling, to suit the times.
MILITARY COMICS, and capital hits, called for by the times.

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for a friendly joke or two, or more.

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THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION
Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directors, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country at times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.
By order of the Standing Committee.
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
DEC. 28, 1863.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, NO. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

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MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.
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PINE TREE TAR DROPS,
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
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TO CONSUMPTIVES.
Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by
A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
In New-York by J. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway; D. S BARNES & CO.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 23d day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A SPECIAL meeting of the above Committee will be held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., this (SATURDAY) evening, Jan. 23, at 7½ o'clock.
By order, WM. A. DARLING, President.
HENRY H. HURLAT, CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.

BROWN'S METALLIC WEATHER-STRIPS AND WINDOW BANDS totally exclude wind, rain and dust from doors and windows; saves half the fuel, and is warranted good for five years. Principal and only depot for New-York and vicinity, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
Local agents wanted everywhere.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS—NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.
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FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS—NEW STYLES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS—FOR INDIGESTION—Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 55 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

PURE COUNTRY MILK—CAN BE OBTAINED at 8 cents per quart, by applying at or addressing C. SMITH'S Old Establishment, No. 134 East 46th-st. None but a pure article served.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st.

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.
Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

"* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *
C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

"HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.
Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

"* * * Then will send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.
Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. CATHORN,
Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly Pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our log-cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unmutilated, and signature on steel-plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE!
DOCTOR KENNEDY,
OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.
One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.
Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.
One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease.
By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.
MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,
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USE HYGEIAN COUGH MIXTURE.
Depot, No. 50 Cortlandt-st.

THE EYE AND THE EAR—CURES MADE BY MRS. M. G. BROWN'S REMEDIES.—Her metaphysical discovery for Deafness, Catarrh and running of the Ears, and her celebrated "Poor Richard's Eye-water," are now used altogether by families who would not touch the so-called operators, and they are making some astounding cures, truly. Miss E. Russell, of No. 359 East 30th-st., cured of catarrh and inflamed eyes after seven years of suffering. Old Mr. Henry Wicker, age 78, in the same house, cured of an old deafness; can hear as well as in his youth. See and ask them. Throngs crowd Mrs. BROWN'S rooms seeking that relief which is to be found nowhere else. There are no instruments, no probing, no operations with wires run into the head, but free consultations, and the remedies applied by the patients or their friends.
Principal rooms, No. 416 Arch-st., Philadelphia, and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS,
PUBLISHED THIS DAY BY
C. SCRIBNER,
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I.

GILEAD; OR, THE VISION OF ALL SOULS' HOSPITAL.
An Allegory. By Rev. J. HYATT SMITH. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, burnished edges, with engraved frontispiece. $1 25.

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Parents, and all interested in education, aware of the value of Poetry as an element of the best culture, have felt the want of a more extensive and various collection of poetical pieces suited to different ages than is at present accessible—a volume which, while it retains the old favorites, shall, by introducing new and choice, though less known poems, embrace a more abundant variety. The present selection is intended to meet this want. Preference has generally been given to lively and striking poems. Picturesque, Descriptive, Narrative and Domestic pieces have been particularly sought, as they generally find their way readily to young hearts.
Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I.

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1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.
A SPLENDID NEW STORY OF
THE WAR.

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THE RIVAL VOLUNTEERS;
OR,
THE BLACK PLUME RIFLES.
A NOVEL.
BY MRS. MARY A. HOWE.
1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.
From the Knickerbocker Monthly.

We have perused the proof sheets of a very well-written and attractive novel, entitled "The Rival Volunteers; or, The Black Plume Rifles," a story of the present war, by Mrs. MARY A. HOWE, shortly to be published in New-York. It is artistically constructed, and full of dramatic power, and both in style and incident, a work of uncommon merit, and one calculated to achieve more than ordinary popularity.
JOHN BRADBURN, Publisher,
Successor to M. Doolady,
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No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
Edited by
PROF. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL
and
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, Esq.
CROSBY & NICHOLS, Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in numbers of about three hundred pages each, containing matter equal to an ordinary octavo volume.
TERMS—Five Dollars per year, or One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents per number.
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Article I. Ticknor's Life of Prescott.
II. The Bible and Slavery.
III. The Ambulance System.
IV. The Bibliotheca Sacra.
V. Immorality in Politics.
VI. The Early Life of Gov. Winthrop.
VII. The Sanitary Commission.
VIII. Renan's Life of Jesus.
IX. The President's Policy.
X. Critical Notes.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser*, in a long notice of this number, remarks:
"We congratulate both the editors and the public upon this successful opening of what is, as it were, a new epoch in the history of the *Review*."
The *Saturday Evening Gazette* says:
"There is vigor, strength and freshness in its pages, and it realizes the high expectation formed for it from the distinguished reputation of the new editors. In its tone it is bold and out-spoken on the topics of to-day, and says an excellent word for freedom and human progress. It presents a very rich table of contents, covering a wide field of topics, all of which are treated in the manner that has ever characterized the *North American*—scholarly and candidly—which has given it reputation at home and abroad."
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PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN,
Report of the Engineer and Artillery Operations of the ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
from its organization to the close of the Peninsular campaign. By Brig.-Gen. J. G. BARNARD, Chief Engineer, and Brig.-Gen. W. F. BARRY, Chief of Artillery. Embracing the sub-reports of Lieut.-Col. Alexander, Brig.-Gen. Woodbury, Capt. Ketchum, Capt. Brainerd, and Capt. Spaulding, Lieut. McAlester, and others.
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Reconnoissance from Wynn's Mill
View of Rebel Works at Wynn's Mill.
Rebel Works near Lee's Mills.
Map of Fortifications and Battle of Williamsburgh.
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View on the Chickahominy.
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LIFE OF EDWARD LIVINGSTON.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
Publish this day,
LIFE OF EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
Mayor of the City of New-York; Member of Congress; Senator of the United States; Secretary of State; Minister to France; Author of a System of Penal Law for Louisiana; Member of the Institute of France, &c.
Stereotyped and printed at the Riverside Press. With two steel-plate Engravings by Ritchie—one being from a Miniature of Gen. Jackson, painted after the Battle of New-Orleans.
BY CHARLES HAVENS HUNT.
With an Introduction by
GEORGE BANCROFT.
1 vol., 8vo.—Pages, Cloth, $3 50.

The work embraces original letters of Jeremy Bentham, Bernadotte, King of Sweden, George Clinton, Peter S. DuPonceau, Victor Hugo, Andrew Jackson, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, James Kent, Gen. Lafayette, Madame de Lafayette, Edward Livingston, Chancellor Livingston, Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, John Randolph of Roanoke, Martin Van Buren, M. Villemain, and Daniel Webster.

NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS.
AT THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
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DEMOREST'S N. Y. ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Splendid Illustrations of the Horrible Tragedy in Chili, Burning 2,000 Persons; also, Ice Obstructions in the East River; Portraits of Every Man's Wife; White Slaves; Fashions, by Mme. Demorest, with other new attractions and interesting features; Valuable Literary Matter. All in new type. The most interesting and live paper now published. Do not fail to see DEMOREST'S N. Y. ILLUSTRATED NEWS. Now ready. Price 3 cents. Sold everywhere.

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FINANCIAL

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 35 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

SALE OF SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Jan. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of $2,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 2d day of January, 1864, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to five per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on the failure.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within five days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are dated January 1st, 1864, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's Office, with six per cent coupons attached, payable at the same place, in January and July of each year, if preferred by the purchasers, registered bonds will be issued, provided not less than $300,000 of that class are desired.

A sinking fund of 4½,000 is specially established, and the faith and credit of the State pledged for the redemption of the above-mentioned Bonds, the sale of which is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session and approved January 13, 1864.

GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

CITY BANK OF VICKSBURGH, MISS.,
W. S. WHEELER, Manager,
late with Brown & Johnston,

Prompt and personal attention given to the collection of all claims in this vicinity.

References:
Hon. A. H. Arthur, Vicksburgh.
Kirkland & Co., New-York.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."

—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby gave notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & COPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

$50,000—SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED in a prominent importing house on Broadway; thirty years' experience in the business; present capital $20,000; but inadequate to the facilities for doing the business, which is done mostly for cash, and very profitable; only two partners, one residing in Europe as purchaser. None but principals, with name and address, need apply. All communications will be held strictly confidential. Address Box 3,997 New-York Postoffice.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISCOUNT all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office.

J. S. & W. W. COENELL & CO.
No. 130 Centre-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND LOANS made.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 2 to 3¼ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 37 Pine-st.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 20 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & Co., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:

The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 276, laws of 1858, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

d19-law6mS*

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent. on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 29 Pine-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

OFFICE OF THE McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

H. B. BOODY, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London, under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. R. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February, 1864, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

$500.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, THE amount in interest Coupons of the 6-20 Bonds, due May 1, 1864. Parties having those Coupons who are desirous of disposing of them will be dealt with satisfactorily. WINN & WEAVER, No. 61 Barclay-st.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—D. W. CRONYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J., special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st., Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

A NELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE CLAIMS bought or collected. Parties wishing claims collected or desirous of selling, address T. H. MCCOY, Post-office, Box No. 5,001.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE Co., corner William and Beaver sts.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

No. 67 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President,
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 110 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE Co., No. 135 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT, and an extra dividend of thirteen (13) per cent. free from Government tax, have been this day declared on the old capital stock of one million dollars, payable on demand to stockholders entitled to receive the same, as holders of said stock on the 16th day of December last.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE Co., 33d-av., cor. 9th-st., NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of five (5) per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st of February.

WILLIAM H. RIBLET, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (OFFICE) No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE Co., No. 433 Broadway.

DIVIDEND—JAN. 18, 1864.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five Per Cent, free from tax, has this day been declared, payable at the office. No. 433 Broadway, Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand, all free of Government tax.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
NEW-YORK, Jan 16, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to Feb. 2d, inclusive.

By order,
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE Co., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 1 PINE-ST., Jan. 12, 1864.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 18th instant.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., (AS REORGANIZED,) CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 10, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have declared a Cash Dividend out of the earnings of the past six months, of Three (3) Per Cent. on the First Preferende Shares of this Company: also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares will be paid in shares of the same class These dividends are payable on the 10th of February next. Those appearing on the books as stockholders on the 1st January at the Transfer Office, in New-York, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in that city. Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Chillicothe.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Company for six months ending 31st December, ult., of Four per cent., payable at the Office of the Company on or after the 10th day of February next to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of January, and be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. Co.
NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividend payable at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 23d inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books closed from the 24th instant to February 1, inclusive. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order.

GEO. HODGSON, Sec'y.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, and the Government tax. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st of February. By order,

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Assets Jan. 1, 1864	380,375 27

A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, payable on demand, has been declared by this Company.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 65 Wall-st. By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. Co., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY," No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE Co. No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of 5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 24.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER DEMING, Accountant.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL ALL PAID IN,

$500,000.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1864, EXCLUSIVE OF LIABILITIES,

$585,058 02.

CONSISTING of (First Lien) BONDS AND MORTGAGES, UNITED STATES BONDS, LOANS ON CALL (secured by pledge of United States Bonds and New-York City Bank Stocks,) CASH IN BANK, &c., &c.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE against LOSS or damage BY FIRE, AND THE RISKS OF INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, at rates as low as the nature of the risk, and the real security of the Company and of the insured will permit.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALL LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

J. MILTON SMITH, President.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.
JOSEPH W. WILDEY, Assistant Secretary.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000.
SURPLUS $845,386 92.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The following is the twenty-second semi-annual statement of this Company, showing its actual condition on the 1st day of January, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Balance in Bank	$65,308 10	
Cash Balance in Office	87 76	
Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions, worth over $168,583, (payable on demand)	123,003 00	$188,398 86
Real Estate, owned by the Company		92,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on Real Estate, worth over $1,095,150		507,600 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company		533,225 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid, (all paid except $ 00 prior to this date)		16,407 66
Premiums due		5,905 40
Rents accrued, not yet due		1,250 00
United States Internal Revenue Stamps		500 00
Total		$1,345,386 92

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, and all other liabilities of every description	$48,592 85

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 151 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President
GEORGE T. HAWS, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the premises Nos 99 and 101 West 18th-st., in the City of New-York, were set on fire on the morning of the 7th day of January, inst., and there is every reason to believe that the same was caused by some evil-disposed person or persons: Now I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the ordinances of said City, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the detection and conviction of the said incendiary or incendiaries who fired the said premises, to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the said person or persons were convicted of the said crime, that in his opinion the evidence of the person applying for said reward was conclusive in the said conviction; but all claims for said reward, not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after said conviction will be disregarded.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, Imposed or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving North-Moore-street, from Washington to West streets, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Beach-street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, with trap block pavement.

For building a sewer in Twenty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of North-Moore-street, between Washington and West streets, and upon the east side of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street to the extent of half the block north and south of North-Moore-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Beaver-street, between Broadway and Pearl streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on both sides of Beaver-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenue, and upon the west side of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue, and upon Lexington avenue to the extent of half the block north and South of Fifty-second-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River,

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. — Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 21, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, Improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.

For regulating the First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Sixty-third streets.

For laying gross-walks in Third-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, and One Hundred and Ninth streets:

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said First-avenue, to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof, from Houston-street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said Third-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Tenth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. — Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 21, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, will meet on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board, to consider the subject of improving the pavement in Broadway; persons having plans are requested to hand them to the Committee, and all interested are respectfully invited to appear without further invitation; the Committee are desirous of hearing all parties and to test some of the recommendations if practicable.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN HARDY,
JOHN FOX,
Committee on Streets.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALFRED E. ROWE, Plaintiff, against ALBERT DE PENNEYET and H. E. LACKENT, Defendants.—50 cent United States stamp on orig nal canceled.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of, New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York,

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. He can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis; diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from diseases, self-abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. RICORD'S Essence of Life is sold in cases, with instructions for use, for $3, or four quantities in one for $9, sent, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance, by his accredited agent,
PHILIP ROLAND, No. 447 Broome-st.,
One door west from Broadway. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly clearness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 4,359 New-York Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE, Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. The years he has devoted to one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

CURED GRATIS.—EPILEPTIC AND ALL nervous fits cured by JOHN McDONALD, free of charge, who may be consulted for the same at the Stevens' House, No. 21 and 23 Broadway, every morning from 9 to 12 o'clock.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.—LADIES AND gentlemen loosing their hair, or turning gray, can have it permanently restored by F. TAYLOR, No. 123 3d-av., four doors below 22d-st. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M. From No. 683 Broadway.

BAKER'S KIDNEY AND GRAVEL REMEdies are the best known. Consultation by letter, or in person, at No. 151 10th-st., near Broadway. Fee, $5, including remedies.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 7 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	$0 25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, or Chills	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Dischirges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary, Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	80
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Sickness at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.
Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book, $ 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 1 00
Single Boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.
Sent by the HUMPHREYS, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin ..... { $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 23
ETNA ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Saturday ..... Feb. 6
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin ..... $80 00 Steerage $30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London ... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris ... 95 00 Steerage to Paris ... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for HAVANA, direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight taken or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPERS' NOTICE.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
In consequence of a delay in New-Orleans of these three days for dispatches from Maj.-Gen. Banks, the
STEAMSHIP MORNING STAR
will sail on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 9½ o'clock, instead of Saturday, as advertised.
Passengers must be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 36 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 36 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNIted States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 232 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) at 10 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Fort Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. E. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES

Solicited and attended to on favorable terms, by
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.
Ten years with ADRIAN H. MULLER.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twelfth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st. at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at seven per cent. per annum will, in such case, be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.
The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE

IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM-SQUARE, EAST BROADWAY, CATHARINE, GRAND AND MARKET STS., AND ST. MARK'S-PLACE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY,
Jan. 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Benajah Leffingwell, Esq., Referee, Chatham-square—The large and valuable plot of ground, with the 4-story brick buildings thereon, northeast corner of Chatham-square and East Broadway, running through to Chatham-st., and known as the old Chatham-square Post-office. Also the lot, with the 4-story brick building thereon, No. 1 Chatham-square, running through and including No. 6 Catharine-st. Catharine-st.—The lot, with the buildings thereon, No. 19 Catharine-st., near East Broadway. Market-st.—3-story and attic brick house and lot No. 13 Market-st., near East Broadway. Grand-st.—The valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the northeast corner of Grand and Cannon sts., St. Mark's-place—The 3-story, attic and basement brick house and lot No. 61 St. Mark's-place, near 1st-av.
The above lots include some of the most valuable property offered at auction in this City for many years, and offers great inducements to capitalists.
Maps and more full particulars may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

BY D. M. SEAMAN,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEER,
No. 14 Pine-st.
(Ten years with Adrian H. Muller.)

STOCKS AT PRIVATE SALE.

200 shs. Broadway Bank.	100 shs. Niagara Ins. Co.
30 shs. Shoe & Leather Bk.	7 shs. Goodhue Ins. Co.
15 shs. Nassau Ins. Co.	10 shs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
8 shs. Hamar Ins. Co.	67 shs. Mer. (Mar.) Ins. Co.
50 shs. Equitable Ins. Co.	40 shs. Broadway Ins. Co.
10 shs. Continental Ins. Co.	17 shs. Imp. & Tr. Ins. Co.
20 shs. Fulton Ins. Co.	100 shs. Brooklyn Ins. Co.
40 shs. Jersey City Ins. Co.	10 shs. Harmony Ins. Co.
30 shs. N. American Ins. Co.	12 shs. Long Island Ins. Co.
30 shs. Astor Ins. Co.	32 shs. Eagle Ins. Co.
5 shs. Humboldt Ins. Co.	Metropolitan Gas Stock.
40 shs. Chatham Bank.	

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 61 cwt., known as "graduated increase," viz:
One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.
Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.
These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on Feb. 2, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
The Union Stores, Brooklyn,
Cargo of the prize steamer NASSAU,
Consisting of
Coffee,
Salt,
White Lead,
Castor Oil,
Hardware,
Military Equipments,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE AN

estate, by order of Henry James Anderson, Esq., of valuable property on Cortlandt, Canal, Greenwich, Charlton, and 36th sts.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—
CORTLANDT-ST.—The five-story brick store and lot No. 62 Cortlandt-st., near Washington-st.; lot 20.6 front and rear, 67.6 on each side, and 66.11 on easterly side.
CANAL-ST.—The three-story brick store and lot No. 322 Canal-st, near Church-st.; lot 20 by 45.6.
GREENWICH-ST.—The three-story brick store and lot, with rear building, No. 575 Greenwich-st., near Hammersley-st.; lot 25 by 100.
GREENWICH-ST.—The three-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 554 and 556, and the two-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 558 and 560 Greenwich-st.
CHARLTON-ST.—The four story brick building and lot No. 113 Charlton-st., adjoining the Greenwich st. houses in the rear. There is also a building on rear of the lot. The alley will be sold with the Charlton-st. house.
EAST 36TH-ST.—The 6 four-story brick houses and lots on the south side of 36th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 2d-av; lots each 16.9 by 98.9.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE

PROPERTY ON SOUTH AND BROAD STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of the Trustees of the New-York Corn Exchange—
SOUTH-ST.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the three-story brick building thereon, known as No. 15 South-st., northwest corner of Broad-st., being 23 feet 5 inches front and rear, 38 feet 3 inches on Broad-st, and 36 feet 9 inches on the easterly side, more or less.
ALSO, the lot of ground, with the five-story brick building thereon, known as No. 17 South-st., between Broad-st. and Coenties-slip, being 28 feet front and rear, 82 feet 2 inches on one side and 79 feet 10 inches on the other, more or less.
The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $15,000, having two years to run from May 1, 1864.
Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., or of the Committee of Trustees, David Dows, No. 20 South-st., Jacob R. Nevius, No. 11 South-st., and Josiah M. Fiske, No. 18 South-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF the late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co., will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., all the remaining assets of said late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co., and its members, which are vested in me as Assignee, including the following described real estate, viz.: 3 lots in St. Paul, Minn., Nos. 13, 14, 15, block No. 26; 80 acres land in Benton County, Minn.; 200 acres land in Worth County, Iowa; 3 lots in East Shakopee, Minn. Also, a mortgage for $125 on lot No. 8, block No. 16, in village of Brooklyn, Wis. Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in house No. 148 Madison-st., and in the two stores No 12 Coenties-slip and No. 15 Front-st., in the City of New-York, subject to the incumbrances thereon. Also, sundry book accounts, notes, &c., an inventory of which may be examined at the office of the auctioneer.
BENJ. HAXTUN.
Assignee of late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STORES AND

Lots.—Nos. 98 John and 50 Cortlandt-sts. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of WM. S. BANTA, executor of ELIZA MOORE:
JOHN-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 98 John-st., near Gold-st.
CORTLANDT-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, carved oak furniture, black walnut chairs, do. rockers, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany dressing bureaus, marble top centre tables, black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, gilt frame mirrors, black walnut bookcases, china, crockery, glassware, &c. &c.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost.
DAVID HYNE, No. 163 William-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL

ON THE
FIFTH-AVENUE POND!
The first carnival ever given in New-York
ON ICE!

The managers of the Fifth-avenue Skating Pond announce that on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, a
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
will be given, this being the reserve day of the season. Every arrangement that can possibly contribute to the comfort or pleasure of those who attend has been made.
TWO BANDS OF MUSIC
will be present, and will perform alternately during the day and evening.
At night there will be a grand display of
GORGEOUSLY ARRANGED FIREWORKS
from the celebrated laboratory of Lilliendahl, and furnished by Tourston & Scofield.
New, elegant and appropriate costumes can be procured within the inclosure of the Pond, from GEO. W. BUNKER, costumer. Masks not permitted.
Gates open at 1 P. M.; Carnival commences at 2 P. M. Without exception, the charge of admission will be 50 cents.
Tickets can be had at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and at the office of the Pond.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
NINETY-SECOND AND NINETY-THIRD TIME
OF THE
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; OR,
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,"
WHICH IS STILL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, THOSE THRILLING SCENES,
THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE
ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,
will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of
HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.
BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY
FROM THE
BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S, AT ROME,
and other
MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. H. B. MCKEON, Manager.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ OF NEW-YORK.

This Society will give their
ANNUAL GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL,
AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864.
The most extensive preparations will be made by the Committee to render the Ball as attractive and brilliant as on former occasions, and the great reputation of the society will surely warrant its success. To prevent overcrowding, only a limited number of tickets, at $5 for one gentleman and ladies, will be issued, and can be obtained only by way of introduction through the members of the Liederkranz, viz:
O. Ottendorfer, 17 Chatham-st
W. Jellinghaus, 14 Cooper Union
E. S. Ballin, 24 Exchange-place
S. Kauffmann, 39 Nassau-st.
Wm. Steinway, 82 Walker-st
E. Schuberth, 98 Spring-st.
O. Sacker-dorff, 237 B'way.
Fred. Kapp, 122 Broadway.
H. R. Baltzer, 50 Exchange-pl
Carl Amann, 105 Wall-st.
J. Windmuller, Abingdon-sq
H. Gebhard, 161 56th-av.
And others.
No tickets sold at the door; also, tickets are not transferrable. Further particulars hereafter.
GEORGE NEMBACH, Secretary.

SECOND SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC,

AT
DODWORTH'S HALL,
NINTH SEASON 1864,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM MASON,
THEODORE THOMAS,
J. MOSENTHAL,
G. MATZKA,
F. BERGNER.
Subscription for the remaining five soirées $5 each. No subscriptions received after the second soirée. Single tickets for each soirée $1 50.

IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1864,
GRAND LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
New and Patriotic Poem, entitled
"THE SOLDIER,"
with musical accompaniments by
Mr. HELMSMULLER'S
CELEBRATED GERMANIA BAND,
who will also perform a choice selection of their popular Music.
Tickets ..... 50 cents.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's

FROM NASSAU.

Movements of Blockade Runners—Narrow Escape of the Marisa.

The steamship *Corsica* brings Nassau papers to Jan. 16.

The blockade runner steamer *Hansa*, at Nassau, reported:

At 5 A. M., on the 6th inst., while off Abacco, we sighted a large paddlewheel steamship about a mile ahead. We kept the east for half an hour, and were then first noticed by the stranger, who steered direct for us, with the intention of cutting us off, which assured us she was a cruiser. We, however, fortunately got ahead of her, and shaped our course for Egg Island Shoal, she keeping a little on our starboard quarter and gaining on us rapidly, in consequence of a calm preventing us from obtaining a sufficient draft for our fires. About 7:30 the Federal commenced to fire at us, and continued to do so till 9:30. At eight o'clock she was so near us that we were obliged to lighten our vessel, by throwing overboard about 70 bales of cotton. On entering Six Shilling Channel, we ran inside the reef. She fired one more shot and then left us for the purpose of picking up the cotton we had thrown overboard. The Federal vessel is very fast, brig-rigged, has a straight stern, and is supposed to be the *Vanderbilt*.

The Nassau *Guardian* says the Captain of the schooner *Dart*, of Nassau, picked up some of the cotton, and was threatened by an officer in one of the four boats belonging to the Federal vessels engaged in the same pursuit, that, if he continued to do so, he would shoot him, at the same time holding a pistol towards him. The Federal commander also threatened to run him down if he should cross his bow. The Captain of the *Dart* (CURRY,) replied that he (the Federal commander,) was in British waters, and had no business there.

The blockade-runners *Alice, Wild Dayrell, Heroine, Pet*, and *Dispatch* arrived from Wilmington previous to the 15th, and the *Alice, Heroine, Wild Dayrell, Varuna*, and *Mary Ann* had sailed again, to again attempt the running of the blockade.

The *Dispatch* is commanded by the noted Capt. CRENSHAW.

The steamer *Commerce* had also sailed from Nassau, ostensibly for Cuba. Her Majesty's steamer *Vesuvius* had arrived from Halifax to relieve the *Virago*, which was to leave for New-Orleans.

Funeral Oration Upon Gen. Corcoran by Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher.

This oration was delivered last night at the Cooper Institute, before an audience of Irish citizens and ladies which crowded both seats and aisles. Gen. MEAGHER was invited to speak by the New-York circles of the Fenian Brotherhood, an organization formed about four years ago with the ultimate object of effecting the deliverance of Ireland from English rule. The General was introduced by Col. JOHN O'MAHONY, President of the Brotherhood.

The oration abounded in poetical and forcible though redundant illustrations and rich imagery, which were in full accordance with the enthusiastic temperament of the audience, who vociferously applauded the close of each rounded period.

The speaker perorated with an Irish legend of an aged exile and patriot, lauding those Irishmen, who never temporized with an enemy who had harmed their land, stating that this love of country and bitterness against its wrongs, culminated in the heart of the loyal and brave soldier to whom he was now doing honor.

Early in the Fall of 1860, there arrived in this City a young gentleman of prominent family and great expectations, who had just visited a portion of his estates across the St. Lawrence, and was now perambulating the domains which had been lost by his great-grandfather. He was a lively and courteous young gentleman, and a startling curiosity, even among the novelties which were almost daily washed upon the shores of this great land. He was the eldest son of a Queen, wearing the coolliest diadem in the universe, and towered high in blood above the haughtiest noble of those whose ancestors had ever spurned serfs or lorded over imperial domains. He was heir to an empire belted by the zodiac, which was only striving to monopolize the earth and invade the sky. Among an excitable people like our own, the advent of this young man produced its due effect, and found vent in extraordinary extremes. One man alone stood sternly aloof from the general impulse, and refused to participate in any honors toward the representative of that crown under the weight of which the liberties of his country had been crushed. A man less fearless, less inflexible, than MICHAEL CORCORAN, would never thus have stood. He would, though ready to brave the storm of battle, have quailed before weridly sneers at supposed eccentricity, conceit or churlishness—influences that undermine many otherwise lofty characters and brilliant individualities. To parade his regiment before this youth, who was one day to wear the crown which had scourged his country, would have been to cancel the oaths made for centuries by his countrymen. He would not bow to a Prince against whose land it was the darling wish of his heart one day to head his regiment. For this he was condemned, and it was urged with indignation that neither he nor his regiment could ever be relied on at a critical moment. This falsehood was answered at a later period by CORCORAN, who, on the news of Sumter, sprung from a sick bed, and was among the first, with his noble men, to fly to the rescue of the land of their adoption.

The speaker drew a glowing eulogy of CORCORAN, dwelling upon his generosity, truth, judgment, clearness of head and calmness in battle, winding up with a touching description of the scene when he viewed his corpse, surrounded by candles, with the "dear old priest," who had well loved him. In life, kneeling by his side, while the lifeless eyes around, glistened in the cold air, and the flags at half-mast beat heavily against their staffs to the sound of the slowly tramping sentinels.

In hoping that his remains would one day lie under the green sod of the land of his birth, the speaker was content in the meantime that they should dwell under the flag sacred to liberty, and within a City where the ashes of MONTGOMERY and THOMAS ADDIS EMMET lie entombed.

In the morning solemn High Mass was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Mott and Prince streets. The Very Rev. Father STARES was the Celebrant, Rev. EUGENE MCGUIRE the Deacon, and Dr. MCSWEENEY the Sub-Deacon. Rev. FRANCIS MCNIERNEY was the Master of the Ceremonies.

Remarkable Case of Death from Chloroform.

A DRUGGIST CENSURED BY THE CORONER'S JURY.

A widow lady, named JANE E. WARD, residing in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, near Third-avenue, has been for some time past suffering from a carbuncle on her hand. Tuesday night last, the pain became so intense, that she sent one of her daughters to a drug-store to procure some chloroform, with which to bathe the affected limb. The poison was procured, and Mrs. WARD at once commenced the operation of bathing her hand with it. Soon she had inhaled sufficient to reduce her to a state of insensibility. She was found by one of her daughters on an ottoman, with her face buried in a pillow, and breathing very heavily. Death ensued before a physician could be procured. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body yesterday. The druggist who sold the poison was examined. He stated that he had been in the drug business for many years, and yet he seemed to be entirely ignorant of the law of this State, which requires druggists to label all articles of poison sold by them. In this case he had not labeled it as he is required to do. The jury rendered the following verdict: We find that the deceased came to her death from inhaling chloroform. We further believe that JAMES WOOD, the druggist, is censurable in selling the chloroform without labeling it 'poison,' or taking the name or residence of the deceased according to law. The deceased was 46 years of age, and a native of this State. Her husband was a clergyman at the breaking out of the rebellion, and had a church in Harlem. Being a patriot in the true sense, he took leave of his flock, recruited a company, and joined one of the New-York regiments. He was in most of the severe battles as Captain of his company, up to the second battle of Bull Run. In this conflict he received a wound that caused his death soon after. Mrs. WARD being left nearly destitute, with a family, the people of Harlem sought a comfortable home for her, where she lived up to the time of her death.

The Resignation of Senator White, of Pennsylvania, a Canard.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 22.

The following dispatch to the *Bulletin*, just received from Gov. CURTIN, fully contradicts a canard in this morning's *Inquirer*:

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Jan. 22, 1864.

Maj. WHITE'S resignation never was in my hands. I have heard that there was such a paper, but I have never seen it.

The Speaker of the Senate is the proper official to receive the resignation and issue a warrant for a new election. I have nothing to do with it officially.

The report you allude to is false.

A. G. CURTIN.

Heavy Confidence Operation.

DETROIT, Friday, Jan. 22.

W. W. TRIPPLETT, Cashier of the People's Bank of Hudson, Mich., absconded on Thursday with $6,000 belonging to the bank.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 22—Midnight.

There are no signs of the *Canada* from Liverpool now fully due.

The Running of the Blockade—Note from A. Hoffnung, Esq.

MONTREAL, C. E., Jan. 15, 1864

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A number of articles have appeared in recent editions of your journal, on the subject of "blockade-running," implicating myself and others with whom I have business relation, in alleged violation of the blockade, the shipment of contraband of war and other merchandise to Nassau, for the purpose of running the blockade, and other transactions of an illegal character. *The whole of which is utterly unfounded in fact,*

Feeling satisfied that the judicial inquiry which we have urgently demanded, would result in an entire refutation of these charges, I have been content to await its issue; but in a more recent number of your paper, I find aspersions against my private character most wickedly and grossly false, calumnies which are altogether irrelevant to the charges abovenamed, and such as I cannot hope the desired investigation will touch upon and refute. I appeal to you, therefore, in common justice and fairness, that as you have opened your columns to their insertion, to give equal prominence to my most emphatic denial.

It is charged in the article I allude to, that Mr. GEORGE WOLF and myself were implicated in "heavy swindling;" that we "absconded from Montreal without paying our debts;" that Mr. WOLF "married the daughter of an English Jew named MORRIS LUMLEY, a man of notorious character;" that we became bail for the said Mr. LUMLEY to the extent of $55,000, and that we absconded from Montreal, forfeiting our recognizance for this amount, and that "the blockade-running has been carried on with the money dishonestly obtained by LUMLEY."

All these are vile slanders of the most infamous and malicious nature, and must have been known to be such by the parties who gave you the information.

I have never been concerned in any business transaction with Mr. LUMLEY, either before or since his failure, and knew nothing whatever of his operations.

In the month of February of last year, Mr. LUMLEY came to Montreal, and was thrown into jail by his creditors. After repeated solicitation I was induced by his relatives, in order to rescue an old and feeble man from durance during the rigor of a Canadian Winter, and to give him an opportunity, as they stated, of putting his business affairs in order, to become security for his appearance before the Court when called upon. *I never forfeited this recognizance.* I am still surety, but only for a debt of some $1,700, however—not $55,000, as stated—and whenever I am legally called upon, I am ready to stand up to my obligation. This is the only connection, either directly or indirectly, that I have ever had with that gentleman or his affairs. The assertion that my brother-in-law, Mr. WOLF, married Mr. LUMLEY'S daughter is an amusing fiction, invented doubtless for the purpose of establishing a plausible connection, an honor which I doubt not Mr. WOLF will duly appreciate.

As to the charge that I "absconded from Montreal without paying my debts," I have simply to state, and challenge a denial, that my departure from Montreal was public and well known, as I shall presently show; that prior to my leaving I paid in full every debt and obligation both large and small that I had incurred during many years' residence, and there is not, I believe, at this moment a single individual either in Canada, the United States or Europe who has a just claim upon me to the amount of one farthing. Permit me to state one significant circumstance, and I will trespass on your valuable space no further. A few days prior to my departure from Montreal in May last, a number of my fellow-citizens assembled and presented me with a superb service of silver plate as a parting *souvenir*, accompanied by an address engrossed on parchment, inscribed with the most flattering sentiments of respect and esteem and their regret at my imminent departure; the occasion was noticed in the press of this City at the time. I trust I shall be pardoned the apparent egotism of this recital, my object being to show that a man who is thus publicly the recipient of such a testimonial from his fellow-citizens, with whom he has been in social and commercial contact for a number of years, may fairly lay claim to some respectability of character and position; and, when these priceless advantages are slanderously attacked, ought to have the encouragement and assistance of every honest man in giving them the most public denial.

I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

A. HOFFNUNG.

The Case of Count Joannes.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

In the case of GEORGE JONES, *alias* Count JOANNES, the Court to-day gave the defendant one week to prepare a bill of exceptions, and twenty-four hours to find bail in $300 for his appearance.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Friday, Jan. 22.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$15,000	Amer. Gold	156¾	100	Canton Co	b3 38
60,000	do	s3.156¾	1350	do	39
100	Erie Railroad	108¾	200	do	b3 39
300	do	108	100	do	s3 39
300	do	s3.108	50	do	38¾
700	do	p&c s5.108	50	do	38¾
600	Reading R.	116¾	200	Cumb. Coal Co.	49¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	137¾	1000	Bucks Co. L. Co	15
100	Hudson R. R.	140¾	1000	Pittsburgh	b30.118
100	Harlem R.	97	200	do	117¾
200	Mich. So.	89¾	100	do	b3.117¾
100	do	s3 89¾	100	do	117¾
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s3.114¾			

Sales of Real Estate—JAN. 21, 1864.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

Store and lot No. 88 Front-st., 22x88	$25,950
Store and lot No. 128 Front-st., 24x64	28,750
Stores and lots Nos. 132 and 134 Front-st., 41x44	37,450
Store and lot No. 39 Pine-st., 21x41	9,100
Store and lot No. 87 Pine-st., 20x41	8,650
Stores and lots Nos. 138 and 140 Front-st., 35x48	24,450
Store and lot No. 27 Depeyster-st., 21x50	8,550
Store and lot No. 29 Depeyster-st., 20x48	8,700
Store and lot No. 26 Walker-st., 25x100	15,000
House and lot No. 44 Laight-st., 22x100	10,700
House and lot No. 55 Laight-st., 18x76	7,050
House and lot No. 53 Laight-st., 18x76	6,400
House and lot No. 51 Laight-st., 18x76	6,200

[Advertisement.]

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give sure and almost immediate relief. *Military Officers and Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket, and taken as occasion requires.*

[Advertisement.]

A MAN SHOT IN HIS OWN HOUSE IN FIFTH-AVENUE BY BURGLARS.—It is astonishingly strange that people will be shot and robbed The Burglar Alarm Telegraph, in an experience of six years has never been broken through, but has saved, where the bell has given the alarm, and a door or window has been found forced open, twelve houses in ten weeks. It is used by hundreds of our citizens, all of whom are referred to. It has not a single objection, if understood. It is applicable, and is used in the best houses in New-York. Still people will be shot and robbed. E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway. (Fairbanks & Co.)

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Splendid Illustrations: Horrible Tragedy in Chili. Burning 2,000 Persons; also, Ice Obstructions in the East River: Portraits of Every Man's Wife; White Slaves; Fashions, by Mme. Demorest, with other new attractions and interesting features; valuable Literary matter. All in new type. Do not fail to see *Demorest's N. Y. Illustrated News* of this week. Now ready. Price 6 cents. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

The piratical excursion of the rebel steamer *Alabama* in the Indian Ocean will enhance the value of Eastern products; yet, for the present, KENT'S East India Coffee will be sold for 25 cents per pound, as usual. Ask your grocer for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN WE DO BEST?—Organization indicates this. Examinations, with full written charts, given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway. A class of ladies and gentlemen meet for instruction Tuesday and Friday evenings. Parents and teachers would do well to attend.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CHENEY—HULL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. H. King, ALFRED C. CHENEY, of New-York City, to ADA J., daughter of Samuel Hull, Esq., of Owego, N. Y.

LOMDELL—WATKINS.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 21, by Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, WM. C. LOMDELL, of Fort Plain, to KATE A., eldest daughter of James Y. Watkins, Esq.

RUSSELL—IVES.—In Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, by Rev. R. S. Duane, HENRY G. RUSSELL, of New-York, to HOPE BROWN IVES, of Providence.

WHITING—BARNES.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 21, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. R. Vanborn, GEORGE W. WHITING to EMILY E. BARNES, all of Jersey City.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On Friday, Jan. 22, LYDIA, wife of William A. Archer, and daughter of Benjamin D. and Maria Brush, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 24 West 26th-st., on Monday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CRAWFORD.—At White Plains, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, CATHARINE H., wife of Elisha Crawford.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, in White Plains, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GIBSON.—On Thursday afternoon, Jan. 21, FRANCES, wife of Charles Gibson, aged 28 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 354 8th-av., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Matteawan for interment.

HUTCHINGS.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, S. LEWIS, eldest son of Stephen B. Hutchings.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of his father, No. 166 West 34th-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Carmel for interment.

HYSLOP.—At Rhinebeck, on Friday, Jan. 22, HARRIET HYSLOP, aged 77 years, a native of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, relict of Thomas Hyslop, of Sanquher, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

HALLARAN.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Jan. 21, after a lingering illness, CATHERINE HALLARAN, widow of Francis Hallaran, a native of the Parish of Castletown-Roche, County of Cork, Ireland, aged 60 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Patrick, Michael, John and William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 3d-av., corner of 114th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

MONELL.—On Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, ELIZABETH C., wife of Walter J. Monell, in the 39th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock, from the Mitchell House, corner of 25th-st. and 4th-av.

MCGRAW.—At Painesville, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, NICHOLAS MCGRAW, of this City, in the 59th year of his age, from injuries received in the recent accident upon the Cleveland and Erie Railroad.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday morning, Jan. 21, THOMAS MARTIN, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the New-England Congregational Church, South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MCKINSTRY.—On Friday, Jan. 22, EDWARD MCKINSTRY, in the 28th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from No. 113 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, of pneumonia, Mrs. SUSAN MILLER, widow of Stiles Miller, aged 60 years.

PERRY.—In Hoboken, on Friday, Jan. 22, CAROLINE, daughter of Charles T. and Caroline Perry, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 142 Hudson-st., Hoboken. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

RIKER.—At Spencer, Tioga County, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 7, Major TUNIS RIKER, a veteran of the war of 1812, in the 84th year of his age.

RHODABACK.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, JACOB RHODABACK, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Saturday, Jan. 23, from the residence of his son, No. 107 New-York-av., Newark, N. J.

SUGG.—At Beaufort, S. C., on Saturday, Dec. 26, JAMES SUGG, U. S. Navy, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the receiving vault at Greenwood Cemetery. His friends are invited to attend.

SLACK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 21, JOHN G. SLACK, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 181 Livingston-st.

VOLCKMER.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Jan. 21, CATHARINE A. VOLCKMER, widow of the late Henry Volckmer

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Lutheran Church 15th st., near 3d-av, on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock precisely.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, at his residence, No. 17 West 11th-st., A. D. WILSON, M. D., in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, George Ladd and Reuben Burkhalter, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. H. D. Ganse,) in 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs., without further invitation.

☞ The members of Chancelor Walworth Lodge No. 271, F. & A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of Past Master A. D. WILSON, M. D., from the Reformed Dutch Church in 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock. By order.

FREDK. B. DIXON, Master.

FREDE. W. HERRING, Secretary.

I. O. OF O. F.—The members of National Lodge No. 30, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late brother, A. D. WILSON, from the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. H. D. Ganse,) in 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock M. By order of GEO. SMITH, N. G.

ALEX. F. DANBERGER, Secretary.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau and Havana—B. M. Mason and child, Charles Bryon, H. S. Showers, A. R. Krauth, Joseph Carey, Charles Brenane, Mr. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Vernert, Mrs. E. G. Frost, S. F. Cooke, John Kidd, Mrs. Bastings, Thomas Lewen, Mr. Hoyt, A. Smith, E. Decker, S. Tampson, R. W. Barrington, J. H. Jensen, J. Palliser, F. G. Brown, Mr. Andrews, W. Lamb, Mrs. F. Brown and son, Mrs. Clark, M. Davis, A. W. Gray, W. Carr, Arch. Maitland, James R. Gould, Mr. Alexander, F. P. Glaucket, A. Cabirra, F. Marshall, and 18 deck passengers.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—H. P. Morris, M. Rose, M. H. Berringer, H. Hoyt, R. L. Read, W. A. Howard, lady and 3 children, P. Leonard, Mr. Bryant, E. Fitzinger, lady and child, R. Green and lady, Jos. Holz, P. Laplanche, F. Gueble, E. Gourgand, F. M. Dunham, U. Marinconi, J. Cornell, J. M. Roux, J. Chambers, H. Bloomiagh, J. Sherer, J. M. Maurice.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Andrews, Capt. Isaac Warren, C. Casper, H. Shorter, Lieut. Van Alstyn and servant, J. D. Firth, D. Harrison, J. G. Drew, Geo. Williams, L. Reynolds, S. Silverstine, M. Berwald, F. Balantine, F. Migra, C. Pellesier, D. Bernand, C. Werner, E. Deplay, M. Balantine, J. Bogen, J. T. Vandevier, C. H. Wells.

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THIS entirely new SOAP is beyond all comparison the best compound yet offered for

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OR

TENDER HANDS,

THE NURSERY, and all

TOILET USES.

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J. C. HULL'S SON,

No. 32 Park Row, New York,

Who also offers upwards of 100 varieties of

TOILET and STAPLE SOAPS and CANDLES.

For sale by most all respectable dealers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 17 | Sun sets..... 5 06 | Moon rises. 6 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 12 | Gov. Island.. 8 01 | Hell Gate.. 9 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 22.

Cleared.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, J. U. Dale.

Ship Antarctic, Salter, Liverpool, Zerego & Co.

Bark Theresa, (Br.,) Frazier, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Malaga, (Mexic.,) Gerlopp, Cette, France, Finch, Meincke & Wendt; Nora, (Br.,) Maxwell, Capenne, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Stadt Poppenberg, (Hamb.,) Robins, Belfast, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; B. L. Swan, Roe, Mayaguez, D. Trowbridge; Princess Royal, (Br.,) Mears, Cadiz, D. C. Murray & Nephew; J. D. Lincoln, Hubble, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Beaver, (Br.,) Warren, Port-au-Prince, H. de Cordova & Co.; Amanda Jane, Dairymple, Demerara, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Cyprus, (Br.,) McCullough, Cienfuegos, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Hedley Vickers, (Br.,) Rellie, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Virtu; Sarah S. Newell, (Br.,) Ellis, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Milo, (Br.,) Smith, Matanzas, Trujillo & Vining.

Schooners P. S. Lindsay, Emery, Boston, W. H. Riversmith; Palmetto State, Nickerson, York River, B. F. Small & Co.; F. Satterly, Alden, Port Royal, Van Brunt & Slaght; Maggie Bell, Gilkey, York River, H. W. Loud & Co.; Truro, (Br.,) Burback, St. Johns, P. R., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Alice, Hallett, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; F. Nickerson, Henderson, Washington, E. D. Huribut & Co.; Abby, Bradford, Freeman, Port-au-Prince, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary Brown, Perry, Fall River, J. V. Haviland; Mary & Adeline, Davis, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Charles Roberts, Gardner, Beaufort, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Caroline, Rhodes, New-Bedford, J. V. Haviland.

Arrived.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans morning of 16th, in 6 days and 4 hours from City to City, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Sld. in co. with U. S. transport Oahawba. The U. S. transport Empire City arrived at New-Orleans Jan. 14.

U. S. mail steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Lindian, Heineken & Co. 18th, at 6 P. M., off Cape Florida, passed steamship Yazoo, 21st, at 8 A. M., 20 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, passed steamship George Cromwell, bound S.

U. S. steam transport Lancer, Rebitt, Newbern, via Fortress Monroe 34 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster Jan. 20, off Hog Island, spoke U. S. steam frigate Minnesota, on a cruise.

U. S. steam transport E. B. Clark, Wilson, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, 20th inst., saw a U. S. steam frigate at anchor off Hog Island.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana, via Nassau 15th, at 2:40 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

U. S. steam gunboat Marblehead, Richard W. Mead, Lieut. commanding, Charleston Bar 4 ds. Has had heavy weather.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. transport bark J. Godfrey, Clarke, Hilton Head 6 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Geokin & Dickenson. 20th inst., at 3 P. M., was in co. with steamship Trade Wind, from Port Royal for New-York. Jan 21, lat. 39 06, lon. 72, spoke bark Martha R. Lockhart, Lockhart, 25 ds. fm. Windsor, N. S., with plaster, bound to New-York, with loss of paper and lower foresail and other damage; was short of provisions; supplied her with both sails and provisions. Capt. Lockhart reported his vessel had been so iced up that he was compelled to go the southward to get rid of it.

Ship Guy Mannering, Dollard, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 386 passengers to R. L. Taylor. Had 2 deaths on the passage. Dec. 25, lat. 51 40, lon. 27 35, at 11 P. M., discovered a ship on the weather beam, apparently in distress; at midnight tacked towards her; at 1 P. M. got alongside, and found her to be waterlogged; she was about 1,100 tons burden, all masts and yards standing; courses, topgallant-sails and jibs furled, the topsails partly blown away; no boats or persons on board. Jan. 19, lat. 40 18, lon. 70 46, passed a schooner, bottom up.

Ship Pacific, Morgan, New-Orleans 17 ds., with mdse. to Wm. & Alfred Nelson. Jan. 13, lat. 28 42, lon. 19 20, passed part of the hull of a large vessel, with ribs of timber, stern and stern posts out of water; had apparently been a long time in that situation.

Ship Guardian, (new,) Borland, Damariscotta Jan. 17, in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Saltz, (of Barbados,) Lee, Havana 17 ds., with old iron to Thomas Eastman. Was anchored off Rockaway on the 19th, and on the same night, during a gale from W. N. W., was compelled to put to sea. Yesterday, 50 miles S. of the Highlands, saw a large ship bound N., with loss of mizzenmast and topgallantmasts.

Bark Harriet Ralli, (Fr.,) Bonifanx, Marseilles 60 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather up to Jan. 13, since heavy head winds from W. S. W. to N. W.

Bark Sierra Nevada, Penney, New-Orleans 11 ds., with sugar and cotton to H. D. Brookman & Co.—(ARR. 19th.)

Brig Brill, (Br., of Prince William, N. S.,) Cowell, St. Thomas Dec. 30, and Salt Cay Jan. 7, with salt to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Industry, (of Plymouth,) ——, Port Royal, with resin and turpentine to master.

Schr. L. B. Usher, McKenzie, Rio Grand del Sur 59 ds., with hides to Joseph Bento.

Schr. Wampsus, Middleton, Frederick, Del., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Julia A. Whitford, Chichester, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

BELOW—Bark Licargo, from Palermo.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Ships Fawn, Corsair, Arkwright.

Barks Hannibal, Guerrilla, (U. S.,) Gazelle.

Brigs A. Bradshaw, Exampler, Nebraska, W. Nichols, R. B. Minturn.

Schooners Fanny Keating, E. S. Potter.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 22—Arr. bark Arna, Bathurst; brigs Frederico, Palermo; Orion, Malaga. Below—Bark Stramboul, Messina.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Peterhoff, recently stationed at Tortugas, is on guard duty, has returned to the Navy-yard.

The Br. steamship Bidon, for Liverpool, is anchored at Quarantine.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

RIDGEWOOD SMOKING CASE

This ingenious combination of a METALLIC CASE contains PIPE, STEM, MATCHES and CLEANER, with a handsome TOBACCO POUCH, *self-loading*, without the use of the fingers, or waste of Tobacco, is free from odor, and *portable* as a *Cigar Case*. Nothing can excel its UTILITY, COMFORT and ECONOMY for ALL SMOKERS, at HOME or ABROAD. For the ARMY and NAVY it is *invaluable*. As a *Gift* to *friends* nothing could be more acceptable. SMOKERS will find *this Case* a most convenient and agreeable *companion*. It is in various and handsome styles, and at prices from $1 50, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 to $3 75 and $5—the two latter *richly plated and engraved*. *Single cases* sent by mail, *paid*, on receipt of price, and 25 cents. Also the

RIDGEWOOD SMOKING TOBACCO.

Nothing superior to it, in *quality* and *flavor*, in the market. Put up in packages to fill the CASE, and larger for the general Trade. SMOKERS, DEALERS and SUTLERS are invited to *call* and examine these goods. A liberal discount to *dealers*. All orders promptly filled.

RIDGEWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.,

Office, No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

LATIMER!—PETER LATIMER IS REQUESTED to attend the wedding of "C. J." on the 28th inst. Any person knowing him will please communicate the same. [illegible]

IODINE.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists,

NO. 423 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY,

enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

for the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases; Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, etc.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and exciting the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

Iodine Water is put up with full directions around each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this solution, as containing ¾ grains of Iodine in each

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3848. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

INTERESTING ADVICES FROM CHATTANOOGA

Heavy Arrivals of Recruits and Supplies.

The Rebel Army in Georgia Thirty Thousand Strong.

Their Troops from Kentucky and Tennessee Under Guard.

Rations of Mule Meat Issued to the Rebel Soldiers.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Trains are running regularly between Nashville and Chattanooga.

Col. McCALLUM has arrived here with 1,000 mechanics and laborers, and the work of rebuilding the railroad to KNOXVILLE will be commenced at once.

Supplies are accumulating, and Quartermasters commenced issuing full rations to the soldiers to-day.

A large number of veteran volunteers have left the army, but the balance of power is maintained by raw recruits from the North and deserters from the South.

Seven hundred recruits came down this morning.

On Monday last 150 rebels deserted and to-day a squad of 14 rebels.

The rebel army which holds the position at Dalton is believed to number 36,000 men. The Tennessee and Kentucky troops are camped in the centre under a guard.

It is positively known that the rebel soldiers are killing their best mules for subsistence.

Gen. GRANT came to the front this morning.

Gen. JUDAH has left for KNOXVILLE to resume command of his old division, the Twenty-third corps.

Surgeon H. S. HEWITT has been assigned by Gen. GRANT Medical Director of the Department of Ohio, to report to Gen. FOSTER in the field.

No demonstrations have recently been made by rebel guerrillas on our front.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

Re-enlisting and Returning Regiments—Gen. Granger's Whisky Prohibition—Paymasters' and Postmasters' Offices—The Weather's Work—The Charitable Commission—Soldiers' Home—Ball for the Poor—Crowd at the Capitol—Andy Johnson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16.

A number of regiments which have reënlisted have been arriving in Nashville from the front during the last two or three weeks, on their way home to enjoy the thirty days' furlough accorded properly to reënlisted soldiers. Their presence, with their expected speedy return in recruited numbers, proclaims the active and vigorous preparation going forward for the spring campaign. The spirit of these troops is buoyant—in some cases rather rampant.

The stern discipline of camp relaxed, with home before them, their pay in their pockets, it is scarcely to be wondered at, that some of these veterans, in the fresh zest of such a holiday, should grow unduly excited, and at times a trifle uproarious. Intoxicated soldiers—exceptional cases indeed—are oftener seen in the street. Gen. GRANGER, the commandant of the post, has prohibited the sale of all whisky here, and ordered, under severe penalties, the closing of all bars and saloons after 8 o'clock, evening. This is a wise regulation, but why he has put his ban on *whisky alone*, leaving all other fluids free, is strange enough. Possibly the General considers all kinds *but* whiskey as *nectar*, or, at least, what the law has pronounced lager-bier to be—unintoxicating, even at the rate of three or four score glasses per diem per man. However this be, the soldiers find little restriction to indulgence in the law while tarrying here a day or two. It begins to be suspected by some that rum or gin will intoxicate a soldier "amaist as weel," as BURNS hath it, as whisky.

The Paymaster's office here has been daily thronged with the officers of the returning regiments. These, in addition to those on duty in the city, have made a great run on the Paymaster's bank—in fact, broke it yesterday outright—the wheels, from want of wind, coming to a standstill till a fresh supply of greenbacks arrives to swell the sails. From the 1st to the 13th of January, the snug little sum of $140,000 has been disbursed, to officers chiefly, from this office alone.

The writing of these figures brings to my mind the work imposed upon the Post-office of the city. From 50,000 to 60,000 letters daily pass through it, in one direction, the number having reached 70,000 on several occasions. These, with the mass of mail matter of other kinds, will furnish some idea of the vast bulk daily absorbed and disgorged by a single office, and of the enormous burdens laid, and wonderful activities inspired, by the vicinity of a mighty army.

The weather, though a stale topic, I must touch upon again. The days of the opening year, up to the 12th, will be memorable in this region for their extraordinary severity. The thermometer at six to eight (at Louisville, Ky., *nineteen*) degrees below zero is an atmospherical episode in the Sunny South. New-York in mid-Winter seemed to have come down, *in propria persona*, to the Cumberland and Tennessee, to give New-Year's greeting to her own sons, the hardy veterans of the gallant HOOKER, and by her breath to nerve them for hardship and conflict. Sidewalks and streets were incrusted with ice. Some snow fell—an inch or two, perhaps—and awkward apologies for sleighs were dragged through the crowded thoroughfares, without bells, of course, this merry accompaniment never giving out here its jingling joy. The multitudinous mules and horses of the army were in the saddest predicament. Not sharp-shod to meet the sudden exigency, though all army blacksmiths, and every other that could be got, tasked their powers to the utmost to fit the uncounted feet to grapple with the slippery ways, the ceaseless pressure of work forced them, all smooth as they were, into their daily toils. All along the streets the poor animals were seen slipping and floundering, and falling flat or standing helpless at some acclivity—nearly *every* street here has such—hardly able to stand, much less move the great lumbering wheels behind them, seeming to moan forth to their drivers, who unmercifully belabored them for not doing what they couldn't do, "Our sufferings *is* intolerable." Ice, from four to six inches thick, was gathered in considerable quantity from the ponds in the vicinity, so that the last Summer's extreme scarcity of this all but essential article will not be experienced the next.

This bitter weather has doubtless brought severe suffering to many of our brave soldiers in various places around us. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions have prevented a large amount of it here, and no doubt elsewhere. Their respective rooms have been constantly thronged with applicants in need. Woolen stockings, drawers, shirts, blankets, and other necessaries, have been poured forth to meet the urgent demand. No one witnessing the extent and timeliness of these benefactions, in such a season, could be skeptical, if ever so before, as to the high and adapted utility of these noble charities.

The Soldiers' Home in this place well deserves a passing remark. Its main object is to provide shelter and food and raiment, if necessary, to furloughed, discharged, feeble and destitute soldiers, on their way from the army or the hospital to their homes. The building used for this purpose is the old Planters' Hotel, on Summer-street, occupied formerly as the Officers' Hospital. Arriving from the front in the evening cars, and purposing to leave Nashville the next morning before day, the wearied soldiers come to the Home, where a comfortable supper is provided, a couch for the night, breakfast in the morning, with a God-speed as they are sent forward rejoicing on their way. The Home for the last two months has accommodated of this class every night an average of 187 soldiers, while occasionally, when the pressure has been great, 350 have been thus kindly cared for during a night. A work so noiselessly beneficent, and on so wide a scale, cannot but commend itself to every humane and patriotic heart. It is under the direction of the Sanitary Commission, suppported by the people's generous contributions, and illustrates not less the inexhaustible charity of Northern homes than the superb utility of this Heaven-given institution.

A grand military ball was given in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol, on the evening of the 7th, for the benefit of disabled soldiers and the widows and children of deceased ones. The tickets were $5 each. It was a very crowded and promiscuous gathering, the avails being over $2,000. The means of mitigating human distress, and of cheering the destitute, are certainly very varied. The result is surely a happiness, by whatever method reached.

On the evening of the 8th, the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, the same spacious hall was densely crowded, the chief attraction being an expected speech by ANDY JOHNSON, the Military Governor. Nor were the people disappointed. The Governor appeared in due time—a medium-sized, rather portly looking gentleman, with full face and dark hair, not visibly grizzled by lamplight, though his age may not fall much short of fifty-five. The said hair is brushed back smooth and flat upon the head like a Presbyterian clergyman's, whom in the sober dignity of his countenance and manner he may also be thought to resemble. With a well-developed forehead, a half-closed but expressive eye, face closely shaved, lips full and firm in expression, the *tout ensemble* indicating thoughtfulness as well as resolution—such is the outline of ANDY JOHNSON.

In speaking he is perfectly self-possessed. I have rarely heard a more deliberate speaker. I would call him a calm one were it not for occasional bursts, as he warms with his subject, uttered at the top of a voice that is sonorous on this key. Though intensely loyal to the Government, he is slightly rebellious to grammar, and by his use of words, his want of precision and condensation betrays the lack of early culture, for which subsequent advantages very rarely make amends. He is yet a sensible and vigorous speaker, and holds an audience with a strong grasp. He spoke for an hour and a quarter on the occasion in question, part of his speech being appropriately eulogistic of Gen. JACKSON. He descanted on the aspects and issues of the present struggle, with freedom and earnestness, upholding logically the Administration and its policy. He made several strong points and some singularly effective appeals. The satisfaction of his audience showed itself in the warmth of the applause which greeted the progress and close of his speech. C. V. S.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

Inside View of Southern Affairs—Arrival of Another French Agent—Gen. Lee as Dictator—Bragg and Johnston—John Morgan Going to Texas—Affairs at Charleston, &c., &c.

[The following letter was written in Richmond, by a Frenchman formerly in the rebel army, and sent by him to a friend in this City, to whom we are indebted for the translation.—ED. TIMES.]

RICHMOND, Monday, Jan. 11, 1864.

We have to chronicle the arrival of another agent of the Emperor of France, and a great deal of interest and curiosity is manifested as to the result of his mysterious conferences with JEFF. DAVIS, particularly as the press is silent on this subject. This emissary came from Nassau with a blockade-runner to Wilmington, and from there by an extra train to this city; his name is MARTIGNY, and he is one of the secret agents of the Court of France, possessing the entire confidence thereof. And this fact is full of meaning. The day before yesterday, immediately after his arrival here, he was closeted with the President for a couple of hours, and no doubt their conference was of great importance to the cause of the Southern Confederacy. It is known from positive information that JEFF. DAVIS, seeing that the cause of the South would be lost, unless assisted by foreign Powers, has promised to recognize the French pseudo Government of Mexico; and has further promised the French all the advantages of the Southern Confederacy, if NAPOLEON would recognize and support the Southern cause. All our principal men think, therefore, a war between France and the United States is very near on hand.

The plan of some of our head leaders—of Senator FOOT, in particular—that of making Gen. LEE Dictator of the Southern Confederacy, has not been abandoned, and with the assistance of the great number of LEE's friends will no doubt be put into execution, as the only means left to counteract the strength of the North. Gen. LEE has expressed his willingness to accept the position, and would then, of course, have the entire civil, as well as the military power in his hands, and JEFF. DAVIS will be compelled to retire, as Gen. LEE and the latter are now on bad terms. The people will never interfere—it is immaterial to them who would prosecute this unfortunate war, JEFF. DAVIS or Gen. LEE. Their position can be no worse than it is now.

JEFF. DAVIS made himself very unpopular by keeping his pet, Gen. BRAGG, so long in command of the flower of the Southern army—a man who never managed to gain a victory, but generally led his army into misfortune. Even since BRAGG's dismissal, JEFF. DAVIS has thought of giving him the command of the army of Virginia, and sending Gen. LEE to Dalton, but had to abandon his plan on account of the great influence brought to bear against it.

Gen. JOHNSTON, who took command of BRAGG's demoralized army, thought of retreating to Atlanta in order to reorganize his troops, but orders came from Richmond for him to stay where he was, that he might take advantage of the probable weakening of the Northern army by furloughs and expiration of time of service—JEFF. DAVIS' plan being to keep the army of Tennessee, as well as that of Virginia, on the offensive, although Gen. LEE gave his opinion that with the miserable condition of the army in regard to clothing and provisions, it was impossible to do so. In spite of this, Gen. EARLY undertook his expedition, and we know the failure and miserable end of this move, more than one thousand of his veterans returning *hors de combat*, having their hands and feet frozen.

The news from Charleston is discouraging. Gen. BEAUREGARD himself, the hero of the first Bull Run, expressed his opinion in a letter to President DAVIS that he could not hold Charleston much longer, as Gen. GILLMORE has got his guns in such a position now that he can lay Charleston in ashes in a few hours, if he intends to do so. One of the *South Carolina* regiments doing duty there intended to desert *en masse*, but were prevented from doing so by one of them giving information; twenty of the ringleaders were shot on the 4th day of January, and the rest divided up into different regiments. So much for South Carolina.

It appears the Southern people get more and more dissatisfied with their leaders, as the following will show: The Thirteenth regiment of Virginia, which was ordered to Alabama, refused to go, and had to be disbanded and used in filling up other regiments—the only plan to avoid open mutiny. Bread-riots occur almost daily in the South, and these lead to abominable and deplorable scenes. It is no wonder the Southern people are getting tired of this war. Our soldiers are poorly clad, suffer from hunger, and those they leave behind them are in worse condition yet.

JOHN MORGAN, the guerrilla chief, arrived here yesterday, and has again offered his services to the Government, which have been accepted, and he has been given command of Gen. MARMADUKE's army, but he will be no more successful than MARMADUKE.

The days of the Southern Confederacy are numbered, its backbone is broken, and it is being pressed from all sides. I hope the Union Generals will strain every nerve to soon gain a decisive victory, which would cause the speedy downfall of the Southern Confederacy, and which would save the poor misguided Southern people from utter ruin and perpetual poverty.

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

The Fate of Captured Officers from the Corps D'Afrique—Warlike Aspect of Matters at Port Hudson—Capture of Prisoners by Gen. Ullmann.

The following extracts from private letters received in this City are of marked interest:

PORT HUDSON, LA., Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1864.

GEN. ULLMANN.

The statements published in the papers of the 23d of December, of the capture and imprisonment in Richmond of Gen. ULLMANN, was a mere canard. There was not a syllable of truth in it. Another invention has gone the rounds of the papers, and caused a vast amount of unnecessary pain in families, namely: that the officers of Gen. ULLMANN's command who had been taken prisoners had been hung by the rebels. The facts are that, after much effort, Gen. ULLMANN long since received information as to the fate of all the officers of his division that have fallen into the hands of the enemy, except one. Over his fate there is doubt. The probability is that he was killed. He was last seen at Jackson, endeavoring to escape from a squad of cavalry pursuing. As to the others, those who were taken at Jackson are in Libby prison, and those who were captured at Brashear City, in June, are and have been at Camp Ford, a rebel depot for prisoners, four miles from Tyler, the shiretown of Smith County, Texas.

It is known that, latterly, their treatment has not differed essentially from that of other prisoners. At first, ALLEN and PAGE were put in irons, but these have long ago been removed. Gen. ULLMANN constantly has rebel prisoners in his hands, and those who know him need no assurance that, if any of his command shall be treated by the rebels contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, *the retaliation will be sharp and quick.*

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION.

PORT HUDSON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Gen. ST. GEORGE COOK, commanding at Baton Rouge, and Gen. ULLMANN, have sent out large detachments to try and cut off some 2,000 rebels who are making a stand about fifteen miles east.

THE LATEST.

PORT HUDSON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The rebels are concentrating near this stronghold and Baton Rouge. They are becoming quite enterprising. They push their pickets close to the Union lines.

The rebel Gen. ADAMS has several brigades distributed at Woodville, Clinton and Jackson.

Gen. ULLMANN took quite a number of prisoners to-day. Most of them profess to be sick of the war, and are glad to be taken. They declare that they never heard of the President's Proclamation of Amnesty.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 22.

Money easy. Atlantic currency exchange is at 45@48 ₱ cent. premium for gold in New-York. Legal tenders, 65@66.

Among a series of patriotic resolutions before the Legislature, one concludes as follows: "That the people still look to ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the instrument selected by Providence to lead their country in safety through all its peril and restore it again to a peace in which no element of discord shall be found, and that we do most heartily favor his reëlection."

This passed the Senate with but five dissenting votes, and the Assembly with only two objecting members.

Mr. Lincoln Again Nominated for President.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 23.

In the Maryland House of Delegates, yesterday, Mr. JONES offered a series of resolutions, indorsing the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and renominating him for the Presidency.

The resolutions were adopted, and a disloyal one, denouncing the Administration, was laid over under the rules.

Mr. MURPHY, of Baltimore, submitted a resolution providing for the expulsion of any member using disloyal language.

The Speaker declared the resolution out of order.

Fire in Oswego—Health of Mr. Littlejohn.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Jan. 23.

A fire last night destroyed JAMES ALEXANDER's brewery and malt-house; also, a small dwelling, and damaged the barn and out-buildings of DWIGHT HERRICK. Loss about $8,000.

Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN still remains quite ill at his residence in this city. His physicians say he must not resume his seat in Congress for a month yet.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The loss by the brewery fire is $18,000, on which there is an insurance of $7,500, about equally divided in the Ætna and North American, of Hartford, and Hope, of New-York.

Non-Arrival of Foreign Steamers.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 23—9 A. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Canada*, now fully due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 9th and Queenstown of the 10th inst. Wind north; weather beautiful.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Jan. 23—11 P. M.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Liverpool on the 7th, via Londonderry on the 8th inst., has not been signaled up to the present hour. Her dates are three days later. The weather is very clear and fair.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 23—10 P. M.

Nothing yet of the *Canada*. The weather is splendid.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

A bill was introduced in the State Senate today to incorporate the New York and Boston Steamship Company, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Company D, of the First Massachusetts cavalry, commanded by Capt. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., arrived here to-day on a short furlough, after an absence of about two years, during which they have done gallant service. The Governor welcomed them in Faneuil Hall.

From Indianapolis, Ind.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Special dispatches from Indianapolis say that the recently published statement that 150 of the Indiana six months soldiers died from exposure while en route from Tazewell, Tenn., is false, as they have arrived there.

The Sixty-fifth New-York veterans arrived at Indianapolis yesterday.

From two to three regiments pass through Indianapolis daily.

Arrival of the Columbia at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Galway on the 5th, *via* St. John's, N. F., on the 17th inst., arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

Her news has already been transmitted over the wires.

The *Columbia* has been detained by ice on her passage from Newfoundland.

Assignment of Gen. Rosecrans.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, dated Cincinnati, Jan. 23, says: "It is officially announced that Gen. ROSECRANS has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has been ordered to report to Gen. GRANT, who will probably assign him to a command in East Tennessee."

The Sanitary Fair.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The sum of $200,000 has been paid over to the Sanitary Commission by the officers of the Sanitary Fair. The funds are still coming. It is thought the net total will reach $210,000.

The Forty-fourth Ohio regiment arrived here yesterday. Six hundred and fifty of them have reënlisted.

Weather at St. Johns, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Jan. 23.

The weather has been very bad for some days past. Rain, snow, frost and heavy gales have followed one after the other. At almost every point the wires have been broken, but to-day, we succeeded in getting the line in working order again, and it is now all right.

Large Arrival of Rebel Deserters.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Ninety-seven deserters have come in to Gen. SULLIVAN within the last few days. Cause—suffering among the rebel troops.

The weather here is clear and very mild.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Maj. HENRY Z. HAYNOR, recently appointed Provost-Marshal for the Middle Department, in place of Col. WILLIAM S. FISH, of the Connecticut Volunteers, enters upon his duties in this city to-day.

The Ship Golden Eagle Wrecked.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The ship *Golden Eagle*, from Liverpool Sept. 19, for Buenos Ayres, was wrecked off the River Plate, about Nov. 20.

Death of an Old Merchant.

DAYTON, Ohio, Friday, Jan. 22.

JAMES PERIAR, an old and well-known merchant of Dayton, died this evening after a brief illness.

Kentucky Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The Kentucky Legislature took two ballots for United States Senator without result.

The Canadian Parliament, etc.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The extra official *Gazette* calls for the meeting of the Canadian Parliament on the 19th inst.

Mr. C. R. CHRISTIE, for nine years Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, died last night.

U. S. Sloop-of-War Ino.

BELFAST, Me., Saturday, Jan. 23.

The United States sloop-of-war *Ino* sailed today for Hampton Roads.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTN.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

MORE NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury since our last report, Jan. 5, 1864:

	Capital.
First National Bank of Grafton, Mass	$100,000
First National Bank of Franklin, Penn	50,000
First National Bank of Westfield, Mass	75,000
First National Bank of Kalamazoo, Mich	50,000
First National Bank of Brunswick, Maine	50,000
First National Bank of Hobart, New-York	50,000
First National Bank of North Bennington, Vt.	400,000
Second National Bank of Ottumwa, Iowa	50,000
First National Bank of New London, Conn	100,000
First National Bank of York, Penn	200,000
First National Bank of Alleghany, Pa	200,000
First National Bank of Attica, N. Y	50,000
First National Bank of Boston, Mass	1,000,000
First National Bank of Harrisburgh, Pa	100,000
First National Bank of Binghamton, N. Y.	104,000
Total Capital	$2,575,000

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

ILLEGAL RECRUITING.

Arrests continue to be made of agents who come from Northern cities to recruit negroes to fill up the quotas of troops. One of that class who secured three negroes, has just been committed for trial. All the available recruits are needed for this District's quota.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTIONS.

The reception at the President's House, this afternoon, was largely attended by citizens and strangers, including foreign Ministers, members of Congress, and officers of the Army and Navy.

Returning Regiments—Forty-fifth New-York Volunteers.

A meeting of the old members, relatives and friends of the Forty-fifth regiment, New-York Volunteers, was held last Thursday evening, 21st inst., at No. 83 Allen-street, for the purpose of making preparations to receive this veteran regiment, which is now on its way home from the Army of the Cumberland, to enjoy the furlough of thirty days. The entire regiment has reënlisted for three years. The meeting was well attended, and it was resolved to give the regiment, on arriving here, a reception worthy of these gallant men for their many brave actions during the war, and for their most patriotic offer to serve three more years for the suppression of the rebellion. This regiment was organized in this City in August, 1861, and consists almost entirely of Germans, many of them previous to their organization having served with the Fifth regiment New-York National Guard during their first three months' campaign at the beginning of the war. It was raised under the auspices of the Union Defence Committee, and especially under the pecuniary patronage of one of our most patriotic citizens—Mr. ELIAS HOWE. It has seen very hard service; and from the original number of about one thousand men, it is now reduced to about 450. It participated in the campaign in Western Virginia, under Gens. FREMONT and POPE; afterward under Maj.-Gen. SIGEL in his Summer campaign of 1862, (battles of Cedar Mountain and Bull Run,) and was then transferred to the main corps of the Army of the Potomac. Afterward, it took active part in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh. After the return of the Potomac army to the soil of Virginia, it was transferred with the Eleventh corps to the Cumberland army, and earned new laurels in the capture of Lookout Mountain under Gen. HOOKER.

As another meeting for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the reception of these veterans will be held on Monday evening next, Jan. 25, at the above-named place, all friends and old comrades of this regiment ought not to fail to show by their attendance that they know how to appreciate the services of our brave volunteers.

The Great Metropolitan Fair.

OUR MERCHANTS.

The Metropolitan Fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission, which is to be held in this City, is electrifying the interest and exciting the pride of our merchants. It was mentioned the other day in the TIMES that all the different Trades, all the Professions, all the Societies, political, social, benevolent or otherwise, all the different public offices, and the ever generous Metropolitan Police, had determined to lend their liberality and their efforts to its consummate success. Our merchants are now moving; committees of the different branches of their business have been appointed, and they are taking steps to nobly respond to the call. They have already been largely called upon. Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Brooklyn, have all, we believe, made calls upon them, and not in vain. Let each and all remember that their own City will soon appeal to them; of their plenty they will give—give beyond precedent, it is hoped and expected. While responding to the calls from abroad, let an eye be kept on the call which will soon be made from home. *This* Fair *must* be the greatest the world has ever known; it must be, both in its array of goods and its results a wonder, and unparalleled. These are strong expressions; the liberality and the patriotism of New-York will show that they are not misused.

FROM ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Synopsis of Important Measures Now Pending.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 23.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. WOOSTER—To inaugurate the Niagara Ship Canal Company.

By Mr. CURTIS—Relative to the Kings County Judge.

By Mr. MATHEWS—Relative to the lands of aliens.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. WILKINS—To amend the Railroad Act relative to the Election of Directors.

By Mr. WALSH—Relative to the Brooklyn Water Commissioners.

By Mr. PERRY—To extend Park-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. LEFFERT—Relative to the extension of the Chenango Canal.

By Mr. BRYANT—To incorporate the Library Fund, New-York.

By Mr. GLEASON—To incorporate the East Marine Wharf Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PERRY—For the relief of the Canarsie, Brooklyn and Westfield Railroad.

By Mr. CROOKE—To equalize the terms of the Kings County Supervisors.

Also, for the relief of the Brooklyn, East New-York and Rockaway Railroad Company.

By Mr. BENEDICT—For a railroad in Grand and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. MCNIEL—Relative to the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road Company.

By Mr. SALMON—Relative to the contract of THOMAS MCDOUAL for paving in New-York.

By Mr. MATTOON—Authorizing Canal Appraisers to hear certain claims not authorized by law.

The resolutions of Mr. BLAKESLEE, that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to frame a bill to enable claimants against the State for damages to bring suits in the Supreme Court, were laid over.

Adjourned till Monday morning.

SYNOPSIS OF BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION JAN. 22 AND 23, 1864.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL COMPANY.

Senator AMES, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported a bill to-day for the Niagara Ship Canal Company.

SEC. 1. Names as corporators Jonathan Sturges, Horace H. Day, Addison G. Jerome, John Cochrane, Daniel Crouse, William A. Wheeler, Thomas S. Vaughn, Andrew V. Stout, Isaac Hills, E. P. Ross, Henry P. Morgan, William H. Swift, Samuel R. Pullen, O. M. Beach, G. V. Hoyle, William Avery, J. C. Churchill, E. T. H. Gibson, L. B. Howlett, G. T. M. Davis, S. S. Cobb, David Utley, L. Spaulding, P. Whitney, John Fiske, Elijah Ford, Henry Wells, John Magee, John Butterfield, A. T. Brainerd, Gerrit Smith, C. Hotchkiss and Dean Richmond, all of the State of New-York; P. Chamberlain, of Cleveland; E. Conkling, of Cincinnati; E. G. Merrick, of Detroit; E. H. Broadhead, of Milwaukee; W. H. Orsborn and T. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, and Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said Corporation shall be $6,000,000, to be divided in $100 shares.

SEC. 3. WM. F. ALLEN, HENRY FITZHUGH, DELOS DE WOLF and DAVID C. JUDSON, of New-York, and CHAS. DAMBARD of Boston, shall be Commissioners to open books for subscriptions; said books to be open on or before the 1st of June, and notice thereof to be published in some public paper, printed in the Counties of Oswego, Niagara, Erie and St. Lawrence, Albany and New-York.

SEC. 4. Provides for meetings of the stockholders after the requisite amounts shall be paid in.

SEC. 5. Provides that the management of the affairs shall be done by a Board of Fifteen Directors.

SEC. 6. Names Abiel A. Low, James H. Wells, G. T. M. Wells, and David Dows, of New-York; Frank Hiscock and Austin Meyers, of Syracuse; Delos De Wolf, L. B. Crocker, and Luther Wright, of Owego; Charles B. Myers and B. James, of Ogdensburgh; Wm. W. Mann, of Buffalo; Marcellus Massey, of Watertown; Charles B. Stuart, Geneva, and Lorenzo Burrows, of Albion, as the first Board of Directors, to be divided into three classes. The first class serves one year, the second two years, and the third three years.

SEC. 7. None but a stockholder shall be eligible for the office of Director.

SEC. 8. Gives the Directors power to regulate the sale and transfer of stock, &c.

SEC. 9. Provides that every stockholder who shall refuse or neglect for twenty days to pay for his stock, may be compelled by action to make such payment.

SEC. 10. The said Corporation shall have power to construct a ship canal of sufficient dimensions to allow vessels of at least 1,000 tons burden to pass from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, and from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, commencing at some convenient point on the Niagara River above the falls, and terminating at some convenient point below upon the same stream, and for that purpose shall have power and authority, by their engineers and agents, to enter upon any lands or streams of water for the purpose of making the necessary preliminary examinations and surveys, and to enter upon and appropriate to its own use, for the purpose aforesaid, any lands or streams of water for the construction of the said canal, with such dams, guard-gates, waste-weirs, locks, lock-houses, basins, bridges, toll-houses &c., &c., as may be necessary for the safe and convenient navigation of the said canal and its preservation, and the preservation of the works connected therewith.

SEC. 11. Provides that before taking possession of any lands or streams of water, it shall be the duty of the corporation to acquire the title to the land by purchase or voluntary cession from the owner.

SECS. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 are in relation to the purchase of the land and the legal proceedings to be employed, provided the owners are not disposed to part with such lands on fair and reasonable terms.

SEC. 18. Orders that whenever one-third of the capital stock shall have been subscribed for, and ten per cent. of the same paid in, the Corporation shall be deemed duly organized, and may at any time within five years from June 1 next, commence the construction of said canal; and in case the Corporation shall fail so far to complete the canal as to admit the passage of boats and vessels through its whole length within ten years, the franchise is to be of no effect.

SEC. 19. Gives the Corporation power to demand tolls on all vessels, floats and crafts, and the property transported thereby, and all timber and logs passing through the said canals, such tolls not to exceed in the aggregate for any year the cost of operating and keeping in repair the said canal, and ten per cent. interest on the cost of its construction, free of Government tax.

SEC. 20. "In times of war or any civil commotion, vessels of the United States, or those bearing exclusively munitions of war, or troops of the United States, or this State, shall be entitled to the preference over all other vessels in passing through said canal, and may pass free of toll, and all property of the United States may pass free of toll.

SEC. 21. Provides for the punishment of any party found willfully guilty of injuring any of the property of the Corporation.

SEC. 22. Provides that the Corporation may accept, upon any terms not inconsistent with its charter or the laws of the United States, or this State, or any State, any grants of land, bonds, moneys or credits which may be made to it for the purpose of constructing the canals and the works connected therewith, and may hold and dispose of such lands for that purpose.

The State of New-York shall have the right to purchase the said canal upon the payment of 10 per cent. in addition to the cost of construction.

SEC. 23. The stockholders of the said Corporation shall be liable to its creditors to the same extent as stockholders of railroad corporations are now liable under the general Railroad Act.

SEC. 24. This act to take effect immediately.

TO AMEND THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Mr. A. K. PARKER introduced an act to amend section 366 of the Code of Procedure, by inserting therein, after the words "satisfactorily excuses his default," the words, "and in all cases where, upon an issue of fact, the judgment in the Justice Court is less than $30."

SEC. 2. Orders that subdivision 4 of said section 366 be amended so as to read as follows: "Every issue of fact so joined or brought upon an appeal shall be tried by jury or referred in the same manner as in an action commenced in the Supreme Court."

TO REPEAL CERTAIN DIVISIONS OF THE STATUTES.

Mr. A. K. PARKER also introduced an act to repeal subdivision 6 of section 4 of title 1 of chapter 13 of part 1 of the Revised Statutes, and section 5 of the same title, exempting from taxation real and personal estate owned by ministers of the gospel and priests of the various denominations.

BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS.

Mr. CROOKE introduced a bill providing that no resolution appropriating moneys or increasing or diminishing the aggregate valuations of real estate, shall be passed or deemed binding unless it shall have received a two-thirds vote of all elected.

RAILROADS.

Mr. BOOKSTAVER brought in a bill which provides that if any Railroad Corporation shall not, within five years after filing articles of association, begin the construction of its road and expend thereon 10 per cent., or shall not finish its road within seven years, its charter shall be deemed forfeited.

ORDERS OF COUNTY JUDGES.

Speaker ALVORD introduced a bill providing that every order for the service of a summons, in a civil action by publications made by a County Judge, prior to the 1st of January, 1849, shall have the same force and effect as though such order had been made by the Court in which the action was commenced or by a Justice of the Supreme Court.

SUSPENSION OR CHAIN BRIDGES.

Mr. OLVANY introduced a bill prohibiting the use of suspension or chain bridges at ferry landings in the Counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond.

TRIAL OF CRIMINAL CASES.

Mr. CURTISS introduced a bill which provides that upon the trial of any indictment, when the evidence is concluded, unless the case is submitted to the jury, on either side, or on both sides, without argument, the counsel for the people may commence, and the counsel for defence may conclude the argument to the jury.

THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WESTCHESTER.

Mr. LOCKWOOD introduced a bill, naming DANIEL HUNT, E. G. SUTHERLAND and P. TALMAN, of Westchester; WM. V. BRADY, JOHN KELLY and ANDREW CARRIGAN, of New-York, Commissioners to determine the boundary line between the Counties of New-York and Westchester.

They are to receive $5 a day for such service, submit their report before the 15th of November, and whatever expenses so incurred to be equally divided between the two Counties.

A CROSS-TOWN RAILROAD PROJECT.

Mr. REED introduced a bill which provides that it shall be lawful for the New-York City Cross-town Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad with a single or double track, for the conveyance of passengers and freight thereon, through and upon the following streets and avenues: Commencing at Chambers-street at its intersection with West-street, thence running through Chambers and West to South street, thence returning through Jamesslip and Chambers-street to the junction of Chambers and Duane streets near Chatham, thence through Duane to West-street and through West-street to the place of beginning; also, commencing in West-street at the Hoosken Ferry, through West-street to Spring-street, through Spring-street to the Bowery with a double track, across the Bowery to Delancey and Rivington streets, through said streets to East street, through East-street to Grand-street ferry; also, commencing in Christopher-surcet, at its junction with West-street, through Christopher-street to Wenawken-street; through Wenawken to Amos-street or Tenth-street; through West and East Tenth-street to the ferry, at the foot of Tenth-street, East River; returning through and along Tenth-street to Stuyvesant-street; through Stuyvesant to Ninth-street; through Ninth to Sixth-avenue; across Sixth-avenue and Greenwich-avenue to Christopher-street, and through Christopher-street to the place of beginning. Also, commencing at the foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, through Thirtieth-street to Ninth-avenue, through Ninth-avenue to Twenty-seventh-street, through Twenty-seventh-street to Lexington-avenue, along Lexington-avenue to Twenty-third street, and along Twenty-third-street to the East River; also commencing at the foot of Forty-second-street, North River, thence along Forty-second-street to Lexington-avenue, through said avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, and through Thirty-fourth-street to the East River; with the privilege of laying all necessary turnouts, &c., and of connecting with, running on, or crossing all such other railroad tracks as may lie along or across any of said routes, streets or avenues.

SEC. 2. Limits the fare on any of said routes to five cents.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. MATTOON introduced a bill naming John Westervelt, Alex. H. Sharp, James A. Robinson, Stephen H. Ingersoll, Ariel Patterson, John O. Stevens, Sidney Baxter, Wm. B. Leeds, Alanson A. Sumner, Wm. G. Fenner and Reuben H. Cudlip, Corporators, with power to lay a double or single track for the conveyance of passengers thereon through the following streets and avenues: Commencing on Sixty-fourth-street, at the eastern line or side of Fifth-avenue, thence along Sixty-fourth-street, with a double track, to Lexington-avenue, through Lexington-avenue to Twenty-first-street, through Twenty-first-street to the street or place that bounds Grammercy Park on the west, through said place to Twentieth-street, through Twentieth street to Irving-place, along this latter to Fourteenth-street, along Fourteenth-street to Fourth-avenue and Astor-place, through Astor-place to Lafayette-place, through this to Great Jones-street, thence to Bleecker-street, along Bleecker to Crosby-street, to Howard-street, through to Elm,

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF CHARLES THE BOLD, DUKE OF BURGUNDY. By JOHN FOSTER KIRK. 2 vols. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Of all the various fields that literature offers to the enterprise of its followers, there is perhaps none where success is so certainly assured to well directed labor—none where the reward is so ample in proportion to the talent required to achieve success, as that of History. A great historical work like GIBBON'S *Decline and Fall*, or MACAULAY'S *England's* if not the product of absolute genius, requires for its elaboration a combination of qualities almost as rarely met with as genius itself. How few the world possesses of books of this class a little consideration will show. They may almost be enumerated in a breath; but a place hardly second in public estimation and actual usefulness is always open to men of average intelligence who, with taste, leisure and research, publish the results of their investigation of any special period of its annals. To this class, by far the larger proportion of the standard histories that fill our shelves belong—as Lord MAHON'S *England*, TYTLER'S *History of Scotland*, ALISON'S *Europe*, MERIVALE'S *Roman Emperors*, and others; books that the world could not well afford to lose, but which have certainly been produced without the exercise of those higher qualities of mind that go to make up the ideal historian. So voluminous have become the original authorities for every period of recent history since the growth for the modern rage for printing State papers, correspondence, and all the documentary material on which the narration of facts is founded—so wide a range has ethnology and archæology given to the studies of classic times, that the entire history of a country or State becomes too serious a task to be performed by one man, and the Monograph, devoted to the illustration of a particular reign or period, will undoubtedly be the prevailing form for future writers of history.

The latest specimen of this class is now before us in Mr. KIRK'S *History of Charles the Bold*. It is a book not to be characterized hurriedly, but one that demands the serious attention of the reader, proportionately to the importance of its subject and the patient devotion of years dedicated to its elucidation from every accessible source.

Of the writer we may say, that a work has scarcely ever more clearly borne on each page the impress of sustained mental power. There is scarcely a weak sentence in the whole book, or a passage that is not the result of weighty thought. Mr. KIRK belongs to the school of THUCYDIDES and TACITUS, rather than to that of LIVY and HERODOTUS. His treatment of his materials is entirely subjective. The shadows of the past are invoked at the will of the author for the lessons of political wisdom that may be gained from their career, and not from a mere love of the picturesque or the romantic. He is always master of his own spell, and never yields himself to its fascination. He has no favorites, scarcely indeed a hero, but sits in grave and absolute judgment, weighing impartially the qualities of the characters brought before him by the course of events of the time.

To most writers his subject would be attractive for the features that recommended it to the piercing eye of SCOTT in *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geirstein*—the remarkable contrast of habit, character and disposition, between the chivalrous, haughty CHARLES of Burgundy and the keen, wary, fox-like LOUIS of France, at one time his obliged dependent, then his pretended friend, but always his secret, vigilant and untiring foe. These chief actors in the scene, and the rich historic background of war, diplomacy, intrigue, royal display and magnificence, all traced in the most gorgeous colors of mediæval romance in which they appear to the student, permit to the graphic historian unequaled scope for pictures glowing in light, mingled with the strong shadows cast athwart the field by the deeds of cruelty, bloodshed and treachery characteristic of the lawless time. That Mr. KIRK does not avoid this style of treatment for want of the talent for picturesque narration, many passages in his book show. His notion of the duties of a historian is higher, and he speaks with something akin to contempt of the writers who cheaply retail from old chronicles the scenes of festal pomp and chivalric display that every court then afforded. In this struggle of mind against matter, of force against intellect, this chaos of principle, sentiments and opinions, he sees "the old order changing, giving place to new," he watches the struggles of expiring feudality, and traces the development of tendencies that have shaped the destinies of modern Europe. The excellencies that make Mr. KIRK'S book a manual for the political student, and a theme for the meditation of statesman, certainly in a measure unfit it for a large share of popularity. Those who read merely for amusement will find much of it heavy, and we presume the author himself scarcely expects for it a reception like that which greeted on their first appearance the historical works of PRESCOTT and MACAULAY. Materials for the life of CHARLES the Bold, in the minute sense demanded by modern biography scarcely exist. His "Life and Times" would be a fitter title for the work where his rival LOUIS occupies at least an equal space, and whose scope embraces most of the public transactions of Europe from the Wars of the Roses in England to the struggles for independence of the Swiss mountaineers.

Mr. KIRK'S style is full, sonorous and ample, occasionally too rhetorical and metaphoric, particularly in the first portion of his work; but it is always instinct with strong sense, and earnest throughout. As a masterpiece of description, may be mentioned the tragic story of the doomed City of Dinant, (in volume 1, page 383–431.) This is related with a power that need not shun comparison with the most celebrated historians of any age. The personal character of CHARLES is also finely wrought out, whom he has put in his true light not the fickle, gay, impulsive boon companion and jester of SCOTT, but stern, concentrated and revengeful, aspiring to empire, and wielding for its attainment the advantages of material force with a determination and pertinacity that tramples on human suffering, and knows no stay on its unrelenting course from considerations of policy, mercy and pity. A man of blood, destined to perish bloodily, was the character and fate of CHARLES; and to Mr. KIRK'S concluding volume we look for the details of "that last desperate struggle, that final overthrow, that horrid death, that burial by hostile hands, upon a hostile soil, amidst the exultings, the curses, not of enemies alone, but of vassals and friends, the winding up of his brief career."

Nothing can be more certain than that Mr. KIRK has enriched the literature of America and Europe with a work that takes at once its destined stand in our libraries, and in the estimation of competent judges and the public. The conscientious labor, undertaken in an enlightened spirit, which has enabled him to master the confused and broken story of CHARLES and his times, could not fail of its object. His success places the author in a proud position, and we look forward to meeting him again, possibly in subjects more congenial to his great powers of reasoning and political disquisition. With the exception of a few spots illuminated by the genius of PRESCOTT and MOTLEY, the modern history of Continental Europe for the two centuries previous to the French Revolution, is almost a blank to the American reader, and needs for its illustration the qualities that Mr. KIRK so largely possesses.

The mechanical execution of the volume is above praise. Messrs. LIPPINCOTT have shown that Philadelphia, though for a time backward in the contest, has nothing to fear, in the production of beautiful books, from the competition of Boston or New-York. Mr. KIRK is fortunate in his publishers, and what we have said of his book will suffice to show that we consider them equally happy in their author. It is to be hoped that the publication of the third and concluding volume will not long be delayed.

VERY HARD CASH. a Novel. By CHARLES READE, author of "Love Me Little, Love Me Long;" "Never Too Late to Mend," &c. With illustrations. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Though everything he writes is marked with peculiarities that would peril the reputation of a new or unknown author, CHARLES READE, to whose eccentricities the public has been gracious, seems gradually working himself clear of them. In the present book are certainly fewer of the dashes, words in capital letters, dramatic "asides" addressed to the reader, and other fopperies of a similar kind, than in his former works. It is, too, a story of greater length, allowing space for the display of character, and the development of a series of incidents, rather than a plot, that keeps awake a lively interest in the reader. True to his mission as a reformer of social abuses, Mr. READE'S attack is now leveled at the illegalities and oppressions liable to grow out of the system of private lunatic asylums, as carried on in England, and which the formal supervision of the law seems almost powerless to prevent. One of his weaknesses is a fondness for excessive minutiæ of details; such, for instance, in the book before us, as those relating to the arcana of university life the management of a ship, the medical treatment of insanity, &c. This seems rather imitated from BALZAC, of whose novels CHARLES READE has apparently been an attentive student, and is, if sometimes wearying to the reader, at all events an error on the right side. There is an evident analogy between literature and art in this respect, the old sketchy generalities no longer satisfying in either. Painters have been foremost in adopting a name—The pre-Raphaelite school—which implies, in the graphic art, a style of execution that is visibly to be traced in the literature of modern fiction, though it has not yet been distinguished by any particular designation. *Very Hard Cash* will be read with attention and pleasure, as a whole, though written for the weekly installments of periodical publication—a necessity almost fatal to finish and unity of effect. The female characters are successfully drawn from modern English society, and present some charming flesh and blood studies. Bating the affectations of the writer, that are comparatively disregarded in the interest of the story, his work will compare favorably with those of any of the most favored novelists of the day—few of whom, indeed, could be mentioned capable of producing a romance, equally attractive in many of the sterling qualities that constitute the excellence of a work of fiction.

ROUND THE BLOCK. An American Novel, with Illustrations. 12mo. New York: D. APPLETON & Co.

There are many indications in *Round the Block* of the work of a young author. The writer has a clear eye and a keen perception of much that passes around him in the every-day life of a great city like New-York. There is in his book an exuberance of character, incident and description, that seems suggestive of the unchastened affluence of a youthful imagination, rather than the severity of taste that comes by culture and exercise. The construction of a plot—a thing almost disregarded by modern novelists—is not attempted, the occurrences related being merely a series of incidents. Since the day of Mr. BRIGG'S *Harry Franco*, and the novels of CORNELIUS MATTHEWS, the peculiarities of New-York have failed to furnish much material for fiction. Its cosmopolitan character is now so well established that it becomes more difficult every day, to grasp even the outward forms that are molded by the surging and seething of the vast human cauldron, the multitudinous aspects assumed by the workings of the great principles that regulate society in all its contrasts and disparities. There is vitality enough in *Round the Block* to assure us that the author could write a better book, if, like the painter in GOLDSMITH'S *Vicar*, "he took more pains." There is an ample scope for the novelist and the satirist in the scenes that lie around us, and he does right to draw his inspiration from familiar themes.

ANGEL VOICES; OR, WORDS OF COUNSEL FOR OVERCOMING THE WORLD. A new and enlarged edition. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The beautiful outward seeming—the framework of the picture—is obvious to every one who looks at this elegantly executed volume. As a fine specimen of tasteful typography, it strikes the most unpracticed eye. To recognize the sterling worth of the contents requires the coöperation of the mind, and is a longer process, though there is little doubt that, with the whole field of literature before the editor, he has gathered a garland of perennial flowers. The wide extent of selection, and catholiciiy of taste displayed, may be judged from the table of contents, where CONFUCIUS elbows N. P. WILLIS, (Nos. 66 and 67,) and BETTINA treads on the heels of GEOFFERY CHAUCER (Nos. 44 and 45). The University Press of Messrs. WELCH & BIGELOW, at Cambridge, has never produced a volume fitter to excite the admiration of all who delight in excellent matter displayed with a high degree of mechanical perfection.

THE MAN OF THE NORTH, AND THE MAN OF THE SOUTH: OR, THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE. Translated from the French of CH. VICTOR DE BARSTELLEN. 18mo. New-York: F. W. CHRISTERN.

A suggestive little volume, containing much to arrest the reader's attention. It aims to point out the great inherent differences between variously situated portions of the human race, which underlie and modify all political action and social arrangements. Being originally published thirty-seven years ago, it has no relation to our present troubles, except so far as they may involve principles that the author seeks to establish.

HINTS FOR THE NURSERY; or, THE YOUNG MOTHER'S GUIDE. By Mrs. C. A. HOPKINSON. 12mo. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

"A Young Mother" volunteers her testimony that "*Hints for the Nursery*" should be studied by every one of the numerous class to whom it is addressed. Its teachings are those of good sense, based on scientific principles, and adapted to the emergencies likely to occur in every infant family. The more its lessons are taken to heart, the better it will be for the rising generation.

—The January number of the *American Presbyterian and Theological Review* begins the second volume of this quarterly. Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF, of Mercersburgh, Pennsylvania, contributes an article on "The Latin Patriarchate;" Dr. TAYLER LEWIS has an article on "The *Regula Fedei*; or the Gospel of St. John;" Dr. FISHER, President of Hamilton College, gives a very interesting sketch of the "Early History of Education in the Presbyterian Church in this Country;" Dr. THOMAS H. SKINNER, Professor in the Union Theological Seminary of this City, discusses the "Theory of Preparation for Teaching;" Rev. J. M. SHERWOOD reviews Rev. Mr. GILLETTE'S *Life and Times of Huss*, and Prof. H. B. SMITH has a searching *critique* upon *Renan's Life of Jesus*. Upon members of the denomination in whose interest its title indicates that it is published, this *Review* has special claims, and the lists of the contents which we have given presents sufficient proof that the editors pay due regard to the wants of general readers.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The Rev. A. P. STANLEY has resigned his Professorship at Oxford, and has taken leave of the University on the acceptance of his promotion as Dean of Westminster, in a sermon entitled "Great Opportunities," which is said to be among the most striking pulpit discourses of modern times. The text is taken from Luke xix: 41, 42, and the subject is the lesson conveyed in the words, "Neglected Opportunities," first to individuals and then to collective bodies, as the University he was then addressing. The great opportunity of the University is to bring about an alliance between science and religion, instead of watching defiantly its progress, and is thus pointed out: "Science, criticism, philosophy, in their convergent forms, stand before us; but they stand before us in a new attitude. They are not hostile, as in the last century, they are not contemptuous, they are not scornful. They wish to be religious, they want to be Christian, they will be friendly if we will but regard them as friends, they give us counsel if we will but take it as counsel, instead of spurning it as an affront. It is for us to choose whether we will make the *worst* of all scientific inquiry or whether we will make the *best* of it; whether we will treat critical researches into the nature and authority and language and history of the sacred Book as heretical, infidel and unbelieving attacks, or whether we will hail them, even when mistaken, as contributions to the one great aim in which we are all engaged, of a better knowledge of God's Word and a better understanding of God's will.

—The Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, our present Minister at the Court of Turin, who may be called a universal scholar, has a new work in press, and shortly to be issued by C. SCRIBNER, on a subject of a character entirely different from his books on *Language* and *Early English Literature*, that have met with such general applause in the United States and England. It is entitled *Man and the Earth*, and instead of showing, as the works on Physical Geography usually do, the influence of the physical condition of the world on the races which inhabit it, is devoted to a consideration of the changes effected, by man's agency, on the face of the earth that he was placed on to replenish. By a historical comparison with the past, and an examination of the causes now at work, it is proved conclusively that man has played the prodigal with his inheritance, and has reduced, and is still reducing an immense portion of the most fertile and productive parts of its surface to a condition that unfits it for the support of human life or animated nature. The means of its restoration are also considered, and the whole subject is shown to be replete with suggestions of the highest interest. Though familiar to the Continental authorities, it has never happened to engage the attention of English writers, and is, consequently, almost unknown here. The work will form a handsome octavo, uniform with the author's *Lectures on Language*.

—The present war bids fair to leave us amply supplied with superior text-books in every branch of the military art, a department of scientific literature in which England affords so little that our military men have been thrown on their own resources, and consequently have produced a series of volumes that would do honor to the press of any country. Mr. D. VAN NOSTRAND'S house is the source from whence most of these emanate. His new announcements of works preparing include an important book on *Military Bridges for the Passage of Infantry, Artillery and Baggage Trains*, with 300 plates, by Brig.-Gen. HERMAN HAUPT, in charge of the U. S. Military Railways; *Squadron Tactics under Steam*, by Commander F. A. PARKER, U. S. N.; Capt. MENDELL'S *Treatise on Military Surveying*; *Field Tactics for Infantry*, by Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM H. MORRIS; Capt. CRAIGHILL'S translation of the standard work on *Strategy and Tactics*, by the French General, DUFOUR; THOMAS on *Rifled Ordnance and the Application of the Rifle Principle to Guns of every Calibre*, and versions of the great military classics—the works of JOMINI; *Treatise on Grand Military Operations, illustrated by a Critical History of the Wars of Frederick the Great*, by Capt. HOLABIRD, U. S. A.; and *Military and Political Life of the Emperor Napoleon*, translated by Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK. This latter will be brought out in beautiful style, in 4 vols., 8vo, with an atlas of military maps and plans.

—The fourth part of Bishop COLENSO'S famous work is just published in London. It is more readable and generally interesting than the former portions, being less devoted to investigations of numbers and critical arithmetical minutiæ. It deals with larger themes: "The Creation," "The Fall," "The Deluge," as related in the early part of the Book of Genesis, and aims at testing them by the light of modern science. So temporary was the interest excited here by the work that it all died out with the republication of the first and second parts, and there is no chance that the present portion will meet with a reprinter. Dr. COLENSO prefaces his book with a catena of the compliments paid him in the published charges and addresses of his brother Bishops of the English Church. There are some fine specimens of the vituperative sort of eloquence that is not usually supposed to betoken the possession of a strong cause among them. The Bishop of Carlisle speaks of him as "a miserable man doing actively the devil's work," the Bishop of Manchester beholds him exhibiting "the savage glee and exultation of a successful fiend," and the Bishop of Llandaff regards his writings as "an offspring of the evil heart of unbelief;" but he is unmoved amidst the storm, and announces that part five of his work will discuss the latter portions of Genesis.

—Dr. WM. SMITH'S great *Dictionary of the Bible* is no sooner completed than this indefatigable scholar and his associates announce that they are engaged on the works of the same encyclopedic character, to be presently forthcoming. Those now promised are: *A Dictionary of Christian Antiquities and Church History*, to be followed by *A Dictionary of Ancient Ecclesiastical Biography*. *A Dictionary of Mediæval Latin*, based on the great work of DUCANGE, is also spoken of, and for some time preparations have been making on a very extended scale for a real desideratum in literature, a *Biographia Britannica*, or lives of distinguished natives of Great Britain. This is undertaken on a plan far more copious than anything of the kind now existing, as may be judged from the fact that the preparatory list intended to form the letter A, is said to include two thousand names. Mr. MURRAY is the medium through whom these great works are issued to the public.

—Mr GEORGE W. CHILDS' *National Almanac and Annual Record for* 1864, is promised to appear punctually in February. He announces that the experience derived from the publication of the first volume for 1863, will enable him to make the second a decided improvement on its predecessor. Those to whom during the past year the work has been a constant and never-failing source of instruction, will scarcely see how this can be done consistently with the size of the volume, and its remarkable cheapness, but the publisher is famous for enterprise, and his energies are enlisted in the task of producing a manual that no American *can afford to do without*. The political, financial, economical, educational and military condition and progress of the country, as a whole, and its integral parts, the States, separately, will be faithfully mirrored from the latest and most authentic documents in the *Record*.

—Copies of the *Comprehensive Tamil and English Lexicon*, by Rev. MYRON WINSLOW, D. D., just published at Madras, India, have arrived in this country, and present an interesting specimen of the labors of one of our most eminent, and now the oldest of our American Missionaries, in active service. The work occupied nearly twenty-five years of continuous labor, and is published in the finest style of typography. It contains a thousand quarto pages, over 67,000 Tamil words, including all scientific terms and the names of heroes, gods, poets, authors, etc. The English press have pronounced the *Lexicon* to be the noblest contribution to Oriental literature from the pen of an American.

—An entirely new light is expected to be thrown on the topography of ancient Jerusalem by the appearance of a work now on the eve of publication, by an Italian engineer, Capt. ERNETE PIEROTTI, who has been for many years in the service of the Turkish Governor, and gives his title as "Architect Engineer to His Excellency SOORRAYA, Pacha of Jerusalem, and Architect of the Holy Land." In this position he has enjoyed opportunities for the exploration of the Temple area and other disputed localities of the ancient city, superior to those of any other European. The results will be given to the world in two handsome volumes, imperial 4to, with upwards of 100 illustrations, views, ground plans, &c.

—Mr. BENTLEY'S illustrated edition of *The Ingoldsby Legends* arrived too late for a Christmas book, but will be eagerly sought for by all who enjoy the never-failing wit and grotesque rhymes of Mr. BARHAM. The artists engaged on the embellishments are JOHN TENNIEL, GEO. CRUIKSHANK and JOHN LEECH, and they each seem to have done their best on a task so congenial. The veteran CRUIKSHANK, who is now dissertated on in England as regarded as belonging to a past generation, in particular, shows no falling off in his old facility. The volume is a small 4to, elegantly printed and tastefully bound.

—A new edition of the *Life, Correspondence and Speeches of Henry Clay*, handsomely printed on tinted paper, in six neatly octavo volumes, has just been published by Mr. P. O'SHEA, No. 124 Bleecker-street. This important work, originally issued in separate volumes at long intervals, under the editorial care of the late CALVIN COLTON, has undergone a thorough revision, both in the arrangement of the subject-matter, and the correction of typographical and other accidental errors. It now appears in a form and dress worthy of the memory of one the most illustrious statesmen of the Republic.

—Capt. SPEKE'S *Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile*, published in England by Messrs. BLACKWOOD, will be brought out in an American reprint by Messrs. HARPERS' uniform with their editions of the Travels of DRS. BARTH, LIVINGSTONE, DUCHALLU, and other works on African discovery. The illustrations will be identical with those of the English copy, being printed from electrotypes of the original cuts.

—The last census of England and Wales, taken in 1861, is now tabulated, and gives some curious details respecting literary occupations. The number returned of "authors and literary persons," is 3,560, and of this number only 185 are ladies; so that the race of blue-stockings must be rather on the decline. "Artists" count up more largely, to 13,397, including 1,079 females. "Actors" number 2,034; "actresses," 1,134.

MILITARY ITEMS.

—Maj.-Gen. MCPHERSON, in command at Vicksburgh, will soon get as unenviable a reputation as Gen. BUTLER once enjoyed, if he does not display a little more gallantry in his treatment of the ladies. The following is the substance of an order which he recently issued: "The following named persons—Miss Kate Barnett, Miss Ella Barnett, Miss Laura Latham, Miss Ellen Martin and Mrs. Moore, having acted disrespectfully towards the President and Government of the United States, and having insulted the officers, soldiers, and loyal citizens of the United States who had assembled at the Episcopal Church in Vicksburgh on Christmas Day, for divine service, by abruptly leaving said church at the point in the service where the officiating minister prays for the welfare of the President of the United States, and all others in authority, are hereby banished, and will leave the Federal lines within forty-eight hours, under penalty of imprisonment. Hereafter all persons, male or female, who by word, deed, or implication, do insult or show disrespect to the President, Government, or flag of the United States, or to any officer or soldier of the United States, upon matters of a national character, shall be fined, banished, or imprisoned, according to the grossness of the offence."

—Gen. BUTLER has squelched some "Perfectionists" in Norfolk, Va., who thought it worth while to object to swear allegiance to "any earthly Government." He reviewed their demurrer in this characteristic manner:

"The first reason which you set forth is, that 'all human governments are a necessary evil, and are continued in existence only by the permission of Jehovah, until the time arrives for the establishment of His kingdom, and in the establishment of which all others will be subdued unto it, thus fulfilling that declaration in the 8th of Daniel and 14th verse,' &c.

You therein establish to your own satisfaction three points:

First—The Government, although an evil, is a necessary one. *Second*—That for a time it is permitted to exist by the wisdom of Jehovah. *Third*—That the time at which a period is to be put to its existence is not yet come.

Therefore you ought to swear allegiance to the Government of the United States.

First—Because though an evil, you admit it to be necessary. *Second*—Although an evil, you admit that it is permitted by the wisdom of Jehovah, and that it is not for His creatures to question the wisdom of His acts. *Third*—You only claim to be excused when Jehovah's Government is substituted, which period you admit has not yet arrived."

—Gov. GILMORE, of New-Hampshire, has received the following telegram from Secretary STANTON, in reply to the question whether the Government would recognize the payment of bounties in advance by the towns in New-Hampshire, in cases where it could not be shown, otherwise than by the assignment, that the bounties were actually paid into the hands of the volunteers:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1864.

To J. A Gilmore, Governor:

The agreement announced in telegram from Provost-Marshal-General, dated Nov. 5, to the effect that if the State of New-Hampshire, or the towns, should pay the bounties offered by the United States, and take the assignment for the recruit, that the Government would pay these bounties to the State or town instead of the men, will be carried out in good faith, and Gen. FINKS will receive orders accordingly.

Experience has developed difficulties in this connection which were not foreseen by the agreement, and the arrangement will terminate on the 15th of February next.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—Gen. BUTLER has rebuked in general orders Lieut.-Col. WEAD, who disputed Gen. WILD'S right to hold in confinement a lady whom he had taken prisoner and held as a hostage. Gen. BUTLER says, in making a general application of this particular case: "An inferior can never be responsible, either in morals or military law, for the acts of his superior officer, and if either do wrong, both are responsible to the common head. Therefore, any officer, seeing what he supposes to be a wrong done by his superior, should content himself with respectfully protesting against the act, and reporting it to his immediate superior, and when that is done his whole duty is done. In that behalf, and such course will always prevent unseemly collisions between officers and troops, like the one just examined."

—A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the rumors to the effect that active operations in Tennessee would be at once resumed by LONGSTREET, are now believed to be unfounded. He is said, however, to have seriously interfered with the communication between FOSTER and his supplies, so much so that the rations of the Knoxville army have been materially reduced.

—A letter from Port Royal states that the contractors who are endeavoring to raise the *Keokuk* make slow progress. Their divers succeeded in raising the hatches of the *Keokuk*, a few days since, and one body, that of CHARLES SPONDERGH, Third Assistant Engineer, floated out, the head gone and flesh much eaten by fish, but the body was recognized from his clothing. Probably more bodies have floated from the wreck.

—The Port Royal *New South* reports the capture, by the gunboat *Huron*, of the British steamer *Syracuse*, in Doboy Sound. After being repeatedly shelled and well riddled, she was run ashore and sunk in one fathom water, and low tide leaves her nearly dry. She may yet be hauled off and repaired. She is about 400 tons burden, and is loaded with salt, sperits of all kinds, cordage, &c.

—The Boston *Journal* states that Mr. EVERETT'S sketch of the battle of Gettysburgh, as given in his oration at the consecration of the cemetery at that place, was derived from Gen. MEADE himself, and its accuracy, it says, is confirmed by his official report.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

The Ophir and Other Mines—A Big Indian Chief Coming to New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1863.

I promised in my last to tell you something about our mines, and especially the Ophir, Gould & Curry, &c.

The Ophir mine is too widely known and world-renowned, to require any prelude or history; it is the mine that has done more to give confidence to the community, to induce foreign capitalists to invest their money here than any other. It has been the richest and worse managed of all others. Again, it has been badly treated by those who should be its friends. As a matter of course, it is the interest of every man in the community that foreign capital should be brought here, and invested in our mines. The money is needed to develop them, and we want the mines to pay handsomely to those who put their money in; but a lot of cormorants and street brokers, men of neither capital nor character, have set out to vilify, abuse, misrepresent, and cast distrust and doubt upon the Ophir. They would kill the goose that laid the golden eggs—(the goose part they would supply, the egg business would be a failure)—thus have they one and all pitched into Ophir until it had no friends, and although it pays the same dividend, nearly, that it ever did, yet have the bears knocked the stock down from $2,800 per foot to about $1 500. The former price was too high, the latter too low. I confess, and must admit that the Ophir has been wretchedly managed, and the experience of past folly does not seem to bring wisdom. There is a want of system and judgment. Men are elected directors who never saw a mine, and if they did, they saw and learned just enough to muddle their ideas. There has been ore enough taken out, and money enough wasted to have paid back the par value of every share twice over. They pay enormous salaries, and the poor Ophir seems to be fair plunder, and is plucked on all sides. The present Superintendent has a high reputation, and a high salary, ($2,500 per month,) and if a big nose is any evidence of talent, according to NAPOLEON'S theory, Mr. PALMER ought to be a smart one. There is no question as to his being a good man, and competent, but he is an Englishman, and we all know an English miner ignores the present generation altogether, and works for posterity. They have their "blawsted" notions, and can't be got out of them. A Yankee goes ahead, perhaps in a less scientific manner, but you see the results sooner. An English or Scotch miner exhausts the mine in getting ready to work it, and about the time he gets ready to work, the one is *non est* can't find-ibus.

I never expect to see the Ophir much better than it is. There are too many large stockholders, who can put in whom they please, as officers, and of course they put in men who think as *they* do, and the consequence is, two or three men control the whole affair. It is now paying about $4 per share, or $48 per foot per month—market price about $1,500@$1,600 per foot, being a little over three per cent. per month dividend. The "Gould & Curry" now takes rank as the first mine of the Pacific Slope. It is on the same lead or vein as the Ophir, but develops a greater body of metal. It has been extravagantly but judiciously managed. I mean by that, that all their works have been rather too good and too fine, but they are substantial. The Superintendent, CHARLES STRONG, deserves great credit for his untiring energy. CHARLEY makes the money fly, but he gets it out, and makes the mine pay it, and a handsome dividend besides. STRONG did not set up to be a scientific miner, but he possesses all the qualities of a good business man—practical in his ideas, and his work has never to be done twice. The works of the company have cost nearly a million, but they are perfect, and a lady can pass through their immense mill, where tons of quartz are converted into impalpable powder every hour, and not soil her dress. It is worth a trip to Washoe to see that mill and the surroundings. There is nothing in the world to compare with it. In fact, there is not another such mine known in the world. The directors are all business men, and attend to their business. Everything goes on smoothly. STRONG has so systematized the work that one can hardly realize the magnitude of the great machine, and he has demonstrated talent sufficient to have made him Brigadier six times over. The statistics of the mine show that four millions in bullion have been taken out of it in the last twelve months. One million and six hundred thousand has been paid in dividends to the stockholders, or 40 per cent. on the product. 15 per cent. has been expended in construction account, leaving 45 per cent as the cost of working the mine. This 45 per cent. includes the cost of heavy supplies for the Winter laid in while transportation was low, and with the increased facilities for working a larger quantity of ore at no greater expense, you may expect to see a most astonishing product the coming year. Many of the present shareholders purchased early at prices varying from $300 to $590 per foot, and have, therefore, received in dividends—calling $400 the average—over 400 per cent. the last year, and the stock sells readily at $4,900 per foot, and will go to the price it reached once before, ($6,500.) The dividend is generally $150 per foot per month. A very comfortable thing is a matter of ten or twenty feet in the Gould & Curry. It must be borne in mind that we are taking *gold*, the solid stuff itself, and not paper. You can, therefore, add the premium on all these figures when they reach you. Of course, many people have become rich from the increased value of not only this stock, but many other good mines. There are, probably, two hundred well-dressed men leaning against lamp-posts, door-posts, smoking and idling about town, with no visible means of support, who are receiving all the way from $1,000 to $20,000 per month from their interests in mines, and in most cases they are men who have been brought up to hard work, and have swung the heavy pick and shovel for weeks and months—men who moved in the humbler walks of life, and consequently are often miserable and wretched. They don't know how to spend their money. They know how to drink and smoke, but that is not genteel when carried to excess, and very few of them do it. The first indulgence is in good clothes, and they run astonishingly to long-tailed coats, soft hats and immense cigars. It has got to be a settled question that every man wearing a shanghai coat is "a Washoe man." Those who have talent as well as money rise in the outside social scale. They get to be Directors of Insurance Companies, Trustees, and are called on often to subscribe to charities. The gentlemen wearing white chokers who have churches to build—modest churches, that are to cost only thirty and terminate in sixty thousand and a large debt—seldom omit the Washoe men, who, supposing it essential to gentility, subscribe liberally. The days of extravagance, when money was thrown around lager bier saloons by handfuls, are gone. These "honest miners" look mighty sharp after their dollars. San Francisco is probably the only city in the world where money does not give a man the *entrée* into good society, and by the same token, where poverty is no disgrace; in fact, it is rather genteel to be poor here. What you term "shoudy" is here known as "Washoe," signifying about the same; and yet there is many a good, honest, worthy fellow here whose only crime is an income of $10,000 a month. I know one of the sort who has had the misfortune to fall heir to an income from a quartz mine of $12,000 a month. I say misfortune because when he earned a precarious subsistence he was jolly and happy. Now he is wretched, don't know what to do with his money or himself. He made his confession to me, and asked what he could do to pass his time more agreeably. I said, buy a good library, get a yacht, go fishing, shooting, get seventeen dogs and a bully pair of trotters, and enjoy every moment; travel, see the world, get a meerschaum, buy nice paintings, build a nice house, furnish it handsomely, get a farm, raise your own turnips, lay your own eggs, &c. He only yawned; said he didn't shoot; didn't fish; smoking made his head swim; eating made him sea-sick; didn't like reading; couldn't tell an oil-painting from an engraving; hated a farm, and dogs had fleas. I could only advise him to go and drown himself. What a shame it is that such men should have money with no capacity to spend it, while we fellows who have large developments for making the coin fly are a little troubled with a scantiness of that commodity.

By this steamer the big Indian chief IRATABA will visit your City as the guest of Mr. MOSS, the locator and discoverer of the famous Moss lead or vein in the Colorado in Arizona, which assays $10,000 to the ton. I gave a history of IRATABA in my last. He is a very respectable, high-toned Indian, and head chief of several thousand warriors. His word is law, and his rule supreme. He has done many good deeds and been a good friend of the starving miner. He has lived all his life in the bush, probably never wore a pair of pants in his life until he came here, and is greatly puzzled to know where all the white folks come from. He has been told that there are more people of the same sort, and larger cities than San Francisco, but he don't believe it, and is going East to satisfy himself. He will have lots to tell his squaws when he returns. Speaking of squaws, I fell in with a party of Indians a few weeks ago up country, who were going to a neighboring ranche to a little "party," or fandango. They were elaborately got up for the occasion; the chief had acquired an old red flannel shirt; another, a fractional pair of old pants, without the shirt. The *ladies* were fantastically got up in very brief garments, made of all sorts of old calico and pieces of grain sacks. One young squaw, evidently the belle of the party, wore, not a wreath of roses, but a flour-sack, with hole cut for the head and arms, and as she moved on I read on her back, "superfine." No Fifth-avenue belle in satin and lace was better dressed or better satisfied than was her dusky ladyship. So it is, and how much happier man and woman kind would have been in this world except for the invention of milliners, tailors, fur capes, cigars and fast horses. If we never had had anything we would have all been perfectly satisfied with what we had, (SHAKESPEARE.)

PODGERS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Flag of Truce to Rebeldom—A Secesh Officer on His Dignity—Condition of the Sick and Wounded—A Strange Recognition—Stripping off Borrowed Plumes—The Weather.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

A FLAG-OF-TRUCE INTERVIEW.

A few days since, Lieut. BINGHAM, headquarters Commissary, and, by the way, a most valuable officer, was appointed to transmit to the rebel lines, under flag of truce, packages of official and diplomatic dispatches and private letters. He was met by an officer of the rebel army, who ventured to enter into an exchange of the customary salutations, but decl ned sustaining what may be called an animated conversation. To nearly all questions proposed he answered with a simple "Yes" or "No." A remark made by Lieut. BINGHAM relative to the recent captures of several blockade-runners, and the consequent decrease of that mode of traffic brought an acknowledgment from the rebel that such was the case, but at the same time a slight tinge on either cheek was evidence that he had instructions to appear as "rampant" as possible, should the subject be introduced. Those acquainted with Lieut. BINGHAM know of his apt propensity to appear neatly attired on all occasions. This worthy trait, in connection with his admirable address, continually attract hosts of friends to his headquarters. The rebel officer whom he met on his mission was, at the first interview, quite the reverse in both particulars. At the second meeting, as if not to be outdone by his opponent, he appeared in apparently a borrowed uniform, although it was of fine texture. The coat was made for either a man more corpulent, or for the wearer at a time when provisions were more abundant. His gray cap was not objectionable, only in point of color; his sallow complexion making a fantastic contrast. The patent leather boots he paraded were possibly his own property, and would have been faultless, had not a hole about the size of a piece of chalk interrupted the polished surface near the big toe of the one he wore on the right foot. When first noticed approaching from the distance, he was making a strenuous effort to adjust a faded kid glove to a remarkably large hand. He came up to Lieut. BINGHAM with considerable assumed pomp, and indicated his readiness to proceed to business. That having been satisfactorily finished, another attempt was instituted to test his communicativeness; but, as on the first trial, it failed, in consequence either of deficient ability or a sullen disposition. The ceremonies closed with an invitation from Lieut. BINGHAM to partake a friendly sip from a flask with which he had provided himself. This was a poser for the rebel. His mouth watered for the draught, but his foolish dignity prompted him to refuse the indulgent offer. With a quivering lip and choking utterance he despondingly murmured: "Thanks—I cannot partake." The parties then separated.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

On Wednesday Gen. GILLMORE returned from a visit to the hospitals at St. Augustine. No Department can boast of better accommodations for the sick and wounded than at present in this. The climate at St. Augustine is delightful for the greater portion of the year, which renders the place an extremely desirable locality for a general hospital. The patients are treated by surgeons of superior skill and judgment, and are attended by nurses selected especially for their adaptability to office. The steamer *Cosmopolitan* plies frequently between here and there, and anyone traveling with our Captain, CROCKER, wants not for attentions kind and humane. The interest that Gen. GILLMORE has exhibited at all times in the welfare of the disabled, affords ample illustration of his sympathetic qualities, and wins for him a fame made imperishable by the repeated tokens of appreciation which he everywhere receives.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.

One of the most singular incidents to which my notice has been called, occurred not long since at Hilton Head. A private of the Sixth Connecticut regiment, while standing on guard at the pier, was suddenly accosted by an aged man, who asked him to reach out his left hand. The soldier complied with the request, and by so doing, showed he had lost a portion of his thumb. His right thumb had been severed, so as to make the two of equal length. For some seconds the men stood gazing at each other, the soldier in a state of perplexity, and the old man in one that expressed extatic delight. The spell was broken by the latter asking the soldier if he knew his father, and then making himself known. The son, as if by intuition, instantly recognized his parent, and both fell into a mutual embrace. A lively conversation ensued, which did not terminate until a large crowd of spectators had gathered around, having been attracted thither by the unaccountable conduct of the principal actors of the scene. An explanation soon after made revealed the fact that, on account of disagreement, the father separated from his wife when the son was in infancy, leaving it in charge of its mother. That the boy might be recognized in after-life, in case the two

FROM THE SOUTH.

Additional Extracts from Rebel Papers—Spirit of the Press—Dissatisfaction with Congress and the Cabinet—The Levy En Masse—The Cotton Question—Hon. H. S. Foote in his Element.

We continue our extracts from late Southern papers, the receipt of which we have already acknowledged.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

HOW THE REBEL ARMIES ARE TO BE MAINTAINED.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 14.

No man in his senses can fail to perceive the necessity of presenting a full front to the enemy in the months of May and June. The fate of the country and the good or evil termination of the war—a termination not far away—depends upon the state of the regiments under LEE and JOHNSTON when the present snows are melted. That their ranks are not now full, all know; and that they must be filled, is an imperative demand of the national instinct for self-preservation. Against any sane proposition for effecting such a purpose—against any measure likely to fulfill such a purpose—certainly this newspaper should, and would, be the last to utter a word of opposition. But because we stand in real danger, should we be foolish? Desperation sometimes achieves victory when swords are crossed in literal conflict; but legislation lies in the domain of reason; and coolness, prevision and an equal consideration of all the relations of business, are the only means of victory. Vigorous legislation is now needed; but immoderate, wild, crazy legislation cannot be enforced, and would only produce certain ruin if it could be.

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The bill proposed in the House of Representatives, to clothe the Executive with the power of discretionary exemption, and place the great industrial interests of the country under the arbitrary volition of one man, depriving the people of the protection of laws, enacted and regulated by their chosen representatives, presents a rather remarkable exception.

Now if there is a weak point in the Confederate Administration, it is its ignorance of the practical and business affairs of the country; and if is perfectly as *fast* in any particular branch of affairs, it is in regard to offices and office-holders. To give them power to call away from their pursuits everybody except office-holders, is to give them power over great affairs, of which they are profoundly ignorant, and take away from them power over small affairs, in which they are minutely versed. The bill is no less absurd than if Congress were to enact a law that shoemakers might engage in any other employment but making shoes; and blows be used for any other purpose than turning up the soil.

* * * * *

Such a measure may possibly be very popular with some of the Generals who have lately undertaken to give the legislation of the country the benefit of the abilities they have wasted to so little purpose on their divisions and brigades; but what will become of the army when the operations of society are utterly disorganized and brought to a stands-till?

Far better would it be if the productive industry of the country must be further trenched upon, that a commission of practical men, intimately acquainted with the active industry of the country—one to be appointed by the Governor of each State—be constituted and invested with this power of detailing useful members of society for conducting the necessary business of the community.

THE LEVY EN MASSE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We have seldom seen more universal concurrence in the press of this country upon any one subject than there is in its opposition to the desperate expedience of a levy *en masse* of the population of the Confederacy. It is a confession of weakness not warranted by the circumstances of the case, calculated to creat distrust in the minds of our own people of the extent of our resources, and has already given new encouragement to the hopes of our enemies. To *put boys of from sixteen to eighteen in the army is to destroy the "seed corn" of the population, as President Davis aptly characterized it; and to force men over the age of forty five into the ranks is to furnish food for disease and death, and to crowd the hospitals and graveyards without adding appreciably to the strength of the army.* Prussia, when beleaguered by the most colossal military Power on the earth never called men at that age from their homes. At their homes they are good for something; there they, and the immature stripings whom a cruel radicalism would devote to the perils of battle, may provide food for an army which is already pressing strongly on the means of subsistance, and, under the State organizations, render the only military service of which they are capable—the defence of the soil against the raids of the enemy. Bring back the stragglers and the absentees, place negroes in the places of white teamsters, nurses, &c., and we shall have as large an army as the people can feed. What we need is skill and prudence in the development and husbanding of our resources, rather than an increase of numbers. Look at the shameful manner in which Confederate property has been squandered, and the negligence and blunders by which so many of our men have fallen into the hands of the enemy. These are the evils which must be remedied, and, as long as they continue, no increase of our strength will be of any permanent value. It will be like a new inheritance to a spendthrift, who will run through it just as rapidly as his former possessions. What we want to see in Congress is coolness, combined with energy; and in the army, vigilance and discipline, united with courage.

RE-ENLISTMENTS BY OUR TROOPS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 9.

The telegraph from the Rapidan, in the city papers of yesterday, announced the recdilstment of many of the enemy's troops *for the war*, and that "the enemy will preserve their old organization intact." These preparations for the Spring campaign, on the part of the enemy, warn us not to permit disorganization, in any form, to impair the strength and efficiency of our army. To attempt reorganization by disbanding regiments or companies would be highly dangerous. To improve the efficiency of the army and increase its strength, but leave its organization intact, is the duty now before Congress. Regiments may be small, but, if filled up, will be far more useful than any reorganization that can now be made.

The action of the enemy in this matter is important to us; the preservation of their organization shows that they intend to move forward at the earliest practical moment in the Spring. If they will not sacrifice an organization which has stood the ordeal of two years' campaigning, can we afford to hazard the experiment of opening the Spring campaign under officers recently elected, with regiments recently organized, with companies unaccustomed to association, and men strangers to each other? We shall need every energy of national defence for the Spring campaign. Richmond will, in all probability, be approached from the Rappahannock as well as from Black Water. In Northern Georgia the fate of Atlanta, and in South Carolina that of Charleston and Savannah, in North Carolina that of Wilmington, all must be decided in the Spring. Can such campaigns be best conducted with those organizations that before relieved Richmond, defended Charleston, drove back ROSECRANS into Chattanooga, or shall we improvise new organizations to experiment with? We hope that Congress will leave the organization of the army intact, and exert all its powers to fill up that organization.

THE CABINET.

From the Montgomery Mail.

The public mind is greatly disquieted by the course of the President. Filling his Cabinet three years ago with unknown or unpopular men, he has maintained them ever since against the most serious entreaties of the people, who have loudly clamored for a change. The results of Mr. DAVIS' obstinacy are before the country.

Take for example Mr. MEMMINGER. Before his selection by the President as his Secretary of the Treasury, but two people in the land out of his own State knew that he lived. He had no history and less reputation. He had probably been President of an Insurance Company. He had never served in any deliberative body but the Legislature of South Carolina. With a host of statesmen and financiers to choose from, Mr. DAVIS settles on Mr. MEMMINGER as the master helmsman who is to pilot us through the angry and dangerous seas of revolutionary finance.

Mr. DAVIS, we presume, has given but little attention to the Treasury Department. So much engrossed in military movements, and in the numberless demands on his time, we fancy Mr. MEMMINGER was given a *carte blanche* and permitted to lay the course of his vessel at will. It was evident, in the first six months, that he did not understand his business, and was sadly over-cropped in the work assigned him. The President was expostulated with, and entreated to put our finances under more competent management, but to no purpose; and the *denouement* is before the country in a currency, considered by some as past redemption, and a national debt double in quantity what it would have been but for the mismanagement of the Treasury.

The truth is, Congress should not adjourn again until the close of the war. It holds in its hands our liberties. The Executive, unaided constantly by Congress, is a failure. It is not up to the great height of the occasion, and must be assisted. Let the bill of Senator JOHNSON become a law, and let the Senate have an early vote on the President's Cabinet.

THE POLICY OF THE WASHINGTON AUTHORITIES.

The Richmond *Enquirer* labors through a long series of articles to demonstrate that Mr. LINCOLN's aim has been from the beginning the accomplishment of disunion. It concludes thus:

"The civil as well as the military policy of the Washington Cabinet we have shown to have been disunion, and not reconstruction. If this be so, why has this war been waged? Because the policy of the Cabinet is not the policy of the people of the United States. The Cabinet is bent upon party aggrandizement and party supremacy—the people upon maintaining the Union. The people urge the war in the belief that they can conquer the Confederate States, and restore the Union with all rights unimpaired; but the Cabinet have duped and deceived the people, and so managed the war, that there can be no reconstruction of the Union with Slave States or Democratic States; but if the people of the Confederate States will accept SEWARD's terms and return to the Union as Black Republicans, willing, and at all times ready to vote for the present negro dynasty, then the proclamation points out the way for all the white negroes in these States to become faithful Black Republicans, and having promised to repel no more, they will be permitted to subside into hewers of wood and drawers of water for their masters.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 30.

The last proclamation is a mere "tub to the whale"—it was not expected to influence any of our people. It was only designed to secure Mr. LINCOLN's reelection. Its machinery of one-tenth of the people may possibly procure some shadow of government for the States, and secure the electoral vote of the seceded States for Mr. LINCOLN. The last Proclamation, therefore, is directed not at us, but at the opposition in the United States. Through it Mr. LINCOLN intends to secure the *forms* of law, and with those *forms* he will maintain himself in the Presidency. It is the machinery that is to affect the avowed purposes of the Auburn speech of Mr. SEWARD; and, to make Mr. LINCOLN President *de facto*, as he claims to be *de jure*, of the seceded States; to return to him his stolen States; to connue, under the *forms of law*, the power and patronage of the Executive, without an election; or, if an election becomes necessary, to secure the electoral vote of the seceded States through the voice of a pocketed tenth of the people, whose existence is as much a myth as their constitutional rights. The sequel will show that oppression has overleaped itself, and has been made to serve our cause.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The heart sickens at the thought of our brave prisoners at the mercy of this catiff. Yet, even the Yankee Government will shrink from the odium of a persistance in such treatment as BUTLER would be desirous of inflicting on our prisoners. Their own people are disposed to recall the deep brand of disgrace which he has inflicted upon their national character. Step by step have the LINCOLN rulers retreated upon this question of exchange. They make now their last stand upon this point of BUTLER's admission into the pale of civilized usage. Firmness in our position will soon force them to recede and consent to decorous conditions, more especially if the delay is protracted, until the opening of the campaign brings us our usual supply of prisoners, and furnishes them with the same cogent reasons for desiring an exchange which have heretofore proved so effectual.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

THE SUBSTITUTE QUESTION.

The passage of the bill prohibiting substitutes has already been announced. In the course of a debate upon it in the Senate, Mr. WIGFALL made a characteristic speech. He said:

Senators should recollect that there was discontent in the army. He believed that this discontent was groundless, but still it existed. It had been said upon the floors of Congress that there had been discrimination in favor of certain classes, and this had produced dissatisfaction. Those who had fought under the sun of July and August, and under the frosts of October and November, and were not yet buried, were discontented that their rich neighbors were not in the army to share their lot with them. The soldiers in the army were content to remain there, but they insisted their rich neighbors should be there also. There had been reasons for the exemption of some, and the permitting of others to furnish substitutes. Those reasons were that some men could do more good, could benefit the country and the cause more, out of the army than in it. We were obliged to have merchants, tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths. But when the bill passed permitting substitutes, what was the result? It was the fashion to talk about the bone and sinew of the country, and to speak of the planters and farmers as having all of the religion, cultivation, education and patriotism of the county. Talk of speculators, extortioners and Dutch Jews! The farmers have been the worst speculators, extortioners and Dutch Jews of this war. Has the population of the South changed? No. Have the Yankees driven out the people from their lands and put into their places the Dutch and Irish with whom they have threatened to colonize the conquered States? No. These are the people of the South who are fighting for their liberties or getting other people to fight for them. And, singular to say, they think a great deal more of their negroes than of their sons and brothers. A gentleman of his acquaintance had, last Summer, met a negro on the cars coming to Richmond to work on the batteries. The negro looked sad, and the gentleman inquired the reason. Sambo said he was sorrowful because his old master looked so downcast when he parted with him; that his master had five sons in the army, but never grieved half so much at parting with all of them as with him. The patriotic planters would willingly put their own flesh and blood into the army, but when you asked them for a negro, the matter approached the point of drawing an eye-tooth. A great change had come over the planters within the last two years. Two years ago, when that pink of gallantry and soldiery qualities was at Manassas, to keep his army from starving he wrote a letter to a farmer in Orange County, asking him to send him 60 wagon-loads of corn and provision, promising to pay for the grain and the expense of hauling the same as soon as he was in funds. On the next Sunday this letter was read at every church in Orange, and on Monday morning the sixty wagons, loaded with corn, were sent to Gen. BEAUREGARD, free of charge, and telling him to keep, also, the wagons and teams. Such was the patriotism in Orange County then. Now, those very farmers will actually burn their wheat rather than sell it to the Government at $5 a bushel, for the use of their own sons and brothers. They stood haggling about the price of pork per pound when their sons and brothers were living on a quarter of a pound a day, and sometimes had none at all. What had produced such a change in this people? He did not hesitate to answer, an inflated currency. *No patriotism could stand an inflated currency. Make money cheap and you make men mean.* But the effect had been produced, and when you talked of patriotism of the planters and bone and sinew of the country, these facts should not be forgotten. Of late a wild spirit of speculation had seized upon the people which did fair to work our ruin. This is felt in the army. The soldiers in the army believed they were better than the people at home, but he honestly believed they were no better. If the soldiers were sent home, in the present condition of the currency, they would immediately turn speculators and extortioners. And if the people now at home were put into the army they would become patriotic. The people, the farmers, have bowed the knee to Baal, and nothing could be done till the currency was reduced.

As regards the matter before the Senate, he would ask them whether they would disregard the public opinion in the army, or wait for an *emeute*? Would they reef their topsails before the squalls came? In his opinion a law should be passed keeping in the army every man who was there, and putting in all those who had furnished substitutes. And the army should know of the passage of this law; that the substitute men were to go. The army should be made to know that we are in earnest; that we mean to fight the good fight to the end. Let us close the mouths of demagogues. Let no man say this is a poor man's fight and a rich man's war; and men have not officers let them understand that it is because they were not in the army from the first.

The following is the bill as amended and passed;

A Bill to be entitled An Act to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have hir-ed or furnished substitutes.

Whereas, In the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms. the Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, put in substitutes.

RECONSTRUCTION.

In the course of a debate on Jan. 7, Mr. FOOTE said:

"He had denounced all attempts at reconstruction, at all times, perhaps more strongly than any other member of this body. In this he had been perfectly sincere. To reconstruction he would not submit, even if this Administration were to make a reconstruction treaty. He preferred exile, death, torture, degradation, in their most appalling forms, to any political connection with those now in power in Washington City. Whenever a responsible person should accuse him formally of a criminality so monstrous, he should feel himself to be indeed disgraced if he did not make him solely rue his temerity."

GOV. LETCHER AND SECESSION.

On the evening of Dec. 29 Gov. LETCHER gave a levée at the Gubernatorial mansion in Richmond previous to vacating it. He made a speech to his friends during the evening, in the course of which he said:

"Before bidding you farewell, I have a word or two to say about myself. I have been called a slow man. When the facts come to be known, I believe I shall be found to be about as fast as most people. It is a remarkable fact that *I was the very first man who, as a candidate for office, openly advocated secession on the stump in this State. I did this during the Gubernatorial campaign, and was called a traitor.* I believed it to be the true policy of my State, and therefore advocated it. I was opposed to the calling of a convention to carry the State out of the Union, and none but a few intimate friends ever knew my reasons. I will now tell you why I was opposed to the convention. I knew that, in the election of members, there would be 'Union' and 'Secession' candidates, and the people of the State would be divided on that question, and that, instead of acting as a unit when the State did go out, there would be two parties. The result justified my expectation. I was for letting LINCOLN force the State out of the Union; and I told my friends if they would just give him time he would do it. He would call upon me to furnish him troops, and I should refuse, and I would resist him, in obedience to the oath I, as Governor, had taken to prevent the invasion of my State and put down insurrection. Then, *after I had done the devilment, the people could ratify it and carry the State out of the Union. If there had been no convention, this would have been the result, and we should have had no division of sentiment or feeling in this State.* We would have gone out of the Union as one people. And by this act we would have secured the Northwest, the Middlewest and the Southwest. But we did mischief at the beginning, and had to take the consequences. Yet, notwithstanding, we are not going to fail. Your President and myself came here strangers to one another, except for a slight formal acquaintance in Washington. We have gotten along harmoniously together. There has never been any rupture between us. I believe him to be a good and able man and a true patriot; and if, during the war, you will but come forward and hold up his arms, strengthen his hands, Jeff. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy will triumph over all its enemies, and your independence will be secured."

Gov. LETCHER retired amid cheers.

HON. B. H. HILL ON "EXTREME MEN."

Hon. B. H. HILL, of Macon, Ga., soon after the battle of Chattanooga, issued an address which has been widely circulated by the Southern papers. The following paragraphs show its spirit:

"More than half the men, officers and privates, on Gen. BRAGG's muster rolls, are absent from duty. They are wearing the uniform and receiving the pay, but are spending their time on railroads, at hotels, at the houses of unsuspecting kindness in the country, and taking pleasure walks and rides with thoughtless women.

This is the only reason why the battle of Chattanooga was lost. Everywhere I find officers floating about through the country. If they had been at their posts, Gen. BRAGG could have been before Nashville this day.

* * * * *

Extreme men now govern the United States. They mean our subjugation and ruin. We must fight as long as those men are in power. When the people of the United States shall drive these men from power, and repudiate their extreme measures, and cease to invade and rob us, there will be an honorable door opened for discussion. But never before. Until that door is opened by our enemies, let our people count no disaster as intolerable, and regard every interest as protected only by a vigorous prosecution of the war. Let every man of the army be in camp, and let every man not of the army produce something to sustain those in camp.

To fight the extreme men and keep our ears open to the reasonable and just men of the United States is the only road to peace and honor.

In the meantime, we have no cause to be discouraged. If GRANT shall follow BRAGG into the interior, and the absentees will return promptly to duty, we convert an apparent disaster into the greatest victory of the war. The charm of the extreme men in the United States will then be broken, and the door I speak of will be opened."

GEN. JOHNSTON'S FAREWELL.

Upon resigning command of his army in Mississippi, Gen. JOHNSTON issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, BRANDON, MISS., Dec. 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 28.—In obedience to the order of his Excellency the President, the command of this department is transferred to Lieut.-Gen. POLK.

Having felt great pride in this army, the undersigned leaves it with much regret. He assures his brave comrades of his full appreciation of the high soldierly qualities they have exhibited. Harmony of opinion and purpose has existed in all ranks. Amid events tending to produce gloom and despondency, they have presented the rare spectacle of the constant improvement of all arms in efficiency and discipline. He offers them his best wishes for their future success.

In leaving this command, it is a source of great satisfaction to him that it devolves upon the distinguished General chosen for it by the President—one who, on each of so many bloody battle-fields, has proved himself worthy of such troops as constitute this command.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

BENJ. S. EWELL, A. A. G.

Texas.

AN ADDRESS BY GOV. HAMILTON.

Gov. HAMILTON has issued a long address to the people of Texas. He reviews in detail the questions at issue between the Government and the rebels, demonstrates that the secession movement is a failure, and says:

I appeal to you in behalf of your own interests, present and future, to cease a struggle, so hopeless and disastrous. When you are told that having once engaged in the rebellion you can expect no mercy from the Government, it is as false as when you were told in the beginning that you must take up arms to prevent the tyrant LINCOLN from taking away your property and your homes. You will be exhorted now, as then, not to "submit to LINCOLN." The President of the United States never desired nor asked you to "submit" to him. He has but required, and only requires now, that you, like himself, shall submit to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and respect its just authority. You have been told that he is a tyrant, and this will doubtless be repeated. Among the innumerable falsehoods and slanders originating in rebelling, none can exceed this. In the history of the world there cannot be found one example of a Government dealing with a rebellion against its rightful authority, with the mercy and leniency which have characterized the United States in this war. Out of the multiplied thousands who have been taken in arms against the Government, *not one* has been made to suffer for his treason. How has it been in Texas, and throughout the South? Hecatombs of victims have been offered upon the altar of rebellion! The men who are responsible to society and to God for the blood of a thousand good citizens, are those who are prating about the tyranny of the President and the Government of the United States. I tell you that even at this late day—now, at the eleventh hour—you may rely with *confidence* upon the liberality and magnanimity of the Government, and the solemn promise of the President, if you will, by your acts, acknowledge the error into which you have fallen or been driven.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Postponement of United States Senatorial Election Favored—Act to Raise 5,000 State Troops Passed—Gen. Whitaker Urges Conscription, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

Senator BUSH, and other prominent legislators, advocate the Senatorial election's postponement till after the Presidential election. The Unionists of Graves, headed by Hon. R. K. WILLIAMS, of the Court of Appeals, resolved, on the 1st.

"That we favor the Senatorial election's postponement till after the Presidential election; and that we have an abiding confidence in the patriotism of our Representative in Congress, Hon. L. ANDERSON."

The Legislature empowers the Governor to raise for State defence, by draft or otherwise, 5,000 troops, for three years or the war, at his discretion, and to request the Government to credit for them in any future draft. In the Senate, before passing it, Gen. W. C. WHITAKER said: "The State must be defended, and men who would not fight for the Government had no right to a voice in that Government, and those who would not fight should be made to fight. Volunteering has lately failed. There must be means to compel those who would never volunteer to serve their country. It was no time to parley with incendiaries and robbers around us."

Mr. J. H. LOWRY, of Todd, yesterday offered a resolution (referred to the House Committee on Federal Relations) "that Kentucky will go forward with all her resources to the support of our gallant armies until the conquered hosts of DAVIS, crouching beneath our victorious banners, shall cry for peace."

PONTIAC.

The Adjutant-General's Favorable Report—Kentucky Veterans Re-enlisting—Kentucky's Confidence in U. S. Securities, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 18, 1864.

Adjutant-General JOHN BOYLE reports that, of Kentucky's 51,945 original U. S. Volunteers, 3,988 have been discharged, 3,252 died, 610 killed in battle, 5,030 deserted, missing, or in hospital, making the present effective force 29,065; that Clinton, Cumberland, Estill, Monroe and Owsley Counties have contributed more to the army than the number of their enrolled militia respectively; that eight counties in South and East Kentucky have given over 75 per cent.; that, on the other hand, Boone, Carroll, Owen, Scott and Trimble Counties have not sent one out of the hundred of their militia; that, besides 51,945 volunteers, Kentucky has furnished many unreported recruits, 3,000 sixty days' men, and hundreds of independent, unpaid fighters against guerrillas, that, altogether, she has already fully one half of her whole fighting population as active participants in the field, under the Union banner.

The Fifth Kentucky infantry ("Louisville Legion,") Twenty-first infantry, Fourth and Sixth Kentucky cavalry, and Fifth Kentucky battery have reenlisted as veterans. Most, if not all our other veterans, also will likely reenlist.

Military men urge the speedy organization and action of 10,000 mounted infantry, well drilled, and led by a General like ROUSSEAU.

Kentucky, it is said, will invest more or less of the moneys of her sinking fund in U. S. securities—will sell the gold received by her in the liquidation of the State banks, and invest the proceeds in Five-Twenties.

The Legislature protests against taxing leaf tobacco, but doesn't object to an additional duty on manufactured, if necessary.

PONTIAC.

A HELP-MATE INDEED.—A Columbus (O.) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes: "Dr. WORMLY, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College in this city, has been for some years experimenting on the effects of the different poisons upon animal life. For this purpose he has killed several hundred cats and dogs (sheep growers take notice,) with poison, and by analyzing their blood and stomachs has determined the exact appearance of the poison crystals after doing the work of death. The greatest difficulty he has encountered in this investigation has been to get these appearances of the crystals perfectly represented on paper. To overcome this difficulty his wife, daughter of JOHN L. GILL, of this city, came to his assistance and made perfect sketches of the poison crystals, as the Doctor, by chemical analysis, brought them to view. This done, his next trouble was to get the sketches transferred to steel plates. For this purpose he called upon the most distinguished engravers of Eastern cities, who told him that it could not be done short of three years' time, and almost a fortune of money. One of them engraved a single page, but the Professor was not satisfied with the job. His wife again came to his relief, and taking up the art of engraving, very speedily mastered it, and in ten months presented the author of the forthcoming book on poisons with the whole series of plates, the delicate touches of which defy criticism even under the scrutiny of a microscope."

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Organization of the Legislature—Governor's Message—Theatricals—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1863.

Last week the country members of the Utah Legislature began to assemble at the seat of Government for the session, and on Monday the Legislature met in the Council House, the several members taking the oath prescribed. After organization, both houses adjourned till the next day, DANIEL H. WELLS having been elected President of the Council, and JOHN TAYLOR Speaker of the House.

On Tuesday His Excellency, AMOS REED, Secretary and Acting Governor, presented his message, which was read by the Chief Clerk. His Excellency expressed his pleasure in concurring in all proper measures designed for the benefit of the people of the Territory, congratulated the members upon the wealth and prosperity of the people the past season, the beautiful harvest of the year, and the ready and tight market for produce, occasioned by the mineral discoveries north and west. In my judgment the harvest was but a moderate one, and the health of the people but so-so, previous to cold weather.

The Governor congratulated the Legislature upon the successful efforts of the General Government toward quelling the rebellion of the slave-holders, and the prospect of an early peace, and announced with pleasure the burying of the tomahawk and the smoking of the pipe of peace with the Indians of the Territory and Southern Idaho.

He thought a revision of the laws of the Territory desirable, but an immediate codification inexpedient, considering the expense and the peculiar transition state of the Territory. Evidences were accumulating that Utah would rival her near sisters in the production of the precious metals, and surpass them in that of baser minerals. These interests and also those of agriculture required especial attention. Every available fertile spot of land should be secured to the people, and brought into cultivation. In this connection he recommended petitioning the President to throw open the Spanish Fork and San Pete Indian Reservations for occupation and cultivation by the people, and for the removal of the Utah or Southern Indians to the Reservation in Uintah Valley, hence southeast.

His Excellency advised memorializing the Postmaster-General for daily mail services between this city or Territory and Eastern and Western Bannack and Virginia cities; also a daily mail hence through the cities of Utah Valley, south, and for mail service to San Bernardino and Los Angelos.

The Pacific Railroad claimed attention. It was hastening from the regions of ideality and poetry to those of reality and prose. In this connection Utah was destined to be the highway of the commerce of the world, and the great resting-place and depôt of the nation. Early action was advised, to induce the company building the road to develop the resources of the Territory for the production of the iron needed in the central portion of the road.

Recurring to the mineral promises of the Territory, the Governor advised legislation to encourage miners, and to preserve the rights of settlers, and recommended California mining legislation as a model.

The Governor concluded his advice by adverting to the necessity of maintaining decent bridges over the Provo and Sevier rivers.

The following are the Territorial financial figures for the fiscal year, ending Oct. 31, 1863:

Taxable property of the Territory		$5,018,200 00
Balance in hand commencement of year	$5,439 68	
Receipts during year	32,845 12	—38,284 80
Disbursed during year		11,485,37
Balance in hand close of year		$26,799 43

It was voted that a thousand copies of the Message be printed in pamphlet form, and that it be published in the *Deseret News*.

The theatre is too good a thing to be kept in the dark in festal times. After a short fortnight's interval the Fall season is followed by the Winter term. On Saturday the establishment reopened with the "Marble Heart." The forthcoming season will probably reach far into April. Meanwhile the usual fantastic trippings of the Winter are in course of inauguration at the Social Hall. This present evening the juvenile concert comes off in the theatre.

The regular term of the Probate Court commenced on Monday. As this Court, under the peculiar working of the Organic Act, assumes criminal jurisdiction, it is taking cognizance of the late murder. A grand jury has been impannelled, which indicted JASON LUCE for murder. "JASE" is now under trial, prosecuted by AURELIUS MINER, Esq., and defended by the notorious WILLIAM A. HICKMAN, Esq. If the prisoner be convicted he will doubtless take advantage of the "jurisdiction conflict," current here, and appeal to the United States Court.

On Monday half a score of C. V's., traveling with a wagon near Parley's Canon, met Mr. AREA E. HINCKLEY and a youth named SMITH, who were driving a flock of sheep. Some of the C. V's., it is alleged, were "tight," and one of them approached the boy unexpectedly and planted a blow on his face, which sent him staggering down the "dug-way." Mr. HINCKLEY, indignant, rushed to the assailant and sent him unceremoniously after the boy. Several of the C. V's then advanced and proved too much for Mr. HINCKLEY, for by clint of sundry kicks and stamping on the face and body they left him in a very quiet condition, yet alive. Mr. HINCKLEY is apparently one of the last of men for a row, being of that sober, mind-your-own-business sort, who have "nothing to say to nobody" if "nobody says nothing to them."

Owing to further purchases for the Idaho market, flour and wheat have again an upward tendency. Flour is now $8 to $9 per hundred. Wheat and corn not being obtainable in sufficient quantity, the distillers are calling loudly for barley and oats, which will insure stiff prices for them. Barley is now $1 50 per bushel. Oats, rising of $1.

Scruples Against Hanging—The Market—The Legislature.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Dec. 25.

In the Probate Court, JASON LUCE has been convicted of the willful murder of Mr. BUNTON, and sentenced to be shot to death. The Mormons have religious motives against strangling, hence the criminal code of Utah allows criminals choice of three modes of execution—hanging, shooting and beheading; that is, the Judge may allow the criminal such choice; if he accepts not, the Judge decides the method. LUCE declined to choose, whereupon Judge SMITH sentenced him as above. LUCE's witnesses were of little account, as far as their evidence was concerned.

Flour continues to advance, ten dollars being now a common price per hundred pounds. Corn meal is eight dollars. The prospect is that flour will reach twelve before another week be past. Such figures bode considerable suffering to the poor before next July.

The advanced prices have operated prejudicially to the Camp Douglas contract, the people holding out for bigger figures. The hay contract never ran very smoothly. The wood contract ditto, hence the necessity of the soldiers cutting and hauling their own wood from the canons, and their consequent acquaintance with frost-bitten extremities. The profits of the meat contract were soon whittled to a microscopically fine point by rising prices, while nobody could expect a contractor to furnish flour at six and a half dollars, which he bought in at eight to ten dollars. Such disturbance has the Northern gold made in commercial matters here.

The Legislature has adjourned till Monday week. The Appropriation Bill, and also several other bills, sacrificed last year by the gubernatorial veto power, have received attention early the present session. Mining laws and various memorials are also receiving attention. Gov. REED and the Legislature promise to have a more harmonious time this Winter than was experienced last Winter with Gov. HARDING.

Mr. J. GOODING, of the Overland Mail Company, who died rather suddenly on the Western mail route, was buried in the cemetery near this city on Sunday. "Carriage behind carriage," filled with "mourners," including military and civil officers, as well as many private citizens, testified to the esteem felt for him by all classes of the community. He certainly was very much respected by Mormon and Gentile, and his death was regretted accordingly. One person who had been employed on the mail route for twelve months, observed to me that he never heard any one say the first word in dispraise of the deceased.

—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts have recently decided in the case of WOOD *vs.* BULLENS, that the plaintiff in an action upon a promissory note payable on demand in specie, can only recover judgment for the amount of the face of the note and interest thereon, although he offers to prove that at the time when payment of the note was demanded specie was worth a premium over par.

NEWS FROM ST. DOMINGO.

The Insurgents Defeated in Different Places—Florentine Retreating Toward Hayti—Two Merchant Schooners Laden with Arms Taken by the Spanish War Steamer Ulloa—Loss and Recovery of $25,000—Peace in Venezuela—Disastrous Fire at Caibarien, near Remedios.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864.

From St. Domingo we are told that the Spanish forces under the command of Gen. HUNGRIA, civil and military Governor of the District of Samana, made a successful attack on the enemy's camp on the 31st ult., which, after a hard resistance, they took, together with what was contained in it, consisting of one cannon, an 8-pounder, ammunition, arms, horses, clothing, two oxen, and a large supply of fresh meat.

The attack was made in two opposite directions by two different columns, one commanded by Gen. HUNGRIA himself, and the other by Lieut.-Col. SALCEDO, of the marines. Of the former, the only accident was a soldier slightly wounded in the hand; but the other column was not so fortunate, a Captain of the battalion of marines being killed and four soldiers wounded; Gen. FERRER, of the militia, who formed a part of the column with a detachment from the fort "Los Cacaos," was wounded at the first volley fired by the insurgents, and died eight hours afterward.

Since the engagement several of the insurgents and their families have presented themselves, say the Spanish accounts, at the fort "Los Cacaos" and at Samana, to give in their submission to the Government.

The column under the command of Gen. SANTANA had, on the 25th ult., a desperate engagement in the vicinity of Llamasá, in which the Spanish forces, we are told, obtained a complete triumph, the insurgents being entirely defeated with a very large loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the entire destruction of their fortified camp, in which they left their baggage, arms, ammunition and utensils of all kinds.

The insurgents having made an incursion into Hato Mayor, putting the inhabitants into consternation, as a similar incursion had been made there not long ago, the Commandant of Seybo, Gen. MICHES, put under arms 300 of the militia, and set out to attack them, in conjunction with two companies of the regiment of the Union, but the insurgents had disappeared before his arrival. Gen. ALTAU had gone with the regiment of Valladolid to Hato Mayor.

A strong detachment of the troops of Gen. PUELLO were to march, at the last accounts received, upon Neyba and Barahona, under the command of Col. BONADILLA, of the militia reserve. Gen. PUELLO had marched against San Juan, and Las Matas at the head of a column composed of Spanish regular troops and militia. At the last-named place, (Las Matas) FLORENTINO, the chief of the insurgents, had had shot, say the Spanish accounts, twelve individuals—eight natives and four Spaniards—because they would not join him. The same accounts say that FLORENTINO had retired toward the frontier of Hayti with a large booty, taken from its rightful owners. The writer of the news asks whether the Haytian Republic will grant him an asylum.

A correspondent of the *Diario* of Santiago de Cuba, writing from the Capital, St. Domingo, says that a company has been formed there to cultivate cotton on a large scale, for which purpose laborers are to be brought over, with their families, from the Canaries and Venezuela. The project is supported by the Captain-General.

Gen. GANDARA's division had left Azua and advanced toward Manguava, of which place they had taken possession.

The corporation of the City of Azua had sent a congratulatory address to the Captain-General for the success of the royal arms in that district.

The *Diario* of yesterday says that the Spanish war steamer *Ulloa*, which was cruising about the coast on the north side of St. Domingo, had lately taken prizes two merchant schooners, bearing a foreign flag, but of what nation it is not mentioned, having as cargo 1,000 rifles, a large quantity of gunpowder, with other warlike effects, and some provisions, intended for the insurgents. They were taken, says the above, to the Capital, St. Domingo.

The *Bozan*, another Spanish war steamer, which has been for some time employed in the service of the Hydrographic Commission, left Santiago de Cuba on the 5th for St. Domingo, with 300 soldiers who had been sick in the hospital, and were now returning, recovered, to their respective regiments. Large numbers of soldiers are continually being brought back to this island from St. Domingo, to recover their health. The *Diario* says that the illness is not in general of a serious nature with which the troops serving in the Island of St. Domingo are attacked.

Large quantities of mules are being sent for the use of the army to St. Domingo. The merchant steamer *Alphonso* left yesterday for Neuvitas, chartered by the Government to take on board mules for the above-named island. It would seem from this that it is intended to penetrate into the interior; for hitherto the Spanish troops have continued along the coast. Indeed, in the last engagement at Samana, the Spaniards confess that two gunboats were of great service in protecting the attacking columns in their march, which were under the orders of the commander of the frigate *Cortes*. On the 24th ult. the insurgents attempted to make an attack on the town of Samana, but were repulsed with some loss, through the well-aimed firing of the above-named gunboats.

These are the flattering accounts published here in official documents and by the newspapers, but common report says otherwise, and if this latter is to be believed, the success of the Spaniards in putting down the insurrection is yet very uncertain. The Dominicans are well provided with arms, and their stronghold, Monte Cristo, the Spanish troops have not yet attacked. It would rather seem, from the haste with which the Spaniards are putting up fortifications at the Capital, St. Domingo, they expect to be attacked rather than to attack. The news received here, however, is very uncertain, for it is doubtful how far it can be trusted.

An uncommon case of honesty occurred at Aquadilla, in Porto Rico, which deserves to be noticed. A merchant of St. Domingo, Señor Pozo, who was a passenger on board of the *Alfonso* in her last voyage to Porto Rico, had with him $25,000 in his trunk to make purchases at St. Thomas, and settle some accounts at Porto Rico and other places where the steamer stopped. While some passengers were being landed at Aquadilla, Mr. Pozo's trunk, without his being aware of it, was put on shore. As soon as the steamer arrived at Porto Rico, the above-named gentleman discovered his loss, and immediately set out by land for Aquadilla. On making inquiries, he was informed by one of the officers that having seen a trunk left on the shore when the passengers landed, and suspecting that it might contain contraband goods, he kept on the lookout until night, when, as nobody came after it, he took it to the Custom-house. Mr. Pozo obtained his trunk, which had not been opened, and with it his $25,000.

The *Boletin Mercantil*, of Porto Rico, says that during the past year there have entered that port 105 Spanish steamers, (25 of war;) 57 English and 5 American, three of which were of war. Total, 167 steamers.

The last news received here from Caraccas is dated Dec. 20, and according to them Venezuela is gradually improving in the way of peace.

A disastrous fire occurred at Caibarien, near Remedios, on the night of the 10th, by which property to a large amount was destroyed, a whole block of buildings, consisting of warehouses, stores and an hotel, having been very quickly a prey

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Chattanooga is encouraging. Trains are now running regularly between that place and Nashville. The arrival of supplies is large, and full rations are again issued to the troops. A large number of recruits are constantly arriving, sufficient to balance the number of veterans going home. The desertions from the rebel army are very numerous, 150 deserting at one time on Monday last. The rebel army at Dalton is reported to be 30,000 strong, and so reduced in supplies that they are killing their best mules for supplies of meat. Gen. GRANT arrived at Chattanooga yesterday morning.

A dispatch from Cincinnati to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* confirms the report that Gen. ROSECRANS has been assigned to the Department of Missouri, and adds that Gen. SCHOFIELD has been ordered to report to Gen. GRANT, and will be assigned to a command in East Tennessee. This last is probably only a reiteration of Washington rumors.

Letters received in this City from Port Hudson, under date of Jan. 12 and 13, pronounces false all reports to the effect that captured officers from Gen. ULLMAN'S division of colored troops had been shot. The fate of one only is unknown. The rest are either in Libby Prison, or at a rebel rendezvous in Texas. The rebels in the vicinity of Port Hudson and Baton Rouge are becoming quite bold, and their picket lines are close to ours. An expedition was sent out by Gens. ULLMAN'S and COOKE, to endeavor to cut off a force of 2,000 rebels, who were making a stand about fifteen miles east of Port Hudson.

It appears from a letter found on the body of Capt. WILLIAM R. SMITH, who was killed in the recent fight with COLE'S cavalry on Loudon Heights, that MOSEBY had an "electrician" attached to his command, for the purpose, no doubt, of tapping the telegraph lines of the Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL NEWS.

Pembina dates to Jan. 4 have been received at St. Paul, Minn. Gov. DALLAS had not only given the Indians provisions and transportation to get them to leave, but actually supplied them with 300 pounds of powder and a proportionable amount of balls. This is more *British neutrality* that should be remembered. Forty-seven Sioux men and their families came in and surrendered themselves to Maj. HATCH, rather than risk the Winter on the plains. They are from Little Six's and Little Crow's bands, and one of them claims to be a brother of Little Crow. The Chippewas showed their friendship by killing six Sioux before they left the settlements.

The Baltimore *American* of yesterday contains a full report of the speech of MONTGOMERY BLAIR on the cause of the rebellion and in support of the President's plan of pacification, delivered before the members of the Maryland Legislature at Annapolis on Friday. It concludes as follows: "It may be truly said now, speaking the sense of the masses of our countrymen, we are all Republicans—all Democrats. Exclude the conspirators and the slave institution which they have shaped into a plot to split the Union; exclude the conspirators and those whom Slavery has made their slaves, and our countrymen are at this moment 'all Democrats—all Republicans,' asserting popular sovereignty, the right of self-government, the right of the States, the nationality of the Union, all defined, balanced, checked and bound together in the republican form of government inherited from our fathers"

Gen. LONGSTREET lately complained to Gen. FOSTER that the Union soldiers were surreptitiously circulating the President's Amnesty Proclamation among his troops, and requiring that all documents should pass through official hands. FOSTER replied politely and enclosed a number of the proclamations for the use of LONGSTREET'S men. But whether this method is the best or not, our soldiers continue the unofficial and irregular practice of circulating the documents, and fruit is gathered daily in the arrival of repentant rebels within our lines.

It seems that the rebel Gen. VANCE, recently captured near Strawberry Plains, Tenn., was a Major-General, and that four of his Staff, who were captured in his company, were recognized as having been paroled at Vicksburgh.

New and important regulations are reported in preparation by the Treasury Department with regard to the Cotton trade, the details of which will be made public in a day or two. It is understood that the same course will be pursued in Arkansas as has been adopted in Louisiana.

The Philadelphia *North American* of yesterday says that the Speaker of the State Senate having acquired positive knowledge that Senator WHITE, of Indiana County, has resigned his seat in the Senate, and that the resignation is in the hands of his father, Judge WHITE, has determined to put an end to the legislative dead-lock at Harrisburgh, by issuing a writ, pursuant to the requirements of the law, calling for a special election in the Indiana Senatorial District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation.

Wisconsin has done nobly for the war. Up to the first day of November last she had placed in the field thirty-four regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, twelve batteries of light artillery, three batteries of heavy artillery and one company of sharpshooters. Of this number, sixteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-three (nearly half of the entire number) have been lost to the service by death, discharge and desertion.

The *Catholic Telegraph* says, concerning the Pope's letter to JEFF. DAVIS: "The correspondence between Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and Pope PIUS has been published. The Pope, like every one else, is anxious for peace, but is *no advocate of rebellion at home or abroad.* WE KNOW WHAT WE STATE TO BE TRUE." The emphatic sentences are the *Telegraph's.*

Nearly fifty persons in Manchester, N. H., have been detected as participants in an extensive system of stealing from the Manchester and Amoskeag Mills, and eight have confessed guilt and been fined. Many of them were girls whose reputation had before been irreproachable.

The difficulty between the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company and their engineers, which has closed that road for the last three days, has been settled. Trains will commence running between Pittsburgh and Chicago as usual on Monday.

The official returns of the California election give LOW, Union, 60,124; DOWNING, Copperhead, 44,482; soldiers' vote, LOW, 4,159; DOWNING, 149—majority for LOW 19,661. Majority for MACHIN, Lieutenant-Governor, 20,950.

About 300,000 pounds of unginned cotton has been shipped from Hilton Head, which is the larger part of the crop raised on the Government plantations this year. Much more has been raised on the leased plantations.

The Capitol extension at Washington to the present time has cost $6,399,900. An appropriation of $150,000 will be required early in the present session of Congress for the remainder of the present fiscal year, and an appropriation of $300,000 for the fiscal year ending Jan. 30, 1865.

Flour was in more demand on Saturday, partly for Government use, at uniform prices. Wheat was in fair request and firm. Corn and Oats were brisker and dearer. Provisions were quiet; Hog products generally declined. Light sales of Cotton, Groceries and Whisky were reported. Petroleum was less freely dealt in. Freights were dull, with 581 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Desperate Rebel Expedients.

The rebel leaders are like rats in a trap. On every side they see the iron bars of their cage daily closing in upon them. Their strength is becoming exhausted, their materials are wearing out, their hopes are growing fainter, and they rage up and down their narrow limits, with such desperate exertions to strengthen themselves against their coming fate, with such diverse and wild plans for escaping from the toils which are around them, and with such rage and inexpressible hatred in their hearts against those whose strength and skill, undreamed of by them, have brought them to such straits, that the sight is not a pleasant one to look at. One's ideas of the nobility of man, one's hopes for the triumph of the gentler virtues on the earth—of the reign of righteousness and peace and love among men, seem at first to be wholly outraged by such an exhibition. But when we think of the future and of all the hopes for it, which are brightening with every ineffectual struggle of theirs, when we think of what it is which has brought them to such straits and of the peace and liberty for this nation and for all mankind which are to be secured or at least hastened by their destruction, we cannot but rejoice to see how every day the pressure comes heavier upon them and the day of retribution draws nearer.

Two of their schemes for salvation are worthy of a little notice. The first is a dictatorship. This has been quite strenuously urged by some among them. Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, said in the rebel Senate that there were men not far from where he sat who avowed themselves openly in favor of a military despotism, and he himself gave so much importance to the idea as to argue at some length that if they were to have a dictator, it ought not to be JEFF. DAVIS, but Gen. LEE. But what do the rebels want of a dictator? They have already conscripted into their armies all between eighteen and sixty; they have passed a bill providing that those who had sent substitutes before must now go into the ranks themselves. They have seized provisions to feed their soldiers wherever they could find them, even in the Richmond market. They have compelled labor to build their fortifications and to aid in supplying the various requirements of their military power. What more will a dictator bring them? Will a dictator make corn where there is none? Will he find gold and arms and munitions and men where there are none? The rebel leaders have themselves exerted absolute power. But now in their extremity as they turn every way for help, they remember that Rome of old was saved by a dictator, and they think that therefore the choice of one by them will postpone their ruin. In our opinion it will but hasten it.

But others among them look in another direction. They look abroad and call for a protectorate. Mr. LAMAR writes to have SLIDELL "negotiate" one with LOUIS NAPOLEON, as if it was a bill of exchange and the Emperor a money-lender, and, he adds, "With France, Mexico and the Confederacy in alliance, and free trade, we should eclipse the world." True enough, if the world, including the United States, were content to accept such an alliance. But as the world does not propose to be "eclipsed" just yet, the prospects of an alliance between them are not of the most flattering character, nor is the prospect of "free trade" brightening upon the South. The blockade is more effective than ever. Undoubtedly, if LOUIS NAPOLEON were to throw his sword into the scale, their prospects would be improved. But what can they give him to indemnify him for the injury which would result from such a step to his own prospects?

It seems to us, also, that a foreign protectorate would not in the least obviate the necessity of a dictator. There would be the same lack of means and men. But that is a matter, after all, which concerns the rebel leaders rather than us. If they prefer protectorate to dictatorship, or the contrary, surely they may be allowed their choice in a matter of so little consequence. Having set out in search of freedom and independence, what difference does it make if their disgraceful voyage end in subjugation to a military despot within their borders, or one from abroad.

There are, however, two other parties who may have to be consulted as to either plan. The people of the South, who are beginning to complain under the pressure of the heavy burdens which these men, in their relentless ambition, have laid, and are laying, upon them, may decline to be given up to any one man, whether at home or abroad. And we, who have our own ideas of freedom, and of the evils of foreign influence and domination, do not propose to see either a French protectorate or a dictatorship permanently established within our boundaries.

THE CASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.—We had hoped before this that the case of the steamer *Chesapeake*, before the Admiralty Court at Halifax, might have come to some conclusion. The case was adjourned till last Wednesday, but was then from some of the multifarious causes of the law's delay, postponed still further. There can, however, be no doubt as to what will be the ultimate result of the case. The intimation given by the Judge some time ago, that under the facts before him he should treat the case as one of piracy, was a very strong one, and it is also quite plain that the Court will not lend any countenance to that feeling which led some of the citizens of Halifax to sympathize with, and even to aid, the villains who had run away with the vessel. He referred to them as men who had "violated the proclamation of neutrality," who had "grossly and wilfully, and stealthily" violated the rights of neutral territory, and violently resisted officers seeking to execute process, and were then fugitives from justice. No Court would speak thus, if it were not determined to pass upon the case in accordance with the rules and acquirements of justice, and without reference to any false public feeling in favor of the men—and certainly it should be so. Where, of all places, should such an outrageous act of violence be frowned upon, if not in an Admiralty Court, the Court which administers the law of the sea, and has especial guardianship of the rights and immunities of peaceful navigators?

New City Railroads.

There are at present two bills before the State Legislature incorporating companies to run street railroads—one of them down Lexington-avenue and through Gramercy Park, and the other across the City near the City Hall. This description, of course, gives no idea of their tortuous wanderings. We shall not attempt to enumerate all the streets through which they are to run, as we doubt if a list of the streets through which they are *not* to run would not occupy a very much smaller portion of our space. We mention them, however, not for the purpose of either objecting to or approving of their course, but of calling attention to the fact that in neither of the bills is there the smallest provision for the comfort of the public or protection of their rights. The sole condition attached to the grant of these valuable franchises is that the fares shall not be over five cents. There is not one word about the number of cars to be run, the number of seats they are to contain, the number of passengers who may be crammed into them, or, in fact, a single restriction or proviso as against the companies. The only provisos in the charters are directed against the Mayor and Common Council, with the view of giving the companies the complete and uninterrupted monopoly of the tracks. The pending attempt to assert the doctrine that the rails may be used by the public has probably suggested some of these precautions. At all events, as the matter stands, these companies bid fair to get complete possession of most of the streets on the east side of the town, driving off all other public conveyances, and rendering the use of private carriages increasingly difficult and dangerous, and upon condition that they shall carry people in any posture they please, for five cents a head.

Considering that we are threatened with this outrage by the Legislature, and not by the Common Council, and in the teeth of the multiplied remonstrances of the last ten years on the subject of the management of these street cars, it is hard to tell where to look for redress. There is a theory that public opinion in this country is omnipotent,—but there are some unpleasant facts staring us in the face that strongly militate against it. Nobody who watches the political tendencies of our day can avoid seeing that we have growing up amongst us, in the shape of combinations of wealthy men, or men with money, called "Companies," a power which fills the place and is guilty of very much the same kind of misconduct as a bad and unscrupulous aristocracy. They exhibit the same contempt for popular feeling, the same audacity and energy in wresting the law to their own advantage, in overawing the constituted authorities and in debauching the Legislature. They are every year growing more reckless and determined. If a duke or earl were to get possession of our leading thoroughfares and run cars in them for his own advantage, with the same display of greed and the same ostentatious neglect of public comfort and decency which is now displayed by the various railroad corporations of this City, we should not submit to it for one hour. But, at the hands of a corporation, or, in other words, of a dozen or two men intent on making money out of us, there seems to be no extent of wrong or indignity to which we do not bow our heads without a murmur, or, if we do murmur, it produces no more effect than the sighing of the idle wind. There has always, until the appearance of the famous gridiron railroad scheme in 1860, been a notion current that, when the worst come to the worst, the excesses of these ravening speculators could be checked by the Legislature. But most of us have long abandoned this delusion. We know, as a matter of fact, that as against a railroad company the public is just as little considered in the Capitol at Albany as in the City Hall.

We must do the railroad companies the justice to say that they improve their opportunities. To them the men and women of the City are simply bodies of various weights and dimensions that have to be carried, and why they provide any of them with seats we cannot, for the life of us, imagine. If they supplied simply common cattle-pens on every line in this City, there would be grumbling, no doubt, but they know well they need not mind it, and that it could not in the least affect them. So we sincerely hope the Lexington-avenue operators will not indulge in that foolish waste of upholstery by which the cars of other companies are marked. A common oblong wooden box, provided with plenty of straps, and one window at each end, will serve the purpose of conveying the public from one place to the other, and will be much less expensive; and they may rely upon it that there are no outrages on decency in the manner of carrying them which will not be attended with perfect impunity. We are satisfied that there is a point at which this street railroad nuisance will become intolerable. Where it is we cannot say; but we have the consolation of believing that the more unscrupulous the companies the sooner we shall reach it.

No Relaxation of Effort.

Is the backbone of the rebellion broken? To judge by some speeches in Congress, and some articles in the newspapers, the backbone of the rebellion has been broken a hundred times, and was speedily to be broken a hundred times more. In overcoming any difficulty, great or small, the first duty is to confront it squarely. The ostrich is no model for a rational man. Do we want more soldiers? Is there a necessity for a draft? Is it true, or is it not, that the nearer we approach the end, the more pressing becomes our need of a large army? And is it true, or not, that the more efficient we make our army, the more time, money, blood, and life, we shall save.

Those who can best judge our affairs, because it is their duty to know them in all their details and comprehensive magnitude, consider that we made a great advance last year, in spite of all our faults and blunders. But the rebellion is not broken, nor the war ended. On the contrary, we must expect more desperate efforts from the enemy in the next Spring than ever before. It will be their last convulsive strain. We ought to be prepared for it. Instead of allowing our military force to be diminished, we should increase it above the maximum of last year. Unless we do this, we shall run the risk of losing all the advantages we have yet gained. With their territorial limits diminished, the enemy have a greater power of concentration on every important point. On the contrary, we have longer lines of communication to protect, and a larger conquered, but still hostile, territory to occupy. This will necessarily diminish our effective force for the field, unless the army is correspondingly increased.

The rebels have two strong motives for making a desperate effort during the Spring and early Summer—to revive the hopes of their own people, and to put their copperhead friends in better plight for the coming Presidential election. If our forces are so weakened as to give them a few early successes, they expect a reaction in the North against the Administration, and in favor of the copperhead candidate. The copperheads understand this, and will give it their hearty coöperation, while pretending to favor the prosecution of the war; and they will do their best in every way they dare to obstruct the raising of troops. True Union men—men of a national spirit—ought to be sufficiently wise to see and ward off the danger. We must have no serious defeats next Spring. They would be tenfold more injurious than at any other time in a political, if not in a military, sense.

Prussian Politics.

Though the excitement about the Schleswig-Holstein question and the Duke of Augustenburg has cast the controversy between the Prussian King and the Lower Chamber into the shade, still the struggle continues without any disposition to compromise being manifested by either party.

VON BISMARK and his master evidently think that they can turn to account the warlike enthusiasm of the people, and need not make any attempt to conciliate the national representatives. Hence, when a deputation from the popular Chamber waited on WILLIAM with its address in reply to the royal speech, His Majesty very uncourteously refused to receive it, and thus threw away an excellent opportunity of abating the irritation of the members. It is not alone, however, by mere breaches of etiquette that the Sovereign and Government betray the hostility of their minds, and their determination not to succumb. Measures to confirm and legalize the most arbitrary acts of the recess have been prepared and introduced into both Houses. A new anti-press bill, which embodies some of the most oppressive and odious provisions of the ordinances, has been carried through the *Herrenhaus;* while a *projet de loi*, which will entitle the Minister to raise revenue and make disbursements as often as the Deputies decline to sanction his budget, is before the Second Chamber, and will form the first subject for debate after the holidays. These attempts to normalize despotism display the impotency as well as the malignity of the Executive, for, of course, neither one measure nor the other will ever become law. But if the country and the Diet are saved from the disgrace of being parties to such enactments, the credit must not be attributed in any degree to the instrumentality of the Upper House, which is as servile as the Senate of TIBERIUS, and shares all the antipathies of the "powers that be" against the Deputies and the Constitution. The promptness with which the Prussian Peers passed the anti-press bill demonstrates how inimical they are to liberty; and the censure which they had the impertinence to pronounce on the Lower Chamber, in their response to the speech from the throne, is proof of the feelings with which they regard the national representatives. Nor have the members of the Herrenhaus confined themselves to sanctioning anti-press bills, and constituting themselves censors of a coördinate branch of the Diet. So anxious were they to manifest their admiration of the contemplated financial scheme of the Cabinet, that they had not the decency to keep silent till the *projet* came under their own consideration, but were actually so shameless as to urge the monarch to adopt it, even before the Premier himself had announced his design. It would seem, indeed, as if the Prussian nobles were bent on magnifying the contest between the Crown and the country into a class conflict, which would rend society to atoms, and reduce the nation to a state of anarchy. Be this, however, as it may, it is certain that the support and encouragement which the Prussian Peers are giving to the King and his Government, in the present crisis, places them under a heavy responsibility, and renders them accountable to a great extent for whatever calamities may ensue.

With the Monarch, the Cabinet, and the Herrenhaus thus hostile and aggressive, the popular Chamber is naturally cautious and distrustful. Much as the Deputies sympathize with that cause which has roused the ardor of all Germany, and eagerly as they desire to see Prussia forward in vindicating the rights of their brother Teutons, they yet deem it their duty, as Prussian patriots, not to grant extraordinary supplies to a Government which manifests such a disposition to abuse power, and whose devotion to the enterprise which Germany has so much at heart is more than doubtful. The Lower Chamber knows right well that if VON BISMARK really wants to aid the Duchies, he has an ample force at his disposal for doing it.

A Contrast—Patriotism at Home and in the Field.

Patriotism in the City of New-York, or in any of our home communities, is a comparatively cheap and easy virtue. We go about our business as usual, eat our dinners, entertain our friends, enjoy amusements, and make money very much as we always have done. It is true, we subscribe to the Sanitary Commission, or invest in Governments, or make an occasional eloquent speech on our "glorious Union;" but on the whole, so far as our comfort and ease are concerned, the great American civil war might as well be in China. And yet, now and then, something comes to remind us of the immense contrast between our inglorious lives and the heroic actions being performed all around us. We hear, for instance, from East Tennessee from corps who have distinguished themselves on many a field; of gentlemen, whom we all know, sleeping on the ground, half barefooted in the snow, living in certain stations on a bit of hard-tack and small rations of pork, and the hardships which have been endured in that remote region by the brave men of our army will probably never be known. Supplies have been forwarded with great difficulty, much confusion has occurred in regard to the trains for particular corps, and the outlying detachments have especially suffered for the want of common necessaries. But even with ample food and luxurious clothing, let the polite reader fancy what picket duty must be on a bleak mountain side, with snow blowing in a gale, and the thermometer near zero, or camping in leaky tents, where no fire can be kept up, and the breath freezes on the beard of the sleeper; or marching through unbroken snow, against icy winds, for days together! But such is the kind of life which thousands of our once luxurious young men are now leading. Their fare is salt beef and hard tack, while we sit at tables loaded with luxuries; their bed is a blanket, and pine boughs or straw, with rain dripping in or snow sprinkling them, while we are tucked up on our comfortable mattresses.

They have hardship, we, comfort; they hold their lives in their hands every hour of the day, and we expect to reach an undisturbed old age. They have chosen exposure, cold, fatigue, hard fare, the risk of wounds, sickness and death, for the sake of country. We have either chosen ease, luxury, and the making of money, or we have been compelled to continue our former courses of life.

The contrast can never be forgotten. History will not forget it; and a people, above all, sensitive and grateful to heroic and patriotic services, will never suffer it to go out of mind. Whatever rewards the republic has to bestow, will, for the next generation at least, be given to those who have served her in the field.

This contrast, which, though so often repeated, must even now make the cheeks of thousands of our young men tingle with shame, should arouse every one who is enjoying the blessings of home to new efforts for the army.

Certainly, the least we can do is to contribute clothing and medicines and hospital stores to our brethren in the field, the camp and the hospital. To lighten the pangs of the wounded, to soften the pains of the sick, and smooth the pillow of the dying, is but the simplest duty for the great multitude for whose homes and children these brave men have suffered and bled. No individual—man, woman or child—in all classes of society that have a single luxury, should suffer this Winter to pass without contributing something to the great agency for supplying the wants of the army—the *Sanitary Commission.* There cannot be extravagant contributions to such a charity, and nothing but absolute penury can excuse from aiding it.

A QUEER FISH.—The Bostonians have caught a rare legal curiosity—a barrator—and they seem as tickled over their prize as a child with a new toy, and as delighted as AGASSIZ would be if the discovery of a new species of insect were announced. The lawyers have got the "barrator" in Court, and impaling him, as a wicked boy would a fly, upon the sharp point of their quips and quirks, they hold him up to the admiring gaze of a thronged Court-room, while the newspapers devote column after column to the proceedings, noting every twist and turn of the case as accurately as a surgeon jots down the motions of a victim undergoing the operation of vivisection.

Now, all this is not only undignified on the part of the denizens of the modern Athens,—it is very injudicious. Prof. AGASSIZ ought to give his fellow-citizens warning in time. He must know that a barrator is a species of polypsu. The more you try to exterminate him the more rapidly he will multiply, and the more obstinately he will not be exterminated. If the Bostonians are not careful, barratry will become an epidemic among them, and we earnestly advise them to avert this dire result by at once having a *nolle pros.* entered in the case now before them. Then, if they want to be rid of the offending individual, let them get up a well founded report that an order for his arrest and commitment to Fort Warren has been issued by the State or War Departments, and if the avenues of escape northward are left conveniently open, it is hazarding little to predict that Canada will in a few days welcome another distinguished American as an exile, for the Provinces are rapidly becoming the asylum of American nuisances of all sorts.

The Anglo-Maorian War.

Judging from the comments of the British press on our American campaigns, one would suppose that, in war, a General had only to find out his enemy, and fight him; but it appears from the way in which the British themselves have been carrying on war in New-Zealand that this off-hand mode of conducting military operations is not at all times desirable. For months Gen. CAMERON has been encamped, with a strong force, almost within sight of the Maorian position at Mere-mere, yet he has not, until now, once ventured to assail it. On the contrary, instead of making a grand effort to crush the main body of the enemy, and to end the conflict by a single blow, he has been converting his troops into guerrilla bands and training them to combat the natives with their own weapons. This style of strategy may prove more effective against the Maorics than a more imposing system; but, though great things are expected from it, recent occurrences rather seem to indicate that the anticipation has not hitherto been realized. The events of the Fall would, in fact, be hardly deserving of notice, did they not tend to illustrate the efficacy of the bush-whacking system alluded to. The organization of what are termed "flying columns," whose duty it is to scour the country in detached bodies, and to cut off marauding parties of Maorics, has certainly not deterred the natives from "planting ambuscades" and surprising the troops. On the 2d of September, for instance, an outlying picket from the Queen's Redoubt—Gen. CAMERON'S Headquarters—consisting of sixty of the Royal Irish, under Lieut. DAWSON, were suddenly attacked in the rear by a party of Maorics, and though the soldiers charged, repulsed, and pursued them to a considerable distance, still, on returning to their original position, they were assailed by another party, and had not Capt. LE POER FRENCH, of the Fortieth, come to their assistance, they might have been compelled to retreat. On the 7th of the same month, a yet more striking illustration of the boldness of the natives, and of the supineness of the "flying columns," occurred near Cameron-town. An escort, conveying provisions and military stores to the camp in canoes, was fired on by a large body of Maorics near the above-named place; three Europeans and two aboriginal loyalists were killed, and both the canoes and their cargoes fell into the hands of the victors. This, however, is not the worst. The firing attracted the attention of the commander of a neighboring redoubt, who dispatched fifty men to the rescue. On approaching the Maorian ambuscade, they charged, but were met by so sharp a fire that they had to give ground, leaving the Captain and three privates dead, and a number wounded. Nor is it improbable that the whole detachment would have been slaughtered, had it not been for the gallantry of a Sergeant, named MCKENNA, who rallied the men, and, at their head, forced his way through the thick of their assailants with the loss of only one of his band.

The Europeans are, of course, gradually acquiring skill in bush warfare, and may, in time, prove troublesome to their adversaries. But it may be safely inferred from the foregoing examples that the Maorics will long remain their masters in that department of the art military.

Though the success of the colonists hitherto does not by any means entitle them to assume a confident and arrogant tone, they nevertheless boldly predict that the affair will soon be over. They admit, indeed, that the Maorics are valiant, skillful, and indefatigable, and that they will continue the contest while their resources endure; but the colonists fancy that the ammunition of the natives is already failing, and that when their present supply is spent, they will have to submit. Now if the Maorian stock of ammunition were really at as low an ebb as the whites imagine, and if there were really no possibility of their obtaining a fresh supply, these heroic savages would no doubt labor under peculiar and insurmountable difficulties. It would seem, however, from the numerous ambuscades which they plant in the forest, and from the deadly fire which they open on their enemies wherever they encounter them, that *they* apprehend do such calamity, and that the colonists must be afflicted with some hallucination touching this matter. So far, in truth, is the New-Zealand war from promising to be a short one, that its events rather indicate the contrary. The guerrilla system of warfare is always tedious, and, if the British cling to it, the struggle may hold for years, and our rebellion may be crushed, and the Union restored, ere this conflict at the antipodes between civilized cupidity and savage patriotism is brought to a close.

The Late Archbishop Hughes.

At St. Peter's Church, on Friday, a solemn High Mass Requiem was held for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop HUGHES. On this occasion the Celebrant was Rev. WM. QUINN, Pastor of the Church; Deacon, Rev. M. A. MADDEN, Madison, New-Jersey; Sub-Deacon, Rev. Mr. COWRON, Staten Island; Master of the Ceremonies, Rev. Mr. MAGUIRE. The whole of the altar and sanctuary were hung with black cloth festooned with white. In the middle aisle was a coffin covered with a black pall, on which was a large white cross. Surrounding the coffin were twelve wax candles. Within the sanctuary were seated Rev. Dr. Cummings, Rev. Dr. Nellgan, Rev. P. Conway, Ireland; Rev. M. Cunan, Rev. F. Farrell, Rev. Wm. Clouay, Rev. A. Donnelly, Very Rev. P. Moran, Newark, N. J., and Rev. Jas. Moran. Among those present in the body of the church were Mr. MICHAEL HUGHES and Mrs. RODERIGUE, brother and sister of the late Archbishop. The choir, under the direction of Mr. PECHER, the organist, sang some most delightful music; the most noticeable were the *Dies Ire* and *Lacrymosa* choruses of MOZART. The offertory *Libera me Domini*, composed by Mr. PECHER, was also excellently rendered. The principal singers in the choir are Mrs. Easton and Mme. Chome, sopranos; Miss Gebbelle and Miss Hutchings, alto; Mr. Hubner, tenor, and Mr. Urches, basso.

OBITUARY.—Mr. J. B. RICHARDS, one of the operators in the employ of the People's Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-street, died very suddenly on Friday.

The Object-System of Teaching in an Industrial School.

The great difficulty in all teaching is the liability of falling into routine—both teachers and scholars going on in a mechanical manner, without any invention on one side or much activity of the mental faculties on the other. There are peculiar obstacles also in the teaching of young children, from the fact that children's minds work so much through their senses, while our common systems are so much addressed to their memory and abstract powers. Then, the English language is a dreadful undertaking in itself, for a child, there being so little analogy and so many exceptions and irregularities in its construction. Learning the letters has no connection with the sound of them; spelling has scarcely any relation with reading, and the sound of one word is very little guide to another, spelt exactly alike. When the child's mind reaches such a study as geography the whole subject of a map is a mystery to it; the relation of the points of compass on a diagram and the points in the streets about him being an exceedingly difficult subject to grasp at first. "Definitions," of course, are the last conquest of even a mature mind, and as they are usually taught in primary schools, they are a perfect absurdity. So the first idea of a standard of weights and measures, and the meaning of numeration, is very hard to convey in the beginning to the child.

To a certain extent, these and other difficulties are obviated by a system which has long been employed with success in the Ragged Schools of England, and in some schools in this country, and which, to a degree, is a substitute for invention in the teacher—the "Object-System."

It is impossible, in a brief article, to give a full account of the whole system; but I can, perhaps, give the idea most clearly by a description of the first lessons in one of our Industrial Schools, where a skillful teacher is applying it—the school at the corner of Avenue B and Sixteenth-street.

A class of little ones is gathered for the first great step of education—the learning of letters. The letters, on little cards, are sprinkled about a table; one is selected by the teacher, and the children are told to find one like it; then they are to pick it out on a large card; then she writes different letters on the black-board, and they point with a rod to the one selected, or again they make the letters themselves with slips of pasteboard. In this way they are to learn the letters by eye first; next they are told its *sound*, (not its name;) they are thoroughly familiarized with it, and then two letters are put together, and the children themselves work out the word. The idea of a *word* very soon comes to an intelligent child in this way, and the constant exercise of the perceptive faculties in this lesson is likely to make the letter remembered. A class in spelling follows. The teacher writes the initial consonants, in the lesson we saw, *fl*. "Now, children, fill it out!" "*Fling!*" shouts one. "Spell it!" It is spelt. "What does it mean?" "To throw." "Another!" "*Flea!*" "What does it mean?" (Quick as a flash, evidently with perfect familiarity,) "Thing what hops and bites, ma'am!" Each word is written as spelt; if wrong, the class correct it, and the line would be something thus: *Fl-ing—Fl-ea—Fl-ow—Fl-y*; or this: "*Cl.*" "Now, children, what word?" "Cl-ap!" "What does it mean?" "Spat your hands, ma'am!" (Another.) "*Cl-ub.*" "What does it mean?" (Answer, with a very suggestive readiness,) "Thing what the M. P. hits with, ma'am!"—and a similar list is formed here. Next a lesson, perhaps in "language," on the board. The teacher writes single words incorrectly, and the scholars correct. She then connects them incorrectly, and the scholars make grammar, punctuation and spelling right, as far as they can—each one being kept wide awake by the desire of correcting the teacher. The first words taught are those similar: as, for instance, the child is taken through *sow, mow, tow*, while *cow* being differently pronounced, is kept for a separate lesson—analogies, not exceptions being at first presented.

Next, a lesson in animals. A bright class of little girls stand around. The teacher—"Now, children, I am going to tell you about an animal you never saw, and before I show you the picture, I shall ask you some questions This animal is to be *the seal*; and he lives partly on land and partly in the water. As he has to swim in the water, what shape do you think his body should be—square or rather pointed?" "Pointed," they all answer, and draw a supposed shape of a seal. "I remember of hearing once that a seal on the coast of Greenland used to come up to the top of the water whenever he heard the church bells ring. What do you think that showed?" "That he'd like to go to church, ma'am!" (from a very demure and somewhat ragged young girl.) "No, no—not that; but about his hearing?" "He'd hear quick!" "Well, the seal hears quick; now, what must he have to move along in the water? How do you get on, on the water?" "Wid oars, ma'am." Yes, oars; but what are the oars for a fish?" "Fins!" from all together. After similar questions a picture is presented, and the scholars are asked about each separate organ of the animal, and the probable reason for it and its use, and thus learn the adaptation of the organs to the habits.

Now, a class in definitions. Each scholar is supplied with a piece of leather and of paper. They are to hold them up to the light. "Now, children, how is the leather different from the paper?" "Cannot see through it, ma'am!" "Well, we call that *opaque*. What is opaque? Leather, then, is opaque," and she writes it on a board, they spelling. So every quality of the leather is worked out by the children, each one giving other instances of something "flexible," or "tough," or whatever it might be. Another class: A piece of mace is put in each child's hand—"Well, children, does this grow here?" "No." "It grows where lemons and oranges grow. What do we call those countries?" "Hot." "Yes; hot or tropical." "Now, what other things grow in such countries?" "Pea nuts, ma'am!" "Cocoanuts!" and so on. "Well, how does it smell?" "Sweet and pleasant." "Do you think of other things that smell sweet and pleasant?" (Answer from a poor little creature who has evidently had "experience." "Brandy, ma'am!" In this manner every quality of the mace is defined by the class, and definitions obtained in that way are not likely to be lost. The children, of course, take an intense interest in such a lesson, and are all on the alert.

A class now comes forward for a lesson in the points of the compass.

Any one who has taught a child knows how difficult it is for him to transfer the idea of east and west, &c., to the diagram or map. For a long time a map is a mystery to a child's mind.

Here, a boy was called upon to take his place on the north side of the room, and the scholars were to clap if he made a mistake. A sturdy little fellow, with rather ragged habiliments, walked deliberately forward, looked all around, and walked toward the west side, when a tremendous clapping sent him confused to his seat. Then another and another were called up with various results of derisive clapping and silent sneers, the whole school interested in the lesson as if it were a game, until the points of the compass in the room are fixed in the children's minds. Then a table is taken, and a boy is called upon to put an apple on the east side and a block on the west, and so on, with a similar noisy criticism by the school, until the same points are settled upon the table. Next, a little girl is to draw one side of the table—the short side—on the blackboard, and another the long side, and so on with the four sides. Then another is to put a chalk-mark on the drawing where the apple is, where the block is, and where each of the four objects is. "Now, children, who will tell where the apple and the east side are on the board?" A little girl takes the pointer and is clapped down. Another tries and succeeds. This goes on until the class understand which is the north or south, and so on, on the map of the table. From this the transition is easy to instruction in maps of streets, of the City and the State.

Again, the standard of weights and measures is to be taught. The teacher tells one of the little girls to open a shop, which is provided with different lengths of tape and laths of various sizes. Another little girl is sent to the shop to buy "a short piece of tape," but the article is not of the right length, and the teacher sends her back; she calls again, but does not get the right length. Then the teacher wants "a long lath" and "a middle-sized lath," &c., &c., but still cannot be suited. What was long in laths is short in tape, and all is confusion. So, she says: "Now, children, suppose we measure off first so much of tape, so many thumbs' length or arms' measurement, and will call that a yard, and make that the rule to measure by; and now I will send for what I want."

The reader will see how naturally thus the idea of a standard is planted in the children's minds, and lessons in measurement grow from it. A similar lesson is given in weights, but here the scholars themselves with eyes shut are required to test different weights, so as to cultivate the instinct of weight.

I might enlarge this brief description of an extended system, with an account of the lessons in "inventive drawing," in which the children are stimulated to devise various forms, geometrical and otherwise, by little colored pieces of pasteboard and by drawing on the board; as, also, of the lessons in "form," in which various blocks are used. The lessons in "numeration" of objects should also be spoken of and the teachings of Scripture facts and truths by object-cards.

But enough has been given to show to those who may not be familiar with the "object-system," its remarkable adaptation to the minds of young children. The great methods at the base of it are a *constant appeal to the senses of the child*, a stimulating the pupil to work out his lesson himself, and the forcing the teachers from routine instruction to constant invention and activity. It is true that teaching under this system is much harder than under the old, but it is time that a primary teacher's work should be inspired by a little more intellectual spirit.

Learning under this is attractive, and enters the child's mind especially through the senses and the imagination, where his faculties are most active.

All persons who teach children in religious matters have long known that "truth objective" is the only truth that takes hold of them. Why should we not believe it equally in intellectual instruction?

C. L. B.

The Speed of the "Double Propeller."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been a passenger on the last trip of the *Fulton* from Hilton Head to New-York, it occurred to me that an incident which transpired during the voyage might not prove uninteresting to your readers, and would go far toward settling a much disputed question which for some time past has agitated the scientific world in its appropriate sphere, viz., the speed to be attained by the use of the double propeller, or "twin screw," as they term it on the other side. On Saturday, 9th inst., while at dinner, (about 2 o'clock,) one of the men came below and reported to the Captain a suspicious looking steamer ahead on the port bow, I think. The Captain went on deck and at once changed the course of the ship in the direction of the stranger. All sail was made, and the vessel put in perfect trim, by filling water casks, &c., while the engineers vied with sailors in giving her all the steam she could carry, in hopes of adding another trophy to the list of prizes this fast vessel has captured. Even the hawser for taking the stranger in tow was got up from the hold, the guns run out, and every preparation made to board, so sure were we all that she would fall an easy prey to us. The black smoke belching from her furnaces, and her shifting course, left no uncertainty on the mind of any one as to the character of the craft. At first we gained on her a little, but afterward seemed only to hold our own, until night coming on, we lost her, and the ship took her course again for home. We got near enough, however, to see that she was a good-sized vessel, and as she rolled, could plainly see she had two propellers, one under each counter. Now the *Fulton* is proverbially one of the fastest vessels ever built in this country, and during the trip several times logged 15 knots, yet in a chase of nearly four hours we gained but little upon this blockade-runner. The Captain thought it was the same vessel he had given chase to once before. I have always been an advocate of the double-propeller, and have felt satisfied, whenever a fair and practical test were made, it would develop, in point of speed, as much superiority as it is admitted to possess over the single screw in other respects. And particularly with us, where light draft and quick handling are of so much importance, it should not be overlooked. The power of manœuvering rapidly is of immense importance in a fight, and a vessel that can turn upon her centre, as it were, and deliver both broadsides while her antagonist fires one, would quickly turn the tide of battle in her favor. There are many objections to side-wheel steamers for war purposes, among them the necessary exposure above the water-line of a large portion of the machinery; while, with the use of the double propeller, all, or nearly all, may be protected. It is gratifying to know that the Navy Department is fully alive to the importance of this principle, and that all the light-draft monitors now building—of which there are some twenty, I believe—are to have two propellers. I predict that the adoption of the "twin screw" will greatly increase the speed of this description of vessel and augment their efficiency in every way.

Very respectfully yours, W.

Experimental Trial with Plated Targets—Reply to Mr. Heaton's Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have again to take up my steel-pointed cudgel to say a few lines in reply to a two-column article in your paper of the 15th instant, wherein a writer, signing himself "Gradual Resistance," tells his little plaintive story of the disappointment he met with at the Ordnance and Navy Department in Washington with regard to some experiments made on a target; said target, in the opinion of "Gradual Resistance," being destined to astonish the world, but which, unfortunately for him, was all smashed to pieces at the trial.

Now, Mr. Editor, by one of the strangest accidents in life, I happen to know something of the trial alluded to; and cannot but be amazed at the heart-rending illustration which appeared in the *Scientific American* of Jan. 2, of an improved system for armored ships, in which a brace of maimed mariners lie kicking spasmodically on one side of a monitor turret; while on the other side, a jolly tar is puffing his pipe regardless alike of the shot at his back, and the flying bolts which have demolished his comrades. Of course the man with the pipe is the "gradual resistance" party, with *wood facing* to the turret armor, while his shipmates are the representatives of the "foolish" plan of having the iron on the outside.

This is all very handsome, and exceedingly instructive; but the *truth* of the matter is to be found in the following record of facts, which I so strangely became aware of, and which I beg you will forward a copy of to our distinguished and meritorious shipbuilder, Mr. W. H. WEBB.

Furthermore, Mr. Editor, I beg you to understand that in future, should you or any of your contributors feel inclined to enter the ring in a fair fight against the navy ordnance, you may rest assured of a rejoinder at all times, leaving the public to draw a fair inference between humbug and impartial results.

G. W. B.

THE EXPERIMENT.

Report made to Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, on practice made at an iron-plated Target, (No. 39) without wood facing, the practice being made for comparison with Target No. 38, on Mr. Heaton's plan.

PENCOYD BATTERY, MAY 23, 1863.

TARGET No. 39.—This target was made of one 4½-inch scrap-iron plate, *backed* by 20 inches of solid oak, and joined together with four wood screw bolts.

The target was placed against a bank of solid clay.

Its dimensions were:

Iron-plate—4 feet long, 4 feet wide, 4½ inches thick.

Timber—20 inches thick.

Gun, XI, No. 214 (N. F.)—Charges of Common Powder.

Projectiles—Solid cast-iron shot. } ⅔ Cloverdale iron. ⅓ Hopkins iron.

Officer in charge—Lieut.-Com. MITCHELL.

Weight of Projectile—168.5 pounds.

Weight of Powder-charge—30 pounds.

Distance of Target—91 feet.

The shot struck the target 18 inches from the top edge—14¾ inches from lower edge—15 inches from right hand edge and 17 inches from left hand edge. It passed through the plate, and imbedded itself in the second course of timbers, with its rear 8½ inches from the outer surface of plate—the shot broke into pieces.

Diameter of shot-hole, 15 inches.

Indentation of plate on top edge of shot-hole, ½ of an inch; on the lower edge, ⅞ of an inch; on the right hand edge, ⅝ an inch, and on the left hand edge 1-16 of an inch.

The first and middle courses of timbers were shattered. Three beams in the third course were broken in two, and the whole timbers bulged out on left hand side 11 inches, and on right hand side 4½ inches.

None of the bolts were broken nor started from the surface of the plate.

In this experiment all the weights and measurements character of powder, shot and targets corresponded, with the exception that one of them (on Mr. HEATON'S plan) had one foot in thickness of white oak on the face of the plate. Yet in this target the shot went through *entirely*, and imbedded itself in the bank of earth six feet three inches, while the target *without* this oak facing offered greater resistance, and the shot only penetrated the iron plate and first course of timbers, embedding itself in the second course.

Respectfully submitted.

W. MITCHELL,
Lieut. Commander, U. S. N.

The Navy Department and the Speed of Our Vessels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You may have noticed, in the controversy now being carried on in the columns of your journal between Mr. DICKERSON and the Navy Department, that in all the answers of the latter to the arguments and assertions of Mr. DICKERSON, they have advanced no fact and no argument in support of their favorite theory upon the question which concerns so vitally the power and efficiency of our navy, but have contented themselves, by way of answer, with the absurd proposition for a race, and with imputations upon the character and veracity of Mr. DICKERSON, calling him, in effect, a mechanical charlatan and a liar.

Now, we submit, Mr. Editor, that such a course contains no answer whatever to the question under discussion, viz.: can a high rate of speed be attained without an independent cut-off? The views of the Navy Department upon this subject are well known, and equally *well condemned*.

Now, the department, instead of attempting to defend these views, assails and vilifies whoever ventures to cast a doubt upon them,

It may be noticed, also, in this connection, that the department, in their proposition for a race, seem to have voluntarily abandoned their theory, for we find the men who declare that a high rate of speed *can* be attained *without* an independent cut-off, bringing forward a vessel whose engines are provided with an independent cut-off, as the crack vessel of the navy in point of speed.

Again we find all their apologists virtually conceding this point, for every vessel they have indicated as attaining a high rate of speed, has engines which are provided with independent cut-offs.

Now, in view of these facts, are we not justified in asking the Navy Department to adopt one of two courses? viz.: Either to cease decrying the character and mechanical skill of Mr. DICKERSON, and answer him with facts and arguments in defence of their favorite theory, or to utterly abandon it.

We think we are justified in looking with suspicion upon a theory which is utterly rejected by men like FORBES, SECOR and VANDERBILT—men who have built and are building the fastest vessels afloat, as witness the magnificent results attained in the *Vanderbilt, Kin-Kiang* and *Fo-Kien*, and demanding something more than the mere *ipse dixit* of the Navy Department to sustain it.

However, let us live in hope that between this discussion and the investigations of the Senate Committee we may reach ground at last.

G. W. D.

Another Note from Mr. Baird.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to state, in addition to what I stated in my card in the TIMES of the 19th instant, that a new set of drawings was required and was made for the valve-gear of the *Kin Kiang*. Such of the patterns in the Allaire Works as were suitable were used, but with the making of said drawings, Mr. DICKERSON had nothing to do. When an inventor obtains a patent, he is required to give such drawings and description of his invention that those skilled in the art can construct his invention. From the knowledge possessed of the "Sickles cut-off," as applied on other vessels, this valve-gear was made. In my business as a constructor of steamships I have frequent calls of parties zealously advocating the introduction of patents. For example, patent grate-bars, to save ten per cent.; patent valves to save twenty-five per cent.; patent pistons to save ten per cent., patent paddle-wheels to save twenty per cent.; patent screw-propellers to save twenty per cent. When Mr. DICKERSON states that if the "Sickles cut-off" was taken from the engine of the *Kin Kiang*, and any other substituted, she would for the same power consume one-fourth more coal, I regard it as I do the above, the exaggerated statement of one who attaches an undue value to one idea.

While I consider the "Sickles cut-off" is good, and give Mr. DICKERSON credit for his exertions to perfect his gear, I do not think that the performance of the vessel would be materially different if another "cut-off" had been used.

The great majority of those who construct our side-wheel steamers have so far not seen proper to use the "Sickles cut-off," and yet have not failed in producing fast and successful steamers.

Respectfully yours, JOHN BAIRD.

JANUARY 22, 1864.

The Chesapeake.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

In your able discussion of the status of the officers and men who seized the *Chesapeake*, have you not overlooked the fact that they had voluntarily taken upon themselves the relation of passengers toward the carriers or owners? Having assumed the duties of a passenger, how could they, by any legal act, change their relation during the voyage? I say by any "*legal*" act, for if their act were not piratical, it were legal as the act of a belligerent. But it is the duty of every passenger to obey the rules of the ship, to observe order, not to tamper with the crew, and to do duty himself as a sailor in time of danger, when required by the master so to do. These obligations, recognized by all maritime nations, have now the force of public law; and I submit that, great as are the pretent ons of JEFF. DAVIS, not ever his commission can confer upon a passenger who, contracting these obligations, goes on board the vessel under that contract, the right to throw them aside on the high seas and seize the vessel as a belligerent.

I am, Sir, &c., X.

Sandstone vs. Trap.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Amid all the discussion of plans for the improvement of the Broadway pavement, it is strange that the fundamental difficulty should have been so lost sight of. Trap is not a proper material for pavement, because it is too hard and takes a polish with use. No method, "Belgian" or other, of cutting the trap can more than temporarily obviate this difficulty, as the fault is in the *material*, not the *form*. All our great thoroughfares will become as bad as Broadway in a few years. The Mayor's plan of covering the streets with sand and gravel would prevent horses from slipping, but would also greatly increase the dirt, and consequently the expense of removing it. Were it not for this expense, caused partly by the high price of labor and partly by the Aldermanic per centage, macadam would be the best pavement possible, but under the circumstances, it is unattainable. What we want is *sandstone*, such as the French use; and this, I am informed by scientific men, who have no pecuniary interest in the matter, can be laid down much cheaper than Belgian or any kind of trap. There is plenty of it in New-Jersey. The subject is eminently worth the attention of practical men.

C. A. BRISTED.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22.

Merton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

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Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.

A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Trusses—Dr. Riggs' Improved Trusses, shoulder braces, supporters, spinal instruments and other appliances, may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., N. Y.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On Friday, Jan. 22, LINA, wife of William A. Archer, and daughter of Benjamin D. and Maria Brush, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 24 West 28th-st., on Monday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, Jan. 22, HARRIET MULFORD, daughter of Anson S. and Caroline A. Brown, aged 9 months and 22 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, on Sunday at 12½ o'clock P. M., at their residence, No. 124 West 13th-st.

DEIBLER.—On Friday night, Jan. 22, GEORGE DEIBLER, in the 27th year of his age, an active member of Valley Forge Steam Fire Engine Co. No. 45.

His friends, relatives and the New-York Fire Department are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., this day (Sunday) at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUTCHINGS.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, S. LEWIS, eldest son of Stephen B. Hutchings.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of his father, No. 106 West 34th-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Carmel for interment.

MCGRAW.—At Painesville, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, from injuries received in the recent accident on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, NICHOLAS MCGRAW, of this City, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., without further notice.

SILLIMAN.—On Friday evening, Jan. 22, Mrs. HEPSA ELY SILLIMAN, wife of Gold S. Silliman, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, in Jamaica, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 1:30 P. M. train of cars from the foot of Jamaica-av., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SUCH.—At Beaufort, S. C., on Saturday, Dec. 26, JAMES SUCH, U. S. Navy, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the receiving vault at Greenwood Cemetery. His friends are invited to attend.

VOLCKMER.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Jan. 21, CATHARINE A. VOLCKMER, widow of the late Henry Volckmer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Lutheran Church, 15th-st., near 3d-av., on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock precisely.

WALKER.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, after a short illness, WILLIAM WALKER, in the 84th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Samuel J., William H. and Benjamin F. Walker, and of his son-in-law, Peter G. Ryerson, are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son Samuel, No. 252 West 46th-st., on Monday afternoon, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

PACIFIC LODGE No. 233 F. AND A. M.—Brethren are hereby notified to assemble at the Lodge Room, No. 8 Union-square, on Sunday, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, S. L. H. TCHINGS. By order.

JAMES HYDE. A. A. VALENTINE, M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 135.—Jan. 23, 1864.

74, 37, 63, 32, 57, 11, 36, 48, 35, 28, 4, 15.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 136.—Jan. 23, 1864.

42, 19, 65, 23, 7, 20, 35, 53, 69, 67, 38, 1, 71, 60, 50, 3.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWINGS OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 39—Jan. 23, 1864.

6, 65, 46, 20, 55, 63, 13, 15, 72, 24, 12, 37.

CLASS 40—Jan. 23, 1864.

28, 37, 62, 50, 73, 5, 68, 39, 11, 3, 32, 10, 36, 15, 71, 43.

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Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

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PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!

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NOTICE TO COACH OWNERS.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

Drivers will come in on 14th-st., set down their company and go out through 14th st., and take up in the same order
THOS. W THORNE,
Captain 26th Precinct, City Hall.

USE HYGEIAN COUGH MIXTURE.

Depot, No. 50 Cortlandt-st

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Fine gold English patent lever watches, $85, $90, $100, $125, $150 to $200 each. Gold hunting detached levers, $45, $50, $55, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100 to $200 each. Gold hunting cylinder watches, $40 $45, $50 to $75 each. Enamel'ed watches, $60, $70, $80 to to $200 each; some with diamonds on the outside of case. Gold watches for ladies as low as $25, $28, $30, and $35 each. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ATHENEUM COLLECTION OF Hymns and tunes for the Choir, Church, and Sunday School is now ready. It contains 512 pages, and nearly 700 hymns and tunes, such as, "Rest for the Weary," "Shining Shore," "Eden Above," "Shall We Know Each Other There," &c. Among the new and beautiful pieces, we would name "Dare to be Right," "Faint Not, Weary Pilgrim," "Come to Me," "Lion of Judah," "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?" "Lord, Give Us Faith," "There is a Land of Love," "Oh! 'tis Glorious," "We'll Wait till Jesus Comes," "A Few More Years Shall Roll," "Sabbath Bells Chime On," "Over the River," "Shall We Meet No More to Part?" "The Vacant Chair," "Forever With the Lord," &c. Price, bound, 65 cents; $7 per dozen; $55 per hundred. Cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents; $8 per dozen; $65 per hundred. Postage 15 cents each.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL be installed Pastor of Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, the 24th inst. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. POTTS will preach the sermon. Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS will deliver the charge to the people, and Rev. Mr. CLARK the charge to the Pastor. The usual morning services at 10½ o'clock.

REV. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D., FOR- MERLY of this City, will deliver two lectures in the United Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., near northwest corner of Jane-st. and 8th-av. The first on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26; subject—*From Suez to Sinai*. The second on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28; subject—*What I saw in Jerusalem*. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for both, 50 cents; for one, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at the Rooms, Bible House, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock. An essay will be read by a member; subject—*Practical Christianity*. Address by Rev. F. BOTTOME. Young men are invited. R. R. MCBURNEY, Recording Secretary.

THE FIFTH COURSE OF SERMONS ON THE LITURGY, will be preached by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at St Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Subject—*The Creeds*. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. A collection will be made in aid of the Fund for the free distribution of Prayer Books.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The fifteenth discourse of this series will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, by Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT. Subject—*Solomon*. Preaching in the MORNING also, by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The General Judgment—Its Necessity and Certainty*. Rev. Dr. FLETCHER will preach at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching every evening next week, at 7½ o'clock.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW- YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. The nineteenth in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. M. S. HUTTON, D. D., of New-York, on SABBATH, Jan. 24, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, as usual. Seats free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—SUNDAY EVENING, a new lectures, on the most prominent Christian denominations, will be commenced by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Introductory—*The Roman Catholic Church, its Doctrines and Practices*. Mr. BALLOU preaches also in the MORNING.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 11 A. M., and Dr. R. B. WESTBROOK in the evening. Children's Meeting, 3 o'clock. Meeting in Cooper Institute in behalf of needy soldiers' families the last SUNDAY EVENING of the month.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES—being discourses upon *Christian Life*, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. J. T. DURYEA will preach the fourth of this series on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Experiences Attending Conversion*.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, cor. 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services every SABBATH, morning and evening. Subject for evening—*The Nature, Degree or End and Scope of Prophecy*. Very important. Services at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND STREET, corner Waverley Place.—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., an assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. The quarterly collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. BICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, 50TH-ST., BE- TWEEN Lexington and 3d avs. Rev. WM. A. MAHN, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, Jan. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M. The Rev. ALEX. B. VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's, in the Bowery, will preach in the evening. Seats free

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Jan. 24. Morning services, by the Rector Rev. Dr. VER-MILYE, at 10½ o'clock. Evening services in English, by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, D. D., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., opposite Centre-st. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The subject in the evening will be the continuation of the series of lectures on "Pilgrim's Progress."

THE NEW-YORK SCRIPTURE REVIEW- ING Class will meet in Room No. 30 Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, to review the position of those who hold that the wicked dead will never have a resurrection. The public are invited to attend.

HELL ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the first of a series of sermons on this subject, at the Second Universalist Church, Historical Society's Building, 11th-st., 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. To these important lectures the public are cordially invited.

THE NEW DISPENSATION.—THE CONgregation that bears the standard to which all the children of God are to be gathered, meets for worship in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Special Herald of Christ; seats free. Come and hear.

THE 50TH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—(The Rev. Dr. S. B. BELL'S.) Between Broadway and 8th-av. The Rev. Professor MARVIN, D. D., will preach in this church at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, D. D., at 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, Jan. 24.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*The Future Prevalence of Christianity*.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr STREET, of York, Penn., will preach in this Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., SUNDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock. Rev. S. H. COX, D. D., will preach in the EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, of Rochester, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avenues, on SUNDAY, Jan. 24th, at 10½, A. M., and 3 P. M.

PREACHING IN THE JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. TRUE. Subject: *Entire Sanctification*. In the EVENING at 7½ by the Pastor. Prayer-meeting at 6½. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

**ALL SAINTS' P

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 23, 1864.

$20,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s, Con.	104¼	
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Oct. & April	107¾	
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. c.	N 97⅞	
5,000	Tenn. St 6s '90	57⅜	
20,900	Ill. War Loan	100⅜	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	68	
1,000	do	67⅞	
2,000	do	67⅜	
2,000	City 6s, '87	108	
20,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C. 3	7	
5,000	N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117⅜	
1,000	S. 2d M. B. '79	118	
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F.	116	
20,000	Har. R. 1st M.	10⅜	
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8s, Old	121	
500	Ill. Cen. 8s	124	
6,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	91⅜	
2,000	Tol. & W. 1 M. Ex.	101⅜	
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	86	
1,000	Clev. & T. 1st	104	
15,000	Al. G. W. & O. 1 M.	91	
2,000	McGreg. W. 1st M.	92¾	
35,000	Am. Gold	156⅜	
1,000	do	156	
100	Canton Co	39½	
2000	do	39¾	
300	do	39⅜	
200	do	39⅝	
500	do	b10 39⅞	
500	do	b15 39⅞	
200	do	39⅝	
1150	Cumb. Coal Pref	50	
100	do	b10 50¾	
400	do	b10 50¾	
200	do	49¾	
200	do	49¾	
200	do	s10 50	
200	do	s30 50	
500	Quick. M. Co	55½	
100	do	b10 56	
75	Min. Mining Co	70	
200	Cen. Am. Tr. Co	37	
100	Bucks Co. Lead Co	1¾	
300	do	1¾	
100	Am. Coal Co	93	
100	do	92	
200	Cepake Iron Mines	12¾	
100	do	12½	
200	Quartz H. G. M. Co	9	
200	do	9¼	
200	do	9⅜	
200	Mar. Min. Co	39	
400	do	29⅝	
100	do	b30 30	
100	do	b30 30¼	
400	do	29	
100	do	s30 29	
100	do	s10 29	
200	do	b10 29	
500	Wrom. Val. Coal Co. ex div	81	
100	Farmers M. S. S. C.	b10	2
650	do	b30	2
50	do	2	2
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	137⅛	
300	do	b30	135
300	do	b5	135
200	do	c	135
100	do	b5	137⅛
200	do	b10	137⅜
450	do	b10	137⅛
100	Erie R.		108
1200	do		108⅛
200	do	s30	108⅛
100	do	s10	108⅛
200	do	opg.	108
400	do	b10	108½
200	do	b15	108⅛
50	do	b20	108⅜
200	do	b5	108¾
200	Erie R. Pr		102⅜
300	do	c	102⅜
200	do	c	102⅜
50	do	b10	102⅜
1000	Hudson R.R. S'p.		94
2000	do		93
700	Harlem Pref		105
1500	Reading R.		116⅜
200	do	b5	116⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	Con.	104
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	N	97⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		57⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.		105¾
5000	Mo. State 6s		89¼
2,000	do	c	88
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5l. Cou		106¾
1,000	American Gold		156⅜
20,000	do		156½
200	Cumberland Pref		49⅞
200	do		49⅜
200	do	s20	49⅜
100	do	b30	50
200	do	s30	50
100	Quick. M. Co		56
100	do	b30	56
200	do		55⅜
300	N. Y. Cen. R.		137
100	do		136¾
200	Erie R.		108
200	do		107⅞
100	do	b30	108⅛
400	Erie R. Pref		102⅜
200	Hud. River R.		140
100	do	b10	140¾
200	do	b10	140⅜
100	Harlem R.	s30	98
1000	do		98

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Am. Gold	b3	156⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.		137⅛
200	do	b10	137¾
200	do	s30	137
200	do	c	137⅛
200	do	s	137
1100	Erie R. ex-div		108⅜
300	do	b3	108⅜
100	do		108⅜
100	do	c	108⅜
400	Harlem R.		99
100	do	c	99
400	do		99⅜
1900	do		100
200	do		100⅜
200	do	c	100
600	do	b3	100¼
100	do		100⅜
200	do	c	100⅜
250	do	s3	100⅜
400	M. S. & N. I. R.	b3	89⅜
50	do		89⅜
200	do	c	89
50	do		89⅜
200	do		89
100	do		89
300	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.	s	124
100	do	b3	124
100	do		124
200	do	c	124⅜
200	T. H. & Alt. R.		64

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	New-York Cen.		136⅜
100	do		136¾
200	do	b3	136⅞
100	do		136⅞
200	Erie R. ex-div.		107¾
100	do		107⅜
500	do		107⅜
200	do	s2	107⅜
300	do	b2	107⅜
200	Hud. R. R.	b3	139⅜
100	do		139½
300	Harlem R.	b3	99
300	do		99¼
200	do		99⅜
100	Reading R. ex-div.		116⅜
300	do	b3	116¾
200	do		116¾
100	do		116⅞
100	do		117
1100	Erie R. ex-div.		108⅜
300	do	b3	108⅜
100	do		108⅜
200	do	c	108⅜
400	Harlem R.		99
100	do		99⅜
1900	do		100
200	do		100⅜
200	do	c	100
600	do	b3	100¼
100	do		100⅜
200	do	c	100⅜
250	M. S. & N. I. R.	b3	89⅜
50	do		89⅜
200	do	c	89
50	do		89⅜
200	do		89
100	do		89
300	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.	s	124
100	do	b3	124
100	do		124
200	do	c	124⅜
200	T. H. & Alt. R.		64

SATURDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

The Popular Loan advanced in the market to-day to 104@104¼ ₩ cent. This price includes the accrued interest from 1st November, about 1¼ ₩ cent. The stock is in demand, in consequence of the suddenness of the announcement that the $500,000,000 had been filled up. A great many parties who intended to take it in various sums, from $3,000 or $5,000 up to $50,000@$100,000, are, of course, disappointed, and are ready to pay a premium to the more fortunate subscribers. The almost absolute certainty, too, that the Government will issue no other six ₩ cent. Gold bearing Funded Stock, has its effect upon the market. It sounds very like an anomaly, but the fact is so, that the Bonds of the Popular Loan, aggregating *five hundred millions*, are already scarce in Wall-street. The Bankers in the Foreign Exchange find it difficult to make bargains for immediate delivery, in the execution of their orders. Other parties, who want the Bonds of regular date, that is, with the full coupon from 1st November, are unable to buy in any considerable amount without advancing the premium.

The Money market worked easier to-day to the Stock Brokers than any day during the week. There was more Money offered at the regular rate of 7 ₩ cent., though higher terms were, of course, paid for in a good many instances. Some of the Brokers, in the *Bull* interest, made themselves easy by lending their Stocks, for certain descriptions of which there was a demand from the opposite party for cash delivery. The price of Gold was rather weaker than on Friday; Exchange 171@171¼ ₩ cent. The shipments of Gold by this day's steamers were $670,027, making for the whole week only $471,085.

The Stock Exchange was as active as usual through the forenoon, and fairly steady, as compared with Friday, in prices. In the afternoon the turn of speculation was to lower figures, but [illegible] apparent cause, and directly against the [illegible] the Money market. The changes were not violent, except on Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which sellers were disposed to put out at a concession of 2@3 ₩ cent. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night, the general market leaving off unsettled.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	157	156⅜	Mich. Central	137	136
U.S. 6s, 1881	106	106⅛	Mich. Southern	89¾	88
N. Y. Central	138⅞	136⅜	Mich. Guar. stk	140	134xd
Erie	108¾	107⅜	Illinois Cen	131⅝	129½
Erie Preferred	103⅞	102⅜	Pittsburgh	117⅛	113⅜
Hudson	141⅜	140	Fort Wayne	87¼	86¾
Pacific Mail	231	229½	Rock Island	149	149
Harlem	97	98	Galena	114⅝	113
Canton	38⅝	39⅛	Reading	116⅜	116¾
Treas. Cer., new	97⅞	97⅞	Quicksilver	56	55⅜
Toledo	140	138	Cum'land Coal	49	49
Northwest	50	49⅜	Mariposa	30½	30

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Am. Exchange	108
Manhattan	140	Bk. of the Republic	103
America	126	Hanover	98
City	145	Irving	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Continental	100
Commerce	100	Importers' & Traders'	109
Mech's B'king Asso	96	Park	125

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	107⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est	101	Ill. Central, '75	121
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	101	Alton & T. Haute 1st m.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100	Al. & T. H. 2d Pref'd	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117⅜	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Conv., '76	135	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
Erie seconds, '79	118	Chi. & N. W. firsts	93
Erie thirds, '83	111¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	76
Erie fourths, '80	110	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101⅜
Erie fifths, '85	110	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	101	Mil. & P. du Ch. firsts	101
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	112	Col. & Chi. Ex.	110
Hud. R. seconds, S. F. '85	116	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	108⅜	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107¼
Har. seconds, '84	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100¾
Mich. C., '69 & '72	121	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	103	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	102⅜
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	118	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	83
Mich. S. seconds	104⅜	Chi. & Miss. firsts	94

The comparative arrivals, exports and stocks of cotton and tobacco at New-Orleans for ten years, from Sept. 1, each year, to date, the New-Orleans *Price Current*, of 15th January reports thus:

Years.	COTTON—BALES. Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.	TOBACCO—HHDS. Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.
1863-64	56,086	52,042	4,705	86	159	202
18 2-63	2,677	4,615	.....	9,960	2,731	
1861-62	3,223	2,127	11,214	670	.....	15,781
1860-61	1,764,066	853,641	344,799	8,773	1,349	14,269
1859-60	1,370,015	854,246	311,821	7,663	13,440	17, 92
1858-59	1,141,420	715,315	408,241	7,709	14,414	21,713
1857-58	813,797	405,763	351,415	4,773	11,291	7,983
1856-57	1,021,331	631,560	366,736	10,913	11,017	8,126
1855-56	981,566	720,225	300,708	4,423	13,178	3,901
1854-55	679,123	513,984	169,289	6,362	21,468	8,41

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, and payable on and after Feb. 1.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,981,605 20; for Customs, $197,600; Payments, $2,051,056 83; Balance, $42,030,519 97.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

Why the Victory was not Improved—Additional Extracts from McClellan's Report.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* continues to publish extracts from Gen. McCLELLAN'S report. It gives the following reasons why the victory of Antietam was not followed up:

Night closed the long and desperately contested battle of the 17th. Nearly two hundred thousand men and five hundred pieces of artillery were for fourteen hours engaged in this memorable battle. We had attacked the enemy in a position selected by the experienced engineer then in person directing their operations. We had driven them from their ground on one flank and secured a footing within it on the other. The Army of the Potomac, notwithstanding the moral effect incident to previous reverses, had achieved a victory over an adversary invested with the prestige of recent success. Our soldiers slept that night conquerors on a field won by their valor and covered with the dead and wounded of the enemy.

The night, however, brought with it grave responsibilities. Whether to renew the attack on the 18th or to defer it, even with the risk of the enemy's reinforcement, was the question before me.

After a night of anxious deliberation, and a full and careful survey of the situation and condition of our army, and the strength and position of the enemy, I concluded that the success of an attack on the 18th was not certain.

I am aware of the fact that under ordinary circumstances a General is expected to risk a battle if he has a reasonable prospect of success; but at this critical juncture I should have had a narrow view of the condition of the country, had I been willing to hazard another battle with less than an absolute assurance of success. At that moment, Virginia lost, Washington menaced, Maryland invaded, the National cause could afford no risks of defeat. One battle lost, and almost all would have been lost. LEE'S army might then have marched as it pleased on Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York. It could have levied its supplies from a fertile and undevastated country, extorted tribute from wealthy and populous cities, and nowhere east of the Alleghanies was there another organized force able to arrest its march.

The following are among the considerations which led me to doubt the certainty of success in attacking on the 18th:

The troops were greatly overcome by the fatigue and exhaustion attendant upon the long-continued and severely-contested battle of the 17th, together with the long day and night marches to which they had been subjected during the previous three days.

The supply trains were in the rear, and many of the troops had suffered from hunger. They required rest and refreshment.

One division of SUMNER'S and all of HOOKER'S corps on the right, had, after fighting most valiantly for several hours, been overpowered by numbers, driven back in great disorder, and much scattered, so that they were for the time somewhat demoralized.

In HOOKER'S corps, according to the return made by Gen. MEADE, commanding, there were but 6,729 present on the 18th, whereas on the morning of the 22d there were 12,083 men present for duty in the same corps, showing that previous to and during the battle 5,364 men were separated from the command. Gen. MEADE, in an official communication upon the subject, dated Sept. 18, 1862, says: "I inclose a field return of the corps made the afternoon, which I desire you will lay before the Commanding General. I am satisfied the great reduction in the corps since the recent engagement is not due solely to the casualties in battle, and that a considerable number of men are still in the rear, some having dropped out on the march, and many dispersing and leaving yesterday during the night. I think the efficiency of the corps, so far as it goes, to resist an attack in our present strong position, may be depended on, and I hope they will perform their duty in case we make an attack, though I do not think their *morale* is so good for an offensive as a defensive movement."

One division of SUMNER'S corps had also been overpowered, and was a good deal scattered and demoralized. It was not deemed by its Corps Commander in proper condition to attack the enemy the next day.

Some of the new troops on the left, although many of them fought well during the battle, and are entitled to great credit, were, at the close of the action, driven back, and their *morale* impaired.

On the morning of the 18th Gen. BURNSIDE requested me to send him another division, to assist in holding his position on the other side of the Antietam, and to enable him to withdraw his corps if he should be attacked by a superior force. He gave me the impression that if he were attacked again that morning he would not be able to make a very vigorous resistance. I visited his position early, determined to send Gen. MORELL'S division to his aid, and directed that it should be placed on this side of the Antietam, in order that it might cover the retreat of his own corps from the other side of the Antietam, should that become necessary, at the same time it was in a position to reinforce our centre or right, if that should be needed.

Late in the afternoon I found that, although he had not been attacked, Gen. BURNSIDE had withdrawn his own corps to this side of the Antietam, and sent over MORELL'S division alone to hold the opposite side.

A large number of our heaviest and most efficient batteries had consumed all their ammunition on the 16th and 17th, and it was impossible to supply them until late on the following day.

Supplies of provisions and forage had to be brought up and issued, and infantry ammunition distributed.

Finally, reinforcements to the number of 14,000 men, to say nothing of troops expected from Pennsylvania, had just arrived, but were expected during the day.

The 18th was spent in collecting the dispersed, giving rest to the fatigued, removing the wounded, burying the dead, and the necessary preparations for a renewal of the battle.

Of the reinforcements, COUCH'S division, marching with commendable rapidity, came up into position at a late hour in the morning. HUMPHREY'S division of new troops, in their anxiety to participate in the battle which was raging, when they received the order to march from Frederick at about 2½ P. M., on the 17th, pressed forward during the entire night, and the mass of the division reached the army during the following morning. Having marched more than twenty-three miles after 9½ o'clock on the preceding afternoon, they were, of course, greatly exhausted, and needed rest and refreshment.

Large reinforcements expected from Pennsylvania never arrived. During the 18th, orders were given for the renewal of the attack on the 19th. On the night of the 18th, the enemy, after passing troops in the latter part of the day from the Virginia shore to their position behind Sharpsburgh, as seen by our officers, suddenly formed the design of abandoning their position and retreating across the river. As their line was but a short distance from the river, the evacuation presented but little difficulty, and was executed before daylight.

About 2,700 of the enemy's dead were, under the direction of Major DAVIS, Inspector-General, counted, and buried upon the battle-field of Antietam. A portion of their dead had been previously buried by the enemy. This is conclusive evidence that the enemy sustained much greater loss than we.

Thirteen guns, thirty-nine colors, upward of 14,000 stand of small arms, and more than 6,000 prisoners, attest the success of our army in the battles of South Mountain, Crampton's Gap and Antietam. Not a single gun or color was lost by our army during these battles.

A tabular report follows, showing the losses of the several divisions at Antietam. The grand total is: Killed, 2,010; wounded, 9,416; missing, 1,044. Aggregate, 12,469.

An estimate of the forces under the Confederate Gen. LEE, made up, by direction of Gen. BANKS, from information obtained by the examination of prisoners, deserters, spies, &c., previous to the battle of Antietam, is as follows:

Jackson's corps	24,778
Longstreet's corps	23,342
D. H. Hill's Second division	15,525
J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry	6,400
Ransom and Jenkins' brigades	3,000
Forty-six regiments not included in above	18,400
Artillery, estimated at 400 guns	6,000
Total	97,445

These estimates give the actual number of men present and fit for duty. Our own forces at Antietam were as follows:

First corps	14,856
Second corps	18,813
Fifth corps, (one division not arrived)	14,030
Sixth corps	12,300
Ninth corps	12,849
Twelfth corps	10,726
Cavalry division	4,320
Total in action	87,164

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Particulars of Forrest's Late Raid—What he Accomplished.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1864.

Gen. HURLBUT, having learned that Gen. FORREST had crossed the M. & C. R. R. at Saulsbury, Tenn.; that he had gone to Jackson, made his headquarters there, and was issuing orders to the citizens there about to report to him for duty, resolved upon a scheme for his capture.

THE FORCES SENT AFTER HIM.

Brig.-Gen. A. J. SMITH, with 2,500 cavalry and 5,000 infantry, was ordered from Columbus *via* Paris and Huntington, six days in advance of the rest, and was to strike around to Bolivar, and drive the enemy down between the Hatchie and Wolf Rivers. He went to within twenty miles of Jackson, when the roads becoming impassable for either men or artillery, he faced about and returned toward the place from where he first started.

Five days afterward, Col. MIZZNER, of the Third Michigan, commanding First brigade cavalry division, Sixteenth army corps, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. MOWER, commanding First brigade, TUTTLE'S division, started north to coöperate with Gen. SMITH. The command reached Purdy, thence patroled the country to Jackson, Tenn., a distance of twenty-five miles, where they encountered and dispersed FORREST'S rear-guard. At the same time that Col. MIZZNER and Gen. MOWER started north from Corinth, Col. HATCH'S cavalry brigade, Maj. D. E. COON commanding, left Collierville and moved to Lagrange, where they bivouacked for two days, and watched for the enemy from Pocahontas to Bolivar, suspecting that he would in his expected exodus from Tennessee, strike the railroad between those points.

BATTLE NEAR BOLIVAR.

In the meantime, Col. PRINCE, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, was sent with 500 cavalry—the Seventh Illinois—to Bolivar to scout, patrol and watch the crossings on the Mississippi Central Railroad down to Estenola. This was on the 23d. On the 24th Col. PRINCE encountered 1,500 of RICHARDSON'S command. A severe skirmish ensued, when Col. PRINCE, finding himself overpowered by numbers, fell back with a loss of three killed and eight wounded, on Summerville. The enemy's loss was ten killed and twelve wounded. He again advanced on the morning of the 25th, and again encountered the enemy, attacked him with vigor, but in a few moments found himself surrounded on all sides by FORREST'S whole command. They fought bravely, desperately for three hours, and though surrounded, overpowered, submerged, did not surrender, but, with terrible loss, cut their way out, and most of them returned safely to La Grange.

LOSSES.

Col. PRINCE went into the fight with 450 men, and came out with but 156. But strange to say, there is but 20 killed, wounded and missing. They scattered, fought and escaped in squads, until all but 20 of them are "present and accounted for." The led horses and those belonging to the captured and killed, charged through the enemy's lines and returned to La Grange. In this affair Col. PRINCE lost four Government teams loaded with rations. The enemy's loss is unknown. Col. PRINCE himself did not escape with the main portion of his force, but was concealed by a Union man in Summerville, and at night was conducted through the rebel pickets on a by-road, by one of the citizens. Six of his men were also concealed by the citizens, and escaped three days afterward.

HOW A LIEUTANANT ESCAPED.

A little incident connected with the fight at Summerville is worthy of note.

Lieut. MOLNYEUX, Ninth Illinois cavalry, who was sent by Gen. GRIERSON with dispatches from Newcastle, eight miles east of Sommerville and twelve miles south of La Grange, arrived about the time the *Prince* was attacked, and fleeing himself suddenly surrounded, threw away his arms and crawled under a house. From there he crept to a cotton gin near by. In the gin was a large pile of cotton seeds. The Lieutenant dug a hole in it, crawled in, pulled a large basket over his head, and was thus completely encounced save his legs, over which he drew sufficient to conceal them, some of the seed. No sooner had he hid than a surgeon of the Seventh Illinois also came rushing into the gin, pursued by ten rebels. He had just time to conceal himself between some boards in the loft, when the rebels came rushing up, and began to search for him. They had not seen the lieutenant enter the gin, but they were certain the Surgeon was there. They put a guard at every avenue of escape, at each door and window, and then commenced the search. They went all through the building up stairs, tried upon the plank beneath which lay the Surgeon, but did not find him. They peeped in every knot-hole, but in vain.

Not long after it was ascertained that FORREST had returned South, and the various columns of infantry, cavalry and artillery were accordingly ordered back, and went into camp.

WHAT FORREST ACCOMPLISHED.

THUS ends this most magnificent failure. FORREST, with less than 4,000 men, has moved right through the Sixteenth army corps—has passed within nine miles of Memphis—carried off over 100 wagons, 200 beef cattle, 3,000 conscripts and innumerable—stores tore up railroad tracks—cut telegraph wires—burned and sacked towns—run our pickets with a single Derringer pistol—had things his own way—and all, too, in the face of 10,000 men to oppose him. Isn't it glorious?

Murders by Guerrillas in Lincoln Co., Tenn. —An Exemplary Penalty therefor.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Jan. 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6—It having been reported to these Headquarters that, between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of the 2d ult., within one and one-half miles of the village of Mulberry, Lincoln Co., Tenn., a wagon which had become detached from a forage-train belonging to the United States, was attacked by guerrillas, and the officer in command of the forging party, First Lieut. PORTER, Company A, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, the teamster, wagon-master and two other soldiers, who had been sent to load the train, (the latter four unarmed,) captured. They were immediately mounted and hurried off, the guerrillas avoiding the roads until their party was halted about 1 o'clock in the morning, on the bank of Elk River, where the prisoners stated they were going into camp for the night. The names of the prisoners were then read behind them, and they were robbed of everything of value about their persons. They were next drawn up in line, about five paces in front of their captors, and one of the latter, who acted as leader, commanded, "ready," and the whole party immediately fired upon them. One of the prisoners was shot through the head and killed instantly, and three were wounded. Lieut. PORTER was not hit. He immediately ran, was followed and fired upon three times by one of the party, and, finding that he was about to be overtaken, threw himself over a precipice into the river, and succeeding in getting his hands loose, swam to the opposite side, and, although pursued by this rebel and several times fired upon, he, after twenty-four hours of extraordinary exertion, and great exposure, reached a house, whence he was taken to Tullahoma, where he now lies in a critical situation. The others, after being shot, were immediately thrown into the river. Thus the murder of three men—NEWELL L. OTIS, Ninth independent battery, Ohio volunteer artillery; JOHN W. DROUGHT, Co. H, Twenty-second Wisconsin volunteers; and GEORGE W. JACOBS, Co. D, Twenty-second Wisconsin volunteers—was accomplished by shooting and drowning. The fourth, JAMES W. FOLEY, Ninth independent battery, Ohio volunteer artillery, is now lying in hospital, having escaped by getting his hands free while in the water.

For these atrocious and cold-blooded murders, equalling in savage ferocity any ever committed by the most barbarous tribes on the continent, committed by rebel citizens of Tennessee, it is ordered that the property of all other rebel citizens living within a circuit of ten miles of the place where these men were captured, be assessed, each in his due proportion, according to his wealth, to make up the sum of $50,000, to be divided among the families who were dependent upon the murdered men for support, as follows:

Ten thousand dollars to be paid to the widow of JOHN W. DROUGHT, of North Cape, Racine County, Wis., for the support of herself and two children.

Ten thousand dollars to be paid the widow of GEO. W. JACOBS, of Delevan, Walworth Co., Wis., for the support of herself and one child.

Ten thousand dollars to be divided between the aged mother and sister of NEWELL L. OTCUTT, of Burton, Geauge Co., Ohio.

Should the persons assessed fail within one week after notice shall have been served upon them, to pay in the amount of their tax in money, sufficient of their personal property shall be seized and sold at public auction to make up the amount.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Twelfth army corps, is charged with the execution of this order.

The men who committed these murders, if caught, will be summarily executed, and any person executing them will be held guiltless, and will receive the protection of this army, and all persons who are suspected of having aided, abetted or harbored these guerrillas will be immediately arrested and tried by Military Commission.

By command of MAJ.-GEN. THOMAS.
WM. D. WHIPPLE, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.
Official: EDWD. ROBINSON, Jr., Capt. and A. A. G.

Gen. Grant on Rebel Deserters.

THE OATH HE PRESCRIBES FOR THEIR ACCEPTANCE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—To obtain uniformity in the disposition of deserters from the Confederate armies coming within this military division, the following order is published:

I. All deserters from the enemy coming within our lines will be conducted to the commander of division or detached brigade who shall be nearest the place of surrender.

II. If such commander is satisfied that the deserters desire to quit the Confederate service, he may permit them to go to their homes, if within our lines, on taking the following oath:

THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court, so help me God."

Sworn and subscribed to before me —— this —— day of —— 186—."

III. Deserters from the enemy will at once be disarmed, and their arms, turned over to the nearest Ordnance Officer, who will account for them.

IV. Passes and rations may be given to deserters to carry them to their homes, and free passes over military railroads and on steamboats in Government employ.

V. Employment at fair wages will, when practicable, be given to deserters by officers of the Quartermaster and Engineer Departments.

VI. To avoid the danger of recapture of such deserters by the enemy, they will be exempt from the military service in the armies of the United States.

By order of Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

The Straits of the Rebellion.

AN ORDER FROM RICHMOND TO GEN. JONES.

The following communication was found on found on the person of a rebel courier recently taken by our cavalry in Greenbrier County, Virginia:

WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, January 10, 1864.

GENERAL,—Thanks for your suggestions; they will be attended to. We have virtually abandoned all territory west of the Mississippi. Our leaders in Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, are left mainly to act according to the dictates of their own judgment. Our strategy in future must be of the simplest and most rational sort, our operations defensive. We have lost much in Tennessee, but your hopes are well placed; it will not be neglected. The enemy is strengthening his armies; so are we. Men seem to spring out of the earth under our new conscription system, but very many are not fit for service. The President will reinforce LONGSTREET and JOHNSTON first and then LEE will get what he wants.

The latter will have command of his own and LONGSTREET'S army. JOHNSTON will direct his own army, as will BEAUREGARD. The three armies will be put in as perfect a state of efficiency as possible. Partisan warfare will be rendered almost useless. LONGSTREET will move into East Tennessee; JOHNSTON will coöperate; LEE will still hold the enemy's best army in the slough. I am told that THOMAS has urged LINCOLN to move up the south bank of the James River—his old home; but BUTLER is not competent, and has not over twenty thousand men. So you see we can prolong the war, and that is what we wadt to do. The enemy does not want it to end yet either. We will be accommodating. We are pinched now, and suffer much, but relief is near at hand. Cheer your men; tell them that they will be with LONGSTREET soon, marching on to our Canaan.

FOSTER is a top. I knew him at West Point. You can handle him yourself. Fortunately the enemy has no great General at Washington or in the field. GRANT has been lucky, so has MEADE; the latter has got good blood in him, but it is dull and dormant. Charleston and Savannah will not be taken. Mobile will be tendered to FARRAGUT after a hard fight. The President, Gen. ELZY, and all your old friends join me in wishing you well. I am, General, with great respect, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
Brigadier A. A. G. & A. J. G.

By Courier J. T. ALLEN to Maj.-Gen. SAMUEL JONES, on special service, Jeffersonville, Tazewell County, Va.

The Late Lieut.-Col. Taft.

From the Sullivan County Republican.

It is our mournful duty to announce the death of this brave and accomplished officer, who was killed at the battle of Chattanooga, in the forefront of the fight, on the 25th of November last.

Though young in years, and almost unknown to the great majority of our readers, he deserves more than a passing notice. The son of a wealthy merchant, born in a Southern State, and surrounded by all the endearments of social life, and the fascinations and allurements of Southern society—with offers of place and honorable position held out to him—he broke away from all, and came to the North a fugitive, to fight and give his life for freedom and the cause he loved so well.

Col. TAFT was the descendant of a Massachusetts family. His father was a native of Berkshire County in that State. He went in early life to the State of Mississippi, and married, where the Colonel was born. He afterwards removed to Texas, and settled at Houston, where he now resides.

No man more clearly comprehended the nature and fiendish spirit of the rebellion than did Col. TAFT. He saw in the outset that it was a life and death struggle, and one in which there could be no compromise or middle ground, and at the booming of the first gun he set himself about the preparation for the struggle. He wrote an essay and plan of a campaign for the conquest of Texas, which was published at the time in the New-York TIMES, and elicited the warm commendation of Gen. BUCHANAN. When driven from Texas he came to New-York and entered a military school, where he remained until the President's call in the Summer of 1861 for 600,000 men. He assisted in organizing and raising the One Hundred and Forty-third regiment, New-York volunteers, of which regiment he was commissioned Major by Gov. MORGAN, and from that time to the day of his death we believe he was never off duty a single day—always with the regiment, carefully guarding the health, and comfort, and discipline of the men.

The intrigues and falsehoods of some malignant Copperheads outside the regiment gave him some trouble for a time, but he lived to see himself vindicated, and to know that his merits and services were appreciated by both officers and men.

Gov. SEYMOUR promoted him to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment last Fall, and the commission, of which he received but a few days before his death.

The manner of his death was in keeping with his whole career—noble and heroic. He was not, however, with his own regiment when he fell. His soldierly bearing had attracted the attention of the division General, and he was shortly before the battle of Chattanooga detailed to command the Seventy-third Pennsylvania, a veteran regiment of Buschbeck's brigade—and it was in leading this regiment, in SHERMAN'S terrible and bloody charges upon the heights of Missionary Ridge, that he fell. All honor to the hero patriot who, far from his home and friends, gave his life a sacrifice for the rights of man, and fell nobly fighting to preserve those liberties which too many of his countrymen were seeking to destroy. May his memory be held sacred, and his noble deeds remembered by all true men.

There was, probably, no officer in the division who was more highly esteemed by his superiors than Col. TAF

FINANCIAL

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:

The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are not yet issued, and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

WM. B. LUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.
Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

$50.000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED—In a prominent importing house on Broadway; thirty years' experience in the business; present capital $60,000; but inadequate to the facilities for doing the business, which is done mostly for cash, and very profitable; only two partners, one residing in Europe as purchaser. None but principals, with name and address, need apply. All communications will be held strictly confidential. Address Box 3,997 New-York Post-office.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent. on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 29 Pine-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

OFFICE OF THE McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office

H. H. BOODY, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

A NELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISCOUNT all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE CLAIMS bought or collected. Parties wishing claims collected or desirous of selling, address T. H. McCOY, Post-office, Box No 5,091.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND sold for sale.
U.S REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 2 to 6½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

HOWARD LANSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE Co., corner William and Beaver sts.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Company for six months ending 31st December, ult., of Four per cent., payable at the Office of the Company on or after the 15th day of February next to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books

The Transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of January, and be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,"
No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND,
Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
(free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

No. 67 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 119 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, Jan. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, and the Government tax. The transfer-book will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 1st of February. By order.

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 24.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORSALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the premises Nos. 99 and 101 West 18th-st., in the City of New-York, were set on fire on the morning of the 7th day of January, inst., and there is every reason to believe that the same was caused by some evil-disposed person or persons: Now I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the ordinances of said City, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the detection and conviction of the said incendiary or incendiaries who fired the said premises, to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the said person or persons were convicted of the said crime, that in his opinion the evidence of the person applying for said reward was conclusive in the said conviction; but all claims for said reward, not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after said conviction will be disregarded.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating the First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first streets.

For laying cross-walks in Third-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, and One Hundred and Ninth streets.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said First-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof, from Houston-street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said Third-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Tenth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
} Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 21, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, will meet on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board, to consider the subject of improving the pavement in Broadway; persons having plans are requested to hand them to the Committee, and all interested are respectfully invited to appear without further invitation; the Committee are desirous of hearing all parties and to test some of the recommendations if practicable.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN HARDY,
JOHN FOX,
} Committee on Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for HAVANA, direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight taken or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No 86 West-st.

SHIPPERS' NOTICE.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

In consequence of a delay in New-Orleans of these three days in dispatches from Maj.-Gen. Banks, the
STEAMSHIP MORNING STAR
will sail on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 9½ o'clock, instead of Saturday, as advertised.

Passengers must be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNited States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans, direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to

C. DE M. HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

MEDICAL.

CURED GRATIS.—EPILEPTIC AND ALL nervous fits cured by JOHN McDONALD, free of charge, who may be consulted or the same at his Stevens' House, No. 21 and 23 Broadway, every morning from 9 to 12 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 123d-st., 275 feet west of 1st-av. All on good grade and ready for improvement. Also, 1 lot on 76th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 136 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 438, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14 000.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE ON Murray Hill, between Madison and Park avs. A four-story brown stone house, in perfect order, 21 feet front, well furnished, partly new. Price $22,500. Address W. D., Box No. 853 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 140 East 27th-st. Possession given 1st of May. House 20x60, and lot 98-9; all in good order; all modern improvements. Inquire of E. F. ROGERS, No. 146 East 27th-st. Price $9,000.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS offering a number of dwelling houses for sale, in good locations up town, from $6,000 to $25,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE BRICK dwelling-house and lot on 14th-st., near 6th-av., with brick stable in the rear. Lot 37½ feet front by 125 feet deep. A. FINDLEY, No 21 Pine-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DOWN-TOWN PROperty, situated on Nassau-st., Vesey-st., and Cedar st., east and west of Broadway. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—SEVERAL DESIRable dwellings, situated on Third-place, Clinton-place, Green-av., Pacific, Clinton and other streets, for sale. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 752 BROADway, between Astor-place and 8th-st., upon very easy terms. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE House, No. 67 East 22d-st. Lot 22x100; house 26x60. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,

situated in Llewellyn Park, N. Orange, N. J., within an hour's ride of the City.

The house is well and handsomely built, and the situation is very fine, commanding a very extensive view; has hot and cold water in every room, and is heated by one of Brown's hot-water furnaces. The grounds are well laid out, and the kitchen garden is amply supplied with fruit and vegetables in their season. There is also a fine stone stable and carriage-house. The house will be sold with either six or thirteen acres, or will be exchanged for a City dwelling. For further information, apply by mail to JOHN H. JAFFRAY, No. 350 Broadway.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.

The residence of the late Philip Dater will be let, with furniture and appurtenances, to a desirable party, for one year, from 1st May next. The house is of stone, fifty feet square, and has a two-story extension. There is a fine view of the East River. The place contains sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, two large vegetable gardens, and numerous fruit and ornamental trees of choice varieties: also, two graperies and an ice-house, filled. There are commodious outbuildings and a porter's lodge, built of stone. The situation is in Westchester, 11½ miles from Harlem Bridge, adjoining the property of the late Charles Denison and B. M. Whitlock For further particulars apply to

PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A large first-class country house, with out-buildings, garden, lawn, beautiful shade trees, a variety of fruits, and 37 acres of land, fronting on Harlem River, Westchester side, near the Fordham landing. This is one of the finest as well as one of the most accessible country residences in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST HEALTHY and desirable places on the Sound, 45 hours from the City. The house contains 11 rooms, besides cellars and attic, and well furnished. The outbuildings are large and new; the place contains 70 acres, about one-half wood land, and has a large water front. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM White Plains depot, a farm of 40 acres of fine land, free from stone; splendid view of the Sound, good house, with new barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF NO. 14 BROAD AND Nos. 14 and 16 New-st., for three years from the first of May next. Can be converted into desirable offices at a small expense. Possession can be given in February if desired. Apply to SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, No. 14 Broad-st.

FRANKLIN-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—to lease for a term of years as it is, or will be improved to suit tenants. Also in Leonard-st., with an L, well adapted for manufacturing purposes Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

WALL-ST.—A PART OF AN OFFICE ON THE first floor, a large and light room, will be rented Address Box No. 1 910 Post-office, stating the business for which it will be wanted.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMily, part of the dwelling-house No. 108 King-st. Has water and gas. Apply to JOHN L. BOGGS, No. 288 Hudson-st.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELlar of No. 48 Chambers-st., from May 1st. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 301 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A medium sized dwelling-house, which must be well built, in good order, and have all the conveniences; to be between 4th and 7th-avs., and not below 14th-st.; price not above $10,000. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 3,038 P. O.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, ON OR BEFORE March 31, a neat three-story dwelling with all the modern improvements, located near Broadway, up-town. Rent not to exceed $1,500. Address W. C. A., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION. Any time after Feb. 1. High stoop preferred. Rent from $800 to $1,000. Address O. D., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN 18 OR 20 foot English basement house, centrally located up town. Address E. B., Box No. 565 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman may be had in a private family, having a large well furnished chamber, with large closet, with bath, fire, gas, &c.; situation convenient to Wall-st. Ferry. Address C., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The ROLLING MILL belonging to the subscribers, situated at Newark, N. J., with engine of 80 horse-power, rolls, &c., &c., all in good order and complete for the manufacture of bar iron or steel. Possession can be given immediately. NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York.

IRON.—WANTED, BY A PRACTICAL MAN, A situation to manufacture sheets and wire equal to any in the market; would have no objection to take a share in the business. Address BASCOE, Post-office, Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A MERCHANT COMPETENT TO keep the books and conduct a country store selling $25,000 per annum; if suits, can have an interest; married man preferred; references required. Address, in handwriting, M. T. MORSS, Woodbourne, N. Y.

A GARDENER WANTED AS PARTNER, with from $3,000 to $500, with one already in the business; one that is a good plant grower. The place requires two, as there is a large jobbing to be attended to. Address GARDENER, Box No 206 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand. In one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

RUTLAND MARBLE.—ORDERS RECEIVED for the products of the Rutland Marble Company, in blocks or sawed to order, into statuary, monumental, mantel or furniture stock, delivered on the cars at West Rutland, Vt. Printed list of prices and terms can be had by applying at the office of the Rutland Marble Company, No. 25 Pine-st.

LUMBER.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER and timber suitable for shipping to every part of the world, for sale by

JOHNSON & SPADER.
Corner of Kent-av. and Hewes-st., (near Naval Hospital,) Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twelfth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st, at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at seven per cent. per annum will, in such case, be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 61 cwt., known as "gradual in rease," viz.:

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on Feb. 2, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at

The Union Stores, Brooklyn,

Cargo of the prize steamer NASSAU,

Consisting of
Coffee,
Salt,
White Lead,
Castor Oil,
Hardware,
Military Equipments,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE 6TH-AVENUE PROPERTY, CORNER OF AMOS-STREET AND PERRY-STREET PROPERTY.

By order of the Executor of Andrew Smith, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

The plot of ground with the 3-story brick houses thereon, situate on the northwest corner of 6th-av. and Amos-st., known as Nos. 133, 135 and 137 6th-av., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Amos-st. The above has a frontage of 69 feet 4 inches on 6th-av., 113 feet 7 inches on Amos-st., 14 feet 10 inches on Patchin-place, and is 101 feet 4 inches on the interior line. This property is well rented, and worthy the attention of capitalists.

PERRY-STREET—The 3-story brick house and lot No. 161 Perry-st., near West-st. Lot 32.9 front, 27.8 rear, and about 76 feet deep, more or less.

Maps at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Dark Blue Worsted Lace, 1⅝ inches.
Dark Blue Worsted Lace, ⅜ inch.
General Hospital Flags.
Post and Field Hospital Flags.
Ambulance Flags.

Specifications for which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit samples of the Lace, and of the materials from which they propose to make the Flags.

A proper guaranty must accompany all proposals for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Worsted Lace or Hospital Flags," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

TO IRON WORKERS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
ROTUNDA, PARK, Jan. 22, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and setting in place around the New Reservoir, about 8,200 lineal feet of iron railing. Drawings and specifications can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, Rotunda, Park.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1864, for furnishing this Department with:

Kerseys—Army Standard;
Cavalry Jackets;
Uniform Cloth—D. B., ¾, Standard.
Uniform Cloth—D. B., 6-4, Standard.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to corresaond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Jan. 26, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, the 27th, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 1st day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 100, 102, 104 and 106 West 20th-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," and "Proposals for heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no securities are named. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN DE LAMATER,
ALFRED MOORE,
JAMES CONDIE,
} Building Committee.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DRY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, ruffings, edgings and trimmings for und

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS, SPECIAL SERVICE, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864. }

CIRCULAR.—The Headquarters of the Ninth Army corps, for special service, are hereby established on the north side of Twenty-second-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
EDWARD M. NEILL, Asst. Adjt-Gen.

The Case of the Evening Express.

Stephen T. Clark vs. *James and Erastus Brooks.*—This case came up again in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. Mr. Smythe, one of the counsel for the defendants, said that this was a motion to obtain a stay of proceedings in this matter on the part of the defendants pending an appeal from the order of Judge Hilton.

That order was in substance an order directing the sale of the *Express*, and was referred to Ex-Judge Bosworth to determine the manner of the sale. The defendants obtained an order for a stay of proceedings upon an affidavit by Erastus Brooks, and this motion is made to show cause why it should not be continued during the pendency of this suit. Mr. Smythe read the affidavit of Erastus Brooks and the order for the sale of the paper made by Judge Hilton.

Mr. Cram, in reply, read the following affidavit of the plaintiff:

Stephen P. Clark, being duly sworn, deposes and says that since the beginning of the year 1861, in consequence of the political course of the *Express* newspaper and of its editors, the said defendants, the advertising business of the said paper has very much fallen off, and that the following were the actual cash receipts from advertising in the years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862 respectively, viz.:

In 1858	$63,000	In 1861	41,000
In 1859	75,000	In 1862	43,000
In 1860	66,000		

That Wm. Filley, the advertising clerk of the said newspaper, in a certain deposition made by him on the 19th of January, 1864, says that the receipts of said newspaper during the year 1863, from advertising, were about $45,000 or $46,000. That these receipts were not actual cash receipts, but only charges made on the books; that deponent is informed and believes that more than $8,000 of the $45,000 charged in 1863, and referred to by said Filley, are charged for corporation advertising not legally authorized, and which cannot be collected; upon advertisements inserted gratis, without orders from any customer, and that the actual cash receipts for said year from advertising, will not exceed $37,000; that he is informed and believes that the year 1863 has been much more prosperous for the other newspapers in New-York City, excepting the said New York *Express*, than in any previous year, and that the receipts from advertising, as well as from circulation, of the TIMES, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post* and other leading newspapers in the City of New-York have been very much larger than in any previous year, and that the receipts of the *Express* from advertising, as well as from circulation, would have been one-third larger than they actually have been but for the disloyal political course and bad management of the said defendants. That in 1863 plaintiff became satisfied that the course of defendants on political questions was depreciating the value of the paper, and that he repeatedly offered to sell his share of the paper, which being refused, he brought this suit.

Mr. Cram also read the editorial comments of the *Express* on the 19th January, 1864, upon this case, and the reports of it appearing in the daily papers. He said somebody was libeled; he did not know whether it was the Court or the Counsel.

Mr. Cram then read the depositions of Hobson, Filley and Kingsland, employes of the defendants, all of which have been published in the TIMES, showing the receipts from advertising and the amount of daily circulation of the *Evening Express*, as nearly as it could be estimated from the evidence of these witnesses.

Mr. Cram said in reference to the evidence of Kingsland, the cashier, that a paper which had a cashier who knew so little had better stop business.

Mr. Cram also read various articles from the *Express*, showing it to be an extreme political paper, and contending that as the paper was in the hands of the receivers, who were officers of the Court, this paper was therefore published by the Court, and he would submit authority to show that the Court should not continue the publication of a disloyal paper. He said the characters of these articles were violent, inflammatory attacks upon the Government, its financial policy, and upon the conscription acts: also an article calculated to arouse violent religious excitement, by declaring that as soon as the Republicans had killed off Slavery they would turn their attention to the Catholics.

Mr. McKeon said he certified copies of Mr. Sumner's speech.

Upon looking for this article, Mr. Cram could not find it, and acknowledged himself mistaken on this subject. Mr. Cram said the Court was now publishing this paper, and they should not be engaged in the propagation of such sentiments.

Mr. Smythe offered the affidavits of Hobson, Kingsland and Filley, the parties examined as witnesses, whose depositions were read by Mr. Cram.

Mr. Cram opposed the admission of these affidavits. He said that they were his witnesses; he was ashamed of them, he admitted, but he opposed any affidavits explaining why they had not told more of the truth. He insisted that the books should be produced if any evidence was taken on the part of the defendants. The only solution of this question was in the sale of this paper, and he meant to have it sold, and it would be sold.

His Honor permitted the affidavits to be made.

Mr. Smythe then read the affidavit of Henry Hobson, the substance of which was that on his previous examination he could not state the circulation without referring to the books and papers. And he states that he has since examined his daily reports, and that the circulation for the last six months of 1863 exceeded the circulation of the first six months by a total of 11,000 copies of the paper.

The affidavits of Kingsland and Filley were to the same effect.

Mr. Cram again claimed that the books of the concern be produced.

Mr. McKeon said that he would not deny that they would prefer not to bring these books in Court. Other newspapers were interested, and the books could not be of any service to the Court. He thought that this matter had been magnified. The style of counsel on the other side was calculated to draw a reply from him, but he should refrain until the proper time.

Mr. Cram said he wanted to see these books, because he believed that they would belie the statements of these affidavits.

His Honor said he did not think these books should be exposed to the reporters. If they were produced, he should not permit the reporters to examine them. There could be no objection to Mr. Cram and Mr. McKeon going and examining these books.

His Honor therefore allowed this examination for the year 1863, and the further hearing of the motion was adjourned over to Wednesday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Grand Fancy Dress Skating Carnival at the Fifth-Avenue Pond.

The first grand fancy dress skating carnival in this City came off yesterday afternoon and evening at the Fifth-avenue Skating Pond, situate between East Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and extending to Fourth-avenue. The brief interruption of the skating season by the unpropitious state of the weather during the forepart of last week, to say the least, was anything but acceptable to the lovers of the art of skating. Beside which, it also resulted in the postponement of the *Carnival* from Thursday last until yesterday. This change occurred, on account of the thawing tendency of Old Sol, who, in his endeavors to make the weather very favorable and acceptable to all, softened the surface of ice to an unwelcome extent, thereby rendering progress in some places a very difficult task. On the reopening of the Fifth-avenue on Wednesday evening, the ice was in a splendid condition, and had the proprietors foreseen the change that awaited the postponement of the gala day, they would have made an extra effort toward giving publicity to the favorable skating condition of the pond on Thursday. But, thinking it best to give three or four days' notice through the columns of the press and other mediums of advertisement, at their disposal, they concluded to defer the season of enjoyment, which had been looked forward to with intense interest by thousands in this City and Brooklyn until yesterday.

Every consistent preparation, however simple or intricate it may have been, that was thought would add in any way to the pleasure of the thousands that did visit the pond, in carriages and on foot, was not overlooked by the well known managers of this delightful resort during the skating season. Expense and labor seemed to be secondary considerations with them, in the primary object of giving those who favored themselves by a visit to the pond all the enjoyment that could be reasonably expected. It seemed as though the *recherche* of society and entirely forsaken Central Park, at least, such a thought would rush into one's mind when for even a moment he gazed upon the constant stream of vehicles that came and went and passed and repassed during the afternoon. It is no exaggeration to say that nearly 10,000 solid people entered into, with a zest, the enjoyment afforded by the carnival festivities, exclusive of those in their carriages, and the spectators who lined the sidewalk boundaries of the pond, numbering full as many more.

In the evening the pleasure of all present was enhanced by the magnificent and continuous display of fireworks, which lasted nearly two hours, and consisted of beautiful sky-rockets, roman candles, bengola lights, large and variegated triangles, &c., &c., &c. The most notable feature among the fireworks was an arrangement, when lighted, read

"FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND."

Instead of the word "skating," a large skate was arranged out of different species of fireworks. Fancy dresses were to be seen in abundance in the ladies' and gentlemen's dressing-rooms, but were not doffed by their owners on account of the unfavorable condition of the ice. They consisted principally of that kind generally worn at a fancy dress masquerade ball. Some few, however, were to be seen in tasteful and comic costumes, among which was noticed the full dress of the Scotch Highlander.

One of these dresses was worn by the daughter of the President of the Pond. The Turkish, Chinese, Italian and French peasantry and different Zouave uniforms were among the fancy costumes worn. The comic ones were in representation of the bear, clown, chris-kringle, bels-nichols, and a variety of others, including the dresses worn by the inhabitants of the more frigid climes. In alluding to the excellent music furnished, it must not be considered overdrawn when it is stated that to such a degree of perfection has the healthful and invigorating exercise of skating become within the past three or four years, that any number of couples can be seen keeping time to the music by dancing, waltzing, etc., and that, too, in a highly creditable manner.

The Colored Regiments—Field Officers Appointed.

The Twentieth and Twenty-sixth regiments of colored troops, raised by the Union League, and now in camp on Riker's Island, are progressing in soldierly discipline and efficiency very rapidly. Nearly all the field officers of the two regiments have been appointed. Those of the Twentieth are as follows,

Colonel—NELSON B. BARTRAM, (Portchester, Westchester County,) late Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth New-York Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel— —— MATHER, (Otsego County,) late Major One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York volunteers.

Major—N. P. WELLS, (New-York,) late Captain Eleventh New-York Volunteers.

Those of the Twenty-sixth regiment thus far appointed are:

Colonel—WILLIAM SILLIMAN, (Newburgh, Orange County,) late Captain One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel—W. G. GUERNSEY, (Norwich, Chenango County,) late Captain Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

These officers have been appointed solely on the ground of their fitness and their former services in the field. They have all had abundant experience, and are well qualified for their positions. Col. BARTRAM, of the Twentieth regiment, entered the service in May, 1861, as Captain of Company B, Seventeenth regiment New-York Volunteers, (two years troops.)

From this position he rose rapidly, being appointed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment, during the Peninsula campaign of Gen. MCCLELLAN. From the second battle of Bull Run to the expiration of the term of enlistment, Col. BARTRAM was in command of the regiment, coming home with it soon after the battle of Chancellorsville, in which, under his command, it participated. During October last, this officer was appointed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Eighth regiment United States colored troops, organized near Philadelphia, from which position he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the Twentieth. The Army of the Potomac has not produced a more meritorious or efficient officer than Col. BARTRAM, and we congratulate the Union League upon having secured such a gallant soldier and accomplished gentleman to worthily lead one of their battalions of dusky warriors.

Col. SILLIMAN, of the Twenty-sixth, won high honor at Gettysburgh, where he commanded the regiment, after the death of its gallant Colonel, ELLIS, who fell on the second day of the fight.

The roster of the field, staff and line of both regiments will soon be ready for announcement, and the previous record of the appointees, we venture to predict, will render them worthy of being placed high up on the roll of honor. The League has exerted itself vigorously to obtain good officers, and it has secured them.

Scientific.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The regular weekly meeting of the Association was held on Thursday evening last, Jan. 21, S. D. TILLMAN, Esq., Chairman, presiding.

Mr. ABBOTT presented to the notice of the Association some novel views regarding the regulation of the heating and ventilation of buildings, which he illustrated with a model, after which the Chairman presented a summary of scientific news, several items of which elicited an interesting debate.

The chemical action of highly compressed oxygen upon the iron receiver containing it was ably discussed by Dr. PARMALEE and others. An account of the erection of a flax mill at Toledo, Ohio, drew forth some most important facts with regard to the different kinds of fibres used in cloth, and the best modes of improving them.

SARTAIN'S engraving, from SCHUSSELES' painting of "Men of Progress," was presented by the Chairman for the inspection of the members. He spoke briefly of the most important inventions of the gentlemen represented in the engraving, in the centre of which the well known figure of Rev. Dr. NOTT is conspicuous, on either side of whom appear Professors MORSE and HENRY, Messrs. PETER COOPER, GOODYEAR and SAXTON; while beside them are Messrs. RICHARD HOE, ELIAS HOWE, SAMUEL COLT, MCCORMICK, BIGELOW, BLANCHARD, BOUARDUS, SICKELS, MORTON, MOTT, BURDEN and CAPT. ERICSSON, all of whom were born in the United States, with the exception of the last named. It is hoped that other engravings of a similar character will follow it. The regular subject,

THE MANUFACTURE OF ILLUMINATING GAS,

was then taken up. Dr. RICH opened the discussion by giving a history of the rise and progress of the art, and alluded to some of the improvements in gas-making in the City of New York. The coals now used here for this purpose are imported. Pennsylvania coal is preferred, but it cannot now be obtained. The quality of the American coals rank as follows: Mt. Sterling, Mt. Carbon, Beaver Bay in Pennsylvania and Nova Scotia, Cape Breton. It was stated that coal at *five dollars per ton* was cheaper than petroleum at *five cents per gallon*.

Mr. J. BULL remarked that this statement could not be true if the quality of the gas produced was taken into consideration. A small gas manufactory was established, he stated, at Ballston Spa, N. Y., a few years ago, in which resin was the substance distilled. When, owing to the war, resin could not be obtained, resort was had to petroleum, and, after altering the burners, so as to consume only one half the amount of gas, the light gave entire satisfaction, and the gas was supplied at the same rates of prices as when resin was used.

The Chairman then took the chemical part of the subject, and gave a detailed account of upward of thirty different substances produced by the destructive distillation of coal. The principle illuminating is contained in ethant, propylene and butylene gases—small portions of benzole, cumol and cymal add greatly to the brilliancy of the flame. But there is, he said, a constant danger of using the class of compounds which have a still larger proportion of carbon. Napthine, for instance contains twenty atoms of carbon to eight of hydrogen; when cooled, condenses into a solid, and is deposited in the street mains, thus narrowing the channel, and preventing the supply of gas. The manner of purifying gas was also discussed at great length by the Chairman, who concluded by saying that there was still a very small quantity of bisulphide of carbon, and probably of sulphuretted hydrogen, mixed with our best gas, which, uniting with oxygen, on burning, produces a sulphurous gas. Although very great improvements have been made in the mode of purifying gas, it cannot yet be regarded as perfect.

A specimen of Albert coal (so called) was exhibited by Dr. RICH.

Dr. STEVENS gave the points of difference between coal and asphaltum, as sometimes found in the earth. He said that within a short distance from this City, in Pennsylvania, there was the best of coal for gas; but it was now in such great demand for locomotives, that none of it could be obtained here.

Prof. EVERETT answered some questions about coal oil and petroleum, and concurred with Mr B. concerning the feasibility of using the latter substance for making gas.

Mr. J. R. FISHER spoke of the manner in which London was lighted in 1826. Mr. ROWEL stated, that as late as 1845, nearly half of the City of New-York was supplied with gas made from oil. Mr. NASH and others made some very interesting remarks. The subject selected for discussion at the next meeting was "The Action of the Ocean Currents and Tides."

The Rev. Mr. ADAMS will deliver a lecture before the Association at the next meeting, Thursday, Jan. 28th, on "The Gulf Stream."

City Inspector's Report.

City Inspector BOOLE made his annual report to the Common Council yesterday, from which it appears that the returns of marriages, births and deaths made in 1863 show, marriages, 3,272; births, 6,426; deaths, 25,196. The increase of deaths, as compared with 1862, is 3,952. This increase is accounted for by the number of invalid soldiers returned to this City, the riots of July, to which it is susceptible of proof over one thousand deaths were attributable, directly and indirectly, to great increase of emigration and other reasonable causes. New-York, is shown by statistics to be healthier than London. The resident population, is estimated at one million, the floating at two hundred and fifty thousand. Necessary sanitary reforms are suggested, and more power asked to enforce them. The report is interesting and merits attention from our citizens. The report mentions a fact which it is difficult to credit, that in the City there are over 6,000 families living in underground cellars, which nurseries of disease are inhabited by 18,000 persons. That mortality should be excessive in these dens of corruption, is not surprising. It is greatly to be desired, on the score of a common humanity as well as for sanitary purposes, that these evils be arrested by force of wise and decided municipal legislation.

The Riot Damages.

To the 1st inst. the amount paid by the Court for damages caused during the riots was $421,603 69, and since that date only a few claims, chiefly of indigent colored people, have been paid—Comptroller BRENNAN kindly modifying his order of non-payment from the riot damages fund, especially that this class of claimants should not be made to suffer by further delay. The order alluded to, it will be recollected, was based upon a notice from the Corporation Counsel, consequent upon Judge BARNARD'S recent decision in a riot claim case, which decision practically amounted to a declaration that the county was absolved from liability in the matter of such claims, not having been in any wise responsible for the origin of the riot. A later decision, however, by another Judge, and all preceding decisions upon the same question involved in the case decided by Judge BARNARD, being contrary to his views, it is probable that the Comptroller will soon revoke the prohibition of payment.

Pardon of Zachariah Seaver by the President.

ZACHARIAH SEAVER, who was committed in January, 1863, to two years' imprisonment in the County Jail, for defrauding the Government, has been pardoned. Subjoined is his pardon from President LINCOLN:

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, In January, 1863, before the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, one ZACHARIAH SEAVER was convicted of "transmitting forged applications for land warrants to the Pension Office at Washington," and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of one dollar;

And whereas, the said SEAVER has now served out one-half of his allotted term in an exemplary manner, and the state of his health is such that confinement for the whole period would probably result fatally.

And whereas, the United States District Attorney who prosecuted the said SEAVER, and the United States Judge who pronounced his sentence, have represented the case to be a proper one for pardon;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons we thereunto moving have granted, and do hereby grant unto him, the said ZACHARIAH SEAVER, a full and unconditional pardon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed,

{L. S.} Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of January, A. D., 1864, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

By the President,
(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE RUSSEL.

JERRY KEHOE, an old man, who plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, was brought up for sentence. He said he was 68 years of age, that he had been thirty-eight years in this country, and was a good Democrat. His Honor said in this case there were some mitigating circumstances; the sentence of the Court, therefore, was that the prisoner be confined in the City Prison for sixty days.

FRANCIS BURKE, convicted of an aggravated assault and battery, was sentenced to be confined in the State Prison for three years and three months.

MICHAEL HANLON, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to confinement in the State Prison for four years and nine months.

HONORA MURPHY, who plead guilty to grand larceny, was brought up for sentence. The Court said that as this was the first offence, and her character was good, judgment would be suspended.

RICHARD GILCHRIST, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to the City Prison for sixty days.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

EDWARD WINDSTOCK, a Sergeant in the Invalid Corps, was brought up for sentence. His Honor said that the prisoner, in company with two other soldiers, made an assault upon a policeman. Prisoner drew a revolver, and fired at the officer. The police must be protected, and the sentence was one year in the Penitentiary.

JAMES WILSON plead guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

PATRICK RYAN, same offence, was sent to the City Prison for 30 days.

OLIVER BROWN, convicted of grand larceny, on account of mitigating circumstances, was discharged—judgment being suspended.

MARY ANN MCCLERNAND, the Confederate widow, who was convicted of petit larceny, for taking laces, &c., from the store of A. T. STEWART & Co., was sent to the penitentiary for six months, and sentenced to pay a fine of $100—to stand committed until paid.

MATTHEW T. LENNOTT, a young man convicted of petit larceny, in stealing money and watches from his employer, was brought up for sentence. The Recorder said that he had satisfied himself that there were circumstances in his case which if the jury had known, they would not have convicted him. The judgment of the Court was therefore suspended.

ADOLPH BLACK, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

The Raid on the Banks.

The following note from Mr. FISH, of the Marine Bank, as printed in yesterday's edition, does not convey the meaning of the writer. It should read thus:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR,—In the article in this morning's TIMES, entitled "A Raid on the Banks," a limited number are named as being the only banks that paid their taxes voluntarily. Without expressing any opinion as to the propriety or justice of paying said taxes, I would state that this bank holds a receipt for taxes paid in full in December last.

Respectfully yours,
J. D. FISH, President.

The Fort Lafayette Military Commission.

The Commission held their session on Friday in the saloon of the steamer *Henry Burden*, lying alongside Fort Lafayette. The full Board were present, Col. M. S. HOWE presiding. Six important cases, it is understood, were disposed of, but the proceedings are kept private. Those who have been confined for the longest period are the first to receive attention at the hands of the Commission. At present it is impossible to estimate the length of time required for the consummation of the duties of the Board.

Brig.-Gen. Averill.

Brig.-Gen. W. AVERILL, whose raid not long since in Western Virginia attracted so much attention, has been granted a furlough of thirty days, and is expected in this City on the 25th inst. Gen. AVERILL is one of the most gallant men in the service, and is still suffering severely from his feet, which were frozen upon the occasion referred to. It will be remembered that the General's command marched, climbed, slid and swam three hundred and fifty-five miles in the short space of fifteen days.

The New-York Recruiting Depot.

VOLUNTEER DEPOT, PARK BARRACKS, } NEW-YORK, JAN. 22, 1864. }

Recruiting officers of regiments organizing in the City of New-York and vicinity, are requested to report to the undersigned for instructions.

(Signed,) D. ROWLAND.
Commandant of Volunteer Depot.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CONCERT AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—An informal concert was given in the chapel of this useful institution last Friday, for the children of the House and their parents. The room was still decorated with its Christmas greens and flags. Mr. HALLIDAY, the Superintendent, acted as Chairman, and several members of his family constituted a quartette choir which, with a piano accompaniment, led the performance. The music included instrumental solos, comic songs, chorus songs, &c., which were rendered with much spirit and success. But the most interesting part of the performance was that of the children. Two of the little girls sang several duets with remarkable truth and ease. The whole of them joined with most enlivening and vigorous enthusiasm in the choruses, and always gave their laughter and applause with ready promptitude at the right points. The little folks were under excellent discipline, their childish chat and movements instantly ceasing at the signal of the Superintendent. Perhaps the most thoroughly appreciated of all the exercises was the final one, the distribution of a great basket of New-Year's cake, by the kindness of a good friend of the institution. The musical exercises were varied with a curious calisthenic performance during which the twinkling fingers and waving arms of the children, keeping time above their heads, produced singular effect. Such an exhibition of good manners and musical feeling and attainments by the children of this locality, is a powerful testimony to the great value and good management of the House of Industry, as conducted by Mr. HALLIDAY. Among the friends present was Capt. FLETCHER of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, one of four brothers, all soldiers, of whom one was wounded at Ball's Bluff, one killed at Antietam, and one killed at Gettysburgh; while the Captain himself was shot through both cheeks at the latter place and left for dead on the field.

LARGE FIRE IN CHRISTIE-STREET—LOSS ESTIMATED AT $20,000.—Shortly after 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the four-story brick building No. 152 Christie-street, occupied as a cabinet-ware manufactory by GEORGE REIMHER. The fire was first discovered under the stairway leading to the upper part, and in a very short time the fire spread all through the building, rendering it almost impossible to save the building from destruction. The firemen were promptly on hand, and worked manfully to subdue the flames, but did not succeed in so doing until the whole building and contents were entirely destroyed. The loss of Mr. REIMHER will probably amount to $10,000. He is stated to be fully insured in the Rutgers and other City Companies. The fire also extended to a two-story frame dwelling adjoining, which was also destroyed. The dwelling was occupied by two families, who only succeeded in saving their furniture. The building No. 150, occupied by PH. GERMAN as a coach and wagon factory, is considerably damaged by fire and water. The upper part of the building is occupied by ADOLPH WERNICKE, cabinet maker, whose furniture and machinery is considerably damaged by water. The rear of No. 22 Rivington-street is also considerably damaged by fire. The loss by the fire is estimated at between $15,000 and $20,000, which is supposed to be covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is at present unknown, but is under investigation by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—A young man who gave his name as CHARLES KING was arrested yesterday by Officers TILLEY and QUACKENBUSH, of the Third Precinct, on the charge of having picked the pocket of Mr. LEONARD W. HASKIN, of Washington County, this State. The latter states in his complaint, made before the Police Magistrate, that while he was at the Hudson River Railroad depot, in Chambers-street, waiting for a train, he felt a sudden pull at his pockets, and on looking around, he saw KING, the prisoner, making off with his pocket-book. An alarm was given, and the thief was taken into custody. On his person were found $45 in money, taken from HASKIN'S purse, and on the sidewalk there were picked up by the officers two checks on City banks, amounting to about $1,500, which KING in his flight had thrown away. He was taken before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed for trial.

A CASE OF DISTRESS.—A young minister of the Baptist denomination is confined to his bed in a low damp basement of this City, having been entirely disabled by an accident, in which three of his ribs were broken and his spine injured. He is in a helpless condition, with a wife and child to support, and is suffering for the necessaries of life, being a stranger in the City, without relatives or friends. The charitable who may desire to assist him can learn the particulars of his case by addressing Mrs. J. F. WHIPPLE, No. 52 East Fifty-fourth-street.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—At a late hour last night, an attempt was made to circulate counterfeit $5 bills on the Union Bank of Boston, Mass. Early information of the fact was conveyed to the Police, and the different Stations were notified through the Police Telegraph. The storekeepers throughout the City were warned by these means. No arrests were reported by the Police.

SWINDLING VOLUNTEERS.—Capt. WEST, Provost-Marshal of the First District, had SAMUEL B. GARMAN, alias "Bowery Sam," arrested yesterday on a charge of swindling a volunteer named WILLIAM COELER out of $270, under a plea of "taking care of it." GARMAN had disposed of most of the money, and Capt. WEST locked him up to answer the charge.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By a telegram from H. R. PAYSON, General Passenger Agent at Pittsburgh, to F. KNOWLAND, Agent here, it is stated that the strike of the engineers, beyond Pittsburgh, has been satisfactorily settled, and that regular trips will be resumed on Monday, the 25th instant. This reopens to the traveling public the short route to Chicago.

DROWNED.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday on the body of MICHAEL BURNS, aged 26 years, who was drowned at an early hour yesterday morning by accidentally falling into the dock at the foot of Murray-street. Deceased was employed on the canal boat *Columbia*. He resided in Greece, Monroe County, N. Y.

FREDERICK BARTON, a butcher, was arraigned yesterday, on the charge of having stabbed JOHN ZLINZ, of No. 229 West Thirty-seventh-street, with a butcher's knife. There were five distinct wounds on his person, some of them of a very serious nature. The accused was committed to await the result.

MCCUNN AND PICKPOCKETS.—MCCUNN has released two pickpockets from jail, who were arrested while on hand for their avocation at one of the Catholic churches during a Requiem for Bishop HUGHES. He made use of his old means, the habeas corpus, to restore them to usefulness.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER SALADIN.—The steamer *Saladin*, from Jamaica, which has been expected at this port for several days, arrived yesterday, with her machinery disabled. The Captain reports that his vessel has been under sail for seven days in boisterous weather.

TRIAL TRIP.—The steamer *Diver* went on her trial trip yesterday from the Battery to Harlem Bridge.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DECLINES THE GIFT.—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has written a letter to the Trustees of Plymouth Church, declining to receive the additional compensation of $5,000 voted to him at the annual meeting of the Trustees.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Monday, Jan. 25.—Nos. 73, 17, 51, 40, 75, 10, 1, 5, 7, 14, 15, 18, 21, 26, 37, 58, 36, 62, 68, 64.

LAW REPORTS.

The Right of Stoppage in Transitu Exists as to Goods in Bond upon which the Duties are Unpaid.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

José Fraschienas vs. *David M. Henriques and Thomas T. Ferris.*—In this case, previously reported, the jury yesterday morning rendered a sealed verdict in favor of plaintiff for the amount of $47,954 48.

The case has occupied the attention of the Court for the entire week, and was submitted to the jury at a late hour Friday afternoon. His Honor said in charging them that he should submit two propositions:

1. Was the purchase of the property by the defendant made fraudulently? If so, then he obtained no title and could transfer none to a person who took them for a precedent debt, and that defendant, Ferris, having taken the cigars on a judgment for such a debt, was not a *bona fide* purchaser for value.

2. That the goods being entered in bond and the duties not paid, the transit was not ended and the vendor had a right to stop them.

An allowance of $500 was given to plaintiffs, and defendants were granted thirty days to file a bill of exceptions.

Gilbert, Dean & Edwards Pierrepont, for plaintiff; P. Callaghan and D. D. Field, for defendants.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds or Produce since our last have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 14,862 bbls. Flour, 646 bbls. and 2,327 bags Corn Meal, 575 bushels Wheat, 18,137 bushels Corn, 95 bushels Rye, 22,350 bushels Oats, 1,829 bushels Malt, 3,401 pkgs. Provisions, and 2 634 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 58 bbls., including Pots at $8 75, and Pearls at $10 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 419 bbls., including 356 bbls. Pots and 63 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at former rates. Java, at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34½c.; Laguayra, 33¾c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 30c.@31c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in less request at drooping rates, Middling 83½c. @84¾c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand, since our last, and prices of desirable lots have been well supported. Sales since our last, 13,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 40@$6 70, inside price for inferior; poor to choice extra State, at $6 90@$7 35, chiefly at $6 95@$7; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 65, chiefly at $7 55@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 35@$7 45 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 40	@$6 70
Extra State	6 90	@ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 45	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 70	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 40	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 65	@11 50

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at full rates; sales since our last, 2,150 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Government bought yesterday 4,000 bols. at full rates. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 950 bbls. extra at $7@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate. ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $5 50@$6 60 ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey, $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales, 650 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 62, the latter an extreme, ₱ 100 lbs

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, chiefly for export, at uniform rates. Sales since our last, 139,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 81; Amber Western, at $1 68@$1 72; Red Western, at $1 63@$1 67, chiefly at $1 65; Red do., old, at $1 54; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 57@$1 59½, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club, at $1 54@$1 58; Chicago Spring, at $1 53@$1 57; Red State, $1 58, in store and delivered, ₱ bush. Corn has been in good demand, at advanced prices. Sales, since our last, 105,000 bushels at $1 24½@$1 26, closing at $1 26, for Mixed Western, in store, and $1 19@$1 23 for New Yellow and White Jersey ₱ bushel. Rye continues in limited supply and request at $1 26@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₱ bushel. Oats are in active request at firmer rates. We quote Canada at 90c.@92½c.; Western at 92c.@94c.; State at 91c.@93½c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 117,000 bushels, chiefly for Government use. Barley is in demand, at $1 25@$1 50, as to extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales 4,700 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Sales 4,500.

HAY—North River Hats continues in fair demand at $1 35@$1 65, in large and small lots, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in good request at from 25c.@33c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts this week, 28,552 hides; sales, 37,500 hides and 100 bales do.; the latter including, according to Messrs. WHEEL & WEIDMEYER, 15,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 29c.@29½c., cash, usual selection; 2,800 Aspinwall, 18@21 lbs., 27c., cash, usual selection; 1,400 Tampico, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Savanilla dry salted, 25 lbs., on private terms; 5,500 Pernambuco dry salted, 31 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Pavta dry salted, 25 lbs., on private terms; 500 Maracaibo, 21 lbs., 23½c., cash, as they run; 500 Mexican, 20 lbs., 23½c., cash, do.; 500 West Indies, 21 lbs., on private terms; 1,700 Southwestern, 18 lbs., on private terms; 500 Western, 22 lbs., on private terms; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 lbs., on private terms; 800 Wet-salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., on private terms; 3,900 Western Slaughter, 60@70lbs., 11¾c.@11¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 700 Army Slaughter, 70 lbs., on private terms; 1,700 City Slaughter, 60@75lbs., 11½c.@12c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 287,400 dry Hides and 300 bales East India Hides.

IRON—In Philadelphia, according to the *North American*, of this morning, "the market is buoyant and more active, and prices generally have an upward tendency; sales comprise 4,000@5,000 tons Anthracite, part at $43@$45, cash, for No. 1, and part private; but most makers are sold up and not disposed to operate. Scotch Pig is scarce and held higher. For Manufactured Iron the demand is active, but the mills generally having large contracts ahead are not taking new orders."

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole continues active under a fair demand from buyers from all sections, with moderate receipts, which are fully absorbed by the sales, leaving the supply very nearly exhausted. Prices, though without quotable change, are firm, with an upward tendency. From the tanneries the receipts are fair for the season, but are barely sufficient to supply the demand. For Oak Sole the demand is active, and prices are firmer. The receipts continue very meagre, and are taken as fast as they come in at about quotations. Rough Upper remains as last noted, in moderate request at firm rates."

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 85@$3 ₱ gallon; Resin, at $25@$35 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $10@$14; Pitch, at $17@$22 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, at uniform rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 87½@$1 95; Linseed at $1 53; No. 1 Lard at $1 07½@$1 12½; City Red at 79c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$5 75 for pints and quarts: Crude Petroleum at 31c.@32c.; Refined do. at 55c.@57½c.—the latter an extreme rate—free, and 46½c.@48c. in bond, ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 738 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, and prices declined, closing heavily. Sales, since our last, 1,450 bbls., $22 for New Mess, $19 62½@$19 75 for Mess, last season's packing; $18 62½c.@$18 75 for two year old Mess; $22 50@$25 for Old and new Clear Mess; $16@$20 for Thin Mess; $19@$21 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 50@$17 for Sour Mess; $16@$18 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bb

The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

Misrepresentations of Federal Affairs by the London Times.

Address of the French Corps Legislatif.

Unpopularity of the Mexican Expedition in France.

Rumored "Arrangement" Between the Emperor and the United States.

Exciting Aspect of the Holstein Question.

Reported Abdication of the New King of Greece.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Inman steamship Etna, Capt. McGuigan, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 6th and Queenstown on the 7th of January, arrived at this port yesterday.

The American advices excited but little attention and attracted but slight comment from the press.

The *Times* has published a letter from Mr. SPENCE reviewing the results of the American war. He admits that progress has been made within the past year especially; but is it proportionate to its cost? The North can no more continue to borrow 120,000,000 a year indefinitely than a man can continue to spend six times his income for ever. The drain of men, too, cannot be far from a dangerous point when it needs a bounty of £150 to obtain a recruit. That these things will have an end is clear enough. Again, in military affairs there is no computation by rule-of-three, because Tennessee has been crossed, a State in which the people were divided, and where rivers and railways assisted the invader, it does not follow that the same army will conquer Georgia under conditions wholly different. In the next campaign the Federals must fight without the support of gunboats or the aid of railways, and every further step must be made against a unanimous people. The real question is, not what has been done, out whether what remains can be accomplished before all the world and swollen prosperity of the North can be smitten with a stroke of paralysis. None can war a war of invasion, costing $150,000,000 a year, without the financial machinery in good working order.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE NON-SUCCESS OF THE NORTH.

From the London Times, Jan. 5.

The American civil war has entered into the fourth year of its duration. So far, the predictions of European observers have been verified, and it now seems incomprehensible how American authorities could have taken such an inadequate measure of the calamity. Which side has suffered most in the conflict, or is at the present moment most capable of sustaining the terrible pressure on all the resources of the nation, is open to dispute; but that a pacific settlement of the quarrel is less possible now than in the first year of the war is certain. All the evidence compels us to assume that the struggle must continue. By the last intelligence we can, at least, form an estimate of how much of its avowed objects has been attained. The submission of the Southern Confederacy to the old central power of the Republic is the great end the war is to secure. The occupation or conquest of as much Southern territory as may compel that submission is the means by which the Federation is to reëstablish its authority. The abolition of Slavery was combined with the war as a "military measure" only, though it is now made to appear the principal motive of the hostilities. The war commenced in the summer of 1861. The campaigns and battles of 1862 and 1863 are now matters of history. At the opening of 1864, how much Southern territory has the Northern Federation gained, what has been the effect of that occupation on the policy of the Southern States, and what progress has been made in the abolition of Slavery?

The greatest success of the North was the capture of Vicksburgh, which, it was asserted, opened the whole course of the Mississippi, and divided the revolted States to the east and west of that river. Yet by the last accounts it is evident that the great river of the West is not "open" to navigation. The Federals hold New-Orleans, at the mouth of the Mississippi, and many other points in its course, but the stream is as much closed for traffic as when the Confederates garrisoned Vicksburg. Not a steamer can pass up or down without the risk of being attacked by the Southern guerrilla bands on both banks. The immense territory through which the river winds baffles all attempts to occupy it. The whole army of Gen. GRANT now concentrated in East Tennessee would not suffice to "command" the Mississippi and "keep its navigation open." For the greater part of its course it runs through a territory of which the people, as our correspondent says, are "bitterly hostile" to the Federals, and, as the actual consequence of such hostility, the river is closed. The same difficulty is encountered on the inland lines of communication. All the troops the North could raise would not be enough to fight and protect many hundreds of miles of railway at the same time. It would require 100,000 men to keep the single line from the Mississippi to Chattanooga in working order. The distances appear to baffle all military skill, and so diminish the value of a successful operation that it is followed by very slight results. A country may be too large for decisive war, and the waste of whole armies in America seems to prove the fact. NAPOLEON swept over everything between Paris and Vienna, but Spain and Russia defied him and exhausted his troops in a conflict with nature itself. Gen. GRANT is now contending with the same kind of difficulties, while the Southern forces appear to be rallying in his front and rear. It is evident that the Federal occupation of Eastern Tennessee, even if it can be maintained, will not bring the war nearer to a conclusion. In Virginia the Southerners have lost nothing in all the campaigns, and every attempt to penetrate their country in this direction has been defeated. The real task of the Army of the Potomac is to defend Washington, which has been as frequently in danger of capture during the war as Richmond. The siege of Charleston has failed, and the fleet of monitors has suffered so much damage during the operations that it cannot venture within range of the Confederate batteries. The blockade of the Southern coast does not deprive the people of an ample supply of imported articles, nor does the depreciation of their currency appear to disable them from purchasing. Goods to the value of a million dollars arrive in the port of Wilmington every four-and-twenty hours. The contraband trade must be profitable in spite of captures and inconvertible Southern notes. It seems also that the descriptions of suffering and want endured in the South, given in the Northern journals, have been grossly exaggerated. The general state of affairs of the Confederacy, and, what is more important, the feeling of the people, indicate both ability and determination to continue the struggle. They consider Mr. LINCOLN'S last Proclamation as a mere device to secure political support in the North. Its terms they regard with contempt. Time enough has now elapsed to test the effect of his first Proclamation in reference to Slavery. From Mr. LINCOLN'S message to Congress it appears that the total number of slaves the Federal armies have liberated is 100,000. This is the whole result of three years of war in the name of Abolition. And at an awful price it has been obtained. For every negro thus freed it is calculated that three white men have been killed in the contest. If the four millions of blacks are only to be emancipated at the same cost, the calculation becomes something terrible, and the feelings of humanity will be appealed to on behalf of the superior race. The worst evil that has grown out of the system of Slavery is the war carried on to extinguish it. To be successful, the conquest of the Southern territory must be complete, and, after all the waste of life and money, most of the task has still to be done. What has been effected in the work of Abolition is even less in proportion. The war has liberated one hundred thousand negroes, leaving the condition of millions of slaves unaltered. Can the most bigoted philanthropist assert that, as a war of emancipation, the conflict has been marked by success? Or, taking it as a war of conquest, has the North gained territory enough from the South to destroy its power of resistance and make its return to the Union inevitable? If either of the objects of the struggle had been obtained, the fourth year of the war would not have found these questions open and unanswered."

MR. BRIGHT AND THE CALIFORNIA PIRATE.

From the Birmingham Post.

Those of our readers who remember the bankruptcy of Mr. J. RUBERY, will no doubt remember also that Mr. J. RUBERY had a brother, younger than himself, who, being sent out to New-York to "settle accounts" with a Mr. HILL, wandered off to California with, it was stated, certain moneys in his possession. The young man was the subject of a great deal of discussion and evidence in the Bankruptcy Court, and if we remember rightly, the case was adjourned on for more than once, for his production as a witness. He never came; but in his place HILL made his appearance, remarking, when asked what brought him here, "The steamship *Europa*." HILL, if our recollection serves us as it should do, stated that young RUBERY had called on him, settled accounts, and set out for California. As to the "settling accounts" we know nothing; but it was agreed on all hands that California was the destination of Mr. J. RUBERY'S brother. It now turns out that the young man has, through the influence of Mr. BRIGHT, M. P., narrowly escaped hanging. So far as we can make out, RUBERY, (of California,) getting money somewhere, became part proprietor of a steamship, which set out from New-York with, as it was supposed, supplies for California. At all events, whether part proprietor or not, he was supercargo; and the "cargo" of which he was "super" seems to have consisted chiefly of arms and ammunition, with a good deal of quicksilver thrown in as "a blind." The real object of the journey, however, seems to have been a piratical one, the plan being to lie off San Francisco until an outward-bound gold vessel should fall into the clutches of the crew of the "supply" steamer, in which case there is little doubt that the crew of the gold vessel would have been murdered, and their cargo stolen. Two of RUBERY'S sailors, however, got ashore, and divulged the whole business, whereupon the supply ship was seized, and RUBERY and his companions were in imminent danger of being hanged, if, indeed, they were not already sentenced; we do not know how this was. This, however, is pretty certain: RUBERY wrote home explaining that he had an objection to being hanged, but stating that he did not care much for a term of imprisonment, his apartments at the jail being the most comfortable he had occupied for some time past. As was natural, his friends here were greatly concerned; and, feeling that Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. COBDEN were about the only persons in this country who had influence enough in America to get a commutation of the young scapegrace's sentence, they applied to the friend of both gentlemen, Mr. CHARLES STURGE, Ex-Mayor of Birmingham. Mr. STURGE, a strong advocate for the abolition of capital punishment, at once wrote to Mr. BRIGHT, and Mr. BRIGHT at once communicated with the Federal Government at Washington. The result was a commutation of RUBERY'S sentence to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of ten thousand dollars. Here Mr. STURGE'S efforts ended. The crime of which RUBERY was convicted was, as he took it, a very serious one, and the only ground on which he had been induced to interest himself in the young man's behalf was his belief that capital punishment was simply judicial murder. Mrs. JOSEPH STURGE, however, together with certain members of the Society of Friends in Birmingham, looking at the young man's youth, his previous good conduct, and the influences by which he was surrounded, moved Mr. BRIGHT to obtain, if possible, a full pardon. Mr. BRIGHT, it would seem, complied with the request, and by the last mail received a letter from a high authority in Washington—at all events such a letter has been communicated to RUBERY'S friends—containing the following passage: "RUBERY'S pardon will issue as soon as the papers can be prepared. There is much feeling in California against the crime of RUBERY and his associates; but the Judge who tried him, and both Senators say, that everybody will be satisfied if it be known that Mr. BRIGHT, the good friend of our country, desired the pardon."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The weather in England and also on the Continent was very cold, and navigation at many of the Northern continental ports had been stopped by the intense frost.

The King of the Belgians was expected on a visit to Queen VICTORIA.

It is stated that HERNAN and KING and their seconds, notwithstanding the *certiorari* obtained to remove their case into the Court of Queen's Bench, had elected to be tried at the Sessions in the County of Sussex.

FRANCE.

In the Corps Legislatif on the 5th, several members brought forward amendments to the address expressing greater sympathy with Poland, and an opinion that it is expedient to recognize the Poles as belligerents.

The Paris Bourse on the 5th was dull, but pretty steady. Rentes closed at 66.75.

The report of the Committee upon the supplementary credits requested by the Government has been published. It concludes as follows:

"Our mission is to warn the Executive Power with affectionate respect and to hold it back upon the brink of dangerous entanglement. The best devotion is that which knows how to speak salutary truths in time of need. We are unanimous in advising that an end should be put to the Mexican expedition. Far be it from us to say at any price, but as the interest and honor of France will permit. The expression of this wish, certainly responds to the general sentiment of the country, and we think the Government of the Emperor will receive it with favor."

The Committee unanimously propose the adoption of the bill.

THE ADDRESS OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, Monday evening.

The Corps Legislatif held a private sitting this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing M DE MORNY, the President, read a draft of his address. The following is a translation of this document, which we are assured was "very favorably received" by the members present:

SIRE: The Corps Legislatif shares the confidence with which the renewal of its powers inspires you. Despite the animation of the struggle, the populaiton has shown that it still remains profoundly devoted to the imperial institutions, to your person, and to your dynasty. In coming to take our part in the examination of public affairs we shall never lose sight of these principles and these sentiments, and we shall act in concert with you so as not to weaken them.

Your Majesty was right in preceding public opinion in the path of industrial and commercial liberty. France, which for a long time had doubted, has faith now in her own strength. Our industries have been able by their efforts and their sacrifices to meet foreign competition. They will display still greater activity when they see the means of transport multiplied and rendered more prompt and more easy. We trust, therefore, that the activity imparted to public works will not be diminished; that no delay will occur in the execution of the railways, and that the improvement of our ports, our rivers, our canals, our high roads, and especially of our local roads, will always be the object of the solicitude of your Government.

Our finances wisely husbanded, relieved from the exceptional circumstances which weigh upon them, will be sufficient to provide for all wants of the country without it being necessary to recur to public credit or to fresh taxation.

Your Majesty, whose liberal dispositions do not contradict themselves, again announces to us fresh reforms. We shall study those which will be submitted to us with the desire of seconding your love of real progress. Every measure, the object of which is to destroy the obstacles to the liberty of trade and to individual initiative; to settle in a equitable manner the relations of the men citizens placed in different positions on the labor question; and to increase the attributes of the communes and the departments without weakening the central power, will be welcomed by us with favor and gratitude.

We participate in the interest your Majesty feels for everything relating to religion, charity, the arts, letters and science. Primary instruction has rapidly developed since 1848. We think with you that the number of children who are still without it is too great; we hope to see it dimnish every year, and finally disappear from our statistics, thanks to the increasing well-being of the population, having for complement the benefits of gratuitousness. We also hope that professional and agricultural instruction may be effectively encouraged, while the level of the studies giving access to the liberal careers is at the same time elevated. This system of uniformity should respond to the wants of families and to the aspirations of modern society by fortifying every career and by sparing youth frequent mistakes.

The Corps Legislatif thinks with you, Sire, that the most wisely governed nations cannot always hope to escape external complications, and that they ought to appreciate them without illusion and without weakness. The distant expeditions to China, Gechin China and Mexico, which have followed each other, have disturbed many minds in France, because of the obligations and the sacrifices they entail. We admit that they must inspire respect abroad for our countrymen and for the French flag, and that they may thus develop our maritime commerce, but we should be happy to see the good results your Majesty leads us to hope for speedily realized.

The recollections of our history, the sentiments of humanity that animates us, excite our warmest sympathies for the fate of the Poles. We have seen with regret that the combined efforts of the three great Powers have not succeeded in solving this grave question according to your benevolent intentions. We cannot forget, either, that the sincere and cordial support of Russia has more than once been useful to France on important occasions. We should regret if our good relations with that Power were to grow cool. We, therefore, welcomed with a profound satisfaction that noble idea of a European Congress, the initiative of which would have been an eternal honor to your reign. France, whose splendor and glory you have restored, is grateful to you, because you have not compromised her treasures and the blood of her children for causes in which neither her honor nor her interest are involved. Without regret let unjust prejudice receive with mistrust your loyal and pacific propositions. The noble and healthy ideas that God causes to arise in the heart of sovereigns for the welfare of humanity are making their way in the world, and taking root in the heart of the peoples. Wait with tranquility the effect of your generous words.

France, homogeneous, compact, certain of her strength, confident in you, fears no aggression; she has no other ambition now than that of assuring her repose, developing her material welfare by labor and peace, and her moral welfare by the sincere and gradual practice of civil and political liberties.

THE MEXICAN MONARCHY.

RUMORED "ARRANGEMENT" BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 4.

It is understood that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN and Archduchess CHARLOTTE are very shortly expected in Paris, to visit the Emperor and Empress of the French, on their way to St. Nazaire, where they will probably embark for Vera Cruz in an Austrian steam frigate, attended by a French steamer of war. Several circumstances, including more particularly the recent visit of Marshal FOREY to MIRAMON, are said to have determined his imperial higness to sail on his great adventure as Emperor of Mexico. The difficulties originally started by the Archduke were, it will be remembered, of two kinds. In the first place, he required certain securities against the contingent hostility of the United States; and in the second, he demanded evidence of his domestic security, if not in the result of a *plébiscite*, at least in a state of things which should assure him that he was not the mere catspaw of a partial military revolution.

On the former of these points, it is understood that the extraordinary mission of Marshal Forey to Washington had for its result an undertaking of the United States Government not to disturb the new Mexican monarchy; and in return for this assurance, it is believed that certain promises were made by France with regard to the attitude of that country toward the Confederate States. This assurance is thought to have served, to some extent, to satisfy the original requirements of the Arch-duke, as regards pledges of security against aggression from without. For, as it was only from the United States that hostility was to be apprehended, it was thought that the assurance of the Washington Government would be practically equivalent to a guarantee of support from Great Britain, which was originally suggested by the advisers of the Archduke.

On the latter point it has been, we believe, submitted to the Archduke that any nearer approximation to a popular vote among so scattered and ignorant a population as the Mexicans, than such as was to be obtained from a more or less general submission to the French arms, was altogether impracticable. It is stated that, in accordance with this view, the Archduke has been ready to take the progress of the French arms as an index of the submission of the Mexicans to his rule.

The *Moniteur* has just detailed the advance of the French, Mexican and Indian forces, under command of Gen. BAZAINE. It announces that up to the end of November these forces had spread over the western provinces, having taken Oajaca and Valladolid, and that they were then closely investing Guadalajara, which was then daily expected to surrender. It states also that in the northern provinces JUAREZ had fled to Durango; that the French were about to take Guanajuato and San Luis Potosi; while the Governor of Chihuahua and New-Leon, whose capital was Monterey, and which formed the extreme northerly States, lying between San Luis Potosi and Texas, had revolted against JUAREZ, and was ready to accept MAXIMILIAN. JUAREZ was thus stated to be placed between two fires.

It is on such a general view of the state of the campaign that the Archduke's conclusion is believed to have been formed; and it is stated also that the strong representations of the French Government as to the impossibility of establishing the Mexican Government satisfactorily in his absence, and as to the importance of thus relieving France of some of the burdens of war and administration in that country, which press so heavily on the French Exchequer, have not been without effect.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

There is increased apprehension of an outbreak, owing to the military movements in Holstein. King CHRISTIAN'S proclamation to the Danish army says:

"Our motto is the honor of our country, and it shall be upheld with peace, or if requisite, by force of arms. No life is too costly for the salvation of the fatherland. From the former struggle the army has retained experienced leaders, whom the young troops will now follow with enthusiasm. Courage, not numbers, above all, unhesitating military obedience in all cases, leads to victory."

His Majesty concludes by saying that he should soon gladly visit the different divisions of the troops. His Majesty reviewed a large portion of the army on the 3d, and was to leave for Frederickstadt on the 4th.

Advices from Copenhagen state that it is generally believed in the Capitol that a French and also an English fleet will soon appear in the Danish waters. Paris telegrams question the truth of this statement, but it gathers some strength from the fact that the British Channel fleet had been ordered home to some port in England.

The following telegrams indicate the activity that is being displayed by the military:

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 5.

About 14,000 men of the reserve have been called out by the Ministry of War.

RENDSBURGH, Jan. 4.

It is reported that the Danish pioneers have left for the Kronenwork with instructions to blow up the bridges next the sluice-bridge immediately on the outbreak of hostilities. Hanoverian and Austrian pioneers, with a small pontoon train, have arrived here. It is said they will be employed in erecting defences.

Contracts have been made for supplying provisions to the Federal troops.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Thirteenth division has received orders for immediate concentration in the District of Priegnitz.

It is believed that this order indicates an intention on the part of the Federal troops to immediately occupy Schleswig.

It is stated that the Vienna Cabinet has positively declared to Prussia that it would not take any action in the question of Schleswig should Prussia, in the present state of things, withdraw from the London protocol.

EDENSBURG, Monday, Jan. 4.

Large reinforcements are to be sent from Eckemonde to the Island of Fehmeen. In case of war, it is believed that flank attacks will be made from that position.

KIEL, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Danes have imposed very heavy requisitions upon the southeastern districts of Schleswig, one demand being for 200 three-horse carts, and another for 2,000,000 pounds of straw.

The semi-official *General Correspondenz* of Vienna publishes an article cautioning the minor German States against Denmark. It expresses doubts regarding their power to undertake attacks upon the integrity and independence of States belonging to the Confederation, and says:

"The mission of protecting the Confederation against any chances which might result from European complications belongs only to the great German Powers, and the minor States are mistaken, if they think to be able to carry out attacks against Denmark and her possible allies on their own risk."

The Paris *Pays* asserts that Prussia and Austria are in accord in their determination to occupy Schleswig as a security, but only until the King of Denmark shall have satisfied the engagements entered into in 1851 with those two Powers.

The London *Times* says the private advices from Germany continue unfavorable, the excitement continues, and even the most steady men of business assert that they do not see how war is to be avoided. It is admitted that the sober classes view the whole affair with regret, but that owing to the impression of their being no alternative but a war or revolution, they join in the cry for the former. The Germans, it is added, are a slow people to rise, but when they do, it is very difficult to influence them, and they think they know Lord RUSSELL'S love for peace too well to be afraid of his notes.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says there is hardly a statesman or a diplomatist in Vienna who does not think that there will be a war in the Spring. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH is said to have told the head of the War Department that he must be prepared for all contingencies.

POLAND.

There is nothing new in regard to the movements of the insurrectionists. It is stated that 250 prisoners, including Count STAINISLAUS ZAMOYSKI, were dispatched from Warsaw to Siberia on the 2d instant.

GREECE.

There were reports that the new King had suited Athens, convinced of his incapacity to reanimate the confusion of the country. Their authenticity, however, is disputed.

It is stated that a comprehensive project had been submitted to the National Assembly for an establishment charged with the express functions of attending to and reducing the Greek debt.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds showed continued heaviness and want of confidence. Consols on the 6th were quoted at 90⅞@91.

The demand for discount at the Bank was comparatively light, and in the open market transactions took place at 6¾ ₰ cent.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 6—P. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market, on Monday, opened buoyantly at a still further advance in some descriptions of ⅛d.@⅜d.; but it has become quiter, although prices are maintained. Sales of the three days 24,000 bales, about 10,000 being for speculation and export.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Producers have demanded an advance commensurate with the rise in Liverpool; but buyers resist, and business is, consequently, almost brought to a stand.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., ENGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: Flour in better demand, and 6d. dearer. Wheat in speculative request, at 2d.@3d. ₰ cental advance; Winter Red, 8s. 9d.@9. 1d.; Southern Red, 9s. 2d.@9s. 4d. Corn quiet, the stock being larger than expected; Mixed, 31s.@31s. 3d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co., report: Beef quiet and easier for inferior. Pork steady: Prime Eastern, 65s. Bacon in good request, and the turn dearer. Butter very firm; Choice, 100s.@104s. Cheese steady. Lard firm, and partially 6d.@1s. dearer; Fine, 41s.@41s. 6d. Tallow steady, 40s.@41s. for North American.

PRODUCE—Ashes in good demand. Pots 29s.@29s. 6d.; Pearls 32s. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet but steady. Rice inactive. Nothing doing in Bark. Linseed Oil quiet at 37s. Resin and Spirits of Turpentine—nothing worthy of notice. Petroleum firmer. Refined 1s. 9d.@1s. 9½d.; Crude steady at £17. Linseed Cakes £8 17s. 6d. offered for American but refused.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firmer and WHEAT 1s. ₰ quarter dearer. SUGAR brisk and 6d.@1s. higher. COFFEE firm at full prices. TEA in good demand and partially rather dearer. RICE firm. TALLOW Y. C., 42s.@42s. 6d. LINSEED OIL 35s. 9d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE 73s. 6d. for French.

BY TELEGRAPH VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday Morning, Jan. 7.

Applications for discount at Bank yesterday were again moderate. All the markets opened yesterday with increased depression, and became still more dull as business proceeded. In the afternoon, however, the telegrams from Germany were less unfavorable, and a report then gained currency not only that proposals for conference had been agreed to by France and England, but that there is reason to believe they will be accepted by the German Powers—a recovery from the previous fall took place.

The *Times* is suspicious of the ultra pacific tone of the Emperor of the French, and is of opinion that such a line of conduct is at this time, much more than any other, favorable to the schemes of French ambition. At this particular juncture of affairs, for the Emperor and the Chambers of France to confine themselves to preaching the merits of peace is by no means the readiest way to obtain it. It would be better if France were to employ her whole influence in her endeavors to check those suicidal passions which are urging Germany into a war which must, before long sweep into its ever widening vortex every power of the European continent.

Sir WM. HALL, late Admiral of the Fleet, is dead.

The case of HERNAN and KING is postponed to the next Lewes Quarter Sessions.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—THURSDAY, JAN. 7.

Opening Prices—Consols, money, 91 to ⅛; Consols, account, 4th February, 91⅛ to ⅜; New Threes, 91 to ⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 7.

COTTON sales, to-day, 1,000 bales. The market is tending downward, closing dull and inactive at a decline of yesterday's prices. BREADSTUFFS buoyant. PROVISIONS steady and unchanged, except Lard, which is tending upward. PETROLEUM firm; Refined 1s. 10d.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Consols for money 91@91⅛. American Securities flat. Illinois Central Shares 26@24 discount. Erie Shares 64@66.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

There is no change to report in the Holstein question.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE,

Longstreet Reinforced and Reported to be Moving on Knoxville.

Morgan Threatening Our Communications.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The *Dispatch* says Capt. EKIN, a staff officer from Knoxville, Thursday, a week ago, brings information that LONGSTREET had been reënforced with 20,000 men, and was advancing on Knoxville, pushing GRANGER'S forces before him. It was thought that our army would be compelled to fall back to the intrenchments at Knoxville.

It was reported that JOHN MORGAN, at the head of 5,000 cavalry, was about to make a movement to cut off communications between Knoxville and Chattanooga, or for a raid in Kentucky.

INTERESTING FROM CAIRO.

A Rebel Outrage—Capture of Guerrillas—Trade on the Mississippi—Heavy Re-Enlistments.

CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 24.

One of the One Hundred and Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, having straggled away from the line of march during Gen. SMITH'S late expedition in West Tennessee, was hung up by the heels and had his throat cut.

Thirty-two guerrillas were captured on the 20th near Paris, Kentucky, and taken to Columbus.

The steamer *Hillman*, from Memphis, the 21st, has arrived with 450 bales of cotton. Maj.-Gen. HUNTER came as a passenger on board.

Gen. HURLBUT has issued an order committing the commerce of the Mississippi River exclusively to the agents of the Treasury Department, who will be responsible for the amounts, character and disposition of the supplies, and for the character of the persons to whom the same are given. No permits will hereafter be required or given by the military authorities, except for the purchase of military or sutlers' supplies.

Gen. SHERMAN had returned to Memphis from Vicksburgh.

Reënlistments are being rapidly pushed forward. Nearly the entire Sixteenth Army Corps will reënlist.

All was quiet at Vicksburgh.

Twenty thousand men of the Seventeenth Army Corps have reënlisted. It is understood that Gen. BUCKLAND will take the command.

The Memphis cotton market was unchanged.

The steamer *Swan*, from New-Orleans the 15th inst., has arrived with the Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, 300 strong, on route home on furlough, and 100 other furloughed men from various regiments. She also brings a large lot of groceries for St. Louis and other points on the Ohio River.

Returning Regiments.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The Sixth New-Hampshire Volunteers arrived here yesterday, and the One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania, and the Twelfth, Sixty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Illinois regiments, all reënlisted, have arrived at Louisville.

JAMES MCLEAN, an old citizen, died yesterday evening.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTN.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

THE PROPOSED NAVAL RACE.

The sum of three thousand dollars was raised yesterday in the Navy Department to pay the expenses of the race to which the *Kin Kiang* has been invited, and the money has been forwarded to Fortress Monroe, where the gunboat is to meet her rival, and take a neck-and-neck start for New York. Naval officers here are eager to bet on the *Eutaw*. They say that with twenty inches of steam she has repeatedly, and for long spaces of time, made fifteen knots the hour, and they feel confident that however swift the *Kin-Kiang* may be, she cannot leave the war-ship behind four knots the hour. It is understood here that the two forward guns of the *Eutaw* will be taken off, and her ammunition removed before the race begins, solely to lighten her.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to pay the five per cent. legal tender notes to the creditors of the Government. No more long bonds will be issued at present. It is the Secretary's opinion that inflation will not ensue upon the issue of the notes; that they will be hoarded as soon as interest begins to accumulate upon them.

REBEL PRISONERS AND THE AMNESTY.

There is little doubt that at least one-half of the rebel prisoners in our hands would cheerfully avail themselves of the President's Amnesty Proclamation if they had an opportunity of doing so. The following extract from a letter, written by a captive at Point Lookout, to his brother here, expresses the condition and feeling of many rebels now held as prisoners of war:

"I am here a prisoner against my will. I have no sympathy with the South, and although I now wear the uniform of a rebel soldier, never had any sympathy with her. I was forced into the rebel ranks in 1862. During that time I have made three attempts to escape the hated service by deserting. The last time I tried to get away, I was caught, tried by Court-martial, and sentenced to be shot for desertion. My life was saved by the interposition of my Colonel.

I am as loyal to the Union as you are. Won't you try to have me released. I would rather die than be exchanged and go back into the rebel ranks. There are now in confinement here five thousand men who would be glad to take the President's oath, and more than one-half of them would gladly join the Union army."

TRADE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Secretary CHASE will to-morrow or next day issue new regulations to govern the trade in cotton and other property in the Mississippi Valley that shall remove all the restrictions at present complained of, and effectually prevent its falling into the hands of monopolists and military favorites.

AID TO A NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

The Senate Commerce Committee is disposed to treat liberally the applications for Government aid made in behalf of a line of steamers from California to China, and from New-York to South America.

GEN. ROSECRANS AND GEN. SCHOFIELD.

The order sending ROSECRANS to the Department of Missouri, and SCHOFIELD to the Army in Tennessee, has been made out.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.

Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON has been invited by the Mayor and the most eminent citizens of Cincinnati to speak in that city in the month of February.

TOBACCO AND COAL OIL.

The Ways and Means Committee will report on tobacco and petroleum on Tuesday or Wednesday.

PASS OFFICER IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. CONRAD, for some months Pass Officer in the War Department, has been assigned to duty on the staff of Maj.-Gen. STEES. His successor is Col. PELOUZE, late of Gen. MCDOWELL'S staff.

BRIG.-GEN. GETTY.

Brig.-Gen. GETTY, recently in command at Portsmouth, Va., has been assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery on Gen. MEADE'S staff.

PAY FOR THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Army of the Potomac has not yet been paid off. It is expected that funds will be ready by the middle of the week. The amount required is six millions of dollars.

GOLD IN IDAHO.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office today received an interesting letter from Mr. G. E. UPSON, dated Bannock City, Idaho Territory, Nov. 23, 1863, giving a description of the gold region in that vicinity. He says:

"Bannock City, or East Bannock, is situated on a tributary of Beaver Head, called Grasshopper River. The mountains on either side of the stream in the vicinity of the city are fully five thousand feet above the level of the stream. In this valley or gulch, and clear up the sides of the mountains, 'diggings' for over twenty miles have been discovered, and claims have been staked off wherever a show of gold is to be seen. The highest yield thus far to the pan has been five hundred. The average yield to the pan is about five dollars."

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been authorized since the 18th inst.:

	Capital.
First National Bank, St. Paul, Minn	$250,000
First National Bank, Baltimore, Md	1,100,000
First National Bank, Springfield, Ill	125,000
First National Bank, Eckhart, Ind	50,000
Second National Bank, Peoria, Ill	200,000
First National Bank, New-Brunswick, N. J.	100,000
First National Bank, Omaha, Neb. Ter	50,000
Second National Bank, Sandusky, Ohio	100,000
First National Bank, Lockport, N. Y	100,000
First National Bank, Kenosha, Wis	50,000
Second National Bank, Philadelphia, Penn	100,000
Total	$2,325,000

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of examining surgeons. Dr. ROBERT W. EARLE, Columbia, Wisconsin; Dr. N. B. DODSON, Berlin, Wisconsin; Dr. JOHN D. COPE, Fairfield, Illinois.

REVISION OF THE ARMY REGULATIONS.

A Board, of which Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, is President, has assembled here to revise the army regulations.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

GEN. ROSECRANS' COMMAND.

It is said in military circles that last Friday an order was sent to Gen. ROSECRANS to assume the command of the Department of Missouri.

A RESOLUTION REJECTED.

Among the amendments rejected, when the amendatory Internal Revenue bill was before the House, was one offered by Representative ELIJAH WARD, providing that the act should not apply to such distilled spirits as are actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, and on deposit in bonded warehouses or public stores when the act shall take effect

FERNANDO WOOD AND PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

Representative FERNANDO WOOD has, it is said, prepared a speech to be delivered on the amendatory Confiscation Bill, in which he will enforce his views as to the propriety and necessity of appointing Peace Commissioners to the Richmond Government.

Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Jan. 23—P. M.

Four ballots were taken in the Kentucky Legislature to-day, with the following result:

Guthrie	51	Burham	32
Bell	40	Buckner	5

Sixty-five votes are required for an election.

Veterans at Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania regiment arrived from Lookout Mountain, to-day, and were received by a deputation of Germans, who design giving them a supper to-night.

FROM THE SOUTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE COSMOPOLITAN

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

STEADY PROGRESS OF OUR ASSAULT.

List of Sick and Wounded.

The United States Hospital transport steamer *Cosmopolitan*, Capt. A. C. CROCKER, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing 222 sick and wounded soldiers from the Department of the South.

The *Cosmopolitan* left Port Royal at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 21st, making the trip in 65 hours. Her medical officers are Assistant Surgeon EDWARD BULKLEY, of the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, and HORACE P. PORTER, of the Seventh.

Three deaths occurred on the passage—JOHN WAGNER, of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York; WILLIAM DAVIS, One Hundred and Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers, and one other.

The *Fulton* was to leave Port Royal on the 22d. She will be due here on Tuesday.

We are indebted to CHARLES B. FENWICK, Purser of the *Cosmopolitan*, for the prompt delivery of our dispatches.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Condition of the Army—Progress of the Siege—Sale of Confiscated Estates—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

Nothing of unusual interest has transpired at this point since the date of my last dispatch. The shelling of Charleston from Fort Putnam is continued night and day, at intervals of ten minutes. One gun alone has fired over 1,100 rounds, at an elevation of forty degrees. Charleston is gradually crumbling under this incessant bombardment. We often observe dense clouds of smoke arising from some portion of the city, which is considered good evidence that our firing is effective.

Occasionally we send a few missiles to Moultrie or Johnson, or some other rebel work, which are reluctantly replied to by the enemy. For some weeks past the enemy has evinced an unmistakable desire to be let alone. He invariably waits for an attack before using his pieces.

We do not observe any changes of note along the borders of the rebel lines.

The iron-clad fleet remain on picket duty off Charleston, notwithstanding rumors to the effect that a number of the monitors had been dispatched for service to the Gulf. The Court of Inquiry instituted to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the *Weehawken* have not yet made public the result of their proceedings. The impression generally prevails that carelessness will be found to be the immediate cause of the disaster. This conclusion would accord with the belief of numerous navy officers who witnessed the sinking of the vessel, and who have since had opportunities of strengthening that conviction.

The work of raising the *Weehawken* and the *Keokuk*, although not abandoned, has not progressed actively of late. The vessels consist of such a vast quantity of metal, added to which is a tremendous weight of loose iron, including guns and ammunition, that the machinery required for bringing the entire mass to the surface must necessarily be of the best material and of extensive proportions. A few adjuncts, in the way of machinery, will soon be supplied, when the labor will be resumed. It is believed the bodies—with two or three exceptions—of the unfortunate men who went down in the *Weehawken*, are still encased in the cabins and turret. The exceptions refer to the bodies washed upon the beach a few days after the accident occurred.

The subjoined circular, issued by Gen. SAXTON, has been extensively circulated about Beaufort and the adjacent islands. It will be observed that the General gives wholesome advice to the people concerning matters appertaining to the purchase and culture of the soil.

OUR FAST STEAMERS AND THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Letter from Mr. E. A. Rutherford.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be good enough to read this letter. I doubt seriously whether you have ever read the replies to Mr. Dickerson, although, from the conspicuous positions accorded to *his* communications, it is evident that if you do not read *them* you at least know their substance. Now, sir, you will be astonished when I tell you that your paper has been the means of perpetuating one of the grossest frauds on truth and justice ever devised by man, and that your editorial conduct, in backing up the false positions of E. N. Dickerson, of New-York, has caused you to be judged very harshly by professional engineers. In reply, sir, to my official report, which was printed in your paper on Thursday, although your reporter promised me it shou'd not appear until Friday, you published a communication from Mr. Dickerson, to expose the nature of which shall be the object of this letter.

Mr. DICKERSON states that my "object in reporting a statement of facts to the Navy Department, was to prove that he made a false statement in regard to the engines of the *Kin Kiang*, and to bring him into much probable disgrace." This is not so. My object was to report the truth, and had Mr. DICKERSON built the entire engines of the vessel, I would have stated so.

It was not my intention, or that of the Navy Department, to prove that Mr. DICKERSON did not get up the valve gear of the *Kin Kiang*; but his communication to the TIMES having been understood by many persons to convey the impression that he had furnished drawings for other portions of that vessel, he Government determined to ascertain the fact.

So much space having been devoted to an explanation of Mr. DICKERSON'S representation of my report, I beg now to show where he stands, and what are the facts in regard to his statements. Everybody who reads the newspapers knows that Mr. DICKERSON has been endeavoring to prove in the public journals that our naval vessels have failed in speed. He recently published a pamphlet, on the title page of which "The Causes of the Failure of our Steamers" was printed in very large capitals. When the Navy Department, stunned by the unaccountable conduct of the New-York press in regard to this man, had made an offer to run one of the navy steamers against a merchant ship, Mr. DICKERSON came out with a letter, which appeared on the editorial page of the NEW-YORK TIMES. I extract a paragraph from that letter: "The general impression of this challenge is, that the Navy Department has a sea-going steamer built after its plans, which can run with the *Adriatic* and *Scotia*, and if such was the fact, the Navy would have cause to be proud; but the fact is, that the boat which Mr. FOX proposes to run is not a sea-going steamer, but only a side-wheel double-ender—a large ferry-boat—built light, to go into the lagoons of the South after forage or guerrillas. * * * * All the engines of these boats are made with an independent cut-off—the Stevens cut-off—which is most largely used," &c. Now, sir, you will find that one of the most important portions of the controversy now going on in the papers is, whether the *Eutaw*, and vessels of her class, have an independent cut-off? That is one of the little pieces of ground left under Mr. DICKERSON'S feet since his wholesale attacks on the speed of the navy have been hunted down to their present limits, but this footing will soon go from under him.

The *Eutaw*, Sir, and the double-enders of her class, have not an independent cut-off—never had such a thing. In fact, she has no more of a cut-off than any other steam vessel built for the navy, except some vessels the valve gear of which was constructed by Mr. DICKERSON.

Now, Sir, I ask you, as a fair, honorable man, to consider the bearing this fact has on Mr. DICKERSON'S statement. With a brazon effrontery that could not be paralleled by any man in America, he has had the audacious impertinence to run into print, and state that the Stevens valve gear is an independent cut-off. But in order to show the Editor of the TIMES and the public that the Navy Department has no fear of having the truth investigated, I will, for the present, strike through the mist which Mr. DICKERSON has thrown around the eyes of New-York Editors, and come to its own proposition. He proclaims that the *Ticonderoga* and *Lackawanna*, and vessels of that class, which he acknowledges to be built without cut-offs, cannot make more than nine knots an hour. Now, Sir, Mr. DICKERSON, leaving out of sight his antecedents altogether, is only a gentleman and a lawyer of New-York, who has never, I believe, been on board any of the screw sloops he talks of on a trial trip. On the other hand, Capt. BOGGS, of the navy, is an officer of high reputation and of unblemished character. His heroic conduct in the command of the *Varuna* procured for him an honorable and well-deserved promotion. That officer, Sir, in obedience to the instructions of Secretary WELLES, commanded the screw sloop *Sacramento*, of the *Lackawanna* class, on a sea trial trip, and on general service. He experienced in her very rough weather, and he reports, Sir, to the Navy Department that the vessel can make twelve and a half and thirteen knots an hour; that she did make it, under his own personal supervision, and that she was not put to her full force in doing so. Capt. BOGGS is now in this City, Sir, attached to Admiral GREGORY'S staff, and can substantiate his report to the Navy Department. The public will judge whether he is to be believed, or a man who has been obliged within the last six weeks to take back his assertions, one by one, until he is now left without a single foot of earth to stand upon.

Time has gone, Mr. Editor, when the falsehoods of Mr. DICKERSON will be allowed to go unanswered in the New-York press. Editors who know nothing about technical matters may be carried away by his jesting asseverations of matters entirely foreign to their knowledge; but the public will henceforth have the facts placed before them, whether they believe them or not.

Allow me to say one word in regard to Mr. PARKER, of the firm of OLIPHANT & Co. He is sorry that I submitted for publication the subject of his conversation. It was not intended for publication when I wrote it, and reports of this kind are always written by Naval agents or officers, as if they were not to be printed. You must look to your reporter for the untimely publication of the matter. In justice to myself, however, I must state that the only portion of Mr. PARKER'S conversation, which it seems to me he would not like to publish, is left out of my report, as I did not think, from his manner of speaking it, that he would even wish me to communicate it to the department. That part of the conversation deeply concerns Mr. DICKERSON'S conduct in this matter.

Your obedient servant,
EDWIN A. RUTHERFORD.

The Great Naval Ferry-boat Race.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is truly stated in the *Herald*, of to-day, that a navy double-ender, called the *Chicopee*, has just completed her trial at the dock in New-York of 76 hours—72 hours are called a "complete cycle" by the Engineer-in-chief—and that she turned her wheels ten times a minute. This boat is similar to the *Eutaw*, and to about thirty others, built and building, in engine, boilers and hull; so that Capt. FOX is provided with a vessel to race the *Kin Kiang* without waiting for the breaking up of the ice in the Potomac. And the owner of the *Kin Kiang* will be able, I presume, to make the match without any serious delay to their plans—but I do not know their views. This boat is a much fairer one to race with than the *Eutaw*, because she is new, like the *Kin Kiang*. She has run more than one "complete cycle," whereas the *Kin Kiang* has only run about the tenth of a "cycle." But the *Eutaw* has been making *fast time*, tied to the dock at Newburgh, several months. She was running her wheels in November, and is therefore in much better order to run than a new boat. Yours,

E. N. DICKERSON.

FIFTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment of reenlisted veterans, 815 strong, Col. PACKER commanding, eleven days from Chattanooga, came by the Erie Railroad to the City yesterday and quartered at the Park Barracks, on its way to Connecticut on furlough for thirty days.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MASS MEETING OF WORKING JEWELERS.—A mass meeting of the working jewelers of New-York was held at 2 P. M., yesterday, at No. 113½ Bowery, for the purpose of forming a protective union. The meeting was organized by electing Mr. L. N. NATHAN Chairman, Mr. HOUSEKEEPER BIRKLING Secretary, and Mr. STRIBBEL Treasurer. After a pretty full discussion, all present enrolled their names; a brief adjournment to draft resolutions was had, and a series was adopted, providing for the election of delegates from each shop, with powers to act for the common benefit, and to prepare a proper constitution and by-laws. The meeting then adjourned.

THE ART OF MONEY-GETTING.—On Wednesday evening next, Mr. P. T. BARNUM will deliver his famous lecture on "The Art of Money-getting," at the Cooper Institute. This lecture has been delivered in the principal cities of England and America, and been received with approval. At the conclusion of the lecture, four enormous giants, the Albino family, the Tyrolean whistler, the Lightning Calculator, and the living "What is It," will be exhibited. As the gross receipts are for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission and the National Freedman's Society, the hall ought to be crowded to its utmost capacity.

COOPER UNION—LECTURE.—The annual course of lectures of the Cooper Union on "Social and Political Science," will begin next Friday evening, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. Like all the departments of this Institution, these lectures are free, but to avoid a crowd the admission will be by tickets, which can be obtained at the reading-room of the Institution, from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The total number of men drafted into the military service from the Fire Department of the Western District, and whose commutation was paid by the city, was forty. At a meeting of the Board of Officers recently held, the Committee on the subject made their report to the above effect. The Chief Engineer stated that two or three bills had been introduced into the State Legislature in regard to the Fire Department. Last year a bill had been passed, by which the entire yearly expenditure of both departments was limited to the sum of $50,000. He did not think the sum sufficient—$100,000, he contended, would not be too much for the purpose. In the discussion which ensued, it was stated that the salaries of the different officers, which amounted to about $16,000 a year, was included in the appropriations. The amount is nearly equally divided between the Eastern and the Western Districts, although the latter department contains five times as many men as the former. Three new companies had been organized during the year, and it would take at least $12,000 from the funds to purchase lots and build houses thereon. In view of this fact a resolution was adopted requesting the Fire Commissioners to organize no more new companies without consulting the Board of Officers. A resolution was also adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of three to proceed to Albany, and consult with our Representatives in regard to the bills now before them. The Foremen of Engines Nos. 5 and 14, Hose No. 2, and Hook and Ladder No. 5, were appointed such Committee.

DIED OF THEIR INJURIES.—HENRY MARCELLA, who was severely injured some days since, by being caught in the machinery in HUGHES' tobacco factory at Red Hook, died on Saturday morning. An inquest was held by Coroner NORRIS, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. An inquest was held upon the body of JOHN PHILLIPS, mate of a vessel lying at Wheeler's Dock, who fell down the hatchway into the hold, and sustained fatal injuries. A verdict in accordance was rendered by the jury.

FIRE.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday a fire broke out in an unoccupied house in Underhill-avenue, near Flatbush-avenue. The premises are owned by Mr. JOHN CASHOW, and the house has remained in an unfinished condition for the past five years. The fire originated in the attic, and was the work of an incendiary. Damage, $500; no insurance.

THE TENTH WARD ALDERMEN.—The Democrats of the Tenth Ward have nominated Mr. FRANCIS KELLY as candidate for Alderman in place of Mr. J. O. NODINE, resigned. The Republican nominee is Mr. A. L. VAN BUREN. The election will take place on the first Tuesday in February.

THE REV. H. W. BEECHER.—It is understood that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER declines accepting the gratuity of $5,000 recently tendered to him by the congregation of Plymouth Church. The Society, having refused to raise his salary, voted him the above-named sum as a donation.

CONTRACTS FOR REPAIRING THE STREETS.—The Brooklyn Board of Contracts have awarded the contract for repairing the streets of the Western District to MICHAEL BAXTER, for the sum of $15,000; and to J. H. COLOHAN, for repairing the streets of the Eastern District, for $4,000.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this City last week was 133, of which 22 were men, 33 women, and 78 children. Natives of the United States, 101; Ireland, 18; Germany, 9; England, 1; France, 1; unknown, 3.

Williamsburgh.

ROBBERY OF CLOTHING.—Some thieves who are evidently acquainted with the premises, on Friday night entered the premises at the Manor House, in East Brooklyn, and robbed a tailor named M. PERRANDO, of customers' clothing to the value of $251. There is no clue to the thieves.

AWARDED.—Hon. JOHN H. COLAHAN, Judge of the Fourth District Court, has been awarded a contract for repairing the streets of Brooklyn, E. D., for the present year at $4,000. In case the Judge is not eligible by reason of his official position, Messrs. HILL & NEWMAN are the next lowest bidders at $5,000.

SNEAK THIEVES.—On Saturday afternoon, between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., the house of Mr. M. KING, No. 36 Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D., was entered by some sneak thieves and robbed of clothing to the amount of $40.

ROBBING RECRUITS.—Officers COCHEN and DALY, of Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday morning arrested a colored boarding-house keeper named BEN BYASS, of No. 42 Baxter-street, New-York, who had robbed two colored recruits of their bounty-money. Four hundred and nineteen dollars was found on his person and returned to the volunteers, whose names are JOHN RODGERS and ELIJAH DAVIDS.

A man named JOHN JOHNSON, substitute for a drafted man named DUFFY, of No. 46 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, was also arrested for jumping the bounty from the Fifty-second, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth regiments, was also arrested by the same officers.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. (set down causes) 689, 1,075, 985. General Calendar—885, 897, 899, 909, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 967, 969. *Part II*—Nos. (set down causes) 589, 372, 600, 2. General Calendar—642, 660, 662, 684, 688, 696, 702, 718, 728, 744, 760.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 19, 21, on Demurer Calendar, 36, 202, 157, 14, 256, 125, 218, 240, 247, 67.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1183, 3133, 359, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 653, 3139, 2153, 2155, 2815, 3285, 3287, 3289. *Part II.*—Nos. 3160, 2764, 1752, 2564, 2152, 2156, 2596, 908, 3274, 3278, 3280, 3284, 3286, 3288.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 417, 257, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51. *Part II.*—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1864—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, and Brandon.—24.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Petition of Thomas McSorley, relative to certain lands purchased by him at a sale by the City, and taken for the Central Park.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Repper—

Petition of S. Lauterbach to be reimbursed for injury to horse, &c., by being precipitated into a sewer, &c.

In connection therewith Councilman Repper presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of S. Lauterbach, for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars, to be in full for damages sustained on account of his horse falling in the sewer, corner of Avenue A and Seventh-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Keenan—

Petition of property owners on the line of Eighty-sixth street, to have said street, from Avenue A to the East River, graded.

In connection therewith, Councilman Keenan presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to the East River, be regulated and graded, in accordance with the map which is hereto annexed, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

BILLS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of John Reddy, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Twenty-second Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street, commencing from Tenth-avenue, one running to a point two hundred and sixty feet east of the same, be flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilmen Joyce—

Resolved, That the sidewalk around the northeast corner of Forty-fourth street and Tenth-avenue be flagged a space four feet wide fifty feet on Tenth-avenue, and one hundred feet on Forty-fourth street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That the name of Robert Wakeman in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed be altered to read Robert Wakefield.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth-street to its junction with Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavements.

By Councilman Brandon—

Whereas, The wooden structures erected in the City Hall Park, known as the Park Barracks, have ceased to be used for the purposes for which they were originally intended, and have fallen into the hands of irresponsible parties, who have used them for improper purposes, and have made them a nuisance and a disgrace to our City; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the said wooden structure, known as the Park Barracks, to be entirely removed forthwith from the said City Hall Park.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Congregation Anchi Chesed, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-six cents, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments against said congregation for regulating and grading Eighty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and opening of Madison-avenue, between Forty-second and Eighty-sixth streets, the same to be charged to account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Curry to erect an awing in front of his premises, number five hundred and forty Ninth-avenue, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Gorman to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number seven Catherine-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on the south side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be filled in with good and wholesome earth to the grade of the street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilmen Russell—

Resolved, That Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Fifty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Third-avenue, on each side of the railroad track, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Schaefer—

Resolved, That the Croton Board be directed to lay a track of bridge stone from the front of the house of Engine Company No. 46 to Ninth-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That cross walks be laid at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Neptune Iron Works to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises in Eighth-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Coman, for the sum of sixty-five dollars and fifty cents, being arrears as Inspector of Incumbrances, from the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to December thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, he receiving at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per diem, in lieu of three dollars, the salary fixed by ordinance of the Common Council, July twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the same to be taken from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That Thirtieth-street, between the First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half the expense and the City the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Forty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense and the City the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance thereof be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of granting a portion of the Exempt Engine house for a coal and wood depot.

Which was adopted.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of granting Hose Company number Forty-seven a new Hose carriage.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of giving Hose Company number Fifty-one a new hose carriage.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of granting Hose Company number Two the premises now occupied by Engine Company number Thirteen.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of granting a steam fire-engine to Engine Company number Seventeen.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report recommending that West-street, from Hammond-street to the north side of Hoboken-street, be curbed and guttered, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report recommending that the Croton Board be directed to lay a track of bridge stone from the front of the house of Engine Company No. 46 to Ninth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report in favor of repairing and rebuilding Piers fifty-one, fifty-two and fifty-three, North River.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting letter from Major-General John A. Dix, relative to the cleansing of the Park Barracks, &c.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting petition relative to the Managers of the Central Park and North and East River Railroad Company leaving the dirt and ice from their tracks piled on the sides of the street, &c.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Railroads.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, recommending that the Legislature be memorialized to authorize the issue of five millions dollars of stock for the purpose of paving the City with Belgian pavement.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Streets.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of treasury balance to January sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, relative to accommodations for Engine Company number Nineteen.

In connection therewith, Councilman Webster presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a temporary location for Lafayette Engine Company number Nineteen during the time that their present house is in process of repair, such temporary location to be within the district in which they are now doing duty.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagarty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department relative to repairs to the Fire Telegraph.

In connection therewith, the President presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for putting and keeping in repair the Fire Telegraph of the City of New-York, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received to attend the ball of the McClellan Sociable, at the City Assembly Rooms, February five.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Fitzgerald moved to discharge the Committee on Printing and Advertising from the further consideration of the annual message of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried.

Councilman Gross moved that the same be laid on the table, and that five thousand copies be printed in document form.

Which was carried.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have a new fire engine of the first-class built for Engine Company Number Thirty-five, the cost thereof not to exceed the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over,

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to hire the premises in Eighty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, and west of the same, for the temporary use of Engine Company number Forty-five, at an annual rent not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Jaques—

Resolved, That so much of the Message of his Honor the Mayor, communicated to this Board January four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, as relates to City taxation, collection of arrears of personal taxes, and issue of revenue bonds, be referred to the Committee on Taxes.

So much thereof as relates to excise licenses, to the Committee on Law Department.

So much thereof as relates to the construction of stone piers, to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

So much thereof as relates to the revenue and expenditure of the City Inspector's Department, to the Committee on Finance.

So much thereof as relates to the paving and repaving the streets of the City with trap-blocks, to the Committee on Belgian pavement.

So much thereof as relates to the authority under the Charter to regulate, grade and pave streets, to the Committee on Law Department.

So much thereof as relates to the construction of abattoirs, and to the sale of the markets, to the Committee on Markets.

So much thereof as relates to the City Railroads, to the Committee on Railroads.

So much thereof as relates to the Central Park and other parks, to the Committee on Lands and Places.

So much thereof as relates to public printing, to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

So much thereof as relates to the increase of salaries, to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

So much thereof as relates to the City Government and Charter reform, to the Committee on the Law Department.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resignation of Simon Meyer, as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Jessee O. Vanderpool be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Simon Meyer, resigned.

By Board of Aldermen, resignation accepted and resolution adopted.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to John O'Donohue & Sons to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, number two hundred and thirty-nine Front street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that permission be granted to John Gaynor to receive and deliver goods in front of his place of business, number five hundred and fifty-four Grand street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council,

Which was concurred in.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. Carroll, for the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars, for burial expenses of John F. Culligan, late Messenger of the Board of Councilmen, as per accompanying bill.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

Bill of A. T. Stewart & Company, amounting to one hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty cents, for articles furnished for funeral of General Corcoran.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—24.

APPOINTMENT OF READER.

The President announced that he had appointed Joseph A. Scoville Reader to the Board.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Jan. 23, 1864.

$27,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	104½	100	Hud. R. R.	141
3,000	Treas 7 3-10 p. c. Oct. & April	107⅜	50	do	b30 141⅝
			200	do	b10 141⅝
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. c.	N 97⅛	300	do	140⅜
5,000	Ten. St 6s, '90	54⅜	600	do	140⅜
20,000	Ill. War Loan	100¾	100	do	b10 140⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s	68	100	do	b10 140⅜
1,000	do	67⅛	100	Harlem R.	98
2,000	do	67⅜	200	do	98⅜
2,000	City 6s, '87	108	300	do	98⅜
20,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	37	500	do	s30 98⅜
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65	117⅛	4100	do	99
1,000	E. 2d M. B.	'79	118	do	b5 99
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F.	116	500	do	s30 99
10,000	Har. R. 1st M.	10½	1100	do	s30 99⅜
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8s, Old	121	200	do	b30 100⅜
500	Ill. Cen. 8s	121	800	do	b30 101
6,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	91⅛	200	Mich. Cen. R	138⅜
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	86	50	do	s30 137⅜
1,000	Clev. & P. 3d	103	100	do	c 136⅜
15,000	At. G. W. & O. 1 M.	94	500	do	b10 136⅜
2,000	McGreg. W. 1st M.	92⅜	200	do	c 136
15,000	Am. Gold	156⅜	100	do	b7 136⅜
1,100	do	156	200	do	b4 136⅛
100	Canton Co	39½	18	Nor. & Wor. R	92
2000	do	40	14	Miss. & Mo. R.	40⅜
200	do	s30 38⅝	125	M. S. & N. I. R.	88⅜
300	do	38⅝	100	do	c 88⅜
250	do	b10 38⅝	1500	do	89
500	do	b15 38⅜	100	do	b10 89¼
200	do	38⅜	800	do	b10 89⅜
1150	Cumb. Coal Pref.	50	300	do	b10 89⅝
100	do	b10 50	50	do	b10 89⅝
400	do	49⅜	500	do	b30 90
300	do	49⅞	400	do	b10 90
200	do	s10 50	200	M. S. & N. I. C'd	134
100	do	s30 50	150	Ill. Cen. F. S.	118
500	Quick. M. Co.	55½	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	c 130
100	do	b10 56	200	do	c 130¼
75	Min. Mining Co.	70	600	do	c 130⅜
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	37	400	do	op 130⅜
100	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1¾	100	do	s30 130⅝
100	do	1⅞	600	do	b10 131
100	Am. Coal Co.	93	350	do	b10 131⅛
100	do	92	300	do	b3 131
200	Copake Iron Mines.	12¾	10000	Ill. Cen. R. C. B. S.	119
100	do	12¾	5000	do	119
200	Quaris H. G. M. Co.	9	2000	Cleve. & Pitts.	117
200	do	9¼	300	do	b10 117¼
200	do	9½	1000	do	b15 117⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.	20	200	do	b30 118
400	do	20⅜	300	do	c 118½
100	do	b30 30	100	do	126⅜
100	do	b30 30¼	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	114⅜
400	do	28	200	do	b10 114⅜
100	do	s30 28	400	do	c 114⅜
100	do	s10 28	100	do	s30 114⅜
100	do	b10 28	250	do	c 114⅜
100	do	b30 28	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b10 139
50	Wyom. Val. Coal Co. ex-div	81	200	do	138⅜
100	Pacific M. S. S. C.	b18 231½	1000	do	136
650	do	230⅛	100	Chi. R. I. R.	b15 150
50	do	230⅛	150	do	149
800	N. Y. Cen. R.	137⅛	100	do	s30 149
300	do	b30 139	200	do	b15 149⅜
300	do	b5 137⅞	200	do	b10 149½
300	do	c 137⅞	200	do	b10 149
200	do	b5 137⅝	200	do	s60 148
100	do	b10 137⅝	100	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	152
100	do	b10 137⅝	200	Tol. & Wab	55
400	do	138	200	do	59
100	Erie R.	103⅝	200	do	b5 60
1200	do	103⅝	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	87
200	do	s30 103⅝	200	do	87⅛
100	do	s10 103⅝	200	do	b30 88¼
300	do	c 103⅝	100	do	b5 87⅝
200	do	b5 103⅝	100	do	s30 87⅝
50	do	b30 103⅝	100	Ohio & T. Haute R.	c 63⅜
100	Erie R. Pr.	103⅝	100	do	64¼
200	do	c 103⅝	100	Chi. & N. W.	48
100	do	b10 103⅝	100	do	47⅞

50	do	103⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63⅞
500	Hudson R. R. S'p.	94	200	Chic. & Alt.	89
2000	do	93	100	do	b1000 89⅞
100	Harlem Pref.	109	200	do	b10 89⅝
1500	Reading R.	116⅜	150	Chi. & Alton Pref.	96
900	do	b3. 116⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	Cou. 104	1500	Reading R.	116⅜
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr G.	N 97⅛	500	do	116⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	57½	200	Mich. Cen. R.	136
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81	Reg. 105⅜	50	do	b30. 137⅛
1,000	Mo. State 6s	68⅛	250	M. S. & N. I. R.	88⅛
1,000	do	68	100	do	b5 88⅜
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	105⅝	200	do	88
1,000	American Gold	156⅜	350	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	130⅜
20,000	do	156⅜	100	do	b15. 131
200	Cum. Coal Pref.	49⅜	300	do	b10. 130⅜
100	do	49⅞	200	do	130
100	do	s20 49⅜	100	do	130¼
400	do	b30 50⅛	2000	Clev. & Pitts	115
100	do	b3 50	200	do	b10. 115
100	Quicks. M. Co.	56	2000	do	114
100	do	b30 56	200	do	b10. 114
100	do	55⅜	1000	do	113⅜

we note a useless reduction in agricultural profits, by the low state of prices. The year 1862 commenced with the wheat averages at 62s. 1d., and closed at 45s. 9d., showing a decline of 16s. 6d. per qr. 1863 commenced at 45s. 10d., and closed at 40s. 5d. The highest point was in February, viz., 48s. 4d., the lowest in November, when it twice descended to 39s. 10d. So the extreme fluctuations have been 8s. 6d. per qr. on a low range. The period throughout was dull and declining, without any redeeming features for foreign importers or native growers, so far as rates were concerned. The enormous importations of 1862, and corresponding losses, had completely laid the spirit of speculation, which was only awaking in November, to be as speedily put down by the sudden rise in discounts through the monetary demand for foreign exigencies. The great event which has enabled farmers to battle with low prices has been an unusually good harvest, more especially as regards Wheat. There was nothing very promising in the outset: the Winter had been mild, as well as the early Spring, so much so that on the first week in February the Vistula was quite free from ice. So there was the probability of new supplies upon large foreign stocks, the overplus of the extraordinary imports. March proved mild, April was almost without rain, and it became cold and harsh during the first half in May, when a fine rain falling, fears respecting the crops were dismissed. A considerable downfall afterwards came during the last fortnight of June; and then followed the finest possible weather for maturing of the crops, which were generally secured in good order, the exceptions being in Scotland and Ireland. Three times in August the averages were 45s. 11d.; so we may take the further reduction from that period, which was 6s. 1d., as the consequence of the good crop. But a lavish use has certainly been made of it; much has been used for cattle feed; foreign imports have greatly fallen off, and stocks are materially reduced. So soon, therefore, as the monetary pressure ceases, we may again expect a revival in trade, more especially as political complications are more numerous and threatening, and though the British Government have been able hitherto to carry out their principle of non-intervention, there is no telling whether they will be able to continue clear of the growing strife, either in the Old World and the New. With much wet in autumn, it subsequently became dry and mild; while much Wheat has been successfully planted, and the young Corn, according to its time of planting, looks all that could be desired. The yield in Europe was generally good, but Hungary suffered from drouth, and some districts in Southern Russia and Northern Italy note a deficiency. The want of labor and waste of war very much diminish our expectations from America, and the future seems much more favorable to prices than at any period for some time past. Although there was a temporary suspension of business during Christmas, a healthier feeling has sprung up with the opening year, which in every sense of the word we hope will prove prosperous, both to the growers and consumers of corn. The same upward tendency has been evinced in some foreign markets, notwithstanding the limitation of business during the holidays.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 14,862 bbls. Flour, 646 bbls. and 2,327 bags Corn Meal, 575 bushels Wheat, 18,137 bushels Corn, 95 bushels Rye, 22,-950 bushels Oats, 1,529 bushels Malt, 3,404 pkgs. Provisions, and 2 634 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 58 bbls., including Pots at $8 75, and Pearls at $10 ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 419 bbls., including 358 bbls. Pots and 61 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at former rates. Java, at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34½c.; Laguayra, 33½c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 30c.@31c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in less request at drooping rates, Middling 83½c.@84½c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand, since our last, and prices of desirable lots have been well sustained. Sales since our last, 13,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 40@$5 70, inside price for inferior; poor to choice extra State, at $6 90@$7 35, chiefly at $6 85@$7; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 65, chiefly at $7 55@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 35@$7 45 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$5 40 @$5 70
Extra State..... 6 90 @ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds. 7 45 @ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. 7 70 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee..... 7 40 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri.. 7 65 @11 50

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at full rates; sales since our last, 2,150 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Government bought yesterday 4,000 bbls. at full rates. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 950 bbls. extra at $7@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $5 50@$6 60 ₩ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey, $6 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Total sales, 650 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75 @$3 62, the latter an extreme, ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, chiefly for export, at uniform rates. Sales, since our last, 139,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 81; Amber Western, at $1 68@$1 72; Red Western, at $1 63@$1 67, chiefly at $1 65; Red do., old, at $1 54; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 57@$1 59½, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club, at $1 54@$1 56; Chicago Spring, at $1 53@$1 57; Red State, $1 56, in store and delivered, ₩ bush. Corn has been in good demand, at advanced prices. Sales, since our last, 105,000 bushels at $1 24½@$1 26, closing at $1 26, for Mixed Western, in store, and $1 19@$1 23 for New Yellow and White Jersey ₩ bushel. Rye continues in limited supply and request at $1 28@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₩ bushel. Oats are in active request at firmer rates. We quote Canada at 90c.@92½c.; Western at 92c.@94c.; State at 91c.@93½c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Sales, 117,000 bushels, chiefly for Government use. Barley is in demand, at $1 25@$1 50, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Sales 4,700 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₩ bushel. Sales 4,500.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand at $1 25@$1 65 in large and small lots, ₩ 100 lbs. Shipping New are in good request at from 25c.@ 32c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Receipts this week, 28,552 hides; sales, 37,500 hides and 100 bales do.; the latter including, according to Messrs. WELLS, & WIDMEYER, 15,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 29c.@29¾c., cash, usual selection; 2,800 Assiniwall, 18@21 lbs., 27c., cash, usual selection; 1,400 Tampico, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Savanilla dry salted, 26 lbs., on private terms; 5 500 Pernambuco dry salted, 31 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Payta dry salted, 25 lbs., on private terms; 500 Maracaibo, 21 lbs., 23½c., cash, as they run; 500 Mexican, 20 lbs., 23½c., cash, do.; 800 West Indies, 21 lbs., on private terms; 1,700 Southwestern, 18 lbs., on private terms; 500 Western, 22 lbs., on private terms; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 lbs., on private terms; 600 Wet-salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., on private terms; 2,900 Western Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 11¾c.@11¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 700 Army Slaughter, 70 lbs., on private terms; 1,700 City Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., 11½c.@12c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 287,400 dry Hides and 300 bales East India Hides.

IRON—In Philadelphia, according to the *North American*, of this morning, "the market is buoyant and more active, and prices generally have an upward tendency; sales comprise 4,000@5,000 tons anthracite, part at $43@$45, cash, for No. 1, and part private; but most makers are sold up and not disposed to operate. Scotch Pig is scarce and held higher. For Manufactured Iron the demand is active, but the mills generally having large contracts ahead are not taking new orders."

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, says the N. Y. Bull. Co. notice says: "The market for Hemlock Sole continues active under a fair demand from buyers from all sections, with moderate receipts, which are fully absorbed by the sales, leaving the supply very nearly exhausted. Prices, though without quotable change, are firm, with an upward tendency. From the tanneries the receipts are fair for the season, but are barely sufficient to supply the demand. For Oak Sole the demand is active, and prices are firmer. The receipts continue very meagre, and are taken as fast as they come in at about quotations. Rough Upper remains as last noted, in moderate request at firm rates."

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 85@$3 ₩ gallon; Resin, at $2 50@$3 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $10@$15; Pitch, at $12@$22 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, at uniform rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached Winter White at $2 22½@$2 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 87½@ $1 90; Linseed at $1 50; No. 1 Lard at $1 ¾@$1 12½; City Red at 79c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90 @$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 31c.@31c.; Refined do. at 55c.@57½c.—the latter an extreme rate—free, and 46½c.@48c. in bond, ₩ gallon, exclusive of Petroleum, 738 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, and prices closing heavily. Sales, since our last, 1,850 bbls., at $19 for New Mess, $19 62½@$19 75 for Mess, last quoted packing; $18 62½c.@$18 75 for two year old Mess, and 50@$18 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@ $18 25 Thin Mess; $19@$21 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 50@$17 for Sour Mess; $15@$15 50 for Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request, at 10¾c. @11¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales, 300 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon is dull and nominal, at 10¾c.@10c., according to quality, ₩ lb.; sales 350 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in limited request, at 9c.@9¾c., the latter for choice City, ₩ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 1,950 tcs. and bbls. at 12¾c.@12¾c., the latter an extreme rate, for very choice New City, ₩ lb. Beef is in moderate request and firm; sales, 1,150 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 25 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $36 @$37 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $19@$21 ₩ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Butter is in less demand to-day, at 22c.@25c. for poor to choice Western, and 27c.@33c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in moderate request, at 13c.@16¾c. ₩ lb.

Tallow—Seal are in moderate request from manufacturers, and most of the desirable stock has been cleared out of the market at about the annexed figures. The domestic receipts are larger than for some time past, and probably find ready sale on landing. Dear are firm at full prices, parcels selling readily on arrival.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales, since our last, 270 hhds., including New-Orleans, 13c.@14¾c.; Martinique, 14½c., and Cuba, 12c.@12¾c.; also, 210 boxes Havana, at 13c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 13¾c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 lbs., at 12¼c.@12½c.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls. State at 84½c.@85c. ₩ gallon, but the market continues unsettled, and prices are quiet nominal.

WOOL—Is in moderate demand, yet holders are confident, and refuse to make any important concessions. The week's sales (checked in part by the auctions here and in Boston) included 200,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at 75c.@83c.; 65,000 lbs. domestic pulled, at 72c.@80c.; 35,000 lbs. California Spring clip, at 47½c.@52½c.; 25.000 lbs. German pulled, on private terms; 650 bales Cape, at 40c.@46c., the latter an extreme price for a sma l lot; 200 ba es Provence, at 26c.@32c.; 80 bales Donskoi, part White, at 46c.@48c.; 450 bales Mestiza, part at 40c.@45c.; and sundry small lots of foreign, at generally full rates; also, by auction, on Friday, 76 bales and 6 bags Cape, mostly damaged, at 25½c.@36c.; and 55 bales badly damaged flocks, at 3½c.@16½c. ₩ lb.....In Boston, during the week, sales were made of 550,000 lbs. domestic, at 75c.@87½c. for fleece, and 69c.@85c. for pulled; also 650 bales foreign, at steady prices. The auction sale of Cape Wool in Boston on Wednesday last passed off at very satisfactory prices. The quality of the Wool was rather inferior, short staple and heavy. The following lots were sold: 18 bales Unwashed Cape Wool at 40c.; 56 do. do., 40½c.; 24 do. do., 40c.; 31 do. do., 39½c.; 33 do. do., 39c.; 33 do. do., 37½c.; 34 do. do., 38½c.; 33 do. do., 38c.; 33 do. do., 38¾c.; 34 do. do., 37½c; 133 do. do., 38¾c.; 1 do. slightly damaged, 36c.; 16 do. do. Mestiza, 23c.; 74 do. do., withdrawn; 27 do. Varna do., 36c.; 82 do. Constantine, 32½c. ₩ lb.....In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 200,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 75c.@85c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s.@1s. 1½d.; 550 boxes Bacon at 10s.@17s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 10s. For London, 100 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 9d.; 350 boxes Bacon, at 18s.@18s. 9d. For Glasgow, 50 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 35s. For Bristol, 6,000 hogshead Staves, at 20s. For Antwerp, 100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Br. brig from Philadelphia to Cork for orders, 2,000 Petroleum, to a port in Great Britain, at 6s. 6d.—if to the Continent, 7s.—or if to Marseilles, 9s.; a ship, 837 tons, at Boston, thence to Valparaiso and Callao, about $10,000; one, 787 tons, hence to Glasgow, 17s. 6d. ₩ ton; a bark hence to Vera Cruz Railroad Ties, 65c.; a brig from Philadelphia to Vera Cruz, Railroad Ties, 60c.; one, 192 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 45c., and Molasses, $4 25, under deck; a Br. brig, 240 tons, to Guadaloupe, 50c. ₩ bbl.; one, 260 tons, to St. Jago and back, Sugar, 50c.; a brig, 296 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, 45c., and Molasses, $3, on deck; a Br. brig, 3,000 bbls., from Cienfuegos to New-York, same cargo and rates; a Br. bark, 382 tons, to Havana, $2,000 gold; a Br. brig, 162 tons, to Havana and back, $2,000, part gold; a brig, 318 tons, to North Side Cuba and back, Sugar, 43c., and Molasses, $4, under deck; new ship *General Grant*, 1,000 tons, at Boston, thence San Francisco, about $30,000; a Bremen ship of 861 tons to Valparaiso and Cadera and back to the United States or Europe; ship *White Swallow*, 1,197 tons, here, and new ship *Helen Clinton*, 1,200 tons, at Boston, both to load to San Francisco; ship *Wizard King*, 1,398 tons, at Boston, to load to San Francisco; a Bremen brig of 250 tons to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; a British brig of 99 tons to Jacmel and back; a British schooner of 199 tons to Tabasco and back; a British brig, 2,600 bbls., to south side Cuba and back; a ship of 524 tons to Havana, and a British bark of 286 tons to Havana, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Kroa	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	Feb. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 13	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Feb. 17	New-Yorko	Liverpol
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Sou.hampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	Jan. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	Jan. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Jan. 27	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Jan. 27	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois.....Feb. 3....New-York....Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO EDITORS, PUBLISHERS, OR MEMBERS OF THE GREAT BODIES OF THE REPUBLIC.—A gentleman of extensive literary and linguistic knowledge and independent means wishes for partial employment or his time, leaving the question of remuneration an object of secondary consideration, provided his taste can be studied to some extent. As editor or literary manager of a first-class newspaper or magazine, or in the selection, valuation and critic of literary productions, his services would be found invaluable. Address FIZ, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

TO LUMBERMEN.—SITUATION WANTED.—A thorough business man, who has been for a number of years at the head of a large manufacturing lumber concern, has a good knowledge of the business and is a good accountant, desires a situation with some dealer or manufacturer, either in this City or elsewhere, where his services will command a sufficient remuneration for a moderate support. Address Box No. 19 Pine Plains, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 20th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, As situation as coachman and groom or porter, by a young man who understands the care of horses; has good reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address O. B., for two days, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a single Protestant man, as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver and excellent groom; is willing to make himself useful; best of reference; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in an Architect's office, by a competent mechanic of 11 years' experience, and who can give good reference. Address ARCHITECT, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG German man, a situation as porter or to drive a wagon. Inquire at 128 Clinton-place, butcher shop, near 6th-av.

HELP WANTED

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT American cook; one who is not afraid of work and can come with good reference; such a one can hear of a good place in a private family, with liberal wages, by applying at No. 14 Front-st., from 10 to 12 A.M. No Roman Catholics or foreigners need apply.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE COMPETENT to take charge of a young infant, to go a short distance in the country. French or English preferred. None but Protestants, with good City reference, need apply at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED STEWARD, TO take charge of a Club-house. His emolument would be derived from the profits of restaurant sales, which are $20,000 per annum. Best recommendations required. Address, with every information, Box No. 1,022 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A WOMAN IN A SMALL FAMILY to go to Morrisania; one that understands housekeeping in all its branches and is willing to work; to a competent person, a pleasant home and good wages is offered: American or German preferred. Apply at No. 346 4th-av.

A LAD.—WANTED, A LAD ABOUT 16 YEARS old, to learn the retail hardware business. Must understand figures, and write a good hand; with a good recommendation. Address, for two days, C., postage paid, Madison square Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY FROM 14 to 16 years of age, in a glass store, to learn the business; must be willing to make himself generally useful; wages increased according to ability. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE FANCY goods house, a boy to assist in entering goods and making bills; must be a good and rapid writer and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No 4,879 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FARMER AND WIFE, CAPABLE of taking charge of a small farm, on the 1st of April next; Scotch or German preferred. Address S., Box No. 305 Post-office, New-York, stating terms and reference.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK in a dry goods importing and jobbing business. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating terms, Box No. 2,040 Post-office.

PARASOLS.—A YOUNG LADY WANTED TO attend a parasol store; must understand the business thoroughly. CLYDE & BLACK, No. 461 Broadway

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE.

For sale, sixteen lots of ground on west side of 2d-av., and 54th and 55th streets, in 10 200 feet square, suitable for a church or other public building.

The entire purchase money may remain on mortgage, if the property be immediately and satisfactorily improved. Apply to JOHN RILEY,
President Second-av. R. R. Co., corner 42d-st., or
JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-st., or
THOMAS CRANE, No. 340 Madison-st.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, } AUCTIONEERS,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, } No. 96 Broadway,
Offer the following brown-stone-front HOUSES and LOTS for sale:

Lexington-av., cor. 28th-st.	Lexington-av., near 34th-st.
Madison-av., near 28th-st.	Livingston-pl., cor. 15th-st.
W. 14th-st., near 7th-av.	W. 14th-st., near 8th-av.
W. 37th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 36th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 35th st., near 5th-av.	W. 45th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 46th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 47th-st., near 5th-av.

Also, a number of houses and lots in desirable locations.

Also, desirable store property on Broadway, Duane, Worth, Franklin, White, Lispenard, Canal and Spring sts.

Also, Central Park lots on 5th and 8th avs.

Also, several very desirable plots of lots near the Central Park, and in other desirable locations.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT CORNER OF Dutchess-turnpike and North-lane, in the village of Pleasant Valley, one-half acre of land, large 2-story dwelling, with wings, now occupied as a dwelling and store; barn and shed, grapevines, asparagus bed, fruit and shade trees; good situation for a select school or a Summer residence for a City family, 7 miles from Poughkeepsie. Inquire of GEORGE W. FORMAN, on the premises.

ALSO—A cottage house, containing 7 rooms, three-quarters of an acre of land, well, cistern, and barn, all in good order, fruit and shade trees; good situation for a mechanic or teamster. Title indisputable. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. W FORMAN, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY DOUBLE house No. 11 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square, the residence of the late J. D. Beers. House 50x60 feet, finished in the most comfy manner, elegantly decorated, with dining-room accommodations for about 40 persons. For sale with or without furniture. Lots are leased from Spingler estate at ground rent of $250 each.

ALSO—The house and lease of lot No. 30 East 14th-st., near Union-square, 25x103 feet, four story, brick

ALSO—The country seat of the late J. D. Beers, at Long Branch, consisting of large handsome house, newly furnished, with outhouses, &c. Price, $12,000.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st. 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 288 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES FRYER.

TO RENT—A SLATE QUARRY SITUATED ON the main road, and about half way between Hacketstown and Washington, Warren County, New-Jersey; and on the line of the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad—one-half mile from the Morris Canal—being one of the very best locations in this or any other State. The subscriber has worked the quarry enough to open and test the quality of slates, which are of the very best. The quarry will be rented for a term of years, or sold on easy terms. For further particulars address letter to, or call on the subscriber, HENRY MILLER,
Stephensburgh, Morris Co., N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT PERTH AMBOY, the property known as the Brighton House, delightfully situated, with extensive views, and perfectly healthy. The house has been occupied for the last ten years as Summer boarding-house, for which it is well suited, being 120 feet long, and can accommodate about 200 persons. It is near salt water bathing. It is accessible by steamboat, Staten Island Railroad, and by June next the branch of the New-Jersey Railroad will be completed to Perth Amboy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THAT PROPERTY AT THE HEAD OF Chatham-square, running through to Catharine-st., with a large frontage on East Broadway; together with No. 19 Catharine-st., No. 13 Market-st., No. 61 St. Mark's place, and also fifty feet front on Grand, corner of Cannon-st. (All improved.) Will be sold at auction by Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 21 feet 6 by 50, price $8,000. Terms easy. Also, two large 4-story brown-stone houses, on the north side of 42d-st., east of 6th-av., 21 feet by 54, now building, will be completed by the 1st of April. Also, four lots on the corner of 75th-st. and 10th-av. Inquire of JOHN C. SARES, No. 39 West 43d-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED ENGLISH basement house No. 34 West 12th-st., west of and near 6th-av., together with large stable, approachable by porte cochere entrance. Possession 1st May. Size of lot, 25x 103, together with rear of adjoining lot. Price asked, $25,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale by. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 60 William-st, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; House four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 15 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 2 o'clock. Price, $11,000.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE ON Murray Hill, between Madison and Park avs. A four-story brown stone house, in perfect order, 21 feet front, well furnished, quite new. Price $22,000. Address W. D., Box No. 110 Times office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 122d-st., 275 feet west of 1st-av. All on good grade and ready for improvement. Also, 1 lot on 76th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 146 East 27th-st. Possession given 1st of May. House 20x50, and lot 98-9; all in good order; all modern improvements. Inquire of E. F. ROGERS, No. 145 East 27th-st. Price $5,000.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON 17TH-ST., between Broadway and 5th-av., a splendid location. Also, No. 407 4th-st., Albion-place, 25x60, lot 101 feet. Will be sold very cheap to close an estate.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 108 EAST THIRTIETH-ST. FOR SALE.—House brown stone, four stories, with all modern improvements, and recently built. Price $14,000. Apply for admission, &c., to the owner, R. GOODMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

BROADWAY AND SIXTH AVENUE.—For sale, the valuable plot of ground situated on the southeast corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st., being 98 feet 9 inches on 6th-av. by 125 feet on 34th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house in 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., with all the modern improvements, and in excellent order. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No 25 Wall-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURray Hill, Lexington-av. House first class, high stoop, four story, brown-stone front. Price, including furniture, $20,000. For further particulars, inquire at No. 317 Pearl-st.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE BRICK dwelling-house and lot on 14th-st., near 6th-av., with brick stable in the rear. Lot 37½ feet front by 125 feet deep. A. FINDLEY, No 31 Pine-st., second floor.

FOR SALE.—A STORE ON WALL-ST., BROWN stone, modern style, and pays a good interest on the investment. Apply to DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 12 Pine-st., room No. 12.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DOWN-TOWN PROperty, situated on Nassau-st., Vesey-st., and Cedar-st., east and west of Broadway. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—SEVERAL DESIRable dwellings, situated on Third-place, Clinton-place, Green-av., Pacific, Clinton and other streets, for sale. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FINE LARGE MARBLE STORE No. 103 Liberty-st., 30x120 feet. Possession when required. Inquire at No. 355 Broadway, or of N. C. BISHOP, No 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 762 BROADway, between Astor-place and 8th-st., upon very easy terms. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house No. 67 East 23d-st. Lot 25x110; house 28x 60. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.

The residence of the late Philip Dater will be let, with furniture and appurtenances, to a desirable party, for one year, from this Spring. The house is of stone, fifty feet square, and has a two-story extension. There is a fine view of the East River. The place contains sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, two large vegetable gardens, and numerous fruit and ornamental trees of choice varieties; also, two graperies and an ice-house, filled. There are commodious outbuildings and a porter's lodge, built of stone. The situation is in Westchester, 12½ miles from Harlem Bridge, adjoining the property of the late Charles Denison and B. M. Whitlock For further particulars apply to PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT of the late Henry Whitney, at New-Haven, within the city limits. The above property consists of 62 acres of land, with elegant dwelling-house, built of brick, 52 feet square, two stories, attic and basement, in good order, together with all the necessary out-buildings, inclosed partly by a picket fence, forming a square, situate between Orange, Carmer and Edwards sts. and Whitney-av., ten minutes' walk from the New-Haven Green. Is offered for sale in one parcel, without restrictions. Mr. Charles Fagan, gardener, on the premises, will show the property to visitors. For further particulars apply personally, or by letter, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine st., New-York, or J. MANSFIELD, Esq., New-Haven.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS property, located at Spuyten Duyvil, and fronting on the Hudson River. The grounds, embracing about five acres, are finely laid out, and the mansion is large and of a tasteful architecture. Gas throughout; numerous outbuildings; location elegant. Approachable by rail and drive from New-York. Distance 12 miles from City Hall. Price for sale, $35,000, and to let, $2,000 per annum, to a strictly private family. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A large first-class country house, with out-buildings, garden, lawn, a beautiful shade trees, a variety of fruits, and 37 acres of land, fronting on Harlem River, Westchester side, near the Fordham landing. This is one of the finest as well as one of the most accessible country residences in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST HEALTHY and desirable places on the Sound, 1¾ hours from the City. The house contains 11 rooms, besides cellars and attic, and well furnished. The outbuildings are large and new; the place contains 70 acres, about one-half wood land, and has a large water front. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very desirable cottage, on State-st., with charming view of river, 3 minutes from depot, best of schools, churches, &c., in the immediate neighborhood possession 1st February. Apply to AZARIAH CARPENTER, at Shipping, or Nos. 12 and 14 College-place, New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED COUNtry house, with modern conveniences, accessible from the City, as the family, for six months or a year from the 1st of May next. Address, stating particulars and terms, Box No. 3,922 Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—DUTCHESS COUNTY PROPERTY. The well-known M. D. L. Philips farm, of 170 acres of land, on the Salt Point Turnpike, 4 miles from Poughkeepsie. Large two-story dwelling-house, in good repair; large barn and sheds, and plenty of out-buildings; soil, sandy loam, very desirable for gardening, well watered, with never-failing springs; large orchard; 10 acres of of wood, with plenty of muck for manure. Twelve thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage, at six per cent. Every part of the farm can be seen from the house. A splendid site for a race course—mile track or more, if desirable. Inquire of GEORGE W. FORMAN, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 200 acres of land. For terms

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Mazeppa; Or, The Untamed Rocking Horse.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Bohemian Girl.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, The Tyrolean Whistler, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-leave Man—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mirror of the Rebellion.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Dame Blanche.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $3 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00

—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies one year	25 00
The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Chattanooga is encouraging. Trains are now running regularly between that place and Nashville. The arrival of supplies is large, and full rations are again issued to the troops. A large number of recruits are constantly arriving, sufficient to balance the number of veterans going home. The desertions from the rebel army are very numerous, 150 deserting at one time on Monday last. The rebel army at Dalton is reported to be 30,000 strong, and so reduced in supplies that they are killing their best mules for supplies of meat. Gen. Grant arrived at Chattanooga yesterday morning.

The statement published in the Times of the 14th inst., that Longstreet had been heavily reinforced from the armies of Johnston and Lee, seems to be corroborated. The Cincinnati *Dispatch* says, upon the authority of Capt. Ekin, a staff officer, who left Knoxville on the 14th inst., that not only had Longstreet been reinforced, but he was advancing upon the city, pushing Granger's forces before him, and it was believed that our army would be compelled to fall back to its intrenched lines. The same authority says that a rumor was current that John Morgan with 5,000 cavalry was threatening our communications between Chattanooga and Knoxville.

Washington dispatches say that the order assigning Gen. Rosecrans to the command of the Department of the Missouri, and Gen. Schofield of the army under Gen. Grant, has been made out.

The U. S. Hospital Transport *Cosmopolitan*, from Port Royal on the evening of the 21st, with 222 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. Gillmore's Department, arrived at this port yesterday. Our correspondent writes that the bombardment of Charleston is steadily continued, with the effect of causing frequent fires and the gradual crumbling away of the houses within range of our guns. There is little firing on the part of the rebels, who seem averse to expending their ammunition. The work of raising the sunken monitors *Keokuk* and *Weehawken* was in progress, but not with rapid results, as the immense mass of metal in the hulls and guns requires machinery of extraordinary strength to move it. The sale of confiscated lands for the payment of direct taxes had commenced at Port Royal, and the bidding was spirited. The contrabands were foremost in the purchases.

A despatch from Cairo says that reënlistments were taking place rapidly among the Western armies. Twenty thousand of the Seventeenth Army Corps have already reënlisted, and it is reported that nearly all of the Sixteenth intend to remain in service.

Letters received in this City from Port Hudson under date of Jan. 12 and 13, pronounces false all reports to the effect that captured officers from Gen. Ullman's division of colored troops had been shot. The fate of one only is unknown. The rest are either in Libby Prison, or at a rebel rendezvous in Texas. The rebels in the vicinity of Port Hudson and Baton Rouge are becoming quite bold, and their picket lines are close to ours. An expedition was sent out by Gens. Ullman's and Cooke, to endeavor to cut off a force of 2,000 rebels, who were making a stand about fifteen miles east of Port Hudson.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 8th and Queenstown on the 7th of January, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is two days later than that telegraphed from St. Johns, N. F., brought by the *Columbia*. The journals contain nothing striking concerning American affairs, with the exception of the London *Times*, which, in a characteristic article, endeavors to show that the Federal successes have been no successes at all, and consequently the war is apparently as little near the ending as ever. The Birmingham *Post* says that Mr. Bright was directly instrumental in getting from Washington a mitigation of the sentence of the pirate Rubery, who was convicted at San Francisco. The Schleswig-Holstein question continued to be exciting, and there were increased apprehensions of an outbreak. On the afternoon of the day the steamer left Queenstown, however, the telegrams from Germany were less unfavorable, and a report had gained currency not only that proposals for conference had been agreed to by France and England, but there is reason to believe they will be accepted by the German Powers. The King of Denmark, who has been visiting the divisions of his troops, had issued an address to his army, and had ordered 14,000 men of the reserves to be called out. The text of the address of the Corps Legislatif of France in reply to the speech from the throne was read on the 4th. The unpopularity of the Mexican expedition is attested by the report of the Supplementary Credits Committee, which unanimously expresses the hope that an end should be put to the matter as soon as the honor and interest of the country will permit. News had reached England in rather a roundabout way, that King Georgs of Greece, who cannot have been lying on a bed of roses since he went to Athens, is said by the *Dutch Daily News* to have quitted his adopted country in utter despair at the confusion that prevails.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is reported that Gen. Foster has asked to be relieved on account of his health.

The price of Gold fell off to $156¼ on Saturday. Money was in better supply to the brokers. The Railway speculation left off weaker than on Friday. The Popular 5-20 years' Stock went up to 104@104¼ per cent.

Condition of the South.

Toward the conclusion of every war there are indications which announce the ability of a nation to carry on hostilities with the force of positive demonstration ; and no concealment of facts, or falsification of events in official documents, can hide the condition of a country thus circumstanced. Everything from the South indicates a speedy termination of the rebellion. The population is exhausted by a war that has not accomplished a single object for which it was commenced. Everywhere its armies have been driven back by the steady advance of the Federal forces. They have lost the Mississippi, and the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and a large portion of Virginia and Louisiana. Their armies are everywhere on the defensive. The people are suffering for the necessaries of life ; their ports are blockaded, their currency worthless, and the population insufficient even for the purposes of a defensive war. Above all, the spirits of the soldiers are no longer hopeful. The people are beginning to grumble. Not long since Gen. Magruder advised his men to hang every one who hinted that "this was a poor man's war for the rich man's benefit." The message of Jefferson Davis to his rebel Congress, and the reports of his Cabinet officers, admit, by their despondency of tone, and the desperate measures they advise, the hopelessness of their situation.

The late movement of Gen. Meade beyond the Rapidan revealed a state of things that few in our army previously believed. About the only article of food found on the bodies of the rebels killed during that advance, was unground corn. The farmers everywhere through our line of march complained of the prospects of starvation. It was impossible for them to plow, as nearly all the animals used for purposes of agriculture had been taken for the use of the rebel army, and the few that remained were carried off by our cavalry. The rebel soldiers on picket no longer exhibit signs of vindictiveness, and talk freely with ours on the origin and conduct of the war, and desire peace. The prisoners in most instances appear pleased at their capture ; they speak of their miserable rations. After a battle the majority of letters found on the rebel dead are from wives or mothers, complaining of destitution and the unkindness of neighbors. In the general conscription between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, multitudes of married men were seized—hence the wholesale desertions that have taken place.

For want of reserves, they have never been able to follow up a success; hence, none of their victories have been decisive. After the first battle of Bull Run, they did not advance beyond Munson's Hill. After the seven days' fight, they were repulsed at the Malvern Hills, and did not dare follow up McClellan to Turkey Bend. After the first day's success at Shiloh, they were defeated and driven back to Corinth. After Slaughter Mountain, Jackson immediately retreated to Orange Court-house. After the second battle of Bull Run, they made no pursuit, and, hazarding a flank movement, were defeated at Chantilly. When they entered Maryland, they expected to take Baltimore, but were forced to recross the Potomac after Antietam. After Fredericksburgh, they made no attempt to prevent Burnside from recrossing the Rappahannock. At Chancellorsville, exhausted and decimated, they had not the ability to follow Hooker when he fell back. Their temporary success on the first and second days at Gettysburgh was followed by a slaughter as fearful as at Waterloo. Hurled back from Baton Rouge, defeated at Corinth and repulsed at Murfreesboro, they gathered all the forces they could from every quarter, even to the taking away of one-third of Lee's army, and hurled all their available strength on Rosecrans at Chattanooga. Exhausted by victory, they could not reap its fruits, and were soon after driven out of Tennessee with slaughter and disaster by Grant and Hooker. A few months since Gen. Lee attempted, by a flank movement, to attack a part of the Army of the Potomac. Meade fell back from Culpepper, to the heights of Centreville, and at Bristoe repulsed, in the most gallant way, the corps of A. P. Hill. A day or two after, Lee fell back, losing a brigade at Rappahannock Station, and a part of another one near Kelley's Ford. In every instance their successes have been followed by disasters, and their victories by exhaustion. Like the stone of Sysiphus, they only move forward to be driven back twice as far.

Repeated conscriptions have failed to fill the chasms in their ranks ; and now the last desperate recourse left Jefferson Davis is a levy *en masse*. He gravely proposes, after sweeping the whole population into his butternut ranks, to detail soldiers to carry on the necessary manufacturing and professional duties of society. But if the conscription fails, what then? A levy *en masse* cannot occur but once in a generation, and unless it accomplishes its object, the country resorting to it is lost. Napoleon tried it after Leipsic, and failed. Robespierre had better success. And Mr. Davis tries to do, after nearly three years of exhausting war, what the French National Assembly barely accomplished at the commencement of an invasion, at a period of national frenzy, and which even then required to be backed by the guillotine, a reign of terror and a sea of blood. It is not improbable that his conscription may increase one-half his ragged and half-famished regiments ; and then he will throw them in a wild and convulsive effort on our bayonets. To meet this final effort, every sacrifice must be made. A repulse to him will then be ruin, an undecisive battle a defeat, and a defeat the annihilation of the rebellion.

On our side everything looks cheering. So confident are our soldiers of success, that veterans are reenlisting by regiments. By recruiting and conscription the army will be augmented by 300,000 in the Spring. But if it is only augmented half that number, and 75,000 men are added to Meade's command, and as many to Grant's, the former will then have more men in that addition alone than he had when he drove Lee from Gettysburgh, and the latter when he drove Bragg from Tennessee.

Where Will the Rebellion Leave Us?

There are many who still doubt the possibility of a restoration to union and quiet, even after the rebellion is subdued. A "subjugated" people, they say, can never be relied on. A glance at our revolutionary history may be the best thing to reassure us, though, in fact, all history abounds with instances of great disaffection turning to order, and the spirit of rebellion forever vanishing, under the reign of just law.

Sabine says it is a very moderate computation to place the number of Tories in the Colonies who in arms aided the British troops against the Whigs, at twenty thousand. Thus a very large share of the available fighting men of the Colonies was arrayed against them. Indeed, in 1779, the loyalists in London, in a public address, claimed that they had put more men in arms against the Whigs than Congress had enlisted in its cause. It was generally believed by them, to the last, that the royal cause would conquer in the end, and almost every cotemporary statement put their number in advance of the Whigs. Events proved the reverse ; and the sequel of the present rebellion may convince many now doubtful that the South, within the rebel lines, though apparently united against the Union, will, when the rebel pressure is raised, show a preponderance the other way.

We know that the rebel newspapers make a great deal of clamor about the general determination of the Southern people never to live peacefully in the Union again. But all this sort of clamor amounts to nothing. In the Carolinas and in Pennsylvania, the Whigs and the Tories went through the Revolutionary War nearly equally divided, till, with Northern support, the Whigs triumphed ; and yet history shows us that the "subjugated" Tories fell easily into the new order of things at the peace. Indeed, in South Carolina, the ancestors of the present fire-eaters showed a perfect readiness to change front according as they were beaten. When Gen. Lincoln was forced to surrender Charleston, one might judge from their addresses to the English Commander, that it gave them great pleasure to return to their colonial relations. Again, when Greene brought his New-Englanders and regained the State, they quite as readily hailed their redeliverance from English power. In Georgia, the Whigs were forced to retire at the commencement of the struggle, or maintain absolute inaction and silence. The British held the State for the whole seven years of the war, and when it was given up, in 1782, the royalist administration was complete throughout it. Yet the reviving whiggery of the State had no difficulty in making it a true and loyal part of the Confederation.

In New-York the case was still more striking. The Loyalists here, throughout the struggle, were numerically the stronger party, and to the end of the war this City was held as the enemy's headquarters. Yet the State merged into the homogeneousness of the new nation without the slightest difficulty. The Tories were at once conciliated by a general amnesty, recalling the banished and lifting confiscations.

The conquering power in civil war always gains a people's submission by a wise and clement policy, and easily retains it. There is no civil war that may not be terminated without rancorous sequels. The overthrow of rebel armies does not at all interfere with the restoration of good fellowship among the people. It is not at all improbable that South Carolina herself, instead of being as she once was, a perpetual thorn in the side of the Union, will become one of its staunchest supporters.

State Prison Reforms.

We hope the Legislature will not, in the multitude of matters that demand its attention, overlook the subject of reform in the management of our State Prisons. It may not be feasible to adopt at once such a comprehensive system of reformation as the actual condition of these institutions requires, but in very many respects minor changes can be made that will be of very great importance. The whole subject of prison discipline and management needs a thorough revision. We are by no means certain that the steps taken by Government for the punishment of crime do not really increase it—there seems to be such an utter disregard of the elements and conditions that enter into this most complicated social problem. But it is not likely that we shall very soon have Legislatures made up of social philosphers or, what would be still better, of men competent and disposed to understand and apply the truths set forth by such philosophers, to the practical conduct of public affairs.

But there are matters of detail that certainly should command attention. One was referred to by Gov. Seymour in his Message. He urged that convicts should be permitted to shorten their term of punishment by good behavior. It has been already adopted in part, and has worked so well that he recommends its extension. Another reform, of still greater importance in our judgment, is that which would enable a convict to aid by his labor in the support of his family. No one who knows anything of human nature can fail to see that, in every-day life one of the strongest incentives to industry and to virtue is the duty and the privilege of working for wife and children. Many a man, who would be a reckless vagabond if he had nobody to care for, is kept sober and industrious, or at any rate free from crime, by the feeling that others depend upon him for their daily bread. And the more helpless they are, the stronger is the hold upon him thus created. The same feeling exerts a powerful influence in the reformation of personal character. But under our present system, the State begins its task of reforming a criminal by taking away from him this most powerful of all incentives to reformation. He is separated from his family. Nothing that he can earn can be of any service to them. He is compelled to work, but nothing that he may do can be of the slightest advantage to them. They may starve while he is earning enough to support them. The State has reduced *them* to poverty and wretchedness, while it takes his earnings for its own use. Is there in this anything that can possibly tend to reform any man of ordinary human feelings? Is it not certain to embitter him,—to impress him with a sense of wrong toward the innocent, which cannot fail to make him more than ever the enemy of the State and of the law?

There are many other reasons that might be urged in favor of this reform. Now it happens constantly that the families of convicts are thrown, by their imprisonment, upon the counties in which they live for support. This is a burden which should be borne by the whole State, and not by any small portion of it. It is urged, we know, that the State Prisons should be self-supporting, and that in order to be so, the State must have all the earnings of the prisoners. It is very well, doubtless, to make them self-supporting if it can be done without sacrificing higher and more important objects. But it is not worth while to sacrifice the very objects for which prisons are established, in order to make them support themselves.

There is another point worthy of attention. An able article on this subject in the *National Review* mentions as a curious fact that convicts, however they may have been employed, are always emaciated and in bad health when they come out. Does not their *diet* sufficiently account for this? Is it possible for men, in prison or out, to grow stout and healthy on the food of a State Prison? Convicts, certainly, ought not to live in luxury. But it is no part of punishment proper for a prisoner to feed him so as to injure his health. This matter of State Prison diet, it seems to us, is worthy of some attention.

The Armament of the Monitors.

The "statement" which we published a few days ago in reply to our query as to the armament of the monitors, leaves that query still equally pointed and pertinent, while at the same time it contains some assertions not at all reconcilable with the received opinions as to the superiority of rifled ordnance over the smooth-bore gun for distant firing. We would premise, however, that it neither was nor is our intention to dogmatise as to the absolute value of the 15-inch smooth-bore as compared with the 8-inch rifle. Each has beyond a doubt qualities that render it more effective for special work than the other. Nor do we claim that either type of gun should be used in the armament of the monitors to the exclusion of the other. In fact, what we have complained of, and still complain of, is that the bureau of ordnance and construction is doing this very thing, as in the case of several of the new monitors confining their armament to the 15-inch smooth-bore, in face of the demonstrated superiority of the heavy rifle for the kind of work which the iron-clads are intended to perform in Charleston harbor.

The statement admits that "the peculiar property of the rifled gun is great range at high elevations, with, perhaps, greater accuracy than the smooth bore." Now, it seems to us that this "peculiar property" is *an important essential in a siege or breaching gun.* We presume, further, that this "great range" is due to the high velocity of the projectile. But to the "statement" again : "In a word, range at high elevations and the ability to cut away *masonry* and *brickwork* is the peculiar forte of the 8-inch rifled projectile." We are obliged to the author of the statement for the admissions made in the paragraphs quoted, for in them lies the gist of our query. It has been generally believed that the monitors were sent to Charleston, to "cut away" *masonry* and *brick work*, but if they have failed to accomplish their purpose, it must be because they are without the guns whose "peculiar property," it is acknowledged, is their "ability" to do this very work. If there be any one skeptical on the subject, we beg to refer him to the operations of Gen. Gillmore, who, at a fabulous range, destroyed Fort Sumter, while the monitors, at less than a thousand yards, did the fort no appreciable injury in April. If the fifteen-inch gun had *length* and *weight*, bearing due proportion to its calibre, and therefore sufficient to allow of its safely burning a charge of powder equal to the work expected of the gun, no one could deny its terribly destructive powers ; but it would appear that the monitors *have not yet been able to get within the good effective range of this feeble thunderer.*

The opinion advanced, that if the "*Weehawken* had used an 8-inch rifled gun, the *Atlanta* would not have been a prize," we must receive as a mere "*ex cathedra*" assertion, which will have little weight with those who have studied the effects of rifled ordnance. The writer of the statement loses sight of the fact that the penetrative powers of projectiles are dependent on their velocities. It is a further mistake to assert that the 8-inch rifle, with its small muzzle, can receive no greater elevation in the turrets of the monitors than the huge 15-inch gun—a mistake the less pardonable in a statement claiming a semi-official authorship. Finally, the limited vitality of the 15-inch gun (confined to three hundred rounds, with 60 pounds of powder per charge,) must always be a prodigious objection to this gun. On the whole, we do not cease to think that the practical verdict pronounced on the relative merits of the two guns in the case of the *Patapsco*, (which has used its 8-inch rifle *twelve* times for every single time it has used its 15-inch smooth bore,) is of sufficient weight and significance to authorize at least *one* rifle in the armament of each monitor.

Our Naval Affairs—Speed and the Navy Department.—We publish in another column a second letter from Mr. E. A. Rutherford, who seems to be in this City as Chief Engineer of the Navy Department in carrying on its controversy with Mr. E. N. Dickerson. He certainly exhibits, in his peculiar sphere, what is greatly to be desired in every branch of the service, activity and zeal. In knowledge, courtesy and patriotic disinterestedness, he probably represents with sufficient accuracy the department he is seeking to serve.

We are obliged to Mr. Rutherford for the lecture he reads us for publishing Mr. Dickerson's letter. It seems that for so doing we are "judged very harshly by professional engineers." Nothing is more likely or more harmless. We shall continue to deserve their dislike. Whatever may happen to us as a result of this controversy, we are confident that it will render the public an essential service. We may be able to find out what sort of men are intrusted with the creation of a navy for the United States ; what amount of scientific ability and skill they bring to the task ; how willing they are to avail themselves of the improvements of the age ; and what high-toned motives control their conduct of public affairs. As some two or three hundred millions of dollars are to be expended under their supreme direction, this knowledge cannot be without interest.

Mr. Rutherford seems to have been sent to this city by the department for a two-fold purpose. His first object is to convince the world that our vessels of war are really, in spite of appearances, *fast* ; and to accomplish this object he has picked out one of them, the *Eutaw*, and proposes a race between her and some other vessel. We do not know that a victory won by the *Eutaw* would establish the character of our navy, though possibly it might. If it would, we fervently hope she will be victorious. Mr. Rutherford's second object seems to be the demolition of Mr. Dickerson. This may be more important to the Navy Department than it is to the world at large ; but if it is to be accomplished, Mr. R. must resort to other means and appliances than the publication of private conversations.

We know very little of the merits of this controversy, and shall content ourselves, for the present at least, with allowing the belligerents to fight it out among themselves. Whether he is an engineer or not, Mr. Dickerson seems to be quite competent to take care of himself in the matter, and the Navy Department certainly does not need our assistance. We trust, therefore, that the contest will continue until something decisive shall be established by it.

The London Times and Federal Affairs.—In an article printed Jan. 5, the London *Times* sets forth, in its best style of Pro-Slavery grumbling, the alleged facts which convince it that the war is apparently interminable, and that the situation of affairs at the close of 1863 proves that no progress at all is made toward its conclusion. "It is evident," remarks the seer, "that the Federal possession of Eastern Tennessee, even if it can be maintained, will not bring the war nearer to a conclusion." The Richmond papers are of a different opinion, as is Mr. Jefferson Davis. These think East Tennessee the key to the whole military position, because they know it admits the holder into any one of their remaining States, unless they can keep the door shut by sheer superiority of force. "The blockade of the Southern coast," snarls this rheumatic Giant Grim of the press, "does not deprive the people of an ample supply of imported articles." Here, again, the Richmond prices current tell a very different story. 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view. Those who live inside of the celebrated Southern Confederacy are of opinion that imported articles are most awkwardly scarce. Mr. Davis, for instance, in his last message, intimates that Wilmington is the only port left open at all, and that that is in danger of being closed. "Goods to the value of a million dollars arrive in Wilmington every four-and-twenty hours," avers the dissatisfied London giant. Of a million rebel dollars possibly. These are worth, delivered in New-York, from six to eight cents a pound avoirdupois to work over. But surely the *Times* is moderate. Why does it not repeat the last rebel report on this side that steamers were running into Wilmington twenty-three in one night? Why strain at a gnat? But most awful of all is the final groan of the *Times* over the expense at which "abolition" is prosecuted. These are its words :

"From Mr. Lincoln's Message to Congress, it appears that the total number of slaves the Federal armies have liberated is 100,000. This is the whole result of three years of war in the name of Abolition. And at an awful price it has been obtained. For every negro thus freed, it is calculated that three white men have been killed in the contest. If the four millions of blacks are only to be emancipated at the same cost, the calculation becomes something terrible, and the feelings of humanity will be appealed to in behalf of the superior race. The worst evil that has grown out of the system of Slavery is the war carried on to extinguish it."

Observe the air of sincere regret which pervades these rare perversions of truth and lamentations over the perils of Slavery. Mr. Lincoln's message shows no such statement as that which the *Times* makes out. But Mr. Lincoln did say that 100,000 liberated blacks had entered the military service of the United States. We used to read something like this line of argument in the Opposition journals of this City, but they seldom indulge in such kind of stuff now. Scarcely anybody is left, North or South, loyal or disloyal, who does not concede, that with barely reasonable good management, the next Spring or Summer must end the heavy fighting. This talk about the invincibility of the rebels is over, on this side of the water, and the London *Times* is reduced to the melancholy necessity of mumbling over again the worn-out lies which the falsifiers on this side have exhausted and ejected.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Harrison English Opera Company is meeting with the most encouraging success. Its continuance is placed beyond peradventure by a steady prosperity that leaves nothing but a larger house to be desired. The performance at Niblo's Saloon on Thursday evening was attended by a really brilliant audience, sufficient in every way to indicate that the "Bohemian Girl" is yet an attractive opera with the musical public. On the following night, at the Park Theatre, when Wallack's "Maritana" was given, the house was densely crowded, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. In the latter work an exceedingly interesting début was made by Miss Myers in the part of *Lazarillo*. We place the fact on record, and shall await a more fitting opportunity of speaking more fully of the young lady's merits. For the present, we shall not have the Harrison English opera company in this City. Niblo's Saloon is unfortunately engaged for the remainder of the month. Early in February, however, we are promised a series of entertainments of the highest interest. In the meantime, our Brooklyn friends have a monopoly of English opera. To-night the "Bohemian Girl" will be given by particular request. The performance of this work is now exceedingly smooth and creditable. The leading voices leave nothing to be desired, and the chorus is excellent. Whilst on the subject of the Park Theatre, we may mention that Miss Mary Shaw takes her benefit on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, being assisted by her sister, Mrs. Hoey, of Wallack's Theatre. The announcement will undoubtedly fill the theatre to its greatest capacity.

Brooklyn also monopolizes our other musical establishment—the German opera—sparing us but a single night on Wednesday. Two performances will be given during this week, and two next at the Montague-street establishment. A delightful and admirably rendered opera is announced for to-night—"La Dame Blanche" by Boildieu. It was one of the most genuine successes of the past season, and is so melodious and unpretending that our neighbors would do well to feast upon it heartily as a necessary preparation for the Duke Humphrey's dinner of Wagner, called the "Tannhauser." We hear with much satisfaction that Mr. Anschutz will resume the *bâton* to-night. He has been seriously indisposed, and in welcoming him back to his desk, we mean no disrespect to that admirable musician Mr. Carl Bergmann, who at a moment's notice has done so well and in a way saved the enterprise from absolute ruin. The Wednesday's performance at our Academy, to which we have referred, will introduce us to Nicolai's famous opera, the "Merry Wives of Windsor." Mr. Herrman, the new and excellent basso, sustains his famous *rôle* of *Falstaff*.

A grand Charity Concert, in aid of the Fund of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, will take place at Irving Hall on Wednesday next. Mme. D'Angri, Miss Jennie Van Zandt, Miss Jennie E. Moss, Mme. Henriette Hers, Mr. Russell Glover, Signor Maccaferri, Signor Centemeri, Mr. Louis Schreiber and Signor Abella will assist in the musical part of the programme. An "Ode to Charity" will also be recited by Mr. J. A Goodsell, the author.

The second soirée of Chamber Music takes place to-morrow evening at Dodworth's Saloon, under the auspices of Messrs. Mason, Thomas, Mosenthal, Matzka and Berger. The programme is as follows : 1. Quartette, B flat major, by Haydn. 2. Sonata, piano and violin, (A minor, opus 105,) by Schumann. 3. Quartette, E flat major, opus 127, by Beethoven.

The Oratorio of "Moses in Egypt" will be given by Mr. Benes, in the Hall of St. Francis Xavier's College, Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on Thursday evening, Jan. 28. The solos are by Mrs. Chas. H. Cooper, Mr. George Simpson and Mr. J. R. Thomas. The chorus will number upward of sixty voices, and the proceeds of the entertainment will be given to the Library fund of the College.

Mr. J. G. Saxe will read his humorous and patriotic poem called "Love," at Niblo's Saloon, on Wednesday evening next.

The German Liederkranz of New-York will give its annual Fancy Dress ball at the City Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday evening, the 3d of February. In order to prevent overcrowding, the price of tickets has been increased to five dollars. A list of the Committee will be found in our advertising columns, from whom the necessary documents can be obtained.

The announcements at the various theatres this week do not promise anything in the way of novelty—a sufficient proof that business is good. They are : At Wallack's, "Rosedale," for the eighty-second time ; (the part hitherto played by Miss Gannon is now played by Miss Ione Burke, the first-named lady being, we are sorry to say, exceedingly unwell ;) at the Winter Garden, Mr. and Mrs. Florence in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man ;" at the Olympic, "A Bull in a China Shop" and "Mazeppa ; at Niblo's Garden, the "Connie Soogah ;" at Niblo's Saloon, (to-morrow evening,) "Les Effrontes ;" at Barnum's, "Camilla's Husband." By the way, Mr. Barnum delivers a lecture at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, in aid of the "Sanitary Commission and Freedman's Society. The subject is *The Art of Money Getting*, and it will be illustrated by "four enormous Giants, the Madagascar Albino Family, the Tyrolean Whistler, the Lightning Calculator, the Living What is It? and Herr Zerom, the performer on the Emmelynka!"

The Stereoscopticon at Hope Chapel is one of the best exhibitions of its kind in the world. It will repay a visit.

Barnum's American Museum.—A new drama, "Camilla's Husband," is brought out to-day at Barnum's Museum. It will, doubtless, have a good run. In the curiosity department is an important addition in the person of the great Arabian giant, the largest and finest man living. This makes four giants—a sight never beheld before in New-York. Barnum's announcement sets forth a host of interesting features.

Broadway Amphitheatre.—This establishment fully maintains its hold upon public favor, and has become a highly popular resort for families. The entertainments presented are of a character calculated to commend them to refined audiences, and include every variety of equestrian and acrobatic feats. The elegant equestrianism of Mme. Tourniaire, the extraordinary gymnastic exploits of the Spanola Brothers, and the other features announced for the present week will doubtless attract full houses both day and evening. The day entertainments, which are given every afternoon, afford the best opportunities for giving the little people a view of the wonders of the arena.

The Third Philharmonic Concert (Brooklyn).—This event happened on Saturday night at the Academy of Music, and was numerically miraculous, artistically delicious, and financially prosperous. The orchestral programme was fortunately confined to the stamp of music appropriate by the present generation, and was interpreted with great feeling by the large orchestra under the skillful conduct of Mr. Eisfeld. The pieces were Mozart's Symphony No. 4, in C, "Jupiter ;" "Poeme Symphonique, Tasso," by Liszt, and Gade's Scotch overture, "In the Highlands." Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt and Signor Centemeri were the vocalists, while P. Ella, of the orchestra, emulated the Ancient Mariner, and played with great acceptability on the "loud and played with great acceptability on the "loud bassoon." The gem of the evening was the "Poeme Tasso." The sombre lament and the brilliant triumph are so thoroughly and artistically expressed in this composition that it well deserves its title, "Lamento e Trionfo." Mrs. Van Zandt, a native of Brooklyn, has a voice of great purity, which by constant and careful culture has attained a power and reach of remarkable merit. Her execution is brilliant, and although the selections were by no means so popular as they might be, they afforded the fair *débutante* ample scope for a most gratifying display. Signor Centemeri, an artist of whom the public hear too little, sang the "Non Piu Andrai," and a duet with Mrs. Van Zandt, "Quanto Amore," admirably, and was heartily applauded.

This Association will give an extra concert for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair on the 8th of February.

The Sanitary Promenade of the Brooklyn Tabernacle.—This drama continues to draw a good house, and the concert in aid of the Sanitary fund

FROM ALBANY.

The Spirit of the Legislature—Gov. Seymour's Message Reviewed—The Cross-Town Three Cent Railroad—Canal Claims.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1864.

It is becoming every day more apparent that what has been termed by correspondents the amiability of the present Legislature by no means indicates irresolution on their part, or hesitancy to deal energetically with the important matters before them. The quiet which prevails evinces cool determination, and not indifference. The faction of the Legislature whose loyalty is questioned perceive that this is the case, and would undoubtedly like to make the current session a stormy one. The excitement which some of them represent as imminent, if not dangerous, so far as yet appears, will be limited to their own circle.

The aims and purposes of Union men are carried forward without bluster. The Republicans of the two Houses held a joint conference or caucus in the Assembly Chamber, last evening, with closed doors. This, of course, has increased the ferment, and excited the curiosity of the opposition.

The direct action of the Republicans in opposing disloyalty, so far as it has been made public, consists in a review of the Governor's Annual Message. In the Assembly, the duty of reviewing it devolved upon Mr. REDDINGTON, of St. Lawrence, who was listened to on Wednesday evening by a large audience, and with close attention. On Thursday evening, Senator HAVENS, of Essex, took up and continued the review in the Senate. Though mild in manner, his criticism was exceedingly severe. These two have been the only set speeches of the session, but new members of the Assembly are beginning to take part in debate, and the speaking talent of the House bids fair to be soon in active exercise. A debate or discussion which occurred yesterday in relation to making provision for the comfort of troops returning to this State from United States service, was spirited, and called up several who have not before taken part in discussion. So far as an expression of sentiment is concerned, the soldiers will have nothing to complain of.

This morning a number of members seats in the House were vacant. Mr. MCCARTY, of Albany, moved a call of the House, but the House refused to order it. Numerous applications for leave of absence for absent members were then granted, until the House refused to grant merg. Several attempts were made to adjourn over until Tuesday of next week. The Speaker decided that such resolutions giving rise to debate must lie upon the table under the rule. The regular routine of business then proceeded without further interruption. Mr. BENEDICT, of New-York, introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad through Grand-street and other streets of New-York, the fare for passengers not to exceed three cents. The description of the route contained in the bill is as follows:

"Beginning at the eastern extremity of Grand-street, thence through and along Grand-street with a double track to Varick-street, thence through and along Varick-street with a double track to Watts-street, thence through and along Watts-street with a double track to Greenwich-street, thence through and along Greenwich-street with a single track to Canal-street, thence through and along Canal-street with a single track to West-street, thence through and along Canal-street with a double track to Washington-street, thence through and along Washington-street to Watts-street, thence through and along Watts-street with a single track to and connecting with the double track at the intersection of Watts-street."

The Committee on the Judiciary reported that in their opinion the Legislature may pass a law by which the State can release its interest in lands to aliens without publishing notice thereof, as now required by statute.

Mr. BLAKESLEE, of Oneida, presented a plan, in the form of a resolution, for adjusting the numerous canal claims made, year by year, against the State, but not for the most part allowed by the Legislature. After a preamble, in which is set forth the responsibility which the State assumes in acting as a private corporation, and thus giving just grounds for claims which should be adjudicated, the resolutions read:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill embodying the following general principles: *First*, the claimant to be allowed to commence proceedings against the State by filing a statement with the Supreme Court Justice of the district in which the claim arose, the statement to be verified by his own affidavit and the affidavits of at least two respectable freeholders of the State or town in which the claim may have originated, and by giving bail for costs of investigation if he award be made as in his favor. *Second*. Giving the Supreme Court Justice jurisdiction with power to appoint a referee, (which referee may be the Canal Appraiser,) to investigate and report the evidence to the Court, or report an award upon evidence, as the Court may direct. *Third*. The decision on each and every claim to be final, subject, however, to an appeal to the Court above. *Fourth*. Such further provisions as may be necessary in the opinion of the Committee to carry out the above general principles.

After further efforts to adjourn over until Tuesday, all of which failed, by the strict rendering of the rule which the Speaker has adopted, (requiring such resolutions to lie on the table for debate) the House finally adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Capture of a Rebel Mail—Views of the Amnesty Proclamation—Sufferings in Rebeldom.

HEADQUARTERS, WEST VIRGINIA, Jan. 24, 1864.

We have captured a rebel mail. The secrets of the mail bag are curious, interesting, and, in one or two instances, highly important.

Almost all of the letters contain remarks on the President's Amnesty Proclamation.

The sufferings anticipated in rebeldom, the disaffected state of the citizens of the South, the complaints of the soldiers, the manner in which rebel officers high in position are spoken of, &c., all serve, in very many respects, to confirm the reports in circulation in the Northern papers regarding the condition of the Confederacy.

One lady, in replying to another, says: "Your description of the President pains me. I had hopes for better things. It is true we are despondent; but our hope for the future is still strong." This woman admits being a heavy property holder.

The weather continues very mild; but the common roads are hardly in passable condition for heavy trains and artillery.

Several prominent citizens and rebel officers, one of them a widely-known ex-foreign minister, are negotiating to come within our lines under the President's Amnesty Proclamation.

Arrest of an Officer for Fraud.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 24.

Col. FISK, of the First Connecticut Cavalry, until recently Provost-Marshal of Baltimore, was arrested to-day by order of the Secretary of War, on charge of fraud and corruption.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Sailed, steamer *Golden City*, for Panama, with $1,026,600 in treasure for England and $450,000 for New-York, and about fifty passengers.

New-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Jan. 24—8 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Canada*. The weather is thick and mild, with indications of rain.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.

V. W. WILKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Beak" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for various veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch sewing machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near Bond-st. Also, machine-sewing of every description done in the most superior manner.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING MACHINES. Office No. 505 Broadway.

Catarrh is often a form of Throat Disease which creates a perpetual desire to swallow, as if something were sticking in the upper part of the Throat. Brown's Bronchial Troches are used with good results in this annoying disorder.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war: this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A Letter from Dr. B. C. Perry.

NEW YORK, Jan., 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: One of the most annoying difficulties connected with the Hair and its diseases is Dandruff, in its various phases. Its philosophy being very little understood, I will give my views on the subject for the benefit of those afflicted.

There are to the square inch of the scalp three thousand pores, for the purposes of throwing off the secretions or fluid matter that forms between the cuticle and the inner or sensitive skin. If from any cause, such as to neglect to keep the scalp clean, or from the use of glutinous oils, the pores become partially closed, the remaining portion are overtasked, the cuticles somewhat debilitated, the pores fail to perform their functions, inasmuch as only the limpid or more etherial portions of the secretions can pass off, leaving a white, bran-like substance deposited on the scalp, called Dandruff; that is the first phase of the difficulty.

When more of the pores are closed by exhaustion, less of the limped secretions flow off; the deposit on the scalp assumes a yellow, sticky appearance, and is called thickened secretion. This is the second phase of dandruff. The third phase is when most of the pores are closed, the cuticle completely debilitated; none of the fluid portions of the secretions can pass off; the deposit adheres closely to the scalp; has the appearance of yellow matter, and is called matterated secretion, which inevitably results in loss of hair. If at this stage of the disease it is not arrested by a proper course of treatment, it finally terminates in exzema, one of the most difficult diseases of the scalp for a physician to manage.

As to the remedy—Nature is always true to herself. If the scalp is kept clean, and the pores not glued up with oils or pomades, the secretions will pass off, and such a thing as dandruff would not be known, and people would not lose their hair. But when a difficulty of the kind does exist, it should be treated rationally. It is little use to remove the effect while the cause exists. Dandruff in its first stages is early cured, and it should receive the earliest attention, as it is one of the primary causes of diseases of the scalp and loss of hair. For further information I can be consulted free of charge for all diseases of the scalp that destroy the hair or induces premature blanching, at my office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Yours truly,

B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative differs from dyes. Dyes impart a uniform dead black color to the hair, so that different persons have the same colored hair; the Hiawatha restores the hair to its original color and preserves the harmony between the complexion and color of the hair. Dyes require soaping and washing and hours for application; the Hiawatha is as readily applied as any hair dressing. Dyes stain the skin wherever they touch it; the Hiawatha is wiped away like any dressing for the hair. Dyes make the hair gummy and dirty; the Hiawatha cleanses it from all impurities. Dyes color the hair by mere contact with it and are washed off; the color the Hiawatha gives cannot be washed out. The Hiawatha restores the natural shading of the hair. Which is preferable?

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM,

oils and colors the hair at the same time: changes light and red hair and whiskers to a beautiful brown or black.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,

No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent

DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,

FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES.

(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:

Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.

MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.

No. 265 Broadway, New-York.

Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!!

All persons afflicted with this dangerous disease need no longer be troubled about being cured.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS

is so constructed on scientific principles as to promote a RADICAL CURE at once. The action of this instrument is entirely different from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN, and EASY. No pressure on the back or cord, and is easily made stronger or lighter as the patient desires. Ruptured persons should not be a day without it. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Pamphlets free. A lady attendant in the Ladies' Department.

Sold by GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

A Good Time to buy Furs at White's Celebrated HAT EMPORIUM, No. 216 Broadway. A large stock of Furs, at greatly reduced prices; must be sold, to make room for new goods. Also a great variety of military goods sold cheap.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.

A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.

For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Costs but $3. In hard rubber but $2 50. Also, beautiful mounted objects only $1 50 per dozen. HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, 2d floor, and of dealers generally.

MARRIED.

BADGER—CROSBY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. P. S. Chauncey, D. D., WILLIAM BADGER, M. D., U. S. A., to MARY EMILY CROSBY, daughter of the late Rev. A. H. Crosby.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On Friday, Jan. 22, LINA, wife of William A. Archer, and daughter of Benjamin D. and Maria Brush, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 24 West 28th-st., on Monday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BARTON.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 24, CHARLOTTE, widow of William Barton, aged 74 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 89 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

BECH.—On Sunday, Jan. 24, GEORGE HOWELL, only son of George and Julia Bech, aged 2 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 226 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

COLLINS.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 24, of diphtheria, EMILY B. COLLINS, eldest daughter of William B. Collins, of Peekskill, N. Y., in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, 20th-st., on third day, (Tuesday,) morning, the 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

DE FOREST.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, Mrs. MEHETABEL WHEELER DE FOREST, widow of the late Lockwood De Forest, in the 87th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, William W. De Forest, No. 14 Bible-y, corner of 36th-st., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

DIXON.—On Sunday, Jan. 24, JOHN H. DIXON, aged 45 years and 6 months.

Friends and relatives of the family and most respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 84 Sidney-st., Brooklyn. Members of Long Island Lodge, No. 382, F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, are cordially invited to attend.

FOSTER.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 23, MARTHA, youngest daughter of Jno. B. and Maria E. Foster, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, on third day, the 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock A. M.

GEDNEY.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, MARGARET, wife of Silvanus Gedney, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 16 Grove-st. Her remains will be taken to Mamaroneck for interment on Tuesday morning.

LUTHER.—On Sunday afternoon, Jan. 24, infant daughter of William and Mary Luther, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family, and members of the Allen-st. M. E. Church, are invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, No. 148 Orchard-st., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MAGENNIS.—At Paterson, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 22, GEORGE MAGENNIS, aged 30 years and 6 months.

VISSCHER.—At Rome, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 13, of dropsy of the heart, Mrs. ADELIA L. VISSCHER, wife of S. G. Visscher, aged 32 years.

McGRAW.—At Painesville, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, from injuries received in the recent accident on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, NICHOLAS MCGRAW, of this City, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., without further notice.

SILLIMAN.—On Friday evening, Jan. 22, Mrs. HEPSA ELY SILLIMAN, wife of Gold S. Silliman, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, in Jo'aemon-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALKER.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, after a short illness, WILLIAM WALKER, in the 84th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Samuel J., William H. and Benjamin F. Walker, and of his son-in-law, Peter G. Ryerson, are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son Samuel, No. 259 West 46th-st., on Monday afternoon, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

POLITICAL.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Union General Committee will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at their headquarters, No. 639 Broadway. Punctual attendance requested.

RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.

HARVEY H. WOODS, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM W. LADD, }

FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the First Ward Union Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1864, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 52 Greenwich-st. All members are respectfully requested to attend.

D. H. PRINTUP, President.

FRANK JORDAN, Secretary.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION Central Committee of the City and County of New-York, held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on Saturday evening, Jan. 23, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The time has come when the approaching Presidential election should receive the attention of the country;

And Whereas, Spontaneous movements of the people have already indicated the popular choice:

And whereas, These movements, originating in gratitude and patriotism, have arisen simultaneously in such remote States as New-Hampshire and California, as Indiana and Pennsylvania, and now await only a formal expression in New-York, therefore,

Resolved, That as delegates to the Regular Union Central Committee of the metropolis of the country, freshly chosen to this representative organization by the loyal electors of our respective districts, we do but give utterance to the will of our constituents when we declare that the cause of American nationality and of constitutional liberty demands the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Resolved, That the popular current which carried ANDREW JACKSON into a second term was not, at the same relative period, more resistless than that which now sustains and bears onward our eminent President; and history will have warned in vain if political leaders shall fail in submission to the manifest will of the people.

Resolved, That the unbounded popularity of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, both with the loyal civilizens and the brave soldiers of the Republic, attests the public recognition of his unquestioned honesty, his unselfish patriotism, and his transcendent sagacity. Cheerful when others have desponded, serious when others were elated, thoughtful when others were precipitate, and pressing onward when others have halted—he has labored for the Nation's life, until his countrymen have hailed him as a benefactor.

Resolved, That the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the extension of his constitutional sway over the revolted States, (extinguishing the hope of traitors at home and of tyrants abroad,) will forever demonstrate the stability of the American Government and the justice of the American people.

Resolved, That the National Committee be requested to take early action in calling a National Convention for the nomination of a candidate for President and Vice-President.

WILLIAM A. DARLING, President.

HENRY H. HURLAT, } Secretaries.
CHARLES H. HALL, }

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 135.—Jan. 23, 1864.

74, 37, 63, 32, 57, 11, 36, 48, 35, 28, 4, 15.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 136.—Jan. 23, 1864.

42, 19, 65, 23, 7, 20, 35, 53, 69, 67, 38, 1, 71, 60, 50, 3.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 39—Jan. 23, 1864.

6, 65, 46, 20, 55, 63, 13, 15, 72, 24, 12, 37.

CLASS 40—Jan. 23, 1864.

28, 37, 62, 50, 73, 5, 68, 39, 11, 3, 32, 10, 36, 15, 71, 48.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1862 and 1863. Also, complete file of 1862 and 1863. Single copies, 25c. each. Address J. O. R., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directors, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee,

GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.

DEC. 26, 1863.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address

MUNN & CO.,

No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting Lepine Watches, $14, $16, $18 and $20.
Silver Hunting Detached Levers, $16, $18, $20, $22 to $28.
Silver Hunting English Patent Levers, $30, $35, $40, $50 to $75.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO COACH OWNERS.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

Drivers will come in on 14th-st., set down their company and go out through 14th-st., and take up in the same order.

THOS. W. THORNE,
Captain 28th Precinct, City Hall.

USE HYGEIAN COUGH MIXTURE.

Depot, No. 80 Cortlandt-st.

THE EYE AND THE EAR SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.—Mrs. M. G. BROWN has restored the hearing and sight and health of some prominent citizens.

Old Mr. Henry Wicker, No. 329 East 30th-st., of deafness; long standing.

Miss E. Russell, catarrh and inflamed eyes; entirely cured.

W. R. Dickerson, Esq., Counselor, No. 4 New Chambers-st., eyesight and ears inflamed—cured.

And many others. Her METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY for Deafness, $5, and POOR RICHARD'S EYE-WATER, $1, sent everywhere. Principal rooms No. 616 Arch-st., Philadelphia, and No. 5 Bond-st., New-York. Consultation free.

DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Iconsulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. Its with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

ELIXIR. ELIXIR.

DR. WRIGHT'S

REJUVENATING ELIXIR!

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing Injurious to the most Delicate.

☞ The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

☞ This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

☞ One bottle will cure General Debility.

☞ A few doses cures Hysterics in females.

☞ One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.

☞ A few doses restores the organs of generation.

☞ From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.

☞ A few doses restores the appetite.

☞ Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency.

☞ A few doses cures the low-spirited.

☞ One bottle restores mental power.

☞ A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

☞ This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor, debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

☞ The listless enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness of a *single organ*, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

☞ Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by express, on receipt of money, to any address.

☞ Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors.
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHEROKEE PILLS!

SUGAR-COATED

FEMALE REGULATOR,

HEALTH PRESERVER.

CERTAIN AND SAFE.

☞ *For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.*

☞ They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

☞ They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.

☞ They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis.)

☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back, and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.

☞ Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

☞ They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.

☞ All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

☞ Full directions accompany each box.

☞ Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

☞ Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

☞ Sold by all respectable Druggists.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST.

CHEROKEE REMEDY

AND

CHEROKEE INJECTION!

COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

☞ It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

☞ It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of *Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites*. Its effects are *healing, soothing and demulcent*; removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the *cheap quack Injections*.

☞ By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

☞ For full particulars, get our pamphlet from any drug-store in the country, or write us, and we will mail free, to any address, a full treatise.

☞ Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ Price, CHEROKEE INJECTION, $3 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.

☞ Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHEROKEE CURE!

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

COMPOUNDED FROM

ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the Direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

☞ This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

☞ To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!

☞ For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietors, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

☞ Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & Co., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:

The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes,

6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

JAN. 22, 1864.

WHEELER & CO.,

BROKERS IN

SPECIE, STOCKS

AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 35 WALL-ST.,

New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Meyer, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are not apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the bonds and stock of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Geneseo, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 30 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 32 William-st., New-York, Dec. 25, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up capital.....£500,000. Reserved fund.....£100,000.

Head Office, No. 32 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.

Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STEWHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,	
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,	
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,	
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan.	Mauritius,	
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.	

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the abovenamed Institution, available in India and China, and all parts east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

MEYLERT & CO.,

No. 6 Wall-st.,

BANKERS & BROKERS

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

$50,000—SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED—In a prominent importing house on Broadway; thirty years' experience in the business; present capital $80,000; but inadequate to the facilities for doing the business, which is done mostly for cash, and very profitable; only two partners, one residing in Europe as perchaser. None but principals, with name and address, need apply. All communications will be held strictly confidential. Address Box 3,997 New-York Postoffice.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent. on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 29 Pine-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

OFFICE OF THE McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY Co., No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

H. H. BOODY, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.

Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 1st, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., punctually.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant, and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE CLAIMS bought or collected. Parties wishing claims collected for purposes of selling, address T. H. MOODY, Post-office, Box No. 6,661.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 3 to 4 per cent. by C. G. P. GOODRICH, 66 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$275,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from January 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		2,200,397 27
Total Marine Premiums		$2,476,201 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31	
Interest received and accrued,	336,793 43	
profits on Exchange, &c.		
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages.	1,337,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and duty interest	169,813 24	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,533 35	
United States and City Bonds and bank stocks	192,213 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,693 20	
Accrued interest to be received.	13,068 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	396,760 36	
Loans on demand	438,100 00	
Bills receivable	1,078,777 03	2,992,145 61

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next: from which date all interest on the said scrip issue of 1858 and 1859 will cease.

A scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. H GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
JAS. M. BROWN,	J. B. JOHNSTON,
N. CHANDLER,	FRED. C. GEBHARD,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,	WILSON G. HUNT,
W. B. DUNCAN,	J. J. CRANE,
R. F. SPAULDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
J. L. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
L. H. BRIGHAM,	THOS. SLOCOMB,
J. A. MCCKE,	GEO. A. PHELPS, Jr.,
JOHN R. GARDNER,	M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.

JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

This Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first-class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 61 WALL-ST.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND SPECIE EXCHANGE.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.

Interest allowed on deposit accounts.

Business paper collected.

BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Advances made on satisfactory securities.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.,

Old U. S. Treasury Building.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby gives notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 5, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 5th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE,
} Trustees.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, also for any other Bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund. EDWARD L BAKER,

Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

BOSTON, Jan. 4, 1864.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The Transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on Brooklyn property.

Apply to

HAGNER & SMITH,
Attorneys-at-Law.
No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DIScount all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE Co., corner William and Beaver sts.

DIVIDENDS.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 80 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 18, WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT.

and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CRENEY, Secretary.

JANUARY 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, '63, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand.

All free of Government tax.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to Feb. 2d, inclusive.

By order,

E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE Co., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT.

(free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

No. 67 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President,
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 110 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent, on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock Account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Company for six months ending 31st December, ult., of Four per cent., payable at the Office of the Company on or after the 16th day of February next to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of January, and be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. Co., NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half of One per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividend payable at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company's office, No 56 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 23d inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD Co., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 15th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, January 13, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the OLD CAPITAL STOCK of the Company, PAYABLE ON DEMAND to the Stockholders entitled to receive the same, or their legal representatives.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE Co., No. 135 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of thirteen (13) per cent. free from Government tax, have been this day declared on the old capital stock of one million dollars, payable on demand to stockholders entitled to receive the same, as holders of said stock on the 16th day of December last.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway. NEW-YORK, Jan 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, Jan. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, and the Government tax. The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February. By order.

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE "BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY," No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 16 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE Co. No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD Co., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) on the 1st proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.

HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

If interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 24.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORSALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six Per Cent. interest allowed. The January Dividend will be paid free of Government Tax. Money deposited on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.

R. H. BULL, Sec'y.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT WITH their regiments, and not paid their $100 bounty, will send or bring their discharges for collection at once to

J. NELSON LUCKEY,
Agent and Notary Public, No. 3 and 5 Broad.

INSURANCE.

EAST RIVER
INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHARTERED 1833.

OFFICE No. 69 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$500,000
Amount paid in and securely invested	$275,790
Balance "Scrip Stock," subject to cr[illegible] of the Directors	224,210

WITH A SURPLUS,

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE, on very favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES H. BIRNEY, President.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON.....Pres. Central R., N. J
JOSEPH KERNOCHAN.....late President Fulton Bank
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT.....Schuchardt & Gebhard
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
DANIEL S. SCHANCK.....Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-st.
HENRY SALISBURY.....Henry Salisbury & Co.
SAMUEL SLOAN.....President Hudson River R.
ISAAC COTHEAL.....No. 69 Wall-st.
DAVID WAGSTAFF.....David Wagstaff & Co.
HENRY A. HOWE.....Bradley & Howe
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.....Augustus Whitlock & Co.
JAMES COLLES, Jr.....James Colles, Jr., & Co.
ALEXANDER I. COTHEAL.....No 49 Water-st.
WILLIAM WATT.....Watt & Sherman
ISAAC WALTON.....Isaac Walton & Son
HENDERSON MOORE.....J. M. Oppenheim & Co.
R. W. MONTGOMERY.....Beebe, Montgomery & Co.
FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR.....No. 47 Beekman-st.
JAMES A. HAMILTON.....No. 46 Exchange-place
THEO. POLHELMUS, Jr.....Theo. Polhelmus, Jr., & Co.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital			$300,000
Surplus over	$200,000	Assets over	$500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to Insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 151 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President
GEORGE T. HAWS, Sec'y.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

CORNELL & WATSON,

NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,

Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,

IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES,

VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS,

BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS,

FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES,

WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

LUMBER.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER and timber suitable for shipping to every part of the world, for sale by

JOHNSON & SPADER,
Corner of Kent-av. and Hewes-st., (near Naval Hospital,) Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen: for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents the Elegant Pen: and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality, are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 7 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK

MEDICAL.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The vast increase in the demand for these COUGH LOZENGES, and the numerous testimonials constantly received, fully justify the Proprietor in asserting they are the best and safest yet offered to the public for the cure of the following complaints: ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the King of Hanover; very many, also, of the nobility and clergy, and of the public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last relique eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerians, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventive are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

A FFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary depositions, involuntary losses of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, and all requiring treatment. Young man, are you subject to that foul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 168th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, self-abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. RICORD'S Essence of Life is sold in cases, with instructions for use, for $3, or four quantities in one for $9, sent carefully packed, on receipt of remittance, by his accredited agent,

PHILIP ROLAND, No. 447 Broome-st.,
One door west from Broadway. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require A 2. which are four degrees stronger than No. 1 and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures. No matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.—LADIES AND gentlemen loosing their hair, or turning gray, can have it permanently restored by F. TAYLOR, No. 135 3d-av., four doors below 32d-st. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M. From No. 683 Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3 and 7 to 9, evenings, at No. 42 56th-av.

CURED GRATIS.—EPILEPTIC AND ALL nervous fits cured by JOHN McDONALD, free of charge, who may be consulted for the same at the Stevens' House, No. 21 and 23 Broadway, every morning from 9 to 12 o'clock.

BAKER'S KIDNEY AND GRAVEL REMEdies are the best known. Consultation by letter, or in person, at No. 154 10th-st., near Broadway. Fee, $5, including remedies.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1829. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Lawrens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one-quarter less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless it be speedily cured. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Sexual Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,870	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2 873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$80 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Feb. 6
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Feb. 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.....31 00
First Cabin to Paris.... 95 00 Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for HAVANA direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight taken or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 1st of February.
MONDAY, 29th of February.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built Steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. BURNS, is intended to sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 28. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

First cabin.....$75 | Intermediate.....$40
Second cabin.....60 | Steerage.....35

Payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

SHIPPERS' NOTICE.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

In consequence of a delay in New-Orleans of these three days for dispatches from Maj.-Gen. Banks, the STEAMSHIP MORNING STAR

will sail on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 9½ o'clock, instead of Saturday, as advertised.

Passengers must be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNIted States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

	Price of Single Boxes.
1. Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	$0 25
2. Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.	25
3. Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4. Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5. Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6. Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7. Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8. Cures Toothache, Facsache, Neuralgia	25
9. Cures Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10. Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11. Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12. Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13. Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14. Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15. Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16. Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17. Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18. Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19. Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20. Cures Whooping Cough	50
21. Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22. Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23. Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24. Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25. Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26. Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27. Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28. Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29. Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30. Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31. Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32. Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33. Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book, $ 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book... 2 00
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Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

DEAFNESS.—AN EFFECTIVE, SIMPLE AND cheap remedy, which has been successfully used by the undersigned in his own case for the last 13 years after being deaf for 36 years. Full instructions furnished for 25 cents; by mail, 50 cents. This is all the pecuniary exposure necessary. The truthfulness of all the statements is guaranteed, otherwise the amount will be immediately refunded. Address E. GIBSON, No. 127 Bleecker-st., East 4th.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

NEW MUSIC.

"One at Home who Prays for Me,"—song and chorus. "My Lowland Home,"—song and chorus, by Henry Tucker, composer of "When this Cruel War is over." "Dear Mother I've Come Home to Die," &c. "'Tis Growing Very Dark, Mother,"—song and chorus; "Tell Me, is my Father Coming Home,"—song and chorus, by Frederick Buckley, composer of "Break it Gently to my Mother." "Kiss Me, Mother, ere I Die." "The War is Nearly Over," &c., &c.

Price of each of the above, 30 cents. Copies mailed, postpaid, on receipt of the price.

HENRY TOLMAN & CO., Publishers,
No. 291 Washington-st., Boston.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAINES BROTHERS.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
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No. 758 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $55 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANOFORTES.—These instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Berge, Fradel and others, as possessing double the volume and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, wholesale or retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet's Harmoniums, superior to all, $95 and $120; with pedals, $175 to $450. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., New-York.

AT MILLET'S OLD MUSIC STORE, NO. 395 Broadway, can be purchased the largest assortment of MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS in the country at lowest cash prices. Orders promptly filled.

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BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Broadway.

MT. KISCO MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A superior Boys' Boarding School. Address A. B. WIGGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE ATHENEUM COLLECTION OF hymns and tunes for the Choir, Church, and Sunday School is now ready. It contain 512 pages, and nearly 700 hymns and tunes, such as, "Rest for the Weary," "Shining Shore," "Eden Above," "Shall We Know Each Other There," &c. Among the new and beautiful pieces, we would name "Dare to be Right," "Faint Not, Weary Pilgrim," "Come Ye," "Lion of Judah," "Shall We Meet Beyond the River," "Lord, Give Us Faith," "There is a Land of Love," "Oh! 'tis Glorious," "We'll Wait till Jesus Comes," "A Few More Years Shall Roll," "Sabbath Bells Chime On," "Over the River," "Shall We Meet No More to Part?" "The Vacant Chair," "Forever With the Lord," &c. Price, bound, 65 cents; $7 per dozen; $55 per hundred. Cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents; $8 per dozen; $65 per hundred. Postage, 15 cents each.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—THE LAST SONGS OF THE late STEPHEN C. FOSTER—"Wilt Thou be True?" "Mr. and Mrs. Brown," (comic duet,) "If you've only got a Moustache" and "When Old Friends were Here," price 25 cents each; mailed free. Just published by

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

"She was All the World to Me" is his last composition, and will be issued in a few days.

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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th av., New-York
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 293 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¾ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:00 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. SEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:16 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

VETERAN SOCIETY
OF THE
FOURTEENTH REGIMENT
NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE CHARITY FUND OF THE SOCIETY,

at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1864.
Music by
GRAFFULA'S FULL BAND,

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, $1.

Extra lady's ticket, 50 cents.

May be obtained at the Book, Music and Drug Stores, and of the members of the Society. Military and naval gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
A MUSEUM NIGHT FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE
SANITARY COMMISSION AND FREEDMAN'S SOCIETY,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 27.

P. T. BARNUM has volunteered to give his celebrated Lecture on

THE ART OF MONEY-GETTING,

in the large hall of COOPER INSTITUTE, on the above evening—illustrating the same with the following most extraordinary Living Wonders from his Museum:

FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS,
Anna Swan, Monsieur Joseph, the French Giant; Col. Goshen, the Arab Giant, and the Giant Boy. Also,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER,
who plays three whistles at once.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT?
HERR ZIROM, (late of the Museum,)
has kindly volunteered to perform a solo on the Emmelynka or common mouth harmonicon.

The entire gross receipts to be handed to the Treasurer of the U. S. Sanitary Commission: one-half to be devoted to its forthcoming great Metropolitan Fair in New-York, and the other half to the National Freedman's Society.

Mr. Barnum's lecture was delivered with great eclat at the St. James' Hall, in London, England, seven or eight times, and repeated six times in various parts of Great Britain in 1 50, and also given with much success in different American cities.

London Daily Telegraph, Dec. 30.

The hall was completely full in every part. Mr. Barnum's method of telling an anecdote is exactly suited to the extraction of its most telling points. His address may be heartily recommended as highly entertaining and interesting, and may be listened to with attention and profit by people of every class

London Leader.

His views on money-making are clearly correct.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents. To be obtained at Barnum's Museum and at the door of Cooper Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.

The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.

THIRTEENTH WEEK
OF THE
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; OR,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
WHICH IS STILL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, THOSE THRILLING SCENES,

THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE
ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,
will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of
HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.,
BLESSING HIS PEOPLE FROM HIS EASTER DAY
FROM THE
BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S, AT ROME,
and other
MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES.

Doors open at 7; fours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

H. B. McKEON, Manager.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ OF NEW-YORK.

This Society will give their
ANNUAL GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL,
AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864.

The most extensive preparations will be made by the Committee to render the Ball as attractive and brilli

FROM THE SOUTH.

[Continued from the First Page.]

per acre. You will give preference in all cases to heads of families and to married women whose husbands are engaged in the service of the United States, or are necessarily absent.

2. You will permit each soldier, sailor or marine actually engaged in the service of the United States, or any who may have been, or hereafter shall be honorably discharged, to preempt and purchase in person or by authorized agent at the rate of One dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, one tract of twenty acres of land if single, and if married, two tracts of twenty acres each, in addition to the amount as head of family, or married woman in the absence of her husband, is allowed to preempt and purchase under the general privilege to loyal persons.

3. Each preemptor, on filing his claim and receiving his certificate of preemption, must pay in United States notes, two-fifths of the price, and the residue on receiving a deed for the parcels of land preempted, and a failure to make complete payment on receipt of the deed will forfeit all rights under the preemption, as well as all partial payments for the land.

4. When persons authorized to purchase by preemption desire to enter upon and cultivate lands not yet surveyed, they may do so; but they will be required to conform in their selections as nearly as possible to the probable lines of the surveys, and to take and occupy them subject to correction of title and occupation by actual surveys when made.

5. In making surveys, such reservation for paths and roadways will be made as will allow easy and convenient access to the several subdivisions entered for sale and occupancy by preemption or otherwise.

(Signed,) A. LINCOLN.

Approved Dec. 31, 1863.

These instructions, it will be seen, apply to all, soldiers as well as citizens. The superintendents and teachers in this department are hereby directed to give their entire attention to the carrying out of these instructions, and to assist the people to the extent of their power in locating, staking out their claims, and securing their title deeds under this order of the President, which, in its benificent results, is to be second only to the Proclamation of Emancipation. I also recommend the people to lose no time in preempting their claims, and in preparing their grounds for the coming harvest. The foundation of all national wealth and prosperity is in the soil. No people can be truly prosperous who neglect its cultivation.

Freedmen, you should plow deep, plant carefully and in season, cultivate diligently, and you will reap abundant harvests. First provide for an ample supply of corn and vegetables, then remember that cotton is the great staple here. I advise you to plant all you can of it. So profitable was its culture in the old days of Slavery that your former masters said "Cotton is King." It is expected that you will show in a free South that cotton is more of a king than ever.

R. SAXTON, Brig.-Gen. and Military Governor.

On Sunday last, Gen. SAXTON visited St. Helena's Island, for the purpose of explaining to the contrabands the tenor of the orders relating to the sale of lands. He was received by a large concourse, who listened to him attentively, and at the conclusion of his remarks testified their appreciation for the favor rendered.

Measures have been taken to carry out the object of the order relating to the formation of a colored corps. Col. LITTLEFIELD is now at Washington on business connected with that subject. By referring to General Orders No. 8, hereby annexed, it will be seen that Capt. W. L. M. BURGER, the popular and efficient Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. GILLMORE, is assigned to the charge of the Bureau for enlisting and organizing colored troops in the department. With such hands engaged, the enterprise must necessarily succeed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Jan. 15, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—1. In compliance with the provisions of General Orders No. 6, current series, from these Headquarters, Col. M. S. LITTLEFIELD, Twenty-first regiment U. S. colored troops, is appointed President, and Lieut. JAMES S. DUNCAN, of the same regiment, Recorder of the Board for the examination of white persons for officers of colored regiments, organized or to be organized, in this Department.

II. Col. M. S. LITTLEFIELD, Twenty-first regiment U. S. colored troops, is appointed General Superintendent of the recruiting service for colored regiments in this Department, and will be charged with the payment of all bounties to colored recruits.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
ED. W. SMITH, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
Official: W. L. M. BURGER, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.—I. Capt. W. L. M. BURGER, Assistant-Adjutant General, is hereby relieved from the operation of General Orders No. 87, series of 1863, from these headquarters, assigning him to duties in connection with the Engineer Department, and is assigned to duty in charge of the Bureau for enlisting and organizing colored troops in this Department. All reports and correspondence relating thereto, requiring to be sent to these headquarters, will be addressed to him.

II. Maj. J. W. ABERT, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, is hereby announced as Assistant Engineer, and will relieve Capt. BURGER in his duties connected with the correspondence and orders relating to the Engineer Department.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
ED. W. SMITH, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
Official: W. L. M. BURGER, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen.

I am informed by an officer who arrived last week in the transport *Thomas A. Scott*, that a difficulty occurred between the conscripts and officers on board, in consequence of which an innocent soldier was severely wounded by a pistol shot discharged by the commanding officer at one of the mutinous party. Before leaving port, the conscripts threatened to kill the officers and run the vessel aground on the Southern coast, and then escape into Dixie. On the second day out, some fifty or more of the number went below and set the water running from the tanks. The Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding went below to restore order, but upon the party making a show of resistance he drew his pistol and fired, causing the result above recorded. Several of the insurgents were then confined in irons and on the arrival of the vessel here given over to the custody of the Provost-Marshal. The *Thomas A. Scott* was unprovided with a Surgeon. WHIT.

LIST OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS BROUGHT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH BY THE COSMOPOLITAN.

G. B. Adams, Co. G, 40th Mass.
C. C. Fowell, Co. H, 117th N. Y.
R. McGrath, Co. A, 24th Mass.
E. Lobdell, Co. C, 17th Conn.
I. Annis, Co. B, 100th N. Y.
W. H. H. Penhollow, Co. I, 12th New-York.
R. Overlock, Co. H, 8th Me.
C. Wight, Co. E, 142d N. Y.
J. D. Tarbell, Co. I, 112th N. Y.
S. M. Holt, Co. I, 112th N. Y.
Corp. M. I. Snook, Co. I, 39th New-York.
A. J. Mance, Co. H, 7th N. H.
Wm Tuttle, Co. H, 117th N. Y.
W. F. Trip, Co. B, 44th Mass.
Henry J. Cost, Co. E, 115th New-York.
Sergt. B. B. Matthew, Co. E, 40th Massachusetts.
Sergt. Jacob C. Bagley, Co. I, 40th Massachusetts.
Corp. Geo H. McCreary, Co. A, 40th Massachusetts.
Corp. Robt E. Browne, Co. I, 39th New-York.
Corp. Edward Taylor, Co. I, Third New-York.
Corp. D. L. Smith, Co. K, 12th New-York.
Charles L. Coke, Co. F, 40th Massachusetts.
E. C. Robeet, Co. F, 117th New-York.
W. S. Wyman, Co. B, 4th New-York.
Jas. M. Roberts, Co. F, 40th Massachusetts.
John B. Howe, Co. I, 144th New-York.
Lewis Boulton, Co. C, 13th Indiana.
Sergt. Wm. M. Linn, Co. E, 85th Penn.
Corp. John Muse, Co. C, 85th Penn.
Geo. Orbin, Co. C, 85th Penn.
Jas. W. Acton, Co. C, 85th Penn.
Sergt. David D. Watson, Co. B, 85th Pennsylvania.
M. Mahon, Co. D, 67th Ohio.
Corp. Orin W. Howe, Co. K, 67th Ohio.
Wm. Small, Co. E, 85th O.
Geo. L. Plummer, Co. I, 2d New-Hampshire.
Benj. Adams, Co. K, 76th Pennsylvania.
Chas. Scamben, Co. C, 76th Pennsylvania.
Stephen H. Tozier, Co. H, 169th New York.
J. McGill, Co. D, 169th N. Y.
J. Nichols, Co. E, 169th N. Y.
E. Heated, Co. I, 17th Conn.
Henry Edmonds, Co. I, 117th New-York.
Homer Metcalf, Co. H, 44th Massachusetts.
S. B. Hicks, Co. H, 40th Mass.
W. Manser, Co. A, 7th Me.
W. Pullen, Co. C, 75th Ohio.
Thomas N. Sowers, Co. A, 62d Ohio.
Henry W. Taylor, Co. E, 85th Pennsylvania.
Wallace S. Baker, Co E, 7th Connecticut.
Wm. L. Knapp, Corp., Co. E, 7th Connecticut
J. Austin, Co. F, 7th Conn.
H. Russell, Co. E, 7th Conn.
Wilcox, Co. I, 7th Conn.
E. Simonds, Co. E, 7th Conn.
W. Davis, Co. I, 144th N. Y., died on passage.
C. C. Carpenter, Co. A, 144th New-York.
Corp. G. A. Barber, Co. K, 144th New-York.
F. Settlemeyer, Co. D, 112th New-York.
H. Finlayson, Co. B, 3d N. Y. Artillery.
Gotlieb Barge, Co. F, Ind. Battalion N. Y.
Corp. F. Richardson, Co. H, 144th New-York.
Corp. John C. Oatley, Co. B, 1st U. S. Artillery.
G. E. Bidwell, Co. K, 7th N. H.
W. Tatbey, Co. E, 3d N. Y.
H. W. Hayward, Co. F, 44th Massachusetts.
S. Darrow, Co. F, 40th N. Y.
A. Honerhesky, Co. I, 115th New-York.
Sergt. Joseph Lowby, Co. I, 107th Ohio.
A. J. Jenkins, Co. G, 85th Pennsylvania.
Isaac Honower, Co. D, 115th New-York.
Paul S. Peter, Co. K, 67th Ohio.
Sergt. Richard J. Paine, Co. B, 6th Connecticut.
George G. White, Co. E, 39th Illinois.
Anthon Miller, Co. B, 39th Illinois.
Musician Isaac M. Rogers, Co. E, 62d Ohio.
Wm. L. Bercher, Co. E, 62d Ohio.
Silas S. Appell, Co. C, 62d Ohio.
John Everett, Co. H, 62d Ohio.
John M. Wallace, Co. G, 62d Ohio.
Corp. Samuel Listen, Co. K, 85th Pennsylvania.
Jacob Cotterell, Co. B, 67th Ohio.
Sergt. Hiram Myers, Co. D, 85th Pennsylvania.
Thomas Orbin, Co. B, 85th Pennsylvania.
J. North, Co. E, 75th Ohio.
John Wagner, Co. A, 169th N York, died on passage.
Greeneberg Copland, Co. E, 85th Pennsylvania.
J. Lasly, Co. C, 84d Ohio.
S. Halsey, Co. K, 127th N. Y.
E. Harlow, Co. G, 9th Me.
W. H. Riche, Corp., Co. F, 4th New-Hampshire.
S. Rayner, Co. G, 39th Ill.
Thomas L. Newcomb, Co. F, 20th Massachusetts.
O. Mulligan, Co. E, 7th N. H.
A. Farr, Co. H, 142d N. Y.
S. W. Walker, Co. C, 142d N. Y.
G. W. Furbush, Co. I, 9th Me.
D. Puley, Co. E, 112th N. Y.
J. Brood, Co. H, 55th Penn.
W. Boyer, Co. K, 55th Mass.
L. Jones, Co. K, 3d colored.
B. Williams, Co. H, 3d col'd.
H. L. Hope, Co. E, 169th N. Y.
L. A. Johnson, Co. C, 58th N. Y.
Willis B. Humphrey, Co. H, 89th New York.
J. F. Watson, Co. K, 89th N. Y.
H. Winter, Co. H, 89th N. Y.
H. Dudley, Co. I, 7th N. H.
G. H. Fogg, Co. K, 7th N. H.
Simeon Applebue, Corp., Co. C, 7th New Hampshire.
N. P. Hobbs, Co. K, 7th N. H.
William H. Douglass, Co. C, 144th New-York.
H. Cole, Co. G, 144th N. Y.
W. Jarvis, Co. A, 127th N. Y.
W. H. Smith, Co. I, 127th New York.
J. Sould, Co. ——, 24th Mass.
J. O'Keefe, Co. ——, 24th Mass.
C. Howe, Co. B, 107th N. Y.
J. Russell, Co. G, 97th ——.
A. C. Carey, Co. I, 67th Pa.
N. Arnold, Co. K, 112th N. Y.
C. Smith, Co. K, 112th N. Y.
W. W. Booty, Co. F, 112th New-York.
N. Hawkins, Co. D, 13th Ind.
Corp. C. Jennings, Co. H, 13th Ind.
Philo. C. Young, Co. B, 3d U. S. col'd.
S. Thuston, Co. K, 112th N. York.
Riley Cole, Co. K, 112th N. Y.
Chas. M. Blood, Co. I, 3d New-Hampshire.
D. W. Newton, Co. K, 3d N. Hampshire.
J. B. Douglass, Co. F, 3d New-Hampshire.
J. H. Goodhue, Co. D, 17th Connecticut.
W. Sackett, Co. I, 17th Conn.
Iva F. Huston, Co. B, 1st U. S. artillery.
D. Dickinson, Co. A, 74th Pennsylvania.
John L. Mack, Co. E, 4th New-Hampshire.
R. Hoag, Co. F, 3d U. S. Artillery.
Wm. Hoxworth, Co. A, 104th Pennsylvania.
D. S. Merrill, Co. A, 8th Me.
N. Turner, Co. I, 142d N. Y.
A. A. Woodworth, Co. H, 42d New-Hampshire.
J. W. Young, Co. K, 42d N. H.
Carlo Cheeny, Co. D, 54th Massachusetts.
F. Livingston, Co. A, 54th Massachusetts.
A. Richardson, Co. B, 54th Massachusetts.
Corp. Geo. Delavan, Co. C, 54th Massachusetts.
J. H. Anderson, Co. C, 54th Massachusetts.
Moses Morris, Co. D, 54th Massachusetts.
Allen Powell, Co. I, 54th Massachusetts.
Wm. Caldwell, Co. B, 54th Massachusetts.
Thos. Caurum, Co. C, 54th Massachusetts.
F. Larmont Co. C, 54th Massachusetts.
Crawford Hardy, Co. I, 3d U. S colored.
P. Neague, Co. G, 54th Mass'
N. Johnson, Co. A, 3d U. S. colored.
Wm. Thompson, Co. I, 3d U. S. Colored.
John Vinegar, Co. E, 3d U. S. colored.
J. F. Brook, Co. H, 3d U. S. Colored.
Sergt. A. Sadder, Co. I, 3d U. S. colored.
Peter S. Munroe, Co. E, 89th New-York.
Henry Boons, Co. C, 24th Massachusetts.
J. Shaughnessy, Co. I, 169th New-York.
John Ulrich, Co. B, 53d Pennsylvania.
Jonathan White, Co. D, 144th New-York.
J. I. Pester, Co. C, 144th New-York.
Corp. D. C. Sherman, Co. I, 115th New-York.
S. Madison, Co. F, 13th Ind
H. Mofford, Co. F, 142d N. Y.
J. W. Sanborn, Co. D, 4th New-Hampshire.
E. A. Dye, Co. I, 62d Ohio.
J. F. Paine, Co. E, 6th C.
J. S. Wright, Co. E, 142d New-York.
Charles Patterson.
William Gone.
Edwin Judson.
A. B. Mitchell, Co. C, 4th N. H.
Monroe Read, Co. E, 55th Pennsylvania.
B. W. Smith, Co. I, 4th N. Hampshire.
A. G. Walton, Co. D, 85th Pennsylvania.
Newell Larmprey, Co. I, 40th Massachusetts.
Corp. Geo. W. Backus, Co. G, 142d New-York.
Chas. A. Yates, Co. C, 115th New-York.
S. H. Thomas, Co. F, 144th New-York.
James Wallace, Co. G, 127th New-York.
Chas. Curtis, Co. C, 9th Me.
Napoleon Dillan, Co. B, 11th Maine
J. L. Fort, Co. I, 115th N. Y.
Jas. Qua, Co. F, 142d N. Y.
J. F. Burton, Co. I, 9th Me.
Corp. Lcroco Howe, Co. E, 75th Ohio.
Corp. J. H Stickney, Co. E, 169th N. Y.
S. E. Parsons, Co. C, 40th Massachusetts.
J. E. Scudder, Co. E, 9th Maine.
Corp. J. W. Clark, Co. I, 9th Maine.
Jas. W. Hicks, Co. H, 115th New-York.
Silas Stevens, Co. F, 169th New-York.
Chas. Flower, Co. I, 89th New-York.
H. Stanton, Co. B, 17th Conn.
J. H. Stowe, Co D, 1st U. S. artillery.
M. A. Loizier, Co. B, 103th New-Yoik.
M. Failing, Co. D, 1st U. S. artillery.
P. McLaughlin, Co. A, 47th New-York.
Wm. Hale, Co. K, 100th N. Y.
H. Shaw, Co. H, 100th N. Y.
Wm. Whitmore, Co. A, 89th New-York.
Corp. Jas. Dazell, Co. F, 199th New-York.
G. H. Lewis, Co. C, 169th New-York.
Wm. Hanks, Co. H, 169th New-York.
James G. Stone, Co. K, 7th New-Hampshire.
John Lott, Co. C, 54th Mass.
V. N. Mayhew, Co. I, 54th Massachusetts
Sergt. John Morgan, Co. G, 54th Massachusetts.
James Coleman, Co. G, 54th Massachusette.
C. Corsin, Co. H, 127th N. Y.
Hiram Lusk, Co. A, 115th New-York.
J. Moffitt, Co. F, Indiana.
J. Muller, Co. H, 157th N. Y.
Abner Pitcher, Co. H, 7th Connecticut.
A. Robinson, Co. I, 62d O.
Peter Riley, Co. M, 3d R. I. artillery.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Shipments to Contraband Ports.

Through the vigilance of Surveyor ANDREWS, Marshal MURRAY, and the Inspectors of Customs, the shipments of merchandise to "contraband ports," to be there reladen and run through the blockade, has virtually ceased. These officers have been untiring in their efforts to have this illicit trade broken up, and the guilty parties punished. Upon all vessels now loading for South'rn ports, for Nassau and other ports of similar character, the cargo is rigidly examined by the inspectors, and the chances of goods contraband of war escaping their vigilance are few, and far between.

It was by Surveyor ANDREWS' instructions that the steamship *Corsica* was so thoroughly overhauled and her passengers searched by the inspectors in charge of Deputy-Surveyor BROWN and Assistant-Surveyor VAN BOSKERCK, which resulted in bringing to light the evidence of the guilt of parties engaged in the contraband trade; and which elicited such a howl from the Nassau press, showing that the blockade-runners had been hit in a tender spot.

It is a matter of rejoicing that this trade is thoroughly broken up, and the officers named deserve the thanks of every loyal man for the vigilance which has accomplished this result.

The Great Naval Race.

NOTE FROM ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOX—HE DISCLAIMS ANY KNOWLEDGE OF MR. RUTHERFORD.

The following note from Mr. Assistant Secretary FOX to Mr. OLYPHANT was received through our naval reporter at twelve o'clock last night. Mr. FOX, it will be seen, denies that he knows Mr. RUTHERFORD, to whose letter, as the statement of an authorized agent of the Navy Department, we have given a place elsewhere.

MR. ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOX, of the Navy Department, writes that RUTHERFORD, the pretended agent of the Navy Department, is either a myth or an impostor. In reply to Mr. OLYPHANT, Mr. FOX writes:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 23, 1864.

To R. M. Olyphant, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: In last evening's New-York *Post* I notice our correspondence published. I have not yet received your letter (11 A. M.), but have no doubt of its correctness, as therein printed, notwithstanding some person by the name of RUTHERFORD—unknown to me—seems to be amusing himself by instituting a public correspondence. I know nothing of the speed of the *Kin Kuang*, but as she is a smaller vessel than the *Eutaw*, with a larger engine, and built expressly for Chinese waters, where the highest speed is required, the race cannot but be interesting to those who consider that great speed is the only requisite for a man-of-war.

I regret the Navy Department has no authority to pay any expenses incurred by your vessel in the contemplated race. This, however, cannot prevent a friendly competition. The amount necessary to give the *Kin Kuang* a few days run must be very small, and can be easily raised by subscription. Provided $3,000 will cover it, I will guarantee that sum to you.

I suggest that both boats be sent to Hampton Roads, and that the race be thence to New-York. I name this point because several of the Naval Committee of the House desire to witness it. I will be at your office, No. 46 South-street, during Monday, to arrange the matter.

Very respectfully, G. J. FOX.

Arrival of the Fifth Connecticut Regiment.

Last evening the Fifth Connecticut regiment, 290 strong, arrived in this City from Cowan, Tennessee, all of whom have reenlisted for the war. The Fifth has participated in the following battles: Second battle of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, besides a number of minor skirmishes. This regiment was quartered for the night at the Park Barracks; this morning, at 8 o'clock, it leaves for Hartford, Conn. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Colonel, Warren W. Packer; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry W. Daboll; Major, W. S. Cogswell: Adjutant, W. A. Daniels; Assistant Surgeons, Andrew J. Gilson, Evelyn L. Bissel; Quartermaster, E. K. Carley; Captains, Charles Sanford, Charles Doyle, Madison P. Whitney, Alfred L. Packer, Wm. C. Rockwell, Alfred A. Chimey, Wm. P. Smith, Theodore H. Dibble, Adolphus P. Riley; Lieutenants, George Raymond, —— Whitlock, Alvin H. Hart, Walter Burns, Isaac Weldon, Eugene H. Cobey, Michael Donovan, Charles Reynolds, George Titus, Haslem P. Rugg, Edwin E. Carter, Albert L. Gavitt, Wm. S. Purtuion, Perry P. Wilson, James Stewart, Isaac Kellum.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND NEW-YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.—This veteran City regiment reached New-York yesterday afternoon, and is quartered in the Park Barracks. It comes home on veteran furlough to recruit, every man of its 258 survivors here persons having reënlisted. The regiment was organized in December, 1861, and left for Virginia in March, 1862, 937 strong, under Col. VAN BUREN. Its battle-roll is as follows, omiting minor affairs: Bolivar Heights, Cedar Mountain, White Sulphur Springs, Cuantilly, (in reserve,) Antietam, The Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, (where it was first in the advance of the skirmishers, and took three or four times as many prisoners as it contained men,) Missionary Ridge and Ringgold. Col. VAN BUREN has left the regiment. Its Lieutenant-Colonel is in this City with a leg shot off; its Major was killed at Lookout; and it has in all, eleven staff and line officers left, viz.: L. R. Siegman, Captain commanding; Adj. Crafts, Quartermaster Howland, Surgeon Lord, Assistant-Surgeon Applegate, Capt. Van Buren, and Lieuts. Brereton, Hathaway, Davis, McCarty and McGuire.

MEETING OF THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—There was a special meeting of the Union Central Committee held on Saturday evening, at their hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, which was largely attended. The principal business of the meeting was the introduction and adoption, unanimously, of a preamble and resolutions supporting ABRAHAM LINCOLN for reélection to the Presidency. WILLIAM A. DARLING presided. The meeting adjourned at an early hour.

LARGE FIRE IN A COOPER SHOP.—Yesterday morning a fire broke out in a large four-story building, rear of Nos. 234 and 236 Cherry-street, owned and occupied by Mr. A. T. BRIGGS, as a cooper shop. The building and contents were entirely destroyed. Loss on building, $6,000; on stock, $4,000; fully insured in City Companies. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Fire Marshal BAKER is making an investigation.

A FIREMAN KILLED.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, WILLIAM FARRELL, member of Engine Company No. 39, while going to a fire, was run over and instantly killed by Engine Company No. 15, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-first street. Coroner RANNEY will hold an inquest over the body this morning.

FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—A lad aged 6 years, named CHARLES FUNCH, residing with his parents at No. 96 Avenue A, while flying a kite in front of his home, last evening, was knocked down and run over by a car of the Forty-second-street Ferry Railroad. One of his legs was severed from his body, and the other was badly injured. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

LECTURE OF CORA L. V. HATCH.—A large audience assembled last evening at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, to listen to a lecture delivered by Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH. As a disturbance was anticipated, a squad of policemen was present to keep order. Their services, however, were not needed.

Mutiny.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The new ship *Coromandel* sailed hence yesterday afternoon for London. When twenty miles outside of Boston light, a mutiny occurred among the crew, and one man was badly stabbed. The ship put back to Nantucket Roads, and the wounded man, the assassin, and one witness were brought to this city. The ship awaits three hands to proceed.

Non-Arrival of the Damascus.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Jan. 24—Midnight.

There are no signs of the steamship *Damascus*. Wind southwest; passing clouds.

Markets.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The market for BEEVES is active, the supply being unusually large, owing to the detention of trains on the Great Western Railroad. Prices have advanced 25c. ₩ 100 lbs. live weight. Receipts, 2,650. SHEEP in light receipt and active request at 6½c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Receipts, 3,000. Hogs scarce; sales were made at 7c.@7½c. ₩ lb., according to quality and weight.

Enlistment of Colored Troops in Kentucky—Executive Order.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, Jan. 13, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. J. T. Boyle, Commanding District of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky:

DEAR SIR: The letter referred by you to me from "H. BARNS, Colonel First Michigan Colored regiment," requesting your aid to "Capt. W. A. McCLELLAND" in his recruiting mission to Kentucky for the "First Michigan Colored regiment," is before me.

Furnish the Colonel and his recruiting Captain with a copy of my reply to a similar request made by "Capt. EDWARD CAHILL, recruiting colored troops," and also with a copy of this letter.

No such recruiting will be tolerated here. Summary justice will be inflicted upon any who attempt such unlawful purpose.

"Negro traders" have ever been held in disrepute in the Slave States, and only tolerated as we tolerate the vulture tribe, because they rid us of the vicious and worthless slave population.

But, under pretence of loyalty, a class of "traffickers in human flesh" have started up, far more contemptible for their hypocritical pretensions to loyalty, and more despicable because of the meanness of their motives,—men who, to make profit to themselves, engage in enticing slaves and free negroes to enlist, that they may "sell them" as substitutes, obtaining the large bounties offered in States not willing to furnish of their own population the call made upon their loyalty for volunteers by our Government.

Such "traffickers in human flesh" will endanger their own liberties if they are caught within this State.

Your action is in accordance with the laws of the State, the purposes as we are assured of the Federal authorities, and my approving judgment.

Respectfully, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN WE DO BEST.—Organization indicates this. Examinations, with full written charts, given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway. A class of ladies and gentlemen meet for instruction Tuesday and Friday evenings. Parents and teachers would do well to attend.

[Advertisement.]

A SENSIBLE MAN sent a note to E. HOLMES, proprietor of the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 252 Broadway, asking an interview at his house. Thought he knew all about it; acknowledged his mistake; was wonderfully surprised that it was so perfect; ordered it put in his house immediately. Comment is unnecessary.

Advertisement.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 24.—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Prior and daughter, Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. Dowling, Capt. Glesker, lady and child, Mr. McManus, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Hughes and lady, Mr. Blair, W. J. Sillery, Mrs. Wade and child, J. R. Pruyne.

In U. S. steam transport America, from New-Orleans.—Lieut. Miles T. Jones, Lieut. Alex. Mede, Capt. W. H. Morris, Capt. Ayres and wife, Capt. Gilbert Adams, W. H. Glodden, Lieut. Chas. Coulturnier, Lieut. L. M. Nicholls, Dr. Buel, Capt. J. F. M. Derrickson, Andrew Cosgriff, Jas. G. Roworth, U. S. N.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 16 | Sun sets..... 5 08 | Moon rises. 7 09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 31 | Gov. Island.. 9 20 | Hell Gate..10 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 24.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool Jan. 6, via Queenstown 7th, 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and 260 passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 6, off the Bell Buoy, passed steamship City of New-York, bound in. Jan. 8, 7 A. M., 80 miles W. of Fedriet, steamship Australasian, bound E. 9th, 1 P. M., lat. 18 25, lon. 51 12, steamship Hecla, bound E. 23d, 8 P. M., 226 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamship Glasgow, hence for Liverpool. 23d, 8 P. M. a screw steamer bound W.

U. S. steam transport America, Share, New-Orleans, via Pensacola Jan. 15, 9 P. M., with cotton, sugar, etc., to U. S. Quartermaster. Jan. 24, off Delaware, passed steamship Arago, hence for Port Royal.

U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Newbern, N. C., in ballast to U. S. Asst. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Cosmopolitan, Crooker, Port Royal Jan. 21, with passengers to U. S. Asst. Quartermaster.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Glasgow Dec. 27, via Portland Jan. 21, at 9 P. M., with mdse. and 44 passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co.

Steamer Nightingale, (new,) Warren, Mystic 12 hours, in ballast to master.

Steamer Weybosset, (new,) Bryant, Mystic 12 hours, in ballast to master.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence.

Bark Maria Somes, (of London,) McLean, Pernambuco Dec. 13, with mdse. to order. Left no vessels.

Bark Friedrich Martin, (Brem.,) Hashagen, Montevideo Dec. 4, with hides to Cæsar & Pauli.

Barkentine Lamplighter, Morris, Port Royal 4 ds., in ballast to Merrill & Abbott.

Brig J. Congdon, (of Truro, N. S.,) Forbes, Bonaire 16 ds., with salt to H. J. & C. A. DeWolf. Left no vessels.

Brig Cilo, (of Halifax,) Stanly, Long Island, Bahamas, 9 ds., with salt and cotton-seed to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Burgermeister Sternberg, (Mecklenburg,) Heidtmann, Rio Janeiro 59 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had heavy weather; lost sails, etc.

Brig G. L. Buckman, ——, Beaufort, N. C., in ballast to master.

Brig Copernicus, (Mecklenburg,) Voss, Odessa 118 ds., with wool to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Experienced very bad weather and head winds.

Brig Judge Hathaway, Rogers, Norfolk 3 ds., with wood to H. E. Browne & Co.

Brig Christiana Carnell, (of Liverpool,) Rogers, Rio Janeiro Nov. 19, with coffee to F. D. Morgan & Co.

Schr. Mary Kelly, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Reed, Black River, Jam., 13 ds., with logwood to Simpson & Eaton. Left no vessels.

Schr. Ellen Baker, Campbell, Great Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. John Walker, Brewster, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Marion A. Gould, Trim, Machias 20 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Cabot, Witherspoon, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Clark, Portland, for Alexandria.

Schr. Rising Dawn, Pierce, Belfast, Me., with barley.

Schr. Hardscrabble, Gregory, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. War Eagle, Seely, Providence.

Schr. Louis F. Smith, Cobb, Providence, for Tangier.

Schr. J. E. Austin, Davis, Portland, for Washington.

Schr. Owen Bearse, Bearse, Portland, for Washington.

Schr. E. G. Willard, Parsons, Portland, with fish.

Schr. D. S. Mershon, Allen, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Eagle, Newell, Fortress Monroe, with wood.

Schr. A. M. Haines, Blackman, Virginia, with wood.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Jan. 22—Steamers Boston, City of Richmond.

Brigs Merlin, (Br.,) Los Amigos, (Br.)

Schrs. Tigris, (Br.,) Princess, (Br.)

Jan. 23—Steamer Thos. Foulke, U. S. transports E. L. Scott, Hase, E. A. Clark, Montauk.

Ships Antarctic, F. Pirandello, (Ital.)

Barks Stolpemunde, (Br.,) Lauretie, (Br.,) Mary, (Br.,) Anita, (Argentine.)

Brigs Hedley Vicars, (Br.,) Stadt Poppenburgh, Clum, B. L. Swan, Vampire, Maria, Oleander, Beever, Cyprus, Warren, Princess Alice, Leonard Barry.

Schrs. Alethea, Julia, Chas. Roberts, St. Lawrence, Susan E. Jayne, Wm. Hunter.

Below.

Ship E. T. Armstrong, from Liverpool 36 days.
One bark, unknown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Arr. bark Said Bin Sultan, Africa; brig J. H. Cromley, Trinidad; schrs. Alma, Jeremel; Mary E. Walker, Port Palx; Robert Moore, Jr., Aux Cayes; Divina, Surinam—spoke Jan. 20, off Block Island, schr. Joseph Prescott, Jamaica, for New-York, with loss of foremast and jib.

Spoken, &c.

Commodore—Br. ship, strg. S., was seen Dec. 25, lat. 13 20 S., lon. 33 51.

Corings—Br. ship, strg. S., was seen Dec. 24, lat. 15 20 S., lon. 23 22.

Woodstock—ship, from Callao for Martinique, Dec. 19, lat. 0 32 S., lon. 34 36 W.

Miscellaneous.

The new Italian steam frigate Re d'Italia came from the Navy yard this morning and anchored in the North River.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Dec. 4, Aldenburg bark Falke and Dutch brig Henrico, for New-York in 3 weeks.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 516 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



BALL

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3850. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
TO THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND TO ALL
INTELLIGENT OBSERVERS
OF MILITARY AND NAVAL OPERATIONS,
DESIRING THE FULLEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC INFORMATION OF THE CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF MILITARY AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

THE
UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO
THE INTERESTS, DESCRIPTIVE OF THE PROGRESS, AND ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HONORABLE SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY, REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER.

JANUARY NUMBER NOW READY.

CONTENTS:

I.—A WORD OF GREETING.
II.—CHATTANOOGA, (with a Map.)
III.—THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN LAKES.
IV.—A FEW FACTS ABOUT ARTILLERY.
V.—A MODERN FABLE, WITH AN INTERNATIONAL MORAL.
VI.—THE BURIAL AT GETTYSBURGH, (Poetry.)
VII.—THE USE OF IRON IN FORTIFICATIONS, by Brig.-Gen. J. G. BARNARD, Lieutenant-Colonel Corps of Engineers.
VIII.—WAR SONGS AND THEIR INFLUENCE IN HISTORY, by CHARLES G. LELAND, Esq.
IX.—GREEK FIRE AND OTHER INFLAMMABLES.
X.—MODERN WAR, IN THEORY AND PRACTICE.
XI.—LATER RAMBLES ON THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURGH, by M. JACOBS, D.D.
XII.—FRENCH MILITARY PHRASES.
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE AND NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.
EDITOR'S SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.
OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE—
THE ARMY,
THE NAVY.

Among the contributors to the first number are Admiral DAVIS, U. S. N., Gen. J. G. BARNARD, Gen. WILLIAM F. BARRY, U. S. A., and Capt. E. C. BOYNTON, Adjutant of the Military Academy.

In the second number the contributions will be from the pens of distinguished Military and Scientific writers, and upon topics of their special study.

The Publisher has the pleasure of announcing that contributions are already received from many of our most distinguished Officers of both services, and other writers of the highest authority.

This enterprise has been undertaken at the solicitation of many prominent officers, to supply an acknowledged want of the Service, due to the immense development of the science and art of war in our country.

It has been placed under the editorial care of HENRY COPPEE, Esq., Professor of English Literature and History in the University of Pennsylvania, whose military experience and literary attainments are sufficient warrant that the Magazine will be rendered worthy the patronage of all, in and out of the Service, who are interested in military and naval affairs.

Its PRINCIPAL ARTICLES will cover the entire scope of War Topics, including Modifications and Inventions of Arms of all kinds; Notes on the Organization of Armies and Navies; Historical Sketches and Illustrations, Interesting Narratives of Personal Experience; Stories of Military and Naval Life; Military Hygiene, and such other themes as are directly or indirectly connected with the great subject.

The columns of OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE will be always full and accurate, and be brought up to the very day of going to press. The Departments at Washington have offered every facility for the fulfillment of this promise.

The Editor's "SPECIAL DEPARTMENT" will present, from month to month, a Sketch of the Progress of the War; a clear statement of our Foreign and International Relations, and such varied Colloquy with Readers and Correspondents as will keep the Journal constantly *en rapport* with its Patrons. Extracts from Army Letters, and Translations from Foreign Military and Naval Magazines will also appear in this department.

Communications, intelligence and correspondence are solicited from officers at the seats of war. When used, they will be paid for liberally.

Book Notices and Literary Intelligence will constitute a prominent feature of the work, because our educated officers and soldiers, who were readers before the war, but are now shut out from the use of extensive libraries and bookstores, will desire to be informed of what is being published, and what is most worth reading.

The Political aspect of the Magazine will be patriotic, but unpartisan. Its pages will be no field for intemperate discussion; but there shall always be a clear recognition of the honor of the country, and the majesty of the Constitutional Government, in the present struggle, and a determination to further the grand objects for which our armies are in the field and our navy afloat.

In all purely Military Criticism it shall be the aim of this Journal, while doing full justice, to tell the truth, "without partiality, favor or affection," where any information at all can be given.

The following are a few of the many flattering testimonials from distinguished Officers and Citizens,

GEN. GRANT SAYS:

"Such a Magazine is much needed, and is deserving of the most liberal patronage. Every facility will be given for its circulation in this military division."

GEN. SEYMOUR SAYS:

"I am exceedingly gratified to learn that such a Magazine as you propose is to be commenced. For many years we have waited for just such a journal, and I am glad that I have lived long enough to know that the necessity for sound military intelligence is appreciated by the people."

REAR-ADMIRAL DUPONT SAYS:

"I feel interested and gratified that such a work should be ushered under your auspices, and shall take pleasure in giving it any aid in my power."

COMMANDER H. A. WISE SAYS:

"I wish you every success, and I feel confident that, should the Magazine be conducted in a thoroughly impartial spirit, it will meet with hosts of friends and contributors from navy and army."

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW SAYS:

"Your new Magazine, I have no doubt, will be very successful, not only in the army and navy, but among civilians, for every one is deeply interested in this Holy War and Modern Crusade against Barbarism."

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Orders for the work may be addressed to

C. B. RICHARDSON,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR,
NO. 598 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Birth of a Son to the Prince of Wales.

A Mysterious Conspiracy Discovered in Paris.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DISTURBANCE.

Commencement of Hostilities Considered Imminent.

Active Military Preparations on Both Sides.

Great Britain to Make a Naval Demonstration in German Waters.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 9:30 A. M., *vid* Queenstown P. M. the 10th, arrived here at 5 P. M. to-day.

She has four passengers for Halifax and thirty-one for Boston.

The *Canada* makes the following report: Experienced heavy gales for six days, and head winds during the entire passage. On the 10th inst. exchanged signals with the steamship *Hecla*, and on the 15th inst. with the steamship *Asia*, both bound to Liverpool.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 7th inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 8th inst.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 7th.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Boston, arrived at Galway on the 8th.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 8th, and reached Liverpool at 2 P. M. of the 9th.

It was stated that England was about to make a naval demonstration in German waters.

The new ship *Geo. H. Warren*, of Boston, was lost on her first voyage to Liverpool, ran ashore on Carnsore Point, Ireland, and was full of water.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Her Highness the Princess of Wales gave birth to a fine boy at Frogmore on the 8th instant. The mother and her child were progressing most favorably.

Judgment would be given in the *Alexandra* case on the 11th of January.

The Frankfort Senate had refused its authorization to the drawing by lottery of the steamer *Great Eastern*, and had demanded from the Frankfort Consul at Liverpool an account of his connection with the scheme.

Dr. TURTON, Bishop of Ely, died on the 7th instant.

Parliament had been formally prorogued until the 4th of February. It is then to meet for the dispatch of business.

The investigation in regard to the stranding of the steamer *Anglia* in Galway Bay, has been concluded. The Court, though blaming Capt. PROWSE somewhat in running in at night, yet took pleasure in returning him his certificate.

FRANCE.

Four suspected conspirators had been arrested in Paris. They came from England. Three of them are Italians and are named TAMBUCO, GRECO and IMPERATORI. The fourth gave an assumed name. It is asserted that one of the conspirators had made a complete avowal of the criminal object of the conspiracy. At their residence were found a great quantity of gunpowder, four poignards, four revolvers, four ingenious air guns, and eight hand grenades of the Orsini pattern.

A letter dated Lugano, was found on one of the conspirators very compromising of all concerned.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Insinuations are thown out that the attitude of the Opposition in the Legislature has something to do with the arrests, and the authority of the Government would be less controlled were it known that the people were conspiring."

The trial of the four Italians will take place during the February assizes. Nothing had been discovered to compromise any other persons.

The Paris Bourse was dull on the 8th at 66f. 70c. for the Rentes.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* mentions the case of a large American order for railway iron being given to a French house, the French article being found as good and certainly cheaper than the English.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Matters continued to wear a threatening appearance.

The King of Denmark visited the fortifications of Frederickstadt on the 5th instant, and passed through Flensburgh on the 7th for Sonderburgh.

The greatest activity prevailed in the dockyards at Copenhagen.

It was asserted that England had addressed a fourth note to the Federal Diet, urging a conference.

It is denied that Prussia has withdrawn from the proposition for the joint occupation of Schleswig by the Austrian and Prussian troops.

The Danish troops still occupied the northern part of Rendsburg on the 7th inst.

It was stated that Prince AUGUSTENBERG intended to declare Kiel a free port.

The London *Times* says:

"With the view of asserting English diplomacy and for the protection of British interests, it is not unlikely that the Channel fleet just ordered home may soon show itself in German waters. It is owing to British counsels that the Danes have abandoned important positions and sacrificed the greater part of the country which is the subject of dispute. But as there is a great difference between sympathy and interference, England is bound to weigh well the consequences of any act which would entangle her in a war. To the prudence of the Government, therefore, the conduct of affairs must be committed, and Parliament will doubtless sanction any step Lord PALMERSTON may take to preserve the honor and dignity of the nation."

The *Times* regards the commencement of the campaign in Schleswig as almost certain within a brief space.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI'S resignation of his seat was formally communicated to the Italian Parliament on the 7th inst. Several members urged its non-acceptance, but it was finally accepted, together with the resignations of other members of the "Left."

The London *Morning Advertiser* states, on the best authority, that the recent proclamation to GARIBALDI is a forgery. GARIBALDI disavows it.

POLAND.

Affairs in Poland remained without change.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed weak at 90¾. The market was very flat all around.

The two men charged with piracy and murder on board the ship *Flowery Land*, were brought up and remanded for trial.

It is stated that the Federal force in and upon the borders of Holstein number 60,000, and would soon reach 100,000.

The Committee in the Federal Diet has made a report decidedly adverse to the Treaty of London.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The four Italian conspirators arrested came from Italy, and not from London.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The Indian mail, with dates from Bombay to Dec. 14 and Calcutta Dec. 5, was forwarded by the *Canada*.

It is asserted that the disaffection on the Punjaub frontier has been greatly exaggerated, and that the affair is a mere repetition of a trifling frontier war, such as has been fought twenty times since the annexation of the Punjaub.

There is no later news of military operations in India.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The National steamer *Wyoming* was at Singapore on the 30th of November.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The Rentes closed to-day at 66f. 90c.

Commercial by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 9.

COTTON.—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of the week at 43,000 bales, of which 11,000 were taken by speculators, and 6,000 by exporters. The market opened with an advance of 1d., but closed quiet, and ⅛d. lower than last week for American, and ¼d. lower for Egyptian. The sales on Friday were 2,000 bales, the market closing quiet at Thursday's quotations, which are as follows:

Fair Orleans.....Nominal | Middling Orleans....28d.
Fair Mobile.....Nominal | Middling Mobile....27⅝d.
Fair Uplands..Nominal | Middling Uplands..27⅜d.

The stock in port is estimated at 263,000 bales, of which 34,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat still advancing. Corn easier.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm and advanced 2d. ₰ cental; Winter Red, 9s.@9s. 2d. CORN dull; Mixed, 31s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is steady. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others, report: BEEF has a declining tendency. PORK has an upward tendency, with an advance of 1s.@2s. for new. BACON buoyant, and advanced 2s. LARD active, at an advance of 6d.@1s. TALLOW quiet, and partially declined 6d. BUTTER firm.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES; the market is upward for POTS, with quotations at 30s. SUGAR, firm. COFFEE, quiet and steady. RICE, quiet. LINSEED OIL, very dull. COD OIL, steady at 50s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, steady. RESIN, quiet. BOULD, ENGLISH & BRANDON quote: PETROLEUM, active, with an upward tendency; Refined, 1s. 10d.@1s. 11d. ₰ gallon; Crude, £17@£17 10s. ₰ ton.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS, firm, with an upward tendency. IRON, firm. Rails, £8: Pig Iron declining, quoted 65s.@65s. 6d. SUGAR, upward, and advanced 6d.@11d. COFFEE, upward, and advanced 6d.@11d. RICE, firm. TEA, quiet and steady. TALLOW, steady. LINSEED CAKES, active and upward. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, firm. PETROLEUM, steady; Crude, £16 10s. SPERM OIL, nominal. COD OIL, declining. LINSEED OIL, irregular.

LONDON—Friday Evening.

Consols closed at 91@91⅛ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £166,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market is inactive. U. S. Fives, 59@61; U. S. Sixes, 65@68.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week ending 6th, were 7,000 bales; Orleans très Ordinaire, 370f., Bas, 355f. The market opened active and tending upward, but closed flat and prices weak. Stock in port 28,000 bales, of which 3,250 bales are of American description.

BREADSTUFFS at Havre were firmer, with a light stock, and fair qualities had experienced an improvement in price.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 9—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, and all qualities have advanced slightly.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm. Petroleum upward.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 9—Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 90⅞@91 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad, 25@24 dis.; Erie Railroad, 65@66.

Colored Recruits in Kentucky.

We published yesterday an order issued by Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, forbidding the recruiting of colored troops within that State. We find in the Louisville *Journal* the following explanatory letter from him on that subject:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, Dec. 14, 1863.
Capt. Edward Cahill, Recruiting Colored Troops:

SIR: Yours of the 10th inst., informing me that you had been ordered to Kentucky to recruit "free colored men" for the army of the United States, and asking my consent for so doing, is before me. You do not inform me by what authority you come to Kentucky to recruit "free colored men." I know of no act of Congress requiring such service, nor have I seen any order from the War Department directing it. On the contrary, I am well assured that *in deference to our peculiar position, and to avoid unnecessarily aggravating the troubles of the loyal men of Kentucky*, the authorities at Washington do not contemplate recruiting "colored men" in Kentucky. We are ready to fill our quota from the "free" white citizens of Kentucky. We will unhesitatingly comply with the requisition for men to defend our Government. We claim the right to furnish from citizens whose duty it is to make that defence, and who are ready to comply with the requirements of duty. The duty of defence devolves upon those who enjoy the benefits of our Government. From such we will fill the call upon us. We presume that WHITE MEN who owe the *duties of allegiance to the Government will be accepted for its defence.* We will furnish them. If, therefore, you came to recruit "colored men" for the benefit of Kentucky, we decline your services. If you came to recruit for the benefit of another State, we deny your right to do so, and forbid it. No State has the right under any law or order to enter Kentucky to recruit either white or "colored" men. We do not intermeddle with any State that chooses to recruit "colored" men within its own limits. But no State that is not willing to meet the measure of duty by contributing its quota from its own population shall be permitted to shelter from duty behind the free negro population of Kentucky.

We shall meet the demand upon us without enlisting colored men, and your State must meet its call from its own white or "colored" men, as may best suit its people, and not assume to recruit either white or black in Kentucky.

Yours, &c., THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

From Missouri and Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Monday, Jan. 25.

The extremely warm weather of the past few days has materially softened the ice in the harbor, and to-day an immense field at the upper city moved down some 300 yards, forcing the steamer *Emilie* from her moorings, but doing no damage. Several steamers forced their way through the ice to-day to a position on safe the opposite side of the river. The ice has disappeared six miles below the city, and it is thought our harbor will be sufficiently clear to-morrow to allow the ferry boats to run. A general break-up and resumption of navigation is anticipated.

CHARLES NOYES, who has been on trial for two days, for robbing the United States Express of $60,000 last August, has been convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Stockton Hall and two adjoining buildings, in Leavenworth, were burned to-day. The principal sufferers were COOLIDGE & Co., ASHBURN & Co., and JOHN MITCHELL. Loss, $24,000.

Resolutions renominating ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the Presidency have passed the Kansas Legislature unanimously.

The Holmes' Hole Murder.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The preliminary examination of Capt. GUSTAVUS D. SMITH, arrested on charge of the murder of Mr. LUCE, at Holmes' Hole, resulted to-day in holding the accused for trial. SMITH is a retired sea captain of good reputation among his neighbors, and the evidence against him, though deemed sufficient to carry the case to a higher court, was simply circumstantial.

Escape of Rebel Officers.

QUEBEC, C. E., Monday, Jan. 25.

MARSHALL KANE, of Baltimore, and thirteen Confederates, mostly escaped officers from Johnson's Island and Camp Douglas, left here this morning, by the Grand Trunk Railway, for Riviere du Loup, to take the overland route to Halifax.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Affairs at Chattanooga—The Rebels Deserting in Large Numbers—Reinforcements Going to Mobile—Raids into Kentucky Threatened—The Reported Rebel Advance Contradicted—The Reorganization of the State Government.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 25.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Chattanooga, dated 21st inst., says:

The rebel orders requiring soldiers to serve for three years or more is causing hundreds to desert. Forty-six came in to-day in one squad.

One division left the rebel lines yesterday to reinforce Mobile.

The Forty-fourth Indiana and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Ohio infantry, and the First, Second, Third and Fourth Ohio cavalry have reënlisted.

The rebel Maj.-Gen. VANCE and two of his Staff, captured at the front, have arrived here and been sent to Nashville.

A dispatch from Louisville to the *Gazette* says:

"The city is filled with rumors of an intended rebel raid into East Kentucky. It is said the rebels will enter the State at three different points."

Three hundred rebel prisoners from Knoxville arrived at Nashville on Saturday.

There is great activity around the camps at Indianapolis in organizing regiments and brigades.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Jan. 25.

The excitement regarding Knoxville was totally unfounded. The demonstrations of LONGSTREET were apparently intended only to recover the forage ground taken by Gen. FOSTER, and the latest information is, that he is retiring. Our troops are in Winter quarters. Gen. FOSTER anticipates no attack, and is able to repel any LONGSTREET can make.

There are reasons to doubt the truth of the report that LEE has reinforced LONGSTREET. No active occupations in that vicinity need be expected for weeks.

Gen. VANCE and his brigade which were captured near Knoxville, arrived here to-night. VANCE had captured one of our forage trains, when Gen. STURGES went in pursuit and captured the entire rebel force.

Gen. GRANT left for St. Louis to-day.

Efforts toward the reconstruction of the State Government are extending throughout the Counties of Middle Tennessee, but with little hope of its early return to the Union. The Radicals, with Gov. JOHNSON at their head, are in favor of calling a Convention to nullify the State Constitution, and frame a new one on emancipation principles.

The people of East Tennessee are reviving the old project of forming a separate State of that section.

Rebel officers and soldiers continue to come in daily for the purpose of taking advantage of the amnesty proclamation.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Butler's Return—Wreck of the Thomas Swan—Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 22.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER returned to Fortress Monroe this morning.

Capt. AINSWORTH arrived this morning from the wreck of the propeller *Thomas Swan*, having succeeded in discharging the valuable cargo, and he has landed it safely and in good order at this place, notwithstanding the heavy storm he had to encounter much of the time. When he left the wreck yesterday, the tide was ebbing and flowing into the ship, and her stern was embedded twelve feet in the sand, and the water was within a few inches of her cabin floor. The water rises as the stern settles.

Capt. S. W. COFFEE and Mr. FLEMING, the Engineer, rendered valuable services in saving the cargo, as also did the Mate, Mr. TUTTLE.

ESCAPE OF JEFF. DAVIS' SERVANTS—REBEL MAIL AGENTS ARRESTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The Norfolk *Old Dominion* of to-day, says:

"There is a rumor that JEFF. DAVIS' colored steward and chambermaid have arrived in Norfolk, having successfully escaped the rebel chief. We don't vouch for the story."

AUGUSTUS and LOUISA BURGESS were detected yesterday in Norfolk in receiving and distributing the rebel mail and sent to jail.

Maj. BURROUGHS, the noted guerrilla, is rapidly recovering from his attack of small-pox. Twenty refugees from Richmond, Petersburgh and Augusta, Ga., arrived in Norfolk yesterday.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Reconstruction in Arkansas.

CAIRO, Monday, Jan. 25.

The steamer *Forsyth*, with the Tenth Illinois Volunteers, who have reënlisted, and who muster 600 strong, has arrived here.

Col. CALDWELL, of the Third Iowa regiment, brings the following information from Little Rock concerning the reconstruction movement in Arkansas:

The State Convention, which assembled on the 8th inst., had about completed its labors. The greater portion of the State was represented; and no deliberative body that ever assembled in the State has composed more men of solid worth and intelligence than this Convention.

An article prohibiting Slavery was adopted with but one dissenting vote. The Constitution is to be submitted to the people on the second Monday in March, at which time the State Officers and members of the Legislature will be elected.

The Legislature is to meet on the third Monday in April. The action of the Convention was universally satisfactory to the loyal men. The qualification of voters is that prescribed by the President in his Proclamation. It is believed that the loyal citizens will be able to poll 20,000 votes for the Constitution. The Convention will recommend a suitable person for Provisional Governor. Judge MURPHY is spoken of in this connection.

The editor of the Little Rock *Democrat* has been arrested by the military authorities for publishing disloyal sentiments, and his paper suppressed. A new paper will soon be started by men of undoubted loyalty, who will use their influence in favor of the reorganization movement.

Cotton was more active at Memphis on the 23d than for some days. Sales, 500 bales at 50c.@70c; receipts, 200 bales. 300 bales arrived at Cairo to-day, 280 bales of which goes East, and the remainder to St. Louis.

The Twelfth Michigan veterans, 350 strong, are at Memphis, en route for home.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 25.

Operations commenced to-day toward raising the ship *Aquilla*.

The ship *Torrent*, from Shanghai, arrived at Puget Sound after twenty-one days, bringing China dates to Dec. 5. Passengers bring information that the Imperialists are under Maj. GORDON. It is asserted that the French and English troops had invested Soochow, and there was no doubt the city had fallen. The noted Gen. BURGOBINNE, who deserted the Imperial cause, and took up with TAEPING'S, has been deported from China by order of the American Consul. He went to Yokolona, Japan, but it was thought he would shortly return. His band have mostly joined the Imperialists.

The Case of William Greenwood.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Jan. 25.

The notorious WILLIAM GREENWOOD has finally been found guilty of murder, and was immediately sentenced to be hung.

Additional Bounties for Volunteers in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 25.

The County Commissioners of Frederick County to-day voted $150,000 for volunteers.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 25.

Gen. GRANT passed here this evening, en route to St. Louis, to visit a son who is dangerously ill.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

Passage of the Test-Oath Resolution in the Senate.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

A Substitute for the Senate Enrollment Act.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

TOO SPECULATIVE BY HALF.

J. SMITH HOMANS, formerly of New-York City, was dishonorably dismissed from employment in the Treasury Department, for a speculation out of a Welch boy, a sort of private secretary to himself, as editor of the *Bankers' Magazine*, where he got appointed, at a salary of $1,200 a year. The lad was given to understand that his pay was but $600. His natural outcry at accidentally learning that his protector and superior was pocketing every month $50 of his earnings, reached Secretary CHASE'S ears, and led to the instantaneous unsheathing of the sword of justice.

GEN. GANTT'S VIEWS.

Gen. GANTT, of Arkansas, will issue an address to the Southern people, urging them to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance under the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and declaring that, as Slavery is dead, there is nothing left for the South to fight for.

SENATOR BAYARD AND THE OATH.

The Senate will pass the resolution requiring its members to take the oath, and Senator BAYARD will take it, and then Senator BAYARD will resign.

CHIEF OF THE CAVALRY BUREAU.

Gen. WILSON, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, has been appointed to succeed Gen. STONEMAN as Chief of the Cavalry Bureau. Gen. STONEMAN assumes command of the cavalry in Gen. GRANT'S Department.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

The whisky men are becoming desperate over the passage of the bill in the House increasing the tax on that article. The dealers pronounce it an expost facto law, and declare their intention to contest it in the Courts if it passes the Senate in its present shape. One New-York firm, which last year paid over $500,000 taxes on the article, and the largest dealers in the West, besides innumerable smaller dealers from different parts of the country, are here, sworn to defeat its passage through the Senate.

TO ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION.

The Immigration Committee will probably recommend the sending to the principal Northern States of Europe Commissioners to facilitate and encourage the enormous emigration to America, which is expected this year. The Germans of this city have raised by subscription $50,000 to bring a portion of their compatriots into Maryland.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SENATE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The substitute reported to-day by Representative SCHENCK from the Military Committee for the Senate bill amendatory of the Enrollment Act, makes the quota proportionate to the number subject to the draft, with allowances for enlistments in the naval service of such as are liable to draft, and provides for further drafts if the quotas shall not be filled by the first. It allows as substitutes persons not liable to draft at the time or in the military or naval service. Additions to existing enrollments shall be made of those omitted before of young men arriving at the age of twenty, and persons who have been in the military service less than two years, and all persons of foreign birth who have voted at a State or Territorial election. Mariners drafted may have eight days to elect to enlist in the naval service; but pilots, engineers and masters-at-arms in the naval service may not be drafted. None are exempt except those physically disabled, the President, Vice-President, heads of executive departments, Governors of States, and men in the naval and military service, and those who, having served two years, are honorably discharged. Persons procuring substitutes are exempt only from that draft, and in no case for more than a year, when the name is again placed upon the enrollment list. The bill prescribes the penalty of a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding five years, for resistance to the draft. It retains the three hundred dollars commutation of physically disabled persons able to pay, but makes the lowest limit of income $1,200 instead of $1,000. It does not exempt clergymen, nor allow commutation exemptions of able-bodied persons.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

The bill introduced by Representative ALLEY today to secure the speedy transmission of the mails, makes provision against the suspension of mail facilities in cases where the Postmaster-General and mail carrier cannot agree upon terms of such service, by referring the matter to the Court of Claims for decision, the service to be meanwhile continued as usual. The penalties prescribed for obstructions of mail facilities is a fine not exceeding $5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding one year if the offender is a person, and a fine not exceeding $5,000, or a forfeit of such conveyance for one year if a corporation. A railroad company is to be compelled to carry the mails for less compensation than is now established by law for the class to which it belongs.

A REPENTANT SECESSIONIST PARDONED.

The President has pardoned Mr. GRIFFITH, one of the Arkansas delegation now here, who was a member of the convention which passed the ordinance for the secession of that State. The delegation will return to Arkansas this week, to arrange for calling a convention to bring back the State into the Union. Printed forms have been prepared by order of the President, to facilitate similar proceedings in other revolted States.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S RECEPTION.

Secretary SEWARD'S reception, to-night, was one of the largest and most brilliant of the season. Many ladies, members of the Cabinet, and officers of the army and navy, were among the guests, together with Lord LYONS and the representatives of all the foreign Governments, including Hayti.

THE POST-OFFICE LAWS.

Representative LONGYEAR'S bill to amend the Post-office laws contemplates allowing the interchange, free of postage, of legislative and executive documents and reports of judicial decisions by the Governors of States. It also proposes to allow free of postage the mailing of correspondence of Governors upon official business, and of all legislative documents directed to the President or heads of Executive Departments.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

In Executive Session to-day the Senate confirmed the following nominations: JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia; R. S. PERKINS, Postmaster at San Francisco, *vice* PARKER, removed.

NEW NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day nominated CHARLES R. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain; CHARLES GREEN, to be a Captain in the navy; EUGENE W. WATSON and EDWARD B. FURLONG, to be Lieutenants in the Reserve service.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

Mr. RICHARDSON appeared to-day for the first time.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, praying for such action as will secure a new treaty between Great Britain and the United States, on such principles of reciprocity as shall obviate the objections and inequalities of the present treaty. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

DISLOYAL LAWYERS CANNOT PRACTICE IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office and for other purposes, approved July 2, 1862." The amendment precludes the admission to the Bar of the Supreme, District and Circuit Courts of the United States and Court of Claims, of persons unless they first take the oath prescribed in the act of 1862.

ELECTIONS IN KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) the Secretary of War was directed to transmit to the Senate all orders or proclamations concerning elections, issued by military authority, in the States of Kentucky and Missouri.

OUR FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire into the character and efficiency of the heavy ordnance now provided for the armament of fortifications, the amount of royalty paid and to whom for the use of a patent for their manufacture, the tests to which these arms are subjected when received into the service, the reasons for believing the tests satisfactory, what proportion of our sea and land ordnance is rifled, when rifled guns were introduced, and the cause of the delay pertaining thereto.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

On motion of Mr. HALE, his resolution asking for an investigation of the affairs of the Navy Department, was referred to a select committee of three.

Mr. HALE gave the statistics of the annual expenditures of the naval Powers of Europe, excepting Italy and Denmark. They amounted last year to $230,000,000; so that we were now called upon to spend this year more than the combined world, with the exception of Italy and Denmark. The naval expenses of England and France during the Crimean war amounted to $250,000,000 for a period of three years and five months. We are called upon to spend $40,000,000 more per annum than this.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the matter was referred to a special select committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Committee consists of Messrs. HALE, GRIMES and BUCKALEW.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the rule requiring Senators to take the oath.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) remarked that the importance of the decision of the Senate did not depend upon any immediate result to follow, but from a consideration of those which might hereafter arise. If it was contended that the act of July 17, 1862, applied to Senators and Representatives, he could conceive of but one object which the friends of the measure had in view in its passage—the expulsion of the States now in revolution from representation in Congress. If such was the object, the friends of the measure must be considered as the rankest disunionists, because to exclude any one who had aided in any manner the existing revolution was to exclude these States from representation in Congress, and no other persons could properly represent the Constitution to show that the Senator was not an officer under the United States Government, but as a representative of a State in a body constituting a coördinate branch of the Government, which body was part of the Government, and not a body under the Government. He cited MADISON on the nature and powers of our Government, and contended that the act of July 2 and the proposed order regarded the Government as purely national, and not federal, which he denied, claiming that the Government was chiefly federal, and only in part national. He attributed the opinions of those who were advocating the measure to a disregard of the fundamental principles of the Constitution. If the oath were required, the Senate might require that a member had swam the Hellespont, looked in at the crater of Vesuvius, or split rails in Illinois; or that a person applying here had voted for Mr. LINCOLN, would continue to do so, and never oppose his policy; thus admission here would depend upon the caprice of partisan whim and dictation. Mr. COLLAMER'S argument, he said, was based wholly on the erroneous assumption that the Act of July, 1862, to prevent treason, created a legal disability in the act prescribing the oath. He showed, by citing from HAMILTON, how our wise and great men of the past had been deceived in reference to the practical operation of our federal system. HAMILTON thought the State Government would be a perfect security against the encroachment of Federal power. He (SAULSBURY) came from a State that was first to adopt the Federal Constitution. Under the influence of Federal power it had been practically blotted out. The fate of Delaware to-day may be the fate of every State to-morrow. Shall the Constitution be preserved, the rights of the people maintained, or shall they be subject to centralized Federal authority? This is the issue resulting from the developments of the present time. It is with the people themselves to decide. If they were worthy of their forefathers they will preserve their heritage.

Mr. SUMNER said this was not a question of the passage of the statute, but a question of the enforcement of its provision. Considering its simplicity, he was surprised that so much discussion had arisen. He had vindicated heretofore the constitutionality of the statute. He would now inquire the meaning. Mr. S. proceeded at length to give a history of the passage of the law and to its application. There could be no two opinions about the necessity of such a rule. He argued that Senators were civil officers under the rule, as they were neither navy or military.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) agreed with the Senator from Vermont, (FOOT) that there was no occasion for such action on the part of the Senate as the establishment of this rule.

Mr. JOHNSON would sacrifice as much, and goes as far as the furthest in crushing the rebellion and restore the authority of the Constitution in the seceded States. But he would not sacrifice the fortunes, the interests and the lives of the loyal States in a war of subjugation. He would not annihilate four or five millions of whites, because he believed it to be unnecessary in this case. Mr. JOHNSON proceeded to argue at length against the constitutionality, propriety and inexpediency of the rule, in reply to the remarks of Messrs. COLLAMER and SUMNER.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the resolution of Mr. SUMNER would not affect Senator BAYARD, the chief object the former had in view. The Senator had already entered upon his duties; and if he was disqualified, the question of his expulsion could be raised on every vote he takes here. If the law was defective because it prescribed no form of oath, this body had no power to modify it. Had the Senate forgotten the case of Mr. BRIGHT, who was expelled for having written a letter to JEFFERSON DAVIS as President of the Confederate States of America. We have the power to expel traitors here without the establishment of this rule. Have we no confidence in ourselves or our successors? He had no fears that the leaders of the rebellion, with hands red with loyal blood would creep in here. When the military power of the rebellion was crushed—and he believed it would soon be—these leaders will call upon the rocks and mountains to hide them from the wrath of the people they have reduced to their despotism. When the shackles shall fall from the people their leaders would fear them as they would the wrath to come. He believed there was a large mass of the Southern people who were forced into

SLAVERY AND THE WAR.

Speech of Hon. Montgomery Blair on the Cause of the Rebellion, and in Support of the President's Plan of Pacification, Delivered Before the Members of the Legislature at Annapolis, Md., on Friday, January 22, 1864.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The President's recent message manifests his continued solicitude for your interests. He says:

"The movements by State action for emancipation in several of the States, not included in the emancipation proclamation, are matters of profound gratulation. And while I do not repeat in detail what I have heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, my general views and feelings remain unchanged; and I trust that Congress will omit no opportunity of aiding those important steps to a great consummation."

This is a renewed effort to redeem the pledge given in his emancipation proclamation and in a former message to Congress, to exert all his power to indemnify every loyal citizen for losses of slaves sustained from the acts of the Government in prosecuting the war. The proclamation of amnesty appended to the late message extends the benefit of the indemnity proclaimed previously to that white class once embarked in the secession cause, but that now abandons it and takes the oath of loyalty and adhesion to the Constitution, the leaders of the rebellion only excepted. This is more than a pardon; not only does the President spare the lives of the untortunate dupes of conspirators, but he restores them their property.

Another indulgence is granted by the late proclamation to the victims of the fraud and artifice, or what has been far more prevalent, the secretly-embodied military power of the contrivers of the rebellion. It is the invitation to participate again as brethren in the Government on resuming relations of sincere loyalty to it.

A third advance looks to the perfect restoration of State rights in the Union by means of the loyal popular suffrage within the several States, thus recognizing their constitutions as existing and obligatory in everything but in that feature which made the war—and which the war has for the most part obliterated—Slavery. Even as to Slavery, its subjects—who as freedmen are brought into new relations with the States—are remitted to the States, the President promising to support "any provisions which may be adopted by such State government in relation to the freed people of such State which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless, and homeless class."

These clauses manifest a willingness to refer the changes in State constitutions relating to Slavery, which the war resulting from it shows to be necessary, to the people and States most affected. This harmonizes with the great principle on which the Government rests. If the President's benign and patriotic suggestion be received with favor by the friends of free government bound up in the Union, and based on the grand, all-pervading principle of the Declaration of Independence, it will become evident to all the world that there is an innate vital power in our Constitution that can heal the worst disorders to which it might be subjected.

It is our duty now to put to shame the advocates of monarcy, oligarchy, and aristocracy. The majesty of a great, free people is invoked to achieve this great work. The nation is appealed to by the President to sanction, by its cooperation, the design which with him is but suggestion.

The man at the head of the Republic vaunts no military prowess a substitute for the nation's will. He is not Cæsar or Cromwell. Congress is no military council. We have no Cæsar to control. The Government embodies the will of a free people, and that impulse through faithful representatives that renders the Republic irresistible in a good work. The suppression of the rebellion and the elimination of Slavery from this country is the herculean labor before it. Its accomplishment will convince the nations that popular suffrage is the true sovereignty, whether to wield the sword against those who defy it or to heal the wounds it is compelled to inflict in asserting its authority. I hope you will bear with me while bringing under review the series of steps which have brought us to the issues presented in the President's plan of pacification.

Nothing was more conspicuous throughout the struggle of the colonies with Great Britain than the stern devotion of the founders of the Government to the public good. They sacrificed all personal and party considerations to subserve it. This simple feeling, this instinct of the heart, created this glorious empire of freedom. It will reëstablish it on more enduring foundations.

Monarchy, aristocracy, oligarchy are different modes of the same thing. It is monopoly by a few of the rights of the many to appropriate their labor. It was not against the forms of government that our forefathers rose in resistance to the mother country. On the contrary, the hearts of the people were full of loyalty even to a King until they found him to be a tyrant.

The most striking manifestation of the King's tyranny is thus portraved in the original of the Declaration of Independence:

"He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of distant people who never offended him, captivating them and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of INFIDEL Powers, is the warfare of the CHRISTIAN King of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where MAN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce. and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished dye, he is now inciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people on whom he also obtruded them, thus paying off former crimes against the LIBERTIES of one people with crimes which he urges them to commit against the LIVES of another."

This "piratical warfare against human nature" had its origin, not in the character of the British king, but in *that spirit of monopoly* which has ever, and will forever maintain an unholy power. The Europeas potentates learned, as the first principle of kingcraft, that he who commanded the labor of a nation became its master. Hence that monstrous usurpation so strongly marked with the reprobation of JEFFERSON and his colleagues in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence. The monarchs of England and Spain, resolved on keeping their colonies in absolute subjection, looked to a monopoly of the African slave trade as the means of enforcing it.

The treaty of Utrecht stipulated, says BANCROFT,

"For the Spanish world in the Gulf of Mexico, on the Atlantic and along the Pacific, as well as for the English colonies, that her Britannic Majesty (by persons of her appointment) was the exclusive slave-trader. "England extorted the privilege of filling the New World with negroes, as great profits were anticipated from the trade. Patrick V. of Spain took one quarter of the common stock, agreeing to pay for it by a stock note. Queen ANNE reserved to herself another quarter, and the remaining moiety was to be divided among her subjects. Thus did the sovereigns of England and Spain become the largest slave merchants in the world. Lady MASHAM promised herself a share of the profits, but HARLEY (prime minister,) who had good sense, and was most free from avarice, advised the assignment of her Majesty's portion of the stock to the South Sea Company.

"Controling the trade in slaves, who cost nothing, but trinkets and toys and refuse arms, England gained, by the sale of the children of Africa into bondage in America, the capital which built up and confirmed a British empire in Hindostan. The political effects of this traffic were equally perceptible in the West Indies. The mercantile system, of which the whole colonial system was the essential branch, *culminated in the slave-trade and in the commercial policy adopted with regard to the chief produce of slave labor.*"

Here is the clue to the conspiracy of kings which made negro Slavery its fulcrum. It is a remarkable fact that the conspiracy of the slaveholders—the oligarchs in the South—against the free Governments of this continent, originated in the same passions, avarice and ambition, looking to territorial conquest and political power, and negro Slavery was alike the instrument of both. No fact could more strongly elucidate the immense force which the absolute control of a system of Slavery, though wielding a mass of the lowest *caste* of laborers, may exert over greater numbers of a middle order not so concentrated under a single will. The monopoly wrested by England from Spain made the monarch of the latter kingdom dependent on the former, as a joint stockholder in the Slave trade with a company of her merchant princes, sharing their scandalous profits in a merchandise which was to debase the Spanish provinces into fit subjection to such a master. And the historian tells us how the British throne, although its occupant did not appropriate the mercenary products of the Slave trade ASSIENTO to herself, but gave them to her great trading companies, fostered through the gains of their monopolies the conquest they were destined to achieve for England in India, Africa and the South Seas. Meantime the source of these gains—the sale of the negroes in the American Colonies—was encouraged by the whole force of the parliamentary and royal authority and influence. All the efforts of the Colonies by legislative enactments or otherwise, to stop the establishment of the slave system, were vetoed by the King, and public opinion was invoked by declarations of Parliament "that the trade is highly beneficial and advantageous to the Kingdom and the Colonies," and for that purpose, by statute, "the ports of Africa were laid open to English competition," the statute expressly declarring that "the slave-trade is very advantageous to Great Britain," and the bench of Judges, "HOLT and POLLEXFEN, and eight other Judges, in pursuance of an order of council, giving their opinion that negroes are merchandise, and that therefore the act of navigation was to be extended to the English trade in them to the exclusion of aliens." The Crown encouraged the trade not only by orders to colonial Governors, such as "the royal instruction of Queen ANNA to the Governor of New-York and New-Jersey to give due encouragement to merchants, and in particular to the Royal African Company of England," but by premiums to purchasers, land being given to emigrants "*on condition that the resident owner would keep four negroes for every hundred acres.*" South Carolina, even, as late as 1760, united in the common efforts of the colonists to stop the increase of Slavery; but BANCROFT says:

"She only gained abuse from the English Ministry. Great Britain, steadily rejecting every Colonial restriction on the slave-trade, instructed the Governor, on pain of removal, not to give even a temporary assent to such laws, and but a year before the prohibition of the slave trade by the American Congress in 1776, the Earl of Dartmouth illustrated the tendency of the Colonies and the policy of England by addressing to a Colonial agent these memorable words: 'We cannot allow the Colonies to check or discourage in any degree a traffic so beneficial to the nation.'"

The result of this systematic policy—building up a Slave Empire in the New World in furtherance of Great Britain's commercial ambition—is thus summed up by BANCROFT:

"For the century previous to the prohibition of the slave-trade by the American Congress in 1776, we assume the number imported by the English into the Spanish, French and English West Indies, as well as the English continental colonies, to have been, collectively, nearly three millions, to which are to be added more than a quarter of a million purchased in Africa and thrown into the Atlantic on the passage. The gross returns to English merchants for the whole traffic in that number of slaves may have been not far from four hundred million dollars."

Well, what was Great Britain's commercial policy which Slavery as adjunct was to consummate? Mr. BANCROFT explains it in a paragraph based on documentary proof, in these words:

"The white man emigrating became a dangerous freeman. It was quite sure that the negroes of that century would never profess Republicanism; their presence in the colonies increased dependence. This reason was avowed by a British merchant in 1745, in a political tract entitled 'THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE—THE GREAT PILLAR AND SUPPORT OF THE BRITISH PLANTATION TRADE IN AMERICA.' Were it possible for white men to answer the end of negroes in planting, (it is there contended,) our colonies would interfere with the manufactures of these kingdoms. In such a case, indeed, we might have just reason to dread the prosperity of our colonies; but while we can supply them abundantly with negroes we need be under no such apprehension. Negro labor will keep our British colonies in due subserviency to the interest of their mother country: for while plantations depend only on planting by negroes, our colonies can never prove injurious to British manufactures, never become independent of their kingdom."

Such was the British policy as associated with Slavery. It is simple and consistent. The grand monopoly of the slave-trade increased its navigation, increased its commerce with Africa and all European dependencies in the two Americas, increased its planting and other agricultural interests everywhere; the negro laborer doing the work in the colonies, thus saving for home industry the peasantry of the British Isles that would otherwise emigrate and become dangerous freemen. This slave system thus retarded the growth of the distant plantations by that hardy Anglo-Saxon yeomanry which it was feared would soon acquire the independent spirit of the New World, that would endanger the supremacy of the mother country, rivaling her in arts, in arms, in commerce, and every species of enterprise.

The monopoly thus gained by merchants over Africa, glutted by the profits of the "merchandise" in the shape of men transplanted to America, inspired their ambition to extend it over the East Indies, and the result was the conquest of Hindostan by the intrigues, corruption, commercial bargainings, sanctioned by treaties entered into with the native princes, and upheld by the diplomacy and arms of England; a monopily which steadily excluded from the East India possessions white emigrants—a policy also adopted by our Southern slaveholders.

This was the thriving attitude of England's slave policy when the Congress of the Colonies passed the act of prohibition in 1776, and JEFFERSON and his compeers characterized it in the Declaration of Independence with stronger terms of reproach against the King than any other in its category of wrongs—that long list of "*repeated injuries and usurpations all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States.*"

Is it not amazing that the Slave States, having up to the hour of pronounced independence made war on the Slave-trade and the power that compelled submission to its aggravated mischiefs, should recoil from its denunciation in that great State paper written expressly to sum up the grievances suffered under the Government it was designed to renounce as the only mode of deliverance from them? No sooner was the paper read than South Carolina and Georgia, then, as more recently, instinctively the prompters of the action of the South when a question of Slavery is involved, objected to the scathing clause—and why? "A change came o'r the spirit of their dream." When the slave-trade and Slavery were instruments in the hands of the king, they saw them piled as a vast monopoly to amass wealth and power for those having the control, and to reduce to dependence those who were obliged to buy and live under the monopoly. The inhabitants of continents and the markets of continents were under its sway. Slavery and the slave-trade under the management of a foreign Power was a curse, but under the management of the masters of South Carolina and Georgia, promised much to avarice and ambition. The whole South soon perceived that an oligarchy of slaveholders could easily personate the king, and profit by the lessons of the monopoly he established. How well they have applied and improved upon the precedents of their royal master to which we have adverted, a glance at their course after they had expunged from our *Magna Charta* the passage provided to insure the extinction of the slave-trade and Slavery, will show.

The first step of the Slaveholders, after assuming the royal prerogative in reference to Slavery, was the demand to set aside the Congressional interdict against the Slave-trade. This was enforced by threats of dissolving the Union, so necessary to the establishment of our free infant institutions. A new lease had to be granted to the Slave-trade to save the Government from rebellion at its birth. Their next requisition was that the political power over free men and free institutions should be compounded with their domestic institution, asserting arbitrary authority over the African slaves among us. This, too, was conceded as the price of unity and peace. The Slave power acquired a constitutional right to representation in Congress for two-fifths of the persons it held in bondage. Thus endowed with the new political faculty of importing and breeding a population to legislate for the nation, the master-class in the South readily asserted the character of a privileged class. The capitalists, monopolizing the lands and the labor adequate to their cultivation, at once reduced the non-slaveholders to entire dependence upon them. They became tenants-at-will on the great domain of the privileged order, and although indulged with the right of suffrage, in effect it was but a choice between individuals of the same order, the invariable result being the election of all the higher functionaries, and the legislators, State and national, from that class which having command of the labor and land of the South, had also command of the votes of those who held their livings of them. Hence, the State and congressional representation of the South really represented the class consisting of some three hundred thousand persons, whose interests required that the seven millions of the whites, equally dependent upon them, but less closely allied upon mercenary considerations than the four millions of the black *caste*, should, for security and convenience, be held under the same law of passive obedience. With great art and success the two Southern *castes* of laborers have been played off against each other for this purpose, and with like skill the Southern chivalry, acting in concert upon the instinct of cemented interest, have, though a minority, by holding the balance of power between the two great parties of the free States, contrived to carry their plans for control in the national as well as the State Governmedts.

The ambition of flooding a vast domain—the spirit of all despotism for aggrandizement—soon succeeded to the indulgence of the slave-owners in the prerogative which had again and again been denied to the King by acts of local legislation—that of filling the country with slaves. It was at the threshold insisted that the whole territory south of Ohio should be reasigned to slavery. The acquisition of Louisiana was its next conquest; then Florida and Texas followed; and when part of Mexico, where Slavery had been abolished, was annexed, the Union was put in hazard to compel the restoration of this royal institution to hold that wide region in abeyance for settlement by the masters of the South. California, although knocking at the door of Congress with her free Constitution in her hand, was denied admittance but on a compromise making the rest of the Mexican acquisition accessible to Slavery. This struggle for territory on the part of the privileged proprietaries of the institution was not to obtain room for its occupation. Vast regions were already held vacant by the black laborers, that like the dog in the manger could not use that from which it excluded the only species of emigration that could be relied on to turn it to account.

But the privileged order of chivalry had on political considerations an eagerness for expansion that was insatiable. The paucity of their numbers rendered it necessary that extensive spaces should be consecrated to Slavery, to make States with sparse populations to create Senators, and to put distance between the species of emigration they cherished and that of the intelligent free race that threatened the power that reposed upon it. The battle which this power had fought for Missouri and won, resulting in a pacification fixing a northern limit beyond which Slavery was not to pass, although for a quarter of a century excluded in as a Slavery triumph, securing all that was desirable to the South, became a mortification when Kansas was opened up to emigration preparatory to admission into the Union. It presented another temptation like that of Missouri to the spirit of Southern ascendency. The Missouri compact, which excluded Slavery from Kansas, was violated under the corrupt influence exerted through bargains for the Presidency with Pierce and Buchanan—successively the candidates nominated and elected by the management of the chivalry for the purpose of its surrender. The strategy failed. The South was defeated in the war it waged for Kansas. It was defeated notwithstanding official frauds and perjuries were perpetrated in aid of violence to secure its submission, and although the schemes were assisted by all the art and influence of the two perfidious Presidents engaged to effect it.

It was this first repulse to the ambition of that privileged order, by long indulgence made arrogant, followed by the election of President LINCOLN, pledged to resist the further encroachment of Slavery in territory where freedom was established, that hurried into birth the long-brooded-over revolt against the Republic. Mr. BUCHANAN'S nomination to the Presidency had been obtained from the South by the solemn pleege, made in his name by his Attorney-General, Mr. BLACK, to the Southern delegation in convention.

"*Whither thou goest, I will go; where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.*"

The conspiracy against the Union was well understood by Mr. BUCHANAN long before this vow was made to its principal authors. Its decisive overt act, in violation of the Missouri compact and the seizure of Kansas, was then flagrant, and this scriptural adjuration was to mark, with signal force, his adhesion to the treason; and he was not found false to this fellowship. His whole term in the Presidency rendered the Government an instrumentality in the hands of its enemies. Their most unscrupulous agents were made heads of departments, and when war was openly proclaimed by the thunder of cannon on Fort Sumter and trailing the flag of the country in its dust and ashes, it was found that the Free States of the Union had been disarmed, its navy dispersed in distant seas, the officers of the army corrupted to surrender themselves and it, the South filled with munitions of war withdrawn from the loyal section, and the forts, ports, custom-houses all opened up to the conspirators, who had prepared in secrecy, under the *knighthood* of the Golden Circle, a force to take possession of them, and, at the same time, the State Governments to supplant by a military jurisdiction that of the United States over the whole Southern region which the nation had conquered from Great Britain and purchased from France and Spain. Mr. BUCHANAN, to prove his faith to his allies, who thus triumphed through his perfidy over the Government, gave them, in his last message to Congress, most efficient "aid and comfort," enforcing, by executive authority, the *dictum* that the United States had no constitutional power to "coerce" the restoration of the rights or property of which it had been stripped. And he remained faithful to them to the end. After the retirement of Gen. CASS from the Cabinet, who withdrew because he considered the refusal on the part of the President and his Cabinet to maintain Fort Sumter against the rebels an overt act of treason, an agreement was entered into with the enemy in furtherance of the object of that treason. BUCHANAN'S administration stipulated with that of DAVIS for an armistice which afforded time to the latter to accomplish his design, and this was officially signed by the respective Secretaries on the part of the contracting Cabinets. But this betrayal by the Executive of the United States would have produced a short-lived success had it not been supported by the two standing armies kept on hand by the chivalry of the South—armies that are the offspring of that peculiar institution to which the order itself owes its birth. The antagonism of the black and white *castes* of laborers of the South creates the double forces which maintain the oligarchy over both. The antipathies between the Papists and Protestants of Ireland is the strength of the English viceroyalty over the island. The apprehensions of negro equality on the part of the non-slaveholders renders them fanatically devoted to the designs of that class whose ambition and mercenary interests proclaim a war to prevent the emancipation feared as a transformation, elevating the blacks and degrading the whites. The slaves, disinclined to obedience, and in the presence of a soldiery composed of that stern class that held the lash over them from infancy, and now armed for their destruction on a hesitating look, make an embodied force or stout, acclimated, skillful pioneers, willing though unpaid, and proud of the change from the fields of the plantation to those of the camp. These are the men that threw up the batteries that struck the colors of Fort Sumter, the men who dug the rifle-pits and made and partly manned the redoubts which broke our first army at Bull Run, the men that created the fortifications at Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Port Hudson, Vicksburgh. They constitute the army of the trenches, while every man of their brethren left in the crops at home sends and supports a white substitute to fight the battles in the field. Can any one deny the share the negro has in creating the armies of the South, when it is known that the military government there has ordered grain to be cultivated there as the exclusive crop, and has conscripted the slaves of the planters to work under military overseers when the owner has refused the office, and that, nevertheless, famine stares their soldiers in the face? But for the slaves everywhere pressed to provide against these deficient supplies, the ranks of the rebel army would be thinned to make bread for the families at home and the remnant of their comrades. It was even the boast of the nullifiers in the early time of their intimidation that their institutions, like the Spartans', enabled them to make every freeman a soldier.

Slavery was thus to become the sure foundation of their Republic, and it is, we see, the basis of the despotic military rule which subjects the South under a dictator, and sheds the blood of the North in torrents to defend itself and the whole Union against the frenzied ambition of the chivalry that hoped to make cotton king over the Cabinets of Europe, and the negro institution the throne of a king over this Continent. It was in this spirit that it sent out its filibusters into Cuba, in Central America, and sought an alliance with a revolutionary party in Mexico to restore the reign of Slavery in that Republic. It was in this view that TOOMBS, who apes the oratory of MIRABEAU, in convulsing the South, announced that it would make "*the Gulf of Mexico its mare clausum,*" and "*call the roll of its slaves on Bunker Hill.*" The maniac is now fettered, but if he had broken our army at Antietam or Gettysburg, could our unarmed farmers and citizens have arrested him on his way to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-York, with an army flushed with victory and bearing the arms and spoils of ours? Might he not have bribed mobs like that which held our emporium for three days in terror, to take the arms won from in the fields of battle and join him in the plunder and conflagration of our cities?

I have not made this recapitulation of the causes originating and the consequences flowing from the bloody rebellion that shakes our country, to imbitter animosities on either side. My effort is to expose to view that rooted evil *which must be extracted if we would relieve the nation from its convulsions.* Slavery, as a great element of society, makes slaves of all associated with it by the passions it inflames: the masters by the ambition it inspires, the masses with which it mingles by the deadly contagion it spreads in a thousand forms. It is marked in the Declaration of Independence as the most virulent poison instilled by the King to enfeeble for subjugation the people on whom he made war, and it has proved the most potent ingredient that could be employed for the dissolution of the fabric of free government which withstood the King's attempt. If the *virus* he infused, which was strong enough amid the enthusiasm for new-born freedom to stifle the voice of the Declaration of Independence denouncing Slavery, and has kept the free Government—the hard-earned prize of the revolutionary war—in tremor ever since, is it now, when it has been poured out with the nation's blood in the fratricidal war it forced on the country, again to be admitted into the system?

What patriotic party will sanction such a suggestion? The people of the Slave States will repudiate Slavery when the duress of the rebellion is removed. Missouri and Western Virginia have already formally renounced it, and the recent votes of Delaware and our own dear Maryland manifest their purpose to renounce it at once. In Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, the indications are also favorable. The Proclamation of the President to deprive the enemy of this greatest element of power, this tinew of war exerted at all points, has announced the extinction of Slavery as essential to the success of the measures he has been compelled to adopt to conquer a peace for the Union. The armies of the Republic are on the march to accomplish the aims which have been submitted without reserve to the decision of public opinion, and they have the support of the people's suffrage. What, then, is the duty of all who are sensible that the war is an inevitable evil, from which there is no safe or honorable deliverance but by supporting with united strength and counsels the Chief Magistrate, to whose conduct the issue is committed, and in whose avowed designs the nation has voted its confidence? Are there any who would rescind the votes of the Border States and reëstablish Slavery therein? Are there any who would annul the proclamation to reinvigorate the institution so skillfully plied to instigate the war, and so essential to provide the means for its prosecution?

The Democratic party of the North was seduced to countenance the measures of the Southern oligarchs preperatory to the war against the Union, under the idea that they were designed as mere menace, and were really Conservative. The event has shown that the whole policy of the dominant class in the South has been war for absolute dominion in the Slave States—war to extend the despotic system on which it built at home and abroad. Is this the convervatism to which Democracy anywhere should lend itself? BULWER, though a Tory, has this aphorism in one of his late papers: "A true conservative policy for a nation is the policy of progress;" and he gives his conservative friends the admonition that "resistance to progress is destructive to conservatism." The Democracy was in its better day a progressive party. Would it not be an advance backward to restore the slave institution to the position it has lost in being used during the greater part of a century, covertly at first, but now in open rebellion, to destroy the free Government by which it had been tolerated only in the hope it would have been gradually thrown off under the influence of public sentiment? When the masters of millions of slaves have boldly proclaimed Slavery the best basis of government, and founded on it the military despotism they have set up within the jurisdiction of the United States, with the avowed purpose of superseding its authority, what friend of the Union, what friend of free Government, can hesitate to strike down that system which endangers both? The plea that Slavery is a local institution, not to be dealt with by Federal authority, was universally admitted to be true till that institution engendered a rebellion which, by an admission equally universal, seriously imperils the existence of the National Government. It could not be called a Government, if in virtue of the right of self-defence, common alike to Governments and individuals, under such circumstances it could not not destroy its enemies. It is absurd to consider the war now raging as one meant to draw a line between coterminous nationalities. It is a war in the bosom of one nationality, of a people of the same race and language, on an arena bounded by the lakes, the ocean, the Gulf, and the great tributary streams that unite and insulate and mark it as the domain of one great Government. It is a war of principle and for dominion. If the dynasty founded on the slave system triumphs, it will give law to the continent. If it fails, as fail it must, unless the tendency of the age becomes inverted, there is an end of Slavery among civilized nations. What a humiliating contrast is presented for the new world in the attempt of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his coadjutor rebels striving to fetter their poorer and more ignorant fellow-citizens in the chains of their four millions of negro slaves; while the Autocrat of the Russias proclaims the freedom of forty millions of serfs, delivering them from the yoke of a haughty nobility and his own right of seigniory, and establishing them as freeholders!

Our would-be nobility of slave creation has thrown down the gage of battle for the slave system against the free system of government. When the batteries at Charleston poured their hot shot into the fortress built and armed and manned by the nation to protect that city from foreign invasion, under which it had twice fallen, it signified a war of fire and sword against the nationality founded by our forefathers to secure the liberties for which our countrymen fought and conquered. The Democracy of the North rose as one man with the Republicans, in whose hands the elections had placed the Administration, to defend the cause of freedom and the Union. The Democracy then saw the conflict in which this act involved the country in its true aspect. Every step in its progress proves that it is a war waged for military supremacy on the part of the assailants—for the liberty and nationality it secures on the other. Foreign kings and emperors are invoked to join with the conspirators in making a wreck of the Republic, and share in the advantages to be derived from its ruin. Pirates, bearing the flag of the rebellion, and fitted out under the auspices of wealthy speculators, looking for remuneration in the plunder of our commerce, disgrace the civilization of the age by robberies and conflagrations on the high seas. In such a war—a war for freedom on one hand and Slavery on the other—no permanent peace can be patched up. To endure, there must be submission to the Government as constituted by our fathers, or as it would be constituted by Mr. DAVIS and his military adherents. Any compromise or partition treaty would give but a breathing spell for fresh preparations for renewed struggle.

May we not hope, as there is no escape from an issue so forced upon us, that the Democracy of the North will, as at the threshold of the war, be found with the great majority of the constituency of the loyal States, zealously battling for the right, which every patriot of whatever party holds to be with the Government of the Union? It has taken the stand that the extinction of the slave institution is essential to save the Union and perpetuate the Government which it has put in jeopardy. The armies of the Union fight to make prisoner this giant of the war on the side of our adversaries. Once withdrawn from them, he takes from them the motives and the means of continuing the conflict.

The partisan who may thwart the brave men that risk their lives in battling for a consummation alike patriotic and humane will, on the return of the maimed veterans to their homes, covered with laurels and honorable scars, hide his diminished head in obscurity forever.

In contests of opinion between parties, the utmost virulence of expression is soon forgiven and forgotten. But when war strikes the country, the man who withholds support to the soldiers who offer their lives in its defence, or disables their efforts by words or acts favoring the cause of the enemy, never recovers its confidence. What was the fate of the public men who took sides with England in the war of the Revolution or that of 1812?

The political convulsion of 1798–'99, ending in the election of Mr. JEFFERSON, was characterized by more bitterness, with a party frenzy more intense than when blood flowed in battles on the field. But the ill spirit vanished like the spectre of a morning's dream when Mr. JEFFERSON rose to the nation's chief honor, and the country was relieved of the apprehensions of the loss of the election made by the people. The struggle had been on one side to consolidate the Federal power, and by construction give it the tone and tendency of the British Government; on the other, to assert State rights and popular sovereignty by strict adherence to the republican model presented in the Constitution. This, fairly construed, embraced the opinions of both contending parties. They were reconciled in the admirable inaugural address, which allayed partisan fury in its assertion of what was true of the great body of the people: "We are all REPUBLICANS—all FEDERALS." It may be truly said *now*, speaking the sense of the masses of our countrymen, "WE ARE ALL REPUBLICANS—all DEMOCRATS." Exclude the conspirators and the slave institution, which they have shaped into a glut to split the Union; exclude the conspirators and those whom Slavery has made their slaves, and our countrymen are at this moment "all Démocrats—all Republicans"—asserting popular sovereignty, the right of self-government, the rights of the States, the nationality of the Union, all defined, balanced, checked, and bound together in the republican form of government inherited from our fathers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MOVEMENT TO RAISE WAGES OF MATES OF VESSELS.—A meeting of ships' mates was called, last evening, at No. 227 South-street, to consider the question of raising their wages. But few persons were present, but some intelligent first officers made statements to our reporter, which have interest as showing that the general movement for larger wages is spreading among the seamen. It appears that first mates now receive the same pay as during eight or ten years past—*i. e.*, on packets, from $40 to $45 a month, while the seamen very often get larger wages by getting $60 or $70 advance on their wages of $30 a month, and leaving the ship at the end of their run. Mates also find their current rate of pay insufficient for the decent support of a family, almost all articles of common consumption having risen from 30 to 50 per cent., and some much more.

DEATH FROM A POLICEMAN'S CLUB.—Coroner WILDEY, yesterday, held an Inquest on the body of DENNIS LYONS, an Irish laborer, residing at No. 10 Mulberry-street, who died on Sunday evening last from the effects of violence inflicted by Officer GEORGE GRASSICK, of the Sixth Precinct. The testimony showed that a few nights since the above-named officer, while on duty in Mulberry-street, saw deceased and another man abusing a little girl. The official remonstrated, and made an effort to arrest the parties. LYONS resisted, and the officer was compelled to resort to the "locust." The result was a severe fracture of the skull, from the effects of which LYONS died soon after.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES TO VETERANS.—Yesterday the County Volunteer Committee paid bounties to about seven hundred veterans. The following regiments were represented: Fortieth New-York Volunteers, One Hundred and Forty-sixth New-York Volunteers, One Hundred and Third New-York Volunteers, Ninety-fifth New-York Volunteers, Fiftieth New-York Volunteers, Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, Seventy-second New-York Volunteers, Tenth New-York Volunteers, Third New-York Battery, Second New-York Cavalry, Fifth New-York Artillery, Forty-third New-York Volunteers, First New-York Mounted Rifles.

THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.—As will be seen by a card in another column, Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY has consented to receive funds for this Society to be appropriated in establishing schools among the colored people of the District of Columbia, as well as in other parts of the South occupied by our armies. A school was established yesterday, in Washington, by Rev. Messrs. CAIN, HINTON and HANDY, and it is expected that six or seven in all will be established in other parts of the District of Columbia, if the funds requisite can be procured.

RIVER ITEMS.—Yesterday the steam tug *George Wettan* came in collision with the schooner *Helen*, which was lying at anchor in the East River. No considerable damage was done to either vessel.... Work on the ship *W. A. Lindsay* has been abandoned, and a survey is to be held.... The Italian iron-clad, *Re d'Italia*, has been fully repaired, and is now lying at her dock in Hoboken, whence she will sail in a few days on her final trial trip.

NAVIGATION.—Until within the last three days navigation on the North and East Rivers, in their near approach to this City, has been seriously impeded by ice; so much so, that it was expected the Sound steamers would be withdrawn. The recent favorable weather has made any inconvenience the public might suffer from in this respect no longer to be feared.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD FAIR AT CHICAGO.—A great Irish-American Fair, for the benefit of the Fenian Brotherhood, will be held at Chicago, on the 28th of March next. MICHAEL SCANLAN, Esq., is now in this City to obtain subscriptions for this fair, which, it is thought, will be one of the most extensive ever held in our Western cities.

FURTHER ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.—Major-Gen. DIX yesterday issued orders for the erection of barracks on Willard's Point for the accommodation of 3,000 troops. These quarters are intended for the use of soldiers in transit to and from the seat of war.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned until Wednesday, 27th January. *Part II.*—Nos. 2, 600, 696, 762, 764, 766, 768, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 788, 792, 796, 810.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 36, 157, 256, 218, 725, 240, 247, 178, 164, 190, 254, 260.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1711, 3133, 653, 2487, 3291, 3293, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3315, 3317, 3327, 3329, 3331. *Part II.*—Nos. 2564, 3140, 3390, 2292, 3294, 3298, 3306, 3308, 3320, 3322, 3324, 3332, 3334, 3336.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 21, 32, 35, 47, 51.

The Kohnstain Frauds.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Emil Von Schoening vs. *Solomon Konhstain.*—The plaintiff in this case had a claim against the Government for furnishing board and lodgings to the amount of $—— to the Fifty-second New-York Volunteers. This claim he placed in the hands of the defendant to collect, as his agent. He alleges that the defendant collected the claim, and that he has never accounted to him for any of it. The defendant denies the allegations of the complaint. This is one of the alleged fraudulent claims for collecting which KONHSTAIN has been arrested by the United States authorities. Case still on. Gilbert Dean and J. J. Marbury, for defendant; J. K. Bryan for plaintiff.

The Express Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Stephen T. Clark vs. *James Brooks and Erastus Brooks.*—This case was called on the regular Calendar for trial yesterday morning. Mr. Smyth, one of the counsel for the defendants, moved that it be postponed, on account of the pendency of another branch of the case in Chambers. His Honor took the matter into consideration, and said that he would decide it in the course of the day.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 25, 1864.

$2,500 U.S.6s, 5-20s...Co.	104	200 Hud. R. R.	139
7,000 do	103⅝	100 do	b10 139⅜
6,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c., Oct. & April	107⅛	300 do	139⅜
28,000 U. S. 1y. c...N	97⅛	100 do	139⅜
6,000 Ky. State 6s	100	500 Reading R.	116⅜
20,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C. 87		200 do	b30 116⅛
1,000 E. 5th M. Bs	110	500 do	116⅛
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s	106	200 do	b10 116⅛
3,000 Al. & T. Ht. 1st. M.	101	100 do	s5 116
10,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	91	500 do	116
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M	94	500 do	115⅝
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	76⅛	200 do	s5 115⅝
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st M. ex.	112	5 Mich. Cen. R.	135
15,000 P., Ft W. & Ch. 2d	100⅜	500 do	135⅝
1,000 Cl. & P. 4th M.	83	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	87⅝
2,000 do	83⅜	50 do	87⅛
5,000 McGreg. W. 1st M.	93	400 do	87⅜
30 Bank of Commerce	100⅜	600 do	88
10 Imp. & Traders' Bk.	109⅜	12500 Ill. Cen. R. C. B. S. opg	115
10,000 Am. Gold	157⅝	200 Ill. Cen. F. S.	b30 119
12,000 do	157⅜	100 do	117
200 Canton Co	39½	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	129⅛
1000 do	b10 39⅝	500 do	129⅜
500 do	39⅜	500 do	opg 129⅜
100 do	39⅝	100 do	s30 129⅜
900 do	39	500 Cleve. & Pitts	114⅜
100 Cumb. Coal Prf.	b15 50	2200 do	114
200 do	49⅜	800 do	b10 114⅛
100 do	s10 49⅞	200 do	b15 114⅜
200 do	49⅜	100 do	b10 114⅞
50 do	49⅝	400 do	b30 114⅜
200 do	b10 49⅞	400 do	113⅜
200 Quick. M. Co	56⅛	400 do	b5 114
400 do	55	200 do	b10 114
200 do	b10 55⅞	300 do	113⅜
100 do	b30 56	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	b20 114
200 do	55⅜	310 do	113
50 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	229	300 do	s30 113
50 do	b15 230	100 do	b10 113⅛
50 do	228¾	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	138⅜
2000 Mar. Min. Co	25	400 do	138
100 do	b10 25	1000 do	b30 138
100 do	s10 25	1000 do	s30 137

chiefly for shipment, though partly for milling, at an advance of 2c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last, 278,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber Western at $1 70@$1 75; Red Western at $1 64@$1 70; Red do., old, at $1 69; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 50@$1 62, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 55@$1 60, Chicago Spring at $1 54@$1 60; Old do. at $1 45; Amber Jersey at $1 70, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in very limited demand, at lower and irregular prices. Sales since our last, 16,500 bushels, at $1 25 for Mixed Western, in store, closing with no buyers at this price, and $1 18@$1 22 for new Yellow and White Jersey ₱ bushel. Other sales were reported, but we could not trace them. Rye continues in limited request at $1 28@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₱ bush. Oats are less active and heavy; we quote Canada at 89c.@92c., Western at 91c.@94c., closing at 91c.@93c.; State at 90c.@93c., Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₱ bush. Barley is in slack demand, at $1 25@$1 50, as extremes, ₱ bush. Sales, 850 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₱ bush. 8,000 bush. Canada Peas were sold, for export, at $1 17 ₱ bush., delivered.

HAY—North River Bale is more abundant and in fair demand at $1 35@$1 60, in large and small lots, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue in good request at from 25c. @39c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been more sought after, including Turpentine at $2 85@$3 ₱ gallon. Resin at $26@$37 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $10@$14; Pitch at $17@$22 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate request, at uniform rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 12. Crude Sperm $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 87½@ $1 95; Linseed at $1 50@$1 51; No. 1 Lard at $1 07½@ $1 12½; City Red at 79c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 30½c.@31½c.; Refined do. at 53c.@56c.—the latter an extreme rate—free, and 44½c.@46½c., in bond, ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 2,203 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, though prices have favored buyers. Sales, since our last, 1,700 bbls., $21 50@$22 for New Mess; $19 50@$19 62½ for Mess, last season's packing; $18 50@$18 75 for two year old Mess; $22 50@$25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@$20 for Thin Mess; $19@$21 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 50@$17 for Sour Mess; $16@ $18 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 10½c.@12½c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@ 9c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 485 packages, part for future delivery. Bacon is in fair demand at 10¼c.@ 13c., according to quality, ₱ lb.; sales 2,150 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in more request, at 8¾c.@9¾c., the latter for choice City, ₱ lb. Lard continues heavy; sales 850 tcs. and bbls. at 12½c.@13¾c., the latter an extreme rate, for very choice New City, ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand and firm; sales, 750 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 25 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ₱ tierce; sales, 350 tcs. Beef Hams, $19@$21 ₱ bbl.; sales, 187 bbls. Butter is in fair demand today, at 22c.@28c., for poor to choice Western, and 27c.@33c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in more request, at 13c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Continue in moderate demand at previous rates. Sales, since our last, 480 hhds., including New-Orleans, 12½c.@14c., and Cuba, 12c.@12¾c., also 170 boxes Havana, at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 13½c.@17½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 245,000 lbs., at 12¾@12¾ ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of only 80 bbls. State, chiefly at 82½c. ₱ gallon, the market continuing quite unsettled.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements include 3,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. ₱ bbl.; 100,000 bushels Wheat, at 4d.@ 4s. ¼d. ₱ bushel; 6,000 bushels Peas, at 4¾d. ₱ bushel; 1,500 pkgs. Bacon, Butter, and Cheese, at 15s.@ 18s. 3d.; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 15s. ₱ ton. For London, 3,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 150 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 3d. ₱ tce. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d.; 5,000 bbls. by neutral, at 2s. ₱ bbl. For 50,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. by sail, vessel and private terms by steamer; 2,100 pkgs. Bacon, Butter and Cheese, by steamer, at 30s.@40s. ₱ ton. For Cork, and orders, (excluding west coast of Ireland) 22,000 bushels Wheat at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For Bremen, 75 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Cedar	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	Feb. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	Feb. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 13	New-York	Southampton.
Asia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Damascus	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	Jan. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Jan. 19	Galway	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Jan. 27	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Jan. 27	New-York	Havana.
Geo. Washington	Jan. 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 3	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Scotia*, will close on Wednesday, at 8 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus* via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Eagle*, will close on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Creole*, will close on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 9½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE DEALERS

IN

CALIFORNIA WINES

AND

BRANDY.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

No. 180 Broadway, No. 166 Tremont-st., New-York. Boston.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF TURNER'S GINGER WINE, BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, NATIVE WINES, &C. Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, ABOUT SIX o'clock, a MINK MUFF, either in a 7th-av. stage or upon getting out of it at Fulton Ferry, or in the ferry-house, New-York side. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 66 First-place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—ON FRIDAY, JAN. 22, A ROSE DIAMOND BREASTPIN, mounted with black enamel. Whoever has found and will return the same to J. P. SWAIN, No. 139 Front-st., will be suitably rewarded.

FOUND, A PORTEMONNAIE.—THE OWNER can have the same by proving property and paying charges. Apply at No. 186 Front-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A MITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—CORNER of Amity and Worcester-sts., Rev. WILLIAMS, D.D., Pastor. Religious services appropriate to the removal of this church from its present location will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A discourse will be preached by the Pastor, and Rev. Drs. BUALDSHAM, WESTON, and other City clergymen are expected to take part in the exercises. A general attendance of present and former members is particularly requested.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PERSONAL.

ONE AND ONE.—PRAY, DON'T BE BEHIND the Age.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Lots on 4th-av., near 128th-st.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 122d-st., 275 feet west of 1st-av. All on good grade and ready for improvement. Also, 1 lot on 10th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, THE PHŒNIX HOUSE, MENDHAM, N.J.—The executors of William Phœnix, deceased, will offer at private sale the large and spacious boarding-house, situated in the village of Mendham, Morris County, about six miles from Morristown, known as the Phœnix House. The place is noted for its healthfulness, beautiful scenery, fine air, etc., and combines all the requisites of a country resort. The property consists of TWO LARGE THREE-STORY BUILDINGS CONNECTED.

The rooms are large and airy, and well calculated to accommodate about sixty boarders. There is a good barn and garden attached.

They also offer for sale a valuable farm, which will be sold with the house, containing about forty acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation, about one mile from the house. If the property is not sold by the 15th of February next, it will then be offered for rent.

For further particulars, inquire of T. W. & J. W. PHŒNIX, on the premises, or of WHITLOCK & ANDERSON, No. 532 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE (COTTAGE-BUILT,) 50 feet front by about 42 feet in depth, with six lots of ground, each 25 feet by 133 feet 5 inches, situated on 3d place, south corner of Henry-st., South Brooklyn. The house is replete with every modern convenience; the city sewerage assessment is paid on both fronts of the property; the garden is stocked with the best fruits, both tree and shrub. There is a brick stable, 30x24, fronting on Henry-st. The purchaser may take the carpets, and some portions of the furniture, at a fair valuation; over the first story of the stable is a large room, 18x28, with a billiard table; the room is properly fitted. Inquire on the premises of the tenant, W. S. WOODWARD, Esq., or of EDWARD V. CLARK, No. 167 President-st., Brooklyn, or of E. S. MUNROE, No. 22 William-st., N. Y.

Two-thirds (⅔) of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Price $18,000.

A SPECIAL CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—A gentleman who wishes to retire from active business, desires to dispose of the whole or part of the following property, in one of the most healthy and fertile districts in Pennsylvania, to wit: 6,000 acres of land, 1,200 of which is in a fine state of cultivation, with sixty dwelling houses and four large bank barns, one furnace, rolling mill, nail factory, rivet and nut and washer machines, grist and saw mills, all driven by four steam engines. There is a vein of coal ten feet thick, and veins of iron ore immediately under the coal, which greatly facilitates the mining. The aforesaid works are now in operation. Samples of manufactured articles and raw material may be examined at Mr. R. S. Stenton's, No. 102 John-st., or at the proprietor's room, No. 444 St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT CORNER OF Dutchess-turnpike and North-lane, in the village of Pleasant Valley, one-half acre of land, large 2-story dwelling, with wings, now occupied as a dwelling and store, barn and shed, grapevines, asparagus bed, fruit and shade trees; good situation for a select school or a Summer residence for a City family, 7 miles from Poughkeepsie. Inquire of GEORGE W FORMAN, on the premises.

ALSO—A cottage house, containing 7 rooms, three-quarters of an acre of land, well, cistern, and barn, all in good order, fruit and shade trees; good situation for a mechanic or teamster. Title indisputable. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. W FORMAN, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Three English basement brown-stone front houses, Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Montague-place, 90 feet easterly from Henry-st.; dimensions are 20x60 feet, and four stories high, built in the most thorough manner, and replete with all modern conveniences. The situation is very desirable. Also, one house of the same class, No. 74 Pierrepoint-st., opposite the Dutch Church. Also, house No. 18 Nevins-st., between Liberty and Washington, brown-stone front, 30 feet wide, well built, and conveniently arranged. Also, four very desirable houses in Hicks-st., near Grange. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 152 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

TO RENT—A SLATE QUARRY SITUATED ON the main road, and about half way between Hacketts-town and Washington, Warren County, New-Jersey; and on the line of the extension of the Morris Canal Railroad—one-half mile from the Morris Canal—being one of the very best locations in this or any other State. The subscriber has worked the quarry enough to open and test the quality of slates, which are of the very best. The quarry will be rented for a term of years, or sold on easy terms. For further particulars address letter to, or call on the subscriber, HENRY MILLER, Stephensburgh, Morris Co., N. J.

THAT PROPERTY AT THE HEAD OF Chatham-square, running through to Catharine-st., with a large frontage on East Broadway; together with No. 19 Catharine-st., No. 13 Market-st., No. 61 St. Mark's place, and also fifty feet front on Grand, corner of Cannon-st. (All improved.) Will be sold at auction by Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 147 WEST 35th-st.; the ground is 50 by 100 feet; two large buildings thereon, making it very desirable for manufacturing purposes; a 25 horse engine with boiler, shafting and cupola, with the foundery appurtenances, will be sold if applied for soon. All will be sold on favorable terms. Inquire of LYMAN TAYLOR, No 62 10th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; if the property is not sold by the 1st of May it will then be rented.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—BROWN-STONE, FOUR-story English basement, finished throughout with all modern improvements, including baths, furnace, dumb waiter, &c., &c.; exactly opposite the residence of Gen. Sandford, 224-st., convenient of access by several lines of omnibuses and cars, on a street free from nuisances or tenements. Apply for particulars and permit at the office of present occupant, between 10 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 5 P. M. CHAS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 20 Reade-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS, &c., &c.—For sale, by order of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, in a fully improved section of the City, sixty-six lots of ground, comprising the whole block between 20th and 21st sts., 10th and 11th avs. Twenty-three of these lots are leased to May 1, 1864. The remainder are vacant. Will be sold as an entire plot, or in parcels, or a lease for a long term of years will be given if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A TWO AND A HALF STORY dwelling-house, in good condition, slate roof; ten rooms, stable, eight lots filled with fruit, fine old shade trees, shrubbery, good garden, &c. The property lies on 86th and 87th sts., west of Broadway, overlooking the river. Sold very low, as the owner is leaving the city. Possession 10th of February. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 21 feet 6 by 50, price $8,000. Terms easy. Also, two large 4-story brown-stone houses, on the north side of 42d-st., east of 6th-av., 21 feet by 54, now building, will be completed by the 1st of April. Also, four lots on the corner of 75th-st. and 10th-av. Inquire of JOHN C. SARES, No. 39 West 43d-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN stone fronts, with basement and cellar, all replete, Nos. 155 and 157 East 14th-st. House and two lots, 25 by 102 feet 6 inches, north side of 84th-st., one lot from Madison-av.; two-story brick house No. 225 Thompson-st., and others in desirable localities. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED ENGLISH basement house No. 24 West 12th-st., west of and near 5th-av., together with large stable, approachable by port cochere entrance. Possession 1st May. Size of lot, 28x103, together with rear of adjoining lot. Price asked, $25,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

JERSEY CITY.—DWELLING-HOUSE AND two lots of ground for sale, with or without the furniture, located on the northeast corner of Wayne and Barrow sts.; house large and commodious, with modern improvements, finished in the best manner. Possession at once, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 10 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BROWN STONE AND FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—on 11th, 17th, 22d, 29th, 34th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 45th and 47th sts., near 4th, 5th and 6th avs., at prices from $10,000 to $40,000. Also, several fine brown-stone houses on Madison and 5th avs., some with stables, prices from $40,000 to $100,000. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRable houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 13 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence at Tarrytown, N. Y. Two acres, outbuildings, fruit, ornamental and shade trees; house and premises in good order; marble mantles, gas fixtures, &c., &c. For particulars apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE FRAME HOUSE, FILLED IN with brick, No. 54 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn; 2-story and attic, high basement and under cellar, with gas, water, range, heater, all in good order; lot 37½ feet by 100; alleyway 12½ feet, and party wall; two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Inquire at No. 40 Spruce-st.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE FOR A PRIVATE stable with dwelling, not to be above 20th-st., and between Broadway and 7th-av., the house No. 260 4th-st., corner of Wooster, or the store No. 50 6th-av., or house and lot No. 102 Dean-st., Brooklyn, (brown stone front.) Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 140 East 27th-st. Possession given 1st of May. House 20x60, and lot 98-9; all in good order; all modern improvements. Inquire of E. F. ROGERS, No. 145 East 27th-st. Price $9,000.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 16 University-place, between 8th and 9th sts.; lot full width, house three rooms deep to 2d story, and in good order; if not sold by Feb. 1, will be for rent. Apply to I. C. MARTIN, No. 304 Broadway, up stairs.

MANUFACTURING OR TENEMENT PROPERTY.—The lot No. 68 Park-st., 25.3 by 147 feet, with buildings thereon, will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, at the Merchants' Exchange.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN DIFFERENT parts of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh for sale or exchange. Apply to JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Dealers, Corner Kent-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURray Hill, Lexington-av. House first class, high stoop, four story, brown-stone front. Price, including furniture, $20,000. For further particulars, inquire at No. 317 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ON 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND 3d avs., first-class, 3-story and basement brick house, in perfect order, modern conveniences; lot 23x100 feet. Apply to G. W. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 2 P. M.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. OFFER for sale a most desirable plot of ground, on the east side of the City, of about 100 feet square; eligible for manufacturing or building purpose. Particulars at office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 190 West 32d-st., 25 feet front and party walls. It is arranged to be equally well adapted for one or two families. A. PHELPS, No. 7 Pine-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., TWO VERY handsome houses, on lots 50 by 150 feet each, just completed, beautifully situated on Jefferson-av., near the City Park. H. PHELPS, No. 7 Pine-st., from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE BRICK dwelling-house and lot on 14th-st., near 6th-av., with brick stable in the rear. Lot 37½ feet front by 125 feet deep. A. FINDLEY, No. 31 Pine-st., second floor.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house, No. 67 East 23d-st. Lot 22x110; house 28x60. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.

The residence of the late Philip Dater will be let, with furniture and appurtenances, to a desirable party, for one year, from this Spring. The house is of stone, fifty feet square, and has a two-story extension. There is a fine view of the East River. The place contains sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, two large vegetable gardens, and numerous fruit and ornamental trees of choice varieties; also, two graperies and an ice-house, filled. There are commodious outbuildings and a porter's lodge, built of stone. The situation is in Westchester, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, adjoining the property of the late Charles Denison and B. M. Whitlock. For further particulars apply to PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

FOR SALE.

A country residence in Llewellyn Park for sale. Apply to J. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 69 William-st., New-York, or to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side: warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE.—MONT VERD, THE HOMESTEAD farm of the late Thomas Talmage, beautifully situated on an eminence one mile north of Somerville, N. J., and overlooking Somerset, and portions of Middlesex, Mercer, Hunterdon and Morris counties. The farm contains 130 acres of clear land, under fine cultivation, and 30 acres of wood land. The buildings are all large and in excellent order. It is also well fenced, well watered and contains every variety of fruit. For further particulars inquire of SAMUEL TALMAGE, Somerville, N. J. N. B.—On line of Central railroad, 1 hour and 30 minutes from New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT Hastings, on the Hudson, about 20 miles from the City. The property consists of about 40 acres of land, with three beautiful building sites in addition to the house—all having splendid front views of the Hudson and the Palisades. The house is of stone, built in the most substantial manner; barn, coach-house, stable, carpenter's shop, hennery, &c., a great variety of fruits. Location perfectly healthy. This place adjoins the country seat of Robert B. Minturn, Esq. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE SITUATED at Rye Neck, Westchester County, at the entrance to the harbor of Mamaroneck, near the residences of Samuel L. Mitchell and Alexander Taylor, Esqrs., consisting of 14½ acres of land, with water front on three sides; on the premises there is a good dwelling-house and outbuildings, new cottage, stone dock, good fishing and boating, plenty of fruit, and everything requisite for a genteel residence. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A large first-class country house, with out-buildings, garden, lawn, beautiful shade trees, a variety of fruits, and 37 acres of land, fronting on Harlem River, Westchester side, near the Fordham landing. This is one of the finest as well as one of the most accessible country residences in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST HEALTHY and desirable places on the Sound, 1¾ hours from the City. The house contains 11 rooms, besides cellars and attic, and well furnished. The outbuildings are large and new; the place contains 70 acres, about one-half wood land, and has a large water front. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE—A very desirable cottage, on State-st., with charming view of river, 3 minutes from depot, best of schools, churches, &c., in the immediate neighborhood; possession 1st February. Apply to AZARIAH CARPENTER, at Sing Sing, or Nos. 12 and 14 College-place, New-York.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON, NEAR THE CITY, FOR SALE.—House large and elegant, fully furnished; situation one of the finest on the river. Price, furnished, $13,000. Address, Box 4,991 Post-office,

FARMS.

FOR SALE—DUTCHESS COUNTY PROPERTY. The well-known M. D. L. Philips farm, of 170 acres of land, on the Salt Point Turnpike, 4 miles from Poughkeepsie. Large two-story dwelling-house, in good repair; large barn and sheds, and plenty of out-buildings; soil, sandy loam, very desirable for gardening, well watered, with never-failing springs, large orchard; 10 acres of of wood, with plenty of muck for manure. Twelve thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage, at six per cent. Every part of the farm can be seen from the house. A splendid site for a race course—mile track or more, if desirable. Inquire of GEORGE W. FORMAN, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., TWO miles from depot, a Farm, of 100 acres of excellent land, splendidly located, sloping to the south, well watered, and in fine condition. Has 600 apple trees, of the choicest variety, two acres in quinces, and an abundance of other fruit. The buildings consist of a good dwelling, large barns, carriage house, &c., all in good order and supplied with water. This offers a rare opportunity for one wishing to purchase a profitable farm in a healthful location. Morristown is noted for its healthfulness and fine scenery.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET WITH POWER OR WITHOUT.—No. 246 Canal-st.; store and basement opposite Earle's Hotel. Also, several well-lighted rooms, one a corner with eleven windows. Also, a pleasant cottage for a small family, at Bedford, Westchester County, with garden, &c. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF NO. 14 BROAD AND Nos. 14 and 16 New-st., for three years from the first of May next. Can be converted into desirable offices at a small expense. Possession can be given in February if desired. Apply to SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, No. 14 Broad-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—THE LARGE BUILDING, No. 3 Broadway, facing the Bowling-green, will be fitted up for offices, and arranged to suit applicants from the 1st of May next. Apply, on the premises, to M. & W. LIVINGSTON.

WALL-ST.—A PART OF AN OFFICE ON THE first floor, a large and light room, will be rented. Address Box No. 1,919 Post-office, stating the business for which it will be wanted.

TWO LOFTS TO LET—AT NO. 193 CHAMbers-st., near Washington, for $400. Inquire of A. A. ROBBINS, No. 193 Chambers-st.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELlar of No. 88 Chambers-st., from May 1st. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STABLE TO LET—IN THIRTIETH-STREET, near Broadway. Inquire at 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, By ALLEN & BROWN, JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

Several first-class HOUSES, either on Madison or 5th-avs., or on the streets between the avenues.

Also, wanted, HOUSES and LOTS in any good and desirable location.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO RENT, for one or more years, with the view to purchase, a country place within from two to four acres of land, not more than ten miles from City Hall and on Manhattan Island; house must contain all the modern improvements; stable, fruit and shade trees indispensable. Address L. O., Box No. 1,466 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCELlent farm of 200 acres, about half in wood; the land is superior, well watered and fenced; a good stone house and ample out-buildings; near the New-York line, in Passaic Co., N. J. E. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN ENGLISH basement house, between 26th and 40th sts. and Madison and 6th avs; size not less than 24x60; price not to exceed $30,000 cash. Address X. Y., Box No. 130 Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION, any time after Feb. 1. High stoop preferred. Rent from $700 to $1,000. Address C. D., Box No. 170 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, a situation wanted as cook; thoroughly understands her business—soups, game, deserts, and all kinds of pastry; best City reference; no objection to City or country. Apply at No 113 East 22d st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUAtion in a small private family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place where she lived five years. Can be seen at No. 180 25th-st., between 5th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable American woman as first-class cook. Can do all kinds of cooking—French, English and American cooking. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 202 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given; is willing to assist with washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class English cook; she gets up recherché and fashionable dinners, would prefer a small, quiet family. Call at No. 240 5th-st., second floor, back room, near Avenue A.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOman, with undoubted references, desires a situation as cook. Understands all kinds of cooking, in French, English and American styles. Would assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and do the washing and ironing of a private family; makes pastry; wages $9. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted by a good cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Can be seen at No. 303 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Scotch Protestant young woman, with good City reference, wants a situation; is a good family cook and laundress. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a Protestant woman as infant's nurse—capable of taking charge of a child from its birth—or as nurse and seamstress. Apply, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 172 West 11th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as monthly nurse or to take charge of a baby from birth, or to attend an invalid lady; with good reference. Can be seen until suited. No. 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; is a real good plain sewer; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 23d-st., in the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY A NURSE WHO can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or chamberwork and fine washing. City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business, to take care of children; would do chamberwork if required; has the best City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS. Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress. The best of city references given. Call for two days at No. 613 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTable woman wants a situation to do light chamberwork and take care of a baby; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 227 8th-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG PROTestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general house-work for a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 200 East 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant girl, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can give City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman to do general housework. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days if not suited, at No. 123 Christie-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation in a respectable American family, to do housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Please to call at No 28 Hubert-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by an active young girl, a situation as a first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork; good reference. Call at or address M. A. K., No. 602 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as waitress or seamstress; will assist with ch

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS—THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MAZEPPA; OR, THE UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES EFFRONTIS.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—LONDON ASSURANCE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—CAMILLA'S HUSBAND—THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

DODWORTH'S HALL—SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

COOPER INSTITUTE—DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS, AND CONCERT BY THE "OLD FOLKS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Additional dispatches from Chattanooga confirm the reports of large desertions from the rebel armies. It is said that the proposition to conscript the rebel soldiers now in the army is causing them to desert in heavy numbers. Forty-six came in on the 21st, in one squad. One division of rebels has gone to reinforce Mobile. At Louisville, rumors prevail of an intended rebel raid into East Kentucky.

A dispatch from Quebec announces the arrival there of the notorious Marshal KANE, of Baltimore, and several other rebels, who had escaped from Johnson's Island, Camp Douglas. It is strange that their escape has not been announced before.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill, supplementary to the act of 1862, requiring all persons admitted to practice at the bars of the United States Courts, to take the oath of allegiance. Mr. WILSON offered a resolution requiring the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the character and efficiency of the heavy ordnance now provided for the armament of fortifications. On motion of Mr. HALE, his resolution asking for an investigation of affairs in the Navy Department, was referred to a Select Committee of three—Messrs. HALE, GRIMES and BUCKALEW. In the course of his remarks Mr. HALE said that the combined naval expenditures for the past year of all the Powers of Europe save Italy and Denmark, were but $135,000,000, and that the combined naval expenses of France and England, during the Crimean war of three and a half years, were $350,000,000. The oath of allegiance was then taken up, and Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, delivered a speech in opposition thereto. Messrs. DOOLITTLE and JOHNSON likewise opposed it. But the Senate passed the resolution by a vote of 27 Ayes to 11 Noes. The Senate, after an Executive session, adjourned.

In the House yesterday a bill was introduced to authorize the establishment of a navy-yard and depot in Western waters. Mr. KINNEY, delegate from Utah, introduced a bill to enable that Territory to form a State Government. Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported against the claims of Messrs. FIELDS, of Louisiana, and SEGAR, of Virginia. The Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing a new department of the Government, to be called the "Department of Industry"—to include several bureaus—of agriculture, freedmen's affairs, mines and mineral lands, colonization and immigration, &c. A resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of soldiers. Resolution lies over. Several political resolutions were introduced and laid over. The bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General was reported back with an amendment. The bill authorizes the President to confer it upon any commander, with rank not below Major-General, most distinguished for skill, courage and ability, and such officer, thus commissioned, shall command the armies of the United States. The bill was postponed until Monday next. The Senate bill amending the Enrollment Act was reported from the Military Committee, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The House then took up the Deficiency bill. During the discussion some spicy passages occurred between the real and the pretended Union members for Kentucky, in which the former took a most loyal and gratifying stand for the Government. Without concluding, the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, very little business was done. Bills were introduced amending the Brooklyn Water act, and the charters of the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company, and the City of Poughkeepsie. Bills were reported incorporating the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and authorizing the City of Syracuse to borrow money.

In the Assembly, a bill was noticed proposing to increase the salaries of the New-York Aldermen and Councilmen to $2,000 per annum. A bill was introduced looking to the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York. The bill prohibits boarding-house keepers and their agents from boarding vessels, and requires them to pay a license fee of $20 per year. The bill directing the payment of the mortgages on the Quarantine lands, so that the State can give a clear title to the same, was ordered to a third reading.

FROM EUROPE.

Via Halifax, we have received three days' later news from Europe, brought by the steamship *Canada*, which left Liverpool on the 9th instant, and Queenstown on the 10th. From Great Britain, we have intelligence of the birth of a son to the Prince of Wales, and of the favorable condition of the mother and infant. Judgment was to have been delivered in the case of the *Alexandra* on the 11th instant. The project of disposing of the steamship *Great Eastern* by lottery at Frankfort was not likely to be carried out. the Frankfort Senate having refused to authorize the drawing. Dr. TURTON, Bishop of Ely, died on the 7th inst. From France we hear of the discovery in Paris of a conspiracy on the part of four Italians, whose object is not told. The conspirators were arrested, and at their residence were found a quantity of gunpowder, poignards, revolvers, air-guns, and eight hand-grenades of the ORSINI pattern. The Schleswig-Holstein question continues to wear a threatening aspect, and both sides were active in military preparations. It is reported that the Federal force in and upon the borders of Holstein numbered 60,000, and would soon reach 100,000. It was stated that Prince Angustenburg intended to declare Kiel a free port. The British Government had addressed a fourth note to the Federal Diet, urging a conference, and, upon the plea of protecting British interests, was about to dispatch a fleet of war vessels to the German waters. The *Times* regards the commencement of the campaign in Schleswig as almost certain within a short time. The new ship *George H. Warren*, of Boston, was lost on her first voyage to Liverpool, by running ashore on the Irish coast.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. A message was received from Mayor GUNTHER, vetoing the resolution appointing about 200 Commissioners of Deeds to fill vacancies, because the limit of 300 of these officers in the City has been exceeded by 128. He recommends that application be made for a law legalizing all the acts of the Commissioners of Deeds serving, since the number of them has exceeded 300. The Mayor prefaces his objections by saying that the resolution "is returned for the reconsideration of your Honorable Body. I have been advised by the Counsel to the Corporation, that there were doubts whether the appointment of these officers was a legislative act on the part of the Common Council, but that the magnitude of the interests involved in the regularity of proceedings before them, and the uniform course hitherto taken, made it expedient that I should take action in reference thereto." The law says the Common Council shall appoint, and the charter says all proceedings of the Common Council shall be by act, ordinance or resolution, and the Mayor is given the veto power over all their acts. By making objections to the resolution, the Mayor's communication is a veto on it, although he says he returns it for "reconsideration." The veto probably will be overruled. The Comptroller reported a balance of $2,771,553 20 in the City Treasury on last Saturday. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

There was a large meeting in Nashville on the evening of the 22d, to consult on the restoration of the civil government in the State. Over 2,000 persons were in attendance. Resolutions were passed recognizing the authority of the National Government to secure a Republican Government in the rebellious States by appointing military Governors; denouncing Slavery as an evil in itself, and as the cause of the rebellion; advising the reorganization of the State Government by a Constitutional Convention composed of delegates pledged to immediate and universal emancipation. The resolutions commend the integrity and fidelity of Gov. JOHNSON, and request him to call such a Convention. A Committee was appointed to select delegates to the Southern Free State Convention in Louisville. Governor JOHNSON made a powerful speech for near two hours. He took strong grounds in favor of the speedy abolition of Slavery and the restoration of Tennessee as a Free State.

A dispatch, dated at Chattanooga January 23, reports that deserters say that JOHN MORGAN has arrived at Atlanta, and will start up a brigade composed of the Second Kentucky and Third Alabama regiments, cavalry and mounted infantry, to cut the Chattanooga Railroad. MORGAN made a speech at the Washington Hotel, declaring that the Yankee army must evacuate Chattanooga. The rebel Gen. WHEELER is on the eve of a raid. It is believed he will turn in the direction of Loudon and Knoxville. A body of rebel cavalry dashed into Lafayette a few days ago and conscripted fifty-two men, among whom were two eighty years of age. Parson BROWNLOW's brother, who lay in a Tuscaloosa dungeon until his finger and toe nails rotted off, has again been captured. He was in Federal uniform. On the 20th inst. a fight took place near Russellville. A large rebel force attacked an Ohio regiment on picket, killing Adj. SMITH and four men, wounding fourteen, and then drove the regiment to Blain's Cross Roads. We lost one piece of artillery. Gens. GRANT and BUTTERFIELD arrived at Chattanooga on the 23d.

Lieut.-Col. BENEDICT, of the Fourth regiment infantry, Corps d'Afrique, at Fort Jackson, La., writes a letter to the *Evening Post*, denying all the charges of harsh and unnecessarily severe conduct attributed to him as the cause of the recent mutiny among the colored troops at that place. He says his treatment was only a slight whipping of two drummer boys, who violated every rule of camp discipline. Col. DREW, the superior officer of Lieut.-Col. B., indorses the latter's statement.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks it probable that recent events in Mexico, taken in conjunction with the probable early departure of MAXIMILIAN for his kingdom, will secure the recognition of the new state of affairs by our Government.

Official information has been received from Hon. E. D. CULVER, United States Minister at Caracas, announcing the death at Laguayra, Venezuela, of United States Consul Col. ELIAS WAMPOLE.

The Potomac River, which was frozen up at Washington, is again open, and navigation of the river has been resumed.

The Stock speculation on the Railway list fell off, yesterday afternoon, from 1 to 3 ₩ cent. The Government securities were firm. Money about the same as on Saturday, 7 to 12 ₩ cent. to the Brokers. Gold and Exchange 1 ₩ cent. up from Saturday.

Flour was in fair demand and firmer yesterday. Wheat was brisker and dearer. Corn was dull and heavy. Provisions were depressed; hog products were generally declining. Rio Coffee, Tallow, Hides, and Fish-Oils were more sought after. Whisky was dull and nominal. Freights were more active.

The cattle-yards at Forty-fourth-street were filled with about 3,500 beeves yesterday, besides a few sold on Friday and Saturday. Trade was quite animated in the morning, but dull, in the afternoon. Quality and prices had a wide range, but there was an advance from last week of about 1c. ₩ lb. Large numbers of fat steers brought 13c. ₩ lb. for the estimated beef, while one car load of extra fat cattle were wholesaled at near 14c. Common cattle were too plenty for quick sales or much advance in price.

Rebel Designs in East Tennessee.

The news from Tennessee seems to indicate that a desperate attempt is about to be made by the rebels, during the coming month, to take advantage of the supposed reduction of our forces, by the furloughs granted to the veteran regiments reenlisting, and to regain some of their lost ground in Tennessee. There seems to be little question that advantage has been taken of the lull in the operations in Virginia and at Chattanooga to reinforce LONGSTREET heavily for another attack on Knoxville, and MORGAN is to cooperate in the movement by a raid on the communications of the latter place, both with Chattanooga and with the West, by way of Cumberland Gap. Knoxville lost, it is hardly necessary to say that our position at Chattanooga would become in the highest degree precarious, to say nothing of the waste of the brilliant and cheaply-bought triumphs by which Gen. BURNSIDE acquired possession of the place last Summer.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that nothing will be left undone to prevent any calamity in East Tennessee. The effect of a disaster there at this moment, upon our affairs both at home and abroad, would be in the highest degree unfortunate. Every time we are repulsed or forced to retrograde, it is not merely the loss in men and territory that we have to regret, but the stimulus that is thereby given to the hopes of the rebel population at home, and to the support that is sent to them from abroad. They have long ceased to hope that they could defeat us, or overrun the North. That was one of the wild dreams which the first month of fighting dispelled. What they do hope, and the only thing they have hoped for a long time, is that they can so delay us in our work of conquest, that we shall be worn out before we achieve it. Every repulse inflicted on us, even though it be by no means a decisive victory, assists in this, merely by lengthening out our operations. The loss of the battle of Cickamauga added three or four months to the length of the campaign in Tennessee, and left us unquestionably, even at the end of that period, less advanced that we should have been if it had either been won or had never been fought. The loss of Knoxville would probably cause the absorption of the most precious months of next Spring in its recapture, leaving us with the work on which we now hope to enter as soon as the campaign opens, still untouched. The loss of a few months may seem to many persons a small matter, and there was a time when it was so; but that time is passed. Delay is now telling against us almost as heavily as defeats. Our debt has reached a point at which every million that is added to it begins to press; and millions are being added to it, we need hardly say, in an increasing ratio. So that putting aside the loss of life, it is strategically almost as bad for us to lose a month as lose a battle.

These considerations, too, keep up the rebel credit abroad, facilitate the creation of companies and purchase of steamers for the purpose of running the blockade, and intensify the eagerness of the cotton speculators. The popular notion in Europe, whether true or false, is that there is in the interior of the South large stores of cotton which will eventually be got at if the South can only hold out long enough to wear out the North; and those who are investing money in the rebellion do so in the faith that this is possible; and this faith is confirmed every time we recede, let it be for ever so short a period, from any position we have once occupied. It would, as far as the effect on public opinion in the South or in Europe is concerned, have been better, for these reasons, that we should never have seized any point without any absolute certainty of holding it, or, at all events, the stern determination to hold it any cost. We have no doubt this determination is felt by the authorities with regard to the position in East Tennessee, but the determination is not of much value without the diligent and careful provision of the means. So we hope that no such weakening of our forces in that region has or will be permitted as is likely to give LONGSTREET, however reinforced, even a temporary success. To get all we can and keep what we get, is now not only our great duty, but has become a stern necessity.

Rebel Enlistments in England.

One of the strongest points against England, in the case of the *Alabama*, has been the fact that she was not only built by English workmen and with English money, but that she was manned with an English crew, recruited in England by rebel agents, for the very purpose of preying upon our commerce. This point has been repeatedly pressed by Mr. ADAMS throughout his correspondence with Earl RUSSELL, and that it was manifestly felt and found a difficult one to get over, is plain from the fact that it is not alluded to in Earl RUSSELL's letter of Dec. 19, 1862, in which the English side of the case is argued very fully. He meets the question of the furnishing the ship herself by the argument, such as it is, that there is no difference between a ship and a cannon, and that both the United States and the rebels have bought arms in England; and he argues very strenuously that the sailing of the vessel was "in spite of earnest endeavors made to enforce the law." But he does not allude to the point which Mr. ADAMS had made, that her "crew, her equipment and her arms were sent out to her by the same British subjects who built and dispatched her."

But the point was not overlooked, and when, some months after, Earl RUSSELL thought he could successfully charge the same offence against us, of recruiting upon British soil, there was no delay in making the charge. If it had been true, it would have very effectually stopped Mr. ADAMS' mouth, for how could he complain that rebel agents had been allowed to engage seamen in England, if agents of the United States were at the same time engaging soldiers there. Mr. ADAMS at once met the charge with a prompt denial. He declared that no authority had been given by the United States to listen to any proposals to enter its service, or to make any engagement. He had no reason to believe that any American citizen in England, clothed with authority, had ventured to act in any other way.

This denial by Mr. ADAMS was followed by the following very extraordinary letter from Earl RUSSELL:

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 20, 1863.

SIR: With regard to the complaints which you have made, from time to time, of British sailors who have entered the Confederate service, I have to remark that no steps have hitherto been taken by the United States authorities to prevent British subjects from entering the military or naval service of the United States.

Mr. SEWARD has on the contrary, justified the measures used, provided there were not bribery or intimidation, to induce British sailors to enter the Federal service.

You will readily perceive the justice of the request I am about to make, namely, that before you repeat your complaints that British sailors have entered the service of the so-called Confederate States, *you will furnish me with proofs that all British subjects, serving in the Federal Army or Navy, have been discharged*, and that orders have been given not to enlist or engage such persons to serve in arms contrary to the tenor of Her Majesty's Proclamation.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

RUSSELL.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq.

This was a position both extraordinary and illogical. The controversy stood thus: Mr. ADAMS had said, "You have allowed rebel agents to recruit for rebel ships in English ports." "What of it?" said RUSSELL, "your agents have recruited for your army on English soil." "No; they have not," rejoins Mr. ADAMS. "Well," says RUSSELL, "before you make any more complaints to me about the rebels recruiting here, you must prove to me that you have discharged all Englishmen that have entered your service in your own territory."

This is about a fair example of the ideas of neutrality which have prevailed in some English minds. There had been no complaint that Englishmen were on the rebel ships. It was that they were shipped in English ports. If all the English sailors in the world had chosen to make their way into Charleston, and there join rebel vessels, we should not have complained. It was their being shipped in England, so that the expeditions were manned as well as equipped from England direct, of which we complained—and "neutrality" said, You must not complain till you have proved that you have discharged all Englishmen, who have entered your service on your own soil.

Mr. ADAMS' letter, calling attention to the monstrosity of this requirement, was so conclusive that Earl RUSSELL had nothing better to say than to misstate the point, and to speak as if the ground of complaint was not what Mr. ADAMS had stated it to be—"The violation of neutrality *committed within this kingdom* by the enlistment of her Majesty's subjects in a war on the United States," but the fact that "British subjects took service with the so-called Confederate States." To the former complaint he made no answer. His answer to the latter was tolerably conclusive, if only any such complaint had ever been made. Undoubtedly, before we complain to England that her subjects are in the rebel service, we must see to it that none of them are in our own. But we shall not wait till that time to complain that she allows them to be enlisted upon her own soil.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.—At last we have that section of Gen. MCCLELLAN's report which gives the history of the battle of Antietam. It attempts an explanation of the failure to follow up LEE after the disastrous defeat which was there administered to him; but, with a whole year devoted to the task, Gen. MCCLELLAN has failed to construct a defence which the public will pronounce impregnable. He states that "the troops were greatly overcome by the fatigue and exhaustion" attendant upon the battle of Sept. 17, together with the severe marches they had previously executed. Did any army ever fight a great battle, extending through one day, without becoming fatigued and exhausted? Yet there are numerous instances on record of partial victories having been triumphantly completed after two and even after several days' fighting. Then is there any reason to believe that LEE's beaten and dispirited troops were any less fatigued and exhausted than our own victorious men? That excuse would more than have justified ROSECRANS in abandoning the field and the victory to BRAGG after the first day's bloody repulse at Murfreesboro. It is stated, too, that on the right, HOOKER's corps and one division of SUMNER's, had been driven back with heavy loss, and in disorder, and the troops there were consequently not deemed in a proper condition to renew the attack. The heaviest fighting, however, would naturally have taken place on the left, as the first movement would have been to cut LEE off from the Potomac; and Gen. MCCLELLAN virtually acknowledges that this wing of the army was in good condition, when he states that only the new troops attached to it had their *morale* impaired by a repulse late in the day on Sept. 17.

It is urged still further that some of our heaviest and most efficient batteries had exhausted their ammunition on the 17th, and could not be supplied until the following day. Is it probable that LEE's supply was any larger than that which our army had at its disposal? Then, again, reinforcements were on the way, who might take part in the action if its renewal were postponed to the 19th. Had Gen. MCCLELLAN's previous experience of his antagonist's tactics led him to believe that he would quietly sit still, and be demolished according to the most approved scientific rules? Gen. LEE knew perfectly well that more troops were *en route* to MCCLELLAN, and he took the easiest method to avoid a conflict with them—got out of the way. In his anxiety to defend himself from the charge of indecision and tardiness in not pushing his advantage early on Sept. 18, Gen. MCCLELLAN presents as another excuse the fact that, *on the afternoon of that day*, Gen. BURNSIDE withdrew his command to the east side of Antietam Creek, and some of the minor apologies which he advances in his report are equally inconsistent or trivial.

Grateful as the country was for a mere delivery from the fearful perils which threatened it previous to the battles of Antietam and Gettysburgh, the people look back to these victories regretfully when they remember how much more nearly decisive either of them might have been made; and Gen. MCCLELLAN would have partially cleared his military reputation of the cloud now resting upon it if, instead of attempting a defence of that vacillation of purpose which made his retention in command an impossibility, he had frankly acknowledged that at Antietam, at least, he was mistaken in his judgment.

A DESERTED MONARCH.—An important rumor comes to us from Norfolk, Va. JEFF. DAVIS' steward and chambermaid are reported to have arrived at that place direct from Richmond. About a year ago, when the rebel military authorities were impressing all the horses they could find in Virginia, Mr. DAVIS' coachman made his advent in Washington, perhaps because he found his occupation gone; and the supposition is certainly reasonable that his ebony colaborers have followed his example, for the same sufficient reason. The scarcity of provisions at Richmond has unquestionably reduced the larder of the head rebel to an exceedingly lean condition. What need, therefore, of a steward? And as it is authentically rumored that Richmond is even now in process of abandonment, what does JEFF. DAVIS want of a chambermaid? Or, perhaps, with the proverbial sagacity of her class, this slave-woman has forecast the fearful storm which is so soon to turn her former master out of his house and home, and has deserted his falling fortunes in time to achieve her own salvation.

A word to the people of Norfolk, however. While they have these interesting rebel relics in their possession, will they not furnish them with some evidence of their identity, which will effectually forestall any attempts to counterfeit them. JEFF. DAVIS' coachman had not been in Washington a week before a dozen negroes were doing business on his reputation in all parts of the country, and in justice to these more recent refugees, they should be furnished with some safeguard against competition of this disreputable character.

SPEECH OF HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.—We publish in another part of this morning's TIMES a speech recently made by the Postmaster-General before the Maryland Legislature. It is an able and elaborate exposition and vindication of President LINCOLN's policy in the prosecution of the war against the rebellion, and especially of his recent Message and Proclamation. Unlike his former speech in Maryland, it avoids topics that have become matters of controversy among Union men, and cannot fail to command the assent and admiration of the public at large.

Fine Arts.

Messrs. LEEDS & Co. offer for sale on Wednesday evening, some pictures of rare merit. They have been on exhibition for some days past at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, and the spacious room having been lit up after seven to attract those who are fond of art, it has been thronged until a late hour. Generally we are tempted by the pictures of modern artists, and we have in the collection which hangs on the south wall excellent specimens of DE LOOSE and KOEKOK, but what are more worthy of remark are the older masters, some of whom are most creditably represented in the sixty-eight pictures which we are told form the gallery of a connoisseur. Thus the "Poussin," the "Agostino-Carracci," a remarkably fine specimen; the "Souvenets," the "Berghem," and "Pietro de Cordova," stand prominently forth. The "Sebastian Gomez," and "St. Catharine," with the "Rosa de Tivoli" by its side, attracts a all who enter the room. Even for the lounger the visit is not thrown away. For many of these pictures, doubtless, there will be a sharp competition among collectors on the night of sale.

Musical.

CHAMBER MUSIC.—The second soiree of chamber music by Messrs. MASON, THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGNER, will take place at Dodworth's Saloon to-night. Here is the programme: Quartette for strings in B flat major, by HAYDN; sonate for piano and violin in A minor opus 105, by SCHUMANN; and quartette for strings in E flat major opus 127, by BEETHOVEN.

THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS has recently passed into the hands of Mr. J. H. DEMOREST, who is infusing new life and energy into it, and intends to make it a first-class illustrated journal in every respect. A new and exclusive feature will be a page devoted to the fashions, under the direction of Mme. DEMOREST. This will render the journal highly valuable to the ladies.

Reception of the Fifty-eighth Regiment Veteran Volunteers.

The German population of the City, and especially the former officers and soldiers of this brave and favorite regiment, together with the many warm, personal friends of Acting Brig.-Gen. W. KRZYZANOWSKI, by whom it was raised, have made great efforts to give this regiment, which, having reenlisted as a veteran regiment, comes home on a thirty day's furlough, a grand reception and most cordial welcome. Out of a full regiment which left here in October, 1861, but a small band of 200, under the command of Lieut.-Col. A. OTTO, returns, the regiment having participated in nearly every battle in the Army of the Potomac, and fought last under GRANT in Tennessee, losing heavily at Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh and Lookout Mountain. The regiment is accompanied by Acting Brig.-Gen. W. KRZYZANOWSKI, under whose able command it received for its bravery, steadiness under fire and good discipline, the name of the "Glorious Fifty-eighth," by which it is known among its comrades, and is the first of his brigade, the whole of which having reenlisted as a veteran brigade, will shortly arrive here. The regiment is expected this morning, and will be received by the Fifth regiment, N. Y. N. G., Col. BURGER, Capt. OTTO's Company of Carbine Rangers, Col. HEINE, of the One Hundred and Third regiment, N. Y. S. V., and his officers, together with other detachments of volunteers in the City. The regiment will be received at the foot of Cortlandt-street, and escorted to the City Hall, where it will be reviewed by Mayor GUNTHER, thence up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence to and down the Bowery to Atlantic Garden, where a collation will be provided. Hon. J. T. BRADY will there receive the flag presented to the regiment when it left for the war, and which, torn and pierced by an hundred bullets, is to be handed over to the City authorities. An address in German will also be delivered by Dr. R. DELON.

Kidnapping Men.

TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL OF THE SURGEON OF GEN. SPINOLA'S HEADQUARTERS.

Yesterday morning the Court-martial, ordered by Gen. DIX, to try the officers belonging to Gen. SPINOLA's brigade who had enlisted men contrary to the rules and articles of war, met at the old police headquarters, corner of Elm and Broome-streets, for the purpose of trying JOSEPH A. KERRIGAN, Examining Surgeon, charged with passing men while in a state of intoxication and perfectly unconscious. To the charge the defendant pleaded not guilty. The Court consists of Capt. J. P. Lockman, One Hundred and Nineteenth New-York; Capt. D. L. Sullivan, Sixty-ninth New-York; Capt. C. H. Vandervee, One Hundred and Forty-fifth New-York; Capt. J. J. Heam, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New-York; Lieut. James Forrest, Seventy-third New-York; Lieut. K. Mooney, One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York; Lieut. C. Hunter, Twelfth New-York Battery, and Capt. Wright Rives, A. D. C., Judge Advocate. The counsel for the accused was Mr. MCKEON, who stated that Mr. KERRIGAN had received no commission from the War Department, having received his appointment from Col. SACKETT, and was, therefore, not amenable to the rules and articles of war. After deliberation, the Court decided that, having his name as Examining Surgeon, to enlistment papers, he was liable to be tried by Court-martial.

The first charge made against Surgeon KERRIGAN was, that on or about the 30th of November last, he had passed VINCENT RUELLAND, a seaman on board the French corvette *Tisiphone*, while in a state of beastly intoxication, and perfectly unconscious. All that RUELLAND could remember, was having been invited to drink by a man, then being carried to Brooklyn and put in soldier's clothes. He might be able to recognize the man who asked him to drink; had never seen Surgeon KERRIGAN before yesterday; the signature attached to the enlistment papers, he thought was not his, as he wrote a better hand. The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

The Rockaway Blockade-Runner.

About a week ago, an account was given in these columns of a certain Rockaway Captain, commanding a sloop, who had induced a number of South-street merchants to load his vessel with articles contraband of war, for the purpose of running the blockade into Eastern Virginia, instead of which he ran into Rockaway, and there disposed of the goods on his own account. At least, so ran the rumor. But it now appears that Surveyor Andrews had an eye upon this sloop, and detailed some special officers to watch her, who, as the vessel slipped her moorings one dark night, and set sail without a permit from Marshal Murray, gave chase, and after a tedious search, found her at Northwest Inlet, Far Rockaway, where she lay, half filled with water and sand, and completely ice-bound. Upon inquiry, the officers found that the vessel had just touched at Near Rockaway, where she had discharged her cargo; and the Captain had disposed of the most salable portion of the cargo and pocketed the proceeds. The remainder is now in the possession of the Sheriff of Queens County, but how or why he should attach it has not been made plain. The sloop was named *Amanda*, commanded by JAMES FINDLAY, and was cleared for Cherrystone, Va. She was loaded with tea, indigo, pins, blacking, envelopes, writing paper, whisky, printed music, and a number of cotton cards. It was also stated she was carrying out a hoop-skirt as a present to Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Beside the cargo, a quantity of baggage was on board the sloop belonging to parties anxious to run the blockade, who were to get on board at some point off Long Island. They were not called for, and the baggage is held with the cargo.

A Tragedy in Sullivan-street.

A COLORED MAN SHOOTS A WOMAN AND THEN HIMSELF—BOTH INSTANTLY KILLED.

Shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a domestic tragedy occurred in Sullivan-street, between Amity and Bleecker streets, that resulted in the death of two persons, both of whom were colored. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner WYNNE, when the following facts were elicited:

Rachel West, (colored,) being sworn, testified—I live at this place; Mrs. Shipley, the deceased, lived here for the last six months; about 10 o'clock on Monday morning, we were together in a room, when Bill Brown came in, and asked to see Mrs. Shipley; I told him he could not see her, but I suppose he must have seen her going to the bedroom, for he went in where she was making her bed and there he took out his revolver, and without giving any notice whatever, he pointed the pistol and fired at the deceased. Two shots were made in quick succession. One of them took effect in the heart and the other in the right side. The woman staggered and fell almost immediately. Brown went to her, partially raised her from the floor, and when he saw that she was dying, he put the pistol to his head and fired. The ball took effect. He fell beside his victim and died in a few minutes after.

The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Both parties are said to have been respectably connected, and were living in comfortable circumstances. Mrs. SHIPLEY was a married woman with two children. For some time past she had been living with RACHEL WEST, at No. 217 Sullivan-street, apart from her husband. She was about 30 years of age, and BROWN was about 35 years. There seems to have been some intimacy between the two which the testimony on the inquest did not fully disclose.

Fire Department Ball.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department was held last evening at the Academy of Music.

The room was most magnificently dressed; from the dome hung long lines of flowers extending to the dress circle; each tier was ornamented with sprigs of flowers looped up to, and encircling each light; the boxes were most beautifully ornamented on either side with the signal lamps of Engine Companies Nos. 9, 11, 30, 33, 38 and 42, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 6 and 12, and between which were neatly arranged a number of highly polished pipes, surmounted by the fire caps of the members of the Exempt Engine Company. At the rear of the stage stood the little fairy like carriage of Hose Company No. 36 brilliantly lighted up, the new and handsome steamer of Engine Company No. 28, polished to the highest possible degree, and reflecting the many lights upon and around it, and the many pretty faces and handsome dresses near it like a mirror, and the beautiful silver carriage of Hose Company No. 38, which has not been shown to the public since the great fair of 1851.

The back of the stage was lighted with a most extensive gas fixture, representing an eagle surrounded with stars, supporting the word "Union," below which the "New-York Fire Department," and below that a representation of fire cap, ladders, hooks, &c., making one of the most beautiful gas-lights ever seen in the Academy.

The company present was most brilliant, and the Department ball, always excellent, this year surpassed itself; the floor arrangements were perfect, and though the hall was crowded to its utmost extent, room was made that the dancers might enjoy themselves.

Mr. A. J. DELATOUR, President of the New-York Fire Department, and Treasurer of the Ball, deserves great credit for the care and labor he bestowed, that the ball might be perfect in all its arrangements. His efforts, combined with those of the rest of the Committee, were crowned with success.

Mayor GUNTHER, the Chairman of the Ball was present and presided over it.

Improving the Broadway Pavement.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

The Aldermanic Street Committee met again yesterday to consider the subject of improving the pavement on Broadway, Alderman CAMP presiding.

A number of letters received by the Chairman since the last meeting, and containing suggestions and plans, were submitted for reading.

Mr. DE WITT STEVENS, of Newark, proposes to break off the edges of the Russ blocks, as they are now laid, without disturbing the blocks from their foundations, at $2 per square yard. On second thought he deemed that it would be better to take up and halve the largest blocks.

An anonymous correspondent said if the Russ pavement was kept clean and wet horses would not slip.

Mr. ALEXANDER EDWARDS, of Brooklyn, proposed to put an iron piece in the centre of each block, with a flat head projecting out half an inch, to prevent horses from slipping.

Mr. O. OLIVER commended the iron pavement now laid in Nassau-street, in front of the Post-office. He says it wants the solid concrete bed below the Broadway pavement to render it superior to any pavement in use.

Mr. JACOB R. CROSSMAN, of Woodbridge, N. J., proposes the placing of common hard brick endwise between the blocks, and sunk slightly below the surface. This arrangement, he says, would give broad and smooth grooves, that would afford a sure preventive against an animal slipping down.

Mr. EDWIN F. POST don't agree with Mr. HARKNESS, of the *Tribune*, that the Belgian pavement is desirable for Broadway, and invites him to ride up town, especially through Fifth-avenue, to convince him that the Belgian pavement, though at first rough, grows smooth in the course of a few years, and that it does not prevent a horse from slipping sideways.

Mr. G. F. ZERELER submitted a model for examination. It exhibits stones of triangular shape, nearly rounded on the edges, and flat on the bottoms and sides. They are laid in equilaterals, of which each two lines form hexagons. The clipping off of the edges is so arranged that each angle is less than a right angle. The surface of each stone being flat, he says none would injure horses' hoofs as the cobble-stones do, while his pavement has all the inequalities necessary for safe footing. On the bed of concrete below the present pavement on Broadway, he would put it down for $4 per square yard.

Capt. HART, of the Police, proposed to chip off the corners of the present blocks, and drill a 1¼-inch (width) hole in each.

Mr. JOHN VANDERPOEL proposes to drill two 1¼-inch holes in each block, split it and then chip out a piece two inches long by half an inch wide on each side of the stone.

Mr. TISDALE submitted an offer to turn over the present blocks, and fill up the spaces between on relaying with cement or concrete for $1 per yard.

Mr. VINCENT FOUNTAIN, Jr., of Castleton, Staten Island, presented a model for iron pavement, which he claims would last at least forty years, but which would cost $40 per square yard.

The Committee are to meet again at 2 o'clock P.M., on Thursday.

Shooting Affair in Broadway.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

Broadway near Murray-street, Friday afternoon last, was the scene of a somewhat unusual occurrence, even for a city like New-York, abounding, as it does, in novelties and extraordinary events. At about 4 o'clock P. M., promenaders who happened to be passing in the vicinity of Murray-street, were thrown into an unwonted excitement by hearing the report of a pistol; by seeing the frantic efforts of the man who fired the shot to escape from the person fired at, who, covered with blood, cocked revolver in hand, rushed across the carriage-way through the crowd, knocking every one in his way aside very unceremoniously, evidently determined to summarily punish his would-be murderer. His career was suddenly arrested, however, by Lieut. WHITTAKER, of Gen. KILPATRICK's staff, who seized the infuriated man, wrenched the pistol from his hand, and handed him over to considerate bystanders for medical treatment.

The affair happened, unobserved by the Police, and after patient inquiry in the vicinity, no one seemed to know aught about it, and the non publication of the facts attached increased interest and mystery to the matter. It now appears that a negro, who had crossed from the Park to Murray-street, was seized by a bounty broker, and in self-defence drew a pistol, discharging it twice at his assailant. The balls did no injury, but one passed through the breast of the coat of a citizen. The negro escaped and ran among the omnibuses to evade the broker, who, with pistol in hand, gave chase. The latter in his excitement received severe injury by colliding with an omnibus, but continued the chase until arrested in his career by Lieut. WHITTAKER, as above stated. The negro continued on and made good his escape.

The Clergyman in Distress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Baptist Minister referred to in your paper of the 23d inst., as in destitute circumstances, it is but just to say, does not belong to the denomination generally known by that name in this community. Baptists have been applied to with others, by him for aid, and they have largely responded; and yet they hardly consider themselves individually responsible for his support as if he belonged to their communion.

NEW-YORK, Sunday Jan. 24.

"WORDS FOR THE UNION."—Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON will repeat her lecture entitled "Words for the Union," lately delivered in Washington, at the Cooper Institute, in this City, on Tuesday evening of next week.

Arrivals in the City.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy G. V. FOX, made a flying visit to this City yesterday, from Washington, returning to the night train. His business here was in connection with the preliminary arrangements pertinent to the race between the *Kiang* and one of the vessels in the Navy.

Hon. Daniel A. Haviland, Harrison; C. F. Knight, Boston; D. Mordecai, Penn.; E. S. Townsend, Phil.; and W. B. Field and E. C. Pike, St. John's, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A. Van Santwood, Albany; E. R. Taggart, Philadelphia; N. S. Platt, Louisville, Ky., and S. E. Spaulding, Boston, are at the

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Reports of Refugees—Rebel Forces in Mississippi—Losses Bursts of Society in Richmond—Affairs in Alabama and Georgia.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican:

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Jan. 17, 1864.

I have had a conversation with some refugees (civilians,) just arrived here from Dixie. They report the northern part of Mississippi filled with bands of Confederate troops and guerrillas, who are busy collecting forage and conscripting. They are preparing for a final struggle in the Spring, and that struggle will be in Northern Georgia. Vast quantities of corn are scattered along the line of railroad in Mississippi, which is intended for the use of the Confederate army.

The Confederates, to the number of four thousand, under Ross, are scattered along the Mississippi, from Bolivar to Greenville. They have six pieces of artillery, and it appears to be their intention to fire into steamers, and prevent trade with the people on both sides of the river. There are also two thousand on the Arkansas side, who act in concert with Ross. On the 7th inst., they fired three shots into the steamer *Delta*, near Greenville, three shots taking effect. One shot carried away her rudder, and one shell exploded in her cabin, wounding a negro. The boat managed to escape out of range. The ram *Hornet* was fired into near the same place. She was hit several times, but escaped with slight injury. The *Emma* and *Bella Creole* were also fired into, but fortunately no one was hurt.

Rebel papers speak in glowing terms of the success of Forrest in getting conscripts and volunteers in West Tennessee. They put the number at 10,000, and one even goes up as high as 25,000.

GALLAWAY, who formerly lived in Memphis, and is well known to our citizens, telegraphed to a rebel paper that Forrest had succeeded in obtaining 10,000 recruits.

One of the refugees says he left the capital of the Confederate States on Monday morning, the 28th of December, *en route* to cross the rebel lines by way of Wilmington, Mobile, and thence up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Okalona, Miss. He reached Atlanta, Ga., in time to witness the reception of Gen. Jonnston by the citizens of that place. Be assured that great demonstrations were made in behalf of this notorious gentleman, in bitter denunciations of his unworthy and incapable predecessor, Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, by this blind and deluded populace.

The rebels throng the city in large crowds, at least the gold-lace portion of them, paying their rebellious respects to Mr. J. DAVIS and others of the grave functionaries of the so-called Confederate States.

Aside from this, on the other hand, will be witnessed the most solemn scenes. Every house is a hospital, whose inmates are suffering most intensely, under treatment of inefficient boy-surgeons, from disgraceful diseases, a large majority of whom will scarcely be fit for service with the next twelve months, if then.

The demoralization of the women is a marked characteristic in Richmond under the present condition of affairs. The absence of those who should protect and support them, and the presence of licentious men who are themselves removed from the restraints of good society and family influences, has caused the fall of multitudes of those who would have been amiable and virtuous ornaments of society. The consequences of this state of things are most frightful.

He then passed on to North Carolina, to the City of Wilmington. Perfect confidence in the wonted success and independence of their rebellious Government is unanimously entertained among those who are expecting favor from JEFF. DAVIS.

Next we came on to Augusta, Ga., where I found Bragg's army completely demoralized and scattered throughout the entire country. Some of them could be seen with their empty knapsacks and ragged garments, all along the line of railroad, and upon inquiry they will tell you that they were taking a "French furlough," and were going home, regardless of consequences.

At this point it is the intention of the Government to concentrate all the forces possible to wipe out Grant's army. Those forces who can be spared from Charleston, Wilmington, Mobile, Montgomery, and other places, will probably be sent there, including the prisoners who were taken and paroled at Vicksburgh; and I will assert the fact in this point I will state that there is very little confidence in the currency of the country, beard being worth only $30 per day in the cities, and, of course, the proprietors of these boarding-house dens are amassing enormous fortunes of this worthless trash.

He passed through Mobile, Ala. Here he met heartless speculators, and brawling, shameless women innumerable.

Lastly he embarked for Okalona, stopping for a day at Meridian, which is a military post, commanded by Brig.-Gen. COCKRELL, of the First Missouri brigade, which is there encamped. He was informed by an unsuspecting gentleman, that there were perhaps 5,000 troops there. On the Southern Railroad at Brandon, Jackson and Canton there were reported to be between 7,000 and 8,000 infantry and cavalry. At Grenada, Oxford and Panola, there were also reported to be 5,000 cavalry, under command of RICHARDSON and FORAKER, respectively—the whole commanded by STEPHEN D. LEE.

At Okolona he found Gen FERGUSON encamped, with a reported force of 5,000 cavalry, and perhaps two regiments of paroled prisoners from Port Hudson, who are declared by the rebel authorities to have been exchanged, and have already been supplied with arms.

In all there are somewhere in the neighborhood of 20,000 troops in West Mississippi. But it is evidently the intention of the rebels to concentrate as large a force as possible in this portion of the country, in order to invade West Tennessee the coming Spring, for the purpose of drawing, as much as possible, GRANT'S attention from the movements of JOHNSTON at Dalton.

Along the railroad from the Alabama line, he noticed an enormous amount of corn in rail pens, completely exposed to the weather, being without roofing.

Longstreet vs. Foster.

CIRCULATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

A letter from Knoxville says:

"On the 7th inst., our pickets stationed beyond Rains Cross-Roads, upon the Rutledge Pike, discovered a small mounted party approaching with a flag of truce.

The party was halted, and the officer having in charge a communication addressed to Maj.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER, commanding the Union forces, was conducted to the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. PARKE, in the immediate command of the troops in the field, who received the officer with great courtesy, and extended to him those hospitalities which the laws of war and the civilities between gentlemen require. The messenger bearing the flag and the communication was assured that the latter would be immediately forwarded to the Commanding-General of the department, and the proper answer returned to the lines of Gen. LONGSTREET as soon as it should be received from Knoxville.

Gen. PARKE forwarded the letter without opening it. Appended is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE FORCES,
EAST TENN., Jan. 3, 1864.

To the Commanding General U. S. Forces, East Tenn.:

SIR: I find the Proclamation of President LINCOLN of the 8th of December last, in circulation in handbills among our soldiers. The immediate object of this circulation appears to be to induce our soldiers to quit our ranks and to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. I presume, however, that the great object and end in view is to hasten the day of peace.

I respectfully suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of communicating any views that your Government may have upon this subject through me, rather than by handbills circulated among our soldiers. The few men who may desert under the promise held out in the proclamation, cannot be men of character or standing. If they desert their cause, they degrade themselves in the eyes of God and of man. They can do your cause no good, nor can they injure ours.

As a great nation, you can accept none but an honorable peace; as a noble people, you could have us accept nothing less. I submit, therefore, whether the mode that I suggest would not be more likely to lead to an honorable end, than such a circulation of a partial promise of freedom.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. LONGSTREET,
Lieut.-Gen. Com'g.

REPLY OF MAJ.-GEN. JNO. G. FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
KNOXVILLE, E. T., Jan. 7, 1864.

Major-General Commanding Forces in East Tennessee:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Jan. 3, 1864; you are correct in the supposition that the great object in view in the circulation of the President's Proclamation, is to induce those now in rebellion against the Government, to lay aside their arms, and return to their allegiance as citizens of the United States, thus securing the reunion of States now arrayed in hostility against one another and restoration of peace. The immediate effect of the circulation may be to cause many men to leave your ranks, to return home, to come within our lines, and, in view of this latter course, it has been thought proper to issue an order announcing the favorable terms on which deserters will be received.

I accept, however, your suggestion, that it would have been more courteous to have sent these documents to you for circulation, and I embrace with pleasure the opportunity thus afforded to inclose to you twenty (20) copies of each of these documents, and rely upon your generosity and desire for peace to give publicity to the same among your officers and men.

I have the honor to be, General,
Very respectfully,
J. G. FOSTER, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

Mr. Barnum's Lecture.

NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
No. 1 MERCER-STREET, NEAR CANAL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1864.

At the request of Mr. P. T. BARNUM, I will take charge of the tickets and money on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, at the Cooper Institute, and divide THE ENTIRE GROSS RECEIPTS as he desires, viz: One-half to the United States Sanitary Commission, and one-half to the National Freedman's Relief Association.

CHARLES C. LEIGH,
Chairman Home Committee of N. F. R. A.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A Neglected Cold may cause months of suffering, and often ends at last in Consumption, Bronchitis or other Pulmonary Affection. Where neglect is attended by results so dangerous, what can justify the careless indifference "of waiting for a cold to get well itself?" If those who are now troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., would surely avoid the dreadful sufferings of the consumptive, let them take at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant, a remedy whose efficacy has been established thirty years. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, Philadelphia.

All Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold in New-York by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st., and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching over poor suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health—the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind cholic, and regulates the bowels.—*Christian Cabinet.*

25 cents a bottle.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"A Slight Cold" and its Results

RELIEVED AT ONCE

By that King of Remedies,

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. Sold by all Druggists.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Cee's Cough Balsam

Cures Croup Every Time.

Cures Tickling in the Throat.

Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.

Cures Colds Without Fail.

Cures Chills and Fever.

Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.

Costs only 25 Cents.

Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO., And all Druggists.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative differs from dyes. Dyes impart a uniform dead black color to the hair, so that different persons have the same colored hair; the Hiawatha restores the hair to its original color and preserves the harmony between the complexion and color of the hair. Dyes require soaping and washing and hours for application; the Hiawatha is as readily applied as any hair dressing. Dyes stain the skin wherever they touch it; the Hiawatha is wiped away like any dressing for the hair. Dyes make the hair gummy and dirty; the Hiawatha cleanses it from all impurities. Dyes color the hair by mere contact with it and are washed off; the color the Hiawatha gives cannot be washed out. The Hiawatha restores the natural shading of the hair. Which is preferable?

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM,
oils and colors the hair at the same time; changes light and red hair and whiskers to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,
No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Spinal Diseases.—Dr. Halsted's success in the treatment of these diseases in which he has had unusually large experience, and of the many dangerous affections growing out of them, is evidence of the superior efficacy of his method, as is also his success in the treatment of Paralysis, Diseases of the Joints, and loss of the use of the limbs. Many under his care at Round Hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass., have been made to walk whom it was supposed would be helpless for life. Circulars sent by mail.

The Hartford *Times* says: "Dr. Halsted has for several years past met with remarkable success in his treatment of the various forms of disease, particularly nervous and spinal complaints."

Dr. H. will be in the city Feb. 3d and 4th, at St. Nicholas Hotel. He will be in from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 7.

We would call the attention of our Readers to the large and attractive sale by order of the Supreme Court, of valuable property on Chatham-square, East Broadway, Grand, Catharine and Market sts., and St. Mark's-place, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings. Sale positive. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

Universal Clothes Wringer—
With cog wheels warranted.
83,818 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to
R. C. BROWING, No. 347 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Bellevue or Perfected Stereoscope, sliding focus and field-piece, accommodating all eyes, costs but $2; with 12 views $5. Liberal discount to dealers. HENRY CRAIG, 335 Broadway, 2d floor, New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Depot, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Hill's Hair Dye. 50 Cents. Black or brown; instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug and fancy goods stores.

Hill, Indelible Hair Cutter. Styles suitable and neat, executed in the best manner, only at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 15 cents.

Trusses—Dr. Riggs' Improved Trusses, shoulder braces, supporters, spinal instruments and other appliances, may be seen at No. 3 Barclay-st., N. Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

A Good Time to buy Furs at White's Celebrated HAT EMPORIUM, No. 216 Broadway. A large stock of Furs, at greatly reduced prices; must be sold, to make room for new goods. Also a great variety of military goods sold cheap.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MORGAN—LASBURY.—On Monday evening, Jan. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Knight, Mr. SAMUEL MORGAN, of New-York City, to Miss ELIZABETH J LASBURY, of Broad Brook, Conn.

Springfield papers please copy.

DIED.

ANNIN.—On Monday morning, Jan. 25, at his late residence, No. 148½ West 48th-st., JOHN ANNIN, Esq., in the 56th year of his age.

The arrangements for the funeral will be announced in the papers of Wednesday morning.

BARKER.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday, Jan. 24, JOSEPH D. BARKER, Jr., aged 20 years, 2 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Joseph D. Barker, Upper New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock M. Trains leave 27th-st. at 9½ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

BISHOP.—At Stamford, on Sunday, Jan. 24, of erysipelas, JULIA, daughter of Edwin and Hannah Bishop, aged 13 years, 2 months and 10 days.

Funeral services from St. Andrew's Chapel, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Cars leave 27th-st. at 12½ o'clock.

BOOTH.—In Newtown, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 21, SARAH E. BOOTH, wife of Dr. C. H. Booth, and daughter of the late Hon. William Edmond, aged 63 years and 7 months.

BUSH.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 25, LEVI BUSH, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 167 Hudson-st.

Providence papers please copy.

BARTON.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 24, CHARLOTTE, widow of William Barton, aged 74 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 89 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

COLLINS.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 24, of diphtheria, EMILY B. COLLINS, eldest daughter of William B. Collins, of Peekskill, N. Y., in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, 20th-st., on third day. (Tuesday,) morning, the 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

DE FOREST.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, Mrs MEHETABEL WHEELER DE FOREST, widow of the late Lockwood De Forest, in the 87th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, William W. De Forest, No. 268 5th-av., this (Tuesday) morning, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

ELLISON.—At Setauket, L. I., on Friday morning, Jan. 22, RICHARD, son of Lawrence P. and Emma Ellison, aged 6 months.

EVERDELL.—On Monday, Jan. 25, after a short illness, FANNY, infant daughter of Frank and Lydia Everdell.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 403 4th-st.

GILBERT.—On Monday, Jan. 25, MARY AGNES, wife of James A. Gilbert, and daughter of James D. and Annie H. Stewart.

The friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, John Hague, Esq., of West Hoboken, also the members of Normal Lodge of F. and A. M., No. 523, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 21 East Broadway, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be interred in the family ground at Greenwood Cemetery.

HAGUE.—On Monday morning, Jan. 25, ALICE, youngest child of Alex. and Essie Hardy, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 347 Hudson-st.

HENDERSON.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Jan. 24, SARAH A. MALLORY, wife of Charles H. Henderson, and daughter of Chas. and Sallie Mallory, of Norwalk, Conn.

Funeral services at First Congregational Church, Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HINMAN.—On Monday, Jan. 25, SINGLETON MITCHELL, only son of Wm. K. Hinman, aged 21 years and 27 days.

Funeral services this (Tuesday) afternoon, at the residence of his father, No. 13 West 31st-st., at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be removed to Manhasset, L. I., for interment, on Wednesday morning.

HOPE.—In Princeton, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 23, Mrs. AGNES C. HOPE, widow of the late Matthew B. Hope, D. D.

The funeral will be attended on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the Second Presbyterian Church.

HUBBARD.—On Sunday night, Jan. 24, IDA ELIZABETH HUBBARD, youngest daughter of Ida and the late Elias H. Hubbard.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 328 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JANVIER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 25, of scarlet fever, FRANCIS D., only son of Francis D. and Cora M. Janvier, aged 14 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their residence, No. 309 Henry-st.

KLOTS.—On Monday morning, Jan. 25, LIBBIE, only daughter of Walter T. and Elizabeth U. Klots, aged 2 years, 3 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 160 Rossst., Brooklyn, E. D.

MORTON.—At Germantown, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, after a short illness, REBECCA PEARSALL MORTON, widow of the late Samuel George Morton, M. D., of Philadelphia.

LAMSON.—At the residence of his son, in Jersey City, on Sunday night, Jan 24, Rev. SAMUEL LAMSON, aged 87 years.

LUTHER.—On Sunday afternoon, Jan. 24, infant daughter of William and Mary Luther, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family, and members of the Allen-st. M. E. Church, are invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, No. 158 Orchard-st., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

O'LONE.—On Sunday, Jan. 24, JOHN JOSEPH, infant son of John J. and Annie O'Lone.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 655 7th-av., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PATTISON.—At Great Barrington, Mass., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, ANGELICA R., wife of B. W. Pattison, aged 58 years.

ROBERTSON.—On Monday, Jan. 25, HENRY C. ROBERTSON, aged 35 years, 1 month and 2 days.

His remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment. Friends are requested to meet at his late residence, No. 91 4th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock M.

REILLY.—On Monday, Jan. 25, after a severe illness, JAMES J. REILLY, age 31 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 22 Pitt-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock.

SHEPARD.—In Chicago, on Thursday, Jan. 21, of effusion on the brain, BLANCHE AUGUSTA, daughter of James J. and Jane A. Shepard, aged 15 months.

Services at house of the parents, Mo. 142 East 33d-st., Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SILLIMAN.—On Friday evening, Jan. 22, Mrs. HEPSA ELY SILLIMAN, wife of Gold S. Silliman, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, in Jerusalem-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

THIBOU.—At Belmont, Allegany County, N. Y. on Tuesday, Jan. 13, of bilious remittent fever, ELIAS R. THIBOU, youngest son of Lewis and Abby Thibou, formerly of Newark, N. J.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 137.—Jan. 25, 1864.
77, 21, 43, 73, 70, 47, 66, 36, 13, 22, 58, 46, 38.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 138.—Jan. 25, 1864.
35, 15, 8, 42, 62, 30, 54, 47, 66, 31, 58, 64, 33, 28.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 41—Jan. 25, 1864.
37, 77, 8, 62, 70, 27, 61, 17, 4, 58, 25, 26, 33.
CLASS 42—Jan. 25, 1864.
40, 68, 55, 59, 45, 58, 73, 52, 62, 10, 49, 67, 12, 17.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. Are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1862 and 1863. Also, complete file of 1862 and 1863. Single copies, 25c. each. Address J. O. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BROWN'S METALLIC WEATHER-STRIPS AND WINDOW BANDS totally exclude wind, rain and dust from doors and windows; saves half the fuel, and is warranted good for five years. Principal and only depot for New-York and vicinity, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
Local agents wanted everywhere.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—CAN BE OBTAINED at 8 cents per quart, by applying at or addressing C. SMITH'S Old Establishment, No. 124 East 46th-st. None but a pure article served.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address T. W. DECKER, office No. 136 East 40th-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured,

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ,

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances; hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW-BEDFORD, MASS., Nov. 24, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

"* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *

C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

"HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

"* * * Then will send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.

Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. CATHORN,
Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly Pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our log-cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
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BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

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NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 26 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being 70 miles less than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1863.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANS,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
Commissioners Office, Marion County, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.
Attest: W. Crichet, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on comm sion.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 20½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose, under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.
JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees

Office of the McGregor Western Railway Co.,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
New-York, Jan. 22, 1864.

THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office
H. E. BOODY, Agent.

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Company,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 26, until after the election.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway

Irving Bank, New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No 3,353 Post-office.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 2 to 3½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

HOWARD LAFFERTY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 25 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000.
SURPLUS $845,386 92.

New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

The following is the twenty-second semi-annual statement of this Company, showing its actual condition on the 1st day of January, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Balance in Bank	$65,308 16	
Cash Balance in Office	87 76	
Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions, worth over $168,583, (payable on demand)	123,003 00	$188,398 86
Real Estate, owned by the Company		92,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on Real Estate, worth over $1,095,150		507,600 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company		533,225 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid, (all paid except $900 prior to this date)		16,407 66
Premiums due		5,905 40
Rents accrued, not yet due		1,350 00
United States Internal Revenue Stamps		600 00
Total		$1,345,386 92

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, and all other liabilities of every description	$48,592 85

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. Lamport, Secretary.
Cyrus Peck, Assistant Secretary.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863	$168,811 87	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums		$861,714 87
This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$701,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	471,264 40	
Return premiums	$67,067 21	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank	$116,846 25	
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,769 03	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29	$921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		73,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 51
Total assets		$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	W. M. RICHARDS,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MELLEN,	B. W. BULL,
C. HADDEN,	L. P. MORTON,
F. W. MEYERS,	J. K. MYERS,
WILLIAM LECONEY,	A. WESSON,
WILLIAM KENT,	BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL REED,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
A. S. BARNES,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
H. L. ATHERTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEO. C. WETMORE,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	OLIVER K. KING,
DAVID LAMB,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
Thomas Hale, Secretary.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863		1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$7,597,666 76
Losses paid during the same period		3,895,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses		1,092 967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks		$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise		1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		104 964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable		3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank		744,813 88
Total amount of Assets		$9,705 546 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $14,328,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 | 2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years | $16 958.880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash | 11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 | $5,268,670

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Colt,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
F. A. Hargous,	Henry R. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow	Dennis Perkins,	James Low

JOHN D. JONES, President.
Charles Dennis, Vice-President
W. H. H. Moore, 2d Vice-President

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY—Holders of the 8 per cent. past due Bonds of this Company may receive payment of the principal, with interest from 15th October last at 7 per cent. per annum (the lawful rate of the State of Wisconsin for past due obligations,) on presentation of the same at the office of Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st.

Notice is hereby given that the privilege of exchanging said Bonds for the 7 per cent. first mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company is extended to the 10th day of February next. After that day interest will cease on all of said Bonds, which shall not then have been presented for exchange or payment.

By order of ALEX. MITCHELL,
President Chicago and Milwaukee Railway.

Transfer Office of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, No. 8 Wall-st.
New-York, Jan. 25, 1864.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1864, FROM THE Preferred Sinking Fund, Appleton Extension, Green Bay Extension and General First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date. Coupons from Registered Bonds will be paid only to the parties in whose names they are registered, or upon their written order.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

Bank Department, Albany, Jan. 23, 1864.

THE HIGHLAND BANK, BANKING ASSOCIATION, (Newburgh,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Nanuet Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York,
New-York, Jan. 19, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent. on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 59 Pine-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. Ogsbury, No. 39 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st., Webster & Harris, Philadelphia.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE Annual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February, 1864, at their banking-house, No. 660 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Office of Vermilye & Co., Bankers,
No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks: The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Jan. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

No. 67 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1864.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President,
P. Notman, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 110 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

Office of the Gebhard Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 1 Pine-st., Jan. 12, 1864.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 15th instant.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

Office of the Erie Railway Company,
No. 187 West-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock on the 1st day of January.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No 29 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 21, 1864

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Company for six months ending 31st December, ult., of Four per cent., payable at the Office of the Company on or after the 10th day of February next to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of January, and be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary

Norwich and Worcester R. R. Co.,
Norwich, Conn., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half of One per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividend payable at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company's office, No 56 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 23d inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer

Erie Railway Company, New-York, Jan. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 29th day of February next interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Rutgers Fire Insurance Company,
No. 176 Chatham square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books closed from the 24th instant to February 1, inclusive. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

Saint Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.,
New-York, Jan. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Office of the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.,
32-av., cor. 9th-st., New York, Jan. 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st of February.
WILLIAM H. RIBLET, Secretary.

Office of the Continental Insurance Company,
No. 102 Broadway,
New-York, Jan 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

Corn Exchange Bank, Jan. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, and free Government tax. The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst to the 1st of February. By order,
W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

Office of the "Freyoort Insurance Company,"
No. 70 Wall-st., New York, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G HAVILAND,
Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Ins. Co., No. 52 Wall-st.,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

Union Fire Insurance Company,
No 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAN. 19, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y

Pacific Bank, New-York, Jan 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

Marine Bank, New-York, Jan. 15, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
J. DE LAMATER, Cashier

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Office of the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company,
No. 10 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

Standard Fire Insurance Company, Office
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. H. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

Broadway Insurance Co., No. 433 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—JAN. 18, 1864.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five Per Cent. free from tax, has this day been declared, payable at the office, No. 433 Broadway, Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

Office of Yonkers & New-York Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 161 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

Buffalo & State Line Railroad Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) on the 1st proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPMASTERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held 19th inst., the license of Pilot C. C. Freeman was revoked for intoxication while on duty. By order, F. FERRINS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES
Solicited and attended to on favorable terms, by
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.
Ten years with Adrian H. Muller.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

Office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,
New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twelfth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st. at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at seven per cent. per annum will, in such case, be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE
IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM-SQUARE, EAST BROADWAY, CATHARINE, GRAND AND MARKET STS., AND ST. MARK'S-PLACE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY,
Jan. 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Benajah Leffingwell, Esq., Referee, Chatham-square—The large and valuable plot of ground, with the 4-story brick buildings thereon, northeast corner of Chatham-square and East Broadway, running through to Chatham-st., and known as the old Chatham-square Post-office. Also the lot, with the 4-story brick building thereon, No. 4 Chatham-square, running through and including No. 6 Catharine-st. Cathar ne-st.—The lot, with the buildings thereon, No. 19 Catharine-st., near East Broadway. Market-st.—3-story and attic brick house and lot No. 13 Market-st., near East Broadway. Grand-st.—The valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the northeast corner of Grand and Cannon sts. St. Mark's-place—The 3-story, attic and basement brick house and lot No. 61 St. Mark's-place, near 1st-av.

The above sale includes some of the most valuable property offered at auction in this City for many years, and offers great inducements to capitalists.

Maps and more full particulars may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department,
Washington City, Jan. 18, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 61 cwt., known as "graduated recess," viz.

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on Feb 2, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at
The Union Stores, Brooklyn,
Cargo of the prize steamer NASSAU,
Consisting of
Coffee,
Salt,
White Lead,
Castor Oil,
Hardware,
Military Equipments,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON AT THE NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK.

By order of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, commanding at this Yard, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, 2d of February, 1864, next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, from five to eight hundred tons of wrought scrap iron. The quantity is estimated, and may be more or less. Also a lot of condemned blocks, dead eyes, &c., and four old ships' pumps, platform scale, &c., &c. Ten per cent. of the amount of purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the balance as fast as the articles are delivered. Payment to be made to the Paymaster of the Yard, in Government funds; to be removed in thirty days from sale.

D. D. T. MARSHALL,
United States Naval Storekeeper.
Navy-Yard, New-York, Jan. 7, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Depot of Washington,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the square bounded by E and F and 20th and 21st sts., in the City of Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, a large lot of
SCRAP IRON and LEATHER, PARTS OF WAGONS, SADDLERY, PARTS OF HARNESS, TOOLS, &c., &c., deemed unserviceable.

The successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within fifteen (15) days from the day of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. H. BURKE, Brig.-Gen. and Q. M.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE AN estate, by order of Henry James Anderson, Esq., of valuable property on Cortlandt, Canal, Greenwich, Charlton, and 36th sts.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

Cortlandt-st.—The five-story brick store and lot No. 62 Cortlandt-st., near Washington-st.; lot 20.6 front and rear, 67.5 on westerly side, and 68.11 on easterly side.

Canal-st.—The three-story brick store and lot No 322 Canal-st., near Church-st.; lot 20 by 45.6.

Greenwich-st.—The three-story brick store and lot, with rear building, No. 575 Greenwich-st., near Hammersley-st.; lot 25 by 100.

Greenwich-st.—The three-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 554 and 556, and the two-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 558 and 560 Greenwich-st.

Charlton-st.—The four story brick building and lot No. 113 Charlton-st., adjoining the Greenwich-st. houses in the rear. There is also a building on rear of the lot The alley will be sold with the Charlton-st. house.

East 36th-st.—The 6 four-story brick houses and lots on the south side of 35th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 2d-av., lots each 18.9 by

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the premises Nos. 99 and 101 West 18th-st., in the City of New-York, were set on fire on the morning of the 7th day of January, inst., and there is every reason to believe that the same was caused by some evil-disposed person or persons: Now I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the ordinances of said City, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the detection and conviction of the said incendiary or incendiaries who fired the said premises, to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the said person or persons were convicted of the said crime, that in his opinion the evidence of the person applying for said reward was conclusive in the said conviction; but all claims for said reward, not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after said conviction will be disregarded.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating the First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first streets.

For laying cross-walks in Third-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixth. One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, and One Hundred and Ninth streets:

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said First-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof, from Houston-street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said Third-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Tenth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement of the Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 21, 1864.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently cured by a new mode of treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their perfect cures are without fear. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and sure remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system when manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DEAFNESS.—AN EFFECTIVE, SIMPLE AND cheap remedy, which has been successfully used by the undersigned in his own case for the last 13 years after being deaf for 35 years. Full instructions furnished for 75 cents; by mail, 80 cents. This is all the pecuniary expense necessary. The truthfulness of all the statements is guaranteed, otherwise the amount will be immediately refunded. Address E. GRISCOM, No. 127 Bleecker-st., New-York.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

PHILIP ROLAND, Sole agent for the United States, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

BAKER'S KIDNEY AND GRAVEL REMEdies are the best known. Consultation by letter, or in person, at No. 154 10th-st., near Broadway. Fee, $5, including remedies.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured as less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures them diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on Diseases, Quality, Nervous Debility, Early indiscretion, and consultation, gratis.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, —— JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M. The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 10th February.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... $90 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA..... Saturday.....Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK..... Saturday..... Feb. 6
EDINBURGH..... Saturday..... Feb. 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin..... $80 00 | Steerage..... $30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 | Steerage to London.... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 | Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 | Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices:
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for HAVANA, direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight taken or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built Steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. BURNS, is intended to sail from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 28. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

First cabin..... $75 | Intermediate..... $40
Second cabin..... 60 | Steerage..... 35

Payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES,
VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS,
BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS,
FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES,
WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

LUMBER.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER and timber suitable for shipping to every part of the world, for sale by
JOHNSON & SPADER,
Corner of Kent-av. and Hewes-st., (near Naval Hospital,) Brooklyn.

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER.—100,000 feet black walnut lumber, two inches thick, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
GEO. BROWN,
No. 3 Murray-st., New-York,
Under Importers' and Traders' Bank.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Klaber's Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day, by mutual consent, admitted into their firm as junior partners George Youngs, Jr. and William S. Youngs, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of G. & W. YOUNGS & CO., Builders, No. 163 7th-av.

GEORGE YOUNGS,
WILLIAM YOUNGS.
GEORGE YOUNGS, Jr.
WILLIAM S. YOUNGS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

GOODMAN & JESUP HAVE THIS DAY ASsociated with them JOHN R. KENNADAY. They will continue the practice of a general law business at their offices, No. 112 Broadway, under the firm name of GOODMAN, JESUP & KENNADAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.
FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 21, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL SQUARE AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STODART & MORRIS,

Manufacturers of grand
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms,
No. 526 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $85 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Upright and square 7-octave pianos, $250, $275, $360, $350. Melodeons at $40, $60, $90. All in elegant rosewood cases and fully warranted by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner 4th-av., Bible House.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano-forte for sale, with all modern improvements; full iron frame, overstrung bass; made to order and fully guaranteed; cost $650, for $300, including stool and cover. Inquire No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MONITOR PIANOS—IN SIZE, CONVENIENT; in tone, powerful and melodious. Piano buyers are invited to call to examine Chambers & Gabler's Pianos—the best and cheapest made. Warerooms 8th-st., corner 4th-av. Address CHAMBERS & GABLER, 108 E. 25th-st.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

THE ATHENEUM COLLECTION OF hymns and tunes for the Choir, Church, and Sunday School is now ready. It contain 512 pages, and nearly 700 hymns and tunes, such as, "Rest for the Weary," "Shining Shore," "Eden Above," "Shall We Know Each Other There," &c. Among the new and beautiful pieces, we would name: "Dare to be Right," "Faint Not, Weary Pilgrim," "Come to Me," "Lion of Judah," "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?" "Lord, Give Us Faith," "There is a Land of Love," "Oh 'tis Glorious," "We'll Wait till Jesus Comes," "A Few More Years Shall Roll," "Sabbath Bells Chime On," "Over the River," "Shall We Meet No More to Part?" "The Vacant Chair," "Forever With the Lord." Price, bound, 38 cents: $7 per dozen; $55 per hundred. Cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents; $8 per dozen: $65 per hundred. Postage, 15 cents each.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¾ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.22, 10.27 A. M. and 3.7 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.30 P. M.	11.0 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5.22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion train to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:26 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Nunsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN RESIDing in the country wishes to come into town for two or three months with his family, and desires to engage a suite of rooms on the second or third floor of a first-class boarding-house, or private family: if the latter, with or without meals. Location must be genteel and central. Address C. N. H., Box No. 1,565 Post-office.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN of very quiet habits wishes to find, in a genteel and central part of the City, a handsome sitting-room and bedroom, etc., etc.; no board required. Must be in a highly respectable house. Address GILBERT, Box No. 108 Times Office.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING MEALS CAN be accommodated at No. 107 Macdougal-st. Refrences exchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....Max Maretzek
PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

The public and the patrons of the Opera are respectfully informed that the Director will reopen the Academy of Music for a season of
ITALIAN OPERA,
consisting of sixteen regular opera nights, which will take place during the coming month of February, 1864.
PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.
OPENING NIGHT
ON
MONDAY, Feb. 1.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The box office for
SUBSCRIPTION
will be open on
THURSDAY, Jan. 28,
from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

The sale of tickets for the regular nights will commence on Friday, the 29th, at the usual ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
EXTRA NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864,
By general request,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Grand Opera, in three acts, by Nicolai, with
HERR HERMANNS IN HIS CELEBRATED ROLE OF FALSTAFF.
AND

Mme. Johannsen,	Mme. Friederici,
Mlle. Canissa,	Herr Graff,
Herr Habelman,	Herr Kronfeld,

Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Prices as usual.

The sale of the tickets will commence on Monday morning at the Academy, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
A MUSEUM NIGHT FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE
SANITARY COMMISSION AND FREEDMAN'S SOCIETY.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 27.

P. T. BARNUM has volunteered to give his celebrated Lecture on
THE ART OF MONEY-GETTING,
in the large hall of COOPER INSTITUTE, on the above evening—illustrating the same with the following most extraordinary Living Wonders from his Museum:
FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS,
Anna Swan, Monsieur Joseph, the French Giant; Col. Goshen, the Arab Giant, and the Giant Boy. Also,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER,
who plays three whistles at once.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT?
HERR ZIROM, (late of the Museum,)
has kindly volunteered to perform a solo on the Emmelynka or common mouth harmonicon.

The entire gross receipts to be handed to the Treasurer of the U. S. Sanitary Commission; one-half to be devoted to its forthcoming great Metropolitan Fair in New-York, and the other half to the National Freedman's Society.

Mr. Barnum's lecture was delivered with great eclat at the St. James' Hall, in London, England, seventeen times, and repeated sixty times in various parts of Great Britain in 1859, and also given with much success in different American cities.

London Daily Telegraph, Dec. 30.

The hall was completely full in every part. Mr. Barnum's method of telling an anecdote is exactly suited to the extraction of its most telling points. His address may be heartily recommended as highly entertaining and interesting, and may be listened to with attention and profit by people of every class

London Leader.

His views on money-making are clearly correct.

Doors open at 7: commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents. To be obtained at Barnum's Museum and at the door of Cooper Institute.
Tickets may also be had at Brentano's, No. 686 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.

The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.

THIRTEENTH WEEK
OF THE
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; OR,
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,"
WHICH IS STILL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, THOSE THRILLING SCENES,
THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE
ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,
will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of
HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.,
BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY
FROM THE
BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S, AT ROME,
and other
MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES.

Doors open at 7: Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1864.
THE GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SUCCESS,
"LES EFFRONTIS."
Comedy in 5 acts by Emile Augier.
Played by the whole company.
Doors open at 7: to commence at 7¾ precisely.
THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1864,
BENEFICE OF M. EDGARD.
LE CŒUR ET L'ARGENT,
New Comedy in 2 acts by MM. Monnier and Martin.
MUSICAL INTERLUDE,
"Les Fils Gavel;" Folie vaudeville,
Box Office at No. 623 Broadway.

PERHAM'S,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.
AN ESTABLISHED SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.

A series of magnificent STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, comprising thrilling War Tableaux and beautiful Scenes in Architecture, Statuary and Landscape, and the gigantic MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

A superb illustrated history of the war, DEVOTED TO THE AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS.

For details of the enterprise see descriptive bills. Exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock; single admission, 25 cents; National Home tickets, admitting four, $1 each.

DR. COLTON
and the "Old Folks" in a grand combination of LAUGHING GAS and SONG, THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, at the Cooper Institute. Tickets 15 cents: two tickets 25 cents.

MAISON DOREE.—AGREEABLE TO THE oft expressed desire, the proprietor of the Maison Doree has recently opened on the 2d floor a spacious saloon, fitted with every necessary and convenience, and capable of dining 120 persons. The table is replete with a superb service, and the saloon and reception rooms furnished with luxurious elegance. Clubs and

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from the First Page.]

He would ask the Senator to withdraw his resolution, as it did not affect the object proposed.

The following is the vote taken on Mr. SUMNER's resolution:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlisle, Cowan, Davis, Harris, Howe, Johnson, Powell, Saulsbury, Doolittle, Hall, Wright—11.

After a short Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

WESTERN NAVAL DEPOT.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of a navy-yard and depot in the Western waters.

RAILROAD AND SCHOOL FUNDS.

Mr. COLE, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the act for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and a bill to create a school fund out of confiscated property.

STATE GOVERNMENT FOR UTAH.

Mr. KELLEY, Delegate from Utah, introduced a bill authorizing the people of Utah to form a constitutional State Government.

All the above bills were referred to the appropriate Committees.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. A. C. FIELD is not entitled to a seat as Representative from Louisiana; also, a resolution that JOSEPH SEGAR is not entitled to a seat as Representative from the First District of Virginia.

These reports were ordered to be printed and laid over for future consideration.

THE "DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY."

On motion of Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing a department of the Government to be denominated the "Department of Industry," to embrace under its supervision and control a bureau of Agriculture, a bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, a bureau of Mines and Mineral Lands, a bureau of Colonization and Immigration, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to secure the speedy transportation of the mails.

INCREASED PAY OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill for the immediate increase of the pay of soldiers, which is imperatively demanded by the considerations of justice and sound policy, regard being had to the increased price of living since their pay was increased to $13 per month.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Though opposed to the motion himself, he made it merely to test the disposition of the House.

The House refused to table the resolution, almost unanimously, and it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MORE BUNCOMBE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MCDOWELL, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a series of resolutions, declaring that this House fully recognizes the fundamental provisions of the Constitution which grant freedom of speech and of the press, and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and prevent the illegal arrest and imprisonment of the citizens of loyal States; that neither the President nor any other person can violate these rights. The resolutions also reaffirm devotion to the Constitution, &c.

Mr. WARBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) expressing a desire to debate the resolutions, they lie over.

Mr. EDGERTON, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a series of resolutions, reaffirming the Crittenden Resolutions as the basis on which the war should be conducted, condemning the extraordinary assumption of the Executive power, and desiring the peace and restoration of the Union under benign influence, and without further waste of blood, deprecating all revolutionary measures and policy as tending to divide the Union men of the country, and intensify the animosities of the war.

Debate arising, the resolutions lie over.

THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with an amendment, the bill reviving the rank of Lieutenant-General. The President is authorized to confer it whenever he may deem it expedient, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on a commander of the army, to be selected during the war from among those—not below the grade of a Major-General—most distinguished for courage, skill and ability, and who, on being commissioned, shall command the armies of the United States; the Lieutenant-General to be entitled to the pay and allowances authorized by the existing laws, provided nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the rank, pay and allowances of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, now on the Retired List of the army.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, in answer to a question, said the President could confer a brevet on either a Major-General of the regular army or of volunteers.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the consideration of the bill until Monday next, to afford time to examine the subject, the proposition not being yet printed.

The postponement was agreed to—82 yeas against 56 nays.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to amend the Enrollment act with amendments, and moved to make it the special order for Wednesday next.

The House refused to suspend the rules and make the bill a special order for that day, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, in the chair, and took up the bill to supply the deficiency for the year ending June next.

Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., (Dem.,) said when he first became acquainted with Congress a deficiency bill of even $25,000 would have created general excitement and alarm. The pending bill proposed to appropriate four and a half or five million dollars. His main objection to the bill was to the creation of officers without law, and the proposition now to pay them, and he would never sanction that assumption of power by the Executive authority. The bill provided for the salaries of 400 new clerks. But it was the duty of the Administration to have foreseen the necessity of these disbursements and send the estimates to Congress a year ago. In this bill, the most extraordinary estimates were made of deficiencies in the appropriations for public buildings, fences, grading, furniture, &c. He was an old line Whig, and nothing else. He would support the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war for Constitutional purposes, but there had not been an economical, prudent administration of public affairs. The Treasury Department in heart and core, in the manufacture of public money in its public credit, and its treasury notes was rotten, and could not withstand investigation a day or hour. CORNWELL, for stealing notes, was in prison. Dr. GWYNN had been arrested for frauds, and another man was at the head of the Treasury-note Department, who had made a fraudulent report on the construction of public buildings at Charleston.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) wished to know under what Administration the extraordinary expenditures for the Charleston Custom-House were made.

Mr. BROOKS said, when formerly Democrats committed frauds, they found refuge in a foreign land, while defaulting Republicans remained in their native land and claimed the highest honors of the State.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said many Democrats were kept in office by the present Administration, spared as monuments of mercy. He had made an effort, but without success, to have them dismissed. As to the charge of usurpation, it should be known that a larger number of clerks was needed for the increased operations. The business of settling the claims and accounts of soldiers was very much behind hand, and hence the importance of additional clerical force.

An amendment was adopted appropriating $25,000 to complete the Post-office building in Philadelphia.

During the proceedings on an appropriation for ordnance,

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said the Proclamation of the President for the emancipation of slaves would not end the war. It must be done by the sword, ordnance and minie rifles. To say the Proclamation would do it was a delusion.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) said as a Southern man identified with the institution of Slavery, there remained behind the rebellion that which gave it strength and power, and which must be destroyed and overthrown while the army moved in front. The very life-blood of the rebellion is drawn from African Slavery, and wherever we tap this foundation of the rebellion, our efforts will be effectual. [Applause.]

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Border State Union,) entered his solemn protest against the sentiments uttered by his colleague. Kentucky scorns them, and has given evidence of the fact that she does.

Mr. SMITH asked whether Kentucky did not, after the issuance of the Proclamation, give 59,000 majority for the Union and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. MALLORY replied yes, but against the Administration of President LINCOLN as denounced by his colleague himself. Did his colleague deny this?

Mr. SMITH—I do deny it.

Mr. MALLORY said the voice of Kentucky, as expressed through her Legislature and Convention, was that he should stand by her State through thick and thin, while opposing the Emancipation Proclamation as a usurpation.

Mr. SMITH explained his position in the late canvass, which was that, while opposed to the operation of the Proclamation upon the Union men of the South, as far as the rebels in arms were concerned, he would free their negroes and their infernal lives and crush them to atoms. [Applause.] He would ask his colleague whether he was in favor of supporting a doctrine which would give the rebels in arms all the rights and privileges he would give to Union men, and whether he would make restitution of their slaves?

Mr. MALLORY replied that he would carry on the war with all the power the Constitution confers. He would destroy the rebel armies, and reduce the rebels to obedience to the Constitution and the laws. He hoped he would have magnanimity enough to spare private property, and let the people of the South come back to their allegiance, living peaceably under their own vine and fig-tree. He wanted no heart-burnings.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Border State Union,) referred to a speech of Mr. SMITH, to show that the latter was opposed to the radical measures of the Administration, and that if elected to Congress he would vote for a War Democrat for Speaker.

Mr. SMITH replied that there was no War Democrat he could vote for; none such had been nominated. He therefore supported the gentleman who now so ably filled the chair. He was proud to stand by him, because that gentleman was for the Government, the Constitution and the Union, and he never had sustained any man opposed to the war.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, arraigned his colleague (Mr. SMITH) for his betrayal of the Union party of Kentucky, and unfaithfulness to the pledges he made to it. He regretted that his colleague's opinions had not been sooner known, for if they had been, the people would have elected a man opposed to the radical measures of the Administration.

Mr. SMITH explained that he went into the election on principle of high and sublime love of country, and pure philanthropy. He was nominated by a convention which the Louisville *Journal* denounced as a radical abolition convention. He was elected by over 5,000 majority. Men who owned more negroes than all of them together, had indorsed his course in voting for Speaker COLFAX.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) wished to know whether he was included in the charge of violating pledges.

Mr. MALLORY replied that he had not in the remotest manner alluded to his colleague. He did not know his colleague's views on the Emancipation Proclamation.

Mr. CLAY said he had made a pledge that he would make no pledges. He was thus left free to vote for the man best qualified for Speaker. He was independent, and would so act as the most to benefit his country, and on his action would return and face his constituents.

Without further action on the bill, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, the Committee rose.

The House then adjourned at 5¾ o'clock.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 25.

Mr. STRONG reported a bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Yatch Club.

Mr. WHITE gave notice of a bill to authorize the City of Syracuse to borrow money.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DUTCHER—To amend the charter of the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company. Also to amend the charter of Poughkeepsie.

By Mr. STRONG—To amend the Brooklyn Water Act.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 25.

The GOVERNOR transmitted the annual report of the Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. REED—To amend the charter of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.

By Mr. BURKE—To increase the salaries of the New-York Aldermen and Councilmen to $2,000 per annum.

By Mr. F. P. STEVENS—To legalize certain obligations of the City of Buffalo.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WOOSTER—To amend section 344 of the code of procedure.

By Mr. REED—For the better protection of seamen in the port of New York.

This bill prohibits boarding-house keepers and their agents from boarding vessels, and requires them to pay a license fee of $20 per year.

By Mr. WEAVER—For a railroad from Durhamville to Oneida Castle.

By Mr. STANFORD—To amend the charter of Union College. It provides that seven trustees shall constitute a quorum.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Directing the payment of the mortgages on the Quarantine lands, so that the State can give a clear title to the same.

The bill taking from the State paper the publication of the tax sales was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

The Prize Ring.

PRIZE FIGHT AT ASTORIA, L. I.—FORTY-THREE ROUNDS FOUGHT.—JOE GRAHAM VICTOR.—The pugilistic mania, which has been raging ever since HEENAN and KING had their set-to over the water, broke out on Sunday morning, in a hotly-contested ring fight at JOE COOK'S "Sunnyside" Hotel. The combatants were JOE GRAHAM, of this city, and young DRUMGOLD, also a New-Yorker. The former was seconded by JACK LAWRENCE, formerly a trainer of MORRISSEY and BILLY DONNELLY. DRUMGOLD'S seconds were JIMMY ELLIOTT and GEORGE LEE. The fight took place about 1 o'clock, in a ball room, which was lit up with kerosene for the purpose. About four hundred persons were present. Forty-three rounds were fought, when GRAHAM was declared the winner of the purse, $200, in consequence of DRUMGOLD going down before an exchange of blows. At the start GRAHAM was not the favorite, and for the first five rounds DRUMGOLD threw him heavily, having everything his own way. From that time until the close GRAHAM gained steadily by hard hitting and shrewd getting away. The two, who are both light weights, showed a good degree of gameness, and only the previous bad training of the defeated man prevented the fight from being still more severe. Quite a number of distinguished duffers were present.

AN ATTEMPTED PRIZE FIGHT—THE POLICE DISPERSE THE CROWD AND ARREST ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS.—Yesterday morning at daylight a prize ring was formed by a rope around four apple trees in the orchard of HENRY HEMSTEAD, half a mile from Cook's Hill, at Astoria, for a fight between MIKE NOONAN, of Brooklyn, and OWEN SWIFT, of Buffalo. Just as the men were about to step into the ring, a shrill whistle was heard, and about forty inoffensive-looking men who had been quietly looking on, turned out to be Brooklyn policemen in citizens' clothes. They were armed with clubs and revolvers. Instantly the work of dispersing the crowd began. Locust persuaders fell about in all directions with considerable damage to heads and arms. The tallest kind of skedaddling succeeded, as the principals, seconds and amateurs endeavored to get away. From the surrounding trees the valiant duffers dropped as if shot, and the whole three hundred valiants took to their heels for the Sunnyside Hotel. Thither the police followed, hanging on their rear like an avenger, and wherever the club fell, blood followed. NOONAN, one of the would-be pugilists, was arrested, as was also a large number of lookers-on and abettors. NOONAN, however, was the only one held. He is now in charge of the Queens County authorities. The proprietor of the ground had his arm injured. A member of a Brooklyn engine company had his arm drawn from its socket, about a dozen heads were laid open, and one or two men were pulled from their carriages and clubbed. NOONAN had a personal encounter with Inspector of Police JOHN S. FOLK, but the Chief seized him by the throat and secured him. Thus was prevented a shameful and bloody prize fight, but if rumor can be credited, the work is not all done yet, as several other similar fights are said to have been arranged by ambitious duffers in this City.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Monday, Jan. 25.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$10,000	Amer. Gold	157½	50	Fort Wayne R.	s30 85½
20,000	do	157¾	100	do	85½
10,000	do	157½	100	do	b3 85½
10,000	do	158	100	do	85¼
40,000	do	158½	100	Hud. R. R.	s10 137½
10,000	do	s3 158	100	do	s10 137¾
40,800	do	158¼	450	Mich. So.	86½
75,000	do	158½	400	do	86¼
20,000	do	158¾	100	do	86¾
20,000	do	s3 158¾	100	Quicks. M. Co.	54
55,000	do	158¾	200	Pittsburgh	109½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	134½	400	Galena	110¼
200	do	b10 135¾	100	do	110¾
400	do	134¾	100	do	b3 110¾
500	Erie Railroad	106¾	100	do	110
700	do	b3 106¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	133
600	do	106¾	100	Cantono Co.	b10 38¼
200	do	106¾	100	do	b3 38¾
500	do	s3 106¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	122¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.	125	100	do	b10 122¾
100	do	b10 125¼	100	do	b10 123¾
100	do	b3 124¾	500	Chic. & N. W. R.	47
400	do	124¾	100	do	47¾
100	do	124¾	700	Mar. Min. Co.	s3 27
200	Harlem R.	98			

[Advertisement.]

THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY, most of whose officers are negroes of respectability and high religious character, and whose design is to help the negro race to civilization by negro agencies, is engaged in establishing schools among the colored people of the District of Columbia and the South. I am confident that this plan is the best adapted to the exigency, and that it will be faithfully fulfilled by the excellent men who have it in charge. Having this confidence, I have consented to receive such sums as may be contributed, and hand them over to the Society, acknowledging the same in the public prints.

HOWARD CROSBY, No. 51 East 30th-st.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

FOR THROAT DISEASES and affections of the Chest, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 15 | Sun sets..... 5 09 | Moon rises.... 6 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 9 06 | Gov. Island.. 9 25 | Hell Gate..11 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 25.

Cleared.

Steamer Geo. Olympus, (Br.,) Bemier, Nassau, W. P. Worwell & Co.

Ship R. S. Ely, Livingston, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.

Bark G. W. Roosevelt, Harriman, New-Orleans, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Palice, (Norw.,) Salvesen, Gibraltar, Holmboe & Balchen; F. I. Nevius, (Br.,) Cole, St. Jago, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Lola, (Dan.,) Bolman, Barbados, Jones & Lough; Brisk, (Br.,) Kohl, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; N. M. Terry, Phillips, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Schooners Niagara, Webber, Port Royal, N. L. McCready & Co.; E. Ascularius, Jackson, Washington, J. V. Haveland; D. B. Warner, Karpton, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Rhode Island, Curtis, Tuckerton, B. J. Wheeler & Co.; Robert Caldwell, Hudson, Port Royal, Van Brunt & Slaght; Phebe, Morrow, Havana, ——; Hamilton, Ogden, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Lexington, Raynor, New Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Vivid, (Br.,) Thompson, St. Johns, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Sloops Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny; Brave, Fenton, York River, F. J. Cambell.

Arrived.

Bark Seringapatam, Nobbe, of and from Newcastle 73 ds., with mdse. to N. & F. W. Myer. Dec. 24, lat. 27, lon. 30, saw a Br. ship showing numbers 9, 5. 2, 7, strg. S. W. Has experienced heavy head winds; lost head boards, bulwarks, split sails, etc.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Orleans,) Duell, Grand Turk, T. I., 10 ds., with salt and sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Barkantine Flora, (Dan.,) Hensen, Rio Janeiro 58 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Jan. 19, lat. 38 11 S., lon. 68 27, in a heavy gale from S. to S. S. W., was thrown on her beam ends, cabin filled with water, and carried away bulwarks, &c.

Brig Elizabeth, (of Kennebunk,) Hill, New-Orleans Dec. 28, in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co. On the night of the 13th inst., it being very thick, went ashore on Far Rockaway Beach, L. I., where she remained until the 24th inst., when, with the assistance of Capt. W. H. Merritt, of the Coast Wrecking Company, succeeded in getting her off with but little damage.

Brig Mary Boucher, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Boucher. Manzanilla 18 ds., with cedar, etc., to master. Jan. 19, lat. 33, lon. 78, in a squall, was hove down on her beam ends; lost part of deck-load and received other damage.

Brig Eudoras, (of Portland,) Haskell, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Reporter (of Bucksport,) Ginn, Miragoane 17 ds., with logwood to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Forrester, Murray, Elizabethport, for Bath, with coal.

Brig Varegine, (Ital.,) Chiazzaro, Malta 46 ds.—passed Gibraltar Dec. 17—with wool to order.

Brig Triade, Mitchell, Calais 33 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Eveline, (of Philadelphia,) Loughlin, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Has had heavy weather. Jan. 20, lat. 31 43, lon. 71 17, encountered a gale from S. W., shifted cargo and was compelled to stave about 30 bbls. molasses and 5 hhds. sugar.

Schr. W. H. Sargent, (of Sedgewick,) Coombs, Manzanilla 19 ds., with wood to Miller & Houghton. Left no vessels.

Schr. Ringgold, (wrecker,) Wilson, from brig Elizabeth, ashore at Hog Island.

Schr. Julia, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Parr, Jacmel 19 ds. with logwood and coffee to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Reed, Stono Inlet 4 ds., in ballast to Sherman Bros.

Schr. Free Wind, (3-masted,) Tangier, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. H. Willets, Crammer, Nanticoke River, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. C. J. Ericsson, Brown, Port Royal, in ballast to G. E. White.

Schr. Dwight, Hill, Hilton Head 7 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Tennessee, Foster, Eastport 10 ds., with laths to John Boynton & Sons.

Schr. Antietam, Irons, Addison 4 ds., with spars to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. S. D. Hart, Hart, Bath, with lumber to Thos. M. Mayhew.

Schr. C. D. Borton, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) McKeenan, Demarara Jan. 10, with sugar, &c., to J. Leaycraft & Co.

Schr. Slack, Ingalls, Machias, with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Clara W. Elwells, Clark, Bucksport 30 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Enchantress, Blatchford, Boston, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset N. W. very light.

Sailed.

Jan. 24—Steamers Virginia and Atlantic.

Ship John Bertram, (Ham.)

Bark Carnais, (Fr.)

Brigs Henrietta and Pollux.

Schooner E. R. Bennett.

Below.

Ship E. Z., Armstroug, Liverpool Nov. 20.

Bark John Carver, from New-Orleans.

A Br. brig from Turk's Island.

Also, 1 brig unknown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Arr, bark Kepler, Buenos Ayres; brigs Wilmington, Merogoane Aften, Port-au-Prince.

Miscellaneous.

The Italian frigate Re Galantuomo, which has been ancored off Staten Island for the past three weeks, returned to the City this morning, and went in the East River.

The schr. Helen, while lying at anchor in the East River, was run into by the steamtug Geo. Notter, having a canal-boat in tow, carrying away her bowsprit, etc. The steamer and the canal-boat received no damage.

The ship W. S. Lindsay, ashore on the West Bank, is badly sanded. The work on her has been abandoned. A survey will be held on her to-day.

The Br. bark Maria Somes, arr. 24th, was from Bombay via Colombo July 1, Table Bay, C G H Nov. 17, and Pernambuco Dec. 19, to Thos. Dunham.

The Italian frigate Re Galantuomo has hauled into Ford's Wharf, Brooklyn.

Notice to Mariners.

On and after the night of Jan. 31, 1864, a red light will be shown on the Corner Stake Beacon, opposite Elizabethport, N. J., instead of the white light, as heretofore.

By order of the Lighthouse Board, Washington.

L. M. POWELL,
Light thouse Inspector Third District.

Spoken, &c.

Alexander—Dutch bark, steering S. S. W., Dec. 15, lat. 2 38 S., lon. 31 53.

Emma—Pruss. brig, Jan 23, in lat. 36 18, lon 71 36, Gibraltar for New-York, 40 ds.

Kepler—Bremen bark, from Buenos Ayres for Boston, Jan. 12, lat. 26, lon. 63. All well.

Mary Louisa—bark, hence for New-Orleans, Jan. 23, lat. 27 19, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

Demarara, Jan. 9, sld., schr. Red Fox for New-York.

At Jacmel, Jan. 6, Br brig Lilly of the Lake, for New-York in 8 ds.

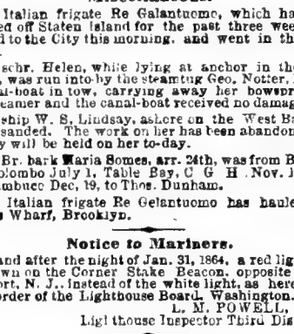
At Miragoane, Jan. 8, brig Wilmington, for Boston in 2 days.

[PER CANADA.]

Arrived from New-York—Jeannie, at Melbourne; Berkeley, at Marontius; Surprise, at Hong Kong; Endeavor and Antelope, at Woosung; Adventure, at Otago, New-Zealand.

Also, Jan. 4, Victoria, at Bordeaux, 7th. Result, at Queenstown.

Sailed for New-York—Dec. 17, Principality from Tarragona, Jan. 6, Turk, from Cardiff, 9th, Clara Wheeler, from Queenstown.



MISS MINA GEARY, the talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

KENDALL & CO.:

GENTLEMEN—My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired. MINA GEARY,

Dec. 23, 1863. No. 52 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE

Is a stimulating extract of flowers, roots and herbs, for the growth, beauty and permanent vigor of the hair. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handsfull, and has never failed to arrest its decay and promote a healthy growth.

It also prevents the hair from turning prematurely gray, causes it to grow on bald heads, eradicates dandruff, cures diseases of the scalp, is a preventive of nervous headache, and as a dressing, imparts health and pleasantness to the head.

Put up in a box containing 2 bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, the other for morning use as a dressing. Price $1 per box.

KENDALL & CO., Proprietors,

No. 606 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

Sold by all druggists.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10, 1863.

Dr. H. H. Sterling, No 493 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Feeling it to be a duty which I owe to you and the world, I address you for the purpose of stating some facts with reference to your AMBROSIA. About one year ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time there was but little of it left on my head, and that was thin and short. Feeling greatly mortified at its loss and the appearance of my head, I tried various preparations advertised to restore lost hair, &c., but without avail, until at last my attention was called to an advertisement of your AMBROSIA, with a cut from a photograph from life of Mrs. L. A. Brown. I then determined to try it faithfully, and commenced its use at once, and the result could not have been more satisfactory. My hair is now extremely thick, being an entirely new crop, and when let down reaches below my waist, and is still growing rapidly.

Attributing this gratifying and wonderful result solely to the use of your AMBROSIA, I beg to hand you this letter, with privilege to use it as you may please, and also offer you the use of my photograph, showing the remarkable effect of your preparation on my hair.

Very respectfully and gratefully, yours, &c.,

Miss MINNIE APPLETON,
No 134 South Russell-st., Boston.

DEMULCENT.

THIS entirely new SOAP is beyond all comparison the best compound yet offered for

Chapped or Tender Hands,

THE NURSERY,

and all Toilet Uses,

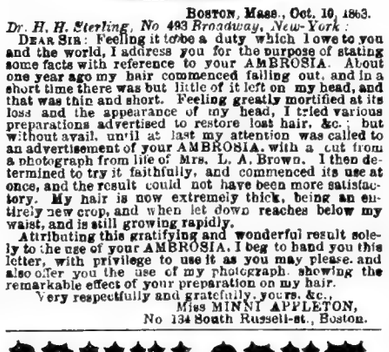
Manufactured only by J. C. HULL'S SON,

Who also offers upwards of 100 varities of

TOILET and STAPLE SOAPS and CANDLES

For sale by most all respectable dealers.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.



STAMMERING CURED.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—This is to certify that my son Daniel was an inveterate stammerer for many years. Some weeks ago I placed him under the care of Prof. HURLBERT, at No 29 Cooper Union, New-York, and the result has been a most happy one. He is completely cured. He was in poor health, but now is vigorous and very healthy.

BARNET JONES,
Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y.



ELLIOT'S REPEATERS—Are the most powerful and effective revolvers in the world for self-defence, and the only one entirely safe from accidental discharge; large ball, common cartridge.

ELLIOT ARMS CO., No. 494 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A special meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen will be held at Firemen's Hall THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the funeral of T. FANNING, late a member of Engine Company No. 39, who was killed while in discharge of his duty as a fireman, on Sunday, Jan. 24. By order of

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer

ANDREW HOLLY, Secretary.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HOUSE WITH all the modern improvements, suitable for a small family. Address, with full particulars, L. A., Station G.

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

These Bitters

HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM

Than any other article in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION,

BUT

THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,
8th, below Coates-st, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully. J. H. TURNER.
No. 726 North 19th-st.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Millestown (Penn.) Baptist Churches, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3851. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Bayard Takes the Oath of Allegiance.

He Announces His Intention to Resign.

The Proposed Expulsion of Senator Davis.

Speech of Fernando Wood in Favor of Peace.

Confiscated Lands to be Homesteads for Soldiers.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Prominent Germans who arrived here from the West to-day, indicate a new element in the Anti-Slavery politics, with reference to the next Presidency. They represent that the citizens of their nationality have determined to put in the field a candidate irrevocably committed to the destruction of Slavery, if the National Convention of the supporters of the war does not supply them with one.

THE POST-OFFICE ORDER SYSTEM.

The House Post-office Committee will to-morrow bless every man and woman in the nation who has occasion to transmit small sums of money by mail by reporting a bill establishing in the United States substantially the Post-office order system of England.

SENATOR BAYARD.

Senator BAYARD was in tears when he left the Senate to-day. Politicians doubt if Delaware will improve upon him in the successor which her Democratic Legislature will send here in his place. The one now threatening us is savory in the politics of Pennsylvania, under the name of "Charley Brown."

GEN. SICKLES TO HAVE A COMMAND.

It is said to-night that Gen. AUGUR will be sent into the field, and that the command of the defences of Washington will be given to Gen. SICKLES.

GEN. M'CLERNAND.

The President to-day restored Gen. MCCLERNAND to his rank, and ordered him to report to Gen. BANKS.

THE HAMMOND COURT-MARTIAL.

The doors of the HAMMOND Court-martial have been thrown open. Dr. COX, Medical Purveyor at Baltimore, testified to-day that the supplies for the hospitals at Gettysburgh were bought of WITH & BROTHER, of Philadelphia, and were sent to Gettysburgh by the way of Harrisburgh instead of directly, and seemingly for the purpose of giving business to favorite railroads. Dr. HAYES will be examined to-morrow about the supplies.

THE NEW NAVY-YARD.

The fight between the League Islanders and the New-Londoners on the Navy-yard question, threatens to defeat the scheme altogether. Another delegation from the Philadelphia Corn Exchange arrived here to-day to urge upon our Naval Committee the claims of their island.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.

The employes in the Government Printing Office are signing a memorial to Congress to shorten the hours of labor during the Winter months, and make them the same as those of other Government artizans from sunrise to sunset.

APPOINTMENT.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, ex-Member of Congress from New-Hampshire, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice EDWARD MCPHERSON, elected Clerk of the House of Representatives.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

THE MISSION OF MARSHAL FOREY.

The statement copied from European papers that Marshal FOREY had an extraordinary mission to Washington, and obtained here a pledge that the United States would not disturb the new Mexican Monarchy, in return for promises from France with regard to her attitude toward the South, is in every shape and form without foundation. Marshal FOREY has not been at Washington, has made no communications directly or indirectly to the Government, and no such pledges have been made. The State papers sent to Congress with the President's Message contain all that have passed between the United States and Mexico, Spain and Austria, on the subject of the war of France and Mexico.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A note from the Army of the Potomac represents all quiet, with no indications of active operations. Capt. WILSON, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of that army, has issued a circular directing certain inspections to be made by the various commissaries, having in view the proper distribution of stores by those entrusted with that duty.

MR. DANA'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the nomination of CHARLES A. DANA as Second Assistant Secretary of War, and ADDISON R. FLINT to be receiver of public moneys for the district of land subject to sale at Rosebury, Oregon, *vice* BRIGGS, removed.

THE POST-OFFICE SELF-SUSTAINING.

Representative KASSON, of Iowa, stated in the House, to-day, that the Post-office Department is now self-sustaining for the first time in fifteen years, which he attributed mainly to the legislation of Congress.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency Bill, which will probably pass the House to-morrow, appropriates over $7,000,000, and makes provision for an additional Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and the Navy Appropriation Bill appropriates nearly $105,000,000, and this will likely be increased.

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

It appears by a circular from the United States Treasurer, Mr. SPINNER, that the regulations respecting the employment of the National Banking Associations as depositors of public money has been modified so that any such Banking Association may qualify itself to become a depository of the public moneys, and a financial agent of the United States by giving security in any sum not less than $50,000. Such security may be by a deposit of the whole amount of security in United States bonds, or certificates of indebtedness, or both, in any proportion of either desired, or by a deposit of not less than one-fifth of the whole amount in United States bonds and the remainder in personal bonds; or by a deposit of not less than one-half of the whole amount in United States certificates of indebtedness and the remainder in personal bonds. Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall be of the opinion that any bond shall have become insufficient, he may require such additional bond as he may judge necessary for perfect security. There is no prospect whatever of a present attempt to negotiate a new loan. It is not likely that any bonds will again be put upon the market until the appreciation of those already issued. It is rendered certain that a five per cent. security can be placed at par. In the meantime, the Treasury Department possesses ample resources for meeting its obligations to public tenders in legal-tender Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness.

COL. BAKER'S BATTALION.

Orders were some time ago issued by the War Department authorizing Col. L. C. BAKER to fill up his battalion to a regiment of 1,200 men. In pursuance of this order recruiting offices are now open in Maine. His regiment is well known for its efficiency in drill and the good quality and condition of its horses, equipments and arms.

HOMESTEADS TO PERSONS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE.

Senator WILSON'S bill to secure homesteads to persons in the military service, provides that all lands not included in the corporate limits of any city, town or village, against which decrees, condemnation and sales shall be rendered. Under the Confiscation Law all such lands sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary districts shall be bid off to the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be deemed unappropriated public lands of the United States, and shall be subject to entry under the provisions of the Homestead Law, by any officer or soldier who shall have served two years during the present rebellion or been discharged by reason of wounds or disease contracted in the service, or by any person of African descent rendering military service to the United States, all buildings and permanent improvements on such lands to be appraised, and the value thereof be paid into the Treasury within five years by the person entering the same, and such value to be a lien on such lands and buildings in favor of the United States; the laws of the United States relating to public lands to be extended to these lands so far as applicable.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

SENATOR BAYARD TAKES THE OATH.

On the opening of the Senate, Mr. BAYARD stated that he had resolved to take the oath, though he should resign the seat he had held here for thirteen years shortly afterward.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, said he had no objection to the oath, but he doubted its policy.

Messrs. RICHARDSON and BAYARD then subscribed to the oath, and Mr. BAYARD addressed the Senate. The following is a portion of his remarks:

Mr. PRESIDENT: In the course of the debate upon the rule adopted yesterday by the Senate, I stated that, this body having exclusive jurisdiction over the subject, I should hold myself bound by its action, and that but one alternative remained, if the rule was adopted—either to comply with the decision or relinquish my seat in the Senate. Subsequent reflection convinced me that I was partly in error, for the question is open, to submit to the decision and resign. The gravest consideration has induced me to pursue the latter course; and, in a brief period, my connection with this body, which has lasted for nearly thirteen years, will cease. I desire to assign reasons which control my action, without any decision upon the constitutionality or validity of the Act of July, 1862. All the members of the Senate and House, to whom it applied, belonging to the political party with which I have acted, have voluntarily taken the oath prescribed by this act, deeming, doubtless, that the constitutional questions involved were of less moment and the precedent made less dangerous than they seemed to my mind. I could not but reflect that this unanimous action of those with whom I coincided in general political views, might have given cause even to men unbiased by the perverting influence of political or personal hostility, who did not know me personally, to doubt if not to believe that I declined to take the oath for reasons other than the consideration in my judgment, that it was a dangerous innovation upon the fundamental principles of the Constitution. As I believed that the law had been passed without full discussion, and as a decision on its validity by the proper tribunal had been waived at the Special Session when I was not present, I was content to leave others to their own actions, and govern mine by my conviction of duty. The decision has now, however, been judicially made after hearing my objections to the act and the oath it imposes; and that decision, though in my belief a dangerous precedent, is obligatory to the extent of taking the oath. As I have already held the seat nearly a year since my election, Sir, I admit that I covet the approbation of the good, the wise, and the reflecting.

Mr. BAYARD, after discussing at length his conviction of duty in subscribing to this new rule of loyalty, concluded as follows: "I close these remarks with the language in which a historian of the Constitution so eloquently portrays the universal sentiment of the American people (alas, how changed!) at the time of its adoption, and the great object they intended to accomplish in cementing more firmly a Federal Union. They beheld that republican Constitution which, with all that it comprehends and all that it bestows, was not only altogether lovely in their eyes, but without which there could be no peace; no social order, no tranquillity, and no safety for them and their posterity. This liberty they knew must be prescribed. They loved it with passionate devotion. They had been trained to it through a long exhausting war. Their habits of thought and action, their cherished principles, their hopes, their lives as a people were all bound up in it; and they knew that if they suffered it to be lost, there would remain to them nothing but a heritance of shame, and ages of confusion, strife and sorrow.

Mr. BAYARD then retired.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. DAVIS' resolution calling for the paper relative to the exchange of prisoners, was adopted.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS.

The bill of Mr. WILSON, of Mass., (Union,) to secure homesteads to persons in the military service of the United States, contemplates the purchase in the name of the United States, by the Secretary of the Interior, of all outlying real estate seized under the Confiscation Act, and their free entry to the extent of eighty acres, by the army soldier of two years' service, white or black. Any buildings, or improvements, or implements found on the land may be taken at an appraised value, and the United States shall have a lien upon the land for payment for them.

THE EXPULSION OF MR. DAVIS.

The Senate then took up the resolution of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, to expel Senator DAVIS, of Kentucky, from the Senate.

A letter was read at the request of Mr. DAVIS, setting forth this fact: that in offering these resolutions he had no purpose to incite the army to mutiny, or the people to sedition, or any violence whatever; but it was to exhort the whole people, North and South, to terminate the war by a Constitutional statement of their difficulties and the reconstruction of the Union; and that the series of resolutions would not fairly admit of any other construction, all of which he now reaffirms.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) offered an amendment to Mr. WILSON'S resolution expelling Mr. DAVIS, by striking out the word expelled, and inserting "shall be censured."

Mr. HOWARD addressed the Senate. He had known the Senator more than twenty years, and had occasion to admire his patriotism, frankness and devotion to principle. In the course of the singular resolutions, after urging various grounds of complaint against the Executive Government and the dominant party in the loyal States, the Senator says: "Verily the people of the North and the South ought to revolt against their war leaders, and take the matter into their own hands, and elect members to a National Convention of all the States, to terminate the war," etc. It was plain that the word "revolt" was used here as a revolutionary rising against the Government. A school-boy would so interpret it. He could not sit in his seat and hear sentiments of this kind uttered without insisting that the Senate rebuke the Senator in some way. We were engaged in war not merely for restoration but for preservation for all time. The question before us was whether we would abandon the struggle or maintain our institutions forever. If we succumb, it would be an acknowledgment of a want of vigor to maintain our institutions as established by the Constitution. It was not for Mr. DAVIS to give the sole exposition of the meaning of his resolutions. Many of us are equal with him in power of analysis, and do not accept his commentaries. Who are these war leaders whom he (Mr. Davis) would advise the people to revolt against in a summary manner against law and precedent? Both Houses of Congress save control of the war in all its parts. These Houses, then, are the war leaders. The President and his Generals in the field are war leaders. And the Senator invokes the people to revolt, without reference to law or any other instrumentality known to the Government. How is the convention to be elected? It was not competent for the people of the United States to elect members to a National Convention for any purpose whatever. There were but two modes of amending the Constitution: the first was where Congress recommends some definite amendments; the second, where two-thirds of the States call upon Congress to call a National Convention. The Senator would have the people do this within their primary capacity. This was revolutionary. Would the Senator allow rebels in arms to meet in the Convention. His resolution would authorize them to participate as much as loyal citizens. What kind of loyalty was it which would admit this equality? He who was not for was against us. There had been no case of subversion of the liberty of the press or speech by the military power. He challenged the Senator to produce one, except where that press and speech has supported the rebellion. Was not that proper?

Mr. HOWARD defined the freedom of the press under the Constitution, referring to Justice STORY. The Senator from Kentucky would sweep away court-martials. This he could not do by other than military or mob violence. Court-martials were provided for under the Constitution the same as civil courts. How would the Senator punish military crimes if not by provost and court-martials? This, then, was a declaration to overthrow the Constitution. We were to have a Presidential election in the ensuing November, not by the people, but by [electors chosen by the people. The meaning and intent of the Senator's resolutions were, that if the people took it into their heads that there was military interference at the polls, it would be right for the disappointed portion of the people to declare the election void, and that the President elect would have no right to assume his functions. If this was not unconstitutional, he was unable to perceive what was. After referring to the President's Amnesty Proclamation, severally commented upon by the Senator from Kentucky, and defending it,

Mr. HOWARD said he was in favor of abolishing Slavery forever, because, though not the only cause, it was one of the great and predominating causes of the rebellion. He believed there never would be permanent peace if they permitted this great cause of disturbance to last. The people of the United States would be unwise to let the war close without this object. He was in favor of subjugation, and when he used the word, he used it in the sense of conquest, or a deprivation of all power of military resistance. It by no means implies a case of atrocity and wanton barbarity. The rebels had gone out from amongst us without suffering wrong. The Government had never injured the hair of a rebel head. They have gone away with the boast that one Southern man was worth five Northern men. They have thrown down the gauge of battle, and we have taken it up, and he (HOWARD) would fight this battle as long as a man, woman or child remained capable of handling a musket. [Loud applause.] The rebels were fearfully in earnest and we could not subdue such men by soft persuasions and sweet-scented billet doux, but with bayonet, cannon, and every other instrument allowable in the prosecution of war. They have treated us with contempt. They have spit upon the olive branch offered them and trampled it under their feet.

Mr. JOHNSON said the resolution to expel the Senator was based upon his supposed traitorous utterances; for the Senator from Massachusetts would not offer it unless he believed that they contained a plain avowal of treason. He denied that there was anything in them, taken together, of a treasonable character. The Government did not consist exclusively of the Executive. It had never been contended that there was disloyalty in calling into question the constitutionality of the conduct of the Executive. He thought it right to watch the Executive. He referred to the war of 1812, and to the Mexican war, and cited instances of opposition on the part of the legislators to the war policy of the Executive. Let us take counsel from the mother country.

Mr. MORRILL obtained the floor, but gave way until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution amendatory of a joint resolution explanatory of the Confiscation Act.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, said the resolution under consideration sought to accomplish two great wrongs. One to repeal a measure which had prevented a Presidential veto of the Confiscation Bill, and which was substantially a part of that law, and the other to evade or violate the Constitution itself. He gave a history of the proceedings attending the passage of the Confiscation Bill in 1862, and argued that the explanatory resolution was a part of that bill, and that the President gave his assent to the two as one measure; and that now, to repeal the resolution, and leave the bill stand, was a gross violation of law, justice and right. He then argued against the constitutionality of confiscation, so far as the joint resolution pending attempted to deprive the heirs of persons attainted of treason of the fee of their real property. The limitations of the Constitution and of the mode of proceedure pointed out for the punishment of crimes were direct and explicit in the organic law. He said that the Southern States were either within or without the Union. If within the Union, the people of the revolting States were not deprived of the protection nor exempt from the operation of the Constitution; but, if without the Union, they were belligerents, a foreign power at war with the United States, and were entitled to all the immunities which the law of nations recognizes. He alluded to the positions assumed by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, taken in his speech delivered in the House on Friday, as sustaining the latter doctrine. He congratulated the country that at last the leader of the Republican party in this House—the man who represented the Administration here as Chancellor of the Exchequer—had had the courage thus publicly to avow the doctrine upon which the Government was now acting. Whilst pretending to be for the Union, it was against the Union, admitting its dissolution, and secretly preparing for eternal separation and recognition. Assuming this as the attitude of the party in power, he saw no difference between it and the Confederate Government. The latter contended that it was an independent power, at war with us, and so did the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the Administration.

Mr. WOOD said that early in the session he had proposed the appointment of Commissioners to treat with the Confederate Government. Such had always been the practice of this country. We had done so with the Barbary Powers, with England in 1815, and Mexico in 1848. But if it be said that this war is a rebellion, and should not be recognized by the appointment of Commissioners, he referred to the appointment of Commissioners to treat with the leaders of the Shay Rebellion in 1786, in the Whisky Rebellion in 1795, when WASHINGTON and ALEXANDER HAMILTON, then Secretary of the Treasury, proceeded to Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, to treat in person with the rebels; and to the Mormon rebellion, in 1857, when the President appointed Gov. POWELL, of Kentucky, and Col. MCCULLOCH, of Texas, Commissioners to effect a pacification of these profligate outcasts. Col. KANE, of Pennsylvania, was also a party, with the Executive approbation, to quiet the Mormons and induce them to acquiesce in the authority of the Constitution and laws. But the Administration and party in power were opposed to the restoration of the Union, and desired a continuance of the war, by which to accomplish designs of partisan advantage. The ruling elements were fanaticism and corruption. Thus the war is sustained. Under the plea of patriotism the most damnable deeds were being perpetrated. *This war must cease.* It was commenced without cause, has been prosecuted without glory, and will end in national impoverishment, disintegration and ruin. Those who favored this war favored disunion. *Peace is the only hope of restoration.* It was idle to talk of the policies of the war. It made no difference what were the policies. The result would be the subversion of republican institutions and utter destruction. He was opposed to the conduct of the South, but was equally opposed to the conduct of the North, under the Republican policy. Both were for dissolution. Let us therefore attempt a peaceable solution of the difficulty. *Peace must come sooner or later.* Why not procure it before both sections were exhausted and all their material interests destroyed.

Mr. WOOD then referred to what he designated "the barbarism of the times," saying that scenes the most revolting had ceased to shock the moral sense. He appealed, earnestly appealed, to the boasted spirit of Christian civilization, of progress and of common humanity to throw itself into the arena and save the American people.

Peace! Peace! God of our Fathers, grant us Peace!
Peace in our hearts.—at Thine altars, Peace!
Peace on the red waters and their blighted shores;
Peace for the leaguered cities and the hosts
That watch and bleed around them and within.
Peace for the homeless and the fatherless;
Peace for the captive on his weary way.
And the rude crowd who jeer his helplessness;
For them that suffer—them that do this wrong—
Sinning and sinned against: O God, for all.
For a distracted, torn and bleeding land
Speed the glad tidings—give us, give us Peace!

The morning hour having expired, there were no further proceedings on the pending joint resolution.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

The House then passed the Senate's joint resolution of thanks to Major-Gens. HOOKER, MEADE and HOWARD, and the officers and men under their respective commands, in connection with the operations of the Army of the Potomac, and in successfully throwing back the rebels. Also, the resolutions of thanks to Major-Gen. BANKS and the officers and men under his command, for the capture of Port Hudson and the reopening of the Mississippi River; also, the resolutions of thanks to Major-Gen. BURNSIDE and officers and men who fought under his command; also, the resolutions of thanks to Commodore VANDERBILT for his gift to the Government of the steamship *Vanderbilt*.

CONCERNING INSANE PERSONS.

The House then passed the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to admit into the Government hospital such transient insane persons in the District of Columbia as may be found without means of support.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House here went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered as an amendment that no more money shall be expended on the Capitol and Treasury Department Extension than shall be necessary to protect said buildings from injury.

Mr. KERNAN, in arguing in favor of his amendment, said: "We should not put up additional marble columns, while the columns which support the Union are trembling. Such appropriations should be postponed to a more appropriate time."

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union), said that Congress could not adjourn with safety without imposing additional taxation. It was impossible to raise money on credit for the prosecution of the war. The time had come when Congress should express its judgment not to make any appropriations unless based on necessity.

Mr. KERNAN'S amendment was agreed to by ayes, 71; noes, 37.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee then proceeded to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to pay the seamen of the navy in gold or its equivalent, and gave as a reason for this that the paper money had depreciated 33 1-3 per cent., while there had been a large increase in the prices of all articles of consumption.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) had never heard of any persons in the civil employment, or any soldiers or sailors, who objected to receiving the loyal money of the Government. He presumed that the motive of Mr. ALLEN was to prevent payment to the soldiers and sailors in depreciated State bank paper. The gold speculators and bullion gamblers in New-York were the only ones who objected to the Government money.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.) said no class of men are more patriotic or more deserving than our soldiers and sailors. If any preference was to be given, it should be to them. In the tempest and the storm, through night and day, they not only protect our coast, but are in positions to resist aggressions threatened from abroad. Our Foreign Ministers and Consuls are paid an equivalent in gold, and gold is exacted at the Custom House for duties, and he argued that as a matter of equity our soldiers and sailors should receive their full and adequate compensation.

Mr. AMOS MYERS, of Pennsylvania (Union,) said he had observed on several occasions that gentlemen on the other side raise points and arguments the tendency or object of which is to produce the impression that the majority here were opposed to raising the pay of soldiers and sailors. He was almost ready to suspect the motives of gentlemen who offer satisfactory propositions. When the time came for raising the pay of soldiers and sailors, they would find the loyal majority here taking proper action in the premises.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN said that his amendment was offered in good faith, and he would tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS,) that no soldiers or sailors in the West are paid in anything else than the Government paper money, excepting, perhaps, those whom agents are endeavoring to swindle.

Mr. STROUSE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) noticing the remarks of Mr. MYERS, said that he (STROUSE,) was quite as loyal as any gentleman on the other side; and he hurled back any insinuation to the contrary. He insisted that the pay of our soldiers and sailors should be increased.

Without further proceedings, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Serious Illness of Alexander H. Stephens—News from Eastern Tennessee and Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of Jan. 19 says:

Mr. HIDELL, Secretary to the Vice-President, received a dispatch yesterday, from Augusta, announcing the sudden and serious illness of Mr. STEPHENS. He was attacked on Sunday morning. This attack, with the well-known state of his health during the Winter, creates serious apprehensions in regard to him.

RUSSELLVILLE, East Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 19.

A reconnoitering party of the enemy drove in our cavalry pickets, and were in turn driven back. Both pickets now occupy their original position. Brisk artillery firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Jonesville. It is supposed that the enemy have attacked Gen. W. E. JONES.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Va., Monday, Jan. 18.

The enemy have recently moved their pickets to Robertson's River—advancing two miles.

The Richmond papers contain not a word from Charleston.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Advices from Richmond—Jeff. Davis' House Robbed and Fired—Resistance to the Rebel Conscription.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Gen. SULLIVAN has just informed Gen. KELLEY from Harper's Ferry, that his scouts have returned with Richmond papers of the 22d inst. These papers say that JEFF. DAVIS' house was robbed and fired. This is very significant. The fire was discovered in time to save the building.

Major QUINLAN, of the First New-York cavalry, who commanded the scouts, reports bands of men forming to resist the rebel conscription.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

A Successful Expedition up the James River.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The following has been received at the War Department:

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 25.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM, by my direction, went with three armed transports and a competent force to the Peninsula, made a landing on the James river, 7 miles below Fort Powhatan, known as the Brandon Farms, and captured twenty-two of the enemy (seven of the signal corps), and brought away ninety-nine negroes. They also destroyed 24,000 pounds of pork, large quantities of oats and corn, and captured a sloop and schooner, 240 boxes of tobacco, and five Jews, preparing to run the blockade, and returned without the loss of a man.

(Signed,)
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

A large portion of the harbor was cleared of ice to-day. The ferry-boats have resumed their trips.

Gen. GRANT arrived here to-day, and proceeded immediately to the bedside of his sick son.

Gen. ROSECRANS is expected here to-morrow.

H. K. K. BOYD, a young Englishman, who was arrested at the Planters' House a few days since, by authority from Washington, on the charge of being a rebel spy, attempted to escape from his guard to-day, while they were conducting him to the Provost-Marshal's Office, by leaping from the fifth story of his hotel down the centre of a winding staircase to the basement. He was taken up in an insensible condition, and now lies in a very critical state, though he had no bones broken.

The Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Three ballots were taken yesterday in the Kentucky Legislature, without any choice being made. The last ballot resulted as follows: GUTHRIE, 47; BELL, 42; BUCKNER, 4. Necessary to a choice, 64.

Heavy Re-enlistments of Illinois Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Twenty-two Illinois regiments and two batteries have already reported as veteran troops, and reënlistments are rapidly progressing.

Ohio Recruits, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Sixteen reënlisted Ohio regiments had arrived up to Columbus yesterday. Nine thousand new recruits have been raised in the State since October.

BARNUM.—Mr. P. T. BARNUM will deliver a lecture at the Cooper Institute to-night. The proceeds will be equally divided between the Sanitary Commission and the Freedman's Relief Association. Such a worthy object should insure, as it undoubtedly will, a very full house.

JOHN G. SAXE'S LECTURE.—The prolific theme of "Love" is handled by JOHN G. SAXE, at Niblo's Saloon, this evening. His experience, his poetry and his eloquence will, doubtless, do justice to it.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the Fulton—The Obstructions of Charleston Harbor—Re-enlistments—The Tax Commissioners' Sales—Enormous Prices—Gen. Gillmore and Colored Soldiers.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, from Port Royal, S. C., 23d, and Stono Inlet, 24th inst., at 1 A. M., with passengers to United States Quartermaster, arrived here yesterday morning, having made the trip in 52 hours. She brings no news of importance. The improvements on the various forts and batteries were progressing. The troops are all in good health.

The correspondence of the *New South* has the following:

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Thursday, Jan. 21.

I learn that there was a "big scare" in the fleet a few nights since, caused by some rebel obstructions floating out to sea. If our iron-clads *were nearer Charleston*, neither torpedoes nor sea horses would run against them with impunity. And yet I say this without disrespect to the Admiral, or the officers or men in the roadstead line of battle. The fleet will come out victorious and triumphant by-and-by.

The obstructions in the channel between Forts Sumter and Moultrie are entirely gone, and the opinion of naval officers is that there are now no impediments to our fleet's progress, except those extending from James Island to the "Middle Ground." Of the nature of these "obstructions" it is impossible to judge—though, probably, not half so formidable as has been imagined.

Looking from the water battery, near Putnam, yesterday, I saw a rebel iron-clad ram lying to the west of Fort Simkins. She was probably the *Chicora*, was riding at anchor, but with steam up. No less than three rebel iron-clads are seen almost daily, from our advanced batteries at Gregg's Point.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 23, 1864.

There is nothing of interest to report from the front. The veteran troops are reënlisting in large numbers, and it is believed that every regiment here will remain almost *in toto*. Soldiers who cannot claim the title of veterans in consequence of the comparatively short time they have been in the service, have endeavored to get their names enrolled for another term, but the regulations will not admit of it.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS' SALES AT BEAUFORT.

The denizens of Beaufort have at last been favored with something in the way of business, which is not so nearly allied to military exercise as the routine of drills and the pomp of parades. That an event of sufficient importance to attract a large gathering should take place in the quiet town of Beaufort, causes no little surprise among us who have been wont to turn our attention to the islands which form the front of the line, when in pursuit of material to embody in our correspondence. The TAX COMMISSIONERS, however, in the discharge of their arduous duties, have opened up a new field of labor, not only for the purchasers of property exposed for sale, but also for the gentlemen who take it upon their shoulders to collect and distribute all kinds of information for the benefit of the public. In a previous letter I made mention that the sale was progressing. It commenced on Tuesday last, and bids fair to extend through the space of several days to come. The town is parceled off into lots of twenty acres each, and which number in the aggregate over two hundred. Each lot and building has been appraised at a certain value by the Commissioners—the value, of course, depending upon the location of the grounds, the condition of the buildings upon the same, and numerous other circumstances which are always considered in estimating the worth of real estate. Buildings occupied by the Military Department, and those now occupied by outside parties, and which the military authorities have designated as essential for their own use, are supposed to be reserved from sale, although in some instances it is stated that the Commissioners have not favored the claims presented by the Department. The Board consists of the three Commissioners appointed at Washington, the Commander of the Post, Gen. SAXTON, and the Commander of the Department, Gen. GILLMORE. The entire transaction of disposing of the property is confided mainly into the hands of civilians, as the Commissioners are not possessed of military authority, and work to a great degree independently of the Department of the South. It is true, Gen. GILLMORE and Gen. SAXTON have a hearing at the Board, but the Commissioners are in the majority. If two Commissioners should be the only members of the Board at a meeting, it is in their power to proceed to business, the same as if more or all of the members were present, thus following the unusual course of giving the control of matters into the hands of the minority. I state these facts free from captious motives, for I believe the Commissioners are gentlemen who are desirous of contributing to the best interests of the Government, although, perhaps, some others if in their position would have adopted measures of a more liberal tendency for the Military Department. The average daily sale is twenty lots. After the sale the Commissioners repair to their office and attend to the business of settling with the purchasers, who are required to meet them for that purpose. The terms of the sale are such that the soldiers have the advantage over civilians. The soldier pays but one-fifth of the money bid, and has three years to make up the difference, while the civilian must pay the whole amount down. Soldiers are not allowed to bid for civilians. The terms are right and just, and preclude speculators from pushing aside men who are laboring honestly for their country. In anticipation of this sale, a number of sharpers have recently made their appearance in the vicinity. New-York City has sent its proportion. It is a source of satisfaction, however, to know that the individuals referred to have been handsomely taken in. The South Carolina colored man stands a far better chance than the wealthy Wall-street man. The interest exhibited by the colored men in the sales makes them extremely enlivening, and produces such a competition in the bidding that some of our Northern auctioneers, who pride themselves on collecting crowds and then exciting them, would be half induced to close their establishments could they witness one of these land sales at Beaufort. Notwithstanding the inducements offered to the white troops, the colored men are the principal buyers. In fact, they have the reputation of carrying more money in their pockets than the white men can easily count—the hours given to the task not mentioned. It is said by some that Beaufort is destined to become a second Jamaica. No one can deny that the indications point to a fulfillment of the prophesy. The colored men have been for some time extensive owners of property in the place, and it is believed the result of the sales in progress will give them about the entire possession of it. This will certainly change the complexion of that one delightful inland watering-place. The houses, as a general thing, bring more than their assessed value. One building, valued at $750, was knocked off at $950; another, valued at $1,000, went for $1,200.

The Stevens House, the only hotel in the place, was appraised at $1,600, and was bought by the managers for $3,700. A few other parties, who occupied dwellings, rather than subject themselves to the annoyance of removal, bought the property at prices greatly exceeding the assessed rates. Deep anxiety is depicted on the faces of many—chiefly artizans and boarding-house keepers—lest the homes they have occupied so long a period shall pass away from them. A wit, well known in the Department, and a victim to small fears concerning the permanency of his present connection with the roof that shelters him, finds solace in the reflection that the colored cook, who energetically declares he will buy the house at any cost, is single, and may possibly be induced to rent it for a fair remuneration. If the victim of fears has no other hope than that which depends on the celibate state of the cook, his ticket is good for disappointment, for it sometimes occurs that the colored people here contract a marriage in much less time than it took the officer down in Maine, who is said to have tied the knot within sixty minutes from his first introduction. The appearance that Beaufort now has is nothing like that it presented in days preceding the war. The houses are dilapidated, fences torn down, gardens destroyed, shade-trees bruised and dismembered, and the streets themselves, in spite of the drum and bugle, filled with the all-pervading air of desolation. But for all that seeming ruin, Beaufort will furnish a home for the poor oppressed mortals who have been toiling for it through series of years. When the war ceases and the freedman can give his undivided attention to the cultivation and improvement of the soil, and to the displaying of his taste in the ornamentation of the houses, gardens, streets and avenues, we trust the opportunity will be afforded us to pay him a visit, and congratulate him on the success that has attended his enterprise.

WHIT.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following orders, it will be observed, have reference to the improper demeanor of officers toward colored soldiers. Gen GILLMORE is determined that the colored troops shall be treated with even-handed justice.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16:—It is with regret that the Major-General Commanding has observed in the evidence adduced before Courts-martial charged with trial of colored soldiers, indications, more or less conspicuous, of improper demeanor of officers toward the men under their command. The offence seems to include unsoldier-like familiarity on the one hand, and extreme harshness on the other. Either course must result not only in insubordination, but in consequences of the most serious nature, whether the soldier be white or black. From their former dependent condition, and the consequent humility that generally characterizes their deportment, there is no doubt that the latter are easily controlled, and except in comparatively rare instances, are not likely to violate that discipline to which they have through life been so rigidly subjected, if treated with even-handed justice, and a strict and conscientious attention to their wants and comfort.

An officer who is unduly familiar, either in speech or association, or who abuses by word or action the power and authority conferred upon him, not only strikes at the root of discipline himself, but encourages it in others.

The General-Commanding desires it to be distinctly understood that in every case hereafter that may be brought to his notice, of such conduct, a prompt and efficient remedy will be applied.

This order will be read to the troops of the different commands within this Department on the day after its receipt. By command of

Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
ED. W. SMITH, Asst. Adj't. Gen.
Official:
W. L. M. BURGER, Asst. Adj't Gen.

From New-Orleans.

The U. S. steam transport *Merrimac*, SAMPSON, from New-Orleans, 17th inst., at 9 A. M., arrived at Key West on the 19th, where she put in for coal, and sailed again on the 22d at 2 A. M. She brings a cargo of cotton and sugar to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

The *Merrimac* left at Key West the U. S. steamship *Colorado*, bound to Portsmouth; also the men-of-war *Huntsville*, *Tioga*, *San Jacinto* and *De Soto*. The bark *Tycoon* sailed on the 22d for New-York in charge of the mate, the Captain being sick ashore.

The *Merrimac* passed off Cape Hatteras a bark, a brig and three schooners bound north. On the 26th, off Cape May, passed two propellers, steering southwest.

Of military operations there is nothing new reported.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

All the southern counties of the State continue to suffer from the drouth severely. The Los Angelos *Star* of the 23d says, that during the Winter only two rains have occurred, one in November and one in January. The weather is now like Summer, and the remnants of vegetation are withering.

There is great loss by starvation. On some of the ranches half the stock has perished. The loss of sheep and horses is comparatively small.

Ohio River Navigation Impeded.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The steamer *Mars* has arrived from Carleton. She reports the Ohio River gorged about 40 miles above that point.

The river is rising here very rapidly, and the ice has commenced running out with the Mississippi. The steamboats *Benefit* and *Omaha* have arrived from a point 15 miles above here.

The weather is very warm, and a speedy resumption of navigation at all points is looked for.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

A caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature met in the State Library this evening, and resolved to carry out the views of the Governor in reference to the payment of the State interest as expressed in his annual message.

The question of adjournment was informally discussed, and the sense of the caucus gave a decision against the proposition by an active majority.

The Chesapeake Case.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The Court met to-day for the examination of COLLINS and others, but adjourned in cons

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1864. } 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—21.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Petition of property-owners on Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to have the same graded.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid in Avenue A, at the intersections of One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Congregation Rodolph Shelin, for the sum of sixty-three dollars and fifty cents, as a donation, the same to be applied in payment of an assessment against said congregation for opening Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid in First-avenue, at the intersections of One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Rice, Chase & Co., to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number forty-three Park-place, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Councilman Hagerty moved that such action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be laid and re-laid where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth-street and its junction with Broadway, be flagged full width where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That Seventy-fifth-street, between First and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Fifty-second-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be flagged a space of four feet wide through the same, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Schaefer—

Resolved, That the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built, and the present receiving basins and culverts raised or rebuilt on Eleventh-avenue, from Fifteenth-street to Twenty-sixth-street, and on the intersecting streets, all inclusive, where the same may be necessary in regulating and grading said avenue and intersecting streets, in conformity with the present established grade thereof, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be and it is hereby adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

REPORT.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of filling low and sunken lots on south side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be granted to John O'Donohue & Sons to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, number two hundred and thirty-nine Front-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of James Somers for fitting up polls of the Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Adam Illian for fitting up poll of Fifth District, Twelfth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Barth. Lynch for fitting up polls of the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Districts, Fourth Ward, also eight chambers-street, Sixth Ward.

By Board of Aldermen referred to the Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of G. W. Roome, for refreshments, &c., for the funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, amounting to four hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome, for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents, in full for bill of refreshments and tiring-room, &c., furnished for the funeral of Brigadier-General M. Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Petition of Edward J. Jones to lay a drain to connect with sewer in Twenty-second-street, with resolution that the permission asked for in the accompanying petition of Edward S. Jones, to lay at his own expense a drain-pipe or sewer on the east side of Third-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, passing in front of the adjacent property, and to connect with the public sewer in Twenty-second-street, the work to be done under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department, be and the same is hereby granted.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting that the term of enlistment of many of the regiments from this City, that volunteered at the outbreak of hostilities, for three years, has nearly expired, all of whom have reenlisted, and, by direction of the War Department, have returned home on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting to the full standard, previous to entering upon a new campaign; that it is clearly the imperative duty of the municipal authorities of this City to extend to the veteran bands comprising such regiments, upon their temporary return to their homes, such a reception as will exhibit to them the estimation in which their gallant services in behalf of the integrity of the Union are held by the patriotic City of New-York, speaking through its representation in the Common Council, as well as to give expression to the admiration entertained by our entire population for the patriotism, devotion to and love of country exhibited in again enlisting in the service for an additional period of three years; with resolution that the Committee on National Affairs of both Boards of the Common Council be directed to confer with the commandants of all such regiments as already have or may hereafter arrive in this City, with a view of setting apart a day for their formal reception by the Mayor and Common Council, and affording our citizens an opportunity of manifesting their regard for these defenders of the Union; also, that said Committee confer with Major-General Sandford, commanding the First Division New-York National Guard, in order to obtain the services of the Division, and take such other means as they may deem appropriate to do honor to the brave officers and men composing the reenlisting regiments of volunteers from this City.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Messrs. Ayers and Williams to show goods in front of their place of business, number eighty-three Fulton street, not to extend beyond their stoop-line, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Calvin Witty to exhibit goods in the stoop of his place of business, number four hundred and fifty Broadway, in the City of New-York, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be granted to Edward McGill to place a sign in front of his store, number six hundred and sixty-one Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that a receiving-basin and culvert be built at the northwest corner of Washington and Watts streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that a receiving basin and culvert be built at the northeast corner of Watts and West streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the north side of Twenty-third-street, at a point about four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to make arrangements for the funeral of Archbishop Hughes, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alexander T. Stewart & Co., for the sum of thirteen dollars and fifty cents, for crape furnished for the funeral of Archbishop Hughes, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—23.

Negative—Councilman Webster—1.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the repairing of Pier number fifty-two, North River, the repairing of the bulkheads between fifty-one and fifty two, and the bulkheads between fifty-two and fifty three, and the rebuilding and extending Pier number fifty-three to the exterior line, and raising the L's, the said work to be done as soon as possible.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty—5.

Resolution that the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated for putting and keeping in repair the Fire Telegraph of the City of New-York, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—23.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have a new fire engine of the first class built for Engine Company number Thirty-five, the cost thereof not to exceed the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, Metcrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to hire the premises in Eighty-fourth street, near Third-avenue, and west of the same, for the temporary use of Engine Company number Forty-five, at an annual rent not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the President of the New-York Fire Department, nominating Thomas Flenders to fill the vacancy in the Board of Representatives made vacant by the resignation of Henry Wilson, Esq.

Which was received, and nomination confirmed.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That a receiving basin or culvert be built on the southwest corner of Grand and Christy streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to S. A. Lane to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises number one hundred and sixty-three Bowery, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons whose bills are annexed for the amounts set opposite their names, being for expenses incurred in the celebration of the Anniversary of our National Independence, July 4th, 1863, the same to be taken from any unexpended appropriation in the City Treasury.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Haggerty moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

OFFICE CLERK COMMON COUNCIL, No 8 CITY HALL, } NEW-YORK, January 22, 1864.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held this day the following communication, being the Annual Report of the City Inspector, was received, laid on the table, and directed to be published in the Corporation papers.

JOHN T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 CITY HALL-SQUARE, CHATHAM-STREET, } NEW-YORK, January 22, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In conformity with the requirements of the ordinance organizing the "Departments of the Municipal Government of the City of New-York," I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report of this Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, containing, as will be found in the tables annexed, the number of deaths in the City, the diseases, sex, nativity, color and ages of the deceased during that year; also, the number of births and marriages reported to this Department for the same period.

Attached are the reports of the Bureaux of Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning and of Records and Statistics.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, } NEW-YORK Jan. 22, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN:

The returns of marriages, births and deaths, made to this Department in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, show marriages, three thousand two hundred and seventy-two; births, six thousand, four hundred and twenty-six; deaths, twenty-five thousand one hundred and ninety-six.

The report of births and marriages is defective and imperfect in consequence of the disobedience to the laws, requiring regular returns thereof to this Department. The increase of deaths, as compared with one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, is three thousand nine hundred and fifty-two. This increase of mortality is, in fact, even less than might be expected, when considered in relation to the actual population of New-York in one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three. The resident population may be estimated at one million, and the floating population at two hundred and fifty thousand. The influx of strangers has been unprecedented. A very large number of persons included in the above return can scarcely be said to belong to this City. The war has thrown upon us a vast number of soldiers who have been discharged from the army as invalids, and incapacitated for further service in the field, filling our hospitals with sick and disabled soldiers, and who, escaping a soldier's death on the battle-field, have died in this City. During the Summer, some forty thousand soldiers were encamped in our City and in our public parks, and by creating a great deal of filth, and closing these parks—those "lungs of the City"—to our resident citizens, and preventing them from their accustomed exercise in the pure air they has been accustomed to, necessarily tended to increase the ordinary ratio of mortality.

The flow of emigration to this port has been unusually great in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand—double that of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Another prominent cause of increase of mortality was the filthy condition of our streets at midsummer, through the neglect or inability of the contractor for cleaning streets. And, finally, the disgraceful riots of July led to deaths attributable entirely to those violations of the public peace. Although not in the actual number of deaths from murder and violence, yet they were proximate causes of numberless deaths of ill and feeble people whose nervous systems were worked up by the alarm created by these riots, and which tended to accelerate their death.

In estimating the floating population at two hundred and fifty thousand, it may be remarked that there has never been a year when New-York has been kept, Winter and Summer, so crowded with non-residents; for it is a notorious fact that while our resident population, whose industry has been rendered more active and remunerative, in lieu of being depressed as in older countries, by a gigantic war, has filled every building for business purposes, and dwellings of every class. Strangers, many of whom came among us suffering from diseases in quest of medical aid, from causes already alluded to, and the change to another climate to which they had not been accustomed, have thus swelled the returns of mortality, while the general influx of strangers to our City from all parts of the Union, and from Europe, has kept our hotels and boarding-houses continually filled; and such has been the demand for accommodation that prices for boarding have advanced from sixty to seventy-five per cent. above former prices. Adding this excessive floating population to our population proper of one million, and deducting from the gross returns of mortality during the year 1863 the deaths of non-residents, it is a fair and reasonable conclusion, that the actual mortality among residents of this City, compared with former years, would show a diminution, and not an excess. It is to be remarked, that during the protracted season of intensely hot weather during the last Summer, which in other cities produces fevers and other dangerous local diseases, there was in this City an entire exemption from all epidemic diseases; the deaths during that term were solely incident to the hot season, which every year shows are in excess of those of more healthy seasons. This exemption, under a benign Providence, to which it must primarily be ascribed, was owing to the care taken by this Department in regard to the cleanliness of the streets and enforcing obedience to established sanitary regulations.

The general healthiness of the City of New-York compares most favorably with that of London. The Registrar-General of England, in his official report of the mortality of London for the years 1859, 1859, 1860 and 1861, gives the following results:

We estimate, on the authority of the Registrar-General, the population of London during these years at 2,774,338; and it is an over-estimate to assume that of New-York, at the same period, to be as great as one million.

Deaths in London to each million of population

	Deaths.	To the Million.
1858—64,093		23,102 1-11
1859—62,610		22,585 9-23
1860—63,108		22,748 1-65
1861—65,001		23,420 1-8

Deaths in New-York City to her million of population

	Deaths.	To the Million.
1860		22,710
1861		22,117
1862		22,244

We have no reliable returns of the mortality in London in 1862 or 1863.

EXCESS OF MORTALITY OF LONDON OVER NEW-YORK.

A careful examination of the above figures will prove a fact very important to the business interests of this City and its prosperity, viz., that the mortality of London exceeds that of New-York.

Efforts have heretofore been made to impress on the public mind, and influence the Legislature of the State, that the mortality of New-York is in excess of that of London; and which misrepresentation, in defiance of published statistics to the contrary, could have none other than a mischievous tendency.

It is to be hoped that, "as figures cannot lie," the above comparison between the mortality of these two great metropolitan cities will in the future silence those glaring misrepresentations, and give to New-York the credit due to the enforcement of its sanitary regulations.

HEALTH OF NEW-YORK AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER CITIES.

It was, no doubt, a remark well considered before land, and which subsequent time has fully confirmed, that which appeared in my predecessor's last report to your honorable body:

"That New-York City at this day can lay just claim to the privilege of being numbered with those of the most healthy of the world." It is in vain that those who have not access to statistics, or who will not devote their time to examine them, essay to contradict this assertion, or to charge (as has been attempted) a willful misrepresentation of facts from personal or political motives. I heartily indorse the statement, and challenge contradiction; and I now add, that in our own country, this great metropolis of the Union is the resource of ease from sickness in population, and attendant pauperism—the receptacle for wounded and ill-used soldiers—is more healthy than even other cities in the United States. During the past year there has been an increase of mortality in those cities where they have the advantages of a resident, permanent and not over-crowded population, as will be seen by reference to Dr. Ranney's (Registrar of Records, &c.) report appended hereto. The healthiness of New-York is greater than that of any large city in the civilized world.

I have not referred specially to the mortality of Paris, as I have done with regard to London, for the obvious reason that the mortality of the capital of France is known to be greater than that of London, in proportion to the respective populations.

There exists no reason why this City should not be the healthiest in the world. We require a new and complete system of sewerage, and also some stringent method adopted to prevent miasma with its poisonous influence at the outlets in the river, which I very fully called the attention of the Grand Jury to in my communication addressed to them on the 17th of November last. The fact is undeniable, that we preeminently require that the streets be kept thoroughly clean, and all garbage and other offensive matter daily removed, and this without regard to what necessary expense may be involved in effecting—thoroughly and promptly—these great objects. Our citizens, seeing these results fairly achieved, will not murmur at the expense of their accomplishment; no men are better satisfied at the expenditure of public moneys—where there is value given for it—than the citizens of New-York. They murmur only at expenditures without commensurate results. As to the abolition of slaughter-houses and the establishment of abattoirs, I will refer to this subject in a subsequent part of this report.

LIMITED POWERS OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

Many suggestions have been made to the Common Council by this Department, from time to time, in view of their action and authority, to render the powers of the City Inspector more effective. There is no Department which requires more the prompt and vigorous support of the Municipal Legislature. Without ample powers to carry out the design in the organization of this Department, its efforts must necessarily not only be feeble and slow, but in the meantime evils may spring up which increase in magnitude and involve the ravages of disease, and consequently increased expenses. Compared with the mortality of this City ten years ago, with two only exceptions, when the population was not over seven hundred thousand, that of the last three years is decidedly less; and it can be still further reduced by the enactment of ordinances which would give to this Department those facilities which have reiteratedly been asked for. It is not true, as alleged by his Honor the Mayor in his late communication to your Honorable Body, that I possess a power which no honest man should desire to exercise. Power may safely be trusted in the hands of an "honest man;" and holding a slightly responsible office, requiring on my part, as the head of the Department, often prompt action, I cannot acquit myself of the obligation I am under if I have not the power to act for the good of the citizens at large, in the cleanliness of the City and the healthiness of its inhabitants.

PREVENTIVE SYSTEMS OF LONDON AND PARIS.

It is a noticeable fact, worthy of all praise to their respective Governments, that in London and Paris all that concerns the public health receives the prompt attention of Government so soon as it obtains special information that their cooperation is desired and necessary, from officials having in charge the sanitary affairs of the City or country. With this powerful support the Health Departments can act efficiently on the first indication of epidemic or any unusual sickness. Their action is, therefore, prompt and effective. With such facilities extended to them, these officers are, on their part, very properly held to a strict accountability for the efficient performance of their respon-sible duties.

It were well that the Municipal Government of this great City should emulate the prompt action of the European Governments I have referred to.

Deficient as the system at present is, I entertain the most sanguine hopes that your Honorable body will soon pass suitable ordinances to provide for the requirements to which their attention has been directed, and confer the necessary powers on the Chief of this Department, that he may be enabled to effect such improvements in the sanitary condition of New-York as will realize his predictions of its preeminent cleanliness and consequent health. At present the City Inspector is obliged to assume responsibilities unsanctioned by municipal ordinance, but imperiously demanded by local exigencies.

The City should be kept continually in a condition to resist, promptly and successfully, the introduction and spread of disease. The measures necessary to accomplish this end have, from year to year, been presented to the Common Council, and in again now respectfully calling their attention to the subject I do so with an earnestness commensurate with its vast importance.

SEWERAGE.

There is no subject which should command more attention, as all-important to the health of a city, than its sewerage. The original sewerage of the City was commenced at a time when the City was small. It was then not supposed that it would attain to its present gigantic proportions, or extend itself even beyond Canal-street. The system adopted at that time was calculated for the wants of a small community. What have we now? An enormous City of over one million inhabitants, expanding itself along the east side of the mighty Hudson, and bounded on the west by the North River, with ample space for its spread, and advancing in its growth year by year, with incredible velocity, by the natural increase of a thriving population, and swelled by the tide of a yearly augmented foreign emigration, who swarm to our shores from the redundant population of the old world; and the day is not far distant when the City of New-York will rank, in regard to its population and its wealth, as the first city in Christendom.

Legislation is ever wise which looks forward to "coming events," and shapes its policy to meet them. We must act not only from the experience of the past, but in anticipation of the future, when that anticipation is fully justified by events which so unmistakably have "cast their shadows before."

In view of this present need, and future provision, there is perhaps no subject demanding more serious attention than that of sewerage.

In the communication I had the honor to address W. A. Bayley, Esq., Foreman of the Grand Jury, on 17th November last (see minutes of the Board of Aldermen, 7th December), I then entered fully into this subject, and referred particularly to the offensive emanations arising from certain slips or basins on the east and west sides of the City; and I therein remarked, that in my opinion, "our slips and basins must no longer be used as cesspools for the City," pointing out the evils arising therefrom. The plan I therein recommended will, I think, shortly receive your prompt and decisive action.

STREET CLEANING.

The Hackley contract, which was fully referred to in my predecessor's last annual report, was abrogated on the 16th May, 1863, near the close of Col. Delavan's term of office. When I assumed the duties of City Inspector, on the 23d June, I resolved to personally supervise this important branch of my department. In my communication to the Common Council on the 24th August, 1863, I entered into a very detailed statement of the onerous duties I found devolving on the Inspector, and explained that in my efforts to render the streets clean and avoid the hazards of contagion, which are induced by the accumulation and decay of garbage and filth, I had to incur extraordinary expenses, rendered necessary, primarily, by the "negligence or inability of the contractor to clean the streets for a long period anterior to the abrogation of his contract."

At a full meeting of the Board of Health, held on September 7, it was resolved that the City Inspector, upon the exhaustion of the special appropriation, be authorized and directed to "secure the removal of all garbage, ashes and filth from the streets, &c., as their accumulation constitutes a nuisance," and it was also then and there "Resolved, that the Common Council be respectfully requested, with all delay, to make the issue of bonds or otherwise, a sum sufficient to provide for the expenditure contemplated and ordered under the authority of the above resolution."

In my communication to the Common Council on 16th December last, I called their attention to these resolutions, and stated, that while sweeping the streets is impracticable at this cold, freezing season of the year, I still required funds to enable me to effect the removal of ashes, &c., and their accumulation would be a serious detriment to the interests of the City, "causing much greater expense upon the resumption of the work than if removed daily."

In another part of this report I have referred to the great importance I attach to the necessity of clean streets as a sanitary measure, and which, I hope, will impress your minds with the importance that I may have my hands strengthened by your powerful cooperation. I regard the present system, introduced by me, of employing bell-boys, as an important improvement, inasmuch as the necessity is thus prevented of ashes and garbage remaining on the sidewalks for a longer period than half an hour.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

In my communication to your Honorable Body on the 2d of September last, I specially and earnestly called your attention to the present evils arising from the existence of slaughter-houses in various parts of the City, and at some length explained the plan adopted in Paris, where, in 1865, these were substituted for slaughter-houses within the city a concentrated establishment for the use of butchers in the northern and southern limits, called "Abattoirs." (the French term for slaughter-houses,) and which change, while it promoted the general sanitary condition of the city, is found to possess advantages to the butchers, in regard to economy and otherwise. This communication appears in the printed journals of the Board of Aldermen, page 207, and to which I again invite a careful perusal. And I was happy to perceive that His Honor Mayor Gunther, in his first communication to your Honorable Body, approved these recommendations, and urged them upon your attention. It will not be necessary for me in this communication to reiterate the detailed statements embodied in that so specially devoted to this subject; but I may be permitted to call your attention to the important fact that while slaughter-houses are suffered to remain within the City, the evils I pointed out must continue, and that an urgent necessity exists to adopt some plan (either that which I recommended, and which experience has so well tested and sanctioned, or a better system, if one can be devised,) whereby the sanitary condition of New-York can be relieved from so foul, nonsense constituted, must be deemed a nuisance. The "Abattoir" system I have referred to would not only rid the City of the present evils of slaughter-houses amid a crowded population, but removing the locale of fat-boiling and of carrying offal, &c., through the streets, put a stop to every nuisance connected therewith; the tramp of herds of cattle through our principal streets, to the annoyance of passengers and occupiers of houses, would also be obviated; while the butchers themselves would be great gainers by the change, as I think I clearly demonstrated in my special communication of September 2.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

It was stated in the last Annual Report of this Department the gratifying fact that some improvement had taken place in the erection and accommodation of tenement-houses; that these were no longer, to the same extent, the abodes of wretchedness and nurseries of disease. There is yet much to be done before these dwellings are rendered what in a populous city they should be. There should, under enactment, be wholesome restrictions in regard to the building of tenement-houses, requiring higher ceilings; restricting the number of tenants to each room; thorough ventilation, (which can be done at a moderate cost;) the daily removal of all filth, lime whitewashing in Summer, where necessary, &c., &c. The City Inspector's Report to the Commissioners of Health, dated 29th of December last, contains his views more elaborated on this subject. His report was transmitted by His Honor Mayor Opdyke, as President of said Board of Commissioners, to your Honorable Body on the following day, and which I beg to refer to. I consider this an important subject for municipal legislation, and would respectfully urge upon the Common Council an early and serious attention to the subject.

LIVERY STABLES.

These are unquestionably essential to the necessities of a large city, but it by no means follows they should be tolerated in the heart of a city. Laws which require cleanliness in the streets should not have less force in controlling these receptacles of matter offensive to the senses and deleterious to health. The streets, and often the sidewalks, are occupied in the cleaning and washing of horses and vehicles, to the inconvenience of passengers, and often a nuisance to the neighborhood. These establishments should at least be compelled to have interior accommodations for this work, and the streets and sidewalks, designed for the convenience of all, should not be occupied to their exclusion for the benefit of the few. The exposure to sun and rain of the stable manure thrown car elessly into open cellar passages, or into ad joining yards, can only lead to breed disease. I would recommend this subject to your consideration, with a view to the passage of an ordinance for the better regulation of livery stables, and avoidance of the evils I have referred to as at present existing.

MANURE GROUNDS.

At present the removal of manure is made only when it suits the convenience of those who accumulate it. The removal should be made at such hours least offensive to citizens, viz.: between sunset and sunrise. In London the regulations as to the removal of manure are the same as those relating to night-soil, and they are found to work well. Causes which create disease should not be permitted to exist. Manure taken from stables should be delivered on board of vessels for transportation without the City limits, and not, as at present, dumped in open lots until vast quantities are accumulated for the profit alone of speculators. The stench arising from these accumulations of filth, while undergoing the process of "rotting," is both injurious to the public health and property in the neighborhood.

FAT-BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS.

I would respectfully recommend to the Common Council, that, until the change which I have so earnestly recommended, as to slaughter-houses, is made, that the present ordinance as to "bone-boiling" be made to apply also to "fat-boiling." They are "plague spots" in our midst. The last Annual Report which emanated from this Department urgently directed the attention of your Honorable Body to this subject, and I trust it may now receive at your hands the consideration its importance demands.

HOGGERIES.

The slaughtering of hogs within the limits of our City is confessedly very detrimental to public health; while the passage of whole droves of these "unclean beasts" through some of our principal streets has become a serious annoyance, and a subject of constant complaint on the part of our inhabitants. These evils, so flagrant, are the more to be deplored as the remedy is not difficult, and those who walk our streets and occupy respectable dwellings need not be annoyed by the continuation of their existence. Even the noise made by these swine congregated in large numbers penning, by night and by day, is a nuisance to those who occupy dwellings adjacent, and renders their habitations most uncomfortable. It is true, that were the plan I have suggested of establishing "abattoirs" adopted, this evil would then cease to exist. But until then (if delay in adopting any general plan be necessary,) much of the evil arising from these hoggeries could be obviated by the passage of a special ordinance.

MARKETS.

In the rapid spread of our great and growing City—its ever tendency to the northern limits—we are compelled to keep pace with this progress in regard to our own markets. While New-York was confined within certain limits, Fulton and Washington Markets were sufficient for the wants of the community; but since then the progress of a hundred years in the advancement of an old and fallow city of Europe has been realized in New-York. Onward it actively, ceaselessly onward seems to be our watchword; and regard to the comfort and convenience of our citizens must keep pace with these gigantic strides. At present, Fulton, Washington and West Washington Markets are in a most dilapidated condition. Located on low ground—the buildings old and decayed, and so badly arranged that the drainage is imperfect—it is almost impossible to keep them in a clean and healthy condition. In my communication to the Common Council, on 22d of October last, I advised that in lieu of these new structures be erected for market purposes, and suggested that the City already owned property in the upper part of the City suitable for market purposes. I would again call your attention to the subject, and ask the adoption of my suggestions contained in the communication referred to.

UNDERGROUND CELLARS.

It will hardly be credited, that in this City there are over 6,000 families living in underground cellars, which nurseries of disease are inhabited by 18,000 persons. That mortality should be excessive in these dens of corruption is not surprising. It is greatly to be desired, on the score of a common humanity, as well as for sanitary purposes, that these evils be arrested by force of wise and decided municipal legislation. Reports are daily made to this Department by the respective Ward Wardens of the state of all these localities, as well as all other demanding attention, on printed forms, which, when filled in, place the cases fully before me; and, so far as my power and the means at my disposal extend, partial remedies at least are constantly applied.

SALE OF STREET MANURE.

I would here remark in brief—a fact not generally known—that when manure is carried out and dumped on the grounds allotted to this purpose, the City Inspector's control over it ceases. It then becomes the duty of the Comptroller to effect a sale of this accumulation to the best advantage for the benefit of the City funds.

DIAGRAM OF MORTALITY.

I have caused to be prepared a diagram showing the mortality of New-York for ten years, ending on Jan. 1, 1864. This diagram, at a glance, shows the deaths for each week of these ten years, and enables persons to see in what weeks the deaths have been excessive. For example: the view is at once directed to the line extending far out beyond all the rest. The most prominent is that of 1854, (the cholera year,) and next is noticeable the mortality arising from the late July riots.

This plan is perfectly original in its design, and is well and accurately executed, and will prove of great advantage as a reference at all times.

OFFENCES AGAINST SANITARY AND STREET CLEANING ORDINANCES.

The last subject I would call your attention to is, that greater power than at present exists should be conferred upon the head of this department, to arrest and punish summarily all persons offending against existing ordinances relating to sanitary and street cleaning regulations, for which this department is held responsible; and I would urge the consideration of this subject upon your Honorable Body as one requiring action. I would also suggest that the officials connected with this department be provided with distinctive metallic badges, that their authority to act can be recognized and acknowledged.

RESUME AED CONCLUSION.

I have, as briefly as the subjects would admit of, placed before your Honorable Body, in this report, the most prominent subjects for your consideration which my experience during the past seven months has suggested. They have their relative degrees of importance bearing upon the health and character of the City, but there are none without an importance deserving your careful consideration.

I feel peculiar confidence that they will all receive attention at your hands, for I well know that I address a body of gentlemen—all personally known to me—who individually feel the pride which actuates me in the desire expressed to render this great metropolis of the United States as eminent among cities for its health and beauty as it is for its commercial greatness. In fact, gentlemen, my ambition is—and my entire study is devoted to it—to render New York the cleanest and healthiest city in the world.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

F. I. A BOOLE.

City Inspector.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 26, 1864.

$5.000	U. S. 5s,'65..Cou	.13s	
24,000	U. S. 6s,'81.Co	...106⅜	
1,000	U.S.6s. 5-20s..Co.	103⅜	
1,000	do	103⅜	
14,000	U. S. 6s. 1y.c...N	97⅜	
2,000	do	97⅜	
2,000	Ill. Cen. 6s. '79	100⅜	
5,000	Ill. War Loan	99⅜	
2,000	N. C. State 6s	60	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	67⅜	
100	do	68	
5,000	Ohio&Miss. R. C.	36⅜	
3,000	do	36⅜	
6,000	do	36	
3,000	Er. 3d M. Bs	112	
1,000	Har. R. 1st M	108	
12,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	94	
5,000	do	95	
8,000	Tol. & W. 1 M. Ex.	101	
3,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	76	
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	108	
2,000	Cl. & P. 4th M.	83¾	
5,000	McGreg. W. 1st M.	83⅜	
5,000	do	83⅜	
35,000	Am. Gold	155⅛	
7,000	do	155⅛	
40	Merchants' Bk	106	
40	Mechanics' Bank	111⅛	
20	City Bank	145	
80	Mech. Bank'g Ass.	100	
50	Market Bank	102	
40	Chatham Bank	100	
50	Canton Co	37⅜	
25	do	37⅜	
50	do	38	
150	do	b3 38	
100	do	c 37⅜	
50	Del. & H. Ca. Co	177	
750	Cumb. Coal Pri	48⅛	
200	do	48⅛	
200	do	b3 48⅜	
1600	Quarth H. M. Co	10	
400	Quick. M. Co	54	
50	do	b3 54	
50	do	54⅛	
50	do	b30 55	
50	do	b15 54⅜	
100	Mar. Min. Co	26⅜	
100	do	b10 26⅜	
250	do	27	
200	do	b10 26⅜	
100	do	s30 25⅝	
350	N. Y. Cen. R	b10.135	
200	do	b10.134⅜	
200	do	134⅜	
100	do	134⅜	
300	do	134⅜	
100	do	b10.133⅜	
500	Erie R.	c.106⅜	
1900	do	106⅜	
200	do	opg 106⅜	
200	do	opg 106⅜	
100	do	b10.106⅞	
100	Erie R. Pf	101⅜	
100	do	c.101	
350	do	101⅜	
200	Hud. R. R.	137⅜	
100	do	138	
800	do

from this port, have been to the value of $2,753,412, against $4,235,591 same week last year, and $2,002,767 the corresponding week of 1862.

The aggregate of the Philadelphia Banks at the last weekly statement show the following changes as compared with the preceding week:

Decrease of loans	$46,883
Decrease of specie	55 000
Increase of deposits	1,159,402
Increase of circulation	3,419
Increase of U. S. notes	290,348

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, February 26, 1864, was as follows:—Total Receipts, $2,267,868 35; for Customs, $300,000; Payments, $4,508,663 48; Balance, $39,992,961 04.

Real Estate—Jan. 26, 1864.
SOLD BY E. H. LUDLOW & Co.

House and Lot No. 13 Market-st., 25x90 feet	$6,800
House and Lot No. 61 St. Mark's-place, 25x85 feet	9,000
Property No. 4 Chatham and No. 6 Catharine st	25,000
Property on Chatham-square, East Broadway and Catharine-st., known as Chatham-square Post-office	35,100
House and Lot No. 19 Catharine-street, 27x106 feet	15,600
Property northwest corner Grand and Cannon-streets, 50x100 feet	17,100

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 69 bbls. Ashes, 22,919 bbls. Flour, 366 bbls. and 1,746 bags Corn Meal, 5,610 bushels Corn, 10,774 bushels Oats, 4,307 bushels Malt, 2,821 pkgs Provisions, and 1,736 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., including Pots at $8 75, and Pearls at $10 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at former prices. Java, 40½c.@41c.; Laguayra, 33c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; Ceylon, 33c.@34c.; Rio, 33c.@34½c. with sales of 450 bags; St. Domingo, 30½c.@31c. ₩ lb. Week's receipts of Rio, 23,211 bags; sales and resales of do., 12,919 bags; stock of all kinds this morning, 48,658 pkgs., including, of Rio and Santos, 31,779 bags; Java, 3 700 mats and 1,029 bags; Ceylon, 6,300 bags; Maracaibo, 3,588 bags; Laguayra, 120 bags; St. Domingo, 290 bags; other descriptions, 1,252 bags. The week's business in Rio, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week reach 12 919 bags, and embrace 3,150 per *Undine*, (noticed before; 750, balance per *Indus*, at 33¾c.; 3,490 per *Morning Star*, (resale,) p. n. t.; and 4,221 per *Lord Baltimore*, at 33¾c. The market closes firm but quiet."

STOCK OF RIO.

January 23, Baltimore, bags	5,000
January 26, New-York, bags	31,779
Grand total	36,779

COTTON—Is in less request at drooping prices. Middling 83½c.@84c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, and held very firmly. Sales since our last, 13,250 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 50@$6 80, inside price for inferior; poor to choice extra State, at $7@$7 45, chiefly at $7 05@$7 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 65, chiefly at $7 55@$7 60, and inferior do, at $7 35@$7 45 ₩ bbl. Superfine State and Western $6 50 @$6 80
Extra State 7 00 @ 7 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 15 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands 7 45 @ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 8 70 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee 7 50 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri 7 75 @11 50

Southern flour is in fair demand at buoyant rates since our last, 1,650 bbls., at $7 70@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active, but very firm; sales 1,450 bbls. extra at $7 15@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at $5 50@$6 60 ₩ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey, $6 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Total sales, 900 bbls.

GRAIN—An active export inquiry prevails for Wheat, to-day, especially for choice lots of Spring, prices of which are quoted fully 1c. ₩ bushel higher, the market closing buoyantly. Sales since our last, 273,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 82; Amber Western at $1 71@$1 75; Red Western at $1 65@$1 71; Red do., old, at $1 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 60@$1 63, in store and delivered, with one very choice lot at $1 65; Milwaukee Club at $1 56@$1 61; Chicago Spring $1 55@$1 61; Red State, at $1 68; Amber Jersey at $1 70, ₩ bushel. Corn continues in very limited demand, at lower prices. Sales since our last, 54,000 bushels, at $1 24 for Mixed Western, in store, closing with no buyers at this price, and $1 18@$1 22 for new Yellow and White Jersey ₩ bushel. Rye is in request at $1 28 @$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₩ bushel; sales 1,400 bushels. Oats are quiet and heavy; we quote Canada at 89c.@91½c.; Western at 91c.@93c.; State at 90c.@92½c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in demand, at $1 25@$1 50, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Sales, 4,600 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 62½ ₩ bushel; 2,100 bushels sold.

The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "The trade in Flour, since my circular of this day fortnight, has been characterized by dullness and inactivity in all the better grades of Western. The shipping qualities of Extra State have fluctuated considerably with the daily changes in the value of Gold and Sterling Exchange, closing yesterday more firmly at an advance on the fortnight of about 20c. ₩ bbl. The receipts by railroad, although not large, are yet quite free for the season, and so far supply the trade as to cause but a slight if any reduction of stock in store. For Wheat there has been a fair demand from the City millers, and an active one from exporters. Stimulated by the rapid advance in Gold, sellers have been firm, and have succeeded in obtaining an advance on the quotations in my last circular of 2c.@3c. per bush. The stock of good shipping quality is gradually reducing, and holders are not freely offering. Rye is quiet, but firmly held. Indian Corn is unsettled, and closes dull. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight consist of, to Great Britain and Ireland, 20,830 bbls. Flour, 437,650 bush. Wheat, 27,384 bush. Peas. To Bremen, 2,119 bush. Corn. To Mexico, 1,510 bbls. Flour. To Brazil, 1,200 bbls. Flour. To Africa, 300 bbls. Flour."

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1863.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Jan. 22, 1864.	359,591	5,260,005	239,459
New-Orleans	—, 1864.			
Philadelphia	Jan. 19, 1864.	15,181	18,403	
Baltimore	Jan. 19, 1864.	3,892		
Boston	Jan. 19, 1864.	5,496		
Cal & other Pts.	Jan. 19, 1864.	15,320	699,699	
Total		399,480	5,978,107	239,459
To about same period 1863		502,886	13,281,996	3,690, 17
To about same period 1862		981,825	11,291,161	5,935,349
To about same period 1861		1,174,704	12,420,651	2,880,423

To the Continent:

From	To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Rye.
From New-York, to Jan. 23, 1864		23,429	135,188	2,119	13,965
From other ports, to latest dates		2,122	—	—	—
Total		25,551	135,188	2,119	13,965
To about same period, '63		62,118	782,578	15,650	90,340
To about same period, '62		507,785	6,849,227	22c..99	714,051
To about same period, '61		27,491	262,645	17,340	350

HAY—North River Bale is in less demand at $1 90@$1 50, in large and small lots, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in fair request at from 25c.@39c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

HEMP—Is quiet, but firm; Manilla, 13c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Are inactive at former rates.

LEATHER—Is selling freely and is buoyant.

LATHS—Eastern are inactive at $1 50 ₩ thousand.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand, including Turpentine at $2 85@$3 ₩ gallon. Resin at $6@$7 50 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $10@$14; Pitch at $17 @$23 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Are in inactive at previous rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 03½@$1 05; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 23½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 87½@ $1 95; Linseed at $1 50@$1 52; No. 1 Lard at $1 05@ $1 15; City Red at 79c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 87½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 30½c.@31½c.; Refined do. at 52c.@56c.—the latter an extreme rate—free, and 44½c.@46½c., in bond, ₩ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum Messrs. TURNER & GARVIN notice thus: "There has been a good demand both for home consumption and for export, and also to fill maturing contracts, and prices have been for the most part well maintained, although at the close of the week under review, with advices from Pittsburgh that the river is opening, prices were in favor of buyers. The stock here is estimated at about 55,000 bbls. of both Crude and Refined, the former closing at 30¾c. on the spot, and 31c. for February, and the latter at 46c.@47c. for light Straw to White, and 48c. for prime White. Free has not varied materially. The following are the receipts at and the exports from New York of PETRO LEUM to the week ending since Jan. 1:

Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	For the Week.	Since Jan 1st.
	11,211	27,431
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.	10,860	23,776

PRINTING CLOTHS.—Sales in Providence last week, 102,606 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 4,000 pieces 48x32, 14c.; 5,500 pieces, 46x52, 84½c.; 5,000 pieces 32x56, 13¾c.; 4,000 pieces 56x60; 16½c.; 3,308 pieces 56x60, 16¾c.; 4,500 pieces 54x80, 16¾c.; 8,000 pieces 60x64, 17c., light; 20,600 pieces 60x64, 17½c.; 12,000 pieces 64x84, 17¾c., light; 20,000 pieces 64x64, 17¾c.; 5,000 pieces 64x64, 17¾c., heavy.

OIL CAKE—Is in more demand at $47@$52 50 ₩ ton; sales 230 tons. Oil Meal, $2 40 ₩ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more demand, and irregular, to-day. Sales, since our last, 2,250 bbls., $21 75@$22 for New Mess; $19 50@$19 62½ for Mess, last season's packing; $18 50@$18 75 for two year old Mess; $23 50@$25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@ $20 for Thin Mess; $19@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $15 50@$17 for South Mess; $16@$18 for Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 10¼c.@12¾c. for Hams, and 8c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 550 packages. Bacon is in lively demand at 10¾c.@ 13c., according to quality, ₩ lb.; sales 4,600 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in moderate request, at 8¾c.@9¾c., the latter for choice City, ₩ lb. Lard is unsettled; sales 1,150 tcs. and bbls. at 12¾c.@13¾c., the latter an extreme rate, for choice New City, ₩ lb. Beef continues in fair demand and firm; sales, 500 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 25 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ₩ tierce; sales, 120 tcs. Beef Hams, $19@$21 ₩ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand today, at 22c.@28c., for poor to choice Western, and 27c.@33c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in good request, at 13c.@16½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at former rates Sales, since our last, 300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@14½c., and Cuba, &c., at 12¾c.@13¼c.; also 120 boxes Havana at 13c.@14c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 13¾c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 170,000 lbs., at 12¼c.@12¾c., the latter an extreme, and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c.@ 11¾c. ₩ lb. The week's business in this line, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus. "Since our last issue the market for this staple has been somewhat unsettled, and prices have fluctuated. On Wednesday the demand was pretty fair for strictly prime, but at a deduction from Thursday's rates, 12½ being the extreme price which was obtained for straight lots on the spot. During Thursday and Friday there was still quite a depressing influence felt in the market, and some receivers were induced to accept 12¼c., and some 12c. for good merchantable lots. On Saturday and Monday we noticed an improvement of ⅛c.@¼c. over the latter rates, and some prime lots were disposed of at 12¾c.@12¾c. To-day the market opened with a pretty fair demand for all sorts, and some large lots of Western in hhds. were sold at 12¾c.@12¾c., and we note a sale of some extra prime brands, (equal to Butchers' Association,) at 12⅝c. Taking the ordinary run of the market, we quote: Prime Western, either in hhds. or bbls., 12¾c.@12¾c. and Prime City and Eastern at 12¾c.@12¾c. The arrivals of Western for the past week have been quite light, and the steady sale of lots on arrival for export has tended to keep the stock light and prices firm. The business done in Soap stock for city and country lots have been quite small, and prices of all kinds of Soap Grease, including Tallow Oil and Lard Grease are nominal. We quote good White Grease at 10¾c. to 11c., Brown and Yellow 10¼c. to 10¾c. For Tallow we quote nominally at 11¾c. to 11¾c., with very little demand. We quote the Tallow market at the close of change to-day as firm at our rates given above, with a pretty fair export demand for prime brands at 12¾c. to 12¾c.; the demand from chandlers is very limited. Price this day, 1858, 10¼c., 1859, 11c., 1860, 10¾c., 1861, 10c., 1862, 9¾c., 1863, 11¾c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is inactive and prices nominal. Sales, 78 hhds Kentucky at 14c.@24c.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at 80c.@82c. for State, chiefly at 80c. ₩ gallon, the market continuing quite unsettled.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted to-day, and rates favored shipowners. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 31,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d.@5d.; 30 tcs. Lard and 700 boxes Bacon at 16s.@17s. 6d. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 250 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d.; 250 bbls. Beef at 2s. 6d.; 30 tcs. Beef at 3s. 9d. For Glasgow, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; 42,000 bushels Wheat at 6¼c.@6¾d. by sailing vessel and 7¾d. by steamer; 1,600 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s.; 200 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 35s.; 5,000 heavy hogshead Staves at 80s. For Cork and orders, a vessel with Wheat at 5s. 3d., and if to Penarth Roads, at 5s. 9d. ₩ quarter. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.

For California, &c.

Illinois.....Feb. 3....New-York....Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Scotia*, will close on Wednesday, at 8 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus* via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Eagle*, will close on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-orleans by the *Creole*, will close on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6, No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

SEWING-MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing-machines, new, for sale and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

MATRIMONIAL.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man of 30 would like to make the acquaintance of a respectable Protestant young lady of means, from 20 to 25, of intelligent mind and warm heart, with a view to matrimony. Address in earnest only, with cartes de visite, N. C. W., Union-square Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN FULTON-ST., ON THE EVENING of Jan. 25, a PORTEMONNAIE; the owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. Apply at No. 186 Fulton-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 129 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES,
VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS,
BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS,
FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES,
WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

LUMBER.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER and timber suitable for shipping to every part of the world, for sale by JOHNSON & SPADER.
Corner of Kent-av. and Hewes-st., (near Naval Hospital,) Brooklyn.

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER.—100,000 feet black walnut lumber, two inches thick, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by G.O. BROWN,
No. 3 Murray-st., New-York.
Under Importers' and Traders' Bank.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The ROLLING MILL belonging to the subscribers, situated at Newark, N. J., with engine of 80 horse-power, rolls, &c., &c., all in good order and complete for the manufacture of bar iron or steel. Possession can be given immediately. NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, WITH $35,000, to take the place of one who retires on the 1st of February. The business is well established in the City, is exclusively on commission, and all sales are made for cash. Address, with real name, T., Box No 2,811, Post-office.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—FIVE STORY brick building on Spring-st., with basement and vault, well lighted, with or without a lot and building on Thompson-st., forming an L. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SITUATED IN a highly respectable neighborhood, doing a flourishing business, handsomely stocked and fitted. Terms cash. Apply to J. K. CURTIS, No. 877 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO RENT, for one or more years, with the view to purchase, a country place with from two to four acres of land, not more than ten miles from City Hall and on Manhattan Island; house must contain all the modern improvements; stable, fruit and shade trees indispensable. Address L. O., Box No. 1,466 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION. Any time after Feb. 1. High stoop preferred. Rent from $800 to $1,000. Address O. D., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

LOTS AND BUILDINGS TO LET IN BROOKlyn, convenient to the ferries, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence No. 19 Strong-place.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE wanted, on lease, first class, between Eighth and Thirty-fifth-sts., west side. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM FOR a single gentleman, without board. Address X. Q., Box 142 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

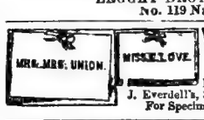
WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HOUSE WITH all the modern improvements, suitable for a small family. Address, with full particulars, L. A., Station G

WANTED—A ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, BY two young men, not higher up than 26th-st. Address B. & S., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIBRARIES AND SMALL PARCELS OF BOOKS BOUGHT.

10,000 Photographic Albums at our price,
100,000 Works on Geology at your price.
200,000 Photographic Scrap, &c., Pictures at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman-st.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicines depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG English woman wishes a situation as lady's maid; is an entirely first-class French hair-dresser and dressmaker. None but entirely first class families need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as laundress; understands French fluting. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 125 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant English girl as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; has good reference as to capacity. Apply for two days at No. 261 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands dressmaking in all its branches, as cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Call for two days at No. 415 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 66 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the housework of a small private family; understands her business perfectly; good City reference given. Call at No. 156 East 39th-st., rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and taking care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 427 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City reference. Call this day at No. 184 East 29th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, and would also do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 266 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to to sew by the week or month. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 25th-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A well disposed young woman, with good references, desires a situation to do general housework; can cook and bake well; is also a good washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation in a respectable American family, to do housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Please to call at No. 28 Hubert-st., 2d floor, front room.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, waiters, clerks, porters, private servants, gardeners, farm hands, small boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, general houseworkers, can be immediately suited at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN, A MARRIED MAN, OF good education, of business experience, ready with his pen and quick at figures, desires to obtain employment in some mercantile, banking or other establishment in New-York, where, by integrity and application, he may gain position. He believes that in any situation of trust and confidence his services would be found of value. Satisfactory reference given. Address, by letter, D. R. O. E., care of drug store No. 360, Post-office, Manhattan, or, in person, to Messrs. Henry H. Leeds & Co., Nassau-st.

TO EDITORS, PUBLISHERS, OR MEMBERS OF THE GREAT TRADES OF THE REPUBLIC.—A gentleman of extensive literary and linguistic knowledge and independent means wishes for partial employment of his time, leaving the question of remuneration an object of secondary consideration, provided his taste can be studied to some extent. As editor or literary manager of a first-class newspaper or magazine, or in the selection, valuation and critic of literary productions, his services would be found invaluable. Address FIZ, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN FROM Canada, strong and healthy, wishes a situation to care horses, drive, &c., work in garden, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; is fully experienced in the treatment of horses, driving, &c., and is industrious, steady, and a valuable man. Refers to his last employer, and will hire at moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO AMERICAN lads, ages 15 and 17 years, living home with their parents. They have a good English education, and are of a genteel address and appearance; not afraid to work; would prefer an old-established commission business. They can be seen at their father's store, A. H. CROSBY'S, No. 29 William-st. The very best recommendations will be given. A line addressed as above will be thankfully attended to.

A GENTLEMAN 31 YEARS OF AGE, 11 years' experience in all the requirements of a very large business, from outside duty to Cashier's desk, will engage permanently as superintendent for a responsible party or incorporated company, where undoubted reference is given and required. Address Box No. 214 N. Y. Post-office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUation wanted by a young man, who writes an excellent hand, is quick and accurate at figures, having some knowledge of book-keeping, desires employment as assistant. Address, for three days, GEORGE HENRY, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A RESPECtable Protestant married man, no family, a situation as coachman; is an excellent driver and competent groom; has best of reference; understands his business perfectly; strictly temperate, willing and obliging. Address W. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A LADY WISHES A SITUation in City or country for her coachman, who has lived with her for two years and who understands his business; she takes pleasure in recommending him to any gentleman who may require his services. Address J. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted a situation as coachman and gardener by a married man; his wife would go as cook or chambermaid: can give the best references. Address G. L., A, Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as gardener, who perfectly understands the care and management of greenhouses and graperies; has the best of City references from last employer. Call on or address A. B., at McIlvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., for one week.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation in a wholesale dry-goods house as in-door or assistant salesman; has had some experience and can furnish best references. Address G., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A practical farmer of over twenty years' experience on a farm of his own; satisfactory reference given. Address A. H. M., Deposit, N. Y.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL AMERICAN farmer wants to take charge of a farm. Address, stating particulars, D. COCKS, White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED.—A GERMAN GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion to attend in a baker's store; can give good reference, and is fully competent. Can be seen at No. 218 Washington-st., Hoboken.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED STEWARD, TO take charge of a Club-house. His emolument would be derived from the profits of restaurant sales, which are $20,000 per annum. Best recommendations required. Address, with every information, Box No. 1,022 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER IN an office in Front-st., to write a part of the day and the balance of his time in active employment; salary, $400 per annum. Address Box No. 4,618 Post-office, stating age and references.

BOY WANTED.—A BOY TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful in a store; one who is not afraid of work, and can furnish satisfactory City reference as to honesty may address Box No. 2,449 New-York Post-office. Wages, for the first year, $2 50 per week.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK AND laundress for a small family on Staten Island; to one thoroughly competent liberal wages will be given; good City references required. Apply between the hours of 12 and 2 at No. 2 West 29th-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN THE WHITE Goods and Linen department of an importing and jobbing house on Broadway. Address Box No. 2,095 Post-office.

LAD WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS house, to learn the business. Salary first year $50. Address, with references, H. C. & Co., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—IN A COMMISSION PAPER warehouse; must be strong and active, strictly honest, accurate at figures, of a willing disposition, and reside with his parents. Address, with reference, TERRELL, Box No. 3,367 Post-office.

A BOY WANTED.—AN OFFICE BOY 12 TO 15 years' old; one who can play the melodeon preferred salary $100 first year. Address Box No. 3,839 Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK in a dry goods importing and jobbing business. Address, in hand writing of applicant, stating terms, Box No. 2,040 Post-office.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, ONE ACquainted with the book business is preferred. GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMART AMERICAN BOY ABOUT 16 years of age, to learn a good trade. Apply to G. W. EARLE, Organ Builder, No. 13 Bedford-st., New-York.

WATCHMAKERS WANTED.—APPLY IMmediately to MIDDLETON & POOLER, No. 12 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,621 New-York Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO D

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Mazeppa; Or, The Untamed Rocking Horse.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Effrontis.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Maritana.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Camilla's Husband—The Tyrolean Whistler—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mirror of the Rebellion.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Lecture.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Poem by Saxe.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Butler reports from his department the details of an expedition sent to the Peninsula. Three armed transports and a force under Gen. Graham, went to Brandon Farms, a few miles below Fort Powhatan, and captured 20 prisoners, brought away 99 negroes, destroyed quantities of pork, oats and corn, and seized a sloop and schooner with 240 boxes of tobacco destined to run the blockade, returning without having lost a man.

Our correspondence from the Department of the South, which was brought yesterday by the steamship *Fulton*, contains no news of military operations. Affairs at the front have not changed. The gratifying fact that veterans are reënlisting in large numbers is stated, and it is thought that nearly every regiment will remain in the service entire. The obstructions in the harbor of Charleston between Forts Sumter and Moultrie have disappeared, immense masses of the *débris* having floated seaward, and a clear course is believed to be open to Admiral Dahlgren, if he were ready to run the gauntlet of the rebel guns. The tax sales at Beaufort were largely attended, and the confiscated property was bringing extraordinary prices, especially from the negroes, who betrayed the most earnest desire to become landed proprietors.

Richmond papers of the 19th inst., received at Fortress Monroe, mention the serious illness of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, at his residence at Augusta, Ga., and the gravest apprehensions are entertained respecting him.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Bayard announced his willingness to take the oath in obedience to the resolution passed by the Senate on Monday. But he added, in a speech of explanation, that his mature convictions of his duty under the circumstances would induce him shortly to resign his seat in the Senate, and retire to private life. The Senate then took up the resolution to expel Mr. Davis. A letter from Mr. Davis was read to the effect that in offering his resolutions, he had no design to incite the army to mutiny, or the people to sedition; but simply to induce the people to consent to a constitutional arbitrament of their difficulties. Mr. Howard offered an amendment, changing the word "expelled" to "censured," and spoke at length upon the subject. Without concluding the subject, the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday the morning hour was spent in considering the explanatory resolution of the Confiscation Act. Mr. Fernando Wood made a speech on the subject, in which he aired his peace doctrines at length. He remarked, among other things, that "the war had been commenced without cause, conducted without glory, and would end in national impoverishment, disintegration and ruin." The House then took up the Deficiency Bill and discussed it, but made little progress therein. An amendment was adopted that no more money shall be expended on the Capitol and Treasury Department extension than shall be necessary to protect the buildings from injury. The Naval Appropriation Bill was then taken up, but no progress made therein. An amendment, offered by Mr. Allen, of Illinois, (Dem.,) to pay seamen in gold, was discussed, but no conclusion reached.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented from the New-York authorities, asking an amendment of the riot law. Bills were noticed calling for the appointment of Commissioners to determine the boundary line between New-York and Westchester Counties; asking the incorporation of the King's Bridge, High Bridge and Forty-second-street Railroad Company; authorizing dummy-engines on the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad. The concurrent resolutions proposing the amendment of the Constitution, so as to provide for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals, were passed.

In the Assembly the following bills were ordered to a third reading: To perfect the amendment to the Constitution allowing soldiers to vote; to amend the Revised Statutes relative to partnership. A report was presented adversely to the repeal of the act extending trial by jury. Bills were noticed amending the general Railroad Law, and proposing a railroad in South and Sixth streets, this City.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, an ordinance making a new appropriation for the Relief Fund, was presented and laid over. A resolution was presented directing the Comptroller to advertise and sell at auction the franchises of the ferries running from the foot of Hoboken, Houston, Christopher and Eighty-sixth streets. The resolution was referred, as was also a resolution to require the Belt Railroad Company to substitute grooved for the T rails now used by them. In the course of a discussion upon the propriety of ordering the building of any more steam fire-engines, Mr. Jones said $86,000 were expended for new steamers last year, and that work, of various kinds, for the Fire Department, is ordered that will cost $300,000—or thrice as much as it is customary to appropriate annually for new apparatus and repairs. Mr. Ottiwell quoted from the report of the Chief Engineer to the Common Council last year, that no more steamers are required than are now in use. The Board adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, when a petition, signed by a number of the members of the Bar of high public character, was presented, stating that a portrait of the great American Chief-Justice, John Marshall, is among the effects of the late Rembrandt Peale, and is in possession of the Law Library, and asking that it be secured by the County to be hereafter assigned a suitable place in the New Court-house. Referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. A resolution, reported by this Committee, requesting the Mayor and Comptroller to communicate with the Common Council and ask them to take measures to obtain a reimbursement from the General Government of the moneys advanced by the City for the equipments and arms furnished to troops going from this City to service in the army, was adopted. The Board adjourned to next Tuesday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A convention for the formation of a State Constitution was in session at Little Rock, Ark., on Jan. 10. Twenty-seven counties were represented, and in fifteen of these not a soldier was present when the election for delegates was held.

The Live Stock markets are supplied with 5,303 beeves, 329 calves, 7,781 sheep and 6,640 hogs. Milder weather, free receipts of poultry and game, together with large arrivals of dressed sheep and hogs, have kept the meat markets so well supplied that the smaller number of live animals, compared with last week, are sufficient for all wants, with scarcely any advance in prices. Beef cattle sold ½c. higher Monday morning before the stock was all in, but fell off considerably previous to the close. Some very fine cattle brought 13½c.—a large number 12½c @13c., while the poorer grades went at 7c.@8c. before all could be sold. The whole averaged about 10½c., and none were left over—they had to be sold at low rates Tuesday afternoon to close them out.... Sheep are rather scarce, but with a surplus of mutton from last week, they are selling moderately brisk at old rates of 7½c.@8c. for fair to good stock, and 8½c. if very fat.... Live Hogs are slow of sale at a decline of ¼c. from last week. They are still too high for packers, being worth 7¼c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

Flour was less active, but very firm. Wheat was quite freely purchased at a further advance of 1c. ℔ bushel. Corn declined 1c. ℔ bushel, and closed dull. Provisions were in more demand, especially Bacon, which advanced a shade. Groceries, Cotton and Whisky were quiet. Moderate sales of other leading articles were reported. The Freight market was firmer, with pretty fair engagements.

The price of Gold was steady yesterday, closing at 157½ per cent. Bills on London 171½@172 per cent. Money active to the Stock Brokers, though the Railway speculation recovered its buoyant tone in the afternoon. It is announced that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to make an issue of one year Legal-Tenders of small denominations, to bear 5 per cent. interest, to be paid at the end of the year. These Notes will greatly assist the Department in its Army and other disbursements requiring notes of and under $100. The ordinary Greenbacks, of small denomination, have become very scarce on the seaboard.

Probable Rebel Movements in the Spring Campaign.

It has from time to time been our lot to perform the not always pleasing, but none the less necessary, duty of giving a check to what has seemed to us ill-grounded public anticipations of military success. We are pushed to the conviction that a lesson of this kind is not entirely unneeded at this moment; and the point of the argument bears not so much on any special military task before us, as on the general aspect of the war as a whole. It should be sufficient consolation to every lover of his country that we can at last see our way to *ultimate* victory; that with adequate effort on our part the rebellion is doomed to destruction; and that even those foreign on-lookers who have been most skeptical as to the possibility of the conquest of the South, are at length compelled to confess that the military problem is on the fair way of solution. This high thought, we say, should be of itself a sufficient inspiration, without the need of any of the artificial stimulants derived from popular illusions and unfounded hopes. It should, in fact, rather have the effect of causing us to look coolly and dispassionately at the problem and all the elements that enter into the problem, to the end that realizing fully all that remains to be done, we may the more resolutely bend our energies to its accomplishment.

And first and foremost let the country remember that we have still powerful armed forces of the rebellion to crush; that these armies occupy military positions of great strategical value, and that there is no lack of the supplies needed to sustain these forces in the field. This one frowning fact so swallows up all else, as to render even the signs and omens of internal dissatisfaction and decadence in the body of the rebellion of little immediate import. Whatever may be the hardships to which the people are subjected, however powerful the latent Union sentiment may be, and to whatever extent sad experiences may have taught the obdurate the hopelessness of the struggle, these several elements can have little active force so long as formidable armies obey the mandates of the powerful oligarchy that now controls the destinies of the South.

The precise strength of the rebel force actually in the field is not easy to get at; but a recent statement of the Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate places it at 260,000, while our own present effective force is set down at 400,000. Without inquiring too curiously as to the value of these precise figures, we have to say, that if the relative *proportion* of the two opposing forces be as here stated, no man who realizes the import of this fact will allow himself to indulge anticipations of an easy triumph. If it be taken into account that a not inconsiderable portion of our own aggregate is necessarily withdrawn for the purpose of garrisoning posts, guarding communications, &c., it will not be difficult to understand that all the numerical advantage in our favor may be readily eaten up, thus putting us very nearly on a mere numerical equality at the actual points of contest, while at the same time leaving the kind of advantages that belong to the defensive wholly in the hands of the rebels.

In addition to this, the rebel leaders are at this moment exerting themselves to the utmost to add to their forces in the field. We are now passing through one of those periods of which we have already seen several—periods of ominous silence on the part of the rebels, during which, with a singleness of purpose and a desperate energy, worthy almost of admiration, they forge fresh thunderbolts to be launched suddenly forth. Unembarrassed by any of those restrictions of law and liberty which hedge our people, the rebel leaders have proclaimed the ban and the *arriere ban*, and are now remorselessly sweeping into their ranks every man capable of carrying a rifle. There is little doubt that the Spring will find the rebel armies very heavily reinforced, as the result of the present active measures.

With their forces thus recruited, it is not even impossible that the rebels may be tempted to venture on some bold enterprise for the recovery of some of the ground they have lost. It is fair, at least, to anticipate that all that skill, energy and daring can do, will be done by them; and the rebel leaders are not the characters we take them to be if they do not attempt to surprise the country by some bold and unexpected move. The very fact that, in collecting the forces they now have in hand, they have exhausted the fountains of supply from which they have hitherto drawn, binds them over to make the best possible use of what they now have, and to make up by correct, and even bold and audacious action, for their immense inferiority in all the material elements.

In forecasting the direction which such an enterprise on the part of the rebels would naturally take, we turn to Tennessee. Here we have a region the military and material importance of which every consideration prompts them to attempt the recovery. There is small likelihood that they will attempt any more invasions north of the Potomac, and there is every probability that their operations in Virginia will assume a purely defensive character; but there is very great likelihood that they will make a new and determined effort to regain possession of Tennessee; and it must be confessed that, looking at the distribution of the rebel forces, they are not badly placed for such an enterprise. The advance of the Union army to Chattanooga, and the possession of that point, planted our army on the interior position as related to the rebel forces, and could we have held possession of the great East Tennessee and Virginia valley, would have thrown all the immense advantages of interior lines on our side. With great military sagacity, however, the rebels made the counter-move of throwing a powerful column under Longstreet into the valley, thus restoring communications between the army in the East and the army in the West, and depriving us of a good portion of the value of the Tennessee conquest. Contrary to all anticipations, Longstreet has been able to maintain himself within striking distance of Knoxville, and his force is much larger than has been generally believed—numbering, as we learn from good authority, forty thousand men. The presence of this force at the point it holds must exercise an important influence on the combinations of the Spring campaign. Viewed with reference to the rebel line, Longstreet's column is advantageously planted on the salient, well placed for a movement by the *debouchés* of the mountains, by Cumberland Gap, &c. Viewed with reference to the main army of Gen. Grant, it is a force planted on his flank, constantly menacing his communications. In fact it is doubtful whether Grant will be able to move forward at all until the disturbing element presented by the force of Longstreet is eliminated from the problem.

But without attempting to push speculation in a field where so much is floating and uncertain, we may be sure that the military operations that will mark the Spring campaign in the West are destined to assume a character of vastness and intensity that will outstrip all we have yet seen. Gen. Grant has a great task before him, and we consider it our duty to the country and the Government to put on record our conviction that he has an insufficient force with which to perform this task. It should be *doubled* this Winter, and if it is not materially increased, we may as well contemplate the *possibility*, at least, of our being compelled to give up even the region we now hold. And we say further that, looking at the military situation in its *ensemble*, considering the formidable strength of the armies which the rebels are still able to keep on foot, and the desperate efforts they are now making to recruit them; considering the powerful positions which they yet hold and the fair chances of the important, even though temporary, successes which bold action may give them, the country has no ground for frivolous illusions, but rather the most powerful incentive to energetic action.

Indemnity from England for the Rebel Depredations on Our Commerce.

The volume of last year's diplomatic correspondence, just published, makes it plain that the English Government has changed not simply its action, but its principle, in respect to the stoppage of Confederate cruisers built and equipped in its ports. In a dispatch of Earl Russell to Mr. Adams, in January, he declared, with a very high tone, "the Government of this country respect the law. They do not seize upon property to the loss and damage of its owners, without proof that they are *legally entitled* to do so." He insisted that strict and perfect legal proof of the ownership and destination of the vessels was necessary to justify any detention of them. It was because, in the very nature of the case, this absolute legal proof could not be given seasonably, if at all, that the *Alabama*, the *Florida* and the other pirates escaped. In the latter part of the year this assumption was modified. Earl Russell indicates his readiness to proceed on reasonable presumptions, without strictly conclusive evidence, and to look to Parliament for indemnity if damage should thereby be done the innocent. In the early part of the year he put the *onus* of proving the illegality of the destination upon our Government; in the latter part of the year he put the *onus* of proving the legality of the destination on the vessel itself. Thus writing in September concerning the iron-clads he says: "Instructions have been issued for preventing the departure of the iron-clad vessels in question from Liverpool until *satisfactory* evidence can be given as to their destination, or, at all events, until the inquiries which are now being prosecuted with a view to obtain such evidence shall have been brought to a conclusion." Had this rule been recognized at the outset, not a single rebel cruiser would have ever left a British port.

We naturally connect this change with the great difference in the prospects of our cause at the two periods of the year, and also with the turn of the popular sentiment in the kingdom in our favor. Earl Russell appreciates very well that "circumstances alter cases."

We may rely upon it that the last rebel cruiser has left the British coast. The Government will speed its "broad arrow" on the very first suspicion. But this only guarantees the future. The past has yet to be settled for. How settled, is a question of the very gravest concern. The two Governments have committed themselves to precisely opposite positions. There must be a retreat on the part of the one or of the other, or there will certainly be, sooner or later, a collision. Mr. Adams, even before the last year commenced, was instructed to inform the British Secretary that indemnity would be claimed for the depredations of the *Alabama* on our commerce, and for all similar depredations that should be made by Confederate vessels built in England. Earl Russell replied that he "could not admit any such obligation whatever." During the year, claims from citizens of the United States against the British Government were transmitted at different times from our State Department to Mr. Adams, with instructions to ask their settlement. That Government continued to deny its liability in the most explicit manner. In a note of the 14th of September, Earl Russell writes to Mr. Adams, "When the United States Government assume to hold the Government of Great Britain responsible for the captures made by vessels which may be fitted out as vessels-of-war in a foreign port, because such vessels were originally built in an English port, I have to observe that such pretensions are *entirely at variance with the principles of international law, and with the decisions of American Courts of the highest authority*, and I have only, in conclusion, to express my hope that you may not be instructed again to put forward claims which Her Majesty's Government *cannot admit to be founded on any grounds of law or justice*." To this Mr. Seward in October replies, in a note to Mr. Adams: "Upon these principles of law and these assumptions of fact, the United States *do insist and must continue to insist*, that the British Government is justly responsible for the damages which the peaceful, law-abiding citizens of the United States sustain by the depredations of the *Alabama*." The issue now stands in just that shape. The solution of it may be postponed for the present, but it must come, at whatever cost, sooner or later. Our Government cannot escape the necessity of redressing what it has itself recognized to be wrongs its citizens. The damages claimed amount to many millions of dollars, and one of the two Governments most pay them. The question is no abstraction that can be shelved; it involves a practical duty that must be discharged.

But though these claims will inevitably be pressed by our Government when the proper time comes, it does not necessarily follow that war will result from the continued refusal of England to recognize and pay them. We have little apprehensions that the issue will ever be carried to that point. After the two Governments shall have exhausted themselves, to no purpose, in seeking to convince each other by diplomatic discussion, the matter, in all probability, will go to the arbitration of a disinterested third party. Our case is so strong, the evidence so clear, and the law so positive, that we are very sure our own Government would most readily accept such a reference. The English Government, we are quite as certain, would consent to it sooner than abide the *ultima ratio*, which would be the only alternative. Imperious as England habitually is in speech, yet there is not a nation in the world who is so completely, we may atmost say so helplessly tied to the policy of peace. She will not meet us in war, nor will she back down in her diplomacy; but save both her blood and her honor, by an agreement to arbitrate.

Intercepted Correspondence.—We have received five or six columns of private letters, said to have been found among the papers of Mr. Stuart Gwynne, recently implicated in some improper transactions in the Treasury Department. They are letters from gentlemen who were endeavoring to secure the introduction of sundry alleged improvements into the navy, and also to secure for themselves certain positions in the Government service. As no charges have been brought against these gentlemen, and as their letters have not the slightest public interest, we see no good end to be accomplished by their publication. The fact that they are private letters, written with the freedom and confidence usually supposed to belong to such correspondence, gives them, we are aware, a certain kind of interest in the eyes of the public. But their publication, in the absence of any strong public interest to be served thereby, seems to us exceedingly unjust to the parties concerned, and a breach of propriety scarcely justified by the circumstances of the case.

It strikes us that the Government occasionally gives less attention to this matter than it deserves, in the publications made under its authority of intercepted correspondence of the rebels and their sympathizers at the North. Whatever can throw light on their public movements, resources, expectations, &c., belongs properly enough to the public; but there is certainly no reason why the feelings of other parties should be wounded by the publication of private matters, which have not the slightest relation to public affairs.

The Treatment of Returned Volunteers.—Elsewhere we print a letter commenting severely, but justly, upon the lack of courtesy and patriotism as evinced by the municipal authorities and the public, demonstrated more recently in the treatment of the One Hundred and Second Regiment New-York Volunteers, just returned from their gallant work at Lookout Mountain. The observations of our correspondent are true, and should make our people blush for shame. All the honor extended to these heroes is simply a review by the Mayor when they will march up town. We certainly hope this state of affairs will undergo a change for the better, and that very speedily. We cannot honor these men too much. We should give them our money, and praises, and patronage, and raise our hats to them on every occasion.

The Case of Mr. Homans.

The statement made in our last issue by our Washington correspondent in reference to the dismissal of J. Smith Homans from the Treasury Department, though correct in its main feature, yet needs explanation to do justice to a gentleman long and most favorably known in this City. We have received the following from one who is cognizant of all the facts in the case, and whom we personally know to be entitled to the most implicit credence:

"The facts are simply these: In performing the duties assigned him by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Homans was allowed a clerk, to be chosen by himself. The lad referred to by our correspondent, a mere boy in years, was given to understand distinctly that, inasmuch as he would require special training and instruction, his salary for the first year would be only $600, after which, if he merited it, he would be recommended to the Secretary for a full clerkship.

As Mr. Homans was responsible for the proper performance of the lad's duties, which, indeed, he was obliged to superintend and supplement, no injustice was done him or the department. If the transaction was disapproved by the Secretary, it was rather as furnishing a bad precedent, than as imputing unworthy motives to Mr. Homans."

Amusements.

German Opera.—The last performance of Mr. Ansohutz's troupe, at the Academy of Music, takes place to-night, when Nicolai's famous opera of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," will be given for the first and only time this season. The cast includes some of the best artists of Mr. Ansohutz's company, and Mr. Herrmanns in particular is said to be remarkable in the *rôle* of *Falstaff*.

Italian Opera.—Mr. Maretzek returns to his old quarters in Fourteenth-street on Monday next. His season in Boston has been extraordinarily successful, and might have been profitably prolonged if the house had been at his disposition. Considering that the performances took place on every night of the week, it is really wonderful where all the people came from. Mr. Maretzek's season here will consist of sixteen nights. Subscribers who are anxious to get tickets for the entire series can do so, but they will be required to subscribe for four nights a week instead of three as heretofore. This arrangement is absolutely necessary, in view of the great expense of Mr. Maretzek's company, and also of the fact that extra nights—as the fourth night used to be called—do not pay, because they lack the attractive brilliance of subscription nights.

The Box office opens to-morrow.

Terrible Accident in Maiden-lane.

EXPLOSION OF PISTOL CARTRIDGES—ONE MAN INSTANTLY KILLED AND ANOTHER SERIOUSLY INJURED—DESTRUCTION OF $75,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY BY FIRE.

One of the most distressing accidents, resulting in the destruction of life and property, occurred at No. 65 Maiden-lane yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The persons in the vicinity at the time were startled by an explosion in the second story of the building, which threw the doors and windows into the street, and set fire to the wood-work. In a few moments another explosion followed, and still another. Several parties were stunned by the violence of the concussion, and were felled to the earth. As soon as they could recover, they ran to the second door of the building and found the body of one of the clerks, Paul Hoffman, with life extinct and his clothes literally torn off his person. The smoke was very dense, and nothing could be seen beyond the body, which had been thrown out to the landing. Groans were heard, however, proceeding from the interior of the room, and Patrolman Hays, of the Second Precinct, made his way in and succeeded in getting out Mr. Charles Block, another unfortunate, who was found to be very much injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. It is thought he will recover, but he will be maimed for life. The body of Hoffman was removed to the Second Precinct Station-house by Capt Miles, who was promptly at the fire, with sections of men from the Third, Twenty-seventh and First Precincts. The Police rendered very efficient service at the fire.

The building is situated at the corner of Maiden-lane and William-street, and was occupied on the second and upper floors by Messrs. Strasburger & Nuhn, importers of German fancy goods, chinaware and toys. Their loss is said to be about $60,000; insured in City Companies. No. 89 William-street was occupied by T. O. Grannis, as a gentlemen's furnishing-store. Loss $1,000. Insured for $6,000 in the Home and Continental Insurance Companies.

Wm. Kellner occupied No. 91 William-street as a segar-store; damage slight by water. Insured for $6,500 in East River, Globe, Continental and Lenox Insurance Companies.

The entire loss is estimated at about $75,000.

The porter of the building, Anthony Fleischman, was on the second floor of the building, and jumped out of the window, alighting on the awning beneath. Fortunately, the awning broke his fall and saved his life.

Mr. Paul Hoffman, the young man who was killed, was a person of rare promise; he was exactly twenty years of age yesterday, and his family, at Brooklyn, had made arrangements to celebrate the event last evening by a party of young friends, who were to have assembled to greet his return home from his business. Their feelings can be better imagined than described upon their learning the dreadful intelligence of his death. The body of young Hoffman is still at the Second Precinct Station-house, and an inquest will be held on it this morning, the Coroner having already been notified. As to the origin of the fire but little is known other than it proceeded from the explosion of a quantity of pistol cartridges on the second floor, a ball from one of them being driven across the street through the window of the Aspinwall's drug store. Fire-Mashal Baker is investigating all the circumstances in the case, and will, probably, arrive at the cause of the explosion.

Return and Reception of the Fifty-eighth and Sixty-eighth Regiments.

Early yesterday morning, the Fifty-eighth and Sixty-eighth Regiments, the former 350, the latter 200 strong, from Gen. Grant's army, arrived in the City. Their coming had been anticipated, and preparations had been made by the Fifth New-York Volunteers and a Committee of Arrangements, to receive them. About 10 o'clock, the veterans, after a slight rest, marched from the Erie Railroad depot to Atlantic Garden, on the Bowery, where the Fifth was in waiting to receive them. After some preliminary movements, incident to all receptions, the escort, accompanied by the reënlisted heroes, proceeded to the City Hall Park. At this point the Fifth "grounded arms," and the veterans filed by them, forming in line in front of the City Hall. Here they were received by the Mayor, Members of the City Council, and several distinguished guests. Col. Krzyanowski (now in command of a brigade) and staff, Lieut.-Col. Otto, in immediate command of the Fifty-eighth, and Lieut.-Col. Steinhauser, of the Sixty-eighth, waited on the Major, who in a few remarks congratulated them on their safe return. In reply to the Mayor, Col. Krzyanowski acknowledged the honor of the reception and hoped that the future career of himself and his men might be such as to meet the approval of the City authorities and the whole country. After a short complimentary speech by Dr. Brueningausen, the regiments returned to Atlantic Garden, where a substantial collation was in waiting for them. The premises not being sufficiently large to accommodate all the guests, the Sixty-eighth were entertained at the Bowery Garden. At both of these public resorts a fine band of music was in attendance, and the best of cheer was had. Of the many receptions of returned volunteers, the honors done yesterday to the Fifty-eighth and Sixty-eighth regiments exceed them all, not possibly in splendor of "turn-out," but in genuine hearty welcome.

The New Police Commissioners.

At noon, yesterday, the new Board of Police Commissioners held a meeting at their headquarters, No. 61 William-street. After some little discussion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the following-named persons be and they are hereby appointed to act as Poll Clerks at the special election for the election of Alderman in the Tenth Ward, in the City of Brooklyn, to be held in the said city and Ward, on Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, viz.: For the First District in said Ward, John A. Walsh and John Connor; for the Second District of said Ward, Lockwood Thompson and Charles M. Tremain; for the Third District of said Ward, Charles A. Bryan and John N. Tremain, for the Fourth District of said Ward, Theodore B. Bogart and Thomas F. De Witt; for the Fifth District of said Ward, John Casey and John Sweeney.

Resolved, That the General Superintendent of the Police of the Metropolitan District of the State of New-York be and is hereby directed to furnish each of the five Election Districts of the Tenth Ward in the City of Brooklyn, with the requisite number of ballot-boxes for the use of the inspectors at the special election, to be held in said Ward, by order of the Common Council of said city of Brooklyn, on the 2d day of February next, for the election of Alderman, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. Oakley Nodine, and that he also be directed to detail the requisite number of policemen to preserve order thereat.

What action the old Board of Police Commissioners will take in the matter has not transpired, but will undoubtedly be in the usual way.

FROM ALBANY.

The Right of Suffrage to Volunteers—Salary of Brooklyn Police Justice—Debate on Swill Milk—The New Railroads—Commissioners for the Court of Appeals.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1864.

In the Assembly, this morning, the bill to secure the right of suffrage to citizens in the army and navy was made the special order for the 22d day of March, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Mr. Reddington, from the Judiciary Committee, reported complete, and without amendment, the bill providing to perfect an amendment of the Constitution providing for the vote of electors in the military service of the United States. The House, in Committee of the Whole, struck out the amendment to the bill fixing the salary of the Police Justice of Brooklyn, adopted yesterday, including Justices of the Peace and reported the bill for third reading in its original form. The regular annual discussion on the swill milk trade, took place in considering the Assembly bill to punish the adulteration of milk. Members manifested a deep interest in the subject, and it elicited a good deal of rambling discussion on the, qualities of domestic and foreign chalk, and the composition of milk generally. After an hour's debate the consideration of the bill was not completed in committee.

Mr. Ryan gave notice of a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad through Sixth, South and other streets of New-York.

The bill to incorporate the Seamen's Friend Society in New-York passed to a third reading. Mr. Bendix reported the bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Germania. Notice was given of a bill to authorize the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend their track.

In the debate this morning the resolutions which provide for an amendment of the Constitution, to be effected so as to permit the appointment of commissioners, to which may be referred the business accumulated in the Court of Appeals, were read the third time and passed, by an affirmative vote of twenty-six Senators.

Senator Strong introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad through Lexington-avenue and other streets of New-York.

The proposed route of the railroad is as follows:

To commence on Sixty-fourth-street, at the eastern line or side of the Fifth-avenue; thence through and along Sixty-fourth-street, with a double track, to Lexington-avenue; thence through and along Lexington-avenue, with a double track, to Twenty-first-street; through and along Twenty-first-street, with a double track, to the street or place that bounds Grammercy Park; along this place or park, with a single track, to Twentieth-street; thence through and along Twentieth-street, with a single track, to Irving-place; thence through Irving-place, with a double track, to Fourteenth-street; thence through and along Fourteenth-street, with a double track, to Fourth-avenue; thence, with double track, to Astor-place, to Lafayette-place; thence, with double track, to Great Jones-street; on a straight line, with a double track, to Bleecker street, on the same line as if Lafayette-place was extended in a straight line to Bleecker-street, and the track lay through and along such extension along Bleecker-street, with a double track in Crosby-street, thence with a double track to Howard-street, thence with double track to Elm-street, thence with double track to Leonard-street, thence with a double track to Park-row or Chatham-street, thence with double track to Nassau-street, and thence to Beekman-street, thence with double track to South-street, thence with single track to Fulton-street, thence with single track to Nassau-street, thence with single track to Beekman-street, connecting with the double track, thence to Grammercy Park, and thence connecting with the double track in Twentieth-street, and through and along Twentieth-street with a single track to the place or park that bounds Grammercy Park on the east through this place or park, and thence with a single track to Twenty-first-street, and along Twenty-first-street, with a single track, to Lexington-avenue, connecting with the double track, to the place of beginning. Senator Strong also introduced a bill to extend Park-avenue, in Brooklyn.

The Governor's Message is to be reviewed again this evening.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Fields—Of the New-York authorities for amendment of the Riot Law.

By Mr. Murphy—To increase the capital stock of the Columbian Insurance Company.

By Mr. Munger—For aid to the Rochester City Hospital.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Turn-Verein.

To incorporate the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer.

Mr. Fields presented the first annual report of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Smith—To amend the charter of Peekskill.

By Mr. Laimbeer, authorizing the New-York Common Council to convey certain lands to the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

By Mr. Fields—For the appointment of commissioners to determine the boundary line between New-York and Westchester counties.

Also to incorporate the Kingsbridge, High Bridge and Forty-second-street Railroad Company.

By Mr. Murphy—For dummy engines on the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad.

By Mr. Folger—To incorporate the Union Trust Company.

Also to enable gas companies to lay pipes in turnpike roads.

By Mr. Munger—To reduce the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Rochester.

By Mr. Strong—To amend the charter of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. White—Authorizing the City of Syracuse to borrow money.

By Mr. Angel—Incorporating the St. Benaventura College.

By Mr. Cosans—Amending the New York Building Act.

By Mr. Laimbeer—Relative to corporations in the City of New York.

By Mr. Strong—To extend Park-avenue, Brooklyn.

Also, for the relief of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Railroad Company.

Also to incorporate the Lexington-avenue Railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

The concurrent resolutions proposing the amendment of the Constitution, so as to provide for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals.

Authorizing the employment of a stenographer in the Monroe County Courts.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Roosevelt Hospital.

Relative to the Inspection of Gas-meters.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To perfect the amendment to the Constitution to allow soldiers to vote.

For the relief of James Kennedy.

To fix the salary of the Police Justices of Brooklyn.

To authorize the formation of the Falconwood House Company.

To amend chapter 184 of the laws of 1863 relative to recruiting.

Relative to the Greenpoint Methodist Church, Brooklyn.

Relative to the American Seamen's Friend Society of New-York.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to partnerships.

To amend the charter of the Ancient Britons' Benefit Society of New-York.

REPORTS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Reddington—Declaring certain offences to be embezzlement.

By Mr. Bonham—Relative to service of legal processes on Insurance Companies.

By Mr. Benedict—To incorporate the Brooklyn Germania Society.

By Mr. Mathews—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to corporators.

By Mr. Sumner—To repeal the act to extend trial by jury. Adversely.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. F. P. Stevens—To provide for the collection of demands against canal boats.

By Mr. Crooke—To relieve County Judges from taking fees in Court.

Also relative to a fire company in Flatbush.

By Mr. Burke—To amend the general Railroad Law.

By Mr. McCabe—Authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad to lay a new track.

By Mr. Reed—To incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Bank.

By Mr. Bryant—To alter the map of New-York City.

Also for a railroad in South and Sixth streets, New-York.

By Mr. J. L. Smith—To incorporate the Alongshoreman Association.

By Mr. McNeil—For a Town Hall in Jamaica.

By Mr. Gilley—To incorporate the Westchester People's Savings Bank.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

In the Assembly, this evening, the Governor's Message being under consideration, Mr. Brandreth spoke at length, chiefly in condemnation of the tone in which the Governor alludes to the conduct of the war, and in hearty approval of the policy of the Administration.

HON. E. W. GANTT.

Arkansas to be Back in the Union in Four Months—Mr. Gantt to Speak in this City.

Hon. E. W. GANTT has been invited to deliver an address in this City, and has consented to do so on Monday evening next. Cooper Institute has been engaged for the purpose, and there is no doubt that the ex-Brigadier-General will receive a most enthusiastic welcome. Meanwhile, the following letter, which is a reply to one written him by a prominent citizen, several weeks ago, congratulating him upon his abandonment of the rebel cause, has peculiar interest:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: Your very kind letter of Dec. 5, directed to me at Little Rock, reached me at this place to-day.

You will perceive it was a long time going, for it had not reached me when I left home on the 19th December. It seems long, but think of one year ago. It could not have gone there at all. Now, it is not so far to Arkansas. And we are getting still nearer. And warm as has been the embrace of our "wild western State," and your great Metropolis in bygone years, and bitter as has been the terrible struggle in our nation, our people, just preparing to write up the decree of divorce from negro Slavery, will rush to meet you with a warmer and more cordial embrace than ever.

With proper assistance our State will be again in full fellowship with her sister States in four months; and under an Anti-Slavery Constitution. I have no interest in misrepresenting. I am no politician. *I would not have an office.* I mean what I say. I believe I am an honest man. I want peace—a permanent peace—a speedy peace. *It cannot come but by the sword.* Oh, how bitterly it wrings my heart to say so. Yet it is so, and this is likewise true, that the more men in the field, the more determination and unity displayed, the shorter the struggle, and the less suffering and sorrow inflicted.

I do not deny that I love the South; that every blow inflicted on it agonizes me; but I love my country, and love order, and love republican institutions, and would have all preserved, and I see but one way to do it. The war must be pressed with vigor, the redeemed territory reorganized, and its shattered society built up. And above all, we must let negro Slavery be removed at once. Its death is inevitable. Let it be as easy as possible. Its death will be new life to our nation. To the poor and to the capitalist, it opens up a new country, that is like the discovery to them of a new continent.

Thanks for your words of cheer, and generous sympathy and encouragement. I do heartily appreciate it. Yours truly, E. W. GANTT.

WILLIAM H. LEE, Esq., New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Coughs, Colds, Pulmonary and Asthmatic disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing; which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

---

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!!

All persons afflicted with this dangerous disease need no longer be troubled about being cured.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS

is so constructed on scientific principles as to promote a RADICAL CURE at once. The action of this instrument is entirely different from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN, and EASY. No pressure on the back or cord, and is easily made stronger or lighter as the patient desires. Ruptured persons should not be a day without it. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Pamphlets free. A lady attendant in the Ladies' Department.

Sold by GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Marvin's New Patent

DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES.
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:

Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.

MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.

Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.

A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.

For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Universal Clothes Wringer—

With cog wheels warranted.
$3,818 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to
E. C. BROWING, No. 347 Broadway.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative differs from dyes. Dyes impart a uniform dead black color to the hair, so that different persons have the same colored hair; the Hiawatha restores the hair to its original color and preserves the harmony between the complexion and color of the hair. Dyes require soaping and washing and hours for application; the Hiawatha is as readily applied as any hair dressing. Dyes stain the skin wherever they touch it; the Hiawatha is wiped away like any dressing for the hair. Dyes make the hair gummy and dirty; the Hiawatha cleanses it from all impurities. Dyes color the hair by mere contact with it and are washed off; the color the Hiawatha gives cannot be washed out. The Hiawatha restores the natural shading of the hair. Which is preferable?

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM,

oils and colors the hair at the same time; changes light and red hair and whiskers to a beautiful brown or black.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,
No. 16 University-place, N. Y.

From Springfield Republican.—The Water-Cure establishment of Dr. Halsted, at Round Hill, Northampton, Mass., has proved eminently successful in the cure of severe consumptions, especially those affecting the lungs and the throat; also of woman's diseases. The Turkish and other Foreign Baths are administered, and every means of restoration is brought to bear on invalids. NOTE.—Dr. Halsted will be in the City Feb. 3 and 4, at St. Nicholas Hotel. He will be in from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 7.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, machine-sewing of every description done in the best manner.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 120 Broadway.

A Good Time to buy Furs at White's Celebrated HAT EMPORIUM, No. 216 Broadway. A large stock of Furs, at greatly reduced prices; must be sold, to make room for new goods. Also a great variety of military goods sold cheap.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Costs Just $2. In hard rubber but $2 50. Also, beautiful mounted objects only $1 50 per dozen. HENRY CRAIG, No. 333 Broadway, New-York, 3d floor, and of dealers generally.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 139.—Jan. 26, 1864.
41, 43, 64, 12, 3, 62, 50, 30, 54, 67, 36, 10, 58.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 140.—Jan. 26, 1864.
77, 36, 56, 14, 69, 22, 4, 1, 18, 42, 72, 52, 71.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 43—Jan. 26, 1864.
17, 12, 25, 66, 26, 22, 42, 67, 58, 65, 33, 72, 4.
CLASS 44—Jan. 28, 1864.
73, 68, 48, 57, 47, 56, 50, 21, 14, 66, 5, 71, 53.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL HAVANA PLAN. of the SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY of Kentucky, to draw on the 30th instant, one prize of $100,000, two of $50,000, two of $25,000, two of $20,000, four of $10,000, ten of $5,000, 100 of $1,000 each, and 484 approximations, in all amounting to $600,000. Prizes cashed without deduction. Information furnished. ALECK & CO., Brokers,
No. 38 Pine-st, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEWSPAPERS,
NEWSPAPERS.
BOOKS,
BOOKS,
7 CENTS A POUND, CASH, PAID FOR
OLD BOOKS,
NEWSPAPERS,
PAMPHLETS,
MAGAZINES, &c.
JOHN TUCKER & BROTHER,
No. 24 ANN-ST.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.

Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

SEWING-MACHINE DEPOT,
FOR THE SUPPLY OF
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.
J. T. ELLIS.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No 27 Park-row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

SEWING-MACHINE DEPOT,
FOR THE SUPPLY OF
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.
J. T. ELLIS,

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 246 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, May
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

SEWING-MACHINE DEPOT,
FOR THE SUPPLY OF
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.
J. T. ELLIS.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
why what is "one's cure is another's poison," read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., the principal newspaper depot throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author,
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting Lepine Watches, $14, $16, $18 and $20.
Silver Hunting Detached Levers, $15, $18, $20, $22 to $28.
Silver Hunting English Patent Levers, $33, $35, $40, $50 to $75.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directors, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of its doings to date, just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economize the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
DEC. 28, 1863.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS—NEW STYLES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1862 and 1863. Also, complete file of 1862 and 1863. Single copies, 25c. each. Address J. O. R., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS and window bands exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere. Address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO., No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. Are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. E. K. SIMMONS & CO.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED. CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DR. WISHART'S

DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
HAVE BEEN CURED
HAVE BEEN CURED
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
IN THE YEAR 1863,
IN THE YEAR 1863.

Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs; but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases has a good effect; but how to combine its medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, Penn., the proprietor of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and has been put in bottles, patented by the United States Government. We say to the afflicted that Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial will produce the INVIGORATION OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, THE STRENGTHENING OF THE DEBILITATED SYSTEM, THE PURIFICATION AND ENRICHMENT OF THE BLOOD, which must expel from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds. While this is effected by the powerful alterative (changing from disease to health) properties of the Tar Cordial, its healing and renovating principle is also acting upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving the pain, subduing inflammation and restoring a healthful tendency. Let this twofold power, the healing and the strengthening, continue to act in conjunction with nature's constant recuperative tendency, and the patient is saved, if he has not too long delayed to resort to the means of cure.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE
IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is a great and effectual remedy for

BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES,
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES,
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES,

Thousands have been cured of the above disease when all hope of ever receiving relief was gone.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.

LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS

are speedily cured by the use of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it does its work at once, and the patient is cured before other medicines would have had time to have any beneficial effect.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial will purify the blood and cleanse it of all scrofulous matter that is constantly breeding sores internal and external. Saltrheum, sore legs and all skin diseases are especially cured by Dr Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, it is good to be applied internal and external in the above cases, as it has great power to heal where it comes in contact with the human flesh.

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is a great remedy for chronic croup and diphtheria, which is sending thousands and thousands of children to a premature grave. It can be cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

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The Pine Tree Tar Cordial gives instantaneous relief in cases of asthma and whooping cough. It often cures whooping before it runs half its course, as it acts at once upon the phlegm and mucus, and expels them from the throat, and the sufferer is relieved. In case of asthma use Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills with the Cordial, as they have never been known to fail to cure that disease.

Beware counterfeits. The genuine has the name of the proprietor and a pine tree blown in the bottle. All others are spurious imitations. Price, $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

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Will be published and for sale on Saturday next by all booksellers and news agents everywhere, complete in one large octavo volume. Price 50 cents a copy. It is published and for sale at

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LIFE OF THEODORE PARKER.

D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY, PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE
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The Boston *Daily Advertiser*, in a long notice of this number, remarks:

"We congratulate both the editors and the public upon this successful opening of what is, as it were, a new epoch in the history of the *Review*."

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the bonds are on part and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company; running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 23 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

Commissioners Office, Marion County, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1863.

Attest: W. Cricket, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GRNETS & GEPP, No. 237 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $800,000.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

JOHN EGERTON.
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.,
New-York, Jan. 5, 1864.

RESOLVED—THAT THE HOLDERS AND Owners of all shares of the Stock of this Company and of all obligations of the Company, or provisional certificates, authorizing the entry of shares thereof, upon which ninety dollars per share has not been paid, be required to complete the payment of ninety dollars per share thereon, prior to or upon the 20th day of February next, at the office of the Treasurer of this Company, in the City of New-York; and that in default of such payment, the shares will be sold at public auction, pursuant to section four of the charter of the Company.

By order of the Board,
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company,
No. 111 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 26, 1864.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office in New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox.

The bond transfer books will be closed from the 24th January to 1st February, both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

Office of the McGregor Western Railway Co.,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
New-York, Jan. 22, 1864.

THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

H. H. BOODY, Agent.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage to Henry S. Bennett and Edwin Ludlow, Trustees, are requested to communicate immediately with MORRIS A. TYNG, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York, with a view to securing their interest under the said mortgage.

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Company,
No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

Irving Bank, New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 11 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,367 Post-office.

Bank Department, Albany, Jan. 23, 1864.

THE HIGHLAND BANK, BANKING ASSOCIATION, (Newburgh,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Nassau Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL

WHEELER & CO.,
BROKERS IN
SPECIE, STOCKS
AND
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 35 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$275,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		2,200,397 27
Total Marine Premiums		$2,476,201 67
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c.	336,793 43	2,078,409 74
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	$1,337,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and duty interest	169,813 24	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$736,533 35	
United States and City Bonds and Bank Stocks	192,213 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,693 29	
Accrued interest to be received	13,008 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	326,760 26	
Loans on demand	438,100 00	
Bills receivable	1,078,777 03	2,902,145 61

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A Cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per cent. is declared on the earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst

The scrip transfer bookswill be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
New-York, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. H. GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
JAS. M. JOY,	JOHN R. JOHNSTON,
W. CHANDLER,	FRED. G. GEBHARD,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,	WILSON G. HUNT.
W. B. DUNCAN,	J. J. CRANE,
H. F. SPAULDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
J. L. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT.
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
L. H. BIGHAM.	THOS. SLOCOMB,
J. A. MECKE,	GEO. A. PHELPS, Jr.,
JOHN R. GARDNER.	M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
John A. Parker, Vice-President.
James F. Cox, 2d Vice-President.
Douglas Robinson, Secretary.

The Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first-class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman,
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-ficio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the abovenamed Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863		1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fre Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$7,597,666 56
Losses paid during the same period		3,805,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses		1,082,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks		$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise		1,410,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable		3,276,676 63
Cash in Bank		744,613 98
Total amount of Assets		$9,265,516 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to $14,328,880

Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 2,630,000

Total profits for 21½ years $16,958,880

The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash 11,690,210

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 $5,268,670

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce.	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry R. Bogert,	E. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
Charles Dennis, Vice-President.
W. H. H. Moore, 2d Vice-President.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, also for any other Bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund. EDWARD L BAKER,
Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.
Boston, Jan. 4, 1864.

Transfer Office of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, No. 8 Wall-st.,
New-York, Jan. 25, 1864.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1864, FROM THE Preferred Sinking Fund, Appleton Extension, Green Bay Extension and General First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date. Coupons from Registered Bonds will be paid only to the parties in whose names they are registered, or upon their written order.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

Buffalo & State Line Railroad Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) on the 1st proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.

MEMEY L. LANNING, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Office of Vermilye & Co., Bankers,
No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks: The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Jan. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York,
New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent. on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 29 Pine-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
John W. Cheney, Secretary.
January 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of February next. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to Feb. 2d, inclusive.

By order,
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.
The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

No. 67 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1864.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President,
P. Notman, Secretary.

Office of the Erie Railway Company,
No. 187 West-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 29 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Company for six months ending 31st December, ult., of Four per cent., payable at the Office of the Company on or after the 10th day of February next to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of January, and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 11th day of February.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

Norwich and Worcester R. R. Co.,
Norwich, Conn., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half of One per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividend payable at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 23d inst. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Erie Railway Company, New-York, Jan. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have been severally ended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 29th day of February next interest will cease and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The Transfer Books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Jan. 4, 1864.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
Treasurer's Office, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 16th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

Arctic Insurance Company, No. 14 Wall-st.,
New-York, January 13, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the OLD CAPITAL STOCK of the Company, PAYABLE ON DEMAND to the Stockholders entitled to receive the same, or their legal representatives.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

Saint Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.,
New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Corn Exchange Bank, Jan. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after MONDAY, and the Government tax. The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February. By order.

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

Office of the "Bergoort Insurance Company,"
No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Ins. Co., No. 52 Wall-st.,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company,
No. 15 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

Jan. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

Marine Bank, New-York, Jan. 15, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

Office of the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company,
No. 10 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

Office of Yonkers & New-York Fire Insurance Co.
No. 161 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERvices at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office No. 37 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.
No. 1 Third-avenue, Dec. 24.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS F. SCHOALS, President.
Wade B. Worrall, Secretary.
Peter Cumming, Accountant.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six Per Cent. interest allowed. The January Dividend will be paid free of Government Tax. Money deposited on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
R. H. Bull, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL ALL PAID IN,
$500,000.
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1864, EXCLUSIVE OF LIABILITIES,
$585,058 02.

CONSISTING of (First Lien) BONDS AND MORTGAGES, UNITED STATES BONDS, LOANS ON CALL (secured by pledge of United States Bonds and New-York City Bank Stocks,) CASH IN BANK, &c., &c.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE against LOSS or damage BY FIRE, AND THE RISKS OF INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, at rates as low as the nature of the risk, and the real security of the Company and of the insured will permit.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALL LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

J. MILTON SMITH, President.
Vincent Tilyou, Secretary.
Joseph W. Wildey, Assistant Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 151 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President
George T. Hawes, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day, by mutual consent, admitted into their firm as junior partners George Youngs, Jr. and William S. Youngs, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of G. & W. YOUNGS & CO., Builders, No. 163 7th-av.

GEORGE YOUNGS,
WILLIAM YOUNGS,
GEORGE YOUNGS, Jr.
WILLIAM S. YOUNGS.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

GOODMAN & JESUP HAVE THIS DAY ASsociated with them JOHN R. KENNADAY. They will continue the practice of a general law business at their offices, No. 122 Broadway, under the firm name of

GOODMAN, JESUP & KENNADAY.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between SHARP & LOW is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 122 Liberty-st., by HENRY SHARP.

HENRY SHARP,
PETER LOW.

No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.

FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No. 32 Chambers-st.,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864 and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1864, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected." If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection threto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the premises Nos. 99 and 101 West 18th-st., in the City of New-York, were set on fire on the morning of the 7th day of January, inst., and there is every reason to believe that the same was caused by some evil-disposed person or persons: Now, I, C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the ordinances of said City, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the detection and conviction of the said incendiary or incendiaries who fired the said premises, to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the said person or persons were convicted of the said crime, that in his opinion the evidence of the person applying for said reward was conclusive in the said conviction; but all claims for said reward, not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after said conviction will be disregarded.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating the First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first streets.

For laying cross-walks in Third-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, and One

AUCTION SALES

HENRY R. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT PARLOR SUITES, and UNIQUE and RECHERCHE WORKS OF ART, PIER MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, &c.

HENRY R. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the entire elegant furniture and works of art contained in the house, which is fully and elegantly furnished—rosewood and walnut parlor suites, etageres, statuary, top tables, pier mirrors, elegant rosewood piano-forte, cabinet stool and cover, bronzes, marble groups and figures, paintings, elegant chamber furniture and bedding, rich china cut glass, silver ware, &c. The whole will be peremptorily sold, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTH AND BROAD STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity building,) N. Y., by order of the Trustees of the New-York Corn Exchange:

SOUTH-ST.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the three-story brick building thereon, known as No. 15 South-st., northwest corner of Broad st., being 23 feet 5 inches front and rear, 38 feet 3 inches on Broad-st., and 36 feet 9 inches on the easterly side, more or less.

ALSO, the lot of ground, with the five-story brick building thereon, known as No. 17 South-st., between Broad-st. and Coenties-slip, being 28 feet front and rear, 65 feet 2 inches on one side, and 79 feet 10 inches on the other, more or less.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $35,000, having two years to run from May 1, 1864.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Fine-st., or of the Committee of Trustees, David Dows, No. 21 South-st., Jacob R. Nevius, No. 11 South-st., and Josiah M. Fiske, No. 18 South-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 33 BAYARD-ST., near the Bowery, at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 33 Bayard-st., about 94 feet east of the Bowery; house 20 by 32 feet, more or less; lot 20 by 49 feet 9 inches, more or less. One half can remain on mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOT AND BUILDINGS, NO. 63 PARK-ST., at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot of land, with the brick buildings thereon, known as No. 63 Park-st., (late Cross-st.) The lot is 23.3 in front, 23 feet rear, 147.6 on the easterly side, and 147 feet 6 on the westerly side, more or less. Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the Auction Rooms, No 1 North William-st., Marshal's sale household furniture, consisting of two pianos, sofas, lounges, bureaus, washstands, Brussels and velvet carpets, marble-top centre tables, oak extension dining tables, cottage suits, fancy liquor case, office desks, bedsteads and bedding, paintings and engravings, fancy clocks, &c., &c. A. E. CUNKEY, Marshal.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Salesroom, No. 9 Pine-st., FRIDAY, Jan. 29, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by A. JOURNEAY. Large stock of India-rubber Clothing, consisting in part of coats, pants, overalls, &c.; also counting-room furniture, desks, chairs, carpeting, cocoa matting, oilcloth, one large safe, &c., removed for convenience of sale.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Consulted on the Diseases of the Hospital des Venereas, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood, to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, warranted speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you, subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and sure remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail; are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York; and sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $1, or four quantities in one for $3.

PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

BAKER'S KIDNEY AND GRAVEL REMedies are the best known. Consultation by letter, or in person, at No. 154 10th-st., near Broadway. Fee, $5, including remedies.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion, and consultation free.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon membra and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Despatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured of no charge made.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, —— JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 10th February.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Cranage.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$80 / $75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Feb. 6
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Feb. 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris ... 90 00 Steerage to Paris ... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 6 o'clock P. M., precisely, for HAVANA, direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight taken or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built Steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. BURNS, is intended to sail from Pier No. 20, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 28. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

First cabin.....$75 | Intermediate.....$40
Second cabin.....60 | Steerage.....35

Payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., N.R. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamship MORNING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 1st of February.
MONDAY, 29th of February.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight taken or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNIted States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. JONES.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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BROOKLYN HEIGHTS BOARD.—A front hall bedroom, with bath on the same floor, at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, one dwelling from Columbia-st. Three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Prize Waters' Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped.
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WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANOFORTES.—These instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Berge, Fradel and others, as possessing double the volume and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

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PIANOS OF THE BEST QUALITY, NEW and second-hand, cheapest in the City. Melodeons, music stools, watches, jewelry, safes, paintings, albums, &c. Cash advances on pianos, watches, diamonds, &c. I. F. JONES, No. 53 Ann-st.

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SUPERIOR IRON-FRAME PIANOS, guaranteed for five years.
J. S. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

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"She was All the World to Me" is his last composition, and will be issued in a few days.

THE ATHENEUM COLLECTION OF hymns and tunes for the Choir, Church, and Sunday School is now ready. It contains 512 pages, and nearly 700 hymns and tunes, such as: "Rest for the Weary." "Shining Shore." "Eden Above." "Shall We Know Each Other There," &c. Among the new and beautiful pieces, we would name: "Dare to be Right." "Faint Not, Weary Pilgrim." "Come to Me." "Lion of Judah." "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?" "Lord, Give Us Faith," "There is a Land of Love." "Oh! 'tis Glorious," "We'll Wait till Jesus Comes," "A Few More Years Shall Roll," "Sabbath Bells Chime On." "Over the River." "Shall We Meet No More to Part?" "The Vacant Chair." "Forever With the Lord," &c. Price, bound, 65 cents; $7 per dozen; $55 per hundred. Cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents; $8 per dozen; $65 per hundred. Postage, 15 cents each.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

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No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.

Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

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ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:37 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7.25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4 25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

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FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5.15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

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CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
WEDNESDAY.

Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.

Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play.

ROSEDALE,
in which Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. JOHN SEFTON, Mr. DALY, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. PARKES, Mr. POPE, Mrs. HOEY, Miss IONE BURKE, Miss MORANT, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss BARRETT, Miss LE BRUN,
and Miss CARMAN perform, will be given TO-NIGHT,
for the Eighty-third time.

THURSDAY, THE LOVE CHASE,
In which Messrs. Lester Wallack, C. Fisher, Mark Smith, Daly, Browne, Parkes, Williamson and Pope; Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Green, Miss Carman and Miss Cameron appear.

FRIDAY, EIGHTY-FOURTH NIGHT OF ROSEDALE.

SATURDAY, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE

Due notice will be given of the next representations of MARRIED LIFE, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS, and THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
Hyatt Frost.....Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

This Mammoth Menagerie, now in its EVENTH WEEK, has proved beyond all precedent the most BRILLIANT SUCCESS ever achieved by any similar exhibition in the known world. 178,640 persons have visited this superbly magnificent institution in the short space of fifty-nine days, satisfying all that

A MERITORIOUS EXHIBITION

will always reap a just reward at the hands of the New-York public.

A LEOPARD AND YOUNG,
the first ever bred in America, are here to be seen at all hours. These beautiful creatures are now nearly four months old. Although bred in a cage they exhibit as much desire for blood and carnage as any ever captured in their native wilds.

A KANSAS BUFFALO,
a very fine specimen, fresh from the Western plains, has recently been added to this magnificent collection.

A PAIR OF JAPANESE MASKIN SWINE,
the first ever imported, are here to be seen in all their native ugliness. The most curious animals living.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY,
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.
To be seen at all hours, animals of every variety and specie

COOPER UNION.
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF
SCIENCE AND ART.

The Trustees of the Cooper Union have the pleasure of announcing that a
COURSE OF SIX LECTURES
ON
POLITICAL ECONOMY
will be delivered in the
LARGE HALL OF THE UNION.
BY
SIMON STERN AND CHAS. MORAN, Esqs.,
COMMENCING
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 29.

The Lecturers were chosen at the invitation of the Trustees by the Society for the Advancement of Social and Political Science. Mr. STERN delivers the first four, and Mr. MORAN the remaining two lectures. This course is the beginning of the series which it is the duty of the Trustees to provide annually, and of which the remaining lectures will be announced at an early day. The admission will be by TICKETS, which are FREE, and can be obtained at the Reading-Room, from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. By order of the Trustees
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

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NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.

The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.

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OF THE
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; OR,
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,"
WHICH IS STILL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, THOSE THRILLING SCENES,
THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE
ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,
will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of
HIS FUNERAL OBSEQUIES PIUS IX
BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY
FROM THE
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and other
MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES.

Doors open at 7: Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
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THE NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.
AN ESTABLISHED SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
THE GREAT STEREOSCOPTICON,
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SPEED OF OUR NAVY.

A Card from Mr. Dickerson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Navy Department of the United States having appointed a "special agent," and armed him with *written interrogatories* to propound to witnesses, in order to ascertain *exactly* how much of the plans of a steamer belonging to some private gentlemen here had been made by me, and this "special agent" having undertaken the defence of his principles from certain attacks made by me upon them, I now find myself arraigned at the bar of public judgment upon a sort of formal indictment framed by this "special agent," and published in the TIMES of to-day, and in the *World* of Saturday, in which I am accused, under this high authority, of "*brazen effrontery*" in regard to a very simple matter of fact, about which I cannot plead *ignorance* and of profound ignorance in regard to a very simple matter of that science to which I have devoted years of my life. The issue thus fairly made, under the sanction of the Navy Department itself, I am most happy to meet. It is an issue that admits of no evasion and of no compromise. I am either the greatest of liars and fools, or the people who manage our Navy Department for us are; and no better time or place than those they have selected could be chosen. *I am ready for trial.*

Capt. FOX in a card to-day attempts to produce the impression that this "special agent" was not acting under the authority he claims, and the *reporter's caption* to the card affirms of it that RUTHERFORD is exposed as a "*myth or an impostor*;" but Capt. Fox *says no such thing, and does not deny his agency* at all. He says of him only this, that "some person by the name of RUTHERFORD, *unknown to me*, seems to be amusing himself by instituting a public correspondence;" and as the department has some thousands of "agents" who are personally *unknown* to Capt. Fox, it is probable that this one is; but for all that *he is their agent*, and did report to his principal in writing, as he says he did. I remarked on Saturday to my friends that the department would try to repudiate this agent, and they have; but the reason is not that he *did* a dirty trick, but that he was *caught* in it. But as this "special agent" is only affirming for facts just what others affirm in behalf of the department, it is immaterial to my purpose whether he is personally known to Capt. Fox. I was not *personally known* to the owners of the *Kin Kiang*, but I made the plans of her valve-gear.

But to return to the discussion. I stated in print, as a matter of fact, that the *Eutaw* and the side-wheel ferry-boats of her class have "*an independent cut-off*," whereas the regular *screw vessels*, built on the new discovery that there is no benefit in expansion, have *not* "*an independent cut-off*;" and as a matter of science, I stated that in consequence of this change which involved the abandonment of "*working steam expansively*" (as that phrase is generally understood,) the speed of our "*naval vessels*" was impaired. And I offered a wager of $5,000 that the screw steamers, built on this new discovery, that *there is no benefit in the expansion of steam*, could not go *nine knots* an hour over the same course where other screw steamers go thirteen.

In answer to this, the special agent says: "The *Eutaw*, Sir, and the double enders of her class, have *not an independent cut-off—never had such a thing*. In fact, she has no more of a cut-off than any other steam vessel built for the navy, except some vessels the valve-gear o' which was constructed by Mr. DICKERSON." On this we are at issue. And to maintain my side of it, I offer, first, a publication in the *Tribune* of the 22d inst., purporting to be a reply by Mr. ISHERWOOD to me, in which is published, for the first time, a portion of the report made by the whitewashing Board of Contractors, called by the Secretary, last Winter, to pronounce judgment on the department which was giving them their bread; and of whom it might have been expected that, like the artificers of Ephesus, who got their wealth from making silver shrines for the temple of Diana, and who were called together by Demetrius to denounce Paul for attacking their ignorance in his very reckless way, as the fools of that day supposed, they would have cried out: Great is GIDEON of Hartford! Great is ISHERWOOD! But only a majority of them could be got to join the cry, even under such inducements; leaving *four out of nine* who saw that the false idol must go down, and who wouldn't join Demetrius. From that report in the *Tribune* I quote this question, put to them by the Secretary, and their answer:

The second question was as follows, namely: "Is not one important difference between *the sort of cut-off* produced by the valve gear on the recent war steamers, built on Mr. ISHERWOOD's plans, and the cut-off used on the *engines of the Iroquois and the steamers of the Navy, and of the world generally*, that in the recent ships the cut-off is *dependent* upon the same motion which exhausts the steam from the cylinder, while in the older war vessels, and in the vessels of the world generally, the *cut-off is independent* of that motion, and may, therefore, be varied at pleasure, without interfering with the exhaust motion?"

The answer to this question was as follows: "The sort of cut-off used in the engines of the war steamers recently built, *while it differs from those of war vessels formerly built in this country, in the particular mentioned in the interrogatory*, does not differ in principle from that usually employed in the naval service and mercantile marine of other countries. It is not, however, true *that in all cases* in this country the independent cut-off used is variable at pleasure, while the engines are in motion."

Thus is it proved that the new ships of the navy have *not* an independent cut-off, while the old ones have—such as the *Iroquois*, *Tuscarora* and *Kearsarge*, to whose speed of thirteen knots Com. CRAVEN certified in the TIMES of the 20th. Their answer is evasive otherwise, but this much it fairly meets. I conclude, therefore, that I have proved that the new sloops have *no independent cut-off*.

That the Stevens cut-off is an "independent cut-off," worked by an excentric *independent* of the exhaust valve excentric, capable of being varied at pleasure (not while in motion, however,) without varying the exhaust, is as certain as that this is the TIMES. Let any reader ask any engineer or builder, and no one but this "special agent of the Navy Department" will deny it. Even Mr. ISHERWOOD himself, I think, is not equal to that; and I call upon him, or Capt. Fox either, to deny, if they can, that the Stevens cut-off is an independent cut-off, or to affirm that their ships have an independent cut off.

And just here let me explain this distinction, which may be easily confused by designing people. All engines whatever have a cut-off, *in some sense*, and all "*use steam expansively*," in some sense. That is to say, in all engines ever made the opening which admits the steam to the cylinder is necessarily *closed before the piston reaches the end of the stroke*, and so the steam is cut off; and consequently the steam in the cylinder thus cut off from the boiler expands as the piston moves away from it, and *some* of its expansive power is used. But when a cut-off is thus produced, without resorting to any other motion than that which works both steam and exhaust valves, it *is not called* technically a cut-off, and it is not said that the steam is worked expansively. On page 119 of his book on this subject, Mr. ISHERWOOD thus states it truly: "For cutting off the steam at 7-10th of the stroke of the piston, is *scarcely recognized as working it expansively*." But when an engine *is said to have a cut-off, that* means that, it is provided with a mechanism of some sort *independent of the exhaust valve motion*, by which the steam may be cut off, without impairing the efficiency of the engine by *cutting off the exhaust* at the same time—or giving the engine the *asthma*, so that it is suffocated by its own steam. Such a mechanism is called an *independent cut-off*.

And, as to the question of the speed of these *sloops-of-war, without a cut-off*, I am met by the assertion that Capt. BOGGS will certify against me. I don't think he will; but I have got the Engineer-in-Chief on the subject in print, and I propose to take his authority. In the *Herald* of the 7th inst., he publishes some certificates of the speed of these ships—one from T. A. JONES, Esq., of the *Ticonderoga*, who says, "We averaged 59.2 revolutions per minute. *The highest number of revolutions made was* 65. During the eight hours referred to we ran 109 (statute) miles, *equal to* 13.6 *miles per hour*, (11.8 *knots*) while at sea." That is to say, 59.2 revolutions made the ship go 11.8 knots at sea for eight hours, and her highest revolutions were only 65. In reply to this certificate, I say—and ISHERWOOD swore to it, as we shall see presently—that the ship must have gone *faster* than the wheel which drove her, even if she went *all the time* 65 *revolutions*, and that in fact she was beating her wheel a *mile and a-half an hour* if the certificate be true.

Another certificate of Fleet Engineer ZELLER, on the *Ticonderoga*, who says, "We did get thirteen, though it was logged twelve and a half." On this occasion the ship beat her wheel about *three miles an hour*.

One from Capt. BOGGS, of the *Sacramento*, who reports that "60 *revolutions* gave 11¾ *knots*," which also beats the wheel *more than a knot an hour*.

These are the proofs with which the "special agent" answers my theoretical opinion, that the new sloops cannot go nine knots, and I propose to answer them by the testimony of Mr. ISHERWOOD, as follows:

In the *Herald* of the 11th I exposed the impossibility of these rates of speed, simply by showing that if they were true, the *ship must have gone faster than the wheels which drove them*. Mr. ISHERWOOD was then compelled to repudiate the multiplication table, or to repudiate the very reports cited by himself to refute my assertion of slow speed; and after mature deliberation he decided to repudiate the reports, and like the scorpion surrounded by fire, to sting himself to death. The following is his performance in that direction, from the *Tribune* of the 22d.:

There is space for only one more exposure of DICKERSON'S *falsehoods*. In his reply he quotes from the evidence of Mr. ISHERWOOD in the trial before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, as follows: Question from DICKERSON to ISHERWOOD, "Is it possible for these ships (the navy sloops) to go more than ten knots an hour with only sixty turns to the minute?" Answer, "*I suppose about ten and a half knots.*" On this, DICKERSON remarks as follows: "*The complete answer to his (Mr. Isherwood's) present statement*, that at sixty revolutions these ships go eleven and a half knots an hour, is to be found in his testimony, when he swore it was not possible for them to go more than ten and a half knots with these turns.

It is perfectly true that Mr. Isherwood gave the speed of his sloops at 10½ *knots when the engines were making sixty turns.* The falsehood of DICKERSON consists in attempting to convey the impression that sixty turns were the *maximum* these engines could make, *in the face of the concurrent testimony from the engineers and commanders of the vessels, and the official log-books, that it was seventy turns.* Now, as the speed of the vessel is in the direct ratio of the turns of the engines, the 10½ knots made with sixty turns becomes 12¼ knots with the seventy turns, which agrees exactly with the official reports. *Mr. Isherwood never stated, at any time or in any place, that these vessels went* 11¾ *knots with sixty turns. That part of Dickerson's story is a pure fabrication, like everything else he has written on this subject, and is prompted by the most transparent malignity and interested personal motives.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1864.

This language is not, perhaps, quite so elegant as could be desired, but there is no doubt about the meaning of it. He admits that at sixty revolutions the ship cannot go *more* than ten and a half knots. (I say they can't go nine.) He flatly denies that he ever said they could go more than that with *sixty revolutions*, while at the same time he had published in numerous papers the certificates I have quoted above; all of which are so absurd as to justify Mr. ISHERWOOD in calling me very bad names, for even supposing that he himself *believed* them to be true. Is the special aim answered? As to the "concurrent testimony" for seventy revolutions, which Mr ISHERWOOD speaks of, I don't see it in anything yet published. But the truth is, and I call the Naval Committee's attention to it, that the printed contracts require these engines to *turn ninety revolutions*, and yet *thirteen knots* are claimed for seventy. At this rate the *expected speed* must have been about *seventeen knots*, or about *twenty-one miles an hour. Bah!*

Mr. JOHN BAIRD, also, is trying to help the department, and is out with another card, in which, *by insinuation*, he attempts to convey the impression that my statement in regard to the valve-gear of the *Kin Kiang* is not true. I had hoped that he would have let that subject alone, as I had intended to do, after the very abundant proof which has been produced to negative his present implication. I do not propose to answer him any further than to say that *he* had no more to do with the production of that valve-gear than you had; and could not produce another like it to-morrow to save his life, if he had an order for it and a license to construct it, and had to make the drawings himself; and that he could not explain to any other man the principle on which it works.

But as Mr. BAIRD attacks these inventions of Mr. SICKELS and myself, as well as a number of other valuable patented improvements, I think it a very proper occasion to show to the public, and to shipowners, through his own statement, the great difficulties which oppose American inventors, and which make the progress of improvement slower than it should be. Mr. JOHN BAIRD affords a perfect illustration. He is a Scotch mechanic, who, upon the well-known theory that a prophet hath honor save in his own country, has impressed some American merchants here with the idea that he understands this American engine better than the American inventors of it understand it themselves (for the "beam-engine" is a *purely American* creation,) and thereupon he is placed between the American shipowners and the American inventors to keep them apart. In the case of the *Kin Kiang*, thanks to the good judgment and experience of the Allaire works, these plans of ours were introduced, although the *written contract made by Mr. Baird* required another sort of machine. Mr. BAIRD now certifies to the public that our plans are no better than others, so that it is evident he did not *think* he was serving his employers by *permitting* them to be used. On the *engineer's trial trip*, which I attended, *not as a guest*, but as an engineer, to regulate my machine, as I always do when it is used, and when I was *a working mechanic and not on a pleasure party*, I was not introduced to the owners, although I *reluctantly* went to their table with greasy hands and soiled clothes, in company with my friend Mr. LEBRATT, the very capable chief constructor of the Allaire works, to partake of the lunch prepared for those who were invited, or who were *entitled to be aboard*. And but for Capt. Fox's challenge to race the world with his ferry-boat, I should probably never have known the owners of the vessel, and they would have supposed that to Mr. BAIRD was due the credit of the speed which gratified them so much. And since this Mr. BAIRD will insist on ventilating this subject, and sneering at American inventors and patents in print, I will now say that if he had not been in the way, and the owners had applied directly to the Allaire Works, this boat would have been at least *two miles an hour* faster than she is, without increasing her coal or her original cost, and with *less weight* of engines, on plans which the Allaire Works have, (*all American*,) and by which they have made the fastest and most economical boat *now in the world*, and she could be easily altered to do it yet. And to prove as I have told the owner, I say that, by using this despised American wheel, which Mr. BAIRD sneers at, this boat can be made to go nearly a mile an hour faster; and I offered the owners to change the present wheel at my own cost, to be repaid when the result I promised was produced, and to replace it as it now is, if required after trial. But Mr. JOHN BAIRD stood between us, and it could not be done, although the wheel proposed is the same as the one on the *Hu Quay*, the *Foh Kien*, and other ships built by me, and is just such a wheel as the Allaire Works have made for me, and no iron has to be cut to produce it.

And so of these "grate-bars." I don't know who is their patentee, but I do know they are very advantageous, and I use them, and the owners would gain by their use.

It is about time that this system of sneering at patents should cease. It is the favorite method of such persons as Mr. BAIRD, who, not being able to *invent* anything *useful* themselves, gain a little temporary notoriety by reviling those who do. I *know* that there is more knowledge of steam engineering in a half-dozen American heads, than exists in all England and Scotland, and it is about time for Americans to go alone. All the good things are and must be patented; for men can't toil over inventions without a hope of reward and bread to eat. But the jealousies of ignorant men in place suppress the improvements, if possible, till the patents expire, so that they can *seem to the owners to be conservative and cautious*; whereas, if the patented things are used *and their creators recognized*, either on the trial trip or in the papers, the *middle men* disappear at once, and the producer and consumer are brought face to face, to their common benefit. Yours, truly,

E. N. DICKERSON.

The Warrior's Trial Trip.

About 70 invited guests went down the harbor yesterday on the trial trip of the new sidewheel steamer *Warrior*, 1,507 tons, built by Capt. WM. P. WILLIAMS and others. The ship left the foot of Jay-street about 10½ o'clock, and returned about 2 P. M., having made over 50 miles at over 10 knots an hour, with from 18 to 23 pounds of steam, and 16 to 20 revolutions a minute. These rates, with new machinery indicate that she will be a very speedy ship when running at full power.

The *Warrior's* hull is a very strong one, having been framed for the navigation of the southern part of the west coast of South America. She is 255 feet long, 40 feet beam, 68 feet over the guards, and 15 feet depth of hold. She has 7 white-oak keelsons, each 24 by 14 inches; keel, 24 by 14 inches; floors moulded 18 and sided 14 inches, built solid for 100 feet amidships under the machinery; 8 timber arches—2 convex and 2 concave—on each side, framed into her timbers to strengthen her, and wales and clamps of extra strength. She is divided into 6 compartments by 4 of WEST's patent water-tight bulkheads. Her builders were VAN DUSEN BROTHERS.

Her engine, built by the Etna Iron Works, after the drawings of her Constructing Engineer, Mr. EPHRAIM ROGERS, has some points of much interest. It is an oscillating engine, with 66-inch cylinder, and 10-feet stroke. The bed-plate—a twenty-five-ton casting, is made hollow, to serve as condenser, and the gallows-frame is set upon it, so that the engine is framed together within itself, with uncommon stiffness and strength. The air-pumps are only about half the usual size, and stand one side of the main engine, instead of athwartships. They are driven by a separate engine, a plan which dispenses with a donkey engine, and their occupying so little space, together with the snug location of the condenser, packs the whole machinery of the ship into remarkably little room. The boilers are two in number, with 162 feet grate surface, and 6,060 feet fire surface; and the wheels are 34 feet diameter, and 9 feet across the buckets.

A cold collation, prepared and served from DELMONICO'S, was set before the party at 1 o'clock, and eaten with much enjoyment. The day was very pleasant, the sea quite calm, the verdict of the experts on board very favorable both to ship and machinery, and the affair successful throughout.

The One Hundred and Second Regiment Veteran Volunteers—A Card from Col. Van Buren.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The One Hundred and Second Regiment Veteran Volunteers reached here on Sunday afternoon from Chattanooga, where they led the advance in the storming of Lookout Mountain and Ringgold.

Everywhere on the route the reputation of the regiment secured the men warm greetings and kind attentions. On reaching New-York, however, they marched in silence to the Park Barracks, and neither the Corporation, nor citizens, nor the militia, can be induced to give them a reception of any description.

Personal applications have been made to portions of the militia, but not even a comphny can be persuaded to turn out, although it was offered to defray all the expenses of the music.

An effort has been made to raise a small fund to provide a collation for the regiment, but aside from the writer and an eminent merchant, distinguished for his liberality and patriotism, not one of the fifty bankers and merchants applied to would subscribe a cent. This treatment disheartens and exasperates the men, and is doing more to prevent enlisting in New-York than any other one cause. Soldiers can encourage or discourage recruiting more than any other class of men. If motives of patriotism will not induce the citizens of New-York to treat their returning veterans differently, self-interest should.

It is determined by the officers to parade the regiment, independent of all assistance, hoping to meet some citizens in the street whose patriotism is not bounded by the horizon of their pockets.

T. B. VAN BUREN,
Late Colonel 102d N. Y. V.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part 1.*—Nos. set down. Causes, 899, 955, 495, 761, 1119. General Calendar, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 993, 995, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1009, 1011, 1017, 1021. *Part II.*—Nos. 600, 816, 818, 822, 828, 830, 840, 844, 846, 856, 866, 874, 876, 882, 886.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 157, 125, 66, 250, 149, 257, 218.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part 1.*—Nos. 3179, 1711, 3133, 653, 3315, 3331, 2727, 3335, 3347, 3349, 3351, 3353, 3359, 3361. *Part II.*—Nos. 3338, 3340, 3342, 3346, 3348, 3350, 3352, 3356, 3360, 3362, 3364, 3366, 3368, 3374, 3378.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part 1.*—Nos. 33, 39, 41, 51.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27.—Nos. 63, 37, 58, 36, 62, 22, 54, 61, 31, 44, 47, 48.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$10,000 Amer. Gold	157⅜	200 Mich. Cen. R	s10.130
100 Erie Railroad	b3.107⅛	300 do	130
200 do	107	100 do	130⅛
200 do	s3.106⅞	100 do	130¼
600 do	107	200 Ill. Cen. R	b10.125
1000 do	s10.106⅞	600 do	125
100 do	106⅞	100 do	124⅜
100 Hud. R. R	b10 139	600 do	124⅝
100 do	138⅜	600 Galena	110
500 Harlem R	98⅜	100 do	b3. 110½
500 do	s3 98⅜	100 Fort Wayne R	b3 86⅜
100 do	98⅜	600 Quicksilver	50
100 do	98⅜	350 do	b3 50
200 Reading R	s5.114⅝	400 do	49⅜
200 do	114⅞	100 Mar. Min. Co	27
300 do	b3.115		

(Advertisement.)

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Graphic and spirited Illustrations, on live subjects; splendid novelties, with a supplementary sheet of Fashions, in this week's number. Ready on Thursday. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY, most of whose officers are negroes of respectability and high religious character, and whose design is to help the negro race to civilization by negro agencies, is engaged in establishing schools among the colored people of the District of Columbia and the South. I am confident that this plan is the best adapted to the exigency, and that it will be faithfully fulfilled by the excellent men who have it in charge. Having this confidence, I have consented to receive such sums as may be contributed, and hand them over to the Society, acknowledging the same in the public prints

HOWARD CROSBY, No. 51 East 30th-st.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT FAMILY HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S.—This is one of the days set apart by the great showman as a holiday for families, the day for ladies and children, the day when they gather at the Museum by thousands, to see the wonders and enjoy the splendid performances which take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 7½ in the evening. The beautiful play "Camilla's Husband" is to be given at each performance. Truly BARNUM is the favored of all showmen, and his place the favorite of all the people.

[Advertisement.]

In consequence of the raid of the pirate Semmes in Eastern waters, the price of East India products has materially advanced. For that and other causes, KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE will, on and after Feb. 1, be sold at 25 cents ₱ lb. Ask your grocer for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Who ever heard of a house being burglar-proof with every window and door open six inches, more or less—as they may be in using the "Burglar Alarm Telegraph," the bell in your room ringing if any one is opened an inch further?

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway, (Fairbanks & Co.)

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS IN LIFE depends on the right man filling the right place. Phrenology indicates this. Examinations daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No 308 Broadway. A class for practical instruction meets Tuesday and Friday evenings.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

ANNIN.—On Monday morning, Jan. 25, at his late residence, No. 148½ West 46th-st., JOHN ANNIN, Esq., in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Moses Sayre, No. 40 Halsey-st., Newark, N. J., without further invitation.

AYRES.—At Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 25, ABIGAIL, widow of Ezra Ayres, aged 86 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, James R. Hart, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The Harlem train at 10 A. M. from 26th-st. will arrive in time for the funeral.

BANKS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, ZOE E., wife of Charles Banks, and daughter of William Van Wyck, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the burial service at Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BISHOP.—At Stamford, on Sunday, Jan. 24, of erysipelas, JULIA, daughter of Edwin and Hannah Bishop, aged 13 years, 2 months and 10 days.

Funeral services from St. Andrew's Chapel, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Cars leave 27th-st. at 12¾ o'clock.

BUSH.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 25, SARAH, widow of the late James W. Bush, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner of Morton-st.

EOFF.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, DEBORAH EOFF, aged 80 years.

The remains will be taken to Pluckamin, N. J., for interment.

GILBERT.—On Monday, Jan. 25, MARY AGNES, wife of James A. Gilbert, and daughter of James D. and Annie H. Stewart.

The friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, John Hague, Esq., of West Hoboken, also the members of Normal Lodge of F. and A. M., No. 523, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 21 East Broadway, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be interred in the family ground at Greenwood Cemetery.

HENDERSON.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Jan. 24, SARAH A. MALLORY, wife of Charles H. Henderson, and daughter of Chas. and Sallie Mallory, of Norwalk, Conn.

Funeral services at First Congregational Church, Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LA TOURETTE.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, DAVID LA FOURETTE, aged 77 years, 6 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place at his late residence on Richmond Hill, Staten Island, on Friday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., to which the relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice.

LARENDER.—On Monday, Jan. 25, ALBERTINA LIZZIE HORTENSE, only child of Capt. A. W. and Mary E. Larender, aged 5 years, 7 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Jan. 28, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her parents, Lefferts-st., corner of Franklin-av., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MORGAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, FRANCIS MORGAN, in the 58th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 58 East 45th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 28th inst. The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MORSELL.—At Rossville, Staten Island, of inflammation of the bowels, MARY ADDELL, only daughter of Samuel B. and Susan A. Marshall, aged 9 years and 5 months.

The funeral will be held this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence, and at 2 o'clock at the West Baptist Church.

RUSSELL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, at New-Britain, Conn., EMANUEL RUSSELL, in the 85th year of his age, formerly a merchant of this City.

REILLY.—On Monday, Jan. 25, after a severe illness, JAMES J. REILLY, age 31 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 22 Pitt-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock.

SHEPARD.—In Chicago, on Thursday, Jan. 21, of effusion on the brain, BLANCHE AUGUSTA, daughter of James J. and Jane A. Shepard, aged 15 months.

Services at house of the parents, No. 142 East 33d-st., Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SILLIMAN.—On Friday evening, Jan. 22, Mrs. HEPSA ELY SILLIMAN, wife of Gold S. Silliman, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, in Jamaica-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SARGENT.—In Harlem, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, FANNIE LANDON SARGENT, youngest child of the late Horace B. and Julia C. Sargent.

Funeral this (Wednesday) noon, from No. 174 128th-st. Her remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

STEVENS.—On Monday, Jan. 25, MARY EDITH STEVENS, aged 5 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 599 8th-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

TASSIE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, of scarlet fever, SARAH, only child of Thomas and Sarah Jane Tassie, aged 1 year, 4 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her parents' residence, No. 31 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

VAN ARSDALE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 25, HENRY VAN ARSDALE, M. D.

His funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, this day, (Wednesday,) the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock. His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WALE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, after a brief but painful illness, Rev. E. L. WALE, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. T. U. Silleck, No. 184 Adelphi-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia, Lancaster and Reading papers please copy.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Col. A. C. Voris, Col. R. White, Col. Curtis, Lieut.-Col. F. Bennett, U. S. V. Fleet Capt. M. Bradford, bearer of dispatches; Chas. E. Dilks, bearer of dispatches; Major Wm. Patten, U. S. A., Capts. A. W. Larander, R. G. Shaw, B. F. Prenty, J. H. Horton, D. W. Fox, J. Metzger, S. S. Metzger, W. A. Phelan, John Hubbard, J. S. Waterburry, J. A. Livingston, J. Filler, Geo. H. Hill, J. C. Shearer, W. N. Wheeler, Adjt. J. Golshall, Lieuts. H. W. Fox, J. H. Miller, B. Adair, J. O. Niel, P. P. Hodge, J. Lynch, J. M. Dean, Pfanz, J. J. McCormick, C. R. Suter, Geo. Plumb, G. M. Parsons, W. G. Moore, C. B. Oakes, Paul Birchmeyer, H. C. Grouce, W. H. Rorhman, M. V. Gifford, L. M. Kilgore, Mr. Ralph Trembly, Judge J. H. Welch, J. W. Ritch, Wm. Beard, M. D. Maine, Mrs. Clark, Edw. Shermann, H. Nagle, J. Kelly, U. S. N., J. Pills, M. Deering, N. C. Smith, N. S. White, Wm. Koon, J. B. Conard, W. P. Sway, W. H. Coan, Capt. W. J. Gary, Chas. Stevenson, J. W. Staff, U. S. N., Capts. H. S. Williams, H. H. Crews, C. D. Ashcroft, Mr. Eagan, E. D. Doolittle, Capts. H. J. Halley, J. S. Swift, B. F. Comstock, Capt. P. Monks, J. Butcher, H. H. Dow, A. Eckart, F. N. Ashley—Total cabin 75, and 130 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 14 | SUN SETS..... 5 11 | MOON rises. 9 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 40 | Gov. Island..10 29 | Hell Gate..11 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer W. Woodward, Moore, South Amboy.

Ships Vituia, Peck, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Confidence, Cole, Glasgow, W. & A. Nelson.

Barks Duc Cognati, (Aus.,) Lluas, Leith, Holmboe & Balchen; Laura & Gertrude, (Brem.,) Poppelbaum, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; R. W. Griffith, (Br.,) Drummond, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Meta, (Br.,) Shreve, Montevideo, Geo. Savery & Co.; Geo. Camp, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Tynes, (Swed.,) Halgren, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; A. Richards, Dolovaran, Tortugas, Brett, Son & Co.; C. W. Ring, Huntley, Zara, Peck, Church & Co.; D. Trowbridge, Lyon, Ponce, P. R., D. Trowbridge; Maine, Jarvis, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters; Mary Ann, (Br.,) McLaughlin, Antwerp, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; India, (Br.,) Card, Ponce, P. R., D. R. De Wolf; Abby P. Fenno, (Br.,) Coney, Manzanilla, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Volta, Dawson, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Lyon, Ross, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Otis, Carli, Newport, J. V. Haviland; Anna, Wheeler, New-Orleans, Gager & Clay; Ozell, (Br.,) Cathcart, Para, James Bishop & Co.; Ocean Wave, Zelaff, York River, F. J. Campbell; Indus, (Br.,) Peterson, Havana, Willet Rowe.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 23, and Stono Inlet at 1 o'clock A. M. on the 24th, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The F. has on board the 55th regiment Penn. Vols., Col. R. White.

U. S. steam transport Perritt, Dowley, Alexandria, via Fortress Monroe 80 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship E. Z., Armstrong, Liverpool Nov. 19, with coal to Zerega & Co. Came out of the North Channel; had heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Bark John Carver, (of Searsport,) Carver, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig New-York, (Ital.,) Staraco, Castellamare Dec. 7, and Gibraltar Dec. 19, with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps. Jan. 19, lat. 35 03, lon. 69 46, saw a waterlogged ship, with the stumps of her fore and mainmasts standing, apparently some time in that situation.

Brig Emma, (Prus.,) Schonrogg, Tangerog, Russia, Oct. 12, and Gibraltar Dec. 6, with wool to Wm. Salem & Co. Has had bad weather on the coast.

Brig Ella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cox, Nassau Jan. 7, and Rum Cay Jan. 16, with salt to P. I. Nevius & Son. Left no vessels.

Brig Marco Paulo, (of Walton, N. S.,) Roberts, East Harbor, T. I., Jan. 15, and Grand Turk 16th, with salt and tobacco to G. F. Peniston.

Brig Light, Grace, Port Royal 16 ds., with wood to master.

Schr. Dundee, (Br.,) Thebau, Porto Cabello 17 ds., with coffee to D. R. De Wolff. Has experienced strong E. N. E. trade and light S. W. winds. Jan. 24, in lat. 39 20, lon. 73 40, saw a steamer towing of a 3-masted schooner, steering S. W.

Schr. J. E. Simmons, Smith, Elizabethport, for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. S. C. Eveans, Hammond, Baltimore 3 ds., with mdse. to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. L. S. Levering, Corson, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. Francis L. Steele, Baker, Folly Island 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Charmer, Fuller, Newbern 7 ds., with wood to J. Goodspeed.

Schr. John C. Wright, Lyman, Yorktown 30 hours.

Schr. Sophie Ann, Stevens, Wilmington, Del., corn.

Schr. Cordelia, Burrill, New-Haven, for Deal's Island.

Schr. Twilight, Matthews, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Jan. 25—Steamers Beaver, Salvor, Detroit, Monitor.

Ships William Foster, Ontario, Patrick Henry, Clyde.

Barks Theresa, Amanda Jane, Noon, Deucy.

Brigs G. Ludlow, Henry, Tunis, Susan, Julia Janette, E. Bigelow.

Schooners Truro, Tunis Depew, Maggie Bell, F. Rogers, Wm. McCobb, Wm. A. Appleton, White Cloud, John Cadwalader, John Aumack, Oakes Ames, Jacob Birdsall, Grace Girdler, S. Sawyer, Wm. A. Crocker, Haxall, Magnet, Rover, Vicksburgh, Lamartine, Hiawatha, Wm. Mitchell, A. Bradford, Bucentaur, Francis White, Ann E. Glover, Moses B. Bramhall, Niagara, Etta.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 26—Arr. bark Africa, Bathurst, Africa; schr. Bucephalus, from Surinam; bark Trinity, from Inagua.

Miscellaneous.

SHIP DREADNOUGHT.—Some little uneasiness is felt for the safety of this vessel, which left Liverpool for this port Nov. 17, in command of Capt. Lyttle, with a valuable cargo and a numerous passenger list. There are other vessels that left England during the month of November not yet arrived. The ship E. Z., from Liverpool Nov. 20, only arrived this morning, and from the well-known qualities of the Dreadnought we do not anticipate any serious disaster to her. The freight and passenger lists of this vessel are always sent in her, and not duplicated by steamer.

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 5.—The bark Gazelle struck on a reef going into Basin Harbor on the 3d inst., and soon bilged. A Danish man-of-war steamer went to her assistance.

The new ship Geo. H. Warren, wrecked on the Irish coast, was built in Boston in 1863, was about 1,000 tons, rated A. 1, and valued at $100,000.

The steam

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3852. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Republican Senators on the Expulsion of Mr. Davis.

Passage of the Deficiency Bill in the House.

Speech by Mr. Kinney, Delegate from Utah.

DECISIONS UNDER THE TARIFF ACT.

Immense Number of Military Nominations Before the Senate.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

We have authority for saying that the statement published in several Northern journals that Gen. BUTLER had succeeded in effecting an exchange of all our paroled prisoners captured previous to Sept. 1, 1863, is incorrect. No such arrangements have been made, nor has Gen. BUTLER prematurely authorized any statement that he has had any such success. That will come in time.

GREAT REBEL RAID PROPOSED.

A letter from a general officer at Knoxville, received here, says that the rebels are gathering together all their cavalry preparatory to a grand raid through Tennessee and Kentucky to get horses and supplies. The rebels need fresh horses for the Spring campaign, as the stock on hand is rapidly becoming worthless. If they are unsuccessful in Kentucky, the writer says they may be tempted to cross the Ohio.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

Twelve hundred military nominations burden the table of the Senate Military Committee. The country would be astounded to see how many of these are purely political. Three hundred more are on their way to the committee-room. The favored *Army & Navy Gazette* shows that four Lieutenants are to be made Brigadier-Generals, and a proportionate number of Captains put in the galaxy of fixed stars. It is said that the positive smell of burnt gunpowder is not upon the garments of any of these aspirants.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

Gen. HALLECK having replied in the negative to Secretary CHASE's inquiry as to whether there would be danger of supplies reaching the rebels if trade restrictions were removed from the States of Kentucky and Missouri, Mr. CHASE has prescribed, and the President has sanctioned, regulations opening those States to unrestricted commercial intercourse. The same policy will soon be followed in Delaware and Maryland.

INDEMNIFICATION TO LOYAL CITIZENS.

The House Military Committee had before them to-day the proposition to indemnify Union citizens in the rebel States for losses sustained through the occupation by our armies. The committee very wisely resolved to shelve the matter until after the close of the war.

THE HAMMOND COURT-MARTIAL.

The hospital blanket-contract was ventilated before the Hammond Court-martial to-day. Dr. Cox, the Medical Purveyor at Baltimore, was again on the witness stand upon the general question of the cost and transportation of supplies.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Mr. ODELL is preparing a bill creating a new judicial district, composed of Kings, Queens and Suffolk Counties.

GEN. BARNES.

Gen. BARNES, recently in command at Norfolk, has been ordered to the Army of the Potomac.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

THE RECENT EMEUTE IN LEE'S ARMY.

The *Evening Republican* has the following:

"It is now certain that a serious *émeute* occurred in the rebel camp near Stevensburgh, on Saturday last. Heavy musketry and artillery firing was heard, inasmuch that a message was sent forward to the cavalry pickets from headquarters, to ascertain what was going on. Deserters who have come in say that a regiment attempted to desert, and a very serious affair occurred. There was some firing on Friday, and the insurrection in camp came to a crisis on Saturday. The cause of JEFF. DAVIS is getting more and more shaky."

DEATH OF THE SWISS CONSUL.

JOHN HITZ, senior Consul-General of Switzerland, died here to-day. He was 67 years of age, and was a native of Switzerland. He has resided in Washington thirty-two years, during eleven of which he has discharged the duties of that office.

COST OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The report of JOHN D. DEFREES, Superintendent of the Public Printing, shows the following results: Money expended for printing, paper and binding, from Oct. 1, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1863, amounts to $1,455,000. The year preceding it cost $549,000, the excess being principally for blanks for the various departments. The amount of printing and binding executed the last year, if paid for at the prices established by the law of 1852, would have cost $378,500 more than has been expended for that purpose by the Government. The Government printing-office was established in March, 1861, since which time, up to Sept. 30, 1863, the printing and binding have cost $584,000 less than it would have cost at the old prices. The report concludes as follows:

"The character of the printing and binding, in material and workmanship, is superior to that furnished under any system which has preceded the present, and the experiment of the Government doing its own work, both as regards its quality and the economy of its cost, may be regarded as completely successful."

THE PROPOSED NAVAL RACE.

The Assistant-Secretary of the Navy to-day addressed the following letter to Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co., of New-York:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 27, 1864.

DEAR SIR: After our conversation on Monday, I met Mr. BAIRD, your engineer, at the ASTOR House, as agreed upon, and he handed me your note of the 25th inst., naming $12,300 per day, after two weeks' detention, as the price which the owners of *Kin Kiang* require to cover expenses of all kinds before permitting that vessel to run against the *Eutaw*. I handed your note to Capt. COMSTOCK for Mr. BLUNT, with the previous understanding that these gentlemen were to make the attempt to obtain by subscription the sum necessary to pay the expenses of the *Kin Kiang*. I am informed that the amount is considered excessive, and that considerable difficulty will be found in obtaining it. I understand, however, the circumstances under which you are placed, and that the trial is not of your seeking, and loyal people will appreciate the remark of Mr. OLYPHANT that, in a national point of view, his sympathies must be on the side of the *Eutaw*. The *Kin Kiang* is almost the exact tonnage of the *Eutaw*, and has run sixteen knots per hour, and I agree with Mr. BAIRD that no vessel built to run outside of New-York ever exceeded that rate. This extraordinary speed makes me more anxious to have the trial, and I trust parties will come forward and remove the pecuniary difficulty. With this hope I will take the liberty of handing this letter to the press.

Very respectfully, G. V. FOX.

TAX COMMISSIONERS FOR VIRGINIA.

The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of A. LAWRENCE FOSTER to be Commissioner of the District of Virginia, under the law for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts of the United States.

CHARRED TREASURY NOTES.

After a recent fire, in Iowa, about $10,000 in Treasury notes, which had been deposited in a safe, were found almost in a completely charred mass. These have just been, received in Washington to-day. The United States Treasurer, Gen. SPINNER, was personally superintending the examination, to ascertain the precise amount. Owing to the chemical properties of the ink subjected to the action of the fire, the denominations were ascertained, though by the process of careful separation some of them fell to pieces.

DECISIONS ON THE TARIFF.

The following decisions have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury, arising upon appeals by importers from the decisions of Collectors, relating to the proper classification under the Tariff Act of July, 1862, of certain articles of foreign manufacture and production, Bags of American manufacture exported from the United States filled with grain and afterwards imported empty, or exported empty and afterward imported filled with grain, will, as heretofore, be admitted to entry free of duty upon the production of the proof of such origin required by the law and the regulations of the department. An appeal was taken from a decision assessing a duty on pig copper at the rate of two cents per pound on certain regulus of copper imported from Canada, the importer claiming that under the Reciprocity Treaty article was entitled to entry duty free, as copper ore. The Secretary of the Treasury overruled the decision, on the ground that under the Reciprocity Treaty ores of metal of all kinds are entitled to free entry. Jute twine, as distinguished from jute yarn, was properly assessed duty at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem. Manufacturers of jet, the ornamentation not being sufficiently material to change the character of the article, was properly assessed at 35 per cent.

The importer of shingles from Canada claimed that they were not liable to duty under the Reciprocity Treaty.

The Secretary says an inspection of the sample shows the article in question to be manufactured in part by plaining, shaving, or a process of manufacture other than rough hewing or shaving, and not introduced in the terms of the treaty, and consequently liable to duty at the rate of 33 centum valorem, certain importers having appealed from assessment.

The duty 35 centum valorem on "Patent cast steel ties," styled by them, "Cast steel locomotive ties in the rough." The Secretary of the Treasury has decided the article to have assumed a shape or proportion indicative of its purpose, and from which it would not be practicable, in the ordinary course of manufacture, to divest it, cannot be said to be "steel in any other form, but must be classified as a partial manufacture, and subject to duty 35 centum valorem.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Dispatches received at the Navy Department state, on the night of January 2, the United States steamer *Huron* captured in Doboy Sound, Ga., the British schooner *Silvanus*, of and from Nassau, N. P. On being discovered she attempted to escape, and, paying no attention to a shell fired to bring her to, she was fired into and sunk near the shore. She was about 60 tons register, with a cargo consisting principally of salt, with some whisky and cordage. It was thought that the latter articles might be saved with a favorable tide. The papers found on board, together with the officers and crew and one passenger, (nine in all,) were sent to Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN for disposal.

AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut.-Col. FRANCIS JORDAN, the newly-appointed State Agent for Pennsylvania, has arrived, and entered upon his duties.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed W. A. MERRIWEATHER United States Marshal for Kentucky, *vice* MCDOWELL, resigned.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the better organization of Indian Affairs in California. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

SALARIES OF INSPECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill to increase the salary of the Inspectors of Customs a sum not exceeding one dollar per day. Passed.

TRANSMISSION OF SOLDIERS' MONEY.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the safe and speedy transmission of the money from soldiers to their friends and families at home.

The bill details the mode of making allotments which the Paymaster retains in paying off enlisted men and recruits to the allotment commission, who shall be located in the capital of each State, and have the pay of Assistant Paymaster, with one clerk for each fifty regiments under his jurisdiction.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE TAX ON SPIRITS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) presented a petition from the distillers of Cincinnati in reference to the tax on spirits. Referred to the Finance Committee.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs the following bill: "That hereafter all appointments in the volunteer naval service of the United States shall be submitted to the Senate for confirmation in the same way and manner as appointments in the regular navy are required to be, and all such appointments hitherto made shall cease and determine at the expiration of sixty days from the time of the return of the vessels in which those holding them are respectively employed."

PROMOTING ENLISTMENTS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the bill to promote enlistments.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) moved to amend the bill by inserting, in lieu of two months' advance pay to colored troops, such bounty, not exceeding two hundred dollars, as the President may direct in the several States. Adopted.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the third section, which frees the mother, wife and children of negro recruits.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) desired to amend the section by applying it only to relatives of slave recruits of disloyal owners.

Mr. GRIMES thought the present law accomplished this. He wished a provision freeing all, as he did not relish the idea of making the men fight for us, and leaving their wives, children and relatives slaves.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) thought the present act a piece of unlawful and disgraceful legislation. What was freedom worth to a soldier without his wife and children. He was in favor of freeing all connected with those fighting our battles.

Mr. HENDERSON had not been engaged in support of Slavery lately, but he would abolish Slavery everywhere if Congress had the power to do it. If Congress had power to pass this bill, it had power to abolish Slavery at once in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, as an institution which stands in the way of peace. Did the Senator mean to assert that?

Mr. GRIMES had no doubt of it at all. He would vote cheerfully for a bill to this effect.

Mr. HENDERSON was not disposed to go into a discussion of the question as to the powers of the Government during this cruel war. He saw no necessity for this proposed legislation. It was calculated to irritate the loyal people of States which were now perfecting laws of Emancipation. The authorities of the State could amend the statute and get rid of the institution immediately; this would be one of the blessings which would flow from this war against rebellion.

The morning hour having expired the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions to expel Senator DAVIS, with the amendment of Mr. HOWARD, to censure

THE EXPULSION OF SENATOR DAVIS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union) addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. JOHNSON. He characterized the instances cited by him of opposition to the Executive policy yesterday. There was not a parallel to this case: nobody wished to crush the Senator from Kentucky for criticizing the Government to his heart's content in debate. He made reference to the fact of Mr. DAVIS having arraigned his compeer for disloyalty, and said that Mr. DAVIS would not stand a moment in the Senate judged by the rule he would have applied to him. He also referred to the resolution of Mr. DAVIS, which was passed before the Emancipation Proclamation, which he said gave full power to reduce the States to subjection.

Mr. DAVIS said he only meant in cases where the people repudiated the Government, and refused to set up a government for themselves, then it was the province of the military commander to establish a temporary State Government.

Mr. MORRILL said the Senator had introduced more bills for the punishment of treason and the overturning of disloyal State Governments than any other Senator on this floor, and it was absolutely too late to set up for him such a defence as that set up for him by his disclaimer. These resolutions were no words spoken in debate. There was no question before the Senate when they were offered. He adverted to authorities as to the extent of privileges allowed in debate, contending that the resolutions offered were offensive to these privileges.

Mr. HALE said that all efforts to establish a rule limiting debate had and would fail. He looked upon this as an indirect effort to do that which the Senate had heretofore refused to do directly. He had no sympathy with the resolutions of Mr. DAVIS, but declared himself unalterably attached to free discussion. He thought the amendment to censure more mischievous than expulsion. The censure was always followed by a resignation. When the freedom of speech was curtailed in this body no man would express an honest opinion here unless under fear of expulsion. He felt sensitive on this subject, having come here sixteen years ago with hardly a sympathizing Senator on the floor, and if the proposed course had been adopted for his honest expressions in disapproval of the acts of the majority, he would have been expelled. Within a few years there had been others who had occupied his position. The Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) had occupied a position less obnoxious than himself, not because there was any great difference of opinion in their views, but because he (HALE) was the oldest sinner. [Great laughter.] He referred to the Secretary of State, who for years was in a minority here, but was bold and frank in his sentiments of hostility to the policy of the Government. He would class him as one who was almost persuaded to be a Christian. [Laughter.] He said we must forgive something to the spirit of American liberty. Freedom of speech, as WEBSTER said, was a home grant, a fireside right, and he would leave no richer heritage to his children. We should be responsible here to no power but the power which gives us the faculty of speech. In saying this he did not mean that the Executive or the Senate could be wantonly insulted. He had listened to the able arguments of the Senators from Michigan and Maine, but they had failed to convince him that the Senate should censure or expel Mr. DAVIS. It was a declaration of the Apostle of American Democracy. That error should be left free, provided truth were left free to combat with it. Truth was the proper senatorial weapon to use against the resolutions of Mr. DAVIS—freedom of debate should be maintained at all hazards.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) was gratified at the language of Mr. HALE. The proposed action was calculated to strike down free speech and a free press. When the matter was fully sifted, it would be found that there was no occasion for the dismissal or rebuke of his colleague, unless, indeed, it was because he entertained opinions inimical to those of the dominant party. The Senator who feared to sound the alarm of that Administration on the part of the Government, was less than a vassal, and deserved no seat here. It was a patriotic duty imposed on Senators.

Mr. POWELL then proceeded in a lengthy analysis of the resolutions of Mr. DAVIS, contending that the policy therein recommended, if inaugurated, would be, of all others, the most distasteful to the rebels. He animadverted also on the policy of the President, that one truth of the people should shape future State Government as a measure subversive of the principle that majorities should rule. He contended that the States were already in the Union.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) said that it was the great misfortune of the Senator (Mr. POWELL) in being a Democrat to have become imbued with the pestilent theories of CALHOUN, and he naturally fell into association with men who inculcated doctrines leading directly to rebellion. His colleague was brought up in a different and better school, and yet he now desires to shake the hands of men who maligned in life and insulted in death the memory of the Senator's departed leader; and yet he did not think the Senator should be expelled, as we were bound to accept his disclaimer. While he considered the resolutions improper and indecorous, he did not think they should be sufficient cause for his expulsion, or censure, which was paramount to it. The Senator would find in his regrets in the future for his acts a penalty more than equal to his expulsion or censure here.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) had known the Senator as long as he had known himself. He was true and brave, and he would take his interpretation of the meaning of his resolutions in preference to others. He would not vote for his expulsion or censure. He would not strike down free speech here. The party in power owed their position to free speech in the Kansas controversy. He did not fear free discussion. The best way to dispose of the resolutions was to debate and let the country decide on our action. The resolutions did not contain disloyalty as a whole. He had seen the senator one hundred miles from home, with a musket on his shoulder, drilling, to fight his rebel neighbors, and he was to-day an object of persecution at his own home for his loyalty. He knew his vote here would be misrepresented at home; but he had a higher object than to conciliate home sentiment.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) announced his intention to vote against the expulsion or censure. He regretted that the attempt had been made to do either. Senators did various things to gain immortality. Some offer petitions and some memorials; some resolutions, some ovations. The Senator from Kentucky did all of these, which he had a right to do, though it tries the Senate sometimes. He did not think the resolution advising revolt against the war leaders, taken as a whole, subject to the construction put upon it, though it might be made treasonable. If it were offensive, the disclaimer of the Senator was enough. He felt bound to look at the Senator's previous history to judge of his present convictions. He believed him to be a loyal man. He considered the resolutions of the Senator as a very violent and intemperate stump speech against the Government. But to expel him would be an acknowledgment of our inability to meet and refute his arguments. He would give the largest liberty to comment on the acts of this or any Administration.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

IMPROVED RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, (Union,) presented a series of resolutions from the Legislature of that State, asking for improved railroad facilities between New-York and Washington.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

The House agreed to the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole, including that appropriating $25,000 for the completion of the Philadelphia Post-office.

The Clerk having read the amendment providing that no money shall be expended on the Capitol extension or Treasury continuation, excepting what may be necessary to protect these buildings from injury,

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) asked whether it was wise economy just now, when the work was nearly completed, to discharge the artists and workmen, who would be thrown upon the world, to the distress of themselves and families. There was no more creditable work in any nation than the Capitol; it was a model of the kind. On the ground of humanity, pride and economy, he trusted the House would disagree to the amendment.

The House refused to concur in the amendment—56 against 71.

[The appropriation for the Capitol is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and for the Treasury extension two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.]

On motion of Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) an amendment was adopted appropriating ten thousand dollars for the repair of wharves and machine shops at Key West.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill was then passed, only four members voting against it, viz.:

NAYS—W. J. Allen, Chanler, Stiles, and Ben. Wood.

REIMBURSEMENT OF STATE WAR EXPENSES.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, offered an amendment appropriating ten millions of dollars to defray the expenses of raising and equipping volunteers in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri to repel invasion by guerrillas, &c.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) objected to the amendment as out of order.

Mr. KINNEY, Delegate from Utah, took occasion to reply to part of FERNANDO WOOD'S speech delivered yesterday in relation to people of that territory. The gentleman introduced himself here by offering a resolution declaring the war to be inhuman and cruel, thus expressing sympathy with the worst rebellion of which the world has knowledge. Had it come to this, that a man can stand up in this hall and pronounce the war a hellish crusade for blood? Crusade, indeed, for a man to defend himself against an assassin, to defend his wife, daughter and children from the midnight murderer. There could be but one answer to this. The people he (KINNEY) represented are all loyal, and the gentleman had no sympathy with loyalty. The gentleman called the Mormons profligates, outcasts, and characterized them as always disloyal. He hurled back this accusation, pronounced it false. They never have been in rebellion against the United States. As the former Chief Justice of Utah, he could say they have always been submissive to the laws, and loyal to the Constitution and the Government. The formidable military force sent to Utah at an expense of fifty millions of dollars, while the traitor FLOYD was Secretary of War under BUCHANAN, was for the purpose of inaugurating the state of affairs now existing, namely, to prepare the way for rebellion, and to thus weaken the North. Utah has never been in rebellion, and the people there are not, as the gentleman is, in sympathy with the rebels. It was said that the recent riots in New-York, by which the streets flowed with the blood of innocent women and children, rested, to a great extent, on the shoulders of the gentleman. When vessels were detained at New-York with arms for the rebels, did not the gentleman telegraph to the Governor of Georgia that he regretted exceedingly that he had not the power to release these ships? Were members here to listen to sentiments from the gentleman breathing treason? If he (KINNEY) were a member of this House, the first thing he would do would be to introduce a resolution to expel the gentleman for expressing treasonable sentiments.

FERNANDO WOOD replied, saying that in his speech of yesterday it became necessary to refer to the practice of the Government in appointing commissioners to treat with the rebels in arms against the Government, and in this connection, he adverted to the Mormon rebellion. By this he had no expectation of exciting the ire of the Delegate from Utah. What he said was gathered from the Executive documents. He was exceedingly careful not to refer to what the Republicans called the foul institution of Slavery, and to what the Chicago platform characterized as the other twin relic of barbarism, namely polygamy. He would refer the Delegate to the report of the Secretary of War made to President BUCHANAN, in which it was stated that it became necessary to send an army to Utah under Gen. JOE JOHNSTON and commissioners in the persons of Gov. POWELL and Maj. MCCULLOCH, to treat with the rebels. These commissioners did proceed to Utah, and met the commissioners appointed on the other side, and amicably adjusted the question at issue. The General had asked him whether he did not, when Mayor of New-York, send a communication to the Governor of Georgia, regretting that arms and munitions had been stopped at New-York. He thanked the gentleman for favoring him with an opportunity to deny most emphatically and positively that there was any foundation for the accusation other than this, namely: Before the commencement of the rebellion the police of New-York stopped the departure of the Savannah steamers with merchandise of every character—not arms, but merchandise. The Governor of Georgia did telegraph him at a time when the communication between the South and New-York was interrupted, and wished to know whether it was by his order that the merchandise was stopped *in transitu*. He replied it was not, and that under the laws of New-York, the police was not responsible to the Mayor, and this was all. He did not require to defend his loyalty. He charged any man with falsehood who impugned it, and as to the threat of the gentleman to expel him, he would meet it here and elsewhere, when any one had the temerity to offer a resolution for that purpose.

Mr. SMITHERS, of Delaware, (Union,) during the morning hour, expressed his views on the joint resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act. He contended for the full power to inflict punishment on traitors. He had no such mawkish sympathy as would induce him to withhold the forfeiture of rebel estates. The permanence of the Union would be well served and guaranteed by visiting on the wicked leaders a confiscation of their estates and political rights, while extending amnesty to the masses who have been deceived, and by bayonets driven into the rebellion. This was no sudden outbreak on the part of the rebels, like the Whisky, or Shay's rebellion. It was not the result of gross wrongs, but a deliberate intention to overthrow a beneficent Government. Such opinions as those of the gentleman from New-York (FERNANDO WOOD) would have the effect of paralyzing the war. The rebels would not have essayed secession if they had not been led to believe that they could go in peace. That gentleman, under the guise of peace, was the most efficient promoter of the war.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Navy Appropriation bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) advocated an abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and British Provinces. No part of the people, he said, were contented with it as it now stood. It had proved unfortunate as a contract, and so far as it was a positive or negative revenue measure, was unconstitutional. The advantages of the treaty were only on one side, and among its fruits were not found even gratitude and respect on the part of the Government and dependencies most benefited. Our self respect requires its abrogation. It was time the authority of this House was asserted and vindicated. Secret service money on both sides brought about the consummation of the treaty. He argued at length, insisting it was hostile to the interests of the West and to the other sections. On general principles, and as a question of constitutional and domestic policy, the conclusion is inevitable. The treaty is inevitably, radically wrong, unwise, and ought no longer to be tolerated; and if we analyze it, fact by fact, there would not be found a prop to sustain it one hour. Hence it ought to be terminated.

WILLIAM J. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) made a speech in review of the President's annual message, charging that the President and his advisers were guilty of willful deception in the object and purposes of the war, and had violated the pledges and the platform upon which they succeeded to power. He declared the Administration was unfit to conduct the war or manage its affairs in time of peace. He avowed himself an unconditional Union man, and said the personal cowardice of the Abolitionists restrained them from open rebellion, but their teachings were as baneful and dangerous as the mad ravings of the Southern Secessionists. Over-burdened taxation and evils now upon us were but poor equivalents for the equality of the negro.

Mr. ARNOLD said that speeches like the one just delivered served to prolong the war. He referred to the proceedings of the Democratic mass meeting at Chicago, last June, at which was passed a resolution opposed to carrying on hostilities. If this had been carried out, we would not now have the reopening of the Mississippi and the fall of Port Hudson. The pretended friends of peace would paralyze the military strength and vigor of the Administration, and encourage those who are now fighting against the country to persevere. The war will be ended when all the North unite to crush it out.

The committee rose, and at 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For a State bounty of three hundred dollars under the last call.

For the incorporation of the Fire Department of Richmond County.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. ANGEL—Amending the railroad Act by permitting a baggage or freight car to be made up as a part of the train.

Authorizing the Delaware and Lackawana Railroad Company to hold real estate in this State.

By Mr. COLE—Appropriating the remainder of the Canal revenues for rebuilding the locks on the Oneida Lake and Chemung Canals.

Making appropriations for the Canal Debt.

By Mr. ANDREWS—To amend the charter of Poughkeepsie.

To amend the Brooklyn Water Act.

Authorizing the City of Syracuse to borrow money.

By Mr. STRONG—Incorporating the Trustees of the Troy Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. COZANS—To give effect to the resolution of the New-York Common Council relative to the Vanderbilt Pier.

To amend the Quarantine Law.

By Mr. MUNGER—To organize a State Court of Claims.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—For a railroad on the Hunter's Point and Newtown Turnpike.

To regulate the sale of hay and straw.

By Mr. CHRISTIE—Incorporating the Staten Island Savings Bank,

Incorporating the New-York Mortgage Loan Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MURPHY—For dummy engines on the Brooklyn Central Railroad.

Senator MURPHY introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act in relation to the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes, so as to allow the construction and use of stationary and floating elevators, to any three or more persons who may form themselves into corporations, and such corporations to have all the powers and benefits conferred by the act for the purpose of carrying on the business of constructing, maintaining and using stationary and floating elevators or warehouses for all purposes connected with the trade or commerce in the several kinds of grain.

By Mr. FOLGER—Incorporating the Union Trust Company.

Senator FIELDS introduced a bill naming Pierre C. Tallman, John Clancy, John B. Hawkins, Wm. H. Florence, and Wm. Cauldwell as Commissioners to settle the boundary line between the above counties, and to erect suitable monuments or marks at such places as they shall deem convenient and necessary to prevent future mistake concerning the same.

SEC. 2—Gives the Commissioners power to employ surveyors and other persons to aid in this work, and orders them to report their doings and the expenses attending the same to the Supervisors of the respective counties as soon as possible after the duties are completed.

SEC. 3—Orders that the expenses of said Commissioners shall be borne by the Counties of New-York and Westchester; two-thirds by the County of New-York and one-third by the County of Westchester.

SEC. 4—Directs the Commissioners to meet within two months after the passage of this act, and elect a chairman and secretary from their own body.

SEC. 5—Orders that in case of the death of any of the Commissioners, the Governor shall have power to fill the vacancy. The Commissioners are to receive $5 per day for each day spent in actual service and business of the commission.

Senator LAIMBEER introduced a bill authorizing the Comptroller of the City of New-York to convey to the above society, at private sale, all that piece of ground belonging to the City of New-York adjoining the Orphan Asylum of said society on Seventy-seventh-street, and extending from the westerly line or side of Lexington-avenue, being in extent 130 feet front and rear, by 102 feet 2½ inches deep, to be held by said society upon the same tenure or conditions as the twelve lots of ground heretofore granted to said society.

By Mr. STRONG—Legalizing the Brooklyn Volunteer Bonds.

To control the running of railroads in Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the inspection of gas meters.

Incorporating the Roosevelt Hospital.

The Senate went into Executive Session, after which the Bounty Bill was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CROOK introduced a bill to provide for the extinguishment of fires in Flatbush, L. I.

Mr. REED's bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Dime Savings Bank, of the City of New-York, is the same as the bill introduced by Mr. FREEMAN last year, with the exception of the Directors. Among the Directors named are A. Gracie, Wm. Hall, Chas. Nettleton, Alex. Wilder, John Graham, John Erskine, Jas. L. Hastie, and some twenty others.

Mr. ECKOFF also introduced a bill legalizing the resolution of the New-York Common Council conveying a certain piece of land to the German Hospital.

Mr. BRYANT's bill creating a Board of Retrenchment and Control, provides for the nomination by the citizens of the City of New-York paying taxes previous to the 1st of January next, of five persons who shall act as such board.

They shall be so nominated by ballot, eveloped and certified by the Receiver of Taxes, opened by order of the Supreme Court to be canvassed in the office of the Register, by the Recorder, Comptroller, Chamberlain and Register, from two classes of ten nominees—five nominated by the citizens voting on the largest aggregate payments, and five by the largest number of names. From these the Mayor is to choose two of either class, and the fifth at his discretion. Vacancies are filled by the board.

It vests this body with a veto on every resolution or ordinance of the City and County government, to the extent of modifying or denying appropriations, and also with the power of removing heads of departments not elected by the people.

Mr. ECKOFF—For Commissioners of Appeals in the New-York Fire Department.

By Mr. RYAN—To construct a railroad through the Sixth-avenue, Eighth and Tenth, and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. BRYANT—To create a Board of Retrenchment and Control in New-York City.

By Mr. MCNEIL—For a Town Hall in Jamaica.

By Mr. GLEASON—Relative to Schools in Sag Harbor.

By Mr. PLATT—To incorporate a Fire Company in Cold Spring Harbor.

Mr. NEWTON introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad on Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue and certain other streets and avenues in New-York.

Section 1 gives Jerome Finch, Jonathan Cary, Lucius A. White, Jno. B. Harman, Justin L. King, Geo. B. Nelson and Lewis M. Angle power to construct and operate a railroad through the following streets and avenues: Commencing at Thirty-fourth-street, East River, running along Thirty-fourth-street to Third-avenue, thence to Twenty-sixth-street along to Fourth-avenue, along Fourth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, along Fourteenth-street to Sixth-avenue, along to West Tenth-street, along to Hudson-street, thence to Vestry-street, along the latter to West-street, to Canal-street, along Canal to Hudson-street, along to Christopher, thence along to Sixth-avenue, with the necessary turnouts, etc.

By Mr. CURTIS—Relative to referees.

To prohibit Lottery Advertisements.

By the Speaker—To amend the Syracuse City Charter.

By Mr. MCNEIL—To consolidate the New-York Central and Harlem Railroad Companies.

By Mr. THOMPSON—Relative to the Cemetery in Owego.

By Mr. GILLEY—To construct a railway through certain towns in Weschester County.

Also for a railway from the Hudson River to New-Rochelle,

Also to construct a bridge over the Harlem River.

Also relative to the sale of tax lands in Westchester County.

Also for the relief of Woodlawn Cemetery.

By Mr. WARING—To incorporate the New-York and Piedmont Railroad Company.

By Mr. PINCKNEY—Authorizing the Common Council of New-York to supply that City with gas.

By Mr. A. ANDRUS—Relative to paying to the State of New-York city taxes.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To amend the Excise Law.

Mr. REED's bill to amend the charter of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company provides that the capital stock of the company may be increased to $2,500,000; that the par value of the shares may be increased to $100; that the company may take inland navigation risks; and that the election of Directors shall take place on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January in each year—the present Directors to retain office till January, 1865.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill to provide for the collection of demands against canal boats and other craft navigating the canals of this State, and ordering that whenever a debt shall be contracted within this State by the masters or owners of any vessel, the account of such work done, materials furnished, &c., shall be a lien upon such boats, tackle, apparel and furniture, and shall be preferred to all other liens thereon.

Section 2 orders that such debt shall cease to be a lien at the expiration of 30 days after said debt or the last item thereof was contracted, unless the persons having such debt shall, within that time, file in the office of the Auditor of the Canal Department specifications of the said lien.

CENTRAL PARK RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. RYAN introduced a bill to incorporate the above company, and naming as corporators GEO. W. MARSHALL, MADISON M. MARSHALL, SAMUEL G. PERRY, and others who may become associated with them, to construct a railroad over the following streets in the City of New-York: Commencing at a convenient point at or near the Central Park at Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, and running thence along Sixth-avenue to Eighth-street; and thence by single track through Eighth-street to Stuyvesant-street to Tenth-street; thence by double track through to Tenth-street Ferry; thence on Tenth-street to Broadway to Ninth-street by single track to Sixth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches for the proper accommodation of said company.

Fare not to exceed five cents. The other sections of the bill contain the customary provisions of City Railroad Acts.

BILLS PASSED.

Directing the Queens County Clerk to index notices of pendency of action.

To amend the Auburn City Charter.

Relative to the sale of Quarantine lands on Staten Island.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the New-York Blind Mechanics' Association.

Mr. MCCANN called up a resolution to investigate the New-York concert saloons, and moved to amend that the committee do so without charge to the State. Tabled.

Adjourned.

Reception of the One Hundred and Second Regiment, N. Y. V.

The One Hundred and Second New-York Volunteers, that arrived here on Sunday from Chattanooga, was reviewed in front of the City Hall yesterday afternoon by the Mayor and Common Council. After the review, the regiment marched up Broadway to Twenty-third-street; thence to Washington Parade-ground, where it was dismissed. No escort of any kind was furnished to this returned regiment of reenlisted veterans, save the band of the Seventh Regiment. It has been a subject of much regret by the friends of the regiment that no New-York regiments welcomed the men on their arrival in this City. A number of ladies, however, are now employed in raising funds in order to entertain the veterans of the One Hundred and Second at a dinner. The regiment, which now only numbers 200 men, is under command of Capt. STEGMAN.

Death of Hon. James B. Clay.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Hon. JAMES B. CLAY, of Kentucky, Ex-Minister to Portugal and ex-member of Congress from the Ashland District, died in this city last night. His remains will leave to-night for Kentucky for interment.

HORRIBLE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A Well-Known Citizen Shot Dead by a Jealous Husband—Arrest of the Murderer—Proceedings before the Coroner—An Interesting Letter.

The neighborhood of Grand-street and the Bowery was thrown into a terrible state of excitement at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the commission of a shocking murder, of which WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, the well-known Ann-street bill-poster, was the victim. The perpetrator of the homicide was ROBERT C. HAINES, an Englishman, 44 years of age, and a painter by occupation, whose inciting motive seems to have been jealousy. The tragedy occurred on the sidewalk, in front of WILLIAMS' residence, No. 282 Grand-street, where HAINES met his victim as he was coming out from his house. Scarcely five minutes elapsed after the encounter before WILLIAMS was a corpse, having received two balls fired simultaneously from a double-barreled pistol through his brain. The affair created a profound sensation in the part of the City where it occurred, because of the wide acquaintance of WILLIAMS, who has figured quite extensively of late years as a local politician in the lower wards. The evidence taken before the Coroner fully shows that HAINES had serious provocation to the committal of the murder, his wife having been WILLIAMS' paramour openly for several years.

Officers LYONS and SMITH arrested HAINES immediately after he had fired the fatal shots, and last evening Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body of WILLIAMS, when testimony, of which the following is the substance of all that is material, was

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Suit Against the Hoboken Land Improvement Company—Actions for Debt, &c.

We continue up to the 20th inst. statements of the cases argued in the Supreme Court of the United States.

No. 75.—*The Proprietors of the Bridges over the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, Plaintiffs in Error vs. The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, Defendants in Error.*—This is a writ of error to the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New-Jersey, under the 25th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789. The plaintiffs filed a bill in the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey to restrain the defendants from erecting a bridge over the River Hackensack, on the ground that the erection of such bridge, and the act or the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey of 1860, by which it was authorized, were a breach of a contract entered into by the State with the plaintiffs, and that the Act of 1869 was void under the Constitution of the United States as impairing the obligation of a contract. The plaintiffs claimed that the State of New-Jersey was bound not to authorize or permit any bridge besides that of the plaintiffs, to be erected over the River Hackensack, between its mouth and the mouth of Kingsland's Creek, until the 24th of November, 1889, in virtue of a contract with the plaintiffs under the authority of an act of the Legislature of the State, passed Nov. 24, 1790. That act authorized Commissioners to contract for building bridges over the Hackensack, and provided that those building them should have power to take tolls from man and beast passing over them, and that it should not be lawful for any person whatever to erect any other bridge over that river for ninety-nine years. The Commissioners appointed under that act contracted for the erection of the bridges with Samuel Ogden and his associates, and demised and let the same to those contractors until Nov. 24, 1889, with tolls as fixed in the contract. The Legislature of New-Jersey, by the act of March 7, 1797, created Samuel Ogden and his associates, the lessees in the contract, a corporation, and the plaintiffs allege that they are that corporation. The Legislature, by another act passed March 8, 1860, authorized the defendants to construct a railroad from Newark to Hoboken, and to build bridges over the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. The defendants located their work and commenced building their bridge over the Hackensack, within the limits mentioned in the 15th section of the act of 1790; that is, below the place where Kingsland's Creek empties into the Hackensack; and this was done without the consent of the plaintiffs, or without condemning the value of their rights.

The answer of the defendants alleged that the act authorizing the building of another bridge was not a violation of any contract made by the Legislature with the plaintiffs, and also insisted that no contract was ever made with any one by the Legislature not to permit bridges within the limits claimed, and that if made it was not legally transferred to the plaintiffs. They also alleged that their structure over the Hackensack was not a "bridge" within the meaning of that term as used in the act of 1790. It is not connected with the shore on either side of the river except by a piece of timber under each rail, and is necessarily so made as to make it impossible for man or beast to cross the river upon the viaduct except in the defendant's cars. The only road between the shores and the structure is two or more iron rails, each of the width of 2¼ inches, and of the height of about 4½ inches, laid and fastened upon timber, the rails being at the distance of four feet asunder. It is impossible for any vehicle or animal to cross the river upon the structure of the defendants, unless upon their railroad cars. No foot passenger can cross it in safety, and it is not intended that foot passengers shall cross it. The structure is a railroad across a river, which it has been decided is not a bridge; a viaduct is not a toll bridge. The plaintiff's structure is a toll bridge. The defendants' viaduct has no pathway for man or beast.

The plaintiffs contend that the contract was against the erection of any other bridge according to the literal and usual meaning of the word, and prohibited not only a bridge of the kind then used for common travel, but also a railroad bridge, a wire suspension bridge, a patent truss bridge, or any other kind of bridge before then unknown, and not only bridges used for passengers and such vehicles as were enumerated in the lease, but omnibuses, cabs, velocipedes, railroad cars, mules, carts and other vehicles and animals not named, used or known at the time. This was illustrated by reference to the bridge over Menai Straits and the tubular structure at Montreal, which must be regarded as bridges.

The Court of Chancery of New-Jersey decided that the structure of the defendants was a railroad viaduct, and was not a bridge within the meaning of the Act of 1790. The case was then taken to the Court of Errors and Appeals of that State, which affirmed that decision and refused the injunction which the bill of the plaintiffs asked for. The defendants in error deny the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, on the ground that the record shows no case within the 25th section of the Judicial Act. The suit was commenced by bill in equity; the Constitution of the United States was not once referred to in any part of the record. The decree was simply that the railroad viaduct was not a bridge within the Act of 1790. To give the Supreme Court of the United States jurisdiction over the decree of a State Court supposed to decide in favor of the validity of a State statute, by the very words of the judiciary act, the statute must have been in dispute, and its validity must have been drawn in question on the ground of being repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and the decision of the State Court must have been in favor of its validity on that ground. That all these points must appear on the records was decided in Crowell *vs.* Randall, 10 Peters' Rep., 392, and Lawler *vs.* Walker, 14 Howard's Reports, 152. A controversy which turns entirely upon the interpretation of State laws, is exclusively within the jurisdiction of State Courts, if they first acquire jurisdiction, and the Supreme Court of the United States has not appellate power over them. For these reasons, it is urged that the judgment of the State Court should be sustained.

The plaintiffs contend that by the pleadings was drawn in question the validity of the act of the Legislature of New-Jersey, of March 8, 1860, authorizing a bridge to be erected over the Hackensack, they having alleged that that statute impaired the obligation of a contract entered into with them by the State, and that it was therefore void by section 10 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, and hence that the case came within the 25th section of the Judiciary Act.

No. 98.—*The County of Mercer, in the State of Pennsylvania, Plaintiff in Error, vs. William H. Y. Hackett, Defendant in Error.*—The defendant in error, plaintiff below, a citizen of the State of New-Hampshire, brought an action of debt, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, for the recovery of the amount of certain coupons attached to bonds issued by the Commissioners of Mercer County to the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania of May 4, 1852. The plaintiff in error, defendant below, at the trial offered to prove that the provisions of the act in regard to the issue of the bonds were not complied with, but the court refused to admit the testimony, objection being taken to it on the ground that the plaintiff, being a *bona fide* holder for value of the coupons, could not be charged with knowledge of any irregularities or improprieties in the execution of the bonds. Verdict and judgment were given for the plaintiff, and the defendant sued out a writ of error, assigning as an error the refusal of the court below to admit the testimony offered.

No. 99.—*August Siebert, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, Defendants in Error.*—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In that court, an action of debt was brought on 614 coupons of the City of Pittsburgh, given for its subscription to the stock of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. Upon an agreed case in the court below, a judgment *pro forma* was entered for the defendants without argument, and then a writ of error was issued from the Supreme Court of the United States. Since the case stated was agreed upon, the validity of such bonds and the liability of the municipal corporations to pay them and the coupons attached, has been repeatedly decided, and therefore the Supreme Court is now asked to reverse the judgment below.

No. 100.—*William M. Richardson, a Citizen of the State of Ohio, vs. The County of Lawrence, a Corporation created by the laws of the State of Pennsylvania.*—The plaintiff brought an action of debt in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania on forty-nine coupons attached to seven bonds alleged to have been issued by the County of Lawrence to the Northwestern Railroad Company in part payment of a subscription by the county to the capital stock of the company. The defendant plead *nil debet* and special fees setting up the failure of consideration, and notified the plaintiff that he would be called upon to show that he was the holder of the instruments sued on for a valuable consideration and the time when he became such holder. The cause was tried before Judge GRIER and Judge MCCANDLESS at Pittsburgh at the November Term, 1861.

The counsel agreed that the jury should find a special verdict, subject to the opinion of the court as to the judgment to be entered, on the facts as found.

The jury, in the special verdict, set forth the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania incorporating the Northwestern Railroad Company, which authorized the counties through parts of which the railroad might pass to subscribe to the capital stock, and to make payments on such terms and in such manner as might be agreed upon by the company and the counties respectively. Before any subscription was made, the act required that the amount should be fixed and determined by the grand jury of the county, and it also provided that bonds given by the counties for such subscription should not be sold by the Railroad Company for less than the par value. The Grand Jury of Lawrence County passed a resolution directing the County Commissioners to subscribe $200,000 to the stock of the Company, but the presentment was not filed in the office of the County Commissioners, nor presented to the Commissioners of the Grand Jury for that purpose, but was filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions. The presentment was made by a majority of the Grand Jury—sixteen members consenting and five disagreeing. The Company was incorporated by letters patent in 1853, and was organized June 1, 1853, and on the 20th of August 1853, an agreement of subscription was made between the Company and the County Commissioners. At the time of the subscription, there was no location of the railroad in Lawrence County. The bonds in suit were paid by the Railroad Company to Brinks, Malone & Co., contractors for the construction of part of the Road, on the 16th of April, 1857, and received by them at the rate of 64 cents on the dollar.

Upon the special verdict, finding these facts, the plaintiff moved the Court to enter judgment on his behalf for $806 10, with interest from Nov. 14, 1861, upon which motion the Judges were divided in opinion, and hence the case now comes before the Supreme Court on a certificate of a division of opinion between the Judges below.

The defendants contend that the law of the place of the contract is to govern as to the nature, the obligation and the interpretation of the contract; that by the law of Pennsylvania, as decided by its highest judicial tribunal, bonds like these are specialties not negotiable, and, therefore, the present plaintiff holds them subject to the same equitable defences which might have been set up by the County against the Railroad Company. The sale of the bonds by the Company below their par value was in violation of law; it was void as against the statute; and hence the title of the Railroad Company to the bonds was never legally divested, and the plaintiff must fail for want of interest or title. At any rate, he cannot recover more than at the rate the bonds were sold by the Railroad Company.

The plaintiffs contend that the precise or actual location of the road through the county was not a condition precedent to the subscription; but if it were, the county having actually exercised the power, and put into circulation bonds payable to bearer, is estopped from setting up a defence, wholly at variance with previous acts. The validity of the subscription of Lawrence County has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The bonds are payable to bearer; and thus, though the mere execution is attested by the seal of the county, are negotiable in such a sense that they pass by delivery, and are free from all equities between the original parties. If a late case in Pennsylvania may be supposed to have recognized the opposite doctrine, the Supreme Court of the United States is not bound by that decision. The doctrine of *lex loci contractûs*, invoke by the defendant, is not applicable to a case like the present. That doctrine has been sometimes recognized in private contracts, or in cases where the contract in question is of an admitted local character, but cannot be applicable to negotiable instruments, nor can it be admitted that the remedies of suitors in the United States Courts are to vary with the fluctuating doctrines of an elective court like that of Pennsylvania. The negotiability of the instruments and the right to recover on them being established, it would seem irresistibly to follow that the recovery should be for their full amount. The notion of a partial recovery is dependent on the doctrine that instruments payable to bearer are not negotiable, and of course cannot show its face in courts not recognizing that doctrine.

No. 101.—*Edward L. Baker, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Sterling Ger, Defendant in Error.*—This is a writ of error to the United States Circuit Court for the District of Missouri, in which an action of ejectment was brought by the plaintiff for 40 acres of land in Macon County, Missouri. He derived his title from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Co. By an act of Congress of June 10, 1852, lands were granted to the State of Missouri to aid in the construction of railroads, and the Legislature granted a portion of those lands to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Co., providing, however, that persons then occupying any portion of the land, not exceeding a quarter section, as a residence or for agricultural purposes, should have the right to buy it at $2 50 an acre before the location of the road. The plaintiff claimed the land in question under a grant from the Railroad Co., they having received it from the State. The defendant claimed the land as a settler who occupied it for agricultural purposes at the time the act of the Legislature of Missouri was passed, and who paid his $2 50 an acre. The verdict and judgment below were for the defendant, and the plaintiff took out a writ of error. The case turns on the question whether the act of Assembly of Missouri required a map to be filed in the Recorder's Office of each county through which the road ran before the "location" of the road could be considered as complete, the Court below holding that it did.

No. 102.—*Simon Banks, Libelant, vs. The Bay State Steamboat Company, Claimants of the Steamboat Metropolis, her tackle, &c., Appellants.*—This is an appeal in Admiralty from the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. The libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, *in rem.*, against the steamboat *Metropolis*, to recover the loss and damage occasioned by a collision between her and the sloop *Golden Rule*, on Long Island Sound, on the night of Aug. 12, 1858. The cause was tried Nov. 10, 1859, before Judge BETTS, who decided that the collision was caused by the fault of the steamboat, and he referred the case to a Commissioner to ascertain and report the libelant's damages, and the Commissioner reported that the damages amounted to $3,682 88. Upon exceptions, Judge BETTS, after making several deductions from the items allowed by the Commissioner, amounting in all to $202 50, made a decree affirming the report as correct, and decreeing that the claimants pay that amount. From this decree the claimants appealed to the Circuit Court, which affirmed it, and hence this appeal to the Supreme Court. The question is again presented as to whether the sloop or the steamboat was in fault according to the testimony, and the damages are also the subject of dispute, the point being whether the basis of estimating them should be as for a total loss of the sloop, or only for a partial injury.

No. 103.—*Edward W. Durkin, Appellant, vs. The Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railway Company, Wm. J. Walker and Oliver P. Ludlow, Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, in which Court the appellant filed his bill to foreclose a mortgage which had been given to him by the Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railway Company to secure the payment of certain bonds which were issued to him as trustee by that company for the benefit of those who might become holders of the bonds. The company was organized under the general law of the State of Indiana, providing for the incorporation of railroad companies, approved May 11, 1852, to build a railroad from Laporte to Plymouth, in that State, a distance of twenty-nine miles, and thence south to other points named in the articles of association. Only that part of the road between Laporte and Plymouth has been built, and the present controversy relates to that part. The Railroad Company did not answer the bill, and by an interlocutory decree the bill as to them was taken as confessed. Walker and Ludlow answered separately, but their answers are the same in substance, except only that Ludlow sets up an assignment by Walker to him. Both answers admit the making and issuing of the bonds and the execution of the mortgage, as alleged in the bill, but they set up affirmatively that on the 28th of November, 1855, more than six months after the issuing of the bonds, and after the execution and recording of the first mortgage, which was recorded March 9, 1855, the defendant Walker entered into an agreement with the Company to complete the building of the first division of the road between Plymouth and Laporte, and that he should receive in part payment 99 of the first and 299 of the second mortgage bonds at the rate of $460 each, the balance to be paid by the Company; and that the Company granted and secured to Walker the absolute control of the first division of the road, and its earnings from its opening to the 1st day of September, 1860, and until the Company should pay all debts due by Walker. A judgment was confessed by the Company in favor of Walker for $154,800, the balance due him on the construction of the first division.

The Court below rendered a decree directing that the road be sold, and that the first proceeds, after the payment of costs, should be paid over to Ludlow, as assignee of Walker, to the exclusion of the trustee and in preference to the mortgage. From that decree Dunham appealed to the Supreme Court. The appellant contends that the mortgage, though made before the construction of the road, binds the road in the future, and the contract of the company with Walker must be taken to be subject to the mortgage. On the other side it is argued that the agreement of Walker with the company for the construction of the road was a valid one, and that he had a right to the possession of the road until he was reimbursed under the agreement with the company.

No. 104.—*John B. Ryan, Plaintiff in Error vs. John C. Bindley, Defendant in Error.*—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, in which Court John C. Bindley, a citizen of Pennsylvania, brought an action of assumpsit against John B. Ryan, a citizen of Ohio, upon a promissory note made by the defendant for $500, dated Cincinnati, August 1, 1859, and payable April 1, 1861. On the trial the defendant was offered as a witness in his own behalf. The Court refused to permit him to testify, and to this ruling he excepted. Depositions were taken by the plaintiff under the ruling granted by the Court below before a Justice of the Peace, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the defendant objected to their admission, because a Justice of the Peace had no authority to administer an oath for testimony in a Federal Court. The Court overruled the objection, and an exception was taken.

It is contended that there is no act of Congress authorizing a Justice of the Peace to take depositions to be used in the Courts of the United States, the power having been vested, by the Act of 1789, in "any Justice or Judge of any of the Courts of the United States, or any Chancellor, Justice or Judge of a Supreme or Superior Court, Mayor or Chief Magistrate of a city, or Judge of the County Court or Court of Common Pleas of any of the United States," and having been extended by the Act of 1854 to Notaries Public and to no other persons. The Legislature of the State of Ohio, in 1853, provided that no person should be disqualified as a witness in any civil action or proceeding by reason of his interest as a party to the suit. This law was in force at the time of the present trial. The thirty-fourth section of the Judiciary Act of 1789 provides that the laws of the several States, except where the Constitution, treaties, or Statutes of the United States shall otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law in the Courts of the United States in cases where they shall apply. Under this decision it is argued that the defendant should have been admitted as a witness in the Circuit Court of the United States in Ohio.

No. 105. *Elisha Bloomer, Appellant, vs. James Millinger, Appellee.*—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District Court of the United States in that court Bloomer filed a bill in equity against Millinger, setting forth the letters-patent granted in 1828, to William Woodworth for a machine for planing, tonguing and grooving boards and other materials, which was extended by act of Congress until Dec. 27, 1856, and stating the various instruments by which he became assignee of the patent for a certain section of the country, and alleging that the defendant was using three of the machines in violation of his rights. The defendant claimed under another assignment from an assignee of Woodworth, and the question turns upon the rights of the respective parties according as their assignments were before or after the renewal of the patent by act of Congress.

No. 107.—*Meyer & Stucken, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The City of Muscatine.*—This is a writ of error to the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa. Meyer & Stucken claim of the City of Muscatine, a municipal corporation in the State of Iowa, the sum of $5,000 for overdue coupons on bonds of that city issued Dec. 31, 1855, to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. The defendants contend that there was no authority in the charter of the city to issue the bonds to aid in the construction of a railroad, and that if there were it was contrary to the spirit of the Constitution of Iowa. It is also urged that if there was authority to issue the bonds, they were issued in violation of that authority, because the interest was made payable in New-York, instead of at the City Treasury, because the rate of interest was usurious, and because the ordinance submitted to the vote of the citizens was not properly submitted. The plaintiffs claim to have received the bonds from the Railroad Company for value, and to have had no notice of this defence until they had paid their money.

No. 108.—*Isidro Pacheco de Malarin and Sebastian Nunez, Executors of Francisco Perez Pacheco, deceased, Appellants vs. The United States, Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of California. Francisco Perez Pacheco petitioned the Board of Land Commissioners, created by the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, for the confirmation of his title derived under a Mexican grant to a tract of land called Boisa de San Felipe, describing its situation and boundaries and giving its contents as two leagues. The Land Commission confirmed the title for two leagues if it should be found that so much was contained within the boundaries described in the grant and maps possessed by the claimant, and if those limits contained a less quantity, then the title to such less quantity was confirmed. The tract contains a little more than two leagues. From this decree of the Land Commission, the United States appealed ot the District Court, where, after having taken some additional evidence, it was finally decided that the claimant was entitled to only one league. While the cause was pending in the District Court, and before any decree was made there, Mr. Cushing, the then Attorney-General, having examined the record of the Land Commission, and being satisfied that the claimant's title was good for all that had been confirmed to him, decided that the appeal taken against him should not be further prosecuted, and he sent the District-Attorney an order to desist. This order is marked "filed" (in the court below,) "March. 1858," more than a year after its date. When it reached the hands of the District-Attorney is not known, but in the meantime, and before the Court or claimant could have known of it, the Court, on the 20th of February, 1857, passed a decree confirming the claim for one league only. The plaintiff appealed from that decree, and insists on the allowance of the two leagues which the Commission awarded to him. The United States now attack the whole claim as not being valid, according to the rules applied to Mexican grants.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1864, 2 o'clock, P.M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and the following members

Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of the Trustees of the Leake & Watts Orphan House, for an appropriation sufficient to pay the assessment on their grounds for the extension of the Central Park, &c.

Whereupon Alderman Chipp presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John T. Hoffman, President of the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, in the City of New-York, for six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and forty cents, ($6,450 40,) to be by him applied to the payment and release in full of the assessment imposed on the grounds of the said Orphan House for the extension of the Central Park, with the interest due at the time of such payment on said assessment; and then to pay to the said Trustees or their Treasurer the sum of eleven hundred and eighty-six dollars, paid by them to release former assessments for the Central Park, as appears from the books in said Comptroller's Office, and that the Comptroller be and he is further authorized and directed to charge the same so paid to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of the Twenty-third-street Calvary Baptist Church to be relieved from an assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Fox—

Petition of Gardner G. Yevlin, Jesse Oakley, Storm, Smith & Co., Patten, Yale and Macfarlane, J. Gould & Sons, Arnance, Platt & Co., H. V. Bush, S. A. Knapp, Tomlinson & Edwards, and other owners of property, and merchants in Vesey, Fulton, Dey and Cortlandt streets, for the extension of Church-street to Morris-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Resignat on of Carleton M. Herrick as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon Alderman Farley presented the following resolution.

Resolved that Elias J. Patterson be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Carleton M. Herrick.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Petition of the members of the Yorkville Baptist Church for a lot of ground.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Hardy—

Petition of George C. Treadwell & Co., and others, owners and occupants of stores on Broadway, for the opening of Church-street to Morris-street, and widening Trinity-place.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

INVITATION.

Invitation from the Mutual Base Ball Club to attend their first annual invitation ball, at the City Assembly Rooms.

Which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Bauch and William S. Lyons, for the sum of ten dollars each, for services rendered to the Committee on Russian Reception, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the northeast corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John M. Belcke, (assignee,) for the sum of one hundred and forty-six dollars, being the amount for excess of inspector's fees on the work for building a house for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Nine in Twenty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and they are hereby directed to cause the T rails of the Belt-Railroad Company, now laid in West, South, Front and other streets, to be taken up and the grooved rails now in use by the various other city railroad companies to be laid in their places, in order to remove a serious obstruction to the free use of said streets by loaded draws, carts, &c., to which the said T rails—which are in some places from two to four inches above the surface of said streets—present an insurmountable obstacle.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the ordinance directing a trap-block pavement to be laid in Forty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, passed November six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be and it is hereby amended by striking out the words "Eighth-avenue," and inserting in place thereof the word "Broadway," an ordinance having previously passed the Common Council for paving said street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, with similar pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise and sell at public auction a lease of a ferry at the foot of Houston-street, New-York, over and across the East River to the foot of Grand-street, Williamsburgh, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and return said lease to the Common Council for approval.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise and sell at public auction a lease of the ferry at the foot of Christopher street, in the City of New-York, across the North River to Hoboken, in the State of New-Jersey, for a term of ten years from the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and return said lease to the Common Council.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise and sell at public auction a lease of a ferry at the foot of Hoboken-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, in the State of New-Jersey, for a term of ten years from the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and return said lease to the Common Council for approval.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise and sell at public auction a lease of a ferry at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, to Astoria, Queens County, Long Island, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and return said lease to the Common Council for approval.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Messrs. A. W. Lewis & Company to receive and deliver goods at their premises, numbers twenty-four and twenty-five South-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to draw his warrant to the order of Mrs. Cochran, Treasurer of the Sick Assistance Society, for five hundred dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Lewis D. Phillips to construct an elevated railway over bulkhead between Twentieth and Twenty-first-streets, North River, for the purpose of conveying coal from vessels, without obstructing the bulkhead, to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Alderman Jones moved to refer to the Committee on Railroads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted.

AN ORDINANCE

TO PROVIDE FOR A CONTINUANCE OF THE AID HERETOFORE GRANTED TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SERVING IN THE ARMY OF THE UNION.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of continuing the aid heretofore granted by the Corporation to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City, who are now serving, or who may hereafter volunteer, or be drafted to serve in the army of the United States engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller, who shall be Treasurer of the fund hereby created, shall have power to appoint one Assistant Treasurer for each Senatorial District of the City, which Assistant shall make payments to those persons entitled to relief under the provisions of this ordinance, residing in the several Wards comprising such Senatorial Districts. The compensation of the Assistant Treasurers shall not exceed one hundred dollars per month each, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and appropriated.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and to issue bonds of the corporation therefor, in the usual form, which shall be designated and known as the "Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds number Eight," and the same shall be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof, either in person or by attorney, upon the books of the corporation, at the office of the Comptroller, and certificates of such transfers shall be indorsed thereon by the Stock Clerk.

SEC. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the corporation, and attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of May and November in each year, and the principal shall be redeemable on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

SEC. 5. For the payment of the principal of said bonds, and the interest to accrue thereon, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York is also pledged, which may hereafter be received from the United States, or from the State of New-York, for the purpose of reimbursing the City for the moneys advanced hereunder. In pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same, from time to time, at or before their maturity.

SEC. 6. The Assistant Treasurers shall pay over the moneys, placed in their hands for that purpose, only to persons presenting orders signed by a majority of the members of the committee acting for the Wards in their respective districts; said committees shall consist of four members each, including the Aldermen and Councilmen, as acting for the several Wards, together with a citizen or citizens, to be appointed by the Aldermen and Councilmen, which citizens must be residents of the Wards for which they are to act, except that, for the purpose of this ordinance, the Second and Third Wards shall be deemed and treated as b longing to and forming a part of the First Ward.

SEC. 7. The monthly allowance to the head of each family shall not exceed six dollars; for each child of the soldier under fourteen years of age one dollar and fifty cents; provided that not more than twelve dollars per month be paid to any one family. Payments shall be made semi-monthly, and, for the purpose intended by this section, four weeks shall constitute a month. The oldest child of the soldier shall be considered the head of the family in case the wife is not living. In the case of widowed mothers having sick children, allowance may be made to such children the same as children of the soldier, by the discretion of the committee.

SEC. 8. No order for relief shall be given to any person who is not, at the time of making the application, a resident of this City and who was not a resident at the date of the enlistment of the soldier on whose behalf the application for relief is made. Relief shall only be allowed to the families of such soldiers as have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are actually doing duty in camp or garrison; excepting that the families of those who are wounded or have been killed, or have died from the effects of wounds received, or disease contracted while in the service of the Government, shall be entitled to the same allowance as they would if the soldier were in actual service. Nor shall relief be allowed to the family of any soldier who belongs to the Invalid Corps, unless such soldier is counted and allowed to the quota of the City of New-York under the proclamation of the President of the United States.

SEC. 9. All persons applying for relief shall be required to produce a certificate from the Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, or the officer commanding the corps to which the soldier belongs, that he is a member of such regiment or corps; and the Ward Committee shall indorse on the back of the certificate or other evidence of enlistment, the date, name of applicant, relation to soldier, and the family allowance, which indorsement must be signed by a member of the committee. No payment shall be made to or on behalf of the families of commissioned officers, or of soldiers who have deserted.

SEC. 10. The only persons entitled to participate in the distribution of moneys appropriated by this ordinance are the wives, children and widowed mothers, and infirm and unmarried or widowed sisters, and aged and infirm fathers of such soldiers as supported them prior to their enlistment. But nothing contained herein shall be understood to authorize the giving aid from the fund hereby created to those able to support themselves without it.

SEC. 11. Each Ward Committee is hereby authorized to employ a Visitor, who must be a resident of the Ward for which he is appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit all applicants at their residences, and to ascertain, by careful investigation, the truth of the allegations made by such applicants, and no order of relief shall be paid by either of the Assistant Treasurers, unless the Visitor of the Ward in which the applicant resides shall certify the same to be correct. Whenever the application in any Ward shall have reached six hundred the Comptroller may employ an Assistant Visitor. Whenever the number of the applicants in any Ward shall exceed one thousand two hundred, the Comptroller may, if he deem it necessary, employ an additional Assistant Visitor, and it shall be the further duty of the Visitors to attend the meetings of and perform such clerical duties as may be prescribed by the Ward Committees, and also to attend at the distributing offices of their Senatorial Districts on the days assigned for paying persons from their respective Wards.

The compensation of the Visitors shall be two dollars per day each.

SEC. 12. Each Ward Committee may expend for rent, gas, and other necessaries a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars per month, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and appropriated, on bills certified to be correct by a majority of the Committee.

SEC. 13. Each Assistant Treasurer shall, at the expiration of every second week, render to the Comptroller a detailed statement of his disbursements during the preceding fortnight, and the Comptroller shall transmit a summary of such statements to the Common Council, together with an account showing the condition of the fund.

SEC. 14. In case the Assistant Treasurer shall discover that the party to whom any ticket or order for relief has been given is not entitled by this ordinance to the allowances named thereon, he shall withhold further payment, and immediately notify the Ward Committee by which it is issued of the fact and reasons therefor. If no payment has been made on the ticket, he shall at once return it to the committee. Every person who shall wilfully make, or cause to be made, any false statements or representations, for the purpose of obtaining a larger sum than that to which they are entitled under this ordinance, shall thereby be deemed to have forfeited all claims to participate in its benefits.

SEC. 15. Payment shall be made directly to the party in whose favor the ticket is given, but if, by sickness or other unfavorable circumstances, such person is unable to make personal application, the Assistant Treasurer shall require a satisfactory authority for making payment to his or her representative. In no case shall payment be made for or upon more than one ticket to the same person. If, in the opinion of the Ward Committee, it is advisable, in consequence of intemperate habits, or from other causes on the part of any person entitled to the aid hereby provided, to pay the amount in groceries or other necessaries, instead of money, then an order to that effect on the Assistant Treasurer, signed by a majority of the Ward Committee, shall be given to some party authorized by the committee to furnish such necessaries.

SEC. 16. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to procure fit up and keep in order a suitable room for the accommodation of each of the Assistant Treasurers and the applicants in their respective districts, and to appoint not exceeding two clerks, one interpreter and one janitor for each district; the compensation of the clerks shall not exceed sixty dollars per month each, and the interpreter and janitor shall each be allowed for their services at the rate of forty-five dollars per month.

SEC. 17. The Comptroller is hereby requested to solicit the aid of the police to assist in carrying out the provisions of this ordinance.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Masterson moved to discharge the Committee on Sewers from further consideration of a petition of Charles M. Connelly and others, against the further construction of a sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues.

He then presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby directed to discontinue the construction of the sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, at a point four hundred feet from the Eighth-avenue, provided the same can be done without detriment to the City.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Jones moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from the further consideration of resolution to pay persons and laborers in the Croton Aqueduct Department the sum of two dollars per day as wages; also authorizing the Street Commissioner to appoint a Janitor to the Fourth District Police Court, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable monthly.

Which was carried.

And the papers were laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a resolution in favor of regulating Nineteenth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a resolution in favor of opening Ninetieth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a resolution in favor of remunerating James Skuse for loss of horse, cart and harness.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from further consideration of a resolution permitting James Cook to build a portico in front of his building on Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was adopted.

Alderman Masterson moved to discharge the Committee on Fire Department from further consideration of a resolution to procure a temporary location for Engine Company number Nineteen.

Which was carried.

And the paper concurred in by unanimous consent, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that permission be given to Messrs. Masterson & Steele to place a small sign on the lamp post on the southeast corner of Pine and William streets, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the annexed bill of Conklin & Butt, for carriages furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Brigadier-General Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account

Statement of Bill.

George W. Butt & R. Conklin, for coaches furnished for funeral of Brigadier-General M. Corcoran.....$618 50

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. Carroll, for the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars, for burial expenses of John E. Cunliam, late Messenger of the Board of Councilmen as per accompanying bill.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, Henry, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Masterson—1.

Bill of A. T. Stewart & Co., amounting to one hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty cents, for articles furnished for the funeral of General Corcoran.

(By Board of Council

we understand, to 104 ₱ per cent., all of which were excluded by the round bid of the New-York jobbing firm for the whole or none. The grievance of other parties who appreciated the State credit of Connecticut higher than 101 ₱ cent. is, that they were not dealt by in the spirit of fairness which some of them, at least, had a right to expect from that quarter. It may be that the decision of the State Treasurer is susceptible of satisfactory explanation, but in any event it would be better hereafter to insert in such advertisements, that conditional bids for the whole or none may take the preference of partial bids at higher rates.

The question of paying the Pennsylvania State interest due on Monday next, Feb. 1, is to be determined at Harrisburgh in a day or two Hitherto, through the troubles of the country, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, pursuant to the spirit of a long standing law upon the statute books, has paid the interest upon her Public Debt in Specie or its equivalent. The question is now raised at Harrisburgh, as it was at Albany last Spring, whether the State can afford to continue this practice. The New-York decision was that the foreign creditors should continue to receive their interest in Gold. We are not advised whether such a distinction is contemplated in Pennsylvania or not. The Boston *Advertiser*, speaking to the example of Massachusetts, remarks on the duty of Pennsylvania as follows:

"The States which, having adopted the policy of paying their interest in coin, now adhere to it, may be compelled to make great exertions to carry out their high notions of financial honor, but when the present strain upon their resources is past they will be gainers, both in money and in what is of more worth than money. They will enjoy a credit which has passed through the most difficult crisis unshaken—with their fortunes at the worst, they will have met their obligations without evasion, and will have acted upon a rule which risesseven above the level of the soasted financial integrity of England herself. It is doubtless with a wise foresight of the future standing of our credit, together with a proud sense of public obligation, that Gov. ANDREW advises that Massachusetts—whatever contract she may make with those who lend to her hereafter—should continue the payment in specie which she has begun, to all holders of her bonds now outstanding. Who can doubt that Pennsylvania can now establish her credit on a firmer foundation than ever, and that the national credit will be strengthened as well, if she now follows that rule which she laid down last year, and, in the words of her Treasurer, so acts as to be able hereafter to say 'that amid all the trials of this eventful period of the nation's history, she faithfully performed her whole duty, and came out of the ordeal with unsullied honor?'"

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows;—Total Receipts, $8,272,966 30; including for Customs, $252,000; Payments, $9,023,520 62; Balance, $39,242,406 72.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the American Telegraph Company, held yesterday (Wednesday,) the old Board of Directors were re-elected: E. S. SANFORD, President; C. LIVINGSTON, Secretary; FRANCIS MORRIS, Treasurer; and Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Engineer.

Sales of Real Estate—JAN. 26.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

Store and Lot No. 98 John-st.	$13,500
Store and Lot No. 50 Cortlandt-st.	15,100
House and Lot No. 161 Perry-st.	5,150
Plot of Ground, with the buildings thereon corner 6th-av. and Amos-st., known as Nos. 133, 135 and 137 6th-av., and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Amos-st.	27,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 31 bbls. Ashes, 15,861 bbls. Flour, 345 bbls. and 1,948 bags Corn Meal, 125 bushels Wheat, 5,277 bushels Corn, 11,525 bushels Oats, 1,839 bushels Malt, 2,741 pkgs Provisions, and 1,034 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $8 75, and Pearls at $10 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock to-day, 450 bbls.

COAL—Is less active and prices are heavy. To-day, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad held their twelfth regular monthly sale of Coal, at noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-street, New-York. Twenty-five thousand tons of fresh-mined Scranton Coal were offered at auction, deliverable at their depot at Elizabethport during the month of February. Each lot was sold to the highest bidder, the Company guaranteeing that no bids in any form would be made on behalf of the Company. The terms were: 50c. ₱ ton to be paid at the time of the sale, and the balance on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken away within thirty days of the day of sale. An additional thirty days could be had on making a further deposit of 50c. ₱ ton and interest on the balance at 7 ₱ cent., together with 25c. ₱ ton to cover the expenses of stocking the coal. The amount actually sold to-day was 24,200 tons, at an average reduction of 20c. ₱ ton, including 4,000 tons Stove Coal at $7 90@$8; 3,000 tons Egg at $7 50@$7 65; 3,100 tons Steamboat at $7 20@$7 30; 4,000 tons Grate at $7@$7 20; 7,100 tons Lump at $6 55@$7; and 3,000 tons Chestnut at $6 50@$6 95 ₱ ton. These prices show a decline of 50c.@90c. ₱ ton on Lump, 25c.@35c. on Egg, and 10c.@20c. on Steamboat, as compared with the results of the last sale, in December. On the other hand, Grate sold, to-day, at an advance of 5c.@38c.; and Chestnut at a partial advance of 20c. ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at former prices. Java, 40¾c.@41c.; Laguayra, 33c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; Ceylon, 33c.@34c.; Rio, 33c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 30¾c.@31c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited request at drooping prices. Middling 83c.@83¾c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 950 bales.

FISH—A lively inquiry prevails for Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel at full prices. Other kinds are quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, to-day, both for shipment and home use, and prices have favored buyers. The receipts have been quite liberal for the season, and receivers have been more eager to sell. Sales since our last, 10,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 45@$6 75, inside price for inferior; poor to choice extra State, at $6 95@$7 45, chiefly at $7@$7 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 65, chiefly at $7 50@$7 60, and inferior do, at $7 35@$7 45 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$6 45 @$6 75
Extra State..... 6 95 @ 7 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 10 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. 7 45 @ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 8 70 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee..... 7 50 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri.. 7 75 @11 50

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at steady rates; sales since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $7 70@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and rather less firm; sales 770 bbls. extra at $7 10@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $5 50@$6 60 ₱ bbl.; sales 175 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey, $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather moderate demand to-day, for shipment and in part on speculation, at a shade easier prices. The inquiry from local millers is limited, and mainly for choice lots of Winter, which holders are not eager to sell, unless at full prices. Sales since our last, 145,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms: Amber Western at $1 71@$1 75, the latter an extreme; Red Western at $1 65@$1 70; Red do., old, at $1 55@ $1 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 60@$1 63, in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 61@$1 62; Milwaukee Club at $1 56@$1 61; Chicago Spring $1 55@$1 60; Old do., part at $1 48 ₱ bushel. Corn is quite dull and heavy. Sales since our last, 18,500 bushels, at $1 24 for Mixed Western, in store, and $1 18@$1 22 for new Yellow and White Jersey ₱ bushel. Rye is in limited request at $1 28@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₱ bushel; sales 800 bushels. Oats continue quiet and heavy; we quote Canada at 89c.@91¾c.; Western at 91c.@93c., chiefly at 91c.@92c.; State at 90c.@91¾c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in less demand, at $1 25@$1 50, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales, 1,100 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 60 ₱ bushel; 4,000 bushels sold.

HAY—North River Bale is in moderate demand at $1 30@$1 58, in large and small lots, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue in fair request at from 25c.@39c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, owing in part to the increased firmness of holders. Sales since our last, 1,200 bbls., $21 75@$22 for New Mess; $19 62½@$19 75 for Mess, last season's packing; $18 62½@$18 75 for two year old Mess; $22 50@$25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@$20 for Thin Mess; $19@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 50@$17 for Sour Mess, $16@$18 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Government has contracted for 7,200 bbls. Mess and Extra Mess Pork (all with iron chine hoops), including 3,050 bbls. at $13 23; 1,800 do. at $14 50; 1,000 at $14 50; 300 at $14 50; 600 at $14 65; 1,350 at $14 75; 300 at $14 85, and 1,300 at $15 35 ₱ bbl., three-quarters payable in certificates, and one-quarter in currency. Cut Meats continue in moderate request at 10¼c.@12¼c. for Hams, and 8c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 350 packages. Bacon is in fair demand at 10¾c.@12c., according to quality, ₱ lb.; sales 2,100 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Government has contracted for 250,000 lbs. Bacon at $13 50 ₱ 100 lbs.; 250,000 lbs. at $12 75, and 10,000 lbs. at $12 40, all new, and in bulk; 150,000 dry salted Smoked Hams at $13 50 ₱ 100 lbs.; 150,000 lbs. sugar-cured do. at $14 50; 12,500 lbs. do. at $14 25; 30,000 do., $14 75, all in bulk: 200,000 lbs. Smoked Shoulders at $10 64 ₱ 100 lbs.; 75,000 lbs. at $10 64; 50,000 lbs. at $10 60; 50,000 lbs. at $10 40, and 20,000 lbs. at $10 10, all new and in bulk. Dressed Hogs are in fair request, at 8¾c.@9¾c., the latter for choice City, ₱ lb. Lard is depressed to-day; sales 1,050 tcs. and bbls. at 12½c.@13¾c., the latter an extreme rate, for choice New City, ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and firm; sales, 400 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 25 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ₱ tierce; sales, 100 tcs. Beef Hams, $19@$21 ₱ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Butter is in demand and steady, at 22c.@28c., for poor to choice Western, and 27c.@33c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in good request, at 13c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are in limited demand at unchanged rates. Sales, since our last, 435 hhds., including New-Orleans, part at auction, at 11¾c.@14c., and Cuba, &c., at 12c.@13c.; also 70 boxes Havana at 13c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 13½c.@17½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 185,000 lbs., at 12¼c.@12⅝c., the latter an extreme, and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is dull and heavy. Sales, since our last, 350 bbls., part State at 80c. and Western at 82c. ₱ bushel.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibits no important change to-day. For Liverpool—The engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 50,000 bushels Wheat at 4¾d.@4¾d.; 1,200 boxes Bacon at 10s.@ 17s. 6d., by sailing vessel, and 35s., by steamer; 2,000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 18s. 3d., by sailing vessel, and 40s., by steamer; 200 hhds. Tallow at 15s. For London—500 boxes Bacon at 18s.@18s. 9d.; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 20s. For Glasgow—By steamer, 150 boxes Bacon at 35s.; and 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Bristol—1,200 boxes Bacon at 20s. For Havre—150 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 9d.; 75 bbls. Refined do. at 7s. 3d.; 250 pkgs. Lard at 40f.@42½f. For Marseilles—375 pkgs. Lard at 55fr. For Antwerp—200 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Cremorne*, 1,091 tons, from San Francisco to New-York, $20,000; two barks, 315 and 422 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $5 50; a Brit. schr., 111 tons, to South side Cuba and back, $1,500, half gold; a Brit. bark to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 46c., and Molasses, $4 under deck; a Br. brig, 176 tons, to West Indies and back, $180, part gold; one, 99 tons, same voyage, $1,250, part gold; a Br. schooner, 61 tons, same, $900, part gold; one, 87 tons, same, $1,050, half gold; one, 75 tons, same, $1,050, half gold; a Por. brig to Havana, Building Stone, $2 75 and Hay $1; a Br. brig, 240 tons, to Havana, with the privilege of another port in Cuba, and back, Sugar 45c.; a Br. brig, 234 tons, to Havana and back, Sugar, 45c.; a Br. schooner, 800 bbls., to a Windward Island, 70c. ₱ bbl.; one, 1,600 tons, to Nassau, N. P., 50c., gold; a Br. bark, to Australia and New-Zealand, a ship, 1,145 tons, to Acapulco, Coal, a Br. brig to Laguayra and Porto Canello, a Br. schooner, 160 tons, to Demerara, Staves, a Br. brig, 191 tons, to the Windward, on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

WILL CLOSE 30TH JANUARY.

DRESS CAPS,
HEAD DRESSES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS, &c., &c.

The above stock, bought for the Broadway trade, must be sold by
SATURDAY 30TH JANUARY.
D. CLARK, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker.

FOR SALE,

The stock and fixtures of an old and well-known Lace, Embroidery, Ribbon, Hosiery, Glove, &c., &c., Store, having the largest Trade of any establishment of the kind in the City. A large portion of the stock was bought before the rise in prices, and are in original packages. The stock is fully assorted, and in good order. Satisfactory reason given for selling. For further information, apply to the Proprietor, Nos. 221 and 223 8th av. Agents need not apply.
WM. KINZEY.

R. H. MACY,
WHITE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

WANTED.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, MANILLA AND INDIA SILKS, GAUZES, CRAPES, or any other fancy or staple goods from India, old or new, in large or in small quantities, wanted.
By sending per mail a description of them, or directing the goods at once to the store of
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 BROADWAY,
2d-story, between 13th and 14th sts.,
immediate attention will be given to the transaction.
Catalogues of our extensive stock of goods are forwarded gratis, by mail, to all parts of the country.
No. 858 BROADWAY—858.

BENKARD & HUTTON,
NO. 144 DUANE-ST.,
are now opening
500 pkgs. NEW DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS and SILKS, FRENCH, BRITISH and GERMAN,
of which they invite examination.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1864.

CHINTZES.

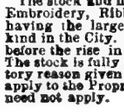
Just received by the latest European steamers, a large assortment of the newest styles of French and English Chintzes and
SLIP COVERINGS,
which we are offering at retail for reasonable prices.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES
ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.
The demand for them is large and increasing. No one having used them once will ever use any other.
Parties residing by mail may have them sent to any part of the country, put up in packages of a dozen boxes each, at 15 cents per dozen. A liberal discount to the trade, by the case of five or ten gross. Address
LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New York.

LIBRARIES AND SMALL PARCELS OF BOOKS BOUGHT.

10,000 Photographic Albums at our price.
100,000 Works on Geology at your price.
200,000 Photographic Cards, &c., pictures at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Lverde 14, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF
TURNER'S GINGER WINE,
BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS,
NATIVE WINES, &C.
Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices &c
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 26 Ann-st.

MAISON DOREE.—AGREEABLE TO THE OFT expressed desire, the proprietor of the Maison Doree has recently opened to the public a spacious saloon, fitted with every acce-sory and convenience, and capable of dining 120 persons. The table is replete with a superb service, and the saloon and reception rooms furn shed with luxurious elegance. Clubs and Dinner Committees should be made aware of this. Dinners served wherever desired, with or without dinner service and ornaments. Weddings and suppers supplied impromptu. Creams and confections to order at all hours daily.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT WITH their regiments, and not paid their $100 bounty, will send or bring their discharges for collection at once to
J. NELSON LUCKEY,
Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

RUTLAND MARBLE.—ORDERS RECEIVED for the products of the Rutland Marble Company, in blocks or sawed to order, into statuary, monumental, mantel or furniture stuff, deliv-red on the cars at West Rutland, Vt. Printed list of prices and terms can be had by applying at the office of the Rutland Marble Company, No. 25 Pine-st.

7 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD books, newspapers and pamphlets also, the highest price for rags. Call before you sell, for we will pay more than any other house in the City. All kinds of paper manufactured to order. MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK FOR SALE.—100 bales of No. 1 white rags; 100 bales of No. 2 ondon rags; 100 bales of colored rags; 25 tons of New Orleans rags; 10 tons county mixed rags, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at KEENEN'S rag warehouse, Nos. 110 and 112 Norfolk-st, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Klaber's Mantel Manufactory, No. 169 East 13th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONICA of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. Depot at L. BASTET'S, 385 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE D. KEYS.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs
2 lots on 122d-st., 275 feet west of 1st-av. All on good grade and ready for improvement. Also, 1 lot on 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, THE PHŒNIX HOUSE, MENDHAM, N.J.—The executors of William Phœnix, deceased, will offer at private sale the large and spacious boarding-house, situated in the village of Mendham, Morris County, about six miles from Morristown, known as the Phœnix House. The place is noted for its healthfulness, beautiful scenery, fine air, etc, and combines all the requisites of a country resort. The property consists of
TWO LARGE THREE-STORY BUILDINGS CONNECTED.
The rooms are large and airy, and well calculated to accommodate about sixty boarders. There is a good barn and garden attached.
They also offer for sale a valuable farm, which will be sold with the house, containing about forty acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation, about one mile from the house. If the property is not sold by the 16th of February next, it will then be offered for rent.
For further particulars, inquire of T. W. & J. W. PHŒNIX, on the premises, or of WHITLOCK & ANDERSON, No. 332 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE (COTTAGE-BUILT) 50 feet front by about 42 feet in depth, with six lots of ground, each 25 feet by 133 feet 5 inches, situated on 3d place, south corner of Henry-st., South Brooklyn. The house is replete with every modern convenience; the city water-supply assortment in and on both fronts of the property, the garden is stocked with the best fruits, both tree and shrub. There is a brick stable 30x20 feet fronting on Henry-st. The purchaser may take the carpets, and some portions of the furniture, at a fair valuation; over the first story of the stable is a large room, 18x28, with a billiard table: the room is properly fitted. Inquire on the premises of the tenant, W. S. WOODWARD, Esq., or of EDWARD V. CLARK, No. 167 President-st., Brooklyn, or of E. S. MUNROE, No. 22 William-st., N. Y.
Two-thirds (⅔) of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Price $18,000.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Three English basement brown-stone front houses, Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Montague-place, 90 feet easterly from Henry-st.; dimensions are 20x60 feet, and four stories high, built in the most thorough manner, and replete with all modern conveniences. The situation is very desirable. Also, one house of the same class, No. 74 Pierrepont-st., opposite the Plymouth Church. Also, house No. 18 Nassau-st., between Liberty and Washington, brown-stone front, 30 feet wide, well built, and conveniently arranged. Also, four very desirable houses in Hicks-st., near Orange. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS, &c., &c.—For sale, by order of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, in a fully improved section of the City, sixty-six lots of ground, comprising the whole block between 23d and 24th sts., 10th and 11th avs. Twenty-three of these lots are leased to May 1, 1881. The remainder are vacant. Will be sold as an entire plot, or in parcels, or a lease for a long term of years will be given if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE ON 55TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and Lexington avs. The house is three-story and basement, brown stone front; all the modern improvements, furnace, etc. Also a first-class brown stone house on Lexington-av., between 53d and 54th sts; all modern improvements complete. These houses are new and the location a desirable one. Also a new house, brown stone front, on 2d-av., between 55th and 56th sts. A four-story brown stone basement house, on 1st-av., between 64th and 65th sts. They will be sold on very reasonable terms, on application to BROWN & STONE, at their office, foot of 53d-st., E. R.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT CORNER OF Dutchess-turnpike and North-lane, in the village of Pleasant Valley, one-half acre of land, large 2-story dwelling, with wings, now occupied as a dwelling and store; barn and shed, grapevines, asparagus bed, fruit and shade trees; good situation for a select school or a Summer residence for a City family, 7 miles from Poughkeepsie. Inquire of GEORGE W. FORMAN, on the premises.
ALSO—A cottage house, containing 7 rooms, three-quarters of an acre of land, well, cistern, and barn, all in good order, fruit and shade trees; good situation for a mechanic or teamster. Title indisputable. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. W. FORMAN, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New-York.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 200 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES FILYFE.

A GOOD CHANCE, IF APPLIED FOR SOON.—For sale, in Brooklyn, on Carlton-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., some of those magnificently finished brown-stone front houses, with all the latest and richest style of improvements; size of houses, 20 feet 2½ inches front by 45 feet deep, with laundry extension. Lot, 20 feet 2½ inches by 100 feet. This is a most desirable and accessible location. Fulton and De Kalb-av. cars run quite convenient. Price, $9,500, part on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply to THOMAS FAGAN, on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—NOS. 12 AND 16 WEST 13th-st., near 5th-av.; lots each 21x103 3-12 feet; houses 21x55 feet. Nos. 87, 89 and 91 East 12th-st., rear 4th-av., and only a short distance from Broadway: each lot 20x103 3-12 feet: house 20x40. These houses are well adapted, from situation and arrangement, for the accommodation of genteel private families. For permission to view and particulars apply to
WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A TWO AND A HALF STORY dwelling-house, in good condition, slate roof: ten rooms, stable, eight lots filled with fruit, fine old shade trees, shrubbery, good garden, &c. The property lies on 58th and 59th sts., west of Broadway, overlooking the river. Sold very low, as the owner is leaving the city. Possession 10th of February. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN stone fronts, with basement and cellar, all replete, Nos. 155 and 157 East 14th-st. House and two lots, 25 by 102 feet 6 inches, north side of 84th-st., one lot from Madison-av.; two-story brick house No. 225 Thompson-st., and others in desirable localities. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 108 PRINCE-ST., NEAR Macdougal, new marble mantles, high ceilings, gas, Croton, speaking-tubes—in fact, all modern improvements; new fences in rear; was put in complete order by the owner for himself. As he is about leaving for the country, will sell at a sacrifice; cost over $9,000, when property was low; will sell for $7,500 cash. Inquire at No. 313 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED ENGLISH basement house No. 24 West 12th-st., west of and near 5th-av., together with large stable, approachable by port cochere entrance. Possession 1st May. Size of lot, 28x103, together with rear of adjoining lot. Price asked, $25,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BROWN STONE AND FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—on 11th, 12th, 23d, 29th, 34th, 36th, 38th, 41st, 45th and 47th sts., near 4th, 5th and 6th avs., at prices from $10,000 to $40,000. Also, several fine brown-stone houses on Madison and 5th avs.; some with stables, prices from $40,000 to $100,000.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRable houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—THE FRAME HOUSE, FILLED IN with brick, No. 94 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn; 2-story and attic, high basement and under cellar, with gas, water, range, heater, all in good order; lot 37½ feet by 105; alleyway 22½ feet, and party wall; two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Inquire at No. 49 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 15 UNIversity-place, between 8th and 9th sts.; lot full width, house three rooms deep, 20 feet story, and in good order; if not sold by Feb. 1st will be for rent. Apply to I. C. MARTIN, No. 364 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE FOR A PRIvate stable with dwelling, not to be above 20th st., and between Broadway and 7th-av., the house No. 200 4th-st., corner of Wooster, or the store No. 89 6th-av., or house and lot No. 102 Dean-st., Brooklyn (brown stone front). Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO lease the excellently located factory property on 31st-st., between Second and Third avs., covering five full City lots, with engine, boilers, shafting, &c., all in complete running order. Inquire at 157 3d-av., corner 23d-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22x98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 25 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN DIFFERENT parts of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh for sale or exchange. Apply to
JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Dealers,
corner Kent-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN AMITY-STREET, NEAR Greene, a substantial dwelling 3 stories and high basement. Lot, 25x100 feet. The whole of the purchase can be paid. Possession in May. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 16 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 39TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND 5th avs., first-class, 3-story and basement brick house, in perfect order, modern conveniences; lot 21x100 feet. Apply to G. W. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 2 P. M.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN ENGLISH basement house, between 26th and 40th sts. and Madison and 5th avs.; size not less than 22x50, price not to exceed $30,000 cash. Address X. Y., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high stoop dwelling house, No. 512 5th-av., near 42d-st. and Broadway, complete with all the modern improvements, furnace, &c; will be sold low, and on easy terms. Apply to E. LYNES, No. 43 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 74 East 27th-st.; house 25 by 65 feet deep; all the modern improvements; price, $15,000. Apply to JAMES BARNES, Merchants' Exchange Bank.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER E. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house, No. 67 East 23d-st. Lot 25x110; house 28x60. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 46 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, WITH handsome grounds, (twenty city lots,) with water, furnace, range, gas-pipes, &c., built by days' work, at a cost of over $18,000, for a permanent residence; location less than half an hour from Cortlandt-st., with railroad communication at all hours. The price asked is 25 to 30 per cent. less than present value. Terms easy. Address, for full particulars, JAMES, Box No. 3,314 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, brown-stone basement, No. 137 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements; also, two lots on the rear, fronting on Willoughby-st.—laid out for garden purposes. In many respects a more desirable property could not be found for a person requiring a garden and private stable. Inquire of CHARLES MOTT, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE FOUR-STORY stone house No. 8 East 23d-st., Madison-square.
Also for sale, a store on Cedar-st., between Broadway and the Post-office.
Also for sale, a splendid store on White-st., near Broadway. Also, No. 412 Broadway, near Canal-st., 25x175 ft. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME three-story and attic house No. 99 Macdougal-st., a few doors north of Bleecker-st.; house near 70 feet deep to second story, with every convenience of baths, water-closets, &c. Lot 25 feet by 100 deep. Also, the three 3½-story high-stoop houses Nos. 122, 122½ and 124 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., each 16 feet by 50; lots, 16 feet 8 inches by 85 feet; baths, water-closets, &c. All the above for sale low, to close an estate. Apply to
B. L. SOLOMON, No. 369 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN CAN BE GOT.—A good class tenement house, not above 34th-st.; size, 21x50: lot, 100 feet; 4-story and basement, with water and gas. Any person that wishes to get a cheap house will call at once. Apply to
JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d av.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, 25x100 EACH, ON the southwest corner of 10th-av. and 125th-st.; also, three short lots on 125th-st. Apply to
A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

EDWARD TIMPSON, HOUSE AND REAL Estate Agent, No. 170 West 50th-st., east of 8th-av. Particular attention paid to the renting of houses and collection of rents. Refers to Hon. Judge Henry E. Davies, No. 40 Wall-st.; Prof. Charles Davies, New-York; Prof. Horace Webster, Free Academy.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A FOUR-STORY modern built house, not less than 25x65, English basement preferred, located west of 5th-av. and south of 23d-st. Possession in April. Address C. SMITH, No. 518 Washington-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, several elegant residences on 5th-av., in the most desirable location. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY, high stoop, brown-stone house and lot on 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in complete order. Apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON 17TH-ST., BEtween Union-square and Irving-place. Also, No. 407 4th-st., Albion-place, 35x60, lot 101 feet. Will be sold very cheap to close an estate. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC HOUSE, No. 22 2d-st., with modern improvements; price $7,000. Enquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL BUILT THREE story dwelling, No. 208 East 18th-st., in perfect order; terms easy. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.

The residence of the late Philip Dater will be let, with furniture and appurtenances, to a desirable party, for one year, from this Spring. The house is of stone, fifty feet square, and has a two-story extension. There is a fine view of the East River. The place contains sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, two large vegetable gardens, and numerous fruit and ornamental trees of choice varieties; also, two graperies and an ice-house, filled. There are commodious outbuildings, and a gardener's lodge, built of stone. The situation is in Westchester, 1¾ miles from Harlem Bridge, adjoining the property of the late Charles Denison and B. M. Whitlock. For further particulars apply to
PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

FOR SALE.

A country residence in Llewellyn Park for sale. Apply to J. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 69 William-st., New-York, or to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side: warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE LOVE CHASE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MAZEPPA; OR, THE UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE COEUR ET L'ARGENT—LES FILS GAVET.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—CAMILLA'S HUSBAND—THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 486 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

COOPER INSTITUTE—LECTURE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—POEM BY SAXE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

According to the Baltimore *American*, spies and rebel mail carriers pass through our military lines with alarming frequency and impunity. The oath of allegiance is taken and violated without compunction, and passes beyond our pickets are given to every one desiring them who subscribes to the oath. Our military authorities almost seem to connive at these proceedings, so frequent have they become.

The Petersburgh *Express* of Jan. 22, received at Fortress Monroe, says an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Presidential mansion at Richmond on the night of the 19th. It also announces that the blockade-runner. *A. D. Vance*, had been beached by our blockading fleet, under the guns of Fort Caswell, Wilmington, but that the cargo would be saved and the vessel lost. The bombardment of Charleston continued as before reported, but the damage done was said to be small. A dispatch from Pascagoula, Miss., dated Jan. 20, states that the *reveille* of the Federal troops on the western end of Horn Island, and musketry firing in the same locality, were distinctly heard on the morning of the 20th. Horn Island lies next eastwardly to Ship Island in the Gulf, and is but a short distance from Dauphin Island, on which the rebel Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, is situated. This may have reference to an early attack on Mobile.

The rebels seem to be actively at work to interfere with Gen. GRANT'S railroad communications. A dispatch from Nashville, dated the 26th, says Gen. ROUSSEAU, commanding at that post, has received information that Gens. FORREST and RODDY have crossed the Tennessee at Florence, Ala., for a raid through Middle Tennessee. It is further stated that Gen. RODDY had taken Athens, Ala., and that Gen. FORREST was moving northward, avoiding Columbia, Tenn., which is strongly garrisoned, for the purpose of obstructing river navigation and interrupting the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. Preparations were making to give the rebels a proper reception.

The Hartford *Post* says that a letter has been received in that city from Washington by a prominent military gentleman, which says there will be more troops called for after the 1st of March, *certain*. Although many of the old regiments are reenlisting, their number has been so reduced that a call for fresh troops will be made.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN M. CORSE has been relieved from duty in the Army of Tennessee, and assigned to the command of the Department for drafted men at Springfield, Illinois. Gen. CORSE was badly wounded at Missionary Ridge.

A dispatch received at Cincinnati, from Bridgeport, Ala., represents that desertions from the rebel army continue unusually large.

Since October last, 9,000 men have volunteered in Ohio, and 12,000 veterans in Ohio regiments, who are counted on the State's quota (29,000,) have reenlisted. There are thus 8,000 more men required to clear the State of a draft. A vigorous effort, it is believed, will bring the needed number before the 1st of March.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill for the better organization of Indian Affairs in California. Mr. LANE, of Indiana, introduced a bill to facilitate the transmission of money from soldiers to their friends and families. Mr. HALE, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill, providing that hereafter all appointments in the volunteer naval service shall be submitted to the Senate for confirmation, the same as the regular appointments. The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to promote enlistments, which was discussed until the close of the morning hour. The resolution for the expulsion of Mr. DAVIS was then taken up. Messrs. HALE, FESSENDEN, and LANE, of Indiana, opposed the resolution, because they believed it a blow at free speech, and because they did not believe the Senator from Kentucky was in fact disloyal. No conclusion was reached when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, the consideration of the Deficiency Bill was resumed. The House refused to concur in the amendment to suspend work on the Capitol and Treasury building extensions. The appropriation for the Capitol is $150,000, and for the Treasury $250,000. The bill then passed. The House then proceeded to consider the bill for the reimbursement of State war expenses. During the debate Mr. KINNEY, delegate from Utah, replied to some of the utterances of FERNANDO WOOD in his speech of Tuesday. Mr. KINNEY was anything but complimentary to Mr. WOOD, and his remarks called out that gentlemen, who found it necessary to explain some of his acts early in the rebellion, while Mayor of New-York. The Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up, but without reaching any conclusion the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented, asking for a State bounty of three hundred dollars under the last call for troops. Bills were introduced for dummy engines on the Brooklyn Central Railroad; extending the provisions of the general manufacturing law to the construction and use of elevators; legalizing the Brooklyn Volunteer bonds, and controlling the running of railroads in Brooklyn. Bills were passed relative to the inspection of gas-meters, and incorporating the Roosevelt Hospital.

In the Assembly, bills were noticed prohibiting lottery advertisements; consolidating the Central and Harlem Railroad Companies; authorizing the construction of a railroad from the Hudson River to New-Rochelle. A bill relative to the sale of the Quarantine lands on Staten Island was passed. Bills were introduced incorporating the Mechanics' Dime Savings Bank, of New-York; legalizing certain resolutions of the New-York Common Council; appointing Commissioners of Appeals in the New-York Fire Department; authorizing the construction of a railroad through the Sixth-avenue, Eighth and Tenth, and other streets in New York; authorizing a Railroad in Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, New-York. A resolution was called up and tabled, to investigate the New-York concert saloons.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* learns from two gentlemen who have escaped from Alabama to avoid the conscription, that there is a very decided reaction in Alabama against the rebel leaders, which is immediately attributable to the wholesale impressment of persons and the seizure of property. As evidence of this, the fact is stated that resolutions indorsing secession, introduced into the Alabama Legislature, met with decided and unexpected opposition. They passed the Senate, but when they came into the House they were arrested by a formidable, outspoken and bitter opposition. The anti-secession feeling is most general, and better developed in the northern than in the southern part of the State. Men between the ages of 18 and 65, liable to be impressed, are escaping from the Confederacy, or fleeing to the mountains or other hiding-places.

A drunken soldier, who was arrested at Providence, R. I., one day last week, was found to have in his overcoat pocket *bona fide* certificates of 30,000 shares, worth $3,000,000, in a silver mining company. As he knew nothing about them, it is supposed that they were put in his pocket by the thief who stole them from the office, when he found they couldn't be turned into cash without leading to his detection.

A letter from the Thirty-fifth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, dated the 20th, states that they were then on the transport *Dacotah*, in the Mississippi River, at Columbus, Ky., having left Union City, Tenn., three days before. The weather had been cold, and the snow was a foot deep on a level, causing considerable suffering. It was expected they would be sent down the river to take part in an expedition supposed to be for Mobile.

A private dispatch received in this City yesterday from San Francisco, announces the burning, by the pirate *Alabama*, of the ship *Contest*, from Yokohama, Japan, for New-York, laden with teas. The locality of the act was off North Watcher's Island, in the Indian Ocean.

The European mails by the *Damascus* at Portland, reached this City last evening. The news is anticipated by the telegraphic digest of the *Canada's* advices from Halifax.

In a suit at Louisville, against the Adams Express Company, to recover money seized by JOHN MORGAN, it was decided that guerrillas are common enemies, and as such, common carriers are not responsible for goods seized by them.

The Stock Exchange was active and prices advancing on yesterday's business. Money also active. Gold about the same as on Tuesday. Exchange a fraction firmer.

Breadstuffs were less active and prices generally easier yesterday. Provisions were held with more firmness, but were not very freely purchased. Groceries were quiet; Cotton and Whisky depressed. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 581 vessels of all classes in port.

Re-election and Reconstruction—The Presidential Question.

Unquestionably one of the strongest causes of the popular manifestations for the re-election of President LINCOLN, is the fact that he most directly represents an acceptable policy in regard to reconstruction. Every man in the country knows President LINCOLN'S method, and the spirit with which it will be carried out. He has disclosed both with a distinctiveness which there is no possibility of mistaking. The good faith and consistency which have marked all his words and actions are taken as a perfect guaranty of his future course. On the one hand, he will not break down State lines or State rights; on the other, he will not surrender the control of States to men whose thoughts and acts are for the rebellion. His Amnesty Proclamation, which treats the loyal men of the State as the only true respositories of State rights under the Constitution, impairs no principle of our system, and yet opens the way to a complete restoration of the Union on its old basis. It is an exponent of his policy, read and understood by all men, and approved by most. It has dissipated a thick cloud of uncertainty, and enabled everyone to look forward with distinctness and confidence.

No other candidates that are named are identified with any particular plan or policy. True, the name of Conservative, or Radical, is applied to some of them with a good deal of pertinacity, as if there were something sufficiently distinctive in that. But the time has passed when it stood for anything definite. Two years ago a Radical was a man who believed in extirpating Slavery root and branch, whatever the consequences. A Conservative was a man who would save it, and shape every military and civil policy to that end. Everybody understood the terms as referring to that institution solely. But since then the institution has perished. The moral influence of the President's Proclamation, and the wear and tear inflicted by the war, have destroyed it beyond all possibility of resurrection. To be conservative toward it now is simply to shield the dead; to be radical is simply to stab the dead. The distinction is worthless and senseless. Yet, with the usual tenacity of party parlance, the names still continue, and much is made of them in some quarters, when the object is to keep up old conservative prejudices or old radical prejudices against the President.

The opponents of Mr. LINCOLN find their chief capital in these obsolete associations. Neither those on the Democratic side, or on the Republican side dare commit themselves to any positive plans of reconstruction essentially different from his. They may carp freely enough at the Amnesty Proclamation, but yet they are very careful to propose nothing definite in its place. Not half of the Democrats in Congress voted for Mr. YEAMAN'S proposition to admit the rebels to their old civil rights without delay or restriction, when they should lay down their arms. It is very certain that if a proposition were made on the other side to receive the rebel States back only as territories, it would not secure a quarter of the Republican vote. We know of no proposed candidate for the Presidency who has declared for any distinct plan different from the President's. There stands the President's method in boldest relief, a fixed beacon for every eye; on either side of it are only speculations and shadows. Even if there were no other reason for renominating Mr. LINCOLN, this would suffice. The loyal people of the land are utterly opposed to exchanging a clear straight path, with Mr. Lincoln to lead them, for the unknown ways of new men.

If Mr. LINCOLN'S plan of reconstruction is to be adhered to, it is most fit that he should be retained to carry it out. We don't say that he has *earned* such a right by having devised a good thing. He has done nothing but his duty. We recognize no personal claims, or on the part of any other man, to the nomination. The sole question is what will best promote the interests of the country. The fact that he has used wisdom to devise an effective and acceptable policy for reëstablishing and consolidating the Union, is proof positive that he, of all men, is the best calculated to consummate it. The discernment and adaptive power which has enabled him to make such an excellent beginning will insure his success throughout; for the prime difficulty was the start. Moreover, the very confidence in him with which he has inspired the people by his mode of initiating this great work, is in itself a great furtherance to its progress. Confidence is the one thing of all others most promotive of pacification. The Executive needs it from the people, to give him moral power over the subdued rebels; and the people themselves need it to avoid baffling discord.

The end of the war is not far distant; and the work of reconstruction, which has been already commenced in Louisiana, must soon be directed to all the rebel States. It is a matter of vast consequence that it should be carried through with the greatest practical wisdom. A mistake may prevent any cordial reconciliation of the two sections for generations, and be the exhaustless source of the most grievous trouble and damage. On the other hand, with the right method and spirit, the wounds of the war will soon be healed, and our Union will speedily become stronger and more harmonious than ever. The conciliatory power of President LINCOLN is remarkably attested by the fact that while he is as strong as ever in the confidence of the great loyal majority of the North, he receives the most cordial support from the Union men of the South. The Union party of Louisiana, or of Arkansas, or of Tennessee, is just as decided in their admiration and support of him as the Union party in Vermont, or Pennsylvania or Indiana. More than any other living man, he is the embodiment of the Unionism of the two sections. Therefore he, of all men, is the best fitted to reunite the two sections again on the basis of the Union. It is just his sort of Unionism which has in it the most healing virtue.

We say nothing now of the importance of giving foreign nations an assurance of the disposition and policy which are to control our relations toward them during this process of reconstruction. Under President LINCOLN they have learned to respect us, and even fear us. His foreign policy has taken quite as definite a shape as his domestic. Throughout Europe it is understood to be synonymous with the firmest maintenance of absolute non-intervention, and with an ever-vigilant jealousy of the nation's honor. His re-election by an overwhelming popular vote would convey quite as distinct a meaning to Europe as it would to the South. It would be just as impressive a warning to the one against violating our national rights, as it would to the other against resisting our national authority. The reëlection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be the most emphatic reaffirmation possible of the principles which have given, and which alone can give, our nationality its security and glory at home and abroad.

The War in Germany.

The present news from Germany has certainly an alarming appearance. A Federal army of 60,000 men on the borders of Holstein, the Federal Committee reporting adversely to the Treaties of London of 1852, the Danish Government fortifying itself in Schleswig, and an English fleet reported to be fitting out for the Baltic, all these seem natural preliminaries to war. The German people are evidently intensely aroused, and determined to support the House of Augustenburg. England seems to be gradually forced into the position of upholding Denmark. There is obviously a limit beyond which the Danes cannot yield to German pressure, and still preserve their place as a European Power. The little stream of the Eider is probably now the only separating line between two angry and opposing armies, whose collision may awake all Europe to arms. Any accident might now kindle the universal conflagration so long predicted. Yet before concluding on the certainty of a great war in Europe, we must look more carefully into the inter-play of forces beneath these imposing external movements. It should be remembered, as we have so often repeated, that this movement in behalf of the Duchies is essentially an instinctive and general uprising of the great German *people* for the sake of national unity. It is this that creates so profound an excitement throughout Germany. But, as a necessity, the dynastic influences of Germany—the Princes and Kings—are opposed to German unity. Whatever unites the people, fetters them.

A true German National Union, which never existed but for a few months, in 1848, means constitutional government, the restraint of Kings by parliaments, popular suffrage and accountability of Princes to the people in constitutional methods. It will mean, also, ultimately, the removal of the petty barriers which divide State from State in Germany, and the doing away with so many expensive and useless separate governments. All these results, of course, are those which the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, and the other Kings and Princes would do their utmost to avert. We may be sure that they would rather see half Germany under Denmark than a genuine German Union revived. But, to a certain extent, every monarch is dependent on the people; he cannot afford to go directly against a great popular instinct. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia must appear to lead a movement which they mean ultimately to control. Out of the Federal army of 300,000, Austria is bound to furnish 90,000 men, and Prussia 75,000. With such a large proportion of the contingent, they can lead for a time a German crusade, though meaning ultimately to smother it. The rival Emperor and King both understand too well the art of playing off against one another the popular jealousies of the different German States to need to fear much from a popular union. The hate of Prussian and Austrian is too fresh yet to be swallowed up by the new popular sense of fraternity. Then, it must be remembered, the occupation of Holstein by a Federal army is not necessarily an act of war against Denmark. That Duchy belongs to the Federation. In 1851 Prussia carried on war against Denmark in Holstein, and Europe was not much disturbed by it, and afterward the Austrian contingent of the Federal army occupied Hamburg and the Duchy without any formidable results.

There are many ways for *diplomats* and slow-moving German officials to postpone a disagreeable event. German ardor may be quite quenched in the mud and snow of the fields of Holstein, or choked up by innumerable diplomatic ceremonies, before war shall blaze out." The decided position of England will also cause more consideration in the military leaders of Federal Germany, and the uncertainty of French action offer further obstacles. We, accordingly, still incline to the opinion, against present appearances, that there will be no great war in Europe, growing out of the Danish question.

THE PROPOSED EXPULSION OF SENATOR DAVIS.—Without wishing to be at all intrusive, we venture to express the opinion that the Senate of the United States is wasting a good deal of valuable time and zeal in discussing the proposal to expel Mr. GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, for words used in certain resolutions offered by him a few days since. The proposition seems to us to smack a good deal more of personal or party passion than of zeal for the public good. The power of expulsion doubtless belongs to the Senate, as to every other deliberative body; but it should never be used except under the most stringent necessity. If any Senator were known to be disloyal in sentiment, and treasonable in conduct, the public safety would demand his expulsion, even if proof of his crime were not clear enough to warrant his punishment. But to expel a Senator, and disfranchise his State, for words spoken in debate, would be an extraordinary stretch of power, only to be justified by the most extraordinary circumstances.

Mr. DAVIS offered a series of resolutions censuring severely the acts of the Administration in the conduct of the war, and declaring that the people of the country ought to *revolt* against their leaders who were guilty of such mismanagement. Senator WILSON construed this language (which certainly was unfortunate and in very bad taste,) into an exhortation to the people to *rise in arms* against the Government, and thereupon moved to expel Mr. DAVIS for using it. In our judgment Mr. WILSON puts a very forced construction upon the language of Mr. DAVIS. If he will recall some of his own speeches during heated political discussions, we are confident he will observe that nothing is more common on such occasions than to use figurative expressions, and to apply to political combats the phrases and epithets strictly pertinent to the strife of arms; and we are quite sure he would not like to be held so strictly responsible as he now seeks to hold a brother Senator for his parts of speech. Mr. DAVIS, moreover, at once disclaimed all thought of using this language in the sense ascribed to it by Mr. WILSON, and in a letter just addressed to the Chairman of the Military Committee he repeats that disclaimer in the following words:

SIR: I was taken wholly by surprise at the presentation of the resolution to expel me from the Senate. I had not expected, or even thought, of my resolution, which was made the ground of that proceeding, or any one or the whole of that series, producing any such movement.

I thereupon avowed in substance that *the mover of the resolution for expulsion interpreted the resolution on which he had based his, erroneously and injuriously to me*; that, in offering these resolutions, *I had no purpose to invite the army to mutiny, or the people to sedition, or any violence whatever*: but it was to exhort the whole people, North and South, to terminate the war by *a constitutional settlement of their difficulties, and reconstruction of the Union*, and that the series of resolutions would not fairly admit of any other construction, all of which I now reaffirm.

We cannot agree with Mr. HOWARD, in denying the right of Mr. DAVIS to construe his language for the Senate. He has a right to disclaim any meaning attributed to it which he did not intend it to have,—and the Senate is in justice and courtesy bound to accept that disclaimer. As explained by him, we see nothing in Mr. DAVIS' language which he had not a *right* to say:—and unless the Senate intends to extinguish liberty of political speech in that body altogether, it would do well, in our judgment, not to push the effort to expel Mr. DAVIS for the offence alleged against him.

MEXICO AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—The Monroe doctrine is a good word to conjure by; but the spectre which some of the Copperhead presses are attempting to raise in its name, apropos of the position taken by the Administration in regard to the French in Mexico, can have little power to frighten even the most timorous. It will not, we conceive, be found that the honored maxim of American statesmanship has suffered any detriment from aught that our diplomatic correspondence discloses. The attitude of the Government toward the French invasion has been, from the first, that of "observation"—the only attitude that could, under the absorbing conditions imposed upon us by the war, be wisely assumed. But while there has been nothing like blustering or menace indulged in, neither has there gone forth any uncertain sound on the point of our real sentiments as to the Emperor's doings. There is a quiet significance in that passage of one of Mr. SEWARD'S dispatches, in which he states that "the permanent establishment of a foreign and monarchical government in Mexico *will be found neither easy nor desirable*;" and when the whole spirit of his utterances is taken in connection with the *action* of the Government, the wisdom and prudence of the course pursued must be manifest to every fair-minded man. If there was was little in the way of threatening what he *would* do, there was something *done* much more practical and to the point—Texas was occupied and the line of the Rio Grande put under observation. It should be remembered that when the French Government suggested to the United States Government a recognition of the proposed Empire in Mexico, Gen. BANKS was at New-Orleans, the whole of Texas was in the possession of the rebels, every attempt that had been made there to raise the Stars and Stripes had failed, and SLIDELL was understood to be negotiating to sell Texas to LOUIS NAPOLEON. It will, we think, be judged by most reflecting men that the Government did more wisely in sending Gen. BANKS to regain Texas, postponing threats while informing the Emperor *that his war against Mexico was not yet ended*, than it would have done by threatening that after our war should be over it would then drive out any Government that the Mexican people by free and universal suffrage might have set up in the mean time. It is not quite clear that such a threat would have made Gen. BANKS' landing and occupation of Texas any more safe or certain.

EXPLANATORY.—The *Express* complains of injustice on the part of its cotemporaries in regard to their treatment of the suit pending between its present proprietors and one of their late partners. As it includes the TIMES in this complaint, it is proper for us to say that we have done nothing in the matter, beyond publishing a fair report of the testimony taken in open court, as part of our regular legal record. We have made no comment whatever on any part or aspect of the case, and have neither expressed nor formed any opinion as to the merits of the controversy. How we could have done less than we have done, in justice to the public, we do not perceive. While the *Express* has not always taken pains to deserve kind or considerate treatment at the hands of its cotemporaries, we should certainly be very unwilling to merit the censure which it bestows upon us. We have never meddled in any way with the private relations or business affairs of that or any other journal. We make this explanation in justice to the *Express* as well as ourselves.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S return to his position as chief of the German forces was hailed last night with much favor by an attendance crowded from parquet to dome. The gentleman has been very seriously indisposed, and is still feeble in everything save his *bâton* arm, which is as nervous and imperious as ever.

NICOLAI'S popular opera of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" was given. The story is taken bodily from SHAKESPEARE, and is therefore easily followed by the American part of the audience. The Teutons seemed to be equally satisfied, and laughed and enjoyed the text hugely. NICOLAI'S music is fresh and invigorating. It has not been very well studied, but was, nevertheless, sung with spirit, Herr HERRMAN'S, the basso, was a good *Falstaff*.

The opera will be repeated at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Friday next.

ORATORIO.—Mr. BERGE will give a grand performance of "Moses in Egypt" at the College of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth-street, to-night. The leading parts are sustained by Mrs. COOPER, Mrs. MOTTE, Mr. J. R. THOMAS and Mr. SIMPSON.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The sale of tickets to Mr. MARETZEK'S forthcoming season commences to-day at the Academy of Music.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Affairs in Arkansas—Small-Pox at Little Rock—Military Movements—The Rebels Advancing on Pine Bluff.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The steamer *Belle of Memphis*, with 292 bales of cotton, and Memphis dates of the 25th, has arrived. She also brought 450 reënlisted men of the Kansas cavalry, with about the same number of furloughed men from various other regiments, all en route home.

Late advices from Little Rock state that Judge CLAYTON will be elected Provisional Governor of Arkansas.

Small-pox prevailed at Little Rock, but no deaths had occurred.

The Arkansas River was in good navigable condition.

On the 22d inst., the rebel Gens. MARMADUKE, SHELBY and FAGEN were reported as advancing on Pine Bluff, with three columns of rebel troops.

Lieut. PAYNE had attacked MARMADUKE, but was unsuccessful.

Col. CLAYTON had had an engagement some days previously, in which FAGEN was repulsed. Col. CLAYTON then marched against SHELBY, forcing him to retreat eleven miles; but fearing a flank movement, CLAYTON fell back seven miles and telegraphed for reinforcements, but sent word soon afterwards that no assistance was needed.

The steamer *Brazil* was again fired into at Morgan's Bend—no one hurt.

The sales of cotton at Memphis on the 24th were at a slight advance; receipts, 72 bales; from 700 to 800 bales changed hands on the 23d.

N. Y. State Democratic Convention, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Democratic State Committee met yesterday, and called a State Convention, of one delegate from each Assembly District, to meet at Tweddle Hall, Albany, on the 24th of February, for the purpose of selecting a delegate at large, and two delegates from each Congressional District, to represent the State in the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Chicago, July 4.

A large number of editors of daily Democratic newspapers were in consultation here this afternoon, and were entertained by Gov. SEYMOUR in the evening.

Union Prisoners at Columbia, S. C.—Hanging of a Colored Prisoner by the Rebels.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Letters received here state that the boat's crew of the United States brig *Perry*, captured on the 5th of December last, while attempting to cut out a schooner on the coast of South Carolina, are now confined in Columbia, S. C., and are well treated. One colored man of the expedition was hung as soon as captured.

Probable Removal of the Capital of Maine.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

A dispatch from Aguusta, Me., states that a resolution is pending in the Legislature of that State to remove the seat of government from Augusta to Portland, and will probably pass by a large majority.

On Half Rations.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The troops at Fort Gibson are reported to be subsisting on half rations, owing to a defective supply system. Forage is also very scarce.

Gen. Curtis in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The Kansas Legislature have welcomed Gen. CURTIS by a unanimous vote as a General of military renown and tried loyalty.

The Pacific Railroad.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The difficulty between Gen. FREMONT and SAML. HALLETT threatens to delay the work on the Pacific Railroad.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Movements of the Rebel Cavalry Under Forrest—Capture of Athens by the Rebel Gen Roddy.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Gen. ROSSEAU lately received information that a brigade of rebel cavalry under Gen. FORREST, with a battery of artillery, were about to cross the Tennessee River at Florence, Alabama, for the purpose of a raid through Middle Tennessee.

Gen. ROSSEAU has made preparations to receive them. He has strengthened the posts and sent out scouting parties to watch the movements of the rebels.

This evening Col. MIZNER, at Columbia, telegraphed that Gen. RODDY had taken Athens, Tennessee, and was moving on Columbia.

This morning our pickets at Columbia were attacked by a rebel squad coming from the direction of Mount Pleasant.

It is thought that Gen. FORREST is moving around Columbia for the purpose of endeavoring to destroy the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad and to obstruct the river navigation.

(NOTE.—In the absence of a statement as to what State the "Athens" alluded to was located in, it has been given Athens, Tennessee. But the position of the Rebel forces would seem to indicate Athens, Alabama, as the place meant. It lies north of the Tennessee River, and nearly on the route to Columbia, which is in Middle Tennessee.)

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Extensive Conflagration of Hospital Buildings at Camp Winder—The Attempt to Burn Jeff. Davis' Mansion—The Blockade Runner A. D. Vance Beached—The Bombardment of Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Petersburgh *Express* of Jan. 22 says:

Seven hospital buildings at Camp Winder, near Richmond, were burned yesterday. A large quantity of commissary stores and clothing were destroyed.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Presidential mansion at Richmond on Tuesday night last.

Nearly half our military force is scattered as absentees and stragglers over the country, which, if returned, not another man would be needed in the field.

The steamer *A. D. Vance* ran on the beach under the guns of Fort Caswell, while attempting to run the blockade of Wilmington. The crew are supposed to be safe. The cargo will be saved and the ship lost.

The Charleston *Courier* of Tuesday says: "The bombardment of the city continues the same as previously reported. The damage done is extraordinarily small considering the number of shots and the weight of the metal fired."

PASCAGOULA, Miss., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The enemy's reveille, and also the repeated discharge of musketry, were distinctly heard at the west end of Horn Island this morning.

Two gunboats are in sight off the point of Bois Island.

On the 18th inst. a fore-and-aft schooner was captured while attempting to run the blockade, by the Federal gunboats.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Veterans on Furlough—Reprieve of a Secessionist—Gen. Butler's Order.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Brig.-Gen. BARNES took his departure from Norfolk last evening. Brig.-Gen. WILD is now in command at Norfolk in his place.

FORT MONROE, Jan. 24, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 23.—CHARLES H. GRAHAM, of Norfolk, having corresponded with the enemy clandestinely, by sending a scurrilous letter concerning the Commanding-General, and then lieing about it in the most solemn manner by denying the authorship, which he now confesses, having been confined in the guard-house till he could tell the truth, is discharged. He would have been punished further if he had written upon any other subject.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

Gen. J. H. LEDLER will leave here for New-York with the following regiments of his brigade: The Eighty-first, the Ninety-sixth and Ninety-Eighth New-York Regiments, and HOWARD'S New-York Battery, all veteran troops, having participated in the Peninsular campaign, and also in the campaigns of North Carolina. They have all reënlisted and are going home on short furlough and to fill up their ranks.

Seventeen rebel prisoners of war, recently captured at Greenville and Washington, N. C., arrived here this morning on the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*.

Maj.-Gen. PECK arrived this morning from Newbern, N. C.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
FORT MONROE, Jan. 24.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 12.—Inasmuch as the rebels of the Confederate States are sending their women and children through the lines of this department, and retaining by law all able-bodied male persons, it is ordered:

I. That no white women or children will be permitted to come through the lines without a pass from these headquarters, or the headquarters of the Army of North Carolina.

II. All able-bodied men will be received, detained until reported to these headquarters, or the headquarters of the District and Army of North Carolina, and orders are given concerning them.

III. Nothing in this order shall be construed to conflict with General Order No. 46, relating to colored persons.

By command of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Major and A. A. G.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Operations of Rebel Mail Carriers and Spies—The Case of Col. Fisk, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The *American* of this evening has the following:

"The number of spies, mail-carriers and agents constantly plying between the North and South is enormous; and, what is more remarkable, many of them ply their avocation in the very face and even with the assistance of our Government officials. For example: When one of these characters desires to come North, he enters our lines and reports himself to a Provost-Marshal as a refugee from the South, takes the oath of allegiance and goes about his business. When he desires to return he goes to Harper's Ferry, or some other point, solicits of the Provost-Marshal a pass for Berryville or Winchester, or some point in that direction, takes the oath of allegiance in an assumed name, receives an order to the guards and pickets to pass him, and at the favorable opportunity slips within the rebel lines."

Matters are very quiet here to-day. A special election for a member of the second branch of the City Council from the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards is going on quietly. HUGH D. EVANS is the Union candidate and has no opponent.

WILLIAM H. CARPENTER, who was once or twice under arrest for disloyalty, is again connected with the editorial department of the *Daily Gazette* here—(secession organ.)

The rumors about the rebels moving on Winchester in force are unfounded. All railroads are running regularly.

The Col. Fisk affair continues to excite the public. Many witnesses here will be summoned to testify in his case—a large number of them Secessionists.

The Kentucky Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The last ballot in the Kentucky Legislature, yesterday, for United States Senator, resulted as follows:

Guthrie	51	Burnam	39
Bell	42		

Mr. BUCKNER has withdrawn his name.

Arrivals in the City.

Judge Colt, St. Louis; Hon. J. Gaul, Jr., N. Y.; Dr. J. H. Hall and wife, Cleveland, Ohio; E. Ira Richards, Massachusetts; Col. Kantz, U. S. A., and George Richardson, Philadelphia, are at Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. D. Boardman, Ithaca; Col. W. P. Walker, U. S. Army; A. R. S. Foote, U. S. N., and son of the late Rear-Admiral Foote, and Capt. Jones, U. S. M. Corps, are at the Astor House.

Prof. Frego, Abel, Poughkeepsie; J. H. Haldeman and wife, Philadelphia, and J. M. Rose, Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

E. H. Crenshaw, Philadelphia; S. W. Tilton, Boston, and Lewis N. Tappan, Colorado, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Signor P. Brignoli is lying sick at the Everett House, but was reported convalescent yesterday.

The New-York WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $28. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

"A Slight Cold" and its Results

RELIEVED AT ONCE

By that King of Remedies,

DUKE'S CATARRH SNUFF. Sold by all Druggists.

A Neglected Cold may cause months of suffering, and often ends at last in Consumption, Bronchitis or other Pulmonary Affection. Where neglect is attended by results so dangerous, what can justify the careless indifference "of waiting for a cold to get well itself?" If those who are now troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., would surely avoid the dreadful sufferings of the consumptive, let them take at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant, a remedy whose efficacy has been established thirty years. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, Philadelphia.

All Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold in New-York by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st., and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)
We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Universal Clothes Wringer—
With cog wheels warranted.
$3,818 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to
E. C. BROWING, No. 347 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

To Physicians and Ladies.—The cure of *prolapsus uteri* and kindred diseases, by motorpathic treatment, has now become an established fact, verified by the restoration of several thousand cases in hospital and riding practice. It gives vitality and force to the functional powers, and controls obstinate and organic weakness with ease and certainty. It acts in harmony with the natural functions; causes no pain or inconvenience; and the cure is so reliable as scarcely to admit the possibility of failure. No appliances of the day are resorted to. Those brought on beds even are soon enabled to walk, and sterility itself yields to its vitalizing effects, unless combined with some incurable malady.

It would be but reasonable to suppose that treatment which proves life-giving in one set of organs, if judiciously modified to the need of other chronic diseases, could be but powerfully efficacious. Such it has proved to be, in the cure of premonitory consumption, and of various stubborn complaints which had lingered without help for years. Marked success has also been had in bronchitis, in restoring broken-down constitutions, and in arousing torpid, nervous and debilitated systems to strength and activity. Physicians are cordially invited to call at the Round Hill Water-Cure, at Northampton, Mass., and test this practice and witness its results. A circular sent gratis, is particularly commended to their notice.

Dr. RALSTED will be in the City, at St. Nicholas Hotel, Feb. 3d and 4th. He will be in from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 7, and will be happy to give any information desired.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative differs from dyes. Dyes impart a uniform dead black color to the hair, so that different persons have the same colored hair; the Hiawatha restores the hair to its original color and preserves the harmony between the complexion and color of the hair. Dyes require soaping and washing and hours for application; the Hiawatha is as easily applied as any hair dressing. Dyes stain the skin wherever they touch it; the Hiawatha is wiped away like any dressing for the hair. Dyes make the hair gummy and dirty; the Hiawatha cleanses it from all impurities. Dyes color the hair by mere contact with it and are washed off; the color the Hiawatha gives cannot be washed out. The Hiawatha restores the natural shading of the hair. Which is preferable?

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM,
oils and colors the hair at the same time; changes light and red hair and whiskers to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,
No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Bellevue or Perfected Stereoscope, sliding focus and field-piece, accommodating all eyes, costs but $2; with 12 views $5. Liberal discount to dealers. HENRY CRAIG, 835 Broadway, 2d floor, New-York.

Trusses—Dr. Rigg's Improved Trusses, shoulder braces, supporters, spinal instruments and other appliances, may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., N. Y.

A Good Time to buy Furs at White's Celebrated HAT EMPORIUM, No. 216 Broadway. A large stock of Furs, at greatly reduced prices; must be sold, to make room for new goods. Also a great variety of military goods sold cheap.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Wheaton, U. S. N.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for Silver Plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Black or brown; instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug and fancy goods stores.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter. Styles suitable and neat, executed in the best manner, only at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 141.—Jan. 27, 1864.
18, 65, 21, 28, 10, 72, 42, 75, 27, 58, 5, 6.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 142.—Jan. 27, 1864.
17, 6, 20, 76, 53, 61, 51, 40, 70, 68, 72, 44, 32, 24, 52, 4.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 45—Jan. 27, 1864.
41, 74, 2, 47, 65, 17, 77, 5, 43, 59, 4, 22.

CLASS 46—Jan. 27, 1864.
34, 15, 16, 61, 46, 32, 40, 33, 26, 77, 10, 76, 54, 53, 23, 58.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL HAVANA PLAN, of the SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY of Kentucky, to draw on the 30th instant, one prize of $100,000, two of $50,000, two of $25,000, two of $20,000, four of $10,000, ten of $5,000, 100 of $1,000 each, and 434 approximations, in all amounting to $600,000. Prizes cashed without deduction. Information furnished. ALECK & CO., Brokers,
No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE!
DOCTOR KENNEDY,
OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.
One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.
Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.
One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease.
By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.
MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass.
Price $1. For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, THE MOST GRAPHIC, INTERESTING AND LIVE WEEKLY PAPER IN AMERICA. PRICE 8 CENTS; YEARLY, $3 50; WITH SPLENDID PREMIUMS.

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS,
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases,
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 18 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. P. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

THE COPPERHEAD CATECHISM.
For the instruction of such Politicians as are of tender years.
Carefully compiled by divers Learned and Designing Men. Authorized and with Admonitions.
BY FERNANDO THE GOTHAMITE,
High Priest of the Order of Copperheads.
Price Fifteen Cents.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by
A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
In New-York by J. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway; D. S BARNES & CO.

INTENSELY INTERESTING ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LIVE SUBJECTS OF THE DAY, WITH MANY GRAPHIC SCENES AND VALUABLE LITERARY MATTER, WILL BE FOUND IN DEMOREST'S N.Y. ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THIS WEEK.

7 CENTS A POUND, CASH, PAID FOR
OLD BOOKS,
NEWSPAPERS,
PAMPHLETS,
MAGAZINES, &C.
JOHN TUCKER & BROTHER,
No 28 ANN-ST.

CANVASSERS WANTED
in New-York and other States, to sell the
LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,
and other books relating to the great prelate. From $20 to $50 per week can be made on the sale of these alone. Apply in person, or by letter, at the office of the *Metropolitan Record*, No. 419 Broadway.

OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS.—MARRYING for Money; Tired of Marriage; Marriage in Turkey; The Baby Walks; Two Human Monsters, with their Portraits; The New-Born and the Dead.
SUCCESS IN LIFE—MONEY—its Right Use: "A Call," or the Choice of Pursuits; Capital vs. Credit; Must Marry; Motives; Enterprise; Cheerfulness; The Right and the Wrong Way. (Illustrated.)
WHAT TO BELIEVE.—ASTROLOGY, or Fortune Telling; World-Making; Cause of Earthquakes; Giants and Dwarfs; Hours of Study Important to Parents and Teachers; Marvels of Man; Breath of Life: What are we made of? Premonitions of Death, &c. In February PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Double number, 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1862 and 1863. Also, complete file of 1862 and 1863. Single copies, 25c. each. Address J. O. R., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET OF FASHIONS, BY MME. DEMOREST, WILL BE GIVEN IN DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THIS WEEK.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE, and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st,

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS and window bands exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere. Address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO., No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for Silver Plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Black or brown; instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug and fancy goods stores.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter. Styles suitable and neat, executed in the best manner, only at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 626 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. Its with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC,

In placing the Cherokee "Medicines" before the public, we wish it distinctly understood that it is not our purpose to step between the regular well-educated physician and his patrons. Our object simply is, to give the unfortunate "Medicines" that will place them beyond the clutches of those empirics who will not only do them no good, but will ruin them in pocket and constitution.

There are, in almost every portion of our country, physicians who stand high in their profession, and are well prepared to treat these diseases (by the old method; nauseous drugs and poisonous minerals,) and who are known and respected for their talents; but for the very reason of their high standing as family practitioners, youth will not consult them, from motives of delicacy or shame, until the poison has acquired a strength and virulence as to become alarming, and to be no longer neglected. Then, from the fact of there being no reliable "Medicine" which they can purchase *privately*, they place themselves under the treatment of some mercenary quack, who will leave them mere wrecks, to linger out an existence of pain and suffering; or who may temporarily arrest the more prominent symptoms, without eradicating the disease, and thus lull the patient into feelings of imaginary security, until, alas! they find themselves victims of a loathsome disease, which will prove the bane and curse of their succeeding existence, and, what is of more importance, entail most serious afflictions upon an innocent wife, and corrupt their offspring even to the fourth generation.

There are those who assume that no medicine should be prepared for a general sale throughout the country, and that each physician should be limited to his own local practice. We would remind all parties that although this branch of medicine has, as a general thing, been in the hands of mercenary *empirics*, it is equally conducive to the honor of the profession and the interests of the patient that not only these pretenders be driven from the field, but also that "Medicines" safe and reliable be placed within reach of inexperienced, short-sighted youth, who would, if deprived of it through delicacy or shame, suffer themselves to become victims to the ravages of an insidious, constitutional, soul-and-body-destroying disease!

The "Cherokee Medicines" are safe and reliable preparations—those which will enable the afflicted to shun the cunning quacks, who are well aware, from the nature of the disease and the manner in which the unfortunate patient approaches them, that if they cannot cure—or if they even make the case worse by their ignorance—it will not be made known to the world, for the patient has a reputation at stake, which would suffer very materially should his condition be made known.

In the "Cherokee Medicines" the unfortunate will find a new resource, and a day of deliverance from suffering and pain! A day splendid and glorious, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through *vile mercenary quacks* or the inefficiency of *poisonous minerals!*

The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish his ransom—his emancipation! An emancipation so great, so admirable, and so prolific of universal good. These Medicines will prove in any and every case, and in any and every stage of the disease, faithful and never-failing friends in the time and hour of need, and serve to ward off those terrible scourges that afflict so large a portion of the human race.

CHEROKEE REMEDY
AND
CHEROKEE INJECTION.

The common saying, "that every country contains the best cures for its own diseases," seems fully verified in America. The "Cherokee Medicines," like the diseases which they cure, sprang from the dusky children of the forest. Gonorrhea and its kindred complaints were not known prior to the discovery of the "New World." Columbus, returning to Spain in 1493, found the disease prevailing to an alarming extent among his sailors, and from this the infectious poison spread over the entire world.

The Indian tribes of America have known of these simple "Medicines" from the earliest existence of the disease; and they never failed to make speedy and permanent cures. A few years since these valuable "Medicines" were known only to the remnant of the once powerful Cherokee Indians, who had been driven from their favorite hunting grounds. Their war-dance and campfires had all passed into oblivion, yet still they retained among their "medicine-men" these unfailing specifics as an inheritance of great value from their ancestors.

One of the proprietors of the "Cherokee Medicines," feeling that he who could discover these medicines would confer a lasting benefit upon his race, went forth almost hopeless. The men of science and of large experience, who dwelt in the thronging cities, had failed to make the discovery! Long years of persevering toil and innumerable hardships did not stay his footsteps. Westward, still westward; beyond the Mississippi and the Falls of Minnehaha, toward the laughing waters and the setting sun, he still pushed onward; o'er solitudes, where the foot of civilization had not entered, where rolls the Columbia, and hears no sound save his own dashings!—where the Indian warrior still wields the tomahawk, and speeds the poisoned arrow, as wild and uncultivated as when Powhatan ruled in Virginia. At last he halted near the "Cherokee's Bouga Homa," and there on the sunny slopes of the misty mountains, beneath the spreading branches of the "Bois D'Arc," and the gloom-inspiring cypress, he discovered Roots, Barks and Leaves whose virtues seemed almost to work miracles. In the forest's great laboratory he found that which the most learned physicians of the past century had sought in vain, the discovery of which will cause unborn millions to rejoice with feelings of joy and gladness.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary Organs, such as incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, &c., and is especially recommended in those cases of *Fluor Albus*, (or Whites in Females,) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor, thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of *Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites*. Its effects are *healing, soothing and demulcent*; removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the *cheap quack Injections*.

By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write us and we will mail free to any address, a full treatise.

Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, CHEROKEE INJECTION, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by EXPRESS to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"REDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

"* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *

C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

"HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.

Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. OATHORN,
Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway,"
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly Pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor It is put up only in our log-cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unmutilated, and signature on steel-plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directors, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
DEC. 28, 1863.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—CAN BE OBTAINED at 8 cents per quart, by applying at or addressing C. SMITH'S Old Establishment, No. 124 East 46th-st. None but a pure article served.

REV. H. B. RIDGAWAY WILL PREACH FATHER (Thursday) EVENING in Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av.
Protracted meeting in progress.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1864.
CONTENTS:

SIMON KENTON.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Kenton's First Victory—Daniel Morgan—Boone's Fort—Finding the Remains—Daniel Boone—Kenton Saving Boone—A Fraternal Hug—Kenton and Girty—Kenton and Logan—Kenton and his Deliverer—George Rogers Clarke—Kenton and Fletcher—Simon Kenton.
MONOMOY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Whitewash Village—A Monomoyer—Map of Monomoy—The

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 39 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.
These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.
The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 130 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.
It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.
The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.
The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 32 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.
JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1863.
Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
of all issues,
Purchased and for sale.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $600,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK Jan. 25, 1864.
COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1864, FROM THE Preferred Sinking Fund, Appleton Extension, Green Bay Extension and General First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date. Coupons from Registered Bonds will be paid only to the parties in whose names they are registered, or upon their written order.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.
INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office in New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from the 27th January to 1st February, both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 5 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.
THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
H. R. BOODY, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 8. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 26 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1864.
THE HIGHLAND BANK, BANKING ASSOCIATION, (Newburgh,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Nassau Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.
WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.
We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.
We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:
The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.
6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,211,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,666 56
Losses paid during the same period	3,865,651 01
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,564 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank	744,813 88
Total amount of Assets	$9,265,516 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.
After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.
A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.
The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to $14,328,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years $16,958,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash 11,600,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 ..... $5,268,670
By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickeregill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 21, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."
The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.
Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the 8 per cent. past due Bonds of this Company may receive payment of the principal, with interest from 10th October last at 7 per cent. per annum (the lawful rate of the State of Wisconsin for past due obligations) on presentation of the same at the office of Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st.
Notice is hereby given that the privilege of exchanging said Bonds for the 7 per cent. first mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company is extended to the 10th day of February next. After that day interest will cease on all of said Bonds which shall not then have been presented for exchange or payment.
By order of ALEX. MITCHELL,
President Chicago and Milwaukee Railway.

BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1864.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) on the first proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February, 1864, at the banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.
THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL Stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent. on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the banking-house, No. 29 Pine-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.
The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.
Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entering the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 151 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.
Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax on the individual earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.
Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. CO.'S NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half of One per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 25th inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividend payable at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 23d inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer

No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT. on the First, and of seven (7) per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be paid at this office on Monday, 1st February next. Holders of Mortgage Bonds desiring to convert them into the First Preferred Stock of the Company, can do so by surrendering them at the above-named place from the 1st to 10th February next, inclusive.
M. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham square, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books closed from the 24th instant to February 1, inclusive. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO., 30½ & 32 WALL-ST., COR. SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st of February.
WILLIAM H. RIBLET, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.
The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
E. BUCK, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 433 Broadway.
DIVIDEND.—JAN. 18, 1864.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, has this day been declared, payable at the office, No. 433 Broadway, Feb. 1.
JOHN O'RAY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, Jan. 21, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, and the Government tax. The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February. By order,
W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY
NO. 102 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000.
SURPLUS $845,386 92.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The following is the twenty-second semi-annual statement of this Company, showing its actual condition on the 1st day of January, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Balance in Bank	$65,308 10	
Cash Balance in Office	67 76	
Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions, worth over $168,583. (payable on demand)	123,003 00	$188,398 86
Real Estate, owned by the Company		92,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on Real Estate, worth over $1,095,150		607,600 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company		533,225 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid, (all paid except $900 prior to this date)		16,407 66
Premiums due		5,905 40
Rents accrued, not yet due		1,350 00
United States Internal Revenue Stamps		500 00
Total		$1,345,386 92

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, and all other liabilities of every description	$48,592 85

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter.

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863		$168,811 87
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums		$861,714 87
This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the year 1863 as above		$701,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	$11,234 40	
Return premiums	$67,607 21	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in banks	$105,766 42	
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,760 63	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,956 29	921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		246,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		75,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 51
Total assets		$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.
The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.
Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.
By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	W. M. RICHARDS,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MALLEN,	B. W. BULL,
C. G. LANDON,	B. F. MORTON,
F. W. MEYER,	J. K. MYERS,
WILLIAM LECONEY,	A. WESSON,
WILLIAM KENT,	BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL BEAN,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
A. S. BARNES,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
H. L. ATHERTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEO. C. WILMORE,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	OLIVER K. KING,
DAVID LAMB.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHARTERED 1853.
OFFICE No. 69 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$500,000
Amount paid in and securely invested	$275,790
Balance in "Scrip Stock," subject to call of the Directors	224,210

WITH A SURPLUS,
THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE, on very favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES H. HORNEY, President.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON.....Pres. General R. R. and Banking Co.
JOSEPH SEIXAS CHAN.....Late President Union Bank
GEORGE HOPPER DE WINDT.....Schuchardt & Gebhard
JESSE H. HOYT.....Steinbach, Hoyt & Co.
DANIEL S. MILLER.....Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-st.
HENRY SALISBURY.....Henry Salisbury & Co.
SAMUEL SLOAN.....President Hudson River R. R.
ISAAC O'HEAL.....No. 49 Wall-st.
DAVID WAGSTAFF.....David Wagstaff & Co.
HENRY A. HEWIT.....Bradley & Howe
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.....Augustus Whitlock & Co.
JAMES COLLES, Jr.....James Colles, Jr., & Co.
ALEXANDER E. COTHEAL.....No. 49 Water-st.
WILLIAM WATT.....Watt & Sherman
ISAAC WALTON.....Isaac Walton & Son
HENDERSON MOORE.....J. M. Oppenheim & Co.
E. W. MONTGOMERY.....Beebe, Montgomery & Co.
FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR.....No. 47 Beekman-st.
JAMES A. HAMILTON.....No. 46 Exchange-place
THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.....Theo. Polhemus, Jr., & Co.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 161 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.
JOSEPH HOXIE, President
GEORGE T. HOWE, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital	$300,000		
Surplus over	$200,000	Assets over	$500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.
The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.
1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.
2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.
3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.
Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.
No liability whatever incurred by the assured.
A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BLOCK & MASSETT; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers, upon commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOMAS A. MASSETT and SAMUEL KAUFMAN, that the said ELIAS M. BLOCK is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said Thomas A. Massett is also a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said Samuel Kaufman is a special partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said special partner, Samuel Kaufman, has contributed in actual cash payment the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of said partnership; and that said partnership is to commence on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.
ELIAS M. BLOCK, } General Partners.
THOS. A. MASSETT, }
SAMUEL KAUFMAN, Special Partner.
Office No. 77 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day, by mutual consent, admitted into their firm as junior partners George Youngs, Jr., and William S. Youngs, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of G. & W. YOUNGS & CO., Builders, No. 163 7th-av.
GEORGE YOUNGS,
WILLIAM YOUNGS,
GEORGE YOUNGS, Jr.
WILLIAM S. YOUNGS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

GOODMAN & JESUP HAVE THIS DAY associated with them JOHN R. KENNADAY. They will continue the practice of a general law business at their offices, No. 112 Broadway, under the firm name of GOODMAN, JESUP & KENNADAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.
FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.
Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.
Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.
The price must be written out in words on the bids.
Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.
The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.
All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.
The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.
All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.
The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.
Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."
Bonds, to the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.
Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for this class of private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you, if you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where these afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published, the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $3. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 13 Ann-st.; FEDERKEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $6 a box. Sold at No. 1276 Liberty-st., and No. 463 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.
PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3 and 7 to 9, evenings, at No. 42 8th-av.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

BAKER'S KIDNEY AND GRAVEL REMEdies are the best known. Consultation by letter, or in person, at No. 154 10th-st., near Broadway. Fee, $5, including remedies.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. There are no private rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours: cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the premises Nos 99 and 101 West 18th-st., in the City of New-York, were set on fire on the morning of the 7th day of January, inst., and there is every reason to believe that the same was caused by some evil-disposed person or persons: Now I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the ordinances of said City, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the detection and conviction of the said incendiary or incendiaries who fired the said premises, to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the said person or persons were convicted of the said crime, that in his opinion the evidence of the person applying for said reward was conclusive in the said conviction; but all claims for said reward, not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after said conviction will be disregarded.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating the First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first streets.

For laying cross-walks in Third-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, and One Hundred and Ninth streets.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said First-avenue to the extent of on-half the blocks east and west thereof, from Houston-street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said Third-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Tenth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 39 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 21, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M., in the chamber of the board, to consider the subject of improving the present pavement in Broadway. Persons having plans, will please present them to the committee, and all interested are respectfully invited to attend the meeting without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN HARDY,
JOHN FOX,
Committee on Streets.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Feb. 6
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Feb. 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c, at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW

The fine fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built Steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. BURNS, is intended to sail from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 28. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

First cabin.....$75 | Intermediate.....$40
Second cabin.....60 | Steerage.....35

Payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., N.R.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The Steamship MORNING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight of passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER, now building; will be ready 1st of May next. Dimensions as follows: Length, 215 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; diameter of cylinder, 57 inches; length of stroke, 10 feet. For further information, apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT—STEAMER ROANOKE, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864. Passports obtained by F. I. KING, No. 82 Broadway, in 48 hours from Washington.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

LECTURES.

HON. E. W. GANTT,

OF ARKANSAS,
late a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, will address the citizens of New-York, at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1864, at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURE POSTPONED.—IN CONSEQUENCE of Rev. Dr. CAHILL'S illness, his lecture at the Academy of Music, which was to take place this evening, is postponed. Notice will be given in the daily papers when it will be delivered. Tickets for this evening hold good.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1864.

THE SECOND LECTURE WILL BE DElivered by the Rev. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D., formerly of this City, in the W. P. Church, Jane-st., between Hudson-st. and 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"*What I Saw in Jerusalem.*" Tickets, 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, PRINCIPAL FOR Boys' Public High School in Penn; Assistant male Teacher in N. Y. City Pub. School; one for English branches and vocal music, City; French lady for Penn. College; lady for English, French and music, in family near City; lady for English and rudiments of Latin in school near City. Interviews desired.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

A TEACHER.—A LADY FROM THE COUNtry, with the best references, would like a situation as teacher in a gentleman's family, or as housekeeper where the lady is an invalid, or any respectable situation where she could make herself useful. Can be seen at the Astor House from 11 A-M. to 1 P. M., Saturday, Jan. 23, or address previously P. G. T., Union-square Post-office.

GERMAN LESSONS.—MISS THERESE MEYER informs her friends and the public that she continues to give lessons in the German language. Address Lockwood's bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES,
VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS,
BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS,
FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES,
WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

Director.....Max Maretzek

The public and the patrons of the Opera are respectfully informed that the Director will reopen the Academy of Music for a season of

ITALIAN OPERA,

consisting of sixteen regular opera nights, which will take place during the coming month of February, 1864.
The first representation will be
ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock,
when will be produced Petrella's new and brilliant opera, in 4 acts of
IONE; Or,
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
with its splendid mise en scene,
AND THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.

Ione.....Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Nidia.....Mlle. HENRIETTE SULZER
Glauco.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Arbaces.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Burbo.....Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Salustio.....Sig. Reichardt
Clodio.....Herr Muller
Dirce.....Mlle. Milner
Conductor.....Sig. J. NUNO.

The regular opera nights of next week will be
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 6,
A GRAND MATINEE
will be given.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The box office for
SUBSCRIPTION
will be open on
THURSDAY, Jan. 23,
from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.
The sale of tickets for the regular nights will commence on Friday, the 29th, at the usual ticket offices.

WINTER GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE LONDON TIMES,
speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation:
"A clerk was absconded from Liverpool with £3,600, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for he immediately published the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-Leave Man' took place. Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."
Doors open at 6½. Commences at 7½. Carriages may be ordered at 10¾ o'clock.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

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PIANO-FORTE
MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

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OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $55 to $600. In the best manufactory of the kind in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

A MAGNIFICENT 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte for sale, with all modern improvements, full iron frame, overstrung bass; made to order and fully guaranteed; cost $600, for $369, including stool and cover. Inquire No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PIANOS OF THE BEST QUALITY, NEW and second-hand, cheapest in the City. Melodeons, music stools, watches, jewelry, safes, paintings, albums, &c. Cash advances on pianos, watches, diamonds, &c.
I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Upright and square 7-octave pianos, $250, $275, $360, $350. Melodeons at $40, $60, $90. All in elegant rosewood cases and fully warranted by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner 4th-av., Bible House.

MONITOR PIANOS—IN SIZE, CONVENIENT; in tone, powerful and melodious. Piano buyers are invited to call to examine Chambers & Gabler's Pianos—the best and cheapest made. Warerooms 8th-st., corner 4th-av. Address CHAMBERS & GABLER, 108 E. 25th-st.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¾ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M., and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 12 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 6:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6.40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7.25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9.15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:26 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THURSDAY.

Doors open at 7¼; overture commences at 7½; curtain rises at its conclusion.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.

Seventh night of Sheridan Knowles' popular Comedy,
THE LOVE CHASE.

Wildrake.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Master Wallack.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir William Foodlove.....Mr. Mark Smith
Trueworth.....Mr. Daly
Master Humphreys.....Mr. Browne
Master Neville.....Mr. Parkes
Lush.....Mr. Williamson
Gregory.....Mr. Pope
Constance.....Mrs. Hoey
Widow Green.....Mrs. Wilkins
Lydia.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Phœbe.....Miss Green
Alice.....Miss Carman
Amelia.....Miss Isidora Cameron
Bridesmaids..Misses. Smith, Timony, A. Smith and Le Brun

FRIDAY,
EIGHTY-FOURTH NIGHT
of Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play,
ROSEDALE,
with its beautiful scenery, novel machinery, original music, great cast and attractive tableaux.
SATURDAY,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE
MONDAY,
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,
AND THE
OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of MARRIED LIFE,

IRVING HALL.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT,
In aid of the fund of the
LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1864, at 8 o'clock.
An "Ode to Charity" will be recited by the author, John A. Godfrey, Esq., previous to the Concert.
The following distinguished artists and amateurs will appear upon the occasion:
Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI, Contralto.
Mrs. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, Soprano.
Miss JENNIE E. MOSS, Pianist.
Her first appearance in New-York, and who has generously tendered her services.
Mme. HENRIETTE HERZ, Pianist,
Her first appearance in New-York, and who has generously tendered her services.
Mr. RUSSELL GLOVER,
The much admired amateur tenor, who has generously tendered his services.
Signor A. MACCAFERRI,
The distinguished tenor of the Italian Opera, who has generously tendered his services for this charity.
Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER,
The renowned cornet player, and his pupils.
Sig. CENTEMERI, the popular Baritone.
Signor ABELLA, Conductor.
Tickets may be procured at the principal music-stores on Broadway; at F. W. Christern's bookstore, No. 765 Broadway; at the principal hotels, at Irving Hall, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
For particulars see programmes. Doors open at 7.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
Hyatt Frost.....Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Newton Spring and Prince sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
This Mammoth Menagerie, now in its ELEVENTH WEEK, has proved beyond all precedent the most BRILLIANT SUCCESS ever achieved by any similar exhibition in the known world. 158,640 persons have visited this superbly magnificent institution in the short space of fifty-nine days, satisfying all that
A MERITORIOUS EXHIBITION
will always reap a just reward at the hands of the New-York public.
A LEOPARD AND YOUNG,
the first ever bred in America, are here to be seen at all hours. These beautiful creatures are now nearly four months old. Although bred in a cage they exhibit as much desire for blood and carnage as any ever captured in their native wilds.
A KANSAS BUFFALO,
a very fine specimen, fresh from the Western plains, has recently been added to this magnificent collection.
A PAIR OF JAPANESE MASKIN SWINE,
the first ever imported, are here to be seen in all their native ugliness. The most curious animals living.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY,
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.
To be seen at all hours, animals of every variety and specie

COOPER UNION.

FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF
SCIENCE AND ART.

The Trustees of the Cooper Union have the pleasure of announcing that a
COURSE OF SIX LECTURES
ON
POLITICAL ECONOMY
will be delivered in the
LARGE HALL OF THE UNION.
BY
SIMON STERN AND CHAS. MORAN, Esqs.,
COMMENCING
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 29.

The Lecturers were chosen at the invitation of the Trustees by the Society for the Advancement of Social and Political Science. Mr. STERN delivers the first and second lectures, and Mr. MORAN the remaining two lectures. This course is the beginning of the series which it is the duty of the Trustees to provide annually, and of which the remaining lectures will be announced at an early day. The admission will be by TICKETS, which are FREE, and can be obtained at the Reading-Room, from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,

NOS. 199 AND 201 BOWERY.
ATTRACTIVE EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES
EVERY EVENING,
and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.
Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Private box seats, 50 cents. Commence at 2½ and 7½.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29,
BENEFIT OF MR. CADY E. HOWE.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address
MRS. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

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MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOKKEEPING, VIZ.:
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MARSH'S SET OF BLANK BOOKS FOR STUDENTS, six to the set, $1 35.
Remitted by mail free, on receipt of price. Sold at MARSH'S PRIVATE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 516 Broadway, New-York.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourte

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN FAIR.

THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF IT.

WHAT THE COMMITTEES ARE DOING.

WHAT THE PEOPLE OUGHT TO DO

THE CONTRIBUTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

The Executive Committees of the Great Metropolitan Fair for the United States Sanitary Commission are actively engaged in perfecting their arrangements. The ladies meet every day at the Receiving Depot, No. 2 Great Jones-street, corner of Broadway, and a certain number of the gentlemens' committee will always be found at No. 842 Broadway, to give information, or receive contributions. This Fair is intended to be not a mere Fancy Fair, for the sale of useless articles at exorbitant prices, but rather a grand exhibition of the industrial, agricultural, commercial and artistic products of the whole country, or, indeed, of the whole world, if the world will only be kind enough to contribute to a charity the grandest in its proportions, the noblest in its objects, the most universal in the distribution of its benefits that has ever presented itself to the benevolent. On the 26th of March, at the grounds known as the "Palace Garden," on Fourteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, this Fair will open. There now remains two months for preparation, and the committees are hard at work—the ladies in particular devoting a great deal of time with unwearing energy, in the determination to make this an exhibition which, in magnificent proportions and beneficial results to the funds of the Sanitary Committee, shall far excel the fairs held in the other cities of the Union for the same object. To assist them in this aim, it is the duty of everyone to contribute, and not only will it be doing an act of charity, but the plan of the Fair offers reciprocal benefits to every merchant and manufacturer who wishes to bring his goods before the public. Everybody is invited to contribute—merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, artisans, artists, farmers, publishers, managers and artists of theatres, musicians, music dealers, all trades and callings. There is nothing so small that the Committee will not receive it with thanks; there is nothing so large that room cannot be found for it.

The great Fair will offer for sale everything that the country produces, from a seal ring to a steam engine, from a mammoth squash to a load of hay, from a guinea pig to a prize ox. Only let the people come forward and contribute of what they have or can produce, and it will not be the fault of the Committee if New York does not show the world what she can do in arts, in manufacture and in productions of the soil as well as what she can do to alleviate the sufferings of her heroic defenders. Those that cannot send articles for sale can send money, which is much needed, and in giving let no poor man think that one dollar is too small a sum as to be useless, and let no rich man think that ten thousand is so great a sum that it cannot be used.

In the Exposition Rooms (the old drill-room) a substantial brick building has been set apart for the sale and exhibition of works of art. The artists have formed a special committee, and arrangements have already been made by which each artist in New-York and vicinity will contribute some work from his pencil, prepared especially for this fair. These will be exhibited during the continuance of the fair, and sold at any time, to be delivered at its termination. Many prominent citizens, being satisfied that their pictures will be safely kept in a durable edifice, have offered to place valuable works of art in the hall, to remain on exhibition during the fair. All such works will be insured against fire, at the expense of the Committee. Nearly all the dramatic artists and managers of theatres have volunteered their services, and Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME has offered the use of a new building, recently erected by him on Twenty-sixth-street, for the purpose of giving six performances of a theatrical or operatic nature. These performances are to be given by amateurs—ladies and gentlemen well known in social circles, and the dramatic portion, will be under the management and rehearsals of Mr. WALLACK. The directors of the Academy of Music have also offered that edifice for the 2d of February and for one night during the exhibition.

A Department of Arms and Trophies will be established, in which will be placed arms and flags captured during the present war, as well as any articles of this kind which have an historic or intrinsic interest. Articles of this nature can be sent either for sale or exhibition.

A Post-office will be established, at the illegality of which the Committee hope "the Honorable the Postmaster-General will wink, if official dignity be capable of such an act," and which, it is believed, will astonish the public with the unwonted promptness and regularity of its deliveries.

A newspaper will be published daily, giving beside the latest telegraphic news, short and piquant articles upon the incidents of the day and especially of the fair.

As much of the time of the patrons will necessarily be expended in viewing the curiosities, wonders and works of art, a restaurant of magnificent proportions will be established at which small and large matters of refreshment will be furnished at reasonable prices. For the thirsty, Croton will be furnished gratis, but no punch. A curiosity shop will be one of the features of the fair, in which articles can be deposited for sale or exhibition. An extract from the circular of the Committee will show the nature of this department.

"This will take all waifs and strays which would be out of place in other departments, so that nothing will be lost which can be made in any way interesting, either to the general public or to collectors. It will necessarily embrace a very wide field, and include not only objects valuable from their beauty or variety, but from their connection with particular individuals or periods, and even from grotesqueness, oddity, or intense ugliness. Among those which may be enumerated are pieces of antique furniture, articles of dress of quaint and by-gone fashions, tapestry, samplers, &c.; old books and scrap-books, old paintings and engravings, manuscripts and autographs; pieces of armor and arms of all kinds, saddles, spurs and bridles; relics of old, the historical and revolutionary times, and of the rebellion; Indian curiosities and manufactures peculiar to other barbarous and savage nations; old china and glass, coins and medals; ancient music and old musical instruments of curious make; old-fashioned jewels and personal or household ornaments; minerals and shells, stuffed birds and animals; in short, everything, however little its intrinsic value, which will add interest to the museum or attract the curiosity hunter."

It is designed to make Literature a special department, which, it is hoped, the publishers and booksellers will take pride in filling with such a varied and valuable stock as will do credit to their extensive and wealthy fraternity. In connection with this will be a second-hand book stall, and the opportunity is here afforded for every one who has a duplicate of a valuable work, or who has books which can be spared, to fill up the shelves of this department. Besides books and pamphlets, a table will be set apart for the exposition and sale of valuable autographs. Each city in the State, desiring to keep their contributions separate, will be provided with a table or space for that purpose, and these cities can be represented on the General Committee of Management.

The Committee of the State of New-Jersey has announced to the committee of this fair that no fair will be held in their State, as it has been decided to unite with New-York in contributing to the Metropolitan Fair. They will of course have ample and distinct space accorded to them, and New-Jersey will receive due credit for all that she contributes. Her wealthy manufacturers, and the carriage-builders in particular, ought to remember that this will be the finest opportunity that they will ever have for the exhibition of their handiwork; and the committee will receive anything they may choose to send, from a paper of needles to a Concord coach. Each article will be conspicuously marked with the name of the donor or maker, and his or her place of business; and as the public press will notice all the incidents and particulars of the fair, interest as well as patriotism ought to appeal to every one to send the best specimens of their workmanship or merchandise.

The Public Schools, Fire and Police Departments, have tendered their services to the Committee, and will assist them in every way, both as public bodies and individuals. The press have not been behindhand, and the Committee already acknowledge themselves indebted to the City papers for many favors. It was found that the business of Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other cities was materially increased during the continuance of the fairs held in those places, and as the Metropolitan Fair, if carried out upon the contemplated scale of grandeur, will equal if not exceed the World's Fair in interest and magnificence, railroad companies, merchants and hotel-keepers will realize immense profits from the crowd of strangers who will flock to the City.

The following special committees already formed will give some idea of the scope and variety of the different departments of the exhibition:

The committee appointed from the New-York Fire Department to act in concert with the lady managers of the fair, have issued a circular, the purport of which is as follows: It is desired that the officers of the different companies represented, will use their utmost efforts to have such articles of usefulness or ornament, as the ingenuity of the different members and honorary members may suggest, not forgetting to invite their lady friends to add their useful assistance. A prominent position will be allotted the Fire Department. This circular, appealing as it does to the prominent members of the New-York and Brooklyn Fire Departments, is signed by a committee of prominent gentlemen now officers of the New-York Fire Department.

The merchants of the City are organizing committees in their different branches. The brokers are moving. The banks are taking measures to be liberally represented. Many of the trades are acting together for a similar purpose. The churches, it is hoped and believed, will join largely in the work. The different social, benevolent and literary societies it is expected will be represented.

The following special departments have been created and sub-committees appointed over them:

Department of Art, including Artists' Materials—Arms and Trophies, including Sporting Materials—Agricultural Products and Implements—Bakers—Boots and Shoes—Building—Confectionery—Cabinet Work—Upholstery—Carpets and Looking-glasses—Charity—Drama and Public Amusements—Dressmaking—Drugs and Perfumery—Furs, Hats, Caps and Clothing—Florists—Flour, Grain and Provisions—Finance & Hardware—House Furnishing and Metals—India Rubber Goods—Jewelry and Retail Fancy Goods—Lingeries and Trimmings—Millinery—Music, including Musical Instruments—Newspaper, Old Curiosity Shop—Optical, Mathematical and Surgical Instruments—Carriages and Saddlery—Plumbing, Gas-fitting, Stoves and Heaters—Porcelain and Glass—Printing and Stationery—Photographs and Playing Cards—Publishers and Booksellers—Restaurant—Retail Dry Goods—Retail Groceries—Ships and Shipbuilding—Stonework and Masonry—Thread and Needles—Toys and Smallwares—Wholesale Dry Goods—Wholesale Fancy Goods—Wholesale Groceries—Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Fruits, &c.

The first two days of the Fair are to be entirely devoted to the exhibition of the various articles and products contributed. Upon these days nothing will be sold. The first week will be entirely for the sale of the articles. After that, all articles unsold will be raffled for.

Contributions are to be sent to No. 2 Great Jones-street. No persons are authorized to procure goods or money for the committee unless they are the bearers of a ticket of authorization, having stamped upon its centre in red ink a shield containing the words "Sanitary Commission."

Many articles have already been sent in. The citizens of Hartford have subscribed $1,000, and purchased a piano manufactured in that city, the case of which is made of the old Charter Oak. This will be given by them to the Fair for sale. Many of the modistes and milliners of the City have sent in liberal contributions, and it only remains for all classes of our citizens to lend a helping hand to make the Great Metropolitan Fair a grand success.

Every city, town, village and community in the State should organize such committees at once to collect contributions and forward them to New-York. Every man, woman and child can do something and should feel that they can and will help; benevolence, humanity, pride, patriotism, interest, all urge upon the citizens of this State, and especially of this City, to lend their utmost exertions to a grand and Christian work, which will not only do an untold amount of good, but will blazon to the world the magnificence of the Empire City and of the Empire State.

The Coal Sale.

At the monthly auction sale of Scranton coal, yesterday, prices were generally lower, the average decline having been about twenty cents per ton, as compared with the December sale. The total amount disposed of was 24,200 tons. The general average price was $7 12 per ton. The splendid weather of the past week or ten days has had the effect of diminishing the consumption and weakening the confidence of the speculative operators. Many families are buying coal by the single ton at the time, taking their chances in the market, as was recommended in this paper months ago, and find this course decidedly advantageous to them, as they are enabled to make each successive purchase at lower rates.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 955, 761, 971, 973, 975, 979, 1009, 1011, 1017, 1021, 556, 1033, 1035, 1041, 1043, 1059, 1063, 1071, 1079, 1070½. *Part II.*—No Calendar.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—Nos. 2994, 29, 94, 302, 303, 315, 152, 400, 288, 324, 416, 205, 97, 325, 13, 192.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 653, 1711, 3305, 3133, 3331, 2727, 3351, 3139, 2815, 3293, 3363, 3365, 3367, 3373, 3375. *Part II.*—Nos. 2154, 2152, 2156, 3342, 634, 2958, 2258, 2940, 3380, 3386, 3388, 3390, 3392, 3396, 3,400.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Thursday, Jan. 28.—Nos. 10, 29, 58, 36, 62, 61, 47, 48, 35, 64, 83, 84, 65.

The Husted Case—Final Decision as to the Custody of the Child.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application of Amelia V. Husted for the Custody of her Child, Adelaide M. Husted.—This was a new writ of habeas corpus in this celebrated case, which in its separate branches has occupied three different Courts. Pending a suit for divorce, in which Mr. Husted is plaintiff, Mrs. Husted applied for the custody of the child. Mr. Husted opposed it, taking the ground that the woman was not a proper person to have charge of the child.

In return to this last writ yesterday, the respondent produced the child in court, where it was placed beside the Judge for a few moments, and then removed to a private room. Ex-Judge Dean, for the relator, said that he had made two motions—one that the child be produced, the other that the affidavits attached to the return should be stricken out as scandalous. These affidavits were sworn to by Husted and others, setting forth various acts of infidelity on the part of Mrs. Husted; that in a suit in the Common Pleas, recently, a verdict of $10,000 damages had been given against her paramour in favor of Mr. Husted, and that she was an improper person to have the infant. Counter affidavits were put in by Mrs. Husted, showing that the respondent was also an improper person. His Honor said that where a suit for divorce on the grounds of adultery was pending, and the father was the complainant, it was the usual rule to award to him the custody of infant children, but if the child was old enough to answer questions intelligently, he would question her, and see how her inclinations were. Mr. Husted, in answer to a question from the Court, said that the child was intelligent, and had not been instructed as to how she should answer. Judge BARNARD then stepped into the other room and examined the child. On his return he said that he was compelled to make an order that the father should have the custody of the child until the decision in the divorce suit was rendered, and that the mother should have the privilege of seeing her on Saturdays, from 12 to 3, the parties to agree upon a suitable place. A place being agreed upon, Mrs. Husted asked to see the child before it was taken from the court. His Honor directed that the interview should take place in the Special Term room, the child to remain in charge of one of the officers of the court.

Ex-Judge Dean for the relator, and Ex-Judge Whiting and Mr. Sherwood for the respondent.

The Express Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Stephen T. Clark vs. *James Brooks and Erastus Brooks.*—His Honor decided the motion to postpone the case yesterday, granting the motion of defendants' counsel and setting the case down for trial on Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application of James M. Griffen for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, Compelling Mrs. Harriet Griffen to Produce the Body of Mary Kate Griffen.—This is a case in which the father of an infant, 7 years of age, seeks to take her from the custody of her aunt. The respondent has had charge of the child since she was 6 months old, the mother being dead and the father having married again. The respondents allege that the father, by reason of his habits and associates, is not a proper person to have charge of the child, and that his second wife is a woman of bad character. The Judge dismissed the proceedings on account of some informality in the paper.

Armor Plates.

We notice by late English papers that the Sheffield manufacturers are alive to the importance of manufacturing iron of such superior quality as to stand the severe tests of late applied by the English Admiralty before they consent to its use in the armor-plates which are now being prepared for the enormous vessels they are constructing.

In a late trial, at Portsmouth, of armor-plates manufactured by the well-known house of CHARLES CAMMELL & Co., of the Cyclops Works, Sheffield, it was found that after the 5½-inch plates made by them had received the severe pounding of ten to twelve shots from a 68-pounder, smooth bore, with 16 pounds of powder, at 200 yards distance, and mostly concentrated on a space of 18 inches horizontally by 34 inches vertically, no break beyond three surface cracks was discernible, after the removal of the plates from the vessel's side, and subjecting them to the most careful scrutiny. This was the more noteworthy from the fact that six of these balls fell in close proximity to two bolt holes; one ball, in fact, falling directly upon the bolt head, and yet so great was the homogeneity and toughness of the metal, that no crack was created, starting from either of these holes. The unequaled success of Messrs. CAMMELL & Co., in thus producing, at their first effort, armor plates which withstood the most severe tests demanded by the Admiralty, has, we learn, not only earned for them the highest order of merit, "A 1," (of which there are eight, ranging from "A 1" to "A 4," and "B 1" to "B 4,") but also the more substantial order for 2,000 tons for the Government use. The success of this enterprising house, which has been so long and favorably known amongst our railroad men in the United States, as manufacturers of springs of a superior quality for railway use, as well as cast and bar steel of all descriptions, is another instance of the rule that honest industry and prudence, joined to a determination to excel in the particular branch of trade which a firm may have chosen to embark in, almost invariably bring with them the most lucrative results.

Upon the successful tests of their armor-plate by the English Government, as we are informed by the Sheffield papers, Messrs. CAMMELL & Co. gave a banquet to some 2,000 to 3,000 of their workmen in their machine shops. From the various speeches made on the occasion, we gather the information that the Cyclops Works, established by Mr. CAMMELL, beside the Midland Railway, Sheffield, in 1844, covered a little over one acre of ground; now more than 32 acres are covered in its various works, employing from 2,000 to 3,000 workmen. No less than 345,000 pounds (about 167 tons) of railway springs have been produced in one week at this establishment; whilst ordnance of cast-steel, of the largest calibre, cast-steel shot and shell, cast-steel rails, bars and forgings, of every description, and cast-steel files, all fall within the scope of their every-day employment. Their eight large rolling-mills, we learn, enable them to produce armor-plates, of the most approved quality, up to forty feet in length and twelve inches in thickness; and whilst they formerly considered an ingot of cast-steel weighing six or seven hundred weight a heavy job, they are now daily sending out ingots of as many tons, and are preparing to make ingots of forty tons weight.

The uses of cast steel seem to be so rapidly increasing, that we venture the assertion that in a very few years the principal forgings of our merchant and war steamers will be made of it entirely. For when it is considered that cast steel perfectly homogeneous and partially decarbonized, so as to bend double cold, can be made into the most difficult forgings for marine engines and locomotives, which will have a tensile strength more than double that of the best iron used for such purposes, its value is at once demonstrated; for not only can great increase of strength be gained, but much decrease in weight. Perhaps in nothing is cast steel so likely to be used as in rails. All iron rails laminate, split and break. In stations where much switching is done, and where the brakes are constantly applied, and engines are constantly passing and repassing, the rails are so rapidly destroyed that in some cases they have to be relaid every twelve months. Now, it is well known that cast-steel does not laminate, and is not liable to split or break like iron, and thus far the experience of the English roads has been that cast-steel rails will outwear iron from six to seven times. Some of our railway men seem to have taken up the idea that because a tool made of fine cast-steel is liable to snap in frosty weather if roughly handled, it is the nature of all cast-steel. No idea is more fallacious. Cast-steel, if rightly adapted for the purpose required, is far less likely to break than iron, by variation of temperature, as its expansion and contraction is much less. Rails made of cast-steel should be made of a very tough quality of metal, and not so highly converted as that for tools, and, if properly made, may be bent at right angles, cold.

Their cost, we are told, is only about double that of best iron, and they may certainly be relied upon as enduring many times the wear and tear of iron; and we must confess our surprise that so few railways seem to have realized the importance of this description of rail in the United States, whilst the English roads are applying them so generally. In the matter of cast-steel tyre greater progress appears to have been made here, as most of our leading roads are now using them, whilst the English and French roads are rapidly discarding the iron tyre and taking to cast-steel, because they have been found to wear from eight to ten times as long as iron. The difference in wear arises from the fact that iron tyre will seldom bear turning down over twice, and in reality is of but little value after once turning; whilst cast-steel, being more homogeneous, harder and non-laminating, will run before turning from three to five times more mileage than iron, and may be depended upon for nearly the same amount of mileage after each turning as before it went into the lathe the first time. We invite an earnest inquiry into the use of cast-steel, believing much economy will result from it.—*North American & United States Gazette.*

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$50,000	Amer. Gold	157¾	100	Fort Wayne R	s3 89⅞
20,000	do	b3.157¾	500	Pittsburgh	110
15,000	do	157⅞	100	Galena	111
350	N. Y. Cen. R	133½	100	do	111¼
100	do	b3.137	200	Mich. Cen. R	132
100	Hud. R. R	133⅜	200	do	s3.132
200	do	s3 133⅜	500	do	s3 131¾
100	Harlem R	10	100	Mich. So	s3 87¾
200	Ill. Cen. R	125⅜	200	Q'ks. Hill. G. M. Co.	10½
100	do	125¾	3000	Cle & Tol. R.bnw.	136½
100	Erie Railroad	b2.107½	500	do	136
400	do	107	500	do	b3.136
300	do	b3.107½	1000	do	b3.136⅝
2000	do	s3.107	100	Canton Co	b3 35⅜
500	do	b10.107¾	200	Cumb. Coal	b3 51
200	do	s3.107¾	100	do	51
300	do	107¾	200	Quicksilver	47
300	do	b3.107⅞	200	Mar. Min. Co	26

[Advertisement.]

COUGHS, HOARSENESS and the various Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers, and Singers are liable, relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Having a *direct* influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation.

[Advertisement.]

THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY, most of whose officers are negroes of respectability and high religious character, and whose design is to help the negro race to civilization by negro agencies, is engaged in establishing schools among the colored people of the District of Columbia and the South. I am confident that this plan is the best adapted to the exigency, and that it will be faithfully fulfilled by the excellent men who have it in charge. Having this confidence, I have consented to receive such sums as may be contributed, and hand them over to the Society, acknowledging the same in the public prints.
HOWARD CROSBY, No. 51 East 30th-st.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Intensely interesting ILLUSTRATIONS on the live subjects of the day, with many graphic scenes and valuable literary matter will be found in *Demorest's N. Y. Illustrated News*. Do not fail to see this week's number, announced elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS IN LIFE depends on the right man filling the right place. Phrenology indicates this. Examinations daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No 308 Broadway. A class for practical instruction meets Tuesday and Friday evenings.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

RUDDELL—BERTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. Wm. Reid, Mr. GEORGE RUDDELL, of New-York, and Miss ANNIE E. BERTON, of Brooklyn, E. D.

TAYLOR—ABBOT.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, at the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Newton Heston, ASA W. TAYLOR, of Newark, N. J., and Mrs. JOANNA L. ABBOT, of Brooklyn, daughter of the late Frederick R. West, Esq.

THORNDIKE—TALMADGE.—At Sagua la Grande, Cuba, Feb. 20, 1863, by Rev. Francisco Lisola, JAMES M., son of the late Israel Augustus Thorndike, of Boston, to AUGUSTA, daughter of the late James Talmadge, of New-York.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

BANKS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, ZOE E., wife of Charles Banks, and daughter of William Van Wyck, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the burial service at Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—At St. Paul, Minn., Miss MINNIE BROWN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 18 years.

Notice of funeral given hereafter.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, of scarlet fever, MADDOX VARIAM, youngest son of Robert and Amelia Brown, aged 1 year, 11 months and 2 days.

Funeral service will take place at the residence of his parents, 84th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends and relations are invited to attend.

GRINSTED.—On Tuesday, Jan 26, ANNA A., youngest child of David and Charity Grinsted, aged 1 year, 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 213 West 44th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

JONES.—Suddenly, in Dixon, Ill., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, CAROLINE LAWRENCE, wife of Wm. Clarence Jones, and daughter of Charles and Cordelia C. Crosby, formerly of Brooklyn, aged 24 years.

Remains interred in Greenwood.

LAVENDER.—On Monday, Jan. 25, ALBERTINA LIZZIE HORTENSE, only child of Capt. A. W. and Mary E. Lavender, aged 5 years, 7 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Jan. 28, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her parents, Leffert's-st., corner of Franklin-av., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MORGAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, FRANCIS MORGAN, in the 59th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 64 East 44th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 28th inst. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MORGAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, MARY ANN, wife of Thomas Morgan, and daughter of the late William Richardson, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Church, on Friday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

SEAMAN.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 22, at her residence, Jerusalem, L. I., Mrs. MARIA, wife of David Smith Seaman, aged 55 years.

WALZ.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, after a brief but painful illness, Rev. E. L. WALZ, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. F. C. Schieck, No. 154 Adelphi-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia, Lancaster and Reading papers please copy.

WYNKOOP.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, of diphtheria, FLORENCE FARNER WYNKOOP, aged 5 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, South Fergus, N. J., this (Thursday) afternoon, Jan. 28, at 4 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are invited.

WEST.—At Englishtown, Monmouth County, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, after a short illness, WILLIAM, eldest son of the late William West, in the 17th year of his age.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 27.—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool.*—C. J. Gilmore, Cincinnati; A. C. Moore, Miss E. A. Gilmore, New-Jersey; Miss Julia De Shee, Paris; Mrs. Sherman and maid servant, Watts Sherman, C. Lansing, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wilson, New-London; H. Troost, H. Bergmann, New-York; F. Schultze, Cincinnati; Lieut. De Livron, Russian Navy; George A. Arthurs, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wells and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Russell, George D. Fowler, New-York; John McL. Fraser, Newfoundland; A. Muruite, Paris; A. Cuvillier, Montreal; H. Stow, J. Newberger, New-York; R. N. Gomor, Malaga; Capt. Chas. H. Marshall, New-York; Mrs. M. William, Washington; Charles P. Wilks, England; M. Wilks, Jr., Otto G. Wolff, Montreal; A. Calvin, Valparaise; Mr. and Mrs. F. Peabody, Jr., Boston; Mrs. P. Emilo, Maryland; Mr. and Mrs. Colket, Philadelphia; Rev. F. Lopruis, Liverpool; T. Gaffray, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. J. Novis, 2 children and servant, England; S. Wermer, England; W. Tovres, Havana; F. A. Reichard, Jno. S. Williams, Miss Reichard, New-York; M. Thompson, St. Louis; Jno. Lidey, Montreal; Miss Marshall, New-York; Walter Brooks, Alfred Kendal, Manchester; F. Lewis, Chicago; Thos. D. Warliss, W. Blackmore, Liverpool; W. Hay, Jr., England; A. T. Moore, New-York; J. David, Newfoundland; S. Kingan, R. Thorburn, Newfoundland; Mr. Percy H. Wallace, V. H. Brown, New-York; A. Fullerton, Savannah; W. N. Le Messurier, Newfoundland; J. F. Clift and son, C. F. Bennett, Newfoundland; Mrs. J. S. Cathcart, Ireland; Jno. A. Wise, New-York; W. Gash, London; M. Friedman, Isaac Strauss, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise and 2 children, Ohio; D. C. Pell and Alfred Pell, Jr., New-York; R. McDonnell, England; J. Pallison, S. Clapham, England; E. W. Quentin, Newfoundland; Richard Patrick, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Woolf, 5 children and servant, London; J. Lorkins, Wm. Lamb, Edward Decker, London; R. W. Sarrington, England; James Motz Possan, Glasgow; Jno A. Kirkland, Cincinnati; Edward Smith, J. Steer, Newfoundland; Joseph Hodgson, Jr., Leeds; J. E. Stanton, O. E. Gasgon, J. E. Jeffords, New-York; B. Thornton, Mr. Simpson, England; Chas. Boilet, France; Jno. R. Parnell, Mr Boyden, England; B. Berry, S. M. Rosenbaum, A. Perim, New-York; Samuel Sutton, Rockbury, Mass.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans.—Mrs. Andrews, F. S. Pinkham, Chas. W. Upham, Josiah Faxon, T. Cotter, Mrs. Bradford, Col. T. G. Kingsley, B. W. Parsons, Joseph Hirsch, W. T. Gilbert, Oscar C. Dunlap, Dr. P. P. Wells, Henry R. Greene, G. W. Jewett, Mrs. Harris, T. W. Bevan, W. B. Hart, H. A. Frasier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 13 | Sun sets..... 5 12 | Moon rises..10 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 16 | Gov. Island...11 05 | Hell Gate...12 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27.

Cleared.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, James Hand.

Brigs Onesinhorus, (Br.,) Card, Demerara. Wm. M. Smith; John Butler, (Br.,) Knowles, Matamoras, Smith & Dunning.

Schooners Curlew, Brown, Goree, W. C. A. & E. R. Ware & Co.; Maracaibo, Henley, Boston, G. L. Hatch.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport New-Jersey, Hoxie, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, via Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 24th inst., passed steamer Thames, from Fortress Monroe for New-York, ashore near Alexandria.

U. S. steam transport Empire City, Baxter, New-Orleans Jan. 18, via Key West 23d, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Quinneberg, Beckley, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Kenny.

Saipille Marie, (Fr.,) Magnen, Havre Sept. 26, and Guadaloupe Jan. 9, in ballast to master. Had fine weather up to Hatteras, since which had heavy westerly winds.

Ship David Hoadley, Hayden, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 35 passengers J. & N. Smith & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales.

Bark Spirito, (Aus.,) Minach, Marseilles Nov. 19, with wool to Baetjer & De Vertu. Jan. 19, lat. 36, lon. 74, had a very heavy gale from S. E. to S. W.

Bark Geesternunde, (Hanov.,) Kulker, London 40 ds., with mdse. to Unkart & Co. Jan. 25, lat. 37, lon. 69 30, in a heavy gale from S. S. E. to S. S. W., lost maintopsail, fore-staysail, etc.

Bark Coriolan, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 69 ds., with mdse. and 265 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. Jan. 15, lat. 40 30, lon. 64, passed the hull of a dismasted brig, lying on her beam ends; had apparently been on fire. Nothing of the crew to be seen.

Bark Glenanon, (new,) Watts, Thomaston, Me., 8 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Linden, Norton, Stono Inlet, in ballast to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Jupiter, (Meckl.,) Bradherring, Antwerp 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. George W. Snow, Haskin, Bangor, with lumber to master. While beating down, and when off Ricker's Island, carried away foretopmasts.

Schr. Caroline Hall, Lamson, Saulsbury, Md., with pine logs.

Schr. D. Davison, Ketchum, Tangier, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Senator, Long, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., in ballast to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Ridgewood, Weeks, Washington 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. John T. Williams, Curtis, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Scnr. Ada Herbert, Linnekin, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. W. W. Macy, Dash, Alexandria 4 ds.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Bishop, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. S. N. Smith, Dudley, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal.

BELOW—Bark Georgia.

Also one bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Jan. 26—Steamers Cumbria, Shetucket, George, Olympus and Louisa Moore.

Barks Concordia, Nabob, Malaga, Tejuca.

Brigs Maine, India, C. W. Ring, Sola, S. M. Newhall, Water Lilly.

Schooners Palmyra, San Juan, Sarah Mills, M. L. Wedmore, Lion, Alice, Highland Chief, Brave, N. S. Benedict, Antelope, Alice Hardy, Okolone, Ida dell'a Torre, Surf, Frances Satterly, Albert Mason, F. Dickerson, Jonas Smith, Smithsonian, John S. Lee.

Jan. 27—Steamships Scotia, for Liverpool; Eagle, for Havana, and Star of the South; Creole, for New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Schr. Sceptre, of St. John, N. B., Pitts, hence 16th inst., for Balize, Hond., returned, in consequence of having on the 20th, during a heavy blow from S. W., started the stern, causing the vessel to leak badly.

Domestic Ports.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 16—Cld. 16th, French bark Henrietta, Giraud, for Havana. Arr. U. S. transport steamship of. Mary Barstow, from Brazos; Fr. ship St. Genevieve, Picard, from Vera Cruz; bark N. Boynton, Mitchell, from Philadelphia, via Sabine Pass; bark D. C. Murray, Johnston, from New-York; brig Charles Miller, Brewer, Boston; schr. M. Reinhart, Peterson, from Philadelphia.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ships C. C. Duncan, Berry, from Boston; Annapolis, Pickett, from Baltimore; Harmony; brigs J. M. Sawyer, Bonine, from Philadelphia; A. Morta, Washburne, from Philadelphia; schrs. Ellicot, Duncan, from Rockland, Me.; Luther Childs, Leppart, from Boston; Haines, Huff, from Boston; Nancy Mills, Smith, from Boston; prize schr. Exchange, from Vera Cruz.

Spoken, &c.

Agrippana—bark, of and from London for Norfolk, Jan. 1, lat. 31, lon. 56 58.

Johanna Christina—Dutch schr., strg. E., was seen, Dec. 31, lat. 30, lon. 33 3'.



BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.

Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

DEMULCENT.

THIS entirely new SOAP is beyond all comparison the best compound yet offered for

Chapped or Tender Hands,
THE NURSERY,
and all Toilet Uses,

Manufactured only by J. C. HULL'S SON,
Who also offers upwards of 300 varities of
TOILET and STAPLE SOAPS and CANDLES
For sale by most all respectable dealers.



ELLIOT'S REPEATERS—Are the most powerful and effective revolvers in the world for self-defence, and the only one entirely safe from accidental discharge; large ball, common c

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3853. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Reported Retreat of the Rebel Army from Dalton.

THE ADVANCE PICKETS AT KINGSTON.

Cavalry Demonstrations to Cover the Retreat.

SKIRMISHING NEAR KNOXVILLE.

REBEL RAID UPON ATHENS DEFEATED.

The Enemy Badly Worsted and Driven Back Across the River.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 28.

A special dispatch from Chattanooga to the *Commercial* says JOHNSTON'S army has fallen back from Dalton.

Col. BURR, of the Tenth Ohio Regiment, with a flag of truce went out forty-five miles, and could find no enemy.

Rebel advance pickets are at Kingston, forty miles south of Dalton, probably to cover the retreat.

CHEATHAM'S Division went to Kingston on Wednesday.

Several unimportant cavalry raids have been made to cover this retreat.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Nashville, says, persons who left Knoxville on Saturday, report skirmishing between LONGSTREET'S Cavalry and ours. No doubt is felt but that Knoxville can be held.

Gov. JOHNSON has issued a proclamation for the election of county officers in the counties under the Union power. Disloyal persons are not permitted to vote, and a very rigid oath is prescribed.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Jan. 27.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Col. BOONE, with a force of 450 men of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry and the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, attacked the camp of Home Guards, Col. CULBERTSON commanding, and routed them, destroying their camp, a considerable number of arms and other property, and retired to their camp without any casualties in his force.

JOHNSTON'S Brigade of RODDY'S command crossed the Tennessee River at Bainbridge, three miles, and Newport Ferry, six miles below Florence, intending to make a junction with a brigade of infantry, who were expected to cross the river at Lamb's and Brown's Ferries, and thence to proceed to Alton's, to capture our forces there. We engaged them, killing fifteen, wounding quite a number, and taking some of them prisoners. Among them are three commissioned officers. Our loss is ten wounded. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

Major-General Commanding.

REPORTS VIA NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Later information from Gen. DODGE at Pulaski, Tenn., under date of the 26th inst., says:

The enemy crossed the Tennessee River last night and attacked Athens, Ala., this morning, and were defeated, and are now trying to get back.

The troops at Athens had mostly gone to Florence to attack JOHNSON'S force crossing there, and Col. HARRISON, with 600 rebels and two pieces of artillery, took advantage of their absence, and were badly defeated.

Still later advices say that DODGE has badly whipped JOHNSON at Florence.

In all probability the rebel raid is at an end.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

A Brilliant Gunboat Expedition—Captures on the James River—Destruction of Rebel Stores—Full Particulars of the Movement.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NORFOLK, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1864.

One of the most brilliant exploits that has been chronicled for some time past was accomplished yesterday, by some of our troops, whose bravery is only equaled by their patriotism. Late on Sunday afternoon a gunboat expedition started from this city, composed of the army gunboats *Gen. Jessup*, *Smith Briggs* and *Flora Temple*. The whole was under the command of Gen. GRAHAM. Before daylight on the following morning, the boats had proceeded as far up the James River as Brandon, (which is near Harrison's Landing,) without the least opposition.

From the *General Jessup* a detachment of men were landed, under charge of Capt. LEE, of the Harbor Police. Two other detachments were sent ashore, under Capt. HARRIS, of one of the boats, and Capt. BROWN, of the Twenty-first Connecticut Regiment. Supported by the latter, the men of Capt. LEE penetrated the interior of the country to the distance of three miles. Here was a signal station of the rebels, which it was their intention to capture. Dividing the men in two bodies, Capt. LEE assigned one of them to remain with Lieut. BULLARD, of Gen. GRAHAM'S Staff, in front of the station, while he with his squad marched around to the rear.

The manœuvre was a complete success. So skillfully was it managed, that the rebels in the station were not aware of the presence of the Union troops until they were within less than fifty yards of them. The surprise was so sudden that they did not attempt to make any hostile demonstration whatever, but quietly and gracefully yielded themselves up as prisoners. With them were taken a large number of signaling flags, telescopes, rifles and other equipments. The Captain in command of the station was away at the time on a visit to Petersburgh, and had left a Sergeant and six men in charge during his temporary absence.

At Brandon, a Confederate agent for the collection of forage and provisions was captured, with two overseers. From a plantation near by, about 130 negroes, field hands, were taken. These were not the only trophies, for while these active and exciting operations were going on, Lieut. HARRIS, the Commander of the *Gen. Jessup*, captured a blockade-runner schooner heavily laden with tobacco, jewelry, State bonds and specie belonging to some Jews. In addition to this a smaller vessel, a sloop, was taken. The captures are fully worth $20,000.

The expedition reflects great credit upon Gen. GRAHAM and Capt. LEE, and all the officers and men engaged in it, when we take into consideration the hazardousness of the undertaking, and the care, sagacity and bravery displayed in carrying it successfully through. The rebels were caught napping, and they must feel sore to think that they were outwitted.

About two months since, whilst an expedition under Col. DRAPER was scouting through North Carolina, a noted guerrilla, known as Major BURROUGHS, a desperado of no ordinary character, was captured at his house, on Nott's Island. He was brought in here, and recognized as having once taken a parole, which he afterwards violated.

For this he was tried by a military commission, and the sentence awarded him by it was death. He has since been in prison awaiting the execution of his sentence. About a week ago he was taken down with the small-pox, and removed from his place of confinement to the pest-house, where he was undergoing medical treatment for that loathsome disease. His desire for life and restlessness of spirit prompted him to escape from our authorities. Last night he attempted to do this by crawling out of one of the windows of the pest-house. He was observed by a guard, who fired. The ball entered his right breast and passed through his lungs. The possibility of his recovery is slight, and as he has committed so many dark crimes, this may be no more than a just retribution.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Two Days Later from New-Orleans—A Memorial from Gen. Banks.

New-Orleans papers of the 17th and 18th inst. are to hand by the *Empire City*.

The *Evening Star*, from New-York, arrived at New-Orleans on the evening of the 17th inst.

A Young Men's Union Association was organized in New-Orleans on the night of the 16th inst. J. P. SULLIVAN is the President.

The Free State Union Association of the First District held a well-filled meeting the same night.

The New-Orleans *Times* says:

"At its meeting on Friday night, the Free State General Committee memorialized Gen. BANKS, praying him to so far modify his proclamation as to have the election for delegates to a convention to form a State Constitution, as well as for State officers, on the 22d proximo. Yesterday the memorial was presented, and the prayer, we rejoice to learn, was readily granted."

MICHAEL REGAN, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York Volunteers, fell overboard on Friday night, below Donaldsonville, from the steamboat *J. S. Pringle*, on her passage from New-Orleans. Every effort was made to recover his body, but without success.

KENTUCKY.

Morgan Threatening a Raid—Recruits going to the Front, &c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 28.

It is reported that JOHN MORGAN, with seven regiments, will make a raid into Kentucky through the gaps in the eastern part of the State.

One thousand Michigan and Wisconsin recruits passed through Indianapolis yesterday, going to the front.

J. S. BRISTOL, Superintendent of Repairs on the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at Xenia Ohio, to-day.

FROM THE SOUTH.

No Change at Charleston—Blockade of the Mississippi—A Fight Between Negroes and Yankees—Longstreet's Army—The Stars and Stripes Toasted at Raleigh by Distinguished Citizens, &c., &c.

FORTRESS Monroe, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Jan. 25 contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The firing on the city has almost entirely ceased. Only nine shots have been fired since 9 o'clock last evening. The position and number of the fleet are about as usual.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

MERIDEN, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Advices from Vicksburgh state that the Mississippi is blockaded at Greenville and Milliken's Bend by our batteries. Very few transports go down, and provisions are raised to exorbitant prices.

The steamer *Ben. Franklin* was taken to Vicksburgh recently by a gunboat, with the crew in irons. She was detected crossing ordnance stores to the Louisiana shore.

A fight has occurred at Booms, Warren County, between negroes and whites. The negroes killed a number of Yankees, when reinforcements arrived, who charged on the negroes, took their artillery and opened on them with grape and canister. Several hundred were killed.

FROM TENNESSEE.

RUSSELVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Advices from the front are encouraging. Our cavalry were within four miles of Knoxville, having captured 500 cattle, 100 wagons and a large amount of other property.

An editorial is printed in the *Examiner* on the Presidential election in the North, discussing the importance of the event to the people of the South, bearing upon adjusting the difficulties.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

From North Carolina papers we gather the following:

The Raleigh *Standard* says that GOV. VANCE has tendered the seat in the Confederate Senate made vacant by Mr. DAVIS, to Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM.

The Raleigh State *Journal* says the Stars and Stripes were toasted at a supper given Christmas Eve in that city, at which HOLDEN, of the *Standard*, PENNINGTON, of the *Progress*, and GOV. VANCE were present. The Petersburgh (late Raleigh) *Register* comments sarcastically upon such proceedings at the very capital of the State.

CALVIN C. DEPPLE, the merchant prince of Newbern, where he has been engaged in business for the past thirty years, and who has given upward of $65,000 to charitable purposes since the war, to the poor refugee families seeking an asylum in the Union lines in Newbern, besides the chief supporter of the orphan schools, has given a bounty of $25 to each recruit raised in his native town in Connecticut, retires from business and leaves for the North, in accordance with an order of expatriation. His departure was the occasion of an imposing demonstration, which was mingled with the tears of the helpless poor, who are deprived of one to whom they could always apply for assistance.

From San Francisco.

THE LIQUOR TAX—THE GOLDEN GATE TREASURE—THE AQUILA AND COMANCHE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The liquor merchants are much excited at the prospect of another tax being levied by Congress upon their stocks of liquors. They say they have already paid one excise tax on the liquors which have gone into their private stores, and they cannot see with what justice they can be called upon to pay another.

Mr. T. J. L. SMILEY has been arrested at the suit of the agents of the London underwriters for refusing to deliver up or account for the treasure recovered from the wreck of the steamer *Golden Gate*. Mr. SMILEY has been in the custody of the United States Marshal for several days. The court requires Mr. SMILEY to give bonds for $150,000.

The work of wrecking the ship *Aquila* for the purpose of saving the monitor *Comanche* is progressing as favorably as can be expected.

Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The second anniversary of the United States Christian Commission was held this evening in the Academy of Music. The building was filled to its utmost capacity. GEORGE B. STUART, President of the Commission, presided. An abstract of the annual report read shows the work of the Commission during the past year to have been immense. They have received and distributed cash stores to the amount of $1,000,000. Commendatory and sympathizing letters were read from Secretary SEWARD, Gov. CURTIN, Gen. MEADE, Admiral DUPONT and Bishop STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. Addresses were made by Bishop JANES, GEO. H. STUART, Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston, Major-Gen. HOWARD and others.

The Maryland Legislature—The Convention Bill Passed.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Senate to-day passed the Convention Bill by a vote of 13 to 2, and the House passed its bill by a vote of 45 to 17. Both bills are almost identical. They provide for taking a vote on the question of calling the convention, and for the election of delegates on the 6th of April.

In case the convention is approved, it is to meet on the 26th of the same month.

Condition of the Ohio River.

PARKERSBURGH, West Va., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Ohio River is now open at this point with twelve feet of water in the channel, and rising. A daily line of steamboats and barges are running from here. Freights are shipped from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad terminus to all river points as far as Louisville.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

$824,868 in Treasure.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN ECUADOR.

Mosquera Supposed to be in Quito.

The steamer *Champion*, from Aspinwall Jan. 18, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is her

TREASURE LIST:

J. B. Newton & Co..	$26,600	A. Rich & Bro.....	$10,000
W. H. Taylor.....	5,400	Duncan, Sherman & Co	30,000
Dewitt, Kittle & Co..	30,000	Wells, Fargo & Co...	59,000
H. Cohn & Co.....	55,700	Order.....	91,684
M. C. Hawley.....	5,069	Total.....	$324,863

PANAMA, Monday, Jan. 18.

The only arrival from the coast since the sailing of the last steamer is the *Talca*, from Ecuador, with later dates from the seat of war. MOSQUERA had been successful in an engagement, and was marching on Quito, where he has probably arrived. It was said that the President of Ecuador had been taken prisoner.

There were fears of a revolution in Guayaquil.

Several of the merchants of Panama still keep their stores closed to avoid the tax, which, however, the authorities declare they will enforce, whether they do business or not.

The Isthmus is as healthy as ever. The small-pox has disappeared. We are now in the midst of the dry season, and enjoy the strong trade winds from the north. The highest temperature during the past year was 90°5 in September; mean temperature for the year, 78°2; the lowest was, 67°2; and 68°3 in May.

The steamer *St. Louis* sailed from Panama for San Francisco on the 15th inst.

The *Champion* arrived at Aspinwall about noon on the 14th. The *Moses Taylor* is still there awaiting the arrival of the *Philadelphia*.

Business is dull and quiet.

The *Star & Herald* has the following:

We have received private advices from Guayaquil to the 4th inst., and give below a summary of the information derived therefrom, without pretending to vouch for their reliability.

Our readers will recollect that an armistice was concluded between MOSQUERA and FLORES, the former being at that time on the northern side of the Chota, and the latter at Ibarra. We now hear that MOSQUERA, notwithstanding the armistice, and before it was up, forced his passage over the Chota, and that FLORES retreated, or was driven back as far as Otavalo (about midway between Ibarra and Quito.) Then another armistice of ten days was proposed by one of the parties and accepted by the other, and new negotiations for a peace were carried on.

A different story is told in a letter from MOSQUERA'S army, brought by one of the passengers. The writer says that MOSQUERA was at Tulcan till the 24th, when he left for Quito. The troops stationed at San Vicente were the First Division of his army, under RUDECINDO LOPEZ. It was the latter alone who passed the Chota and routed FLORES on Dec. 19. In the same letter it is reported that FLORES made propositions for a peace, pledging himself to pay $3,000,000 to New-Granada as an indemnification for her expenses of the war, but that those propositions would be rejected by MOSQUERA, who was sure to shortly occupy the capital.

It was pretty generally believed in Guayaquil, at the time when the *Talca* left, that MOSQUERA would be in Quito already, and GARCIA MORENO was daily expected in the port.

The old sloop-of-war *Falmouth* sold at Aspinwall, at auction, sailed from that place on the 8th inst., flying the English flag.

FROM NICARAUGUA.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The Panama Railroad steamer *Salvador* arrived here this morning, with the Commissioners of this Government from the United States, and Col. WARD, the Superintendent of the Transit Company.

The prospect is that all matters will be amicably settled between this Government and the Transit Company, and this line of transit will be speedily opened.

There is no political news. All is quiet.

COLOMBIA.

Mosquera's Successes—The War with Ecuador—Excitement in Guayaquil—The Priests—The Commercial Tax.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, January, 1864.

We have late and important intelligence from Ecuador and from the interior of this Republic, by arrivals of steamers at this port and at Aspinwall. From Bogota private letters are up to Dec. 28, and from Ecuador to Jan. 4.

The news of the great success of Gen. MOSQUERA, our Provisional President, in Ecuador, was received in Bogota by the friends of the Government with a good deal of satisfaction, and with a good deal of dismay by the violent portion of the Conservatives, its enemies. Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ immediately called a meeting of the Liberals, for the purpose of getting up a voluntary subscription for the expenses of the army in Ecuador. A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested at the meeting, but the sum subscribed on the spot, $13,860, does not look large. Congress was to meet at Bogota on the 1st of January, when the requisite amount to carry on the war would be voted almost unanimously.

The accounts of the movements in the interior States against the Administration of Gen. MOSQUERA, in anticipation of his defeat in Eucador, agree substantially with the reports and facts I sent you by last mail. Quiet had been restored in Antioquia, and in the States of Boyaca and Santander the conspirators were glad to hide themselves from public view on the reception of the news of the Colombian successes in Eucador. Some private letters, to be sure, represent that public opinion in Bogota is much divided in respect to the acts of MOSQUERA, but his triumphant march upon Quito and probable occupation of that capital, when known in Bogota, will give him all the strength he needs against his enemies.

By the *Talca*, from Guayaquil, we learn that the war between Colombia and Ecuador is probably at an end. What few that remained organized of Gen. FLORES' troops, after the battle of Cuaspud, were dispersed on the 19th of December in endeavoring to cross the river Chota, in the Ecuatorian province of Imbabura, by a division of the Colombian force commanded by Gen. RUDECINDO LOPEZ, who on the following day entered Ibarra. Gen. FLORES, at last dates, was at Otavalo, a town half way between Ibarra and Quito, and only two days' march from the latter city. From Otavalo Gen. FLORES addressed a letter to Gen. MOSQUERA, soliciting funds, and offering, in the name of the Eucatorian Government, to pay him $3.000,000 for the costs of the war, and I think, if he can get the "cash down," he had better take it. It is not believed he will, however. He wishes to annex Ecuador to Colombia, and he will dictate his own terms in the capital. In fact, on the 24th December, he struck his camp at Tulcan and was on his march to Quito.

It was rumored and believed in Guayaquil, that a revolution, headed by Gen. TORRE, had broken out in Quito against President GARCIA MORENO, and that that Chief had been deposed. It is also said that Gen. FLORES had asked his passports for Venezuela—his native country.

Gen. ERAZO, who at the battle of Cuaspud was in the rear of Gen. MOSQUERA, in Pasto, abandoned that city and made an attempt to get back to Quito, but on the 12th of December, finding himself intercepted at the River Carchi, surrendered with his 500 men, and on the 13th gave himself up to MOSQUERA, who ordered him to be imprisoned at Ipales. Gen. ERAZO is a Colombian, who headed the Conservative reactionists, in the Province of Tuouerres, against the forces of his own Government, and it is not likely that Gen. MOSQUERA will show him much mercy.

The Ecuatorian flotilla which took Tumaco by surprise, and which, I wrote you, had abandoned its capture and sailed with its 500 men for Los Esmeraldas, on the reception of the news of the battle of Cuaspurd, had reached Guayaquil.

Guayaquil is in a state of great excitement, and business is almost entirely suspended, the inhabitants fearing a revolution. Three attempts to this end had already been made, but had been frustrated by the Government. It is said there that Don JUSTO ARGUMEDA, the Colombian Minister to Lima, had purchased the steamer *Bernardino*, formerly the British packet *New-Granada*, plying between Valparaiso and Panama, and that Gen. URBINA, some years since expelled as President of Ecuador from its soil, was to embark on her, to get up a movement in Guayaquil favoring the views of MOSQUERA.

By next mail, we shall undoubtedly have accounts of the occupation of Quito by Gen. MOSQUERA, and know more about his intentions in respect to the conquered Republic.

In Panama the question with the priests and the commercial tax, have been the themes of the week's conversation. By the last British steamer from Southampton, came to Panama a *padre* VAUGHAN, an Englishman or Irishman, on his way to California to collect money for the establishment of a school somewhere, for the education of Catholic missionaries. As he was likely to be detained here a few days for the departure of the California steamer, he concluded to occupy the time he could spare from his private devotions to the baptizing of children, in administering the sacrament, and in other religious rites. On Sunday week he notified the good Catholics of Panama, who had been deprived of their masses for nearly a year past, on account of their contumacy in insisting that the political laws of the land should be filtered through the church sieve, that he would perform mass in the saloon of our principal hotel. The number of persons who attended was not large, and probably very little damage or good was accomplished by the pious father. Next morning, however, both the *padre* and the fat Frenchman, who "keeps" the hotel, were called before the Prefect to answer to a charge of contempt against the Government in holding mass without the special consent of the national authority, and before he had taken an obligation to consider the political authority paramount to the ecclesiastical. The hotel-keeper was notified that he would be heavily fined if he again gave his rooms to the priests, and the *padre*, refusing to knuckle to the authorities, was forbidden to exercise his calling again in Panama. It is claimed by many that this action of the Government is despotic, and in defiance of treaties which gives all foreigners a right to worship in whatever manner they may think proper, &c. Perhaps so. But it seems the priest, like those who have abandoned their flocks in Panama, prefers to see good Catholics go to the devil, rather than that they should go to Heaven on any other than the old Popish road. Which may be right, and which may not be, I don't believe it is Bible.

The merchants complain much of the commercial tax, amounting in the aggregate in Panama and Aspinwall to $74,000 a year. This is less than two per cent. on the sales, which is not much, considering that goods are admitted free from duty, but no doubt many suffer from the unequal manner in which the tax is assessed. The traders themselves select from their own number five persons to make the assessments, and it is charged that their action in certain cases is with a view of driving out competitors. Thus, some are not taxed over one per cent., while others have seven or eight per cent. to pay, and there is no appeal from the sum first fixed. Last week a petition was sent in to the Governor, asking a modification of the law, and complaining of the "heavy taxation," &c. The Governor replied that he had no authority to change the law, but would call the Legislature together to deliberate upon it, on condition the merchants would pay the expenses—$7.000—of the meeting. This, on account of the doubtful benefits to themselves of the expected legislation, they declined to do. In the meantime several have closed their shops, among which is the proprietor of the ice-house—so we have now to open our mouths to the north winds to cool our throats.

By a State law of last August, native India-rubber must pay an export duty of one and a half cents per pound. This tax has not up to the present been collected, but the Governor says it must now be paid, including the duties on that exported from the day the law was passed. It is doubtful if the State, in view of the law of 1853 making our ports free for twenty years after a railroad should be completed, and of the contract with the Railroad Company, has the right to assess this tax.

The small-pox has almost disappeared from Panama.

JOHN MARTIN, who was one of the first who came to this country with the California emigrants, died at Taboya on the 11th. He was well and favorably known by hundreds of Americans who have crossed the Isthmus.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* is still in port. The United States ship *Lancaster*, Admiral BELLE, was at Acapulco on the 12th inst., bound for Panama via Central American ports.

The steamer *Moses Taylor*, with freight from the steamer *Philadelphia*, will sail from Panama for San Francisco about the 23d instant. The *America*, with the passengers of the *Illinois* from New-York, December 23, sailed for Panama via San Francisco January 8.

The *Philadelphia* brings from 5000 to 7000 kegs powder "for California," said to be "blasting" powder. All I can say is, that if this article be really for California, blasting powder there must be scarce and high to stand Isthmus and steamer freights. If it should be landed by the *Moses Taylor* in Manzanilla or Mazatan, nobody hereabouts would be astonished.

The Central and South American steamers will not be due till the 21st inst.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador* brought 2,564 sacks coffee, the produce of an estate in Guatemala, on her last trip. Guatemala has turned her attention in earnest to the coffee culture, and her crop is nearly up to that of Costa Rica, which exports 100.000 quintals, although five years since, none worth mention was grown in the former State.

Regulation of Trade in Missouri and Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Secretary of the Treasury has promulgated the following additional regulations of trade:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1864.

The Commanding General having expressed the opinion, in reply to a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 16th inst., that the restrictions on trade in the States of Missouri and Kentucky may now be safely removed; and the Secretary of War in his letter of this day, Jan. 23, 1864, having approved that opinion, the twentieth regulation of trade established with other regulations, on the 11th of September, 1863, is so far modified that all restrictions on trade in the States of Missouri and Kentucky are annulled and abrogated, and all the products may be freely taken into and transported within the said States as in time of peace; *Provided*, however, that no products or goods shall be taken from said States, or either of them, into any State declared to be in insurrection, or to any port in said State heretofore blockaded, which has been or may be opened, except in compliance with the regulations of September 11, 1863. The restrictions upon trade into or from other States, and also upon trade with States in insurrection, and parts of said States, especially on the Mississippi and other navigable rivers, will be removed whenever in the opinion of the President such removal shall be found compatible with the military measures necessary for the suppression of the rebellion. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary CHASE has under consideration the further removal of restrictions, and when the approval of the War Department shall have been obtained, additional regulations will be adopted, enlarging the field of commercial transactions in the sections rescued from the insurgents. He is known to have favored the most liberal facilities for bringing cotton and other products into market consistently with a due regard for the requirements of the military service. Generals commanding are necessarily the judges of the necessities of the situation in a military point of view; and when those directing the military movements shall deem it prudent and safe, the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be wanting to adopt the regulations of a more liberal traffic in the staples of the insurrectionary States.

THE WEST INDIES.

THE REVOLUTION IN SAN DOMINGO.

Engagements Between the Spaniards and Dominicans.

PRISONERS SHOT BY FLORENTINO.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 22, 1864.

Nothing of particular importance has reached this city in the way of news, either from Mexico or St. Domingo, since my last communications. Troops and warlike materials continue to be sent unceasingly to the last-named place, showing evidently that the loss of life on the part of the Spaniards has been immense. In the shape of news, however, as I have mentioned above, little or nothing is allowed to be published,

On the 22d of last month the brigade under the command of Col. GOMEZ COLON left the encampment of Galindo and marched to Guanuma. On the 24th ult. the Spanish garrison at Puerto Plata made a night attack on the insurgents, who were encamped in the neighborhood. As the Dominicans were keeping up Christmas Eve in the good old style, with feasting and jollity, they were entirely taken by surprise, and the Spaniards are boasting of the number that they put *hors du combat*.

On the same day a party of the insurgents attacked the town of Las Flechus, in Samana, expecting to find the Spanish garrison off their guard, but they were met by a battalion of marines, who rallied outside of the fortress that they were guarding, and put the Dominicans to flight.

The Spanish accounts say that the Government of the insurgents was in great pecuniary difficulties, their paper money and their forced requisitions to collect specie being both insufficient to meet their necessities. All their means, say the same accounts, consisted of about 500 quintals of tobacco.

FLORENTINO, the Dominican General, is accused by the same accounts of the greatest barbarity in shooting thirty-five prisoners who had not even borne arms against him. The Spaniards say that when FLORENTINO withdrew to Los Matas, he took the above prisoners with him, and having found out that a detachment of the Spanish army was marching against him, he fled in the direction of Banica, ordering the prisoners, many of whom had in vain paid their ransom, to be shot. His orders were fulfilled on all except seven, who succeeded in making their escape, the executioners dispatching those who were not killed by the bullets with their cuirasses, so say the Spanish accounts; but who knows, it may be so or not.

We are informed from the same source that the towns of San Juan, Bambona, Los Matas and Neiba have fallen into the hands of the Spanish troops without firing a shot. It is also said that the insurgents had disbanded with the exception of a few who had fled with FLORENTINO to Banica.

The Captain of an English schooner, the *Rapida*, named HAVES, has brought down upon himself the indignation of the Spaniards at Puerto Plata, who are not very measured in their abuse, for what, if true, is certainly a rascally action. Two Spaniards, PEDRO VARELA and LUCAS MORENO, went from Puerto Plata to Turk's Island at the beginning of November, where they bought some provisions and then took passage on board the *Rapida* to return with their goods to Puerto Plata. The schooner, it appears, left Turk's Island on Nov. 29, and after she had been out nine or ten days returned in ballast and without the two passengers. Capt. HAVES, in reply to the questions asked him said that his vessel leaked, on which account he was obliged to leave the cargo with its owners, the two Spaniards, on the coast of St. Domingo, and, after having made some repairs, he returned to Turk's Island, without going to Puerto Plata.

The Spanish military authorities at Puerto Plata instituted inquiries into the subject, but could discover nothing, until lately a deserter from the camp of the insurgents—a native of the Canaries—gave himself up to the Spaniards on the night of the 23d ult., and among other intelligence, stated that the two Spaniards, VARELA and MORENO, had been delivered up, with their cargo, by Capt. HAVES, to a guard that the Dominicans had at Sufié, and that on being transferred from there to Santiago, they were barbarously murdered by their conductors on the way to the last-named place. The affair has caused the utmost excitement at Puerto Plata, where every term of abuse is heaped upon the English Captain for his infamous conduct.

On the 29th ult. the Spanish forces at Barri made an attack upon the intrenchments of the Dominicans at Moja-Casabe, when the latter, by the Spanish accounts, were put to flight with several wounded, two only of the Spaniards being slightly wounded.

On the 5th inst., a detachment of Spanish troops attacked a detachment of the enemy, 300 strong, at a place called Heneita. After a hard struggle of about two hours, the Dominicans fled, leaving several killed, and among them their commander.

The English West India mail steamers have begun to run on their new route, touching at Jacmel, in St. Domingo, instead of going to Porto Rico. A newspaper of the last-named island says that the West India Mail Steamer Company have offered to let one of their ships touch at Mayaguez, Aquadilla and the capital of Porto Rico on the 26th of every month, if to the value of $700 is made up for each trip. It was not settled whether it would be agreed to by the commercial public of those places.

The English steamer *Sea Queen*, Capt. FRENCH, arrived here yesterday from Matamoras, with 1,200 bales of cotton on board, 600 of which were bought on speculation at Matamoras, and the other 600 sent forward for sale, it not being possible to purchase a larger quantity, although the steamer went from Europe expressly to buy cotton, carrying goods and money for that purpose. The steamer is bound for Europe and put in here for fuel and provisions. When she left Matamoras civil war was raging there between the two parties into which the Liberals are divided, CORTINAS having command of the city, and Ex-Gov. RUIZ, who was driven out of Matamoras some time ago, having laid siege to it, and was bombarding the city when the *Sea Queen* left.

We have been entertained for the last few days with an unprecedented mass of cold weather for this tropical climate, and people are shivering with the thermometer at 62°, as if it was below zero. As a matter of course, with the temperature at that height, we have had neither ice nor snow, although to look at the pinched-up features of our creole population, muffled up in their cloaks and overcoats, one might almost imagine himself to be in Boston or Quebec.

LARA.

The Case of the Chesapeake.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, Jan. 28.

In the *Chesapeake* case to-day the prisoners' counsel cited the Imperial Act of HENRY VIII., relating to piracy, and produced a copy of the commission establishing a Vice-Admiralty Court in this Province, contending, therefore, that the Police Court had no authority under the extradition in cases of piracy. Two witnesses were called, who testified that the paper said to be PARKER'S commission, was shown at meetings at St. John.

From the Southwest.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Lower House of the Legislature has adopted an amendment making St. Joseph the eastern terminus of the Pacific Railroad.

Twelve hundred Colorado troops have reënlisted as veterans.

A personal quarrel is going on between Secretary ARNY and Chief-Justice BENEDICT, of New-Mexico.

From St. Louis—Movements of Gen. Grant.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 28.

A large quantity of ice floated past the city this afternoon, sinking the steamer *Moderator*, at the levee, to the cabin. Although she is badly careened, it is thought she can be raised.

Gen. GRANT'S son is convalescent. The General visited the theatre last night, and received quite an ovation. The complimentary dinner to be given to him at the Lindell Hotel to-morrow will be one of the grandest affairs ever got up in this city. The General leaves for the South on Monday next.

Gen. ROSECRANS will arrive to-morrow noon, and will be welcomed by a committee of citizens, and escorted to his hotel by a procession.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The French Legislature and the Policy of the Emperor.

DETAILS OF THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

A New Trial Denied in the Case of the Alexandra.

The Alabama's Cruise in the Indian Ocean.

Encouraging Indications in the Schleswig-Holstein Question.

The Accouchement of the Princess of Wales.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Inman steamer *City of New-York*, Capt KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at noon on the 13th, and Queenstown on the 14th of January, arrived at this port last evening.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Heela*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the morning of the 12th of January, making the passage home with one engine only.

The *Jura* arrived off Londonderry at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 12th ult.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Cold Weather—The Schleswig Holstein Question—The French Legislature and the Mexican Expedition—A New Mediation Scheme—The Attempt on the Emperor's Life—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 8, 1864.

The extreme cold weather which has at last arrived through middle and northern Europe, has cooled off for the moment the bellicose tendencies of those most inclined to break the peace and each other's heads. The Germans, who are good theoretical soldiers, but who don't like to shed blood are delighted that so efficient a mediator as King Winter has stepped in at the critical moment and interrupted for a time at least what promised to be the commencement of an interesting turning point in European history. But will the elements be able to hold the belligerents in check long enough for the peace-makers to do their work? If the Germans mean only half what they say, they will not, for according to the German papers a war with Denmark is unavoidable, and a war with Denmark means an European war.

The English Government is trying to convene a Congress on the Danish question, for now it appears to be a question of life and death for the Danish monarchy; but the French Government, still deeply wounded at England's refusal of the Congress of Sovereigns, now turns round and asks England to explain first what are the propositions to be discussed in that Congress. On the other hand, the Germans declare that this Congress comes too late, and that there is no longer any possible solution but that of arms. Thus, France easily steps behind the refusal of the Germans as an excuse for her refusal, and, according to the opinion of the Government people in France, a war in Germany is inevitable.

The forces which are being brought into the field against Denmark will form a total of 100,000 men, and when such an army as this is launched against as feeble a Power as Denmark, the northern frontier of Schleswig will no more stop them than the northern frontier of Holstein, and then England and Sweden must interfere to prevent the destruction of Denmark. And with this interference will come others.

The French Legislature has taken, at length, a bold stand against the further wasting of money on distant expeditions, or, to use the concise phrase of the Marquis DE BOISSY, on the cosmopolitan Quixotism of the French army. The reply to the Address from the Throne, written by the Duke DE MORNY and M. DE CASSAGNAC—both personal and political friends of the Emperor—condemns in effect the Mexican Expedition; and they were obliged to write the reply in this form to avoid, if possible, the presentation and adoption, in a stronger form, of amendments condemnatory of that expedition. But now we have the report of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, M. LARRABURE, which goes still further, and which shows an independence of criticism on the question of these distant expeditions which has astonished every one, for M. LARRABURE is not only a friend of the Government, but, as he says in his report, he consulted the Government as to their views, intentions and hopes, before writing the document. M. LARRABURE demands, as the wish of the committee, and as the known wish of the people of France, that the Mexican enterprise be brought to a close as speedily as possible.

M. LARRABURE asked the Government the following questions:

1. In the midst of the present uneasiness why is the expedition of the French army against San Luis Potosi undertaken? Was it necessary? Are these military promenades to continue?

2. What end are we seeking? What *dénouement* are we preparing?

3. Is France in any way engaged in the furnishing of guarantees to the new Government to be founded in Mexico?

4. What is to be done with our army? Is its effective force to be diminished—is it to be augmented?

5. Are we to remain a long time in Mexico?

6. What chances have we to be reimbursed for our outlay in money?

These questions, which cover the whole ground, with one exception, that of the *personnel* of the new Government to be founded, were answered, according to the honorable Chairman of the Committee, with such reserves as prudence dictated, as follows:

1. The Government has not the intention of commencing any new enterprises in distant countries.

2. In regard to the expedition to San Louis Potosi, it was deemed necessary because of the importance of that place in controlling the country and in rendering the ballot more secure; (!) but the army would stop there.

3. The idea of a monarchical form of government originated with Mexicans, (ALMONTE & Co.?) and was based on the striking differences which exist in America between the republics and the monarchical governments on that continent. Thus, while *all the republics*, says the report, including the grand Republic of the United States, are torn by internal dis-

sensions, and drenched with blood, Brazil, on the contrary, protected by its monarchical institutions, enjoys a profound tranquillity and marches rapidly toward a position of unequaled prosperity. The French Government, admitting the force of this reasoning, sympathized in the proposition for a monarchical form of government for Mexico, and adopted it.

4. The French Government does not desire and never has desired to colonize Mexico; it only desires to see a national Government established, to encourage its first steps, to regain the expenses of the expedition, the payment of the indemnity due French citizens, to obtain acceptable guarantees, and then to retire. It desires, also, to see the organization of a good Mexican army, so that order may be maintained, and the new order of things fixed on a firm basis, but all this at the expense of the Mexican Treasury.

5. As regards engagements, France is not engaged to any person for anything; she is neither engaged to leave troops in Mexico, nor to guarantee a loan. The Government declares further, that there is no reason to believe that an augmentation of the French army will be necessary, and that whatever reinforcements may be sent out from this moment till the final retirement from the country will only be to fill vacancies.

6. The Government hopes at this movement that the year 1864 will mark the end of the expedition. Moreover, it is hoped that from the first of the present month the Mexican Treasury will contribute to to the maintenance of the French troops.

7. On the question of reimbursement, the Government will obtain it, if possible, but the condition of the finances of that country is such as not to furnish, as yet, any sure guarantee of this reimbursement.

These are the principal points in the report of M. Larrabure concerning the present condition and future prospects of the expedition. It is thought that the replies of the Government indicate an early abandonment of the enterprise, and that after the Archduke arrives in the country—for that seems still to be the programme—a force of ten or fifteen thousand native and foreign troops, but not Frenchmen, under the title of Foreign Legions, and under the command of French officers, will be left in the country.

A certain number of members of the Corps Legislatif favorable to the South, at the head of whom is M. Arman, the contractor for the building of the Confederate ships, have signed an amendment to the reply to the address from the throne, recommending the Government to again offer its mediation in the American quarrel. M. Arman probably hopes in this way to get his Shanghai line of mail steamers out.

At the reception of the Diplomatic Corps the 1st of January, the Emperor was taciturn and ambiguous. His general remarks to the corps seemed peaceful on the surface, but as all the diplomatists say, meant nothing. His remarks to the American Minister were simply a compliment for the Federal successes the past year, and the hope that the present year would bring an end to the war.

The projected attempt on the Emperor's life, which has just been discovered, seems to have been not only a real, but a most formidable affair. The whole details will soon come out before the tribunals.

In the meantime, their Majesties go out daily skating on the pond at Longchamps, where they mix with and are surrounded by thousands of strange people, half of whom may be conspirators against their Majesties' lives, for all that is known by the police. A certain number of American ladies and gentlemen are among the best skaters on the pond patronized by their Majesties.

At the first presentation at the Tuileries on Tuesday evening last, one American gentleman, and seven or eight American ladies were presented to their Majesties. One of these ladies had the misfortune, or rather fortune, to fall in a swoon, and was conveyed by the Empress' orders into her private apartment, where Her Majesty waited upon her till she was restored. The lady was naturally much mortified at the accident, not recollecting probably that in all periods of the world's history that to swoon in the presence of royalty was only a legitimate emotion, and a most acceptable compliment to the royal hosts. An anecdote has just been told me of Lamartine, the King of Poetry, which naturally finds its place here. When he was Minister, in 1848, a young man was recommended to him by a high personage for a place in one of the bureaux; but the young man, when he called upon Lamartine, acted with so much indifference in the ministerial presence, that his application, after his departure, was thrown into the fire. When the protector of the young man asked Lamartine if he had given him the appointment, the poet-minister replied: "No, he did not show enough emotion in my presence!" MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

A Son and Heir to the Prince of Wales—The Germans and Danes—A Conspiracy to Murder the Emperor—A Letter from John Mitchell—Length of the War—The Policy of Conquest—Parliament—Party Movements in America—Cold Weather and Distress.

London, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1864.

The news of to-day, above all other news, is that of the birth of a royal son and heir to the Prince of Wales. This great event came off at 9 o'clock last evening. If I can believe the double-leaded leaders in this morning's papers, it was the only thing wanting to complete the nation's felicity. Clouds lower on other lands—England is serene and happy. This New Year's gift of Providence leaves nothing to be desired. There is no distress in Lancashire, no exodus from Ireland, no crowds of homeless, starving wretches besieging the doors of every workhouse and night refuge in London, no crowded hovels in the agricultural districts—there is nothing but joy, prosperity and happiness now that a baby is born to the Princess of Wales. When I opened my *Times* I rushed down to my landlady with the news. Her first emotion, of course, was delight, but her second was astonishment. "What! so soon?" she exclaimed; "I thought it was not to be till March," and then she fell into a state of abstraction, and began counting her fingers with great diligence. I believe it is all right, as near as I can make out from a sheet almanac, in which the marriage is set down as having happened on the 10th of March, 1863, and it is now the 9th of January, 1864, therefore, &c. &c.

There is a rumor that Earl Russell has written a peremptory dispatch to Prussia, demanding that a stop be put to the military movements in Schleswig-Holstein. But it is not at this moment certain that Prussia will or can do anything of the kind. The Danes have fallen back—the Germans have advanced, and any day may bring on a conflict. England wants a conference of the Powers that were parties to the arrangement of 1852. France says, "we invited you to a Congress the other day, in which all these matters might be settled. You refused. The first one to suffer by the refusal is the father of your Princess of Wales. Now you call for a conference. Had you not better accept what we proposed?"

I have not believed that the Great Powers would permit a war to spring up in Europe, about a paltry little province containing a quarter of a million of people. Napoleon is the friend of peace, and he could certainly prevent this war, if he wished to do it. But he is committed on the question of nationalities. The people of Holstein and Schleswig are Germans. They decline to remain tacked to a petty Scandinavian State. The sympathies of France are with the Germans, rather than the Danes, and France has also more to gain than lose by the carrying out of the principle of nationalities. It would go far to give her Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine. On the other hand, the same principle would blow Austria into fragments, weaken Russia, and cripple England. There is certainly a dread of war. An English fleet, it is said, will be sent to the Baltic—but it is cold campaigning, and I have still faith in the preservation of peace—all the more because I do not see the sense of two and a half millions fighting against forty millions, or how an army of 40,000 men is going to contend with 400,000.

A Red Republican conspiracy has turned up in Paris, in the midst of the New-Year's festivities. Four conspirators, three Italians and a Belge, have been arrested in Paris, armed with Orsini shells, English powder, &c. There is little chance for these gentlemen in London. The French Detective Police can be found in every *café* frequented by foreigners. They give notice of every plot, and every departure. When a *suspect* arrives at the railway station at Paris he is amply provided with what Dr. Cahill thought so necessary for an Irish immigrant in New-York—*a friend to receive him*. He is not lost sight of a moment, and, at the proper time, he is very sure to be arrested. The English respect, admire, fear and hate the Emperor. There are many who would not be sorry to hear of his death; but the English do not, as a rule, approve of assassination.

You may not have observed an important letter from John Mitchel in the Dublin *News*. It speaks, of course, in the most sanguine and determined way of the prospects of the Confederates, and it uses the strongest arguments the writer could bring to dissuade Irishmen from entering the Federal service. I do not imagine that it will have much influence in Ireland. Those who emigrate do so to better their condition. If they find the best chance to do this is to enlist, they will enlist, whatever Mr. Mitchel may say. The probability is, that the letter is published in Dublin in the hope that it will be copied in some of the Irish-American and anti-war papers in the Northern States, where it might have more influence. But if, as I infer from the recent action of Congress, a draft in earnest—a real conscription, not of money but of men—is now being enforced, such letters, from whomsoever they may come, are of little consequence.

If any reliance can be placed upon the statements and opinions of Mr. Mitchel, such a conscription as will fill up the Federal armies will not be a day too soon. The war will soon enter upon its fourth year. I have looked at the shaded map of Federal successes, but I see no evidence to show that the war approaches its termination. All that has been done so far is but a beginning. Richmond has not been taken. Longstreet, at last advices, was in East Tennessee, coolly going into Winter quarters with his barefooted soldiers. Chattanooga seems a good point for an entering wedge, but a really able Commander in Georgia ought to make it untenable. It is said that the only panic ever felt in New-York is caused by the apprehension that the war may come suddenly to an end, and that all the industry, speculation and profits consequent upon it, will also cease. Dismiss these idle fears. The war, carried on as it has been on both sides, will last not only through this Presidential term, but another. It is not only a "big job," it is probably the largest one ever undertaken. The conquest of England by France, if such a thing were likely to be attempted, would be, I will not say easier to accomplish, but it would be more quickly decided. It would be much easier for a French army to steam out of Cherbourg, land on the coast and march to London, than for the Army of the Potomac to march to Richmond. A French army could occupy Birmingham and Manchester easier than Knoxville and Chattanooga. Neither in America or Europe have the Federal Generals received half the credit that is due to them for their actual achievements. Europeans have no idea of the distances, nor the difficulties of the movements of the Federal armies.

Only one thing seems to have become sensibly impressed upon the English people, which is the fixed and unalterable determination of the North to conquer. This is not doubted any more. The only question ever raised is, are the Southern people equally determined? There is much reason to believe that they are. Even Mr. Lincoln looks to force alone—to military successes—for the restoration of the Union. It becomes then only a question of means, of endurance—a question of time. It rests with the North. It is a question of policy. Will it be best to raise an immense force and overwhelm the South, crushing it at once, or will it be better to go on as during the three years past, slowly encroaching, step by step, until the whole is gradually overrun. The Romans extended their conquests through centuries; but the circumstances were somewhat different. England has been obliged to conquer Ireland over and over. I believe the whole country has been three times confiscated. After an almost continuous warfare of fifty years, the Scotch consented to a union with England. The wars of the Moors and Christians in Spain lasted 800 years. But it is in vain to cite historic examples. I cannot see that there is in all history a single war similar to the one now in progress in America. In 1776 it was a "Mother Country" attempting to subjugate revolted colonies. This was very different from the efforts of a Federal Government to bring back seceding States. In short, it is an unexampled war, and you must not be surprised if European writers cannot see it as Americans do, or if they fail to understand its real character.

The meeting of Parliament begins to be looked forward to with unusual interest. It is hoped that a solution may be found for the grave complications of European politics. A change of Administration is not unlikely. Southern sympathizers are hopeful that some move may be made favorable to their cause. The Government will have its hands full in defending its European and American policy. Mr. Laird, it is said, has refused a very advantageous offer for his two rams, and is ready for a fight for them either in the House of Commons or before a jury of his countrymen. The decision in the Alexandra case so long delayed, will be given, it is said, on Monday. Much depends upon that decision. If it should be against the Government, Mr. Laird will have so much better a case for his iron-clads—but, whatever the law may be now, there is a strong disposition to make it such as will prevent the fitting out of war vessels in neutral ports. Selfishness, if no other principle, will induce the British Parliament to put a stop to such enterprises.

The nomination of Gen. McClellan is looked upon here as an anti-war movement. I do not know how it may be "over there," but here it is believed that McClellan has always been opposed to the war; that he never wished to take Richmond, and was careful about doing any damage to Jeff. Davis, and that the only time he exerted his real ability as a Commander was when he defeated Gen. Lee's invasion of the North at the battle of Antietam. This Southern feeling, it is said, was the real cause of his removal, as it was of the disappearance of Gen. Harney, Gen. Anderson and many others, and this is why he is nominated as a peace candidate for the Presidency. The nomination of Gen. Grant is looked upon as an effort to divide the party of the Union in favor of McClellan or some opposition candidate. The movements and votes in the House of Representatives indicate a renewal of the opposition, which seemed, for a time, destroyed by the overwhelming defeat of Vallandigham in Ohio. But the party cannot be dead. The votes in Congress indicate a minority opposition of one-third. It is not difficult to conceive of circumstances which would swell this opposition into troublesome dimensions.

The cold, since New-Year's, has given us a week of good skating. The thermometer has been as low as 15° above zero, and the parks have been crowded with slicers and skaters. Many have been ducked, and a few drowned, in spite of the efforts of the Humane Society. That happy father, the Prince of Wales, has given a skating party to the officers of two regiments at Frogmore, and Prince Alfred, who is the popular favorite, and considered the smartest boy, has been skating in Scotland. The torchlight skating processions had a fine effect. There has not been a sprinkle of snow, and the weather holds cold. The ice in the river impedes navigation, and there is great distress among the poor, and loud calls upon the charitable for aid. Beggary increases. England grows in wealth, but there is some defect in the system of distribution. By some mismanagement, those who work hardest get the least. Those who do not work at all get the most of the national riches. It has been so a long time, I hear, and there are very few who expect ever to see it otherwise. Luckily most of the working people are used to it, and seem tolerably satisfied. A few burn ricks, and a few break windows; mostly we bear with patience,—or only grumble. MONADNOCK.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE—A NEW TRIAL DENIED.

The Court of Exchequer had refused to grant a new trial in the case of the gunboat *Alexandra*, and owing to the judges being equally divided upon the question the Crown would appeal from the decision. The Attorney-General had intimated his intention to appeal. The London *Times* publishes *in extenso* the opinions delivered by the four judges, extending over eleven closely-printed columns, and remarks:

The discharge of the rule for a new trial in the *Alexandra* case will take many people by surprise. From the tenor of the remarks that fell from the Bench during the course of the argument, it had been inferred, perhaps too readily, that the decision would be in favor of the Crown. The Chief Baron himself adopted an apologetic rather than a confident tone in defending his own exposition of the law, and expressly admitted that he was taken at a disadvantage by the novelty of the question. It seemed likely, therefore, that the Court of Exchequer, without indorsing all the Attorney-General's allegations of positive misdirection, might agree in submitting the issue, being one of such rare importance, to another jury, with all the light that subsequent research has thrown upon it. Such, however, has not been the result of the court's deliberations during the Christmas vacation. The Chief Baron adheres to his own construction of the act, and avenges himself for the criticisms to which his own charge has been subjected by a severe comparison of the Attorney-General's present doctrines with his Parliamentary speeches. In the main positions of his judgment, though not in this extra-judicial controversy, he is supported by Mr. Baron Bramwell, while the two junior Barons of the Exchequer concur in holding that the rule ought to be made absolute. Where opinions are thus equally divided in a court of law, it is customary, in the absence of a casting vote, to avoid a dead lock by a nominal concession on the part of the youngest member. Accordingly, Mr. Baron Pigott withdraws his judgment, and the rule is refused, subject to an appeal. The effect of this is that the Foreign Enlistment Act, with all its antecedents and consequences, will be discussed over again in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, and probably in the House of Lords. * * * For our own part, we cannot lament the division of opinion which postpones for many months the condemnation or release of the *Alexandra*. Such equipments as hers may or may not be legal. That depends on whether the Legislature in the year 1819 fortunately provided against evils which the event has shown to be real, however dimly they may then have been foreseen. But we have no doubt at all that legal or illegal equipments of this kind are highly impolitic, and might become an intolerable annoyance to ourselves, if we had the misfortune to be at war. Where the hull, the armament, and the crew of a privateer are all virtually supplied from the same port, the *animus vendendi* and the *animus belligerandi* approximate suspiciously to each other. We should be the last to sacrifice British shipowners for the sake of pleasing a foreign Government, but when the maritime interests of Great Britain happen to coincide with the claims of international comity, we can see little patriotism in the attempt to "sail a whole fleet of ships" through the Foreign Enlistment Act.

THE ALABAMA IN EASTERN WATERS ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR A CHINESE STEAMER.

From the Straits Times, Nov. 21.

From the Extra which was issued to our subscribers early this morning, and which we now reprint, together with some further particulars of the capture of the two American ships *Amanda* and *Winged Racer* by the *Alabama*, it will be perceived that our own conjectures regarding the whereabouts of this renowned Confederate cruiser have been pretty near the mark. We misdoubted from the first the presence of the *Alabama* in the Bay of Bengal, because the field there was decidedly inferior in point of attraction to that of the neighborhood of the Straits of Sunda; and, besides, the risk of capture was more than had to be encountered in the latter vicinity. The amount of American shipping which, to and from China, Java and the Archipelago, must find its way through the Straits of Sunda and the Straits of Malacca quadruples the gross of that which is loaded in all the ports of the Bay of Bengal, and in addition to this, the cargoes of the former ships are generally of a much superior value. Another advantage obtained by the Confederate vessels by cruising in these parts is the constant fine weather, and the consequent greater effectiveness of steam-power, as well as the immense number of ports to which they may by turn resort for repairs and outfits.

It will be seen by a perusal of the extract which we give (below) from the Java *Times*, that the communication which was made to Capt. Semmes regarding the proximity of the U. S. steamer *Wyoming* had not the effect of intimidating him, but that the *Alabama* continued to cruise about, no doubt confident that it was time enough to take to her heels when in sight of her Federal pursuer. The *Alabama* mounts, it is said, six guns and two pivots, but as she is a slight-built boat, it is not probable that she contemplates a trial of strength with her enemies—her defence is her speed, and we know that in this respect she is far superior to the *Wyoming*, and at least equal to the *Vanderbilt*. We have seen that these Confederate vessels have invariably been enabled, in some way or other, to rendezvous, and it is more than probable that the *Georgia* and *Tuscaloosa* are not far away; indeed, it is quite likely enough that one or other of them may turn up here at any hour.

Nothing would be more welcome to Capt. Semmes than to encounter one of the private American steamers which continue to pass this on their way to China; these vessels are invariably of great speed, and it might be thought that for this reason they are safe; but, besides the chance there is of their falling to strategy, we know that they are seldom, when on their voyage out, in a condition to put forth their full powers, and would, doubtless, after a long chase, fall to such a purser as the *Alabama*. If one of these vessels did so fall, we know very well that the torch would be spared in her case to make her the means of still further spreading the flames to Federal property. We do not think Capt. Semmes can be ignorant of the number of these steamers that find their way through the Straits of Malacca; and for this, among other reasons, we conclude that before very long we shall have an opportunity of inspecting the *Alabama* for ourselves. It is to be hoped that if what we say proves true, the Confederate cruisers will receive a somewhat less encouraging reception here than was given to them at Cape Town.

CAPTURE OF THE AMANDA AND WINGED RACER.

From the Java Times, Nov. 13.

Great excitement was occasioned yesterday forenoon, by the intelligence that the crews of two American vessels, captured by the celebrated *Alabama*, had arrived in an almost destitute condition from the coast, at the American Consulate. The news spread like wildfire, and the speedy arrival of the cruiser herself at Batavia, as well as the probable reception she would meet with from the Government, became the general subjects of conversation.

We are able to give our readers the following information regarding the capture of these vessels, which we obtained from some of the crews of one of them. The account, therefore, though undoubtedly true in the main, if not altogether, must not be taken as official.

On Thursday last the *Amanda*, Capt. Larrabee, 600 tons burden, Stewards & Crossburt, of Bangor, Me., owners, bound from Manilla to Cork for orders with a cargo of 315 tons sugar and 4,000 bales hemp, loaded, we believe, by Messrs. Ker & Co., of Manilla, on account of Messrs. Halliday, Fox & Co., of London, when about 200 miles from Java Head, and in company with two or three British vessels, was steering S. W., a large vessel was perceived coming up astern, and was taken for a Spanish gunboat, but on nearing, she showed the British colors, and ordering the *Amanda* to back her mainyard and lay by, informed her that a boat would immediately be sent off to her. A boat was accordingly lowered, filled with armed men, and sent alongside the doomed vessel, when the *Alabama* hoisted the Confederate flag (white ground, with a red square, a blue cross and thirteen stars.) The Lieutenant, on coming aboard the *Amanda*, ordered the master and mate to accompany him to the cruiser, and to bring with him the ship's papers and other documents. They were then conducted before Capt. Semmes, who, after perusing the papers, pronounced the *Amanda* to be a legally captured prize of the *Alabama*. Hereafter they were sent back to their own ship, and with the rest of the crew were ordered to break bulk. This lasted till midnight, when the bedding of the crew was cut up into small pieces, laid all over the hold, and set on fire. The men were then, almost suffocated, sent on board the *Alabama*, and placed below in irons, with the exception of one man, who was sick. Next morning they were turned on deck.

The *Alabama* then bore toward the coast of Sumatra where they, on Sunday morning, spoke a Dutch merchantman, who informed them that the *Wyoming* had been at Batavia, but had left that port on a cruising expedition. Next morning she made weigh and stood for the Straits, and when abreast of North Island saw a vessel making for the Sumatra coast.

The *Alabama* fired two shots after her, and showed the St. George's Cross. The vessel hoisted the American colors, when a boat with armed men was sent alongside, the St. George's Cross was lowered, and the Confederate flag raised. She proved to be the *Winged Racer*, of New-York, 1,800 tons burden, bound from Manilla to York, laden with a cargo of sugar.

The master went on board alone and the two mates had to follow afterwards, when an officer of the *Alabama* took her in charge, and brought her to an anchor near North Island, under the range of the *Alabama's* guns. The *Winged Racer* was then stripped of all her ropes, sales, coals, provisions, and nautical instruments, and set on fire. She sank at about half-past 8 on the morning of the 11th inst. The men then got into their own boats, and were allowed to take with them a few articles of clothing, water, raw salted beef, three muskets, and some gunpowder. The crew of the *Amanda* were also placed in one of the boats, with a few provisions and articles of clothing. The master of the *Winged Racer* with his wife, child and nurse, were transferred to the British vessel *Julia*, from Shanghai to London, which will probably land them at Anjer.

During their stay on board the *Alabama*, they were most kindly treated, and allowed the same rations as the crew.

The *Amanda* was valued by Capt. Semmes at $140,000, and the *Winged Racer* at $300,000.

The *Alabama* has six guns and two pivots.

When the *Alabama* was last seen, she was steering to the northward. This is the fifty-eighth prize she has captured.

From the Liverpool Post.

The great topic of the East India press by this mail is, of course, the *Alabama*, her late manœuvres as a probable future tactics occupying much of their space. The American flag, however, is fast disappearing, ships taking shelter under that of Peru, Prussia, and Portugal. Risks in American bottoms are point blank refused by Eastern insurance offices, and by this mail only one ship is reported loading under the American flag. Meanwhile the cause of all this consternation is quietly cruising in the Straits of Sunda, patiently waiting for coming prizes.

AN EXCITING NAVAL CHASE.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times, Jan. 12.

An exciting chase took place a few days since off the port of Brest in consequence of the Commander of the Federal corvette *Kearsage* mistaking the French war steamer *Renaudin* for the Confederate corvette *Florida*. The *Kearsage* was cruising off Ushant, watching for the *Florida*, having received orders to attack the Confederate steamer on her quitting Brest. The *Renaudin*, which resembles the *Florida*, was going out to sea, and was passing Iroise when the Captain of the *Kearsage* gave chase. The Commander of the French ship having made himself known, the Commander of the *Kearsage* hastened to apologize. This incident, it appears, has attracted the attention of the French naval authorities, and proved to them that the Captain of the American steamer may involuntarily attack his adversary in French waters, of which he is not well acquainted with the boundaries. The Port Admiral at Brest has, consequently, given orders that the steamship-of-the-line *Wagram* shall watch the movements of the two ships, and prevent them from engaging in French waters. The *Florida*, moreover, is not yet ready for sea. She made a trial trip on the 6th inst., and steamed as far as Conquet. The trial was most satisfactory, and the log gave a speed of thirteen knots an hour, even with the *gouter*. The Confederate corvette *Rappahannock* is still in the port of Calais under repairs.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 13.

Immediately after receipt of the telegram which stated that Mr. Wendell Phillips had represented President Lincoln as having told him that the publication of the Emancipation Proclamation was a mistake, a gentleman well known in Liverpool wrote to Mr. Whiting, Solicitor to the War Department at Washington, and well known in this country, asking him if the report was true. The following is Mr. Whiting's reply:

Statements have been privately, and publicly circulated, that the President has said to Mr. Wendell Phillips 'that he had no expectation that the Emancipation Proclamation would do any good, or be of more effect than the Pope's bull against the comet. That the greatest folly of his life was issuing the Emancipation Proclamation.' Several letters have been addressed to me, inquiring whether such statements were true. I cannot do Mr. Phillips the injustice to believe that he ever made the assertions attributed to him, and I have the highest authority for denying that the President ever, on any occasion, to any person, used the language or expressed the sentiments thus erroneously laid to his charge. The proclamation was one of a series of measures called for by a great public emergency. It was not suddenly resolved upon. Months of anxious observation, consultation, and reflection had been given to the subject of military emancipation before it was finally carried into effect. It was deemed a measure of solemn import, of awful responsibility, and, in its ultimate results, of immeasurable importance to the country. It is true that the President did not at first expect such immediate and extraordinary effects to flow from it as were anticipated by its sanguine advocates; but he had then, and has now, unbounded confidence that it would become an efficient means of suppressing the rebellion, and would prepare the way, in the hostile districts, for that state of society in which liberty and union would become forever "one and inseparable."

The President would not have made a proclamation if he had no confidence in its efficacy. He would not have declared to all the world that he believed it to be an act of military necessity, if no such necessity had existed. Events have occurred since the beginning of the year which have demonstrated the power and wisdom of that great and irrevocable act of justice and humanity which will render the name of President Lincoln illustrious through all time. In his Message to Congress he uses the following language: "While I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to Slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress."

And in the proclamation of *amnesty* he has insisted on a complete submission to the terms of emancipation.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Cabinet Council was held in London on the 12th, and Lord Palmerston was again an absentee on account of an attack of gout.

The London *Times* congratulates the country upon its escape from the threatened troubles in India and Japan, and says that it is almost certain that at neither place will there be any war.

It was reported that certain persons in Liverpool would shortly be brought before the magistrates of that town on a charge of enlisting British subjects for the rebel service.

The public execution in London of a murderer—a workingman named Wright—had given rise to a somewhat threatening demonstration. Efforts had been made, particularly by the laboring classes, to induce the Home Secretary to remit the sentence of capital punishment, but without effect. Considering that the Secretary, Sir G. Grey had recently stayed the execution of another murderer named Townley, whose family connections were highly respectable, an indignant cry was raised that there was "one law for the rich and another for the poor." There was a roar of indignation at the gallows when Wright was brought out for execution, accompanied by hissing and shouts of "Shame," "Judicial murder," "No more hanging," &c., &c., &c., but beyond this there was no rioting, and the proceedings were of a far more solemn character than is usual on such occasions in London. At night an immense mass meeting was held to advocate the abolition of capital punishment, and the obduracy of Sir G. Grey was strongly condemned.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The *Morning Post* of Jan. 9 announced this event as follows:

"The country will gladly learn the subjoined announcement notifying that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales gave birth to a Prince last evening at Frogmore, and that her Royal Highness has passed through the perils of maternity safely and well. It will be noticed by our account of the proceedings on the lake at Frogmore yesterday that the Princess of Wales was enabled to take part in the sports and to witness the animated scene in which the Prince of Wales played so conspicuous a part, and did not return to the royal residence at Frogmore till a late period of the afternoon. The joyful intelligence was received in town late last night by telegram, when information of the event was conveyed to all the Ministers at present resident in the metropolis.

In a paragraph immediately subjoined, the *Post* says that during the afternoon of this memorable Friday the Prince of Wales spent the afternoon on the ice at Virginia Water, his wife regarding his movements with great interest. The *Post* adds:

"His Royal Highness proved himself a first-rate skater and player, being as active with his hickory-stick as he was on his skates, and puzzled many of the most expert players. The Princess of Wales, who is an excellent skater, seemed much interested in the game, and was occasionally driven about in a sledge. The Princess left Virginia Water at 4 o'clock."

"We learn, on the best authority," says the London *Times* of the 12th, "that the infant Princes though only a seven-months' child, is in excellent health. For the information of the gentler portion of our readers, who are curious in these matters, it is stated that the exact weight of the infant Prince after his birth was nine pounds. Her Majesty again visited the Princess and her infant son at Frogmore on Tuesday afternoon, and stayed till a late hour, after which Her Majesty returned to the Castle. The late interesting event was expected to have taken place in March, at Marlborough House, where every preparation had been made for the advent of 'the little stranger,' and no provision had been made for the sudden accession to the Prince's family at Frogmore. Flannel and a few other things absolutely necessary were, however, hastily procured from the establishment of Messrs. Cally, High-street, Windsor, and on Sunday the whole of the articles at Marlborough House were received at Frogmore."

On Tuesday addresses of congratulation were voted by the Court of Common Council to the Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales. The Town Council of Wakefield has voted similar addresses.

FRANCE.

In the Corps Legislatif the general debate upon the address had been closed, and that upon the paragraphs and amendments commenced.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"It is reported that very numerous arrests have been made among the Italians in Paris—some speak of fifty, others of a hundred—as being connected with the conspiracy headed by Greco, or engaged in recruiting for the expedition which Garibaldi is said to be contemplating."

The bullion in the Bank of France is said to have fallen to 150,000,000 francs.

The Bourse showed no material fluctuation. Rentes closed on the 12th at 66.80.

THE CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 11—7 A. M.

The discovery of the conspiracy against the Emperor's life, mentioned in my letters of Thursday and Friday, has filled with consternation every one who has heard of it. The agents of this plot, which was to have been executed with circumstances of extraordinary atrocity, are found. It was at first said that one of the party was a Belgian, and then a Pole. The circumstance of a Pole who was employed on the Northern Railroad having been arrested in consequence of the last fatal accident on that line led to the mistake. It would now appear that the four are Italians; their names are Greco, Imperatori, Trabuco and Sallio, otherwise called Marpholi. They were arrested in the afternoon of Sunday last. When they were examined before the Juge d'Instruction, Greco, who, it seems, was at the head of the band, unhesitatingly, and with audacious frankness avowed his crime, affected to glory in having been employed to execute it, and regretted that he had not succeeded. If the disclosures made by this man are to be trusted, it would appear that toward the end of September or beginning of October last, he and his three accomplices were summoned to Lugano by Mazzini, with whom they had been for some time in correspondence. It was then and there arranged that they should proceed to Paris to assassinate the Emperor. Mazzini gave them four shells which he had received or brought from England; four shells of a similar description which he had caused to be made at Genoa; four revolvers and four poignards. On leaving Lugano Mazzini gave him 4,000f., telling him he was going to London to await the result of the attempt, and would then send him more money. He at the same time left him the address of a person through whom he was to write to him in case he wanted more funds. The address, in Mazzini's handwriting, was found on Greco's person. Among other papers was a copy of instructions from Mazzini written in cipher, it was on Christmas day that the men bent on this mission of blood arrived in Paris. It was at first said that they had come direct from London to France, but it appears from the depositions that they entered the French territory from Switzerland and with passports perfectly *en regle*, without a single flaw, which had been given them by the Swiss authorities. Each had two shells uncharged on his person. From the day of their arrival to that of their arrest they changed their lodging more than once in order to throw the police, whom they seemed to know were on the watch for them, off the scent. They did not all live together, but met in the daytime to concert the means of carrying out their object.

Greco, who appeared to be as eager an approver as he had been an conspirator, related to the Judges every movement, every particular of himself and his accomplices since their coming to Paris. They had made a careful inspection of the approaches to the Opera in the Rue Lepelletier, and of those of the other theatres which the Emperor was in the habit of visiting. They had closely examined every place which gave access to the Palace of the Tuileries, and repeatedly visited the Bois de Boulogne when the Emperor went to skate. Their plan was that wherever or whenever the opportunity presented itself they were to throw their shells (said to be more destructive than those of Orsini) under his horses' feet, and at once rush on him and his attendants with their revolvers and poinards. Greco added that the poignards, which he had received from Mazzini, were poisoned, and it seems on examination that the points and blades are of a peculiar color, as if they had been long steeped in some liquid. The conspirators, who declare that they were in constant correspondence with Mazzini, resolved to effect their purpose on Monday or Tuesday last at the Bois de Boulogne. On the previous Saturday the shells were loaded and everything prepared. They were, however, out of money, having already spent the 4,000f. Mazzini had given them in October. Their way of life contrasted strangely with the secret object on which they were bent. They had been constantly tracked by the police, and from their frequent changes of domicile seemed to be perfectly aware of it, yet they acted as if they wished to give every facility to those who were so vigilantly watching them. They denied themselves no pleasure; they lived joyously, and a dinner for the four cost over 200f. They contemplated escaping from Paris after the perpetration of their crime; but, as they had spent their money in orgies of every kind, they wrote to Mazzini, who is now in London, for more. The Emperor had been kept acquainted with what was going on, but it did not prevent him from going out as usual, and the police, knowing that Monday or Tuesday was fixed for the attempt, made all sure by arresting the conspirators on Sunday evening. The money they had written for did not arrive the day they exdected; but I hear that a letter containing an order—some say for 500f., others for 4,000f.—addressed to one of them, was intercepted on Saturday at the Post office. Had the funds arrived before Sunday they would, they said, have at once proceeded to action.

Such in substance is the confession of Greco, and it is in all respects corroborated by his accomplices. The only one who has shown compunction for the crime in which he was to have a share, is Saglio, *alias* Marpholi, a young man of two or three and twenty, and he declares that, when matters came to the point he would have refused to act. Imperatori and Trabucco describe themselves as formerly belonging to the band of Garibaldi, and as having taken part in the affair of Aspromonte when he was wounded; and both wore the Marzala medal. Trabuco, who had passed under another name, is said to have been tried and convicted in France for swindling, and in London for theft. Greco, the head of the party, was in a state of great excitement during his examination by the Judge d'Instruction. He blasphemed, foamed at the mouth, cursed himself for having failed, and declared that there were others bound like himself by oath to complete the crime.

The shells found at the house where they lodged are about the same size as the Orsini ones, but somewhat differently shaped. Orsini's were in form like a pear; these are perfectly oval, and very thick, and instead of being charged with fulminating powder, were filled with ordinary powder. The conspirators are now lodged in the prison of Mazas; their preliminary examination is not yet quite ended, and it is believed they will make further disclosures. Trabuco was seized at the door of his house on Sunday afternoon, Imperatori almost at the same moment, while preparing to go out, and Greco and the other in another house in the Rue St. Honoré.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The Archduke Maximilian is expected to arrive here early in February.

An amendment to the address to the Emperor was rejected in the Corps Legislatif. In the course of the debate, M. Thiers attacked the abuses of the Administration, and declared that it was his opinion that universal suffrage would prove the safeguard of the country.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The London *Times* says:

"There are some encouraging indications in the midst of all the entanglements of the question. For both parties the first stage of the movement is accomplished, and neither is in a position to enter on the second. The actual result is a pause in the action. Denmark has already conceded every point raised as to Holstein. If, on advice, she revokes the common constitution for Denmark and Schleswig, then we believe the English Government would be disposed to invite the cooperation of other Powers in a combined effort to save the Danish Monarchy from destruction and preserve the peace of Europe. The interference would then become almost a duty, but certainly England has no desire at present to involve herself in war on this question. England will not abandon its hopes or its efforts to maintain peace."

The German papers publish Earl Russell's dispatch to the Federal Diet of Dec. 31. He demands, in the interests of peace, firstly, that a Conference of the Powers which signed the treaty of London in conjunction with a representative of the German Confederation, shall meet in Paris or London to settle the difference between Germany and Denmark. Secondly, that the *statu quo* shall be maintained until the Conference shall have finished its labors.

France had addressed a circular note to the secondary German States explaining her position in reference to the proposal of England for assembling a Conference on the Schleswin-Holstein question.

It is asserted that France states in this circular note that the London Conference of 1852 had only created an important work which has been condemned by events. A new conference must be based upon proper conditions. Such a conference must take as its starting-point the state of things now existing in Holstein, and must not be in opposition to the Federal Diet, as it would discuss questions which might already have been resolved by events.

France would also wish the diet to be represented at this conference, but must first know whether the Federal Diet which has hitherto objected to the interference of the foreign Powers who signed the protocol of London in the quarrel with Denmark, has changed its views on the subject.

The special correspondent of the London *Times* in Kiel, writing on the 7th inst., says that there was no probability of immediate action of any kind. The political question, according to German fashion, has no sooner been stated than it has come to a stand-still.

A Vienna telegram gives a report that the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs had addressed a note to the Austrian Cabinet, indirectly admitting that Denmark had not fulfilled her engagements, and requesting that the negotiations between Denmark and Germany might be continued from the point at which they ceased in 1851-52. Austria declined this offer.

It was reported at Altona that the families of subaltern officers and others inhabiting the Castle of Gottorp had been ordered to evacuate it within 24 hours, and that the Government of Schleswig would be transferred thither. It was said that the King and Queen of Denmark might possibly take up their residence in the castle.

The German Diet had decided that the occupation of Schleswig should be speedily taken into consideration.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, Jan. 14.

It is stated that Minister Mourad has declared to the English and Russian Ambassadors that Denmark will accept of the English proposal for a conference on the Holstein question, but that Denmark is fully resolved on war if a single German soldier crosses the Elder.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Jan. 15.

In the Federal Diet yesterday, the Representative of Saxony declared that the troops of Prussia and Austria could not pass through Holstein to occupy Schleswig without the consent of the Federal Diet.

DRESDEN, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The British Minister at Dresden addressed a note to Baron Von Beust, relative to the movements of the Federal troops, to which the Baron replied, complaining of the offensive tone of the former's note, and saying, "that the conduct of the Federal troops is a matter which does not concern foreign Powers."

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY AFFAIRS.

The English funds continued flat and drooping. Consols closed

turn is the more talked of because of the appearance of a gradual relaxation of the terms for Money. In other departments than the Railways, there was a good business in Government Stocks and Treasury paper, and no material change from yesterday in the Miscellaneous Shares.

At 4 o'clock the Street was less excited than usual of late, and speculation more nearly at a stand. Prices were quoted weak, but there was no pressure to sell for cash or on contract. The following prices were made, as compared with Wednesday afternoon :

	Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	157¾	157¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¾	109⅞
N. Y. Central	137	136¾
Erie	107¼	107
Erie Preferred	102	101⅜
Hudson	139	138¾
Pacific Mail	229	226
Harlem	104¾	100
Canton	38¾	37½
Treas. Cer., new	97¾	97½
Toledo	136¾	136½
Northwest	48	49

	Wed.	Thurs.
Mich. Central	133	131¾
Mich. Southern	88¼	87¾
Mich. Guar. ins'd.	133	132¾
Illinois Cen.	126¾	125¼
Pittsburgh	110¾	109⅝
Fort Wayne	86¾	85¾
Rock Island	144¾	143
Galena	112¾	111¾
Reading	115¾	114¾
Quicksilver	48	45¾
Cum'land Coal	5 ½	50
Mariposa	26¾	25

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Leather Manufacturers' Bank has made a half yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. :

New-York	118	Chatham	100
Manhattan	140	Bk. of the Republic	103
Mechanics'	111	Bank of N. America	105
America	125	Hanover	99
Phenix	104	Irving	100
National	104	Continental	100
Seventh Ward	135	Marine	152
State of New-York	103	Commonwealth	97½
Commerce	101	New-York County	130
Mech's' B'king Asso.	96¾	Importers' & Traders'	108
Am. Exchange	108	Park	128

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages :

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	102	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100	Chi. & N. W. seconds	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Del. L. & W. firsts	113
Erie thirds, '83	112	Del. L. & W. seconds	113
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	104	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101½
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	115	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80
Hud. R. sec'ds, S.F. '65, '66	116	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	101
Hud. Bonds	102	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	111½
Har. seconds, '64	101	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Mich. Cen. 8s & '72	121	Chi. & R. 1sts	107
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	121¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	108
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	117	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Mich. S. seconds	104½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
M. Ind. Gosben L.	104¾	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	107
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	108	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	103
Ill. Central, '75	103	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	93
Alton & T. Haute firsts	101	Chi. & Alt. firsts	100¾
Al. & T. H. 2d Pref'd	91	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Al. & T. H. 2d Income	82	Chi. & Alt. Income	90

An erroneous impression obtains in some parts of the country that the right of conversion on the back of the original Greenback Notes, issued under the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, continues still in force. The conversion was to be into the Five Hundred Million Popular Loan, known as the 5-20 years 6 ₱ cent. Stock. The right was not availed of up to the 3d of March, 1863, to any considerable extent, and the Loan was not otherwise negotiated. To facilitate its negotiation, without limit or restriction, four months' notice was then given to the holders of the Greenbacks that they must avail of their convertible privilege on or before the 1st of July, 1863, or it would then cease as a right. The words of this notice we now quote from the Act of March 3, 1863 :

"And the holders of United States Notes, issued under and by virtue of said Acts, (Feb. 25 and July 11, 1862,) shall present the same for the purpose of exchanging the same for Bonds, as therein provided, *on or before the First of July, 1863, and thereafter the right to so exchange shall cease and determine.*"

It seems to be probable that the banking basis of New-York will be enlarged at the present session of the Legislature, by taking off the limit as to the proportion of United States to New-York State Stocks in the Banking Department. A telegram from Albany to-day says that at a joint meeting of the Bank Committees of the Senate and Assembly, it has been informally concluded to recommend the passage of a law authorizing the reception of the 6 ₱ cent. United States Stocks by the Superintendent of the Bank Department as a basis of banking, he to issue thereupon, to the State Banks, notes stamped upon their face : "Secured by the pledge of United States Stocks."

The Mechanics' Bank of Newark has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *six* ₱ cent., payable 1st February.

The following figures show the total circulation and securities of the banks of Illinois on the 15th of January, 1864 :

Illinois 6 ₱ cent. Bonds	$1,243,199
United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	8,000
North Carolina 6 ₱ cent. Bonds	2,000
Total Securities	$1,253,199
Circulation	1,095,857
Nominal value of Securities over Circulation	$157,372

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows : Total Receipts, $931,608 77 ; including for Customs, $129,000 ; Payments, $1,373,952 39 ; Balance, $38,806,063 10.

Sales of Real Estate—JAN. 27.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

House and lot, No. 558 Greenwich-street	$4,050
House and lot, No. 560 Greenwich-street	3,900
House and lot, No. 172 East 36th-st., 18.9x98.9	3,200
House and lot, No. 174 East 36th-st., 18.9x98.9	3,200
House and lot, No. 176 East 36th-st., 18.9x98.9	3,200
House and lot, No. 178 East 36th-st., 18.9x98.9	3,200
Houses and lots Nos. 184 and 186 East 36th-st., each	3,100

THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

House and lot, No. 264 Spring-street	$7,050
House and lot, No. 302 Spring-street	6,100
House and lot, No. 63 Park-street	7,900
House and lot, No. 33 Bayard-street	5,300

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been : 105 bbls. Ashes, 11,872 bbls. Flour, 1,878 bbls. and 2,166 bags Corn Meal, 4,512 bush. Corn, 810 bushels Barley, 12,325 bushels Oats, 3,740 bushels Malt, 10,670 pkgs. Provisions, and 870 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $8 75, and Pearls at $10 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is mainly for Rio, which is firmer. Java, 40¼c.@41c.; Laguayra, 38c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; Ceylon, 33c.@34c.; Rio, 33c. @34¼c., with sales of 7,500 bags ; St. Domingo, 30¾c.@31c. ₱ lb.; 28 bbls. and 558 bags Jamaica were sold on private terms.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at drooping prices. Middling, 82½c.@83c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last 900 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened heavily, but attracted more attention during the day, especially from export buyers, and closed steadily. Sales since our last, 15,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 15@$6 75, inside price for inferior ; poor to choice extra State, at $6 90@$7 45, chiefly at $7@$7 05 ; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 65, chiefly at $7 50@$7 60, and inferior do, at $7 35@$7 45 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western $6 45 @$6 75
Extra State 6 90 @ 7 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 10 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. 7 45 @ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 7 70 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee 7 50 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri 7 75 @11 50
Southern Flour is in good demand at rising prices ; sales since our last, 2,130 bbls., at $7 70@$8 15 for poor to good superfine ; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request and firm ; sales 300 bbls. extra at $7 10 @$6 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $5 50@$6 80 ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey, $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales, 420 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely purchased by export buyers, and prime lots have been quoted a shade firmer. Sales since our last, 263,600 bushels, including White Western at $1 85, in store ; Amber Western at $1 72@$1 75, the latter an extreme rate for choice, in store ; Red Western at $1 65@$1 71 ; Red do., old, at $1 60 ; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 61@$1 63¼, in store and delivered ; Milwaukee Club at $1 57@$1 62 ; Chicago Spring $1 55@$1 61 ; Old do., part at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn continues quite dull and heavy. Sales since our last, 14,500 bushels, at $1 23¼ for Mixed Western. In store, closing with a downward tendency, and $1 18@$1 22 for new Yellow and White Jersey ₱ bushel. Rye is in limited request at $1 30@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Oats continue quiet and heavy ; we quote Canada at 89c.@91c.; Western at 90c.@92c.; State at 89c.@91½c.; Jersey at 85c.@86c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand, at $1 25@$1 40, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales 3,000 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 60 ₱ bush. Sales 1,300 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate demand at $1 30@$1 56, in large and small lots, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in good request at from 25c.@ 29c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

HEMP—Manila is in good demand and up to 13¼c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in fair request at from 52c.@70c. for old and new crop. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Turpentine at $2 90@$3 ₱ gallon. Resin at $28 50@$37 50 ₱ 280 lbs. ; Tar at $10 50@ $14 ; Pitch at $17@$22 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive at less buoyant rates. We quote : Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 62½@$1 65 ; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½ @$1 25 ; Unbleached Sperm at $1 87½@$1 95 ; Linseed at $1 50 ; No. 1 Lard at $1 05@$1 15 ; City Red at 79c.@80c. ; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon ; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts ; Crude Petroleum, 29c.@30½c.; Refined do. at 50c. @55c. free, and 45c.@47c. in bond, ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 3,379 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request and quoted higher. Sales since our last, 2,700 bbls., at $22@$22 25 for New Mess here, and $22 50 deliverable in March ; $19 75@$20 for Mess, last season's packing ; $18 75@$18 87½ for two year old Mess ; $22 50@$25 for Old and New Clear Mess ; $18@$20 for Thin Mess ; $19 50@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess ; $16 50@$17 for Sour Mess ; $16@$18 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 10¾c.@14c. for Hams, and 8¼c. @9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. ; sales 840 packages. Bacon is in lively demand at 10¾c.@13c., according to quality, ₱ lb. ; sales 3,350 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in more request, at 8¾c.@9¾c., the latter for very choice City, ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered ; sales 1,950 tcs. and bbls. at 12¾c.@13¼c., the latter an extreme rate, for choice New City, ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand and firm ; sales, 370 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 25 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess $24 50@$25 50 ; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ₱ tierce ; sales, 150 tcs. Beef Hams, $19@$21 ₱ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls. Butter is in good demand at 22c.@28c., for poor to choice Western, and 27c.@33c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 13c.@ 16½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand at unchanged rates. Sales, since our last, 530 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 11¾c.@14c., and Cuba, &c., at 12¾c. @13¾c.; also 114 boxes Havana at 13c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at 13¾c.@17½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 lbs., at 12¼c.@12½c., and 70,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 670 bbls., part State at 79c.@80c. and Western at 80c., buyers taking risk of extra tax, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active and rates very firm to-day. For Liverpool, 600 bbls. Flour, at 1s. ; 85,000 bushels Wheat at 4¾d.@5d. ; 250 tcs. Beef at 2s. 6d.@3s 3d. ; 1,000 boxes Bacon at 10s. 6d.@15s. ; 200 tcs Linseed at 2s. 9d. For London, 600 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d. @4s. ; 100 boxes Bacon at 18s. 9d. ; 100 bales Hops at 3 16d. ; 50 hhds. Tallow at 19s. For Glasgow, 800 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ; 28,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. For Bristol, 200 bbls. Flour at 2s. ; 30 tons Fustic at 20s. For Antwerp, 30 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	Feb. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	Feb. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 13	New-York	Southampton.
Asia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Damascus	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	Jan. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New York.
Nova Scotian	Jan. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Jan. 19	Galway	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Geo. Washington	Jan. 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

*Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 3	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus* via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz. :

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen ; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen ; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen ; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen ; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen ; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen ; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen ; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality, are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only* ; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket ; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed ; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality ; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality ; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality ; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality ; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality ; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality ; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality ; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality ; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen ; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen ; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen ; $4 a No. 9 Pen, $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality ; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality ; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality ; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality ; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality ; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality ; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality ; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality ; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen ; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen ; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen ; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen ; for $5 a No. 9 Pen, and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which still and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk, and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering) in addition to the price of goods ordered, it will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order
HOFFMAN & FERRELL, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation as such in a gentleman's family ; understands her business thoroughly, has got the highest testimonials from her last employer. Apply, City or country, at No. 410 3d-av., fancy store.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as professed cook ; understands her business in all its branches ; best of City references given. Can be seen at the corner of 54th-st. and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook ; understands soups, meats, game and pastry ; no objection to the country. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 14th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook ; has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 14 West 15th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECtable English Protestant woman desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity ; is an excellent bread, pie and biscuit baker, and a first-rate meat cook ; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as companion to a lady or invalid, to take charge of a house, or as governess to young children ; best references. Call, or address M. J. M., No. 62 West 33d-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a situation as governess for small children, and won'd take entire charge of them. Apply at No. 336 6th-av., near 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress ; understands the care and management of a baby from its birth ; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, as chambermaid and seamstress, a person who can bring good City recommendations. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day, at No. 13 Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the housework of a small private family ; understands her business perfectly ; best of City reference given. Call at No. 136 East 39th-st., rear house.

MRS. GREEN'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 950 Broadway, east side, between 22d and 23d sts., established for twenty years past. A number of the best of situations for all denominations of help.

WANTED.—A STEADY SITUATION, BY A young German girl speaking French and German. She understands thoroughly the whole household, and will make herself useful in every thing. Call at No. 115 3d-st., Room No. 3.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN, A MARRIED MAN, OF good education, of business experience, ready with his pen and quick at figures, desires to obtain employment in some mercantile, banking or other establishment, in New-York, where, by integrity and application, he may gain position. He believes that in any situation of trust and confidence his services would be found of value. Satisfactory reference given. Address, by letter, D. R. O. F., care of drawer No. 360, Post-office, Montreal, or, in person, to Messrs. Henry H. Leeds & Co., Nassau-st.

TO EDITORS, PUBLISHERS, OR MEMBERS OF THE GREAT BODIES OF THE REPUBLIC.—A gentleman of extensive literary and linguistic knowledge and independent means wishes for partial employment of his time, leaving the question of remuneration an object of secondary consideration, provided his taste can be studied to some extent. As editor or literary manager of a first-class newspaper or magazine, or in the selection, valuation and critic of literary productions, his services would be found invaluable. Address FIZ, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE MOST THOROUGH business training and experience, amply qualified for the post of correspondent or chief bookkeeper, cashier, or superintendent of accounts, &c., in a large mercantile or financial house, is open to an engagement with parties willing to pay well for what is done well. No others need apply. References unquestionable. Address HUDSON, Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN 31 YEARS OF AGE, 11 years' experience in all the requirements of a very large business, from outside duty to Cashier's desk, will engage permanently as superintendent for a responsible party or incorporated company, where undoubted reference is given and required. Address Box No. 214 N. Y. Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER and his wife, to go a short distance in the country ; the man must understand his business thoroughly, and the woman must be a good cook and washer and ironer—Scotch or German preferred. Call at No. 110 East 17th-st., with references, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST CLASS GERMAN gardener, married, with undoubted references, wants to obtain a situation. Call on or address G. M., Mr. Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A MAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIence, and writes a good hand, would like to make himself useful in doors, and principally with his pen ; his object is not so much salary as employment ; references as to reliability shall be perfectly satisfactory. Address HOMO, Chatham-square Post-office.

AS HEAD PORTER.—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN wishes to obtain a permanent situation as head porter in a store, runner of a bank, &c. ; the best of City reference will be given. Apply to WM. A. KOBBE, Nos. 87 and 99 Leonard-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—BY A young man of 18, having some knowledge of the same, being quick and correct at figures and writing an excellent hand. Address GEO. H. GALE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a wholesale grocery house ; understands the business and can influence a good trade. Address A. L., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a middle-aged Englishman as coachman and gardener, who fully understands his business ; is a single Protestant man, with good reference. No objection to the country. Address M. F. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Wanted a situation as coachman and gardener by a married man ; his wife would go as cook or chambermaid ; can give good references. Address G. L., A. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION AS COACHMAN wanted by a respectable single man, who has lived in some of the most respectable families in the City ; can be seen at No. 6-1 Broadway—Drigg's grocery store—or address J. K., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotchman as coachman ; has first-class recommendations as to capability and temperance. Address R. LOWDEN, saddle and harness shop, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as farmer and gardener, by a single man that understands his business, or would work at any other work that would be required ; advertiser has good references. Address W. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED

AS COOK.—WANTED, AN HONEST, INDUStrious, and high principled Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family living at Bloomfield, N. J., one hour from the City ; none but Protestants need apply. A good home and liberal wages can be secured by the right kind of a person. Call between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., or 2 and 4 P. M., at No. 397 Water-st., between Market and Catharine.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED STEWARD, TO take charge of a Club-house. His emolument would be derived from the profits of restaurant sales, which are $20,000 per annum. Best recommendations required. Address, with every information, Box No. 1,022 New-York Post-office.

PROOF-READER.—WANTED, AN INTELLIgent printer, familiar with job-work, to read proof ; must be systematic and careful ; a permanent place at good wages to the right man. Also, two or three first-class job hands wanted. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.—BEST CHANCE in the world—$10 a day clear—no capital required—business light and genteel. For circulars address, with stamp, J. WESTLAKE & Co., Morristown, N. J.

BOY WANTED IN A PHYSICIAN'S OFfice ; must have good reference as to truth and honesty ; age between 12 and 15 years ; wages, $6 per month, with board and lodging. Call at No. 278 4th-av., between 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—WANTED, A young man as assistant book-keeper ; one who writes a good hand and is correct in figures. Address WILLIAM-STREET, Post-office, and give references, age, and salary expected.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a Protestant woman as experienced laundress and chambermaid, one with good City reference may apply before 12 o'clock to-day, (Friday,) at No. 14 West 20th-st.

WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE, A BOY between 14 and 16 years. Apply at No. 5 Williams-st., Room No. 2, between 10 and 11¾ o'clock A. M., on Friday only. Salary, first year, $75.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands sizing, ironing, pressing and blocking straw hats ; to one perfectly competent a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 1,815 Post-office.

BOY WANTED.—AN ERRAND BOY, FOR AN up-town route. Apply to VAIL, hatter, No. 118 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,921 New-York Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER-MAN, FOR a private family, with City references ; wages $25 per month. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE A BUSIness coupe. Inquire at office No. 200 Lewis-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25 ; Platina, $25 ; Silver, $10 ; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2, silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 19, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 61 cwt., known as "gradual increase," viz. :

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on Feb. 2, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at

The Union Stores, Brooklyn,

Cargo of the prize steamer NASSAU,

Consisting of

Coffee,
Salt,
White Lead,
Castor Oil,
Hardware,
Military Equipments,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the square bounded by E and F and 20th and 21st sts., in the City of Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, a large lot of

SCRAP IRON and LEATHER, PARTS OF WAGONS, PARTS OF HARNESS, TOOLS, &c., &c.,

deemed unserviceable.

The successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within fifteen (15) days from the day of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. H. BURKE, Brig.-Gen. and Q. M.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at the salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, canes Rockaway, in good order, six-seat extension top barouche, four-seat Rockaway, coal box wagon, leather top buggy, four-seat park wagon, city made harness, blankets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 27, 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, over Dr. Chapin's Church. VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS OF THE MODERN and ANCIENT SCHOOLS, removed from an adjacent city for convenience of sale, comprising, among others, the works of, viz. :

MODERN SCHOOL.

Dubufe,	H. Van Seben,
Le Brun,	De Loose,
Koek Koek,	Du Buisson,
P. Nasmith,	Geo. L. Brown,
Wm. Hart,	Rondell,
B. Hess,	Shattuck,
Sontag,	Van Ingen,
Pecrus,	Verwee,
Jules Noel,	Saintin,
Shelthout,	Vanseverdonck,

and others equally celebrated.

ANCIENT SCHOOL.

Kuyp,	P. Dd Costona,
Van Hughtenberg,	N. Poussin,
Carracci,	Breughel,
Boucher,	Paul de Voss,
Schalken,	Julio Romano,
Hans Holbein,	Furini,
D. Fetti,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Mazeppa; Or, The Untamed Rocking Horse.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Maritana.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Camilla's Husband—The Tyrolean Whistler—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mirror of the Rebellion.

IRVING HALL—Grand Concert.

COOPER UNION—Lecture.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Falstaff.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The war news from Tennessee is rapidly increasing in interest. The dispatches received last evening announce that JOHNSTON'S (late BRAGG'S) army is rapidly falling back south of Dalton, and had already reached Kingston, which is the point where the Dalton Railroad intersects the railroad leading from Rome to Atlanta and Augusta. Kingston is forty miles south of Dalton. Col. BURKE, of the Tenth Ohio Regiment, went out with a flag of truce forty-five miles, but could find no enemy. The advanced pickets of the enemy were reported to be at Kingston. Several unimportant cavalry demonstrations have been made to cover this retreat. The recent raid of RODDY'S forces upon Athens, Ala., has already resulted disastrously. Gen. THOMAS telegraphs that the rebels crossed the Tennessee, two brigades strong, at two different places, but were engaged by our forces and defeated, losing fifteen killed, and wounding and capturing quite a number. Our loss was only ten wounded; Gen. THOMAS also telegraphs that Col. BOONE, with a force of mounted infantry, attacked the camp of the rebel Home Guards, under Col. CULBERTON, routed them, and destroyed their camp and property, without loss to our side. Parties who left Knoxville on Saturday last report that LONGSTREET'S cavalry were skirmishing with ours above Knoxville. Confidence was felt in our ability to hold Knoxville. Gov. JOHNSTON had issued an order at Nashville for holding an election for county officers in such counties as were under loyal control. A stringent oath will be administered to all electors offering to vote.

From Cincinnati it is reported that JOHN MORGAN, with seven regiments, is soon to make a raid through the Mountain Gaps, into Eastern Kentucky.

From the official data in the War Department, it is ascertained that the whole number of troops enlisted for actual service since the month of October is one hundred thousand.

The Naval Committees of both Houses of Congress are to make an excursion down the Potomac to-day to try the speed of the steamer *Eutaw*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. DOOLITTLE introduced a resolution providing that in all sessions of committees to take testimony concerning the conduct of any Department of Government, the head of such department shall be requested to employ some competent person to cross-examine such witnesses. The resolution was referred. The Pension and amended Homestead Bills were then taken up and passed. The latter enables the families of soldiers and sailors to perfect their claims in the absence of the head of the family. On motion of Mr. WILKINSON, the President was requested to inform the Senate whether any part of the appropriation for purposes of colonization has been expended, and what steps have been taken to execute the law of Congress on that subject. The resolution for the expulsion of Senator DAVIS was then taken up. Messrs. CLARK, FOSTER, HOWARD, FESSENDEN, JOHNSON and WILSON severally spoke on the subject. Mr. WILSON was eloquently severe in his final reply, which was followed by the withdrawal of the resolution for expulsion. The Senate, after briefly considering the bill to encourage enlistments, adjourned until Monday.

In the House, yesterday, after consultation, the Enrollment Bill was made the special order for Monday next. The resolution explanatory of the Confiscation Act was then taken up, and a number of members delivered themselves of speeches—among others, Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, whose utterances had the ring of a man in earnest in the work of crushing the rebellion. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned until to-day.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Queenstown on the 14th inst., with four days' later European news, arrived at this port last evening. The advices are of an interesting character. The Schleswig-Holstein question exhibited no material change, but it is announced that Denmark has made her last concession, and should any German regiment advance beyond the Northern boundary of the Federal territory, King CHRISTIAN is resolved to enter on war with all energy. Prussia and Austria still exhibit the vacillation which has marked their conduct on the matter throughout. A large number of Italians have been arrested in Paris on suspicion of being connected with the recently discovered plot to assassinate the Emperor. MAZZINI, against whom a charge of complicity in the affair was made, writes to the papers a most explicit denial of the accusation. In the Court of Exchequer on the 11th inst., the Chief Baron and Baron BRAMWELL gave judgment in the Alexandra case, discharging the rule obtained by the Crown in favor of a new trial. There will consequently be no new trial; and the ship will be released. The effect of the above decision is that the Foreign Enlistment Act, with all its antecedents and consequences, will be discoursed over again in the Court of Exchequer Chambers, and probably in the House of Lords. A Canton dispatch of Nov. 13, says the American steamer *Scotland*, Capt. RUSSELL, had been seized by the customs authorities for taking in guns and other contraband cargo in the Cum-sing-moon Bay, in Canton River. Particulars of the destruction of the clipper ships *Amanda* and *Winged Racer*, by the pirate *Alabama*, are also received. The Liverpool *Post* says that the greatest topic of the East India press by the last mail is the *Alabama*, her late manœuvres and her probable future tactics occupying much space. The American flag, however, is fast disappearing from the Indian seas, ships taking shelter under that of Peru, Prussia and Portugal. Risks in American bottoms are point-blank refused by the Eastern Insurance Offices, and only one ship is reported loading under the American flag; meanwhile the cause of all the consternation is quietly cruising in the Straits of Sunda, patiently waiting for coming prizes.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. The session was spent in passing upon general orders, which comprised ordinances for the laying of Belgian pavement in Maiden-lane and Liberty-street, also in Morris-street; and for curbing, guttering and flagging in some up-town streets. The several ordinances for Belgian pavement were amended, previous to their passage, by a provision imposing half the cost upon the City and the other half upon the property to be benefited by the improvement. The ordinance to lay Belgian pavement in Houston-street, east of the Bowery, was lost, for the reason that it was deemed inexpedient to put down such pavement there, while there is a probability of a railroad passing through a part or the whole of the street. There was an interesting discussion upon the propriety of continuing to buy the Belgian pavement by piecemeal. Mr. JACQUES argued for a discontinuance of the work till a general plan, such as has been proposed by Mayor GUNTHER, shall be determined upon. Messrs. HAGERTY, BRANDON and others reasoned that the work ought to go on, and the streets continue to be improved without awaiting the uncertainty of the adoption of a general plan. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. next Monday.

The regular weekly meeting of the Union Lincoln Association of the State of New-York was held at Hope Chapel last night, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER in the Chair. Mr. DRAPER, in an address, said the association was formed for the purpose of presenting to the suffrages of the people the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for another term in the Presidential chair. On motion of Col. R. C. HAWKINS, a committee of twenty or more gentlemen, headed by MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., was appointed to correspond and confer with other organizations having the same object. After speeches by several gentlemen, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening next.

By the arrival of the steamship *Roanoke* at this port yesterday, we have news from Havana to Jan. 22. Her news is not particularly important. No military operations had taken place in San Domingo since the departure of the last steamer. The Spanish arms, as yet, have not obtained any advantage of moment. Several vessels, with reinforcements of men and material, had been sent from Havana to San Domingo, and large arrivals of troops were expected from Spain.

By the arrival of the steamer *Champion* at this port yesterday, we have later news from the Pacific Coast. Dates from Ecuador, the seat of war, are up to January 4. The war is already said to be at an end. Gen. FLORES, the Ecuadorian Commander, without an army, was at a town only two days' march from Quito, from which place he had addressed a letter to Gen. MOSQUERA, offering terms of peace, by paying three millions of dollars, cash down, for the costs of the war. On the 24th of December MOSQUERA was on his march to Quito, and he was believed to have been in Quito when the steamer sailed. Affairs at Panama were quiet. Some merchants refused to do business on account of the tax. The small-pox had almost entirely disappeared.

Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN has entered upon the discharge of the duties of his new department. His first order, naming the members of his staff, is dated Columbus, Jan. 20.

Flour and Wheat were more sought after yesterday, the latter at a partial advance of 1c. ₱ bushel. Corn, Oats and Barley were dull and heavy. Provisions were in more request. Pork and Bacon were firmer. Tallow, Leather and Rio Coffee were freely purchased. New-Orleans Molasses was in good demand. Cotton and Whisky were heavy and declining. The Freight engagements were to a fair extent.

The Stock Market left off dull yesterday afternoon. Money worked somewhat easier. Gold and Exchange ½ ₱ cent. lower than on Wednesday. Gold, 157½ ₱ cent.

Johnston's Retreat—Movement of the Rebel Army.

A dispatch wearing all the appearance of authenticity reaches us with the important intelligence of the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON'S withdrawal from the front which he has lately held at Dalton. The news, up to the hour of writing, lacks official confirmation; but it comes in a circumstantial and veracious form. This is the most important military event that has happened since the battles in front of Chattanooga, though it is still a text that does not admit of a perfectly satisfactory interpretation.

If the whole of JOHNSTON'S force has withdrawn toward Atlanta, as would seem to be the inference from the dispatch, (since the advanced pickets were found no further north than Kingston, Ga., forty miles south of Dalton,) the ultimate purpose of the movement must remain a military enigma until further developments of the rebel intentions are made. But it is not impossible that while all that was left of JOHNSTON'S force retired in the direction of Atlanta, a strong column may have previously passed up the valley for the purpose of furnishing LONGSTREET with the reinforcements necessary to enable him to make his long-meditated attack on Knoxville. It would seem difficult that such a movement could have taken place without its becoming known to the Commander at Chattanooga, for we have occupied a position *en echelon* to bar the head of the valley, and it has been understood that a force of observation has held a position at Cleveland, which, if the case, would make it difficult for any body of troops to pass, unbeknown, into the valley; but indeed the movement of the whole rebel army appears to have been conducted with such marvelous secrecy that the withdrawal does not seem to have been known to the Union Commander till a flag of truce, sent into the rebel lines, came back after having gone forty-five miles South without finding the enemy! With this fact before us, there is no great unlikelihood that a column may have passed up by a circuitous route to form a junction with LONGSTREET.

The supreme strategic value to the rebels of the position LONGSTREET holds in the great valley of East Tennessee, and the facility it presents for a movement through the debouches of the mountains on GRANT'S communications, were indicated in this journal a few days ago, when we also pointed out the probability of LONGSTREET'S being reinforced from JOHNSTON in precisely the manner here supposed. Of course, if additional rebel forces have passed up into the valley, it can only be with a view to immediate action, for the body already occupying that position were too numerous for the scanty supplies of the country, from which they have been compelled to live. There is very great probability, therefore, that we shall speedily hear that the garrison at Knoxville has been assailed by a force greatly superior in point of strength to that under command of Gen. FOSTER. But we presume there is little doubt that Gen. GRANT will see to it that all the strengthening needed at that point is added.

We are pushed to this interpretation of the scantily-reported fact of the rebel retrograde movement, from the utter absence of any other adequate rationale of the withdrawal. The rebels had lately taken up a very strong line, not precisely at Dalton, but along the Coosawattee, an affluent of the Coosa, about midway between Dalton and Rome. Here they had a position as technically strong as that of LEE on the Rapidan, and strategically stronger, from the fact that, owing to the mountain walls that hem the only approach, it was not susceptible of being turned. Military men at Chattanooga have indulged the full belief that JOHNSTON would lie posted there for the winter, awaiting the approach of our army in the Spring. The present reported movement upturns this calculation, and raises other contingencies. It leaves us mentally somewhat in doubt as to the precise turn events are likely to take, but it does not disturb a whit the confidence with which the country can look forward to any military event that may happen in that region.

The Problem of Southern Redemption --How it is to be Solved.

If Senator WILSON'S bill, securing homesteads to persons in the military service, to be carved out of confiscated lands or lands sold for taxes in the South, should pass, it will, in conjunction with the sales of land which are being made every day to other persons, go a long way toward solving the problem of Southern pacification. There is little question, that do what we will by way of conciliation, a large portion of the purely Southern population will remain hostile to the Government after the war is ended. They will have, no doubt, abandoned all thought of a second resort to armed resistance, but the frenzy which first hurried them into revolt will not have entirely subsided. They will remain breeders of strife and contention; a constant source of trouble and disaffection; obstructors of the law; fomenters of treason and sedition; a standing menace to our domestic tranquility, and a standing invitation to foreign meddlers. They will not be very formidable in numbers, perhaps, but they will be the most influential portion of the Confederacy, the best educated and the most completely versed in the art of intrigue. They will keep alive, by every means in their power, the memories of the war, both amongst those who suffered from it, and those who fought in it, and they will find active and faithful missionaries in the thousands of old soldiers who will be scattered all over the country, and to whom come what will, the reminiscences of their campaigns will always be sweet.

This state of things, there is no denying it, will, as long as it lasts, be a source of danger and perplexity. We shall not be able to dry up this fountain of bitterness by military force, nor yet by good government. It would not be possible to accord to any people a larger measure of liberty or more complete independence than the South enjoyed before the war began; and yet it was the passions which were bred at that time which brought the war on. Nor will the abolition of Slavery suffice for it. A caste which has been despoiled of its privileges is invariably even more rancorous and implacable after its degradation has actually occurred than while it is only fearing it.

The true way to render this hostile element in Southern society harmless to our peace is to modify it largely by immigration. Fill up the interstices left by Slavery in the fabric of Southern society with a population exempt from the prejudices and passions born of Slavery, and who are loyal to the Union from feeling as well as from principle, and the Secessionists are at once reduced to the rank of a small and inferior faction, with as little influence on public affairs, and infinitely less claim to social respect, than the French legitimists. This cannot be done entirely, say or what we will, or wish what we may, simply by elevating the negroes to the rank of freemen. It will take a long while for the negroes to be able to hold their own in the South against their old masters, or old superiors, without our aid and protection. Slavery leaves scars on the soul as well as on the body, which do not wear out in a year, or even in a generation; and we venture to predict that few of the actors in this war will live to see the Southern negroes take that place in the moral and political system of the South to which their numbers, or even their virtues, may entitle them. Unless we are prepared to despise the experience of the whole human race, we must admit, that in a democratic country, nothing but the weight of numbers can overcome the superiority derived from ages of training, and the prestige of a superiority, both moral and mental, which until now has never been questioned; and this weight of numbers the negroes do not possess. All attempts on our part to supplement their inferiority by the exercise of authority—which to be of any use must be partial in its application—is sure to be irritating and inexpedient, even if it could possibly be permanent. The only help we can give them that would prove radical and lasting, and that would not demoralize the negroes themselves, is to flood the Southern territory with a white population of industrious habits, willing to labor themselves or ready to pay for labor, and possessing no sympathy with the slave system, or with the slave owners, either from association or conviction. A population of this kind is the only effective garrison we can ever maintain in the South, and the only sure guarantee that the revolution which the war is working will be radical and complete.

It has been often said by commentators on this war that the strength of the South against invasion lay in the extent of its territory; but it is equally true that in this also lies its weakness. The management of a dense population, united either in hate or disaffection, even though it number only six millions, is one of the hardest problems a statesman has to encounter. A Lombardy or a Belgium which cannot be won over by conciliation, must be held by force. But when six millions are scattered over an area which 100,000,000 would people but sparsely, they may be hard to subdue, but once subdued, they are easy to hold. The thousands of acres of teeming soil which they can neither occupy nor cultivate, supply the instrument at once for their subjugation and redemption. We have but to fill up the wilderness, which they are unable to reclaim, with industrious settlers of our own political faith, in order to be sure not only of their allegiance, but to cover them with riches and plenty. There is nobody who will reap more advantage from the influx of free labor than the old planters. In a very few years, the appreciation of their land and the increase of markets for their produce, would efface every material trace of the war and the social revolution; and if we make them rich, and leave them in a small minority, and have nothing to fear from their hatred, it will require no great stretch of magnaminity on our part to let them grumble as much and as long as they please.

THE REBEL CONGRESS AND ITS JURISDICTION.—The ground has slipped away so gradually from beneath the bogus Confederacy, that very few appreciate how much truth there is in the assertion recently made by the Raleigh (North Carolina) *Standard*, that the rebel Congress is "controlled by members from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and other places, who impose odious and oppressive laws, which *can no more be enforced on the people of the States* which they profess to represent, than upon the people of New-York or New-England." When JEFF. DAVIS commenced business on his own account, he claimed jurisdiction over thirteen States, and these had one hundred and four Representatives and twenty-five Senators in the first rebel Congress. With a modesty for which the border ruffians of Missouri never received due credit, they claimed but one seat in the rebel Senate, and but five instead of six in the House of Representatives. These vacancies were doubtless left as badges of mourning for the firm loyalty of St. Louis. It would hardly have looked well to claim a Congressional District as part of the Confederacy, which had for years persistently voted in favor of emancipation. Had the twelve Kentucky Congressmen been equally modest, there would have been several vacancies in the delegation from that State; but the Representatives and Senators were promptly on hand, every one of them.

During the three years that JEFF. DAVIS' Government has been in operation, he has lost control of Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas, and Texas is so effectually cut off from communication with Richmond, that it cannot properly be called a part of the Confederacy. Six districts of Virginia, moreover, which are held by our armies, are represented at Washington. Notwithstanding the fact of national occupation, which is entirely undisputed as regards several of the States named, all of them, nominally at least, have full Congressional delegations at Richmond, and together they can cast fifty votes. Then our armies hold possession of territory fully equal to the area of a Congressional District, in both North Carolina, Mississippi and Florida, so that *fifty-three* of the one hundred and four members of the rebel House of Representatives—a clear majority—are Representatives without any constituents. In the rebel Senate, also, at least *twelve*,—and if we include the parts of States under our control,—*thirteen* of the twenty-five Senators occupy the same anomalous position. It is not very strange, therefore, that the Congress at Richmond so recklessly votes in favor of a levy *en masse*, or that it so generously appropriates the last dollar for the prosecution of the war.

Every one has heard of the farmer who tried to train his horse to live without eating; by the time the animal was fairly instructed in the process he died. If JEFF. DAVIS continues as he has begun, he will soon have a Congress legislating for territory not a foot of which it controls, and by that time it is probable that the bogus Confederacy will give up the ghost.

NEGROES SECURING HOMESTEADS.—The lands now selling in South Carolina under the provisions of the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, our correspondent informs us, are going off at prices which will at least assure reimbursement to the Treasury of the money expended in the prosecution of the sale. In these days of prodigal expenditure of the national finances, this, in itself, is a gratifying financial fact. But connected with it is another fact of a still more gratifying character, that has in it a sharp bearing upon the question of what will be done with the negro. All the accounts sent to us concur in saying that the lately emancipated slaves of the chivalry of the Sea Islands are the largest purchasers of the confiscated lands. Those who are most intimately acquainted with the negroe's characteristics will not be surprised at this development of his ambition to become a landed proprietor. To possess as his unquestionable domain the little hut and its small garden-plot, which formed his particular share of the plantation "quarters," was Cudjo's sole joy in the days of his servitude, and for this dole of domesticity he felt that attachment which the household Tabby shows for her wonted chimney-corner. Now that the authorities upon whom the duty has devolved of parceling out the lands and arranging the terms of sale have been at pains, with wise forethought, to let the freedmen know that they could purchase, "for themselves and their heirs forever," the fee simple of these homesteads, guaranteed to them upon the faith of the President of the United States, in whose authority they have learned to place implicit trust, the avidity which they have shown in purchasing the soil, among those who know them, excites no wonder. No people in the world care less to move their domiciles. They fix their household gods, be they never so humble, as far as possible beyond the reach of the iconoclasts. who, under guise of bettering their prospects, would rudely dash them in pieces. In proof of this, witness their response to the order of Major General HUNTER, who last Spring accorded them full privilege to leave the Department, offering them transportation whithersoever they would go. Scarcely a dozen of the 15,000 blacks whom the order reached availed themselves of its provisions, and those who did, without exception returned home again, satisfied that a change of residence would in no sense be advantageous. In view of these facts, how ridiculous is the old argument, which even now is sometimes advanced by ignorant or designing people, that when free the negroes would swarm to the North and offer their labor in competition with that of the whites! Take it all in all, the result of the sale of these South Carolina lands is of the most encouraging nature, affording, as it does, the first practical proof of the ability of the freed negro to secure for himself that material prosperity which, more than anything else, will raise him to a condition of self-dependence.

REBEL GOOD FAITH ILLUSTRATED.—The rebel Congress has late y given a fresh illustration of the fidelity with which the traitor chiefs observe the sanctity of public pledges and promises. We lately commented on the resolution to which they have come to retain the present rebel armies in the field by a sweeping legislative act providing that all persons now in the Confederate service shall continue so till the end of the war. They have now come to the resolve to put into the ranks all who have hitherto furnished substitutes. These unfortunates probably fancied when they hired, at monstrous prices, men to fill their places, that this would exempt *them* from service—at least it was "so nominated in the bond." But they are now having their eyes opened. The Richmond chiefs know a trick worth two of that. Some of the rebel papers are making a howl over this piece of despotism, and the people are hugely stirred up about this little matter. What folly! How can they help themselves? They had only the promise of their "authorities" to go on, and they now know what *that* is worth.

LECTURES.—Prof. S. G. BROWN, of Dartmouth College, commences next Monday evening a series of six lectures on the leading British orators. Prof. B.'s ability and scholarship are a sufficient guarantee of the interest of these lectures. They were originally delivered as the Lowell lectures in Boston, and are now repeated here by special request of gentlemen who know their character.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION

The committee having in charge the investigation into the affairs of the New-York Custom-house will be divided soon, and, for the sake of convenience in taking testimony, a portion of it will go to New-York and there thoroughly sift the testimony, thus far *ex parte* and accusatory. The inquiry will have a new aspect after the evidence of the volunteer witnesses is closed.

THE MONITOR CAMANCHE.

The contract price of the *Camanche* was $565,000. Her builders, DONAHUE, RYAN and SPOR, received from the Navy Department, on account of her construction, $337,500. They insured her for $380,000, and assigned the policies to the Government, which thus is perfectly secured against loss. The outlay of the contractors, however, amounts to $440,000. The vessel will be raised, damaged about 35 per cent.

SUFFERERS BY THE SIOUX MASSACRE.

The Commissioners appointed by the President to examine into claims of the sufferers by the Sioux massacre in Minnesota, and to assess damages, &c., report that the claims allowed amount to about one million and a quarter. The $200,000 appropriated by Congress last Winter for the payment of these claims, has all been expended.

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

The statement that the Secretary of the Interior had resolved to withdraw Winnebago trust lands from market is incorrect. The sale is still going on. Thus far about one hundred thousand dollars worth of these lands have been sold at good prices.

DISMISSAL.

First-Lieut. DUNBAR, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York Volunteers, has been dismissed the service, by order of Gen. AUGUR.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Treasury Department will send to the House to-morrow a report on the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty. It will exhibit the trade with Canada and the other Provinces through a long series of years, consisting of tabular statements, above thirty in number, which present the international commerce in every aspect that can illustrate the subject. The drift of the figures is damaging to the treaty.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

CAPTURES OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

The Navy Department has received information of the following captures:

On the 10th of January the U. S. bark *Roebuck* captured the Confederate sloop *Marie Louise* while attempting to run out of Jupiter Inlet, Florida. She was of about eight tons register, and laden with three thousand pounds of Sea Island cotton. On the persons of the Captain and passengers were found about $726 in gold and silver, and gold watches, and $24 in Confederate notes. She had a Confederate register, granted at Savannah last October. On the 11th off Jupiter Inlet, the *Roebuck* also captured the English schooner *Susan*, of about six tons, cleared from Abaco, with 43 bags of salt and boxes of dry goods. At the same time and place, the United States steamer *Honeysuckle* captured the English schooner *Fly*, of Nassau. On the 13th, the schooner *Two Sisters*, tender to the *San Jacinto*, captured the British schooner *William*, from Nassau, with salt, bagging and rope, while attempting to enter Suwannee River. On the 15th, the United States schooner *Beauregard* captured near Mosquito Inlet the British schooner *Minnie*, of and from Nassau, with salt, liquor and earthenware.

JUDGE MILLER, OF WISCONSIN.

Col. COBB, of Wisconsin, has presented to the House of Representatives two memorials, asking for the impeachment of Judge MILLER, of that State. The matter is to be fully investigated by the Judiciary Committee, to whom it has been referred.

FERNANDO WOOD'S RECEPTION.

The reception of Hon. FERNANDO WOOD to-night was brilliant and largely attended. Many ladies of members of Congress, and Judges of the Supreme Court, foreign Ministers and others were present.

NAVAL ORDNANCE.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War to-day examined Commander WISE, of the Ordnance Bureau, relative to the character of the ordnance and on other subjects connected with that Naval Bureau.

REINSTATED.

Ensign HENRY WATERS, of the gunboat *Reliance*, when she was captured in August last on the Rappahannock, has been honorably reinstated in the service.

GEN. M'CLERNAND.

Maj.-Gen. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, has not been assigned to any army corps, but merely ordered to report for duty to Maj. Gen. BANKS.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Inquiry into the Condition of the Soldiers on Riker's Island.

Gen. Dix Denies the Statements Regarding Their Ill Treatment.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 28.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. COZANS—Of DAVID OGDEN for relief.

By Mr. HOYT—Of the Elmira Female College for an appropriation of $50,000.

By Mr. HAVENS—For the enlargement of the Champlain Canal.

Bills reported favorably to amend the charter of the Sing Sing Savings Bank.

To reduce the capital stock of the Rochester City Bank.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank.

The bill legalizing the action of town and county authorities in raising bounty money was debated until the hour of adjournment, and ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Managers of the New-York Idiot Asylum.

Mr. BRANDRETH moved to refer back to the committee the Harlem Railroad Milk Freight Bill. Carried.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the laws relative to State Prison convicts.

Authorizing the Kings County Supervisors to construct a sewer from the County buildings.

Incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society.

Authorizing the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals to appoint three constables to the said court.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. ROBINSON—For an additional number of Notaries Public in New-York.

By Mr. LEFEVER—To equalize the term of the office of the Kings County Supervisors.

By Mr. REED—For the better protection of seamen in New-York.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To regulate the ferries between New-York and Staten Island.

By Mr. CURTIS—To amend the act relative to the Courts in Brooklyn. Adversely. Report agreed to.

By Mr. W. DEWEY—From the Committee on Federal Relations, relative to the condition of the soldiers on Riker's Island and the Park Barracks. Included in the report was the following letter from Gen. DIX:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1864.

Hon. William Dewey, Chairman of Standing Committee on Federal Relations:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, with a resolution of the Assembly, extracts from the Albany *Argus*, &c., in regard to the suffering by volunteers in the depots of this State.

I will at an early day make a full report for the information of the committee, and, in the meantime, I desire to assure you that the statements made through the press and other channels in regard to the Park Barracks and Riker's Island are, for the most part, gross misrepresentations. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

By Mr. PERRY—Relative to a sewer in Kent-avenue, Brooklyn.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. BULLOCK—To amend the Excise Law.

By Mr. RICHARDSON—To require the Erie and New-York Central Railroads to make monthly freight reports.

By Mr. LYON—Relative to the New-York City District Courts.

By Mr. MATTOON—To prevent frauds in the purchase of provisions in New-York City.

By Mr. J. L. SMITH—To incorporate the Americus Club, New-York.

By Mr. HARING—To legalize certain acts of the New-York Common Council.

By Mr. BRYANT—Relative to the ordinances of the New-York Common Council authorizing a railroad in Broadway.

By Mr. NEWTON—To construct a railroad from the Tenth and Twenty-third street ferries to Cavalry Cemetery.

Also, to regulate the ferries running from Roosevelt and Grand streets.

BILLS PASSED.

To perfect the Constitution so as to allow soldiers to vote.

Relative to the Greenpoint Methodist Church.

Relative to the American Seamen's Fund Society.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to Partnerships.

Relative to the Ancient Britons' Benefit Society.

To amend the Charter of the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HARING—To incorporate the Nyack and Piermont Railroad Company.

By Mr. GLEASON—To incorporate the East Marion Wharf Company.

Adjourned.

CHRISTOPHER AND HOUSTON STREETS FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. CURTISS introduced a bill to incorporate the above railroad company, the first section of which names as corporators P. S. Ely, Stephen E. Gardner, W. B. Roberts, William Wallis Wright, Daniel O. Cleveland, Daniel Rose, Wm. M. Keep, Samuel E. Hull, W. H. Michael, George Keyser, James B. Angus, C. B. Benson, H. H. Abbott, John K. Jackson, C. M. Woodward, George W. Quintard, John Warren, Andrew Hedden, Frank McElroy and Wm. H. Kimmey, gives them power to construct a railroad with a single or double track, commencing at Christopher-street Ferry, North River, thence along Christopher-street, with double track, to Bedford-street; through Bedford with a single track to Houston, and along Houston with a single track to the ferry, thence returning through and along Houston, with a double track, to Second-street; along Second with a single track to Bowery; across the latter to Bleecker; along Bleecker, with a single track, to Christopher-street, and along to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2 gives them the usual privileges accorded to similar corporations, and limits the fare to 5 cents, and also orders that it shall not be lawful for said company to have or divide for their own use out of the receipts, profits and earnings of the road any further or greater sum than ten per cent. per annum on a capital of $300,000; the receipts, after deducting this ten per cent., shall be applied first to the creation and maintenance of a reserve fund of $20,000, to be set apart to be used in repairing the rolling stock, motive power, &c., of the company, and then, if any balance remains after this, such balance is to be paid over to the Treasurer of the State of New-York, to be applied by the Legislature to the relief of volunteer soldiers who have gone from this State, or to the representatives of such as may have died, or to any other purpose desired.

SEC. 4. The capital stock of this company shall be $300,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

NIAGARA SHIP-CANAL COMPANY BILL.

The Niagara Ship Canal Bill now before both branches of the Legislature, proposes to renew the charter of a company whose charter expired in 1858. In 1853 the company was first chartered with the condition that its charter should expire if the work was not commenced within five years. The capital stock of the company, as proposed in the bill, is to be $6,000,000 divided into shares of $100 each. The project of constructing this canal is made specially prominent at the present time, as a part of the chain of inland improvements projected at the National Convention held at Chicago. The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation present the following as the estimated gain of each vessel making the trip from Chicago to Oswego by the Niagara Canal when completed, and compare it as follows with the profit gained by a trip as the route now is.

Number One.

By the Niagara Ship-canal, completed as proposed.

From Chicago to Oswego.

For 10½ days' expenses of crew, wear and tear, &c.	$1,155 00
For 8 days' expenses of crew, fuel and oil	1,200 00
Total cost of trip	$2,435 00
By 44,6.2 bushels of corn at 12 cents.	5,357 04
Profit of trip over expenses, wear and tear, &c.	$2,922 04

Number Two.

By the Welland Canal, present capacity.

From Chicago to Oswego.

For 12½ days' expenses of crew, wear and tear, &c.	$737 50
For 8 days' expenses of crew, fuel and oil	803 50
Total cost of trip	$1,541 00
By 17,500 bushels of corn at 12 cents.	2,100 00
Profits of trip over expenses, wear and tear, &c.	559 00
Difference in favor of larger vessels	$2,363 04

Aggregate Profits for the Season.

Via Niagara Canal, 11 trips of $2,922 04	$32,142 44
Via Welland Canal, 9 trips of $559	5,031 00
Difference in favor of Niagara Canal	$26,111 44

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly held a session this evening for consideration of the Governor's Message, and Mr. CURTIS, of New-York, delivered a speech in support of Gov. SEYMOUR'S official acts and positions, and in review of the National Administration.

Anti-Slavery Meeting.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society commenced to-day in the Tremont Temple. The attendance was quite large. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, WM. WELLS BROWN and other prominent Anti-Slavery men made speeches.

Proceedings of Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, of Western Virginia, (Union,) presented a joint resolution of the West Virginia Legislature praying Congress to institute legislation relative to the navigation of the Ohio River. Referred.

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the charter of Georgetown, D. C. Referred.

LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) introduced a bill confirmatory of certain land claims. Referred.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) introduced a resolution that in all sessions of committees to take the testimony of witnesses in relation to any matter of fact pertaining to the conduct of any department of the Government, or any branch thereof, the head of such department shall be requested to employ some competent and proper person to aid in the cross-examination of witnesses and to furnish any other evidence or proof pertinent to the matter inquired into.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) Thursday and Friday, February 18th and 19th, were set apart for District of Columbia business.

EXPENSES OF NATIONAL ARMORIES.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War containing a statement of the expenditures of the national armories, &c. Referred.

PENSION BILL.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the Pension Bill for the fiscal year was taken up and passed.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) called up the bill amending the Homestead Law, and it passed.

The bill provides that any person desirous of availing himself of the benefit of the Homestead Act of 1862, who by reason of actual service in the military or naval service of the United States may be unable to do the personal preliminary acts at the District Land Office, and whose family, or some member thereof, is residing on the land which he desires to enter, and upon which a bona fide improvement and settlement has been made, may make the affidavit required by such act before his commanding officer after the necessary expenses have been paid, and he thereby be entitled to all the rights and privileges conferred by the previous act.

COLONIZATION.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interests, whether any portion of the appropriation for the colonization of persons of African descent, now residing in the District of Columbia, in Hayti, Liberia, &c., has been expended; and what steps have been taken to execute the provisions of the acts of Congress relative to the colonization of persons of African descent.

Agreed to.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented the petition of citizens of Wisconsin, praying that the Reciprocity Treaty be so modified as to prevent the admission of lumber from Canada, or such a tax imposed as to prevent undue competition with our own citizens.

Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE EXPULSION OF SENATOR DAVIS.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution to expel Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) thought the resolutions of Mr. DAVIS very intemperate in language and erroneous in statement. If not so intended, they were well calculated to lead to consequences which he was sure would be injurious. If the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. WILSON) thought them calculated to incite to treason, he was justified in offering his resolutions of expulsion. The Senator having, however, disclaimed, any insurrectionary object in their introduction, he thought the Senate bound to accept the disclaimer, and allow the Senator's own interpretation of his language. If the Senator only meant by the word "revolt" to resort to opposition at the polls in a legal way against the President and the war-leaders, he thought the resolution for his expulsion should be withdrawn, and hoped it would be.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) gave his reason for voting both against the expulsion and censure of Mr. DAVIS, whose resolutions were improper to be introduced into this body, as they charged high crimes on the Executive—crimes for which he was liable to impeachment. To assume before his impeachment that he was guilty of the acts charged in the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, would be transcending the limits which we, as judges, should assume. These resolutions also impeach the majority of this body, and we would be unfit to sit in a court of impeachment were we to pass them. He recognized the right of the Senator to construe the meaning of the language used, and thought the Senate was bound to give them the meaning the Senator wished. He thought, however, they were liable to the interpretation given them by the Senator from Massachusetts. He thought it best to suffer the temporary annoyances which unlimited freedom of speech would cause, than to infringe it by putting the brand of expulsion or censure upon one of our members, to improve either his speech or his manners.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Cond. Union,) controverted the opinions of Mr. FOSTER on the impropriety of Senators denouncing the acts of the Executive sufficient for his impeachment prior to sitting as judges in a high court for that purpose. The result would be that we could neither speak nor write inside nor outside of the Senate against him, even though we believe the Executive was endeavoring to overthrow the Constitution itself. He thought it the duty of Senators to keep an ever watchful eye upon all Departments of the Government, that the spirit of Liberty might ever be kept alive.

Mr. FOSTER, while he agreed in many respects with the Senator from Maryland, thought the proprieties of debate here had their limits. The passage of the resolutions would arraign the President here as under an indictment, without his presence or that of the Chief Justice and Congress. He would not wish to sit as a judge without the presence of the accused.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) expressed his dissent from the views of Mr. FESSENDEN yesterday. He never could conceive it his duty as a Senator to call upon the people under any conceivable circumstances to rise in insurrection. When any Senator rises in his seat here, and invokes the people to resort to insurrectionary measures, he is acting contrary to his oath.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) asked what was to be done if the Executive was trying to break up the Government. Must we not save the Constitution and the Government?

Mr. HOWARD could not conceive of such a case. The President himself would become a traitor and deserve a traitor's doom. He would not shield the Executive. He held it right to express our opinion upon his every act, though they were acts sufficient to impeach. But when the question arises as to the guilt of the Executive, we must use our proper judicial functions.

Mr. FESSENDEN said suppose he had a large army at his back; what would he do then?

Mr. HOWARD said he would become a rebel. He would fight him as sharply as the Senator from Maine.

Mr. WILSON yielded to no man in passionate, vehement love for free speech, free press, free men, free country, and a free world. Though he would have these halls free, he would hold every one responsible for his words. These resolutions came before the country when the land resounds with the tread of more than a million of our men, when our waters are reddened and our soil stained by the blood of civil war. The nation is staggering under the blows of armed rebels, and the President is trembling beneath the burdens resting upon him in his efforts to carry the country through the fires of rebellion. He is arraigned before the Senate in a series of accusations by the Senator from Kentucky such as JEFFERSON did not write against the British King. When patriotism calls upon our men to give their last dollar, the wife to give her husband, the father his son; when our Northern churchyards are full; when the chairs of tens of thousands of Northern households are vacant; when our 200,000 young men lie in blood; in this hour, when the words of Major-Gen. BANKS, "Faction is treason," are in our ears—the Senator from Kentucky presents these resolutions against the Chief Magistrate, and invokes the American people to revolt, and take matters into their own hands. The obvious meaning of the words is apparent to every man in America. If it means—what the Senator calls the rebellion of JEFFERSON DAVIS—a revolt; if such a convention as the Senator proposes were to meet, it would be the duty of the President to try, condemn and hang every member of the convention. The Senator had launched many sarcasms at him, but he felt like the man who, when asked why he did not stop his wife from beating him, replied: "Oh, if didn't hurt him, and seemed to do the little creature good." [Laughter.] There is not a State in the Union that would not indorse this expulsion. There was not a man bold enough in the country to take these resolutions before a regiment in the field and read them. He who would do so would be obliged to make better time than the Senator said he (WILSON) made at Bull Run. Mr. WILSON proceeded at some length to comment on Mr. DAVIS' course on all subjects relating to Slavery since his connection with legislation, and said he was literally drunk with the fanaticism of Slavery. The Senator has put upon record words of renunciation, or modification of his language. Friends on this side were willing to take his construction of his language. He was not disposed to be more censorious than others, and therefore he accepted these qualifications, modifications and reservations. With this disclaimer, the resolutions became a farce as broad as anything put on the boards of "Canterbury Hall." He would withdraw his resolutions.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) the Senate resolved to adjourn when it adjourned to-day, until Monday.

THE BILL TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENTS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate took up the bill to encourage enlistments.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Con. Union,) addressed the Senate at some length in opposition to the clause freeing the wives, children and relatives of colored troops indiscriminately. He contended that it would be unconstitutional and unjust to loyal masters, and especially to Maryland, which had never left the fold of the Union.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) suggested that to-morrow and the next day be devoted to the discussion of the resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) gave notice that he would ask the House for the consideration of the reports from the Committee on Elections.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK objected to Mr. WILSON'S suggestion, as he was desirous of considering the Enrollment Bill. There was an urgent necessity for its passage. The rebels in their wild despair may soon endeavor to drive back our forces, and possibly invade the loyal States, and we should adopt such measures as would most effectually guard against disasters of that character. He was willing that the bill should be amply discussed on its merits; but if it was to be used as a hook on which to hang all sorts of subjects, he should ask the House to limit the debate to the five minutes' rule.

After a general conversation, with a view to come to a unanimous agreement concerning the consideration of the Enrollment Bill, Mr. SCHENCK moved that the bill be made the special order for Monday next, and that it be considered until disposed of.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) objected to the bill being made the special order.

Mr. SCHENCK said, that as unanimous consent could not be obtained, he must insist on his motion heretofore made to reconsider the vote by which the bill was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with a view to bring back the bill into the House, and enable the majority to control it.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD said that he and his friends intended to maintain their rights in the House. The Constitution and laws gave no partiality to one side over the other. They would take advantage of these privileges to prevent the passage of this infamous and unconstitutional bill.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that the Constitution, in establishing a legislative department, made the house one of its branches, and he presumed that, for all purposes of legislation, the majority should control its action. He had offered to the gentlemen on the other side a fair opportunity to discuss the bill. But the gentleman from New-York (Mr. F. WOOD) had shown no disposition to let the bill pass at all.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to lay on the table Mr. SCHENCK'S motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PENDLETON'S motion was disagreed to—47 yeas against 94 nays.

Mr. SCHENCK'S motion was then agreed to by a vote of 100 yeas against 44 nays.

Thus the Enrollment Bill again came before the house, when, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, its further consideration was postponed until Monday next.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, (Union,) addressed the house on the resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Law. He held that the ordinances of secession are void and illegal, and expressed hope. The revolted States would be brought back to all their rights under the Constitution. He would say solemnly and distinctly, if the doctrine of the President and of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. STEVENS,) the latter having announced that the war was to be prosecuted for the subjugation and conquest, should be carried out, the restoration of the Union under the Constitution would be impossible. He contended that the modern usages of nations gave no right to seize and confiscate the private property of those in arms against the United States, nor the right to establish civil Government in any of the rebellious States. He was in favor of every just constitutional measure for putting down the rebellion, but at the same time preserving the fundamental rights under the Constitution. He wanted a lasting peace, founded on equity and justice, which would bring gladness to millions of hearts.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) could not agree with Mr. STEVENS that the rebellious States are out of the Union, nor with gentlemen on the other side, who claim they have all the rights pertaining to the citizens of the Union. The Supreme Court had laid down as a rule, clearly and well defined, that when a great rebellion is in operation, the President and Congress may declare that we are in a state of war and that we should follow the laws of war. All the obligations of the Union hang over them, but by the act of rebellion they have placed themselves beyond the privileges of the Constitution. The only question was, could this Government, in the exercise of the law of war, punish the rebels by the forfeiture of their personal and real estate. At the origin of this Government all the notes excepting New-Hampshire passed the most sweeping laws confiscating the estates of Tories, and not permitting them to remain upon our soil. The British Commissioners endeavored to influence our own, who signed the treaty of peace, to make restitution, but this the latter sternly refused to do, and the 15th article of the treaty merely says they would recommend Congress to be merciful. If we want a lasting peace, we must put down the guilty cause, Slavery, and take away the platform on which Slavery stands, namely: the landed estates of the rebels of the South. The negro has been our true friend on every occasion. There was scarcely a surprise or battle where the negro had not come to us and told the truth. He had found that while the rebels were fighting black men were cultivating their lands, the products of which were placed in the rebel Commissary Department. And it was not until we took away the main support of the rebels that we could conquer. If this was an Abolition war it was because we have an Abolition army; and he would tell gentlemen that Slavery is dead forever, unless the body-snatchers on the other side should resurrect and bring it into life. He said, I announce, gentlemen, your friend is departed. Hang your emblems of mourning on the bier, and follow the hearse and shed tears over the grave; but I have no time to waste to hear eulogies on the deceased. It was not by Commissioners such as the gentleman from New-York (WOOD) had suggested; it was not by smiles that peace was to be secured, but by the thunders of war the rebellion must be met. Our armies must be filled, and we must go forward with the majesty of a great people rising in their strength to break down the last hope of the South. Among other things, Mr. GARFIELD spoke of the great anxiety manifested by the rebels pending the Ohio State election last Autumn. When the telegraph flashed to the army the news of the Union victory and defeat of VALLANDIGHAM, he (GARFIELD) sent a general order through the camp, when from every little tent there burst shouts which fairly rent the air, and sent terror and despair to those men, the rebels, who watched over the border. In conclusion, he said Slavery must be swept away in order to a permanent peace. They should follow the example of CROMWELL, and let out the bad blood of the country, and imitate the severity of the Puritans.

Mr. EDGERTON, of Indiana, (Dem.,) expressed himself as opposed to confiscation on the ground of Christianity and public policy, and took issue with the policy of the Administration.

Adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Department of the East.

ARREST OF DISLOYAL EDITORS—DISCHARGES OF SOLDIERS.

Messrs. JOYCE and RICHARDSON, formerly editors of the Baltimore *Republican*, who were sent beyond our lines in the beginning of the year '62, for writing traitorous articles against the Republic, were again arrested, yesterday, in this City, having returned by way of Nassau. They were at once sent to Gen. LOCKWOOD, now commanding at Baltimore.

The subjoined instructions were received by Maj.-Gen. DIX, at his headquarters, from the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1864.

The following instructions from the Secretary of War are furnished for your information and guidance.

The authority heretofore given to military Commanders to order the discharge of enlisted men for disability is hereby revoked, and hereafter all discharge of regulars (except rejected recruits rejected at the muster-in) who are discharged by the mustering officer, and called "rejected recruits," will be given only on the order of the commanding officer of the corps or department in which the man may be serving at the time of discharge. This will not be understood to confer upon Corps or Department Commanders authority to grant discharges to enlisted men, except by orders from the War Department, to accept promotion, or expiration of term of service, for disability, or by sentence of a General Court-martial. Officers and soldiers of the volunteer force, discharged on expiration of term of service, should be mustered out of service by the Commissary or Assistant Commissary of muster for their command. I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. and R. R. No. 9. E. A. TOWNSEND.
Official—SAMUEL BECK, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

What Doctors, Ministers and Professors Think of Them.—"I have never changed my mind respecting Brown's Bronchial Troches from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* "Great service in subduing hoarseness."—*Rev. Daniel Wise, New-York.* "The Troches are a staff of life to me."—*Prof. Edward North, President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.* "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c."—*Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.* "I recommend their use to public speakers."—*Rev. E. H. Chapin.*

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative differs from dyes. Dyes impart a uniform dead black color to the hair, so that different persons have the same colored hair; the Hiawatha restores the hair to its original color and preserves the harmony between the complexion and color of the hair. Dyes require soaping and washing and hours for application; the Hiawatha is as readily applied as any hair dressing. Dyes stain the skin wherever they touch it; the Hiawatha is wiped away like any dressing for the hair. Dyes make the hair gummy and dirty; the Hiawatha cleanses it from all impurities. Dyes color the hair by mere contact with it and are washed off; the color the Hiawatha gives cannot be washed out. The Hiawatha restores the natural shading of the hair. Which is preferable?

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM,
oils and colors the hair at the same time; changes light and red hair and whiskers to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,
No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health—the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind cholic, and regulates the bowels.—*Christian Cabinet.*

25 cents a bottle.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)
We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Hot Baths.—We would call attention to the various hot baths, some of which are not elsewhere found, such as chemical, electric, and medicated baths, hot acid, alkali and salt baths, and hot douches and sprays in use at the Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass. We have all read of the great suppleness of the joints, and youthful grace of motion attained by the use of the Turkish bath. This also is here successfully administered.

It cannot be denied that a judicious medical use of these various baths can scarcely be over-estimated in relieving the system from impurities of the blood, local congestion, and the injurious effects of mineral medicines. Alternated as they are with the tonic use of cold water, and a process of thorough invigoration, the success of the institution in treating lingering complaints, and what have been thought to be incurable maladies, ceases to be matter of surprise.

These baths are of especial value in breaking those deep-rooted diseases dependent upon an active irrus in the blood, or of scrofula, and in relieving one from all feeling of stiffness, clumsiness or inertia, also in treating incipient consumption, rheumatism, paralysis and gout.

The treatment is efficient in remedying sick and other headaches, of however confirmed a habit, and all bilious tendencies.

This Water-cure is crowded with visitors during the warm months, attracted not only by its superior advantages for regaining health, but by its excellent accommodations, mountain air, and the fame of its beautiful scenery. The quickest recoveries, however, are made in the cool months.

Dr. HALSTED, of this Water-cure, will be in this City, at St. Nicholas Hotel, Feb. 3 and 4. He receives calls from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 7.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, machine-sewing of every description done in the best manner.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Costs but $2. In hard rubber but $2 50. Also, beautiful mounted objects only $1 50 per dozen. HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, 2d floor, and of dealers generally.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' White Satin Slips and Gaiters; Ladies' Balmorals and India Rubbers.
MILLER & CO., No. 337 Canal-st

Sewing-Machine Depot,
FOR THE SUPPLY OF
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
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Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
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Sewing-Machines,
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DEAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Second-Hand Safes for Sale,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Universal Clothes Wringer—
With cog wheels warranted.
53,818 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to
R. C. BROWING, No. 347 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

CHARLES—CLARK.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, at the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Mr. G. E. CHARLES and Miss EMILY CLARK, both of this City.

CHAMBERLAIN—REMINGTON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, WILLIAM L. CHAMBERLAIN to MARY, daughter of Clement Remington.

HARTSHORNE—HENDRICKSON.—At Middletown, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, by Rev. A. C. Millspaugh, Mr. EDWARD M. HARTSHORNE to LOUISE W., daughter of Charles J. Hendrickson, Esq.

OAKES—HASKELL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, at No 112 East 9th-st., by Rev. William D. Morgan, of the St. Thomas Church, Mr. T. FLETCHER OAKES, of Boston, to Miss ADDIE R. HASKELL, of West Gloucester.

SHOVE—SHOVE.—At Trinity Church, Fawtucket, R. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, by Rev. G. W. Brown, JOSIAH SHOVE, of New-York, to MARY S., daughter of Isaac Shove, of the former place. No cards.

WOLFE—LOMELINE.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, N. H. WOLFE, Jr., to JULIA, only daughter of the late J. C. C. Lomeline.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, of scarlet fever, MASDON VARIAM, youngest son of Robert and Amelia Brown, aged 1 year, 11 months and 2 days.

Funeral service will take place at the residence of his parents, 84th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends and relations are invited to attend.

COLGAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, ANNA AMELIA, youngest child of James and Jane Colgan, aged 4 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 710 Greenwich-st., this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CARMALT.—At Wyalusing, Penn., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, SAMUEL F. CARMALT, aged 33 years.

GILMORE.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 28, WILLIAM GILMORE, aged 92 years

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Fred. K. Gilmore, No. 514 6th-av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HALLOCK.—Of paralysis, on Fifth day, the 28th of First month, MARY B., relict of Reuben Hallock, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 661 Greenwich-st., on Seventh day, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KELLY.—JAMES KELLY, in the 70th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 36 West 34th-st. His friends, and those of his son, John J. Kelly, also his son-in-law, James Furey, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

MEAD.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 28, DARIUS MEAD, M. D., in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Feb. 1. Carriages will be in waiting at the railway depot for the 11:30 A. M train from New-York.

MARSH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 25, Mrs. RUBY MARSH, aged 78 years.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

MORGAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, MARY ANN, wife of Thomas Morgan, and daughter of the late William Richardson, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Church, on Friday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

STAPLES.—At the residence of her father-in-law, Capt. Isaac R. Staples, on Thursday morning, Jan. 28, CATHERINE FRANCES VARNEY, wife of Capt. Cyrus E. Staples.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 90 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Bangor and Eastport, Me., papers please copy.

VAN NOTE.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 28, EMILY J., wife of Joseph A. Van Note, and daughter of Cornelius Ditmars, aged 20 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral services, at 2 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, Jan. 29, from No. 159 West 37th-st., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 143.—Jan. 28, 1864.
54, 23, 3, 43, 76, 62, 60, 8, 56, 26, 57, 7, 4.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 144.—Jan. 28, 1864.
67, 66, 72, 16, 60, 64, 57, 3, 52, 63, 62, 32.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 47—Jan. 28, 1864.
75, 51, 70, 62, 40, 14, 56, 20, 44, 68, 50, 34, 59.
CLASS 48—Jan. 28, 1864.
53, 34, 30, 72, 17, 33, 65, 36, 69, 2, 46, 20.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL HAVANA PLAN, of the SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY of Kentucky, to draw on the 30th instant, one prize of $100,000, two of $50,000, two of $25,000, two of $20,000, four of $10,000, ten of $5,000, 100 of $1,000 each, and 484 approximations, in all amounting to $600,000. Prizes cashed without deduction. Information furnished. ALECK & CO., Brokers,
No. 38 Pine-st, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

THE PATENT
CANTERING HORSES,
Propelled by the weight of the rider, guided by the bridle.
CALL AND TAKE A RIDE,
or send stamp for circular.
S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway, New-York.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated Price List furnished on application

HON. E. W. GANTT,
OF ARKANSAS,
late a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, will address the citizens of New-York, at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets of admission 25 cents each. Reserved seats 50 cents. Can be obtained at C. J. Crowen's bookstore, No. 863 Broadway; Messrs. Fowler & Wells's office, No. 308 Broadway; and at the door MONDAY EVENING, at Cooper Institute.

SEWING-MACHINE DEPOT,
FOR THE SUPPLY OF
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.
J. T. ELLIS.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT TEN and FIFTEEN DOLLARS each.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
Office in New Building corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered.

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATE BOUNTY to new recruits	$34
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$477

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

SEWING-MACHINE DEPOT,
FOR THE SUPPLY OF
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.
J. T. ELLIS.

7 CENTS A POUND CASH, PAID FOR
OLD BOOKS
NEWSPAPERS,
PAMPHLETS,
MAGAZINES, &C.
JOHN TUCKER & BROTHER,
No. 24 ANN-ST

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a full

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Salle to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
of all issues,
Purchased and for sale.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.
BANKERS & BROKERS
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK Jan. 25, 1864.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1864, FROM THE Preferred Sinking Fund, Appleton Extension, Green Bay Extension and General First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date. Coupons from Registered Bonds will be paid only to the parties in whose names they are registered, or upon their written order.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 411 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office in New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from the 2d to January to 1st February, both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

H. H. BOODY, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.

Polls open from 10 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1864.

THE HIGHLAND BANK, BANKING ASSOCIATION, (Newburgh), has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Nassau Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & Co., BANKERS,
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks: The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$275,804 90
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		2,200,397 27
Total Marine Premiums		$2,476,201 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c.	336,793 43	2,078,409 74
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	$1,337,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and July interest	169,813 24	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$196,533 35	
United States and City Bonds and Bank Stocks	192,213 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,093 20	
Accrued interest to be received	18,068 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	432,760 26	
Loans on demand	439,100 00	
Bills receivable	1,078,777 03	2,902,145 01

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A Cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1859, said fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. H. GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
JAS. M. BROWN,	JOHN R. JOHNSTON,
N. CHANDLER,	FRED. G. GEBHARD,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,	WILSON G. HUNT.
W. B. DUNCAN,	J. J. CRANE,
H. F. SPALDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
J. L. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
L. H. BRIGHAM,	THOS. SLOCOMB,
J. A. MECKE,	GEO. A. PHILLIPS, JR.,
JOHN R. GARDNER,	M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

The Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. COLIN PICKERSGILL & SONS, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first-class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,897,666 56
Losses paid during the same period	2,365,651 01
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,092,367 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York Stock	$2,492,631 30
City, Bank and other Stocks	1,450,700 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	105,750 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	10,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	2,276,646 63
Cash in Bank	744,803 88
Total amount of Assets	$9,265,516 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $14,128,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 | 2,080,000
Total profits for 21½ years | $16,958,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash | 11,699,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 | $5,268,670

By order of the Board
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	C. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bruce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital.....£500,000. Reserved fund.....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman,
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China on all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, also for any other Bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund.

EDWARD L. BAKER,
Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.
BOSTON, Jan. 4, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent. on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 29 Pine-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

FINANCIAL.

WHEELER & CO.,
BROKERS IN
SPECIE, STOCKS
AND
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 35 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

NORTH SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY,
MANHASSETT, L. I., Jan. 23, 1864.

THE REMAINING INSTALLMENTS ON the capital stock of the North Shore Railroad Company will be due and payable as follows, viz.: 10 per cent. on Feb. 1, 1864; 10 per cent. on Feb. 15, 1864; 10 per cent. on March 1, 1864; 10 per cent. on March 15, 1864; 10 per cent. on April 1, 1864; 10 per cent. on April 15, 1864; 10 per cent. on May 2, 1864; 10 per cent. on May 16, 1864; 10 per cent. June 1, 1864. The places designated for receiving the above are the office of T. & H. Messenger, No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York; and the store of W. J. Mott, in the village of Manhasset. By order of the President and Board of Directors.

THOS. MESSENGER, Treasurer.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 29th day of February next, interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) on the 1st proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.

HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage to Henry B. Bennett and Edwin Ludlow, Trustees, are requested to communicate immediately with MORRIS A. TYNG, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, with a view to securing their interest under the said mortgage.

SPECIAL NOTICE—TO BANKERS, BROKERS, COAL MINING COMPANIES, and others.—The buildings Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., are to be altered and fitted up in a very superior manner into first-class offices. Parties desiring to select space, and have improvements to suit themselves, can see the plans by calling on

EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Corner Broad-st. and Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 1 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1864.

THE COUPONS FROM THE SEVEN PER cent. first mortgage bonds of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on presentation at the office of the company on and after the 1st day of February, 1864.

JAMES WARING, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST FEBRUARY next on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Co., will be paid at the office of M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to Feb. 2d, inclusive.

By order,
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FORTY (40) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 241 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1863.

TWENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the twentieth day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
Treasurer.

NO. 4 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM NO. 20,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT. on the First, and of seven (7) per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be paid at this office on Monday, 1st February next. Holders of Mortgage Bonds desiring to convert them into the First Preferred Stock of the Company, can do so by surrendering them at the above-named place from the 1st to 10th February next, inclusive.

H. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 19 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 15th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1864, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Bank of the Republic.

A. BOODY, President.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, the first day of February next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, Jan. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, and the Government tax thereto. Transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February, inclusive. By order,

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 20th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day (by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The Transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

CLEVELAND & MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 26, 1864.

INTEREST DUE THE FIRST PROXIMO on the first mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid at the office of Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chap 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the acts of the Legislature of the said State amendatory thereof.

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is SHETHAR & FLAGLER.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the buying and selling of hardware at wholesale.

That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein and their respective places of residence are as follows: H. HOBART SHETHAR, of the City of New-York, and ALBERT FLAGLER, of the City of Brooklyn, are the general partners, and JOHN T. WARING, of Yonkers, Westchester County, is the special partner.

That the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership is Twenty Thousand Dollars.

And that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1864, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1868.

Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

H. HOBART SHETHAR, } General
ALBERT FLAGLER. } Partners.
JOHN T. WARING, Special Partner.

NOTICE.—ERNEST GIRAUD AND HENRY I. BARBEY have retired from the firm of A. ISELIN & CO. The Banking and Commission business will be conducted by ADRIAN ISELIN alone, under the same old name.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 31, 1863.

ADRIAN ISELIN,
ERNEST GIRAUD,
HENRY I. BARBEY,

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Limited Partnership, according to the laws of the State of New-York, under the name, or firm, of "GIRAUD, BARBEY & CO." The general nature of the business to be transacted is the importing, buying and selling merchandise on commission. The names of the general partners interested therein are Ernest Giraud and Henry I. Barbey, residing in the City of New-York, and Auguste Richard, residing at Hoboken, in New-Jersey. The name of the special partner is Adrian Iselin, residing in the City of New-York, who has contributed the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars to the common stock. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and terminate on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 31, 1863.

ADRIAN ISELIN,
ERNEST GIRAUD,
HENRY I. BARBEY,
AUGUSTE RICHARD.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BLOCK & MASSETT; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers, upon commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOMAS A. MASSETT and SAMUEL KAUFMAN; that the said ELIAS M. BLOCK is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said Thomas A. Massett is also a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said Samuel Kaufman is a special partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said special partner, Samuel Kaufman, has contributed in actual cash payment the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of said partnership; and that said partnership is to commence on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.

ELIAS M. BLOCK, }
THOS. A. MASSETT, } General Partners.
SAMUEL KAUFMAN, } Special Partner.

Office No. 29 Exchange-place.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITTED a member of our firm.

FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 207 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance fulfilling to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESS-fully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, if impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONTE'S Paris and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 13 Ann-st.; FEDERREN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing remedy. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, R. C. WELLS & Co., 115 Fraukiin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and cer ain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS. IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured on no charge made.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RE-STORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

BAKER'S KIDNEY AND GRAVEL REME-dies are the best known. Consultation by letter, or in person, at No. 154 10th-st., near Broadway. Fee, $5, including remedies.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours: cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—FIVE BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, MADE by the Grand Rapids Gas Light Company of Michigan, dated Sept. 1, 1858, and payable on the 1st day of September, 1883, at the Atlantic Bank, in the City of Brooklyn, numbered from one to five, having been mislaid, lost or stolen, all persons are cautioned not to purchase the same, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the bonds to the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.

LOST—$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESday evening, Jan. 27, a diamond BREASTPIN, representing a flower in black and gold enamel, with six stones, either in the Academy of Music, or from there to Delmonico's, 2d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., East 10th-st., 2d-av. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to C. H. MELETTA, No. 81 Cedar-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, going from 9th-av. through 22d-st. to 8th-av., 23d-st. to 8th-av. and 33d-st., a GOLD BAND BRACELET. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by sending it to No. 303 Mulberry.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 11 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	3 87s	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registery of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Feb. 6
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Feb. 13,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., N.R.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The Steamship MORNING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, Feb. 20,

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 1st of February.
MONDAY, 29th of February.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
STEAMER NEVA,
HARDY, Master.
Will leave Pier No. 11, East River, as above, on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Freights taken at reduced rates, if applied for immediately.
WHITING & HATHAWAY, No. 52 South-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER, now building; will be ready 1st of May next. Dimensions as follows: Length, 215 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; diameter of cylinder, 67 inches; length of stroke, 10 feet. For further information, apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT—STEAMER ROANOKE, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864. Passports obtained by F. I. KING, No. 82 Broadway, in 48 hours from Washington.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES. 359 BROADWAY.

FOR STORES,
FOR SKYLIGHTS,
FOR DWELLINGS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Manufacturers.

NEW INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will make their
SPRING OPENING
OF
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
On MONDAY, Feb. 1.
Canal, corner of Mercer sts.

FURS—FURS—FURS.—$50,000 WORTH OF ladies' and children's fancy furs, which will be sold at a great sacrifice within thirty days, to close the business. Call early at PHILLIPS' Fur Emporium, No. 279 Grand-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

EAGLE MILLS.
PLACE & TURLAY,
Successors to
WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS
&c., &c., &c.
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED
RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
OFFICE, No. 94 FRONT-ST.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE DEALERS
IN
CALIFORNIA WINES
AND
BRANDY.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
No. 180 Broadway, New-York. No. 108 Tremont-st., Boston.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—WELL-FURnished rooms on third and fourth floor, in the first-class house, No. 82 University-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director.....Max Maretzek
The public and the patrons of the Opera are respectfully informed that the Director will reopen the Academy of Music for a season of
ITALIAN OPERA,
consisting of sixteen regular opera nights, which will take place during the coming month of February, 1864.
The first representation will be
ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7¾ o'clock,
when will be produced Petrella's new and brilliant opera, in 4 acts of
IONE;
OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
with its splendid mise en scène,
AND THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.
Ione.....Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Nidia.....Mlle. HENRIETTE SULZER
Glauco.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Arbaces.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Burbo.....Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Salustio.....Sig. Reichardt
Clodio.....Herr Muller
Dirce.....Mlle. Milner
Conductor.....Sig. J. NUNO.
The regular opera nights of next week will be
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 6,
A GRAND MATINEE
will be given.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The box office for
SUBSCRIPTION
will be open on
THURSDAY, Jan. 28,
from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.
The sale of tickets for the regular nights will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE LONDON TIMES,
speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation:
"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,560 back to his employers."
Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare:
"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malefaction."
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾; close at 10¾.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager.....J. H. SELWYN.
IMMENSE SUCCESS! IMMENSE SUCCESS!!
CROWDED HOUSES!
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY,
unable to obtain admittance to witness the present most laughable and entertaining programme, which will be repeated
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
and in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
and
Mr. FRANK DREW, Mr. FRANK DREW,
with the
PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY,
and the
CELEBRATED FIERY, UNTAMED STEED
will appear in
MAZEPPA.
Commencing every evening with the most successful comedy produced this season, entitled
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP,
received every night for the past two weeks with shouts of laughter,
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER as Mr. BAGSHOT.
Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.
Miss HENRIETTA IRVING
will shortly make her first appearance at this theatre.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 Broadway.
L. B. Lent.....Manager
THIS EVENING will be presented, a
BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
of diversified and exciting
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing the distinguished equestrienne,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
IN TWO MAGNIFICENT ACTS,
together with the entire mammoth combination of EQUESTRIANS, CLOWNS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, COSTUMED LADY EQUILIBRISTS attached to the amphitheatre. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, Family Entertainments, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

PERHAM'S,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.
AN ESTABLISHED SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
THE GREAT STEREOSCOPICON,
comprising thrilling War Tableaux and beautiful Scenes in Architecture, Statuary and Landscape, and the gigantic MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,
A superb illustrated history of the war, DEVOTED TO THE AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS.
For details of the enterprise see descriptive bills. Exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7¾, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock; single admission, 25 cents; National Home tickets, admitting four, $1 each.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,
NOS. 199 AND 201 BOWERY,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MR. CADY E. HOWE.
MISS FANNY FORREST, MR. JAS. COOKE,
MR. JAS. MELLVILLE and pupils,
and other volunteer aid will certainly appear.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; commences at 7½.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season tickets for a gentleman.....$5
Season tickets for ladies.....2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years.....3
For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete working order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¾ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 4:26 P. M., 6:30 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 runs through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
FRIDAY.
Doors open at 7¼; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.
EIGHTY-FOURTH TIME
of Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play,
ROSEDALE,
with its beautiful Scenery, Novel Machinery, Original Music, Great Cast and Attractive Tableaux,
in which
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Daly, Mr. Browne, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Morant, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Barrett, Miss Le Brun and Miss Carman will appear.
SATURDAY—Garrick and Colman's celebrated Comedy, the
GLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
MONDAY, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,
AND THE
OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
TUESDAY, 2d February,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SANITARY COMMISSION,
on which occasion the entire receipts will be presented to this institution, Mr. Lester Wallack's play of
ROSEDALE
will be performed.
WEDNESDAY, MARRIED LIFE.
THURSDAY, ROSEDALE
FRIDAY,
THE GLANDESTINE MARRIAGE
Due notice will be given of the next representation of the LOVE CHASE.

IRVING HALL.
GRAND CHARITY CONCERT,
In aid of the fund of the
LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1864, at 8 o'clock
An "Ode to Charity," will be recited by the author, John A. Godfrey, Esq., previous to the Concert.
The following distinguished artists and amateurs will appear upon the occasion
Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI, Contralto.
Mrs. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, Soprano.
Miss JENNIE E. MOSS, Pianist.
Her first appearance in New-York, and who has generously tendered her services.
Mme. HENRIETTE HERZ, Pianist,
Her first appearance in New-York, and who has generously tendered her services.
Mr. RUSSELL GLOVER,
The much admired amateur tenor, who has generously tendered his services.
Signor A. MACCAFERRI,
The distinguished tenor of the Italian Opera, who has generously tendered his services for this charity.
Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER,
The renowned cornet player, and his pupils.
Sig. CENTEMERI, the popular Baritone.
Signor ABELLA, Conductor.
Tickets may be procured at the principal music-stores on Broadway; at F. W. Christern's bookstore, No. 765 Broadway; at the principal hotels, at Irving Hall, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
For particulars see programmes. Doors open at 7.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
Hyatt Frost.....Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
This Mammoth Menagerie, now in its ELEVENTH WEEK, has proved beyond all precedent the most BRILLIANT SUCCESS ever achieved by any similar exhibition in the known world. 178,640 persons have visited this superbly magnificent institution in the short space of fifty-nine days, satisfying all that
A MERITORIOUS EXHIBITION
will always reap a just reward at the hands of the New-York public.
A LEOPARD AND YOUNG,
the first ever bred in America, are here to be seen at all hours. These beautiful creatures are now nearly four months old. Although bred in a cage they exhibit as much desire for blood and carnage as any ever captured in their native wilds.
A KANSAS BUFFALO,
a very fine specimen, fresh from the Western plains, has recently been added to this magnificent collection.
A PAIR OF JAPANESE MASKIN SWINE,
the first ever imported, are here to be seen in all their native ugliness. The most curious animals living.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY,
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.
To be seen at all hours, animals of every variety and specie

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager.....Mr. B. A. Baker.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
OF
MR. GABRIEL HARRISON'S
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29,
MARITANA.
Maritana.....Mad. Comte Borchard
Don Jose.....Mr. S. C. Campbell
Don Cæsar.....Mr. Wm. Castle
Lazarillo.....Miss Myers
King Charles the IId., of Spain.....Mr. Geo. Rea
Director.....Mr. Theodore Thomas.
TO-MORROW EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MR. B. A. BAKER.

AFTERNOON EXHIBITION.
DR COLTON
WILL GIVE A GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN—NO BOYS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 30.
TWELVE LADIES AND FOUR CHILDREN
Will inhale the gas. Song, poetry, dancing, &c. Dr. C. will endeavor to conduct the entertainment so as to deserve the attendance of the most intelligent class of ladies.
Dr. C. will give one more public exhibition on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 3
Admission—Ladies 10 cents, children 5 cents. No boys admitted. Doors open at 2. Commence at 3 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITIONS OF
MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOKKEEPING, VIZ.:
MARSH'S COURSE OF DOUBLE ENTRY, 8vo, printed in colors, 230 pages, $1 75.
MARSH'S COURSE OF SINGLE ENTRY, 8vo, printed in colors, 140 pages, $1 25.
MARSH'S BANK BOOKKEEPING, 4to, printed in colors, 300 pages, $5.
MARSH'S SETS OF BLANK BOOKS FOR STUDENTS, six to the set, $1 35.
Remitted by mail free, on receipt of price. Sold at MARSH'S PRIVATE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 515 Broadway, New-York.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY, BALLSTON Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y. Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal. For young ladies only. Terms, $150 per year for board and tuition in English. Superior advantages in the ornamental branches. The next semi-annual session will commence THURSD

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Express Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—AT CHAMBERS—BEFORE JUDGE CARDOZO.

STEPHEN T. CLARK vs. JAMES BROOKS AND ERASTUS BROOKS.—The motion in this case came up for argument yesterday morning. Mr. SMITH read an affidavit of JAMES BROOKS, in which he says that the prosperity of the *Express* has steadily increased since the establishment of the paper; that there is no gratuitous advertising in the paper, and that no advertising has been inserted to fill up the paper, and he denies that any article published in the paper has been of a disloyal character, and he denies that there has been any loss on account of the political course of the paper.

Mr. CRAM, in reply, read the affidavits of the plaintiff, setting forth that he had examined the books of the *Express* for the year 1863, and that the receipts for circulation for the months of May, June, July and August, in said year, were $31,466; and during the four months of September, October, November and December, in said year, were $21,680; that the paper was sold at 2½ cents a copy, and that at that rate the average daily circulation for the first four months mentioned was 12,000 copies per diem, and for the last four months in said year, 9,300. And it further appears from said books that the defendants make a charge among the expenses of $3,500 a year to each of the defendants as salary; and he further says that it appears the gross receipts from circulation during the first six months of 1863 were $1,004 more than the receipts from the same source in the last six months of that year, which, at the rate of 2½ cents per copy, would give a decrease in circulation for the last six months of over 80,000 copies.

Mr. CRAM also read from the columns of the *Express* of Jan. 20, an article copying an article from the Brooklyn *Eagle*, characterising it first, as an improper thing for the Receiver of the Court to publish; second, as an admission of the defendants as to their losses, and as a libel on the plaintiff or somebody else.

Mr. CRAM desired to call the attention of the court to another article published by the Receiver of the Court, as an extract from the *Sunday Courier*, which contained a gross libel on the plaintiff and the comments of the *Express* upon the article, containing a threat against counsel for the plaintiff, which he declared he did not much care about.

Mr. MCKEON said this is an application made for a stay of proceedings in the matters pending before the referee, until an appeal can be heard at the General Term. The affidavits and the whole proceedings were of an extraordinary interest. He did not wish to get into a controversy with the newspapers that filled their columns with this case. In the beginning of the case, Mr. CRAM had read affidavits to show the circulation and receipts of the paper, and that the paper had fallen off in circulation on account of the disloyal conduct of the defendants. He had also read extracts from the *Express* showing that the defendants had published disloyal articles. There seemed to be a party in this country who had a patent right for loyalty, and any one who did not come up to their standard should be proscribed as a loyal citizen himself, he did not think that anything disloyal had been published in that paper. The argument would be used by the other side that the court was now publishing this paper, and that it should not publish a disloyal paper. The court certainly could not decree what articles should appear in the paper. He himself did not agree with the *Tribune*, yet he purchased it every morning to see what they had to say. Papers were very delicate property. They often depended on the *personnel* of the editors. Take away from the leading papers the names identified with them, and the papers would fall. It was an extraordinary case. Here was a man claiming an interest in the delicate property, trying to break it down. It was in spirit with the keeping of the age—it was done for political ends. He did not wish to mention any particular paper, but he could produce affidavits that the other papers had fallen off in circulation. Every kind of business had fallen off; the profits had decreased, notwithstanding the apparent prosperity of the country; it was not real. The whole matter of pressing this paper to a sale was a malicious political persecution, and the way of proceeding should be granted.

Mr. CRAM said that he regretted that counsel had not made his old speech, that he had not mounted his political hobby, and ridden it as he had before, because it would afford him the best argument why the Court of Common Pleas should no longer continue to publish in the New-York *Express*. This Court, through its Receiver, had said and published that this action was brought for political ends. It was true that the opinions and sentiments of the *Express* were odious to the plaintiff; that he thought them ruinous to the country and to his property; but he came into the court only to get his rights to 1-6 of that paper, and yet the Receivers asserted that he came here with a malicious motive, and as the organ of an outside political organization. Mr. CRAM said the *Express* must be sold; it was no idle boast; it was the only method provided by law by which the rights of these parties could be ascertained.

The Court took the papers and decision was reserved.

A Raid on the Insurance Companies.

Marshal HOLDEN, having completed the raid upon the banks for the collection of taxes upon their capital stock, in pursuance of the State law passed last Spring, yesterday began a similar raid upon the Insurance Companies who have failed to come to the Tax Receiver's Office and settle. The delinquents of this class of financial corporations number about twenty. The following is a statement of the levies thus far made:

Corporation.	Amount of Tax.	Interest.
Arctic Insurance Company	$4,788 55	$177 50
Lamar Insurance Company	6,105 00	228 82
Empire Insurance Company	4,342 69	162 78
Standard Insurance Company	4,070 00	152 54
Washington Insurance Company	7,383 69	276 76
Security Insurance Company	2,035 00	76 28
Germania Insurance Company	4,070 00	152 54

Profiting by the experiences of the banks from whom payments were forced, the officers of the insurance companies accommodatingly place the requisite sum before the Marshal, with a warning not to take it. The Secretary of one of the most prominent of the foregoing companies yesterday told Mr. JOHN MURPHY, the Receiver of Taxes, who accompanies Mr. HOLDEN in his official visits, that he believed it was the duty of the companies to pay the tax, which is ordered to be levied by the same power that created them—the Legislature. There is considerable diversity of opinion among the officers of the insurance companies, as there is among bank officers, upon the rightfulness of the tax upon their capital. The major portion of these gentlemen think the tax is a just and proper one, because that portion of the capital invested in United States securities is used to profit as active capital in addition to the interest accruing from Government. They believe the design of Congress in exempting United States stocks from taxation was only to protect loans deriving profit solely from the Government.

About thirteen more insurance companies are to be levied upon. The North American and the Manhattan Life Insurance Companies yesterday paid their tax bills at Mr. MURPHY's office under protest. Over seventy insurance companies have paid their bills without objection.

Mr. MURPHY experiences trouble in collecting taxes due from foreign insurance companies having agencies here. The difficulty is to find out the agents and the amount of profits realized by their operations, which latter is taxable by State law. Mr. MURPHY's predecessor in office always met with the same obstacles.

The Recruiting Office at Lafayette Hall.

Since the assumption of command by Col. NUGENT at the Lafayette Hall recruiting office, enlistments have not been so brisk; this is mainly due to the "runners" having not the slightest chance to swindle recruits, and the care taken by Col. NUGENT to see that every enlisted man has his full bounty. During Gen. SPINOLA's administration, when "runners" and the kidnapping of negroes were rife, over four hundred colored men were mustered into the service of the United States; since his removal there has only been one.

A day or two ago rather an amusing scene took place. A German, calling himself a Captain, brought in a young fellow-countryman, who, he said, wanted to enlist. As soon as he was placed before the surgeon he became frightened, and upon being asked what was the matter, stated that he did not wish to be a soldier, but was promised by the Captain a situation as servant. Upon hearing this, the Captain endeavored to escape, but Col. NUGENT had him sent after and brought back. Upon examination, it was discovered that the fellow was no Captain, but had simply adopted the uniform to enable him to carry out his nefarious practices as a "runner" with greater impunity. The buttons of his coat and vest and his shoulder-straps were then cut off in presence of a guard, and he was allowed to depart after his subjection to public ignominy and disgrace.

Trial by Court-martial of Officers of Gen. Spinola's Brigade.

SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH DAYS' PROCEEDINGS.

The Court-martial formed by Gen. DIX for the purpose of trying officers connected with Gen. SPINOLA's Brigade, for having enlisted men contrary to the rules and articles of war, have met for the past three days at the old Police Headquarters. JOSEPH A. KEARNEGAN, late Examining Surgeon of Gen. SPINOLA's Brigade was accused with passing VINCENT REULLAND, a sailor on board the French corvette *Tisiphone*, while in a state of intoxication; also with having passed a negro, named JOSEPH WHITE, who was utterly incapable of performing military duty. The case for the prosecution is closed; Mr. MCKEON, the counsel for the prisoner, will reply for the defence on Monday next.

Lieut. COLE, late Mustering Officer of Gen. SPINOLA's Brigade, is charged with mustering into the service of the United States sailors owing allegiance to, and in the service of, a foreign power; also with enlisting a colored man, named EVERT D. HEATON, ignorant of the service in which he was about to engage. Mr. NELSON TAYLOR is counsel for the prisoner.

The Explosion in Maiden-Lane.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF ONE OF THE SALESMEN—A VERDICT OF CENSURE.

Coroner NAUMANN yesterday held an inquest at the Second Precinct Station-house on the body of PAUL HOFFMAN, who was killed on Tuesday evening last, at the time of the explosion and fire in the establishment of Messrs. STROSSBURGER & NUHN, corner of Maiden-Lane and William-street. The deceased, it may be recollected, was a salesman for the firm, and was instantly killed.

The testimony in the case is very voluminous, and we only give such portions of it as are regarded of interest to the public, and especially to insurance companies.

Edward Nuhn testified that he was one of the firm of Strassburger & Nuhn, importers of toys and fancy goods. A few days ago the deceased salesman introduced a new toy, called a pop-whistle, to witness, and said that a friend of his had imported some and wished to sell them. This toy consisted of a pistol with a spring, so arranged as to explode a substance placed inside of it; the substance was put on small squares of paper, and was exploded by a wire striking against it; deceased brought them to witness afterwards; he (witness) supposed they were perfectly harmless; there were about eleven gross of them; boxes of papers came with them; witness had never seen anything like them before; they were brought there on Monday, and before the following Tuesday night they had sold three gross of them; shortly before the explosion a gross had been sold to Mr. Harwood, of John-street; the sale was made by Charles Pluck, another salesman, who was terribly burned and is not expected to recover: witness was not present when the goods were taken out, but being in another part of the building about that time he heard a loud explosion; he ran up stairs and there saw several articles on fire; he tried to put out the fire, but owing to the crowd he was unable to do so; he saw nothing then of the deceased or the other men; about ten minutes after there was another explosion, and soon after he thought there was a third explosion; the latter was not as severe as the others; the first one was the loudest; half an hour after the deceased was brought down stairs dead; the firemen brought him down; the firm had no explosive materials in the building except a few boxes of *torpedoes*; they had formerly kept fireworks, *but did not now*.

Frederick Fleishman, assistant salesman, testified that he knew that toy pistols with *explosive* papers, had recently been bought by the firm; deceased and Mr. Pluck were taking the packages down from a top shelf on the second floor; deceased took several packages at a time from the shelf, and in handing them to Pluck, he let one fall on the floor; the contents exploded, and set fire to other articles; in a few moments after a very loud explosion took place; witness was very much stunned by the shock, and did not remember what occurred afterward; he went down to the street, and there he heard a third explosion; witness did not know whether deceased threw down the package, or whether he accidentally dropped it; he (witness,) did not consider the *explosive substance dangerous, and would not have used particular care in handling them.*

Chas. H. R. Wulston, cousin of the deceased, and a broker in the business, testified: "I am acquainted with Mr. Levison, the importer of these toys, and made an examination of the articles; I had no idea that they were in any way dangerous, and I *consider them safe now after the explosion.*

At the conclusion of the testimony, the jury rendered the following verdict, viz.: "That the deceased came to his death by injuries from the explosion of detonating powder used in connection with a toy pistol sold by Messrs. STRASSBURGER & NUHN. They further consider the storage of such powder within the City limits to be censurable, and we recommend the passage of a law regulating the sale and storage of such powder and similar explosive materials."

A Levy Upon the City Portrait Gallery.

Yesterday, Deputy Sheriff VULTEE formally levied upon the portraits in the Governor's Room, at the City Hall, to satisfy a judgment obtained in the Common Pleas Court early last year, in favor of SPENCER GREGORY and JOHN J. MCLAREN, assignees of a Mr. WOODWARD, of Newark, who had a temporary night-soil contract with the City in 1858, made by GEORGE W. MORTON, then City Inspector, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Board of Health. The full amount demanded is $28,558 22. Comptroller BRENNAN has been notified of the levy, and probably will immediately devise measures to save the pictures from exposure for sale. When the pictures were seized before, under the Lowber judgment, it will be recollected they were sold, but were bought in by an agent of Mayor TIEMANN and Chamberlain STOUT.

One Hundred and Second New-York Veteran Volunteers.

RECEPTION BY THE LADIES.

To Col. T. B. Van Buren, lately Commanding One Hundred and Second Regiment, New-York Vols.:

SIR: We, the undersigned representatives of loyal women of New-York, ardently desire to make to the noble men of the regiment lately under your command some expression of the admiration and gratitude which we, in common with our country, feel for their bravery and heroism.

The men who fought "up in the clouds," and have helped to save our country from peril of the storm that has swept over it, are entitled to all the sunshine that grateful hearts and welcoming eyes can give them.

If you, sir, will permit us the opportunity, we shall be proud to welcome you and them to our hospitality.

We would propose the Republican Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street as the place of meeting—Friday, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mrs. S. BRIDGHAM,
Mrs. HENRY D. SEDGWICK,
Mrs. JOHN HOPPER,
Mrs. FREDERICK RACKEMANN,
Mrs. H. W. BELLOWS,
Mrs. D. D. FIELD,
ELIZABETH L. SMITH.
HENRIETTA B. HAINES.

REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1864.

LADIES: I am in receipt of your very kind communication of this date, in which you propose, on the part of yourselves and other patriotic and benevolent ladies, to welcome the gallant regiment which I had at one time the honor to command, and to testify your appreciation of its history and services.

I am authorized by the officers and men of the regiment to express to you their sense of your kindness, and of the generous manner in which you have referred to their deeds, and to say that they accept with pleasure your invitation for to-morrow afternoon.

I am most happy to have the occasion to add that your generous sympathy is only another instance of the untiring devotion of our noble American women to the cause of their country and humanity, and to subscribe myself,

With the greatest respect,
Your friend and countryman,
THOS. B. VAN BUREN.

To Mrs. BRIDGHAM, and others.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 955, 761, 1033, 1041, 1081, 1087, 1093, 1095, 1103, 1107, 1109, 1109½, 1111, 1115, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1131, 1135, 1141. *Part II*—Short causes—Nos. 1298, 1330, 1341, 1282, 1654, 1154, 1643, 1339, 1381, 1327.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1711, 3305, 2727, 2865, 3363, 3367, 3373, 2487, 3377, 3379, 3381, 3383, 3385. *Part II.*—Nos. 2152, 2156, 2940, 3389, 3392, 3396, 3400, 3402, 3410, 3412, 3414, 3420, 3422, 3424, 3426.

LECTURES.—The Free Lectures of the Cooper Union will begin to-night, (29th.) The first lecture will be delivered by SIMON STERN, Esq., on the "History and Importance of Political Economy." See advertisement.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JAN. 28, 1864.

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b3.136⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b3.136⅝
150	do	c 136⅜	100	do	136⅝
100	do	s3.136⅜	200	do	136¾
300	do	136⅜	200	do	c136⅝
200	do	b3.136⅜	300	do	136⅝
700	Erie R. ex-div.	107½	300	do	b3.137
300	do	c 107½	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	47⅜
100	Hudson R. R.	138½	100	do	b10 48
100	do	b10.139	200	do	47⅛
300	Harlem R.	s3.102⅛	400	Ft. W. & C.	c 85¼
400	do	102½	100	do	b5 85¼
300	do	c 102⅜	500	do	s10 85⅛
160	Reading R ex-d.	s3.114½	300	do	b3 85⅞
200	do	114½	200	do	85⅜
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	87⅛	100	Canton Co	38⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R.	s3.130⅞	200	do	38⅜
280	do	s3 131	100	do	s3 38⅛
100	do	131⅛	200	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 50¾
100	Reading R.	s3.131⅛	300	do	50⅛
100	do	131⅛	500	do	b10 51
150	do	131⅜	100	do	b10 51⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.	s3.125½	100	do	b30 51⅜
100	do	125⅝	50	do	50⅜
200	do	125⅞	200	Wy. Val. C. Co. ex-div.	42
200	Cleve. & P. R.	b3.109⅜			
500	do	b3.109⅝	100	do	c 81⅜
1000	do	s30.109⅞	50	do	s30 81⅝
100	Gal. & C. R. ex-d.	s3.111½	50	do	s30 81⅝
200	Quartz H. G. M. Co.	11			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

50	Erie R. ex-div.	b3.107	2100	Cle. & Pitts. R.	100½
800	do	s3.107	500	do	s30 100⅝
1200	Hud. R. R.	b10.138⅜	100	Gal. & C. R. ex-d	111⅝
400	Harlem R.	99⅜	200	do	s3 111
300	do	99⅛	500	do	111
200	Read R. ex-div.	114⅜	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s3.138⅜
500	Mich. Cen R.	131	600	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	85¼
200	do	131⅛	100	do	b10 85⅜
100	do	131⅜	300	Cumb. Coal	50
50	M. S. & N. I. R.	s3 87⅜	100	Quicks. M. Co.	s3 45⅛
200	do	b3 87⅝	100	do	47½
50	do	87⅞	50	Wy. V. Coal Co. ex-div.	s16 82
400	Ill. Cen. R. ex-dv.	125¼			
500	do	125⅜	100	do	s3 82
100	do	s3 125⅜	50	do	b10 82⅛

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Thursday, Jan. 28.

(Reported by E. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 12 William-st.)

$40,000	Amer. Gold	s3.157⅛	600	Mar. Min. Co.	25
10,000	do	b3.157⅛	100	Mich. So.	s10 87⅛
95,000	do	157⅛	100	do	87⅛
10,000	do	b3.157⅜	200	do	87⅛
10,000	do	157⅜	200	do	87⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	136¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	125
200	Erie Railroad	b3.167	600	do	125⅛
100	Hud. R. R.	b3.138	100	do	s3.125⅛
100	Harlem R.	99	600	Pittsburgh	109⅛
400	Reading R.	114⅜	100	Cumb. Coal	50⅛
100	do	b3.114⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	47⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R.	131⅛	100	Canton Co.	37⅝
400	do	131⅛			

[Advertisement.]

OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS.—MARRYING FOR MONEY; Tired of Marriage; Marriage in Turkey; The Baby Walks; Two Human Monsters, with their Portraits: The New-Born and the Dead.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—Money—Its Right Use; "A Call," or the Choice of pursuits: Capital vs. Credit: Must Marry; Motives; Enterprise; Cheerfulness; The Right and the Wrong Way (Illustrated).

WHAT TO BELIEVE.—ASTROLOGY, or Fortune Telling; World-Making; Cause of Earthquakes; Giants and Dwarfs; Hours of Study Important to Parents and Teachers; Marvels of Man; Breath of Life; What we are made of; Premonitions of Death, &c. In February *Phrenological Journal*. Double number, 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT MEN.—Gen. THOMAS; Lord ELGIN, Archbishop HUGHES; THACKERAY; NENA SAHIB; King of Oude: with Portraits, Biographies, and Characters; also, TOM KING, the Pugilist, a Drummer Boy, &c.

SIGNS OF CHARACTER.—PHYSIOGNOMY; The Physiology of Expression—the Mouth, the Eyes, the Nose, the Ears, &c.—with Engravings. ETHNOLOGY.—Among the Skulls—Illustrated. PSYCHOLOGY Presentiments; A Knowing Dog, &c.: 46 Engravings. In February *Phrenological Journal*. Double No. only 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY, most of whose officers are negroes of respectability and high religious character, and whose design is to help the negro race to civilization by negro agencies, is engaged in establishing schools among the colored people of the District of Columbia and the South. I am confident that this plan is the best adapted to the exigency, and that it will be faithfully fulfilled by the excellent men who have it in charge. Having this confidence, I have consented to receive such sums as may be contributed, and hand them over to the Society, acknowledging the same in the public prints.

HOWARD CROSBY, No. 51 East 30th-st.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Graphic and spirited illustrations on live subjects; splendid novelties, with a supplementary sheet of fashions, in this week's number. Ready to day. Sold everywhere at 8 cents.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS IN LIFE depends on the right man filling the right place. Phrenology indicates this. Examinations daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. A class for practical instruction meets Tuesday and Friday evenings.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—Mrs. C. McLean and son, Hon. Robert McLean, Miss E. Hoffman, Frank Wood, F. Bray, Mrs. J. Greenwood and servant, G. Barker, T. C. Unthall, M. E. Dohin, A. H. Osborn and wife, A. Koeinsberger, M. Hellman, G. T. Sewell, G. G. Briggs, S. A. Fouch, G. W. Wallace, J. S. Payne, Mrs. S. Truax, S. Rosenthal, N. S. Palmer, R. F. Loomer, Mrs. Mary Whiteside, R. Dinsharmer, F. J. Schaffer, J. F. Williams, wife and 3 children, S. Stevens, G. Warren, J. E. Simmons, B. Crowell, Wm. Burger, Jno. Mitchell, A. Wilson, E. Brown, M. A. Halstead, F. H. Kost, Mrs. McMurchy and child, Wm. Springer, G. W. White, J. R. de la Espriella, A. J. Hough, and 15 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—Jose Murphy, John H. Swift, A. Roslin, Miguel Rubi, E. T. Smith, S. Whirtinan, S. H. Dennon, A. Musqueta, Medina Sela, F. Ballason, T. Lopez, S. Lopez, F. Campus, J. T. Jones, Y. Pendaz, A. Balmo, G. Verplactse, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 13 | Sun sets..... 5 13 | Moon rises 10 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 57 | Gov. Island..11 46 | Hell Gate.. 1 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

Cleared.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Burns, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.

Steamers John R. Thompson, McCabe, South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell; Thames, Arey, Washington, S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ships Panama, Soule, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Aurora, Barker, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Georgina, Nobeman, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron.

Barks Columbo, (Norw.,) Naison, Oporto, Holmboe & Balchen; W. A. Platemus, Head, New-Orleans, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, T. T. Dwight; Palmyra, (Br.,) Crocker, Glasgow, Boyd & Hincken; Elise, (Fr.,) Lacombe, Bordeaux, Baetjer & De Verin.

Brigs Queen of the South, Grosemich, St. Thomas, Willet & Rowe; Lady Washington, (Br.,) Cotrel, St. John, N. B., P. L. Nevius & Son; Hope, (Br.,) Durant, St. Vincent, Middleton & Co.; Springbok, (Br.,) Smith, Arroyo, P. R., D. R. De Wolff; Jackson, (Br.,) Murphy, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners E. Bement, Decker, Tangier Sound, F. J. Campbell; Mary G. Leonard, Leavitt, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; J. W. Maitland, Garnow, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Fannie, Theobald, Washington, Benner & Browne; Watson, (Br.,) Hanson, Havana, master, Yorktown, Nickerson, Port Royal, ——; Tillie Van Name, Cook, New-Orleans, Van Brunt & Slaght; Alice Ann Baredell, King, Beutley, Smith & Co.; Storm Nymph, (Br.,) Shugg, Falmouth, Jam., Geo. P. Butler; E. S. Conant, Wass, Tampico, Simpson & Clapp; Sallie, Hammond, Boston, J. W. Lewis & Co.; J. F. Farland, Liscum, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloops Henry Orsen, Sprague, Chincoteague. F. J. Campbell; Emily Wilson, Smith, Chincoteague. F. J. Campbell; Deep River, Burley, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Sons.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool Jan. 9, with mdse and passengers to John G. Dale. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage. Jan. 21, lat. 47, lon. 46 30, saw large quantities of field ice to the northward. 25th, lat. 42 18, lon. 61 08, exchanged signals with a Cunard screw steamship, strg. E. 26th, lat 41 50, lon. 63 40, passed a screw steamer strg. E.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Jan. 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 397 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Champion, Jones, Aspinwall Jan. 18, at 2 P. M., with mails, passengers and specie to H. B. Allen.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Havana 22d inst., with mdse and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Wood, Alexandria, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Mott, Washington, D. C., 47 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Thorn, Morgan, Newbern, N. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Almena, Swan, New-Orleans 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to master. Jan. 20, lat. 24 24, lon. 81, at 8 A. M., saw a black herm. brig, who upon discovering us hoisted a French flag, and immediately made all sail and stood for us; her appearance being so very suspicious, we made all sail and kept before the wind, which was N. N. W. at the time, when he also altered his course, and gave chase; at 4 P. M. we lost sight of her, when we proceeded on our course; at 10 P. M. saw her again, and at 10 A. M. of the following day saw her again, but she made no further demonstrations. She was about 150 tons long and clipper-built, with single topsail-yard; supposed her to be a privateer.

Bark G. W. Horton, (of Rockland,) Packard, Cayenne Dec. 17, and St. Martin's 16th, with salt to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Gauss, (Brem.,) Wieting, London, and 44 ds. from the Isle of Wight, with mdse. to Ruger Bros. Made a southern passage, and had light variable winds throughout.

Bark M. E. Trout, Nicholson, Philadelphia 4 ds., with mdse. to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig J. W. Johnston, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Foster, Barbados 20 ds., in ballast to T. T. Dwight. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, and encountered heavy W. and N. W. gales; split sails and shipped a heavy sea, which shifted the ballast and stove the bulwarks.

Brig Augusta Helena, (Brem.,) Janssen, St. Johns, P. R., with sugar and molasses to W. Ingalls.

Brig Anby Watson, Allen, Portland, Me., with hay for Washington.

Brig Isabel Beurman, Small, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Maria, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Phillips, St. Johns, P. R., 9 ds., with oranges to Brett, Son & Co. The brig Anna Lena sailed for New-York the day previous.

Schr. Alruccabah, Bray, Calais, with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. Freeman, Young, Portland, with copper ore for Bergen Point.

Schr. Helen Maranda, Smith, Provincetown, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Boston, Wails, Calais, with ship-knees to G. Boardman.

Sch. Life-boat, Clark, Frankfort, with barley to Chas. H. Pierson.

Schr. Campbell, Soule, Portland, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Arlington, Morse, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. A. B. Terry, Baker, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, N.

Sailed.

Jan. 27—Steamships Gov. Bayley, Empire and Jersey Blue.

Ship Ardmillan.

Barks Anna, Stephane, E. Schultz.

Brigs Hannah Hicks, Lyons, Daniel Trowbridge, Mary Ann, Milo, Flying Scud, Meta, Abby Fenno, John Butler, Brisk.

Schooners Indus, Phœbe, Robert Caldwell, Ozell and Moonlight.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 28—Arr. bark S. B. Carlton, from New-Orleans; brig Izabel, from St. Thomas.

Domestic Ports.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 16—Cld. ships Uncle Joe, Sewell, for New-York; John and Albert, Gotham, for Boston; barks Talivera, Nichols, for do.; Hanson Gregory, Gregory, for New-York; Sachem, Atkins, for do.; H. D. Brookman, Cheney, for do.

Jan. 17—Arr. steamship Evening Star, Bell, from New-York 9th, via Havana 15th inst.; ship Ellen Southard, Howe, 30 days from Bath, Me.; Spanish ship Isis, Grerra, from Matamoras Dec. 30; steamship Alliance, Hodges, from New-York Jan. 6. Towed down to sea Jan. 16, ship Messina and bark Conquest.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Schrs. James S. Hewett, Lake, from Philadelphia; J. W. Wilder, from Matamoras.

Spoken, &c.

Pleiades—bark, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, Jan. 24, lat. 32 50, lon. 72 31.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Johns, P. R., Jan. 19, schr. Oriental, for New-York in a week.

[PER CHAMPION.]

ASPINWALL—Arr. Jan. 14, Am. steamship Champion, Jones, New-York; 17th, bark Zenas Coffin, Packard, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Jan. 9, Am. steamship Illinois, Babcock, New-York; 11th, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; 15th, Our Union, Miller, Philadelphia; brig E. Drummond, Conway, New-York; 16th, steamer Champion, Jones, New-York.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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EAR AND THROAT,
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DR. LIGHTHILL,
Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., at his office
34 ST. MARK'S PLACE.
Office hours from 9, A. M. till 3, P. M.

FROM F. L. CAGWIN, ESQ.,
PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once. I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable case, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to mess his experience, has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble seems very much better also, and, indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before.)

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those, who in time past, may like myself have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3854. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN

The Rebel Privateer Rappahannock.

An Inquiry into the Manner of Her Outfit.

An Important Arrest Made by the Government.

SALE OF THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

The Enlistment of Sailors for the Confederate Service.

ASPECT OF THE DANISH QUESTION

Important Action of Austria and Prussia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Cunard mail steamer *Australasian*, Capt ANDERSON, which sailed from Liverpool at 12:30, on the afternoon of the 16th, and from Queenstown on the 17th January, arrived yesterday morning.

The *Germania* from Southampton, Jan. 13, and the *Kedar*, from Liverpool, Jan. 11, also arrived yesterday.

The *Edinburgh* arrived at Queenstown, at 7 A. M., on the 15th January, and reached Liverpool on the morning of the 16th.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Alexandra—Bungling Legislation—Denmark—The Baby—Mazzini, the Emperor and Empress—Hon. F. Peel—Sir F. B. Head's Thanksgiving—Monitors—Social Reformers—Kennels and Cottages—Mediums and Manifestations—Explosion at Liverpool—Confederate Stock.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864.

The Alexandra case has been decided in a full bench of the Court of Exchequer, against the Government. Two of the Judges were in favor of a new trial. The case will now be carried to the House of Lords. Earl RUSSELL is trying very hard to keep the peace.

It appears that the British Foreign Enlistment Act is just as bunglingly made as all acts of Parliament are said to be, through any one of which a carriage-and-four could be driven. It appears that there is no law in England to hinder any person from selling a ship-of-war all fitted for a cruise, to any one but an enemy. The law is against building, fitting out, &c., "with intent." If an Englishman happens to have a single war-ship or a navy on hand, or if he fits one out without provable intent, he can sell it to Dane or German, Federal or Confederate. Mr. Secretary WELLES may, perhaps, be as glad to know this, as the gentleman who holds the sinecure of Secretary of the Navy at Richmond.

But Parliament, it is expected, will try to amend all this—with what success will be seen in the future. Parliament generally does what the Government requires. It is usually a well behaved and well disciplined crowd, but liable to panics, excitements and riots. It would not pass a law against Orsini conspirators, it made a riotous rebellion when asked to buy the exhibition building—a vulgar riot in the cause of taste, and a hideous row for the sake of beauty in architecture It is, therefore, quite impossible to say what the House of Commons may do if called upon to pass a law against selling ships to belligerents. They may insist on including powder, rifles, and cannon.

The war between Germany and Denmark has not begun. The two armies have been suddenly frozen into Winter quarters. They scowl at each other across the Eider. The smaller German Powers wish to increase their numbers and their influence in the Confederation. Austria and Prussia do not want war, but they seem to be afraid of opposing the smaller States, and thereby losing their influence. RUSSELL begins to insist on the rights of Denmark. It is tolerably certain that England must fight for the royal grandfather of the Prince of Wales' seven months and six-pound baby, born without a shirt to his back, brought into the world by Mr. BROWN, an apothecary, and being wet-nursed by a worthy woman Mrs. CONNER, luckily discovered in the emergency. England, I say, must fight for King CHRISTIAN if the enthusiasm of the Germans does not Winter kill. At present, all but diplomacy is frozen dead. The Polish revolution is at a stand-still.

MAZZINI denies that he had anything to do with the plot to assassinate the Emperor. The *Times* doubts if there was really such a conspiracy. Meantime the Emperor has made a remarkable speech to a new Cardinal, in which he speaks of his destiny as by no means desirable, and talks like a philosopher of the duties and responsibilities of power. An explanation has been made of the large life insurances of the Empress. She has taken this method, it appears, to provide permanently for the support of several charitable institutions which she has founded and now supports. These one will leave to her son, the Prince Imperial, with the funds that will become due at her death from these life insurances, scattered in many countries, and on which, it is said, she is obliged, on account of conspiracies, to pay unusually high premiums.

The Hon. F. PEEL, one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State, has been making a speech on American affairs crammed full of figures. The debt and loans and future taxation figure largely, and it is rather the Hon. FARD's opinion that the Yankee nation is going to eternal smash. He is also of opinion that the abyss of disunion widens with each month of the war. His notions are about as clear as those of another M. P., who spoke to his constituents the other day and said the war had no beginning, made no progress, was fought for no purpose, and would never come to an end—a satisfactory one, I presume he meant to say; but there is often a forgyness about extra-parliamentary utterances which puzzles the reporters.

Sir F. B. HEAD, whom we remember riding across the Pampas of South America on wild horses, writing the "Bubbles of the Brummels of Nassau" governing Canada, and I forget what beside, has come out with an astounding proclamation of thanksgiving for the war in America, which is the only thing, he declares, that has saved England from utter destruction. America has long had the disposition to destroy England, and has only been kept from pouncing upon her by the most humiliating truckling of British statesmen. England, according to Sir FRANCIS, has been in mortal terror of America for years, and calling out "For God's sake, good Brother Jonathan, don't strike a little fellow like me!" And now it is proven by the events of this war that America could really have done all that England ever feared. The States, united, could have brought into the field 3,000,000 of men, and have raised $3,000,000,000. This would have smashed England and the British power all over the world, without leaving even a grease-spot. But the danger is past. Sir HEAD, as they say at Paris, breathes freer and deeper. He calls on all patriotic Englishmen to join him in a thanksgiving for this great mercy. The dissolution of the Union, and the exhaustion of three millions of men and tremendous resources, will save England, and when the North and South, like the two cats of Kilkenny, have eaten each other up, England will look after the tails.

There is, as you may see, or believe without seeing, great crowing over the reported failure of the monitors. But turret-ships are being built here, and there is some anxiety about them. Englishmen fancy, however, that they make everything more solid than can be done in America. There are incessant trials of plates and guns, and whether the plates resist the guns, or the guns penetrate the plates, the result is equally unsatisfactory. The only perfect thing would be to have plates that no guns could pierce, and guns that no plates could resist.

The Winter, which fills the streets with suffering poor, and opens the purses of the charitable, turns the attention of social reformers to plans for improving the condition of the millions of people in this country who are landless, homeless, and all but hopeless The benevolent Earl of Shaftsbury makes an earnest appeal for his ragged schools. The Marquis of Townsend, another eccentric, because humane nobleman, is at the head of a league for improving the conditions of labor. If this sort of thing had not been going on for half a century with very little result, I should think they really might wake up and do something. But the progress upward, if any, is like that of the mountains and coasts—so slow as to be imperceptible. In two or three centuries the British agricultural laborer may be as well housed as the farmer's pigs. To have any place to live in equal to the landlord's stables is quite beyond his hopes. The dogs even live in palaces, while the people rot in hovels, or lie in crowds under the railway arches when the almshouses are full. I know of one dog-kennel which cost $75,000 to build—a sum that would build more than a hundred convenient cottages. If one cannot be a noble or a rich man in England, it would be the next best thing to be a horse or dog. A poor man, woman or child seems to be the last thing cared for.

It may interest some of your readers to know that the English are taking to Spiritualism. Mr. HOME met with a good deal of success here, but his Imperial and other high associations, I fear, turn his head a little. It is said that he declined to call upon one of the oldest members of the peerage, without first receiving a call from him. He has been ordered to leave Rome, but the matter was compromised by the intervention of the British Consul. Mr. FOSTER made some stir in London, but there was some trouble about the writing on his arm. Either the manifestations were never genuine, or he yielded to the strong temptation of a guinea a visitor to make them come himself. He was denounced as an impostor, and suddenly disappeared. Our last arrival in this line is Mr. CONKLIN, long known as a "test medium," whatever that may be, in New-York, Washington, and elsewhere. He has taken rooms in Cecil-street, Strand, and is engaged nightly, it is said, at the luxurious mansions of the West End, where a new lion is always welcome, and a ghost or spirit is a new sensation.

Among the startling events, I ought to mention the explosion yesterday of a ship-load of powder at Liverpool, which shook the whole city like an earthquake, and broke glass to an incredible amount. I believe no lives were lost.

A sudden rise of 4 ₰ cent. in the Confederate Loan may be recorded as a similar phenomenon, and as there is an active demand at increasing prices, there must be something in the wind. Has JEFF. bought out the British navy? Is the Emperor about to intervene? People do not rush up such a stock of a sudden unless they believe something is going to happen. The cause may be the following paragraph from the Richmond correspondent of the London *Telegraph*:

"Never was there a grosser mistake than for the Federals to imagine that the South is even beginning to be depressed, and to despair of success. On the contrary, there has been a visible improvement in the temper of the people, and the simplest observer cannot fail to note that there is a firmer determination to sacrifice all for independence than there was even six months ago, or has been since the struggle began. The campaign of next Spring will open on the part of the Confederates with undiminished armies, and a sure faith in final success. The atmosphere of illusion on this subject, in which the Federals are now living, will be dissipated by the shock of arms, and not improbably by the invasion of their own soil. The South is quietly getting ready for a long war, and nourishes no dreams of peace on any terms save independence and a separate nationality."

Is this a part of the same rumor of a desperate effort at invasion which I find in the New-York papers? Or is it only the echo of a common feeling that it is time that something effectual and decisive should be done to end the war—a feeling which prevails in the South as in the North, and which will throw new vigor into the coming campaign?

MONADNOCK.

ENGLAND.

THE ROYAL ACCOUCHEMENT.

From the London Lancet.

The almost romantic incidents which surrounded the birth of the infant Prince just born to the royal line of England have naturally given rise to even more than the ordinary loyal interest which such an event could not, under any circumstances, fail to excite throughout the country. All the particulars have been chronicled with minuteness and with general accuracy, although some small errors have been made, in the anxiety to present all those pleasant domestic details which every woman's heart in England would rejoice to know, concerning the young mother and infant, around whom centre now so many fond and affectionate good wishes. The accouchement of Her Royal Highness was not altogether so sudden and without premonitory warnings as has been currently reported, nor is there any reason to suppose that it was prematurely hastened by her visit to the ice. Slight symptoms existed in the earlier part of the day, which some of the more experienced of the ladies around the princess attributed to what proved later to be the true cause. But Her Royal Highness, equally with the Prince, has the strongest dislike to what, in ordinary phrase, is called "making a fuss," and on this occasion preferred to pass over these matters as of no moment. On returning from the ice, at about 6 o'clock, the symptoms were more urgent. A telegram was then dispatched to London for Dr. SIEVEKING, of St. Mary's Hospital, physician in ordinary to Her Royal Highness. Presently the aspect of affairs became unmistakable. A second telegram was then dispatched for Dr. FARRE, of Hertford-street, who had been appointed accoucheur to Her Royal Highness. Meantime, however, it was evident that more immediate aid was required, and Mr. HENRY BROWN, of Windsor, was summoned, and had the happiness of bringing the infant Prince into the world. Mr. BROWN is a general practitioner of considerable local repute, and enjoys the confidence of the Royal family, with whom he has been habitually brought into professional relations. The fortuitous circumstance which placed in the hands of a general practitioner the honor of officiating on this interesting occasion, will not be devoid of gratifying reflections to the important and hard-working body of men who constitute the general practitioners of Great Britain, whose ability and excellent qualities are well represented in Mr. BROWN, and have always been greatly appreciated by the members of the royal household. Dr. SIEVEKING reached Frogmore at about 9 P. M., immediately after the infant was born, and Dr. ARTHUR FARRE, who had come down by a special train instantly on receiving his summons, arrived afterward. All the arrangements had been made, as is known, for the accouchement to have taken place at the beginning of March, at Marlborough House; as it was, there was not anything in readiness, nor was any nurse present, and the maternal experience of the Countess of Macclesfield was most useful. Dr. FARRE has remained at Frogmore in continuous attendance throughout the week. Dr. SIEVEKING has also visited Her Royal Highness daily, until Wednesday, when he was attacked so severely with muscular rheumatism of an acutely painful character, after returning from his visit, that he has since been and is now temporarily confined to his bed. It may be well, perhaps, here to explain the various signatures of the bulletins, which have attracted some attention. The explanation is simple. The first bulletin was signed by Dr. SIEVEKING and Mr. BROWN, for they were the two medical gentlemen actually in attendance on the Princess at the time the bulletin was issued—that is, immediately after the birth of the infant. On Dr. FARRE's arrival, he was, of course, put in charge of the case; Mr. BROWN, who had so happily performed the important functions which an emergency called for, retiring and leaving the illustrious patient, as is the proper and necessary custom, in the hands of her appointed attendants, Dr. FARRE, as accoucheur, and Dr. SIEVEKING, as physician in ordinary, who continued in attendance, and therefore signed the daily bulletins during the week. Subsequently, Dr. SIEVEKING being temporarily disabled, Dr. FARRE, who has throughout been in constant charge of her Royal Highness, signed singly the bulletins, which he issues on his individual responsibility. The health of the Princess is excellent, and her convalescence has been uninterrupted. The infant Prince is, happily, a fine and healthy child. *Par parenthèse*, he is said to present already a striking likeness to his royal father, his features being unusually well marked. Very precise statements have been made as to the entering age of the infant Prince, and his weight; but these statements have been more precise than accurate. He is believed by those best able to form an opinion to be somewhat more than "a seven-months' child." The weight of nine pounds gravely assigned to the young Prince is altogether incorrect. We are assured that he has not been weighed at all; and this will certainly afford relief to many anxious mothers and nurses, who have declared, almost with one voice, that "it was a shame to weigh the little Prince, for it is so unlucky to weigh a child." His weight is estimated at considerably less than nine pounds, which is a good weight for a fine child of fully nine months' development; six pounds would probably be nearer to the truth, and yet leave nothing to regret. Everyone is, of course, anxious to know now the Prince is to be brought up. He will be suckled by a wet nurse. The same difficulties presented themselves in this as in other matters, from the unexpected and premature arrival of the little stranger. A nurse was, however, carefully selected in the emergency by Dr. SIEVEKING from those on the list of the York Road Lying-in Institution—Mrs. CONNOR, a married woman, of irreproachable character, good health and antecedents, and possessing the requisite physical qualities. The little Prince feeds well, and is in excellent health.

REBEL RECRUITING.

From the European Times, Jan. 16.

The case of alleged infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act came on yesterday at the Liverpool Police Court, before Mr. RAFFLES. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. LUSHINGTON, barrister, instructed by Messrs. BATESON and ROBINSON, at the instance of the Law Officers of the Crown; and the defence was conducted by Mr. DEIGHTON, barrister, instructed by Messrs. LITTLEDALE, RIDLEY and BARDSWELL. The defendants were JOHN JONES, ROBERT HIGHET, and JOHN WILDING, a clerk in their employment.

Mr. LUSHINGTON, in opening the case, on finding that only Mr. HIGHET was in court, proposed to postpone the hearing, and to apply for warrants against the other defendants; but this course was opposed by Mr. DEIGHTON, and it was agreed to proceed with the summons against Mr. HIGHET.

Mr. LUSHINGTON said, Mr. HIGHET was a partner in the firm of Messrs. JONES & Co., of Liverpool, of which firm Mr. THOMAS BOLD was the principal partner. He said the case was in relation to a vessel named the *Japan*, which had been built at Dumbarton in the early part of last year, and to the order of Mr. THOMAS BOLD. When the vessel, a screw steamer, was about ready for sea, intimation was given by Mr. BOLD that she was sold to a foreigner, and her register was changed. Three seamen, named in the summons JOHN STANLEY, FRANCIS GLASSBROOK, and BENJAMIN CONOLLY, were engaged at the Sailors' Home, Liverpool, to proceed in the *Japan* on a voyage to Singapore; on the 27th of March last, to be out two years, trading in the Chinese Seas. After signing the articles, they went to the office of the defendants, where they received advance notes, and were furnished with a passage to Greenock. Soon after they went on board, the ship went on what was called her trial trip, but she never returned to a British port. When going out she was under the command of Capt. HITCHCOCK, and she made for the French coast. On arriving off Brest, she fell in with a small steamer out of which she got guns and ammunition. She also shipped out of that vessel, Lieut. MAURAY, who was accompanied by the defendant JONES. Soon after Lieut. MAURY came on board the *Japan*, he went below and almost immediately returned on deck, wearing the uniform of the Confederate navy. He then took possession of the ship as her Captain, said her name was no longer the *Japan*, but the *Georgia*, hoisted the Confederate flag, said she was a Confederate cruiser, and invited the crew to join the service of the Confederate States. He gave them each £10 of bounty, and after some chaffering, he agreed to give them £5 a month as wages. JONES was there while all this was going on, and he seconded the persuasions of Capt. MAURAY. He then returned in the small steamer, and the *Georgia* went on her voyage to prey and destroy the unarmed vessels of the United States. Mr. LUSHINGTON said, as Mr. HIGHET had taken an active part in the engagement of the men, it was clear that he was a party to the conspiracy which had been formed to fit out and equip and man the ship, and if he proved that he should request his Worship to commit him for trial at the Assizes.

The first witness called was BENJAMIN CONOLLY, a coal trimmer, who in the main bore out the statement of the learned counsel, as to signing articles and the general facts connected with the ship getting her armament on board at Brest, and also as to receiving the £10 bounty from Capt. MAURY, the changing of the vessel's name, the hoisting of the Confederate flag, and proceeding on her warlike cruise.

In cross-examination, the witness said soon after his return to Liverpool, he was taken to the office of a gentleman in Water-street, by Mr. MACGUIRE, a gentleman whom he did not know. Over the door of the office it was marked "American Consulate." MACGUIRE gave witness £1 19s. 4d. a week as wages. That was for talking to several gentlemen and making a statement. [A laugh.] The statement and talking took place to Mr. TAYLOR, and in the office of Messrs. DUNCAN & SQUAREY. He had also made the statement at Mr. BATESON'S. [A laugh.] The American Consul had been very kind to him (witness.) The £1 19s. 4d. is paid to him regularly, but he was not aware how long he would continue to receive it. He did not consider he was acting a spy in going about in this manner. He got £3 from the office of the defendants to take him back to join the *Georgia* at Cherbourg. He told that to MACGUIRE, and the latter went with him to the steamer in which he was to go to France, and said he would see that he (witness) did not go away with the boat. The witness said he served MACGUIRE as a master; he had been introduced to MACGUIRE by GLASSBROOK, who was also serving MACGUIRE.

JOHN STANLEY, a cooper on board the *Georgia*, was next examined. His evidence was confirmatory of the testimony given by CONOLLY, adding, however, more frankly, that he had been in frequent communication with the American Consul. He seemed to be remarkably forgetful of what had passed between the Consul and himself, causing considerable amusement by the way in which he fenced with the questions. He said the Consul had been very kind to him; and this witness was also in receipt of £1 19s. 4d. a week for making statements, the money being paid by MACGUIRE.

FRANCIS GLASSBROOK was next called. He said he had signed the articles of the *Georgia* (or *Japan*) as FRANK RIVERS. He did that because he had run away from his ship and had to change his name. His evidence did not alter the case as already given.

Mr. RAFFLES, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, bound Mr. HIGHET over to appear at the Assizes to answer any indictment preferred against him. Bail was accepted for his appearance, himself in £300, and two sureties in £150 each.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

From the London Times, Jan. 16.

The investigation ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty into the whole of the circumstances connected with the equipment, fitting out and departure from Sheerness of the Confederate privateer *Rappahannock*, late Her Majesty's screw gun-vessel *Victor*, 6, 350 horse-power, which until the period of her sale out of the service was attached to the Chatham steam reserve ordinary, was completed a few days since, and the result of the protracted inquiry, which has been conducted by the Government throughout in the most rigid and searching manner, was announced at Chatham yesterday. It is satisfactory to find that none of the officials connected with Chatham Dock-yard were in the remotest degree connected with the illegal proceedings, and were in no respect implicated with the movements of that vessel after she had ceased to be a Government ship. It has been ascertained, however, that certain officials at Sheerness dock-yard have been guilty of a gross neglect of duty, and at the same time have committed an unwarrantable violation of the neutrality laws. The Government have accordingly decided on prosecuting the principal offender, who, as already reported in the *Times*, is one of the chief officers in the dock-yard, for the leading part it has been ascertained he took in the equipment and subsequent departure of the *Rappahannock* from our Nore. Accordingly Mr. KNIGHT, of the firm of ESSELL, KNIGHT & ARNOLD, solicitors, Rochester, the agents of the Solicitor to the Treasury, yesterday applied to the magistrates for a warrant for the apprehension of Mr. WILLIAM RUMBLE, principal engineer and inspector of machinery afloat, who is charged with a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act (59 GEORGE III., cap. 69,) in hiring, and attempting to hire, certain seamen for the Confederate steamship *Rappahannock*, and also for assisting and aiding in equipping that vessel. The warrants were granted and at once executed, the accused being taken into custody, but afterwards liberated on heavy bail. No proceedings have yet been ordered against any of the other officials, nor against the Government pilot who piloted the *Rappahannock* from the Nore.

THE PAMPERO.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman, Jan. 13.

The case of the vessel *Pampero*, which was lately seized on the Clyde for being "equipped, furnished and fitted out" with intent to be employed in the service of the Confederate States of America, now appears in the calling-lists of the Court of Sessions as an Exchequer case. It appears in Lord ORMIDALE'S list of causes, and will shortly be debated before his Lordship. The following is the notice as it appears in the calling-lists of the Court: "Exchequer Cause.—Appraisement of the seizure of the ship or vessel *Pampero*, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, as she now lies seized at Glasgow Harbor, in the County of Lanark, on the 10th day of December, 1863, by FREDERICK WILLIAM TREVOR, Collector of Customs, Glasgow, for being equipped, furnished, and fitted out with intent to be employed in the service of persons exercising or assuming to exercise, the powers of government in and over a foreign State, Colony, Province, or people—viz: the so-called Confederate States of America, to commit hostilities against the United States of America, with whom Her Majesty was not at war, in contravention of the Act 59th George III., cap 69, sec. 7, *p. Advocatum*, Sol.-Gen., GIFFORD C. RUTHERFURD. ANDREW MURRAY, Jr. A."

A SPEECH OF SIR F. PEEL.

The Right Honorable F. PEEL, one of the Under Secretaries of the Treasury, had been addressing his constituents at Bury, Lancashire, and referred at length to the American war. He pointed out the magnitude of the undertaking, the burdens the North was imposing on itself, and the necessity for England's neutrality. Adverting to the Alexandra case, he said the policy of the Government would be to do as it would be done by, and he hoped when the war was over, both sides would acknowledge that England's conduct had been eminently fair.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Agreeably to advertisement the steamer *Great Eastern* was offered for sale at auction in Liverpool on the afternoon of the 14th inst., and the event attracted an overflowing attendance to the Cotton Salesroom. The first and only bid was one of £50,000, and after waiting some time, the auctioneer announced that he was authorized to bid £130,000 for the owners. No advance being offered upon this sum the vessel was knocked down to the owners bid.

THE SUMTER.

The notorious steamer *Gibraltar, alias* the *Sumter*, was afterward put up for sale, and was finally knocked down for £4,500.

GUNS.

It is announced that the steamer *Germania*, from Southampton on the 14th, for New-York, took out several heavy siege guns of large calibre from the Low Moor Iron Works—it is presumed for Federal uses.

THE CRAWLEY COURT-MARTIAL.

The Duke of Cambridge—the Commander-in-Chief of the Army—had approved the verdict in the "Crawley Court-martial," and recommended that it be carried out.

AN EXPLOSION.

A terrific gunpowder explosion occurred at Liverpool on the evening of the 15th January. A vessel named the *Lotty Sleigh*, lying in the river, bound for Africa, with a considerable quantity of gunpowder on board, took fire, and was deserted by her crew after they found it impossible to subdue the flames. The vessel was soon blown to atoms, and the concussion was so great that the destruction of glass in Liverpool and Birkenhead was most extensive, and the greatest alarm and consternation for a time prevailed. People were knocked down in many places, but no loss of life was reported.

OBITUARY.

The death of Mr. FREDERICK HUTH, founder of the well-known house of FREDERICK HUTH & Co., of London, is announced.

TREATY WITH LIBERIA AND HAYTI.

A treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the two negro republics of Liberia and Hayti had been signed in London.

FRANCE.

SPEECH OF M. THIERS.

THE INTERNAL POLITICS OF FRANCE.

The French Legislative Body sat on the 11th inst., the Duke DE MORNY in the chair:

M. ROUHER, Minister of State, M. ROULAND, Minister presiding over the Council of State; and the other Government Commissioners were present.

The order of the day was the discussion of the Address.

M. THIERS—On a recent occasion I said that I should ask your permission to speak on the internal politics of the country, and that I intended to avail myself of that opportunity to give some personal explanations on the motives which induced me to enter this Chamber. I know that great assemblies have more important business than listening to what concerns individuals, but I feel it a duty which I owe to my fellow-citizens, who elected me without asking for a profession of faith, and toward my colleagues, whose confidence I should be happy to possess. [Hear, hear.] It is thirty-four years since I first came within these walls, and in that space of time I have witnessed a rapid succession of events, men and opinions. In the midst of this torrent, which seemed as if it would sweep everything before it, the social and political principles on which modern society is based have alone survived. There have been gloomy moments, when order was so shaken that men wondered whether it would ever be restored. At a later period liberty seemed to have disappeared, and yet order has been reestablished, and liberty is about to revive. You must all have been struck with the fact that man himself, so small in the presence of great events, derives all his importance from understanding great principles and faithfully adhering to them. I have always held three great principles as the rule of conduct for every honest statesman—national sovereignty, order and liberty. I have lived in what is called the school of 1789, which believes that France has the right to choose her own government. I think she ought to exercise that sovereignty very seldom; but when she has pronounced freely, that decision becomes a law to which individual judgments must yield. [Approbation.] After submitting to the legal Government of our country, there are two things we are entitled to demand of it—order and liberty. Without order, society is troubled and industry is paralyzed. The rich can sometimes dispense with working, but society is a laborer condemned to toil for the daily bread of his children. [Hear, hear.] When order and occupation are wanting, society inclines to despotism. When liberty is absent, society suffers as much, but in a different way, and tends to revolution. Such are the principles which have constantly directed my political life. When the Republic was proclaimed, I adhered to it, though it was not the Government I preferred, and I added my efforts to those of the courageous men who defended order in the Assembly. Order was preserved; France returned to the monarchical principle, and I again submitted, out of respect for the principle of national sovereignty; but I remained in retirement and devoted my leisure to writing with sincerity the history of my county. [Hear, hear.] I should have passed the rest of my life in that work without regret had not the decrees of November, 1861, and February, 1862, changed the situation. Till then you were here to discuss, with but little power to amend, the bills proposed by the Council of State. [Denials.] You voted the Budget by Ministries and the supplementary credits could not be known to you till it was too late to exercise any serious control. The decrees above-mentioned entirely changed this state of things, and though they do not confer all the liberties we might wish, they are an earnest of further concessions, and I am grateful to the Emperor for them. [Approbation.] As it thus became possible to freely discuss the affairs of the country, I considered that abstinence was no longer wise, or dignified, or patriotic. I advised my friends to take the oath to the Empire, but I confess that I myself felt some reluctance to leave my retirement. But it is a bad practice to give advice to others which you will not follow yourself; and the reflection that no one could accuse me of personal ambition decided me again to enter on political life. My only ambition is to bring to this Assembly the tribute of my experience to discuss the affairs of the country with a view only to the public weal, so that the closing years of my life may not be altogether useless to my fellow-citizens. [Loud applause.]

THE PRESIDENT—M. THIERS, will you have the kindness to turn yourself, so as to be heard in all parts of the Chamber? Some members complain that they cannot hear you.

M. THIERS—From an old habit of speaking from the tribune, I am always tempted to face the assembly.

THE PRESIDENT—I spoke solely in the interest of those who do not hear you distinctly.

M. THIERS—After these explanations, which I would fain have made shorter, I come to the business in hand, and shall limit my observations to our internal policy, which ought to be the development of our institutions in the sense of a well-ordered liberty. First, then, let me state what is our precise political situation: We have long lived under Constitutions which, when once made, were declared to be unchangeable. We have now a Constitution admitting of such improvements as time, a wiser innovator than man, may show to be advisable. The Constitution says that when a change shall be recognized as beneficial, the Emperor shall take the initiative, and the Senate give its sanction. Several modifications have already been made in conformity with this principle. The right of discussing the Address has been granted to the Legislative Body, which can thus make known the wishes of the country. We have lately heard much of liberty; but are the wishes serious which have been expressed on that subject? That point must be examined; we must ascertain how far it would be wise to satisfy those aspirations, and to what extent the present constitution allows them to be realized. Those questions, gentlemen, are grave and delicate; but be assured that I shall respect all that ought to be respected, and that your confidence, in facilitating my task, will render it less perilous and more useful. [Marks of adhesion.] History shows that France may sometimes dispense with liberty, but only to afterward return to it with almost irresistible force. At one time she was naturally forgetful of her liberties; that was in 1800, after the terrible trials of the revolution. France had before her a wonderful man, who held everything in his own hand, and at one moment she appeared to have lost all thought of anything else. When, however, she saw one part of her armies precipitated into the burning gulf of Spain, and the other among the icy wastes of Russia, she began to reflect deeply and sadly, and regretted those liberties which she had too readily abandoned. On the 31st of December, 1813, she called on the Emperor for peace, but her voice was not listened to. Some months afterwards the victorious enemy entered Paris, and France fell bleeding at the feet of the Bourbons. What did she demand from them? Peace, and with it the liberty of which she then felt all the value. The Bourbons again disappeared, and NAPOLEON returned, and from him peace and liberty were demanded. The former he could no longer give, but the latter he granted fully and in good faith. Examples have been frequently borrowed from NAPOLEON when victorious and dazzled by success; I must be allowed to borrow one from him when matured by misfortune. [Approbation.] Liberty at that period could not be tried under favorable circumstances. Waterloo removed all idea of it, and an immense reaction commenced in Europe against all the ideas of the revolution. We were then young; we sometimes endeavored to murmur the word "Liberty," and the answer given was to point to the blood-stained scaffold of Louis XVI. Our reason was not, however, convinced, and we persisted in calling for liberty. In 1825, 1826, and 1827 we were near attaining our object. We approached those obscure and perilous limits where the prerogatives of the Sovereign found themselves in presence of those of the country. Twice, under different forms, did that great question agitate the country, and two thrones fell. If I may be allowed to make a comparison, I would say that the fatal question was for us what the Stormy Cape was for the navigators of the Fifteenth century, who trembled on approaching it. JOHN of Portugal, wishing to dissipate those vain terrors, changed the name of that formidable cape to that of Good Hope, and it was then happily doubled. God grant that our Stormy Cape may also change its name with equally good results? [Loud approbation.] I shall not speak of our hours of agitation since 1848. We have passed through the Republic to come to the Empire. The idea of liberty again disappeared; an immense military reaction prevailed over Europe. Princes were assembled in Paris in the persons of their representatives to regulate the consequences of the glorious peace of the Crimea, and for the first time liberty had a Congress for tribune and a diplomatist for speaker. That is what I call liberty of national representation. Public opinion, when it is once well known, becomes a guide for the acts of the Government. [Murmurs and approbation.] In order to organize in the State that condition of liberty two means have been imagined—the republic and monarchy. In the former the chief of the State is changed every four or six years, and is responsible. The partisans of monarchy also wished to reconcile with that form of Government the condition of liberty, and they imagined the plan of making the weight of public opinion bear, not on the chief of the State, but on those who hold authority under him. It is between the latter and those elected by public opinion that the discussion takes place. The Sovereign does not change, but the Ministers may be subjected to the fluctuations of opinion, and we have thus a country which, under a monarch placed beyond the reach of our discussions, governs by himself, according to his own ideas. [Noise.] There are five conditions of liberty which I call necessary, incontestable, and indispensable Which of them do we possess? Which remain to be achieved? Which ought we to have? These are questions that I am anxious to treat on. Individual liberty we have with one exception—the law of general safety. That law, it is true, only bears on one class of citizens, but when one citizen is affected all are threatened. That law, moreover, applies to circumstances which happily no longer exist. [Noise and interruption.]

A VOICE—They have just been renewed.

M. THIERS—I have too much respect for the Assembly to accuse it for any of its acts; but that law no one can think of renewing, and the Government itself has no such idea. The only question is whether it should be allowed to die a natural death in 1865 or cease to exist before that time. That must be left to the Government to decide on. I pass on to the second of these liberties which I have called necessary—I mean the liberty of the press. Gentlemen, if any man in France has suffered the inconvenience of that liberty it is I. An illustrious statesman with whom I for a long time discussed and transacted the affairs of the country, M. GUIZOT, felt them as much as myself, but I am sure he would confirm me when I say the liberty of the press is necessary. [Noise.] I can understand without approving the principle of withholding such liberty. More than twenty years ago, when I turned my eyes to Austria, I saw a brave and well-disposed population content to prosecute commerce and agriculture, and to leave the task of governing entirely in the hands of others. The old Emperor FRANCIS made himself popular by walking about in shabby clothes without any aid-de-camp, and talking to every one he met, and in that way he obtained a knowledge of the true state of his affairs. Such was Austrian liberty twenty-five years ago; but I ask if there is at the present time any people on earth who would be content with it. Speaking one day on this subject with the late Prince DE METTERNICH, I told him that populations in general preferred embroiling their own affairs to leaving them to the care of others, and I added that they were in the right, for it was only by repeated trials that they could learn to transact them properly. But it is possible to refuse to a people a knowledge of their own affairs? In this hall we are allowed full liberty of speech; we may, if we please, blame in the severest manner the acts of the Government; but the journals which reproduce our speeches are not allowed to add a word of their own. Is there not here a great inconsistency? It is as if a man should first tell a secret to ten persons, and then to an eleventh with a recommendation not to divulge it. By that system, gentlemen, the natural order of things is distorted and the springs of government warped. In a State which has been completely educated the press, fortunately, does not form public opinion; it is only the cause of public opinion existing. When the press exaggerates, the people draw in the rein, and the exaggeration itself insures moderation. Then the general opinion, which is only a preliminary notice, is collected together by the national representation and carried to the foot of the throne. It is indeed true that all this can only take place in a country whose education is complete; but it implies that our own education should at length be commenced. France cannot remain for ever in a perpetual infancy. [Noise.] We are told that the government is exceedingly strong. That I believe. A thing its material force strong enough to defy the attack of any party. Then, why not profit by present circumstances? When will the political education of the country be taken in hand? The press, being free in the rest of Europe, do you mean that France is to be the only nation remaining in leading-strings? [Renewed interruption.] But we are told that this education is already commenced, and the Minister of State a few days ago informed us that two only out of fifteen or eighteen Parisian journals supported the Government. But what is the condition of the whole of them? They are subject to receiving warnings, and if warnings do not suffice they may be suspended or suppressed. The Press having the charge of criticizing the Government, is it right that the Government should have the charge of declaring what amount of criticism it will tolerate? Is that the way to commence the education of the country? I am told, also, of the license of the Press. But have you, yourselves, suppressed that license? Have you not rather made a deposit of it in the hands of the Government, to be used against any citizens that might displease it? [Interruption.]

M. E. PELLETAN—The Government journals are calumniators. [Noise.]

M. THIERS.—It is not my wish to remind the Chamber of anything personal to myself. I do not foster any recollections of what took place a few months back. People in general have short memories concerning the affairs of others; I am content that my memory should be short also, but I wish you not entirely to forget what occurred. [Laughter and signs of assent.] I pass on to the liberty of elections; and without at present treating the question of official candidateships, I will merely say that the Government acts in this matter as it does in the case of the press. It gives universal suffrage to the nation, but on the condition of dictating a little choice to be made. Great homage is paid to universal suffrage in these our times. It has been made the right divine of the epoch. An appeal is made to it whenever Sovereigns are wanted, as in Italy, Greece and Mexico. You go on your knees before its authority; but when it is a question of electing deputies, you tell universal suffrage that it can neither read nor write; that it is credulous and timid, and must be told what men to choose. [Interruption.] But I shall reserve this question for another opportunity, and say a few words on the liberty of representation. I readily admit the full initiative of Government in all matters of regulation, the more so because it must be unceasingly occupied with our affairs, both at home and abroad; it is always in the spot, while you are here here only during a portion of the year, and, after all, the initiative of the Chamber can only be the expression of a wish. But if I concede to the Government the initiative in everything, the Government ought to concede to us a control over all, and the usage now prevalent in all the liberal assemblies of Europe should be restored to us. A Chamber cannot be said to possess true liberty where all questions are submitted to it by the Government only. We also ought to have the power of introducing any question considered useful by the majority, and not thought dangerous by the Government. Here the honorable member proceeded to comment on the system of speaking Ministers, arguing that it would be far better that a Minister should have the faculty of explaining the affairs of his own department, whether with or without eloquence: and he expressed the hope of seeing M. ROUHAR supported in the Chamber by a few more of his colleagues. He then continued: "Let us rapidly recapitulate the liberties which we require. To give them to the country it will not be necessary to overthrow any institutions, but only to develope those which exist. Thus, to have individual liberty, the law of public safety should be repealed; to have the liberty of the press, two or three articles of the decree on the public journals should be altered; to have electoral liberty, certain objectionable practices should be modified; and to have the liberty of the national representation, the practice of interpellations should be resumed. But what is above all things necessary is the irresponsibility of the Sovereign. I am well aware that people will say to me, "Ah! we know you well; you want to have back that wretched Parliamentary Government—that Government of rhetoricians—which exhibited during 40 years the sad spectacle of a struggle for portfolios. It may do well for England—a nation of shopkeepers—but France does not like the squabbles of lawyers." I wish to say a word in reply to such objections. The Government of rhetoricians! I am not very partial to the expression, but when it is applied to such men as Gen. Foy, MM. de Sèze, De Villèle, De Martignac, Royer-Collard, Casimir Périer, de Broglie and Guizot, a man can have but one desire, namely, to merit it. [Approbation.] Since, then, I take no offence at the word myself, neither should the Ministers take offence, for they also are rhetoricians, [laughter,] you yourselves, gentlemen, applaud their spee

ures and expressed much respect for the rights and origin of the majority, but he regretted the abuses of the Administration and the introduction of the name of the Emperor into the candidatures. He was only able to understand official candidatures upon the conditions of every kind of liberty being respected. M. THIERS pointed out the abuses of power with which the opposition reproached the Government, and ended by declaring his opinion that universal suffrage will prove the safeguard of the country. [Loud interruptions.] The speaker explained that his remark was not intended as a threat, but merely as a warning. Mons. ROUHER declared that there was no difference in the views of M. M. THIERS and JULES FAVRE, and showed that the right of Government to interfere with the elections was absolute, and had existed under all Governments. The Minister then drew up a picture of the election under preceding Administrations, and criticised the conduct of the Opposition party, his remarks calling forth the energetic applause of the majority. He declared plainly that the Constitution would only be modified by the Emperor who reigned and governed.

The Chamber declined to listen to another speech from M. JULES FAVRE.

The amendment was then rejected by 198 to 44, and the Chamber adopted the first paragraph of the address.

It was asserted that the Committee on the Address had expressed its willingness to suppress the following words:

"We should regret our good understanding with Russia becoming less friendly."

It was asserted in Paris that great irritation existed in high quarters on account of the discussions on the Address, and fears were entertained lest some violent measures should be taken against the Corps Legislatif. The subjoined speech by the Emperor was regarded as significant, and it was argued that the position of the Government was one full of danger.

A SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR.

PRESENTATION OF THE CARDINAL'S HAT TO M. DE BONNECHOSE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a detailed account of the ceremony of presenting the Cardinal's hat to M. DE BONNECHOSE, Arbhishop of Rouen, which took place at the Palace of the Tuileries on the 14th inst. The Pope was represented by his Eminence Monsignor MEGLIA, as Ablegate. The Emperor received the Ablegate in great state, surrounded by all the high dignitaries of the Crown, Ministers, &c. After a speech to the Emperor in Latin, by the Ablegate, the Cardinal addressed his Majesty and the Empress, when the Emperor made the following reply:

"Your Eminence is right to say that the honors of this world are heavy burdens imposed upon us by Providence. It has seen fit, in its justice, to increase duties in proportion to dignities; I also ask myself frequently if good fortune does not possess as many tribulations as evil fortune. But in both cases faith is our guide and our support—religious faith and political faith: that is to say, confidence in God and consciousness of a mission to accomplish.

You have appreciated this mission with the attachment which you have always testified for me, and you have defined it with the experience of the magistrate and of the priest who has narrowly observed whither the abandonment of every principle, of every rule, of every belief, must lead. You must also be astonished, as I am, to see at so short an interval men hardly escaped from shipwreck summon once more the winds and tempests to their aid. God protects France too visibly to permit the genius of evil again to appear to trouble her. The circle of our Constitution has been widely traced; every honest man can move within it at his ease, for each has the opportunity of expressing his ideas, of controlling the acts of the Government, and of taking his just part in public affairs. Seclusion no longer exists. The clergy, as you have justly observed, has not only the liberty of occupying itself with religious questions, but its most eminent chiefs find their legitimate place in the first body of the State.

It is, therefore, with pleasure that I shall see the high dignity which has been conferred upon you give you access to the Senate. You will bring to it, I doubt not, that spirit of conciliation which does not separate the cause of religion from that of country—that spirit of toleration which attracts and persuades—finally, that love of country which unceasingly tends to draw together those whom diverrence of opinion alienates.

I thank you for the justice you do the religious sentiments of the Empress. It is the happy privilege of woman to remain a stranger to reasons of State and to the cold calculations of policy, to give herself up entirely to the generous inspirations of the soul, to offer consolation to misfortune, and encouragement to all that is noble and sacred.

My son, whom the blessings of the Church protect, will early learn his Christian duties as a citizen and as a Prince, and at a later period will discharge my debt of gratitude and affection towards his country as well as towards the friends of his father."

The Cardinal then took the usual oaths.

THE ATTEMPT UPON THE EMPEROR'S LIFE.

A LETTER FROM MAZZINI.

MAZZINI has addressed the following letter to the London papers:

SIR: Accusations of every description have been, since the arrest of four Italians in Paris charged with an attempt against LOUIS NAPOLEON, heaped on me by the organs of the French Government, and repeated by the English press.

It has always been my known habit not to discuss accusations put forth against me by avowed enemies, and I feel a special dislike to do so when the accusations come from the agents of a man who, as far as in him lies, is by mere brutal force depriving my country of the unity which she claims, and making Rome the basis of operation of the *brigandage* infesting the South of Italy.

Yielding, however, to solicitations of dear English friends, I do delare:

That I never did instigate anybody to kill LOUIS NAPOLEON;

That I never did give to any man bombs, air-guns, revolvers, or daggers for that purpose;

That TRABUCCO, IMPERATORI and SAGLIO are entirely unknown to me;

That, therefore, the meeting summoned at Lugano, the absurd place of sub-lieutenant given to IMPERATORI in a brigade of four men, and the giving of the photographs to the men, are absolute falsehoods;

That my photographs with my autograph at the bottom are sold for the "Venice Emancipation Fund," at the office of the *Unita Italiana*, at Milan, and elsewhere;

That no letter, with or without money, has ever been addressed by me to GRECO in Paris.

GRECO I know. Hundreds, I might say thousands, of young men, belonging to our national party of action, are known to me. GRECO is an enthusiastic patriot, who took an active part in the enterprises of 1860 and 1861 in the South of Italy; and he has had, as such, contact with me. Any note of mine in his possession, if there be any, must, however, belong to at least nine or ten months ago.

Enough in reply to accusations hitherto merely grounded on French police reports. I am, Sir, yours faithfully, JOSEPH MAZZINI.

Jan. 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN was expected to arrive in Paris early in February.

Notwithstanding the circumstantial statements put forth by the Paris journals, connecting MAZZINI with the recently discovered conspiracy against the Emperor—MAZZINI publishes a letter denying in the most explicit manner any complicity whatever with the plot in question.

The monthly account of the Bank of France shows a further decrease in the cash on hand of over forty-four millions francs.

The conditions of the new loan are announced. The issue price is 66f. 30c., with interest from Jan. 1. Ten per cent. is payable at the time of subscription, and the remainder in ten equal installments—monthly.

The Bourse on the 15th was heavy. Rentes 66. 65.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

It is stated that Bishop WRONRAD, the Minister President, declared to the Ambassadors Extraordinary of England and Russia, Lord WODEHOUSE and Councillor EWERS, before their departure from Copenhagen, that the Danish Government would willingly accept the English proposal of a Conference for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question, although of the opinion that it would scarcely lead to any result. But, in any case, the Powers who agree to the Conference must take care that in the meantime not a single German soldier crosses the Elder. Should this, nevertheless, take place, the Danish Government are resolved to enter on the war with all energy, and to prosecute it as long as the resources of the country would permit.

The London *Times* says of this statement that on the Danish side the last resolve has been taken and should any German regiment advance beyond the northern bounds of Feueral territory, Denmark is resolved to enter on war. It is quite time the two great German Powers declared their future course with equal precision. The secondary States can do noimore. They cannot turn the supposed occupation of Holstein into an invasion of Denmark without aid from their powerful supports. But as to what are the real objects of Austria and Prussia, Europe is still in the dark. It may be fortunate for Europe if they boldly throw off the pretence of obeying orders as to which they evidently reserve to themselves the fullest.

On the 14th, in the Federal Diet, the Austro-Prussian proposal was lost by 11 to 5.

The proposal was as follows: "That the Confederation should require Denmark definitely to suspend the November Constitution with regard to Schleswig, and should at the same time notify that in case of refusal, the Confederation will be compelled to obtain a pledge for the fulfilment of its just demands by the military occupation of Schleswig. That the Federal Diet shall also request the Military Committee to submit a proposition for raising the forces possibly required for the occupation of Schleswig to the necessary strength."

After the vote had taken place, Austria and Prussia declared that they would take the matter in hand themselves.

The British Minister at Dresden had addressed a warning note to the Saxon Government against any invasion of Schleswig. The Government of Saxony complains of its offensive nature.

The King of Denmark had given a banquet to the Rigsrad, and in response to a toast he gave a solemn promise ever to uphold the liberty and independence of Denmark, and to protect the rights of the Crown.

A Vienna telegram, of the 15th, to the London *Times*, says:

"The step yesterday taken by Austria and Prussia in the Diet must be considered a pacific one, as a final effort on the part of those Powers to prevent the outbreak of a war between the Bund and Denmark. Austria and Prussia act as parties to the London Treaty of 1852, and take the whole responsibility of their present policy on themselves."

The *Times* says it is known that already orders have been sent to the shipping ports in the East to ship no produce by either German or Danish vessels.

A special telegram of the 15th to the *Morning Herald*, dated Flensburg, says:

"People coming from the south to-day state that cannonading has been heard in the direction of Rendsburg."

Not much importance is attached to this rumor and there is nothing to confirm the impression that hostilities may have commenced.

A DISPATCH FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The London papers publish the following dispatch from Earl RUSSELL to C. A. MURRAY:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 17.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government have heard with surprise and pain the language which has been held in reference to the London protocol of May, 1852.

The Powers which signed that treaty, or eventually became parties to it, must recollect that it was made binding not only on Denmark but also on Great Britain, France, Russia and Sweden, who were parties to the treaty, and all other States and Powers giving their consent or adhesion thereto; and that it was the expressed object and aim of that treaty, not to regulate the mutual relations between Denmark and Germany, but to serve as an essential agreement in the general interest of Europe.

A violation of the engagement entered into by Denmark toward Germany in the years 1851 and 1852 is an offence the reparation of which may be justly demanded. Such a violation, however, cannot result in rendering a solemn European treaty invalid toward other parties to it. The promises made by Denmark in 1852 in reference to Schleswig and Holstein may have been for Austria and Prussia the prevailing motive for their becoming parties to the protocol of May, 1852; but if those Powers do not remain faithful to their engagements, they cannot with a shade of justice adduce as an excuse that they were deceived in their expectation relative to the fulfillment by Denmark of obligations which had been undertaken at a former period in other documents.

The entire basis of treaty arrangements in Europe would be overthrown if such an excuse for the breach of a clear and simple treaty could be admitted. Any sovereign, when called upon to fulfill his engagements, might say, "My reason for withdrawal from such a treaty was that I had made another agreement with one of the parties thereto. This other agreement has been violated; my treaty with you is, therefore, null and void."

Her Majesty's Government is convinced that the Court of Dresden will understand that if such a line of argument were admitted as valid, every existing treaty would become waste paper. I refrain from quoting cases in point in which such a light and inconsiderate mode of interpreting treaties would prove seriously prejudicial to the German Powers themselves.

For the present it may suffice Her Majesty's Government to declare that they would consider any departure from the succession protocol of 1852 on the part of those Powers who have signed or become parties to the said treaty, as wholly incompatible with good faith. I have, &c., (Signed) RUSSELL.

You are requested to leave a copy of this dispatch with Baron VON BEUST.

In a dispatch dated Dec. 29, Baron VON BEUST writes:

"The Royal Government, on its part, will pursue no other course than that dictated by justice. Having at the Federal Diet voted in favor of measures which they considered essential to insure the complete carrying out of its resolutions, it entered upon the study of the succession question, and will give its vote in accordance with the result of this examination.

As Earl RUSSELL has been pleased to call our attention to the protocol of the 8th of May, 1852, it may not be useless to make a few observations on that subject.

The act in question, which was intended to establish a new line of succession in Denmark, has been approved and confirmed by the Danish "Reichstage," but in order to make it valid and applicable to the German Duchies, it was necessary to obtain the consent of the representative of the agnate line of succession, then that of the States, and finally that of the German Federal Diet.

Not one of these conditions has been fulfilled. It is consequently unnecessary for the Diet, in order to dispute the validity of the treaty of the 8th of May, 1852, relative to the Duchies, to take into consideration its complaints against Denmark for the violation during many years by that Power of the obligations she had undertaken toward Germany.

When invited by the Powers signing the London protocol to become a party thereto, the Royal Government did not withhold their consent—not participate—in a combination which, if Denmark had faithfully fulfilled her engagements toward Germany, might have succeeded, for at that time there was a prospect of obtaining the consent of all parties concerned, which was indispensable to render the treaty effectual. An attempt was not even made to secure this participation, because it was clear that in the face of the violation by the Danish Government of its obligations, it was impossible to arrive at such a result. In this manner the treaty was left incomplete, and inapplicable in an essential part. The Powers signing the treaty cannot surely, therefore, reproach the Federal Diet or its members.

The Royal Government, as the British Cabinet will doubtless recollect, has already on a former occasion distinctly declared that it was not their intention to anticipate the resolutions which the Confederation, through the organ of the Federal Diet, might find it advisable to arrive at. The case which was foreseen at that time has presented itself to-day, and the Royal Government make use of the liberty which they wisely reserved.

I venture to hope that this explanation of the true state of affairs will give Earl RUSSELL a just appreciation of our conduct, as his well-known sense of right and justice leads us to expect. It is in fact enough to possess honorable intentions to acknowledge that the Royal Government never thought of departing therefrom.

BELGIUM.

It is confirmed that the Ministry had placed their resignations in the hands of the King.

SPAIN.

It is asserted that the English Government had sent a dispatch to Madrid demanding a settlement of the question of the English certificates of the Passive Debt.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English Funds were very quiet and without fluctuation. Consols closed on the 15th at 90¾. The discount demand at the Bank on the 15th was heavy, but a few exceptional transactions took place in the open market at a fraction below the Bank rate. The weekly Bank returns show a decrease in the bullion of £248,157.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 2½d., Dollars, 5s. 2d.; Eagles, 76s. 3½d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Securities continued dull and inactive, and in the absence of business quotations, remained without change.

There was a considerable movement in the rebel loan on the 14th inst. It opened at 38@40, rose to 46@50, with transactions at 48, and closed at 44@46, showing a rise of 6 per cent. on the day.

The *Daily News'* city article says: Occasional investments have been made latterly in small amounts by the public, the bonds having become scarce in the market. The *Times'* city article says: The approach of the drawing for 2½ per cent. of the loan to be paid off at par, which will take place on the 15th of next month, and for which the funds are in hand, has led adverse operators to close their accounts, and as there have recently been purchases owing to the daily increasing impression among Northern, as well as Southern advocates that the country can never be subdued, the market is very sensitive.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 16—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The demand throughout the week has been on a limited scale; the uncertain state of Continental politics, with a prospect of a more stringent money market checked business, prices giving way each day moderately, and may now be quoted generally ⅛d. per lb. lower than at the close of last week, with the exception of Bernam, in which little or no change can be noticed, and the better kinds of India, which may be quoted only ⅛d. per lb. lower. The sales of the week have been 24,840 bales including 5,040 for speculation, and 2,920 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the demand was limited. Sales about 3,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. The quotations for Fair Americans keep nominal. Middling Orleans, 28d.; Mobiles, 27⅝d.; Uplands, 27½d. Stock 260,250 bales, including 33,020 American. At sea from India, 209,800.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was some little business yesterday for China at about 1d. per lb. reduction, but the general character of the market was that of extreme dullness. The offers of buyers were altogether below the views of the producers, and transactions were consequently much restricted.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others report: Flour dull and nominal, 6d. @ bbl. cheaper. Wheat declined 2d. @ 4d. per cental cheaper than on Tuesday for Winter Red and Spring—making a decline of about 6d. on the week; Red Western, 7s. 6d. @ 8s. @ 100 lbs. Corn slow of sale at 30s. @ 30s. 3d. for Mixed.

PROVISIONS.—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, HACK & Co., and others, report Beef again cheaper under heavy arrivals. Pork steady for new, and old a little more inquired for. Bacon in fair demand at a further slight advance. Lard is again 6d. dearer on the week. Prices range from 41s. 6d. @ 43s. Tallow in moderate request at former rates. North American, 39s. @ 42s.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers circular reports: Ashes in moderate demand. Pots 29s. 6d. Pearls 31s. 6d. @ 32s. Sugar very quiet and tending downward. Coffee quiet but steady. Rice inactive. Linseed steady at last week's advances. Linseed oil firmer. Buyers demand 37s. Hemp in speculative demand and Manilla £2 @ ton dearer. Fish oils inactive. Sperm £72. Rosin very dull. Spirits of Turpentine opened active but closed quietly at 72s. @ 75s. Petroleum.—BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report the market quiet but unchanged in price. Refined, 1s. 10¾d. @ 1s. 11d. Nothing done in crude.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS dull, and prices barely supported. IRON continues firm; Bars and Rails, £8. Scotch Pigs, 66s. SUGAR very quiet at barely late rates. COFFEE very firm, and some sorts a shade dearer. RICE quiet. TEA unchanged; Congou, 1s. COPPER, £5 per ton higher for English. HEMP advanced £10 @ £12 per ton for Manilla, but closed quieter. LINSEED.—Prices favor sellers. LINSEED CAKES quieter. LINSEED OIL steady, 35s. 6d. @ 35s. 9d. FISH OILS quiet; Cod, £54. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quieter; French, 72s. @ 73s.; American, 68s. CRUDE PETROLEUM, £18 10s.; Refined, 1s. 11d. @ 2s. TALLOW quiet at 41s. 6d. GROVES & TODD report: BACON improving. PORK cheaper for anything but fine. LARD—A rather better sale. RESIN quite as dear.

VERY LATEST BY THE AUSTRALASIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 16—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,000 bales, the market closing firmer but unchanged. Speculators and exporters took 2,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS dull at the decline of Friday.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

PRODUCE quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 16—Evening.

Consols for money 90¾ @ 90⅞.

Illinois Central shares, 25@24 discount.

Erie shares, 65@66.

HAVRE, Friday, Jan. 15.

COTTON heavy, with but little inquiry. Sales of the week 4,500 bales. New-Orleans tres ordinaire 370 francs; ditto bas 355 francs. Stock 33,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS scarce and nominal.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 16—P. M.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The steamships *Asia* and *Kangaroo* arrived at Queenstown, to-day.

Austria and Prussia have decided upon the military occupation of Schleswig in opposition to the Federal Diet.

The following items are taken from the Dublin *Freeman* of Saturday evening:

CARLRUHE, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The Ministry have determined that preparations shall be made for placing the army upon a war footing. The Ministers at Vienna and Berlin have been instructed to make propositions to the Governments relative to the intended occupation of Schleswig.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Among the bills submitted to the Rigsrad is one for the introduction in Denmark of trial by jury on the English system.

KIEL, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Duke FREDERICK received a deputation of Holstein clergymen to-day. The Danes are reported busily engaged in breaking up the ice upon the Schel. The order for the evacuation of the Castle of Gotorp has been revoked.

GREENCASTLE, Saturday.

The Canadian Mail steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool, arrived in Lough Foyle this morning, and having embarked mails, passengers and latest telegrams, proceeded at 11.50 A. M. for Portland. All well.

LONDON, Sunday Morning, Jan. 17, via SOUTHAMPTON.

Consols after official hours yesterday, 91½ to ¼. Spanish Passires good 34¼ to ⅜. Certificates 14⅛. Markets firm all round.

No general or foreign news of importance.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Brooklyn Yatch Club—Bounties to Volunteers Offered by Counties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

In the Senate last evening Senator STRONG gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Yatch Club, and introduced a bill to amend the Act to provide Brooklyn with water. Considerable time was spent in considering the bill entitled an Act to Legalize certain Ordinances of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and to provide for the repayment of money expended in paying bounties to volunteers, but no important amendments were made, and the consideration of the bill in committee was not completed. An amendment was made in committee, of the general bill, reported on Thursday last by Senator FOLGER, which provides that towns and counties may borrow money or may levy a tax on the taxable property within their limits to reimburse money that has been or may hereafter be expended in the payment of bounties to volunteers or in giving aid to their families. The amendment, as adopted by the Senate in Committee of the Whole, strikes out from the bill a clause which provides that such tax may be levied only to pay a bounty not to exceed three hundred dollars. There was a debate of some interest in reference to the adoption of this amendment, the opinion which finally prevailed being, that local boards were the best judges of the amount of bounty required in their vicinity, and that it would be unwise to place any restriction upon their action. As the above bill is of general interest to the tax-payers of the State, and its main features, at least, are likely to become a law of the State, I give a brief statement of them:

SECTION 1. Provides that in all cases where a public meeting of the citizens of any town in this State, or a meeting of the persons or officers composing the board of town auditors of such town, or a majority of such officers or persons, shall have been held, at which or in pursuance of the action of which meeting any moneys have been raised, borrowed or procured, or at which it has been carried by vote that money be raised, borrowed or procured, or at which or in pursuance of the action of which, any liability has been incurred, for the payment of bounties to volunteers enlisted or to be enlisted in the military service of the United States, in compliance with any call, order or proclamation of the President, or War Department of the United States, or of the Governor of this State, subsequent to the first day of October, 1863, or for the payment of the expenses of enlistment of said volunteers, or any of them, or for furnishing aid to the families of such volunteers, &c., the moneys so paid and expended, or the liabilities incurred, are hereby declared to be a debt against such town, to be paid with interest.

SEC. 2. Provides that town auditors may, within sixty days after the passage of this act, borrow, upon the credit of the town, money sufficient to satisfy claims for money expended as specified in section 1.

SEC. 3. Provides that town auditors may give bonds of the town at such time of payment as shall be determined by them; to secure the payment of money borrowed by them. Such bonds may draw interest, and may be sold at public or private sale. The town may, if preferred, procure a tax to be levied on the taxable property of the town to pay the moneys borrowed, and the tax may be levied and paid in installments, or all in one year.

The bill contains in all twenty-two sections, and gives to counties similar authority to that which is given in the above sections to towns; it also provides that the Supervisor, Town Clerk and Justices of the Peace of towns, and Common Council of cities, shall ex-officio constitute a board of relief for their respective towns or cities, to give relief to the indigent families of volunteers in the military or naval service of the United States from this State. Such relief shall not exceed at any one time of payment thereof the sum of fifteen dollars. The bill also provides that the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties in the State, at any meeting of said board duly called and convened, may adopt resolutions to provide for raising money to pay bounties to volunteers hereafter enlisted. Such money may be raised either upon the credit of the county or of any town where the money is to be used by said town for the purpose specified when a majority of the taxable inhabitants of said town shall consent to such tax by vote at any regular town meeting or meeting duly holden. The last section of the bill contains the clause which says that no bounty of more than three hundred dollars shall be authorized in the future by this act, and this clause the Senate in committee have stricken out.

The Voting Amendment to the Constitution—State Currency and United States Stocks.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1864.

In the Assembly, this morning, the question of increasing the salaries of the keepers and guards of the several State prisons came up for consideration, and was discussed in Committee of the Whole. The bill which provides for this increase proposes an increase of only $100 to the salaries of the guards, and an increase of $120 to the salaries of the keepers. The principle, however, involved in the bill is one of general application. It is, in short, the question whether the State will increase the salaries of public officers in proportion to the advance in prices of the materials of living. This apreared at once in the discussion of the bill, for it was urged that if the salaries of a portion of the officers of the prison were to be increased, the wardens and other officers should also receive a corrcsponding increase. The bill was finally laid upon the table for further consideration, and it is very evident that the more it is discussed the more widely extended will pave to be the applications of the principle involved in it.

The Assembly Bill entitled An Act to perfect an amendment of the Constitution providing for the vote of electors in the military service of the United States, and appointing the first Wednesday of March next for a special election, to submit to the people the question of amending the Second Article of the State Constitution so as to provide that no elector in the "actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from the State," was read the third time and passed the Assembly this morning by an affirmative vote of one hundred and nine members, there being no dissenting vote.

Mr. G. M. CURTIS introduced a bill entitled An Act to incorporate the Christopher-street Ferry Railroad Company.

Mr. ROBINSON reported favorably the bill providing for an additional number of Notaries Public in City and County of New-York. Notice was given of a bill to prevent frauds in the sale of breadstuffs in the City of New-York; also, a bill to regulate ferriage between Roosevelt and Grand-streets and the foot of South 7th-street, Brooklyn; also, of a bill to legalize certain ordinances of New-York Common Council relative to laying railroad track in Broadway; also, of bill requiring New-York Central Railroad Company to report annually the amount of freight carried over said road.

The Senate this morning, in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill legalizing the proceedings of town and county boards in paying bounties to volunteers, termed the Bounty Bill. The bill authorizes said boards to borrow money to pay money that has been expended, or liabilities that have been incurred in paying bounties or in fitting out volunteers, where such expenditures have been ordered or liabilities have been incurred in due form, by town or county boards or at town meetings. The bill also makes provision for the future, authorizing the payment of bounties. It was the opinion of some of the Senators that two seperate bills should be formed with reference to past and future action respectively. The bill authorizes town boards to issue bonds on the credit of the town in order to secure moneys borrowed, or if a majority of the tax-payers prefer, to levy a direct tax to be paid all in one year, or in installments, or as they shall prefer. Various amendments were offered in reference to the above points. The debate was continued at length upon the proposition to divide with reference to the past and future, and make provision for the future payment of bounties the subject of a separate and more carefully prepared enactment. After several amendments had been adopted, and many rejected, and the morning session consumed in debate, the bill was finally ordered to third reading. The amendment did not change the general character of the bill or limit it.

The Bank Committees of the two Houses, at a joint meeting held this morning, come to the conclusion to report a bill authorizing an issue of currency by the banks based wholly upon United States stocks and stamped as a special issue. It will be remembered that, as the law now stands, the banks are limited to two thirds United States stocks, and the other third State stocks in such issues.

This evening, Mr. CURTIS, of New-York, speaks in the Assembly Chamber in defence of Gov. SEYMOUR'S Message.

CANAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Canal Board has made the following appointments of Canal Officers for the ensuing session:

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Erie Canal.

Robert C. Dorn, Eli Casler,
Joseph Breed, E. Benedict Strong,
Chester F. Shelley.

Champlain Canal.

Alanson Welch, James H. Sherrill.

Oswego Canal, Oneida River Improvement, and Baldwinsville Canal.

Amasa P. Hart.

Chemung and Crooked Lake Canal.

Hiram P. Haskin.

Chenango Canal.

Charles H. Smith, Leroy H. Hitchcock.

Genesee Valley Canal.

F. X. Beckwith, William Napier.

Black River Canal.

Oscar L. Wetmore.

COLLECTORS.

New-York	Alexander Wilder.
Albany	Elisha Andrews.
West Troy	Gerrit L. Witbeck.
Schenectady	Peter Christer.
Fultonville	John Craig.
Little Falls	Elijah Reed.
Utica	Henry T. Miller.
Rome	B. Whitman Williams.
Syracuse	Elezar A. Williams.
Montezuma	Charles Truesdell.
Palmyra	Edward S. Averill.
Rochester	William H. Crennell.
Brockport	Horatio N. Beach.
Albion	Waldo Joslyn.
Lockport	George H. Boughton.
Tonawanda	Erastus B. Hill.
Buffalo	David Kissock.
Waterford	Abraham L. Brewster.
Fort Edward	Sandford R. Potter.
Whitehall	James Doren.
Salina	Hiram G. Howland.
Phœnix	Pliny F. Conger.
Oswego	James N. Brown.
Geneva	Charles L. Heminx.
Havana	Freeman D. Goodwin.
Horseheads	Grover Leavens.
Corning	George W. Pratt.
Penn Yan	William Van Deventer.
Hamilton	Edward D. Van Slyck.
Oxford	Horatio H. Cooke.
Binghamton	Benjamin Devoe.
Mount Morris	Henry W. Miller.
Dansville	L. B. Proctor.
Canandea	Benjamin F. Bigalow.
Olean	Frederick Eaton.
Boonville	Harvey P. Willard.

WEIGHMASTERS.

Albany	David Wilson.
West Troy	Nathan L. Benson.
Utica	Richard U. Owen.
Syracuse	Peter Way.
Rochester	William E. Otis.
Waterford	Henry Van Denburgh.

INSPECTORS AND MEASURERS OF LUMBER AND TIMBER, AND OF BOATS AND THEIR CARGOES.

Aloany	Robert Hillson.
Albany	Thomas Hill.
West Troy	Teunis Kesselburgh.
West Troy	Isaac Collins.
Utica	Timothy Kiely.
Syracuse	Amos B. Hough.
Rochester	Wilner Harris.
Buffalo	Philip Rinehart.
Buffalo	Samuel Noble.
Oswego	John B. Hall.

Re-admission of Arkansas.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT TO MAJOR GEN. STEELE.

The President has issued the subjoined important instructions to Gen. STEELE, which are satisfactory to the Arkansas Delegation, who are to take them to Little Rock.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1864.

Major General Steele:

Sundry citizens of the State of Arkansas petition me that an election may be held in that State, at which to elect a Governor; that it be assumed at that election, and thence forward, that the Constitution and laws of the State, as before the rebellion, are in full force, except that the Constitution is so modified as to declare that their shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; that the General Assembly may make such provisions for the freed people as shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom and provide for their education, and which may yet be construed as a temporary arrangement, suitable to their present condition as a laboring, landless and homeless class; that said election shall be held on the 25th of March, 1864, at all the usual places of the State, or all such as voters may attend for that purpose; that the voters attending at each place, at 8 o'clock in the morning of said day, may choose Judges and Clerks of Election for that purpose; that all persons qualified by said Constitution and laws and taking the oath presented in the President's Proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, either before or at the election, and none others, may be voters; that each set of judges and clerks may make returns directly to you on or before the — day of —— next; that, in all other respects, said election may be conducted according to said modified Constitution and laws; that, on receipt of said returns, when 5,406 votes shall have been cast, you can receive said said votes and ascertain all who shall thereby appear to have been elected; that, on the — day of —— next, all persons so appearing to have been elected, who shall appear before you at Little Rock and take the oath to be by you severally administered, to support the Constitution of the United States and said modified Constitution of the State of Arkansas, and be declared by you qualified and empowered to immediately enter upon the duties of the offices to which they shall have been respectively elected.

You will please order an election to take place on the 28th of March, 1864, and returns to be made in fifteen days thereafter. A. LINCOLN.

To Soldiers and Postmasters.

Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will doubtless confer a favor on the soldiers in the field, as well as their friends at home, by giving publicity to the following:

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW PRESCRIBING THE ARTICLES TO BE ADMITTED INTO THE MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails or the United States, at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe. Approved Jan. 22, 1864.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 25, 1864.

The foregoing law is published for the information of the public, and especially for the guidance of Postmasters, and is thought to be so full and plain that no one can mistake its meaning. Postmasters will, however, bear in mind that packages of clothing entitled to pass in the mails—*four ounces for eight cents*—must be manufactured from *wool, cotton*, or *linen*, and not exceeding *two pounds* in weight, and must be addressed to a non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States. Consequently a package addressed to a *commissioned* officer, or composed of other materials than as above specified, such as boots, shoes, &c., if sent by mail, must be prepaid by stamps at letter rates, viz.: three cents for every half ounce or fraction thereof.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

THE GREAT NAVAL RACE.

Description of the Vessels to Run—Arrival of Secretary Fox.

Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, G. V. FOX, Esq., arrived in this City yesterday for the purpose of making arrangements for the great naval race between the United States steamer *Eutaw* and the steamer *Kin Kiang*, built for the China trade. No sooner had the announcement of Mr. Fox's arrival been made known than the Navy-yard and all the rendezvous and naval offices in the City were crowded with persons inquiring what were the prospects of the race, who could get on board the vessels, &c. Our reporter called on Mr. BLUNT last evening for information regarding the success attending Mr. Fox's visit, and learned that nothing definite had been determined on in consequence of the Assistant-Secretary having matters to attend to at Washington, for which place he started last evening.

In view of the excitement, occasioned in naval circles by the proposed race, it is deemed interesting to give a brief description of the vessels brought so prominently before the public. These vessels are named the *Eutaw*, *Ticonderoga* and *Kin-Kiang*, the two first being Government vessels built expressly for the navy of the United States, and the latter a vessel constructed for the house of OLYPHANT & Co., No. 114 Maiden-lane, by Mr. INGLIS, at his shipyard in the vicinity of New-York.

THE EUTAW.

The *Eutaw*, the vessel proposed by Mr. Fox to run against the *Kin Kiang*, is one of a class of twenty-seven steamers, sidewheel vessels, built within the last year for the navy. She was built by Messrs. J. & J. ABEAMS & SONS, of Baltimore, expressly for the navy. Her engine was built by Messrs. HASLEHURST & Co., of Baltimore, from specifications and drawings in the Navy Department. She is 240 feet long, 35 feet wide and 12 feet deep. She has on board, we believe, eight guns of pretty heavy calibre. They are all on the spar or upper deck. The tonnage of the *Eutaw* is 964 tons. She is provided with MARTIN'S boilers and with WETHERD'S super-heating apparatus for using combined steam. With this apparatus a series of experiments have recently been made, testing the powers of steam, and they have proved entirely successful. Her speed, with this improvement, can, it is said, be kept up with at least 25 per cent. less fuel. On her trip recently, from Philadelphia to Washington, she averaged nearly fifteen knots an hour, according to the official report of her officers; and, on some occasions, made as high as sixteen. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander, H. C. Blake; Acting-Master and Ex.-Officer, Thomas C. Dunn; Acting-Master, A. D. Littlefield; A. A. Paymaster, Thos. Castoirs; Asst.-Surgeon, J. McD. Rice; Acting-Ensigns, S. B. Davis, H. D. Foster, Jas. A. Hamilton; First Asst.-Engineer, H. Snyder; Second Asst.-Engineer, J. C. Stevens. Third Asst.-Engineers, Geo. W. Hall, H. C. Christopher, Harrison Spear; Gunner, C. A. Sampson; Captain's Clerk, E. A. Hurry; Paymaster's Clerk, J. S. Dickinson; Acting Master's Mates, E. A. Golnide, W. C. King, Bernard C. Devine, D. E. Griffith; Paymaster's Steward, B. S. Ferguson; Surgeon's Steward, Robert Dalcker.

THE KINKIANG.

The *KinKiang* is a merchant steamer, built by Mr. INGLIS for the House of OLYPHANT & Co., as stated. She is over 200 feet long, with proportionate width and depth. Her model is one of the most beautiful ones ever turned out from a shipyard in the port of New-York. It only took a few months, we believe, to build her, notwithstanding the care and excellent workmanship which are apparent on her. Her engine is of about the same diameter as the *Eutaw's*, but making larger stroke, and the wheels are of the same size. There are only, however, 160 square feet of grate surface against 200 in the *Eutaw*. On a trial trip made on Saturday week down the harbor and around the Light Ship, the *Kin Kiang* made some of the fastest runs ever accomplished in the harbor of New-York. Her engines were constructed under the superintendence of Mr. BAIRD, a naval engineer of New-York. The Dickerson cut-off is attached to the engines, as well as many other improvements. The *Kin Kiang* was preparing to depart for China with a cargo, we believe, when the challenge for the naval race originated; but the Messrs. OLYPHANT agreed to accommodate the Navy Department, by postponing the departure of the vessel until a test of speed could be made—attaching the condition, however, that the Government should pay the expenses of the trip. The vessel is now almost ready for sea.

TICONDEROGA.

The *Ticonderoga* has been brought before the public by the challenge of Mr. Fox, published in the Boston Daily *Advertiser*. He agrees to run the *Ticonderoga* against the *Mississpppi* and *Merrimac*, vess

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN
THE PRESIDENT, GEN. HALLECK, SECRETARY STANTON
AND
MAJOR-GENERAL McCLELLAN,

FROM THE OPENING OF THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN TO THE CLOSE OF GENERAL POPE'S CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

This correspondence, arranged in chronological order, appears in the number for

SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1864, OF THE
UNITED STATES
ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL
AND
GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

The above correspondence gives a better idea of the interior history of the Peninsular campaign than anything that has yet been published.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

for this week also contains the following:

THE MILITARY SITUATION, CRITICALLY REVIEWED.
THE CASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE IN ITS INTERNATIONAL BEARINGS.
JACK TAR AND HIS GROG.
STAFF-OFFICERS AND COURTS-MARTIAL.
MR. DICKERSON AND HIS CUT-OFF.
THE CASE OF LIEUT. J. B. RODGERS.
THE PAY OF SEAMEN.
GEN. HALLECK.
ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.
ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.
THE NEW CONSCRIPTION LAW.
CHANGE IN THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.
COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.
EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.
FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.
THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.
FROM THE SOUTH.
GEN. CASEY'S BOARD AND HOW TO PASS IT.
NEGRO SOLDIERS AT THE SOUTH.
MISCELLANEOUS PARAGRAPHS.
CONGRESS ON MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.
A LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY NOW IN THE REBEL SERVICE.
OFFICIAL ARMY GAZETTE.
OFFICIAL NAVY GAZETTE.
NAVY-YARDS.
DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The OFFICIAL GAZETTES of the Army and Navy are prepared expressly for the *Army and Navy Journal*, and are published in no other paper.

Officers of the ARMY and NAVY will find the ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL & GAZETTE to be the only paper in the United States exclusively devoted to military and naval affairs, and the only one in their interest which has ever secured sufficient circulation and influence in this country to enable it to meet the want so long felt, of an organ which should adequately represent them in the press. Starting under the most favorable auspices, enjoying the encouragement and aid of the best professional talent in the country, avoiding politics and partisanship of all kinds, and devoting itself with singleness of purpose to the impartial discussion of military questions, and to the dissemination of correct information, it has, in less than six months, established its position as THE AUTHORITATIVE ORGAN OF MILITARY DISCUSSION AND CRITICISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

The rapidity with which it has secured a circulation hardly excelled by that of any paper of its class in the world, and the eagerness with which it has been greeted in the Army and Navy, and by the more intelligent of civilians, witness to the necessity of such a journal, and afford gratifying evidence that the effort to establish a paper which should stand side by side in ability and completeness with the best of the military journals of England and France, has not been in vain. As a gazette of military and naval matters, it is proving itself indispensable to every soldier and sailor; while to every intelligent observer of the war it must be invaluable for its accurate history of military operations, and for its judicious suggestions and discussions. Its articles are from the pens of the ablest military writers, and its special professional information is fuller, more accurate and scientific than that of any periodical ever issued in this country.

A marked feature of its columns is the review of the Military Situation, in which the leading military events of the week are presented, with professional notes and comments illustrating their importance and their relation to the general progress of the war. Great care is taken to make this review correct in all its statements, and it is prepared with the aid of special information, for obtaining which the JOURNAL has peculiar facilities. Taken in consecutive series, this review furnishes a complete and authentic history of the war, such as is to be found nowhere else.

From the numerous expressions of approval the *Army and Navy Journal* has awakened, we select only the following:

From Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade.

I have received several numbers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and have noted with satisfaction the evidences they bear of the promise of usefulness of this Journal. It affords me sincere pleasure to add my contributions to its maintainance.

From Maj.-Gen. G. H. Thomas.

It will afford me much pleasure to recommend the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to officers in my portion of the army, and I take this opportunity to express my gratification that its destiny is in such hands.

From Maj.-Gen. W. H. French.

To say that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is commensurate with what should be a representative of our present great military establishment, is what I really think.

From Major-Gen. James S. Negley.

You possess my personal and official interest in your enterprise. Whatever contributes to the efficiency or success of the army has my friendly consideration.

From Major-Gen. George Sykes.

Your Journal meets with great favor in this army. I constantly recommend it to the notice of the members of this corps. I hope it may realize the success it deserves. I inclose the yearly subscription.

From Commodore J. C. Long, U. S. N.

Your journal is not only the best, but the *only* paper of the kind that has ever been published that sustains its character.

From Prof. H. Coppee, University of Pennsylvania.

A good paper of this kind has long been needed. Every former effort within my knowledge has been a failure, but yours promises to be a brilliant success. Its very varied service intelligence and official information —its excellent articles, scientific, new and yet practical —its high tone and liberal spirit—are all that could be desired. The form, paper and type are admirable; and your own military experience will put your journal in sympathy with both officers and men in our service.

From the New-York Times.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is an honor to itself and to the service, both regular and volunteer. It received in advance the approval of some of our most distinguished navy and military officers, who spoke from their knowledge of the character and standing of those who had the matter in hand. It should be taken by every army officer in the field, and by every officer in the navy, as well as by our militia officers—and our more intelligent private soldiers also, as well as the general public, who now take such a deep interest in all military matters, will find its discussions of the highest value and interest.

From the Boston Post.

The new ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has proved a success from the start. Handsomely printed, full of variety, well edited and liberally conducted, this paper leaves little to be desired in its special line of journalism. Among its contributors are many of our military and naval heroes of the highest repute—men whose names at the bottom of official dispatches have made the national heart beat quickly, and whose pens are prompt to aid in the sure establishment of a journal whose want has long been felt.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Rerublican.

We can honestly and heartily recommend it to all who wish to keep themselves posted as to the war. Its war news is full and accurate, and its editorial discussions intelligent and impartial. It is worth all the other papers put together for accurate information about the war.

From the Paterson (N. J.) Daily Press.

It is rare now-a-days to see such stupid criticisms of men and measures as were current in the daily papers before this excellent weekly made its appearance.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

The best authority in military matters.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The best military journal now published, and an honor to itself and to the service.

TERMS.

The terms of the paper are FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS. For sale by all News Dealers. It is published weekly in a large-sized quarto sheet of 16 pages, convenient for binding, and printed in the best manner on fine book paper.

Subscriptions and communications should be addressed to the UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Specimen copies sent on receipt of ten cents, or they may be obtained of news dealers.

W. C. CHURCH, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., General Agent.

IMPORTANT FROM KNOXVILLE.

Details of Longstreet's Formidable Advance.

A Reconnoissance and Skirmish at Danbridge.

The Union Forces Retire to the Fortifications.

The Rebels Hold a Strong Position at Bull's Gap.

A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Knoxville correspondent of the *Gazette* under date of Jan. 22, says:

Our entire force crossed the Holstein at Strawberry Plains, and fell back to a new position.

Our loss of stores at Strawberry Plains was quite severe. Several caissons were blown up. About 200 stragglers were picked up by the rebels.

After crossing the Holstein, our troops burnt the bridge, and everything else likely to fall into the hands of the enemy, including a considerable amount of new clothing.

On the 22d the rebels and our sharpshooters were skirmishing across the river, six miles above Knoxville.

The movements of the enemy are not clearly understood. It is supposed that LONGSTREET will besiege Knoxville. Men have been put to work on the fortifications, and new batteries put into position.

LONGSTREET has a strong and well-fortified position at Bull's Gap, whence he can throw forces into the valley on either side with great facility.

Matters will not remain long in their present condition.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 29.

The correspondent of the *Gazette*, writing from Knoxville on the 20th instant, says:

On Friday last our cavalry, under Gen. STURGES, advanced in the direction of Danbridge, forty miles from Knoxville, and on Saturday morning we drove the enemy's videttes out of that village.

A portion of our infantry, under Gen. PARKE, also moved up, but learning that the enemy were in full force beyond Danbridge, they fell back to their former position.

On Sunday morning the enemy, seeing that we had drawn back our cavalry as far as possible, made a desperate attack on our lines with HOOD's and BUSHROD JOHNSON's Divisions, led by the Hampton Cavalry.

Observing the desperate determination of the enemy, Gen. STURGES ordered Col. McCOOK, commanding a division of ELLIOTT's Cavalry, to charge the enemy. The charge turned the fortunes of the day, which up to this time had been decidedly against us. Our total loss is about 150.

On Sunday we fell back to Strawberry Plains, six miles from Knoxville.

On the 19th Gen. STURGES fell back to Knoxville, and the same evening crossed the Holston River, with the view of intercepting the enemy at Sevierville.

Gen. GORDON GRANGER's troops were moving in the same direction on the 20th inst., where a battle is pending.

Great anxiety exists at Knoxville, with something of a panic.

Gen. FOSTER is fully confident of thwarting the enemy.

Gen. LONGSTREET has been heavily reinforced.

Several of the prisoners taken were fresh from Richmond.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Election of Gov. Bramlette the U. S. Senate —Fatal Quarrel—Rumors of Rebel Operations.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Jan. 29.

The *Journal* is advised that the Kentucky Legislature elected Gov. BRAMLETTE United States Senator to-day.

Major BRADLEY was recently fatally shot by Col. VIMONT in a personal altercation about a military return made by the latter. Both belonged to the Seventh Kentucky regiment.

There are rumors that a small party of rebels captured Scottsville, Ky. Other reports say they were repulsed.

Recent letters from Glasgow represent rebel pickets as being at that place.

Rumors still prevail of preparations by the rebels for an extensive invasion of Kentucky. Military men persistently deny that there is any foundation for such rumors. But the popular idea is that the rebels have no alternative, but must starve or make the attempt for self-preservation.

SECOND DESPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Jan. 29.

The last ballot in the Kentucky Legislature for United States Senator was as follows: BRAMLETTE, 53; GUTHRIE, 52; BELL, 26.

A letter from a prominent gentleman states that Gov. BRAMLETTE will be elected to-morrow.

Reception of Gen. Rosecrans at St. Louis—Heavy Storm—The River Open.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 29.

Gen. ROSECRANS arrived at 11 o'clock this morning. He was welcomed on the other side of the river by a committee representing the City Government, the Merchants' Exchange, the Sanitary Committee, and other organizations. On arriving on this side of the river a salute was fired, and the General was escorted to the hotel by a large committee of citizens and soldiers.

A heavy thunder, lightning and hail storm passed over the city this morning, and another heavy shower fell to-night.

Several steamers have arrived from points between here and Cairo, and the river is thought to be open to the latter place.

Officers Not to be Credited to the State Quotas.

The following letter authoritatively negatives the question whether officers reëntering the military service will be credited to the quotas demanded of the several States by the last call:

HEADQUARTERS VOL. RECRUITING SERVICE,
WESTERN DIVISION STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ELMIRA, Jan. 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the Provost-Marshal-General to inform you that officers are not credited as a part of a quota, nor are they entitled to a bounty. They do not enlist and cannot enlist, but serve by special commission with certain defined privileges of rank and compensation. Bounty is always considered to be a gratuity or special payment for enlisting, not for accepting a commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. S. DIVEN,
A. A. P. M. Gen. and Supt. Vol. Rec. Ser.

Capt. ARSON W. EVANS, Provost-Marshal, Twenty-third District, Syracuse, New-York

FROM WASHINGTON.

Introduction of a Bill to Tax Gold Operations.

Important Resolutions on the French-Mexican Question.

REPORT ON THE LOUISIANA ELECTION CASES.

High Speed of the Naval Steamer Eutaw.

THE DEPARTMENTAL APPROPIATION BILLS

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

THE PROPOSED NAVAL RACE NOT TO TAKE PLACE.

The largeness of the sum required by the Olyphants as the condition of the race between the *Kin Kiang* and the *Eutaw*, and the difficulty of raising it by subscription, will probably defeat the proposed trial of speed.

ANOTHER TRIAL OF THE EUTAW.

The Naval Committee of both Houses will go down the Potomac to-morrow on the *Eutaw*. In a trip of 90 miles which she made yesterday, she averaged 16⅝ miles the hour; against tide she made 15 miles, with the tide 19½ miles. She had on board her armament, coals and provisions. Her steam was cut off at half stroke.

THE DIPLOMATS AND FERNANDO WOOD.

The European members of Diplomatic Corps here gathered eagerly to the entertainment given by FERNANDO WOOD. On the contrary, the Diplomatic representatives the South American Republics, Señors BARREDA, of PERU; MOLINA, of Costa Rica, and ASTA BURNAGA, of Chili, scrupulously absented themselves from the occasion, and its political connections.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Naval Officer DENNISON acts as public prosecutor in the investigation going on before the Expenditures Committee into the management of the New-York Custom-House. Mr. WADDEL testified to-day; DENNISON yesterday. Both to produce the same result.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MEXICO.

Mr. KASSON's resolution in the house, to-day, is regarded as the opening of an exciting and almost important debate on the French occupation of Mexico, and President LINCOLN's policy in respect to it.

THE REBEL VICE-PRESIDENT.

The reported sickness of Vice-President STEPHENS at his home in Georgia is regarded here in official circles as a blind to cover an open rupture between him and JEFF. DAVIS, and his abandonment of the Richmond Administration and all public conduct of the rebellion.

UNEMPLOYED OFFICERS.

The Military Committee of the House is maturing a recommendation to the President to muster out of service all unemployed general officers. The list of the doomed contains names more eminent in politics than in arms, and in which republicanism is counterbalanced by democracy.

IMPEACHMENT OF A UNITED STATES JUDGE.

The Judiciary Committee will probably report a resolution for the impeachment of Judge MILLER, of the United States Circuit Court for Wisconsin, upon charges of malfeasance upon the bench.

NUMBER OF REBEL PRISONERS IN OUR HANDS.

The number of rebel prisoners now in our hands is officially stated to be three thousand officers, and between 43,000 and 45,000 enlisted men. All the rebel prisoners of war in the Old Capitol here will be transferred to Point Lookout to-morrow.

THE PURCHASE OF COTTON.

Mr. KASSON's bill to regulate the purchase of cotton provides that army officers to be designated may buy cotton of anybody having it in possession, with certificates of indebtedness to be paid after the rebellion is suppressed, and to be issued for only half the value of the cotton on the seaboard, and directs that all cotton seized by our forces shall be sold for account of the Government under Treasury regulations.

TRADE IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Secretary of the Treasury has opened the ports of Vicksburgh and Natchez, and appointed R. R. HART Special Agent and Acting Collector at the former place, and JOHN A. McDOWELL Special Agent and Acting Collector at the latter port.

GEN. FOSTER RELIEVED.

The order relieving Gen. FOSTER of his command was issued yesterday.

APPOINTMENT.

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Washington.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

ASSAY COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as Commissioners for the annual assay at the Philadelphia Mint from Feb. 8, 1864: Prof. John Torrey, of New-York; Prof. Joseph Henry, of Washington; Pror. Fairman Rogers, and Prof. B. H. Rand, of Philadelphia; Hon. Geo. A. Benedict, of Cleveland, Ohio: Hon. Hugh McCulloch, of Washington; Hon. J. P. Putnam, of Boston, and J. H. Alexander, of Baltimore.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation Bill, reported to-day from the Committee on Ways and Means, contains, among other appropriations, $1,000,000 for printing, binding, &c.; $902,000 for salaries in all branches of the War Department; $1,500,000 for the Treasury Department; over $600,000 of the latter sum is for the First, Second and Third Auditors' Bureaux, their business having largely increased during the present war. The bill also appropriates for the Agricultural Department nearly $145,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S AUTOGRAPH.

The statement is made by request that it is utterly impossible for the President to answer the great number of applications made for his autograph, to be sold at Sanitary and other fairs, his time being wholly engrossed with public business.

TRIAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER EUTAW.

Yesterday the gunboat *Eutaw* ran a distance of 45 miles and back on the Potomac in 5½ hours, with the tide in her favor going down. She averaged 18 miles per hour.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

TAX ON GOLD OPERATIONS.

Mr. VOORHEES of Indiana, (Dem.,) by unanimous consent, introduced a bill taxing all transactions in gold two per centum, and providing that the present law upon that subject shall not be evaded by persons engaged in gold speculations,

TRADE IN MILITARY DISTRICTS.

Mr. VOORHEES also introduced a bill providing that all the territory within the lines of the Federal army shall be open to trade for all alike.

Both of the above bills were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE SOLVENCY OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the necessity or expediency of providing a special and expeditious remedy for dissolving associations organized under the National Currency Act in case of insolvency, and of enforcing the individual liability imposed upon the stockholders of such associations by the said act: and in case the committee find such remedy necessary or expedient, that they report a bill making provisions on that subject.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, of West Virginia, (Union,) the Committee on Public Printing were instructed to inquire into the expediency of printing 100,000 copies of the Agricultural Report of 1862, for distribution among the members of the House.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Judicial, Executive and Legislative Appropriation Bill.

TERRITORY OF MONTANO.

Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, (Union,) reported a bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Montano, which was recommitted to the Committee on Territories.

THE FRENCH INTERFERENCE IN MEXICO.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced the following joint resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that Congress has received with profound sensibility the information of the purpose entertained by certain European Powers to subvert the fundamental Constitution of the neighboring Republic of Mexico, and to impose upon the people of that Republic, under the influence and menace of belligerent arms, a monarchical system of Government, practically unknown to the people of North America and alien to their principles, customs and usages; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress regards this proposition with the deepest regret, and expresses its conviction that such an enterprise will be universally regarded in America as a menace to the dignity and permanence of popular governments; that it will only result in adding a new element to the causes which have retarded the prosperity of that Republic, and will provoke complications perilous to the tranquillity of this continent.

BREVET RANK TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to inform the House whether brevet rank has been conferred on volunteer forces, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of March 1863, and if so, on whom, and if not, the reason why it has not been done.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION CASE.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the report of the Committee on Elections, which concludes with a resolution that Mr. A. P. FIELD is not entitled to a seat in this House as a Representative from the State of Louisiana in the Thirty-eighth Congress.

Mr. DAWES stated the facts in the case, saying in all that part of the district made up of the City of New-Orleans, comprising almost the entire district—certainly more than nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants—there was no election held, and no opportunity given for an elector to express his choice. The election, so far as New-Orleans was concerned, was suppressed by orders emanating directly from the Military Governor of the State. This suppression was effectual, so that not a vote was cast in the city, and the only constituency Mr. FIELD has was the small number of votes already stated from the very small fraction of the district situated outside of the city limits. In no proper sense could the proceedings be termed an election. It was due to him, however, that the committee should add the testimony before them, which disclosed abundant evidence of his loyalty to the Government, and of his temperate and judicious efforts to restore the State to the discharge of its functions as a member of the Union; besides this, Louisiana has never been divided into districts in conformity with the law of Congress.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) said the House would be recreant to duty, if it did not express its condemnation of the military order of suppressing the election, because the Commander thought it was not in accordance with the law, and he introduced an amendment to the pending resolution expressive of such condemnation.

Mr. SMITHERS, of Delaware (Union,) from the Committee on Elections, said his objection to the admission of Mr. FIELD was that there was no civil Government in Louisiana. A military Government hold possession of the State. Until a Government should be established and recognized by the Government of the United States, or until Congress shall pass a law under which an election can be held, he could not recognize any man as a Representative from that State.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) offered the following amendment, but which was ruled out of order:

Resolved, That there is no legal authority to hold any election in the State of Louisiana; and that any attempt to hold an election by any body of persons is an usurpation of sovereign authority and against the authority of the United States, and was properly forbidden by the military authorities.

Mr. FIELD, of Louisiana, spoke in his own behalf, saying that the Union men of Louisiana had, from the time the ordinance of secession passed, maintained their rights as citizens of the United States, loyal to the Government, and they never dreamed they forfeited any right to the protection of the Government, or a denial to representation in this House in consequence of the acts of men who forced Louisiana out of the Union. He answered the objection that there was no organization of a State Government, by sending up to the Clerk's table to be read an official list of the officers of the State, including Gen. SHEPLEY, Judges of Courts and Collectors of Taxes. He had fought against secession to the utmost, and to the danger of his life. He was never anything but a loyal man, and he always would stand by the flag wherever it waves. It appeared that men who have been traitors and disloyalists are in favor with some gentlemen. They never were with him. He knew, as far as his experience and observation in Louisiana was concerned, a certain man who came there fresh from the battle-field of the enemy, with his hands reeking with the blood of loyal men, pretended to make atonement for a series of guilty transactions, and was taken into the church; and there was more rejoicing over him than over ninety and nine loyal and true men. If the doctrine of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) was true, that Louisiana was not in the Union, they had no right to hold an election.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) inquired if Louisiana is in the Union, by what right is a Military Governor appointed?

Mr. FIELD would leave the gentleman to answer his own question.

Mr. STEVENS said he meant no disrespect.

Mr. FIELD did not so understand him, and resumed his argument, in the course of which he said he had searched in vain to find the authority by which Gov. SHEPLEY struck from the Constitution of Louisiana the most important clause, in regard to the qualification of voters.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed till Tuesday.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN W. NOEL.

Mr. BLOW, of Missouri, (Union,) announced the death of JOHN W. NOEL, a Representative from Missouri, which occurred during the Congressional recess.

Messrs. ARNOLD, R. S. ROLLINS, (Missouri,) and STEVENS (Pennsylvania) bore their testimony to the patriotism and valuable public services of the deceased. The latter said it ought to be written, in golden capitals, that JOHN W. NOEL was the first man from a Slave State who introduced a bill for the abolition of Slavery. So conscientious was he, that when he asked for $10,000,000 as a compensation for the freed slaves of Missouri, and the Senate returned the bill providing for gradual emancipation, he declared it to be unjust, and as it prolonged emancipation, it could not receive his support. Who would not take his chance before the Father of us All, rather than the chance of the vain hypocrites, the miserable wretches, who profess to hold their mission from on High, who proclaim Slavery to be a Divine institution.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed, and the House, at 2½, adjourned till Monday.

FROM ALBANY.

Gov. Seymour's Message Defended—Lecture by Prof. Patterson—The Rule of Adjourning—Attendants in the Court of Appeals—The Bounty Bill—Exchange of Prisoners.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29, 1863.

The discussion of Gov. SEYMOUR'S annual message, which now furnishes a semi-weekly entertainment for the citizens of Albany, was continued last evening in the Assembly Chamber by Mr. CURTIS of the New-York delegation. This was the first speech of session in defence of the message. The Democrats put forward an able champion in the person of Mr. CURTIS. It is but fair to concede that he made the best of a desperate cause, and displayed ingenuity in his attempts to reconcile contradictions.

I heard the Democrats this morning speaking very cheerfully of what they deem Mr. CURTIS' success last evening. It is evident that in their opinion their ablest orator has spoken. The Union men concede the able manner of the oration, but justly think it in strong contrast with the arguments presented. Mr. CURTIS was especially unfortunate in his efforts to defend the position of his party, and this was felt in spite of the apparent earnestness and sincerity with which he presented his theory. The facts, by any amount of distortion, could not be made to sustain him. When, in commenting upon the New-York riots, he affirmed that members of the Democratic party, as party men, were as pure as the "angels in Heaven" from any blame with regard to the riots, an expression of surprise, not to call it by a more offensive name, came involuntarily from the lips of some of those who were listening to him. The absurdity of the argument which reached such a conclusion, become too glaringly apparent in the light of this statement to be listened to with very great respect, although presented with such earnestness as that assumed by Mr. CURTIS.

Prof. PATTERSON, of Dartmouth College, now representative in Congress from the Third District of New-Hampshire, delivered a learned and brilliant lecture last evening to a large assemblage in Tweddle Hall. He sketched the history of the Government, showing especially how the democratic principle has claimed recognition in all ages of the world, and for a time gained recognition in republics, and is now involved in the present struggle of our Government. Much light was thrown upon the character and importance of our present contest, by viewing it in its relations to contests where the same principles have been involved. A rigid adherence to democratic as opposed to aristocratic principles and a vigorous, persistent and determined prosecution of the present contest, was demonstrated to be the lesson which history presents to us as appropriate for the present hour.

In reference to the speaking talent in the Assembly this year, it must be allowed that it has had little opportunity yet for display. There has not been presented for consideration any of those questions which are of very general importance, and in regard to which there is at the same time such a difference of opinion as to render the policy which will be pursued doubtful, and, therefore, a point worth contending for. The debates thus far have been merely spooring about matters of minor importance, or what are termed buncombe speeches, in review of the Message. An important contest, in which it is felt that there is something to be gained or lost, has not yet occurred, and without such an opportunity, it is unfair to judge what would be done if occasion were given for earnest strife in debate. Opinions of prominent members, briefly expressed, have done much more than speeches to decide questionable points thus far.

The question of adjourning over from Friday until Monday event was agitated in the House to-day. Mr. A. ANDROS, of Franklin, took the ground that members of the Assembly had no right to defraud the State by adjourning over week after week from Friday until Monday evening, or in effect until Tuesday. The resolution, however, providing such adjournment had been duly offered one day or more previous, and laid upon the table, in accordance with the ruling of the Speaker. It was called up and its passage urged by members desirous of adjournment. Mr. A. ANDROS demanded the yeas and nays upon the question, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of fifty-eight to forty-three.

The bill giving the appointment of attendants required in the Court of Appeals to the Chief Justice of said Court, thus in effect taking the appointment from the County Judge of the County of Albany, passed the House this morning, but was opposed by the vote of twenty-two members, and among them most or all of the New-York delegation, except Mr. BENEDICT. Several members, after voting, endeavored to explain their votes in the negative, but were then out of order under the amendment to the House rule recently adopted. These members based their objection to the bill on the eighth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, which provides that the Judges of the Court of Appeals shall hold no other office of public trust nor hold the power of appointing to any public office. That the attendants required in a Court-room are public officers is the point made. The real objection to giving the appointment as contemplated in the bill, is assumed by friends of the bill to be a political one.

In the Senate, this morning, the Bounty Bill came up for third reading. The third reading was not completed, and the bill still remains one of the principal measures of the Session, the details of which may be modified very much by future action.

Mr. JACKSON offered a resolution in the House, this morning, which may occasion debate of considerable interest if they are taken up for careful consideration. The resolution, after a brief preamble, reads as follows:

Resolved, That we urge upon those having the exchange of prisoners in charge, that they will use the utmost exertion on their part, waiving all technicalities or personal prejudice, and rising to the position which the occasion demands, leaving nothing undone that can be done without compromising the dignity of the nation to consummate so desirable an object.

Both Houses have adjourned until Monday evening next.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. MUNGER—To establish a law library in New-York.

Relative to accounts of executors and administrators.

Limiting the term of office of Notaries Public.

Relative to the fees of Justices of the Peace.

Authorizing Justices of the Peace to perform the duties of Coroners in certain cases.

Relative to the lands of F. B. RENSEN and his children in New-York.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—Amending the charter of the Gallatin Insurance Company.

Amending the charter of the Columbia Insurance Company.

Amending the charter of the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

By Mr. ANDREWS—To control the running of cars in Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of Peekskill village.

By Mr. ANGEL—A majority report in favor of employing E. F. UNDERHILL as legislative reporter, at a salary equal to that of the Chief Clerk of the Assembly. Laid over.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. HAVENS—For the payment of certain reënlisted veterans.

By Mr. ALLEN—Relative to the practice of attorneys in courts held by their law partners.

By Mr. FIELDS—Relative to administration.

By Mr. STRONG—To reduce the capital stock of the Brooklyn and Ridgewood Railroad Company.

Relative to District Courts in New-York.

Relative to wharves in New-York which shall be leased to steamboat companies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. COMANS—Relative to the Surrogate's Court in New-York.

To give effect to the resolutions of the New-York Common Council relative to the Vanderbilt pier.

By Mr. CORNELL—Incorporating the Steam Agricultural Company.

Also concerning the Erie Railway Company.

Mr. STRONG moved that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report what legislation is necessary in view of the moneyed institutions of the State refusing to pay a tax on their capital. Carried.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Legalizing the action of the New-York authorities in raising money to pay riot damages.

Amending the charter of the Bible and Prayer Book Society.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

Incorporating the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the New-York Prison Association.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. HOPKINS—For a town hall in Jamaica.

By Mr. ROBINSON—For the relief of the Brooklyn, New-York and Rockaway Railroad.

To amend the charter of the City of Rochester.

By Mr. DURYEE—To repeal the act authorizing the laying of a double track in certain streets in Brooklyn and Newtown. Adversely. Report agreed to.

Also relative to the Brooklyn and Rockaway Railroad.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To incorporate the Oswego Historical Association.

Also relative to the National Academy of Design.

By Mr. JACKSON—Authorizing the Canal Appraisers to hear claims not now provided for by law.

By Mr. COLLINS—Relative to divorces.

By Mr. WHITE—Relative to the burial-ground in Batavia.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. SUMNER—To equalize the compensation of Judges.

By Mr. F. P. STEVENS—To authorize the Merchants' Bank of Buffalo to close its business.

By Mr. SHOEMAKER—Incorporating the National Bank of Syracuse.

By Mr. THOMPSON—Amending the act relative to the Erie Railway Company.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—For the better information of prison convicts.

By Mr. OLVANY—For a railroad in Whitehall and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. KIRK—For a railroad in Spruce, William and other streets in New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to prison convicts.

Authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to construct a sewer from the County buildings at Flatbush.

Authorizing the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals to appoint attendants in said court.

Incorporating the Roosevelt Hospital of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CRAMER—To amend the General Manufacturing Law.

By Mr. WORTH—For the relief of the Long Island Gas Company.

By Mr. McCANN—Authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend their track.

By Mr. INGRAM—Authorizing the First-avenue and Jersey-ferry Railroad to lay a track in certain streets.

By Mr. OLVANY—Authorizing a railroad in Whitehall and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To suppress intemperance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. REED—Instructing our Representatives in Congress to take measures to facilitate the transportation of troops between New-York and Philadelphia. Laid over.

By Mr. JACKSON—Calling upon the Government to use all honorable means to release the Union prisoners at Richmond. Laid over.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Affairs in Virginia—Propositions before the Legislature—Disaffection in Lee's Army—Operations in Tennessee—The Bombardment of Charleston, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond papers of yesterday contain nothing of importance.

GOV. SMITH, of Virginia, recommends the immediate passage of a bill by the Legislature, calling out the remaining militia force of the State to operate in the State, subject to the Governor's control, but not to perform active service over thirty days at a time.

A joint resolution has been introduced into the Virginia Legislature, denying the right of the Confederate Government to forfeit, sequester, or confiscate the estates of alien enemies in Virginia.

A dispatch in the *Whig* has the following:

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Jan. 25.

The enemy are moving some of their cavalry in the direction of Madison Court House. It is reported they have crossed Rabinson River and captured some of our pickets, and arrangements have been made to meet them.

Battell's Alabama brigade reënlisted to-day for the war.

The following is extracted from the Richmond commercial report of Wednesday: "Corn Meal, $22 @$25 ₩ bushel; Butter, $6 ₩ D.; Lard, $3 75; and Pork, $2 75 ₩ D."

The Richmond *Whig* of Wednesday has a synopsis of the Secretary of the Confederate States Treasury Report, in response to a resolution of the Senate. The funded debt is $297,871,060; call certificates, $89,900,000; interest bearing Treasury notes, $102,000,000; non-interest bearing Treasury notes, $726,000,000; less the number of Treasury notes on hand, $297,000,000.

It appears from dispatches read in the rebel Congress, that several brigades have reënlisted for the war, and strenuous efforts are being made to initiate a general movement to the same effect.

Great complaints are made by the rebel soldiers against the mail regulations. Letters require fifteen days to go 200 miles.

The dissatisfaction of LEE's army, in consequence of the reported reduction in their rations that reached such a point as to require that Commander to issue a general order appealing to their patriotism and to their religion to prevent mutiny.

TENNESSEE.

RUSSELLVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

A reconnoissance in the direction of Tazewell found the Yankees strongly fortified, and in considerable force there. Twenty of our wagons were captured on Friday, while foraging beyond the French Broad River. The cars ran to Greenville yesterday, and will reach here by Saturday.

DALTON, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 23.

FORREST is doing good service. He has whipped the enemy at La Grange, Collierville and Germantown. There is a large force in West Tennessee ready to join him.

MISSISSIPPI.

CUMMO, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Col. J. E. FORREST has captured Island No. 60 and all the negroes and managers, killing 15, and destroying the oxen and wagons.

Scouts report the evacuation of Corinth, and that the enemy blew up the fortifications and fell back in the direction of Memphis.

Fort Pillow is also reported to be evacuated.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

Seven shells have been fired into the city since the last report. The enemy has been engaged all day hauling ammunition to Gregg and Cummings' Point batteries. There is considerable activity in the fleet. Three monitors are anchored inside, between Cummings' Point and Fort Sumter.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

Twenty-four shots have been fired at the city within the last twenty-four hours. The fleet remains quiet to-day.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Postponement of Executions—Lee's Distress for Forage.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
FRIDAY, Jan. 29—5 P. M.

The camps are quiet. The execution of the eight deserters fixed for to-day has been suspended for

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Dismissal of the Anglo-Chinese Flotilla—Strange Predicament of the Chinese Government—Good Offices of Mr. Burlingame—Honorable Conduct of Sir F. Bruce—The Rebels Abandoned by their Foreign Auxiliaries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKIN, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1863.

In this great village it is seldom that anything occurs of sufficient importance to excite the attention of the outside world. Now and then, however, a *coup d' etat* take place—a Prince is strangled or a General hangs himself; but these are domestic affairs. Their boldness or their truculence may call forth a passing remark; but they possess for foreign nations no element of deeper interest. Within the last few days, however, a question has been decided in the Court of Pekin, which will echo through the world. During a great earthquake, which occurred in Japan some years ago, the waves excited by the fearful struggles in the bowels of those burning islands, rolled across the entire breadth of the Pacific, and made their distinct impression on the height of the tide in the harbor of San Francisco. The refluent wave from this Pekin convulsion will soon be lashing the shores of Britain, and roaring and foaming in the very halls of Parliament.

"Why this air of mystery?" you will ask. "Have the Chinese repudiated the treaties? Have they attempted to massacre foreign residents? Or, have they again had the audacity to seize on John Bull's opium?" Nothing of the kind—they have merely arrived at the conclusion that they have no use for the Anglo-Chinese fleet, which has made so much noise in the newspapers, and *they have ordered it back to England.*

Commodore OSBORNE, as gallant an officer as ever drew a cutlass, after spending years of time in building, buying and manning his ships, after spending much valuable breath in acquainting scientific and political societies with the meliorations he was about to introduce into Chinese warfare, the bloodless victories he was going to win over the Taipings, and the gigantic system of colonization, by which the whole rebel empire was to be transplanted to the islands of the neighboring seas—after all this, and then after waiting here for more than a month for instructions, the gallant Commodore has been ordered to go home, and take his gunboats with him, without firing a single gun or even seeing the walls of Nankin. I shall not attempt the anatomy of his feelings; but I do not imagine that he feels elated at having performed the exploit which an old rhyme ascribes to the "King of France with 20,000 men."

England was as much flattered as the rest of the world was astounded by the fact that the Chinese Emperor, almost before the fires of his burning palaces were fairly quenched, applied to his conqueror for aid in the subjugation of his own people. She relaxed her Foreign Enlistment Act in favor of China, permitted her favorite officers to take service under the Emperor, and yet retain their rank and title in the Royal Navy. She allowed her arsenals to be thrown open, and her choicest munitions of war to be placed at the disposal of her imperial client; her dockyards to build his vessels, and even allowed him to obtain, on moderate terms, several vessels from her own navy, already armed and equipped. The enterprise was a humane one, as it was intended to put an end to a desolating war; it was moreover a hopeful one, as it was a striking proof that China felt the need of the material civilization of the West. Noble spirits flocked to the standard of OSBORNE, animated with hopes of wealth and renown, and all Christendom sympathized in the movement. But the bubble has bursted, and the revulsion, to compare small things to great, may be likened to that which ensued on the explosion of the South-sea or the Mississippi scheme. The scions of noble houses who sought this opportunity to lay the foundation of their fortunes return disappointed; and those political seers, who, catching inspiration from their wishes, predicted that the manning of the Chinese Navy with British officers would prove a preliminary to the acknowlment of British supremacy, are likewise disappointed.

All this belongs to an outside view of the case. The motives which actuated the Chinese Government to take this startling step are considerations of greater moment. They allege that their envoy exceeded his instructions, and produce proof which is deemed satisfactory, to show that they are neither legally nor morally bound to redeem pledges which he was not authorized to give. This refers chiefly to the enlistment of officers and men for the Chinese service. That they authorized the purchase of vessels appears to be unquestioned. Are they not, therefore, stultifying their own action, by sending them back to be sold to pay in part the expenses of a fruitless expedition. The fact is, they would have been willing to retain the ships, if they could have done so without retaining also their officers and crews.

Six hundred men, all owning allegiance to the same foreign flag, standing on the decks of powerful steamers, and wielding artillery of the most effective kind, constituted a force which it seemed to them dangerous to admit into the bowels of the empire. They might, indeed, easily batter down the walls of Nankin, and crush the head of the rebellion, but might they not in turn create a more formidable difficulty. The Tartars have not forgotten that it was to quell a rebellion in Pekin that they were invited down from the Northern deserts in 1644; and that the usurper was expelled only to make way for a sovereign of their own dynasty. They have not read in Phædrus or Horace the fable of the horse, who to drive a rival from his pasture ground, took a man for his ally; neither are they familiar with the history of Boniface and the Vandals in the North of Africa; nor with the causes which led to the settlement of the Saxons in the south of Britain; but they have domestic examples like the one above cited; and they believe that empire is a prize so tempting that it never can be relinquished from any mere scruple of conscience when once fairly within the grasp. It was, therefore, with no little dismay they saw this mighty armada descend on their coast—its officers claiming a commission to act in the service of the Government for four years; and it is with a feeling of equal relief they have heard these dreaded allies consent to be dismissed.

Without them the fleet would have been useless; or, perhaps, worse than useless—manned by the riff-raff of all nations—a mixed multitude, always ready for mischief. It might have enabled the Provincial Governors to resist the power of the Central Government. To escape these two dangers—the latter real, the former purely imaginary—the mandarins have chosen to risk the indefinite protraction of the Taiping rebellion, and expose themselves to the ridicule of the world.

In connection with this affair, it has been gratifying to see that they are beginning to realize that there is an outside world, and to express themselves solicitous in regard to its public sentiment. They were anxious to know how this transaction would be viewed by the nations of the West, and seemed painfully conscious of the awkwardness of their position.

A fortnight since this unpleasant affair seemed not to admit of so easy a solution. The British Minister considered that his countrymen were wronged in being thus summarily dismissed when they had been regularly enlisted for four years. He accordingly announced to the Mandarins that he would refer the question to her Majesty's Government, and keep the ships, in the meantime, as a guarantee, or rather as a kind of indemnity.

Thus, in danger of losing every farthing which they had expended on this costly expedition, and what was to them of infinitely greater consequence, in danger of drawing down the hostility of Great Britain for an alleged breach of faith, they had recourse to the good offices of the American Minister. Never have I witnessed such a conflict between pride and fear as the Mandarins exhibited when they proposed to submit their difficulty to investigation. Mr. BURLINGAME had gone to the office of the Foreign Board on other business. That was dispatched, but the Mandarins still had something which they wished to communicate. Mr. B. was several times on the eve of retiring, when the evident anxiety of the Mandarins, which seemed too great to find expression in words, induced him to delay. He told them he was fully aware of the nature of their embarrassment; warned them to make all speed for the adjustment of their difficulty, if they would prevent its expanding into an unmanageable magnitude, and finally offered to use his best endeavors to effect an amicable settlement. Instantly they proposed to come to the United States Legation and lay the matter before him in all its details; the very next day came with rolls of documents enough to make one's eyes ache, and continued for three days sifting the evidence in the case.

This examination brought MR. BURLINGAME to the conclusion—very contrary to his first impressions—that the Chinese Government, whether acting wisely or unwisely in this affair, has not been guilty of any breach of faith, or given just cause of umbrage to any foreign Power. And to the honor of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE I record it, the same evidence carried conviction to his mind. He promptly wrote to the Mandarins that he was prepared to acknowledge the correctness of their position, acquiesced in their disposition of the fleet, and would not, therefore, retain any of the vessels, as he at first intended. He was, content that the affair should be settled in Pekin, and saw no occasion for referring it to London.

The issue of this affair, which MR. BURLINGAME has managed with statesmanlike skill, has added greatly to his influence with the Chinese Government; and I may add that the noble alacrity which Sir F. BRUCE manifested in rectifying a wrong, and acknowledging the rights of the Chinese Government, has enhanced the high character which he already bears for justice and integrity.

The dismissal of this fleet has postponed indefinitely the reduction of Nankin. For more than ten years that strongest of Chinese fortresses has been held by the Taipings. Through nearly the whole of this time it has sustained a Trojan siege. At times, when seemingly reduced to the last extreme, the rebels have burst out with irresistible violence, and overrun the adjacent districts. May not the confidence which they derive from the dismissal of this fleet prove to them a tower of strength, and stimulate them to fresh successes?

BURGEVINE, of whose defection to the rebel cause I wrote you some months ago, has become disgusted with his new patrons, and left their ranks with a hundred of his motley followers. About half of them succeeded in effecting their escape, and the rebels, instead of decapitating the rest, as was expected, promptly released them, on the remonstrance of Gen. GORDON, exhibiting in this act a degree of magnanimity which might well be imitated by their Imperialist enemies. Q.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

The Opposition to Foreign Intercourse—Uncertainty of Japanese Diplomacy—The Damios and the Government—Satsuma and the British Disturbances—He Promises Indemnity upon the Evacuation of Kanagawa—Anomalous Condition of Affairs at Yokohama. &c.

YOKOHAMA, Monday, Dec. 1, 1863.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

All immediate danger of a rupture between the English and this Government appears to have passed. The Japanese are following out the kind of policy which has characterized all their diplomatic intercourse since the first treaties were put in force by Commodore PERRY. Their motto seems to be to oppose every measure calculated to enlarge foreign intercourse. By the original treaty, three new ports should now be open, but these have been yielded by us for the present. This does not suffice, however, as they pretend they want us to give up even what we now have. Experience must show all that know anything about Orientals that nothing is gained by conciliation. There is no truth in their diplomacy. The most absurd fabrications and child-like excuses are given for nonfulfilment of even the most solemn obligations.

As we can gain but little positive knowledge of the state of affairs in the interior, or of the views of the different feudal princes, it is impossible to say how long the present state of affairs may last. Time is everything, however, as the longer what intercourse there is exists, the more accustomed the country will become to the new state of things. When once the equilibrium is established which has been disturbed, by the new channels opened for the products of the country, and their consequent high price compared with what they were before foreigners came, no doubt but much of the present difficulty will be done away with.

The people will find foreign intercourse profitable, and as the production of tea and silk, for which the country seems so peculiarly adapted, can be extended almost indefinitely, they will not easily give up such brilliant prospects of wealth and prosperity, as this heretofore unknown market for these commodities is sure to bring it in, if not interfered with by their own rulers. The edict for the expulsion of foreigners, was, as we stated in our last, recalled just in time to anticipate the action of the Home Governments on the subject. The motives for this kind of vacillation and absurd child-like diplomacy, it is hard to divine. The Government seems alike afraid of their own Princes and foreign nations. It appears to wish to conciliate both, and come in collision with neither. It appears, indeed, to be as ignorant of the plans and designs of their more powerful Daimeoes as of the English themselves. The Prince of Satsuma has been the bugbear ever since the murder of Mr. RICHARDSON, as the Prince of Mito was up till that time. The followers of both have been for a year most scrupulously kept out of the settlement, as if they were the mortal enemies of us all. We have doubted, and do still, if they ever were really our enemies; but if allowed to, would have no objections to trade with us from one of their ports at any time.

As Princes, we have no evidence of their hostility. SATSUMA has been from the first more eager than any of the others for all inventions and improvements from abroad. By making use of the Dutch who were at Nagasaki, close to his domain, he has become the most powerful Prince in the empire, having been the first to introduce foreign guns and military tactics into his country. He has bought more foreign vessels than any other Prince, and, in point of wealth and liberal-mindedness, is probably in advance of them all. The encounter of the party to which Mr. RICHARDSON belonged, with the train of one of his high officials, was an unfortunate circumstance. The attack on them, so barbarous and cold-blooded, did not indicate any especial hostility of the Prince of Satsuma toward foreigners, as all Japanese say, had it been a party of *their own people*, the result would have been the same. This is no justification, however, and calls for none the less decided and vigorous action on the part of the country to whom the victim belonged.

The result of the Battle at Cogashima, and the destruction of all of SATSUMA'S vessels, you have had in full.

Though he claimed the victory, he does not, from present appearances, wish to go through the same again. Reports say that the officers who were in command in the forts of the Bence were surprised and mortified to see how little apparent damage they were able to inflict on the English fleet, while the town was being destroyed and their forts battered down by the enemy. They are evidently convinced that they cannot yet compete with a Western nation in warfare. The evidence of this is that an embassy has been sent by the Prince to the English Minister here to arrange terms of peace for the future.

After several interviews, matters were satisfactorily arranged, and the payment of the indemnity demand of £25,000 *promised* in a few days. As to the murderers of Mr. RICHARDSON, they said they would do all in their power to arrest and punish them. Japanese-like, though, nearly twice the time in which the money was to be forthcoming has elapsed, and it is still unpaid. The action of the Prince of Satsuma at first seemed to be independent of the Government at Yeddo, but since the completion of the negotiations it has either interfered with SATSUMA'S embassadors, or else they have coalesced. By a voluntary act of the Government it became security for the payment of the money, and thus assumes further responsibility in the matter. The money not being paid, the English Minister addressed the Government on the subject. This is evidently just what they wanted, as they say in answer to his communication, "We will pay the money when you agree to evacuate Kanagawa and repair to Nagasaki and Hokodada, as we intimated a few weeks since it was our wish you should do." Thus we believe the matter stands, except that the English Minister has addressed a very sharp letter to the Government on the subject.

How far the Government has interposed with the payment of the money in order to accomplish some of its own ends, it is impossible to say. It is rumored that they say it will not do to pay it too promptly for fear of other demands being made. Be that as it may, we consider the fact of Satsuma's sending an embassy to Kanagawa, independent to all appearances of the Government, as foreshadowing a better state of things, as far as the Princes are concerned. We have been led by the Government to believe that SATSUMA was at the head of the conservative party—in opposition to foreign intercourse—and that it was in consequence of this opposition it was prevented from opening any more new ports. We think we see in this new revelation the true reason of the *conservatism* of the so-called hostile Princes. The Government now monopolizes all the revenues and benefits derived from foreign intercourse, whereas, the great Princes, who are almost independent—and some of whom are believed to be as powerful as the Government itself—are entirely excluded from them. The Spiritual Emperor is said to be conservative also, because he receives not his share of this new source of wealth and power, the Government pleading that the expenses incurred in buildings, officers, salaries for the collection of revenue, &c., consume the whole.

It seems, therefore, to resolve itself into a question of spoils, and looks much as if the Conservatives are trying, if they can't have a share, to prevent the Government from having any, and therefore insist on its sending us away. The Government therefore issues edicts to that effect, not believing or wishing that any notice will be taken of them by the treaty Powers, further than to protest it. Toward us they are equally false, in order to keep us from demanding any more open ports, which would, if insisted upon, bring them in collision with foreigners or their own princes, to the destruction of their present monopoly.

During the negotiations of SATSUMA'S Embassadors with the English Ministers, they proposed to send to Europe thirty of their young men, to be educated in the useful arts, especially shipbuilding, cannon-making, &c. They expressed also a wish to buy a man-of-war, fully armed and equipped. This they were told they could do of any of the Western nations, provided peace was established, but intimated to them that, with the present state of things, it could not be done. England is not the only country which must object to men-of-war being furnished the Japanese Government at this time. The matter, we see, has called forth some discussion in our home papers. Much as we blame England for her connivance at the fitting out of vessels for the use of the Confederates, we feel Americans cannot consider this a parallel case, and wink at the fitting out of men-of-war for Japan as a bit of tit-for-tat. The Japanese make no distinction between Englishmen, Americans, or Frenchmen. They would not exclude the English more than any other from commercial intercourse. All foreigners are in the same category, as it is known by this time, doubtless, that the American flag has received quite as grave an insult as the English, and has quite as much cause for war with this country.

An alliance of all the Treaty Powers is called for in regard to the difficulties with Japan, and we hope our next mail will bring us news that this has been effected, in view of the various events that have transpired here during the last six months, bearing equally upon all nationalities.

Strange as it may appear, trade has suffered but little check for the last few months, and things go on about as usual. There has been, it is true, some falling off in the exportation of silk, for which various causes have been assigned, but no one seems to satisfy all opinions upon the subject. The cotton trade is, however, assuming a no inconsiderable magnitude. The supply continues to increase as prices go up, and several vessels are loading with it both for England direct and Hong Kong for reshipment. Price 58 cents per pound, in specie.

A curious state of things exist as regards our town and its surroundings. We are in a citadel, as it were, with the bay on one side, and a deep moat or canal on the other, making a complete island of the place. The only communication we have with the main land is by four bridges, each of which is guarded by two field-howitzers and quite a body of Japanese soldiers, besides strong gates with high palings, connecting them with the moat on either side. For miles pickets are thrown out on every road leading to the town.

In addition to this, the men-of-war in port furnish a patrol of thirty soldiers, who scour the country daily in every direction. While our rear is so well guarded, our front is by no means neglected. Twenty men-of-war lie in the harbor before the town, from which at a given signal thrice as many boats will pull to the shore to take off the citizens, or render aid where it may be required for the protection of life and property.

The more threatening and complicated affairs become with the Government, the more soldiers the Government throw in and around the town for our protection.

Anomalous as this state of things may appear, it is nevertheless true.

It is impossible to define our position. We don't know where we are ourselves. We are living in daily uncertainty as to how things will end; believing, however, that in the event of trouble, the two thousand men which can be landed in half an hour from the fleet would give us all the protection necessary. I-SHI-YA.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—The Kings' County Bounty Committee are about removing their recruiting office to Montague-street. On Thursday, about thirty men were enlisted, making a total thus far of 1,900.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Life-Scenes Among the City Poor.

While so much is done for the soldier upon the battle-field, more attention is demanded to their families at home. All over our City are families living in cellars and garrets who are called daily to contend sharply with adversity, and many of them fall unknown and unhonored in the arms of death. Only a few weeks since a case came to light through the efforts of the Christian Alliance. In Eight-street, in a small back room of the fourth story of a tenement house, lived the widow of a soldier who fell in the battle of Fair Oaks. For over a year she slaved almost day and night on starvation prices, with her needle, to keep her children from want, and to maintain a degree of respectability. She was a German woman, with all the feelings and susceptibilities that characterize those who have seen better days. One of her children, the eldest, a beautiful little girl of eleven Summers, was seized with disease about the heart. For months she lingered, while the mother slaved on, battling with poverty and affliction, until her own system gave evidence of wasting energies and crushed hopes; at last the little sufferer terminated her earthly existence, amid the sobs and tears of the mother and the surviving little sisters. Hours rolled away, and no steps were taken to place the lifeless remains in its last resting-place. The mother was without means, without friends, and like Rachel of old, weeping and mourning, and would not be comforted because her child was not. Steps were at last taken for interment by the means provided by the City. This, however, was horrifying to the mother, and lacerating to her already wounded spirits. A coffin, some ten or twelve inches too short, rough and untrimmed on the inside, with paint so green on the outside as to cover the hands of those who brought it; and then to have the little form crammed in, nailed down and borne off by a colored man, and put on board the night boat and carried away, no one knows where, was more than that sensitive, broken-hearted mother could endure. If ever the tender sensibilities of humanity should be regarded, it is under such circumstances. It is a wonder the City does not perform this last act for the poor a little more in accordance with the dictates of humanity. The case mentioned was brought to the notice of the society above named; an undertaker was employed; the ladies aided in the little necessary arrangements, and after nearly two days the little one was placed in a neat trimmed coffin and brought to Hope Chapel in a hearse, where services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Goss. The Sunday-school children were assembled, and the scene was very impressive. The remains were borne to the Lutheran Grave-yard, the family following in a carriage, and placed in a grave where lay a brother previously interred. The expenses of the funeral amounted to $23 50, but it greatly contributed to the comfort of a sorrowing, broken-hearted mother. The surviving children are now constant attendants of the Christian Alliance Sunday-school, and the mother of the church services. Thus was the last act of kindness shown to a soldier's child, while the family is now often made comfortable by attention and sympathy. This is only one instance of scenes that are constantly occurring among us—scenes hidden from the gaze of the world, but which wring the heart with bitterness of those who are exercised thereby.

Honors to the One Hundred and Second Regiment.

WHAT OUR LADIES DID WHEN THE CITY FAILED TO DO.

Yesterday afternoon the grand public reception to this regiment took place at the rooms of the Republican Committee, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street.

The room was beautifully decorated with flowers, flags and evergreens. At the south end was a raised platform, behind which the wall was ornamented with flags, and in the centre the portrait of President LINCOLN.

A few moments past 3, Lieut.-Col. AVERY, of the One Hundred and Second, who lost his leg at Cedar Mountain, came in on crutches, and was greeted with great applause and enthusiasm; he was conducted to his seat on the platform by Col. T. B. VAN BUREN, the first Colonel of the regiment.

About 3½ o'clock, the regiment, 200 strong, marched into the room and were seated around the tables, on which a most bounteous repast had been placed, and to which they done full justice.

Col. VAN BUREN introduced Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, who was enthusiastically received, and who, in turn, introduced Mr. GEO. BANCROFT, the Chairman of the meeting, who met a hearty welcome. Mr. BANCROFT made a speech of some length, speaking of the glorious deeds the regiment had performed at Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Lookout Mountain, &c., &c.

Col. VAN BUREN, in response, made some very happy remarks, speaking in the highest terms of the regiment he had organized, commanded, and which bore his name, and thanking the ladies for the splendid reception given, and kindness shown them.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE made a short, but most excellent and impressive speech, stating the high appreciation in which the soldiers held the many favors and kindnesses bestowed upon them; that they did not feel at all discontented or dissatisfied, but, on the contrary, satisfied and happy. His speech was received with deafening applause.

Mrs. NEVINS, who, on many a field and in many a hospital, has enlivened the soldiers with her songs and words of cheerfulness, sang two songs, which were most cordially received.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Mr. CHOATE and others made appropriate speeches.

The toasts of "The President," "The President of the United States," "The Ladies of New-York," "JOHN C. FREMONT," "White Star Division," and others were received with great warmth.

Mrs. FREDERICK RACKEMANN, who in one day secured the assistance of other ladies, such as Mrs. E. BRIDGHAM, Mrs. HENRY D. SEDGWICK, Mrs. JOHN HOPPER, Mrs. H. W. BELLOWS, Mrs. D. D. FIELD; ELIZABETH L. SMITH, and HENRIETTA B. HAINES, and providing so really sumptuous and elegant an entertainment, deserve the thanks of all citizens and patriots, and proves beyond question that when the City Government and our male citizens forget their duty toward our brave defenders, the loyal ladies are ready, willing and capable of sustaining the honor of the City. All honor *to them!*

The Messrs. CHICKERING kindly furnished the piano for the occasion, which was sent while the dinner was being engaged and on a few moments' notice that it was needed.

The ladies, some two hundred in number, waited on their guests and thus rendered more appetising the substantials and delicacies provided for them. The hardy soldiers seemed fully to appreciate all the kindness and attention, and sought in their demeanor to gallantly reciprocate them. When the toast "The Ladies of New-York," was given, they sprang to their feet and accepted it with cheers stentorian and prolonged. The assemblage broke up at 5½ P. M., and can be chronicled as the most gratifying, encouraging, and the pleasantest that our veterans have formed part and parcel of.

A Gross Outrage on a Respectable Family.

ARREST OF THE PERPETRATORS.

The proceedings of a gross outrage, committed recently upon a very respectable family residing in the upper part of the City, were brought to light yesterday through the efforts of a member of the New-York Press. The affair occurred on the night of the 20th inst., and from that time until yesterday, it was carefully kept from the knowledge of the public. It appears from affidavits on file at the Jefferson Market Police Court that about 2 o'clock on the morning of the day above named, two young men, respectably attired, went to a dwelling in Irving-place, where they rang the door bell. An elderly lady in the house, who was sitting up with a sick child, went to the front window, and asked who was there. The reply given she did not understand. The fire bells were then ringing, and fire engines were running along the street. The lady again asked them what was wanted, and before she had received an answer, she asked them if her son's store was on fire. The reply was, "Yes, and we want both of your sons to come down quickly." The two sons were aroused and speedily left the house. The mother it seems accompanied them down stairs to the front door, and watched them till they were out of sight. Just as she was shutting the door, the two young men came up the front steps, and in a peremptory manner demanded admittance. The lady became frightened and fled to the upper part of the house, the men following her, all apparently much excited. The lady ran to the bedroom where her two daughters slept, and her pursuers rushed after her. Here a scene ensued which it would be impossible to credit, except for the fact that the particulars of it are set forth in the affidavits of several respectable witnesses. The daughters were siezed by the men, dragged from their beds, and treated in the most shameful manner. The cries and shrieks for help that were raised by the three ladies, speedily aroused the husband and father of the family, who was sleeping in an adjoining room. He ran to their assistance, and being a strong, powerful man, he soon overcame them by blows upon their heads and bodies. The disturbance inside had by this time attracted the attention of two patrolmen in the street, who burst open the door and came to the rescue of the outraged ladies. The offenders were taken into custody and conveyed to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house. Here they gave their names as CRAIG WADSWORTH and HOLLIS HONIWELL. The former said he was the son of a well-known Major-General. They both appeared very penitent, and plead hard to be let off, but Capt. CAMMANN ordered them to be locked up for the night. Before leaving the house where the outrage was committed, they made very humble apologies for what they had done, and excused themselves by saying that they were on a "spree." The next morning they were taken before Justice LEDWITH, and held to bail to await their trial.

The Naval Race and the Eutaw.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The proposed race (called a naval race because the Navy Department happens to own one of the boats) between the river steamer *Kin Kiang*, owned by a China merchant, and the *Eutaw*, a medium-sized ferry-boat, (called a "double-ender" for the sake of dignity,) owned by the Navy Department, which, along with some thirty others, was built because the department had purchased all the ferry-boats on sale in the country and no more could be got without building them for themselves, having been given up, Capt. Fox, as the papers say, has invited the Naval Committee to an excursion down the Potomac River in the *Eutaw*, by which he expects to impress those gentlemen with the belief that the *men-of-war* which constitute the navy proper are as fast as they should be. If it were true that the *Eutaw* was the fastest boat in the world, she could not average her speed with the sloop-of-war, and thereby improve them; so that it is of no consequence how fast she is. But, in order to show the Naval Committee, and the country, that the *Eutaw* is as stupid a production, in proportion, as the sloops-of-war are, I will state the following facts about her: She is a light draught, single deck boat, of less than a thousand tons, and yet she has more grate surface to consume coal than the great steamers on Long Island Sound, nearly twice her size—*City of New-York, City of Boston, Bay State* and *Empire State*; and has two blowers and blowing engines. Her boilers are better than theirs, and we know it to be so, because large patent fees are paid Mr. MARTY for them, while their boilers are public property. She has a surface-condenser, and they have none. She has WITHERBY'S superheater, which the inventor claims has increased her speed two miles an hour; while neither *the other ferry boats* of her class, nor the Boston steamers have. With *two hundred square feet of grates* and blowers, she can burn easily *four tons of coal an hour*; the Bay State boats burn *more than* that on one hundred and sixty square feet. With these conditions she ought to be the fastest boat which ever floated. No such amount of *boiler power and coal consumption* exists in the country, in proportion to the size of the boat, by forty per cent.

Now compare her with the *Kin Kiang*. Capt. Fox certifies, in print, that she went, on her trial trips, sixteen knots, which is eighteen and seven-tenths of a mile per hour; and it is true that she did. She is a larger boat *in every dimension* than the *Eutaw*, and her tonnage is about 70 tons greater. She has less than 170 square feet of grates, and has no blowers, no superheater, no surface-condenser. Her engine and boilers are much cheaper to build, and weigh less. On her trial trip the second time, she had steam, with boilers foaming like a boiling molasses pot, so that double the usual quantity of cool water had to be constantly pumped into them to keep them supplied. She ran on an average more than eighteen miles an hour, *burning less than a ton of coal an hour.* And she did this simply by *using steam expansively*—cutting it off at about thirty inches on a twelve feet stroke engine.

If the *Eutaw* will burn *only so much coal* she won't go thirteen miles an hour; if by burning three or four times as much, she can go faster, it only proves that "main strength and stupidity" can be used instead of knowledge, if one is willing to pay the cost.

Meanwhile, why don't Capt. Fox take the committee on the *Ticonderoga*, now at Philadelphia, or the *Sacramento*, now at Boston, which are *naval steamers* proper? When he does that at sea, they *won't go nine knots an hour.* If he don't, this ferry-boat show is a mere juggle; for the ferry-boats are built on the usual plans, only in very bad proportions; whereas, the sloops-of-war are built on the new discovery, made exclusively for the use of this navy, that JAMES WATT and MARRIOTH were fools.

Yours truly, E. N. DICKERSON.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Jan. 29, 1864, 1 o'clock, P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Bill of Col. G. G. Colgate, for money paid Dodworth's Band for music furnished for the reception of Fifteenth New-York State Volunteers.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Bill of William Schilling, for artillery horses furnished at the funeral of General Corcoran.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Thomas Brady, for remission of penalty for excess of Inspector's fees on the work of contract for sewer in Corlies-street; also, to be paid for extra work therein.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Masterson—

Remonstrance of Exempt Engine Company number Sixty, against using their house as a fuel depot.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Petition of the property-holders and residents in Thirty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to have street paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Shannon—

Remonstrance of owners of property on Fifty-second-street, between Second-avenue and East River, against flagging and setting curb and gutters therein at the present time.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Hardy—

Petition from W. R. Beebe, Henry Erben, Albert Matthews and others, to abate a nuisance in Thirty-eighth-street between Seventh avenue and Broadway.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Whereas, The illegal and unjust assumption on the part of the Legislature of this State of the right to grant the use of the streets of this city to companies or corporations of private individuals for the purpose of laying rails and running cars therein, without the consent of its municipal authorities, who by the terms of such grants from the State aforesaid, are deprived of all jurisdiction or control over the mode of constructing such railroads, is, as might have been anticipated, producing great dissatisfaction among our citizens, who, in consequence of the imperfect manner in which such rails are laid, and the total disregard of their rights to the free and unobstructed use of such streets, are subjected to annoyances and pecuniary losses in such a manner, and to such an extent as to call imperatively for some action on the part of this Common Council, with a view of removing such cause of complaint or of remedying the evils to which our citizens are now subjected; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee of three members of each Board of the Common Council be appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration the matter contained in the foregoing preamble, and of devising some method of relieving our citizens from the losses and annoyances now suffered by them, consequent upon the imperfect manner of laying the rails of such railroad companies.

Which was adopted.

And the chair subsequently appointed Aldermen Ryers, Ottiwell and Jones as such committee on the part of this Board.

By Alderman Shannon—

Whereas, John J. Fonsonby, honorary member of Hook and Ladder Company number Twelve, and formerly of the Ninth New-York State Militia, did at a fire in Chrystie street, near Rivington, which occurred on the night of the sixteenth of January, instant, nobly save the lives of a woman and her two children of tender years, at the imminent risk of his own, first rescuing the children and then returning through the midst of the flames to deliver the mother, displaying an example of heroic gallantry and unselfish humanity worthy of all admiration and imitation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John F. Ponsonby, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid on the table.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the salary of the caulkers employed in the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased from the sum of two dollars per day as now paid to three dollars, the same to date from the passage of this resolution.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the owners of property on Ninth-avenue, between Sixty and Sixty-first streets, be permitted to flag the sidewalks in front of their lots, to the full width, at their own expense, under the supervision of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That Second-avenue, from Seventh to Forty-eighth streets, be renumbered, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the south side of Thirty-eighth street, between the Seventh-avenue and Broadway, be flagged the whole width where necessary, and that the work be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to flag sidewalks, also to regulate and reset curb and gutter stones around Stuyvesant-square.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ottiwell.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Twenty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Second, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones on the south side of Twenty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Second, be regulated and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman MASTERSON—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixty-seventh-street, from the Eighth to the Tenth avenues, opened according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise and sell at public auction a lease of the ferry at the foot of Forty-second-street, North River, in the City of New-York, across the North River to Weehawken, in the State of New-Jersey, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and return said lease to the Common Council for approval.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to inform this board at its next meeting whether the piers and bulkheads belonging to the City can be leased in any other manner than that provided in the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, section forty-one.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen which for the purpose herein stated are hereby constituted a Joint Committee, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to have a suitable monument erected in Calvary Cemetery on the ground granted by the Trustees of the said Cemetery to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, at a cost not to exceed twelve thousand dollars, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the person erecting such monument for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, upon the certificate of the Joint Committee on National Affairs that he has been duly authorized to erect such monument, and that he has completed the work to the satisfaction of the said Committee.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of the bill of A. T. Stewart & Co. for gloves, &c., furnished for the funeral of General Corcoran, amounting to one hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Also for a bill of Aunin & Co., for flags furnished the Committee on Russian Reception, amounting to one hundred and five dollars.

Which was carried and the papers laid over.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Roads from further consideration of resolution permitting Margaret Donovan to keep a stand on the northeast corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was adopted.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given John W. Jackson, to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number two hundred and forty-seven Front-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Twenty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property and the remaining half by the city.

Which was referred to Committees on Streets.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the rebuilding of Pier number Forty-six, North River; also, the rebuilding of said pier, to be when completed sixty feet in width.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag, etcetera, One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report granting permission to property-owners to regulate in front of premises in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate and grade One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Fiftieth-street, from a point between Eighth-avenue and Broadway to the sewer in Broadway.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to remit an assessment against Jonas Conkling and others for the construction of a sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to grant Hook and Ladder Company number six a new location.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring to remove the obstructions in Battery-place, from Broadway to West-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring to regulate and grade West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report, concurring to set curb and gutter stones in West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken streets.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting the Annual Report of the Tr

AMERICAN POETRY.

Poems by Bryant, Longfellow and Halleck.

THIRTY POEMS. By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. APPLETON & Co.

TALES OF A WAYSIDE INN. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. TICKNOR & FIELDS.

YOUNG AMERICA. A poem by FITZ-GREENE HALLECK. *New-York Ledger*, Jan. 23, 1864.

It is something to record the visit to our book-table this season of the honored triumvirate of our elder bards, BRYANT, LONGFELLOW and HALLECK. They come after long silence of the Muse, during which the din of war may be presumed to have drowned their minstrelsy; and we may accept their arrival as an indication that the waters of the great deep are subsiding, and Peace again, with her arts and refinements, is to be welcomed in the land. Not that war is altogether unfriendly to the poet. On the contrary, it supplies him with themes worthy of his lyre; and by the deep earnestness which it infuses into the generation called to pass through its terrible ordeal, inspires him with powers adequate to their representation. MILTON sang sweetly in his "Allegro" and "Penseroso" before the Great Rebellion; his mind was roughened in the struggle, and he wrote no gentle verses then; but out of the fiery furnace of the civil war, when all was over, came the sublime "Paradise Lost." It is impossible for a man of sense and feeling to live in a time like the present without being stirred to nobler thought and resolution. We are every day brought into contact with stern realities; our sympathies are appealed to by the sufferings of those who are encountering the deadliest forms of malignity in our behalf; responsibility in thought and action on all sides weighs heavy upon us as the great future, conscious to our view, demands of us its righteous heritage. The most prosaic man at such a time should be something of a poet, and poets may be expected to tune their lyres to loftier measures.

We are not demanding any new manifestations of genius from the veteran bards whose names we have placed at the head of this article. It is enough if they maintain their old standing; they have proved their excellence, and may rest on their laurels; they have been earnest when others were trifling, and they will not, we may be sure, offend us now by any lack of sincerity. Mr. BRYANT, whose new volume is placed first on our list, certainly will not fail in that particular,—for truthfulness in thought, word and deed is his unfailing characteristic. None of our poets has shown a greater conscientiousness or fidelity to man or nature. The emotions which he describes might be sworn to before a court of philosophers; the trees and flowers which he paints and the birds which flit among them challenge the scrutiny of the naturalist. Hence it is that all which he writes is of value, being founded on careful observation and genuine experience. When he enters into the pure world of imagination, as he does in two fairy tales, as they may be called, in this volume, we may be sure even there to meet with a groundwork of reality. In one of these poems, a tale entitled "Sella," a maiden is seduced to the company of the naiads, and traverses with these ocean nymphs the vast abysmal depths, where the wonders she observes, we may be confident, are in accordance with the latest geological theories and deep sea soundings. So the other beautifully narrated story of "The Little People of the Snow," is but a fanciful way of expressing a real and not very uncommon incident—for the author knows well the truth that the imaginative to be effective, must be closely linked with the actual.

This sincerity of the poet is indicated in the purity and simplicity of his style. Compared with that of many of the versifiers of the day, it appears studiously plain and even bare. Where others would seek for ornament he appears anxious to avoid it, conscious that for great thoughts the simplest clothing is the best. Pursuing this course, his fame has outlived that of a score of glittering poetasters who for the day outshone him with the public. That he has been a popular poet in America for nearly half a century, during which time his writings have been in constant demand, is complimentary to the tastes of our people. We may, indeed, with satisfaction, accept him as the national poet of America.

The "Thirty Poems" of which his new volume is composed, and from which it takes its title, are varied in measure and subject, and afford specimens of the author's powers in the several departments which he long since made his own. Foremost among these are the poems descriptive of nature, taking some simple scene or incident of rural life, and associating it with the human feelings to which it ministers, or of which it is typical. The reader will remember various instances of this in the author's previous volumes in "The Fountain," "The Winds," and other poems. Here it is very happily illustrated in the poem, "The Planting of the Apple Tree," familiar to the public by its recent appearance in the *Atlantic Monthly*; in "A Rain Dream," "The Snow Shower," "The Night Journey of a River," and particularly in "The Song of the Sower," a truly American poem, honoring the wide extended labors of the husbandman, by linking them with the beauty and utility which reside in them, and flow from them, in a thousand channels of beneficence. The poem is full of imaginative sympathy, and abounds with lofty, heroic expression. Here is the beauty of natural scenery, which is sown in Autumn under the wintry clod, and appears in the effulgence of Spring:

"Fling wide the generous grain; we fling
O'er the dark mold the green of Spring.
For thick the emerald blades shall grow,
When first the March winds melt the snow,
And to the sleeping flowers, below,
The early blue birds sing.
Fling wide the grain; we give the fields
The ears that nod in Summer's gale,
The shining stems that Summer gilds,
The harvest that o'erflows the vale,
And swells, an amber sea, between
The full-leaved woods, its shores of green."

Listen to this stirring suggestion of a battle-field, for to that fierce contrast to his pursuits the sower is ministering:

"Fling wide the golden shower; we trust
The strength of armies to the dust,
This peaceful tea may happy yield,
Its harvest for the tented field.
Ha! feel ye not your fingers thrill,
As o'er them, in the yellow grains,
Glide the warm drops of blood that fill
For mortal strife, the warrior's veins;
Such as, on Solferino's day,
Slaked the brown sand and flowed away;—
Flowed till the herds, on Mincio's brink,
Snuffed the red stream and feared to drink;—
Blood that in deeper pools shall lie,
On the sad earth, as time grows gray,
When men by deadlier arts shall die,
And deeper darkness blot the sky
Above the thundering fray;
And realms, that hear the battle cry,
Shall sicken with dismay;
And chieftains to the war shall lead
Whole nations, with the tempest's speed,
To perish in a day;—
Till man, by love and mercy taught,
Shall rue the wreck his fury wrought,
And lay the sword away.
Oh strew with pausing, shuddering hand,
The seed upon the helpless land,
As if, at every step, ye cast
The pelting hail and riving blast."

Then we have in succession the vast tribes of the artisan and the manufacturer for whom the husbandman is unconsciously at work—a glimpse of the tempest-tossed mariner seeking food on the shore, of the lost wanderer escaping from the desert, of the charity nurtured poor of great cities, and holiest of all to man, longing for immortality,—

"The mystic loaf that crowns the board,
When, round the table of their Lord,
Within a thousand temples set,
In memory of the bitter death
Of him who taught at Nazareth,
His followers are met.
And thoughtful eyes with tears are wet,
As of the Holy One they think,
The glory of whose rising, yet
Makes bright the grave's mysterious brink."

In another of these poems, "An Invitation to the Country," there are two stanzas most felicitously expressed, worthy to be taken as a motto of the author's volumes in his interpretation of nature. They follow an animated picture of the writer's rural home in Spring time, addressed to his daughter:

"Yet these sweet sounds of the early season,
And these fair sights of its sunny days,
Are only sweet when we fondly listen,
And only fair when we fondly gaze.
There is no glory in star or blossom,
Till looked upon by a loving eye;
There is no fragrance in April breezes,
Till breathed with joy as they wander by."

This is one class of poems. Another is more purely personal, revealing the author's feelings in periods of trial or suffering, as in "The Cloud on the Way" and "The Life that Is," which seem to refer to the sickness and recovery of one dear to him as life. We can only refer to them here; the thoughtful reader will not pass them over, or fail to observe their passionate history. Then again, we have several of those national and patriotic lyrics which no one has written with more strength and delicacy, with more of conscious power, with less of vainglory. "Not Yet" and "Our Country's Call" are poems of the present war, well known to our readers. "Italy" fully deserves to be ranked with them—a noble lyric, instinct with life, which, on its appearance, was translated into the language of the country it celebrates, and doubtless has aided to foster the genius of Italian liberty.

There are other poems in this collection which we would not willingly pass over. Two we must mention, "The Ruins of Italica," a spirited translation from the Spanish of RIOJA, full of the eloquent melancholy of departed historic greatness, and an elaborate version of the entire fifth book of the *Odyssey*. The latter is in blank verse, and the writer tells us is an attempted improvement, in simplicity at least, upon the translation of COWPER, in which he says "almost every sentence is stiffened by some clumsy inversion, and stately phrases are used when simpler ones were at hand." A few lines of each version will illustrate this. In the opening of the book, it will be remembered, Minerva calls the attention of Jupiter to the detention of Ulysses by Calypso in her enchanted island. Sovereign Jove is aroused, and sends Mercury with a message for his release. Here is the messenger on his journey. First COWPER:

"He ended, nor the Argicide refused,
Messenger of the skies; his sandals fair,
Ambrosial, golden, to his feet he bound,
Which o'er the moist wave, rapid as the wind,
Bear him, and o'er the illimitable earth,
Then took his rod, with which, at will, all eyes
He closes soft, or opens them wide again.
So arm'd, forth flew the valiant Argicide.
Alighting on Pieria, down he stoop'd
To ocean, and the billows lightly skimm'd
In form a sea-mew, such as in the bays
Tremendous of the barren Deep her food
Seeking, dips oft in brine her ample wing."

And now BRYANT:

"He spake; the herald Argicide obeyed,
And hastily beneath his feet he bound
The fair, ambrosial, golden sandals, worn
To bear him over ocean like the wind,
And o'er the boundless land. His wand he took,
Wherewith he softly seals the eyes of men,
And opens them at will from sleep. With this
In hand, the mighty Argos-queller flew,
And lighting on Pieria, from the sky
Plunged downward to the deep, and skimmed its face
Like hovering sea-mew, that on the broad gulfs
Of the unfruitful ocean seeks her prey,
And often dips her pinions in the brine.
So Hermes flew along the waste of waves."

The American translator here certainly keeps his word; he gets rid of the inversions, and uses simpler language. The book, as a whole, in his version, runs very smoothly, and tempts us to wish that he would extend his labors further. If HOMER cannot be reproduced in his original spirit in this way, of which we may despair—for he is really untranslateable in any way—still a very pleasing poem might be added to our literature with a satisfactory addition to Mr. BRYANT'S reputation. There is a general stir in this direction among his brethren abroad. ALFRED TENNYSON has just published a choice specimen of the *Iliad*, also in blank verse, a celebrated passage of the eighth book, which may be studied in his version for the nicety and beauty of his picked phraseology and the portion of Homeric strength infused into it. Another, Mr. PHILIP STANHOPE WORSLEY, an Oxford scholar, has just given us a translation of the *Odyssey*, entire in the Spenserian stanza, and has been quite successful in this adaptation of a novel measure for the purpose. Take a single stanza of the passage already given:

"So spake he, nor did Hermes ought withhold.
He nimbly underneath his feet made fast
Far-shining sandals of ambrosial gold,
Wherewith the wide sea, with the flowing blast,
And land unmeasured he of old hath passed;
Then took the wand which can men's eyes subdue,
Whomso he listeth in long sleep to cast,
And sleeping wake to breathe and feel anew—
This holding in his hand the Slayer of Argus fled."

But all this may be very "pretty," as BENTLEY said of POPE'S version—"but not HOMER." There is no substitute in fact for the Greek hexameter in English, and the unfailing richness of the language itself is unapproachable. The best and rarest efforts of the best modern English authors, the most musical, eloquent passages of GRAY for instance, are in every line of HOMER; and the writer who attempts to convey an idea of him will find it necessary to exhaust the powers of our language. His style must be rich and strong, and simple, too, withal. Infinite labor and art are yet to be expended in the effort.

The volume of Mr. LONGFELLOW, "Tales of a Wayside Inn," preceded that of Mr BRYANT in its publication, and has been in the hands of too many readers to need prolonged notice now. We mention it simply to welcome the author in the company of his brothers in renown. His book has some of his great characteristics in unabated excellence. Varied in subject, it connects the nature of the New World with the pathetic romances and stirring Northern legends of the Old. The "Birds of Killingworth" is happy in conception and execution, and thoroughly American in its incidents. 'Everybody is familiar with "Paul Revere's Ride," and the episode of another, our own, revolutionary era—"The Cumberland." The tales of Southern Europe are quaint and picturesque, with a moral, supplying food for the heart as well as the fancy. And no reader should neglect the "Saga of King Olaf," which fills a large part of the book—the story of a race nurtured amidst the grandeur of nature—men of strong passions, fierce loves and quick resentments, walking hand in hand with destiny, familiar with magic and incantations, ruling as the winds and waves rule, despotically, with wild energy. There is life free from all puny conventionalisms—of stern resolves and reckless humors—a blast of bracing Northern air to our subdued civilization.

We come now to FITZ GREENE HALLECK whose new poem "Young America," appears in the columns of the New-York *Ledger*. It is justly paraded by Mr. BONNER, according to the fashion of his advertisements, with an air of triumph. Since EDWARD EVERETT first opened the door for this journal to the *crème de la crème* of our literary society, the editor has had no greater trophy. It is a poem of some three hundred lines, or rather a series of lyrics in varied measure, held together by a running comment in airy, rhymed iambics. The story, if such the thread of narrative may be called, is simple. "Young America,"

—"A boy whom fourteen years have seen,
Smiling, with them, on Spring's returning green,

lies asleep at dawn in "a summer home," a couch of roses by the wayside. The scenery of the morning is exquisitely painted:

"The sentry stars in heaven's blue above,
Sleep their sweet daybreak sleep, their watch withdrawn,
And lovely as a bride from dream of love,
Blushing and blooming, wakes the summer dawn;
Winds—woods—and waters of the brook and bay,
Wake at the fanning of the wings of day,
And birds and bells, in garden, tree and tower,
Bow to the bidding of the wakening hour,
And breathe, the hamlet's happy homes among,
Morn's fragrant music from their lips of Song."

Observe the breadth, the expanse of the landscape in the first line we have italicised, with the sense of motion in the second, wakening, hurrying into life the various objects in the third, to the resonant music of the close. It is an art this, a feeling of melody which TENNYSON alone, of living writers, practices in its perfection in England, and of which HALLECK is *facile princeps*, the greatest master in America.

The youth, that Sunday morning, was seen as he lay in his wayside bower, first by a clergyman returning with thoughts full of the gracious time from the service of his church. We listen with the congregation to

The intoning organ's incense-bearing breath,
That aids their hymning voices, and around
Moves in the might and majesty of sound—

hear the pages of the Holy Book, receive the solemn blessing, and accompany the pastor on his homeward way. The face of the youth arrests him with

The memorial beauty of his own lost boy,

and he is led to fancy him the companion of his home, brought up to the service of the altar, and succeeding him in imparting the hope of mercy to a fallen race, when this reverie is suddenly, sharply invaded by a burst of martial music:

Hark! a bugle's echo comes,
Hark! a fife is singing,
Hark! the roll of far-off drums
Through the air is ringing!

It is Captain Sword, with whom we are all now so familiar, who is on his way with his gallant troop; and never was warrior introduced on the scene with a happier flourish, as the old stage directions phrase it.

Nearer the bugle's echo comes,
Nearer the fife is singing,
Near and more near the roll of drums
Through the air is ringing.

War! it is thy music proud,
Wakening the brave-hearted,
Memories—hopes—a glorious crowd,
At its call have started.

Memories of our sires of old,
Who, oppression-driven,
High their rainbow flag unrolled
To the sun and sky of heaven.

Memories of the true and brave,
Who, at Honor's bidding,
Stept, their Country's life to save,
To war as to their wedding.

Memories of many a battle plain,
Where, their life-blood flowing,
Made green the grass, and gold the grain,
Above their grave-mounds growing.

Hopes—that the children of their prayers,
With them in valor rising,
May do as noble deeds as theirs,
In living and in dying.

And make, for children yet to come,
The land of their bequeathing,
The imperial and the peerless home
Of happiest beings breathing.

For this the warrior-path we tread,
The battle-path of duty,
And change, for field and forest bed,
Our bowers of love and beauty.

Music! bid thy minstrels play
No tunes of grief or sorrow,
Let them cheer the living brave to-day,
They may wail the dead to-morrow.

A thousand thanks to you, bard of our younger days, for that noble soul-inspiring lyric. If years have passed over you, as erst over delightful "Fanny," and some others of us, we may say with thy favorite poet, "E'en in thy ashes live thy wonted fires." The author of "Marco Bozzaris" is verily living to-day—as a score of younger bards who were gaily advancing with their little fifes and tambourines up his Parnassus hear in this lyric and turn away silenced and abashed,

But we are delaying the reader from the warrior and his company. The description of the hero is precise and specific, yet it is sufficiently general too, and being labeled with no name, you may inscribe it with your favorite field officer. We will not quarrel with the choice if the honored favorite will but act up to the poet in the next campaign.

"Such were the words, unvoiced by lip or tongue,
The thought-enwoven themes, the mental song
Of One, high placed, beside the slumberer's bower,
In the stern, silent chieftainship of power,
A War-king, seated on his saddle throne,
A listener to no counsels but his own,
The soldier leader of a soldier band,
Whose prescient skill, quick eye, and brief command,
Have won for him, on many a field of fame,
The immortality of a victor's name.
His troops, in thousands, now are marching by,
Heart-homage seen in each saluting eye,
And sword, and lance, and banner, bowing down
In tributary grace, before his bright renown.
And on, and on, as rank on rank appears,
Come, fast and loud, the thrice-repeated cheers
From voices of brave men whose life-long cry
Has been with him to live, for him to die.
Their plumes and pennons dancing in the breeze,
With leaves and flowers of overarching trees,
Timing their steps to tunes of flute and fife,
And trump and drum, the joy of soldier life,
While o'er them wave, proud banner of the free!
Thy sky-born stars and glorious colors three,
All beauteous in each interwoven hue
Of Summer's rainbow, spanning earth and sea,
The rose's red and white, the violet's heavenly blue,
Emblems of valor, purity and truth,
Long may they charm the air in ever-smiling youth."

How gallantly and lovingly the old flag, new in the beauty of the poet's verse, floats to the breeze. This soldier is so inspiring in all he says and does, that we cannot part with him without listening, as

"Beside the slumberer's couch of leaves,
His parting web of thought the warrior chieftain weaves.

How sweetly the Boy in the beauty is sleeping
Of Life's sunny morning of hope and of youth,
May his guardian angels, their watch o'er him keeping,
Keep his evening and noon in the pathways of truth.

An me! what delight it would give me to wake him,
And lead him wherever my life banners wave,
O'er the pathways of glory and honor to take him.
And teach him the lore of the bold and the brave;

And when the war-clouds and their fierce storm of water,
O'er the land that we love their outpourings shall cease,
Bid him bear to her ark, from her last field of slaughter,
Upon victory's wings, the green olive of Peace;

And when the death-note of my bugle has sounded,
And memorial tears are embalming my name,
By young hearts like his may the grave be surrounded,
Where I sleep my last sleep in the sunbeams of fame."

HALLECK should be called upon by the nation to write lyrics for the army, as DIBDIN'S songs are printed in England by the Admiralty for the navy. He has no transcendental squeamishness on the subject. With WORDSWORTH he believes in carnage as the servant of Heaven in a noble cause. The warrior sits enthroned in his verse in the place of honor, the embodiment of a spirit of self-sacrifice rare in modern civilization, No one ever heard of HALLECK as a member of the Peace Society, or with his mind put to sleep with any of the shallow *isms* of the times—a healthy, objective man in his feelings, who takes the world as he finds it, preferring human character in its strength; capable of trifling with a sentiment in the boudoir because there is a reality at the bottom of that; but more at home with BURNS in the field, COOPER in the forest, and the aboriginal RED JACKET himself. Apropos to this warrior-poetry, we remember meeting the author one day in Broadway, in those melancholy closing months of the late unhappy Administration. The poet presciently scented the approaching battles. "The soldiers are coming," said he, "and thank Heaven we shall be ruled by gentlemen!"

We are not through with "Young America" yet. HALLECK is not the man to introduce to us a clergyman and a hero without a word of the ladies. And here they come, heralded by a dancing measure worthy of love and beauty:

"Merrily bounds the morning bark
Along the Summer sea,
Merrily mounts the morning lark
The topmost twig on tree;
Merrily smiles the morning rose
The morning sun to see,
And merrily, merrily greets the rose
The honey-seeking bee.
But merrier, merrier far are these,
Who bring, on the wings of the morning breeze,
A music sweester than her own,
A happy group of loves and graces,
Graceful forms and lovely faces,
All in gay delight outflown.
Outflown from their school-room cages,
School-room rules, and school-room pages,
Lovely in their teens and tresses,
Summer smiles, and summer dresses,
Joyous in their dances and song,
With sweet sisterly caresses,
Arm in arm they speed along;
(Now pursuing, now retreating,
Now in circling troops they meet,
To brisk notes in cadence beating,
Glance their many twinkling feet.
Slow melting strains their Queen's approach declare,
Where'er she turns the Graces homage pay,
With arms sublime, that float upon the air.)
She comes—the gentle Lady of my Lay,
Well pleased that, for her welcome to prepare,
I borrow music from the muse of GRAY."

Can anything be more exquisite or likelier to endear the poet to the tens of thousands of such budding groups which daily gladden the rural scenery of America? It was a perilous thing to quote the "Progress of Poesy" in such an effort; but the setting is worthy of the gem, and HALLECK'S verse may wear with impunity the "purple patch" of GRAY.

As for the rest, the schoolmistress, of course, falls in love with the youth, whom she wakes with a kiss. The provoking boy hardly sighs at a glimpse of her departing footsteps; *blasé* at fourteen, he throws a lyric, *a la Croaker*, of his callow days to the reader, and for a farewell announces his intention

——to settle down in life
By wooing, winning, wedding A RICH WIFE.

Most lame and impotent conclusion to this finely touched poem. We can appreciate the author's difficulty, after getting the young sleeping hero so magnificently on the stage, to get him creditably off again. But that was his lookout. He introduced him, and is responsible for his exit. It is an old affectation of HALLECK this "art of sinking," as the Scriblerus Club called it, originating, possibly, in his desire to escape the semblance of sentimentality, somewhat redeemed by the felicity of his verse and its occasional humor, but a doubtful aid to his genius.

In the present case the poet has lost a golden opportunity of building a truly heroic poem, and has dragged down one of the finest of modern lyrics at the end to the level of that questionable form of composition, a humorous (?) college anniversary "Poem." We cannot help comparing this conclusion with the simple, exquisite, early sketch by HAWTHORNE, entitled "David Swan," who is also a youth asleep by the roadside in a "grassy lair," where various personages brush against him, with different designs of good or evil for his fortunes, illustrating the events which may nearly happen to a man without his being conscious of them. The whole is a sweet idyllic picture, with a moral which has clung to our recollection since we read the sketch, on its first appearance, more than a quarter of a century ago. Neither shall we forget the alliterations and other tuneful sounds of HALLECK'S "Young America." It will pass as a matter of course into the school-books; be declaimed by the popular reciters; and we may confidently call for a choice edition of it, illustrated by the pencil of DARLEY.

The Magazines for February.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS,) wears rather a graver aspect than usual. Fiction is represented by two articles only, "A Half Life and Half a Life," by Miss E. H. APPLETON; a New-England sketch, unfolding psychologically the blossoming of a girl's mind and heart, under the influence of affection; and No. 2 of Mrs. SHOWE'S graphic "Home and House Papers." Of a more serious cast are "Genius," by BROWNLEE BROWN, the opening paper; and "The Relation of Art to Nature," a valuable contribution to the Philosophy of Art, illustrating the proper connection of painting and sculpture with actual nature and the ideal, by a survey of their progress from the days of the Greeks to the great masters of early Christian art. The author is J. ELIOT CABOT, who will complete the subject in another article. "The Convulsionists of St. Medard" is a careful paper on a very disagreeable incident in the Jansenist controversy in France. It is treated by R. DALE OWEN in relation to the general question of the power of mind over the body. "Annesley Hall and Newstead Abbey" adds little or nothing to the usual tourist's record. "Bryant" is a critical estimate, executed with taste and judgment, of the poet, by GEORGE S. HILLARD. The articles bearing on present events are "Northern Invasions," by EDWARD EVERETT HALE, and a stirring Lyric by Dr. HOLMES, "The Last Charge," arousing all to the necessity of a grand and final effort "for country, for freedom, for honor, for life," that shall settle the reeling giant of rebellion with "one blow in his forehead." The other poetry of the number is contributed by ALICE CAREY, Mrs. AKERS and J. T. TROWBRIDGE, and does not call for any particular remark. The Reviews and Literary Notices are full and discriminating.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine* opens with a spirited biography of SIMON KENTON, "The Second Great Adventurer of The West," a companion of DANIEL BOONE, and, like him, one of the pioneers of Kentucky, who survived the chances of border warfare and died in his bed in 1836. "Monomoy" is a pleasant illustrated paper in a locality in the Cape Cod region, partaking of all the characteristic features of that district. "Renan and his Book" discusses the famous French *savant*, and the work that has made him so notorious, in a sufficiently candid spirit. It is to be hoped that the accompanying portrait does *not* do him justice, as the face, though massive and suggestive of power, is anything but an attractive one. The *Cornhill Magazine* is laid under contribution for two articles, "A Historical Mystery," and "On the Stage." a brief sketch of the dramatic faculty by Mrs. KEMBLE BUTLER; and Mr. TROLLOPE'S "Small House at Allington" is continued, from the same source. "The Siege of Louisburg" and "Four Days at Gettysburgh," relate to two of the most important military achievements of the past and present centuries—the latter being the narrative of a worker dispatched to the field to alleviate the condition of the survivors of the fight. One of J. NOEL PATON'S spirited illustrations to AYTOUN'S ballad, "Edinburgh After Flodden," accompanies that poem, and is a specimen of Messrs. BLACKWOODS' edition of the "Cavalier Lays." Fiction is well-sustained by "Mehitable Rogers' Cranberry Swamp," "Picked up," "John Heathburn's Title" and "Our Bridget," and the Editor's "Drawer" and "Table" present their usual variety.

—*The United States Service Magazine*. New-York: CHARLES B. RICHARDSON. Though dating from January, the first number of this latest claimant for public favor may be mentioned here, as the natural delay at the commencement of a new undertaking, has retarded its appearance until now. It is one of the publications growing out of the exigences of the times. Whatever may be the future of the war—whether long or short its duration—the army and naval interests must continue for a lengthened period to be important ones, attracting to themselves much of the rising talent, the enterprise and love of adventure that characterizes the flower of our young men. The sure way to raise the standard of intelligence among them, and to ennoble the profession they have adopted, is to afford an ample supply of the best military literature, and in this view *The United States Service Magazine* has a mission to perform of incalculable moment. Though neglected, and its very existence overlooked in times of peace, the literature of the military sciences is a rich and fascinating one. We have known instances of young men of the highest intelligence who, adopting the profession from a sudden impulse, and fearing on reflection that it offered no scope for the exercise of the intellectual faculties, but was a matter of mere pipe-clay routine, have been astonished and delighted at the vast and various fields of inquiry which gradually opened to them with increasing knowledge of its extent. The editor, Prof. HENRY COPPEE, of the University of Pennsylvania, is one of the many who have exchanged the gown for the sword, and also of the few who have attained to equal eminence in both professions. His first number is sufficiently good to establish the reputation of the magazine on a firm basis. Among the contributors are Admiral DAVIS, U. S. N.; Gen. J. G. BARNARD and Gen. WILLIAM F. BARRY, U. S. A.; Capt. R. C. BUTTON, Adjutant of West Point Military Academy, &c. The plan of the work includes the discussion of the entire range of war topics, both practical and theoretical, and also the preservation of official intelligence connected with both services. Among the articles that compose the present number, there is scarcely one unworthy of special regard, coming, as they do, from sources that are entitled by position and knowledge to speak authoritatively on the subject matter in hand. We may particularize of the professional articles, "The Use of Iron in Fortifications," by Gen. BARNARD; "Modern War and its Theory and Practice," from the German of Col. RUSTOW; "Greek Fire and other Inflammables," a paper that throws doubt on the success of the new instruments of warfare, and asserts that "five out of every six of the shells loaded with this preparation either burst in the gun or right in front of it, and that there is matter of doubt whether a single shell thus charged ever reached the City of Charleston;" "A Few Words about Artillery," and the future prospects of that arm; "Chattanooga," illustrated with an excellent military map. Chief among the articles more attractive to the general reader is a charming paper by CHARLES G. LELAND, on "War Songs and their Influence on History." Taste and learning are well displayed in this examination of the military muse of history, from the Crusades to the French Revolution, and many of the translations are thrown off in the happiest vein. No magazine in the country appeals more powerfully for general support than the *United Service*, or appears with greater claims to deserve it. The publisher has done his part most satisfactorily. Its general style of "getting up" surpasses that of most periodicals.

—The *Continental Monthly*, (New-York, JOHN F. TROW,) has several articles of permanent value. "Thomas Jefferson, as Seen by the Light of 1863," by J. SHELDON, is a searching and vigorous dissection of the man to whose influence, in the writer's opinion, our present difficulties may be lineally traced. "The Treasury Report and Mr. Secretary CHASE," by Hon. F. P. STANTON, gives due praise to the most successful of our public officers. "Petroleum," by Rev. S. M. EDEN, is the best general account of that remarkable natural product and the methods of obtaining it that has appeared. "Nos Amis les Cosaques," satirizes heartily the recent Russian fraternization from the point of view of a European Liberal. "Buckle, Draper, and the Science of History," by one of the editors, EDWARD B. FREELAND, continues the exposition of a new theory of human progress. "The English Press," is poorly compiled, from obvious sources, and is not free from errors.

Union Lincoln Association of the State of New-York.

The regular weekly meeting of this Association was held again on Thursday night, at Hope Chapel, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER being in the Chair, with Mr. SAM. J. GLASSEY and ALFRED GOODELL as Secretaries.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by Mr. GLASSEY, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER addressed those assembled to the effect that the present organization was created for the purpose of presenting ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the suffrages of the people of the United States for a second term in the Presidential chair. As far as his experience went, he found but one sentiment pervading this community in regard to the great object of this powerful nation. He presented a man to them, who, through a series of years of unexampled difficulty, has proved himself equal to the heavy task imposed upon him. The organization was found to no principles not previously urged, acted from no motives of self-interest, but selected this noble citizen as its standard-bearer, simply for the honor and welfare of the country. They were there as free and independent citizens, resolved upon their course, and determined on success. Others might give them the cognomen of men who wished to serve themselves before their country. We would only say to such, that if they come up to the standard to which this organization came, they would be welcomed in their work, and not cast aside for any small and contemptible motive. There were many men of distinction in this City, several of whom were expected on the present occasion, who desired to unite in urging the candidate of the organization as the preserver of our destiny and the maintainer of our proud position among the nations of the earth.

The speaker felt grateful for the honor of being made President of the Association, and urged that it met to make no inroads upon any measure calculated to advance the interests of the country and the honor of its glorious head.

Mr. GLASSEY stated that he had received communications from two organizations similar to the present, in King's County, asking for instructions to guide them in their action. A committee was appointed to confer with them.

Col. HAWKINS in rising was greeted with cheers, for which he returned thanks, and read resolutions that a committee be appointed to correspond with brother organizations in the different States, and that all Senators in Congress be declared honorary members of this organization. The Committee nominated for the above purpose, consisted of Moses Taylor, Moses H. Grinnell, A. W. Spies, J. R. Girard Foster, Rush C. Hawkins, Chas. C. Judson, Henry M. Taber, Geo. L. Ealman, John Steward, P. H. Vanderveort, Thomas B. Stillman, Mason Thomson, Robert S. Hone, S. S. Wyckoff, Dennins Duer, Russell Sturgis, Edward Larned, Edward Shutten, Geo. W. Blunt, R. S. Taylor, and E. E. Morgan.

Mr. SAMUEL J. FLATALING signified his desire to be counted as a member of the association, and indulged in sundry political reminiscences of by-gone years.

Col. HAWKINS said that the organization had no small task before it. Much was to be done. It started without seeking office. It did not espouse ABRAHAM LINCOLN, but the principles he advocated.

Mr. D. E. GARRITT and Judge JOHN QUACKENBOS then spoke, after which Mr. DRAPER added a few remarks, and the meeting adjourned to Thursday evening next.

Communication from the Fire Marshal Relative to Powder, &c.

IMPORTANT TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following important communication was yesterday received by the MAYOR from the Fire Marshal of this City. It has been called forth by reason of the late disastrous explosion in Maiden-lane:

FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Jan 28, 1864.

To His Honor the Mayor:

DEAR SIR: The recent explosion at No. 65 Maiden-lane and the melancholy loss of life therefrom, convinces me that the storage of any quantity of fulminating powder in paper packages should not be permitted. The facts have shown that it not only jeopardizes the lives of the clerks, but in the event of an accidental fire in a store where such powerful explosive power is kept, the lives of our brave firemen who enter buildings in the discharge of their duty are, in fact, brought into a measure of almost certain death.

I am of the belief that many importers of toys and fancy articles in this City have more or less of this explosive compound on their premises. I would, therefore, suggest that immediate steps be taken to cause the same to be removed, and that your Honor appoint some competent person to visit the different stores and ascertain of the owners if any of the article alluded to is kept by them, and if any is found that the merchant be requested to remove the same to the arsenal for safe-keeping. I would further suggest that your Honor recommend to the Common Council the immediate passage of an ordinance restricting the keeping of more than a sample of this article. Very respectfully your obedient servant.

A. E. BAKER, Fire Marshal.

In compliance with the above request of the Fire-marshal, the MAYOR has appointed several officers to visit all stores in the lower part of the City where the article in question is kept, with the view of ascertaining to what extent it is stored.

The Double Propeller.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of last Sunday I was much surprised to find a communication signed W, advocating the use of the double-propeller or "twin-screw" for our naval vessels. The idea of using two propellers has long since been exploded in practice, as can readily be ascertained by application to any of our best constructing engineers. While I willingly admit the advantage of manœuvering a vessel having twin screws over a single wheel, the inferior rate of speed attained by their use makes the objection to them one of vital importance. As an evidence that this defect does exist, I will cite a case that occurred during my experience (when like W. I was an advocate for the "twin screws.") Some ten years since a boat was built for carrying freight between Albany and Philadelphia, and in order to get speed with a light draft, the "twin screws" were adopted. The whole thing resulted in a failure, and her machinery was taken out, and the boat used for a freight barge for a couple of years, when she was again converted into a propeller, with a single engine of about one-half the power of her two independent engines, and with one of her "twin screws." Her speed was increased over 25 per cent. This single engine had been in use several years previous to its being used in the vessel I speak of, and was built at the same works and under the same superintendence as the "twin" engines, so that no advantage could be claimed for it on account of superior workmanship or design. This is a case in actual practice, and I think it better than all the theorizing of "one-idea" men. Our Navy Department is already responsible for "monstrosities" enough, and I only sincerely trust they will not add to the list by building any steamers having "twin screws."

Respectfully yours,

ENGINEER.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Mazeppa; Or, The Untamed Rocking Horse.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Camilla's Husband—The Tyrolean Whistler—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mirror of the Rebellion.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Troub-al-Cazar—Le Cœur et L'Argent.

WALLACK'S—Clandestine Marriage.

COOPER UNION—Dr. Colton's Exhibition, at 3 P.M.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Kiss in the Dark—Good for Nothing—Day Too Late.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch received late last evening brings advices from Knoxville down to the 22d. At that time our forces were reported to be retiring to the defences of the city, and the prospect of the inauguration of a second siege was imminent. Longstreet has a strongly fortified position at Bull's Gap, from which he can throw forces into the Tennessee valley, against Knoxville, with great facility.

The news from East Tennessee is by mail to the 20th, and is not so late as that by telegraph published yesterday. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Knoxville on the 20th, gives the details of Longstreet's advance up to that date. The first conflict took place at Danbridge, forty miles northeast of Knoxville, where our cavalry, under Gen. Sturges, drove in the enemy's pickets. But learning that the enemy were in full force beyond Danbridge, our troops fell back. On Sunday morning following, the enemy with one brigade of cavalry and two divisions of infantry, made a desperate attack. Gen. Sturges finally ordered a cavalry charge, which resulted favorably. Our loss was about 150. Subsequently Gen. Sturges fell back to Knoxville, and the same evening crossed the Holston River with the intention of intercepting the rebels at Sevierville. Gen. Granger's troops were moving to the scene of operations on the 20th. Considerable excitement prevailed at Knoxville, but Gen. Foster was fully confident of his ability to hold the place. Gen. Longstreet had been heavily reinforced. Some of the prisoners taken were fresh from Richmond.

An order has been recently issued by Gen. Burnside, from the headquarters of the Ninth Army Corps, at Harrisburgh, requiring all the men belonging to Pennsylvania regiments serving in that corps to report for duty to Capt. John A. Morris, in charge of the recruiting service at that post.

The steamer *Eutah*, in a trial trip down the Potomac and back, on Thursday, with the tide in her favor one way, ran the distance of forty-five miles and back in five hours. She averaged sixteen and five-eighths miles per hour.

FROM EUROPE.

Three days later news from Europe reached this port yesterday, brought by the steamship *Australasian*, from Liverpool on the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th inst. The circumstances attending the fitting out and departure from Sheerness of the rebel privateer *Rappahannock* had been the subject of official inquiry on the part of the British Government, and the result was the apprehension of Commodore Rumble, one of the principal officers of the dock-yard, on a charge of gross neglect of duty, coupled with an unwarrantable violation of the neutrality laws. The accused gave heavy bail to answer. The case of the *Pampero*, a vessel built on the Clyde, and suspected to be for the rebel service, has gone into the Court of Sessions as an Exchequer cause. The notorious steamer *Sumter* was sold at auction in Liverpool for £4,500. At the same sale the *Great Eastern* was put up and bid in by her owners for £130,000. Three Liverpool ship chandlers were summoned to appear in the Police Court on the 15th inst., to answer a charge of enlisting men for the Confederate service. Only one of the defendants came forward, and he was held in his own recognizance for $300 and two sureties of $250 each for trial. In the Schleswig-Holstein affair Austria and Prussia had decided upon the important step of the military occupation of Schleswig, in opposition to the Federal Diet. The British Minister at Dresden had addressed a warning note to the Saxon Government against the invasion of Holstein, which Saxony complains of as being offensive. One of the latest rumors was, that hostilities had actually commenced between the Danish and Federal troops, but it lacked confirmation and not much importance was attached thereto. The discussions in the French Legislature on the elections were of great interest. A Madrid dispatch of Jan. 16, says that in consequence of the vote of the Senate on the bill for constitutional reform, the Spanish Ministry has tendered its resignation, which has been accepted by the Queen. A Warsaw dispatch of Jan. 16, says that the official *Dzremük* published an address from twelve of the minor and middle towns, showing that the insurrection in Poland is, in a great measure, suppressed, and expressing a wish for the reëstablishment of legal order.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution in favor of the appointment of a joint special committee to report some measure to obviate the present difficulties to general travel, consequent upon the manner in which street railroad tracks are now laid. The Corporation Counsel was requested to give his opinion whether the piers and bulkheads can be leased in any other manner than is provided by section 61 of the Charter, [which is by auction.] The Mayor transmitted to the board the report of the "Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art," (Cooper Institute,) for 1863. The receipts, including a balance of $177 32 from 1862, amounted to $30,375 98, the principal items being $23,156 75 derived from rents, and a donation of $6,000 from Peter Cooper, and a donation of $500 from the late Robt. C. Goodhue. The expenditures amounted to $26,235 06, of which the two largest items were $3,450 42 for free night classes, and $3,305 41 for the Female Art School. The balance at the close of the year was $4,140 92, from which is deducted $2,432 71 for amounts due, and $1,500 for unexpended appropriations, leaving $208 22 as the available balance in the treasury. A new $500,000 relief ordinance was adopted. In answer to a resolution of aquiry the Comptroller sent in a communication containing interesting facts of the valuation and cost of sustaining Washington and West Washington, Fulton, Franklin, and Jefferson markets. The income from these markets last year was $162,194 49, or $24,118 28 more than in 1862; the total expense for their support, including salaries and repairs, was $28,290 18, which leaves a net revenue of $134,303 71, or about 12 per cent. on the valuation of the property, which is $1,155,000. The Mayor transmitted a communication from Fire Marshal Baker, calling attention to the recent explosion in Maiden Lane, and asking for the adoption of more stringent regulations for the storage of gunpowder. Adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

We have received the report of L. L. Dorr, Esq., Chief of the State Bureau of Military Statistics. It is a concise and interesting document, full of facts concerning the efforts which the State of New-York has made to aid the Government in suppressing the rebellion. The State furnished 202,982 men between April 15, 1861, and Dec. 31, 1863. Of this number 230,442 were mustered for three years; 30,131 for two years; 2,516 for nine months; 29,893 for three months. Reduced to a common term, the State has furnished the equivalent of 253,649 three-years' men. The amount of bounties appropriated from the outbreak of the war to Jan. 1, 1864, is: By Boards of Supervisors, exclusive of action by towns, $14,363,863 91; by Common Councils, $6,710,948 95; by the Legislature, $13,562,497. The total amount paid to same date is $23,727,523 58. The returns by towns are too incompleto to be presented at present.

The Nashville *Union* says: "The telegraph, a few days since, informed us that 150 deserters from Joe Johnston's army arrived in Chattanooga in one day, and that squads are arriving continually. Of the truth of this there can be no question. One of the editors of this paper spent several months in the front during the Fall and early part of the Winter, and while there saw as many as 83 arrive and report at headquarters in a single 24 hours. The Kentuckians have almost entirely abandoned the army, and there is not enough left of the old division to make a respectable regiment."

The Louisville *Journal* says: "An officer who has just arrived here from the front, reports that 400 rebel deserters came into our lines at Knoxville a few days since."

The Nashville *Union* says that President Lincoln has sent to Gov. Johnson a large number of copies of the oath of amnesty, bound in a volume for preservation, together with the necessary certificate to be issued after it has been taken by the voter. These have been received by the Governor, and of course the work of administering the oath will be begun immediately.

A dispatch from Louisville last evening, announces the probable election of Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, to the United States Senate, to succeed Powell, Democrat.

The trial of Charles Noyes, one of the parties implicated in the robbery of the United States Express Company of $60,000, last August, has just ended at St. Louis. The evidence was clear and conclusive against him, and the jury, after an absence of only twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of ten years.

Breadstuffs were depressed and much cheaper yesterday. Groceries, Cotton and Whisky were quiet. Provisions were in fair demand, and held with more firmness. A good inquiry prevailed for Copper, Lead, Tin, Hops, Chemicals and Manilla Hemp, at buoyant prices. Freights were less active. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The price of Gold and rates of Exchange on London were a fraction lower yesterday. Money is easier supply to the Brokers. Government Stocks firm and in demand, and the Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange buoyant in temper and upward in prices.

Longstreet Before Knoxville—Military Prospects in East Tennessee.

The news to-day from East Tennessee brings swifter confirmation than we could wish of the interpretation put by us yesterday upon the rebel movements in that region. There now remains no room to doubt that the rebels are in the act of executing a determined movement for the capture of Knoxville and the repossession of East Tennessee. An encounter of some magnitude is reported to have taken place on the 15th between two heavy bodies of the two armies at Danbridge, forty miles East of Knoxville. On the Union side was the whole cavalry corps under Gen. Sturgis, with a portion of the infantry under Gen. Parke; and on the side of the rebels were the divisions of Hood and Bushrod Johnson, with Hampton's cavalry. The fight is reported to have gone adversely to us, causing a loss of a hundred and fifty men, till a cavalry charge turned the fortunes of the day, and enabled our forces to fall back to Knoxville. On the 19th, the cavalry force, with the corps of Gen. Gordon Granger, moved out to intercept Longstreet as far as possible from Knoxville, and a battle was momentarily expected at a point which the telegraph calls *Lewisville*, but which we take to be *Sevierville*, twenty-five or thirty miles from Knoxville.

We trust there are troops enough at Knoxville to repel the present assault of Longstreet as successfully as his former attempt was baffled and brought to nought by Gen. Burnside. But the relative strength of the two forces, has, we fear, been seriously changed to our damage since then. Longstreet has been heavily reinforced both from the army of Joe Johnston and from the army of Lee, and he must now have a force of near fifty thousand men, while our own army has not, so far as we are aware, been materially augmented. We trust Gen. Foster has enough to hold his own, although it is not very comforting to be told that he is "pretty confident." If Longstreet is really executing the purpose here supposed, it is too late to obtain reinforcements from Gen. Grant.

If any serious disaster shall befall the Union fortunes in East Tennessee, it will be difficult for the country to appreciate the merits of the military policy that has permitted Longstreet to remain so long in that region, and there strengthen and prepare himself for a new attack. After he was beaten back by Gen. Burnside, we were excited with the intelligence that the whole force would surely be "bagged." After the prospect of bagging, however, had disappeared, the President issued a proclamation for a day of Thanksgiving to Heaven that the rebels had been driven out of East Tenneasee, an act of gratulation which proved to be rather premature when it shortly afterward came out that Longstreet, instead of hurrying back to Lee, simply put Cumberland Gap between himself and any pursuing column that might move through it against him, and having reached Rodgersville, faced about, fortified and stayed there! No attempt has been made to deal a disastrous blow at this isolated rebel column, occupying a position militarily untenable against a serious assault. His railroad communications with Virginia were indeed cut by Averill, but these have long since been restored, and he has received supplies and reinforcements from that State. Longstreet, according to all military rules, should never have stayed where he was; no man could tell how it was possible for him there to subsist his army, and the only explanation of the reason why he has not long ago been driven away by Gen. Grant, is that his voluntary withdrawal has been regarded as a matter of necessity. But having stayed there against all military rule, and subsisted his army, no one can tell how, he is now attempting to take advantage of the valuable position he occupies to deal the Union cause a blow at a point where, if successful, it will be severely felt and fraught with disaster.

The Future Sectional Equilibrium.

One of the earlier doctrines of Mr. Calhoun was the political necessity of an equilibrium between the North and the South in the Senate. He held that there could be no security of the Union without it—that the stronger section would exercise its power over the weaker, so as to make perpetual contention. His proposed safeguard was to maintain a perfect sectional equality in the Senate by never admitting new States except by the pair, one Northern and one Southern. For a long time there was, in fact, a general recognition that this was desirable, and the balance was preserved, until the immense progress of the Northwest made it no longer practicable. At the time of the "secession," there were four more Free States than Slave, giving the Free States a preponderance of eight in the Senatorial representation.

Of course Mr. Calhoun's scheme of maintaining the equilibrium could be nothing more than a temporary makeshift. It contravened that unalterable law of our national growth, by which our Free States advanced in population at twice the rate of the Slave States. Free labor attracted immigration; Slavery repelled it. The tendency was as fixed as any law of the physical world. Yet, though Mr. Calhoun's plan could have no permanent value, the end in view, apart from its bearing on Slavery, was a good one. Undeniably it is well that no particular section of the country should acquire a great superiority in weight over another. The interests of the sections differ, and always must differ. Their natural productions and their pursuits are unlike, and these must necessarily generate a diversity of interests, even though no section has any "peculiar institution" of its own to protect and promote. These different sectional interests must more or less conflict, and can be harmonized only by some degree of mutual concession. The best guarantee that such concession will be rendered, and all heart-burnings avoided, is to be found in something like an equality of strength in the different sections. The concession which comes from mere grace on the part of a superior can never be depended upon. Differences always are best adjusted by equals.

Now what effect will the abolition of Slavery, which will be the result of this Southern rebellion, have upon this old desideratum of a sectional equilibrium? In our opinion, it will in the end satisfy the extremest claim of Mr. Calhoun on the subject—nay, go beyond that. It will not only secure substantial equality of sectional representation, but give, what he never demanded, a virtual equipoise in the House of Representatives and the Electoral College.

The conversion of four millions of slaves into free men, in the first place, increases the representative basis of the South to the extent of one million six hundred thousand, as in that case five blacks will count as five white men, whereas now under the Constitution they, as slaves, count but three. This in itself will give the South an additional representation of *thirteen* members.

But the great accession to Southern strength will come from the tide of immigration, which will set in Southward just as soon as its magnificent acres are thrown open to free labor. Apart from Slavery, there has been no earthly reason why the great Southwest should not have grown at least as rapidly as the great Northwest. In fact we believe the latter would have been far outstripped. It is far more profitable to raise cotton and sugar than wheat. They are more certain crops, more easily transported, and as respects cotton, the foreign demand for it is far more uniform. A fortune can be made from a well-managed Southern plantation three or five times sooner than from a Western farm of the same number of acres. With the bar of Slavery removed, the attraction Southward will be irresistible. There is no want of land into which this tide of immigration can spread itself. The single State of Texas, which, at the last census, had a population, white and black, only about one-third as large as that of Illinois, yet has a territorial area exceeding that of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin combined. It is naturally capable, geographers say, of raising six million bales of cotton; by the last census, on account of its paucity of population, it raised only four hundred thousand. Can any rational man doubt that when that splendid domain is once freed from the incubus of Slavery, it will swarm with an immigration never surpassed in any part of our land; and that the time would quickly come when the five States, authorized to be carved from it by the act admitting it into the Union, would take their places in our political system?

But it may be said that the Northern area far exceeds the Southern, and that the time will come when the North, notwithstanding this Southern immigration, must again prodigiously preponderate. It is, indeed, true that, taking the old Missouri Compromise line as the dividing line, the North has nearly twice as large an area as the South. But this disproportion becomes of far less account when it is remembered that the vast Rocky Mountain region is generally incapable of cultivation, and will only be occupied for mining purposes, which are favorable only to a sparse population. Again, it is morally certain that long before that distant period arrives when the South will feel the want of room, the larger part of Mexico, and perhaps all of it, will be incorporated with our Union. The area of Mexico, even now when so greatly reduced, is more than a third as large as that of our own country. The South will find no difficulty in keeping up its equilibrium, for want of territory.

Thus we have another instance of the strange introversion which time often makes of the schemes of even the astutest men. Mr. Calhoun wanted a political equilibrium to save Slavery. Time will give the equilibrium, but does it by destroying Slavery. A similar fatality has overtaken all of Mr. Calhoun's labors. He devoted his life to the one great end of giving new strength to the South. But the South will at last find its new strength in putting its foot on every principle he ever advocated. His dogmas generated the rebellion, and the rebellion will exterminate his dogmas. The South, cleared of what he sought to perpetuate as its greatest blessing, will acquire a prosperity and greatness surpassing even his brightest dreams. It will be a prosperity founded on the magnificent gifts of nature, developed and improved in accordance with the laws of nature; a prosperity that Providence can smile upon; that will be a glory, and not a shame to the Republic, and that, instead of trembling before every breath of "agitation," will stand as serene as justice itself.

Neutrals and Belligerents—The Judgment in the Alexandra Case.

The judgment pronounced by the Court of Exchequer in the Alexandra case, refusing a new trial, has the force of reaffirming the previous verdict in favor of the defendants—a verdict which makes it not unlawful for British merchants to build, fit out and sell to the rebels war-vessels, provided they are not *armed* and *equipped*; but it is far from settling the question. It is in the power of the Crown to carry the case to the Court of Exchequer Chamber, and finally up to the House of Lords. This will, without doubt, be done, for the British Government has it really at heart, we think, to have the Foreign Enlistment Act so construed as to put a stop to the fitting out of war-vessels for the rebels. Should it be found impossible to do so, we have the promise of Earl Russell to call for new legislation on the subject, if the law, as it now stands, is insufficient. The point of practical importance to us is, that the *Alexandra* being a test case, no more Alabamas or Floridas will be allowed to escape until her fate is decided. And it may be found the most politic way to keep the ship in a kind of legal blockade by the "law's delay" and the resources of the circumlocution office till the war is over—a course which will present the double advantage of satisfying justice toward the United States, while it will save the British Government from the embarrassment of making a decision to which their fears might seem to have in part contributed.

The species of dead-lock that appears to exist between the courts on the one hand and the Cabinet as well as the voice of enlightened public opinion on the other, presents a curious illustration of the way in which the world is governed. The Judges were unanimous in the opinion that their duty was restricted to the simple interpretation of the words of an act of Parliament, without any reference to the practical and political effects of their judgment. The Chief Baron even went so far as to animadvert on the attempt which the Attorney-General had made to influence the decision of the court by hinting at the unfavorable impression which a judgment adverse to the court might produce in this country. But men who are not only lawyers but statesmen, know that in carrying on the work of the world, it is needful to look to the practical consequences of measures as well as to the pedantries of statutory interpretation. Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston are quite aware that the adoption by Great Britain of a doctrine that would allow the *Alexandra* or the rams to escape into the service of the rebels would be to put into our hands an instrument for the destruction of British commerce the moment England becomes involved in a war with any Power. "We have no doubt at all," says the London *Times*, "that, legal or illegal, equipments of this kind *are highly impolitic*, and might become an intolerable annoyance to ourselves if we had the misfortune to be at war." We are well persuaded that in this conviction we have our best ground of security.

But while it is true that the judgment of the Court of Exchequer affirms the previous verdict, that *the building and sale of ships of war to the rebels is perfectly lawful, provided the vessels do not leave the British port armed or equipped*, yet it is only true in the sense of being a *formal* rendering of the court; for there was an equal division of opinion among the Judges themselves—the Lord Chief Baron and Baron Bramwell giving judgment *for* and the two other Barons *against* the legality of such building and sale. This pointed antithesis of opinion arises from the singular confusion and intricacy of that clause of the Enlistment Act relating to the fitting out of vessels for belligerents—a clause so loose amid all its labored redundancy, that the Lord Chief Baron, parodying a familiar witticism, said he could "sail a whole fleet of ships through it."

We think we can say, however, after a careful perusal of the elaborate and elaborately conflicting judgments of the Barons of the Exchequer, that the whole question reduces itself to two points—the one having reference to the *degree* or *amount* of equipment; the other to the matter of *intention*. On the former point the Judges were equally divided; on the latter they were all agreed. It is agreed that a British shipbuilder may lawfully build a ship of any kind for any purpose whatever. It is moreover agreed that if a ship already built, wholly or in part, *is equipped with intent that it may be employed in the service of a belligerent*, the ship may, under the statute, be detained and confiscated. The point of difficulty is to determine what degree of *equipment* is necessary to indicate such hostile *intent*. The Chief Baron and Baron Bramwell held that the equipments must be such as distinctly serve a warlike purpose. According to this construction of the act there was nothing illegal in what was done in the case of the *Alabama*, which left the Mersey without armament: and to leave no doubt of his opinion on this head, the Chief Baron referred to this very case, and laid down the principle that "an unarmed ship capable of being used in war may sail from a British port in company with another ship containing gun, and take those guns on board directly she has left British waters." This is what the *Alabama* did, and it is this sort of "neutrality" which, if tried on again, will compel the United States to seek the remedy intimated in Mr. Seward's famous dispatch. But the junior Barons were not of this mind: they held that any equipment whatever would bring the ship within the penalty, if there was the intent that she should be used for warlike purposes. In other words, it makes the test turn on the *motives* of the builders. This would certainly simplify the matter, for all that would be necessary in this case would be to show that the vessel was being built and fitted out for the rebels, to bring her within the penalty of confiscation.

It must be confessed that the question is one of considerable complicity, in whatever manner the terms of the law may be defined; and it is of a nature to permit the evasion of any law that can be framed, if the purpose of honestly observing its spirit, as well as its form, be absent. We believe there is such a purpose on the part of those at the head of the Government of England, however indecently a contrary spirit may be displayed by men who, like the Lairds and Lindseys, hold seats in her Parliament. With mutual forbearance between the two countries, the case of this or any other *Alexandra* need breed no insurmountable international difficulty.

Important News from China and Japan.—The letters from our correspondents at Pekin and Yokohama, published this morning, will be read with interest. Civilization does not seem to be making much progress in these benighted Empires. The Chinese Mandarins have summarily dismissed the entire Anglo-Chinese fleet, which was sent out with so much parade to aid in the suppression of the Taiping rebellion—ships, officers and all to go home, and the ships to be sold to pay the expenses of the expedition. The causes of this action are not fully explained, but it is undoubtedly induced by a fear on the part of the Chinese authorities that such a strong allied force might not only crush the Taipings, but the Mandarins also—a fear, of course, purely imaginary. So they run the risk of prolonging the rebellion indefinitely, rather than accept the strong aid of the British Government, and have it done with at once. The British Minister was at first disposed to regard this action as a breach of faith, but subsequent investigation by our Minister, Mr. Burlingame, convinced the former that the Chinese had really acted in good faith, and that their envoy to England had exceeded his instructions. Japanese matters do not promise further difficulties. The Damios evidently fear war since the fight at Kagesima, and Prince Satsuma had promised indemnity to the extent of $100,000, and that vigorous efforts should be made to bring the murderers of Mr. Richardson to justice. But these things are only *promised*, and our next letter may bring us news that these fickle-minded barbarians have changed their purposes and are again as perverse as ever.

Strife among Brethren.—A domestic insurrection seems to have broken out among the Abolition ultraists of Boston. Wendell Phillips, it seems, has been vehemently denouncing President Lincoln, and calling on the people to make Chase President, Butler Secretary of War, and Fremont Commander of the armies. He thinks we have a right to demand that the war shall not be closed until Slavery is extirpated, and his chief complaint against the President is, that he seems willing to close it sooner. Mr. Garrison warmly and sharply criticised Mr. Phillips, and seemed inclined to vindicate and sustain the President. He will come to be called a conservative by-and-bye, if he is not careful—and *then* where will he go to when he dies?

A Point We Don't Understand.—Our neighbor, the *Tribune*, is in the habit of speaking of Wendell Phillips, and those who concur with him in sentiment, as *unconditional* loyalists; while yesterday morning it refers to Reverdy Johnson as a *conditional* supporter of the Union. If it be not too much trouble, we should be glad to have it explain the grounds of this distinction. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the boot, figuratively speaking, seems to be on the other leg.

Amusements.

Italian Opera.—Mr. Maretzek's coming season promises to be one of the most brilliant on record. Although the ticket office has only been open for a couple of days, the demand for seats has been quite unprecedented. Without offering any peculiar inducements to subscribers, the subscription list is already larger than it has ever been before. It was apprehended that four performances a week, instead of three, as heretofore, would be rather a severe tax on the subscribers; but such is the desire for Italian opera, they seem to be rather pleased with the arrangement than offended at it. The opening opera is Petrella's "Ione"—a work which does not seem to pall on the public appetite. Mr. Maretzek's repertoire is almost exhaustless, and we are glad to hear that he has made a very important addition to his company in the person of Signor Brignoli.

Personal.

Henry Giles, Esq., has just returned from a lecturing tour in the Southwest, and will be in this City for a few days. Applications for his services as a lecturer can be addressed to him, at the Lafarge House.

The correspondence between Gen. McClellan and the authorities at Washington appears in full in the *Army & Navy Journal*, of this week. It is more readable than the voluminous report of Gen. McClellan, and furnishes a very complete view of the operations of the Army of the Potomac, from the commencement of the siege of Yorktown up to the campaign of Gen. Pope.

A Guerrilla Raid on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 29.

A squad of about ten guerrillas made a raid on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Cameron, a gravel-siding, about 1¼ miles from the Orange and Alexandria depot, the night before last. They fired a gravel train, but did no damage. They were pursued by a squad of cavalry, who captured one and wounded two.

The Presidential Question.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND WM. LOYD GARRISON ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

Boston, Mass., Friday, Jan. 29.

At an anniversary meeting last night, a spirited debate occurred between Mr. Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison upon the course of the Administration.

The former emphatically condemned, while the latter as explicitly commended the policy of President Lincoln. Mr. Phillips said, "Either the North must rise in the opinion of unanimously crushing the President into submission or we must have a different leader for the next four years. If Mr. Chase should give up his bank system, the nation would be eighteen millions a year richer in the immense interest which goes to these National banks; which in 30 or 40 years would pay the whole war debt, and yet this man is called a financier. We have a right to demand that the doors of the war power shall not be closed until the whole hideous cancer is destroyed. Perhaps, with Chase for President, Butler in the War Department, and Fremont at the head of our armies, we might close the war in two years; but after all, public opinion is what is wanted. With the *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and *Herald*, decent at command, even Judge Toney can be made to have regard to justice.

The States should be kept out until the South answers like a face in a glass to the North in her institutions. We have bought the right to say so with a hetacomb of lives. Why does the President relinquish it? It might have done when the liberated was started in 1833, but it is not violation of a pledge in 1863, and, therefore, concluded Mr. Phillips, I say veto to the Amnesty Proclamation, and will to my dying day.

Mr. Garrison in reply referred to Mr. Phillips' recent remark in Music Hall, that the President's character was a sun so bright that we could not see the few spots upon its surface, and to-night the gentleman had spent an hour in blackening Mr. Lincoln all over, styling him a hypocrite, and ready to sacrifice the honor of the North to a sham peace. Has not the President gone as fast and as far as the people would sustain him? ["No, no."] Mr. Lincoln has traveled as fast toward the negro as popular sentiment would warrant him in doing.

Butler and Grant have sustained the President's policy. [Renewed cries of "No, no."] And what, said Mr. Garrison, about Fremont? Events have occurred within a year greatly to diminish my faith in Fremont. Not a word have we heard from him in reference to the Proclamation of Amnesty. Glorious opportunity was there lost. Then we have had the arming of 100,000 blacks, and still not one word of encouragement from Fremont.

Mr. Phillips said: It is not fair to criticise him, when he is forbidden by the Government to speak a word.

Mr. Garrison—No, he has always a right to be magnanimous.

Stephen Foster said the strangest event of history was the nomination for the Presidency by Wm. Lloyd Garrison in Tremont Temple of the man who is holding the sword of the Union at the throats of a million of slaves.

The sentiment of the audience appeared about equally divided on the subject.

The Metropolitan Fair.

Office of the Metropolitan Fair for the Sanitary Commission, No. 842 Broadway, New-York, Friday, Jan. 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement in the Times of Thursday that "no persons are authorized to procure goods or money for the committee unless they are the bearers of a ticket of authorization, having stamped upon its centre in red ink a shield containing the words, "Sanitary Commission," will mislead the public, though not through any fault of your reporter. The statement is true as to members of the Ladies' Committee only. It was found necessary to protect the association against the frauds of female impostors who passed themselves off as members of the Ladies' Executive Committee, assuming their very names with success; and this device of the red shield, accompanied by the signature of the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission was adopted. This was done after the certificates of authorization had been issued to the members of the Gentlemen's Special Committee. These certificates bear the signatures of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and of the Chairman of a Special Committee. No male impostors have yet appeared. But it may be well to say that the asking, by a stranger to the person asked, of money—that is, cash in hand, or of goods to be taken away by the asker, in behalf of the Fair, is of itself evidence of imposture and attempt at fraud. Your obedient servant,

RICH'D GRANT WHITE, Sec'y.

Speed of the Sacramento—Note from Capt. Boggs.

New-York, Jan. 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Edward N. Dickerson, in a pamphlet entitled "Navy of the United States," &c., has stated in a note on page 59, "That in consequence of my reports respecting the performance of some vessels of the Navy I have had the honor to command, that I am under the displeasure of the Department on shore duty."

Some time since I addressed Mr. Dickerson a note, protesting against his statement; informing him that I had no wish that such an impression should go abroad to the world; that my return from my late command was owing to ill health, the Navy Department not knowing of it until after my return. On my reporting myself ready for shore duty, and applying for orders, my request was immediately complied with, and a position given me, showing great trust and confidence. This note any gentleman would have acknowledged, and have made the "amend" in the same manner as he made his assertion. This he has not done, though more than sufficient time has elapsed. I now state that there is not the slightest foundation for Mr. Dickerson's statement, and that I have ever been treated with the utmost kindness and courtesy by the Navy Department.

I claim to be a practical, not a scientific officer; and assert that the *Sacramento*, when under my command, made the speed as stated in my official report to the Navy Department. Let science account for this as it may.

CHAS. L. BOGGS,
Captain U. S. N.

The Depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Destroyed by Fire.

Philadelphia, Friday, Jan. 29.

The depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, in Camden, was entirely destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock this morning. Nine freight cars, five cars loaded with Government hay, three emigrant cars, one hospital car, two cars filled with hogs and sheep, and a horse and mule, together with a steam fire-engine waiting transportation to New-York for repairs, were destroyed. The loss has not yet been estimated.

Evening Exchange.

Fifth-av. Hotel, Friday, Jan. 29.

(Reported by S. H. Gallaher & Bro., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$16,000 Amer. Gold	156⅞	100	Fort Wayne R.	b5	89⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	127⅜	1000	do.	b3	89⅞
300 Had. R. R.	b30 140	500	do.	s10	89⅝
100 do.	s10 139½	1000	do.		90⅛
500 do.	38 139	1000	do.	b5	89⅝
200 Harlem R.	103⅜	300	do.	b10	89⅝
100 do.	103⅞	500	do.	b10	89⅝
200 Erie Railroad	b3 107⅜	3000	Mar. Min. Co.	s10	25
500 do.	s3 107⅜	300	Chic. & Alt.	s10	86
500 do.	s3 107⅜	100	do.		89
100 do.	107⅜	Chi. & N. W. R., bid			44
100 Erie Pref.	101⅜	Asked			44⅜
100 Clev. & Tol. R.	s3 138⅜	Pittsburgh, bid			110
300 do.	139	Asked			110⅜
350 do.	138⅜	Wabash, bid			57
500 Cumb. Coal	s5 87½	Asked			58
100 do.	87⅝	Galena, bid			111
100 Quicks. M. Co.	46⅞	Asked			111⅜

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. George W. Deitzler, Kansas; Judge Jas. Jones, Arkansas; Hon. Alex. O. Scott, Corning; Hon. P. W. Gilley, Westchester; James G. Averill and wife, Sand Lake; S. C. Reynolds, Michigan; E. Warner, St. Louis, and A. H. Lockwood, Yonkers, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Maj.-Gen. C. C. Washburn, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. J. Berry, First U. S. Chasseurs; Mrs. Hon. S. S. Cox, Washington; C. H. Bissell, Chicago; P. Cazger, Albany; and J. F. Tarbell, U. S. Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Keys, U. S. Army; Hon. Lyman Tremain, Albany; Cols. E. B. Sawyer, and O. P. Gooding, U. S. Army; and E. P. Hubbard, Toledo, are at the Astor House.

Five Hundred Universal Clothes Wringers have been presented by the proprietors (No. 347 Broadway, New-York,) to the United States Sanitary Commission, to be sold at the Great Fairs of New-York and Brooklyn, both for the benefit of this most useful society. The Commission is receiving many valuable presents, but few of more practically useful articles than these. They are of the $7 size, and will sell so readily that this gift is almost equivalent to $3,500 in money.—*American Agriculturist.*

"A Slight Cold" and its Results

RELIEVED AT ONCE

By that King of Remedies,

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. Sold by all Druggists.

Coughs, Colds and Consumption.—Thirty years' experience, and the testimony of thousands who have been cured by its use, prove that Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is, without exception, the most reliable remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Pleurisy, Croup, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and all Pulmonary Complaints. Here is a portion of the evidence:

Rev. M. N. Jones, of Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, says:

"In all cases of Consumption, I recommend Jayne's Expectorant."

Lieut.-Col. Louis Wagner, now in command of Camp William Penn, Chelton Hills, Penn., writes:

"For Coughs, Colds, &c., the Expectorant has always proved a certain cure."

Rev. Dr. Dowling, of New-York, writes:

"From my own experience I believe the Expectorant to be one of the best remedies for Coughs and Colds."

Mr. Samuel C. Dawson, of No. 1,217 Clarion-st., Philadelphia, says:

"After suffering for months with Bronchitis, I am happy to say, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, I am once more like my former self."

Rev. L. J. Roberts, the well-known Chinese Missionary, writes:

"For Pulmonary Complaints I find the Expectorant invaluable, always easing the pain and removing the symptoms."

Mr. C. T. Pooler, Superintendent of Akron Schools, Ohio, writes:

"In three days the Expectorant cured me of a long-standing and troublesome Cough."

Mr. W. C. Fisher, of Weston, Spalding, Lincolnshire, England, writes:

"A little nephew of mine was recently thoroughly cured of Whooping Cough by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant."

The Rev. A. Wiberg, of Wittengen, Hanover, writes:

"A friend, who was troubled with an obstinate Cough, accompanied with Spitting of Blood and Hectic Fever, has entirely recovered his health through the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant."

Mr. John Vanwort, of Aurelius, Mich., writes:

"After suffering from a hard, racking Cough, until I was thought past all cure, I tried Jayne's Expectorant, after using two bottles of which I found myself well, tough and hearty."

The Expectorant, and all of Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines, are prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

All Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines are sold in New-York by Kitchen, Tyler & Co., No. 141 Chambers-st. and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Morbid Gentlemen.—It is not perhaps as generally known as would be to the interest of invalids, that the Round Hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass., possesses superior advantages for the treatment of gentlemen also.

Its success in the cure of nervousness, sleeplessness, debilitating dreams, low spirits, loss of memory, dyspepsia, rheumatism, paralysis and gout is without precedent.

The treatment is efficient in remedying sick and other headaches of however confirmed a habit, and all bilious tendencies.

Marked success has also been had in bronchitis and incipient consumption, in restoring broken-down constitutions, and in arousing torpid and debilitated systems to strength and activity.

For its success in other cases, and the great favor given the Turkish, chemical and other baths, seldom found in water-cures or hospitals, see circular, sent by mail.

Dr. HALSTED will be at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway, Feb. 3 and 4. He will be in from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 7.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative differs from dyes. Dyes impart a uniform dead black color to the hair, so that different persons have the same colored hair; the Hiawatha restores the hair to its original color and preserves the harmony between the complexion and color of the hair. Dyes require soaping and washing and hours for application; the Hiawatha is as readily applied as any hair dressing. Dyes stain the skin wherever they touch it; the Hiawatha is wiped away like any dressing for the hair. Dyes make the hair gummy and dirty; the Hiawatha cleanses it from all impurities. Dyes color the hair by mere contact with it and are washed off; the color the Hiawatha gives cannot be washed out. The Hiawatha restores the natural shading of the hair. Which is preferable?

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM, oils and colors the hair at the same time: changes light and red hair and whiskers to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,
No. 19 University-place, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES.
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving it their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 387 Centre-st., 2d floor.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye now in use. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorised its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston.
Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by DR. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Bellevue or Perfected Stereoscope, uniting focus and field-piece, accommodating all eyes; views but 3d.; with 12 views $4. Liberal discount to dealers. HENRY ORAIG, 235 Broadway, 2d floor, New-York.

Empire City Rings' Improved Trusses, shoulder braces, supporters, spinal instruments and other appliances, may be seen at No. 3 Barclay-st., N. Y.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!!
All persons afflicted with this dangerous disease need no longer be troubled about being cured.
WHIPPLE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
is so constructed on scientific principles as to promote a RADICAL CURE at once. The action of this instrument is entirely different from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN, and EASY. No pressure on the back or cord, and is easily made stronger or lighter as the patient desires. Ruptured persons should not be a day without it. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Pamphlets free. A lady attendant in the Ladies' Department. Sold by
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Universal Clothes Wringer—
With cog wheels warranted.
53,818 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

A Good Time to buy Furs at White's Celebrated HAT EMPORIUM, No. 216 Broadway. A large stock of Furs, at greatly reduced prices; must be sold, to make room for new goods. Also a great variety of military goods sold cheap.

Hills' Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Black or brown; instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug and fancy goods stores.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter. Styles suitable and neat, executed in the best manner, only at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 145.—Jan. 29, 1864.
53, 73, 42, 74, 52, 55, 66, 29, 39, 37, 23, 9.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 146.—Jan. 29, 1864.
77, 12, 58, 76, 40, 24, 5, 52, 64, 33, 63, 66,
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 49—Jan. 29, 1864.
71, 56, 13, 31, 33, 66, 32, 25, 2, 19, 18, 47.
CLASS 50—Jan. 29, 1864.
19, 71, 7, 17, 24, 64, 59, 8, 66, 49; 16, 44.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.
Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

HON. E. W. GANTT,
OF ARKANSAS,
late a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, will address the citizens of New-York, at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1864, at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets of admission 25 cents each. Reserved seats 50 cents. Can be obtained at T. J. Crowen's bookstore, No. 843 Broadway; New-York *Times* Office; C. B. Guthrie's office, No. 54 Pine-st., and at the door, MONDAY EVENING, at Cooper Institute.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

7 CENTS A POUND, CASH, PAID FOR
OLD BOOKS,
NEWSPAPERS,
PAMPHLETS,
MAGAZINES, &C.
JOHN TUCKER & BROTHER,
No 24 ANN-ST.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, whooping cough, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs or throat.
Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, New-York; by D. S. Barnes & Co., and F. C. Wells & Co.

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS,
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box.
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

THE COPPERHEAD CATECHISM.
For the instruction of such Politicians as are of tender years.
Carefully compiled by divers Learned and Designing Men. Authorized and with Admonitions.
BY FERNANDO THE GOTHAMITE,
High Priest of the Order of Copperheads.
Price Fifteen Cents.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE DRY GOODS HOUSE OF MESSRS. MOWBRAYS, No. 269 Grand-st., gave their annual supper last night to their employes and invited guests. About two hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to a bounteous repast.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer ETNA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Fine Gold English Patent Lever Watches, $85, $90, $100, $125, $150 to $200 each.
Gold Hunting Detached Levers, $45, $50, $55, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100 to $200 each.
Gold Hunting Cylinder Watches, $40, $45, $50 to $75 each.
Enameled Watches, $60, $70, $80 to $300 each; some with diamonds on the outside of case.
Gold Watches for Ladies as low as $25, $28, $30 and $35 each.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS—NEW STYLES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN TO TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have, for many years, obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable," deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease; and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making any effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that Consumption can be cured, and that it has been cured in a very great number of cases, (some of them apparently desperate ones,) by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP alone; and, in other cases, by the same medicine, in connection with SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, one or both, according to the requirements of the case. Dr. SCHENCK, himself, who has enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than 30 years, was suppose, at one time, to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid Syrup; and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines with the same remarkable success.
Dr. SCHENCK can only be found at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for consultation and advice; but his medicines can be had there at all times. CONRAD FOX, No. 21 Barclay-st., Wholesale Agent for New-York.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

"* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * * *

C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

"HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

"* * * Then will send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.

Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. CATHORN,
Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. HINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly Pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our log-cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unmutilated, and signature on steel-plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE!
DOCTOR KENNEDY,
OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.
One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.
Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.
One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease.
By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.
MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass.
Price $1. For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1862 and 1863. Also, complete file of 1862 and 1863. Single copies, 25c. each. Address J. O. R., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS and window bands exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere. Address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO., No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address T. W. DECKER, office No. 156 East 27th-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—CAN BE OBTAINED at 8 cents per quart, by applying at or addressing C. SMITH'S Old Establishment, No. 124 East 46th-st. None but a non-watering retail.

THE
NEW PRACTICE.

It is now five years since we first announced to the world our combination of Systems, denominated
THE NEW PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,
by which all Acute and Chronic diseases are cured *quicker*, more *thoroughly* and *permanently* than by all the Old Schools combined.

These Researches and Discoveries unfold entirely new Principles governing the Laws of Life!

What may seem almost incredible, is, that many diseases heretofore pronounced incurable, are by this treatment usually cured in a few days or weeks, and we invite the investigation of the good and learned to cures which have no parallel in the history of medicine!

The method of treatment is pleasant—no pain is caused—nauseating drugs are avoided. By it the *cause* of any disease is *directly* reached, and the equilibrium of the vital forces restored.

—— For many years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any Reformers.

Our opponents have been the narrow-minded and ignorant; the envy of vain, heartless medical bigots, who prefer to kill patients in blind attachment to shallow book-theory, instead of saving life by practical common sense, has followed us; and Pseudo-Reformers have publicly attacked us, and misrepresented our objects and cures.

But ever within our breasts burned deep sympathy for God's poor suffering children. Our reward was higher than dollars and cents. Daily we saw the light come back to the faded eye, and strength to the wasted hand. Our practice is now perhaps the most extensive in this country.

THE NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

embraces Medicated Electricity and Galvanism, divested of every shock, and differing most materially from the old-fashioned, uncertain and painful method of application. Medicated, Aerated and Magnetic Baths—one Medicated Bath often accomplishing more than three months' treatment by the Old Schools. The "Swedish Movement Cure," and the "New Manipulating Cure." It is well known that "muscles grow by use." Hydropathy used to its true extent when indicated. We believe in a moderate but not excessive use of water. We have cured in a few days persons who had been in water-cure establishments a year or more without benefit. Botanical medicines (new classification), based on the principles of Beach, Morrill and King, rejecting their errors.

OPINIONS OF WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIANS.

From Dr. Thomas Oliver, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In regard to the cures performed by Dr. Scott, I accepted his invitation, and have satisfactorily investigated the new method of treatment employed at the New-York Medical Institute. From convincing proofs, I am led to believe that he has made the most astonishing discoveries in the science of medicine since the days of Galen.

I have seen a man, unable to walk for fifteen years, throw away his crutches after a few operations of twenty minutes each.

I have seen a lady cured of uterine difficulties in a single week, after having been cauterized and drugged for years.

I have seen a case of deafness of three years' standing cured in fifteen minutes.

These things, so marvelous in themselves, are daily being performed at the Institute, and supported with the most irrefragable evidence of truth.

From Wm. Tripp, M. D., late Physician to the Institutions, Blackwell's Island.

From a personal acquaintance with the new system of medicine, I am every day more fully confirmed in my belief that it is the true—the only correct practice.....I am led to these observations from having witnessed cures, performed by Dr. Scott, of diseases which had defied all ordinary remedial skill, and in which medicines seemed perfectly powerless. I trust that this system will soon be introduced into our principal eleemosynary institutions.

DR. SCOTT: *Dear Sir:* I have to say, that after some months' observation of all the combination of means employed at the New-York Medical Institute, I am pleased to state that they are the most ample and complete of any one establishment in the Union. I would especially commend your various forms of Electricity, Baths of every description, Movement Cure and modifications of Hydropathy.

WM. W. KINNE, M. D.,
No. 453 Hudson-st., New-York.

Numerous other opinions of *regular* physicians will soon be published by us.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Daily Herald.

The new college is devoted to expounding the advantages of Electricity as a curative agent, and special attention is given to the Water-cure movement.

From the Daily Tribune.

The faculty consists of Profs. Scott, Clark and Sheldon, gentlemen of culture and experience. The Institute is elegantly fitted up and furnished in superb style.

From the Daily Times.

Dr. Scott, of Union-square, the leading practitioner of the New-York system of medicine, has the most extensive practice in the country.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The remarkable cures effected by Dr. Scott, of the New-York Medical Institute, have awakened scientific interest in this country and Europe.]

From the Home Journal.

One of the first ladies of the City, after suffering excruciatingly for many years from Neuralgia, has been perfectly cured at the N. Y. Medical Institute.

From the Daily World.

Several patients from Paris, London and Antwerp are at the N. Y. Medical Institute.

From the Express.

The former great objection to Electricity—namely, the unpleasant sensations attending its application—are by this system entirely obviated, and no shocks given.

From Frank Leslie's Paper.

Dr. J. W. Scott is attracting much attention by his remarkable success in curing disease.

From the Daily News, Brooklyn.

We speak from personal experience of our own son, Edwin, who was remarkably benefited by Dr. Scott.

From the Quarterly Review.

The New Practice of Medicine is silently effecting a revolution in the healing art.

From the Boston Post.

Some of our influential citizens, who went on to New-York a few weeks since, to place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Scott, of that City, have returned radically cured.

Patients treated by mail as heretofore. By describing symptoms a prescription for self-treatment will be mailed, including medicines, &c., on most reasonable terms.

An interesting book, fully descriptive of our system, principles and method of treatment sent by addressing the Secretary, or it may be had free by calling at the Institute.

A pamphlet containing over 6,000 remarkable cures and references will shortly be issued.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Lady attendants to receive ladies.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 6 Union-square, New-York.
(Opposite Washington statue.)
J. WALTER SCOTT, M. D., } Resident
TALBOT CLARK, M. D., } Physicians.
WILMAN TRIPP, M. D., }
E. G. CASTERMAN, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AIMARD'S NEW BOOK.
Is published this day.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.

THE INDIAN CHIEF.
BY
GUSTAVE AIMARD,
Author of the "Prairie Flower."

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GUSTAVE AIMARD'S NEW BOOK.

THE INDIAN CHIEF. By GUSTAVE AIMARD, author of the "PRAIRIE FLOWER," "THE INDIAN SCOUT," "THE TRAIL HUNTER," etc., is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and is for sale by F. A. Brady, Dick & Fitzgerald, H. Dexter, Hamilton & Co., W. J. Pooley & Co., and by all other Booksellers and News Agents everywhere. complete in one large octavo volume, large type, double columns, and printed on the finest and best of white paper. Price Fifty Cents a copy.

NOTICE.—Gustave Aimard was the adopted son of one of the most powerful Indian tribes, with whom he lived for more than fifteen years, in the heart of the prairies, sharing their dangers and their combats, and accompanying them everywhere, rifle in the hand and tomahawk in the other. In turn squatter, hunter, trapper, warrior, Gambusino, or miner, Gustave Aimard has traversed America from the highest peaks of the Cordilleras to the ocean shores, living from hand to mouth, happy or the day, careless of the morrow. Hence it is that Gustave Aimard does not write romance—but describes his own life. The Indians of whom he speaks he has known—the manners he depicts were his own.

AIMARD'S OTHER WORKS.
THE PRA

The Baptist Clergyman in Distress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It having been stated, by a correspondent, in yesterday's TIMES, that the "Baptist Clergyman in Distress" does not belong to the denomination generally known by that name here, we have been requested by the clergyman to say that this statement is an error. He belongs to the Baptist body in the strictest sense—there being no difference between that denomination here, and the sect of the same name to which he belongs in England. This gentleman acknowledges the kindnesses of Baptist friends, some eighty or ninety dollars having been contributed by them, but this sum has not sufficed to free him from debts for the necessaries of life, incurred during his long and still continued illness. It is due to him to say that it was only after some sixteen months illness, when he, with his wife and child, were in utter destitution, that his wants were made known to Baptist friends. The public announcement of his case was entirely without his knowledge, and the error of your correspondent, conveying an unfavorable impression, is the only reason for transgressing on your space. D.

Lost at Sea of Mr. J. B. Leonard.

Mr. J. B. LEONARD, the business agent of the house of A. T. STEWART & Co., of this City, was lost on the 20th of January, at sea, from the steamship *Australasian*. The vessel reached here yesterday morning. The circumstances attending the sad affair are briefly these: Mr. LEONARD left the saloon on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 20, about 11.15, remarking to a friend as he passed out that he would take a breath of pure air before going to bed. He immediately went to the quarter-deck, and had scarcely walked twice its length when the ship gave a heavy lurch, and he was thrown with great force against the rail, and his hands being incumbered in his cloak he fell headlong into the sea.

Mr. MAIN, fourth officer, being on duty at the time, caused the ship to be immediately stopped, and ran to the stern of the ship in time to throw a life buoy to poor LEONARD, who was then struggling in the water. Preparations were immediately made to lower a boat, although the sea was very dangerous, and one could hardly believe it possible a boat could be launched and live; yet four brave fellows volunteered to man her. Their names are STEPHEN STADWELL, ALEXANDER MENCE, THOS. JAYSON and ULRICH MARTIN. The boat, after some difficulty, was launched, and Mr. MAIN took command of her, and she went on her mission of mercy. She was soon out of sight, and the hearts of those on board the ship beat anxiously to learn if their friend had been recovered. After remaining away about three-quarters of an hour the wind began to increase, and the Captain gave orders that signals be made for the boat's return. Slowly and silently she returned without the one she had gone to save. In endeavoring to regain the ship the boat was lost and her crew were taken on board by ropes thrown to them. Capt. COOK did everything in his power to rescue the one who was lost. Mr. LEONARD was a native of New-York, but for several years past had resided in Paris, where he conducted the European branch of the well-known house of S. COCHRAN & Co., of this city, and more recently was connected with the house of A. T. STEWART & Co. He leaves a wife and four children in Paris.

The New Park Recruiting Office.

At the northwest corner of the City Hall Park has been erected and is now in use, the new building in which is to be consolidated all the recruiting offices for this City.

The building is an extensive one, and is admirably arranged for the purpose for which it is intended. It is about 216 feet long and 27 feet wide, and divided into two separate departments. The first, with entrance in the Park about opposite Warren-street, is 154 feet deep. At its upper end is erected a partition, having in it a very novel and excellent arrangement built for the purpose of protecting the volunteer from the sharks, or "peckers," as they style themselves, who have so successfully robbed our recruits.

The machine mentioned is constructed as follows: about the centre of the partition a large hole is cut, so that the two rooms connect with each other; in this space is placed on a pivot, a sort of immense circular wooden arm-chair, the solid wooden back of which, the size of half the circle, extends to the roof; on this chair the recruit is placed, immediately in front of him is the desk of Supervisor BLUNT, who, after the recruit is seated in the chair, hands him the $300 county. At the same moment a spring is touched, the chair revolves, and the recruit finds himself safe in the back room, where no one can approach him unless they also enlist and come the same way he did. Here he finds ample arrangements for washing and cleansing himself, and is provided with his uniform; and here he remains until he is forwarded to the camp at Riker's Island.

The saving to the City in the matter of this building is very great; at present they are paying at the rate of about $5,000 a year rent for the various recruiting offices, while here the building will cost only some $3,000. It will be used for the recruiting office as long as needed, and then altered into workshops to which to finish the material for new buildings now being erected in the Park. Thousands of dollars will thereby be saved to the City, and accommodation afforded superior to any that have yet been had.

The builder, Mr. LEWIS CARPENTER, of No. 568 Pearl-street, who built the extension to the Tombs and to the Comptroller's offices, is entitled to great credit for the speedy manner in which he erected so substantial a building. Fifteen days was the time calculated necessary to finish it. Mr. CARPENTER commenced it on the 20th inst., and on Wednesday last, the seventh day from the time it was commenced, it was occupied.

Gen. HAIS visited the new building yesterday and gave it a thorough examination, expressing his gratification at all the arrangements. Mr. BLUNT and his forces have been duly installed amid the hoisting of Stars and Stripes and the firing of cannon. Two guns every morning announce the opening of the mill.

A large number were enlisted yesterday, the greater proportion being from old regiments.

The attention of our capitalists and business men generally is called to the fact that more subscriptions to the Volunteer Loan is needed, and must at once be had. There has been too much apathy in the matter. If funds are not promptly tendered, recruiting must cease—the draft will ensue. The suggestion should prove sufficient, and the committee be at once provided for by the liberality and patriotism of citizens. The subscription books are at the Comptroller's office, and the response to the appeal, to be useful, should be prompt.

Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots.

This new benevolent enterprise is meeting with public favor. Its objects are to provide for the education and support of orphans, and especially of children whose parents have died in their country's service. Also to found or procure prize scholarships, and afford facilities for the cultivation and development of the talent and genius of orphans.

A meeting was recently held in the lecture-room of the Mercer-street Church to arrange for an appropriate celebration of the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday. The principals of the Grammar Schools and several members of the Institute were appointed a committee, which will meet in the room of the Teachers' Association, on Grand-street, corner of Elm, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., to complete arrangements for a celebration at the Cooper Institute, on the 22d proximo.

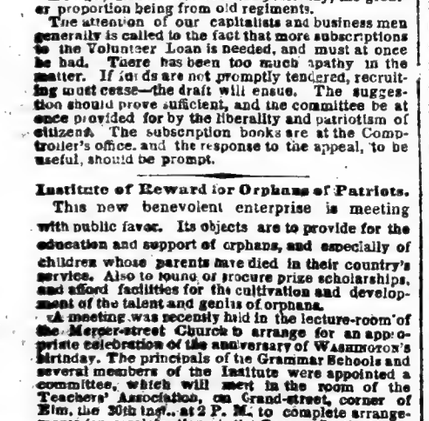
The Straits of the Rebellion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under this heading, The TIMES of Sunday contains what is alleged to be an intercepted letter from the rebel General, FRANCIS H. SMITH. If the letter be genuine, which may admit of some doubt, the allusion to Gen. FOSTER in the last paragraph suggests a *lapsus pennæ*—to call it by no worse name—which might be taken as an additional and mournful illustration of the straits and shifts to which the rebellion subjects its aiders and abettors.

According to the record, "General" FRANCIS H. SMITH left the "United States Military Academy in 1836, and was made "Superintendent Virginia Military Institute" in 1839, where he remained till the opening of the rebellion, while Gen. J. G. FOSTER, whom Gen. SMITH "knew at West Point," and now disposes of so flippantly, entered that institution in 1842—six years after Gen. SMITH had left it—graduated with distinction in 1846, and gained two brevets for "gallant and meritorious conduct"—the second leaving him Captain of Engineers—during one campaign in the Mexican War. F.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.



SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.Cou.	104	300	Hud. River R.	138⅜
5,000	Treas. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & April	107⅝	100	do.	b30. 139
6,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr c...N	98	200	Harlem R.	100¾
10,000	American Gold	156⅝	300	Reading R.	115⅛
50	Canton Co.	38	100	do.	b5. 115⅜
200	do.	37¾	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	70⅛
650	Cum. Coal Pref.	51	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	88
50	do.	b10 51¾	100	do.	87⅞
200	Quicksil. M. Co.	46¾	500	do.	87¾
400	do.	46⅝	50	Ill. Cen. R. S.	126¾
5	Pacific M. S. S. C.	230	100	do.	b30. 127
100	do.	b30. 229¾	150	Gal. & Ch. R.	111
50	do.	227	200	do.	111¾
25	N. Y. Cen. R.	137	600	Clev. & Tol. R.	138⅜
400	do.	137¼	200	do.	b30. 139⅜
100	do.	s10. 137¼	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	87⅜
300	Erie R.	107⅜	500	do.	b30 88
500	do.	b30 108	200	do.	b10 87¾
500	do.	107¼	650	do.	87¾
500	Mich. Cen. R.	132¾	100	do.	b10 87¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold.	s3. 156⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R ex-dv.	126
1250	New-York Cen.	137¼	200	do.	s3. 126⅛
1000	do.	p&c.b8. 137¼	400	do.	126¾
100	do.	p&c b5. 137⅜	200	do.	s3 126¾
200	do.	p&c.b5. 137⅜	200	do.	126⅝
1780	Erie R. ex-div.	107⅜	50	do.	c 126
700	do.	b10. 107⅜	100	do.	s3 126
500	do.	s3 107⅜	300	Clev. & Pitts	110
300	do.	b3. 107⅜	200	do.	s3 110
300	do.	c 107⅜	500	do.	110½
200	Erie R. Prf.	b3. 101⅞	100	Gal. & C.R. ex-d	c. 111½
50	Hudson R. R.	138¼	100	do.	c. 111¾
200	Harlem R.	c 101⅜	1500	Cle. & Tol. R.	s30. 137¾
1100	do.	101⅜	500	do.	s60. 138
200	do.	b3. 101⅜	100	do.	138
300	Mich. Cen. R.	132⅜	500	do.	s60. 137⅞
200	do.	s3. 132⅜	200	do.	138⅛
200	do.	132⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	48
100	do.	c 132⅜	500	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	87¾
100	do.	s3. 132⅜	300	do.	87⅜
100	do.	b3. 132⅜	200	do.	c 87
600	M. S. & N. I. R.	87⅞	200	do.	s3 87¼
200	do.	87¾	100	Canton Co.	38
200	Quarts H.G. M. Co.	11	30	Cumb. Coal Co.	c 50¾
150	Wy. Val. C. Co. ex-div.	s10 82	100	do.	b7 51¾
100	do.	b10 82¼			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	137¾	200	Gal. & C. R. ex-d	b3. 111¾
100	Erie R. ex-div.	s3. 107¾	100	do.	s4. 111¾
300	do.	b3. 107¾	100	do.	b3. 111¾
300	do.	b3. 107¾	900	Cleve. & Tol. R.	139
300	do.	107¾	100	do.	b3 139
100	Hud. R. R.	138⅜	300	do.	138⅝
200	do.	b3 138⅝	100	Chi. & R. I.	144
400	do.	b3 139	100	Chic. & N. W.	48
300	do.	139	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	87⅜
100	do.	b3. 139⅛	50	do.	s3 87⅜
400	do.	s10. 139	500	do.	b3 87⅜
300	Harlem R.	101	900	do.	b3 88
200	do.	101¼	1,000	do.	88
100	Read R. ex-div.	115⅛	100	Mil. & Pr Du C. R.	b10 87⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.	132⅞	700	Cumb. Coal	51¾
200	do.	b3. 133	100	do. b in a w.	51¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	s3 87⅞	150	Wyom. Val. Coal Co. ex-div.	b10 82½
100	do.	87⅞	100	do.	s10 82
400	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.	126⅜	100	Quicks. M. Co.	46
200	do.	126⅞	50	Q'tz Hill G. M. Co.	11
200	do.	b3. 126⅞	100	do.	45⅜
100	do.	s3. 126⅞	100	Q'tz Hill G. M. Co.	11
300	Cleve. & P. R.	b3. 110⅜	200	do.	11¾
300	do.	110⅜			

FRIDAY, Jan. 29—P. M.

There is a further weakening of the Gold and Exchange rates to-day, although the Money news from London and Paris would seem to invite increased shipments of Bullion from this side. The rate for Bills on London, for Saturday's steamer, is 171½@172 ℔ cent. Bankers, and 169½@171 ℔ cent. Merchant drawings. The supply of the former is rather in excess of the demand. The number and variety of Bills drawn at San Francisco against the direct shipment of Bullion to England, and offered in this market, are on the increase, of late, by each California steamer. The shipments of Dec. 22 and Jan 2, to England, direct by the Pacific Mail steamers, ran up to a million and a quarter by each opportunity. The Commercial Bank of India has established a branch office in San Francisco. The Bills of the establishment, (which is said to be a highly respectable one,) on the London Joint Stock Bank have appeared in this market. The private Banking establishments in San Francisco are generally doing an active business in the way of shipping Gold with London, while making most of their drafts on New-York for reimbursement. Some additional orders for U. S. 6 ℔ cents. came out by the European steamers of last night and this morning, and these create a fair amount of Bills. The price of Gold fell below 157 ℔ cent in the forenoon, and at 3 o'clock stood 156¾@156¾. The export demand for the steamers to-morrow is not very large. About half a million of Gold is reported as having been received a few days since by express from one of the Kentucky Banks, for which Bills on London were taken at Gold rate. The object of the Kentucky Banks is said to be to place their Gold or its equivalent in Sterling, on interest in London.

The signs of returning ease in the Money Market noticed yesterday are more generally felt among the Brokers of the Stock Exchange to-day. There is much less borrowing above 7 ℔ cent., and no difficulty, comparatively speaking, in making up the wants of the Stock Exchange, or in passing good Merchant paper, either at Bank or on the Street. The rates are 7 to 10½ ℔ cent. on Stock loans, and 7@8 ℔ cent. on short date paper. The Money Brokers are looking after the 5 ℔ cent. Legal Tenders 1st December issue, at 100⅛, and reselling at 100⅛@100¼ ℔ cent.

Our information from Washington is that the Treasury Department will immediately make an issue of small interest-bearing Greenbacks for disbursement to the Army. It is found impossible to supply this demand on the seaboard by exchanging large Greenbacks for the smaller denominations, and it is also felt that the new National Banks can only partially supply the deficiency. There is now seven millions in requisitions upon the New-York office in favor of the Army Paymasters, who are awaiting the right denominations of Greenback or National Bank Currency. The Notes are not here in sufficient amount, and must be printed in a different form at Washington, which form, we have reason to believe, will be at one year's date, the Notes to bear 5 ℔ cent. interest, payable, with the principal, at the end of the year. They will thus afford our soldiers in the field, and their families at home, a convenient form for small savings, to the extent they are able to hold the Notes to the end of the term.

The Stock Exchange has again returned to a buoyant and upward temper. The elasiticity of the Railway speculation is such that more than one or two days of depression or dullness appears to be out of the question, while so many outsiders crowd into the Brokers' offices, and into William-street with Money or margins to take their chances of the market. The monetary indifference of yesterday is succeeded by a large demand for Stocks to-day. The New-York roads led off at the early Board, and the Western Roads promptly followed. The rise in prices continued at the Second Board, and the impression as to a higher market next week on the favorable turn in Money, appeared to extend itself through the Street, and among the Commission Brokers as the business of the day drew to a close.

The Government Stocks were in demand. The Popular Loan brought 104 ℔ cent., and the 6 ℔ cents. of 1881 sold at 107 ℔ cent. for clean coupons, and 106 for registered. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made on the general market in comparison with Thursday night. The price of Gold was a fraction firmer; the Miscellaneous Shares firmer on Cumberland and Pacific Mail, and steadier on Quicksilver Company. The Railways active, with much excitement on Cleveland and Toledo and Fort Wayne and Chicago, and a large inquiry for New-York Central and Erie:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	157¼	156⅞	Mich. Central	131¾	132¾
U.S. 6s. 1881	106⅞	107	Mich. Southern	87¾	88
N. Y. Central	136¼	137¾	Mich. Guar'nt'd.	132½	133
Erie	107	107¾	Illinois Cen	126¾	126⅞
Erie Preferred	101½	102	Pittsburgh	109⅜	110¾
Hudson	138¼	138¾	Fort Wayne	85¾	88
Pacific Mail	222	229	Rock Island	143	144
Harlem	100	101¼	Galena	111¾	111⅝
Canton	37¾	37¾	Reading	114¾	116⅞
Treas. Cer., new.	97¾	98	Quicksilver	45¾	46
Toledo	136⅜	139	Cum'land Coal	50	51¾
Northwest	49	48	Mariposa	25	25⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Mech's' B'king Asso.	98
Manhattan	140¼	Am. Exchange	108
America	127	Chatham	100
Phenix	105	Bk. of the Republic	103
Butchers' & Drovers'	120¼	Bank of N. America	105
National	104	Hanover	99
Mch'ts Exchange	96	Irving	100
Seventh Ward	135	Continental	100
State of New-York	103	Park	128
Commerce	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105¼	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	95
N.Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	102¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	75½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Del. L. & W. firsts	113
N. Y. Cen. 7s Con. '76,	135½	Del. L. & W. seconds	113
Erie firsts. '68	107	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101¾
Erie thirds. '83	112	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85
Erie fourths. '80	109	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	101
Erie fifths. '85	109	Gal. & Chi. Ex	112
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	68
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	113	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	108½
Hud. R. sec'ds, S.F. '85	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	104
Mich. C. 2ds, '69 & '72	121	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	121¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Mich. S. seconds	104	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S.F.	108½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	84
Pacific R.R.	80	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	68
Ill. Central 7s	121¾	Chi. & Alt. firsts	109
Alton & T. Haute firsts	100	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref'd.	91	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d Income	82¾	Ohio & Miss. firsts	82¾
Chi. & N. W. S.F.	104		

The private letters by the steamer this morning to the 16th of January from London, advise an uneasy Money market in England. There was no advance in the rate at the Banks, and in the open market Money was not scarce at the price. But the drain of Bullion from the Banks of France and England for the Orient, (to pay for Cotton chiefly,) excites serious concern as to the future of these great establishments. At the same time the political news is of a more assuring character in regard to the Danish Question, and Money is rather cheaper in Frankfort, Amsterdam, &c. The January return of the Bank of France shows a greatly reduced stock of Bullion both in Paris and at the Branches. The present stock is only the equivalent of $31,563,000 against $39,937,000 in December. The present strength of the Bank is seven millions less than the Gold now in the New-York Banks and Treasury Office.

Some of the passengers by the late steamers from Europe, just from the Continent, inform us that the circulation of our Popular 5-20 year's Stock in Germany and Holland is rapidly extending from the Banking firms who import the Bonds from New-York to the manufacturers and merchants, of smaller capital, throughout the country. One of our informers, himself a naturalized citizen of German birth, says that he was frequently congratulated upon the favor with which these Bonds are taken on the high credit of the United States, and the confidence felt that we are coming out of our great struggle against the rebellion, not only with success, but greatly increased strength of material resources.

We hear that the talk around our New-York Clearing-house is of another large National Bank—ten millions named as the capital—to be established by the joint subscriptions of the Associated Banks now in the Clearing-house. These banks represent seventy millions of capital, one-seventh of which would be invested under such an arrangement, provided all came in *pro rata*, and the new National Bank, made practically to take the place of the Clearing-house itself as the common centre for adjusting balances between the Association, besides commanding a large run of deposits from the National Banks of other cities and of the West. We are not apprised as to how far such a plan has been matured, or to what extent it will find favor with the Associated Banks of large means, who will be looked to to furnish the major part of the new capital; but the very discussion in certain quarters would seem to imply that all thought of making further war upon the National Banking system has been given over. Its first opponents are wisely considering the best means of availing of the commanding advantages which it must inevitably afford in a City like New York in all that relates to country National Bank balances, and the accounts and negotiations of the Treasury and its disbursing officers.

Another movement looking to the more direct change of the Banking system by the largest of our City Banks has come to our knowledge this afternoon. A Committee of Bank men have either gone to Washington, or will go in a day or two, ostensibly to ask for certain modifications or improvements of the National Banking Act of Congress to suit their peculiar views, but really, perhaps, to ascertain the extent of the advantages which a change of their local organizations into National Banks would bring to them from the Treasury and its enormous and diversified deposits and accounts in New-York. One of the largest (if not the very largest) Banks in the City is named as being represented in this delegation.

The following memorandum in regard to the Quicksilver Company, of California, comes to us from a well informed source:

The unfavorable rumors floating about Wall-street relative to the condition and affairs of the Quicksilver Company of California, are without the slightest foundation in truth. On the question of title to their lands, the positions taken and arguments adduced in their support by Judge BLACK, of Pennsylvania, and Judge CURTIS, of Massachusetts, were deemed irrefutable, the Supreme Court of the United States deciding and acting accordingly. There then remained the determination of the north boundary line between the Capitancillos Ranch—the property of the Quicksilver Company—and the Berryesa Ranch, to make the title of the Company as claimed complete. The necessity for this last and only determination having been definitely removed by the purchase of the Berryesa Ranch by the Quicksilver Company for the sum of $1,750,000. The question of this line, relative to which there is now and can be no antagonist interest—both properties belonging to the Quicksilver Company—will be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States during the ensuing month, when a patent will issue to the Company, thus giving them an unblemished title to their property.

The following is a statement of earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Road for the week ending Jan. 21:

	1864.	1863.	From Jan. 1 to Jan. 21. 1864.	1863.
Freight	$19,976 76	$15,639 12	$36,868 29	$32,506 66
Passengers	7,077 55	4,084 38	18,324 32	11,676 20
Mails & Rents	974 45	1,034 22	2,923 35	3,102 66
Totals	$28,028 76	$20,757 72	$60,115 96	$47,285 52

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Total Receipts, $753,692,26; including for Customs, $152,000; Payments, $1,592,224 82; Balance, $37,967,530 54.

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Jan. 28, were $1,650,631, against $924,280 same week last year, and $784,951 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	972	$278,210	723	$311,469	531	$191,455
Mf. of Cot'n.	331	105,170	241	80,086	306	86,383
Mf. of Silk.	223	230,729	126	140,541	113	131,142
Mf. of Flax.	1,014	252,515	403	104,189	283	83,865
Miscellan's.	86	27,388	132	30,354	135	15,284
Total	2,626	$894,012	1,625	$666,619	1,367	$449,129
		666,619				284,012
Total entered		$1,650,631	Total marketed			$1,479,871

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

☞ ILLINOIS CENTRAL AND ERIE.—The holders of the Certificates of Illinois Central Scrip and full paid Shares, and of canceled bond Scrip, and the holders of Erie Shares, common and preferred, standing in the name of Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS of London, are requested to present their claims for the 1st February dividends, to Messrs. PHILIP SPEYER & Co., No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York, on or before Tuesday next, Feb. 2.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 29, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 23 bbls. Asnes, 16,593 bbls. Flour, 518 bbls. and 1,294 bags Corn Meal, 75 bushels Wheat, 9,655 bushels Corn, 285 bushels Barley, 500 bushels Rye, 16,802 bushels Oats, 1,297 bushels Malt, 1,306 pkgs. Provisions, and 996 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls., including Pots at $8 75, and Pearls at $10 ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, at our quotations. Java, 40½c.@41c.; Laguayra, 33c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; Cevlon, 33c.@34c.; Rio, 33c. @34¾c.; St. Domingo, 30½c.@31c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in limited request at drooping prices. Middling, 82c.@83c., chiefly at 82¾c. ℔ ℔. Sales and resales since our last 300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull to-day, and prices of low grades have declined fully 10c. ℔ bbl. The unfavorable foreign news has had a very depressing influence on the market. Sales since our last, 7,450 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 40@$6 65; poor to choice extra State, at $6 80@$7 35, chiefly at $6 90@$7; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 55, and inferior do, at $7 25@$7 35 ℔ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$6 40 @$6 65
Extra State ..... 6 80 @ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 90 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. 7 40 @ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 7 60 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee..... 7 40 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri.. 7 60 @11 50

Southern Flour is in more demand but at easier prices; sales since our last, 4,100 bbls., at $7 65@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and heavy; sales 330 obls. extra at $7 10 @$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $5 50@$6 60 ℔ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey, $6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Total sales, 300 bbls. Sales were also made of 400 bags Buckwheat Flour at $2 75@$3 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request, today, at a reduction of 2c. @3c. ℔ bushel; the market closing very heavily. Sales since our last, 119,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 80; Amber Western at $1 70@$1 73, the latter an extreme rate for choice; Red Western at $1 64@$1 69; Red do., old, at $1 55; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 59@$1 62, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 54@$1 59; Chicago Spring, $1 52@$1 58 ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and decidedly lower. Sales since our last, 58,000 bushels, at $1 20@$1 21 for Mixed Western, in store, and $1 24½ (an extreme rate) delivered, and $1 18@$1 22 for new Yellow and White Jersey ℔ bushel. Rye continues in limited request at $1 30@$1 35 ℔ bushel. Oats continue quiet and heavy; we quote Canada at 87½c@90c.; Western at 90c.@92c.; State at 89c.@91c Jersey at 83c.@88c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand, at $1 25@$1 45, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales 650 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 60 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand at $1 30 @$1 50, in large and small lots, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New continue in good request at from 25c. @39c., according to quality, ℔ ℔.

LEAD—Pig has been in brisk request, at $10 62½ @$10 75, now held at $11 ℔ 100 ℔s.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in fair request at from 55c.@70c. for old and new crop, ℔ gallon. Sales, 300 obls.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, but steady, including Turpentine at $2 90@$3 ℔ gallon. Resin at $28 50@$37 50 ℔ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $10 50@$14; Pitch at $17@$22 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and depressed to-day. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½ @$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 87½@$1 95; Linseed at $1 50; No. 1 Lard at $1 05@$1 15; City Red at 70c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$5 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 29c.@30½c.; Refined do. at 50c. @55c. free, and 45c.@47c. in bond, ℔ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 2,936 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at full prices. Sales since last, 1,600 bbls., at $22@ $22 25 for New Mess; $15 75@$20 for Mess, last season's packing; $18 75@$18 87½ for two years, old Mess; $22 50@$23 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@$20 for Thin Mess; $19 5 @$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 25@$16 75 for Sour Mess; $16@$18 for Old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in lively request at 10¾c. @14c. for Hams, and 8¼c. @9¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔.; sales 1,850 packages. Bacon is in active demand at 10¾c.@13½c., according to quality, ℔ ℔.; sales 2,250 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in fair request, at 9c.@9½c., the latter for choice City, ℔ ℔. Lard is salable and steady; sales 2,600 tcs. and bbls. at 12½c. @13¾c., and 150 kegs refined at 15c., the latter an extreme rate, for choice New City, ℔ ℔. Beef is unchanged; sales 400 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 25 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50 @$30 ℔ tierce; sales, 580 tcs. Beef Hams, $19 @$21 ℔ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 22c.@28c., for poor to choice Western, and 27c.@33c. for common to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in good request, at 13c.@16½c. ℔ ℔. The business in Provisions in Milwaukee for the week ending with Jan. 27, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "PROVISIONS—The receipts of Hogs to date foot up 46,908 Live and 78,969 Dressed, or a total of 125,877, against about 125,000 at this date last year. The receipts for the week aggregate 13,104 Dressed. It is thought here that the receipts will not be large after this week, and packers fix the figures for the season's packing at 150,000, which would be 32,000 less than last season. Prices of Hogs during the week declined 35c. ℔ 100 ℔s., but have rallied again and closed steady at $6 40@$7 40, dividing on 200 ℔s. The demand during the week for Hog products has been very limited, and at lower prices. Packers, however, in view of their moderate stocks, have not shown any great desire to sell. The last sale of City brands Mess Pork was at $18 50, at which we quote the market dull and nominal; Clear Pork $19 50@$20. No sales have transpired in Prime Mess, and it must be quoted nominal at $16; 500 bbls. Extra Prime Pork have sold within a few days at $12 50; Long cut Hams firm at 10¾c.@10¾c.; Pickled Hams 10c.; Dry Salted Shoulders active at 6¾c., packed. Lard nominal at 11¾c.@12c. for Prime, and 11¾c.@11¾c. for No. 1. Freights to New-York, all rail, $1 10 ℔ 100 ℔s. Sight Exchange on New-York ¼ per cent. premium."

SUGARS—Continue in moderate demand at former rates. Sales, since our last, 225 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 12¾c.@14¾c., and Cuba, &c., 12¾c. @13½c.; also 70 boxes Havana at 13c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in request at 13¾c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 ℔s., at 12¾c.@12½c., and 40,000 ℔s. Grease at 11c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 540 bbls., part State at 78c.@80c. and Western (reported) at 82c., buyers taking risk of extra tax, ℔ gallon

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s., 14,000 bushels Wheat at 4¼d.; 60 bbls. Pork at 1s. 10¾d.; 950 boxes Bacon at 10s. @18s.; 200 boxes Cheese at 17s. 6d., and, by steamer, 5,800 pkgs. Bacon and Butter at 35s. @40s. For London, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 6d.; 50 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Lard at 20s.; 180 tons Oil at 22s. 6d. For Glasgow, 800 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. @2s.; 3,000 bushels Wheat at 6¾d. For Bristol—1,100 boxes Cheese at 22s. 6d.; 20 tons Heavy Goods at 20s. For Cork and orders—A Prussian vessel at 5s. 6d. ℔ quarter. For Havre—50 boxes Sugar at 40fr. For Marseilles—750 tcs. Lard and 1,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Genoa—760 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	Feb. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	Feb. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 13	New-York	Southampton.
Asia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton
Berussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—A PUBLIC MEETing in behalf of the "Poor Fund" of the Christian Alliance for soldiers' families and others, will be held at Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Gen. ANDERSON will preside, and Maj.-Gen. Burnside, Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana; Dr. McDugall, Medical Director, United States Army; Rev. James E. Fuller, Colonel, United States Army; Rev. J. H. Burtis, A. M., S. S. Union, and Rev. C. C. Goss, Pastor of the Alliance, will participate in the exercises. Singing by the New-York Harmonic Society.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, near corner 14th-st. and 7th-av. The missionary anniversary of this church will be held on SUNDAY, 31st inst. Rev. Dr. LANAHAN, of Washington City, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock. The Sabbath missionary exercises will be held at 2 o'clock P. M., in the body of the church. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, and other speakers will address the children. Rev. HENRY J. FOX will preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sunday School Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., between Elm and Marion sts., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, JAMES B. DUNN, the Pastor, and others; singing by the children. N. B.—The public are invited, as the occasion will be one of interest.

ANNITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—THIS Church will for the present hold its public services in the meeting-house of the South Baptist Church, in West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., at 3½ o'clock P. M. on the SABBATH. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Weekly meetings on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AMONG THE FREEDMEN.—Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, late from Gen. Grant's army; Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., and Rev. J. H. BURTIS, Secretary of American Sunday-School Union, will speak in the First Baptist Church, 5th-st., corner South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, WILL PREACH in Trinity M. E. Church on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Mr. COOKMAN'S labors in this church are meeting with great success; large and crowded congregations constantly attend his preaching, and many are anxiously inquiring the way to Zion. All are freely welcomed.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE EIGHTH SERmon in this series will be preached by the Rev. T. H. SKINNER, D. D., in the Church in 28th-st., just west of Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Unsectarian Religion.* Union Prayer meeting every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½, in Home Chapel, 29th-st., just east of Madison-av.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the funeral sermon of Albert B. Sturges, and at 7½ P. M on *The Causes of the Final Misery of the Wicked.* Sunday School at 2 and 2 o'clock. Preaching every evening during the week, at 7½ o'clock, except Saturday.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, (children's missionary Sunday,) short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and friends of poor children cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth sts. to the Five Points.

TENTH-AV. M. E. MISSION—NEXT DOOR to the corner of 37th-st.—Rev. STANLEY D'ORSAY will preach at the above-named place on SUNDAY EVENING. Service to commence at 7 o'clock, seats free, to which all are cordially invited. Sunday School at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M. Class meeting on TUESDAY, and prayer meeting on THURSDAY EVENINGS.

GREAT REVIVAL AT MISSION CHURCH, corner of 48th-st. and 9th-av., Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, by the United Band of Brothers, WM. B. WAITERS, Leader, at 10½ A. M., at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching each evening through the week, at 7½ P. M. The public cordially invited.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. The twentieth of the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. J. MCC HOLMES, of Brooklyn, on SABBATH, Jan. 31, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, as usual.

THE SIXTH OF THE COURSE OF SERmons ON THE LITURGY, will be preached by Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 31st inst., at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st. Subject—*Relations of the Prayer-Book to the Religious Tendencies of the Age.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 Fast Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested in the doctrine of life, and of the coming kingdom at hand, are cordially invited to attend Seats free.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED IN the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 31, by Rev. T. MCC. PETERS, Rector of St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, on the behalf of the Mission to the Public Institutions. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—SUNDAY, Jan 31. Morning services, in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, at 10½ o'clock. The Evening services are discontinued until further notice.

PAUL'S HOPE OF THE TWO RESURRECtions, will be the subject of a discourse by A. H. BROWN, at the Hall No. 95 4th-av., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Also preaching at 10½ A. M. by Elder T. J. COX, and 7½ P. M. by JOHN H. VANDERZEE. The public are invited. Seats free.

A STUBBORN FACT.—DESPITE THE SCURrility of the N. Y. *Herald* and its kindred, the children of God will hear his messenger, who is sent in the spirit of Elias to prepare the way of Christ. He will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs., Rev. JAMES M. FULLER, of the Genesee Conference, and late Colonel of the 165th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, will preach at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and the Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., at 7 o'clock in the EVENING. Seats free.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES.—South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS will preach the fifth of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Growth in Grace.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av.—SUNDAY services at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the AFTERNOON being for deaf mutes. Seats free. Rev. A. BLOOMER HART, Rector of the Church of the Advent, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Regular services MORNING and EVENING. A household baptism in the morning. Subject for evening—*The Laws of Prophetic Interpretation.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., will preach, D. V., in the Presbyterian Church on 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning sermon, *The Whole World*—of the evening, *The Apocalypse.*

"GOSPEL DEMOCRACY VS. CHURCH Aristocracy" will be the subject of a discourse in Prof. MATTISON'S Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M., *Elements of a True Revival.* Free seats, and a cordial welcome to strangers.

LECTURE ON WINTER WILL BE DElivered by Rev. THOS. MARSDEN, in the Lecture-room of the Reformed Dutch Church, (Dr. WIGGINS') corner 5th-st. and Avenue B, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock.

ATHENEUM—BROOKLYN.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M., the third sermon of the Course on "Our Saviour and Practical Life"—*How Our Lord Identified Himself with Labor.*

FOURTEENTH-ST. CHURCH.—REV. DR. CHAPIN, President of Beloit College, will preach in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., on SABBATH, Jan. 31, and the following SABBATH. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNELL, will preach MORNING and EVENING, Jan. 31. Seats for all.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. CHAUNCY D. MURRAY, on SABBATH, the 31st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL DEliver his second lecture in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject: *Christ.* The public are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH SPEAKS ON SUNDAY, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for evening's discourse chosen by the audience. Questions at the close of the lecture. Tickets 10 cents; for sale at the door.

LECTURE.—REV. J. R. W. SLOANE, NEWark, will deliver a lecture in West 44th-st. United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 10th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Civil and Religious Liberty.* Admission 25 cents.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND STREET, near Waverley Place.—Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector of St. John the Baptist's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—A second lecture on *The Roman Catholic Church—its Good and its Bad features*—will be given SUNDAY EVENING by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Rev. E. G. BROOKS preaches in the MORNING.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-St., near 2d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M., by Rev. A. H. MEAD. The public are invited to attend. Seats free. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH AT the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY NEXT, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

SEAMEN'S MISSION.—REV. DR. COOKE, OF St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach in behalf of this Mission on SUNDAY EVENING, 31st inst., in Trinity Chapel. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Scripture Reviewing Class will be held at Room 20, Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING next, to discuss the Non-Resurrection theory. All are invited.

REV. W. A. SCOTT, D.D., WILL PREACH in the 23d-st. Presbyterian Church (near 8th-av.) on Sunday, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CLAIMS OF THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION will be presented at the Congregational Church and friends in general, of Harlem on SABBATH EVENING next, Jan. 31, in Washington Hall, 3d-av., corner 125th and 126th sts. There will be present three white slave children, also a colored man, branded with the initials of his late master's name in his forehead. Services to commence at 7 o'clock Collection taken at the close of the meeting in aid of the Society.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF FREE lectures will be delivered at Clinton Hall, SUNDAY, 31st inst., at 7½ A. M., upon the *Causes of the Comparative Inefficiency of Christianity*, by SAM. EVANS, author of "Christianity Placed upon its Own Principles." Sincere Christians of every denomination are invited.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The sixteenth discourse of this series will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Subject—*Sanballat.* Preaching in the MORNING also, by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

THE UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.—Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor of the State-st Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, is preaching a course of thrilling sermons upon the "United States in Prophecy," every Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject to-morrow—*The Mission of the Stone Kingdom and the European Coalition.* Preaching at 10½ A. M.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 47th-st.—Preaching by Rev. J. W. DANIELS every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Subjects for SUNDAY—morning—*Christ as the Conqueror.* Evening—*God's Love in the Gift of his Son.* Baptism in the evening. Seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring-sts.—Rev. JNO. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Experience Meeting at 3½ o'clock. Extra services will be continued every evening next week except Saturday. Seats free.

HELL, ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the second discourse on this subject, at the Historical Society's Building, 11th-st., 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A Search after Hell among the works of God.* Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Service on Sundays at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Rev. S. C. THRALL, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW afternoon. Seats free.

REV. WILLIAM FREELAND WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ p in the evening. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SERMONS TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—REV. JAMES PRATT, of the Memorial Church, will preach the third of the course in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st., on SUNDAY, Sunday evening services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

IRVING HALL.—REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL deliver one of the course of lectures on the *First Christian Century*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*St. Paul at Athens.* Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach at the Chapel of the House of the Friendless, on 29th-st, near Madison-av., on SUNDAY afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS WILL preach in the First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, from these words: *And he brought him to Jesus*

ANNA E. DICKENSON, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY EVENING, will repeat the lecture—*Words for the Hour*—lately delivered at the Capitol, in Washington.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held the 26th inst., the following board was chosen:

Egbert L. Viele,	Henry C. Marquand,
R. M. Blatchford,	Theo. Baily Meyers,
	John P. Crosby.

At a meeting of Directors, held this day, EGBERT L. VIELE was elected President, and ELLIS POTTER, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST FEBRUARY, 1864, on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th of February next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of February next. The transfer-books will be closed until after that date. By order,

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, is this day declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, proximo.

HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,

NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,

Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

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SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR Sale—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

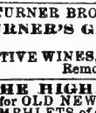
DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES

ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

The demand for them is large and increasing. No one having used them once will ever use any other.

Parties temitting by mail may have them sent to any part of the country, put up in packages of a dozen boxes each, at 15 cents per dozen. A liberal discount to the trade, by the case of five or ten gross. Address

LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, &c., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF **TURNER'S GINGER WINE,**

BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, NATIVE WINES, &C.

Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicines depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices &c.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

TO CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP GERmania, CAPT. EHLERS,—Consignees by this ship, just arrived from Bamburg, with damage to cargo in consequence of having been on fire at sea, will please call at our office and sign the average bond.

LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK FOR SALE.—100 bales of No. 1 white rags; 100 bales of No. 2 seconds rags; 100 bales of colored rags; 25 tons of New Orleans rags; 10 tons country mixed rags, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at KEENEN'S rag warehouse, Nos. 110 and 112 Norfolk-st., New-York.

AMERICAN TRAVELERS WILL FIND excellent accommodations at fair rates at CATALDI'S HOTEL, (late Batt's,) Nos. 41, 42 and 43 Dover-st., Piccadilly, London. English, French, German and Italian spoken.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT WITH their regiments, and not paid their $100 bounty, will send or bring their discharges for collection at once to

J. NELSON LUCKEY,

Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

7 1-4 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD books, newspapers and pamphlets; also, the highest price for rags. Call before you sell, for we will pay more than any other house in the City. All kinds of paper manufactured to order. MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Kleber's Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD for a young man and his two sisters. Private family preferred. Reference exchanged. Address No. 216 Henry-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

Director..... Max Maretzek

The public and the patrons of the Opera are respectfully informed that the Director will reopen the Academy of Music for a season of

ITALIAN OPERA,

consisting of sixteen regular opera nights, which will take place during the coming month of February, 1864.

The first representation will be

ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock.

when will be produced Petrella's new and brilliant opera, in 4 acts of

IONE;

OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,

with its splendid mise en scene.

AND THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.

Ione.....Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Nidia.....Mlle. HENRIETTE SULZER
Glauco.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Arbaces.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Burbo.....Sig. ANNIBAL BIACHI
Salustio.....Sig. Reichardt
Giotto.....Herr Muller
Dirce.....Mlle. Milner
Conductor.....Sig. J. NUNO.

The regular opera nights of next week will be MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 6,

A GRAND MATINEE

will be given.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The box office for

SUBSCRIPTION

will be open on

THURSDAY, Jan. 28,

from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

The sale of tickets for the regular nights will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,

EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1864,

The great success,

TROMB-AL-CAZAR,

operette bouffée, in one act, by Offenbach.

LE CŒUR ET L'ARGENT,

OU LES PETITS OISEAUX,

comedie in three acts, by MM. Labiche et Delacour.

Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. Box office at No. 663 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

EXTRA NOTICE.

I beg to state that the performances at my theatre TUESDAY NEXT,

the 2d of February, will be for the

BENEFIT

of the

SANITARY COMMISSION.

The whole of the receipts will be given to that Institution.

I respectfully and earnestly, therefore, beg to draw the particular attention of the public to that evening.

J. W. WALLACK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation to take care of children and do light chamber work. Good City reference. Apply at her present employer's, 21 West 46th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman desires a situation in City or country as general servant; is willing and obliging; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a situation as governess for small children, and would take entire charge of them. Apply at No. 336 6th-av., near 21st-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse or nurse and seamstress in a first-class family; no others need apply; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 94 West 20th-st.

SEWING DONE IN FAMILIES BY THE day or week by a lady with Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address Miss LYONS, 360 West 18th-st.

MALES.

TO EDITORS, PUBLISHERS, OR MEMBERS OF THE GREAT BODIES OF THE REPUBLIC—A gentleman of extensive literary and linguistic knowledge and independent means wishes for partial employment or his time, leaving the question of remuneration an object of secondary consideration, provided his taste can be studied to some extent. As editor or literary manager of a first-class newspaper or magazine, or in the selection, valuation and critic of literary productions, his services would be found invaluable. Address FIZ, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE MOST THOROUGH business training and experience, amply qualified for the post of correspondent or chief bookkeeper, cashier, or superintendent of accounts, &c., in a large mercantile or financial house, is open to an engagement with parties willing to pay well for what is done well. No others need apply. References unquestionable. Address HUDSON, Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable Protestant married man: no family; is a thorough master of his business; strictly temperate; refers to his last employer in this City; has the best of reference; no objections to the country. Address W. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, has good references from his last place where he has lived over two years and a half. Call or address C. GRAHAM, harness-maker, No. 66 University-place.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a married man as coachman and gardener, to go a few miles in the country. Apply on Monday at No. 198 Broadway, Room No. 8.

WANTED—A MAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIence, and writes a good hand, would like to make himself useful in doors, and principally with his pen; his object is not so much salary as employment; references as to reliability shall be perfectly satisfactory. Address HOMO, Chatham-square Post-office.

AS HEAD PORTER.—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN wishes to obtain a permanent situation as head porter in a store, runner of a bank, &c.; the best of City reference will be given. Apply to WM. M. KOBBE, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of 18, who writes an excellent hand, is quick and correct in figures, having some knowledge of book-keeping. Address GEO. H. GALE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF PHARMACY, a situation in a wholesale or retail drug-store; fully competent to take charge of a store; first-class references given. Address G. ANDREWS, Walker's Hotel, Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.—A situation wanted in a house in the above trade; is a good accountant, and can influence a good, near-by country trade; No. 1 City and country references given. Address B., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a wholesale grocery house; understands the business and can influence a good trade. Address A. L., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION AS COACHMAN wanted by a respectable single man, who has lived in some of the most respectable families in the City; can be seen at No. 681 Broadway—Drigg's grocery store—or address J. K., as above.

HELP WANTED

PROOF-READER.—WANTED, AN INTELLIgent printer, familiar with job-work, to read proof; must be systematic and careful; a permanent place at good wages to the right man. Also, two or three first-class job hands wanted. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER and his wife, to go a short distance in the country; the man must understand his business thoroughly, and the woman must be a good cook and washer and ironer—Scotch or German preferred. Call at No. 110 East 17th-st., with references, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, BY A PRIVATE family in Hoboken; she must come well recommended, and be willing to assist in washing and ironing; to a neat, capable and obliging person a good and pleasant home and liberal wages will be offered. Apply at store, No. 48 Howard-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A—Wanted, as chambermaid and seamstress, a person who can bring good City recommendations. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day, at No. 13 Washington-place.

BOY WANTED IN A PHYSICIAN'S OFfice; must have good reference as to truth and honesty; age between 14 and 15 years; wages, $6 per month, with board and lodging. Call at No. 278 4th-av., between 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

AN ADVERTISING AGENT WANTED FOR a weekly financial paper well known. A thorough canvasser and efficient agent wanted; commission or salary given. Apply at No. 52 William-st. Office No. 10.

BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE PRINTING business; a smart, active lad, 14 to 16 years of age, who has had at least one year's experience in type-setting. Apply at No. 18 Ann-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, AS COOK, WASHer and ironer in a private family; one who can come well recommended; none others need apply. Call at No. 276 Lexington-av., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

DRY GOODS.

FOR SALE,

The stock and fixtures of an old and well-known Lace, Embroidery, Ribbon, Hosiery, Glove, &c., &c., Store, having the largest Trade of any establishment of the kind in the City. A large portion of the stock was bought before the rise in prices, and are in original packages. The stock is fully assorted, and in good order. Satisfactory reason given for selling. For further information, apply to the Proprietor, Nos. 221 and 223 6th av. Agents need not apply.

WM. SIMEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY.

Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.

Third time this season, Garrick & Coleman's standard comedy, the

CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Lord Ogleby.....Mr. Gilbert
Lovewell.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Sterling.....Mr. Mark Smith
Sir John Melville.....Mr. Daly
Canton.....Mr. John Sefton
Brush.....Mr. W. R. Floyd
Miss Sterling.....Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Heidelberg.....Mrs. Vernon
Fanny.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Betty.....Miss Ione Burke
Trusty.....Miss Carman
Chambermaid.....Miss Green

MONDAY.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,

AND THE

OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,

TUESDAY, 2d February,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SANITARY COMMISSION,

on which occasion the entire receipts will be presented to this institution, Mr. Lester Wallack's play of

ROSEDALE

will be performed.

WEDNESDAY,

MARRIED LIFE.

THURSDAY—Eighty-fifth night of

ROSEDALE

FRIDAY,

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE

SATURDAY—Eighty-seventh time of

ROSEDALE.

Due notice will be given of the next representation of the LOVE CHASE.

WINTER GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,

AND

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

THE LONDON TIMES,

speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation:

"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-Leave Man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,540 back to his employers."

Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare:

"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malefaction."

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7¾; close at 10¾.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION

AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

Hyatt Frost.....Manager.

Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,

Between Spring and Prince sts.

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

This Mammoth Menagerie, now in its ELEVENTH WEEK, has proved beyond all precedent the most BRILLIANT SUCCESS ever achieved by any similar exhibition in the known world. 178,640 persons have visited this superbly magnificent institution in the short space of fifty-nine days, satisfying all that

A MERITORIOUS EXHIBITION

will always reap a just reward at the hands of the New-York public.

A LEOPARD AND YOUNG,

the first ever bred in America, are here to be seen at all hours. These beautiful creatures are now nearly four months old. Although bred in a cage they exhibit as much desire for blood and carnage as any ever captured in their native wilds.

A KANSAS BUFFALO,

a very fine specimen, fresh from the Western plains, has recently been added to this magnificent collection.

A PAIR OF JAPANESE MASKIN SWINE,

the first ever imported, are here to be seen in all their native wickedness. The most curious animals living.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY,

STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

To be seen at all hours, animals of every variety and specie

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager.....Mr. B. A. Baker.

BENEFIT OF MR. BAKER.

The talented artistes,

WEBB SISTERS,

have kindly volunteered, and will appear,

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30,

KISS IN THE DARK.

GOOD FOR NOTHING.

NAN (the Good-for-Nothing).....Miss ADA WEBB

DAY TOO LATE

MISS ADA and EMMA WEBB

in eight different characters.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1,

MR. GABRIEL HARRISON'S

ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.

MARITANA.

Opera Night at Niblo's Saloon,

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

PERHAM'S,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

THE NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.

AN ESTABLISHED SUCCESS.

CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.

THE GREAT STEREOSCOPTICON,

comprising thrilling War Tableaux and beautiful Scenes in Architecture, Statuary and Landscape, and the gigantic

MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,

A superb illustrated history of the war, DEVOTED TO THE AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS.

For details of the enterprise see descriptive bills. Exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock; single admission, 25 cents; National Home tickets, admitting four, $1 each.

AFTERNOON EXHIBITION.

DR. COLTON

WILL GIVE A GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN—

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"Your TROCHES are too well and favorably known to need commendation."

Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Sen. etc.

"My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my Throat (for which the TROCHES are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT MEN.—Gen. THOMAS; Lord ELGIN, Archbishop HUGHES; THACKERAY; NENA SAHIB; King of Oude: with Portraits, Biographies, and Characters; also, TOM KING, the Pugilist, a Drummer Boy, &c.

SIGNS OF CHARACTER.—PHYSIOGNOMY; The Physiology of Expression—the Mouth, the Eyes, the Nose, the Ears, &c.—with Engravings. ETHNOLOGY.—Among the Skulls—Illustrated. PSYCHOLOGY Presentiments; A Knowing Dog, &c.: with Engravings. In February *Phrenological Journal*, Double No. only 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY, most of whose officers are negroes of respectability and high religious character, and whose design is to help the negro race to civilization by negro agencies, is engaged in establishing schools for the colored people of the District of Columbia and along the coast of the South. I am confident that this plan is the best adapted to the exigency, and that it will be faithfully executed by the excellent men who have it in charge. Having this confidence, I have consented to receive such sums as may be contributed, and hand them over to the Society, acknowledging the same in the public prints.
HOWARD CROSBY, No. 51 East 30th-st.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS IN LIFE depends on the right man filling the right place. Phrenology indicates this. Examinations daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. A class for practical instruction meets Tuesday and Friday evenings.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

In consequence of the raid of the pirate Semmes in Eastern waters, the price of East India products has materially advanced. For that and other causes, KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE will, on and after Feb. 1, be sold at 25 cents per lb. Ask your grocer for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Would you like to be absolutely sure upon retiring at night that no window or door of your house can be opened without your knowledge. Those who use the Burglar Alarm Telegraph express this sense of perfect security, and in six years' experience none have been betrayed.
E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway (Fairbanks.)

[Advertisement.]

Intensely interesting ILLUSTRATIONS on the live subjects of the day, with many graphic scenes and valuable literary matter, in *D-morest's N. Y. Illustrated News* of this week, now ready.

MARRIED.

ELLIOTT—ADAMS.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., HENRY H. ELLIOTT, Jr., to HELEN G., daughter of J. T. Adams.

NICHOLS—AUTEN.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 28, by Rev. J. W. Schenck, WM. L. NICHOLS, of New-York, to MAGGIE D. AUTEN, daughter of Gustavus Auten, Esq., of New-Brunswick. No cards.

PERKINS—POTTS.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, by the bride's father, MAURICE PERKINS, Esq., to ANNIE D. POTTS.

Mr. Massachusetts and Connecticut papers please copy.

PARKER—JACKSON.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 28, by Rev. J. P. Wilson, D. D., CHARLES HENRY PARKER, of Boston, Mass., and LAURA WALCOTT TROTTER, daughter of the late John P. Jackson.

DIED.

ASCOUGH.—On Friday, Jan. 29, after a short illness, WILLIAM P., son of John D. Ascough, aged 31 years, 11 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 P. M., from the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st.

DEREAU.—At Madison, Wis., on Thursday, Jan. 21, SAMUEL S. DEREAU, son of Samuel Dereau, Esq., in the 33d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the 7th-st. M. E. Church, (7th-st., near 3d-av.,) on Sunday afternoon, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock. His friends and relatives, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

DEMAREST.—On Friday, Jan. 29, of consumption, JACOB DEMAREST, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., and the fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 140 East 24th-st., one door east of 2d-av., on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

MASONIC SUMMONS.—The members of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, Masonic Temple, corner of Broome and Crosby sts., on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of our late brother, JACOB DEMAREST. The members of Munn Lodge, No. 190, and the fraternity generally, are respectfully and earnestly requested to meet with us, at our rooms, on this solemn and interesting occasion. By order of JOSEPH H. TOONE, M.
SYLVESTER SIGLER, Jr., Secretary.

HALL.—In Flushing, L. I., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Isaac Osgood, Esq., ANN MARIA HALL, in the 55th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, St. George's Church, Flushing, this day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M., without further notice.

HALLOCK.—Of pneumonia, on Friday, the 28th of First month, MARY B., relict of Reuben Hallock, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 231 Greenwich-st., on Seventh day, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JENKINS.—In New-York City, on Thursday, Jan. 28, of scarlet fever, MARY EMELIE, only daughter of Thomas H. and Annie Jenkins.

Funeral services will be held in Trinity Church, Hoboken, N. J., this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

KELLY.—JAMES KELLY, in the 70th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 28 West 34th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from St. John's, his son-in-law, James Furey, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

LEONARD.—Lost overboard from steamship *Australasian*, at sea, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, JAMES BRICE LEONARD, son of the late John Leonard, of this City, aged 31 years.

MUNRO.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Jan. 29, MARY ANN MUNRO, wife of John Munro, aged 55 years and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Disciples' Meeting-house, 15th-st., near 6th-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MEAD.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 28, DARIUS MEAD, M. D., in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Feb. 1. Carriages will be in waiting at the railway depot for the 12:30 A. M train from New-York.

QUIN.—At her residence in Fort Lee, N. J., Mrs. ELIZA QUIN, relict of John Quin, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Howard, No. 160 East 19th-st. Her remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where there will be a solemn High Mass of requiem for the repose of her soul.

RANDELL.—At Newtown, L. I., ADRIANNA, wife of William Randell, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, John W. Merrell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, and 2 o'clock from the Presbyterian Church, thence to Cypress Hills for interment.

TOWNSEND.—On Friday evening, Jan. 29, EDWARD O., son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth L. Townsend, in the 19th year of his age.

Particulars hereafter.

STAPLES.—At the residence of her father-in-law, Capt. Isaac R. Staples, on Thursday morning, Jan. 28, CATHERINE FRANCES VARNEY, wife of Capt. Cyrus E. Staples.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 90 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Bangor and Eastport, Me., papers please copy.

WALKER.—At Owego, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, Mrs. HELEN WALKER, relict of the late Robert Walker, of this City, in the 81st year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Allen, No. 171 Macdougal-st., without further invitation.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 12 | Sun sets..... 5 15 | Moon rises. 12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 41 | Gov. Island..12 30 | Hell Gate.. 1.52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Cahawba, Baker, New-Orleans. H. Thompson; Etna, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ships S. Adams, Chase, Liverpool, Cadiz, Tapscott; Shakespeare, (Brem.,) ——, London, Charles Fuling & Co.; Webster, Norris, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Henry Trowbridge, Dunis, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Mary Bentley, Clarke, Washington, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Sol. Wilder, Wade, Glasgow, Frank & Dearborn; Julie, (Russ.,) Byerkman, Cadiz, Holmboe & Balchen; Wereide, (Pruss.,) ——, Holyhead, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Princesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Dean, St. Thomas, Roche, Bros. & Corley.

Brigs Billow, (Br.,) Davis, Belfast, &c., F. Bulley; Letitia Ann, (Br.,) Woodford, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Ruby, (Br.,) Foley, Antigua, C. E. Knox & Co.; Costa Rica, Peet, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Schooners Venus, (Br.,) Gentre, Halifax, Merchant & Spencer; A. Kelly, Reed, York River, F. J. Campbell; Pearl, Hill, Wilmington, Del., for Kenny & Wannopee; Middleton, Frederica, Del.; E. C. Smith, Gorham, Fortress Monroe, Crowell & Parker.

Sloop Eagle, Van Name, York River, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

Steamship Germania, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Jan. 10, and Southampton 15th, with mdse. and 114 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Was detained at Southampton 2 ds. by fog; had westerly gales most of the passage. Jan. 23, lat. 47 25, lon. 47 38, was 3 hours among very large ice fields.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Jan. 16, and Queenstown 17th, at 4:19 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Kedar, (Br.,) Muir, Liverpool Jan. 12, and Queenstown 13th, at 3:40 P. M., with mdse. and 243 passengers to E. Cunard. Jan. 19, at 2 P. M., passed ships Richard Alsop and Zaboaik, bound in.

U. S. steam transport Haze, Pennington, Washington, D. C., 51 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Jan. 29, at 2 P. M., off Squan Inlet, spoke schr. A. J. De Rossett; the Captain reported having struck on Absecomb Shoals the night previous, which caused the vessel to leak badly. He wished a steamtug sent to his assistance.

Steamer Locust Point, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence.

Bark Glenclune, (of Glasgow,) Turnbull, Foo-Choo 120 ds., passed Angier Oct. 29, with teas to Thayer & Peabody.

Bark Jeune Marie, (Fr.,) Verre, Odessa, via Dunkirk, 61 ds., with wool to C. F. & F. W. Coggill. Had very heavy weather; split sails, stove boat, sprung rudder, etc.

Bark Marie Lucie, (Hamb.,) Diedricksen, Foo-Choo Sept. 26, passed Angier Oct. 28, St. Helena Dec. 24, with teas to order. Jan. 8, lat. 1 00 S., lon. 33 W., saw a Br. ship showing 3d dist. pendant Nos. 7, 9, 2, 1, heading N.

Brig T. H. A. Pitts, (Br., of Bermuda,) McDonald, Aux Cayes 3 Jan. 10, and Inagua 16th, with salt to master. 14th inst., lat. 20 14, lon. 73 39, spoke a brig showing Captain's number 1,799, from New-York for Jamaica.

Brig Grace Worthington, (Br., of Balize,) Dameiter, Minititlan Dec. 14, and Coatzacoalcos Bar 4th inst., with mahogany to F. Alexandre & Son.

Schr. Vernon, (of St. John, N. B.,) Stanwood, Cape Heydien, via Long Island Sound, 14 ds., with logwood to Smithers & Co.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TENTH EDITION READY TO-DAY.

POPULAR and SUCCESSFUL as have been Mr. PARTON'S previous works—so popular that *Harper's Weekly* pronounced his "Life of Aaron Burr" "the most successful of American biographies;" yet his GEN. BUTLER IN NEW-ORLEANS, recently published promises to eclipse them. Ten editions have been already called for, and the sale increases rather than diminishes. It has been very fully noticed by the press, and is, more than any other book of the year, the topic of conversation. Its intense interest is universally admitted. Almost every review of the book mentions this characteristic, while its transparent honesty, faithfulness and value as history are largely dwelt upon. "This book merits something more than a passing notice," says the *North American Review*. "It is not only entertaining but it is interesting. Mr. Parton's previous biographies have been among the most popular works of their kind, and this new book will increase his reputation as a skillful biographer." 650 pp. Crown 8vo. with Steel Portraits. For sale by MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, and by booksellers generally.

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THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1864, 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—22.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of property-owners in Thirty-eighth-street, to have said street, between the Second and Third avenues, paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the sunken lots numbers three hundred and forty-two, three hundred and forty-four and three hundred and forty-six West Forty-third-street, also sunken lots numbers three hundred and fifty and three hundred and fifty-two Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Frank McElroy for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars and seventy cents, to be in full for printing invitations and programmes for the Russian Banquet, as per accompanying bill, and charge the same to the appropriation for the reception of the Russian officers, or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested and authorized to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for the sum of two thousand dollars, for the use of the Charitable Fund of said Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Tredwell and Jarmens, number one hundred and twenty Fulton-street, to display goods in front of their premises, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for the use of Hose Company number Thirteen, on the property recently purchased for that purpose, number seven Mangin-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for the Sixteenth Regiment, Foster's Artillery, New-York Volunteers.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed forthwith to remove the pump and cover the well over on the northwest corner of Sheriff and Broome streets, the same being at the present time in a dangerous condition.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the sunken lots numbers two hundred and twenty-five, two hundred and twenty-seven, two hundred and twenty-nine and two hundred and thirty-one West Forty-first street, about one hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received to attend the First Invitation Ball of the Mutual Base Ball Club, at the City Assembly Rooms, February one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller with reference to a Court-room for the First District Court.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resignation of Carleton M. Herrick as Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Elias J. Patterson be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Carleton M. Herrick.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Messrs. Masterson & Steele to place a small sign on the lamp-post on the southeast corner of Pine and William streets, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Messrs. A.W. Lewis & Company to receive and deliver goods at their premises, numbers twenty-four and twenty-five South-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of Charles M. Connelly and others, against the further construction of a sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to discontinue the construction of the sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, at a point four hundred feet from the Eighth-avenue, providing the same can be done without detriment to the City.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Lewis D. Phillips, to construct an elevated railway over bulkhead between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, North River, for the purpose of conveying coal from vessels, without obstructing the bulkhead, to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be granted to Mr. James Cook to erect a portico in front of building on Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, said portico not to extend beyond the court-yard line, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Commit tee on Streets.

MOTION.

Councilman Brandon moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on National Affairs of Board of Aldermen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in favor of adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the certain parties for the amount set opposite their names, and charge the amount to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, that so much of the message of his Honor the Mayor, communicated to this Board, January four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, as relates to any taxation, collection of arrears of personal axes and issue ofrevenueb onds, be referred to the Committee on Taxes.

So much thereof as relates to Excise Licenses, to the Committee on Law Department.

So much thereof as relates to the construction of stone piers, to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

So much thereof as relates to the revenue and expenditure of the City Inspector's Department, to the Committee on Finance.

So much thereof as relates to paving and repaving the streets of the City with trap-blocks, to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

So much thereof as relates to the authority under the Charter to regulate, grade and pave streets, to the Committee on Law Department.

So much thereof as relates to the construction of abat-coirs, and to the sale of the markets, to the Committee on Markets.

So much thereof as relates to the City railroads, to the Committee on Railroads.

So much thereof as relates to the Central Park and other parks, to the Committee on Lands and Places.

So much thereof as relates to the public printing, to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

So much thereof as relates to the increase of salaries, to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

So much thereof as relates to the City Government and Charter Reform, to the Committee on the Law Department.

Councilman Webster moved to amend said resolution by striking out after the word "taxes," in fourth line, the words "and issue of revenue bonds," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "so much thereof as relates to the issue of revenue bonds to the Committee on Finance;" also, in the section relating to the regulation, grading, &c., of streets, to strike out the words "Law Department," and insert in lieu thereof the word "Streets."

Which was accepted by Councilman Jaques.

The resolution was then adopted.

Resolution, that the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be laid and relaid where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently the resolution was taken up and adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—21.

Resolution, that the sidewalks on the Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth-street and its junction with Broadway, be flagged full width where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—21.

Resolution that the sidewalks of Fifty-second-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be flagged a space four feet wide through the same, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—21.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots on south side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be filled to the grade of said street, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—21.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Morris-street, from Broadway to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the following:

"One-half the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, McGrath, Shaerer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—19.

Negative—Councilmen Haviland, Opdyke, Jaques—3.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Liberty-street, from its junction with Maiden-lane to the North River, also Maiden-lane, from its junction with Liberty-street to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words, "One-half the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City."

Which was carried.

Councilman Jaques moved to recommit the report.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Gross, Koster, Haviland, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer—6.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Repper, Houghtalin, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Fitzgerald—15.

Councilman Jaques moved to lay the report on the table.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—20.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Rector-street, from Broadway to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words "one-half the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City."

Which was carried.

Councilman Jaques moved that the report be laid over.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brice—15.

Negative—Councilman Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, McGrath, Brandon, Fitzgerald—7.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. E. Johnson, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars ($156) for refreshments furnished the Stanton Legion, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, on the occasion of the reception of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, August twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and also in favor of William H. Allen, for incidental expenses incurred by him in parading the above-named regiment, amounting to ninety-five dollars ($95,) and charge the same to account of City contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Councilman Keeman moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Monday next, February 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

INSTRUCTION.

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Also 13 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. A builder's loan will be made if required. Apply to

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ALSO—A cottage house, containing 7 rooms, three-quarters of an acre of land, well, cistern, and barn, all in good order, fruit and shade trees; good situation for a mechanic or teamster. Title indisputable. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. W. FORMAN, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New-York.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

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CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-pl., Jaco.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A FOUR-STORY modern built house, not less than 25x65, English basement preferred, located west of 5th-av. and south of 24th-st. Possession in April. Address C. SMITH, No. 516 Washington-st.

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AS TEACHER.—A LADY FROM THE COUNtry, with the best references, would like a situation as teacher in a gentleman's family, or as housekeeper where the lady is an invalid, or any respectable situation where she could make herself useful. Can be seen at the Astor House from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., Saturday, Jan. 30, or address previously P. G. T., Union-square Post-office.

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The residence of the late Philip Dater will be let, with furniture and appurtenances, to a desirable party, for one year, from this Spring. The house is of stone, fifty feet square, and has a two-story extension. There is a fine view of the East River. The place contains sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, two large vegetable gardens, and numerous fruit and ornamental trees of choice varieties; also, two graperies and an ice-house, filled. There are commodious outbuildings and a porter's lodge, built of stone. The situation is in Westchester, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, adjoining the property of the late Charles Denison and B. M. Whitlock For further particulars apply to

PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, THE PHŒNIX HOUSE, MENDHAM, N.J.—The executors of William Phœnix, deceased, will offer at private sale the large and spacious boarding-house, situated in the village of Mendham, Morris County, about six miles from Morristown, known as the Phœnix House. The place is noted for its healthfulness, beautiful scenery, fine air, etc., and combines all the requisites of a country resort. The property consists of

TWO LARGE THREE-STORY BUILDINGS CONNECTED.

The rooms are large and airy, and well calculated to accommodate about sixty boarders. There is a good barn and garden attached.

They also offer for sale a valuable farm, which will be sold with the house, containing about forty acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation, about one mile from the house. If the property is not sold by the 15th of February next, it will then be offered for rent.

For further particulars, inquire of T. W. & J. W. PHŒNIX, on the premises, or of WHITLOCK & ANDERSON, No. 352 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, formerly known as the home of A. J. Downing, deceased; within the past ten years has been greatly enlarged and improved; contains about six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, filled with rare trees and shrubs of all descriptions; the dwelling, carriage-houses, grapery and green-house are of a fine order of architecture; will be sold for much less than cost; any gentleman desiring to purchase, will find this an opportunity which offers but once in a lifetime; possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to C. ALGER, on the premises, or by letter, to S. W. FULLERTON, Attorney at Law, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT Glassings, on the Hudson, about 20 miles from the City. The property consists of about 40 acres of land, with three beautiful building sites, in addition to the house—all having splendid front views of the Hudson and the Palisades. The house is of stone, built in the most substantial manner; barn, coach-house, stable, carpenter's shop, hennery, &c.; a great variety of fruits. Location perfectly healthy. This place adjoins the country seat of Robert B. Minturn, Esq. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, SITUATED at Bye Neck, Westchester County, at the entrance to the harbor of Mamaroneck, near the residences of Samuel L. Mitchell and Alexander Taylor, Esqrs., consisting of 14½ acres of land, with water front on three sides: on the premises there is a good dwelling-house and outbuildings, new cottage, stone dock, good fishing and bathing, plenty of fruit, and everything requisite for a genteel home. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—GOTHIC VILLA IN LLEWELyn Park for sale; contains 11 rooms and modern conveniences; two acres of ground, garden, shrubbery, and young fruit, barn and stable. The situation is high, commanding wide and extensive views, and but a few rods drive to the depot. Trains to New-York, almost hourly, time 47 minutes. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 2 P. M., or to C. G. JUDSON, No. 84 Chambers-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, about half an acre of ground, fronting on two streets; new double 2-story and basement house, containing 13 finished rooms, bathing-room, and gas throughout; green-house attached to the main house; tool-house, barn, cow-house and chickery; garden stocked with choice fruits of all kinds; located on the hill, having a fine view of the city and country, and only ten minutes from Market-st and Chesnut-st ferries. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or ELLIS DUNN, corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side, warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE.—MONT VERD, THE HOMESTEAD farm of the late Thomas Talmage, beautifully situated on an eminence one mile east of Somerville, N. J., and overlooking Somerset, and portions of Middlesex, Mercer, Hunterdon and Morris Counties. The farm contains 130 acres of clear land, under fine cultivation, and 30 acres of wood land. The buildings are all large and in excellent order. It is also well fenced, well watered and contains every variety of fruit. For further particulars inquire of SAMUEL TALMAGE, Somerville, N. J., N. B.—On line of Central railroad, 1 hour and 30 minutes from New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE COMmodious and pleasantly-located dwelling, No. 168 Orchard-st. The lot is 50 feet front by 130 feet deep, well stocked with fruit-bearing trees and vines, and is withal a very valuable property. Being easy of access from the lower station of the New-Jersey Railroad, it is peculiarly desirable to business men of this City. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises of

JAS. H. LINDSLEY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE most desirable places in Yonkers, comprising a first-class house, carriage-house, stable, &c., a large garden, well stocked with fruit, a fine young orchard in full bearing, a spacious lawn around the house, nicely shaded; also, some wood land—in all about 15 acres. For particulars, apply at No. 98 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, HALF A mile from the village of Rossville, Staten Island, 1½ miles north of Huguenot Station, Staten Is. and Railroad, 1½ hours from the City, containing 9 acres, with a good 2-story and basement house, 10 rooms good outbuildings, handsomely situated on high ground, good views of the Sound. Steamer Mayo leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Apply to S. J. LA FORGE, Rossville, S. I.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST HEALTHY and desirable places on the Sound, 1¾ hours from the City. The house contains 11 rooms, besides cellars and attic, and well furnished. The outbuildings are large and new, the place contains 70 acres, about one-half wood land, and has a large water front. Apply at No. 7 Cliff-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE—TWO DWELLING houses and about 48 acres of land, at Far Rockaway, L. I., near the Marine Pavilion, in sections of from 3 to 5 acres, beautifully situated for building purposes or gardening; has a fine view of the Atlantic ocean. For part or all, inquire of WILLIAM H. BOLTON, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, where maps of the same can be seen, or of WILLIAM SMITH, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence at Tarrytown, N. Y. Two acres, outbuildings, fruit, ornamental and shade trees, house and premises in good order, marble mantles, gas fixtures, &c., &c. For particulars, apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON, NEAR THE CITY, FOR SALE.—House large and elegant, fully furnished; situation one of the finest on the river. Price, furnished, $13,000. Address, Box 4,991 Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—DUTCHESS COUNTY PROPERTY. The well-known M. D. L. Philips farm, of 175 acres of land, on the Salt Point Turnpike, 4 miles from Poughkeepsie. Large two-story dwelling-house, in good repair; large barn and sheds, and plenty of out-buildings; soil sandy loam, very desirable for gardening, well watered, with never-failing springs, large orchard, 10 acres of of wood, with plenty of muck for manure. Twelve thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage, at six per cent. Every part of the farm can be seen from the house. A splendid site for a race course—mile track or more, if desirable. Inquire of GEORGE W. FORMAN, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM AND GENtleman's country residence, of sixty-five acres, situate on main road from Scotch Plains to Plainfield, five minutes drive from depot on the line of Central Railroad of New-Jersey; fine house, extensive outbuildings and lawn, and abundance of fruit. Also a number of fine farms and village residences at low prices. Apply to R. P. HARRIOTT, No. 233 Canal-st., People's Bank; or of H. P. BRONK, at Plainfield, N. J.

FARM WANTED—OF 50 TO 100

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find it to their interest at all times to furnish desirable lots of these securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Gergan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the bonds are in part and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 26 miles between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The Interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U.S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.
JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.
Attest. W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st, New-York.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
of all issues,
Purchased and for sale.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 396 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of WM. H. NOYES & GUERNSEY, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan 14, 1864.
ROBT. EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE,
} Trustees.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1864.
COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1864, FROM THE Preferred Sinking Fund, Appleton Extension, Green Bay Extension and General First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date. Coupons from Registered Bonds will be paid only to the parties in whose names they are registered, or upon their written order.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1864.
THE HIGHLAND BANK, BANKING ASSOCIATION, Newburgh, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Nassau Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.
INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office in New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from the 29th January to 1st February, both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.
We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.
We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:
The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.
6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,091 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,666 56
Losses paid during the same period	3,365,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,460,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank	744,813 88
Total amount of Assets	$9,265 546 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.
After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.
A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.
The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to $14,328,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years $16,958,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash 11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 $5,268,670
By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pilton,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

CITY BANK OF VICKSBURGH, MISS.,
W. S. WHEELER, Manager,
late with Brown & Johnston.
Prompt and personal attention given to the collection of all claims in this vicinity.
References:
Hon. A. H. Arthur, Vicksburgh.
Kirkland & Co., New-York.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.
THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent. on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 29 Pine-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

NORTH SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY,
MANHASSETT, L. I., Jan. 28, 1864.
THE REMAINING INSTALLMENTS ON the capital stock of the North Shore Railroad Company will be due and payable as follows, viz.: 10 per cent. on Feb. 1, 1864; 10 per cent. on Feb. 15, 1864; 10 per cent. on March 1, 1864; 10 per cent. on March 15, 1864; 10 per cent. on April 1, 1864; 10 per cent. on April 15, 1864; 10 per cent. on May 2, 1864; 10 per cent. on May 16, 1864; 10 per cent. June 1, 1864. The places designated for receiving the above are the office of T. & H. Messenger, No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York; and the store of W. J. Mott, in the village of Manhasset. By order of the President and Board of Directors.
THOS. MESSENGER, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank, whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
d29-law6mS*

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1864.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) on the 1st proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE—TO BANKERS, BROKERS, COAL MINING COMPANIES, and others.—The buildings Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., are to be altered and fitted up in a very superior manner into first-class offices. Parties desiring to select space, and have improvements to suit themselves, can see the plans by calling on
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Corner Broad-st. and Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 1 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1864.
THE COUPONS FROM THE SEVEN PER cent. first mortgage bonds of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on presentation at the office of the company on and after the 1st day of February, 1864.
JAMES WARING, Secretary.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February, 1864, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST FEBRUARY next on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Co., will be paid at the office of M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 63 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

A MELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,207 Post-office.

OFFICE OF THE MCGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.
THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
H. H. BOODY, Agent.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5 Merchants' over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."
The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.
Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the 8 per cent. past due Bonds of this Company may receive payment of the principal, with interest from 10th October last at 7 per cent. per annum (the lawful rate of the State of Wisconsin for past due obligations,) on presentation of the same at the office of Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st.
Notice is hereby given that the privilege of exchanging said Bonds for the 7 per cent. first mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company is extended to the 10th day of February next. After that day interest will cease on all of said Bonds, which shall not then have been presented for exchange.
By order of ALEX. MITCHELL,
President Chicago and Milwaukee Railway.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.
Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.
Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM NO. 20,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT. on the First, and of seven (7) per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be paid at this office on Monday, 1st February next. Holders of Mortgage Bonds desiring to convert them into the First Preferred Stock of the Company, can do so by surrendering them at the above-named place from the 1st to 10th February next, inclusive.
H. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Chatham square, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books closed from the 24th instant to February 1, inclusive. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.
The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 433 Broadway.
DIVIDEND.—JAN. 16, 1864.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, has this day been declared, payable at the office, No. 433 Broadway, Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
38-AV., COR. 8TH-ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.
Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.
WILLIAM H. RIBLET, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1864, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, the first day of February next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, Jan. 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, and the Government tax. The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February. By order.
W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

CLEVELAND & MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 26, 1864.
INTEREST DUE THE FIRST PROXIMO on the first mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid at the office of Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL WANTED.
50,000 to 100,000 dollars wanted, for the purpose of growing cotton at the South, by three highly respectable and competent persons; one a Physician, one a Merchant, and the other a Planter. The combined experience of the parties gives them advantages not usually possessed by those engaging in the enterprise. *Owing to the lateness of the season the capital should be pledged at once,* and as an inducement to secure such point, any individual or firm furnishing 20,000 dollars of the capital (one-half cash and the balance in three and six months,) will be entitled to a consignment of the entire product of five hundred acres.
Subscriptions will be received for any sum not less than *one thousand dollars.*
Explanations made, and subscriptions received by
D. C. GREEN,
No. 233 Pearl-street,
New-York.

$3,000.—FOR SALE—A NEAT, CASH-PAYING office business on Broadway; one of the best locations in the City. For particulars apply to A. M. SEE, No. 12 4th-av.

FOR SALE.—A GROCERY, IN A FIRST-CLASS neighborhood. A capital chance. Apply at No. 88, Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 18 WALL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL ALL PAID IN,
$500,000.
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1864, EXCLUSIVE OF LIABILITIES,
$585,058 02.
CONSISTING of (First Lien) BONDS AND MORTGAGES, UNITED STATES BONDS, LOANS ON CALL (secured by pledge of United States Bonds and New-York City Bank Stocks,) CASH IN BANK, &c., &c.
THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE against LOSS or damage BY FIRE, AND THE RISKS OF INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, at rates as low as the nature of the risk, and the real security of the Company and of the insured will permit.
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.
ALL LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.
J. MILTON SMITH, President.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.
JOSEPH W. WILDEY, Assistant Secretary.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863	$158,811 87
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,993 00
Total amount of marine premiums	$861,714 87
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	411,264 40
Return premiums	$67,067 21
Cash in bank	$116,846 42
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,760 08
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,956 29 — $921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable	236,928 92
Subscription notes in advance of premiums	78,602 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	33,777 51
Total assets	$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.
The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.
Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.
By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	W. M. RICHARDS,
C. H. GILLESPIE,	E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, JR.,	FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	SANFORD COBB, JR.,
W. H. MELLEN,	B. W. BULL,
C. HADDEN,	L. P. MORTON,
F. W. MEYER,	J. K. MYERS,
WILLIAM LECONEY,	A. WESSON,
WILLIAM KENT,	BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ,	JOHN A. BARROW,
A. S. BARNES,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
H. L. ATHERTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEO. C. WETMORE,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	OLIVER K. KING,
DAVID LAMB.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 151 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.
JOSEPH HOXIE, President
GEORGE T. HAWS, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BLOCK & MASSETT; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers, upon commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOMAS A. MASSETT and SAMUEL KAUFMAN: that the said ELIAS M. BLOCK is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said Thomas A. Massett is also a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York, and that the said Samuel Kaufman is a special partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said special partner, Samuel Kaufman, has contributed in actual cash payment the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of said partnership, and that said partnership is to commence on the seventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.
ELIAS M. BLOCK,
THOS. A. MASSETT,
} General Partners.
SAMUEL KAUFMAN, Special Partner.
Office No. 20 Exchange-place.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.
FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.
For regulating the First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first streets.
For laying cross-walks in Third-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, and One Hundred and Ninth streets:
The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said First-avenue to the extent of on-half the blocks east and west thereof, from Houston-street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.
Also all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said Third-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Tenth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. COOLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
} Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 21, 1864.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALFRED L. ROWE, Plaintiff, against ALBER

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3854. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Mysterious Disappearance of Joe Johnston's Army.

Advance of Our Forces to Tunnel Hill.

The Rebels Gone to Mobile or East Tennessee.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM KNOXVILLE

The Rebels Beaten in a Cavalry Engagement.

TWO GUNS CAPTURED.

REPULSE OF THE REBELS AT ATHENS.

REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 29.

The *Commercial* has the following special dispatch:

FIVE MILES NORTH OF TUNNEL HILL, GA., FRIDAY, Jan. 29, 1864.

Gen. PALMER, with Gen. DAVIS's division, moved here yesterday on a reconnoissance.

The Twenty-eighth Kentucky and Fourth Michigan drove in the rebels' advance pickets and captured a company of rebel cavalry.

The rebels retreated from Tunnel Hill during the night. They lost 32 killed and wounded.

Our loss was two wounded.

The object of the reconnoissance was effected.

Gen. CLAIBORNE's rebel Division is above Tunnel Hill, on the Dalton road. The balance of the rebels have disappeared. They have probably gone to Mobile or East Tennessee.

THE NEWS FROM KNOXVILLE.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. FOSTER.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The following dispatches have been received at the headquarters of the army here:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 29, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER telegraphs from Knoxville, Tenn., under date of the 28th, at 9 A. M., as follows:

I have the honor to report that the cavalry, under Gen. STURGIS, achieved a decided victory over the enemy's cavalry yesterday, near the Fair Gardens, ten miles east of Sevierville.

McCOOK's Division drove the enemy back about two miles after a stubborn fight, lasting from daylight until 4 P. M., at which time the division charged with the sabre and a yell, and routed the enemy from the field, capturing two steel rifled guns and over 100 prisoners.

The enemy's loss was considerable, sixty-five of them being killed or wounded in the charge.

GARRARD and WOLFORD's Divisions came up after a forced march in time to be pushed in pursuit, although their horses were jaded.

Gen. STURGIS hoped to be able to make the route complete.

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

THE REBEL RAID IN ALABAMA.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. RAWLING.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NASHVILLE, Jan. 29, 1864.

On the morning of the 25th the enemy, 600 strong, attacked our garrison of about 100 at Athens. After a two hours' fight the enemy was repulsed and driven.

Our loss was twenty; the enemy's was much greater.

On the 27th Col. MILLER had a severe fight on this side of Florence, repulsing the enemy. Our loss was fifteen killed and twenty-five wounded.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Capture of Scottsville, Ky., by the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday Jan. 30.

The *Journal* has the following further advices in regard to the affair at Scottsville, Ky.:

"Capt. GILLUM, of the Forty-eighth Kentucky, was commanding at Scottsville with 150 men, when Col. HAMILTON, with 500 rebels, attacked him.

After a desperate fight GILLUM surrendered Scottsville to HAMILTON, on condition that private property should be respected and his men paroled.

HAMILTON assented to this, but afterwards fired the Court-house, destroying all the public documents.

GILLUM then informed HAMILTON that he no longer considered the paroles of his men legal.

Our merchants have just received further information that HAMILTON robbed several stores."

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Reconnoissance to Romney — Mysterious Movements and Preparations of the Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, Saturday, Jan. 30.

This morning a reconnoitering force that had been sent out from Col. CAMPBELL'S command returned after having gone to Romney. These they divided into three colums, one going out on the Winchester Road thirty miles, the other down the Grassey Lick Road to the vicinity of Wardensville, and the third on the old Morefield road, to above Through Mountain. None of these columns met with serious opposition in their advances. The information which they gained proves to be of high importance, and tells of mysterious movements, proceedings and preparations within the rebel lines.

We took Capt. D. T. TINDER, of Company ——, Forty-fifth Georgia, prisoner. This rebel officer says some five or six Georgia and Alabama regiments have been divided into small squads and stationed at different points in the valleys and mountains to prevent desertions. He reports that his company encountered a portion of Col. MULLIGAN'S troops, had a fight, was whipped, and had to skedaddle. This rebel officer also reports that the enemy is actually pressing all men into the service between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five. From his story it seems that some of the North Carolina and a few of the Virginia regiments are being looked upon and watched with suspicion.

Gen. MILROY is at Cumberland as witness in the Latham Court Martial case.

Latest news from the Kanawha Valley reports all quiet and safe.

Canadian Elections.

QUEBEC, C. E., Saturday, Jan. 30.

ALBERT RICHARDS, Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, has been defeated in South Leeds, on presenting himself for reelection.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Bombardment of Charleston—Arrival of Refugees and Negroes.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Jan. 29, contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

Five shells were fired at the city last night. Five shots were also fired from Sumter, all of which struck the enemy still at work on the batteries at Cumming's Point, and hauling amunition to Gregg and the Cumming's Point batteries.

There was no change in the position of the fleet on the 26th instant.

On the 24th several shots were fired at the city, and three monitors anchored inside between the Cummings' Point Battery and Fort Sumter.

There was considerable activity among the fleet on the 24th. One shot per hour was fired on the city, and seven on Sumter.

One hundred and three fuse-shells were fired on the city on the 21st instant.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 29.

List of vessels passed into Hampton Roads by guard-ship *Young Rover*:

Brig *Mountain Eagle*, Capt. JARVIS, Portland to Fort Monroe; schooner *Lavina Jane*, Capt. KETCHUM, New-York to Fortress Monroe; schooner *Trade Wind*, CONNERY, Philadelphia to Norfolk; steamer *Balloon*, HILLMANN, Patuxet to Fortress Monroe; steamer *Storm*, HILLMANN, Washington to Fortress Monroe.

OUTWARD BOUND—Brig *Hunter*, Capt. BELL, Baltimore to St. Jagoes; schooner *Baltimore*, Capt. FRANK, Fort Monroe to Baltimore.

INWARD BOUND—Schooner *White Cloud*, Capt. BURGE, New-York to Fort Monroe; schooner *Barbara*, Capt. DECKER, New-York to Fort Monroe; steamer *John Brooks*, LAYFIELD, Washington to Fort Monroe. Steam-tug *Titan* arrived from Point Lookout with three refugees from Richmond, and four deserters from the Union Army.

Twelve refugees from Wilmington, N. C., arrived this morning, via North Carolina Blockading Fleet. They escaped from Wilmington about five weeks ago.

One hundred and thirty negroes arrived here to-day from the plantation of Col. SOUTHERN, of Maryland, (who shot the Lieutenant while recruiting colored troops.) They were sent to Norfolk, in charge of Dr. BROWN, Superintendent of Government Contrabands.

The last three or four days have been quite warm, the thermometer ranging from 70° to 72° in the shade. To-day the Post-office clerks and several other gentlemen, were in bathing in the water of Hampton Roads.

The Chesapeake Case.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Jan. 30.

The *Chesapeake* case was resumed in the Admiralty Court to-day.

The letter of marque to Capt. PARMER, of the *Retribution* was produced by the prisoner's counsel.

Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, of Mississippi, testified to JEFF. DAVIS' signature.

Capt. THOMAS H. DAVIS, of Virginia, who says he was taken a prisoner at Gettysburgh and escaped from Johnston Island on the 1st inst., was then sworn. He testified that, according to the practice of the Confederate service, that officers authorized to do a particular duty have power to delegate authority to others, and that parties so acting are treated by the Federals as prisoners of war.

ALONZO G. COLEMAN, of Alabama, and ETHREN OSBORN, of Kentucky, privates of the Confederate service, who escaped from Camp Douglas on the 2d inst., testified to the same effect.

EBEN LOCK, of Nova Scotia, brother of Capt. PARKER, testified that he saw PARKER at Nassau, in command of the *Retribution*, last May; that he also saw his commission from JEFF. DAVIS, and that the paper produced in this Court was the same document.

Without taking further testimony the Court adjourned until Monday.

An Unfortunate Affair at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 30.

Last evening, at the Central Depot, as some substitutes were about leaving for the West, under charge of soldiers belonging to the New-Hampshire Invalid Corps, a boy, belonging in Buffalo, was shot and almost instantly killed by one of the corps, under the impression that the boy was a substitute trying to escape.

There was considerable excitement for a time about the affair, and the greatest indignation was manifested against the soldier for so recklessly shooting the boy.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following causes, coming first in order in the Supreme Court of the United States, are likely to be argued during next week:

No. 132.—Green C. Bronson, *et. al.* appellants *vs.* the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company *et. al.*

No. 133.—Lessee of George Pomeroy, plaintiff in error *vs.* The State Bank of Indiana.

No. 134.—Henry Vallette &c., appellant *vs.* Greene C. Bronson, *et al.*

No. 135.—Thomas G. Gaylord, junior, *et al.* appellant *vs.* John Kelshaw *et al.*

No. 136.—The Pacific Mail Stemship Company, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* William H. Joliffe.

PRESENTS FOR THE KING OF SIAM.

The Government has procured two magnificent and costly swords, intended as presents from President LINCOLN to the first and second Kings of Siam, in return for handsome presents made to the President about a year ago.

BURNING OF A PROPELLER.

On Thursday night the steam propeller *Tompkins*, employed in carrying stores, caught fire at the wharf at Fort Washington, below Alexandria. There being powder on board, the officers and crew made their escape ashore, and the boat was cast loose. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the boat blew up with a tremendous explosion, the shock of which was felt in Alexandria and Washington. The Alexandria *Gazette* says it was reported for several hours yesterday morning that the magazine at Fort Washington had exploded, but a messenger from the fort arrived at 9 o'clock and furnished the above particulars. No one was injured by the accident. The amount of powder on board has not been ascertained.

NICARAUGUAN CONSUL.

The President has recognized DANIEL PERRE BARREDA as Nicaraguan Consul at New-York.

ILLNESS OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Representative ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, has been confined to his lodgings for the past week by illness.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

The House Committee on Public Lands have under consideration the subject of railroad grants to Alabama, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Wisconsin. The law of 1856 provides that in case the roads enumerated shall not be completed in ten years, the lands shall revert to the United States. The committee have been instructed to inquire whether it would be just and expedient to extend the time of the grants, several of these States now being in rebellion.

FLOUR BIDS.

Bids for flour were opened to-day at the office of the Depot of Commissary. Twenty-eight barrels of No. 2 were taken at $8 20 and under.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF

LIVELY TIMES AT MATAMORAS.

American Troops on the Mexican Side of the River.

CORTINAS AGAIN IN POWER,

A FIGHT WITH FORT MORGAN.

By the arrival of the steamship *Evening Star* at this port, yesterday, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 24th inst., inclusive.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The *Matanzas*, from New-York on the 9th, arrived on the evening of the 19th.

The *Yazoo*, from New-York on the 13th, arrived on the 22d.

Maj.-Gen. G. REYNOLDS, late Chief of Gen. GRANT's Staff, has relieved Col. BECKWITH in command of the defences of New-Orleans.

A free State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers, will be held in this city on the 1st of February. The names now mentioned most prominently in connection with the Gubernatorial chair are Judge WHITTAKER and Hon. MICHAEL HAHN. Hon. Mr. DURANT can have the nomination if he will take it.

A cavalry school, under the management of Col. KEILY, has been established in two of the cotton-presses, here.

The last of the famous Kenner racing horses, confiscated by the military authorities, have been sold at auction, at prices ranging from $475 to $1.200.

Gen. BANKS has pledged himself to the Free State Committee to so modify the Louisiana Constitution as to exclude negroes from the representative basis.

H. B. M. steam war ship *Buzzard*, left here for the West Indies on the 19th.

The secession pastor of the McGehee Methodist Church of this city, Rev. Mr. DAVIS, preached, last Sunday, to a large congregation of Unionists who had assembled to listen to Bishop AMES. Bishop AMES was present, but was not invited to a seat in the pulpit.

The affair has created much feeling in the city. The Bishop comes empowered by the War Department to take charge of the Methodist church, and is now proceeding in that direction. An army Chaplain has been assigned by him to each of the M. E. churches in New-Orleans, and he will himself preach to-day at the McGehee church.

Last evening Admiral FARRAGUT gave a public reception at the residence of Gen. BANKS.

There was considerable fighting among the Mexicans in Matamoras on the 13th inst, during which Gen. HERRON, commanding our forces at Brownsville, dispatched the Twentieth Wisconsin, Ninety-fourth Illinois, and five pieces of the First Missouri Battery, across the river. All but the Twentieth Wisconsin bivouacked on the banks, but this regiment went almost up to the Plaza, spent the night in front of the residence of the American Consul, who next morning was escorted to Brownsville, together with two millions of dollars, belonging to Americans and the United States Government.

When Gen. RUIZ felt compelled to return to the Texas side of the river, he was accompanied by a large number of followers. Some two or three hundred of them retained their arms, which they delivered up to the United States Provost-Marshal of the post, as the Commanding-General could not permit armed foreign soldiers to remain on American soil. They were hospitably received by our troops, who sympathized with them in their defeat, which was owing to other causes than a lack of courage.

The fight on the night of the 13th was not very sanguinary; about thirty were killed and ninety wounded on both sides.

CORTINAS had good artillery and good rifles, while RUIZ had unwieldy cannon and poor firearms. Of course the result was in CORTINAS' favor.

The veteran troops in this Department are reënlisting with great unanimity.

The *Hartford*, the flag-ship of Admiral FARRAGUT, with the old hero on board, arrived here on Friday evening.

A private letter from Texas gives the account of the destruction (before reported) of a rebel cotton-clad gunboat, near Port Cavallo, on the 31st ult., by the gunboat *Sciota*, assisted by the United States steamship *Monongahela*.

The letter also states that the rebels are in strong force at Brazoria, about fifteen miles inland, on the Brazos River. Ten thousand, it is said, have been concentrated there.

At the mouth of the river, and on the coast immediately around the mouth, fortifications, mounting twenty-four guns, have been erected, but with the assistance of the navy, it is not thought much difficulty will be experienced in capturing the place. There are no signs of a forward movement of our army, however, and changes may occur that will alter the aspect of affairs before the advance begins. The boys are in excellent health and spirits.

The Election in New-Orleans—Prominent Candidates, Judge J. S. Whitaker and Hon. Michael Hahn—Arrival of Rear Admiral Farragut—Opening of the First National Bank of New-Orleans—Social Life in New-Orleans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 22, 1864.

THE ELECTION.

The work for the election goes bravely on. Nothing else is now talked of in New-Orleans but who shall be our next Governor, and all the wire-pullers are hard at work from morning till night, club meetings being held every evening in a dozen places at the same time, and by day informal caucus gatherings in every bar-room and at every street corner. Matters are already beginning to shape themselves a little more than when I last wrote, prominent and solid names gradually working themselves upwards, and all the flashy, catch-penny ones rapidly tumbling away into the oblivion from whien many of them should never have been even temporarily dragged.

The two names of any consequence at present most prominently before the public are those of Judge J. S. WHITAKER, and the Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, present editor and proprietor of the *True Delta*, and late member of Congress for this State. Judge WHITAKER has been brought forward and sustained by the *Times*, in an address headed by THOMAS P. MAY, Esq., one of the leading proprietors of that paper, and signed by many of the most wealthy and influential merchants and business men of the city and neighborhood. It is considered that the nomination of such a man as Judge WHITAKER not only ought to form, but will form, a very strong ticket. No politician himself, for given to any of the extreme ultra notions which have such a tendency to divide and distract the Union sentiment among us, his unquestioned honor, great legal ability, well-known discretion, and sound views respecting the Union and overthrow of Slavery in Louisiana, make him as good and available a man as could have been suggested. The antecedents of Mr. HAHN are also good, and it is expected that he will have many supporters. Being reputed as a skillful politician maneuverer, and having, moreover, control of a newspaper, many think that he will be a formidable competitor for the Gubernatorial Chair; but it is almost too early yet to make even a guess at whose chances are in the ascendant.

Judge ATOCHA, of the Provost Court, is a great favorite among a large portion of the inhabitants here—the Creole population especially—and his nomination for Governor would also have carried great weight; but the opinion has gained ground that he is ineligible, as, although a native of Louisiana, he has not resided here the four years previous to the election, which would be required by law. Our present Military Governor—G. F. SHEPLEY—in the event of his having been eligible, would also unquestionably have been among the candidates, and have had a very large number of supporters. The idea seems to be universal here that his administration has been able, judicious, and beneficial to the interests of the city and State; and after the public records which Gen. SHEPLEY has been able to give of his stewardship to the people of New-Orleans, there is no question whatever that he will carry with him, on his retirement from our civil administration, the thanks and respect of the whole community.

The 22d of February—Washington's Birthday—is to be celebrated here not only as the day of election of State officers, but also of delegates to a Constitutional Convention. This was brought about by the efforts of the Free-State General Committee, who waited on Gen. BANKS, last Saturday, for the purpose of obtaining his sanction to the step. Gen. BANKS cheerfully acquiesced in the views expressed in the memorial, and promised to issue an additional order to that effect. The order has not yet appeared, but is daily expected to do so; and in the meantime the Union party is actively engaged in fixing upon their delegates.

REAR ADMIRAL FARRAGUT

arrived here yesterday on board the brave old *Hartford*, and made a considerable stir; the gallant sailor being honored here beyond all measure as the scene of his greatest exploits. As soon as the *Hartford* hove in sight, the *Pensacola* thundered forth a salute of 13 guns, which was responded to by the *Hartford* in fine style, making the town reverberate. To-night a grand reception is given to the Admiral at the residence of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, where the Commanding-General has publicly invited the ladies and gentlemen of New-Orleans, as well as the officers of the army and navy to be present to welcome and pay their respects to the noble old hero. Outsiders hardly know what to think of the appearance of this veteran among us just now, except that all necessarily come to the conclusion that it means "work," for FARRAGUT's name has long since become synonymous with pitching into the enemy and beating him too. He is the stormy petrel of the navy, and whenever we see him we may be sure that there is some mischief breeding.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

This highly-important and much-needed institution was opened for business purposes on the 18th inst., at its new and elegant banking house, No. 37 Camp-street. It was opened very quietly and unostentatiously—no fuss and ceremony about it—but what a vast stride in the commercial progress of the city! Never was there a city standing in greater need of such an establishment; for, of late, we may truly be said to have had no banks among us at all. What few there were still keeping up a mock appearance of business, based upon their old *State bonds*—no longer worth the material on which they were printed—might long since have closed their doors for any use they were to themselves or the community at large.

The New-Orleans *Times*, in commenting upon this matter, makes the following remarks: "Much-needed as was such an establishment among the business men of our community—in that collapsed state of the old banks, which was almost tantamount to no existence at all—it is not simply as a vast addition to the commercial convenience of our city and State that we hail the opening of the First National Bank of New-Orleans. We welcome it on grander and loftier grounds. Based as it is upon the public faith in the future prosperity of our nation, and the certainty of the crushing out of this rebellion, it forms another link in that indestructible chain of national sympathy which is yet destined to enfold and keep together in the everlasting bonds of Union the various component parts of this great Republic. We are persuaded that it was inaugurated in that spirit—it is controlled by precisely the kind of men calculated to carry these grand designs into effect—and we therefore consider that the day which saw the First National Bank of New-Orleans launched upon its useful career, saw a new, bright and glorious era opened to the onward progress of this great Southern metropolis.

SOCIAL LIFE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The interesting social reunions which the lady of the Commanding General was the first to inaugurate here, and which she has periodically kept up, appears to have become contagious, and are now apparently taking their round among all the prominent officials in this Department. On the evening of the 4th, Col. S. B. HOLABIRD, Chief Quartermaster, gave a splendid entertainment at his residence, and on the 19th an equally grand and agreeable one took place at the mansion of Brig.-Gen. BOWEN, the much esteemed Provost-Marshal. These parties are all got up in the most elegant manner, and usually attended by all the leading army and navy officers, with their fair partners, and the scenes presented are unusually brilliant. Some affect to consider such gatherings misplaced in time of war, but for my own part, I look upon war as possessing so much inherent horrors, that I am glad of anything which can even temporarily cheat the mind out of the gloomy realities surrounding it. Besides, such meetings unquestionably tend to break down those icy barriers of estrangement, which such a struggle as this must necessarily beget between the two sections.

But as such parties as these—partaking more of a private than a public character—cannot bring together as much of the Southern element as would be gladly welcomed, I am glad to see that a grand promenade concert is on the *tapis*, under the auspices of many of our leading ladies, among them Mrs. Gen. BANKS. It is announced to take place at the new Opera-house on an early occasion, and I have no doubt will be a most brilliant affair. At this I have no doubt there will be a much greater commingling and fraternization of our Southern brothers and sisters with their haughty Yankee "invaders;" at heart I hope so, for I am quite sure that if there be any hatred or ill-will it is altogether on one side, and that sectionalism—already fast melting away—will disappear altogether after a few such genial interchanges of the amenities of social life. Cupid is already slyly undermining all the horrible work of grim Mars, in many a quiet little family circle; why, then, not at once put an end to all this formal nonsense, and kiss and be friends? I see some pretty Louisiannaise daintily turn up her haughty little nose and say "never;" to my good-natured speculations. I venture to tell that same young lady that she will be one of the first to be caught in the net of some handsome, dashing young "vandal" from Massachusetts or Vermont. Such wonders are happening every day among us, and all the infernal powers of JEFF. DAVIS & Co. cannot prevent it, until blood ceases to be thicker than water. NEMO.

A FIGHT WITH FORT MORGAN.

The *Era* publishes the following extract from a private letter, dated off Mobile Bar, Jan. 9:

"The monotony of our blockade life was broken this morning by the discovery of a steamer ashore under the guns of Fort Morgan. All the vessels of the fleet got under way; and, while some repaired to the flag-ship for instructions, the *Octorara* steamed in and opened fire on the rebel craft, which speedily drew a reply from the fort. The rest of the fleet soon steamed in and took up their positions, when the fire became quite spirited. The rebel steamer was struck several times and abandoned; but she lay so near the fort that it was impossible to get her out. Finding our efforts to set her on fire were fruitless, the fleet withdrew, after firing two hours. The rebels used a fine Whitworth gun, with which they made some fair shots, fortunately doing no injury.

During the action a man was lost overboard from the *Itasca* and drowned, by becoming entangled in the lead line, at which he was stationed. Yesterday the *Octorara* went in under a flag of truce, carrying an English officer to communicate with his country's Consul. We were allowed to approach to within a quarter of a mile of the fort, nearer than ever they allowed us to approach before. We found many changes had taken place since last we took a near view of the place, more than a year ago. The walls are now concealed and protected by a heavy embankment of sand, against which shot and shell vainly pound."

PLANTATION LABOR.

AN ORDER BY GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.—1. Regulations will be established on the 1st of February proximo, for the government of persons employed in plantation labor during the present year. All parties interested therein will have an opportunity to present their views upon this subject to the Commission of Enrollment, the object being to secure a reliable, economical and just system of compensated labor.

2. All plantations not in process of cultivation on the 1st day of February proximo, unless excepted from the operation of this order for special reasons, will be considered abandoned estates, and rented by the Government to such persons as will undertake their proper cultivation.

3. Considerations of public health require the suspension of all unnecessary communication or travel by plantation laborers between the parishes of the State, or between plantations of the same parish. Such communication or travel, therefore, is forbidden, except under regulations established by the Provost-Marshals of the several parishes, and upon passes issued in accordance therewith. Public officers and managers of estates are requested to assist in the execution of this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
GEO. B. DRAKE, A. A. A. Gen.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Further Particulars of Affairs at Matamoras—Ruiz Driven Out and Serna Reinstated—Juarez at Monterey on His Way to Texas—News from St. Domingo—Grand Ball at Havana.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 25, 1864.

The troubles at Matamoras, to which I alluded in my last letter, began in the following manner: It appears that on the first of this month certain Commissioners, appointed by the two parties into which the Liberals of the State of Tamaulipas are divided, assembled at Matamoras, to arrange the articles of agreement between the two rival factions. By these articles it was agreed that RUIZ, the Governor who was driven out of Matamoras, should be recognized as holding the civil and military command—that the troops who garrisoned Matamoras should be placed under the command of Gen. MACEDONIO CAPISTRAN, the Commander-in-Chief of the brigade operating against Tampico, and that CORTINAS should be second in command. The above troops to leave Matamoras three days after the ratification of the agreement, and to march to Tampico to act against that place. The third article of the agreement stipulated that the forces who supported Gov. RUIZ, with the exception of Gen. ROJAS—he having been appointed civil and military Governor of the town, by express order of the supreme Government—should also march against Tampico, under the command of the above-named Gen. CAPISTRAN, three days after the troops who garrisoned the city had set out for the same place; that the Governor could enter and command in that city, as in the other towns of the State, under the guarantee of this agreement, and supported by the National Guard of the city and State.

By the fourth and fifth articles SERNA was no longer to exercise the government as arranged in the so-called programme of Matamoras, and not to be held accountable for any of his public acts excepting the rights of any third party. All the authorities are doing their utmost to preserve the union and peace of Tamaulipas. Moreover, none of the employes of the Federal Government or of the State, and no private individual who had taken a part in what had occurred antecedently in Matamoras, or who had signed the invitation to SERNA, should be in any way molested; the employes of the Federal and State Governments comprised in the article to continue to hold the offices that they held before the movement of the 7th of November last; the rights of the State to remain intact and to be valid in every regard, and against whom it might be deemed proper, seeing that nothing can be demanded with arms in the hand, as was done in the movement of the 7th. By the ninth article the forces of the supreme Government were to remain where they were until the agreement should be ratified, and as soon as this was done enter Matamoras to provide themselves with what they might require to march against Tampico.

This agreement was signed in the usual form by the rival Governors of the State of Tamaulipus, RUIZ and SERNA, and the principal civil and military officers of the same, including CORTINAS, and the City of Matamoras was given up by SERNA to RUIZ, who is a staunch defender of JUAREZ' Government. The expedition against Tampico was not, however, carried out, CORTINAS, who, it will be remembered, had Gen. COBOS shot, refusing to leave with the troops under his command, alleging as a reason the inclemency of the weather, although other motives are suspected to have been the cause. CORTINAS seems, however, to have afterwards left Matamoras; but, instead of marching against Tampico, joined to his troops a part of the forces that RUIZ had left in the neighborhood, supposed to be the remains of JUAREZ' army, and laid siege to Matamoras, which he succeeded in taking. RUIZ made his escape, but in what direction is not known. Matamoras being again occupied by CORTINAS, SERNA's Government was reëstablished, which, it is said, has neither gone over to the intervention nor obeys the orders of JUAREZ.

When the *Sea Queen* left Matamoras an attack from JUAREZ's forces was feared, who had either not disbanded or not gone over to CORTINAS.

The *Sea Queen* brings word that President JUAREZ was at Monterey, intending to go into Texas.

No further news has been received from St. Domingo. We are only assured that the insurrection is nearly at its termination; that the Captain-General of that province, VARGAS, and Gen. GANDARA were prepared to carry out their plans, being well provided with warlike materials and provisions.

The Spanish man-of-war *Lealtad*, which was cruising about the coast of Hayti, has returned to Santiago de Cuba.

Saturday, the 23d, being the anniversary of the young Prince of Asturias, the heir to the Spanish throne, the Captain-General gave a grand ball at the palace in honor of the day, which was attended by all the beauty and fashion of Havana. LARA.

The Burning of the Camden and Amboy Depot at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 30.

There was no Baltimore, Washington, or West bound freight for transit over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, burned at the fire which occurred at the Camden depot on the morning of the 29th instant.

Weather Report.

MONTREAL, C. E., Saturday, Jan. 30.

A snow-storm commenced this morning. It was snowing and drifting heavily all day, and still continues.

BOSTON, Mass., Saturday, Jan. 30.—Weather thick, with snow and rain. No arrivals.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 28.

Sailed ship *Loch Lomond*, for Boston, carrying bales of rags, copper, hides and wool.

The Damascus Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Jan. 30.

The steamship *Damascus* sailed at 5:40 P. M., for Liverpool, to-day

FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES

Political Affairs in North Carolina.

MORE SIGNS OF DISCONTENT.

Movements for a Return to the Union.

The Destruction of the Blockade-Runner A. D. Vance.

The Military Employment of Negroes by the Rebels.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

In speaking of the growing discontent among the people in North Carolina and their desire to hold a State Convention, the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says: "We say, and we say most sincerely, that plans evidently concocted and movements evidently set on foot in North Carolina herself, are ominous of graver cause of quarrels than even the advance of the enemy."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, in its appeals to slaveholders for peace, says:

"We went to war to protect the State sovereignties, and to defend and to perpetuate the institution of Slavery; but if it should appear that we are likely to lose both, as rational beings we should pause and consider well the direction which things are taking. If the war should continue twelve months longer with no greater success to our arms, there is great danger that the institution will be hopelessly destroyed."

Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, comes out in a card in the Raleigh *Standard*, against the taxation of State property by the Confederate Government.

The North Carolina and Virginia papers are firm in the belief that Wilmington is soon to be attacked, and have much to say about the concentration of forces here, which are magnified into very large numbers.

Dr. J. T. LEACH, the Conservative member elect in the new Confederate Congress, which meets in February, says in the Raleigh *Standard* of the 13th inst.: "North Carolina now claims the fulfillment of the compact, or the right to depart from the Confederacy in peace."

At the great meeting held recently in Johnson County, favoring a call for a State Convention, Dr. J. T. LEACH was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Meetings are being held in different counties favoring the same object.

The Raleigh *State Journal* says the proposition for a State Convention, so close on the heels of Mr. LINCOLN's proposition to let one-tenth of the people form a State Government, has a very strong odor of disloyalty and treason about it.

The Henderson, N. C., *Times* is delighted over the reported retirement of Gen. BUTLER, and, by the re-establishment of the Department of North Carolina, which the *Times* says removes the most serious obstacle to the return of North Carolina to the Union.

The Raleigh *State Journal* says:

Our exchanges from all quarters of the Confederacy admonish us that an advance by Beast BUTLER on some point of the Williamsburg and Weldon Railroad is probable

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

Richmond papers of late dates, received at Fortress Monroe, contain the following items:

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 18, 1864.

We have had no telegraphic communication eastward since the 13th, in consequence of the line having been cut by the Yankee operator near Jonesboro'. A gentleman who left Knoxville Tuesday gives some interesting news from that city. He says the small-pox is raging terribly among the Yankees and negroes, there being 600 cases in the city. In consequence of this and the scarcity of forage, the main body of the enemy had moved to Strawberry Plains and the prolific country on French Broad, leaving a garrison of about 600.

A negro barber, from Cincinnati, was recruiting for negro regiments at Knoxville.

Three members of the Texas Cavalry, recently captured within their lines, were hung as spies on the 8th.

Our troops moved forward on the 14th, for the purpose of drawing the enemy from the French broad road, and met them near Chuoky River on Saturday. They made but a feeble resistance, and retired in the direction of Dandridge, pursued by our troops, who are still pressing forward.

Yesterday very heavy firing was heard in that direction. It ceased at dark.

SECOND DISPATCH.

RUSSELLVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

There is but little doubt that the enemy intended by his recent demonstration to force Gen. LONGSTREET out of Tennessee, by occupying all the country capable of sustaining an army, in which he totally failed, in consequence of the promptness with which he was met by our troops, which he was evidently unprepared for, as has been shown by his rapid retreat.

They are supposed to have withdrawn from Strawberry Plain, and the country, with the exception of the vicinity of Knoxville, will be once more freed from their presence.

The loss on either side is small. The Federals removed seventy-five wounded from Dandridge, the enemy retreating toward Knoxville rapidly, and closely pursued by our cavalry. Lieut.-Col. BLAKELY of the cavalry was wounded; Col. CLARK, of Hampton's Legion, killed: Lieut. FOUCHER, A. D. C. to Gen. G. T. ANDERSON, badly wounded.

ILLNESS OF MR. STEPHENS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 19.

We are pained to announce that Mr. HIDELL, Secretary to Vice-President STEPHENS, yesterday, received a telegram from Augusta, announcing the sudden and serious illness of Mr. STEPHENS, at his home at Crawfordville, Ga. He was attacked on Monday morning, and sent on that day to Augusta for a physician. This attack, with the known state of his health during the Winter, has created serious apprehensions in the minds of his friends.

He was prevented from coming to Richmond at the beginning of the session of Congress by the serious illness of his brother, the Hon. LINTON STEPHENS, at Milledgeville; then by his own feeble health and the great severity of the weather. When again ready to start for Richmond, his brother was a second time very severely attacked, which delayed his coming over a week. He was a third time ready to leave, and would, no doubt, have started for this city yesterday morning but for this untimely attack. Should he recover, as we trust he will, it is altogether probable he will be unable to visit Richmond during the Winter.

THE LAW OF RETALIATION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 22.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to Gen. WILDS by the Colonel commanding the forces on the Blackwater, relative to the late measures of retaliation adopted by our military authorities in Eastern North Carolina:

HEADQUARTERS FORCES ON BLACKWATER, FRANKLIN, Va., Jan. 1864.

Gen. Wilds, Commanding Colored Brigade, Norfolk, Virginia:

SIR—Probably no expedition, during the progress of this war, has been attended with more utter disregard for the long-established usages of civilization or the dictates of humanity, than your late raid into the country bordering the Albemarle. Your stay, though short, was marked by crimes and enormities. You burned houses over the heads of defenceless women and children, carried off private property of every description, arrested non-combatants, and carried off ladies in irons, whom you confined with negro men. Your negro troops fired on Confederates after they had surrendered, and they were only saved by the exertions of the more humane of your white officers. Last, but not least, under the pretext that he was a guerrilla, you hanged Daniel BRIGHT, a private of Company L, Sixty-second Georgia Regiment (cavalry,) forcing the ladies and gentlemen whom you held in arrest to witness the execution. Therefore, I have obtained an order from the General-Commanding

ing for the execution of SAMUEL JONES, a private of Company B, Fifth Ohio, whom I hang in retaliation. I hold two more of your men—in irons—as hostages for Mrs. WEEKS and Mrs. MUNDIN. *When these ladies are released these men will be relieved and treated as prisoners of war.* Col. JOEL R. GRIFFIN.

EMPLOYMENT OF FREE NEGROES AND SLAVES.

A DEBATE IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

In the Confederate Senate, on the 23d inst., Mr. MILES moved to take up from the calendar the bill reported from the Military Committee, to be entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities." The motion was agreed to, and the bill taken up.

It provides that all male free negroes between the ages of eighteen and fifty years shall be held liable to perform such duties in the army, or in connection with the military defences of the country, in the way of work upon the fortifications or in Government works for the production and preparation of material of war, or in military hospitals, as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe; to receive rations, clothing, and $11 per month for such services. It also provides for the employment of slaves for the same purposes and upon the same terms; and, in the event of the loss of any such slaves, the owners to be entitled to receive their full value; and the Secretary of War is authorized to impress slaves. In the event that he shall be unable to procure their services in any military department in sufficient numbers for the necessities of the department.

Mr. GARDENHIER, of Tennessee, inquired of the Chairman of the Military Committee whether, in case that bill was passed, it would not be recognizing LINCOLN'S right to conscribe our negroes.

Mr. MILES replied that he was surprised at such a question. We had a right to do what we pleased with our slaves, and LINCOLN had no control over them.

Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, said that a difficulty occurred to his mind in relation to the question of exchange. Suppose any of these negroes were to be taken prisoners, what would be done with them? He approved the object of the bill, and should support it; but the question he proposed suggested to his mind a difficulty in the way.

Mr. MILES replied that that question had not been considered by the committee, and he did not think it proper to embarrass the bill by the suggestion of any feature in regard to it. It was a question that might arise hereafter, and might be left to the Commissioners of Exchange to settle.

Mr. BOULDIN, of Virginia, moved to amend the first section of the bill by adding, "and no free negro engaged in the production of food and forage shall be taken under this act."

Mr. BALDWIN said that no exemption law which had been passed by Congress provided for the exemption of the producing class of the country. The only exemption they had was made and founded altogether upon the idea of policy. In the section that he represented the entire agricultural interest was conducted by white people and free negroes, although it was a slaveholding community. He had it from good authority, that the operation of the substitute law would reduce one thousand farms from the production of a surplus of food and forage for the army down to a sufficient quantity to supply the families of the agriculturists. The Valley of Virginia was the great granary of Virginia to supply the army of Virginia. The farmers there were now selling their personal property and hiring out their slaves, and preparing to go into the army, under the provisions of the bill. Whatever its effect might be in bringing in skulkers in other portions of the country, in his district it called away from home men engaged in business, every blow at which was a blow at the Confederate States. It had swept through his district like a tornado of destruction. Slaves had escaped to the Yankees, and farmers had supplied their places by free negroes, thus making useful a class hitherto useless. And now here comes a bill which proposes to take away every free negro between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, and free negroes go in advance of slaves. In some districts of the State you might take every white man, and the women could conduct the operations of the slaves; but in his district, if the white men and free negroes were taken, it would stop agricultural operations altogether. He thought it time to husband our resources, and not make any further drain upon the agricultural resources of the country. The great question was not the number of men, but how to supply food and forage for the army. The supplies were already scant enough, and if we were taking away those who would make them greater, and placing them among those who were now scantily supplied. It seemed that there was a sort of stampede upon this subject, both in and out of Congress. The cry was, place everybody in the army and fight it out; but he was unwilling to place it upon the hazard of a single effort. He and the people he represented had embarked in the war forever if necessary, and were prepared to fight it out in spite of every obstacle, and when the Government comes to the conclusion that the war is to be fought within interior lines, the confidence of the people would revive. He urged it upon Congress to take care of every branch of industry, and supply the men we have; for the people would lose confidence if they saw that everything they had was to be staked upon a single effort. He hoped the Government would set its foot upon any such mad policy, husband its resources, and protract the war long enough to secure our independence.

Pending the consideration of the subject, the House, on motion of Mr. JONES, went into secret session upon the question of the currency.

THE A. D. VANCE.

The Raleigh *Progress*, of Tuesday week, says: "We regret to learn that the steamer *A. D. Vance* was run on the beach, under the guns of Fort Caswell, in attempting to enter the port of Wilmington. It is supposed that the crew are safe, and that the cargo will be saved, but the ship, of course, will be lost. This is a severe loss to the State, and is to be much regretted; but it was one of the risks that had to be encountered, and murmurings and fault-findings will amount to nothing now, and we hope to hear nothing of it.

The ship had already landed four cargoes, and the fifth, we trust, may be saved. Governor VANCE has secured an interest for the State in other s[illegible] and one of them landed a cargo a few days ag[illegible] in this, as in everything else, Governor VANCE has the good of the State and Confederacy at heart.

P. S.—Since the above has been put into type, we were pleased to learn that Governor VANCE received another dispatch from Gen. WHITTING, stating that the *Advance* would most probably be lightered under the guns of Caswell, and the ship saved, unless a storm should come on.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier* of Tuesday says, that the bombardment of the city has been continued about the same as previously reported. Monday was the one hundred and ninety-fourth day of the siege. The damage being done is extraordinarily small with the comparisons of the number of shots and weight of metal fired, and creates general astonishment.

The whizzing of shells overhead has become a matter of so little interest as to excite scarcely any attention from passers-by. We have heard of no casualties. Some of the shells have exploded, and pieces of the contents been picked up, which, on examination, have been found to be a number of small square slugs, held together by a composition of sulphur, and designed to scatter at the time of explosion.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—Eight ℔ cent. bonds coupon, due 1876 to 1881, $112@$118 50. The highest price bid yesterday was for bonds falling due in 1877. A bond for $1,000, maturing in 1881, brought only $117, while bonds of this date brought on Wednesday $119 50. The presumption, from all the indications before us, is that long date 8 ℔ cents will command $120 and interest during the ensuing week. The "five-year bonds," also 8 ℔ cents, brought $104@$105 and interest—a decline from the previous sale. Bonds falling due in 1865-7 brought $99 50 to $106 50 and interest; eight per cent., registered, one 1876 to 1879, $112 to $113 and interest; seven per cents., $99 to $100 and interest; bonds of fifteen million loan, coupon, $174 to $178 and interest, ($175 Wednesday;) bonds of fifteen loan, registered, $154 and interest, ($161 on Wednesday.)] No cotton loan bonds and only a small amount of convertible eights were sold yesterday. We quote the former at $175, and the other at $113 to $144 and interest.

The sale yesterday was diversified by the offering of bank notes, gold, &c. North Carolina bank notes brought $326 for $[illegible]; Alabama bank notes, $315; South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia bank notes, $290; Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, mixed, $290; interest coupons of fifteen million loan brought $121; gold coin, $20 and $2e for one; sterling bills $21 75; sterling bills on Nassau, $20, and New-York or London, $19 50.

MERCHANDISE.—The inquiry for provisions amounts almost to a panic, and it is not surprising that receivers take advantage of such a feeling to advance their asking rates. There seems, just now to be an active competition among sellers to see who shall get the highest prices, and, consequently, everything is going up. Nothing but the prompt and immediate suspension of the issue of treasury notes, by authority and direction of Congress, can arrest the inflation of prices now going on. Fortunately, the weather has become more favorable for the transportation of produce over the country roads, and we may expect increased supplies whilst the opportunity for sending them lasts; but it is certain that, until the "currency question" is disposed of by Congress, the large majority of producers will be chary in sending to market such articles as are needed by consumers. One cause of the heavy demand and consequent high prices in this market, to which we have barely alluded in former reviews, is the over-crowded population of the city. There are at least 15,000 men, women and children in Richmond who should be elsewhere, and it is the duty of all who can leave for the interior or for other towns not so crowded, to do so without delay. The mystery is that so many will remain here while they can live more cheaply at other places.

Flour to-day was selling at $175 ℔ bbl., equivalent to more than $8 50 ℔ bol. at the present rates for specie. The farmer or miller who would not be satisfied with this price is worse than an infidel. For corn meal millers were asking $20 ℔ bushel, the price of corn having been *put up* to $18@$19 ℔ bush.

Potatoes are selling at $6@$10 ℔ bushel; turnips, $5@℔; onions, $30.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

New Year's Passed—A Serenade—Seeing the Old Year Out—An Opera Company Wanted—Theatricals Generally.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 4, 1864.

The country is again safe. New-Year's day, with all its sins upon its head, has passed, and the heads of those that sinned have just about got straight again. I can speak from experience, that time, which is supposed to cure all things, has cured mine. I don't wish it to be understood that "sich" is my habit, or that my head ached in consequence of the dissipation of New-Year's Day. Not so. I scorn the imputation. I am no such character. It was all caused by being made a "wictim." Although the City of San Francisco is not decidedly a hard place, there are a sufficient number of Gothamites and moral Bostonians here to make a fair noise, and can do a fair business toward making night hideous. Knowing this, I adopted the suggestion of an equally quietly and piously brought-up friend to go down to the Club—an institution we have down the road about 20 miles, where we have a private track and stables and accommodations for man and beast. It is a nice place, and most of the members keep their horses down there, and go down by rail in 40 minutes, and have a little relaxation. I notice most of the members are married men, and it is a nice little arrrngement, the whole object in going down for "a day's shooting" being to let the partners of their bosom see how nice it would be if their lords and masters were given to a permanent staying away. As they are absent only twelve or twenty-four hours, the dear creatures miss them terribly and lay awake listening for burglars and thieves that must know that the master of the house is away. Of course the return of the absent is quite an occasion, and he feels quite "stuck up" to see how much he was missed and appreciated. Let him just go for a month or a year, and see how patient and resigned is the spirit of woman. She will dry her eyes, put on her best bonnet and new fur cape, and go down town regularly every afternoon, and if young Brown happens to invite her to the opera or theatre, which he is pretty likely to do, she will go, and, in spite of her grief, enjoy it hugely, and ditto a little oyster supper en route to her home.

Well, we went down to the Club, and San Francisco's capitalists had gathered there, and I am sorry to say there was a sound of revelry by night.

* * * * * * *

I retired at 11, all right, at half past was awoke by strains of soft music. I roused me from my couch, and beheld a deputation from the billiard-room, some six or eight in number, marching in single file around my bed, singing extracts from the opera of J. BROWN, Esq., with dinner-bell and tin pan accompaniment. If any of my readers have ever chanced to be accidentally or otherwise in the society of a party of nice young men, who have fully determined on seeing the old year out and the new one in, with all the honors, they can appreciate the "feelinks" of a gentleman who is made, contrary to his inclinations, the representative of the departed J. B., Esq., and made to "march on," and when he wouldn't, because the air was "sarching" and the habiliments were scanty, to have the motion "carried," and to make his *entrée* into the dining-room the summit of a triumphal car, and to be borne aloft *a la* Excelsior, and when deposited in a chair, to have it insisted upon that he is very unwell, and requires frequent and rapid internal applications of egg nog, which prescription is speedily and determinedly administered. I don't know that I have any reason to be proud of the attention shown me. The only thing I had to be proud of was that I was the predecessor of three lawyers, one judge, two bankers, six capitalists, one Colonel of the army, and a captain of engineers. Some were produced in true Roman costume, with a sheet for a toga; others wrapped up in blankets; and some in the Georgia. There was "no sleep till morn," at which time I came away in pursuit of that peace and quietness that I had fondly hoped to find there. The next time I go out of town to get rid of the noise of guns and the racket attending the birth of the New Year, I shall not go down to the club-house of the "Eastonia Park Association." There are several members now in your City, who will be shocked to learn of it. I am determined to tell, however, who the leading spirits were. Justice to respectable fathers of families requires it; there was one from Wells Fargo there who requires it; children cry for it; the truth must be told. CHARLEY SMITH and BILLY G—N were the wretches who began it. A candid confession is good for the soul, and now that I have relieved my mind, and told how I came to have a headache, I hope I shall receive absolution, and if my letter don't amount to anything, lay it to New-Year's—which, by the way was duly and properly observed, and all the ladies were delighted at the number of callers. The day was delightful, and the whole town was out enjoying itself.

The ship *Aquila* still lays on the bottom, and our iron-clad is fast corroding and going to decay in her hold. It seems to be nobody's business to do anything toward raising her. It appears to be necessary first to raise the wind. The Insurance Companies, as usual, in the magnificence of their wisdom, consider that any idea that don't originate with them isn't worth considering, and just to show the difference of opinion that prevails in this world, there are a great many who don't think Insurance Companies ever had a clear and lucid idea. *I* know better, I know they have—I know what it is, too—it is, that Insurance Companies never should and never will *pay* anything if they help it, and if their smart lawyer, paid by the year for showing them how not to do it, can't get them out of it, they "bust" rather than pay. Shakspeare would have said "Base is the company that pays," had he lived in these days. The matter of the iron-clad is certainly all a mud—dle just at present, and she is going down deeper. She ship *Aquila* is the first to sink one of our monitors, anyhow, but it was the rock upon which she split, and they went down like two drowning cats, in a mutual embrace, and look very happy and loving on the bottom; and the only eyes that ever will see the monitor again will probably be those of wondering crabs and the senior members of the finny tribe that pay her an offisnal visit now and then.

Have you such a thing as an Opera Company laying around loose that you can spare? If so be, we want it. I knew there was something we wanted, and I have forgotten every time I have written to order it. We *do* want an Opera Company—not a large one, but a good tenor and soprano, a good first assistant to the prima donna, to roll up her eyes and hands, and sing "Oh! my;" in Italian; then we want several good fair voices to fill in. There is a standing and permanent edition of chorus singers here now, who do duty on all occasions, and sometimes they get obstreperous, and strike for more lager-bier or higher wages; but they would do very well with the addition of two or three good female voices.

We have now here Signor and Signora BIANCHI, and the deuce of it is we have continued to have them until we are *so* tired of them—and yet they are two very deserving and hard-working people. BIANCHI has a very good voice, but he is getting very bandy-legged, and the Signora is so vividly impressed upon our memories that we can shut our eyes and see and hear her from the first note to the last final kick in the peg-out scene. People do get tired of people, and we have had the Bianchis until it is getting to be perfectly alarming. Sinbad got tired of the old man of the mountain finally, but I declare he was an accommodating old chap in comparison with the Bianchis. The Signor is a puffy, well meaning little man; the Signora is a mountain of flesh, with a bust like—no other that I ever saw, the undulations of which, in the highfalutin scenes, almost makes a fellow sea-sick, so like the rolling billows. She is a good singer, and a good woman, but bless her dear soul, she is giving us a little too much of a good thing. BIANCHI has an insane idea that he ought to sacrifice himself and remain with us, to keep us alive, by small prescriptions of opera; and, although we protest that we are not sick, and don't require the dose, he will give it to us. Three distinct farewell never-to-return seasons have we endured, and every time the people in their good nature, thinking it a balm to his departing spirit, "took on" so, and gave them such a warm farewell, that these self-sacrificing artists couldn't have it in their hearts to leave us, and so they linger—spasmodically breaking out in a fitful season of a few nights, and then like boarding-house gas, relapse into darkness.

When we say we are sorry you are going, they take us at our word, and stay. They would do very well to hash in with a company, but it is folly for an Italian to ever attempt to turn manager. They never were made for business. They can't succeed where an enterprising Yankee would make a fortune.

The Systex Company that came here did well, but they went to Australia, and are living there in clover, making a great deal of money, and don't care to return. HENRY SQUIRES and Madam LUCY ESCOTT are the two most popular people that ever appeared on the stage here; by the way, I remember to have seen in a New-York paper a concert advertised by Miss PARKER, setting herself down in the bills as prima donna assoluta high-faluti, &c., from California. Now I protest in the name of all that is operatic against our being made to father any and every stray prima or other donnas, that go traveling about on our capital. Miss PARKER came here, staid here, sung here, and went away again, and I don't see why we are to be held responsible for her musical reputation. She sings very well, and I don't know a thing against her, and if I did I wouldn't say it, but Miss PARKER—as she wrote herself, although I believe she is a Mrs.—shouldn't give San Francisco as a "reference" in the support of her musical character. We didn't make her. She was not created here, nor did she create anything of a sensation. She was set down at just her value, and so appreciated, but I do think we "do know a hawk from a handsaw," and and do know, by the same rule, a prima donna from a fair third-rate singer; but if "any other lady," of no greater talent and voice than Miss PARKER, comes out here and sets herself up for a "saunner," she will find that she has brought her notes to a poor market. A large proportion of our opera patrons are foreigners, and they have traveled and heard good music; and can't be humbugged.

It is a stereotyped thing, of course, that all opera people coming from your way here are late from La Scala of Milan—d a half or further—but I did not know that we were considered such high authority as to be quoted in support of doubtful talent. We respectfully decline the parentage of any such children.

The charming ADA ISAACS MENKEN is with us doing "Mazeppa," the "French Spy," &c., and outstrips all competitors in that line. In the play of "Rookwood" the other night, her horse fell, pitching the fair ADA head over heels. It didn't hurt her much, however, and the play went on. All the theatres are doing a good business. Money is plenty; real estate is going up, and the city is spreading itself and everything is prosperous. Don't forget the Opera Company and send it along soon. I forgot to mention that we have a first-rate baritone, Signor TELLINI. A prima donna and a good tenor is the greatest want. We will give them gold for their notes, and throw in a few shares of mining stock that pay Irish dividends, *i. e.* assessments. PODGERS.

The Late G. C. Bronson.

RECORD OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The following is the record relative to the late Judge BRONSON, which the Court of Appeals placed upon its minutes previous to adjournment:

IN COURT OF APPEALS, Jan. 22, 1864.

GREENE C. BRONSON, formerly Chief Judge of this Court, departed this life on the third day of September, 1863, at Saratoga Springs. His public career is closely interwoven with the judicial history of the State. Among the official positions filled by him, those of Attorney General, from 1829 to 1835, of Justice of the Supreme Court, from 1836 to 1847, and of Judge of the Court of Appeals, from 1847 to April, 1851, are prominent.

In all of these public trusts he acquitted himself with signal ability. More especially in the department of judicial duty, he was justly preëminent. His opinions, both in the Supreme Court and in this Court, are models of judicial excellence. In conciseness and perspicuity of expression, in terseness and directness of style, in compactness and force of logic, and in sturdy vigor of intellect, they are unsurpassed. Careful and deliberate in the formation of his conclusions, he was, from the very strength of his convictions, tenacious and confident of their correctness, and courageous and resolute in their expression. Firm in integrity of purpose and of action, bold in the denunciation and exposure of fraud, he was at the same time gentle and genial in all the relations of friendship and private life.

We desire to record our sense of the public loss occasioned by his death, and of the healthful tone impressed by his just and masculine mind upon the jurisprudence of the State. And while we recognize the fact that the judicial opinions pronounced by him and embodied in the annals of our jurisprudence, our departed brother has himself erected the most enduring monument to his memory, we deem it appropriate to render this special tribute to his exalted talents and worth, and order this brief memorial of them to be entered upon the records of this Court.

(A copy.) F. A. TALLMADGE, Clerk.

—An expedition has just been organized in England for the scientific exploration of the Holy Land and Syria. It is under the management of Rev. H. TRISTRAM, a naturalist of some eminence, known as the author of *Travels in Algeria and the African Zahara*, published by Mr. MURRAY. Researches will be made in zoology, geology, botany, &c., and the Zoological Society have furnished the expedition with an efficient taxidermist, to prepare and preserve specimens of natural history. A photographic artist accompanies the party, who are expected to be absent about a year.

The Savannah *Republican*, in a late number, says that the telegraph has brought late intelligence of the shooting down in cold blood of a number of Confederate troops by the Union soldiers in Tennessee, for no other reason than that the poor fellows (!) had captured a clothing wagon, and were covering their nakedness with its contents. If such outrages be allowed, then we might as well have no government at all, for it will have failed to protect its own citizens who are fighting its battles. As many men as fell under the inhuman order should be forthwith taken from the Richmond prisons, and without a word of threat or boast, made to pay the penalty and atone for the inhuman act. Will it be done?

NEW-YORK AND THE REBELLION.

What the State Has Done to Aid the War.

Report of the Adjutant-General and the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics.

Volunteers, Recruits, Bounties, the Draft and the Militia.

Report of Adjt.-Gen. Sprague.

Adjt.-Gen. SPRAGUE'S report contains a complete statement of the volunteer troops organized within the State and sent to the field, from April, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1863; a statement of the strength of the volunteer troops in the field on the 31st of August, 1863, and a roster of the officers of the State Volunteers as it stood Dec. 1, 1863; a list of the commissions issued during the year 1863; a statement of the arms and accoutrements of the several State arsenals, and of those issued to the "National Guard" since January 1, 1863; returns of the Brigade Inspectors; list of organizations of the National Guard formed during the year; roster of the officers of the National Guard; recapitulation of the military of the State; list of the several military districts; result of the draft under the Conscription Law; list of volunteer organizations in the State on the first of January, 1863; list of regiments authorized to be raised in this State during the year 1863; reports of Division Commanders.

Gen. SPRAGUE, in speaking of his assuming the position of Adjutant-General, says:

"The organization of this department was found complete and efficient, and the system of recruiting adopted by Gov. MORGAN was continued with as much success as the absence of all bounties would permit. At that period, there were within the State twelve incomplete volunteer organizations, numbering 2,486 men; but from the general apathy in recruiting without bounties, these regiments were consolidated and sent to the field as early as practicable. The time was approaching when the 38 regiments, which were raised for two years' service under the act of the Legislature of April 16, 1861, would be discharged, and the condition of the army demanded that immediate steps should be taken to replenish its ranks. On the 17th of April, 1863, the Legislature passed a bounty act giving each soldier who should reënlist $150, and to new recruits $75. The regiments to be discharged were permitted to return to the State with their arms. The effect was good among young men who had heretofore been unaware of the homage due to veterans, and who, during the absence of these brave men, had been only distant spectators of their perils and toils."

Here follows a list of the thirty-eight regiments, with the names of their Commanders, date of expiration of service and place where mustered out.

The troops have performed valuable services. Entering the contest at an early period, they were subjected to many hardships in camp and to exposure in the field. They honored their State by conspicuous gallantry and themselves by a conspicuous discharge of duty as men and civilians. The aggregate strength of these regiments on taking the field was 30,701 men. The number mustered out of service, as mentioned, did not exceed 11,000. Many of these have reënlisted, forming, in some instances, half a regiment, thus giving to the other portion the benefit of their experience, and creating in a short time an efficient and well organized body of troops.

Authorizations have been granted to raise regiments throughout the State, and every facility and support given to recruiting officers in order to hasten troops to the field. Since Jan. 1, 1863, 25,324 men have been organized for the field. Seven thousand two hundred and six commissions have been issued to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the volunteer service of the State, and now under the orders of the General Government. In the issuing of these commissions the rights of all grades have been observed, privates as well as others being promoted on the recommendation of their superiors.

There are now in process of formation in the State three regiments of artillery, eight of cavalry, and twenty-five independent companies of infantry. These receive the bounties of the General and State Governments. With the foregoing exceptions recruiting has been under the direction of the United States Provost-Marshal-General since Sept. 22. The determination is to recruit exclusively for the regiments in the field.

The measures now in progress, it is thought, will shortly fill the quota required by the call of the President, Oct. 17, 1863. This, however, will depend much upon the permanency of the present mode of recruiting. It requires time, industry, patience and forbearance to perfect an efficient and acceptable method of replenishing the ranks of the army. All classes of citizens are to be taught the necessity of a well-digested and permanent system in accomplishing so important a result. A harmonious action is indispensable between the authorities of the State and National Governments, as well as among Superintendents of recruiting stations, Provost Marshals, and their subordinates. Every citizen should feel that in the great contest in which we are engaged, stringent rules and regulations are indispensable to success, and that in sending troops to the field, his pecuniary interests and the security of his home is involved.

Volunteers sent to the field or mustered into the service of the United States through State authorities	19,980
Recruits sent to regiments in the field through the Superintendent of the recruiting service	1,653
Volunteers organized in the State Dec. 31, 1863	3,691—25,324
Drafted men and substitutes obtained	9,176
Enlisted by Provost-Marshals	11,060
Reënlistments in the field (estimated)	10,000—30,326
Militia sent to the defence of Pennsylvania in June and July	13,971
Total	69,531

The total number of troops which have been organized and sent from the State of New-York, commencing April 15, 1861, and ending Dec, 31, 1861, is as follows:

Organized and sent to the field by the authorities of the State	196,509
Recruits sent to regiments in the field through the Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service	32,653
Organizing in the State Dec. 31, 1863	3,961
Enlisted by Provost-Marshals	11,060
Reënlistments in the field (say)	10,000
Drafted men and substitutes	9,176
Total	263,989
Militia, three calls for short service in 1861, 1862 and 1863	29,893
Total	292,982

Of the calls of 1861, the quota of the State was 109,056. Under these calls New-York sent into the field 117,702 men; of these 30,131 were enlisted for two years—equal to 20,087 three-years' men, making it necessary to deduct 10,044 to bring them all to the same denomination, as follows.

Number of three-years' men furnished	89,641
Number of two-years' men furnished	30,131
Total furnished under calls of 1861	119,772
Reduce to three-years' men by deducting	10,044
Total number of three-years'men furn'ed	109,618

The quota of the State under the call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 three years' men, was 57,705. The number furnished under this call was..80 097

Total number furnished under above calls	195,825
Quotas of above calls—1861	109,056
Quotas of above calls—1862	59,705—168,761
Leaves surplus of three years' men	27,064

The quota of the State under the call of the General Government of Aug. 9, 1862, for 300,000 drafted men or volunteers for nine months' services in lieu thereof was 59,705.

In allowing credits to States for volunteers furnished, the War Department, in a communication to this department, stated that one three years' man would be considered equal to four nine months' men.

The surplus of three years' men remaining after filling all former requisitions was 27,064, which multiplied by four, produces the equivalent of 108,256 nine months' men, to which must be added two regiments of nine months' volunteers sent to the field, numbering 1,660, making the total number of nine months' men 109 916; deduct from this the quota of Aug. 9, 1862, 59,705, and it leaves a surplus of nine months' men of 50,211, which divided by four, leaves a surplus of 12,552 three years' men on the 1st of January, 1863, after filling all the calls.

From Jan. 1 to June 11, 1863, there had been sent from the State 2,678 three years' men and 934 nine months' men, equal to 2 912 three years' men, which added to surplus above stated, 9,937, leaves an excess of 12,850 three years' men over all the calls of the Government up to 11th June, 1863, the date at which the account of the State with the General Government was made up by the War Department. The War Department admitted a surplus of 4,651 to have been furnished by this State, which was deducted pro rata from the quotas assigned the several Congressional Districts under the draft.

It will be seen that the surplus, as shown by the foregoing statement, exceeds that made by the War Department 8,199. This discrepancy is now in process of examination and adjustment by the War Department at Washington. The regiments of the National Guard, called out for short service, and amounting to 29,893 men, are not included in the above statement.

While the volunteer forces have received every attention, the militia of the State has not been disregarded, but has been put in as good condition as the limited appropriations would permit. The supply of uniforms, arms and accoutrements is pronounced wholly insufficient to maintain a proper military spirit or efficient organization. The Militia Law of April 23, 1863, is declared well arranged and practicable, if adhered to, to bring the whole militia force to a high state of perfection. The law imposes a fine of one dollar upon all enrolled citizens who neglected the parades ordered; but the Act of May, 1863, discharged all these offenders from the fine. The returns on file show that there are 285,580 men subject to militia duty, and that but 10,236 appeared—leaving 275,739 delinquents liable to the one dollar fine. If this sum had been paid as it ought, it would have aided in putting the force in a proper condition. The whole force at present organized is 315,000 men. These are divided into eight divisions, thirty-two brigades, eighty-five regiments, one battalion and one battery. The number of new organizations completed during the year was twenty, amounting to 7,013 men. The old organizations number 24,487 men. The number of regimental authorizations issued during the year was 74.

The number of reserved militia under the law of April 23, 1862, was 298,527. The number of persons liable to military duty, after deducting exempts, as returned by the officers appointed to make the enrollment for the draft ordered in July, 1862, was 566,959. This is a great difference. The State of New-York is imperatively called upon to have constantly within its limits a perfectly equipped and organized militia. It has the men, the means, and the spirit, and its power ought to be felt in this as well as in its political, commercial and maritime relations. The long line of frontier should be protected by gunboats. A blow struck upon the frontier would be as sensibly felt in New-York as in Buffalo or Elmira.

The march of the rebels into Pennsylvania, and the calls made upon this State by Gov. CURTIN, and the prompt and well-directed response, are dwelt upon at length. The correspondence between the Secretary of War and our own Executive, are given. The number of regiments sent out for this purpose was twenty-six, numbering 13,971 men.

The New-York riots and their suppression by the military, is also spoken of, and their prompt action highly applauded.

In a letter to Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, U. S. A., respecting the protection of New-York harbor, Gen. SPRAGUE says the First Division National Guard, S. N. Y., comprising 7,600 efficient, well organized and equipped men, are located in and around New-York. Upon this organization the City must mainly depend when threatened by an enemy, and recommends the manning of all the forts around the harbor by detachments from this force, for the purpose of instruction.

The act of April 24, 1863, appropriating $200,000 for the relief of sick, wounded and furloughed and discharged soldiers, is said to have been executed in such a manner as to meet most liberally the wants and demands of those most meritorious citizens. Agencies have been established wherever New-York State troops were to be found, and money has been transmitted to soldiers in a suffering condition, and to persons in the hands of the enemy—$1,500 having been sent to our men in Richmond.

A more enlarged system of agencies is recommended. The passage of a stringent law is recommended to prohibit agents from other States enlisting men within this State. A more thorough organization of the National Guard is recommended, &c., &c. The report, when published, will repay perusal."

BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS.

Report of L. L. Doty, Esq., Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics of the State of New-York.

BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS, ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1864.

SIR: The act of April last "in relation to the Bureau of Military Statistics" requires that an abstract of the statistics collected by this bureau shall accompany your report.

The continuance of the war renders it impossible to furnish full abstracts, as the materials are necessarily incomplete. I can, therefore, give only a sumarry, for which you are referred to the appendix to this report. * * * * * * *

BIOGRAPHIES.

Materials for several thousand biographies have been received, and a large number of completed sketches deposited. In many instances the ancestry of native-born volunteers is traced in these sketches to Revolutionary stock and to soldiers in other American wars; while those of foreign birth are known to have descended from soldiers in the great European wars, and often to noted military men. Biographies have also been secured of individuals who have come hither from abroad expressly to take up arms for a cause that exlisted their sympathies. No distinction is made between the native and the foreign born, and hence many valuable facts in relation to the nationality of our volunteers are being secured. Photographs have been invited from officers and privates, and the collection made is already large and valuable. There have been distributed over one hundred and twenty-five thousand forms for personal sketches, which are being returned duly filled.

REGIMENTS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Histories of regiments and other organizations are in progress. Full statistics of several have been received, and incomplete records of many more have been deposited, while a partial account is possessed of all. The importance of obtaining a minute history of the services of our volunteers is the more manifest when it is remembered that, so soon as they are mustered into the service of the United States, all further official knowledge of them, so far as this State is concerned, is almost entirely at an end. They are beyond its control for all purposes but promotion, and, save in the archives of this Bureau, only a meagre account exists of them in the Military Departments of the State.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.

An account of the aid offered by towns and counties is being obtained through prominent citizens of the several localities, acting as correspondents of the bureau. Their names were principally furnished by members of the Legislature of 1863. The inquiries call for the following facts: Number of men furnished between given dates—statistics of local taxation for war purposes—donations for bounties—aid to soldiers' families, and to those in the field, or in hospitals—donations to the sanitary and other commissions, and as to the effect of the war on labor, agricultural and other interests, upon pauperism, crime and litigation, and details about war loans and patriotic meetings. The public spirit of the correspondents, and the just pride they feel in placing the patriotic action of their towns and counties on record, induces thorough work, while the high character of these gentlemen is an earnest of the reliability of their reports. A rich store of facts has been already received. I have the gratifying fact to add that these correspondents serve gratuitously. Their names—some of the best of the State—are given elsewhere.

HOW STATISTICS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED.

Until the period of winter quarters the soldiers in the field could not be visited, nor the record of regiments there examined. Efforts were therefore mainly directed to regiments whose terms had expired, to the friends of deceased soldiers, and the relatives of those still in service. No opportunity has been lost to put blanks in the hands of soldiers in the State, individuals have been applied to personally, and appeals made to the public through the press. The agents for the care of sick and wounded soldiers, appointed by the Governor at New-York, Baltimore and Washington, have interested themselves. All Postmasters in the State have been addressed, and invited to place conspicuously in their offices the card issued by the Bureau, briefly presenting its objects, and announcing that blanks for personal facts would be found in every Post-office. Medical officers in charge of the United States military hospitals were likewise applied to for their records of New-York soldiers. The principals of male academies, and other educational institutions, were asked for lists, as well as for the record, civil and military, of volunteers who were at any time connected with those establishments; and Boards of Supervisors have also been personally visited or addressed, inviting their cooperation. It is gratifying to say that, in a multitude of cases, these various requests have been cordially responded to, and it is believed they generally meet with favor. The clergy throughout the State are being solicited for sketches of those belonging to their churches who have volunteered, and also for accounts of church action in behalf of soldiers, their families, and aid for hospitals. The foremen of fire companies are likewise asked for similar information. Public spirited individuals, in different parts of the State, are also aiding in the work of collecting personal and other statistics. Friends of officers and of soldiers, so far as their post-office address could be obtained, have been solicited, and are engaged in preparing biographies and in writing out the history of regiments and other organizations. No little pains have been taken to secure the earliest sketches of deceased officers and soldiers.

The clerks of the bureau have made short visits to nearly half the counties of the State for statistics, and for the purpose of engaging the attention of prominent citizens to the objects of the Act. The small sum that could be spared for traveling expenses precluded an extended canvass, but the advantages of a personal visit to all parts of the State have thus been shown.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The State furnished 292,982 men between April 15, 1861, and Dec. 31, 1863. Of this number 230,442 were mustered for three years; 30,131 for two years; 2,516 for nine months; 29,893 for three months. Reduced to a common term, the State has furnished the equivalent of 253,649 three years men. This ratio applied to the loyal States should produce an army of 1,439,500, or one soldier for every thirteen persons in the loyal States. The Bureau will soon be able to give the number furnished by each town, and the companies and regiments to which they were assigned.

The appropriations made by Boards of Supervisors and by Common Councils of cities for bounties, support of soldiers' families, &c., and by the Legislature for raising men, care of sick and wounded soldiers, and other objects incident to the war, are given below. Returns from towns are still too incomplete to be included in this exhibit.

1. By Boards of Supervisors, exclusive of action by towns:

In 1861	$362,700 00
In 1862	2,967,871 96
In 1863	11,033,291 95
Total	$14,363,863 91

2. By Common Councils:

In 1861	$2,207,246 33
In 1862	1,624,932 12
In 1863	2,579,666 50—$6,710,844 95

3. By the Legislature:

In 1861	$3,505,048 00
In 1862	1,216,351 00
In 1863	8,841,098 00—13,562,497 00
Total appropriated	$34,637,309 86
Paid by counties and cities to Dec. 31, 1863	13,795,247 27
Paid by State Treasurer to Sept. 30, 1863	9,932,276 31
Total paid	$23,727,523 58

Town reports to July 1, 1863, and supplemental returns to the 1st of January inst, are coming in. Those to July 1 are tabulated. They represent a few villages and rural districts, and number 205 towns, with a population of 446,815, and afford the following, among other facts:

Amount of money raised by tax to promote enlistments	$679,019 14
Amount by individual subscriptions	239,094 57
Amount of aid furnished by churches, schools, and individuals, for families of volunteers	56,056 22
By churches, schools and academies, for soldiers in hospital or in service	6,290 04
Aid sent to hospitals, to Sanitary Commission, &c., by associated effort	101,736 94
Total	$1,182,196 91

These amounts, especially for bounties, have been largely increased since July 1.

The statistics uniformly show that the people have not become weary in giving for the war. Appropriations are augmented, and donations continue unintermitted. Each town is a little world, busy with its part of the labor, providing for its soldiers' families, and its share of hospital supplies. The prosperity of our material interests and the patriotic pride of localities, provide the way, and the will is not wanting to meet the obligations of the period. Coercion seems no where necessary, for all is in advance of requirements of law. But little difficulty has resulted from scarcity of labor, machinery, in a great measure, supplying its place. The aggregate productions of the State have been largely enhanced; the usual staples increased in amount, and new ones added, and the markets have been high and active. Pauperism has diminished, crime decreased, and the business of courts lessened.

The courtesy of District Provost-Marshals has placed the Bureau in possession of details of the enrollment and draft ordered by the President. The statistics by

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Additional Extracts from Our Foreign Files.

Utterances in England on the American Question.

Earl Russell's Dispatch on the Danish Quarrel.

Our foreign files, received during the past week, furnish us the following interesting extracts in addition to those we have already published:

ENGLAND.

A SPEECH BY HON. F. PEEL, M. P.

Hon. F. [PEEL. M. P., of the Treasury, made a speech on Jan. 13, predicting financial ruin for the North. Regarding the American question in general, he said:

"It might appear to be a redeeming feature of the war that if not the origin and object, at least the end of it would be the extinction of Slavery. But alas! there were many forms of evil. Slavery was one form, and a very hateful and much to be abhorred form. War was another evil. Military despotism, too, was an evil. And it was a question whether even so great an object as the extinction of Slavery might not be purchased at too high a price. He believed that if Slavery was the only hinge upon which the question turned, there would be no difference of sentiment in this country. [Hear, hear.] Putting Slavery apart, it was open to ask such a question, whether this war, different as it might be in form, was not in principle the same as that which the American Colonies waged against England—whether the same spirit might not be traced in it as in 1776, and whether the same influence was not seen acting in the New World against a part of itself. What was important to know was, what was the line of conduct this country as a whole had pursued. [Hear, hear.] She had followed the same line that was taken up at the beginning, and it had been steadily adhered to throughout. It was a policy of non-interference, and he believed that never were the Americans more anxious for disentanglement in the intricacies of European politics than this country had been anxious for disentanglement in this American struggle. [Hear, hear.] The policy of the country had been that of neutrality, and so faithfully had that policy been carried out that it had happened, as it usually had when fair play was strictly adhered to, that both sides had been disappointed. The North at different times had found their objects thwarted by the impartiality which had been shown. [Hear, hear.] At the outset of the war the North complained that England had been too hasty in acknowledging the South as belligerents; yet they were obliged to do the same, though not quite so early. [Hear, hear.] On the other hand, the South thought there was too much tardiness on the part of the Government in the matter of recognition, although it was clear that even now they did not succeed in establishing their independence. [Hear, hear.] Appeals had been made to the Government, not only with reference to their actions, but also with reference to the actions of private individuals. When two belligerents were at peace with a neutral, that neutral had a right to trade with either of them in every article without exception. [Hear, hear.] A neutral might build ships, manufacture armor plates to be affixed on these ships, manufacture guns, and deal in all the innocent articles of trade. A belligerent also had a right. He might seize, if he could lay hold of them, any of those articles in the course of transport which was blockaded, or he might seize any of those articles which were called contraband of war, and which was being conveyed to any place which was in the possession of the enemy. If vessels of that class which had lately received a share of public attention, were being constructed in the ports of this country, a belligerent could not of course enter to seize them, because he would then violate the territory; and when they put to sea they were much more liable to seize vessels sent after them than to be seized themselves. [Applause.] It might be difficult to draw an exact line between that particular article and other machines and munitions of war, and he admitted that that was difficult. Still he thought there was a distinction with regard to the vessels to which he referred. They had a distinctive character, for when they left the port they were fitted and prepared to commence the work of immediately preying upon the commerce of a belligerent who was at peace with this country, and in that view English ports might come to be viewed as starting places for hostile expeditions. What would English men have said if, when the war with Russia was going on, vessels of that class had issued from American ports, running over every sea, and causing damage to her mercantile marine? England would have remonstrated, and there could be no surprise that the converse was the case now occurring. Fortunately, the case had been provided for by anticipation. An act of Parliament was passed many years ago, giving power to seize such vessels as had recently been seized, if in their construction and in their intention the act was violated. As an illustration, he would refer to the *Alexandra* and the iron-clads which had recently been seized at Birkenhead. It had lately been decided that the *Alexandra* was not, according to the true construction of that act, liable to be seized. Of course, the true construction of that act was more of a municipal than an international interest, and the representations of foreign countries were founded not upon the provisions of acts of Parliaments, but upon courses which considerations of international duty, of what was due from one nation to another, and from one independent country to another, might be supposed to dictate. [Hear, hear.] It could not be supposed that the English Government should assume to exercise powers which did not belong to it by law; but it might be expected that such representations as those would be received and entertained by the Government in that spirit of regard for international duty, and with reference to that principle of desiring to do to others as others should do by them under similar circumstances. [Applause.] When the contest was over, he hoped that both sides, when they came to review the conduct of the English Government, would acknowledge that it had been eminently fair. [Hear, hear.]

WHAT KILLED THE EARL OF ELGIN?

From the Lahore (India) Chronicle. Nov. 25.

Lord ELGIN knew that his heart was affected, and yet he ventured in the winter month of October to mount the elevated region of Kooloo. He was seen by some travelers dining under a Sheemeanah—that is, a canvas canopy without sidewalls—at nightfall when water was freezing. He went beyond the programme of his journey, and it cost him his life. His original idea was to leave his tent at the head of the Kooloo valley, and ride up the pass on the lofty range of which is the watershed of the rivers Beas and Chenab. The pass is 13,000 feet high, and the season when Lord ELGIN visited it the snow had set in, but he chose to descend on the other side of the pass to the Chenab or Chandea, and cross over into Lahoul by the jhula or bridge that spans the torrent, here ninety-six feet broad. The bridge is formed of birch twigs, with a flooring of wicker-work of the same material. It swings to and fro, as well as rises and falls, as the passenger proceeds from end to end, so that the first half of the journey is a descent, the latter an ascent, which altogether is a most trying operation to the nerves, and requires a strong hand, a steady head, and an undiseased heart, especially as the stream is roaring nearly 100 feet below.

The Punjab Government are at this moment engaged in constructing a proper masonry bridge at this place, which is named Kokaur, about ten miles northwest of the Rotang Pass—called by MOORCROFT, Rittanka Joth—in longitude 77° 10', latitude 32° 20'.

In an ill-fated moment the Viceroy chose to venture across the twig bridge, which is a feat for young men to accomplish. When he got to the middle, his Lordship felt exhausted, and the engineer (Mr. ELWES) made signs of intending to come to his aid, but he was waved off, and the Viceroy accomplished the passage across, alone, but when the rest of the party joined him, he looked like a man who had run ten miles, and was thoroughly done up.

He took courage, however, mounted his pony, and went some way into Lahoul, and returned by another bridge of a different and less dangerous description, a few miles off. Two days after the adventure we have described, Lord ELGIN was taken ill, and doubtless owing to the shock his nervous system had sustained in crossing the bridge, the great fatigue he had endured during the journey, and the aggravating effect upon the heart of the rarification of the air, at the high elevation to which he had mounted, led to the fatal result which we now deplore.

We picked up the facts we have related from sources upon which reliance may be placed.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

From the European Times.

At a time so critical, the state of the British Navy is an affair of the first importance. The official announcement on this subject could not have appeared at a more suitable season. It appears from this document that at the commencement of the present year the number of effective ships was 975, of all classes. This large number does not include many which are now doing duty in various harbors at home and abroad, and which, if the necessity arose, could be readily converted into block ships for the defence of the coast; nor does it include many iron and wooden mortar-boats laid up at Chatham. There are 72 line-of-battle ships, each mounting from 74 to 120 guns; 42 of from 60 to 74 guns each; 94 steamers and other ships carrying from 22 to 24 guns each, the majority of which are declared to be equivalent to line-of-battle ships; 25 screw corvettes, each carrying 21 guns, and 500 of all classes, carrying from 4 to 21 guns each. We are further assured there is a squadron of 185 screw gunboats, each mounting two Armstrong guns, most of them fitted with high pressure engines, each of fifty horse power. The total number of ships of all classes in commission at present in every part of the world is upwards of 300, the remainder being attached to the reserve squadron, at the various naval ports ports, partially equipped and ready for service, when they may be required.

This is such an armament (as the world has never before looked upon, and is considerably greater than the whole united power of the other maritime nations of Europe. No wonder that our expenditure has so fearfully increased of late years. In 1835, when WELLINGTON and PEEL were at the head of affairs, the national outlay was less than forty-five millions, and now it exceeds seventy-three—a difference in twenty-eight years of nearly thirty millions per annum. As the expenses of the navy have thus swelled out those of the army have nearly kept pace with them, until we have reached a point which astounds all persons of ordinary reflection. In fact, we are now spending in a time of peace nearly as much per annum as we spent during the great wars against France and the First NAPOLEON. We have been enabled to compass this enormous taxation entirely through the prosperity which waited on Free Trade; and it is lamentable that what was designed to serve mankind should be so appropriated. Our governing classes may profit by nearly thirty millions a year being thrown to the army and navy, but the money thus expended is a terrible blister on the industrial classes.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE WORKINGMEN.

The Manchester *Examiner* publishes extracts from a letter written by one of a deputation of working men which waited upon Mr. LINCOLN a few weeks since. He writes:

"On arriving at the Presidential Mansion we freely examined the most beautiful suite of rooms I ever witnessed, and walked in and out just as we pleased without any one saying a word or interfering with us. I had never seen such splendid furniture. We saw a colored man lighting fires, whom we informed that we wanted to see the President, at the same time giving him a note to take to LINCOLN. In less than five minutes after we were before the President, about whom I had heard so much in England. This was the man whose name was a signal for a burst of applause, or the groans and hisses of the haters of Freedom. I little thought when I used to clap at the announcement of his name in Free Trade Hall and elsewhere in Manchester that I should ever grasp his hand or engage with him in conversation. We opened the door ourselves. LINCOLN was busy writing. When we had reached about half way into the room, he sprang to his feet with a smartness that quite surprised me, shook hands with us all in turn, drew forth some chairs and requested us to be seated. When we had complied, he sat himself down, threw out his long legs in true Yankee style, drew his hand across his face, lighted up with an honest smile, and began, 'Well, gentlemen, I see what your business is by your note;' but it is useless to note down all that was said; but I can say that it is almost impossible to keep a straight face in his company, he being so brimful of jokes, all having some bearing on the subject under consideration. But now and again, in his argument, he rivets your serious attention. You cannot misunderstand him, he is so solid; and then he will finish with a pun. I consider him to be a staunch supporter of the workingman. Whilst we were talking to LINCOLN, a boy came running into the room—just such a boy as you would feel inclined to give a penny to for fetching your coals. His clothes had seen much wear; his billycock had worn itself into a sugar-loaf shape; and his strong shoes made no little noise. He appeared about 10 years old. I fully expected to see him have his ears cuffed out of the room. This was one of LINCOLN'S sons. He had a bright, healthy face, and, as his father rubbed his head, between his hands, laughing lustily, the little fellow made quite a struggle to get loose. American Presidents are human nature. They can be sociable and fatherly, and still do their duty to their country in its greatest trials. LINCOLN is just such a man as I love to be in company with. He finds a bright side to every question, and is sure to illustrate his argument with a witty joke. You cannot forget what he says."

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MR. Z. C. PEARSON.

In the London Bankruptcy Court, Jan. 15, Mr. Z. C. PEARSON, the well-known shipowner of Hull, came up for examination and discharge. Mr. GARDINER read a short report from the official assignee, stating that the unsecured debts amounted to £115,330; secured debts, £447,421; against which property was held of £320,615, leaving a total unsecured indebtedness of £324,869. The books, though somewhat confused, from the bankrupt having carried on business at different places, fairly represented the bankrupt's transactions. Mr. LAWRENCE said that the assignees, whose debts were upwards of £5,000, and who were elected by creditors to a large amount, did not object to the bankrupt passing. The bankrupt, examined by Mr. BAGLEY, deposed: I accepted a draft of YOUNG & POOLE, of Hull, for £900, at four months, on the 24th of June, 1862. I believe it was for 160 tons of iron, which was shipped to Nassau and delivered there. I think it was shipped in my name. I shipped a great quantity of goods in my character of shipping agent. The goods were consigned to my order, in charge of Mr. ERNEST BARKER, supercargo of the *Peterhoff*. I believe they have been sold, but I don't know what any accounts have been rendered. The *Peterhoff* belonged to myself. Mr. DOBSON, of Hull, one of the assignees, was engaged in the adventure. He appointed one supercargo; I appointed another. I believe the goods have been sold by Mr. DOBSON. He made me an advance before the sale. Insurances in London having run up from 50 to 70 per cent, I was compelled to obtain advances where I could to pay all my insurances. What was the result of the transaction I don't know. DOBSON advanced about £4,000 to £5,000 on the entire shipments by the *Peterhoff*. Referring to my balance-sheet, I see the advance was £3,000. The transaction with DOBSON was one amongst others of a similar character. There were not more than three. Mr. BRIGGS, of Hull, bill discounter and banker, discounted bills for me to a large amount, but he had security for a larger amount. There were £1,000 of those acceptances not used. They were in the hands of the assignees. Messrs. NEWMAN & Co. were in the habit of accepting for me on security, I paying them a commission of two per cent. for doing so. I did not know any of the firm. They had security originally, but the renewals were without security. Of those bills £2,200 have been handed to the assignees, but they were worthless. In all, bills to the amount of £5,000 were so accepted. The examination was pursued to some length relative to items in the cash account. Of the deficiency, the bankrupt attributed £198,616 to losses at sea, and the seizure of eight of his vessels by the Federals. At the conclusion of the examination the Commissioner inquired on what ground Mr. BAYLEY would resist the passage of the last examination? Mr. BAXLEY said it had been considered necessary by the creditors, whom he represented, that certain information should be obtained, and having obtained that information, he had no objection to the bankrupt passing his last examination. The Commissioner said the bankrupt was clearly entitled to pass his last examination. He thought that both sides had conducted the case in the fairest possible manner, and that Mr. PEARSON had done all he possibly could to explain his voluminous transactions. Before making the order for his discharge, he should like to read over the examinations which had been taken, particularly that portion relating to the seizures which had been made by the Federal Government. After some discussion, the day for the discharge was fixed for the 5th of February.

THE ALEXANDRA.

From the Manchester Examiner, Jan. 14.

The application on the part of the Crown for a new trial in the case of the *Alexandra* has failed. The court was equally divided in opinion, the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Baron BRAMWELL deciding that the rule for a new trial should be dismissed, while Mr. Baron CHANNELL and Mr. Baron PIGOTT thought that it should be made absolute. Under these circumstances, in order to place on record a formal judgment, Mr. Baron PIGOTT, as the youngest of the four judges, withdrew his opinion, and the case was decided against the Crown. The claimants gain nothing by this decision. The Attorney-General will, no doubt, at once enter an appeal to the Exchequer Chamber, and, if necessary, to the House of Lords. These proceedings will occupy a good deal of time. *Meanwhile the Alexandra will remain in safe keeping, and any contracts which may exist for building similar vessels for the Confederate States will be suspended. It is possible that the war itself may end more speedily than this protracted suit.* In that case the law's delay will have made amends for the vagueness of the statute. It would be easy, as the Chief Baron remarked, to sail a whole fleet through the ill-drawn provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, but it is not so easy to break down the passive resistance which the losing side may set up, by availing itself of the seventy-horse power eloquence of the bar and the interminable right of appeal.

THE REBELS.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a long letter from its correspondent in Richmond, in which he reviews the contest at present existing between the North and the South, and winds up by saying: "Never was there a grosser mistake than for the Federals to imagine that the South is even beginning to be depressed, and to despair of success. On the contrary, there has been a visible improvement in the temper of the people, and the simplest observer cannot fail to note that there is a firmer determination to sacrifice all for independence than there was even six months ago, or has been since the struggle began. The campaign of next Spring will open on the part of the Confederates with undiminished armies, and a sure faith in final success. The atmosphere of Union on this subject, in which the Federals are now living, will be dissipated by the shock of arms, and not improbably by the invasion of their own soil. The South is quietly getting ready for a long war, and nourishes no dreams of peace on any terms save independence and a separate nationality."

SIR F. B. HEAD.

Sir F. B. HEAD writes a long letter to the London *Herald*, laboring to prove "that notwithstanding the severe distress, especially in Lancashire, produced by fratricidal war in the dis-United States of America, the sum total of its results leaves England indebted to the Almighty Ruler of the universe for a balance of advantages, external and internal." After a long argument to demonstrate this, he concludes:

"Having now endeavored to show with how much reason the British people may, at the commencement of this new year, join together in solemn thanksgiving for the security, external and internal, resulting from a civil war in America, which the Federal States have sternly forbidden them by friendly mediation to alleviate, I will, in conclusion, only ask your permission to express my hope that in that sanguinary contest Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues will persevere in rigidly abstaining from the fatal error of interference; leaving 30,000,000 of brave, energetic, uncontrolable people, inhabiting almost the noblest regions of the New World, to the judgment and sentence of that wise, beneficent, superintending Power, at whose command nations and empires rise and fall, flourish and decay."

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

From the Manchester Examiner, Jan. 8.

A true bill was found against KING, HEENAN, and others at the Lewes sessions, on Tuesday, for a breach of the peace; but an application for a postponement of the trial was made, and stood over for discussion till yesterday morning. During the sessions' proceedings one of the magistrates called attention to a direct promise made by the Southeastern Railway in 1859 to stop all prize fight special trains in future, yet, he complained, they had given every facility in this case to allow the defendants to commit a breach of the peace. One of the railway directors, who was present as a magistrate, said his colleagues could not pick their customers. The law permitted them to grant every application without inquiring into the particular purpose of it. The Chairman, the Earl of Chichester, was directed to write to the Home Secretary on the subject, and, in his own remarks, the noble Lord said the practice of prize fighting was a disgrace to this Christian land.

FRANCE.

TEXT OF THE FRENCH CIRCULAR ON THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

The following is the text of the note addressed by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to the French Ministers at the minor German Courts relative to the Conference proposed by England:

"M. LE MINISTRE—On the 31st December, the English Government forwarded a communication to the Government of the Emperor, in which it proposed the assembly of a Conference, either at Paris or London, which should be summoned to consult upon the affairs of the Duchies. It would consist of representatives of the Powers by which the Treaty of 1852 was signed, to whom would be added an accredited envoy from the German Confederation.

When the Government of the Emperor was first sounded on this subject, it felt itself called upon, in order to avoid every error, to point out clearly the material difference existing between a Conference which discussed a special question and between the general or more restricted Congress, the idea of which emanated from the Emperor.

A Congress which is to regulate interests of the most various kinds offered elements of arrangement which, of necessity, would be wanting when the deliberation is confined to an isolated interest. While the Emperor allowed himself to be guided by this reflection, and he was, in addition, no longer willing to take a negotiation under his auspices, from which he would have been obliged to exclude several of the Powers who had assented to the idea of a Congress, no other course was open to him but to decline to permit the Conference to assemble in Paris.

But the Government of the Emperor is not on that account less desirous to support the attempt which may be made to prevent more serious complications. The preservation of peace was the aim of my august master, when he invited the Sovereigns to an explanation among themselves to fortify still further the political system of Europe. The object of the Emperor is still the same, and, although he still remains convinced that only one way can lead to it, he has yet no absolute objection to the combination which has been announced by the English Government. Certain preliminary explanations would, notwithstanding, be necessary, and the same have been offered by the Powers.

The decision to convene the Conference of 1852 has only accomplished an important work, as that present condition of affairs more than abundantly proves.

Its resolutions are contested at the present time by the majority of the lesser States, as well as by some of those by whom it was agreed to. If they were to assemble again at the present time it would be mainly to come to resolutions which would be calculated to give hopes of a more satisfactory result. In the first place, it is of importance not to place the conference in opposition to the Federal Diet by inviting the plenipotentiaries to discuss questions which may practically already be decided, and the Government of the Emperor has applied to the powers to learn if they were inclined to take the actual *status quo* in Schleswig and Holstein as the point of departure—that is, to reserve the pending question.

At the same time the Emperor, actively engaged on one subject which appears to be of great interest for Germany, is of opinion with the English Government that a participation of the Germanic Confederation in the negotiations which may ensue would be of great assistance. It is deplorable that Germany has not taken a direct share in the arrangements which were made in Denmark in 1852 for the re-establishment of a new order of succession. But it is questionable if the Federal Diet would decide to adopt this line of action.

In the midst of a general or an unrestricted Congress, which di cussed other questions besides that of the Duchies, the German Diet, as I believe, would have no hesitation in laying its affairs before a European tribunal. One of the advantages of this conciliatory plan was to make a just share of allowance for the sensibility and interests of each. But since the Federal Diet has, on several occasions, declined all the propositions which had for their object the arrangement of their difference with Denmark by the Powers who signed the Treaty of London, the Emperor must first be convinced whether the views of the German States in this respect have undergone any change before he on his part accepts the proposition of the English Cabinet.

This is the communication, M. le Ministre, which I am directed to transmit to you. I should, therefore, esteem it a favor if you would place me in a position to announce to my Government whether the idea of a conference is approved by the —— Government, and whether it would be inclined to vote at Frankfort that Germany should be represented at this assembly by a special plenipotentiary."

THE EMPRESS' LIFE INSURANCE.

A Paris correspondent of the *France Centrale* has addressed the following recital to that journal: "Some foreign journals state that the Empress has just effected an insurance on her life, for the benefit of the Prince Imperial. The fact is true, and, in guaranteeing its exactitude, I am able to add some details before unknown. Every one knows in what an insurance of the kind consists. It is a combination by which, on payment of an annual premium, fixed according to the age of the insurer, and the amount of the capital to be secured, a sum agreed upon is paid, at the death of the person insuring, to the heirs. The Empress has secured to her son a sum of 2,000,000 of francs, divided between four companies, the Générale, the Nationale, the Union, and the Paternelle, on payment of an annual premium of 61,000 francs; that is to say, the Empress, by paying every year until her death 15,250 francs to each of the four companies, secures for the day following her death a capital of two millions to her son. The premium of 61,000f. was fixed according to the age of Her Majesty, who, being born on the 5th May, 1816, is on the eve of her 38th year. As, however, the risk appeared to the companies to be out of the ordinary conditions, they required the insertion in the policy of a special clause, which has been accepted and added in manuscript in the following terms: 'The Empress declares that in consequence of the exceptional dangers to which crowned heads are liable, she renounces the advantages resulting from article 10 of the general conditions of the policy, relative to a participation in profits.' This restrictive clause is important, because the participation in the profits to which persons now insuring are usually entitled, has the effect of sensibly reducing, year by year, the annual premium to be paid, or at the choice of the insurer, of increasing the capital secured. For Her Majesty's insurance and by exception, the sum to be annually paid will always remain the same until her death, and the capital to be then paid to the Prince Imperial will not be increased." The Director of the Nationale Insurance Company gives the following explanation of the operation entered into by the Empress: "Her Majesty, justly anxious for the future welfare of the benevolent institutions which she has founded, has had the generous idea of contracting a life insurance for a sum of 2,000,000f., which she consecrates to the purpose of rendering certain, after her death, the existence of the Eugénie-Napoleon Asylum in the Faboury St. Antoine, as well as endowing the Society for Children's Loans to the Working Classes, and the Fund for the Relief of Soldiers and Sailors; the foundation of all of which institutions is due to her initiative. Her Majesty applied to the French Company, the Nationale, which, according to the authorization it had received, divided the assurance of two millions between other French Companies. In additiont those companies, in order to remain in conformity with their statues, while still supporting the responsibility of the sums assured, have considered it necessary to effect a reassurance with several companies in London, Belgium and Germany."

"A SCENE" IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

I hear that there was a most stormy sitting in the Corps Legislatif to-day, although the evening papers say nothing of the scene that occurred.

Mr. JULES FAVRE, while speaking on the amendment of M. ANCEL, and several other members of the majority, requiring that the electoral law should be better defined and surrounded by more complete guarantees, was continually and violently interrupted by the ultra section of the Government members. In the course of his speech he denounced the system of official candidates. Speaking of Isle, he affirmed that the elections were then free and conducted with fairness; the Provisional Government had courageously accomplished its task, and although he had had but a very humble share of power, he fully accepted the responsibility sought to be cast upon his absent friends. He well remembered men who were now in the majority of this chamber, crying, "*Vive la Republique!*" and admitting that the Provisional Government had deserved well of their country; and when a lamentable insurrection broke out that they could not prevent, not only the army, but citizens from the provinces, came forward to defend the country. Here the interruption became deafening, and in the midst of it a member of the opposition shouted out: "Yes, they defended the institutions in broad daylight, and not by night"—an allusion, probably, to the *Coup d'Etat*. M. JULES FAVRE, coming to the Paris elections of 1863, said that the unmistakable meaning of them was a demand for immediate liberty. The Duke DE MORNY denied this, and said that Paris had voted for so many deputies by name, and had voted nothing else.

M. ROULAND, the President of the Council of State, rose to reply on behalf of the Government, and commenced by saying that M. JULES FAVRE'S speech was not "loyal." Thereupon the Members of the Left, rising simultaneously from their seats, protested most energetically, and demanded that the minister should be called to order. The Right loudly applauded, and an indescribable tumult arose. At length, however, M. ROULAND, who seemed quite taken aback by the storm he had raised, consented to withdraw the obnoxious word. Returning to the vote for Paris, the Minister uttered the favorite phrase, "Paris is not France," to which M. PICARD speedily rejoined, "No, but it is the brain of France." "It is a diseased brain, then," said the Minister. "Cure it," retorted PICARD.

Amidst these and the like amenities, the debate was adjourned.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

EARL RUSSELL'S DISPATCH TO THE FEDERAL DIET.

The following is a translation of Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch to the Federal Diet of the 31st of December, published in the German papers:

FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, Dec. 31.

The events which have taken place since the death of King FREDERICK VII. have produced a lively impression upon the Government of the Queen. At first appearances were favorable aspect. The successor of FREDERICK VII. had been recognized in both Schleswig and Holstein, as well as in Denmark Proper. A few professors and judges declined to take the oath of allegiance; but on the whole, tranquility and obedience were generally observed. Recognition by France, Great Britain, Russia and Sweden followed this general assent. In Germany a very different spirit reigned. Some of the States and their rulers, who had acceded to the treaty of London of 1852, have been the first to uphold the pretensions of the Duke of Augustenburg. Austria and Prussia have adopted a more moderate course, for they have not to hear just the title of CHRISTIAN IX. to the throne. They made the recognition of his right dependent on the accomplishment of the engagements entered into by his predecessor in 1851 and 1852. The Government of the Queen cannot admit either of these views. It cannot recognise any claims of the Duke of Augustenburg which may be at variance with the obligations entered into by Her Majesty in consequence of the treaty of London of 1852. The Government of the Queen considers that Denmark should remain faithful to engagements already contracted, but cannot admit that the right of CHRISTIAN IX. to the crown is at all dependent on the infillment of those engagements. While, therefore, Her Majesty's Government most readily recognized the successor of FREDERICK VII., it insisted, in conjunction with France and Russia, on the fulfilment of all the obligations of his crown in connection with Germany. Nor can Her Majesty's Government doubt the inclination of the King to fulfil these obligations. By birth a German Prince, there can be no question of his desire to treat his German and Danish subjects with equal favor. Whatever ground of complaint the partisanship of the Danish officials of the late King may have afforded, it is thought that these causes of dissatisfaction will in all probability be set aside in consequence of the equal treatment and impartial proceedings of the new Sovereign. Unfortunately, two hindrances oppose the accomplishment of views of the friends of peace. The first is the Constitution of Denmark-Schleswig accepted last November by the Rigsraad at Copenhagen; the second is the attitude of Germany. The new Constitution of Denmark seems to her Majesty's Government to tend to an incorporation of Schleswig, and as such to be opposed to the obligations of the Danish crown. In fact, the defence of the Danish Minister on this point is far from satisfactory. But the observations of M. HALL, in reference to the other point, viz., to the present attitude of Germany, are very important. His arguments may be stated nearly as follows: Denmark has withdrawn the royal patent of last March for Holstein. She has peacefully submitted to Federal execution, although she does not believe it based on federal right. The retractation of the Constitution recently introduced for Denmark and Schleswig is now demanded. But what security is offered to her that this will be the last concession that will be demanded? A new Constitution for Schleswig, and a common Constitution for the monarchy, are already put forward as reasons out of which new claims and further demands are to be deduced in future. When, lastly, may Denmark hope for a stop to these incessant requirements? If her independence is to be preserved it would be better that she should now offer resistance than allow herself to be weakened by continual, but useless concessions. Although in the opinion of her Majesty's government M. HALL takes up an erroneous position, it yet holds much general truth in the arguments he puts forth. Denmark has a right to know the limits of the claims of Germany, and to be placed in a position to bring this long and fatiguing dispute to a conclusion. Even although Denmark may have withdrawn from her obligations for eleven years, and even although Germany may have annexed Denmark with unfounded and impossible claims for that period, it is now time that an end be put to the conflict. The powers who signed the treaty of London, together with the German Confederation, are those first bound to establish the arrangements and terms of ultimate agreement. The government of the Queen therefore demands, in the interests of peace. 1. That a conference of the Powers which signed the Treaty of London, in conjunction with a Representative of the German Confederation, shall meet in Paris or London to settle the differences between Germany and Denmark. 2. That the *status quo* shall be maintained until this conference shall have finished its labors. Her Majesty's Government believes itself justified in making these demands for the sake of the peace of Europe. It has no other interest in respect to Denmark than that which belongs to one of the old and independent monarchies of Europe. But it has an interest in the maintenance of European peace. It calls, therefore, in this most pressing manner, upon the sovereigns and their cabinets to take into consideration how difficult it would be to settle the differences if they had once been subjected to the bloody arbitrament of war. Who can foresee what extent such a war might acquire, what passions it might arouse, what districts might be desolated by its ravages? It is of itself a matter of comparatively slight importance whether a Prince of the House of Glucksburg or a Prince of the House of Augustenburg rules in Holstein or in Schleswig. The freedom and privileges of the subject can be equally secured under either of the two Princes; but it is of great importance that the faith of treaties should be upheld, that right and possession should be respected, and that the flames of war should not be spread over Europe through questions which quiet and timely exercise of justice and reason might conduct to a peaceful solution. You are requested to leave a copy of this dispatch with the President of the Federal Diet. I am, &c.,. RUSSELL.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

We draw the following information from the Copenhagen paper, the *Dagblad*:

"The Danish army now in and about the Dannevirke position, is under the command of Lieut.-Gen. DE MEZA, as Commander-in-Chief, and consists of three divisions of infantry, under Gens. GERLACK, DU PLAT and STEINMANN, each consisting of six regiments of infantry, two field-batteries, and three squadrons of light cavalry. The fourth or cavalry division is commanded by Lieut.-Gen. HEGERMANN-LINDENCRONE, and consists of four regiments of dragoons and three squadrons of hussars, with a field battery. The infantry reserve is commanded by Gen. CAROC, and is composed of the remaining four regiments, (Holsteiners.) Each regiment of infantry forms two battalions of four companies each, and the companies are or will be brought up to 250 men each. The cavalry regiments are each six squadrons, each of 100 men.

The active army in the field would thus number:

Infantry, 18 regiments of 2,000 each	36,000
Cavalry, 6 regiments of 600 each	3,600
Artillery, 7 field batteries of 130 each	910
Total	40,510

The naval squadron in commission consists of the *Sjælland*, 44, 300-horse power, screw frigate; *Niels Juel*, 44, 300-horse power, screw frigate; *Heimdal*, 16, 200-horse power, screw corvette; *Thor*, 12, 260-horse power, screw corvette; *Heckla*, 5, 200-horse power, paddle steamer; *Geiser*, 8, 160-horse power, paddle steamer; *Hertha*, 2, 90-horse power, paddle steamer; *Absolem*, 3, 100-horse power, iron-clad screw schooner; *Esbern Snare*, 3, 100-horse power, iron-clad screw schooner; *Krieger*, 2, 70-horse power; *Marstrand*, 2, 70-horse power; *Willemoes*, 2, 70-horse power.

REPARATION BY PRUSSIA.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* contains the following intelligence, dated Halle, Jan. 3: "The association formed here to provide warm clothing for the Prussian contingent destined to serve in Holstein, communicated with the Minister of War for information. The Minister, VON ROON, replied by a letter, of which the following are the principal passages:

'I have no doubt that a portion of the army and navy will probably soon have to make a Winter campaign, which will perhaps be bloody, but which, in any case, will be particularly severe, by reason of the season. I have therefore read with great satisfaction the appeals of patriotic societies; therefore, too, I am astonished that these appeals are received with indifference, and even with disdain, in circles not hostile to the Government.

It is true that the Administration has the duty of providing the troops which enter on the campaign with everything that is necessary. But it is also true that when these needs occur unexpectedly, it is not always easy to satisfy them in the measure desired; and for these reasons I ought to receive with the warmest gratitude the good assistance of patriotic associations, which have a similar object to that of the Society of Halle. In general, for societies to be useful, they must display a great activity everywhere and in every way, and it is desirable that a general impulse be given in this direction.

Prussia, it is my conviction, finds herself on the threshhold of important decisions. There is in question not only in the actual moment a local strife for a special end, but the whole political future of our dear country. Consequently nothing is more urgent, more indispensable, than to unite the national forces for the inviolable maintenance of its honor, for the increase, as much as possible, of its political importance. It is only on condition that each individual does resolutely what is possible for him in his sphere to attain the great ends proposed, that these ends will be attainable in spite of the hostile conduct of discordant parties. And, with Divine assistance, these ends shall be attained.

I do not hesitate to authorize you to make what use you please of this reply, and give you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

The Minister of War and Finance.

BERLIN, Jan. 2 VON ROON.

AN AMBASSADOR FROM AUGUSTENBURG.

A dispatch dated Paris, Jan. 7, says: "The Prince of REUSS, who lately visited this court as the Ambassador of the Duke of Augustenburg, was only received once by the Emperor. The following are stated to be the authentic details of what passed at the interview:

Contrary to custom, the Emperor spoke much. He dwelt upon the sympathies he felt for Denmark, and spoke of the ancient alliance between that country and France. He expressed emphatically his interest in the position of King CHRISTIAN, who found himself the object of unjust attacks the moment he ascended the throne. King CHRISTIAN had overcome his natural reluctance to part with one of his sons, and had sent him to Greece. The Emperor considered that the King was but ill-rewarded for the sacrifice he had made to secure the peace of Europe.

The Emperor next adverted to the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg, and praised his tact and moderation. He entirely approved of the resistance offered by the Duke to revolutionary temptations and of his not having immediately gone to Holstein. His Majesty concluded in these words: "Tell the Duke that if I cannot immediately express all my sympathies for his position, it is because I am bound by the acts and character of my policy. I have constantly advocated the case of suffering nationalities, and I cannot possibly combat in the North what I have defended in the South."

The Emperor then turned the conversation to the subject of the Congress, expressing a hope that it would soon be realized.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

High Prices for Condemned Horses—Sanitary Precautions—Miscellaneous News.

HILTON HEAD, Friday, Jan. 22.

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

A large number of worthless and condemned horses having accumulated at Beaufort, Capt. MOORE, Post Quartermaster, last week ordered a sale at public auction. As in the case of the land sales, the contrabands were in the ascendency in point of numbers. It is estimated that the proportion was thirty contrabands to one horse. Their eagerness to become landed proprietors was excelled only by their unrestrained passion to be owner and boss of a horse. Twenty out of every thirty were determined at every cost and sacrifice to ride horseback. The Government price for the best horse does not exceed $130. But that fact had no influence whatever; and horses that were really not worth over $20 and $40, were eagerly sought for by the infatuated contrabands, who paid for them $100 and $150. It is needless to add, that all the horses were sold, and within a very short space of time, too. If Capt. MOORE had had ten thousand horses for sale, he would have found ready purchasers for every one. The question may well be asked, if Government cannot make use of a horse, what in the world can a private individual do with him? I recollect seeing one contraband leading off with great glee an old broken-down fossil that he had purchased at a fabulous sum. In about an hour the fellow appeared on the street, making the most strenuous exertions to get his horse, which was this time attached to a dray, to move over the ground. But it was no go. The animal would not be coaxed, threatened or whipped into obedience. Like most condemned horses it looked as though it had been fed on one oat a day. Not a single good quality was visible. At last, the driver having completely exhausted his patience and strength in his vain endeavors to propel the team, dismounted, unhitched, and immediately offered the horse for sale at one-fourth the amount he paid for it. The contrabands need a little judicious training in economy and discretion.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

Inspectors appointed for the purpose are about to commence a tour of investigation, especially at Hilton Head, with a view of having removed all agencies that would tend to engender fevers or other diseases. It will not be long before we shall have excessively warm weather, and unless every individual takes particular care to guard against miasmas and epidemics, he does so much toward inviting their presence. Last year we escaped yellow fever entirely, simply because sanitary measures were adopted early and rigorously enforced. We hope to escape in the same manner this year, and every prospect is in our favor that we shall do so, if soldiers and civilians will but give the matter a little attention. Col. ELWELL, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, labored zealously and successfully last Summer to prevent any vessel suspicious of infection from entering this port. Too much credit cannot be awarded him, not only for the great interest he has shown in that particular, but in every branch of the Department over which he has control.

THE PORT ROYAL HOUSE.

Messrs. GILSON & RIDDEL, the gentlemanly proprietors of the Port Royal House, established at Hilton Head in 1861, are having an extensive addition made to the establishment, by means of which double the number of guests can be accommodated. In consequence of some slight misunderstanding, the work on the new building was suspended a week or two ago, but now it is again resumed, with every prospect that it will be completed by the 5th of next month. What civilians and even officers would do without a place of this kind to stop at, it is difficult to say. We have every assurance that the hotel will be conducted in a manner worthy the fame of the proprietors.

PROMOTIONS IN THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The following officers belonging to the Signal Corps have received their promotions from the Secretary of War: Lieuts. TOWNE and DANA to be Captains; Messrs. VIDALL, HATFIELD, CROSBY, BRODIE and CARRIQUE to be First

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from East Tennessee this morning is later by several days, and puts a more encouraging face on affairs there. Gen. FOSTER telegraphs from KNOXVILLE on the 28th, that on the 27th, our cavalry, under Gen. STURGES, achieved a decided victory over the rebel cavalry at a point ten miles east of Sevvierille, which is about twenty miles east of Knoxville. Our cavalry made a brilliant charge, driving the enemy from the field, with a loss of over 100 prisoners and two steel cannon, beside many killed and wounded. Gen. STURGES hoped to be able to make the rout complete.

From Chattanooga we have news of a reconnoissance by Gen. PALMER, with one division, on the 28th. They had proceeded as far as Tunnel Hill, where they drove in the rebel pickets and captured a company of cavalry. The rebel loss was 32 killed and wounded. They retreated from Tunnel Hill during the night. Gen. CLAIBORNE'S rebel Division is said to be above Tunnel Hill, on the Dalton road, while the rest of the rebels have disappeared, and are supposed to have gone to Mobile or East Tennessee.

From Newbern we have further particulars of the rapidly increasing feeling of discontent in North Carolina. The people are urging the calling of a State Convention, and Dr. LEACH, one of the recently elected members of the rebel Congress, says, through the Raleigh *Standard*, that North Carolina now claims the fulfillment of the compact, or the right to depart from the Confederacy in peace. Gov. VANCE opposes the taxation of State property by the rebel Government. The Raleigh *Standard*, in an article addressed to slaveholders, says if the war should continue twelve months longer, the institution of Slavery would be destroyed.

Since the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas, three full regiments of 1,000 each have been raised and put into the field; two other regiments are filling up; home guards organized to the number of 800 to 1,000; in addition it is estimated that 2,000 Arkansas troops are in the service outside of the State, and about 1,200 contrabands are being drilled in Little Rock and Pine Bluff. The whole number of volunteers since Oct. 10 is put at 6,000.

Brig.-Gen. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff to Gen. GRANT, telegraphs from Nashville on the 29th confirming the reported repulse of the rebels at Athens, and also on this side of Florence, Ala. The rebels were badly defeated in both engagements.

The Louisville *Journal* has the particulars of an affair at Scottsville, Ky., where 500 rebels attacked 150 men of the Forty-eighth Kentucky, who finally surrendered. The rebels burnt the Courthouse, robbed stores and committed other depredations.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-Haven *Journal* is informed that the whole number of volunteers received at the Provost-Marshals' offices on the Connecticut quota of 5,432 on the last call, was 3,001. This is exclusive of the reënlistment of veterans, and of enlistments made by the recruiting officers of regiments in the field. In the five regiments now home on furlough there are about 1,400 reënlisted veterans, and the recruiting agencies for regiments in the field have sent to Fort Trumbull about 1,000 men. This makes 5,400 men enlisted on the last call. A young Englishman, with a large scar on his cheek, was accepted and sworn in as a recruit at New-Haven, the other day, who was a soldier in the Crimea, and was one of the famous six hundred, immortalized by TENNYSON, that made the charge at Balaklava.

Our New-Orleans and Havana correspondence gives the particulars of another revolution at Matamoras. It seems that CORTINAS, a subordinate military Commander, and who was concerned in the revolution which ended in the death of COBOS, has again upset the State Government, and driven Gov. RUIZ into Texas. The Governor of Matamoras now is Gov. SERNA, who held coördinate authority with RUIZ. During the difficulties, Gen. HERRON, commanding our forces at Brownsville, sent three regiments and a battery over the river to protect the American Consul. One regiment marched clear up into the Plaza, stood guard all night, and brought away the Consul and two millions of dollars belonging to Americans.

The inquest in the case of PAUL HOFFMAN, the man who was instantly killed, on Tuesday evening last, by the explosion at the corner of Maiden-lane and William-street, was concluded yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN at the Second Precinct Station-house. The jury, in their verdict, said that they considered the storage of powder within the City limits to be censurable, and they recommended the passage of a law regulating the sale and storage of powder and all other explosive materials. CHAS. PLUCK, another of the victims, was alive last evening, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

By the arrival of the steamship *Evening Star* at this port yesterday we have news from New-Orleans up to the 24th inst. There was nothing of especial importance transpiring in the Department of the Gulf. The Free State movements were progressing favorably. Gen. BANKS had acceded to a request to so modify the Constitution of the State of Louisiana as to do away with slave representation. Judge WHITAKER, Hon. MICHAEL HAYN, and HON. T. J. DURANT were spoken of for Governor. The war news is unimportant.

The Indiana papers report the peach crop of that State is entirely destroyed by the late severe cold. In different parts of Ohio well informed promologists report the fruit terribly damaged, and the peach crop gone beyond redemption. At the meeting of the Ohio Pomological Society at Toledo, last week, delegates were in attendance from Missouri, Michigan and Illinois, as well as from Ohio, and from their reports there was reason to apprehend that not only all the peach buds in the Western States are destroyed, but many of the trees also.

Transactions in Flour on Saturday were rather heavier, but prices were irregular. The firmness of holders of Wheat checked operations in this article. Corn was quiet and declining. Provisions and Whisky were attracting more attention at, in most instances, firmer prices. Groceries were quiet. Hay and Cotton were depressed and cheaper. Wool was in limited demand. Freights were firm, with moderate engagments The total number of vessels in port was 538.

The Nashville *Union* says that Hon. JOHN RIED, formerly a Senator from that county in the State Legislature, and an able lawyer, has returned from Dixie, and accepted the President's Amnesty Proclamation. He advises all others to follow his example, as the Confederacy has "gone up." If Hon. JOHN BELL don't want to be conscripted, notwithstanding his age, Mr. RIED says he will be compelled to go and do likewise.

A dishonest Quartermaster, named SAMUEL BLACK, just tried by court-martial at Louisville, has been sentenced to be dismissed the service with the loss of all pay that is due him, to be fined $10,000, and be imprisoned for two years—and if the fine is not paid, five thousand days are to be added to his imprisonment, being at the rate of $2 per day.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that a business letter, dated at Corinth, Jan. 17, 1864, written to a merchant in that city, states that Corinth is being evacuated by the Federal forces, and all the stores, &c., are being removed further north. This same letter states that the place will soon be occupied by the Confederate Army.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says Gen. THOMAS' Chief of Staff, Gen. WHIPPLE, recently stated that over seventy-three hundred deserters from BRAGG'S army had come in our lines since Oct. 20, as shown by the rolls. They were principally from Kentucky regiments. The number now arriving is unusually large.

An order has been issued prohibiting newspapers from publishing the names and regiments of rebel deserters coming within our lines. The objection urged is that our papers find their way through the lines, and such publication has a tendency to retard the desertion of others.

A letter from Mr. GIDEON HOWLAND, first officer of the ship *Hussar*, of New-Bedford, Mass., dated Angier Roads, Nov. 26, 1863, states that the *Hussar*, and the ship *Ceylon*, of Boston, were in the Roads blockaded by the *Alabama*.

The Gen. VANCE recently captured in Tennessee is not a son, but a brother of the Governor, and his senior. His name is ROBERT, and, like his brother ZEBULON, (the Governor,) he belonged to the Old Whig, and, more recently, to the Union party of North Carolina.

The Ladies' Great National Sanitary Fair at Washington was opened Wednesday evening under the most auspicious circumstances. A large audience, composed of citizens and strangers, was present, and the exersises were of a most patriotic and interesting character.

The whole of the Ninth Army Corps, with the exception of the Eleventh New-Hampshire and Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments, which have not been sufficient time in service to comply with the conditions offered to veterans, have been reënlisted for the war.

The New-Haven *Palladium* states that the chief rebel arms manufacturer is a man by the name of J. H. LESTER, who formerly had charge of a planing-mill in New London, Conn. He spells his name LEICESTER since he he has grown rich on rebel funds.

The Essex *Banner*, published at Haverhill, Mass., a strong partisan of MCCLELLAN, says, in praise of his report, that it is another proof of the truth of the adage that "the pen is mightier than the sword." Very likely.

A revival of religion, of such marked power that it has attracted the attention of the secular press, is in progress in Manchester, N. H.

Out of a party of 127 recruits recently sent from New-Haven under a small guard, no less than 60 deserted before reaching Baltimore.

The Policy of France to Europe.

The position of the French Emperor in the new European complications is, as suits his temperament, somewhat enigmatical and mysterious. His diplomatic and administrative career for the last year, it will be remembered, has not been especially brilliant. The Mexican War, though it has maintained the honor of the French arms, is evidently not considered either a gain or a success in France. The French are indifferent to such distant conquests, and they dread the possible complications and expense of life and means which they may entail. On the question much nearer to their heart, the Polish, they have beheld their Emperor boldly snubbed by the Russian *diplomats* and the traditional position of France, as the defender of Poland, ingloriously abandoned. Still another effort to become the arbiter of Europe, by invoking a European Congress, has been quietly brought to nought by the opposition of England, and French diplomacy is again defeated. Such defeats as these are dangerous to any French ruler, and above all to one who rests, as does NAPOLEON, on the prestige of success. Still more, the Budget is presenting alarming features, and a constitutional opposition are arising who thus far confine themselves to such safe and definite subjects as the figures of the tax and the deficit, but who may become dangerous to an absolute Emperor in the future.

NAPOLEON'S old and unappeasable enemies, too, are awakening—the "Reds;" and KOSSUTH has already put Hungary in a ferment by his proclamation, while Italy boils with the spirit of revolution.

The Emperor must evidently do something. A vain and martial people like the French, will never endure the present inglorious position of their Government. Success for NAPOLEON is the indispensable condition of existence. The shifting current of events has presented him with a remarkable opportunity. England is found now taking toward him precisely the same position which he had first assumed with her; and Earl RUSSELL'S blunt refusal of a European Congress, except on impossible conditions, is now matched by an equally diplomatic rejection of the British demand of a Congress on the Holstein question, except on conditions which are not likely to be fulfilled.

Though a party to the Treaty of 1852, NAPOLEON plainly does not consider himself bound by it to a forcible settlement of the Danish question, and in his letter to the Duke of Augustenburg, he indicates a sympathy with struggles for "nationality," or in other words, for the German struggles for unity, while he denounces any such pressure as would threaten the absolute existence of Denmark.

With war threatening to engulf a large part of Europe, the French Emperor sees himself in safety far above the conflict, and France in a position which, above all, gratifies her pride—that of arbiter in the approaching struggle. Like a prudent leader, he girds himself for the possible strife. It is difficult at this distance to judge accurately; but we can form no other conclusion from the recent report of the Legislative Committee, composed of members of the Imperial party, adverse in its tone to the war in Mexico, than that it was an emanation from the Government itself. The Emperor is smoothing the way for abandoning MAXIMILIAN and Mexico to their destiny. There are prizes of war nearer home a thousand times more brilliant than all the cities of the Mexican plateau.

If a great war occurs between England and Denmark and Sweden on the one side, and Germany on the other, various paths will be open, any of which will be satisfactory to the French love of glory and the national pride. France can take her position with England on the Treaty of 1852, and move forward her columns to obtain possession of the Rhine, uniting with Italy to expel the Austrians from Venetia, and, rousing up Hungary to revolution, thus gratifying the two strongest of the traditional passions of the French nation—the desire for the territory on the Rhine and the pride of liberating the "enslaved nationalities." Or, she can leave England to the wasting war with the German Powers, while she gains possession of the vast carrying trade which England must sacrifice, and perhaps purchase from Austria and Prussia the abandonment of Venetia and the revival of Poland, as the price of her neutrality; or she can throw herself into war with England, in union with Germany, and so gratify the inextinguishable grudge of the nation against the victor of Waterloo, with a strong hope of immensely injuring their ancient rival.

All these paths are open to NAPOLEON. As yet, we have no indication which he will take. We only see that necessity is on him to adopt some bolder attitude than French diplomacy has recently assumed. We know that he is preparing himself for great events which may occur. Time alone, and the drift of circumstances, will determine what the policy of France toward Europe is to be, during the next year.

Responsibility of England for Rebel Depredations on our Commerce.

It has seemed to us quite remarkable, in looking over the correspondence between Mr. ADAMS and Earl RUSSELL, extracts from which we have puolished, to see the arguments that have been advanced by the British Government in their efforts to maintain themselves against the steady pressure of remonstrance, based on ever new facts, and backed by ever varying argument, which Mr. ADAMS continually brought to bear upon them. The very excuses which they gave oftentimes condemned them; the very defences which they set up were really but so many weapons easily to be used against them. We find a noticeable example of this in the answer of Earl RUSSELL to a letter of Mr. ADAMS of Nov. 20, 1862, in which he called the attention of the British Government to the depredations of the *Alabama*, and, after arguing the case, concluded with a request for redress of the injuries sustained by our merchants from that roving buccaneer.

Mr. ADAMS, in order to strengthen his case by precedent, had cited as a parallel case a similar demand made by the British Government upon the United States soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, for damages to British vessels by French privateers fitted out in American ports, which demand was acceded to and provided for in the treaty of 1794. It was of course important for Earl RUSSELL to dispose of this precedent in some way, for he could hardly admit that that claim of Great Britain was of a similar nature to the one now pressed by Mr. ADAMS, and yet refuse to acknowledge the justice of the claim, as he had determined to do. And this is the way in which, after stating Mr. ADAMS' point, he tries to get rid of it :

"But an examination of the actual occurrence and of the history of that remarkable period, presents a state of facts materially different from those relating to the *Alabama*.

Those facts may be shortly stated as follows;

The revolutionary Government of France had openly avowed its determination to disregard all the principles of international law which had been acknowledged by civilized States, and that Government proceeded to put in force its determination by claiming to equip, as a matter of right, and by actually equipping privateers in the neutral ports of the United States, by sending those privateers forth from those ports to prey upon British commerce, by bringing prizes into the neutral ports, and by there going through some scant forms of adjudication.

This was the avowed system upon which the agents of belligerent France claimed to act, and upon which, owing to the temporary superiority of her naval force, they did, for a short period, act in the neutral ports and waters of the United States, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the United States Government.

It was these several facts, namely, the open and deliberate equipment of privateers in American ports by the French, the capture by these privateers of British vessels in United States waters, and the bringing them as prizes into United States ports, which formed collectively the basis of the demands made by the British Plenipotentiaries. Those demands had reference not to the accidental evasion of a municipal law of the United States by a particular ship, but to a systematic disregard of international law upon some of the most important points of neutral obligation.

This is apparent from the whole correspondence of the British Government with the Government of the United States, and from the replies of Mr. JEFFERSON to Mr. HAMMOND, the British Minister. Consequently, neither the complaints of the British Government in 1793 nor the treaty of 1794 have any bearing upon the question now under discussion."

Now, let us simply take this statement of facts, and see how remarkably it fits the very case which Mr. ADAMS had put. Suppose we take, with some slight modifications, Earl RUSSELL'S very words, as follows: "The rebellious Confederates have openly avowed their determination to disregard all principles of international law, and have proceeded to put in force their determination by claiming to equip, and by actually equipping vessels in the ports of Great Britain, by sending those vessels forth from those ports to prey upon American commerce, without ever bringing a prize in for any form of adjudication whatever, but burning them all at sea. This was the avowed system upon which the agents of the slaveholders claimed to act, and upon which they have acted for a period in the neutral ports and waters of Great Britain; and, thus far, we regret to add, without even a remonstrance from the British Government. It is these facts, viz.: The open and deliberate equipment of the *Alabama* and the *Florida*, &c., in British ports by the Confederates, the capture by those vessels of American ships, sometimes in British waters, and destroying them without even a pretence of an adjudication, which form collectively the basis of our demand. That demand has reference not to the accidental evasion of a municipal law of Great Britain by a particular ship, but to a systematic disregard of international law upon some of the most important points of neutral obligation—and consequently the complaints of the British Government in 1793, and the treaty of 1794, have the most direct bearing upon the question now under discussion."

Our readers will see that we have varied Earl RUSSELL'S language but very little, and where we have varied it to meet the facts of the present case, the effect has been to strengthen the demand instead of weakening it. What answer could he make to it? Could he deny the facts? If he denied that the Confederates had avowed such a determination, we should only have to point him to JEFF. DAVIS' message and Mr. MALLORY'S report. If he denied that they had actually equipped vessels, we could quote against him the letter from MAFFITT, the Captain of the *Florida*, which Mr. ADAMS did afterward quote for him, in which he says that "that corvette has, in fact, been built and armed by the Confederate States of America." Or if the ships were built by Englishmen and not technically by the Confederates, it does not improve England's case to take that ground.

That the equipment of these vessels in British ports has been open and deliberate, needs no further proof than the correspondence between Mr. ADAMS and Earl RUSSELL. That they have captured American vessels on the high seas, needs no proof at all; and at least one, the *Sea Bride*, was captured within a cannon-shot of English territory at Cape Town. That the prizes are not brought into English Ports, but burned without any adjudication, does not weaken, but strengthen, the case. And we could add to it the further fact, that the cargoes of American vessels thus illegally captured, and the vessels themselves, have been brought into British territory and there bought, without the pretense of a condemnation as prize by British subjects, and are now held as British property. And in view of the ravages that have been committed, not by the *Alabama* alone, but also by the *Florida* and the *Georgia*, and may be further continued by the *Rappahannock*, we could surely say with truth, that our demands "have reference not to the accidental evasion of a municipal law by a particular ship," but to as systematic a disregard of international law as ever was complained of by Great Britain, or redressed by the Treaty of 1794. We do not think that Earl RUSSELL made out a very strong argument against Mr. ADAMS in the rest of his letter; but in this effort of his to take away the force of Mr. ADAMS' precedent, it seems to us that he made out a strong case against himself.

The Proposed Conference.

England, alarmed at the martial attitude of Germany, and at the peril of Denmark, is anxious that a conference of the Powers which signed the Treaty of London should be held, in order that an effort may be made to bring the Schleswig-Holstein disputants to terms, and to avert from Europe the evils of a general war. France, on the contrary, takes this Dano-German squabble coolly, and mindful of Earl RUSSELL'S recent contumacy, evidently enjoys the alarm of England. NAPOLEON does not, indeed, absolutely refuse his assent to the conference in question, but he asks the British Government to explain the nature of the propositions to be discussed there, and has addressed a circular to the German States, in which he declares that if a conference be held, "it must assume as its starting point the state of things now existing in Holstein, and must not be in opposition to the Federal Diet." Hence it is plain that, though the French Emperor does not decline being a party to the project, he yet has no intention of supporting the views of England, or essaying to maintain intact the stipulations of the London Treaty. He means, beyond doubt, to espouse the cause of Germany, and to aim at harmonizing "the duties of sovereigns bound by international conventions with the legitimate aspirations of the peoples. His Majesty cares not a cent for the pretensions of the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Louderburg-Glücksburg, or the claims of King CHRISTIAN, and will propose that the problem should be solved, and peace secured by an appeal to the ballot-box. England, we know, has an inveterate objection to this mode of adjudication, and yet what more rational, humane or equitable agency could be employed? Let the people of the Duchies, who certainly have the deepest interest in the matter, decide for themselves. The Confederation will thus gain Holstein, and if Schleswig should, by the same instrumentality, be confirmed to Denmark, it will be proof that the majority of her population desire to remain part and parcel of the Cimbrian realm.

Though the adoption of this Napoleonic *idée* would be the very best and simplest method of setting the Dano-German controversy at rest, it is not, however, at all improbable that it may be rejected. Even the litigants may prefer to it the ordeal of battle, with its slaughters, its devastations and its horrors. While the great Powers, England, and Russia, and Austria, and Prussia, will be sure to oppose it. Were a bomb-shell, in fact, thrown into the conference-room, it would not create more consternation among the diplomats than will the enunciation of the French Emperor's proposition. By accepting it they would be establishing a precedent fatal to the divine rights of kings, and provocative of revolution—a precedent universally applicable, and which would be brought into operation everywhere in favor of oppressed and disaffected nationalities. For, if the arbitrament of the ballot-box were once tried and found efficacious, why should it be denied to the Venetians, the Hungarians, the Poles, the Romans, the Irish, any more than to the people of Schleswig-Holstein? And if England, and Russia, and Austria, and Prussia, were to sanction an appeal to it in the latter case, how could they have the face to protest against its decision in any of the rest? There seems hardly any likelihood then that the Napoleonic proposition will be adopted, or that the ballot-box will be resorted to as a means of settling the question.

But even should the French Emperor fail in reconciling "the duties of sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of peoples" in the way contemplated, he will nevertheless obtain a great triumph over his rivals in the conference and add materially to his prestige as a statesman. He will have demonstrated to Europe that a mode really exists by which all her difficulties may be obviated, and all her grievances removed, without an appeal to arms; and he will have demonstrated likewise that, if this peaceful and equitable mode of terminating the contentions of rulers and nations is not turned to account, it is because of the inveterate distrust with which the governments of the Great Powers regard the people everywhere, and the secret hostility which they entertain toward them.

The Conference of the States which signed the Treaty of London may not succeed in settling the Dano-German dispute, or in saving the Continent from war, but will afford NAPOLEON an excellent opportunity for recovering that reputation in Europe which his ill-luck about the Congress had somewhat tarnished—and for requiting the incivility of England.

England and China—The Tae-ping War.

The views of England in relation to China seem to have undergone a very important modification. She no longer aims at merely protecting the lives of her citizens and their commercial interests. She no longer confines herself to exacting the assent of the Pekin Government to the opium traffic, or is satisfied with punishing it for violation of treaties. Her object now is evidently to get that government completely under her control—to possess herself, as it were, of the person of the Chinese Emperor, as PIZARRO did of the Peruvian Inca, in order that when the proper time comes for throwing off the mask and setting about the conquest of the country, she may be able to turn the influence of the Brother of the Sun and Moon against all recusants and rivals.

Such is the plot which *perfide Albion* has at present in contemplation for the acquisition of another empire in the Orient, more magnificent than even that which she wrested from the descendants of the Great Mogul. Nor is it in idea only that the scheme exists. The execution of it has already been commenced. The revenues of the Flowery Land have been for sometime under the management of an Englishman named LAY, and, if Prince KUNG had been so infatuated as to yield to the demands of SHERARD OSBORNE, and to allow that adventurer to act independently of the Imperial Government in conducting operations against the rebels, the second act of the drama would have been ere this in course of performance. On consideration, however, the Prince deemed it better not to comply with the terms of the gallant Commodore, and so England has been checkmated for the present, while OSBORNE, huffed and chagrined, is wending his way back to the tight little island, with his discarded squadron. It was doubtless very kind of the Palmerston Ministry to recommend that a Briton should be appointed to regulate the financial affairs of the Celestial Empire, and still kinder of them to permit a fleet to be fitted out for the service of the Chinese Emperor in British ports, but it was going rather far to require that, in requittal for these favors, the Pekin Government should suffer itself to be controlled in peace and war by its new patrons.

Though the anxiety of England for the pacification of China may be sincere, yet rumors of what she has done in India, have reached even thither, and, despite professions of amity and disinterestedness, the Imperial Cabinet naturally took alarm at the exorbitancy of the Osborne requisitions, and declined to accept aid on such conditions. The brightening prospects of the Imperialists and the continued disasters of the Taepings have unquestionably contributed to this sudden manifestation of spirit on the part of the Pekin Administration. Because England is foiled for the moment, however, it does not by any means follow that she will not ultimately carry her point. Let but the tide of fortune once more turn, and the rebels again prevail, and England will find her now contumacious *protegés*, as ready as she can desire to submit to whatever terms she may please to impose on them.

The apostacy of BURGEVINE has certainly been a serious loss to the Taepings, but notwithstanding that, and the series of disasters which they have latterly suffered, their condition is not yet desperate. The quarrel of OSBORNE with the Pekin Government, which has deprived the Imperialists of the Anglican fleet, and rendered the Anglo-Chinese mercenaries lukewarm in their cause, will, doubtless, have a material effect on the events of the future. Loo-chow, Kang-chow, and Nankin, all cities of great strength, are still in possession of the Insurgents, and none of them can be easily reduced without the coöperation of a naval force, while LY-TCHONG-WANG, the Commander-in-Chief of the Taeping troops, is now at the scene of conflict, and is straining all his energies in preparation for an effort to change once more the fortune of the war.

Let not the young aristocrats of England despair then, because of OSBORNE'S failure,—a day may quickly come when the Celestials can be more easily dealt with, and those visions of empire and loot realized that have been so disagreeably dissipated for the present.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.—Gen. GANTT, of Arkansas, late of the rebel army, is to deliver an address at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening for the benefit of the destitute refugees from the rebel despotism of the Southern States. There is a much larger number of this class of persons at the North, and their condition is much more painful, than is generally known. Most of them have lost all the property they ever possessed, and have been driven from their homes in a state of absolute destitution. The object of the meeting, which is to aid in relieving these persons, is one which ought to commend it to general sympathy; and the reputation and services of Gen. GANTT will doubtless assure a full audience.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN EAST TENNESSEE.—The news from KNOXVILLE is eight days later than that on which we based our speculations of yesterday—coming up to the 28th inst. The military plans of the rebels develop themselves slowly, and thus far the engagements that have taken place have been confined to the cavalry of the two armies. Gen. FOSTER reports an encounter between our forces and the enemy's cavalry on the 27th, near Sevierville, which resulted in a complete victory to the Union side. The locality of the fight indicates that LONGSTREET is still making for Knoxville, though his approach has not been as rapid as might have been expected. Both the cavalry fights that have thus far marked the approach of LONGSTREET have been decidedly to the disadvantage of the rebels, and justify what we have already known of the superiority of our Western troopers to the rebel cavalry. We fear, however, that the fate of East Tennessee will be decided, not by cavalry fights, but by heavy battalions of infantry. The best hope we can safely indulge is that the approach of LONGSTREET will be obstructed with as much skill and energy as seems to have thus far characterized the conduct of Gen. FOSTER; and if so, there is good reason to believe that the reinforcements which have already been forwarded to KNOXVILLE will have reached their destination. It is encouraging that the Government seems to be fully alive to the critical character of the situation in that region, and is taking active measures to add all the force that may be needed to make it secure beyond a doubt.

Amusements.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.—Mr. LENT announces decidedly the most attractive entertainment that he has yet presented his patrons, at the Circus, to-night, having effected an engagement with the Arab Troupe, twelve in number, who will appear in their extraordinary feats of posturing and gymnastics, in conjunction with the regular company attached to the Amphitheatre. Madame TOURNAIRE continues to delight the admirers of elegant equestrianism, appearing in two acts at each entertainment, and numerous other features of the highest attractive power will be found included in the programme. The Arabs will perform every night this week, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

"WORDS FOR THE HOUR."—The lecture with this timely title, which Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON a short time since delivered before the assembled wisdom of Washington, in the Representatives' Chamber, is announced for repetition at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening next. This young priestess of Liberty combines so eminently all the arts and graces of oratory, there is no wonder that worshippers crowd the fane whenever she offers her ministrations.

GEN. AVERILL AT HOME.

A Reception by the Citizens—Gen. Averill's Dispatch.

Correspondence of the New-York Times :

BATH, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 29, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. AVERILL is here on a visit to his home during a brief furlough from his command in Northern Virginia. Last evening he was the guest of his townsmen at a public dinner. A large company of gentlemen assembled around the bountiful and tastefully-arranged tables of the Park Hotel. The dining hall was appropriately decorated, among the devices being a stanza in which some poetical soul had doggerelistically epitomized the graphic and well-known dispatch in which the General reported himself after his late raid upon the Virginia Railroad at Salem, thus:

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

To Gen. Halleck :

By marching and riding,
By swimming and sliding,
By dodging and squeezing,
By thawing and freezing,
We went down to Salem,
And tore up the railin'.

AVERILL, Brig.-Gen.

Hon. CONSTANT COOK, the Chairman of the occasion, in a well put and pithy speech, proposed the health of the General, to which the latter responded briefly and most happily. Hon. ROBERT CAMPBELL, JOSEPH FELLOWS, Esq., and others honored the call of the company for speeches or sentiments. After the dinner a reception and visit were given at Davison Hall, which were numerously attended.

Gen. AVERILL leaves to-day for the East on his way to rejoin his command. His fellow-citizens justly claim for him the character of a most able and spirited commander—every inch a soldier. L.

Gen. Gantt's Address for the Benefit of Loyal Refugees.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1864.

Hon. E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, citizens of New-York, having watched with interest your course since you have espoused the cause of our country, and appreciating the noble service you are now rendering it, avail ourselves of your visit to the seat of Government on behalf of your afflicted State, to invite you to extend your visit to this City, to address the citizens of New-York, at your earliest convenience, on the subject of our great national struggle, and the means of obtaining a speedy and permanent peace.

Awaiting your reply, we remain, dear Sir, very respectfully your obedient servants.

JOHN J. PHELPS,	WM. A. BOOTH,
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,	JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
C. H. MARSHALL,	JONATHAN STURGES,
W. E. DODGE,	PETER COOPER,
C. D. F. GRANT,	C. B. GUTHRIE,
B. W. BONNEY,	A. A. LOWE,
B. H. HUTTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
A. V. STOUT,	GEORGE C. WARD,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT,	MOSES TAYLOR,
HENRY A. HURLBURT,	WM. F. CAREY,
GEORGE S. COE,	W. N. BLAKEMAN,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,	JOSIAH LANE,
WM. S. HASELTINE,	GEO. A. FELLOWS,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
WM. C. BRYANT,	WM. K. STRONG,
SETH B. HUNT,	WM. V. BRADY,
P. TILLINGHAST,	S. B. CHITTENDEN,
ELLIOTT C. COWDIN,	WILLIAM H. LEE,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,	WM. G. LAMBERT.

GEN. GANTT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind and complimentary favor of the 23d, by which I am requested to address the citizens of New York "on the subject of our great national struggle and the means of obtaining a speedy and permanent peace."

While I could not consent to appear before an audience in so great a City to deliver a lecture as a literary production, yet, knowing, as I do, that the people of your City are eminently practical and desire reliable information as to the true condition of the South, and as such information will necessarily fall within the scope of the subject treated, I do not feel at liberty to decline your kind invitation.

I would suggest that some hour on Monday be designated for that purpose.

Your obedient servant,
E. W. GANTT.

MESSRS. WM. A. BOOTH, CHAS. P. KIRKLAND, JOHN J. PHELPS, and others.

How to Treat Rebel Prisoners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You published a communication a few days ago, in the course of which the author remarks that:

The very best thing that the Government of the United States could do for the victims of rebel tyranny at Richmond, Danville and Salisbury, would be to issue rations of clothing to the rebel prisoners in our lines. Permission is given to the friends of the prisoners and to the charitable to relieve their wants, but this is not enough. The Government should see that charity is superfluous, except to supply comforts and luxuries.

If this course were pursued, and if every facility were given the prisoners to write home to their friends in regard to their treatment, it is morally certain that it would react in favor of our prisoners in their hands. The rebels have attempted to destroy the Government, but they have not destroyed human nature, which is the same everywhere. All experience, as well as revelation, teaches that kindness is the best retaliation for injuries."

They are the most pertinent ideas I have yet seen in relation to prisoners. I read it with a thrill of gratitude that some one having the ear of the public had at last grasped the right thought.

The South is destitute, but generous and proud. It will take a generation of misfortune to wear out her prevailing characteristics, but that done, there would be human nature still, and human sympathy is an inexhaustible resource.

The Confederate Government cannot of itself command supplies adequate to the proper support of its own sick. I speak advisedly on this subject, having been for several months in almost daily attendance on some of their hospitals—nursing, sometimes Confederates, sometimes Federals. Such being the case, it is manifestly impossible that she should do all that humanity ought to do for the prisoners she holds. Her last, and I might almost say staple resource, is public charity. Some querist who has never been to see, will undoubtedly ask, Why, if means are there, does the Government not command them? And most likely will doggedly suggest that "it is tyrannical enough to do it." I concede that it is so; and can add, that it is also fool enough to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, but neither that Government nor any other has power to order that which is not tangible, and therefore, for all practicable purposes, does not exist.

JEFF. DAVIS is neither wizard nor conjuror, and, if he should attempt to make such an entry on his *carte blanche*, he would soon find himself as much disappointed as the unwitting angler in Loch Fine, who draws up the wonderful starfish, and beholds, as he would lay it aside with his other piscatory treasures, it is no more a fish, only a few fragments.

Nothing but woman's care ekes out the scanty store, and only woman's heart at lowest ebb devises some unknown resource.

Their remnants of wine, brandy, tea, sugar, flour or whatever their locality is likely to become destitute of, has been long since put aside for the suffering and needy. The teaspoonful of brandy that keeps life in the veins of the sinking man, or the little wine and loaf-sugar that makes the insipid gruel palatable to his feverish taste, are her gifts. My experience has led me to believe that the sick and prisoners suffer in every place where her care does not follow them; but in the South it is absolutely essential that they should have not only the good will of the community around them, but their zealous sympathy. Nothing less will convert its carpets into blankets, dresses into shirts and piano covers into coats for them, or give the last glass of port, the last bottle of sherry, or the last hoarded delicacy of the larder, to save the life that without it might be lost, trusting that Providence will avert the calamity that might bring need to them. And we can draw such supplies from them by giving of our abundance to theirs, and allowing them to be assured that we do it. The South is as rife with horrible tales of ill treatment to her prisoners as the North is, and they are as great a drawback in soliciting for Federals there as the reports of Richmond horrors are in asking aid at this time for rebel prisoners here. Pride, as well as gratitude, would make them seek, by every means in their power, to repay the obligation. The "warm-hearted" South is not enough wasted yet to yield her boasted supremacy to the "cold-hearted" North. So long as we can send provisions and clothing to Richmond, we may make ourselves comparatively easy about them; but probably the fate of war in the Spring campaign will carry our prisoners into more remote and less accessible places. The lack of inland transportation is an almost insuperable obstacle, even when no other exists. We have already some in the heart of Texas, and shall probably have many more there before the Southwest is reduced, to say nothing of those scattered through the intermediate States. A. W.

Complaints of the Management of the Harlem Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

According to the present management of the Harlem Railroad we can only go to the City by starting from home before daylight, or reaching town after dark. Thus it is almost impracticable for ladies to travel. The express trains do not stop from the City to Croton Falls. Why? The reason given by the company authorities is, *"they don't have time to stop!"* They *must* compete with the Hudson River road. They *must* "go through in five hours." They *must* carry the Central Railroad passengers. And *we* may stay at home or travel by horse-flesh.

We have kept still. They have raised the fares till they exceed the three cents per mile of their charter. They charge us 38 cents freight for a barrel of apples, 50 cents for 40 quarts of milk forty miles from New-York. For miscellaneous articles they extort all they can get, and it is perfectly understood. It amounts in some cases to a prohibition.

We fatten cattle to some extent here. But the only market is on Monday morning. The cattle must be "carried in" on Sunday afternoons, and all that holy day the sensibilities of our church-going people are shocked, and their lives endangered by droves of huge oxen on their way to the depots, that press the vehicles, as the driver carefully threads his snail-like way among the jostling, crowding throng. It is an outrage on a Christian community.

While on the subject, I will refer to some accidents that have befallen them lately—the more readily since I have seen no mention of them in the TIMES.

On Monday morning, the 11th inst., the Pawling's train was hurled down an embankment, about a mile above Katonah, by the breaking of a rail. Four cars were converted into kindling wood in a twinkling, fifteen or twenty persons were injured, three or four of them fatally, and the only strange feature of the affair is that any escaped destruction.

Two days afterward, the conductor of a freight train started from Bedford Station on the time of the "down" mail. A few rods north of the depot the trains met, wrecked the engines utterly, damaged all the cars, and some of the passengers.

On Sunday, the 17th inst., the "up" milk train went off a forty foot embankment near Katonah. Eight cars with the usual empty cans quartered without leave in the meadow of our neighbor. Providentially no one was hurt, though one boy. I am informed, had the sole torn from his boot as he somersaulted down the bank.

These three accidents occurred within one week, and within four miles of track, costing the company I know not how much. And in their misfortunes I have yet to see the man who gives them the least sympathy. We have wondered that they can keep these things out of the papers so carefully, and so have given you the facts, deeming them well worthy public notice. With thanks for the space accorded, I am, &c., NORTH WESTCHESTER.

A SAVAGE GROWL.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I know that corporations have no souls—especially railroad corporations. But they have *hides*, and it is to be hoped that they are not yet so thick, that the shafts of outraged public justice and decency may not penetrate them. I am one of the miserable individuals who daily have cause to curse the fate that consigns them to depend on the Harlem Railroad as a means of getting to and from their business in this City. And we have borne these ills so long, that we are sure there are no others of this character that we can fly to. Therefore I fly to the press for relief. The present management of this road, so far as relates especially to the running of the local accommodation trains, is an unmitigated nuisance, and such a piece of deplorable botch-work, as should make a decent business man ashamed of himself. For the last six weeks, five out of seven—I speak within bounds—of the downward bound local trains from Croton Falls and White Plains have been from five minutes to an hour behind time—almost always half an hour. It consumes *four hours* per day of any man's time who lives below Williams' Bridge—with his business as far down as City Hall—to get back and forth; and by those miserable people who live *north* of the double track junction, more time still is wasted in their daily trips. This delay is certainly inexcusable. But the passengers not only have to stand that, but oftentimes cold cars, cold and wet depots, wheezy engines, and the ever-present mud and filth of Forty-second-street, which the company insist on calling a station—though it is chiefly a horse-barn and cattle-pen.

Added to these nuisances, there is a very convenient swindle which is perpetrated upon all who get caught, as some of us are occasionally. Although paying at the rate of $100 to $150 per year for myself and family for traveling over this road, and known as a regular patron to the conductors, yet if I get out of package tickets before I discover it, or if by the *unusual* prompt arrival of a train I have no time to purchase a ticket, the "gentlemanly conductors" subject me to the convenient swindle of five cents; which, at my station amounts to 33 per cent. of the regular fare.

I don't know as it is any use for us to growl. The only way to get rid of it may be to remove from the line of the road, which many of us will do this season. But people are growling savagely, and for one I want my say publicly. The press owes it as a duty to the public as against this hide-bound corporation. Come, Messrs. Officers of the Harlem Railroad, mend your paces, and give us an equivalent for our money! C.

Reception of Our Returning Volunteers.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper, this morning, I read with sorrow and a feeling of indignation, the account of the unkind and unpatriotic treatment which the One Hundred and Second Regiment Veteran Volunteers received from the citizens of New-York on its return from the seat of war. It is stated that repeated efforts have been made to induce the citizens to give the regiment at least a kind reception, but all to no avail; "they marched in silence to the Park Barracks, and neither the corporation, nor citizens, nor the militia, can be induced to give them a reception of any description."

Such cold-hearted neglect to soldiers, and *veteran* soldiers, not merely military paraders, is shameful, and speaks badly for the patriotic character of the people of New-York. Throughout the whole route of the regiment, from Chattanooga, "where they led the advance in the storming of Lookout Mountain and Ringgold," it was received with warm greetings and kind attentions. Shall our great City now alone stand back? Have all its inhabitants forgotten the thanks they owe to each brave soldier? Let us hope there are still some left whose hearts beat warm at the sight of their country's flag and that flag's noble defenders. Mr. Editor, the object of these lines is to propose a plan to you in regard to the reception of this, and in future, other regiments returning from the seat of war—a plan which, if followed, would, in my mind, be of great benefit to the soldiers and to those, perhaps, thinking to enlist, and would give a new sense of respect and responsibility as to their position; the City and Government would save a trifle in time and money, and the people would, more and more, learn to feel that the time had come when they must be *earnest* to aid their country and its good cause to their utmost capacity. The plan is old in time and practice; there is nothing "smart" or original about it; still, *here* it is new, as many things are which our forefathers did long before us. It is simply this, that on the return of a regiment, each citizen who is able and willing, go to the Park Barracks, or any other place of landing, and from there invite one man to his house, and keep him there, say from three to five days, thus giving him a chance to rest himself, until further measures are provided for. A regiment never exceeds a thousand, and how many thousands are there in this City that are able and, it is to be hoped, are also willing. That this slight suggestion may find response in the hearts of many fellow-citizens, is the sincere wish of M. U. C. S.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND NTW-YORK REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

With all of the friends of this brave regiment I have been deeply pained that our City authorities have not extended to them a more cordial and public reception, and very glad that the ladies have taken it in hand to make up for this lack of duty by giving these battle-scarred veterans a suitable welcome, and cheering them on to further efforts and sacrifices for their country's cause.

The reception given them by the ladies on Friday last was eminently right and proper, and due for the great services they have rendered; but there was one feature about the reception, as well as all others that have been given the regiment since its return, that I feel it my duty to refer to, in justice to one of the bravest and most gallant officers in the service. I allude to the neglect to mention in any way the commanding officer of the regiment, Col. JAMES C. LANE, who has led them through all the battles in which they have been engaged, and by his bravery and skill repeatedly called out the warmest commendations of his brigade, division and corps Commanders. The glorious record of the One Hundred and Second is also Col. LANE's record—one which he has a right to be proud of, and which a grateful people should not knowingly fail to approve. Temporarily relieved from his command just as they were starting for home, and unable to reach here in time to take his well-earned position at the head of his regiment, and with them receive the welcome due for his services, in itself a source of great disappointment, it becomes doubly disappointing when he finds that in all the reports of the receptions, welcomes, speeches or remarks of any kind, his name or the nature of his services has not been once mentioned, and the public kept in ignorance that the regiment ever had a Colonel except the one who organized it. Col. LANE has been connected with this regiment from its organization—first as Major, then Lieutenant-Colonel, and for some time past as Colonel, and its efficiency is greatly owing to his efforts. Circumstances have placed Col. LANE in full command of the regiment during nearly all its term of service, and this position he has well and nobly filled. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburgh, and has not hesitated to brave death at the head of his men in a dozen battles. M.

The Broadway Pavement—A Plea for Letting Well Enough Alone.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From time to time we hear of a movement in the Common Council respecting the pavement in Broadway. There appears to be a strong desire to spend a few hundred thousand dollars upon it, as though there were not already enough ways of wasting the public money. What is the difficulty with this pavement and what are the objections to it? Has it not been well laid, is it not reasonably even and free from holes? Does it require any great expenditure for repairs? No, there is nothing to find fault with upon any of these points.

The pavement is solid, and instead of requiring fifty thousand dollars a year to keep it in repair, it scarcely costs fifty cents. The heaviest loads may be carried upon it without sinking the stones or making ruts, as is the case with what is called the Belgian pavement. But the complaint is that horses sometimes slip and fall down. Yes, this is true, and they slip and fall down in other streets as well as Broadway. With a little care on the part of the drivers there is no danger of their falling, and if they do fall they are able to get up again, and in most cases without the driver leaving his seat. In all this there seems to be very small reason for expending an immense sum of money merely to make some change in the blocks of stone, which, when done, will be no improvement nor remedy the difficulty. If the corners of the blocks are chipped off they will soon wear down smooth again, and if the blocks are taken up and halved or quartered, it will be but little improvement, for as soon as they are worn smooth there will be the same liability to slip, and which is but a small evil compared to that which exists with almost every other pavement.

The macadamised road has been tried, and wooden blocks have been tried, as well as various contrivances of iron. None of them have answered the purpose desired. We have now a good pavement in Broadway; it will bear all the traffic that can be put upon it and *costs nothing for repairs*. Perhaps this last peculiarity is the most serious objection to it. It calls for no expenditure of money. It is the cheapest street in this particular that we have.

Perhaps there are but few citizens who now remember the condition in which the street was before this pavement was put down. It did not merely require constant repairs, but it required constant repairing from curb-stone to gutter-stone, and from the Battery to Union-square. It was all the time kept broken up by the travel, which was then not one-tenth what it is now. Let the pavement alone. There is nothing which can be done to it that will improve it. On the contrary, so surely as it is taken up, so certainly it will not be put down again as well as it now is, and will in future be in need of constant repairs. Let well enough alone say the TAX-PAYERS.

MR. SWANTER'S COMPOSITION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If Mr. SWANTER's composition of a peculiar cement and gravel for covering the Russ pavement is all that he describes, as reported in your paper of 22d inst., it would certainly appear to have very decided advantages over any of the other means proposed for the improvement of our great thoroughfare. Costing, by his estimates, but a third or a fifth as much as a new stone or iron pavement, applied with facility, affording a good footheld for horses, and yet being solid enough to prevent its rapid conversion into dust or mud, it would also have the merit of rendering the street much less noisy, a very important *desideratum*. Why should not Mr. SWANTER be authorized to test his plan at once, as I observe he offers to do, on some limited portion of the street? If it accomplished nothing more than partially deadening the noise caused by the solid stone pavement, it would be hailed as a valuable and beneficent improvement. S.

The Union Presidential Nomination.

FEELING IN NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Notwithstanding the admonitions given by certain leading journals respecting the policy or impolicy of agitating the question of the next Presidency, the people WILL *think* and *feel* upon the subject, and WILL, in a becoming manner, *express* their thoughts and feelings. It affords me sincere pleasure to assure you that the unanimity generally manifested by the Union masses in favor of the renomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN prevails in this portion of Pennsylvania, embracing the Counties of Erie, Crawford, Warren, Venange, &c., to even a remarkable extent. I have no knowledge of a single member of the Union party who does not anxiously desire that he should be made the Union standard-bearer in the approaching Presidential contest. It is not denied that Mr. CHASE, Gen. BANKS, Gen. BUTLER and others who might be named, are capable and deserving; but it is believed that while neither is better qualified or more reliable than Mr. LINCOLN, he enjoys a degree of popularity that cannot be claimed for either. A paramount consideration is *success*, and with our able Chief Magistrate as the candidate, this is as certain as any human event can be.

The same feeling extends to soldiers in the army Said an officer of the One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment to me to-day, "We are in favor of Mr. LINCOLN—every member of the Potomac Army, so far as I know, admires and loves him, and wishes him to be retained in the position he has so well filled, four years longer. Make him the candidate, and a voice will come up from every branch of the National Army which will tell powerfully on the result."

Is it not, then, the suggestion of common wisdom to nominate Mr. LINCOLN for reelection? With all due deference for the judgment of any who may think otherwise, I affirm this to be my conviction.

NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Harris Light Cavalry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This brave old regiment has promised the country another three years of service, and I think the friends of liberty North have some reason to be grateful. At any rate we find satisfaction in thinking of the emotions which this act will inspire in the breasts of our Southern brethren. However it may be North, there are few south of Mason and Dixon's line but that have heard of the Harris Light Cavalry. The regiment has no occasion to be ashamed of its record. It has been in five general engagements, 30 regular cavalry fights, and 37 skirmishes,—72 in all.

It has been on six raids, and on the celebrated Richmond raid it went inside of the fortifications, and approached within a mile and a half of the city, Gen. KILPATRICK leading. The city was thrown into the greatest consternation, and might easily have been captured by a brigade. They could hear the alarm-bells distinctly. It has made some splendid marches, and among them was a ride of ninety miles in thirty hours. I have seen the picket reserve saddle their horses, lead out from the woods, form ranks, count four, and stand ready to charge into whatever might oppose within just three minutes by the watch. The scouts and expeditions made by individuals and small detachments, if described in detail, would seem more like the events of romantic fiction than sober truth. Three of its original officers, Gen. KILPATRICK, Gen. H. E. DAVIES, and Gen. DUFFIE, have already won their stars, Gen. KILPATRICK and Gen. DAVIES having been promoted directly from the regiment. Nor are these officers political men, but have fought their way up with their own good swords. Col. J. M. DAVIES was our first commanding officer, and would doubtless before this have risen to the rank of General, if exposure in the field had not so affected his health that he was compelled to leave the service. How many more Generals the regiment will make during the next three years it is impossible to say, but our enlistment papers show that the stuff of which Generals are made is far from being on the decrease. Out of the 280 veterans present for duty in the field, over 250 have reenlisted. Were it not for the delay and uncertainty in regard to the furloughs the regiment would have reenlisted en masse. No higher compliment could be paid the regiment than the one they received from the Secretary of War, who told a well-known and prominent citizen of New-York City that no other regiment in the United States service had done as much for the Government as the Harris Light Cavalry. Since all of our brave regiments have done so well, there could be no richer laurel wreath than this.

OTTO HARHAUS is the present efficient Colonel.

E. P. R., Chaplain.

Bounties to Volunteers.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through your columns, to call the attention of the Legislature of this State, and the public generally, to a matter which affects and will shortly to a much greater extent affect us all. I allude particularly to the loose system under which bounties have been and are being paid by the authorities of this State, and the various counties, cities, towns, villages and wards therein. Sooner or later some have to "foot the bill."

Each bounty is supposed to represent a soldier for service. There seems to have been no check as to how many times, or in how many places, the same (genuine or bogus) recruit obtained bounties. In fact, it seems that each locality was perfectly satisfied so long as its proper officer held an enlistment paper for each bounty paid. A certain class of persons have made fortunes out or that business. A glance at the United States mustering officers' books will show how long and how often those gents have been at work. Their names have been almost continually before the public since this rebellion commenced. There are brigades in which not one-half of the men for which rations were charged, or bounties were paid, ever actually entered the service of the United States. If they did, it was at Staten Island, East New-York, or some such place, where they mounted the *duds* for the occasion, and the account, if rendered at all, was balanced by "deserted at New-York City," etc. If you have any doubt on the subject, ask P. M. G. FOX—not the music man, but the man at Washington. Is not New-York a great place for desertion? There is no doubt but that more bounties have been paid than there were male inhabitants in this State. The public ought to know the number. To get at these facts and punish the guilty parties will cost but a trifle compared with the prevention of crime in the future, by protecting the people and the recruits against being swindled.

I propose that the Legislature pass an act requiring each locality which has paid, is now paying, or which may hereafter pay bounties, to report as soon as possible to the Adjutant-General of this State the names, ages, residence, company, regiment, recruiting officer's name and amount of bounty paid each recruit, and that they continue to report new recruits weekly. We shall then see how many soldiers we should have in the field. Compare those lists with the muster-rolls, which should be in the Adjutant-General's offices at Albany and Washington. A small reward would aid in accounting for the men not being there to represent the bounties. It will then appear how woefully Westchester, New-York, Kings, Queens and other counties, beside the State, have been swindled by recruits, recruiting officers and bounty-jumpers, &c.

The saving of even one bounty ($300) would pay twenty clerks for a week's work in consolidating the various reports; they could do three regiments a day by having proper forms ruled and printed and furnished for that purpose, so as to have uniformity in the reports. The various rolls (Quartermasters' included) would help to check each other, and a competent person would have very little difficulty in laying the transactions bare.

This is only a sample of many things connected with the army which have come under my observation. I will speak of how "chiselling" was done before bounties commenced, at another time.

Very respectfully, yours, J. JACKSON.

Why Cannot Sailors get their Dues?

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen several excuses in regard to the paying of prize money, I would suggest that the Fourth Auditor let us know through the press, that which other persons have tried to impress on the sailors and public mind generally, namely: why said prize money cannot be obtained through the Navy Agent in this and adjacent cities, and why it is that all our officers in the naval service, as well as the sailors, have to go to the broker to collect even his back pay and balance due on allotments. Prize money, it seems, is not to be collected through the agency of the Fourth Auditor, but by applying to a broker, who charges *but ten per cent.* for collecting the same. All letters written to the department are utterly useless, as I know full well, no matter from whom emanating. I was in the naval service over a year, and upon my arrival in New-York I had a balance due me which was transferred to the Fourth Auditor. The Paymaster informed me that I would receive it in one week; it was over a month before I heard from the department, and I wrote about a half dozen times at that. We also captured a prize on the first of October, 1862; the money was advertised as being ready for distribution at the Fourth Auditor's. I wrote him a month since, and have, as yet, received no reply. I have now put it in the hands of the broker, who says he will have it in a week. What does it mean? Are they (the Fourth Auditor and these brokers,) the only ones to rely on, and are they not in some way connected? (by greenbacks.) The public would like to know of these things, as they are as much interested in the welfare of the sailor as they are in the rest of humanity. Hoping to be excused for encroaching on your valuable space and time, I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

AN EX-NAVY OFFICER.

A Card.

No. 22 IRVING-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sorry to see in several papers an exaggerated account of a transaction that occurred at my house on the 20th instant—especially exaggerated so far as the ladies of my family are concerned. As an ample and satisfactory explanation has been made to me, and no proceeding is pending or contemplated, it remains a private matter, and I trust that it will be so treated by the Press, and no further notice taken of it.

Very respectfully,

JAS. M. JACKSON.

The Firemen and the Metropolitan Fair.

Last evening the Board of Engineers and Foremen and the Board of Representatives held a special meeting at Firemen's Hall, to take action relative to the great fair.

Mr. CHARLES A. GREY, Secretary of the Department, called the meeting to order; shortly after, Chief Engineer DECKER appeared, and took the chair. Mr. WM. H. WICKHAM, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, stated the object of the meeting. Mr. HARRY HOWARD made an excellent speech, calling upon every fireman to respond to the call made upon them by the ladies for the Sanitary Commission, and desired the Chairman to put his name down for $100.

Other patriotic speeches were made, and a resolution adopted calling upon every officer and every fireman to contribute.

Mr. WICKHAM stated that a room would be engaged on Broadway, where a person would be in attendance day and night to receive the articles contributed, and that a large space would be allotted the department at the fair; the announcement was received with great enthusiasm.

It is probable that the department will raise $25,000 or over, thus proving that our brave firemen are always ready at the call of duty, come from what source it may.

THE WAY DRAMATIC AUTHORS SUFFER.—A case of peculiar hardship, and interesting to all literary men, was yesterday called for trial before Judge QUINN, of the First Judicial District, but adjourned at the request of the defendant to 9th of February. The defendant, BUTLER, proprietor of one of the "sensation" places of amusement advertised in the morning papers of Oct. 28 and Nov. 1, 1863, a reward of $250 for the best prize drama handed in to him before the 6th November; the play to be original, and in one or two acts. Plaintiff composed a drama called "Fitzboodle's Voyage," which was accepted, and played by the defendant as the prize play. It was announced as such, and performed to crowded houses; but when the author modestly suggested payment, it was at first derided, and then refused, except as to a small sum paid on account, which the defendant pleads was intended to be in full. It is just such subterfuges as this that literary men have to contend against, but the laws are, happily, quite sufficient to protect them. In the court-room were many well-known members of the literati.

NO STEAMER FROM HAMBURG.—There will be no Hamburg steamship from Hamburg and Southampton of Jan. 26, in consequence of the ice in the River Elbe. The first steamer due from those ports is the *Hammonia*, which will leave Southampton on the 9th of February.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BELL.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 30, RICHARD MOORE BELL, in the 51st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from St Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on Monday next, at 4½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

CORDNER.—On Friday, Jan. 29, MABEL, infant daughter of James R. and Charlotte E. Cordner.

CUSHMAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, ARTHUR STEWART, son of Alonzo R. and Elizabeth A. Cushman, in the 13th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 281 West 19th st., this (Sunday) afternoon, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Ridgefield, Conn., for interment.

GRAYDON.—On Friday, Jan. 29, at Ridgewood, N. J., JOHN GRAYDON, formerly of this City, aged 83 years.

His friends, and those of his sons, Samuel, John W., Joseph, William and James Graydon, and his sons in-law, Fleming Duncan and William Moore, of St. Croix, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, No. 427 4th-st., New-York.

GROVES.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Jan. 30, REBECCA, wife of Samuel Groves, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 87 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LUBEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 30, Mr. CORNELIUS LUBEY, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, Feb. 1, from his late residence, No. 130 Sands-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to the Church of the Assumption, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

MULLINS.—On Friday, Jan. 29, ELLEN MULLINS, the beloved wife of the late Dennis Mullins, a native of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 50 years.

Her friends, and those of her brothers-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 113 Washington-st.

☞ California papers please copy.

STUDWELL.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, JOSEPH STUDWELL, Jr., in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 201 East 18th st., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TOWNSEND.—On Friday evening, Jan. 29, EDWARD O., son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth L. Townsend, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 16 Great Jones-st., on Monday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

QUIN.—At her residence in Fort Lee, N. J., Mrs. ELIZA QUIN, relict of John Quin, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Howard, No. 100 East 126th-st. Her remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where there will be a solemn High Mass of requiem for the repose of her soul.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—A PUBLIC MEETING in behalf of the "Poor Fund" of the Christian Alliance for soldiers' families and others, will be held at Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Gen. ANDERSON will preside, and Maj.-Gen. Burnside, Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana; Dr. McDugall, Medical Director, United States Army; Rev. James E. Fuller, Colonel, United States Army; Rev. J. H. Burtis, A. M., S. S. Union, and Rev. C. C. Goss, Pastor of the Alliance, will participate in the exercises. Singing by the New-York Harmonic Society.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, near corner 14th-st. and 7th-av. The missionary anniversary of this church will be held on SUNDAY, 31st inst. Rev. Dr. LANAHAN, of Washington City, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock. The Sunbath missionary exercises will be held at 2 o'clock P. M., in the body of the church. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, and other speakers will address the children. Rev. HENRY J. FOX will preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sunday School Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., between Elm and Marion sts., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, JAMES B. DUNN, the Pastor, and others; singing by the children. N. B.—The public are invited, as the occasion will be one of interest.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—THIS Church will for the present hold its public services in the meeting-house of the South Baptist Church, in West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., at 3½ o'clock P. M., on the SABBATH. Sabbath School 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Weekly meetings on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AMONG THE FREEDMEN.—Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, late from Gen. Grant's army; Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., and Rev. J. H. BRIGGS, Secretary of American Sunday-School Union, will speak in the First Baptist Church, 5 h-st., corner South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, WILL PREACH in Trinity M. E. Church on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Mr. COOKMAN's labors in this church are meeting with great success; large and crowded congregations constantly attend his preaching, and many are anxiously inquiring the way to Zion. All are freely welcomed.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE EIGHTH SERMON in this series will be preached by the Rev. T. G. SPENCER, D. D., in the Church in 28th-st., just west of Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Unsectarian Religion*. Union Prayer meeting every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½, in Home Chapel, 29th-st., just east of Madison-av.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the funeral sermon of Albert B. Sturges, and at 7½ P. M. on *The Causes of the Final Misery of the Wicked*. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching every evening during the week, at 7½ o'clock, except Saturday.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, (children's missionary Sunday,) short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and friends of poor children cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth sts. to the Five Points.

TENTH-AV. M. E. MISSION—NEXT DOOR to the corner of 37th-st.—Rev. STANLEY D'ORSAY will preach at the above-named place on SUNDAY EVENING. Service to commence at 7 o'clock. Seats free, to which all are cordially invited. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Class meeting on TUESDAY, and prayer meeting on THURSDAY EVENINGS.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. The twentieth of the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. J. M. C. HOLMES, of Brooklyn, on SABBATH, Jan. 31, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, as usual.

THE SIXTH OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS ON THE LITURGY, will be preached by Rev. Phillips BROOKS, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 31st inst., at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st. Subject—*Relations of the Prayer-Book to the Religious Tendencies of the Age*. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested in the doctrine of life, and of the coming kingdom at hand, are cordially invited to attend Seats free.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED IN the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 31, by Rev. P. D. FISHER, Rector of St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, on the behalf of the Mission to the Public Institutions. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—SUNDAY, Jan. 31. Morning service in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, at 10½ o'clock. The Evening services are discontinued until further notice

PAUL'S HOPE OF THE TWO RESURRECTIONS, will be the subject of a discourse by A. H. BROWN, at the Hall No. 95 6th-av., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Also preaching at 10½ A. M. by Elder T. J. COX, and 7½ P. M. by JOHN H. VANDERVEER. The public are invited. Seats free.

A STUBBORN FACT.—DESPITE THE SCURRILITY of the N. Y. *Herald* and its kindred, the children of God will hear his messenger, who is sent in the spirit of Elias to prepare the way of Christ. He will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs., Rev. JAMES M. FULLER, of the Genesee Conference, and late Colonel of the 105th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, will preach at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 30, 1864.

$53,000	U.S. 6s, '81.Co	107	
50,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s..Co.	104⅛	
95,000	do	104	
1,000	U.S.6s,'81 Reg	104⅛	
13,000	U. S. 6s. 1y.c...	98	
19,000	Tenn. 6s. 6s, '90..	67	
5,000	Mo. 6s. 6s	67⅜	
1,000	do	67⅜	
5,000	Cal.State 7s	124	
10,000	Ohio&Miss. R.C.	36	
10,000	do	36⅜	
1,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M.		
	Sk. Fd. 8s	121⅜	
3,000	Hud. 2d M. S. F.	114⅜	
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	109	
1,000	Al. & T. H 2d M. P.	91	
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	95	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	76¾	
4,000	P., Ft W & Ch. 1st	100⅜	
12,000	Am Gold	157	
30,000	do	156¾	
3,000	do	156⅞	
25	Metropolitan Bank	110	
10	Imp. & Trad. Bank	109	
100	Canton Co	38	
200	do	38	
50	Del. & H.Ca.Co	182⅜	
85	do	183	
17	Penn. Coal Co	178	
2200	Cumb. Coal Pf	51⅜	
1300	do	b10 51⅜	
200	do	s30 51⅜	
400	Quick. M. Co	40⅜	
150	do	47⅜	
200	do	47⅜	
250	do	b10 48	
200	do	48	
100	do	48¼	
200	Bucks Co. L. Co	1⅜	
100	Metrop Gas	132	
200	Quarts H. M.Co.	s30 10⅜	
100	do	11	
100	Mar. Min. Co	26	
800	do	26⅜	
1000	do	s30 25⅜	
200	do	26¼	
100	do	b30 27	
400	N. Y. Cen. R	13.¾	
200	do	b30.13.⅜	
100	do	b10.13⅞	
200	do	b10.13⅞	
500	Erie R	107⅜	
450	do	107⅞	
700	do	b30.108⅜	
850	Erie R. Pr	101⅜	
400	Hud. R. R	139	
200	do	s33 139¾	
100	do	b10.139⅞	
100	do	b30 139⅞	
50	do	138	
1000	Harlem R	101⅛	
200	do	b15 101⅞	
200	do	b10.101⅝	
300	do	b30.102⅛	
100	do	b3.1 102⅝	
200	do	b30 102⅞	
400	Reading R	115¾	
100	do	b10.116	
100	do	b5.116	
1200	do	116	
400	do	b10.116⅛	
600	do	b30.116⅜	
100	Harlem R. Pref	106⅜	
100	Cen. Am. Tran	97	
50	do	97⅜	
100	do	97⅝	
200	Mich. Cen. R	b30 133	
400	do	132½	
100	do	b15.132¾	
200	do	132⅝	
200	do	132⅝	
400	do	132⅝	
100	do	b30 132⅞	
100	do	b30 133	
100	do	b10 133	
100	do	b15 133	
100	do	b15.133¼	
200	do	133⅜	
200	do	133⅝	
100	do	b30 133⅝	
50	do	133⅝	
100	do	b5 133⅝	
250	do	s30 133⅝	
100	Alt. & T.H. R	84	
100	do	b10 84	
50	do	b30 84⅛	
100	do	b30 84⅜	
400	do	b30 84⅝	
50	do	b30 84⅝	
50	Chi. & N. W	48	
200	Chic. & N.W.R.Pr	62	
200	Chic & Alt. R	84	
100	Chi. & Alt. Pref	95	
200	Miss. & Mo. R	41	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Co	107	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	106	
4,000	U.S.6s,5-20s Cou	104	
5,000	Tenn. 6s. 6s	57	
5,000	American Gold	157⅜	
100	Cum. Coal Pref	51⅜	
100	do	b30 51⅜	
200	do	b3 52	
450	N. Y. Cen. R.ex-d.	132	
200	Hud River R	138⅛	
200	Quicks.l. M. Co	47	
300	do	47⅜	
100	do	b30 47⅝	
200	do	b15 48	
200	Harlem R	101⅜	
600	M. S. & N. I. R	87⅜	
300	Cle. & Pitts. R	110⅞	
600	Ill. Cen. R. S	b30.127	
250	do	127	
100	do	126⅛	
100	do	cpn.12 ⅜	
100	Chi., & N.W.R	b30 48⅜	
50	Gal.& Ch. R	111⅜	
100	do	112	
400	Clev. & Tol. R	13.⅛	
700	do	13.⅜	
100	P., Ft. W. & C	b10 88	
200	do	87¾	
450	Chic. & R. I. R	142	
100	do	b15 142⅜	
100	Chi & Alton Pref	95	
100	Chic. & St. P. R	125	
300	Chi. & Alton R	83	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Amer Gold	157⅛	
100	New-York Cen	136⅜	
300	do	s3 13.⅜	
500	do	136⅜	
800	do	c 13.⅜	
1000	do	c.14.⅛	
400	Erie R. ex-div	b4.107⅜	
300	do	c.107⅜	
100	do	b3.1 07⅜	
400	Erie R. ex-div	b4.107⅜	
300	do	c.107⅜	
250	do	s3 10.⅜	
100	do	b5.10.⅜	
100	do	b3.10.⅜	
100	do	10.⅞	
100	Erie R. Pf	s3.101⅜	
200	Hudson R. R	s3.138⅜	
100	do	c.138⅜	
200	Harlem R	c.101⅛	
300	do	c.101⅛	
100	do	101	
100	Mich. Cen. R	131⅜	
200	do	c 131⅜	
50	do	131⅜	
200	M. S. & N. I. R	c 87⅜	
300	do	s3 87⅜	
200	do	87⅜	
100	Harlem R. ex-div	s3 102⅝	
100	Gal.&C.R.ex-d	b10.112	
500	do	b3.112	
100	do	111⅞	
500	do	112	
100	Cumb. Coal	s3 51⅛	
400	do	b3 51⅛	
100	do	b30 51⅜	
100	Quicksilver	46	
100	do	46⅜	
150	Wy. Val. C. Co. ex-div	s15 82	
100	do	b3 82⅜	
100	do	c 82⅜	
50	do	b10 82⅜	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$80	N. Y. Cen. ex-d	b3 132⅝	
500	Erie R. ex-div	107⅜	
100	do	s3 10.⅜	
400	do	snw 10.⅜	
200	do	b10.107⅜	
100	do	b3 107⅜	
100	do	s30.107⅜	
100	Hud R. R	b.b.13⅜	
1200	Harlem R	101⅛	
1000	M. S. & N. I. R	87⅛	
100	do	b4 87⅜	
100	Mich. Cen. R	132	
600	Mil.Cen.R.ex-div	s3.123	
100	do	s10 126	
100	do	126	
1000	do	13.126	
100	do	13.⅛	
50	P., Ft. W. & C	s3 88⅜	
100	Gal.&C.R. ex-d	b10.112	
100	do	b3.112	
100	do	111⅞	
100	Cumb. Coal	s3 51⅛	
50	Quicks. M. Co	b3 48	
100	do	47⅜	
100	do	47⅜	
100	Mariposa M. Co	b3 27⅜	
100	do	27¼	
100	do	b30 28	
100	Wyom. Val. Coal Co. ex div	s3 82⅜	
100	do	82⅜	
100	do	b5 82⅜	

SATURDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

The week closes upon a decidedly easier market for Money, both as to terms and supply. Most of the borrowing to-day has been done at 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. Some of the Banks are gaining largely on their country balances, and the orders upon them for United States Currency for the West have fallen off. The Treasury Office received to-day nearly half a million of dollars on deposit, at 5 ℘ cent.—the first considerable sum for several weeks past. The price of Gold and rates of Exchange are much the same as on Friday. The shipment of Gold by the day's steamer is only $101,403, making for the whole week $668,747. The demand for the Government Stocks was again active, and full rates were paid for the Popular Loan, and also for the Long 6 ℘ cents of 1881. Treasury Certificates were also wanted at 97⅞@98, and 5 ℘ cent. Legal Tenders at 102½@100⅝.

There was less buoyancy in the Railway speculation than on Friday, and prices at one time yielded ½@¾ ℘ cent. on the New-York roads, and the Westerns were comparatively dull. Sales, however, were not pressed, and at the Second Board prices were quite steady again. New-York Central was sold ex dividend, the transfers having closed at 2 o'clock for the February dividend of 3 ℘ cent.; which is to be paid on the 20th of the month. Among the Miscellaneous Shares, there was a further rise on Cumberland, and a recovery of 1½@2 ℘ cent. on Quicksilver Company and Mariposa. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night, the general market leaving off steady:

	Frid.	Satu.		Frid	Satu.
Gold Com	157⅜	157⅜	Mich. Central	132¾	132⅝
U.S. Gs, 1881	107	107⅛	Mich. Southern	88	87⅝
N. Y. Central	137½	132¾	Mich Guar Ard	123	132¾
Erie	107⅜	107	Illinois Cen	126½	126⅛
Erie Preferred	102	101¾	Pittsburgh	110¾	110
Hudson	13.¾	138¾	Fort Wayne	88	88
Pacific Mail	229	22 4s	Rock Island	134	134
Harlem	101¾	101⅜	Galena	111⅝	111⅞
Canton	37¾	38¼	Reading	115⅜	11.⅜
Ohio & Miss. new	98	98	Quicksilver	46	46
Toledo	139	138	Cumberland Coal	51⅝	51
Northwest	48	47¾	Mariposa	27¾	2.¾

* Ex dividend.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Bank of the Republic's half-yearly dividend is 4 ℘ cent.

New-York	118	Hanover	99
Manhattan	140	Irving	100
America	127	Metropolitan	110
Tradesmen's	110	Market	102
National	104	Continental	99
State of New-York	103	St. Nicholas	101
Commerce	101	Marine	150
Am. Exchange	108	Commonwealth	97⅛
Chatham	100	New-York County	130
Bk. of the Republic	103	Importers' & Traders'	109
Bank of N. America	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105⅜	Chi. & N. W. S. F	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est	102	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	95⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs	102	Chi. & N. W. firsts	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100⅛	Chi. & N. W. seconds	70
Erie thirds, '83	112	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101⅜
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103⅜	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85
Hud. R. 1sts. '69	113	Chi. & Alt. firsts	100
Hud R. 2ds	102	Clev. & Tol. S. F	100
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	107	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100⅛
Har. seconds, '66	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Mich. C., '69 & '72	121	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	105
Mich C. new 1sts, '83	122	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	102
Mich S. seconds	104	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	84
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G	60
Ill. Central, '75	92⅛	Chi & Alt. firsts	100⅜
Alton & T. Haute 8rds	10.	Chi & Alt. S. F.	100
Al & T. H. 2d Prefd.	91	Chi & Alt. Income	90⅝

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Chicago in Winter Quarters—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 22, 1864.

We are still having snug winter weather, although it has much moderated from the severe cold. The city is now in "winter quarters," but there is much activity in all departments, while the social machine is in full operation, such as balls, lectures, parties, concerts, theatres, &c., &c. We are to have Prof. AGASSIZ, who is to deliver a course of three lectures next week before the Young Men's Association.

Our German population is considerably excited on the Holstein question. A large meeting was held last evening, at which earnest speeches were made and resolutions adopted, favoring the "Federal Execution." What with the Fenian Brotherhood in our midst to revolutionize and infranchise Ireland, and the Teutons to fight the Scandinavians, we shall get into a pretty pickle. But these two factions, I imagine, will not involve us in a foreign war very soon.

There is quite a rage in these parts for cotton and plantation speculation. Several of our citizens have gone South prospecting, with a view of renting abandoned rebel estates along the Mississippi. They seem to anticipate a cotton *El Dorado*, or something of the kind.

It seems more like *old times* than it has done for a year past. The veteran regiments of this State, Wisconsin and Iowa, which have reënlisted, are pouring through this city on their way home to enjoy their brief furlough, preparatory to taking the field again. At their homes, these regiments all meet with an enthusiastic reception. While in this city, they are entertained by the Soldiers' Home, and sent on their way rejoicing.

Recruiting has been unusually active since the announcement was made public that the bounties would be continued. The Twelfth cavalry, in camp in this city, is to be mustered in to-day and sent to St. Louis, where they will receive their horses and then be sent to the front. The Seventeenth cavalry, at St. Charles, Kane County, is also full, and will be mustered in on Saturday, and will soon leave for the seat of war. The Eighth goes into camp. Its ranks are filling up rapidly. It will soon be ready to return to the scenes of its glory in connection with the Potomac army.

A detachment of 105, recruited from the rebel prisoners at Rock Island, for the navy, passed through this city yesterday, en route for New-York. There are 500 more there, who have expressed a desire to enlist. The proper officer has gone over from here to look into the matter.

The enlistments in this city and county, under the last call, reached to the number of 1,604. Their nationalities, so far as recorded, are:

American	341	Irishmen	138
Colored	157	English	36
German	178	Canadian	38
Norwegian	14		

The balance are distributed through 14 other nationalities.

In addition to the United States bounty, the city pays $75 and the county $25 per man. Under this, $33,146 has been paid. The men thus enlisted have been divided through some fifty organizations—regiments, batteries, &c. Several of the batteries have had their ranks filled up to the maximum. Cavalry, however, appears to be a favorite arm. You may put down Illinois as having filled her quota.

There appears to be some rather curious doings at Camp Douglas, if we are to judge by the following paper just made public here:

CAMP DOUGLAS, Ill., Jan. 5, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, United States Army:

SIR: Allow us most respectfully to call your attention to the fact that the Commissary of Subsistence at this post has rebel prisoners of war detailed in the Commissary Department under his charge, to *issue rations* to our, the Federal troops, stationed to guard these same prisoners of war; that all of the rations issued to the troops both Federal and rebel, are issued by secesh prisoners of war!

The Post Surgeon has a large number of these rebel prisoners of war detailed in the Medical Department, consisting of the hospital steward, clerks, ward masters, and nurses, to issue medicine to and take charge of and nurse the Federal soldiers.

Rebel prisoners of war are also detailed on duty as orderlies and servants at the post headquarters of the Commanding Officer of this post.

The prisoners of war at this post are allowed the same liberties as the Federal soldiers that guard them, excepting to perform guard duty and obtaining passes to the city.

We are induced to make the foregoing statement of facts, believing that no such doings and proceedings in regard to the detailing and employment of secesh prisoners would be permitted if such were known by you.

Hoping that this will receive your early attention, we remain, your most obedient servants.

(Signed by a large number of officers old in the service.)

The *gravamen* of the charge lies, not in the fact that rebel prisoners are employed as stated, but that pay and rations are drawn for those for whom they are subsituted, and pocketed by "whom it may concern!" I know nothing definite of the truth of these charges, but the public generally is getting to be of the opinion that there is no form of fraud upon the Government that is impossible, either by officials, contractors, or "any other man." This paper will be apt to call out an investigation in the matters complained of.

Twenty-five prisoners were sent to the penitentiary from this city, committed at the January term of the Recorder's Court.

A law having passed Congress to authorize our city to extend a tunnel two miles under Lake Michigan, that work will be proceeded with immediately. It has been under contract for some time. This will give us pure water in abundance.

The snow blockade has been pretty much entirely removed from the railroads, and trains are now running with considerable regularity. There is a strike among the employes of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road, which has nearly stopped the running of trains. The engineers are at the bottom of it, and the operating force of the road is now completely demoralized.

The money market is still very close—distressingly so to most people, and there does not appear any indications of improvement. The speculative feeling in provisions culminated in quite an excitement at the close of the week; otherwise trade is dull, with light receipts.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Monday, Jan. 11, 1864.

Three-fourths of the Twentieth, Thirty-second, Sixty-eighth and Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Regiments have reënlisted as veteran volunteers, and, as fast as they can be spared, will proceed to Ohio, to recruit, reorganize and to enjoy the thirty days' furlough offered by the Government. These regiments compose the Second Brigade of the old Second Division (LOGAN'S,) and all have been through the battles fought in the rear of and around Vicksburgh. They have fought gallantly, side by side, and have won many laurels for themselves and their much-loved Buckeye State.

They do not propose to go back, as Mr. VALLANDIGHAM would have had them do, but as war-worn veterans, who have already seen two years hard service, and who are yet willing and anxious to assist in making the finishing stroke against the accursed rebellion.

Brig.-Gen. M. D. LEGGETT will, if he can be spared from his command, (the Third Division,) accompany his old regiment, the Seventy-eighth. He is at present away, in command of an expedition against a force of rebels, who are reported to be attempting to blockade the river near Greenville, one hundred and twenty miles above this city. If the rebels are found, they will have to fight or run, as they have a man after them who *means fight*, whenever he can get a chance. The expedition started yesterday, on three steamers, and will probably be gone a week.

The Fourteenth Wisconsin Regiment has reënlisted, and started home a week ago yesterday. The Forty-sixth Illinois Regiment also started home yesterday, having reenlisted for the war.

The weather, for the past two weeks, has been cold, rainy, muddy and disagreeable generally, with a prospect, at present, of continuing so for some days yet.

Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER is here, and reviewed the troops in and around the city on Friday last. Accompanied by Gens. MCPHERSON and LEGGETT, he went on the cars to Black River, on Saturday, and reviewed the troops stationed there. He had expressed himself very much pleased with the fine appearance and good discipline of Gen. MCPHERSON'S command.

It is understood here that he goes to New-Orleans to take a command under Gen. BANKS. G.

The Capture of Gen. Vance.

From the Louisville Democrat, Jan. 26.

From gentlemen just from the front we learn the following particulars of the capture of Gen. VANCE, of the rebel army, and nearly the whole of his division. On last Monday the Fifteenth Pennsylvania and four companies of one of the loyal Tennessee regiments were sent out from the front on a scouting expedition, and after traveling for some time, they came up with the enemy in overwhelming numbers, under Gen. VANCE, son of Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, and after a brisk skirmish our forces were defeated and compelled to surrender. The forces above named, one battery of artillery and a wagon train were captured by the rebels. So confident was the rebel Gen. VANCE of his ability to hold the prisoners that he allowed all the officers to retain their side-arms. After our forces were captured, the rebel General passed considerable time in rejoicing over his great victory, when the order to march was given, and the victors, with their captors, started forward.

After proceeding a short distance, and while fearing no danger, Gen. PALMER, with his brigade, made a gallant charge upon the rebels, which so surprised them that before they could recover they were completely surrounded by our men. The officers of our forces captured by the rebel Gen. VANCE then used their side-arms against the rebels. After a short but brisk fight the rebels were compelled to succumb to our gallant boys, and Gen. VANCE with his entire force surrendered. The facts were related to us at a late hour last night by officers just from the front. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which we received the information, we were unable to obtain the full particulars.

FROM THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

Discouragement of the Rebels in the Trans-Mississippi Department—Prisoners—Deserters—Military Matters.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Monday, Jan. 25.

Lieut. BALLARD has returned with the flag of truce to that contracted region of the Confederacy called the trans-Mississippi Division. He ran on to the outposts, 150 miles south of here. He found CABELL, and had a social chat with him. They talked largely of an attempt to reoccupy the line of the Arkansas, but they are not coming. Everybody there is discouraged. They said one more defeat on Red River, and the game is up.

Major E. A. CALKINS, of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and Provost-Marshal of the District of the Frontier, has been promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy for gallant conduct in the field.

Two steamers with Government freight are at Lewisburgh, two days' trip from here. The river is rising rapidly, with 30 inches on the bar. A large lot of rebel prisoners, including commissioned officers, left here yesterday for St. Louis.

Lieuts. DALTON and BERRY, with ten men of the Fourth Kansas, deserted two days since. The Lieutenants were under arrest on serious charges. They took horses, stole about one hundred revolvers, and are supposed to have joined some bushwhacking gang.

Forty of MARMADUKE'S men made an incursion to within twenty miles of this place yesterday. They robbed many Union citizens and hung one. They are closely pursued and will undoubtedly be captured.

A Wail from Georgia.

From the Baltimore Clipper, Jan. 27.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter from a wealthy planter of Georgia, who had been a thorough Secessionist, to his relative in East Tennessee, now on a visit to our city, who was from the beginning a true and loyal citizen, and had warned his Georgia relatives of the danger of going to war for *his rights in the Territories*:

"I have many things to tell you about. My troubles are numerous, and I want some help, if possible; my negro women and children will eat me up, unless I can get them off. My carriage will be taken by my negroes so soon as they get back. I have no regret at losing the negroes, if all would go, *as they have never been of any profit to me*, but to be left with the women and children and old people, none of whom pay their expenses, makes it bad. If I could get the women and children to the Yankees, they may have them with my good wishes for their welfare—but if they stay and the men return, I fear for the consequences of negroes in Yankee uniform. I always told my men not to run away, but let me know when they wanted to go, and they should go off with all they had in good style; but they became afraid of me and left without giving notice. I am fully satisfied that Slavery is done in this country, and am not much sorry for it, if we could only have peace and quiet the remainder of our lives. The Legislature of Georgia has passed a military act *requiring all men to be enrolled* between the ages of sixteen and sixty, to be turned over to the Confederate Government on a call from the President. So you see after being robbed of everything we have made, our negroes all gone, then to put all the men in the army and leave our wives and children to starve under the name of freedom for our sons and firesides, is a rich idea. Capt. ——, JOHN ——, and old ——, will be the only men left in the district, and not one of these able to cut wood or make a fire. *This looks like 'getting our rights in the territories.'* We have no money that can be used outside of the Confederacy, and we can't live in it. I have yet meat and corn to do for my family for the year, if my mill is not destroyed, and I do not know that I will have it by the time this reaches you. If things keep on as they are going, all will be gone beyond redemption soon. Money will be money when this war is over, and we of the South will not have it." [After stating his fears that his young son would be forced into the army, and remarking that he don't want him there, he continues:] "I do not know how far confiscation is to go. It may clear out all we of the South have, but what is not consumed in that way will be by taxes. Our Legislature has passed a tax to raise twelve millions for the next year, and, notwithstanding we are on the border and left to the enemy, we have our tax, State and Confederate, to pay, and the only hope we now have is that a change may take place soon, *and let us know to whom we belong.*"

The writer, who is within the Georgia lines, near Chattanooga, adds that "he has $30,000 in Confederate money at Atlanta, but he does not know what to do with it," there is so much uncertainty in all kinds of investments.

Synopsis of Bills under Consideration in the State Legislature.

SURROGATE'S COURT OF NEW-YORK.

Senator COZANS introduced a bill, the first section of which orders that when any opposition shall be made to the granting of letters of administration, or to the probate of any paper propounded or offered as a last will and testament in the Surrogate's Court of the County of New-York, and when it shall be necessary to take testimony or proofs upon any issue of fact there raised, the Surrogate may, by an order made by him, refer the same to some suitable, disinterested person to take testimony or proofs, and such Examiner shall report such testimony to the Surrogate in writing. Said examiner shall be a Counselor at Law of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.

SECS. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7—Relate mainly to the powers to be vested in said Examiner and his duties.

SEC. 8.—On the appointment by the Surrogate of one or more Auditors to examine any account, such Auditor shall proceed to hear and take proof in regard to any item or charge disputed by any one interested in such account, and to make report thereon to the Surrogate who may reject or confirm the same. The Auditor, or Auditors, are to have the same powers as Referees in civil actions.

SEC. 9—Orders that whenever the Surrogate shall appoint a special guardian for minors, to take care of their interests, he shall be a Counselor at Law of the Supreme Court of this State, and the Surrogate may in his judgment award a reasonable compensation to such special guardian for his services.

EXTENDING PIER NO. 1, NORTH RIVER.

Senator COZANS also introduced a bill to confirm the resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, passed May 16, 1853, authorizing C. VANDERBILT to extend a small pier on south side of Pier No. 1, North River, and ordering that C. VANDERBILT be declared entitled and empowered to erect, maintain and use a pier forty feet in width, fifty feet southerly from Pier No. 1, extending from the outer line to the Battery now enlarged, to the exterior line of the grant from the State of New-York to the City of New-York by the Act of March 27, 1821.

NEW-YORK STEAM AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

Senator CORNELL introduced a bill to incorporate the above company, and naming as corporators John A. King, A. B. Conger, Daniel D. T. Moore, Ezra Cornell, Benjamin P. Johnson, Joseph E. Holmes, Wm. Kelly, Theo. S. Faxton, George Geddes, Joseph McGraw, Jr., John J. Thomas. The company is formed for the purpose of importing, manufacturing, buying, selling, using and introducing into general use agricultural implements, and machinery driven or impelled by steam.

The capital stock of said corporation shall be $10,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

Said corporation may be organized and go into operation at any time after the sum of $20,000 shall have been subscribed.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Senator CORNELL introduced a bill empowering above company to increase their capital stock to $5,000,000, for the purpose of constructing depots, machine shops, etc.; for completing its terminus at Long Dock, opposite New-York, and for laying double tracks.

SEC. 2—Authorises the company to issue the capital stock of the company to an amount not to exceed $3,000,000 for the purpose of issuing and canceling the bonds issued to the Comptroller, under the provisions of the Act of 1845.

Any holder of the stock of this company who shall surrender the certificate of his said stock to the Erie Railroad Company, before January 1, next, shall be entitled to receive the common stock of said company therefor.

SEC. 3.—Directs that whenever the Directors of this company shall exercise the powers conferred upon them as above, a copy of their vote stating the amount of increase determined on shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and no stock shall be issued until this provision is complied with.

FIRST AVENUE AND JERSEY FERRIES RAILROAD.

Mr. INGRAHAM introduced a bill making it lawful for the above company to lay, construct and operate a railroad with a single or double track in the following streets and avenues: Commencing at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, through and along Eighty-sixth-street to First-avenue, along the latter to Thirty-fourth-street, along Thirty-fourth to Second-avenue, along the latter to Twenty-third-street, along Twenty-third to Fourth-avenue, along Fourth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, along Fourteenth to Sixth-avenue, along Sixth-avenue to West Tenth-street, along West Tenth to West-street, along West to Christopher-street, along the latter to Duane, to Broadway; also, from West Tenth, through and along Sixth-avenue to Christopher-street, along Christopher to the intersection of the double track in West-street, together with all the necessary turnouts, switches, &c.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. MCCANN introduced a bill allowing the above company to extend their road along the following streets and avenues: By constructing an additional track from Twenty-third-street, their present tracks on Twenty-third-street and Second avenue, to Houston-street; along Houston to Bowery; through Bowery to connect with their present track at the corner of Grand-street and Bowery; also, a one Pearl-street to Bowling-slip to South-street, and through and along Pearl-street from Bowling-slip to Wall-street; along Wall-street to South-street, and from thence through and along South-street, to connect with the tracks of said company at Peck-slip; also, to lay a double track in Canal-street from and connecting with tracks in Bowery; through the easterly side of Canal-street to the easterly side of Broadway, and to lay a double track from and connecting with the tracks of the company in the Second avenue, at Seventy-second-street, through said street to the easterly side of Fifth-avenue; and also to lay a double track connecting with the tracks of said company, in Second-avenue at Sixty sixth-street, through the latter to First-avenue, thence to connect with their track at Twenty-third-street. Also to extend said double track from Twenty-third-street, through First-avenue, by constructing a second track from Twenty-third to Houston street, thence through Houston, to connect with the tracks of said company in Allen and Christy streets, and the aforesaid track in Houston-street, from Second-avenue to the Bowery.

WHITEHALL-STREET RAILROAD.

Mr. OLVANY introduced a bill incorporating Guy R. Pelton, Gilbert Dean, James S. Smyter, Wellington Wells, B. C. Thayer, W. C. Osborne, E. C. Johnson, Gilbert P. Sherwood, N. D. Taylor, C. H. Smith, Theo. Martine, Herman B. Henry, E. Van Gasbeeck, and Albert H. Hpuston, to construct a railroad in Whitehall, and certain other streets and avenues in New-York.

The bill authorizes them to lay tracks in Broadway at the southerly extremity of Central Park to Union-place, thence to University-place thence to Waverley-place, Wooster, Canal, Mercer, Centre streets to City Hall-square, through the Square to Nassau, Spruce, Wall, Broad, South William, Pearl, Whitehall, South, Broad, Pearl, South William to William, to Spruce and Nassau. Also in Beaver, Maiden-lane, Fulton, Greenwich, Cortlandt, Dey and John streets, with the privilege of extending their route along the old Bloomingdale Road and such streets and avenues nearest adjacent thereto as will afford a practicable grade for operating a road to One Hundred and Sixty-second-street.

LONG ISLAND GAS COMPANY.

Mr. WORTH'S bill amending the charter of the above company, authorizes said company to increase their stock to $2,500,000.

THE RIOT CLAIMS.

The bill legalizing the acts of the authorities of New-York in raising means to pay damages occasioned by the July riots, was ordered to a third reading in the Senate, amended so as to provide in the event of the amount raised by the Supervisors under ordinance of Aug. 25, 1863, proving insufficient, said board may borrow not to exceed $500,000 additional.

Important Patent Case Decided.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The case of ALFRED GOULDING, *vs.* BICKFORD and LOMBARD, the trial of which was commenced on Tuesday last, before the United States Circuit Court in this city, was brought to a term nation to-day by a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,100 damages.

The defendants' counsel, this morning, upon the opening of the Court, stated to the Court that they had made a careful examination of the evidence relied upon by the defendants, and had come to the conclusion they could not successfully defend, and should, therefore, submit to a verdict for the plaintiff. This, of course, settles the validity of the patent; the main defence relied upon being that JOHN GOULDING, the patentee, was not the first inventor. The patent was for a method of converting wool into yarn, and the machinery is in universal use among the manufacturers of woolen goods. The patent was originally issued in 1826, reissued, on account of a defective specification in 1836, and expired in 1840. The then Commissioner of Patents, through inadvertence, misinformed the patentee as to the time when he must apply for an extension of his patent; and the patentee, not knowing the law himself, applied within the time stated by the Commissioner, but it was too late to confirm this by the law, and the only redress was to get relief by an act of Congress. This invention revolutionized the method of working wool and other fibrous materials into yarn, and no one could, at the time of the invention, compete (using the old methods,) with a manufacturer using the plaintiff's; and all manufactories now use substantially this invention of GOULDING'S. No other means have been adopted to make yarn from wool, and it has superseded all other methods. Mr. GOULDING, a man now 70 years of age, has not reaped the benefit of this great invention, particularly in a pecuniary way, and having surrendered it in 1836, he lost all benefit of its use for the ten years prior. In 1848 he began to make journeys to Washington to obtain some reward for his invention, and bills were passed, in one House or the other, but never became law. But in 1862, Aug. 30, Congress passed a law granting him an extension or use of his patent for seven years. This suit is brought to recover damages for infringement between the last date and the 7th of February, 1863. No case of more importance to woolen manufacturers and to the public generally, has ever been tried in this circuit. Working models of machines having this invention have been in the court-room, and yarn from the raw material was produced for the benefit of the Court and jury, in their presence.

The defendants in the present case were the makers of the machines, but it is understood the suit was defended by the principal woolen manufacturers in Massachusetts.

B. R. CURTIS, E. A. STOUGHTON, of New York, and J. D. BALL, for plaintiff; GEO. GIFFORD and R. M. BLATCHFORD, of New York, and J. G. ABBOTT and J. B. ROEB, for defendants.

—The Ellenville (N. Y.) *Journal* recently stated that the plea of insanity would be set up by WILLIS, who is now in jail at Kingston, upon the charge of having murdered a Mrs. PHELAN. WILLIS replied in the following indignant note:

KINGSTON PRISON, Jan. 10, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: I have seen in your last week's issue a scrap devoted to the unfortunate WILLIS, in which you say that witnesses will be subpœnaed to prove his insanity at the time. Will you be so kind as to tell your readers that WILLIS knows nothing whatever of what will be done with his case next week, and also that WILLIS will not avail himself of *cowardly subterfuge* or *sneaking hypocrisy* even to save him from an ignominious and untimely end.

By inserting the above you will oblige your obedient and humble servant. WILLIAM WILLIS.

LAW REPORTS.

Action for Losses on Policy of Insurance—Questions of Value of Stock Insured.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

William Tucker vs. *The Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company*; *The Same* vs. *The New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company*; *The Same* vs. *The Jefferson Fire Insurance Company*; *The Same* vs. *The Clinton Fire Insurance Company*; *The Same* vs. *The Peoples' Fire Insurance Company*.—

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY C. C. PINCKNEY,
NO. 8 PINE-ST.

No. 276 East Houston. 20.10x100.
No. 179 East 14th-st., 26x103.
Nos. 37 and 39 Eldridge, 50x100.
Nos. 269, 270, 273 Broome, 65x75.
No. 163 Hester-st., 23x25.
Nos. 153 to 159 Rivington-st., 105x100.
No. 41 Bond-st., 24x91.
No. 86 Mulberry-st., 25x100.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE ON 55TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and Lexington avs. The house is three-story and basement, brown stone front; all the modern improvements, furnace, etc. Also a first-class brown stone house on Lexington-av., between 53d and 54th sts; all modern improvements complete. These houses are new and the location a desirable one. Also a new house, brown stone front, on 2d-av., between 55th and 56th sts. A four-story new tenement house, with store, on 1st-av., between 54th and 55th sts. They will be sold on very reasonable terms, on application to BROWN & STONE, at their office, foot of 53d-st., E. R.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED ENGLISH basement house No. 24 West 12th-st., west of and near 6th-av., together with large stable, approachable by port cochere entrance. Possession 1st May. Size of lot, 28x103, together with rear of adjoining lot. Price asked, $25,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRA-ble houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN DIFFERENT parts of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh for sale or exchange. Apply to JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Dealers, corner Kent-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE—WITH large store-house, &c., an excellent location for an iron, lumber or coal company; has 150 feet water front, with track connecting with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; is situated at Elizabethport. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high stoop dwelling house, No. 512 7th-av., near 42d-st. and Broadway, complete with all the modern improvements, furnace, &c; will be sold low, and on easy terms. Apply to E. LYNES, No. 43 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in East 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., next vacant lot. House 25x55, lot 100 feet, in splendid order, frescoed. Possession given at once. Inquire at No. 34 East 18th-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—In 27th-st., 85 feet west of Broadway. Also, No. 59 East 28th-st., four-story brown stone. Also, No. 201 West 36th-st., 14 rooms, $6,500. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 86 Cedar-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE—(25 feet front,) on 54th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., near Central Park. Two lines of cars within half a block. Possession immediate. Apply to ABNER L. ELY & CO., No. 22 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A 3-STORY house, brick or brown-stone, with all the modern improvements, in a first-class neighborhood, above 14th-st. Address X. O. P., Box No. 5,492 Post-office.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS offering a number of good dwelling houses for sale, in good locations up town, from $6,000 to $25,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 51 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 21.6x55, lot 98 feet 9 inches, frescoed throughout, and in good condition. Inquire at No. 34 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY, high stoop, brown-stone house and lot on 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in complete order. Apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN MONROE-PLACE, BROOKLYN, a first-class brown-stone front house. Apply to No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS 25x100 EACH, ON the southwest corner of 10th-av. and 125th-st.; also, three short lots on 125th-st. Apply to A. F. NDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,

formerly known as the home of A. J. Downing, deceased; within the past ten years has been greatly enlarged and improved; contains about six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, filled with rare trees and shrubs of all descriptions; the dwelling, carriage-houses, grapery and green-house are in perfect order; the whole will be sold for much less than cost. Any gentleman desiring to purchase, will find this an opportunity which offers but once in a lifetime; possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to G. ALGER, on the premises, or by letter, to S. W. FULLERTON, Attorney at Law, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY residence, situated in Llewellyn Park, N. Orange, N. J., within an hour's ride of the city. The house is well and handsomely built, and the situation is very fine, commanding a very extensive view; has hot and cold water in every room, and is heated by one of Brown's hot water furnaces. The grounds are well laid out, and the kitchen garden is amply supplied with fruit and vegetables in their season. There is also a fine stone stable and carriage house. The house will be sold with either six or thirteen acres, or will be exchanged for a City dwelling. For further information apply by mail to JOHN H. JAFFRAY, No. 350 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—GOTHIC VILLA IN LLEWELlyn Park for sale; contains 11 rooms and modern conveniences; two acres of ground, garden, shrubbery, and young fruit; barn and stable. The situation is high, commanding rich and varied views, and but a short drive to the depot. Trains to New-York almost hourly, time 47 minutes. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 2 P. M., or to C. G. JUDSON, No. 84 Chambers-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, about half an acre of ground, fronting on two streets; new double 2-story and basement house, containing 13 finished rooms, bathing room, and gas throughout; green-house attached to the main house; tool-house, barn, cow-house and chickery; garden stocked with choice fruits of all kinds; located on the hill, having a fine view of the city, and only ten minutes from Market-st. and Chesnut-st. depots. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or ELLIS DUNN, corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly filled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side, warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 12th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRA-ble country residence, situated in Springfield, N. J., one mile from the Millburn and Summit depots, on the Morris & Essex Road—a first-class frame house, 35x42 feet, two stories, attic and basement; contains eight sleeping apartments, double parlors, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen and pantry. In connection with the above, there is a large kitchen garden, fruit-trees, outhouses, and eighty acres of good farming land, if desired. Apply to JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 422 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE most desirable places in Yonkers, comprising a first-class house, carriage-house, stable &c.; a large garden, well stocked with fruit; a fine young orchard in full bearing; a spacious lawn around the house, nicely shaded; also, some wood land, in all about 15 acres. For particulars, apply at No. 76 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST HEALTHY and desirable places on the Sound, 1¾ hours from the City. The house contains 11 rooms, besides cellars and attic, and well furnished. The outbuildings are large and new; the place contains 70 acres, about one-half wood land, and has a large water front. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE—TWO DWELLING houses and about 48 acres of land, at Far Rockaway, L. I., near the Marine Pavilion, in sections of from 3 to 5 acres, beautifully situated for building purposes or gardening; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM H. BOLTON, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, where maps of the same can be seen, or of WILLIAM SMITH, near the premises.

TO LET.

A LARGE AND FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in Washington, D. C., to let or lease for a term of years. The hotel is now under construction and will be finished by or before 1st June next; it will contain 220 rooms, with stores underneath, &c., and is situated on Pennsylvania-av., in the immediate vicinity of the White House and the public buildings adjoining. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

DAGUERREAN ROOMS IN BROOKLYN to rent, upper part of brown store, 80 feet deep, No. 845 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, having been many years occupied for that business. Apply, from 12 to 3, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

TO LET.—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 159 10th-st., near Stewart's store—suitable for a light business, and a very desirable situation. Apply at No. 64 Reade-st.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, near Broadway. Inquire from 12 to 2, of Mr. JAY or Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET, WITH LARGE rooms. Inquire at No. 103 East 33d-st.

AUCTION SALES

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 61 cwt., known as "gradual increase," viz.:

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on Feb. 2, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at

The Union Stores, Brooklyn,

Consisting of Cargo of the prize steamer NASSAU,

Coffee,
Salt,
White Lead,
Castor Oil,
Hardware,
Military Equipments,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTER-MASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 25, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the square bounded by E and F and 20th and 21st sts., in the City of Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, a large lot of SCRAP IRON and LEATHER, PARTS OF WAGONS, PARTS OF HARNESS, TOOLS, &c., &c., deemed unserviceable.

The successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within fifteen (15) days from the day of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. H. BURKE, Brig.-Gen. and Q. M.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—PEARL, THOMPSON, PRINCE AND LAURENS STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John G. Adams and Wm. Adams, Executors of the estate of John Adams, deceased:

PEARL-ST.—The five-story brick building and lot, No. 213 Pearl-st., between Maiden-lane and Platt st., being 20 feet 10 inches front, by about 160 feet deep.

THOMPSON-ST.—The two-story brick house and lot, No. 140 Thompson-st., near Prince-st. Lot 20.6 by about 98 feet.

LAURENS-ST.—The three-story brick front house and lot, No. 145 Laurens st., in the rear of the Thomson-st. house. Lot 20.6 by 100.2.

PRINCE-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot No. 166 Prince-st., on the southeast corner of Thompson-st. Also, the three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 158, 160, 162 and 164 Prince-st., adjoining the above. Also, the four-story brick house and lot No. 148 Prince-st., on the southwest corner of Laurens-st.

THOMPSON-ST.—The three 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 112, 114 and 116 Thompson-st., in the rear of the Prince-st. houses.

LAURENS-ST.—The four 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 113, 115, 117 and 119 Laurens-st., in the rear of No. 148 Prince-st., together with the four 3-story brick houses on the rear of the lots.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

WOOL AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 1½ o'clock, at Wheeler's Wall-st stores, Brooklyn,

WOOL—100 Bales superior Mestizio Wool, in perfect order and of fine quality. Catalogues will be ready on Monday morning at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.; also at the office of James Green, Wool Broker, No. 57 Pine-st., when the Wool may be fully examined.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AND PIER PROPERTY in the Third Ward for sale.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell under decree in partition, on the 5th of FEBRUARY, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

The valuable lots and stores Nos. 218, 220 and 222 Washington-st., Nos. 86, 88, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101 and 103 Barclay-st., and Nos. 145, 146 and 147 West-st.

Also, the valuable pier and wharf property No. 25 North River, now under lease and used for the Hoboken Ferry and other purposes.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating the First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first streets.

For laying cross-walks in Third-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, and One Hundred and Ninth streets:

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said First-avenue to the extent or on-half the block-less and west thereof, from Houston-street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

Also on the Line on both sides of Third-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said Third-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Tenth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 21, 1864.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.—THIS INSTITUTION will be open on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864. The public are respectfully invited to visit the Banking Room, No. 82 Nassau-st., a few doors below Fulton. From and after Feb. 1, the Bank will be prepared to receive deposits and transact business. The Bank will be open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President, 18 Wall-st.
JAMES C. STONEHAM, 1st Vice-Pres., 131 Fulton-st.
CHAS. COOPER, 2d Vice-Pres., 29 & 30 Fulton Market.
THOMAS W. COWDIN, Treasurer, 36 Beekman-st.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary 465 3d-av.
ELIAS J. BEACH, } 15 Nassau-st.
JAMES S. CARPENTIER, }
AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, 11 Frankfort-st.
JOHN THOMAS, 123 Fulton-st.
GERSHOM BANKER, 7 Bowling-green.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, 28 Centre-st.
FRANCIS C. WHITE, 373 4th-av.
ANTHONY MATTERAN, 21 Beekman-st.
HENRY M. REED, Staten Island.
JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, 24 Beekman-st.
JACOB F. CARLETON, United States Hotel.
THOMAS CLARK, Post-office.
ALFRED DORLON, 95 Fulton Market.
CALVIN L. GODDARD, 3 Bowling Green.
FRANCIS L. HARRIS, 43 Bowling Green.
ALFRED A. VALENTINE, 171 Broadway.
WILLIAM VANNAME, 216 Broadway.
JOHN P. HUGGINS, Lovejoy's Hotel.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, 130 Broadway.
GIDEON L. WALKER, 35 Wall-st.
CONRAD P. OSTEYEN, 521 3d-av.
DAVID H. GOULD, 35 Nassau-st.
ANDREW CAMPBELL, 404 3d-av.
BARTHOLOMEW B. CHAPPEL, 469 3d-av.
JOHN KEYSER, 352 West 12th-st.
LEWIS F. RANDOLPH, 311 West 21st-st.
LOFTUS WOOD, 237 Water-st.
JOSEPH FORSYTH, Washington Market.
ISAAC S. ALLAIRE, 618 Water-st.
EDWARD MILLS, 198 Broadway.
SAMUEL SNEEDEN, Greenpoint.
WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Scranton Coal Office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 3.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—DAY AND BOARDing School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. Spring term commences Feb. 2. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—For circulars, apply to the Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE will give private lessons in the French language and literature. Apply at No. 42 6th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M. or 4 to 6 P. M.

SINGING LESSONS GIVEN BY A COMpetent artist gentleman—a superior vocalist. For particulars address D. S. D., Box No. 129 *Times* office.

TEACHER WANTED—ENGLISH AND MATHematics. Apply, after 2 P. M., at No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family, or where there are few boarders, and where dinner can be had at 1 P. M.; location above 14th-st., west side. Address G., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A private Christian family, in the vicinity of Bedford-st. Church; has the best of reference. Price must be moderate. Address L. R., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, for three days.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS—SIR,—YOU ARE requested to attend a general meeting of butchers of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, to be held at the office of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, corner 5th-st. and 1st-av., on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., in relation to the proposed increase of internal revenue tax on slaughtered animals.

J. W. CLINCH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ALBANY RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received until Feb. 6, 1864, at noon, for the construction of six sections, or about eight miles of equivalent single track Street Railway, in the City of Albany and suburbs. To be laid with plate rail, about 45 pounds per yard, on timber sills and ties; to be commenced as early in the Spring as practicable, and completed on or before June 1, 1864, as per specifications and plans on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, duly executed by two or more responsible parties, binding themselves to become securities for the party proposing, in a penal sum of not less than $5,000 per mile of work proposed for. The Company reserve the right to accept either or neither of the proposals made, and to restrict the amount of any part of the proposed constructions.

Proposals may be made for the whole or any division of said work, and must be indorsed "Proposals for the Albany Railway," and addressed to

SAMUEL McELROY, Chief Engineer,
Office No. 45 North Pearl-st.,
Albany, N. Y.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with

Axes;
Axes—Handled;
Ax Handles;
Hatchets—Handled;
Hatchet Handles;
Shovels;
Spades;
Picks—Handled;
Pick Handles.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must, in all cases, furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, Feb, 3, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order, Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the school officers of the XXIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 100, 102, 104 and 106 West 20th-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," and "Proposals for heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no securities are named. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN DE LAMATER,
ALFRED MOORE,
JAMES CONDLE,
} Building Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1864.

TO IRON WORKERS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, Jan. 22, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and setting in place around the New Reservoir, about 8,200 lineal feet of iron railing. Drawings and specifications can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, Rotunda, Park.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

[No. 105.]

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department with

Standard Drills, ordinary width.
Standard Drills, 33 inches:
Stockings.
Knapsacks, complete.
Mess Pans.
Color Belts and Slings, Sets of.
Garrison Flags.
Garrison Flags Halliards.
Halliards for Recruiting Flags.
Cavalry Standards.
Regimental Colors, artillery.
Regimental Colors, cavalry.
Regimental Colors, infantry.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must, in all cases, furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, Feb. 4, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, Feb. 6, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of

Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOTS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Jan. 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 12th February, proximo, for five thousand pairs Grained Leather Boots.

The boots must be of the best quality of oak-tanned grained leather, sewed with a square awl. All the sewing and stitching to be done with the hand, to correspond in every respect with the sample to be found at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, except that the sides shall be sewed with the hands, and not machine stitch, as on sample.

The same to be delivered at the Brooklyn yard within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS IN-closed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.,

For building a Tender for Engine Company No. 53.
For building a Tender for Engine Company No. 13.
For building a Tender for Engine Company No. 30.
For building a Tender for Engine Company No. 31.
For New Hall for Hose No. 23, Fulton-st.
For building a House for use of Hose Company No. 48.
For building a House for use of Engine Company No. 23.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Jan. 25, 1864.

CHARLES W. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

DIVIDENDS.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to Feb. 2d, inclusive.

By order,
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT. on the First, and of seven (7) per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be paid at this office on Monday, 1st February next. Holders of Mortgage Bonds desiring to convert them into the First Preferred Stock of the Company, can do so by surrendering them at the above-named place from the 1st to 10th February next, inclusive.

H. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, the first day of February next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SER-VICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of February next. The transfer-books will be closed until after that date. By order,

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, is this day declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, proximo.

HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY

will open the books for subscription to the stock of one hundred thousand dollars, at the banking-house of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The following gentlemen will cooperate in the management, as Directors and officers, if elected:

Maj.-Gen. DANL. E. SICKLES as President.
Gen. JOHN COCHRANE as Vice-President.

DIRECTORS.

LEONARD W. JEROME, Capt. J. L. WORDEN, U. S. N.
Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, President of Sanitary Com., JAMES T. BRADY.
WM. V. BRADY, Dr. WM. H. VAN BUREN,
CHAS. GOULD, ABRAM WAKEMAN,
SAMUEL J. GLASSEY, HENRY CLEWS,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR sale—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

FINANCIAL

$100,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Bids for the whole, or any part, of the above amount of Bonds will be received at the office of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, No. 42 Exchange-place, up to the 6th day of February.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a first and only mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance from Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

NEW. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD-ers of the SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

PAUL SPOFFORD,
EDWARD HAIGHT, GEO. GRISWOLD HAVEN,
FRANCIS LELAND, CASSIUS DARLING.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. CASSIUS DARLING was elected President; Mr. GEO. G. HAVEN Vice-President; and Mr. JNO. W. B. DOBLER was appointed Cashier.

The Sixth National Bank will open, on or about the 1st of March, at their banking room, corner of Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.

C. DARLING, President.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK Jan. 25, 1864.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1864, FROM THE Preferred Sinking Fund, Appleton Extension, Green Bay Extension and General First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date. Coupons from Registered Bonds will be paid only to the parties in whose names they are registered, or upon their written order.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1864.

THE HIGHLAND BANK, BANKING AS-SOCIATION, (Newburgh,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Nassau Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISH-ment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1864.

**THIS COMPANY

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3855. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE COMING DRAFT.

Important Order from President Lincoln.

The Draft to be Made on the Tenth of March.

Five Hundred Thousand Men Called for.

Enlistments Not Credited to Other Calls to be Subtracted from This.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1864.

Ordered, that a draft for five hundred thousand men, to serve for three years or during the war, be made on the 10th day of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the 1st day of March, and not heretofore credited.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Particulars Respecting the Loss of the Iron Age—Arrival of Refugees—Effectiveness of the Blockade—Death of a Noted Guerrilla Chief—Departure of Gen. Barnes—Delightful Weather.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Jan. 29, 1864.

PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE LOSS OF THE IRON AGE.

Capt. EDWARD E. STONE, and other officers of the late United States steamer *Iron Age*, arrived in Norfolk, on the transport *Spaulding*, last Wednesday.

The circumstances attending the loss of the *Iron Age*, off Wilmington harbor, are as follows:

On the morning of the 9th, she received orders to proceed, in connection with other vessels of the blockading squadron, to Lockwood's Folly Inlet, for the purpose of getting off the blockade-runner *Bendigo*, which had been run ashore. The *Iron Age*, drawing the least water, was ordered in to make fast her hawser to the stranded vessel, which she did, and on the same evening, herself and the *Montgomery* made a fruitless attempt to drag off the blockade-runner. Further proceedings were discontinued until high water, at 8:45 A. M. of the 10th, when a second effort was made by the *Iron Age*, *Montgomery* and *Daylight* to get the vessel off. While engaged in this, the current drifted the two other vessels so much to the eastward that the *Iron Age* unfortunately grounded. This, however, would have been of little consequence, had not the fouling of the propellers of the *Daylight* and *Montgomery* by hawsers, prevented their coming to the immediate aid of the *Iron Age*. She was, therefore, obliged to remain on the sands over one tide, and it must be generally known that there is more or less quicksand on that coast, which caused the *Iron Age* to imbed herself to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of being extricated from her perilous position. Capt. STONE, however, did not give up all hope of saving the vessel until 11:30 P. M., when he received orders from the Admiral to prepare to abandon the ship. This was now unavoidable, as the enemy had commenced the erection of batteries on the shore, not a half mile distant, and at low water, the magazine of the vessel would be entirely exposed to their fire. The question now arose whether an attempt should be made to save a few hundred dollars' worth of Government stores, at the risk of being blown up, or whether the vessel should be fired at once, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the rebels. It is only those that are intimately acquainted with the old regular naval service, who can appreciate the emotions of Capt. STONE, when he felt called upon to apply the torch to this his first command. That he decided rightly, and that his course will be justified by the Navy Department, there can be little doubt.

As above stated, orders were received on the evening of the 10th to abandon the ship, but no positive instructions were given to set her on fire. The weather, however, had meanwhile become threatening, the wind increasing, with a rising sea from the southward, and it was evident to Capt. STONE that the batteries of the enemy, behind the sand hill, would be completed by morning. No time was, therefore, to be lost in abandoning and destroying the ship. The first act of Capt. S. was to save and place out of danger the sick and wounded, which he did—as well as, subsequently, the majority of the officers and men—by sending them into the boats in a bowline around a hawser outside of the surf. Retaining five men in whose judgment he had confidence, at precisely 4 A. M., he ordered the ship to be fired in the yeoman's store-room, engineer's store-room, ward-room and cabin, which being satisfactorily done, he entered his gig, and passing though the surf, reported on board the *Gen. Buckingham*. Fearing that some accident might happen to prevent the simultaneous ignition of all the powder on board, Capt. STONE had previously ordered all the powder tanks to be uncovered, which caused one of the most magnificent pyrotechnic displays ever witnessed.

The *Iron Age* was one of those vessels purchased by the Government from the Pemberton Iron Works, in Maine, and formerly ran between there and Boston. She was of about 420 tons burden, and carried six 8-inch guns, together with three 30-pounder rifles. As a sea-going vessel she equaled any of the third class sloops-of-war, but as a steamer she was unworthy the name, having but a ninety horse-power engine.

The *Iron Age* left Boston on the 4th of September last, since which time she has been instrumental in the destruction of the blockade-runners *Arabian*, *Venus*, and *Douro*. Although having very little speed, yet from the fact that she drew so little water, she was enabled to perform very important service as a picket-boat.

After the destruction of the *Iron Age*, Capt. STONE was ordered to distribute his officers and men among the vessels of the squadron in need of reinforcements—having done which he repaired to Norfolk, to await the commands of Admiral LEE.

It is not improbable that a court of inquiry may be ordered to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of this vessel. It can scarcely be doubted that her gallant Commander will be absolved from all blame. When it is remembered that within the last six months twenty-two blockade-runners have been captured or destroyed on this station, the loss of such a comparatively insignificant vessel as the *Iron Age*—the slowest in the fleet—should be considered of little moment.

ARRIVAL OF REFUGEES.

Twenty refugees arrived here on Sunday last from rebeldom. They were from various parts of Dixie, and had mostly left to escape the new conscription. They unite in declaring that the "Confederacy" is seemingly on the point of "going up." One of the number was a young Englishman, lately chief clerk in a wholesale house in Savannah. Although not naturalized—having entered Savannah on a blockade-runner last year—he was impressed into the rebel army, and only procured his release through the most active exertions of the British Consul, who, although nominally dismissed, still exercises some sort of authority there. He reports that the new order from Richmond, obliging those who have furnished substitutes to bear arms, causes the greatest dissatisfaction—that the rebel Government is openly denounced by thousands, that all of this class are running away who can do so, and that the majority of those taken avow their determination to desert at the first opportunity. In respect to the efficiency of the blockade, his testimony is explicit and valuable. The stores in Savannah are nearly all closed, the stock of goods having been exhausted, and further supply not being obtainable. He went first to Florida, thinking to escape to Nassau on a blockade-runner; but he found every chink of the coast closed, and was forced to return. He was in Charleston week before last. The city was entirely deserted by the inhabitants, and hundreds of houses had been destroyed by shells from Gilmore's batteries. At Wilmington, he found the blockade-running business nearly dead; so nearly, that the prospect of getting away from the "Confederacy" by that avenue was very remote, and he was obliged to go to Richmond. Reinforcements were constantly arriving here for LEE's army, and nothing was heard which led him to believe that the place would be soon abandoned.

The rebel finances are in a most deplorable state, and Confederate Treasury notes are rapidly depreciating. Greenbacks are 2,500 per cent. premium in Richmond, while it takes $130 of rebel paper money to purchase a single dollar in gold! In respect to food, he told me that he had eaten nothing for the past three months except corn bread and sweet potatoes, which is all the inhabitants of Savannah can procure to eat.

As remarked, the party represented nearly every portion of rebeldom, having met on the road from Petersburgh to Suffolk, and one needed but a short conversation with them to become satisfied that the projected slave oligarchy of "one JEFFERSON DAVIS" was destined, ere long, to collapse in untimely ruin.

DEATH OF A NOTED GUERRILLA CHIEF.

"Maj." BURROUGHS, late chief of the guerrillas in this neighborhood, captured by Col. DRAPER, of the Second North Carolina colored troops, while on a raid with his regiment, about two months ago, was shot on Monday night, while attempting to escape from the pest-house in Norfolk.

BURROUGHS had been tried by a military commission for violating his parole, and was in jail awaiting the confirmation of his sentence by the President, when he was taken ill with the small-pox, and removed to the pest-house on the 17th inst. He was closely guarded by a detachment from the First United States colored troops, now doing provost duty in Portsmouth, one soldier being constantly stationed at the door of his chamber, and another at the outer door in the hall below. He had recovered, and was on the point of being returned to the jail, when, on Monday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, the other patients in the room being asleep, he suddenly raised the window at the head of his bed, and attempted to leap out. The guard cried "halt!" the required three times, and then discharged his musket, which was loaded with ball and buck-shot. The ball entered his back just beneath the shoulder-blade, and passed entirely through the body. The height from the window to the ground was about eighteen feet. He had tied his clothes into a bundle, and expected to effect his escape by suddenly springing from the window before the guard would be able to fire, if he should venture to do so at a white man. But the vigilance and faithfulness of the black soldier defeated his design. He died the next day.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. BARNES.

Brig.-Gen. BARNES, late Commander of this post, received a magnificent ovation on the occasion of his departure for the Army of the Potomac. Six Generals, (including Maj.-Gen. BUTLER,) with their staffs, joined in the military procession, which escorted him to the boat. Although a zealous Abolitionist, the Board of Trade indorsed his political principles in a series of resolutions, as they had previously done the Hon. Wood principles of his predecessor. Gen. BARNES was much beloved by our citizens, and his departure was sincerely regretted by the thousands that filled the streets to bid him farewell. His successor is Gen. WILD, of whom the readers of the TIMES have heard somewhat.

DELIGHTFUL WEATHER.

CLAUDE L ORRAINE never painted more ravishingly delicious weather than we have been enjoying here for the past ten days. The matchless days of Italy are reproduced, and one has but to visit the extensive ruins of the Gosport Navy-yard, to realize a delusion that he is wandering among the crumbling arches of the Baths of Caracalla, on a soft, sunny Winter day. It is too pleasant to work—too pleasant to do anything but sit by the open window smoking one's pipe.

TEWKSBURY.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The steamer *Hillman*, from Memphis the 28th inst., has arrived, with 200 bales of cotton for the East and 100 bales for St. Louis. She also brought up 350 reenlisted volunteers of the Twelfth Michigan Volunteers, a portion of the Third Minnesota, and large numbers of soldiers from other regiments en route home on furlough.

The steamer *Patton* was burned at Walker's Bend last Saturday. No lives were lost. The cargo destroyed was valued at $25,000. The boat was owned by HART & Co.

Advices from Memphis represent that the guerrillas are becoming troublesome at various points along the river. QUANTRELL's band is reported to be in the vicinity of Gaine's Landing, burning cotton and committing various depredations. No boats, however, have been fired into lately.

The Ohio River continues to rise, and is probably open to Louisville.

Several boats cleared for St. Louis yesterday und to-day.

Brig.-Gen. BUCKLAND has been assigned to the command of the District of Memphis, and Brig.-Gen. REED to that of Cairo.

Death of Gov. Gamble.

HONORS TO THE VETERANS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 31.

Gov. GAMBLE died to-day.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in St. Louis assembled in the rotunda of the Court-house last night to devise means for the proper reception of the veteran volunteers of this and other States arriving here en route for their homes.

A heavy rain has been falling all day, and there are indications of cooler weather to-night.

Fatal Affair.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sunday, Jan. 31.

A melancholy affair occurred at Mattoon, Illinois, this afternoon. A drunken soldier attempted to force a citizen named STEVENS to take the oath of allegiance. The latter denied his authority, when the soldier shot him dead.

The soldier had served two years in the rebel army, and enlisted in the Union service to get the bounty. It is understood that he will immediately be shot. Much excitement exists over the occurrence, and it is feared that more violence may take place.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Mysterious Disappearance of Joe Johnston's Army.

Advance of Our Forces to Tunnel Hill.

The Rebels Gone to Mobile or East Tennessee.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM KNOXVILLE

The Rebels Beaten in a Cavalry Engagement.

TWO GUNS CAPTURED.

REPULSE OF THE REBELS AT ATHENS.

REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 29.

The *Commercial* has the following special dispatch:

FIVE MILES NORTH OF TUNNEL HILL, GA., FRIDAY, Jan. 29, 1864.

Gen. PALMER, with Gen. DAVIS's division, moved here yesterday on a reconnoissance.

The Twenty-eighth Kentucky and Fourth Michigan drove in the rebels' advance pickets and captured a company of rebel cavalry.

The rebels retreated from Tunnel Hill during the night. They lost 32 killed and wounded.

Our loss was two wounded.

The object of the reconnoissance was effected.

Gen. CLAIBORNE's rebel Division is above Tunnel Hill, on the Dalton road. The balance of the rebels have disappeared. They have probably gone to Mobile or East Tennessee.

THE NEWS FROM KNOXVILLE.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. FOSTER.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The following dispatches have been received at the headquarters of the army here:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 29, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER telegraphs from Knoxville, Tenn., under date of the 28th, at 9 A. M., as follows:

I have the honor to report that the cavalry, under Gen. STURGIS, achieved a decided victory over the enemy's cavalry yesterday, near the Fair Gardens, ten miles east of Sevierville.

McCOOK's Division drove the enemy back about two miles after a stubborn fight, lasting from daylight until 4 P. M., at which time the division charged with the sabre and a yell, and routed the enemy from the field, capturing two steel rifled guns and over 100 prisoners.

The enemy's loss was considerable, sixty-five of them being killed or wounded in the charge.

GARRARD and WOLFORD's Divisions came up after a forced march in time to be pushed in pursuit, although their horses were jaded.

Gen. STURGIS hoped to be able to make the route complete.

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Jan. 30.

An officer just from Knoxville, Tenn., reports that about a week since the rebels drove off eight hundred head of Government cattle, within three miles of Knoxville. He says that our army has gone into Winter quarters, and apprehends no attack. A reconnoissance made last Saturday and Sunday discovered that LONGSTREET had made a hasty retreat, and gone beyond Dandridge.

THE REBEL RAID IN ALABAMA.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. RAWLING.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NASHVILLE, Jan. 29, 1864.

On the morning of the 25th the enemy, 600 strong, attacked our garrison of about 100 at Athens. After a two hours' fight the enemy was repulsed and driven.

Our loss was twenty; the enemy's was much greater.

On the 27th Col. MILLER had a severe fight on this side of Florence, repulsing the enemy. Our loss was fifteen killed and twenty-five wounded.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

THE RETREAT FROM STRAWBERRY PLAINS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

KNOXVILLE, Friday, Jan. 22—Noon.

After crossing the Holston, yesterday, at Strawberry Plains, our troops burnt the bridge and everything of value which was likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. Among other things a considerable amount of new clothing, which had just been shipped up, was destroyed. The current impression is that this was a wanton and uncalled for destruction. Our men are suffering for clothing, and had these boxes been opened, and the boys ordered to go in and help themselves, but little would have been left for the flames or the enemy.

SKIRMISHING

Was kept up nearly all day yesterday between our troops on this side of the Holston and the enemy's on the other. The latter has a battery on College Hill, near Strawberry Plains, from which he played on us while crossing the river. Comparatively little damage was done, our loss being not over a half dozen wounded. It leaks out that our falling back is very much like a skedaddle, although but a small force of the enemy was in sight yesterday. The two divisions of the Fourth Corps, which crossed the river here yesterday evening, had orders to continue their march this morning in the direction of Sevierville, but this morning, at 4 o'clock, that order was countermanded, and hence SHERIDAN's and WOOD's Divisions are now lying just outside of town.

SKIRMISHING NEAR THE CITY.

Early this morning the rebel and our sharpshooters were skirmishing across the river at Armstrong's Ferry, which is only six miles above Knoxville; and the news has just come in that a squad of LONGSTREET's men have come down within four miles of town. Portions of the Ninth and Twenty-third Corps are expected to go through here this afternoon, but orders may again be countermanded.

The movements of the enemy are evidently not clearly understood; the impression continues, however, that we are on the eve of a siege.

Our streets are crammed and jammed with straggling soldiers, flying refugees, demoralized contrabands, all edging and surging through. You cannot stop a moment on the street without being besieged by a mob of questioners.

It may be interesting to the public, at such a time as this, to know that Parson BROWNLOW is still here.

THE MAILS,

which, for some time, have been sent North on pack mules, through Cumberland Gap, will, for the present, go via London and Chattanooga. We get papers here from ten to twenty days old. SUPER.

LATER.—I am just informed by an officer from the field that our loss in stores at Strawberry Plains was quite serious. Several caissons were blown up, and not less than 200 of our stragglers were picked up by the rebels.

A scout, just from the front, reports that very few rebel troops have crossed the French Broad at Dandridge. S.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 31.

WHAT SPRING WILL BRING FORTH.

The North and West lie under the danger of thinking that the rebellion is caving in on all four sides, from weakness. The soldiers here think that through the opening of the coming Spring, the armies of LEE, LONGSTREET and MAGRUDER will strike at us with vast forces, got from a comprehensive and arbitrary conscription, and will so far roll back the advantages we gained in the Fall of 1863 as to prolong the war by another year, and add eight hundred millions to the national debt.

PORTS TO BE REOPENED TO COMMERCE.

The Secretary of the Treasury will soon declare the ports of Newbern, North Carolina, Brownsville, Texas, and Fernandina, Florida, reopened to the commerce of the world.

THE MINNESOTA INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

The number of claims filed and registered prior to September, 1863, by the Minnesota sufferers, before the Commissioners appointed by the President to assess claims for damages, &c., was two thousand nine hundred and forty. The parties claimed $2,458,000 damages. There was allowed $1,370,000. A great many claims were withdrawn, some forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, and seventy-six in which no testimony was offered. The testimony—which is in the hands of Secretary USHER—fills *sixteen thousand pages of legal cap paper*. The appropriation made by the last Congress ($200,000) for the aid of the sufferers, has been distributed among 1,300 persons, in sums ranging from twenty dollars to two hundred dollars, according to the necessities of the sufferers. As Congress has made no provision to pay the amount of damages allowed by the Commissioners, it is proposed to pay off the claims by appropriating for that purpose the back annuities of the Sioux tribes, which amount to near $3,000,000. One of the stipulations of the treaty between them and the United States makes their annuity fund responsible for all damages committed by them.

WHY NOT DISTRIBUTE THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

It is said that adequate measures have not been taken to send through our picket lines to the rebel rank and file a single copy of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Deserters frequently say, after learning its provisions, that if its terms were known throughout LEE's army, one-half would desert to us before March.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE DEAD-LOCK.

The father of Major WHITE, of the Pennsylvania Senate, has agreed to have Speaker PENNY, of the Pennsylvania Senate, take the necessary steps for an election in WHITE's District, and if he is not released in time to take his seat before election comes off, which will be in about ten days, he will place in Speaker PENNY's hands Major WHITE's resignation, which he has had since last Fall. This renders certain the organization of the Pennsylvania Legislature in two weeks.

FERNANDO WOOD'S RECEPTION, ETC.

The masses of flowers that shed beauty and perfume over FERNANDO WOOD's entertainment were the gift of Mrs. LINCOLN, and to this lady was he indebted, too, for the music of the United States Marine Band. The absence from the occasion of every Republican Senator save three, was the subject of comment, as well as the more pointed declinations of the New-York country Democrats, at the head of whom, by talent as well as by positiveness of convictions is JOHN GANSON. Many Republicans returned their invitations to Mr. WOOD unanswered.

GEN FOSTER RELIEVED BY GEN. SCHOFIELD.

The following is the order relieving Gen. FOSTER from the command of the Department of the Ohio, and assigning Gen. SCHOFIELD to that command:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34.—1. Maj.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER is, at his own request, and on account of his disability for service in the field arising from wounds, relieved from command of the Department of the Ohio.

2. Maj.-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant-Adjutant- General.

THE WASHINGTON POST-OFFICE.

The new railroad schedule orders the evening train, with the morning New-York mail, here at 7 o'clock P. M. The innumerable delays that bese the one horse track from Washington North, brings that mail here usually at and after 8 o'clock P. M. Punctually at half-past eight o'clock, by order of SAYLES G. BOWEN, the City Postmaster, every Distributing Clerk in the office takes off his apron, washes his hands and clears out. Congress, the press, the Government, all wait for their letters and papers till next day. Thanks to the enterprise of the newsboys we are not obliged to wait twelve hours for the New-York papers. But it will take a joint resolution of both Houses to effect the delivery of letters at the Capital of the United States before they become a day old. The abuse is equally bad at the offices in the House and in the Senate. Letters mailed there by Congressmen at 4 P. M., go in the 5 o'clock train; mailed at 40 minutes past 4 they lay till the next day, Mr. BOWEN's clerks having washed their hands and devoted themselves to the more congenial labor of dining.

SEA-COAST DEFENCES.

A Board of Engineers, consisting of Gens. BARNARD, CULLUM and WRIGHT, and Cols. ALEXANDER and ABBOTT, has been ordered by the War Department, and is now in session here, to examine and report upon our sea-coast defences as they now are, what they should be, and what new defences are necessary, especially in New-York Harbor, which the board will probably visit.

A COLONEL'S VAGARIES.

A court of inquiry, presided over by Gen. DE RUSSY, is now in session at the corner of Seventeenth and H streets, to inquire into the singular conduct of Col. A. A. GIBSON, Second Pennsylvania heavy artillery, who is accused of having refused to accept a flag presented to the regiment by the State of Pennsylvania, saying: "We are not fighting for the State of Pennsylvania, but for the United States." Another charge against Col. GIBSON is speaking disparagingly of Pennsylvania troops and maltreating recruits in the presence of his officers.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been established since the 23d of January, 1864:

First National Bank of Norwalk, Ohio—Capital	$200,000
First National Bank of Bridgeport, Ohio—Capital	50,000
First National Bank of Massillon, Ohio—Capital	175,000
First National Bank of Leonardsville, N. Y.—Capital	50,000
First National Bank of Oshkosh, Wisconsin—Capital	50,000
First National Bank of Greencastle, Ind.—Capital	125,000
First National Bank of Painesville, Ohio—Capital	100,000
First National Bank of Portland, Maine—Capital	100,000
First National Bank of Ithaca, New-York—Capital	200,000
Total	$880,000

PERSONAL.

Hon. B. F. FLANDERS, of Louisiana, supervising special agent of the Treasury Department at New-Orleans, has resigned to accept the presidency of the First National Bank at New-Orleans. B. RUSH PLUMLEY, of New-Orleans, will probably be appointed his successor, unless resistance is made.

GOLD AND SILVER QUARTZ FROM IDAHO.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office on Saturday received a number of specimens of gold and silver quartz from the Oro Finia Lead, on a branch of the Owyhee River, in Idaho Territory. The lead from which the specimens were taken is described as averaging six feet in width, and has been prospected for nearly six miles. It is represented as being fully as rich as the far-famed Washoe mines.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The whisky men here are confident that the Senate Finance Committee will greatly modify that portion of the House Revenue bill taxing liquors on hand.

MILITARY ASSIGNMENT.

Col. BUARON, Fifth United States Artillery, has been temporarily assigned to the command of the artillery reserve, Army of the Potomac.

THE COMMAND OF THE TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

By direction of the President, Maj.-Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN has been assigned to the command of the Twenty-third Army Corps.

APPOINTMENTS.

Brig.-Gen. GETTY has been appointed Inspector-General on Gen. MEADE's staff. Major SIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Commandant at headquarters, *vice* Major LUDLOW, ordered to his regiment.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 31.

A SNARL FROM THE BRITISH ABOUT THE FRENCH DRAFT.

It will be recollected that in October a call for 300,000 men was made. This number has been about half filled by volunteering and reënlistments. The call now made for 500,000 men is interpreted by gentlemen acquainted with military affairs to include the above 300,000, being in effect an additional call for 200,000 men. The volunteering is supposed to furnish at present an average of 2,000 men per day. The order of the President makes a credit or deduction of so many as may have enlisted or been drafted prior to the 1st of March, at which time the $400 premium expires. When these arrangements are completed the total added to the army will be half a million of men.

SECRETARY STANTON AND SENATOR HALE.

Secretary STANTON, before the Hale Investigating Committee yesterday, said, among other things, that Senator HALE asked nothing of him in relation to the release of HUNT from the Old Capitol which a counsellor of law might not, with perfect propriety, have asked of a judge; and that he yielded nothing to the application of Mr. HALE that he would not have yielded to any respectable counsellor, and that he considered himself as acting judicially in the matter.

INTERESTING TO ALIENS.

Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, has decided that aliens who are subjects of a foreign Government, having voluntarily enlisted in the service of the United States as substitutes for drafted men, are not entitled to be discharged from service by reason of alienage, but may under the law of nations be held to perform their engagements without giving the Government to which their allegiance is due just cause of complaint.

TOBACCO.

Some surprise is manifested here at the course of the British journals in denouncing the comity shown by the United States to the French Government in regard to the exportation of tobacco. The concession was made at the request of the French Government, supported by the express request of the British Government.

THE SPEED OF THE EUTAW.

The United States gunboat *Eutaw*, without her armament, averaged eighteen and three-quarter miles yesterday.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Common Carriers Held Not Liable for Losses from Guerrillas—The Senatorial Deadlock—Precautions Against Another Invasion—Gradual Emancipation in Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1864.

In the case of A. BLAND *vs.* Adams Express Company, for recovery of $2,279 seized by MORGAN's band in May, 1862, while being conveyed by said Company from here to Nashville, Judge MUIR, of our Jefferson Circuit Court, decides that said MORGAN and his armed soldiers, though amenable for said seizure to the criminal laws, were "public enemies" in such sense as will exempt the carrier from liability for loss. Plaintiff takes the case to the Court of Appeals.

The general opinion seems to be that the Legislature cannot or will not elect a United States Senator before next Winter, unless the Guthrie men break, in which improbable case BELL will win.

Frankfort writers say the officers of our State militia, inspired by the sagacious zeal of the tried and gallant Executive, have been preparing in advance for the storm which may burst upon us in the Spring.

It is said that gradual emancipation, offered in proper form to Tennesseeans under their State Government resumed, may enlist the favor and assistance of many prominent Tennessee retainers of conservatism. PONTIAC.

A Dinner to Gen. Grant.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The dinner to Gen. GRANT last night was a most brilliant affair. Maj.-Gens. Grant, Rosecrans, and Schofield, Brig.-Gens. Osterhaus, McNeil, Bowen, Totten, Fisk and Grey, a large number of Colonels, and officers of lower rank, and some twenty-five civilians were present. Speeches were made by most of the Generals present and a number of citizens, but Gen. GRANT declined to extend his remarks beyond a mere return of thanks for the honors conferred.

Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Saturday, Jan 30.

The Legislature adjourned this morning without proceeding to the election of United States Senator, it being ascertained that, by the Constitution of Kentucky, the election of Gov. BRAMLETTE would demand a new gubernatorial election. The probability now is that the election will not be made until the Fall session.

Arrest of Kidnappers, etc.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 30.

In pursuance of an order from Gen. SCHOFIELD, several persons have been arrested here to-day for kidnapping negroes in Missouri, and selling them here as slaves. Some of these parties are also charged with passing altered greenbacks.

The commander of the District of Huntsville, Ala., has ordered all cotton-buyers out of his district.

The Remains of Col. E. A. King.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The remains of Col. EDWARD A. KING, killed at Chickamauga, were followed to the Cemetery at Dayton this afternoon by a large civic and military procession. An appropriate discourse was delivered to-night by Chaplain MONTFORT.

The Burning of the Camden and Amboy Depot at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 30.

There was no Baltimore, Washington, or West bound freight for transit over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, burned at the fire which occurred at the Camden depot on the morning of the 30th instant.

GEN. KELLEY'S DEPARTMENT.

Capture of a Supply Train by the Rebels.

A CAVALRY FORCE SENT IN PURSUIT.

Successful Evacuation of Petersburgh.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 31.

Dispatches received at the War Department from Gen. KELLEY's command, state that on Saturday afternoon a supply train on the way to Petersburgh was attacked by the rebel force under Gen. ROSSER, and after a severe resistance on the part of the escort, was captured by the rebels.

Gen. KELLEY has dispatched a force in pursuit of the enemy. No further intelligence has been received from Gen. KELLEY to-day.

DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WESTERN VIRGINIA, SUNDAY, Jan. 31.

Again we are in the midst of excitement and activity, caused by a severe conflict that took place yesterday afternoon, in the neighborhood of Williamsport, Hardy County, and which lasted, with considerable persistence and severity, for four hours.

On Thursday night a train of about eighty wagons was sent out from New-Creek, heavily laden with commissary stores for the garrison at Petersburgh, and accompanying the train was an escort of about eight hundred men, being detachments from the Twenty-third Illinois (Irish) Brigade, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, Second Maryland, Fourteenth and First Virginia Infantry, and one hundred of the Ringgold Cavalry Battalion, the whole under command of Col. J. W. SNYDER.

Nothing unusual occurred until the train got about three miles south of Williamsport, when it was suddenly set upon at different points by open and concealed forces of the enemy.

Although somewhat surprised by the suddenness of the attack, the guard at once formed and deployed for action. Then it was that a hard fight ensued, commencing at three o'clock in the afternoon and lasting for over four hours, at the expiration of which time it was found that we had about eighty in killed and wounded, rank and file. The enemy's loss was said to be about one hundred.

In the early part of the fight the rebels opened fire from four pieces of artillery.

The superiority of the enemy's strength—there being in all about two thousand men—also gave them the advantage in outflanking movements, and the enemy exercised his ingenuity simultaneously to operate on the front, rear and flanks of Col. SNYDER's command.

The enemy, however, completely failed of his object, which seemed to be to try to surround, and if possible, capture the whole party. Several times the rebel lines were broken, and several times the rebel charges were repulsed.

At last, as night closed, the superior numbers of the rebels, and not their good fighting qualities, gained them a success. Our men were so exhausted with marching, countermarching and operating in various ways that it was as much as they could do to successfully defend themselves, let alone make further efforts to retake the train.

At one time the train was in a fair way of being entirely saved; but, owing to the excitable skedaddling propensities of some few of the teamsters and the effect of their conduct on others, a kind of panic was the result. A portion of the train was saved notwithstanding the above-mentioned misfortune.

On hearing of the engagement Col. MULLIGAN at once sent reinforcements to Col. SNYDER.

Col. MULLIGAN received information from Col. THOBURN that the post at Petersburgh was again being threatened, and that EARLY was reported to have moved in force on Wednesday last from the neighborhood of Harrisonburgh.

The rebel Gens. ROSSER and GILMORE are said to be again in the saddle. Gen. IMBODEN is also moving.

What Gen. KELLY is doing to counteract the enemy's movement will develop itself before long. There will either be a severe fight or the enemy must retire in haste.

THE EVACUATION OF PETERSBURG.

HEADQUARTERS, West Virginia, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The command of Col. THOBURN, which comprised the garrison at Petersburg, is now all safe. Late last night he evacuated the position, in consequence of receiving information that the enemy would positively attack his works in heavy force at daylight this morning.

Col. THOBURN's success in getting safely off with all his men, trains, guns, ammunition, stores, &c., is looked upon as quite a feat. While the enemy was moving and preparing to make the attack, he took a mountain road, passed between two columns of the enemy, and is now in a safe and desirable position again.

The enemy cautiously approached the place, Col. THOBURN having taken the precaution to make it appear that the garrison was still there. The enemy opened on the place this morning with artillery, and kept this up for some time, shelling, then formed in lines, made regular approaches, and finally charged—on nothing more offensive than a few dead mules and the debris of a camp. While this was going on, Col. THOBURN was within hearing, with his retreating column, of the enemy's guns.

Military affairs are now bright and encouraging.

The weather bad, threatening rain.

Maj.-Gen. MILROY made a short speech this morning in Cumberland, in front of the Revere House, to the Twelfth Virginia Volunteers. The General's speech was very encouraging. He said everything is going right now. Music, cheers, &c., were among the pleasant features of the demonstration.

Ellsworth Zouaves.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, a detachment of the Zouaves arrived in this City, bringing with them some 250 recruits.

The Zouaves, under command of Major E. L. BRAND, left Chicago on Wednesday last about 190 strong, having in charge some 650 men, who had been rebel prisoners, but who had since taken the oath of allegiance and enlisted in the navy; at Buffalo they left about one-third of the men in care of the Invalid Corps, to be forwarded to Philadelphia; at Albany another third, in care of a portion of the Zouaves, to be taken to Boston. The rest were brought on by the remaining Zouaves, and sent on board the receiving-ship at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Arriving at the depot, the Zouaves were received by Companies A B and C, of the Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., under command of Capt. TOMKINS. They were marched down Broadway, to the Seventy-first Regiment Headquarters, over Centre Market, where they remained over night.

The Zouaves, who went to Boston, are expected in this City on Wednesday next, and the battalion will probably give one or two exhibition drills before they leave. It will be remembered that when they first visited this City under command of the lamented Col. ELLSWORTH, who organized them, their whole drill and excellent execution created great excitement in military circles. They are said to have lost none of their proficiency, and doubtless, if they decide to have the drills, they will be well attended, and by an appreciative assemblage.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. By WILLIAM G. T. SHEDD, D. D. Two volumes, 8vo. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

In any case, this elaborate work would deserve notice as being the first attempt in English literature to write an account of the gradual construction of all the doctrines of the Christian religion. That a subject of this nature should so long have awaited a historiographer is remarkable; that it is now satisfactorily filled by an American author is another proof of the energy and vigor with which our scholars are addressing themselves to new fields of inquiry, where the harvest of a virgin soil is to be reaped. How powerful is this tendency a glance at some of the books published within a short time will prove, and our libraries are every day increasing by the presence of original works from native authors, that take immediate rank as standard authorities on their respective subjects. Dr. SHEDD's book is a favorable specimen of this class. It is the result of several years devoted to the study while the author held the professorship of Ecclesiastical History in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. Rich as English literature is in historical works, it is the history of events that has had the greatest attraction for writers. The history of ideas and opinions—the main springs of action and precursors of events—is almost a blank, and waits for illustration from minds of a less practical and more speculative cast than are usually met with among the literati of England. Finding no models existing for his work, Dr. SHEDD was compelled to originate his own method of treatment, so that it is in every respect an original production, and no doubt gains in unity and symmetry from this fact. The plan he adopted is to take up separately each grand doctrine of the orthodox Christian belief by itself, investigating the first beginnings of c entific reflection upon it, and following down to the latest and most developed form of statement that it has received. After an introduction on "Methodoxy," as including the idea and definition of history, and a specification of the system followed in the work, Book I. discusses the "Influence of Philosophical Systems upon the Construction of Christian Doctrine." In it the course of free Philosophic thought is surveyed from the prevalence of Platonism and Aristotelianism through the Mystics and the Scholastic divines of the Middle Ages to the English and American Theologies of the Nineteenth Century, and the recent Philosophic movements of the German mind. Book II. is a "History of Apologies," and reviews the Defences of Christianity, called forth by the changing circumstances of Pagan, Mediæval and Modern times. In the succeeding Books—III., IV., V., VI.—are considered the cardinal doctrines of Christianity, as "Theology" proper, or the doctrine of the Divine Existence, in its various manifestations, including "Christology," "Anthropology," or the relations of Man to the Divine, "Sotenology," the doctrine of Atonement, Justification, &c., and "Eschalology," the doctrine of final things, the winding up of the great drama of human existence.

Book VII., devoted to a "History of Symbols," or the various creeds that, as the ultimate result of all the construction, authorization and purification of doctrine, have been adopted by different branches of the Universal Church, closes the second volume of the work, though Dr. SHEDD partly promises, as due to his own conception of the completion of his plan, a book of "Biographic History as related to the History of Doctrines," or Monograph of Representative Men, exhibiting in action the vital force and movement of the opinions they combated for and sustained. It will be seen from this brief sketch, how large is the ground plotted out for survey, by the plan of the work, and as deducible from this, how few divines can be found competent to its satisfactory execution. Dr. SHEDD brings to the task many and peculiar advantages; the years devoted to study and scholastic retirement have not left him a recluse, remote from ordinary sympathies and passions, but were succeeded by a period of active intercourse with his fellow men, in a position most fitted to call into exercise the highest faculties of his nature. Endowed with learning solid and deep, but not as in the case of some late writers, so unwieldy as to crush out the intellect of the owner beneath its weight, he has read rather well than multifariously, and reviews past ages from the standpoint of familiarity with the leading minds that illuminate them. More important than all, he is gifted with a pure English style and a clear power of statement when dealing with metaphysical abstractions, almost unique among writers of the day. The best word for his purpose comes to him so naturally that it seems the only one possible, and conveys his meaning to the reader as transparently as it answers to his own precise conception. These faculties all find room for favorable employment in the *History of Christian Doctrine*. In these days of transition and uncertainty, Dr. SHEDD takes a firm stand on the ancient landmarks of the Christian faith. He yields no particle of it to the demands of so-called liberalism, but shows the consistency of the whole system with itself and with the exigences of human nature and the incidents of historic times, that have all coöperated in shaping the form under which it is presented to us. In the author's words, "The history of Christian doctrine thus conceived and composed is one of the strongest of all defences of the Christian faith." Such a defence the learned writer may congratulate himself on having offered. An examination of the individual portions only strengthens his conviction of the excellence of the system as a whole. A great architectural structure, to whose perfection the labors of many men and many centuries have contributed, compacted and bound together by the evidence of Revelation, having the Divinity for its author and the salvation of men for its end.

—The *American Journal of Science and Arts* opens with a translation of the "Theory of Earthquakes," supported by Prof. ALEXIS PERREY, of Dijon, France. Two papers, by Prof. DANA follow—the first in continuation of a previous article upon "The Classification of Animals Based on the Principle of Cephalization," (insects are discussed this month;) and the second on fossil insects from the carboniferous formation in Illinois. Prof. HEINRICHS, of the Iowa State University, has an interesting article on the "Density, Rotation and Relative Age of the Planets;" Dr. WOLCOTT GIBBS continues his researches on the Platinum Metals; Prof. BRUSH offers some contributions from the Sheffield Laboratory of Yale College, and Mr. GILMAN collates valuable "Geographical Notices." One or two other papers of purely scientific interest complete the main body of the *Journal*, and the usual full summary of scientific intelligence follows.

—Mr. GEO. LEACH, of this City, who, a few years since, published a collection of music under the title of *The Church and Home*—which work still stands one of the first of its class—has just issued, through Mr. S. T. GORDON, another collection under the title of *Laus Domino*. This latter work will in no wise lessen the reputation which the first achieved for the author.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 955, 1033, 1041, 1066, 1125, 380, 383, 961, 423, 681, 327, 423, 587, 529, 545, 567, 321, 561, 613, 542.

Part II.—Will not be in session till the 8th, and then will be held by a Judge from another district.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3305, 3133, 2727, 2815, 3363, 2467, 3315, 3383, 3319, 1157, 535, 779, 670, 959, 961. *Part II.*—Nos. 2152, 2156, 2940, 3380, 3392, 3396, 3402, 3412, 414, 420, 3421, 3424, 3428, 2292, 2062.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 299, 69, 211, 148, 310, 155, 398, 245, 167, 297, 301, 88, 115, 263, 396. *Part II.*—Nos. 29, 94, 302, 303, 315, 152, 400, 288, 324, 416, 205, 97, 325, 13, 192.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 30, 1864.

$55,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Co.	107	100 Harlem R. Prf.	105⅜
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Co.	101⅛	100 Cen. Am. Tran.	55
95,000 do.	104	50 do.	37⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	106¼	100 do.	38
13,000 U. S. 6s, 1y. c.	98	200 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 133
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	57	400 do.	133⅛
5,000 Mo. St. 6s.	67⅛	100 do.	b15 132⅝
1,000 do.	67⅝	200 do.	132⅝
5,000 Cal. State 7s.	124	200 do.	132
10,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C.	36	400 do.	131⅞
10,000 do.	36¼	100 do.	131½
1,000 M. C. 8s. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.	121½	300 M. S. & N. I. R. 140 do.	87⅝ b5 87⅝
2,000 Hud. 2d M. S. F.	114⅜	50 do.	b10 87⅝
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. B	109	100 do.	b10 87⅝
1,000 A. L. & T. H. 2d M. P.	91	1300 do.	87⅝
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	95	50 Chi., Bur, & Q. R	122⅝
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	76⅛	do	123
4,000 P., Ft W. & Chi. 2d	100⅞	50 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pr	
12,000 Am. Gold	157	ex-div.	60
20,000 do.	156⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	b30.126
3,300 do.	156⅞	300 do.	b30.126⅜
25 Metropolitan Bank.	110	100 do.	126⅝
10 Imp. & Trad. Bank.	100	200 do.	12 ⅜
100 Canton Co.	38	500 do.	125⅝
300 do.	37⅝	300 do.	125¼
50 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	182⅜	100 do.	b3 125⅜
65 do.	183	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	110¾
17 Penn. Coal Co.	178	800 do.	b10 110⅝
2200 Cumb. Coal Prf.	51⅜	2500 do.	110¼
1300 do.	b10 51⅜	700 do.	s30. 110⅝
200 do.	s30 51⅜	800 do.	c 110¾
400 Quick. M. Co.	46⅜	500 do.	s30 110
150 do.	47⅛	200 do.	110
300 do.	47¼	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	110¾
250 do.	b10 48	300 do.	111
200 do.	48	200 do.	111⅛
100 do.	48¾	400 do.	b30.111⅜
200 Bucks Co. L. Co.	1¾	200 do.	b3 111¾
100 Metrop. Gas.	132	500 Cleve. & Tol. R.	133⅜
200 Quartz H. M. Co.	s30 10¾	200 do.	b15.136⅜
100 do.	11	1000 do.	138
100 Mar. Min. Co.	26	200 do.	b10.138
800 do.	s30 25⅜	500 do.	s30.137⅜
1000 do.	26¼	300 do.	137
100 do.	b30 27	700 Chi. & R. I. R.	142
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	137⅛	200 do.	b10.142
200 do.	s30.137⅜	200 do.	b15.142⅜
100 do.	b10.137⅜	100 Tol. & Wab. R.	57
200 do.	b10.137⅜	200 do.	b10 57
500 Erie R.	107⅜	400 do.	56⅜
450 do.	107⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & Ch.	88
700 do.	b30.108⅜	4400 do.	87⅝
250 Erie R. Pr.	101⅞	900 do.	87⅜
400 Hud. R. R.	139	100 do.	b15 87⅜
200 do.	b30.139⅜	200 do.	88
100 do.	b10.139¾	400 do.	b10 88
100 do.	b30.139⅜	200 do.	b30 88⅜
50 do.	138⅞	100 do.	87⅝
1600 Harlem R.	101⅜	100 do.	b5 88
200 do.	b15 101⅜	250 do.	s30 88
200 do.	b10.101⅜	100 Alt. & T. H. R.	64
800 do.	101⅜	100 do.	b10 64
400 do.	b3.101⅜	50 do.	b30 64⅛
200 do.	b30 102⅛	100 do.	b30 64⅜
400 Reading R.	115⅞	50 do.	b30 64⅜
100 do.	b10.116	50 Chi. & N. W.	48
100 do.	b5.116	200 Chic. & N. W. R. Pr.	62
1200 do.	116	200 Chic. & Alt. R.	84
400 do.	b10.116⅛	100 Chi. & Alt. Pref.	96
600 do.	b30.116⅜	200 Miss. & Mo. R.	41

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Co.	107	600 Ill. Cen. R. S.	b30.127
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	106	250 do.	127
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Cou.	104	100 do.	126⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s. '90.	57	100 do.	cpg. 12 ⅜
5,000 American Gold.	157⅜	100 Chi., & N. W. R.	b30 48⅜
400 Cum. Coal Pref.	51⅜	50 Gal. & Ch. R.	111⅜
100 do.	b30 51⅜	100 do.	110
200 do.	b3 52	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	137⅜
550 N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d.	132	700 do.	137⅜
200 Hud. River R.	138⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	b10 88
200 Quicksil. M. Co.	47	200 do.	87⅜
300 do.	47⅜	450 Chic. & R. I. R.	142
100 do.	b30 48⅜	450 do.	b15 142⅜
200 do.	b15 48	100 Chi. & Alton Pref.	95
200 Harlem R.	101⅜	100 Chic. & S. & Q. R.	125
600 M. S. & N. I. R.	87⅜	300 Chi. & Alton R.	83
100 Cle. & Pitts. R.	110⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	157⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R ex-div.	s3.125⅜
100 New-York Cen.	136⅜	300 do.	c 125⅝
300 do.	s3.136⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts	c.110
500 do.	136⅜	1000 do.	110
800 do.	c 136⅜	200 do.	b10.110
1000 do.	p&c.b3 136⅜	100 Gal. & C. K. ex-d.	s3.111
400 Erie R. ex-div.	b4.107⅜	100 do.	c 111
300 do.	c.107⅜	100 do.	c 111⅜
350 do.	s3.107⅜	1000 Cle & Tol. R.	133⅜
100 do.	b3.107⅜	500 do.	s30.136⅜
100 do.	b3.107⅜	500 do.	s30.136⅜
100 do.	107⅜	300 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	88
100 Hud. R. R.	b10.138⅛	100 do.	88⅛
1200 Harlem R.	101⅜	100 do.	c 88⅜
1000 M. S. & N. I. R.	87⅜	100 Tol. & Wab. R.	s3 87⅜
100 Mich. Cen.	132	200 Cum. Coal.	51⅜
1200 Illi. Cen. R. ex-div.	s3 128	100 do.	b3 51⅜
100 do.	s10.126	100 Quicksilver,	46
100 do.	126	do	46⅜
1000 do.	b3.126	150 Wy. Val. C. Co. ex-div.	s15 82
100 do.	125⅞	100 do.	b3 82⅜
50 P., Ft. W. & C.	s3 87⅜	100 do.	c 82⅜
		200 do.	b10 82⅝

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. ex-d.	b3 132⅜	100 Gal. & C. R. ex-d.	b10.112
500 Erie R. ex-div.	107⅜	600 do.	b3.112
100 do.	s3 107⅜	100 do.	111⅞
400 d. o.	s30 107⅜	500 do.	112
200 do.	b10 107⅜	100 Cumb. Coal.	s3 51⅜
100 do.	b3 107⅜	400 do.	51⅜
100 do.	s30 107⅜	400 do.	b3 51⅜
100 Hud. R. R.	b10.138⅛	50 Quicks. M. Co.	b3 48
1200 Harlem R.	101⅜	100 do.	47⅜
1000 M. S. & N. I. R.	87⅜	50 do.	48
100 do.	b4 87⅜	100 Mariposa M. Co.	b3 27⅜
100 Mich. Cen.	132	100 do.	27⅜
1600 Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.	s3 128	100 do.	b30 28
100 do.	s10.126	200 Wyom. Val. Coal Co. ex-div.	s15 82⅜
100 do.	126	100 do.	82⅜
1000 do.	b3.126	100 do.	b5 82⅜
100 do.	125⅞		

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$70,000 Amer. Gold	157⅜	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	b3 88
10,000 do.	b3.157⅜	100 do.	s3 88
20,000 do.	s3.157⅜	100 do.	88
35,000 do.	157⅜	100 do.	b10 88⅛
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	132⅜	100 do.	88⅛
1000 Erie Railroad	107⅜	400 Mich. Cen.	132
300 do.	b3 107⅜	300 Fort Wayne R.	b10 88
200 do.	107⅜	Ill. Central, bid	125⅜
100 Harlem R.	101⅜	Asked	126⅜
200 do.	b3.102	Pittsburgh, bid	110⅛
300 do.	102⅜	Asked	110⅜
200 do.	s10.102⅜	Galena, bid	112
400 do.	b3.102⅜	Asked	112¼
170 Cumb. Coal.	b3 51⅜	Clev. & Tol., bid	133¼
200 Mar. Min. Co.	s30 27	Asked	138⅜
300 do.	b3 27⅜		

MONDAY, Feb. 1—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was active in the line of Imports, the total entries again exceeding five millions in value. The Exports were on a moderate scale, both in Produce and Bullion. The shipments of the latter from San Francisco direct to London, to be drawn against from New-York, are increasing of late, and the Bills thus sold in this market correspondingly diminish the export demand here for Gold. The rates of Exchange, from this cause chiefly, ruled relatively easier during the week than the price of Gold. Both, however, are quoted steady.

The Stock Exchange has shown more than the usual demand for the Government Funded Stocks, in consequence of the closing out of the Popular Loan at par, the week before. This Loan has advanced to 104 ℔ cent., (including interest from 1st November,) and the long 6 ℔ cents of 1881 have gone up to 107 ℔ cent. for the clean Coupon Bonds. The Railway speculation fell off about the middle of the week, but recovered a good part of the decline on the Western and nearly the whole decline on the New-York Roads on Friday and Saturday.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	156⅜@157⅛
U. S. 6 ℔ cents. 1881	106⅜@107
New-York Central	136¾@132¼ ex div.
New-York and Erie	107⅝@108⅜ @107⅝
Erie Preferred Shares	102⅜@101⅜
Rock Island	149 @143
Michigan Guaranteed	89@87⅜
Michigan Southern	134@132¼
Michigan Central	136@126 @132½
Toledo	138@131@138
Illinois Central	129⅜@128¾ @126½
Pacific Mail	229⅜@229
Hudson River	140@137@138¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	113⅜@107¼@110⅜
Harlem Common	98@105@101¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	86⅜@85¼@88
Chicago and North Western	49¾@47⅜
Chicago and Alton	88@85
Almaden Quicksilver	55⅛@43@47¾
Mariposa Gold	30@24@27⅛
Cumberland	48@51⅜

The week closed upon a decidedly easier market for Money, both as to terms and supply. Most of the borrowing on Saturday was done at 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Some of the Banks are gaining largely on their country balances, and the orders upon them for United States Currency for the West have fallen off. The Treasury Office received Saturday nearly half a million of dollars on deposit, at 5 ℔ cent.—the first considerable sum for several weeks past. The price of Gold and rates of Exchange were much the same as on Friday. The shipment of Gold by the day's steamer is only $101,403, making for the whole week $668,747. The demand for the Government Stocks was again active, and full rates were paid for the Popular Loan, and also for the Long 6 ℔ cents of 1881. Treasury Certificates were also wanted at 97⅞@98, and 5 ℔ cent. Legal Tenders at 100⅛@100¼.

There was less buoyancy in the Railway speculation than on Friday, and prices at one time yielded ¼@½ ℔ cent. on the New-York roads, and the Westerns were comparatively dull. Sales, however, were not pressed, and at the Second Board prices were quite steady again. New-York Central was sold ex dividend, the transfers having closed at 2 o'clock for the February dividend of 5 ℔ cent., which is to be paid on the 20th of the month. Among the Miscellaneous Shares, there was a further rise on Cumberland, and a recovery of 1½@2 ℔ cent. on Quicksilver Company and Mariposa. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night, the general market leaving off steady:

	Frid.	Satu.		Frid.	Satu.
Gold Coin	156¾	157¼	Mich. Central	132⅜	132⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881	107	10.	Mich. Southern	88	87⅝
N. Y. Central	132⅛	*132⅝	Mich Guaran'd.	133	132⅜
Erie	107⅛	107⅜	Illinois Cen.	126⅞	126⅝
Erie Preferred	102	101⅝	Pittsburgh	110¾	110⅝
Hudson	13⅜	138⅝	Fort Wayne	88	88
Pacific Mail	2 9	229½	Rock Island	144	142
Harlem	101¼	101⅜	Galena	111⅜	111⅞
Canton	37⅜	38	Reading	115⅞	115¾
Treas. Cer., new	98	98	Quicksilver	46	4 ⅜
Toledo	139	138	Cum'land Coal	51⅜	51
Northwest	48	47⅜	Mariposa	25⅜	2 ⅝

* Ex dividend.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares. The Bank of the Republic's half-yearly dividend is 4 ℔ cent.

New-York	118	Hanover	99
Manhattan	140	Irving	100
America	127	Metropolitan	110
Tradesmen's	119	Market	102
National	104	Continental	99
State of New-York	103	St. Nicholas	101
Commerce	101	Marine	150
Am. Exchange	108	Commonwealth	97⅛
Chatham	110	New-York County	130
Bk. of the Republic	103	Importers' & Traders'	100
Bank of N. America	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105⅛	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	102	Chi. & N. W. Int, Bds.	95⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	10.	Chi. & N. W. firsts	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	101¼	Chi. & N. W. seconds.	70
Erie thirds, '83	112	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101⅜
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77.	103⅜	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Hud. R. 1sts. '69	113	Chi. & Alt. firsts	105
Hud. R. Bds	102	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Harlem 1sts. '60 & '73.	107	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	100⅜
Har. seconds, '64	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds.	86
Mich. C., '69 & '72	121	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	105
Mich. C. new 1sts. '82	122	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	102
Mich. C. seconds	104	Clev. & Pitts. Guarths.	84
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60
Ill. Central, '75	121⅜	Chi. & Alt. firsts	100⅜
Alton & T. Haute firsts.	102	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Al. & T. H. 2d Prefs.	91	Chi. & Alt. Income	90⅛
Al. & T. H. 2d Income.	82	Ohio & Miss.	82⅜

The receipts at the Treasury Office in this City during the month of January were from:

Customs	$6,179,605
Loans	37,463 895
Internal Revenue	2,275 409
Transfers	300.000
Patent fees	6.613
Miscellaneous	4,164,352
Post-office Department	106,952
Total	$50,498,859
Balances close of December	37,882,653
Together	$88,381,512

The payments in January were:

To disbursing officers	$39,302,913
Interest on Public Debt	3,156.904
Other Treasury warrants	7,933,971—50 393.788
Balances at close of January	$37,987,724

The Gold balances are two millions larger, and the Currency balances about two millions less than at the close of December. The office here now holds $15,250,000 in Gold. At other offices the Gold balances are over $4,000,000—chiefly at San Francisco.

The Customs receipts at New-York for the month of January were as above:

January, 1864	$6,179,605
January, 1863	4.296,356
Increase	$1,883,249

The Customs in Gold were nearly double the sum required to pay the January interest on the Public Debt registered at New-York. About a million additional in Gold was paid out on the warrants of the Treasury for Gold interest on the one-year Certificates of Indebtedness falling due in January. Something near the same sum will be paid in February, after which month (or from 3d of March) the Currency Interest Certificates will fall in. The Gold interest on the 19th of February 7-30 ℔ Cents will require about $2,000.000. The Gold Customs of the month at New-York will probably be over $5,500,000.

The import entries of the past week amount to $5,248,656 against $2,579,456 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,753,412 against $4,235,591 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $669,000 against $1,331,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,558,000.

The Commercial Tables of Foreign Trade at New-York were made complete, a few days ago, for the *calendar* year 1863, and, as usual in January, we now return in our weekly as well as monthly comparisons of the Trade movement to the current *Treasury* year, beginning 1st July, 1863, and to close on the 30th of June, 1864:

The Import entries of the first half of the year—that is, from the 1st of July to 31st of December, 1863, exclusive of $672,000 Foreign Specie, were	$95,937,000
Add four weeks in January, 1864	18,431.324
Total to date	$114,368 324
Against same time, 1863	102.617,098
Increased Import since July 1	$11.751,226

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Merchandise, including foreign articles reexported from New-York, from 1st July to 31st

December, 1863, were	$79,049,000
Add four weeks in January, 1864	10,015,630
Total to date	$89,064.630
Against same time 1863	108 627.595
Decreased Export since July 1	$19,562,965

The amount of Specie exported from New-York for the six months of the Fiscal or Treasury year, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, was | $29,121,000
Add since Jan. 1, 1864 | 4,796.000
Total to date | $33.917,000
Against same time 1863 | 35,755,000
Decreased Specie Export since July 1. | $1,838,000

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds this day, (Monday,) Feb. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-street. For full particulars, see his advertisement in the auction column.

The programme of the Safe Deposit Company will be found in our advertising columns. The plan is a new one, but the surprise should be that it was not long since thought of by way of security to the valuables of merchants, brokers, and others. Mr. DAVID OGDEN is Chairman of the company.

Saturday's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,220,675 27, including for Customs, $469,050; Payments, $2,200,481 03; Balance, $37,987,724 78.

A prospectus has been put forth for a National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company, for which a liberal charter has been granted by the State of New-York. The object is to insure the officers and soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy or their families against the casualties of the service, involving the loss of life or limb. The subscriptions to the stock of the company are now open at the office of Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., No. 54 Wall-street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

☞ ILLINOIS CENTRAL AND ERIE.—The holders of the Certificates of Illinois Central Scrip and full paid Shares, and of canceled bond Scrip, and the holders of Erie Shares, common and preferred, standing in the name of Messrs. SCRIBER BROTHERS of London, are requested to present their claims for the 1st February dividends, to Messrs. PHILIP SPEIER & Co., No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York, on or before Tuesday next, Feb. 2.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 26 bbls. Asnes, 12,123 bbls. Flour, 629 bbls. and 1,791 bags Corn Meal, 175 bushels Wheat, 7,069 bushels Corn, 50 bushels Rye, 10,525 bushels Oats, 3,473 bushels Malt, 2,488 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,777 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $8 75, and Pearls at $10 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock to-day, 414 bbls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $37 ℔ ton.

CANDLES—Are in less demand, but steady.

COAL—Is quiet and somewhat nominal in this market. In Philadelphia, according to the *North American*, "There is some inquiry to go east, but orders come in slowly, and there is very little shipping, except on Government account, buyers and sellers being apart in their views, and prices are unsettled and entirely nominal. The late mild weather also tends to depress the market, and miners are more anxious to sell."

COFFEE—Has been in less demand at our quotations. Java, 40½c.@41c.; Laguayra, 33c.@35c., with sales of 125 bags; Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; Ceylon, 33c.@34c.; Rio, 33½@34¾c.; St. Domingo, 30½c.@31c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in slack request at drooping prices. Middling, 81½c.@82½c., chiefly 82c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,250 bales.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in lively request at 40c.@42c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more request to-day, chiefly for export, and prices of desirable lots of shipping brands, particularly of Extra State, have been quoted somewhat firmer, though some inferior grades have been sold at rather easier rates. Sales since our last, 13,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 40@$6 65; poor to choice extra State, at $6 75@$7 35, chiefly at $6 90@$7; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 55, and inferior do, at $7 25@$7 35 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western | $6 70 @$6 65
Extra State | 6 75 @ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 6 90 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds. | 7 40 @ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 7 60 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee | 7 40 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri | 7 60 @11 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at steady prices; sales since our last, 1,600 bbls., at $7 65@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 800 bbls. extra at $7 10@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $5 50@$6 60 ℔ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey, $6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Total sales 230 bbls.

FRUIT—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 32½@$4 35, and Bunch do. at $4 15 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, for export to day, but buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices; hence transactions have been on a limited scale. The leading receivers are not eager to sell, and are decidedly unwilling to make any material concession to purchasers. Sales since our last, 66,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 81; Amber Western at $1 70@$1 73, the latter an extreme rate for choice; Red Western at $1 64@$1 69; Red do., old, at $1 60; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 59@$1 61, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 54@$1 59; Chicago Spring, $1 53@$1 58; Old do. at $1 48; Amber State at $1 71; ℔ bushel. Corn continues depressed. Sales since our last, 37,500 bushels, at $1 20@$1 20½ for Mixed Western, in store, and $1 17@$1 21 for new Yellow and White Jersey, and $1 20 for new Southern Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in limited request at $1 30@$1 35 ℔ bushel. Sales, 1,300 bushels. Oats are inactive and heavy; we quote Cañada at 57½c@90c.; Western at 89c.@91c.; State at 88c.@90c; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues in moderate demand, at $1 25@$1 45, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales 4,200 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 60 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand at $1 20@$1 40, in large and small lots, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in lively request at from 25c. @34c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been moderate, (30,312 hides,) and sales fair (56,300 hides) during the past week. Included in the sales, according to Messrs. WELSEL & WEIDMEYER, were 19,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@23½ lbs., 28½c.@29c., cash, usual selection; 5,200 Montevedio, 21@23 lbs., 28½c.@29c., cash, usual selection; 16,000 Rio Grande, 21½@22 lbs., 28½c., cash, usual selection; 3,000 Orinoco, 22 lbs., 25c., cash, as they run; 2,200 Maracaibo, 22 lbs., 20c., cash, as they run; 2,200 Payta, 26 lbs., 22½c., cash, as they run; 2,600 Pernambuco dry salted, 30 lbs., on private terms; 1,300 Maracaibo, 22 lbs., 20c., cash, as they run; 2,200 Payta, 26 lbs., 22½c., cash, as they run; 1,300 Maracaibo, 22 lbs., 20c., cash, as they run; 2,200 Payta, 26 lbs., 22½c., cash, as they run; 2,600 Pernambuco dry salted, 30 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 West Indies, 23 lbs., on private terms; 5,000 Mexican, 20 lbs., on private terms; 800 Domestic Slaughter, 65 lbs., on private terms, stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 258,100 dry Hides, and 300 bales East India Hides, viz.: 153,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 26,000 Rio Grande; 20,000 California, &c.; 21,000 Orinoco; 6,000 Porto Cabello, &c.; 8,000 Aspinwall and San Juan; 2,000 Savanilla and Bogota; 1,000 Maracaibo; 4,000 Maranham and Para; 10,000 Bahia and Pernambuco; 1,000 East Indies, &c.; 6,100 African Kips; 300 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole is active and firm.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OFFER ON

MONDAY, Feb. 1,

1,000 PIECES SUPERIOR 4-4 SHIRTING LINENS,

At 45c., 50c. and 55c. per yard.

CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES.

FRENCH CAMBRICS

By the Yard and in Robes,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.

INDIA LINENS, BRILLIANTES, GINGHAMS, &c.,

Just received, and will be offered on

MONDAY, Feb. 1,

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

In addition to their present LARGE STOCK,

WILL OFFER ON

MONDAY, Feb. 1,

5,000 pieces PLAID, STRIPED AND PLAIN JACONET, CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,

At 20 per cent. BELOW THEIR PRESENT MARKET VALUE.

CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

TO HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS.

SHIRTING, SHEETING AND PILLOW-CASE LINENS,

IN ALL WIDTHS.

DAMASK TABLECLOTHS AND NAPKINS, DAMASK BY THE YARD, DOYLES, HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS,

ALL SIZES.

FLANNELS, LANCASTER AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.

IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.

LACE CURTAINS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS, CORNICES, PINS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID NAINSOOK, SWISS, CAMBRIC AND MULL MUSLINS,

AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW PRESENT MARKET RATES.

Together with a full assortment of COTTON SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, CANTON FLANNELS AND WHITE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT POPULAR PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Corner CANAL and MERCER sts.

BLACK SILKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN

A SUPERIOR LINE OF "BONNET" AND "PONSON'S" TAFFETAS, "DRAP DE FRANCE," "DRAP DE LYON," "ARMURE COTELLE," "GROS DE LONDON," "POULT DE SOIES," "RADJMIR."

MEDIUM AND EXTRA RICH MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.

ALSO,

Several cases of PLAIN AND CORDED SILKS,

IN ALL THE NEWEST STYLES.

RICH FANCY FOULARDS,

IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

JUST RECEIVED,

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, PIANO COVERS, &c., &c.

Also, full lines of COTTON SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, JACONETS, CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, DIMITIES, MARSEILLES, &c., &c., New and fresh goods.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

LINEN SHEETINGS,

SHIRTINGS,

TABLE DAMASKS.

Very superior, manufactured particularly for our RETAIL TRADE.

NAPKINS, DOYLIES, PILLOW-CASINGS, CLOTHS.

Fresh goods at MODERATE PRICES.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, &c., &c., in every variety.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

CARPETS AT RETAIL.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

are receiving and opening

ARMINSTER, AUBUSSON, MOQUETTE, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, EXTRA THREE-PLY and SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETS,

in MEDALLION CHINTZ, PERSIAN AND ECQUETTE PATTERNS,

ordered expressly for SPRING TRADE.

BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANdre's, Jouvin's, Courvoisier's, and other celebrated makers in kid, cloth and other fabrics. Full assortment of English and German hosiery, best makers, at low prices; a great variety for children's wear. Just received, new shades in ladies' undressed kids, one and two buttons. 100 dozen real French Kid, light colors, closing out at 50 and 75 cents.

N. B.—Best and cheapest assortment thread and needle and fancy goods, combs, brushes, etc., in the City. Zephyr Worsted only 10 cents, all colors, at ELGER'S cheap store for first-class goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., west side. Remember ELGER'S.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

RETIREMENT OF

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 BOWERY,

FROM BUSINESS.

PEREMPTORY CLOSING OUT SALE.

FROM DATE TO MARCH 1.

The subscriber, being about to relinquish business, now offers his magnificent stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Consisting of

SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,

OTTOMAN AND EMPRESS CLOTHS. ALPACAS, CASHMERES,

BOMBAZINES, THIBETS, POPLINS, DELAINES,

AND OTHER STYLES OF DRESS GOODS,

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS,

BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, LINENS,

PRINTS, GINGHAMS, WHITE GOODS, TARLETANS,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, BALMORAL SKIRTS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, LINEN AND SILK HANDK'S,

At a positive reduction in prices.

FROM TWENTY TO FORTY PER CENT.

To Housekeepers and Others.—This sale will afford an opportunity to purchase at prices much lower than it is probable will occur again for several years.

Goods delivered, free of charge, in all the surrounding cities.

To Dry Goods Merchants.—Store and house to let; fixtures for sale; location one of the best in the City.

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-street.

AT KINZEY'S EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.

$40,000 WORTH OF RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BRAIDS, BONNETS, BLOOMERS, MANTILLAS, PARASOLS, LACE MITS, BUTTONS, TAPES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, PORTEMONNAIES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., ALL SELLING AT OR BELOW COST.

PILES OF SILK VELVETS, FROM 1c. YARD.
BOXES OF RIBBONS, COMMENCING AT 1c. YARD.
LOTS OF LINING SILKS, 15c. UP.
STACKS OF DRESS-TRIMMINGS, 1c UP.
DRESS ILLUSIONS SILK, AT 5c. YARD.

CLOSING OUT OF THE ENTIRE STOCK, TO RETIRE FROM THE BUSINESS.

20,000 HANDKERCHIEFS FOR LADIES, GENTS, MISSES AND BOYS, FROM 3c. UP.

LOTS OF EMBROIDERIES.

LOTS OF COLLARS AND BANDS, 3c. UP.
QUANTITIES OF LACE VAILS, 10c. UP.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF LACES, 1c. UP.
THREAD AND FINE LACES, ALL AT COST.

QUANTITIES OF BANDS, SETS, SLEEVES, WAISTS, EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., ALL AT COST.

STOCK MUST BE SOLD. STORE TO LET. STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS SELLING AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

PARASOLS, LACE MITTS, LACE SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, STRAW BONNETS, AND RIBBONS.

SPOOL COTTONS

SELLING AWAY BELOW COST.
SPOOL COTTONS, TWO FOR 1c., 2c., 3c.
EXCELLENT 200-YARD COTTON, 3c.
LOT OF CLARK'S COTTON, 3c.

THOUSANDS OF PAIRS OF GLOVES FOR LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN, 3c. A PAIR UP.
KID GLOVES, 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c.

QUANTITIES OF HOSIERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FROM 3c. UP.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD AT SOME PRICE.

SEWING SILKS, 6c. DOZEN; SKIRT BRAIDS, 3c.; FINE 5-YARD SKIRT-BRAIDS, 5c.; CROCHET BRAIDS, 5c.; WORKING-COTTON, 1c.; LADIES' PAGES, 3c.; HOOK AND EYES, 2c.; LINEN TAPES, 1c.; HEAD-NETS, 6c.; FANCY COMBS, PORTEMONNAIES, BAGS, BRUSHES AND COMBS.

$10,000 WORTH OF FRESH GOODS FROM THE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT UP STAIRS WILL BE THROWN INTO THE RETAIL STOCK THIS WEEK.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHICH IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO MENTION IN AN ADVERTISEMENT, ALL AT COST.

SHOULD THE WEATHER BE UNPLEASANT THIS WEEK, LADIES WHO CALL ON THOSE DAYS WILL BE AMPLY REPAID, AS THEY ESCAPE THE CROWD THAT THRONG THE STORE ON PLEASANT DAYS, AND HAVE TIME TO EXAMINE THE BARGAINS.

WM. KINZEY,

Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,

Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY,

Have made large additions to their stock of TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, 8-4 and 10-4 Wire Cloths, Fruit Doylies, &c.

Grand Action Piano Covers made to order.

REMOVAL.

TRACY, IRWIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Have removed to No. 400 BROADWAY, corner of Walker-st.

WINDOW SHADES. 359 BROADWAY.

FOR STORES,
FOR SKYLIGHTS,
FOR DWELLINGS.

G. L. & J. B. KELLY, Manufacturers.

NEW INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO,

Will make their SPRING OPENING OF INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, On MONDAY, Feb. 1.

Canal, corner of Mercer sts.

R. H. MACY,

WHITE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly, from Paris, fresh goods manufactured expressly for her own trade. Skirts made to order. Misses' waists, pads, steels, lacings, ruffings, edgings and trimmings, for under garments, ladies, misses', children's vests, drawers and pantelets. N. B.—Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality, only 65c. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six Per Cent. interest allowed. The January Dividend will be paid free of Government Tax. Money deposited on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.

R. H. BELL, Sec'y.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN OPERATOR and a plate-worker. Mail applicants will state age, how long dentists, in what branch he excels, and the wages required. Apply to PRETERRE BROTHERS, No. 169 Bowery, New-York. Also, a dental student wanted.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 10 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 30 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

7 1-4 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD books, newspapers and pamphlets: also, the highest price for rags. Call before you sell, for we will pay more than any other house in the City. All kinds of paper manufactured to order. MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

W. H. GRIFFITH OFFERS FOR SALE a fine stock of new and second-hand tables, with his unrivaled combination cushions. Private houses, club-rooms and public rooms furnished.

W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 140 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A HEAD COOK'S SITUATION DEsired, by a woman who is capable of taking entire charge of the cooking department of any large house. Understands every branch of French, English and German cooking, and the serving up of supper and dinner for parties in the best manner, having filled this situation in the first families. Can be seen till suited, at No. 151 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; will do the coarse washing; understands meats, poultry, pastry and game; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as laundress; understands her business in every branch. Can be seen on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at her last situation, No. 257 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or will do chamberwork and plain sewing; the very best of City reference will be given as to character and ability. Call for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a very experienced girl, as above; is of neat and genteel appearance, and thoroughly efficient in the dining-room and care of silver, &c.; reference to first-class Brooklyn families. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A young woman wishes to go out by the week as seamstress and dressmaker; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can do up fine muslins; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed, by an active girl, who worked in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general housemaid or chambermaid in hotel or boarding-house; is willing and competent; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDow, neat, tidy, willing and obliging, would like to take charge of a widower's family. Has no objection to do the work of a small private family. Unexceptional references given and required. Address HOME, Box No. 119 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY OF experience, who can furnish satisfactory references, desires a situation in the above capacity; no objections to leave the City. Call at No. 32 East 30th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced laundress, to go out to work by the day; has the best of reference; price moderate. Call or address No. 119½ East 20th-st.

A WHEELER & WILSON OPERATOR wants a place in a private family or to go out by the day to cut, baste, button-hole; all kinds of family clothing. Address, with note for English seamstress, No. 222 Mulberry-st.

SEWING DONE IN FAMILIES BY THE day or week by a lady with Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address Miss LYONS, 300 West 18th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COMPEtent help, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, waiters, clerks, porters, private servants, gardeners, farm hands, small boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, general houseworkers, can be immediately suited at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE MOST THORough business training and experience, amply qualified for the post of correspondent or chief bookkeeper, cashier, or superintendent of accounts, &c., in a large mercantile or financial house, is open to an engagement with parties willing to pay well for what is done well. No others need apply. References unquestionable. Address HUDSON, Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a thorough practical man, as gardener, who understands the business in all its various departments, the management of hot and cold graperies, the forcing of peach and other fruits, the care and propagation of hothouse and greenhouse plants, the forcing of early vegetables; also, the planting and laying out of new grounds; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place: best of references. Address J. K. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a man who has been brought up to the profession, and has had 20 years' practice in this country; understands greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, as well as the thorough cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables; best of reference. Address J. E. K., Alfred Bridgman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a sober, steady, single man, as good plain gardener, or would take charge of a gentleman's place as farmer and gardener; is a general man; six years' credentials given from one place; can refer to gentlemen of high standing in City. Please address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, will meet attention.

A GARDENER—COOK.—WANTED, A MAN to take charge of a place of three acres, at Flushing; one horse, cow, vegetable garden, flowers, &c. Also a woman, to cook, wash and iron. Both must be willing to make themselves generally useful. Apply to R. E. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a steady, practical man, of many years' experience; references of the highest character; would take charge of a new place or small farm with garden department. A note addressed to D. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable Protestant married man; no family; is a thorough master of his business; strictly temperate; refers to his last employer in this City; has the best of reference; no objections to the country. Address W. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; has good references from his last place, where he has lived over two years and a half. Call or address C. GRAHAM, harness-maker, No. 66 University-place.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 129 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A COACHMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation as coachman and groom, or porter, in some place that he can make himself useful; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of references from last place. Address O. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; best City reference can be obtained from his present employer. Can be seen by calling at No. 251 5th-av.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION AS COACHMAN wanted by a respectable single man, who has lived in some of the most respectable families in the City; can be seen at No. 681 Broadway—Driggs' grocery store—or address J. K., as above.

A CLERK OR BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUAtion wanted as assistant clerk or book-keeper in a dry goods store by a young man from the country. The best of City references can be given. Address B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN nurse, a situation to take care of an invalid or elderly gentleman; refers to first-class physicians. Call or address E. SIMPSON, No. 59 Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL clerk or light porter, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good references. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

TO GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.—A situation wanted in a house in the above trade; is a good accountant, and can influence a good, near-by country trade; No. 1 City and country references given. Address B., Box No. 248 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

PROOF-READER.—WANTED, AN INTELLIgent printer, familiar with job-work, to read proof, must be systematic and careful; a permanent place at good wages to the right man. Also, two or three first-class job hands wanted. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, BY A PRIVATE family in Hoboken, she must come well recommended, and be willing to assist in washing and ironing; to a neat, capable and obliging person a good and pleasant home and liberal wages will be offered. Apply at store, No. 18 Howard-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a chambermaid and waitress in a small family; a neat girl well recommended from last place. Wages $7. Apply at No. 73 East 17th-st., between 2 and 12 noon.

WANTED—A PERFUMER WHO UNDERSTANDS the pomade business. Address, with full name and address, Box No. 2,350 Post-office, stating compensation required and particulars of experience.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER AND TEACHER for the Nursery and Child's Hospital; the best of references required. Address by note to No. 129 5th-av.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT ENTRY CLERK, in a hardware store. Address WILLIAMSON, Box 136 *Times* Office, in the handwriting of the applicant.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicines depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices &c.

STODDWELL & EMERSON, No. 20 Ann-st.

AUCTION SALES

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 61 cwt., known as "graduated increase," viz.:

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on Feb. 2, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at The Union Stores, Brooklyn, Cargo of the prize steamer NASSAU, Consisting of Coffee, Salt, White Lead, Castor Oil, Hardware, Military Equipments, &c., &c., &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the square bounded by E and F and 20th and 21st sts., in the City of Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, a large lot of SCRAP IRON and LEATHER, PARTS OF WAGONS, PARTS OF HARNESS, TOOLS, &c., &c., deemed unserviceable.

The successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within fifteen (15) days from the day of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. H. BURKE, Brig.-Gen. and Q. M.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON PEARL, THOMPSON, PRINCE AND LAURENS STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John T. Adams and Wm. Adams, Executors of the estate of John Adams, deceased:

PEARL-ST.—The five-story brick building and lot, No. 213 Pearl-st., between Maiden-lane and Platt st., being 20 feet 10 inches front, by about 160 feet deep.

THOMPSON-ST.—The two-story brick house and lot, No. 140 Thompson-st., near Prince-st. Lot 20.6 by about 98 feet.

LAURENS-ST.—The three-story brick front house and lot, No. 145 Laurens st., in the rear of the Thomson-st. house. Lot 20.6 by 100.2.

PRINCE-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot No. 166 Prince-st., on the southeast corner of Thompson-st. Also, the three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 158, 160, 162 and 164 Prince-st., adjoining the above. Also, the four-story brick house and lot No. 148 Prince-st., on the southwest corner of Laurens-st.

THOMPSON-ST.—The three 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 112, 114 and 116 Thompson-st., in the rear of the Prince-st. houses

LAURENS-ST.—The four 3-story brick houses and lots No. 113, 115, 117 and 119 Laurens-st., in the rear of No. 148 Prince-st., together with the four 3-story brick houses on the rear of the lots.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

WOOL AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 1½ o'clock, at Wheeler's Wall-st. stores, Brooklyn,

WOOL.—160 Bales superior Mestizio Wool, in perfect order and of fine quality. Catalogues will be ready on Monday morning at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.; also at the office of James Green, Wool Broker, No. 57 Pine-st., when the Wool may be fully examined.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AND PIER PROPERTY in the Third Ward for sale.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell under decree in partition, on the 5th of FEBRUARY, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

The valuable lots and stores Nos. 218, 220 and 222 Washington-st., Nos. 86, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101 and 103 Barclay-st., and Nos. 145, 146 and 147 West-st.

Also, the valuable pier and wharf property No. 25 North River, now under lease and used for the Hoboken Ferry and other purposes.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the storehouse No. 17 Albany-st.:

146 GREEN SALTED HIDES.
136 DRY HIDES.
31 casks Tallow just received from Newbern, N. C.

Sale positive. Terms cash. By order of Colonel A. B. EATON, A. C. G. S. United States Army.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 11TH-AV. AND 107TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

11TH-AV.—2 lots west side of 11th-av., 50 feet 9 inches south of 57th-st.; each 25 by 100 feet.

11TH-AV.—1 lot east side of 11th-av., 33 feet 2 inches north of 56th-st., being 17 feet 3 inches in width in front, 25 feet 5¾ inches on the rear, by 100 feet in depth.

109TH-ST.—1 lot north side of 10th-st., 255 feet west of 4th-av., 25x100.8.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, 5½ Pine-st.

JOSEPH L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock, at No. 17 Sunyv-sant-place, 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., one piano, of splendid tone and finish; three parlor suits, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, rockers, looking-glasses, mahogany and maple chairs, tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, and everything that belongs to a first class house. Sale positive. Deposits required from every purchaser. Goods must be removed this day.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 206 ELM-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of J. H. Chambers and Wm. H. Marston, Executors of Harriet Abell, deceased:

ELM-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot situate on the westerly side of Elm-st., between Broome and Spring sts., and known as No. 206 Elm-st. Lot 25x75.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 53 CROSBY-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

CROSBY-ST.—The two-story and attic brick front house and lot situate on the easterly side of Crosby-st., between Broome and Spring sts., and known as No. 53 Crosby-st. The house is 25 by 50 feet. Lot 25 by 100 feet.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET.

"FORDHAM ON HARLEM" TO LET.—The country seat of the subscriber, situated on Fordham Heights, near Kings Bridge, with about sixty acres of land—thirty in lawn, and thirty in pasture—including mansion, coach-house, stables, gas-house, greenhouse, ice-house—filled—gate-house, grapery, and garden, with every variety of fruits; also, an apple and pear orchard of six acres. The house and stables are lighted with gas, and the whole place is complete in all its appointments. Rent, $4,000, including furniture, or without furniture, $3,000, for two or three years. Apply on the premises of N. P. BAILEY, or A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

A LARGE AND FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in Washington, D. C., to let or lease for a term of years. The hotel is now under construction and will be finished by or before 1st June next; it will contain 220 rooms, with stores underneath, &c., and is situated on Pennsylvania-av., in the immediate vicinity of the White House and the public buildings adjoining. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

OFFICES —TO LET, TO ONE TENANT, OR TO be divided up into offices, the second floor (with part of third floor, if wanted,) of building Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., near Exchange-place; floor 40 feet by 60 feet about, and has sixteen windows, front and rear, for light and ventilation. To Bankers or others requiring spacious room and superior office accommodations, there is no better down-town. Possession on or before 1st May. Apply upon the premises.

TO LET—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 14 Broad-st., and Nos. 14 and 16 New-st. Can be leased for the term of 10 years from the first day of May next, for terms apply to SAMPSON & BALDWIN, No. 11 Broad-st.

TO LET IN RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A house desirably located near Astoria, fine grounds, barn, &c. Rent low. For particulars apply at office of J. A. GOWING, No. 11 Wall-st., or at factory of Long Island Oil Company, Hunter's Point.

DAGUERREAN ROOMS IN BROOKLYN To rent, upper part of brown store, 80 feet, deep, No. 315 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, having been many years occupied for that business. Apply, from 12 to 3, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

TO LET.—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 159 14th-st., near Stewart's store—suitable for a light business, and a very desirable situation. Apply at No. 64 Reade-st.

TO LET—THE FINE LARGE MARBLE STORE No. 403 Liberty-st., 26x150 feet. Possession when required. Inquire at No. 355 Broadway, or of N. C. BISHOP, No. 161 Broadway.

LOTS AND BUILDINGS TO LET IN BROOKlyn, convenient to the ferries, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at the residence No. 19 Strong-place.

TO LET FROM 1ST OF MAY—THE STORE and basement on the southwest corner of Broadway and Franklin-st.; lot 27 feet front by 125 feet deep. Apply at No. 168 Water-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, near Broadway. Inquire from 12 to 2, of Mr. JAY or Mr. GAUDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET, WITH LARGE Rooms. Inquire at No. 103 East 33d-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, FIFTEEN hands three inches high, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. D. WILSON. The horses are sound and kind in every respect. Can be seen at the stable, 202 9th-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

5TH-AV.—5-story English basement, brown stone.

ALSO,

5TH-AV.—4-story high stoop, brown stone, with stable. Extra size lot.

ALSO,

MADISON-AV.—4-story brown stone front, near 30th-st.

ALSO,

23D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—4-story brown stone, extra size.

ALSO,

21ST-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—4-story Philadelphia basement, brown stone.

ALSO,

37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—4-story brown stone, extra size, and in perfect order.

ALSO,

39TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—4-story brown stone, full-sized lot.

ALSO,

Houses and lots on 38th-st., 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th sts., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

ALSO,

A number of other desirable houses and lots in desirable locations.

For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high stoop and basement house, fifty feet in depth, situated in the neighborhood of Broadway and Union-square, finished in elegant style, in perfect order, and replete with all modern improvements; together with a three-story brick building in the rear, sixteen feet in depth, by full width of lot. Both are built in the most substantial manner, with cellars laid in cement under front and rear; houses connected by a passage under yard which is covered with North River blue stone flagging of large size. The rear house being finished with the same degree of elegance as the front, may be used in connection therewith as library, nursery and studio, the upper story being particularly adapted for that purpose, having high ceilings and skylight; or it may be converted into a warehouse for the safe deposit of articles of value, being built with special reference to strength of timb

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ione; or, the Last Days of Pompeii.

WALLACK'S—Naval Engagements.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Maxeppa; Or, The Fiery Untamed Steed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Marifana.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Camilla's Husband—The Tyrolean Whistler—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 625 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mirror of the Rebellion.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Grand Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies one year	25 00
The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Elsewhere will be found an important document—the order issued by the President for a draft for 500,000 men, to serve for three years or during the war—the draft to take place on Thursday, the 10th day of March next. All men enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the first day of March, and not credited to former calls, are to be subtracted from the half million of men which this call demands.

The news from East Tennessee this morning is later by several days, and puts a more encouraging face on affairs there. Gen. Foster telegraphs from Knoxville on the 28th, that on the 27th, our cavalry, under Gen. Sturges, achieved a decided victory over the rebel cavalry at a point ten miles east of Sevvierille, which is about twenty miles east of Knoxville. Our cavalry made a brilliant charge, driving the enemy from the field, with a loss of over 100 prisoners and two steel cannon, beside many killed and wounded. Gen. Sturges hoped to be able to make the rout complete.

From Chattanooga we have news of a reconnoissance by Gen. Palmer, with one division, on the 28th. They had proceeded as far as Tunnel Hill, where they drove in the rebel pickets and captured a company of cavalry. The rebel loss was 32 killed and wounded. They retreated from Tunnel Hill during the night. Gen. Claiborne's rebel Division is said to be above Tunnel Hill, on the Dalton road, while the rest of the rebels have disappeared, and are supposed to have gone to Mobile or East Tennessee.

By the arrival of the steamship *Evening Star* at this port on Saturday, we have news from New-Orleans up to the 24th inst. There was nothing of especial importance transpiring in the Department of the Gulf. The Free State movements were progressing favorably. Gen. Banks had acceded to a request to so modify the Constitution of the State of Louisiana as to do away with slave representation. Judge Whitaker, Hon. Michael Hahn, and Hon. T. J. Durant were spoken of for Governor. The war news is unimportant.

From Newbern we have further particulars of the rapidly increasing feeling of discontent in North Carolina. The people are urging the calling of a State Convention, and Dr. Leach, one of the recently elected members of the rebel Congress, says, through the Raleigh *Standard*, that North Carolina now claims the fulfillment of the compact, or the right to depart from the Confederacy in peace. Gov. Vance opposes the taxation of State property by the rebel Government. The Raleigh *Standard*, in an article addressed to slaveholders, says if the war should continue twelve months longer, the institution of Slavery would be destroyed.

Gen. Kelly informs the War Department that, on Saturday afternoon, one of his supply trains on its way to Petersburgh was attacked by a rebel force under Gen. Rosser, and captured after a stout resistance on the part of the escort.

Since the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas, three full regiments of 1,000 each have been raised and put into the field; two other regiments are filling up; home guards organized to the number of 800 to 1,000; in addition it is estimated that 2,000 Arkansas troops are in the service outside of the State, and about 1,200 contrabands are being drilled in Little Rock and Pine Bluff. The whole number of volunteers since Oct. 10 is put at 6,000.

Brig.-Gen. Rawlins, Chief of Staff to Gen. Grant, telegraphs from Nashville on the 29th confirming the reported repulse of the rebels at Athens, and also on this side of Florence, Ala. The rebels were badly defeated in both engagements.

The Louisville *Journal* has the particulars of an affair at Scottsville, Ky., where 500 rebels attacked 150 men of the Forty-eighth Kentucky, who finally surrendered. The rebels burnt the Courthouse, robbed stores and committed other depredations.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our New-Orleans and Havana correspondence gives the particulars of another revolution at Matamoras. It seems that Cortinas, a subordinate military Commander, and who was concerned in the revolution which ended in the death of Cosos, has again upset the State Government, and driven Gov. Ruiz into Texas. The Governor of Matamoras now is Gov. Berna, who held coordinate authority with Ruiz. During the difficulties, Gen. Herron, commanding our forces at Brownsville, sent three regiments and a battery over the river to protect the American Consul. One regiment marched clear up into the Plaza, stood guard all night, and brought away the Consul and two millions of dollars belonging to Americans.

A Hilton Head letter of the 15th inst. says the expedition from that point is one of vast magnitude. As many of the vessels are of light draft, it is thought by some that it will go up the Savannah River; others expect a movement to the rear of Charleston, while others still believe that Mobile is to be its destination. A large negro force accompanies the expedition, which will be landed at various localities to gather in slaves.

Artemus Ward lectured twenty nights in California, and cleared $8,000 in gold, or $12,000 in greenbacks. He is coming home across the plains, and will stop and have a talk with Brigham Young and wives at Salt Lake City.

Gen. Pope has issued instructions to Gens. Sibley and Sully for a Spring campaign. The plan embraces military posts on the frontier, another expedition against the hostile bands, and the establishment of military posts along the route to the gold regions of Idaho, the mines of which, according to the report of a returned emigrant, published in the St. Paul *Press*, will produce enough gold to pay the interest on the two thousand millions of war debt.

The Stock Market was steady on Saturday. Money worked easy. Gold and Exchange about the same as on Friday.

The Public Temper Regarding the War.

In estimating the value of public judgments on a great and complex question, such as the prospects of the war, it is, perhaps, worth while bearing in mind that these judgments are partly controlled by a principle belonging rather to the mind itself than to the circle of facts which enter into the given problem. We mean that remarkable law of oscillation by which any strongly marked tendency of popular opinion is sure in time to be brought round and given a direction diametrically opposite. Of this principle, the present changing, if not changed tone of public sentiment in regard to the war affords a striking illustration. For several months past, and up almost to the present hour, the dominant mood of the public mind has been pitched in the upper keys of confidence and hope. Men read the future all bright. If the rebellion was not absolutely crushed, it must crumble at the grand blow our armies were preparing to deal it in the Spring. Beyond that period few extended their anticipations of active operations in the field; and, as the imagination loves to fasten on special points of prophecy, it was currently accepted that the Fourth of July would see the war at an end.

That a great change in this regard is passing over the spirit of men's dreams must be apparent to all intelligent observers. And curiously enough, (though in natural obedience to the mental law we have indicated,) we find the public thought swinging round to just the opposite extreme. The task erewhile esteemed so light takes on imaginative burdens. The present tendency is, if anything, rather to overestimate than to underestimate what remains to be done. Where, before, men saw the rebel armies falling to pieces, they now see phantom legions coming, no man knows whence, to swell their force. The rebel resources, which a little time since were thought to be exhausted, are now fancied inexhaustible. The rebel Generals, yesterday imagined to be so cornered as to be reduced to a helpless defensive, are to-day credited with preternatural strategy, and schemes of offensive campaigns that would bewilder a Cæsar or a Napoleon are freely attributed to these omnipotent plotters.

And yet in both cases the *facts* have been precisely the same. The rebel armies were none the less strong, the rebel resources none the less ample, the rebel opportunities none the less great, because we conceived them weak, exhausted, restricted; and, on the other hand, they are none the less confined within their actual limitations, now that many are disposed to swell them to proportions out of all stretch of possibility.

We make this exposition of the flux and reflux in public thought not with the vain view of attempting to alter it, for political philosophers know well that in the case of masses of men their thoughts as well as their actions are subject to laws as inflexible as those that hold sway in nature, but as a principle which may advantageously be borne in mind by those who, standing a little above the currents and counter-currents of popular passion, aspire to give direction to public thought. It is worth while to attempt at least to look at facts precisely as they are, to the end that we may neither fall into the fatal apathy that comes of over-confidence and unfounded hopes, nor into the discouragement that springs from an exaggeration of difficulties. It was not wise in us to suppose, merely because the glorious work of last Summer dealt the rebellion blows which ought to have broken down any cause supported by a less devilish energy, that the rebels were therefore incapable of any further resistance, for they had still two considerable armies in the field, and it was undoubtedly possible for them to add reinforcements to these armies during this Winter. But the *amount* of reinforcement which can be added is limited far below the preposterous proportions which some have assigned them. There, beyond a doubt, still remains a considerable portion of the white population of the South that is not yet in the ranks, and from this class the conscription may draw to a certain extent. But the extent is restricted. There are industries to be carried on, agricultural operations to be directed, civil and other functions to be performed, slaves to be supervised—for all of which things white men *must* be left; and the discussions in the rebel Congress reveal plainly how embarrassing the question of *how far* they can go on taking from this class proves to the rebel chiefs. So, again, with reference to any plans of action which the rebel leaders may have. It is undoubtedly possible for the rebels to assume the offensive, and there are some advantages which they would gain by such a course. It would give them the prestige which the initiative always gives; it would encourage their people at home, and might bring them some credit abroad. But what are the chances on the *other* side? Gen. Grant would have something to say in the matter, should they attempt a movement into Kentucky; and so would Gen. Meade, should they again cross the Potomac. A movement on the part of the rebels on the communications of either of our great armies involves the abandonment of their own—a very hazardous business, indeed. Every invasion the rebels have yet made has proved disastrous to them, and brought them more loss than three battles fought on the defensive. While, therefore, we think it not improbable that the rebels may attempt offensive operations this Spring, (we have been foremost, indeed, in indicating the danger of this,) we discern that this might alter the *form* of operations, but would hardly change their ultimate *result*. We thus see that in every aspect the omnipotent law of Compensation, which rules the world, prevails, also, in the affairs of the rebels. It shows that if they can do more than many lately believed, they can also do less than many now conceive.

There is one view which may be taken of these oscillations of public sentiment that justifies them by the ulterior objects they accomplish. It may be said that without the stimulus of strong feeling it would be impossible to move men to adequate action. There is no doubt that the over-confidence in which the public has been indulging was prejudicial to the efforts that must be made even to accomplish the end so hopefully anticipated. And hence we take the present change in the popular views of the prospects of the war as a good and hopeful sign. But there is no need to conjure up difficulties that are purely fantastical. What we would like to see is a spirit of healthy, reasoning, *active* confidence, that is led astray neither by illusions on the one hand nor by bugbears on the other.

The Speech of M. Thiers.

The late speech of Thiers in the French legislative body sounds almost like a voice from the land of dreams. Twelve years have now elapsed since he was hurried off from that same legislative hall, with a felon's guard, in a felon's van, to a felon's prison, as were two hundred other representatives of the people. Since that memorable night, Parliamentary eloquence has lain dead in France—buried forever, it seemed, from the hearing of men. There has, indeed, been a so-called legislative body still holding a place in the upper air—but it has been a mere automaton, without a vestige of personal volition, and used simply to register decrees. It was as impossible for that Assembly to discuss political affairs with freedoom, as for the press itself. But within the last year, the Emperor has been moved by the threatening aspect of liberal opinion throughout Europe, or some other cause, to concede a certain range of utterance; and the Parisian people have shown their appreciation of the privilege by sending to the new Assembly several of their most effective orators. Now, for the first time, under Napoleon III., mind is reinstated in that Parliament hall, with some freedom to use its powers. The world of mind everywhere is watching the effect with keen interest. Can the sheer brute strength which has been controlling France during the last decade stand against the intellectual forces of France once more in free play, even though limited to this parliamentary arena? It used to be taken as an accepted truth that no form of established authority, with whatever number of bayonets at its back, could cope with the combined intellect of the natron in a fair encounter. How is this upstart imperialism in France, which began its career by consolidating the whole talent of France, almost as a unit, against it, to be an exception?

The speech of M. Thiers, who may be accounted the leader of the Opposition in the Chamber, fairly opens the conflict. It is an earnest of most determined hostility, and all the more so because it is so passionless and so civil. Men of the high cast of intellect which belongs to M. Thiers do not, like many of our Congressmen, feel compelled to resort to coarse abuse to manifest their displeasure. They have no ambition to vie with the savage in the use of the tomahawk. From one end of that speech to the other, there is not a harsh expression. And yet, with all the keenness of a Damascus blade, it cuts the imperial policy to the very core.

M. Thiers frankly accepts the Government of the Emperor as, for the time at least, the legitimate Government of France, because sanctioned by the expressed will of the French people. But, while accepting the Empire, he holds it to its just responsibilities. And he does not hesitate to say in language guarded, yet intelligible enough, that if those responsibilities are not met, the Empire will cease to have a claim upon the submission of the people. The manner in which he puts it is a model of dignified statement and warning:

"If those liberties of which I believe the country to be seriously in need are given to us, I shall accept them, and I may then be reckoned among the number of the submissive and grateful citizens of the Empire. [Interruption.] But, gentlemen, if our duty is to accept, it is that of the Government to *grant what is necessary to satisfy the legitimate wishes of the people.* It is with respect that I ask it, not for myself, but for my country. Let it not be forgotten that France, scarcely awakened, and with whom the exaggeration of desire is so prompt, if she now allows it to be asked for in a deferential and respectful manner, may, perhaps, *one day exact it.*" [Agitation.]

He enumerates five liberties, or rather conditions of liberty, which it is necessary France should have. Individual liberty, which means security from arrest without legal process; liberty of the press; liberty of elections; parliamentary liberty; and finally, a responsible Ministry. Of these five, not one is now fully realized. The security from arrest needs still further guaranty; the press, if its criticisms offend the Government, is subject to suspension and suppression; the Legislature can discuss only those questions and measures which are submitted to it by the Government; the popular elections are operated upon by the Government with its utmost power, short of actual force; and the Ministry is responsible to no one but the Emperor, who is himself inviolable.

M. Thiers declares that all these needs may be supplied without revolution, or, indeed, any fundamental change in the present form of Government. "To give them to the country," he says, "it will not be necessary to overthrow any institutions, but only to develop those which exist." Undoubtedly the Emperor has it in his power to modify the Constitution as he likes. He already, in conjunction with the Senate, which is but the creature of his will, has made considerable changes in that instrument. Nevertheless, such modifications as M. Thiers claims would really transform the Government. They would make it no longer imperial, but just the sort of limited monarchy that exists in England, with the single exception that the public will would be expressed by universal instead of partial suffrage. Thus to renounce the imperial principle, would be to make the difference between the Bonaparte and Orleans dynasties a mere difference of persons and traditions. Of course, M. Thiers, in declaring his readiness to submit cheerfully and gratefully to the Emperor under such conditions, cannot but know that it is a very superfluous engagement on his part. The French Emperor will not, and, in fact, cannot with safety to himself, accord these liberties. They are mortally at variance with that theory of the necessity of a strong Government for France, which alone recommends imperial rule.

Despite the loyal and complaisant form in which M. Thiers puts his propositions, they are the programme of unrelenting war. It is not at all strange that rumors are already in motion that the Emperor contemplates a curtailment of this new parliamentary privilege of free speech, and perhaps even a dispersion of the body. It is evident that, with no oratorical talent among his own supporters in the Legislature to vindicate his policy, he cannot let this new opposition range on in the manner it has begun, in the face of all France, without some kind of action against it. The wind does not more surely raise the waves than such appeals for freedom, if allowed to have sweep, makes the spirit of France restless, and in the end uncontrollable. But it would be of little avail for the Emperor to dissolve the legislative body, for a new election, which would have to come sooner or later, would only return his opponents with increased majorities. Nor can he well impose restrictions upon discussion, which, however trenchant it may be in effect, is so decorous in form. His expedient probably will be a prohibition of the publication of all obnoxious speeches, upon the ground of the inconsistency of allowing sentiments from the mouth of a rhetorician to be published in journals which circulate throughout France, and yet precluding the same journals from any expression of similar sentiments on their own responsibility. It is, indeed, anomalous. But such anomalies are nothing beneath such a Government as that of Napoleon III—itself, in this stage of European development, the hugest of all anomalies.

The Draft for Half a Million of Men.

An Executive order, published to-day, fixes the long-delayed draft for the 10th of March. It also carries the number for which the drawing will be made from three hundred thousand men, which was the number called for last October, up to Half a Million. Against this number, however, will be credited all who may have enlisted or been drafted prior to the 1st of March and have not been credited to other calls. We have no data regarding the number that is thus to be subtracted from the 500,000, and can, of course, form no precise estimate how many may enlist during the month of grace yet remaining. We are thus left in doubt as to the exact number that will need to be drafted; but as volunteering has been quite brisk and gives promise of being so, a very handsome subtrahend should appear. There is reason to believe that the number needed will not go over three hundred thousand men.

We are to conclude from the ordering of this draft that the Administration, taking into account the needs of the country, and the comparative availability of the two methods of raising troops, has adopted it as a measure of necessity. The Government can have no predilections for the draft so strong that it should prefer it as a *system* to volunteering. Were there any well grounded certainty that the armies of the Republic would be within a reasonable time filled up by volunteer recruits, we have no doubt the Administration would gladly put aside the severe regimen of the conscription. But there is no such certainty, while there *is* the present and imperative certainty that if the rebellion is to be put down, our armies must be increased to do it. It is therefore as the country shall elect: if the men needed are not forthcoming it must be accepted as a verdict in favor of the draft.

In attempting to estimate the efficiency of the coming draft to accomplish the object proposed, it is impossible to go beyond general conjecture, for the provisions under which it will be made have not yet been elaborated by Congress. The bill, passed by the Senate, is to come up for discussion in the House to-day, and will, doubtless, be completed and become a law in the course of the week. Those who have followed the history of this bill through the Senate debates are aware that it will be much more rigid in its provisions than the act of last year. The price of commutation is raised from $300 to $400. Besides, persons furnishing substitutes from any source but the class *not* liable to draft (as aliens, persons under twenty years of age, etc.,) *become themselves subject to draft, on the exhaustion of the enrollment.* This measure was adopted as an indispensable means of avoiding such an abuse of commutation as would presently have exhausted the *military basis* itself.

To all those who, on theoretical or practical grounds, dislike the conscription, there now remains but one course—to volunteer themselves, or to encourage volunteering. There is a month during which the stimulus of the large bounties offered by the Government, as well as State and local bounties, can operate, and after that they cease. The more we do now, the less onerous the draft will be on the ides of March.

Rebel Movements in the West—A Military Mystery.—The greatest obscurity continues to hang over the rebel movements and plans, both in East Tennessee and in Georgia. Whatever information the war authorities may have on these subjects they have kept to themselves. We have information of the withdrawal of Johnston's force from Dalton, but where it has gone to is yet an enigma. The one official dispatch says to "Mobile *or* East Tennessee." What a latitude in that "or!" In the meanwhile, not less doubt surrounds Longstreet's intentions and doings before Knoxville. A dispatch published by us, and coming by way of Louisville, would seem to intimate that Longstreet has given up his design, whatever it may have been; but it will be observed that the news in this dispatch is several days in arrear of other dispatches of a different tenor. In fact, there has been nothing in the history of the war so tantalizingly obscure as the present movements of the rebels in the West. Of course, under such circumstances, all speculation is vain.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Maretzek's new season of Italian Opera commences to-night with Petrella's popular work, "Ione." The prospects are more than good—they are brilliant. It would be hard, indeed, were not such the case. We have not for many years had a better company, and Mr. Maretzek's *repertoire* is singularly fresh and admirable. The regular Opera nights have been increased to four each week, with every now and then a supplemental matinée. The numerical strength of the company renders this activity necessary, and the subscribers, we are glad to hear, regard it as desirable. In Boston Mr. Maretzek played six times a week, and, strange to say, filled the house on every occasion. The "hub" was in a glow of excitement, and hailed with especial favor Gounod's "Faust." We presume that this work will be one of Mr. Maretzek's earliest revivals. It is only now in the first blush of its popularity.

The past week was one of unusual musical interest. Two of the best regular concerts of the season were given in it, viz.: the second of the Chamber Music series, (Mason & Thomas,) and the third Philharmonic. Beside these, there were two or three miscellaneous entertainments of decided merit. Amongst the latter, was a capital performance of Rossini's, "Moses in Egypt," at the new Hall of St. Francis Xavier's College, Sixteenth-street, on Thursday last. The solos were interpreted by Mrs. Cooper, (a soprano who ought to be heard more often,) Mrs. Mozart, Mr. Simpson, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Werneke and Mr. Duclos. A very fine chorus assisted, and the performance, with the exception of two dreary piano-forte pieces for sixteen hands, was artistic and creditable. Mr. Berge, the very able organist, conducted on the occasion, and, we are glad to learn, with a brilliant pecuniary as well as musical result. The Hall is capacious and excellent for sound. It has but one fault—it is in the upper regions.... On the following evening, Irving Hall, which of late has been handed over entirely to the graceful offices of Terpsichore, was once more gladdened with the sounds of music. A concert was given there in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes. Judging from the brilliant attendance, we should think that the financial object was fully accomplished. The programme was of the most popular Italian stamp, and was interpreted in a large measure by amateurs. The exceptions were Mme D'Angri—the Queen of Contralti—and the Bretto children. It is unnecessary to say of the lady that she sang with faultless brilliancy. The boys, too, were excellent. Is it right to speak of Mme. Jennie Van Zandt as an amateur? The lady, to be sure, appears before the public in that modest light, but her qualifications entitle her to all the consideration due to an artist. We cannot call to mind a more acceptable concert singer. Her voice is a clear and ringing soprano, of good power, even texture, and excellent cultivation. Such voices are rare in the professional world, and should, in fact, belong to it. A young lady pianist, Miss Jennie E. Moss, played a sparkling arrangement by Ascher, from Wallace's opera of "Lurline," with a grace and intelligent clearness that promise much in the future. The fashionable way of playing a fantasia is seldom attractive to any save the parents of the player. This young lady, however, preserved the wholeness of the composition without exaggerating or slurring its parts. Although visibly alarmed at finding herself before a large audience, she displayed good taste, considerable technical facility, and a degree of power and quality of tone that were altogether acceptable. Previous to the concert, Mr. John A. Godfrey recited an appropriate and pleasing "Ode to Charity."....Messrs. Mason & Thomas' second soirée of chamber music (these gentlemen, by-the-way, with a modesty that is as refreshing as it is embarrassing, have made their entertainment anonymous, but we cling to the well-remembered names for convenience sake) took place at Dodworth's on Tuesday. The gem of the programme was Schumann's sonata for piano and violin, (opus 105.) a work so thoroughly melodious and delightful that the three movements of which it is composed left the audience anxious for more. It was admirably interpreted by Mr. Wm. Mason and Mr. Theodore Thomas. Haydn's Quartette in B flat major did not satisfy our expectations, either in the matters of selection or execution. The best attention of the party had evidently been bestowed upon Beethoven's quartette in E flat major, opus 127, one of the late works of the composer, and but now coming into professional acceptance. It is lengthy and difficult, but was rendered acceptable by the fine playing of the executants. The work itself contains many passages of great beauty, and is surcharged with those episodical revelations of the subject that are to be found in all Beethoven's compositions. In his earlier works these episodes display the affluence of a rich and irrepressible fancy, whilst here the desire for adventure assumes a more hardy form, and is undertaken mainly to prove the independence of the various instruments. The old theory of a Quartette was that in a given form it discussed a musical subject in a purely conversational manner, the thread of the discourse being taken up by the various instruments, and sometimes leading to a warm altercation before the matter was settled. It seems to us that the discussion in the last Quartettes of Beethoven (there are four or five of them, we forget the precise number), frequently borders on the garrulous.....The Philharmonic Concert on Saturday night was under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann, who, true to the Weimar Propaganda, introduced another work of its high priest—Franz Liszt—namely, the "Faust" Symphony. Weber's overture to "Euryanthe"—the extremest point of the old school, and Wagner's Introduction to the opera of "Lohengrin," one of the extreme points of the new—were also on the programme. The restlessness of the audience under this rather heavy infliction of extremes manifested itself in a gentle sibilation during the performance of the "Faust" Symphony—a slight and genteel intimation of weariness. Many works have been played at the Philharmonic—and applauded, too—that better deserved this hard reception. Liszt presents himself in so many aspects to the art-world that his weakest trifle is worthy of consideration. So far, however, from being weak or trifling, this symphony is important, and decidedly the most meritorious orchestral work that has proceeded from his pen. Mr. Bergmann did not err in producing it, but in making the other features of the programme too similar in character. We can account in no other way for the temper of the audience. The symphony is in three movements, corresponding with and named after the three principal personages of Goethe's poem—namely, *Faust*, *Margarete* and *Mephistophiles*. Although a separate number is devoted to each of these actors, there is a further and accumulative interest as the work proceeds. We receive frequent and remarkable intimations, by means of certain strongly-marked phrases, of the presence of one or all of the characters. In this way a true and consistent love poem—with something which we may call action—is presented to the mind, sufficient, if it have any knowledge of Goethe, to suggest the intensities of a remarkable drama. There is nothing absolutely novel in this. Weber, in opera, has done the same thing, but the application of the principle is new to the symphony. The internal structure of Liszt's work is at first exceedingly repellent, but it will, we think, repay a close and conscientious study. There are affectations of a rhythm that make it rough traveling for the inexperienced, and the harmonic issue is frequently overstrained. But reviewing the work as a whole, we know of no modern production that is so truly consistent, so thoroughly of a piece, so completely dramatic, so amazingly vigorous. Nor is it destitute of melody. The *Andante*, barring some mystic vagueness in the manner of treatment—which we are willing to believe a better knowledge might make clear to us—is thoroughly tuneful and beautiful. The third movement, to say the least, is *bizarre*. Granted that *Mephistophiles* was a mocking fiend, is it necessary to have the whole orchestra chattering to a forest of Brazilian monkeys! The composer seems to have aimed here for mere instrumental effect, and the performance of this particular movement, down to the part where *Margaret's* phrase occurs, was so poor, that we are unable to say if he has secured it. A male chorus is introduced in the end without leading to any particular culmination. A number of good fellows, in black coats and white gloves, walk on, deliver themselves of a few sententious and apparently painful remarks, and then retire. There is also a knotty solo for the tenor, which Mr. Quinz wrestled with in so gallant a spirit, that we are pained to state he was thrown. To our fancy, the best portions of the work are the first and second movements—the third being more a matter of treatment than of creation. Everywhere, however, there are abundant indications of an intense mind, thoroughly imbued with a dramatic idea. The orchestral parts are extremely difficult, but they repay all the labor that can be bestowed upon them. Mr. Bergmann conducted with an ability that left nothing to be desired. Before leaving this subject, we would recommend our readers, if they desire to "pony" through the work, to procure from Saurbeth & Co., of Spring-street, a copy of a very perfect and admirable four-handed piano-forte arrangement, of it which that house has just published. It supplies the place of the score, (and for general readers is quite as good. Mr. Joseph Hermanns, of the German Opera, sang a lied with much effect, and was encored. It was, perhaps, from motives of benevolence that he he again came forward and sang—a comic song! We have nothing to say against the humorsome narration of a drunken priest's mishaps, except that we should prefer hearing the subject treated in another place. Mr. Hermanns was accompanied by Mr. H. C. Timm on a *square* piano.

The announcements at the various theatres to-night are as follows: At Wallack's, "Naval Engagements" and the "Old English Gentleman;" at Niblo's, the "Connie Soogah;" at the Winter Garden, the "Ticket-of-Leave-Man;" at the Olympic, "A Bull in a China Shop" and "Maxzeppa;" at Barnum's Museum, "Camilla's Husband;" at Hope Chapel, the "Stereoscopticon;" at No. 585 Broadway, Perham's "Mirror of the Rebellion." Full details of all these entertainments will be found in our advertising columns.

Mr. Wallack devotes to-morrow evening's performance of "Rosedale" to the Sanitary Commission. The gross receipts of the entertainment will be handed over to the Fund. This is something like.

Mr. Grau's operatic troupe is in Cleveland playing to admirable houses. This trip so far has been very successful.

The Harrison English Opera Company will play at Niblo's Saloon on Wednesday next.

At the Winter Garden, to-night, the Florences commence their fifteenth week. The "Ticket-of-Leave Man" is still the all-sufficient attraction. To record the success of such a work is a grateful task to the critic, and one, unhappily, that he is not often called upon to perform. It does not deal with the cheap devices of the sensation school—devices that are intended to supply the absence of either construction, plot, imagination or fancy; but with a great social question which it treats with a definite purpose, an earnestness and an artistic skill that places it in a far different light. A play like this, which, whilst so ingeniously constructed as to excite the interest of the audience, yet sends the spectator home with other thoughts than those that are idly taken from a place of amusement—with thoughts affecting the happiness and welfare of an unfortunate class of humanity, is a novelty that recommends itself cordially to the kindliest consideration. Nor is its influence less powerful because the moral, or rather reflection it creates flows naturally from the feelings or circumstances of each individual in the play, instead, as is too often the case, of being poked *nolens volens* down the throat by a single performer with a propeller of mock heroic sentences and personal glorification. In the creations of grotesque character, stranger than fiction, because drawn from life, which this play embodies, as well as in the tender vein of humanity, which glows beneath, one can almost fancy at moments they detect the hand of Dickens, while other of the sketches of character, as "The Idle Apprentice," *Sam Willoughby* have all the coloring of Hogarth. Indeed, the whole atmosphere of the classes among whom the scene is laid is depicted with wondrous faithfulness, and forms a background which sets off all the characters in an unusually vivid reality. The production of this piece, too, carries other and not perhaps less valuable significance. In his personation of *Robert Briarley*, Mr. Florence furnishes another of many examples of how real artistic merit may be, as doubtless it too often is, buried under the heap of rubbish with which modern plays abound, and only find a resurrection and discovery in a character like this. How can a man seem or be a good artist who has to speak nigh after night such words as are set down in those star pieces with which Mr. Florence's name has been until recently associated. He has now shown that where the stuff that makes an artist exists, if honest poetry of sentiment or passion is put into the actor's mouth, he will warm to his work, and win the educated as well as the uneducated masses to the stage. Nothing is more worthy of remark than the occasional flashes of unexpected power of which the cast of this piece at the Winter Garden furnishes many instances by artists not hitherto deemed first-rate. Good parts, would, in a few years, breed good actors. There is a way too of quarrying into the mines of our own literature, our own customs and follies, that would yield the very best and brightest material. For the rest Mr. Florence, by the simplicity and earnestness with which he has portrayed the character of *Robert Briarley*, and his artistic abstinence from the many temptations to rant and exaggeration, has stamped himself as a genuine artist. Nor is the success of the piece less due, perhaps, to the admirable rendering of their parts by Messrs. Davenport and Bland. The former gentleman's "city get-up" is one of the best bits of character-acting seen for a long time on the stage. Mrs. Florence, too, deserves credit for the piquancy and jollity she imparts to a *rôle* of very slender structure—so slender that it will not bear some of her recent additions. Indeed, all the characters are admirably filled, and the manager, as is ever the case in New-York, finds his deserved reward in an attraction the end of which it is impossible at present to foresee.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, a man dressed in the uniform of a United States soldier, deliberately walked off the Fulton ferry-boat Union, as she was entering the slip on the Brooklyn side. The boat was crowded with passengers at the time, and among them, Mr. WILLIAM M. BALDWIN, of Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, divesting himself of his heavy clothing, including a pocket-book containing $60, which he laid upon the deck, jumped into the water, and seizing a life-boat which had been lowered, succeeded in drawing the drowning man into it. Both were hoisted on deck, and taken to the Franklin House, where the soldier died a few minutes thereafter. His name, from papers found in his possession, was ascertained to be JOHN RIORE, a sergeant in the United States service, and stationed on Governor's Island. While Mr. BALDWIN was bravely endangering his own life to rescue a fellow-being, some miserable thief stole his money. A change of clothing was furnished him by Mr. B., BALDWIN, and he was conveyed to his residence. An inquest was held upon the body of deceased, and a verdict of suicide was rendered by the jury.

SPECIAL ELECTION—ALDERMANIC. — To-morrow, a special election for Alderman will be held in the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn. ALEXANDER L. VAN BUREN is the Union candidate, and worthy the earnest support of citizens. If the loyal citizens of the ward will make the effort, they can elect him. Every one of them, it is hoped, will make it a duty to attend the polls.

DISARMING A POLICEMAN.—Officer CHAS. E. OSBORN, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, discovered two men emerging from an unfinished house in Madison-street, near Franklin-avenue, about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. Supposing them to be thieves, he pursued and arrested one of them, when the other came up, and, throwing a heavy stone at the officer, struck him on the knee. Both then attacked him, and beat him nearly senseless, when they made their escape.

PRESENTATION TO A FIREMAN.—The members of American Hose Company No. 7, located in Tillary-street, near Bridge, celebrated the anniversary of their organization, on Saturday night, by presenting their late Foreman, Mr. DENNIS DOWNEY, with a full fireman's rig, including cap and trumpet. Mr. Downey has retired from the company in order to assume the Assistant Engineership, to which position he was elected at the late election of the Fire Department.

THE KINGS COUNTY COURTS.—The Kings County Circuit Court stands adjourned until Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The Special Term for the trial of issues, stands adjourned until Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The February calendar of the Brooklyn City Court will be commenced this morning, 1st inst., when the following numbers will be called: Nos. 1, 2, 2A, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9A, 9B, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23.

Notice of issue for the March Term should be filed on or before Saturday, Feb. 27.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week, was 134, from the following diseases principally: Scarlet fever, 17; typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 3; bilious fever, 1; croup, 7; consumption, 12; diphtheria, 5; convulsions, 11; dropsy, 11; marasmus, 4; disease of heart, &c. Natives of the United States, 90; Ireland, 18; Germany, 7; England, 9; unknown, 4.

PREMIUMS FOR RECRUITS.—The total amount of money thus far paid out in premiums to agents for recruits in Kings County is $7,920. The last $50 of the $10,000 extra bounty offered by Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, for recruits in the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, was paid on Saturday last.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

A Letter from Dr. B. C. Perry.

NEW YORK, Jan., 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: One of the most annoying difficulties connected with the Hair and its diseases is Dandruff, in its various phases. Its philosophy being very little understood, I will give my views on the subject for the benefit of those afflicted.

There are to the square inch of the scalp three thousand pores, for the purposes of throwing off the secretions or fluid matter that forms between the cuticle and the inner or sensitive skin. If from any cause, such as to neglect to keep the scalp clean, or from the use of glutinous oils, the pores become partially closed, the remaining portion are overtaxed, the cuticles somewhat debilitated, the pores fail to perform their functions, inasmuch as only the limpid or more etherial portions of the secretions can pass off, leaving a white, bran-like substance deposited on the scalp, called Dandruff; that is the first phase of the difficulty.

When more of the pores are closed by exhaustion, less of the limped secretions flow off; the deposit on the scalp assumes a yellow, sticky appearance, and is called thickened secretion. This is the second phase of dandruff. The third phase is when most of the pores are closed, the cuticle completely debilitated; none of the fluid portions of the secretions can pass off; the deposit adheres closely to the scalp; has the appearance of yellow matter, and is called matterated secretion, which inevitably results in loss of hair. If at this stage of the disease it is not arrested by a proper course of treatment, it finally terminates in CANCER, one of the most difficult diseases of the scalp for a physician to manage.

As to the remedy—Nature is always true to herself. If the scalp is kept clean, and the pores not glued up with oils or pomades, the secretions will pass off, and such a thing as dandruff would not be known, and people would not lose their hair. But when a difficulty of the kind does exist, it should be treated rationally. It is little use to remove the effect while the cause exists. Dandruff, in its first stages is early cured, and it should receive the earliest attention, as it is one of the primary causes of diseases of the scalp and loss of hair. For further information I can be consulted free of charge for all diseases of the scalp that destroy the hair or induce premature blanching, at my office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Yours truly,
B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!!

All persons afflicted with this dangerous disease need no longer be troubled about being cured.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
is so constructed on scientific principles as to promote a RADICAL CURE at once. The action of this instrument is entirely different from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN, and EASY. No pressure on the back or cord, and is easily made stronger or lighter as the patient desires. Ruptured persons should not be a day without it. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Pamphlets free. A lady attendant in the Ladies' Department. Sold by
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Opium Eaters and Stimulant Takers.—The unhappy sufferers dependent upon such means of keeping up their spirits or strength, or for warding off mental or physical pain or oppression, who desire to break up habits so ruinous to health and mental well-being, can do so with comparative ease under the vitalizing and health-sustaining effects of mortopathy, mountain air, and cold and hot baths, at Round Hill Watercure, in Northampton, Mass.

The low-spirited, overworked dyspeptic, nervous or organically weak, also find in this treatment the invigoration so much needed. In the cure of sleeplessness, oppression of the head, debilitating dreams and loss of memory, its success is unparalleled.

A circular sent by mail, giving information of this system, and of the great favor in which the Turkish, chemical, electric and various hot baths are held in freeing the system from impurities of the blood, the injurious effects of mineral medicine, and in the breaking up of maladies thought incurable, is particularly commended to the profession. Those personally acquainted with the treatment recommend it to those beyond the reach of home prescription.

Dr. HALSTED, of this Watercure, will be in the City at St. Nicholas Hotel, Feb. 3 and 4. He will be in from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 7.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
C. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Universal Clothes Wringer—
With cog wheels warranted.
50,813 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
T. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and as the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Oil for Harness.
FRANK MILLER'S Prepared Harness Oil Blacking is decidedly a very valuable article, and gives entire satisfaction by all who use it. For sale by
FRANK MILLER & CO., No. 5 Cedar-st.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative—warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color, and to overcome effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM
oils and colors the hair at the same time, changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Costs but $2. In hard rubber but $2 50. Also, beautiful mounted objects only $1 50 per dozen. HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, 2d floor, and of dealers generally.

MARRIED.

TOUSEY—ELDERKIN.—At Setauket, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, by James S. Evans, D. D., JOHN E. TOUSEY, of New-York, to NELLIE, daughter of John Elderkin, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

BOOKHOUT.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, ISAAC FINCH, infant son of Edward and Margery A. T. Bookhout.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 276 North 2d-st., near Lorimer-st., Williamsburgh, on Monday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Friday, Jan. 22, EUNICE M. BROWN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 18th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 156 Fort Greene-place, on Monday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FARRINGTON.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, Jan. 30, Mrs. ISABELLA FARRINGTON, widow of Anthony V. Farrington, and for the last four years Matron of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, in the 49th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Mary's P. E. Church, Manhattanville, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FINIGAN.—Suddenly, at Sunny Brae, East Chester, on Saturday, Jan. 30, of disease of the heart, at the residence of his father-in-law, Peter Pitzle, Esq., ARTHUR FINIGAN, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation.

FLEETWOOD.—At Chicago, on Monday, Jan. 11, MARGARETT HOSMER, infant daughter of Annie M. and William F. Fleetwood.

Also, at Chicago, on Friday, Jan. 15, ANNIE M., wife of William F. Fleetwood, and daughter of O. E. Hosmer, in the 26th year of her age.

GRAYDON.—On Friday, Jan. 29, at Ridgewood, N. J., JOHN GRAYDON, formerly of this City, aged 83 years.

His friends and those of his sons, Samuel, John W., Joseph, William and James Graydon, and his son-in-law, Fleming Duncan and William Moore, of St. Croix, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, No. 427 4th-st., New-York.

GROVES.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Jan. 30, REBECCA, wife of Samuel Groves, aged 65 years.

The friends and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 87 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HENNION.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 31, of inflammation of the brain, WILLIAM ALBERT HENNION, only child of William P. and Cornelia B. Hennion, and grandchild of John and Ann Brown, aged 1 year, 10 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 15 Suffolk-st.

HOLMES.—On Sunday, Jan. 31, GEORGIANA D., youngest child of Adrian B. and Georgiana Holmes, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 128 East 14th-st.

HUNTER.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 30, LOUISE EGBERT, infant daughter of Daniel and Beatrice J. Hunter, aged 1 year and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAHEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 31, SAMUEL LAHEY, aged 22 years, 9 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 220 West 14th-st.

LUBEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 30, Mr. CORNELIUS LUBEY, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, Feb. 1, from his late residence, No. 170 Sands-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to the Church of the Assumption, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

MILLER.—On Sunday, Jan. 31, JAMES E. MILLER, only son of Henry and Margaret Miller, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 49 Lexington-av. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MEAD.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 28, DARIUS MEAD, M. D., in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Feb. 1. Carriages will be in waiting at the railway depot for the 11:30 A. M train from New-York.

PELL.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 30, RICHARD MOORE PELL, in the 51st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from St Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on Monday next, at 4½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

QUIN.—At her residence in Fort Lee, N. J., Mrs. ELIZA QUIN, relict of John Quin, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Howard, No. 100 East 19th-st. Her remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where there will be a solemn High Mass of requiem for the repose of her soul.

ROGERS.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, MRS. SARAH PLATT ROGERS, wife of the late Jesse Rogers, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Bennet, Jamaica, L. I., without further invitation.

SAFFORD.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 31, after a short illness, Mrs. CATHARINE A. SAFFORD, aged 58 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 169 East 14th-st.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 31, JAMES O. SCOTT, eldest son of Margaret M. and the late Alexander M. L. Scott.

His remains will be taken to Montgomery, Orange Co., for interment, and the funeral will take place there on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—At Pittsburgh, Penn., on his way East, on Friday, Jan. 29, of consumption, Mr. ROBERT W. SMITH, of Colerain, Ohio, formerly of New-York City, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Rev. Henry B. Chapin, at Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7 and 10 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Trenton at 5:45 and 7 45.

STUDWELL.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, JOSEPH STUDWELL, Jr., in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 201 East 19th st., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TOWNSEND.—On Friday evening, Jan. 29, EDWARD O., son of Thomas Jo and Elizabeth L. Townsend, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 15 Great Jones-st., on Monday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 31, after a short illness, SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, of the firm of Searles & Williams, in the 57th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 178 West 11th-st., on Tuesday next, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WRIGHT.—On Sunday, Jan. 31, after a long and painful illness, MARIA J. WRIGHT, daughter of the late Henry J. Wright, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, No. 422 2d-av., this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to East Chester for interment on Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 147.—Jan. 30, 1864.
12, 20, 53, 4, 35, 29, 2, 57, 48, 50, 19, 10.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 148.—Jan. 30, 1864.
68, 63, 14, 70, 16, 15, 18, 75, 23, 9, 67, 6, 41, 37.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 51—Jan. 30, 1864.
61, 7, 34, 23, 26, 66, 11, 58, 52, 20, 73, 64.
CLASS 52—Jan. 30, 1864.
NOT RECEIVED.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1862 and 1863. Also, complete file of 1862 and 1863. Single copies, 25c. each. Address J. O. R., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AVALUABLE MEDICINE FOR FEMALES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

These Pills have already won a reputation which few other medicines, introduced to the public for the last half century, have been fortunate enough to attain. Their success in every case where they have been rightly tested has been unequivocal, rapid, and satisfactory. In no one instance have they failed. They are the result of a long and extensive practice among all classes of society. The combination of ingredients of which they are constituted is known only to its originator, and was perfected only after many expensive experiments had been made, and long and laborious study, added to many years' unbounded experience, had been brought to the aid of the compounder. No adult female, whatever her age or condition in life, should be without these Pills; for every member of the softer sex is more or less liable to suffer from causes which, if not palliated with the utmost care, or remedied with promptness, may embitter a whole lifetime, and ultimately send their victim to the grave. Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, in all cases of irregularity, operate as a safe, certain and agreeable cure. When the countenance becomes pale and attenuated, and the rosy cheek blanches to the hue of parchment; when the eye loses its brilliancy, the muscles relax, the heart palpitates, the circulation of the blood at one time sluggish and at another impetuous and violent; when the nerves are now strained to their utmost tension and then suddenly unstrung to an extent that renders the sufferer almost a maniac, these pills prove themselves to be the greatest, the best and the cheapest blessing ever devised for the benefit of maid, wife or widow. No matter whether from cold or constitutional debility, the Pills are a positive remedial agent, and complete health follows their use as sure as daylight follows the rising of the sun. There are many females who fancy that slight omissions require but little attention, and can be productive of no lasting injury. This is a sad mistake, and one which blights many an existence which ought to be a happy one. Interrupt nature in the smallest degree, and headaches, lassitude, hysterics, loathing of food, restlessness by day and by night, hypochondria and emaciation are the attendant evils. All these are banished by Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. They are warranted purely vegetable. Explicit directions with each box. Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; sent by mail. Sold by druggists generally. A valuable pamphlet sent free. All orders addressed to

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 939 BROADWAY, corner of 22d-st.
Until the close of the Great Metropolitan Fair ten per cent. of orders received from outside of the City will be given to the Sanitary Commission, and duly acknowledged to the credit of the parties ordering. Address
J. T. ELLIS, No. 939 Broadway.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

HON. E. W. GANTT,
OF ARKANSAS,
late a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, will address the citizens of New-York, at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1864, at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets of admission 25 cents each. Reserved seats 50 cents. Can be obtained at T. J. Crowen's bookstore, No. 843 Broadway; New-York *Times* Office; C. B. Guthrie's office, No. 34 Pine-st., and at the door, MONDAY EVENING, at Cooper Institute.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

7 CENTS A POUND, CASH, PAID FOR
OLD BOOKS,
NEWSPAPERS,
PAMPHLETS,
MAGAZINES, &C.
JOHN TUCKER & BROTHER,
No 24 ANN-ST.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
10,000 Photographic Albums, at our price.
100,000 Scientific and Miscellaneous Books, at your price.
500,000 Scrap Prints, at any price.
LIGGAT BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Fine Gold English Patent Lever Watches, $85, $90, $100, $125, $150 to $200 each.
Gold Hunting Detached Levers, $45, $50, $55, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100 to $200 each.
Gold Hunting Cylinder Watches, $40, $45, $50 to $75 each.
Enameled Watches, $60, $70, $80 to $200 each; some with diamonds on the outside of case.
Gold Watches for Ladies as low as $25, $28, $30 and $35 each. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM—AN ALLEGORICAL PICTURE, SHOWING THE UNION AS IT WAS, OR UNION AS IT WILL BE WHEN RECONSTRUCTED ON THE BASIS OF CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM—A SPLENDID STUDY AND A GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION OF THE CHARACTER OF FREEDOM AND SLAVERY CONTRASTED IN DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THIS WEEK.

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS and window bands exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere. Address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO., No. 694 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

FANS—LADIES' FANS—NEW STYLES FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES, TWO, THREE, FIVE AND EIGHT DOLLARS EACH,
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Iconsulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. Its with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.
ELIXIR. ELIXIR.
DR. WAIGHT'S
REJUVENATING ELIXIR!
OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.
Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing Injurious to the most Delicate.
☞ The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.
☞ This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.
☞ One bottle will cure General Debility.
☞ A few doses cures Hysterics in females.
☞ One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.
☞ A few doses restores the organs of generation.
☞ From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.
☞ A few doses restores the appetite.
☞ Three bottles cures the worst case of Impotency.
☞ A few doses cures the low-spirited.
☞ One bottle restores mental power.
☞ A few doses, bring the rose to the cheek.
☞ This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor, debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.
☞ The listless, enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness of a *single organ*, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.
☞ Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by express, on receipt of money, to any address.
☞ Sold by all druggists everywhere.
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHEROKEE PILLS.
SUGAR-COATED
FEMALE REGULATOR,
HEALTH PRESERVER.
CERTAIN AND SAFE.
☞ *For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.*
☞ They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.
☞ They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.
☞ They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis.)
☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.
☞ Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.
☞ They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.
☞ All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.
☞ Full directions accompanying each box.
☞ Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.
☞ Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.
☞ Sold by all respectable Druggists.
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!
THE LONG-SOUGHT-FOR
DISCOVERED AT LAST
CHEROKEE REMEDY
AND
CHEROKEE INJECTION!
COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

*CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:

The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,022 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,666 53
Losses paid during the same period	3,305,661 04
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,092,967 48

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,456,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,378,676 63
Cash in Bank	744,813 88
Total amount of Assets	$9,365,546 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1852 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $14,328,980
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 | 2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years | $16,958,980
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash | 11,680,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 | $5,268,670
By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry R. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
of all issues,
Purchased and for sale.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. That said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 11 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office in New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox.

The bond transfer books will be closed from the 27th January to 1st February, both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five per Cent. on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 22 Pine-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVERS RAILROAD CO., No. 1 SPRUCE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1864.

THE COUPONS FROM THE SEVEN PER cent. first mortgage bonds of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on presentation at the office of the company on and after the 1st day of February, 1864.

JAMES WARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

L. H. BOODY, Agent.

FINANCIAL

$100,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.) GOLD BONDS
OF THE
QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Bids for the whole, or any part, of the above amount of Bonds will be received at the office of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, No. 42 Exchange-place, up to the 6th day of February.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman,
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STERNDALE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS.
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

PAUL SPOFFORD,
EDWARD HALSEY, CEO. GRISWOLD HAVEN,
FRANCIS LELAND, CASSIUS DARLING.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. CASSIUS DARLING was elected President; Mr. GEO. G. HAVEN Vice-President; and Mr. JNO. W. B. DOBLER was appointed Cashier.

The Sixth National Bank will open, on or about the 1st of March, at their banking room, corner of Broadway, 6th-av. and 20th-st.

C. DARLING, President.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1864.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1864, FROM THE Preferred Sinking Fund, Appleton Extension, Green Bay Extension, and General First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date. Coupons from Registered Bonds will be paid only to the parties in whose names they are registered, or upon their written order.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1864.

THE HIGHLAND BANK, BANKING ASSOCIATION, (Newburgh,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Nassau Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) on the 1st proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.

HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE—TO BANKERS, BROKERS, COAL MINING COMPANIES, and others.—The buildings Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., are to be altered and fitted up in a very superior manner into first class offices. Parties desiring to select space, and have improvements to suit themselves, can see the plans by calling on

EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Corner Broad-st and Exchange-place.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February, 1864, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway, Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MICHIGAN AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1864, on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST FEBRUARY next on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Co., will be paid at the office of Messrs. LESSOE & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 24 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., punctually.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th of February next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 2 to 4 per cent. by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 35 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

WHEELER & CO.,
BROKERS IN
SPECIE, STOCKS
AND
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 35 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,160 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32
Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent.		116,000 00
		$250,717 32
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.		1,313 50
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes		$249,403 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.		255,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 82

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvage and other Securities	744,992 61
Cash in Bank and Loans on demand	651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes	1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company	30,374 44
Total amount of Assets	$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L. W. TELLER. } Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD HOWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. T. DESHON,	WM. H. PEPPRAM,
O. L. NAS,	H. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, also for any other Bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund.

EDWARD L. BAKER,
Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

BOSTON, Jan. 4, 1864.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 20th day of February next, interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ALONZO WELLS & GODFREY'S Bank (Elbridge) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the importers and traders' Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage to Henry G. Bennett and Edwin Ludlow, Trustees, are requested to communicate them directly with MORRIS A. TYNG, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, with a view to securing the interest under the said mortgage.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERvices at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to Feb. 2d, inclusive.

By order,
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February, inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

CLEVELAND & MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 26, 1864.

INTEREST DUE THE FIRST PROXIMO on the first mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid at the office of Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 55 Wall-st., New-York.

O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1864, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Bank of the Republic.

A. BOODY, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, Jan. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, and the Government tax. The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February. By order.

W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS A per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 15th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The Transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1864.

No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT. on the first, and of seven (7) per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Sharon Coal Company, of the Union Railway Company will be paid at this office on Monday, 1st February next. Holders of Mortgage Bonds desiring to convert them into the First Preferred Stock of the Company, can do so by surrendering them at the above-named place from the 1st to 10th February next, inclusive.

H. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 23 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, the first day of February next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of February next. The transfer-books will be closed until after that date. By order,

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, is this day declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, proximo.

HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$275,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		2,2 0,397 27
Total Marine Premiums		$2,476,201 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,016 31	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c.	336,793 43	2,078,409 74
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	$1,137,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and duty interest	160,813 24	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London agents	$796,533 35	
United States and City Bonds and Bank Stocks	192,271 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,893 20	
Accrued interest to be received	13,068 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	336,760 26	
Loans on demand	475,000 00	
Bills receivable	1,078,777 03	2,502,145 01
Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.		
A Cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders on and after the 20th of January inst.		

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed

MEDICAL.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The vast increase in the demand for these COUGH LOZENGES, and the numerous testimonials constantly received, fully justify the Proprietor in asserting they are the best and safest yet offered to the public for the cure of the following complaints: ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the King of Hanover; very many, also, of the nobility and clergy, and of the public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Hegeman & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1842. Those who have used their preventives are now without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology: European hospital practice, quacks, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for 25 cents, sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and cer ain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended, as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

TREATED FREE OF CHARGE.—BAKER'S kidney, gravel, and urinal remedies are the best that are known. Consultation by letter or in person, at No. 154 Nassau-st., near 46th-st., New-York. Fee, $5, including remedies. Patients unable to pay the above charges will be attended to free, from 3 to 4 P. M. Remedies sent to any address on receipt of above amount. Office hours from 10 to 3.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New York.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, of virile power and the effects of mercury.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3 and 7 to 9, evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and their use is not interrupted by business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours: cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, cow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Feb. 6
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Feb. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 | Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 | Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 | Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 | Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices, as above.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 45, foot of King-st., N.R.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamship MORNING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, Feb. 20,

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. steamship,
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JNO. A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

STEAMER NEVA,
HANDY, Master.
Will leave Pier No. 11, East River, as above, on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Freights taken at reduced rates, if applied for immediately.

WHITING & HATHAWAY, No. 52 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. Mail Steamship
YAZOU,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 1st of February.
MONDAY, 29th of February.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS FOR R. M. S. S. CORSICA are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 11 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, 1st February.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP GERMANIA, CAPT. EHLERS.—Consignees by this ship, just arrived from Hamburg, with damage to cargo in consequence of having been on fire at sea, will please call at our office and sign the average bond
LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—GUARANTEED FIRST SHIP.—The splendid ship CONSTANTINE, Capt. CREEVEY, positively sails Feb. 3. For passage, superior accommodations, lowest rates, apply on board, Pier No. 19, East River, or to P. M. DEMAREST, No. 40 South-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER, now building; will be ready 1st of May next. Dimensions as follows: Length, 215 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; diameter of cylinder, 57 inches; length of stroke, 10 feet. For further information, apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway,

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN,

While leaving Winter Garden, about 10½ P. M., Jan. 30, a large black pocket-book, containing between $350 and $400, in legal tender notes; $450 in drafts on New-York Post-office Department, as follows: Two $100 each, one $150, one $52 48, and one $48; also, sight draft on White's Bank of Buffalo for $800, payable to the order of C. F. Fowler; two due-bills, payable to same order, for $421 and $116, besides other papers of no value except to the owner. Payment of drafts has been stopped, and the above reward will be paid and no questions asked, by returning them to JOHN S. YOUNG, Chief of Detective Police, No. 300 Mulberry-st., Room No. 12, New-York City.

NOTICE.—FIVE BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, MADE by the Grand Rapids Gas Light Company of Michigan, dated Sept. 1, 1858, and payable on the 1st day of September, 1863, at the Atlantic Bank, in the City of Brooklyn, numbered from one to five, having been mislaid, lost or stolen, all persons are cautioned not to purchase the same, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the bonds to the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.

LOST—IN 32D-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS., on Thursday last, about 5 P. M., a light colored MINK COLLAR. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it with G. M. ALLERTON, Esq., No. 147 East 32d-st., or J. A. GILBERT, No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 190, FOR FIVE shares; certificate No. 209, for ten shares Brevoort Insurance Company, issued to Whitney B. Noble. Transfer having been stopped, the undersigned has made application to said company for duplicate certificates of same JOHN H. NOBLE, Administrator.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, JAN. 22, IN NEW-YORK OR Brooklyn, a heavy GOLD CHAIN BRACELET, GOLD BELT BUCKLE and GOLD THIMBLE, marked with init als J. W. B. and date. A liberal reward will be paid by T. F. BULL, at office of E. Wilson & Co., No. 209 Water-st., New-York.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, 22D INST., IN THE 4 o'clock P. M. train, Hudson River Railroad, a MINK VICTORINE. Five dollars reward will be paid by leaving it with Mr. SHEARS, Yonkers depot, or at No. 24 Beekman-st. J. L. LEIB.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York. After March 1, 1865, 71 and 73 East 14th-st

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 753 Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $45 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

IN PRESS—THE EXCELSIOR MUSIC BOOK, FOR violin, flute or cornet. "When the Boys Come Home," "I Love that Dear Old Flag the Best," "Your Fortune is Too Small for Me." Italian and silk violin strings, each 25 cents, mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, 208 Bowery.

WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANO-FORTES.—These instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Berge, Fradel and others, as possessing double the volume and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

AN ELEGANT 7 1-2 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, with all modern improvements, full iron frame, French action, made to order and fully guaranteed; cost $800, for $350, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

"ONE FLAG OR NO FLAG"—NEW PATriotic song, by Mrs. Clara M. Brinkerhoff; price 30c. Russian Waltz, for voice, by Antoine Kontskey; price 50c. Published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, wholesale or retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet's Harmoniums, superior to all, $95 and $120; with pedals, $175 to $450. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., New-York.

PIANOS, HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—Best quality; lowest prices; fully warranted. G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

13 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES FOR sale at $200 each; all new and warranted for three years. Call at the manufactory, No. 143 East 23d-st.

SUPERIOR IRON-FRAME PIANOS, guaranteed five years. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Burlington. JAMES M. DAVIS, General Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M. and 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

FINE ARTS.

FOR SALE AS A COLLECTION.

The private gallery of pictures and stuatuary of Mr. Grimshaw, of New-Orleans, is now on exhibition, by special card, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, New-York; placed there for the convenience of sale, and where the collection can be seen from Jan. 28 to Feb. 17 next, unless sooner disposed of.

This collection, by an English gentleman, has been formed with great care during the last forty years, in Europe and America, and consists of paintings by the old masters, generally in excellent condition; many of them are in the original carved frames.

This is probably the most important and varied collection that has ever been presented to the public in this country; the pictures are of European and permanent value, and are intended to be sold entire. These paintings could not be brought together now on any terms, such is the rarity of most of the masters in the European markets.

Cards of admission can be obtained of
Messrs. D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway.
Messrs. TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.
Messrs. BALL, BLACK & CO., No. 565 Broadway.
and at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway.
Catalogues can be had at the Derby Gallery.

MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE INTERMEDIate examination of all the classes will begin on MONDAY, 8th February, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and continue throughout the week.

The Regents of the University, the parents of students, the Trustees and Alumni of the College and others interested in education are invited to attend.

The examination of candidates for admission will be held on MONDAY, 15th February, at 10 A. M.

The second term will begin on FRIDAY, 19th February, at 9½ A. M. CHAS. KING, LL.D., President Columbia College.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its semi-annual session in the Room, O. F. Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY, 1st February, at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—BY A SMALL FAMILY, with a view to purchase, a small house in Harlem, Yorkville, or upper part of the City; rent not to be more than $350 to $300 per year. Inquire at WM. GEE'S, No. 1,950 3d-av., Harlem, or at the corner of Elm and Franklin sts., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.

Doors open at 7½. Overture commences at 7¾. Curtain rises at its conclusion.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than 15 minutes.

SIXTH TIME HERE.
The elegant two act Comedy, by Charles Dance, entitled
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Lieut. Kingston, R. N.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Admiral Kingston.....Mr. John Gilbert
Dennis McGrath.....Mr. Norton
Short, landlord of the Fountain Hotel.....Mr. Browne
Mrs. Pontifex.....Mrs Wilkins
Mary Mortimer.....Miss Madeline Henriques

To conclude with,
SIXTH TIME THIS SEASON,
Charles Dance's highly popular Comedy, in two acts,
THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
Squire Broadlands.....Mr. Mark Smith
Who will sing the celebrated Song of "The Fine Old English Gentleman."

Horace.....Mr. Charles Fisher
George.....Mr. Floyd
Sparrow.....Mr. Young
Fanny Markham.....Miss Ione Burke
Who will sing Balfe's song, "Come into the garden, Maud."

Temperance.....Mrs. John Sefton
Alice.....Miss Green
Sophy.....Miss Mary Barrett

TUESDAY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION,
on which occasion the entire receipts will be presented to that institution,
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S PLAY OF ROSEDALE
will be performed.
WEDNESDAY—MARRIED LIFE.
THURSDAY—Eighty-sixth night of ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY.
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE
SATURDAY—Eighty-seventh time of ROSEDALE.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of the LOVE CHASE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.

Director.....Max Maretzek

The public and the patrons of the Opera are respectfully informed that the Director will reopen the Academy of Music for a season of
ITALIAN OPERA,
consisting of sixteen regular opera nights, which will take place during the coming month of February, 1864.
The first representation will be
ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock,
when will be produced Petrella's new and brilliant opera, in 4 acts of
IONE;
OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
with its splendid mise en scene,
AND THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.

Ione.....Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Nidia.....Mlle. HENRIETTE SULZER
Glauco.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Arbaces.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Burbo.....Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Salustio.....Sig. Reichardt
Clodio.....Herr Muller
Dirce.....Mlle. Milner
Conductor.....Sig J. NUNO.

The regular opera nights of next week will be MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 6,
A GRAND MATINEE.

The sale of tickets and secured seats will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine, from 8 to 5 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE LONDON TIMES,
speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation:

"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN;
and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-Leave Man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare:

That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malefaction."

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½; close at 10¾.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.
TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1864,
LE MARI A LA CAMPAGNE,
(Serious Family.)
Comedie in three acts by MM. Bayard and de Vailly.
LES FILS GAVET.
Folie Vaudeville in one act, by MM. Lehmann and Hugo.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain will rise at 8 o'clock precisely.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4, benefit of ERNEST GRAVIER.
LE DEMI MONDE, Comedie in five acts, by M. Alexandre Dumas, fils.

Box office at No. 623 Broadway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE DRAMATIC COMMITTEE
of the
METROPOLITAN FAIR,
For the Benefit of the
U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
have the pleasure of announcing that
Mr. JAS. W. WALLACK
has, in the promptest and handsomest manner, offered all the resources of his establishment to them for the first

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF

LIVELY TIMES AT MATAMORAS.

American Troops on the Mexican Side of the River.

CORTINAS AGAIN IN POWER.

A FIGHT WITH FORT MORGAN.

By the arrival of the steamship *Evening Star* at this port, Saturday, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 24th inst., inclusive.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The *Matanzas*, from New-York on the 9th, arrived on the evening of the 19th.

The *Vazoo*, from New-York on the 13th, arrived on the 23d.

Maj.-Gen. G. REYNOLDS, late Chief of Gen. GRANT's Staff, has relieved Col. BECKWITH in command of the defences of New-Orleans.

A free State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers, will be held in this city on the 1st of February. The names now mentioned most prominently in connection with the Gubernatorial chair are Judge WHITTAKER and Hon. MICHAEL HAHN. Hon. Mr. DURANT can have the nomination if he will take it.

A cavalry school, under the management of Col. KELLY, has been established in two of the cotton-presses, here.

The last of the famous Kenner racing horses, confiscated by the military authorities, have been sold at auction, at prices ranging from $475 to $1,200.

Gen. BANKS has pledged himself to the Free State Committee to so modify the Louisiana Constitution as to exclude negroes from the representative basis.

H. B. M. steam war ship *Buzzard*, left here for the West Indies on the 19th.

The secession pastor of the McGehee Methodist Church of this city, Rev. Mr. DAVIS, preached, last Sunday, to a large congregation of Unionists who had assembled to listen to Bishop AMES. Bishop AMES was present, but was not invited to a seat in the pulpit.

The affair has created much feeling in the city. The Bishop comes empowered by the War Department to take charge of the Methodist church, and is now proceeding in that direction. An army Chaplain has been assigned by him to each of the M. E. churches in New-Orleans, and he will himself preach to-day at the McGehee church.

There was considerable fighting among the Mexicans in Matamoras on the 13th inst, during which Gen. HERRON, commanding our forces at Brownsville, dispatched the Twentieth Wisconsin, Ninety-fourth Illinois, and five pieces of the First Missouri Battery, across the river. All but the Twentieth Wisconsin bivouacked on the banks, but this regiment went almost up to the Plaza, spent the night in front of the residence of the American Consul, who next morning was escorted to Brownsville, together with two millions of dollars, belonging to Americans and the United States Government.

When Gen. RUIZ felt compelled to return to the Texas side of the river, he was accompanied by a large number of followers. Some two or three hundred of them retained their arms, which they delivered up to the United States Provost-Marshal of the post, as the Commanding-General could not permit armed foreign soldiers to remain on American soil. They were hospitably received by our troops, who sympathized with them in their defeat, which was owing to other causes than a lack of courage.

The fight on the night of the 13th was not very sanguinary; about thirty were killed and ninety wounded on both sides.

CORTINAS had good artillery and good rifles, while RUIZ had unwieldy cannon and poor firearms. Of course the result was in CORTINAS' favor.

The veteran troops in this Department are reënlisting with great unanimity.

The *Hartford*, the flag-ship of Admiral FARRAGUT, with the old hero on board, arrived here on Friday evening.

Last evening Admiral FARRAGUT gave a public reception at the residence of Gen. BANKS.

A private letter from Texas gives the account of the destruction (before reported) of a rebel cotton-clad gunboat, near Port Cavallo, on the 31st ult., by the gunboat *Sciota*, assisted by the United States steamship *Monongahela*.

The letter also states that the rebels are in strong force at Brazoria, about fifteen miles inland, on the Brazos River. Ten thousand, it is said, have been concentrated there.

At the mouth of the river, and on the coast immediately around the mouth, fortifications, mounting twenty-four guns, have been erected, but with the assistance of the navy, it is not thought much difficulty will be experienced in capturing the place. There are no signs of a forward movement of our army, however, and changes may occur that will alter the aspect of affairs before the advance begins. The boys are in excellent health and spirits.

The Election in New-Orleans—Prominent Candidates, Judge J. S. Whitaker and Hon. Michael Hahn—Arrival of Rear Admiral Farragut—Opening of the First National Bank of New-Orleans—Social Life in New-Orleans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 22, 1864.

THE ELECTION.

The work for the election goes bravely on. Nothing else is now talked of in New-Orleans but who shall be our next Governor, and all the wire-pullers are hard at work from morning till night, club meetings being held every evening in a dozen places at the same time, and by day informal caucus gatherings in every bar-room and at every street corner. Matters are already beginning to shape themselves a little more than when I last wrote, prominent and solid names gradually working themselves upwards, and all the flashy, catch-penny ones rapidly tumbling away into the oblivion from which many of them should never have been even temporarily dragged.

The two names of any consequence at present most prominently before the public are those of Judge J. S. WHITAKER, and the Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, present editor and proprietor of the *True Delta*, and late member of Congress for this State. Judge WHITAKER has been brought forward and sustained by the *Times*, in an address headed by THOMAS P. MAY, Esq., one of the leading proprietors of that paper, and signed by many of the most wealthy and influential merchants and business men of the city and neighborhood. It is considered that the nomination of such a man as Judge WHITAKER not only ought to form, but will form, a very strong ticket. No politician himself, nor given to any of the extreme ultra notions which have such a tendency to divide and distract the Union sentiment among us, his unquestioned honor, great legal ability, well-known discretion, and sound views respecting the Union and overthrow of Slavery in Louisiana, make him as good and available a man as could have been suggested. The antecedents of Mr. HAHN are also good, and it is expected that he will have many supporters. Being reputed as a skillful political maneuverer, and having, moreover, control of a newspaper, many think that he will be a formidable competitor for the Gubernatorial Chair; but it is almost too early yet to make even a guess at whose chances are in the ascendant.

Judge ATOCHA, of the Provost Court, is a great favorite among a large portion of the inhabitants here—the Creole population especially—and his nomination for Governor would also have carried great weight, but the opinion has gained ground that he is ineligible, as, although a native of Louisiana, he has not resided here the four years previous to the election which would be required by law. Our present Lieut.-Governor—G. F. SHEPLEY—in the event of his having been eligible would also unquestionably have been among the candidates, and have had a very large number of supporters. The idea seems to be universal here that his administration has been able, judicious, and beneficial to the interests of the city and State; and after the public records which Gen. SHEPLEY has been able to give of his stewardship to the people of New-Orleans, there is no question whatever that he will carry with him, on his retirement from our civil administration, the thanks and respect of the whole community.

The 22d of February—Washington's Birthday—is to be celebrated here not only as the day of election of State officers, but also of delegates to a Constitutional Convention. This was brought about by the efforts of the Free-State General Committee, who waited on Gen. BANKS, last Saturday, for the purpose of obtaining his sanction to the step. Gen. BANKS cheerfully acquiesced in the views expressed in the memorial, and promised to issue an additional order to that effect. The order has not yet appeared, but is daily expected to do so; and in the meantime the Union party is actively engaged in fixing upon their delegates.

REAR ADMIRAL FARRAGUT

arrived here yesterday on board the brave old *Hartford*, and made a considerable stir; the gallant sailor being honored here beyond all measure as the scene of his greatest exploits. As soon as the *Hartford* hove in sight, the *Pensacola* thundered forth a salute of 13 guns, which was responded to by the *Hartford* in fine style, making the town reverberate. To-night a grand reception is given to the Admiral at the residence of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, where the Commanding-General has publicly invited the ladies and gentlemen of New-Orleans, as well as the officers of the army and navy to be present to welcome and pay their respects to the noble old hero. Outsiders hardly know what to think of the appearance of this veteran among us just now, except that all necessarily come to the conclusion that it means "work," for FARRAGUT's name has long since become synonymous with pitching into the enemy and beating him too. He is the stormy petrel of the navy, and whenever we see him we may be sure that there is some mischief breeding.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

This highly-important and much-needed institution was opened for business purposes on the 16th inst., at its new and elegant banking house, No. 37 Camp-street. It was opened very quietly and unostentatiously—no fuss and ceremony about it—but what a vast stride in the commercial progress of the city! Never was there a city standing in greater need of such an establishment; for, of late, we may truly be said to have had no banks among us at all. What few there were still keeping up a mock appearance of business, based upon their old *State bonds*—no longer worth the material on which they were printed—might long since have closed their doors for any use they were to themselves or the community at large.

The New-Orleans *Times*, in commenting upon this matter, makes the following remarks: "Much-needed as was such an establishment among the business men of our community—in that collapsed state of the old banks, which was almost tantamount to no existence at all—it is not simply as a vast addition to the commercial convenience of our city and State that we hail the opening of the First National Bank of New-Orleans. We welcome it on grander and loftier grounds. Based as it is upon the public faith in the future prosperity of our nation, and the certainty of the crushing out of this rebellion, it forms another link in that indestructible chain of national sympathy which is yet destined to enfold and keep together in the everlasting bonds of Union the various component parts of this great Republic. We are persuaded that it was inaugurated in that spirit—it is controlled by precisely the kind of men calculated to carry these grand designs into effect—and we therefore consider that the day which saw the First National Bank of New-Orleans launched upon its useful career, saw a new, bright and glorious era opened to the onward progress of this great Southern metropolis.

SOCIAL LIFE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The interesting social reunions which the lady of the Commanding General was the first to inaugurate here, and which she has periodically kept up, appears to have become contagious, and are now apparently taking their round among all the prominent officials in this Department. On the evening of the 4th, Col. S. B. HOLABIRD, Chief Quartermaster, gave a splendid entertainment at his residence, and on the 19th an equally grand and agreeable one took place at the mansion of Brig.-Gen. BOWEN, the much esteemed Provost-Marshal. These parties are all got up in the most elegant manner, and usually attended by all the leading army and navy officers, with their fair partners, and the scenes presented are unusually brilliant. Some affect to consider such gatherings misplaced in time of war, but for my own part, I look upon war as possessing so much inherent horrors, that I am glad of anything which can even temporarily cheat the mind out of the gloomy realities surrounding it. Besides, such meetings unquestionably tend to break down those icy barriers of estrangement, which such a struggle as this must necessarily beget between the two sections.

But as such parties as these—partaking more of a private than a public character—cannot bring together as much of the Southern element as would be gladly welcomed, I am glad to see that a grand promenade concert is on the *tapis*, under the auspices of many of our leading ladies, among them Mrs. Gen. BANKS. It is announced to take place at the new Opera-house on an early occasion, and I have no doubt will be a most brilliant affair. At this I have no doubt there will be a much greater commingling and fraternization of our Southern brothers and sisters with their haughty Yankee "invaders;" at heart I hope so, for I am quite sure that if there be any hatred or ill-will it is altogether on one side, and that sectionalism—already fast melting away—will disappear altogether after a few such genial interchanges of the amenities of social life. Cupid is already slyly undermining all the horrible work of grim Mars, in many a quiet little family circle; why, then, not at once put an end to all this formal nonsense, and kiss and be friends? I see some pretty Louisiannaise daintily turn up her haughty little nose and say "never," to my good-natured speculations. I venture to tell that same young lady that she will be one of the first to be caught in the net of some handsome, dashing young "vandal" from Massachusetts or Vermont. Such wonders are happening every day among us, and all the infernal powers of JEFF. DAVIS & Co. cannot prevent it, until blood ceases to be thicker than water.

NEMO.

A FIGHT WITH FORT MORGAN.

The *Era* publishes the following extract from a private letter, dated off Mobile Bar, Jan. 9:

"The monotony of our blockade life was broken this morning by the discovery of a steamer ashore under the guns of Fort Morgan. All the vessels of the fleet got under way; and, while some repaired to the flag-ship for instructions, the *Octorara* steamed in and opened fire on the rebel craft, which speedily drew a reply from the fort. The rest of the fleet soon steamed in and took up their positions, when the fire became quite spirited. The rebel steamer was struck several times and abandoned; but she lay so near the fort that it was impossible to get her out. Finding our efforts to set her on fire were fruitless, the fleet withdrew, after firing two hours. The rebels used a fine Whitworth gun, with which they made some fair shots, fortunately doing no injury.

During the action a man was lost overboard from the *Itasca* and drowned, by becoming entangled in the lead line, at which he was stationed. Yesterday the *Octorara* went in under a flag of truce, carrying an English officer to communicate with his country's Consul. We were allowed to approach to within a quarter of a mile of the fort, nearer than ever they allowed us to approach before. We found many changes had taken place since last we took a near view of the place, more than a year ago. The walls are now concealed and protected by a heavy embankment of sand, against which shot and shell vainly pound."

PLANTATION LABOR.

AN ORDER BY GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. —.—1. Regulations will be established on the 1st of February proximo, for the government of persons employed in plantation labor during the present year. All parties interested therein will have an opportunity to present their views upon this subject to the Commission of Enrollment, the object being to secure a reliable, economical and just system of compensated labor.

2. All plantations not in process of cultivation on the 1st day of February proximo, unless excepted from the operation of this order for special reasons, will be considered abandoned estates, and rented by the Government to such persons as will undertake their proper cultivation.

3. Considerations of public health require the suspension of all unnecessary communication or travel by plantation laborers between the parishes of the State, or between plantations of the same parish. Such communication or travel, therefore, is forbidden, except under regulations established by the Provost-Marshals of the several parishes, and upon passes issued in accordance therewith. Public officers and managers of estates are requested to assist in the execution of this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS,
GEO. B. DRAKE, A. A. A. Gen.

RECONSTRUCTION IN TENNESSEE.

Proclamation by Gov. Johnson.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 26, 1864.

Whereas, In consequence of the disloyalty of a large majority of the persons filling the offices established by the Constitution and laws of Tennessee, and of the majority of the people of the State, and as part of the legitimate fruits of secession and rebellion against the Government of the United States the people of Tennessee have been deprived for nearly three years of all free, regular and legitimate civil government, and they are now without a Governor chosen in the ordinary way, Legislature, representation in the Congress of the United States and without courts, judges, chancellors and the various legitimately authorized county officers; and

Whereas, It is believed that a majority of the people of the State are ready and desire to return to their allegiance to the Government of the United States, and to reorganize and restore the State Government to the exercise of its rightful functions, as a State of the American Union, under the Constitution of the United States, and as an initiatory step in such reorganization and restoration, it is determined to open and hold an election on the first Saturday in March next, in the various precincts, districts, or wherever it is practicable so to do, in the respective counties of the State, as prescribed by the laws and Constitution of the State, to wit: Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, Trustees, Circuit and County Court Clerks, Registers and Tax Collectors;

Now, therefore, in virtue of the authority vested in me, and for the purpose of bringing the State of Tennessee within the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to each State a republican form of government, I do order said elections to be holden in the various counties on the first Saturday in March next, for the officers aforesaid and none other.

But, inasmuch as these elections are ordered in the State of Tennessee, as a State of the Union under the Federal Constitution, it is not expected that the enemies of the United States will propose to vote, nor is it intended that they be permitted to vote, or hold office.

And in the midst of so much disloyalty and hostility as have existed among the people of this State, towards the Government of the United States, and in order to secure the votes of its friends, and exclude those of its enemies, I have deemed it proper to make known the requisite qualifications of the electors at said elections. To entitle any person to the privilege of voting, he must be a free white man, of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, and a citizen of the county where he may offer his vote, six months preceding the day of election, and a competent witness in any Court of Justice of the State, by the laws thereof, against a white man, and not having been convicted of bribery, or the offer to bribe, of larceny, or any other offence declared infamous by the laws of the State, unless he has been restored to citizenship in the mode pointed out by law. And he must take and subscribe, before the Judges of the Election, the following oath:

"I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all its enemies; that I will hereafter be, and conduct myself as, a citizen of the United States, freely and voluntarily claiming to be subject to all the duties and obligations, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of such citizenship; that I ardently desire the suppression of the present insurrection and rebellion against the Government of the United States, the success of its armies and the defeat of all those who oppose them; and that the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, may be speedily and permanently established and enforced over all the people, States and Territories thereof; and further, that I will hereafter heartily aid and assist all loyal people in the accomplishment of these results. So help me God."

And all the Judges, officers, and persons holding the election, before entering upon their respective duties, in addition to the oath now required by the laws of the State, shall take and subscribe the same oath, and also that they will permit no one to vote who has not taken and subscribed the oath above set forth, or refuse to do so.

The provisions of the code in regard to Inspectors or Judges of Election is as follows:

SEC. 841. The County Court, at the session next preceding the day of election, shall appoint three Inspectors or Judges for each voting place, to superintend the election.

SEC. 842. If the County Court fail to make the appointment, or any person appointed refuse to serve, the Sheriff, with the advice of three Justices of the Peace, or if none be present, three respectable freeholders, shall, before the beginning of the election, appoint said inspectors or judges.

SEC. 843. If the Sheriff, or other officer, whose duty it is to attend at a particular place of voting, under the foregoing provisions, fail to attend, any Justice of Peace present, or if no Justice of the Peace be present, any three freeholders may perform the duties prescribed by the preceding section, or in case of necessity, may act as officers or inspectors.

Now, whereas, in many of the counties there are no County Courts, Sheriffs or Justices of the Peace, and in others, the persons now and heretofore filling these offices are disloyal, and therefore disqualified, in all such counties some respectable citizen of the county will be appointed to hold said elections, appoint Judges, clerks and other officers, either by himself or his deputies, and administer the oath to such officers, and receive the votes and make due returns thereof to the office of Secretary of State. All other steps will be taken looking to the election of the other officers, Federal and State, as soon as practicable.

In testimony whereof, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor of the State of Tennessee, do hereunto set my hand, and cause the [L. S.] great seal of the State to be affixed at this Department, on the 26th day of January, A. D., 1864.

By the Governor: ANDREW JOHNSON.
EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE DEATH BANDAGE OF GEN. WALKER.—Lieut. SAMUEL H. DRENNON, of this City, who has just returned from Havana, brings with him, hermetically inclosed in glass, the bandage which covered the eye of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, when he was shot at Truxillo, Honduras. On the glass inclosure is the following inscription: "Remnant of the bandage which encircled the brow of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, who, having honorably capitulated to NORVELL SALMON, Commander of H. B. M. steamship of war *Icarus*, was treacherously surrendered to the Honduras authorities, and by them executed on the 12th September, 1860, in the town of Truxillo. Posterity will do justice to their memories. The victim will be deplored while the traitor will be execrated." The bandage is thick with gore, full of bullet holes, and is partially burned—the file of executioners standing so close that the discharges set fire to it. It was secured by the orderly sergeant of the General, given to WILLIAM FULTON, of Havana, and by him forwarded through Lieut. DRENNON to the father of Gen. WALKER, who resides at Nashville, Tennessee.

A CITIZEN ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT A POLICEMAN.—Officer YAGER, of the Eighteenth Precinct, while patroling his post yesterday morning in front of premises No. 107 East Twenty-fourth-street, was attracted by the cries of a woman named ANTONIA PHIFER, who was, as it afterward appeared, endeavoring to escape from her husband. Officer YAGER went to her assistance, when her husband, JACOB PHIFER, appeared and told the officer not to interfere. The latter told him he should see that no breach of the peace was committed, and upon this PHIFER ran into the house and procured a United States rifle, with which he threatened to shoot YAGER. The latter at once knocked him down with a club and then called to his assistance three other officers and took PHIFER to the station-house and from thence to Jefferson Market Police Court, where Justice LEDWITH caused him to give bail in the sum of $500.

INQUEST IN THE BRIDGE-STREET BUILDING DISASTER.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of JOHN QUINLAN, who was crushed to death in the ruins of the building No. 3 Bridge-street, as mentioned in the TIMES of yesterday. There was nothing in the evidence to show the cause of the accident, and it is still a mystery why the walls should have fallen. The store is said to have been built a number of years, but was supposed to have been strong enough to sustain any weight which it was liable to receive. It appeared that deceased was found several feet under the ruins, and so completely covered with dirt that he was not discovered until one of the parties seeking to rescue him stepped on the head. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 34 years of age. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

BROADWAY PAVAMENT.—A correspondent suggests that it will save a great deal of time and expense, and a good deal of talk, if the Corporation will just renew and continue the experiment made a few years since on a portion of the pavement, and that is to chisel an X in each square stone, which will give all the purchase necessary, and save many a poor horse a fall. A "Policeman" suggests that the desired improvement could be effected by reducing the grade on the street—making it a plain surface. He alleges that the universal testimony of stage owners is that the horses slip on the curve, and asks why the Committee does not examine the stage drivers on the subject of the pavement.

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

COOPER INSTITUTE CROWDED.

Speeches of Ex-Gov. Wright, of Illinois, Gen. Burnside and Others.

The meeting for the relief of needy soldiers' families, held at the Cooper Institute last evening, was very largely attended. The announcement that Gen. ANDERSON would preside and that Gen. BURNSIDE would speak, was sufficient to fill the house, irrespective of the charitable object of the meeting. The audience, therefore, was considerably disappointed, when, after some delay, it was announced that neither of the distinguished soldiers expected would be present. Subsequently, however, the disappointment was very considerably relieved by the appearance of Gen. BURNSIDE. In the absence of Gen. ANDERSON, HORACE WEBSTER, LL. D., presided. On taking the Chair, the Doctor remarked that he hoped the audience would sympathize with him, as it became necessary for him to state that neither Gen. ANDERSON nor Gen. BURNSIDE would be present during the evening. The former was detained by sickness in his family, the latter by official duties. Before resuming his seat, the speaker was informed that General BURNSIDE was expected at 8 o'clock. The announcement was received with loud cheers from the audience. At the conclusion of the presiding officer's remarks the Harmonic Glee Club sang a hymn. After prayer by Rev. Mr. BURTIS, and the song, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," by the Glee Club, Rev. Mr. C. C. GOSS, pastor of the Christian Alliance, was introduced. The reverend gentleman stated briefly the objects of the Christian Alliance, which was the means of the meeting being called. The organization had been established with a view to do good everywhere in the most speedy manner. The members of the Christian Alliance were guided by none but the One above. They were to assist men, but not "pauperize" them. They never gave articles, they lent. If more assisted could ever pay, "all right." If not "well and good." The plan, having for its object the relief of poor soldiers and their destitute families was not his own. For several months the members of the Christian Alliance had been brought in contact with soldiers both in camp and City. They knew the necessity of doing something. The Alliance brought to the office of the Medical Director a knowledge of the wants of poor soldiers. There was no society for the relief of discharged soldiers. When a patriot left the army, no matter how great his distress, no funds were provided by the county for his assistance. All relief ceased. [At this point Gen. BURNSIDE made his appearance on the stand, and was received with prolonged applause.] The speaker, noticing the arrival of the General, remarked that our brave men were always in the hearts of the people; some were in Heaven. Mr. GOSS concluded with a stirring appeal never to forget the cause of the distressed soldier and his family. Gen. BURNSIDE was next announced. He arose amid deafening cheers, which were continued for several moments. The General spoke in substance as follows:

He said if the friends before him expected a speech, they would be disappointed. He was not in the habit of addressing large assemblies. He thought any man silly who could speak no better than he could, who made the attempt. If his presence was of any service he was willing to lend it for the noble cause that had brought them together. Such gatherings encouraged the soldiers in the field, and they and their families deserved to be recognized and taken care of. He would mention a little incident that happened in Providence. He went to certain parties, of whom he desired a favor, and mentioned that although he wished a small loan, he did not care to become obligated to any one. He did this in consideration of his family. The gentlemen of whom he requested the favor said that he could draw on them for any amount, and that in his absence his wife should be provided for. He felt happy when he was assured that those dear to him would be taken care of. There were many men in the army whose residences had not been recorded, and there was no means of finding out the condition of their families save through the kind regards of friends at home. Some soldiers did not send their pay home, and those dependent on them were in consequence destitute. This was remedied to some extent by bounties, but bounties were temporary. He thought it was the duty of communities to see that there is no great suffering. In the smaller New England towns individual soldiers were known, and their families could be easily provided for by a generous people. From what had been said, he judged that there was much suffering in the City of New-York, probably not more so than elsewhere. A few days since, he had occasion to visit a member of his family at the Twenty-seventh-street depot. Although he was dressed in citizens' clothes he was recognized as Gen. BURNSIDE by a hack driver, who said, "God bless you." This remark encouraged him. It was a source of great pleasure to him. He hoped the whole country might say the same of him and every soldier in the army. Such a feeling, generally expressed, would make the soldiers better men. The reënlistments of veterans should convince all that we have a loyal and patriotic army in the field. Our soldiers should be taken care of. Thanking the audience for the honor of being called upon to speak, the General resumed his seat amid enthusiastic cheers.

Ex-Gov. WRIGHT, of Illinois, was next introduced. After a few preliminary remarks, the Governor said, home was dear particularly to every American. All could do their duty by looking to those at home. He did not expect a disloyal man to understand the great issue which was to hold up the hands of those who were battling for the country. The war would come to an end when the laws were re-established and not before. When there was an institution in the country which could not be talked about, it must go down. They were called upon to contribute for the benefit of soldiers. No country but ours had ever been so liberal to brave men. He thought the large sums spent by the Sanitary Committee should be spent nearer home. He knew that there were none so liberal as the citizens of New-York. He was willing to say, with Gen. BURNSIDE, that he saw a cheering sign in our benevolence. After some further remarks, the Governor concluded his speech, trusting that, although our affairs might appear dark at times, all would be bright in the future.

Gov. WRIGHT was followed by Rev. Mr. BURTIS and Col. FULLER, both of which gentlemen made remarks appropriate to the occasion.

The Outrage in Irving-place.

SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will greatly oblige by allowing me to state through your paper, that the person (calling himself HOLLIS HONIWELL) spoken of in connection with an outrage committed in Irving-place, is neither a relation, connection, nor acquaintance of myself or of my family. As the name is so uncommon, (however it may be spelt,) I think it necessary to say this much, that there may be no suspicion or mistake. I am inclined to believe that the person alluded to in your report must have assumed the name to suit his purpose at the moment.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES R. HONEYWELL,
Residence, No. 156 East Thirty-fourth-street;
Stationer, No. 73 Nassau-street.

GEN. GANTT AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—Hon. E. W. GANTT, of Arkansas, and for two years an officer in the rebel army, will, by invitation of a large number of prominent citizens, speak at Cooper Institute this evening. He some time since abandoned the rebel cause, convinced of its wickedness and folly, and is now one of the most earnest and serviceable advocates of the Union.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 19 | Sun sets..... 5 18 | Moon rises. 1 04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 29 | Gov. Island.. 2 18 | Hell Gate.. 3 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 31.

Arrived.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence.
Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence.
Brig Lizzie J. Frost, Miner, Cherryfield, with lumber to John Boynton's Sons
Schr. Electric Spark, Mendall, Port Royal, in ballast to master.
Schr. Germ, (Br.,) Peters, St. John, N. B., with iron and lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Armadillo, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Carolina, Rhodes, New-Bedford.
WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Jan. 30—Steamer George Washington.
Barks Nereide, Princess Alexandra.
Brigs Billow, Costa Rica, Storm Nymph, John Freeman.
Schr. Eleanor. Some of the above vessels have anchored at Quarantine
Jan. 31—Steamers America and Arago.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Arr., Brig Orinoco, London, Dec. 26. Lat. 46 39, lon. 20, passed bark Frederick Bruce, abandoned and full of water. Jan. 14, lat. 41 44, lon. 43.

spoke bark Exchange, Anderson for Boston, with loss of mainmast. The O.'s boats supplied her with provisions. Also arr., Evergreen, Leghorn.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNES. AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
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In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a striking[ly] beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge:

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
8th, below Coates-st., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER.
No. 726 North 19th-st.

*From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Penn.) Baptist Churches, New-Rochel

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3856. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

FILES OF RICHMOND PAPERS TO JAN. 29

Longstreet's Operations in East Tennessee.

Loss of a Valuable Blockade-Runner.

THE FOOD AND FINANCE QUESTIONS.

GEN. LEE'S ARMY ON REDUCED RATIONS.

The Rebel Congress Sitting in Secret Session.

We have received full files of Richmond papers from Jan. 16 to 29, inclusive, from which we make the following extracts:

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

LONGSTREET'S FORCE AND OPERATIONS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 27.

Whatever may have been the misfortune and folly of detaching Gen. LONGSTREET from the main army of Tennessee, on the eve of an important engagement, yet no one acquainted with the facts can doubt that his operations in Upper East Tennessee, considered in themselves, have been highly successful and vastly beneficial to the cause. The failure before Knoxville was due to no fault of Gen. LONGSTREET; but partly to a train of circumstances over which he had no control, and partly to the vacillating orders of the ill-starred BRAGG. The capture of Knoxville could have brought no permanent advantage. Since the fall of Chattanooga and Cumberland Gap, it is untenable by Confederate arms, except at a great cost of troops, against any considerable body of the enemy; for it is liable to attack in front from Chattanooga, in flank from Kingston, and in rear from Cumberland Gap. If Gen. LONGSTREET had taken the town; to have held it he would have had to post an army looking in each of these three directions, each one sufficient to withstand assault in any force the enemy might bring from that quarter. The present position of Gen. LONGSTREET'S army is infinitely more tenable and more judicious; occupying, as it does, an arc of a circle bending around from Russellville to Bloomersburgh, Tennessee, into Lee County, Virginia; covering all the best portion of East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia.

The command of Gen. LONGSTREET was greatly strengthened on entering the country above Knoxville by the admirable division of Maj. Gen. RANSOM, which includes the fine cavalry brigade of Gen. WILLIAM E. JONES, formerly part of the FLOYD brigade; and the sterling infantry brigades of Gen. CORSE (recruited chiefly from Richmond and Petersburgh,) and of Gen. WHARTON, formerly the old FLOYD brigade. Gens. RANSOM and WILLIAM E. JONES had but recently been ordered to that country, and to those veteran commands Gen. CORSE had lately come up from the East, and Gen. WHARTON had just been made a Brigadier; and never was seen before, in so striking a degree, the advantage of placing good Generals in command of good troops. The confidence inspired by such real soldiers as RANSOM, CORSE, JONES, WHARTON and Col. GILTNER (commanding a Kentucky brigade of cavalry) is wonderful. The people are now disposed to contribute all in their power to the support of the army and defence of their homes; whereas, for several months before seeing their country plundered by thieving cavalry and overrun by droves of irresponsible troops, under a hundred irresponsible commands of trafficking Colonels, Captains and Majors reporting to drunken Generals, they had lost all heart, and were ready at every alarm to *cry sauve qui peut*. The feeling now is, that the enemy will always be fought, and that the appearance of a blue coat is not the invariable signal of a disgraceful cavalry stampede. Our brave and able Generals in that country, have inspired the enemy with a proper respect, and they no longer dare to attack our forces except with much superior numbers. LONGSTREET, RANSOM, and their commands, have done more fighting in East Tennessee than the same number of troops have done before during the war in the same length of time, and have completely foiled BURNSIDE and GRANT in their confident expectation of wintering, unmolested, on the upper waters of the Holston.

GEN. VANCE'S EXPEDITION—CAPTURE OF THE GENERAL.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 29.

We have some interesting particulars of the recent expedition of the North Carolina forces into East Tennessee, which terminated so disastrously, and resulted, among other misfortunes, in the capture of Gen. VANCE, who was in command.

Gen. VANCE crossed the Smoky Mountain at the head of Lufty, with about 355 cavalry, two pieces of artillery and 150 Indians. The force had great difficulty in crossing; the soldiers had to take the horses out of the wagons to get down the mountain over a perfect sheet of ice for three miles. After getting to the foot, part of the command was left, while Gen. VANCE, with about 175 men, started to Sevierville on a reconnoissance. When in about two miles, he heard of a Yankee train of wagons being there. Our small force immediately charged and captured seventeen wagons, one hundred mules and twenty-six prisoners. The enemy were then within 4 miles of our force, and Gen. VANCE at once started out with the captured property. This was about 3 P. M. The General thought it was impossible to get back over the Smoky Mountain, and endeavored to make his way to the Cattaloocha road, on the head of Cosby Creek. He immediately dispatched to THOMAS, (who was the senior officer in command,) to send Col. HENRY, with the balance of the command and artillery, by the road around the base of the mountain, to meet him on Cosby.—The force with Gen. VANCE traveled that night until twelve o'clock, when they found the road in their front blockaded. They then had to lay by until daylight, when they cut out the blockade, and reached Cosby about 1 P. M.; but, instead of finding HENRY there, they found a dispatch from him saying that, upon consultation with Col. L. THOMAS, he had concluded the route was impracticable, and would fall back across the Smoky Mountain. So there was Gen. VANCE, with the captured property, prisoners, &c., and only about 175 men. These had not been on the creek one hour before they were attacked by a Yankee cavalry force about four hundred strong. Our command was completely dispersed, the property recaptured, half the men taken prisoners, among them, Gen. VANCE and part of his Staff. The fight occurred on Thursday, the 15th, about 2½ P. M.

Our men were perfectly panic-stricken and made no fight at all. The General escaped from the house where he was and got across the creek, and was endeavoring to get to the advanced guard, when he was captured. The enemy did not stop at all, but dashed on toward the front.

One of our officers in the affair writes as follows:

"We succeeded in rallying the men on a little point, which was a pleasant position, but the men were so frightened that they only stood one fire and broke. It was the worst stampede I ever saw or heard of. Nearly every man lost his horse."

THE LATE CAVALRY FIGHT.

RUSSELLVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

There is but little doubt that the enemy intended by his recent demonstration to force Gen. LONGSTREET out of Tennessee by occupying all the country capable of sustaining an army, in which he totally failed, in consequence of the promptness with which he was met by our troops, which he was evidently unprepared for, as has been shown by his rapid retreat.

They are supposed to have withdrawn from Strawberry Plains, and the country, with the exception of the vicinity of Knoxville, will be once more freed from their presence.

The loss on either side is small. The Federals removed seventy-five wounded from Dandridge, the enemy retreating toward Knoxville rapidly, and closely pursued by our cavalry. Lieut.-Col. BLAKEY, of the cavalry, was wounded; Col. CLARK, of Hampton's Legion, killed; Lieut. FOUCHER, A. D. C. to Gen. G. T. ANDERSON, badly wounded.

RUSSELLVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 21.

One hundred and forty-three Yankees, captured in a recent skirmish, were sent forward to-day. They state that Col. TOM VINCENT, of the Ninth Kentucky (Federal) Cavalry, was shot and killed by Major W. T. BRADLY and two officers of the same regiment, a few days since, for cursing the policy of arming the negroes. He said he would shoot the first negro he saw with a sword.

Second Dispatch.

RUSSELLVILLE, Friday, Jan. 22.

The trains crossed Watuga to-day, which will enable them to run within a few miles of Greenville, where a small bridge has been built.

Our cavalry occupy Strawberry Plains. Yesterday the enemy retired after burning the railroad bridge.

RUSSELLVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The enemy evacuated Tazewell yesterday morning, retreating toward Cumberland Gap. Major DAY occupied the place the same day, capturing some stores and property. Our troops are being rapidly clothed. *Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, has kindly offered Gen. Longstreet enough clothing to supply his command. It is to be hoped that a liberal contribution of gloves and socks will be sent forward by private individuals, as much suffering can be prevented thereby.*

THE REBEL ARMY IN TENNESSEE.

From the Atlanta Confederacy.

Every indication which reaches us from the army is cheering. It is not so much that the troops are comparatively comfortable in their rude huts, nor yet that a single, universal sentiment of confidence exists in favor of Gen. JOHNSTON. The chief feature that arrests our attention and our pleasure is that the troops are reënlisting. The noble example was set by the Tennesseeans. These poor exiles have held meetings among themselves, and have resolved never to go home except with muskets upon their shoulders. The Kentuckians followed suit, and the whole army is now readily subscribing to a new term of service. With the new levies which will be poured in after the 1st of February, we shall be able to meet and repel GRANT'S advance in the Spring. If every one in the rear will put his shoulder to the wheel and contribute whatever he can to the proper equipment of the army, especially in the way of blankets, there would be no more suffering. We confess frankly that the apparent apathy of the country had excited some grave misgivings within our hearts, after the retreat from Missionary Ridge, but the heroism of the soldiers restores us to a perfect faith, and we now look upon the advent of hostilities with sanguine spirits. There is no use mincing words about it—we must defeat the next forward movement, preserve Georgia from invasion, and save the Confederacy. With this result, the coming elections in the North will go against LINCOLN. Another party introduced to power, and then comes negotiation. With negotiation comes peace.

From the Knoxville Register.

Officers and men from the army encamped near Dalton state that the condition and spirit of our troops was never better than at present. They seem to regard the *contretemps* at Missionary Ridge the result of rivalries and dissensions among general officers, now remedied by the appointment of Gen. JOHNSTON to the chief command. This is not all—men made liable to military service are selecting their companies and regiments, and the ranks are being rapidly filled up. Many of these recruits have seen much service, and such is the spirit now prevalent and spreading throughout the army that it is believed that the whole will revolunteer for the war.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF TOWNS IN TENNESSEE.

A report has reached us, says the Atlanta *Appeal*, of the 22d, which, however, needs confirmation, to the effect that the towns of Jackson, Huntington and McLemoresville, in West Tennessee, have been burned by the Federal forces. This, as is supposed, has been done in revenge for the welcome reception tendered by the people there to Gen. FORREST.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE RAID ON LOWER BRANDON.

From the Petersburgh Express.

The enemy came up James River, Sunday night, bringing with them three transports and two gunboats. It is estimated that they have two full regiments, consisting of infantry and two companies of cavalry, but the horses of the latter were not disembarked. The expedition was commanded by Gen. GRAHAM. During Sunday night, they landed two companies of infantry at a remote point above Brandon. Those companies were piloted through the woods by the negro blacksmith at Brandon, a very intelligent fellow. By making a circuit they got in the rear of our signal station at Brandon, and came upon our men Monday, from the direction of Brandon Church, thus rendering escape impossible. Out of eight men employed at the station, but one escaped. The enemy also captured Dr. ROBERT RITCHIE, a brother of Mrs. HARRISON, the owner of the Brandon estate, and the two overseers, Messrs. Cox and SIMMONS. They destroyed all the corn, (some two thousand barrels,) a large quantity of seed wheat, oats, shucks, fodder, and flour. All the out-buildings of every description was burned, and all the negroes, horses, and mules carried off. The dwelling was entered, all the wines and liquors appropriated, and the furniture generally demolished. It is generally believed that the enemy contemplated a very extensive raid, but that they received information, which changed their plans. This probably accounts for the failure to land their cavalry horses. It is fortunate for the Vandals that they did receive this information, for we know that there were preparations made for them, which would have left but few to return.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 22.

A report prevailed yesterday that the enemy were landing immense supplies on the Pen nsula, but we have been unable to get any confirmation of it. The Yankees who made a raid near New-Kent Court-house, Tuesday morning, were about 150 or 200 in number. They captured one of our pickets and three of their horses, as we learn, and destroyed five carts filled with supplies for the Richmond markets, and carried off a portion of the supplies, as well as the horses belonging to the owners of the carts. The provisions, at present prices, are valued at about $10,000. They also fired a number of shots among the citizens, but nobody was hurt. It has been stated by persons from the vicinity that our cavalry had timely notice of this raid, yet failed to thwart it, or even to give the alarm when the enemy came.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Friday, Jan. 22.

Eight Yankee prisoners, captured by a squad of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, under Lieut. STRINGFELLOW, near Warrenton, have reached here. A flag of truce was sent to the enemy on Monday, asking permission for the family of Gov. SMITH to come from Warrenton into our lines. An answer was received yesterday refusing permission. Parties just out from Culpepper say the Yankees are treating our people kindly, furnishing the most needy with rations and hauling wood for all. Five corps of the enemy's infantry, except guards for the bridges, are lying around Culpepper Court House.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Monday, Jan. 25.

Lieut. STRINGFELLOW captured on the 22d, between Warrenton and Germantown, Fauquier County, a detachment of five men with the mail of a cavalry brigade. They also captured the arms, equipments and horses of the prisoners. Two prisoners captured by the Prince William Cavalry, near Bristow Station, on the 20th, were received here to-day.

It is reported, on apparently good authority, that 500 Yankees were encamped, a day or two since, at the Hague, and 1,500 near Heathsville, both in Northumberland County.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

YANKEES ON THE CHOWAN RIVER.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 29.

On Thursday last two Yankee gunboats ascended Chowan River, as far as Harrellsville, in Hartford County. About 300 men landed and marched up into the village, burned several houses and destroyed about 10,000 pounds of Government bacon which had most imprudently been allowed to remain there. They also robbed many private houses, carried off ten or twelve mules, and killed some that they could not get away. As they were returning to the gunboats some of our cavalry came upon them, killed several of them and wounded others. Only one of our men was wounded (slightly).

Harrellsville is about two miles from Chowan River, and about twenty miles below Murfreesboro.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 22.

Reports are conflicting about the arrival of reinforcements to the enemy at Newbern. The Kington correspondent of the Raleigh *Journal*, writing on the 13th, says the garrison there has been heavily reinforced, and their outposts have been greatly strengthened. *Per contra*, the Raleigh *Progress* is informed by an officer from below Kingston, that there was only a small garrison at Newbern.

Owing to the great transportation facilities of the enemy, they can reinforce that point with great rapidity, whenever they desire.

The Yankees made a raid through Hyde County, not loug since, during which they destroyed an immense amount of property, consisting of provisions, stock, &c. On the farm of Judge DONNELL, they burned fifteen hundred barrels of corn, besides destroying other property on the farm of great value.

HOKE'S BRIGADE.

Gen. HOKE'S Brigade, says the *Examiner*, will be ordered to North Carolina to arrest deserters; and the General says he is determined to put down all lawlessness on their part in every section of the State.

THE BLOCKADE.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER VESTA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 20.

We have the particulars of another disaster off the Carolina coast—the wreck of the *Vesta*, one of the finest steamers in the blockade-running line. The incidents are obtained from a Confederate officer, who was a passenger from Bermuda:

The following is a list of the *Vesta's* passengers: Mrs. John Mitchell, Miss Minnie Mitchell, Miss Isabel Mitchell, Mr. T. J. Leed, England; Mr. Perrin, Confederate States Navy; Lieut. J. H. Gardner, Confederate States Navy; Dr. William Shepherdson, Confederate States Navy; Paymaster Moses, Confederate States Navy; Mr. Kirlebane, Bermuda.

This was the first trip of the *Vesta* from England. She was a double-screw steamer, perfect in all appointments, and commanded by Capt. R. H. EUSTACE, an Englishman.

The *Vesta* left Bermuda on the 3d inst. For seven days she was chased over the seas by a number of Yankee cruisers, but succeeded in eluding them, and on the 10th inst. made the coast in the vicinity of Wilmington. Being compelled to lay to, she was descried by a Yankee cruiser, which gave chase, and in half an hour more eleven Yankee vessels were pouncing down upon the suddenly-discovered prey. The *Vesta*, although apparently surrounded, ran the gauntlet in splendid style, through one of the most stirring scenes which the war has yet witnessed on the water. Some of the cruisers attempted to cross her bows and cut her off, but she was too rapid for this manœuvre, and and at half a mile's distance some of the cruisers opened their broadsides upon her, while five others in chase were constantly using their bow guns, exploding shells right over the decks of the devoted vessel. Fortunately no one was hurt, and the vessel ran the gauntlet, raising her flag in defiance, suffering only from a single shot, which, though it passed amidships, above the water line, happily escaped the machinery.

But the trouble seems to have commenced with what the passengers anticipated to be the triumphant escape from their captors; for the Captain and the first officer, TICKLER, are reported to have become outrageously drunk after the affair was over and the night had fallen. It is said that the Captain was asleep on the quarter-deck, stupefied with drink, when he should have put the ship on land; and that at 2 o'clock in the morning he directed the pilot to take the ship ashore, telling him that the ship was ten miles above Fort Fisher, when the fact was that she was about forty miles to the southward of Frying Pan Shoals.

Fifteen minutes afterwards the *Vesta* made land, the pilot having run her so far ashore that it was impossible to get her off. She was run aground at Little River Inlet; the passengers landed in boats minus their baggage; and, although there were no cruisers in sight, and not the least occasion for precipitation, the vessel with all her valuable cargo was fired before daylight, by order of Capt. EUSTACE, and burned to the water's edge. The cruisers did not get up to the wreck until two o'clock on the afternoon of the next day, and then they were attracted to it by the smoke from the conflagration.

The cargo of the *Vesta* was of the most valuable description; three-fourths of it on Government account, consisting of army supplies, and including a very extensive lot of English shoes. There was also lost by the wreck a splendid uniform, intended as a present to Gen. LEE from some of his admirers in London. Nothing of any account was saved.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

FOOD FOR THE ARMY.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 28.

Gen. Lee exhorts his soldiers to endure patiently the hardships occasioned by the reduction of rations, which he hopes will only be "temporary." The general order containing this exhortation is dated Jan. 22, 1864—six days ago. As Gen. LEE never speaks until it is necessary, *we may be sure that his soldiers have suffered, or are likely to suffer*, unless people and Government do their duty. We put the people before the Government, because that is the position which they have always been called on to take in times of emergency, and which they must take now.

What if NORTHROP is thought by the President (and by him only) the best man in the Confederacy for Commissary-General! The President's mistaken opinion does not absolve us from our duty. What if ninety vessels did run into Wilmington harbor within the past four months, *and brought mean whisky and Yankee notions instead of meat enough to feed the army for a year to come*—what of that? Our armies suffer none the less on account of this satisfactory explanation of the reason why they are suffering.

The truth is this: *if there is meat and bread enough in the country to feed the army, the army must have it.* Is it not enough to ask the soldiers to shed their blood, lose their lives, sleep in mud and snow, die in hospitals, go barefoot and endure the inevitable hardships of camps, marches and battles, but we must ask them to starve in the bargain? Can we not suffer a very little in order that they may suffer not quite so much? *Can't we live on half rations, so that they may at least have quarter rations?* We trust so, indeed.

Here is a fact for the consideration of the Government. Every man who has plenty of money can always get plenty to eat. The Government has plenty of money. Which is better, to hoard MEMMINGER'S notes, and let the army starve, or to buy freely for the army, and let the people pay the piper? After all, it is the people's matter, and not MEMMINGER'S, MALLORY'S, SEDDON'S or DAVIS'. Buy food for the soldiers, no matter what it costs. Let the people charge their own prices and pay their own debt. It is their debt, and not the Government's.

ACTION OF GEORGIA PRODUCERS.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 28.

We are pleased to observe that the planters of Georgia are holding county meetings to fix the prices of produce, and urge the Governor to call a convention of all the planters of the State, in February, to determine upon uniform prices to be asked for corn, pork, bacon, peas, fodder, &c., while the war lasts. They invoke similar action on the part of the planters of other States.

The citizens of Houston County agreed upon the following prices for the support of the army:

Corn, $3 per bushel; field peas, $3 per bushel; wheat, $5 per bushel; Sorghom syrup, $3 50 per gallon; stall-fed beef, 50 cents per pound; fat hogs, gross, 60 cents per pound; net pork, 75 cents per pound; bacon, $1 25 per pound.

HOARDING.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* has information that many of the farmers of Roanoke County are unpatriotically hoarding up flour, instead of putting it upon the market to supply the necessities of the country. It is stated that most of them are keeping on hand three years' supplies, refusing to let either the Government or the people have it.

THE TAX IN KIND.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Over $100,000 of the tax in kind has been collected in Pickens County, Ala., one of the poorest counties of the State. The tax is being sent in freely over all the country—too freely for the poor commissaries, as corn and other grain, for want of attention, is going to ruin, and next Summer our Government, which now has enough to last a year or two, will be searching cribs, &c., for supplies.

MEAT.

From the Richmond Whig.

If citizens have to do without meat, or the army, there can be no question that the army ought to have it. It should be a question with persons in the country *whether in conscience they ought to eat meat three times a day* when there is need for it in the army. Self-denial should be practiced by every one.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

"CONFEDERATE TAXES AND FINANCE."

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 21.

We learn from a gentleman direct from Bermuda, that Yankee greenbacks were selling at that place for sixty-two and a-half cents on the dollar, and Confederate graybacks at seventy cents, the latter being seven and a half cents more valuable in the estimation of the Bermudians than the "promises to pay" of the Lincoln Government.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The principal proceedings in the rebel Congress, such as the consideration of the Tax Bill, the Currency and Conscription Bills, are carried on in *secret session*. The *Examiner* says:

"It is understood that the Senate Committee on Finance have reported a substitute for the House Bill regulating the currency. We trust that the two Houses may speedily agree upon some measure of financial relief. *It is almost 'fiddling while Rome burns,' to consider other and unimportant subjects whilst this one remains undisposed of.*"

The Congress has passed a bill increasing the salaries of Government employees which are under $3,000, 100 per cent, and those over $2,000, 50 per cent.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 19.

Beast BUTLER has recently been to Washington, and held a consultation with the authorities on the subject of the exchange of prisoners. He has returned to his post at Fortress Monroe, clothed with plenary powers over all questions effecting the exchange of our men who are prisoners in the hands of the Yankees.

Determined as the enemy are to interpose the obnoxious Beast in the way of a solution of this vexed question, it is now reduced to a question of endurance, each side hoping the other will back down. Whatever may have been the course of our Government heretofore in retaliation matters, it is applauded and sustained by the country in adhering to its proclamation outlawing BUTLER.

SPECIAL EXCHANGES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 29.

Col. (one-eyed) POWELL, captured in Western Virginia; Capt. STANTON, son of the Ex-Member of Congress from Ohio; Capt. GANTT, and five Yankee privates, specially paroled, leave the Libby Prison this morning for City Point and the North by flag of truce. One-eyed POWELL is exchanged for Col. LEE, of Virginia, held a prisoner in Yankeedom. We understand that Messrs. STEADMAN and MACFARLAND, of this city, captured with the expedition of Lieut. BEALL, came up on the flag-of-truce steamer which reached City Point yesterday morning. They were exchanged for Messrs. HART and HENDRICKS, two Yankee correspondents, recently sent North from Richmond.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 18.

We learn that Commissioner OULD has recently visited the enemy's lines, and that the solicitation of a renewal of the exchange of prisoners has been positively declined. Mr. OULD is said to have had informal, but unmistakable, assurances that BUTLER would be retained in command, and his recognition made the *sine qua non* of any further negotiations.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 28.

The time has passed for offensive military operations on the part of Southern armies. Beyond recovering lost portions of territory, the true policy now is to risk nothing. At first, before Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri were lost, we might have gained much by taking Washington and penetrating to the centre of the enemy's power. But we then threw ourselves on the defensive, allowed our soil to be invaded, consented that our own supplies should subsist the troops of both belligerents, and suffered the extensiae belt between the two hostile nations, which was desolated by the contending forces, to be taken from our own teeritory. *Our means of subsistence have now been too far exhausted to admit any other than defensive tactics.* We must stand behind the wide belt of land which war has devastated, and put our enemy to the hazard and the cost of crossing that wilderness of destitution. We may recover Tennessee and Arkansas, we may carry our lines to the banks of the Potomac, we may prevent the navigation of the Mississippi by the constant presence, at certain points, of movable batteries of artillery; but in these, and in all our military enterprises and operations, *we must observe the wary tactics of Fabius, and win the battle by risking nothing.*

Hereafter our strength will consist in our very poverty. Our country is too sparsely inhabited, too scarcely supplied with food and forage, to be successfully invaded for an indefinite period. *The war will last as long as the North can maintain a muster-roll strength of three quarters of a million*, and support an army of four hundred thousand men at a distance of several hundred miles from its basis of subsistence. *It has become with us now a simple question of endurance.* We can husband our resources; we can maintain our armies at a standard of strength apportioned to the productive capacities of the country; when outnumbered, we can weary the enemy and waste his strength by artful manœuvres, attacking him in detail and destroying him by piecemeals; but if we undertake more, we risk all.

Our territory is still of vast dimensions, and presents no where any large accumulation of supplies. In the compact States of Europe, where every foot of the soil is brought into requisition, where agriculture is at the maximum, where every acre groans with redundant crops, invasion by large armies is comparatively not only practicable, but profitable and self-sustaining. There, armies move over great distances without the appendage of leagues of wagons trains, drawing their food along for hundreds of miles behind them. But the case is very different on this continent. A striking exemplification of the fact is witnessed in the case of East Tennessee, where the Federal armies are now compelled to retreat from sheer want of supplies. Yet that country is emphatically the granary of the South. The traveler will see on the roadside, from Bristol to Chattanooga, in the month of June, more wheat, than if he continues his journey on to Vicksburgh, then travels by the Southern route back all the way to Richmond, then up the famed James River Valley, and through Southwest Virginia to Bristol again. The enemy have occupied East Tennessee only four or five months. They entered it in August, just after an unusually abundant harvest of all crops had been secured, rendered greater by the extraordiuary exertions of the inhabitants, put forth under the invitation of Mr. DAVIS' corn-planting proclamation of last Spring. Just after the heaviest crop ever raised in that productive grain country had matured, our forces were called out of it by BRAGG, and the enemy invited to enter and enjoy. Yet they are now forced to evacuate a large portion of the most productive meat and corn country in the Confederacy, from sheer want of supplies.

The fact proves that no portion of our territory will long support the presence of an army. It proves that, in order to our subjugation, the North must transport several hundred thousand troops over distances of hundreds of miles, and support them at those long distances with supplies brought from home. With the South, *the duration of the war is simply a question of a continued supply of food for people and army.* With the North, its duration is a question of enlistment and finance—a question of recruiting a muster-roll strength of at least three-quarters of a million of men for their armies, and of maintaining a system of finance taxed with the cost of transporting four or five hundred thousand troops and *their subsistence* over distances of many hundreds of miles.

The South can hold out indefinitely, even after all this waste and extravagance, if only, at the eleventh hour, she does not go mad. The Richmond Congress con bring her to subjugation in six months more, by conscripting her present producing classes and thrusting them into an unclad and unfed army. *The great want is more food and clothing*—a want which cannot be supplied by multiplying mouths, backs and feet, at the expense of the producers of provisions and covering. The first duty of Government is to provide these supplies; and if they cannot be provided *except by weakening the army, the alternative must be adopted of resisting with smaller armies, using the tactics of Fabius and the strategy of defence.*

GEN. KELLY'S DEPARTMENT.

Skirmishing with Col. Thorburn's Command—Burlington Occupied by the Enemy—A Sharp Fight in the New Creek Valley.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, Monday, Feb. 1.

Considerable excitement prevailed along the line of the railroad to-day, occasioned more by precautionary movements than anything else.

Yesterday morning a portion of a rebel brigade that had been sent over into the New Creek Valley for the purpose of intercepting one of our moving columns, came upon the rear of Col. THORBURN'S command, whereupon skirmishing ensued between the two forces. Our men finally drove the rebels back.

This afternoon the enemy again advanced, and this time occupied Burlington.

Brisk skirmishing was going on at different times during the day.

Much confidence is felt in Gen. KELLY'S ability to defeat the enemy's designs. Up to this time every thing is favorable to the interests of our side.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, Monday Evening, Feb. 1.

A fight took place late this afternoon, in the New Creek Valley, between an advancing column of the enemy's troops and one column of ours. After a sharp engagement we repulsed the enemy, driving him back over two miles.

HON. E. W. GANTT.

His Speech at the Cooper Institute.

A Rebel Ex-General on the Rebellion, Slavery, Peace Democrats, &c.

Hon. E. W. GANTT, late a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, spoke at Cooper Institute last evening, on the war, and in behalf of his repentant brethren of Arkansas and the Southwest. There was a very large audience present, and much interest was manifested in the remarks of the speaker. Among the persons noticed on the platform, were Rev. Drs. Bellows, Tyng, Judge Daly, Maj.-Gen. Robert Anderson, Attorney-General John Cochrane, William Cullen Bryant, and others. The meeting was called to order by Judge DALY, of this City, and Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE was elected Chairman. He made a few eloquent and felicitous remarks introducing Mr. GANTT, who was received with enthusiastic cheers that lasted for some minutes.

SPEECH OF HON. EDWARD W. GANTT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: You have been told that in justice to myself I should not appear before you to-night; but it is right that sometimes we should stand face to face with each other. Our great country for years has been separated too much in sentiment and impulse. We have understood too little of each other, and Providence, who guides and directs alike the destinies of men and of nations, has determined, since we have shown ourselves to be wayward, that we should be blasted together by the furnace of civil war, and welded into one great homogeneous and powerful Government. [Applause.] The cloud of a local institution that stood between the two sections, dividing them, has been broken down by the war furnace, has been trodden in the dust, and now we begin to look each other in the face and will understand each other better. [Applause.] I am glad to meet so many citizens of this great City. The State that I have the honor to represent has been linked with you for many years in destiny, trade and impulse, and more, by a common sentiment, than with any other part of the United States. But we have been strangers a long time to each other, have been separated, and while you have prospered we have been impoverished; while you have become great and powerful we have been desolate around some of your fireside mourning sits—ours are all draped in sorrow. We have a land drenched in blood, a country desolate, our towns and villages are well nigh impoverished, our people either sleep upon gory battle-fields or in silent grave-yards all over the land, or are held by the force of bayonets unto the foulest and most loathsome despotism that ever held man enslaved on the face of the earth. [Applause.] The New-Yorker who years ago visited our sunny clime through motives of pleasure, profit or curiosity, would be much struck with the sad changes. Few of the old familiar friends he used to meet would now greet him there, for they are either scattered or gone. But he would be more struck with the change of sentiment which has come over our people since the time when the hot blood of extremists all over the country, over the institution of Slavery brought the country into the vortex of civil war. We thought if the war commenced, and we told you so, and we believed it conscientiously, that grass would grow in the streets of New-York. GEO. N. SAUNDERS [laughter] said so, and I believed it—and, in spite of myself, when I came into your great City last night, I looked out to see if there was not a sprig or two. [Laughter.] I never saw so many people in my life. If JEFF. DAVIS could get out here conscripting he could catch more able-bodied men here than there are in the whole Confederate limits. [Laughter and applause.] And you have become wealthy, you have increased in trade, and commerce and public improvements, public buildings, and in the war spirit. You do not know much about fighting. When this thing commenced, telegraphic dispatches reached New-York that BEN MCCULLOCH was somewhere about, it created quite a sensation. You believe—many of you, apparently—that if you did without a crop of cotton you would be destroyed—that you could not do without slave labor. You have shown that you can do without it—that cotton, if a king, has had no right to include the City of New-York within his dominions. [Cheers.] You bade defiance to him. You came to the conclusion that it was the province and the duty of New-York to fight for the Union, and I tell you the time will never come in your history when you can cease to fight for the Union. [Loud applause.] You might afford to enter the arena for it but you never can lay down your arms. That is my idea about it. Trade has been changed, and for the good of the country, its future prosperity, its strength that you patriots might be upheld and sustained while you bore aloft the flag of your fathers and upheld the Constitution that they gave you, baptized with patriot blood. This very war movement has made you wealthy and powerful but it has got to pass away and a new order of things must come up, and New-York cannot afford to give up Arkansas any more than Arkansas can afford to give up New-York. [Applause.] But the peace-on-any-terms man, would let Arkansas go, and the man who had stood fire and sword, and persecution, who loved all the mountains and the banks of all the streams—would let all that country go to JEFF. DAVIS and leave it away from the support of New-York. ["True."] The time is approaching when those who love their country will look to peace, permanent peace; and that kind of peace which will enable our Government to recuperate most rapidly from its misfortunes, shall be brought about. Theoretically many questions have been discussed in the country that perhaps might be let alone, but God Almighty has shaped it for His wise purposes, and I am not here to interfere with them. But, practically now, for the great future of our country, there are questions that are pressing upon you, that many of you do not take hold of with that freshness and power that the Southern people who are looking for their future, and the future of their country, are in the habit of doing. We begin to see our way clearly. It is true, much is yet to be done. Three hundred thousand men under arms are not to be laughed at or despised, but certainly if you should lay down your arms, and call them to meet you in a peace convention, they would flame like a comet over the land, and desolate as they went; but notwithstanding that, the United States has the power and you the will and determination to have the flag of the country borne until it shall wave over every part of this great land of ours again. [Loud applause.] But while we are preparing for this new order of things, we must remember that all the blood that has been spilled, will not have been spilled in vain, Search the records of history, and in all the upheavings of society and the changes of government, and in all the great national developments, the blood that has been spilled has never been in vain. I imagine for one that our Government is entering upon its regeneration—it is approaching a new destiny of greater importance, of a grander march of power and progress than ever it had before attained. It is but in its infancy, and these things that seem mighty throes are but the hiccoughs of the young giant. What was the cause of this war? We understand the cause, and are going to treat of the cause. We will not have our children subjected to the same agony, suffering and anguish that we have felt. We know and understand that there was but one disturbing element in this Government, one grand trunk of evil, and all the others were but boughs that branched out from it, and we intend to lay the ax to the root of the tree, and let them all fall together for the country, for the good of all mankind. [Cheers.] Had there been no negro Slavery there would have been no war. [Applause.] I say so, because I never saw any bitter contest in the country that negro Slavery was not the foundation-stone to. What was it we attempted to compromise year by year? Was it horses, or cats or dogs, or women or men? Why no, it was the question of negro Slavery. What called the pation in solemn council in 1850, when CLAY and those other great statesmen walked on the verge of the grave almost, to draw compromise from the Government? What was the issue in FREMONT'S canvass? Negro Slavery. And in 1860? Negro Slavery. We attempted diplomacy and statesmanship to settle this question of negro Slavery. We could not do it. I was a very good type of an ultra-Slavery, no-guarantee man, and I said if the Constitution of our fathers does not protect Slavery, new guarantees would not do any good, and the institution of Slavery was doomed. I said there was an antagonism between the two systems of labor. I saw that the peaceful, energetic men of the North, when they had built up their section of country, would look down to our portion of the soil and attempt to remove our sentinels, the negro slaves, that we placed there to challenge them and the world. I wanted to meet that, and therefore I wanted an expansive Government with power to stretch westward to the Pacific, taking in all slave territory, and Cuba and the contiguous islands and a part of Mexico, and I did not multiply, but I would like to have had just as much more as I could have got beyond that. Yet men talk of sending Peace Commissioners to the South. [Laughter.] Who would you send your Peace Commissioners to? To JEFF. DAVIS, and treat with him as President of the Confederate States? That is just about what these men [who would send Peace Commissioners, would do, I suppose. The question could not be compromised. We said we are willing to do it. We did not want to have a fight. We thought that you were with us. We thought that we would secure New-York. The idea was that New-York would secede and set up a Confederate Government, and we would establish commercial relations between the two countries. A great many of you really thought that then. But men have changed. There is a philosophy evoked from the furnace of revolution and war, and unless a man is a political hack who is afraid that men will cry out "consistency" to him, he will march up boldly to these things whatever the world says. Men have been stuck on to political platforms and made to stand there right or wrong. And the public sentiment has been educated to some extent, so that you must stand on that platform or men will call you a turncoat or Abolitionist. The trouble is, that people are educated to the idea that if a man came up to the philosophy of events, and understood them, and it was not just where he stood before, he was a man who would not do at all; he was not consistent, he would change; and that is the reason that a great many men do not come up to this struggle now. For instance, in the South—I may be a little desultory in this, possibly I am—in the South, when the struggle commenced, there were but two ideas about what we should do, and they revolved around the negro. One was, that we would stay in the Union to protect the negro. That is what my Union friends said. "There is going to be a fuss; somebody may be hurt. What are you going to stay in the Union for?" "To protect the negro." "What are you going to do?" "I am going out." I thought I had got out. "What are you going out for?" "I am going out to take the negro." The Union man said he staid in to protect the negro. I was on a Douglas, Breckinridge or Bell platform, or something of that kind, and I have been out of the Government, made my fight for the negro, and stand here to-day a specimen of those miserable objects that some of these lachrymose men wail over in the North—a subjugated Secessionist. [Great laughter and continued applause.] They have shed more tears over my subjugation than they ever shed for my coming back to the land of my fathers, to the old Constitution, to the flag of my country, to assist to hold up that flag against every foe. [Applause.] But when I got back again, where do you reckon I found a great many of my Union friends? Sitting right down holding on to the negro. When I came back I said: "Look here my friends, I have made my fight about this thing: I have been shot at more times than I have got negroes, and I do not think it will pay, because they might get me the next time, and I do not think a white man's life

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Riot Ringleader Andrews

REMANDED TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

On Saturday, Commissioner OSBORN issued a warrant for JOHN U. ANDREWS, theringleader of the July rioters, and who has since been confined in Fort Lafayette. The warrant was issued after a careful examination of the facts of the case, and the law applicable to them, and charged ANDREWS with treason against the United States. This warrant being placed in the hands of Marshal MURRAY, Gen. DIX issued an order to Col. BURKE that ANDREWS be turned over to the civil authorities. A deputy was sent down to the fort and yesterday morning this man, who has won such an unenviable notoriety, was brought up to the City and taken to the Marshal's office. The examination was set down for 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but a change of programme took place, and before the hour was reached, Gen. DIX sent word to the Commissioner that he would prefer that the case should be dropped for the present, and he directed the Marshal to have ANDREWS remanded to Fort Lafayette, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

This action of Gen. DIX is supposed to have been brought about through the representations of District-Attorney E. DELAFIELD SMITH, who, it seems, was not prepared to go into the examination of ANDREWS at present. Commissioner OSBORN had some twenty witnesses, by whom, it is said, ANDREWS' guilt could have been proved beyond a doubt. ANDREWS came up from the Fort yesterday morning,in apparently a very complacent frame of mind. He had with him a large traveling bag, containing his personal effects and no doubt considered that he had ddden a long farewell to the seclusion of Fort Lafayette. When at the Marshal's office he was enjoying a cigar and the editorials in a daily paper. He did not appear disposed to converse much. In appearance he is rather a well-looking young man, slightly built, pale face, long brown beard, and very gentlemanly in manner. He was partially dressed in the uniform of a United States soldier—light blue pants and dark blue blouse. Commissioner OSBORN, while claiming a right to go on with the examination, desired to avoid any collision with the military powers, and at 2½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, ANDREWS was taken back to the Fort.

Our Iron-Clad Navy.

THE OCEAN IRON-CLADS TO BE FINISHED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Within the past few days the contractors preparing for sea the ocean iron-clads *Dictator* and *Puritan*, have, we understand, been requested to expedite the work on those vessels as speedily as circumstances will permit, with a view to have them ready for active service.

In view of this order, our reporter yesterday visited the *Dictator*, recently launched at the foot of Thirteenth-street, for the purpose of ascertaining her present condition. Notwithstanding the heavy rain, an immense number of hands were employed in every department of the ship, working with all conceivable rapidity. The machinery is in a very forward state, and the interior accommodations are also well advanced. Notwithstanding these facts, from the condition of affairs as witnessed by our reporter, the vessel cannot be ready for sea before three months. There are already seven engines finished and ready to be worked—the condenser, duplex pumps, blowers, and the turret engines and gear. The boilers will probably be lowered in their place to-day. The interior fittings for the main engines are progressing toward completion, and in about three months the entire machinery will be completed. It is only required to insert the centre shaft, when the turret can be lowered in its place. The blowers are finished—one in the engine-room and two in the boiler-room; one is eight feet in diameter, and the other two five feet eight inches—each of which is capable of forcing 300,000 cubic feet of air into the vessel.

The *Puritan* at the Continental Iron Works, Brooklyn, is ready for launching, if any peremptory orders for launching were received. The vessel has been finished in the best manner, every part of the work having been done with professional care and discrimination. She could not, however, be ready for sea in three months, if she were launched.

A visit to the iron-clad *Dunderberg* built by Mr. WEBB, showed that this vessel was also ready for launching; but no orders having been received to hurry her up particularly, she yet remains on the stocks. Her engines are going ahead slowly, but could be completed very soon, if desired. The *Dunderberg* will be probably one of the most valuable vessels in the navy.

Frauds in Hay Weight.

For the benefit of those who would gain by my experience, I would state that I weighed one thousand bales of hay. I found the average weight of each bale to be eight pounds less than the marks on the bale; and I found forty-one pounds of wood on each bale, and these only average sized. Considering the very high price demanded by speculators and dealers in hay, and paid by consumers, why will not the consumers insist upon having honest weights and a fair amount of wood?

Eight pounds of wood to one hundred pounds of hay is all that is necessary, and all above that should be deducted in every case.

I heard one dealer state that these transactions in hay had become so disgraceful, that he would let his hay-press rot rather than over wood and over mark his hay, which he would be obliged to *do* if he attempted to compete with some who were engaged in these transactions.

UNITED STATES INSPECTOR.

Mr. Dickerson vs. Mr. Baird.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please publish the annexed correspondence. It answers Mr. JOHN BAIRD's second *invention*, just as Mr. SZCOE's note answered his first no. Neither of these inventions can be fairly said to be liable to the objection which their inventor urges to my inventions, that they are "intricate," and unfit to be used a sea: for these are extremely *simple*, and would be more efficient if used at sea, where they could not be exposed and reported, than they seem thus far to have been on shore.

I have found out what inspires this Mr. JOHN BAIRD to make these inventions. It is not, as one would suppose, personal malignity toward me; for I never spoke to or of him ten words in my life before the trial trip of the *Kin Kiang*. It is of a very much more practical and business-like character, and so far as I can judge quite likely to be profitable: he is in the employment of the Navy Department, and hopes to gratify his principle of abusing me. I hope he will be rewarded; and to assist him in his future exertions in this direction I would suggest that his next invention should be a little more "intricate" than the two former ones, even though (to use his own language) he has to sacrifice "the simplicity and reliability which should be a characteristic" of an honest men's statements, because his employers have a way of repudiating those who are *too easily caught* in doing a dirty trick, even to injure me.

Yours truly,

E. N. DICKERSON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

Thos. F. Rowland, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: In the NEW-YORK TIMES, of yesterday Mr. JOHN BAIRD, in a letter which appears to be composed of an advertisement of his business and an attack on me, makes the following statements:

"My suggestion is this: Mr. DICKERSON has got up the machinery for a splendid first-class steam yacht; a yacht designed to make the voyage to Europe. Mr. DICKERSON had a *carte blanche* to put in such machinery as he judged best. He was not kept apart from the owners by a middle-man, so that there is no person to come in and claim or divide the honors with him. * * * He (Mr. DICKERSON) having constructed the machinery for a vessel on his own plans, brings her out alongside of a vessel with machinery on Mr. ISHERWOOD's plans. They start together, and the result is, the demonstration of which of the two constructs machinery on the better plan."

As I know of no "steam yacht" except the one whose engine was put in by the Continental Works, I presume that is the one referred to; and as the facts of that engine are better known to you than to me, I beg the favor of a statement of them for publication.

Yours, &c., EDW. N. DICKERSON.

CONTINENTAL WORKS, GREENPOINT, Feb. 1, 1864.

E. N. Dickerson, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: The engine and boiler now in the steam-yacht referred to by you were constructed by the Fishkill Landing Machine Company, for a large manufacturing establishment upon the North River. The history of their connection with the vessel in question is simply as follows: The establishment for which they were constructed having suspended operations, the machinery was sold, and I became the purchaser, intending to erect the same on my premises at Greenpoint, but, having adopted different plans before I took possession of the property, I stowed them away and held them for sale. They were purchased of me by a gentlemen for the purpose of driving a boat—not because they were appropriate for the purpose, (I having advised the gentleman at the time of the purchase that they *certainly* were not,) but because it was supposed they could have been set at work immediately, whereas a new and proper boiler and engine could not be contracted for, on account of the great amount of work then being constructed at the machine shops in New-York for the Government. A month or two after I made the sale, I learned for the first time the size of the boat which the machinery was to be applied to propel, and having been requested by the purchaser to make such additions as became necessary for the purpose of driving *two propellers* which he had now decided to have, and also to transform the same from an ordinary stationary shop engine (which is generally required to run but one way) to a *surface condensing* marine engine, with suitable attachments, to run both ways. The "problem" now *becoming mixed*, and I not possessing the ability to apply the "*happy accommodation*" which I have lately learned possesses such surprising power in the construction of some of the new merchant vessels, with old-fashioned Allaire Works' beam engines, I was turned over by the purchaser to you for information and assistance in adapting this machine to its new purpose.

This engine has now the same valves that it had originally, *i. e.* a single main slide valve, with a riding valve cut off, formerly *set* and *not adjustable*. The alterations made by you of this particular part of the machine consisted in arranging a loose eccentric to enable the engine to work *both ways*, and applying a screw and nut in the back of the cut-off valves to enable the *set* of said valves to be adjusted while the engine is in motion; both of these arrangements have been known to me for the last fifteen years, and probably many engineers have been acquainted with them for more than twice that period; they cannot, therefore, be considered very new, although they both may be very useful. Your connection with the other parts of the machine consisted in arranging the condensing apparatus And so far as designing the boiler and engine proper is concerned, you had nothing whatever to do with it, and I believe, upon several occasions, when we conversed upon the subject, you fully a reed with me that it would be infinitely better to abandon the engine and take the necessary time, and incur the expense of building a proper propeller engine for the vessel.

I will say in this connection, that you succeeded very much better in solving that part of the difficult problem which you undertook than I anticipated you would, for at the first trial the engine made seventy revolutions when the boat was lashed fast to the dock, and as it is a single engine, of only sixteen inches diameter of cylinder, and is geared to two screws, (with no other flywheel,) and passed the centres with no perceptible diminution of the speed, I consider the performance somewhat remarkable.

Yours truly, T. F. ROWLAND.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Fox, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Remonstrance of the Blind Mechanics' Association against having an appropriation donated to them by the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Petition of Isaac S. Barrett to be relieved from erroneous taxes.

Which was referred to Committee on Taxes.

INVITATIONS.

Invitation to attend the Annual Ball of the Live Oak Club.

Which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Whereas, The Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, appointed upon recommendations contained in the annual message of His Honor the Mayor, are now engaged in investigating the affairs of the City Inspector's Department, particularly the charges of malfeasance contained in communications from Thomas N. Carr, Esq., late Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection; and,

Whereas, Several witnesses whose testimony is supposed to have an important bearing on the question, and whose evidence it is absolutely necessary to obtain in order to assist such committee in arriving at a clear understanding of the merits of the case, have failed to appear and testify of them, having been duly notified to do so; be it therefore

Resolved, That the said Special Committee be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers and to compel the attendance of such witnesses as in their judgment may be necessary to assist them in their investigations in the affairs of the Department of the City Inspector.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McKnight—

Whereas, In the increased cost of every article of consumption, house rent, fuel, &c., adding greatly to the expense of living and from all appearance this rate of expense will continue; therefore be it

Resolved, That the salary of the laborers in the Street Commissioner and City Inspector's Departments be increased from one dollar and seventy-five cents to the sum of two dollars per day, said increase to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Bennet, Hale and Company, number three hundred and thirty-six Broadway, to keep show-case in front of their premises, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be authorized and directed to procure a regimental stand of colors for the Sixteenth Regiment New-York State Artillery.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones reset, and the sidewalks be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from the Third to the Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded, and the curb and gutter stones reset, and the sidewalks be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads,

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of the adoption of the annexed ordinance to provide for the payment of the interest on a portion of the City debt, and redemption of the principal thereof, due and payable in 1864, &c.

Which was by unanimous consent adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

The Committee on National Affairs presented a report in favor of making a transfer of money to defray the expense of receiving the returning regiments.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to raise the sidewalk of numbers Thirty-five and Thirty-seven Desbrosses-street, and numbers Two Hundred and Sixty-eight and Two Hundred and Sixty-nine West-street, to conform to the established grades.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen, granting a new Hose Carriage to Company number Fifty-one.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report concurring to pay Thomas Coman excess of Inspector's fees, as Inspector of Incumbrances.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, February 1, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council.

GENTLEMEN:

The accompanying resolution giving permission to Calvin Witty to exhibit goods on the stoop of his place of business, number four hundred and fifty Broadway, is returned without my approval.

My objection thereto is based on the statements made to me by Mr. Jeffer, who is engaged in business at the same building, who represents that the privilege proposed in the resolution to be granted to Mr. Witty will obstruct the light and cause a serious injury to the remonstrant. I am convinced that your Honorable Body would in no case grant permits of a character similar to the above, where the neighbors or persons engaged in business in the vicinity are incommoded thereby. It would be inequitable thus to allow one man a privilege that operates to the inconveniente or detriment of others.

Which was received, laid on the table, entered in the minutes and ordered to be published in all the Corporation papers.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of payments to Families of Volunteer Soldiers for the fortnight ending January 23, 1864.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Central Park Commissioners, transmitting their annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed in due form.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, relative to an appropriation required to complete work, in case of failures on the part of contractors to finish work, etc., when the same is paid for by assessments.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, nominating John S. Roach as Assistant Health Warden of the Fourth Ward in place of James Walsh, resigned.

Which was confirmed on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant in favor of James Skuse, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for loss of horse, cart and harness from the dumping ground, foot of Roosevelt-street, the same to be charged to the Account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, MaMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Ninetieth-street, from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue, be regulated and graded and the curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, McMahon, Shanon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary legal measures to open that portion of Nineteenth-street, where not already open, according to law.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson—4.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the annexed bill of Conklin & Butt, for carriages furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Brigadier-General Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

STATEMENT OF BILL.

George W. Butt and R. Conklin, for coaches furnished for funeral of Brigadier-General Corcoran.....$618 50

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to hire the premises in Eighty-fourth-street, near Third avenue, and west of the same, for the temporary use of Engine Company Number Forty-five, at an annual rent not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the sidewalks of the same, and the curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryer, Jeremiah Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that permission be granted to the property owners in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to regulate and grade the same at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant in favor of James Skuse, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for loss of horse, cart and harness from the dumping ground, foot of Roosevelt-street, the same to be charged to the Account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, MaMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Ninetieth-street, from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue, be regulated and graded and the curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Fiftieth-street from the present sewer in said street, between Eight-avenue and Broadway, to connect with the sewer in Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson—4.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the annexed bill of Conklin & Butt, for carriages furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Brigadier-General Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

STATEMENT OF BILL.

George W. Butt and R. Conklin, for coaches furnished for funeral of Brigadier-General Corcoran.....$618 50

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to hire the premises in Eighty-fourth-street, near Third avenue, and west of the same, for the temporary use of Engine Company Number Forty-five, at an annual rent not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen to pay bills for expenses incurred in the celebration of July fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Ryers, Masterson—2.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Which was subsequently again taken up, and on ayes and nays concurred in:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Masterson—1.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved that when the Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet again on Wednesday next, third instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Alderman Myers moved to amend by fixing the next meeting on Monday, the eighth instant, at ten o'clock.

Alderman Farley moved as an amendment to the amendment that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet on Tuesday next, the ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

And, on motion of Alderman Farley, then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 1, 1864.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Co	107	
9,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s..Co.	104	
25,000	do	103⅞	
1,000	U S. 5s,'71	97	
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.		
	Notes.Oct. & Apr.	107⅜	
8,000	do	108	
16,000	U. S. 6s, 1y.c.	97½	
50,000	do	b3 98	
2,000	N. C. State 6s	51	
7,000	do	50⅝	
5,000	M. 6s, 1 to 10 R. &		
	St. J. R	84	
1,000	do	83¾	
1,000	Cal.State 7s	125	
10,000	Ohio&Miss. R. C.	36	
500	N. Y. C. 6s	105¾	
5,000	N.Y.Cen 7s,'76	113½	
1,000	L. S. R. 1st, in B.	82½	
10,000	C.& N.W. 2d M.	76	
5,000	do	75¾	
3,000	do	75¼	
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	86	
2,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F.	109	
10,000	P., F.W.& C. 1st.	104	
3,000	Cl. & P. 4th M.	84	
2,000	Penins. R. 1st M.	80	
75,000	Am. Gold	157⅜	
27	Continental Bank	100	
400	Canton Co	38	
300	do	38¼	
100	Cumb. Coal Prf	52½	
800	do	52	
100	do	b10 52⅛	
300	do	b30 52⅜	
200	do	b10 52¾	
100	do	51⅞	
400	do	51¾	
300	Chic. & Alt. R.	83	
200	do	82	
50	Del. & H.Ca.Co.1st	175	
100	Quartz R. M.Co	11¼	
200	Copake Iron Mines	11⅜	
100	do	11¾	
100	Mar. Min. Co	b30 28	
500	do	28	
500	do	28⅜	
1000	do	s10 29	
100	do	s10 28⅝	
550	do	29	
200	do	29⅝	
100	do	s10 29⅝	
100	do	b30 30	
400	do	30	
200	do	29¾	
400	Quick. M. Co	49	
800	do	49¾	
50	do	b3 49¾	
100	do	b15 49⅜	
400	do	b10 49	
100	do	b30 50	
50	Min. Mining Co.	b30 71	
640	Reading R.	116	
100	do	b10. 116⅛	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	b10. 132½	
100	do	131⅞	
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	ex-d. 132⅛	
200	do	132⅝	
200	do	s10 132⅝	
200	do	s3 132⅝	
300	do	s3 132⅝	
300	do	b5 132⅝	
500	do	132⅝	
460	Erie R. ex-div.	107⅜	
700	do	btw 107⅞	
1100	do	b3. 107⅞	
200	do	b5. 107⅞	
100	do	c 107⅞	
100	do	c. 107⅞	
100	do	c 107⅞	
100	do	c 107⅞	
400	Hudson R. R.	139⅛	
100	do	c. 139⅜	
300	do	c. 139¼	
200	do	b3 139⅝	
100	do	139⅝	
600	Harlem R.	103½	
800	do	b3. 103¾	
100	do	c. 103	
100	Read R. ex-div.	116	
100	do	s3. 116	
200	do	c 116	
100	do	s3 116⅛	
200	do	116⅜	
400	Mich. Cen. R.	132	
200	do	s3 132	
100	do	132⅛	
100	do	b3. 132⅛	
100	do	c 132⅜	
150	Ill. Cen. R ex-dv.	c. 126⅜	
600	do	126⅝	
200	do	b3 126⅞	
100	Cleve. & Pitts	110⅞	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d.	132⅛	
200	do	132⅜	
200	do	c 132⅜	
300	do	s3. 132⅜	
460	Erie R. ex-div.	107⅜	
700	do	btw 107⅞	
1100	do	b3. 107⅞	
200	do	b5. 107⅞	
100	do	c 107⅞	
100	do	c 107⅞	
400	Hudson R. R.	139⅛	
100	do	c. 139⅜	
300	do	c. 139¼	
200	do	b3 139⅝	
100	do	139⅝	
600	Harlem R.	103½	
800	do	b3. 103¾	
100	do	c. 103	
100	Read R. ex-div.	116	
100	do	s3. 116	
200	do	c 116	
100	do	s3 116⅛	
200	do	116⅜	
400	Mich. Cen. R.	132	
200	do	s3 132	
100	do	132⅛	
100	do	b3. 132⅛	
100	do	c 132⅜	
150	Ill. Cen. R ex-dv.	c. 126⅜	
600	do	126⅝	
200	do	b3 126⅞	
100	Clev. & Pitts	110⅞	
200	N. Y. Cen. ex-d.	b3. 132⅛	
100	do	132⅜	
100	do	p&c. btw. 132⅜	
200	do	132⅜	
500	Erie R. ex-div.	s3. 107⅜	
100	Erie R. Prf.	s3. 101⅜	
200	Hud. R. R.	139⅛	
300	do	b3. 10⅜	
300	do	s3 103	
300	do	b5 103⅛	
500	do	103⅜	
200	do	b20 103⅝	
100	do	b3. 103⅜	
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	90	
300	do	s10 90	
600	do	s3 90	
600	do	s3 90⅝	
600	do	90⅜	
300	do	90⅛	
1500	do	90⅛	
2200	do	b3 90⅝	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	s3 88⅝	
1100	do	89	
300	do	c 89⅜	
1200	do	89⅝	
100	do	c 89	
100	do	c 89⅝	
100	do	89¾	
700	do	b10 89⅝	
200	do	s3 89⅝	
100	do	b10 89	
100	do	b3 89	
200	do	b5 89⅝	
50	Gal. & C. R.	c. 113	
200	do	113⅜	
750	do	113⅜	
200	do	c. 113⅝	
200	do	113⅞	
500	Clev. & Tol. R.	138	
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	88⅜	
1000	do	b5 88⅝	
100	do	88⅝	
300	do	c 88⅜	
450	Cum. Coal	52⅛	
100	do	b3 52⅜	
100	do	c 52⅜	
200	do	b5 52⅜	
200	do	52⅜	
150	Quicksilver	48⅜	
100	do	49⅜	
100	do	b10 50	
100	do	50	
650	Mar. Min. Co.	30	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. ex-d.	b3. 132⅛	
100	do	132⅜	
100	do	p&c. btw. 132⅜	
200	do	132⅜	
500	Erie R. ex-div.	s3. 107⅜	
100	Erie R. Prf.	s3. 101⅜	
200	Hud. R. R.	139⅛	
300	do	b3. 10⅜	
300	do	s3 103	
300	do	b5 103⅛	
500	do	103⅜	
200	do	b20 103⅝	
100	do	b3. 103⅜	
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	90	
300	do	s10 90	
600	do	s3 90	
600	do	s3 90⅝	
600	do	90⅜	
300	do	90⅛	
1500	do	90⅛	
2200	do	b3 90⅝	
100	Reading R. ex-d.	b3. 116	
100	do	116	
300	do	c 116⅛	
100	do	s3 116⅜	
100	do	116⅜	
200	do	116⅜	
200	do	116⅜	
100	Quicksilver	48⅜	
100	do	49⅜	
100	do	b10 50	
100	do	50	
650	Mar. Min. Co.	30	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	s3 88⅝	
1100	do	89	
300	do	c 89⅜	
1200	do	89⅝	
100	do	c 89	
100	do	c 89⅝	
100	do	89¾	
700	do	b10 89⅝	
200	do	s3 89⅝	
100	do	b10 89	
100	do	b3 89	
200	do	b5 89⅝	
50	Gal. & C. R.	c. 113	
200	do	113⅜	
750	do	113⅜	
200	do	c. 113⅝	
200	do	113⅞	
500	Clev. & Tol. R.	138	
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	88⅜	
1000	do	b5 88⅝	
100	do	88⅝	
300	do	c 88⅜	
450	Cum. Coal	52⅛	
100	do	b3 52⅜	
100	do	c 52⅜	
200	do	b5 52⅜	
200	do	52⅜	
150	Quicksilver	48⅜	
100	do	49⅜	
100	do	b10 50	
100	do	50	
650	Mar. Min. Co.	30	

MONDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, Jan. 30, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 23:

Decrease in Loans	$628,992
Increase in Specie	126,119
Decrease in Circulation	26,249
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	529,062

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 31, 1863.	Jan. 30, 1864.	Jan. 23, 1864.
Capital	$69,128,000	$69,722,508	$69,722,508
Loans	179,797,501	162,296,896	162,925,888
Specie	38,886,032	24,203,632	24,077,513
Circulation	8,906,497	5,913,558	5,949,807
Gross Deposits	219,476,020	201,716,516	206,938,277
Exchanged	49,512,768	71,051,101	76,801,924
Undrawn	169,963,252	130,665,415	130,136,353
In Sub-Treasury	7,198,898	37,987,724	42,030,519

The Bank return is a very steady one this week. The Deposit line is once more on a rising average. The Specie average shows a small gain, although a million and a half went in the Treasury office for Customs, and that establishment made a net gain on its Specie line during the week of $1,100,000. The Stock of Gold and Silver on Saturday night in Bank and in the Treasury office, in New-York, stood as follows:

In Bank		$24,203,632
In Treasury—Gold	$15,202,000	
Silver	413,231	—$15 618,231
Total, Jan. 30		$39,821.863
Total, Dec. 31		38,411,000
Increase since new year		$1,410,863

The export demand in the meanwhile has carried out for Europe $4,796,000. This demand has, therefore, been more than satisfied by the supply from the interior and the public at large, with the aid of about a million of dollars from California. When these sources of supply fail to respond to the export demand without materially advancing the price of Gold in the open market, the Secretary of the Treasury will doubtless be prepared to furnish the balance for account of his Sinking Fund, out of his surplus Gold revenues from Customs. He now holds at this and other offices about $20,118,000; to which it is safe to say, over $30,000,000 will be added from Customs at all the ports, in the next five months, to the close of the fiscal year, June 30. Against which his interest payments in Gold are only $21,500,000, including the 1st July instalment, to wit:

Feb. 19, on 7.30 ₱ cents	$2,000,000
March 3, on Gold Certificates	1,000,000
April 1, on 7.30 ₱ cents	3,000,000
May 1, on Popular Loan	12.000,000
July 1, on Funded 5s and 6s	3,500,000
Total	$21,500,000

The speculation in Gold was partially advanced this morning by the call of the President for five hundred thousand troops, this being interpreted as an additional draft for 200,000. But the dullness of the export demand and the rather easy supply of Bills on London prevented any very decided rise. The price at the close of the day was within ¼@⅜ of the figure of 4 o'clock on Saturday. We learn that considerable parcels of Gold continue to come from some of the Canada Banks for the purchase of Bills on London. The Money Market was so quiet among the Brokers as to indicate a gradual return to ease in the supply from lenders. We hear of more doing at Bank at 7 per cent. on call loan and prime short paper.

There is increased firmness in the Stock Market. The business in the Government Funded Stoc

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A HEAD COOK'S SITUATION DESired, by a woman who is capable of taking entire charge of the cooking department of any large house. Understands every branch of French, English and German cooking, and the serving up of supper and dinner for parties in the best manner, having filled this situation in the first families. Can be seen till suited, at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSED COOK, a situation as such in a gentleman's family; understands her business in all its branches, soups, games, desserts and all kinds of pastry; has the highest testimonials from her last employers. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 431 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a woman who understands both English and French cooking in all its branches, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to do family sewing, or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—AN EXPERIENCED and trustworthy young woman wants a situation as chambermaid: can do fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 247 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a steady, respectable young woman to act as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Apply at No. 106 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and light waiting or fine washing. Call, for two days, at 242 East 9th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITuation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and chambermaid and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has good City references if required. Call for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL GARDener.—A married man, without incumbrance, having first-class references and testimonials of ability, &c., American and European, wants a situation as above. Address C., Messrs. Thorburn, No. 15 John st., New-York.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as seamstress; can sew on two machines; is also a neat hand sewer; good City reference given. Call at No. 85 West 11th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable, industrious young woman wishes a situation in a private family to do general housework; good reference. Inquire for 2 days at No. 123 Christy-st., near Broome.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress, in a private family; understands her business perfectly, and is highly recommended. Call or address, for 2 days, at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as laundress, in a private family; has lived with some of the best families in the City; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 55 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as laundress; understands her business in every branch. Can be seen on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at her last situation, No. 257 West 23d-st.

MALES.

AS SALESMAN OR PORTER.—WANTED, by a young man, 22 years of age, lately returned from the army, unable to do any heavy work, a situation as salesman or porter, in some light business; has had some experience in the book and stationery business, and is willing to make himself useful; best of reference given. Inquire or address W. C., No. 682 6th-av., in the news depot.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a married man, of long experience in the care and management of horses; has the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at or address No. 143 East 16th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man who has lately arrived from England, a situation as coachman or groom; he understands his business perfectly; desires a place in the country; can furnish good references. Address JAMES SMITH, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an English Protestant man, not long in this country, as coachman and groom; he understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good driver; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, as coachman; understands the proper care of horses, and is a good driver, and would keep things in good style. Good references given. Address W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION AS COACHMAN wanted by a respectable single man, who has lived in some of the most respectable families in the City; can be seen at No. 681 Broadway—Driggs' grocery store—or address J. K., as above.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, as gardener by a man thoroughly conversant with all branches connected with the profession; has also a competent knowledge, acquired by experience, of laying out new grounds, &c. Anybody wishing the services of such, will address T. S., Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER THAT UNderstands flowers, fruit and vegetables, and grapes, in and out doors, with good recommendations; is married; no family; would like to take the charge of a gentleman's place in the above capacity. Address O. H., GARDENER, care of Mr. Elliott, seedsman and florist, No. 27 John-st., New-York City.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a man who has been brought up to the profession, and has had 20 years' practice in this country; understands greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, as well as the thorough cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables; best of reference. Apply to J. E. K., Alfred Bridgman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a sober, steady, single man, as good plain gardener, or would take charge of a gentleman's place as farmer and gardener; is a general man; six years' good testimonials given from one place; can refer to gentlemen of high standing in City. A note addressed GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, will meet attention.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a practical man, (English, small family;) understands greenhouse, grapery, fruit trees, flower and vegetable gardening, also the laying out of new places. Good City reference. Apply at A. REED'S, No. 807 Broadway, or at the seed-store No. 67 Nassau-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a first class gardener, a German, with a small family; the best of City reference. Address G., Box 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN wishes a situation as waiter in a private family or boarding house. Inquire at No. 135 West 16th-st.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant man and wife, no family, situations together—man as coachman; is also a good plain gardener; wife as chambermaid or nurse, or do sewing; both understand their business; good references. Address W. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for four days.

HELP WANTED

TO JOBBERS, COMMISSION MERchants and others in want of a salesman or confidential assistant. The advertiser, a young married man who has had over ten years' experience in business in this State and in the West, and who for three years has been manager and buyer for a large establishment, wants a responsible situation where his experience, acquaintance, and business capacity would be required. City references and security can be given. Address G. H. H., *Times* Office, Box No. 169.

A GARDENER—COOK.—WANTED, A MAN to take charge of a place of three acres, at Flushing; one horse, cow, vegetable garden, flowers, &c. Also a woman, to cook, wash and iron. Both must be willing to make themselves generally useful. Apply to R. E. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME knowledge of book-keeping, as an assistant in a banking and stock brokerage business. Address, with reference, stating salary expected, Box No. 2,479 Post-office.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS WHO thoroughly understands her business. She must come well recommended. Apply at No. 17 East 34th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., on TUESDAY, before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT ENTRY CLERK IN a wholesale drug establishment a young man who is quick and correct at figures, and a good penman. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, with references, Box No. 2,019 Post-office

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY, WILLING COLORed girl, or woman, who understands general housework, first-rate washer and ironer, good cook and baker, with a first-rate recommendation. May call at No. 40 Hammond-st.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A LADY'S maid; one who understands hairdressing and dressmaking, a French woman preferred. Apply at No. 37 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR GERman Protestant nurse, to take care of two children. Apply at No. 220 5th-av., from 10 to 12 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a chambermaid and waitress, to assist in the washing; one who can furnish City references. Apply at No. 200 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be experienced and have good references. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 158 East 18th-st.

WANTED—FOUR BOYS TO TAKE CHARGE OF stock in a silk house. Salary first year, $50. Inquire at No. 343 Broadway, after 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER AND TEACHER for the Nursery and Child's Hospital; the best of references required. Address by note to No. 120 5th-av.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT ENTRY CLERK, in a hardware store. Address WILLIAMSON, Box 136 *Times* Office, in the handwriting of the applicant.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER; ONE who thoroughly understands his business and has City references. Apply at No. 37 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,521 New-York Post-office, with reference.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York. After March 1, 1865, 71 and 73 East 14th-st

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

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OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADway—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORgans—One to twelve stops: prices $85 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEons.—Upright and square 7-octave pianos, $250, $275, $300, $350. Melodeons at $40, $60, $90 $!. All in elegant rosewood cases and fully warranted by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner 4th-av., Bible House.

MONITOR PIANOS—IN SIZE, CONVENIENT; in tone, powerful and melodious. Piano buyers are invited to call to examine Chambers & Gabler's Pianos—the best and cheapest made. Warerooms 3d-st., corner 4th-av. Address CHAMBERS & GABLER, 108 E. 25th-st.

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Manufactory and Warerooms,
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"ONE FLAG OR NO FLAG."—NEW PATriotic song, by Mrs. Clara M. Brinkerhoff; price 30c. Russian Waltz, for voice, by Antoine Kontskey; price 50c. Published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, No. 726 Broadway.

12 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES FOR sale at $200 each; all new and warranted for three years. Call at the manufactory, No. 143 East 23d-st.

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Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

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No. 204 5th-av., corner 28th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This well-established and flourishing institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 2½ hours' ride from New-York. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

FRENCH INSTITUTE—FORT WASHINGTON, 170th-st. and King's Bridge road, N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal. Next session commences February 1. French is the language of the school. Circulars, 913 Broadway, Leroy's drug store, and 57 Cedar-st., from G. LESPINASSE.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteith Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—DOLBEAR'S new system of hand training, No. 609 Broadway, will positively remove all stiffness, cramping, or trembling from the worst hand, and enable any person (old or young) to write with ease, elegance and satisfaction.

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COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, New-York,
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 29 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Great Barrington, Mass. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from 6th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 3.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—DAY AND BOARDing School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. Spring term commences Feb. 2. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

GERMAN LESSONS.—MISS THERESE MEYER informs her friends and the public that she continues to give lessons in the German language. Address Lockwood's bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

MILITARY ACADEMY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—For circulars, apply to the Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN TEACHER OF EXPERIence will give private lessons in the French language and literature. Apply at No. 42 6th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M. or 4 to 6 P. M.

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500 pkgs. NEW DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS and SILKS, FRENCH, BRITISH and GERMAN,
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FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high stoop and basement house, fifty feet in depth, situated in the neighborhood of Broadway and Union-square, finished in elegant style, in perfect order, and replete with all modern improvements; together with a three-story brick building in the rear, sixteen feet in depth, by full width of lot. Both are built in the most substantial manner, with cellars laid in cement under front and rear; houses connected by a passage under yard which is covered with North River blue stone flagging of large size. The rear house being finished with the same degree of elegance as the front, may be used in connection therewith as shrubbery, nursery and stable, the upper story being particularly adapted for that purpose, having high ceilings and skylight; or it may be converted into a warehouse for the safe deposit of articles of value, being built with special reference to strength of timbers and solidity of foundations, being both fire and waterproof. Price, $16,500; of which a portion may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No 15 Nassau-st., or address the owner, A. Z., at the office of the Evening Post.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE (COTTAGE-BUILT,) 50 feet front by about 42 feet in depth, with six lots of ground, each 25 feet by 133 feet 6 inches, situated on 3d place, south corner of Henry-st., South Brooklyn. The house is replete with every modern convenience; the city sewerage assessment is paid on both fronts of the property; the garden is stocked with the best fruits, both tree and shrub. There is a brick stable 30x20 feet fronting on Henry-st. The purchaser may take the carpets, and some portions of the furniture, at a fair valuation; over the first story of the stable is a large room, 18x28, with a billiard table; the room is properly fitted. Inquire on the premises of the tenant, W. S. WOODWARD, Esq., or of EDWARD V. LOCKMAN, No. 161 President-st., Brooklyn, or of E. S. MUNROE, No. 22 William-st., N. Y. Two-thirds (⅔) of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Price $18,000.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Three English basement brown-stone front houses, Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Sands-place, 90 feet easterly from Henry-st.; dimensions are 20x60 feet, and four stories high, built in the most thorough manner, and replete with all modern conveniences. The situation is very desirable. Also, one house of the same class, No. 74 Pierrepoint-st., opposite the Dutch Church. Also, house No. 18 Nassau-st., between Liberty and Washington, brown-stone front, 20 feet wide, well built, and conveniently arranged. Also, four very desirable houses in Hicks-st., near Orange. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

A GOOD CHANCE, IF APPLIED FOR SOON.—For sale, in Brooklyn, on Carlton-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., some of those magnificently finished brown-stone front houses, with all the latest and richest style of improvements; size of houses, 20 feet 2½ inches front by 45 feet deep, with laundry extension. Lot, 20 feet 2½ inches by 100 feet. This is a most desirable and accessible location. Fulton and De Kalb-av. cars run quite convenient. Price, $9,500, part on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply to THOMAS FAGAN, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season. A very desirable cottage to let, for the year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE on Irving-Place, with stable. Full front high stoop house No. 42 West 28th-st. Three brown-stone houses on 22d-st. Splendid house on 14th-st., with house and lot in rear, on 13th-st. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 181 Wooster-st., producing a large rental; also, improved corner property on 6th, 8th and 9th avs., Broome, Houston and other streets. Apply to
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRable houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 15 UNIversity-place, between 8th and 9th sts.; lot full width, house three rooms deep to 2d story, and in good order; if not sold by Feb. 1, will be for rent. Apply to I. C. MARTIN, No. 364 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3o'clock. Price, $14,000.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE—WITH large store-house, &c., an excellent location for an iron, lumber or coal company; has 150 feet water front, with track connecting with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, is situated at Elizabethport. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses in East 41st-st., between 6th and Madison avs., next vacant lot. House 25x55, lot 100 feet, in splendid order, frescoed. Possession given at once. Inquire at No. 34 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A three-story and basement brick house and lot, pleasantly located, with carriage-house on rear, gas, water, &c.; plot 60x250 feet.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON 17TH-ST., BEtween Union-square and Irving-place. Also, No 407 4th-st., Albion-place, 25x60, lot 101 feet. Will be sold very cheap to close an estate. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 74 East 27th-st.; house 25 by 65 feet deep; all the modern improvements; price, $15,000. Apply to JAMES BARNES, Merchants' Exchange Bank.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.—THE ADJOINING TWO VACANT lots on the north side of Reade-st., 50 feet east of West Broadway; each lot 25x63 feet. Apply at the Vestry Office of Trinity Church, No. 187 Fulton-st., corner of Church-st. WM. E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

STORE NO. 345 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, OPPOSITE CITY HALL—For sale or rent. First-class building, brown-stone front, 80 feet deep, four-story, with basement and under-cellar. Will be sold on easy terms, or rented low. Apply, from 12 to 3 o'clock, at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

FOR SALE.—CONVENIENT, FIRST CLASS House, with all the modern improvements, in a desirable location, convenient to the cars and ferry; house 34x50, lot 34x133 feet; or would exchange for a small house, with several lots of ground. Apply on the premises, No. 12 Second-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED ENGLISH basement house No. 24 West 12th-st., west of and near 5th-av., together with large stable, approachable by port cochere entrance. Possession 1st May. Size of lot, 28x103, together with rear of adjoining lot. Price asked, $25,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 51 West 35th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., 21.6x55, lot 98 feet 9 inches, frescoed throughout, and in good condition. Inquire at No. 34 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE—IN MONROE-PLACE, BROOKLYN, a first-class brown-stone front house. Apply to No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW—THE DESIRABLE LOT NO. 14 Walker-st., 25x100. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.

TO BRICK-MAKERS AND CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—About 50 acres of land on the west bank of the Hudson River, directly opposite the Rhinebeck Depot, and three-quarters of a mile north of the village of Rondout.

On the premises are one covered brick-yard and one open brick-yard, four dwelling houses, two barns, sheds and sleeping-houses, 500 feet of docking. Clay and sand in inexhaustible quantities adjoining the yards, and a never-failing stream of water running through the yards. Will be sold in parcels to suit.

For particulars, maps, &c., apply to PROSPER P. SHAW, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.; E. M. BRIGHAM, No. 48 Pine-st., or of WILLIAM SHAW, at Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

5TH-AV.—5-story English basement, brown stone.
ALSO,
5TH-AV.—4-story high stoop, brown stone, with stable. Extra size lot.
ALSO,
MADISON-AV.—4-story brown stone front, near 30th-st.
ALSO,
23D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—4-story brown stone, extra size.
ALSO,
21ST-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—4-story Philadelphia basement, brown stone.
ALSO,
37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—4-story brown stone, extra size, and in perfect order.
ALSO,
38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—4-story brown stone, full-sized lot.
ALSO,
Houses and lots on 38th-st., 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th sts., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
ALSO,
A number of other desirable houses and lots in desirable locations.
For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, THE PHŒNIX HOUSE, MENDHAM, N. J.—The executors of William Phœnix, deceased, will offer at private sale the large and spacious boarding-house, situated in the village of Mendham, Morris County, about six miles from Morristown, known as the Phœnix House. The place is noted for its healthfulness, beautiful scenery, fine air, etc., and combines all the requisites of a country resort. The property consists of TWO LARGE THREE-STORY BUILDINGS CONNECTED.

The rooms are large and airy, and well calculated to accommodate about sixty boarders. There is a good barn and garden attached.

They also offer for sale a valuable farm, which will be sold with the house, containing about forty acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation, about one mile from the house. If the property is not sold by the 15th of February next, it will then be offered for rent.

For further particulars, inquire of T. W. & J. W. PHŒNIX, on the premises, or of WHITLOCK & ANDERSON, No. 332 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

FOR SALE—A FULL FRONT ON THE 5TH-AV., south of the Central Park.
ALSO,
several lots on 59th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., running through to 58th-st.
ALSO,
lots on 5th-av., opposite Central Park, most beautifully located as to view of the Park.
ALSO,
a number of very desirably located plots of lots in the vicinity of the Central Park.
For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO MERCHANTS AND CAPITALISTS.—For sale, the new and splendid stores situated on the corner of Reade and Church sts., known as Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 90 Reade-st., being 100 feet front by 61 feet deep, with large vaults under the street, built in the best manner, regardless of cost. The property now brings in over 10 per cent. on the price, and will rent for much more. Possession of part can be had on May 1. This property will be sold low, and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE STORY BRICK house and lot, No. 17 Chesnut-st., Newark, N. J., pleasantly situated, Broad-st., within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The house contains 20 rooms, including closets, is in complete order, having been painted and papered throughout during the past year, furnished with gas, and has water brought into the kitchen; good cellar, wash-room, &c. Price $6,500. Apply to KING & BOND, Newark, or to E. HYDE, No. 13 and 15 Coenties slip, New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS, &c., &c.—For sale, by order of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, in a fully improved section of the City, sixty-six lots of ground, comprising the whole block between 20th and 21st sts., 10th and 11th avs. Twenty-three of these lots are leased to May 1, 1864. The remainder are vacant. Will be sold as an entire plot, or in parcels, or a lease for a long term of years will be given if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 147 WEST 35th-st.; the ground is 50 by 100 feet; two large buildings thereon, making it very desirable for manufacturing purposes; a 25 horse engine with boiler, shafting and cupola, with the foundery appurtenances, will be sold if applied for. Also, several well-lighted rooms, to be sold on favorable terms. Inquire of LYMAN TAYLOR, No 62 10th-av., between 14th and 15th sts; if the property is not sold by the 1st of May it will then be rented.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A GOOD-SIZED and well-finished frame house, nearly new, with two, four, or more lots of ground on Willoughby-av., near Yates-av. Also, vacant lots on S. W. corner of Willoughby-av. and Yates-av., and S. E. corner of Yates-av. and Hart-st. Also, a house, with stable, and twelve lots of ground on S. W. corner of Ke Kalb and Throop avs. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE FRAME HOUSE, FILLED IN with brick, No. 84 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn; 2-story and attic, high basement and under cellar, with gas, water, range, heater, all in good order; lot 37½ feet by 100; alleyway 20½ feet, and party wall; two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Inquire at No. 40 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, high stoop, in excellent order, well located in West 20th-st., 21x98.9; good yard, counter cellar, water pipes and privies; rent, $250. Price, $3,500. Price $3,000; two-thirds may remain on mortgage. Apply to T. J. McKEE, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY, high stoop, brown-stone house and lot on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; house in complete order. Apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,
formerly known as the home of A. J. Downing, deceased; within the past ten years has been greatly enlarged and improved; contains about six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, filled with rare trees and shrubs of all descriptions; the dwelling, carriage-houses, grapery and green-house are in fine order of architecture; will be sold for much less than cost; any gentleman desiring to purchase, will find this an opportunity which offers but once in a lifetime; possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to G. ALGER, on the premises, or by letter, to S. W. FULLERTON, Attorney at Law, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.

The residence of the late Philip Dater will be let, with furniture and appurtenances, to a desirable party, for one year, from this Spring. The house is of stone, fifty feet square, and has a two-story extension. There is a fine view of the East River. The place contains sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, two large vegetable gardens, and numerous fruit and ornamental trees of choice varieties; also, two graperies and an ice-house, filled. There are commodious outbuildings and a porter's lodge, built of stone. The situation is in Westchester, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, adjoining the property of the late Charles Denison and B. M. Whitlock. For further particulars apply to
PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—A P

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Mazeppa; Or, The Fiery Untamed Steed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Mari a la Campagne.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Camilla's Husband—The Tyrolean Whistler—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mirror of the Rebellion.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Promenade Concert.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—Fancy Dress Ball.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By last night's mail we received full files of Richmond papers from Jan. 16 to Jan. 29, inclusive. The news they contain is not of startling importance, but they furnish much very interesting and entertaining reading. The rebel Congress at Richmond is sitting with closed doors, maturing the important measures of taxation, conscription and the currency. The papers howl over it, but it don't seem to make any difference. The supply question is still engrossing the attention of every one. Gen. Lee had issued an order putting his army on reduced rations, and the cry from all quarters is "meat—meat." Longstreet's operations are duly chronicled, but no new light is thrown upon them. The loss of a valuable blockade-runner is announced. She was the *Vesta*, a fine new steamer, owned by the rebel Government, and this was her first trip out. The cargo and vessel were an entire loss.

From Gen. Kelly's Department we are informed that Col. Thoburn's retreat through the New Creek Valley was not without annoyance from the rebels, and two considerable skirmishes occurred. In both instances, however, the enemy was finally repulsed.

The rumor put in circulation yesterday, and credited to the Baltimore *American*, that an envoy from Richmond had gone to Washington to communicate that the rebel authorities are taking steps to propose to the National Government to lay down their arms, provided the President's Amnesty Proclamation be extended to their leaders, is characterized as a story to influence the Stock market.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resignation of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, was received, and also the credentials of Mr. George Read Riddle, Senator elect in the place of Mr. Bayard. Senator Davis, of Kentucky, rose to a privileged question, to explain the course he had taken in reference to the expulsion of Senator Bright and the proposed expulsion of Senator Powell, by a former Congress. Mr. Foot, of Vermont, introduced a joint resolution of the Vermont Legislature, in favor of a ship canal from the Mississippi River to the sea-board. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the examination of Quartermasters, Commissaries, Paymasters and their Assistants, with a view to ascertaining their competency. A petition from Baltimore, praying for reimbursement for the expenses of intrenchments around that city, was received. The resolutions of the House, announcing the death of Hon. John M. Nobll, late Member of Congress, were received, and after the usual testimonials of respect the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Wallace, the delegate from Idaho, appeared and took his seat. A resolution offered by Mr. Allen, (Dem.,) of Missouri, providing for printing 50,000 copies of McClellan's Report, was referred to the Committee on Printing. Mr. Arnold introduced a joint resolution, providing that whenever soldiers receive deficient rations, they shall be allowed commutation for the deficiency. Mr. Ross introduced a resolution to inquire into the expediency of increasing the amount of invalid pensions, as due to the increased cost of living. Mr. Boyd, of Missouri, introduced a bill to aid in the protection of emigrants to the territories. Mr. Blair introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a Special Committee of five to investigate the operations of the Treasury Department as regards the system of trade regulations in insurrectionary States. As debate arose on the resolution, it lies over. Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, (Democrat,) presented a series of resolutions in opposition to the enrollment and draft, which were summarily laid on the table. Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, introduced a series of resolutions, in effect declaring that more vigorous efforts in the enlistment of colored troops would meet with the approbation of the House, which were passed. The bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General was then taken up. The bill was thoroughly discussed, and after the adoption of an amendment recommending Gen. Grant for the position, the bill was passed—ayes 96, noes 41. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Enrollment Act, but made little progress, when it adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernia*, with two days' later advices from Europe, touched yesterday at Halifax, en route to this port, and the telegraph furnishes a brief abstract of her advices. The important announcement is made that Denmark absolutely rejects the ultimatum of Prussia and Austria calling for the withdrawal of the November Constitution upon penalty of their occupation of Schleswig, and in consequence of this refusal, the envoys of these Powers left Copenhagen on the night of Monday, the 18th ult. War, doubtless, has been formally declared, but according to the London *Post*, it is quite possible that hostilities will not immediately follow. The *Post* is of opinion that Prussia and Austria, instead of desiring a collision with Denmark, pursue this dangerous policy of occupying Schleswig, to become masters of the situation, so far as the minor German Powers are concerned. Allied Prussia and Austria being the belligerents on the one side and Denmark on the other, these small Powers would no longer have the right to interfere, and a peace would be brought about of which they would be the sole arbiters. The debate on the address of the Emperor still continued in the French Chambers, and it is said that the amendment in regard to Mexico will be met by a ministerial statement that the expenses of the French troops since the 1st ult. have been borne by the Mexican Government. An accident had happened to the steamship *Louisiana*, bound to this port from Liverpool, causing her to put back to Queenstown for repairs. Her decks were swept, and seven of her passengers and ten of her crew were lost overboard.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both Boards of the Common Council met at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Aldermen adopted a resolution empowering the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to send for persons and papers. The Councilmen referred it to the Committee on Law. The Aldermen referred a resolution to increase the pay of the laborers in the Street and City Inspector's Department from $1 75 to $2 per day, and adopted another resolution prohibiting the Hudson River Railroad Company from running their trains through the City except by single cars, with the space of one block intervening between each two cars. This latter resolution the Councilmen concurred in. A resolution to allow a coal merchant at the foot of West Twentieth-street to erect an elevated railway over a bulkhead, for private business uses, and which had been adopted by the Aldermen at a former meeting, the Councilmen sent to the Committee on Streets. Both boards adopted a resolution reported by the Joint Committee on National Affairs, requesting the Comptroller to arrange transfers to the City Contingent Fund, to the amount of $25,000, expressly to be used in extending a reception to the returned veteran volunteers. The committee report that they conferred with the Mayor and Gen. Sandford in regard to giving the veterans a reception, as previously instructed to do by both boards, and afterward consulted the Comptroller as to the means available for the purpose. Mr. Brennan said there was no money in the Contingent Fund, and arrears existed for music bills of receptions to the two-year regiments, amounting to $6,000, but if it were desired by the Common Council, he could recommend transfers to obtain money for a reception to the veterans. The Finance Committee of the Aldermen reported themselves unable to report on the whole City budget now, but presented an ordinance appropriating the sum of $1,019,217 85 and $967,227 36, respectively for the payment of the interest on and principal of the City debt due this year, in accordance with authority heretofore given by the Legislature by various laws. Both boards adopted the ordinance by unanimous consent. The Comptroller reported a disbursement of $60,745 from the Relief Fund during the fortnight, ending on the 23d inst., to 13,597 families. The Aldermen adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M., of the 9th inst., and the Councilmen to 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday next.

The stormy weather yesterday checked business materially. Transactions in Breadstuffs, Cotton and Groceries were on a limited scale, though generally at about previous prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops and Provisions. Whisky was held above the views of buyers, and was quiet. Freights were inactive.

Gold closed yesterday about the same as on Saturday, after a partial advance in the forenoon. Government Stocks were active at full rates, and the Railway speculation firm. The Money market quiet, and the supply easy. The Bank and Sub-Treasury returns show an aggregate gain of $1,244,000, in Gold and Silver, since last week.

The New Draft a Wise Measure.

The public mind has been flattering itself that the fighting period was nearly over, and was little prepared for the President's enlargement of the last draft from three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand. At first look the new burden is not an agreeable one; yet every man who desires a speedy termination of the war, ought to welcome it. It is the one great requisite for that end.

The great mistake from the beginning of this war has been the failure to put adequate forces into the field. There is no reason why three or even five such armies as the Army of the Potomac should not have been operating against the enemy at the close of the first year of the war. A million and a half of men could have been drawn from the country with less effort than has since been expended in keeping up the number of effective soldiers to a third of that figure. Properly equipped and disciplined, and simultaneously hurled forward upon the "Confederacy" from different directions, they would have crushed it within six months, almost to a dead certainty. It would not have been within the power of the rebel leaders—whatever their civil energy or their military skill—to withstand such a combination of great movements. But this grand levy was not made. The consequence is that the minor levies have had to be and will have to be repeated to such an extent that the final aggregate will amount at least to the million and a half before the war closes, while the destruction of life and the accumulation of debt will be double what they otherwise would have been.

We don't say this as complaining of the Government. To understand after experience is easy for all. To understand before experience is sometimes impossible even for the wisest. The mistake was universal—indulged not a whit less by the people than by the Government. It sprang from an inadequate comprehension of the spirit and resources of the rebellion Nobody believed that the Southern people could be brought up to such desperate resistance, or that the rebel chiefs could find the means, even if they found the men, to maintain the war on so mighty a scale. Clarendon, in his history of the Great Rebellion, remarks that the length of the war was due only to the general impression on both sides that it was to be a short one. This is almost always the case, not only in civil wars, but in all wars. William Pitt was certainly not deficient in political forecast. Yet at the very verge of the twenty years' war with France—that is to say, in January, 1792—he put into the King's speech an expression of confidence in continued peace, and an opinion that a reduction in the naval and military establishments might safely be undertaken! Even after the war had actually commenced, Mr. Pitt expected that it would speedily reach its termination. When our Revolutionary war began nobody imagined, here or in England, that it would prove a seven years' struggle. There is every reason to believe that if England had rightly gauged the magnitude of her task at the outset, and put forth her real strength accordingly, as she finally did in her contest with Napoleon, her struggle with the Colonies would have had a very different issue. The heart instinctively shrinks from the prospect of a protracted and bloody war, and the mind eagerly accepts the reasons why the particular war on hand ought to be and must be quickly over. All this is human nature, and so far as history shows, is quite as apt to mislead rulers as the people.

But we are glad to see the Government at last take the responsibility of a larger effort than the people had supposed necessary. This call for half a million is designed to make sure of an early close of the war by a decisive finishing stroke. Doubtless the Government is satisfied that these five hundred thousand, in addition to the two or three hundred thousand already in the service whose terms will not expire at present, will be quite enough to secure this result. We trust it will so prove; but we believe it would have been better to make the extent of the levy even larger yet. All accounts agree that the rebel Government is making a conscription of unheard of compass and rigor. It amounts virtually to a levy *en masse* of all the able-bodied men in the "Confederacy." It is a preparation for the last desperate stand. Notwithstanding the great reduction of the rebel area, we don't see why one hundred and fifty thousand more men may not be swept into the ranks under the measures now being carried out, making the whole effective military force of the "Confederacy" between three and four hundred thousand. To be sure, when they have done this, they have done their all. But with that force they can keep us at bay a long while yet, unless our own armies are greatly augmented. Having the advantage of strong intrenchments at every exposed point, and of great facilities of concentration by reason of their interior lines, they cannot be overwhelmed, at any early day, even by twice their number, except with the most skillful strategy. The greater our effective strength, the more quickly and the more surely the work will be accomplished. The event may prove, though we hope not, that even a larger call than the present would have finished up the rebellion with less expenditure of treasure and blood.

But, even as it is, a great effort must be put forth to supply the Government with the number it demands. All loyal men must firmly nerve themselves to meet the call. They must make the best use of the present month to supply the quotas, as far as possible, by promoting volunteering; and, when the draft comes, they must sustain the Government in enforcing it with most thorough rigor. Faction will again do its utmost to make trouble. It must be kept under by public opinion in its sternest exercise. The Enrollment Law has been, or will be amended, so as as to remove all its old inequalities and defects, and in all essential respects will be as just and efficient as any human legislation on the subject can be. Congress is discharging its whole duty in perfecting it. The President is discharging his whole duty in applying it. It remains for the people to discharge their whole duty by sustaining it. Congress may devise ever so effective machinery; the Executive may put it on the track ever so promptly and squarely; and yet, without the motive power of the popular will, it can accomplish nothing.

The Possibility of War Between England and Germany.

Mr. Kinglake informs us, in his *History of the Crimean War*, of the origin of the term "drifting," as applied to the English policy at that time in regard to the Russian war. He shows how the Cabinet, by taking up a certain diplomatic position, are logically compelled to assume another just beyond, and with each new stand new feelings are engaged, until at length a great people drifts into a terrible struggle on a question to which they were at first comparatively indifferent. There are indications of a similar imperceptible and unconscious flow of the English policy on the German question.

The English Ministry undertook, in 1852, to settle, in company with the Great Powers, the complicated problem of Danish and German rights, and they did it without consulting the two parties most interested in the settlement—the Federal Diet and the Duchies themselves. It was a purely arbitrary disposition of the question, not claiming to rest on any settled principles of public law. The principal agents in it did not profess to be bound by it to any forcible arrangement if resistance were made. As everybody saw, it was a settlement which could not last. Two of the parties—Austria and Prussia—have withdrawn from it, France has expressed herself indifferent in regard to it, Russia is absorbed in other interests, so that England alone remains to attempt to enforce the celebrated London Treaty of the Great Powers. Nothing probably could be further from the wishes of the British people than any conflict with Germany, least of all on such a remote question as the Danish "succession struggle." Yet the Ministry, forgetting the understanding of 1852, that the Powers did not guarantee permanently the settlement then proposed, are already moving gently and almost imperceptibly from one of those positions to another, which will soon take them out into the current where war is the only alternative. They have already advised Denmark to give up Holstein to Federal occupation, a counsel which she has followed so submissively as to yield one of her most important fortresses—Rendsburg—without firing a shot and to retreat behind the Eider. In other words, England has advised an ally "to her hurt," and of course cannot now abandon her to the unfortunate consequences of her too ready compliance. Still further, Earl Russell has demanded of the Federal Diet that a conference of the Powers which met in 1852, together with a representative of the Diet, should assemble and settle the questions at issue between Denmark and Germany, and that the *status quo* should continue until the conferences are concluded. It is asserted—though we know not on what authority—that he has also dispatched another still more peremptory note to the Diet, protesting against a too great pressure upon Denmark. Such acts as these are ominous. The defeat of the British Cabinet in their diplomatic struggle with Russia on the Polish question, is too fresh and too stinging to allow them to assume another position of remonstrance from which they are to be peremptorily driven. The dignity of the English people would not permit it. Without doubt, Earl Russell expects bluster and spirit to have the effect which he has so often found them to have before.

And we cannot question that the Governments of Austria and Russia will be at once checked in their movements by this bold position. But, it should be remembered, the question of the Duchies in Germany is peculiarly a popular one, and the German people, like the other branches of the German family, though heating slowly in temper, get at length to a state of white heat in which no possible danger or disaster could quench their ardor. The threats of Earl Russell will fall unheard and ineffective.

A war between England and Germany for such a question would be a calamity to civilization. There is no one subject on which their interests clash, and ten thousand ties of sympathy connect them. England could do her opponent but little damage. Denmark might be upheld for a while longer through English armies and fleets against the attacks of her powerful adversary, but that would be nearly the whole which Great Britain could effect in a struggle with Germany. On the other hand, we suspect that the evil example of England in our civil war would be speedily followed in the United States, and the sea be covered with fast-sailing privateers under the German flag, but manned, equipped, and armed by stealth and subterfuge from American ports. Then would England taste the bitter fruits of her own policy, without power to avert or remonstrate.

We must still hope, however, that these gloomy results are not in store for European civilization, and that the light of peace shall yet shine through the clouds of war.

Amending the Constitution.—A Convention was held at Pittsburgh, Penn., on the 27th of January, to take steps to secure certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Several topics were suggested in regard to which amendments were deemed desirable; the only specific recommendation, however, made by the Convention was the introduction into the preamble, after the words "we, the people of the United States," the following:

"humbly acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler among the nations, His revealed will as the supreme law of the land, in order to constitute a Christian government and in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice," &c.

It was further recommended in the memorial to Congress, which was adopted, that "such changes with respect to the oath of officers, Slavery, *and all other matters*, should be introduced into the body of the Constitution as may be necessary to give effect to these amendments in the preamble." This offers a wide field for specifications, and amounts to little more than a petition for such general amendments to the Constitution as will make it support the Convention's views in regard to Christianity.

We trust that no amendments whatever will be made to the Constitution, and that nothing like a general movement will be made in favor of any. We do not believe that any are needed, or that the great object of all constitutions and of all laws—*good government*—would be promoted by any that could be made or devised. We know no subject of practical importance to the well-being of the American people that is not embraced in the provisions of the Constitution, or that is not treated more wisely than it would probably be treated by the men of this generation. All that we need is that the authority of the Constitution shall be maintained, and that the spirit which pervades it shall continue to animate and control the great body of the people whose welfare it is intended to promote. We do not believe the people desire or will consent to any change, either in its substance or its language.

New Phase of the Dano-German Dispute.—The advices from Halifax, brought by the *Hibernia*, put an altogether different aspect upon the Dano-German dispute. War seems none the less imminent, but the great Powers, Prussia and Austria, have determined to do the fighting with Denmark, if any is to be done, and the minor German Powers must content themselves, at least for the present, with watching the combat. It will be remembered that our last advices told of an Austro-Prussian proposition which, with pacific design, was presented on the 14th ult. to the Federal Diet, demanding that the Confederation should require Denmark definitely to suspend the November Constitution with regard to Schleswig, and notify King Christian that in case of refusal, the Confederation would be compelled, in fulfillment of its demands, to occupy Schleswig by a military force. This proposition the Diet refused to entertain, when Prussia and Austria declared that they would themselves take the matter in hand, and offer the plan to Denmark as an ultimatum. It now appears that Denmark had just as strong an aversion to this mode of settling the matter as had the Federal Diet, for she met the proposition with a flat refusal. The Austro-Prussian Ambassadors at once quitted the Danish capital, and of course the two great Powers have no alternative but formally to declare war and carry out their threat of occupying the disputed duchy. It is not so sure, however, that the dispute will resolve itself into active hostilities after all. It is shrewdly surmised that the Austro-Prussian alliance has taken this bold step in order to snatch the responsibility out of the hands of the minor Powers, and themselves become masters of the situation. With Austria and Prussia as the belligerents on one side, and Denmark on the other, the minor German States would have no power to interfere between them, and the pending dispute would be settled on conditions of which they alone would be the arbitrators. Meantime the military preparations on all sides are being hurried.

A New Bankrupt Act.—A Committee of the House of Representatives have now before them the question of a bill to establish a uniform system of bankrupt laws throughout the United States. The action of Congress in the last session, in postponing the consideration of this important question, occasioned much disappointment to the mercantile community. An efficient and practical measure, to adjust the relations of creditor and debtor, ought not longer to be delayed. Our attention has been called to this subject by a pamphlet written by Mr. Edwin James containing suggestions for a bill to enact a uniform law of bankruptcy. He proposes a system of voluntary and compulsory bankruptcy, and suggests that through the means of stamps on the various proceedings the administration of the new law would be inexpensive to the country. The author of these suggestions, when in the House of Commons, assisted in passing the English bill of 1861, which made great amendments in the practical operations of the existing laws of bankruptcy, and codified the whole system. We can commend these suggestions to the careful consideration of the Committee now organized upon this important subject, and we trust their labors will result in the passage of a just and equitable enactment, which, while it affords relief to the embarrassed and unfortunate debtor, will secure the distribution of the estate of the dishonest debtor equally among his creditors. In the Senate, in 1840, Daniel Webster urged strongly the passing of a measure very analagous to that now proposed, and the suggestions of Mr. James have been sent to the Committee, with the indorsement of the two Judges of the United States Court (Judges Betts and Shipman.) The question ought not to be obstructed by any party or factious feeling, and we really cannot see how any disinterested opposition can be offered to it

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Maretzek's season opened last night with an attendance that hardly seemed to be affected by the very inclement weather. The house was indeed one of the most fashionable that we have seen in Fourteenth-street for many months. This is the more remarkable when we consider that the opera was changed rather late in the day—owing to the illness of Signer Biachi—a procedure that generally results in material damage to the exchequer. Instead of "Ione" by Petrella, we had the familiar "Trovatore" of Verdi. We need say nothing of the performance, except that the artists on their appearance were hailed with positive signs of approbation, and that the representation was generally good.

The week's announcements are of the highest interest. On Wednesday we are to have the "Don Giovanni;" on Thursday, Gounod's "Faust;" on Friday, "I due Foscari" by Verdi, and on Saturday a Grand Gala Matinee.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.—A grand concert by Grafulla's Band takes place here to-night, in aid of the charitable fund of the gallant Fourteenth Regiment. This announcement will, we are sure, fill the building to its greatest capacity.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 1.

THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The event of the day was the vote in the House on the bill to revive the brevet grade of Lieutenant-General. It has left behind an impression of the uncertainty of politics, and somewhat disturbed the convictions and arrangements of the multitude who thought that the next Presidency was provided for. After Garfield's motion to table the bill was defeated by the vote of nineteen yeas to one hundred and thirteen nays, the House accepted Ross' amendment, to appoint Gen. Grant Lieutenant-General, in the body of the bill, by the overwhelming vote of one hundred and eleven to seventeen. Thus amended, the bill was crowded to its passage. The Democrats and all the opponents of Mr. Lincoln's Administration fell into line immediately, and voted with Grant's personal admirers and political friends, and passed the bill by a vote of ninety-four to forty-one.

THE TAX ON LEAF TOBACCO.

A clamor comes up from Kentucky and over from Maryland that whatever is done in the way of taxation with leaf tobacco must be quickly done. The tobacco beds in Kentucky must be laid down in February, and the planters are unwilling to touch the ground until they know how much tax their crop will have to pay. They call for advice.

A LIE NAILED.

The dispatch sent from here yesterday and to-day to the effect that the rebels in Richmond have proposed to lay down their arms and accept the Amnesty Proclamation, is a stock-jobbing lie.

SPEED OF THE EUTAW.

The *Eutaw*, on her trial trip on Saturday, ran twenty miles the hour, the tide favoring her part of the way. With wind and tide against her, on the return trip, she made seventeen and one-seventh miles the hour. One gun and some of her coal has been removed to give her better trim. Her engines made twenty-two and a half revolutions with forty-five pounds of steam. The consumption of coal was two and thirty-seven one-hundredths tons per horse-power per hour.

NUMBER OF SMALL POX CASES.

At a business meeting of twenty-seven physicians to-day, the statistics of small pox and the various treatment in private practice here, were gathered. There were only twenty-seven of the former and sixty of the latter.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The Senate Finance Committee has agreed upon its Tax Bill, whisky and all, and will probably report to-morrow. It is believed that the House tax on whisky will be rejected by it.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 1.

SENATOR HALE EXONERATED.

Senator Trumbull's report from the Judiciary Committee, of the facts connected with the release of James M. Hunt from the Old Capitol Prison, and the connection of Senator Hale therewith, declares that the employment of the latter was purely professional, and that he violated no law in accepting a fee for the defence of Hunt before any court, civil or military, or even for endeavoring to procure his discharge from prison. It is held in the report improper to accept compensation for the prosecution of claims, or for obtaining contracts or offices, or for transacting business in the several departments of the Government; but not for accepting fees for services in judicial bodies.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SIOUX INDIANS.

A message from the President was transmitted to the Senate to-day, inclosing the correspondence relative to the request that permission be given our military authorities to pursue the Sioux Indians into the Hudson Bay territories. In a note to Lord Lyons, dated the 21st ult., Secretary Seward says that these Indians should either be restrained from making hostile incursions into United States territory, or United States troops should be allowed to pursue, subdue and disperse them. A report from Gen. Pope to the War Department is included in the papers, which shows that the English Government has no force in the Red River region to control these Indians, and that the Hudson Bay Company will give large quantities of provisions for their subsistence, if they will return to the United States. Lord Lyons, in a note of Jan. 22, says he has referred the matter to his Government, by which he says it will not fail to be immediately taken into consideration.

OPERATION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted to the House to-day, in answer to a resolution of that body, contains statements of the practical operation of the Reciprocity Treaty, from which it appears that the domestic products and manufactures exported to Canada under that treaty for the fiscal year ending June, 1863, amounted to about $18,500,000. The imports from Canada for the same period were $12,807,000. The exports of breadstuffs increased from $216,000 in 1849 to $9,588,000. Our exports of manufactures have been reduced from $4,186,000 in 1859 to $1,511,000 in 1863. The exports from Buffalo and eastward ports were in 1863, $9,088,000. The tonnage of transportation by the Welland Canal was 15,000 to Canadian ports, and 72,000 to United States ports; and by the St. Lawrence Canal, 23,000 tons to United States ports. The Secretary gives numerous tabular statements with reference to the Canadian trade, but makes no recommendation on the subject.

A REPENTANT SMUGGLER.

The sum of $70 was received at the Treasury Department to-day in a letter dated Boston, which said it was for duty on an article not designed for sale, imported some years ago. The writer says the compound interest and premium on gold have been added to the amount originally due.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 1.

Green C. Bronson et al, vs. *The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company*.—This case is being argued in the Supreme Court to-day.

"Words for the Hour."—Miss E. N. Dickinson will repeat her lecture with the above title at the Cooper Institute this evening.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

The Hibernia at Halifax With Two Days' Later News.

War Between Denmark and the German Powers Almost Certain.

King Christian Rejects the Austro-Prussian Ultimatum.

Departure of the Envoys from Copenhagen.

Continuation of the Debate on the Address to Louis Napoleon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Halifax, Monday, Feb. 1.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Galway 19th ult., arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, en route to New-York. She brings 304 passengers, and after taking in coal will proceed on her voyage at 6 o'clock this evening. Her news is important. She makes the following report: "Had westerly gales and constant head winds; was four days in the ice off Newfoundland; could not stop to make a call."

The steamship *Louisiana*, from Liverpool, bound to New-York, put back to Queenstown on the 18th inst., disabled; her decks were swept, and seven of her passengers and ten of the crew were washed overboard.

Denmark has rejected the Austro-Prussian ultimatum.

The Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors are reported to have quitted Copenhagen.

On the 16th, the Emperor of Austria reviewed twenty thousand troops, to march immediately for Schleswig.

Prussian military preparations were progressing vigorously.

The French Chambers continued to debate the address to the Emperor Napoleon. It is stated that the amendment in regard to Mexico will be met by a Ministerial statement that since the 1st of January all the expenses of the French troops have been borne by the Mexican Government.

The Archduke Maximilian will visit Paris as the guest of the Emperor, and will be received with appropriate honors.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation, announcing the formation of a committee to promote the Italian union, and inviting all Italians to rally around it.

A new Spanish Ministry has been formed, with Lorenzo Arrogalla as President.

VERY LATEST BY THE HIBERNIA.

London, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The Duke of Cleveland died at Roby Castle yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock. His Grace has been seriously ill since Friday.

The London *Times* City Article says:

"The summary notification sent to Denmark by Austria and Prussia for the withdrawal of the obnoxious constitution on pain of an immediate occupation of Schleswig, produced farther depression in all the markets yesterday, which was aggravated by the increasing intensity of the drain of gold from the Bank of France and the probability that its action on this side may induce an early return of the rate of discount to eight per cent. The general discount demand was active, but at the bank it was not especially heavy. In foreign securities there was again extreme heaviness and Greek Bonds experienced a further fall of about 1¾ per cent. About £35,000 was taken from the Bank of England for France and 48,000 sovereigns for Alexandria. About £20,000 held in private hands was also transmitted to Paris."

The *Daily News'* City Article says:

"The Paris advices state that the applications for the new French Government Loan of £12,000,000, the lists of which were opened yesterday, are expected to reach an astounding total—according to the belief of some, an aggregate of £160,000,000 sterling will be attained, being more than thirteen times the amount of stock offered.

The failure is announced of the house of F. Nall, silk broker of old Broad-street, with liabilities of about £80,000, a considerable portion of which, however, is secured. The unsecured creditors will, it is stated, get no dividends.

This stoppage has also caused that of the respectable firm of Wm. Chappell & Sons, of Coventry, whose liabilities reach about £40,000. In this case, however, it is thought the unsecured creditors will obtain a dividend of seven or eight shillings in the pound.

The *Daily News* says it will probably be proposed early in the session to appoint a Government Commission to consider the question of railways in the metropolis."

THE DANISH CRISIS.

The *Post* says the Austrian and Prussian Representatives will doubtless quit Copenhagen, and war may be formally declared, but it is still possible that active hostilities may not instantly follow. Neither Austria nor Prussia can possibly wish for a serious war with Denmark, and we suspect that their present policy, however dangerous, is pursued from a sole desire, in consequence of their defeat in the Diet, to become, so far as regards the other Powers, masters of the present situation. The allied Powers of Prussia and Austria on one side, and Denmark on the other, would be the belligerent parties, and the German Confederation, that is to say, the minor German Powers, would no longer have a right to interfere. In the pending dispute, Austria and Prussia would be the sole arbiters of the conditions on which they would be willing to conclude peace.

A Denmark telegram to the *Morning Herald* says:

Flensburg, Monday Night.

The Envoys of Prussia and Austria have presented an ultimatum, calling on the Danish Government to withdraw the November Constitution.

The Danish Government have rejected the demand.

The Envoys left Copenhagen at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in a private steamer.

London, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The address of the Danish Rigsrad to the King of Denmark says, that they have seen with sincere satisfaction his determination to maintain the liberty and independence of Denmark—a task fraught with difficulties and bloody sacrifices, but which will most willingly be borne by the people.

The Finance Committee of the Austrian Reichsrath have declared that it is the wish of the Austrian Government to prevent a European war and to localize hostilities.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The Stock Exchange—Opening prices—Consols for money are 90⅝@90¾; for account, 90⅞@91, and for New Threes, 90⅝@90¾.

One, P. M.—Consols, for money, 90⅝@90¾; for account, 90⅝@90¾; for New Threes, 90⅜@90⅝.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Cotton—The sales on Monday and Tuesday were only 2,000 bales. The market closes very dull.

Breadstuffs open firmer under the war like aspect. Wheat is 1d.@2d. higher.

Provisions generally are steady.

Lard is firmer.

London, Tuesday, Jan. 19—Evening.

Consols closed at noon at 90 9-16@90 13-16 for money.

The Railway Share market is weak.

The rebel loan is quoted at 42@44.

From the Southwest.

St. Louis, Monday, Feb. 1.

A special dispatch from Fort Smith to the *Democrat*, dated Jan. 29, says Gen. Thayer has been assigned to the command of the District of the Frontier, heretofore commanded by Gen. McNeil.

Over 40,000 negroes have been concentrated in the various towns in the interior of Texas, hundreds of whom are now dying of disease and starvation.

Thirty Seminole Indians, who had deserted from Magruder and reached Waldron, represent that he was concentrating his forces on the border of Louisiana, in anticipation of an attack from Gen. Banks.

A rumor was current to-day that Waldron was captured yesterday by Price's forces. Waldron is seventy miles south of here.

Death of a Boston Actor.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 1.

Mr. E. F. Keach, the well-known actor, and manager of the Boston Museum, died yesterday.

A heavy easterly rain storm prevails this evening.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR BAYARD.

The Vice-President presented a letter from Mr. BAYARD, resigning his seat in the Senate.

SENATOR DAVIS IN SELF-VINDICATION.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) rose to a privileged question. He explained at length the action he had taken in regard to the expulsion of BRIGHT and his colleague POWELL. He thought that Mr. MORRILL had departed from his usual courtesy and magnanimity in introducing these subjects in the manner he did. In his (DAVIS') resolution to expel BRIGHT, he admitted that a Senator could not be expelled for his words or opinion, but for his acts. His resolution for the expulsion of BRIGHT was based upon the fact that BRIGHT had written a letter to JEFFERSON DAVIS as President of the Southern Confederacy, recommending to him a person who had an improved weapon to be used against the lawful Government of the United States, and also, because BRIGHT had uniformly voted against all measures to carry on the war. As to the Confiscation Bill introduced by him, which was referred to by Mr. MORRILL, it was a substitute for a bill entirely prospective in its character. His bill proposed an adjudication in the courts of the country, and intended to forfeit the estates of traitors only during the lifetime of the offender.

Mr. DAVIS said that in his remarks on this bill he had unintentionally done his colleague (POWELL) injustice. He was satisfied they were only at variance as to the proper mode of meeting the movements of the rebels. He held that the people had an indisputable right to organize their own Government; but if they refuse to do so it became a matter of necessity and principle, as decided by Chief Justice MARSHALL for the United States to establish a civil government for them.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, (Union,) introduced joint resolutions of the Vermont Legislature in favor of the construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi River to the eastern seaboard.

Also, joint resolutions of the same to secure equal pay to all soldiers now in the United States service.

Also, joint resolutions of the same to secure transmission of soldiers' packages through the mails on the same terms as other matter.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM DELAWARE.

Mr. SAULSBURY of Delaware, (Dem.,) presented the credentials of Mr. GEORGE READ RIDDLE, Senator elect from Delaware, in place of Mr. BAYARD, resigned.

THE PURSUIT OF THE SIOUX INDIANS.

A message was received from the President, transmitting the report of the Secretary of State in answer to the resolution of the Senate, respecting the correspondence with the authorities of Great Britain, with reference to the pursuit of hostile bands of Sioux Indians into the Hudson Bay territories.

QUARTERMASTERS, COMMISSARIES AND PAYMASTERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to provide for the examination of Quartermasters, and their assistants, Commissaries and their assistants, and Paymasters and Assistant Paymasters. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR THE DEFENCES OF BALTIMORE.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) presented a report in defence of the Committee from Baltimore, praying for reimbursement of expenses for entrenchments around said city. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE ABUSES IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) called up his resolution, presented a few days ago, requesting the department, the conduct of whose affairs was a subject of investigation, to detail a person from the department to appear before the Committee of the Senate to confront witnesses and to cross-examine them. Mr. DOOLITTLE said this would not only be a matter of convenience to the committee, but an act of justice to the heads of a department. We were bound to presume that the head of a department is as much interested in ferreting out abuses as a committee of the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) thought this a very singular resolution. Heretofore the departments had always been ready to communicate any information or send their officers before the Senate. There was no difficulty now in obtaining either persons or papers.

Mr. DOOLITTLE was moved to this action mainly from the fact that he had been appointed to act upon one of the committees of investigation. He was associated on a Committee with the Senator from New Hampshire, who had declared that the liberties of the country were in as great danger from the army of plunderers which beset the Treasury, as from the rebels. He thought it only just to the head of the Treasury Department that some person should be present at the investigation to explain the matters inquired into.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) approved of Mr. DOOLITTLE'S resolution. It was necessary to get at the facts, and discover whether or not some method can be devised to secure honesty in the naval contract system. The Navy Department was peculiarly constructed. It took a man at least a year to understand its organization. The proposition was simply that the Department should detail one of its officers to meet the Committee of Investigation in reference to the matters to come before it. It was eminently proper that this should be done, because it was not to be supposed that the members composing the Committee were as conversant with the details of the naval bureaux as those who have been long connected with the Department. Witnesses before the committee might, in a truthful statement, convey an erroneous impression, unless questioned by experts. Mr. GRIMES proceeded at length to defend the present Naval Bureau, and read a letter from DONALD MCKAY in reference to the comparative merits of the vessels of our navy and those of foreign navies. Mr. MCKAY, in his letter, styles DICKERSON an enthusiast, a monomaniac, without any established reputation as an engineer or naval constructor. Mr. GRIMES attributed our failure to capture the *Alabama* and other piratical vessels more to the interference of neutral Powers than to any lack of speed in our cruisers, and cited several instances on this head. If it was the purpose of the committee to ascertain facts, and not to overhaul everybody, then let some one representing the department in question be present before the committee to interrogate witnesses. The Senate did not sit here so much to discover rogues as for the purpose of legislation against rogues. Their discovery was merely incidental.

Resolutions were received from the House announcing the death of JOHN W. NOELL, ex-member of the House from Missouri.

Messrs. BROWN, HENDERSON and SUMNER delivered appropriate eulogies on the life and character of the deceased.

After the usual resolutions of condolence and sympathy, as a mark of respect, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

DELEGATE FROM IDAHO.

Mr. WALLACE, (Union,) delegate from Idaho Territory, was sworn and took his seat.

M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered a resolution providing for the printing of 50,000 additional copies of McCLELLAN'S Report. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

SOLDIERS TO RECEIVE COMMUTATION MONEY WHEN ON SHORT RATIONS.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution, which was referred, providing that where soldiers are placed on short rations, there shall be given to them for the deficiency a commutation in money.

THE PROPERTY OF TRAITORS.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) the Committee on Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of so amending the Confiscation Act as to make it the duty of District-Attorneys to take steps for forfeiting the property of traitors, on complaint, under oath, of any citizen who shall state the cause for such proceedings.

PENSIONS OF INVALIDS.

On motion of Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) it was resolved that the Committee of Invalid Pensions inquire into the expediency of increasing invalid pensions, as due, owing to the increased expenses of living.

On motion of Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving the same pay and allowance to those who have rendered military service, but who were not regularly mustered in the army.

ENROLLMENTS BY THE GOVERNORS OF STATES.

On motion of Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire what legislation is required to enable enrollments to be made under the direction of Governors of States, and report by bill or otherwise.

EMIGRATION TO THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. BOND, of Missouri, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to aid in the protection of emigrants to the Territories. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SHELBY'S RAID IN MISSOURI.

On motion of Mr. KING, of Missouri, (Dem.,) a call was made on the Secretary of War for the report of Gen. BROWN'S operations as to the Shelby rebel raid in Missouri, in October last.

TRADE WITH THE STATES IN INSURRECTION.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Union,) offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of five members to inquire into and report the operation and results of the regulations for commercial intercourse with the States decreed to be in insurrection against the authorities of the United States, whether the said Treasury regulations are carried out, and to examine particularly and report the manner in which the act of Congress is executed; whether frauds have been practiced by officers or agents, and whether any favoritism has been shown; and inquire further whether the effect of said Treasury regulations is to prevent supplies reaching the rebels; and to facilitate this object the committee have power to send for persons and papers. The House refused to second the demand for the previous question, 60 against 54.

A debate arising, the resolution lives over.

A NATIONAL ARMORY OUT WEST.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, of Michigan, (Union,) a select committee was ordered to be appointed on the subject of a National Armory west of the Alleghany mountains.

ANTI-ADMINISTRATION PROPOSITIONS.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) introduced a preamble setting forth that a conscription or other forced service is contrary to the principles of self-government on which our institutions rest; that, thus far, drafting has proved inadequate to the military service; that the principle of equality and justice requires that the burdens of the Government shall fall equally, as far as possible, on all, so as to reach the rich as well as the poor; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs examine and inquire as to the propriety and expediency of repealing or suspending any further draft, and of offering sufficient pay and bounties to secure the requisite number of volunteers to put down the rebellion and restore the supremacy of the Constitution.

On the motion of Mr. STEVENS, the resolution was laid on the table—ayes 84, noes 42.

THE VIGOROUS ENLISTMENT OF COLORED SOLDIERS ASKED FOR BY THE HOUSE.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) offered the following:

Whereas, The war policy of the Government has brought into the service as soldiers and laborers, colored men and persons claiming to be held by the rebels, who have rendered invaluable service to the army; and

Whereas, The further employment of colored troops would relieve the demands for Northern labor, and prevent men of that section from being taken from their homes and industrial pursuits; therefore

Resolved, That a more vigorous policy, in order to secure a larger number of persons of African descent in the army, would meet the approbation of this House.

The resolution was agreed to by a vote of 80 yeas against 46 nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Allison, Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Blaine, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Western Virginia, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Bromall, Brown of Western Virginia, Ambrose W. Clarke, Freeman Clark, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Driggs, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Garfield, Grinnell, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Longyear, Marvin, McClurg, Mcindoe, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Schofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Webster, Whaley, Williams, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS.—Messrs. James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Ancona, Clay, Cravens, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Fincke, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Holman, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Long, Marcy, McAllister, McKinney, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrison, Noble, O'Neil of Ohio, Pendleton, Perry, Pruyn, Randall of Pennsylvania, Robinson, Rogers, Ross, Scott, Steele of New-York, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Wadsworth, Chilton N. White, Yeaman.

REVIVAL OF THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) said there was nothing to be done by a Lieutenant-General which the General-in-Chief himself could not do. The President had a full range of all the Generals, and could select any one of them to act in the latter capacity. So the bill did not give him more power than he now had. Better wait until the war was over, and then see what General towered above all the others, and to him give a brevet as a crown of merit. The scale was now sliding. The General elevated to-day may be down to-morrow. They all knew what General would probably be appointed under this bill—a man who towered above others at this time, and justly so. But he would ask the House, in view of our necessities, whether it would be proper to recall him, and make him a bureau officer in Washington? Would it not be an act of the greatest danger to call him to this city for service?

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois (Union) replied, while it was true that some of the Generals elevated to-day may be down to-morrow, it was not true of the General for whom this honor was intended. His star had been constantly rising. He became greater day by day, and by his masterly ability he stands a head and shoulders above all the other Generals in the army. He had been tried long enough to go down to posterity with the most brilliant military honors, and has done enough to entitle him to the prize. It did not necessarily follow that Gen. GRANT shall be selected. He would be brought to Washington to transact his business. He expected that Gen. GRANT would still command the army, and would hasten to points where his skill and voice required his presence.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, (Union,) inquired whether the bill contemplated that the Lieutenant-General should actually take command and replace the General-in-Chief. If so, he would vote for it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied the bill provided that the Lieutenant-General should command the armies of the United States.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) announced his intention to vote for the bill. He desired to be understood as not wishing to instruct the President, for on the latter should rest the responsibity of making the selection. If the President, eighteen months ago, had been authorized to confer this brevet rank of Lieutenant-General, it might have been conferred on McCLELLAN, or subsequently upon MEADE, or upon ROSECRANS, and now it may lie upon GRANT, so variable are the fortunes of war. He (SCHENCK) was unwilling to enter into any discussion concerning the merits of any of the Generals. He repeated that he should vote for the bill simply on the ground that it might be considered better for the organization of the army that such an officer should exist.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) could not see the necessity for the passage of the bill, as the President now has the power to appoint from among the Generals a General-in-Chief of the army. If the present General-in-Chief is not satisfactory, the President has full power to appoint another. There is no need to be repeated, no necessity for the bill, unless it was to ensure the President for not making such a change. This bill proposed that the selecting of a Lieutenant-General should not be made from a lower grade than a Major-General. But if soldiers of a lower grade were better qualified, an opportunity should be allowed to select from them—in other words, the most able and meritorious, with no regard to rank. Reputation depended upon the success of a General. The House should wait a while before passing a bill of this character.

Mr. BOYD, of Missouri, (Dem.,) favored the appointment of a Lieutenant-General, if it would have the effect of superseding Gen. HALLECK, as General-in-Chief.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said the bill pending pointed so distinctly to a distinguished General, that no one could misunderstand it. He could not see the reason for reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General. What would have been the position of affairs in the present rebellion had it not been for the services of Gen. GRANT? A man who could not be surpassed in history for the brilliancy of his achievements in the field! Two years ago a tide of calumny and detraction swept over this great General, and when he, (WASHBURNE,) arose to defend him, he believed he had not the sympathy of a single man here. He would appeal to the past as well as to the present history of the country to say whether every prediction he then made as to Gen. GRANT had not been fully verified. Mr. WASHBURNE briefly reviewed Gen. GRANT'S career, from Belmont to Lookout Mountain, claiming that he had captured more prisoners than any man in modern times, and more guns from the enemy, and had done that which had entitled him to the gratitude of all hearts in the West—by reopening the great channel of the Mississippi River. GRANT has led your arms on to victory; he has inspired his soldiers with those great principles, and abilities, and enthusiasm which belong to him. He would never leave the field, but would ever be where his presence was most needed, and where duty called.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, (Union,) said, as the war was not ended, other battles would be fought. Some gentlemen here doubted the expediency of passing the bill at the present time. All the Generals should have an opportunity to compete for the great prize.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) would tell his friend that the war would never be ended until we had a fighting General to lead our armies. "That's what's the matter." [Laughter, and voices of "you're right."]

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) was opposed to the bill, not because he was opposed to Gen. GRANT being honored, but because the war was not yet ended, and such an appointment might create sectional divisions in the army. He desired the selection to be postponed till the termination of hostilities.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) moved that the bill and the amendments be laid on the table. Disagreed to, 19 against 112.

Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered an amendment respectfully recommending Maj.-Gen. GRANT for the position of Lieutenant-General.

This was agreed to, yeas 111; nays 17, as follows:

NAYS—Messrs. Ashley, Broomall, Bailey, Clay, Davis of Maryland, Driggs, Garfield, Grider, Hall, Higby, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Julian, Longyear, Shannon, Upson, Williams.

The bill was then passed, 98 against 41.

The bill provides that the grade of Lieutenant-General be revived in the army of the United States, and authorizes the President, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Commander of the army, to be selected during the war from among those officers in the military service of the United States not below the grade of Major-General, most distinguished for courage, skill and ability, and who being commissioned as Lieutenant-General, shall be authorized, under the direction of the President, to command the armies of the United States. The Lieutenant-General appointed in the manner provided, shall be entitled to the pay, allowances and staff specified in the fifth section of the Act approved May 28, 1798, and also the allowances prescribed in the sixth section of the Act approved August 22, 1842, granting additional rations to certain officers; provided that nothing in this bill contained shall be construed in any way to affect the rank, pay or allowances of WINFIELD SCOTT, Lieutenant-General by brevet, now on the retired list of the army, and Congress respectfully recommends Maj.-Gen. GRANT to the position of Lieutenant-General under this bill.

The House went into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the Chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the Senate bill as reported from the House Military Committee, with amendments amendatory of the Enrollment Act.

But little progress was made.

An amendment confining the term of enlistment to eighteen months was rejected.

The committee rose, and the House, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Confirmation of the Rebel Retreat from Dalton—The Attack on Mobile, &c.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sunday, Jan 31.

I have just arrived here from Chattanooga. Before I left Gen. PALMER had just returned from a reconnoissance to Ringgold and Dalton. The main force of the enemy had undoubtedly left, and Gen. PALMER thinks they marched toward Gen. LONGSTREET for the purpose of invading Kentucky.

Since arriving here I have obtained information which satisfies me that HARDEE has reinforced Mobile.

An attack was undoubtedly made on Mobile within five days past. Persons here have solicited permission to go through our lines to attend relatives wounded at Mobile.

Positive information may soon be expected of an attack on that place and its probable fall.

Animals Starved to Death—A Visit to Lookout Mountain.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sunday, Jan. 24, 1864.

The first thing that attracts the eye of one coming on the railroad from Nashville, on approaching this town, is the immense number of dead animals, (principally mules,) lying on each side of the track, and encumbering the ground for a great distance in all directions. This great mortality is due principally to the scarcity of forage, as well as to the great amount of work the animals have been obliged to perform previous to the completion of the railroad from Bridgeport. This much needed event was accomplished on the 14th instant, when the trestle bridge across Running Water Creek, fifteen miles below here, was completed, and trains have been running through from Nashville, with little interruption ever since. This has, of course, relieved the animals about here very much, and the mortality among them has been checked; but if the dead ones are not removed before the approaching warm weather, they will be a source of great discomfort, if not of disease.

I took a walk over Lookout Mountain yesterday. An energetic individual has erected a tent on the summit, obtained an instrument, and is taking portraits of such as desire to pay a good price on account of the associations connected with the locality. About two-thirds of the distance up the mountain is what was once a delightful watering-place. There is a spring of the very best water in this locality, but this spring is about all that is left. There are in the vicinity two fine orchards of peach trees, and numerous cherry trees and grapevines. I observed a number of soldiers cutting scions from the cherry trees, to carry home and graft on their own. The peach orchards were the scene of Gen. HOOKER'S assault around the side of the mountain, and are greatly cut up by balls, as well as by the knives of persons trying to extract the bullets from the trees.

A mile back from the point of the mountain is the once pretty little village of Summertown, now nearly shorn of its beauty and occupied by soldiers. It contains two hotels, quite a number of cottages and the remains of a billiard saloon and bowling alley, where the unfledged chivalry were wont to while away their leisure hours.

The top of Lookout is quite level, and comparatively free from rocks. The batteries erected by the rebels are still there, but the guns have been removed. The view, when the day is clear, is magnificent; stretching south to the Chickamauga battle-ground, and following the line of the Tennessee River away up to the mountains, and the railroad far up toward Bridgeport.

The weather is delightfully warm during the day, but the nights are cold.

Army matters are quiet. S.

THE WEATHER.—The wind, yesterday morning, commenced from northeast, at about noon veered to southeast, when a heavy rain-storm set in; it afterward became very variable, shifting to north, northwest, and suddenly again to northeast; it finally at sunset settled at east, and became very light with fog. It has been blowing very heavy from the eastward outside during the day. Navigation has been somewhat impeded by the unsettled state of the weather, and a large number of outward bound vessels are now anchored in the North River, waiting a favorable opportunity to proceed to sea.

A NOBLE ACT.—We published, some few weeks ago, the fact of Mr. T. R. AGNEW (the prince of grocerymen in New-York) making the congregation of the Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church a free gift of their fine edifice on New-Year's Day. Below we print the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of said Church, and published in the New-York *Observer*:

FIFTIETH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the West Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church, held, by invitation, at the residence of THOMAS R. AGNEW, Esq., on New-Year's Day, A. D. 1864, Mr. AGNEW presented the title papers of the church-edifice and property, unencumbered—a free gift to the Board of Trustees, and through them to the congregation worshiping there.

Mr. AGNEW having accompanied his gift with a few unpretending, but very appropriate words, the Chairman, S. V. R. COOPER, Esq., responded on behalf of the trustees and congregation in like appropriate manner.

On motion, the Chair appointed a committee of three for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressive of the sense and feelings of the board and congregation. The committee reported the following:

1. *Resolved*, That we tender the heartfelt thanks of this Board of Trustees and of the members of the church and congregation to THOMAS R. AGNEW, Esq., for his act of Christian generosity in the gift that he has made.

2. *Resolved*, That we recognize in this deed the Christian who accounts himself as a steward of the Most High, whose motive is in his own words—"to do his duty with what God has given him;" and our united prayer is, to the Giver of all good, that his wealth, like the widow's cruse of oil, may never lack for the giving—that God would bless him who blesseth others.

On motion the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, *Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered on the records of the church, and that a copy of them be delivered to Mr. AGNEW, and that they be published.

[*New-York Observer.*

The Best and Surest Remedy in the World

for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and by giving quiet sleep to the child, gives rest to the mother. Perfectly safe in all cases. 25 cents a bottle.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative—warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color, and to overcome effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM

oils and colors the hair at the same time, changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

N. B.—See Business Notice in the *Evening Post*.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.

Office No. 505 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Bellevue Perfected Stereoscope, sliding focus and field-piece, accommodating all eyes, costs but $2; with 12 views $5. Liberal discount to dealers. HENRY CRAIG, 335 Broadway, 2d floor, New-York.

A Valuable Patent for Sale.—Address J. M. S., Nos. 20 and 25 Commerce-st., New-York City. None but men of means need address.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—The BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. DEPOT, NO. 160 MAIDEN-LANE.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 160 Broadway.

Coughs, Colds and Consumption.—Thirty years' experience, and the testimony of thousands who have been cured by its use, prove that Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is, without exception, the most reliable remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Pleurisy, Croup, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and all Pulmonary Complaints. Here is a portion of the evidence:

Rev. M. N. Jones, of Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, says:

"In all cases of Consumption, I recommend Jayne's Expectorant."

Lieut.-Col. Louis Wagner, now in command of Camp William Penn, Chelton Hills, Penn., writes:

"For Coughs, Colds, &c., the Expectorant has always proved a certain cure."

Rev. Dr. Dowling, of New-York, writes:

"From my own experience I believe the Expectorant to be one of the best remedies for Coughs and Colds."

Mr. Samuel C. Dawson, of No. 1,217 Clarion-st., Philadelphia, says:

"After suffering for months with Bronchitis, I am happy to say, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, I am once more like my former self."

Rev. L. J. Roberts, the well-known Chinese Missionary, writes:

"For Pulmonary Complaints I find the Expectorant invaluable, always easing the pain, and removing the symptoms."

Mr. C. T. POOLER, Superintendent of Akron Schools, Ohio, writes:

"In three days the Expectorant cured me of a long-standing and troublesome Cough."

Mr. W. C. Fisher, of Weston, Spalding, Lincolnshire England, writes:

"A little nephew of mine was recently thoroughly cured of Whooping Cough by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant."

The Rev. A. Wiberg, of Wittengen, Hanover, writes:

"A friend, who was troubled with an obstinate Cough, accompanied with Spitting of Blood and Hectic Fever, has entirely recovered his health through the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant."

Mr. John Vanwort, of Aurelius, Mich., writes:

"After suffering from a hard, racking Cough, until I was thought past all cure, I tried Jayne's Expectorant, after using two bottles of which I found myself well, tough and hearty."

The Expectorant, and all of Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines, are prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

All Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold in New-York by Kitchen, Tyler & Co., No. 141 Chambers-st. and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent Issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Dr. Halsted, of Round Hill Water-Cure, of Northampton, Mass., has so far perfected his "Motor-pathic System" of treatment, that many cases of incipient *prolapsus uteri*, kindred weaknesses and ulcerations, can be cured by one consultation and the following of his instructions. The plan and remedies for self or home treatment are potent and restorative. They dispel pain and weakness in the back, strengthen the nerves, tone the stomach and obviate indigestion and constipation.

Confirmed cases and bedridden patients can be so much relieved from one visit, as to give them faith of ultimate recovery at his institution. Water treatment may be used to tone the system, or it may not; but supporters, caustic or harsh treatment, never. The organ, once only motorpathically adjusted, no ordinary exertion will displace it; and after a short treatment its healthy condition becomes fixed and permanent.

This method is so simple and reliable that it is working a revolution in the treatment of woman's diseases. Physicians are cordially invited to test its value.

Their attention is also called to his treatment for neuralgic and spinal difficulties, by which the vital forces are renewed, strength and elasticity restored, and broken down constitutions renovated. The names of thousands of invalids who have been cured at his institution are on record, with a history of their sufferings. Further information will be given if desired.

Dr. HALSTED will be at the City to-morrow and next day, at the ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL. He will be in from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 7.

"Poor Fund."—The Christian Alliance invite all persons interested in raising a fund for soldiers' families or others known to be in need, or who desire in any way to cooperate in the work, to meet at Room No. 3, third floor, University Building, Washington-square, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON or EVENING. Contributions of money, clothing or materials may be sent to the same place.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Universal Clothes Wringer—
With cog wheels warranted.
53,818 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic. A Refreshing Beverage. A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

GILCHRIST—KIRWAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by Rev. Father Moylan, M. AMBROSE GILCHRIST and MARY A. KIRWAN, both of this City.

DIED.

BLAKELOCK.—On Monday, Feb. 1, CAROLINE AMELIA BLAKELOCK, daughter of Dr. Ralph and Caroline Blakelock, aged 11 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Luke's Church, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, Feb. 3.

COAST.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 31, at 6¾ o'clock, C. COAST, Esq., of Iowa City, Iowa, aged 47 years and 7 months.

His remains will be taken to Iowa City for interment.

CULLEN.—At Brownsville, Nebraska, on Sunday, Jan. 17, JAMES MATHEWS, youngest son of Edward F. and Mary A. Cullen.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his father, corner of 75th-st. and Broadway, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ELLERY.—Drowned off Brazos Santiago, Texas, on Monday, Jan. 25, Capt. CHRISTOPHER ELLERY, of Brooklyn, (formerly of Newport,) aged 59 years, 5 months and 11 days.

FARRINGTON.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, Jan. 30, Mrs. ISABELLA FARRINGTON, widow of Anthony V. Farrington, and for the last four years Matron of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, in the 49th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Mary's P. E. Church, Manhattanville, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FINIGAN.—Suddenly, at Sunny Brae, East Chester, on Saturday, Jan. 30, of disease of the heart, at the residence of his father-in-law, Peter Pirnie, Esq., ARTHUR FINIGAN, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ New-Orleans and Louisville papers please copy.

GOODHUE.—At St. Croix, West Indies, on Friday, Jan. 8, of dysentery, ARTHUR ELDRIDGE, infant son of Chas. W. and Mary Elizabeth Goodhue.

GREEN.—On Monday, Feb. 1, NELLIE FAULKNER GREEN, aged 3 years and 1 month, youngest daughter of Frank G. and Antonette L. Green.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 78 West 19th-st., on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock.

HOLMES.—On Sunday, Jan. 31, GEORGIANA D., youngest child of Adrian B. and Georgiana Holmes, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 12a East 14th-st.

HUGHES.—On Monday afternoon, Feb. 1, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH L. HUGHES, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 26 University-place, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

MAY.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 31, CHARLES ALFRED MAY, youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Harrison May, aged 6 years.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock, from Christ Church, Pelham. His friends and those of his sister, are hereby invited to attend, without further notice. Stages will be in readiness to meet the 11½ train from New-York.

McKEE.—On Monday, Feb. 1, after a long and painful illness, JENNIE GILLESPIE, wife of Thomas McKee.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Silentia Lodge No. 198, of F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, John J. Gillespie, No. 33 3d-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock.

MILLER.—On Sunday, Jan. 31, JAMES E. MILLER, only son of Henry and Margaret Miller, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 49 Lexington-av. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

ODELL.—On Sunday, Jan. 31, after a short illness, JAMES MADISON ODELL, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the friends of his son-in-law J. Alfred Luckey, and of his brothers-in-law Peter Smith, George W. Beekman and Chas. L. Chapin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 131 East 36th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

PAGE.—On Monday, Feb. 1, SAMUEL PAGE, aged 50 years.

The

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:
The new 5 per cent, Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.
5 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

OFFICE OF THE McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 29, 1864.

THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
H. H. BOODY, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$3,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,666 56
Losses paid during the same period	3,865,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank	744,813 88
Total amount of Assets	$9,265,546 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to $14,328,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 2,630,006
Total profits for 21½ years $16,958,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash 11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 ..... $5,268,670

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel Miller,	Cor. Grimell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
F. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low,

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on comm ssion.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the 8 per cent. past due Bonds of this Company may receive payment of the principal, with interest from 10th October last at 7 per cent. per annum (the lawful rate of the State of Wisconsin for past due obligations,) on presentation of the same at the office of Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st.
Notice is hereby given that the privilege of exchanging said Bonds for the 7 per cent. first mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company is extended to the 10th day of February next. After the last day interest will cease on all of said Bonds, which shall not then have been presented for exchange or payment.
By order of ALEX. MITCHELL,
President Chicago and Milwaukee Railway.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office in New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from the 26th January to 1st February, both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent, on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 20 Pine-st.
GEORGE ODYKE, President.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with dimensions of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Bids for the whole, or any part, of the above amount of Bonds will be received at the office of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, No. 42 Exchange-place, up to the 6th day of February.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.
These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schschardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.
The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.
It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.
The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.
The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 19 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863	$158,811 87	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums	$861,714 87	
This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$701,967 16	
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	411,264 40	
Return premiums	$67,067 21	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank	$116,846 42	
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,769 03	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29	
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		73,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 51
Total assets	$1,265,280 67	

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.
The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.
Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.
By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	A. C. RICHARDS,	
SHEPPARD GANDY,	W. M. RICHARDS,	
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	C. E. MILNOR,	
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	FREDERICK E. BETTS,	
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	
W. H. MELLEN,	B. W. BULL,	
C. HADDEN,	L. P. MORTON,	
F. W. MEYER,	J. K. MYERS,	
WILLIAM LECONEY,	A. WELSSON,	
WILLIAM KENT,	BYRON SHERMAN,	
JEHIAL READ,	JOHN A. BARTOW,	
A. S. BARNES,	ALEX. M. EARLE,	
H. L. ATHERTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,	
GEO. C. WETMORE,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,	
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	OLIVER K. KING,	
DAVID LAMB.		

ALFRED EDWARDS, President,
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."
The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.
Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, there will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1464, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ALONZO WOOD B'K COMPANY'S Bank (Elbridge) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Importers and Traders' Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK Jan. 25, 1864.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1864, FROM THE Preferred Sinking Fund, Ripley Extension, Green Bay Extension and General First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date. Coupons from Registered Bonds will be paid only to the parties in whose names they are registered, or upon their written order.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) on the 1st proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February, 1864, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 12 to 2 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST FEBRUARY, 1864, on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST FEBRUARY next on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Co., will be paid at the office of M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 15, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th of February next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

MOUNT HOPE LEAD STOCK FOR SALE on favorable terms, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL HALF A MILLION.
SHARES TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

The BOOKS for SUBSCRIPTION to the CAPITAL STOCK of this Company are now open at the BANK OF AMERICA.

Its purpose is to receive for Safe Keeping, in Burglar-Proof Safes, in an absolutely Fireproof Building, Valuables of every suitable description.
All deposits of Cash Boxes or Trunks, contents unknown to the Company, will be received under "Depositor's" Combination" lock and seal, and at a valuation; the risk of the Company confined to the return of the package, seal unbroken.
When desired by depositor, the Company will schedule the contents and assume the risk of each item, each at a separate valuation, charging a per centage compensation.
The Company will also *rent to others* small Burglar-proof Safes, say to contain a single trunk or cash-box, or of any size desired; the Safe to be locked by the renter, the "combination" being thus known only to himself. These Safes will be in the Company's Building, and for their safety the Company will be responsible.
Among the *Sources of Business* are the "Cash Boxes" or Trunks of Retired Capitalists, Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Mechanics and other business or professional men, as well as of Families, Widows and Single Women, and of a large class of thrifty men among the masses, whose surroundings are unfavorable to the safe keeping of valuables. A place for reference to the contents of Trunks will be provided.
Family Plate will be received for safe keeping during the owner's absence from the City.
The Company offers a place of absolute security for the deposit of Valuable Papers, all Evidences of Property, and any Valuables, to Lawyers and their Clients; Officers of the Army and Navy; Seafaring men, and others much from home; Holders of Government Securities, or other evidences of Government indebtedness, both in this City and throughout the country, especially Holders of the Coupon Bonds and "Interest-bearing Currency;" Importers and Holders of Bullion and Specie; Border State Banks, during the war; Residents of this City or other places, going abroad or to California, or temporarily from home; Foreigners or others transiently in the City; Trustees of Deceased, Guardian or Insolvent Estates; Holders of Important Contracts, Powers of Attorney, Articles of Copartnership, Dissolution or Assignment, Releases of Indebtedness, Deeds of Property, Abstracts of Title, Policies of Life and other Insurance, or Evidences of Marriage, Birth or Death; Makers of Wills, during the life of the Testator; Private Business of members of Firms, &c., &c.
Beside the ample business that will press at once upon the Company, it is believed that the supply will create a new and continually increasing demand for such a security as the public become educated to its appreciation.
At a meeting of gentlemen for the establishment of "THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK," David Ogden having been called to the chair, and Francis H. Jenks appointed Secretary, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the purpose of "THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK"—the safe keeping of valuables—for which a special charter has been obtained by Francis H. Jenks and his associates, meets a great public want, and that, in the opinion of this meeting, the Company, well managed, will pay a remunerative dividend upon a capital amply sufficient to command the confidence of the community.
DAVID OGDEN, Chairman.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, Secretary.

The undersigned, being prevented attending the meeting for the establishment of "The Safe Deposit Company of New-York," cordially approve the above resolution, passed thereat.

JOHN CRYDER, C. BARSTOW, WM. HURRY, GEO. D. LYMAN, DANIEL BURTNETT, JOSEPH BATTELL, COURTLANDT PALMER.

The undersigned cordially add their names to the above approval:

AUGUST BELMONT & Co., SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WOOD, JOSEPH WALKER, W. A. BOOTH, DAVID HOADLEY, JAS. E. PEYSTER, W. F. HAVEMEYER, W. H. MACY, F. S. WINSTON, JNO. J. CISCO, T. TILESTON, R. WITHERS, WILSON G. HUNT, E. D. MORGAN & Co., THOS. JEREMIAH, J. J. CRANE, BENJ. H. FIELD, M. M. FREEMAN, JNO. ELLIOTT.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, less return premiums, and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,623 19—	1,225,773 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided ba ance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 63—	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49
In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:		
Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80—	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32
Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent		110,000 00
		$256,717 32
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 25 per cent.		
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes		1,313 50
		$255,403 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.		255,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 82
The Company have the following Assets		
United States, New-York City and other Stocks		$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities		714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand		651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes		1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company		39,374 41
Total amount of Assets		$3,149,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:
We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.
We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE, JOSEPH MORRISON, ALBERT G. LEE, DAN'L. W. TELLER, } Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.
On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:
1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.
Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE, DANIEL W. LORD, GEORGE MILN, JOHN ATKINSON, THOS. A. C. COCHRANE, WM. H. HALSEY, THOS. BARRON, ROLAND G. MITCHELL, ALBERT G. LEE, GEO. P. DESHON, O. L. NIMS, M. F. MERICK, WM. B. OGDEN, JOHN ARMSTRONG, B. C. MORRIS, ANDREW J. RICH, DANIEL W. TELLER, JOHN D. BATES, Jr., CHARLES HICKOX, ROBERT BOWNE, LAWRENCE MYERS, S. N. DERRICK, MOSES MERICK, DAVID J. ELY, JOSEPH MORRISON, WM. H. POPHAM, B. C. MORRIS, Jr., EZRA NYE, HENRY J. CAMMANN, THOMAS LORD, ROBERT S. HOLT, J. B. GRIFFIN.

R. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

WANTED—CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY STOCK.
Home Fire Insurance Company Stock.
Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Stock.
New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company (Gen.) Stock.
Jefferson Fire Insurance Company Stock.
Security Fire Insurance Company Stock.
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.
(free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 2 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February, inclusive.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

CLEVELAND & MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 26, 1864.

INTEREST DUE THE FIRST PROXIMO on the first mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid at the office of Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books closed from the 24th instant to February 1, inclusive. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 433 Broadway.

DIVIDEND—JAN. 18, 1864.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five Per Cent, free from tax, has this day been declared, payable at the office. No. 433 Broadway, Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO., 3D-AV., COR. 9TH-ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st of February.
WILLIAM H. RIBLET, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1864, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, the first day of February next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of February next. The transfer-books will be closed until after that date. By order,
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, is this day declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, proximo.
HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BLOCK & MASSETT; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers, upon commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOMAS A. MASSETT and SAMUEL KAUFMAN; that the said ELIAS M. BLOCK is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said Thomas A. Massett is also a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said Samuel Kaufman is a special partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said special partner, Samuel Kaufman, has contributed in actual cash payment the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of said partnership; and that said partnership is to commence on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.
ELIAS M. BLOCK,
THOS. A. MASSETT, } General Partners.
SAMUEL KAUFMAN, Special Partner.
Office No. 20 Exchange-place.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of McILVAIN & YOUNG is this day dissolved by mutual consent—WILLIAM S. McILVAIN retiring from the business.
WILLIAM S. McILVAIN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. ISAAC H. YOUNG.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of YOUNG & ELLIOTT, and will continue the Seed business at the old stand, at No. 9 John-st.
ISAAC H. YOUNG,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of LIPPMANN

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance fail not to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 13 Ann-st., FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, in case of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINC-TURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

TREATED FREE OF CHARGE.—BAKER'S kidney, gravel, and urinal remedies are the best that are known. Consultation by letter or in person, at No. 154 10th-st., near 4th-av., New-York. Fee, $5, including remedies. Patients unable to pay the above charge will be attended to free, from 3 to 4 P. M. Remedies sent to any address on receipt of above amount. Office hours from 10 to 3.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

A NELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., OPERATING and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the *Stupel* is at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

SUFFERERS FROM THE EFFECTS OF SELF-ABUSE will receive advice enabling them to save many a dollar. Address, in sacred confidence, a former sufferer, W. M. STEDMAN, Camden, N. J.

DR. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS cures secret diseases when all other remedies have failed. Sold at No. 41 Division-st., New-York. Price $1, sent to any address.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one case in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN,

While leaving Winter Garden, about 10¾ P. M., Jan. 30, a large black pocket-book, containing between $350 and $400, in legal tender notes; $450 in drafts on New-York Post-office Department, as follows: Two $100 each, one $150, one $52 45, and one $48; also, sight draft on White's Bank of Buffalo for $500, payable to the order of C. F. Fowler; two due-bills, payable to same order, for $421 and $118, besides other papers of no value except to the owner. Payment of drafts has been stopped, and the above reward will be paid and no questions asked, by returning them to JOHN S. YOUNG, Chief of Detective Police, No. 300 Mulberry-st., Room No. 12, New-York City.

NOTICE.—FIVE BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, MADE by the Grand Rapids Gas Light Company of Michigan, dated Sept. 1, 1858, and payable on the 1st day of September, 1883, at the Atlantic Bank, in the City of Brooklyn, numbered from one to five, having been mislaid, lost or stolen, all persons are cautioned not to purchase the same, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the bonds to the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.

LOST—AT COOPER INSTITUTE, SUNDAY EVENing, a FUR COLLAR. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at No. 208 East 18th-st.

FRANK MILLER'S LEATHER PRESER-VATIVE and water-proof oil blacking for boots and shoes; also, prepared harness oil blacking for harness, &c. Manufactory, No. 4 Cedar-st., near Nassau.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
AFRICA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,874	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Feb. 6
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Feb. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Famburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO

SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,

via Panama Railroad.

The steamship

ILLINOIS,

2,500 tons,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,

will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., N.R.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamship MORNING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. steamship,
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Jno. A. Post,

will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. Mail Steamship
YAZOU,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

TO CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP GERMANIA, CAPT. AHLERS.—Consignees by this ship, just arrived from Hamburg, with damage to cargo in consequence of having been on fire at sea, will please call at our office and sign the average bond

LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—GUARANTEED FIRST SHIP.—The splendid ship CONSTANTINE, Capt. CREEVEY, positively sails Feb. 3. For passage, superior accommodations, lowest rates, apply on board, Pier No. 19, East River, or to P. M. DEMAREST, No. 40 South-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER, now building: will be ready 1st of May next. Dimensions as follows: Length, 215 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; diameter of cylinder, 57 inches; length of stroke, 10 feet. For further information, apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE DEALERS

IN

CALIFORNIA WINES

AND

BRANDY.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

No. 180 Broadway, New-York. No. 108 Tremont-st., Boston.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 268 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN OPERATOR and a plate-worker. Mail applicants will state age, how long dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. Apply to PRETERRE BROTHERS, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. Also, a dental student wanted.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost. DAVID HYNE, No. 162 William-st., New-York.

SEVENTH WARD PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

HENRY-ST.—The brick house and lot No. 181 Henry-st.

RUTGERS-ST.—The brick house and lot 32 Rutgers-st.

The above houses will be sold low if applied for immediately.

A. H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order. BUTEMAN & BERRY, No. 121 CHATHAM-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

INAUGURATION EXERCISES OF
BRYANT & STRATTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
ADDRESS BY PETER COOPER.

The public exercises connected with the opening of the new rooms of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, in the Mortimer block, corner of Broadway, 22d-st. and 5th-av., will take place at the College Rooms on THURSDAY EVENING of the present week, Feb. 4.

The exercises will be of a varied and interesting nature; the address to be delivered by Peter Cooper, Esq.

The proprietors of the institution take this occasion to return their sincere thanks to their patrons and friends, and to extend a cordial invitation to all to be present upon the occasion above announced, believing that an examination of the greatly increased facilities in connection with the new apartments will more than justify the removal from the Cooper Institute.

HORACE WEBSTER, LL.D., will preside on the occasion. BRYANT & STRATTON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

Director.....Max Maretzek

(SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.)

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock, will be produced Mozart's chef d'œuvre of

DON GIOVANNI,

with the most perfect ensemble and the following complete cast.

Donna Anna.....Mme. MEDORI
Zerlina.....Miss KELLOGG
Donna Elvira.....Miss STOCKTON
Don Ottavio.....Signor LOTTI
Don Giovanni.....Signor BELLINI
Leporello.....SignorBIACHI
Masetto.....Signor DUGRUEL
Commendatore.....Signor MULLER

Lords, Ladies, Peasants and Servants.

Conductor.....MAX MARETREK.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4,

THIRD SUBSCIPTION NIGHT,

when will be presented Gounod's new grand opera of FAUST,

with its splendid mise en scene and incomparably great cast.

On FRIDAY—FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 6,
A GRAND MATINEE.

The sale of tickets and secured seats will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine, from 8 to 5 o'clock.

PERHAM'S,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

THE NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE,
INAUGURATED IN NEW-YORK.
SUCCESSFUL OPENING.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
THE GREAT STEREOSCOPICON

of the war; of American and foreign scenery: also, brilliantly representing beautiful Statuary, Architecture, and the portraits of eminent American Generals, together with the gigantic, illustrated history, the

MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,

DEVOTED TO THE AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS.

100,000 tickets, each good for four admissions, have been issued, to be sold at $1 each. One-half of the profits of the entire sale to be exclusively devoted to the founding of a National Home for the Invalid Soldiers. The enterprise was first projected in Boston, Mass., where one-third of the whole number of tickets were sold.

According to the original advertised plan, a mass meeting of the ticket-holders was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Nov. 4, and an adjourned meeting at the same place on Dec. 16. The following-named gentlemen were elected as a Board of Trustees, to receive the funds which may accrue from the novel enterprise, and to appropriate the same to this object, in accordance with the plans of the originator: Gen. John S. Tyler, Boston; His Excellency Gov. James Y. Smith, of Rhode Island; Hon. George Briggs, of New-York; His Excellency Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, of Maine; His Excellency Gov. Richard Yates, of Illinois.

ATTRACTIVE BOUNTY TO PURCHASERS.

To effect the speediest possible sale of these tickets, so that unnecessary expense may be saved, and the National Home fund proportionably increased, a further inducement is offered as bounty to purchasers. As soon as the tickets shall have been sold, the following-described property will be donated to the ticket-holders, and placed in the hands of their trustees, a distinct board having been chosen for that purpose, at the mass meetings held as above stated, and which consists of the following gentlemen, who, on receipt of the property, will dispose of the same as the ticket-holders in mass meeting may direct, there to be no violation of law in such disposal: Hon. Charles O. Rogers, Hon. Charles W. Slack, Gen. Robt. Cowdin, Col. Albert J. Wright, John C. Haynes, Esq., of Boston; Joshua Webster, Esq., of Mapleville, Mass.; Isaac S. Morse, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass.

SCHEDULE OF DONATION PROPERTY.

1 genteel residence in Roxbury, Mass., valued at	$10,000
3 Piano-fortes, valued at $600 each	1,500
5 Piano-fortes, valued at $300 each	1,500
5 Gold Watches, at $100 each	500
50 Gold Watches, at $50 each	2,500
2 Shares Boston and Worcester Railroad, valued at $130 each	260
2 Shares Boston and Maine Railroad, valued at $130 each	260
2 Shares Merchants' Bank, Boston, valued at $100 each	200
6,000 Gold Union Medals, valued at $3 each	18,000
2 Sewing-Machines at $50 each	100
Total	$31,720

Due notice will be given of the next mass meeting, which will be held in this city.

National Home tickets, admitting four, $1 each; single admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents; private boxes, $3.

Exhibition every evening at 7½, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the office of the hall at all hours of the day, and at the music stores and principal hotels. All orders by mail or express should be sent to

JOSIAH PERHAM, Agent, No. 585 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE No. 92 First-place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots, house brown-stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city; complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order. Grounds tastefully arranged and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c. Neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block. Terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,561 Post-office.

MASTER EMIL MOLLENHAUER'S FIRST Grand Concert will take place on Feb. 8, at Niblo's Saloon, Broadway. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Latimer Bros. & Seymour's, No. 21 Nassau-st.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

For full information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¾ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3:15 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. E. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE LONDON TIMES,

speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation:

"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the represen ation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-Leave Man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare:

"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malefaction."

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾; close at 10¾.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THE DRAMATIC COMMITTEE
of the
METROPOLITAN FAIR,
For the Benefit of the
U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,

have the pleasure of announcing that

Mr. JAS. W. WALLACK

has, in the promptest and handsomest manner, offered all the resources of his establishment to them for the first of a series of Dramatic Entertainments in aid of the Fund of the Fair. In compliance with their request,

ON TUESDAY NEXT, Feb. 2,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S

elegant Drama,

ROSEDALE,

known to the public as the most successful dramatic production of the day, will be performed for the benefit of the Fair, to the treasury of which Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK proposes to pay over

THE WHOLE OF THE RECEIPTS

of the Theatre on that evening

ELIZABETH W. SHERWOOD,
RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
Chairmen Dramatic Committee.

JESSIE BENTON FREMONT, Secretary.

GRAND CONCERT.

DEBUT IN AMERICA OF
MR. ALFRED H. PEASE, PIANIST.

Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE would announce his first Grand Concert, to take place at Dodworth's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1864, on which occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:

MRS. JENNIE VAN ARNAM, Soprano;
HERR HABLEMANN, Tenor;
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.

Further particulars in future advertisements.

DR. COLTON

and the celebrated "OLD FOLKS" will give one more grand combination entertainment of

LAUGHING GAS AND SONG,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3,

in which all the attractions of the former exhibitions—LAUGHTER and SONG—will be presented.

Tickets 15 cents. Two tickets 25 cents.

Tickets crowded out of the former exhibitions will be good for this. Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

PROF. DOREMUS

will deliver a course of

FOUR LECTURES
ON
THE WORLD'S INDEBTEDNESS TO SCIENCE,

with illustrative experiments

ON
THE GRANDEST SCALE,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

on the EVENINGS of MONDAY, Feb. 8; THURSDAY, 11th; MONDAY, 15th; THURSDAY, 18th.

Tickets for the course, $1; for reserved seats, $2. Single admission, 50 cents. Particulars hereafter.

EDUCATION, HYGIENIC REGENERATION.

Forming of new classes of Mr. HENRY GERHARD'S celebrated system of MODERN GYMNASTICS and CALISTHENICS, adapted to ladies, gentlemen, and for children of four years old and upward, also to invalids, at his Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av., No. 937 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Special departments for instruction and practice of skating, and fencing with all kinds of arms, and of sparring.

SKATING—SKATING—BALL'S UP!

At the large hall of J. WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, No. 6 East 28th-st., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

New patent floor skates, nearest approach to ice skating yet discovered; a most fascinating and healthy exercise for ladies, gentlemen and children.

Call and obtain a circular.

Light gymnastics, fencing, broad-sword, single stick, &c.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

HARRISON'S ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
OPERA NIGHT—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3
MARITANA.

Mme. COMTE BORCHARD, Mr. T. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Miss MYERS, Mr. GEO. RAY.
Director.....Mr. THEODORE THOMAS

Seats secured three days in advance at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS.

Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.

ATTRACTIVE EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES
EVERY EVENING,
and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Clowns,
BOBBY WILLIAMS and SAM STICKNEY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.
BENEFIT OF Misses IDA and AMELIA and Master CHARLES SHERWOOD.

Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Commence at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.

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SPEECH OF HON. E. W. GANT.

[Continued from the First Page.]

lets have let us alone on the question there is another party comes up and says, "You shall have the negro whether you want him or not—you shall have him—you shall not give up Slavery!" They say, "You can't come back unless you come back with your negroes." Now here is the way our people reason about this matter. They say, "We have got to start life anew. We want peace; we want that kind of peace which will be permanent." You all have not felt the war here like we have. Our homes are desolate. Our land is nearly a waste. Our children are nearly upon the point of starvation, and, therefore, it behooves us to look about and see how we are to avoid such troubles as these for the future. We want a permanent peace. We know we cannot have a permanent peace while negro Slavery exists, and we know more than that, that we cannot recover from our misfortunes at once, if Slavery remains there. We want first a permanent peace, and second that kind of peace, which will enable us the more readily to recover from our misfortunes. We put no question of humanity into the scale. If you want to say that it was the Abolitionists that caused the war, say so, only say that Slavery is dead—say the Abolitionists killed it, if you please; say what you like, only help us bury it forever. [Great laughter.] In order to recover from our misfortunes the sooner, we must open up our country to the whole world, and in order to do that you have got to take up the remains of negro Slavery and open the land to white labor from every part of the habitable globe. Now I have peculiar ideas, because I have studied this question of Slavery much lately, and I am astonished at what company I keep sometimes; I recollect a few years ago, my partner in the practice of law was a very bitter Southern man, and then for the fun of the thing, we used to slip through the New-York *Tribune*, and shut our doors and read it. We never let anybody know it, for it was a fire-brand, and might have created a disturbance. But lately I have taken up that paper and other Anti-Slavery papers, and I find them very good-looking papers, and now I read the TIMES and *Herald* and all of them. When I was in St. Louis, a good while ago, I heard GRATZ BROWN say, "I am a Free-Soiler;" and I looked at the man all over, and wanted to see him when he came out, to see if he looked like other people, for I had never seen a live Abolitionist before, and I wondered that a man could look right up into a man's face and say that. But things have changed since then. [Applause.] You don't have to talk about humanity to the negro now; but humanity to the white man says take this thing out of the way and let the Government go on. If you are a patriot, can't you stand on that platform and help us, for we need your help? We want the Government restored—restored peaceably, rapidly and permanently; and I tell you now to-night, solemnly before heaven, there is but one way to restore this Government, and that is to press your columns forward. [Great cheering.] Do you suppose that I, a Southern man, would implore you to send the dagger to the heart of my people—born and reared in their midst, with every impulse of my heart throbbing with theirs? No, Sir, but I do not want to see this war dragged along and new loads of woe and anguish and sorrow weighing that people down, but I want them relieved at once. I want a keen, sharp, strong, powerful blow struck, in order that the whole thing may collapse. [Great applause.] And when you talk about peace on any terms, or about peace conventions, or about missions to them, and about electing a peace candidate for the Presidency, you give them aid and comfort, whether you intend it or not. [Applause.] Why, they look forward to this thing, and I tell you as an honest man, and I have no motive in the world in telling you so. They do look forward to this thing. Their leaders tell them to hold on just twelve months longer and these men in power will be overthrown, and a new party will come in and will give you peace. Not peace without the negroes in the United States Government, but peace with their rotten, miserable, foul Confederacy, with JEFF. DAVIS at the head of it, and the negroes to boot. Now I tell you that these articles written here in this country, that hold out these ideas, are circulated South, they are copied in their papers, and commented upon just to suit the spirit of those people, and they are led to believe that it is an evidence of weakness on the part of the United States Government, and that they have much to hope from these things. Be united; let partisans, let platforms go down; let politicians go down; perish institutions, but survive my country! [Great applause.] It is too serious a thing now. It was very funny in political times to have some excitement, but when it comes to the heart-strings of a great Government; when it comes to our homes and families, I stand by the Government and say: Send forward your columns—disperse the rebels, and let my land come up from mourning, and let the country once more be united and happy. [Cheering.] I could not say this to you, I would be brutal and inhuman if I were to say this, desiring you to send a bayonet home to the hearts of my people. It is kindness to them, it is charity to them, it is humanity to them, it is humanity to the world and to republican institutions the world over. I hear about dissension in the North. I am glad to find that it does not go deep down into the manhood of your society. [Applause.] It is the effervescence of frothy politicians and the great heart of the people beats true to the flag of their country, to the Constitution of our fathers. [Applause.] Now about this negro question, that is what seems to create a little dissension. I heard men in Congress and throughout the country extremely bitter against the Secessionists. They say: "Exterminate them but, for the Lord's sake, don't disturb the negro." [Laughter.] It is like one who when a man is bitten by a dog, says kill the man, but don't hurt the dog. But in Arkansas I think they are killing the dog. I have been working at this convention these several days, and the question has been submitted to the people and I think the dog is nearly dead, at all events the people will kill him at the middle of March. Kentucky is one of the few Border States that holds on to Slavery. Maryland is giving it up with her few negroes. Delaware, with about enough negroes for two plantations, has called herself a negro State, and tried to imitate our people further South who had negroes sure enough. [Laughter.] But if Kentucky don't kill her dog we will starve it to death. [Cheers.] Poor Kentucky; I am sorry for her. When we wanted her to go out into that concern of DAVIS', she would not do it; and now she wants to save the very thing that we fought for and got whipped for. How would it look for us to talk after this manner. We are asked, "Where have you been?" "We've been down in the Southern Confederacy." "Wha-for?" "To protect the negro." "Did you succeed "No." "What did you come back for?" "We came back to protect the negro." There is no humanity in that. Kentucky helped to whip us, and we are glad of it; but we do hope that our example will induce her to assist us to remove the cause of the war. A gentleman from Kentucky—I think his name is DAVIS, [laughter,] GARRETT—says there are two parties in the country: one the destructives, the other the conservatives. Well, that is the truth. I belonged to the Southern wing of the destructives once, when I belonged to the Secession party, but I quit them, and when I quit them I tried to find a middle ground, a sort of gradual emancipation platform to stand on. I hunted all around for it but I could not find it. [Applause.] There is no middle ground about the question. There are two sides to this thing and one is for the Union letting the cause go down with with the rebellion—they keep right together—one gets a little ahead and then the other a little ahead, but they are going down together, rebellion and Slavery. Who are these destructive? Why destructives, although Mr. DAVIS don't mean to say so, are the men who are for peace on any terms; they are the men who are attempting to stand in the way of the mighty march of events, and hold up an institution which has gone down in the vortex of civil war. They are men who would quibble about little constitutional questions, and let the country go to ruin; they are political BLONDINS, who in taking the track across Niagara, would stop to discuss some little quibble, and topple overboard. The conservatives, on the other hand, are not what a great many people call conservatives. I don't know anything about your politics, and care less; I am for the country. I quit serving party long ago, and I wish every man would quit serving party and serve the country until this thing is over. The true conservatives are those who are for the Union unconditionally. True conservatives are those who are for pressing forward the war as long as a rebel has arms in his hands. The first party, if let alone, would acknowledge the independence of DAVIS and his concern. They certainly would never save the Government. They talk to you about the violation of the Constitution, and constitutional questions, and everything of that kind. Now, let us take one thing at a time. Let us save the country and the country will save the Constitution. [Applause.] We are willing to trust the soldiers of the country to sustain that instrument upon fields of carnage, and they will do it; and when they return, the swords that flashed at Vicksburgh, and streamed over Gettysburgh, and along the rocky banks of Chickamauga, will strike home to the heart of any man who dare violate that instrument, or overturn these institutions in their absence? You say you have no time to attend to the 200,000 bayonets that rest against the Constitution of your country. There is the field of manhood, honor, strength and nerve, and not to sit down with a wooden gun about the Constitution, as though you could not leave Mr. LINCOLN to attend to that. Mr. LINCOLN is not insane, and ain't as big a fool as we all thought he was down South. [Great laughter.] We think the old fellow is pretty longheaded after all. He has cut under us pretty well anyhow. He has proclamated us, and shot us, and done everything else with us. [Laughter.] He knows this—that fame has a higher niche for him when he retires from his position as Mr. LINCOLN, Ex-President of the United States, than as the despoiler of his country's rights, and the destroyer of a sacred Constitution. He will have a prouder portion simply as Ex-President of the United States, than the man who has diadems and stars on his brow. [Applause.] He has sense enough to know that, and the men who are with him—Mr. CHASE, who to our astonishment, has upseld this queer financial thing that we at the South did not understand, and won't understand, and can't understand, yet he he has held up this mighty financial fabric, in the midst of a great and terrible war, and would he forfeit the good esteem he has in the hearts of his countrymen by attempting to subvert the Government, and be by all the other Cabinet Officers, and so of all the good men who direct the Government of this country. I say there is no Government except a Republic that could have succeeded in putting down a rebellion of this magnitude. If it had been a despotism, if there had been a life term instead of one of four years, the disappointed generals and politicians would have intrigued and upturned the Government to place themselves in power. But four years is a short time and the people bear, knowing that they have the policy of the Government in their own hands. As to the future of the country and as to the great philosophical question involved in this, it is clear to my mind that events are to make the Government homogenous—to make us one people. The North is a cold, bleak, inhospitable country. It may be hospitable to you, but it is cold and bleak to me. The South is salubrious, fertile, with bright skies, clear, rushing streams, everything to invite mankind to place his habitation there. Providence, in shaping the destiny of this nation, provided that all parts of the country might move forward with equal velocity. Negro Slavery was the instrument in the hands of Providence to accomplish a particular mission. It came southward, and finally covered over and settled upon the Southern soil. It opened up all that miasmatic country, and spread itself along the fertile streams and drove to the North the population of the world that came to these shores for they would settle on the bleak rocks of New-Hampshire or Massachusetts rather than live with Slavery. But now when the North is peopled, the influence of this war has killed Slavery, and the South will be open to white labor, The air becomes purified, and the grass springs green over the footprints of recent desolation. And so in national affairs; and so in this great Government of ours, a mighty whirlwind is abroad and the South lies in its path. Desolation drops from its flaming pinions, and lightnings circles in its lurid pathway. The storm will rage and soar until the national purification is accomplished and the defilement of negro Slavery washed out forever. [Loud applause.] And then how fresh, and green, and beautiful the grass of wealth, and prosperity, and power, and happiness, will spread over the path where the war-dogs went. If you understand it, do not if you please add more intensity to the storm, but go with the current, and remove it as quick as you can. [Applause.] The sooner it passes over the better for us and for the country, and you will have it in your power to end the storm this very year. [Cheers.] Our side of the river is nearly right. Arkansas has held a convention; she has amended her constitution; she has uprooted Slavery, and the people are going to sustain it. And Tennessee is coming, and Louisiana is coming, and Texas is starting, and North Carolina rises up. [Tremendous cheers.] These stars will soon be around the old banner again, and when they come the others will follow closely in their trail. [Cheers.] You have got rich enough off this war. [Laughter.] And we have suffered enough, and we want to bind up the anguished and broken hearts; we want to stay the current of blood, and sorrow and desolation. We want to start upon the pathway of a higher destiny, and we cannot do it until this storm subsides and the Government is restored, and it never can be except at the point of the bayonet. [Applause.] You all don't know much about Arkansas. Mighty little. There is a place on the map you look at sometimes, but you do not know what river it is on, hardly. You have not time, you are all so busy, but it is a grand country. We can raise everything in the world. We have grand streams, every variety of soil and climate, and that soil between latitude thirty six, thirty, it is a delightful climate. Look at our streams; for instance, the White River, which runs through nine or ten counties, traversing a fertile country. We can raise corn and stock, and some chickens and turkeys which you all don't raise up here much, hogs, cattle, and where it has already been grown to a considerable extent, cotton. You can raise your bale of cotton to an acre, and there is land enough on the White River alone to work your negroes, and give all the rest of the State to white men. You can find a home, beautiful and rich, and, if you are a single man, some of the prettiest girls in the world. [Laughter, and cheers for the Arkansas girls.] Why, just to look at your country up here. It's more than I can see to know how so many of you get on so poor a country. Why it looks up here like our country was made first, and on a big contract like that, of course there was a heap of dirt left over. [Loud laugher.] The tributaries of the White River come out through the hill country where grapes, appies, peaches, pears, potatoes, oats, and everything grows. It is a beautiful country, and it is said by steamboatmen that the White River is the most beautiful navigable stream on the face of the earth, being navigable as long as the Mississippi itself. At the heads of these tributaries are found saltpetre, iron, coal, copper, lead, and I expect, if we had energy enough, we would find gold and silver; you fellows would have found it, sure. [Laughter.] The Arkansas River touches the State near Fort Smith, running through thirteen counties, a distance of about five hundred miles, and from where it touches Fort Smith to its mouth there is hardly an acre of ground that won't raise its bale of cotton to the acre and its ten barrels of corn and any amount of wheat, oats, and that kind. Between these two rivers is the Rich Woods. In three or four counties there are four hundred thousand acres in these Rich Woods, and there is hardly a stick amiss, and it is all good cotton land. The Ouachita River rises in the mountains of Arkansas, and on the banks of these rivers there is room enough and employment for every negro in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky and Missouri, leaving all the balance of the territory to white men. The American genius will spread all over this land, will climb the hills of the West and roam on the shores of the Pacific, and the time will come when your Yankees, and Germans and Irish will settle all over that beautiful land of ours; when churches and colleges will spring up where the wild Indians war-whoop was heard in the stillness of the solitude, and church spire will gleam to church spire, and the time will come when on some bright Sabbath morning, bells will answer to bells from ocean to ocean in one great diapason, rising upward to the skies. [Cheers.] This is nobody's work, it is not the Abolitionist's, or JEFF. DAVIS' or LINCOLN'S, it is God Almighty's work. [Cheers.] And this great Government shall stand, and

"Though round its base the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

[Nine cheers for the speaker.]

Col. M. G. TAYLOR, of Carton County, East Tennessee, made some remarks. The audience voted to invite both speakers to repeat their lectures in the Academy of Music.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Open at 10 A. M.—Nos. 955, 380, 383, 327, 183, 709, 717, 775, 815, 831, 847, 879, 909, 931, 951, 967, 1119, 1003, 108, 1035. *Part II.*—Not in session.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 29, 263, 250, 299, 246, 308, 303, 325, 328, 59, 337, 338, 339, 342, 343, 344. *Part II.*—Nos. 94, 302, 303, 315, 416, 283, 329, 177, 169, 180½, 330, 331, 333, 335, 336.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3305, 3133, 2727, 3815, 3363, 2487, 3315, 3383, 3319, 1157, 535, 779, 479, 959, 961, 3137, 3933. *Part II.*—Nos. 3396, 3402, 3412, 3426, 1748, 696, 2842, 2844, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2282, 2294, 2948.

Another Riot Case.—The Law Again Declared to be Unconstitutional.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mosertef.

Thomas Darlington vs. the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York.—This was one of the riot cases. The plaintiff claimed the sum of $15 for losses occasioned by the unlawful conduct of the mob during the July riots. John H. Hackett, Counsel for the Corporation, moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the act under which plaintiff brought this action, and upon the additional ground that the act was not passed, three-fifths being present. His Honor said that the case must be withdrawn from the jury, and the motion to dismiss the case granted, as Judge Barbour, a Justice of the Superior Court, after a careful examination and review of the law, had decided that it was unconstitutional, and the Court felt constrained to follow that adjudication without further consideration.

The Express Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—AT CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Stephen T. Clark vs. James Brooks and Erastus Brooks.—A decision was rendered yesterday morning on the motion for a stay of proceedings in the branch of this case before the Referee.

Judge CARDOZO said that as this case was so soon to be heard upon its merits in the trial of the cause, and as the paper had been published for such a length of time by the defendants, as receivers, and as the interest of the plaintiff was so trifling compared with that of the defendants, he did not see that any material interest of the plaintiff would be affected by allowing it to continue for a short time longer.

Motion to continue stay of proceedings granted, without costs to either party.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

The Same vs. The Same.—This case was called for trial at the opening of the court. Mr. Smyth, counsel for the defendants, said that they were not ready to go on with the trial.

Mr. Cram for the plaintiff, read part of the opinion of Judge Cardozo showing that the order to continue the stay of proceedings was granted mainly on the ground that the trial on the merits would take place within a few days. Mr. Cram said they were turned about wherever they went in this court. Each Judge said wait until you get through with the other branch of your case.

There were only two questions—one was as to the quantum of interest of the plaintiff, and the other as to the right of an editor to buy and sell stocks on his own account.

Mr. Smyth in reply read an affidavit of James Brooks to the effect that the trial of the case would occupy six days; they intended to call as witnesses the money editors of several City newspapers, as well as a number of stock jobbers and brokers, to show in what manner the plaintiff used the influence of the *Express*, and making the $40,000 which they claim, a part of the partnership accounts.

His Honor said that this was a Trial Term for issue trials, and he could not keep them waiting; this case though ought to be determined, and he would set it down for Monday next.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Monday, Feb. 1.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$60,000	Amer. Gold	b3. 157⅝	100	Mich. Cen	132⅜
20,000	do	157⅜	200	do	132⅛
75,000	do	157⅜	200	do	132
22,000	do	157⅜	700	Mich. So	90⅜
5,000	do	s3. 157⅜	200	do	b3 90⅜
5,000	do	157⅜	300	do	90⅜
100	Erie Railroad	107⅜	800	do	90⅜
700	do	b3 107⅜	100	do	b3 90⅜
400	do	107⅜	50	Cumb. Coal	52⅜
100	do	s3 107⅜	50	do	b3 52⅜
2000	do	b5. 107⅜	100	Quicks. M. Co	52
400	Erie Pref	b3. 102	200	do	52⅜
100	do	b3. 101⅞	500	Mar. Min. Co	s30 30
200	do	101⅞	100	do	30
100	Fort Wayne R	s3 88	100	Hud. R. R	b60. 140
100	do	b5 88	100	do	139⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R	s3 126	250	do	139⅜
400	do	b5. 126	200	Harlem R	103⅛
500	do	125⅞	300	do	103
400	do	s3. 125⅜	400	do	s10. 103
200	do	125⅜	100	Pittsburgh	s10. 110⅜
100	Rock Island R	143⅜	100	Galena	113

[Advertisement.]

THROAT DISEASES.—"We would call attention to 'BROWN'S Bronchial Troches.' We have found them efficacious in allaying irritation of the throat and bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of public speakers and others troubled with affections of the throat. They are also an excellent remedy for hoarseness resulting from cold."—*Congregationalist, Boston.*

[Advertisement.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—If you would be entertained and instructed, at the same time, read the Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February, now ready. Physiology, Psychology, Physiognomy, Ethnology, are amply illustrated. Only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

A BIT OF ADVICE WHICH COSTS NOTHING.—Let any man who has a house which he considers it an object to protect from burglars, seek an interview at his house or office, with E. HOLMES, proprietor of the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 252 Broadway, by addressing him a note. If his method, after understanding it perfectly, is a good one, adopt it; if not, no harm done.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 1.—*In steamship Corsica for New-Orleans.*—Mr. and Mrs. John Bissett, England; Mr. C. H. Whitney, Boston; Mr. P. Bush, New-York; Mr. S. M. Meyers, Havana; Mr. W. Ewing, Ireland; Mrs. Mary Rosenstock and infant, New-York; Mrs. Vallino, two children and servant, Nassau; Miss C. T. Hardinge, Baltimore; A. Finnemore, Kingston, C. W.; Mr. J. S. Robinson, London; Mr. S. M. Olmstead, Yonkers; Edward Underhill, Yonkers; Mr. D. Terrence, Montreal; Mr. John Turtle, Jr., Nassau; Mr. George T. Knowles, Boston; Mr. J. H. Stevens, New-York; Mrs. Mary Smith, New-York; Mrs. S. W. Dunscombe, New-York; Mr. A. M. Burr, New-York; Mr. A. Heidelberger, New-York; Mr. J. McP. Smith, Mrs. McCredie, New-York; Mrs. S. J. Jones, London; Rev. Dr. Cummings, New-York; Mr. J. L. Batchelden, Boston; Dr. Ev. Bryant, Boston; Mr. Simpson, New-York; Mrs. Sandford, Maine; Maurice Condreau, New-York; Mad. Fowler, New York; Mr. Richard Batnur, New-York; Mr. L. J. Levey, Montreal; Mrs. Geo. S. Wolf, Montreal; Jules Lachaume, Nassau; James McNeill, Mr. Castillo. Specie $1,793 69.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 09 | Sun sets..... 5 19 | Moon rises. 2 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 32 | Gov. Island.. 3 21 | Hell Gate.. 4 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 1.

Cleared.

Ship Annie E. Thompson, Simpson, Glasgow.

Bark Jane A. Bishop, (Br.,) Downing, Havana, J. E. Ware & Co.

Brig West, Gulbording, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick.

Schr. M. Fillmore, Chay, Boston, F. W. Lewis.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport City of Bath, Sears, Port Royal 80 hours, with 200 privates and 11 officers of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Regiment to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Prometheus, Bates, Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 27, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Hadden, Hilton Head 4 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Harvest Queen, Hutchins, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. and 174 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Had heavy westerly weather since leaving the Channel until within the last three or four days.

Ship Falmouth, (Br.,) Tucker, Aspinwall 8th ult., in ballast to master. Had light winds and calms during the passage.

Bark Julia, (of Newcastle, Eng.,) Morris, Amoz Aug. 16, via St. Thomas Jan. 16, with teas to order.

Bark Hamlourg, (Fr.,) Cugnean, Angier Sept. 15, and St. Helena Dec. 21, with castor seed to order.

Brig Zwann, (Dutch, Gallliot,) Rietyk, Buenos Ayres 75 ds., with wool and hides to Dowley Corners & Co.

Brig Tobaco, (Bren.,) Hachtmann, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. to H. G. Schmidt & Co. Has had heavy head winds the entire passage.

Brig L. W. Eaton, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Coalfleet, Grand Turk, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Motoven, Falkenburg, Fisher's Bay, Md., with oysters for Fairhaven.

Schr. R. G. Potter, Townsend, Great Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. Agmeer, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Mills, Cornwallis, N. S. 30 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. J. H. Horton, Freeman, Tangier, with oysters for Boston, and proceeded.

Schr. E. H. Eldridge, —, Tangier for Boston, with oysters.

Schr. Adeline, Kelsey, Boston, with oats for Baltimore.

Schr. R. Baker, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Hannah Martin, Clark, New-Haven,

WIND—At Sunset E., with fog.

Domestic Ports.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 29.—Arr., brig Matilda, (of Fremont,) Comers, from Cardenas 16th inst. for Portland; schr. Annie Edith, Weaver, Baltimore for Salem.

Jan 30, 8 A. M.—No arrivals; wind N. E. In port—the above arrivals and brig Caledonia, repg; schr. Clara for Boston, first wind.

By Telegraph.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 29.—The schr. Samuel A. Appleton, of Boston, from New-York for Washington, D. C., with a cargo of 9,000 bushels corn, sprung a leak while off Barnegat. She arrived at the Breakwater on the night of the 27th. A survey will be held.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Bark Tempest, Hinckley, of New-London, from Elizabethport, with a cargo of coal, bound to Aspinwall, 23d ult., and on the third day out, during a heavy swell, sprung aleak and had three feet of water in the hold. Will have to discharge cargo for repairs.

The ship Falmouth, which arrived to-day in ballast, was formerly a U. S. sloop-of-war, and was sold at Aspinwall to Capt. Wilson, formerly of the steamship Ariel, for $6,000. She comes here for repairs.

The bark Tempest, reported in yesterday morning's edition as below, was from Elizabethport, and is returning leaky.

The ship Monarch of the Sea, Kirkaldy, from Liverpool Nov. 15, is still below, and is anchored at the S. W. spit.

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 16.—The wreck of the Danish bark Gazelle and materials saved have been sold for $2,192.

Foreign Ports.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.

Arrived from New-York.—Norden at Marseilles, Johan Wilhelmina at Kroonenburg, Astronom and Yorktown at Deal, Victoria at Portsmouth, Lonnie at Cowes, Whampoa at Kingroad, Queenel and Chancellor at Liverpool, Challenge at Queenstown, Dira at Castleton, William Frothingham and Alexandre at Havre.

Arrived from Baltimore.—Union, at Deal.

MEM.—The ship City of Montreal, from Newport for New-York, is at Queenstown, leaky.

Spoken, &c.

Metacomet—U. S. gunboat, cruising, Jan. 29, off Hatteras.

Nelly Potter—schr., Jan. 30, at 4 P. M., 15 miles north of Hatteras.

Recruit—schr., Jan. 30, at 4 P. M., 15 miles north of Hatteras.

DEMULCENT.

THIS entirely new SOAP is beyond all comparison the best compound yet offered for

Chapped or Tender Hands,
THE NURSERY,
and all Toilet Uses,

Manufactured only by J. C. HULL'S SON,
Who also offers upwards of 300 varities of
TOILET and STAPLE SOAPS and CANDLES
For sale by most all respectable dealers.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new fe to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



MISS MINA GEARY, the talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

KENDALL & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired. MINA GEARY,

Dec. 23, 1863. No. 52 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE

Is a stimulating extract of flowers, roots and herbs, for the growth, beauty and permanent vigor of the hair. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handsfull, and has never failed to arrest its decay and produce a healthy growth.

It also prevents the hair from turning prematurely gray, causes it to grow on bald heads, eradicates dandruff, cures diseases of the scalp, is a preventive of nervous headache, and as a dressing, imparts health and pleasantness to the head.

Put up in a box containing 2 bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, the other for morning use as a dressing. Price $1 per box.

KENDALL & CO., Proprietors,
No. 506 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.
Sold by all druggists.



BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10, 1863.

Dr. H. H. Sterling, No. 492 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Feeling it to be a duty which I owe to you and the world, I address you for the purpose of stating some facts with reference to your AMBROSIA. About one year ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time there was but little of it left on my head, and that was thin and short. Feeling greatly mortified at its loss and the appearance of my head, I tried various preparations advertised to restore lost hair, &c.; but without avail, until at last my attention was called to an advertisement of your AMBROSIA, with a cut from a photograph from life of Mrs. L. A. Brown. I then determined to try it faithfully, and commenced its use at once, and the result could not have been more satisfactory. My hair is now extremely thick, being an entirely new crop, and when let down reaches below my waist, and is still growing rapidly.

Attributing this gratifying and wonderful result solely to the use of your AMBROSIA, I beg to hand you this letter, with privilege to use it as you may please, and also offer you the use of my photograph, showing the remarkable effect of your preparation on my hair.

Very respectfully and gratefully, yours, &c.,
Miss MINA APPLETON,
No. 134 South Russell-st., Boston.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.



ELLIOT'S REPEATERS—Are the most powerful and effective revolvers in the world for self-defence, and the only one entirely safe from accidental discharge; large ball, common cartridge.

ELLIOT ARMS CO., No. 494 Broadway, N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

These Bitters

HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM

Than any other article in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION,

BUT

THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
8th, below Coates-st., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER.
No. 726 North 19th-st.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Penn.) Baptist Churches, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my heart and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3857. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Question of Promoting Enlistments of Black Troops.

National Armory West of the Alleghanies.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL RFPORTED.

The Confiscation and the Enrollment Acts.

A SHARP PERSONAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

A RAID EXPECTED.

It is believed here in military circles that a large rebel cavalry force is in the Shenandoah Valley preparing for a raid on an extensive scale. Preparations have been made to receive them.

SUPERIORITY OF WIARD'S GUNS.

A great sensation was produced in military circles, to-day, by the news from Charleston that the most successful fire at long range upon that city, with projectiles almost noiseless, was maintained by NORMAN WIARD'S twelve-pounder light battery steel guns. Since the failure of the large rifled Parrott guns, GILLMORE has been using these overlooked pieces of WIARD, that drifted down to Hilton Head from the waste of the Burnside expedition. Accident and insolence combined to show their extraordinary value. A rebel cannonier, making a beastly exposure of his person a mile and a half off, was made a target of by a gunner familiar with these steel cannon. The wretch went fifty feet in the air in pieces. Practice from day to day revealed the truth that WIARD'S small steel guns, with the HOTCHKISS shell, have the longest range with the greatest accuracy and the least expenditure of ammunition of any gun now in use in our army.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS—WHITE AND BLACK.

Senator WILSON'S bill to equalize the pay of soldiers in the army, and for other purposes, provides that all persons of color who may have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States, shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay and emoluments, other than bounty, as other soldiers of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States of the like arm of the service, and that every person of color who shall hereafter be mustered into service shall receive such sums in bounty as the President shall order in the different States and parts of the United States, not exceeding $100.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS UPON TRADE.

Secretary CHASE, with the sanction of the President, has removed the restrictions upon trade in the State of West Virginia. The Secretary designs to adopt a liberal policy in reference to other portions of insurrectionary terettory as rapidly as he shall have intimations from the military authorities that the same can be safely inaugurated.

ABUSES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Senator HALE'S reply to Senator GRIMES to-day, on the expenditures of the Navy Department and abuses existing there, evinced a determination to thoroughly investigate and to impartially criticise the official action of those who have asked for such enormous expenditures as are this year embraced in the Naval Appropriation Bill.

GREEK FIRE.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War will make a searching investigation into the Greek fire shells. Parties who are interested say they are ready to prove that its failure at Charleston was not owing to the liquid itself, but to the fuses used in the shells.

PERSONAL.

Col. S. M. BOWMAN, the best military man on Gen. CASEY'S Examining Board, has been sent to inspect the colored recruits at Bryantown, Md.

Assistant Secretary of War WATSON has gone North to recruit his health.

PETROLEUM AND WHISKY.

The Ways and Means Committee to-morrow will take up the debated question of the petroleum tax. The joy of the whisky speculators over the report of the Senate Finance Committee, is great.

FINANCIAL.

The Treasury Department is paying off its creditors in five per cent. interest-bearing notes.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

JAPAN AFFAIRS.

At the instance of Mr. PRUYN, the Japanese Government have revoked and annulled their decision to disregard the treaties with the Western Powers and expel foreigners. The Government is highly pleased with Mr. PRUYN, in the discharge of his difficult and delicate mission.

SALE OF WRECKS AT THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

Parties purchasing the wrecks to be sold at the Norfolk Navy-Yard on the 5th of February, will be allowed ninety days in which to remove them, the full payment to be made at the expiration of thirty days from the date of sale.

ARREST OF A REBEL OFFICER,

On Saturday last, Capt. SHEETS's detectives having obtained information that a rebel officer had returned to Maryland, and was living quietly at his home about four miles from Fort Washington, they proceeded to the place designated and arrested the accused, who proved to be First Lieut. SEMMES, of Stuart's cavalry. The prisoner is a cousin of Commander SEMMES, of the pirate *Alabama*, and served with STEWART in the battles of Yorktown and Bull Run. SEMMES was brought to this city on Monday and turned over to the proper authorities.

NATIONAL WESTERN ARMORY.

The following named Representatives have been appointed by Speaker COLFAX as a select committee on the subject of establishing a National Armory west of the Alleghany Mountains: Messrs. Kellogg of Michigan, Moorhead of Pennsylvania, O'Neill of Ohio, Arnold of Illinois, Dawes of Massachusetts, McDowell of Indiana, Randall of Kentucky, Loan of Missouri, Eldridge of Wisconsin.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION ANNIVERSARY.

The public meeting held to-night in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in celebration of the second anniversary of the United States Christian Commission, was largely attended. Vice-President HAMLIN presided, and delivered the opening address. He was followed by GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, President of the Christian Commission, who gave a brief statement of the origin and work of the Commission. The receipts and disbursements of the Commission during the past year reached nearly a million dollars. Addresses were made by Speaker COLFAX, Senator SHERMAN, Gen. MARTINDALE, Rev. R. J. PARVIN and GEORGE J. MINGINS. The President of the United States was present on this occasion.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: James Duane Doty, to be Governor of Utah; Edward A. Rolling, of New-Hampshire, Deputy-Commissioner of Internal Revenue; John N. Goodwin, of Maine, Governor of Arizona; John Boseman Kerr, of Maryland, Deputy-Solicitor of the Court of Claims; Commander D. D. Porter, Rear-Admiral in the navy, from July 4, 1863; Capt. John Rodgers, Commander in the navy from June 17, 1863; Capt. Stephen C. Rowen, Commander in the navy from July 16, 1863; Horace N. Trumbull, Collector of Customs for the District of Stonington, Conn., Price Palmer, deceased; Newton Edwards, Governor of Dacotah; Amos Reed, Secretary of the Territory of Utah; W. A. Woods, of Iowa, Hospital Chaplain, under the Act of May, 1862; O. H. Irish, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah.

THE TAX ON SPIRITS.

The amendments of the Senate Finance Committee to the House bill to increase the Internal Revenue, reported to-day by Mr. FESSENDEN, strike out the provision for a tax of twenty cents additional on rectified spirits, and also that which taxes whisky on hand after Jan. 12. They increase the tax on whisky after July 1st and prior to January next to 70 cents, and after Jan. 1, 1865, to 80 cents. The duty on imported whisky after July and prior to January next is increased from 40 to 50 cents, and after January next to 60 cents.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill reported to-day, by Mr. STEVENS, for the support of the army for the year ending with June, 1865, appropriates $529,500,000; of this, $5,000,000 for advance bounties to volunteers; $5,000,000 for raising and organizing volunteers; nearly $100,000,000 for the pay of the army; $177,500,000 for the pay of volunteers; $91,500,000 for the subsistence of volunteers; $60,000,000 for quartermasters supplies, and $13,000,000 for incidentals; $21,000,000 for cavalry and artillery horses; $4,000,000 for transportation; $5,000,000 for commissary quarters for officers; $58,000,000 for clothing and equipments, &c.; $9,000,000 for medical and hospital departments; $2,000,000 for armament of fortifications; $2,000,000 for ordnance and stores; $2,500,000 for the manufacture of arms; $2,000,000 for the purchase of gunpowder and lead, and $2,000,000 for repairs of arsenals.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) a resolution was agreed to, instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the military administration of affairs in Alexandria, and especially its system of military police there established.

COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

The joint resolutions, complimentary to Commodore CADWALLADER RINGGOLD, and the officers and men of his command, were, on motion of Mr. HICKS, taken up and passed.

The joint resolutions of thanks to Gen. GEORGE C. THOMAS, and the officers and men of his command, were, on motion of Mr. NESMITH, passed.

INCREASED SALARIES OF CONSULS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) presented papers relating to an increase of the salaries of Consuls at Glasgow, Nassau, Lyons, Sydney, Liverpool, Shanghai and Malta; and a communication in relation to destitute citizen passengers left in foreign countries by rebel pirates. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MEMORIAL AGAINST A BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the passage of the Bankrupt Law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a bill to regulate the proceedings in criminal cases. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL also introduced a bill in relation to the Courts of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE SIOUX INDIAN CAPTIVES.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the mustering of the Sioux Indian captives into the service. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BILL.

The House bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General was received and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CONCERNING DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATIONS.

The resolution of Mr. DOOLITTLE, requesting the presence of some one connected with the departments before the Committee of Investigation was then taken up in order.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until Monday next.

THE ENLISTMENT BILL.

The Enlistment bill was called up by Mr. WILSON. The pending amendment of Mr. HENDERSON to the bill, limiting freedom to the wives, children and relatives of slave recruits, belonging to disloyal masters, being under consideration.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) said the bill presents not only the question of the employment of negroes in the military service, but in its logical consequence the emancipation of the whole African race within our country. It proposes in express words to arm, equip and muster persons of African descent into the military service of the United States on the same terms, other than the bounty, allowed to the soldiers in the regular and volunteer service. It made no distinction between those held as slaves and those who were free. It guaranteed to every man who entered the military service the freedom of himself, his mother, his wife and children, and made no distinction between the slaves of rebels and of loyal citizens. Had Congress and the President power to employ slaves in the military service? Could we emancipate them as a punishment to the rebels, or as a reward for military service? If these powers existed, to what extent should we exercise them? These questions presented the real problem of the war, to solve which required more than human wisdom. It devolved upon us now to pass upon a guarantee and pledge, which honor and good faith will never hereafter allow the nation to withdraw—a pledge which, if redeemed, will, in its logical consequences, in a short period, make every human being within our limits free. In the discussion of this question it becomes vital that we examine our power. The race whose military service we require has yielded forced labor, unrequited toil to us for generations. If we now induce them to incur the risk of death and wounds in war upon a promise of emancipation, and do not redeem that promise, we add perfidy to wrong. The soldier who has worn our uniform and served under our flag should not hereafter labor as a slave; nor would it be tolerable that his mother, wife or child should be the property of another. The guarantee of the freedom of these was the inevitable incident of the employment of the slave as a soldier. If we had not the power, or did not intend to emancipate those connected with him by domestic ties, then, in the name of God and humanity, do not employ him as a soldier. It was clear that we were at war with these rebels, and that they had the same rights as other enemies, and no other. Their claim as belligerents, and their recognition as such by our Government, secured them the rights of belligerents and no other. But they could not cut off their allegiance to the Constitution and demand their rights under it. They could no longer quote the Constitution against us, when, by the magnitude of the rebellion, they had secured the rights and position of enemies. As war now exists, and armies arrayed against each other, battles fought, and victories and defeats alternate, he asked if new laws were not brought into operation. By what laws shall the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents be regulated? War was in itself a suspension of powers and duties of courts and civil laws within the limits of its operations, but yet war was not in modern times among Christian nations lawless. It had its code just as the civil law had. When you talked to him about the constitutional rights of these rebels, his answer was, that they had none. The hasty recognition of Great Britain and our own acquiescence have secured them the rights of war, and by the laws of war must our powers and duties as a civilized nation be tested. To quote the Constitution in behalf of these enemies is a perversion of language. They have appealed to force. We can only reply by force. They renounce the Constitution, laws, connections, and compromises, and appeal to the laws of war. As against them we were no longer restrained by the Constitution. Before discussing our power to emancipate and arm the slaves of our enemies, according to the laws of war, let us ascertain who are included in the word enemies. The rebels claim that all the people within the slaveholding States owe allegiance to them, and are, therefore, our enemies. We deny this. We say that only those in arms, or those who have willingly contributed, directly or indirectly, to the strength of the rebellion, are our enemies. They claim that the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and Western Virginia are our enemies. We know that they are not, because tens of thousands of their citizens have served nobly in our armies, and some are here sharing in our councils; our affinity to them growing out of a common nationality should ever be respected and strenghtened. He wished to clothe the guarantees and promises of emancipation with all the authority of law. If we could grant bounties to soldiers as an inducement, we could give the highest boon, of life—liberty—to our colored recruits. No man can doubt our authority to muster in the negro. If we can give him land, bounty, honor, can we not give them freedom as a reward for military service? Let our enemies be treated according to the laws of war. If they lose their slaves so much the better. He was in favor of taking all the slaves we needed into military service. But we should pay loyal masters a reasonable compensation for them. He thought, by a carefully prepared law, we ought to enroll the slaves of the United States, and secure to them their freedom for services rendered. He was prepared to vote for a comprehensive system of emancipation, with just compensation to loyal masters.

Mr. CARLISLE, of Virginia, (Union,) obtained the floor to reply.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

On motion of Mr, FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) t was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to inform this House, if not inconsistent with the public interests, whether the supplies for that department during the past fiscal year were purchased upon contract, as required by law; and, if not, what proportion thereof, and of what kinds, were purchased in open market. That he also inform the House whether purchases were so made, and of what articles; and that he also inform the House of the practice of asking proposals for supplies in classes, giving the contract to the lowest average bids, for a class of articles, oftentimes to the great pecuniary disadvantage of the Government, inasmuch as the price may be low on certain articles when few are required, and high on others of which large quantities are required; and whether the practice of inviting proposals and awarding bids in this manner is required by law; and that he also inform the House whether any, and if so, what alterations in the law relating to the purchase of naval supplies are, in his opinion, necessary.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June, 1865. On his motion, it was made the special order for Tuesday next.

CLAIMS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Mr. HALE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Claims, reported back Mr. FENTON'S bill to facilitate the payment of bounties, arrears of pay due to wounded and deceased soldiers, &c.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) remarked that this subject was now under consideration by the Committee on Military Affairs, and, to say the least, it was disrespectful to the committee, to take the bill from their possession in this way.

Mr. FENTON thought this was a mere matter of pride on the part of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SCHENCK said—Not at all.

Mr. HALE observed that the passage of this bill would save time, and urged its necessity.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio (Union,) said the accounts could be settled in sixty days under this bill; otherwise it would require twelve months.

The bill was passed,

It provides that on the death of officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and other enlisted men, it shall be the duty of the proper officer to furnish to the Second Auditor a critical statement, date of death, and full particulars of the military history of the deceased, together with the amount of arrears of pay, bounty, clothing, etc., to be paid in certificate by any Paymaster of the army. The same course to be pursued in case of the person dying in hospital. All pay and bounties under the Act of March, 1863, due to persons discharged, or who may be discharged, from the army within two years by reason of wounds, shall be adjudicated by the Commissioners of Pensions, under the rules governing invalid pensions, and on the certificate issued by him, payment be made by any Paymaster of the army.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

On motion of Mr. FREEMAN CLARK, of New-York, (Union,) it was resolved that in order to secure, beyond a contingency, the payment of the interest on the public debt, and to prevent an undue increase of the debt, and to restrict within proper limits the aggregate paper circulation of the country, the Committee of Ways and Means are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duties on foreign imports, upon articles of luxury of a class, as far as practicable, not manufactured or produced in this country, so, as in their opinion to produce a revenue of $120,000,000 per annum; also into the expediency of increasing the internal revenue tax upon articles of luxury, and upon such articles of domestic manufacture as come into competition with foreign articles upon which the import duties are not advanced, so as, in the opinion of the Committee, to produce a revenue of $230,000,000. Also into the expediency of restricting the bank circulation of the country, State and National, to $300,000,000. Also into the expediency of authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $200,000,000, the whole or any portion thereof to be disposed of at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, when, in his judgment he may deem it expedient and proper to use the proceeds for the redemption of Government legal-tender notes, and report at an early day by bill or otherwise.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

On motion of Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut, (Union,) a resolution was adopted that the Committee on the Judiciary be and they are hereby directed to inquire and report by bill or otherwise, whether the condition of the country imposes any difficulties in the way of such an organization of the Electoral College as will enable it to legally and constitutionally elect a President of the United States for the term commencing on the 4th day of March, 1865, and whether, if such difficulties exist, they can be remedied by any legislation of Congress.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The House proceeded to consider the action of the resolution amendatory of the Confiscation bill.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) delivered his views upon the subject, saying whatever the victor may judge proper, has to be submitted to by the vanquished. He would vote against universal confiscation of lands, until such a course should become necessary, just as he would exterminate rebels when this should become necessary. He should vote for such extreme measures to save the Government and sustain the pending resolution, because it least interfered with the Act of 1862.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the Enrollment Act, when

Mr. SCHENCK explained the substitute which the Committee on Military Affairs have prepared. It was in the main the bill of the Senate, with the exceptions, among others, that while the Senate increase the commutation to $400, the committee leave the clause precisely as it is in the law of 1862, at $300. The Senate bill contains a provision looking to the exhaustion of the draft, while the House provides for the enrollment of those who may from time to time become liable to the draft.

Mr. CHANLER, of New-York, (Dem.,) opposed the draft on the grounds, first, that it contravened the provisions of the Constitution, which clearly provided for calling out the national forces; second, it struck with an armed hand at the sovereignty of the States; third, it tended to establish a military aristocracy and a centralized military form of Government in place of the compromises of the Constitution; fourth, it was unjust, making unfair distinctions between different classes of American citizens; fifth, it had been fairly tried and found to be an expensive and dangerous innovation, ending in failure. He proposed to amend the conscript law by striking out all that related to a draft, and bringing in a new bill providing for an enrollment of all persons liable to military duty in the United States, and for the arrest of all deserters and prevention of desertion.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, (Union,) said the country could not be sustained by such patriotism as that of his colleague who had just taken his seat. For himself, he was not a party man, having declined to accept of a party nomination. He came here as an American citizen to support the Administration in the suppression of rebellion and treason. This is a free Government, and his colleague, (CHANLER,) might thank God it is. If in Richmond, his colleague could not utter against the Government there such sentiments as he had uttered against our own legitimate Government to-day without being sent to the gallows. His colleague talked about usurpation and the murderous disposition of this Government, and about the usurpation of power. Had his colleague any sympathy with that Government South now conscripting without regard to age? Had he uttered any word of reproach against the active tyranny in the Southern States? He (DAVIS) regretted the necessity which compelled him to use language of this character, but in this he had performed his duty. Mr. DAVIS proceeded to defend the Administration, saying in conclusion, he had made up his mind the rebellion is to be put down, notwithstanding menaces and armed opposition.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, (Union,) rising to a personal explanation, said the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JOHN W. ALLEN) recently went out of his way to attack him, by saying that he owed his election to Federal bayonets. This was false and slanderous, and without foundation. He would inform the gentleman that he was elected by true, unflinching Union men, who had been tried in the furnace of persecution and come out with unspotted garments and without the smell of treason upon them—true Union men, who had been hunted by the hell-hounds who had here an apologist in the person of the gentleman from Illinois. The Supreme Court of Kentucky had recently decided that his election was in accordance with the laws of that State. But for the declaration of the gentleman that he was a Constitutional Union man, it might have been supposed that he was making a speech in the Congress at Richmond. He (Mr. ALLEN) had denounced such men as ANDREW JOHNSON, BROWNLOW, MAYNARD, HAMILTON—men who stood as much higher than the gentleman as heaven above hell—whose names would live in the history of the American people, while the gentleman will be "unwept, unhonored and unsung." The gentleman had spoken of the brave men in the rebellion, but our soldiers who had bared their breasts to the rebels, were characterized by him as robbers and thieves. Nothing was said against JEFF. DAVIS and his marauders. He had been assaulted by the gentleman in a manner so unjust that he felt compelled to throw back the insinuation in the gentleman's teeth, and to tell him it was false and untrue. When the soldiers now fighting our battles return to their homes they will sink the gentleman and all like him in an infamy so profound, a damnation so deep, that the hand of resurrection cannot reach them.

Mr. W. J. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) replied, saying the gentleman had placed him in a false position. He reiterated the charge, that Mr. ANDERSON owed his election to Federal bayonets. Judge TRIMBLE, who opposed the gentleman in the canvas, was locked up in prison during the election, and the day after was turned loose. The election was influenced by the military order of Gen. HURLBUT. The length, breadth and height of that gentleman's professions consist of abuse of JEFF. DAVIS, rather than love for the Union and Constitution of the country. As for himself he was elected by a majority of 6,000, from a district which had sent a larger quota to the war than any other. But he was threatened with the vengeance of returned soldiers, and it was charged that he said our soldiers were robbers. Were any man of character to make such an assertion he would pronounce it false. As to his voting against Mr. SMITH'S resolution, which declared that there were only two parties—patriots and traitors—he thought there were more than two parties. There were men here who belonged to the great Democratic party, who were unwilling to place themselves on the side of traitors here. He was willing to admit that there might be a sprinkling of good Union men on the opposite side, while others would not have the Union restored. He said that the assertion that his speech was tainted with secession was unqualifiedly false. His party were endeavoring to restore the Union with all the constitutional rights under it unimpaired. He would give notice that he was not going to fight or challenge, unless standing on the defensive.

The above presents only a few points of the personality used.

Mr. ANDERSON desired to reply.

Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.) thought they had had enough of personalities.

Mr. ANDERSON again appealed for unanimous consent to proceed in his remarks.

Mr. PERRY objected.

Mr. ANDERSON said he did not mean to carry the war into Africa, but only into Egypt. [Laughter.]

The committee rose, and the House adjourned at 4:30 P. M.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Efforts to Destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Important Movements of the Rebels.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Information from the Upper Potomac to-night indicates that the rebels are making a great effort to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The telegraph lines were cut about noon to-day east of Cumberland, and the bridges at North Branch and Patterson were burnt.

There was some fighting at the latter point. It was feared that an attack would be made on Martinsburg. The rebel force was about five hundred strong, under Gen. ROSSER, that made the attack on Patterson Creek and North Branch. After burning these bridges, they moved in the direction of New-Creek. Nothing further is known.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, Tuesday, Feb. 2—8 P. M.

This morning Col. MULLIGAN advanced up the New-Creek Valley, drove the enemy back, reoccupied Burlington, and then Moorfield Junction, in the Patterson's Creek Valley.

About noon to-day five hundred of Gen. ROSSER'S rebel cavalry reached the railroad at North Branch and Patterson's Creek bridges, six and eight miles from Cumberland, cutting the telegraph wires and attempting to destroy bridges. We drove the enemy off, however, before he could do any serious damage, and extinguished the fires. We lost a few killed and wounded. The telegraph will be up to-morrow, and the railroad in running order again in thirty-six hours. A portion of the Ringgold Cavalry, Company F, of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, and the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, were slightly engaged. Trains arrived to-night from Patterson's Creek report the enemy being pursued.

Gen. KELLEY'S combinations are working well. The cutting of the road is considered a trifling affair. Telegraph operators are out putting up the wires. A bridge-repairing train goes out from Cumberland at daylight.

We have taken some prisoners.

The Reported Raid Across the Potomac by Imboden—A Dispatch from Gov. Curtin.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 2—3:25 P. M.

The *Bulletin* has received the following dispatch from Gov. CURTIN:

Your telegram is the first notice that I have received of the rumor of a raid across the Potomac by IMBODEN. Gen. COUCH would give me information if any such thing occurred or was threatened.

A. G. CURTIN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Steamer Matanzas.

The steamer *Matanzas*, with New-Orleans dates to the 26th ult., arrived here yesterday.

The *Columbia* and *McClellan*, from New York, arrived out on the 25th.

The papers to hand contain nothing important.

V. V. DANNEY, an old and highly-respected loyal citizen, had been appointed Chief of Police.

M. DERBES, U. S. Consul at Marseilles, and family, arrived on the 25th in the French bark *Taurus*, from Bordeaux.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The steamer *Columbia*, Capt. BARTON, which left New-York on the 16th, arrived here yesterday morning.

Ward meetings for the election of delegates to the Free State Convention, for the nomination of State officers on Feb. 1, were held last night. They were fully attended, and comprised a large share of the best citizens of New-Orleans.

The weather is delightful.

The exchange market continues firm, but quiet. Fifty thousand dollars in gold received by the *Yazoo*, has had a depressing influence on the gold market. The article has been selling for 59½ to 61 ₩ cent., premium. Cotton, from 69½c. to 76½c. Sugar, from 11c. to 13½c. Molassas, from 40c. to 51c.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Gold and Foreign bills were more animated and higher—25c on the *Columbia's* news. Gold, 61@62 and even 64 asked. Exchange on New-York (sight) ¼ discount to par, and one bank asked ¼ premium; Sterling, 175@176 for bankers' bills, with private bills at 170@172¾.

COTTON—Sales on the 25th of 300 bales at full prices —73½c.@78c. for good Ordinary to strict Middling. A sale of strict Middling to good Middling was reported at 80c.

SUGAR firm; sales 900 hhds., at 10c.@12½c. for common to choice, and 13½c. for Yellow Clarified new crop.

MOLASSES active; sales 2,100 bbls., at 51c.@52c. for common, and 53c.@58c. for good to choice.

FLOUR dull, at $9 for superfine.

New-York HAY $58 ₩ ton.

FREIGHTS—Per steamer to New-York; Cotton, 1¾c. ₩ lb., and Sugar $1 ₩ hhd. Sailing vessels $1 25 ₩ bale for Cotton, $1 25 ₩ hhd. for Sugar and 40c. ₩ bbl. for Molasses.

NEWS FROM REBELDOM.

Additional Extracts from Southern Papers.

SPIRIT OF THE RICHMOND PRESS.

Comparative Strength of the North and South.

Particulars of the Attempt to Burn Jeff. Davis' Mansion.

Senator Wigfall Prefers Submission to Repudiation.

The Southern papers, the receipt of which we have already acknowledged, contain a mass of interesting matter, from which we make additional extracts;

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

STRENGTH OF THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 21.

The vain and unreflecting North are deceiving themselves with the delusion that the South is already conquered. From the beginning they have regarded the achievement as constantly on the eve of accomplishment; they now think the work already done. There are a few plain considerations which ought to teach them that they are laboring under an error. The South not only is not conquered, but *if she chooses*, she never can be.

In a population of five millions, there are one in five capable of making resistance; capable of exerting effective effort, in some form, in opposing an aggressive power. If true to herself, the South is capable, standing on her own soil and requiring her enemy to come, by long marches, against her, of successfully resisting a million of men. Of the one in five of her population, that is to say, of the one million of men who can fight off the foe, either at home or in the field, one-half, or five hundred thousand, are fit for organized military service, and can be spared for public duty, leaving a half million of males and all the females at home to conduct the business of agriculture and the arts. Of the five hundred thousand thus spared to the public, at least four-fifths may belong to the army in the field.

Can a people, thus possessing an army of at least 400,000 brave men to meet the advances of invasion, with a reserve of 600,000 behind them, at home, ready to assist, in the last resort—all well armed—can such a people be conquered by any foreign power unless they choose to be?

The foreign power labors at the disadvantage of proceeding a long distance from home, and is under the necessity of guarding long lines of march and transportation. The necessity of fighting is not brought home in its case, as in the case of the invaded people, to each man's door; and the further disadvantage is put upon it of conducting the war virtually with volunteer troops. In fact for every man it succeeds in bringing into the immediate field of battle, it must have at least two others, either guarding the routes of transit, garrisoning the territory already overrun, and engaged in recruiting, organizing and drilling at home.

The North boasts twenty millions of people. One in twenty of this number, or one million, is more than it has yet succeeded in placing upon its muster-rolls. Of this one million, not more than one-third, or three hundred and fifty thousand, have been brought into actual service on the field; the residue having been employed in the auxiliary duties incident to military organization and invasion. If the South is to be subdued, it must be by this three hundred and fifty thousand men. It is plain that, with a capacity to bring four hundred thousand perfect and able soldiers into the field, reinforced at home by a reserve of six hundred thousand males, young and old, capable of shooting a gun, saying nothing of females, who might lend a hand in slaying a Yankee on occasion; it is plain that the South is not conquered, and cannot be conquered, unless she so elects.

The foregoing arithmetical data do not take the negroes into account. The great mass of these are still engaged in cultivating the soil, and still loyal to their masters and the Southern cause. Besides their labor in agriculture and some of the mechanical arts, they have rendered good service in the construction of earthworks, and relieve a great many whites in the heavier work of our railroads. It is computed that at least fifty thousand of them could be so employed in the army as to relieve that many white soldiers and conscripts, thus adding that number of muskets to the effective service. At all events, the advantage we derive from the slaves is still far greater than the counter-advantage which the Yankees have derived from the unprofitable enterprise of converting them into soldiers.

The plain deduction from this statement of the case is, that if the South has suffered reverses in the contest to the extent of bringing her cause into any sort of peril, it has been either from want of valor in the people, or of capacity in the Government. It is for the public to determine where the blame lies; our own opinion is well known. The whole male population between the ages of 18 and 45, with a few necessary exceptions, have been placed at the disposal of Government; and our impressment laws have exposed to them the whole available substance of the country, which they have seized with a strong, and used with a lavish hand. If our cause has been brought into peril, it need not remain so for one moment, if those who are charged with responsibility but perform their duty with wisdom, with honesty and with ability.

MEAT FOR THE ARMIES.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 19.

If it is true, as a physiological fact, that soldiers can fight without meat, it is scarcely true as a moral fact, we fear, that they will not fight without it. The panic on this subject of supply is great, and probably contributes more than anything else to the despondency of the people. Is it warranted?

In large portions of the States of South Carolina and Georgia, and probably of North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi also, a considerable surplus of meat has been killed and cured the present Winter. It is no unusual thing to hear of planters who, before the war, were accustomed to purchase one-half of their bacon from Ohio, who have now not only reduced double the amount necessary for their domestic consumption. It may safely be estimated that, with rare exceptions, owing to peculiar situations, cholera and floods, the planters of these States have now in their smoke-houses supplies of meat adequate for present necessities at least. Can the wants of the army from these supplies be met?

Under the present regime they cannot. Under the present inquisitorial processes of impressment agents, which have produced disgust, dissatisfaction and indignation or apathy everywhere, planters speak on this subject with bated breath. They will not sell meat at Government prices when three or four times that price can easily be obtained in open market, especially when they are threatened with taxation which all their resources may be required to meet. They will not even carry it to market when the product of their toil is liable to be seized by the first petty impressing agent who may espy it. And more than all, they do not care to exchange an intrinsic value for another which is rapidly depreciating, with no adequate guarantee that such depreciation will be checked before it becomes worthless. Let the authorities cease relying on impressment, and they will be able to purchase more meat than at present. *Let them restore the currency, and supplies will be drawn from old smoke-houses to an extent which would be now considered by many as incredible.*

REBEL WRANGLING.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 22.

We are told the Yankees derive great encouragement from our wrangling, and expect the dissolution of our league to follow close in the wake of our dissensions. If these dissensions had any reference to submission; if we were debating the expediency of accepting LINCOLN'S amnesty, the Yankees would do well to be jubilant; *but as our disputes relate simply to the best method of repelling the invader, as we are all agreed on the policy of dispatching Cerberus and not appeasing him, we can see no reason why our enemies should be exultant.* Far better reason would they have for rejoicing if our Congress should pass any of the desperate measures which that body has suffered itself to entertain; and whether the Yankees are exultant or not, we must learn, once for all, to walk in the good old paths of hereditary constitutional right, without regarding the frames and feelings of that highly emotioned people. The true danger is lest our own people should be alienated from the cause by the misconduct of those who are at the head of affairs, and by pointing out errors and urging reforms an independent press can do more to promote a higher harmony than by a mute resignation to accomplished facts, or loud appeals for such a unity as can be brought about only by an abnegation of thought or a renunciation of liberty.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

WHEN MR. WIGFALL WILL SUBMIT.

In the rebel Senate, on Jan. 19, while the Impressment Law was under consideration, Mr. WIGFALL remarked that the Secretary of the Treasury did not possess the alchymist's power of *making* money. Every dollar he issues is not only indorsed, but, practically, drawn by the property-holders of the country, for, upon them, will alternately fall the responsibility of the redemption of the notes which have been issued. As soon as it became obvious that a large army had to be fed, the speculators commenced laying up provisions, and prices rapidly advanced. The farmers coöperated with the speculators by taking Richmond prices as the prices at which they would sell. In proportion as prices rose, the currency increased, and as the currency increased, prices again advanced. This has been continued until the Government—the agent of the people—finds itself almost confronted with the necessity of repudiation on the one hand, or of bankruptcy to the whole producing interests on the other.

What should we do? Give the best compensation we can, and not let our debt go on increasing. *The people, by their incontinent madness, are piling up this debt, which they have to pay, until ultimately it will topple and crush them under its weight.*

Mr. W. said he would move to recommit the bill to the Committee with instructions to report a substitute providing for the payment of all property impressed, when the owner is satisfied with the appraisement; otherwise a certificate of the character of the property to be given him, which certificate is to be sent to the proper auditing office in Richmond, and the claim allowed in its order and in accordance with the evidence adduced. If the question of valuation is left to neighborhood appraisers, they would accumulate a debt that would break down of its own weight. *If repudiation is to be the result, he was prepared to lay down his arms and surrender at once, for the loss of liberty would be more tolerable than the loss of honor. If the country is ruined by the incontinent madness of the people, every man of them will be ruined, if it is dishonored they will all share the dishonor. Let the leaders of the people and the Press explain these matters to the people, instead of telling them that they will gain their independence but lose their liberties.* Let Congress pass such a bill as he had indicated, and let the members, when they return home, tell their constituents the object of the bill and they will receive the plaudit, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Mr. WIGFALL then submitted the bill he had indicated.

Mr. HILL, in a few remarks, favored the passage of the pending bill to relieve existing difficulties. The proposition of Mr. WIGFALL could be introduced and considered afterward.

The question on Mr. WIGFALL'S motion was decided in the negative.

THE ATTEMPT TO BURN JEFF. DAVIS' MANSION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 21.

Between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock on Tuesday night a most diabolical attempt was made by an incendiary to destroy the house of President DAVIS. At the time mentioned, the attention of some members of the President's family having been attracted by a smell of smoke, which seemed to proceed from the basement, instant alarm was given, and a search made, which disclosed the fact that the premises were on fire in the east basement room, which was used as a wood and coal house. A large quantity of shavings and a bundle of faggots, placed by the incendiary against a pile of wood, were in a blaze, and but for the timely discovery, would soon have communicated to the wood and resulted in the destruction of the building, and, perhaps, loss of life. The fire was soon extinguished, when it appeared that an entrance into the house had been effected through the wood-house window, and that the miscreants, before applying the torch, had broken into the store-room, also in the basement, and stolen a large quantity of but

Prison Discipline and Diet.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION, }
ROOM No. 46 BIBLE HOUSE, Jan. 25, 1864. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with interest the article in your issue of this date, under the caption of "State Prison Reforms." I concur, and so does the Prison Association, (as will be seen in their annual report, under date of Dec. 31,) in what you say of Gov. SEYMOUR'S recommendation touching the extension of the commutation principle. Your remarks on the importance of allowing convicts, as a means of prison discipline, to aid by their labor in the support of their families, are pertinent and valuable. The subject is touched upon in the report of the Special Committee on Sing Sing Prison. It is one of great interest, has vital relations to the work of reforming criminals, and ought to receive a thorough discussion.

But there is one statement in your article which does injustice to the State Prisons. It is that in which you assail the dietary of those institutions. You have been led into error on that point. The food furnished the convicts is of good quality, abundant in quantity, and sufficiently varied from day to day, and season to season to meet the demands both of health and taste. In saying this, "I speak that I do know, and testify that I have seen." In the course of the past year, I have spent five days at Clinton Prison, seven at Auburn, and fifteen at Sing Sing, engaged in an official inspection and examination of the same. I was often present at the convicts' meals, and looked closely into the supply and preparation of their food; but found little to criticise in this department of either of the prisons. Unlimited permission was given to converse with the prisoners separate and apart from the keepers or any of them; and, in point of fact, I did converse with scores, perhaps hundreds of them, whose concurrent testimony, with certainly less than a half dozen exceptions, was of entire satisfaction with the food furnished them by the authorities. Among the members of the Special Committees appointed by the Prison Association to visit and examine the the State Prisons were some of the first citizens of New-York, and their reports all speak of the prison rations in terms of approval and satisfaction. It is not true, as you intimate on the authority of an article in the *National Review*, that "convicts, however they may have been employed, are always emaciated and in bad health when they come out." This may be true in some cases, but such cases are exceptional, and the "bad health" is the result neither of bad nor deficient food, but either of very long terms of imprisonment, or of diseases contracted prior to their incarceration, or of a solitary vice fearfully prevalent in prisons, and most difficult of correction.

The Prison Association has been more active in the work of inspecting prisons, of every grade, during the past year than at any former time in its history. Its annual report, which will be issued in a few days, will contain an amount of information in regard to the condition and working of our penal institutions greater, perhaps, than has ever before been embodied in a single document. The several papers which compose it will also be found replete with principles, suggestions, and recommendations touching the matter of prison discipline and prison management, of whose value the public will judge when put in possession of the same. E. C. WINES,
Cor. Sec'y N. Y. P. Association.

Senorita Cubas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In justice to a professional lady, who may be regarded as belonging to the public, and hence is entitled to its protection, I wish to correct an erroneous and injurious impression which has obtained currency and credence through some of the legal reports. As Referee in the case of MRS. JAMES M. NIXON against her husband, in which a decree was granted to the lady on the ground of adultry by the defendant, I beg to say that no particle of evidence was adduced implicating the Senorita CUBAS in the case. Very respectfully,

D. A. FOWLER, Referee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment, Col. OSBORN, reached the Park Barracks Tuesday, on its way home to Chicago to reorganize. It was raised in Chicago, and left that city for Western Virginia in October, 1861, 950 strong—Col. LIGHT then commanding. After much laborious scouting and picket duty in Western Virginia, and taking part in the sharp affair at Winchester, where SHIELDS was wounded, the regiment was ordered to the Peninsula, but reached it only in time to see McCLELLAN'S army leaving it, and turned and went to Suffolk, Va. From that place it was transferred to the Department of the South, reaching St. Helena in February, 1863. It was on Folly and Morris Islands under Gen. GILLMORE, helped take Fort Wagner, and the first of our men inside of the fort were from this regiment. About a hundred of its members declined to reënlist, and are serving out their term at the South. The remainder, 350 in number, have reënlisted, and we trust will receive at Chicago the warm greeting and prompt aid they deserve. Beside Col. OSBORN, there are present almost the full regimental staff and line.

THE TRIAL OF OFFICERS OF GEN. SPINOLA'S BRIGADE.—The trial of Surgeon JOSEPH A. KERRIGAN, was again gone into yesterday. Hon. JOHN MCKEON, the counsel of the accused, being present, Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT, Jr., and Dr. THOMAS E. BIRDSALL, were examined for the defence. They both testified to the thoroughness of Dr. KERRIGAN'S examination of recruits. The court then adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864. }
1 o'clock P. M. }

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Brice, Russell, Joyce—22.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; also, those on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be fenced in, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged in Sixtieth-street, between the First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Brophy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael J. Connolly to keep a stand in front of No. 17 Chatham-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Gross moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the words "provided permission be given by the owners of the property."

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted,

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third streets be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay the whole expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the new sidewalks on west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and in Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the sunken lots numbers three hundred and forty-eight and three hundred and fifty West Forty-eighth-street be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

BILL.

By Councilman Ryan—

Bill of Patrick Leddy, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Eighth Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of regulating and grading One Hundred and Fourth-street, from Broadway to Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of filling sunken lots on the south sides of Forty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of laying crosswalks in First-avenue, at the intersections of One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen to permit Lewis D. Phillips to construct an elevated railway over bulkhead between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, North River, for the purpose of conveying coal from vessels without obstructing the bulkhead, to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

Councilman Gross moved that the paper be laid over.

Which was lost.

Councilman Shaefer offered a remonstrance of property owners on the North River, between Nineteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, against the construction of an elevated railway between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

Councilman Brandon moved that the resolution and remonstrance be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was carried.

Councilman Repper moved to take from the file report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be borne by the property-owners and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

Councilman Repper moved that the resolution be amended by inserting after the word "pavement," the words "excepting that portion between the railroad tracks from avenue A to avenue D."

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Gross moved to reconsider the vote had on January twenty eight, on resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons whose bills are annexed, for the amounts set opposite their names, being for expenses incurred in the celebration of the Anniversary of our National Independence, July four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be taken from any unexpended appropriation in the City Treasury.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then laid over.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be granted to Mr. James Cook to erect a portico in front of building in Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, said portico not to extend beyond the court-yard line, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was lost.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble and resolution relative to Hudson River Railroad.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to pay persons and laborers in the Croton Aqueduct Department the sum of two dollars per day as wages; also, authorizing the Street Commissioner to appoint a Janitor for the Fourth District Police Court, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable monthly.

Which was laid over.

An ordinance for a continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York serving in the Army o the Union

Which was laidover.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Bauich a d William S. Lyons, for the sum of ten dollars each, for services rendered to the Committee on Russian Reception, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that Second avenue, from Seventeenth to Fortieth-street, be renumbered, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to John W. Jackson to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number two hundred and forty-seven Front-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the owners of property on Ninth-avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, be permitted to flag the sidewalks in front of their lots, to the full width, at their own expense, under the supervision of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble and resolution reciting that the illegal and unjust assumption, on the part of the Legislature of this State, of the right to grant the use of the streets of this City to companies or corporations or private individuals for the purpose of laying rails and running cars thereon, without the consent of its municipal authorities, who, by the terms of such grants from the State as aforesaid, are deprived of all jurisdiction or control over the mode of constructing such railroads, is, as might have been anticipated, producing great dissatisfaction among our citizens, who, in consequence of the imperfect manner in which such rails are laid, and the total disregard of their rights to the free and unobstructed use of such streets, are subjected to annoyances and pecuniary losses in such a manner and to such an extent as to call imperatively for some action on the part of this Common Council, with a view of removing such cause of complaint or of remedying the evils to which our citizens are now subjected; with resolution that a Special Committee of three members of each board of the Common Council be appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration the matters contained in the foregoing preamble, and of devising some method of relieving our citizens from the losses and annoyances now suffered by them, consequent upon the imperfect manner of laying the rails of such railroad companies.

(By Board of Aldermen, preamble and resolution adopted.)

Aldermen Ryers, Ottiwell and Jones appointed as such committee on the part of that board.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting that the Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform of Board of Aldermen are investigating the affairs of the City Inspector's Department, and that several witnesses have failed to appear, with resolution, that the said Special Committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, and to compel the attendance of such witnesses as in their judgment may be necessary to assist them in their investigation into the affairs of the departments of the City Government.

Which was referred to Committee on Law Department.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a new steam fire-engine for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-six.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution that the Harlem Gas-light Company be directed to lay mains and set lamp posts, and cause Seventy-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, to be lighted in the usual manner, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Skuse, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be full payment for loss of horse, cart, and harness from the dumping ground foot of Roosevelt-street, the amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Joint Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be requested to make a transfer of the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to the account of City Contingencies, for the purpose of defraying the expense of receiving the returning regiments

(By Board of Aldermen resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Shaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell—20.

Report of the Committee on Finance, with ordinance to provide for the payment of the interest on a portion of the City debt, and the redemption of the principal thereof, due and payable in One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four, &c.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Tenth-street Ferry Company, for the sum of forty-five dollars, being for ferriage of the Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State National Guard, on the occasion of the funeral of General Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from the Live Oak Club, to attend their Annual Ball at the Apollo Rooms, on the evening of February first.

Which was accepted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution that the sunken lots numbers two hundred and twenty-five, two hundred and twenty-seven, two hundred and twenty-nine and two hundred and thirty-one West Forty-first-street, about one hundred feet of Tenth-avenue, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell—20.

Councilman Haggerty moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Thursday, fourth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 2, 1864.

$7,500	U.S.6s, 5-20s..Co.	104	
48,000	do	103¾	
17,000	do	103⅞	
1,000	U. S.5s,'74..Cou.	108	
3,000	do	100⅛	
2,000	do Ind	96⅜	
20,000	U. S.6s,'81...Reg.	106¼	
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Apr...	107⅞	
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1y.c.....	98	
5,000	do	97⅛	
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s,'90...	67	
11,000	Mo. State 6s...	67½	
2,000	do	67¼	
3,000	Buf., N.Y.&E.1m.	104	
2,000	Hud. 2d M. S.F..	118	
1,000	Har. R. 1st M....	108	
3,000	C. & N.W. 2d M..	76	
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d M...	86	
6,000	Cle. & Tol. S.F....	102	
1,000	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	101	
100	Phœnix Bank.....	105	
28	Bank of Commerce,	101	
9	do	100¾	
5	Shoe & Leather B'k.	107	
20,000	Am. Gold.....	157⅜	
30,000	do	157¾	
200	Cit. Gas Brooklyn.	120	
25	Canton Co.....	38	
75	do	38¼	
100	Del. & H.Ca.Co....	175	
100	Cumb. Coal Prf.....	52½	
150	do	b30 53	
200	do	s10 52½	
200	do	b10 52½	
700	do	52	
1700	do	s30 52	
100	Quarts H. M.Co....	11¼	
400	do	11⅜	
800	do	s30 11¾	
100	do	s30 11¾	
100	do	11¾	
300	Bucks Co. L. Co....	1¼	
100	Mar. Min. Co....	s10 29	
400	do	29	
800	do	28⅝	
100	do	b10 28⅜	
700	do	s30 28	
100	do	b30 29	
200	do	s10 27	
300	do	s10 27½	
300	do	s5 28	
200	Copake Iron Mines.	12	
300	do	12¼	
300	do	12⅜	
1076	Quicks. M. Co....	53	
200	do	b30 54	
50	do	62¾	
200	do	b15 53	
100	do	52⅝	
100	do	s30 52	
300	do	52	
400	N. Y. Cen. R...opg.	132¾	
200	do	c.132⅝	
100	do	132¾	
200	do	b10.132¾	
200	do	b15.132⅝	
100	do	p&c 132⅝	
100	do	b30.133	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.Reg.	104	
5,500	U.S.6s,5-20s.Cou.	103⅞	
2,000	U.S.6s,1-yr.c....	98	
2,500	American Gold..	157¾	
200	Canton Co.....	38⅝	
200	Cum. Coal Pref....	51¾	
100	do	s10 51¾	
100	do	51⅝	
100	do	b10 51¾	
200	Quicksil. M. Co....	50½	
50	do	50	
200	do	49¾	
300	Cleve. & Tol. R.....	136⅞	
100	N. Y. Cen. R..b10.	132⅞	
100	do	132	
80	Erie R.....	107	
200	do	b30 107⅜	
50	do	b15 107⅜	
20	do	107⅛	
200	Erie R. Pr.....	101⅜	
350	Gal. & Ch. R.....	112⅜	
200	Penn. Coal Co.....	180	
200	Pac. M. S. Co....	236	
800	Erie R.....	107⅜	
1500	do	107⅝	
300	do	b15.108	
300	do	b30 108	
100	do	b30 107⅝	
200	do	b15.107⅝	
300	do	b20.107⅜	
300	do	b10 107⅜	
100	do	b7.107⅜	
200	do	b5 107⅜	
500	Erie Railway Pr....	101⅜	
200	do	b30.102	
100	Hud. R. R.....	b30.140	
200	do	139⅝	
400	do	b10 139⅜	
600	do	139⅝	
700	Harlem R.....	102⅜	
300	do	102½	
200	do	b15.103	
16	Sixth-Av. R.....	150	
25	Miss. & Mo. R.....	41	
600	Reading R.....	116	
500	do	b5.116⅜	
300	do	s10. 116	
1000	do	b10.116⅜	
500	do	b10 116⅝	
200	do	b10.116¾	
200	Mich. Cen. R.....	132	
200	do	132¾	
200	do	b30.133	
2000	M. S. & N. I. R....	91	
600	do	91⅜	
200	do	b10 91¾	
200	do	s30 91⅝	
1000	do	91¾	
200	do	b10 91⅝	
500	do	b10 91¾	
300	Mich. S. & N. I. G.	133	
100	Ill. Cen. Full S.	b10.116	
200	Ill. Cen. R. S.....	126⅝	
300	do	b30 126¾	
300	Cleve. & Pitts.....	110¾	
200	do	b10.111	
8	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	146	
709	Gal. & Chi. R.	b10.113	
650	do	112¾	
400	Cleve. & Tol. R....	c 137¾	
1300	do	136⅞	
40	do	136¾	
100	Chi. & R. I. R..	s3.143¾	
200	do	144	
300	do	144¼	
5	Chic. B. & Q. R....	122	
50	Mil. & P. Du C.....	57	
200	Tol. & Wab.....	58	
100	do	57¾	
800	P., Ft. W. & C.....	87¾	
1000	do	87⅝	
100	do	b10 87¾	
900	do	b10 88	
100	Alt. & T.H. R....	s60 62¼	
450	do	63¼	
200	Chi. & N. W.....	48	
50	do	b15 48	
100	do	b30 48	
100	do	47¾	
100	Chi. & Alton R....	81	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

250	Erie R. ex-div....	c.107⅜	
600	do	107⅝	
100	Erie R. Prf.....	c.101⅜	
100	Hud. River R.....	139¾	
100	do	b5 139¼	
400	Harlem R.....	102⅜	
100	do	s3.102⅜	
200	do	b3.102⅝	
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	132⅜	
1500	M. S. & N. I. R....	91¾	
500	do	91½	
100	do	91	
200	do	b10 91⅜	
200	do	b3 91½	
100	do	91½	
100	do	b5 91¾	
100	do	b10 91⅜	
100	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.	125⅞	
100	do	c.125⅞	
100	do	125⅞	
100	do	126	
100	do	s3 126⅛	
250	do	126⅜	
200	Clev. & Pitts.....	b5 110¾	
500	Gal. & C.R. ex-d....	112⅜	
100	do	b5 113	
200	do	s3 112⅝	
200	Clev. & Tol. R.....	137⅜	
500	do	b3.137⅜	
100	Chi. & R. I....	b10.144⅜	
100	P., Ft. W. & C....	s3 87⅞	
500	do	87⅝	
200	do	b3 87⅞	
200	do	s3 87⅝	
100	Chic. & Alt. R....	82	
200	do	b3 82	
700	Cum. Coal.....	51⅜	
700	do	51½	
100	do	c 51¾	
500	Quicks. M. Co.....	50¾	
100	do	50¾	
250	do	50½	
150	Mar. Min. Co.....	28¾	
200	Q'tz Hill G. M. Co.	11¾	
100	do	12	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

50	N. Y. Cen. ex-d....	132	
200	do	s3 132	
300	do	132½	
200	do	s3 132½	
100	Erie R. ex-div....	107¾	
100	do	s3.107¾	
500	do	b4.107¾	
500	do	107¾	
100	Hudson R. R....	b3.139¾	
100	do	b10.139¼	
500	Harlem R.....	b10.103⅛	
500	Read R. ex-div....	115⅝	
300	Mich. Cen. R.....	132⅜	
100	do	132¾	
250	M. S. & N. I. R....	91¾	
500	do	b3 91¾	
800	do	91⅜	
100	do	s10 91½	
250	do	b10 91¾	
300	do	b5 91⅜	
50	Canton Co.....	38¼	
1100	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div....	126¼	
100	do	b3.126¾	
100	do	s3 126¾	
100	Clev. & Pitts.....	110¾	
108	Gal. & C.R. ex-d.	s10.112⅝	
200	do	s30 112⅝	
300	Cleve. & Pitts.....	110⅝	
300	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	87⅝	
130	do	87¾	
300	do	s3 87⅜	
200	do	s10 87⅝	
600	Cumb. Coal.....	51⅞	
100	do	51¾	
200	do	s3 51¾	
150	Quicksilver M. Co..	48⅝	
500	do	48¾	
250	do	s3 48¾	
100	Mariposa M. Co....	28⅝	
200	do	b10 28¾	

TUESDAY, Feb. 2—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was not, on all descriptions, so firm as yesterday, though a considerable volume of business was done at both sessions of the regular Board, at the concession. The difference in the Government Stocks from Monday was scarcely perceptible. On the New-York roads ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. decline was made, while some of the Westerns showed a free demand, and the chief falling off was on Galena and Chicago, the rise of which was noted in our last report. The upward movement in Michigan Southern continued, and a large business was done in it. Harlem and Hudson were best maintained upon the New-York list. The Miscellaneous Shares yielded part of the previous advance, at the Afternoon Board. The fluctuations in the Quicksilver Shares through the day were equal to 4 ℔ cent.; on the Mariposa Shares the reaction from last night was 2@3 ℔ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Monday night. The market generally steady. Illinois Central and Michigan Southern the firmest among the Western Roads:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	157⅜	157½	Mich. Central	132	132⅝
U.S. 6s, 1881	107	104½	Mich. Southern	90¾	91¼
N. Y. Central	133⅛	132½	Mich. Guar. st'd.	133	132¾
Erie	107⅜	107½	Illinois Cen	126¼	126¾
Erie Preferred	101¾	101⅞	Pittsburgh	110⅜	110¾
Hudson	13⅜	13⅝	Fort Wayne	88¾	89
Pacific Mail	227	226	Rock Island	143⅜	144
Harlem	103	102½	Galena	113⅜	112¾
Canton	38¼	38	Reading	116½	115¾
Treas. Certs., new	98	98	Quicksilver	51	4-⅞
Toledo	137¾	136¾	Cum'land Coal	52¾	51¾
Northwest	47⅜	47¾	Mariposa	30¾	28¾

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The price of Gold has varied but little to-day. Bills on London, for the Boston steamer mail, closed this afternoon at 171¾@172 for Bankers; Gold, 157⅞ ℔ cent. The Customs in Gold yesterday and to-day amounted to over $800,000. The market for Money showed a fair degree of activity among the brokers at 7 ℔ cent. There was more borrowing reported in some quarters than yesterday, though the general remark at Bank and on the street is, that country balances are again accumulating, and the supply of Money much easier than in January.

We said in our last report of the Gold Customs of the Treasury that, while the present balances in the New-York and other offices in Gold and Silver are within about a million of all the requisitions for Interest in Gold up to and including the 1st of July, it would be safe to add that over $30,000,000 will be added from Customs at all the ports for the next five months. Referring back to the last five months, for illustration, we might have claimed that the surplus of the fiscal year in Gold at New-York alone will be over thirty millions, and at all the ports over forty millions. The receipts for Customs in Gold for the past five months were:

At New-York, Sept. 1, 1863, to Jan. 31, 1864	$30,013,126
Add for other ports	10,004,375
Total in five months	$40,017,501

We assume this to be about the surplus from Customs in Gold, which, under the Act of Congress of Feb. 25, 1862, the Secretary of the Treasury will have to convert into the Public Stocks for the Sinking Fund, and into Currency for the common uses of the Treasury. It is made his duty first to invest the equivalent in Gold of 1 ℔ cent. of the total Public Debt as it will stand at the close of the fiscal year. And he can do this *at any time* within the year.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares.

New-York	115	Hanover	99
Manhattan	140	Irving	100
America	126	Metropolitan	111
City	145	People's	100
Phenix	105	Market	102
Greenwich	160	Nassau	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Shoe and Leather	105
Seventh Ward	135	St. Nicholas	101
State of New-York	103	Marine	153
Commerce	100¾	Commonwealth	97½
Am. Exchange	108	New-York County	130
Chatham	100	Park	127
Bk. of the Republic	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105¾	Ill. Central, '75	122¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	102	Alton & T. Haute firsts	101
N. Y. Subscription	102	Al. & T. H. 2d Income.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	112¾	Chi. & N. W. In. Bonds.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s Con. '76	128	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	76
Erie seconds, '79	116	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	80
Erie thirds, '82	112	Del. L. & W. firsts	113
Erie fourths, '80	109¾	Del. L. & W. seconds	113
Erie fifths, '88	108	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85¾
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103¾	Gal. & Chi. Ex	109
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	114½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Hud. R. seconds, s. f.	115¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	109
Hud. R. thirds, '75	123	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	104
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101
Har. seconds, '84	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	88
Mich. C., '69 & '73	121	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	121	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	84¾
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	118	Miss. & Mo. L. G	60
Mich. S. seconds	104	Chi. & Alt. firsts	101¾
Mich. S. & N. I. S.F.	108¾	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
Pacific R. guaranteed	58		

The cash half-yearly Dividend of the Delaware and Hudson Company is *Ten per cent.* The concern is now closing up one of the most prosperous years in the Coal Trade in its long history. The rumor is that the Pennsylvania Coal Company—using the Delaware and Hudson Canal to bring their Coal to tide water—will also make a very large cash Dividend on the business of the past six months.

The result of the January traffic over the Hudson River Road is an eventful point in the business of the Company. The receipts, for the first time, exceed half a million of dollars. The exact figures are:

January, 1864	$501,231
January, 1863	458,953
Increase	$42,278

It will be remembered that the first month of last year was regarded as yielding a remarkable business.

The bill before the Legislature of New-York to authorize an increase of the capital of the Erie Railway Company has in view the funding of the first mortgage loan of $3,000,000, which falls due in 1868, and the gradual extension of the double track of the road, westwardly, to meet the prospective increase of traffic over the broad guage Atlantic and Great Western Line, which comes into the line at Salamanca, near Little Valley. This double-track arrangement and the further improvement of the Long Dock station, and storehouses opposite this City are expected to require, in the course of a few years, $5,000,000 of additional capital, the annual return on which, from the increased traffic, will greatly enhance the whole Common Stock of the Company. Of the new Capital, the first issue in all the year 1864 will not exceed a million of dollars, and we understand that this sum is more likely to be placed in England for rails than sold in this market. The Stock and Bondholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, most of whom are in Europe, are extremely anxious to promote this extension of the Eastern trunk of their great broad-gauge route to the West.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $3,977,825 10, including for Customs, $405,000; payments, $4,478,263 76; balance, $37,047,949 25.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (exclusive of specie) from this port, have been to the value of $3,171,842, against $3,381,973 same week last year, and $1,976,379 the corresponding week of 1862.

We learn from the Annual Report of the New-York Life Insurance Company, just published, that the Company has issued 4,675 policies against 3,302 the preceding year, and has insured to the amount of $11,339,234 45 against $7,734,645 in 1862. The Company has a special reserve and undivided surplus of $150,000, and has declared a dividend of 35 ℔ cent. The last annual report of the

DRY GOODS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, PIANO COVERS, &c., &c.

Also, full lines of COTTON SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, JACONETS, CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, DIMITIES, MARSEILLES, &c., & c., New and fresh goods.

A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TABLE DAMASKS.

Very superior, manufactured particularly for our RETAIL RTADE.

NAPKINS, DOYLIES, PILLOW-CASINGS, CLOTHS. Fresh goods at MODERATE PRICES.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS, LACES, EMBROIDARIES, DRESS GOODS, &c., &c., in every variety.

A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS, W. R. ROBERTS, OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM, No. 252 BOWERY. No. 252

begs to announce to his patrons and the public that he has sold out his business to Messrs. A. C. STRENZ & R. WOLF, and that his entire stock of foreign and domestic DRY GOODS, amounting in value to nearly $100,000, MUST BE SOLD OFF AT OR BELOW COST PRICE, BY FEB. 27, 1864.

This stock is all new and well selected, purchased at auction, and from the importers, for Cash. The goods are all first-class, and such as are to be found in first-class establishments on Broadway, and comprise BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, REAL IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, MERINOS, EPANGLINE AND EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, REPS, and a general stock of FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Also, A LARGE STOCK OF ENGLISH BLANKETS, LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, &c., &c., &c.

Also a superb stock of CLOAKS AND SHAWLS AND BALMORAL SKIRTS.

The public can rest assured that this is no SHAM SALE or FALSEHOOD.

put forward in order to dispose of an old, worthless stock. Having gained their confidence, after years of successful business, by candid and honorable dealings, I do not mean to forfeit now what I so highly value.

I will be pleased to see all my old customers and friends previous to my retiring, when I shall endeavor to prove how deeply I appreciate their past favors, by selling them CHEAP GOODS, at the real COST PRICE AND NO HUMBUG.

W. R. ROBERTS, CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM, No 252 BOWERY.

P. S.—Remember the stock must be sold off by Feb. 27.

CARPETS AT RETAIL.

A. T. STEWART & CO. are receiving and opening AXMINSTER, AUBUSSON, MOQUETTE, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, EXTRA THREE-PLY and SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETS, in MEDALLION CHINTZ, PERSIAN AND BOQUETTE PATTERNS, ordered expressly for SPRING TRADE, BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

WINDOW SHADES. 359 BROADWAY.

FOR STORES, FOR SKYLIGHTS, FOR DWELLINGS.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, Manufacturers.

RELIEF FOR THE WORKING WOMEN.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINE, No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

"A complete sewing-machine depot and the only one up town."—*Mercury*

PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY, Have made large additions to their stock of TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, 8-4 and 10-4 Wire Cloths, Fruit Daylies, &c. Grand Action Piano Covers made to order.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would take care of a baby and sew. Will be highly recommended by her last employer in this City. Call, for two days, at No. 106 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat willing girl, with good references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; assists with the washing and froning; is competent to do the general housework of a small family; wages, $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT.—A RE-spectable girl, with the best of references from last employers, desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; understands her work well; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RE-spectable Protestant young woman desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; knows the care of children and sewing well; would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITU-ation wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 427 6th-av., corner of 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as monthly nurse, or invalid nurse: is capable; would take a baby from birth; is a good seamstress; good reference given. Can be seen until suited at No. 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A NURSE WISHES A SITUation; would do chamberwork, if required; has best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATion as saleswoman in any respectable store, by a young lady of refinement, education and the highest respectability, who thoroughly understands the business and has the best of City references. Address Box No. 1,282 Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by an American woman; can teach and do all kinds of fine family sewing; best of City references. Call at No. 143 9th-st., for three days, between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 45 Henry-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress, in a private family; understands her business perfectly, and is highly recommended. Call or address, for 2 days, at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as laundress; understands her business in every branch. Can be seen on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at her last situation, No. 257 West 23d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young girl, as first-class laundress; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 351 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands all kinds of cooking; satisfactory City references will be given. A private family preferred. Apply for two days at No. 33 5th-st., in the rear, between 2d and 3d-avs.

WANTED—BY THE DAY OR WEEK, FASHIONable dinners to dress; lessons given in French cooking on reasonable terms; also, confectionary by Mrs. E. WHYTE, No. 120 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Inquire in the milk-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, sewing by the week or month. Address M. C., or call at Mrs. WHYTE'S, No. 120 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COMPEtent help, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, waiters, clerks, porters, private servants, gardeners, farm hands, small boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, general houseworkers, can be immediately suited at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MALES.

TO THE INTELLIGENT PUBLIC, TO ALL MEN OF POSITION, TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.—A gentleman of extensive literary and linguistic attainments, independent means and free from incumbrance, wishes for partial employment of his time. Remuneration an object of secondary consideration. As editor or literary manager of a first-class newspaper or magazine, as private or foreign correspondent, and in the selection or critic of literary productions his services would be invaluable. Address FIZ, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

TO JOBBERS, COMMISSION MERchants and others in want of a salesman or confidential assistant. The advertiser, a young married man who has had over ten years' experience in business in this State and in the West, and who for three years has been manager and buyer for a large establishment, wants a responsible situation where his experience, acquaintance, and business capacity would be required. City references and security can be given. Address G. H. H., *Times* Office, Box No. 160.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a thorough practical man, as gardener, who understands the business in all its various departments, the management of hot and cold graperies, the forcing of peach and other fruits, the care and propagation of hothouse and greenhouse plants, the forcing of early vegetables; also, the planting and laying out of new grounds; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best of references. Address J. K. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a man who has been brought up to the profession, and has had 20 years' practice in this country; understands greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, as well as the thorough cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables; best of reference. Address J. E. K., Alfred Bridgman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a sober, steady, single man, as good plain gardener, or would take charge of a gentleman's place as farmer and gardener; is a general man; six years' credentials given from one place; can refer to gentlemen of high standing in City. A note addressed GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, will meet attention.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a practical man, (English, small family;) understands greenhouse, grapery, fruit trees, flower and vegetable gardening, also the laying out of new places. Good City reference. Apply at A. REED'S, No. 807 Broadway, or at the seed-store No. 67 Nassau-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, as gardener; understands perfectly the management of a greenhouse, vegetable garden, and ornamental grounds, &c.; wages reasonable, and satisfactory references given. Address J. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man, to take care of a horse and carriage, and cow if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL GARDENER.—A married man, without incumbrance, having first-class references and testimonials of ability, &c., American and European, wants a situation as above. Address C., Messrs. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and groome or assistant groom, by a young man who will come highly recommended; understands the care of horses in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging. Address P. O. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable single man as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has good references from former employers; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a married man as coachman and gardener, to go a few miles in the country. Apply on Monday at No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 8.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent single man, as coachman and groom, or gardener, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference for the City or country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a situation as assistant book-keeper, entry, or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, or as collector, by an experienced young man, who can give good references. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS BOOKKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed as bookkeeper in a stock-broker's office, by a young man of ability; has had over two years' experience in the business, and can bring good references. Address R. J., Rox No. 179 New-York Post-office.

AS HOUSE AGENT.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as house agent or collector for any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good references. Address COLLECTOR, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—AN EXperienced writer, whose time is but partially occupied, would furnish regularly editorials for a daily, or editorials and dramatic and literary criticisms for a weekly paper. Address CAXTON, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant man and wife, no family, situations together—man as coachman; is also a good plain gardener; wife as chambermaid or nurse, or do sewing; both understand their business; good references. Address W. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for four days.

A SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE A CART or truck, by a sober, steady man. Address J. C., *Times* Office, Box No. 148, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, AGED 23, A situation to drive cart or truck; understands horses. Address T. J. JONES, No. 48 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

AUCTION SALES

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ANTONIA, consisting of BRANDIES, WINES, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, CALF-SKINS, SAWS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, QUININE, TENTS, &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 51 cwt., known as "gradual increase," viz.:

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the square bounded by E and F and 20th and 21st sts., in the City of Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, a large lot of SCRAP IRON and LEATHER, PARTS OF WAGONS, PARTS OF HARNESS, TOOLS, &c., &c., deemed unserviceable.

The successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within fifteen (15) days from the day of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. H. BURKE, Brig.-Gen. and Q. M.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF 350 BARRELS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR,

(Condemned as being sour.)

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the storehouse of James C Lovett, No. 106 Broad-st., N. Y.

350 BARRELS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR, of various brands.

Sale positive. Terms cash. By order, Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. G. S., U. S. Army.

FARM FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, in the Village of Goshen, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, a portion of the farm known as the Carpenter Farm, containing 92 acres of land, beautifully located in the Village of Goshen, ¾ of a mile from the Court-house, and 1 mile from the depot of New-York and Erie Railroad; the farm is well watered by pure living springs, is suitably divided into wood, meadow and plough land, and there are a number of beautiful building spots on the premises. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, inquire of J. W. GOTT, Esq., at Goshen O.C., or CHAS. W. JOHNSON, at the Bank of the State of New-York, No. 35 William-st. JAS. C. JOHNSON, CHAS. W. JOHNSON.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, HORSES, HARNESS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell on Thursday, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, new and second hand wagons, shifting-top buggies, 4-seat depot-wagon, coupé rockaways, Germantowns, 6-seat carriage, park wagons, harness, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON PEARL, THOMPSON, PRINCE AND LAURENS STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John G. Adams and Wm. Adams, Executors of the estate of John Adams, deceased:

PEARL-ST.—The five-story brick building and lot, No. 213 Pearl-st., between Maiden-lane and Platt st., being 20 feet 10 inches front, by about 180 feet deep.

THOMPSON-ST.—The two-story brick house and lot, No. 140 Thompson-st., near Prince-st. Lot 20.6 by about 98 feet.

LAURENS-ST.—The three-story brick front house and lot, No. 145 Laurens-st., in the rear of the Thomson-st. house. Lot 20.6 by 100.2.

PRINCE-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot No. 166 Prince-st., on the southeast corner of Thompson-st. Also, the three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 158, 160, 162 and 164 Prince-st., adjoining the above. Also, the four-story brick house and lot No. 148 Prince-st., on the southwest corner of Laurens-st.

THOMPSON-ST.—The three 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 112, 114 and 116 Thompson-st., in the rear of the Prince-st. houses.

LAURENS-ST.—The four 3-story brick houses and lots Nos 113, 115, 117 and 119 Laurens-st., in the rear of No. 148 Prince-st., together with the four 3-story brick houses on the rear of the lots.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AND PIER PROPERTY in the Third Ward for sale.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell under decree in partition, on the 5th of FEBRUARY, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway

The valuable lots and stores Nos. 218, 220 and 222 Washington-st., Nos. 86, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101 and 103 Barclay-st., and Nos. 145, 146 and 147 West-st.

Also, the valuable pier and wharf property No. 25 North River, now under lease and used for the Hoboken Ferry and other purposes.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., a large and varied stock of first-class City-made furniture, parlor suites, in brocatel, plush and reps, library and dining-room suites, etageres, sideboards, bedsteads, bureaus, lounges, easy chairs, hall stands, extension tables, centre tables, &c. Sale absolute for account of whom it may concern. N. B.—At private sale, Rockaway wagons and sleighs.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, FEB. 5, AT 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the Palace Park House, corner of 6th-av. and 40th-st., comprising the furniture of over 100 rooms, viz., carpets, curled hair mattresses, blankets, sheets, bolsters and pillows, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, toilet sets, fire-proof safe, office furniture, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, 4TH February, at 12 M., at No. 111 Broadway, the brick house and lot No. 69 Laight-st.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OF EXperience and good character, to take charge of a small household, have the care of two children, and sew. To one who is willing to go a few miles into the country, and is pleasant and efficient, a permanent situation and good home will be offered. Apply to Mrs. GRISWOLD, Manhattan Hotel, Murray-st., between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M.

GARDENER WANTED.—AN INDUSTRIOUS, sober, Protestant married man, competent to take care of kitchen and flower garden, cold grapery, &c.; a permanent place and fair compensation will be given if his services are satisfactory. Apply to R. A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT ENTRY CLERK IN a wholesale drug establishment a young man who is quick and correct at figures, and a good penman. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, with references, Box No. 2,019 Post-office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A THOROUGH seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing, and can operate skillfully upon Wheeler and Wilson's machine; references as to character and capacity required. Call at No. 175 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN TO travel and take orders for a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in house-furnishing hardware. Traveling expenses paid by the employers. State references and salary. Address Box No. 225 New-York Post-office.

A GARDENER AND COOK.—WANTED, A man to take charge of a place of three acres at Flushing, one horse, cow, vegetable garden; and also a woman to cook, wash and iron. Both must have good references. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

WANTED.—A DOWN-STAIRS GIRL, WHO must be a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer. A good girl will have a pleasant and permanent place, at good wages. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 125 West 45th-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener; one who can take care of a horse and cow, and make himself generally useful. Apply to DORAS L. STONE, No. 45 Wall-st.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY OR GENTLEman to give lessons two days in the week, in a young ladies' school on Staten Island. Address Miss E., Clifton, Staten Island

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOKkeeper. Address Box 3,893, stating salary and reference.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MILLINERS. Apply immediately at No. 49 Clinton place.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF GEORGE S. LESTER, who left school at South Windham, Conn., Jan. 21, and was last seen in this City Jan. 26. If he will apply to N. A. Cowdrey, Esq., at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, up stairs, he will hear of something to his advantage; or any information of him sent to same place will be thankfully received by his father.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864. G. W. LESTER.

7 1-4 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD books, newspapers and pamphlets; also, the highest price for rags. Call before you sell, for we will pay more than any other house in the City. All kinds of paper manufactured to order. MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE

A DESIRABLE LOT,

on 15th-st., near 7th-av.

Inquire at No. 160 West 15th-st., or No. 58 William-st.

FOR SALE.

5TH-AV.—5-story English basement, brown stone.

ALSO,

5TH-AV.—4-story high stoop, brown stone, with stable. Extra size lot.

ALSO,

MADISON-AV.—4-story brown stone front, near 31st-st.

ALSO,

23D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—4-story brown stone, extra size.

ALSO,

21ST-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—4-story Philadelphia basement, brown stone.

ALSO,

37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—4-story brown stone, extra size, and in perfect order.

ALSO,

38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—4-story brown stone, full-sized lot.

ALSO,

Houses and lots on 38th-st., 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th sts., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

ALSO,

A number of other desirable houses and lots in desirable locations.

For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 122d-st., 275 feet west of 1st-av.
Also, plot of 6 lots on 120th and 121st sts., between 3d and 4th avs. All on good grade and ready for improvement. Also, 1 lot on 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

SEVENTH WARD PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE,

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

HENRY-ST.—The brick house and lot No. 181 Henry-st.
RUTGERS-ST.—The brick house and lot 32 Rutgers-st.

The above houses will be sold low if applied for immediately.

A. H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE STORY BRICK house and lot, No. 17 Chesnut-st., Newark, N. J., pleasantly situated, near Broad-st., within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The house contains 20 rooms, including closets, is in complete order, having been painted and papered throughout during the past year, furnished with gas, and has water brought into the kitchen; good cellar, washroom, &c. Price $6,500. Apply to KING & BOND, Newark, or to E. HYDE, No. 13 and 15 Coenties slip, New-York.

HOUSES AND STORE FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The thirty-one houses will located in New-York and Brooklyn, free-stone and Philadelphia brick fronts; value from $2,500 to $12,000. These houses and lots will be sold at less than the cost of the houses without the lots, and two-thirds may remain on mortgage. Also a brown-stone front 4-story corner store and dwelling, well situated in New-York, and two parcels of tenement houses. Purchasers will apply to the principal only, at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE—Situated at Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., between South 9th and South 10th sts., being 150 feet on 1st-st., running down to the East River over 300 feet, with wharf 150 feet front, of 20 feet depth at low water, and a return dock of 175 feet, containing about 22 lots of ground; is well calculated for a sugar refinery, or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite.

TO OWENRS OF DWELLING-HOUSES.—HOUSES WANTED.—We have customers for several first and medium-class dwelling-houses, and invite from responsible parties a list of such property as they desire to sell this Spring, with the cash price. Wanted, a first-class dwelling-house on 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and possession, if possible, within six weeks.

BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND HIGH stoop brick dwelling house and lot of land No. 93 West 13th-st. Lot 20 ft. 6 in. x 103 ft. 3 in., being in a respectable neighborhood, with all nuisance, and in all respects a desirable residence for a genteel private family. Inquire of THOMAS KING, No. 73 West 13th-st., or ARTHERST WIGHT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 27.

FOR SALE.—THE MODERN BUILT THREE-story, high-stoop house, No. 54 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, replete with all modern improvements, elegant chandeliers with the house. Will be sold at the low price of $5,500. Terms accomodatory. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY house No. 223 East 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 20x50; lot 110 feet deep. House well built and location desirable. Also, two desirable three-story houses on 56th-st., east of 2d-av., each 18.6x58, and lot 100.5 feet deep. Apply to C. RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 72D-ST., BETWEEN 3D and 4th avs.; also two lots on 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. These lots command a fine view of the City, and an extended view of Central Park and surrounding country. Apply to JOHN CALLAGHAN, 70th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 108 EAST THIRTIETH-ST. FOR SALE.—House brown stone, four stories, with all modern improvements, and recently built. Price $14,000. Apply for admission, &c., to the owner, R. GOODMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A COTTAGE and garden on Washington-av., east side, between Gates and Green avs.; plot 22x65, well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. House has nine rooms, gas and water. Must be sold. Possession at once.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE TWO STORY frame dwelling, with spacious attic, basement, wing and garden, in Amity-st., Flushing, L. I., five minutes from the depot and one hour from the City Hall; a well-built and convenient house. Price $5,500.

G. C. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH brown-stoop house on 33d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., a short walk from the Park; gas and Croton, modern style, 22 feet 6 inches front, lot 50x100. Will be sold low; owner goes to Europe. Apply at No. 32 Stuyvesant-st. or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRAble houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE on Irving-Place, with stable. Full front high stoop house No. 42 West 28th-st. Three brown-stone houses on 22d-st. Splendid house on 14th-st., with house and lot in rear, on 13th-st. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 181 Wooster-st., producing a large rental; also, improved corner property on 6th, 8th and 9th avs., Broome, Houston and other streets. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE—WITH large store-house, &c., an excellent location for an iron, lumber or coal company; has 160 feet water front, with track connecting with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, is situated at Elizabethport. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON 11TH-ST., BEtween Union-square and Irving-place. Also, No. 407 16th-st., Albion-place, 20x60, lot 101 feet. Will be sold very cheap to close an estate. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.—THE ADJOINING TWO VACANT lots on the north side of Reade-st., 40 feet east of West Broadway; each lot 25x63 feet. Apply at the Vestry Office of Trinity Church, No. 187 Fulton-st., corner of Church-st. WM. E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

FOR SALE.—CONVENIENT, FIRST CLASS House, with all the modern improvements, in a desirable location, convenient to the cars and ferry; house 24x50, lot 34x133 feet; or would exchange for a small house, with several lots of ground. Apply on the premises, No. 12 Second-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED ENGLISH basement house No. 24 West 12th-st., west of and near 5th-av., together with large stable, approachable by port cochere entrance. Possession 1st May. Size of lot, 28x103, together with rear of adjoining lot. Price asked, $25,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT BRICK HOUSE, with modern front, on Sands-st., between Jay and Bridge, Brooklyn, having all the modern internal improvements. For particulars, inquire of Dr. E. W. STEVENS, corner Sands and Jay sts., Brooklyn.

AMITY-STREET, NEAR GREENE.—FOR sale, a substantial three-story brick house; lot 25x100 feet. Possession in May. Will be sold at a low price to a prompt buyer. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON, NEAR THE CITY, FOR SALE.—House large and elegant, fully furnished; situation one of the finest on the river. Price, furnished, $13,000. Address Box 4,981 Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY—Eight finely located lots in the City of Dunkirk, N. Y. Address A. A. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 108 EAST 30TH-ST., four stories, brown stone front, with all modern improvements, including private stable. Price $14,000. Apply to R. GOODMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND ATTIC COTTAGE in Flushing, L. I., very pleasantly located; five minutes from railroad station. Apply to JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 146 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE LOW—THE DESIRABLE LOT NO. 14 Walker-st., 25x100. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE FRAME HOUSE, FILLED IN with brick, No. 84 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn; 2-story and attic, high basement and under cellar, with gas, wa-alleyway 12½ feet, and party wall; two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Inquire at No. 40 Spruce st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, high stoop, in excellent order, well located in West 20th-st., 21x96.9; good yard, counter cellar, water pipes and privies; present tenant will hire at $850. Price $9,000; two-thirds may remain on mortgage. Apply to T. J. McKEE, No. 67 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,

formerly known as the home of A. J. Downing, deceased; within the past ten years has been greatly enlarged and improved; contains about six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, filled with rare trees and shrubs of all descriptions; the dwelling, carriage-houses, grapery and green-house are of a fine order of architecture; will be sold for much less than cost; any gentleman desiring to purchase, will find this an opportunity which offers but once in a lifetime; possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to G. ALGER, on the premises, or by letter, to S. W. FULLERTON, Attorney at Law, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT of the late Henry Whitney, at New-Haven, within the city limits. The above property consists of 62 acres of land, with elegant dwelling-house, built of brick, 52 feet square, two stories, attic and basement, in good order, together with all the necessary out-buildings, inclosed partly by a picket fence, forming a square, situate between Orange, Carmer and Edwards sts. and Whitney-av., ten minutes' walk from the New-Haven Green. Is offered for sale in one parcel, without restrictions. Mr. Charles Fagan, gardener, on the premises, will show the property to visitors. For further particulars apply personally, or by letter, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., New-York, or J. MANSFIELD, Esq., New-Haven.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A desirable and elegant country residence at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., with 16 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, immediately contiguous to Long Island Sound. Large and modern built house, 44 feet square, with wing attached, 22 by 38 feet, containing 19 finished rooms; walls filled in with brick, and floors deafened; barns, stables, ice-house, boat-house, woodhouse, hennery, &c., all in complete and perfect order; grounds tastefully laid out, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees in abundance. Immediate possession, if desired. For particulars, with view of premises, inquire of PHILIP EMBURY, No. 41 West 37th-st.; Mrs. MEEKER, No. 168 West 47th-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, about half an acre of ground, fronting on two streets; new double 2-story and basement house,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Married Life.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—A Bull in a China Shop; Mazeppa; Or, The Fiery Untamed Steed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Camilla's Husband—The Tyrolean Whistler—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mirror of the Rebellion.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—Fancy Dress Ball.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Maritana.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Don Giovanni.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Dr. Colton "Old Folks."

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac confirm the reports of discontent, mutiny and short supplies of food and clothing in Lee's army, which have been heretofore published. Intercepted letters from rebel women state that, of the late cavalry force of 3,000 sent into the Shenandoah Valley, not over 500 returned. Many were frozen to death, and the rest so badly frost-bitten as to be obliged to seek shelter in the farm-houses. Rebel deserters continue to arrive in the Army of the Potomac in considerable numbers.

The rebels yesterday cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by burning the bridges over North Branch and Patterson Creek, west of Martinsburgh. The rebel force was about five hundred cavalry, under Gen. Rossen, and they moved in the direction of New-Creek. An attack on Martinsburgh was feared. It seems that notwithstanding all the brave bulletins we have had from Gen. Kelly's Department, this contemptible force of cavalry is roaming about and destroying at pleasure.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of yesterday says that on Monday afternoon twelve hundred rebels, who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, arrived in Philadelphia. They came from the West. A rougher looking set of men cannot well be imagined. They were dressed in garments as dissimilar and uncouth as a deputation of the red men of the forest. The authorities at the Navy-yard received two hundred and seventy-five of these reformed Secessionists. They will be at once sworn into the Government service as sailors and marines. Before they were taken into the yard they were hospitably entertained at the Union Volunteer Saloon.

It is reported that Gen. Gillmore is about to come North on a visit. He will meet with an enthusiastic reception.

The reported raid by the rebel Imboden, across the Potomac, proves to be a mere rumor.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the complimentary resolutions to Commodore Ringgold and Gen. Thomas were passed. Mr. Cowan presented the memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade against a bankrupt law. The House bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The resolution of Mr. Doolittle, to require the presence of a representative of the departments when witnesses as to the conduct of such department was being examined, was, after discussion, postponed until Monday next. The bill to promote enlistments was taken up, and Mr. Sherman made a lengthy speech in defence of the policy of treating black soldiers on the same terms with white. Mr. Carlile obtained the floor to reply, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Fenton introduced a resolution, which was passed, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House as to the manner of purchasing his supplies. The Army Appropriation bill, which was reported by Mr. Stevens, was made the special order for Tuesday next. A bill was reported from the Committee on Claims to facilitate the collection of the claims of deceased soldiers, which was passed. Mr. F. Clark, of New-York, introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duty upon imposts, and the tax on articles of luxury, so as to increase the revenue to $230,000,000—with a view to render the payment of the interest on the public debt certain beyond any contingency; also to inquire into the expediency restricting the bank circulation of the country, both State and National to $300,000,000; and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $200,000,000 bonds, the proceeds of which to be used for the redemption of legal-tender notes. The House took up the Confiscation Act, and Mr. Broomall made a speech. The Enrollment Act was considered, and several gentlemen spoke at length, during which a sharp personal controversy occurred between Mr. Lucien Anderson, of Kentucky, (Union) and Mr. W. J. Allen, of Illinois, (Copperhead.)

GENERAL NEWS.

The Supervisors met yesterday. The Mayor sent in several communications, one of which, nominating Solomon Banta to fill the vacancy in the Board of New City Hall Commissioners, was referred to the Special Committee on the New Court-house; and another, nominating Charles F. Watts Marshal for the First District, *vice* Sylvester Robbins, and Michael Doody Marshal for the Third District, *vice* George Douglass, who have waived their appointments by a failure to give bonds and qualify, and Varnum S. Mills Marshal for the Fourth District, *vice* James McKeever, resigned, was referred to the Committee on County Officers. Communications were received from nineteen different banks and insurance companies, warning the Board and all City and County financial officers from using the moneys which have been taken from them by levy in payment of taxes on their capital stock. The aggregate amount seized from these nineteen institutions, including fees of the Marshal, amount to $485,884 36. Marshal Holden enjoys a "good thing" in making the seizures, if he shall escape any unpleasant responsibility in the matter hereafter, his fees being two and a half per cent. on his "collections." The communications were all referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. From the Comptroller's monthly statement of appropriations and expenditures, it appeared that during January $39,900 were subscribed to the Soldiers' Bounty Fund, from which $785,231 26 were expended, and at the close of the month there remained a balance of $121,012 27. A resolution by Mr. Ely was adopted, requesting the Volunteer Committee to report the number of men which the county is now deficient of under the impending draft. The Board adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

An officer on board the iron-clad *Nantucket*, at Port Royal, Jan 18, for repairs, writes as follows: "We are now high and dry on the beach, cleaning the ship's bottom, which presents to the novice a curious sight. The oysters, barnacles and grass form a solid coating of one inch in thickness. The oysters are full three inches in length and make a nice stew. I have eaten one from them."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* learns that the third note addressed by Gen. Butler to the rebel authorities has met the fate of the two previous ones, and been unsuccessful. The note had reference to an exchange of prisoners, which, it is alleged, the rebels flatly and positively refuse to do through that personage.

Byron Jones *alias* J. C. Johnston, a notorious guerrilla and horse thief, who has gained an infamous notoriety in Northwest Missouri since the commencement of the war, was lately captured near Nebraska City, and is now safely lodged in the jail at St. Joseph.

The ordinance adopted by both Boards of the Common Council, on Monday, appropriating money for purposes for which Legislative confirmation is not necessary, by reason of enactments giving permanent authority to make such appropriations, included, in addition to the items for the payment of interest on and principal of the City debt due this year, as heretofore noted, the following items: Police Station-houses for rent, repairs, &c., $21,500; Police Telegraph, $5,800; for support of the institutions under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, $660,000, making the total of appropriations contained in the ordinance, $2,673,745 21.

Through his father, Judge White, Maj. Harry White has resigned his seat in the Pennsylvania State Senate. The letter of resignation is said to have been brought from Richmond by a paroled prisoner who had it sewed in his shoulder straps. Judge White has held back the letter to this late date in hopes that his son might be exchanged. Maj. White says: "Be kind enough to convey to my brother Senators assurances of respect and esteem. Tell them 'though cast down I am not dismayed;' though in bonds, I am full of hope. Tell them my prayers and trust is, no word or deed may go out of the counsels of your Senate 'to weaken the arm, or make faint the heart' of those brave soldiers of the Union, who are bearing in the field to a sure and triumphant success the greatest struggle of history." A new election will probably be ordered in his district at once.

A combined attempt was made by the bounty-jumpers on Monday to swindle the City of Poughkeepsie out of a large amount of funds. Eighteen men were enlisted during the day, each receiving $325 bounty. As they were passing out of the City Hall in the evening to go to the rendezvous they broke ranks, and, by the aid of their confederates, twelve of the number succeeded in making their escape. There is a prospect of arresting some of the skedaddlers, so that Dutchess County may not be swindled out of the entire amount.

The Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* hears that Mr. Lowell's article in the *North American Review* on the President's policy has elicited an autograph letter from Mr. Lincoln, who thinks that the reviewer has not in every respect correctly apprehended his "policy."

Henry M. Warfield, of Baltimore, who went to Richmond, recently, to secure the exchange of the rebel Gen. Trimble, for Major White, State Senator from Pennsylvania, has returned, having been unsuccessful in his mission.

The steamer *Matanzas* arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, bringing papers to the 26th ult. They contain no news.

The rebel Gov. Smith, of Virginia, has made a call for 500 male slaves, to work on batteries, to be drawn from fifty counties. The call for this force has been made by Jeff. Davis, under a resolution of the rebel Congress.

Breadstuffs, Provisions, Tallow, Cotton and Whisky were in more demand yesterday at advanced prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Chemicals, Fish, Dyewoods, Hay, Hops, Leather and Tobacco at buoyant rates. The auction sales of Wool were spiritless. The freight market was somewhat brisker, but less firm.

The Live Stock markets were supplied with 5,200 beeves, 369 calves, 15,079 sheep, and 15,796 hogs the past week, making an increase of 16,500 animals over the previous week. The weather has been warm, part of the time rainy, which has necessitated the sale of immense quantities of dressed meat, game, poultry, &c. These compete with beef, and the large supply of cattle for three weeks in succession has so overstocked the market that it required a great effort to dispose of them. Prices fell off ½c. to 1c per ℔., and in some cases nearly 2c. A very few extra steers brought 13c. per ℔. for the meat, though even the first-class butchers seemed unwilling to pay over 12c.@12½c., and large numbers of nice tidy steers went at 10c.@11c. The market did not average more than 10c. Upon the whole, owners lost money, in some cases heavy amounts.... Sheep were too plenty for present wants, and a slow market is quoted at a decline of ½c.@1c. ℔ ℔. Good fat sheep are worth 7½c., and medium stock 7c. ℔ ℔. Many droves remain unsold.... Live hogs are selling quickly at improved rates. Choice fat hogs are worth 7⅞c. ℔ ℔.

The price of Gold varied but slightly yesterday. Exchange on London, 171½@172 ℔ cent. Money in good demand. The Stock market rather less firm than on Monday.

The Future Military Policy.

With a fresh draft impending, and a very respectable debt incurred and to be incurred, everything relating to the economy of our resources, both in men and money, of course possesses the highest interest. And it just now possesses greater interest than ever, owing to the fact that we not only begin to feel our burdens, but the public is generally satisfied that with a proper use of the means which the Government will soon have at its disposal, the approaching campaign may be made final and decisive. The exhaustion of the rebels is no longer a matter of speculation or conjecture. The evidence of it is so strong and clear as to make the fact almost notorious, and it does not consist simply in the stories of spies and refugees, or the inventives of opposition newspapers, but in the measures and confessions of the rebel Government itself. Jefferson Davis' exposition of the condition of their currency, and his plan for its redemption, coupled with the conscription which is now before his Congress, putting every white man into the ranks of the army, constitute proofs very much stronger than those on which the conclusions either of soldiers or statesmen are usually based.

But it must not be forgotten that whether our anticipations on this point are ever realized or not, depends mainly on us. Whether the rebellion will ever collapse or not, will depend on our manner of manipulating it. It will not collapse through mere lapse of time; the South is not so far gone that it cannot recover, and recover very rapidly, if we either let it alone, or assail it feebly. So that all that we hear about the exhaustion of its finances, and the drain on its fighting population has only a relative value. They are signs of approaching dissolution, if we are vigorous and active, but not otherwise. And whether we can *in a military sense* claim credit for vigor and activity, will, after all, as everybody now begins to see, depend not so much on the amount of force we put into the field, as on the use we make of it; not on the number of points we attack, as on the value of these points to the enemy. Causes, very much too numerous to be recounted here, have combined during the last two years to surround the strategy of this war with a good deal of mystery. But as the area of the struggle becomes narrowed, and its object clearly defined, we begin to see more clearly what our errors have been, and what our aims at present should be.

One of these errors has unquestionably been due to a not unnatural tendency to look for parallels and precedents in European history. We were led by it to attach the same value in this contest of ours to mere territorial acquisition which it would undoubtedly possess in European warfare. To have overrun the same area in an European war that we have overrun in this, would be equivalent to the conquest of two first-class Powers, like France or Austria, or half a dozen smaller ones, like Wurtemberg or Bavaria. We forgot, however, that the occupation of territory depends for its importance, in a very great degree, on the extent of that which still remains in possession of the enemy. If we were to occupy in France the same number of square miles that we now hold in rebeldom, France would be conquered, and incapable of any further resistance; but if all Europe were France, and her most powerful armies had retired into Germany, with the Danubian Provinces, Bulgaria, and the entire Russian territory still behind them, we should undoubtedly begin to feel that to put an end to the contest we must, before all things, reach their organized bodies of troops, and destroy them; and that, until this was done, it would avail us little that our flag floated along the whole coast from Amsterdam to Constantinople.

We now begin to see clearly that although the loss of the Mississippi, and with it Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee and Missouri were heavy blows, that, nevertheless, two or three hundred thousand veterans, led by experienced and able officers, have space and verge enough left them in such an area as Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, to do all that such a force is capable of. They have certainly plenty of room. It is not for that they are just now pressed.

These are not new speculations. They are things everybody knows. It is a notorious fact that, though we had all the territory we could even half occupy and maintain communications over, the rebellion is not crushed, but on the contrary still remains formidable, and with a chance for life as long as its great armies are able to keep the field. Every child in the country is as well aware of this as Gen. Halleck. And the question, therefore, naturally arises in every one's mind, on learning that what with drafting and recruiting we are likely to have well nigh a million of men in the field by next April, whether the policy of detached expeditions is to be persevered in next Summer; whether we are to send corps of 15,000 and 20,000 men hither and thither all over the continent, to occupy this village, and that creek, and show "the old flag" in that district, without any results except political ones, and these often evanescent; while the armies opposed to Lee, and Johnston, and Longstreet are left just strong enough to hold their own, by the exercise of great vigilance and caution, and never strong enough to be secure against the effects of a sudden and vigorous concentration of force on the part of the enemy, as at Chickamauga?

If so, we confess, though our faith in the final result of the war would be in no wise shaken, our expectation of a speedy ending to it will be very much diminished. We have no hesitation in saying that we believe the rebels can stand another campaign without succumbing, which is conducted as those in Tennessee and Virginia were last year; and the next campaign must be so conducted, unless the armies of Meade and Grant are so strengthened that disaster must come of blundering and not of weakness. We cannot look on for another season while Meade and Lee "set to" one another up and down Virginia, like partners in a quadrille. We say deliberately, that if necessay, it is now our duty to withdraw our troops from every quarter of the theatre of war, except as many as may be necessary to keep the Mississippi open, in order to force Lee and Johnston to decisive engagements with superior numbers. There ought to be no difficulty, with such a force as we have, in crushing Lee in Virginia, no matter what his abilities may be or the valor of his troops, and the destruction of Longstreet's army is certainly a much less troublesome problem than some that Grant has solved already. At all events, if it be really true that there is no means of reaching Richmond as long as Lee chooses to encamp on the Rapidan or race up and down the Shenandoah Valley, he must be a very sanguine man who supposes we shall see peace by the end of this year.

The defence which is commonly made for the policy of scattered expeditions is, that it draws off large bodies of the enemy's troops from their main armies. But if our object be the complete destruction of their military power, we certainly gain nothing by this. We ought, if it be true that our greatest difficulty in the conquest of the South lies in the immensity of the distances, and our greatest advantage in the superiority of our resources in men and material, on the contrary, offer them every possible inducement to concentrate their forces in positions where we can assail them without the trouble of hunting them down. It ought to be our heart's desire to get them to bring every man they have into Virginia and Tennessee, and offer us battle, and, though it sounds ridiculous, we should not be far wrong in even offering Magruder and Marmaduke transportation for their forces as far as the Rapidan. It is unfortunate for us strategically that they have any troops either at Charleston or in Louisiana and Texas, as long as we are not able to overwhelm them at all these points by superior numbers.

Payment of the Metropolitan Police.—Notwithstanding the fact that Gov. Seymour's nominations for a new Board of Police Commissioners were last week refused confirmation by the Senate, this little vagary of His Excellency has not been altogether devoid of a mischievous result. And, unfortunately, the evil is felt in a quarter where it can be least conveniently borne. Comptroller Faron, of Brooklyn, in deference to the behests of Gov. Seymour's quondam Board, withholds his signature to the warrant upon the Treasury for the funds wherewith to pay the civic guardians of that city, and their claims for wages for the present go unsatisfied. But this is not all. Comptroller Faron is Trustee of the Police Fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those brave fellows who have laid down the "locust" for the sterner weapons of the army, and who have fallen in the strife, and we are told that he even refuses to dole out the pittance upon which these helpless families depend for subsistence. How different is his course to that of Comptroller Brennan! Our New-York custodian of the money-bags knows the necessities of the police, and does not hesitate about taking the responsibility of paying them The warrant for last month's money received his signature promptly upon presentation, and, as usual, on the first of the month, the entire force received their pay. Will not Mr. Faron follow this commendable example? or must private generosity be evoked to secure the $18,000 which are required to meet the demands of the case until such time as this puerile controversy is closed?

Rebel Prisoners, and What Should Be Done With Them.

We fear that the country must give up hoping for any general exchange of prisoners. It was confidently expected that Gen. Butler, intrusted with full discretionary power in the matter, would be able to adjust the difficulties that had put a stop to the action of the cartel; but we now see no prospect of this. No man who has made himself acquainted with the actual transactions that have taken place regarding an exchange, will attribute this to any fault of the Government. Profoundly as it is to be desired that an arrangement could be effected that would restore to us the thousands of Union captives now confined in Southern prisons, the country cannot wish that this should be done at the price of such a sacrifice of justice as that on which the rebels condition a general exchange. Were we to yield to the only terms they will make, the concession would indeed give us back those in bonds; but it would restore to the rebels an army larger, probably, than that which Lee now has under his command. The rebels have expected to force the Government to this course. They have not succeeded, and we trust they will not succeed. We may add that it is in the power of the people, by an enlightened patience, to uphold the hands of the authorities in this just determination.

As there is every prospect, therefore, of our having on our hands for an indefinite period the forty or fifty thousand rebel prisoners we now hold, there arise certain humane and economic considerations affecting their maintenance, which are well worthy the attention of the Government. And first of all, we may remark that we alone of all nations keep, feed and clothe tens of thousands of prisoners of war *in idleness*. This is not the practice in European nations. With them prisoners of war are made to earn their bread, at least. Where the accumulation of prisoners has been great, and their retention protracted, it has been customary to employ them on great public works. In this manner Bonaparte built the Canal St. Quentin with his Prussian prisoners of war; and in our own day Napoleon III. sent the Austrian prisoners of his Italian campaign to Algeria, and hired them out to colonists. Why should we not do the like with the fifty thousand rebel prisoners now rusting and fattening in idleness? We have here an industrial force capable of executing the most colossal national enterprises—enough to dig the Illinois and Michigan ship canal and the Niagara ship canal, and establish a lasting bond of union and defence along our Northern frontier in a few months' time. The maintenance of the mass of rebel prisoners we now have on our hands is, we believe, costing the country something like $50,000 a day, or close on *twenty million dollars a year*. Why should we not have the value of this outlay?

But there is another than the mere economic view of this matter, in the light of which the importance of the suggestion is even increased. We mean the consideration of the personal well-being of the prisoners themselves. There is no fact which the statistics of prison discipline have more forcibly demonstrated than the injurious effects of *unemployed* confinement. Over-fed, in idleness, men die of inanition; whereas labor proves both a physical and a mental benefit to them. Thus both economic and humane considerations concur in support of the policy we have indicated, and we are able to think of *no* considerations that oppose it. It is just in law and justified by the practice of other nations. We are not aware whether the Government has the design of pursuing this course, but we find the theoretical recognition of the right to do so in the code of "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," issued last year by the War Department. Section 76 of this code states that prisoners of war "*may be required to work* for the benefit of the captor's Government, according to their rank and condition." So long indeed as the cartel was in operation there was perhaps no object in putting this right in force; but now that all exchange has ceased by the bad faith of the Richmond rulers, and we have the prospect of having forty or fifty thousand prisoners on our hands for an indefinite period, the inauguration of such a policy is highly proper. We see no reason why, in pursuit of a mistaken sentimentality, and contrary to all custom, we should go on expending twenty millions a year to keep a pack of criminals to fatten in idleness, and die of gout and inanition.

Theodore Tilton, Esq., will lecture this evening at the Church of the Puritans, on *The Present Crisis*. Mr. Tilton has just returned from a lecturing tour in New-England, and may be expected to give his observations of the prevailing sentiments of the country respecting the war and the approaching Presidential canvass.

Gen. Gantt and the Pro-Slavery Democrats.

Gen. Gantt's speech abounded with good hits, but the most telling one was his expression of amazement at finding his old Democratic friends "sitting down just where he left them." He had been out of the Government—had his fight for the negro—got well whipped—shook the chattel off—was ready to start life anew, but here were his old associates telling him, "You shall have the negro, whether you want him or not; you shan't come back unless you come back with Slavery."

It was a sort of greeting that amazed him, and we don't wonder at it. It is not easy for a man who has been for two years amid the whirl and the crash of war, as it has raged in the South, to understand that there are people in the land who have never felt a movement. To him the whole country has been overtaken with a regular cataclysm—a general breaking up of the old order of things—and he can't conceive how it is possible that men could have kept to their old tracks. On the face of the thing he is right. Rationally it is impossible. Men, who exercise their reason, cannot help recognizing historic facts as they occur, and moulding their practical judgments upon them. But the trouble is, there is a large class of men who don't exercise their reason, who are the mere slaves of old prejudices and habits.

Prior to the rebellion, the Democratic party deemed the security of Slavery a necessity of the Union. This, in its strict sense, was true; for the Constitution was the only bond of the Union, and the Constitution protected Slavery against external assault. In fact, men of all the great parties, theoretically at least, agreed in this. But Democrats exaggerated the principle into the extravagant notion that Slavery and the Union were vitally inseparable. Slavery became to them not simply a thing sheltered by the Union, but its very prop and support. They contracted a fixed habit of considering the destruction of the one—no mattter how effected—the destruction of the other. A war against the Constitution has been undertaken by the friends of Slavery. To all appearance this war has wrought the ruin of the institution. It is the height of absurdity to say that, because the Constitution protected Slavery when reposing under it, it must necessarily save Slavery also when in arms against it. And yet the Democratic party, so far as it survives, insists upon just this necessity. As of old, it has no idea of a Union without Slavery.

Of course there is no particular harm in this blind sticking to the old party creed. It is too ridiculous to be dangerous. The body of the American people are too intelligent and too practical to make no account of the irresistible workings and the inevitable results of this war. They perfectly well understand that Slavery staked its all upon this rebellion; and that the fate of the rebellion settles its fate. The Southern men who never joined the rebellion, or who have separated from it, are the very men who declare this fact with the greatest emphasis. With their own eyes they have scanned the agency of Slavery in producing the war, its unyielding attitude in the war, its mortal injuries from the war; and to a man they agree that when the war passes away, Slavery must forever pass away with it. The man who died yesterday is just as dead as the man who died a thousand years before the flood. The servile system of the South at the close of this rebellion will be every whit as dead as the feudal system of France or England. And the Englishman might as well go back to the Year Books of King Alfred, or the Frenchman to the *Terriers* of Charlemagne, for guidance in his present public duties, as the American to the Democratic platforms of the days of Buchanan, to discover his right line of action toward Slavery.

But it takes time for old associations to wear out. There are partisans of the Inquisition in Spain yet. There are men now alive in England who have seen fierce adherents of the Stuart race, which was driven from England nearly two hundred years ago. There are Americans yet living who well remember a class of Americans who regarded the separation of the colonies from the mother country as a calamity to the world. We are already seeing the last dying agony of Slavery; but we never expect to see the last of the hide-bound Democrats who will protest that Slavery is not dead, and that it never can die without ruin to the Constitution. These people will probably live far into the next century—regular fossils of the antediluvian period in our national politics. Too impotent to provoke resentment, they will be looked upon with good-humored pity, as very curious relics of the old Slavery infatuation.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mozart's master-piece, "Don Giovanni," will be given here to-night. The cast is the same as last season, and is in all respects admirable. Our own admirable prima donna, Miss Kellogg, makes her *rentrée* as *Zerlina*.

English Opera.—The Harrison Opera Troupe will give a performance at Niblo's Saloon, to-night; the opera being Wallace's delightful "Maritana." The cast includes the names of Mme. Borchard, Mrs. Myers, Mr. Castle Mr. Campbell and others. Mr. Theodore Thomas, conducts.

Liederkranz Ball.—Every one has heard of the Liederkranz, or musical association that gives concerts, builds halls, and once a year surrenders its discretion to Prince [illegible]. The first features of their programme have [illegible] carried out to perfection, and to-night the last [illegible] departiest is reached. The Liederkranz give [illegible] masquerade ball. It takes place as heretofore [illegible] City Assembly Rooms, and the greatest precaution has been used to make it select and thoroughly enjoyable. The Germans have a heartiness in their affairs that cannot be overestimated. They make not only themselves but everyone around them happy. Those of our readers who like dancing and mirth should go to the Liederkranz.

Sale of the Prize Steamer Minna.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The steamer *Minna*, a prize to the United States steamer *Circassian*, was sold to-day to private parties for $71,000.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Late Mutiny Among the Rebels—The Rebel Ration—Deficient Supplies of Shoes and Clothing—Fearful Effects of Cold Weather on the Enemy.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

There is no official confirmation of the reported fight on the south side of the Rapidan, with a large body of deserters, last week. It is, nevertheless, known that a feeling amounting almost to mutiny pervades several regiments in Gen. Lee's army, and it is not improbable that the firing heard was caused by preventing one of them from escaping.

The enemy's pickets are frequently changed. On one occasion cavalry was substituted for advanced posts, and two lines of infantry pickets were posted in the rear. Frequent changes of position of some of Lee's camps are noted, probably by substituting well-known, faithful regiments for those disaffected, near the front.

Reports concerning the scarcity of food in Lee's army are confirmed. Only a quarter of a pound of salt pork is allowed each man per day. A small quantity of flour in addition constitutes the ration. Tea, sugar and coffee, are myths in the service.

Accounts by prisoners and refugees concur that the rebel Government has not distributed any clothing since our movement on Mine Run. Some of the Georgia troops have received a small supply of clothing from that State. Blankets with them are getting scarce and command a heavy premium.

Intercepted letters from rebel ladies show that of the 3,000 cavalry sent into the valley during the recent cold weather not over 500 had returned. Many were frozen to death, others were frost-bitten and sought refuge in the farm-houses and villages. The entire movement was a total failure. At last accounts Early's force was resting on Middle River, near Mount Crawford, having abandoned the enterprise.

This morning eleven prisoners of war and ten horses, belonging principally to the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, were sent to headquarters from the Cavalry corps. They were captured near the Blue Ridge, in the vicinity of Thornton's Gap. The horses are in the worst possible condition.

Deserters continue to arrive from the front. They report great scarcity of provisions, forage and clothing; and also, that large numbers are awaiting the proper opportunity to avail themselves of the President's Amnesty Proclamation.

The enrollment of the civilians, white and colored, within the lines of the army, is nearly completed.

Bushwhacking Entirely Suppressed—The Rainy Season Set In—Deserters—Railroad Accidents—Miscellaneous Affairs.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Army of the Potomac, Sunday, Jan. 31, 1864.

There is little or no foundation whatever for the numerous rumors afloat of attacks upon the advanced lines of this army. The enemy, on the contrary, manifest a desire to be let alone most of the time, and when any hostile demonstration has been made during the last three or four weeks, it has evidently been done by youthful zealots supporting the Confederate cause, with a view of galvanizing their failing fortunes, and who are, at the same time, anxious to get up a name for daring deeds for home consumption. The fact is, under existing orders and regulations, raids and sorties upon even our most exposed pickets cannot be so safely attempted now as formerly. The enemy have found this to be so to their sorrow in the few hostile demonstrations they have recently made. In one instance—and the only real attempt made to penetrate our lines during four weeks—between 50 and 60 of their men were repulsed with heavy loss by some 25 of our own brave fellows. It is a cause for congratulation, also—particularly because it indicates increased vigilance on the part of officers and men—that bushwhacking, which has heretofore been disgracefully prevalent within our own lines, is now almost entirely suppressed.

The January Summer of ten days' duration—the season for plowing the warm lands in all that portion of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge—has terminated, and on Saturday a warm rain-storm set in and still continues, with the prospect of a long spell of weather ahead of a similar kind, or worse. As a consequence the whole surface of the country hereabouts is again one vast quagmire. Some of the more buoyant spirits profess not to regret the change, and even appear to take a malicious delight in it, as affording the numerous ladies in the different camps a little insight into the disagreeable part of life in the tented field, as they have already experienced the silver-lining part—the weather having been warm and pleasant nearly all the time since the great influx of crinoline.

Deserters from the rebel army encamped across the Rapidan continue to come in daily, each telling substantially the same story as to the semi-demoralized condition of a major part of Lee's army, always excepting the regiments from South Carolina. It is unreasonable to suppose that there is any concerted action or prearrangement in this matter to deceive the Union authorities, because there are so many of these men coming, and from widely separated commands, as not to render such a thing probable were it possible for them to act in concert. Jeff. Davis and his co-workers in iniquity may learn, when too late to make amends, that they have read history to little purpose, and that destruction ever succeeds unholy ambition; that infatuation and blindness are handmaids of despotism.

There was another smash up on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad on Friday. The morning passenger train from Washington had just passed Warrenton Junction, when, by the springing of a rail, three cars—one a mail car next to the locomotive, and two freight cars—were thrown from the track, without killing any of the occupants. Several passengers were more or less bruised, but fortunately no lives were lost. The locomotive, and the passenger cars at the rear, remained on the track, so that the train was only delayed three or four hours. The accidents on this road are entirely of too frequent occurrence.

In the Third Cavalry Division, Gen. Kilpatrick is having prepared a hall capable of accommodating about 350 persons, in which will be delivered lectures upon military and other subjects. And it is also proposed to have some amateur theatrical performances.

Lieut.-Col. Brinton, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was recently presented a sword by his old associates in the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry—the regiment in which he one year ago held a Captain's commission—as a mark of their esteem. A present coming from such a source is a compliment indeed. The sword is a Damascus blade, with a solid silver handle; the scabbard is handsomely mounted and engraved. One of the most humiliating punishments that can be inflicted upon a soldier was carried into effect on Friday last, upon a private in this regiment. The delinquent in this case was tried for desertion; the court-martial, in its leniency, saw fit not to inflict the death-penalty, but sentenced the culprit to have one-half of his head shaved in presence of the whole command; to lose all pay while absent, and forfeit three months' pay beside.

It is worthy of notice that many of the veteran corps return to the army before the expiration of their furlough. One of this class gave as a reason for not remaining the full time, that he was homesick, and so returned to his home in the army.

There have been some recent changes among the officers at headquarters, and it is rumored that more are still to be made. Among the most recent appointments are Brigadier-General Getty, as Inspector-General, and Major Biddle, of Philadelphia, as Commandant of the Post. The latter officer has gone to work in good earnest, and has made a marked improvement in the appearance of the grounds about headquarters.

E. A. PAUL.

The Missouri Legislature, &c.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned yesterday to attend the funeral of Gov. Gamble, which takes place in this city to-morrow.

Lieut. Gov. Hall's Message to the Legislature, announcing the death of Gov. Gamble, concludes as follows: "My chief, constant efforts shall be to co-operate with the Federal Government in its efforts to suppress the existing rebellion. In doing this I shall not be solicitous to find fault with the President, Congress or Generals in the field. I shall rather defer my objections to whatever I may consider blameworthy to a more propitious period and trust to a cordial support of the Government of the United States to contribute something to the restoration of peace.

The Monitor Canonicus.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The monitor *Canonicus* started on her trial trip this morning.

Piece Used in a Family,

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF

BECOMES A STANDARD REMEDY.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—"For *Coughs Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.*—We cheerfully bear testimony, from personal knowledge, to their efficacy."—*Ballou's Pictorial.*

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!!

All persons afflicted with this dangerous disease need no longer be troubled about being cured.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
is so constructed on scientific principles as to promote a RADICAL CURE at once. The action of this instrument is entirely different from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN, and EASY. No pressure on the back or cord, and is easily made stronger or lighter as the patient desires. Ruptured persons should not be a day without it. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Pamphlets free. A lady attendant in the Ladies' Department. Sold by
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Universal Clothes Wringer—
With cog wheels warranted.
63,515 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative—warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color, and to overcome effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM
oils and colors the hair at the same time, changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.
N. B.—See Business Notice in the *Evening Post.*

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston.
Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Dr. Halsted, of Round Hill Water-cure, at Northampton, Mass., well known for his success in the treatment of woman's diseases, spinal affections, and chronic complaints, is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway. He will receive calls from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and from 6 to 7 to-day and to-morrow.

Arrivals at the Hotels.—A List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 2 o'clock A. M., may be had in the columns of the *New-York Daily News.*

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 307 Centre-st., 2d floor.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for Silver Plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Costs but $2, in hard rubber but $2 50. Also, beautiful mounted objects only $1 50 per dozen. HENRY CRAIG, No. 336 Broadway, New-York, 2d floor, and of dealers generally.

MARRIED.

GAGE—TOWNSEND.—At Fair Haven, Conn., by Rev. Wm. E. Vibbert, ISAAC B. GAGE, of New-York, and ALMIRA W. TOWNSEND, of Fair Haven.

DIED.

BOYD.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, ELLEN, relict of Henry Boyd, in her 68th year.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 169 East 21st-st., on Friday, at 1 P. M. Her remains will be taken to South Bergen, N. J.

BROWN.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, after a short illness, ANNE V., daughter of Wm. Smith and Ann D. Brown, in the 6th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 3½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven, on the Harlem Railroad, on the arrival of the 2:30 P. M. train from New-York.

BELLOWS.—At Walpole, N. H., on Thursday, Jan. 28, MRS. HARRIET HAYCHEW BELLOWS, wife of the late Abel Bellows, Esq., aged 72 years.

ENYARD.—At Mott Haven, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, of scarlet fever, JOHN MARTIN, only child of Rev. Wm. T. and Almira Enyard, aged 3 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church of Mott Haven, on Thursday, Feb. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Hence his remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

FREEMAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, infant son of John B. and Emilie Freeman, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 134 West 39th-st., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 12 M.

FRAZER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 2, MOSES FRAZER, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 Henry-st., on Thursday, at 10 o'clock.

HALL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, CAROLINA B. HALL, daughter of the late Rev. B. R. Hall, D. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from Dr. Elmendorf's Church, Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

HARRIS.—On Monday afternoon, Feb. 1, after a lingering illness, MRS. SARAH L. HUGHES, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 26 University-place, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

KIDDER.—On Monday, Feb. 1, WILLIAM KIDDER, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Tuckahoe, at 11 o'clock on Thursday, the 4th inst. Cars leave corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st. at 8:15 and 10:30 A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LOCKWOOD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, HENRY S. LOCKWOOD, aged 56 years, 6 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Stanton-st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 53 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, on Thursday morning, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

MCKEE.—On Monday, Feb. 1, after a long and painful illness, JENNIE GILLESPIE, wife of Thomas McKee.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Silentia Lodge No. 198, of F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, John J. Gillespie, No. 33 3d-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock.

MEIER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, CARL THEODORE MEIER, M. D., aged 53 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 59 East 12th-st., on Thursday, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MILLER.—At his residence, Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., on Sunday night, Jan. 31, JOHN MILLER, aged 85 years.

MCPARTLAND.—On Sunday, Jan. 31, BRIDGET, daughter of James and Nancy McPartland, of County Lathrop, Ireland, aged 24 years.

Her remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

SMITH.—At Hyde Park, on Tuesday morning, ALEXANDER H. SMITH, M. D.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. James' Church, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

VANDERBILT.—At Nice, France, on Thursday, Dec. 31, Capt. GEORGE W. VANDERBILT, U. S. Army, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the officers of the U. S. Army at this post, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, which will take place, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, No. 10 Washington-place, whence the remains will be taken to Staten Island, for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 151.—Feb. 2, 1864.
37, 40, 29, 70, 52, 39, 55, 23, 74, 12, 49, 2, 28.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 152.—Feb. 2, 1864.
33, 72, 1, 11, 45, 21, 62, 37, 41, 66, 13, 60, 31.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 55—Feb. 2, 1864.
13, 63, 18, 69, 16, 4, 71, 73, 58, 5, 43, 46, 51.
CLASS 56—Feb. 2, 1864.
72, 41, 12, 39, 60, 17, 59, 56, 8, 27, 37, 47, 73.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.

OFFICIAL.
DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.
CLASS 52.
ON THE ROYAL HAVANA PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS!
DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY.,
On SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1864.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
914	$20,000	16,772	1,000	33,143	1,000
		16,836	1,000	33,359	1,000
1,432	1,000	16,910	1,000	34,239	25,000
				34,866	1,000
2,264	1,000	17,631	1,000	34,889	1,000
2,432	1,000				
		18,793	1,000	35,384	1,000
3,595	1,000	18,981	1,000		
				36,241	1,000
4,151	1,000	19,106	1,000	36,977	5,000
4,267	1,000	19,123	1,000		
				38,121	1,000
5,480	10,000	20,348	5,000	38,230	1,000
		20,368	1,000	38,273	1,000
6,017	1,000	20,415	100,000		
6,443	1,000	20,490	1,000	39,313	1,000
6,492	1,000	20,662	5,000	39,755	1,000
6,709	1,000	20,753	1,000	39,910	1,000
6,825	5,000	20,963	1,000		
				40,855	1,000
7,110	1,000	21,623	1,000		
7,265	20,000	21,631	1,000	41,881	1,000
7,481	1,000			41,436	1,000
		22,091	10,000	41,728	1,000
8,667	1,000			41,974	1,000
		23,276	1,000		
9,620	1,000	23,338	1,000	42,108	1,000
				42,405	1,000
10,018	1,000	24,121	1,000	42,613	1,000
10,345	1,000	24,281	5,000	42,748	1,000
10,534	1,000	24,807	1,000		
10,647	1,000			43,181	1,000
10,881	1,000	26,624	1,000	43,566	1,000
10,948	1,000	26,641	1,000	43,796	1,000
				43,906	25,000
11,394	1,000	27,144	1,000		
11,428	10,000	27,421	1,000	44,933	1,000
11,636	1,000	27,622	1,000	44,966	10,000
		27,719	50,000		
12,193	5,000	27,940	1,000	46,537	1,000
12,339	1,000			46,901	1,000
12,456	1,000	28,408	1,000	46,972	1,000
				46,983	5,000
13,082	1,000	29,002	1,000		
		29,858	1,000	47,238	1,000
14,364	5,000	29,718	1,000	47,479	1,000
14,543	1,000				
14,715	1,000	30,761	1,000	48,258	5,000
14,790	1,000			48,533	1,000
		31,849	1,000	48,606	1,000
15,027	1,000	31,901	1,000	48,674	1,000
15,733	1,000			48,960	1,000
15,851	1,000	32,491	1,000		
		32,519	50,000	49,544	1,000
16,242	1,000	32,595	5,000	49,910	1,000

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.

Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

WANTED—FIFTY CENTS EACH WILL BE paid for a copy of the TIMES, of Dec. 28, 1860; Jan. 10 and Jan. 11, 1861. Subscription Desk this Office.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
10,000 Photographic Albums, at our price.
100,000 Scientific and Miscellaneous Books, at your price.
500,000 Scrap Prints, at any price.
LIGGAT BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st.,
near Beekman.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THIS WEEK CONTAINS SPLENDID VALENTINES, BOTH COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL, WITH OTHER BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, AND FASHIONS BY MME. DEMOREST.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment N. Y. S. V., held at the headquarters of the regiment, near New-Iberia, La., it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the officers in the matter of the resignation of Col. Theodore W. Parmele.
The committee offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, Col. Theo. W. Parmele having received severe injuries from a fall from his horse, while with the regiment on a reconnoissance, near Port Hudson, La., which rendered it necessary for him to obtain leave of absence, and finally to tender his resignation; be it
Resolved, That we sincerely deplore the occurrence which deprives us of so valuable an officer; and that the necessity for his resignation is a source of regret to all the officers of the regiment; and be it further
Resolved, That we do offer him our sincere congratulations that the unfortunate position in which he was placed by the order from department headquarters, which dismissed him from the service for alleged absence without leave, has been removed by the subsequent publication of the order; and that his resignation, which had been previously tendered, was accepted, and he *honorably* discharged; and be it further
Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to Col. Theo. W. Parmele, and that they be published in the New-York papers.
(Signed,)
EUGENE S. EUNSON, Capt. Co. C,
JOHN B. BABCOCK, First-Lt. Co. A,
DAVID J. MYERS, Second-Lt. Co. E,
} Committee.
FRANKLIN, La., Jan. 11, 1864.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Fine Gold English Patent Lever Watches, $65, $80, $100, $125, $150 to $200 each.
Gold Hunting Detached Levers, $45, $50, $55, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100 to $200 each.
Gold Hunting Cylinder Watches, $40, $45, $50 to $75 each.
Enameled Watches, $60, $75, $90 to $300 each; some with diamonds on the outside of case.
Gold Watches for Ladies as low as $25, $28, $30 and $35 each.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 23 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DR. WISHART'S

DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
HAVE BEEN CURED
HAVE BEEN CURED
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
IN THE YEAR 1863.
IN THE YEAR 1863.

Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs; but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases has a good effect; but how to combine its medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, Penn., the proprietor of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and has been put in bottles, patented by the United States Government. We say to the afflicted that Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial will produce the INVIGORATION OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, THE STRENGTHENING OF THE DEBILITATED SYSTEM, THE PURIFICATION AND ENRICHMENT OF THE BLOOD, which must expel from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds. While this is effected by the powerful alterative (changing from disease to health) properties of the Tar Cordial, its healing and renovating principle is also acting upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving the pain, subduing inflammation and restoring a healthful tendency. Let this two-fold power, the healing and the strengthening, continue to act in conjunction with nature's constant recuperative tendency, and the patient is saved, if he has not too long delayed to resort to the means of cure.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE
IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is a great and effectual remedy for

BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES,
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES,
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.

Thousands have been cured of the above disease when all hope of ever receiving relief was gone.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.

LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS

are speedily cured by the use of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it does its work at once, and the patient is cured before other medicines would have had time to have any beneficial effect.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial will purify the blood and cleanse it of all scrofulous matter that is constantly breeding sores internal and external. Saltrheum, sore legs and all skin diseases are especially cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it is good to be applied internal and external in the above cases, as it has great power to heal where it comes in contact with the human flesh.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

is a great remedy for chronic croup and diphtheria, which is sending thousands and thousands of children to a premature grave. It can be cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

Out of ten thousand cases where it has been tried in the past two years, it has never missed a case where it was taken in time. All families should have it on hand, as it gives instant relief in croup and diphtheria.

ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial gives instantaneous relief in cases of asthma and whooping cough. It often cures whooping before it runs half its course, as it acts at once upon the phlegm and mucus, and expels them from the throat, and the sufferer is relieved. In case of asthma use Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills with the Cordial, as they have never been known to fail to cure that disease.

Beware counterfeits. The genuine has the name of the proprietor and a pine tree blown in the bottle. All others are spurious imitations. Price, (1 per bottle, or $5 per dozen.

Sold by all respectable druggists and storekeepers.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART,
Store and office, No. 10 North 2d-st.,
Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-YORK AGENCY AT
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.
NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.
NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO'S COLUMN.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

ELIXIR. ELIXIR.
DR. WRIGHT'S
REJUVENATING ELIXIR!
OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing Injurious to the most Delicate.

☞ The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

☞ This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

☞ One bottle will cure General Debility.
☞ A few doses cures Hysterics in females.
☞ One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.
☞ A few doses restores the organs of generation.
☞ From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.
☞ A few doses restores the appetite.
☞ Three bottles cures the worst case of Impotency.
☞ A few doses cures the low-spirited.
☞ One bottle restores mental power.
☞ A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.
☞ This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor, debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.
☞ The listless, enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness of a *single organ*, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.
☞ Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by express, on receipt of money, to any address.
☞ Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

SUGAR-COATED
FEMALE REGULATOR,
HEALTH PRESERVER,
CERTAIN AND SAFE.

☞ *For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.*

☞ They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.
☞ They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.
☞ They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis.)
☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.
☞ Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.
☞ They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.
☞ All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.
☞ Full directions accompanying each box.
☞ Price $1 per box, or SIX BOXES for $5.
☞ Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.
☞ Sold by all respectable Druggists.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!
THE LONG-SOUGHT-FOR
DISCOVERED AT LAST
CHEROKEE REMEDY
AND
CHEROKEE INJECTION!
COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhea, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

☞ It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.
☞ It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of *Gonorrhea, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites.* Its effects are *heating, soothing and demulcent;* removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the *cheap quack Injections.*

☞ By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.
☞ For full particulars, get our pamphlet from any drug-store in the country, or write us, and we will mail free, to any address, a full treatise.
☞ Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.
☞ Price, CHEROKEE INJECTION, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.
☞ Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.
☞ Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHEROKEE CURE!
THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE,
COMPOUNDED FROM
ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

*An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Tremb

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks: The new 5 per cent, Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

OFFICE OF THE McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
H. H. BOODY, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863		1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 18-3, to 31st December, 1863		$7,597,666 56
Losses paid during the same period		3,805,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses		1,082,967 48

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	183,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank	744,813 88
Total amount of Assets	$9,265 546 33

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $14,328,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 | 2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years | $16,958,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash | 11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 | $5,268,670

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
F. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Boyd Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 62 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman,
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokohama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 5, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office in New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox.

The bond transfer books will be closed from the 29th January to 1st February, both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further Installment of Twenty-five Per Cent, on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 20 Pine-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

WHEELER & CO.
BROKERS IN
SPECIE, STOCKS
AND
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 35 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32

Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent | 110,000 00
| | $256,717 32

There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.

Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent on amount of such notes | 1,313 50
| | $255,403 82

Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent | 255,000 00
Undivided Balance | $403 82

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities	774,922 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand	651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes	1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company	30,374 44
Total amount of Assets	$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L W. TELLER, } Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID LEE,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,600,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this electedness, the $2,600,000 will form a First and only mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company. Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

PAUL SPOFFORD,
EDWARD HAIGHT, GEO. GRISWOLD HAVEN,
FRANCIS LELAND, CASIUS DARLING.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. CASSIUS DARLING was elected President; Mr. GEO. G. HAVEN Vice-President; and Mr. JNO. W. B. DOBLER was appointed Cashier.

The Sixth National Bank will open, on or about the 1st of March, at their banking room, corner of Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.

C. DARLING, President.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK Jan. 25, 1864.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1864, FROM THE Preferred Sinking Fund, Appleton Extension, Green Bay Extension and General First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date. Coupons from Registered Bonds will be paid only to the parties in whose names they are registered, or upon their written order.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ALONZO WOOD & COMPANY'S Bank (Elbridge) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 26th day of February next, interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 37 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

$100,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Bids for the whole, or any part, of the above amount of Bonds will be received at the office of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, No. 42 Exchange-place, up to the 6th day of February.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
JAN. 1, 1864.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1863		$2,586,216 07
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1863	$1,016,460 22	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	136,851 73	
Amount of prepayments by Agents	8,879 24	1,162,191 19
Total		$3,748,437 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Losses by Death	$295,850 00	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, Annuities, and Surrendered and Canceled Policies	104,246 81	
Premiums and interest due on Southern Policies, and Balances due from Southern Agents and others—charged to Profit and Loss	236,128 64	
Premium Notes canceled	232,941 82	
Paid Salaries, Rent, Printing and Office Expenses	44,508 15	
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses	151,816 28	
Paid Advertising and Physician's Fees	21,843 98	
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps and Law Expenses	7,266 26	1,094,899 34
		$2,653,537 92

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	$101,138 50	
Invested in United States Stocks, cost	794,510 43	
(Market value, $827,782.)		
Invested in New-York City B'k Stocks, cost	52,561 50	
(Market value, $53,561.)		
Invested in other stocks, cost	54,892 50	
(Market value, $72,742.)		
Loans on demand, secured by United States and other stocks (Market value, $132,279 50.)	96,400 00	
Real Estate, (Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway)	117,305 69	
Bonds and Mortgages, bearing 7 per cent. interest	379,430 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies, drawing interest	825,477 50	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864	112,147 51	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1864	54,407 37	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1864	1,603 05	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	61,465 48	
Amount of all other property belonging to the company	2,200 39	$2,653,537 92

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. upon all participating Life Policies now in force which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1864, and a payment in cash, on and after the first MONDAY in March next, of the Fourth Installment of 20 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared from 1850 to 1860 inclusive, to those holding certificates, UPON PRESENTATION AT THE HOME OFFICE. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

By order of the board,
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 4,675 New Policies were issued insuring $11,939,234 45.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, Jan. 1, 1864.

Assets as above		$2,653,537 92
Disposed of as follows:		
Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864	$42,200 00	
Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting proofs, &c	56,000 00	
Reserved for Sundry Liabilities due to Agents and others	9,171 79	
Amount reserved for reinsurance of all Existing Policies, (valuations at 4 per cent. interest	1,735,126 93	
Special reserve for any increase of mortality beyond the Tables, Extra Risks and other contingencies	131,756 30	
Dividend Interest remaining unpaid	7,825 04	
Dividends declared prior to 1850 unpaid	6,417 09	
Present value of Dividends, 1850 to 1856 inclusive (valuation at 4 per cent. interest)	287,627 18	
Do. do. 1859 do. do	71,205 00	
Do. do. 1862 do. do	68,686 02	
Do. do. 1863 do. do	79,365 00	
Do. do. 1864 do. do	134,288 00	
Undivided Surplus	23,819 63	$2,653,537 92

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN MCMURRAY,	JOHN L. RODGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBURY,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	PLINY FREEMAN,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
THOMAS SWIRL,	WM. A. BOOTH.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.,

STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$275,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		2,2 0,397 27
Total Marine Premiums		$2,476,201 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c	336,793 43	2,078,409 74
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	$1,337,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and July interest	169,813 24	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$756,533 35	
United States and City Bonds and Bank Stocks	192,213 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,693 29	
Accrued interest to be received	13,0 5 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	326,760 26	
Loans on demand	438,100 00	
Bills receivable	1,078,7 0 03	2,902,145 01

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A Cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. H. GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
JAS. M. BROWN,	JOHN E. JOHNSTON,
N. CHANDLER,	FREDK. H. CRUGER,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,	WILSON G. HUNT.
W. B. DUNCAN,	J. J. CRANE,
H. F. SPAULDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
J. L. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
L. H. SRIGHAM,	THOS. SLOCOMB,
A. MECKE,	GEO. A. PHELPS, Jr.,
JOHN R. GARDNER,	M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

The Company having established branch offices at London, under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first-class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by the branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT NO. 48 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT E. NICOLAY, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
JANUARY 1, 1864.
AGENCY, NO. 137 BROADWAY.

Balance, per statement Jan. 1, 1863		$4,439,231 77
Received for premiums during the year 1863	$1,209,519 40	
Received for interest during the year 1863	319,272 04	
Total receipts for 1863	$1,528,791 44	
Paid Claims by death	$287,500 00	
Paid Policies purchased	26,970 39	
Paid Salaries, Advertising, Postage, Exchange, &c	38,533 05	
Paid Taxes	15,167 65	
Paid Commissions to Agents	90,130 15	
Paid Physicians' Fees	10,479 50	
Paid Annuities	1,681 00	
Paid Return Premiums	211,864 87	—$682,287 21 —$846,504 23
Net Balance Jan. 1, 1864		$5,285,736 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$144,460 42	
United States Securities	1,026,206 00	
Bonds of the State of New-Jersey	50,000 00	
City and County Bonds of New-Jersey and New-York	361,804 14	
Real Estate	79,359 56	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	1,999,447 53	
Loans on Policies in force	1,535,400 48	
Loans on Scrip	4,454 77	
Annuity Bond State of Massachusetts	800 00	
Premiums in course of transmission from Agents	93,809 10	—$5,285,736 00
Interest accrued unpaid		121,2 1 69
		$6,407,010 69
Total amount of Claims by Death paid to Jan. 1, 1864		$3,213,833 80
Total amount of Return Premium paid to Jan. 1, 1864		$2,130,935 99

The Directors have, from the surplus on hand, ordered a return of premiums to be made to all policies entitled to Return Premiums issued prior to Jan. 1, 1863, as follows: A DIVIDEND OF 45 PER CENT., AND A SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT., (MAKING 50 PER CENT.,) on the premiums paid in 1862, payable in conformity with the rules of the company, viz.: in scrip where the premiums have been paid in cash, and where there is an indebtedness to the company, the amount will be credited.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND (that declared Jan. 1, 1862,) to the members who are entitled to the same, when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1864; those holding SCRIP to be allowed the same as CASH in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

LEWIS C. GROVER,	JOHN R. WEEKS.
HENRY MCFARLAN,	NEHEMIAH PERRY,
CHAS. S. HALSTED,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
A. S. SNELLING,	JOSIAH O. LOW,
RANDALL H. GREENE,	JOS. A. HALSEY,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM,	BENJ. C. MILLER.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
AMZI DODD, Mathematician.
JAMES STEWART, M. D.,
JOS. B. JACKSON, M. D., } Medical Advisers.
GABRIEL GRANT, M. D.,

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT the Banking House, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE, ISAAC OLDEN,
DAVID E. MOSES, WM. A. THOMSON,
JOHN ROMER, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
VANDERBT L. BUXTON, JOHN T. WILSON,
HERMAN H. BRUNES, HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON.

And for Inspectors of the next election
JAMES WIGGINS, ZIMRI WEST,
W. H. B. TOTTEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on the morning of the 2d inst., JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reelected President.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, also for any other Special reserve for any increase Bonds of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund. EDWARD L. BAKER,
Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company
BOSTON, Jan. 4, 1864.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST FEBRUARY, 1864, on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th of February next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, Jan. 29, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, on the 1st proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST FEBRUARY next on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Co., will be paid at the office of M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place, on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Stock, Jersey City Water Loan Bonds, Metropolitan Gas Co Stock for sale.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

A NELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a commission house, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHAR

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured of no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by H. MICHARDSON, at No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can be relied upon; are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,339 New-York Post-office.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINC- TURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power, and the effects of mercury. No. 1 Division-st., New-York City, since 1-34. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstruction, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

TREATED FREE OF CHARGE.—BAKER'S Kidney, gravel, and urinal remedies are the best that are known. Consultation by letter or in person, at No. 454 10th-st., near 4th-av., New-York. Fee, $5, including remedies. Patients unable to pay the above charge will be attended to free, from 3 to 4 P. M. Remedies sent to any address on receipt of above amount. Office hours from 10 to 3.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RE- STORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTAB lished in 1820. The only genuine baths in fine United States use. No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SUFFERERS FROM THE EFFECTS OF SELF-ABUSE will receive advice enabling them to save many a dollar. Address, in sacred confidence, a former sufferer. W. M. STEDMAN, Camden, N. J.

DR. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS cures secret diseases when all other remedies have failed. Sold at No. 41 Division-st., New-York. Price $1, sent to any address.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain disease, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BRO., NO. 288 GRAND- st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN OPERATOR and a plate-worker. Mail applicants will state age, how long dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. Apply to PRETERRE BROTHERS, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. Also, a dental student wanted.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ST. JOHN'S PARK, BEACH-ST.—WANTED TO LEASE—A dwelling house in Beach-st., opposite St. John's Park. Address, stating terms, S. W. TAYLOR, No. 95 Franklin st., New-York City.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
AFRICA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000		——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 / 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Feb. 6
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Feb. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., N.R.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamship MORNING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, Feb. 20,

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. steamship,
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JNO. A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 88 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 29th of February.
SATURDAY, 26th of March.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. Mail Steamship
YAZOU,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TO CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP GERMANIA, CAPT. EHLERS.—Consignees by this ship, just arrived from Hamburg, with damage to cargo in consequence of having to put in at sea, will please call at our office and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

CONSIGNEES PER KEDAR AND AUSTRA- LASIAN are requested to remove their goods, now lying at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, without delay.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE — Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1864, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected." If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND CHARITIES of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, WILLIAM S. OPDYKE, JOHN BRICE, } Committee on Charities and Donations.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR TWO MONTHS—rooms and a private table for a gentleman and his wife, two children, (seven and nine years old,) two young ladies and servant; parlor and one bedroom must be on first or second floor; two other bedrooms may be on the third. The location must be above 8th and below 20th sts., and between 6th and 4th avs. Address Box No. 4,288 New-York Post-office, stating terms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN a row of brown-stone front houses in 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., having more room than they want, would let a third story front room, with board, to two gents, or gent and wife. No other boarders. Address J. L. B., Box No. 4,125 Post-office.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE SECOND- story front rooms to rent, with board, in a first-class house. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY.

Doors open at 7½; Overture commences at 8; Curtain rises at its conclusion.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.

Eighth time this season of Buckstone's popular comedy
MARRIED LIFE.

Mr. Lynx ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Mrs. Lynx ..... Mrs. Jennings
Mr. Coodle ..... Mr. John Gilbert
Mrs. Coodle ..... Mrs. Wilkins
Mr. Youngbusband ..... Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mrs. Youngbusband ..... Miss Gannon
Mr. Dove ..... Mr. Young
Mrs. Dove ..... Miss Fanny Morant
Mr. Dismal ..... Mr. George Holland
Mrs. Dismal ..... Mrs. John Sefton

THURSDAY, 86TH NIGHT OF ROSEDALE, with its beautiful Scenery, Novel Machinery, Original Music, Great Cast and Attractive Tableaux.
FRIDAY,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
SATURDAY, 87TH TIME, ROSEDALE.
MONDAY (88TH NIGHT), ROSEDALE.

On TUESDAY will be given (for the first time in this country) a NEW PLAY in four acts, recently produced in London with immense success, written by Westland Martin, Esq., called
PURE GOLD,
WITH NEW SCENERY,
COSTUMES, &c.

Due notice will be given of the next representation of the LOVE CHASE.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE LONDON TIMES,
speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation:

"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-Leave Man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare:

"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malefaction."

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½; close at 10½.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.

The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.

FOURTEENTH WEEK
FOURTEENTH WEEK
OF THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
Or, MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
which is still a brilliant success, in connection with the
TOUR OF THE WORLD,
a good many local scenes of
THRILLING INTEREST
will be exhibited.

Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8 P. M.
Ticket 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

GRAND CONCERT.
DEBUT IN AMERICA OF
MR. ALFRED H. PEASE, PIANIST.

Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE would announce his first Grand Concert, to take place at Dodworth's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1864, on which occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
MRS. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, Soprano;
HERR HABLEMANN, Tenor;
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.

Further particulars in future advertisements.

MASTER EMIL MOLLENHAUER'S FIRST Grand Concert will take place on Feb. 8, at Niblo's Saloon, Broadway. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Latimer Bros. & Seymour's, No. 21 Nassau-st.

MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE INTERMEDIate examination of all the class is will begin on MONDAY, 8th February, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and continue throughout the week.

The Regents of the University, the parents of students, the Trustees and Alumni of the College and others interested in education are invited to attend.

The examination of candidates for admission will be held on MONDAY, 15th February, at 10 A. M.

The second term will begin on FRIDAY, 19th February, at 9½ A. M.
CHAS. KING, LL.D.,
President Columbia College.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

For full Information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, Illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 9 A. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL- ROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3:15 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:26 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COM- PANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

FAIRS.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL UNION FAIR —about to be held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the 8th and 9th of February, for the relief of the Freedmen and colored soldiers. It is trusted, will meet with the warmest sympathy and liberality of a Christian public. Their rooms at the Cooper Institute, No. 29, are open from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the reception of donations of money, clothing, fancy articles, confectioneries and provisions. Parties having curiosities, paintings, or anything of merit, would receive the thanks of the ladies if they would loan them for the purpose of a museum. Those residing in Brooklyn can leave their donations at the Freedmen's Rooms, No. 118 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at No. 29 Cooper Institute, at the office of the *Principia*, No. 104 William-st., and at the office of the *Anglo-African*, No. 50 Beekman-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, JAN. 22, IN NEW-YORK OR Brooklyn, a heavy GOLD CHAIN BRACELET, GOLD BELT BUCKLE and GOLD THIMBLE, marked with initials J. W. B. and date. A liberal reward will be paid by T. F. BULL, at office of E. Wilson & Co., No. 168 Water-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.

Director ..... Max Maretzek
(SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.)
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8, o'clock, will be produced Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
DON GIOVANNI,
with the most perfect ensemble and the following complete cast.

Donna Anna ..... Mme. MEDORI
Zerlina ..... Miss KELLOGG
Donna Elvira ..... Miss STOCKTON
Don Ottavio ..... Signor LOTTI
Don Giovanni ..... Signor BELLINI
Leporello ..... Signor BIACHI
Masetto ..... Signor DUBREUIL
Commendatore ..... Signor MULLER
Lords, Ladies, Peasants and Servants.
Conductor ..... MAX MARETZEK.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, Feb. 4, THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
when will be presented Gounod's new, grand and highly successful Opera, in five acts, of
FAUST,
with its splendid mise en scene and incomparably great cast.

On FRIDAY—FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT, First night this season of Verdi's Grand Opera of
I DUE FOSCARI.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock, FIRST GRAND MATINEE, when will be performed Flotow's charming Opera of MARTHA.

The sale of tickets and secured seats will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine, from 8 to 5 o'clock.

INAUGURATION EXERCISES OF
BRYANT & STRATTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
ADDRESS BY PETER COOPER.

The public exercises connected with the opening of the new rooms of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, in the Mortimer block, corner of Broadway, 22d-st. and 5th-av., will take place at the College Rooms on THURSDAY EVENING of the present week, Feb. 4.

The exercises will be of a varied and interesting nature; the address to be delivered by Peter Cooper, Esq.

The proprietors of the institution take this occasion to return their sincere thanks to their patrons and friends, and to extend a cordial invitation to all to be present upon the occasion above announced, believing that an examination of the greatly increased facilities in connection with the new apartments will more than justify the removal from the Cooper Institute.

HORACE WEBSTER, LL.D., will preside on the occasion. BRYANT & STRATTON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.

Director ..... MAX MARETZEK
THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8, when will be presented Gounod's new, grand and highly successful Opera, in five acts, of
FAUST,
as expressly prepared by the Composer for the Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
FAUST
will be produced with its new and brilliant costumes, new scenery and appointments, and the following very complete cast:

Margherita ..... Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel ..... Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust ..... Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Mephistophiles ..... Sig. HANNIBAL BIACHI
Valentin ..... Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Wagner ..... Sig. MULLER
Martha ..... Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor ..... MAX MARETZEK.

NOTICE.—In order to give éclat to the performance Sig. BELLINI has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentin.

Secured seats and tickets can now be obtained at the regular ticket offices.

PROF. DOREMUS
will deliver a Course of
FOUR LECTURES
On the
"WORLD'S INDEBTEDNESS TO SCIENCE,"
with ILLUSTRATIVE EXPERIMENTS
on the
GRANDEST SCALE,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
on the evenings of MONDAY, Feb. 8; THURSDAY, 11; MONDAY, 15; THURSDAY, 18:

Tickets for the course	$1 00
For reserved seats	2 00
Single admission	50

Particulars in future advertisement.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. Gabriel Harrison
HARRISON'S ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
BENEFIT OF MR. WM. CASTLE.
OPERA NIGHT, THURSDAY, Feb. 4.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Arline ..... Mme. Comte Borchard
Count Arnheim ..... Mr. S. C. Campbell
Thaddeus ..... Mr. Wm. Castle
Director ..... Mr. THEO. THOMAS

Seats secured one week in advance.

DR. COLTON
and the celebrated "OLD FOLKS" will give one more grand combination entertainment of
LAUGHING GAS AND SONG,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3,
in which all the attractions of the former exhibitions—LAUGHTER and SONG—will be presented.

Tickets 75 cents. Two tickets 125 cents.

Tickets crowded out of the former exhibitions will be good for this. Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman	$5
Season tickets for ladies	2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years	3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan H

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. FIELDS—Relative to arrears, taxes and assessments in the City of New-York.

To alter the plan of the City of New-York.

A bill to encourage volunteering, by paying a State bounty of three hundred dollars, in lieu of all local bounties.

By Mr. FIELDS—Authorizing the construction of a railroad on the Bloomingdale road, and in certain Avenues and streets of New-York.

By Mr. STRONG—Relative to the New-York District Courts.

To regulate the use of wharves and slips in New-York, closed to steamboat lines.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the New-York Bible Society.

Legalizing the bounty ordinances of the Board of Supervisors of New-York. Lost. A motion to reconsider the vote tabled.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

Incorporating the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

The Senate held a session this evening for the consideration of the Governor's Message.

Mr. WHITE addressed the Committee of the Whole in support of the National Administration; and in refutation of the positions of Gov. SEYMOUR in regard to the financial and war policy of the Government, and the alleged inequalities of the quotas assigned the several States.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 1.

The Speaker presented the Annual Report of the Adjutant-General, and also the Report of the Cooper Union.

BILLS NOTICED.

By A. ANDREWS—To provide for a State bounty of $300 to each man volunteering after February 1. It is intended so to frame this bill that towns, cities or counties offering a local bounty shall not receive benefit from the provisions of this act.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BURKE—To provide compensation to members of the New-York Common Council of $2,000 per annum.

By Mr. PINCKNEY—For a railroad in Ann, Dey, Cortlandt, and other streets of New-York.

By Mr. MATTOON—For the prevention of fraud in the purchase of provisions, &c., in New-York.

By Mr. SHERWOOD—To consolidate the Boston and Hartford Extension Railroad Company.

Adjourned.

Senate not in session.

SYNOPSIS OF BILLS.

SEVENTH-AVENUE.

Mr. FIELD gave notice of a bill to provide that one-third instead of two-thirds of the property-owners on Seventh-avenue, interested, shall determine the adoption or rejection of any improvements that may be contemplated.

TO AMEND CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Senator ANGEL gave notice of an amendment to section 227 of the Code of Procedure, by adding thereto after the word "purposes" in the last line of said section as follows: After a return shall have been made and filed in the proper office, if the same shall be lost, destroyed, or mislaid, so that the same cannot, upon due diligence be found, either party may, upon affidavit proving that said return is lost or destroyed, or mislaid as aforesaid, procure an order from the court or from a Judge thereof at Chambers, upon the usual notice to the opposite party, requiring the Justice to make and file a new return within thirty days after service of a copy of said order, and payment of the same fees as for an original return. Obedience to which order may be enforced the same as upon service of the appeal, and the party entitled to costs on the decisions of the appeal shall recover from the opposite party the sum paid for such new return as a disbursement in the cause.

DISTRICT COURT OF NEW-YORK CITY.

Senator STRONG introduced an amendment to the act relating to the above court, passed —— 13, 1857, by adding the following subdivision: 3. An action for the violation of any ordinance of the Corporation of the City of New-York must be brought in a court held in the district in which the violation complained of has been committed.

IN RELATION TO ADMINISTRATORS.

Senator FIELDS introduced a bill amending the law in relation to administration, and ordering that no letters of administration be granted to a person convicted of any infamous crime, nor to any one incapable by law of making a contract, nor to a person not a citizen of the United States, unless such person reside within this State, nor to any who is under 21 years of age, nor to any person who shall be judged incompetent by the Surrogate to execute the duties of such trust by reason of drunkenness, improvidence, want of understanding, nor to any person where it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the Surrogate that, for any cause whatever, he cannot or will not properly perform the duties of such administrator, and the Surrogate may remove any administrator upon like proof.

IN RELATION TO WHARVES AND SLIPS.

Senator STRONG introduced a bill to regulate the use of wharves and slips which are leased to certain steamboat lines, and make applicable under the same laws as other companies are working under, to the wharves and slips now occupied by the Philadelphia Steam Propelier Company the Pier No. 10 in the North River, and the west half of Pier No. 12, in the East River, and the provisions of said act shall apply to said company.

LAYING GAS PIPES, ETC.

Senator FOLGER introduced a bill giving gas companies and private citizens power to lay pipes along any turnpike road or street, for the purpose of lighting the dwellings along such avenue or turnpike.

One section of the bill permits dwellers along any road to improve the condition and add to the beauty of the thoroughfare in front of their dwellings,

BLOOMINGDALE RAILROAD.

Senator FIELDS introduced a bill empowering Shepherd Knapp, Andrew Carrigan, Richard F. Carman, Joseph Churchill, J. M. Totem, Jno. P. Cummings, Daniel Devlin, Isaac P. Morton, Edward C. Donnelly, Charles A. Whitney, Robt. Birnie, Conrad Swackhammer and Jenkins Van Schaick to construct a railroad along the following streets and avenues: Commencing on Broadway or Bloomingdale Road, at its intersection with Forty-second-street; running thence, with a double track, along Broadway and the Road as it now exists, or may hereafter be widened or straightened, to the Eleventh-avenue, at its intersection with Eleventh-avenue, near One Hundred and Seventh-street; thence along the Eleventh-avenue to Kingsbridge Road; also with a double track through to One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, from Eleventh to Tenth avenues; thence with a double track along the Tenth-avenue, to its intersection with the Kingsbridge Road; thence with a double track along the Kingsbridge Road to the northerly boundary of the City of New-York, near Kingsbridge; also with a double track along Tenth-avenue, from its intersection with Kingsbridge Road, to the northerly end of Tenth-avenue; also along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Manhattan-street, from the Hudson River to the intersection of Manhattan-street with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, through the latter street to the Harlem River; also with a double track along Sixth-avenue, from the northerly line of the Central Park to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; also along Forty-second-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, together with the necessary turnouts, &c., &c.

REPORT OF COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

From the annual report of the Commissary-General to be made to the Legislature, it appears that up to the 31st of December, 1863, he made the following purchases and expenditures:

Frank Otard, Enfield rifle muskets, $64,149 13.
W. Muir, Springfield rifle muskets, $17,100.
Wickham & Young, Springfield rifle muskets, $39,450.
J. Kirkpatrick, Springfield rifle muskets, $54,300.
A. R. Dewey, Springfield rifle muskets, $18,625.
Fitch & Waldo, revolvers, accoutrements, &c., $8,921 88.
Merwin & Bray, Ballard's carbines, $5,015.
Merwin & Bray, carbines, &c., $3,089.
Merwin & Bray, artillery sabres, $7,840.
Merwin & Bray, more Commanding Officer's swords, $2,310.
J. H. Hitchcock, pistols and holsters, $7,260.
J. E. Condict, infantry accoutrements, $17,727 50.
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, revolvers, &c., $2,056 70.
Pomitney & Trimble, carbine ammunition, $12,626.
Merwin & Bray, Ballard's carbines, &c., $5,019 50.
L. S. Baker, infantry accoutrements, $18,269 50.
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, Enfield rifled muskets $24,307 51.
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, Springfield rifled muskets, $18,130 25.
J. H. Hitchcock, ammunition, $744 50.
C. W. Storms, infantry accoutrements, $13,962.
Lyman J. Lloyd, artillery harness, $6,016 84.
Jas. S. Libby, accoutrements for side arms, $6,188.
Merwin & Bray, Enfield rifled muskets, $83,066 53.
Naylor & Co., Enfield rifled muskets, $22,691 21.
W. J. Syms & Bro., revolvers, $1,658 20.
Jas. S. Libby, side arms, $1,189.
Geo. H. Lawrence, cartridges, $2,205.
Geo. H. Lawrence, cartridges, $3,588 50.
Lyman J. Lloyd, artillery harness, $6,016 84.
Lyman J. Lloyd, artillery harness, $6,016 84.
L. M. Rodgers, carbine slings, $425.
J. H. Hitchcock, repairing gun-carriages, $8,396 18.
E. Ladd, cavalry sabres, $5,107 50.

He has also drawn from the Treasury $26,873, which he expended as follows: C. S. Storms, infantry accoutrements, $20,973.

He has also drawn from the Treasury $11,329 75, which he paid for property purchased by his predecessor.

The following statement shows the amount of money drawn by his predecessor from the date of his annual report, Dec. 24, 1862, to April 28, 1863:

Lloyd Aspinwall, 428 Enfield rifled muskets, $7,134 76.
George H. Lawrence, 2,400 cartridge bags, $1,350.
George H. Lawrence, 124 sets of artillery harness, $20,140.
George H. Lawrence, 124 cartridge boxes, $248.
George H. Lawrence, 50,000 friction primers, $750.
George H. Lawrence, 6-pounder shots and sabots for same, $699 10.

The amount of unpaid accounts awaiting the return of the duties herein before alluded to is as follows:

E. Ladd, sabres, $1,792 50.
L. J. Lloyd, harness, $6,286 59.
Michael Donovan, harness, $11,344 91.
Cooper & Pond, cleaning and repairing arms, $2,022 90.
Pomitney & Trimble, carbine ammunition, $831 25.

He estimates the expenses and the costs of the necessary improvements on the Brooklyn Arsenal at $30,000. On the Buffalo Arsenal, at $24,106; on the Albany Arsenal, $4,320.

A large quantity of the arms purchased and delivered to the United States troops during the war, have not been returned. The bills for such arms have been forwarded to the Ordnance Department at Washington, but they have not yet been paid.

ANN-STREET RAILROAD.

Mr. PINCKNEY introduced a bill incorporating Robert Taylor, Wm. R. Dean, Coyel G. Mickles, Lucius F. Porter, John Greason, John Kennedy, Wesley Smith, Wm. H. Breeden, John H. Hall, Leander Bunker and Henry D. Gardiner, for the purpose of constructing and operating a horse railroad through and along the following streets: Commencing at Fulton Ferry, in Fulton-street, running through Fulton to West; through West to Barclay; through Barclay to Washington, Vesey, Ann, William, Beekman, South, to and connecting with the track on Fulton; thence West-street to Cortlandt, Greenwich, Dey, Burling-slip, and South-street. Fare, from South to West-street, not to exceed three cents, and from Broadway to either of the ferries at foot of Fulton-street, not more than two cents.

PREVENTION OF FRAUDS.

Mr. MATTOON'S bill for the prevention of frauds in the purchase of breadstuffs, provisions and produce in the City of New-York, provides that when, by the terms of any sale of breadstuffs, provisions or produce, made by a commission merchant consigned to him for sale, the purchase money therefor is to be paid on the delivery of the property sold, the title and ownership of said property shall not be passed to the purchaser, but shall continue to remain in the vendor or vendors until the actual payment of such purchase money, notwithstanding such purchasers or his assigns have obtained possession of said property, and until such payment the vendors may at any time within ten days from day of sale recover possession thereof wheresoever and in whose hands soever the said property may be.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capture of a Blockade-Runner—Official Report of Recent Military Operations.

FORT MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The United States steamer *Union* has arrived in forty eight hours, from Port Royal, bound to New-York. Jan. 14, captured the rebel steamer *May Flower* in Sarasota Pass, Florida, loaded with cotton. Jan. 31, off Charleston, heard heavy firing. The *Union* put into Hampton Roads to forward dispatches.

Gen. BUTLER has just received the following official report:

On the 31st of January an expedition went up James River and Pagan Creek to Smithfield, to join an expedition up the Chuckituk, under Gen. GRAHAM, to destroy provisions, supplies, a signal station and smuggling depot. The expedition landed at Smithfield, consisting of 90 men and one howitzer, under Capt. LEE, to march to Chuckituk. When five miles beyond Smithfield, they encountered a rebel force, 200 strong, with two pieces of artillery, routing them, but receiving false information of a heavy force between them and Chuckituk, returned to Smithfield and sent for the armed transport *Smith Briggs*, which, owing to a fog, did not arrive till 12½ o'clock. On Monday the enemy, 500 strong, with four pieces of artillery, attacked Capt. LEE at daylight, in Smithfield, intrenched.

They held out against several furious attacks and charges from the enemy until the *Smith Briggs* arrived. The enemy were repulsed in each attack with heavy loss. They sent three flags of truce demanding a surrender, all of which Capt. LEE refused. On the arrival of the *Smith Briggs*, they retreated on board, when the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery upon them. The Chief Engineer was wounded, and the Second Engineer is missing, and this prevented the boat from working off, and finally a ball struck the boiler and she was disabled. Capt. LEE and a portion of his men escaped by swimming across the river. The others were captured, among them Capt. F. A. ROWE, who was wounded. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, was 80. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was 150—heavier owing to their superior numbers and making the attack. Soon after the capture of the *Smith Briggs* she was blown up, with a tremendous explosion.

Proclamation of the Governor of New-Hampshire Calling for Troops.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Gov. GILLMORE has issued a proclamation to the people of New-Hampshire, calling for volunteers to fill the additional quota that may be apportioned to the State under the last call of the President for troops. On the previous call for 300,000, New-Hampshire has already filled her quota, and the Governor thinks the second apportionment will be filled by volunteering.

The Draft.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 1.

Official information has been received here from Washington to the effect that the order of the President for a draft on the 10th of March, for 500,000 men, is equivalent to a call for 200,000 in addition to the 300,000 called for last October.

From the Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

A dispatch from Cairo to the *Gazette* says the steamer *Mary C. Forsyth* arrived there yesterday from Memphis with 387 cabin passengers and 500 others, mostly refugees. Many officers' wives came up in her, and a large number were still waiting in Memphis for boats North. The *Forsyth* also had on board 300 bales of cotton.

"Heaton's Defensive Armor."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to G. W. B., I would simply suggest that he is not properly posted on the matter he has undertaken.

I am ready at all times to prove by circumstantial evidence all the statements I may make, and that the target I alluded to *is not* the one G. W. B. has published; and as I consider Capt. MITCHELL too much of a gentleman to *intentionally* publish a report of a target, *called mine, which I repudiate* as an unfair and ridiculous application of my system, which target I did not see tested, being twelve hundred miles off at the time it was fired at, and which, moreover, was not made in any way after my directions, while he withholds from the public the target *I did allude to*, which was made and tested *in my own and his presence*, fully a month before the one already published was tested, which *first* target was made *somewhere near* what I wanted, *and which was successful*, and which I do not disown or repudiate, being anxious that the "official report" of it may be published. That the public may verily "*be able to draw a fair inference between humbug and impartial results*," and as the only reason I can assign for this proceeding of Capt. MITCHELL is, that in the great press of business he has to attend to the matter may have been forgotten, I will refresh his memory, and I trust it may lead to the publication of a report of it, so that it may be compared with my own statements. I wish to *distinctly state* that I am ready, at any time Government may offer me an opportunity, to have my system of armor tested, under my own directions (which I guarantee shall be practicable,) to prove what I claim, which is, that the weight of armor may be reduced one-third, without impairing its resistance, by the proper application of my system. If my armor is a "humbug," why is it put on to the *Onondaga*, and (as I am informed) the monitors at Charleston?

The following is what the report of *my target* should be, if the records and facts are not forgotten:

PENCOTS Battery, (about) Feb. 29, 1863.—Target Nov. ——. This target was made of one 4½ inch iron-plate, backed by 20 inches of solid oak, and joined together with —— wood screw bolts. *It had been shot at before Mr. HEATON used it*, and considerably weakened and damaged thereby.

The target was placed against a bank of solid clay. Its dimensions were: iron-plate, 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, 4½ inches thick (not 4 feet square) timber, 2 inches thick.

Gun XI inch Nor. —— (——) charge of cannon powder. Projectile, solid cast-iron shot—⅝-⅝—don't know. Officer in charge, Lieut Com MITCHELL.

Weight of projectile (about) 168 pounds.

Weight of powder charge 30 pounds, *at least*.

Distance of target (about) 60 feet. Over the lower half of this target Mr. HEATON had common pine wood, 12 inches thick fastened, (equivalent in weight to about ⅝ inch additional iron.) The shot struck the target (about) in the centre of this timber. *It did not pass through the iron-plate*, nor did it *practically* injure the oak backing. The resistance of the combination *was so great* that the shot was broken to fragments; the timber *was not blown* off, and the whole solid target, which had been on end, and perpendicular, was driven into the solid bank, and would have fallen over on its face had it not have been secured at the top by a cable. Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES W. S. HEATON.

Report of Lieut. Mitchell.

We have received the following from G. W. B., as the report which he intended to send us before, but which was accidentally omitted:

Report made to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, on "Practice at Iron-plated Targets, (No. 36,) faced with Wood,—on the plan of Mr. Heaton."

PENCOTS BATTERY, MAY 28, 1863.

This target was made of one 4½ inch scrap iron-plate, backed by 20 inches of solid oak, and faced with 12 inches of oak, on the plan of Mr. HEATON. The plate was joined to the rear timber, with four wood screw bolts, and the facing timber was secured to the rear timbers, with six square headed bolts, with nuts.

The target was placed against a bank of solid clay.

Dimensions of Target:

Plate—4 feet long, 4 feet wide, 4½ inches thick.
Rear timber, 20 inches thick.
Facing timber, 12 inches thick.
Gun, 11-inch, No. 214, (A. F.)
Charges, cannon powder.
Projectiles, solid cast-iron shot—⅝ Cloverdale iron. ⅛ Hopkins iron.
Officer in charge, Lieut.-Commander WM. MITCHELL.

RECORD, BY HUGHES.

No. from Gun	No. to Day	Charge lbs.	Weight of Projectile, lbs.	Insertion, inch.	Recoil	Time Fired, P. M.	Distance to Target, feet.
167	1	30	168	106	Taut Breeching	4:8	90.2

Shot struck 16 inches from top edge, 17 inches from lower edge, and 16½ inches from right and left hand edges of target, passing clear through the facing timber, plate and rear timber, and imbedding itself 6 feet 3 inches in the bank in rear of target.

Diameter of hole in iron, 15½ inches.

The top and middle courses of facing timber were completely shattered, and the whole of the top course and a portion of the middle course carried away. The bottom course was somewhat fractured; two of the timbers were thrown forward and fell thirty feet in front of the target.

The rear timbers were all completely shattered.

One piece of the iron plate was found 102 feet in front of the target.

One bolt on the top left hand side of the target had its head broken off, and the top right hand bolt had its nut broken off in rear and forced out in front.

None of the wood screw bolts were broken, nor started from the surface of the plate.

Indentation of plate on top edge of shot hole, ⅞ inch; on lower edge, ¾ inch; on right hand edge, ⅝ inch; and on the left hand edge, ⅞ inch.

The shot was considerably fractured and flattened on its forward face, but retained its spherical form until it was taken from the bank.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. MITCHELL,
Lieut.-Commander U. S. N.

[We must decline any further controversy on this subject in our columns.—ED. TIMES.]

Lecture by Miss Anna Dickenson.

A crowded audience assembled at the Cooper Institute last evening to listen to the lecture of Miss ANNA E. DICKENSON on the "Lessons of the Hour," the same lecture as was delivered in Washington a short time since. The doors were opened at seven o'clock, and a continuous crowd poured into the hall, so that it was nearly filled in a quarter of an hour, and before half-past seven there was no possibility of obtaining an entrance, so that very many who had purchased tickets previously, both to reserved and other seats, were compelled to leave, causing much dissatisfaction.

OLIVER JOHNSON, shortly before eight o'clock, stepped to the front of the platform, and said he had a word to say in regard to the management of the lecture. There had been a great crowd here, which was not at all anticipated. He had reason to believe, though he did not know absolutely, that the tickets had been counterfeited. He could only say that he had conscientiously counted the seats in this hall, and if more tickets had been sold than the number of seats, it had been owing to a mistake. Any person possessing tickets who had been unable to gain admission, could have the money refunded by calling at the Anti-Slavery office, No. 48 Beekman-street. Mr. JOHNSON further announced that WENDELL PHILLIPS would speak on "Reconstruction" at the Cooper Institute, two weeks from last (Tuesday) night, and THEODORE TILTON would speak at the Church of the Puritans this (Wednesday) evening.

WM. CULLEN BRYANT was then nominated as Chairman. He made a few eloquent remarks, closing by saying that when the Hebrews stood on the opposite shore of the Red Sea, we read that the prophetess of the tribes, the sister of Aaron, poured forth in the presence of the people, an anthem of the Great Deliverer to nations. "He hath triumphed gloriously. The horse and the rider are thrown into the sea!" That was her word for the hour. And now, when the vast multitude have passed over the Red Sea to their freedom, pursued by a mighty host—their masters—we beheld the rod stretched over the waters; we beheld this mighty host pale with affright at the noise and rush of the returning waters which are beginning to inclose them, and it is my office (said the speaker) to present to you to-night a speaker who has her word for the hour. He then introduced Miss DICKENSON to the audience.

Mr. JOHNSON requested that no report would be taken of the lecture by the press.

Miss DICKENSON was simply and neatly dressed in black. She came forward with merely a small slip of paper in her hand with the head-notes of her lecture upon it, and referred to it very seldom. The lecture was nearly the same as that delivered in Washington. At the end of a remark asserting for the utter removal of Slavery, she said: "You can afford to cheer that, for Mr. LINCOLN cheered it at Washington," a remark which called out great laughter. The last portion of her lecture was made up to a great extent, of allegorical comparisons and illustrations from incidents in the war and in history, in favor of her. In her appeal to young men to enlist, she recited the story of the Roman youth who saved Rome by leaping into the yawning chasm. Miss DICKENSON retired amid applause.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Open at 10 A. M.—Nos. 955, 931, 511, 613, 1079, 1081, 1087, 1109½, 1123, 1143, 1145, 1151, 1157, 1159, 1165, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1189. *Part II.*—Not in session.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 59, 22, 72, 242, 88, 252, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357. *Part II.*—Nos. 302, 303, 315, 416, 329, 181, 330, 333, 335, 336, 252, 400, 324, 345, 347.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 2727, 2487, 3288, 3383, 3319, 535, 779, 879, 963, 2937, 2491, 2279, 2481, 2283. *Part II.*—Nos. 3396, 3402, 2292, 2248, 3050, 3122, 3146, 2668, 3200, 402, 3258, 3262, 1752, 908, 3140.

United States District Court—Feb. 2.

Before Judge BETTS.

The February term of this Court opened this morning. Judge BETTS announced to the bar that he should adhere to the previous rules about the calendar; that he should not set down causes for particular days, but should give all parties an opportunity to try their causes; but that where witnesses were in Government service the court would not be stringent in forcing parties into trials, and that it was important that all parties should be ready to try their cases when called.

Judge BEBEE stated to the court that he thought he spoke the unanimous request of the members of the bar, in requesting the Judge to allow causes to be set down for particular cases: that Admiralty cases were, as his honor knew, peculiar cases, and it was quite impossible to get witnesses here unless the day of trial could be fixed in advance, and that if causes were not set down, it would only result in calling the calender through, and doing nothing except taking an occasional default, which was of little or no use, but if cases could be set down, he felt sure that the court would have all the business it could do.

Others members of the bar joined in the request.

Judge BETTS said he was ready to take any measures to clear off the calendar, and, if there was a general wish of the bar to have cases set down, the court would accede to it; but it had been tried some years ago, and had been found to work lamely.

It was then announced that the calendar would be called through to-morrow, for the purpose of enabling the bar to set down their causes.

Gun Contracts—O. B. Matteson said to be Interested.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Josiah P. Fitch vs. Horace Durse and George Rusher.—The defendants in this case entered into a contract with plaintiff, by the terms of which they agreed to sell him 25,000 Enfield rifles, Tower stamp, and such as would pass an inspection by the United States Government officials, for $18 apiece, to be delivered at the rate of 3,000 per month.

Plaintiff alleges that after making this contract the defendants failed to comply with its terms, and did not deliver any of the guns. Wherefore he claims damages in the sum of $60,000.

The defendants deny that they ever made any contract with plaintiff for the delivery of the guns, but only a memorandum of an agreement upon which to base a contract. And for a further defence they say that O. B. Matteson and J. B. Taylor had an interest in the subject matter of the action and should have joined with the plaintiff. The evidence of plaintiff showed that Matteson and Taylor were interested with him, and also that he had at the time of making the contract for these guns a contract with the Government to sell them Enfield rifles at $20 apiece. Case still on.

Luther R. Marsh for plaintiff; D. M. Porter for defendant.

The Husted Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Custody of Adelaide M. Husted, an Infant.—This celebrated case came up again for argument yesterday morning. The counsel for Mr. Husted desired to submit the case upon the testimony taken before the referee, but Judge Dean, who appeared for Mrs. Husted, desired to argue the matter, and as he was engaged in another court, the case was adjourned until this morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Mary L. Cook vs. John W. Cook.—Report confirmed, and divorce granted.

Ella Liffer vs. Charles Liffer.—Decree of divorce granted.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—If you would be entertained and instructed, at the same time, read the Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February, now ready. Physiology, Psychology, Physiognomy, Ethnology, are amply illustrated. Only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The latest dispatches from the Indian Ocean bring reports of continual depredations on American commerce by the rebel pirates. East India products have, therefore, advanced, and KENT'S East India Coffee is now sold at 25 cents per pound. Ask your grocer for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 134 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 2—*In steamship Bellona, from London and Havre*—Mrs. Wiskasky and 5 children, Daniel Sayer, G. Grey, Martha Hellen, Henry Barfoot, Mrs. C. Lilly, Miss O. Lilly, John Gardner, E. Gardner, Mathew Clark, Wm. Canhan, Wm. Collins, Wm. Nahon, John McCaish, John Wilson, John Wilson, Jr., Eliza de Zeyke and 4 children, Elisa Portzel, Charles Thayer, Alfred Goaginn, Andrew Fountain.

In steamship Matanzas, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Ahlberg and 2 children, Mrs. H. Hoffmann, Mrs. Winchester Hall and 4 children. Messrs. G. B. Jonas, Delius Robinson, J. A. Peel, Eugene Elyka, Casey Cook, Zulowsky, Comstock, Dennis Sullivan, H. C. Ramson, Ernst Tournier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 08 | SUN SETS..... 5 20 | MOON rises. 3 00
Sandy Hook. 3 42 | Gov. Island.. 4 31 | Hell Gate.. 5 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Merrimack, Sampson, New-Orleans, via Portland, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamers Dudley Buck, Harding, Philadelphia, Lunt Brothers; Annie, Davis, Providence, C. E. Knox & Co.

Ship Parana, (Argen.,) Livingstone, Baltimore, W. W. De Forrest & Co.

Barks Victorine, Jenes, New-Orleans, John C. Conner; Midas, (Brem.,) Benn, Havana, Baetjer & De Vertu; Ilva, (Br.,) Durie, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Linda Stewart, White, St. Jago, Cuba. J. Thompson.

Brigs Amelia, (Br.,) Dunn, St. Johns, N. F., Maitland, Phelps & Co.; T. B. Watson, Thompson, Alexandria. Brett, Son & Co.; H. F. Colthurst, (Br.,) Emery, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; Pioneer, (Br.,) Byrnes, Genoa. Sabbri & Chauncey; Wm. A. Rogers, (Br.,) Crosby, Santiago, Cuba. Boyd & Hincken; Bertha Remstoff, (Brazil.,) Soren, Maranham and Para. ——, Aun. (Br.,) ——, Malta. Giro & Francia; Rolling Wave, Collins, Cienfuegos. J. E. Ward & Co.; Alma, (Br.,) Farrell, Nassau. Darrell & Co.

Schooners Grapeshot, Snow, Baltimore. J. W. McKee; J. D. Griffin, Linekin, Gloucester, Mass., H. C. Fisher; Caroline & Cornelia, Reid, Washington. Bentley, Smith & Co.; Hardscrabble, Gregory, Duck Creek, J. V. Haviland; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, master; Bay State, Hallett Boston, J. C. Dayton; Indian Queen, (Br.,) Whitby, Barbados. Thomas James; A. B. Terry, Eldridge, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Francis A., Kilby, Portsmouth, G. L. Hatch; G. G. Willard. Parsons, Portsmouth, G. L. Hatch; Rockaway, Conley, Gloucester, Mass., H. C. Fisher; Albert, (Br.,) Knowles, Nassau, Darrell & Co.

Sloop Harper, Ross, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Mary A. Boardman, Graham, Hilton Head 4 ds., with 360 privates and 16 officers of the 39th Illinois regiment, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Conqueror, Sullivan, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Bellona, Pinkham, London Dec. 24, Havre Dec. 30, via Plymouth Jan. 1, with mdse. and 31 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Has experienced heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesgang, New-Orleans Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to T. Asencio & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Monarch of the Sea, Kirkaldy, Liverpool 49 ds., with mdse. and 464 passengers to Trask & Dearborn. Has had strong gales and head winds the entire passage. Had six deaths. Dec. 28, lat. 53 15, lon. 26 10, passed ship Martin Luther, of Ardrossan, waterlogged and abandoned.

Schr. Wm. Lancaster, (Br.,) Waycott, Providence.

BELOW—A brig showing Owen & Carnegie's signal.

WIND—Sunset, E., very light.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Tucker, of the ship Falmouth, arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, reports that when he passed Double-headed Shot Keys there was no light to be seen from that station.

Domestic Ports.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 24—Arr. bark Persia, Jones, Boston; Anna W. Lewis, Leonard, New-York; brigs William & Mary, Jordan, Portland; Randolph, Pressey, Philadelphia; Charles Frost, Burnett, do.; Lagrange, Whitney, do.; schr. Neptune's Bride, Jarvis, Boston.

Cleared—25th, steamship Western Metropolis, Hilton, New-York; bark W. E. Anderson, Pierce, do.

Towed to Sea—17th, barks Tamvera, Edwin and brig Ida, in company.

Below, Coming Up.

25th—Steamship Manhattan, Hastings, from Baltimore; steamship Holy Stick; ship Montezuma, (Br.,) from Liverpool; ship C. C. Duncan, from Boston; ship Harmony; barks Angela Brewer, Foss, from New-York; J. C. Nichols, Blanchard, from Philadelphia; brigs Hufwarren, from Baltimore; N. Stevens, from Philadelphia; John Sherwood, from New-York; Lizzie, Jenkins, from New-York; Boston, ——; schrs. Neptune; Robert Mills, Smith, from Boston; Exchange, (prize,) from Vera Cruz.

Spoken, &c.

Sea—bark, bound W., exchanged signals with, Jan. 2, lat. 50 11, lon. 35 32.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting. I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offerred:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100
Total	$477

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

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The Companion Volume

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3858. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the America With Advices to Jan. 21.

THE REPAIRS TO THE FLORIDA COMPLETED

A Challenge to Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsage.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

BRISK PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

INTERESTING CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

The steamship *America*, from Southampton arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing our London files to Jan. 21, containing two days' later intelligence than that by the *Hibernia*, which was telegraphed from Halifax on Sunday.

The *Edisto*, of Boston, from New-York for Cette, with a general cargo, has been burnt at sea; crew saved.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Corps Legislatif—The Debates—Mexican Affairs—The Rappahannock and Florida—M. Mac'eqline.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1864.

The bold position taken in the Legislature by the opposition, in favor of liberty, has thrown the Government back upon its old tactic of sounding the alarm of a revolution, in order to frighten people into silence. But parties are too well informed at this moment; the manœuvre is too well comprehended by everybody, to permit this false cry of "wolf!" to affect anything. Even the Emperor, in his speech to a new Cardinal, on the occasion of installation, condescended to indulge in the cry of alarm. And all this because M. JULES FAVRE, declared that the late vote of Paris of 180,000 against 50,000, meant a demand for immediate liberty, and because M. THIERS solemnly warned the Government that if they did not give the desired liberty soon, the people would exact it. These two words were the cause of all this uproar.

On the other hand, it was to be expected that when the tongues of men were released by the decree of the 24th of November, and when the leaders of the old parties came into each other's presence, there would be a fearful clashing of old resentments, a terrible raking up of old sores, a sickening washing of family linen, which could not fail to produce a certain response outside, nor to provoke a certain degree of ebullition in the hot brains of the capital. But the voters of the city have learned too well their power at the ballot-box, and their powerlessness with the bayonet, not to desire to try still further their force in self-government and progressive liberty, and there is not a particle of doubt but that a little more liberty at this time would be accepted as a satisfactory response to the late vote of Paris and as a tranquillizer of the public mind equally profitable to all parties. Most certainly that would be the result for the immediate future.

Since the angry debates on the interior questions of liberty, the Chamber has discussed, for three days, the question of tariffs and free-trade. In these debates, in which the shipping interests enter largely, there were frequent allusions to the "unhappy war in America," but an orator in the opposition declared that this war had not produced the harm which was usually ascribed to it, since the exportations from England had increased immensely during the war.

The late news from Mexico has given great satisfaction to the Government, and now, according to the general belief, the main body of the troops will soon be recalled, and MAXIMILIAN will be placed on the throne. This result is declared to be possible by the Government journals, because such a footing has been gained by the late military movements in Mexico, as to afford Prince MAXIMILIAN a sure guarantee that he can assume the reins of Government without danger, and because, they say, the American Government is prepared to give a promise of recognition to the new order of things.

The Government papers publish also that Mr. COWLIN informs his Government—news which they give to understand comes from M. MERCIER, now here—that the monarchical party is gaining ground rapidly, and that the nation will do well to accept the Austrian Prince.

On the strength of these various reports, it is asserted positively in one of the Government papers this morning that the Archduke will arrive at Paris less than a month hence, on his way to Mexico, and that he will be received at the Tuileries under the title and with the honors of an Emperor.

So far as I can learn, the French Government has not taken any steps to prevent the completion of the Confederate vessel lying in the port of Calais, the *Rappahannock*. The agents of the vessel declare that she entered the port under stress of weather, and that they are therefore entitled to repair under the benefit of the stress of weather clause of the Neutrality Act: and while the Government is collecting testimony in the case, the needed work on the vessel goes on, and she is probably at this moment completed. It is to be oped, however, that she will not be permitted to sail.

The new Captain of the Confederate steamer *Florida* is announced in the papers as having given Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsage*, a challenge to fight the two vessels in the first week in February, six miles from the French shore. But here this challenge is regarded only as a bid for European favor, and as a contradiction to the pretensions of those French citizens who have sued the *Florida* for damages on the ground of her being a privateer, and not a man-of-war. The business of the *Florida* always has been the chase of unarmed merchantmen, and, according to French law, she could not convert herself into a man-of-war in a French port. There is no reason, therefore, to suppose that the destination of the vessel has been changed, and that for the future she is to offer battle to men-of-war when the occasion offers. Since, therefore, the *Florida* will have nothing to gain in a battle with the Federal gunboat, unless her Captain is absolutely certain that he can sink the *Kearsage* without receiving any material damage to his own vessel, it is logical to suppose that the banter to Capt. WINSLOW is merely a trick, and that he intends to run to sea without a fight. We shall probably soon know how the affair is to terminate. A good deal of excitement prevails at Paris in regard to it.

M. MALESPINE, the writer who so ably defended till now the Union cause in the columns of the *Opinion Nationale*, has just published a pamphlet on the Mexican question, entitled a "Solution" of that question, and accompanied by a map showing the operations of the French Army of Occupation up to the present moment. M. MALESPINE demands that an armistice of three months be declared, in order to allow the country to vote with freedom on the question of Empire or no Empire. The pamphlet, which I send you, has created a sensation and been widely read.

The small space of country marked out on the map as occupied by the French provokes a universal laugh of derision. MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

From the Edinburgh Scotchman.

The number of steamers that have left the Clyde since the blockade of the Confederate ports was commenced is upward of sixty, and their purchase price amounts in the aggregate to about £700,000. The selling and building of steamers for this trade has been perhaps the most remunerative speculation during the past year. In many cases vessels were sold at a half more than their original cost. In 1861 and 1862 thirty steamers left the Clyde; of these six were paddle vessels in the river trade, five paddle and six screw vessels in the deep sea trade, and the remainder were new. In 1863 twenty-eight steamers sailed, and of these eleven were river paddle-boats, one a paddle and one a screw in the deep sea trade. Seven were new paddle and eight new screw vessels. The total of their registered tonnage was 6,500 tons, and they were manned by about 800 hands. The havoc that has been made amongst them has been very great. Of the 30 that sailed previously to 1863, only four have escaped, the others being either burned, sunk or captured; while of those that left last year, five have been captured, fifteen are still running, and the remainder are on their way out. During the present month three more steamers have left, and several are fitting out to follow. A few of the captured steamers made only one trip, while others made over a dozen; and on the whole they have paid their owners very well, some of them being a source of great profit to all concerned.—*Scotsman.*

THE FLORIDA.

From the London Herald, Jan. 19.

According to a letter from Brest of the 16th, the Confederate corvette *Florida* has made her trial trips, which were perfectly successful, and her new Captain, MAURICE RICHARD, had waited on the Vice-Admiral and other authorities of the port to announce his approaching departure and to take leave. The letter adds that Capt. RICHARD has informed the Captain of the Federal *Kearsage*, which is still waiting off the port, that he is ready, on leaving, to accept a combat with him anywhere out of the limit of the French waters. Perhaps this is mere bravado, but the people at Brest expect a fight between the two frigates.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

From the London Star, Jan. 18.

On Saturday evening the Emancipation Society held a farewell soirée in honor of Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, who sails for the United States on Saturday next. Mr. WILLIAM EVANS presided on the occasion. M. VICTOR SCHŒLCHER, the liberator of the slaves of France, Mr. MORSE, the American Consul, and Mr. HENRY VINCENT, were among the speakers.

In the course of his remarks Mr. THOMPSON described how twenty-nine years ago, in the city of Boston, conspiracie was set on foot for his destruction; how he found a gallows fixed at his door as a hint of the fate to which the great majority of the people of the State wished to bring him; and how, at the same time, he received many illustrations of the kindness entertained toward him by the negroes. He said that during his first visit to Boston he accidentally discovered that a body of 1,000 negroes had been organized for his protection, and that wherever he went he was guarded by these men, who thus gave a bright example of negro gratitude and devotion. He went to America now properly on private business, but happy, at the same time, to have the opportunity to witness the altered state of things in that country; and he hoped as he was present when the cradle of the revolution was rocked, or rather when the abolition principle was, for the first time, borne in the way of open utterance, he might be privileged to see that principle triumphant, and Slavery overthrown while he was there.

ENGLISHMEN AND THE REBELS.

The Elswick Ordnance Company writes to the *Times* denying the statement made by the bankrupt, Z. G. PEARSON, that he shipped Armstrong guns to the rebels. They allege that none of these weapons made by them, or under their authority, have ever been furnished to foreign nations.

ENGLAND.

The recovery of the Princess of Wales is so far advanced that no more bulletins will be issued. The infant prince is quite well.

The Duke of Cleveland died at Raby Castle on Monday, Jan. 18.

The Liverpool *Albion* says: "We hear that a meeting of the creditors took place on Saturday, but, beyond deciding to abandon the lottery scheme, nothing definite was determined. Arrangements are being made to return the money already subscribed."

THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

SHARP CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence between Mr. MURRAY, the English Minister in Dresden, and Baron VAN BEUST, the Saxon President of the Council, has recently become quite sharp. The former wrote:

"DRESDEN, Jan. 5.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I have just received a dispatch from Earl RUSSELL, in which he communicates the views of her Britannic Majesty's Government on the state of things in Schleswig-Holstein. Her Majesty's Government thinks that the most serious consequences might arise if the Federal troops were to enter Schleswig before the powers which signed the Treaty of London have been able to express their sentiments on that matter. In the opinion of the English Government, the conduct of the German troops in Holstein has been contrary not only to the decree of the Diet, but to justice also. Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemburg, must bear the responsibility in common. Although I have not been instructed to communicate to your Excellency the tenour of this dispatch, I have, nevertheless, deemed it my duty to do so; for if the Saxon Government feels disposed, in an affair of the highest importance for all Europe, to listen to the counsels of her Britannic Majesty's Government, there is no time to lose, the course of things in the Duchies being such that all the efforts of the English Government to maintain peace between the German Confederation and Denmark may be neutralized by the events of a single day. Accept, etc.,

CH. A. MURRAY.

Baron de BEUST sent the subjoined sharp answer, bearing the same date:

I have just received the note with which you have this day honored me, and hasten to reply thereto. You make known to me, in this note, the tenor of a dispatch from Earl RUSSELL, adding that you have not been instructed to communicate it to me. I regret that you have, nevertheless, thought proper to make me acquainted with it, for you cannot but be aware of the necessity imposed on me of designating the passages, the offensive language of which is only equaled by the inconsiderateness of the assertions, which do not hesitate to assail the honor of our flag. You say that, "in the opinion of the English Government, the conduct of the German troops in Holstein has been contrary not only to the decree of the Diet, but to justice also, and that Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg must bear the responsibility in common. This is the first time I have heard of any such conduct on the part of the German troops in Holstein. I should be inclined to ask you for facts in support of such a rash assertion. If I refrain from doing so, it is because the conduct of the Federal troops in a Federal country, which they have entered in virtue of a Federal resolution, is a subject which in no way concerns a foreign Government. To render responsible Bavaria and Wurtemburg, which have not even sent any troops, is a further proof of ignorance concerning what is now passing in Germany. You tell me, lastly, that if the troops of the Confederation should enter Schleswig before the Powers which signed the Treaty of London have been able to express their sentiments on that matter, the most serious consequences might result. The Federal Diet, you are aware, is about to decide on the propositions made to it relative to the Duchy of Schleswig. The advice which Her Britannic Majesty's Government has sent us is certainly of a nature to call for the attention of the King's Government, and it will not fail to be the object of a serious examination. But you will permit me to observe that, with a Government jealous of its honor and dignity there can be no more efficacious means than a threat of violence to make it brave the consequences of a decision dictated by that sentiment. Accept, &c., BEUST.

Subsequently Mr. MURRAY attempted to explain away this offensive interpretation of Lord RUSSELL'S dispatch, but that he did not do so successfully, is apparent from the following paragraph of a letter from Baron VON BEUST, dated Jan. 8:

M. LE MINISTRE: Permit me to recall to your recollection that you alluded to reprehensible conduct on the part of the German troops, including therefore the Saxon troops in Holstein. A reproach of this kind strikes at military honor, therefore at the honor of the flag, and I owe it to the brave army of the King to repel the reproach with energy. You cite one single fact in its support. If this fact be correct, which remains to be confirmed, I have no doubt it will meet with disapproval, although it would not in any way justify the accusation of conduct "contrary to justice." It is, nevertheless, my duty to repeat once more, that when Federal troops occupy a territory of the Confederation by order of the Diet, we cannot recognize the right of any foreign Government to demand in any quarter an explanation of their conduct.

I trust I may hope that, after having laid my last note before Earl RUSSELL, you will have the kindness to pursue the same course with the communication I have the honor to address you to-day. Receive, &c.,

(Signed) BEUST.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE WAR.

La France asserts that the first act of Prussia and Austria will be to order the Duke of Augustenburg to quit Holstein.

The *Nation* states that an English squadron will receive orders to go to Heligoland.

The Dresden *Journal* says: "If some of the Federal Governments had foreseen that it was the intention of the great Powers to uphold the London Treaty under all circumstances, the promise of leaving the succession question open having thus been a deception, they would have voted for occupation at the outset. The Governments who have rejected the Austro-Prussian proposal do not shun a war; they only wish that the German people should clearly understand for what purpose it is to be undertaken. Should the proposal of Hesse be accepted, the majority of the Diet would be just as much entitled to carry it out as the great German Powers would be unjustified in entering Holstein without the adhesion of the Diet.

A telegram from Breslau of Jan. 17, says: "Plans for running special trains to convey the Austrian troops have been arranged. Prussian and Austrian officers have arrived here to superintend the operations."

The transit of the Austrians through Prussia will begin on Jan. 20, and last for several days.

The *Nord-Deutsche Zeitung* of Jan. 16 says:

"During the last few days great activity has been shown by the Berlin military authorities, in consequence of the resolution passed by the Federal Diet on the 14th. The plan of military operations has been determined, with the assistance of Austrian officers. The Austrians will, it is said, avail themselves of the Lower Silesian Railroad, and avoid passing through Saxony. The declaration of Saxony at the sitting of the Federal Diet of the 14th, will hardly prevent the entry of Austrian and Prussian troops into Schleswig, as soon as the short delay has expired which is allowed by the ultimatum addressed to Denmark by the two great German Powers."

The troops destined for Schleswig will be forwarded on the 20th, divided temporarily into fifty separate trains of 1,000 men each, by way of Breslau and Berlin.

The review of the Austrian troops, destined for Schleswig, took place at Vienna, on Jan. 18. Field-Marshal Lieut. VON GABLENZ, will take the command of the troops, whose strength has been exaggerated. Instead of 50,000, they hardly number 20,000 men.

It is asserted that the Lower House of the Reichsrath, will refuse the credit of 10,000,000 florins demanded by the Government, to cover the expenses of execution in Schleswig.

The Danes are reported to be busily engaged in breaking up the ice upon the Schlei. The order for the evacuation of the Castle of Gattorp has been revoked.

A dispatch from Vienna, of Jan. 17, announces that Count RECHBERG forwarded a dispatch to the Austrian Minister at Munich on the 10th. He points out that Austria and Prussia could not allow themselves to be outvoted at the Federal Diet, and expresses a hope that the minor States will reunite with the two great Powers. The dispatch ends by stating the conviction of the Government that the Schleswig question would be brought to a solution with honor and profit, or with disgrace and loss, according as Germany keeps within or outsteps the limits of legality.

The Copenhagen *Dagbladet* says:

"The ultimatum of Austria and Prussia delivered to the foreign Minister on the 16th demands the retraction of the Constitution of the 18th November before this day, and the temporary return to the *status quo* existing before its promulgation. What will happen if Denmark complies with this unjustifiable demand, they do not state. If, on the other hand, the ultimatum should not be complied with, they threaten all the misfortunes at their command, commencing with the withdrawal of their Ambassadors. It is self-evident that no idea can be entertained of compliance with the ultimatum. What will happen then depends upon eventualities in Europe and Germany. We may observe that, in case of war, the German armies will require from three to four weeks to collect the necessary strength. By that time the Danish army will be larger than ever, and the fortified works be able to hold in check an enemy nearly twice as strong."

FRANCE.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

From the Moniteur.

The dispatches come down to Dec. 4th from Celaya, the present headquarters, and to the 15th from Vera Cruz. A letter from the City of Mexico confirms the news of the occupation of Guanajuanto by Gens. DOUAY and MEJIA; of Zamora by Gen. BERTHIER and the division Marquez; also, of Salamanca and Leon. The capture of the last three named places must necessarily lead to the fall of Guadalajara, the second city in Mexico, and the capital of the State of Jalisco. It rivals the City of Mexico in political, manufacturing, and mining importance. The characteristic fact in this phase of the campaign is the constant retreat of the Juarist troops, who yield the ground to our soldiers without daring to dispute a single position or town. The inhabitants continue to receive the Franco-Mexican army with every demonstration of joy, and in a number of places a national guard has been formed to maintain order. Whilst the Juarists are thus driven back toward the north, the organization of the national army is being actively continued. Almost the whole of the old Mexican staff have given their adhesion to the Regency. More than 15 Generals of Division, 80 Generals of Brigade, 200 Colonels and a number of officers of other ranks have joined the new Government. Among the civil functionaries who have separated from JUAREZ is mentioned M. VIDAURRI, Governor of the States of New-Leon and Cohahuila, who is one of the most important men in the country. Three Mexican divisions have been already completely formed, and a fourth is being rapidly organized.

MAXIMILIAN.

From the Memorial Diplomatique.

The visit which the Archduke MAXIMILIAN and the Princess CHARLOTTE intend to pay to the Court of the Tuileries, before they embark to Mexico, is not confined to a simple act of courtesy. The decided intention of the future Sovereign of Mexico is to pass several weeks in Paris, in order to come to an understanding with the Emperor of the French on all the principal questions of internal and foreign policy of the new monarchical establishment. "I am anxious," the Archduke is said to have lately observed, "to acquit as much as lies in my power the debt of gratitude which Mexico has contracted towards France; I cannot better do it than by becoming the most loyal and the most faithful ally of NAPOLEON III., of whom, every one knows, I have always been the most sincere admirer."

La France says: "The Archduke MAXIMILIAN will come to Paris in February with the title of Emperor, and will be received with the honors due to that rank."

REINFORCEMENTS.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, FRIDAY, Dec. 18.

Further reinforcements are under orders for Mexico. They comprise a regiment of the line, a squadron of hussars, and a battalion of an African corps, I believe the Zephyrs, a corps which consists exclusively of men so refractory to discipline, that they have to be weeded out of the line and Chasseurs, and employed only in outlying districts, where they can exert their prowess exclusively on their enemies. In a town they are almost equally formidable to their friends. They are capital soldiers, but the natives wherever they are quartered are deserving of commiseration.

SKATING IN PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 18, 1864.

The frost is to-day more severe than it was yesterday. The rain falls in congealed drops, and the ponds in the Bois de Boulogne are still the rendezvous of the fashionable world and the masons, whom the weather has deprived of work. Skating is as fashionable as M. THIERS' political ideas, and an agreeable fashion it is. It allows a *sans-gêne* which in the Paris *salons* is seldom permitted. The costumes worn by the skaters, both male and female, are even more fantastic than the *toilettes* one sees at Trouville or Biarritz. The head-dresses of the ladies are in many cases borrowed from Northern and Eastern Europe, and when the bonnet is worn it covers well the ears and throat. All along the ponds is a row of chairs filled with dames attired in the most luxurious style. Their carriages are drawn up in long files on the avenue behind them; and at their sides are footmen, whose business it is to carry away a kind of fur bag containing a hollow globe filled with hot water, wherewith, when looking at the skaters, their mistresses keep their feet warm. There are now skating professors in Paris, as there are dancing masters. For 20f. one may, in a garden spread over with very smooth asphalt, learn the *pas de la révérence, de la Nymphe, d'Apollon, d'Adonis, de Vénus, or de la Guirlande*, which is a very complicated one. The most remarked among the fair skaters is an American lady who, on several occasions, helped the Empress to accomplish the perilous voyage from one bank to the other of the pond which is known by the name of *Lac Supérieur*. A Polish lady has also attracted great attention, as much because of her grace and beauty as of her agility.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A dispatch from Paris of Jan. 18 says:

"The Committee on the Address in the Corps Legislatif proposed to-day the following modifications in the draught of the address. For the words, 'We should regret our satisfactory relations with Russia becoming less friendly,' to substitute the words: 'We hope that the spirit of conciliation which animates the two Sovereigns will succeed in removing all that can create any obstacle to the satisfactory relations between the two Powers."

The debate on the financial paragraph will commence to-morrow.

Official advices from Mexico state that the army in all places is coming to the support of the new Government. Three divisions are already formed, and the fourth is being organized.

An accident happened on Jan. 17 to Baron JAMES ROTHSCHILD, who, in quitting the house of the Governor of the Bank after a dinner party, dislocated his knee.

Admiral HAMELIN is dead.

It is said that the Bank of France lost £400,000 in gold on the 16th.

One thousand two hundred bales of cotton from Salonica were sold at Marseilles last week at 280f. to 285f.; and 60 bales from Tarsus, at 247f. 50c.

It was difficult to effect sales in the Paris Corn market last week at 50c. reduction.

The Provincial markets are dull.

The Paris Flour market was quiet at a reduction of 1f. the sack.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin journals assert that Denmark will be ready to take part in the Conference proposed by England, provided France will also participate.

The reply of the King to the address of the Upper House may be summarized as follows:

"The objects of the demand of the Government were, firstly, the fulfillment of Federal obligations. Secondly, the preservation of the power and honor of Prussia against attack while such fulfillment was taking place. The Government must be prepared for all eventualities in order to preserve the rights of Germany equally with the honor and power of Prussia."

The reply is countersigned by all the Ministers.

SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid, of Jan. 18, says:

"The Ministry has been constituted to-day, as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of State, LORENZO ARRAZOLA; Minister of Justice, ALVAREZ; Minister of Finance, TRUPITA; Minister of the Interior, BENAVIDES; Minister of War, Gen. LERSUNDI; Minister of the Colonies, CASTRO; Minister of the Public Works, MOGANO.

The Cabinet is not considered likely to remain long as at present formed."

ITALY.

The Prince and Princess ANTOINE BONAPARTE have arrived at Naples.

The *Diritto* publishes an address from GARIBALDI announcing the formation of a committee to promote Italian union.

He invites the Italians to rally around this centre and to recognize its authority.

The *Diritto* has been seized, and the case will be brought before the courts.

A dispatch has been published from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Chevalier NIGRA, accepting the proposition for a restricted Congress.

POLAND.

A telegram from Thom of Jan. 18, says: "News received here from Warsaw, announces that 48 citizens have been induced by the Commissioners of Police, to proceed to the Governor of the city, to request him to intercede with the Czar for his acceptance of an address, expressing the loyalty of the citizens of Warsaw. They were kindly received. Gen. MIEROSLAWSKI has been dismissed from his post as General Organizer of the Revolutionary Forces. He is, nevertheless, actively engaged at Liege, in services for the national cause.

The Insurgent KNUCK has retreated with a few followers into Galacia, his detachment having been dispersed.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has ordered an inquiry to be made into the facts relative to the intended attempt of TRABUCO on the life of the Emperor, as it is feared they may compromise Switzerland.

PORTUGAL.

A dispatch from Lisbon of Jan. 17, says:

"The Channel fleet has arrived at Lisbon. A modification of the Ministry has taken place. The Ministers of War and Interior retire.

Commercial and Financial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 19—P. M.

COTTON—Sales, two days, 5,500 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. Market dull, and ⅛d. lower, except for American, which is steady.

The Manchester market is irregular, and tending downward.

BREADSTUFFS tending upward. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT advanced 1d.@2d., under the warlike aspect. CORN firmer; Mixed, 30s. 6d.

PROVISIONS steady. BEEF steady. PORK firm. BACON steady. LARD firm at 42s. 6d.@43s. TALLOW dull and tending downward.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar inactive. Coffee steady. Rice steady. Linseed Oil quiet and steady. Resin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine—No sales. Petroleum firm; Refined, 1s. 10½d.@1s. 11d.

LATER.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—2 P. M.

COTTON sales to-day, 2,000 bales, including 300 to speculators and exporters. The Market is very dull, and slightly lower. BREADSTUFFS steady and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and steady. Sugar very dull. Produce inactive. PETROLEUM firm; Refined, 1s. 11d.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 20—P. M.

Consols for money, 90¾@90⅝.

Illinois Central Shares, 25@24 discount; Erie Shares, 64½@65⅝.

The Bank rate has been advanced to 8 ₱ cent., owing to the heavy drain of bullion.

OPERATIONS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Averill Again in the Saddle—He has a Sharp Fight with Rosser and Defeats Him—The Rebel Raiders Making Rapid Tracks Backward—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Again Clear of the Enemy.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

A special dispatch to the *American*, dated Cumberland, Md., Feb. 3, 12 M., says:

"The guard of one company of infantry, posted at Patterson's Creek Bridge, eight miles east of Cumberland, was attacked at 1:30 P. M., yesterday, by 500 rebel cavalry, under Col. ROSSER, and after a spirited resistance, in which two of our men were killed and three wounded, the greater part of the company were captured. This accomplished, the rebels set fire to the bridge, and, leaving it to its destruction, started off with their prisoners. The employes of the railroad succeeded in staying the fire, and saved the bridge, with only slight partial damage.

Gen. AVERILL, with his command, who had been sent out from Martinsburgh by Gen. KELLY, this morning, overtook the rebels near Springfield, and a severe engagement ensued. The rebels were driven through Springfield, and thence to and south of Burlington. Many of the rebels were killed and wounded, and our captures are large, including the recovery of our own men taken yesterday at Patterson's Creek, and many horses.

The enemy are making rapid tracks for the back country, hotly pursued by our cavalry. The intended raid on New-Creek has been thwarted by Gen. AVERILL'S quick movements and the other ample arrangements made by Gen. KELLY, and their unimportant success is turned into a complete rout and discomfiture.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now entirely clear of the enemy, and the full operation of the line will be at once resumed.

The weather is clear and cool.

CAPTURE OF THE WAGON TRAIN.

From the Wheeling Register, Feb. 1.

We learn from the passengers who arrived last evening from New-Creek some additional particulars in regard to the capture of the train between New-Creek and Petersburgh. On Saturday afternoon, about twenty-seven miles from New-Creek, at the junction of the Moorfield and Petersburgh roads, a supply-train, consisting of ninety-two six-mule teams, was attacked by the rebels, and the whole train was captured. The Twenty-third Illinois Regiment had come down to the junction of the roads for the purpose of guarding the train into Petersburgh, and soon after their arrival were attacked by the rebels with artillery, and beaten back in confusion. The regiment is said to be pretty badly cut up. The train was accompanied by five or six hundred men, most of whom were completely panic stricken. The train was regarded as a most valuable one. Most of the men succeeded in making their escape, but the mules and horses, about four hundred in number, the wagons and contents, were captured.

Major DODDRIDGE and his assistant, Mr. CLINE, occupied an ambulance in the rear of the train. They were going to Petersburgh to pay off the troops, and had a considerable sum of money with them. As the rebels commenced shelling the rear of the train, Mr. CLINE, with the assistance of others, cut a horse loose from the ambulance, and started a man back to New-Creek with the money. Major DODDRIDGE and Mr. CLINE, reached the city last evening. Demoralized soldiers were constantly reporting themselves at New-Creek.

The rebels who attacked the train came down the Moorefield road, and are supposed to have been lying in wait for the train for several days. At last accounts, Col. THOBURN had succeeded in escaping with the Petersburgh garrison, and had passed safely through Greenland Gap, which rendered him quite safe.

The Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

WHEELING, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Gen. KELLY telegraphs this afternoon to Gov. BORRMAN that the rebels have been driven back from the line of the railroad at all points, and are now in full retreat, vigorously pursued by our troops. The damage to the North Branch and Patterson Creek bridges is but trifling.

The railroad will be in working order in two days. Gov. BORRMAN also received a dispatch from Gallipolis, stating that the steamer *Lewi*, which left that place for Charleston, W. V., last night, was captured and burnt at Red House, on the Kanawha River. Brig.-Gen. SCAMMON and one of his staff were taken prisoners. The rest of the passengers and crew were released. The rebels also burned the telegraph office at Red House.

The telegraph line is now working over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

ANOTHER PRIZE STEAMER.

The Blockade-Runner Rosita Captured by the Transport Western Metropolis—Attempt to Scuttle and Blow Up the Prize—Interesting Account of the Seizure.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1864.

We left New-Orleans Jan. 26, 9 A. M. for this port direct, and were over the bar at S. W. Pass same day at 6 P. M. The steamer *Matanzas* left on the same morning one hour earlier. The steamship *Mississippi* was to have sailed on the Saturday previous, but owing to some disarrangement of her propeller was obliged to remain for repairs; she will probably get away by the 30th; she is to bring home the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment. The steamer *Gray Jacket* is still ashore at Pass a l'Outre; her cargo has nearly all been lightered from her, and she will very soon be got off.

On the morning of the 28th, at 9 A. M., we sighted a steamer burning soft coal, steering N. N. E. Soon after we saw her she changed her course to S. W., before the wind. We immediately gave chase, and came up with her at 12 A. M., in latitude 24° 47', longitude 83° 57'; on nearing her, she hoisted the British flag and hove to. On coming alongside, we immediately lowered a boat, armed a crew with revolvers and cutlasses, and sent our second officer, Mr. CROWN, on board of her, with Acting-Lieut. S. W. PENNINGTON, Acting-Master D. S. MURPHY, United States Navy, and Lieut. G. S. STEWART, United States Army, passengers, who volunteered to accompany him. On examination of her papers, they found her to be the steamer *Rosita*. The Captain informed them he was from Havana on the 25th, bound to Nassau. When asked, "Why on this side of the Gulf if bound to that port?" he replied that he had been "blown off."

The only papers received was her register and crew list. The Captain told them that his manifest and clearance were taken from him on the day previous by a Spanish man-of-war. There is little doubt but that they were thrown overboard with other valuable papers, as one of her officers was seen to dispose of a bundle in that manner. We attempted to rescue the parcel, but it was a fruitless attempt.

Without any further ceremony her flag was struck down, and her officers and crew were informed that they were prisoners, and to make ready to be taken on board the *Western Metropolis*. Our second officer immediately reported back to Capt. HILTON, and he at once dispatched a crew of engineers, firemen and sailors, and gave him charge of the steamer. The officers and crew of the *Rosita*, numbering twenty-five, were immediately taken on board of us and placed under a strong guard.

Our officers, on taking charge, found her to be in a sinking condition, some three feet of water already in the hold. She was found to be scuttled, and the plug taken out from her sea-cock. We immediately dispatched our two carpenters on board, with force pump and means to repair. In a short time she was reported to be safe, and quite free from water. The engineer, Mr. BURNS, on taking charge of her engine, found less than one cock of water in her boiler, with 35 pounds pressure steam, and safety valve fastened down. It is perfectly evident they intended to destroy her, and would have accomplished it, had we not too quickly discovered their work.

Her officers and crew, on being taken aboard of us, and learning that they had been captured by an unarmed transport, were somewhat vexed, and said, "had they been aware of the fact they would have caused us much more trouble." Whatever they might have known would have favored them but little, as our Captain was intent on capturing or sinking her. After proper preparation we took her in tow for Key West—arrived there on the 29th, 7 A. M.

On arrival, Capt. HILTON immediately reported to Admiral BAILEY, and delivered up to him the steamer with her officers and crew for condemnation as a blockade-runner and a prize. Her officers and crew, on being searched, were found to have on their persons some thousand dollars in gold. The owner of the cargo was one of her officers, and he did not pretend to deny but that they were bound to a Confederate port. He said her cargo would purchase in Mobile 400 bales of cotton. She was freighted mostly with liquors and ammunition—a very valuable cargo for the Confederates.

The steamer *Rosita* is a side-wheel vessel, nearly new, and is very fast; was commanded by Capt. ALNEY, formerly of the Gulf trade. She is 150 feet long, 25 feet beam, 7 feet hold, and is of about 400 tons burden. She has a beam engine with a 26 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. Her machinery is in good order. She is estimated to be worth, with cargo, $50,000.

The steamer *North Point* was in Key West receiving cargo. She was to sail for New-Orleans on the 30th. The U. S. steamer *De Soto* was receiving coal at the Government dock.

On the day previous to our arrival in Key West, the loyal citizens of that place held an enthusiastic meeting, the object of which was to appoint a committee to coöperate with the committee recently appointed at St. Augustine, for the purpose of taking measures to bring back the State of Florida into the Union. Some 500 persons are said to have been present. CHAS. HOWE presided at the meeting; Hon. N. VON PFISTER acted as Secretary. After the Chairman had stated the object of the meeting, Hon. N. G. PLANTS offered a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted, and a committee of seven appointed to coöperate with the St. Augustine committee. The meeting was addressed by Hon. PHILIP FRAZER, Hon. N. G. PLANTS, Admiral BAILEY, and a number of other prominent citizens.

At 5 P. M., having made all necessary disposition in regard to the prize, we got under weigh. As we were coming out, the steamer *McClellan* passed us going in. She is bound to this port. We have had a very pleasant run since we left Key West, making the trip from that port in four days.

I am, yours very respectfully,

S. P. YOUNG.

Purser steamship *Western Metropolis*.

CARD FROM THE PASSENGERS OF THE WESTERN METROPOLIS.

We, the undersigned passengers on board the United States transport steamship *Western Metropolis*, from New-Orleans to New-York, take this method of expressing our acknowledgments to Capt. WM. B. HILTON, and the officers of his ship for their gentleman like conduct and courteous treatment we have received at their hands during our passage, and also to testify to their ability and success in managing and navigating their ship. We wish particularly to express our thanks for the kindness with which the sick and discharged soldiers were treated while on board—treatment which other transports would do well to imitate.

The *Western Metropolis*, "long may she stem the blue wave," and her present steward ever cater for her table.

Maj. S. S. Seward, U. S. A.; Capt. J. T. Foster, U. S. A.; Capt. L. Newman, U. S. A.; Asst.-Surg. C. M. Tenney, U. S. A.; Lieut, G. S. Stewart, U. S. A.; Lieut. Chas. J. Ackert, U. S. A.; Lieut. R. B. Rodgers, U. S. A.; Lieut. Wm. P. Furdy, U. S. A.; Lieut. Snyder, U. S. A.; Lieut. Gardner, U. S. A.; Capt. Parker; Capt. Nat. Goodwin; Lieut. L. W. Pennington, U. S. N.; Act. Mast. C. S. Murphy, U. S. N.; John B. Trott, U. S. N.; Capt. Bowdoin, U. S. A.; Surg. J. F. Plant, U. S. A.; W. P. Haskell; Samuel N. Seward; J. G. Bond.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The United States Supreme Court is still considering the case of GREEN C. BRONSON *et al.* appellants *vs.* The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company *et al.*, and three other cases in that connection. There is much entanglement, and the issue involves seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

General Burnside at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 3.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE reviewed the troops in camp at Readville this afternoon. Gov. ANDREWS and both branches of the Legislature, with other State officials and members of the City Government, were present at the review.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Rebel Advance in Force on Newbern.

The National Troops Retire to Their Defences.

NEWBERN, Monday, Feb. 1.
VIA FORT MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

To Maj.-Gen. Butler:

Early this morning our outposts at Bachelors Creek were attacked by the enemy, represented to be in force of about 15,000 strong, consisting of HOKES' Brigade and PICKETT'S entire division. It being impracticable to make an adequate defence, our force fell back in good order, destroying the camps, abandoning but few stores, with a loss of fifty to one hundred men and one section of light artillery.

Our forces are now so arranged that we are confident of a successful resistance.

Almost simultaneously with this attack, the enemy advanced on the south side of the Trent, with what force is difficult to estimate, and were handsomely repulsed.

Communication continues with Morehead City, but the enemy are near the railroad with the evident intention of cutting it.

The Commander of Beaufort is aware of the situation and will use every effort to prevent any interruption with the road.

[Signed,] J. W. PALMER, Brig.-Gen.

LATER.

The section of artillery supposed to have been captured, is at Beach Creek and may be preserved.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. —.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. HOWES, arrived this morning with twenty-one rebel prisoners from Newbern, recently captured in North Carolina by

Pardon and Release of a Notorious Scoundrel

MR. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
SING SING, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform the public through the columns of your paper that the notorious forger and school swindler, "Col. MERRITT," alias "Col. Nelson," "Col. Parker," "Stansbury," &c., &c., has made his escape from Sing Sing prison. He did not break through the walls of that institution, but effected his escape by means of a *pardon granted him by Gov. Seymour.* We have known of many cases in which it would seem that this pardoning power of the Executive has been abused, but we never dreamed that such a flagrant case as this could occur. MERRITT is a *professional rogue.* The detective police of most of our large cities have been on his track since 1860, and his portrait occupies a prominent place in the "rogues' gallery" of Philadelphia. He was arrested in West Chester, Penn., in 1861, for forgery, but managed to make his escape after a few days' confinement. He operated extensively in the vicinity of New-York during the Spring of 1860, and, to our certain knowledge, succeeded in playing the "confidence game" upon a dozen or more proprietors of boarding-schools. He again made his appearance here in March, 1862, when we caused his arrest for attempting to pass upon us a forged draft for $250. He was brought to trial in December following, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. It was a clear case, *as we caught him in the act.* and the jury found him guilty scarcely leaving their seats. There was no chance for any defence, though he had able counsel.

To show the extent of this swindler's operations, we copy from a letter (inclosing an excellent photographic likeness of MERRITT) which we received last March, from Mr. FRANKLIN, Chief of Detective Police, Philadelphia. Speaking of MERRITT, Mr. FRANKLIN writes:

"He is almost ubiquitous. We have been after him since the beginning of 1861—now in New-Hampshire, then at St. Louis, Mo., next in Maryland, &c., &c. We obtained his picture in Concord, N. H. In troduced himself there to the F. F.'s as Col. ALEX. H. NELSON, (of the Fifty-ninth Fusileers,) son of Judge NELSON. Leaving Concord, he went to White River Junction, and swindled the proprietor of the young ladies' seminary. Oct. 29, 1861, was at York, Penn., and swindled them. Aug. 21, at Media, Penn.; swindled Mr. GAILEY there. Aug. 19, at Mr. JOY's school; got $35 from Mr. MOON. Swindled Rev. Mr. MALAT at Mechanicsburgh; also Bishop WHITTINGHAM, St. Luke's Hall, near Baltimore; also Eden Hall, Tunesdale—wanted to place a pupil there and pay in advance. Gave a check for $200 and wanted the change. Called on Mr. WELLS, of Bucks County, as ROBERT LAWSON, son af an eminent wooldealer. Pulled the wool over his eyes to the tune of $200. He has been among the doctors and professors of our university as CHARLES IVES, brother of Dr. IVES, of New-Haven, Conn. Got from all $500 or $600. Is very fluent. Knows everybody and everything, almost. Power of adaptation remarkable. His real name is ISAIAH J. PORTER; born and raised in Little York, Penn. Sent to the House of Refuge here when a boy for setting fire to a house. If he is still in custody please let me know, that measures may be adopted for his removal here when you have done with him."

This is the fellow that Gov. SEYMOUR let loose upon the community on New Year's Day. We know not upon what pretence the pardon was based, for the matter was so adroitly and secretly managed that it is more than three weeks after MERRITT's escape when we first learn of the fact. The authorities of Philadelphia, and a number of school teachers, (including a clergyman in Connecticut, who was present at the trial and testified that MERRITT had swindled him out of $150 by means of a forged draft,) stood ready to rearrest MERRITT at the expiration of his term of sentence. But Gov. SEYMOUR has stolen a march on them, and MERRITT is probably now plying his former vocation. He is, doubtless, connected with a gang of forgers and counterfeiters, and money was probably freely used in obtaining his release. A lawyer of this place was offered $500 for his assistance in the matter, but we are glad to record that the bribe was declined. We will only add that no greater outrage upon justice was ever committed than in this release of the criminal MERRITT. Respectfully, yours,

BENJAMIN & PHELPS,
Principals M. P. M. Academy.

LAW REPORTS.

Boundary between New-York and New-Jersey—Important to the Clamming Interest.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 3.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

John Whitman vs. *Joseph J. Thompson.*—This was an action of trespass, brought by the plaintiff, the owner and master of the sloop *Ann L. Whitman*, to recover damages for an alleged wrongful and violent seizure and conversion of the sloop, by the defendant, on the 26th of September, 1862. By a statute of New-Jersey, passed in 1820, and revised in 1846, no person other than actual inhabitants and residents of New-Jersey are allowed to gather clams in any of the waters of New-Jersey, on board of any vessel, on penalty of a fine of $20, and the forfeiture of the vessel; and the act directs the Sheriffs to seize any vessel so employed, and prescribes proceedings for her condemnation.

The defendant, who was Sheriff of Monmouth County, N. J., did take and seize the vessel of the plaintiff as alleged, and justified the act under this statute of New-Jersey.

There were several points involved in the case, as to which testimony was given at great length. The first was as to the place of seizure, which the plaintiff claimed was not within the limits of the County of Monmouth or the State of New-Jersey. The vessel was at the time somewhere near the middle of Raritan Bay, and the plaintiff claimed first, that the boundary line between New-Jersey and New-York did not extend so far as to give New Jersey jurisdiction over Raritan Bay east of Princess Bay Light and Mattavan Creek, and second, that if it did extend east of that point, yet that in fact his vessel was north of the boundary line, and therefore not in New Jersey waters. The defendant, on the other hand, claimed that the boundary line between New-York and New-Jersey extendr as far east as the middle of a line drawn from Sandy Hook to Coney Island, through which waters the ship channel passes, and that the vessel was south of that line when she was seized. The plaintiff also claimed that, at any rate, the seizure was not within the limits of Monmouth County. The only other questions of fact involved were, whether the vessel had been engaged in clamming within New-Jersey waters when she was seized, what was the amount of damages for the loss of the vessel and her apparel, which were claimed to be worth about $2,400, and of one night's imprisonment of himself. There were several important questions of law, which will come up for future discussion. The constitutionality of the New-Jersey statute is questioned, and the boundary line of New-Jersey and of Monmouth County. The defendant also claimed that after the seizure of the vessel, proceedings were commenced against her before two Justices, as required by the statutes of New-Jersey, and that the facts were there found by the Justices that the vessel was within the limits of New-Jersey, and the County of Monmouth had been engaged in clamming within those limits. The record was produced in evidence, and the defendant claimed that it was conclusive upon the plaintiff in this case as to those facts. The force and effect of this record was, therefore, brought in question.

The case has been on trial for eleven days, and was to-day submitted to the jury under the charge of the Judge as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This protracted trial, to which you have given your unflagging attention for two weeks, is now near its close. You have carefully attended to the evidence and to the elaborate arguments of counsel, and it only remains for the court to submit some instructions, which I trust will simplify your remaining duties in the case, and aid you in disposing of the few simple facts upon which you have to pass.

The action is one of trespass, to recover damages, alleged to have been committed upon the person and property of the plaintiff, by forcibly depriving him of the sloop *Ann L. Whitman*, of which he was master and owner, on the 26th day of September, 1862. The defendant admits the seizure of the vessel, but denies that any force was used beyond what was necessary and proper to effect that object. He also denies that any violence was offered to the person of the plaintiff. The defendant further alleges that the seizure was made under and by virtue of a statute of the State of New-Jersey, by him acting as Sheriff of the County of Monmouth, in that State, on the ground that the plaintiff was engaged, with his vessel, in taking clams from the waters of the State, and within the limits of the county. He justifies the seizure on the ground that he was a public officer, bound to execute the law of his State.

The first question to be determined in this part of the case is, what are the boundaries of the States of New-York and New-Jersey in the vicinity of this alleged trespass. The seizure took place on the waters lying between the south side of Staten Island and the shore of New-Jersey, westerly of a north and south line drawn from the west point of Coney Island to the point of Sandy Hook. The boundaries of these two States in these waters are fixed and defined by a treaty or compact entered into by them, through a joint commission duly appointed for that purpose. This compact was ratified by the Congress of the United States, and approved June 28, 1834. The first article of this treaty is in these words: "The boundary line between the States of New-York and New-Jersey, from a point in the middle of Hudson River, opposite the point on the western shore thereof, in the 41st degree of north latitude, as heretofore ascertained and marked to the *main sea*, shall be the middle of said river of the Bay of New-York, of the waters between Staten Island and New-Jersey, and of Raritan Bay, to the *main sea*, except as hereinafter otherwise particularly mentioned." The exceptions afterwards made in the treaty do not affect the questions now before us, and, therefore, need not be noticed here. This article which I have read defines the entire boundary between the two States, from the starting point in the middle of the Hudson River, down through all the waters separating the land of the States to the "main sea." This boundary line is declared, in simple and unmistakable language, to be the middle of all those waters. It matters not by what name they are called. The whole chain of waters from the starting point to the main sea is divided in the middle and this central line fixes the territorial limits of the two States respectively. The eastern and northern limit of New-Jersey, and the western and southern limit of New-York meet and terminate at this line in the middle of these waters throughout its entire length to the main sea. You see at once, gentlemen, that the only question in dispute between the parties in this part of the case is as to the eastern or lower terminus of this line. It is agreed that it terminates at the "main sea," and the solution of the question depends upon the interpretation to be given to these two words. The duty of determining the meaning of these words has been submitted to the court by the counsel on both sides as a question of law for the court to determine. I therefore charge you, gentlemen, that the words "main sea," as used in the treaty are synonymous with "ocean," and therefore that by the terms of the compact, these States have concurred with the assent of the United States in fixing their respective boundaries at the middle of the bay or waters between Staten Island and the New-Jersey shore as far east as Sandy Hook, where the bay terminates in the main sea or ocean. This is the natural and rational construction of this treaty when applied to the subject-matter to which it relates. It is hardly to be supposed that these enlightened States, while entering into a formal and solemn treaty in order to fix their respective boundaries, should leave a considerable and important portion of them wholly undefined. The construction insisted on by the plaintiff's counsel is that the words "main sea" are to be understood as referring to the waters outside of or beyond what is called in the books the *fauces, terræ* that is, the jaws of the land where so near each other that persons can be clearly distinguished with the naked eye from one shore to the oth r. But such an interpretation would be inconsistent with the language of the treaty itself. It is conceded that the most eastern points on the respective shores, where this test of distinguishing persons clearly from one to the other could be applied, cannot be further east than Princess Bay lights and Mattavan Creek; and yet the boundary lin designated in the treaty extends east of a line drawn from shore to shore at these points, for it speaks, in conferring exclusive jurisdiction upon New-Jersey over the west end of the bay, of "that part of Raritan Bay lying west of a line drawn from the light house at Princess Bay to the mouth of Mattavan Creek." The treaty itself thus recognizes Raritan Bay as extending east of this line, and yet it divides the waters of this entire bay to the main sea. It is clear, therefore, that as the treaty extends the boundary line east through Raritan Bay beyond the *fauces terræ*, it could not have regarded the latter as fixing the place where the bay ends, and the main sea begins. There is nothing in the configuration of the bay itself that suggests its terminus short of the main ocean, or at least short of the main ship channel which passes on the east side of Staten Island, southerly round the Southwest Spit, and easterly by Sandy Hook Point. There is no description of the bay in the treaty or in the evidence, which suggests a line west of this where the bay ends and the main sea begins. No one would attempt, upon the evidence before the court, to draw a line from Staten Island to the New-Jersey shore, and say the waters west of such a line are Raritan Bay, and east of the same the "main sea." The descriptive terms "Raritan Bay" and "main sea" are evidently used in this treaty as designating two distinct bodies of water; and as the *fauces terræ* are disregarded by the whole tenor of this part of the instrument, when read in the light of the facts touching the width of the bay, the conclusion is irresistible that the term "Raritan Bay" refers to the body of water embosomed within the shores of the two States, and that of the "main sea" to the ocean lying outside. The reasons for extending the boundary line as far east as the great ship channel which passes southerly on the east of Staten Island, and out to sea by Sandy Hook Point, would seem to be as numerous and cogent as those for defining it in the other parts of these waters. Such a division was entirely consistent with the dignity of these States, and of the United States, and within the power of the contracting parties. The freedom of navigation is carefully preserved over all these waters. For *that* purpose they are all free, and neither New-York nor New-Jersey has any exclusive right therein. The latter States have simply, and, as I think, with great wisdom, fixed a line which shall mark their territorial boundaries, and the limits of their respective jurisdictions. This line, as I have already stated, the treaty extends through the middle of these waters to the ocean, or at least to the great ship channel which passes from New-York Bay east of Staten Island, by Sandy Hook, to the sea or ocean. It is sufficient for the purposes of this case that we follow the boundary line as far east as that channel. This then is the boundary fixed by the treaty, and you will, gentlemen, take it as your guide in this part of the case. Of course, all that part of these waters that lie south of this line are within the territorial limit of New-Jersey.

The next question to be determined is that of the northern boundary of Monmouth County, and I cannot better define that than by using the language of the statute of New-Jersey. The northerly bounds of the County of Monmouth are declared to be the middle or midway of the waters of Raritan Bay, from the line of Middlesex to the main channel, which passes by Sandy Hook, and along the said channel to the sea.

Under this definition of the boundaries of the State of New-Jersey and the County of Monmouth, the jury are to find from the evidence two facts:

First—Was the seizure of the *Ann L. Whitman* by the defendant made within the limits of New-Jersey?

Second—Was it made within the limits of the County of Monmouth?

After all the evidence which has been accumulated on the point as to where the seizure was actually made, it is hardly necessary for me to rehearse it to you. The plaintiff himself has testified that in his judgment he was at the time of the seizure, a little south of the middle of the bay, or to use his own language, "not much difference in distance from the New-Jersey shore and Staten Island, but nigher, if anything, to the Jersey shore." The counsel for the plaintiff has called your attention to the testimony of the two witnesses on the said boat, who say they took the bearings of the place of seizure with the compass. On the other hand a large number of witnesses have been examined on behalf of the defendant, some of whom were on shore, who swear distinctly that they saw the seizure, and noted the place, and it is difficult to see how those who stood on shore and took the range from one shore to the other could be mistaken. It was forcibly remarked on the argument, and I believe by one of the witnesses, that there might be difficulty in fixing the exact location, when the spectator was out on the water, and standing on a moving object. But this criticism does not apply to those who stood upon land, and could see the shore on the opposite side. The location of objects like this vessel, under sail, with the tug in her neighborhood, certainly ought not to be attended with any difficulty. The jury must recollect the main features of the evidence on this point, and it is for them to say, after dispassionately weighing the whole evidence, whether this seizure took place within the territorial limits of the County of Monmouth and State of New Jersey. I think they can have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion.

There is another fact which I desire the jury to pass upon, inasmuch as it is in the evidence, although I intimated to the counsel on both sides, at an early stage of the trial, that I did not deem the fact material in the controversy now before this court. But it seems to have been made a subject of inquiry, doubtless out of abundant caution. This fact is, was the plaintiff engaged that day (26th of September, 1862) in taking clams within the limits of the County of Monmouth, in the State of New-Jersey? On the fact of taking clams somewhere that day, though the plaintiff is quite positive none were taken, yet Garrett and Perrine, the two young men who were with the plaintiff, say that a few were taken, and but a few. The number is not material. Garrett says that they commenced fishing between 10 and 11 o'clock. Perrine says they may have fished a couple of hours, and that at the time of seizure his pants were wet from fishing, and that on that account he went into the cabin after the seizure and changed them.

Now, gentlemen, you have heard the evidence touching the place where the rakes were thrown over and the fishing done, and the condition of the clams on top of the pile on deck when the vessel was taken, and it is for you to say whether clams were taken that day by the plaintiff, and whether this was done within the limits of the county and State. The record, offered by the defendant in justification, of the proceeding before the Justices of the Peace, condemning the vessel, finds the fact that the plaintiff was engaged that day in taking clams from the waters of the County of Monmouth, and State of New-Jersey, and that finding in the record is prima facie evidence of the fact itself, and throws upon the plaintiff the burden of proof on this point. If he has failed to satisfy you to the contrary, then it will be your duty to find this fact in the affirmative.

You will, after finding the special facts which I have submitted to you, render a verdict for the plaintiff. The remaining questions of law, which have been discussed, will then be determined by the court.

The only remaining question for you to consider is that of damages. The rule which must guide you on this point is the actual damages suffered by the plaintiff in the loss of his property, and in being taken to New Jersey and detained over night. The particular manner of the seizure, whether it was gentle and with no more force used than was necessary to accomplish the object, or whether it was done rudely and with violence, need not be a subject of inquiry. The *manner* of the seizure, either as a ground of recovery or as an element of damages, is not involved in the case as it stands before us.

This charge left the jury to answer four questions:

1. Was the seizure within the limits of New-Jersey.
2. Was it within the limits of Monmouth County.
3. Was the plaintiff engaged in clamming on that day, in the County of Monmouth and State of New-Jersey.
4. What amount of damages did the plaintiff sustain.

After being out a couple of hours, the jury returned, and the foreman said they found for the plaintiff $3,500.

The Judge inquired what they found as to the first question submitted? The foreman answered that they found the seizure to be south of the line, thus answering the question in the affirmative.

The Judge then put the second question to them. The foreman said they would like to know what the limits of Monmouth County were: they found that the seizure was in the channel. The Judge then read to them again that portion of his charge which stated the limits of Monmouth County, and sent them out again to consider this question.

The Jury were out till after 7 o'clock, when they came in and answered the first question in the affirmative, the second and third in the negative, and assessed the plaintiff's damages at $3,500.

The case has excited great interest among the clam boatmen, it being one of several cases which have been brought. The State of New Jersey also felt so much interest in it as to authorize the employment of counsel, at the expense of the State, to defend the suit.

For Plaintiff, Messrs. Clarke and Rapello; for Defendant, Ex-Chancellor Williamson, Mr. Bedle, and Mr. Allen, of New Jersey, and Mr. Black, of New-York.

Opinion of the Court in the Mariposa Case—The Injunction Against Garrison Dissolved.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Mariposa Company vs. *C. K. Garrison.*—An injunction will not be granted to restrain an action pending in the United States Court. So far as the injunction seeks to restrain other acts of the defendant, whereby he may endeavor to get possession of the land, the complaint does not allege that defendant is about, or threatens, to do any other acts further than the action already commenced in the United States Court.

An injunction will not ordinarily be granted to prevent acts, the commission of which is not alleged to be apprehended.

As to restraining the conveyance of the property by defendant, it is clear to me, that all the rights of the plaintiff must be determined by the construction to be given to the instruments upon the language contained in them,

These instruments are recorded and any purchaser would take with notice of them and be bound by them the same as the present defendant is. An injunction therefore is not necessary to prevent the property being conveyed to a bona fide purchaser.

It would appear from the case, that where a plaintiff comes into court and alleges that he has a good defence to negotiable instruments while they are in the hands of the original party, which defence will be lost to him if the securities are transferred to a *bona fide* purchaser without notice, the court will consider the obvious advantage to be obtained by the original holder by so transferring sufficient to justify a well-grounded apprehension that such transfer will be made unless prevented by injunction.

That, however, is not the case here. The complaint does not allege that defendant is about to, or threatens to, dispose of the property, and there is nothing in the case to warrant a presumption that he intends so doing, the above principle which obtains in case of negotiable instruments not applying to this case.

But, again, although this court, having obtained jurisdiction over the person of the defendant, has jurisdiction to compel the specific performance of a contract in relation to lands situated in another State, still the granting of a preliminary injunction is matter of discretion.

In this case, as in my view the plaintiff has adequate remedies for the preservation and enforcement of all his rights in the courts of the State of California or in the United States Court for that District, (in which State and District the land lies,) and as to the courts of that State and District the decision of the questions raised in this case, involving, as they do, rights to land there situated, more appropriately belong. I think it is not sound discretion to aid by injunction in drawing within the jurisdiction of this court the decision of those questions which can more appropriately be investigated and determined elsewhere.

I have not thoroughly examined the effect of the transfer to Garrison, but am satisfied, upon an inspection of his paper title, that the ownership of the Mariposa estate is by no means free from doubt.

A Misunderstanding Among the Judges of the Common Pleas Court—The Judgment Debtor References.

A misunderstanding has arisen among the Judges of this court in respect to the references of proceedings supplementary to execution for the examination of judgment debtors.

The following members of the bar were selected two or three years since by the court as standing referees in such proceedings, without reference to their political opinions:

Michael Ulshceffer, Edward E. Cowles, Bartholomew O'Connor, Malcomb Campbell, John Patterson, Thaddeus H. Lane, Richard S. Cuming, Wm. Bloomfield, Joseph C. Brown, Wm. Sinclair; and, subsequently, John S. Benson was added to the number.

It is stated that since Judge Cardozo came upon the bench, he has disregarded this rule, and appointed other parties as such referees, and that in some instances the parties applying have made a subsequent application to one or the other of the other judges to have the order appointing a referee so changed as to appoint one of the above parties as such officer, and that such applications have been granted.

It is supposed that these subsequent applications and the dispositions made of them are what is referred to in the following order, made at Special Term:

"One of the judges of this court having assumed to interfere respecting orders as to which I had exercised my judicial discretion,

Ordered, That notice, as hereinafter provided, be given that after this date I will not only, on the application of any person interested or affected thereby, vacate every order so obtained, but the person procuring it will be prosecuted for contempt.

Ordered, That the Clerk give notice hereof by publication in the *Transcript* and other papers.

(Enter.) ALBERT CARDOZO,
Judge New-York Common Pleas.

As might have been expected, this order created some surprise and excitement among the bar, and the matter was the occasion of much comment in the court yesterday. It was understood that the Judges of the court were to have had a conference yesterday after court concerning the matter, but it was postponed until to-day until 2 o'clock, in consequence of an engagement of one of the Judges.

Affliction Dire—Fame and a Husband Lost at One Fell Swoop.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Christine Eichron vs. *Ferdinand Stribling.*—The plaintiff alleges that she has always sustained a fair character for chastity, and has always been of good fame and reputation among her neighbors, and that by reason of her fair character Max Meyer had engaged to marry her. That the defendant knowing that the said Meyer was engaged to marry plaintiff, with the intent to prevent such marriage, and intending to injure plaintiff's character and fame, some time in the month of January, 1863, in the presence of sundry persons, uttered the following words: "Christine ist ein huhr," which, being interpreted means that Christine was a "social evil."

This coming to the ears of Max Meyer, he declined and utterly refused to marry Christine, whereby she was greatly damaged and injured, and demands $500 compensation therefor.

The defendant says that the plaintiff Christine was an inmate of his family, and by divers acts, allurements and enticements, succeeded in drawing this defendant into the meshes of her lustful desires, and inclined this defendant to accompany her to various houses of assignation and other places, and afterward when defendant, repenting and regretting his faults, did not wish to have anything further to do with her, and laboring at the time under great excitement, uttered the words complained of, and defendant maintains that they are true.

N. A. Chedsey, plaintiff's attorney; Samuel Hersch, defendant's attorney.

Bill of Interpleader—Executors Discharged from Litigation.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Hatch, &c., Executors, &c. vs. *Beebe Livingston et al.*—This suit was brought to compel the several defendants, each of whom claimed a certain fund in the hands of the plaintiffs, to interplead and adjust their differences among themselves; and the plaintiffs, on complying with the order of the court, be discharged from all claims of either of the defendants as against them.

The court ordered it to a reference as to defendants, decreeing that the bill was properly filed by plaintiffs, and that they be released and acquitted from all liability to any of the parties.

Judgment for plaintiffs as per order.

Roswell D. Hatch for plaintiffs; S. K. & F. B. Wightman for Livingston and others.

Alleged Wrongful Conversion.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Ira C. Canfield, Wm. B. Canfield and Joseph H. Meredith vs. *Zachariah Dederich, Harmon B. Sears and James H. Dederich.*—This suit is brought by the plaintiffs to recover $200 for the value of certain articles of silverware alleged to have been wrongfully taken and detained by the defendants. Plaintiffs demanded the return of these articles, but defendants refused to return them, and they allege that defendants have converted the goods to their own use. The defendants deny the allegations of the complaint, and it appears from the evidence that the articles were stolen, and that defendants purchased them in good faith from a young man who offered them for sale, paying for them the sum of $25.

Mr. Fiske for plaintiffs; Robert Benner for defendants.

The Husted Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

In the Matter of Application for the Custody of Adelaide M. Husted, an Infant.—The argument in this cause was postponed until next Wednesday, at 12 o'clock. Counsel for Mr. Husted said that by this adjournment they would be obliged to bring the child another Saturday, in order that the mother might see it, according to order. Counsel for Mrs. Husted consented that the mother should not see the child next Saturday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 3, 1864.

$30,000 U. S. 6s. '68. Co.	106⅜	300	Hud. R. R.	140
1,000 do.	106⅜	600	do.	140¾
67,500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. Co.	103⅞	100	do.	s10. 140¾
1,000 U. S. 6s. '81. Reg.	106¾	200	Reading R.	s30. 116
50,000 U. S. 6s. 1y. c.	N 97⅞	500	do.	b10. 116
1,000 Ill. War Loan	100	635	do.	115⅝
4,000 Virginia State 6s.	49	200	do.	b30. 116
4,000 N. C. State 6s.	52	2200	Mich. Cen. R.	b10. 132⅜
1,000 Cal. State 7s.	125	700	do.	132⅝
6,000 N. Y. C. 6s.	106	100	do.	s30. 132⅜
2,000 Har. R. 2d M. x-in.	98⅜	125	M. So. & N. I. R.	92
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. B.	104	2200	do.	92¼
3,000 A. & T. H. 1st M.	101	400	do.	s10. 92⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	78	700	do.	92⅜
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	86	300	do.	b10. 92⅜
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st.	105	600	do.	92⅜
6,000 Ill. & P. 4th M.	85	500	do.	92⅜
10,000 Am. Gold	157⅜	100	Miss. & Mo. R.	41⅜
10,000 do.	157⅜	100	Ill. Cen. Full S.	115
10 Merchants' Bk	106	100	do.	115¾
5 B'k of Comm'ce	101	1500	Ill. Cen. R. S.	127
6 do.	100⅜	200	do.	b10. 127⅜
1000 Comb. Coal Prf.	61½	1500	do.	127⅜
50 Quick. M. Co.	s30 49	200	do.	127⅜
300 do.	49½	100	do.	b3. 127⅜
650 do.	50	200	do.	b30. 127⅜
100 do.	b10 50⅝	500	do.	b30. 128
100 do.	b15 50½	100	do.	b30. 128¾
700 Quartz H. M. Co.	12	16000	Ill. Cen. R. C. B. S.	114
400 do.	12¼	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	110⅜
1000 do.	12⅜	100	do.	b10. 111
50 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	37	600	do.	111
500 Mar. Min. Co.	s10 27⅜	100	do.	b30. 111⅜
1200 do.	s10 28	50	do.	111¾
300 do.	s30 27⅜	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	148
500 do.	28	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30. 113
200 do.	s30 28	600	do.	113⅜
600 Copake Iron Mines	12⅜	1000	Cleve. & Tol. R.	137
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	132⅜	800	do.	s10. 137
400 do.	132⅝	1000	do.	b10 137
200 do.	b5. 132¾	1000	do.	b15. 137
1100 do.	132⅞	500	Clev. & R. I. R.	143
100 do.	b30. 133⅜	50	Chic. B. & Q. R.	b30. 125
300 do.	b15. 133	50	do.	124
650 Erie R.	107⅜	150	Mil. & P. Du C.	57
200 do.	b30. 107⅜	100	do.	57¾
750 do.	b30. 108	100	do.	b10 57⅝
500 do.	b30. 108⅛	6	P., Ft. W. & C.	87
100 Erie Railway Pr.	101¾	1600	do.	87¾
600 Hudson R. R. Sc'p.	95	600	do.	b10 88
700 Harlem R.	104	100	do.	87⅝
2000 do.	103¾	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	62
100 do.	s20. 103¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	48
700 do.	103¾	200	do.	49
100 do.	b10. 104	200	do.	48¾
300 do.	b10. 104⅛	1000	do.	48⅝
100 do.	b30. 104⅜	300	Chi. & Alton R.	84
300 do.	b30. 105	100	Chi. & Alton Pref.	95

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s. '81. Co.	106¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	133
12,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s Con.	103⅞	100	do.	b30 133⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C.	97⅜	100	do.	133⅜
1,000 do.	98	100	do.	133¾
9,000 Mo. State 6s.	67⅜	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	88
5,000 American Gold	158	100	do.	b10 88¾
500 Canton Co.	38⅜	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	51⅜	400	do.	91¾
250 Quicksil. M. Co.	50	500	do.	b15 92
50 do.	b10 50	200	Ill. Cen. R. S.	127
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	132⅜	300	do.	127⅝
500 Erie R.	b30. 108	500	do.	128
300 do.	108⅛	100	do.	b30. 128⅜
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	226	100	do.	b30. 128⅝
100 Erie R. Pr.	101⅞	100	Cleve. & P. R.	b15. 111⅜
100 Hud. R. R.	141	500	do.	111¾
100 do.	141⅞	100	do.	b10. 111¾
500 do.	141⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s10. 136
400 do.	s10. 141⅜	500	do.	b3 136
50 do.	b5. 141⅜	500	do.	s60. 136
50 Harlem R.	13	800	Chic. & R. I. R.	143
1000 do.	104⅛	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	57
100 Reading R.	115⅜	100	do.	57¼

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Hud. R. R. Sc.	94⅜	200	Erie R. ex-div.	107⅜
300 N. Y. Cen. R. ex-div.	s3 132⅝	100	do.	107⅜
500 do.	132⅝	300	Erie R. Prf.	101¾
200 do.	s3. 132⅝	50	do.	101⅝
160 do.	p&c b5. 132⅞	800	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.	128
800 Hud. River R.	140⅜	500	do.	c 128
100 do.	140⅜	1100	do.	c 127⅜
600 do.	140⅜	200	do.	c 127⅜
400 do.	b3 140⅝	200	do.	b3. 127⅜
100 do.	b5. 104⅜	200	do.	s3 127⅜
50 do.	140⅜	200	do.	127⅝
500 do.	s3 140⅜	100	do.	c. 127⅜
200 Harlem R.	104	100	Gal. & C. R. ex-d.	b3 113⅜
500 do.	b3. 104⅛	100	do.	113⅜
500 do.	104⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	137
100 do.	b3 104⅜	100	do.	s30 136
300 do.	b10. 104⅜	200	do.	s3 136⅜
300 Reading R. ex-d.	b3. 115⅜	200	do.	s3 136⅜
100 do.	c. 115⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	s3 87⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R.	132⅜	400	do.	87⅜
200 do.	b3. 132⅜	100	do.	c 87⅜
100 do.	b10 132⅝	200	do.	b10 88
200 M. S. & N. I. R.	92⅛	100	T. & A. H. R.	62⅜
600 do.	92	300	Cum. Coal	51⅜
100 do.	b3 92⅛	500	do.	b3 51⅜
100 do.	c 92	200	do.	s3 51⅜
400 do.	b3 92	100	do.	s3 51⅜
300 do.	91⅜	100	Quicks. M. Co.	49⅜
400 do.	91⅝	200	do.	49
400 do.	s3 91⅜	200	do.	s3 49
1000 do.	b15 91⅜	100	do.	49⅛
100 do.	b3 91⅜			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

150 N. Y. Cen. ex-d.	132⅜	150	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.	127⅜
400 do.	s3. 132⅜	300	do.	127⅜
100 do.	b4 132⅞	200	do.	b3. 127⅜
100 Erie R. ex-div.	s30. 107⅜	200	do.	s3. 127⅜
100 do.	107⅜	200	do.	b10 128
100 do.	s3. 107⅜	100	do.	b5. 127⅜
450 do.	107⅜	350	Gal. & C. R. ex-d.	113¾
100 do.	b5. 107⅞	400	Cle. & Tol. R.	s3 135
100 do.	b3. 107⅞	100	do.	s3. 135⅜
200 do.	b10. 107¾	1000	do.	135⅜
200 do.	b30. 107⅞	200	do.	b3. 135⅜
100 Hudson R. R.	141⅜	500	do.	b3. 135⅜
900 do.	141¾	500	do.	135¾
100 do.	b5. 142	50	Chic. & R. I.	b3. 143
100 do.	s3 141¾	100	do.	b3. 143⅛
100 do.	b3. 141⅞	300	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	88
100 do.	141⅞	100	do.	88¼
500 Harlem R.	104⅜	300	do.	s3 88
700 do.	b3 104⅜	100	do.	s60 87¾
800 do.	b3. 104⅜	100	T. H. & Alt. Pr.	77
100 Mich. Cen. R.	133	1400	do.	b30 77⅛
500 M. S. & N. I. R.	b3 91¾	2000	do.	b30 77
500 do.	91⅜	200	Canton Co.	b3 38
100 do.	s3 91⅜	100	do.	b3 38⅜
2400 do.	b3 91⅜	100	do.	s3 38¼
3000 do.	s3 91⅜	50	Cumb. Coal	b3 51⅜
1500 Clev. & Pitts.	s3 111¾	100	do.	51¾
800 do.	b3 111¾	200	Mariposa M. Co.	b30 28¾

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

The accord of the three or four daily papers of this City, of Anti-Administration sympathies, in persistently striking at the Public Credit as the readiest means of wounding and crippling the Government, is not so remarkable as their systematic perversion of the facts and figures relating to our Gold resources, our Customs revenues, the Greenback currency, and the extent of the Public Debt. The lesson of *Bulling* Gold to depreciate the Currency was learnt from SOUTTER and LAMAR, in London, *and from the Richmond papers.* LAMAR wrote to SOUTTER that they could make Money for themselves, help the Confederate cause, *and damage the United States,* by buying up the Gold in New-York and shipping it off to London. SOUTTER consulted a New-York banker then in London, who, like old *Trabois*, offered to carry the gold "for a consideration;" but what

cluded 5,200 bbls. Flour at 10¾d.@1s. 3d., and by steamer at 1s. 9d.; 4,000 bushels Wheat at 4d.; 100 bales Hops at ¾d. by steamer; 30 hhds. Tallow, and 100 tcs. Lard at 10s.; 500 boxes Bacon at 15s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d.; 100 bales Hops at 3-16d. For Glasgow, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 25 hhds. Tallow at 20s. For Bristol, 400 bbls. Flour @1s. 9d. For Havre—125 hhds. Tallow at 40fr. For Marseilles—1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. For Antwerp—500 boxes Extract of Logwood at 22s. 6d.; 25 tons Mahogany at 25s. For Rotterdam—26 casks Ashes 25s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British and two American ships from Chincha Islands to Cork for orders, to a port in the U. K., Guano, at £4; two American ships, from Chincha Islands to Hamburg or Rotterdam, Guano, £4, free of war risk; a schooner, 185 tons, from an Eastern port to Cuba, Boards, and back to St. Johns, N. B., Sugar, $4 75 ℔ hhd., gold; a brig, 191 tons, to Havana, $1,300; a British schooner, 189 tons, to West Indies, &c., six months, $600 ℔ month; one, 91 tons, to foreign and domestic ports, six months, $600 ℔ month; a British ship, 776 tons, to Melbourne or Sydney; a Norwegian ship, 850 tons, to a port in Spain, 700 hhds. Tobacco; a British brig, 273 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; and two British barks, 428 and 324 tons, to Havana, on private terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress wants a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits; best of City reference. She is fully capable to take any capacity in a private house; she is also willing to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A steady respectable Protestant Scotch woman, as good cook, and will assist in washing, in a small private family; will be found willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, poultry and game, first-rate baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 444 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUation as cook in a respectable family; is an excellent baker; is a good washer and ironer; has good reference. Call at No. 452 Greenwich-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is a competent cook; also baking and pastry; the best of City references given. Call at No. 131 25th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable American woman who is a first-class cook, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SUPERIOR COOK, who can give the best of City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the English and American modes of cooking. Call at 192 East 31st-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as cook, first-rate washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 30th-st., corner of 2d-av., over the drug-store.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable girls desire situations in a private family; one as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are thoroughly competent, and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABle Protestant woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Call at or address No. 150 West 32d-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wants a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived six years in her last place; good reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 112 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 256 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework in a small private family. Call, for two days, at No. 8 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small family to do the housework, and will do chamberwork, and will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; would take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 66 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS —Wanted, by a Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Good City reference. No objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 224 3d-av., corner 26th-st., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; with the best of City reference. Call at No. 159 East 22d-st. this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid or as laundress; understands laces, muslins, embroideries, gentlemen's linen and fluting; the best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 109 West 15th-st., two doors of 6th-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or would take care of children; highly respectable City references. Apply at No. 555 3d-av., second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to cook, wash and iron, by a Scotch young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-street, between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to do fine washing and ironing; has the very best of reference. Apply at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and light waiting or fine washing. Call at No. 205 East 20th-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, EDUCATED IN Europe, wishes to procure a situation as governess in or near New-York; she is competent to give instruction in English, French and music, in which latter she is considered a proficient. Can give most satisfactory references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant woman, as laundress and to assist in chamberwork. Can be seen on Thursday, from 9 to 12 A. M., at her last employer's, No. 63 Irving-place, southwest corner of 18th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation as infant's nurse; has unexceptionable references from her last employer. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED man nurse a situation to take care of an invalid or elderly gentleman; refers to first-class physicians; no objection to go to Washington, D. C. Call or address E. SIMPSON, No. 50 Bank-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY-recommended woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of an infant from its birth; is an experienced nurse. Wages $8. Call at No. 222 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as monthly nurse, or invalid nurse; is capable; would take a baby from birth; is a good seamstress; good reference given. Can be seen until suited at No. 145 7th-av., one door from 29th-st.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a sober, steady, single man, as good plain gardener, or would take charge of a gentleman's place as farmer and gardener; is a general man; six years' credentials given from one place; can refer to gentlemen of high standing in City. A note addressed GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, will meet attention.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a practical man, (English, small family;) understands greenhouse, grapery, fruit trees, flower and vegetable gardening, also the laying out of new places. Good City reference. Apply at A. REED'S, No. 307 Broadway, or at the seed-store No. 67 Nassau-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A German, married man, with full knowledge of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, hotbeds, and who can furnish the best of recommendation; can be had at once or on the 1st of April. Address F. T. M., care of A. Huhne, M. D., Rondout, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, as gardener by a Scotchman who has first-class reference and thoroughly understands his business, both under glass and in the open air; has a wife, but no family. Only those having glasshouses need apply for W. C., at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man as gardener; understands the cultivation of fruit trees, grapevines, flowers, &c.; good reference from his last place. Address M. L., Box No. 293 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a middle-aged single man, one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of City and country references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 123 East 16th-st., in the private stables.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant Scotchman, a situation as coachman; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man of long experience in this City, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City reference. Call on or address R. D., No. 19 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as coachman and groom, who understands his business in all its branches, and has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at Brewster's carriage factory, corner of Broome and Mott-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted a situation as coachman and gardener, by a married man; his wife would go as cook or chambermaid; can give good references. Address G. L., A. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a young man, German, with reference, well qualified for either of these places. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS BOOKKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed as bookkeeper in a stock-broker's office, by a young man of ability; has had over two years' experience in the business, and can bring good references. Address R. J., Box No. 179 New-York Post-office.

AS COPYIST AND WRITER.—A YOUNG lady who writes a nice bold hand, and is well educated, desires a situation as copyist and writer; best references. Address Box No. 1,232 Post-office.

COLLECTIONS—TO PHYSICIANS.—A YOUNG man, with spare time, would like to collect for a few physicians. References to present medical employers and security. Address J. CLARKE, No. 463 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, AGED 23, A situation to drive cart or truck; understands horses. Address T. J. JONES, No. 48 Lispenard-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED

SALESMAN WANTED.—AN IMPORTING house wants a salesman familiar with British, French and German dry goods and silks, and who has had experience with buyers. To a competent man a liberal salary will be given. Address, with reference as to ability and character, which will be confidential, to Box 547 Post office.

A MAN SERVANT—WANTED, AN UNMARried man as head waiter in a private family, who perfectly understands the duties of such an office, and will have an assistant waiter under him. None need apply without having the most satisfactory recommendations. Apply at No. 8 Washington-place.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent woman, to cook, wash and iron for a small family, on Staten Island. She must bring good City reference as to character and responsibility. Apply, between the hours of 12 and 2, at No. 2 West 29th-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN TO travel and take orders for a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in house-furnishing hardware. Traveling expenses paid by the employers. State references and salary. Address Box No. 225 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN TO ACT AS head waiter in a private family; one that has been butler in Europe preferred; must have good City reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

WANTED.—A DOWN-STAIRS GIRL, WHO must be a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer. A good girl will have a pleasant and permanent place, at good wages. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 125 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY, WILLING COLORed girl, or woman, who understands general housework, a first-rate washer and ironer, good cook and baker, with a first-rate recommendation. May call at No. 40 Hammond-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener; one who can take care of a horse and cow, and make himself generally useful. Apply to DORAS L. STONE, No. 45 Wall-st.

A GROOM.—WANTED, A GROOM IN THE country, sober, industrious and a fair reinsman, willing to be useful. Apply at No. 195 Pearl-st., in office up stairs, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS BUYER OF PHOtographic chemicals, to whom very liberal terms can be offered. Address, with particulars, P. O., Box 2,448.

A BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BUSINESS in New-York; must reside in Brooklyn. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,499 New-York Post-office. Salary first year, $100.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY OR GENTLEman to give lessons two days in the week, in a young ladies' school on Staten Island. Address Miss E., Clifton, Staten Island.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

AUCTION SALES

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON SOUTH AND BROAD STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of the Trustees of the New-York Corn Exchange:

SOUTH-ST.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the three-story brick building thereon, known as No. 15 South-st., northeast corner of Broad-st., being 28 feet 5 inches, front and rear, 38 feet 3 inches on Broad-st., and 36 feet 9 inches on the easterly side, more or less.

Also, the lot of ground, with the five-story brick building thereon, known as No. 17 South-st., between Broad-st. and Coenties-slip, being 28 feet front and rear, 82 feet 2 inches on one side, and 79 feet 10 inches on the other, more or less.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,000, having two years to run from May 1, 1864.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or of the Committee of Trustees: David Dows, No. 70 South-st.; Jacob R. Newkins, No. 11 South-st., and Josiah M. Fiske, No. 18 South-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH-AV., 49TH AND 50TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., referee,

7TH-AV.—3 lots and gore on east side 7th-av., southeast corner 49th-st.

Also, 8 lots (being whole front) east side 7th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

49TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.

Also, 4 lots north side 49th-st., 100 feet east of 7th-av.

50TH-ST.—4 lots south, adjoining last on the rear.

Also, 2 lots north side 50th-st., 150 feet east of 7th-av.

On three of the lots there are frame buildings. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ANTONIA, consisting of

BRANDIES,
WINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CROCKERY,
CALF-SKINS,
SAWS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
QUININE,
TENTS,
&c.

R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON HUDSON, BROOME AND GROVE STS. —ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Caleb Brush, Sr.:

HUDSON-ST.—The five 2-story and attic brick houses and lots, Nos. 290, 292, 294, 296, and 298 Hudson-st., commencing on the southeast corner of Spring-st. There is also a 2-story brick house on the rear of lot No. 298 Hudson-st., corner of Spring. Lots each about 19.6 by 75 feet.

BROOME-ST.—The three 2-story and attic brick houses and lots on the southerly side of Broome-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., known as Nos. 569, 571 and 573 Broome-st. Lots 22 by 68 feet each.

GROVE-ST.—The plot of ground, with the frame dwelling-house thereon erected, situate on the northerly side of Grove-st., about 125 feet 3 inches west of Bleecker-st, having a front of 83 feet 4 inches on Grove-st., and being about 119 feet deep each side.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the square bounded by E and F and 20th and 21st sts., in the City of Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, a large lot of

SCRAP IRON and LEATHER, PARTS OF WAGONS, PARTS OF HARNESS, TOOLS, &c., &c., deemed unserviceable.

The successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within fifteen (15) days from the day of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. H. BURKE, Brig.-Gen. and Q. M.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF 350 BARRELS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR, (Condemned as being sour.) WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the storehouse of James C Lovett, No. 106 Broad-st., N. Y. 350 BARRELS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR, of various brands.

Sale positive. Terms cash. By order,
Col. A. B. EATON,
A. C. G. S., U. S. Army.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, HORSES, HARNESS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell THIS DAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, new and second hand wagons, shifting-top buggies, 4-seat depot-wagon, coupé rockaways, Germantowns, 6-seat carriage, park wagons, harness, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WHITE AND PEARL-STS. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WHITE-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of White-st., a short distance east of Broadway, being 23 feet in width by 121 feet 8 inches in depth.

PEARL-ST.—The brick store and lot, situate on the northerly side of Pearl-st., between Beekman and Ferry sts., and known as No. 299; lot 22 by about 125.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY,
(THURSDAY,) FEBRUARY 4,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Shares.	
15	U. S. Fire Ins. Co.	$25	45 Fulton Bank..... $30
20	N. Y. F. & M. Ins. Co	100	10 Bank of Commerce.. 100
50	Firemen's Fund Ins.	10	28 Irving Bank..... 50
18	Sixth-av. R. R.....	100	1000 Montana Gold Co.... 5
10	Harmony Fire Ins..	50	10 Goodhue Ins. Co.... 100
20	L. I. Ins. Co.....	50	24 Kings Co. Ins. Co... 20
46	Arctic Fire Ins. Co..	50	50 Firemen's Fire Ins.. 17
19	Etna Fire Ins. Co...	50	25 Phenix Fire Ins. Co. 50
9	Brevoort Fire Ins. Co.	50	100 Erie Lead Co..... 100
40	St. Nicholas Ins. Co.	25	

$1,000 8 per cent. Keokuk City Bond.

NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE MONDAY, FEB. 8.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WALKER AND WHITE STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings.

WALKER-ST.—The valuable two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 9 Walker-st., near West Broadway; lot 20x106 feet.

WHITE-ST.—The three-story and finished attic brick house and lot No. 20 White-st., north side, between Church-st. and West Broadway. The house has independent walls, and two story brick tea-room on the rear, lot 25x100 feet.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.

At public auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel; marble-top tables, etageres, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, sofa beds, tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first-class house. Sale positive.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES

Solicited and attended to on favorable terms, by

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.

Ten years with ADRIAN H. MULLER.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn.

Mahogany piano, mahogany and walnut bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, sofas, chairs, tables, wardrobes, crockery, show-cases, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c. Also, light wagon, harness, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON PEARL, THOMPSON, PRINCE AND LAURENS STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John G. Adams and Wm. Adams, Executors of the estate of John Adams, deceased:

PEARL-ST.—The five-story brick building and lot, No. 213 Pearl-st., between Maiden-lane and Platt st., being 20 feet 10 inches front, by about 160 feet deep.

THOMPSON-ST.—The two-story brick house and lot, No. 140 Thompson-st., near Prince-st. Lot 20.6 by about 98 feet.

LAURENS-ST.—The three-story brick front house and lot, No. 145 Laurens-st., in the rear of the Thomson-st. house. Lot 20.6 by 100.2.

PRINCE-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot No. 166 Prince-st., on the southeast corner of Thompson-st. Also, the three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 158, 160, 162 and 164 Prince-st., adjoining the above. Also, the four-story brick house and lot No. 143 Prince-st., on the southwest corner of Laurens-st.

THOMPSON-ST.—The three 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 112, 114 and 116 Thompson-st., in the rear of the Prince-st. houses.

LAURENS-ST.—The four 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 113, 115, 117 and 119 Laurens-st., in the rear of No. 143 Prince-st., together with the four 3-story brick houses on the rear of the lots.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON, GREENWICH, AND NORTH MOORE STS., SUITABLE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Albert A. Martin, Esq., executor of the estate of John B. Martin, deceased:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The lot of ground, with two-story and attic brick building thereon, No. 437 Washington-st., adjoining the corner Desbrosses-st. House 25 by about 40 feet. Lot 25 by 80 feet.

GREENWICH-ST.—The lot of ground, with the four-story brick building thereon, No. 450 Greenwich-st., adjoining above immediately on the rear. House 25 by about 44 feet. Lot 25 by 80 feet.

The above is very desirable for business purposes, being one block only from the river and the ferry to Jersey City, and having front on two streets, with large depth of lot.

NORTH MOORE-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 81 North Moore-st., north side, near Washington-st. House 20 by about 36 feet. Lot 20 by 50 feet.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years if desired.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 61 cwt., known as "gradual increase," viz:

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-yard, Brooklyn.

Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF the late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co., will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., all the remaining assets of said late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co. and its members, which are vested in me as Assignee, including the following described real estate, viz.: 3 lots in St. Paul, Minn., Nos. 13, 14, 15, block No. 26; 80 acres land in Benton County, Minn.; 200 acres land in Worth County, Iowa; 3 lots in East Shakopee, Minn. Also, a mortgage for $125 on lot No. 6, block No. 16, in village of Menosha, Wis. Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in house No. 148 Madison-st., and in the two stores No. 12 Counties-slip and No. 15 Front-st., in the City of New-York, subject to the incumbrances thereon. Also, sundry book accounts, notes, &c., an inventory of which may be examined at the office of the auctioneer. BENJ. HAXTUN,

Assignee of late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AND PIER PROPERTY in the Third Ward for sale.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell under decree in partition, on the 5th of FEBRUARY, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

The valuable lots and stores Nos. 218, 220 and 222 Washington-st., Nos. 86, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101 and 103 Barclay-st., and Nos. 145, 146 and 147 West-st.

Also, the valuable pier and wharf property No. 25 North River, now under lease and used for the Hoboken Ferry and other purposes.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON Grand-st. and East Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—

GRAND-ST.—The valuable house and lot with store, No. 414 Grand-st., between Clinton and Attorney sts.; lot 22x100 feet; store occupied as a hardware store.

EAST BROADWAY.—The valuable 2-story brick house and lot No. 102 East Broadway, between Market and Pike sts.; lot 25x65 feet, house contains all the improvements.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

D. B. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

BY TAYLOR BROTHERS.—WILL SELL AT Auction, (unless sooner disposed of at private sale,) on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, that elegant brown-stone cottage house and lot on the southwesterly corner of Court-st. and 1st-place, being one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn, commanding a fine view of New-York harbor and surroundings. Lot 32 by 135 feet; title indisputable. For maps and terms, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 123 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, or of A. VAN NOSTRAND, owner, No. 393 Pearl-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the assignees, all the accounts, notes, book debts and personal and real estate belonging to the late firm of SAMUEL ROOSEVELT & CO., covered by the assignment made to JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, in order to close the trust.

Particulars at the office No. 5½ Pine-st.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, Assignee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, FEB. 5, AT 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the Palace Park House, corner of 6th-av. and 40th-st., comprising the furniture of over 100 rooms, viz., carpets, curled hair mattresses, blankets, sheets, bolsters and pillows, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, toilet sets, fire-proof safe, office furniture, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, 4TH February, at 12 M., at No. 111 Broadway, the brick house and lot No. 69 Laight-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Klaber's Mantel Manufactory, No. 169 East 16th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

REAL ESTATE.

TO BRICK-MAKERS AND CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—About 50 acres of land on the west bank of the Hudson River, directly opposite the Rhinebeck Depot, and three-quarters of a mile north of the village of Rondout.

On the premises are one covered brick-yard and one open brick-yard, four dwelling-houses, two barns, sheds and sleeping-houses, 500 feet of docking. Clay and sand in inexhaustible quantities adjoining the yards, and a never-failing stream of water running through the yards. Will be sold in parcels to suit.

For particulars, maps, &c., apply to PROSPER P. SHAW, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.; E. M. BRIGHAM, No. 48 Pine-st., or of WILLIAM SHAW, at Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FULL FRONT ON THE 5TH-AV., south of the Central Park.

ALSO,

several lots on 50th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., running through to 58th-st.

ALSO,

lots on 5th-av., opposite Central Park, most beautifully located as to view of the Park.

ALSO,

a number of very desirably located plots of lots in the vicinity of the Central Park.

For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

SEVENTH WARD PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

HENRY-ST.—The brick house and lot No. 181 Henry-st.

RUTGERS-ST.—The brick house and lot 32 Rutgers-st.

The above houses will be sold low if applied for immediately.

A. H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE (COTTAGE-BUILT,) 50 feet front by about 42 feet in depth, with six lots of ground, each 25 feet by 133 feet 5 inches, situated on 3d place, south corner of Henry-st., South Brooklyn. The house is replete with every modern convenience; the city sewerage assessment is paid on both fronts of the property; the garden is stocked with the best fruits, both tree and shrub. There is a brick stable 30x20 feet fronting on Henry-st. The purchaser may take the carpets, and some portions of the furniture, at a fair valuation; over the first story of the stable is a large room, 18x23, with a billiard table; the room is properly fitted. Inquire on the premises of the tenant, W. S. WOOD, Esq., or of EDWARD V. CLARK, No. 167 President-st., Brooklyn, or of E. S. MUNROE, No. 22 William-st., N. Y.

Two-thirds (⅔) of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Price $18,000.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Three English basement brown-stone front houses, Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Montague-place, 90 feet easterly from Henry-st.; dimensions are 20x60 feet, and four stories high, built in the most thorough manner, and replete with all modern conveniences. The situation is very desirable. Also, one house of the same class, No. 74 Pierrepont-st., opposite the Dutch Church. Also, house No. 18 Sussex-st., between Calyer and Washington, brown-stone front, 30 feet wide, well built, and conveniently arranged. Also, four very desirable houses in Hicks-st., near Orange. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—44 LOTS ON Brooklyn and Hudson avs., and Dean and Bergen sts.

Also, 8 lots on Dean-st., near Schenectady-av.

Also, 2 two-story and extension frame houses on Hunter-st., near Gates-av., with lots adjoining if desired.

Also, 4 new frame cottage houses on Fulton-av., near Schenectady av.

Also, 4 new frame cottage houses on Herkimer-st., near Schenectady-av.

Apply to HAGNER & SMITH, Attorneys at Law, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE No. 92 First-place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots. House brown-stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city, complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order. Grounds tastefully arranged and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c. Neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block. Terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,561 Post-office.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

TO MERCHANTS AND CAPITALISTS.—For sale, the new and splendid stores situated on the corner of Beekman and Church sts., known as Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 90 Reade-st., being 100 feet front by 61 feet deep, with large vaults under the street, built in the best manner, regardless of cost. The property now brings in over 10 per cent. on the price, and will rent for much more. Possession of part can be had on May 1. The property will be sold low, and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS, &c., &c.—For sale, by order of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, in a fully improved section of the City, six splendid lots of ground, comprising the wh

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP; MAZEPPA; OR, THE FIERY UNTAMED STEED.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—CAMILLA'S HUSBAND—THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—STEREOSCOPTICON AND THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Newbern, N. C., the news is of considerable importance. Gen. PALMER, commanding at that post, reports to Gen. BUTLER that on the 1st inst., the rebels in force, consisting of PICKETT'S Division and HOKE'S Brigade, the latter recently detached from LEE'S army in Virginia, advanced and attacked our forces at Bachelor's Creek, who fell back, it being impracticable to make a resistance. Our loss was fifty to one hundred men and two pieces of artillery, though it was believed that the latter might be recovered, as they had been abandoned, and had not yet fallen into the enemy's hands. An advance was also made on the South side of the Trent River, with a view of cutting the railroad to Morehead City, but the rebels were repulsed. Gen. PALMER was confident of his ability to hold the place.

From the Department of the South there is news to Sunday last. Our correspondent at Hilton Head writes, that there is no longer an attempt on the part of the disheartened rebels of Charleston to conceal the damaging effect of our bombardment upon the city, and the belief in their ability to hold their ground against any serious advance of our forces is fast dying out. Deserters and refugees come into our lines in great numbers, all telling the same woeful tale of the suffering which dwellers in the Confederacy are called upon to endure, and the inexorable despotism of the rebel authorities in executing a general conscription.

AVERILL, the raider, was no sooner back from his furlough and in the saddle, than the rebel riaders on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad smelt him on the war-path, and took the nearest road for the back country. But not soon enough, after all; for yesterday he came up with them near Springfield, defeated them badly, killed and captured a number, and recaptured our men who had been taken in the rebel attack on Patterson Creek. The pursuit was still going on vigorously. The railroad is again clear of rebels and running all right.

The news from Little Rock, Ark., is to Jan. 23. Col. CLAYTON, on the 19th, had another fight with the rebel SHELBY and routed him. The fight lasted half an hour, when the enemy fled, pursued by Col. CLAYTON, with his command, for two hours and a half. The rebels were driven seven miles. SHELBY was badly beaten. The rout was complete and disgraceful to the rebels. SHELBY'S force was estimated at eight hundred. Col. CLAYTON marched forty miles in twenty-four hours, made the fight and gained the victory. Major VAN HOUTON, of the Third Arkansas, reports to Lieut.-Col. FULLER that Lieut. GATES, on the 14th instant, made a reconnoissance toward Clinton, Van Buren County. He brought back twelve prisoners, six of whom were WITT'S men, whom he surprised and captured at Cadron Cave. GATES also captured Capt. HERROD, of MCRAE'S command. GATES had about four hundred men. While out, he traveled completely through Col. WITT'S territory.

The steam-transport *Western Metropolis*, which arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, reports that on the 28th ult., when within forty miles of Tortugas, she fell in with and boarded a suspicious looking steamer, named the *Rosita*, of Havana, whose papers, on examination, proved to be irregular. The vessel was thereupon seized and taken into Key West, where she was delivered over to the proper authorities. Her cargo consisted of wines and ammunition, and her Captain said that Mobile was his intended destination.

We publish this morning a remarkable address issued by private soldiers in the rebel Army of Tennessee, protesting in the most forcible terms against the merciless conscription of the old troops, which is now going on; denouncing the rebel leaders in bitter terms for their inhuman treatment of the rights of the private soldiers; recounting their base deception and hypocrisy, and closing by defying their efforts and appealing to their comrades to resist the tyrannical efforts of their leaders. The document comes well authenticated and has every appearance of being genuine. It is forcibly written and reveals the treachery and duplicity of the rebel leaders in a strong light. The temper of the rebel soldiers, under the present high-handed measures of the rebel Government, is such as to fully indicate the probability of such action as is threatened in this address.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *America*, from Southampton Jan. 21, with two days' later European news than that telegraphed on Monday from Halifax, arrived yesterday morning. The Dano-German affair continued the absorbing question, and the preparations for the arbitrament of arms were hurriedly making. It is asserted that the first act of Prussia and Austria will be to order the Duke of Augustenberg to evacuate Holstein. Plans for transporting the Austrian troops across the Prussian territory had been arranged, and it was thought that the transit would last several days, the troops being divided, says one account, into fifty trains of 1,000 men each. Another account says that the Austrian army of occupation will be commanded by Field-Marshal VON GABLENZ, and that 20,000 will be the aggregate of men. The Danes were engaged in breaking up the ice upon the Schlei, and making every arrangement to meet the shock of battle. The Archduke MAXIMILIAN, whose visit to Paris is expected, will be received with the title of Emperor and the honors paid to that rank. Official advices from Mexico state that the army is everywhere giving in its adherence to the new Government. It was reported that the Bank of France had lost $400,000 in gold, on the 16th instant. There is little of interest in the English news. A statement in the Edinburgh *Scotsman* shows that since the blockade of the rebel ports, upward of sixty steamers have left the Clyde, and their purchase price amounted to £700,000. Some of these vessels have been an immense source of profit to all concerned. The pirate *Florida* was announced by her commander as ready to leave Brest, and also to try her mettle with the *Kearsage* after getting out of French waters. This latter is probably braggadocio.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday, and authorized the Recruiting Committee to go to Albany, and urge the passage of an act legalizing the loan which they now are disbursing, but which is yet unsubscribed for, to the amount of $590,000. The necessity for this step lies in the fact that the fund is exhausted, and the banks are loth to subscribe till the loan is sanctioned by the Legislature. An effort to give this sanction, so far as the Senate is concerned, was made on Monday, but failed by an emphatic negative vote. So far the committee have enlisted 5,600 men. Want of funds must stop them in the full tide of successful operations, if the desired sanction of law is not granted very speedily.

According to the report of VICTOR M. RICE, Esq., State Superintendent of Schools, the number of school districts in the State of New-York, on the 1st day of October last, was 11,734; the number of school-houses, 11,753. The money expended on school-houses for sites, buildings, improvements, &c., for the year, was as follows: In cities, $242,547 53; in rural districts, $186,961 40. For the past ten years over $6,000,000 have been expended. The number of pupils in school is reported at 1,357,047. The number of "free schools" is 771; of private schools receiving no support from the State Treasury, 1,668. The number of students at the medical colleges is 2,688; at the academies and academical departments, 35,192. Over nine-tenths of the pupils instructed in this State, are educated in the public schools. The total amount of school receipts from all sources, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1863, was $4,381,287 85. The expenditures foot up $3,859,159 21. The number of pupils in the State Normal School last year was 279; sixty graduated in 1863.

An unhappy misunderstanding has arisen among the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in respect to the question of the references of proceedings for the examination of judgment debtors. The matter is noted in the law column.

There have been manufactured at the armory in Springfield, Mass., during the last month, 25,700 muskets—a larger number than ever before fabricated in a single month. The last two weeks 6,000 were turned out each week, averaging 1,000 each day. The largest number ever manufactured before in one week was 5,040. When the last month's work is completed, there will be in store at the armory over 200,000 guns, of which 40,000 are packed ready for shipment.

Breadstuffs opened pretty briskly at firmer prices yesterday, but closed heavily. A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Provisions at uniform rates. Cotton was active and dearer. Sugars, Molasses, Whisky, Tallow and Petroleum were more sought after. Freights were depressed, with 536 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade presented no important changes.

The Money market worked easy yesterday. The English financial news stiffened Exchange and Gold ¼@½ ₱ cent. Stocks were active and the Railway speculation buoyant.

Coast Expeditions—Waste of Strength and Time.

We hear rumors—we know not how well founded—of another Burnside coast expedition as in preparation. Much as we respect the brave officer who is reported to be about to lead it, we sincerely trust that no men will be raised for another coast attack. It is apparent now to the dullest eye that the grand mistake of our strategy in the whole war has been our want of concentration. It may be doubted whether a single one of our coast expeditions, with the grand exception of the attack on New-Orleans, has tended to the successful closing of the war.

The strength of the rebellion, as we have repeated over and over again, is in its organized armies, and while these exist, we may capture every port and every large city, and still not have touched the life of the rebellion. In the Revolutionary War, the British took and occupied some of our largest cities and best harbors without in the slightest degree affecting the result of the struggle. The rebel papers say truly that they have now reached that point of the war in which they are best defended by the immense extent of territory, so that our armies, after guarding their communications, will not be able to penetrate to the heart of the country with forces larger than their own.

This redoubles the importance of largely reinforcing the two great armies of the Republic, Gen. GRANT'S and Gen. MEADE'S. Any troops withdrawn from them, for however brilliant side-attacks, will only delay our final victory.

Our situation, in some respects, is like that of the Allies in their grand invasion of France during the campaign preceding NAPOLEON'S banishment to Elba. Suppose that SCHWARZENBERG and BLUCHER, instead of pushing on heavy columns toward one central point, in order to crush by overwhelming numbers the French armies, had contented themselves with occupying the border provinces of France and had thus sought to bleed the hostile country to death. Who doubts that with NAPOLEON'S central position and their scattered forces he would have beaten them in detail, and the whole European history have been changed?

Let us recall the past in this very war. Had PATTERSON'S and MCDOWELL'S armies been concentrated, the defeat of Bull Run would have never occurred. Had GRANT and BUELL been earlier united, the battle of Shiloh would have been more than a repulse of the enemy. Had the splendid corps of BURNSIDE at Newbern been united with MCCLELLAN'S, that General (or at least any other of our prominent Generals) would have certainly taken Richmond, and the retreat of the Peninsula been saved. Want of concentration at Chancellorsville ruined us, and the side expedition to Arkansas, cost us the defeat of Chickamauga, and probably six months protraction of the war. These are terrible lessons to us. They have not been thrown away on the people. All, outside of the central military bureau, see that Arkansas and Texas, and Newbern and Florida are nothing to us, compared with a defeat of one of the great rebel armies. When LEE and JOHNSTON have been fairly driven out of the field, and their troops become roving guerrillas, then and not until then, may we begin to look to a close of the war, and then all these outside provinces which we have been spending so much of life and treasure to conquer, will fall, as by an inevitable attraction, to the central authority.

Let us have no more coast expeditions, however brilliantly executed and bravely born. Let us fritter away no more gallant lives and sums of treasure. Every nerve should be strained to fill up the ranks of the two great armies, so that when the Spring campaign opens, decisive blows may be struck, which shall tell directly toward the crushing of the rebellion. Time hastens, and it is too late now for anything but the most effective strokes.

Boundary Line Between New-York and New-Jersey.

The case disposed of before Judge SHIPMAN, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, and fully reported in our columns this morning, involved questions of great interest to the States of New-York and New-Jersey, and especially to that large portion of the citizens of both who are engaged in the clam business.

Our readers may recollect the excitement among the clam-boats a year and more ago, caused by the seizure of several vessels belonging to New-Yorkers by the New-Jersey authorities for having been engaged in clamming, as they alleged, in New-Jersey waters. Some proceedings grew out of the seizures, in which it was attempted to charge the Jerseymen with piracy, as having with an armed force seized these vessels on the high seas. And another form which the controversy took was that of personal suits against the New-Jersey Sheriff for trespass in taking the vessels. The trial of one of these suits was finished yesterday, and resulted in a verdict for damages against the Sheriff, under the express direction of the Judge, and in the determination of some special questions which were also put to them by the court in such a way as to give a curious aspect to the whole affair.

The main point in the case was as to the territorial limit of New-Jersey. By the compact made between New-York and New-Jersey, and ratified by Congress in 1834, the boundary line between the States was declared to be "the middle of the Hudson River, of the Bay of New-York, of the waters between Staten Island and New-Jersey, and of Raritan Bay to the main sea." And the first question was what was meant by the "main sea:" for the seizure of this vessel by the Sheriff took place so near Sandy Hook that the determination of this question in the way claimed by the plaintiff would show that she was seized outside of the limits of the State of New-Jersey. The claim of the plaintiff was that all the water of the bays which was not within the *fauces terræ* was the "main sea," and these *fauces* are held to be the points where the land on the one side and the other is so near that persons can be plainly distinguished with the naked eye from one shore to the other. This view would make the "main sea" begin near Princess Bay light, and the boundary between New-York and New-Jersey end there. The greater part of Raritan Bay would be "main sea."

But Judge SHIPMAN did not adopt this view. He held as matter of law that the "main sea" began at a line drawn from the point of Sandy Hook to Coney Island, and of course unless the jury found that the seizure was north of the middle of that line, they must find that it took place in New-Jersey. They found that it was south of that line, and that the vessel was therefore seized within the limits of New-Jersey.

The effect of such a determination of this question of law is to throw the main ship channel, as it passes by Sandy Hook, entirely within the State of New-Jersey. As the waters, however, are to be free for all navigation, this result may not, perhaps, be of much importance. Questions may arise, however, hereafter, which will make it very important.

The most curious result, however, of the trial is that it determines that this portion of the ship channel, although within the limits of New Jersey, is not within the limits of any county in that State. This arises from the different wording of the boundary line of the County of Monmouth from that of the State. We have given the words which set forth the boundary line of the State; that of the county is described to be "the middle or midway of the waters of Raritan Bay from the line of Middlesex County *to the main channel*, which passes by Sandy Hook, and along the same channel to the sea." Now, if our readers will take a chart of the Lower Bay, they will see that the main channel, where it turns round the Southwest Spit, is far south and west of the middle point of the line from Coney Island to Sandy Hook. And as Monmouth County only runs *to the channel*, of course the channel itself, and all the water north and east of it to that middle point, would not be in Monmouth County, though in New-Jersey. And the jury, finding that the vessel was seized in the main ship channel, found that it was not seized within the limits of Monmouth County.

What the effect of this upon the case itself will be remains to be seen. If the verdict on this point stands, it may result in the plaintiff's holding his verdict, although he was within New-Jersey waters. For it would be very doubtful whether the Sheriff of Monmouth would be justified in making a seizure outside of the limits of his county.

And whether the verdict will have any effect upon the State of New-Jersey, remains to be seen. If she regards it at all, she ought at once to rectify the boundary line of Monmouth County, or make a new county out of this unappropriated territory. Leaving it in this unsettled state, may again, as it has now, spring upon courts and juries perplexing questions of jurisdiction.

A WORD TO RE-ENLISTING VETERANS.—We understand that some dissatisfaction has arisen among the veteran regiments proposing to reënlist, on account of the determination of the Government to credit all such reenlistments against the number to be drafted. It is even said that several of the veteran regiments of GRANT'S army have renounced their intention to reënlist on this account. We give credit to these soldiers for a truly patriotic impulse in this matter; they wish the draft to be *effectual*, and do not fancy the notion of their reënlisting being the means of keeping forty or fifty thousand shirkers at home. We believe, however, that the action of the President in increasing the call to 500,000 men will entirely obviate any objection of this kind. The 200,000 added to the number originally called for, will cover four times over the total number of veterans available for reënlistment. Let them take note of this.

A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION OF LATE REBEL MOVEMENTS IN THE WEST.—A letter from the Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, written under date of Dec. 14, furnishes a striking corroboration of the purpose we, in common with all careful students of the military situation, have imputed to the rebels in regard to East Tennessee. "The operations of Gen. LONGSTREET against Knoxville," he writes, "though baffled for the moment, will inevitably lead hereafter to material results, and it is my belief that the Federals *will not be left in undisturbed possession of East Tennessee during the Winter months.*"

The usual accuracy and intelligence which have marked the statements of this correspondent respecting the military plans of the rebels add, significance to this statement as an expression of the purpose of the rebel leaders. But whether we are to regard the late movements of LONGSTREET as exhausting all that had been planned for the recovery of East Tennessee, is not so clear. It would be comforting to think so, as LONGSTREET'S apparent purpose to make a flanking movement against Knoxville, by way of Sevierville, has been well foiled. It is just possible that we have, in an item of military intelligence reported this morning, the explanation both of the sudden retreat of JOHNSTON'S army from Dalton, and the sudden cessation of LONGSTREET'S efforts against Knoxville. An important expedition under Gen. SHERMAN is hinted at, and if Mobile be supposed as its object—a supposition strengthened by the rebel reports of naval activity looking toward an attack on that point—this fact may have been sufficient to compel the withdrawal of JOHNSTON for the purpose of covering Mobile. This compulsory withdrawal of the rebel army from GRANT'S front would, of course, enable that Commander to send any force required to make East Tennessee secure beyond a peradventure, and this, in turn, may have operated to thwart all the designs of LONGSTREET. We do not throw this out as anything more than a hypothesis; but it is a hypothesis, which has, at least, the merit of explaining a series of military movements, on the part of the rebels, which have hitherto been incomprehensible.

THE BACK-TRACK ON THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.—The House of Representatives seems to be doing its utmost to undo all that the Senate did for the improvement of the Conscription Bill. That body, yesterday, voted to reduce the price of commutation from $400, at which the Senate had fixed it, to $300—the old figure. But this is a small matter. It did much worse than that. It restored (by a vote of 79 against 49) the fatal error of making the payment of the three hundred dollar commutation *work exemption for the whole period of three years!* We cannot help thinking this a most unwise measure. The facts brought out in the course of the Senate debates on this point proved conclusively that the effect of this will be in a very short time to *exhaust the military basis*, and dry up the only fountain whence soldiers can be drawn. The experience of the last draft shows that a large proportion of those drafted will avail themselves of the privilege of exemption by commutation. Each man who pays his three hundred dollars will have in his pocket a certificate of exemption from draft for three years, and it will not take a great number of drawings to rule the whole serviceable population out of the lists. The Senate in its bill provided a partial remedy for this enormous evil by the provision that the payment of commutation should relieve the commuter from the draft *in filling that quota only*, and his name should be retained on the roll in filling future quotas. Another excellent feature of the Senate's bill was the division of substitutes into two classes—those themselves liable to draft and those not liable to draft: and it provided that complete exemption for three years was only to be obtained by furnishing a substitute from the class *not* liable to draft, (as aliens, persons under twenty years of age, &c.,) while drafted persons furnishing substitutes from the class themselves subject to draft were to be again liable to draft on the exhaustion of the enrollment. The action of the House sweeps by the board all these provisions, restores all the demonstrated errors of the old act, and, we fear, will leave the Conscription Bill little more than an irritating nullity.

GEN. ROSECRANS AGAIN IN COMMAND.—The country will rejoice to observe that Gen. ROSECRANS is again in the field of active duty. Though not placed in a sphere where his commanding talents of the *military* order will have much scope, it is yet one which furnishes room for the display of the highest administrative qualities, and demands a rare prudence, firmness, and sagacity. The command of the Department of the Missouri has proved too difficult a task to a long succession of generals, each of whom has in turn been compelled to exclaim: "*Non nostrum est tantis componere lites.*" If any one bids fair to hold the balance of justice evenly, it is the distinguished soldier to whom the department is now intrusted. His order assuming the command will be found elsewhere. It breathes the old fervid patriotism and devoted loyalty, and concludes in the following words:

"While commander here I sincerely trust I shall receive the honest, firm and united support of all true national and Union men of this department, without regard to politics, creed or party, in my endeavors to maintain law and reëstablish peace and secure property throughout its limits. The past should be remembered only for the lessons it teaches, while our energies should be directed to the problem of assuring our future, based firmly on the grandeur of our position, and on the true principles of humanity and progress to universal freedom, secured by just laws."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Rupture Between the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay—Possible General War in the Valley of the La Plata—The Uruguay Rebellion—The Fearful Drought—Sheep-Stealing on a Large Scale—Colonies a Failure in South America—Cotton Raising Experiments—Steam Wagons on South American Prairies—The Old Flag Nearly Driven from South American Waters—Freights—Wool—Markets—Shipping, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Sunday, Dec. 11, 1863.

Señor Don JOSE MARMOL, Envoy Extraordinary to Uruguay, arrived in this city yesterday morning from Montevideo, having demanded his passport. The long contention between the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay had at length assumed a warlike aspect, and Mr. MARMOL was sent as a messenger of peace. While there the Uruguayan Government was about to make some movements of troops, and forbade all departures from the port, to prevent the news of the movements reaching the rebels through their friends in Buenos Ayres. The *L bertad*, a merchant steamer, got up steam and went out of port. When the guns could rake her without hitting some English men-of-war, the shore battery fired three shots at her and she proceeded unhurt. This was an offence not easily adjusted, and Mr. MARMOL left. Now the rumor is that a war is inevitable, and accordingly on this side the most active preparations are being made. I saw the Minister of War going to his office this morning, a little after sunrise, and every place on board and on shore glows with the most vigorous work. The militia are being rigorously enrolled, and all the powder and other materials needed in active warfare are bought up by Government. The Island of Martin Garcia is being put under fortifications of unusual strength. Already forty guns are there and troops are taken there every day.

The Uruguayans have only two or three armed vessels, and the Confederation have twice as many. It is not yet known whether Gen. URQUIZA, who is now Governor of Entre Rios, will aid or oppose the Confederation, nor is it know but that Paraguay and Brazil will aid Uruguay. It is quite certain that there is danger of a general war in the Valley of the La Plata.

It is understood that Señor MARMOL goes as Minister to Brazil. He is a poet, an orator, an author and a statesman, and altogether, as a civilian, he hardly has a superior in the republic. The mission to Uruguay was rather unsuccessful, and a war will no doubt follow, but it is not of his making or seeking.

The rebellion in Uruguay has dwindled into a kind of guerrilla strife, which may last indefinitely. When Gen. FLORES comes to a farm owned by a loyal man, he levies a contribution according to his pleasure, and he collects it at once. In case of a war with this country, this Government will do little else than so favor the filibusters as to displace the present incumbents, and establish FLORES and his party. Gen. FLORES is really—apart from his rebellion—not a bad man. He was once President of that country, and ruled with great moderation and success.

The low state of the rivers will be much against any boating with certainty. The rivers have not been known to be so low for many years. The drought in many parts of the country has been fearful. Thousands of sheep have perished, and where the animals have suffered most the wool has been of a very inferior quality.

It is a little strange that a man can steal a drove of sheep, and yet it is not unusual for an expert thief to take a few hundreds, and even escape with them.

The efforts to fill up this country by colonies still continue, but with little success. This is a hard country for a poor and unhelped man to begin, and after the colonist buys his land and seed and animals and implements, all on a credit, paying eighteen per cent. interest per annum, he has merely provided a place of ceaseless toil, while every cent made for a life-time must go for interest to the proprietor. It is possible to make a better bargain and it is sometimes done, but there are colonies here where the immigrant becomes a serf and so must remain.

In Entre Rios there are commendable efforts made to plant cotton. In Corrientes, also, there are millions of plants. In these provinces seed was obtained from Georgia, from Paraguay, from Egypt and from India, and there is attention given to find the quality best adapted to the soil and climate. The unusual drought has severely tested the capability of cotton-raising of this region, but the experiment will not be wholly unsuccessful. In Entre Rios the quality most hardy has been found to be the sea island cotton.

The last mail carried to England about 3,000 pounds, to be expended in the purchase of two traction engines, with trains for each. The intention is to run these steam-wagons over all these plains. There is no doubt but that the most favorable season for running them will be when the wool is coming to market—in December and January. The company that has obtained a charter is composed of scientific and practical men, and they have high hopes of success. One of the company has gone to England on purpose to superintend the construction and bringing out of these engines. If successful here, they may be run on all the prairies of the Great West.

Very few vessels are here under the Stars and Stripes. A few daring ones run regularly and escape, but there are not many. Most of the old traders are now under foreign flags or have gone to the war. Some old shipmasters have gone with their vessels to maintain the flag they had carried into every sea in safety and in honor. The foreign flags are getting all the United States trade, except the few that are willing to take very low rates. The usual rates are $12 to $13 per bale, but United States vessels are offered $4 to $5. The difference is paid for insurance.

Wools are eagerly sought for the United States, and competition is bringing up the prices. Of wools of this province there have been sold 350,000 arrobas, at an average of $95 per arroba. Wools from Entre Rios and from Corrientes begin to arrive. Monte Videan wool commands a much better price than the product of this side of the river; it is cleaner and every way better.

The American bark *Seneca*, from Baltimore, adds another to the successful trips out, arriving yesterday. Hides are advancing in price; from Entre Rios, 44,000 sold for 41 to 41⅜ rials silver; from Corrientes at 39. The Prussian bark *Lexington* has arrived at Monte Video. Dutch bark *Enrique* cleared yesterday for New-York.

P. S. At latest hour of writing, every preparation is going on for war between the two countries represented by Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. It seems inevitable. It is not too late for mediation, but there is no power at hand to mediate. By next steamer I shall have to tell you bad news for all the interests of this country, and bad also for foreign commerce.

OBSERVER.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Don Giovanni" was given last night with much spirit and effect. Miss KELLOGG being especially delightful in *Zerlina*. It is one of the lady's very best *rôles*. Signor BIANCHI was an excellent *Leporello*, and received the honor of an *encore* in the first act. Mme. MEDORI, in the dramatic intensities of *Donna Anna*, was as usual, very effective, and Signor BELLINI made a good-looking *Don Giovanni*. The performance was received with marked approbation by a brilliant audience.

To-night, the third regular performance of the season, GOUNOD'S new opera of "Faust," will be given. The announcement will be sufficient to crowd the house to its greatest capacity.

Funeral of Governor Gamble.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Gov. GAMBLE was buried to-day. The civic and military display on the occasion was probably the most solemn and imposing ever seen in St. Louis. All the courts adjourned, and the members of the bar attended in a body; the members of the Merchants' Exchange, the Common Council of the City, the officers and members of the legislature, a number of benevolent and other associations, the scholars of the several schools and universities and a large number of citizens and soldiers joined the funeral cortege, many of the public offices and places of business were closed. Flags were hung at half-mast, and there seemed to be almost universal sorrow. The funeral ceremonies were performed at the Second Presbyterian church, where the Rev. Dr. BROOKS delivered an appropriate discourse; the remains were deposited in the family vault in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Damage done to Charleston—Stories of Deserters—The Medical Department—Intemperance.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sunday, Jan. 31, 1864.

THE DEMOLITION OF CHARLESTON

is still progressing with inevitable certainty, as is evidenced by deserters and refugees constantly arriving from the South, also by statements contained in Charleston and Savannah journals. The editors seem to be convinced that it is vain to longer misrepresent to the masses the true effect of the Federal shells. The suspension of business, the deserted streets, the consumed dwellings, the flight of the inhabitants, tell the woeful tale. Not a man, woman or child feels safe in Charleston at the present time. The guns at Fort Strong are even turned upon the city, and at any moment during the day or night are liable to be discharged of their destructive missiles. The affected indifference with which the citizens received our shells in the early stage of the bombardment was of short duration. A few fires and a number of casualties speedily produced a mortal dread and fear that were by no means of the counterfeit sort. A multiplicity of fires and casualties was sufficient to thoroughly awaken the people to a sense of their dangerous position, as was fully attested by the confused and terror-stricken crowds that packed the depots while waiting for transportation to some interior village or town.

We have been assured by parties recently from the Confederacy that the rebel authorities have abandoned the belief of their ability to hold Charleston when the Union forces advance to take it. In view of the prospect thus set forth, large quantities of military stores have been sent to points more remote from the seaboard. The main defences of the city are on the islands which border the bay and harbor. The inland boundaries are not sufficiently protected to resist even a small body of troops. The same observations apply in the case of the defences about Savannah. The stream of deserters and refugees pouring from the fast-collapsing tub of a Confederacy is incessant and resistless. Hundreds dispose of their property at an enormous sacrifice for the sake of getting means to defray expenses to the Union lines. A man proceeded North last week who a month previous sold his entire stock of merchandise, valued in Confederate scrip at $30,000, for the comparatively small sum of $700, in coin and "greenbacks." In numerous instances entire families have deserted every article of property they possessed on earth, except the spare clothing which covered their backs, in order to rid themselves of the accursed despotism which the rebel Provost-Marshals had imposed upon every male civilian in the district. In Georgia a sentiment which passes by the name of conservatism, but which in reality is deep Union, has been manifesting itself manifest for weeks, and only wants the presence of the Federal troops in the capital of the State to enable its influence to spread openly and widely. The number of leading men in the various parishes throughout the State who entertain the opinion that the end of the rebel reign of terror is surely and rapidly approaching is far from inconsiderable. We all believe that the impending Spring campaign will be fruitful of the most magnificent results. Possibly the capture of Charleston and Savannah is not nine as far in the distance as some persons imagine it to be.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

of any army is admitted by everyone to be one of the most important requisites of the service. Unless the arrangements for treating the sick and disabled are on a liberal scale, it cannot be expected that the hospitals will exhibit a diminutive list of patients. It is equally evident that to conduct the Medical Department in a manner that will elicit the approval of the army and the public—I mention public, for that always precedes the army in a general cry against any mismanagement of the hospitals—it is essential for the Medical Director to be equipped with an unlimited supply of administrative ability, and superior professional skill. We believe both particulars are possessed in a high degree by Medical Director SWIFT. He entered upon the duties of his office about six weeks ago, and, although he has had some obstacles to contend against which would not have existed, perhaps, in the absence of a change of Directors, no one can dispute that he has proved himself equal to the emergency, and is in a fair way of placing his particular department on a footing that it had not begun to reach from the time the first expedition landed at Port Royal. The improvements already made, to say nothing of those contemplated, have had a marked effect on the condition of the patients—cleaning, white-washing, ventilation, change of linen, assignment of competent surgeons and nurses—all have constituted a conspicuous portion in the train of improvements instituted by Dr. SWIFT. He is not content, however, with improvements; additions are to be made. In his opinion, and I believe he is sustained by nearly all the medical gentlemen in the department, it is hardly the proper thing to confine patients in narrow rooms of private dwellings. Such is the case to a great extent, at Beaufort. What is wanted is a large general hospital established either at Beaufort or some other equally healthy locality.

The General Hospital at Hilton Head is altogether too small for the demands made upon it. It is the intention of Dr. SWIFT, I understand, to have constructed a general hospital in some favorable place as soon as Government can be prevailed on to furnish the requisite material. It may further be stated, to the delight of the soldiers' friends and relatives at home, that in the course of a few weeks 135 acres of soil will be covered with growing vegetables for the use of the hospitals. Beside that, each hospital, where the design can be practically executed, is to have its garden-plot, which no one will hesitate to pronounce a very attractive and beneficial feature. Violets, daisies, japonicas, roses, and a host of other beautiful flowers, do much toward lessening the dull monotony of a sick apartment. Dr. SWIFT has also in view the project of building a bake-house and erecting an ale-brewery. Thus it will be seen that the Medical Department has at its head a man of more than ordinary enterprise, and it is to be hoped that nothing will interfere to prevent his carrying out the judicious plans of improvements and additions which he proposes for his department.

THE EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE

are beginning to be considered by numerous officers in this command. It is well known that the practice of drinking whisky has been unlimited in all the armies. I cannot say that this army falls below or rises above the average of whisky drinkers; but I have heard others say it can bring forward its proportionate share. Within the past three or four weeks several officers who each had the reputation of having the capacity, ability and inclination to do justice to six men's rations in a single evening, have astonished their associates by declining to further indulge. In nearly every instance the resolution taken has not been broken. I write with pleasure that the number of abstinents is daily increasing, and, although it cannot be expected that the army, even as a whole will ever thrust totally aside the use of the intoxicating cup, we still have cause for congratulation that so many have been led to seek a reform of morals.

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

Another sale of condemned horses took place here yesterday. The lot comprised about 140 worn-out beasts that possibly the purchasers may be able to make useful, but appearances certainly do not favor that conclusion. The colored people were the principal buyers.

WHIT.

THE DRAFT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 21, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 11.—With a view to the enforcement of an equitable and just draft for the military service, a complete census of all males between the ages of 18 and 45, not in the military or naval service of the United States, will be at once made in this department.

Post Commanders are charged with the execution of this order within the limits of their respective commands.

Copies of the rolls will be forwarded by them to these headquarters.

These rolls must contain the name, age, color, occupation and length of residence in the department of each individual.

All permits to leave the department must bear date subsequent to this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.

(Official.) ED. W. SMITH, A. A. G.

W. L. W. BUDDS, A. A. G.

Obituary.

Dr. CARL THEODORE MEIER, one of our most eminent German physicians, died suddenly of congestion of the brain on the 2d inst. He was born in Koenigsberg, Prussia, in 1810, and studied at the Universities of Greifswald, Gena, Goettingen, Halle and Berlin. He was then for some years assistant Physician to the world-renowned Dr. DIEFFENBACH, and published several essays on Surgery. In this branch of medical science he excelled, and must ever be counted among the most prominent Surgeons of the present age.

In 1848 he emigrated to this country, on account of the unsatisfactory condition of Germany, where he had been a member of the National Convention and the Executive Committee of 50. It was not long before he made his mark in this City as a physician of eminence. In 1859 he was chosen Surgeon of the Bellevue Hospital, and in the same year appointed a Professor of the New-York Medical College. As such he is widely known among the profession, in particular for his eminent ability as a Surgeon.

The Volunteer Fund.

NECESSITY OF PROMPT SUBSCRIPTION.

The funds for the payment of the County Bounty of $300 to those of the old regiments reënlisting, and to new recruits, is about exhausted, and the committee will have to cease its work soon, unless our monied corporations and capitalists come up to the work and subscribe promptly and liberally. When the committee cease their work, then the draft—with all its hardships, all its legal invasion of homes—is a certainty.

On Monday Supervisor BLUNT, Chairman of the Volunteer Committee, with Mayor GUNTHER and Comptroller BRENNAN, visited a number of our banks, to urge upon them the taking of the loan. Although the capitals of the bank companies, and also of insurance companies, are immense, and their interests identified with that of the City and country, no response to this last appeal has been made. The new call for 200,000 men extra will inevitably cause a draft here if prompt liberal action be not taken. This time those who now refuse to subscribe may have reason in their own household to deplore it.

The Nassau Trade.

The following statistics, taken from the Custom-house records, show the trade to Nassau. It will be seen, that notwithstanding the vigilance of our authorities as to contraband shipments, the intercourse with the suspected port is steadily increasing. If it be true, as it is asserted, that more than one half of the vessels clearing for Nassau carry goods contraband of war, the following statistics are suggestive: For the six weeks, ending Dec. 15, 1863, ten vessels sailed for Nassau, having an aggregate tonnage of 2,885. For the same period, ending Feb. 1, 1864, twelve vessels cleared, having an aggregate tonnage of 4,288, showing an increase over the first period of 1,403 tons, or about fifty per cent.

Coughs, Colds and Consumption.—Thirty years' experience, and the testimony of thousands who have been cured by its use, prove that Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is, without exception, the most reliable remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Pleurisy, Croup, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and all Pulmonary Complaints. Here is a portion of the evidence:

Rev. M. N. Jones, of Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, says:

"In all cases of Consumption, I recommend Jayne's Expectorant."

Lieut.-Col. Louis Wagner, now in command of Camp William Penn, Chelton Hills, Penn., writes:

"For Coughs, Colds, &c., the Expectorant has always proved a certain cure."

Rev. Dr. Dowling, of New-York, writes:

"From my own experience I believe the Expectorant to be one of the best remedies for Coughs and Colds."

Mr. Samuel C. Dawson, of No. 1,217 Clarion-st., Philadelphia, says:

"After suffering for months with Bronchitis, I am happy to say, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, I am once more like my former self."

Rev. L. J. Roberts, the well-known Chinese Missionary, writes:

"For Pulmonary Complaints I find the Expectorant invaluable, always easing the pain, and removing the symptoms."

Mr. C. T. POOLER, Superintendent of Akron Schools, Ohio, writes:

"In three days the Expectorant cured me of a long-standing and troublesome Cough."

Mr. W. C. Fisher, of Weston, Spalding, Lincolnshire England, writes:

"A little nephew of mine was recently thoroughly cured of Whooping Cough by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant."

The Rev. A. Wiberg, of Wittengen, Hanover, writes:

"A friend, who was troubled with an obstinate Cough, accompanied with Spitting of Blood and Hectic Fever, has entirely recovered his health through the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant."

Mr. John Vanwort, of Aurelius, Mich., writes:

"After suffering from a hard, racking Cough, until I was thought past all cure, I tried Jayne's Expectorant, after using two bottles of which I found myself well, tough and hearty."

The Expectorant, and all of Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines, are prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

All Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold in New-York by Kitchen, Tyler & Co., No. 141 Chambers-st. and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Universal Clothes Wringer—
With cog wheels warranted.
63,618 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT J. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing-Machines
TO RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 214 Pearl-st., New-York.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative—warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color, and to overcome effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM
dyes and colors the hair at the same time, changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.
N. B.—See Business Notice in the *Evening Post*.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Dr. Halsted continues to receive calls today at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 7.
"His success in the treatment of disease is undisputed."—*Boston Traveller.*

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Hotel Arrivals.—A List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 2 o'clock A. M., may be had in the columns of the *New-York Daily News*.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—PECK.—At Port Chester, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. Henry Benedict, D. H. B. DAVIS, of New-York City, to JEANETTE E., daughter of James H. Peck, Esq., of the former place.

SCHENCK—VAN BEUREN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. Dr. Crosby, DAVID D. SCHENCK to ANTONETTA D. VAN BEUREN, daughter of the late Michael B. Van Beuren, of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, FRANK P., son of Isaac V. and Elizabeth Briggs, in the 12th year of his age.
The funeral services will be held on Friday, Feb. 5, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at No. 225 East Broadway. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

BROWN.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, after a short illness, ANNE V., daughter of Wm. Smith and Ann D. Brown, in the 6th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 3½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven, on the Harlem Railroad, on the arrival of the 2:30 P. M. train from New-York.

CORNELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, HELEN H., infant daughter of J. B. and Minnie R. S. Cornell, aged 10 months and 29 days.
The funeral will take place on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 5 Charlton-st.

CUMMING.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, JOSEPH T., son of Speers and Sarah E. Cumming, aged 1 year, 6 months and 17 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Thos Cumming, Hackensack, N. J., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11¾ o'clock.

DANIELS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2, MIRA M. DANIELS, widow of the late George Daniels.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., South Brooklyn.

DEVOE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, JOHN DEVOE, aged 86 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, in Claremont, near High Bridge

DOUGLASS.—At Seymour, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, CHARLES, oldest son of Charles and Cornelia S. Douglass, aged 9 years and 5 months.

ELY.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 3, SARAH HAMMOND, daughter of Z. S. and Sarah H. Ely, aged 8 weeks and 1 day.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from their residence, No. 26 West 26th-st.

ENYARD.—At Mott Haven, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, of scarlet fever, JOHN MARTIN, only child of Rev. Wm. T. and Almira Enyard, aged 3 years, 10 months and 9 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church of Mott Haven, on Thursday, Feb. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

FREEMAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, infant son of John B. and Emilie Freeman, aged 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 134 West 39th-st., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 12 M.

FRAZYER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 2, MOSES FRAZYER, aged 56 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 180 Henry-st., on Thursday, at 10 o'clock.

GREER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, MARGARET, relict of the late Samuel Greer, aged 65 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 180 West 22d-st., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HILTON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, ELISABETH HILTON, aged 64 years.
Her relatives and friends, and those of her daughter, Mrs. Angeline Muller, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., near 22d-st., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HALL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, CAROLIANA B. HALL, daughter of the late Rev. B. R. Hall, D. D.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Dr. Elmendorf's Church, Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

KIDDER.—On Monday, Feb. 1, WILLIAM KIDDER, aged 54 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Tuckahoe, at 11 o'clock on Thursday, the 4th inst. Cars leave corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st. at 8:15 and 10:30 A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MCPARTLAND.—On Sunday, Jan. 31, BRIDGET, daughter of James and Nancy McPartland, of County Leitrim, Ireland, aged 24 years.
Her remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

MITCHELTREE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Jr., formerly of Pittsburgh, Penn.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SKIDMORE.—At Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Jan. 30, HENRY C. SKIDMORE, of Manhasset, L. I., aged 18 years.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at Hyde Park, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, ALEXANDER H. SMITH, M. D.
The funeral services will take place at Hyde Park on Thursday, 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Friends desiring to attend can go by Hudson River Railroad at 10 o'clock A. M., and leave to return at 6½ P. M.

TWEEDY.—Suddenly, at Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, of congestion of the lungs, Mr. A. E. TWEEDY, aged 61 years.
The funeral will be attended from his late residence, in Danbury, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

VANDERBILT.—At Nice, France, on Thursday, Dec. 31, Capt. GEORGE W. VANDERBILT, U. S. Army, in the 25th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and the officers of the U. S. Army at this post, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, which will take place, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, No. 10 Washington-place, whence the remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

VANDERBILT.—The funeral of Capt. GEORGE W. VANDERBILT, U. S. A., son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., who died at Nice, France, Dec. 31, 1863, aged 24 years, a few days after the golden wedding of his parents.
BY REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD.

How wavering are the scenes of earth,
Our kindred pleasures, too;
To visions fond they fain give birth,
Which perish in the view.
On these, how thoughtless to rely—
On these, which blossom but to die.

But yesterday, 'mid joy and glee,
With gratitude profound,
Kindred and family friends we see,
The festive board surround—
Retracing that long-cherished day
When hands and hearts were given away.

Now, now that circle we behold,
In sorrow deep and wide,
Weeping o'er son and brother cold,
Long, long their joy and pride—
Embalmed, and ready for the tomb,
With all its dark impressive gloom.

As now, 'mid tears and dreariness,
We hear the funeral knell—
Let hearts of love and tenderness,
The mournful requiem swell.

His eye with lustre glows no more,
Nor cheek with roseate hue,
Nor voice resounds as heretofore,
Affection to renew.
Senseless he lies, as all, all must,
Soon, soon to mingle with the dust.

Our hearts with sad emotions heave,
As we this scene survey;
As these remains our presence leave—
Remains once beauteous, gray:
Thus youth, and talents, valor, all,
Before the King of Terrors fall.

But tho' forbidding be the grave,
Tho' tears it overflow,
Jesus our dust and souls can save,
From death and tears and woe—
Make songs from friends, thus parted rise,
When reunited in the skies.

As now, 'mid tears and dreariness,
We hear the funeral knell,
Let hearts of love and tenderness,
The mournful requiem swell.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1864.

WIECHMANN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, of scarlet fever, ANNA CECILIE, only daughter of Ernst Gustav and Anna C. Wiechmann, aged 7 years, 5 months and 11 days.
Funeral from No. 32 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 153.—Feb. 3, 1864.
28, 69, 68, 66, 70, 7, 10, 62, 4, 12, 73, 1, 31.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 154.—Feb. 3, 1864.
46, 74, 73, 48, 57, 64, 24, 28, 21, 50, 58, 20, 5, 63.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 57—Feb. 3, 1864.
34, 63, 26, 19, 37, 62, 25, 36, 17, 59, 15, 21, 65.
CLASS 58—Feb. 3, 1864.
69, 24, 26, 6, 30, 47, 35, 73, 50, 41, 20, 60, 23, 39.
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MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. Are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

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DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these Eisagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured,

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the Medical Profession that IRON is the VITAL PRINCIPLE or LIFE ELEMENT of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, from any cause whatever, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and everyone will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of
IRON AS A MEDICINE
is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by *combination in a way before unknown*.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, etc.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
contains no alcohol, and is pleasant to take.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
cures Chronic Diarrhœa and all skin Diseases.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
builds up the broken-down constitution.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
cures Nervous Affections and all Female Complaints
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
is an excellent substitute for wine or brandy.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
invigorates the weak and debilitated.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
cures all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
restores the vigor of youth to the worn-out system.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
animates and invigorates an over-worked brain.
THE REASON WHY
THE REASON WHY
THE REASON WHY
THE REASON WHY
the Peruvian Syrup cures so many diseases, is, that it supplies the blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE or LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, thereby infusing
STRENGTH,
VIGOR AND
NEW LIFE
into all parts of the system.

VOUCHERS.
VOUCHERS.
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VOUCHERS.
VOUCHERS.

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

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Rev. John Pierrepont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. H. Kendall, M. D.,
Rev. Aug. R. Pope,	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.,
Rev. Gurdon Robbins,	Francis Dana, M. D.,
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Rev. T. Starr King,	Jose Antonio Sanches, M.D.,
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Rev. P. C. Headley,	Prof. E. Vitalis Scherb,
Rev. John W. Olmstead,	Ferdinand Andrews, Esq.

We submit it to any candid reader if the testimony of such men as the above is not sufficient to establish the character of any medicine. Invalids suffering from dyspepsia or any chronic diseases characterized by debility, are assured that thousands have been cured of similar troubles by the use of the Peruvian Syrup, and none can *reasonably* hesitate to give it a trial.

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STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

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PINE TREE TAR DROPS.
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases,
Convenient for the pocket,
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
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WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, whooping cough, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs or throat.
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WANTED—FIFTY CENTS EACH WILL BE paid for a copy of the TIMES, of Dec. 26, 1860; Jan. 19 and Jan. 11, 1861. Subscription Desk this Office

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.
DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.
Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.
"* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *.
C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Rome School for the Children of Volunteers:

"HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.
DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.
Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.
Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. CATHORN,
Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly Pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.
They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

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DOCTOR KENNEDY,
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Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.
One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.
Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.
One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease.
By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.
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U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO'
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. [Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & Co., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:

The new 5 per cent, Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863.:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fre Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,666 56
Losses paid during the same period	3,825,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank	744,813 88
Total amount of Assets	$9,265,546 33

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $14,328,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 | 2,636,000
Total profits for 21½ years | $16,956,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash | 11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 | $5,268,670

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pluot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fleicher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

PUBLIC MINING BOARD.
NOTICE.

At the solicitation of many parties who are desirous of attending the meetings of the Board, otherwise engaged during the business hours of the day, the PUBLIC MINING BOARD will hereafter meet at 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 52 William-st, instead of 11 o'clock A. M., as heretofore. The annual admission fee from this day will be $250, payable in advance, which will entitle members to buy and sell at the Board for 12 months without any additional charge.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.
Feb. 4, 1864.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.)

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

H. H. BOODY, Agent.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the 8 per cent. past due Bonds of this Company may receive payment of the principal, with interest from 10th October last at 7 per cent. per annum (the lawful rate of the State of Wisconsin for past due obligations.) on presentation of the same at the office of Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st.

Notice is hereby given that the privilege of exchanging said Bonds for the 7 per cent. first mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company is extended to the 10th day of February next. After that day interest will cease on all of said Bonds, which shall not then have been presented for exchange or payment.

By order of ALEX. MITCHELL,
President Chicago and Milwaukee Railway.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENN- SYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office in New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox.

The bond transfer books will be closed from the 29th January to 1st February, both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent. on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 29 Pine-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 119 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE Co., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19—	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68—	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 42

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80—	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32

Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent. | 110,000 00
| | $256,717 32

There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 6 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.

Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes | 1,313 50
| | $255,403 82

Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent. | 255,000 00
| | $403 82

Undivided Balance

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities	774,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand	651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes	1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies. Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company	30,374 44
Total amount of Assets	$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L. W. TELLER, } Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863	$158,811 87	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums		$861,714 87

This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.

No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$721,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	411,264 40	
Return premiums	$67,067 21	

The Company has the following assets:

Cash in bank	$116,846 42	
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,769 03	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29	— 921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		73,062 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 51
Total assets		$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	W. M. RICHARDS,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MELLEN,	B. W. BULL,
C. HADDEN,	L. P. MORTON,
F. W. MEYER,	J. K. MYERS,
WILLIAM LECONEY,	A. WESSON,
WILLIAM KENT,	BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
G. S. BARNES,	ALEXANDER EARLE,
H. L. ATHERTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEO. C. WETMORE,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	OLIVER K. KING,
DAVID LAMB.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, held this day, the following-named persons were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John P. Yelverton,	Charles M. Connolly,
William K. Strong,	David B. Turner,
Alonzo Child,	William M. Bliss,
Henry A. Kent,	Robert Bayard,
Frederick J. Hesford,	Charles H. Leonard.
Charles H. Trask,	Watson E. Case,
Robert P. Getty,	William Moller,
Charles A. Bulkley,	George Dickinson.
William Nelson,	

FOR INSPECTORS.

James J. Craig,	Albert Havemeyer.
Gordon W. Burnham,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, John P. Yelverton, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and Charles M. Connolly, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President, and J. A. Beardsley was appointed Cashier.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL

$100,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.) GOLD BONDS OF THE

QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Bids for the whole, or any part, of the above amount of Bonds will be received at the office of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, No. 42 Exchange-place, up to the 6th day of February.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
JAN. 1, 1864.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1863		$2,586,246 07
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1863	$1,016,460 22	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	136,851 73	
Amount of prepayments by Agents	8,879 24—	1,162,191 19
Total		$3,748,437 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Losses by Death	$295,850 00	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, Annuities, and Surrendered and Canceled Policies	104,246 81	
Premiums and interest due on Southern Policies, and Balances due from Southern Agents and others—charged to Profit and Loss	236,126 04	
Premium Notes canceled	232,941 82	
Paid Salaries, Rent, Printing and Office Expenses	44,808 15	
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses	151,816 28	
Paid Advertising and Physician's Fees	21,843 98	
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps and Law Expenses	7,266 26—	1,094,899 34
		$2,653,537 92

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in banks	$101,136 50	
Invested in United States Stocks, cost	794,510 43	
(Market value, $827,782.)		
Invested in New-York City B'k Stocks, cost	52,561 50	
(Market value, $53,561.)		
Invested in other stocks, cost	54,892 50	
(Market value, $72,742.)		
Loans on demand, secured by United States and other stocks	96,400 00	
(Market value, $132,279 50.)		
Real Estate, (Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway)	117,305 69	
Bonds and Mortgages, bearing 7 per cent. interest	379,430 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies, drawing interest	825,477 50	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864	112,147 51	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1864	54,407 37	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1864	1,663 05	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	61,465 48	
Amount of all other property belonging to the company	2,200 39—	$2,653,537 92

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. upon all participating Life Policies now in force which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1864, and a payment in cash, on and after the first MONDAY in March next, of the Fourth Installment of 20 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared from 1850 to 1860 inclusive, to those holding certificates, UPON PRESENTATION AT THE HOME OFFICE. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

By order of the board.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 4,675 New Policies were issued insuring $11,339,234 45.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, Jan. 1, 1864.

Assets as above		$2,653,537 92
Disposed of as follows:		
Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864	$42,200 00	
Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting proofs, &c	56,000 00	
Reserved for Sundry Liabilities due to Agents and others	9,171 79	
Amount reserved for reinsurance of all Existing Policies, (valuations at 4 per cent. interest	1,735,126 93	
Special reserve for any increase of mortality beyond the Tables, Extra Risks and other contingencies	131,756 30	
Dividend interest remaining unpaid	7,825 04	
Dividends declared prior to 1850 unpaid	6,417 00	
Present value of Dividends, 1850 to 1856 inclusive (valuation at 4 per cent. interest)	287,627 18	
Do. do. 1861 do. do	71,205 00	
Do. do. 1862 do. do	68,686 00	
Do. do. 1863 do. do	79,385 00	
Do. do. 1864 do. do	134,288 00	
Undivided Surplus	23,849 63—	$2,653,537 92

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. RODGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBURY,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	PLINY FREEMAN,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
THOMAS SMULL,	WM. A. BOOTH.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., }

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, **FOR $2,000,000.**

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bond issue are part and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a first and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

TO PEORIA AND OQUAWKA FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.
TAKE NOTICE.

All parties who signed the agreement for reorganization of the PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY, now LIGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, said parties who wish to avail themselves of the reorganization, must send their bonds and coupons to the office of Weston, De Bilin & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place, before the 20th inst., agreeable to terms of reorganization, and receive trustees' certificates, or they will be compelled to receive their portion of net proceeds of sale of the road.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON, } Trustees.
FEB. 4, 1864. H. G. MARQUAND,

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 20½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ALONZO WOOD & COMPANY'S Bank (Elbridge) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT the Banking House, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE,	ISAAC ODELL,
DAVID B. MOSES,	WM. A. THOMSON,
JOHN ROMER,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
VANDERB'T L. BUXTON,	JOHN T. WILSON,
HERMAN H. BRUNJES,	HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
	HARVEY P. FARRINGTON.

And for Inspectors of the next election.

JAMES WIGGINS,	ZIMRI WEST,
	W. H. B. TOTTEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on the morning of the 2d inst., JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reelected President.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST FEBRUARY, 1864, on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC- tors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th of February next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE Co., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of February next. The transfer-books will be closed until after that date. By order.

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, AGENCY OFFICE NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY of Oswego have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to New-York stockholders at this office, on demand.

WM. LE COUNT, Agent.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government Tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) on the 1st proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.

HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPA- ny Stock, Jersey City (Water Loan) Bonds, Metropolitan Gas Co. Stock for sale,

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February, inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books closed from the 24th instant to February 1, inclusive. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, the first day of February next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE Co. No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb 3, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half (3½) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, is this day declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, proximo.

HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BLOCK & MASSETT; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bon

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—DR. A. M. MERICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House), and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the reports of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 41 Division-st., New-York. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, in the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.
PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours: cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MORNING NEWSPAPER ROUTE IN Brooklyn for sale, containing over 1,000 subscribers, profits over $30 per week, ground covering the Heights. Will be sold cheap, or will sell it in separate parts. Apply at subscription desk *Times* Office, between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 323 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, after 8 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SPECIAL OR GENeral partner, with $25,000 or $30,000, to take an interest in an establishment which is manufacturing patented machinery, and in which the proprietor has invested $50,000. The concern has a very desirable location down in the business part of the City, and the additional capital is needed to increase the business, which is done for cash. To any gentleman having the amount required and a taste for mechanical pursuits, this is a rare opportunity, as the associations are of the most highly respectable character. Address a note to HENRY & CO., Box No. 2,734 Post-office.

BOOK-BINDERY FOR SALE—CONTAINing cutting machine, stamping-press, stamps, standing-press, tools, &c.; will be sold at a bargain. Apply at No. 548 Pearl-st., near Broadway. A good chance for any one to engage in the business.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE IN THE flourishing town of Newburgh, 60 miles from New York City, on the Hudson River. For particulars, address DRUGGIST, Box No. 393, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LIGHT AND profitable manufacturing business, already established, with a capital of from $1,000 to $3,000. Apply at No. 250 Canal-st., fourth floor, rear room.

FOR SALE.—THE DRUG STORE LOCATED AT No. 405 8th-av., near 31st-st., an old established stand, with stock, fixtures and good will. Apply to S. P. SMITH, No. 135 Maiden-lane.

TEACHERS CAN HEAR OF THE CHEAPest boarding-school property in New-England, by addressing Rev. IRA PETTIBONE, Winchester Centre, Conn.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1864.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating United States 5 per cent. Coupon Bond of 1874, No. **11,742**, with coupons 6 and from Jan. 1, 1864, dated Feb. 1, 1859, and issued to B. Berend & Co., or bearer; the same having been lost or mislaid in transmission to the Union Bank of London, per steamer *Hansa*, from New-York Nov. 21, 1863, payment thereof having been stopped at the United States Treasury.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 190, FOR FIVE shares; certificate No. 709, for ten shares Brevoort Insurance Company, issued to Whitney B. Noble. Having so far having been stopped, the undersigned has made application to said company for duplicate certificates of same.
JOHN H. NOBLE, Administrator.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
AFRICA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	3,870	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,874	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	—— ——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.
They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$150 / 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Feb. 6
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Feb. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.,
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:
ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship NOVA SCOTIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 6. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.
Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.
For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship,
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander.
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., N.R.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The Steamship MORNING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. steamship,
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JNO. A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 17 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HKINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

CONSIGNEES PER KEDAR AND AUSTRALASIAN are requested to remove their goods, now lying at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, without delay.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
WHITE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

REMOVAL.
TRACY, IRWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Have removed to No. 400 BROADWAY, corner of Walker-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost.
DAVID HYNE, No. 162 William-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR TWO MONTHS—rooms and a private table for a gentleman and his wife, two children, (seven and nine years old,) two young ladies and servant; parlor and one bedroom must be on first or second floor; two other bedrooms may be on the third. The location must be above 8th and below 30th sts., and between 6th and 4th avs. Address Box No. 4,288 New-York Post-office, stating terms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman may be had with a private family residing near Wall-st. ferry, having a large, well-furnished room and closet, bath, gas, &c. Address H., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

TWO OR THREE HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms may be obtained by applying at No. 3 Beerman-place, West 33d-st. Accommodations first-class in every particular. References exchanged.

FOR SALE—STEAM-ENGINE OF 400-HORSE power, with boilers and gearing complete; built by Corliss & Nightingale. In good order for immediate use. Apply to Messrs F. SKINNER & CO., No 46 Barclay-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8,
when will be presented Gounod's new, grand and highly successful Opera, in five acts, of
FAUST,
as expressly prepared by the Composer for the Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
FAUST
will be produced with its new and brilliant costumes, new scenery and appointments and the following very complete cast:

Margherita	Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel	Miss HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust	Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Mephistopheles	Sig. HANNIBAL BIACHI
Valentin	Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Wagner	Sig. MULLER
Martha	Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor	MAX MARETZEK.

NOTICE.—In order to give ecla to the performance Sig. BELLINI has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentin.

On FRIDAY—FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT, First night this season of Verdi's Grand Opera of
I DUE FOSCARI.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
when will be performed Flotow's charming Opera of
MARTHA.

The sale of tickets and secured seats will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine, from 8 to 5 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8, first night this season of Verdi's Grand Opera of
I DUE FOSCARI,
with new scenery and appointments, and the following extraordinary cast:

Lucretia	Mme. MEDORI
Jacopo Foscari	Sig. MAZZOLENI
Francisco Foscari	Sig. BELLINI
Loredano	Sig. WEINLICH
Barbarigo	Sig. REICHARDT
Conductor	Sig. J. NUNO.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
when will be produced Flotow's charming Opera of
MARTHA,
with the following splendid cast:

Lady Henriette	(her favorite rôle) Miss Kellogg
Nancy	Mlle Sulzer
Lionel	Sig. Lotti
Plunkett	Sig. Biachi
Lord Tristan	Sig. Muller
Conductor	MAX MARETZEK.

(Admission to the Matinée $1, to all parts of the house. No reserved seats.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE LONDON TIMES,
speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation:
"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-Leave Man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."
Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare:
"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malefactions."
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾; close at 10¾.

PERHAM'S,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.
TICKETS SELLING BY HUNDREDS!
CROWDED HOUSES
to witness the wonderful
STEREOSCOPTICON,
surpassing in BRILLIANCY, NOVELTY and BEAUTY any exhibition of the kind ever known; and the
MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,
a superb and gigantic pictorial history of the war.
EVERY EVENING, at 7¾; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock; single admission, 25 cents; National Home tickets, admitting four, $1.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1864,
for the last time
TANNHAUSER
Grand Opera, in three acts, by R. Wagner, with the same cast as performed in New-York.
Conductor.....C. ANSCHUTZ.
Prices as usual.
Sale of tickets will commence in Brooklyn on Thursday morning.

GRAND CONCERT.
DEBUT IN AMERICA OF
MR. ALFRED H. PEASE, PIANIST.
Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE would announce his first Grand Concert, to take place at Dodworth's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1864, on which occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
MRS. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, Soprano;
HERR HABLEMANN, Tenor;
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

MASTER EMIL MOLLENHAUER'S FIRST grand Concert will take place on Feb. 8, at Niblo's Saloon, Broadway. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Latimer Bros. & Seymour's, No. 21 Nassau-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 2, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferry, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 2:15 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicines depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 2 Ann-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
COMMENCES AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
FOURTH WEEK. FOURTH WEEK.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1864,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS,
CHARLES GAYLER'S NEW IRISH DRAMA,
acknowledged by houses crowded from parquet to ceiling to be
THE GREATEST TRIUMPH ACHIEVED FOR YEARS.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
in their life-like portraiture of
IRISH PEASANT LIFE.
THE CONNIE SOOGAH
is now crowding by far the largest theatre in the country to overflowing, and hundreds are nightly obliged to retire, unable to get a glimpse of the stage.
ALL THE BEAUTIFUL TABLEAUX
ARE NIGHTLY ENCORED,
The SCENERY is ALL NEW, and a fac simile of the original,
THE WATER SCENE
SURPASSING, IN NATURALNESS AND EFFECT, any representation of a similar character
EVER PRESENTED TO THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC.
APPROPRIATE MUSIC, SONGS AND DANCES are interspersed throughout the piece.
The cast of characters are so distributed as to introduce EVERY MEMBER OF THE TALENTED COMPANY
It is confidently claimed that the manner in which
THE CONNIE SOOGAH
is mounted has never been surpassed in
EITHER EUROPE OR AMERICA,
making in its entirety
A MOST RECHERCHE ENTERTAINMENT.
PRICES.

Admission	50 cents
Secured seats to Parquet Stalls and Parquet Circle	75 cents
Family Circle (entry in Crosby st.)	25 cents
Private Boxes	Six and eight dollars

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
In order to prevent the patrons of
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
from being disappointed in gaining admission in the evening, and enable families to make up their parties in advance, arrangements have been made by which SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 5, 1864.
FIRST BENEFIT THIS SEASON
OF
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
FOURTEENTH WEEK
FOURTEENTH WEEK
OF THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
Or, MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
which is still a brilliant success. In connection with the
TOUR OF THE WORLD,
a good many local scenes of
AND
THRILLING INTEREST
will be exhibited.
Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8 P. M.
Ticket 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

INAUGURATION EXERCISES OF
BRYANT & STRATTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
ADDRESS BY PETER COOPER.
The public exercises connected with the opening of the new rooms of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, in the Mortimer block, corner of Broadway, 22d-st. and 5th-av., will take place at the College Rooms on THURSDAY EVENING of the present week, Feb. 4.
The exercises will be of a varied and interesting nature; the address to be delivered by Peter Cooper, Esq.
The proprietors of the institution take this occasion to return their sincere thanks to their patrons and friends, and to extend a cordial invitation to all to be present upon the occasion above announced, believing that an examination of the greatly increased facilities in connection with the new apartments will more than justify the removal from the Cooper Institute.
HORACE WEBSTER, LL.D., will preside on the occasion. BRYANT & STRATTON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS.
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.
ATTRACTIVE EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES
EVERY EVENING,
and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Clowns,
BOBBY WILLIAMS and SAM STICKNEY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 5,
BENEFIT OF Misses IDA and AMELIA and Master CHARLES SHERWOOD.
Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Private Box seats 50 cents. Commence at 2¾ and 7½ o'clock.
Mlle. MANETTA RAVEL,
the celebrated tight rope performer, and Mr. JOHN BENIER, the wonderful gymnast, are engaged, and will appear on MONDAY next.

PROF. DOREMUS
will deliver a Course of
FOUR LECTURES
On the
"WORLD'S INDEBTEDNESS TO SCIENCE,"
with ILLUSTRATIVE EXPERIMENTS
on the
GRANDEST SCALE,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
on the evenings of MONDAY, Feb. 8; THURSDAY, 11; MONDAY, 15; THURSDAY, 18.

Tickets for the course	$1 00
For reserved seats	2 00
Single admission	50

Particulars in future advertisement.

MAISON DOREE.—AGREEABLE TO THE OFT expressed desire, the proprietor of the Maison Doree has recently opened to the public a spacious saloon, fitted with every accessory and convenience, and capable of dining 120 persons. The table is replete with a superb service, and the saloon and reception rooms furnished with luxurious elegance. Clubs and Dinner Committees should be made aware of this. Dinners served wheresoever desired, with or without dinner service and ornaments. Weddings and suppers supplied impromptu. Creams and confections to

FROM WASHINGTON.

Postal Arrangements Between New-York and Washington.

Important Report from the Postmaster-General.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT IN THE HOUSE.

The Commutation Fixed at Three Hundred Dollars.

Drafted Men Paying Commutation Exempt for Three Years.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

EVERYTHING QUIET AT THE FRONT.

Officers who arrived here this evening direct from the extreme front report everything quiet there, and that deserters continue to come in daily. More would come in were it not for the strict regulations recently issued for the government of pickets. They are prohibited from holding any intercourse whatever with the enemy, while their pickets are constantly asking questions of ours and are particularly desirous of obtaining information as to the disposition made of deserters. Under the new order only one man is allowed to approach a picket at one time, no matter if there are a dozen deserters behind and who run the risk of being retaken while going through the prescribed formula.

THE TAX ON WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

A number of Collectors and Assessors are here to confer with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to the proposed changes in the tax on whisky, tobacco, cotton and petroleum. There is immense grumbling about the committee-rooms.

THE EUTAW ON THE WILMINGTON BLOCKADE.

The gunboat *Eutaw* has been ordered to the blockading fleet off Wilmington. She will leave here to-morrow.

THE IRON GUNBOAT WATEREE.

The new iron gunboat *Wateree*, built by REANIE & ARCHIBALD, at Chester, Penn., has arrived at the Navy-yard here to be fitted out. She is of a thousand tons burden, carries fourteen guns, and is the only vessel of her class, and is destined for ocean service. She is nearly as fast as the *Eutaw*.

NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.

The bill introduced in the House, to-day, by Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, for the establishment of a ship canal around Niagara Falls was drafted by Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of New-York. It is similar to the bill introduced last session.

OUR FRENCH RELATIONS.

We have authority for contradicting the sensation reports, published in a New-York paper on Tuesday, of apprehended difficulties with France, growing out of the correspondence of Mr. SEWARD with M. DUBOIS DE LHUYS, on the fitting out of rebel privateers in French ports. There is not the slightest apprehension felt by those who are conversant with all the facts in the case of any difficulty with the French Emperor on the subject. On the contrary, the latest dispatches from Mr. DAYTON are of quite a different tenor.

MRS. FERNANDO WOOD'S BOUQUETS.

The flowers on Mrs. FERNANDO WOOD'S table, on the night of her party, had the card affixed: "With the compliments of Mrs. LINCOLN."

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

PRISONERS TO POINT LOOKOUT.

Four hundred rebel prisoners, who had been for some time past confined in the Old Capitol and Carrol Prisons, were sent to Point Lookout, today, under guard of the One Hundred and Forty-third New-York Regiment.

DEFEAT OF THE REBEL RODDY AND CAPTURE OF HIS SUPPLY TRAINS.

The following dispatch was received at the headquarters of the army to-day.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 2.

Gen. DODGE reports that on the 24th ult., our forces, under Col. PHILLIPS, drove RODDY to the south side of the Tennessee River, captured all his trains, consisting of over 20 mule-teams, 200 head of cattle, 600 head of sheep, and about 100 head of horses and mules, and destroyed a factory and mill which had largely supplied him. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

MAILS FROM NEW-YORK TO WASHINGTON.

The Postmaster-General has replied to a resolution of the Senate, asking the reason of the frequent failure of the mails between New-York and Washington. He attributes them to the insufficiency of equipment in cars and engines to meet the increased demands of travel and transportation, there being but a single track. The number of trains has been reduced to prevent collisions, and the speed lessened by the increase of burden. Since the adoption of the schedule of Nov. 23, by which the time was to be reduced to ten hours between Washington and New-York, the irregularity has been greater than before, partly owing to the great increase of passengers and the consequent delays in receiving and discharging passengers at local points. The time is made up of five separate roads, and the companies seem to regard the transportation of mails as of secondary importance, subordinate even to freight; and changes of the mail trains are made without the knowledge of the department, and discriminate against the mails in case of danger of loss connection. It is stated that a double track is in progress on all the roads.

The road through Philadelphia is actively pushed, and the bridge over the Susquehanna is under construction, and the united efforts of the roads will secure the remedy much sooner than it could be obtained by a new line.

A practical placing of these lines under one management, by concert and harmony of action, is suggested as a complete remedy. It is hinted that the difficulty in supplying the demands for labor and material, in case of the organization of a new company, and the consequent relaxing of effort by the present line, would aggravate the difficulty. No legislation is recommended, unless it be such as would give the department power to control the action of the companies in carrying the mails, and in the matter of charges, without reference to mail connections.

CONCERNING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The amendments reported by Senator TRUMBULL to the law forbidding members of Congress from acting as agents for the prosecution of claims, &c., proposes to repeal the provision which precludes them from acting as counsel or agent in any court, or before any commission. Heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus, clerks and other officers of the Government, are prohibited from accepting pay for services in connection with claims, contracts, accusations or arrests before any department, or military or naval commission. The fine on conviction is limited to $10,000 and two years' imprisonment, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The House, to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the following appointments: W. H. H. Waters, as Receiver of Public Moneys at Nebraska City; Alexander McCready, Receiver of Public Moneys at Dakotah City; John W. Boyle, Receiver of Public Moneys at Vermillion, D. T.; Ralph S. Dorr, Receiver of Public Moneys at San Francisco; F. E. Adams, Receiver of Public Moneys at Humboldt, Kansas; Wm. A. Merriweather, United States Marshal for Kentucky.

CAUCUS OF UNION MEMBERS.

In accordance with a call for a caucus of the Union members of the House, a meeting took place to-night. Representative MORRILL occupied the Chair. About sixty members were present. The object was to consult and harmonize views on the measures pending, including the Enrollment Bill. A disposition was manifested to transact the public business with all practicable expedition.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

A letter from the Secretary of War in answer to a resolution of Mr. POWELL, in reference to military orders concerning the elections in Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, Missouri and Kentucky, was laid before the Senate and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RANK OF MILITARY STORE-KEEPERS.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) presented memorials from the Military Store-keepers, asking Congress to pass a bill defining their rank. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AGGRIEVED CITIZENS.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) presented a petition from the loyal citizens of Harrison County, Missouri, setting forth grievances suffered by them. Referred to the Committee on the Conduct of War.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a petition of a large number of German citizens of Boston, protesting against the President's proposed scheme of reconstruction. Referred.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) reported the joint resolutions, relating to Members of Congress from the Judiciary Committee, with amendments. Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a joint resolution in reference to land belonging to certain States. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

THE ENLISTMENT BILL.

On motion of Mr. CARLILE, of West Virginia, (Union,) the Enlistment Bill was postponed until to-morrow.

CHARTER OF GEORGETOWN.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) presented a substitute for the bill amendatory of the charter of Georgetown, D. C., which was ordered to be printed.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) reported back favorably bill providing for the examination of certain officers in the army.

MR. HALE'S CASE.

The Judiciary Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the case of Mr. HALE.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The House Revenue Bill, as amended by the Finance Committee of the Senate, was considered.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) explained at length the merits and effects of the proposed amendments.

The amendment, laying a duty of sixty cents on all spirits sold or distilled and removed for consumption or sale previous to the 1st day of July next, was adopted.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Union,) moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow, which was carried.

THE PASSAGE OF GOODS IN BOND.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill repealing acts of 1845 and 1846, which allow foreign goods to be imported into Canada through the United States, or exported from Canada through the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A UNIFORM AMBULANCE SYSTEM.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) a bill to establish a uniform ambulance system was taken up.

At the suggestion of Mr. GRIMES, an additional section was added to the bill, extending its provisions so as to provide for mule and horse litters. The bill then passed.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to consider a joint resolution equalizing the pay of soldiers in the United States armies.

An objection was made, and the resolution was laid over.

A PAYMASTER COERCED.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Naval Committee, reported favorably on the bill equalizing certain payments of Paymaster EDWARD C. DORAN, at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, under coercion and duress in April, 1861.

MAIL FACILITIES.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General, in answer to a resolution of the Senate in reference to the failures of mails between Washington and New-York. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the Senate went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SECRETARIES TO HAVE SEATS ON THE FLOOR.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked leave to introduce a bill providing that the Secretaries of the Executive Departments shall occupy seats on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) objected.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, in New-York, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) replied to Mr. STEVENS, maintaining that this is not a public war as between nations, but a civil war within the States. He argued that the laws of war do not authorize the conquest of individual or private property on land, except in specified cases. In the exercise of the war power we cannot attack the temples of religion and despoil the arts, and seize and confiscate private property on land. If we do this, we do it in the face of the Christian world. The States in rebellion are not out of, but in, the Union; and in this connection he spoke of the sovereignty being in the mass of the people, who had delegated certain powers to be exercised by Congress.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Senate bill, amendatory of the Enrollment Act.

AMOS MYERS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said if as asserted on the other side, the draft was unpopular, it was because such traitors as CHAUNCEY C. BURR, VALLANDIGHAM and Capt. ANDREWS, of Virginia, the Copperhead orator of New-York, had endeavored to poison the minds of the people against it, their language being repeated on the floor of this House. He argued the constitutional power to draft, saying every man owes support to the Government, and in time of trial he is bound to take up arms in defence of the life of the Union. The people had taken up and determined that Mr. LINCOLN, who had thus far held the helm of State so steadily, shall run the good ship of State into port, whatever politicians may say and do. God and the people are for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. McCLELLAN might have been the favorite if he had not, the night before the late Pennsylvania election, changed his base. That General declared he was in favor of the man (Judge WOODWARD) who was for withdrawing our troops north of Mason and Dixon's Line, and that soldiers had no right to vote. He (MYERS) would confiscate the property of rebels now and forever. He would place part of the proceeds into the Treasury, and the remainder he would parcel out to the brave men who fight our battles. After the war was over some men would give fortunes to have their words blotted out. Two classes will leave the North and go South; one of them, the negroes, because it is too cold; another, the Copperheads, because it is too hot. [Laughter.] He was confident that out of this war we would emerge without a guilty stain, to walk in newness of life.

Mr. STILES, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said his colleague had delivered a rambling tirade, which did not rise to the dignity of a speech. His colleague charged that Judge WOODWARD had decided that soldiers had no right to vote. This was not true. In the case of MILLER and CHASE, he decided that soldiers have a right to vote on returning to their homes, and this decision was approved by the people. On the second Tuesday in October Judge WOODWARD was legally elected Governor of Pennsylvania, receiving 254,000 votes. But furloughs were absolutely denied to Democrats to return to their homes to vote, and it was truly said that bayonets rule, and not the popular will. The people are opposed to the conscription, which was a failure. By the legislation proposed the President could make the draft perpetual. It gave him absolute control. The Provost-Marshal held in his hands the liberty of every man, woman and child, and from his decision there was no remedial appeal. Our armies could not be filled up by conscription. Some other mode must be devised. He did not believe, with his colleague, that the war could be ended by LINCOLN under the Administration's policy.

Mr. WILLIAMS, in discussing the bill, said every power for the defence of the country may be exercised, when necessary, excepting when expressly prohibited. If the Government can take property for public uses, it can take the producer himself. Admitting the duty of every man to support and defend the Government, the right to enforce service is a corollary. No Government can exist on mere voluntary principle. The principle of every law is coercion. Thank God the instincts of the people are loyal. If it is true that a compulsory levy is anti-Republican, then the Government is just as impossible as a War Democrat, and must inevitably perish with the first formidable convulsion.

The committee then voted on and rejected Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment, 86 against 73, for repealing so much of the old act as authorizes exemption from military service on payment of $300.

Another amendment was agreed to for striking out the $400 commutation, and thus leaving it at $300.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved to strike out from the substitute of Military Affairs Committee for the bill, the following: "And if any drafted man shall pay money for the procuration of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve such person from the draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas."

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) briefly showed the impossibility of procuring the necessary number of men if this clause be stricken out.

Mr. STEVENS said, according to his amendment, a man paying commutation would be released for three years, while, according to the above revision, he would be liable to draft the next day, which would be unjust.

The committee, by a vote of 79 to 49, struck out the clause.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) in reply to Mr. GARFIELD, said that every commutation paid has produced a man, therefore there could be no such effects as the gentleman had described.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) contended that the Government has a right to the service of every citizen. There should be no exemption except to a limited extent. The ministers of the Gospel who remain at home, persons who have families depending on them for support, and persons having religious scruples may be exempted by paying commutations.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) was in favor of filling our armies, as far as possible, by volunteers, who were better than drafted men. He hoped the committee would consider its vote exempting for three years from the draft those who pay commutation.

The committee rose.

ASSAY OFFICE AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Union,) introduced a bill to establish an Assay Office in St. Louis, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) reported a bill for a Ship Canal for vessels of war from the Mississippi to the northern lakes.

House adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Incorporating the Cayuga and Ontario Ship Canal Company.

For the appointment of Commissioners to settle the boundary between New-York and Westchester County.

Appropriating $200,000 for the improvement of the Hudson River.

Incorporating the Atlantic and Brazil Navigation Company.

Perfecting the constitutional amendment to enable soldiers to vote.

Regulating the use of steamboat wharves in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Providing for the payment of bounties to certain reenlisted veterans.

Providing a State bounty of $300 to volunteers in lieu of local bounties.

Relative to the payment of arrears of taxes and assessments in New-York.

Regulating the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Legalizing the action of Town, City and County authorities in raising bounty moneys.

Legalizing the County ordinances of the New York Supervisors. Recommitted.

Amending the Brooklyn Water Act.

Resolutions were then reported by Mr. BELL, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, that no difference should be made between foreign and domestic holders of State Stocks, as to the currency, in which the principal and interest thereon shall be paid. Lies over. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women.

Extending certain avenues in Brooklyn.

Relative to the National Guard, First Division.

Relative to the expenses of streets in Williamsburgh.

Establishing the fire limits in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New-York.

Incorporating the New-York Seamen's Boarding House Keepers Association.

By Mr. BRYANT—To incorporate the New-York National Fund Bank of Trusts.

By Mr. McCANN—Incorporating the New-York Clever Fellows Club.

By Mr. MURRAY—Incorporating the Amity Savings' Bank of New-York.

By Mr. PINCKNEY—To provide for the payment of the persons making the enrollment for the draft of 1862.

Relative to streets in Richmond County.

By Mr. PLATT—Relative to the transportation of freight on Long Island.

By Mr. O'CONNOR—To establish a Free Academy in Brooklyn.

The bill fixing the salary of Police Justices in Brooklyn was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. A. ANDREWS—To provide a State bounty for volunteers.

By Mr. CURTIS—Relative to legal advertisements in New-York.

By Mr. KIRBY—For a road in William and other streets, New-York.

By Mr. J. L. SMITH—To incorporate the Longshoresman's Association

By Mr. RYAN—Authorizing the Central Park and North and East River Railroad to change their route.

By Mr. McNEIL—To consolidate the New-York Central and Harlem Railroad Companies.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—Incorporating the Long Island City Water Company.

By Mr. LOCKWOOD—Incorporating the New-York and Westchester Railroad Company.

By Mr. OLVANY—The South Ferry and Grand-street Railroad Bill.

By Mr. BRYANT—To amend the act relative to the railroad in South, West and other streets.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. REDDINGTON—Indorsing the President's order for a draft as coming in the right time, and pledging a cheerful response from the State of New-York. Laid over.

Mr REED called up the resolution asking Congress to provide better facilities for the transportation of troops between New-York and Philadelphia. Adopted. Adjourned.

AN IMPENDING REBEL REVOLT.

The Results of Their Wholesale Conscription—Remarkable Address of Rebel Soldiers in Arms—They Denounce Their Leaders and Refuse to Serve.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Feb. 2, publishes the following address, which it editorially vouches for as genuine. It says: "It comes to us from two distinct and independent sources, each professing to be a literal copy of the document, including italics and capitals. These transcripts of the original are corroborative, and leave no room to doubt the genuineness of this revolutionary manifesto. How extensively it has been circulated, or to what extent it has influenced the rank and file of JOHNSTON'S army, we have no means of knowing."

EDS. COMMERCIAL: The following address was procured by me from some rebel soldiers in Calhoun County, Alabama, a few days past. I was on secret service for the Government, and was, therefore, in disguise, and the rebels gave me the address, supposing me to be a rebel soldier. There is no mistake as to its genuineness; and I know that it has circulated to a considerable extent among the dissatisfied rebel soldiers. The italics and capitals are the author's; the punctuation is mine. I have the original copy in my possession. U. S. SCOUT.

THE ADDRESS.

FELLOW SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE!—Three years ago we were called upon to volunteer in the Confederate army for a term of three years; and we all nobly responded to the call, with the express understanding that we were to be discharged as soon as our term of service expired. Indeed, we were *faithfully assured* by all of our officials that such a course would be pursued. The Secretary of War proclaimed that those who volunteered for "*three years or during the war*" would have to be discharged from the army at the end of three years. But, to our utter surprise, we are now told that we *must be* CONSCRIPTED and FORCED to enter the army for *another term of three years!* *Our feelings* are not to be consulted—WE MUST BE CONSCRIPTED!

Was such a thing ever heard of before? Do the annals of war furnish a single instance of volunteer soldiers being forced to continue in the service after the expiration of their term of service? Surely not! If we search the history of the world, from the days of Adam down to the present, we will find that in every *instance*, a volunteer soldier was discharged as soon as his term of service expired, unless he of his own accord, reënlisted as a volunteer; and are we, *Americans*, once the boast and pride of the world—ARE WE to be treated worse than the heathen of the dark ages treated their soldiers? Are *we* to be made the worst slaves ever known to the world? And are *we* to become the laughing-stock of the world?

FELLOW SOLDIERS! Is it not clear to every rational mind that our pompous and merciless rulers are daily *stealing away* our *rights* and *liberties*, and reducing as to the most abject *slavery* ever known to the world? And shall we *cowardly submit* to this palpable infringement upon our *most sacred rights?* We were told that we must come out to fight for *our rights:* yet our *inhuman leaders* are gradually robbing us of every right *inherited by nature* or *transmitted to us by our predecessors!* The Federals did not hesitate to discharge *all* their "nine months' troops whose term of service expired last Summer—they were promptly discharged, and their places filled up by new levies; and shall we suffer ourselves to be treated worse than our enemies are treated? No, brave comrades, let's *assert our rights, and unflinchingly maintain them!* Let's show our beastly rulers that they *can not thus enslave* us because we are *private soldiers!* They have already *cunningly* led us to the very *threshold of destruction*; they have practiced one *deception* after another upon us; they have told us *lies*—HORRIBLE LIES—to induce us to become their ABJECT SLAVES.

Among the *innumerable lies* promulgated by these *unmitigated scamps*, we call your attention to the following: They told us that the war would not last *three months*; that *foreign nations* would recognize us as an independent people, and help us fight; that the Yankees could not fight; that one of us could whip *ten Yankees*; that Vicksburgh could *never be taken*; that Chattanooga could *never be taken*; that the *peace party* of the North would force LINCOLN to MAKE PEACE with the South; THAT WE SOLDIERS SHOULD BE DISCHARGED AS SOON AS OUR TIME EXPIRED, and that we *would not* be heavily taxed. These are but a few of the many hypocritical lies proclaimed by those conspirators who have precipitated us into irretrievable revolution. *Shall we submit to be beguiled by these* UNPARDONABLE USURPERS, and permit our families to STARVE TO DEATH, through want of our labor at home? Are we not aware that if our absence from our families be protracted another term of three years, many of them will suffer wretchedly for the necessaries of life, if they do not starve entirely to death? And are we not bound by the MOST SACRED LAWS known to man *to provide for our families?* And should we permit a set of *usurping profligates* to prevent us from complying with this DIVINE LAW? By the late laws of Congress, our families are to be taxed to an almost *unlimited extent*; and if we submit to become conscripts, the last ray of hope will have to be *expelled* from our hearts, for we can then hope for nothing but AN UNTIMELY STATE OF ABJECT SLAVERY, NOT ONLY OF OURSELVES, BUT ALSO OF OUR FAMILIES!

NOW IS THE TIME TO ASSERT OUR RIGHTS, for if we wait longer our DOOM WILL BE FOREVER SEALED! We who write this address are determined to *demand our rights*, and, if necessary, we will DEMAND THEM AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET! We are not enemies to the South; but we are lovers of our *rights*, *liberties* and *families*; and if we must lose all our *sacred rights*, and permit our *families to starve*, in order to sustain our *wicked leaders* in their DECEPTIVE COURSE, we prefer to return to our ALLEGIANCE TO THE OLD GOVERNMENT, ACCEPT OF LINCOLN'S PARDON, and let the *leaders* and their CONFEDERACY GO TO HELL TOGETHER! This may be hard language for men who have *fought* in many a hard battle to use; but *silent endurance* ceases to be a VIRTUE, and confident are we that the Government of the United States can *treat us no worse than we are being treated by our heartless officials in the field as well as at Richmond.*

But we are told that if we will let the authorities CONSCRIPT us the war will soon close, favorable to our side! Can any rational man credit such a *perfidious lie?* Does not this conscripting business *plainly say* to the world we are *fast playing out?* that our weakness is *rapidly manifesting* itself to our own *deluded minds?* Fellow-soldiers, we have been too often deceived by these wily liars to place the slightest confidence in anything they tell us. They are but INVENTED LIES to enable them to tie the cord of DESPOTISM tighter around our wrists! Every intelligent soldier among us knows that we are already whipped; and why not acknowledge it at once? Why not show our leaders that we know we are whipped as well as they do? PRESIDENT DAVIS VIRTUALLY ACKNOWLEDGES THIS FACT; so do the SECRETARY OF WAR and the SECRETARY of the TREASURY! What use is there for us to contend against a DEAD CURRENCY and an EMPTY COMMISSARY in the face of the best army ever marshaled for combat? Think of these things, fellow-soldiers, and *decide* what shall be *your* course. WE HAVE MADE UP OUR MINDS TO GO HOME AS SOON AS OUR TIME IS OUT! MANY SOLDIERS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Open at 10 A. M.—Nos. 955, 613, 1079, 1081, 1087, 1123, 1143, 1145, 1157, 1177, 1179, 1041, 696, 1191, 1199, 1201, 1207, 1209, 1215, 1223. *Part II.*—Not in session.

GENERAL TERM—Non-enumerated motions.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—NOS. 59, 68, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 357, 358, 359, 361, 362, 363, 246. *Part II.*—Nos. 302, 303, 315, 416, 329, 169, 330, 333, 335, 336, 400, 324, 345, 347, 205.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 2727, 2953, 2097, 3156, 3203, 3213, 1065, 3247, 3257, 3259, 3359, 3363, 3375, 1711. *Part II.*—Nos. 2668, 3396, 2480, 3298, 3306, 3226, 3228, 3338, 3340, 3346, 3350, 3361, 3362, 3366, 3368.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$35,000 Amer. Gold	158¾	300 Fort Wayne R.	88¾
20,000 do	158¾	1000 Pacific M. S. S. C.	226
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	132¾	900 Mich. So.	91⅝
800 Erie Railroad	107⅜	500 do	s3 91⅝
200 Ill. Cen. R.	128	100 do	b10 91⅝
100 do	b5. 128⅜	500 do	91⅝
100 do	b5. 128	100 do	b3 91⅝
300 Pittsburgh	112¾	100 do	b3 91⅝
200 Quicks. M. Co.	b3 49⅝	300 Mar. Min. Co.	s3 28
100 Bud. R. R.	s10. 142	400 do	s10 27¾
100 do	s30. 142¼	200 do	s30 27
100 do	s30. 142⅜	200 do	s30 27⅜
100 Cumb. Coal	51⅛	100 do	b30 28
100 do	s. b3 51⅝	200 do	s10 27⅜
100 Toledo	136¾	200 do	s10 28
100 Rock Island R.	b3. 142⅜		

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES clear and give strength to the voice of Singers, and are indispensable to Public Speakers.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease." T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents per Box.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—If you would be entertained and instructed, at the same time, read the Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February, now ready. Physiology, Psychology, Physiognomy, Ethnology, are amply illustrated. Only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!—Do not fail to see Special Valentines, with other splendid novelties, and Fashions by Mme. DEMOREST, in DEMOREST'S *Illustrated News* of this week.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 3.—*In steamship Roanoke, for Havana.*—Ann Bannon, Julia Morgan, Miss Amelia Ludington, Miss Delia Ludington, Daniel R. Noyes, Jr., Mr. Sokornen, Mrs. Pauline Lehman, Susan Armstrong, Walter R. T. Jones, Master Low, A. F. Dowling, John T. Adams, T. C. Lambden, Mr. Amelio, Calmon due Pin, A. H. Whittell, Francisco Mas, Mariano Mauri, George Gay.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 3—*In steamship America, from Bremen, &c.*—Dr. J. Rosing and lady, H. A. Warnecken, B. Toch, Saml. Lawrie, H. Gildemeister, F. Schulz, Chas. Schmidt, J. F. Plate, Paul Wehrmann, G. H. Runoth, A. Stenerer, Geo. H. Stern, R. Stern, J. G. Wustman and wife, Susana Bauer and child, L. Schmidt, G. Tadt, Victor Weil and wife, A. Hereth, F. W. Rheder, Geo. Leach, C. W. F. Fein, Theo. Kretser, L. Gruet and family, D. B. Koch, M. Novak, M. Luis, Louis Frank, Aug. Dangberg, W. Stodieck, Aug. Bockmeier, G. Frenert, Jos. Grebe, A. Schmidts, Fred. Kamps, D. Hedeman and wife, Cath. Rethorst, Cath. Bockorst, G. Gast, Mr. Pahlman, Mr. Elmendorff, B. Bendel, Ph. Ressinger, A. Lab, L. Heilingstein, S. Springe, B. Moller, S. Baner, L. Retsch, A. Sievert and wife, J. Kratochsmill, T. F. Knoploch, and 182 in the steerage.

FEB. 3.—*In brig Thomas Owen, from Nuevitas.*—Carter's Zouave Troupe—Mr. J. Heneage Carter and lady, Harry Sanford, Geo. Sanford, Josephine Sanford, L. M. W. Steere, D. J. Risley, Fraser Gerard, Geo. H. March, Oscar Kress, Miss Minnie Rivers, Miss Effie Rivers, Maggie Thorn, Ada Boshell, Jennie Smith, Annie Smith, Katy Curren, Lillie Wiseman, Mlle. Media, Mr. Adam Carter, Mr. Theodore Chuuna.

In steamship Atlantic, from Hilton Head.—Col. T. B. Pond, 62d Ohio, with 302 re-enlisted men; Surgeon A. C. Barton, Adjt. J. C. Hatcher, Capts. F. M. Rahler, H. R. West, Jas. Johnson, S. B. Larimer, L. D. Hopper, N. H. Chamberlain, Lieuts. J. C. Edwards, Thos. H. Combs, J. R. Larimer, J. W. Hirst, J. N. Starr, D. W. Welsh, C. W. Clowa, and Chaplain J. G. Gregg, all of 62d Ohio; Lieut.-Col. D. W. Strickland, 48th N. Y., with 300 re-enlisted men; Capts. A. Olmendorf, W. L. Lockwood, J. M. Nichols, Lieuts. R. R. Hilliard, J. A. Fess, J. A. Barrett, A. H. J. Graham, R. Edwards, W. E. De Arcey, Ed. Hutchinson, all of 48th N. Y.; Lieut. C. K. McDonald, 47th N. Y., with 106 re-enlisted men; Capt. Charles A. Moore, Capt. G. B. Kirby, G. C. Newman, Asst. Surgeon W. L. Young, Lieuts. Hiram Pulver, D. W. Gurney, all of 47th N. Y.; Capt. E. T. Wyman, 7th Me.; Surgeon A. D. Palmer, 9th Me.; Capt. J. A. Bogart, 127th N. Y.; Maj. S. F. Elliott, Capt. Crosby, 103d N. Y.; Capt. S. H. Merrill, Capt. Bliss, Chaplain Woodruff, 6th Conn.; Capt. Frank Bird, Capt. E. A. Albee, Maj. L. Smith, Invalid Corps; Lieut. D. L. Coe, Lieut. John Ham, 11th Me.; Lieut. W. Ferguson, 115th N. Y.; Lieut. J. A. Newell, 100th N. Y.; Lieut. D. Cormers, 169th N. Y.; Lieut. Chas. H. Young, 127th N. Y.; Lieut. J. H. Clark, 30th R. I.; Lieut. Vermilya, Lieut.-Commander W. C. West, U. S. N.; Lieut. R. H. Phillips, Lieut. Nichols, Lieut. Nordenall, Lieut. B. F. Dexter, Lieut. L. W. Lane, Lieut. G. Hagerman, Acting Asst. Paymaster Andrews, Capt. Edwards, U. S. Coast Survey; Capts. M. D. Bailey, L. D. Lingenfelter, Patterson Hurst, Maj. Winsberg, Lieut. Cooper, Lieut. Fisher, Mr. Isaac Elstein and lady, Mrs. Dubois, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Sirguer, Mrs. Ketchum, daughter and servant, Mrs. Hanks, Mr. H. W. Reed, Tax Commissioner, E. Brewer, and 86 in steerage.

In steam transport Western Metropolis, from New-Orleans—Acting Master E. Trott, U. S. A.; Capt. J. T. Foster, Lieuts. A. B. McCornell, C. Snyder, G. S. Stewart, C. Gardner, Wm. J. Furty, C. H. Tenney, C. J. Ackert, S. C. Murphy, G. N. Sternberg, H. J. Mott, R. B. Rogers, all of U. S. Army; Lieut. S. W. Remmington, U. S. N.; Capts. S. Conlin, J. M. Wandenberg, M. Newman, of U. S. A.; Major S. S. Seward, 13th Army Corps; Mr. J. G. Bond, W. P. Haskell, W. A. Lebark, R. R. Taylor, and 109 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 07 | Sun sets..... 5 21 | Moon rises. 3 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 50 | Gov. Island.. 5 39 | Hell Gate.. 7 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamer Illinois, Babcock, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Brig Sharon, (Br.,) Smith, Cienfuegos. J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Nelson, Weed, Stamford, ——; Francis Hatch, Whiteman, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Ocean Wave, Foster, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship America, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen Jan. 17, via Southampton 21st, with mdse. and 478 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Encountered heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Steamship Atlantic, Eldridge, Hilton Head Jan. 31, 9 P. M., with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Hibernian, (Br.,) Moreland, Galway Jan. 19, via Halifax Feb. 1, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 326 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

U. S. steam transport Montauk, Greenman, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, with three companies 19th New-Jersey Regiment, and one company New-York Third, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, with 300 of the 19th New-Jersey Regiment, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Western Metropolis, Hilton, New-Orleans Jan. 26, 9 A. M., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Waldron, Providence.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence.

Bark Maraval, Griffing, Turks Island 12 ds., with salt to T. T. Dwight. Had light winds and calms most of the passage. Left no vessels.

Brig Emily, (of London,) Stooke, Bathurst, River Gambia, W. C. A., Jan. 3, with hides to Bierwierth & Rochall.

Brig Thomas Owen, Pettengill, Nuevitas Jan. 21, with cedar, mahogany, etc., to Thompson & Hun

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3859. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Revenue Bill in the Senate.

The Tax on Spirits on Hand Stricken Out.

THE PAY AND EQUIPMENT OF COLORED TROOPS

Spicy Discussion on the Printing of Public Documents.

Further Destruction of Rebel Salt Works in Florida.

Additional Captures of Blockade-Runners.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY TO BE CREDITED TO STATE QUOTAS.

The Secretary of War has issued a circular letter to the Governor's of loyal States, informing them that all men enlisted into the regular army since Sept. 9, 1862, will be credited upon the quota of the State in which they were enlisted. A list of all men enlisted in the regular army by recruiting officers under their commands from Sept. 3, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1864, giving the names of the men, and wherever they can do so, the district in which they were enlisted has been forwarded to the several State capitals. Hereafter tri-monthly reports of men thus enlisted will be forwarded to the State authorities, such reports to commence from Jan. 1, 1864.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

It is rumored in military circles here that, when the Army of the Potomac is reorganized, it will be formed into three grand divisions, with a separate cavalry corps. The names of Gens. HANCOCK, SEDGWICK and AUGUR are mentioned in connection with the new order of things.

NEW COLORED REGIMENTS IN MARYLAND.

Three new colored regiments are to be organized in the lower Maryland counties. There are several thousand recruits rendezvoused at different points in that section.

SEEKING A MODIFICATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING LAWS.

A delegation from the Bank of Commerce is here successfully urging such modification of the National Banking Law as will let that institution in with its immense capital to do business under its provisions. They give an elegant entertainment to-night, at which Messrs. Chase and McCullough, Senators Fessenden, Sherman, Hale and Anthony, and Representatives Ganson, Hooper, Frank, Kasson, Clark and Pruyn are present.

TAX WHISKY TAX.

The disagreement between the House and the Senate upon the tax on whisky will be made the subject of a committee of conference. Those who know the temper of the House say that it will not recede from its policy of taxing this immense property in the hands of speculators; that it will adhere to its vote, and pursue the 4,000,000 that it seeks to add to the treasury.

GEN. FREMONT.

MR. FREMONT's friends here declare that he could not be persuaded to go out of the country by any foreign appointment.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

The Fortification Bill, reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, appropriates over five millions of dollars, including the following sums: For Fort Schuyler, $25,000; Willett's Point, $150,000; another fort in New-York Harbor, $100,000; battery near Fort Hamilton, $75,000; Fort Richmond, $20,000; Fort Tompkins, $150,000; battery at Staten Island, $75,000; fort at Sandy Hook, $125,000; Fort Mifflin, $20,000; and Forts Winthrop and Warren, $70,000.

FURTHER DESTRUCTION OF SALT WORKS IN FLORIDA.

The Navy Department has received communications from Acting Rear Admiral LEE, dated Jan. 27, in which he says:

"It affords me pleasure to report to the department that the promise made by Acting Master WILLIAM R. BROWN, commadding the bark *Restless*, at the conclusion of his last report concerning the destruction of the extensive salt works in the vicinity of St. Andrew's Bay, namely, that he would complete the work so handsomely begun, appears to have been kept. He reports that he went on board the stern-wheel steamer *Bloomer*, with two officers and 47 men belonging to the *Restless*, and proceeded up the bay, against very unfavorable circumstances of darkness, wind and tide, some ten miles above St. Andrews, where his force was, and destroyed some 90 additional salt works, together with all the boilers, kettles and buildings attached to them, whereupon the enemy commenced the destruction of 200 more which were in advance of our party, and thus saved us from all further trouble, except skirting along the bay for the distance of fifteen miles, to make sure that the work of destruction had been well performed by them. Deserters from Capt. ANDERSON's and ROBINSON's companies reported subsequently that both officers and men had broken up, and gone home, as the destruction of the salt works, which they were ordered to guard, had been so complete, and six of them have enlisted in the navy after taking the oath of allegiance.

ANOTHER BATCH OF PRIZES.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of the following blockade-runners. On the 28th of December, the rebel schooner *Caroline Gertrude*, loaded with cotton, was captured in St. Mark's Bay, Florida, by the armed boats of the United States steamer *Stars and Stripes*. The schooner was aground when captured. Fourteen prisoners were captured. After taking out forty-three bales of cotton, and having a sharp engagement with the enemy's cavalry, finding they could not save the vessel, they set her on fire to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels, and she, with the balance of her cargo, was totally destroyed. On the 18th of January, the *Stars and Stripes* captured, in the same locality, the steamer *Laura*, hailing from St. John, N. B., and purporting to be from Havana, loaded with merchandise and cigars. Five prisoners were found on board, the Captain and fifteen others having escaped in a boat. The United States steamer *Hendrick Hudson* was also engaged in a chase after this prize. She went with the cotton captured on the *Caroline Gertrude* to Key West for adjudication.

On the 14th of January the U. S. supply steamer *Union* captured, south of Tampa Bay, Fla., the rebel steamer *Mayflower*, bound to Havana, with 75 bales of cotton. When discovered, she was secreted in Sarasota Pass, with steam up all ready to steam out, and was cut out by three boats. Ten prisoners were taken. The Captain and two engineers had escaped. The *Mayflower* is described as an old and almost worthless vessel. She was towed to Key West, where the cargo was condemned by the United States Marshal, and ordered North on the *Union*.

THE PURCHASE OF COTTON.

The bill introduced by Mr. KASSON to-day, authorizes the Secretary of War, through the proper officers of the army in the several military departments of the cotton-growing States, to issue certificates of indebtedness, to be paid after the close of the war and upon the permanent restoration of the authority of the United States over the State of which the party receiving the certificate is at the time a citizen, to be delivered to any person the possessor of cotton in bales, who shall bring the same, or cause the same to be brought, to any military post or position, occupied or held by our troops; the amount of such certified indebtedness not to exceed one-half of the estimated value of such cotton at the seaports of the United States open to foreign trade. The Secretary of War is authorized to provide by proper regulations that no person shall be permitted to purchase in such districts any cotton which is not, at the time of such purchase, in the possession of persons residing within the military lines, and removable without military protection. This bill has been sent to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE TAX UPON SPIRITS AND LIQUORS.

The House Bill to increase the Internal Revenue, as it passed the Senate to-day, provides that after its passage, in lieu of the duty provided for in the act of July 1, 1862, and in addition to the duties payable for licenses, there shall be paid on all spirits that may be distilled and sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale, previous to July 1, 1864, of first-proof, a duty of 60 cents per gallon; and upon all liquors that may be distilled after the passage of this act, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, on and after the 1st of July next, and previous to July next, 70 cents per gallon; and on all liquors that may be distilled after the passage of this act and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, on and after the 1st of January next, 80 cents per gallon. In addition to the duty heretofore imposed by law, there is to be paid on spirits distilled from grain or other materials, whether of American or foreign production, imported from foreign countries previous to the 1st of July next, of first proof, a duty of 49 cents per gallon, and on all such spirits imported from foreign countries on and after the 1st of January next a duty of 50 cents; and on all such spirits imported from foreign countries on and after the 1st of January next, 60 cents per gallon. The Senate struck out the House provision taxing spirits on hand for sale, and also the clause droposing an addition of 20 cents per gallon on adultered spirits sold as brandy, wine, &c. The Senate also rejected the proviso increasing the duty on cotton to 2 cents.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

EMIGRATION TO MISSOURI.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) offered the memorial of the National Land Transfer Company of Missouri, praying for and to promote the emigration of skilled laborers into that State. Referred to the Committee on Finances.

KANSAS CITIZENS IN TEXAS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) reported back from the Committee on Public Lands a bill setting apart a portion of the State of Texas for Kansas citizens, with amendments. Ordered to be printed.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a resolution requesting the President of the United States, if not incompatible with public interests, to communicate any correspondence in his possession relating to the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. Passed.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to sell at public auction all public books and documents in his custody. Adopted.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the bill equalizing the pay of United States soldiers was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) was opposed to the retrospective character of the bill, though he was in favor of placing colored troops on the same footing as other troops from and after its passage.

Mr. WILSON thought the bill should be a retrospective one, for the troops in the colored regiments had been assured before they were mustered into the service, that they would receive the same pay and be placed on an equal footing with white troops. The gross acts of injustice heretofore done to this portion of our soldiery should be rectified.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) thought this a matter of justice. If these colored men had been promised certain things by our war authorities it became our duty to recognize and legalize the promises held out to them. These were sufficient reasons to induce him to vote for the bill.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, supported the bill in its retrospective character.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that the troops raised by Gen. HUNTER had no pledge from the Government. This bill proposed a very loose mode of legislation. Recruiting officers were prone to offer inducements not authorized by law to promote enlistments. If officers had undertaken to promise these colored recruits more than $10 per month, it was from a misapprehension of the law. It would not be proper to legislate to pay more than we had contracted to pay. He thought that from the passage of this bill all of our soldiers, without regard to color, should be placed on an equal footing. As to paying what the Government did not at present owe these colored men under its contract with them, he was opposed to it.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) did not think the Treasury could afford to make this bill retrospective. He would propose an amendment giving them pay after the passage of this act.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) thought the Treasury of the United States always sufficient to provide for an act of justice.

Mr. CONNESS inquired whether this act would cause the rebels to acknowledge colored troops as soldiers.

Mr. POMEROY replied that the effect of the act would be the acknowledgment of colored troops as real soldiers.

Mr. CONNESS regarded this as a proposition involving money, and nothing more. It was a question as to the payment of a certain amount of money under a contract.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said the Government was under a nominal, if not a legal obligation to redeem its obligations to the First Colored Kansas Regiment.

Mr. CONNESS desired that the Senate should introduce a separate bill for this purpose.

Mr. WILSON stated that the present number of colored troops in the field and in the departments would reach 50,000. These had been enlisted mostly within the last six months.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) believed that the Government should act in good faith to these soldiers. At the same time, there were considerations which should lead us to act cautiously in the matter. There were many white soldiers serving in the army without receiving the bounties given to subsequent recruits. If we adopted this bill we should give the old soldiers similar benefits.

Mr. FESSENDEN calculated that the bill, in its retrospective action, would incur an expense of a million and a half dollars.

Mr. DOOLITTLE argued that as the wives and children of many of our colored troops were being supported by the Government, they should not receive the same bounty and pay as white recruits, whose families are dependent on them for support.

THE REVENUE BILL.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the House proceeded to consider the House Revenue Bill, with the amendments proposed by the Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved an amendment reducing the tax on distilled spirits to a uniform rate of 40 cents, instead of 70 and 80 cents. He argued at length that the proposed tax discriminated against an article of Northwestern manufacture, while it did not affect the productions of other sections. He thought that in a few years, when the currency should become reduced, liquor could not stand such a tax as that now proposed. He did not consider this a fair mode of legislation toward the Northwestern States.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) replied that we should tax an article to obtain revenue, according to what it would bear. Liquor would bear the tax proposed by the Finance Committee. The tax would fall upon the consumer, wherever it was used. The tax imposed in England was more than double this, and yet no one was injured or complained. If it was not used as an article of manufacture in the Atlantic States, the tax fell there.

Mr. FESSENDEN deprecated any sectional feelings in great measures like this. The bill originated in no sectional spirit.

Mr. HENDRICKS would say that no one deprecated sectional issues more than himself; and as a Senator he would not give a vote for a bill imposing burdens unequally on any particular section of the country, as he thought such a course would tend to sever the union of the States. The Northwest had not, nor would it, refuse to bear its full share of the burden in this great war.

The debate was continued at length by Messrs. COWAN, HOWE, JOHNSON, GRIMES, DOOLITTLE, HARLAN and others.

MR. HENDRICKS' amendment was rejected.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report a proviso taxing liquors on hand prior to July 1 twenty cents per gallon.

Rejected by a vote of 14 yeas against 29 nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Morrill, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull.

NAYS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlisle, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Hicks, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Pomeroy, Powell, Richardson, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson, Riddle.

The bill, as amended by the Finance Committee, then passed.

On motion of Mr. LANE (of Indiana) it was resolved that when the Senate adjourned it be until Monday.

The Senate then went into executive session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of certain fortifications, for the year ending with June, 1865.

GRADE OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy to communicate the report of the Advisory Board of July, 1862, to establish and equalize the grade of line-officers of the navy, together with the instructions to said board, and all the documentary testimony, memorials and protests of those who were not recommended, and of others in their behalf, and all other papers and proceedings connected therewith, and the report of the said board.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

On motion of Mr. BENNETT, of Colorado, (Union,) the Committee on Territories were instructed to take into consideration the propriety of passing a law to prevent the wanton destruction of the buffalo during the Spring and Summer.

INDEMNIFICATION FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Mr. HALE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill providing for ascertaining and adjusting the claims against the Government for injury to and destruction of property by military authority during the present rebellion.

BOUNTY LANDS FOR SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. NOBLE, of Ohio, (Union,) the Committee on Pensions were instructed to take into consideration the propriety of giving bounty lands to all soldiers in the present war who have been, or may be honorably discharged, and also to the soldiers engaged in the Oregon Indian War.

CAPTURED COTTON.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill relating to captures of cotton, and the disposition thereof, by the forces of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. AMBROSE W. CLARK, of New-York, (Union,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution that there be printed ten thousand copies of the diplomatic correspondence accompanying the President's Message, for the use of the State Department.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) said that this was the only mode the Government had to enlighten the public mind of Europe. If this was not allowed no one could desire that we should be driven to the disreputable measure of the rebels, viz.: buying up the public press of Europe. By distributing the document through the State Department it would have all the weight of an official declaration.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked the Chairman of the Printing Committee to include in the order the printing of ten thousand copies of Gen. MCCLELLAN's report. We are, he said, annoyed to death by inquiries for it, not only from individuals in the Western country, but from officers of the army.

Mr. AMBROSE W. CLARK said that the copies of Gen. MCCLELLAN's report would soon be ready for distribution.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN remarked that the number ordered, namely, 10,000, would give the members only 50 copies a piece. The demand for MCCLELLAN's report was so great that the exigency required that a larger number of copies should be printed.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Dem.,) said that the gentleman (ALLEN) could have his share of the copies.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Union,) replied: The gentleman (GRINNELL) does not want his constituents to read the truth.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) wanted to know what the printing would cost. This ought to be first ascertained.

Mr. COX said that he and his friends would not object to making known the transactions of all the departments. Let all the books be printed. The diplomatic correspondence should be laid before the world. He would say to the gentleman from Iowa that his (GRINNELL's) constituents had written hither for Gen. MCCLELLAN's report. We want to know, and the people of the West want to know why this report is kept back?

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Union,) asked why the friends of Gen. MCCLELLAN did not ask in the first instance, for printing a larger number of copies of his report?

Mr. COX replied: We did not know there would be so great a demand for that report. Gen. MCCLELLAN's popularity is almost equal to that of Gen. Grant. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILSON understood that the diplomatic correspondence was already printed and ready for distribution among members. He wanted to know the cost of printing the additional copies, as the type was distributed.

Mr. POMEROY, of New-York, (Union,) remarked that the thousand copies heretofore ordered to be printed for the use of the State Department were not enough for the purpose of the distribution intended. It was important that copies should be sent abroad, in order to a better understanding of our diplomatic affairs for the past year. The public attention had been drawn to the subject of foreign intervention, more than to any other. It was the rock on which our enemies thought we would split and their prosperity established. There was no subject on which the people had more right to demand information than on our foreign relations.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,)—Suppose we ascertain, just for curiosity, how much the printing will cost.

Mr. POMEROY replied that the question was whether additional copies shall be printed or not.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) proposed that instead of one thousand, two thousand copies of those already printed be given for the use of the State Department. He was quite sure that the House did not want 7,000 copies. Besides the printing expenses had been run up to $1,250,000 the past year, and it was becoming an alarming expense.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) said that if the House were disposed to higgle as to the sum for bringing our diplomatic correspondence before the nations of Europe, let them do so.

The House then passed the resolution for printing 10,000 additional copies of the diplomatic correspondence, by yeas 118, nays 17.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The House then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution to amend a joint resolution, explanatory of the Confiscation Act of July, 1862.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, (Union,) in the course of his argument, said, that if we concede the rebels to be alien enemies, we concede their territory to be alien territory; but if we adopt the theory that they are not out of the Union, then confiscation becomes a municipal regulation to practically operate on the property of those who are in armed rebellion against the Government. The rebels have broken the contract, and it is the right and duty of Congress to restrain their persons and appropriate their property.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, moved to lay the joint resolution on the table.

The question was decided in the negative by yeas 71, nays 83.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) opposed the pending resolution and asked gentlemen on the Republican side to pause and reflect whether confiscation was not destructive rather than preservative of the Government. Let us not make this a war of conquest—a war of extermination affecting six or eight millions of people. Let not their lands go to speculators, to those who follow the army not to strengthen it, but to fatten on the plunder. He would prosecute the war for the purpose of putting down the rebellion, and as far as possible restoring the peace and harmony of all sections.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) said that the policy of confiscation is embodied as the living law of the land, and therefore was not before the House. All that had been said by the opponents of the resolution was a waste of time. He would not be harsh beyond the measures of the hour, but his patience had been exhausted by the efforts here to shield traitors from the penalty of their crimes. The gentleman from Ohio (COX) had furnished the rough material out of which all the speeches of the opposition had been made, and those he had been sailing with were in the craft belonging to the Confederate navy.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said: The gentleman from Iowa (WILSON) was speaking by the courtesy of this side, after putting himself off by calling the "previous question." He makes a personal attack on me, and declines to yield the floor.

Mr. WILSON—I did not interrupt the gentleman when he spoke, and I refuse to yield the floor.

Mr. COX—The gentleman dare not yield.

The Speaker to Mr. COX—The Chair will protect the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. COX—I beg the pardon of the Speaker for the interruption.

Mr. WILSON resumed. He said that the resolution was strictly in accordance with the Constitution, and yet gentlemen on the other side opposed it, with all their professed reverence for the Constitution, and their willingness to leave such important questions to the adjudication of the courts. Traitors had no right to expect to be shielded from the consequences of their crimes. The rebellion was not to be crushed out by offering olive branches, or by the utterance of honeyed words, even from the lips of members of Congress. While gentlemen were thus talking for the benefit of their erring brothers and wayward sisters, their relatives on the other side were making desperate efforts against us. We expect to see the Southern States rescued from a remorseless aristocracy, and a semi-feudal system destroyed; labor elevated to its just dignity, and such institutions of republicanism established as will secure the future peace and prosperity of the entire country.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered on the passage of the resolution.

This motion was laid on the table by two majority.

The Speaker announced the question on the passage of the joint resolution, when

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved that the House adjourn, and

Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved that the House adjourn until Monday.

These questions and others, evidently designed to stave off action on the confiscation resolution, occupied more than an hour, the votes being taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) at 4¼ o'clock, said, if these tactics were continued, it was evident that they could do nothing, therefore it would be better to come here fresh to-morrow morning, and he moved to adjourn, which motion was carried.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Military Bill—Longstreet vs. Foster.

The Richmond papers of Jan. 30 contain the following interesting extracts:

THE SENATE MILITARY BILL.

From the Examiner, Jan. 30,

The Senate, on yesterday, removed the injunction of secrecy from the Military Bill reported from the Military Committee. We give below an abstract of the bill as it passed the Senate in secret session. We learn the bill now being considered by the House of Representatives, in secret session, is entirely a different affair.

The first section of the Senate bill declares all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between 18 and 55 years, in the military service of the Confederate States for the war.

SEC. 2. All persons between 45 and 55 not now in the army, shall enroll themselves within a period to be prescribed by the President, under pain of being conscribed into the army in the field, and all details for provost and hospital guards, Commissary, Quartermaster and Niter Bureau agents, clerks and guards, and for service in enforcing the Conscript Acts, &c., shall be taken from those persons who are between 45 and 55 not now in the army, and from those below 45 who are unfit for military service in the field by reason of physical disability, within 30 days from the passage of this act: Provided, that in the Trans-Mississippi Department the time for the enrollment aforesaid shall be 60 days. And provided further, that all persons named between 45 and 55 shall only be placed in the service to act as details as herein provided.

SEC. 3. Discharges from the army to be of no effect, unless the disability on account of which the discharges were obtained still exist; provided, that persons exempted on account of religious opinions, and who have paid the tax levied on them as such, shall not be conscripted.

SEC. 4. Repeals all laws granting exemptions, and provides that hereafter none shall be exempt, except—

I. All who shall be held to be unfit for military service, under the rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

II. The Vice-President of the Confederate States, the members of Congress and of the State Legislatures, and the officers thereof, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or the Governors of the States, respectively, may declare to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State Governments.

III. Ministers of religion who, on the 10th of April, 1862, were and still are in the discharge of their regular ministerial duties; superintendents of asylums for the deaf, dumb, blind and insane; one editor of each newspaper established and being published on the 10th of April, 1862, who was owner or editor of a newspaper at that date, and which has been so published regularly since that time, and such journeymen printers as such editor may, under oath, declare are indispensable for printing said newspaper; one apothecary doing business on the 10th of April, 1862, and who is now and has been since that time doing business; all physicians over thirty-five years of age who for the last seven years have been in the actual practice of their profession; and teachers of twenty children whose schools have been in operation for the past two years; *Provided*, that when the occupations here mentioned have been interrupted by the occupation of the enemy and resumed at the place of residence, the persons named shall be entitled to exemption.

IV. One for the police of slaves there shall be exempted on each farm or plantation, the sole property of a minor, person of unsound mind, *femme sole*, or person absent in the military service, on which there are twenty or more effective hands; *Provided*, the persons so exempted were acting as overseers previous to 16th April, 1862, and there is no white male adult on such farm or plantation not liable to military duty; and, *Provided*, the owner of such farm or plantation, his agent or legal representative, shall make affidavit that, after diligent effort, no overseer can be procured who is not liable to military duty.

Provided further, That this clause shall not extend to any farm or plantation on which negroes have been placed, by division, from any other farm or plantation, since Oct. 11, 1862; *Provided further*, That for every person exempted, as aforesaid, and during the period of such exemption, there shall be paid annually into the public treasury, by the owners of such slaves, the sum of $500; *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the President from detailing the owner of a plantation to oversee the same, upon the terms and in the cases where such owner would have the right to claim the exemption of an overseer to manage such plantation.

V. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal the Act of April 14, 1863, in relation to mail contractors, and the exemptions herein granted shall only continue while the persons exempted are engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

SEC. 5. By this section the President is authorized to grant details, under general rules and regulations to be issued from the War Department, either from persons between forty-five and fifty-five, or from the army in the field, in all cases where, in his judgment, justice, equity and necessity, require that he should make such details, and he may revoke such order of details whenever he may think proper; *Provided*, The power herein granted to the President to make details and exemptions shall not be construed to authorize the exemption or detail of any contractor for furnishing supplies to the Government by reason of said contract, unless the head or secretary of the department shall certify that the personal services of said contractor are indispensable to the execution of the contract, and that the same is carried on in good faith; and then never more than one person for each contract; or of the officers, clerks, agents or employes of express companies.

SEC. 6 provides that any Quartermaster or Assistant Quartermaster, Commissary or Assistant Commissary, (other than those serving with brigades or regiments in the field,) or officer in the niter bureau, Provost-Marshal, or enrolling officer, who shall employ any person between the ages of 18 and 45, who is liable to military duty in the field, as a clerk, agent, or in any other way, shall, upon conviction thereof, by a court-martial or military court, be cashiered; and it shall be the duty of department or district commanders to relieve such Quartermaster, &c., upon proof, by oath of some creditable person, that he or they have violated the requirements of this clause; and any department or district commander who shall fail to do as required by this act as above stated, shall, upon conviction thereof, be dismissed the service.

SEC. 7. In appointing local Boards of Surgeons for the examination of persons liable to military service, no member composing the same shall be appointed from the county in which said persons reside.

SEC. 8. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal any part of the act entitled "An act to provide further for the public defence," approved April 16, 1862, or of the act amendatory thereto, approved Sept. 27, 1862, except as herein expressly provided.

GENS. LONGSTREET AND FOSTER.

From the Dispatch, Jan. 30.

We copied, yesterday, from Northern papers, a correspondence between Lieut.-Gen. LONGSTREET and Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, commanding the Yankee forces in East Tennessee. Designedly, no doubt, the most important letter of this correspondence was omitted in the journal from which we copied the letters which have already appeared. As the letter speaks for itself, and terminates the correspondence, we submit it without comment:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT EAST TENNESSEE,
Jan. 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th of January, with its inclosures, &c.

The disingenuous manner in which you have misconstrued my letter of the 3d has disappointed me. The suggestion you claim to have adopted was, in words, as follows, viz.:

"I presume, however, that the great object and end in view was to hasten the day of peace. I respectfully suggest for your consideration the propriety of communicating any views that your Government may have on that subject through me, rather than by handbills circulated amongst our soldiers."

This sentence repudiates, in its own terms, the construction which you have forced upon it. Let me remind you, too, that the spirit and tone of my letter were to meet honorable sentiments.

The absolute want of pretext for your construction of the letter induces me to admonish you against trifling over the events of this great war. You cannot pretend to have answered my letter in the spirit of frankness due to a soldier, and yet it is hard to believe that an officer commanding an army of veteran soldiers, on whose shoulders rests, in no small part, the destiny of empires, could so far forget the height of this great argument at arms, and so betray the dignity of his high station, as to fall into a contest of jeers and jibes.

I have read your order announcing the favorable terms on which deserters will be received. Step by step you have gone on in violation of the laws of honorable warfare. Our farms have been destroyed, our women and children have been robbed, and our houses have been pillaged and burnt. You have laid your plans and worked diligently to produce wholesale murder by servile insurrection. And now, the most ignoble of all, you propose to degrade the human race by inducing soldiers to dishonor and forswear themselves.

Soldiers who have met your own on so many honorable fields, who have breasted the storm of battle in defence of their honor, their families and their homes, for three long years, have a right to expect more of honor, even in their adversaries.

I beg leave to return the copies of the proclamation and your order.

I have the honor to renew to you the assurances of great respect. Your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET, Lieut.-Gen. Com'ding.
Major-Gen. J. G. FOSTER, Com'ding Dept. of Ohio.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rebel Deserters—Confiscated Sutler's Goods—Gayety in Camp—Cold Weather.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Greatly exaggerated reports have been published as to the number of rebel deserters received by the Army of the Potomac. They averaged last month from five to twelve per day, but the arrivals have been more frequent thus far in the present month, not, however, at any time exceeding the latter estimate.

A letter from the army, received to-night, says: Last Monday was the time appointed for the rebel conscripts of Virginia to assemble at the various rendezvous. Refugees say a large portion declined doing so, and many will probably reach our lines.

A large lot of confiscated sutlers' goods were sold at Brandy Station yesterday by Capt. CLINTON, of Gen. PATRICK's Staff. Notwithstanding an apparent combination of sutlers to get them at nominal rates, they netted the average Washington rates. The articles were generally in excess of the manifests and officers' orders. The liquors composing part of the seizures, were turned over to the Medical Department, and the proceeds of the sale, about $1,500, placed in Gen. PATRICK's hands, to be applied to the relief of our sick and wounded.

Gen. BIDDLE's ball, on Tuesday night, afforded much pleasure to a large company.

Within the last twenty-four hours, the writer says, we have passed through every grade of the seasons, from Summer's heat, with thunder and lightning, to cold, producing ice an inch thick. A cold south wind is blowing this morning, but the weather is clear and pleasant.

There is nothing exciting from the front.

Trade to West Virginia Unrestricted.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 4.

JOHN F. MCJILTON, Esq., the Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, received from the Treasury Department at Washington to-day the following regulation, which allows the transportation of merchandise to Western Virginia:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

The Secretary of War having transmitted to this Department the letter of the Commanding-General, expressing the opinion in reply to a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 16th ult., that restrictions on all trade in the State of West Virginia, within the national military lines, may now be safely removed, the 26th regulation of trade, established with other regulations on the 11th of September, 1863, is so far modified that all restrictions on trade in the State of West Virginia, within said lines, are annulled and abrogated, and all products and goods may be freely taken into and transported within the above-mentioned portion of said State, as in time of peace; provided, however, that no products or goods shall be taken from said State into any State declared to be in insurrection, or to any port in any such State heretofore blockaded, which has been, or may be opened, except in compliance with the regulations of Sept. 11.

(Signed,) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was opened to-day by the Administrator of the Government, Maj.-Gen. DOYLE. His speech refers to the increased exports and large surplus revenue; congratulates the country upon the success of the militia organization, the increased traffic on the railways, and the enlarged activity in the mining operations; recommends amendments to the agricultural and gold field acts; promises measures to effect a geological survey of the Province; promises to extend the existing railways, to complete the St. Peter's Canal, to promote education, to establish a maritime court to investigate shipwrecks, and to inaugurate measures to unite, under one Government and Legislature, the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Mr. WADE was elected Speaker of the House.

The Escape of Marshal Kane and Confederate Officers—The Chesapeake Case.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Feb. 4.

Marshal KANE and a large number of Confederate officers have arrived here. They are said to have escaped from Johnson's Island.

There was nothing definite done in the Court of Admiralty yesterday in reference to the steamer *Chesapeake*. The Court has adjourned until Friday, when it is expected that the vessel will be delivered over to her owners.

Copperheadism in the New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 4.

A bill against enlisting and paying bounties to negroes was offered by the Democrats in the Senate to-day.

It was vigorously resisted by Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL.

The New-York State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The State Medical Society adjourned to-day, after electing the following officers: President, FREDERICK HYDE; Vice-President, GEORGE J. FISHER; Secretary, S. D. WILLARD; Treasurer, J. V. P. QUACKENBUSH.

For the Front.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Major-Gen. PECK, now here, throws up his leave of absence and returns immediately to his command in North Carolina, in consequence of the reported attack on Newbern.

The Will of R. H. Winslow.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Thursday, Feb. 4.

The validity of the will of R. H. WINSLOW was established by a decree of the Superior Court here, to-day.

GEN. KELLY'S DEPARTMENT.

A Fight Imminent in Hardy County.

IN THE FIELD, WESTERN VIRGINIA,
THURSDAY, Feb. 4.

Our forces have overtaken the enemy at the ford near Moorfield, in Hardy County.

The enemy evidently intends to dispute the passage of the river.

Our forces are in position and the artillery just opened.

Interesting from the Southwest.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The steamer *Belle Creole* struck a snag off Plum Point on the 2d and sunk. One passenger was lost. Nothing was saved from the boat, which was insured for $10,000.

The steamers *Darling* and *Silver Moon*, from Memphis, passed up, en route to Cincinnati, to-day, with 1,749 bales of cotton, and the *Perry* has arrived with 204 bales for St. Louis.

The rebels used artillery against the steamers which were recently fired into, and engaged three of our gunboats for a considerable time before they were repulsed, and thirteen of them were killed.

The inauguration of the officers chosen by the State Convention of Arkansas took place on the 22d ult., in the Senate Chamber at Little Rock. It was a most solemn and imposing affair. After a prayer by the Rev. JAMES BUTLER, the Governor addressed the assemblage in a touching and impressive manner.

The ceremonies concluded with the administration of the oath of office to Gov. MURPHY, Lieut.-Gov. BLISS, and the Secretary of State. The scene was most affecting, and many present were moved to tears as the solemn words that bound the new officers to loyalty to their country and fealty to the Union, were uttered and responded to.

Fifteen hundred recruits arrived to-day at Springfield, a portion of them from Missouri. They are en route for the South to fill up old regiments. About 3,000 more will soon follow.

Hon. A. M. JENKINS, Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, died yesterday at his residence in Murfreysboro, Ill.

The Memphis *Argus*, of the 2d, says there is little doing in the cotton market, and a decline of two cents from Saturday's quotations has been experienced. Buyers are holding off, expecting heavy receipts and a further decline in New-York. It is rumored in commercial circles that two or three boats are expected to arrive from below, with an aggregate of 3,000 bales.

A Pennsylvania Regiment at Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Ninety-eighth Philadelphia Regiment, Col. BALLIER, has reënlisted, and arrived here to-night on furlough. The heroes were received by a grand military and civic escort, and will be entertained by the German societies at a supper to-night.

Sentence of a Counterfeiter.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 4.

In the United States District Court, SYLVESTER C. COOK was tried and convicted of uttering counterfeited "fifty dollar" United States notes, and he has been sentenced by Judge FIELD, to imprisonment for three years. This same person was indicted by the Essex County Court, for a similar offence, but was surrendered upon an order, to the United States Court.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The United States Supreme Court is still considering the case of Greene C. Bronson et al., appellants, *vs.* The LaCrosse and Milwa

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRESSING POISONING CASE.

A Whole Family Poisoned by Ham—Death of One of the Victims.

PROCEEDINGS UPON THE CORONER'S INQUEST, ETC.

A case of much interest has just been concluded by Coroner NAUMANN. As we regard it of some public importance we give below the facts as they have come to us, together with the testimony adduced on the inquest, including evidence of the physicians, who have made a thorough examination of the subject: It appears that three weeks ago yesterday, an elderly lady, Mrs. ELIZABETH WERKMEISTER, residing at No. 45 Elizabeth-street, purchased a ham at the store of a provision dealer on the corner of Grand and Mott streets. She took it home and the family all partook of it. Mr. FLAIG, the husband and father of the family, his wife, their little daughter MARY, aged two years, and an aunt of the latter, soon after eating, became quite ill. The next day, however, they ate some more of the ham. This second repast made them worse, and they began to attribute it to what they had eaten. The child lingered several days in great distress, and at length died, in spite of all the attending physicians could do for her. The father, mother and aunt are still very ill, but hopes are entertained of their recovery. Mrs. WERKMEISTER, mentioned above, and who is the grandmother of deceased, was not so much affected, she having only eaten a small piece to test it. Below we give the testimony of the grandmother and of the physicians who made the examination.

Elizabeth Werkmeister being sworn, testified: Deceased was my grandchild; three weeks ago Thursday, I bought a ham, corner of Grand and Mott streets; I brought it home, and we all ate it of raw, and took bread and wine with it; on the next morning, deceased's father and mother were taken very ill; they complained of a great pain in the stomach, &c.; on that day they ate more of the ham, and since that time they have been constantly very ill; they thought the ham poisoned them and I ate a piece of it to try it; the same symptoms showed themselves with me; afterwards the deceased was taken sick, and Dr. Valliere was sent for.

Dr. Valliere, residing in Jackson-street, testified: I am a physician: two weeks ago to-day I was called to see deceased: I found her in great pain, vomiting, &c.; these symptoms continued for four or five days; the deceased gradually grew weaker, and died day before yesterday; all the members of the family were similarly affected; the family consisted of the father, mother, grandmother, aunt and deceased; they were all of the opinion that the sickness was caused by eating a ham, which they had purchased a short time before; on examining the ham with a microscope it was found to be diseased, and filled with a kind of insect known as "*trichimes.*"

Joseph Schnetter, of No. 99½ Amity-street, testified that he was a physician; that he saw deceased in consultation with Dr. Valliere; deceased was suffering from symptoms described by the doctor; my opinion was that the disease was caused by the "*trichinæ spiralis*;" I took a piece from the same ham that deceased had eaten, and examined it under a microscope; I found that it contained an immense number of the animalcules; as far as the appearance or the ham with the naked eye went, it seemed to be healthy; nothing wrong could be detected with the naked eye, and no blame could be attached to the dealer for selling the article. I have seen several cases of disease from the same cause, and believe it to be more prevalent this season than others.

Dr. Wooster Beach testified: I have made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, with Drs. Valliere, Schnetter and Jacobi; the organs showed no marks of disease, except the brain and left lung, which exhibited signs of congestion; portions of various parts of the body were removed for microscopic examination; I agree with Dr. Schnetter in his opinion as to the cause of the death of deceased.

At the conclusion of the testimony, the jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased, Mary Flaig, came to her death from accidental poisoning from eating ham containing *trichinos Spiralis.*"

The "Month's Mind" for Archbishop Hughes.

This solemn ceremonial of the Roman Catholic Church took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10½ A. M. in the forenoon of Wednesday. The funeral decorations put up at the obsequies of the Archbishop still remained, and a catafalque bearing archiepiscopal symbols, surmounted by a cross, and brilliantly lighted by burning tapers, stood in the central aisle. The seats were early filled, by pew-holders and their friends, no person being admitted without a ticket from the Trustees of the Cathedral. Among the audience were the relatives of Archbishop HUGHES, his brother-in-law, Senor RODRIGUES, many of our best-known Roman Catholic citizens, and an imposing array of clergy, including Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax; Bishop Bailey, of New-Jersey; Dominique, of Pittsburgh; Farrell, of Hamilton, (C. W.;) Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Lynch, of Toronto, and Timon, of Buffalo, and nearly two hundred priests.

The services, which were very impressive, consisted of a Pontifical High Mass for the repose of the dead, followed by a sermon by Bishop LOUGHLIN. These ceremonies commenced with the chant of the litanies for the dead, by the clergy. After this followed the celebration of the mass by Archbishop CONNOLLY, assisted by very Rev. Father STARRS, Administrator of the Diocese, as assistant Priest, Rev. Father MAGUIRE, Deacon, and Rev. Father MCSWEENEY, Sub-Deacon. Rev. Father MCNIERNEY was Master of Ceremonies.

The music was conducted by Mr. WM. BERGE, of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Mr. HARRISON presiding at the organ, and the choirs of St. Francis Xavier's and St. Peter's assisting. The mass sung was as follows:

"Requiem Eternam" and "Kyrie Eletson," by CHERUBINI: "Dies Irae," "Tuba Mirum," Lachrymosa," Offertorium," and "Sanctus" by MOZART; and "Benedictus" and "Agnus Dei," by CHERUBINI. All these noble and solemn compositions were rendered with great correctness and effect.

The mass was followed by a sermon from Bishop LOUGHLIN, from Hebrews xiii., 7: "Remember your prelates, who have spoken to you the word of God, whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation." The sermon, a brief and well-written discourse, after mentioning the unanimous eulogies upon the departed from all classes, public and private, of all religious denominations and all professions, proceeded to enumerate the virtues and abilities of Archbishop HUGHES. He was gifted, said the preacher, with extraordinary powers of mind, sentiments of heart which do honor to humanity, and a robust and vigorous physical constitution, which, together, would have secured him preeminence in any pursuit. He loved fondly the land of his birth, but discharged the duties he owed to the land of his adoption with unswerving fidelity. To use his own language, "his feelings, his habits, his thoughts had been so much identified with all that is American, that he had almost forgotten he was a foreigner." The preacher next traced the outlines of the character of Archbishop HUGHES, as priest and as prelate, exalting his powers and success as a controversialist in defence of the doctrines of his church, and as a ruler in administering the church discipline or internal polity of his diocese. Individually, he was a stranger to fear; sometimes apparently severe, yet always kind, benevolent, charitable. He found, in all his trials, constant consolation in his religion, and in the rectitude of his conduct. "In all my public life in New-York," he writes, "I have done no action, uttered no sentiment, unworthy of a Christian Bishop and an American citizen." The preacher concluded by enforcing the doctrine of obedience to the prelates of the church as the divinely-ordained vehicles of the Christian faith and truth, and by exhorting his hearers to practice in their own lives the lessons taught by that of the departed.

The services of the occasion were closed by singing the Libera at the catafalque, and by the usual mortuary ceremonies, and the pronouncing of the concluding absolution by Archbishop CONNOLLY.

The South-street Homicide.

DEATH OF THE VICTIM.

WM. SMITH, the barkeeper of JOHN H. MCKINLEY, who was shot at an early hour on Tuesday morning at the saloon No. 93 South-street, an account of which has been published in the TIMES, died yesterday afternoon at the New-York Hospital. Coroner NAUMANN will hold an inquest on the body at 10 o'clock this morning. The deceased has served long and faithfully in the Union army. His untimely death is mourned by a large circle of warm and admiring friends. At the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted with Capt. MESCHUTT, of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G. In this regiment he served during the first year and a half of the war, was in the first battle of Bull Run, and numerous other fights subsequently. His period of enlistment having expired he was honorably discharged, came to this City, where soon after he reenlisted as Second Lieutenant in Company G of the Second New-York Fire Zouaves, under Col. SEAWRIGHT. After the second battle of Bull Run he was honorably discharged, upon application to Gen. HOOKER. Since that time he has been residing in this City. He had been but a very short time in Mr. MCKINLEY'S employ when he received the fatal shot. He was about 27 years of age, and is said to have been a man of excellent character.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE RUSSELL.

In the case of GEORGE HERON, a negro, who was tried yesterday for murder in killing another negro by shooting him with a pistol, Mr. SEAWARD said that the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution was not sufficiently clear on the subject of identity to warrant him in pressing a verdict. The court therefore submitted the question to the jury, and the prisoner was acquitted.

MARY BENEDICT was placed at the bar upon an indictment, charging her with murder. Mr. STEWART said that in this case there were grave doubts in his mind whether the prisoner's husband, with whose murder she was charged, was really murdered, or whether he committed suicide. He therefore asked that she be discharged upon her own recognizance, and an order was entered to that effect.

The court then took up the case of HARKNER LITTLE, indicted for manslaughter in killing JOHN KANE by stabbing him with a knife. This is the case of stabbing by a negro at No. 54 Worth-street, an account of which appeared in the papers a few weeks ago.

WM. F. KINTZING, Jr., and JOHN H. ANTHON appeared for the prisoner, and the trial was adjourned until this morning.

German Liederkranz Fancy Dress Ball.

The annual ball of this society took place last evening, at the City Assembly Rooms.

From the reputation of this Society, and the excellence of its former balls, this was looked forward to with great interest by the number who had been so fortunate as to secure tickets; which being $5 each, but a limited number issued, and they only to be had by personal introduction of one of the members, brought them in great demand.

The society has been in existence since 1849, when it was formed by a number of German gentlemen, lovers of music, who thought by this means to secure the better cultivation of German music in this country, and to have a place where they might sociably spend their evenings, they engaged Pythagoras Hall, and held their meetings there regularly, their numbers steadily increased, and their funds kept pace, until they finally bought the two buildings Nos. 379 and 381 Fourth-street, erected a large extension in rear of them, and on the 26th of November last took possession. The buildings are most admirably arranged for the purpose for which they are intended, having a large dining-room in the basement, two large and handsomely furnished parlors for ladies on the next floor, sitting rooms for the members, dining-room and a cosy little wine-room on the next floor, reading rooms, a fine library, committee and billiard rooms on the floor above, and in the rear of all a large hall 75x50, beautifully decorated with paintings, with balconies for ladies and lighted from the ceiling, in which they have their singing parties three evenings in the week, and once a month a grand concert, which Messrs. BERGMANN, MASON and other celebrities frequently attend.

The Society numbers some 700, with a chorus 110 strong, 50 gentlemen and 60 ladies: they will sing at the Philharmonic Concert on the 12th of March next. The officers are O. Ottendorfer, President; O. Sackerdorff and Dr. Petzhold, Vice-Presidents; George Nembach and H. C. F. Koch, Secretaries; L. Grasse, Treasurer, and A. Paur, Director.

The ball-room was crowded to its utmost extent with a most brilliant assemblage. Two bands, one at each end of the room, gave most excellent music. The costumes were some very rich and some very funny. Here mingled together were Kings and brigands, monks and clowns, soldiers and sailors, Dukes and tailors, Queens and flower-girls, market-women and columbines, and, in fact, almost every character that can be imagined. Among the richest of the dressers were noticeable the splendid costume of FRANCIS I. of France, worn by Secretary H. C. F. KOCH, and the Duke of Buckingham, worn by Mr. DERNIER.

The Old Guard, commanded by Gen. RAHNE, with its banner, on which was inscribed "Stevens Battery," and bearing a picture of the old ferry-boat *Newark*, attracted much attention and caused great amusement, as did also the itinerant musicians. The grand carnival procession was really magnificent, and as it is a novel affair in this country, the description of it may be interesting. The procession is headed by the lawyers and eminent divines, who, in a short speech, inform the audience that, in consequence of its many sins, the world must suffer great punishment. A number of fairies then appear and intercede. They are followed by all the masks present, and with them an immense hen who struts about the hall to the front of the dirkies and at their feet lays a silver egg. The doctors present are then called for, who exert their skill. The egg is carefully opened and from it springs the "good genius," who removes the spell and brings all back to happiness again. Taken all together, it was one of the finest balls of the kind ever held in this City.

The Committee of Arrangements, who, with the Floor Committee, performed their duties so satisfactorily, are Messrs. Wm. Steinway, Julius Ernest, Henry C. F. Koch, James Classen, and George Varrelmann.

Volunteering in New-York.

THE BOUNTY FUND EXHAUSTED—HOSTILE ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE LEGISLATURE AT FAULT—SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—A DEPUTATION SENT TO ALBANY.

The dispatches from Albany, in Wednesday's papers summarizing the proceedings of the Legislature on Monday, briefly stated, among other matters, that the Senate failed to pass the act (originating in that body) to confirm the substitute and relief and bounty ordinances of our Board of Supervisors, and that a motion to reconsider the unfavorable vote was tabled. This news fell like a huge thunderclap or a much saturated blanket on the feelings and hopes of the Supervisors' Recruiting Committee, who were quite confident of a speedy legislation of the loans under these ordinances, by which they could go on unchecked in their operations of securing men "to be counted and allowed on the quota of this county." Such a consummation was most devoutly to be wished, for the general welfare of the public, but especially in view of the alarming fact that the funds so far raised under the last $2,000,000 ordinance were very nearly exhausted.

The reasons for this apparent antagonism in the Senate to the ordinances could not be satisfactorily determined, although there was much conjecture upon the subject. Some persons said the vote on the question of confirmation showed that the Republicans wished to compel a draft in the Democratic cities to strengthen their party vote at the Presidential election. Others said the Republican Senators wanted the Democratic cities and counties to raise their quotas without paying bounties. And again it was supposed the Senate wished to rebuke our Supervisors for having inaugurated a system practically nullifying the law passed at the previous session prohibiting all city and county authorities from paying bounties. The real reason probably is because a general law applicable to all public authorities in the State, who have taken a similar course, is designed, or else an act for a State bounty so framed as to legalize unauthorized bounties and positively prohibit their further payment.

However, the Volunteer Committee held a meeting early in the afternoon, and considered the matter. It was finally agreed that the Chairman, Mr. BLUNT, should request the Board of Supervisors to hold a special meeting, and then further request them to send a committee to Albany. The Board of Supervisors accordingly met by special call, signed by nine members, at 3 o'clock.

After the roll had been called, the President (Supervisor TWEED) said:

I would state that this meeting has been called at the instance of Supervisor BLUNT, who will explain to the board the reasons why he desired the meeting to be held.

Supervisor BLUNT—Mr. President: My object in asking for a meeting of the board was that we might do something to favor volunteering. The enlistments are constantly increasing, and yesterday the Recruiting Committee paid out the largest amount of any day yet. I see by the newspapers of this morning that the Legislature has not legalized our ordinances to raise money to pay the bounties. It is very important that these should be legalized at once, as the funds are about exhausted, and the reënlisted men are coming on in large numbers. It takes a large amount of money every day now to pay them. Day before yesterday, the Mayor, the Comptroller and I called on some banks, and solicited subscriptions, and they spoke at once about our loan not being legalized. I suppose they await its legalization before subscribing. There is about $500,000 worth of the bonds not yet taken. The committee feel that they must stop operations if money is not immediately forthcoming to pay the bounties. The committee do not wish to stop without telling the Board why they must do so, and give a clear understanding of the situation of their affairs. If my colleagues agree with me, we can send a committee to Albany to urge the Legislature to pass a law legalizing our loans; then we could readily dispose of the unsold bonds, and get all the money necessary to enable the committee to get on prosperously. I offer the following resolution:

The clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the County Volunteer Committee be authorized and directed to proceed to Albany, and urge upon the honorable the Legislature of this State the immediate passage of an act legalizing the ordinances of this Board, appropriating moneys to pay for substitutes, under the several proclamations of the President of the United States.

The resolution was adopted by the unanimous vote of the eight members present, Messrs. Tweed, Smith, Shook, Blunt, Ely, Little, Roche and Stewart.

The Board then adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M., on next Tuesday.

CONDITION OF THE BOUNTY FUND.

The following statement shows the condition of the Bounty Fund:

Subscribed and paid	$1,523,300
Amount transferred to this fund from the Substitute and Relief Fund	300,000
Total cash	$1,823,300
The bounty has been paid to about 5,600 men, which, at $300 to each, amounts to	1,680,000
Leaving a balance of	$143,300

Of this apparent balance, a portion has been used for the expenses of the committee, and the actual balance of the fund yesterday was about $90,000, which was paid over to Mr. BLUNT, and will about suffice for one day's operations while the reënlisted men are crowding up for their bounty.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM THE BANKS.

Twenty-five banks, embracing a capital of $34,890,000, have subscribed and paid into the fund $647,000, and thirty-two banks, embracing a capital of $34,890,000 have not subscribed at all.

UNPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following are the only subscriptions to the fund which have not been paid:

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
Wm. H. Florence	$7,000	N. Miller	1,000
Edward N. Laffey	900	H. Lindenstruth	1,000
A. W. Nathan	1,000	Chas. Moore	1,000

It has been suggested that if the Legislature should fail to legalize the substitute and relief and bounty loans, that the Supervisors can put the amounts in the Tax levy for 1864, and on the refusal of some citizen to pay his portion of the assessment, to go into the courts, and decide the question of the right of this county to make its appropriations independent of special legislative action.

The Volunteer Committee sent a deputation of their number to Albany last night, pursuant to the action of the Board.

Our New Iron-Clad Navy.

COMMENCING THE SECOND BATCH OF NAVY-YARD IRON-CLADS.

It is not generally known that, notwithstanding the immense iron-clad fleet in course of construction by the United States, only four of the vessels have been built by regular Government constructors at the Navy-yards. The first batch of vessels, consisting of the *Monadnock*, *Tonawanda*, *Agamenticus* and *Miantonomah*, are nearly finished, the latter being afloat, and the *Tonawanda* being in course of preparation for sea on the stocks.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard the first of a new fleet of iron-clad vessels has just been commenced. Four of them will be built—one at Boston, one at Philadelphia, one at New-York, and one at Portsmouth, N. H. These will be immense vessels—larger, we believe, than any yet conceived in this country. The name of the vessel whose keel was laid at Brooklyn is the *Kalamazoo*, and already the timbers are rising from her keel. The following are her dimensions: Length, 332½ feet between perpendiculars; beam, 44 feet, and depth of hold 18 feet 10 inches. We believe she will be the longest naval vessel in the world, iron or wooden. The side-armor will be 12 inches thick, and into it will be put four streaks of iron 8 inches square, between which will be driven sticks of live oak endwise. Then over all this, on the outside, there will be platings of two courses of iron, three inches thick; so that the entire armor of the vessel, wooden and iron, will be 18 inches thick. 6 inches of it being iron. The monitors had only 4½ inches of iron, and the *Warrior* and *Gloire* the same amount. The only vessels in Europe which have had more, are the *Minotaur* and the *Northumberland*, now in course of construction; those have 6 inches of iron laid on 10 inches of wooden backing. The deck plank of the *Kalamazoo* will consist of 6 inches thick of white oak, and over this will be a sheathing of iron in two courses of 3½ inches. On the top of this there will be a wooden deck of white pine. This last has been put on for the comfort and convenience of the crew, an iron surface to the deck being very unpleasant and cold for them. The turrets of this vessel, and those of the iron-clads, are said to be three in number, two more than any of the Ericsson batteries possess. Indeed, the only vessels now in the United States service having more than one turret are the *Roanoke* and *Onondaga*, the former having three and the latter two. Mr. WEBB'S ram, the *Dunderberg*, will only, we believe, have two. The *Kalamazoo* will be finished as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Her engines have been contracted for by a responsible firm, and will be very powerful. They will, it is expected, drive her at from 12 to 13 knots an hour. It is expected that she will be completed by the 1st of September next.

The other vessels of the same class as this one will soon be commenced at the Navy-yards of Portsmouth, Boston and Philadelphia. The plans have been forwarded to those yards by Mr. DELANO, Naval Constructor, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The iron armor for the vessel at this port will be built by contract, and will be put on the vessel at such time as the authorities may stipulate. The bow of the vessel portrudes nearly 50 feet outside of the immense shiphouse at the Navy-yard, in which her keel has been laid down, showing her immense magnitude.

Chamber of Commerce.

Yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, a regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held, President A. A. Low in the Chair. The following gentlemen were elected members: WALTER STORMS, FREDERICK KIRTLAND, JAMES A. RAYNOR, B. F. SMALL and BENJ. CARVER. JOSEPH A. LANE was re-elected a member of the Committee of Arbitration. Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, Chairman of the Committee on Ocean Navigation, submitted a report, accompanied by a memorial to Congress, prepared by J. AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., setting forth the fact that American commerce had suffered to a considerable extent by the failure of Government to encourage merchants who have been engaged in establishing lines of steamships communicating with Europe. The memorial prayed for such legislation on the part of Congress, that parties may be able to establish permanent lines of steamers with foreign ports.

In offering the report, Mr. TILESTON made a few remarks favoring the same. He believed that Great Britain was over-reaching us by her steam navigation, and that unless something could be done to prevent such a course prevailing in the future, our commerce must necessarily suffer. Mr. RUGGLES made some remarks complimentary of the report.

The report and memorial, with copies of the speeches of gentlemen, and a report presented by Mr. RUGGLES to the Statistical Congress at Berlin, were ordered to be sent to Congress.

After the transaction of some further business of minor importance, the meeting adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CALENDAR—*Part I.*—Short Causes.—Nos. 1298, 1330, 1381, 1176, 1787, 1778. *Part II.*—Not in session.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 2953, 2097, 3213, 3257, 2933, 2491, 3355, 3373, 3379, 2581, 629, 2959, 3389, 3391. *Part II.*—Nos. 3350, 3378, 3160, 298, 634, 2958, 2258, 3356, 3400, 3410, 628, 2568, 3388, 3336, 2372.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 59, 88, 296, 348, 253 364, 366, 348, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 376. *Part II.*—Nos. 302, 315, 416, 322, 9, 169, 335, 400, 345, 347, 205, 192, 254, 377, 378, 379.

Argument on Appeal in the Jones-Seward Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Leonard, Sutherland and Clerke.

George W. Jones vs. *Wm. H. Seward.*—This is the case of Ex-Senator Jones, of Iowa, against the Secretary of State, for false imprisonment, the facts of which are familiar to the public from frequent publication.

The case now comes up on appeal from the order of Justice Clerke, denying the motion made by defendant's counsel to remove the case to the Courts of the United States.

It will be remembered that in deciding that motion, Justice CLERKE took occasion to write a lengthy opinion, condemning the course of the Government in strong terms, and holding that this court had jurisdiction of the case.

The same questions discussed on the motion below, and then reported, were again considered on the appeal. Decision reserved.

E. R. Meade and Wm. Allen for plaintiff; James T. Brady, for defendants.

Insurance Case—Verdict against the Company—Allegations of Fraud against the Plaintiff Refuted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

William Tucker vs. *The Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company*; *The Same* vs. *The New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company*; *The Same* vs. *The Jefferson Fire Insurance Company*; *The Same* vs. *The Clinton Fire Insurance Company*; *The Same* vs. *The People's Fire Insurance Company.*—The court has been occupied for ten days past in trying the first of these cases, and the others all depend upon the evidence adduced and the issues raised on this trial. In the Fall of 1861 the plaintiff moved to Washington, D. C., took a store at No. 325 Pennsylvania-avenue, stocked it with groceries, wines, liquors, &c., and commenced business as a wholesale and retail grocer. In October, 1861, he insured the stock and fixtures in his said store upon policies of $5,000 each, in each of the above companies, defendants in these actions, making the total insurance $25,000. The alleged value of his stock at the time was $34,000. On the 7th of April, 1862, his store was burned down, and the entire stock and fixtures destroyed by fire. Plaintiff notified the companies, and demanded the amount of his insurance. Mr. Thomas Morrell, President of the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, went on to Washington to investigate the facts in relation to the fire, and announced to plaintiff that he acted in behalf of his own and other companies. Upon the return of Morrell to New-York, the companies refused to pay the insurance, and plaintiff brought these suits, alleging that his stock at the time of the fire was worth upward of $27,000.

The companies have defended the suits, alleging fraud on the part of plaintiff in overvaluing his stock. Much evidence was taken as to the value of the stock, and it was variously estimated at from $16,000 to $40,000. One witness, Mr. Tuller, who was formerly a porter in plaintiff's store, acknowledged upon cross-examination that he had written a letter to plaintiff, asking him for money, and stating that he had been in receipt of offers from some one else in relation to his testimony. A detective, named Allen, was placed on the stand, and the evidence showed that he had received money from Mr. Morrell, and was promised a contingent fee of $1,000 in case a verdict was obtained against Tucker.

The charge of fraud was withdrawn early in the trial, and the officers of the other insurance Companies testified that they knew nothing about the promises made by Mr. Morrell. His Honor said in his charge that there was no necessity for him to comment upon the evidence. The only question was how much the plaintiff's loss was, and that the jury must assess. The jury were, therefore, directed to bring in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the amount of his loss.

Gilbert Dean and Ex-Judge Pierrepont for plaintiff; J. W. Edwards and Mr. Scudder for defendant.

Damages for an Alleged Slander—A Milliner the Complainant.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Alker.

Eliza Crew vs. *S. T. Corey.*—This was an action for slander. The plaintiff alleged that some time in December the defendant's wife came into her place and desired a skating cap made of a certain style and materials, she agreeing to furnish some of the materials herself; that the cap was made and sent to her at the Planter's Hotel, in Broadway, and that she then expressed herself well pleased with it, but that afterward she entered the plaintiff's place of business, in company with her husband, who, as alleged, charged the plaintiff with putting in cotton velvet instead of silk velvet for lining, and used other abusive language. This the plaintiff denied, showing them, as alleged, a piece of silk velvet off from which the lining was cut.

The defence was "mistaken identity."

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

D. McMahon for plaintiff; L. Gardner for defendant.

The Matrimonial Slander Case—Virtue Vindicated.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Christine Eichorn vs. *Ferdinand Stribling.*—In this case, reported in yesterday's TIMES, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount. The evidence showed that she was entitled to damages, and the jury gave her $500.

N. A. Chedsey for plaintiff; Mr. Hersch for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 4, 1864.

$35,000 U. S. 6s. '81 Co.	106¾	10,000 Hudson R. R. Sc'p	95
14,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s Cou.	103¾	1000 Harlem R.	104
2,000 U. S. 5s. '74, Co.	100	300 do	103¾
6,800 U. S. 6s. 1y. c.	97¾	200 do	103¾
10,000 Ill. War Loan	100	200 do	103¼
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	67¾	1400 do	102¾
5,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C.	35¾	200 do	103
6,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '67.	104¾	40 Second-av. R.	75
1,000 Erie 3d M. Bs.	112½	200 Reading R.	115¾
6,000 do	111¾	300 do	115¾
5,000 E. 4th M. Bs.	110¾	100 do	b15. 116
4,000 Hud. R 1st M.	110	500 Mich. Cen. R.	133
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M.	128	100 do	b10 133¾
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	76¼	100 do	b10. 133¾
5,000 A. & T. H. 1st M.	101	100 Alt. & T. H. R.	63
7,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	86	100 Chi. & Alton Pref.	95
3,000 Gal. & C. 1st M. ex.	110	100 do	95¾
5,000 P., Ft W. & Chi. 2d	101	1000 M. So. & N. I. R.	92¾
3,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d	86	1500 do	92¼
5,000 Chic. & Alt. In. B.	91	800 do	92½
5,000 Penins. R. 1st M.	80	50 do	b10 92¾
20,000 Am. Gold	158	100 do	b15 92½
40 Mechanics' Bank	111¾	12 do	91¾
400 Phœnix Bank	105	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G.	s10. 132
36 Market Bank	102	500 Ill. Cen. R. S.	b3. 122
105 Canton Co	38¾	1000 do	b10. 128
280 do	38½	500 do	127¾
100 do	b10 39	500 do	127½
650 Cumb. Coal Prf.	51¾	300 do	128
100 do	b30 52	100 do	b15. 128¼
100 Quick. M. Co	b3 49¾	100 do	b30 128¾
150 do	b30 50	1700 Cleve. & Pitts	112¾
100 do	49¾	200 do	s30. 112¾
100 do	c 49¾	200 do	112¾
50 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	37	1000 do	b15. 113
250 Copake Iron Mines.	12¾	100 do	b10 113
100 do	b30 13¾	100 do	b5. 112¾
100 do	12¾	300 do	b30. 113¼
700 do	13	400 do	b30. 113¾
200 do	s30. 13¾	1000 do	b10. 113¾
600 do	13¾	1000 Gal. & Chi. R.	b3. 112¾
100 do	b30 13¾	150 do	112¾
100 Quarry H. M. Co.	12¾	100 do	b10. 113
100 do	12¾	4000 Cleve. & Tol. R.	136¾
100 do	13	300 do	b4. 136¾
100 Mar. Min. Co	28¾	100 do	b10 137
1100 do	29	250 Chi. & R. I. R.	c. 143
100 do	29¼	100 do	s10. 142
400 do	29¾	50 Mil. & P. Du C.	87½
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	132¾	100 do	87½
50 do	b30. 132¾	5 P., Ft. W. & C.	87¾
50 do	132½	700 do	88
400 do	132¼	600 do	b10 88¼
900 Erie R.	107½	200 do	88¼
700 do	b3. 107¾	200 do	b10 88½
600 do	b30 107¾	300 do	88¾
100 do	b30. 107½	200 do	88¾
200 do	b10. 107¾	50 do	b30 89
200 do	c 107¾	100 do	b15 88¾
400 Erie Railway Pr.	101¾	250 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	77
5 do	102	100 do	77¾
400 Hud. R. R.	142¾	150 do	b30 78
100 do	142¾	300 Chi. & N. W.	48¾
100 do	b30. 143	650 do	b15 49
450 do	b10. 142¾	400 do	48¾
400 do	142½	100 do	48¾
200 do	b5. 143¾	200 Chi. & Alton R.	84
10 do	142	100 do	b15 84

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s. '81. Co.	107	100 Reading R.	116
2,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s Cou.	103¾	300 do	116¼
2,000 do	103¾	400 do	b10. 116¼
3,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes. Oct. & Apr.	107¾	200 do	b10. 116¾
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	51¾	100 Mich. Cen.	133¾
100 do	51¾	200 do	133¾
100 Quicksil. M. Co.	49	100 do	b20 134
50 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	225	50 A. & T. H. R. Pr.	80
700 N. Y. Cen. R.	132¾	400 M. S. & N. I. R.	92¾
400 do	132	500 do	93
200 Erie R.	b10. 107¾	100 do	b10 93¼
100 do	107¾	800 do	93¼
100 do	b4. 107¾	25 do	93¾
1000 do	107¾	500 do	b30 93¾
1700 do	b3. 107¾	400 M. Se. & N. I. G. S.	133
200 Erie R. Pr.	101¾	1000 Ill. Cen. R. S.	128¾
300 Hud. R. R.	143	100 do	b5. 128¾
200 do	143¾	300 do	b5 129
100 do	s10. 143¾	600 Cleve. & P. R.	113¾
500 Harlem R.	102½	100 do	b10. 114
200 do	s10. 102½	500 Cleve. & Tol. R.	137¾
1000 do	102¾	100 do	88¾
100 Chic. & N. W.	48½		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d.	133¾	200 Reading R. ex-d.	115¾
300 do	c 132½	100 do	c. 115¾
100 do	s3. 132½	100 Mich. Cen. R.	s3 133
100 do	s10 132¾	150 do	133
100 do	b3 132¾	400 Ill. Cen. R ex-div	128
300 Erie R. ex-div.	s3. 107¾	200 do	128½
200 do	b5. 107¾	100 do	s3. 128
200 do	107¾	300 do	s3. 128¼
400 do	s3. 107¾	50 do	c 128½
150 Erie R. Prf.	101¾	100 do	128¾
650 Hud. River R.	142½	200 Cle. & Pitts. R.	113
200 do	b30. 143	400 do	s3. 113
700 Harlem R.	102½	300 do	113½
100 do	b3. 102¾	200 do	s30 113
100 do	b10 102¾	100 do	b10 113¾
200 do	b3 102¾	200 do	b10 113¾
400 do	102¾	300 do	c. 113
100 do	c 102¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	137
200 do	b3. 102¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	88¾
2000 do	b10. 102¾	200 do	c 88¾
800 do	102¾	200 do	s3 88¾
100 do	s30. 102	200 do	b3 88¾
200 do	c 102	300 do	88
1500 M. S. & N. I. R.	92¾	150 Ter. H. & Alt. Prf.	78
800 do	s3 92¾	100 Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	b60. 125
100 do	c 92¾	300 Canton Co.	b3 38¾
200 do	b3 92¾	100 Cumb. Coal	s3 51
1300 do	b3 93	100 Quicks. M. Co.	48¾
100 do	c 92¾	100 Mar. Min. Co.	29¾
200 do	92¾	600 do	29¾
200 do	93	200 Lancaster Lead	4

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

600 N. Y. Cen. ex-d.	s3 132¾	100 Erie Pref.	102
100 do	132¾	1300 Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.	128
100 do	b3. 132½	200 do	b3. 129
500 do. for Monday.	132¾	500 do	s3. 129
200 do	b3. 132½	500 do	b4 129¾
100 Erie R. ex-div.	108¼	100 do	b10 129½
200 do	b3. 108	300 Clev. & Pitts.	114
700 do	b3. 108¼	200 do	s3 114
200 do	s10. 108	300 do	113½
700 do	108	200 do	s3 113¾
700 Hudson R. R.	144	700 do	113½
300 do	b3. 144	50 Gal. & C. R. ex-d.	113¾
100 do	143¾	250 do	b4 113¾
100 do	b3

WINES AND LIQUORS.

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THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

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The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

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For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6, No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which a skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

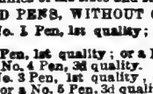
Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.



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For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A SIX-horse power steam engine and boiler, boiler front, pipes, grate bars, &c., stored at Unionville, L. I. Greenwood, Bath and Coney Island steam railroad cars pass through the village several times every day. Inquire of A. & T. M. HEGEMAN, at Unionville.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., OPERATING and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the *Scalpella* at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

NOTICE.—PERSONS HAVING LADDERS REpairing at KELLY'S yard, are requested to call for them, as the business is going to close. Stock and fixtures for sale.

CALORIC ENGINE WANTED—EQUAL TO three to four horse power. Address Box K., No. 4,616 P. O., N. Y.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR TWO MONTHS—rooms and a private table for a gentleman and his wife, two children, (seven and nine years old,) two young ladies and gentleman's parlor and one bedroom must be on first or second floor; two other bedrooms may be on the third. The location must be above 8th and below 20th sts., and between 6th and 4th avs. Address Box No. 4,368 New-York Post-office, stating terms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman may be had with a private family residing near Wall-st. ferry, having a large, well-furnished room and closet, bath, gas, &c. Address H., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, bath room, &c., on second floor, without board, for a single gentleman; a private family preferred; location between 3d and 6th avs. 10th and 11th sts. Address Box No. 710 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., BANKERS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1864.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating United States 5 per cent. Coupon Bond of 1874, No. 11,742, with coupons of and from Jan. 1, 1864, dated Feb. 1, 1859, and issued to B. Herend & Co., or bearer; the same having been lost or mislaid in transmission to the Union Bank of London, per steamer *Hansa*, from New-York Nov. 21, 1863, payment thereof having been stopped at the United States Treasury.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FOUND—AT THE HOBOKEN FERRY—A LADY'S WALLET, containing a sum of money. The owner can have it by calling at No. 32 West 36th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE ADVERTISER IS ACQUAINTED with a refined and educated widow lady, not old, who desires a position as housekeeper in a first-class hotel; is abundantly competent; or the same position in a gentleman's family, with children and without a wife; would go to Philadelphia or Washington City. Responsible parties will apply to the proprietor of the New-York Hotel, in the forenoon, for ten days. City references.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 189 6th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Scotch Protestant young woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as above; understands her work and does it neatly. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as first-class waitress; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 128 1st-av., entrance in 9th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework in a small private family. Call, for two days, at No. 89 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, as situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker and pastry cook; good City reference. Call at No. 104 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECtable girl, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country as cook and laundress; no objection to do general housework; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation in a private family as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call two days at No. 387 6th-av.

AS COPYIST AND WRITER.—A YOUNG lady who writes a nice bold hand, and is well educated, desires a situation as copyist and writer; best references. Address Box No. 1,282 Post-office.

SEWING DONE IN FAMILIES BY THE day, week, or month, by a lady, with Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call or address Miss LYONS, No. 300 West 13th-st.

MALES.

TO THE INTELLIGENT PUBLIC, TO ALL MEN OF POSITION, TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.—A gentleman of extensive literary and linguistic attainments, independent means and free from incumbrance, wishes for partial employment of his time. Remuneration an object of secondary consideration. As editor or literary manager of a first-class newspaper or magazine, as private or foreign correspondent, and in the selection or critic of literary productions his services would be invaluable. Address FIZ, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AS LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL GARdener.—A married man, without incumbrance, of unexceptionable character and business qualifications, (as testible by credentials from American and European authorities of distinction,) would respectfully invite the attention of gentlemen disposed to make such engagement. Address C., Messrs. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A German, married man, with full knowledge of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, hotbeds, and who can furnish the best of recommendation; can be had at once or on the 1st of April. Address F. T. M., care of A. Huhne, M. D., Rondout, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, as gardener by a Scotchman who has first-class reference and thoroughly understands his business, both under glass and in the open air; has a wife, but no family. Only those having glasshouses need apply for W. C., at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the care and cultivation of hot and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables, &c. For further particulars, call or address GARDENER, at A. Reid's seed-store, No. 607 Broadway, New-York.

AS COOPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as cooper or light porter, by an experienced man, lately from the old country, who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman, in a produce house, by a competent young man, who can give good reference. Address SALESMAN, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young man, as gardener; understands perfectly the management of a greenhouse, vegetable garden, and ornamental grounds, &c.; wages reasonable. Call at A. Smith's seed-store No. 65 Liberty-st., for J. U.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY MARCH 1 OR sooner, by a Scotchman, an engagement as head gardener and farmer on a first-class place; references the very best; none but a first-class place accepted. Address SUPERINTENDENT, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant single man; has lived over five years in some of his situations in this City; can give good reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry. A note addressed to B. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A man of long experience in this City, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City reference. Call on or address R. D., No. 19 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a native of England; good City references; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address W. W., care of Mr. Walke, harnessmaker, corner 26th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman; understands the proper care of horses, and is a good driver, and would keep things in good style; good references given. Address W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City; can be seen at No. 406 Broadway, or address COACHMAN to the above place.

HELP WANTED

SALESMAN WANTED.—AN IMPORTING house wants a salesman familiar with British, French and German dry goods and silks, and who has had experience with buyers. To a competent man a liberal salary will be given. Address, with reference as to ability and character, which will be confidential, to Box 547 Post office.

MATRON WANTED—IN A PROTESTANT asylum in the vicinity of New-York. A person (with or without a husband) of strictly religious principles, experience with children and in housekeeping, may address Box No. 933 New-York Post-office, with name and reference.

WANTED—A SWISS PROTESTANT WOMAN, OF about 30 years of age; she must be a good hairdresser and thorough seamstress; good wages will be paid. Apply, for two days, at the French Institute of M. C. GAILLARD, No. 149 East 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN TO travel and take orders for a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in house-furnishing hardware. Traveling expenses paid by the employers. State references and salary. Address Box No. 225 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK, WITH A knowledge of books and accounts, at moderate salary. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating salary required and references, Box No. 2,376 Post-office, for two days.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STORE IN PARKplace, a lad from the age of 15 to 17, of good address, to do bank business, &c. Address Box No. 2,618 Post-office, with real name.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK IN A LAW office; to one conversant with real estate business a fair salary will be paid. Apply to HAGNER & SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SPINNERS AND WEAVERS WANTED—At the Catskill Woolen Mill, Leeds, N. Y. Apply at the Mill or to SAML. HANNA, No. 4 College-place, New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener; one who can take care of a horse and cow, and make himself generally useful. Apply to DORAS L. STONE, No. 45 Wall-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands operating a Singer's Sewing-machine for heavy work. Address K. K., Box 3,362 Post-office.

BOY WANTED—AT GORDON, BOWDOIN, & WARREN'S, No. 290½ Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A GARDENER. APPLY TO MR. BROWN, No. 153 Bowery.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

WELL KNOWN AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS, belonging to a distinguished collection of a Baltimorean now in Europe

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of FRIDAY, 12th, and SATURDAY, 13th February, at 7½ o'clock, at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s store. This valuable collection contains choice cabinet specimens of the different Schools represented in this collection—it would be difficult to find their equals. Many of them were commissioned directly from the artists, without limit as to cost; others purchased out of the FRENCH and FLEMISH EXHIBITION, and often the CHOICEST WORKS by the respective artists—especially numerous and excellent in the FRENCH SCHOOL. We annex a few of the most prominent names, such as:

E. Frere,	Fichel,	Rosseau,
Merle,	Thayer,	Daubigny,
Plassan,	Lambinet,	Montfaliet,
Chavet,	Billotte,	Seignac,
Duverger,	Patrois,	Zeim,
Lassalle,	Thee. Frere,	Lemmens,
Roxier,	Fauvelt,	Pecrus,
	&c., &c.	

GERMAN AND BELGIAN SCHOOLS,

A. Achenback,	Hubner,	Diliens,
Meyer of Bremen,	De Brackelaar,	Lisidre,
Preyer,	Lachenwitz,	De Bergue,
E. Verbockhoven,	Platner,	Mocsinger, &c.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL

is well sustained by nearly every artist of eminence.

Church,	Leutz,	Cole,
Kensett,	E. Johnson,	Casilear,
Durand,	Bouton,	Gifford,
Cropsey,	H. P. Gray,	W. T. Richards,
Hall,	Talt,	W. Hart,
Shattuck,	Suydam,	Gignoux,
Hubbard,	Hays,	Coleman,
Inness,	Lang.	

and others.

Also the largest and best picture painted in Paris, by "May," the celebrated American artist, "The Women of Babylon."

FINE WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

Brion,	Guillemin,	Darley,
Gavarni,	Duverner,	Bentley,
Chaplin,	Fichel,	Wilms,
David,	Patrois,	Mapleston,
Veyrassat,	Seignac,	Muhlig.
Marohn,	Bonvin,	Sus,

A choice lot of framed ENGRAVINGS, many of which are proofs of celebrated works, artistic BRONZES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready and the works on view, day and evening, for one week before the sale, as above.

AUCTION SALES

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 59 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth; French plate pier, mirror, rosewood six-octave piano-forte, rosewood centre-table, marble-top walnut arm and invalid chairs, in leather; mahogany dining-tables, secretary book-case, oak arm and dining-chairs, mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, paillasses, hunk and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, damask and lace curtains, mantel-clock, marble vases, all the gas chandeliers, brackets and fixtures, china and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at auction and at private sale.

Sales of furniture at residences and out-door sales on the most favorable terms.

A. JOURNEAY, No. 9 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY,

ON SOUTH AND BROAD STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of the Trustees of the New-York Corn Exchange:

SOUTH-ST.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the three-story brick building thereon, known as No. 15 South-st., northeast corner of Broad-st., being 28 feet 5 inches, front and rear, 38 feet 3 inches on Broad-st., and 36 feet 9 inches on the easterly side, more or less.

Also, the lot of ground, with the five-story brick building thereon, known as No. 17 South-st., between Broad-st. and Coenties-slip, being 28 feet front and rear, 82 feet 2 inches on one side, and 79 feet 10 inches on the other, more or less.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,000, having two years to run from May 1, 1864.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or of the Committee of Trustees: David Dows, No. 20 South-st.; Jacob R Nevins, No. 11 South-st. and Josiah M. Fiske, No. 18 South-st. This property will positively be sold this day.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ANTONIA, consisting of

BRANDIES,
WINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CROCKERY,
CALF-SKINS,
SAWS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
QUININE,
TENTS,
&c.

R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the square bounded by E and F and 20th and 21st sts., in the City of Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, a large lot of

SCRAP IRON and LEATHER, PARTS OF WAGONS, PARTS OF HARNESS, TOOLS, &c., &c., deemed unserviceable.

The successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within fifteen (15) days from the day of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. H. BURKE, Brig.-Gen. and Q. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WALKER AND WHITE STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings.

WALKER-ST.—The valuable two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 9 Walker-st., near West Broadway; lot 20x100 feet.

WHITE-ST.—The three-story and finished attic brick house and lot No. 20 White-st., north side, between Church-st. and West Broadway. The house has independent walls, and two story brick tea-room on the rear, lot 25x100 feet.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 61 cwt., known as "gradual increase," viz.:

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.

At public auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel; marble-top tables, etageres, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, sofa beds, tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first-class house. Sale positive.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6,

at 10 o'clock A. M., in the store No. 247 Court-st., corner of Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

A general assortment of house-furnishing goods, builders' hardware, willow, tin and ironware, &c., &c.

Catalogues at the store, comprising about 500 lots.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON, GREENWICH, AND NORTH MOORE STS., SUITABLE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Albert A. Martin, Esq., executor of the estate of John R. Martin, deceased, viz.:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The lot of ground, with two-story and attic brick building thereon, No. 437 Washington-st., adjoining the corner Desbrosses-st. House 25 by about 40 feet. Lot 25 by 80 feet.

GREENWICH-ST.—The lot of ground, with the four-story brick building thereon, No. 450 Greenwich-st., adjoining above immediately on the rear. House 25 by about 44 feet. Lot 25 by 80 feet.

The above is very desirable for business purposes, being one block only from the river and the ferry to Jersey City, and having front on two streets, with large depth of lot.

NORTH MOORE-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 61 North Moore-st., north side, near Washington-st. House 20 by about 36 feet. Lot 20 by 50 feet.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years if desired.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment, viz.: Velvet carpets, carved oak suite in Morocco, rose-wood suite in crimson and gold, brocatelle black walnut centre table, black walnut bedstead, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, rockers and lounges, black walnut bookcase, iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, kitchen furniture, &c.

Also, two rosewood pianos, oil-paintings; also, a lot of cameos, finely cut, and would call attention to the same.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AND PIER PROPERTY in the Third Ward for sale.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell under decree in partition, on the 8th of FEBRUARY, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

The valuable lots and stores Nos. 218, 220 and 222 Washington-st., Nos. 86, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101 and 103 Barclay-st., and Nos. 145, 146 and 147 West-st.

Also, the valuable pier and wharf property No. 25 North River, now under lease and used for the Hoboken Ferry and other purposes.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON Grand-st. and East Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway—

GRAND-ST.—The valuable house and lot with store, No. 414 Grand-st., between Clinton and Attorney sts.; lot 22x100 feet; store occupied as a hardware store.

EAST BROADWAY.—The valuable 2-story brick house and lot No. 102 East Broadway, between Market and Pike sts.; lot 25x65 feet, house contains all the improvements.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the U. S. Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of February, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the balance of the cargo of the prize-ship *Alliance*, consisting of about 2,300 bbls. of Resin.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, FEB. 5, AT 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the Palace Park House, corner of 6th-av. and 40th-st., comprising the furniture of over 100 rooms, viz., carpets, curled hair mattresses, blankets, sheets, bolsters and pillows, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, toilet sets, fire-proof safe, office furniture, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WHITE AND PEARL-STS. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WHITE-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of White-st., a short distance east of Broadway, being 23 feet in width by 121 feet 8 inches in depth.

PEARL-ST.—The brick store and lot, situate on the northerly side of Pearl-st., between Beekman and Ferry sts., and known as No. 399; lot 22 by about 126.

Map, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

8TH-AV.—5-story English basement, brown stone.

ALSO,

9TH-AV.—4-story high stoop, brown stone, with stable. Extra size lot.

ALSO,

MADISON-AV.—4-story brown stone front, near 31st-st.

ALSO,

2D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—4-story brown stone, extra size.

ALSO,

21ST-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—4-story Philadelphia basement, brown stone.

ALSO,

37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—4-story brown stone, extra size, and in perfect order.

ALSO,

38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—4-story brown stone, full-sized lot.

ALSO,

Houses and lots on 38th-st., 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th sts., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

ALSO,

A number of other desirable houses and lots in desirable locations.

For further particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—44 LOTS ON Brooklyn and Hudson avs., and Dean and Bergen sts.

Also, 8 lots on Dean-st., near Schenectady-av.

Also, 2 two-story and extension frame houses on Hunter-st., near Gates-av., with lots adjoining if desired.

Also, 4 new frame cottage houses on Fulton-av., near Schenectady av.

Also, 4 new frame cottage houses on Herkimer-st., near Schenectady-av.

Apply to HAGNER & SMITH, Attorneys at Law, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447¼ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS, &c., &c.—For sale, by order of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, in a fully improved section of the City, sixty-six lots of ground, comprising the whole block between 20th and 21st sts., 10th and 11th avs. Twenty-three of these lots are leased to May 1, 1864. The remainder are vacant. Will be sold as an entire plot, or in parcels, or a lease for a long term of years will be given if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE—Situated at Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., between South 9th and South 10th sts., being 150 feet on 1st-st., running down to the East River over 3 0 feet, with wharf 150 feet front, of 20 feet depth at low water, and a return dock of 175 feet, containing about 22 lots of ground; is well calculated for a sugar refinery, or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION OF OUR readers to the large and important sale of valuable business property on Barclay, West, Washington, Greenwich, South, Broad, White, Walker, North Moore and Grand sts. and East Broadway, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. A portion of the above is sold by order of the court and several executors, Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 147 WEST 35th-st.; the ground is 50 by 100 feet; two large buildings thereon, making it very desirable for manufacturing purposes; a 25 horse engine with boiler, shafting and cupola, with the foundery appurtenances, will be sold if applied for soon. All will be sold on favorable terms. Inquire of LYMAN TAYLOR, No 62 10th-av., between 14th and 15th sts; if the property is not sold by the 1st of May it will then be rented.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A GOOD-SIZED and well-finished frame house, nearly new, with two, four, or more lots of ground on Willoughby-av., near Yates-av. Also, vacant lots on S. W. corner of Willoughby-av. and Yates-av., and S. E. corner of Yates av. and Hart-st. Also, a house, with stable, and twelve lots of ground on S. W. corner of Ke Kalb and Throop avs. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO OWNERS OF DWELLING-HOUSES.—HOUSES WANTED.—We have customers for several first-class medium-class dwelling-houses, and invite from responsible parties a list of such property as they desire to sell this Spring, with the cash price. Wanted, a first-class dwelling-house on 34th-st., between 4th and 7th avs., and possession, if possible, within six weeks.

BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Nos. 79 and 81 East 31st-st., $7,000; No. 63 1st-st., $5,000; No. 69 1st-st., $5,000; Nos 158 and 160 East Houston-st., $6,000; No 18 Columbia-st., $6,000; No. 440 4th-st., $7,000; Nos. 237 and 239 Delancey-st., 50x83½, dwellings front, shops on rear, $10,000; No. 249 Broome-st., $7,000; No. 31 Delancey-st., $6,200; on favorable terms. Apply from 12 to 3 to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE STONE-FRONT house in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; also, one stone-front in 33d-st., near 3d-av.; both modern. Also, one in Williamsburgh, South 10th-st., and one in 3d-st., next to South 10th; stone basements, Philadelphia brick fronts. Terms easy. Apply to GEORGE C. GODDARD, No. 17 William-st., New-York.

BROWN-STONE AND FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—on 11th, 17th, 22d, 29th, 34th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 48th and 47th sts., near 4th, 5th and 6th avs., at prices from $10,000 to $40,000. Also, several fine brown-stone houses on Madison and 5th avs., some with stables, prices from $40,000 to $100,000.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE TWO STORY frame dwelling, with spacious attic, basement, wing and garden, in Amity-st., Flushing, L. I., five minutes from the depot and one hour from the City Hall; a well-built and convenient house. Price $5,500.

G. C. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH brown-stoop house on 33d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., a short

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—A Bull in a China Shop; Maseppa; Or, The Fiery Untamed Steed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Camilla's Husband—The Tyrolean Whistler—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 445 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Stereoscopticon and the Mirror of the Rebellion.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (opposite New-York Hotel)—Grand Concert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Tannhæuser.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Maritana.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—I Due Foscari.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale—Clandestine Marriage.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Navy Department has received intelligence of a further destruction of rebel saltworks in Florida. At a point ten miles above St. Andrew's, ninety additional works were destroyed by our troops, and the rebels of their own accord destroyed two hundred more.

A telegram from Halifax, N. S., announces the arrival there of the notorious Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, and a number of rebel officers who had escaped from Johnson's Island. The *Chesapeake* case had again come up before the Admiralty Court, but nothing definite was done, and the court adjourned to this morning, when it is expected that the vessel will be given up to her owners.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac states that the reports of the large arrivals of rebel deserters in that army have been considerably exaggerated. The arrivals in our lines now are about a dozen per day. At this rate it will take about ten years for Lee's whole army to come in.

The blockade-runners seem to fare badly at all points on the coast. On the 18th of January the gunboat *Stars and Stripes* captured the steamer *Laura*, in St. Mark's Bay, Fla., laden with merchandise and cigars. On the 14th ult., the supply steamer *Union* captured the steamer *Mayflower*, south of Tampa Bay, laden with cotton.

FROM EUROPE.

The arrival of the *Jura* at Portland last evening puts us in possession of one day's later advices from Europe than those received on Wednesday by the *America*. The Dano-German disturbance had assumed a less warlike phase. Denmark, it was rumored, had consented to the temporary suspension of the November Constitution, and thus the dispute was again brought within the pale of negotiation. Meanwhile the Austro-Prussian troops were getting ready to occupy Schleswig. The other news by this arrival is not of great general interest. A report had reached England of the pirate *Alabama* being at Singapore on the 22d of December. The plan of disposing of the steamship *Great Eastern* by lottery had fallen through, and Capt. Paton, her former Commander, had caused the vessel's arrest on a claim for £2,000.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a number of unimportant bills were introduced, when the bill for equalizing the pay of troops was taken up and discussed; but without reaching any conclusion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Revenue Bill. After rejecting several amendments to reduce the tax on spirits, the bill was passed as it came from the Finance Committee. The clause taxing spirits on hand is stricken out. The Senate then adjourned until Monday next.

In the House yesterday, the Committee of Ways and Means reported the Fortification Bill, making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of certain fortifications. The Committee on Pensions was instructed to report upon the expediency of giving bounty lands to soldiers in the present war who may be or have been honorably discharged in this war. A motion of Mr. A. W. Clark, of this State, to print ten thousand additional copies of the diplomatic correspondence, caused a spicy discussion, in consequence of an attempt on the part of the opposition to hitch on an amendment to print a further number of Gen. McClellan's report. The resolution, as introduced, passed by yeas 118, nays 17. The House then took up the resolution explanatory of the Confiscation Act, and after brief discussion, the majority desired to press it to a vote, but the opposition at once resorted to filibustering motions, and so occupied the House until time for the adjournment.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the only important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing the additional expenditure of $4,000,000 for raising volunteers, and legalizing the Bounty and Riot Ordinances of the Board of Supervisors of New-York.

In the Assembly, a bill was reported providing for the payment of a State bounty to volunteers. The annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor on the Canals was presented.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. Seymour has written a letter to T. Roosevelt, Esq., of the Union League of this City, with reference to the reception of returning regiments of veteran volunteers, in which he says that the proposition has his cordial sympathies, and he trusts that all the civil authorities and military officers of the State will heartily cooperate with the club in the object.

Considerable interest has been elicited within the last few days by the fact that a family, consisting of five persons, residing at No. 45 Elizabeth-street, have been accidentally poisoned by eating ham in a raw state. A daughter, aged two years, has died from the effects, and the father, mother and one other member of the family are now seriously ill. An inquest was held yesterday on the body of deceased, when much medical testimony was given. The conclusion was that the girl came to her death from eating ham, which was filled with insects so minute that they could not be discovered with the naked eye. The ham eaten looked fine, and it was only when a microscope was used that the animalculæ could be seen.

The case of Ex-Senator Jones against Secretary Seward, for false imprisonment, was yesterday argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court, on appeal from the order of Justice Clerke denying the motion to remove the case to the United States Courts. Decision was reserved.

For want of a quorum the Board of Councilmen transacted no business yesterday, except to adjourn to 1 o'clock P. M. on next Monday.

A private letter from Beaufort, N. C., of Jan. 26, says that deserters, recently from Wilmington, give the particulars of several rebel vessels designed for the defence of that place. The rebel ship *Arctic*, a receiving-ship, having a crew of 250 men, commanded by Capt. Poindexter; the iron-clad ram *North Carolina*, Capt. Moore, with a battery of four guns, two 15-inch rifled, and two 9-inch smooth-bore; the iron-clad ram *Raleigh*, Capt. Whitehead, with a battery of four guns, two 15-inch rifled, and two 8-inch shell guns—each iron-clad having a crew of 145 men. There are also two tugs of 20 tons each, having on board a 6-pounder howitzer, and torpedoes in front; three launches, with 6-pounder howitzers for harbor defence, and the flagship *Gaskin*, with a 12-pounder. The river is obstructed by piling and heavy timbers five miles below the city. There are 5,000 troops in the fortifications about the city.

The quota of Connecticut under the call of the President for 300,000 volunteers, dated Oct. 17, 1863, was fixed at 5,432, which is increased by the call of Feb. 1, 3,621, making a total of 9,053. At the present time 4,477 have enlisted within the State, and about 2,850 veterans have reenlisted in the field, leaving about 1,726 men to be raised to complete the full quota under the consolidated call for 500,000 men.

The original draft of the first Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, dated Sept. 22, 1862, has been presented to the Army Relief Bazaar of Albany. It is in the proper handwriting of Mr. Lincoln, excepting two interlineations in pencil made by William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and the formal heading and ending of the document, which are in the handwriting of the Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State. It is written on one side of four half sheets of foolscap paper.

The Philadelphia papers publish a long series of documents in defence of Gen. McCall and the Pennsylvania Reserves, whose conduct in some of the engagements on the Peninsula was impugned in Gen. McClellan's report.

Bishop Duggan, of Chicago, has followed the example of Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, in denouncing the Fenian Brotherhood, and directing true Catholics to have nothing to do with the organization.

Mr. Donald McKay, the eminent shipbuilder, in a recent letter, institutes a comparison between the American and British navies, which is highly flattering to us. He states that the British class of steam frigates like the *Minnesota* have not greater armament, but superior power. That the Mersey frigate is 4,000 horse-power, has a boiler-room sixty-eight feet long, with thirty-two furnaces, and has made 13:29 miles an hour in Stokes' Bay. Our side-wheel steamers are much superior in point of speed to the British, as are our screw gunboats. A table is furnished, showing that the British vessels of the latter class have on trial trips made from 10 to 11:4 miles an hour, while ours have made from 12 to 12:25 an hour at sea.

Before leaving St. Louis for his new command, on Jan. 31, Gen. J. M. Schofield had the pleasure of meeting, at the residence of his brother in that city, a number of his near relatives. There were present the General's father, Rev. Joseph Schofield, Hospital Chaplain at Jefferson City, Missouri; three brothers of the General—Rev. J. V. Schofield, Pastor of the Third Baptist Church in St. Louis; Capt. G. W. Schofield, of the General's staff; and Elisha Schofield; also, a sister, Miss Emma Schofield, of Freeport, Illinois, and the wife and children of Gen. Schofield. The meeting was rendered peculiarly happy from the fact that these relatives had not met for a period of fourteen years. Mrs. C. Wise, eldest sister of the General, who resides in Freeport, Illinois, was unable to be present, as well as two younger brothers who reside in Iowa. Gen. Schofield's mother died in 1852.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* states that 8,000 deserters have been received within the lines of the Army of the Cumberland since Gen. Thomas took command, and the writer of a letter from Knoxville to the same paper says that he has already administered the oath to 1,239.

Flour and Wheat were in less demand yesterday, and closed heavily. A brisk speculative inquiry prevailed for Corn, which was dearer. Provisions, Whisky, Laths, Leather and Seeds were in more request. Hay, Hides, Fruit, Fish, Oils, Spices and Wool were lightly dealt in. Groceries, Tallow and Petroleum were less active. Cotton was in fair demand at buoyant rates. The freight market was dull and heavy.

The price of Gold was a fraction easier yesterday. Money in good supply at 7 ₩ cent. Government Stocks firm and the Railway speculation very buoyant at the close of the day.

The Enrollment Law—The Folly of the Lower House.

The action of the House of Representatives in altering the Senate Enrollment Bill by reducing the commutation from four hundred to three hundred dollars, and by making that commutation exempt for three years instead of for the particular draft, is most extraordinary. Of what stuff are these men made that they are so insensible both to the necessities of the country and the lessons o experience?

President Lincoln has just made a call for half a million men. He has been compelled to do it in order to meet the losses by the wear and tear of war, and for the expiration of terms of service, and in order also to counterbalance the heavy augmentation of the rebel armies by the last sweeping conscription of their Congress. There stands the necessity—as patent to every intelligent man as the sun above him. It is certain that our armies, already greatly weakened, will quickly experience a new reduction of strength, which will leave them almost disorganized. It is certain that the rebel Government is increasing its armies to the utmost extent possible, with the purpose of making a last desperate effort to recover its lost ground. It is certain that unless we take effectual means to raise great numbers promptly, the rebels will soon have a most formidable and dangerous advantage. Yet, in the very face of all this, the House insists upon means which have already been proved, by the practical test, utterly ineffectual to raise great numbers, or, indeed, any numbers promptly.

Vermont, Indiana, and perhaps Illinois, are the only States which have yet filled their quotas under the President's call for three hundred thousand nearly four months ago. Some of the States, indeed, have scarcely made more than a beginning in this work—the men they have raised hardly more than meeting the deficiencies in the two calls of 1862. Under the present system it will take them six months to make good the call of last October, and until next year at least to respond fully to the requisition just made, even if it could ever be done, which is very doubtful.

The causes of this great shortcoming are obvious enough. *Volunteering*, which was originally the sole source of supply, has lost nearly all the spirit which once gave it impulse. Unavoidably so. The duration of the war has taken away the novelty. The destructiveness of the war has taken away the fascination. The stimulus of the war upon industry has taken away the temptation of large bounties. The belief in the speedy end of the war has taken away the sense of necessity. Through the operation of these various influences recruiting is attended with ten times the difficulty now than it was two years ago. There is no such thing as removing them. They are inherent in the very laws of human nature. Public legislation cannot ignore them, or evade them. It has got to meet them, and overcome them, or else see our armies dwindle.

Plainly there are but two expedients against these influences. The first is a bounty system that shall irresistibly challenge men's cupidity. The second is the substitution for volunteering of outright and absolute compulsion.

As for the first of these resorts, we will not say that it is impracticable, but we will say that it will require a thousand times bolder set of men than sit in that House to attempt to carry it out on the scale that alone can be effective. Our Legislature, County Boards and City Governments, as appears from our war records, paid during 1863 *four* times larger sums for bounties than they did in either of the two years previous, and yet the number raised was not half so many as in either. The State of New-York is now considerably short of meeting the call of last October, purely and simply because a sufficiency of men will not respond to the very large bounties offered, even though these bounties are supplemented by a three and four hundred dollar bounty by the Federal Government, which had no existence in the early part of the war. Yet nobody will deny that New-York, at the very least, has done as well as the majority of the loyal States. It is possible that if the bounties are raised to three or four times their present amount, men will pour into our quota in time to fill it so that it shall meet the new requisition of the President—and so of the other States. But in no public treasury, either National or State, is this money to be found. And no public body, either National or State, will venture to levy the crushing taxes that alone can raise it.

The alternative of a compulsory draft is the only available resort; but to be available, it must be applied in a new manner. Hitherto the compulsory process of the Enrollment Law has been almost a dead failure. The whole number of *drafted men and substitutes* ever obtained in this State under that process has been but a trifle over *nine thousand;* and we have quite come up to the average of all the loyal States in that regard. The so-called compulsion has been scarcely better than a mockery, because eight or nine men out of ten, everywhere, escaped from it by paying their commutation of three hundred dollars, which relieved them not only from present compulsion, but from all personal liability whatever for three years. The Senate did something to remedy the evil, by raising the price of commutation, and by making it answer only to a single draft, thus diminishing the motive to pay it. The House repels these remedies, and insists upon the present inefficiency of the law.

What does this mean? Does that body deliberately design to frustrate the call of the President for more men? Does it intend to pit our armies with inferior numbers against the enemy? Is it moved by pity to give the rebels a new chance in their extremity? Has it come to the conclusion that the war has lasted long enough? or to the other conclusion that it had better last a great while longer? Is it afraid of taking the responsibility of making the Enrollment Law stronger? Does it expect that it will best avoid all risk of offending the people by taking things easy and doing nothing? We confess our utter inability to find any satisfactory explanation of the conduct of the House on this subject. We find it equally hard to suspect that body of disloyalty, of ignorance, or of cowardice; and yet if the course is not in one of these, where is it?

The Way of Peace.

Solomon said long ago that though one should bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, his foolishness would not depart from him, and his words are just as true now as when they were uttered. The race of fools has not died out either, and, from present appearances, is not likely to. They have existed in good numbers throughout rebeldom from the first, but the pressure and tribulation of the mortar and pestle of civil war has divided them into two classes: the men who have learned from this bitter hard experience, and the men whose foolishness does not in the least depart from them. This latter class is largely composed of those men wise in their own conceit, whose case seemed to Solomon even more hopeless than that of the fool. These men are ever blinded to the actual state of affairs; ever looking for help in some quarter whence experience should have shown them there was no hope of help; ever expecting results which are entirely out of comparison with the means employed; ever expecting sunbeams from cucumbers.

As a distinguished specimen of this class we can point to the editor of the Atlanta *Confederacy*, who, though as he acknowledged he had had grave misgivings, is now in "sanguine spirits." His expectations are that the rebels will "defeat the next forward movement, preserve Georgia from invasion, and save the Confederacy."

And what is to be the result of this success of theirs? He states it very briefly: "The coming elections will go against Lincoln—another party introduced to power, and then comes negotiation, and with negotiation comes peace."

Will this folly never be beaten out of these men? Will they never learn that it is no question of party in this matter; that no party could get into power which proposed to negotiate with the rebels, and that any tendency toward such negotiation would send the most popular man and the strongest party into oblivion irresistibly? Congress resolved, by a vote of 112 to 16, not a month ago, "that it is the political, civil, moral and sacred duty of the people to meet the rebellion, fight it and forever destroy it." And that resolve was made by men who knew themselves and knew the people, and whose purposes are too well defined, and whose determinations are too firmly set to be changed lightly. It would have to be the greatest political change that this country has ever seen which should send that majority out of power by the next elections, and commit the reins of Government to the hands of men who adopt the views of that beggarly minority of twelve.

There is no way of peace in this direction. A defeat of our army in Georgia would not bring another party into power. Or if it should put other men in power, they would be of necessity men as firmly opposed to treating this rebellion in any other way than "to meet it, fight it, and forever destroy it," as are our present leaders.

The true way of peace is to be found where such men as Gen. Gantt are seeking it, in submission to the authority which they have defied, in acceptance of the principles of freedom, and in a hearty endeavor to reconstruct upon them the edifice which Slavery and rebellion have combined to overthrow—and the sooner the men of the South learn this, the sooner will they be relieved from the tribulation of war and famine. But if they will still hold fast to their folly, they must be crushed in the mortar of the rebellion.

The Last Move of Austria and Prussia.

The German question has lately taken a new and interesting phase. The leading Powers of Germany—Austria and Prussia—finding that the popular current is sweeping beyond them, have determined to lead it. They have parted from the Confederacy and the Diet, have called summarily upon Denmark to revoke the Constitution she has enforced over Schleswig, have waited two days for her ultimatum, and then begun the forwarding of troops from a point as distant as Vienna to Holstein and Schleswig. The forces of the secondary German Powers in the Duchies have already yielded the right of way to the powerful columns approaching, and by this time Austrian and Prussian regiments have, doubtless, passed the Eider, and the first blood has been spilt.

This sudden and vigorous move of the two monarchies—in striking contrast to their ordinary proceedings, whether in diplomacy or war—has come upon the popular party in Germany like a thunderbolt. The crusade which was about to put them and the minor States at the head of the great Confederacy, is suddenly left in the hands of the very Powers who have the least interest in it, and will be the most likely to bring it to an impotent conclusion. The House of Deputies in Berlin have felt this so keenly as to pass very strong resolutions against the action of the Prussian Government, condemning its separation from the Confederacy, and lamenting bitterly the present position of their country in the great question. The House of Lords, on the other hand, has, we believe, passed a resolution of confidence in the Government. The Prussian Deputies take the ground that the question is now transferred from its place as a purely German interest to a European question, and that intervention is now invited. Before, the German Confederacy, which had never been a party to the treaty of 1852, merely claimed that it was exercising a right of the Confederacy over one of its own provinces, and that no foreign power had any more concern in the struggle than, for instance, European States have in our own civil war. Now, however, two of the co-signers of the Treaty of London claim that Denmark has broken the conditions made to them individually, on the faith of which they resigned Schleswig to the Danish rule, and they now unite to punish her, and enforce German rights.

The other signers of the treaty are, of course, now called upon to declare their position, and, in some shape, they must "intervene." It is not improbable that Austria and Prussia, having satisfied the popular clamor and retained the leadership of Germany, may, after some little appearance of hostilities in Schleswig, be quite willing to accept friendly intervention. England is reported to have already called upon Denmark to revoke the obnoxious Constitution, which she has firmly refused to do. If this rumor be well-founded, England will evidently not enter into war with Austria and Prussia, when she thus tacitly admits that the opposite party has not fulfilled her pledges.

The tone of the British official press is also decidedly more peaceful, so that, from all present appearances, we may fairly conclude that the two German Powers and Denmark will be left to fight out their battles alone in the Duchies.

Undoubtedly, if the existence of the Danish Kingdom should seem threatened, both France and Great Britain might interfere even forcibly, but until that event, we incline to doubt any general European war. Germany, as usual, in any great crisis, falls by the hands of her friends. Divided on this question, she can have but little influence either on Denmark or on Europe. Again does the unity, so long hoped for, for which the best thinkers and truest friends of liberty in Germany have so patiently labored, fall to pieces by the hands of the Kings, and the struggle begun for a popular union is, perhaps, ended in a civil war.

The Return Tide of Re-enlisting Veterans.—Our local columns this morning show that the refluent tide of our reënlisting veterans has already set in—several New-York regiments being now on their way back to the Army of the Potomac. These regiments have been home, enjoyed their thirty-five days' furlough among their friends, received the handsome bounties offered by the National, State and local authorities, and now return to take their places in the organizations to which they belong. By a judicious *timing* of the furloughs, it is so arranged that others arrive as these go back, and thus the important work of reorganization goes on without the army's being seriously depleted at any one time—a process analogous to the beautiful economy of nature, by which the human body successively undergoes waste and repair.

The number of veteran soldiers available for reënlistment is not as large as has been supposed—not exceeding, we believe, twenty thousand men, the others having still a considerable time to serve. The total number of reënlistings veterans will go to swell the deductions to be made from the 500,000 men called for by the President.

Resistance to the Law in Pennsylvania.—The report, which we publish in another column, of the trial of certain persons for conspiring to prevent the enforcement of the act of Congress in regard to a draft, contains matters of general interest. It was stated by sworn witnesses that a regular organization existed for the purpose of aiding the rebellion by secret movements in the North. It is said to have been called the "Golden Circle," and the names of sundry persons are mentioned as having belonged to it. We do not regard the testimony on this point as reliable, and, so far as names are concerned, we deem it wholly unworthy of credit. The general facts stated probably have at least a foundation in truth, and they present a condition of affairs which is certainly entitled to attention.

THE REVOLUTION IN FINANCES—ITS SUCCESS AND MEANING.

The Revolution in the Currency—The Public Debt—The Basis of Credit—The Increase of Property—The Diminution of Debts—The Increased Demand for Currency and Public Bonds.

The Bercues, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1864.

I doubt whether Mr. Secretary Chase would have taken the seals of office if he had been told that he must raise *fifteen hundred millions*, in two years, for the public service. What man bred, as he was, in the old ideas of finance, would not have been startled out of his proprieties by such an astounding proposition? Yet, he has done it, and can raise fifteen hundred millions more, just as easily. Not only that, but the country has three-fold the amount of paper currency it ever had before, and all kinds of business is transacted much easier than it was ever before, and at much less cost. Now these are startling facts in finance; but they are facts—and they demand an explanation, which the old theories of finance will not give. I hear it said, "Yes, everybody has got plenty of money, and things look prosperous; but, it is all fictitious; there will be a great crash by-and-by." Now, the basis of this financial condition is *not* fictitious, and whether there is a crash, or not, or the resumption of gold payments, will depend altogether upon how it is managed. If these persons would use their observation and reason, they would see that there is no analogy whatever between the increase of paper money now, and that inflation of bank paper and commercial debts, which caused the commercial revolution of 1819–20, of 1836–7, and of 1857–8. They were all caused by an immense increase of commercial debts and of irresponsible bank paper. *The precise contrary is the case now.* 1. The increase of paper is Government paper, which the people trust instead of bank paper, which they do not trust. The New-York *Economist*, a few days since, gave an illustration which is true, and just to the point. A merchant buying wool in Northern Ohio offered New-York bank notes, and the farmer refused and said he would take only greenbacks; another and another he tried with the same result, and *he was compelled to go to Cleveland and pay one-half per cent. premium for greenbacks before he could get his wool.* Such is the popular faith in Government money. 2. Again, this money is of uniform value throughout the country, and, therefore, saves the exchange. Benton's great object in trying to introduce gold was to do this very thing. But he was so ignorant of the whole subject that he never thought that *chips* were as good as gold if *you can pay your debts with them.* I have formerly given you the case of Dr. Booth, traveling from Tripoli to Timbuctoo, as a perfect illustration of this subject. At a certain point he was obliged to exchange hard silver dollars for strings of shells; but those shells paid for what he wanted, though not quite so convenient. In this case, we have gained in convenience; for we never had a currency near as convenient as Government notes. 3. These Government notes are a *legal tender*, and consequently do pay your debts, precisely as if they were gold. Here, then, we have *three qualities* which no bank note ever issued had, viz.: universal faith, uniformity of value and a legal tender. We see, then, that what is called the inflation of paper money has no analogy whatever to those inflations of bank paper or commercial credits which caused commercial convulsions in former periods. Again, there is another feature of the case totally different from anything we have heretofore seen. It is the *constant diminution of debts.* In all the commercial convulsions of this country, the rapid increase of commercial and private debts has been the main difficulty. I assert now, without any fear of contradiction from intelligent bankers, that since the war began, private and commercial debts have greatly diminished. Formerly, immense disasters came from the increase of debts in the South and West. The war cut off the entire debt of the South. The madmen there thought that would be a great blow at the North. Undoubtedly, it injured many merchants and straightened their means, but I am willing to appeal to them, whether their business is not on a much better and firmer foundation? In the Valley of the Ohio, I affirm that the whole mass of debt is diminished *by full one-third.* There never was a time when the people were so much out of debt; and remember that this is in the midst of what is called an inflated currency. Now, what is the *cause* of this increased confidence in the national currency? Why is it that in all the gold speculations (and they are almost wholly speculations) nobody wants confidence in the national currency? Nobody thinks it too large. Business does not show it to be too large. The thing is very simple. The sole value of any *representative* article, in cash, is *what lies behind it.* When the Ohio Life and Trust Company failed, in Cincinnati, men who had deposits there, rushed in to get their money, and there was no money of any sort. But the cashier said, "Here is a mortgage on land," and Mr. Smith took that, and counted it no loss. Why? Because he knew that a mortgage on a fat farm, at half its value, was just as good as money. Behind the Government currency—behind the Bonds—*lies the vast property of this nation.* Is it the property which existed ten years ago only? Not at all. It is double that to-day. Is it the property of to-day only? No, it is the property of the next hundred years, *when that property will be ten-fold, and this nation counting hundreds of millions.* Why, Sir, the industry of this people has accumulated double the cost of the war during the war. The people know this. They know that the credit of this nation rests in *their own right arm;* and they trust the grace of God to give them power for their use and profit. Such facts as that have relutionized financial as well as political ideas; and this nation has learned more of financial science and just political economy than all Europe knew. The true statesmen of Europe begin to acknowledge this. We have made a great convert in the South—Mr. De Bow (of *De Bow's Review,*) one of the honestest and ablest of Southern champions. Oh! it was a great day, Sir, when this nation rose from the moral sting of slavery, to recognize that there is nothing really great but Truth and Justice. Sir, there are hopes for us; hopes that, in spite of our vanity and our immoralities, we shall yet realize all that patriots and Christians have longed for!

In regard to the volume of currency which a community or country requires, no rule exists, or ever can exist, for it depends on the number of people, the amount of commodities, the frequency of sales, the amount of debts and the degree of enterprise, each of these elements being measurable by no known standard. But one thing is certain, that with *six hundred millions of currency,* (which we really have in one form or another,) we do not find any excess of money compared with the demand. And if you analyze it, why should we? The metallic currency has gone out of use; the numbers of the people have increased, and, above all, cash payments, and the reduction of debts, have caused a much greater demand for money. Hence, our present currency is really no more than is needed. But, some will say, the currency is depreciated. To a small extent it is. But to nothing like that which many persons assert. Do you know, Sir, anything nearer a standard of value than a bushel of wheat? Is wheat any more in price now in the City of New-York than it has been repeatedly when paid for in gold? You point me to many articles which are higher. True. But every one has other reasons than the currency for being high. But the paper currency *is* depreciated to some extent—not half the premium on gold. The demands for foreign exchange and the payments of the tariff must necessarily create some difference. But the fact is palpable that the national currency is successful beyond any expectations of financiers either in Europe or America.

I will close with two observations on the investment in bonds: *First*—Those who buy Government Bonds, in any country, really buy annuities—that is, they buy an income. If then, the annuity, the income, is paid in gold, *it is practically the same as if the bond itself was paid in gold. Secondly*—In a country where capital was so largely invested in lands and fixed improvements, and yet is so advanced in commercial civilization as ours, there must come a time (and it has now come) when a much *larger proportion of personal transferable property* is desirable and necessary. Hence the great and rapid investment in railroad stocks, and hence the rapid absorption of Government Bonds. Of course this absorption is not unlimited; but it will, beyond doubt, continue long enough for this war. We shall become as much superior to Europe, in the art of finance, as we are in the science of politics.

A Veteran Observer.

Fine Arts.

The artists of the Studio Building gave another of their pleasant receptions at the Tenth-street establishment last night. The attendance was, as usual, exceedingly full and brilliantly fashionable—the principal saloon, the various studies, and even the passages, being tenanted with well-dressed patrons of art. Considering the rapid recurrence of these affairs, here and in Brooklyn, there was a creditable display of new pictures. In creating the necessity for novelties these social events serve a good purpose. They incite the artists to a degree of industry that they might not otherwise feel. Mr. Bierstadt's studio attracted much attention. It is, in fact, a museum of Indian curiosities, and is always one of the attractions of the Studio Building. It was peculiarly interesting on the present occasion, inasmuch as it exhibited some of the artist's recent sketches in California. There is a mine of new impressions in these valuable transcripts of nature. In the large saloon, Mr. Bierstadt exhibited a remarkably fine landscape, with great tumultuous mountains, and wild flashes of aerial light, and distant visions of feathery waterfalls and steaming masses of clouds hurtling through it. This and other works of Mr. Bierstadt will add to the attractiveness of the Spring exhibition. Mr. Gignoux has a large work in hand, suggested by his Summer's tour in the White Mountains. It is taken from the commencement of the descent of the Tip-top House, and is as bold in the foreground as it is comprehensive in perspective. The subject, at present, is only mapped out, but the practiced eye can already detect in it the indications of a vigorous production. Among the other artists who exhibited pictures, and attracted attention, were Mr. Church, Mr. Whittredge, Mr. McEntee, Mr. Dana, Mr. Haseltine, Mr. Beard, Mr. Henry, (a little railway subject, hard in colors, but truthful and spirited,) Mr. de Haas, (an admirable marine piece,) Mr. Casilear, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Hart, Mr. Homer Martin, and others of the well-known *personnel* of the Tenth-street hive.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The experiment of a fourth regular night was made last night, with a degree of success that establishes at once the capacity of our public for a more liberal supply of opera than has been thought practicable or—at all events—desirable. Long before the performance commenced the box-office had sold out all its interest in the individual comfort of the audience, and exhibited its distress in the well-known banner inscribed "Standing room only." This result is ascribable to good management. Mr. Maretzek, with the wily tactics of a prudent General, reserved his greatest strength for the occasion. Gounod's "Faust" would draw a crowded house on a far worse night than Thursday. It has, so far, only flushed the community with pleasure, and months will elapse ere the lieges are satisfied with its sweets. The performance last night was in every respect enjoyable. All the artists were in excellent voice, and the choral and orchestral masses seemed to be animated by the warmth that resulted from the general success. "Faust" is too complete a work to gain much from incidental *encores.* Its success is genuine, and will, we think, be lasting, because it is based upon a broad and general impression. Nevertheless, there were demands for repetition, and general satisfaction at what was vouchsafed in that way. Mr. Maretzek may be congratulated on the complete acceptance of his Thursday evening experiment. With such a repertoire he can play not only four but six times a week, if he is so disposed.

To-night, Verdi's opera of "I Due Foscari" will be given. On Saturday there will be a grand matinée—"Martha."

German Opera.—Mr. Anschutz's company will perform Wagner's "Tannhauser" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night. The cast is the same as in New-York. On Monday, Mr. Anschutz's troupe commence a season of opera in Philadelphia, opening in Nicolai's amusing opera of the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

English Opera.—Mr. Harrison's company play Wallace's opera of "Maritana" at Niblo's Saloon to-night. On Wednesday last it achieved a decided success.

Barnum's Museum.—"Camilla's Husband" is having a great run at Barnum's Museum, and with the Tyrolean Whistler and the Prince of Comic Singers, Mr. Wm. B. Harrison, is delighting immense audiences every afternoon and evening. Yet we are assured from headquarters that it will not be played after this week, as another new drama is to be put upon the Museum boards next Monday. The huge Giants and Elfin Dwarfs still remain the wonder of all sight-seers.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, destroyed by the enemy, have been repaired, and the transportation of passengers and freight over the whole line has been resumed.

THE MAUCH CHUNK, PA., RIOTERS.

Reluctance to the Draft—A Military Commission tries the Offenders—Curious Revelations—The Golden Circle—Anarchy in the Mining Districts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Monday, Feb. 1, 1864.

A military commission has been convened here for the trial of the Mauch Chunk rioters of October last. The commission was convened by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Jan. 13, 1864. (Extract.)

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 9.—3. A military commission composed of the following-named officers is hereby appointed to meet at Reading, Penn., at 10 o'clock on the 18th day of January, 1864, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for trial of such persons as may be brought before it,

DETAIL.

1. Col. H. O. RYERSON, Tenth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers.
2. Capt. THOS. H. BATES, Battery A, First New-York Artillery.
3. Capt. D. L. BECKWITH, Fourteenth Company First U. S. Invalid Corps.
4. Capt. H. LARNED JOHNSON, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, Judge Advocate.

No other officers than those named can be assembled without injury to the service.

By command of Major-Gen. COUCH.
JNO. S. SCHULTZ, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

The commission met on the 26th ult, and proceeded to the trial of PHILIP BERGEMAN, on the following charges:

CHARGE 1.—Entering into, confederating and assisting in forming combinations to resist the execution of certain provisions of an Act of Congress, approved the 3d day of March, 1863, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c.

CHARGE 2.—The commission of acts of disloyalty against the Government of the United States, and publicly expressing sympathy for those in arms against said Government, and uttering disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of defeating and weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress the unlawful rebellion now existing in the United States.

CHARGE 3.—For harboring, concealing and secreting deserters, and counseling and advising drafted men to absent themselves and evade their duty as soldiers.

The second charge, it will be noted, is nearly the same as that upon which VALLANDIGHAM was tried and convicted. There are eighteen specifications to the above charges, one of which will be sufficient to give you an idea of the character of the accused and the nature of the trials. It is as follows, viz.:

SPECIFICATION—That the said PHILIP BERGEMAN, in furtherance of said combination and conspiracy aforesaid, and with the object and purpose aforesaid, as mentioned in the first above specification, did, in words substantially, declare and say, that they had been appointed a committee on the behalf of certain persons whose names are unknown, and that they came to give notice, and did give notice, to WILLIAM MILNES, J. B. MCCREARY & Co.; G. K. SMITH & Co., WILLIAM CARTER & SON, and to other parties, proprietors engaged in the business of mining and getting out coal from the mines of Ashmerief, Yorktown, Jeanesville, Beaver Meadow, and at other places in the Counties of Carbon, Luzerne and Schuylkill, in the State of Pennsylvania; that these proprietors and persons so engaged in mining and getting out coal, from said mines, must stop all their works and workings in said mines, and if the said proprietors did not stop the workings at said mines, they, or those upon them they represented, would stop the works for them, as they were determined to put a stop to the war and prevent the Government of the United States from receiving any more coal for the purpose of carrying on the war.

Simon Weinreich was called by the Judge-Advocate, who swore that he was induced to join a secret sworn organization known as the "Go den Circle," who held their meetings at the house of Conrad Horn, (one of the prisoners,) near Hazleton. They were sworn to support "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was;" to aid each other in opposition to the draft, and in every possible way to weaken the efforts of the Administration of Lincoln to put down the Southerners. The witness exposed the secret work of the organization, as follows: The mode of entering a circle is by giving three raps at the door, when the guard will present himself and receive, in a whisper, the password—"Jwan" (or "Johan")—which will admit him into the room. He will then make a sign, whilst walking into, or across the room to his seat, by simply pressing the forefinger and thumb of the right hand together, keeping the arm in a natural position. Should the Government succeed in forcing a member into the army against his will, it is his duty to embrace the first opportunity to go on picket, and if within hailing distance of the "Confederate" pickets, he will make the hailing sign by raising his hat three times. The "Confederate" picket, if a member of the Circle, will make the same sign and say "Halt." The member of the "Circle" will say "Ho," and the rebel picket will utter the first and last letters of Richmond, "R. D.," and the member of the "Circle" will repeat "Ho," and the rebel picket then says "Richmond." This completes the ceremony, and the next duty of the "Circle" man is to go over to the enemy as a prisoner, to be taken to Richmond, and to be cared for during the war, or released on parole, so as to relieve him from active duty. According to instructions received by the witness when initiated, the leaders of the "Circle" are Gen. LEE, of the Confederate army, and Gen. MCCLELLAN of the Union army, with several other Generals of both armies whose names the witness does not remember. The prisoner (BERGMAN) with the witness (WEINREICH) and several others as a committee, went over to Audenried and notified J. B. MCCREARY & Co., that they were required to stop the work in their mines—that the Government shall have no more coal for the navy or for the manufacture of ordnance until the war is stopped. Mr. MUMPER, of the firm of J. B. MCCREARY & Co., testified to this fact, and one of the prisoner's witnesses in cross-examination fully corroborated the principal witness as to the signs, passwords and objects of the "Golden Circle."

The prisoner offered several witnesses to prove his good character for loyalty. One of these was his brother-in-law, who said that his lovalty was above suspicion, and to prove it he mentioned the fact that he voted for LINCOLN, and gave him (the witness) a Lincoln ticket. The witness, however, didn't know how the prisoner voted at the last election in Pennsylvania, whether for CURTIN or WOODWARD.

The testimony in the case was closed on Tuesday last, and a sentence pronounced by the commission, but by the rules regulating military courts, it cannot be made public until it is promulgated by Gen. COUCH. An idea may be formed of the nature of the penalty of the crime, by referring to Sec. 25 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, which declares that any individual who may be convicted "shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, *or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.*"

The next person put on trial was MICHAEL O'DONNELL, who was arraigned on the same charges and specifications upon which the first prisoner was tried. The following is another of the specifications the prisoner was required to plead to:

SPECIFICATION 1.—In this, that the said MICHAEL O'DONNEL did, on or about the 1st day of October, 1863, unite, confederate and combine with CHARLES SHARP, JAMES CAMPBELL, and many other disloyal persons, whose names are unknown, and form or unite with a society or organization commonly known and called by the name of "Buckshots," the object of which society or organization was and is to resist the execution of the draft, and prevent persons being drafted under the provisions of said Act of Congress of March 3, 1863, from entering the military service of the United States. And the said MICHAEL O'DONNEL did afterward resist and evade the execution, and advised and counseled others to resist and evade the execution of the said Act of Congress of March 3, 1863. This done at or near Banks Township, Carbon County, Penn., on or about the 1st day of October, 1863.

The prisoner, according to the evidence, attended a meeting on the mountain between Jaenesville and Hazletown, some time last June, for the purpose of adopting measures to resist the draft. Speeches were made by EDWARD WINTERS, (who was also Presiding Officer of the "Golden Circle," and has since left for parts unknown,) and others. The tenor of the speeches were for the "support of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was"—to stand together in opposition to the draft, the Proclamation, and the "nigger war."

Father LAUGLIN, a priest residing in Hazletown, appeared in the meeting, made a speech, and ordered the men to disperse, yet a number of them remained, appointed a committee to enroll names to resist the draft, and to give all who refused to cooperate with them twenty-four hours' time to leave, or be killed.

In order to show the state of society resulting from these meetings and combinations, Capt. E. H. RANCH, Deputy Provost-Marshal, was called to the stand, who testified "that he resided in Mauch Chunk, and was Deputy Provost-Marshal of the Eleventh District; that he found it extremely difficult to get any one to serve as enrolling officer in Banks' Township, those to whom he applied alleging that no man dare attempt it because of the state of society there; organizations were in existence to resist the draft by force." Finally he succeeded in procuring an enrollment, but only an imperfect one. After the draft he was enabled to serve the notices on the drafted men by aid of a military force. Great difficulty was found in obtaining the names of individuals, as nearly all the people seemed to be banded together, and would not give the name of their nearest neighbor. Children from 12 to 14 years of age denied any knowledge of the names of their parents, and wives also denied knowing the names of their husbands. The route between Jaenesville and Beaver Meadow was well picketed by these people, and signal guns were fired on the approach of the military.

Capt. RAUCH then detailed the circumstances of the visit to Jaenesville with a military force, where he was told there was a force organized to resist him. He searched several houses there and secured a number of stand of arms. This excited state of feeling continued from June 1 until the middle of November, when the Tenth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers was ordered to the district. The witness also stated that the loyal people in the vicinity were very much alarmed, and many of them left or were about leaving. Many of the loyal people were murdered, and the civil authorities made no effort to stop these proceedings. No taxes were collected, and the Clerk of the County Commissioners informed him that they could collect none. In the latter part of August a mob of 50 or 100 persons from Mauch Chunk, led by force and violence took one PATRICK CULL from the county jail. This party or mob came from Banks township.

Capt. RAUCH then made these remarkable statements, in reply to a question from the Judge Advocate. He said:

"When I was at Beaver Meadow, serving the notices on drafted men, Mr. G. K. SMITH, a resident of Yorktown, gave me a map of Yorktown, which he had drawn up, indicating the houses in which the drafted soldiers resided. We used this map to good advantage, but did not state where we obtained it. When at Yorktown with the soldiers, serving notices, the men were halted in front of Mr. SMITH'S store, while I and my assistants served the notices. Mr. ULRICK, clerk in SMITH'S store, gave the soldiers some refreshments, and each one a plug of tobacco. When we had completed the work and were about returning, Mr. G. K. SMITH'S wife strongly appealed to me to have the soldiers retained there, predicting that they would all be murdered as soon as the soldiers left. Either that same day or the next morning, Mr. SMITH and his wife came to Mauch Chunk and returned the same day. *Mr. Smith was murdered in his own house the night of his return from Mauch Chunk, and Mr. Ulrick was shot through the leg.*

Capt. RAUCH also stated that the population was for the most part Irish, and that the majority of them were from Donegal, in Ireland.

THE RIOT AND THE PRICE OF COAL.

During the past Winter there has been a great deal of speculation throughout the country in regard to the extravagant price of coal, and it was recommended by the New-York papers that a public meeting should be called, which might take measures to investigate the cause of the high price of coal, and petition Congress to remove the duties on foreign importations.

The investigation before the commission has shown that in the whole coal region of Pennsylvania, lawlessness reigns supreme, the miners dictating to the proprietors the price they shall pay for mining coal, who they shall hire, and the quantities they shall mine. The most fabulous prices are, in some cases, demanded by the miners, and unless it is paid the mines are stopped. Many miners receive as high as $10 per day, and the lowest price that is paid is about $5 per day, while common laborers who do nothing but load coal, receive $2 50 per day. Civil law throughout the whole mining region is entirely suspended, and if it were not for the presence of the military, the mines could not be worked even at the present price of labor. If a coal operator has a foreman in his employ who is very exact in his accounts with the miners, he very soon becomes unpopular, and he will receive a notice signed "Molly Maguire," (the name of a secret organization among the Irish miners,) that he must leave the country in 24 hours or his coffin will be made. Should the foreman refuse to obey, he is waylaid the first opportunity and assassinated. Outrages of this kind are of frequent occurrence, and the miners have such perfect control of the courts in this region that it is impossible to convict them—in fact, no Sheriff dare undertake the arrest of an Irishman, and the only way the mines can be worked at all is through the influence of United States cannon and muskets.

The company known as the Forester Improvement Company, of which CHARLES A. HECKSCHER, of New-York, is President, has seven collieries, capable of producing one million tons of coal a year. He has a large contract with the Government for coal for the navy, and the miners had the idea that by stopping the works of Mr. HECKSCHER they would deprive the Government of coal, cripple the navy, raise the blockade, and thus end the war. His mines were stopped so much of the time during the past year, that he was enabled to send only about 200,000 tons of coal to market.

The trial of this case closed on Saturday last. The sentence will be given in due time.

There are about seventy-five cases of this kind yet to be tried by the commission. T. H. B.

A Note from Maj.-Gen. McDowell.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention was called, this afternoon, to a republication, in the New-York *Evening Post* of the 3d inst., of an article from a Pennsylvania paper, giving what purports to be testimony from the case of the Carbon County "Buckshot" prisoners. The article states that

"The prisoner belonged to the sworn secret organization known as the 'Golden Circle.' They held their meetings at the house of CONRAD HORN, above Hazleton. Ex. WINTERS was the President and administered the oath. The members of the Circle were instructed and sworn to support 'the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was,' to aid each other in evading the draft, and to discourage all efforts to raise men for the army. According to the instructions of the President, (WINTERS,) *the leading members of the organization* are Gen. LEE, of the rebel army, and Gens. MCCLELLAN and MCDOWELL, of the United States army. In case a member is forced into the army by draft, he is instructed, when on picket, to go over to the enemy in the following manner:" &c., &c., &c.

As this statement purports to have been given under oath, and is circulated in a paper of such high standing as the New-York *Evening Post*, it seems to call for notice which I otherwise would hesitate to give.

I desire, therefore, to state that I do not now belong, nor have I ever belonged, to the order of the Golden Circle, nor do I know of any such organization, or of any one belonging to it, or to anything of the kind. That I do not belong, nor have I ever belonged, to any secret society for any political, social or other purpose whatever, nor have I ever had anything to do with anything of the kind.

I had hoped the stupid stories concerning my loyalty and intemperance having served the purpose for which they were set on foot, and done me the desired harm, I should be spared further troubling the public with anything concerning merely my personal character or habits, and were I in private life I should not now do so, but in justice to the service in which I am now, and hope to be further engaged, I cannot avoid asking this may be made public, in the hope to counteract a portion of the mischief the circulation of this falsehood will undoubtedly make.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
IRVIN MCDOWELL, Major-Gen.

The Pirate Alabama and Her Destination.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

This vessel will likely hang about the Straits, where last reported, until April or the 1st of May—supplies of coal being sent to her by our British friends from the Island of Labuan, on the northeast coast of Borneo, lat. 5° 20′ north, long. 115° 20′ east, and likely North Island will be "the depot" therefor. Any amount of coal may be had from the above source, at a moderate price, at Singapore, and vessels to take it to "the depot" named above.

This pirate will likely reach Labuan about the 1st of May; thence make her way north, until, reaching the westerly winds, her course will be directed eastward to the coast of California.

Before the ensuing Summer is out we will likely see it chronicled: "One of the Pacific mail steamers, with all the treasure on board, has been captured by Capt. SEMMES." He may then pay off his crew, and with the balance visit Paris, and retire in glory.

It is reported that the United States ship *Wyoming* had sailed from Ceylon for Christmas Island, in pursuit of the pirate. It will be a wild-goose chase, there being no anchorage within a cable's length of the shore, and no fresh water to be had.

NEPTUNE.

Reparation for an Unjust Arrest.

The following card relates to an arrest made by authority of the Marshal some weeks since:

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1164.

I certify that the recent arrest of EDWARD UNDERHILL, of Yonkers, was made on information which, upon investigation, was found to be insufficient to sustain the charges of any improper conduct on his part against the Government. And I take great pleasure in stating that he has been honorably discharged without any taint upon his character, integrity or loyalty.

(Signed,) ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Mr. ROBERT J. TOPLIS and Mr. WM. H. DOTY, o Yonkers, have each received a copy of the above certificate from the Marshal, honorably discharging them from these proceedings, without any taint on their character, integrity or loyalty.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough LOZENGES, cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza, or any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

"Great service in subduing hoarseness."
Rev. DANIEL WISE, New-York.

"The Troches are a staff of life to me."
Prof. EDWARD NORTH,
President Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

"A simple and elegant combination for coughs, &c."
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

The Best and Surest Remedy in the World for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and by giving quiet sleep to the child, gives rest to the mother. Perfectly safe in all cases. 25 cents a bottle.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!!

All persons afflicted with this dangerous disease need no longer be troubled about being cured.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
is so constructed on scientific principles as to promote a RADICAL CURE at once. The action of this instrument is entirely different from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN, and EASY. No pressure on the back or cord, and is easily made stronger or lighter as the patient desires. Ruptured persons should not be a day without it. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Pamphlets free. A lady attendant in the Ladies' Department. Sold by
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 439 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Universal Clothes Wringer—
With cog wheels warranted.
53,818 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative—war-ranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color, and to overcome effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM
oils and colors the hair at the same time, changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.
N. B.—See Business Notice in the *Evening Post*.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heart-burn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' White Satin, Kid and Lined Gaiter Boots and Slippers, Balmorals and India Rubber Boots and Shoes, at MILLER & CO'S, No. 187 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 860 Broadway.

Valentines! Valentines!!—Do not fail to see special Valentines, with other splendid novelties, and Fashions by Mme. DEMOREST, in DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, of this week, now ready.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, machine-sewing of every description done in the best manner.

Hotel Arrivals.—A List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 2 o'clock A. M., may be had in the columns of the *New-York Daily News*.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes—FOR SALE CHEAP FOR cash, at No. 100 Malden-lane.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 155.—Feb. 4, 1864.
55, 40, 20, 3, 18, 42, 30, 26, 75, 50, 17, 7.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 156.—Feb. 4, 1864.
78, 71, 32, 23, 21, 22, 68, 34, 1, 28, 62, 64, 7.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 58—Feb. 4, 1864.
73, 33, 63, 22, 30, 31, 14, 71, 32, 13, 27, 60.
CLASS 60—Feb. 4, 1864.
41, 1, 27, 11, 52, 58, 17, 59, 8, 20, 67, 66, 31.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured,

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NO. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. He is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Jan. 5, 1864:

John B. Mills	$5 00
Citizens of California, additional	50,000 00
Proceeds of a Fair given by three little girls of New-York	10 00
Ladies of Vancouver, Washington Territory, by Hon. A. Holbrook	500 00
Thanksgiving Day Collection at four Churches, Portland, Oregon, by Hon. A. Holbrook	800 00
Citizens of Ames Chapel Neighborhood, Oregon, by Hon. A. Holbrook	70 00
Congregation of St. Paul's Chapel, Oregon City, by Hon. A. Holbrook	38 00
Pacific Mail Steamship Co., additional	3,000 00
Congregational Church, New Road, Delaware Co., N. Y. additional, by Rev. G. C. Judson	3 00
G. B. M., Jr.	40 00
Francis Marvin, Port Ferris, N. Y.	10 00
A. S. Bean, Palermo, Me.	4 50
C. Humphrey and friends, New-Year's Day	82 00
Anonymous, through Mrs. Geo. Opdyke	10 00
Mrs. W. B. H.	5 00
K. R.	1 00
Charles N. Talbot	1,000 00
Cyrus Woodman	100 00
George Woodman	20 00
Fred. and Grace	1 00
Mrs. Anne Boynton, through Dr. Bellows	150 00
Wm. M. Prichard	100 00
Cash, Boston	6 00
Wm. Whetten	100 00
Cash, Geshen, N. Y.	25
Christmas offering of pupils of Vermont Episcopal Institute, by Horace J. White, Treasurer	20 00
Citizens of West Bloomfield, N. Y., by Myron S. Hall	28 00
Collection, Rev. B. S. Huntington's Church, Newburgh, N. Y.	14 00
Proceeds of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Address in Boston, by J. H. Wolcott, Treasurer	775 43
C. S. Seyton	50 00
Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.	150 00
Dr. Berger, Paris, by Jas. S. Aspinwall	50 00
Mrs. Moore, Paris, by Jas. H. Aspinwall	50 00
Thanksgiving Collection in Reformed Dutch Church, Prospect Hill, N. Y., by D. M. Smith	25 00
L. A. B.	3 00
Mrs. C. T. Tallmadge, additional	10 00
Henry Tallmadge, additional	20 00
Thanksgiving Day collection in Universalist Church, Cooperstown, N. Y., by Chas. W. Tomlinson, pastor	22 75
Citizens of Maine, by Rev. H. Stebbins	1,000 00
Elmira Dramatic and Musical Association, Elmira, N. Y., by James T. Dudley, Treasurer	85 00
Festival for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, North Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y., by J. S. Blackman	146 25
Fair of Soldiers' Aid Society, Irvington, Westchester County, by Miss Sarah Irving, Secretary	300 00
Proceeds of Young Ladies' Fair, Corning, N. Y., by Miss Cornelia Stewart, Secretary	100 00
A lady in Jersey City	5 00
A friend, by Henry Chauncey, Esq.	100 00
Proceeds of Fair, Westfield, Mass., by C. R. Lambson, Treasurer	500 00
Joseph Plume	50 00
Presbyterian Church, Blauveltville, Rockland County, by Rev. T. L. Evans	14 50
First Reformed Dutch Church, Athens, by Rev. G. Talmadge	27 00
Citizens of Bristol, Vt., by Wm. C. Dunshee	16 75
Wm. Mackay, additional	25 00
Jamaica Soldiers' Aid Society, by Miss Phebe Hagner, Secretary	90 85
A Naval Officer, U. S. Frigate Wabash, off Charleston, S. C.	10 00
J. Cooper Lord additional	50 00
Wm. C. Schermerhorn	500 00
Gorham Soldiers' Aid Society, by Jos. Hershey, Jr., Treasurer	177 12
Miss Susan O. Hoffman, by Geo. M. Miller	25 00
A. L. Williston, Florence, Mass., additional	100 00
St. George's Chapel, Beekman-st., New-York	6 48
Cash, G. H.	100 00
Chas. B. Hart, additional	25 00
"Simple Fee"	5 00
Walter T. Miller	50 00
Irving Grinnell, additional	1,000 00
Miss Mary E. Dewey, Sheffield, Mass.	20 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Clarkson Jay	100 00
From a Friend	10 00
Sewing Society attached to Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, by Mrs. Alice Taylor, Pres.	105 00
W. S. Gilman, additional	200 00
Edw. H. Weed, additional	100 00
Citizens of Maine, by George R. Davis	137 00
Miss Evans, additional, by Sidney H. Gay	100 00
Yreka, California, additional	5 00
Rev. Henry Powers, Mitteneague, West Springfield, Mass.	1 00
Dr. Thomas I. Cock, additional	20 00
I. Evarts Tracy	25 00
New-England Women's Auxiliary Association, Geo. Bigginson, Treasurer	50,000 00
Cash, W.	20 00
Mrs. Leonard Wood, by John Slade & Co.	5 00
Emma and Florence, Stamford, Conn.	2 50
Eighty-sixth-st. Methodist E. Church	15 50
Ladies' Aid Society, Summit, N. J., by J. Johnson	27 40
Citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley	220 00
Proceeds of Fair by Master Sidney Curtis, Willie and George Howland, Brooklyn	62 25
Presbyterian Ch., Englewood, N. J., by Rev. Jas. H. Dwight, Pastor	42 00
George Townsend, additional	50 00
Proceeds of Christmas Eve Festival by ladies of Napa City, Cal., by Mrs. A. G. Easterby, Pres't Soldiers' Aid Society, Baldwinville, Onondaga Co., N. Y., by P. L. Perine	100 00
By W. H. Hadley, from citizens of Denmark, Maine	20 00
Citizens of Skowhegan, Maine	500 00
Citizens of Litchfield Corners, Maine	16 71
Citizens of Windham	40 00
Jas. Thompson, Griswold Mills, N. Y.	5 00
Anonymous, Janesville, Wis.	2 00
P. T. Barnum, one-half proceeds of entertainment given by him	141 20
St. Ann's Ch. Sunday School, Morrisiania, N. Y., by Rev. Wm. Hucket, additional	25 00
New-Year's Offering of Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Sewing Society of Napa City, Cal., additional by Mrs. Emily G. Easterby, Secretary	140 00
James

FINANCIAL

$100,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Bids for the whole, or any part, of the above amount of Bonds will be received at the office of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, No. 42 Exchange-place, up to the 6th day of February.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

JAN. 1, 1864.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1863		$2,586,246 07
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1863	$1,016,460 22	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	136,851 73	
Amount of prepayments by Agents	8,879 24	—1,162,191 19
Total		$3,748,437 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Losses by Death	$295,950 00	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, Annuities, and Surrendered and Canceled Policies	104,246 81	
Premiums and interest due on Southern Policies, and Balances due from Southern Agents and others—charged to Profit and Loss	236,126 64	
Premium Notes canceled	232,941 82	
Paid Salaries, Rent, Printing and Office Expenses	44,808 15	
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses	151,816 28	
Paid Advertising and Physician's Fees	21,843 98	
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps and Law Expenses	7,266 26	—1,094,899 34
		$2,853,537 92

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	$101,136 59	
Invested in United States Stocks, cost	794,510 43	
(Market value, $827,782.)		
Invested in New-York City B'k Stocks, cost	52,561 50	
(Market value, $53,561.)		
Invested in other stocks, cost	54,892 50	
(Market value, $72,742.)		
Loans on demand, secured by United States and other stocks	96,400 00	
(Market value, $132,279 50.)		
Real Estate, (Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway)	117,305 69	
Bonds and Mortgages, bearing 7 per cent. interest	379,430 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies, drawing interest	825,477 50	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864	112,147 51	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1864	54,407 37	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1864	1,603 05	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	61,465 48	
Amount of all other property belonging to the company	2,200 39	—$2,853,537 92

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. upon all participating Life Policies now in force which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1864, and a payment in cash, on and after the first MONDAY in March next, of the Fourth Installment of 20 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared from 1850 to 1860 inclusive, to those holding certificates, UPON PRESENTATION AT THE HOME OFFICE. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

By order of the board

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 4,675 New Policies were issued insuring $11,339,234 45.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, Jan. 1, 1864.

Assets as above		$2,853,537 92
Disposed of as follows:		
Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864	$42,200 00	
Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting proofs, &c	56,000 00	
Reserved for Sundry Liabilities due to Agents and others	9,171 79	
Amount reserved for reinsurance of all Existing Policies, (valuations at 4 per cent. interest	1,735,126 93	
Special reserve for any increase of mortality beyond the Tables, Extra Risks and other contingencies	131,756 30	
Dividend Interest remaining unpaid	7,825 04	
Dividends declared prior to 1850 unpaid	6,417 00	
Present value of Dividends, 1850 to 1856 inclusive (valuation at 4 per cent. interest)	287,627 18	
Do. do. 1861 do. do	71,205 00	
Do. do. 1862 do. do	68,686 00	
Do. do. 1863 do. do	79,395 00	
Do. do. 1864 do. do	134,288 00	
Undivided Surplus	23,849 63	—$2,653,537 92

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. RODGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBURY,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	PLINY FREEMAN,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
THOMAS SWILL,	WM. A. BOOTH.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., }

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 26 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The Interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. U. S. SECURITIES of all issues, purchased and for sale.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

SIMONSON & BROWN offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK. BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ALONZO WOOD & COMPANY'S Bank (Elbridge) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1865, also for any other Bonds of said Company or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund.

EDWARD L BAKER, Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

Boston, Jan. 4, 1864.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Stock, Jersey City (Water Loan) Bonds, Metropolitan Gas Co. Stock for sale.

JOHN E. BAKER, No. 21 William-st., Room No. 2.

FINANCIAL.

WHEELER & CO. BROKERS IN SPECIE, STOCKS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 35 WALL-ST., New-York.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund ....£100,000. Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.

Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman,
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE F. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS,

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manilla,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

McKIM BROS. & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 61 WALL-ST., DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION, Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Business paper collected. BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS. Advances made on satisfactory securities.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,342 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19	—1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68	—1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80	—426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32
Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent		116,000 00
		$250,717 32
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: Old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.		
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes		1,313 50
		$252,403 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent		255,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 82

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities	714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand	651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes	1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies. Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company	30,374 44
Total amount of Assets	$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE, JOSEPH MORRISON, ALBERT G. LEE, DAN'L. W. TELLER, } Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
W. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. H. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

PUBLIC MINING BOARD. NOTICE.

At the solicitation of many parties who are desirous of attending the meetings of the Board, otherwise engaged during the business hours of the day, the PUBLIC MINING BOARD will hereafter meet at 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 52 William-st, instead of 11 o'clock A. M., as heretofore. The annual admission fee from this day will be $250, payable in advance, which will entitle members to buy and sell at the Board for 12 months without any additional charge.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

Feb. 4, 1864.

EDWARD KING offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 29th day of February next, interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GEMETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $600,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

JOHN EGERTON, HENRY COGGILL, GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office in New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox.

The bond transfer books will be closed from the 20th January to 1st February, both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES No. 38 WALL-ST, BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS and DEALERS In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO' NO. 40 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND BROKERS, DEALERS IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & Co., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks: The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$275,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		2,200,397 27
Total Marine Premiums		$2,476,201 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c	336,793 43	—2,078,409 74
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	$1,337,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and July interest	169,813 24	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,533 35	
United States and City Bonds and Bank Stocks	192,213 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,693 20	
Accrued interest to be received	13,068 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	2,326,760 26	
Loans on demand	438,100 00	
Bills receivable	1,078,777 03	—2,902,145 01

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A Cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent., will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. H. GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
JAS. M. BROWN,	JOHN R. JOHNSTON,
N. CHANDLER,	FRED. G. GEBHARD,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,	WILSON G. HUNT.
W. B. DUNCAN,	J. J. CRANE,
H. F. SPAULDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
J. L. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT.
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
L. H. BRIGHAM,	THOS. SLOCOMB,
J. A. MECKE,	GEO. A. PHELPS, JR.,
JOHN R. GARDNER,	M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.

JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

The Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SONS, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first-class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 21st December, 1863		$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863		1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fre Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,686 56	
Losses paid during the same period	3,865,651 04	
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48	
The Company has the following assets, viz:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,482,631 30	
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00	
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	193,700 00	
Dividends on Stock, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51	
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63	
Cash in Bank	744,813 88	
Total amount of Assets	$9,265,546 32	

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $14,323,880 |
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 | 2,630,000 |
Total profits for 21½ years | $16,953,880 |
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash | 11,690,210 |
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 | $5,263,670 |

By order of the Board.

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland.
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

H. H. BOODY, Agent.

MEYLERT & CO., No. 6 Wall-st., BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF CAPITAL, position, education, and a good linguist, a situation of trust and confidence; can refer to many of the first bankers and merchants in New-York. Address H. C., Station D, Bible House.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEWARK, N. J.

JANUARY 1, 1864.

AGENCY, NO. 137 BROADWAY.

Balance, per statement Jan. 1, 1863		$4,439,231 77
Received for premiums during the year 1863	$1,209,519 40	
Received for interest during the year 1863	319,272 04	
Total receipts for 1863	$1,528,791 44	
Paid Claims by death	$287,500 00	
Paid Policies purchased	26,970 39	
Paid Salaries, Advertising, Postage, Exchange, &c	38,523 05	
Paid Taxes	15,167 65	
Paid Commissions to Agents	90,130 15	
Paid Physicians' Fees	10,439 50	
Paid Annuities	1,681 00	
Paid Return Premiums	211,864 87	—$682,... as —$846,504 23
Net Balance Jan. 1, 1864		$5,285,736 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$144,460 42	
United States Securities	1,026,200 00	
Bonds of the State of New-Jersey	50,000 00	
City and County Bonds of New-Jersey and New-York	361,804 14	
Real Estate	79,359 56	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	1,989,447 53	
Loans on Policies in force	1,535,400 48	
Loans on Scrip	4,454 77	
Annuity Bond State of Massachusetts	900 00	
Premiums in course of transmission from Agents	93,809 10	—$5,285,736 00
Interest accrued unpaid		121,274 69
		$5,407,010 69
Total amount of Claims by Death paid to Jan. 1, 1864		$3,213,833 80
Total amount of Return Premium paid to Jan. 1, 1864		$2,130,935 99

The Directors have, from the surplus on hand, ordered a return of premiums to be made to all policies entitled to Return Premiums issued prior to Jan. 1, 1863, as follows: A DIVIDEND OF 45 PER CENT., AND A SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT., (MAKING 50 PER CENT.,) on the premiums paid in 1862, payable in conformity with the rules of the company, viz.: In scrip where the premiums have been paid in cash, and where there is an indebtedness to the company, the amount will be credited.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND (that declared Jan. 1, 1862,) to the members who are entitled to the same, when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1864; those holding SCRIP to be allowed the same as CASH in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

LEWIS C. GROVER,	JOHN R. WEEKS.
HENRY McFARLAN,	NEHEMIAH PERRY,
CHAS. S. MACKNET,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
A. S. SNELLING.	JOSIAH O. LOW,
RANDALL H GREENE,	JOS. A. HALSEY,
I. H. PROTHINGHAM,	BENJ. C. MILLER.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Vice-President.

EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
AMZI DODD, Mathematician.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., JOS. B. JACKSON, M. D., GABRIEL GRANT, M. D., } Medical Advisers.

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 137 Broadway.

TO PEORIA AND OQUAWKA FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS. TAKE NOTICE.

All parties who signed the agreement for reorganization of the PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY, (now LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,) who wish to avail themselves of the reorganization, must send their bonds and coupons, before the 26th inst., to the office of WESTON, DE MILLER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place, and receive Trustees' Certificates. Parties neglecting this notice will be compelled to receive their portion of net proceeds of sale of the road.

CHARLES L. FROST, EDWARD WESTON, H. G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.

FEB. 4, 1864.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT the Banking House, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE, DAVID B. MOSES, JOHN ROMER, VANDERB'T L. BUXTON, HERMAN H. BRUNJES, ISAAC ODELL, WM. A. THOMSON, CHAS. BURKHALTER, JOHN T. WILSON, HECTOR ARMSTRONG, HARVEY P. FARRINGTON.

And for Inspectors of the next election, JAMES WIGGINS, ZIMRI WEST, W. H. B. TOTTEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on the morning of the 2d inst., JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reelected President.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books in New-York will be closed at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 8th inst., and will be reopened at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 25th inst.

Holders of certificates, not registered at the United States Trust Company, are requested to exchange them before the closing of the books.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Bank, No. 29 Pine-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED. CHILICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST FEBRUARY, 1864, on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th of February next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT.

and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON IMSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March prox.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1864.

TWENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other man or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full description of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerient, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, gentle-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology: European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, or any subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 41 Division-st., New-York. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

TREATED FREE OF CHARGE.—BAKER'S kidney, gravel, and urinal remedies are the best that are known. Consultation by letter or in person, at No. 154 10th-st., near 4th-av., New-York. Fee, $5, including remedies. Patients unable to pay the above charge will be attended to free, from 3 to 4 P. M. Remedies sent to any address on receipt of above amount. Office hours from 10 to 3.

EPILEPTIC AND NERVOUS FITS—CURED by JOHN McDONALD, who may be consulted for the present at the Stevens House, No. 25 Broadway, every morning, from 9 till 12 o'clock. Satisfactory reference is given to parties who have been already cured, and to some of the most respectable medical practitioners in the City.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 268 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $16; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—Wanted to rent by a family of three, a small house in the vicinity of Wall-st. Ferry or near Clinton or Washington-sts. Address Box No. 3,200 Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS LARGE FURNISHED house wanted to hire for three or four months. HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
AFRICA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Feb. 6
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Feb. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris.... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly

ATLANTIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70: Steerage, $30: to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02 Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship NOVA SCOTIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 6. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., N.R.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamship MORNING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. steamship,
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JNO. A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. Mail Steamship
YAZOU,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 29th of February.
SATURDAY, 26th of March.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MORNING NEWSPAPER ROUTE IN Brooklyn for sale, containing over 1,000 subscribers, profits over $30 per week, ground covering the Heights. Will be sold cheap, or will sell it in separate parts. Apply at subscription desk *Times* Office, between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 323 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, after 8 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SPECIAL OR GENeral partner, with $25,000 or $30,000, to take an interest in an establishment which is manufacturing patented machinery, and in which the proprietor has invested $50,000. The concern has a very desirable location down in the business part of the City, and the additional capital is needed to increase the business, which is done for cash. To any gentleman having the amount required, and a taste for mechanical pursuits, this is a rare opportunity, as the associations are of the most highly respectable character. Address a note to HENRY & CO., Box No. 2,134 Post-office.

LITERARY.—A GENTLEMAN, CORRESPONdent for several foreign journals, wishes to make arrangements with a respectable publisher for the publication in America of a politico-humoristic work, to appear in weekly numbers during a period of five to six months. Or to any enterprising person who understands the management of such an undertaking, a liberal share will be offered. Address G., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE IN THE flourishing town of Newburgh, 60 miles from New-York City, on the Hudson River. For particulars, address DRUGGIST, Box No. 393, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE DRUG STORE LOCATED AT No. 405 8th av., near 31st-st., an old established stand, with stock, fixtures and good will. Apply to S. P. SMITH, No. 135 Madison-lane.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND CHARITIES of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, WILLIAM S. OPDYKE, JOHN BRICE, } Committee on Charities and Donations.

DANCING.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEABING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 264 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4, gentleman at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

COAL.

LIVERPOOL COAL.—NOW LANDING FROM ship *Monarch of the Sea*, best house or rail coal, in lots to suit purchasers. CORNELIUS GRINNELL, No. 26 Burling-slip.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND
NEW-YORK CIRQUE.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
Proprietor and Director.....JAMES COOKE
THIS NEW AND SUPERB
EQUESTRIAN TEMPLE,
Entirely constructed of Corrugated Iron,
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

This Mammoth Iron Building is the first one ever designed and constructed specially for Hippodramatic performances, and has by far the largest seating capacity of any place of public amusement in the United States: it also exceeds in size, elegance and comfort, any of the Imperial Cirques and Hippodromes of Continental Europe. It has been constructed regardless of outlay as

THE MODEL AMPHITHEATRE OF THE WORLD,

LAWRENCE B. VOLK, Architect; W. G. LORD, Contractor. The carpenter's work by Mr. LANTREY. The upholstering by Mr. HAGGIN. The painting and decorations by Mr. H. WILSON. The steam and gas-fitting by OTTIWELL & CO.

The great features of marked excellence in this magnificent structure, are its beauty of form. The perfection of view afforded and the sterling comfort of the Auditorium, which will be thoroughly warm in Winter and equally cool in Summer.

GORGEOUSLY LIGHTED AND DECORATED.

It presents the most brilliant ensemble of refined elegance and artistic skill

EVER GIVEN TO THE WESTERN WORLD.

THE GRAND
HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES,
which will be presented on
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
will be of the most brilliantly diver ified character, embraced in a succession of ever-varying programmes, in which the grandest

CONSPELLATION OF STAR ARTIS S
EVER ASSEMBLED IN AMERICA
will appear in a rapid succession of
MARVELS OF EQUITATION,
Gracefully daring acts of "Noble Horsemanship," calculated
"TO WITCH THE WORLD WITH WONDER,"
Elegant and Astounding Feats of
GYMNASTIC SKILL, ACROBATIC DEXTERITY
AND ATHLETIC STRENGTH,
UNPARALLELED IN HIPPODRAMATIC ANNALS.
THE COMPANY
will embrace a number of our leading performers. The following
TRULY EMINENT ARTISTS:

MME. SCHMIDT, MME. VIRGINIA,
MISS ELIZA GARDINER, MLLE. ISABEL,
MME. DESORNES, MLLE. ROSALIE,
AND
MME. MARIE MACARTE.
The justly celebrated
SHERWOOD FAMILY,
MR. RICHD. HEMINGS, MR DANIEL GARDINER,
MR. N. AUSTIN, MR. C. W. PARKER,
MR. H. NICHOLS, MR. C. CONRAD,
MR. H. WILLIAMS, M. MORESTE,
MR. J. LAWRENCE, M. DOLINARI,
M. DARVIONI, MR. WM. KINCADE,
AND
MR. JAMES COOKE,
(The Courtly Jester.)
MR. S. LATHROP,
(The Grimaldi of the age.)
MR. N. AUSTIN,
(The Polichinelle of the Arena,)
PROFESSOR PARKER,
(The Parisian Grotesque.)
Master of the Horse.....Mr. Horace Nichols.

The Grand Brass and String Bands will be UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. REEVES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Children under 10 half price. Tickets can be obtained at the box office, and at all the principal hotels. Doors open at 7½. The performance commencing at 8. Carriages can be ordered at 10 o'clock.

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY.

Doors open at 7½; Overture commences at 7¾; Curtain rises at its conclusion

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.

Fourth time this season, Garrick and Coleman's standard comedy, the

CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Lord Ogleby.....Mr. Gilbert
Lovewell.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Sterling.....Mr. Mark Smith
Sir John Melville.....Mr. Daly
Canton.....Mr. John Sefton
Brush.....Mr. W. R. Floyd
Miss Sterling.....Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Heidelberg.....Mrs. Vernon
Fanny.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Betty.....Miss Ione Burke
Trusty.....Miss Carman
Chambermaid.....Miss Green

SATURDAY and MONDAY.

eighty-seventh and eighty-eighth nights of Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play,

ROSEDALE,
WITH ITS
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NOVEL MACHINERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
GREAT CAST AND
ATTRACTIVE TABLEAUX,
ON TUESDAY
will be given (for the first time in this country) a new play, in four acts, recently produced in London with immense success, written by
WESTLAND MARSTON, ESQ.,
called
PURE GOLD,
with
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC BY MOLLENHAUER,
COSTUMES, &c.
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY,
ROSEDALE,

GRAND CONCERT.

DEBUT IN AMERICA OF
MR. ALFRED H. PEASE, PIANIST.

Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE would announce his first Grand Concert, to take place at Dodworth's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1864, on which occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
MRS. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, Soprano;
HERR HABLEMANN, Tenor;
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.

Further particulars in future advertisements.

MASTER EMIL MOLLENHAUER'S FIRST grand Concert will take place on Feb. 8, at Niblo's Saloon, Broadway. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Latimer Bros. & Seymour's, No. 21 Nassau-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 11:0 P. M. sleeping car) 11:0 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3:15 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.,

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR Sale—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN
EVERY NIGHT.

The management has pleasure in inviting attention to the following criticism from the NEW-YORK TIMES:

"To-night the Florences commence their fifteenth week. The 'Ticket-of-leave-Man' is still the all-sufficient attraction. To record the success of such a work is a grateful task to the critic, and one, unhappily, that he is not often called upon to perform. It does not deal with the cheap devices of the sensational school—devices that are intended to supply the absence of either construction, plot, imagination or fancy; but with a great social question, which it treats with a definite purpose, an earnestness and an artistic skill that places it in a far different light. A play like this, which, while so ingeniously constructed as to excite the interest of the audience, yet sends the spectator home with other thoughts than those that are idly taken from a place of amusement—with thoughts reflecting the happiness and welfare of an unfortunate class of humanity, is a novelty that commends itself cordially to the kindest consideration. Nor is its influence less powerful because the moral, or rather reflection it creates, flows naturally from the feelings or circumstances of each individual in the play, instead, as is too often the case, of being poked *nolens volens* down the throat by a single performer with a propeller of mock heroic sentences and personal glorification. In the creations of grotesque enacter, stranger than fiction, because drawn from life, which this play embodies, as well as in the tender veins of humanity which glows beneath, one can almost fancy at times that Dickens's chief has the hand of Dickens, while other of the sketches of character, as the idle apprentice, 'Sam Willoughby,' have all the coloring of Hogarth. Indeed, the whole atmosphere of the classes among whom the scene is laid is depicted with wondrous faithfulness, and forms a background which sets off all the characters in an unusually vivid reality. The production of this piece, too, carries other and not perhaps less valuable significance. In his personation of 'Robert Brierley,' Mr. Florence furnishes another of many examples of how real artistic merit may be, as doubtless it too often is, buried under the heap of rubbish with which modern plays abound, and only find a resurrection and discovery in a character like this. How can a man seem, or be a good artist, who has to speak night after night such words as are set down in those star pieces with which Mr. Florence's name has been until recently associated. He has now shown that where the stuff that makes an artist exists, if honest poetry of sentiment or passion is put into the actor's mouth, he will warm to his work, and win the educated as well as the uneducated masses to the stage. Nothing is more worthy of remark than the occasional flashes of unexpected power of which the cast of this piece at the Winter Garden furnishes many instances by artists not hitherto deemed first-rate. Good parts would, in a few years, breed good actors. There is a way, too, of quarrying into the mass of our own literature, our own customs and follies, that would yield the very best and the brightest material. For the rest, Mr. Florence, by the simplicity and earnestness with which he has portrayed the character of 'Robert Brierley,' and his artistic abstinence from the many temptations to rant and exaggeration, has stamped himself as a genuine artist. Nor is the success of the piece less due, perhaps, to the admirable rendering of their parts by Messrs. Davenport and Bland. The former gentleman's 'city get up' is one of the best bits of character-acting seen for a long time on the stage. Mrs. Florence, too, deserves credit for the piquancy and jollity she imparts to a rôle of very slender structure—so slender that it will not bear some of her recent additions. Indeed, all the characters are admirably filled, and the manager, as is ever the case in New-York, finds his deserved reward in an attraction the end of which it is impossible at present to foresee."

Open 6¾; commences at 7¾.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.

The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.

FOURTEENTH WEEK
FOURTEENTH WEEK
OF THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
Or, MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
which is still a brilliant success. In connection with the
TOUR OF THE WORLD,
a good many local scenes of
THRILLING INTEREST
will be exhibited.

Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8 P. M.
Ticket 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
H. B. MCKEON, Manager.

PERHAM'S,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.
TICKETS SELLING BY HUNDREDS!
CROWDED HOUSES
to witness the wonderful
STEREOSCOPTICON,
surpassing in BRILLIANCY, NOVELTY and BEAUTY any exhibition of the kind ever known; and the
MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,
a superb and gigantic pictorial history of the war.

EVERY EVENING, at 7½; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock; single admission, 25 cents; National Home tickets, admitting four, $1. See Enterprise bills.

A GRAND ORGAN CONCERT,
In aid of the Missions of St. George's Church, will be given by
MR. JOHN K. PAINE,
At ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Stuyvesant-square,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 7½ P. M.

Mr. Paine will be assisted by talented resident artists, and "Trinity Choir," (by kind permission of Mr. Cutler.)

Tickets 50c. For sale at the Episcopal bookstores, the principal music-stores, and at the doors.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison
HARRISON'S ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
OPERA NIGHT. MONDAY, Feb. 8.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Arline.....Mme. Comte Borchard
Count Arnheim.....Mr. S. C. Campbell
Thaddeus.....Mr. Wm. Castle
Director.....Mr. THEO. THOMAS

Seats secured one week in advance.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman.....$5
Season tickets for ladies.....2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years.....3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INS

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA AT PORTLAND.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question Less Warlike,

Rumor that Denmark Will Temporarily Suspend the Constitution.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA AT SINGAPORE

The Great Eastern Lottery Scheme Abandoned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Canadian Company's screw steamship *Jura*, Capt. ARYON, from Liverpool 21st, via Londonderry 23d ult., arrived at this port at 5:15 this evening. The *Jura* experienced strong westerly gales and violent squalls throughout the passage.

The steamers *Olympus* and *St. George*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th.

The steamers *North American* and *City of Manchester* arrived at Liverpool on the 20th.

The steamer *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 21st.

The rebel pirate *Alabama* is reported at Singapore, on the 22d of December.

It is asserted that the Austro-Prussian troops have been ordered to march forthwith to Schleswig.

There are unconfirmed rumors that Denmark has temporarily agreed to suspend the constitution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Hon. MILNER GIBSON had been addressing his constituents at Ashton. He predicted a speedy revival of the cotton trade, and plentiful supplies. He combatted the idea that the American war was beneficial to England. He pointed out that the rebel cruisers were a lesson to England, whose commerce might be similarly attacked at a future time, and the Government must be supported in its efforts to stop the supply of such vessels. He asserted that England had acted toward the Americans as she would like America to act toward her in a similar emergency. He uttered no prophecies as to the issue of the war, but contended that Slavery was the sole motive, and that the South was the aggressors in order to found a slave empire. He trusted the Danish question would be settled without a war.

The *Great Eastern* lottery scheme has been abandoned. Another suit has been commenced against her. Capt. PATON had the vessel arrested on a claim of £2,000.

THE HOLTSEIN QUESTION.

The Danish refusal of the Austro-Prussian demands had reached those Governments, and is announced. The Austro-Prussian troops would march without further delay into Schleswig.

A Kiel telegram of the 20th says:

It is reported that the Saxon and Hanoverian troops were to be withdrawn from their positions in Holstein, and concentrated at Altona, in order to allow a free passage for the Austro-Prussians. There was great consternation at Kiel. A thaw had set in.

Frankfort letters say the opinion prevailed that Austria and Prussia must have come to a definite understanding with England.

The London *Globe* expresses confidence that peace will be maintained, now that two substantial Governments have substituted themselves for the shadowy German Diet.

The London *Times* of the 21st says: "Our columns this morning might have contained the telegraphic announcement of the first shot having been fired. In this critical moment, we trust there is good ground for a report which has reached us that the Danish Government have, at the eleventh hour, made a conciliatory offer, and entered into some sort of an obligation, as yet, of course, informal, to suspend the obnexious constitution. If such offer has really been made, it will for the time arrest the imminent danger of war. The course of events pauses, and dispute comes again into more controllable and more reasonable stage of negotiation. It is earnestly hoped the good news may receive a speedy confirmation. If Denmark has suspended the constitution, she will have taken the only step which was wanting to deprive the German Powers of any decent pretext for hostilities, and she will have displayed power of self-control which will gain for her overpowering moral support in foreign countries; and a people who can at once display so much determination, and so much self-sacrificing prudence, deserves the utmost consideration."

When the *Jura* left Liverpool there was no confirmation of these hopes of the *Times*.

The Wurtemburg Chambers take exception to the pretensions of Austria and Prussia, and have unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of placing the army of Wurtemburg on a war footing, putting troops at the disposal of the Diet, and requesting that the German States would not allow the territories and railroads to be used for transporting troops which have not been called out by the Diet.

FRANCE.

The debate on the address still continues in the Chamber of Deputies. All the opposition amendments have been rejected, but in one case they obtained sixty-two votes.

According to the latest estimate, the applications for the loan were expected to reach fifteen or twenty times the amount to be allotted.

The Bourse was lower. Rentes 66f. 40c.

BELGIUM.

The King called to his assistance in the formation of the new Ministry M. DESCHAMPS, who demands a dissolution of the Chamber.

NORWAY.

CHRISTIANA, Thursday, Jan. 21.

A Royal Proclamation has been issued, convening an extraordinary session of the Norwegian Storthay for the 14th of March.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Thursday, Jan. 21.

It is asserted that Russia declares that if the London protocol be suspended, she will immediately renew her claims to Gotorp, a portion of Holstein.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Count RECHBERG has stated to the Finance Committee that the coöperation of Austria with Prussia was based upon the formal State treaties, and in the Schleswig-Holstein question, upon a military convention.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for discount is active, notwithstanding the advance in the Bank minimum to 8 ₰ cent. The Bank of France had not followed the example of the Bank of England, and specie continued to flow from London to Paris. The Stock Market was depressed by warlike appearances and the action of the bank, but there was more tone on the 21st, and Consols were fractionally higher under the more pacific rumors.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

Consols closed at 90⅝ for money. The bullion in the bank has decreased £734,000.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

There is very little disposition for actual business, but the market is not quite as depressed as on Tuesday, there being a little more inquiry, accompanied by rather heavy offers, but these are still too low to induce acceptance, especially for anything not in stock.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR steady, with a limited demand. COFFEE rather quiet. TEA firm, with a fair business. RICE unchanged. TALLOW quiet at 41s. 9d.@42s. on the spot. BREADSTUFFS quiet.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET.

The iron market is firm; No. 1 quoted at 63s. 6d.@64s.; mixed numbers warrants 64s. 8d.@64s. 9d.; No. 3, 62s. 6d.@63s.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 21—Evening.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others, report: FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT upward, with an advance of 1d.@2d., owing to warlike reports. CORN firmer; Mixed 36s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 21.

PARKER'S Circulars report: BEEF steady. PORK firm. BACON steady. LARD firm, at 46s. 6d.@47s. TALLOW dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 21.

ASHES 1st. SUGAR very dull. COFFEE—no sales. RICE steady. LINSEED firm steady. RAISINS quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady. PETROLEUM firm, at 1s. 11d. for refined.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 21—Evening.

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE firm. TEA steady. RICE quiet. TALLOW quiet and steady. JURA has declined £2@£3.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The American Stock Market is dull. Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 25@24 discount; Erie Railroad 64¼@65½.

COMMERCIAL VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 22.

COTTON.—Sales for the week, 26,600 bales, including 3,270 bales to speculators, and 4,500 to exporters. The market is dull at a decline of 3-16d.@⅛d. W. D., the decline being mostly on the middling and lower grades. Sales to-day (Friday.) were 4,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firmer, at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans.....	Nominal.
Middling Orleans...	27⅜d.
Fair Mobile.....	Nominal.
Middling Mobile....	27¼d.
Fair Uplands..	Nominal.
Middling Uplands..	27d.

Stock in port, 266,000 bales, including 33,000 bales of American.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 21—Evening.

Consols for money, 90⅜@90⅝. The Bank minimum has been advanced to 8 ₰ cent.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 4.

BILLS REPORTED.

Granting prison convicts certain commutations for good behavior.

Against abolishing the Recorder's Court of Oswego. Agreed to.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Astor Library was presented and ordered to be printed.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. MURPHY—To amend the Brooklyn Park and Parade Ground Act.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—Relative to the New-York District Courts.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—Amending the law relative to State Prisons.

BILLS PASSED.

Legalizing the Bounty and Riot Ordinances of the Board of Supervisors of New-York, and authorizing an additional expenditure of four millions of dollars for raising volunteers.

Incorporating the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Mr. CROOKE reported a bill to provide for the payment of a State bounty to volunteers.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor on the Canals.

The bill to amend the act relative to Justices and Police Courts in Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

SPECIAL BOUNTY BILL.

SECTION 1. There shall be paid to every volunteer enlisting into the military service of the United States to fill the quota required from the State of New-York of the 200,000 men ordered by the President on the first day of February, 1864, as provided in this act, three hundred dollars. The moneys herein appropriated shall be paid at such time or times, and in such manner and proportion, as shall be considered most likely to promote such enlistments and prevent fraud and desertion, and shall be directed by the Governor or Commander-in-Chief in general order. But the aforesaid sum shall not be paid to any volunteer in any city, town or county, where the inhabitants of such city, town or county, in their private or public capacity, or where the local authorities of such city, town or county shall offer a bounty for such enlistment; nor to any volunteer enlisting under any other call, or to fill any other regiment heretofore made by the President.

SEC. 2. The sum of $12,000,000, or so much of that amount as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed, for the purposes of this act pursuant to the seventh article of the Constitution, to issue State stocks to the amount required to meet the expenditures herein authorized, which stocks shall be issued in certificates not exceeding $1,000 each, payable to the Treasurer of this State, and bearing annual interest of 6 per centum, and shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the Legislature at any time after twenty years from the date of issue. The indebtedness thus created shall be a charge against the general fund, and shall be repaid, together with the interest accruing upon the same, from the sinking fund, to redeem the principal and pay the interest of the general fund State debt.

SEC. 4. If any county, town or city in this State, shall have, before the passage of this act, provided for the payment of any bounty to volunteers to fill the quota of any county, town or city, under the last call for 200,000 men, the amount paid by such county, town or city, before this act shall have become a law, to the amount of three hundred dollars to each volunteer so paid by such county, town or city, to fill the said quota, shall be a claim against the State, and shall be paid from the money appropriated by this act by the Comptroller of this State.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from its passage.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Assembly held a session this evening for the consideration of the Governor's Message, and Mr. WOOSTER, of Herkimer County, addressed the House at length in support of the National Administration and in condemnation of Gov. SEYMOUR'S public policy.

Provision for Paying Damages from the Riots.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned respectfully represent:

That during the last year, one thousand four hundred and fifty-six actions have been commenced, and are now pending, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for damages to property injured or destroyed during the riots which occurred in this City during the month of July, 1863.

That some of these actions have been brought for injury or destruction of personal property, and the amount of damages claimed, in not a few instances, is very large.

That the existing law, which enables plaintiffs to be witnesses in their own behalf, and to prove their own cases, holds out a strong inducement to dishonest parties to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by these riots to present and prove claims without any foundation whatever, or to exaggerate the value of their property and the amount of their damages.

That it is almost, if not quite, impossible for the City authorities to obtain any testimony to contradict or modify the statements these parties may make, and thus this Corporation is, except so far as it may invalidate the testimony by cross-examination, entirely at the mercy of such claimants.

That as experience has shown, the same evil exists, but to a less degree, in other actions, in the nature of tort against this Municipality; the undersigned respectfully submit that the principle upon which this statute allowing parties to be witnesses in their own cases, was enacted, is not applicable to these classes of actions against public corporations. Their officers can scarcely ever be cognizant of facts, out of which such actions arise, and the trials of them are had so long after the occurrences have taken place that it is always difficult and frequently impossible to obtain any testimony for the defence. Nor would a change in this statute work any injustice to the plaintiff, for the events out of which cases of tort against a city arise, generally occur in the presence of more or less persons, and in the case of property injured or destroyed by a mob, the property and its condition and value, if furniture or wardrobes, must be known to members of the family and friends, or if merchandise, to clerks and other employes.

Wherefore, the undersigned respectfully request your Honorable Body so to amend the statues of this State, as to take away from parties to actions for damages occasioned by riots, and in actions in the nature of torts against municipal corporations the privilege of being witnesses on their own behalf.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
JOHN E. DEVLIN, Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York.
[Seal.] D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

Reception of Veterans.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I am informed that there is a movement on foot in your City to give to our veteran volunteers, who have recently reënlisted and are now at home on furlough, some form of public reception as a mark of our appreciation of their patriotic services, and that you are actively engaged in the matter. The proposition has my cordial sympathies, and I trust that all the civil authorities and military officers of the State will heartily coöperate with you.

You are at liberty to make use of this note in any quarter you think proper, as an expression of my wishes on the subject.

Truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

Fire in Pearl-street.

LOSS OVER $25,000.

Soon after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the drying-room of the confectionary establishment of Messrs. A. & C. KAUFMANN, Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-street, near Chatham. Owing to the combustible nature of the contents, the flames spread with rapidity, and in a short time the two buildings and their contents were wholly destroyed. The damage cannot be less than $25,000, and probably it will much exceed that sum. The buildings were three stories in height; said to be fully insured in the Williamsburgh City, Pacific and other Insurance Companies. The premises No. 448 Pearl are occupied by Mr. THOMAS W. BAILEY, as a carpet-store. His goods are extensively damaged by water. The stock of Mr. R. TWEED, Jr., chair[illegible] manufacturer, is also much injured by water.

United States Sanitary Commission—Liberal Gift.

Mr. WALLACK has handed to the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Fair the very liberal donation of $904 25, the proceeds of the benefit given them at his theatre on Tuesday night. Every dollar of the receipts of the night mentioned was donated. The weather was unfavorable, and but for this the munificent gift would have been somewhat increased. Mr. WALLACK has thus initiated the rivalry of generosity in behalf of the great fair and its purposes. It was done quietly, modestly, without blazoning or parade, and the generous spirit that prompted it meets with a proper recognition.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FUNERAL OF A BRAVE OFFICER.—A large body of the Metropolitan Police will assemble, to-day, at the Police Headquarters to pay the last tribute of respect to Lieut. BENJAMIN F. DENTON, late of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, who was at one time a highly-respected and useful officer of the force. His regiment was included in the famous Metropolitan Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. BOWEN, which is now in service under Gen. BANKS, in the Department of the Gulf, where it has achieved a glorious distinction for bravery and efficiency. In consequence of the absence of his Captain, who had been detached for duty in New-Orleans, the command of his company in the field devolved upon Lieut. DENTON, and it was while bravely leading his men on the occasion of the second assault on Port Hudson, that he fell mortally wounded, and was buried on the field. His body, after several days, was recovered and buried in a soldier's grave on the ground which his blood had consecrated. Recently, however, his remains were disinterred, and forwarded to this City by the steamship *Western Metropolis*, which arrived on Wednesday. Few men have given their lives in this struggle of the nation who were more beloved and more deserving of honor than he to whom a fitting tribute will be paid by his late comrades, to-day. Sandy Hill, Washington Co., N. Y., will be his final resting-place. A captain and twenty men from each of the twenty-four lower precincts will act as escort. The route of the procession will be up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, and up Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street; thence to Ninth-avenue and to Hudson River Railroad depot.

OUR VETERANS RETURN TO THE ARMY.—The Ninety-third Regiment of New-York State Volunteers, Veteran Corps, commanded by Col. JOHN S. CROCKER, leaves Albany this morning on its second journey to the seat of war. Arriving in New-York this afternoon, it will remain here all night, going on in the morning to Washington and Brandy Station. This splendid regiment—one of the finest this State has sent into the field—was one of the first to reënlist as veterans for three years more, or during the war and returned home but a little more than a month ago to enjoy its well-merited furlough and fill up its thinned and wasted ranks. It constitutes the guard to the general headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. This fine organization was raised in the Fall and Winter of 1861, in the counties of Washington, Warren, Essex and Alleghany, and took its departure from the State early in March, 1862, one thousand strong of whom but 260 now remain.

DEPARTURE OF THE ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.—The Ellsworth Zouaves, under command of Maj. E. L. BRAND, left yesterday evening for Chicago, via the New-York Central Railroad. Before leaving, a collation was given them in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. N. G.; after which the Zouaves marched down to the City Hall Park, and were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council. At the conclusion of the review, the Zouaves went through their drill, and elicited loud applause from the spectators who thronged the Park and City Hall steps, for their precision and excellence in military evolutions. Companies B, F, D and G, of the Seventy-first regiment, under command of Maj. LIBBY, acted as escort, and marched with them to the depot of N. Y. C. R., where they left for home.

SUPERB CONTRIBUTION.—Mr. E. D. PALMER, the sculptor, has presented four of his latest and most valuable works of art to the Army Relief Bazaar, at Albany, viz.: "The Angel of Peace in Bondage," the "Bust of Hamilton," "Bust of the Peasant Girl," and the alto relievo "Good Morning." The managers design disposing of them by subscription tickets. For the first there will be 1,200 tickets at $2 each; for each of the others, 1,000 tickets at $1 each. They can be obtained, in this City, at GOUPIL'S. The chance of securing one of these valuable works of art is tempting, and tickets will undoubtedly be speedily disposed of.

THE PASS SYSTEM REVIVED.—The pass system, which has been in abeyance for some time, has been revived, and is being carried into effect with considerable vigor. The revenue-cutters are now actively engaged in overhauling all vessels leaving New-York for suspected ports. The Stevens' battery *Naugatuck* is stationed off Throgg's Neck for the purpose of examining all craft, except the regular steamers, bound up the Sound. There are five cutters at Sandy Hook and the Narrows, which ply regularly from those points round the bay, and a short distance up the North and East Rivers.

THE COURT-MARTIAL TRYING OFFICERS OF GEN. SPINOLA'S BRIGADE.—The defence of Surgeon JOSEPH A. KERRIGAN was continued yesterday by his counsel, Mr. MCKEON. Judge-Advocate Capt. WRIGHT RIVES answered the defence, and in conclusion stated that there could be no doubt in the minds of the court but that the accused was guilty of the charges preferred against him. The court then retired to deliberate upon the finding, which will be promulgated by Gen. DIX.

SEIZURE OF IMPORTANT PAPERS.—Yesterday, Surveyor ANDREWS, by order of Gen. DIX, took possession of the papers of J. C. RAHMING, relative to blockade-running. A careful examination of the papers is to be made with a view to selecting such as may be used in evidence when the case comes up for trial. RAHMING is now in Fort Lafayette. The papers of a man named GEORGE WOLF were also seized, and will be used as evidence.

A RECRUITING RUNNER ARRESTED.—Marshal MURRAY has arrested a man named JAMES H. WEAVER, for enlisting a boy, the son of Mrs. ELIZA STRIBECK, in the Sixteenth Heavy Artillery. Out of the $300 bounty, Mrs. STRIBECK only got $40 and her son $5, the broker pocketing the rest. The accused was taken before Gen. DIX, who ordered him to refund the remainder of the bounty. Upon his refusal to do so, the General sent him to Fort Lafayette.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1864, 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Healy, Brophy, Hagerty, Heffernan, Repper, Koster, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brice—11.

A quorum not answering to their names on roll-call, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, eighth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Thursday, Feb. 4.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

300	N. Y. Cen. R.	b4. 132⅛	50	Ill. Cen. R.	b3 129¾
800	do	132⅜	1200	do	b3. 132½
400	Erie Railroad	108¾	700	Galena	114
1300	do	s3. 138¾	700	do	b3. 114
100	Erie Pref.	b3 102	100	do	s3. 113⅞
400	Mich. Cen. R.	b3. 134⅞	200	do	114⅛
50	Mich. So.	93⅞	200	Canton Co.	b10 39
200	do	94	100	do	38⅞
500	do	94⅛	100	do	38¾
100	do	b3 94⅛	100	Mar. Min. Co.	31⅜
200	do	b4 94	100	do	b3 31⅝
100	Hud. R. R.	144	200	do	31¾
100	Pittsburgh	114¾	500	do	s3 32
700	do	s3. 114⅜	400	do	b10 32
200	do	s30. 114⅜	100	do	32
700	do	b3. 114⅜	200	Fort Wayne R.	88⅜
200	do	114⅜	200	Cumb. Coal	s10 51⅜

[Advertisement.]

WANTED—A partner with a capital of $15,000, to manufacture an article which pays 75 per cent. Can be increased to any amount in sales. To a party of good business qualifications this is a rare chance. The article can be seen after addressing

L. G. TOMPKINS,
Nos. 20 and 22 Commerce-st., New-York.
Address for three days.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS—WITH GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS.—Jennie June's Parlor, Kitchen and Nursery Gossip, with other valuable literary matter, in *Demorest's New-York Illustrated News* of this week, the most spicy and interesting illustrated paper now in America. Price eight cents. Sold everywhere. Now ready.

[Advertisement.]

A COAL COMPANY is now organizing to work a valuable property, recently made accessible by completion of railroad, which makes it the nearest bituminous coal to Eastern and Northern markets; can be placed in the latter cheaper than Cumberland. Parties desiring a sure and profitable investment can ascertain full particulars, geological reports, &c., at Room No. 12, No. 58 Liberty-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Corrugated Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—If you would be entertained and instructed, at the same time, read the Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February, now ready. Physiology, Psychology, Physiognomy, Ethnology, are amply illustrated. Only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BEARD—POTTER.—On Thursday, Jan. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Albert S. Hunt, Mr. SAMUEL S. BEARD to Miss MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Gilbert Potter, all of Brooklyn.

ELLIOTT—LOVE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. S. H. Weston, WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT and SARAH A., daughter of Thomas Love, all of this City.

JACOBS—HUBBARD.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, LOUIS H. JACOBS to MARY LOUISE, second daughter of Geo. D. Hubbard, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

PITCHER—SPARKS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, at the residence of Mr. Calvin Sparks, near Chapinville, in the Town of Salisbury, Conn., by Rev. T. Edwards, Mr. OBADIAH PITCHER, of Milan, N. Y., to Miss SARAH P. SPARKS, niece of Mr. C. Sparks.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, FRANK P., son of Isaac V. and Elizabeth BRIGGS, in the 12th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held on Friday, Feb. 5, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at No. 225 East Broadway. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CORNELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, HELEN H., infant daughter of J. B. and Minnie R. S. Cornell, aged 10 months and 29 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 5 Charlton-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CARLTON.—At Denver City, Colorado Territory, on Monday, Feb. 1, DAVID ROWLAND CARLTON, eldest son of Col. Rowland Carlton, of Sedgwick, Me., aged 40 years.

☞ Boston and Maine papers please copy.

ELY.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 3, SARAH HAMMOND, daughter of Z. S. and Sarah H. Ely, aged 8 weeks and 1 day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from their residence, No. 26 West 26th-st.

FORSHEE.—At Warwick, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 4, ABRAM FORSHEE, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday.

GODDARD.—On Monday, Feb. 1, at his residence in Zanesville, Ohio, CHARLES B. GODDARD, aged 67 years.

GREGORY.—Suddenly, at his late residence, No. 26 Carmine-st., THOMAS GREGORY, in the 24th year of his age.

Due notice of his funeral will be given.

GREER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, MARGARET, relict of the late Samuel Greer, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 180 West 22d-st., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KING.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, Mrs. ANN KING, wife of Aaron O. King, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Dusenberry, No. 56 Charles-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

KIRKPATRICK.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, of a long illness, JANE KIRKPATRICK.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Richard Knowles, No. 70 North Moore-st.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

MITCHELTREE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Jr., formerly of Pittsburgh, Penn.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Anthon Memorial Church, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., this day, (Friday,) the 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

ROSS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 4, MARTHA, wife of Nathaniel Ross, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 95 1st-place, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ROCKWOOD.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, EDWARD FOWLER, youngest child of George G. and Araminta Rockwood, aged 20 months and 15 days.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st.

STONE.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, EDITH, infant daughter of Robert and Margaret T. Stone, aged 8 months and 18 days.

STEWART.—At Waterford, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 1, Hon. JOHN STEWART, aged 73 years.

THAYER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, HERBERT BRYANT, youngest child of A. E. and Eleanor B. Thayer, aged 3 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 90 Hamilton-st., without further invitation.

TWEEDY.—Suddenly, at Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, of congestion of the lungs, Mr. A. E. TWEEDY, aged 61 years.

The funeral will be attended from his late residence, in Danbury, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock. A special train for Danbury will connect with the 8 A. M. train from New-York.

VAN WYCK.—In Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., Gen. ABRAHAM VAN WYCK, in the 90th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence on Saturday, Feb. 6, at 1 P. M.

VANDEROEF.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, after a short illness, MARY ELLA, daughter of John J. and Emeline Vanderoef, in the 17th year of her age.

Funeral notice in to-morrow's papers.

WIECHMANN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, of scarlet fever, ANNA CÆCILIE, only daughter of Ernst Gustav and Anna C. Wiechmann, aged 7 years, 5 months and 11 days.

Funeral from No. 32 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 06 | Sun sets..... 5 22 | Moon rises. 5 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 53 | Gov. Island.. 6 42 | Hell Gate.. 8 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 4.

Cleared.

Ships Horatio, Palmer, Shanghai, Francis Hathaway; Mattie Banks, (Br.,) Edwards, Nassau, John Hughes; Borneo, Reed, New-Orleans, Nesmith & Son.

Bark Gluckan, (Prus.,) Reidel, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Gen. Marshall, Staples, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Zillah, (Br.,) Munson, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schooners B. F. Reeves, Stunford, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Wm. P. Orr, Chambers, Lewis, Del.; May, Wooster, New-Orleans, Murray & Nephew; Mary Kelly, Reed, Machias, Simpson & Eaton; Horace, Wilson, New-Orleans, B. P. Sherman; Cornelius, Johnson, Washington, Mott Bedell.

Arrived.

U. S. supply steamer Union, A. V. Lieut. Edward Conroy commanding, from the East and West Gulf Squadrons, and Pensacola Jan. 20, St. Andrew's Jan. 20, St. Joseph's Bay, East and West Passes, St. George's Sound Jan. 21, St. Mark's 21st, Cedar Keys 22d, Tampa Bay 22d, Charlotte Harbor Jan. 23, Key West Jan. 28, Port Royal Jan. 31, Hampton Roads Feb. 2, to U. S. Navy Department.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Whitehead, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Salvor, Robinson, Baltimore 3 ds., with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence.

Bark Martha's Vineyard, Luce, New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Sld. in co. with bark Almira Coombs. Drinkwater, for Matagorda Bay.

Bark Toennes Voss, (Meckl.,) Voss, Marseilles 58 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Jan. 21, lat. 31 50, lon. 67 30, signalized a schooner of Bath, Me., showing Nos. 5, 3, 7, 4, bound S.—all well.

Bark Southeaster, (of Glasgow,) Welsh, Glasgow 42 ds. with iron, etc., to Middleton & Co. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage.

Bark John Martin, (Pruss.,) Muller, Rotterdam 70 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Salem & Co. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage.

Bark Kristiansund, (Norw.,) Boyer, Santos 56 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig Lily, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Esdale, Point Petre, Guad., Jan. 14, via Grand Turk Jan. 22, with salt to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Jan. 29, Alexander Sterling, steward, died; Feb. 1, Jacob Dinsmore, seaman, died, both of Maitland, N. S.

Brig Velocity, (of Jamaica,) ——, St. Thomas Jan. 14, via Salt Cay. T. I., Jan. 20, with salt to Darrell & Co. Vessels left not recollected.

Brig Mersey, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Ford, Pernambuco Jan. 8, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. The bark Hugh Birkhead, of Baltimore, Md. Dec. 25 for Valparaiso.

Brig Emma, (of Nassau,) Locke, Matamoras 18 ds., with cotton to G. Knoop. Sld. in co. with schr. Sybil, Haskins, and brig Robert Bruce, Claypoel, for New-York.

Brig Veteran, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gamage, Matamoras 23 ds., with cotton to master.

Brig Eluesia, (Ital.,) Maresca, Odessa Nov. 4, and Constantinople Nov. 18, with wool to Holmboe & Balchen.

Schr. Red Fox, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Rickers, Demerara 26 ds., with sugar to N. L. McCready & Co. Jan. 28, lat. 33 10, lon. 74 13, saw a large frigate strg. N. E., under steam and canvas. Jan. 29, lat. 34 03, lon. 75 05, exchanged signals with a U. S. steamer, strg. S. by W.

Schr. Blue Jacket, (Br.,) Horn, Halifax 6 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Hobby, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Hedges, New-Haven.

Schr. Julie E. Pratt, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Belle of the Bay, Crooker, New-London.

Schr. Siak, Ingalls, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Gen. Putnam, Sharit, York River, oysters.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Feb. 3—Steamships Illinois, Champion, Merrimac, Dudley Buck.

Ships Parana, Webster, Georgina.

Barks Elise, Ibis, Edward Hill, Jane A. Bishop, Columbia, Venus, Palmyra, Ansdell, W. A. Platenius, Union.

Brigs Olga, Abby Watson, Fashion, Ruby, A. Richards, Ariel, Jason, Patrie, Crimea, Sarahs, Guide, Topla, Amelia, Argo, Rush, J. Newton, Florence, Geo. A. Prescott, Pioneer, H. F. Cottrell, Alma.

Schooners R. Baker, Helena, Mazeppa, S. J. Waring, Letetia Ann, Anachita, Curlew, and 13 others.

Feb. 4—Steamships Kedar, for Liverpool; City of Limerick, for do.

Ships Universe, Ann E. Thompson.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship City of Limerick, while going to sea, yesterday, touched on the S. W. Spit, but came off at high water and proceeded on her voyage.

The announcement in some of the papers that the guard-boats stationed at the Narrows and at Throgg's Neck were removed, is incorrect. The cutter Crawford is near the Narrows, and has not been absent. At Throgg's Neck the battery Naugatuck will be stationed in a few days, her place being temporarily filled by another.

A heavy gale from the north was experienced at Matamoras about Jan. 1, during which several vessels dragged their anchors, and causing considerable damage among the shipping.

The ship S. A. Appleton, from New-York for Wash-

ington, which put into Delaware Breakwater, leaky, was to proceed to Philadelphia for repairs on the 2d inst.

Spoken, &c.

Halifax—schr., of St. John, N. B., hence for St. Jago, Jan. 22, lat. 27 25, lon. 69 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Jan. 9, bark Princeton, Seeley, for New-York, ready; schr. C. D. Horton, McKeever, for New-York in 3 days.

At Matamoras, Jan. 12, brig Twilight, for New-York, with loss of bowsprit; brig Truaman, (Br.,) with bulwarks stove, foretopmast gone.

At Point Petre, Guad., Jan. 14, schr. Dacotah, Clifford, for Turks Island, to load for Portland.

[PER JURA.]

Arrived from New-York—Dec. 12, Ele

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3860. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

Maximilian and the Mexican Crown.

He is to Visit Paris as Emperor of Mexico.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question Unchanged.

The Danes Expected to Defend Dannewicke.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 5.

The steamship *Arabia*, Capt. HOCKLEY, from Liverpool to the 23d, via Queenstown on the 24th of January, arrived at this port at one o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *Arabia* are two days later than those per the *Jura*, at Portland.

The *Arabia* makes the following report: Passed on the 23d of January the steamer *Persia* and the ship *Consul*, bound East.

The political news by this arrival is unimportant.

The Paris Bourse was firm at 68 francs 35 centimes for the Rentes.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 24.

Before assuming the reins of government, the Archduke MAXIMILIAN will await the return of the Mexican Deputation, who offered him the Crown of Mexico on the 3d of October, with the vote of the Mexican Notables and the adhesion of certain cities specified by the Archduke, who demanded that the vote of the Notables be ratified by the vote of the Municipal Mexican Councils.

The mission of the French expedition will be accomplished by the middle of January.

The Deputation are expected to return to France during the first fortnight in February, and will proceed to Miramar to announce to the Archduke his election. The Archduke will not only accept the crown of Mexico, but immediately assume the sceptre, and will visit Paris in the quality of Emperor of Mexico.

LONDON, Sunday Morning, Jan. 24.

Consols after official hours last evening closed at 90¾ for money.

There was sent into the bank to-day £28,000 in gold.

More gold is expected to be withdrawn from the bank for Alexandria next week.

The *United Service Gazette* asserts that the Second Brigade of Royal Artillery are under orders to embark for Copenhagen.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Jan. 23.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived here this evening.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from New-York, arrived at Galway this morning. She was in the ice off Newfoundland and had her stern damaged. She did not call at St. Johns owing to the fog and snow.

There is no change in the Danish question.

A Kiel telegram of the 22d says in consequence of the thaw the Danish outposts were ordered to retire on the arrival of the Prussian troops.

It is expected the Danes will defend Dannewicke to the last extremity.

The Prussian Chamber has adopted a resolution opposing the policy of Prussia in separating herself from the other German States, and threatening every resistance thereto.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, Jan. 23.

COTTON—The sales to-day foot up 6,000 bales. The market closes firmer, but rates are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—Easier.

From Halifax.

THE ARABIA BOUND INWARD, AND THE CANADA OUTWARD.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 5.

The steamship *Arabia* sailed at 6 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due about 12 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) noon. Among her passengers are Capt. M. D. FIELD, and Messrs. CARLOS PIERCE and JOHN E. M. GALLEY, of Boston, who have made various explorations of the gold districts in this province.

They take with them over twenty-five thousand dollars in gold, the product of the mines in this vicinity for the past fortnight.

The excitement here in consequence of recent discoveries of gold is increasing, and bids fair to rival the Colorado and California gold fever.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here from Boston at half-past 6 o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool at 10 o'clock.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Plot against the Emperor—Was it a Sham—Thiers' Speech.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1864.

Very many persons suspect that the complot just discovered against the Emperor's life, is a miserable comedy, got up by the Government to furnish the orators in the Chambers an argument against the opposition, who are going to attack the law of "public ourety with great vigor." You know that the law of 1852, which gives the Government a right to seize and transport any individual it pleases without trial, or permits the suppression of a journal by decree, still exists, and this law the opposition attack as a law no longer in accord with the political progress of the country, and as in fact a disgrace to the French people. So much can truly be said in condemnation of this law, that the Government, which appears to deem its maintenance essential to its existence, might naturally be expected to seek in such a complot as that just discovered, the most powerful of all arguments for the maintenance of the law. It would not be impossible, perhaps, for the Government to employ its own vouchers to play the rôle of Italian assassins, to pass them even through the Assizes, and to transport them to Cayenne or elsewhere: but the Government, in the present state of mind of the capital, could not afford to take what little risk of detection there may be, in the playing of such a comedy, for its discovery, notwithstanding the forced silence of the journals, would create a terrible storm of ridicule and indignation.

It is more likely, therefore, that the complot was a real one. The Italians believe in it, for GARCO, the leader of the band, has relatives and acquaintances at Paris, and these people know that he came to Paris three weeks ago, from Italy, and they say that he appeared more taciturn and preoccupied than usual. Moreover, GARCO's friends no longer see him, and he has disappeared from his usual haunts.

We conclude, therefore, that the conspiracy was no sham, and that if the catalogue of arms published in the police papers as having been found at the lodgings of the parties be correct, the diabolical scheme had a very fair chance of realization. And if it had succeeded, the Regency would have been established, for neither the Republican nor the Orleanist party is organized; but so soon as one of these parties could organize, and the one first in the field would be the Republican party, the Regency would have been overthrown and the Republic erected in its place. To do all this would have required about two days.

Yesterday was a regular "field-day" in the Legislature. M. THIERS opened the debate on the address in a speech which is declared to be the most brilliant in his whole parliamentary career. He commenced by explaining why he came back again to political life: it was the liberal decrees of the Emperor in regard to legislative powers which enabled him to do so. He then made an appeal in favor of still further liberty, and gave the history of the different attempts, after periods of despotism, to regain liberty, from the time of the first Emperor till now. It was the destiny of all enlightened people to eternally seek liberty till they found it.

This speech of M. THIERS contained all the qualities which mark the efforts of a finished orator: method, clearness, elevation of style and of sentiment, with a charm of diction unequaled perhaps by any orator in France. It was one of those successes which will draw attention to the man, it will revive the souvenirs of the parliamentary days of France, and by turning people's attention away from the power of to-day will go to strengthen the opposition, and especially the party to which M. THIERS belongs.

M. ROUHER, Minister of State, replied to M. THIERS, and while displaying a remarkable talent as an orator, lessened the effect of his speech by its acrimonious attacks against the press and the Liberal party.

These attacks of the principal defender of the Emperor brought M. JULES FAVRE to his feet, and this "lion of the democracy" poured such a torrent of argument and sarcasm on the Government and its measures as drove its noisy defenders for once into silence.

But it all does no good. The men who play the pitiable rôle of standing up in the Legislature and defending the Emperor's measures, are only tools who utter the doctrines they are ordered to utter, and who are probably in their hearts as much the friends of liberty and progress as their opponents. M. ROUHER, who is a Liberal, if he only occupied a less prominent pedestal in the governmental hierarchy, must have felt the words burn his lips as he declared that His Majesty could not rescind the law of 1852, called the law of "public surety," because the press was too mischievous, too vindictive!

Other "big guns" were inscribed to speak to-day—Messrs. BAROCHE, EMILE OLLIVIER and ROUILLARD—and before the debate on the Address is finished, the various weak points in the *régime* of to-day will obtain by one means or another, a thorough ventilation.

But what will be the effect on the man at the Tuileries? For, after all, he controls the majority of the Chamber, and can do as he pleases. He knows that Paris is against him, and that his party at Paris is composed exclusively of office-holders, so that, in fact, he has no party. Will he finally give in to the almost universal demand for liberty, or rather trust his fortune to the law of "public surety"—in other words, to the power of despotic measures? At present he seems disposed to cling to the latter alternative as the safest; but the present bold and menacing attitude of the democracy, I predict, will force him to change his tactics.

Quite an excitement reigns at Paris among sporting classes in regard to the fight or fights which, on account of the representations of the Secessionists, are supposed to be imminent between the two Confederate boats, the *Florida* and *Georgia*, now lying at Brest and at Cherbourg, and the two Federal gunboats which are watching them. Bets are being wagered, and gentlemen have even gone to the ports in question to wait for and to see the fight. But there is no intention of fighting on the part of the Confederate boats, and it is hardly probable that, when they make up their minds to run out, the Federal boats can stop them.

The *Moniteur* now publishes two or three letters a week on American affairs, which in general are not partial. It has published, also, your lengthy report on the value of the monitors, as exhibited in the attack of Commore DUPONT on Charleston.

MALAKOFF.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A SPEECH BY T. MILNER GIBSON, M. P.

The Right Hon. T. MILNER GIBSON, M. P., President of the Board of Trade, addressed his constituents on the evening of Jan. 20, at Ashton-under-Lyne. He made the following references to American affairs:

"With regard to the American question, the Government officially is strictly neutral; their policy has been to do nothing and to say nothing as a Government that should favor the views of either of the contending parties. I think generally that policy of neutrality has been approved by the country. We have been urged to recognize the South, to take steps to bring about a cessation of the blockade, not recently, but formerly, and it is a circumstance which I cannot pass without observation, that the people in this part of the United Kingdom, whose own interests would appear the most likely to be promoted by putting an end to the blockade, have most desired that our policy should be guided by justice and good feeling, with a fair allowance for the enormous difficulties which the Government of the United States have had to encounter. [Cheers.] These urgings about America have not come from the cotton districts. I suppose it is found out by this time that the cotton districts have souls and intellects, and the power of appreciating what is just and right in our national policy, and are not prepared to recommend that this country should take an unworthy course for promoting the pecuniary interests of the class to which they belong. [Loud cheering.] I am one of those who think that at the commencement of this American war, many persons too hastily formed the opinion that it was impossible the Union could be restored. The common saying was in many parts of the country with which I am acquainted, "There is one thing certain—that, whatever else happens, the Union cannot be restored." *I never came to that conclusion.* [Hear.] I do not know whether it will be restored. I can't look into futurity; but I cannot go the length of seeing so clearly before as some, and showing it is impossible the Union should be restored. When the Southern leaders took up arms—*for be it remembered they commenced this war.* ["Hear," and cheers,] *it was a war of aggression on their part*—when they took up arms for the purpose of compelling the Government of the United States to acquiesce in breaking up the integrity of the country, I always felt that the South had undertaken a task that it would be difficult to accomplish. Nothing short of something like such a conquest of the North as would compel them to lay down their arms in despair was likely to induce the Government of that country to agree to separate in the way which was proposed. But when I am told by the Southern leaders in taking up arms was not merely the enjoyment of their own independence, but the establishing of a model slave republic, which should perpetuate the institution of Slavery, and hold it up as an institution which should be cherished, and not condemned, I then said to myself, if these men are right and are going to succeed in establishing these principles as foundation stones of a new Empire, *what have we been about for years and years in preaching and teaching that Slavery is a curse, and that it is the greatest desecration that can fall upon a country!* What! Have we been endeavoring to inoculate, every country with which we have come in contact with our ideas as to the necessity of abolishing the slave-trade, and therefore I say Slavery also, because if Slavery is right, then the slave-trade is not wrong? Well, if the Southern States of America are right by endeavoring by force of arms to establish this model slave Republic, then, I say, we have all been previously in the dark—we have been poor benighted beings that have lost sight, or have not been aware of the great truth which Mr. STEPHENS and others have taught in the Southern States of America, that the normal condition of the negro, his only proper, natural condition in the world is that of shame. I sympathize with nations struggling for independence, but that is not the question here. No man has alleged a grievance in the Southern States except the growing sentiment of the North against the institution of Slavery. No man has said that in the South any right has been withheld, or that any WRONG has been suffered a remedy, and in fact, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS himself has lauded the institutions of the country in reference to the past; but has only said that in the future he sees looming that growing sentiment which will endanger the slave institutions of the South, and which must combine to embitter the relations between the North and the South if it went on, and that therefore it was better to separate. Well, I believe myself that one end of this great civil war in America, that one termination, at any rate, will be the abolition of Slavery. My honorable and respected friend Mr. BRIGHT is often charged with wanting to introduce American institutions into England. Well, I say, with regard to this American war, the South rebelled and raised this insurrection because they foresaw that an English institution—viz., the emancipation of the slave, was about to be introduced into their country. It was the resistance to this policy of ours—to the policy of England of all other countries in the world—that gave great rise to this insurrection.

ANGLO-REBEL VIEWS OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* writes, under date of Dec. 14:

"The operations of Gen. LONGSTREET against KNOXville, though baffled for the moment, *will inevitably lead hereafter to material results, and it is my belief that the Federals will not be left in undisturbed possession of East Tennessee during the Winter months.* My anticipations that LONGSTREET, if forced to abandon the siege of KNOXville, would have no difficulty in getting away unharmed, were fully and satisfactorily realized. It is understood that his force is lying near Rogersville, in Hawkins County, Tennessee, between the Clinch and Holston Rivers, and in a country which yields abundant supplies for all his Winter requirements. There is no indiscretion in revealing, what has hitherto been regarded as a secret, that Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON will immediately assume command of the army lately commanded by Gen. BRAGG, and the relations between Gens. JOHNSTON and LONGSTREET have always been as happy as those existing between the latter and Gen. LEE. It is, as I stated at the outset, my confident belief that upon Gens. JOHNSTON and LONGSTREET will fall the brunt of the Spring, and, not impossibly, of the Winter campaign.

I should not omit a word in commendation of the ability, energy, and steadfastness with which Gen. J. E. B. STUART has conducted the arduous operations intrusted for the last four months to the important arm of the service which he commands. An opportunity of comparing the cavalry commanded by Gen. WHEELER and that which obeys Gen. STUART has taught me to appreciate the manifest superiority of the latter General and his men. *It cannot be denied that the extravagant estimate of the prowess and capabilities of cavalry entertained at the beginning of the war, and especially among the Confederates, has long been found to be a delusion.* Let not the reader imagine that the irregular cavalry of this Continent, whether Federal or Confederate, will bear a moment's comparison with the trained squadrons of Europe, or that as an item of strength in battle they can be counted on and trustingly employed. It is as scouts and reporters of the operations conducted along the interminable length of frontier country now devastated by war that their chief utility lies.

It passes, I confess, my wit to discern how, consistently even with his own view of the truth, President LINCOLN can so modify or distort this *resumé* of the military incidents of 1863 as to employ language which, in his recent singular Message to Congress, has flowed from his pen. What does he see to justify him in talking about "pardon to rebels," who laugh either at his mercy or his severity, and who have in the field 1,000 pieces of artillery, and more than a quarter of a million tried and hardened soldiers? No Federal army has as yet succeeded in getting far away from its water base; their enemy has constantly moved upon an inner and concealed line of communication. *It will be possible next Spring to throw Gen. Longstreet into Georgia or Virginia at a moment's notice, and without the knowledge of his opponents.* Early in next year another important link in the interior line of railroad communication connecting Richmond with the South will be finished, and Danville, in Virginia, united with Queensborough, in North Carolina. The Legislatures of each State in the Confederacy have recently been in session, and have dissolved, breathing threatenings and slaughter against their hated foe. In the Legislature of North Carolina—the State which, of all others, is held to be most deeply imbued with Union sentiment—there was a motion for offering to the North proposals for peace upon the basis of independent State action, but only two members voted for it. The Federals have, it is true, what the lawyers call *pedis possessio* in Tennessee, but it has taken nearly three years to give them a gain of little more than one hundred miles, intersected throughout their length and breadth by two large and convenient navigable rivers, and in the end the sentiment of the large majority of the population remains bitterly hostile to them. All the best and bravest of the Arkansians are fighting in the field—most of them, like Arkansas' adopted son, Gen. CLEBURNE, in the army of Gen. BRAGG—and *because, out of a population scarcely exceeding four hundred thousand souls, of whom one-third are slaves, there are not found men enough to hold the soil against a few scattered Federals, it is claimed, forsooth, that Arkansas is loyal to the Union!*

FRANCE, SPAIN AND MEXICO.

From the Monsieur.

Public opinion in Mexico, which had seen with regret the coolness of the relations with Spain, has been very well satisfied with the success of the recent diplomatic negotiations with the Cabinet of Madrid. The Regency has just published the result in the following note from the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs to M. ARROYO, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs:

MADRID, Sept. 17, 1863.

MONSIEUR—Her Majesty has attentively read the important communication which you addressed to me, in order to make me acquainted with the serious events which have taken place in Mexico since the occupation of the capital by the Franco-Mexican army. In acknowledging the reception of that communication, I am charged by Her Majesty to express to you the deep and sincere interest which she takes in the fate of your country, and the cordial and constant desire she feels to see its prosperity and grandeur increase, without Her Majesty having any idea of interfering, either directly or indirectly, in the internal affairs of Mexico. Her Majesty, guided by those sentiments, ardently desires to see an end put to the intestine disturbances which continue to afflict Mexico, and would be happy to see the Mexicans united in one national idea, succeed in founding a definitive and stable state of things which would allow the European nations, which interest themselves in the fate of Mexico, to combine their efforts, and contribute, if possible, to restore to Mexico the peace and happiness she has lost for so many years. Receive, etc.

MARQUIS DE MIRAFLORES.

Rebel Deserters Entering the Navy.

From the Boston Journal, Feb. 1.

The detachment of rebel prisoners, nearly three hundred in number, who arrived from the West last evening, in charge of the Chicago Zouaves, are now on board the United States receiving-ship *Ohio*, undergoing the preliminary preparations for service in the navy of the United States. The men generally are well pleased with their new quarters, and manifest much delight at the prospect of warm clothing and an abundance of rations. They were divested of their "butternut" uniforms this morning, which were cast recklessly into the stream, and after being treated to a generous bath, they were supplied with the bright blue uniforms of the Union navy. Many of the men were very scantily clad, and they were also remarkably filthy. Nearly one-third of the whole number are foreigners, the Irish and Germans predominating, and they are chiefly from Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and Alabama. They are evidently unused to the northern climate, from the shuddering expressions at the storm this morning, but with comfortable clothing and an abundance of rations, which have been so rare during their service in the Confederate armies, they will have little disposition to complain.

The majority of them are comparatively ignorant, although there are a few well educated and intelligent among them. One of the latter, a Tennessean, talked quite freely upon the "situation" of affairs in rebeldom, as far as his knowledge extended. He confirms the numerous reports from the South, that the people were heartily sick of the war, and are anxious for peace on any terms, and he has not the slightest doubts but BRAGG's whole army would desert in a body if the slightest opportunity was offered. When told of the new call of the President for half a million of men, he said that fact, even if the number were not raised, would severely dampen the already declining spirit of the Confederate leaders. He characterized BRAGG as a merciless tyrant, with very limited military abilities, and extremely unpopular with his command. He said that the superiority of Gen. GRANT over BRAGG was generally acknowledged in the Western rebel army, and the men in the ranks are anything but enthusiastic to fight against him. Added to this, the men in BRAGG's army are poorly clad and fed, and their anxiety to be made comfortable when within our lines more than overcomes their patriotism and hope for success. One of them, on being asked why they did not skedaddle, replied there was no place to skedaddle to, for if they found their way home they were immediately conscripted, and, if not shot for desertion, they were sent back into the army. Their only hope, he said, is when they are safely within the Union lines, and he would repeat the fact that an opportunity for escape in this quarter is all that is desired by BRAGG's army. Another detachment, as large as the one already arrived, is on the way, and will probably arrive to-day or to-morrow.

MUTINY.—Officers WELSH and GERKER arrested three seamen belonging to the bark *Greenland*, arrived to-day from New-Orleans, on a charge of mutiny. They were taken to the United States Marshal's office. Their names are DANIEL SWEENY, ALEXANDER WELSH and GEO. CARSON.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

THE EFFORTS TO RECRUIT THE ARMIES.

MR. STEPHENS' HEALTH IMPROVING.

The following extracts from late Richmond papers illustrate the tone of Southern sentiment, and the desperate efforts which the rebel leaders are making to recruit their armies:

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 25.

Leap Year brings round again in the United States the turmoil and excitement of a Presidential election. Events of fearful weight and importance have passed in the interval which has elapsed since we of the South descended into that arena and took part in the struggle. They have made a hideous and bloody gulf, which blocks up all return to the feelings and the interests which swayed us then. Yet, as it bears upon the prospects and the vicissitudes of this ruthless war, we must look with watchful ness and curiosity upon the recurrence of that periodical struggle for place and power. Although it is difficult to penetrate the dark curtain of the future, and to discern exactly how our own welfare may be affected by the political complexion of the United States, *yet it is evident that the whole solution of the mighty question which agitates the continent may hang upon it, and scarcely possible that it will not be essentially concerned by it.* LINCOLN's term draws rapidly to a close. Already it is counted by months instead of years. The political cauldron is beginning to bubble, and expectation is aroused to see what form will arise from its agitated depths. Caucuses, conventions, resolutions, platforms, and all that paraphernalia which is adroitly managed to form and guide popular will, and which in representative governments takes the place of courtly pomp, rare e-shows and military display in monarchical countries, are in full vogue. The Democrats present resolutions of patriotic adherence to the Constitution, and, imitating the Black Republicans in their fondness for anniversaries, fix their National Convention for the Fourth of July. Chicago is the place, perhaps, under the idea that it is lucky. LINCOLN is by no means disposed to give place to any other candidate. At one time it might have been supposed that he would dispense entirely with the formality of an election, and retain his seat on the pretext of the necessity of so doing until the termination of the war. To do this would require the cordial support of the army, and the soldiers will naturally be disposed to resist the exclusion of their own favorite chief. The United States have reached that stage in the progress of the war when military talent asserts its supremacy over all others. The favorite of the army is, therefore, LINCOLN's probable successor. In his own Cabinet, too, there are rival claims to his own. The subtle intriguer, SEWARD, seems to have had his day. Though a powerful agent in exciting the war, his is not the temperament fitted to "ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm." CHASE is the most powerful of the civilians, and he is the favorite of GREELEY and the Radicals. Official influence and corruption will, of course, be brought to bear in favor of the different politicians, yet military popularity is likely to override them all.

It is hard to forecast the effect of this election upon the progress of the war. It is safe to infer, however, that any change will be beneficial to the South. LINCOLN and his party are so irrevocably committed to, and indissolubly linked with, the continuance of the war, that we can hope for no peace from them save by utter exhaustion of the means of prosecuting it. If they are driven from power they will become embittered opponents of their successors, even if they should adopt a warlike policy, and will prove a formidable obstacle to its successful maintenance.

Although a military President might be supposed to be naturally warlike, it by no means follows. Unwilling to imperil his reputation, and, like most soldiers, more sensible to the evils of war than bloodthirsty politicians, a General in power would probably seek an accommodation. At all events, the elevation of a new man would remove the medley of fanatics and rogues who now close every outlet from the present calamitous war. If not immediately operative, it would, at all events, give some ground for the hope that both the Confederacy and the United States, as well as humanity in general, might be relieved from the misfortunes which the most shameless and obstinate wickedness persist in heaping upon them.

EXEMPTING FARMERS.

From the Richmond Whig.

The question of subsistence, both for our people and our armies, should never be lost sight of, whatever may be the urgency of increasing the number of our men in the field. We are pleased to see that a bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, proposing to revive the privilege of substitution as far as applicable to those who, previous to 1st January, 1864, were engaged in raising subsistence for man. Negroes left to themselves will not make their own support. They will become consumers, instead of producers, apart from greater injuries they would commit, from the utter demoralization that will ensue, especially where they are in large gangs, if relieved of the restraint of their managers. *The country is now full of deserters and stragglers, hiding in our mountains and swamps, and in many instances confederating with negroes in marauding upon planters. Remove the planters, and the country will soon become an easy prey to demoralized soldiers and skulkers, and to negroes who will become rapidly rebarbarianized.*

We would suggest, in extending this privilege to planters, that it be required of every one so exempted, that he shall deliver to the Government, promptly and in good order, a certain proportion of the surplus of his crops. He will thus become more useful to the army than if he carried a musket in the ranks.

THE WORK TO BE PERFORMED.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 18.

The work we have at present to perform is almost immediately before us. A couple of months or so will witness the resumption of active military operations. *To place the old men and boys in camp at this season, in the midst of the inclement Winter, would prove destructive of the lives of perhaps half of them, and the other half would be of little or no effective service within the period required.* They cannot supply the places of robust absentees, railroad and provost guards, &c., &c., who are already inured to camp, and instructed in the art of arms. These are the true reserves which we are now to bring up—to bring up immediately—to meet the crisis which the opening of the near approaching Spring campaign will inevitably present. And these, we are fully and firmly persuaded, will be enough.

We are not weak—not half so poor as to be "grinding our seed corn," or looking to the aged fathers of the land to step between us and subjugation. Our Congress would create a false impression upon the minds of our enemies, and convey to the world a most commiserable picture of poverty and wretchedness, if by their legislation they should say we now put forth our last resource—failing in this, we are lost and undone forever.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE REBEL ARMIES.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 26.

LEE's army, though not so large as it ought to be, is in fine plight. It is large enough, too, to send MEADE on a begging tour for more men. Food is yet ample, clothing abundant, shoes plentiful enough, and the spirits of the men all that could be wished. Whoever has the blues, the hippo, the megrims or the hysterics, need only go to LEE's army to be cured instantly. All who have been to that army agree that a visit there is an infallible remedy for despondency. Officers who come to Richmond make haste to get back to the Rapidan. They declare that the croaking and gloom of the city demoralize them.

Judging from what it has done of late, and is still doing, LONGSTREET's army is also in fine condition. Some of the men have suffered severely for the want of blankets and shoes, but the people and the Government have come to their relief, and complaints have ceased. Any way, naked or not, LONGSTREET's men are plucky and stout enough to drive the enemy to within four miles of KNOXville, as the reader will see by referring to the column of telegrams.

SUBJECT FOR AN HISTORICAL PAINTING.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 27.

Enquirer man—not the Editor—he is "nameless here for evermore"—tearing up the Confederate Constitution for waste paper. Mr. HEMMINGER picking up the pieces to print fifty cent Confederate notes on. Framers of the Confederate Constitution in the background, sitting on mourner's bench, wiping their weeeping noses on illustrated cotton pocket handkerchiefs. Detailed editor of independent paper, dressed in uniform of artillery private of Confederate States, going out to be shot as a deserter for not spelling "liberty." Libbyty, preceded by a band, playing "When this Cruel War is Over." "Unembarrassed Government," in the shape of a six-horse coach, with the drag-chain broke, being backed by a stubborn mule, down a steep hill into the gulf of despotism. Mr. BENJAMIN looking out of the coach-window, and singing "Peace by the next mail from Europe." To be painted by

oils (made out of lard, at $4 a pound,) and suspended in the Commissary Department.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

GREENBACKS PROSCRIBED.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 25.

The following bill, to be entitled "An act to prohibit dealing in the paper currency of the enemy," has passed both Houses of Congress. It originated in the House of Representatives, and was amended in the Senate, by the insertion of the words *italicised* in the first section. The amendment will, of course, be concurred in by the House. The act will, doubtless, receive the approval of the President, and the country will then be relieved of the pernicious effects of a traffic which it is surprising any person professing to be identified with the South should ever have engaged in:

1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*—That no broker, banker, or dealer in exchange, or person concerned in trade as a merchant, or vender of merchandise of any description, or any other person, *except within the lines of the enemy*, shall buy, sell, take, circulate, or in any manner trade in any paper currency of the United States: *Provided*, That the purchase of postage stamps shall not be considered a violation of this act.

2. That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be subject to indictment and prosecution in the Confederate Court holden for the district within which the offence was committed, and shall, upon conviction, forfeit the amount so bought, sold, circulated, or used, or a sum equal thereto; and shall be moreover subject to a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred, and be imprisoned not less than three months, nor more than three years, at the discretion of said Court; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the several Confederate Courts to give this act specially in charge to the grand jury.

3. That this act shall not be construed to apply to any person acting in behalf of the Government of the Confederate States, by special authority from the President, or any of the heads of departments.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS AND THE NECESSITY FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

On Jan. 27, while a bill was under discussion to relieve from the operation of the non-substitute law farmers and planters engaged, in the year 1863, in agricultural pursuits by their own labor or in superintending that of others, under certain conditions, Mr. CHAMBLISS, of Virginia, said the agricultural interests had received less favor than any other, but he feared the danger of this entering-wedge. The best bill that could be adopted would be to put more men into the army instead of taking them out. The best currency bill that could be passed, would be one to increase the army. One victory at Chickamauga would do more for the restoration of the currency than all the bills that could be passed. He would go as far as any one to favor the agricultural interests, but we had lost New-Orleans and Norfolk, and Gen. LEE had lost the fruits of his victories—*all for the want of men.* What good would be accomplished by exempting overseers, farmers and planters, if we have no country to cultivate? *Unless an army was got in the field, and that speedily, he would not give a great for all the bills that were passed.* If the bill under consideration is passed, the act repealing exemption by substitution would be a mere myth. There was a great outside pressure, and all felt it, yet it was a melancholy fact *that we had never regained an inch of soil from the enemy, simply from the want of men; not because the agricultural interest had not been properly attended to.*

Mr. HILTON said the bill did not propose to exempt agriculturalists generally, but only those who had substitutes in the field.

Mr. CHAMBLISS said he would never, under any conceivable circumstances, vote for a bill to exempt that class from the military service. It would, he thought, be unfair to those who, after having been in the army for three years, were made to continue in the service, while there were those outside who had never smelt gunpowder. It was unfair to discriminate between the farmer who had a substitute, and the manufacturer who had a substitute.

Mr. BALDWIN took the ground that the bill was necessary to protect the vital interests of the country. He admitted that we ought to have more men, *but to send men into the army without supplying them with food was to send them out to starve.* He wanted to give nobody exclusive privileges, and would use the farmer only as he could be useful to the country in this crisis. Those who could render more service by being in the army should be there.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. CLAPP moved to go into secret session, which was carried.

SLAVES RECAPTURED.

In the House of Representatives on Jan. 24, Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to inform the House what steps have been taken to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of the 15th of October, 1862, in relation to the arrest and disposition of slaves who have been recaptured from the enemy, and what number of depots for their safe keeping have been established, and whether public notice has been given in the newspapers of their arrest, as provided in said act.

THE REBEL SEABOARD.

THE APPREHENDED ATTACK ON MOBILE.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

Apprehension exists at Mobile that the city is threatened with an early attack by the enemy. In connection with the statements of late United States papers that a "secret expedition left New-Orleans on the 30th of December to operate against Mobile," and that an intrenched camp is to be established at Pascagoula, "to facilitate operations when the rainy season ends," The Mobile *Tribune* says information has been received that extensive operations are on foot at Ship Island. Heavy transports have passed along the Atlantic coast southward for some destination not stated.

The *Tribune* appears to be so well satisfied of the intentions of the enemy, that it assumes it a duty to give warning, and urges the removal of non-combatants, that the city may be left as much as possible to the fighting men.

As operations of any magnitude must necessarily be suspended in Virginia and Tennessee during the Winter months, the probability is that Mobile is as likely to be attacked as any other point on the coast. The purpose of the enemy is to again bisect the Confederacy, and the possession of Mobile would, no doubt, be desirable as a necessary preliminary, and as a base of operations for coöperating with the descending column from Tennessee. Should these apprehensions be well founded, the city will very probably be subjected to an attack both by sea and land. Whatever may be the enemy's intentions, we are pleased to learn that, if they are resisted with tolerable spirit, no doubt is entertained of their repulse.

The Mobile *Register* of the 22d says:

"Commodore FARRAGUT was reported at Pensacola, a few days ago, with nine vessels. It now appears that FARRAGUT has left Pensacola for New-Orleans.

The scouts on the coast near the Perdido reported, some days since, twenty-three vessels steering eastward, and their supposed destination was Pensacola. No such fleet has gone into Pensacola. The movements of the enemy are quite mysterious, and so far his purposes are not developed. Whatever they may be, the country will be glad to learn that our military authorities are making all preparations and arrangements, on the hypothesis that an early attack on this city is contemplated."

THE TAX IN KIND.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 22.

Agreeably to a resolution of the House of Representatives, the President has transmitted to that body a communication furnishing information relative to the collection and distribution of the tax in kind, from which we have been enabled to obtain some details of interest.

The value of the aggregate tax collected thus far, estimated according to the rates established in Virginia, believed to be lower than in any other State, is $5,130,087 25. The value of tax collected in Virginia is $752,290 99; in North Carolina, $948,225 32; in South Carolina, $202,021 23; in Georgia, $990,200 79; in Alabama, $1,292,063 70; in Mississippi, $536,934 31; in Florida, $351,690 99; in Tennessee, $16,520 02.

The expenses of the collection thus far in Virginia is 2 8-10 ₩ per cent. on the value of the whole tax collected—leaving a net value of 7 2-10 after deducting all expenses, including rent, erection of buildings, transportation, hire of laborers, etc.

Of the tax collected thus far are 321,125 bushels of corn, 271,419 bushels of wheat, 104,850 bushels of oats, 10,501 bushels of rye, 55,145 lbs. of rice, and 67,179 lbs. of wool.

There have been issued to the army 381,917 bushels of corn; 164,879 bushels of wheat; 85,874 bushels of oats; 3,783 bushels of rye; 19,711 pounds of rice, and 20,553 pounds of wool.

The Quartermaster-General recommends that hereafter farmers haul the tax fifteen miles, and that they be paid for it. The law requires that they shall haul it only eight miles, and allows no compensation. The returns from no State are complete, but the foregoing will afford an idea of the operation of the law.

REBEL RE-ENLISTMENTS.

The rebels are trying to get up a stir about re-enlistment among their troops. As they will all be mercilessly conscripted unless they do, a few have been persuaded into it. The Richmond papers announce with great gusto the fact that JOHNSTON's and BATTLE's Brigades, of LEE's army, and BAUM's and STRAHL's brigades, of JOHNSTON's army, have re-enlisted for the war.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

On the 17th inst., STRAHL's gallant brigade of Tennesseans, in the army of Gen. JOHNSTON, held an enthusiastic meeting in front of their quarters, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The officers and men of STRAHL's Brigade do this day resolve that they will reënlist *for the war*, determined never to lay down their arms until their homes are rescued from the enemy, and the Confederacy is permanently established as one of the nations of the earth."

In order that there might be no doubt of their earnestness, each man signed his name to the resolution. At this time such action on the part of our noble soldiers furnishes a happy augury of the successful issue of our unprecedented struggle for independence, and is eminently worthy of the resolution of thanks which unanimously passed the House of Representatives Saturday. The manifestation of such a spirit does not look like demoralization or the readiness to give up the contest which the Yankees often boast as existing in our armies, but is in striking and refreshing contrast with the braggadocio of our enemies, and the enormous bounties which they are compelled to bring to the assistance of the flagging spirits of their own troops, whose terms of enlistment are about to expire.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

MEN EMPLOYED IN ITS EXECUTION.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 20.

In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, the President transmitted a communication showing the number of officers and men, including the police and mounted guard, employed in executing the Conscription Law, in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. These States are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond.

The number of officers in the four States engaged in Conscript offices and camps of instruction, are 107; number of officers, State officers and soldiers in the Enrolling Department, 1,084; number of conscripts engaged, 1,516; number of surgeons, assistant surgeons and physicians, 98; making in the aggregate, 2,813. The number of police and mounted guards included in the above, are 1,516.

The aggregate number of officers and men engaged in executing the law in Virginia, Col. J. C. SHIELDS, Commandant, is 943; in North Carolina, Col. PETER MALLETT, Commandant, 870; in South Carolina, Maj. C. D. MELTON, Commandant, 219; in Georgia, Maj. CHAS. HARRIS, Commandant, 781.

GREAT FIRE IN COLUMBIA, S. C.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF COTTON.

The town of Columbia, South Carolina, was visited recently by a most destructive conflagration. The greater part of two entire squares were consumed. The *South Carolinian* says of the loss:

"The total loss of the day, as estimated by one of the gentlemen most interested, is as follows: Two thousand seven hundred bales uplands and eight hundred bales sea island, (of which two qualities about eight hundred bales belonged to Government,) stored in the sheds of Messrs. BLAKELY & Co.; say five hundred bales uplands and sea islands, stored in the sheds of Messrs. GIBBES & Co.; three residences and out-houses belonging to Capt. CASSON, T. D. FRASER, and another party, whose name is unknown to us. *Total value of cotton—estimating uplands at $300 per bale, and sea islands at $1,000 per bale—$2,000,000.* The value of other property destroyed, including furniture, salt, and various articles stored for safe keeping, will probably be covered by $100,000. It is understood that most of the above was partially insured by its different owners, but the loss in insurance is divided among some twenty or thirty offices

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL

PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION,

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

Synopsis of Bills Before the Legislature.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

How Some Legislators Regard a Recess—A Glimpse of Rebeldom.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 1, 1864.

To an easy-tempered contented style of man, these vacation days, when one may lounge in the library or sit at ease in the hotel, would be the pleasantest days of the legislative session. Unfortunately for the enjoyment of vacation days, this Indian-summer theory of life does not flourish at the Capital. It is not the quiet men, to whom idle days are a luxury, but men fond of activity, to whom repose soon becomes a weariness, that are for the most part elected members of the Legislature. Hence, these vacation days are unqualifiedly tedious to members whose homes are too remote to be hastily visited. The work of the committees is to some extent a relief, but the energies of all are not absorbed in this labor. The greater number of those who remain here, regard this weekly hiatus as an annoyance, rather than a respite. In discussing this matter, a member pathetically remarked, that during a three days' vacation, while his compeers were solacing themselves with the enjoyments of home and the sweets of domestic life, he with a little band of martyrs had marched in solemn procession three times each day to the Capitol, and three times each day had returned in the same melancholy manner with his victimized friends to their place of temporary abode, but the exercises were lonely and saddening, gloomy and comfortless as the ceremonials of a funeral occasion. So it seems, I think, to some of those who enjoy, or try to enjoy, a comfortable pipe or a protracted lounge in the vacant chambers of the Capitol to-day. Ingenious projects for relieving the tedium of abundant leisure are not wanting, and, on the whole, these days of rest are got through with in a very comfortable and commendable manner. Yet it is a somewhat prevalent feeling that there is an injustice on the part of those who condemn members to this life of loneliness even for a brief period. The member who has no very pressing labors here during vacation, and yet submits good-naturedly and willingly to an arrangement by which others visit their homes while he is left on guard, is as difficult to find as the member who came to the Legislature of his own choice, and not simply to gratify his constituents. If constituents knew the immense amount of personal convenience annually sacrificed to meet their wishes, I am confident that they would be less exacting in their demands.

The monotony of vacation days was a little relieved yesterday by a glimpse of rebeldom. Three hundred rebel soldiers passed through Albany, en route from Chicago to Boston. In this locality they were, of course, a curiosity. Most of them were Louisiana troops, captured at Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25. For the two months since their capture they had been kept at Rock Island, Ill., and, according to their account, had enjoyed sumptuous fare every day. They had finally concluded to take the oath of allegiance, and some of them assured me that they were very strongly in favor of Uncle Sam. They boasted that their respective regiments had never been whipped, and asserted that they had given up their arms of their own free will when they were taken prisoners. It was no use, they said, to fight for nothing, and now that they were on the right side they intended, if the Government gave them an opportunity, to show that Charleston could be taken. Their only complaint was of the "Sunday soldiers," as they termed those who guarded them on their journey to Boston. They were a little too strict, they insisted, [and did not treat them as brothers in arms in a common cause. Surely the guard were not to be blamed. The sight of a rebel uniform is at any time good reason for suspicion, at least on the part of a Union soldier. When the rebs have doffed their nondescript clothing, and donned the uniform of Uncle Sam, they will undoubtedly meet with different treatment from Union soldiers.

Arrangements for a most complete ventilation of the Assembly Chamber have been in progress for some days. It is hoped that when the members again assemble they will be relieved from the inconvenience of deficient ventilation which has from year to year been just cause of complaint. P. D.

The Draft—The Bounty Bill—The Niagara Ship Canal.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The ordering of a draft in March to fill the deficiency in the last two calls, is a theme of general conversation, and brings a question of special interest before the Legislature. How best to meet this order for two hundred thousand men in addition to the three hundred thousand of the last call, is the question requiring an immediate answer. It is believed by some leading members of the Assembly, that if towns and counties are left to make efforts as they have hitherto done, and compete with one another in offering bounties, some of them will be disheartened, and the requisite effort will not be made.

An effort upon a general and common basis throughout the State is deemed desirable, and the adoption of some plan that shall prevent competition is strongly urged. This is favored by the local press and by influential citizens here. With this in view, Mr. ANDRUS, of Franklin, gave notice of a bill in the Assembly last evening, providing for a State bounty of three hundred dollars, to be paid in place of all local bounties in the State, to men who shall volunteer after the 1st day of February. Whether this bill will meet with general favor I do not venture to predict. In discussing the General Bounty Bill last week in the Senate, Senator HAVENS obtained the assent of the Senate to the opinion, that it would not do to refuse to legalize bounties above $300, if towns should see fit to pay them. Such bounties must sometimes be offered in the border towns of the State to compete with bounties offered in adjoining States, and such bounties will, therefore, be paid, whether legalized or not. Such was the opinion that prevailed in discussing the General Bounty Bill; but, as the question now comes up under different circumstances, it may be differently decided.

The Senate recommitted the General Bounty Bill to the Judiciary Committee this morning, and Senator BELL gave notice of a bill providing for a State bounty of $300. This bill is the same as that noticed by Mr. ANDREWS in the Assembly.

A bill providing to legalize the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County in paying bounties to volunteers, and "each man who may be drafted under the last call or furnish a substitute," occasioned a spirited debate in the Assembly this morning. It was urged by the friends of the bill that the county ought to be permitted to tax itself for any purpose the people desired to be taxed for. It was held on the other hand, by members prominent for their adherence to the strictest Union principles, that it would be eminently unpatriotic to sanction any proceedings of county boards by which it is proposed to reward men who, having been drafted, decline to serve in person, but secure the services of a substitute. The principle involved in the bill has been too extensively discussed by the public press to leave any question as to its relation to strict loyalty to the Government. The bill was finally left for further consideration hereafter.

The Niagara Ship Canal Company bill was considered by the Assembly in Committee of the Whole this morning, and several names added to the list of directors named in the bill. Mr. BENEDICT, of New-York, urged, with a good deal of reason, that it would be advisable to strike out the list of directors named, and leave the stockholders to elect their own directors. He proposed this not because of objection to any of the directors, some of whom he knew to be, and all of whom he presumed to be honorable gentlemen, but because he thought it the right of those who would collectively have to invest millions of dollars, if the company succeed in their object, to choose who shall direct the expenditure of such sums. Without taking action upon this proposition, the bill was left for future consideration.

The bill to legalize certain acts of the Board of Supervisors of New-York County, and to provide for the payment of certain bonds specified, and to authorize the borrowing of money to pay riot damages, was lost in the Senate this morning, by a vote of eight to thirteen.

As it was general order day to-day, and many bills were upon the list to be considered in Committee of the Whole, the order of business, "the introduction of bills," was not reached, and the Special Bounty Bill, of which notice was given last evening, was not introduced. Unanimous consent was asked for its introduction, but was not granted. It will be introduced at the earliest practicable moment, and it will not probably be very long before the mind of the Legislature will be known in regard to the policy it proposes to inaugurate in reference to raising troops to fill the last call for two hundred thousand men. P. D.

Reviewing the Governor's Message—The Special Bounty Bill—Patriotic Resolutions—The Niagara Canal Company Bill—The List of Directors Stricken from the Bill—The General Bounty Bill Passed the Senate.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1864.

The review of the Governor's Message was continued last evening in the Senate by Senator WHITE, of Syracuse. He criticised the message, taking a different view from that taken by the speakers who have preceded him. He contrasted the course pursued by Gov. SEYMOUR with that of other Governors of the Empire State, and by viewing the message in its historical relations, threw new light upon its character. The effort was scholarly, and gained the close attention and assent of those who listened. The opinion prevails that it disposed effectually of the Governor's pretensions to strict loyalty.

The bill for paying a State bounty to the amount of three hundred dollars each, to volunteers who may enlist under the last call for two hundred thousand troops additional, was introduced in the Assembly to-day. The bill noticed in the Senate, yesterday, for the same purpose, differs in one point from the Assembly bill, though identical in its object. The point of difference is with regard to the method of raising the money to pay the bounties. The Senate bill contemplates raising this money by direct tax in two years; the House bill proposes to issue State bonds, payable in twenty years.

MR. REDDINGTON offered concurrent resolutions this morning, which, after a preamble relative to the President's recent proclamation calling for five hundred thousand soldiers, reads as follows:

Resolved, That the said proclamation is issued at precisely the right time, is eminently fit and proper, demanded by the exigences of the country, and hereby receives the sanction of the Legislature of the State of New-York, to the end that the arm of the Government may be strengthened, the military force increased, and the rebellion promptly and speedily subdued.

Resolved, That copies of preamble and resolutions be transmitted by the Clerks of the Houses to the President of the United States and the several Governors of the loyal States immediately upon the passage of the resolutions by the Legislature.

The Niagara Ship Canal Company Bill was taken up in the Assembly, and considered in the Committee of the Whole. The amendment moved yesterday by Mr. BENEDICT, striking out the list of directors named in the bill, was adopted in committee to-day by an affirmative vote of 65. The bill was also made the special order for Wednesday evening of next week, its consideration not having been completed.

Mr. BRYANT gave notice of a bill requiring the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals to file copies of decisions of said court in the Clerk's Office, and requiring the clerk to furnish copies of such decisions on file or or any one of them to parties desiring it, upon payment of a fair compensation for copying the same. Bills were also noticed to incorporate the National Fund Savings Bank of New-York; also, the Annuity Savings Bank of New-York; also, the Clever Fellows' Club of New-York. The bill providing for a consolidation of the New-York Central and Harlem Railroad Companies was introduced in the Assembly this morning. The bill fixing the salary of the Police Justices of Brooklyn passed the Assembly. Notice was also given of a bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Free Academy.

A lively discussion in relation to a bill for taxing dogs was indulged in by the House as a wind-up to to-day's proceedings. Some of the members expressed themselves in favor of a tax that would insure the death of a large proportion of the dogs in the State. They were also in favor of including New-York County in the Tax Bill having this in view. It was finally agreed to fix the tax at one dollar, and without deciding upon other points the bill was left for future consideration.

The Senate occupied the morning session in discussing the General Bounty Bill, which legalizes the action of towns and counties in paying bounties to volunteers, and providing for payment of bounties in future. It finally passed the Senate by a unanimous vote. It does not conflict with the Special Bounty Bill, which provides that, if towns or counties pay bounties, not to exceed $300 per man, the same shall be a demand against the State, so far as relates to the recent call for two hundred thousand men.

The Bounty Bills—Canal Claims—Economy—Governor's Message, &c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1864.

A spirited debate occurred in the Assembly this morning in considering the bill to legalize the acts of the Supervisors of Monroe County. The point of the bill which occasioned the debate was a provision that drafted men, or *those who furnish substitutes*, shall receive a bounty, &c. Mr. ALVORD (Speaker) and others spoke at some length in opposition to sanctioning any action of Supervisors of this character. Mr. BLAKESLY, of Oneida, expressed the opinion that the general Bounty Bill, for the passage of which other counties were waiting should also be deemed sufficient for the County of Monroe. Mr. MCCONVILL, of Monroe, urged the passage of the bill with a good deal of perseverance. As in a previous debate upon this bill, no conclusion was reached, but the bill was left for future consideration.

The Senate occupied a large part of the morning session in discussing the principle involved in the numerous canal claims made against the State. This discussion is renewed whenever a claim for canal damages is favorably reported by a committee, and taken into consideration by either House. The point in dispute, is whether the State shall assume the responsibility of a private corporation, and be held liable to pay for damages sustained through the carelessness of its officials. This question affords broad ground for argument, and has been repeatedly and ably discussed in both the Senate and Assembly. As has been repeatedly the case, the debate, to-day, resulted in no decision of the question, and the particular claim bill which gave occasion to it was left for future consideration.

The Assembly had a discussion also upon the subject of canal claims this morning. The difficulty of settling these numerous canal claims, has given occasion to several members to present plans for their adjustment. The resolutions of Mr. BLAKESLY, of Oneida, providing that statements may be filed in the Supreme Court and an action commenced against the State was a plan which has not met with much favor. It is now before the Judiciary Committee for them to consider and report upon if they see fit. The plan under discussion to-day in the House, is a bill introduced by Mr. MATOON, which authorizes the Canal Appraisers to hear these numerous claims, thus taking them from the Legislature. Mr. ALVORD warmly favors this scheme. Mr. BENEDICT opposes it as making the establishment of such claims too easy, and likely to prove very expensive to the State. As in the Senate so in the Assembly, no conclusion was reached, but the bill was finally left to be further considered hereafter.

An interesting debate occurred this morning in the Senate in reference to a bill introduced by Senator MURPHY, authorizing the Secretary of State to employ a competent person to translate German manuscript records in the office of the Secretary; also a person to index the original Colonial laws. The question of the strict economy now required by the State, and of the importance of rendering valuable literary documents accessible, were ably and eloquently discussed. The fate of the bill is still undecided.

An effort was made to-day to push forward the Bounty Bills out of their order. This effort, however, did not succeed. The general Bounty Bill, which passed the Senate with amendments, will be reprinted and ready for the House to scrutinize to-morrow. It seems to be the general desire to push the Bounty Bills as fast as the business connected with their passage can be fairly transacted.

The election of Hon. JAMES A. BELL, Senator from the Thirteenth, as President *pro tempore* of the Senate is esteemed by all a judicious selection.

The annual address before the State Medical Society was delivered in the Assembly Chamber last evening, by Dr. BISSELL, of Utica. It was a sketch of the history of, medical science, and showed profound research.

This evening Mr. WOOSTER, of Herkimer, continues the review of GOV. SEYMOUR'S Annual Message. P. D.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE STATE.

Synopsis of the Annual Report of V. M. Rice, Superintendent of Common Schools.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1864.

The number of school districts in the State reported in 1863 was.....11,734
In 1862 the number was.....11,763

There are 11,753 school-houses, of which 216 are of logs, 9,969 framed, 995 brick, and 573 of stone.

The reports do not show the number of school-houses built during the year to replace others of the same material, but only the amount actually expended for sites, and for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing and insuring school-houses, and for fences, &c., which was in cities $242,847 53; rural districts $186,961 40; total $429,508 93.

During the last ten years there have been expended for this purpose $6,322,998 68, and a very large part of this expenditure has been incurred for the erection of better school-buildings, furnished with more appropriate accommodations.

The Legislature of 1863 made an appropriation of $500, to be expended in preparing designs, specifications and working-drawings for the school-houses and their accessories, under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The work was intrusted, under his direction, to S. E. HAVENS, Architect, of Albany, and will be speedily published. It will contain a number of separate plans, with full specifications for building of brick or wood, and with due regard to health, comfort and economy.

There was expended for libraries in 1863, $29,465 65, of which sum $23,099 95 was expended in the rural districts. The number of volumes in all the district school libraries in the State is reported as 1,172,404. There is apparently a falling off from the number of the year before. The statistics in this regard are, however, far from being reliable, because, as is well understood, trustees make their reports without even counting the books. The average amount of library money apportioned annually to the rural districts is only $3 05 to each, and the amount expended, $2 77—a sum too small to keep up the waste, to say nothing of adding new books. The libraries are of less value than formerly, for reasons fully stated in the annual report of 1863, and the Superintendent suggests that the people of the districts be allowed to elect whether to expend the library money for books, or apparatus, or for teachers' wages. Also, that they have the power of taxing themselves at least ten dollars annually to replenish the libraries. He suggests that this would create greater solicitude as to the use, care and preservation of the books, and that the authority would be exercised by districts in which the libraries are appreciated.

There was expended for school apparatus in the cities, $124,580 03; in the rural districts, $8,626 17; total, $133,206 20 (showing a gratifying increase over the expenditure of the previous year of more than $38,000.) Of the amount expended for libraries and apparatus ($162,671 65,) the sum of $55,000 was from the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund.

The number of persons in the State between the ages of 4 and 21 years is 1,357,047 (a reported increase over the preceding year of 34,224.) Of this number, 453,798 are in cities, and 903,249 in the rural districts.

Of the whole number of children of school age, 886,815 are reported as having been at some time during the year in school. In 1862, there were 892,550, showing a decrease in attendance of 6,745. This is accounted for by the increased demand for the services of the youth between the ages of 16 and 21 years. Of those who are not themselves connected with the army, many are withheld from the schools on account of the want of necessary laborers. The decrease in the attendance at the academies may be attributed to the same cause.

There are 771 free schools and 1,668 private schools. The attendance upon the latter was 51,023. Two cities do not report private schools. Allowing for these, the attendance is not far from 60,000.

In the colleges there were 2,688 students, and in the academies and academical departments of Union schools, 35,192—making the aggregate attendance upon all the schools in the State 984,695. A little more than 90 per cent. were in private schools, 3½ per cent. in academies, and 3-10 per cent. in the colleges. When so large a proportion of the people look to the common school for the education of their children, the character and support of these schools are of paramount concern.

Making due allowance for the large number of children between four and six years of age, who do not (and ought not) attend school, and for those between sixteen and twenty-one, as above stated, and the number of children of "school age" reported as not attending any school (372,352) creates less astonishment.

Of the seventeen school years as fixed by law, there are, therefore, six which are not, practically, schooling years.

Of the 886,815 registered in the common schools, only 72,104 attended over 10 months; 65,161 eight months and less than ten; 115,450 six months and less than eight; 176,221 four months and less than six; 240,328 two months and less than four; and 217,551 less than two months.

A majority of the children, therefore, attend but a very short period each year; and a brief calculation will exhibit the virtual loss incurred by this enormous failure in the duty of school attendance. The aggregate loss of school instruction, for those children who attended less than six months during the year 1863, amounts to 1,676,185 months, equal to 312,697 school years, of six months each, in one official school year. If it be assumed that the 634,100 children, whose attendance exhibits this deficiency, could have been taught the whole six months by the corps of teachers actually engaged, then, allowing fifty pupils to each teacher, we have a loss equal to the service of more than 6,000 teachers. The loss, therefore, in the remuneration paid to the 15,703 teachers employed, will exceed one million of dollars annually! and a far more serious and injurious loss is inflicted upon the future of our country. The loss of 312,967 school years is equivalent to the schooling of 312,697 children for one school year of six months. It may be shown that in a single decade, as to these now neglected children, taking one hundred dollars as the minimum value of a lifetime of an educated over that of an uneducated person, and we gain in ten years the sum of $62,539,500; and if this be added to the amount above estimated at $10,000,000, it makes $72,539,500, or an annual relative, none the less real because relative loss, of $7,253,950. Large as the figures appear, they do not show the whole loss. Time (and time is money,) the harvest time of youth is lost, and oftentimes replaced by mischief and damage. Human happiness—all the beneficial results which most surely flow from the acquisition of a knowledge of our political duties as citizens of a free State, from a proper appreciation of the principles of social ethics, and from a conscientious understanding of the obligation of obedience to the wholesome restrictions of law, both human and divine—all are jeopardized or lost, or worse than lost.

Few parents are aware of the serious injury wrought by a day's absence once or twice a week in the child and in school. In the mind of the child despondency takes the place of cheerfulness and courage, indifference supersedes animated interest, and the apathy of ignorance supplants all fruitful desire for intelligence, or for an honorable and useful career in life. In the school the classes are deranged and demoralized, and extra care and labor are imposed upon the teacher in the government and instruction of the pupils. In whatever light presented, the non-attendance and irregularity of the attendance upon the schools, must command the serious attention of the Legislature.

It is suggested, that in the rural districts, greater regularity of attendance might be secured, if a part of the public money were apportioned on the basis of attendance. This would make it the pecuniary interest of every taxpayer to encourage a regular and general attendance at school. This mode of apportionment has been adopted in sister States with happy results.

The average time school was taught during the year, not including the cities, was seven months and eleven days—from year to year quite uniform.

The number of teachers employed in 1862 was 26,500—7,585 males and 18,915 females. In 1863 there were 26,213—6,394 males, 19,819 females. This includes all who were employed for any term, however short.

The "number of teachers reported as having been employed at the same time for six months or more (indicating more nearly the number required to supply the schools,) in 1862, was 15,685; in 1863 was 15,703.

For the payment of teachers' wages, there were expended, in the cities, $1,294,871 65; in the rural districts, $1,431,015 02: total $2,725,886 67. This amount is upward of $50,000 less than that expended in 1862, and the decrease may be accounted for in part by the diminution in the number of male teachers, and in part by a more rigid economy practiced in the rural districts, induced by the pressure of the times.

There were raised by local taxation for school purposes:

	In Cities.	Rural Districts.	Total.
In 1863.....	$1,595,728 80	$503,181 28	$2,095,910 08
In 1862.....	1,660,456 40	507,601 34	2,068,057 74

To the amount raised by taxes in the rural districts, it is necessary, in any comparison with the cities, to add that raised by rate-bill, which was $363,741 05. This will make the sum raised outside of the cities during the past year $886,922 33.

The amount of school money for the fiscal years 1863-4 is as follows:

From the Common School Fund.....	$155,000 00
From the United States Deposit Fund.....	165,000 00
From the State School Tax.....	1,090,841 11
Total.....	$1,410,841 11
This is apportioned as follows:	
For Salaries of School Commissioners.....	$56,000 00
For District Quotas.....	428,168 22
For Pupil Quotas.....	871,560 74
For Libraries.....	55,000 00
For Contingent Apportionment.....	112 15
Total.....	$1,410,841 11

The actual expenditure for the maintenance of the schools for the years 1862-3, was:

In the Cities.....	$2,030,598 91
In Rural Districts.....	1,828,560 30
Total.....	$3,859,159 21

The New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb is effectively fulfilling the purpose of its establishment. There are among its pupils 257 beneficiaries of this State; 31 country pupils, under the act of 1863; 33 supported by their friends, and 11 by the State of New-Jersey—in all, 332. Forty-six State pupils have been appointed during the year, and 43 reappointed. The "high class" has been a success, the pupils having very generally acquitted themselves with credit. The health of the inmates is good; no death has occurred during the year.

In the Institution for the Blind there are 145 pupils—71 males, 74 females. There are 136 State pupils, and 9 from New-Jersey. During the year, 30 have left by graduation or otherwise, and 17 have been received. The pupils are instructed in common and higher English, music, and various handicrafts, under the direction of 20 teachers. Most salutary reforms have been inaugurated.

In the New-York Asylum for Idiots, (at Syracuse, under the supervision of H. B. WILBUR, M. D.,) there are 140 pupils, embracing every grade of mental and physical imbecility. With very few exceptions, the pupils give evidence of steady improvement. The institution is doing a noble work in elevating to usefulness and happiness this class of unfortunates.

The State appropriation was $18,000—a per capita of less than $150 a year for each pupil.

The provisions for the education of Indian children and youth have, during the past year, been faithfully and efficiently carried out. New school houses have been erected on several of the reservations; the attendance upon the schools has been more regular, and the improvement in the temper and spirit of the people is marked. There are yet, however, disabilities that stand in the way of their advancement in intelligence and the arts of civilized life, which justly claim the attention of the Legislature. There was paid for the support of the Indian schools during the last fiscal year $4,745 20. The current expenses for the year were, however, somewhat larger.

The Thomas Orphan Asylum continues to do its invaluable work, in the care and education of destitute Indian children and youth.

THE STATE CANALS.

Annual Report of the Engineer and Surveyor.

The canals are divided into three divisions, each division being in charge of two engineers appointed by the Canal Board. These engineers are: Eastern Division, D. C. Jenne, W. B. Cooper; Middle, J. Platt Goodsell, M. S. Kimball; Western, O. W. Storey, W. W. Jerome.

The canals have been in good navigable condition during the year, and business has been large and remunerative to the State.

The State Engineer recommends the removal of wall benches from the prism of the canal. These benches remain in 87⅛ miles of the canal, and are a serious hindrance to the large class of loaded boats.

The De Kuyter Reservoir for supplying the long level on the Middle Division with water, has been completed at a cost of $126,026 82.

A weigh lock is to be constructed at Oswego, at a cost of $30,000.

There are 116 locks on the Chenango Canal, and they are in a bad condition, and should be rebuilt.

The Chenango Canal "is in a lamentable condition," while the increase of business upon it calls for the immediate attention of the Legislature.

A serious break occurred on the Genesee Valley in July last, doing great injury to the canals, and nearly suspending navigation for the remainder of the season.

The enlargement account was declared closed in 1862. Record maps of the enlarged canal are being made for the purpose of being placed on file in the department. When these maps shall be finished, the enlargement account can be fully closed up and settled.

He takes strong ground against the construction of new locks of enlarged size on the Oneida Lake Canal, considering that the expenditure will prove a total waste, arising from the impracticability of sustaining the proper depth of water over Fish Creek bars, and recommends a new route, running from Durhamville into South Bay, which will enter the lake at a point where at all seasons there will be a sufficient depth of water, and no detentions will occur to prevent the ingress and egress of the boats, during any portion of the season. The cost of construction being the same on either route.

He recommends a plan for improvement of the Albany Basin, enlarging the openings at the head and foot, and contracting the basin at the centre, to the end that the current will keep the basin clear from the deposits which have heretofore accumulated, and the collection of all the sewers into a main sewer to be discharged into the river below the basin.

The report contains survey and estimates for the improvement of Allegany River, from the junction of said river with the Genesee Valey Canal to the mouth of Great Valley Creek.

Also a report and proceedings of the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Hudson River between Troy and New-Baltimore.

Also a report of the cost of constructing one tier of gunboat locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals, located outside of the present locks, together with the estimate to lengthen one of the present locks for the same purpose.

The following will show the amount of work done during the fiscal year, as construction work, ordinary repairs, over which the Engineer Department had supervision, not including work under repair contracts:

EASTERN DIVISION.

	Amount.	Total.
Erie Canal.....	$17,694 19	
Champlain Canal.....	48.195 95	
Black River Canal.....	3,261 77—	$69,151 01
MIDDLE DIVISION.		
Erie Canal.....	$38,145 01	
Oswego Canal.....	15,456 02	
Cayuga and Seneca Canal.....	19,755 58	
Baldwinsville Canal.....	2p,615 88	
Chemung Canal.....	15,0n3 20	
Crooked Lake Canal.....	28.895 62	
Chenango Canal.....	16,935 21—	$199,896 52
WESTERN DIVISION.		
Erie Canal.....	$55,596 22	
Genesee Valley Canal.....	88,292 75—	$143,888 97
Total.....		$412,927 40
Add to above work done by Canal Superintendents on Eastern Division not included in foregoing.....		107,626 51
Total.....		$520,553 91

The total cost of engineering applicable to the amount of work done is as follows:

Eastern Division.....	$10,466 74
Middle Division.....	8,121 80
Western Division.....	12,635 57
Total.....	$31,223 11

The ratio of engineering to the amount of work done is 6 per cent.

The result is very satisfactory, considering the large amount of work performed, and that the same was scattered over the various divisions.

For details in full of all work, reference is made to the reports of the engineer of the Third Division, which are annexed.

REPAIRS OF THE CANAL BY CONTRACT.

After discussing the question at some length, the State Engineer arrives at the following conclusions:

1. That the present system of keeping the canals in repair is detrimental to their interests and to the welfare of the State, and should be abolished.

2. That the system recommended would most assuredly keep in good condition the canals and all their structures, and also prove to be the most economical measure for carrying out the desired result.

3. That a return to the old Superintendent system would be exceedingly unwise and unsafe, as may be readily ascertained by a careful perusal of the Commissioners' report showing the expenses incurred during the period in question.

I also recommend that a law be enacted directing that the repair of the Canals be so placed under contract, that everything required shall be itemized, and the contractor be paid only for work actually done by him.

Such an act would invite competition, and secure the performance of all repairs at fixed and reasonable prices.

The true policy of the State is to place all its public work under contract, and as far as possible to remove from the officers having immediate charge of them the control of the funds set apart for the maintenance of the canals.

Synopsis of Bills.

IN RELATION TO STATE PRISONS.

Senator WILLIAMS introduced a bill making it an offence for any person to give or sell liquor to any prisoner, unless upon a written order signed by the physician of the State Prison, stating the amount needed, for what purpose, &c., &c., and punishing any violation of the law with a fine of not less than $250 and one year's imprisonment, or both, in the opinion and discretion of the court.

Section 4 of the bill authorized the clerks of the several prisons to take affidavits of accounts, and in relation to fees of Sheriffs for bringing convicts to either of the prisons, and to administer the oath required by law to any officer appointed to either prisons.

All contracts and dealings shall be conducted in the name of the agent or warden, who shall have control of all matters of finance.

Section 7 amends chapter 465 of Laws of 1863, so as to read as follows: In all contracts which may be hereafter let, a claim be inserted that in case of non-payment of any moneys due for contracts, or for earnings under such contract for the space of ten days from the time such payments are due, it shall be the duty of the agent to declare such contract null and void. The agent and warden is authorized to make temporary arrangements for the labor of the convicts upon contracts thus canceled until the same can be relet; but no contract shall hereafter be awarded to any person or persons who are in arrears on contracts.

DISTRICT COURTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Senator LAIMBEER offered an amendment to the existing laws as regards the above courts, by adding to subdivision 1, sec. 3; "In actions similar to those as provided by sections 53 and 54 of the code, where the sums recovered shall not exceed $400, notwithstanding the accounts of both parties exceed that sum.

In any action commenced, where the claim or demand exceeds $100, upon the application of the defendant after an adjournment, the Justice shall make an order enjoining said action in the Court of Common Pleas, and on the plaintiff's making and executing a bond to pay to the plaintiff's any judgment that may be awarded.

If the defendant, in any action, fails to answer any summons, the Clerk of the Court wherein the action is brought may render judgment against him for the amount demanded and the costs allowed, if the action be upon any contract."

REGULATING SALES OF HAY AND STRAW.

Senator LAIMBEER introduced a bill regulating the sale of hay and straw in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and ordering that no sale of either of these articles shall be made in a bale or bundle secured or bound by withes or slats of wood weighing more than 20 lbs., unless there shall be marked on every bale the true weight in pounds of all the materials other than straw or hay, in and around the same.

Any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of not less than $10 and more than $20.

ARREARS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Senator FIELDS introduced a bill directing the Comptroller of New-York to receive payment of all taxes and assessments in arrear upon property, real or personal, in the City and County of New-York, due or accruing prior to Jan. 1, 1864, upon the following terms and conditions: If such arrears shall be paid prior to the 1st of October, 1864, instead of the interest now chargeable on arrears of taxes, interest shall be charged at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Interest in all cases to be calculated from the day of the confirmation of the tax or assessment. On and after the 1st of October, 1864, interest shall be charged and collected as heretofore upon arrears of taxes and assessments, and this act shall apply to Croton Water Works.

BOUNTIES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Senator HAVENS introduced a bill to provide for the payment of bounties to certain veteran volunteers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who have reenlisted in the service of the United States since Dec. 1, 1863, and who have been credited to the several towns in this State, of the same amount that such volunteers would have received from the respective towns and counties.

SEC. 2. Appropriates $—— out of the Treasury to defray above expenditure

IN RELATION TO SURROGATES.

Senator COOK introduced a bill amending the Session Laws of 18 0 by adding the following words to sec ion 1: "And in case of the Surrogate being related by consanguinity of affinity to either of the parties interested in such judgment or real estate, so that he would be precluded from serving as juror, then such permission to issue execution shall be granted by the County Judge of the county."

IN RELATION TO ASSIGNEES.

Senator COZANS offered an amendment to the "Act to secure to creditors a just division of the estates of debtors who convey to assignees for the benefit of creditors," passed April 13, 1860, by adding to the fourth section the following clause:

Any such assignee, after the expiration of one year from the date of such assignment, may enter a final account of all his proceedings to such County Judge, although not cited to do so, and may obtain a citation to all persons interested in such assignment to attend a final settlement of accounts.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON HARBOR DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK.

The Commissioners appointed by the last Legislature to devise means to protect the harbors and frontiers of this State, and to expend the sum of $1,000,000 appropriated for that purpose, made their annual report to-day.

They say that at the time of the passage of the resolution appointing them much apprehension was felt in regard to our relations with the two great naval Powers of Europe, and fears were entertained that a sudden attack might be made upon the City of New-York either by some of the rebel privateers or from some foreign enemy, and they therefore immediately opened a correspondence with a military officer of very high rank and reputation as an engineer, and requested him to communicate confidentially with the Commissioners all the facts within his knowledge, together with his views on the subject. This request he kindly complied with, and immediately laid before the Commissioners such facts as enabled them to proceed intelligently in the discharge of their duties.

Senator MORGAN was also authorized that in case of any sudden attack upon the City of New-York to take such instant measures for the defence of the harbor as he might deem necessary, and to use the whole of the appropriation, if necessary.

Numerous plans and inventions for obstructions, floating batteries, submarine batteries, iron-clads, &c., &c., were urged upon the commission, but they refused them as they did not deem the appropriation was made for the purpose of testing new and untried inventions.

The act authorized the commission to purchase cannon, provide submarine batteries, &c., and to take such measures as to protect the whole frontier, but they believed the main object was to protect the harbor of New-York, and as all the forts and batteries which have been constructed, or are in course of construction for the harbor, belong to the United States; and as it is the duty of the General Government to protect its seaports, it was apparent that to act efficiently, the Commissioners must act in conjunction with the Federal authorities. Col. DELAFIELD, the engineer in charge of the defensive works around the harbor, was directed to act with the Commissioners as consulting engineer. Every facility in his power, and all needed information was cheerfully afforded by him, and he accompanied the Commissioners in a thorough personal inspection of all the forts and batteries at the Narrows, at Sandy Hook, and up the East River.

The result of this inspection, which was continued three entire days, showed that everything which seemed to be necessary in the way of fortifications, &c., was being supplied by the United States. Guns of the heaviest calibre were being mounted, men were busy on the unfinished works, and it is believed that when properly manned, that these fortifications cannot be passed by any hostile vessel unless it be so heavily iron-clad as to defy all land batteries.

The late achievements of our navy, however, show that no harbor is safe against attack, unless defended by some obstructions capable of arresting the progress of vessels, and holding them some time under the fire of the batteries.

The commission accordingly offered premiums for some plan of obstruction, and appointed a Board of Engineers, consisting of G. W. CULLUM, W. H. TALCOTT and Gen. H. TRACY, to examine the plans submitted. The commission at last adopted one, but owing to the unexpectedly high proposals of its cost, and the now friendly attitude of foreign Powers, decided to take no further steps in the matter of erecting the obstructions until further directions from the present Legislature. The lowest proposal presented was $1,549,800, and the highest $4,981,800.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. MCNEIL'S bill authorizes the above companies, at any time within six months after the passage of this act, to consolidate into a single corporation, in the following manner: 1. The Directors of each company into an agreement for the consolidation of their respective companies, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, the mode of doing the same, name of the new corporation, the number of Directors thereof which shall not be less than thirteen, the amount of capital, and the number of shares which shall not be less in amount than the amount of the capital stocks of the two companies, and shall not be increased, except in accordance with the act passed April 2, 1850.

2. Such agreement shall not be deemed to be the agreement of the said corporations until after it has been submitted to the stockholders, and approved by a vote of at least two-thirds represented at the meeting of each of said corporations.

SEC. 2. Upon the ratifying of the above, and the filing of a copy thereof in the office of the Secretary of State, the said corporations shall be merged into the new corporation.

SEC. 3. Such new corporation shall possess the general powers and be subject to all the liabilities and restrictions conferred by the general Railroad Act of 1850.

SEC. 4. Gives to the new Board of Directors all the rights, franchises, and privileges possessed by the old corporations.

SEC. 5. The rights of the creditors of either corporation shall be in no manner impaired or affected without the consent of the individual creditor by such act of consolidation.

LEGALIZING ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. CURTIS introduced a bill providing that it shall not be lawful to charge more than $1 50 per folio for printing legal advertisements in New-York City.

'LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION ASSOCIATION.

Mr. JACOB L. SMITH'S bill incorporates Michael Higgins, Richard Clinton, Joseph Ashmore, Edward Flinn, Patrick Gorman, and their associates, under the title of the "Longshoremen's Union Protective Association," with power to hold real estate, the annual income of which shall not exceed $5,000 per annum.

WILLIAM-STREET RAILROAD.

Mr. KERR'S bill incorporates Warren E. Russell, D. B. Turner, J. W. Stearns, C. M. Woodward, E. Ferris Underhill, Henry Hall, Jno. C. Carson, N. F. Philo, A. T. Wood, D. Lathrop, James Quinn and G. O. Kinney, with power to construct and operate a railroad, commencing at a point near the TIMES Building on Printing-House-square, and running upon Nassau, Broad and South streets to the South Ferry; thence returning along South, Broad, William and Spruce streets.

CENTRAL PARK AND NORTHEAST RIVER RAILROAD.

Mr. RYAN'S bill authorizing this company to change a portion of their route, provides that they may lay tracks at the intersection of the existing track at Tenth-street and Fifty-seventh-street, running through Fifty-seventh-street to Eighth-avenue, to Fifty-ninth-street; also commencing at Tenth-avenue, at the intersection of Tenth-avenue, and West Thirty-

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS,
FOR
FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS,
ADAPTED TO
SACRED AND SECULAR MUSIC.

☞ *Greatly superior to melodeons and harmoniums for all purposes; elegant as pieces of furniture, occupying little space; not liable to get out of order or out of tune; every one warranted for five years.* Prices $88, $100, $110, $125, $165, $260 and upwards.

MASON BROTHERS respectfully invite attention to the following remarkable testimonials, which they believe to be, considering the eminence of their sources and the emphatic character of the testimony itself, the most conclusive evidence which any manufacturers have ever yet been able to present of the superiority and value of their instruments:

FROM L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

I congratulate you on the introduction of a new musical instrument, long wanted, and sure to find its way into every household of taste and refinement which can possibly afford its moderate expense. Your CABINET ORGAN is truly a charming instrument, worthy of the high praise it has received, and far superior to everything of its class I have seen. I take pleasure in commending it most heartily, as everywhere worthy a place beside the piano-forte, to which it is a fine complement, from its capacity for rendering much delightful music, sacred and secular, classic and popular, to which the piano is not adapted. GOTTSCHALK.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1863.

FROM WM. MASON.

YOUR CABINET ORGAN seems to me to be what musicians have long wished for, and manufacturers attempted (heretofore with indifferent success) to supply, namely, an instrument serving the same purpose in rooms of moderate size, which the large pipe organ serves in large churches. As compared with melodeons, harmoniums, &c., the Cabinet Organ is certainly superior in quality and volume of tone, while its power of expression can hardly be too highly praised. You will find no difficulty, I imagine, in obtaining recommendations from musicians as many and as strong as you desire, for the instruments are really so excellent that there can hardly be much difference of opinion about them. WM. MASON.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1863.

From more than One Hundred and Fifty Eminent Organists and Artists.

We regard the instruments of Mason & Hamlin as the BEST OF THEIR CLASS of which we have any knowledge, and take pleasure in recommending their CABINET ORGANS especially as very admirable and desirable for both private and public use. (Signed,)

ANDERSON, W. D., Organist St. Paul's Church, New-Haven, Conn.
BANCROFT, S. A., Organist of Emanuel Church, Boston.
BARUS, CHARLES, Organist of St. Patrick's Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.
BAUMBACH, ADOLPH, Organist of the Church of the Unity, Boston.
BECK, J. N., Organist of Arch-st. Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
BERG, ALBERT W., Organist and Director of Music, Zion Church, New-York
BLODGETT, B. C., Organist and Director of Music, Park-st. Church, Boston.
BORHEK, C. G., Organist of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
BRAUN MAX, Organist of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, L. I.
BROUGHTON, N., Jr., Organist and Conductor of Music, Essex-st. (Rev. Dr. Adams) Church, Boston.
BROWN, MELVIN, Organist of the College Chapel, Cambridge, Mass.
BROWN, O. B., Organist of South Congregational Church, (Rev. Dr. Hale's,) Boston.
BRUCE, EDWIN, Organist of Winter-st. Church, and Teacher of Music in Public Schools of Boston.
BUTLER, HENRY M., Organist of First Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Mo.
CRANE, THEO. T., Organist First Congregational Church, Newark, N. J.
CROSS, B. C., Organist of 18th and Chestnut-st. Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
CROSS, M. H., Organist of Broad and Arch-st. Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
CUTLER, HENRY S., Organist and Choir Master of Trinity Church, New-York.
DARLEY, F. T. S., Organist of Cavalry Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
DARLEY, W. H. W., Organist of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
DAVIS, J. A., Organist of Dr. Chapin's Church, New-York.
DISPECKER, A., Organist of Church of the Puritans, New-York.
DOWNES, B. R., Jr., Organist South Baptist Church, South Boston.
ECKERT, GUSTAV R., Composer, New-York.
EVANS, GEO. T., Organist of Cathedral Notre Dame de Victoires, San Francisco, Cal.
EVEREST, C., Organist at Rev. Dr. Barnes' Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
EVEREST, H. G., Organist at Central Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
FLINT, JAS., Organist of Madison-square Church, N.Y.
FRADEL, CHAS., Pianist and Composer, N. Y.
FULLER, J. S., Organist of Dr. Magoon's Church, Albany.
FULLER, WM. O., Organist of Central Congregational Church, (Rev. Dr Swain's,) Providence, R. I.
GALE, W. F., Organist of Harvard-st. Church, Boston.
GOULD, J. E., Organist at 17th and Spruce st. Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
GREENE, CHAS. R., Organist and Director of Music at Dr. Post's Church, St. Louis, Mo.
GROBE, CHAS., Composer, &c., Wilmington, Del.
HAGEN, THEO., Editor of "New-York Musical Review and World."
HARWOOD, IRVING I., Organist and Director of Music at Brattle-square Church, Boston.
HATHAWAY, E. S., Organist at Springfield-street Church, Boston.
HEROLD, R., Organist St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, Cal.
HODGES, THOS. P., Organist, Boston.
INGRAHAM, E. D., Organist, Church-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston.
JARVIS, C. H., Organist at Dr. Furnace's Church, Philadelphia.
KINNICUTT, JNO W., Organist of First Presbyterian Church, Boston.
KREISSMAN AUGUST, Prof. of Music, Conductor of Orpheus Society, &c., &c., Boston.
LANG, B. J., Organist Old South Church, Handel and Haydn Society, &c., Boston.
LEONHARD, HUGO, Pianist, Boston.
LLOYD, THOS. SPENCER, Organist of Second Presbyterian Church, Albany.
LOMBARD, WM. C., Organist of North Church, Springfield, Mass.
LOTHROP, AUGUSTUS, Organist of Eighth Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston.
MAGRATH, J. R., Organist of Rev. Dr. Pise's Church, Brooklyn.
MARETZEK, MAX, Composer and Conductor of Italian Opera.
MARSH, JNO. B., Organist St. Peter's Church, Albany.
MASON, L. W., Organist of Christ Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MATTSON, E. E., Organist and Choir Master of Church of the Advent, Boston.
MAYER HENRY, Composer, New-York.
MILLS, S. B., Pianist and Composer, No. 39 West 12th-st., New-York.
MOONEY, M. J., Organist of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, South Boston.
MORGAN, GEO. W., Organist, Grace Church, N. Y.
MOSENTAAL, J., Organist of Calvary Church, N. Y.
NEAL, GEO. B., Organist and Director of Music at St. John's Church, Charlestown, Mass.
PAYNE, DAVID, Organist First Church, Chauncy-st., Boston.
PARKER, J. C. D., Organist of Arlington-st. Church, Boston.
POWERS, GEO. H., Organist Mount Vernon (Rev. Dr. Kirk's) Church, Boston.
REDNER, J. J., Organist of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
REDNER, L. J., Organist of Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
RHIN, EMIL, Organist First Congregational Church, Chicago, Ill.
SANDERSON, HARRY, Pianist and Composer, New-York.
SCHMIDT, LOUIS, Organist of Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, Cal.
SCHULTZ, CHAS., Organist and Composer, San Francisco, Cal.
SCOTT, GUSTAVE A., Organist of Calvary Church, San Francisco, Cal.
SMITZ, GUSTAVUS, Organist Church of Immaculate Conception, New-York.
STADFELDT, CHAS., Organist of St. Patrick's Church, San Francisco, Cal.
STANBRIDGE, J. C. B., Organist at St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
STOEPEL, ROBERT, Composer and Director, New-York.
STRAKOSCH, MAURICE, Pianist and Composer, New-York.
THOMAS, CHAS. E., Organist of Church of Holy Innocents, Albany.
THOMAS, THEO., of Mason & Thomas' Quartette, New-York.
THUNDER, H. D., Organist of St. Augustine's Philadelphia, Penn.
TILLINGHAST, WM., Director of Music at Bishop Whitehouse's Church, Chicago, Ill.
TUCKERMAN, S. P., Mus. Doc., Organist and Director of Music of St. Paul's Church, Boston.
TUFTS, OTIS, Jr., Organist of Bowdoin-square Church, Boston.
WELLS, CHAS., Organist of Christ Church, New-York.
WELSH, JOHN, Organist at St. Mark's, Philadelphia, Penn.
WILCOX, J. H., Organist of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Boston.
WOLFSOHN, CARL, Pianist, Composer, &c., New-York.
WOLLENHAUPT, HERMAN A., Pianist, Composer, &c., New-York.
WOOD, F. H., Organist of Baptist Church, Brookline.
WOODS, ALBERT H., Organist of St. Thomas' Church, New-York.
WOODWARD, F. L., Organist Tremont Temple, Boston.
ZERRAHN, CARL, Conductor of Philharmonic Orchestra, Handel and Haydn Society, &c., Boston.
ZUNDEL, JOHN, Editor of *Organ Journal*, and Organist of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklyn.

[Signed also by more than fifty other Organists, Teachers, &c.)

An illustrated catalogue of Cabinet Organs and Melodeons free to any address. Send for one.

Just published:
SCHOOL FOR THE CABINET ORGAN. By GEO. F. ROOT. Price $2.
RECREATIONS FOR THE CABINET ORGAN. Six numbers of 16 pages each. Price 30 cents per number, or $1 to per set. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

MASON & HAMLIN,
No. 274 Washington-st., Boston,
No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York,
MASON BROTHERS.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERN ATTACKED BY THE REBELS.

They Seize the Railroad to Morehead City.

The Gunboat Underwriter Captured and Destroyed.

Subsequent Relief of the City and Retirement of the Enemy to Kinston.

Our Loss in Killed and Wounded About One Hundred.

DETAILS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 2, 1864.

We are having stirring times in this place just now. The rebels made an attack upon our outposts yesterday morning, with some 15,000 men. The attack commenced about 3 A. M., and was successful in dislodging our garrisons, driving them in. Our loss is not heavy; perhaps a hundred would cover the number of killed, wounded and missing. Lieut.-Col. FELLOWS, of the Seventeenth Massachusetts, with several other officers, have not been heard from.

Last night the enemy did a very handsome thing in capturing the gunboat *Underwriter*, with her officers and crew. She was lying near Fort Strong, and almost immediately after the capture the Fort began to shell her. The shells were so accurately thrown as to burst in the vessel, setting her on fire, and in about three hours she blew up.

I have not time now to write the particulars by this mail. This place is in command of Brig.-Gen. PALMER. Everything is preparing for a general attack. The general opinion is that the place cannot be taken, though a desperate effort will be made for it. P. E. B.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 5.

The following has just been received by steamer from Fortress Monroe:

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 5.

A messenger has just arrived with dispatches to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, from Newbern, N. C., Feb. 2, at 5:15 P. M.

The post in Newbern is attacked, and the rebels have the railroad between Newbern and Morehead City, but may be forced to retire to Fort Macon.

As long as we can keep the river open we are well enough off.

The rebels captured by surprise the gunboat *Underwriter*, and destroyed her.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army;

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 5.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Dispatch received from Newbern dated Feb. 3. The enemy has retired on Kinston. Newbern is relieved. B. F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 5.

The steamer *Louisa Moor* has arrived here from Newbern, which place she left early yesterday morning.

She brings a dispatch from Gen. PALMER to Gen. BUTLER, stating that the rebel forces were retiring from before Newbern.

A flag of truce left Fortress Monroe for City Point to-day.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Eight refugees from the South arrived here this morning via Yorktown.

Three hundred and fifty contrabands, with forty mule teams, arrived at Norfolk yesterday from rebeldom.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Approaching Election—Naval Changes—Wreck of the John Winthrop—Commercial.

New-Orleans papers to the 29th, inclusive, are received by the *Yazoo*. They contain but little news.

Considerable interest is manifested in the forthcoming State election, and several meetings had been held.

Steamship *Geo. Cromwell*, from New-York, arrived at New-Orleans 28th.

Commodore PALMER has been relieved of the command of frigate *Hartford*, and takes command of steamship *Pensacola*, and placed in charge of the First Division of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, relieving Commodore BELL, who goes North.

Bark *John Winthrop*, which sailed from New Orleans 11th, for Boston, was abandoned 16th, west of the Tortugas. Capt. BLANCHAR and crew were rescued by the brig *John Sherwood*, and arrived at New-Orleans.

A Paymaster's safe in New-Orleans had been robbed of thirty-five thousand dollars.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 29.

The *Era's* financial column states:

The week closes firm for Money, rates showing an advance of ₰ on New-York Sight, 2¼@6 ₰ cent. on Foreign Exchange, and 4 ₰ cent. on Specie.

Stocks and other securities have been in increased demand at higher prices. Sales of gold were made, after receipt of New-York advices, per *Geo. Cromwell*, at 63¼@64 premium. Silver held at 53@55. Sterling exchange 173. Francs 5.20.

COTTON—The sales of the week were 1,600 bales. Sales to-day, (28th,) 65 bales at 73c. for Low Middlings, and 78c. for good Middlings; also, 95 bales by auction at 74c. for Strict Ordinary, 78¾c. for Middling, and $1 24 for Sea Island. Estimated total sales to-day, 250 bales, the market closing stiff, at following quotations:

Ordinary.....72c.	Good Middling.....80c.
Good Ordinary.....74c.	Strict Middling.....82c.
Low Middling.77¾c.@78¾c.	

These rates show an advance of 2c. on ordinary, and 4c.@5c. on higher grades.

SUGAR—The sales on the 27th were 800 hhds., at an advance of 1c. Sales on the 28th, 800 hhds., at 13c.@13¾c. for prime, and 13¾c.@13¾c. for yellow, being an advance of ¼c.@¾c. ₰ lb. over yesterday's prices.

MOLASSES—On the 27th, sales were 1,000 bbls., at an advance of 2c. ₰ gallon on the week. On the 28th 600 bbls., at 54c. for ordinary, 57c.@66c. for prime, 61c. for choice, 62½c. for Syrup. Flour is in good demand, at $9 for superfine and $9 05 for choice, with sales of 800 bbls. for the two days.

CORN—Stock light; sales, 5000 sacks White Western, at $1 78.

HAY, prime Northern, $62 ₰ ton.

FREIGHTS—By steamer to New-York, 1¾c for Cotton: $4 ₰ hhd. for Sugar. Sailing vessel $1 25 ₰ bale for Cotton: $1 25 ₰ hhd. for Sugar; 40c. ₰ bbl. for Molasses.

The Eleventh Massachusetts Battery and Seventh Maine Regiment.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, Capt. JONES, leave for Washington this afternoon.

The reënlisted men of the Seventh Maine Regiment, who left Augusta yesterday, proceed from this city to-day by the Fall River route to rejoin the Army of the Potomac.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Visit of Commissioner Ould to City Point—Blockade Runners—Bombardment of Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of Monday, says: "Commissioner OULD has lately visited City Point, but found no one authorized to make any arrangement with him as to prisoners.

Two steamers, the *Pet* and *Hercules*, have run hrough the blockade into Wilmington."

REBEL OCCUPATION OF CORINTH.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 30.

A special dispatch from Okolona, Mississippi, says the Twelfth Mississippi Regiment entered Corinth this morning and captured a quantity of arms, &c. The Yankees left as they entered.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The bombardment of Sumter ceased at dark last night. One hundred and fifty shells were thrown, of which one hundred and twenty-nine struck. It was renewed this morning with an eighty, a hundred, and a two hundred pounder Parrott, and a ten-inch columbiad. The flag-staff was shot down yesterday, but was soon replaced by the garrison, under a rapid and accurate fire. The men repeatedly waved the flag in the face of the enemy, and waved their hats in triumph after hoisting the flag.

The bombardment has continued all day. The fire was mostly directed against the western wall. Three persons only have been wounded since the bombardment commenced.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The enemy keeps up the bombardment of Sumter by day, but ceases at night. No damage of consequence has been done to the fort.

The fire on the city was resumed at 9 o'clock Saturday night, the shots averaging one every ten minutes, and on Sumter one every five minutes.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 30.

Gen. MARTIN attacked the enemy on the 28th, and after a stubborn fight drove them from the field. They retreated in the direction of Sevierville.

The enemy's cavalry has undoubtedly been reinforced.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Beaten—Early and Rosser Driven from Moorfield.

WHEELING, Va., Friday, Feb. 5.

Gov. BOREMAN received the following from Gen. KELLEY this morning:

I have just received a dispatch from Col. MULLIGAN. After six hours' fighting he has driven EARLY from Moorfield, and his cavalry was pursuing and was sharply engaged with ROSSER on the South Fork at the date of the dispatch.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Flambeau.

The U. S. steamer *Flambeau*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. E. CAVENDY commanding, arrived at this port last evening from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, having left Charleston Bar on the night of the 1st inst. She comes North for repairs. While on the passage she encountered heavy weather and northwest gales. She has been absent from this port for more than seventeen months, most of which time has been passed in blockade duty. She brings about 50 seamen whose time has expired.

We learn that affairs off Charleston are still in *statu quo*. A slow but regular bombardment is carried on by Gen. GILLMORE. Our firing averages three shells every five minutes. Fort Sumter, though a mass of ruins, is by no means untenable. We ascertain that five guns have been mounted there, and the desperate rebels have been engaged in piling up sandbags, and cutting ravines through the rubbish of brick and mortar. The garrison, however, can do but little under the surveillance of Gen. GILLMORE.

There is no firing from the navy. The iron-clads still keep up a line of picket every night, which is arduous enough, especially in bad weather. It is said that the attempt to raise the *Weehawken* will prove a failure. The City of Charleston does not yet show many marks of our fire. Its destruction would be the work of time.

Following is a list of the *Flambeau's* officers:

E. CAVENDY, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding; A. S. Megrathiin, Acting Master: C. C. Ricker, Acting Master; Gardner Cottrell, Acting Ensign; F. H. A. Estemanville, Acting Ensign; J. P. Gallagher, Acting Ensign; John Harris, Acting First Assistant Engineer; S. B. Hoppen, Acting Assistant Surgeon; F. V. D. Horton, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Ed. Allen, Second Assistant Engineer; W. H. Anderson, Third Assistant Engineer; Leonard Atwood, Third Assistant Engineer; H. C. Little, Paymaster's Clerk.

THE CHESAPEAKE CASE.

Examination Continued—Jeff. Davis' Intimate Friends Examined—A Brother of Capt. Parker Testifies, &c., &c.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Feb. 1.

The examination of the *Chesapeake* case was continued on Saturday.

Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN being sworn, said: I am resident of the Confederate States; I was appointed Medical Director of the State of Mississippi in Jan. 1863; am intimately acquainted with JEFFERSON DAVIS; know his handwriting; have corresponded with him.

Mr. GRAY here placed in the witness' hands Capt. PARKER's authority, and asked him to identify the signature and seal.

Witness—The signature is that of JEFFERSON DAVIS and the seal is that of the Confederacy.

ERBN LOCKE sworn—Am a Nova Scotian; have a brother called VERNON G. LOCKE, who goes by the name of Capt. PARKER; saw my brother at Nassau, commanding a Confederate vessel called the *Retribution*; he was received and recognized as Captain; he showed me his commission; the paper placed in my hands is the one he showed me at that time; don't know why my brother changed his name; don't know that he sailed out of New-York; never saw the *Chesapeake*.

Capt. T. H. DAVIS, ALONSO G. COLEMAN and E. T. OSBORNE, all natives of the South, were also examined, whose testimony was to the effect that the pirates of the *Chesapeake* are commissioned Confederates of war, entitled to all the rights of war, and should be recognized as such.

The court adjourned until Monday.

Union Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

Col. N. G. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, delivered an eloquent Union address in the hall of the House of Representatives to-day to an immense audience. He was followed by Gen. BURNSIDE in a brief address. Both speakers were greatly applauded. In some closing remarks, Col. TAYLOR said that Slavery was used up, that JEFFERSON DAVIS was responsible to Southern slaveowners for its death, and nobody in Massachusetts need claim any credit therefor. The speaker had labored all along to preserve it, but had been unsuccessful. At the present time, however, he, and the people whom he represented, were opposed to Slavery and everything else that stood between them and their country.

On the motion of Mr. TAPPAN WENTWORTH, of Lowell, a committee of fifteen gentlemen was appointed, including the presiding officers of the Senate and House, to act conjointly with a committee of citizens to devise methods for the relief of the suffering people of East Tennessee.

Murder of a Russian Sailor.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 5.

A Russian sailor was murdered at Annapolis, last night, by a man named LEARUS, who has been arrested. The circumstances are not known. Investigations are being made to-night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Confiscation Resolution in the House.

Filibustering Tactics of the Opposition.

Speeches of Messrs. Blair, Smith and Pruyn.

The Resolution Finally Passed by a Vote of 82 to 74.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

DESERTERS FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

A letter received here yesterday from Chattanooga says that deserters are pouring into our lines daily by hundreds, and that the passage of the rebel law conscripting for three years all troops in the field, has caused great dissatisfaction among them, and open mutiny is feared by the rebel leaders. The number of deserters who have come into our lines from BRAGG's army since the battle of Chickamauga is stated by the writer to be near ten thousand, yet the wisest in Washington look for the hardest fighting of the war the coming Spring, and not for any end to the war the current year.

THE NOMINATION OF GEN. GRANT FOR LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The House nomination of Gen. GRANT for Lieutenant-General will be favorably reported to the Senate from its Military Committee, but not unanimously.

THE PANOCHE GRANDE QUICKSILVER MINE CASE.

There is to be a valid paper title at last to the immense Panoche Grande quicksilver mine. The President to-day ordered the Attorney-General to prepare a patent for it, in pursuance of repeated findings of courts and juries here and in California, unless within ten days he could show valid ground for an appeal from the decision made over two years ago. One-third of the property is said to be on the original litigant, MCGARRIGHAN, the rest is distributed among lawyers and money-lenders in New-York and Philadelphia.

PAY FOR THE WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Thousands of widows and mothers will rejoice to hear that Mr. FENTON's bill, to facilitate and hurry the payment of bounties and arrears of pay to the heirs of deceased soldiers, now only awaits the action of the Senate to become a law,

DIPLOMATIC DINNER.

At the diplomatic dinner given by the President, Mr. LINCOLN led in the Baroness DE STOECKEL, while Mrs. LINCOLN took the arm of Speaker COLFAX.

THE HOUSE FIRM ON THE WHISKY TAX.

The House is said to have been polled upon the question of adhering to its vote to tax whisky in the hands of speculators, and that a majority is determined to stand to their ground.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

DISCHARGE OF DR. GWYNN.

Dr. STEWART GWINN, who was arrested on the charge of improper transactions in connection with the Treasury Department, was, after thirty days confinement in the Old Capital Prison, unconditionally discharged to-day.

COMMISSIONED DELINQUENTS.

The Chief of the Military Detective Force of this district, reports that during the month of January sixty-two commissioned officers were arrested for various offences, and six hundred and twenty enlisted men.

THE VIRGINIA VACANT SENATORSHIP.

The Legislature of Virginia, at Alexandria, has indefinitely postponed the election of a United States Senator, in place of Mr. BOWDEN, deceased.

THE SUNKEN SHIPS AT NORFOLK.

Owing to the failure of a previous contractor, the Navy Department has taken precautions to have the work of raising the sunken vessels at Norfolk and vicinity faithfully performed, and the offer must be accompanied by the guarantees of responsible parties that the contract will be executed, if awarded. The wrecks are the *Cumberland*, *Congress*, *Merrimac*, *Raritan*, the *Columbia*, the small steamer *Whitehall*, and the line-of-battle ships *Pennsylvania*, *Delaware* and *Columbus*.

THE COAST DEFENCES.

A Board of Engineers is now in session in this city on the subject of the coast defences, and other matters of a similar character.

THE SPEAKER'S RECEPTIONS.

The receptions of Speaker COLFAX, every Friday evening, are the most popular of the season.

NAVAL ORDNANCE.

Admiral DUPONT has been summoned before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, for the purpose of obtaining his opinion as to the best ordnance for the naval service.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

ADJOURNMENT DEFEATED.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois (Dem.,) moved that when the House adjourn it be until Monday next.

The motion was decided in the negative by yeas 65, nays 78. The Republicans voted in the negative.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The Speaker announced the pending question to be on the passage of the joint resolution to amend a joint resolution of the Confiscation Act of July, 1862.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana (Dem.,) moved to lay the joint resolution on the table.

Motion disagreed to by yeas 72, nays 80.

Mr. COX, of Ohio (Dem.,) moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio (Union,) with a view to accommodate both sides, proposed that by unanimous consent Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri (Union,) be permitted to address the House; that Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky (Union,) follow him, and then Mr. PRUYN, of New-York (Dem.,) and some other gentleman on the Republican side, when the question shall be taken without further dilatory motions.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) suggested that the subject be laid over until next week.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) and Mr. COX, of Ohio, severally said that the proposition of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, would make everything satisfactory.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) objected to the arrangement. They had got to the regular time when the majority should rule.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said: Very well, then; we will avail ourselves of the rules of the House.

Mr. COX moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was disagreed to by yeas 53, nays 84.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN inquired whether it would be in order to make a motion to lay the joint resolution on the table.

The Speaker replied in the negative.

Mr ALLEN moved that when the House adjourn it be until Monday next.

Motion decided in the negative by yeas 51, nays 79.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union) proposed that Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, and Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, be permitted to address the House, when the vote on the resolution shall be taken.

This proposition was acquiesced in with the addition that Mr. PRUYN, of New-York, be permitted to address the House.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, expressed his gratification at the general consent that the armies of the Republic must be filled up in order to encounter the despairing efforts, and that men of all parties are agreed as to the prompt execution of this duty. We should consider the best mode for the restoration of the Union. He was ready to confess that this question involved so many great difficulties as to require the greatest forbearance and moderation as it concerned the future permanent peace of our country. He rejoiced that all schemes and plans for this latter purpose to be were submitted to the arbitrament of the people. It was said by a distinguished Senator from Missouri, "That danger to the Union comes from politics, but safety from the people." If he were not mistaken, Slavery was substantially destroyed, and this obstacle removed, our advancing armies will rescue the people of the South from the present usurpation. The debate on the pending resolution had disclosed the fact of the determination of the leading men here, either to compel the President to yield his ground on this subject of confiscation, or to divide the party.

Mr. BLAIR then proceeded to combat the views recently advanced by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, declaring that it was untrue that our Government had recognized the South as a belligerent power. Our Government, on the contrary has always striven against such a recognition. The gentleman (STEVENS) was the first man on either side of the Atlantic who has had the hardihood to say so. The gentleman (STEVENS) had argued that the "insurgent States are out of the Union," while the President distinctly recognized them, to be in the Union. By the doctrine advanced by Mr. STEVENS an entire conquest of the South could be made, including the seizure of everything, to the distress of the men, women and children. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) would substitute a military power for the constitutional authorities, while the President maintains an entirely different policy for the reconstruction of the States. He (BLAIR) called upon Congress to redeem its pledges, and compensate the loyal Border States for the emancipation of their slaves, and to provide for colonizing the freedmen.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) said that he was not here as a Republican, an Abolitionist, a Whig or a Democrat. He (SMITH) was a Union man, and would do his duty to the whole country. Ours is a Government of one people, with a Constitution which defines its rights, privileges and powers. When the exigency arrives it is the duty of Congress to provide by law for carrying into effect any particular section of the Constitution. He (SMITH) laid it down as a broad proposition and asserted it as truth, that when a man becomes a traitor to his country and resorts to arms to overthrow the Government he forfeits everything, even his life. He (SMITH) could see no propriety in drawing a distinction between property. If we can take cannon and other effects we can take negroes and lands. The rebels refuse to accept of the amnesty, and are now in resistance to us. There was no necessity to explain the Confiscation Act of 1862. It was not ex-post facto or a bill of attainder. It proposed to reach the living man. It said nothing about women or children. We have held out the olive-branch to the rebels and they have scorned it. We have too long been pandering to the South, and now we should whip back this wicked and hellish rebellion, and exterminate the people of the South if need be. He was the enemy of every man, North or South, who did not stand up for his country. There was no such word as "compromise" in his (SMITH'S) vocabulary. He would stand by President LINCOLN. If the latter had exercised extraordinary powers it was alone in consequence of the rebellion.

Mr. PRUYN, of New-York, referred to the views which had prevailed among Southern men as to the doctrine of secession, and which had animated them from the foundation of our Government, but they had no right to carry out their views. The rising of the people North, after the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter, was a magnificent spectacle of patriotism, and they never would be satisfied until Sumter shall again be in our possession. He could speak for his own district—at all times, and on all occasions, it had furnished men and money in defence of our institutions. While the Democratic party had been assailed on all hands, for views which the great body never entertained, they simply asked the Administration to respect the Constitution, and when the restraints of the Constitution are overlooked and broken down, they have a right—it was their duty—to express their dissatisfaction. In reply to the remarks of Mr. STEVENS he said that the assertion of that gentleman that the South have acquired the power of a belligerent, or independent government, was a concession of the right of secession. He briefly quoted, in support of his views on the subject of confiscation, a paragraph from a recent number of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

The joint resolution was then passed—yeas 82, nays 74—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Brownall, A. W. Clarke, F. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Donnelly, Driggs, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Jencks, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Longman, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, More-head, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Schofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Williams, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS.—Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Blair of Western Virginia, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Chanler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Finch, Ganson, Grider, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, O'Neil of Ohio, Pendleton, Pruyn, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Robinson, Rogers, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scott, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Strouse, Stuart, Thomas, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, C. N. White, J. W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Yeaman.

The joint resolution, as passed, amends the joint resolution of July 17, 1862, by making it read that no punishment or proceedings under it shall be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the estate of the offender contrary to the Constitution of the United States, provided that no other public warning or proclamation under the Act of July 17, 1862, chapter 95, section 6, is, or shall be, required, than the proclamation of the President made and published by him on the 25th of July, 1862, which Proclamation, so made, shall be received and held sufficient in all cases now pending or which may hereafter arise under said act.

At five o'clock the House adjourned until Monday.

GREAT FIRE IN HARTFORD.

Colt's Pistol Factory Burned—One Man Killed and a nother Missing—Loss Two Millions of Dollars.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Feb. 5.

The original building of COLT'S pistol factory was destroyed by fire this morning between 8 and 10 o'clock, with all the machinery and a large amount of other property.

The building was 500 by 50 feet, with an L 100 by 60, and the office, a large three-story building, was also destroyed.

The new building in which the minie rifles are made is saved.

Seventeen hundred workmen are employed in all, half of whom are thrown out of employment.

The loss is at least half a million of dollars. Indeed the machinery alone was valued at that sum.

It is insured for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the New-York and New-England offices.

The fire is said to have broken out in the polishing room in the old building.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Feb. 5.

One-half of the factory of COLT'S American Arms Company was destroyed this morning. In the building destroyed COLT'S pistols and revolving rifles were manufactured. In the buildings saved the United States rifles are manufactured, the Company having a large contract from the Government for the manufacture of these weapons. This portion of the works will continue in operation, giving employment to 800 men.

The stock of pistols and rifles completed and in process of manufacture, which was destroyed by this fire, is valued at a million of dollars. The machinery destroyed cost more than half a million; and the whole loss is estimated at two millions. The total insurance on the property is $660,000, of which about sixty per cent. was on the property destroyed. Nearly 900 men are thrown out of employment. The fire broke out in the drying room in the attic, and spread with great rapidity. The origin of the fire is a mystery. One man was killed, and another is still missing.

THE MAUCH CHUNK, PA., RIOTERS.

Trial of the Prisoners Continued—Sympathizers with Secession—The Murder of Geo. K. Smith—Reign of Anarchy—The Day of Retribution Near.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1864.

The trial of the Mauch Chunk rioters was continued by the Military Commission to-day.

Charles Dugan was put upon trial upon substantially the same charges and specifications upon which Benjamin and O'Donnel were tried, a report of which I sent you on the 1st instant, with the addition of the following specifications:

Specification Fourth—That said Charles Dugan, in furtherance of said combination and conspiracy aforesaid, and with the object and purposes aforesaid, as mentioned above in the first specification, and to intimidate and prevent the loyal citizens of the Counties of Carbon, Luzerne, and Schuylkill, from ai

LORD BACON.

THE WORKS OF FRANCIS BACON, collected and edited by JAMES SPEDDING, ROBERT LESLIE ELLIS and DOUGLAS DENON HEATH. In 14 volumes, Boston, Published by BROWN & TAGGARD.

Let us, in the beginning, give a word of cordial praise to the American publishers of these splendid volumes. The undertaking, in the first place, was an intellectual compliment to the country. It was based on the faith that there is in this country enough of philosophy and scholarship to justify a new and complete edition of the writings which one of the greatest thinkers that ever lived has left to the world as his immortal legacy. When the edition was first undertaken, times were quiet, and the peace, the prosperity, the regular, permanent economy of the nation did not seem to be seriously threatened. There was, indeed, a small cloud in the sky, a low, grumbling noise in the air—yet none but a prophet could have seen in that cloud the commencement of the thick gloom which has since encompassed us in its darkness, or heard in the murmur of the grumbling noise the coming of the tempest which has since shaken our political institutions almost to their foundations. But, amidst all this fear, trouble and uncertainty, the publication of BACON'S works has been continued, with only necessary interruptions. We praised the intelligence which commenced the publication, and we still more praise the courage which has continued it, until it is now given in its fullness to the public. Never before has the public of the civilized world—and that is BACON'S public—had a more complete view and exposition of BACON'S mind. Of the several editors, each is perfect in his own department; and it would seem now as if all the materials were collected, which are necessary to a full and fair judgment on BACON'S personal character and philosophical genius.

The English edition we have not seen, but we cannot suppose that in any respect it could excel the American. The volumes are of a size and form that it is pleasant to handle, the paper is of the most agreeable tint and texture, and the clearness of the print is a preservative for strong sight and a comfort for weak sight.

All that can be said on BACON, has been said many times over; we propose only to offer a few casual and general remarks.

BACON'S personal character has, of late years, been the subject of much discussion. It is curiously interesting to observe how this discussion has been conducted, and to note the opposite conclusions which different disputants have drawn from the same facts. BASIL MONTAGU, we believe it was, who in the present age, opened the controversy. He had for BACON an idolatrous admiration. He did not believe in the charges which the Past—and as he thought—its prejudices, had left on the memory of that great man. One line of POPE'S, and a single word in that line, had distilled these charges into the essence of their bitterness, and made the ignominy easy to the recollection of generations. Accordingly, to a voluminous edition of BACON'S works MONTAGU prefixed an elaborate examination of his life and character. In the editor's view, BACON'S life had been cruelly misrepresented; it was the life of a good man as well as of a great man, and such also was his character. Either BACON had not the faults ascribed to him, or in BACON they were *not* faults; at least they were not peculiarly *his* individual faults, but rather the faults of his time—faults which he shared with those cotemporaries who were placed with him in like circumstances. The whole case, therefore, according to the editor, when fairly considered and candidly adjudged, leaves no heavy charge proved against the memory of BACON. His immortal intellectual fame is clouded by no personal infamy, by no official corruption. He accepted presents, but not bribes—and the officials of his day accepted presents. Nay, it has been urged, in proof of BACON'S judicial purity, that he often decided suits against those from whom he accepted presents. But it has *not* been said that BACON gave back the presents. It was charged against the late Sir WILLIAM FOLLETT that he would take a heavy retaining fee from a party, and yet appear against him on the trial. This was certainly impartiality in the matter of money—both parties were fleeced alike—whatever it was in the matter of honesty and of justice. Whether BACON practiced the same impartiality on the bench that FOLLETT did at the bar, we have not learned, or we do not remember.

Lord MACAULAY, without any new inquiry of his own, merely adopted the facts with which MONTAGU supplied him, and taking them for the premises of his arguments, came to conclusions on all the important positions in dispute, the furthest possible from those in the brief from which he pleaded. The enthusiasts on the side of BACON will zealously admit the propriety of our metaphor: yes,—they contend, MACAULAY is a pleader, and not simply *that*, but even a special pleader: he is no judge in the case but only an advocate—a prejudiced advocate; an advocate, besides, very poorly informed, and more one-sided than befits the duty of a liberal prosecutor. All these charges have been made against MACAULAY. But be they true or false, no one who has read MACAULAY'S magnificent essay can ever forget the ineffaceable impression which it made upon his mind. It is a discourse of such sustained moral eloquence as almost to challenge the whole of literature for its superior, if not for its equal. Still, if its statements and reasonings are not founded in truth and justice, it must merely be regarded as declamation of unrivaled brilliancy. And yet there can be no doubt that MACAULAY was sincere, even "terribly in earnest;" the decision of his style, the depth and energy of his passion, show that he "most potently and powerfully believed" what he wrote, and that it was all "honestly set down."

Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON, who became MACAULAY'S opponent on the character of WILLIAM PENN, entered the lists also against him on the character of FRANCIS BACON. Mr. DIXON grounds his statements on "original documents," but we do not see that he adds very substantially to the authorities which MONTAGU had already brought to light. If there is any addition to these in Mr. DIXON'S book, it does not materially alter the force, the bearing, or the relation of any important facts. Mr. DIXON writes with such heated feelings, with such intemperate vehemence, as to deprive his work of all semblance to calm reasoning, to deliberative or judicial thought. He is not so much impassioned as angry, and his brief and broken sentences and phrases sound like the gasping interruptions of a scolding voice in the convulsions of a quarrel. His statements are made as in the fierceness of challenges to battle, with indications that woe betides the gainsayer who shall dare to question or impeach them. His conclusions are announced oracularly, as so many infallible decisions, from which no man can or will appeal, who is capable of understanding the logic of inquiry and of evidence. If MACAULAY is severe on the one side, DIXON is rash and extravagant on the other; MACAULAY reasons like an excited moralist; DIXON raves like a combative partisan. If one were, in good nature, to go so far with DIXON as even to say that BACON was "a man more sinned against than sinning," he would resent the concession as an injustice; BACON was *not* a sinning man, but a man sinned against. He was not perfect, because he was human; and his worst faults, seen from the broad end of Mr. DIXON'S moral telescope, are diminished at the narrow end into a few trifling and venial errors. The rest DIXON charges on the age. Other Judges were feed. But the author does not show that the other Judges were accused of bribery, or that they were convicted of it, both by the testimony of witnesses and their own confessions. The author does not show why a great man should not be as morally superior to his age as he is superior to it intellectually. In the torture of old PEACHEM, Mr. DIXON sees only an error of the time, and BACON, as Attorney-General, was compelled, in his official capacity, to witness the torture. But BACON must have known as well as his cotemporary COKE, that torture was contrary to the law of England,—and that, therefore, as one of the ministers of justice, he gave his sanction to a proceeding that was equally unlawful and cruel. He did this against his own best knowledge, his own best humanity, and in cringing subserviency to a contemptible despot. The author does not show that PEACHEM was legally convicted of any crime. If the sermon, on which the burden of accusation against PEACHEM lay, had really contained sentiments of high treason, even then PEACHEM could not have been found guilty, since the sermon had neither been printed nor published, nor was there any proof that PEACHEM intended to print or publish it. Yet poor PEACHEM would surely have been executed, had he not spared the hangman the trouble of choking him, by dying in prison of the injuries which his tormentors had inflicted. But PEACHEM was a malignant old rascal. So, a Bishop said he was. Who can doubt the word of a Bishop—particularly against a Puritan presbyter? But a Puritan author also asserts that PEACHEM was an old rascal. Puritan authors never told lies, and never made mistakes. The head and front of PEACHEM'S offending lay in a free and daring spirit—in a spirit as socially beyond the age, as BACON'S was intellectually.

It is very extraordinary to find any modern liberal making light the treatment of this old man, and fabricating arguments in favor of his persecutors. PEACHEM did not like the King, or speak well of him. He wrote, indeed, very uncourtly words of him; he kept the words, however, in his secret desk, and the King had the unconstitutionally bad manners to have that desk forcibly opened. What an incorrigible sinner old PEACHEM must have been to have written irreverently against a King so admirable as JAMES the First of England, and of blessed memory! Was not this the King whom some, with a very squinting-eyed flattery, called Solomon the Second? JAMES as little resembled Solomon in the matter of wisdom as he did in that of wives. Was not this the King whom the authorized translators of the Bible into English address as the "most dread sovereign" that Almighty God in his manifold blessings had bestowed to rule and reign over the people of England? PEACHEM, too, as a villainous old scoundrel like him would be expected to be, was an execrable liar. When tortured, he contradicted himself, and even falsely impeached others. This was very absurd and very immoral in old PEACHEM. The rack is so very pleasant a reclining-place, that nobody on it should lose his presence of mind, or be guilty of the slightest inconsistency. But had old PEACHEM been the worst of old scoundrels, *that* would be no reason why his old joints should have been unlawfully dislocated, or why BACON should have looked upon the torture and held his peace.

In BACON'S conduct to Lord ESSEX, Mr. DIXON sees nothing but what is estimable and praiseworthy. But to make BACON'S character appear the brightest, he makes that of ESSEX appear the blackest. BACON was evidently himself not as satisfied with his own conduct as Mr. DIXON seems to be with it.

The biography of BACON in the present edition of his works, though one admiringly favorable, is yet calm and full. It is the most thorough account of the philosopher and of his writings which has yet appeared. It affords the best materials from which a judgment can be formed of THE THINKER and THE MAN.

It is as the thinker, rather than as the man, that BACON has ever been or ever will be of most interest to humanity. Personally, he does not seem to have been a loving man, or one who was much loved, or one who much desired love, or one who, separately from his genius, much deserved it. He certainly did not largely obtain love; but this may not have been from the want of his worthiness of affection, as from the want of those around him to understand his worthiness. It does not appear that he had happiness in his home. But then no domestic habitation could well be an easy dwelling for the soul of FRANCIS BACON. BACON'S dwelling was the universe of nature and of knowledge, and if no woman could be fully his companion in that dwelling, though hers would not be the fault, his would be the misfortune. BACON desired wealth, but he had no mean or slavish love of it. He coveted wealth only to spend it. When he gained riches after much struggle with poverty, he spent them lavishly, and he died poor. He loved place—he sued for it, he sought for it, with persistent industry. When, after many disappointments, he reached the highest point to which his ambition could aspire, he fell from it suddenly, fatally and finally. If all the crimes of which historians have accused BACON were real, they could not have exceeded the measure of his punishment. Persons there will be in every generation, who may believe in his guilt, but will yet lament the magnitude of his punishment. But so it would be, though the crimes charged against him were proved by indisputable evidence. The great in genius it is not easy to think wrong in morals, and if we *must* think them wrong, we easily forgive them. It is upon our ignorant and ragged sinners that we inflict the most bloody stripes. BACON delighted in splendor, in pomp, in high and grand estate. This accorded with his personal tastes, but it is hardly what we look for in men of philosophic habits. Yet how short-lived were the glare and show for which BACON bartered his peace, his conscience and his good name! How much better it would have been, if BACON had, both as a man and a Chancellor, a nearer resemblance to Sir THOMAS MORE than to Cardinal WOLSEY

We do not presume, in this hasty article, to comment on BACON'S genius and philosophy. These are not points that now want settling. If they did want it, the discussion would not be suited to the columns of a daily journal. We have lived in the faith that BACON'S belongs to the select few of the world's greatest minds; we have gloried in the faith, and in that we still live. Even without knowledge, we would be willing to take our faith upon trust, since this trust has on its side the highest intellectual testimony of the last two centuries. We have ever been taught, and we still believe, that BACON'S in belonging to the few select minds of our race, is also not only one among the greatest, but one among the most original. Yet we have heard, lately, that BACON'S originality has been impeached. BACON, it is asserted, did not *invent* inductive philosophy. Of course he did not; else he would have invented human reasoning—for *induction* is as old as humanity and reasoning. SHAKESPEARE did not invent the drama—for the drama, too, is as old as humanity. BACON'S method, it is insisted, had been indicated and urged by thinkers before his time. Suppose it had been. These thinkers had not *weight enough of power* to impress it on the *mind* of nations. To do this, required the Titanic genius of FRANCIS BACON. The doing of this was his own achievement and his grand peculiarity. Some northern rovers of the sea had found out—so it is stated—America before COLUMBUS, but COLUMBUS is none the less the discoverer of the Western Continent. He was the first that made the discovery a mighty reality. Persons, before HARVEY, suspected the circulation of the blood; HARVEY not only established the fact, but the *importance* of the fact. Persons before WATT, suggested the dynamic nature of steam; it was WATT, however, who organized steam for the infinite uses to which it has been, or ever will be applied. So it has been, is, and always will be, with whatever leading minds devise. The truth is, that originality does *not* consist in absolute novelty, but in a certain singular and powerful structure of thought, and in the effectual force of influence and inspiration that goes out from it. In this way BACON was original—and as surely as COLUMBUS was the guide of nations to America, BACON was the prophet of modern science. America would have been discovered without COLUMBUS, and science would have advanced without BACON; but no generous mind will think this a reason for denying to either of them his earned fame. But many of the principles laid down by BACON had been anticipated by others, and, indeed, copied from them by BACON without acknowledgment. Great minds, it must be admitted, are often great thieves. SHAKESPEARE takes a full third of his verses literally from others; and that is not the worst of it—but he often parodies, burlesques, and ridicules the wretches from whom he steals; yet he never once names or thanks them. We have heard people talk as if BACON were a useless superfluity in philosophy. We have heard them say that his philosophy had been all known to the ancients: nay, that there is nothing in it which may not be found in the school-room, or even in THOMAS AQUINAS. What a pity, then, that a stupid world should have waited so long for BACON! But, then, BACON also held and taught for truths extremely silly errors. So have some of the wisest and best men in all ages. WE, in their times, should have had all their errors, and little of their wisdom or their goodness. We would, with SOCRATES, have sacrificed the cock to Esculapius, but we probably should not have had the Socratic majesty of intellect or of moral heroism. No one doubts that Sir MATTHEW HALE was a virtuous man—a learned lawyer and an upright judge; yet he believed in witchcraft, and, without doubt or scruple, sent old women to the gallows for that imaginary crime. The importance in life of any great mind is not in the special truths which it teaches, but in the inspiring power which it exercises over human nature, not for a period, but for all time. ARISTOTLE is not useless, although men have long ago discarded his natural philosophy. PLATO is not without elevating influence, though men have ceased to find in his arguments their proofs of the soul's immortality. So it is now with BACON. Whatever may have been the particular influence of BACON'S genius on the progress of modern science, modern science has got far beyond that influence; but the genius of BACON is still, and ever must be, a living power in the world of mind.

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS; being an Attempt to trace to their Source Passages and Phrases in common use, chiefly from English authors, with a copious Verbal Index; 12mo. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY.

The design of this elegantly-printed volume is quite unique. Instead of offering, like other dictionaries of quotations, a collection of "elegant extracts" on selected subjects, its aim is to ascertain the paternity of the current phrases and passages familiar to the ear of every one, but whose origin is generally lost sight of and forgotten from their very adoption into the body of the written and spoken language of ordinary literary and social intercourse. Its execution implies an amount of reading perfectly appalling to think of. The whole series of British classics, from SHAKESPEARE, BACON and HOOKER, to TENNYSON and Mrs. BROWNING, must have been gone over and "contents noted," (in mercantile phraseology,) whenever the familiar word or sentence was met with. It is a curious study to observe what authors have most enriched the language with this current mental coinage—this verbal mintage which is recognized by all as sterling. SHAKESPEARE, of course, stands first in amount, one hundred pages are taken up with the recital of his contributions to the stock of popular allusions, quotations and references. The English version of the Bible is one of the other most copious sources, and of modern poets ALEXANDER POPE ranks highest, occupying thirty-four pages, while twenty suffice for MILTON, six for YOUNG, nine for COWPER, twelve for WORDSWORTH, six for THOMAS MOORE, and seventeen for Lord BYRON. In thus tracing home the waifs and strays of literature, the editor (who is understood to be an accomplished bookseller of Boston,) has done a real service to letters, and his little manual should be on the desks of all who are studious of correctness, and conscientious in the matter of giving credit to whom credit is properly due. To that much enduring class, the editors of popular newspapers, who are expected to answer all the questions of their correspondents, from some encyclopedic fount of knowledge, this book must be a perfect treasure. There need be no further difficulty experienced in deciding in a moment to whom belong "When Greek meets Greek," &c., (LEE;) "Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest," (POPE;) "Comparisons are odorous," (SHAKESPEARE;) "No pent up Utica," &c., (SEWALL;) and the thousand and one other quotations of as general acceptance, whose source has long been the subject of wager, discussions, and disputes innumerable. A reference to the admirable verbal index of this book will settle all such questions at once and forever.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WORKS OF JEREMY TAYLOR, with some Account of the Author and his Writings. 16mo. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

"The Shakespeare of Divines" is now justly valued, not for the skill in casuistry which made him regard his huge *Ductor Dubitantium* (a Guide to the Doubting) as the chief corner-stone to his fame, not as the ready and active disputant, always prompt in polemic warfare, but for the poetical faculty that no amount of scholastic pedantry could extinguish, and the earnest sympathetic tone of his practical work which formed the portion of his writings that the author probably looked on as worthy of the least account. To his cotemporaries the Poet was overlaid by the Divine. To readers of the present day he shines out, illuminating many a dark and dusky recess where his Divinity is a secondary consideration when compared with the glowing imagery, the wealth of imagination, and the nervous, yet ornate and exuberant style, that stamp him one of the masters of his native language and literature. The selection before us will reach many readers who would want courage to attack the voluminous writings of TAYLOR, and is made with taste and discrimination. In preparing the sketch of his life, the best sources have been made free use of. The volume is got up in Messrs. LITTLE & BROWN'S usual beautiful style.

FIVE YEARS OF PRAYER, with the Answers. By SAMUEL IRENEUS PRIME, Author of "The Power of Prayer," "Life of Dr. Murray," &c., 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This is a companion volume to *The Power of Prayer*, a work by the same author, that has met with a circulation, during the five years that have passed since its publication, of full *one hundred thousand copies*, in its original form, and in the various languages of Continental Europe into which it has been translated. *Five Years of Prayer* is based on the same foundation—the history and results of the daily Fulton-street prayer-meeting, now an established institution of this City. It is not confined to this subject, but takes a wider range through the late religious movements and revivals in Great Britain and Iseland, France and Germany, as connected with and giving out of effectual fervent prayers. As a record of well-authenticated facts, that no skepticism can deny, the work will have a permanent value, and deserves a popularity equal to that enjoyed by its predecessor.

HELD IN BONDAGE; OR, GRANULTE DE VIGNE; A Tale of the Day. By OUEDE. "A young man married is a man that's married."—SHAKESPEARE. 2 volumes, 12 mo. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

This story, originally published in the *New Monthly Magazine*, introduces a new writer to the American public. We scarcely expect for it a wide popularity, for though unmistakable talent is displayed in parts, as a whole it is sadly wanting in proportion, and is too much spun out for the tastes of modern readers. The tone of the author is exclusively English, and the English of a small set, the fashionable military circles of the day. The scenes in the Crimea are vigorously written, though they do not much advance the plot.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The memory of OLIVER GOLDSMITH has at last received due honor in his native country. On the 5th of January, Mr. FOLEY'S statue of the poet, was inaugurated by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (CARLISLE) and a company consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Judges, the authorities of Trinity College, and most of the distinguished residents of the Irish Capital. When the green drapery which covered the statue was withdrawn, Lord CARLISLE, in eloquent address, characterized the poet and humanist so dear to English Literature. Apropos to the locality of the statue he said: "*Here*, in front of his own University, when he was the obscure sizar—but when he has given occasion to every sizar since, to feel proud of his position,—even *here*, where we are told that he was laid prostrate by his brutal tutor Mr. WILDER—the goodliest of the city—rank, amiability, talent, and beauty are gathered around the first statue to pay honor to his genius, before London has erected a single statue in the open air to any of England's mighty bards." A companion statue to EDMUND BURKE, is proposed to be erected by the City of Dublin, and will doubtless soon be executed.

—Musical instruments seem to find historians who delight in tracing their progress from the first glimmerings of invention to the finished product of taste and mechanism. In addition to Mr. HOPKINS' *Work on the Organ*, and Mr. RIMBAULT'S *History of the Piano-forte*, well known to musical amateurs, there is just published in London *The History of the Violin and other Instruments Played with the Bow, from the Remotest Times to the Present; also, An Account of the Principal Makers, English and Foreign.* By WILLIAM SANDYS, F. S. A., and S. FORSTER. In one volume, octavo, with many engravings.

— Books relating to America, ancient and modern, continue to be announced in European publishers' lists, and show how wide is the influence exercised by one continent on the other. Among those shortly forthcoming are *Alexander Hamilton and His Cotemporaries; or, The Rise of the American Constitution*, by C. J. REITHMULLER; *Forty Years in America*, by THOMAS LOW NICHOLS, M. D., a gentleman we believe formerly well known as connected with the periodical press of New-York. The announcement of his London publisher informs the world that "few men have had wider or better opportunities of observing the life, progress and disruption of a great nation for nearly half a century. He has resided in twenty-three States, and is personally acquainted with the most influential men of all parties. The work is got out in handsome style, at the highest current price for new books, thirty-two shillings sterling for two volumes octavo. *Mexico, Ancient and Modern*, a translation of the exhaustive work of MICHEL CHEVALIER, on everything connected with the resources of that country, also in two volumes, octavo. *Torn Leaves from the Chronicles of the Ancient Nations of America*, is the enigmatical title of another work, of which no explanation is yet offered; it will comprise eighty-three photographs, from original drawings by Don TITO VISINO, in quarto. The above are all to appear in London. At Paris is lately issued a pamphlet that must be of singular interest, though it has been apparently overlooked by our publishers; it is, *The Confederate States of America Visited in 1863; A Memoir Addressed to S. M. Napoleon III.*, by M. C. GIRARD, and is considered to possess a semi-official character.

—A Shakesperian labor of love is on the point of appearing, that, for the devotion to its subject required, must rank second only to Mrs. COWDEN CLARKE'S famous *Concordance* to the writings of the great dramatist. Its editor is JOHN B. MARSH, of Manchester, and his work is entitled *The Reference Shakespeare, a Memorial Edition of Shakespeare's Plays, containing* 11,600 *References*. The model followed is the marginal reference plan of our English Bibles. Every subject on which SHAKESPEARE has more than one saying, is connected by means of a reference in the margin. There are 372 subjects, illustrated by 6,504 separate passages, connected by 11,600 references. The size of the work is not mentioned, but the price seems sufficiently moderate (twenty shillings) for the labor which such an undertaking must demand.

—Mr. WENWOOD READE'S Book on *Savage Africa* is at length published. Though he was not so fortunate as to meet with a gorilla, he has paid much attention to what may be called the mythical zoology of Africa, including unicorns, men with tails, rocs, or gigantic birds that figure in the *Arabian Nights*, &c. Unicorns, indeed, he is a believer in, and has little doubt that such an animal has existed; and, though possibly now extinct, may yet be found to have concealed himself, when flying from firearms, in those "vast forest wastes of Central Africa which are uninhabited and unexplored." He also carefully examined the extant vestiges of the Guanches, an old extinct race of inhabitants of the Cape de Verde and Canary Islands, now chiefly known by their mummied remains. He comes to the conclusion that they were of Libyan origin, although it is not possible to identify them with any particular tribe.

—The report of Mr. D'ISRAELI'S receiving a large legacy from a lady totally unknown to him turns out to be correct, and from the terms of the bequest it appears to be a testimony of admiration and approval of his literary, and not his political career. The testatrix was a widow lady, a Mrs. WILLYAMS, of Ter Mohum, Devonshire. In the terms of the will the legacy is left him, "In testimony of my affection and my approbation and admiration of his efforts to vindicate the race of Israel." The entire amount he will receive is not stated; the personal property alone exceeds £40,000 or $200,000, and there is real estate, &c. The will was proved by Mr. D'ISRAELI as executor and residuary legatee, so that it appears no scruples prevent him from the enjoyment of such a windfall as it has fallen to the lot of few authors to receive.

—Mr. GEO. P. PUTNAM announces an enterprise of some importance—a condensation of Dr. SMITH'S "Dictionary of the Bible"—"the three volumes to be compressed into one large royal octavo, edited by an eminent American scholar and divine." The success of such an undertaking, will, of course, depend on the skill displayed in its execution. It is proposed to omit or condense some of the voluminous and abstruse discussion and dissertations, but to preserve all established facts, and every essential contribution to the immense fund of positive knowledge, that the work is so rich in.

—The growing demand for fine books in this country, which has pushed the price of large paper copies of GRANT WHITE'S *Shakespeare*, and the Riverside impression of BACON'S works, from three dollars a volume up to ten or twelve, has induced Messrs. LITTLE & BROWN to put to press a very limited edition of their great collection of the English Poets on large paper, making a series of beautiful library volumes in octavo, at the subscription price of $1 75 per volume. From the absence of copyright restriction, this is well known to be a more comprehensive collection of the poets than can ever be published in England, and in this improved shape it surpasses in execution any similar series ever projected.

—A fine library edition of Dr. DRAPER'S *History of the Intellectual Development of Modern Europe* will be published in London by Messrs. BELL & DALDY, successors to Mr. WM. PICKERING, in two volumes, octavo, with portrait of the author. An Italian translation of this same work is on the point of appearing at Turin.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ARKANSAS.

The undersigned, citizens of Arkansas, having been on to Washington, D. C., and consulted with the authorities, are happy to announce that an opportunity will be afforded, harmonizing with the action of our late State Convention, to permanently reorganize our State Government, and that for this purpose a popular election will be held in March, A. D. 1864.

The bare announcement ought to thrill every lover of humanity—of his country, and of law and order, with unspeakable joy.

Need we offer argument or appeal to induce you to act?

In rebellion is anarchy and sorrow—and anguish, desolation and ruin irretrievable!

In coming home to the Government of our fathers, is peace, happiness, protection and hope for the future.

We have been through much of the North, and observed closely. The long and bitter agitation of the Slavery question, and this cruel and bloody war, have not been able to crush out of the hearts of Northern people their love for their Southern brothers. We will not be received back sullenly and bitterly, but by rejoicings and illuminations all over a happy land. They sympathize over our sufferings and sorrows, and with open hands and willing hearts are ready to do their utmost to alleviate them when we return. But they are determined. They are wealthy, powerful in numbers and resources, and full of the war spirit. They will never give up the Government. They know they can maintain and save it, and they mean to do it—even if the last of us should go down to bloody graves.

We hope every man who loves his country and his home will go to work. There can surely be no need of further delay upon our part.

To our brothers and friends who are yet in rebellion we desire to say that an opportunity is offered to lay down your arms, save the remnant of your property, and come in to the support of the Government. It is not humiliating. Your names are blazoned upon history as gallant soldiers. The North, and that portion of the South, against which you have fought, will concede your heroism, how much soever they may condemn your course. Then be men. Be sublimer heroes than when you flamed in battle. Come back, and the world and good men will love and applaud you. Trust not to demagogues and ruined politicians. They are wrecked and hopeless, and would destroy the last one of you in the mad attempt to save themselves. Every day your numbers diminish, and your hopes depart, and your future darkens. You owe it to suffering wives and impoverished children, to ruined communities and destroyed society, to your country and humanity, to abandon a struggle that is wrong and hopeless.

To the refugees from our State, who are scattered all over the land, we urge you to come home and help us. Your principles have been tested in a crucible of fire. Your patriotism is noble and sublime. Many of your former abusers are now your most ardent admirers, and would urge you to return and give them your aid.

To one and all with united hearts and hands, let us make a noble effort to rescue our distressed and bleeding State from the grasp of her oppressors—and with the sympathy of all good men, and the aid of the National Government, we will again be free.

JOSIAH SNOW, SAMUEL D. BELAUTE,
JOHN KIRKWOOD, ISAAC C. MILLS,
EDWARD W. GANTT.

Papers favorable to the cause please copy.

THE CONFISCATION QUESTION.

Two Questions Confounded—Mr. Lincoln's Course the True One.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25, 1864.

In the discussions upon the Confiscation question, two things essentially different have been sometimes confounded. An act of Confiscation—supposing that there is no constitutional impediment,—may require the perpetual forfeiture of estates, and yet may be quite limited in its application to individuals. On the other hand, the act may restrict the forfeiture to the lifetime of the traitor, according to the popular and generally received interpretation of the Constitution, while it may be universally enforced against all who have borne arms against the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies. It is obvious that the latter would be by far the more harsh and cruel policy of the two; and that the real question to be decided, as it regards the humanity of the Confiscation Act, is not one of perpetual or temporary forfeiture, but of its partial or universal enforcement.

The Act of July 17, 1862, provided for the seizure of all the estate and property of rebels, and its appropriation to the support of the Army of the United States. This was deemed by many, and by the President, as going beyond the warrant of the Constitution, which declares that "No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted." The joint resolution of the same date with the act, which was the ground upon which the President gave his sanction to the law, was intended to confine the forfeiture within the meaning of the Constitution, as expressed in this third section of the third article. But, in drawing up the resolution, its authors adopted what they deemed equivalent words, instead of the words themselves of the Constitution. The joint resolution declares: "Nor shall any punishment or proceedings under said act be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the *real estate of the offender beyond his natural life.*" These terms assume the question in controversy, and decide that the real estate of an offender cannot be forfeited in perpetuity, but only while he lives; and that immediately upon his death, whether in battle against his country or on the gallows for treason, his real estate immediately reverts to his innocent heirs. It also follows, that if his participation in treason and rebellion should not involve a degree of guilt sufficient to warrant his execution, but only imprisonment for a long term of years, or for life, in that case his innocent heirs would be punished to a far greater extent than if his crime had been greater.

I will not undertake to indorse, but merely to state the grounds upon which this popular and generally received interpretation of the Constitution has been questioned, and upon which the United States District Judge for Eastern Virginia has disregarded it in a recent decision. It is by this school of thinkers that an amendment to the joint resolution has been proposed, and it must be allowed that they are not unreasonable in asking that the case should go to the Supreme Court upon its constitutional merits, unincumbered by the paraphrase contained in the original joint resolution. They only ask that the very words of the Constitution should be substituted for the paraphrase.

The first impression would certainly be against the new theory of constitutional construction. The words as above quoted from the third section of the third article, are that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted." But it is maintained with a good deal of plausibility, that this clause was intended in the first place, to abolish the then existing English law, which, originating in a harsh and barbarous age, declared that a conviction of treason so completely attainted and corrupted the blood of the offender that his innocent children could not inherit property from their grandfather, or other ancestor through him. In a word, that the line of descent and the tie of kindred was severed between the parents and the offspring of the traitor; and secondly, the clause, it is contended, abolishes another barbarous English practice, by which the estates of men were forfeited long after their death, for acts which might have been legitimate at the time. Attainder was in two ways under English law and usage. It might be by Act of Parliament, or by verdict of a jury. The former power was denied to Congress by a clause of section eight, article first; and this third section of article third declares that attainder resulting from conviction of treason shall not so corrupt the blood as to cut off the innocent children of the offender from the right of inheritance to their grandfather; and it is maintained that the limitation in the last words, "except during the life of the person attainted," refer not to the duration of the forfeiture, but to the time of declaring it. In a word, that the attainder and forfeiture must take place during the man's lifetime, and not afterward. In support of this interpretation it is contended that the word "except" is equivalent to "unless," and that its use in that sense was more common at the era of the Constitution than in our days. Substituting "unless" in the sentence, therefore, and it would seem to imply what the new theorists contend for. The sentence, "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, *unless* during the life of the person attainted," would undoubtedly be an imperfect way of asserting that the forfeiture, to be effective, must take place during the life of the offender. It may be questioned, however, if we ought to impute such inaccuracy of expression to the framers of an instrument which is remarkable for perspicuity. On the other hand, the clause as it stands in the Constitution, is, to say the least, less clear than could be desired.

There are other criticisms upon the clause, but these, I believe, are the principal ones. In a very doubtful case the public judgment will incline in favor of that interpretation which is clearly within constitutional limits. The new theorists may be correct, but it would still be legitimate to confine the forfeiture to the lifetime of the offender; whereas, if they are incorrect, an act confiscating estates in perpetuity could not be upheld. Confiscation during the life of the party is certainly an awkward and inconvenient business, and if consistent with the Constitution, it would be better to make the forfeiture perpetual, where it is thought to be deserved, but public convenience must yield to the stern barriers of the fundamental law.

As I intimated at the outset, the harshness of a law of forfeiture for treason depends not upon its completeness in particular cases, but upon the extent of its enforcement. If the Confiscation Act, even as modified by the joint resolution of July 17, 1862, were universally enforced, after the suppression of the rebellion, against all who have participated in it, the Southern country would be reduced to a degree of wretchedness which can only find a parallel in the devastating inroads of Tamarlane or Attilla. Every family would be driven out houseless and homeless, except in those cases where the father and brothers had suffered death by execution. Laws must be general, and must hold out the terrors of punishment to all offenders: but the idea that the suppression of a rebellion is to be followed by wholesale and indiscriminate executions and confiscations, is as wild and ridiculous as it is inhuman. Such barbarity has never been inflicted on a conquered people by a civilized conqueror; and the Government of the United States would forfeit all claims to the sympathy and respect of mankind, if it were for one moment to listen to the thoughtless counsel of those ardent patriots who esteem any relenting toward the enemies of the Union as evidence of lukewarmness. But the same law—or another of the same session as that which denounces such indiscriminate punishments, has wisely intrusted the President with a dispensing power, which he has in his Amnesty Proclamation indicated his wish to exercise, whenever the rebels will listen to reason, or whenever the masses shall be at liberty to accept his liberal offer of pardon. The flippant talk of dispossessing the entire landed class of the South of their estates, and settling them by the conquering race, cannot be fully understood by those who indulge in it. It is simply monstrous, and will not be listened to for a moment by the just and humane President and Administration. Policy, humanity, Christianity and civilization all concur in approval of the wise and enlightened course which the President has taken.

OBSERVER.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

How the Winter Time is Passed—Perfecting the Picket Service, and Other Measures for Improving the Efficiency of the Army—Amusements—The New-York Soldiers and Gov. Seymour's Intentions—Desertions from Lee's Army.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Jan. 29, 1864.

In an army like this—in cantonments for the Winter—there are few transactions interesting to that class of people who expect to hear of a battle at least as often as once a week, or else are despondent and ready to find fault with every one, from the President down to the lowest subordinate who wears a uniform; but to those who are reasonable in their expectations, and have any sympathy at all in common with the soldier, the welfare of the army as a whole, and the cause, there is much more transpiring of interest to them than I am at liberty to record: and while very properly prohibited from even alluding to the details of many matters, it is not improper to allude to what results are looked forward to with confidence. It will not, I predict, prove to be a misfortune that the army is compelled to remain inactive during the Winter months, for the time is not wasted as too many, thoughtlessly, profess to believe. True, many frivolities are indulged in, and many things are done which do not exactly pertain to the special service for which this army was placed in the field; nevertheless officers and men alike, to be efficient as they should be, must have some relaxation, some relief from the constant drain upon their mental and physical powers while engaged in actual field service. In a word, the soldiers need a change of duties, such as can be attended to without any material relaxation in discipline, and Winter, with all its inclement weather, is as necessary as a season of rest for an army as night is to the welfare of mankind. The troops are comfortably quartered, and while the most rigid discipline is practiced, they have sources of rational amusement at hand, which are frequently drawn upon. Dancing, horseback riding, base ball, cricket and reviews are a few of the various ways in which the soldiers employ their time; and the genial influence of woman, too—thanks to those high in authority—is once more felt by those who have been deprived for months of this ennobling influence. The army is graced to-day by the presence of hundreds of fair ladies—the mothers, wives and daughters of both officers and men. The deference and attention paid them, suggests sometimes the pleasing illusion that they are angels from another world, and the watchful care-over them is through fear that they may suddenly expose a pair of wings and vanish in ethereal space. In Winter quarters the soldiers also get much needed rest, and the change of duty is to them as beneficial in its effects as a change of scene to the invalid; the soldier is reinvigorated, and better prepared to meet with true spirit the dangers incident to the battle-field.

This season is also particularly taken advantage of to improve the soldier in picket duty, the most responsible he is at any time called upon to perform; for upon that depends the safety of an army in the field at all times. In this particular this army was never so efficient before as now. So thoroughly is this matter attended to, it is next to impossible for a man on duty to be surprised. And this state of things has only been brought about by adopting the most severe measures; for example, in the Third Cavalry Division (Gen. KILPATRICK'S,) last week, one Captain, for not turning out his guard promptly to receive the officer of the day, was sentenced by a court-martial to be mulcted six months' pay, and be reprimanded. Another officer, for some comparatively trifling neglect of duty, had his pay stopped for three months, accompanied by a reprimand. Both of these sentences have been approved. In the same Division, at the request of the Commanding General, a Board of Commission has been appointed to examine officers, with a view of getting rid of men holding offices, the duties of which they are, from any cause whatever, incompetent to discharge. These particulars are stated not as having any special interest in themselves, except as an indication that the efficiency of our troops is constantly borne in mind. This is so throughout the whole army, and reply upon it, when the Spring campaign opens, both enemy and friends will be surprised to see how much our troops have improved in the art of war. The practical effects of this close discipline, is indeed already beginning to produce results, as was manifested only a few days ago, when fifty or more of the enemy crossed at Ely's Ford, and attempted to make a raid within our lines. They were repulsed and forced to retire across the river, leaving several of their dead and wounded behind, without having accomplished one single object of their mission.

The most notable affairs of the present week were a ball in the Third Corps, at which were present about 150 ladies; a review and drill of Gen. KILPATRICK'S Cavalry Division in presence of a large number of ladies, Gens. GREGG, OWENS, HAYES, CALDWELL and other officers; and last, but not least, though the affair did take place in Washington—it may very properly be charged to this army, for it was so largely represented there—the twentieth anniversary of the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, which was celebrated at the National Hotel Hall by the Sons of Michigan—an organized society, of which Judge EDWARDS, Land Office Commissioner, is President—by a festival worthy the State and occasion commemorated. Several hours were passed pleasantly, sociably, and, no doubt, profitably, in eating, dancing and social converse. Besides a goodly number of the daughters of Michigan, there were present Gens. Augur, Meigs Pleasanton and Custer; Congressmen Chandler, Howard, Upson, Beaman, Longyear, Baldwin, Kellogg and Driggs; Cols. Gray, Mann, Alger and some forty or more field and line officers, belonging to the Michigan Cavalry Brigade. The guests as well as the society are much indebted to the following named gentlemen for the excellent manner in which everything was conducted on this occasion:

Committee of Arrangements.—Hon. Charles Upson; Hon. A. C. Baldwin; Hon. John F. Driggs; Dr. H. J. Alvord; Capt. P. P. Barnard; Capt. Don G. Lovell; Daniel T. Pierce; W. O. Avery.

Managers.—Hon. J. W. Longyear; O. A. Stevens; F. S. Reynolds; W. H. Seward; Maj. J. M. Norvell; Maj. H. C. Grout; Capt. W. H. Clipperton; Lieut. G. R. Alvord; Daniel T. Pierce.

Just at this time the New-York soldiers are much exercised as to the probability of Gov. SEYMOUR vetoing any bill that may be passed by the present Legislature, allowing them to vote. This matter is everywhere the subject of conversation, and the latest news in regard to it is eagerly sought for; the general feeling, however, seems to be that no man or party dare deprive them of their right of suffrage.

I am firmly convinced, from what deserters from the enemy who have recently come within our lines say, that if the rebel army under LEE knew the lenient manner in which they would be treated, one-half would desert within the next month. Deserters are coming in steadily every day; at one point two crossed to-day, four yesterday, ten the day before, and so it is at every available point—more or less coming in each day. A deserter who came in yesterday, reported that a brigade of North Carolinians attempted to desert in a body, the present week, when a force of South Carolina troops was brought out to stop them, and a severe fight ensued. This story may explain the cause of the firing heard on the same day, which before has not been accounted for. The Louisiana troops are quite as discontented as those from North Carolina. It is very generally known that most of the Louisania regiments are made up of foreigners and Northern men; these have all become heartily disgusted with the war, and desert at every opportunity. Two non-commissioned officers who recently came in, were both from the North—one from Grand Rapids, Mich., and the other from New-York. One of them says all of his company had deserted except ten, when he left, and that of the ten, only one was a Southern man. A few thousand copies of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, circulated on the opposite bank of the Rapidan, would do much toward depleting the rebel ranks—but now they know nothing of it as a general thing, except by hearing, a means of communication extensively abused, particularly in the rebel army. ely

There was no truth whatever in the extensively published report a few days since, that the enemy effected a crossing at Raccoon Ford.

Just at this time, in fact for the last week, the weather has been delightful; for two days past it has been uncomfortably warm. E. A. PAUL

The Weather—How the New Call is Received—Deserters—Suffering Army Refugees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 3, 1864.

Winter is again upon us. During the last twelve hours the mercury has fallen below the freezing point, a piercing wind is blowing through the camps, penetrating every crevice, reminding the occupants of tents and log-houses that, after all, these habitations are not quite so comfortable in cold, blustering weather as a good brick house, or even a well made wooden one. The veterans are beginning to return to their old camps, perfectly satisfied, in most cases, to get back again. A majority of the soldiers, who did not at first reënlist, and those who have become eligible since, by the lapse of time, have now reënlisted, and gone home.

The proclamation of the President, calling for additional troops, meets with general favor in the army. "Now, I believe," said a battle-scarred veteran to me, after reading the call, "that the Government is in earnest, and the rebel armies will be crushed at an early day;" and after saying that, he called for three cheers for the President, which were given with a will by all the soldiers within sound of his voice.

Deserters from the rebel ranks continue to come in more or less every day—four is about the average number that comes through the lines each day at a point guarded by one division—say a space of ten miles. The moment a deserter reaches a picket he invariably shows his entire ignorance of the President's Amnesty Proclamation by asking anxiously as to what disposition will be made of him; when told, they invariably express their satisfaction at having escaped from the rule of JEFF. DAVIS & Co., and ask why it is that efforts are not made to furnish the rebel army with copies of the proclamation. Strange as it may appear, while the enemy in front of Gen. GRANT have been supplied with these documents, and as a consequence thousands of them have availed themselves of its terms, not a single copy, it is believed, has been seen in LEE'S army; at all events that is the united testimony of all with whom I have conversed. Several thousand copies of that proclamation could be judiciously disposed of across the Rapidan—with what effect may be imagined, when men now desert the rebel ranks in squads without knowing what their fate may be upon reaching our lines. An intelligent man, who recently came in, says that the rebel officers are much alarmed at the disaffection in their ranks, not only as manifested in the number of deserters, but in various other ways. He says in the regiment to which he belonged there was little or no discipline, the officers endeavoring to control their men by personal attention and acts of kindness, rather than resorting to punishment, fearing that the latter course would break out in open mutiny or dersertion. I give these statements for just what they are worth, and for one do not think that the rebel ranks will be so thinned by Spring that they cannot offer battle, but as evidence of internal weakness, and one of the elements that is gnawing at the very vitals of the so-called Confederacy.

One who has not visited Culpepper County during the present Winter cannot form any idea of the large number of families partly or wholly supported by the officers of this army. Nearly all of the able-bodied men who belong here are dead or are now in the rebel ranks. The merciless Conscription Act of the head schemers in iniquity has left many women and children without their natural protectors upon whom they were dependent for their daily bread. Some of these people, it is true, are still avowedly Secessionists, but, by far, the larger part—being small or non-slaveholders—have no interest whatever in the rebellion; a majority of this class, wherever you find them, at home as prisoners of war and even in the rebel ranks, express this opinion; that they see and feel now, if never before, that the war is to sustain the pretensions of an effeminate aristocracy, which has solely for its basis the ownership of human flesh. No man with a heart in his bosom can be a disinterested spectator when helpless women and children are suffering for the actual necessaries of life. The officers of this command, I am proud in being able to say, have never failed to extend aid in all proper cases; and in some instances their contributions have been large. Under an order, it is true, families in actual want can purchase supplies; but a majority of those thus situated have no money to purchase what they need—and hence the necessity of giving them money. E. A. PAUL.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE IN SOUTH-STREET.

Inquest on the Body of the Victim—The Prisoner Committed for Trial.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of WM. SMITH, the man who was shot by DANIEL BROOKS at the saloon of JOHN H. MCKINLEY, No. 93 South-street, at an early hour on Tuesday morning last, a pretty full account of which has been published in the TIMES. Below we give all the testimony that is material in the case, and also the verdict of the jury. There is considerable interest manifested in regard to the matter in certain circles, and this arises no doubt from the fact that the prisoner, DANIEL BROOKS, is known to be a man of some wealth and position in society.

John Flynn testified that he resided at No. 343 Water-street; that at the time in question he was in MCKINLEY'S saloon; three men came in and walked up to the bar; two of them were colored, and I don't know whether the other one was colored or not; they asked for drinks and were refused; one of the men ran out and went away; another one stood at the bar, and the third one, who is the prisoner, followed the deceased, who had followed the man that ran out; the prisoner made a remark to deceased, when the latter shoved him, and told him to get out of the door; the prisoner drew a pistol, when deceased ran and jumped over the bar; as he went over he struck a "Tom and Jerry" bowl and fell; while he was down the prisoner leaned over the bar and fired the pistol at him; deceased exclaimed, "I'm shot;" the prisoner then turned round and threatened to shoot us all: I ran away and went into the rear yard; the prisoner seemed to be sober.

Wm. Barry testified: I reside at No. 67 Madison-street; I work in the fish market; I was in MCKINLEY'S saloon on Tuesday morning last, at the time of the shooting affray referred to by the preceding witness; three men came in; one was white, and two were dark colored; they called for drinks, and were refused by the deceased; some confusion then took place, and after a time I saw the prisoner draw a pistol similar to the one now shown; at the time he did so he was in the street, just outside the door; he went into the saloon, and I followed him; before I got in so as to see I heard a pistol shot; I looked in a moment after the shot, and saw the prisoner standing in front of the bar; I heard the deceased, who was behind it, say "I am shot;" I shouted for the police, and soon a policeman came and took the accused into custody.

Dr. Foster, of the New-York Hospital, testified that he made a post mortem examination of the body of deceased; that he found a gun or pistol-shot wound, large enough to admit the end of one's little finger, on the right side, between the first and second ribs; the ball extended backward and downward as far as it was thought prudent to trace it. Smith died of his wounds on the morning of the 4th inst.

VERDICT.

We, the Jury, find that WM. SMITH, the deceased, came to his death by a pistol-shot wound, at the hands of DANIEL BROOKS, on the 2nd day of February, 1864.

The accused was then examined by the Coroner, and in answer to the usual questions he answered as follows: "I am 36 years of age; was born in Baltimore, and reside at No. 80 Wooster-street; by occupation I am a hairdresser; as to the charge of homicide; preferred against me, I say I am not guilty; I have a defence, which I reserve for my trial, at which time I will produce witnesses to prove it." Coroner NAUMANN then committed BROOKS to the Tombs to await an examination by the Grand Jury. The accused, through his counsel, Mr. C. S. SPENCER, says that, on his trial, he will prove a state of facts quite different from that developed before the Coroner. The deceased was 28 years of age, and a native of this State.

The Supervisors' Committee.

PAYMENTS OF BOUNTY AGAIN RESUMED.

The payment of bounties to recruits was resumed yesterday morning by the Supervisors' Committee, in consequence of the Legislature having passed the bill to legalize the substitute, relief and bounty ordinances of this county. It passed the Assembly yesterday, and was immediately transmitted to Gov. SEYMOUR, and probably has already received his signature in approval. This news ought to have the effect of making it an easy matter for the Comptroller to get all the money he wants to keep the Volunteer Committee busy. Yesterday the Broadway Bank subscribed $100,000 to the Bounty Fund, the Bank of North America $26,000, and $11,000 were subscribed by individuals.

Ninth Army Corps.

APPEAL FROM MAJOR-GEN. BURNSIDE.

Authority having been given to the undersigned to recruit the Ninth Army Corps to fifty thousand men for special service, to be hereafter designated by the War Department, he earnestly appeals to the citizens of New-York to assist in filling up the following veteran regiments of this corps belonging to their State—the Forty-sixth and Fifty-first.

He calls upon all having the good of the country and the triumph of our arms at heart, to use every effort to help on this work, by voting large bounties from the respective towns and counties, by procuring recruits, assisting recruiting officers, and by such other means as an ardent patriotism may suggest. In no place can volunteers be so useful to the cause, and so soon become good soldiers, as in the ranks of veteran organizations under experienced officers.

The undersigned has every hope that the loyal people of New-York will soon send these regiments back to the field with full ranks, to bear a proud part in the closing scenes of this glorious war.

Col. CHARLES W. C. GENDRE, Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, is appointed Chief of the recruiting service of the Ninth Army Corps for New-York, temporarily, with headquarters at No. 598 Broadway. All communications relative to that service will be addressed to him.

Recruiting stations have been established in the various sections of the State. Recruits will be received at them, or by any Provost-Marshal.

(Signed,) A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

The Colored Regiments on Riker's Island.

The Twentieth and Twenty-sixth Regiments, United States Colored Troops, are still quartered on Riker's Island. A number of colored women, emulating the practice of white ladies, have erected stoves, comfortable cots, and are dispensing luxuries to the sick of the two regiments. From a report of the Surgeon on the island, it appears that 75 men, belonging to the Twentieth—also nearly as many of the Twenty-sixth—are utterly incapable of doing the duty of soldiers, as they are suffering from various forms of disease. Even idiots have been passed, and mustered into the service. Of course these men will have to be discharged. A handsome set of colors will shortly be presented to the two regiments. Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. are manufacturing the flags—the design for which has been executed by E. LEUTZE, the celebrated historical painter. An address, written by HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, Esq., will be delivered on the occasion. Yesterday the Loyal League Club received from the Secretary of War the confirmation of officers appointed by the Loyal League. Annexed are their names:

Colonel, N. B. Bartrum; Lieutenant-Colonel, Andrew E. Mather; Major, N. P. Wells; Surgeon, Thos. Cussing, Asstant-Surgeon, O. S. Belden; Second Assistant-Surgeon, David Stephens; Quartermaster, Caspar Golderman; Captains, James S. Gold, George A. Foster, H. H. Rouse, John C. Barnaby, E. S. Wage, S. P. Putnam, Albert B. Hull; First Lieutenants, Edwin G. Davis, Norman R. Martin, D. T. Pillsworth, Martin Cooper; Second Lieutenants, John J. Thomas, Byron F. Strong, W. Miam Von Ornum, Charles A. Briggs, Mortimer F. Smith, Isaac G. Gardiner, Benj. Auribirster, Parley Eaton, John Hubberston, Burns Trumbly.

Colonel, William Silliman; Lieutenant-Colonel, W. B. Guernsey; Surgeon, James Ugelow; Assistant-Surgeons, William F. Morgan, J. S. Whittaker; Quartermaster, Austin W. Alvord; Captains, Cyrus G. Dyer, William H. Prickett, H. S. Salisbury; First-Lieutenant, William Davenport; Second-Lieutenants, Buell A. Mann, Andrew H. Hart, A. A. Van Guilder, Eugene S. Barnes, Charles H. Mathison, Ellery L. Miller, J. H. Watrous, A. P. Van Sandford, James C. Spey, John H. Swirtfarger.

Permission has also been granted the Loyal League Club to raise a third regiment, to be known as the Thirty-first Regiment United Stated Colored Troops.

Home for Disabled Soldiers.

FRANK MOORE, Esq., the well-known originator and editor of the *Rebellion Record*, some time since conceived the plan of an institution which should afford a respectable and comfortable abode and support to disabled soldiers, without putting them in the degrading position of paupers, nourished by charity. Mr. MOORE has matured his plan, and secured the funds to set it in operation. The institution is intended to be within easy reach of the City, and is to consist of a large farm, shops, and a dwelling-house. The latter is to be arranged so as to give each soldier respectable apartments. Any disabled soldier desiring to enter may do so for not less than a year, term renewable at pleasure. On entering he allots his pension to the institution for the agreed time only, and is thereby entitled to apartment, food and clothing; in short, to a comfortable maintenance. He may work or not at his trade, or on the farm or garden. If he does, his earnings are his own, except a small allowance to the institution to pay expenses.

Some fifty of the gentlemen interested, who are among our very first citizens, held a private meeting on Monday evening last, adopted the title at the head of this article, and appointed a committee to secure a charter for the Home. A public meeting, to interest the masses of our citizens in the plan, will be held and announced in due season. Apparently it would be difficult to plan a more sagacious means of securing happiness to the heroes who have risked their lives for their country, and lost in the struggle the means of competing on even terms with unwounded civilians.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE RUSSELL.

The case of HARKNESS LITTLE was continued yesterday morning. The evidence for the prosecution closed, and Mr. WM. F. KINTZING opened the case for the defence, contending, in a forcible speech, that the prisoner had only used such means as circumstances justified him in using for his own safety. He defined the law in relation to manslaughter in the various degrees, and closed by appealing to the Jury not to send to the State Prison a man whose character had always been good, and who had only used violence in self-defence. Very few witnesses were produced by the defence, and after a charge from the Judge, the jury retired, returning soon after with a verdict of justifiable homicide. The prisoner openly expressed his gratitude to his counsel, WM. F. KINTZING and JOHN H. ANTHON, who had been assigned by the Court, and defended him in the ablest manner, without fee or reward.

ADOLPH LOWENTHAL was placed at the bar, charged with stealing $170 from a soldier named MANN. He plead not guilty, and Mr. SPENCER appeared as his counsel.

Peter Mann was sworn for the prosecution. He said that he was a United States Volunteer; that last New Year's Day he met the prisoner in Chatham-street; went to take a drink with him; prisoner took him to a place which he said was his photograph gallery; while there he went to sleep on a sofa and was robbed of his pocket-book, containing $170; he was intoxicated; and the next thing he knew he found himself in the Tombs.

The case was not finished when the court adjourned.

An Appeal to the New-Jersey Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you have the kindness to expostulate with the President and Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad in behalf of the ladies of the neighboring cities, who are obliged frequently to pass through the ferry-house at the foot of Cortlandt-street.

Modern civilization exacts comforts for the use of ladies and children traveling, in regard to which these gentlemen appear to be entirely indifferent.

Many of us are in the habit of going to New-York to do our shopping, or to make visits and to meet our husbands as they return home in the afternoon trains at the Cortlandt-street ferry-house. The comfort of a decent withdrawing-room, with a table on which we might lay off our bonnets, and a mirror at which we could arrange our disheveled tresses, and a washstand at which we could cool our own, or our children's dusty hands, after a summer's day in the city, before we commence a journey of from ten to thirty miles in the cars, would be most welcome, and gracious indulgences; but of these, we will say nothing just now, in our unspeakable disgust at the utterly abominable state in which the meagre conveniences that are provided, are left.

Will you, Mr. Editor, entreat these gentlemen, for the sake of their own wives and children, as well as for those of other people, to provide against this coming season, some improvements on the present state of things at the Cortlandt street Ferry House?

FEBRUARY 5, 1864. MATRON.

The Winslow Will Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The telegraphic dispatch published in your paper this morning, in regard to the Winslow Will Case, was singularly untrue by reason of its omissions of truth.

During the trial on Wednesday last, the cross-examination of the second wife was deferred at the instance of her counsel, accompanied by an intimation that terms of compromise would be proposed in the evening. An offer was accordingly made in her behalf, which was accepted with some additions and modifications yesterday morning, and then the opposition to the will being withdrawn, it was confirmed by consent and without costs to either party. Under the compromise, the daughters of Mr. WINSLOW receive all his city real estate, valued by Mr. CLINTON GILBERT, in his testimony on the trial, at $210,000 and cash in addition, amounting in all to upward of a quarter of a million of dollars. I make this communication because, if the public are interested in knowing anything about the result of this protracted litigation, they should know the whole truth. Your obedient servant, WM. CURTIS NOYES,
One of the Counsel for the Children.

FEBRUARY 5, 1864.

Commercial College.

Thursday evening BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College was inaugurated at its new rooms, No. 937 Broadway. The attendance was very large and the ladies well represented. The rooms are admirably arranged for a commercial education, having an exchange, insurance, telegraph, transportation and post-office, a bank and stores.

Hon. HORACE WEBSTER, LL. D., who presided, made a short speech. He said this City was ahead of all others, not only in the ordinary branches of education, but also in those for all the relations of life; yet until now it had needed a system of commercial education, and that there was no reason why that should not hold as high and important a position as any other branch. He then introduced PROF. COOPER, "whose heart, hand and purse were in the work."

Mr. COOPER said that not much could be expected from one whose life had been almost entirely devoted to mechanical pursuits; that knowledge had always been a tremendous power in the world, that properly applied it was one of God's best gifts to man; he was pleased that BRYANT & STRATTON had opened a college to give the much needed commercial education, that the success of all business men depended upon their knowledge of their business, and their character for honor and integrity. His remarks were received with much applause.

Mr. A. V. STOUT, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, hoped that this college would be successful, and that in time one would be established in every Ward in the City.

Gen. GEO. C. STRONG being called for, expressed his pleasure at seeing the new enterprise; he remembered when it commenced, about eleven years ago, in Cleveland; it was now represented in nineteen cities of the Union. When he crossed the Mississippi he saw the sign of BRYANT & STRATTON, and was pleased to see it. He hoped when this rebellion was crushed it would be in every city in the Union. [Applause.] He was glad to see so many ladies present. He had seen during his travels that there was no country in the world where the ladies were so loved and respected as in this. [Immense applause.] It was a great benefit as well as pleasure to the present generation to have such men as PETER COOPER. [Applause.] He continued for some time, and was listened to attentively.

Mr. STRATTON expressed his thanks to the audience and the distinguished gentlemen present, and promised to do all he could to deserve their good opinion and support.

Several other gentlemen made appropriate remarks, and, after a vote of thanks to PETER COOPER, the meeting adjourned.

American Institute Quarterly Meeting.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Institute was held on Thursday evening, Gen. HALL in the Chair. On the 20th of January, a resolution was adopted, tendering to the United States Sanitary commission the services of the Institute at the approaching Metropolitan Fair, and a Committee having been appointed to wait upon the officers of the Commission, reported that the services tendered were received with the thanks of the commission, who have appointed a committee of their own members to wait upon the Board of "Managers of the Fair" of the American Institute to decide upon a plan of action. After transacting a large amount of routine business, one item of which was an exhibit of a loss at the late fair held at the Academy of Music of upwards of $900. Resolutions being in order,

Mr. CHAS. F. HOLDEN offered one setting forth the merits of the Fair about to be held by the Sanitary Commission in this City, and that an appropriation should be made by the Institute to this patriotic and humane purpose. His resolution, on motion of THOS. MCELRATH, Esq., was referred to the Trustees.

A resolution by Mr. MCELRATH, empowering the Trustees to dispose of the real estate belonging to the Institute to the highest bidder, after an animated discussion was adopted.

A resolution by a member to increase the salary of JOHN W. CHAMBERS, as clerk to the Institute, to the sum of $2,000 per annum, was unanimously adopted, after which an adjournment was made to the first Thursday in March.

Naval Movements.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DESTROYED GUNBOAT UNDERWRITER.

The United States steam gunboat *Underwriter*, whose surprise, capture and destruction by the rebels is reported this morning, is a comparatively new vessel. The following is a description of her: She was a side-wheel, schooner-rigged vessel of 341 tons. Her draft of water was 10 feet; she had one deck; her material was oak. Her speed is rated at C 1. She had an oscillating engine, the cylinder of which was 46 inches, and stroke of piston 4½ feet. She was built at Philadelphia in 1854, and is a purchased vessel. Her dimensions are, length, 185 feet, 24 feet beam, and 9 feet depth of hold. Her model was "medium," and well adapted for speed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW CITY HALL COMMISSIONER.—Mayor GUNTHER has nominated Ex-Alderman SOLOMON BANTA for New City Hall Commissioner, to fill a vacancy, and the Board of Supervisors have referred the nomination to the Committee on County Officers. It might be well for this committee to inquire particularly into the matter of Mr. BANTA'S residence before reporting his name and nomination for approval by the board. Mr. BANTA, although well known for his wealth, does not appear on the tax books as being responsible for personal property, but is charged with considerable real estate. His financial interests in the City are large; he is a Director in the Greenwich Bank, and holds a similar position in other moneyed institutions here, and it may be that he does not hold any personal property taxable direct to himself. However, it is understood that about two years ago he purchased and removed to a house at Eaglewood, New-Jersey, from his residence in West Tenth-street. Since that time, it is said, he has had a room at the house of his son-in-law, in Hammond-street, which he occasionally occupies, and upon this fact of occasional occupation of that room he claims a residence in New-York. His name cannot be found in the Directory.

If it be that Mr. BANTA'S residence here is only of the nominal character mentioned, it can hardly be that he is qualified for holding office in this county. The qualifications of a local office-holder ought to be those of a voter, which are one year's residence in the State, four months in the county, thirty days in the town or ward, and ten days in the election district. What constitutes a residence is a question about which opinion may widely differ.

It is right and proper enough for any private gentleman to remove to New Jersey, because taxes are very low there and he has considerable personal property, or for any other reasons, till he is a candidate for a local office in another place than where his family are permanently settled, and especially if that place be in another State; then it may not be legally right for him to get the office.

SUSPICION OF CRIME.—Through one of the detectives at Castle Garden, the general agent of the Emigrant Commissioners learned a few weeks since that a man named DANIEL SULLIVAN, who arrived on the steamer *Olympus*, last December, was in possession of a large number of blank drafts, which he was holding under very suspicious circumstances. Mr CASSERLY had the suspected party brought before him and the drafts produced. They consisted of a large number of genuine impressions, the regular issue of several banking establishments in Liverpool. Mr. CASSERLY having no authority to hold the man sent him and the drafts before the British Consul. The Consul being convinced that there was something wrong, took possession of the blanks, but let the suspected party go, there being no evidence to detain him. Messrs. WATERLOW & SONS, of Liverpool, being the parties principally concerned in the drafts, were communicated with. Yesterday an answer was received from them stating that SULLIVAN was a bookbinder by trade; that he had been in their employ, and that he was wrongfully in possession of the drafts, it being one of the strict rules of the establishment that no blanks should be taken from the place of manufacture unless by proper authority. Hence the suspicion is, a big scheme of fraud has been frustrated.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH RESIGNATION.—At the last meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Health, Mr. WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, the Clerk, resigned, and Mr. J. B. AULD was appointed in his place. Mr. ARMSTRONG, it is understood, receives an appointment in the Two Million National Bank, of which Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE is President. Mr. OPDYKE, during his mayoralty, had abundant opportunity for testing the intelligence, industry and fidelity of Mr. ARMSTRONG, and the present appointment may, doubtless, be considered as in appreciation of them. By all doing business at the Mayor's office he was recognized as a most valuable officer, and the following resolution, adopted by the Commissioners of Health, bears further gratifying testimony to its worth:

Resolved, That this Board accept with regret the resignation of WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Esq., their Clerk for the past two years, and would assure him, at parting, that he carries with him the respect and esteem of every member of the Board for the uniform courtesy, ability and fidelity with which he has discharged every duty devolving upon him.

ARREST OF TWO RECRUITING RUNNERS.—Yesterday, Marshal MURRAY arrested two notorious recruiting runners, who were sent to Gen. DIX to be dealt with according to military law. JOHN CROCKER, the first man arrested, was charged with defrauding CHRISTOPHER REA, of the Third New-York Cavalry, of $240 bounty money. Upon being taken before Gen. DIX he agreed to refund the money, if only allowed to go to his home to procure it. Permission was given, and officers accompanied him to obtain the amount. CROCKER was robbed of. After visiting several places without obtaining the desired amount, the officers became tired and returned him to Gen. DIX, who at once sent him to Fort Lafayette. H. DOWNER was also arrested, charged with robbing WILLIAM BROWN, Fourteenth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery, of $150 bounty money. The alternative was given him of refunding the money, or being sent to Fort Lafayette, and the $150 not being forthcoming, he was sent to the Fort.

LECTURES BY PROF. DOREMUS.—It will afford no ordinary pleasure to our readers to learn that Prof. DOREMUS has been induced to give a course of four lectures on the "World's Indebtedness to Science," and illustrate the subject by those magnificent experiments for which he is remarkable. We understand that the experiments for each lecture will cost about $200. The object of the course, as stated, is "to present to the public a brief sketch of the grand scientific discoveries of the age, which have so eminently aided in the progress of civilization, and to demonstrate the obligations resting upon us to afford liberal means for giving practical instruction to the youth of our country, and more especially of this City, in every department of science." Electrical and galvanic experiments will be made with a galvanic battery of 500 double-size cups, producing the electric light, burning of metals, &c. Carbonic acid gas will be solidified, mercury frozen, &c. The lectures will be given in the large hall of the Cooper Institute—the first to be given on Monday evening.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Board of Managers of this society, at their last monthly meeting, held on the 4th inst., at No. 116 Nassau-street, voted, in addition to sending $1,000 to Rev. Dr. KINCAID, of Burmah, for Burmese Scriptures, $500 to Rev. Dr. LORD, of China, for Chinese Scriptures; $500 to Rev. J. S. BEECHER, of Bassein, Burmah, and $500 for Rev. CYPHAS BENNETT, at Rangoon, India; a large number of English Scriptures for distribution among our soldiers, sailors, and freedmen. We notice among other applications those from Port Hudson, La.; Memphis, Tenn.; Portsmouth, Va., urging the board in their benefactions to remember the poor black-man in our own land. The receipts of the society were represented by the Treasurer as being most encouraging—considerably in advance of previous years—and the Board, with its venerable President of the Society in the Chair, Rev. Dr. WELSH, certainly manifested a desire to meet these claims, as they were presented, with a most liberal spirit, which speaks well for this organization.

ALTERED TREASURY NOTES.—Genuine one dollar Treasury notes, ingeniously altered to tens, are said to be extensively circulated at the present time in this City and Brooklyn. The public should be on their guard. Several arrests have been made of the counterfeiters, and among others is a respectable-looking man, who gave his name as THOMAS KERR. He was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Justice DODGE, charged, on the complaint of Mr. CHARLES M. VINEY, of No. 357 Bowery, with having attempted to pass one of the spurious bills upon him. When the accused was searched, four of the altered bills were found in his possession, together with a quantity of good money, although he had previously denied having any other money than the bill which he offered to VINEY. He was committed in default of $1,500 bail.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR AND THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—At the meeting of the Institute on Thursday evening, Mr. C. F. HOLDEN offered a resolution making an appropriation to the Metropolitan Fair. On motion of Mr. MCELRATH it was referred to the Board of Trustees. It is said that this board cannot decide upon the matter until May next, and, meantime, the fair will have been concluded. It is not at all likely that Mr. MCELRATH intended to smother the resolution, nor did the members when they accepted his motion. If it be correct that the Trustees cannot act until as above stated, then the remedy is easy. The Institute should be among the first of the associations to come to the aid of the fair, and it is not doubted will so be

It is estimated as having available assets amounting to nearly $200,000, which, of course, have mainly been made out of the exhibitions held for over a score of years.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. DENTON.—The funeral of Lieut. BENJAMIN F. DENTON, of the One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York Volunteers, took place yesterday, from the Police Headquarters in Mulberry-street. The deceased was formerly a sergeant in the Metropolitan Police, and left this City in the year 1862 as an officer in the Second Metropolitan Regiment, raised under the auspices of the Police Department. His remains were taken to Sandy Hill, Washington Co., N. Y., for interment, escorted to the depot by a large number of his former sorrowing comrades. While in the army, Lieut. DENTON endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, not only by his chivalrous bearing, but by his warm-hearted and genial manner. His demise is regretted by a large circle of friends.

FAIR IN BEHALF OF ST. TERESA'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A Ladies' Fair for the benefit of St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Rutger and Henry streets, is now going on in the basement of that edifice. The fair has been well attended up to the present time, over $3,000 being realized. As the object is a most praiseworthy one, it is to be hoped that the attendance will not slack off, as the fair closes on Saturday evening next. Rev. Father BOYCE is the energetic pastor of St. Teresa's, and under his charge the church has advanced to its present prosperity and sphere of usefulness. As there is yet required a large amount to place the church upon a firm basis, let the public come liberally forward and assist Father BOYCE.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS.—The "Rose Hill Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association" is to hold a fair in Union Hall, corner Broadway and Twenty-third-street, (opposite Madison-square,) commencing on Monday, Feb. 8, and continuing through the week. This association, which commenced its operations unobtrusively, has gradually extended the sphere of its operations until it has become one of the recognized agencies for the extension of relief to disabled, discharged soldiers. The contributions for the approaching fair have been very generous, and if it is patronized proportionately, the treasury of the association will speedily be filled. Mrs. RICHARD KELLY, wife of the Judge, acts as First Directress of the association.

A VALUABLE GIFT TO THE FAIR.—We learn that among the valuable curiosities presented to the Sanitary Commission by our patriotic ladies, is a *hammock*, made by some Indians of Brazil, and contributed by a lady of Staten Island. This hammock, which is extremely beautiful, is made of the bark of a tree, entirely by hand, and took a family of five persons six months to complete. The border is composed entirely of feathers of the *humming-bird*. On one side of this elegant article is seen the coat of arms of Brazil, and on the other side that of Portugal. This hammock derives additional value from the fact that it is the work of savages, and probably the only one ever brought to this country.

SWORD PRESENTATION TO COL. KRYZANOWSKI.—Col. KRYZANOWSKI, of the Fifty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. V., but lately in command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Eleventh Army Corps, was presented with a handsome sword, at BANG'S restaurant, No. 231 Broadway, by the officers of the brigade he commanded. The Fifty-eighth has participated in the following battles: Wauhatchie, Cross Keys, Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Manassas Plains, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Missionary Ridge, besides a number of minor skirmishes.

DICTATOR and DUNDERBURG.—The work on these immense iron-clads is progressing slowly. There are a few men engaged on the *Dictator*, but the *Dunderburg* seems almost deserted. This vessel has been on the stocks more than seventeen months, but had her iron plates and machinery been completed in the time specified, she would probably have been launched before this.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday afternoon, two boys in a small boat off Pier No. 1, North River, were capsized by the swell of the steamer *Metropolis*. They were rescued from drowning by Mr. JOHN BASCOM, the keeper of a wherry in the vicinity of the accident.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—Recruiting was pretty good yesterday in this city. Thirty-four men were enlisted, of which three only were veterans. The members of the Forty-eighth regiment have nearly all been paid. Some few stragglers are still entitled to their bounty, and will be paid as soon as they make their appearance. A number of the Sixty-seventh regiment—some thir

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Afternoon)—MARTHA.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP; MAZEPPA; Or, THE FIERY UNTAMED STEED.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—CAMILLA'S HUSBAND—THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—STEREOSCOPTICON AND THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebels of North Carolina, who had been for some time threatening an attack upon Newbern, put their threat in execution on Tuesday last. A dispatch from Gen. BUTLER says that on the 2d inst. the enemy seized the railroad between Newbern and Morehead City, and captured the gunboat *Underwriter*, which they destroyed. A dispatch one day later announces, however, that the rebels did not hold their ground, but retired to Kinston. As long as the river is kept open from Newbern to Pamlico Sound, our forces there are not in special danger.

Late Richmond papers received at Washington report a severe and continued bombardment of Fort Sumter and the City of Charleston. They also state that the rebels have occupied Corinth, Miss., which our forces evacuated several days ago.

The Nashville *Union* of the 2d inst. announces that a portion of Gen. GRANT'S army has crossed the Tennessee River at Larkinsville, Ala. Larkinsville is a station on the Mobile and Charleston Railroad, about thirty-five miles west of Stevenson. It is several miles north of the Tennessee. The *Union* intimates that the expedition is intended to capture the manufacturing town of Rome, Georgia.

Gov. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, received a dispatch at Wheeling, yesterday, announcing that Col. MULLIGAN, after six hours' hard fighting, had driven EARLY froom Moorefield, and that our cavalry were pursuing.

The examination into the case of the *Chesapeake* was continued yesterday, at Halifax. Witnesses were examined to prove that the seizors of the vessel were regularly commissioned officers of the rebel Confederacy, and, therefore, not amenable to the charge of piracy. Without coming to a decision, the court adjourned to Monday.

A dispatch from Fort Smith, Ark., dated February 3, says that a terrific storm swept over the entire Southwest last Sunday. About 11 o'clock in the morning, it rose to a tornado, which raged with tremendous violence some twenty minutes and extended over a portion of the Indian Territory and down the Arkansas Valley. Immense damage was done. The telegraph wires were prostrated for miles. The line to Little Rock was almost totally destroyed. The river is booming. The rise has amounted to eight feet thus far since Sunday night.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 23d, via Queenstown on the 24th ult., bringing two days' later news than that received by the *Jura*, at Portland, arrived at Halifax early yesterday morning. There is nothing particularly new in the advices. No change had taken place in the aspect of the Schleswig-Holstein question. A telegram from Kiel says that in consequence of the "thaw," the Danish outposts had been ordered to retire on the advance of the Prussian troops. It is expected that the Danes will defend Dannewicke stubbornly. The Prussian Chambers have adopted a resolution opposing the policy of Prussia in separating herself from the other German States, and threatening resistance thereto. The Emancipation Society in London had given a farewell breakfast to GEORGE THOMPSON, who is about to visit the United States, at which they passed resolutions complimentary to him and expressing their sympathy with the country in its effort to restore the Union on the basis of freedom to the slaves of the South. The Mexican deputation of Notables, who returned to Mexico for the purpose of obtaining guarantees from the chief Mexican cities of their desire to be ruled by the Archduke MAXMILIAN, were expected to return to France during the first fortnight of the current month. The Archduke would then assume the sceptre and visit Paris in the quality of Emperor. The *Epoca*, of Madrid, announces that the Spanish Government will appoint a Minister to Mexico as soon as it receives official information of the crowning of Maximilian. News from Japan says that Prince Satsuma refuses to pay the indemnity demanded by the English until they shall evacuate Yokohama. This they are not willing to do, and have sent for reinforcements.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned over until Monday.

The House met and proceeded to the consideration of the pending business, viz., the resolution explanatory of the Confiscation Act. The opposition at once renewed their tactics of making motions to adjourn, and others of a dilatory character, when finally, on motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, an arrangement was made by which Messrs. BLAIR, of Missouri, SMITH, of Kentucky, and PRUYN, of New-York, were allowed to speak in succession on the resolution, when it should be put to a vote. The two former gentlemen spoke in favor of the resolution, and the latter against it, when it was passed by 82 yeas, and 74 nays—the Democrats, with some of the conservatives from the Border States, voting against it. The resolution defines the act of 1862, by providing that no confiscation shall take place, save according to the express terms of the Constitution, and that the warning of the proclamation of July, 1862, shall be held to be sufficient in all cases.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. LAIMBEER asked unanimous consent to report the Metropolitan Police Bill, naming Messrs. ACTON, BERGEN, PURDY and JONES, Commissioners, but objection was made. The bill submitting the "Soldiers' Voting Constitutional Amendment to the People," on the first Wednesday in March, was ordered to a third reading by a unanimous vote.

In the Assembly, a letter from Gen. DIX and other documents were presented relating to the treatment of soldiers at the Park Barracks and Riker's Island. A report was presented favorable to punishing adulterators of milk. A bill was noticed calling for the imposition of tolls on the New-York Central and Erie Railroads during the suspension of canal navigation, and a resolution was adopted expressing, as the sense of the House, that such a measure ought to pass.

GENERAL NEWS.

An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital, on the body of WM. SMITH, the barkeeper of the saloon No. 93 South-street, who was fatally shot by DANIEL BROOKS, at an early hour on Tuesday morning last. The jury found a verdict against BROOKS, who was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is reputed to be a man of wealth and position, and this doubtless accounts for the interest that has been manifested in his behalf in certain circles.

COLT'S pistol and rifle factory, at Hartford, Conn., was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning, resulting in an estimated loss in stock, buildings and machinery of two millions of dollars. The fire originated in the older portion of the factory, and it was only through the most strenuous efforts that the buildings were not entirely consumed.

The annual meeting of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation took place Wednesday. The attendance of stockholders was the largest ever present on a similar occasion, it being understood that there would be a trial of strength between the friends and opponents of the scheme for uniting that road with the Western Massachusetts road. Over twenty-three thousand shares were represented, and of these there was a majority of nearly six thousand against consolidation.

Lieut. MASON, of a Mississippi rebel regiment, who has been buying cotton for Northern speculators, was captured recently in Bolivar County, Miss., by a Federal scouting party, and brought to Helena, where he remains a prisoner.

The Bounty Bill as passed by the Maryland State Senate gives a bounty of $300 to new volunteers and of $325 to veterans reënlisting. Owners of slaves enlisting, on filling a valid deed of manumission, receive $400. A like sum is also given to the recruit in installments.

The constitutents of Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, residing in Covington, Kentucky, held a meeting in that city on Tuesday evening last, when a series of strong resolutions were adopted indorsing his course in Congress.

The steamer *Yazoo*, with New-Orleans dates to Jan. 29, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings no news.

Business at the Produce Exchange yesterday was partially interrupted by extraordinary excitement in the Corn market, referred to in our General Market report. Prices of Flour and Wheat were depressed, and delining with light sales reported. Corn was very irregular. Oats were brisker and dearer. Provisions were in moderate demand at about previous quotations. Groceries, Whisky, Hay, Metals, Hides, Fish, Lime, Oils, Seeds, Wool, Whalebone and Tallow were quiet. Cotton was heavy and drooping. Tobacco was in good demand. The jobbing trade in Dry Goods has been fair this week, especially in domestic Cottons, which have been held more firmly. Freights were dull and heavy.

The Stock Market was quite buoyant at advancing prices for the Railways yesterday. The Money Market easy. Gold, 158; Bills on London, 172½@173 ₩ cent.

Is Secession Possible? Is "the Confederacy" a Nation?

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS is not only one of the ablest, but, in his way, is one of the most patriotic members of the House. We have not a doubt that his heart throbs as earnestly as any man's for the national prosperity and glory. Nobody would feel more wronged in being called a Secessionist. Yet were we to judge him by his recent speech in the House on the Confiscation Bill, we could not possibly avoid the conclusion that he is a Secessionist; and, what is more, that he acknowledges the independence of "the Confederacy"—the very thing which our Government has declared it would make a *casus belli* against England and France, if done by them.

Mr. STEVENS aims to show that we have a *right* to impose a universal confiscation of the South; that is to say, that we have a right to take the entire property of every Southern man, whether he be at heart loyal or disloyal. He don't commit himself positively to the expediency of it, but the naked right he maintains without qualification He bases his argument upon the proposition:

> When an insurrection becomes sufficiently formidable to entitle the party to belligerent rights, it places the contending Powers on precisely the same footing as foreign nations at war with each other. For all the consequences of war, of combat and of conquest *they are foreign nations.*

He says:

> The very fact that we have admitted the rebel States to be in a state of war, to be belligerents, shows that they are *no longer in the Union*, and that they are waging war in such corporate capacity under the corporate name of the "Confederate States," and that such major corporation is composed of minor corporations called States, acting in their associated character.

On this position, that the Southern *States* are at war with the Federal Government, he argues that the laws of war allow the conqueror to "seize and convert to his own use everything that belongs to the enemy;" that these laws, if the State is an enemy, treat *every man* in the State as such—and that, consequently, universal confiscation is our *right*, whether we chose to exercise it or not.

Now, if confiscation must rest on that ground—which we do not at all believe—the sooner all thought of it is abandoned the better. This Government can forego confiscation if necessary; but it cannot afford either to commit suicide, or to stultify itself.

To say, as Mr. STEVENS does, that the rebel States are out of the Union, is to say that secession has been accomplished. It is to admit precisely what the Calhoun school asserted, that States have the power to detach themselves from the Union; for if these States have been detached at all, it has been by their own act, and nothing else. We gain nothing by saying that this power has been simply a physical power, and was exercised against constitutional obligations. For if secession was unconstitutional, it was null, just as all other unconstitutional acts are; and no acts of physical power can render it valid. The concession of Mr. STEVENS that the "rebel States" have seceded, virtually concedes their constitutional right to secede. If they had that right, what are we fighting for? Is it answered, because they commenced the war by firing on Sumter? That plea won't hold. President LINCOLN, in his inaugural, six weeks before Sumter was bombarded, announced his settled purpose to enforce Federal authority over these States. He, in effect, made a declaration of war against them unless they submitted. If they had a right to secede, they were not bound to submit; and they had a perfect right to accept President LINCOLN'S words as a declaration of war, and strike the first blow if they could get it. If Georgia and South Carolina are out of the Union to-day, they were just as completely out of it in April, 1861. Their secession ordinances had been passed three months, and the Montgomery Government had been established two months. If Mr. STEVENS is right, we are the aggressors in this conflict. "The Confederacy" wanted peace, and sent Commissioners to Washington to secure it. We would not receive them, and proclaimed war. They accepted war. The question who fired the first gun is nothing.

If the so-called "Confederate States" are not in the Union, then they are a foreign nation, and Mr. STEVENS consistently so styles them. But what is this but a recognition of their nationality? If they have a nationality, what right have we to object to their being represented at St. James by Mr. MASON, and at the Tuileries by Mr. SLIDELL? Or, why may not England and France send Ministers Plenipotentiary to Richmond? Does the mere fact that a nation is at war with us shut them from diplomatic intercourse with other nations? Mr. STEVENS cannot really mean to plunge into that absurdity. Nothing is made by saying that this nationality relates only to the operations of war. If the "Confederate States" are out of the Union at all, they are out altogether. They are no longer a part of us. They are a foreign nation to all intents and purposes—at war with us, to be sure, but none the less foreign. The mere fact of the war does not affect their national *status* one way or the other.

Mr. STEVENS' fundamental error lies in supposing that mutuality of belligérent rights involves civil equality. We have accorded the rebels such rights, and observe the laws of war toward them. But we have not, in consequence, abandoned our sovereign rights—not one iota. Federal authority to-day exists *de jure* over Gen. LEE as completely as it did ten years ago, in spite of the fact that if we were to take him prisoner to-morrow, we should treat him as a prisoner of war under the laws of war, and not hang him as a citizen of the United States guilty of treason or, at least, not so hang him until after the war ends. A government may waive for certain purposes its sovereign rights, and conform to the laws of war, in combating its own rebels; but it does this at its sovereign discretion, and its sovereignty is not at all surrendered. Said Chief Justice MARSHALL, in 4th Cranch:

> "It is not intended to say that belligerent rights may not be superadded to those of sovereignty. But *admitting a sovereign who is endeavoring to reduce his revolted subjects to obedience to possess both sovereign and belligerent rights, and to be capable of acting in either character*, the manner in which he acts must determine the character of the act. If, as a legislator, he publishes a law ordaining punishments for certain offences, which law is to be applied by courts, the nature of the law and of the proceedings under it will decide whether it is an exercise of belligerent rights or exclusively of the sovereign power."

To hold the rebels to certain belligerent obligations, such as the protection of prisoners, and other ends important to us, we have practically accorded them belligerent rights; but this no more involves a recognition on our part that they are an independent nationality than the same allowance of belligerent rights by England and France involves a similar recognition. An organized rebellion may have a belligerent *status* by the mere virtue of its being at war; but it cannot have a sovereign *status* until its war becomes a triumph.

All of Mr. STEVENS' course of reasoning upon this subject is most fallacious and pernicious. We are not at war with a foreign nation. We are not at war even with revolted States. We are simply trying to compel a certain rebellious portion of the American people to submit to the Constitution and the laws. Our sole claim is a claim of allegiance to Federal authority; our sole aim is to compel the performance of the duties incident to that allegiance. The rebel people have no more sundered their relations to the Union, than a rebellious son, by his insubordination, sunders his relation to his family. Misconduct can relieve neither from his obligations. The superior authority visits punishment in both cases, by virtue of the very fact that the offender is still *in* the family and not out of it, and, by his own act, cannot get out of it.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION WITHIN THE REBEL LINES—A HINT TO OUR GENERALS.—Nothing could more forcibly evince the dangerous importance which the rebel leaders attach to the President's Amnesty Proclamation than the conspicuous omission of its publication in the rebel papers. This enjoys the distinction of being the only document of the war which has not been promptly seized and reproduced in their journals. Even the President's Proclamation of Emancipation received wide circulation in the rebel press, for it was relied on as an addition to their stock of fuel for "firing the Southern heart," while it was safe from the eyes of the class immediately interested in it. But the Amnesty Proclamation has not been reproduced in a single rebel paper. It has, indeed, been spoken *about* plentifully, but with such utter perversions of its scope and terms as to very clearly indicate the dread inspired by the thought of the real article finding its way among the masses of the people and the armies. Now this significant circumstance makes it all the more incumbent on the Generals commanding along the front of the great rebel armies to use every effort in giving the widest possible introduction of this dreaded document within the rebel lines. By a strange oversight of our commanders, this important matter has been but little attended to. Gen. Foster seems to have tried its effect in East Tennessee, and the amusing letter, which it called forth from LONGSTREET, adds strong confirmation of the fear the rebel leaders have of its circulation. The chivalric LONGSTREET is under the impression that the diffusion of this kind of useful knowledge among his soldiers is a breach of military etiquette. We fear that perhaps it is open to that frightful imputation; but as the business of killing men is rather a breach of etiquette anyhow, we think we shall survive this stigma. The fair retaliation would be, for the rebels to get up a similar proclamation of amnesty, promising pardon to all the deluded Yankee soldiers who may be disposed to come into the Confederate lines. If they see fit to do so, we will promise to give it all the circulation they could desire, and we don't see why they should be so ungallant as to refuse to reciprocate. In the meantime, we trust our Generals will omit no opportunity to send the document into the rebel lines. Every picket guard should be provided with copies of it, and the scouts might sow the seed by the wayside. It is the unanimous testimony of deserters, that were the terms of the President's offer of amnesty generally known among the rebel rank and file, thousands would avail themselves of the first occasion to come over to our side. It was, if we remember rightly, a device of ancient warfare for setting fire to combustible stuff within the enemy's lines, to send in bulls on whose horns firebrands were fastened. The Amnesty Proclamation would prove a still more formidable firebrand to the rebels; and it is a realizing sense of this that makes the leaders so particularly punctilious on the point of "etiquette."

Legislative Rigmarole about City Reform.

Messrs. PETER COOPER, WILLIAM E. DODGE, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, A. T. STEWART, and some other leading capitalists, have signed an address to the State Senate on the subject of the abuses in the City Government, a statement which shows that while the total value of the real and personal estate in this City has only *doubled* within the last thirteen years, the taxation has been nearly *quadrupled* within the same period.

The signers of the paper do not, we believe, suggest what had better be done to bring about a reform. This they leave to the legislators; but one of the Senators has written a reply, which contains the following:

> DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of a printed circular with your name and those of several other influential gentlemen of New-York, attached, which circular contains a table exhibiting the fearful increase in taxation in New-York for the last thirteen years, and appealing to the Legislature for relief in that and other matters. The tax-payers of your City owe it as an imperative duty to themselves and the State, to devise some well digested plan for reforming your entire City government and placing it in a condition that will enable the City to govern itself intelligently, and with fidelity to its own interests. Until this shall be done, the difficulties under which you now suffer are practically remediless.
>
> The Legislature must, from very necessity, listen to your own representatives in Senate and Assembly in regard to such matters of legislation as may be brought forward, and exclusively affecting the locality which they represent; and if they betray you, or are not sufficiently intelligent to appreciate their responsibilities, I cannot well see how you are to derive relief from the Legislature by an occasional spasmodic action bearing upon some particular grievance, fashioned, perhaps, more for political effect than a due regard for the best interests of the City. If some plan cannot be devised by which the government of the City can be placed under the control of its intelligent business men and tax-payers, its future is indeed gloomy enough.
>
> Now I suggest that the highly intelligent and respectable men whose names are attached to this circular, resolve themselves into a committee on this subject, and see if they cannot present for the consideration of the Legislature a system or plan by which New-York may govern itself, do its own local legislation, and intelligently take care of its own needs and wants. I would most cheerfully give my vote and best exertions in favor of such a measure. Any plan of this kind must restrict the right of suffrage in your municipal elections to the actual tax-payers; to this it must inevitably come at last, as unpopular as it may now be, and the sooner that conclusion is reached the better for all concerned.

We print the above, not because we consider it sensible or practical, but because it is a very fair expression of the notion which runs through the heads of nine out of every ten men in the community wherever this matter of City reform is mentioned. The tax-payers complain that the City is under the control of an ignorant and unscrupulous class who contribute nothing to the expenses of its government, and elect men of their own stamp to all its offices; but they are told they cannot expect the Legislature to take any measures for their relief unless they can get the very persons who are plundering them to concur in the demand for reform. The kind of representatives New-York sends to Albany is one of the very things of which we complain; and to refuse us all aid until these gentry support our prayer would be like a shepherd refusing to protect his sheep until the wolves chose to do duty as watchdogs.

The suggestion that some plan should be devised which would exclude non tax-payers from voting at the municipal elections is another piece of vain counsel. Such a plan may no doubt be devised; and, if it could be carried out, would certainly be effectual; but it could not be carried out, for the simple reason that it would be unconstitutional. The Convention of 1846 seem to have gone "clean daft" about "democracy." They were not content with what has in all ages before them contented all the best Democrats in the world, leaving the supreme control of the government in the hands of the people—making them a high court of appeals for the correction of abuses, but they seem to have come to the conclusion that, unless Tom, Dick and Harry cast their votes into the election of every officer in the State, from the constable up, the progress of the human race toward perfection would be indefinitely retarded. Accordingly, we cannot have any functionary in this City upon whose qualifications all white males have not had an opportunity of passing. This settles that part of the question, for we need hardly say we see no prospect of any change in this provision of the Constitution, at least in our day. There may come a time when the people at large will be intelligent enough and farsighted enough to doubt their own fitness for the exercise of the appointing power, but we are still far from it.

The problem we have to solve now, is not how to get rid of universal suffrage as regards the City Government, but how to make its application to the City Government harmless. And this will have to be solved by the Legislature. These exhortations which one hears so often, to PETER COOPER, WILLIAM B. ASTOR, and men of that stamp, to attend primary meetings, and work at the Ward elections are sad rubbish. These gentlemen will not attend primary meetings, and if they did, would not exercise a particle of influence, unless they bought up the rest of the assemblage, which they might have no difficulty in doing, but which would be an odd way of purifying our politics. The primary meetings are generally packed bodies, composed of ignorant partisans, whose brain and conscience are generally to be found in their biceps and the calves of their legs, and all exhortations addressed to them on the subject of electoral purity or municipal reform, are far more likely to procure a black eye or a bloody nose for the preacher, than to bring about a reduction of taxation. What we want is, therefore, such a change in the charter as will bring us relief without placing our leading citizens in the necessity of having a periodical "set-to" with the leading Ward politicians. In this species of encounter, we need hardly say, the capitalists would be certain to be worsted, leaving the Common Council, if possible, a more disreputable and unscrupulous body than ever.

Gen. Grant and the Lieutenant-Generalship.

The proposition to revive the military grade of Lieutenant-General, with the view of conferring the title on Gen. GRANT, commands the hearty approval of the country; and if the purpose of the resolution which has passed the House of Representatives was simply to confer a great honor on one who has greatly served his country, few would question its entire propriety. We do not think much of the argument of some of the members opposed to the resolution, that, as the war is not yet over, it would be better to wait till the *finale* and see whose head towers above all others, and then give him the crown. The services of Gen. GRANT have already been so signal as to merit a signal honor; and we should be willing to see it become a law that *any* General, who shall take a hundred thousand prisoners and four hundred pieces of artillery, shall thereby be entitled to the rank of Lieutenant-General. We have always held that our military hierarchy is entirely too restricted; it was arranged for the *cadre* of the insignificant army we have hitherto kept on foot; and we should be glad to see, not only the revival of the grade of Lieutenant-General, but the creation of the still higher grade of General, as prizes held out to the laudable ambition of commanders, and as a proper extension of the military hierarchy, to meet the vast proportions of our military organism.

But the resolution which has passed the House, and is now under consideration by the Senate Military Committee, contemplates more than this. It provides, that being made Lieutenant-General, he shall command the armies of the United States," and it makes the appointment to this high office *imperative* on the President. To command the armies of the United States it would be necessary for Gen. GRANT to leave the field and go to Washington—the general centre of military administration and direction. We say it would be necessary for him to do so, because it would not be in his power, or the power of any other man, to carry on at once the two distinct and incompatible functions of directing the practical execution of a campaign in one theatre of war, and the theoretical direction of campaigns in other and widely distant theatres of war. He would therefore become simply a bureau officer—in other words, he would fill the office now held by General HALLECK. We will not conceal our conviction that this would be a great misfortune to the country. We will not raise the question as to Gen. GRANT'S capacities as a bureau General—as a planner of campaigns; it is in the *execution* of campaigns that he has won his glory, and it is in this work that the country still needs him. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, in this connection, however, that there is little room now for grand strategy. The crowning fruit of strategy was won when the army which Gen. GRANT commands was planted in the central citadel of the Southern territory, cutting that territory in twain. The work now needed belongs not so much to the order of strategy, which has for its aim the possession of important *geographical* points, but rather to the order of grand tactics, which brings to bear masses of men on the *armies* of the enemy. In this business Gen. GRANT has shown the highest talent, and it would be a most untoward event to take him away from this sphere of action and confine him to the duties of a bureau officer.

If it would add any strength to the weight of this argument to say that Gen. GRANT is himself utterly opposed to leaving the field, we think we can venture the statement. There are those, indeed, who, having the best opportunities of knowing his sentiments on the subject, say he would rather resign than go to Washington. The direct issue, also, which the resolution takes between Gen. GRANT and Gen. HALLECK, is of a nature to embarrass the former extremely. We know whereof we speak when we say that Gen. GRANT feels himself bound to Gen. HALLECK by ties of gratitude and respect, (ties which extend back to the time of Shiloh, when Gen. HALLECK stood alone in defending Gen. GRANT,) that would lead him to refuse any honor that would elevate him at the expense of that General's position. Now, we think where the best interests of the country and the personal desires of Gen. GRANT himself concur so completely, there should be no doubt in the matter. We trust, therefore, that the Senate may find the means of so modifying the resolution, as while conferring the honor, to retain its illustrious recipient in the field where all his laurels were won, and where we hope he has many more to win.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S opera, "I Due Foscari," was given here last night with good effect. The music is not very pronounced in its character, and to ears accustomed to VERDI'S later works it is apt to sound tame. There are, however, some admirable numbers in it, and passages of great suavity and grace. The principal rôle was admirably sustained by Signor BELLINI, who combines talent as an actor with great vocal ability. Mme. MAZZOLI was the *Lucrezia*, and Signor MASSOLINI was admirable.

There will be a matinée here to-day, when Flotow's opera of "Martha" will be given.

Mr. E. N. Dickerson and the Steam-Yacht Clara Clarita.

NOTE FROM THE OWNER OF THE YACHT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. E. N. DICKERSON publishes in the TIMES of Tuesday last a statement signed by Mr. ROWLAND, concerning the responsibility for the machinery of my steam-yacht, the *Clara Clarita*, which is so erroneous and unjust that I am compelled to ask you to publish the facts of the case, so far as I know them.

That some one has very grossly blundered in the construction of that machinery, is a fact very well known. In the ship-yards along the East River it is pretty well understood who the blundering party is, but the public are not quite so well advised. Mr. DICKERSON, by the statement alluded to, attempts to fasten the blame upon "*a gentleman*" whom he does not name, but whom he leaves everyone reading the article to infer, to be me. Why, after all the trouble and expense he has put me to, he should add this extra charge, I do not know, unless it be that I am done with him, and Mr. FORBES (whom he must mean, if he means anybody,) is not. Mr. DICKERSON knows perfectly well that I never had anything whatever to do with the construction of that machinery. I never gave an order or made a solitary suggestion respecting it. I have simply paid for the work done under his directions. Knowing nothing whatever about steam myself, I intrusted that department of my vessel entirely to the friendly supervision of Mr. FORBES. I did it chiefly to avail myself of the wonderful skill of Mr. FORBES' engineer, Mr. DICKERSON, of whose capabilities in the way of steam I had heard glowing accounts—partly from himself and partly from other people.

Mr. FORBES knew all about my purpose of building a steam-yacht from the very beginning, and took a warm and friendly interest in its construction. He knew that I wished it to be reasonably fast, and to be ready for use as soon as possible. He informed me one day that he had found an engine and boiler which might possibly answer our purpose, and that he "would have DICKERSON examine it." A few days after this he informed me that DICKERSON had examined it, and said *it was just what he wanted, that he could adapt it to my yacht, giving her all the power she required.* The engine was thereupon purchased for the sum of $5,000, and Mr. DICKERSON proceeded to "adapt" it. The cost of this adaptation, as may be seen by the vouchers from the Continental Iron Works, now in my possession, every dollar of which was expended under the direction of Mr. DICKERSON, is $16,178 08. It can hardly be supposed by any man of sense, that either Mr. FORBES or myself would have purchased this engine had it not been represented as available. Nor could Mr. DICKERSON, as an engineer, have taken in hand the job of *adapting* it, involving such an enormous cost, unless he had thought so likewise.

At last a trial trip was had. I was on board. Mr. DICKERSON worked the engine himself, assisted by Mr. ROWLAND and Mr. ROWLAND'S fireman. We started from the Continental Works down the river. The day was fine, everything was in order, the model of the boat was pronounced perfection, and we started off with flying colors.

Her machinery alone remained to be tried. To the best of my recollection *we made one mile and a quarter in just two hours, and a half.* It was (in point of space) a brief if not a pleasant trip, to all on board—including myself—especially considering that I had waited eight months for the adaptation of this machinery. I could have had fifty engines built during this time notwithstanding the "Government pressure." We should have proceeded further down the river, but at Corlears' Hook we were driven back—by the tide.

For several weeks subsequent to that day the vessel was held subject to Mr. DICKERSON'S orders for the purpose of making a further trial, and he was repeatedly invited to do so, but would not. He having abandoned her, I called in the aid of two of the best engineers in New-York, (next best of course to Mr. DICKERSON,) and a second trial was had, with no better results. The entire machinery of Mr. DICKERSON was condemned as utterly worthless, and is now being sold for old iron.

Some further apology for this note—if farther apology is needed—may be found in the statement made by Mr. DICKERSON yesterday, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, that *he was not on board when the trial trip was made*; that "it was made by a chap by the name of VANDERBILT, who was a fool." This "chap VANDERBILT" is the superintending engineer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Yours, &c., LEONARD W. JEROME.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1864.

The Hippotheatron.

On Monday next, the new Hippodrome, which has lately been erected on Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music, will be opened to the public. Last evening a number of the friends of the proprietors were invited to attend a private view of the "Hippotheatron," by which high-sounding name the new structure is to be known. The building is constructed of corrugated and ridged galvanized iron, of SEELEY'S patent, and is supposed to combine strength and durability with the additional advantages of being fire-proof. In capacity it surpasses any of the *cirques* of Continental Europe, as accommodation will be afforded for over 4,000 spectators. The entrance is through a beautiful Italian arch, 23 feet in height and 22 feet in width, the columns of which are richly decorated with statuesque and arabesque work of the Italian school. The seats are spacious and comfortable, rising tier upon tier to the height of 22 feet from the ground—so arranged as to afford an uninterrupted view of the arena. A retiring-room has been provided for the accommodation of ladies, as also another for gentlemen. In case of any emergency, two large exit doors have been provided, so that the entire audience of 4,000 persons can leave the building in an incredibly short space of time. The decorations are simple, yet at the same time pleasing, the groundwork being a pale pink, lighted up with, and enriched with light blue and gold. Messrs. LAWRENCE B. VALK and W. G. LOSE are the builders of the "Hippotheatron." Take it altogether, it is one of the most completely arranged establishments for the purpose that the ingenuity of showgivers in this country has invented, and it will speedily take is position among the popularities of the City.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Negro Recruiting—Compensation of Loyal Slave-owners—Re-enlisting Veterans, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 1, 1864.

Negro recruiting and impressing in the First and Second Districts is reported going forward. Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS is said to have notified Gov. BRAMLETTE that all loyal Kentuckians, whose slaves are received or taken into the service of the United States, shall be compensated for every identified slave to the amount of the usual bounty paid to recruits.

The Fourth, Eighth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-third Kentucky infantry, and Fifth Kentucky cavalry, have reënlisted. Over 30,000 veterans have already reënlisted in the Army of the Cumberland alone. That army, though at last supplied with full rations, is reported still greatly in need of clothing and camp equipage.

Ex-Gov. ROBINSON, in the Senate, recently said: "I do not regard the services of Home Guards as evincing the highest order of patriotism. True gallantry consists in services rendered by those who left their homes and entered the army to defend the whole State, and to restore the supremacy of the Government when assailed by a damnable rebellion."

The Legislature will establish a Military Claim Agency for Kentucky in Washington.

Some in all these Ohio Valley States are selling more or less of their lands to invest in Government Bonds. PONTIAC.

Burning of the Steamer D. G. Taylor and Towboat R. E. Lee.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Feb. 5.

At 2 o'clock this morning, the steamer *D. G. Taylor* was discovered to be on fire in the oil-room and she was soon totally consumed. She was owned in St. Louis and valued at $32,000, on which there is an insurance of $16,000.

The flames communicated to the towboat *R. E. Lee*, valued at $20,000, and she was also totally consumed. There was no insurance upon her.

The *Taylor* had seven hundred tons of commissary stores on board for Nashville, and the loss to the Government by her destruction is about $40,000.

Capt. RHODES and Engineer JONES, of Pittsburgh, and another man, name unknown, jumped overboard and were probably drowned. The negro boy of the *Taylor* is missing. Both boats are a total loss. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

—Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON, Army of the Potomac, and M. HALSTED, Esq., Editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, are in the City, and stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. AVERELL, who has been in the City several days, left yesterday for his command in Virginia.

Jayne's Expectorant.—All who have Used his standard Medicine for

Asthma, Consumption,
Bronchitis, Pleurisy,
Whooping-Cough, Croup,
Coughs and Colds, Hoarseness,

crazy Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness. In proof of this fact, we would state that for thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity, and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

Recent Coughs and Colds, Pleuritic Pains, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

Asthma it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

Bronchitis readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

Consumption.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

Whooping Cough is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all Pulmonary Complaints, in Croup, Pleurisy, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable. All of Dr. JAYNE'S SONS' Family Medicines are sold in New-York by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st. and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 352 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
E. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 376 Pearl-st., New-York.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Resterative—warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color, and to overcome effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM
oils and colors the hair at the same time, changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y
N. B.—See Business Notice in the *Evening Post*.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 360 Broadway.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 325 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Hotel Arrivals.—A Complete List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 2 A. M., will be published every morning in the *Daily News*.

MARRIED.

Buckley—Ambler.—At Croton Falls, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, by Rev. Mr. Foster, Wm. P. Buckley, of Savannah, to Miss S. M. B. Ambler, of Croton Falls. No cards.

Diebe—Von Welden.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 3, at St. Matthew's Church, by Rev. C. F. E. Stohlmann, D. D., Wm. L. Diebe to Louise F. Von Welden, all of this City.

Van Hise—Brandow.—In Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, by Rev. B. Pilsbury, Mr. John Van Hise, of Jersey City, N. J., to Miss Mary E. Brandow, of Catskill, N. Y.
☞ Catskill papers please copy.

DIED.

Beely.—On Friday, Jan. 29, at New-Baltimore, Greene County, N. Y., Joseph S. Beely, aged 6 years and 4 months, son of the late James G. Beely, of Milwaukee, and grandson of Capt. Joseph Sherman, of the former place.

Conover.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 5, Phebe Jane, wife of Jacob A. Conover, aged 49 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 134 West 20th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Cobb.—In Yonkers, on Thursday, Feb. 4, Helen Louise, daughter of Lyman Cobb, Jr., and Cornelia S. Cobb, aged 3 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, this day, (Saturday,) the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains from New-York leave Chambers-st. at 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.; return from Yonkers at 4:46 and 6 12 P. M.

Capewell.—In Hudson City, on Thursday, Feb. 4, Samuel G. Capewell, aged 38 years.
His funeral will take place on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hudson City.

Chrlstie.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Friday, Feb. 5, Col. Edgar Christie, in the 56th year of his age.
Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Colford.—On Friday, Feb. 5, Clarence E. Colford, only son of J. B. and E. C. Colford, aged 4 years and 10 months.

Cobbs.—On Friday, Feb. 5, after a short illness, Theodore Wheeler, only child of James S. and Frances E. Cobbs, aged 2 years, 1 month and 24 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1½ P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 166 East 65th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

Forbes.—At Warwick, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 4, Abram Forbes, in the 66th year of his age.
Funeral on Sunday.

Gelkinson.—In Jersey City, after a short illness, Martha, daughter of James and Elizabeth Gelkinson, aged 3 years, 10 months and 13 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 128 Warren-st., Jersey City, without further invitation.

Gregory.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 4, at his late residence, No. 26 Carmine-st., Thomas Gregory, aged 54 years and 7 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Marble M. E. Church, 4th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Howland.—At the Union Hotel, in Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday evening, Jan. 23, Thomas R. Howland, of Company F, Third Regiment Colorado Volunteers, aged 24 years, formerly of the City of New-York.

King.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, Mrs. Ann King, wife of Aaron C. King, in the 76th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Dusenberry, No. 66 Charles-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

Manning.—On Friday, Feb. 5, Mary R., wife of Joseph Manning, Jr.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 81 Bleecker-st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Middlebrook.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 5, Charles S., son of C. B. and R. A. Middlebrook, aged 21 years.
Particulars of funeral in to-morrow's papers.
☞ Bridgeport and New-London, Conn., papers please copy.

Person.—On Friday, Feb. 5, Dudley S. Person, in the 67th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Penniman.—On Thursday night, Feb. 4, Benjamin S. Penniman, in the 56th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are herewith respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Harrison-st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Ross.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 4, Martha, wife of Nathaniel Ross, in the 42d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 95 Ist-place, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Staples.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, Rev. N. A. Staples, Pastor of the Second Unitarian Society, in the 34th year of his age.
The funeral will take place from the Chapel of the Society, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., on Sunday afternoon, the 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

Thayer.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, Herbert Bryant, youngest child of A. E. and Eleanor B. Thayer, aged 3 years, 11 months and 3 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 90 Hamilton-st., without further invitation.

Van Wyck.—In Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., Gen. Abraham Van Wyck, in the 90th year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence on Saturday, Feb. 6, at 1 P. M.

Vanderoef.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, after a short illness, Mary Ella, daughter of John J. and Emeline Vanderoef, in the 17th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 139 West 10th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.
☞ Northampton and Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

Watson.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, Major Josiah Watson, U. S. Marine Corps.
Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
Kentucky, Extra Class 157.—Feb. 5, 1864.
4, 19, 38, 12, 44, 53, 63, 23, 1, 25, 13, 77.
Kentucky, Class 158.—Feb. 5, 1864.
72, 7, 35, 77, 67, 55, 64, 71, 75, 22, 68, 29, 52.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
Extra Class 61—Feb. 5, 1864.
52, 34, 42, 78, 24, 70, 6, 33, 11, 32, 23, 59.
Class 62—Feb. 5, 1864.
15, 5, 78, 7, 52, 35, 23, 50, 19, 37, 13, 41, 49.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

RELIEF FOR THE WORKING WOMEN.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINE,
No. 839 Broadway, corner 22d-st.
"A complete sewing-machine depot and the only one up town."—*Mercury*

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
ONE OF THE OLDEST
AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY
from Rev. Francis Lobdell, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn.
Bridgeport, Jan. 21, 1864.
Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.:
Gentlemen: I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity, to bear testimony to the virtues of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I have used it when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throat, for many years, and never, in a single instance, has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.
I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed.
Entirely unsolicited, I send you this testimonial, which you are at liberty to use in any way you choose. Perhaps the Balsam does not affect all persons alike, but it always removes my hoarseness, and fits me for the minister's hard-working day—the Sabbath.
Very truly yours, FRANCIS LOBDELL.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & Co., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

ARMY RELIEF BAZAAR BUILDINGS,
ACADEMY PARK, ALBANY, N. Y., Jan 18, 1864.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, through the Secretary of State, having generously donated to this Bazaar (which is to be held at Albany, in the month of February, A. D., 1864, in aid of the Sanitary Commission for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers,) the original draft of his FIRST EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, dated Sept. 22, A. D., 1862, the undersigned, a Special Committee appointed for that purpose, hereby give public notice that the said Proclamation will be sold by issuing a series of tickets, duly numbered from 1 to 5,000, at $1 for each ticket. The number of tickets issued not to exceed 5,000, and the issue may be limited to any less number in the discretion of the Committee. The drawing to be made by putting the various numbers of names of the purchasers of tickets sold in the same wheel used by the Provost-Marshal of the Fourteenth Congressional District of the State of New-York, in making the draft of soldiers for said district. The holder of the first ticket drawn will be entitled to the Proclamation.
The Proclamation is in the proper handwriting of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, excepting two interlineations in pencil made by William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and the formal heading and ending of the document, which are in the handwriting of the Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State. It is written on one side of four half sheets of foolscap paper, and can be seen and examined either in the Bazaar Buildings or in the Office of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in the State Hall, Albany.
This Proclamation is, in the opinion of the Committee, an autographic and historic treasure of more interest and importance even than the Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, which was only the necessary sequence of the September Proclamation.
Tickets can be obtained immediately by inclosing $1 for each ticket, with name and residence, to WILLIAM BARNES, Chairman of the Committee, Albany, N. Y. If any of our friends in Great Britain wish to compete for this valuable document, a contribution of four shillings will give one chance for it; and all sums realized for exchange over $1 per ticket will, if desired, be given in shares to the British Museum. Mr. T. H. Barker, No. 41 John Dillon-st., Manchester, is solicited to act for Great Britain.
WILLIAM BARNES, GERRIT SMITH,
EDWARD C. DELAVAN, THOS. W. OLCOTT,
JOHN K. PORTER, WM. C. BRYANT,
JAMES A. BELL, Special Committee

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IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

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Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
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AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!
I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.
W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.
New-York, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.
Harlem, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE.
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. Its with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
New-York, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of acure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
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We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"New-Bedford, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.
Dear Sir: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.
Respectfully, JUDITH BUSSELL."

"Reedsbury, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.
"* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *
C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:
"Havemeyer Mansion, Fifty-seventh-st., New-York, Aug. 2, 1863.
Dr. Drake: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.
Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.
Thy friend.
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. CATHORN,
Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c, all preserved in perfectly Pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.
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They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.
Notice.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor It is put up only in our log-cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unmutilated, and signature on steel-plate side labels.
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Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
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Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
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One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.
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One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
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Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.
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SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer, that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed
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From the Review in the New-York Times.
The public had a right to expect something from the announcement of the Life and Letters of Washington Irving; nor has it been disappointed. The work, the last volume of which has just been published, completing the story of this well-rounded career, is worthy to be ranked as a continuation of the writings of Geoffrey Crayon himself, so pleasing a revelation is it of that author's genius. The biographer has done his work in so modest and unpretending a manner, and withal, with such excellent judgment and simplicity of style, that everything enhances our appreciation of the original, who is ever before us in his letters and recollections as in his life and published writings.
*** No epistolary or biographical collection in the English language, or perhaps in any other, is comparable with this in the variety, scope, and interest of the topics and the characters introduced. It may be described as "The autobiography of Washington Irving as [unconsciously] related in several hundred familiar letters to friends; with pen-pictures of the times in which he lived."
In order to meet the wishes of the trade, and of the large number of owners of Irving's Works who will require this work as a companion to their sets, the price, now that the work is complete, is fixed at
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A TALE OF THIS WAR, FOUNDED ON FACTS, WITH REAL CHARACTERS.
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NEW MILITARY BOOKS.
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THE PRIN

THE ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS

Reply of Maj.-Gen. Dix to Hon. Wm. Dewey.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Below we give the reply of Maj.-Gen. DIX to the letter of inquiry addressed to him by Hon. WILLIAM DEWEY, Chairman of the House Committee on Federal Relations. The report of the Surgeon in charge accompanies the reply, which we also give in full, together with so much of the report of the General in command as relates to the treatment of the soldiers. It seems from these communications that while suffering has been unavoidable, everything possible has been done to secure the health and comfort of the soldier:

THE COMMUNICATION OF GEN. DIX.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, }
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 30, 1864. }

Hon. William Dewey, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations of the New-York Assembly:

SIR: I have the honor to communicate the information promised in my letter of the 25th inst.

1. In regard to the Park Barracks:

In September last, an effort was made to procure from the Common Council permission to build barracks on the Battery, for the use of the United States during the existing war. In November the effort was renewed, with a proposition to remove there the barracks now in the City Hall Park. I have recently made a third application through his Honor the Mayor. Had this permission been granted, the inconveniences recently encountered in making suitable provisions for the returning regiments of volunteers would have been prevented. The Park Barracks belong to the State, and the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General in this City was advised some months ago that it was the intention of the State authorities to use them as a depot for recruits. It was not, therefore, deemed advisable to occupy them, except a small portion, and they became unfit for use for want of glass, and from uncleanliness. The portion alluded to was occupied as a place of confinement for deserters and other military offenders. It became so crowded as to become altogether unfit for the purpose, and as soon as my attention was called to it, I directed the prisoners to be removed to a more suitable place of custody. When the volunteer regiments began to return, and there was no other place for their reception, I directed the Park Barracks to be thoroughly purified and repaired. They are now in perfect order, and are almost every day occupied by troops in transitu. Of this occupation I immediately advised the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the City. Some time ago, when occupied as a hospital, the spaces between the floor timbers were filled up with lime, as I am informed, by the Superintendent of the Barracks, who is in the service of the State. The statement in the Assembly that there was a foot of filth under them is untrue.

As to Riker's Island:

I inclose report from Gen. JACKSON, the commanding officer, and Surgeon WORRALL, the medical officer in charge of the sick. Their statements are confirmed by my own personal observation. They show that no one has been frozen to death, and that only one person was severely frost-bitten. This person, as I learn, was under the influence of liquor, and was exposed through his own negligence.

The number of sick is not large, and the cases are for the most part light. The number of deaths is remarkably small—only twenty-four in about six months, with an aggregate force of 15,000 men. One was a case of suicide, and two others were cases in which drugs had been administered by villains who hang about recruiting rendezvous, inducing men to enlist under false pretences, drugging them and plundering them of their bounties. I am investigating these frauds, and hope to detect some of the perpetrators.

Riker's Island was not intended as a permanent depot for recruits. There is a deficiency of water, and about 4,000 gallons are brought every day from New-York. Barracks are now constructed at Hart's Island, and the white troops will be removed there next week. There has been unexpectedly a large number of colored troops to be provided for, two regiments having been raised with great rapidity under the auspices of the Union League Club. One would have been sent to the field a fortnight ago but for the want of officers. It is expected to go within ten days.

On the whole, I venture to say that the troops on Riker's Island are as comfortable as they can well be in tents. Orders have been issued to erect barracks at Willet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, and when they are completed, the colored troops will be provided for there while organizing for the field.

The committee will not fail to observe that the officers on Riker's Island are in tents as well as the men. The tents have floors and stoves, and, although in very severe weather there must be some suffering, the bill of mortality here, as well as in actual service in the field, show that it is not such as to diminish the chances of life. No effort is spared to make all the provision that is possible for the comfort of the troops, and it will not be long before barracks will be completed for the reception of recruits as rapidly as they are enlisted.

For further information, should the committee desire any, I refer to Mr. BUCK, who has recently inspected Riker's Island, at the instance of his Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR.

The general charge that the volunteers are in places where they are covered with filth and vermin and badly fed and poorly clothed, is untrue. They are abundantly fed and clothed, and they are not covered with filth and vermin. The value of the assertion that the barracks on Riker's Island are not fit for swine to live in, will be properly appreciated when it is known that there are no barracks there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SURGEON.

HOSPITAL HEADQUARTERS, RIKER'S ISLAND, }
N. Y. H., Jan. 28, 1864. }

SIR: The order from the Department of the East, embracing several interrogatories, concerning the condition of the island, &c., has just been received, asking for an immediate reply. The brief time allotted to the completion of the task will not allow of a minute detail of all the facts connected with the investigation. The first question in order is:

1. *Cleanliness.*—The culinary department, inspected daily, either by myself or an officer of the day, or both, appeared to be in general well managed, in view of the numbers to be provided for, and the wet weather which prevailed. There was scarcely a day in which the floors and shelving were not scraped off and washed.

2. *Suffering from Cold.*—The fact cannot be disguised that during the late inclement weather there was considerable suffering among a portion at least of the men, from the imperfect manner in which they were provided for, in tents, against the variations of temperature and the intensity of the cold, no barracks having been provided by the Government. Nevertheless, they had blankets, overcoats and straw, but of the last, part of the time, the quantity can scarcely be regarded as having been sufficient. The discomfort of the men was much increased by the great numbers crowded into the tents. As an offset, to this, however, many of the tents had board flooring, and some had stoves.

3. *Frozen to Death.*—The most diligent inquiry has failed to find the case of a single individual frozen to death, nor did such an event occur on this Island.

4. *Number of Sick.*—The proportion of sick was exceedingly small, considering the number and character of the men brought daily here. Many were terrible specimens of humanity, and hundreds arrived in a fearful state of intoxication. There is the strongest ground for supposing many of them were drugged.

Whole number of deaths for the months of August September, October, November, December, 1863, and January, 1864, whites (including one suicide (eleven,) 11; colord (thirteen,) 13; total, twenty-four (24,) out of a grand total received on the island since August 8, 1863, of fifteen thousand (15,000.) Diseases—Encephalitis, pneumonia, rheumatism, diarrhœa, phthisis, pulmonalis, bronchitis (capillary,) febris typnoidis; but the most fearful of all was delirium tremens.

5. *The Condition of the Food.*—The general character of the food was good. The meat, beef, pork and mutton, were sweet, with only a single exception, during a long run of sultry weather. I heard no complaints, with this single exception, of the meats. Vegetables were generally abundant and of a good quality, and entered largely into the composition of the soup, which was freely served out and as freely eaten. The bread was of good quality—this was the general opinion; and was never deficient in quantity. Water was occasionally scarce, and sometimes not to be obtained, more particularly when the navigation for a short time was obstructed by ice, preventing the supply coming over from Harlem. The small and inadequate quantity furnished by one pump can scarcely offer an exception to this remark.

In conclusion, the sick in the hospital had all the attention which kindness could dictate.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

With sentiments of respect, yours,
J. A. WORRALL, Surgeon in Charge.

Obituary.

THE LATE ADMIRAL HAMELIN.

The French Admiral HAMELIN, whose death has just been announced, was the coadjutor of Admiral DUNDAS in the Black Sea, during the Crimean war. He was born Sept. 2, 1796. He was the nephew of Admiral Baron HAMELIN, a sailor who saw much service under the First Empire. At the age of eleven years his uncle placed him as a midshipman on board the *Venus*, and while yet a boy he saw a great deal of fighting. In 1812, having obtained a commission, he took part in the expedition to the Scheidt. His promotion was rapid, notwithstanding the peace which followed the battle of Waterloo. In 1828 he became a Captain, and in 1842 a Rear-Admiral. The Crimean war found him Maritime Prefect at Toulon, and he was then selected for the command of the Black Sea fleet. The memorable landing of the French troops previous to the battle of the Alma was effected under his direction. During the attack on Sebastopol forts of Oct. 17, a shell struck the quarter-deck of the *Ville de Paris*, and killed Lieut. BOMPAILLER, by Admiral HAMELIN'S side. He himself was knocked down by the shock. He rose and continued to command his vessel amidst a storm of Russian projectiles. His conduct on that day was rewarded by his promotion to the rank of a full Admiral. On the death of M. DUCOS, he was appointed Minister of Marine, which office he held from 1855 to 1860, when he received the post of Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor. He leaves a son, who is a Captain in the navy, and at this moment second in command of the *Bretagne*. His daughter was married only a few weeks before his death. The wedding had been fixed for Jan. 5, but the Admiral, feeling his end approaching, advanced the time in order that he might be present at the nuptials. The Emperor has ordered that he should be buried in the Invalides.

THE DUKE OF ATHOLE, K. T.

The Duke of Athole died Saturday, Jan. 16, at Blah Castle, the fine old baronial seat of his ancestors, in Perthshire. He was the eldest of the two sons of Lord GLENLYON (second son of JOHN, fourth Duke of Athole, K. T., by his first marriage with the Hon. JANE CATHCART, eldest daughter of CHARLES, ninth Lord CATHCART.) by the Lady EMILY PERCY, fifth daughter of HUGH, second Duke of Northumberland. The late Duke was born on the 20th of September, 1814, so that at his death he was in his 50th year. The lamented Duke was formerly in the army, having entered the Second Dragoon Guards as Cornet, but he retired from military life altogether in 1840. On the death of his father, Lord GLENLYON, in October, 1837, he succeeded to that barony, and succeeded to the dukedom on the 14th September, 1846, on the death of his uncle, JOHN, fifth Duke of Athole. He was Hereditary Sheriff of Perthshire and Grand Master of the Freemasons of Scotland, which high post he has held since the resignation of the late Gen. Lord FREDERIC FITZCLARENCE, so that his Grace had been head officer of the craft in Scotland many years. The Duke, when Lord GLENLYON, took part in the magnificent and costly chivalric pageant in August, 1839, known as the Eglinton Tournament, where he was one of the knights, and was attended to the field of the tourney by above 100 armed Athole men from his family home in Perthshire. The Emperor NAPOLEON III. and the Earl CRAVEN are among the few knights now alive who participated in that romantic *fête*. The deceased nobleman was a Conservative in politics, but gave his occasional and independent support to Lord PALMERSTON'S Government.

THE DUKE OF CLEVELAND.

The Duke of Cleveland died at Raby Castle Monday, Jan. 18. His grace was found dead in his chair. The late Duke was born in London in 1788, and was married in 1809 to the daughter of the fourth Earl POULETT. She died in 1859. The Duke succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1842. As Earl of Darlington he sat for the county of Durham from 1812 to 1818. From 1818 to 1826 he was member for Tregony; from 1826 to 1830 he sat for Totnes. In 1830 he was elected for Saltash, and the same year changed to South Salop, which he represented until he became Duke of Cleveland. His brother, Lord WILLIAM JOHN FREDERICK POULETT, succeeds to the title.

LORD ARTHUR LENNOX.

Lord ARTHUR LENNOX, son of the fourth Duke of Richmond, expired on Friday, Jan. 15, at his residence, Ovington-square, Brompton, aged 57. The early part of his lordship's life was passed in the army, and in 1842 he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and afterwards held the same rank in the Light Infantry Battalion of Sussex Militia, of which corps he became Lieutenant-Commandant in 1860. His lordship also held some posts under Government, having been a Lord of the Treasury from May, 1844, to August, 1845, and a clerk of the Ordnance from August, 1845, to July, 1846. The late Lord also sat for Chichester from 1831 to 1846, and was returned for Yarmouth in 1847, but was unseated on petition.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S FAREWELL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, }
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30, 1864. }

In compliance with orders from the War Department, I hereby relinquish the command of the Department of the Missouri to Maj.-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, United States Volunteers.

In doing so, I desire to express my thanks to the command for their good conduct while under my orders, and also to the loyal citizens within the limits of the department, who have so generally accorded a cordial support to the measures instituted for their protection and the peace of the community.

In relinquishing the command, I am proud of the honor of having as a successor the General whose brilliant deeds in command of the Army of the Cumberland have made his name illustrious.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

GEN. ROSECRANS TAKES COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, }
ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 30, 1864. }

1. The following extract from General Orders No. 26, War Department, current series, is published for the information of those concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28.—By direction of the President of the United States, Major General W. S. ROSECRANS, United States Volunteers, is appointed to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

2. In compliance with the above order, I assume command of this department.

3. The officers of the Department Staff, excepting Gen. SCHOFIELD'S personal Aides, and Major J. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant-General, will continue as heretofore until further orders.

4. The General Orders and regulations now in force will continue to govern until altered or revoked.

5. Major FRANK S. BOND, Senior A. D. C.; Capt. J. P. DROUILLARD, Additional A. D. C.; Capt. R. S. THOMS, A. D. C., are announced as Aides to the General-Commanding.

6. In relieving Gen. SCHOFIELD, who, in assuming the arduous duties connected with the command, relinquished high prospects of a brilliant career as Commander of THOMAS'S old division in the Army of the Cumberland, I tender him my compliments for the admirable order in which I have found the official business and archives of this department, and my best wishes as well as hopes, that in this new field of duty he may reap that success which his solid merits, good sense and honest devotion to duty and his country so well deserve.

7. While Commander here I sincerely trust I shall receive the honest, firm and united support of all true national and Union men of this department, without regard to politics, creed or party; in my endeavors to maintain law and reëstablish peace and secure prosperity throughout its limits. The past should be remembered only for the lessons it teaches, while our energies should be directed to the problem of assuring our future, based firmly on the grandeur of our position, and on the true principles of humanity and progress to universal freedom, secured by just laws.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General Commanding.

—The following Generals were in Louisville, on Monday: Major-Gens. Grant, Rosecrans, Hunter, Cadwallader, Stoneman, Schofield, Crittenden and McCook; Brig.-Gens. Wadsworth, Allen, Cattlain, Thomas and Burbridge, and Rear-Admiral Porter.

—The Rebel Colonel, BASIL DUKE, the "brains" of JOHN MORGAN, has been removed from the Penitentiary by order of the War Department, and is now at Camp Chase, upon a parole which the Western papers fear may be violated.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 5, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81. Co.	107	50	Min. Min. Co	70¾
25,000	U.S.6s. 5-20s..Co.	107⅜	900	Reading R	117
15,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. c	98	200	do	116⅞
4,000	Mo. St. 6s	67¾	200	do	116⅜
20,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	85¾	700	do	117⅜
10,000	do	86⅜	600	do	117⅜
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s	105¾	500	do	117¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	109¾	100	M. Sc. & N. I. R. b15	94¾
4,000	Erie 2d M. 7s	79.119	700	do	94
1,000	E. 5th M. 6s	109½	300	do b10	93¾
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	104	50	do	93⅝
10,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B	123⅛	150	do	93⅞
10,000	do	124	300	do b10	93⅞
1,000	Ch., R. & Q. 8s 1st M.	119	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G	133⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. B	122	100	do	134
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st	89¾	100	do	134⅛
2,000	Ul. & Ft. 8th M	85	100	Ill. Cen. Full S	119
1,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	101	100	do	119⅛
5,000	Chic. & Alt. in B.	99⅜	200	Al. & Ter. H. Pref	81
6,000	Penins. R. 1st M.	80	50	do	80
5,000	Ch. & Alton 1st	100⅜	650	Ch. & Alton Pr	97
10	Bank of State N. Y.	103¾	750	Ill. Cen. R. S	139⅜
10	Bank of Commerce.	101⅜	600	do	139¾
5	Bank of the Repub.	104	32	do	139⅞
50	Which	98	500	do b10	139¾
10,000	American Gold	157⅞	400	do	130,131
100	Canton Co	39¾	100	do	87.130⅜
200	do	38⅞	200	do	b15.131⅛
500	Cumb. Coal Pr	51⅜	200	do	b4 130⅜
400	do	51¾	100	do	b15.131
50	Del. & H. Ca. Co	176	30,000	Ill. C. Gan. B. Sc	116
100	Penn. Coal Co	188	700	Cleve. & Pitts	110¾
100	Quick. M. Co	b15 49	200	do	115⅜
800	do	48¾	1000	do	115¼
200	do	48¾	1200	do	115
3650	Mar. Min. Co	33	500	do	b10.115⅛
1000	do	33½	200	do	b10.115¼
300	do	s10 33	200	do	b10.115
200	do	s30 33	50	Cl., Col. & C. R	151
1000	Copper Iron Mines	14	50	do	151⅛
200	Quarts H. M. Co	13¼	50	do	151⅛
100	do	15½	200	Gal. & Ch. R	113¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R	b10.132⅜	400	do	114
6061	do	132⅜	250	do	114⅛
1393	do	132⅝	100	do	s30.114⅜
200	do	s10.132⅞	200	do	b10.114
400	do	s3 aft. opg.133⅛	100	do	b10.114⅛
200	Erie s	108⅜	200	do	b15.114⅜
6500	do	108¾	100	do	b10.114⅜
1300	do	b30.109	100	do	114⅜
300	do	b30.109	200	do	114⅜
200	do	b60 108⅞	1800	Cleve. & Tol. R	138
200	do	b5.108⅞	400	do	b30.138⅛
200	do	b15.108⅞	200	do	s10.138⅜
200	do	b10.109	200	do	138¼
600	do	b10.109	300	Chi. & R. I. R	143¾
600	do	b10.108⅞	300	do	143¾
50	Erie Railway Pr	101	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C	69
200	do	102⅛	1100	do	68
250	do	102⅜	200	do	s10 68
20	do	102⅜	200	do	s30 68
500	Hud. R. R	146	100	do	68¾
400	do	144⅞	50	do	b10 69¼
200	do	144⅜	300	Tol. & Wab. R	55
200	do	b10.144⅜	500	do	55¼
100	do	b10.145	100	do	b10. 59

Friday, Feb. 5—P. M.

The Funded Public Debt of the United States is, in every sense, *a Gold bearing Security*. The Government has never paid off the principal of any of its Funded Loans except in Specie. *The interest is pledged to be paid in Specie.* This pledge does not rest alone on the public faith. The source of revenue, *in Gold*, is specific in character and steady and unfailing in its receipt. This revenue, from Customs, is "set apart" as an inviolate fund by Act of Congress, to the primary object of paying this interest, in preference to all other claims upon the Treasury, and secondly, to the payment or purchase for the Sinking Fund of so much of the principal of the Public Debt as shall amount, in Gold, within each fiscal year, to 1 ℔ cent. of the whole Debt. This sacred fund from Customs is not only steady in its receipt, in Gold, but steadily increasing with the growth of the country in its ability to consume Foreign imports. The source, itself, is unfailing. Its present volume for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1864, is more than double the claims of the year for Gold interest. We give the approximate figures in proof:

CUSTOMS IN GOLD—FISCAL YEAR.

First Quarter, official	$22,562 018
October and November, official	16,136,418*
Dec'ber and Jan. at New-York	11,427,000
Estimated other ports	3,609,000—15,236 000
Total for seven months	$53,934,436
Feb. and March, N. York est'd	12,000,000
Fourth Quarter, do	18,000,000
At N. York Feb. 1 to June 30	30,000,000
Other ports estimated	10,000,000—40,000,000
Total for year	$93,934,436

*Report of Secretary of Treasury Dec. 10, which, placing the figure at $15,336,418, and adds, "these receipts do not include the entire month of November, complete returns for that month not having been received from all points. These returns will probably increase the sum of receipts by about $800,000."

INTEREST PAID AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First Quarter, official	$4,283,628
October and November	12,504,386
Jan. 1, on Funded 5s and 6s	3,360,000
Feb. 19, to be paid on 7-30 ℔ Cents	2,142,000
April 1, to be paid on 7-30 ℔ Cents	3,188,875
May 1, to be paid on Popular Loan	12,000,000
Total on Funded and Fundable Stock	$37,479,389
On Gold Interest Certificates, say	*8,000,000
Total for year in Gold	$45,479,389

*On the 1st of November last the remaining Gold interest Certificates of Deposit were paid off, and on the 3d of March prox. the last of the Gold Interest one year Certificates of Indebtedness will be paid off.

The present Funded and Fundable Debt, bearing interest in Gold at an average of 6 ℔ cent., amounts to $756,717,809, as in our table of yesterday. The interest charge *in Gold* is about $45,000,000, as against a Customs Revenue of $93,934,436. The Temporary Debt is $689,653,698, of which only $220,493,533 is on interest, the remainder being in Greenback and Fractional Currency. But were the whole of this temporary indebtedness now funded into a long 5 ℔ cent. Stock of the United States, the Gold Interest of the succeeding fiscal year would still fall within the present volume of Customs Revenue, to say nothing of its prospective increase.

This Customs Revenue is beyond the ordinary contingencies of popular taxation, and the time has passed when it was made the sport of Free Trade and Ad Valorem theorists in the adjustment of our Tariff Acts. We verily believe that when this rebellion is settled, Free Trade, in its old ultra sense, will be as obnoxious to the whole country, including the regenerated South, as secession itself. The voluntary surrender of supporting the interest charge upon the Public Debt through the Custom-house will be maintained in all its integrity, and its burdens borne the more cheerfully by the great body of the consumers of Foreign Goods, because of their ability to pay for them and the common interest which they hold in the maintenance of the public faith of the nation.

The price of Gold and rates of Exchange on London are much the same to-day as on Thursday. The export demand for Gold for to-morrow's steamer is reported moderate. The Customs demand has been pretty active throughout the week. The market for Money continues to show increasing ease of supply at 7 ℔ cent. The Stock Brokers were well accommodated through the forenoon and to the close of Bank hours, notwithstanding the increased volume of Railway speculation for cash, as well as on time. The Customs in Gold to-day were $279,000. The Currency balances in the Sub-Treasury are gradually decreasing.

The demand for the Government Stocks, both on the Stock Exchange and through the Money Brokers on Wall-street, continues active. The Popular Loan is 103⅜@104⅛, and the Loan of 1881, 107@107⅛ ℔ cent., the registered Certificates being rather ahead of the Coupons, owing to the demand for the latter for the National Banking Department. Treasury Certificates are 98 ℔ cent. and in demand. The amount of these in circulation is $15,000,000 or 20,000,000 below the usual maximum through last year. The Railways are generally up again, and the advance in price since last night extends over a large portion of the list. Erie, touched 109, buyer a few days, and the business in the stock was unusually large. Several of the Western Stocks were equally buoyant; Illinois Central and Cleveland and Pittsburgh taking the lead. In both these a large *Short* interest on the Street is reported outstanding, though aside from this, both are favorites, and easily moved on a general good market. Galena followed up in the afternoon, and Michigan Central and Reading were firm. In New-York Central the new speculation is not yet so sensibly felt, though its turn may come next, as much confidence is expressed in the ability of the road to follow up the present 5 ℔ cent. half-yearly Dividend with another at the same figure in August. There was a spirited rise of 5 ℔ cent. in Prairie du Chien Road, of which there is only about 27,000 Common Shares.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with last night. The reported general ease in the Money market at the close of the day had its effect in widening the circle of speculation for the rise. The Commission Brokers take new orders with better confidence in the rise than earlier in the week. There was a further advance on Erie Shares on the Street; sales as high as 109½ ℔ cent.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	157⅞	158	Mich. Central	133⅜	136⅝
U. S. 6s, 1861	107	107	Mich. Southern	93¼	93⅝
N. Y. Central	132⅜	132⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	131	134
Erie	108⅜	109⅜	Illinois Cen	128⅜	131
Erie Preferred	102	102⅜	Pittsburgh	113⅜	114⅝
Hudson	144	144⅜	Fort Wayne	88⅜	88¾
Pacific Mail	225	226½	Rock Island	143⅜	143⅝
Harlem	102¾	102⅝	Galena	113⅝	114⅜
Canton	38¾	38⅝	Reading	116¾	117¾
Treas. Cer., new	98	98	Quicksilver	49	48¾
Toledo	137⅜	138	Cum'land Coal	52	51⅜
Northwest	48¾	49	Mariposa	38	33

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The half-yearly Dividend of the Citizens' Bank is 4 ℔ cent.

New-York	115	Mech's Bank'g Ass	96
Manhattan	140	American Exchange	168
America	127	Chatham	100
City	145	Bank of the Republic	104
Phenix	105	Bank of N. America	105
Tradesmen's	110	Hanover	99
Greenwich	1 60	Irving	100
Leather Manu'ture	150	Metropolitan	110
Seventh Ward	135	People's	101
State of New-York	103⅜	St. Nicholas	101
Commerce	101⅜	Atlantic	101

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105⅜	Ill. Central, '75	121⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	102	Alton & T. Haute firsts	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs	102	Alt. & T. H. Pref'd	87¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100⅛	Chi. & N. W. firsts	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	112	Chi. & N. W. seconds	76⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76	130	Del. L. & W. firsts	113
Erie thirds, '83	112	Del. L. & W. seconds	113
Erie fourths, '80	110	Tol. & Wab. lsts	88½
Erie fifths, '88	109¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Buff., N. Y. & E. '77	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F	110
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	104
Hud. R. thirds, '75	128⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	108	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	105
Mich. C., '69 & '72	121	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	84¾
Mich. C. new lsts, '83	124	Miss. & Mo. L. G	60
Mich. S. seconds	124	Chi. & Alt. firsts	100⅜
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F	108	Chi. & Alt. Income	90⅜

The following appears in the Washington dispatches of the *Herald*:

"As was indicated in this correspondence a few days ago, the issue of the five ℔ cent. interest bearing Treasury notes is rapidly affording relief to Government creditors. Nearly *one hundred millions* of them have already been paid out."

The facts are that the Treasury borrowed, last September, of the Associated Banks, $50,000,000 on the first issue of these Notes. They bear date Dec. 1, and were all delivered to the Banks early in January. Not one dollar was paid out to the public creditors. Late in January the process of paying out the second issue to the public creditors was commenced. On the 29th of that month $987,769 only had been used. On the 2d February the amount had reached only $2,074,445. On that day (Tuesday of this week) the unpaid requisitions of all sorts, including the requisitions in suspense, were only $21,375,669. It is quite plain, therefore, that the hundred million story is a very wild guess.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,641,233 43, including for Customs, $279,000; payments, $5,405,120 77; balance, $35,767,106 92.

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Feb. 4, were $2,925,551, against $1,748,507 same week last year, and $1,785,805 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	2,693	$1,291,870	218	$62,938	584	$295,602
Mf. of Cot'n	886	265,989	82	15,376	249	66,756
Mf. of Silk	786	834,997	38	36,610	92	89,601
Mf. of Flax	960	215,946	109	24,459	348	84,537
Miscellan's	561	174,971	13	2,395	284	14,118
Total	5,886	$2,783,773	460	$141,778	1,537	$460,614
		141,778				2,783,773
Total entered		$2,925,551		Total marketed		$3,244,387

The Whale Fishery of the United States.

The New-Bedford *Shipping List* has published its regular annual review of the Oil trade of the United States. We glean therefrom the following statistics. The importations of Sperm Oil, Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States in 1863, were:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
New-Bedford	42,458	43,191	307,950
Fairhaven	3,356	1,137	7,800
Westport	3,874	197	....
Mattapoisett	1,573	7	....
Sippican	308	26	....
Dist. of New-Bedford	51,569	44,556	315,750
New-London	28	2,148	35,550
Nantucket	3,822	557	4,950
Edgartown	1,170	100	900
Provincetown	1,290	1,736	....
Boston	4,916	5,637	88,900
Beverly	210	....	....
Salem	200	40	....
Sag Harbor	885	855	5,100
New-York	969	7,351	37,600
Total	65,055	62,976	488,750

IMPORTS FOR 1863.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
January	2,325	2,255	15,150
February	1,270	2,408	18,250
March	3,834	6,678	101,650
April	1,841	11,699	123,400
May	17,797	14,220	67,800
June	9,043	1,782	9,500
July	6,643	4,941	2,150
August	7,334	4,961	1,950
September	2,209	4,375	28,250
October	5,607	6,071	94,400
November	5,383	3,454	4,700
December	1,819	136	21,550
Total	65,055	62,974	488,750

The following are the importations of Oils into the United States from 1845 to 1864:

Imports of	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Whalebone, lbs.
1863	65,055	62,974	488,750
1862	86,641	100,478	753,500
1861	68,932	133,717	1,038,450
1860	73,708	140,005	1,337,650
1859	91,408	190,411	1,923,850
1858	61,941	182,223	1,540,600
1857	78,440	230,941	2,056,900
1856	80,941	197,890	2,592,700
1855	72,648	184,015	2,707,500
1854	76,596	319,637	3,445,200
1853	103,077	260,114	5,652,300
1852	78,872	84,211	1,252,900
1851	99,591	328,483	3,966,500
1850	92,892	200,608	2,869,200
1849	100,944	248,492	2,281,100
1848	107,976	280,656	2,003,000
1847	120,753	313,150	3,341,680
1846	95,217	207,493	2,278,930
1845	157,917	272,730	3,167,142

Exports of Sperm Oil, Whale Oil and Whalebone from the United States.

	Sperm, Bbls.	Whale, Bbls.	Bone, Lbs.
1863	16,366	11,297	279,394
1862	27,976	68,583	1,004,981
1861	37,547	49,969	1,145,013
1860	32,792	13,007	911,226
1859	52,207	8,179	1,707,829

Statement of the Average Prices of Sperm and Whale Oil, for 1863.

	Sperm Oil.	Whale Oil.
January	$1 67½	$ 83
February	1 75½	92
March	1 87	1 02
April	1 70	1 00
May	1 61	86
June	1 51	88
July	1 50	90
August	1 46	88
September	1 45½	91
October	1 57½	1 02
November	1 62½	1 11
December	1 60	1 10

Average price of Sperm Oil for 1863, $1 61 ℔ gallon.
Average price of Whale Oil for 1863, 95¼c. ℔ gallon.

Statement of the Average Price of Northern and Southern Whalebone for 1863:

	Northern.	Southern.
January	$1 58	$1 40
February	1 69	1 44
March	1 80¾	1 55
April	1 80¾	1 55
May	1 65	1 55
June	1 57	1 55
July	1 52¾	1 45
August	1 68	1 40
September	1 50	1 40
October	1 55	1 33¾
November	1 54	1 35
December	1 56	1 35

Average price for Northern Bone, 1863, $1 62 ℔ lb.
Average price for Southern Bone, 1863, $1 44½ ℔ lb.

Stock of Oils and Whalebone in the United States, Jan. 1, 1864.

	Sperm, Bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Bone, lbs.
New-Bedford	24,880	8,314	26,200
Fairhaven	1,800	—	—
Westport	2,700	—	—
Edgartown	500	—	—
Nantucket	760	—	—
Boston	315	410	—
Salem	220	—	—
New-London	25	15	—
New-York	—	905	122,780
Total	31,200	9,344	148,980

*Stock of Oil and

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
No. 728 Broadway, opposite Waverley-place.
GRAND SACRED AND PATRIOTIC MUSICAL PERFORMANCE
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1864.
Mrs. MOZART, Miss C. A. FLINT.
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Miss M. B. LEACH.
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
Mr. D. D. GRISWOLD. Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. HENRY C. TIMM.
Mr. EDW'D HOWE, Jr., Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
Mr. GEORGE LEACH.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
One of Messrs. Steinway & Son's grand piano-fortes will be used with the organ on this occasion.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF MISSIONARY LIFE IN INDIA.—Three lectures by Rev. R. A. HILL, in the Seventh-avenue United Presbyterian Church, between 12th and 13th sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, and on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22. Lecture to commence on each evening at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for the course, 50 cents.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. Bishop SIMPSON, U. S. Senator WILLEY, of Western Virginia, and Rev. Dr. BOWMAN, President of the Indiana Asbury University. There will be no collection. No postponement on account of the weather.

CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE JEWS.—A sermon will be preached on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in Christ's Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., by the Rev. Dr. COXE. An address will also be made, giving an account of the operations and prospects of the work. A collection will be taken up in aid of the society. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE NINTH SERMON in the series will be preached by Rev. J. L. SHOCK, D. D., pastor of the 15th-st. Evangelist Lutheran Church, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of East 31st-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christian Love.* Union Prayer meeting, THURSDAY EVENING, in Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Successful Church—Illustrated by Gideon's Three Hundred Men*, Judges, vii.; and at 7½ P. M., to the young, *On Motives to Early Piety.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching every evening in the week, except Saturday.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock, evening. Subject in evening—*Ignorance and False Religion*—being a continuation of the course of lectures on "Pilgrim's Progress." Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES, being discourses on "Christian Life," delivered in the South Baptist Church, 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D.D., will preach the sixth of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Bible and Christian Life.*

THE UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.—Rev. NEWTON BESTON, Pastor of the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, is preaching a series of sermons on *The United States in Prophecy*, every Sunday evening. The seventh discourse TOMORROW, at 7½ P. M. Preaching, also, at 10½ A. M.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. Preaching next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN. Communion at 3 P. M. Evening, 7½, monthly concert for seamen, with extracts from correspondence, addresses, &c.

"POOR FUND."—REV. C. C. GOSS, REV. MR. DEFOREST, agent for Hilton Head; GEORGE W. BUNGAY, Esq., and others, will speak in behalf of a fund for soldiers families, at Hope Chapel, SUNDAY EVENING. Discourse on a *Future Life* at 10½, and a children's meeting at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—LECTURES on *Bunyan's Holy War.* The fourth lecture will be delivered by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, ON SUNDAY EVENING, on *the March of Emanuel in person, with his forces, for the Conquest of the Town of Mansoul.* Services at half-past seven.

REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS WILL preach in the First F. W. Baptist Church, 28th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. EBENEZER KNOWLTON will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service.

THE SEVENTH OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS ON THE LITURGY, will be preached by Rt. Rev. GEO. BURGESS, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., in the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st. Subject—*The Psalter an Inspired Liturgy.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT." West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Feb. 7. Morning services, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. The Evening services are discontinued for the present.

HELL, ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the third discourse on this subject, at the Historical Society's Building, 2d-av., 11th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Report of Hell by a Discarded Convict.* Strangers cordially invited.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., will preach in behalf of this association, in his own church, Fourth-av., northwest corner of 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will preach as usual in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Divine Legislation for the Poor.* Preaching in the morning also by the Pastor at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath service at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The third lecture of the current series will be giving SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, on *The Episcopalian Church.* Mr. BALLOU will also preach in the morning.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH. by Rev. Mr. FIVAZ, at No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.; seats free. Prayer Meeting every THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

ATHENEUM, BROOKLYN, CORNER OF Clinton and Atlantic sts.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, on *Our Lord a Lawyer*—a sermon to the legal profession. Morning service at 10½.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in his Church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Free seats, good singing, and a cordial welcome to all strangers.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH CONTINUES her addresses in Clinton Hall SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening selected by the audience. Illustrations and discussions after lecture. Tickets 25 cents.

A FREE LECTURE, THE SECOND OF A course upon Primitive and Modern Christianity, Compared, at Room No. 5 Clinton-hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 7½ P. M., by SAMUEL EVANS, author of Christianity placed upon its own principles.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN WILL PREACH in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Strangers accommodated with seats on main floor. Pews in the galleries all free.

REV. WILLIAM FREELAND WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ in the EVENING. The public are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who prefer Bible truth to the "Traditions of Men," are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening—*The Details of Prophecy—The First Coming of Christ, etc.*

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED BEFORE the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College on SUNDAY EVENING next, 7th February, by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., at the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.

PROPHECY EXPLAINED.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., continues his work of restoring all things which God has spoken by all his holy prophets. See Acts iii., 21. He will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Feb. 7, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning sermon—*Orthodoxy.* Of the evening—*The Apocalypse.*

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. DR. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach the fourth of this series on SUNDAY EVENING next, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered after the morning service.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES, AND STATE OF THE NATIONS will be the subject to be considered by The New-York Scripture Reviewing Class at Room No. 4 Clinton Hall, next THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The public are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. JOHN W. BUCKMASTER, of St. John's Chapel, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. Sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av.—SUNDAY services at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the AFTERNOON being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. JAMES M. FULLER, of the Genesee Conference, and late Colonel of 105th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, will preach Feb. 7th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

IRVING HALL.—REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL deliver one of the series of discourses on the *First Christian Century*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN Rose Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

THE REV. CHAS. WHITEHEAD WILL preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 8 o'clock, P. M. The public are invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor, will preach on SABBATH, the 7th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

ANNA E. DICKENSON WILL REPEAT her lecture, *Words for the Hour*, lately delivered in the Capitol at Washington, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

REAL ESTATE.

SMALL GOOD BRICK HOUSES
FOR SALE,
in West 17th-st., from $4,000 to $6,000 each, all in perfect order, have gas fixtures and Croton water throughout, and separately connected with sewer in street.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES CHEAP!

No. 30 Ellicott-place	$3,800
No. 166 Gates avenue	4,000
No. 542 Pacific-st	6,000
Jefferson-st., near Franklin	5,500
and others on Hamilton, Sackett, Carroll, Degraw, and almost every other street in the City, by E. E. MILES, Broker, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.	

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT
for sale, one hour from City, mansion, lodge, &c., &c.; 20 acres, fine park, extensive views, perfectly healthy.
Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

HOUSE AT ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—The building formerly known as the Orange Female Seminary, recently converted into a dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements; situated on a lot of one acre, in the immediate vicinity of the brick church station of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and the main street. Half the amount of the purchase money, if required, may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of GEORGE BARRETT, No. 70 Wall-st., or SAMUEL W. BALDWIN, Mercantile Bank, Orange.

THREE DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE.—No. 105 2d-av., between 6th and 7th sts.; No. 130 East 53d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; No. 157 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. All first-class houses with all the modern improvements; will be sold on desirable terms. Apply to W. H. BALDWIN, No. 128 Broadway, room No. 7.

FOR SALE—A 4-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH all modern improvements, situate on the north side of 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avenues; price $11,000. Also, one for $10,000; also, a 3-story brick on West 23d-st., full lot, $16,000; one in 41st-st., near 5th-av., $30,000; one in 35th-st., $20,000. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

SEVENTH WARD PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE—To close an estate:
HENRY-ST.—The brick house and lot, No. 181 Henry-st.
RUTGERS-ST.—The brick house and lot, 32 Rutgers-st.
The above houses will be sold low if applied for immediately. A. H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 151 EAST 33d-st.; size of lot 18 feet 9 inches by half the block; house 18 feet 9 inches by 46 feet deep; three stories and basement, brown-stone front, high stoop, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of J. EDWARDS, brown-stone yard, East 16th-st., near Avenue A.

FOR SALE—ON SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN, two neat and convenient houses, brown stone, three stories, with basements and under cellars, houses 17 feet, 4 inches by 48 feet, in good order and with all modern improvements. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANsion at Perth Amboy, N. J., most eligibly situated, surrounded by trees; fine garden, orchard, greenhouses, graperies, stables, &c.; partly furnished. Apply to CHAPMAN & BROS., No. 12 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., next vacant lot. House 25x55, lot 100 feet. In complete order and frescoed. Possession at once. Inquire owner, No. 34 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 8 Boorman-place, near 8th-av., four stories; also No. 152 East 33d-st., near 3d-av., for $7,500; stone fronts and modern improvements. Apply to DAVID M'ADAMS, No. 400 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, THREE stories and high-stoop, all modern improvements, gas fixtures, water, furnace, &c., in complete order, painted last Summer. No. 233 West 50th-st. Apply to J. L. HALSEY, 31 Nassau-st., Manhattan Life Ins. Co.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE, four-story, high stoop, 22x67-100, in good order; situated between 5th and Madison avs., (Murray Hill,) $20,000; others on Murray Hill, $14,000 to $80,000; some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE ON BROADWAY, near 49th-st., and 1 on 7th-av., running through, nearly opposite the depot of the Broadway Railroad, well adapted for business purposes. Apply to
J. CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—THE UNDERsigned offer for sale several very desirable plots on Broadway, between Canal and Bleecker sts.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood in 24th-st.; price, $4,500. Inquire at No. 164 John-st. of G. DE WITT & BROS.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 51 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House 21.6x55, lot 99 feet. In good condition, frescoed throughout. Inquire owner, No. 34 East 18th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT WEST FARMS—10 miles from the City—4 acres of land, large house, beautifully shaded by fine old trees, stream of water running through the place; accessible every hour by railroad or steamboat; well situated for hotel, school or private residence. Apply to J. CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 20 ACRES AT GIFford Station, S. I. R. R., 45 minutes from New-York. On the premises is a good dwelling house, also a tenement house, barn, hay house, &c. There are two orchards of choice fruit, and a spring and well of excellent water. This place is admirably adapted for market gardening or for a gentleman's country seat. Apply to THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 33 IRVING-PLACE, SOUTHWEST corner of 15th-st., three stories and extension; rent, $1,500. No. 29 Irving-place, two and one-half stories; rent, $1,000. These dwellings houses are in complete order, and will be let to small private families only. For permit to view, &c., apply to WILLIAM B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A DESIRABLE THREEstory brick dwelling, with basement and under cellar, laundry and kitchen, three rooms deep, and substantial brick stable on the rear of the lot adequate for one pair of horses and carriages, at No. 115 2d-avenue, corner 7th-st. Inquire at No. 67 Cliff-st., of WM. H. HOOPLE, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE FIRST floor and three lofts in the spacious building No. 620 Broadway; each floor is about 30 by 200, and the location is very desirable. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st., or MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., No. 620 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS with privilege of renewal, the premises No. 734 Broadway, called the Jones House. Lessee permitted to make any changes not injurious to the building. Rent $6,000. Apply to J. C. HEYWOOD, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—BROOKLYN Heights—brown stone, 30 feet front, with grounds and stable attached; every thing in complete order. To a private family, rent $2,500. Address Box No. 299 Brooklyn Post-office.

FARM TO RENT—ON OLDFIELD POINT, LONG Island, of about 100 acres; good dwellings, and every convenience. Apply to C. E. J. GROESBECK, No. 54 Broad-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000—PARTNER WANTED—WITH from $3,000 to $5,000, to manufacture an article now ordered for the United States Army Hospital; it is officially approved by a Board of Army Surgeons and by the Surgeon-General. Particulars of the business made known at No. 563 Broadway, Room No. 2.

BOOKBINDERY FOR SALE—CONTAINING cutting machine, stamping press, stamps, standing press, tools, &c; will be sold at a bargain. Apply at No. 548 Pearl-st., near Broadway; good chance for any one to enter the business.

$1,500 OR $2,000 IN CASH WILL BE furnished, by a person who is not unwilling to take hold of work, for a proper interest in some established business. Address H. G. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM-ENGINE OF 400-HORSE power, with boilers and gearing complete; built by Corliss & Nightingale. In good order for immediate use. Apply to Messrs F. SKINNER & CO., No 46 Barclay-st., New-York.

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE OF 12-HORSE power; upright cylinder preferred; good second hand or new. Address Box No. 5,000 N. Y. Post-office.

CALORIC ENGINE WANTED—EQUAL TO three to four horse power. Address Box K., No. 4,616 P. O., N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—I Wanted to rent by a family of three, a small house in the vicinity of Wall-st. Ferry or near Clinton or Washington-av. Address Box No. 3,205 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED, IN BROOKLYN—BY A family of three; a house of moderate size, in the vicinity of the Wall-st. ferry, or on Clinton or Washington avs.

FIRST-CLASS LARGE FURNISHED house wanted to hire for three or four months.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.
Doors open at 7½; Overture commences at 7½; Curtain rises at its conclusion. The performance will terminate close on to 11 o'clock.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.
TO-NIGHT.
Mr. Lester Wallack's standard Drama,
ROSEDALE,
FOR THE
EIGHTY-SEVENTH TIME,
in which Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Daly, Mr. Browne, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Miss Morant, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Barrett, Miss Le Brun and Miss Carman will sustain their original characters.
MONDAY, 88TH NIGHT OF ROSEDALE.
ON TUESDAY
will be given (for the first time in this country) a new play, in four acts, recently produced in London with immense success, written by
WESTLAND MARSTON, ESQ.,
called
PURE GOLD,
WITH NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC BY MOLLENHAUER,
COSTUMES, &c., &c.
Wednesday—ROSEDALE.
Thursday—NEW PLAY.
Friday—ROSEDALE.
Saturday (by particular request)—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

INSTRUCTION.



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REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Principal,
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No. 135 MADISON-AV., corner of 32d-st.
REV. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS, Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals and Proprietors.
The next term will commence Monday, Feb 8.

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SANS SOUCI SEMINARY, BALLSTON Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y. Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal. For young ladies only. Terms, $150 per year for board and tuition in English. Superior advantages in the ornamental branches. The next semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at which time the Principal will be in New-York, and will accompany young ladies to the seminary. He can also be seen until that time at the Pacific Hotel, New-York, on Thursday of each week, from 11 to 2 o'clock. For circulars and other information, address the Principal at the Seminary, or Pacific Hotel.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERAture lessons by a Parisian, licentiate of the University of Paris. M. LANGUELLIER,
No. 6 West 11th-st., two doors from Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching, wishes one or two pupils for instruction in the piano-forte. Address M. M. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN EXperienced woman, as cook; understands all its various branches; the best of City references. Call at No. 89 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS COMPANION TO A LADY.—A LADY is desirous of a situation as companion to a lady; would not object to travel; best reference given. Address R. E. M., Box No. 1,748 Post-office, Philadelphia.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—A young lady, who has had experience in housekeeping and the care of children, desires a situation as housekeeper, or housekeeper and governess. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to family and qualifications. Address A. L., *Journal* Office, Newark, N. J.

TO WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman wants a baby to wet nurse at her own house, with a fresh breast of milk two weeks old; the best of reference from her family doctor. Apply at No. 219 Columbia-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a German girl as chambermaid or to take care of children, and can do all kind of sewing if wanted. Inquire at No. 115 Clinton-st., in the store.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT.—A PROTestant woman desires a situation as down-stairs servant; is a good cook and baker; also an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SCOTCH WOMAN wants a situation to do housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 150 West 19th-st., top floor.

SEWING DONE IN FAMILIES BY THE day, week, or month, by a lady, with Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call or address Miss LYONS, No. 300 West 13th-st.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the care and cultivation of hot and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables, &c. For further particulars, call or address GARDENER, at A. Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway, New-York,

AS FOREMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS foreman of a gang of men, by a competent and experienced man, who can give good reference. Address FOREMAN, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address SALESMAN, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

HELP WANTED

SALESMAN WANTED.—AN IMPORTING house wants a salesman familiar with British, French and German dry goods and silks, and who has had experience with buyers. To a competent man a liberal salary will be given. Address, with reference as to ability and character, which will be confidential, to Box 647 Post office.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG, healthy woman, whose child is three or four months old; she must be perfectly healthy, and bring the best of references as to kindness and cleanliness; the highest wages paid to such a person by applying at the southwest corner of 9th-av. and 152d-st. Take 3d-av. cars to Harlem, thence by omnibus to the door, or by 6th-av. or Hudson River Railroad cars.

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE (GERMAN preferred) without incumbrance; man as good plain gardener and farmer; the wife as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; persons of an agreeable and willing disposition may secure a good place by addressing HENRY, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY, WILLING COLORed girl, or woman, who understands general housework, first-rate washer and ironer, good cook and baker, with a first-rate recommendation. May call at No. 40 Hammond-st.

WANTED—A WAGON PAINTER TO GO TWELVE miles in the country; one that can stripe, and understands the trade; he can have steady work by calling at Mr. MYERS' furnishing store, No. 129 Nassau-st. Call from 10 to 4.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STORE IN PARK-place, a lad from the age of 15 to 17, of good address, to do bank business, &c. Address Box No. 2,618 Post-office, with real name.

SPINNERS AND WEAVERS WANTED—At the Catskill Woolen Mill, Leeds, N. Y. Apply at the Mill or to SAML. HANNA, No. 4 College-place, New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener; one who can take care of a horse and cow, and make himself generally useful. Apply to DORAS L. STONE, No. 45 Wall-st.

STATIONERY.—WANTED, A SALESMAN—One who has a thorough knowledge of the business; no other need apply. Address Box No. 5,059 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, GOOD WILL, FIXtures and lease of a brewery and malting establishment, situated in the neighborhood of New-York. To those possessed of the requisite capital this offers an opportunity for investment rarely to be met with. For particulars address B. A. F., Box No. 3,144 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
FIFTEENTH WEEK
FIFTEENTH WEEK
FIFTEENTH WEEK
OF THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
Or, MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
which is still a brilliant success. In connection with the
TOUR OF THE WORLD,
a fine collection of
SCENES FROM IRELAND,
SCENES FROM IRELAND,
never before exhibited in any part of the world, which have been procured at great expense expressly for this exhibition, with
a good many local scenes of
THRILLING INTEREST
will be exhibited.
Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8 P. M.
Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
H. B. MCKEON, Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, AT 8.
FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
MME. MEDORI.
In her unrivaled character of Norma, in Bellini's grand tragic opera, in three acts, of
NORMA.
with its incomparably great cast.
Norma.....MME. MEDORI
Adalgisa.....MLLE. SULZER
Pollio.....SIG. MAZZOLENI
Orovezo.....SIG. BIACHI
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
TO THE PUBLIC.
In consequence of Wednesday, Feb. 10, being Ash-Wednesday,
THE SIXTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT
will take place
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9,
When will be performed Gounod's brilliant opera of
FAUST.
The sale of tickets and secured seats will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5 o'clock.

"THE WOMEN OF BABYLON,"
By E. H. MAY, of Paris, exhibiting day and evening, with the celebrated collection of W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, and to be all sold at the Dusseldorff Gallery, on the evenings of Feb. 12 and 13.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE LONDON TIMES,
speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation.
"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-leave man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."
Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare:
"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently,
They have proclaimed their malefaction."
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½; close at 10½.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, 1864.
EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE—assisted by
Mme. DE LUSSAN,
First representation in New-York of
LE MARIAGE AUX LANTERNES.
Comic opera in one act by Jacques Offenbach,
LE POUR ET LE CONTRE.
Executed by Mesdames De Lussan, Maillet and Hamburg, and Messieurs Donatien and Maillet.
Proverbe in one act, M. Octave Feuillet,
LE CAPORAL ET LA PAYSE.
Folie Vaudeville in one act by MM. Paulpde Kock and Varin.
Doors open at 7½; curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered at 11 P. M.
Box-office at No. 623 Broadway.

PAINTINGS BY COLE,
Now exhibiting free, at the Dusseldorff Gallery, day and evening, and to be sold with the rest of the elegant gallery of works of art collected by W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, on the evenings of Feb. 12 and 13.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
MME. J. DIRIX,
at the Church of the Messiah, opposite the New-York Hotel, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, on which occasion she will be assisted by her pupils and the following eminent artists:
Mme. HENRIETTE FRINGS,
Miss MINNA GEARY,
Mlle. ALICE FRINGS,
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor,
Mr. HERRMASON, Basso,
Mr. DOYLE, Violinist.
Mr. MEADER, Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Can be had (also programmes) at the principal music-stores, of the sexton, or at the door on the evening of the concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA—MATINEE.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, Feb. 6, at 1,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
when will be produced Flotow's charming Opera of
MARTHA,
with the following splendid cast:
Lady Henriette.....(her favorite rôle).....Miss Kellogg
Nancy.....Mlle Sulzer
Lionel.....Sig. Lotti
Plunkett.....Sig. Biachi
Lord Tristan.....Sig. Muller
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
Admission to the Matinée $1, to all parts of the house. No reserved seats. Doors open at 12, to commence at 1. Tickets may now be had at all the principal music-stores and hotels; also, at the regular ticket-offices.

PERHAM'S,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.
TICKETS SELLING BY HUNDREDS!
CROWDED HOUSES
to witness the wonderful
STEREOSCOPTICON,
surpassing in BRILLIANCY, NOVELTY and BEAUTY any exhibition of the kind ever known; and the
MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,
a superb and gigantic pictorial history of the war.
EVERY EVENING, at 7½; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock; single admission, 25 cents; National Home tickets, admitting four, $1. See En

FURTHER FROM ALBANY.

THE NEW POLICE COMMISSION.

The Soldiers' Voting Constitutional Amendment.

Proposed Collection of Tolls from the New-York Central and Erie Railroads.

Gen. Dix's Report Respecting the Condition of the Riker's Island Soldiers—The Special Bounty Bill—Soldiers Voting—Legalizing the Payment of Bounties in New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 5, 1864.

MR. DEWEY, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, presented to the Assembly this morning Gen. DIX's full report of the condition of the soldiers at the Park Barracks and on Riker's Island. Gen. DIX's report covers a report from the chief Surgeon on the Island; also, a report from Gen. N. J. JACKSON, commanding on the Island. The reports state in substance that the soldiers have been well cared for. There have been no deaths on Riker's Island occasioned by suffering from cold. There have been several instances of soldiers being frostbitten, and one case where the suffering from this cause was severe. Intoxication of the soldiers themselves has been the occasion of such suffering. The report of the Surgeon admits that the protection against cold in extreme cold weather was not such as would be desirable. The sanitary condition of the soldiers on the Island is on the whole better than the average, and the number of deaths unusually small.

The special Bounty Bill, providing to pay a State bounty of $300 to volunteers under the late call for 200,000 men, was favorably reported, and came before the House for discussion to-day. The point discussed was the provision of the bill that towns and counties may not offer local bounties that shall exceed $300. The bill provides that when local bounties are paid they shall be a claim against the State, and the local and State bounty in any case shall not exceed $300. This provision prevents all competition, and equalizes the bounty throughout the State. There was an exciting debate on this provision of the bill, Mr. PINCKNEY, of New-York, opposing it with great earnestness and determination. The bill was finally made the special order for this evening, and a special session will be held for its consideration.

The bill which passed the Assembly, providing for a special election to submit to the people an amendment of the Constitution securing to soldiers the right to vote, was ordered to a third reading this morning in the Senate, after a sharp debate. Senator FIELDS made an effort to have the constitutional amendment relative to Court of Appeals incorporated in this bill, so as to have both amendments submitted to the people at one election. He denounced the political opposition which defeated his scheme.

The bill legalizing the acts of Supervisors of New-York County in paying bounties, which was lost in the Senate, was revived by a vote of reconsideration, recommitted, and a new hearing obtained. It passed the Senate yesterday, and having been moved forward out of its order, has to-day passed the House.

The Assembly adopted the following resolution offered by Mr. MATOON.

Resolved, That in a time like the present, when the expenses of a great war press heavily upon the people, it is just and proper that the large and rich railroad corporations of this State, which are competing with the canals and are reducing its revenue, (as shown by the Auditor's report of 1863,) should bear a fair proportion of the burden, and be compelled to pay into the State Treasury something of their enormous earnings in the way of tolls on through freight, carried during canal navigation.

Mr. MATOON gave notice of a bill carrying out the spirit of this resolution in relation to New-York Central and Erie Railroads.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 5.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SHAFER—Amending the act relative to Life and Health Insurance Companies.

Relative to filing opinions of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. LAIMBEER asked unanimous consent to report the Metropolitan Police Bill, naming Messrs. Acton, Bergen, Purdy and Jones Commissioners, but several objected.

The bill incorporating the new Brooklyn Turnverein was passed.

The bill submitting the "Soldiers' Voting Constitutional Amendment to the People," on the first Wednesday in March, was ordered to a third reading by a unanimous vote.

Also the bill authorizing the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company to hold real estate in this State. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 5.

The House held a session this evening, the State Bounty Bill being the special order.

After debate in committee, progress was reported, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Friday, Feb. 5.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$25,000	Amer. Gold	103	100	Erie Pref	102¾
25,000	ao	103½	1000	do	b10. 103
20,000	do	b3. 103½	500	Pittsburgh	b3. 115
20,000	do	103½	200	do	b3. 115⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R	133	1100	do	115⅛
200	do	b3. 133⅛	1500	do	115⅝
200	Had. R. R	145⅛	900	do	b3. 116
100	do	b3. 145⅞	1200	do	b10. 116
100	do	b2. 145⅞	600	do	s10. 115⅞
400	do	145⅞	200	do	b5. 115⅞
300	Reading R	b3. 118	200	do	b5. 115⅝
400	do	117⅜	500	do	b5. 115⅝
450	Prairie du Chien R.	64⅜	500	Erie Railroad	s3. 110¾
50	do	64⅜	300	do	110¾
100	do	65	500	do	s10. 110¾
300	Mar. Min. Co	34	7200	do	b3. 110¾
2100	Ill. Cen. R	131⅜	200	do	110¾
100	do	b3. 131⅜	1350	do	110¾
100	do	b3. 131⅜	1500	do	b5. 110¾
100	Mich. So	93⅝	2000	do	s3. 110¾
100	do	b3 93⅝	1400	do	s10. 110¼
100	do	93⅝	400	do	b4. 110¾
500	Galena	114⅜	300	do	b4. 110¾
300	do	114¾	500	do	s30. 110¾
100	Quicksilver	49	300	Fort Wayne	88¾

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, and Irritated Throats, are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

CAMILLA'S HUSBAND, the finest drama played in New-York this season, is given this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum for the last time. Who will fail seeing it? The characters are all finely represented; the scenery beautiful; the music exquisite, and the whole piece rich and interesting. The Giants, Dwarfs, &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

THE TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—Killing of Bill Williams by Haines, with their portraits, Terrible Explosion in Maiden-lane, and a Splendid Array of Valentines in *Demorest's Illustrated News* of this week. The live paper of America. Everybody and his wife should see it. Now ready. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Twelve houses have been saved from being robbed, in ten weeks, by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, when the bell has given the alarm, and a door or window has been found forced open. In six years' experience it has never broken through; is applicable to the best houses in town. E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway, (Fairbanks & Co.)

[Advertisement.]

The latest dispatches from the Indian Ocean bring reports of continual depredations on American commerce by the rebel pirates. East India products have, therefore, advanced, and KENT'S East India Coffee is now sold at 25 cents per pound. Ask your grocer for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!—Do not fail to see the Valentines, with other splendid novelties, in DEMOREST'S *Illustrated News* of this week. The live paper of America. Every man, woman, and child should see it.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S *Illustrated News* of this week contains splendid valentines, both comic and sentimental, with other beautiful engravings, and fashions by Mme. DEMOREST. Now ready.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 05 | Sun sets..... 5 24 | Moon rises. 5 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 49 | Gov. Island.. 7 38 | Hell Gate.. 9 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships City of New-York, (Br.,) Kennedy, John G. Dale; Saladin, (Br.,) Jameson, Kingston, via Port-au-Prince, H. Booth & Co.; Germania, (Brem.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers Wyoming, Campbell, Port Royal; Petrel, Davis, Beaufort. Murray & Nephew; Wm. Woodward, ——, South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Ilos, (Norw.,) Schlanbuck, Cadiz, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Western Belle, (Br.,) —— Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Tempest, Hinkley, New-London. Metcalf & Duncan; Julia, (Br.,) Blanchard, Cienfuegos. C. & E. J. Peters; Texas, Horton, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Guipuzoana, (Fr.,) Talhades. Bordeaux, Baetjer & De Vertu; Assumption, (Br.,) Vadel, Bordeaux, C. H. Raberg & Son; Mayflower, Lovejoy, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; John Benson, Johnson, St. John, P. R., Sturges & Co.

Brigs Nancy, (Dan.,) Speersen, Rio Grande de Sul, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ann Lovett, (Br.,) Beers, Yarmouth, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; Stranger, (Br.,) Campbell, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Thomas Young, (Br.,) Young, Santiago, Cuba, Tynes & Smith; Condor, Brown, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; J. Congdon, (Br.,) Forbes, Halifax. H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Picton, (Br.,) Monell, St. Domingo City, Howard, Kay & Slade; Conquest, (Br.,) Reading, Demerara. Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Ada Herbert, Crowell, Boston; H. W. Fry, Percival, Beaufort, master; Pangussett, Maples, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Eclipse, Cook, Fortress Monroe, L. Kenny; O. M. Pettit, Clark, Washington. B. F. Small & Co.; Sarah Cullin, Cullin, Fortress Monroe; Rival, Robbie, Stamford; Luisita, Underhill, Baracoa, master; Monmouth, Anderson, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Henrietta, Wakefield, ——, Ferguson & Wood; C. A. Farnsworth, Crowell, Ponce, P. R., G. T. Smith; Mary H. Mifflin, Crosby, Hilton Head, Birdseye & Wells.

Sloops Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny; Lexington, Rayner, New-Orleans.

Arrived.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, New-Orleans Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Lud'am, Herneken & Co. 1st inst., at 11½ A. M., 10 miles north of Sombrero light-house, passed steamship Creole and schr. Western Star, bound W.; at 6 P. M., 5 miles north of Carrysfort Reef light, passed steamship Arago, bound S.

U. S. steamer Flambeau, E. Cavendy, Acting Vol. Lieut. commanding, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and Charleston Bar 1st inst., at 7 P. M.

U. S. steam transport Decatur, Fargo, Alexandria, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Whirlwind, Rogers, Boston, with troops. Is bound to Fortress Monroe; put into this port with machinery deranged.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamer Locust Point, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Helvetia, Higgins, Havre Dec. 11, with mdse. and 385 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. From Dec. 29 to to Jan. 29, had heavy gales from S. W. to N. W.; since then very pleasant weather. Dec. 29, passed through large quantities of petroleum oil, marked petrolem, N. Y. Three deaths and 2 births on the passage.

Ship Lise Amelie, (Fr.,) Vertier, Havre 50 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Experienced heavy W. and N. W. winds most of the passage.

Ship Eastern Belle, Webster, Boston 40 hours, in ballast to Thayer & Peabody. Was at the upper end of the Sound last night at sunset.

Bark Gazelle, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Irvine, Liverpool 52 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co. Made a southern passage, and has had some heavy weather. In lat. 45, lon. 33, passed about 100 casks, apparently full, the heads painted, some white, some red, and others green; also saw considerable wrecked stuff, broken spars, etc.

Bark Clara Raduyan, (of Sunderland,) Harrington, Shanghai 105 ds., with teas, silks, etc., to Dehon, Clark & Bridges. Had heavy weather on the coast; carried away mizzen-topmast.

Bark Maydellseefeld, (Meckl.,) Krentzien, Marseilles 59 ds., with mdse. and 1 passenger to Baetjer & De Vertu. Had heavy gales during the passage; split sails, etc.

Bark Hellas, (Pruss.,) Pius, Marseilles 56 ds., with mdse to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Bark Sclavonia, (of Whitby,) Mutter, Amoy 155 ds., with teas to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark New-Brunswick, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Hopgood, Cardiff 47 ds., with coal to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Greenland, Thompson, New-Orleans 21 ds., with mdse. to master.

Brig Lady of the Lake, (of Bermuda,) Hill, Jacmel 13 ds., with logwood and coffee to H. Becker & Co. Passed Inagua Jan. 22.

Brig Airone, (Aus.,) Milledich, Trieste 100 ds., and Gibraltar 60 ds., with mdse. to Dutilh & Co. Had very rough weather.

Brig Ocean Spray, (of Gibraltar,) Micheirer, Palermo 49 ds., and from the Rock 27 ds., with fruit, etc., to Miller & Houghton. 3d inst., 60 miles north of the Capes of Virginia, had a very heavy N. W. gale, with snow.

Brig Edwin, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Sherman, Matamoras 20 ds., with cotton to Thompson & Hunter. Had heavy N. E. gales in the Straits of Florida.

Brig George Downes, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Paine, Anguilla 18 ds., with salt to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Left no vessels.

Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Hughes, Alexandria 8 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co. 3d inst., lat. 38 03, lon. 74 30, had a heavy gale from N. N. W., with snow; split mainmast, etc.; same day, at 7 P. M., Wm. Burns, seaman, was washed overboard, and was lost.

BELOW—Two brigs.

WIND—Sunset, S., and light.

Sailed.

Steamers Haze, Patapsco, Prometheus.

Ships Compromise, Talisman, Alexander Marshall.

Barks Medas, Guila, Victorine, Ilva, Linda Stewart, Sophia, J. & R. Young.

Brigs G. G. Rogers, Rolling Wave, Nautilus, Guila D., Bertha Reinstorf.

Schooners Lynchburgh, Wide World, A. B. Terry, P. Armstrong, Haze, Buena Vista.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 5—Arr. barks Champion and Conquest, from New-Orleans.

Also arr. bark Leroy, from New-Orleans.

Domestic Ports.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HOLMES HOLE, Feb. 2—No arrivals. Sailed—Schr. Annie Edith.

Feb. 3—No arrivals. Sailed—Schrs. Tilt, Convoy.

Feb. 4—Arr. and sailed, schr. Saladin, (Br.,) Marsh, from Cornwallis, N. S., for New-York. 8 A. M., wind W. In port—Brig Caledonia, (Br.,) repairing.

Spoken, &c.

Edith—bark, of Montrose, 87 ds. from Shanghai for London, Dec. 31, lat. 9 41 S., lon. 12 46.

Foreign Ports.

At Inagua, Jan. 22, schr. ——, from St. Jago de Cuba for New-York; had put in to bury the mate.

At Jacmel, Jan. 23, brig Emma C., for Boston, ldg.

[PER ARABIA, AT HALIFAX.]

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 24.

Arrived from New-York—Cornelius Grinnell, at Deal; Whampoa, at Bristol; Great Western and Gen. McClellan, at Liverpool; Hapsburg, Sarah Bryant, Ariosco, Sarah Flagg, and South Boston, at Cadiz; Lucky Ring, at Marseilles; Jan. 10, New-Orleans, at Cadiz; 17th, Caroia, at Genoa; 20th, Adele and Odeon, at Flushing; 22d, Ann Jones, at Deal; Frank Lovett, at Dublin; Queen Victoria, in the Clyde; Ianthe, at Queenstown; 23d, Atlantic, at do.

Arrived from Baltimore—Copernicus, at Heligaland.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Jan. 20, Eugenie, at Flushing; 22d, Craig, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Callao—Jan. 20, Mary Bangs, at Flushing.

Sailed for New-York—Jan. 21, Howard, Isaac Webb and Gertrude, from Liverpool.

MEM.—The ship Alarm, from Akyab for Singapore, has been wrecked on Preparis Reef. Crew saved.

The ship Clara Wheeler, from Liverpool for New-York, has put back.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT

TO THOSE WHO HAVE

YOUNG MEN

OR

BOYS TO EDUCATE.

THE

EASTMAN SYSTEM

OF

PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION,

AND HIS

NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

ON THE HUDSON.

POPULARITY OF THE INSTITUTION

AND SUCCESS OF HIS

NOVEL SYSTEM OF

BUSINESS TRAINING,

COMBINING THEORY AND PRACTICE.

IMPORTANT

TO THOSE WHO HAVE SONS TO EDUCATE.

From the Utica Daily Herald.

In the beautiful City of Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson River, has grown up an institution, so admirable in plan and purpose, and so potent in its educational influences upon the country, that it has become not only the pride of the State, but probably the most perfect model of its kind to be found in this or any other country. We refer, of course, to Eastman National Business College. Prof. Eastman, the founder, has devoted years to the work of perfecting his system of Practical Business Training, which is original with him, and is believed by him and the many friends of the institution to combine theory and practice in the best way calculated to develop the business capacity of young men and prepare them for active life. The great success of the institution, and the distinguished patronage it receives from all parts of the country, as well as from other countries, is sufficiently strong evidence in its favor. It is now in the full tide of prosperity, and Professor Eastman is reaping the full reward of his genius and efforts. Among the many hundreds in attendance, we are glad to know that Utica and Oneida County are well represented; and we feel that we cannot too strongly recommend the advantages of the institution to others of our citizens who have sons to educate. All classes of business men are in daily need of the instruction which it furnishes—farmers and mechanics as well as others. It has been unfortunate for our young men that this fact has been so much overlooked, and the business education, so essential both to success and to a proper appreciation of our social system, so generally neglected. To effect the needed reform, no man is working so effectively as Prof. Eastman, through the great Business College which he represents.

Understanding the education our country demanded for her Young Men, and knowing the deficiencies that existed, he long ago adopted for his motto that wise suggestion of the Spartan King, "TEACH YOUR BOYS THAT WHICH THEY WILL PRACTICE WHEN THEY BECOME MEN," determined to establish an Institution purely AMERICAN and CHARACTERISTIC OF THE AGE, to be devoted exclusively to an education that should qualify a person in the best manner, in the shortest possible time, and at the least expense, to insure success in the Active Business duties of life, and its operations to be conducted in the most PRACTICAL, INTERESTING manner possible.

With what success he has labored is known, the College now being FIRST IN INFLUENCE AND POWER AMONG AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS, HAVING IN REGULAR ATTENDANCE THIRTEEN HUNDRED STUDENTS, with a FACULTY OF FORTY-TWO PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS, and numbering its patrons and friends, not only in every section of the loyal Union, but in Canada, Cuba, South America and Great Britain.

The College at present enjoys the patronage and confidence of many of our most eminent business and literary men, among whom we may mention the Hon. Elihu Burritt (Learned Blacksmith,) Mathew Vassar (founder of Vassar Female College,) Judge McFarland, of Massachusetts, the Rev. James Cuyler, of Philadelphia, Henry C. Bowen, Esq., of the *New-York Independent* (who has two sons there,) George W. Bungay, of the *Tribune*, the Rev. Mr. Ives, of Boston, and many others.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The great feature of ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING which has assisted in giving this College its wide-spread reputation, is now developed to a fuller extent than ever before. With the facilities of four large buildings, and the large attendance, this preëminent mode of instruction is carried out to the greatest possible advantage to the student.

The system of practical instruction is founded on principles so simple and self-evident that a personal examination of the institution, in all its appointments, is sufficient to thoroughly demonstrate its practicability.

MANAGEMENT.

Notwithstanding the large patronage the institution enjoys, there is no better discipline observed in any school of one hundred students than through this entire College of thirteen hundred, as will be noticed by every person visiting it. Each building is under the charge o a special principal and a regular corps of teachers, and the whole under the immediate supervision of the President and Chief Principal.

The students board exclusively in respectable private families, who take only the boarders of the College, some accommodating one and two, and others ten and twelve. (This system of boarding is much preferred.) They are all under the supervision of a Principal, and each family is required to furnish, once a week, a report of the conduct of their boarders.

The College is now provided with ample facilities for all who desire its advantages. Applicants are admitted on any week day without giving previous notice, and are provided at once, on arrival, with proper boarding accommodations.

YOUNG MEN who desire to enter into active business, and parents who have sons to educate, will do well to look into the merits of this School. Its superior advantages for a PRACTICAL POPULAR EDUCATION cannot be questioned. Here your boys are taught those things they will use when they become men—they are taught for a purpose—given an education with a backbone in it. A day spent at Poughkeepsie visiting this Great Business College will well repay any Educator, or any one interested in practical instruction.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new fe to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



MISS MINA GEARY, the talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

KENDALL & CO.:

GENTLEMEN: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired. MINA GEARY,

Dec. 23, 1863. No. 52 West 14th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE

Is a stimulating extract of flowers, roots and herbs, for the growth, beauty and permanent vigor of the hair. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handsfull, and has never failed to arrest its decay and promote a healthy growth.

It also prevents the hair from turning prematurely gray, causes it to grow on bald heads, eradicates dandruff, cures diseases of the scalp, is a preventive of nervous headache, and as a dressing, imparts health and pleasantness to the head.

Put up in a box containing 2 bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, the other for morning use as a dressing. Price $1 per box.

KENDALL & CO., Proprietors,

No. 506 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

Sold by all druggists.

DEMULCENT.

THIS entirely new SOAP is beyond all comparison the best compound yet offered for

Chapped or Tender Hands,

THE NURSERY,

and all Toilet Uses,

Manufactured only by J. C. HULL'S SON,

Who also offers upwards of 100 varities of

TOILET and STAPLE SOAPS and CANDLES

For sale by most all respectable dealers.

RIDGEWOOD SMOKING CASE

This ingenious combination of a METALLIC CASE contains PIPE, STEM, MATCHES and CLEANER, with a handsome TOBACCO POUCH, self-loading, without the use of the fingers, or waste of Tobacco, is free from odor, and *portable* as a *Cigar Case*. Nothing can excel its UTILITY, COMFORT and ECONOMY for ALL SMOKERS, at HOME or ABROAD. For the ARMY and NAVY it is *invaluable*. As a *Gift* to *friends* nothing could be more acceptable. SKATERS will find *this Case* a most convenient and agreeable *companion*. It is in various and handsome styles, and at prices from $1 50, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 to $3 75 and $5—the two latter *richly plated and engraved*. *Single cases* sent by mail, *post*, on receipt of price, and 25 cents. Also the

RIDGEWOOD SMOKING TOBACCO.

Nothing superior to it, in *quality* and *flavor*, in the market. Put up in packages to fill the CASE, and larger for the general Trade. SMOKERS, DEALERS and SUTLERS are invited to *call* and examine these goods. A liberal discount to *dealers*. All ORDERS promptly filled.

RIDGEWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.,

Office, No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

WEAVERS WANTED.—GOOD WEAVERS, male or female, wanted, at the Harrison Mills, Franklin, Essex County, N. J. Apply to JOHN R. PILLING, Superintendent.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 6th day of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

IODINE.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists,

NO. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY,

enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

for the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases; Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, etc.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and exciting the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

Iodine Water is put up with full directions around each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this solution, as containing ¾ grains of Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water—no solvent being used. It is not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine neutralized by combination with any ingredient, and as no unpleasant or injurious results can arise from its continued use, this solution will be found superior to any other method in which Iodine can be exhibited.

The great success which has attended the use of Iodine Water in our own practice, and in the hands of those who have used it, enables us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public as a superior remedy for the cure of Chronic diseases, which have resisted other treatment, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence.

The genuineness of this solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by the names of such distinguished men as Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Professor E. H. Parker, Professor Jas. C. Booth, Dr. E. Whitney, Dr. H. Klingstein, and others.

Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists generally.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium for advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice. GEO. STORRS.

Rev. Geo. Storrs' residence, No. 62 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JULY 27, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,

A. MANN, Jr.,
No. 39 Wall-st.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., May 10, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.

Yours truly,

GEORGE L. LESTER.

NEW-YORK, January 23, 1863

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was so affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.

T. BERTELING,
Musical Instruments,
167 Bowery.

THE WORLD OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863.

Dr. H. ANDERS & Co.—GENTS: Having used your Iodine Water in a very bad and long-standing case of Dyspepsia, I would offer my testimony to its superior efficacy in the cure of that troublesome and enervating complaint.

Respectfully,

ROBERT REA.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES

KNOWN AS

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water* or *calculous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women*, or *Children*.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon thousands who have been the VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance (although failure) receive prompt treatment else where may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge. In from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 13 Ann-st.; FEDERREN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally: Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 41 Division-st., New-York. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of Imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

EPILEPTIC AND NERVOUS FITS—CURED by JOHN McDONALD, who may be consulted for the present at the Stevens House, No. 25 Broadway, every morning, from 9 till 12 o'clock. Satisfactory references given to parties who have been already cured, and to some of the most respectable medical practitioners in the City.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.
PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures all new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	$0 25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book, $ 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

COAL.

LIVERPOOL COAL—NOW LANDING FROM ship *Monarch of the Sea*, best house or rail coal, in lots to suit purchasers. CORNELIUS GRINNELL, No. 26 Burling-slip.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
AFRICA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	3,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,874	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin ..... { $80 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Saturday ..... Feb. 6
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... Saturday ..... Feb. 20
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin ..... $80 00. Steerage $30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 | Steerage to London 31 00
First Cabin to Paris ..... 95 00 | Steerage to Paris 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 | Steerage to Hamburg 37 00.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:
ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 2,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $50 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $20. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship NOVA SCOTIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 6. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.
Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.
For passage apply to
ISABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., N.R.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The Steamship MORNING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. screw-ship,
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JNO. A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. Mail Steamship
YAZOU,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 88 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE — Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S.C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M, and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3:15 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 28th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR sale.—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York. After March 1, 1865, 71 and 73 East 14th-st.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums, and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $55 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Upright and square 7-octave pianos, $300, $275, $300, $350. Melodeons at $40, $60, $90. All in elegant rosewood cases and fully warranted by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner 4th-av., Bible House.

MONITOR PIANOS—IN SIZE, CONVENIENT in tone, powerful and melodious. Piano buyers are invited to call to examine Chambers & Gabler's Pianos—the best and cheapest made. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner 4th-av. Address CHAMBERS & GABLER, 108 E. 25th-st.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS KENNEDY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, 79 East 16th-st.,
Between Irving-place and 4th-av.
The Spring session commences Feb. 8.
French is the language of the school.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 234 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This well-established and flourishing institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 2½ hours' ride from New-York. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the family. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

FRENCH INSTITUTE—FORT WASHINGTON, 170th-st. and King's Bridge road, N. A. LE-PINASSE, Principal. Next session commences February 1. French is the language of the school. Circulars, 913 Broadway, Leroy's drug store, and 57 Cedar-st., from G. LESPINASSE.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Great Barrington, Mass. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 3.

A MORNING HOUR.—ELLSWORTH'S MODEL writing and book-keeping rooms will hereafter be open from 9 to 11 A. M. for pupils unable to attend in the afternoon or evening. Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—DAY AND BOARDing School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. Spring term commences Feb. 2. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A JUNIOR COLlegian as instructor in English, mathematics and the ancient languages; can also give instructions in vocal and instrumental music, especially the organ. Address CARL, Box No. 1,565 N. Y. Post-office.

A GOVERNESS WANTED—IN THE COUNtry; one who is thoroughly qualified to teach the English branches, music and drawing. Address R. W., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, OF MIDdle age, with family, desires a situation in town or country; an eligible boarding school will be considered; satisfactory references given and expected. Address, for one month, A. M., Box No. 3,415 New-York Post-office.

TEACHERS CAN HEAR OF THE CHEAPest boarding-school property in New-England, by addressing Rev. IRA PETTIBONE, Winchester Centre, Conn.

TEACHER WANTED—ENGLISH AND MATHematics. Apply, after 2 P. M., at No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 261 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4, gentleman at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 161 FIFTH-AVENUE.
CLASSES, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, or MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MORNING NEWSPAPER ROUTE IN Brooklyn for sale, containing over 1,000 subscribers, profits over $30 per week, ground covering the Heights. Will be sold cheap, or will sell it in separate parts. Apply at subscription desk *Times* Office, between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 323 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, after 8 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SPECIAL OR GENeral partner, with $25,000 or $30,000, to take an interest in an establishment which is manufacturing patented machinery, and in which the proprietor has invested $50,000. The concern has a very desirable location down in the business part of the City, and the additional capital is needed to increase the business, which is done for cash. To any gentleman having the amount required, and a taste for mechanical pursuits, this is a rare opportunity, as the associations are of the most highly respectable character. Address a note to HENRY & CO., Box No. 2,134 Post-office.

LITERARY.—A GENTLEMAN, CORRESPONdent for several foreign journals, wishes to make arrangements with a respectable publisher for the publication in America of a politico-humoristic work. To appear in weekly numbers during a period of five to six months. Or to any enterprising person who understands the management of such an undertaking, a liberal share will be offered. Address G., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE DRUG STORE LOCATED AT No. 405 8th-av., near 31st-st., an old established stand, with stock, fixtures and good will. Apply to S. P. SMITH, No. 135 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS, CONTAINING IN ALL 90 acres, at Spring Valley, N. Y., one-half mile from railroad depot; a saw-mill, with water power, on the premises; the farms well stocked with good fruit; situation desirable and easy of access; will be sold separately or together. Apply to JOSEPH WHITE, on the premises, or to A. McFARLAND, No. 88 West 25th-st., before 12 M.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM IN THE TOWN of Madison, N. J., on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, ¾ of a mile from depot, 1¼ hours from New-York; 75 acres land, large brick house, good outbuildings, is well watered and eligibly situated. For full particulars apply to J. H. BUNTING, No. 183 Broadway, 3d floor.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ONE hour by rail from the City, in one of the pleasantest villages in the vicinity of New-York. Plenty of choice fruit, excellent water, carriage-house and other outbuildings, all in good order. Apply to E. LYON, No. 122 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

A WELL KNOWN AND VALUABLE COLlection of FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS, belonging to a distinguished collection of a Baltimorean now in Europe
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of FRIDAY, 12th, and SATURDAY, 13th February, at 7½ o'clock, at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 518 Broadway, next door below Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s store. This valuable collection contains choice cabinet specimens of the different Schools represented in this collection—it would be difficult to find their equals. Many of them were commissioned directly from the artists, without limit as to cost; others purchased out of the FRENCH and FLEMISH EXHIBITION, and often the CHOICEST WORKS by the respective artists—especially numerous and excellent in the FRENCH SCHOOL. We annex a few of the most prominent names, such as:

E. Frere,	Fichel,	Rossau,
Merle,	Thayer,	Daubigny,
Plassan,	Lambinet,	Montfaliet,
Chavet,	Billotte,	Selignac,
Duverger,	Patrois,	Zeim,
Lassalle,	Theo. Frere,	Lemmens,
Rozier,	Fauvelt,	Peerus,

&c., &c.

GERMAN AND BELGIAN SCHOOLS.

A. Achenbach,	Hubner,	Dillens,
Meyer of Bremen,	De Brackelaer,	Lindre,
Preyer,	Lachenwitz,	De Bergue,
E. Verbockhoven,	Planer,	Mocslager, &c.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL

Church,	Leutz,	Cole.
Kensett,	E. Johnson,	Casilear,
Durand,	Bouton,	Gifford,
Crowsey,	H. P. Gray,	W. T. Richards,
Hall,	Tait,	W. Hart.
Shattuck,	Sugdam,	Gignoux,
Hubbard,	Hays,	Coleman,
Innes,	Lang,	

and others.
Also, the largest and best picture painted in Paris, by "May," the celebrated American artist, "The Women of Babylon."

FINE WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

Brion,	Guillemin,	Darley,
Gavarni,	Duverger,	Bentley,
Chassan,	Fichel,	Wilms,
David,	Patrois,	Maplestone,
Veyrasset,	Seignac,	Muhlig.
Marohn,	Bouvin,	Sus,

A choice lot of framed ENGRAVINGS, many of which are proofs of celebrated works, artistic BRONZES, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be ready and the works on view, day and evening, for one week before the sale, as above.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH-AV., 48TH AND 50TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., referee,
7th-av.—3 lots and gore on east side 7th-av., southeast corner 48th-st.
Also, 5 lots (being whole front) east side 7th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.
50th-st.—4 lots south side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.
Also, 4 lots north side 49th-st., 100 feet east of 7th-av.
5 5th-st.—4 lots south, adjoining last on the rear.
Also, 2 lots north side 50th-st., 150 feet east of 7th-av.
On three of the lots there are frame buildings. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON HUDSON, BROOME AND GROVE STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Caleb Brush, Sr., deceased,
Hudson-st.—The five 3-story and attic brick houses and lots, Nos. 290, 292, 294, 296, and 298 Hudson-st., commencing on the southeast corner of Spring-st. There is also a 2-story brick house on the rear of lot No. 298 Hudson-st., corner of Spring. Lots each about 19.6 by 75 feet.
Broome-st.—The three 2-story and attic brick houses and lots on the southerly side of Broome-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., known as Nos. 569, 571 and 573 Broome-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.

SIX MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Bids for the whole, or any part, of the above amount of Bonds will be received at the office of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, No. 43 Exchange-place, up to the 6th day of February.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

JAN. 1, 1864.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1863	$2,588,246 07
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1863	$1,016,466 22
Amount of Interest received and accrued	136,851 73
Amount of prepayments by Agents	8,879 24—1,162,191 19
Total	$3,748,437 26
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid Losses by Death	$395,850 00
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, Annuities, and Surrendered and Canceled Policies	104,346 31
Premiums and interest due on Southern Policies, and Balances due from Southern Agents and others—charged to Profit and Loss	236,126 64
Premium Notes canceled	322,941 82
Paid Salaries, Rent, Printing and Office Expenses	44,808 19
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses	151,816 28
Paid Advertising and Physician's Fees	31,843 98
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps and Law Expenses	7,266 26—1,394,899 34
	$2,653,537 92
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and in bank	$101,136 56
Invested in United States Stocks, cost	794,510 43
(Market value, $837,163.)	
Invested in New-York City B'k Stocks, cost	52,561 50
(Market value, $53,561.)	
Invested in other stocks, cost	54,892 50
(Market value, $72,742.)	
Loans on demand, secured by United States and other stocks (Market value, $132,279 50.)	96,400 00
Real Estate, (Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway)	117,305 69
Bonds and Mortgages, bearing 7 per cent. interest	379,430 00
Premium Notes on existing Policies, drawing interest	825,477 50
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864	112,147 51
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1864	54,407 37
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1864	1,603 05
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents, also in course of transmission	17,653 46
Amount of all other property belonging to the company	3,200 39—$3,653,537 92

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. upon all participating Life Policies now in force which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1864, and a payment in cash, on and after the first MONDAY in March next, of the Fourth Instalment of 20 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared from 1850 to 1860 inclusive, to those holding certificates, UPON PRESENTATION AT THE HOME OFFICE. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

By order of the board

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 4,675 New Policies were issued insuring $11,339,234 45.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, Jan. 1, 1864.

Assets as above $3,653,537 92

Disposed of as follows:

Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864	$42,200 00
Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting proofs, &c	56,000 00
Reserved for Sundry Liabilities	9,171 19
Amount to Agents and others for reinsurance	
Amount reserved on the valuation of all Existing Policies, bearing interest at 4 per cent. interest	1,735,126 93
Special reserve for any increase of mortality beyond the Tables, Extra Risks and other contingencies	131,756 30
Dividend Interest remaining unpaid	7,825 04
Dividends declared prior to 1850 unpaid	6,417 00
Present value of Dividends, 1850 to 1856 inclusive (valuation at 4 per cent. interest)	227,627 38
Do. do. 1861 do. do	71,205 00
Do. do. 1862 do. do	69,686 00
Do. do. 1863 do. do	79,385 00
Do. do. 1864 do. do	134,286 00
Undivided Surplus	23,049 63—$2,653,537 92

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. RODGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART.
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBURY,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	ELIAS F. KEEMAN,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	DUDLEY S. FULLER,
THOMAS SMULL,	WM. A. BOOTH.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., }

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Gebhard, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effects an issue of $2,000,000 with a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 120 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 20 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Buffalo or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

By order of the Board,
JUDSON, President.

No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 89	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 73
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 79—	1,225,779 29
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68—	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$895,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80—	626,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued Interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$568,464 52
Deduct Interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$566,717 32
Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent		110,000 00
		$456,717 32

There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 25 per cent.

Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes | 1,313 50
| | $255,403 82

Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent | 255,000 00
| | $403 82

Undivided Balance

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$230,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities	714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand	651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes	1,413,610 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company	30,374 44
Total amount of Assets	$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L W. TELLER, } Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID LEE,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POSTHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

E. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WEITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$3,214,398 99	
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24	
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fre Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,666 56	
Losses paid during the same period	3,865,651 04	
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48	
The Company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,402,631 30	
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,150,700 00	
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	193,700 00	
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51	
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	9,27 ,876 66	
Cash in Bank	744,418 68	
Total amount of Assets	$8,286,540 35	

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $14,329,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 | 2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years | $16,959,880
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash | 11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 | $5,268,670

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tillston,	S. T. Nicoll,	D. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
S. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
S. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 33 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
Purchased and for sale.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ALONZO WOOD & COMPANY'S Bank, Elbridge) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

PUBLIC MINING BOARD.
NOTICE.

At the solicitation of many parties who are desirous of attending the meetings of the Board, otherwise engaged during the business hours of the day, the PUBLIC MINING BOARD will hereafter meet at 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 66 William-st, instead of 11 o'clock A. M., as heretofore. The annual admission fee from this day will be $250, payable in advance, which will entitle members to buy and sell at the Board for 12 months without any additional charge.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

Feb. 4, 1864.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 139 Broadway

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 4 HANOVER-ST.

FINANCIAL.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL ALL PAID IN,

$500,000.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1864, EXCLUSIVE OF LIABILITIES,

$585,038 02.

CONSISTING of (First Lien) BONDS AND MORTGAGES, UNITED STATES BONDS, LOANS ON CALL (secured by pledge of United States Bonds and New-York City Bank Stocks,) CASH IN BANK, &c., &c.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE against LOSS or damage BY FIRE, AND THE RISKS OF INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, at rates as low as the nature of the risk, and the real security of the Company and of the insured will permit.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALL LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

J. MILTON SMITH, President.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

JOSEPH W. WILDEY, Assistant Secretary.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 39 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks: The new 5 per cent, Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Jan. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863	$158,811 87	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums		$861,714 87

This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.

No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$701,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	411,264 40	
Return premiums	$67,067 21	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank	$116,846 42	
United States, New-York City Banks and other stocks	702,769 03	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29	921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 82
Subscription bills in advance of premiums		73,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 51
Total assets		$1,265,260 57

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

By order of the Board

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	W. H. RICHARDS,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MELLEN,	B. W. BULL,
C. HADDEN,	L. P. MORTON,
F. MEYER,	J. K. MYERS,
WILLIAM LECONEY,	A. WESSON,
WILLIAM KENT,	BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
A. S. BARNES,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
H. L. ATHERTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEO. C. WETMORE,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	OLIVER K. KING,
DAVID LAMB.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the 8 per cent. past due Bonds of this Company may receive the principal, with interest from 10th October last at 7 per cent. per annum (the lawful rate of the State of Wisconsin for past due obligations,) on presentation of the same at the office of Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st.

Notice is hereby given that the privilege of exchanging said Bonds for the 7 per cent. first mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company is extended to the 10th day of February next. After that day interest will cease on all of said Bonds, which shall not then have been presented for exchange or payment.

By order of
ALEX. MITCHELL,
President Chicago and Milwaukee Railway.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

FINANCIAL.

CITY BANK OF VICKSBURGH, MISS.,
W. S. WHEELER, Manager,
late with Brown & Johnston.

Prompt and personal attention given to the collection of all claims in this vicinity.

References:
Hon. A. H. Arthur, Vicksburgh.
Kirkland & Co., New-York.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT the Banking House, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE,	ISAAC ODELL,
DAVID B. MOSES,	WM. A. THOMSON,
JOHN ROMER,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
VANDERBT L. BUXTON,	JOINT. WILSON
HERMAN H. BRUNJES,	HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
	HARVEY P. FARRINGTON.

And for Inspectors of the next election.

JAMES WIGGINS,	ZIMRI WEST,
	W. H. B. TOTTEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on the morning of the 2d inst., JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reelected President.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

d19-law6m8*

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books in New-York will be closed at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 8th inst., and will be reopened at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 25th inst.

Holders of certificates, not registered at the United States Trust Company, are requested to exchange them before the closing of the books.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Banking House, No. 29 Pine-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST FEBRUARY, 1864, on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office in New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from the 29th January to 1st February, both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th of February next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
WASHINGTON
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March prox.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February, inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) on the 1st proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.

HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

ST MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government Tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secy.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. ARES, Jr., Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb 3, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half (3½) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 72 Wall-street.

DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, is this day declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, proximo.

HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

COMMONWEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 151 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President

GEORGE T. HAWS, Sec'y.

REMOVAL.—THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of of New-York, have removed to No. 114 Broadway, between Pine and Cedar sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 18, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS B. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
FREDK CUMMING, Accountant.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 139 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

E. A. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3860. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Peace Concluded Between New-Grenada and Ecuador.

Trouble Brewing Between Spain and Peru.

Irregularity of the American Consul at Callao.

The Recent Calamity at Santiago de Chili.

Central and South American Affairs.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen with $365,938 in Treasure.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall Jan. 29, arrived at this port yesterday, putting us in possession of our Central and South American correspondence. The *Ocean Queen* brings $365,938 in treasure, consigned as follows:

Order	$36,140	J. B. Newton & Co.	$34,000
H. Cohen & Co	53,800	A. Rich & Bros.	12,000
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	16,500	C. H. Grant & Co	9,000
Wells, Fargo & Co	60,500	J. G. Parker & Son	6,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co	37,231	Neustadter Bros.	26,400
Scholl Bros.	43,000	M. C. Hawley	5,053
		De Witt Kittle & Co.	22,600
Total			$362,030

FROM ASPINWALL.

Order	$900	A. B. Sands	$240
Colgate & Hoffman	2,318	Ramon & Allian	450
Total			$3,908
Grand Total			$365,938

THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Mosquera's Promise Fulfilled—A Treaty of Peace—A Translation of the Document—Affairs in Panama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 29.

When Gen. MOSQUERA, before crossing the Ecuatorian frontier, promised his soldiers "an honorable peace or a sure victory," he spoke no idle words. His little army of only 3,000 men, in less than a month, fought a general and decisive battle against double their number, planted their banner within a day's march of the enemy's capital, and dictated terms of peace at its very gates. On Dec. 30, the Commissioners of Presidents MOSQUERA and MORENO met at the hacienda of Pensaqui, the first being represented by Señor ANTONIO GONZALES CARAZO, his Secretary of War and Marine, and the last by the Commander-in-Chief of his army, Gen. JUAN JOSE FLORES, where a treaty of peace was signed, a translated copy of which will be found below. Another treaty was also agreed upon abolishing the frontier custom-houses on the River Carchi, so that goods henceforth will be admitted reciprocally free from one territory to the other.

THE TREATY OF PENSAQUI.

The Presidents of the Republic of Ecuador and the United States of Colombia, desiring to end the war which unfortunately exists between the two countries, and to reëstablish peace through the medium of a public treaty, have named as Ministers Plenipotentiary to arrange matters between them, Gen. JUAN JOSE FLORES on the part of Ecuador, and Gen. ANTONIO GONZALES CARAZO, Minister of War and Marine, on the part of the United States of Colombia, who, after having presented the full powers to act with which they had been invested, and after a long conference, agreed upon the following terms:

ARTICLE 1. Peace is reëstablished, and also friendship and alliance between the two Republics; and in no case shall a resort to arms be had to encompass justice in the questions and differences that may occur.

ART. 2. The President of Colombia having liberated the chiefs and officers taken in the war on parole, they are released from the obligations that were imposed upon them, and if there be any who are still retained, they shall receive passports to return to their country.

ART. 3. The treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, celebrated between New-Grenada (Colombia now) and Ecuador on the 9th July, 1856, shall remain in full force, as also such other pacts and conventions between the two countries as have not been abrogated, and do not conflict with the present treaty.

ART. 4. The military forces in the north of Ecuador and in the South of Colombia, shall be reduced to the number necessary to maintain domestic order.

ART. 5. The exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty (which does not need the approbation of the Congress) shall be verified at the hacienda of Pensaqui, within three days from date. *And the additional articles shall be celebrated immediately*, and shall be submitted to the Legislatures of the two countries.

In testimony of which, we, the plenipotentiaries of the two republics, have signed and sealed this instrument at the hacienda of Pensaqui, Dec. 30, 1863.

JUAN JOSE FLORES.
A. GONZALES CARAZO.

This treaty was ratified by President GARCIA MORENO, of Ecuador, next day, and returned to President MOSQUERA for his action. The Panama *Star* says that MOSQUERA also ratified it, but this is an error. He had not given it his sanction at last dates from his camp on the Carchi, to which river he had retired, and where he was encamped on the 7th inst., but no doubt he would do so.

The foregoing treaty, of course, was only the prelude to the more important one so lightly touched upon in the fifth article, and which, unless Gen. MOSQUERA has experienced a wonderful and very sudden change of sentiment, either incorporates Ecuador into the United States of Colombia, or paves the way for such a consummation.

And now that MOSQUERA has finished up his work in Ecuador, the people are anxious to know what means are to be employed to bring Venezuela into the traces. That he will make as easy a conquest of that Republic as he made of Ecuador, his most ardent friends do not anticipate. Venezuela, although impassioned and distracted by a four years' revolution, is stronger and richer than Colombia. She can put many thousands of veteran soldiers in the field, and has many able officers to command them—though it is true she has no man to take the general direction and command, with a tittle of the talent possessed by Gen. MOSQUERA. It is asserted, however, that many prominent persons in Venezuela are in favor of annexation to this Republic—which is not at all improbable, so far as regards the enemies of the present Falcon Government—and it is quite possible that MOSQUERA counts more upon aid in, than he does out of, Venezuela. Others think he will not trouble himself about Venezuela at present, but will turn his attention to Peru, where the possession of the guano islands would give him a full purse with which to pursue his conquests.

As it is a favorite dream of MOSQUERA, to make Panama instead of Bogota the Capital of his new Republic of Colombia—it being centrally situated between Ecuador and Venezuela, and it also having the advantage of frequent and rapid communication with all the world—it is quite likely our new Napoleon will make us a visit, on his way to Bogota next month.

We hear nothing further about the Presidency We only know that Señor MURILLO, now Minister to Washington, has been elected, and will be inaugurated in April next, unless Gen. MOSQUERA wishes to retain that position himself, in which case the Congress now in session in Bogota will find an excuse to annul the choice of the States, and to keep MOSQUERA in for a year or two longer.

Gen. MOSQUERA, by decree, has ordered a Doric column, with suitable inscriptions, to be erected in commemoration of his "valiant soldiers and officers" in the battle of Cuaspud, and the distribution of a cross of honor, with different designs, among the warriors who took part in that memorable battle.

PANAMA.

We have but little local news of importance. The news from Ecuador causes but little excitement, as the result was anticipated by everybody. The traders are the best pleased—not that they cared much which whipped, but because peace has been concluded, and trade to the ports of Cauca and Ecuador is again safe and free. When these ports are closed our largest traders have but little to do, except to drum upon their empty desks and grumble at the commercial tax, which they must pay, whether they sell much or little.

A "Fiscal Inspector" at Panama, and another at Aspinwall, have been appointed to collect the export tax on domestic produce, whose commissions are to be eight per cent. The articles taxed are:

Peruvian bark, 4c. per kilogram.
India rubber, 3c. per kilogram.
Valuable timber, 20c. per 100 kilograms.
Dyewood, 1c. per kilogram.
Balsams, gums and resins, 2c. per kilogram.
Tagua, 1c. per kilogram.
Sarsaparilla, 2c. per kilogram.
Mangle and other ordinary timber, 20c. per 12 varas.
Mangle and other ordinary timber, 30c. per 12 altadas or sesmas.
Mahogany, 60c. per 12 boards.
Cedar and other ordinary timber, 60c. per 12 large boards.
Cedar and other ordinary timber, 40c. per 12 common boards.
Medlar and other timber in blocks, 20c. per meter.

It is more than doubtful if this law does not conflict with the railroad charter, as also with the National Law of 1835.

No more arrests of priests have been made this week. The priest MEJIA, who was thrown into prison for baptizing a child, he not having taken the oath required to support the Constitution, has been released on bond. The English priest who performed mass at the hotel, was released on his promise not to offend again, and has gone to California.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, with the 7,000 kegs of powder brought by the steamship *Philadelphia* from New-York, left Panama on the 23d, the same day the *Golden Age*, of the regular line, left. The *Moses Taylor* will be about twenty days making the passage to San Francisco. The *California*, one of the extra steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, leaves Panama for San Francisco to-morrow, with freight. The *Philadelphia* left Aspinwall for New-York, via Havana, last Sunday. The British trade propellers *Corinthian* and *Mexican* have left Aspinwall for the West Indies and Liverpool, since my last.

H. B. M. war ship *Bacchante* and the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* are at Panama.

The small-pox has quit us entirely, and it is full time, for it has taken off in six months full 2,000 of our little populations in Panama and on the line of the railway.

The commercial agent's office of the Panama Railroad, in Panama, was robbed last week of $2,100 in gold by a Jamaica servant, called FRANK. He had been six years in the office, and implicit trust was placed in his honesty. He got possession of the key of Mr. CLEMAN, clerk in the office, just as business was closing for the day, and the key not having been missed, FRANK opened the safe at 7 in the evening, and took the train for Aspinwall, which was just starting, with the specie for England. FRANK, no doubt, expected the steamers to go that night or the next morning, before the robbery could be discovered, but in this he was disappointed. He has not yet been taken.

Capt. MARSHALL, one of the passengers by the *Ocean Queen* from New-York to Aspinwall, died in going from the wharf at Panama to the *Golden Age* in the harbor. He had been for some time in a very low state from consumption. His remains were interred in the American Cemetery at Panama.

The American ship *John Cottle*, with coals, arrived at Panama from New-York yesterday.

IRATABA, the "big Injun," who has done so much in Arizona to save white scalps, arrived to-day on the *Orizaba*, and goes to New-York on the *Ocean Queen*.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Trouble Between Spain and Peru—The Catastrophe at Santiago—The Women Defend the Priests.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 29, 1864.

The fine new steamer *Chili*, of the regular British mail steamship line between Valparaiso and Panama, reached Panama on the 19th. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 1st, and from Lima and Callao to the 13th inst. The *Chili* brings $881,825 in specie, mostly for England. The news, except that from Ecuador, under another head, is not important.

PERU.

There seems to be a little *row* brewing between Spain and Peru, on account of some alleged assassinations of Spanish subjects in Talambo, the authors of which have not been punished by the Peruvian authorities. The Government of Spain has sent a short, peremptory note, through its Consul at Lima, to the Peruvian Secretary of State, demanding redress, and Admiral PINZON, who, with three Spanish vessels, has been hovering about this coast for the past ten months under the pretence of botanizing, is in the harbor of Callao, to enforce the demand.

Coming from the *Comercio*, printed at Lima, the hotbed of Catholic intolerance and superstition in South America, the following paragraph is significant and striking:

"The victory of Cuaspud, in Ecuador, assures the triumph of MOSQUERA. Consequently, the deluge of Monks and Jesuits among us will be overwhelming. Patience—Egypt was afflicted with seven plagues—Peru with one."

The steamer *Bernardine*, formerly the British mail steamer *New-Grenada*, which I wrote you had been purchased by Gen. MOSQUERA for a war vessel, has not yet gone to sea from Callao. It appears that she hoisted the United States flag, under pretence of being owned by Americans, and applied to Mr. LOVEJOY, United States Consul, for a sea-letter. This, after considerable hesitation, was granted her; but just as she was about going to sea "with passengers" for Guayaquil and Panama, she was retained by the Peruvian authorities. She was undoubtedly bought for and was really in the service of the Government of Colombia, to act against Ecuador, and perhaps other States, and why the United States Consul should have given her his flag, does not clearly appear. He can scarcely have been right in doing so.

There is nothing worth mentioning from Peru, except that guano freights from the Chinches are brisk at £3.15 to £4 to England, and 100 francs to France.

BOLIVIA.

A report that this Republic has bought three old war-vessels in England at public auction, with the object of making war on Chili on the Mejillone Guano question, has caused a good deal of talk in Bolivia and Chili. Credit is given to the story in Lima, but it was pooh-poohed in Valparaiso.

CHILI.

Twenty-one hundred corpses had been taken from the Church of the Jesuits and interred. The total number of persons lost is calculated at 2,500. On the 31st December, a similar calamity had nearly befallen the worshipers in the Church of San Isidro. One of the many candles on the altar came in contact with a vase of artificial flowers, and although the fire was at once extinguished, there was such great confusion, rushing to the doors, falling and screaming, that the service had to be closed for the night. The municipal project regulatifig the police of the churches, had become a law, against a strenuous opposition. The article forbidding service before sunrise and after sunset was violently opposed, particularly by the ladies. The Valparaiso *Mercurio* says:

"Numbers of ladies, so admirable in their home sphere, rush to and fro about the streets, to obtain signatures to the petition to the President to veto the law; others clamor about the person of the President, and an unmistakable agitation, has seized upon our female aristocracy. After the commotion, which almost reached insurrection, on the part of the men, the prevailing excitement has taken the contrary direction with the fair sex. Although no one can predict the end of this unnatural war between the sexes, every one can trace its beginning to that dark and cowardly priestcraft which uses weak and confiding woman as the instrument to force superstition and tyranny on the world."

The *Mercurio* in another article says:

"A clergyman of Santiago, hoping to palliate the atrocious imposture of the Virgin Mary's Letter Box, on the score of the alleged purity of the correspondence, defied the Intendente of Santiago, Don FRANCISCO BASCUNAN GUERRERO, to publish the letters penned by young ladies to the Virgin, and destined to be read by Rev. JOHN UGARTE, discovered by the authorities in the Celestial Letter Box. The Intendente, in his indignant reply, asks how the priest can be so lost to all sense of decency as to suppose he would expose to the world letters that chance had placed in his hands, and thus throw obloquy on some whose errors should be veiled by their awful fate. The Intendente concludes: 'I protest before God against the right the priesthood has usurped of creeping into the sanctuary of the domestic hearth, for the purpose of possessing and *using* the most sacred secrets. In other times the clergy had this pernicious privilege. But you ought to know too well how distant we are from that epoch, and what strength the rights of conscience and personal liberty have gained, to strive at this day to revive these ancient practices, which have cost the whole human race so many tears, and are condemned by the unanimous execration of all honest hearts.'"

Large sums have been subscribed by the ladies and other devotees of Santiago to establish a journal to defend "religious interests and the clergy."

Congress, which has so strenuously opposed the President in some important measures and on the budget, has suddenly ceased its opposition, and these measures are now pressed forward with vigor and assured success.

The central line of railway is to be prolonged next year to Curico, a distance of thirty-six miles, at an estimated cost of not more than $2,000,000.

Business in Valparaiso has not improved the past fortnight. Freights of ores to Baltimore from coast ports in British vessels are £4 5s; to Europe £4. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 43½d@43¾d. ⅜ dollar; Copper $18 12, cash; Regulus $7 65, on shore in a Northern port. Best Flour $3 12, six months. Barley $3 the fanega.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* arrived at Panama on the 21st from Central American ports. She has but little cargo for New-York, most of it being destined for England. The dates from Guatemala are to the 10th, Salvador to the 15th, Nicaragua to the 16th, and Costa Rica to the 19th inst. The Central American States are all quiet, with the exception of Honduras, which is in confusion, in consequence of the rival claims of three persons for the Presidency in the place of Gen. GUARDIOLA, who was assassinated a year or two since. The present acting President had removed the Capital to the City of Gracias, for greater security in the coming contest.

The new Government of Salvador is doing what it can to gain the confidence of the people, and the newspapers are engaged in ferocious and blackguard diatribes against Ex-President BARRIOS, whose hand they used to lick so meekly when he was their master.

In Nicaragua the transit speculators were waiting the opening of the Managua Congress, to get it to forward their schemes. The New-York Morris Company, represented by J. C. WOODS, Esq., were confident that the contract made with Señor MOLINA at Washington would be ratified. Capt. PIM, the Britisher, who is to make a railroad 220 miles long, was also confident his case would be heard favorably.

In Costa Rica the people were gathering in the coffee. The first would be shipped from Punta Arenas about the 3d of February. The crop will be 100,000 quintals. A survey of the Serapiqui River shows that it is navigable for small steamers for about 50 miles, and from its head a good wagon road is to be made to San Jose, the Capital. The Serapiqui, however, has no harbor at its outlet, and has a bad coral bar at its mouth, on which there is only seven or eight feet of water, while the San Juan, by which it is intersected, has scarcely enough water to float a Panama hat, and its bar guarantees to drown anybody who is hardy enough to essay to pass it in a rowboat.

On New-Year's Day, the President gave a grand ball in honor of Mr. MATTHEW, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain for Central America; and Mr. RIOTTE, United States Minister Resident in Costa Rica.

Illinois not Subject to a Draft.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 6.

GOV. YATES' Proclamation is published to-day. It shows that the balance of men due the Government, under all the calls, including that of October, is but forty thousand four hundred and fifty-nine. An adjusted balance, but not yet credited, of three thousand two hundred and sixty-four men reduces the number to eleven hundred and ninety-five. Independent of this adjusted balance, and exclusive of old regiments reënlisting, our quota on the first day of January was more than filled, as is evidenced by the rolls returned since the last call. In other words, Illinois having under every call exceeded her quota, was not on the first of January, or at any other time, subject to a draft.

The Burning of the Steamer Tyler.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Parties supposed to be implicated in setting fire to the steamer *Tyler* have been arrested by the military authorities. Their names are JOHN CLARK, of Louisville; AUGUSTUS ORTEL and S. H. WAITE and wife, of St. Louis; and DELIA HALFUD and JENNIE REED, the two latter mulattoes. They have been a long time running slaves from and kidnapping free negroes in Missouri and selling them here as slaves.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Line.

CONN, N. F., Saturday, Feb. 6.

We had a severe sleet storm on Tuesday night and Wednesday, and the line east of here broke on Wednesday morning. The repairers, after mending several breaks, returned to "Long Hartshons" for assistance and material. The wires will soon be again in working order.

Railroad Accident.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

At 12 o'clock to-day a train of cars going into Virginia was precipitated into the Potomac, owing to the draw of the long bridge being open and unperceived by the engineer. The cars were loaded with lumber. Several persons had their limbs fractured, and it is supposed the engineer was drowned.

Dinner to Gen. Burnside.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

A number of distinguished citizens gave a complimentary dinner to Major-Gen. BURNSIDE, at the Revere House, last evening. A. H. BULLOCK, Speaker of the House, presided.

Death of Ex-Gov. Morton.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Hon. MARCUS MORTON, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, died to-day at his residence in Taunton. His age was 80 years.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 6.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, GRAHAM, sailed at 7½ o'clock this evening for Liverpool.

THE FIRE AT COLT'S ARMORY.

Particulars of the Conflagration—Loss Nearly $2,000,000—900 Men Thrown out of Work—One Man Killed.

From the Hartford Courant, Feb. 5.

At about 8¼ o'clock yesterday morning, the deep tones of the steam-gong at Colt's armory sounded through the city, and so protracted was its noise that the community generally anticipated the ringing of bells and cries of fire which soon followed. The Fire Department promptly rushed to the scene, and were speedily followed by large crowds of men, women, and children. Those who had friends employed at the armory were foremost in the rush, and wives, mothers, and sisters, with anxious looks, made eager haste to the meadows. We have never witnessed so much excitement on a similar occasion.

THE DISCOVERY.

Work was commenced in the various departments of the establishment at seven o'clock. An hour and a quarter later some of the workmen discovered smoke issuing from the attic of the wing to the main building directly over the polishing room. Investigation showed that the fire was somewhere near the main driving pully, and efforts were at once made to stop its further progress. A number of men proceeded to the attic, fortified with a length of hose, and attempted to let on the water but none came, and very soon the flames burst out forcing the men to retire. The fire communicated with the roof, and in less than half an hour the upper works of the entire structure now burnt, were in flames. The top floor of the building was supported by the roof by braces, and when they were burned of course the floor fell through.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE WORKMEN.

Seventeen or eighteen hundred workmen aroused by the sudden cry of fire in their midst could not well maintain among them all, perfect composure; and this it was that in some instances the widest excitement ensued. The men were all locked in to their respective departments, it being a rule of the company, and this fact added to the confusion. So soon, however, as the doors were thrown open, and the men saw where and what the danger was, they showed, as a general thing, great coolness, and in many instances, manifested excessive courage and daring in rushing through the flames and saving such property as they could conveniently remove.

THE BUILDING DESTROYED.

The building destroyed is the original structure erected by Col. COLT, into which he removed from the Porter building, between Grove and Potter streets. Its erection was commenced in 1854, immediately after the great freshet of that year. It was built of Portland stone, facing the river, the main building being five hundred feet long, sixty feet wide, and three stories high, with a wing extending east from the centre, two hundred and fifty feet, of the same width and height, the whole having a slate roof.

PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES.

After the speedy communication of the flames with the entire upper works of the building, there seemed to be little hope that the fire could be stayed until it had accomplished the work of total destruction. The floors of the building were of yellow pine, and had become thoroughly saturated with oil which had dripped from the machinery. In the attic, where the fire originated, there was stored a large number of patterns, which furnished ready combustion. Cracking and snapping, the flames shot through the openings they made with terrible fury; timbers fell here and there, like baubles before the pranks of a child; the black smoke curled in the air and shot out in full volumes; and the powerful streams of water from the engines were but drops to sparkle in the red flame for a moment and sink down, hissing and defied. At about 9 o'clock the dome over the main building, on which was the large gilded globe supporting a large colt, with fore feet upright, a design placed there by Col. COLT, fell in with a tremendous crash, and gave to the flames new life for the moment. Working north, the fire communicated with the covered bridge-way running from the main building to the office of the company, about thirty feet distant, and that was rapidly enveloped in flames. This bridge had no support, whatever, from the ground, but was fastened together with iron cross-braces, and made so strong otherwise, that the rapidity with which the fire did its destructive work, gave no time for cutting it away. Could it have been removed, the office would probably have been saved. The office was a large and handsome brick building, and the first story now remains with the walls, the firemen having mastered the flames there for the first time. The upper portion of it, however, is a complete wreck.

OCCUPATION OF THE BUILDING.

The building was used solely for the manufacture of pistols and revolving rifles, and about nine hundred men were employed in it. The principal contractors were: Wesley Smith, William H. Green, Charles Parker, V. Cooper, Dwight Mitchell, Giles Remington, J. R. Wittig, Robertson & Best, Evans & Deming, Joseph Williams, Joseph Davis, Charles Thurston, Chauncey Johnson, Robert Kenyon, Norman Smith, Peter Dusch, Augustus Fiege, and Messrs. Bunnell, Whitehouse, Hopkins, Cady, Ives, Parker, Whitney, and Bordenstein. Most of these lost all their tools, and succeeded in saving but very little of the work they had in hand,

THE ADJOINING BUILDING.

The adjoining building—the two forming in their ground plan the shape of the letter H—was devoted exclusively to the manufacture of the United States rifle muskets, and it is here, fortunately, that most of the Government contracts with the company are being filled. From seven to eight hundred men are employed in it, and their work will, after a short delay, be resumed. The building is damaged but slightly; but some of the machinery is considerably injured by water, and portions of it were torn up for removal, anticipating that the entire works would be burnt, so that it will take some little time to repair and get things in proper shape for the renewal of operations.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

Speculations were rife all day as to the cause of the fire. Various opinions were expressed, and no person about the premises could give any satisfactory solution of the question. The fire having been first discovered near the main driving pully, it was at first suggested that friction had occasioned it; but the gearing ran in very heavy iron boxes, so that supposition soon fell to the ground. Near this pully was a small drying room heated by steam pipes, which was filled with pistol stocks, furnishing very combustible material in case fire should be brought in contact with it. Cotton waste might possibly have been left near this room, or in it, by accident, for one of the workmen made it his duty to go there every morning to oil the pully, &c., and did so yesterday, and from this the fire might have started. A contractor at the factory, who was among the first to go into the attic, informed us that when he reached there the fire was confined to the drying-room, and had water come through the hose which he and his companions had, they would have probably stopped the further progress of the fire. No water coming, they waited for a moment or two, when the flames burst out from the drying-room, and immediately ignited with the belt on the pully and shot with lightning rapidity to the roof. The men were then forced to retire. When once started, it is said the fire swept across the building faster than a man could run, everything being so dry—just like tinder. Many believed that it was the work of an incendiary, and among them were some of the most prominent contractors in the concern. However, nothing definite is known, and perhaps the mystery never will be explained. Was there a possibility that the heat in the drying-room could ignite the dry stock therein? This is a disputed point. Established affirmatively, the cause of the fire would be no longer a question of doubt in most minds.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE RUINS.

The entire building is a complete mass of broken, charred remains. But a portion of the walls are up, and the stone that does stand is cracked off and scaled, with, seemingly, every particle of its strength heated out. The engines and boilers are destroyed beyond repair. There were two of the former—one beam engine of three-hundred-horse power, and a double horizontal engine of four-hundred-horse power—two hundred each. A small engine which was the first one used by Col. COLT in the beginning of his business—when he worked on a small scale and struggled to get along—was employed as occasion required in the main building. It was thought much of by the Colonel. This is also among the *debris*. Several small buildings, including the blacksmith's shop, between the main buildings, were slightly injured by the falling walls, but are not materially damaged. The whole aspect of the ruins is indeed a sad reminder of the great blow which the fire has inflicted upon the business interests of this community.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Painful were the many rumors which gained currency through the day, and at one time it was feared that many lives were lost; but the persons named as missing, one by one, made their appearance and relieved the general anxiety. One of the workmen, however, E. K. Fox, a man aged about fifty years, was, without doubt, burnt up. He had been in and out of the building several times, aiding in removing property, and the last time he went in he was accompanied by Mr. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, for whom he worked. The latter, seeing the flames were making very rapid headway, started to leave, and called to him to follow, as the roof was liable to fall in any moment. Mr. WILLIAMS went out of the building, supposing his advice was taken. A man by the name of BARNEY ROONEY went up afterward, and says FOX was then there. At this time a portion of the roof fell, knocking ROONEY down, but he managed to crawl out and was saved. He called to FOX to hurry and that was the last seen of the missing man. He has a wife and family living in the meadow, within a short distance of the factory, and they have heard nothing of him, so it is not doubted that when the roof fell he was buried up and burned to death. A man named SMITH, living in the meadow, and three or four others, were reported missing, and it is not improbable that some of them may have burned up.

THE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

The loss of property is immense. Of work constructed and in process of construction, the estimate is one million dollars! In addition, the building, etc., foot up the aggregate, direct loss, at not far from two millions, though it may not exceed fifteen hundred thousand dollars. The loss indirectly, figuring the stoppage of the works, the throwing of so many men out of employment, etc., cannot be computed. Said one of the chief managers of the concern: "If any one had come to us yesterday and offered us *four millions* for what is destroyed, we shouldn't have looked at it." Very much of the machinery was manufactured on the spot, the patterns of which were destroyed, and a long time would be required to replace that which is lost. Three years, at least, of faithful labor, would hardly place the works in the order they were.

INSURANCE.

The total insurance is $660,000. This is on buildings, machinery, &c., covering the entire establishment—that is, including that which is not destroyed. It is calculated that the loss will call for about 60 per cent. of the amount of the policies, or $396,000, leaving a heavy loss for the company to bear. The insurance was held by the following offices:

Hartford.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co	$40,000
Ætna Fire Insurance Co	40,000
Phœnix Fire Insurance Co	40,000
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co	20,000
Merchants' Fire Insurance Co	20,000
North American Fire Insurance Co	20,000
City Fire Insurance Co	10,000
Charter Oak Fire Insurance Co	10,000
New-England Fire Insurance Co	10,000

New-York.

Germania	$20,000
Washington	20,000
Firemen's	10,000
New-York Fire and Marine	10,000
Relief	10,000
Merchants'	10,000
Ætna	10,000
Arctic	20,000
Manhattan	20,000
Hanover	10,000
Citizen's	15,000
New-Amsterdam	10,000
Metropolitan	20,000
Phœnix	20,000
Eamax	20,000
Standard	15,000
Niagara	10,000
Continental	30,000
Security	40,000
Lorillard	40,000

Providence.

American	10,000
Merchants	10,000
Prov. Washington	10,000

Springfield.

Springfield Fire and Marine	40,000

New-Haven.

City	20,000

INCIDENTS.

The police force never acquitted themselves in a better manner than they did yesterday. The Chief, realizing the responsibility of the occasion, dispatched a full delegation to the scene of the fire, and through their efforts a large amount of property, which otherwise would have been destroyed, was saved. They succeeded, also, in arresting several attempts to carry off goods dishonestly. Working "like troopers," they are deserving of special notice for their efforts.

The firemen met with many difficulties in commencing their operations. The reservoirs were found inadequate and it was rendered necessary to take three of the four steamers to the river to obtain water. At so great a distance, they were obliged to use seven hundred and fifty feet of hose each, and to have but one stream each on the fire. The hose burst repeatedly, and all the available hose in possession of P. JEWELL & SON was brought into requisition.

Several men were caught in the upper stories of the building, and could not get out except through the windows. Ladders were brought, and it was found the longest would not reach; but some men near by placed it on their shoulders, and lifted it so that inmates of the building made their escape upon it. One of the workmen became so much frightened that he hung himself out of a second story window by his hands, and, without waiting for a ladder, dropped finally to the ground, and landed, fortunately, in safety.

JOSIAH HOWE, a contractor, who lives on Grove-street, had one of his wrists broken.

As soon as it was known that the armory was on fire work at Sharps' factory was suspended, and no business was done during the day.

A steamer was sent down to the ruins last evening, and remained there all night to put a stop to any fresh break out which might occur.

About one thousand lathes and milling machines were destroyed.

The safe was found in good order, none of the contents harmed.

Col. COLT never had this property insured, preferring to take his own risk; and it was not till after his death that policies were taken out.

Thousands visited the spot during the day. The streets and avenues leading thereto were crowded with pedestrians going and coming, all expressing the deepest sorrow at the occurrence. Large numbers were from the surrounding towns, and probably not less than 20,000 people viewed the ruins.

If the office building had been saved, we understand that the value of $400,000 would have been saved to the company. In it were valuable drawings, which it will be almost impossible to replace.

The chief delay in the resumption of business in the building saved will arise from the fact that in the old building all the screws for the work were made, and all the polishing done. New machines will have to be made.

THE CASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The Vessel to be Conditionally Restored to her Owners—Marshal Kane and Company—Something about Braine.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Feb. 6.

In the case of the *Chesapeake* the Judge of the Admirality Court has decided to restore the vessel and cargo to her owners, subject to such conditions respecting the payment of the expenses as the Attorney-General may exact. The latter demands surity against latent claims, which the owners and agents of the vessel demur to. The court has adjourned till Wednesday next.

Marshal KANE and a number of Confederate officers left in the steamer *Alpha*, to-day, for the land of "Dixie."

A recent number of the Quebec *Mercury* draws the following outline of JOHN C. BRAINE, the leading pirate of the *Chesapeake*:

"Statements in the Halifax papers identify Lieut. BRAINE, commanding the party who captured the *Chesapeake*, with one JOHN C. BRAINE who laid the Provinces under contribution, a little over a year ago, for a Railway Route Book, and has since been operating on the credulity of the people of Great Britain. If there is no mistake in the identity BRAINE is an accomplished scoundrel. He was arrested in the Southwest, where he had been engaged on illustrated Railway Guides, and charged with assisting the Confederates, and committed to Fort Lafayette. After some months' incarceration he obtained his release through Lord LYONS, as a British subject, on his engaging to leave the United States, and not return. He came to Montreal, where by some agents he got introduced to the authorities of the Grand Trunk, and undertook the publication of a *Grand Trunk Railway Guide*, announcing Mr. JOHN LOVELL, of Montreal, as the printer. Mr. LOVELL, finding that BRAINE was collecting large sums for subscriptions and advertisements, refused to allow him to use his name, unless he gave a satisfactory deposit, which BRAINE, after many evasions, refused. While here he employed engravers to do work for his book, which he did not pay for, and left unpaid. Before he left, he patronized us and some of our contemporaries to the extent of some hundred dollars. Hence he proceeded to Quebec and the lower ports, where he repeated his operations. We next heard from him in Liverpool and Manchester, England, where he was levying contributions with a good deal of success, using Mr. LOVELL'S name and some letters of recommendation he has obtained here, to good purpose. Steps were taken by Mr. LOVELL and others to warn parties against him, and it appears that Mr. BRAINE fitted westward again, and went into the piracy business, for it seems there can be little doubt that he had no legal authority for the capture of the *Chesapeake*, nor even the doubtful warrant of being a citizen of a belligerent State.

If he has been taken, as reported, there is a strong probability that Mr. JOHN C. BRAINE'S speculations will end on the gallows, for which he has been qualifying himself."

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Particulars of the Rebel Advance on Newbern.

How the Gunboat Underwriter was Destroyed.

THE SITUATION ON TUESDAY EVENING.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 5.

The steamer *Washington Irving* arrived last evening from Newbern, N. C., with dispatches to Gen. BUTLER, and by her we received the following highly important intelligence for the Associated Press:

On the morning of the 1st inst., before the break of day, the rebels, consisting of PICKETT'S Division, from Kinston, N. C., and HOKE'S Brigade, from Gen. LEE'S army, made an assault on the outposts at Bachelor's Creek, eight miles from Newbern, which, after a desperate struggle, they carried, capturing 70 of our men and officers.

One company of the Second North Carolina (white) Volunteers, of C. H. FOSTER'S command, with a section of ANGEL'S Battery, and detachments of other companies, in all about three hundred or four hundred men, are reported to be in possession of the block-house, nine miles from Newbern, surrounded by the enemy, and holding their ground against vastly superior numbers. They will, it is stated, be able to hold out for several days. A force of our cavalry started out this morning to their relief, but were repulsed in sight of Fort Totten, and driven back.

The rebels are in sight of the city, and can be seen from Fort Totten, by the naked eye, manœuvering their troops.

Our forces are resting on their arms day and night, waiting for the assault on the city.

The fire companies, together with the white and black citizens, are also under arms, calmly awaiting the approach of the rebels.

Fort Gaston, on the south side of the river Trent, still holds out manfully.

The rebels have established a picket station, at the poor-house, within rifle shot of Fort Totten, and within hailing distance of the city.

This morning, at three o'clock, (Tuesday, 2d inst.,) the enemy, in barges, boarded the gunboat *Underwriter*, which covered a portion of our fortifications between Fort Anderson and Fort Stevens, and, after a terrible struggle, she was captured with her officers and a large number of her crew.

Fortunately the *Underwriter* was hard aground, and this alone saved her from being carried off by the rebels.

The rebels who boarded the *Underwriter* consisted of some two hundred and fifty officers and sailors from Savannah, Ga., from whence they brought their barges by railroad.

The rebels being unable to move the *Underwriter* from her position, set her on fire, and the flames communicating to her magazine she was blown into fragments.

LATER.

NEWBERN, Tuesday, Feb. 2—4 o'clock P. M.

Nearly two-thirds of the crew of the *Underwriter* are safe.

Acting Master ALLEN and all the officers of the vessel, except the Third Assistant Engineer, Mr. ALLEN, are captured.

ALLEN and a large number of the crew while being conveyed away by the enemy in a barge, seized the rebel officer and his men, and came safely into port.

The *Underwriter* had, before she was attacked, sent a boat's crew on a reconnoissance, and did not for a moment suppose that the returning boat contained an enemy. They did not discover their mistake until it was too late.

It is reported that the rebels are also moving on to Washington and Plymouth, and that they are receiving large reinforcements. All are confident that the enemy will attempt a desperate assault on Newbern to-night.

It is just reported that our railroad communication with Beaufort is interrupted by the rebels.

Brigadier General J. N. PALMER, who is now in command, is making every exertion to receive the enemy.

LATEST.

TUESDAY EVENING—7 o'clock.

Newport is in possession of the rebels, which cuts off our communication with Beaufort.

This also gives the rebels the command of the approaches to Newbern by the Neuse River, should they choose to fortify its banks.

The spirits of our men are good.

The impression is that Newbern will stand a long siege.

The following men-of-war are at the Portsmouth, Va., Navy-yard: the *Dakotah*, *Keystone State*, *Montgomery*, *Fah Kee*, *Kansas*, *Calypso*, and others.

The *Dakotah* sails to-day on a cruise.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

Expedition to Charlotte Harbor.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

A private letter from Charlotte Harbor, Fla., Jan. 20, states that a number of troops under Gen. WOODBURY had arrived at Ponta Rosa, their object being to cut off the large supply of beeves the rebels are taking from Florida, which are at the rate of fifte

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

Interesting Extracts from Our Foreign Files.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE INFANT PRINCE.

THE DANO-GERMAN DISTURBANCE.

OTHER CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The steamer *Edinburgh* arrived early yesterday morning, from Liverpool Jan. 20, and from Queenstown Jan. 21. Our files by this arrival are fuller, although no later than those previously received; and the more important news has of course been anticipated by the telegrams from Halifax, but we find the following interesting details of intelligence:

A telegraphic dispatch from Rome states that the Pope has given an audience to 300 Catholics who had come to declare their devotedness to his Holiness. Pius IX., in his reply, said that he was resolved to leave intact to his successors the rights which had been placed in his hands, and that he would never give his adhesion to any treaty which might tend to weaken them.

Gaëta news of Jan. 21 states that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN has arrived at Vienna from Miramare, and alighted at the Imperial Palace.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

HARBOR DEFENCE.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS AT CHARLESTON.

Capt. TYLER, R. E., read an interesting paper at the Royal United Service Institution on Monday evening, Jan 18, upon "Spithead and Harbor Defence." In the course of his remarks he said:

Strange it was, after all the labor and money that had been expended in other quarters, that the waters of Spithead and the harbor of Portsmouth should still be absolutely without any special and sufficient means of protection either from direct attack or from distant bombardment. As that was the case, an evening at that institution could hardly be better bestowed than in a discussion of the means best adapted for their defence. This subject combined naval and military considerations of great importance, including on the one hand various questions as to the future of naval operations in the attack, and on the other, the means generally that should be employed for the defence of coasts, harbors and roadsteads. The importance of the position strategetically, both in a naval and military point of view, was then referred to, and the problem to be solved was thus stated: How could our enemies best be kept out of the waters between the Isle of Wight and the south coast of England without obstruction to the ingress and egress of our own and friendly vessels; and how could we best secure the capture or destruction within those waters of any hostile vessel that might gain entrance by stratagem or otherwise, without risk to our own vessels lying in the roadstead. There were three passages by which an enemy might attempt to force an entrance: (1.) by the Needles passage, of which the entrance was 1,000 yards wide near Hurst Castle: (2.) by the main channel into Spithead, which is about 1,200 yards wide near the Warner Light; (3.) by floating over the Horse Sand at high water, when the passage was 3,600 yards wide, between the Horse Elbow Buoy and the Langston Bar, and the same distance between the Horse Buoy and the main land. No mode of defence could be considered perfect which did not provide for all the modes of attack. A chart was exhibited of Charleston and its harbor, showing in dark blue those parts of the roadstead and the main channel, and leading to it, in which there was a depth at low water of 18 feet and upwards; and a description of the Federal attack was given. It was pointed out in reference to this attack, that the only Federal vessel (the *Keokuk*,) which ventured within 700 yards of Fort Sumter, or Fort Moultrie, was obliged to be withdrawn in a sinking condition, and afterwards sank from the damage which she had sustained. The 11-inch guns had proved too much for the 11-inch plates which composed the turrets of the monitors. *These turrets and the port-stoppers were effective principally in preventing the guns from being worked. The pilot-houses prevented observation. The Federal vessels were altogether as complete a failure as their antagonists could have desired.* The reports of their officers, which had recently been sent to Congress by Secretary WELLES, confirmed the worst estimate we had formed of them. The Confederate obstructions were required, after all, to do very little. Only one vessel, the *Weehawken*, whose screw caught a hawser, was directly affected by them. The others, after being checked in their progress, were thrown into partial confusion and diverted from their original course. The *Ironsides* refused to obey her rudder in the tide way; the other vessels were brought up, partly by collision with the *Ironsides*, partly by the necessity of keeping them together, and half an hour's fire from the Confederate batteries completed their discomfiture. All honor was due to the Southerners for their gallant defence; and might their city avoid the dire results that capture would entail upon it! But however sacred to its inhabitants it was not a place of first-rate strategetical importance; and as to the capabilities of its harbor, they were far less than those even of the Southampton Water, and bore but a small proportion to those of the inland waters, now under consideration, between Spithead and the Needles. The Confederates were able to obstruct their channels without inconvenience. They were narrow and shallow, and were not required for their own use, except for the passage of a peculiar class of vessels, and afforded facilities for defence by a succession of forts and batteries, which left no haven in the interior for any vessel which might succeed in passing the entrance. The distance between the Isle of Wight and the main land was, on the other hand, much too great to admit of a system of defence. The succession of forts and batteries in progress to defend the Needles passage was analogous to those at Charleston; but this passage was not suitable for obstructions, in consequence of the strong tide running through it, even if it were desirable to employ them; and the entrance to Spithead could not be defended in the same manner, because the distance from Southsea Castle and Gilkicker Point on the north, to Nettleston Point and Southsea Castle on the south, were respectively 7,000 and 5,000 yards. The different systems of defence that had been proposed for the defence of Spithead were then reviewed.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

ARREST OF AN "AMERICAN CONTRACTOR."

From the Western Star, Jan. 18.

Mr. PATRICK H. FERNY, of Lissnagry, near Loughrea, who emigrated to America about thirteen years since, returned to this country on Thursday, the 7th instant, for the purpose, as he alleges, of engaging two or three thousand laborers to work on railways and in coal mines, to whom, if eligible —"being young and able-bodied"—he would give an attested passage to America, and permanent work, at high and remunerative wages, on the Boston, Hartford, and Erie, the Webster and Inthridge, and the C. W. W. Railroads, Massachusetts, and in the Franklin coal mines in Pennsylvania, and various other works now in progress in that country. The police authorities in Loughrea having obtained information that this "contractor's" real intentions were not exactly to procure laborers for the American civil service, but rather to kidnap and lead away and astray into the American army more of the unthinking and unwary of Her Majesty's liege Irish subjects, he was arrested at the house of PATRICK WALSH, in Lisnagry, on the night of Friday, the 8th, or nearly on Saturday morning, by a joint party of the Loughrea and Dalystown police, and conveyed from thence to the constabulary barrack, Loughrea, and, in the course of the day, was brought before the Marquis of Clanricarde and Lord DUNKELLIN, in the Market-square. All the manuscript and printed documents found on the person of the prisoner and in his trunks were submitted to the noble Marquis, who, having attentively perused them, said that he saw nothing criminal in them, but that he had well-grounded suspicion as to the real objects of the prisoner, and cautioned him to be careful that in his present mission he did not infringe on the laws of the country; however, there was nothing in the case that he could now see to warrant the prisoner's detention, and therefore ordered his discharge, remarking at the same time that the police would have instructions to watch his movements. P. HOBART, Esq., County Inspector, and H. M. HARVEY, Esq., S. I., were present; also, THOMAS DENIS O'FARRELL, Esq., Crown Solicitor.

From the Galway Express, Jan. 19.

The town of Galway has been considerably enlivened this week by a visit of an Irish-American, a native of Loughrea, who has kindly offered to take out to America, free, as many able-bodied men as he can procure. As soon as the object of the visit of Mr. FERNY (for such is his name) was known, large numbers of laborers proceeded to his quarters, anxious to be booked. He stated that he had been commissioned by a railway contracting company to engage as many laborers as he could in Ireland to work on railways. On their arrival, a sum of £2 per head is to be paid them, to procure an outfit, and 8s. a day is promised them on their arrival at their destination, but where that is we have not been able to learn. Each man is to have 2s. per day stopped out of his salary to reimburse his employers for the expense incurred. Large numbers are said to have entered their names on these terms. In Loughrea, Mr. FERNY is said to have procured over 250 men, and in Galway, although the booking only commenced on Friday, more than 200 are said to have got their names enrolled. Whether these men are engaged as *bona fide* laborers or otherwise it is impossible to determine. It is said that Mr. FERNY was arrested under the Enlistment Act, in Loughrea, on suspicion of enlisting for the Federal army; but, as no proof could be had, he was acquitted.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

A Queenstown correspondent of the *Dublin Express*, writing on Friday, Jan. 15, says: "The good fortune which has attended recent attempts to run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., has caused a small crowd of shipping lately to leave Liverpool and Glasgow, ostensibly bound for a neutral port, but really bent on carrying supplies to those who are willing to pay cent per cent for 'soft goods,' and a high premium for certain kinds of 'hardware.' The steamers are so constructed, being shallow and without much breadth of beam, that they are unable to keep out in stormy weather. The recent gale has had the effect of driving in two of these craft, and, from their fancy, yacht-like build, one would say that their former plying on the Clyde was more suitable than the Atlantic in January weather. A few weeks since a slight craft came in so battered and shaken that men worked day and night to complete the extensive repairs, and in the end some of the crew deserted rather than proceed. The *Fairy*, which was up the river in dock for repairs, has come down, and has now steam up, and will probably sail to-night. It was amusing last week to see a 20-knotter Clyde boat tacking about the entrance of the harbor, waiting for darkness and the disappearance of a suspicious hull to the westward. The *Julia* sailed before daylight this morning, so low in the water that her red and green lights could scarcely be seen in the dip of the sea. These boats are deeply laden, and the Captains were most zealous in keeping strangers from going on board. The principal officers come from the "Land of Cakes," but most of the crews are natives of the Gem of the Sea, whose sons compose the greater part of the hands of almost every vessel touching here, no matter where from or on what errand; indeed, it is extremely probable that if the muster-roll of the *Flying Dutchman* were called over, the majority of hands would hail from the Emerald Isle."

AN AMERICAN ADVENTURER.

FRAUD ON THE POLISH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* in Poland, says: A few days since I learnt the sequel of a most discreditable history, which attaches to a British subject, who succeeded in taking in the National Government, a task which is none of the easiest. In the early part of last Spring, an individual of the name of ROCHEBLAVE arrived at Cracow from America, and attracted considerable attention by giving out that he had given up the command of, I forget which Arkansas regiment, in order to be free to fight for Poland. He professed to have been present at any number of engagements, and declared his considerable military experience at the disposal of the National Government. It was difficult to make out the nationality of this hero, for he spoke all languages indifferently well, including Polish. It came out however, by degrees, that his father was a British Canadian, who had married a Polish lady. After insinuating himself into general favor at Cracow, Mr. ROCHEBLAVE was requested to proceed to Posen to take the command of a detachment forming in the grand duchy, which stood in much need of experienced officers. On his arrival at Posen, he was received with open arms by the inhabitants, and hospitably entertained for some weeks, while preparations were making for the equipment of the detachment in question. When all was ready, a sum of 1,000 roubles was confided to Mr ROCHEBLAVE, for the payment of such of the insurgents as should be reduced to the necessity of serving for pay. On the appointed day he took leave of his entertainers, to put himself at the head of the band which was ready to cross the frontier. However, instead of taking the road to Russian Poland, he thought better of it, and decamped with the 1,000 roubles—it is supposed returning to America, as nothing has since been heard of him.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

WHY BUT PART OF THE JUDGMENTS WERE PUBLISHED.

The correspondent of the Gloucester *Journal* says, in reference to the reports of the judgments in this case: "It was noticed as evidence of the high character of the *Times*, that the whole of the judgments were given in extenso, while the other papers published close condensations of the opinions of Barons CHANNELL and PIGOTT, giving those of the Chief Baron and Mr. Baron BRAMWELL in full. An explanation of this is really necessary. The whole of the judgments were written and read by their Lordships. Before the proceedings commenced application was made by the gentlemen engaged in reporting the case for the daily papers for a copy of each judgment, and it was announced that the gentleman who represented the *Times* in the court had received the requisite documents; it being understood that this was done without prejudice to any other paper. It was accordingly arranged by the *Times'* representative that he would afford the requisite facilities for copying the judgments, and he kept his word so far as those of the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Baron BRAMWELL were concerned; but although he had the whole of them given to him at the same time, he, from some cause or other, did not furnish those of Mr. Baron CHANNELL and Mr. Baron PIGOTT at all, and therefore the reporters of the other papers were compelled at the last moment to do as well as they could in an emergency. This singular mistake on the part of the *Times'* representative must have caused some annoyance to the junior Judges, whose opinions, being adverse to those of the others, were of no small importance to the public, all of whom do not read the *Times*.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

A CIRCULAR FROM REV. DR. MACNALLY.

From the Freeman's Journal.

Most Rev. Dr. MACNALLY, Lord Bishop of Clogher, with that promptitude and thought which distinguishes his every act, has issued the annexed circular to his clergy:

BISHOP'S RESIDENCE, MONAGHAN, Jan. 19, 1864.

REV. DEAR SIR: The death of the Most Rev. Dr. HUGHES, the great Archbishop of New-York, will be everywhere felt as a loss to the whole Catholic Church; but his Lordship having been a native of this diocese, with which he always kept up the most intimate connection, and born in the parish of Clogher itself, County Tyrone, the loss is truly a domestic one. We, therefore, appoint Wednesday, the 3d of February next, for the month's mind, at which we wish all the clergy of the diocese to assist, and as many of the laity as can conveniently, at the old Catholic Parish Church of Monaghan. On the day mentioned the solemn Office and Mass for the Dead will commence, we hope, at 10 o'clock.

I remain, dear Rev. Sir, yours faithfully,

† C. MACNALLY.

AN ODD BEQUEST.

From the Manchester Examiner, Jan. 18.

At the Mansion House, London, on Saturday, the Lord Mayor, upon taking his seat, said that he had received a communication from the American Consul at Paris apprising him that a naturalized citizen of the United States, who died lately at Marseilles, had bequeathed to the Lord Mayor of London a considerable sum, to be apportioned by him at discretion among the families of persons in this country who had been impoverished by the bankruptcy of the Spanish Government. The letter was as follows:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, 60, PARIS, Jan. 11.

To His Honor the Lord Mayor of London:

SIR:—I have the honor to inclose a certified copy of what purports to be the last will and testament of the late MATEO LOPEZ, a naturalized citizen of the United States, who died at Marseilles on the 11th ult. One of the clauses of this instrument places at the disposition of the Lord Mayor of London, £3,867, deposited with LIZARDI & Co., bankers, of your city, to be distributed among such poor families—English, I presume—as have suffered in their fortunes by the bankruptcy of the Spanish government. Upon searching his papers no more recent or other will has been found than the inclosed, which was written entirely with his own hand, and deposited with Messrs. MIRJANS & Co., his bankers, in this city, the head of which house was present, with two witnesses, when it was opened at this Consulate. I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully yours.

JOHN BIGELOW, United States Consul.

A REBEL CLUB.

The programme, officials, &c., of this association are advertised in the *Saturday Review*. Mr. LINDSAY, M. P., and Mr. JAMES SPENCE (the Confederate "agent" at Liverpool) are on the committee, and Mr. BERESFORD HOPE is the Chairman. The association is to "serve as the rallying-point in London of all who believe that the dignity and interest of Great Britain will best be consulted by speedily and cheerfully recognizing a brave people sprung from ourselves, speaking our language, heretofore organized for internal government into well-established sovereignties, now confederated under a stable central administration, and claiming recognition in accordance with those principles of British policy which have always been more inclined to help the oppressed than to justify and abet the oppressor, and ever to respect an unanimous national will."

ENGLAND.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE INFANT PRINCE.

"SLOBBERING LOYALTY."

From the Spectator.

The wonderful clumsiness exhibited by most Englishmen in the management of a pageant is not, perhaps, hard to explain. A class essentially untheatric is set to do theatric work, and naturally enough, breaks down. But why Englishmen should so often make a burlesque of the expression of a loyalty which they really feel, is much harder to understand. There is nothing theatric in the matter; the men who profess their reverence for monarchy are quite ready, if need be, to die or be taxed in its defence, and many of them are conscious of a personal as well as a political reverence for the throne, and yet when they have to express that feeling they almost invariably break down. Sometimes they simply talk nonsense, but the usual impulse is to fall out of the language of ordinary or of ceremonial life into a vein of greasy adulation, or of flowery compliment which would disgrace Asiatics, and which, royalty being in England decently cultivated, can inspire nothing in its objects but disgust. There can be no doubt, for example, that the birth of a son to the Prince of Wales is an event at which the great majority of Englishmen are very heartily pleased. They like all they hear of the Prince and all they see of the Princess, they have a cordial respect for a family under which England has prospered beyond all historic precedent, and they have a feeling deeper than all this toward the Queen herself. The reflective among them feel, moreover, that even if England's existence is not bound up with her dynasty, her political prosperity is, that failing a line singularly deficient in collaterals, the balanced Constitution of Great Britain would be in the most imminent danger. No one who remembers the extreme emotion felt even by statesmen at the death of Princess CHARLOTTE will doubt that this dread is a real one, and though the chance of failure seems at present but remote, the security is very often much exaggerated. Of the Queen's sons only one is married; the daughters nearest to the succession are married to men who will be sovereign princes, perhaps *the* circumstance which would most detract from the popularity of an English Queen; of the Cambridge House, but one member is married, and she has but one child, and against the Cumberland branch there exists a dislike the force of which the older generation of politicians would be exceedingly sorry to test. The birth of an heir to an heir, the continuance of the succession in a direct and an English line, is, therefore, a real political good, an occurrence on which those who desire to see the monarchy perpetuated—say all Englishmen except the odd hundreds—may fairly and visibly congratulate themselves and each other. The feeling of the masses, also, who see nothing of all this, is exceeding healthful, for the throne is the first *means* of English society, and the love borne to its occupant has been for ages a test of English content with the system under which they live. But the feeling being so real and so honest, and so well justified, why should it be so hard to express it sensibly? On the present occasion, everybody, from the doctors down to the sellers of broad sheets—except, we are most happy to say, the Prince of Wales himself—descended into the abysses of fustian. The bulletin writers of the telegraph may be excused, but the bulletin writing doctors might know better than to write nonsense about the princess being happily delivered of a "prince," as if the word meant something epicene, or a new species of being. We thought THACKERAY had put down this form of imbecility when he sang the ballad of the "Duke and Prince Arthur:"

> "Then Mrs. Lily, the nuss,
> Toward them steps with joy;
> Says the brave old Duke, 'Come, tell to us.
> Is it a gal or a boy?'
>
> Says Mrs L. to the Duke,
> 'Your grace, it is a *prince*.'
> And at that nuss' bold rebuke
> He did both laugh and wince."

The Prince of Wales himself rebuked this nauseous rubbish by announcing, officially, to the Mayor of Windsor, that the Princess had "been safely delivered of a fine boy, and both were doing well." He felt, we doubt not, what flunkeys cannot be made to see, that in great events homeliness is dignity, that when the fate of Germany hung on the birth of a son to the Emperor FREDERIC, the mode in which MARIA THERESA announced the event was more stately than any verbal flourish. She rushed into her box at the theatre, exclaiming to the audience, "Friiz has a boy!" and the whole assembly acknowledged, by one burst of emotion, their sympathy with her genuineness. Custom deadens the sense of absurdity; but change the form just a little, and it will be perceived. Imagine the announcement that the Princess "had just been delivered of a royal highness," or a Queen of a being ready equipped with all the titles belonging to a Prince of Wales! We do not belong to those who think that the ceremonial of the monarchy is unimportant, still less with those who agree with a well-known correspondent of *Le Temps*, that the marriage of the heir to the throne is merely "the wedding of a young man to a young woman," but the child of an Emperor at the moment of birth is boy or girl, and no more. To dissociate etiquette from nature and common sense is to insure its ultimate destruction. It is bad enough to see in the papers, "the lady of Blank Smith, Esq., of a son;" but even the English middle class, except when writing of royalty, do not stultify themselves by saying the "lady of Blank SMITH, Esq., of a young gentleman." Yet that is not more ridiculous than the use of prince for boy, when the simple object is to mark sex, and we do trust reporters in future will take a lesson from the highly-placed gentlemen they think it their duty to besiobber.

HIS NAME AND TITLE.

From the Court Journal.

Some curiosity exists as to the name and title of the young Prince, some asserting that it will be Prince ALBERT EDWARD of Wales, whilst others think that he will receive some such designation as Duke of Cornwall or Duke of Gloucester. Nodoubt, however, exists that his juvenile Royal Highness will, like his father, be named ALBERT EDWARD; but it is, perhaps, not so universally known that the name by which the Prince of Wales will ascend the throne, (may the day be far distant!) will be King EDWARD VII. It is said that this was the express wish of the late Prince Consort, who thought that ALBERT I. would hardly sound congenial to the English ear. It has, however, grown congenial enough since his demise, through the respect we pay to the memory of the good Prince. Unless the infant son of the Prince of Wales receive some special title by creation, it appears uncertain what he will be called. For the nearest precedent we must go back about 125 years, when there was a Sovereign, a Prince of Wales, and an eldest son of the Prince of Wales all living. That eldest son, afterward GEORGE III., was then called Duke of Edinburgh, that being one of the inferior titles borne by his father, FREDERICK, Prince of Wales. If this precedent be followed in the present instance, the infant prince will be called Earl of Dublin, that being the only inferior title of the present Prince of Wales which is not inalienably attached to him as eldest son of the reigning sovereign. In default of this or some other title by creation, it would seem he would be called Prince ALBERT of Wales.

THE MOTHER.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1864.

You see that the doctors have ceased issuing bulletins about the Princess. I am told that her progress to convalescence has been marvelously rapid, and that it is almost practically complete. *On dit*, that she submitted very reluctantly to the obligations of etiquette in the matter of wet-nursing the baby. The Prince of Wales would, it is said, have willingly indulged the natural wish of a young mother. But court traditions were too strong even for the royal personages, who are supposed, not always truly, to be absolute masters in their own households. Persons who retail the gossip of the said household are loud and unanimous in praise of the exemplary attention shown by the Prince of Wales to his young wife.

THE GRANDMOTHER.

From the Manchester Examiner, Jan. 20.

On Monday last Her Majesty planted an oak in the grounds of Frogmore House to commemorate the happy event of the birth of the young Prince, and, before leaving Windsor, Her Majesty expressed her high appreciation of Dr. BROWN's skill and attention, and has also been graciously pleased to present to that gentleman a very valuable garnet ring set with diamonds, in acknowledgment of his services.

THE NEWS IN DENMARK.

From the Dagblad.

The news that the Princess ALEXANDRA has just given birth to a prince has introduced a ray of happiness into the royal family, who acutely feel the weight of the painful political situation. The Danish nation, full of the warmest sympathy with the young and lovely Princess, sincerely shares the joy produced by this happy message.

THE SURPRISE.

From the Freeman's Journal.

The infant prince, the son of the Prince of Wales, was, it is said, wrapped in wadding, until flannel from Windsor Castle and baby linen from Marlborough House could be obtained.

PUNCH ON THE PRINCE.

Mr. *Punch* thinks that the most appropriate title for the little Prince would be "Duke of Cornwall," seeing that he must necessarily remain so long a minor (miner.)

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 18, 1864.

THE CLUBS.

There are two or three additions pretty certain to be made shortly to the lists of the London clubs. A junior Athenæum has been long talked of. The old club is not only full, but so many names are put down for ballot that a new candidate can form no reasonable hope of obtaining admission for several years. Besides, the club has to a great extent lost its original character. In this, indeed, it has gone through the process which seems inevitable with literary clubs in London. As soon as they become famous the "big-wig" or "swell" element creeps in; they gradually assume a selectness which is exercised for the most part at the expense of the class for whom they were originally intended; and by degrees they rise or fall—whichever expression you like to have—into mere ordinary West-end clubs. Both the Athenæum and the Garrick have, no doubt, many literary men amongst their numbers; but it can hardly be said that in either literature is the predominating element. Great dignitaries in Church and State, bishops and judges, give the tone to the one. The "swell" is predominant at the other. The Athenæum is, moreover, behind the times in many points of club management, and is altogether the victim of "old fogyism." A junior Athenæum becomes, therefore, quite a natural project, and it is one which promises to be realized at no very distant date. Started under influential patronage, both in a social and literary point of view, it will no doubt commence operations as a very pleasant and agreeable place of resort, and possess at the outset a thoroughly distinctive character. That it will permanently retain it, I very much doubt. Another club, whose organization is already far advanced, is the "Junior University." The reason for originating this is very similar to that which has led to the project I have already discussed. The "University" is in a state of reaction; young men coming up from the universities, in vain clamor for admission. They have no chance of being balloted for until years have elapsed since they *left* Oxford or Cambridge; and the club itself, composed, as it is, of elderly men who took their degrees in a period anterior to the movements which have lately regenerated both the old Universities, is quite out of harmony with the present tone of University thought and feeling. A movement has, therefore, arisen amongst the younger graduates for a club of their own. I understand that some 600 members have already been obtained, and the project is already so near realization that the home of the new club is almost if not quite fixed upon. This is likely to be in a building erected on the site of the old Thatched House Tavern, in St. James-street—next door to the Conservative Club. The word "university" will, I understand, receive a more liberal interpretation in the new than it has hitherto had in the old club, members of the London University being admitted on an equal footing with those of the more ancient institutions.

THE SHAKESPEARIAN COMMITTEE.

I am glad to find that a better spirit seems to be at work amongst the Shakespearian Committee. There seems, from all I can gather, reason to hope that the painful dissensions which have threatened to mar the success of the work which they have in hand will not recur. The spirit of cliqueism, which undoubtedly was at one time rampant in its councils, has been pretty well exercised by the presence and the active intervention of many men of high character and literary standing, who are thoroughly free from any connections which can fetter their independence or bias their judgment. There is no question that the management has not only nominally but really, passed out of the hands of those who so narrowly escaped bringing the whole affair to grief. The danger of those who are nominally responsible, leaving everything to two or three busy bodies, has been felt in time, and the unfortunate result of this course of proceeding has given a warning which will not, I think, need repetition; and I think that, as now constituted and working, the body is fairly entitled to the confidence of the Shakespeare-loving public. How far the programme, upon which they have partially decided is a wise one, is altogether a different matter. In some points I confess it seems to be questionable. The idea of a national holiday, for instance, is generally regarded outside purely literary circles as simply absurd.

THE TIMES.

The boasted supremacy of the *Times* is, I hear, likely to be exposed to much severer competition than it has been for some years past in one important department. The enormous expense of a large staff of parliamentary reporters was one of the great difficulties which pressed with severity upon the bulk of the London press in their unprosperous condition previous to the repeal of the paper duties. It had to be met by a sacrifice of efficiency, and reducing the corps to a point at which they were unequal to dealing adequately with a great debate. The period of trial was, however, now passed. I suppose there never was a time when the London daily press was so prosperous. And under these favorable circumstances I understand that two at least of your metropolitan cotemporaries are about to increase the strength of their parliamentary corps, with a view, no doubt, of competing on fairer terms with the leading journal in the only department in which superiority has of late been uncontested, and, I fear, I must admit, incontestable.

SCANDAL AND CRIME.

A PRINCE ACCUSED OF ADULTERY.

The London *Star* reports the case of "YEATMAN *vs.* YEATMAN," as follows:

In this case the petitioner, who is a barrister, brought a suit for divorce, on the ground of his wife's adultery with Prince HOHENLOHE, to which the respondent pleaded denial and willful desertion, and the case was tried before the late Judge Ordinary. The jury found for the respondent on both issues, and the Judge Ordinary refused to grant a rule nisi for a new trial. The petitioner now appealed against the decision of the Judge Ordinary.

Sir J. P. WILDE read the evidence, which has already been published at length, and from which it appeared that in 1862 the respondent was residing apart from her husband at a place near Heidelberg, where she was visited by Prince HOHENLOHE, but it was also deposed that she had previously been deserted by the petitioner, from whom she had been separated for some years.

Mr. YEATMAN, the petitioner, was heard this morning in support of the appeal, and contended that a great deal of irrelevant matter had been introduced at the trial, and that there was no imputation cast on the credibility of his witnesses, who were persons of respectability.

Sir J. P. WILDE called the learned counsel's attention to the fact that great stress was laid by the other side upon the improbability of the story told by the witnesses in support of the adultery. It would naturally be supposed that the respondent would have endeavored to conceal her misconduct, but she was represented as throwing open the bedroom door where the Prince was lying on the bed.

Mr. YEATMAN begged to remind the learned Judge that his wife was stated to have been insane, and he maintained that no respectable woman would have admitted a man of rank into her private apartments. He contended, further, that as the respondent was in a strange place, where she was unknown, and being dazzled probably by the rank of her seducer, she did not take precautions to hide her misconduct, and there was nothing improbable in the statement of the witness as to her throwing open the bedroom door as described.

Mr. Justice KEATING observed that from the notes of the evidence, it appeared that the respondent had two rooms on the third floor of the house where she lodged. He observed, also, that it was rather inconsistent that the woman of the house should have served the parties with breakfast, and allowed the respondent to remain after what she had witnessed.

Mr. YEATMAN said that probably the woman did not consider that there was any responsibility devolving on her with reference to her lodgers, or perhaps there might be greater laxity of morals in Germany than in this country. Besides, the respondent was under notice to leave, and it was not shown that according to the law of Germany a landlord was entitled to turn out a lodger merely on the ground of having committed adultery.

After some further observations as to the adultery, the learned counsel proceeded to the next issue—namely, and argued that there was a misdirection on the part of the late Judge Ordinary which necessarily affected the verdict of the jury in regard to both issues. It was proved at the trial the respondent was made an allowance, and that the separation was an amicable arrangement, but the late Judge Ordinary laid down as a rule that the separation in this case amounted to willful desertion, which, according to the Act of Parliament, was illogical.

Mr. KARSLAKE, Q. C., and Mr. STAVELY HILL were counsel for the respondent, and the former was about to address the court, but the learned Judge Ordinary said it was unnecessary.

The court then dismissed the appeal, the learned Judges being unanimous in opinion.

AN UNFORTUNATE HUSBAND.

A barrister commenting in the *Times* upon the defects of the present law of divorce, gives the following case from the records of the court: From the evidence given in a suit between Mr. and Mrs. A., it appeared that Mr. A. had been frequently committing adultery with their friend Mrs. B.; whereupon Mrs. B. boldly anticipates her husband by forthwith presenting a petition for a divorce, on the ground of alleged cruelty and adultery on his part. Mr. B., of course, pleads, denying the charges and alleging Mrs. B's adultery with Mr. A. He also presents a petition for a divorce, to which Mrs. B. pleads denying the charge and reiterating the charges of cruelty and adultery. The suits proceed, and are both set down for hearing—the husband's suit having obtained precedence in the list. Hereupon Mrs. B. obtains an order that Mr. B. shall forthwith pay into the Registry the sum of £400 to meet her expenses in the one suit, and £300 to meet her expenses in the other; and that proceedings in Mr. A.'s suit be stayed until he had paid the money, or found security for the payment. Mr. B., being a Surgeon with a moderate practice in a provincial town, was unable to pay the money or find security. Mrs. B. applied for an attachment, which Sir CRESWELL felt himself compelled to grant, notwithstanding that Mr. B. made an affidavit setting forth his circumstances, and showing his utter inability to comply with the order of the court, and filed affidavits of three other persons to the effect that, since the commencement of the suits, they had, from information received, traced Mrs. B. to a house in Pimlico, and there found her in a bedroom with her alleged paramour, Mr. A. Mr. B. was attached and sent to prison; and the two suits have been standing *in statu quo* for the last two years.

FRAUD.

From the Manhattan Examiner.

A most extraordinary series of long-existent frauds has just been discovered at Sunderland. The hero of the tale is unfortunately a man who stood high in both religious and commercial circles, whose credit was almost unbounded, and whose bland manner and serious aspect was the common talk of all. This person, whose name was KAY, died very suddenly, early on the morning of New-Year's Day, on his return from the vigil which Wesleyan Methodists usually keep at the close of the year. Great grief was experienced, but no suspicion crossed the mind of anybody in Sunderland until the necessary legal proceedings had to be taken to administer the estate and wind up the partnership. Then it was discovered that for a considerable space of time the deceased had raised large sums of money by fraudulent bills of exchange. The mode adopted was most ingenious. When a Captain called to make a "draw" on account of his freightage, deceased would give him the money, and offered him a piece of paper to sign, which purported to be a receipt, although the words were always written in pencil. When the payer had gone these pencil marks were rubbed out, and the paper took the form of a regular blank bill of exchange, with the signature of an acceptor in the proper place. This was filled up by the deceased for any amount he chose, and duly discounted. How much money he thus raised is not yet known.

FRANCE.

PARISIAN LIFE.

SKATING.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* says: "Skating is becoming a courtly amusement beyond the ice-bound regions of the North. Whilst Royal Highnesses are skating in England, Imperial Highnesses are skating in France. It will henceforward be necessary that persons, from chamberlains down to powdered footmen, should know how to dance attendance not merely in withdrawing and reception halls, but on the slippery frozen floors of lakes and ponds. Yesterday (Sunday) a new set of courtiers and household servants surrounded their Imperial Majesties, who again honored the small lake. In addition to the usual park company assembled on such occasions, the waters were surrounded by a number of the fashionable world, who evidently expected the Imperial party, the court circle arriving about three o'clock. Already the skaters had mustered pretty strongly. There were German, English, American, and one or two French ladies gliding about with men companions, and there were sledges driven swiftly onward by cavaliers of the ice, containing those of the fair sex who were born in days when the ladies of France did nothing gymnastic but dance. How shall I describe the skating modes of Paris? Most of the fair creatures wear a pretty round hat, with a red or white wing, or feathers, and a veil which invites the curiosity of youthful imagination. Any gay-colored jacket, of any cut, decorated with any description of fur, is allowed; and very pretty it is to observe the animated patches of red, violet, blue, white, and black, darting about amid the gloomy great-coats and ugly caps and hats of the men. But to continue my description of the ladies' costume. Now comes the difficulty; to describe the toilette, costume, dress, robes, modes—how ought it to be called?—of what comes below the jackets, casaques, polonaises, paletots—how ought such things also to be called? Well, that portion of female covering which begins after the waist, and in our day assumes awful proportions before it hides the feet, is in the ice modes of Paris drawn up in festoons by unseen mysterious mechanical aid, leaving (and here again I feel a difficulty) very visible nearly a whole pair of stockings, which may be red or black, or, if I dare use the word in such a place, 'fancy.' Then comes the Polish boots, and then the silver skates. My limited descriptive powers are hardly no longer required: but if such enchanting toilettes do not lead to holy matrimony, men's hearts are frozen as well as the waters of the Bois de Boulogne. Skating, it should be observed, in the Parisian polite world is only beginning to be fashionable. The Emperor, no doubt, learned to skate in Switzerland and England; but where did the Empress learn to glide over the ice so gracefully? Dressed in a pretty black costume, and appearing delighted with the sport, her Majesty several times, accompanied by two gentlemen not in waiting, but in going, skated amongst the moving multitude, whilst the little Imperial Prince and heir to the throne, was showing the crowd of spectators on shore that he had already become familiar with this slippery world and its accidents. There may be those who, sunning on the shores of the Mediterranean, think with commiseration just now of us living in more Northern climes; but with such a scene as I have attempted to describe—

> 'We envy not the warmer clime that lies
> In ten degrees of more indulgent skies.'

When the Emperor and Empress avail themselves of the picturesque sledge, they are generally driven about by a famous German skater. To-day a sudden thaw tells us, it may be, our icy joys are over for this year."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "Till yesterday there was frost enough each night to freeze the little Lac de Suresne near the race-course in the Bois de Boulogne, and there each afternoon has been the *haute volée*—not *volatile*, as I regret to say I heard lately said by a countryman—of Paris society. There might be seen the Empress, dressed like a Russian Princess, now skating with M. STEVENS, artist—an artist also on the ice—or with some gentleman-in-waiting, and in brown velvet, now being impelled over the smooth ice in a gilded chair, pushed by a Pole in a pink jacket. Here, too, was the Emperor, calmly skating, surrounded by his subjects, or amusing himself by driving forward with immense rapidity the sledge of Mme. DE GAILLIFET, who, habited as usual, in a costume of some 'period,' and I presume country, looked very well, and very much pleased. Rising from his ornamented chair comes the Child of France, to join in the fun, a professor of skating in attendance. Hundreds of others, men, women and children, skating, sledging, sliding and falling, all dressed in some gaudy color—around the lake an admiring and applauding crowd, and above a clear bright sky. The Bois on such a day is a thing to be seen. I have spoken of dress. Perhaps, it is on account of the shortness of the carnival—the licensed season of masquerading—that every lady in Paris is more or less *en costume*. You think I exaggerate. What, then, do you say to a Countess at a ball in a white satin dress, over which was a blue velvet dresscoat, trimmed with swan's down; on her feet boots equally trimmed; and on her hands a muff, which she slipped up her arm when she danced? Well, she bears a great Polish name; so perhaps this is the immense sympathy with that unhappy nation, groaning in chains"—she wore chains, too, and fetters of gold on her arms—of which I have had occasion to write before. This reminds me of the ball given by the Baroness HAUSSMAN, at the Hôtel de Ville, on Thursday last. Having been, in my younger days, of rather a saltatory disposition, I have naturally danced in many capitals of Europe. Like Mr. ISAAC HAWKINS BROWN, 'I have danced before the Queen of Naples'—though, I hope, not grotesquely—and other magnates. I have seen many ball-rooms, public and private, but never have I seen so splendid a palace as that in which the wife of the Senator Préfet of the Seine received her friends. Three thousand guests circulated, with no more crowd than there is usually at a dinner party, through galleries bright with a thousand lamps, and amidst parterres of flowers of every clime and every season, till they reached the ball-room, where, beneath the radiance of twenty-four candelabras, and to the strains of STRAUSS and one hundred and thirty performers, the dancers found their proper place. And now, with great delicacy, I approach my next subject. Standing looking at the long line of dancers then advancing and retiring to the music of 'Ernani,' my eye detected a change; the ladies looked taller, thinner, more active—what could it be? French nature or STRAUSS' band? As I studied this point, a waltz, 'Le Zéphir du Sud,' struck up, a hundred couples started, and then the

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Particulars of the Late Expedition up the James River to Smithfield—Desperate Fighting of our Troops—Destruction of the Gunboat Smith Briggs.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NORFOLK, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

FORCES COMPRISING THE EXPEDITION.

Shortly before dark, on Saturday, an expedition started from here, under the command of Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM. It was composed of the army gunboats *Smith Briggs*, *Flora Temple*, *Gen. Jessup*, and the transport *Long Branch*, with detachments of men to the number of one hundred and fifty from the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, Twentieth New-York Cavalry, Ninety-ninth New-York and Twenty-first Connecticut Infantry.

The expedition proceeded up the James River to Logan Creek, to the small village of Smithfield. Here Capt. LEE, of the Norfolk Harbor Police, landed at about 1 o'clock on Sunday noon, with ninety men from the *Long Branch*. He took command of the party, and the boats then left to go up the Nansemond River to reconnoitre, it being understood that after Capt. LEE and his command had accomplished what they intended, they would march down to the northwestern bank of the Nansemond, and there again join the boats.

Taking a direct road for Suffolk, he penetrated the county to the distance of about four miles and a half, where, in a dense wood, he met a force of the enemy, about two hundred and fifty strong, with two 12-pound guns. Notwithstanding the inferiority of our numbers, the rebels were completely surprised, their advance guard captured, the main body driven back, and no great was their consternation that they finally retreated in the greatest confusion.

Information was then received from prisoners and darkies that there was a strong force of the enemy posted a short distance beyond, at a place called "The Mill." Their position was such that our men could not pass them on either flank, and consequently they were compelled to fall slowly back to Smithfield, which was reached about a half-hour after dark. Capt. LEE then intrenched his force on the main street of the town. Previous to this, however, as he was marching into the place, he was fired on from both sides of the road, and his advance guard of five cavalrymen, of the Twentieth New-York, was captured.

About 7½ o'clock yesterday morning the rebels made a fierce attack with their cavalry and infantry. The fight continued with great vigor until nearly 11 o'clock, when a communication came, under flag of truce, from Col. GORDON, commander of the attacking forces, for an immediate and unconditional surrender.

In order to gain as much time as possible, and thinking that in the meanwhile some assistance might come to hand, Capt. LEE sent a reply to the rebel Colonel asking for a personal interview to be granted. This was denied, and a peremptory demand was made for a surrender within five minutes. The second reply of Capt. LEE was that he would not surrender, and that if the rebel commander wanted him he would have to come and take him.

In less than a quarter of an hour he opened with four guns, beside the infantry and cavalry fire. A reply was made with a howitzer as rapidly as possible, which was kept up with great spirit until about 12½ o'clock, when Capt. LEE was so hard pressed on all sides that it became evident that he would soon have to yield.

But, in the meantime, the gunboat *Smith Briggs* hauled in sight. The position becoming untenable, the howitzer was rolled into the stream, and the men then followed along its line to reach the protection of the gunboat. They were followed by nearly a regiment of rebel infantry and cavalry, which harassed them in their flight. A stand was then made opposite the *Smith Briggs*, and a desperate engagement continued until our men were completely overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy, which was continually augmented by the arrivals of reinforcements.

All this time the gunboat kept up a constant fire, but so great were the numbers that had to be contended with that at last our men had to give up fighting and take to the boat. To reach it, however, the poor fellows had to swim from the shore to where she lay in the stream, and in doing this many yielded up their lives to the merciless foe, who shot them as they were really drowning.

Upon reaching the boat, Capt. LEE found its Commander, ROWE, severely wounded in the throat. The engineer was also seriously wounded, and out of a crew of about fifty there were left on board hardly a half-dozen men who were not disabled. At the request of Capt. ROWE, Capt. LEE took command of the boat.

He found her to be greatly damaged from the fire of the enemy. The pilot-house was entirely demolished. The wheel could not be worked, and it was with much difficulty that the engine could be gotten to move sufficiently to propel her further out into the stream from the range of the rebel guns.

Firing was continued, and about 3 o'clock a shell from the enemy entered the boiler of the boat, and a great explosion followed. Resistance could no longer be continued, as the boat was now a mere wreck. She then surrendered, and all on board of her were prisoners. Some, to make their escape from captivity, jumped overboard, and, no doubt, the most of those who were not recaptured sealed their fate with a watery grave.

Capt. LEE, a Pamunky Indian pilot, and GEO. SMITH, a volunteer pilot, with two other men, are the only ones out of the whole party, which in the aggregate amounted to nearly one hundred and fifty, that escaped, except two others that were sent out the night before in a small boat to report the perilous situation of the force under Capt. LEE. These men were picked up near the mouth of the James River, and taken on board the flagship of the navy that is stationed there. Their mission was to go up the Nansemond River to report to Gen. GRAHAM for reinforcements, but being detained, word did not reach him as soon as the exigency of the case required.

Capt. LEE and those who escaped with him, five in all, walked about seven miles, when they fell in with the gunboats of Gen. GRAHAM going to their relief. They were taken on board of one of the boats, and reached Fortress Monroe last night about 8 o'clock.

The gunboat *Smith Briggs* is a total wreck, and what remains of her is in the possession of the rebels. Nearly all our brave men who fought so valiantly are now prisoners. The most of them are supposed to be badly wounded. The number killed is not known, but must be very large. The rebels, too, must have suffered severely, as our men fought long, persistently and to much effect.

It is surmised that, though the rebels were finally victorious, they lost at least three to our one in killed and wounded. The rebels greatly outnumbered us. They had a full regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery of artillery—while our whole force engaged did not amount to over one hundred and fifty men.

During the fiercest part of the shelling two small navy boats came up and were apparently about to render assistance to the army gunboat *Smith Briggs*, when their commanding officer was shot through the breast. They then immediately retired, as the officer was evidently badly wounded.

Our men cannot be too highly praised for their valor, and it is to be greatly regretted that they suffered so much. The boats that reconnoitered the *Nansemond* returned safely.

The War in the Southwest.

A FORMIDABLE EXPEDITION MOVING DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI—COL. GRIERSON AGAIN ON THE WAR PATH.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, Jan. 20, 1864.

Corinth was evacuated, as before announced, on Monday last, everything of value in that section being brought to Memphis. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which was at the same time abandoned east of Lagrange, will to-night be evacuated from Lagrange to Memphis. The entire force that has been holding Corinth and the country between Corinth and Memphis so long, was concentrated at Memphis, and the entire infantry and artillery have gone, under command of Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT, upon boats down the river. This expedition is splendidly equipped, and started off in most excellent spirits, and in numbers that will make the rebellion tremble wherever they may go. Gen. HURLBUT and staff left Memphis on Thursday, on the steamer *Hastings*.

The whole of the Sixteenth Army Corps is in this expedition, and "more too."

A great cavalry expedition has also been organized, under Brig.-Gen. W. L. SMITH, Gen. GRANT's Chief of Cavalry, which will soon be heard from. This expedition will make an extensive raid into Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Gen. GRIERSON, the great raider, accompanies the expedition. The force is large and well appointed, and it is expected that they will make terrible havoc along the rebel railroads, bridges, etc. Their motto will be "victory and destruction to the remains of the rebellion, or fight to the death if opposed in force." The leaders know no such thing as failure.

Thus, you see, active operations in 1864 are about to begin. The Spring campaign will be opened by the veteran troops of the Northwest in Mississippi.

Brig.-Gen. BUCKLAND has taken command of the district of Memphis. He has quite a formidable force of well-disciplined, drilled and equipped negro regiments, with some white troops.

Brig.-Gen. VEATCH accompanies Gen. HURLBUT, in command of his Fourth Division. K.

Union Men in Arkansas.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF LIEUT.-COL. CALDWELL.

Lieut.-Col. CALDWELL, detailing an expedition which he made from Benton, Ark., in the latter par of November, makes these interesting statements:

"On the evening of the 14th inst. that part of my command left at Caddo Gap reached me, together with nearly 300 loyal men who had come from the surrounding mountains to *join the Federal army*.

It is true that in this number there are a few who did not come to enter the service, but they are old gray-headed men, who are compelled to flee their homes to save themselves from being hanged by the rebels.

These people who came out with me are hardy, vigorous and resolute men; they represent every trade, pursuit, and profession of life; and in intelligence and appearance are equal to the same number of men in any country.

As soon as these loyal men reached my camp, they were furnished with arms, which had been taken along for that purpose, and put under the command of Col. ARNOLD, a resident of that region, and whom, I understand, has been commissioned to raise a regiment from the loyal men of that country. Col. ARNOLD and his men were on duty day and night. Every part of that country was visited by Col. ARNOLD in person or by his scouts. While out one night gathering in the loyal men, Col. ARNOLD, with seventeen men, came upon twenty-three rebels in camp, charged on them, killed four, captured seven, and drove the rest in confusion to the woods, capturing all their camp equipage and arms and ten horses, and retook eight Union men whom the rebels held as prisoners, and some of whom they were about to hang.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the district of country through which I marched are soundly loyal. They occupy the mountainous districts in the counties named, and from the commencement of the rebellion they have never faltered in their devotion to the old flag.

Every conceivable means have been used to force these loyal men into the rebel service; they have been hung up by scores; they have been hunted down with bloodhounds by the slaveholding rebels of Red River Valley; they have been robbed of their property, chained and imprisoned; yet amid all this persecution and suffering these people stood out, and everywhere I went through their country they greeted my column with shouts of joy. There are several hundred more loyal men in the same region of country, but further south, who are anxiously waiting for an opportunity to get out of the rebel lines and enlist in our service.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Statements of a Refugee.

From the Boston Journal.

Our Washington correspondent forwards us the following news from Dixie, which "was obtained from a refugee who left Richmond on Saturday morning, the 29th—a New-Englander by birth, who has had to endure the hardships of rebellion, but who has at last passed through the lines and is again beneath the old flag once more. Some of the information is obtained from Southern newspapers which he brought, or from trade circulars, &c. He has been very careful not to compromise the Union men of Richmond, about some of whom indiscreet revelations have been made, and his statements may be regarded as *perfectly reliable*."

THE SOUTHERN CONSCRIPTION.

The Conscription Act is being rigidly enforced, and it is certain that President DAVIS intends to have every disposable man under arms by the 1st of March, to join in the last struggle. The "Inspector General of Conscription" is little Col. LAY, (who was Gen. SCOTT's Aid-de-Camp,) and he is at the present time located at Macon, Ga., examining the returns of clerks in the Quartermaster's, Commissary's, Surgeon-General's, Nitre and Mining, and other Departments. He has also demanded descriptive returns from all Government contractors and other persons or companies having in their employment soldiers, conscripts, or persons liable to conscription, of all such persons so employed. "The failure to furnish these reports fully and correctly," Col. LAY gives notice, "will render the parties liable to forfeit all privilege or aid from the Government in the way of details. The object of demanding the report is to scrutinize the legitimacy and reasonableness of existing details—not to withdraw any that are legitimate, or to dislocate industrial organizations of general usefulness. The reports of parties engaged in supplying the community will specify whether the profits demanded in sales have exceeded seventy-five per cent. on the cost of production."

DESERTIONS.

Surgeon CARRINGTON, Military Director of the Department of Virginia, has published an official statement of the inmates of the hospitals in the State, from September, 1862, to December, 1863, from which it appears that during that time 4,446 deserted. About the middle of January a law was passed by the Confederate Congress to prevent desertion, by declaring that any one aiding or enticing a soldier to desert, or harboring him, or purchasing his arms or clothing, shall upon conviction be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding two years. Hand-bills were posted about Richmond, signed by J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State, giving notice that no passports would be issued during the pending war to any male citizen, unless the applicants produce and file certificates from the military authorities that they are not liable to duty in the army.

FOREIGN SOLDIERS.

Foreigners in the rebel army, especially the Irish, are becoming discontented, and escaping whenever they can get an opportunity. Mrs. JOHN MITCHEL, who had arrived in Richmond with two daughters, having been nearly captured in the blockade-runner *Vesta*, had brought out a number of copies of the Dublin *Nation*, of Nov. 7. This contained a long letter from WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN to Gen. MEAGHER, which is to be republished in every paper in the Southern States. It is a long argument against the patriotic course Gen. MEAGHER has pursued, and warns Irishmen from following his example by enlisting in the Union armies.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

Wilmington is now the "port of entry," and trade sales of goods received "through the blockade" are held there by CRENSHAW BROTHERS. Mr. S. M. WEST acting as auctioneer. One of these sales was advertised to take place Jan. 27, comprising the entire cargo per steamer *Spunkie*; also portions of cargoes per steamers *Dee*, *Hansa* and *Bendigo*. Another sale was advertised by WILKES MORRISS, to consist of parts of the cargoes of the *Pet*, *Lucy* and *Wild Dayrell*. These sales, as catalogued, remind one of an old-fashioned New-England store, where was kept "W. I. Goods and Groceries," with fancy articles, stationery, medicines, &c., &c.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

A Third Auditor has been authorized by Congress for the accounts of the Post-office Department, and Hon. T. W. M. HARRIS, of Vicksburgh, Miss., has been appointed. He is a lawyer by profession, and was Judge of the Criminal Court of Vicksburgh. When Senator DAVIS, of North Carolina, was appointed Attorney-General, vice THOMAS C. WATTS, resigned, the Governor of North Carolina appointed to fill the vacancy Gov. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, whose six years' term as Senator would commence Feb. 17. He was a State Senator from the County of Orange when elected to the Confederate Senate.

MORGAN AT RICHMOND.

Gen. JOHN MORGAN was famously lionized in Richmond, as the guest of Mayor JOSEPH MAYO and other members of the City Government. They engaged, for his occupancy, a suit of rooms in the second story of the Ballard House, commanding a view up Franklin and Fourteenth streets. These were furnished in the most extravagant style, and in the centre of the parlor was a round table, on which was a ten-gallon punch bowl, kept filled with apple-toddy, and surrounded by tumblers. MORGAN was invited to seats on the floor of the Senate and of the House, had to write his autograph in scores of albums, and was forced to undergo the agonies of dramatic diversion at the remorseless hands of Manager D'ORSAY OGDEN. The Virginians were jealous of this high honor to a Kentuckian, while JOE JOHNSTON, and FLOYD, and A. P. HILL, and MOSBY had often come and gone without metropolitan honors, and had been permitted to go through the hardships of hotel life unnoticed.

BEAUREGARD, by the way, has never been in Richmond but a single night since the beginning of the first of June, 1861, on his way to take command of the army of Northern Virginia, and left the next morning. When he was ordered to assume the command of the Army of the West at Corinth, he went thither by way of Lynchburgh. Gens. LEE, BRAGG, STERLING, PRICE, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, SIMON BUCKNER, WILLIAM PRESTON, SIMON LONGSTREET, JEB. STUART and others have been there, but none of them have received one hundredth part of the honors heaped on JOHN MORGAN.

REBEL READING.

A. E. MILLER of Charleston, S. C., has published an "almanac for 1864" on heavy yellowish paper, made at Greenville, S. C., which are sold at $75 per hundred, or $1 a single copy. Madame A. DE V. CHANDRON of Mobile, Ala., has issued a first and a second reader for primary schools, on the Ollendorff system. Her publishers state in their circular that, "hitherto, books upon which so much depended have been compiled by New-England people as a matter of trade; the consequence of which has been that the moral judgment, not less than the taste of our people, has been at the mercy of a people as oblique in morals as they have been defective in taste. Until we believe that the Yankees 'are the people, and wisdom will die with them,' we cannot believe that 'NOAH WEBSTER'S spelling book' is the only spelling book of the English language, any more than we can believe that WEBSTER'S Dictionary is the only dictionary. The authoress is a native of Mobile, and a lady of intellect, refinement and social position, and we bespeak for her series the patronage equal to the guaranty of their excellence furnished by her character."

PERSONAL.

ROBERT FORDE is being tried at Richmond, before Judge LYONS, for the murder of ROBERT E. DIXON, of Georgia, formerly Clerk of Confederate House of Representatives. Prisoner has as his counsel Lawyers SIMMS, BURNET, CRUMP, RANDOLPH, MARSHAL and MCGRUDER.

Rev. R. HARDIE, Chaplain of the Louisiana Brigade, has returned to Richmond after having been exchanged, and is lecturing on "Yankee Prisons." Rev. Dr. LEYBURN is lecturing on the Holy Land.

PRICES AT RICHMOND.

The prices of provisions at Richmond are fabulous. Beef brings $2 per pound, pork $3 per pound, turkies from $20 to $35 each, chickens $5 each, ducks $15 per pair, lard $2 25 per pound, butter $6 per pound, eggs $3 per dozen, oysters $16 to $20 per gallon, dried peaches $1 per pound, New-Orleans molasses $12 per gallon, coffee $14 per pound, apple and peach brandy $50 per gallon, and flour $100 per barrel.

Affairs in Georgia.

A PRIVATE LETTER FROM AN ENGLISHMAN IN THE SOUTH.

The Manchester *Examiner* publishes extracts from a private letter, written by an Englishman in Georgia to his friends in England. It is dated Nov. 26, and says:

"Exchange on Europe is a scarce article, and commands a ready sale at 1,400 and 1,500 per cent. premium. Gold and silver command very high prices. The former is greedily sought after at 12 and 13 for one, whilst the latter is very tardily offered at about 100 per cent. below the price of gold. With such a depreciation (of the Confederate paper currency) you may fairly assert that the paper of the country is little better than so much waste paper; $300 are asked for a coat, $150 for a pair of boots. Plain prints are sold for $15 per yard, and so on with everything else in proportion. I think the story of the old woman going to market with a basketful of money to buy a pocketful of grub is pretty nearly realized here! It will be so altogether, unless something or other turns up for the better (very soon.) It is quite time that Fortune should turn her face this way. Everything has been going the wrong way for a long time now. Disaster after disaster has befallen the Confederate cause. Yet the people still struggle bravely on. Very rarely do you hear complaint or murmur. They hope on, fight on, still believing that their deliverance is at hand. But, inclined as I am to think that the Confederate cause will eventually succeed, I am, nevertheless, at a loss to say how, when, where, or from whom deliverance is to come. Certainly not by force of arms. Can a peace be attained? The Yankees are now making more vigorous preparations for the prosecution of the war than ever. The Confederates are also imbued with a spirit of resistance strong as ever. The antipathy to the Yankees is growing every day. I give it as my firm conviction, that they would rather submit to any sacrifice than go back to the Union. Too much blood has been shed to hope for reconciliation; and for the sake of humanity, which ought to be paramount with Christian and civilized countries, I think the great Powers of Europe should try to stay the carnage. I think they will not be held unaccountable by God for the blood that has already been so ruthlessly shed. 'Blessed are the peacemakers,' saith the Holy Book, and never had England, the professed leader of Christianity, so noble an opportunity of exercising that Divine spirit.

Within the last two months the Yankees have been singularly successful in their endeavors to keep up an effective blockade. In that short time they have captured no less than ten or twelve steamers, some of them the finest vessels in the business. The celebrated *Margaret & Jessie*, formerly the *Douglas*, running between Liverpool and the Isle of Man, has been captured after a most successful career of ten months' blockade-running. During that time she made twelve or thirteen round trips. That she has amply repaid her former owners, there is not the least doubt. Yet it is a great misfortune to lose such a vessel, as she will prove a troublesome customer if the Yankees fit her out as a cruiser. Blockade-running, however, is pretty nearly on its last legs. The risk is becoming greater than the chance of gain. Again, cotton being not only the best, but almost only safe article to invest money in, is becoming very scarce. There is but little disposition on the part of the holders to offer it for sale. They prefer to retain it till the war is ended. They have no other safe mode of investing their money. Such is the feeling of distrust throughout the country with regard to the paper currency. Those who have spare capital invest also in real estates, such as as dwelling-houses, city lots, &c. These, of course, command very high prices. A great many plantations are now offered at very moderate prices. The reason seems to be the effect of the recent act of Congress in restricting the cultivation of cotton, and the pressing demand on the slaves by the military. Many of the planters were men of extravagant habits, and had made no provision for a day like this. Consequently, having to feed, clothe and administer to the wants of their slaves in every way, several of them are brought to the verge of ruin.

What steps do you think our Government will take in regard to the dismissal of the British Consuls from the Confederacy? It places us fellows in a very awkward position; for, should the Confederate Congress pass an act to impress all foreigners, we should have nobody to look to for protection. It seems to be a pretty wide-spread opinion that before long every able-bodied man in the country capable of bearing arms will be forced to do so. If so, I shall hook it pretty quick; for I see little romance in being half-fed, half-clothed and suffering endless fatigue. It's all very well for the natives to do so; it is their home, and a man that won't fight for his home deserves none. But this is not my home. My heart is in Old England; and for that dear land of my birth I would gladly share any fatigue. But there is no satisfaction in doing so for strangers. If I were to join the Confederate army, and be so fortunate as to escape with the loss of an arm or a leg, what compensation should I receive, when, perhaps, the loss of that member would incapacitate me from earning my livelihood for life? No, by Jove! I see no fun in it. The supposed glory of the affair is only another name for hunger, fatigue, pain and bloodshed.

We have very little frost here for the season. To-day is as fine as a Summer's day.

Old Father Christmas is close upon us once more. How I should like to spend it with you! My last I spent at sea, and a most miserable time it was. This next will be little better. They don't observe it here, as we do at home. You'll have your balls, parties, &c., I suppose? My soul almost weeps to think I cannot share your pleasures. But rest assured my spirit will accompany you through the dance, will dwell with delight on your songs, and will whisper its presence in the hearts of my friends. I know that in the midst of your joy you will not forget the absent one. I wish you all a merry Christmas and a happy New-Year.

How about the beard? Mine costs me in Confederate currency about $3 per week, letting alone the purgatory I am in during the operation of shaving. Cannot some of those blockade-runners at home send out a few good razors? If they had to go through the same terrible ordeal of scraping at the hands of a Confederate woolly-headed barber as I have, I'm sure they would sympathize with a fellow, and try!

I've little more to add. My love to all at home. May God have you all in his keeping."

Miscellaneous.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 21.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is, undoubtedly, the ablest leader of the Abolitionists proper. Possessed of considerable powers of oratory, and great logical acumen, he is also remarkable for the boldness with which he grapples with the most intricate and momentous questions, and the directness with which he proceeds to his point, and inculcates the most extreme measures as the only satisfactory and complete policy. * *

PHILLIPS' plan is brief, comprehensive and decisive. He simply proposes to parcel out the lands of the South between the "gallant troops" of the North, keeping up a due proportion of blacks and whites, so as at once to instill fraternal feelings into the two races, to recompense a soldiery whose claims will be urgent and exorbitant, and to recognize the great principle of negro equality, which has been the moving-spring of the whole drama. The people of the Confederacy, having forfeited all rights by the rebellion, may esteem themselves fortunate if their punishment is limited to stripping them of all their worldly gear, and they are allowed to breathe the pure air of the regenerated Republic, in which the bondsman, if he is so fortunate as to be of the fashionable color, is "disenthralled by the irresistible genius of Universal Emancipation."

Such is the future depicted to the Southern people by those who have been the real controllers and inspirers of the war, and whose principles have, thus far, steadily advanced in triumphant progress. It is a happy combination of fanaticism and avarice, which is peculiarly adapted to win favor with the Yankees. *Logically, it might be carried further. The right of conquest ancently was supposed to convey complete dominion over the lives of prisoners. Why not, then, end the question by universal butchery of the rebels, or by a reduction into Slavery as the price of their lives?* The advance to this point may come in time, and in fact will be scarcely appreciable as an addition to the present schemes. PHILLIPS *deserves our thanks for the frankness with which he expresses his views and for the stimulus he gives to our people to resist that conquest which is not yet so nearly completed as he supposes.*

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

A meeting of MORGAN'S men at Decatur yesterday passed resolutions ignoring the partial convention of Kentuckians held at Dalton. The following ticket was nominated, to be voted for at the election to be held on the 10th proximo: 1st District, W. B. Macher; 2d, John D. Morris; 3d, C. J. Skerritt; 4th, J. R. Barrick; 5th, Thomas Napier; 6th, T. L. Burnett; 7th, H. W. Bruce; 8th, J. T. Pickett; 9th, E. M. Bruce; 10th, J. W. Moore; 11th, T. B. Monroe; 12th, J. M. Elliott. This ticket adopts half of the nominees of the Dalton Convention.

ANOTHER STEAMER IN.

Another steamer, laden with Government freight, says the Mobile *Register*, of the 13th, has slipped into port. The blockaders saw her and tried to cut her off, but she had too much heels for them. She is called the *Denbigh*, and is made of iron, and is a "good one to go." She comes to a well-known house in Mobile, to which she belongs.

—Cocoanuts are selling in Mobile at $10 a piece. People who can afford to eat them at that price ought to be able to stand a pretty heavy tax for the support of the war.—*Whig*, 28th.

—The steamer *Advance* has been gotten off the beach and has arrived lately at Wilmington, but slightly damaged.

—Col. BLANTON DUNCAN has contributed a sterling bill for two hundred pounds to the Jackson Statue Association.

—The Common Council of Memphis, Tenn., recently offered Gen. SHERMAN a public dinner. He responded:

"The terms of your resolution, the kindly greetings that meet me in Memphis, at every corner, from old and young, from rich and poor, from the Southerner and Northerner alike, give me the cheerful assurance that a time will come in the order of nature, when there will be again an union of kindly feeling as well as that which results from our submission to the common country—not the slavish submission that we are taunted with, but such as the brave knights of old delighted in exhibiting toward their sovereign. I avail myself of this opportunity to assure you and the good people of Memphis and country round about, that as the representative of the Government of the United States, I stand prepared at all times to encourage and sustain the right, and punish the wrong, to the extent of my power and capacity."

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Weather—Politics—Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

For nearly a week now we have been favored with the most delightful weather. The sky has been clear and the temperature Spring-like. The snow has melted from the ground and the ice has gone out from the great rivers. St. Louis at least is freed from the blockade, and should this kind of weather continue a few days longer, we shall expect to hear that the Mississippi is clear as high up as Dubuque. There have been some indications during the past week, such as flocks of gulls and wild geese flying northward, that have led the weatherwise to the conclusion that the "backbone" of Winter is broken.

There is considerable political talk here, which has been stimulated, doubtless, by the action of the Democratic National Committee in selecting Chicago as the place of holding their Presidential Convention. In the Union ranks there is but one sentiment, and so decided will be the expression of the popular choice in favor of Mr. LINCOLN that there will seem to be no necessity for holding a National Convention. In the West we hear not a single dissenting voice, and through State Legislatures, so far as they are in session, that voice will find expression. This great unanimity is worth much, and will strengthen the hands of the Government. If Mr. LINCOLN were out of the way, I think the choice would fall upon Secretary CHASE. He appears to be No. 2 with our people.

MILITARY.

Regiments continue to arrive daily, and sometimes two a day, from the front. Every one of them have, so far as I can learn, reënlisted for the war. Capt. W. B. CALHOUN, of the Illinois Nineteenth, who arrived from Chattanooga on Monday, says that the place of those leaving is more than made good by the arrival of recruits and deserters from the rebels. Only one regiment in a brigade is allowed to leave at a time. The troops—whether of this State or any other—are provided with a splendid entertainment by the lady managers of the Soldiers' Home. On the receipt of a dispatch announcing the approach of a regiment, a cannon is fired to warn the ladies, who commence cooking, and the refreshments thus prepared are carried to Bryan Hall, where the meal is served. Twelve regiments have been provided for in as many days.

The First Illinois Colored Regiment is about full. It has required a great effort, and the expenditure of much money, to get up this regiment. Recruiting for it has been an up-hill business throughout; and it is not be wondered at. In the first place, the number of negroes in this State is not large. And then they have been made to feel the rigor of our "infamous Black Laws," and it is but natural that they should feel a repugnance to fighting for a State or a people who thus oppress them. They are not to blame for holding back. They have little interest in the contest, unless the disabilities under which they now labor are removed. In Illinois, they are little better than socially, politically and legally slaves—without a vote—with no rights, legally, which a white man is bound to respect—liable to be imprisoned, fined and sold for coming into the State—is it remarkable that they do not rush to the flag which to them is an emblem of oppression.

The President has done a good thing in restoring Gen. MCCLERNAND to an active command—one for which every loyal man in the West will thank him—not on account of justice to Gen. MCCLERNAND, but for the benefit which it will confer on the good cause. To him and Gen LOGAN, we owe it that at least one-half of the State is loyal. Had they been of the Seymour-Vallandigham school, there would have been serious trouble in Illinois. It is probable that Gen. LOGAN will be our next Governor.

From six hundred to a thousand prisoners were to leave Camp Douglas to-day, under charge of the Chicago (Ellsworth) Zouaves, for New-York and Boston. It is reported that they have been received for our navy. It is also stated that they are sent forward for exchange. I have not been able to learn which is true. Two hundred, from Rock Island, started for Philadelphia on Monday. These go into the navy.

Col. SMALL, United States Commissary of Subsistence, at this point, advertised a few days since, for the following articles. 1,000 barrels new mess pork, 1,000 barrels new prime pork, 150,000 pounds bacon sides, 100,000 pounds smoked shoulders, 150,000 pounds smoked hams, 10,000 city cured hams, 80,000 pounds rice, 2,000 bushels beans, 25,000 pounds Rio coffee, 75,000 pounds sugar, and various other articles. On Tuesday the bids were opened, but for several of the articles the prices were regarded as too high, and the bids were rejected altogether.

The following are some of them:

1,000 bbls. Prime Pork, $16 50—accepted.
1,000 bbls. Mess Pork, $19 50@$20 75—rejected.
150,000 lbs. Bacon Sides, $11 97—accepted.
100,000 lbs. Shoulders, $8 64@$8 97—accepted.
100,000 lbs. Smoked Hams, $11 95@$12 98—rejected.
City Cured Hams, $13—accepted.
12,000 bushels Beans, $2 75@$3 09—accepted.
Rice, $8 75, Coffee, $37 40; Sugar, $14 22@$14 45 ₱ 100 lbs. Bourbon Whisky, $1 45@$2 30; Common, $1 25@$1 75. The total of the award was $159,227. These prices are somewhat in advance of those obtained at private sale; but they seem to give an idea of our market. The amount of the tenders was largely in excess of the proposals advertised for.

In general matters there is nothing of unusual importance stirring. Military affairs appear to take precedence just now. Our streets are constantly filled with the blue jackets, and recruits are coming in lively. GOUGH is to be here, and he always creates a sensation "out West." Business is quite active for the season. Monitary matters begin to "let up" a little. Yesterday was reported the easiest day in financial circles that has been experienced for two months, at least. The small pox is prevailing in the city to a considerable extent, and creating much uneasiness. It appears to be prevalent in most of the Western towns, as well as at our National Capital.

FROM PORT royal.

Enlargement of the Port Royal House—Miscellaneous Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Since full permission has been granted Messrs. GILSON & RIDDELL, the worthy proprietors of the Port Royal House, to continue the building of another house contiguous to the one now occupied by them, no fears need be entertained that officers here on business or otherwise will need for accommodations. The work on the new building is rapidly progressing, and will be finished in a few days. A complete set of entirely new furniture has been purchased at the North, and will be placed in the rooms when they are in readiness to receive it. It is estimated that 150 officers can be accommodated in the two houses. It is useless to dwell on the immense advantage which the department has received by having a hotel at Hilton Head. The arrival and departure of steamers concentrate at this point a large number of army and navy officers, and render it absolutely necessary that they should have a place at which they can sleep and eat. The hotel is under military regulations, and receives military sanction. The proprietors have been unceasing in their efforts to meet the requirements of their guests, and that they have not been unsuccessful is fully attested by the prosperity which has attended them in their enterprise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ocean steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, arrived at this port last week in place of the *Arago*, which had been ordered to New-Orleans.

Capt. ISRAEL R. SEALY, A. A. A. G. on Gen. GILLMORE'S Staff, returned from the North last week.

Mr. J. SEARS, proprietor of the *New South*, is amongst us again, after an absence of some weeks—during which period, we will venture to say, he has had a good time with his many friends.

Col. BARTON, of the Forty-eighth New-York, who has been acting as Post Commander at Hilton Head, was relieved on Friday by Col. DURYEA, of the Sixth Connecticut. Col. BARTON'S duties as Acting Brigadier-General claimed so much of his attention, that he deemed it advisable for the service to relinquish the command of the post.

The Independent Battalion, New-York Volunteers, has been consolidated with the Forty-Seventh and Forty-eighth New-York Regiments. A few of the men have been sent to the regular batteries. All of the commissioned officers and the sergeants will be mustered out of the service.

Speech of Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, made his maiden speech in the House, to-day, on the resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act. In a clear, forcible, and at times eloquent speech, he paid his respects to the gentlemen who had spoken on the question on both sides of the House. Dissenting from the views of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, whom he alluded to as "the Nestor of the House," he argued convincingly that the rebels are *not* "alien enemies," nor, as would necessarily follow from so considering them, is their territory alien territory. The rebel States are *portions of the Union*, and their inhabitants are *rebels*, and it is because, and only because they are such, that a Confiscation Act is needed, or is admissible; for if they are alien enemies, our treatment of them can be regulated only by the law of nations. Coming to the provision of the Constitution, that no punishment for treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture beyond the life of the traitor, the speaker urged very forcibly that there is no "attainder of treason" under this act; nor is any corruption of blood—such as existed under the English law, by which the offender and all his posterity were deprived of all rights of property or inheritance—known to our law. The framers of the Constitution, having in view the entailed estates, so numerous in England, and which then abounded on this side of the water, in which the occupant had only a life interest, in that provision took care that in such cases the punishment should extend only to the actual interest of the offender. He considered that there was nothing in that profiso which forbids the confiscation in fee simple of the whole property of the traitor, and such forfeiture he believed to be only an adequate punishment. Turning to the Opposition side of the House, he declared himself unmoved by the crocodile tears so freely shed in that quarter over the anticipated wrongs of women and children. He pointed them to higher than human authority—to the words of Jehovah, who has declared himself "a jealous God, visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children"—for examples of a retribution involving the offspring of the guilty in the inevitable consequences of his guilt. Alluding to the leaders of the Opposition, he called them "the "Bourbons of our day, who learn nothing and forget nothing," and gave each in turn a broadside as he passed down their line, closing with a glowing and eloquent vindication of New-England, and her position and action in the present crisis. Mr. WOODBRIDGE received the highest possible compliment from the House while speaking, in a close and silent attention, such as is rarely granted to a new member, and such as no speaker on that floor this session has secured in any greater degree, and in the obvious *sensation* at the close, which has all the effect of the applause never permitted in our National Legislature. He was abundantly congratulated, at the close of his effort, by many members of the House, as well as by some distinguished Senators who had come into the House to hear him.

The Gunboat Winona.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The United States steam gunboat *Winona*, Capt. A. W. WEAVER, one of the vessels comprising the numerous blockading fleet under Admiral FARRAGUT, and which have done such efficient service, during the past two years, on the Mississippi River, has just completed her repairs at this place, where she has been for the past five months. The *Winona* has been thoroughly overhauled in all the departments, and is again ready for sea service. It will be remembered the *Winona* was the vessel which received such a terrific fire from the rebel batteries last December, while laying below Port Hudson. During the engagement she received some forty shots in her hull and otherwise damaging her. She still, subsequently distinguished herself by saving Fort Butler, at the mouth of Bayou La Fourche, opposite Donaldsonville, from falling into the enemy's hands, under DICK TAYLOR, last July. The *Winona*, at the time of the intended attack on the garrison of that place, lay at Plaquemine, thirty miles above, and learning, at the hour of midnight, of the enemy's premeditated attack, by a courier, her gallant Captain, nothing loth, started, and was on his way down the river in less than fifteen minutes after receiving the news; but before she had arrived, the conflict had already begun. The *Winona* came boldly down in face of a storm of iron hail, and bravely drove the storming party off, and finally left the gallant little boat victor of the field and river. This daring act was one only of her many engagements, in which she participated, while on that river, and distinguishing herself throughout, and leaving a bright record on the future pages of history. She will sail on or about the 5th inst. for some Southern blockading port. The following is a correct list of her officers:

A. W. Weaver, Lieut.-Commander; Acting Master E. H. Sheffield, Executive; Wm. McKendry, Acting Ensign and Sailing Master; H. D. Burdett, Horace Dexter, Acting Ensigns; T. H. Dickson, Acting Assistant Paymaster; C. Little, Acting Assistant Surgeon; C. T. Hollingsworth, Second Assistant Engineer, in charge; Wm. J. Barrington, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; R. L. Wamalling, Third Assistant Engineer; C. Wamalling, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; C. E. Tate, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; A. Staigg, Acting Master's Mate; David Walton, Paymaster's Clerk; Alfred H. Reiter, Surgeon's Steward.

Marine Disaster.

REPORT OF THE EDINBURGH.

The British steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. ROSKELL, from

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have additional correspondence from Newbern, N. C., giving details of the rebel demonstration there on the 1st and 2d instant, and the destruction of the gunboat *Underwriter*. The enemy's movement was an utter surprise, and they showed much boldness in the execution of their plans. At the time our correspondent wrote affairs looked very badly respecting our ability to hold the city, but later advices received by telegraph, and published yesterday, showed the rebel advantage was of temporary duration, and that their forces had retired.

The steamship *Columbia*, from New-Orleans, Jan. 30, arrived yesterday afternoon. Our correspondent informs us that the approaching election of State officers is the all-engrossing theme in that direction, and that the political barometer is at fever heat. The Nominating Convention was to meet on the 2d inst. It was thought that the Hon. MICHAEL HAHN has the inside track for the nomination for Governor, although District Attorney WAPLES was prominently mentioned in connection with the office. T. J. EARHART was spoken of for Attorney General, and ROBERT MONTGOMERY for Treasurer. There were evident preparations for a military movement, but where the intended blow would be struck was not made known.

A Halifax telegram of yesterday says that in the case of the steamer *Chesapeake*, the Judge of the Admiralty Court has decided to restore the vessel and cargo to the owners, subject to such conditions respecting the payment of expenses as the Attorney-General may exact. The latter demands a surety against latent claims, to which the owners and agents of the vessel demur.

A letter from Charlotte Harbor, Fla., of Jan. 20, says that an expedition, under Gen. WOODBURY, had arrived at Ponta Rosa for the purpose of cutting off the supply of beeves, which the rebels are receiving from that region at the rate of 1,500 per week.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ocean Queen* from Aspinwall, Jan. 29, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing $365,938 in specie, and putting us in possession of our correspondence from the States of Central and South America. A treaty of peace has been concluded between New-Grenada and Ecuador, and good feeling is again established. There are rumors of a threatened disturbance between Peru and Spain, relative to the murder of some Spanish subjects in the interior. A curious step had been taken by the United States Consul at Callao, who had given the American flag to a foreign steam vessel, which it was generally understood had been purchased from the British by Gen. MOSQUERA, to be used in the war against Ecuador. The Peruvian Government have detained her. Two thousand one hundred corpses had been taken from the ruins of the burned church at Santiago. Many other lives were lost, and the bodies were utterly destroyed.

By the *Columbia* we have our usual Havana correspondence, from which we learn of the arrival at that port of the British Admiral, Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, in the flagship, the *Nile*, en route to the Bermudas, where he will be relieved by Sir JAMES HOPE of the command of the British North American Naval Station. Admiral LESSOFFSKY, of Russia, was still at Havana, and received many attentions, rivaling on a small scale those shown him in this city. His officers had nightly attended soirées, balls and operas, had visited the Palace and been dined by Gen. DE MARINA. They were to leave on the 1st inst. for New-York. A great many Americans visited the *Alexandra* and *Nevski*. From St. Domingo, by this arrival, we have nothing startling. We are told of two attacks by the *rebels* on the Spanish steamer *Majested*, which conveys the supplies to the camps at Gnarma and Monte Plata—a short distance from St. Domingo City. There had been two or three unsuccessful attempts to recover the town of San Cristobal, only twelve miles from the capital.

Via Havana we have later news from Mexico, from French sources. Under date of Jan. 5, Gen. BAZAINE writes that he that day occupied the city of Guadalajara, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of the Mexicans to hold the place. Reports as to whether Zacatecas is occupied by the French or not are conflicting. JUAREZ is said to be either at Monterey or Durango, having been deserted by nearly all his Ministers and the Gens. PARODI, AMPUDIA and ARAMBERRI. The recent affair at Morelia is represented as being very disastrous to the Liberals, whose loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 1,246 against 40 killed and 80 wounded on the side of the Interventionists. Two days after this fight the Liberals, 5,000 strong, are reported to have attacked San Luis Potosi, where they were defeated. TERAN, late Minister of Justice under the Juarez Government, had arrived at Havana en route to Spain, where he intends to reside on his family estate in Andalusia.

A project has originated at West Point to erect there a "battle monument," upon which shall be inscribed the names of all officers of the regular army who shall have been killed, or died of wounds received in the field during the present war. The expense of the monument is to be defrayed by a sliding-scale of taxation upon the officers of the regular army, $27 for a Major-General down to $7 for a Lieutenant. Col. BOWMAN is President, and Prof. CHURCH Treasurer of the Association.

In a speech, delivered at Boston a few days ago, Gen. BURNSIDE told the following incident, illustrative of the patriotism of the East Tennesseans: During the siege of Knoxville his Commissary reported to him that there was no bread for the garrison. They must live on meat, then, was the order. But next morning, and subsequently every morning, a fleet of flatboats from Sevier County was floated down the Broad River into the Holston, loaded with corn and wheat. These boats had to pass the rebel pickets, but the gallant men guiding them built parapets of the barrels, and no one of the boats was lost. "It seemed as if they were guided by the providence of God," said Gen. BURNSIDE, "and I felt that there was no danger of starvation."

The report that Gov. DUNDAS, of Prince Edward Island, has been recalled by the British Government, because he ordered a National man-of-war away from Charlottetown, is contradicted by *Ross' Weekly*, published at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A distressing accident occurred on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad a few days ago. During the night, a tree was blown down across the track, and a freight train coming in, having no warning of the danger ahead, ran into the tree. One of the cars, on which a gentleman, from East Tennessee, with his wife and five children, had taken passage, was knocked to pieces. The gentleman, his wife and three of the children were killed. The two surviving children are without protectors.

On board the prize steamer *Minna*, the cargo of which was sold in Boston within a few days, was an immense invoice of *Bibles* and *Testaments* of almost every sort, size and description, from a Testament at twenty-five cents, to a quarto Bible worth twenty-five dollars.

The propeller gunboat *Azalea*, built in Boston, made her trial trip on Wednesday, averaging 13 knots with 90 revolutions.

Refugees from East Tennessee are daily arriving in Nashville. Scarcity of provisions has compelled them to leave. The country has been pretty well swept, by the contending armies, of supplies.

Flour was in more request on Saturday, at about previous prices. Wheat and Oats were brisker and dearer. Corn was in lively speculative demand at advanced rates, early in the day, but closed quite heavily. Cotton, Wool, Sugars and Provisions attracted more attention at buoyant prices. Whisky was depressed and lower. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. There were 491 vessels of all classes in port.

M. Thiers' Speech—Progress of Political Liberty in France.

The speech of M. THIERS, in the French Corps Legislatif, treating of the actual political condition of France, and already the subject of discussion in these columns, gives us a glimpse of her future, from which nobody who is interested in her progress can derive much satisfaction. It is impossible on laying it down to avoid asking, as so many of the best men in France have been asking for so long, what she has gained by all the changes through which she has gone in the last eighty years, except the reduction of all ranks and classes to the same level before the law. This was no doubt an immense gain, but it was achieved before a drop of innocent blood had been shed. The nobles had lost their privileges before the revolution had entered on its sanguinary phase, and all the troubles, and turmoil, and broils, and mortal anxieties, loss of life and loss of treasure, which Frenchmen have since suffered, would seem on M. THIERS' showing to have been utterly wasted. It does not appear, as we remarked a few weeks ago, that a subject of LOUIS NAPOLEON enjoys a single legal guarantee for life, liberty or property, as against the Government, which the subjects of LOUIS XIV. did not enjoy. He is better off, it is true, better fed, and better clothed, and possesses general exemption from gross tyranny and outrage, but this is due to the general progress of the world in humanity, and the greater force of public opinion, which has been bred by greater publicity to politics, properly so called. France is to-day very much what it was in 1700.

Moreover, it now appears that the much vaunted change from the parliamentary system to the system of personal government which the Emperor brought about, is not much of a change after all. All readers of the wonderful lucubrations of the Duke DE MORNY and the Duke DE MOUCHY are aware that what France gained by the 2d of December was the utter extinction of talking and writing as instruments of government. The "men of action," the soldiers, and speculators, and horse-dealers, were henceforward to have the sole charge of public affairs and the expenditure of the public money, and the scribblers and rhetoricians were to be relegated to harmless silence and obscurity. This admirable invention was tried for exactly seven years, and failed miserably. The "men of action" ran the country horribly in debt, and proved such blind, as well as mute guides, that the Emperor called the very worst part of the parliamentary system, the talking part again into existence. The Corps Legislatif was permitted to debate and to vote the budget by items, and not in the lump, as previously. The result is that the talkers are all once again let loose on France; and what is, if possible, still worse, the old set of talkers who adorned the closing years of LOUIS PHILIPPE'S reign, are again making their appearance on the surface. It is true, the main feature of the Napoleonic system—the independence of the Ministry, as regards the vote of the Chamber—still remains; but it was not the dependence of the Ministry on the Chamber, which was, after all, in the eyes of the Bonapartist publicists, the worst of its features; but the distracting, disturbing, exciting influence of the debates on the public mind. And now the debates are going on as vigorously as ever, and are faithfully reported in the *Moniteur* and every other journal that chooses to publish them. Every member says what he pleases, the only check being the interruptions of the great Duke who presides over the deliberations of the body, whose reproofs fall upon such men as THIERS and PELLETAN and JULES FAVRE, with about as much effect as the exhortations of the pious Cobbler upon the "Essayists and Reviewers." What makes the position all the more absurd, is that the Emperor has not, as might be supposed, got over his fear of free speech. The press is as completely gagged as ever. The property of every newspaper proprietor is absolutely at the mercy of the police. The assembling of over twenty persons for any purpose of discussion is forbidden, and the prohibition is rigidly enforced. But the newspapers are not forbidden to report the debates in the Senate and Corps Legislatif, provided they copy them in full from the *Moniteur*. It is hardly necessary to say that speeches of men like BERRYER, or THIERS, or JULES FAVRE, are not rendered one whit more effective or more damaging by being commented on by the press; on the contrary, the enjoined silence of the press gives a point and force to their arguments and invective; and yet the speeches are printed and read in every *café* in France, and the Government seems to think that as long as the *Journal des Débats* or the *Opinion Nationale* is not allowed to say amen to them, they cannot harm it. And nevertheless there is little question that the fears of the Tuileries are every month increasing, and that the Fleurys and the Mornys and the Persignys feel each day their position more precarious. The repressive power with which Providence has armed these men is, perhaps, at this moment the most effective instrument that could have been devised for completing the political training of the French Liberals. The necessity under which it places, of working under constraint, of submitting day after day to defeat without losing heart and hope, cultivating, in short, the great virtues of patience and self-control, without which a minority is nothing, and can achieve nothing, will, we have no doubt, prove an invaluable blessing to France, and may end by rendering it hereafter impossible for the country of PASCAL and DESCARTES to pass, body and soul, into the hands of such a band of adventurers as now rule her.

The Chesapeake Case.

The telegraph informs us that the Admiralty Court at Halifax has decided to restore the *Chesapeake* and her cargo to her owners. This decision was expected, and, indeed, it is not easy to see how any other one could have been arrived at. Even if the vessel had been lawfully captured, on the recapture by our forces, the right of the owners would be reinstated, and any claim on the part of the captors would not be listened to by the court. But we do not learn that any such claim was made.

The criminal proceedings in the case of the men who took her are also progressing. We see that a commission is proved before the court from JEFF. DAVIS to a man bearing the assumed name of PARKER, and we presume that it is to be claimed that the capture was made by PARKER, and that the men are therefore not amenable to the law for what they did.

Some time ago the Toronto *Leader* published a letter which throws some light upon this matter, and which the *Leader* stated was written to a gentleman of Toronto by "his brother, under whose authority as an officer in the service of the Confederate States," the *Chesapeake* was captured. That part of the letter which bears upon the case is as follows :

"Ere this reaches you the account of the capture of the *Chesapeake* will be old. I sent H—— to Richmond last May to procure me a letter-of-marque, that I might capture some Yankee steamers running between St. John and Boston. After an absence of three months he returned, having gone only as far as Nassau, from whence he had written me 'a humbugging' letter, with which I was not satisfied.

In November, a man came to St. John from Wilmington, under the assumed name of PARKER, his real name being ——. He wanted to get charge of a ship. He was poor. I ascertained from him that at one time he had charge of the *Retribution*, and he showed me his papers as an officer in the Navy. I told him to remain quiet, and then I sent BRAINE to New-York to make a reconnoissance. He returned, and I went among a few friends who loaned me $385.

I tried to get PARKER to go to New-York, but he refused, so I raised eleven men and put them under charge of BRAINE. I wrote him his instructions. I then took PARKER and went down the bay on the day we expected the steamer would be captured, and when the *Chesapeake* appeared in sight we went on board."

We can fill in PARKER'S real name now, as the testimony of his brother shows that it was LOCKE, and that he was a Nova Scotian.

If this letter tells the truth, it seems plain that the proving of PARKER'S commission as an officer of the Confederate Navy would not justify the men, for they were acting not under PARKER, but under the command of the writer of the letter. He "tried to get PARKER to go to New-York," and could not; he "raised the men;" he "put them in charge of BRAINE;" he had raised the funds for the enterprise; and he "gave the instructions" for it, and not till the vessel was taken and was at Nova Scotia did PARKER have anything to do with the matter, and that the writer himself had no authority is shown by the fact which he states that he had been trying unsuccessfully to get a letter-of-marque.

Still it will probably be attempted to make out that PARKER was the officer in charge of the expedition. But the officials should certainly examine the writer of this letter, for if his statements are true, PARKER was not in command.

Whether the fact that PARKER was a Nova Scotian, and that his acts were contrary to the law of England, would weaken the protection of his commission, remains to be seen. The case is an interesting one, and presents points in international law, whose decision may be very important.

The Greco Conspiracy.

Was this a real or a spurious plot? Was it a plot got up by Italian fanatics against the life of the French Emperor, or a plot got up by the Parisian police against French liberty? People are divided in opinion on this subject, but perhaps an epitome of the history of the mysterious affair will best enable us to form a correct conclusion as to its true character. On Christmas Day four Italians, named GRECO, IMPERATORI, FRABUCO and LAGLIO, arrived in Paris, with the intention, according to their subsequent admission, of killing the Emperor. They had each two uncharged shells concealed on their persons, were armed with daggers and revolvers, and possessed cash to the amount of 4,000f. They dallied away their time in the French metropolis till their money was nearly spent, when they bethought themselves of the business which brought them thither; but while they were preparing, or affecting to prepare, for the execution of their crime, the police pounced on them, and the bubble burst. Now who was it that furnished these men with the eight shells and the 4,000f.? Who was it that armed them with daggers and revolvers? Who was it that instigated them to travel from Lugano to Paris, and to attempt the assassination of the ruler of France? If we are to believe their own evidence after arrest, it was GIUSEPPE MAZZINI that supplied them with money and arms, that suggested to them the foul deed, and that invited them to undertake its commission.

But how are these statements to be reconciled with the counter-statements of MAZZINI himself in his letter to the London press? In that letter the Italian patriot pronounces the whole story an infamous fabrication. He declares that he never had an interview with the conspirators at Lugano; that he never instigated them, or any one else, to assassinate LOUIS NAPOLEON; that he never supplied them with shells, money, or arms for any such purpose. This comprehensive and emphatic disclaimer forbids us to give the slightest credit to the disclosures of these men, so far as MAZZINI is concerned. But if they have borne false witness in order to implicate the Italian patriot in their guilt, is it not possible that they may have withheld evidence which would furnish a clue to the real authors, and nature of the plot? Though we cannot suppose that MAZZINI suggested it to them, and equipped them for its execution, it is still less likely that either Cardinal ANTONELLI or VICTOR EMANUEL did so. Yet there must have been a principal and instigator in the case, for it is plain, from the social position and circumstances of the would-be assassins, that they were mere instruments. Who then was the concocter of the scheme? Who furnished these wretches with the means of accomplishing it, if *that* was really their object? This may have been a genuine plot, and the parties to it may have been genuine plotters, whose real aim was the murder of NAPOLEON But their conduct, both before and after their arrest, looks suspicious. More than a fortnight elapsed from their entrance into Paris to their apprehension, during any one day of which they could have attempted the carrying out of their design with the greatest ease, for the Emperor was every day to be met with, yet they gave themselves up to enjoyment all the time, and seemed oblivious of their mission. Their leader, too, while under examination, displayed none of the dignity or reticence of a genuine conspirator. He foamed, he raged, he blasphemed, like a maniac, because, forsooth, his victim had escaped; but, when all this *furore* was over, he evinced a singular readiness to communicate whatever was most calculated to please his interrogators.

Bogus plots to cast odium on an obnoxious party or a political opponent have been of frequent occurrence. ALCIBIADES was driven into exile because of the defacement of the Hermean statues at Athens, but it is almost certain that it was the enemies of ALCIBIADES, and not ALCIBIADES, who committed the crime. The Catholics of England suffered persecution in the reign of the second CHARLES for having participated in a Jesuit plot, but it was the miscreant OATES and his accomplices, not the Catholics, who were the real plotters. And if this Greco conspiracy was got up by the Parisian Police, to justify the enactment of additional laws for the safeguard of the Emperor, or to excuse additional measures of severity against the French press and people, why should we wonder? If, however, notwithstanding the various symptoms of spuriousness which it exhibits, the plot was a genuine one, and the real aim of the conspirators was to murder NAPOLEON, we are benevolent enough to rejoice that it has proved abortive, and that his Majesty still survives.

The Situation in New-Zealand.

Our last intelligence from New-Zealand is of considerable importance. There are mishaps in war, it seems, at the antipodes as well as in the occident, and Mr. Bull's strategy is occasionally no less liable to be baffled than Brother Jonathan's.

Gen. CAMERON, be it remembered, delayed his attack on the Maori stronghold of Mere-Mere, for months, in order that he might concentrate his forces, provide gunboats, and make full preparation for capturing that position, preventing the escape of its defenders, and crushing the main body of the rebels with a single blow. At length everything deemed necessary to his success, was ready, and on Oct. 31 the steamer *Pioneer*, with 600 troops on board, received instructions to ascend the Waikato, and land the soldiers about nine miles above Mere-Mere, that they might be on hand to intercept the retreat of the enemy, who were to be assailed the second day after. The iron-clad, notwithstanding a sharp fire from the Maoripah, passed up the stream unharmed, and executed her commission. So far all had gone well, and the British Commander anticipated a glorious and decisive victory in the impending fight; but that very night the rain fell in torrents, the river rose and flooded the surrounding swamps, and when the morning of battle dawned, the natives were nowhere! Inspired with a panic, probably, by the presence of the gunboat, they had escaped in their canoes under cover of the darkness, and left their foe no trophy to console him for his disappointment and trouble, save their untenanted position and a few antiquated field-pieces. Of the 2,000 warriors who had occupied Mere-Mere, and whom Gen. CAMERON had hoped to annihilate, not a man was killed, wounded, or captured. All got off safely, and went no one knows whither. The common opinion is, that they have formed themselves into guerrilla bands and taken to the bush, but it is just as likely that they have retired to some more remote position where iron-clads can't reach them, and where they can contend with the Europeans on more equal terms, or amuse them for another season.

The result of the British Commander's failure to compel the Maories to fight at Mere-Mere, and to prevent their retreat thence, is that a whole year has been wasted, and that the strength of the natives is still unbroken, their spirit and self-confidence unabated. Their superiority in forest warfare also continues, and, at a place called Mauku, on the 17th of October, they achieved their latest recorded triumph in this kind of encounter, over a party of volunteers, consisting of some 60 or 70 men, under Lieuts. PERCEVAL and LUSK, the former of whom was slain, with six privates. Lieut. PERCEVAL was a grandson of that Prime Minister who was assassinated in the House of Commons by BELLINGHAM.

It is fortunate indeed for the colonists that the conflict is, properly speaking, rather a conflict with the *Waikatoes* than with the Maories generally. For were the entire aboriginal population to join in the struggle, while the colonists are waiting for succor from England and India, they might find it a somewhat difficult matter to weather the tempest. The very military renown of the Waikatoes, however, is now telling against them, and hatred of their formidable neighbors, no less than dread of the issue, is unquestionably keeping the feebler tribes from taking part in a war on which the continued existence of their race probably depends. But though the war is still waged only by a single tribe, we may judge what is the alarm of the whites, and what their idea of its nature, from the Colonial Government having demanded an auxiliary force of *twenty thousand* men. There is evidence, moreover, that the war will soon become a war of massacre on both sides. The Waikatoes are said to make no distinction between soldiers and civilians, between men and women, between adults and children. They have vowed vengeance against all "pale faces," and wherever they meet them, they shoot all down indiscriminately. Hence the universal cry of the Europeans is now for "RETALIATION." "The savages," exclaim they, "must be hunted like wild beasts; no quarter must be given them;" and we are assured by the correspondent of the London *Times* that, if Gen. CAMERON'S strategy had succeeded at Mere-Mere, not a man of the Maories would have been spared.

But though this merciless mode of waging war may be quite in accordance with the ethics of untutored savages, it will not be very consistent with the professions of a people who claim to be paragons of humanity and philanthropy—who are such rigid censors of the acts of others—and it will prove a rather singular illustration of those refined precepts with which the leading London journals have interlarded their commentaries on our American conflict.

The Fair of the Sanitary Commission.

The fair in behalf of the Sanitary Commission, which is to open in Brooklyn on the 22d inst., is the fourth of that series of fairs which are being held in the great cities of our country. Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, have each, in their turn, shown what they could do in this way for the soldier, and now Brooklyn is to take her turn. She has not hitherto shown herself backward in good works, and we presume she will not now. Her citizens propose to raise at least a quarter of a million dollars, and they are all united heartily in the work. They are putting up temporary buildings in connection with the Academy of Music, in which the fair is to be held, and lumbermen send material as their gift, and carpenters furnish their days' labor as their contribution. On every hand is to be heard nothing but preparations for the fair. Churches and Sabbath schools, and private schools and private individuals give money and time, and labor and thought, to make the affair a grand success.

There is to be one feature about this fair which is new and is likely to prove interesting. The New-England element, as we all know, is strong in Brooklyn, and the New-England people there propose to have a kitchen attached to the fair, which shall represent the kitchens of New-England in the olden times. They mean to show to their children and to others who have known of these things only by hearsay, what was the old fireplace, around which the Puritans used to gather. The old-fashioned chairs and tables, the old candlesticks, and porringers, and trenchers, the strings of dried apples and pumpkin which festooned the ceiling, the old fashioned dishes, steaming pork and beans, yellow hasty pudding and milk, celebrated by New-England's poet, JOEL BARLOW, the golden pumpkin pie, and the rich, spicy mince pie, Indian bread and Indian pudding, doughnuts, and a host more of good things, whose very names make the mouths of those who have known them, water, are all to be found there—and the old costumes are also to be seen. The guests will be waited upon and the kitchen presided over by ladies in the dress of our great-grandmothers, and as pretty as they were in their youth—and the old Bible will lie on the shelf, and the old almanac hang up by the dresser.

Nor is this all, for the scenes of the old times are also to be reproduced. The apple paring, the donation party, the quilting frolic, are to be represented, and we even hear rumors of a wedding-party, with a real wedding—but this we do not vouch for. But at any rate, the Brooklyn Yankees are bound to have a good time now, and to show that there were some good things of old in New-England, before thoughts of shutting her "out in the cold" had begun to ferment in weak and coppery heads.

Personal.

—Mr. A. C. ARMSTRONG has lately become a partner in the esteemed publishing house of SCRIBNER & Co. Mr. ARMSTRONG has since boyhood been in the employ of this firm in subordinate capacities, and his rise is a pleasing evidence of the rewards attending the faithful discharge of duty. The new partner has long been known to the book trade for his eminent business qualities and his agreeable and gentlemanly manners.

—The hundreds of persons who were crowded out of the Cooper Institute last Tuesday evening on the occasion of Miss ANNA E. DICKENSON'S lecture on "Words for the Hour," have another opportunity afforded them of hearing this wonderful young speaker at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow evening, providing they go early enough. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preside on the occasion. Miss DICKENSON will discuss the same topics—"Words for the Hour"—which she has already presented twice with great success—first at Washington and afterwards in this City.

—Mr. MACFARLANE, who, for the last seventeen years, has been the chief editor of the *Scientific American*, last week vacated that responsible post and entered another sphere of usefulness in Albany, N. Y. On the eve of his departure from this City, Mr. MACFARLANE was made the recipient of various presentations from his numerous friends, as tributes to his worth as a Christian gentleman and his acquirements as a scientific scholar. There are few probably who have contributed as much as he to the material prosperity of the people of this State and the country generally, by the readiness he has for years displayed, to make his wide experience and sound judgment in all branches of applied science, manufactures and industry available to all.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Skirmishing at Cumberland Gap—Our Forces Compelled to Retire—They Subsequently Regain their Ground.

POWELL'S RIVER BRIDGE, TENN., Friday, Feb. 5.

On Friday, of last week, three brigades of a cavalry corps, about sixteen hundred strong, four hundred of whom were mounted, with no artillery, under the command of Col. LOVE, of the Eleventh Kentucky Regiment, skirmished with the rebels, under Gen. JONES, on the Virginia road, thirteen miles from Cumberland Gap.

The skirmishing lasted for three hours. We held our position until dark, although we were attacked by a superior force, when we withdrew to our camps, three miles in the rear.

At sunrise on Saturday morning Col. LOVE'S pickets were attacked by the rebels, when Col. LOVE moved to the front to meet them.

The rebels were seen advancing in line with 4,000 infantry and cavalry and three pieces of artillery.

Col. LOVE then fell back three miles, skirmishing all the way, when the enemy ceased following, and Col. LOVE encamped three miles from the Gap.

The next morning Col. LOVE sent all his available forces two miles in front, and had a lively skirmish with the rebels, twice charging them and driving them back with heavy loss—since which (up to the afternoon of the 5th inst.) the rebels have not appeared in any force on our front.

Our loss in these skirmishes was eight killed, eight wounded, and three missing. Capt. NEWTON, of the Eighth Tennessee, is among the killed.

The enemy's loss was ten killed and from fifteen to twenty-five wounded.

The rebels were unsuccessful in their attempt to take the Cumberland Gap.

Simultaneously with this movement, slight demonstrations were made by the rebels from the Jonesboro and Tazewell roads.

All is quiet now in this neighborhood.

Gen. GARRARD, the new Commander of this post, is determined to hold the Cumberland at all hazards. Nothing definite has recently been heard from Knoxville.

REPORTS FROM KNOXVILLE.

Longstreet's Forces Still Advancing—Severe Engagement at Tazewell—Gen. Wilcox Slightly Wounded—Reported Reinforcements for Longstreet.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

KNOXVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 31, } VIA CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Feb. 3. }

I have reliable information from the rebel lines that Gen. LONGSTREET has recently been heavily reinforced from Virginia and North Carolina.

Major-Gen. BUSHROD JOHNSON commands the right wing, and the younger HILL the left.

He holds a line extending from Strawberry Plains to Sevierville. His army is in better condition than it has been for some time past, and every effort is being made by the enemy to strike heavy blows in this region.

The enemy has been drawing his forces to Sevierville during the past two or three days, and a large army is now concentrated there.

A large body of rebels have crossed the Holston River, and are now on the north bank, preparing to move down upon us. The men are very bold in their movements, and seem satisfied of their ability to push on successfully. In this design they may be defeated, as every preparation is being made to give them a warm reception.

Unfortunately for us the rebels succeeded in advancing cavalry and artillery north, on Saturday last, and succeeded in cutting off our communications with our forces under Gen. PARKER, at Cumberland Gap. Gen. PARKER, by courier, announces that he is watching the enemy, and can hold the Gap for several months, if necessary.

A battle occurred at Tazewell, on Sunday last, which was in progress for some hours. The losses on both sides were severe, and I am sorry to learn that the gallant Gen. ORLAND B. WILCOX was painfully, though not seriously wounded. He will be able to direct operations in an ambulance.

In this affair our forces were repulsed, the rebels appearing in overwhelming numbers, having been reinforced at the critical moment.

Our forces fell back to a good position at nightfall, and have not since been molested.

The rebels captured twenty-one men of the Fourth Indiana, (six months,) fourteen men of the Eighth Indiana, and seven of the Twenty third Michigan. Five men of the Thirteenth Kentucky (rebel) Regiment were picked up about five miles from this city. This shows how the enemy is closing up on us.

Our total loss in the recent brilliant cavalry affair at Fair Gardens, beyond Sevierville, was about 100 in killed and wounded.

The brave Col. LESLIE, of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, fell mortally wounded in this fight.

We took 127 prisoners. We captured a fine battery of three English steel rifled guns. The fight for these was a hard one, and the rebels lost heavily in killed and wounded.

The cavalry division of Gen. KENNER GARRARD got cut off during the action. The leader headed his men, and led them on a wheeling charge through the enemy's columns, and successfully cut his way through them without serious loss.

Skirmishing is going on constantly every day along our entire line. The rebels seem to think we have fallen back from weakness, and would bring on a general engagement, but of course we have great advantages in retiring until our reinforcements are thoroughly up and in position.

Citizens and soldiers from the rebel lines agree in the statement that LONGSTREET has called for and is hourly expecting reinforcements from JOHNSTON'S army in Tennessee, which is reported to be coming up through North Carolina, as well as overland. It is doubted whether such reinforcements will be able to join LONGSTREET presently.

Gen. FOSTER is in direct communication by telegraph with Gens. GRANT and THOMAS. Both of these leaders are watching the movements here.

Gen. FOSTER is working hard, and so are his Lieutenants, and there is no doubt expressed of our ability to carry out Gen. GRANT'S orders.

The people have sobered down and are now more confident in our Generals and army here than ever before.

[Approved, and permitted to pass for publication, by order of Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, at Chattanooga, Feb. 3.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Private information, direct from Chattanooga, is to the effect that several days ago, though there was a force at Dalton, the main body of the rebel army was at Rome, Georgia under JOHNSTON.

The latter fact is accounted for on the ground either that the enemy were forced to go to Rome for convenience to their supplies, or to prevent desertion, between 8,000 and 9,000 men having come into our lines since the battle of Missionary Ridge.

There is no such alarm at Chattanooga about the safety of our troops in the neighborhood of Knoxville as seems to prevail elsewhere, and many of the published accounts to that effect are characterized as exaggerations.

The Courier line, between Chattanooga and Knoxville, was interrupted.

Movements of Gen. Price—The Rebel Capt. Russell to be Held as a Hostage for the Delivery Up of Quantrell.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Saturday, Feb. 6.

Gen. PRICE has superseded Gen. HOLMES in the command of the Department of Arkansas. His headquarters are still at Longwood, west of Camden.

Capt. RUSSELL, Gen. HUNTER'S Adjutant, was brought here to-day. Gen. HUNTER is a son of Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, and commands the Indian Brigade in the division of the rebel Gen. HINDMAN.

It has been recommended that Capt. RUSSELL be held as a hostage for the delivery up of QUANTRELL, for the murder of Maj. CURTIS, at Baxter's Spring, last Fall.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 6.

The steamer *Live Oak*, from Memphis on the 3d instant, arrived here to-night with 500 bales of cotton and 30 hogsheads of tobacco for St. Louis.

The steamer *St. Patrick*, from Memphis on the 3d instant, with 600 bales of cotton for Louisville, also arrived here to-day.

The Memphis papers contain no news of consequence. Strictly middling cotton was selling there at 68c.@69c. per pound, and good middling at 70c.@71c.

Guerrillas Collecting in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Saturday, Feb 6.

Major MCKINNEY, of the Staff of General CURTIS, reports that a skirmish took place between Captain COLEMAN'S command and about one hundred guerrillas in Jackson County. The latter are supposed to be a part of QUANTRELL'S old band. There are evidences that guerrillas are collecting in that county for plundering operations. Arrangements are being made to break up their organization.

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

News from Mexico—Guadalajara and Aguas Calientes occupied by the French—Zacatecas not yet Occupied—Juarez Reported at Monterey or Durango—News from Matamoras—Guerrilla Exploits—Miramon, Teran, Juarez' Late Minister of Justice, Retired to Live in Spain—Submission of Three of Juarez' Generals to the Intervention—A New Tribunal of Justice Established by the Regency.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Feb. 1, 1864.

By the Spanish merchant steamer *Cuba*, further intelligence has been received from Mexico.

Gen. BAZAINE occupied Guadalajau on the 5th ult. The news is given in an official account from the Regency, which was transmitted to ORIZABA by telegraph, with orders to send the news on to Vera Cruz by a special messenger, so that it might be forwarded to Europe by the first steamer.

The following is Gen. BAZAINE's dispatch to the Regency, dated San Pedro, one league from Guadalajara, Jan. 5:

"To-day my vanguard occupied the city without firing a shot, and to-morrow I enter with the rest of the army. The enemy attempted ineffectually to resist my passage over the bridge of Calderon, and is now fleeing toward Colima after having made extortions on all the real estate owners. Gen. DONAI writes to me, on the 30th of last month, that he had dispersed the remains of a force of URAGA's which had taken refuge in the Sierra, taking from him 143 mules loaded with artillery and equipments, a quantity of copper, and utensils to bore cannon and coin money. The pacification of the interior is brought about by the occupation of all its principal capitals, and the principal conditions of his Imperial Highness the Archduke are fulfilled."

The latter sentence is an addition made by the Regency to Gen. BAZAINE's official dispatch for effect in Europe. It is signed by J. M. ARROYO, Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs, and directed to Don JOSE MARIA GUTIERREZ, Estrada in Paris.

There are contradictory reports about the occupation of Zacatecas; it not being certain whether the French have taken it or not. The Franco-Mexican paper, the *Sociedad* says, that up to the 3d of this month, ORTEGA was still at Zacatecas with his forces, not having marched against AquasCallentes as it was announced he would do. The same paper adds, "DOBLADO, with the rest of his troops, had arrived at Zacatecas and joined ORTEZA.

The *Estafette*, another French paper of the Capital, says:

"We have been informed, upon good authority, that Zacatecas must have been occupied, or will be shortly, by a French column. Col. GARNIER has been intrusted with this important expedition, which he has undertaken at the head of the Fifty-first of the line, two battalions of the Seventh and Twentieth Foot Chasseurs, and two squadrons of the Second Regiment of *Chasseurs d'Afrique*."

Other communications from Vera Cruz, dated the 12th and 19th respectively, contradict one another in this particular. One communication, dated the 12th, saying that the French Commander-in-Chief had written from Aquas Calientes to Gen. DONAI, to notify his arrival there from Zacatecas, and that the occupation of Zacatecas took place without any resistance, the forces that were there having been sent to San Luis, where Gen. MEJIA defeated them. The other, of the 19th, gives a different version, viz.:

"On the news of the occupation of Aquas Calientes by the French, there was an alarm at Zacatecas. ORTEGA spiked his heavy cannon and burned the causeways and equipments. Since then all was quiet again at Zacatecas, and it was said that ORTEGA would leave there on the 31st of December, with 3,000 men and some pieces of mountain artillery, against Aquas Calientes, where the Conservative Commander, CHAVEZ, was staying with his forces."

The Franco-Mexican papers publish a ridiculous account of the late peregrinations of DOBLADO. They say:

"In letters from the interior we find a most curious version of the doublings and redoublings of Don MANUEL DOBLADO. The Ex-Governor of Guanajuato, receiving information that the French had marched from Lagos, evacuated Aquas Calientes, and was off to Rincon de Romos. The first news of the movement of the French turned out to be false, and DOBLADO, on hearing of it, returned from Rincon de Romos to Aquas Calientes. Three days after, he heard that the French were approaching by the estate of LEDESMA, when he took an opposite direction, going to Teocaltiche, in the direction of Guanajuato, so as to be in the rear of his pursuers. Since then it has been reported that DOBLADO took again the route of Guadalajara."

According to the *Sociedad*, JUAREZ was expected on the 27th ult., at Monterey, accompanied only by his Ministers. JUAREZ' family would be accommodated at the house of Don EUGENIO AGUIRRE, from there being no houses nor hotels unoccupied, on account of the immigration of people from Texas.

Another account says that JUAREZ took the route of Saltillo, and it was believed that he would go to Durango.

Gen. MEJIA writes, in a letter from San Luis:

"NEGRETE and ALCALDE have succeeded in assembling 200 men, almost unarmed, from the troops that were put to flight on the 27th of December, and are with them at Matguala. There is no other force worth mentioning in this direction. JUAREZ is by this time on the frontier."

Of JUAREZ' Ministers, it is said by the friends of the intervention, that only TEJADA did not desert him; NEGRETE, it is said, would be made Minister of War, and JOAQUIN ALCALDE, of Justice. MEJIA, in a recent communication to the Regency, announces that three of the enemy's Generals, PARODI, ARPUDIA, and ARAMBERRI, NUNES, one of JUAREZ' Ministers, and various employes and officers of the Government at San Luis, had voluntarily submitted to the intervention. The news of the submission of the above-named Generals has been since reiterated in the official publication of the Regency.

The Franco-Mexican papers publish letters from Matamoras, in which it is said that SERNA was about to send to Vidaurri 2,000 rifles of the arms lately obtained in Matamoras. The above papers publish likewise the following extract from their correspondence at Matamoras.

"The merchants here are anxious that Matamoras should be occupied by the Intervention, for they suffer much from the demagogues. CORTINAS cannot leave SERNA quiet, and the latter acts just as the other wishes. The State of Tamaulipas continues in disorder. The Americans pass over to this side of the river and carry off the cotton of the merchants of this place, who have no one to demand it back from them."

With regard to the late affair at Morelia, up to the 28th of last month there had been buried 826 bodies, nine-tenths of which are calculated to be those of Liberals. The Interventionists, according to the calculations of their friends, had 40 killed and 80 wounded. The Liberals, including killed and wounded, lost about 1,246 men, besides nine pieces of artillery and other equipments.

The Mexican guerrillas continue to molest the railroad operations. On the 3d inst., about 7 o'clock in the morning, a band of guerrillas made an attack upon the workmen at a place called Sordo, a little beyond Soledad, and carried them all off prisoners. A detachment of French cavalry was sent in pursuit, and, after some fighting, were obliged to retreat, three of the soldiers and their commander being wounded. A detachment of marines having come up to their assistance, under the command of Mr. MARECHAL, the military commander of Soledad, the pursuit was renewed, and the guerrillas were again reached in a ravine called Paso Maria Hernandez, where the French succeeded in surrounding them. After a desperate fight of three hours, the guerrillas were put to flight, with the loss of thirty men, *hors de combat*, and the railroad operatives were rescued.

Tlalpam has been again occupied by the French authorities, who, on account of its insecurity since the attack made on it on the 28th of October last, had removed to Cojoacan and Churubusco.

MIRAMON, who was expected at Guanajuato on the 18th inst., was at that date at Salamanca, and was preparing to set out. The Interventionists say that his progress has been a complete ovation. Similar favorable accounts are given from the same source with respect to Celaya, the inhabitants of which place, it is said, are enthusiastic in favor of the new order of things. The correspondence published in the Franco-Mexican papers from that place talks of the utility of arming the citizens to defend the new Government.

JUAREZ' late Minister of Justice, TERAN, arrived here lately from New-Orleans, and left to-day for Spain in the mail steamer *Isla de Cuba*. It appears that he is going to live in the province of Andalusia, Spain, where he possesses family property. He was accompanied by two sisters, a niece and a young man, a *protégé* of his who lost an arm in the war.

According to an account published by the Regency, the Liberals, after their unsuccessful attack on Morelia, commanded by NEGRETE and ALCALDE, and numbering 5,000 men, made an attack upon San Luis Potosi two days after it had been occupied by the Franco-Mexicans under MEJIA. That the attack was a spirited one, we gather from the fact that the Liberals penetrated as far as the *place d'armes*, from which, however, ther were driven out, being completely defeated, according to the Franco-Mexican account, and pursued for a distance of three leagues, with the loss of 9 wagon-loads of military equipments, 6 rifled cannon, 3 mortars—one a 24-pounder and the other two 8-pounders—105 mules, 800 prisoners, several killed and wounded and two flags; on the part of the conquerors, several or MEJIA's Aids-de-Camp were killed, and Gen. CALVO wounded in the arm, which has since been amputated.

The same official account of the Regency says that URUGA, with the remains of his forces, after his unsuccessful attack upon Morelia, was defeated by a brigade of the Franco-Mexican army near Zamora, as he was marching in the direction of Guadalajara, and the greater part of his baggage taken. URUGA, with some of his Aids-de-Camp and a small escort, escaped in the direction of Ario, to seek, says the account, a way of getting out of the Empire on the Pacific side.

The Superior Tribunal of Justice in the Capital has been dissolved by the Regency, on account of disagreeing with the Government on the subject of the estates that JUAREZ's administration had confiscated. Another tribunal has been instituted, composed, says the official organ of the Regency, of persons worthy in all respects of esteem and honor.

The diligence from Queretaro, which was guarded by five French soldiers, was attacked by a party of guerrillas on the road, and the escort killed, as well as two officers of Zouaves who were passengers by it, bearing dispatches from Gen. BAZAINE. As soon as it was known in the Capital, a detachment of 600 men, under the command of Col. PORTIER, was sen out in pursuit of them, as well as other troops of the Empire, as Mexico is now ostentatiously called, from other points.

The epitome of news, which the Regency publishes regularly for transmission to its employes in foreign countries, contains the following items:

"DOBLADO, vigorously pursued by Gen. BAZAINE in person, abandoned all his train, destroying a great quantity of artillery effects.

General CASTAGNY, after having occupied Aquascalientes and established the civil authorities, marched against Zacatecas, which has been abandoned by the opposers of the Government.

According to accounts received from Monterey it is known that JUAREZ and his cabinet had arrived in that city.

The guerrillas of JUAREZ's party, who, under the command of NICOLAS MERIDA, were increasing considerably in the mountain region of Tulancingo, suffered a complete defeat at Tuto, losing one hundred muskets, two pieces of artillery, nine chests of artillery equipments, with several killed and wounded, and thirty made prisoners. Their leader, MERIDA, escaped to Huauchinango with only eight men.

"Finally the opposers of the Government, under the command of FRAGOSO, have received another blow in Rio Hondo, with the loss of several killed and wounded, besides prisoners.

At Ajusco the greater part of MARTINEZ' band have been captured, their leader being reduced to so low a condition that he was willing to submit to the Empire on receiving a pledge of security, but the reply of General NAVOLA must have shown him that the reign of vandalism is over, for he let him know that the only pledge he should receive would be a rope to hang him with.

According to the *Sociedad*, URUGA, on the 6th inst., was at Coalcoman, as far as which place General DONAI was still following him with the *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, leaving his artillery behind.

Uruapan, the *ad interim* capital of the State (Michoacan) is occupied by the French.

On the 7th the ceremony of swearing allegiance to the intervention took place at Morelia, where on the first day the document was signed by more than 1,500 persons, and on the following day, the 8th, large numbers continued to sign it. There were illuminations, music and other diversions in honor of the event.

In Michoacan there only remain a few bands who, says the accounts, will be exterminated by General MARQUEZ.

FROM SAN DOMINGO AND HAVANA.

Departure of Spanish Steamers for Hayti—Reflections on the War in St. Domingo—Russian and English Ships-of-War in Havana—The Russian and English Admirals.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 1, 1864.

The Spanish war steamer, *San Quintin*, arrived here a few days ago, from St. Domingo, and brought the following news:

On the 9th and 10th of last month (January) the Government steamer *Mojestad* was attacked by the insurgents as she was going up the river Azua, loaded with provisions and warlike materials for the Spanish army encamped at Guanuma and Monte Plata. The attack was unsuccessful, the assailants being driven off by the assistance that came from the camp and from the capital, St. Domingo. The steamer was again attacked on her return to St. Domingo, after having discharged her cargo in the same direction, but the Dominicans, after a hard fought contest, were again driven off.

The insurgents, say the Spanish accounts, having been routed along the whole line of the river Ozoma and opposite the pass of Tabacoa with considerable loss, fled in the direction of the town of Los Llanos, near which place they were again beaten on the 16th by SANTANA, who left the capital to cut off their retreat. The account makes the insurgents to have been likewise beaten on the same day at a place called Capote, in Pulgarin, near to Hayti. The discrepancy in the account I do not undertake to clear up.

The correspondent of the *Boletin Mercantil*, of Porto Rico, writing from Samana, says: "Since the action of the 31st ult., in which the rebels paid so dearly for their audacity, they have not molested us, presenting themselves daily to Gen. HUNGRIA, Governor of the district, in parties of tens and twelves. All the country from this town to the point south of the peninsula is completely free from insurgents."

Gen. HUNGRIA having received information that forces, arms and equipments were to be landed on the peninsula of Samana, by the river Juna, sent out an expedition, in conjunction with the officer in command of the naval station at this point, to the mouth of the Juna, under the command of a naval Lieutenant. The expedition left on the 8th, and on the 10th the Commander was informed that a part of the arms which it had been proposed by the insurgents to introduce, had been taken a prize by the Spanish war steamer *Ulloa*. The expedition, which was composed of gunboats, then made reconnoissances along the southern coast of the peninsula, in order to confer with the insurgents, but as nobody appeared, a written communication, offering them a free pardon if they surrendered, was left ashore. The gunboats then withdrew, when the insurgents showed a flag of truce. The Spanish Commander ordered the gunboats to advance, but observing suddenly a singular movement on shore, he placed them in line of battle, the insurgents opening fire on them at the same time. The gunboats returned it—killing, as they say, one-half of the insurgents, who, however, did not amount to more than about fifty.

Gen. GANDARA continues still at Azua, employed in sending the necessary articles for Gen. PUELLO's expedition and organizing another, which will shortly set out for Barahona. PUELLO had taken San Juan and Las Matas, and at the last accounts, dated the 18th inst., was marching against Cercado, which latter place and Barahona were the only places in the Province of Azua, say the Spanish accounts, still occupied by the insurgents.

Gen. SANTANA had gone to the Capital to reëstablish his health, the command of the Spanish army encamped in Guanuma, being intrusted *ad interim* to Gen. ALFAU.

The case of the schooner *Julia*, which was taken a prize by the Spanish steamer *Ulloa*, whilst discharging a cargo of warlike effects at Monte Cristi, and receiving at the same time a cargo of tobacco from the rebels, is pending before the Admiralty Court of the Capital.

Mr. DAVIS HATCH, an American capitalist, residing at Porto Rico, is mentioned as having come to the Capital of St. Domingo, to set about making a railroad from Neyba to Barahona, no being at all daunted by the political state of affairs. He is said to be at the head of a company who have large industrial projects in view in St. Domingo.

The Spanish war-steamer *Princesa de Asturias* left on the 25th inst. for Hayti. The *Princesa de Asturias* took out with her $100,000, a loan from the Bank of Spain, of this city, to the Government, for St. Domingo, to pay the expenses of the war there. After leaving the money at the last named place, she will go on, as mentioned above, to Port-au-Prince, to demand of the Haytian Government the delivery up to the Spanish authorities of the Dominican refugees who have sought asylum in the Haytian dominions. Another Spanish war-steamer, the *Carmen*, is at present at Port-au-Prince, and according to the last news received from Santiago de Cuba, the Spanish corvette *Santa Lucia* left that port on the 21st for the same destination.

The sending of troops, warlike equipments, and also provisions to the Spanish army in St. Domingo, is still continued with great activity from here and Santiago de Cuba, and the bringing back from the same place invalided and sick soldiers is carried on with a similar activity. The merchant-steamer *Cubana*, chartered by the Spanish Government, which left here on the 6th inst., with troops for St. Domingo, returned from there to Santiago de Cuba on the 22d, with 300 sick soldiers, including four officers, and proceeded immediately after her arrival to Nuevitas, in this island, to take on board mules for the use of the army in St. Domingo. The *San Quintin*, which arrived here a few days ago, will take out 1,000 mules for the same place. The merchant-steamer *Marsa* left here on the 27th for St. Domingo, (the Capital,) carrying troops, maize, rice, biscuit, equipments and money for the Spanish army at the seat of war. The transport-of-war steamer *Velasco* is loading for the same place, and will take out a large number of mules.

Notwithstanding the continual glowing reports published in the Havana papers of the success of the Spanish arms in St. Domingo, the efforts made by the Government to put down the insurgents do not appear to be successful. They have in reality many obstacles to cope with—above all, the climate, so dangerous to the young raw recruits sent from Spain, of which the army there chiefly consists; in addition to this, the enemy that they have to contend with, although perhaps undisciplined, and it may be not so well-equipped as the Spanish soldier, is a formidable one. The natives of St. Domingo are a hardy race, fighting for their liberty, well accustomed to the climate, and able to bear the privations of a campaigning life better than the European soldiers of the Spanish army. They will live on almost anything, and be satisfied after a hard day's march with a handful of maize as their only subsistence. I mentioned some time ago that VARGAS, the Captain-General of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, was suprised on his arrival at the extent of the rebellion, and I have since been informed, on good authority, that he has sent to the Government here for more troops, in consequence of which the Captain-General has written home to Spain to send out 12,000 additional soldiers for the island. The number of troops at present in St. Domingo must be about 40,000, exclusive of the militia, which consists of about 2,000.

The harbor of Havana was enlivened, last week, by the presence of several foreign war vessels, in addition to the Spanish ones that are stationed here, and a deal of powder has been consequently wasted in the interchange of the usual naval salutes.

In the first place the Russian man-of-war propeller, *Newsky*, arrived here at the beginning of last week, with the Russian Admiral on board, and a few days after the English Admiral, Sir A. MILNE, arrived in the man-of-war propeller the *Nile*; two other English war steamers entered at the same (the *Cygnet* and *Petrel*,) all from Jamaica; and after one day's sojourn they all three left for the Bermudas, the Winter station of the English fleet. The above named vessels left on the 29th, and on the 30th the English man-of-war propeller *Shannon* arrived from Matamoras, and brought dispatches from the officer in command of the American squadron blockading the Rio Grande and the Texan coast, including Galveston. A report appeared in the papers here, copied from a paper of Santiago de Cuba, purporting to proceed from Jamaica, that there was a mutiny on board of the *Shannon* at Vera Cruz, and that another steamer had been dispatched from Jamaica to Vera Cruz, to her assistance. The *Shannon* was at Vera Cruz, but left there for Matamoras, and thence came on to Havana to join the English Admiral, who, however, left the day before her arrival. When the *Shannon* left Matamoras there was no French squadron in those waters, and the Mexican flag was flying at Matamoras.

The *Newsky* is still lying here, and if it is true, as stated, that her machinery will require repairs, her stay may be for some time. Other vessels of the Russian fleet are shortly expected. LARA.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 6.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The King's County Bounty Act; also, the bill legalizing town, city, and county bounties, which was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BENEDICT—For the better preservation of the public health in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties.

By Mr. WOOSTER—Amending the Metropolitan Police Act by inserting therein the names Daniel D. T. Marshall, Joseph S. Bosworth, Anthony F. Campbell and Wm. McMurray, as Police Commissioners.

By Mr. PICKNEY—Amending the act relative to the National Guard.

By Mr. REED—Relative to the District and Marine Courts in New-York.

The bill establishing a State Bounty at three hundred dollars to volunteers was laid on the table.

The Senate Bill, legalizing town, city, and county bounties, was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

SYNOPSIS OF BILLS.

LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senator SHAFER introduced a bill amending the several acts relating to the above companies, ordering that it shall not be lawful for any person to act within this State as a agent for any company incorporated under laws of any other State Government, unless such company is possessed of the amount of actual capital required by the sixth section of the act relating to such companies and the same is invested in stocks or Treasury notes of the United States or this State, or of the State in which such company is located, or in such securities as bonds, mortgages, &c., as are receivable by the Bank Department; but all mortgages so deposited by any company under this section shall be upon real estate worth 75 per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon; such stocks, &c., &c., to be deposited with the chief financial officer of the State incorporating the company, and this State must be furnished with the certificate of such Auditor that he holds in trust for the benefit of the policy holders the securities before mentioned.

There are many other sections in the bill of great importance to Insurance Companies.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Senator SHAFER introduced a bill, directing that all written opinions delivered by the Court of Appeals, or any Judge thereof, upon any motion or cause that may have been heard and decided by said court, shall be filed with the clerk thereof, and shall be detained by him for the period of three months after the delivery of the same, and it shall be the duty of the clerk to furnish parties in such causes certified copies of such opinions upon the payment of the legal fees therefor: and after the expiration of said three months, the said opinions shall be delivered by the clerk of said court to the reporter of said court.

DIRECTORS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. FILKINS offered a bill ordering that in all elections for directors of every railroad corporation within this State, each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote on every share of stock held by him ten days previous to any elections. Providing such vote shall be challenged it shall be the duty of the inspectors to require the voter to produce the original certificates of the stock; and unless offered when asked for, such vote shall be refused. The President and Secretary are ordered to give to stockholders, who represent at least 10 per cent. of the capital stock, a list of the persons owning stock in such corporation, with the number of shares held by each; and in default of doing so, they shall forfeit $1,000, and be liable to punishment by fine, imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court.

FREIGHT REPORTS OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND ERIE RAILROADS.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a bill directing the above companies to make monthly returns of the amount of merchandise, &c., delivered by each railway at the terminus of their respective roads, and ordering the Chief Engineer to embody such reports in his annual report to the Legislature.

TO INCORPORATE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE COMPANY.

Mr. MCNEIL introduced a bill incorporating John Butterfield, Geo. W. Peck, Wm. A. Conely, John C. Dimick, Ira Buckman, Wm. E. Lord, Seth S. Ensworth, Walter S. Hopkins, David S. Fairchild, D. P. Britton, A. F. Brainerd, Wm. Muir, Townsend Jackson, A. S. Greene, Joseph Hedden, Leonard, Warner, L. Derby, and John Van Gelder as the "New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Company."

The capital stock to be $500,000, divided into shares of $100 each, with power to increase the same to $2,500,000.

Sec. 8 of the bill gives the company power to issue bonds &c. for the erection of stables, storage depots, &c., &c., said bonds to be secured by mortgage on the property of the company.

THE FIREMEN OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. LYONS introduced a bill amending section 8 of laws in relation to firemen, passed in 1855, by adding that the commissioners shall nominate two clerks at a salary of $1,200 each, to the Common Council of New-York, and a stenographic reporter at a salary of $500, and requiring all to take an oath for the proper performance of their duties.

ARMY AND NAVY SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. BRYANT's bill names as Corporators of the above bank James Harper, George Opdyke, E. Harrison Reed, John Quackenbush, Thos. B. Van Buren, Frank S. Allen, Robt. S. Livingston, J. Nelson Lucky, A. V. Stout, Ezra C. Davis, James Gulick, Gabriel Van Cott, Daniel Sanford, James H. Elmore, John Emmons, Jr., Hubbard G. Stone, Wm. A. Budd, Robt. Allen, John O. Fowler, Wm. Hall, Chas. B. Hart, James M. Post, and empowers them to locate at or near the junction of Broadway, Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street.

TOLLING THE CENTRAL AND ERIE RAILROADS.

Mr. MATTOON gave notice that he would on some future day ask leave to introduce a bill to impose tolls on through freight carried during canal navigation by the above companies, and in connection with the above, offered the following:

Resolved, That in a time like the present, when the expenses of a great war press heavily on the people, it is just and proper that the large and rich railroads of this State, which are competing with the canals and reducing its revenues, should bear a fair proportion of the burdens, and be compelled to pay into the State Treasury something of their enormous earnings in the way of tolls on through freight carried during canal navigation.

STATE AND NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. BRANDRETH's bill to enable the banks of the State to organize into National Banks, provides that banks desiring to organize under the new Currency Act may do so on assuming all the debts and liabilities of the various banks, and on giving notice thereof in at least one county paper once a week for at least six weeks.

When any of the notes of such State Banks shall be returned to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, he shall surrender the securities deposited with him.

The new reorganized banks may sue or be sued on all claims or liabilities of the old banks.

REGULATING THE RUNNING OF CITY RAILROAD CARS.

Mr. EICKHOFF's bill provides that the Common Council of New-York shall have power to regulate the number of cars to be run, their style, rate of speed, the condition in which they shall be kept; the condition in which the tracks, streets, &c., shall be kept; also, the licensing of conductors and drivers, and generally such other subjects as may be necessary and pertinent thereto. Such regulations shall be fixed by ordinance, and apply, as far as practicable, to every railroad in the City, and shall not be claimed more than once a year. Such rules, however, are not to apply to the rate of fare.

It shall be the duty of the police force, as well as of such officers as the Common Council may designate, to enforce such ordinances.

PASSENGERS ON CITY RAILROADS.

Mr. BRANDRETH's bill to regulate the carrying of passengers on city railroads, and prevent overcrowding the cars, provides that all city and town railroad companies shall provide such accommodations as will secure to each passenger a seat, and shall not take into a car any greater number of passengers than can be seated therein, under a penalty of $25.

REQUIRING MONTHLY RAILROAD REPORTS.

Mr. RICHARDSON's bill provides that the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Railroad Companies shall make, on the first day of each month thereafter, a statement, in such form as the State Engineer may prescribe, showing the quantity in kind and in pounds of all freight carried the month preceding. These statements are required with reference to certain articles at the western termination of said roads, and with reference to other certain articles at the eastern termination of said road—each statement to be filed in the office of the State Engineer. And these corporations, in addition to the reports now required from them, shall further report a statement or table, similar to the Table No. 5 of the Auditor's Report on Toll, Trade and Tonnage. And they shall further show in a table the value of each article brought to tide-water during the year

Once Used in a Family,

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF

BECOMES A STANDARD REMEDY.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

A CHALLENGE TO TEST.

There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE

propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Leslie's Ginger Wine.

A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.

For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cen's. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 371 Pearl-st., New-York.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

Hotel Arrivals.—A Complete List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 2 A. M., will be published every morning in the *Daily News*.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 159.—Feb. 6, 1864.
43 5, 48, 34, 73, 42, 65, 10, 70, 36, 49, 52, 23, 73.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 160.—Feb. 6, 1864.
8, 36, 33, 45, 26, 38, 6, 59, 75, 34, 67, 7, 52.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 63—Feb. 6, 1864.
51, 34, 9, 27, 32, 50, 18, 57, 76, 42, 38, 14, 54, 8.

CLASS 64—Feb. 6, 1864.
72, 70, 60, 28, 73, 53, 5, 67, 27, 77, 30, 76, 11.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY-per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD WATCHES.—Fine Gold Hunting Case Cylinder Escapement Watches for Ladies, $35, $38, $40, $45, $50 to $75, each.
Fine Gold Hunting Case Detached Levers, full jewelled, for Ladies, $45, $50, $55, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150 to $200, each.
Gold Hunting Enameled Watches, for Ladies, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $125, $150 to $300, each, some with diamonds outside.
Gold Watches for Ladies, as low as $25, $28, $30 and $35, each.
Fine Gold Hunting Case English Patent Levers for Gentlemen, $85, $90, $100, $125, $150, $175 to $200, each.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Watches sent by mail or express, to all parts of the country, without extra charge. All warranted.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS—Two, three, Four, Six Eight, Ten and Fifteen Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BURDICK'S WINDOW BLIND SLAT Locks keep the slats of the blinds at any desired angle, and securely locks them when shut. For sale at all hardware stores, and by the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., sole agents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. Bishop SIMPSON, U. S. Senator WILLEY, of Western Virginia, and Rev. Dr. BOWMAN, President of the Indiana Asbury University. There will be no collection. No postponement on account of the weather.

CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE JEWS.—A sermon will be preached on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in Christ's Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., by the Rev. Dr. COXE. An address will also be made, giving an account of the operations and prospects of the work. A collection will be taken up in aid of the society. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE NINTH SERMON in the series will be preached by Rev. J. L. SHOCK, D. D., pastor of the 15th-st. Evangelist Lutheran Church, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of East 31st-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christian Love*. Union Prayer meeting, THURSDAY EVENING, in Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Successful Church—Illustrated by Gideon's Three Hundred Men*, Judges, vii.; and at 7½ P. M., to the young, *On Motives to Early Piety*. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching every evening in the week, except Saturday.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock, evening. Subject in evening—*Ignorance and False Religion*—being a continuation of the course of lectures on "Pilgrim's Progress." Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES, being discourses on "Christian Life," delivered in the South Baptist Church, 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D.D., will preach the sixth of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Bible and Christian Life*.

THE UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.—Rev. NEWTON BERTON, Pastor of the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, is preaching a series of sermons on *The United States in Prophecy*, every Sunday evening. The seventh discourse TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Preaching, also, at 10½ A. M.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. Preaching next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN. Communion at 3 P. M. Evening, 7½, monthly concert for seamen, with extracts from correspondence, addresses, &c.

"POOR FUND."—REV. C. C. GOSS, REV. MR. DEFOREST, agent for Hilton Head; GEORGE W. BUNGAY, Esq., and others, will speak in behalf of a fund for soldiers families, at Hope Chapel, SUNDAY EVENING. Discourse on a *Future Life* at 10½, and a children's meeting at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—LECTURES on *Bunyan's Holy War*. The fourth lecture will be delivered by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, ON SUNDAY EVENING, on *the March of Emanuel in person, with his forces, for the Conquest of the Town of Mansoul*. Services at half-past seven.

REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS WILL preach in the First F. W. Baptist Church, 28th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. EBENEZER KNOWLTON will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service.

THE SEVENTH OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS ON THE LITURGY, will be preached by Rt. Rev. GEO. BURGESS, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., in the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 6, 1864.

$6,800 U. S. 6s, '81...Reg. 107⅜
31,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Co. 107
23,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co. 103⅞
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74...Co. In 96⅜
500 Treas. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & April...S. 107¼
500 do. 108
85,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c. 98⅛
60,000 Ill. War Loan 100¾
14,000 N. C. State 6s 52
6,000 Mo. St. 6s 67⅜
500 Cal. State 7s 126
1,000 do 124⅜
50,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C. 35¾
2,000 do 35⅜
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87-'104¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s 101
6,000 E. 5th M. 1s 101⅜
5,000 Har. R. 1st M 108⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s 105⅛
4,000 Ill. Cen. B 121⅝
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st M 89⅜
2,000 do 89
15,000 C. & N. W. 2d M 77
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M 87
1,000 P., Ft W. & Ch. 2d. 101
10,000 Clev. & P. 3d 103
10,000 Mar. M. Co. 1 M 70
85 Bank of Commerce 102⅜
50 do 102
25 Canton Co 38
1000 do 38⅜
200 do 38⅝
200 Cumb. Coal Prf. s30 51
700 do 51
1000 do 51⅜
200 do 51⅝
300 do b10 51¾
3000 Quick. M. Co 49
250 do 49¼
700 do 49⅜
150 do 49⅝
300 do b10 50
300 do b30 50¾
150 Min. Min. Co. 71
200 Copake Iron Mines. 13¾
300 do 14
450 Mar. Min. Co 33⅜
2000 do 33
40 do 32
1000 N. Y. Cen. R. 133⅜
200 do b10 133¾
1000 do. s3. after opg. 133⅜
200 do s30. 133⅝
1200 do 133⅜
100 do b30 133⅝
100 do b20. 133⅝
100 do b20 133¾
500 Erie s 110⅞
2800 do 111
200 do b10 111
100 do b5. 111
1050 do s10. 111
2050 do s30 111
1200 do b10 111⅜
100 do b5. 111⅜
500 do 111¾
500 do s60. 111
600 do b10. 111⅝
600 do b30 111⅜
600 Erie Railway Pr 103
200 do c. 103⅜
2050 do b10. 103
600 Hud. R. R. 116
800 do 145⅜
500 do 145⅝
200 do b30 146
100 do b10. 145⅝
550 do 145⅜
100 do s30. 145⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Ten. St. 6s '70. b30 57⅜
10,000 do 57
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 102
400 Canton Co 38⅝
250 Cum. Coal Pref 51⅜
300 do 51⅝
200 do b10. 51⅝
200 Quicksil. M. Co 50
300 do 49⅜
850 N. Y. Cen. R. 133⅜
300 Erie R. b10. 111⅜
200 do 111⅜
1400 do 111⅝
700 Harlem R. 102
1200 Erie R. Pr. 103⅜
100 do 103⅜
200 Hud. R. R. 145⅜
400 do 145⅜
200 Mich. Cen. b10. 136⅜
100 do 136⅜
350 do 136⅞
500 R. S. & N. I. R. 93
2000 do 93⅜
1000 do 93⅝
50 M. So. & N. J. G. S. 136
200 do b10. 139

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

600 N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d. 133⅜
400 do b3. 133⅝
200 do c. 133⅜
600 Erie R. ex-div b3. 111⅜
100 do 111⅜
300 do 111⅝
100 do c 111⅜
2100 do b3. 111⅜
2100 do b3 111⅞
1300 do 111⅞
300 do s3. 111⅜
200 do s30 111⅜
100 do b10 111⅜
300 Erie Pref 103
100 do c. 103⅜
200 do c. 103⅜
200 do b10. 103⅜
200 Hud. River R. 145⅜
500 do s3. 145⅜
100 do b3 145⅜
300 Harlem R. c. 102
1000 do b3. 102⅝
200 do 102⅜
300 do 102⅜
600 Read. R. ex-div. 117⅜
100 Mich. Cen. b3. 136⅜
300 M. S. & N. I. R. s3 93⅜
800 do s30 93⅝
300 do c 93⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d. 133⅜
100 do b3. 133⅜
200 do b2. 133⅜
300 do. at the op'ng 133⅜
100 do s10. 133⅜
100 do 133⅜
100 do. at the op'g. 134
350 do 133⅜
100 do 133⅜
200 no. at the op'g 133⅞
200 Erie R. ex-div. s3. 111⅜
1100 do s3. 111⅜
700 do 111⅜
400 do 111⅝
50 Erie R. Prf 103⅝
50 Hudson R. R. 145⅜
200 do b3. 145⅜
300 do 145⅜
100 do s3. 145⅜
300 do b3. 145⅜
200 Mich. Cen. R. 136
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 94
1000 do 94⅛
300 do 94⅛
200 do b3 94⅛
600 do s3 94⅜
200 do b3 94⅜
200 do b5 94⅜
200 do b5 94⅜
do bnw 94⅜
400 do b7 94⅜
100 Cle. & Tol. R. 137⅜
100 Chic. & R. I. b10. 141
600 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 137
900 Ill. Cen. R. ex-div 131⅜
300 do c 131⅜
253 do 131⅜
100 do 131⅜
300 Cle. & Pitts. R. 115⅜
700 do 115⅜
800 do 115⅜
400 do b10 115⅜
1500 do 115⅜
200 do b15. 115⅜
100 do 115⅜
100 do s30 115⅜
100 do s30. 115
100 Chic. & R. I. b10. 141
300 Chic. & N. W. R. 49
100 do c 49
200 P., Ft. W. & Chi. b10 88⅜
400 M. & P. du C. R. 69
200 do s3 68⅝
400 do 68⅝
800 do b3 68⅝
200 do 68⅝
300 do b10 68⅝
200 do b10 68⅝
100 Cumb. Coal. 51⅜
500 Q'tz Hill G. M. Co. 13¾

SATURDAY, FEB. 6—P. M.

Higher prices on the Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange were made to-day. The greatest excitement appeared to be in the Erie Common Shares, which sold outside the Board, at one time, as high as 112 ₩ cent. The transactions on the registered list in the forenoon were very large at 111@111½, as against 109½ last night. On Illinois Central the sales were also heavy in amount, the price leaving off 132@132 per cent. In other descriptions the business was active, and the New-York and Western Roads nearly all left off higher than on Friday. There was a further rise of ½ ₩ cent. on the Government 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 registered, and a steady movement on the Railway mortgages.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday at the same hour. The general market closed with much firmness, though under less excitement than earlier in the day:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	158	158⅛	Mich. Central	136⅜	136⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881	107	107⅛	Mich. Southern	93⅝	94⅛
N. Y. Central	132⅝	133⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	134	138
Erie	109⅝	111⅜	Illinois Cen	131	131⅝
Erie Preferred	102⅜	103	Pittsburgh	114⅜	116⅜
Hudson	144⅛	145⅜	Fort Wayne	88⅜	88⅞
Pacific Mail	228⅜	227	Rock Island	143⅜	141
Harlem	102⅜	102⅜	Galena	114⅜	114⅜
Canton	38⅜	38⅜	Reading	117⅜	117⅜
Treas. Cer., new	98	98⅜	Quicksilver	48⅜	49⅛
Toledo	138	137⅜	Cum'land Coal	51⅜	51⅜
Northwest	49	49⅜	Mariposa	33	33

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of N. America	105
America	127	Hanover	99½
Phœnix	104	Irving	100
Tradesmen's	110	Metropolitan	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Nassau	105
National	104	Corn Exchange	104
Seventh Ward	135	Shoe and Leather	106⅛
State of New-York	103⅛	Continental	98
Commerce	102	St. Nicholas	101
Mech's Bank'g Ass	96	Marine	152⅜
American Exchange	108	Commonwealth	98
Chatham	100	Park	130
Bank of the Republic	104		

The ease in the supply of Money to the Brokers at 7 ₩ cent., to-day, is quite marked. The price of Gold is ¼@½ ₩ cent. higher than on Friday, and Bills on London 173@173½ ₩ cent. The export demand for Gold for this day's steamers, amounts to $490,251, making for the week $662,619.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $907,723 26, including for Customs, $150,000; payments, $1,451,114 72; balance, $35,223,715 46.

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105⅜	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	104⅜	Chi. & N. W. firsts	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs	102⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds	77
Erie thirds, '83	112	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	82
Erie fourths, '80	112	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	99
Erie fifths, '88	113⅜	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86⅝
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	103⅜	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Hud. R. thirds, '75	125	N. Jersey C. seconds	112
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	108	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	104⅜
Har. thirds, '68	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101⅜
Mich. C., '69 & '72	121	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	124	Cleve. & Pitts. firsts	105
Mich. S. seconds	104	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	103
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	100	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81⅜
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	110	Miss. & Mo., L. G.	60
Ill. Central, '75	121	Chi. & Alt. firsts	100
Alton & T. Haute firsts	101	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Al. & T. H. 2ds Prefd	88	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
Al. & T. H. 2d Income	83		

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Vallandigham Case—Miscellaneous.

We continue our statement of cases argued in the Supreme Court of the United States down to the 28th of January, as follows:

Nos. 109 and 341.—*Andrew R. Orchard and Wife, Appellants,* vs. *John Hughes and Wife, Appellees,*—A bill in Chancery was filed in the District Court of the Territory of Nebraska for the County of Douglas, by Eliza Hughes and John Hughes her husband, against Andrew R. Orchard and Amanda his wife, for the foreclosure of a mortgage made by Orchard and wife to secure his note to Artemus Sahler & Co., which note drew five per cent. a month interest, and with the mortgage had been, as was alleged, assigned to Mrs. Hughes. Orchard's answer to the bill admitted the making of a note and a mortgage bearing four per cent. a month interest, but denying that Mrs. Hughes was the owner of the securities. The defence was that the money was advanced in notes of the Bank of Tekama, and that no such bank really existed, and its issues were never redeemed. The Court below sustained the bill, and made a decree granting the relief prayed for. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Nebraska, which affirmed the decree, and now an appeal is taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

No. 110.—Thomas Beaver, plaintiff in error, vs. *S. Staats Taylor and Miles A. Gilbert, defendants in error.*—The plaintiff brought an action of ejectment in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, for an undivided one-sixteenth part of a tract of land in Alexander County, Ill., at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Verdict and judgment were entered for the defendants, and the plaintiff sued out this writ of error. Both parties derived title from Isabella F. Bond, the plaintiff, through a deed from her to Joseph B. Holmes, executed April 22, 1862, for the consideration of $2,500; and the defendants, in behalf of Thomas S. Taylor and Charles Davis, Trustees of the Cairo City and Canal Company, through a defective deed from Achsah Bond, guardian of Isabella F. Bond, to the Cairo City and Canal Company, executed May 22, 1837, for the consideration of $2,000, under which defective deed possession of the premises and payment of taxes for seven years prior to suit brought, was claimed by the defendants, which would suffice to give them a title under an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois. The plaintiff contends that the defendants had not continuous possession so as to give him a title under the State law.

No. 113.—*The United States, Appellants,* vs. *Benjamin S. Hallock, claimant of the bark Pilgrim and cargo.*—This is an appeal from a decree of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, sitting as a Court of Admiralty. The bark *Pilgrim* was captured by the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn,* off the mouth of the Mississippi, on her way into the then blockaded port of New-Orleans, on the 7th of July, 1861. The vessel was libeled in the District Court at Key West, Fla., for a breach of the blockade, and a decree of that Court restored the vessel and cargo to the owner. From this decree the United States appealed, but no appearance has been entered for the appellee. It is contended that the vessel must be condemned as enemy property, most of the vessel and cargo having been owned in New-Orleans, and she having been engaged in illicit trade between Mobile, Havana and New-Orleans.

No. 114.—*The United States, Appellants,* vs. *José Loreto Sepulveda et al.*—This was an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, which confirmed the appellee's claim to a tract of land named Los Palos Verdes, in the county of Los Angeles in the State of California. Under the decree of confirmation a survey was made to which the United States objected, but the Court below affirmed the survey, and now the United States appeal, contending that the survey was improper and covered much more than the decree of confirmation warranted.

No. 116.—*Inocencio Romero et al., Appellants,* vs. *The United States, Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Innocencio, José and Mariano Romero claimed a tract of land under a Mexican grant in California. The Board of Land Commissioners rejected the claim. An appeal was taken to the District Court and the decree of the Commissioners was affirmed, and now an appeal is taken to the Supreme Court. The question is whether parol evidence can be received of a Mexican grant in a case where the records of the former Government do not show that any grant was made.

No. 118.—*The United States, Appellants,* vs. *Manuel Augusola, Appellee.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, which confirmed to the appellee, as the assignee of Francisco Lopez and José Arelanes, the original guarantees of the rancho named Temescal to the extent of 3 square leagues of land situated in Santa Barbara County, California. The United States denies the validity of the grant.

No. 119.—*The United States, Appellants,* vs. *William S. Johnson et als.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California which confirmed a Mexican land grant for 3 squares of land. The United States contend that the claim is fraudulent and void.

No. 120.—*Candelario Miramonte's Heirs, Appellants,* vs. *The United States, Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. The claim is for a tract of land within the old jurisdiction of San Francisco. The claim was confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners, and cross appeals were taken to the District Court, which confirmed the grant. From that decree the claimants appeal on the question of boundary. The United States does not object to the claim, but contend that the boundaries claimed by the appellant are too extensive.

No. 121.—*Russell Sturgis, Libellant and Appellant,* vs. *John Clough, Robert L. Mabey and Henry M. Weed, Claimants of the Steamboat R. L. Mabey, her tackle, &c.*—This is an appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States sitting in Admiralty for the Southern District of New-York. A libel was filed to recover damages sustained by reason of a collision between the steamboats *Hector* and *R. L. Mabey*; the District Court dismissed the libel, and the Circuit Court, on appeal, affirmed the decree. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court, and at December term, 1858, the decree of the Circuit Court was reversed, and the record remitted with instructions to enter a decree in favor of the libellant, and take such further proceedings as to justice and right might appertain. (21 Howard's Rep., p. 451.) The Circuit Court entered an order in accordance with the mandate of the Supreme Court, and directing a reference to a Commissioner, to ascertain and report the amount of damages sustained by the libellant. The Commissioner, after taking testimony, reported that the libelant was entitled to recover $3,262 30. To this report the claimants excepted. On hearing the exceptions, the Court struck out the sum of $1,099 50, as improperly allowed for demurrage. A decree was entered that the libelant was not entitled to recover any sum whatever for the detention of his vessel during the time she was undergoing repairs, and further decreeing that the libelant was entitled to recover $2,162 80, being the amount expended by him in repairing the damages caused by the collision. From this decree the libelant appealed, contending that he is entitled to demurrage for the detention of his vessel while she was undergoing repairs.

No. 122.—*Hiram Clearwater, Plaintiff in error* vs. *Solomon Meredith, Pleasant Johnson, Caleb B. Smith and Thomas Tyler, Defendants in error.*—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. In December, 1859, Clearwater, a citizen of Ohio, brought an action of assumpsit in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, against the defendants, citizens of Indiana, complaining that he had sold 320 acres of land in Indiana to the Cincinnati, Cambridge and Chicago Short Line Railway Company, for $10,000 in the capital stock of the Company at par, and the company agreed to furnish to the plaintiff a guarantee that the stock should be at par within one year from the completion of the road, and that the road should be completed within two years, and averring that the road was not completed within the time specified, nor was the stock worth par at any time since the agreement was made. The defendants pleaded the general issue and four special pleas. Two of those special pleas alleged that the plaintiff had brought a former action against all the defendants except Smith, and had therein become non-suit. The plaintiff demurred to these pleas, and the demurrer was sustained. Another plea alleged that after the execution of the agreement, and within two years, the company with which the agreement was made became mortgaged and consolidated with another railroad company designated as the Cincinnati, Newcastle and Michigan Railroad Company, under the common name of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company, which consolidation was made with the consent of the Directors and the stockholders of the two companies; and that by reason of the consolidation the stock of the Cincinnati, Cambridge and Chicago Short Line Railroad Company was destroyed and rendered wholly worthless. To these the plaintiff filed a replication and the defendant demurred specially to this replication. Leave was then given to amend the pleas, and they were amended. Then the plaintiff filed a replication, to which the defendant demurred. The Court below sustained the demurrer, and gave judgment for the defendants on the pleadings. The plaintiff then sued out this writ of error. The questions raised are entirely questions of pleading as to whether the Court below was justified by the rules of pleading in sustaining the demurrer, or whether it should have sent the case to a jury.

No. 123.—*Texas Niswanger et. al., Plaintiffs in error,* vs. *Mary D. Saunders et al., Defendants in error.*—This is a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, under the Judiciary Act of 1789. A bill in chancery was brought in the Ohio Court by the defendants in error against the plaintiffs in error to quiet the title to a tract of 428 acres in the Virginia military district in Madison County, Ohio. Both parties have patents from the United States for the land in controversy, both patents bearing the same date, Nov. 20, 1838. The entry under which the defendants in error claim was made April 12, 1837, and the entry under which the plaintiffs in error claim was made May 10, 1810, and surveyed April 26, 1816. As the patents are of even date, the question turns on which was really the first entry upon the land. The defendants in error denied that the entry of the plaintiffs in error was valid from its date, or if valid, then was subsequently withdrawn, so that either way the land was vacant, and subject to entry in 1837. Upon the ground that the first entry was void from the beginning, the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio decided the case against the plaintiffs in error.

No. 124.—*The United States, Appellants,* vs. *José Antonio Aguirre and Wife, Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, confirming a Mexican grant to the appellees. The United States do not object to the claim as improper, but they contend that too large boundaries are claimed, and that the decree for eleven leagues should be reduced to five leagues.

No. 125.—*The United States, Appellants,* vs. *Santiago Arguello, Appellee.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, confirming the claim of the appellee to the Mission of San Diego and all its lands and appurtenances, with certain exceptions. The United States deny the validity of any of the class of grants called Mission claims.

No. 126.—*The United States, Appellants,* vs. *Anastacio Carrillo.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California. The United States make no objection to the validity or to the confirmation of the grant, but to the boundaries decreed by the court below, and insist upon a new decree being entered for less extensive boundaries.

No. 127.—*The United States, Appellants,* vs. *Jo n Wilson and others, Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California. The court below confirmed to the appellees their claim to the Mission of San Luis Obispo, with certain exceptions, together with all the corrals fenced with stone belonging to the Mission. The United States deny the validity of the whole class of Mission grants.

No. 128.—*The United States, Appellants,* vs. *D. S. Gregory and Edward L. Williams, Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, which confirmed to the appellees two tracts of land in Monterey. The United States dispute the validity of the grants.

No. 129.—"*The Commander-in-Chief,*" *Fourette & Butler, Appellants,* vs. *Peter R. Burton et al., Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. A libel was filed by Burton & Lingo for running down the schooner *William Clarke.* On the night of Jan. 26, 1853, about 6 o'clock P. M., the schooner *William Clarke* on a voyage from Indian River, Delaware, to New-York, deeply laden with a cargo of corn, in bulk, anchored within two or three miles north of Little Egg Harbor light, and about half a mile from the New-Jersey shore, in three and a half fathoms of water. About 10 o'clock the schooner *Commander-in-Chief* came from the northward, and struck with her stern the schooner *William Clarke* in her starboard waist, forward of the main chains, cut through her sides, planksheering and water-ways, and broke off her mainmast, and she sunk in fifteen minutes. The Court below decreed that the libelant should recover the actual damages to the vessel and cargo sustained by the collision. The Commissioner reported the damage to the vessel to be $2,000, and to the cargo, with interest from the date of filing the libel. From this decree the owners of the *Commander-in-Chief* have taken this appeal.

No. 130.—*The United States, Appellant,* vs. *Julian Workman and Elisha O. Crosby, Appellees.*

No. 131.—*The United States, Appellants,* vs. *William Carey Jones, Appellee.*—These are appeals from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, which confirmed to the respective claimants the missions of San Gabriel and San Luis Rey. The United States resist all the mission grants made by the Mexican Government in California as invalid and not justified by the laws of Mexico.

VALLANDIGHAM'S CASE.

No. 6.—*Original Docket.—Ex parte Vallandigham.*—Mr. Pugh, formerly Senator from Ohio, moves the court for a writ of certiorari, to be directed to the Judge-Advocate-General of the army, at Washington City, as the officer to whom the proceedings of the commission in this case have been returned for revision, and in whose custody the record of those proceedings will be found, with the object of annulling the sentence passed on Mr. Vallandigham, as illegal for want of jurisdiction in the commission.

Clement L. Vallandingham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, residing in Dayton, Montgomery County, and not enlisted or commissioned in the land or the naval forces of the United States, nor called into actual service as a militiaman, was arrested in his own house, by a party of soldiers, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning of May 5, 1863, and thence taken to Cincinnati, in Hamilton County, and there imprisoned. On the next day he was arraigned before a Military Commission, convened by order of Maj.-Gen. Burnside, commanding the Department of the Ohio, upon a charge of publicly expressing (in violation of General Orders No. 38, from Headquarters of the Department of the Ohio) sympathy for those in arms against the Government of the United States, and declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion. The specification set forth that in a speech made on the 1st of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, Mr. Vallandigham declared the present war a wicked, cruel and unnecessary war; a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union; a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism; a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites—stating that if the Administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago; that peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France; that propositions by which the Northern States could be won back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle of Fredericksburgh by Lincoln and his minions; charging that the Government of the United States was about to appoint Military Marshals in every district to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges; characterizing General Order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, as a base usurpation of arbitrary authority; inviting his hearers to resist the same by saying the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties the better; declaring that he was, at all times, and upon all occasions resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government; asserting that he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before; all of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort and encourage those in arms against the Government, and could not but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government, sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land.

Mr. Vallandigham denied the jurisdiction of the military commission appointed to try him, and refused to plead; but a plea of "not guilty" was entered for him, and he was tried, found guilty, and was sentenced to be placed in close confinement in some fortress of the United States, to be designated by the commanding officer of that department, there to be kept during the continuance of the war. The finding and sentence were approved and confirmed by Maj.-Gen. Burnside, and Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, was designated as the place of imprisonment. The President of the United States changed the punishment, and Mr. Vallandigham was sent beyond our lines.

In support of his motion, Mr. Pugh argued that a Military Commission is a court of regular authority, but its jurisdiction is limited and special, referring, as to authorities, to the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1863, section 30; also, to the Statutes at Large, vol. 12, p. 736; Act of July 17, 1862, section 5; Grant *vs.* Gould, 2 H. Blackstone, 69, 100, 101, 102; Warden *vs.* Bailey, 4 Taunton, 67; Dynes *vs.* Hoover, 20 Howard, 65, 82, 83; Chambers *vs.* Jennings, 2 Salkeld, 553. Again, that the jurisdiction of a Military Commission does not extend to the case of a citizen, as such, but only to cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service. (Act of March 3, 1865, sec. 30; Constitution of the United States, article 3, section 2, clause 3; also 5th and 6th amendments to the Constitution—Wise *vs.* Withers, 3 Cranch, 331. 337; Case of Toolas Watkins, *ex parte*, 3 Peters, 208, 209; Dynes and Hoover, 20 Howard, 80, 81, 82, 83; Grant *vs.* Gould, 2 H. Bla., 98, 99, 100; Smith *vs.* Shaw, 12 Johnson 257.) Again, that neither the charge nor the specification imputes any crime known to the law of the land; for which reason, also, the sentence of the military commission was in excess of its jurisdiction and ought to be annulled. (Act of March 3, 1863, sec. 30; Warden *vs.* Bailey, 4 Taunton, 88, 89; Dynes *vs.* Hoover, 20 Howard, 81, 82, 83; and opinions of Lords Mansfield and Loughborough, in the case of Johnstone *vs.* Sutton, 1 Term Rep., 548, 549, 550.) He next argued that Gen. Burnside had no authority to enlarge the jurisdiction of a military commission by "Orders No. 38," or otherwise. (Dynes *vs.* Hoover, 20 Howard, 82, 83; Case of Proclamations, 12 Reports, 74, 75, 76; 1 Bla., Com, 270, 271; Kendall *vs.* United States, 12 Peters, 612, 613; Horne *vs.* Ivy, 1 Siderfin, 441; Mostyn *vs.* Fabrigas, Cowper, 161, 175; Johnson *vs.* Duncan, 3 Martin, 531.) He maintained that this Court has authority to issue a writ of certiorari in this case. (Constitution of the United States, Art. III., sections first and second.) The act of Sept. 24, 1789, to establish the judicial courts of the United States, provides, section 14, "that all the before-mentioned courts of the United States shall have power to issue writs of scire facias, habeas corpus, and all other writs, not specially provided for by the statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law." (Statutes at Large, vol. 1, pp. 81, 82.) In the case of Burford, *ex parte*, 3 Cranch, 448, the writ was allowed. He referred also to the argument of the Court in these cases: Marbury *vs.* Madison, 1 Cranch, 137, 175, 176; U. S. *vs.* More, 3 Cranch, 159; case of Bollman and Swartwout, *ex parte*, 4 Cranch, 75, 100, 101; McIntire *vs.* Wood, 7 Cranch, 504; Martin *vs.* Hunter, 1 Wheaton, 304, 305, 327, 328, 329, 330, 337, 338, 339, 340; Cohens *vs.* The State of Virginia, 6 Wheaton, 264, 265, 379, 380, 394; Case of Kearney, *ex parte*, 7 Wheaton, 38, 39, 42, 43; Commissioners of Knox County *vs.* Aspinwall, 24 Howard, 376, 384, 385. In the case of Metzger, *ex parte*, 5 Howard, 176, the proceedings of the District Judge were not judicial in their character, referring in this connection to United States *vs.* Ferreira, 13 Howard, 40, 47. The *dictum* of Mr. Justice McLean in Metzger's case, 5 Howard, 192, is not supported by the decisions formerly made, and is overruled, in effect, by the opinions of a majority of the Judges in the case of Kaine, *ex parte*, 14 Howard, 103. In the case of Gordon, *ex parte*, 1 Black, 503, there was no pretence that the Circuit Court had exceeded its jurisdiction, but only that it had erred in matters of law. Compare the case of Christy, *ex parte*, 3 Howard, 292, 293, 322. The object of a writ of certiorari, in cases of summary conviction, is not merely to correct errors committed by the inferior tribunal, but to inquire whether or no that tribunal has exceeded its jurisdiction. (Rex *vs.* Eaton, 2 Term Rep. 89; Rex *vs.* Morley, 2 Burrow, 1,040, 1,042.) Hence, on application for a writ of certiorari, it matters not that the proceedings of the inferior tribunal are utterly void. (Starr *vs.* Trustees of Rochester, 6 Wendell, 564, 565, 567.) A certiorari is a writ of right, *ex debito justiciæ*, and not of mere discretion. It cannot be taken away except by the plain words of a statute. (Groenwelt *vs.* Burwell, 1 Salkeld, 144; Rex *vs.* Reeve, 1 W. Blackstone, 231, 233; Rex *vs.* Morley, 2 Burrow, 1,042, Rex *vs.* Terrett, 2 Term Rep. 735; Rex *vs.* Plowright, 3 Mod. Rep. 94, 95; Breedon *vs.* Gill, 5 Mod. R. 272; Rex *vs.* Harman Andrews, 343, 344.) Even a clause excluding it, in a statute, will not apply to cases in which the inferior tribunal "acted wholly without jurisdiction. (Grose, J., in Rex *vs* Justices of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 Term Rep. 631. *Et vide* Smith's case, 1 Ventries, 66; case of Cardiffe Bridge, 1 Salkeld, 146; Cross *vs.* Smith, 1 Salkeld, 148.) Certiorari is as broad as a writ of habeas corpus. (Jackson *ex.* Cooley, 14 Johnson, 323; Rex *vs.* Corporation of Winchester, 2 Levinz, 86; Nehuff's case, 1 Salkeld, 151.) In like manner, if the inferior tribunal has no jurisdiction, the writ of prohibition is a writ of right. (Sergeant Monier's case, 1 Siderfin, 65; Woodward *vs.* Bonithan, T. Raymond, 3; Howe *vs.* Nappier, 4 Burrow, 1,944, 1,950; 4 Bac. Abr., 240; 4 Institutes, 99, 100.) Prohibition will be granted, even after judgment, whenever it is manifest, upon the face of the proceedings, that the inferior tribunal has acted without jurisdiction. (Argyle *vs.* Hunt, 1 Strange, 187; Blacquiere *vs.* Hawkins, 1 Douglas, 378; Morton's case, 1 Siderfin, 65; Worts *vs.* Clyston, Cro. Jac., 350, 351; Adriel Mills' case, 1 Skinner, 299; Shotter *vs.* Friend, 2 Salkeld, 547, Same case, 3 Mod. Rep., 283, and 1 Shower, 158, 161, 172; Symes *vs.* Symes, 2 Burrow, 813; Buggin *vs.* Bennett, 4 Burrow, 2,035; Gardner *vs.* Booth, 2 Salkeld, 548; and on his connection the case of Watkins, *ex parte*, 7 Peters, 568, 571, 572, 573.) So, in cases of summary conviction, a writ of certiorari will be granted after sentence, because there is no other remedy. Not so, however, in cases of indictment: for, in such a case, unless it be of treason or felony, the defendant can prosecute a writ of error; and, in any event, he must needs have been tried according to the course of the common law. (Lord Kenyon, C. J., in Rex, *vs.* Inhabitants of Seton, 7 Term Rep, 373, Regina *vs.* Porter, 1 Salkeld, 149; Nehuff's case, 1 Salkeld, 151; Greenwelt *vs.* Burwell, 1 Salkeld, 144; Godfrey *vs.* Llewellin, 2 Salkeld, 549.) The proceedings of the Military Commission having been returned to the office of the Judge-Advocate-General, at Washington City, for revision and record, as provided by section 30 of the Act of July 17, 1862, the writ of certiorari should be directed to that officer. (Rex *vs.* Inhabitants of Warminster, 1 Strange, 470.) He observed that judgment upon certiorari was not that the sentence of the inferior tribunal be affirmed or reversed, but either that the writ be dismissed, or that the proceedings of the inferior tribunal be quashed, *ab initio*, for want of jurisdiction. Necessarily, therefore, it determined the case. A writ of error has not the same operation; for, upon such a writ, whether the judgment of an inferior Court be affirmed or reversed, and even in these cases where the appellate Court delivers such judgment as the inferior Court should have rendered, there must be a writ of procedendo commanding execution, new trial or some ulterior action. Hence, while a writ of error is addressed to the Judges of the inferior Court, as such, a writ of certiorari may be and is, habitually, addressed to the officer having lawful custody of the proceedings to be reviewed. In truth if this were not so, the writ of certiorari would be a vain process; as far, at least, as cases of summary conviction are concerned.

Judge-Advocate-General Holt, who is charged by law with the custody of the record of the proceedings of the Commission which tried Vallandigham, gave reasons why the writ of certiorari should not be allowed.

The Commission was organized for the trial on the 6th of May, 1863, and the General Order No. 38 was issued and published by Maj.-Gen. Burnside on the 13th of April, 1863. The order, among other things, declared that "the habit of declaring sympathies for the enemy will not be allowed" in the Department of the Ohio, and that persons so offending, or "who in any way aid the enemy," should be at once arrested and tried by a military commission. Upon the trial Vallandigham was charged and tried for violating that order, by "expressing publicly sympathy for those in arms against the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion." Upon this charge there was a full specification preferred, which was sufficient in form and substance. The prisoner having denied the authority of the court, a plea of not guilty was entered, and he was found guilty and sentenced to close confinement in Fort Warren, which, however, was changed to banishment beyond our lines by the President of the United States.

On May 9, 1863, the prisoner made application, by the Hon. George E. Pugh, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, for the allowance of a writ of habeas corpus to be directed to Maj.-Gen. Burnside, to command him to bring the prisoner before that court; but the writ was refused, Judge Leavitt declaring in his opinion that he "could not judicially pronounce the order of Gen. Burnside for the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham a nullity," and that the Legislature of Ohio had passed "two statutes at its last session in which the validity and legality of arrest in said State under military authority are distinctly sanctioned." It would hardly be contended, Mr. Holt thought, that the Supreme Court has jurisdiction by any proceeding to review the refusal of the Circuit Court to grant the application for the writ. This point was settled in the case of Kane, who had been arrested and committed upon a warrant from the United States Commissioner under the Treaty of 1842. Application was made in his behalf to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, for a writ of habeas corpus; the court refused the writ, and thereupon, application was made to the Supreme Court for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, but the court, by Justice Catron, refused to take jurisdiction. (*In re*, Kaine, 14 Howard, 116.) In that case Justice Curtis, assenting to the decision of the Court, said: "Not only has the law made no provision for the revision of the acts of the Commissioner by this Court, but he does not exercise any part of the judicial power of the United States;" and further, "by the 14th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, (1 Statutes, p. 80,) the Supreme Court has power to issue writs of habeas corpus for the purpose of inquiry into the cause of commitment." The Circuit Court was not the cause of commitment, and therefore, says

FINANCIAL

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are not apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 30 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being a shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Office of Chicago and Alton R. R. Co., Chicago, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books in New-York will be closed at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 8th inst., and will be reopened at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 25th inst.

Holders of certificates, not registered at the United States Trust Company, are requested to exchange them before the closing of the books.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, Feb. 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Banking House, No. 29 Pine-st. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

Office Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., as Reorganized. Chillicothe, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST FEBRUARY, 1864, on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th of February next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, by the Sterling Fire Insurance Company, No. 8 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March prox. WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$560,000
Assets, Feb. 1, 1864	728,450

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. to stockholders, payable on demand.

Scrip dividend for 1863, Fifty Per Cent.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 4, 1864.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Ocean Bank, New-York, Jan. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February, inclusive. CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government Tax. WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

Jan. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

Office of Yonkers & New-York Fire Insurance Co. No. 161 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

Oriental Bank, New-York, Feb 3, 1864.

A **DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE** half (3½) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Office of the New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co., New-York, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 72 Wall-street.

DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Bank of the Republic, New-York, Jan. 29, 1864.

A **DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE** of Government tax, is this day declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, proximo.

HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.—THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, have removed to No. 114 Broadway, between Pine and Cedar sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASsau-st., near Fulton.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed to depositors. Money deposited on or before Feb. 11 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.

Henry R. Conklin, Secretary.
Thomas W. Cowden, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

Office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, New-York, Feb. 3, 1864.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating United States 5 per cent. Coupon Bond of 1874, No. **11,742**, with coupons of and from Jan. 1, 1864, dated Feb. 1, 1859, and issued to B. Berend & Co., or bearer; the same having been lost or mislaid in transmission to the Union Bank of London, per steamer *Hansa*, from New-York Nov. 21, 1863, payment thereof having been stopped at the United States Treasury.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MACHINERY.

CALORIC ENGINE WANTED—EQUAL TO three to four horse power. Address Box K., No. 4,616 P. O. N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

Medical Purveyor's Office, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., February the 29th, for furnishing ice to the Medical Department of the Army during the present year, at the points herein designated. The ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th day of April next; the ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the maneer in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer appointed for the purpose, or by a Medical Inspector, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the proviso that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Annapolis, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—150 tons.
Fortress Monroe, Va.—Ice-house owned by the United States—280 tons.
Point Lookout, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.
Portsmouth, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—100 tons.
Newbern, N. C.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—400 tons.
Hilton Head, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—450 tons.
Beaufort, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight for the year 1864, in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge at United States General Hospitals, upon the following annual estimate, in and near

Boston, Mass., 10 tons.
New-York, 800 tons.
New-Haven, Conn., 60 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R.I., 130 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn., 1,300 tons.
Newark, N. J., 100 tons
Washington, D. C., 2,500 tons.
Baltimore, Md, 500 tons.
Frederick, Md., 75 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until Jan. 1, 1865, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish —— tons of first quality of ice, carefully packed in suitable ice-houses, at the within-named points, namely:

at the following price per ton of two thousand pounds, namely, at

tons, at $—— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a medical officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ——

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, at the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely

$— cts. per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ——

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the clerk of the nearest District Court or a United States District-Attorney, must accompany the proposal or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, Medical S. h. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Printed forms of Proposals can be had at this office.

[No. 107.]

Army Clothing and Equipage Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department with

Drawers—Canton Flannel, Army Standard.
Shirts—Gray Flannel.
Bootees—Nos. 9 to 14.
Regimental Morning Report Books.
Post Morning Report Books.
Trowsers for Horsemen.
Trowsers for Footmen.
Blankets—Woollen.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, when bidders or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

Army Clothing and Equipage Office, Steubenville, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Feb 12, 1864, for furnishing this department with

SKY-BLUE KERSEYS, ARMY STANDARD, to be delivered free of charge at Steubenville, O., in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on the 12th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders or their duly authorized agents are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS,
Acting Quartermaster-General.
Alexander Coun, Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOTS.

Navy Department, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Feb. 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th February inst., for five thousand pairs grained leather boots.

The boots must be of the best quality of oak-tanned grained leather, sewed with a square awl. All the sewing and stitching to be done with the hand, to correspond in every respect with the sample to be found at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, except that the sides shall be sewed with the hands, and not machine stitch, as on sample.

The same to be delivered at the Brooklyn yard at the rate of one thousand pairs every ten days, first delivery to be made within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard.

Quartermaster's Office, No. 6 State-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this Office until 2 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY next, the 8th inst., for the cartage of all Government stores in the City of Brooklyn, which it may be the duty of this department to move, for the period of one year. Persons offering to perform this service are requested to state the price per carman's load of five barrels of pork, seven barrels of flour, or fifteen hundred pounds weight of other goods, for any distance not exceeding half a mile, with an increase of one-third for any additional half mile. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the service required, and to call at the office once a day, and as much oftener as circumstances may require, to receive orders.

If required, service must be performed at night, or on Sundays, without increased compensation.

No proposal will be received unless coming from a responsible party, nor unless accompanied by the names of two persons of responsibility who are willing to become surety for the party making the bid in the penal sum of five thousand dollars.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

Forage Department, No. 66 Cedar-st., New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MORNING NEWSPAPER ROUTE IN Brooklyn for sale, containing over 1,000 subscribers, profits over $30 per week, ground covering the Heights. Will be sold cheap, or will sell it in separate parts. Apply at subscription desk *Times* Office, between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 323 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, after 8 P. M.

LITERARY.—A GENTLEMAN, CORRESPONdent for several foreign journals, wishes to make arrangements with a respectable publisher for the publication in America of a politico-humoristic work, to appear in weekly numbers during a period of five to six months. Or to any enterprising person who understands the management of such an undertaking, a liberal share will be offered. Address G., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 128 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE; OR TO LEASE—Situated at Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the Ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., between South 9th and South 10th sts., being 150 feet on 1st-st., running down to the East River over 300 feet, with wharf 150 feet front, of 20 feet depth at low water, and a return dock of 175 feet, containing about 22 lots of ground; is well calculated for a sugar refinery, or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Nos. 79 and 81 East 31st-st., $7,000; No. 63 1st-st., $5,000; No. 69 1st-st., $5,000; Nos 158 and 160 East Houston-st., $6,000; No 18 Columbia-st., $5,000; No. 440 4th-st., $7,000; Nos. 237 and 239 Delancey-st., 50x87½, dwellings front, shops on rear, $10,000; No. 219 Broome-st., $7,000; No. 31 Delancey-st., $6,200—on favorable terms. Apply from 12 to 3 to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH brown-stoop house on 33d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., a district ranking from the Park and Madison, modern style, 22 feet 6 inches front, lot 50x100. Will be sold low; owner goes to Europe. Apply at No. 32 Stuyvesant-st. or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE—WITH large storehouse, &c.—an excellent location for an iron, lumber or coal company; has 160 feet water front, with track connecting with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, is situated at Elizabethport, N. J. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRAble houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—EITHER FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, a handsome three-story and basement brownstone house, in 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs; it is 22x36 feet, fascoed and replete with all modern improvements; lot 22x124 feet 6 inches, with fine graperies. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Greene avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT BRICK HOUSE, with modern front, on Sands-st., between Jay and Bridge, Brooklyn, having all the modern internal improvements. For particulars, inquire of Dr. E. W. STEVENS, corner Sands and Jay sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO GENTEEL THREEstory and basement high-stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., (No. 88 is the southwest corner of 27th-st.) All modern improvements and in good order. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway and No. 82 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN Murray Hill Park and Madison-av., a four story, high stoop, brown-stone front house, 21 feet wide; in perfect order; papered and painted throughout. Price $18,000. Address W. D., Box No. 553 Post-office.

AMITY-STREET, NEAR GREENE.—FOR sale, a substantial three-story brick house; lot 25x100 feet. Possession in May. Will be sold at a low price to a prompt buyer. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST SIDE OF AVENUE A, between 19th and 20th sts., a lot, 46x94 feet, on which are four 4-story brick tenement houses. Price asked for whole, $10,250. Terms favorable. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 65 Madison-av., between 27th and 28th sts., with or without the furniture. Possession at any time. Price $25,000. Apply to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, Nos. 50 and 52 1st-st., between 8th and 9th sts., Williamsburgh, two minutes from ferry. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to H. C. FULKERSON, 107 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., next vacant lot. House 25x55, lot 100 feet. In complete order and frescoed. Possession at once. Inquire owner, No. 34 East 18th-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—THE UNDERsigned offer for sale several very desirable plots on Broadway, between Canal and Bleecker sts.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood in 24th-st.; price, $4,500. Inquire at No. 104 John-st. of G. DE WITT & BROS.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 54 WEST 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House brown-stone front. Possession on the 1st of May. Apply to JOHN SHERWOOD, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 51 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House 21.6x55, lot 99 feet. In good condition, frescoed throughout. Inquire owner, No. 34 East 18th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TWENTY YEARS' CREDIT!

For one of the finest country seats on the east bank of the Hudson, 66 miles from town, and commanding a beautiful river view. About 40 acres four square, every foot productive. A handsome double mansion, with all the modern improvements of furnace, gas, range, with hot and cold water in the chambers, bath-room, laundry, &c., porter's lodge, ice-house, well filled, and commodious stables and carriage-house. All the buildings in the most complete repair. Over two thousand ornamental shade and fruit trees have been set out within the last ten years; large garden with every variety of small fruit, &c. Unsurpassed for healthfulness. Ready for immediate occupancy. Carpets, mirrors, bookcases in library, gas, chandeliers, &c., will go with the house. A large portion of the purchase money can remain as above, if desired. Principals only dealt with. Call any day on THEO. R. WETMORE, Esq., No. 31 Pine-st., or at 12 A. M., at 831 Broadway, New-York, on Dr. W. W. HALL.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, A house and furniture (or unfurnished, if desired,) entirely new and complete, all ready for housekeeping; can be occupied immediately; everything fresh and in order—carpets, curtains, beds, linen, china, &c.; has all the luxuries; water throughout; closets, gas, furnace, conservatory, Steinway piano, engravings, &c. The halls (two,) library, dining-room and kitchen floors are black walnut, inlaid with ash. It is on the brow of the hill (eight lots of ground, with three streets frontage,) surrounded by evergreens and divers fruit trees, commanding a fine view of Hudson river, Westchester; and is one of the most healthfully and beautifully situations in the vicinity of the City, approachable by steamboats in fifteen minutes from Hunter's every minutes from Peck-slip. Terms easy. For plans, &c., apply to EUGENE H. POMEROY, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A desirable and elegant country residence at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., with 16 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, immediately contiguous to Long Island Sound. Large and modern built house, 44 feet square, with wing attached, 22 by 36 feet, containing 10 finished rooms; walls filled in with brick, and floors deafened; barns, stables, ice-house, boat-house, woodhouse, hennery, &c., all in complete and perfect order; grounds tastefully laid out, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees in abundance. Immediate possession, if desired. For particulars, with view of premises, inquire of PHILIP EMBURY, No. 41 West 37th-st.; Mrs. MEEKER, No. 168 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, one and a quarter miles from railroad depot; buildings nearly new and in good order. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS, WELLventilated and lighted rooms, now occupied by the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st. These rooms are warmed by Genio's patent steam furnace and handsomely furnished with desks and counters, well adapted for banking or insurance, having two fire and burglar-proof brick and stone safes, built up from the ground in the most approved manner. Possession immediately. Apply at the office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FINE COUNTRY place at Fordham, near the landing on Harlem River, consisting of a large mansion, carriage-house and stables, ice-house filled, gardener's house, hotbed-houses, with a variety of all kinds of fruit, and about 37 acres of land, accessible by the Harlem Railroad from Fordham depot, or Harlem River boats. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO GARDENERS.—TO LEASE IMMEDIATEly, for a term of years, a desirable property near the City, that has been established many years as a forced salad business and truck garden. The business vacated through the death of the proprietor. Apply to JONATHAN SAUL, 44th-st. 3-av., Brooklyn, or to WILLIAM ELLIOTT, seedsman, No. 27 John-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURray Hill.—The first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 42 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house 21 by 50 feet; lot 21 by 98 9, elegantly furnished; price, $28,000. Apply to Dr. S. T. HUBBARD, No. 47 9th-st.; possession May 1.

TO RENT—IN WASHINGTONVILLE, ORANGE County, N. Y., a good business stand for the mercantile or boot, shoe and clothing business, with accommodations for family. JOHN JAQUES.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO LARGE stores Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st., from the 1st of May next; could be converted into offices. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FARM TO RENT—ON OLDFIELD POINT, LONG Island, of about 100 acres; good dwellings, and every convenience. Apply to C. H. GROESBEECK, No. 54 Broad-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN BUILDINGS NO. 1 and No. 2 Hanover-st., opposite the Custom-house. Apply to BENJ. L. SWAN, Jr., No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

FRONT-ST. STORE TO LET.—THE 4-STOry store No. 194 Front-st., between Burling-slip and Fulton-st. Apply to BURDETT, JONES & CO., No. 109 Wall-st.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHTED rooms, large and small, heated with steam, and adapted for manufacturing purposes and light machinery. Best location in the City for business. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 180 Centre-st.

TO LET—A TWO-FRONTED STORE AND basement, No. 250 Canal-st., near Broadway, running through to Walker-st., about 140 feet; will be thoroughly fitted to suit the tenant. Inquire of GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS with privilege of renewal, the premises No. 734 Broadway, called the Jones House. Lessee permitted to make any changes not injurious to the building. Apply to J. C. HEYWOOD, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORES NOS. 3 and 5 Platt-st., near Pearl, 80 feet deep. Inquire of GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, near Broadway. Inquire from 12 to 2, of Mr. JAY or Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
AFRICA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra, water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 / 75 Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Feb. 20
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Feb. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02-Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship NOVA SCOTIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 6. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. steamship,
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Jno. A. Post,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
George W. Couch, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 MADISON-AV., corner of 32d-st.
REV. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President.
Mrs. Parke, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals and Proprietors.
The next term will commence Monday, Feb 8.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—ENGLISH AND MATHematics

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

Address to the Citizens of New-York on the Necessity of Reforming the City Government.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, No. 813 BROADWAY, Jan. 25, 1864.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: Alarming abuses prevail in our City Government, to correct which requires your concerted and organized action. Frauds of the most serious nature have been successfully practiced for so long a period, that systematic plunder has become a profession by which hundreds have enriched themselves, and thousands more will follow them in the pillage or the City Treasury, unless an aroused and indignant people shall combine for protection against further robbery.

It is openly alleged that the powers of the City Government are in the hands of a corrupt "ring," who defraud the people, waste our resources and our revenues, who award franchises of great value to private individuals, with little if any compensation to the City, swelling the annual expenditure of our Municipal Government to an amount oppressive alike to labor and capital, upon both of which it falls with equal and unnecessary severity.

The amount proposed to be raised this year by taxation for City and County is $13,500,000, with the "prospect of being increased and added to by the Common Council and the Supervisors, to say nothing of the Legislature, to an extent making a grand total of $15,000,000," and while such large sums are asked for current expenditure, the debt of the City is rapidly increasing. It will be seen, on reference to official documents, that, in 1855, the City and County debt was $14,000,856, and that, in 1862, it had reached $28,251,642—an increase of more than 100 per cent. In 1830, with a population of 207,000, the expenses of the City Government were $1,036,000; in 1863, they were about $12,000,000; while the population has increased five-fold the expenses have increased twelve-fold. At this rate of increase of our City expenses and debt, it would, at no very distant day, amount to a confiscation of the income from the whole real estate of the City.

PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE CITY.

Valuable property belonging to the City, such as wharves, piers, ferries, markets and buildings, worth, at a moderate estimate, $40,000,000, has been so mismanaged as to yield but a trifling revenue, when, if properly and honestly managed, it might be made to yield an annual revenue, which would go very far towards paying the expenses of the City Government, and thereby sensibly lessen the burden of taxation.

WHARVES AND PIERS.

With two of the most majestic rivers in the world washing the shores of our City, and a bay of surpassing beauty, capable of accommodating the shipping of all the world, we have the most wretched system of wharves and piers known in any civilized country. Our vast commercial interests require very different accommodations. Stone wharves and basins, resembling in some respects those of Liverpool and London, could be built under efficient and honest supervision, so as to yield a large revenue to the City, and afford ample and superior accommodations to vessels.

OUR STREETS.

The condition of our streets certainly claims prompt attention; they are badly paved, and many of them embedded in filth, whereby disease is engendered, destroying the health and lives of hundreds, to say nothing of the great physical discomfort to all our citizens, and the sufferings inflicted on the horses that traverse them. To look at their condition it would naturally be supposed that a parsimonious City Government was unwilling to incur any expense to clean or keep them in order. But by reference to the City Inspector's Department, it will be seen, that there is an annual charge of nearly $500,000 for sweeping them—not half of which is necessary for that purpose. In fact, in several of the principal cities of Europe, the streets are kept in the best order without expense, the proceeds of the sale of the sweepings amply reimbursing the contractors for the cleaning.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

Owing to a failure to adopt and enforce a proper sanitary code, the mortality in New-York has become alarmingly great. Every citizen has good grounds for serious alarm, as is shown by all our official returns. Unless efficient and speedy measures are taken, the most serious consequences may be anticipated.

Life and health, in a great and crowded metropolis like this must not be trifled with. Estimating the population on this island at 1,000,000, it appears that at least 10,000 lives are annually sacrificed that might be saved were proper sanitary precaution enforced. This state of things bears with great severity upon the poorer portion of the people, whose houses are surrounded by an accumulation of causes of disease. Their interests and welfare should not be overlooked, as they have peculiar claims upon our sympathy and care.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS.

On reference to the regulations passed by the Legislature, it will be seen that in building tenement-houses the law has been in many instances disregarded. Too much care cannot be observed in erecting dwelling-houses intended for a large number of persons: light and thorough ventilation are indispensable to health. The City Government should be most careful to adopt and enforce all regulations that tend to ameliorate and improve the condition of the poor.

THE JUDICIARY.

An upright and impartial administration of the laws is alike indispensable to private happiness and public liberty. The Temple of Justice should be held sacred and its ministers should be eminently qualified by education, talent and reputation for the discharge of their important and exalted duties, as on the justice and wisdom of their decisions rest individual rights and social relations.

We can scarcely over-estimate the importance of this subject, and as great improvements can be made in this department, it is fitting at this time that public attention should be directed to it.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our public schools also require attention. In some instances they have fallen under the control of incompetent and corrupt politicians, and their management is marked by extravagant expenditure and peculation. But these evils are by no means the greatest. Unprincipled men sometimes intrude themselves, and make their official position a cloak for their immorality. It is said that some school-officers take occasion to insult the teachers in the schools under their charge; and by improper proposals, accompanied by threats of removal, annoy those who are there employed. How can young minds be properly trained under such auspices? "The Public Schools are the most important institutions in the country. He who tampers with and corrupts them, aims a most cruel blow at the liberties and the prosperity of the nation throughout all future generations."

Public Schools may be justly regarded as the great fountain of our future fortunes, and to the careful education of the rising generation we must look for the security of liberty itself. In them are deposited our best hopes, and upon their good or bad management will, to a great degree, depend the character of the generation that is to come after us. While some of our schools are creditably managed, many require a thorough revision.

OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

It is in the highest degree important to the best interests of our City, that whatever evils exist in our Municipal Government, should be promptly remedied. The abuses that are so patent to all, which are constantly forced upon our attention, will not only continue for all time to come, unless suitable steps are taken to remove them, but they will increase. It remains to be seen whether the citizens of New-York are capable of realizing in their own case the possibility of honest, economical and efficient self-government. All their interests imperatively call for it, and we now propose that they shall make the attempt, and for the successful accomplishment of this important object, The Citizens' Association of New-York has been organized upon a permanent basis, with the purpose of devoting its energies, from year to year, to the establishment of an efficient, honest, economical City Government, characterized throughout by a careful adaptation of means to ends, in which all the departments shall be animated with an earnest desire to discharge their duties faithfully, and to render our Municipal Government a credit, instead of a disgrace as the metropolis of America.

In order to accomplish this result, it is necessary that all well-disposed citizens should cordially cooperate with the association by united and persevering efforts, from year to year, to elect to our municipal offices honest and capable men, without regard to their opinions on State or national politics, who shall be retained in power so long as they faithfully discharge their duties.

At present the heads of departments are surrounded by a host of importunate dependants, by whose agency they obtained their positions, to whom necessity is law, and who constantly compel them to make the best use of their time by providing for themselves and their relations, at the public expense, without the slightest regard to the public good.

The association will also use every practical means at their command to impart information to such portions of our community as may require it, in order that they may exercise intelligently their right of suffrage so as to secure for themselves the great blessings of a good government.

Liberty cannot be preserved unless the people will appreciate their sacred duty of voting only for men of known integrity of character. It should be remembered "*The Price of liberty is eternal vigilance.*"

THE BALLOT-BOX.

In order to reach and ascertain the will of the majority, it is necessary to have an honest and fair expression of it through the ballot-box. Fraudulent votes, cunningly introduced, poison, at the very fountain head, the source of all power, delegated by the people to their representatives. It is, therefore, an imperative necessity to adopt such means as will defeat all attempts to defraud the people out of the result of their suffrages, by means which it is generally alleged are now resorted to. The purity of the ballot-box must be maintained if liberty and good government are to be upheld.

OUR CITY CHARTER.

Great improvements could be made in our Charter; but as this is not an age distinguished by wise and judicious legislation, too much care cannot be taken in making changes to see that they will secure the objects sought to be attained.

If the revision of the present Charter could be placed in the hands of ten eminent citizens, qualified by experience and mature judgment to frame improvements, no doubt, a much better Municipal Government would be secured.

Our City Government has been spoken of in this paper as a whole, and its defects and outworkings referred to in their general results. Some of the departments have been creditably managed, and those in charge are entitled to the thanks of the community.

It is right and proper to commend the efforts of those who, in the midst of corruption, have stood firm in the faithful and honest discharge of their duties; such instances should be duly appreciated.

OUR NOBLE CITY.

The question now comes up to be fairly and squarely answered: Shall we make New-York an imperial City—a great and prosperous commercial centre, inviting capital and labor, by affording ample security to the one and profitable remuneration to the other, increasing in wealth, influence, and importance from year to year, filled with beauty, convenience and comfort, and affording happy homes to millions, thus fulfilling its great destiny? or shall we abandon it to swarms of corrupt office-holders and office-seekers who are making its government a by-word and a reproach, and whose course tends to inevitable ruin?

If a pure and efficient government can be established in this City, its influence will be felt throughout the whole land. The influence of the press, the influence of capital and commerce, and the intimate relations sustained with all parts of our country, will do much to change and improve the condition of things elsewhere.

The citizens of New-York are to determine, by their own free act, whether they will enjoy all the blessings and advantages of good government, or suffer the evils flowing from a corrupt government. The issue is unavoidably presented. All those in favor of the objects sought to be attained are cordially invited to join the Citizens' Association, and by their combined efforts and influence, labor to secure so desirable a consummation.

In a general circular like this, touching briefly on so many important topics, a full and detailed plan by which the association proposes to accomplish its purposes, could not be given without making it of too great length.

This will form the subject of a subsequent communication to the public.

HAMILTON FISH, WILLIAM E. DODGE,
JOHN DAVID WOLF, PETER COOPER,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, JAMES M. BROWN,
WASH. R. VERMILYE, JONATHAN STURGIS,
MORRIS KETCHUM, J. F. D. LANIER.

Committee appointed at a meeting of the Citizens' Association, held Jan. 25, 1864, at No. 813 Broadway.

Police Boat No. 1.

WHAT THE FORCE DO AROUND THE HARBOR.

Police Boat No. 1, Capt. James TODD, commanding has become a feature of our harbor. Although a very modest and unassuming little craft, more real service has been accomplished by her and her active crew consisting of twelve men during the last two years she has been in commission, than by any other branch of the City government, requiring no greater outlay. The vessel is: extreme length, 105 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet, and is one hundred and thirty tons burden, the engine being very powerful for the steamer's size. The arrangements of the boat are admirably adapted to the business in which she is engaged. In its forward part is located a powerful double steam fire-pump, to which can be made two attachments, and from which immense streams of water can be thrown upon any fire within reasonable distance. Upon this pump has depended the safety of a large amount of property at the different fires which have occurred along the river. The recent extensive conflagration of piers and shipping on the North River was checked in its progress by the Police boat, which for *more than thirty hours* was actively engaged throwing water on the flames, tearing down piers, scuttling vessels, and dragging burning craft to the middle of the stream. Thousands on thousands of dollars were in this manner saved to the owners of property in the vicinity of the fire. This is only one instance out of very many where the police-boat has rendered invaluable service in checking extensive fires. Frequently warehouses are so situated along the docks as to make it almost impossible for engines to reach them. In such cases, when a fire occurs, the principal reliance is upon the police-boat. This little vessel is also of great service in cases of collision, mutinies and ships on fire in the bay. In her connection with such matters, so well has she become known to our merchants, that when the slightest thing occurs on shipboard she is at once notified by them, or the Captains of vessels hoist the usual signal of distress—Union down. Within the last two years the brave officers and men of the Police-boat have been present at, and quelled, some of the most desperate and bloody mutinies that have ever taken place in our harbor. Besides the steamer, there are two small boats which are kept in active operation in saving lives of parties falling overboard, and in search of river-thieves. These river-thieves, who for some time, in consequence of numerous arrests, became rather shy, have again ventured out more boldly than ever. Our River Police find in this class of thieves a more dangerous body of men to contend with than has any existence on land. They have boats, and sometimes go in gangs of eight and ten, with a view to the wholesale plunder of vessels lying in the stream. When interrupted in their operations, they make a most desperate resistance. They are general y well armed, and fight under cover of darkness as coolly and with as much persistence as a band of pirates. There are frequently disturbances on ships as they are about sailing, in consequence of the drunken condition of seamen shipped by boarding-house keepers. On such occasions it frequently becomes the duty of the Harbor Police to iron the men until they get sober.

Last Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the usual hour for starting on the evening patrol of the vessel, our reporter being kindly invited by Capt. Todd to accompany him in one of his "round trips," availed himself of the opportunity for a sail. The patrol extended from the foot of Whitehall street to Blackwell's Island, returning by Gowanus Bay, Ellis' and Bedloe Islands, thence up the North River to Twenty-seventh-street, and back to the foot of Whitehall-street, making in the "round trip" a distance of not less than fifteen miles.

That Capt. Todd and his vigilant force are invulnerable, everyone interested in shipping, or doing business on the river docks, most cordially acknowledge. Police Boat No. 1 has become an "institution."

Meeting of the "Unconditional Union Central Committee."

A meeting of this body was held, pursuant to call, at Gibson's Building, corner Broadway and Thirteenth-street, Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order at about 8½ o'clock by A. C. ELLIS, Esq., Chairman of the Committee. After the minutes of the organizing meeting on Monday, Feb. 1, had been read and accepted, Mr. GREELEY, who came in meanwhile, addressed the meeting. After saying that the time has come when the words of DANIEL WEBSTER are realized, that "Union and liberty are one and inseparable, and the North is one and inseparable in its determination that liberty shall prevail, the speaker said he did not believe the war is yet over; alluded to the unprecedented complication of opposing forces which the loyal people have to encounter, and in spite of which they have gone far on the road to victory. He briefly sketched the progress of emancipation, foretold the complete success of the Union arms with proper vigor and wisdom, and showed the special money interest of New-York in freedom. As to the immediate objects of the meeting to night, he declared that he had no candidate for any office, and urged the plan of selecting candidates by means of requisitions signed by the best citizens, and calling upon the most suitable men to accept office.

Mr. MILLIKEN now offered a preamble and resolutions, saying that they expressed the views of those who mean to continue as faithful to the cause of liberty as in the early day, and who mean to prepare a proper platform before finding a candidate to stand upon it. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, Human Slavery for a longer series of years has endeavored to subvert, and to a great extent has perverted the pure doctrines of liberty, upon which our Government was founded, has demoralized our statesmen and corrupted our political organizations, and has for many years engrossed the public attention to the exclusion of the many questions essential to the welfare of the nation: and

Whereas, At last grown to the dimensions of a gigantic monster, it has insolently attempted to overthrow the institutions of freedom and the Government of a mighty nation: and with all the cruelties of civil war has desolated our land, has murdered the fathers and sons of a generous but just people, and has exposed us to insult and contempt from the despotic rulers among the nations of the world; and

Whereas, It is the only pretext for disloyalty at the North, the only strength of our enemies at the South, and the symbol of treason to humanity everywhere, and is the only obstacle to the final settlement of all questions arising out of the rebellion, and the ultimate and complete restoration of sectional harmony, fraternal concord and national unity: therefore,

Resolved, That while realizing that the armies of the rebellion must be put down by the soldiers of the Republic, it is the duty of the Union party solemnly to declare that it will never forward struggle for the total, absolute and permanent overthrow of human Slavery in the United States, not only by the exertion of every power at the disposal of the State and Federal Governments and citizens under the Constitution, thereby securing the emancipation of every slave and the protection of the personal liberty of every human being, untainted with crime, in the United States and every State and Territory thereof, and by nominating only such candidates as are zealous in the prosecution of these great ends.

Mr. Alderman DAYTON supported the resolutions, arguing against any compromise, and in favor of complete emancipation. Councilman ORTON hoped that the meeting would express itself opposed to the expediency of adopting any particular candidate at present. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and directed to be published in the morning and evening papers.

Mr. STEDMAN submitted a resolution embodying the point desired by Mr. ORTON, which was adopted, together with the others, as follows:

Whereas, The rebels in arms against our Government are exhausting all their resources in a last despefate effort to marshal their whole power for a final struggle; and the Union armies, if properly reinforced, will be enabled at one blow to secure the triumph of the Republic, the termination of the war and the speedy restoration of peace; therefore

Resolved, That we deprecate the premature discussion of the merits and claims of candidates for the Presidency, and all other subjects calculated to distract the attention of loyal men from their present pressing paramount duty, and earnestly invite our fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, to unite with us in vigorous and constant efforts to recruit the armies of the Union, until their strength shall place our victory beyond a peradventure.

The remaining business transacted related to details of organization.

The officers of this committee, which is intended to effect a political organization of the radical Union men in the City, are as follows:

President, ADAM C. ELLIS; Vice-Presidents, B. F. Mudgett, Charles Goulu, W. T. B. Milliken and Andreas Willman; Recording Secretaries, H. C. Barber and A. N. Lewis; Corresponding Secretary, E. C. Stedman; Treasurer, J. B. Robinson.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN EAST 24TH-ST.

A Six-Story Building Destroyed—Loss About $150,000.

At about 6 o'clock last evening a most destructive fire broke out in the large six-story building known as the Empire Works, situated on East Twenty-fourth-street, running through to Twenty-fifth-street, which, before it could be extinguished, resulted in the entire destruction of the building and contents. The fire originated on the sixth floor of the building, in the drying-room of the twine factory of R. HOLDEN, and spread through the whole building with fearful rapidity, enveloping everything it could reach in destruction. Owing to the great height of the premises, it was found almost impossible to throw water on the burning building, and it was owing to the almost superhuman exertions of the firemen that the flames were prevented from spreading to the adjoining buildings. At one time it was thought that the fire would be prevented from spreading below the third floor, but the flames, defying all efforts to check them, spread on all through the premises. The contents will prove an entire loss to the occupants. The following is a list of the occupants of the building and their losses:

SIXTH FLOOR.

R. Holden, twine manufacturer; loss about $7,000.
C. Seabold, pearl manufacturer; loss about $1,500.
C. A. Williams & Co., weavers; loss about $3,000.
Wm. Walton, hoop-skirt manfacturer; loss about $1,500.
Lemen & Goldly, hoop skirt manufacturers; loss about $1,000.
J. Mamer, manufacturer of pipes; loss about $1,000.

FIFTH FLOOR.

E Belling, manufacturer of maccaroni; loss about $12,000, partially insured.
Henry Mench, weaver; loss about $1,500.
Wm. H. Wells, tobacco; loss about $2,000.
Fosker & Gregor, turners; loss $1,500.
Henry Hefferinger, weaver; loss $1,000.
John Sinclair, bonnet-wire; loss $1,600.

FOURTH FLOOR.

F. Ruden, weaver; loss $3,000.
P. Pryeovll, glass-cutter; loss $1,000.
J. Sause, agricultural implement manufacturer: loss $3,000.
J. Schumacher, maker of pearl keys; loss about $1,000.

THIRD FLOOR.

S. G. Walker, watch movements manufacturer; loss $1 500.
Oaisen & Navvessen, piano manufacturers; los over $5,000.
W. A. Pixley, shovel maker; loss $2,000; no insurance.
J. P. Furnival, rope maker; loss about $10,000; partially insured in the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, and others.

SECOND FLOOR.

Wm. Braid, machinist; loss about $2,000.
C. H. Rougers, piano-forte manufacturer; loss about $3.000.
Leopold Schmidt, pipe factory; loss about $1,000.
J. Burkhardt, pipe factory; loss about $500.

FIRST FLOOR.

The west half of the first floor and a portion of the second floor were occupied by A. C. Leggett, as a feed mill; loss about $25.000; insured for $2,500 in the Security Insurance Company.

The east half of the first floor and parts of the second and third floors were occupied by W. D. Marvum, dealer in grain and feed; loss about $20,000; insured for $8,000.

G. Michael, tanner, who occupied the basement; loss about $500.

The insurance on the property of the tenants is very slight, most of them not being insured at all.

The building destroyed was six stories in height, about 60 feet wide, and 200 feet deep. The loss will probably amount to $40,000. It is owned by SAMUEL LEGGETT, and is only insured for $20,000, in the following companies: Pacific, St. Mark's, Astor, Hope, Stuyvesant, Security, Beekman, Peter Cooper and Hope, of Providence, R. I., and Hampden, of Massachusetts.

The east building is occupied on the first floor by HUDSON & MCCREADY, sugar refiners; second floor and part of third by E. S. WRIGHT, maker of gunstocks; WM. ROBINSON, enameled cane-maker; HOVEY & BRO., manufacturers of hay cutters, and WM. COHEN, weaver. The stocks in their hands are considerably damaged by water.

Captain CAMERON and sergeants, of the Eighteenth Precinct, with the aid of reserves from the adjoining precincts, rendered very efficient service at the scene of the fire.

The Problem of a United Church under Consideration.

The following letters show that there is a growing interest on this, the great subject of a united Church:

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

To the Rev. Dr. Dix:

DEAR SIR: Having heard of your sermon on the "Nicene Creed" as a basis of Christian union, and feeling an interest in the series of sermons now being delivered in the Twenty-eighth-street Church by Clergymen of different evangelical denominations, having reference to some proper basis of Christian unity, we cordially unite in requesting you to deliver it as one in this course.

S. D. BURCHARD,
HENRY D. WESTON,
HENRY KIMBALL,
JOSEPH P. THOMPSON,
H. B. RIDGWAY.

TRINITY PARISH, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

Rev. Dr. Burchard, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Weston, Rev. Dr. Ridgway and Rev. Henry Kimball:

DEAR SIRS: Your very kind and courteous letter is at hand. You invite me to preach a sermon on the Nicene Creed, as one of a course now being delivered in the Twenty-eighth-street Church. Upon very careful consideration, I have reached the conclusion that the sermon in question would not be suitable for use in the manner proposed. It would, however, give me pleasure to prepare a special discourse and preach it at the church named in your letter, if the time of delivering it could be deferred. I am so pressed with engagements and appointments to preach, with the preparation of a special sermon upon a very important subject, as well as with the preparation of a course of six lectures to be delivered during Lent, that I could not for a month, at least, find time to carry out my wishes in regard to your invitation. In conversation with Mr. KIMBALL, I have already learned that the use of the Episcopal service would be expected, as that would be a necessary condition to my ministering in Twenty-eighth-street.

Believe me, that the receipt of your letter has awakened very deep thoughts; and that no effort on my part shall be wanting to promote, so far as I can consistently, the cause of the visible unity of Christ church on earth.

I remain, reverend and dear Sirs, respectfully your servant in Christ,

J. MORGAN DIX, Rector Trinity Church.

Since the above was received arrangements have been made to continue this course on "Christian Union," under the auspices of the "Union Church," now about organizing in Home Chapel. They will be preached hereafter on Sabbath evenings in different churches. Dr. DIX will preach a sermon presenting his views, in the Broadway Tabernacle. Dr. J. L. SHOCK, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, will preach in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, this evening. Drs. COX, WESTON, THOMPSON, and many others, will present their views in churches of opposite denominational views. Regular service will also be opened in Home Chapel, Twenty-ninth-street, to further this idea of one church on earth.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible-house, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 3½ P. M., WM. B. CROSBY, Esq., in the Chair, assisted by BENJ. L. SWAN, JAMES LENOX and FRANCIS HALL, Esqs. The decease of Rev. GEORGE SHELTON, a member of the Board, was announced, whereupon Rt. Rev. Bishop LEE, of Iowa, read the 90th Psalm and offered prayer. Two new auxiliaries were recognized: one in Indiana, the other in Iowa. Communications were received from the Maryland Bible Society, respecting their hearty coöperation in the work of this Institution, and commending its action in relation to the distribution of the Scriptures in the South; from the United States Christian Commission, with an account of the distribution of books granted by this society, amounting to 568,275 volumes; from Rev. JAMES HICKEY, Monterey, with an account of Bible work in Mexico; from Rev. L. S. JACOBY, Bremen, asking permission to use funds granted by this society, to make stereotype plates of the Testament and Psalms, which was granted; from Rev. J. J. AUDEBEZ, Paris, Secretary of the French and Foreign Bible Society, requesting the transmission of funds already appropriated but not paid; from Rev. S. VAN DISSELL, Curacoa, sending the Gospel by Luke in the Creolez' language, and requesting its publication, which was granted; from Rev. I. G. BLISS, Constantinople, in regard to funds required for Bible work the coming year, and in regard to the further printing of the Scriptures. Grants of books were made, amounting to nearly 70,000 volumes. They were for distribution in Richmond and Georgia; to Confederate prisoners at Johnston's Island and Columbus; for camps and hospitals in the army; for contrabands in Virginia; to the Christian Commission; for Venezuela and Lima, S. A.; with several smaller grants, including twelve volumes, in raised letters, for the blind. In money, $2,600 were granted to the American and Foreign Christian Union, for the distribution of the Scriptures in Italy, Greece, and elsewhere. An agent was appointed for Nebraska and Dacotah Territories, and another for South America. The meeting was unusually large and interesting.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

ARREST FOR SENDING A THREATENING LETTER.

Mrs. FALVY, a respectable lady residing in Yorkville, received, a day or two since, the following letter:

MADAM: I am a man of few words. You must send me $10, or one of your family will have to *die*. It must be sent right away by the Post-office. If I do not get it by Saturday morning, I will do what I say. Send it to JOHN WATSON, No. 119 Nassau-street, right off.

JOHN WATSON.

On the receipt of this epistle, Mrs. FALVY naturally became somewhat alarmed, and after consultation with her friends, she communicated with Postmaster WAKEMAN. The whole matter was, at the instance of Mr. W., placed in the hands of Detective GILMORE, of the Post-office. Yesterday morning the latter sent a letter neatly written in a feminine hand, to WATSON, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1864.

Mr. John Watson, No. 119 Nassau-street:

I received your note and hasten to send you the $10 you demand. Mrs. FALVY.

At the same time a note addressed to WATSON and containing $10, in bogus money, was deposited in the Post-office. Soon after a man appeared at the window of the Post-office and asked if there were any letters for John WATSON. He received an affirmative answer from the clerk, who by the way was let into the secret of the decoy. The man said his name was not WATSON. The clerk said it was against the rules of the office to deliver letters to other than the persons to whom the same were addressed without a written order. The applicant disappeared and soon after returned with the following order in writing:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1864.

Please to deliver all letters for self to the bearer, and oblige JOHN WATSON, No. 119 Nassau street.

Upon this order the decoy letter was promptly delivered to the messenger, who started up Liberty-street, closely followed up by Officer GILMORE. When near Broadway the man stopped, tore open the letter, and was on the point of pocketing the money when Officer GILMORE suddenly made him prisoner. When taken to the station-house he gave his name as JOHN MARTIN, and confessed that he sent the threatening letter to MRS. FALVY. In explanation of his conduct he stated that he had contracted a debt which he felt himself bound to pay, and having no money, he adopted this plan to raise funds. He is a young man, and says he resides in Eighty-third-street, near Mrs. FALVY'S residence. Justice HOGAN committed the accused to the Tombs for examination, which will take place on Monday.

Arrival of the Indian Warrior, Irataba.

This distinguished Indian warrior, Chief of the Majoves, Wallapas, Toutos, Apaches and Chimanavas, arrived last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, accompanied by Capt. JOHN MOSS, from California, on the steamer *Ocean Queen*. IRATABA commands 9,000 warriors, who live mostly in Arizona Territory. The Chief is a splendid specimen of physical development. He is about fifty years of age, six feet two inches in height, and very muscular. Although for a long time a terror to white settlers, he has within the last few years become very friendly. His battles with our soldiers and fights with hostile tribes are said to have been conducted with an extraordinary degree of generalship. IRATABA comes North, using his own expression, "to see where so many pale faces come from." He proposes spending a few days in this City, when he will visit Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and finally take his departure West, returning home by the overland route.

The New Call for Troops.

EIGHT THOUSAND MEN ALREADY ENLISTED.

In the first ten Congressional Districts of this State, embracing New-York City and Brooklyn, 7,093 soldiers have been enlisted from October, when the call for three hundred thousand more men was made, up to Jan. 30. This week about 600 have been recruited, making the aggregate 7,700 men. Subjoined is the weekly statement of enlistments:

Month ending Nov. 30	770
Week ending Dec. 5	609
Week ending Dec. 12	637
Week ending Dec. 19	591
Week ending Dec. 26	499
Week ending Jan. 2	698
Week ending Jan. 9	1,062
Week ending Jan. 16	719
Week ending Jan. 23	700
Week ending Jan. 30	808
Total	7,093

More Developments.

A number of our merchants hitherto standing in loyal repute, it is rumored, are seriously implicated by the exposures contained in the papers of J. C. RAHMING, who is now enjoying a season of leisure in Fort Lafayette. Surveyor ANDREWS secured the documents, and slowly and reluctantly are they unearthing treason in the shape of participation in blockade-running. Surveyor ANDREWS, it is said, is determined to get at all the facts, let suffer who may, and has zealously given himself to this end. That somebody will be injured is the current report and belief.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE RUSSELL.

JOSEPH LEENY was placed at the bar yesterday morning, and plead guilty to an indictment for burglary in the fourth degree. Judge RUSSELL said that the crime which he had been guilty of was alarmingly on the increase, and it was the determination of the court to punish all who were found guilty of burglary with severity. The prisoner, however, had presented evidence of good character. He had fought bravely in the army and been discharged honorably. The judgment of the Court would be suspended and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court adjourned until Monday.

Teachers' Association—Annual Festival.

The annual festival of our City Teachers' Association on Saturday evening, in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, was an occasion of much interest, and deserves more than the brief notices given of it. President NICHOLS, of the Free Academy, occupied the chair. Many of the prominent teachers of the City, several members of the Board of Education, and distinguished friends of education were present. Columbia College, the Free Academy and the Common Schools were well represented.

The President made a brief opening address urging upon teachers the importance of combination of effort in carrying forward the objects of the association, and closed by inviting the audience to a repast in an adjoining room, to which full justice was done.

The supper having been disposed of, brief and pithy speeches followed. Ex-President CURTIS, of the Board of Education, responded to the toast proposed by Prof. WERNER, of the Free Academy: "The Common School System of New-York." He dwelt at some length upon the school systems of France and of other countries of Europe, compared them with our own, and saw many points in which he thought our system excelled all others.

Prof. DAVIES, formerly an instructor at West Point, spoke upon "Military Education." His allusions to the early character and history of some of our patriot Generals who passed through that institution, and particularly the strong and complimentary terms in which he spoke of the youthful MITCHELL and GRANT, were received with much applause. The Professor closed his speech by paying a high compliment to the teachers of our Public Schools, and proposed—"The Common School Teachers of New-York."

Mr. J. H. FANNING, Principal of Ward School No. 12, was called upon to respond for the teachers. He said that he came to listen, not to speak. He, however, was pleased to notice that the nature of the teacher's work and his worth were appreciated. Some thought that teachers did not have their proper *status* in society. He believed, however, that faithful and competent teachers not only deserved a high place in public esteem, but that they generally attained the position and influence in society to which their abilities and merits entitled them. The capable and earnest teacher would be found to be a gentleman in social life, and an intelligent and influential citizen. In his judgment, the humble teacher of the alphabet was entitled to the thanks of the community equally with the teacher who led older pupils over the more extensive fields of investigation and research. He alluded to the self-denying labors of the teachers, their monthly comparison of notes or discussions in the association of the best modes of teaching, and thought that the liberality of the Board of Education in providing and furnishing rooms, library cases, &c., was well bestowed. As much of the efficiency and usefulness of any system of education depended upon the character of the measures adopted by those who had the oversight of the same, he concluded by proposing, "The Board of Education and the Local Boards; to their wise legislation much of the success and benefit of our City school system is justly to be attributed."

Commissioner HAYES, of the Board of Education, responded. He was gratified with this interview with the teachers of the City. He thought that teachers, as a body, were not appreciated as they should be. A change, however, seems to be coming over the public mind. The Board of Education, at a recent meeting, gave some proof of their estimate of teachers by making provision for adding 20 per cent. to the salaries of all the teachers in their schools, and this too almost unasked by the teachers. This provision had been responded to by many of the local boards. He closed by congratulating the association upon their favorable prospects.

JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., gave a detailed statement of some of the European systems of education, contrasted them with our own, and spoke in high terms of the Public Schools of our City.

Dr. WEBSTER, of the Free Academy, and Prof. J. B. THOMPSON, President of the New-York State Teachers' Association, spoke in fitting terms of the elevated nature of the teacher's work, dealing not with mere merchandise or dollars and cents, but with the immortal mind. It was on this account that the teacher's calling merited a position above that of any business that concerned mere material interests.

Mr. S. M. PERKINS, in alluding to the Board of Superintendents, brought some well-timed remarks from Assistant Superintendent CALKINS.

Prof. WERNER, in a few spirited allusions to the press, called out brief responses from several representatives of the City press who were present. The whole affair passed off very pleasantly.

Obituary.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. DUDLEY PERSSE, a well-known and highly esteemed merchant of this City, which event took place at his residence here, on Friday last. Mr. PERSSE was a younger member of a family holding high position and large estates in the County of Galway, Ireland. When very young he emigrated to this country to do the battle of life, and by his industry and enterprise raised himself to the position of head of the house of PERSSE & BROOKS, paper merchants. Mr. PERSSE was a man of most generous and kindly nature, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends, to whom his many noble qualities of heart most warmly endeared him. The funeral will take place from St. Bartholomew's, corner of Great Jones-street and Lafayette-place, at 2 o'clock.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The members of the Institute favorable to the election of S. D. TILLMAN, Esq., as Corresponding Secretary, are invited to meet at the institute rooms on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for February, in which Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Psychology and Ethnology are elucidated. Only 15c. by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS.

A class of gentlemen and ladies meet Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, for private instruction in Phrenology, at No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WICKHAM—HARLEY—On Saturday, Feb. 6, ANTHONY WICKHAM to MARY HARLEY.

☞ English papers please copy.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, GRACE BROWN, daughter of the late Theodore Allen, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 375 East 15th-st., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 3 P. M.

BOGUE.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 6, H. W. BOGUE, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his brothers, Thomas and James, are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 410 8th-av., on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

BURTIS.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Feb. 6, of erysipelas, JOHN CARPENTER, infant son of Augustine W. and Caroline W. Burtis, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 321 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHRISTIE.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Friday, Feb. 5, Col. ROBERT CHRISTIE, in the 84th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Sunday,) the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Robert Christie, Jr. His remains will be taken to Troy.

MANNING.—On Friday, Feb. 5, MARY R., wife of Joseph Manning, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 108 West 36th-st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NICHOLS.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 4, SAMUEL A. NICHOLS, Esq., in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Congregational Church, in Fairfield, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. A train leaves 27th-st. station at 11½ A. M.

PERSSE.—On Friday, Feb. 5, DUDLEY S. PERSSE, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from J. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WATSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, Major JOSIAH WATSON, U. S. Marine Corps.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Warren Murdock, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 26 Garden-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

WILDER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 6, ABEL WILDER, M. D., late of Blackstone, Mass., aged 77 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 94 West 34th st., this day, (Sunday,) at 12½ o'clock P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 6—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—W. Audley, lady and 2 children. W. Wilkinson, lady and infant. W. Adams, lady and child, Mrs. S. Weston, B. We

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3861. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

Strong Political Excitement in Louisiana.

SOCIAL FESTIVITIES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Financial and Commercial News

NO MILITARY OPERATIONS REPORTED.

The steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BARTON, from New-Orleans Jan. 30, arrived at this port Saturday afternoon.

No news of military or naval movements is reported.

Paymaster LAWRENCE had been robbed of $35,000 abstracted from a safe.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Election—Prominent Candidates and their Chances—Grand Dress Promenade Concert—Revolution in the Social Life of New-Orleans—Effects of the late Frost on the Plantations—The Levees—Naval and Military Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ELECTION.

New-Orleans is even more actively in the whirlpool of politics than when I last wrote, each day which brings us nearer to the day of election—WASHINGTON'S birthday—making the race all the more exciting, as the contest narrows itself down to fewer but more prominent names. At present public attention seems to be centred most on what nomination the Free State body are going to make in convention for Governor. The most important names in that body seem at present to be Mr. District-Attorney WAPLES, Hon. T. J. DURANT—the leader of the Extremists—Judge HOWELL and MICHAEL HAHN, Judge WHITTAKER, the only other candidate of consequence, not being yet understood as intending to let his name go for nomination in the convention, his friends appearing to prefer holding him in reserve, to run him independently or not, as circumstances may justify, according to the choice that the convention may make.

As matters now stand, Mr. DURANT is reported to disclaim altogether any intention to allow his name to be put in nomination. This reserve is not understood, as it is generally supposed that if he did, his chances of being nominated would be excellent, and that if nominated he would be almost sure of being elected. In his absence, if Mr. WAPLES should be the nominee of the convention, current opinion is that his election would also be probable, although he would have a hard fight with MICHAEL HAHN, who, so report says, will run independently, as he did on a former occasion, with or without a convention. Should MICHAEL HAHN be nominated by the convention, then we shall have reason to expect a great fight, as that would invariably make a split in the convention itself—many of whom are diametrically opposed to HAHN'S election; Judge WHITTAKER would then be probably run as an independent candidate, and his great personal popularity, joined by the disaffected wing of the Free-State party against HAHN, would make a very hard and close struggle.

Up to the last day or two, the registration of voters, according to the new form of oath required by Gen. BANKS' last Proclamation, was going on so very slowly as to create a fear that the election would prove a failure, from the lack of the legal number required by the President's Proclamation. During the last 48 hours, however, things have begun to take a different turn, and the returns from the City Hall, yesterday, showed that up to that date, nearly 1750 had taken the Proclamation oath. The number of names entered under Gen. SHEPLEY'S order for the registration of voters, was, at the same time, about 4100; showing that, at the same ratio of increase, we may confidently hope to see the number of voters required by Gen. BANKS' order, long before the day fixed for the election.

I am sorry to say that evidences are already beginning to multiply of an organized attempt to convert the Free-State Convention—a body hitherto supposed to embrace all the concentrated loyalty of the State of Louisiana—into a packed organization for carrying out the objects of mere political gamblers. Many names of great prominence among that body are those of highly honorable men who would not, under any circumstances, bend themselves to the dirty work of party politics; but others again, loudest among the loudest in spread-eagle devotion to the Goddess of Liberty, are beginning to show a somewhat suspicious hankering after the loaves and fishes. We begin to hear sentiments uttered in that great sanctum-sanctorum of liberty—Lyceum Hall—that a very short time ago would have been denounced almost as treasonable to the cause of liberty and Union. Freemen are plumply told, for instance, that they must not examine too closely the horses that are to run the campaign; that, if they go splitting straws about the antecedents of any nominee the convention may bring forth, perhaps there cannot be found a man with hands clean enough to run for Governor; and we have seen the assertion boldly and publicly made from the rostrum that any man who does not vote for the nominee of the convention is a *traitor*. How far the good, loyal, Slavery-hating freemen of Louisiana are going to permit themselves to be lashed into the support of *any* man the convention may nominate—even if unsound on the "goose question"—remains yet to be seen.

GRAND DRESS PROMENADE CONCERT.

The greatest local event, since my last, was unquestionably the Promenade Concert which took place at the French Opera House on the evening of Tuesday, 26th, and which turned out one of the most brilliant reunions that have occurred in New-Orleans since the Federal occupation. Considered merely as a pleasurable social event, it would still be deserving of mention in my letter, but viewed in the light—as it certainly should be—of a vast step toward the drawing together and amalgamating the discordant elements of which society here has been hitherto composed, I look upon it as a movement of marked political importance.

Although the Commanding General and his lady lent it their countenance, this entertainment was not understood as emanating from anything like military authority. It was the spontaneous work of several of our leading officers and most influential citizens. Although many very delightful parties had been given by those high in station here, such reunions, occurring at private mansions, could only embrace a very limited number of that large body of respectable native citizens who would be gladly welcomed to northern hospitality. No other means seemed to present itself, for meeting those who would be willing to shake off their prejudices and mingle freely with the "Yankees," but something on a grand public scale like the present, and if such were the idea it succeeded admirably.

On entering the body of the magnificent Opera House—whose whole stage and parterre had been thrown into one immense carpeted space, with GILMORE'S splendid military band stationed in the centre—the *coup d'œil* was very grand and enlivening. The whole of the boxes and galleries were filled with gentlemen and well-dressed ladies—doubtless of all sorts of political creeds—while in the lower part of the building many of our most distinguished officers and citizens of well-known loyal sentiments, with their wives and daughters, were promenading to the fine music of GILMORE'S Band. There was evidently a little coldness and reserve at first, the fair occupiers of the boxes apparently looking down on the show as something in which they were not expected or did not wish to mingle. The lady of the Commanding-General had, however, set the good example of going down among the promenaders, and immediately produced the effect of an excellent decoy. First, one gentleman of rather strongly reputed "secesh" proclivities, was seen descending the carpeted stairs into the parterre, with a beautiful lady on each arm, then another couple or trio, and another, until people were at last pointed out to me mingling in the same joyous crowd with their Northern brothers and sisters, and who, but a very short time ago, probably imagined that they never could have so associated with hated "Yankees" and survived it.

The performances (which were all gratuitous, as well as the admission tickets from an appointed number of managers) were admirable in selection and execution. Among the performers were Signor OLIVEIRA, the renowned violinist, Miss GEORGIANA LABORDE, a Southern beauty, as charming in person as in voice and musical execution, and little CLARA FISHER, a native child of only eleven years of age, and exhibiting wonderfully premature powers. It is, I believe, the intention of her parents to go immediately North, for her education; and if her young voice is not hurt by too early exertion, we shall certainly hear of her making her mark in the musical world before long.

The talisman having been found for mutually warding off all evil from Northerners and Southerners who choose to associate, and the keen edge of the wedge having been inserted for the overthrow of the huge barrier of prejudice hitherto dividing them, it is both hoped and expected that it will now be driven home in earnest. We already hear of the intention of renewing such an entertainment on even a grander scale, and it is even hinted that we are to have a masquerade ball on a large and magnificent scale. There is great policy in this adaptation of the new-comers to the tastes and habits of the old inhabitants. The people of Louisiana are naturally gay, and lovers of music and the drama. The opera was supported here always, upon a scale equal to any thing in Europe, when New-York even was incapable of maintaining it; and it is believed that the reopening of the opera—which is being seriously discussed—will do more toward commingling and fraternizing the people than any other institution that could be devised.

EFFECT OF THE FROST.

From many quarters I hear that the late extraordinary weather has had the most disastrous effect upon the sugar crops; indeed, that on many plantations there will be none at all for next season. On asking one planter, he told me that it was universally reported so, but that he really did not know of any one who had taken the trouble to put a spade into the ground to satisfy himself of the fact. Some idea of the intensity of the cold weather we have had can be gleaned from the fact that, on calling upon a friend, a day or two ago—an old resident physician here—I found him limping about his studio, with his feet very much swollen, and the whole upper leather of his shoes cut away. On ascertaining the cause, imagine my surprise at hearing that he was *frost-bitten* while going about in the city among his patients. This unearthly weather has, however, quite left us, and we are again basking in that delicious sunny air that can only be felt in such a climate as this. It is even more delightful than the Indian Summer of the North.

THE LEVEES

Have been causing us much apprehension of late, several large fissures and crab-holes having made their appearance at various dangerous places up the river, which, in case of any crevasse, would flood the country for miles around. Gen. BANKS, hearing of this, issued a timely order empowering the Provost-Marshal-General to cause an immediate survey of the levees to be made, and such labors undertaken as would place them beyond the possibility of rupture. I presume the order has been effectually carried out, as we hear no more reports of the threatening condition of our banks along the river.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

We are still in perfect ignorance respecting these, except that everybody seems to distinctly understand that "something is up." Movements of troops continually go on at intervals, but so noiselessly that none but the inquisitive appear to notice them at all. Where they are going, and what to do, you will doubtless hear in good time.

One sure sign of our not going to be lazy down here is that we have the sea-lion FARRAGUT among us once more. The gallant tar was received here with high honors, and as soon as he arrived the Commanding-General opened his mansion for a grand reception; to which everybody and his wife flocked to grasp the hand of the old hero. Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT is beloved and respected everywhere; but somehow Louisiana—the scene of his greatest exploits—seems determined to have him all to herself. He looks in admirable health and spirits, and ready, as usual, to go at anything. NEMO.

Political Matters—Re-enlisting Regiments—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864.

To a close observer, and one who possesses any facilities for watching the channels and directions of public opinion in this city, nothing is more interesting than to note the gradual change which is taking place in the feelings and political views of a great part of its resident population. This is every day becoming more apparent. Active, demonstrative hatred, has in many instances given way, if not to an entirely opposite feeling, at least to a passiveness which promises better things, and bespeaks an openness to conviction and discussion. Many accommodate themselves to the new order of affairs, as the prospects of the Confederacy grow daily darker, and range themselves on the winning side. But, whatever be the motive, certain it is that a regeneration is now going on in this and the surrounding parishes, which ere many years will elevate Louisiana to the sphere for which she is by nature so richly endowed.

Who shall be the nominee for the office of Governor in the ensuing election] is now the question which agitates the public mind, and numerous candidates have already been put up for nomination, probably as feelers of the public pulse. The name of THOS. J. DURANT, a staunch Unionist and unconditional war man, is generally well received, and it is probable that he will be tendered the nomination. The registry of voters meanwhile is going on, and I venture to predict that the number of votes polled will surprise Northern Copperheads, who are continually assuring us of the hostility of the people of redeemed cities such as this.

The gossip in military circles of late has been concerning an apparently distinguished individual styling himself Maj. W——. The Major arrived in this city some little time since, no one knew whence, put up at the St. Charles, attired himself in gorgeous apparel, (military, of course,) drove stylish horses, which, by the way, he subsisted at Government expense, gave dinners, and, in short, dazzled many by his imperious dignity and splendor. But somebody seems to have suspected his genuineness, and the Major was requested to show his documents, which he failed to do, and he consequently was arrested and brought before a Court of Inquiry, who discovered some facts very ruinous to the Major's reputation as an officer—in fact that he was no officer at all—but an arrant impostor. Whereupon the court sentenced him, the said W——, to either twenty-five years in the Penitentiary or the alternative of leaving the country. He has very wisely chosen the latter, and plain *Mr.* W—— will leave on a trip to Europe by the next steamer via New-York.

The Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers, the only veteran New-York regiment in this department, is now in this city awaiting its departure for Auburn, N. Y., the city in which it was organized. The men have, with scarce a dozen exceptions, reënlisted, and expect to return hither in the Spring with filled ranks. The regiment has done some heavy fighting, and merits a triumphal reception at home. Several other regiments from Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois and Connnecticut, are also on the move—while to supply their places large numbers of negroes are joining the Corps de Afrique, which is beginning to assume mammoth proportions.

Refugees come in from Mobile and the country around it now at an average rate of fifty per week. They all tell the same story of high prices and scarcity of provisions. Under these circumstances very few persons here are desirous of crossing the line into rebeldom. A flag-of-truce schooner, the *Alice McGuigan*, will leave here in a few days for Pascagoula for the purpose of conveying hither a number of persons from within the Confederate lines. Many, doubtless, will be the attempts at smuggling and fraud—but Gen. BOWEN will put the proper men on the lookout for anything of the kind.

The social world has of late been flying about in a whirlwind of soirées, balls, and kindred festivities. The entertainments of Gen. BANKS and Col. HOLABIRD, together with the marriage of the lovely Miss ATOCHA, of Washington, D. C., to Capt. FRANKLIN, U. S. N., (brother to the Major-General of that name,) have created quite an excitement. New-Orleans is indeed very gay this Winter, as was evidenced by the brisk calling on New-Year's Day. Many a New-York fair one, on that Day, might have envied the retinue of carriages which were constantly in waiting before the residences of some of our New-Orleans belles.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Feb. 7.

IMPORTANT ORDER ON CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

It is stated that one of the most important orders issued by Secretary STANTON since he took office—one that shall have the happiest influence financially, and, in its culling of the officers in service, have the effect to reorganize the armies—will be published next week: an order to raise the cavalry and infantry regiments to 2,400 men each, *and to do this by consolidation*. Further enlistments of cavalry will also be stopped. It is a positive fact, that if the cavalry regiments in the field were full, the Treasury and the war would be burdened with 250,000 of this arm.

THE STRENGTH OF LEE'S ARMY.

Audacious demonstrations upon the lines of the Army of the Potomac by LEE cannot conceal the weakness of his forces. There are but fifteen thousand in front of MEADE. The rest of LEE'S troops are with LONGSTREET at Knoxville and in North Carolina.

A RADICAL SENTIMENT FROM REVERDY JOHNSON.

The Metropolitan Club of this city gave an entertainment last evening. Among the after-dinner speeches was a brilliant one by REVERDY JOHNSON, who declared Slavery to be hell-born, and that the Constitution should be amended so as to prohibit it forever.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

The whisky strife is not yet composed. The advocates of a taxation of stocks on hand are confident that the House will not recede from its policy, and that a Conference Committee will not materially reduce the tax imposed by its vote.

NEGRO RECRUITING IN MARYLAND.

Col. S. M. BOWMAN, of the Colored Officers' Examining Board, has inspected the three negro regiments that Gen. BIRNEY has recruited in Lower Maryland—the Seventh, Ninth and Nineteenth United States Colored. He represents that every one of these troops was a slave—that not one can read or write—but that all are learning their soldierly duties with remarkable quickness. Such good care has been taken of them by Gen. BIRNEY, that out of the 3,000, only 150 have got sick in the late trying weather. A fourth regiment is forming, into which what is left of Slavery in St. Mary's County will soon be absorbed.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 7.

GEN. BLUNT'S COMMAND.

Maj.-Gen. BLUNT will leave for Gen. CURTIS'S Department to-morrow. He is to have command of the district of the Indian Territory, with his headquarters at Fort Smith, and he will be supplied with an ample army, not only for defensive, but offensive operations.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

Private information received to-day from Kansas, states the Legislature of that State yesterday agreed to go into an election for a United States Senator on Tuesday, in place of Gen. LANE, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the present Legislature were elected with a distinct understanding that no election should take place during the present term, or before the new Legislature should assemble next Winter. Gen. LANE'S term expires on the 4th of March, 1865.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States the causes argued the past week, in which GRENNE C. BRONSON and others are complainants, and the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are respondents, will be continued this week, after which will be taken up

No. 133.—The State Bank of Indiana *versus* HENRY VALLETTE.

No. 135.—THOMAS G. GAYLORD, Jr., *et al.*, appellants, *vs.* JOHN KELSHAW, *et al.*

No. 136.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, plaintiffs in error, against WILLIAM H. JELLYE.

These will be followed by the other California cases.

REGULATIONS FOR TRADE.

The following Executive order has just been printed and promulgated:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1864.

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, having seen and considered the Additional Regulations of Trade prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and numbered LI., LII., LIII., LIV., LV., and LVI., do hereby approve the same; and I further declare and order that all property bought in for sale in good faith, and actually sold in pursuance of said Regulations LII., LIII., LIV., LV., and LVI., after the same shall have taken effect and come in force as provided in Regulation LVI., shall be exempt from confiscation or forfeiture to the United States. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The following are the regulations referred to:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Saturday, Jan. 23.

LI.—The Commanding General having expressed the opinion, in reply to a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 16th inst., that the restrictions on trade in the States of Missouri and Kentucky may now be safely removed, and the Secretary of War, in his letter of this day, Jan. 23, 1864, having approved that opinion, the Twenty-fifth Regulation of Trade, established with other regulations on the 11th of September, 1863, is so far modified, that all restrictions on trade in the States of Missouri and Kentucky are annulled and abrogated; and all products and goods may be freely taken into and transported within the said States as in time of peace; *provided, however*, that no products or goods shall be taken from such States, or either of them, into any other State declared to be in insurrection, or to any port in said State, heretofore blockaded, which has been, or may be, opened, except in compliance with the Regulations of September 11, 1863.

Restrictions upon trade into or from other States, and also upon the trade with States in insurrection, and part of said States, especially on the Mississippi and other navigable rivers, will be resumed, whenever, in the opinion of the President, such removal shall be found compatible with the military measures necessary for the suppression of the rebellion.

[Signed] S. P. CHASE, Sec'ry of the Treas'y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 26, 1864.

LII.—All persons being or residing in any of the States declared to be in insurrection, whether within or beyond the lines of military occupation, may freely bring any goods or products within the State in which he may reside, to any place within such lines where there is a supervising Special Agent or Assistant Special Agent of the Treasury Department, for sale or other disposition; and so much of any regulation heretofore established as requires the obtaining of any previous authority or permit for bringing goods and products to the place of sale, is hereby rescinded.

III.—In all cases when the owner of the goods and products brought in for sale shall reside within the lines of military occupation, and shall take the oath prescribed by the Proclamation of the President, dated Dec. 8, 1863, and is not exempted from the amnesty granted by said Proclamation, or proved by affidavits to the satisfaction of the Supervising Special Agent or Assistant Special Agent, to be disloyal and hostile to the United States, such owner or his agent may receive the price of his goods and products without deduction, except for dues and fees to the Government, under the regulations of Sept. 11, 1863, or he may convey such goods and products, having paid said dues and fees, under proper permit, to such other place as he may choose for sale or other disposition; but whenever the owner of said goods and products shall not reside within the lines of national military occupation, such goods and products shall be sold by the Supervising Special Agent or Assistant Special Agent; and all such sales of goods and products shall take place on Monday of each week, at the place of receipt, and shall include all complete lots on hand at the time of sale. And the Supervising Special Agent, or the Assistant Special Agent, as the case may be, shall pay to said owner or his agent, if the said owner shall have taken said oath, and is not excepted from said amnesty, nor proved disloyal or hostile, twenty-five per cent of the gross proceeds of said sales, and shall pay the remainder of such proceeds, after deducting the necessary and proper expenses of sale, and one per cent as his additional compensation, into the Treasury of the United States, and shall give to the owner of each lot sold, or his agent, a receipt or certificate describing the property. But the aggregate compensation of no Supervising Special Agent, or Assistant Special Agent shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, and at that rate for a less period; and each Supervising Special Agent or Assistant Special Agent charged with the receipt and payment of any money under any regulation of the Treasury Department, shall give bond to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duty as such Supervising or Special Agent or Assistant Special Agent, and for the punctual payment by him into the Treasury of the United States of all sums by him received and required by law or regulations to be so paid.

LIV.—All sales, whether private or public, shall be for notes of the United States or Treasury notes exclusively, and all proceeds of goods and products paid into the Treasury under the foregoing regulation, shall be restored without interest to the owner of the goods and products sold in case he shall establish, on return of peace and the full practical restoration of the authority of the Union, the title to said goods and products, and that since the sale thereof he has conducted himself in all respects as a good and loyal citizen of the United States, and has done nothing inconsistent with the terms of the oath prescribed by the President's Proclamation of Amnesty.

LV.—Nothing in either of the foregoing additional regulations shall authorize the conveyance of supplies beyond the lines of military occupation, or, except under the Regulations of Sept. 11, 1863, within said lines.

LVI.—The foregoing resolutions, numbered LII., LIII., LIV., LV., shall take effect and be in force within the lines of the several military departments in the insurrectionary States, whenever the Generals commanding, under authority from the President, and by proper orders promulgate the same. (Signed,) S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

The Late Cavalry Fight in East Tennessee—Gen. Foster Relieved by Gen. Schofield—No Important Movements.

LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, Feb. 7.

The Reporter of the Associated Press, in front of Gen. Grant's Army, has just arrived from Nashville. He states on the highest military authority in Nashville, that all the skirmishes recently reported are merely foraging fights between our own and the rebel cavalry. That Gen. PARK, on the night of the 4th, was at Knoxville in command of the Ninth Army Corps, and that communications had been cut off this side of Cumberland Gap. That Tazewell fight was unimportant, and did not effect the general situation.

The following has just been received, and by its silence on other matters, corroborates the above. It comes from the Correspondent of the Associated Press, and is dated POWELL'S Run Bridge, five miles East of Cumberland Gap:

"Citizens report that the rebels are concentrating between New-Market and Dandridge."

GEN. FOSTER RELIEVED.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Feb. 7.

Gen. SCOFIELD has assumed command of the Department of the Ohio, vice FOSTER, relieved.

Gen. BOYLE'S resignation has been accepted, and he has resumed the practice of law in this City.

Gen. HOBSON has been temporarily put in command of the forces in Kentucky, Gen. AMMON having been placed on the Court Martial at Cincinnati.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Destruction of a Blockade-Runner in Charleston Harbor—News from Virginia and East Tennessee.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 7.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Feb. 3, has the following news:

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The steamer *Presto*, Capt. HORREY, from Nassau Jan. 29, in attempting to run in about 2 o'clock this morning, got ashore off Sullivan's Island, and remains immovable. Most of the cargo, which is on Government account, will be saved in good condition. The enemy opened a heavy fire on the steamer at daylight, and continued it all day. It is believed that the vessel will be a total wreck.

The enemy have discontinued firing on Sumter. One hundred and thirty-six shots have been fired on the city from five o'clock yesterday to five o'clock this evening.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The enemy keep up an occasional fire on Sumter. Six shots were fired yesterday morning and three last night. Eighty shots were fired at the city to-day. The enemy's batteries and monitors kept up a slow fire on the wreck of the *Presto*.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday, Feb. 6, says: One hundred and twenty Yankee prisoners from Newbern arrived yesterday, probably the crew of the gunboat *Underwriter*.

The *Sentinel* says: "Our pickets retired towards Kinston, N. C., after the fight at Batchelor's Creek."

SUSPENSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

The same paper says there is a great probability that all the newspapers in the Confederacy, except few doing Government work, will be obliged to suspend.

Richmond papers contain the following dispatches:

FROM VIRGINIA.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Reports received here this evening from several sources state that Gen. EARLY captured a force of Yankees at Petersburgh, Hardy County, Virginia, estimated at eight hundred.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

MORRISTOWN, EAST TENNESSEE, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

There is a perfect dearth of news here. The situation is unchanged. The arrival of prisoners taken in the recent affair at Smithfield is announced. It is claimed that 109 of our men were captured.

The rebel accounts of the engagement does not differ material ly from that given by us.

MORRISTOWN, Friday, Feb. 5.

Trains are now running to Rogersville Junction. There is nothing of interest from the front.

A large force of Yankees, supposed to number about 8,000, have crossed the Tennessee River near Germansville. The object of the raid being no doubt the destruction of the iron-works in Cherokee County.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

MOBILE, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Our forces occupy Corinth and Jackson. Nothing had been destroyed there, but everything was carried off. The Yankee cavalry, in strong force, crossed the Big Black yesterday, and were met by the Jackson cavalry. A lively fight took place.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia's Mails.

The Aspect of the Dano-German Question.

Denmark Asks for Delay and will Abrogate the November Constitution.

Favorable Speech on American Affairs by T. Milner Gibson.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia* reached this City from Boston at an early hour Saturday morning. We are thus in possession of our correspondence and files of European journals to the 23d ult.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

THE VERY LATEST.

BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The Danish Government has demanded a delay in order to assemble the Rigsrad, and with its concurrence to withdraw the November Constitution, and subsequently to fulfill the engagements entered into toward Germany in 1851 and 1852. In case this delay should be granted, which is probable, the Austrian and Prussian troops will not cross the Elder. A month is necessary for the convocation of the Rigsrad.

HAMBURGH, Jan. 23.

The Federal Commissioners have issued a proclamation, dated 21st inst., which says: Troops under the command of Field Marshal Wrangel, have crossed the frontier of the Duchies. Considering the protest made by several governments of the Federal Diet, we have commissioned General Hake to declare to Marshal Wrangel that we expected the usual notifications. We cannot recognise the troops as belonging to the Federal reserve, but we must submit to facts which are unavoidable. We have received instructions from the President of the Diet that the entry of the Austrian and Prussian troops would not prejudice or interfere with future orders respecting the occupation in form of execution and the administration of Holstein and Lanenburg, and that those troops would only pass through these Duchies. We therefore call upon the authorities and the inhabitants of the Duchies to give the Austrian and Prussian troops the required coöperation, and to receive them in a friendly manner.

Duke FREDERICK has replied to a deputation from Altona, that he hoped soon to be able to accept the invitation from Altona.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Denmark—Parliament—A Million of Volunteers—Milner Gibson on the War—Death of an English Confederate—War Preparations—The European Democracy—The Mexican Emperor—Thackeray—The Shakespeare Memorial—"How Not to Do It"—George Thompson in America—A Warning.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1864.

The question of greatest interest here, at the present moment, is, "Will there be war in Denmark?" The two armies confront each other across the Elder. Any hour we may hear the booming of artillery, as we hear things in these days, by telegraph. Still, I am very loth to give up my conviction that there will be no fighting. It seems preposterous that forty thousand men should attempt to resist half a million. If they do so, it will be only that help may come to them—but of that help I see little sign. What if King CHRISTIAN is father of the loveliest of Princesses, and grandfather of the future King of England; the newly-born seven-months' baby? Is not Queen VICTORIA also mother of the Princess Royal of Prussia, and the Princess of Hesse, and grandmother to the future Sovereigns of Germany? Honors are divided. What can England do but remain neutral, and tender good advice? After all, it is France that must decide. RUSSELL had scarcely refused to enter a congress before he wanted a conference. It was NAPOLEON'S turn to decline, and so "honors are easy."

The approaching meeting of Parliament is looked forward to with great interest. It is the chief ventilator—national safety valve—and scum of everybody's "great expectations." The affairs of America, Germany, China and Japan will be discussed with more or less wisdom, generally with less. Will Mr. ROEBUCK revive his motion for intervention? I think not. The Government finds its only safety in conciliating Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT. Mr. GIBSON, President of the Board of Trade, has just made a speech more thoroughly Northern in its tone than has yet come from any member of the Government. You may consider it certain that nothing will be done to injure the Federal cause, unless there should be a change of Administration. Will there be such a change? I think not. This Parliament expires so soon that members will not wish to risk a dissolution.

The resolution introduced into the Senate of the United States to raise a million of men to take Richmond, naturally provokes comment. That such a mass of men could be raised, moved, fed, managed, or prove effective, few believe. It is the common opinion that there are few men in the world competent to move great masses. If the onslaught of such numbers would be terrific, what would be a panic, occurring in such a vast and half-disciplined crowd? I presume that Gen. GRANT would be the first to veto such a levy en masse as that would be. The view of the war taken by the more sensible and conservative American writers must be nearer the true one. The war cannot be ended at a blow. There must be several campaigns and many battles. Large armies must be raised and expended. It is expected here, by those best informed of the condition of the South, that the military operations of 1864 will be more thorough, energetic, and brilliant, than any which have preceded them. The South, they say, was never so thoroughly aroused, nor so desperately determined.

The *Times*, of yesterday, made an avowal of British feeling which had the merit of frankness, at least. In commenting upon the speech of Mr. MILNER GIBSON, it blurted out what I have often asserted to be the real feeling of England, which was that the restoration of the Union, in any way, was contrary to the interests and opposite to the safety of England and of Europe, and, therefore, not to be desired. America united and at peace is a standing menace to England and the world. The *Times* clearly expresses, for the first time, the views which have governed it for three years. It tells the simple truth. England dreads the restoration of the Union. The cause of the South is her own cause. The South is fighting her battle. As long as this battle is fought with any degree of success, England will be neutral; but how hollow must be that neutrality, when the success of our party is her safety, and that of the other her greatest danger.

It is said that Mr. BUCHANAN was able to count the prominent friends of the North in England on his fingers. I believe it. One of its enemies has just died, the Duke of Cleveland, at Raby Castle, one of the most magnificent residences in England—a castle that looks like a city. These residences of the English nobility are what Americans can scarcely conceive of. One English nobleman has a residence of 900 feet front, the gardens of which are 400 acres. The park and estate are on the same scale. It is of no use to expect such people to sympathize very deeply with American ideas of politics. But the selfish principle is the basis of most British feeling. The relations of the two countries are considered critical, and there are few Englishmen who do not look forward to war with the United States as soon as those States feel themselves in a condition to make it. There is, therefore, no let up in naval preparations. One thousand men are at work on the last launched of the great iron-clads. England, while doing all she can to avoid war, feels the necessity of being prepared for one which may burst upon her any day and from any quarter. There is doubt about the best build for ships—the best make for guns, and the naval and military authorities are conscious that they are feeling their way and trying costly experiments; but there is no help for it. Lord PALMERSTON knows that he can go to the country safely only on one ground—that he has done his best to keep it in a defensible position, with its power unimpaired. Still, the Richmond correspondent of the *Times* believes that the American *Ironsides* could destroy at one broadside any ship in the British navy.

GARIBALDI is moving for a democratic revolution in Italy. He appeals to a large party which is not satisfied with the "wait-a-little-longer" policy of VICTOR EMANUEL. MAZZINI, though he pleads not guilty to a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor, acts in concert with GARIBALDI. KOSSUTH has proclaimed a revolt in Hungary. Poland is frozen up, but ready to burst out, perhaps, in the Spring. There is alarm and uneasiness—"a certain fearful looking forward" to what the world dreads. It is predicted that 1864 will be a year of solutions. I think the Emperors and Kings ought to have a congress, or the peoples may hold one without their leave. After all, the year may go on peacefully like other years, and quiet Europe look for another twelvemonth on the great spectacle of war in America.

The early Spring, however, will bring one new complication. The new Emperor of Mexico will visit his august brother Emperor in Paris, and remain with him long enough to become perfectly acquainted with his views, before embarking for Mexico. I see no reason to doubt that all this matter is settled, as I long since said it would be. France wants a great outlet in the West. Algeria and her East Indian Provinces are not sufficient. Mexico is to be the outlet for her surplus energies and intellect. There she will organize, educate, govern and direct industry. The Emperor hopes to build up a great empire in Central America, and to develop the resources of one of the richest countries in the world. You can judge, as well as I, what influence has been used by Southern diplomatists, in enabling him to form designs so farseeing and magnificent.

Mr. SALA tells us that when Americans asked him if THACKERAY would be buried in Westminster Abbey, he was ashamed to answer as he thought. The Abbey, in these days, is for Lords and soldiers. I think there is no man of letters now living in England, who, as such, would find sepulture there. A man must have other claims than those of genius. And the honor is not great to be buried in company with a mob of people, many of whom one would not care to remember, or would be glad to forget.

The effort to erect some kind of a national memorial to SHAKESPEARE has broken down, I believe, from sheer weight of flunkeyism. Several months have been spent in trying to get together a sufficiently distinguished committee, on the "Who's who?" principle. No plan for a memorial has been adopted. TOM TAYLOR headed a dramatic party, in favor of building a memorial Shakesperean theatre, where the plays of the great bard could be acted all the year round; but this idea was not adopted. After much fuss, the committee, without putting forward any programme, decided to ask the public for thirty thousand pounds, and to have a soirée. Mr. TAYLOR, and his literary friends, indignantly withdrew from the committee. I do not mention this matter as being of any great importance, but as an illustration of the English way of "how not to do it." I could give a hundred similar cases of movements that never move, associations that never associate, and plans that are never carried into execution.

Englishmen are strong in individual efforts, and work well enough in joint stock companies, when nothing is required but investment of capital and realization of profit, but they fail in comprehensive organization. Their charities are hopeless helter-skelter blunderings. Their great public enterprises are apt to be failures. Government seems a series of blunders, and the laws are a mass of absurdities and contradictions, which men despair of reforming. But men are better than their institutions, and get on in spite of them. Humanity endures much. Mrs. BROWNING asked, at the beginning of the American war—"Why don't the negroes rise?" One might ask of ten millions of Englishmen, "Why don't they rise?" Ask them, and they would tell you, perhaps, that they would only be crushed into deeper and more hopeless suffering. But the real reason probably is that they are used to their conditions and are hopeless of any better. In towns the more desperate break windows or steal, to be sent to prison. In the country set ricks of wheat on fire for the same purpose. The pauper is better off than the laborer, and the prisoner is better off than the pauper.

I do not see the way out. The rich are growing richer. The land is in fewer hands than it was twenty years ago. The millions are kept just above the point of starvation. If they save anything, it is only to keep them a little longer out of the workhouse. They are more crowded together than ever. Mr. BRIGHT wishes them to have land, but who will give it to them? It is a problem which is very difficult of solution. A crowded, landless peasantry are little better than slaves, which reminds me that our old Abolitionist friend GEORGE THOMPSON, has gone to America to see how the seed he planted thirty years ago is flourishing, and what sort of a crop it has produced. I remember a mob in Boston that would have hanged him on the Big Elm on the Common in those days. Will they give him a public reception now, I wonder? Times change, and men. Mr. SALA quotes RUSSELL LOWELL on the Mexican war. One might quote almost any American writer on almost anything to illustrate human changes. Men cannot bind themselves, and may find it more difficult to bind their posterity.

I write in a lull of great expectation as to events on both sides of the Atlantic. There is not one line of important news from any quarter, yet we seem to be surrounded by slumbering volcanoes which may burst out any moment. Spring is coming, and with it great events—certainly in America—probably in Europe. But it is like sailing in a fog at sea, or walking in one in London.

The news by the *Persia* is in this morning. The same intense cold seems to have spread over both hemispheres. It has not been so cold in France for twenty years. The rise in gold is awkward for those who have money to receive, but no one, even in England, is now fool enough to expect financial difficulties, North or South, to end the war. There is, however, something we do expect, and which I may as well warn those concerned to be prepared for. No town on the frontier or seaboard will be safe which is not well defended. The Southerners, from motives

[*Continued on the Eighth Page.*]

Second Fire Zouaves.

This splendid regiment will probably arrive about 2 o'clock to-day. Most extensive arrangements have been made for their reception by the New-York Fire Department. Chief-Engineer DECKER has issued a circular to the Foreman of each company, requesting that the Foreman, Assistant Foreman and Fire Delegates be appointed to represent the company on this occasion, to be equipped as follows: red shirt, fire cap and dark fire coat, the officers to carry trumpets. The signal notifying the department of the arrival of the regiment will be twenty successive strokes of the fire-alarm bell, repeated three times. The department will form in Cortlandt-street, march up Broadway to Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue to Hudson-street, down Hudson-street to Clarkson-street, through Clarkson and Carmine to Sixth-avenue and Jefferson Market, where a fine collation will be provided them, prepared under the supervision of Chairman HENRY WILSON. The parade will, doubtless, be a very large and fine one; fourteen Engine companies, twelve Hose companies and four Hook and Ladder companies, have already signified their intention to parade, and many others will probably do so. The Zouaves will make Jefferson Market their headquarters during their stay in this city.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 955, 613, 1123, 1177, 1201, 1141, 1095, 571, 967, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1233, 1235, 1239, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251. *Part II.*—Nos. 600, 818, 822, 828, 830, 840, 856, 866, 874, 876, 882, 886, 852, 618, 620, 556, 1430, 986, 584, 520.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 59, 88, 370, 380, 381, 383, 384, 385, 211, 148, 155, 396, 308, 309, 126. *Part II.*—Nos. 315, 416, 400, 205, 102, 277, 29, 188, 335, 347, 356, 387.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 2953, 2097, 3391, 2799, 3393, 3397, 3399, 3411, 3413, 3415, 3419.

The Court will Protect Executors from Vexatious Litigation.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Hatch and others, Executors, &c. vs. *Beebe Lexington, &c.*—The plaintiffs in this action are executors of Robert Hogan's estate, and the holder of a certain fund which each of the several defendants claim to have paid to them exclusively. The executors were willing to pay the money into court, and have the various claimants settle their rights to it; the court, after hearing counsel, ordered the money to be paid to the clerk; and that executors be discharged from all liability to any of the parties.

Judgment for plaintiffs according.

Roswell D. Hatch for plaintiffs: S. K. & F. B. Wightman for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 6, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Reg.	107⅜	
31,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Co.	107	
22,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...Co.	103⅞	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74...Co.	In 96⅜	
500	Treas. Notes	7 3-10	
	Oct. & April	S. 107¾	
500	do	108	
85,000	U. S. 5s, 1-yr. c.	98⅝	
60,000	Ill. War Loan	100¾	
10,000	N. C. State 6s	52	
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	67¾	
500	Cal. State 7s	126	
1,000	do	124¼	
30,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	35⅞	
2,000	do	35⅞	
8,000	N. Y. Cen 6s, '87	104¾	
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	101	
5,000	E. 5th M. 8s	101⅜	
5,000	Har. R. 1st M	108⅜	
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s	106⅞	
4,000	Ill. Cen. 5	121⅜	
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	89⅝	
2,000	do	89	
25,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	77	
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d M	87	
1,000	P., Ft W. & Ch. 2d	101	
10,000	Clev. & P. 3d	103	
10,000	Mar. Mi. Co. 1 M	131⅞	
55	Bank of Commerce	102⅜	
50	do	102	
25	Canton Co	38	
1000	do	38⅛	
300	do	38⅜	
200	Cumb. Coal Prf	s30 51	
700	do	51	
1000	do	51⅛	
100	do	51⅜	
500	do	b10 51⅝	
500	Quick. M. Co	49	
250	do	49⅜	
750	do	49⅝	
150	do	49¾	
100	do	b10 50	
600	do	b30 50¾	
150	Min. Min. Co	71	
300	Copake Iron Mines	13⅝	
500	do	14	
450	Mar. Min. Co	33⅛	
3000	do	33	
40	do	32	
1600	N. Y. Cen. R	133⅜	
300	do	b10 133⅝	
1000	do	s3. after opg.	133⅜
200	do	s30	133⅛
1200	do	133⅛	
300	do	b30	133⅜
150	do	b20	133⅛
100	do	b20	133⅛
500	Erie R		110⅝
7800	do	111	
100	do	b10	111
100	do	b5	111
1050	do	s10	111
500	do	s30	111
100	do	b5	111⅛
100	do	b10	111¾
200	do	c	102¾
950	do	b10	103
600	Hud. R. R		116
560	do	146⅜	
500	do	145⅝	
100	do	b30	146
100	do	b10	145⅝
550	do	145⅜	
100	do	s30	145⅛
100	Harlem R		103
	do		102⅜
1000	do		102⅛
500	do	b10	118
200	do	b5	117⅝
1700	do		117⅜
1200	Mich. Cen. R		137
10	do		136⅜
1500	M. So. & N. I. R		93⅜
50	do	b30	94
100	do	s10	93⅜
1300	do		93¼
700	do		93⅜
700	Mich. S. & N. I. G		133
200	do		135⅜
100	do	b10	138
67	Chi. & N. W		49
100	do		49⅝
400	Ill. Cen. Full S		120
300	do	b10	120
100	do		119⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R. S		131⅞
5000	do		132
200	do	s60	132
100	do	b10	132⅛
500	do	b10	132⅜
100	do	b15	132⅝
1100	do	b30	132⅜
700	Cleve. & Pitts		116
800	do	b10	116
700	do		115⅜
100	do	s30	115⅜
800	do		115⅜
200	Chi. & R. I. R		142
100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R		125
100	do	b10	125
500	Mil. & P. Du C		56
1500	do		65
200	do	b10	66⅛
800	do		66⅝
400	Tol. & Wab. R		60
200	do	b30	60⅜
600	do		60⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C	b7	89
200	do	s30	88⅝
2200	do		88⅜
600	do	b10	88
100	do	b30	89⅛
100	do	b15	89
600	Alt. & T. H		64⅜
300	do	b30	65
200	do	b30	65⅜
100	Alt. & Ter. H. Pref		82
50	Chi. & Alton R		84⅛
100	do		84⅝
100	do	b30	85
200	Ch. & Alton Pr		93⅜
50	Miss. & Mo. R		42

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Ten. St. 8s, '90	b30	57⅜
10,000	do		57
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d		102
400	Canton Co		38⅜
250	Cum. Coal Pref		51⅛
100	do		51⅜
100	do	b10	51⅞
600	Quicksil. M. Co		50
300	do		49⅜
600	N. Y. Cen. R		133⅛
100	Erie R	b10	111⅛
500	do		111⅜
1400	do		111⅜
700	Harlem R		102
100	Erie R. Pr		103⅛
100	do		103⅜
300	Hud. R. R		115⅜
400	do		115⅝
200	Mich. Cen	b10	136⅜
100	do		136⅝
350	do		136⅛
500	M. S. & N. I. R		93
800	do		93⅛
1100	do		93⅜
50	M. So. & N. I G. S		136
200	do	b10	139
1200	Reading R		117⅛
200	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R		69
200	do	b10	69
500	do		68⅛
250	do		68
650	do		67⅞
200	do	b30	68⅛
500	Ill. Cen. R. S		133⅛
100	do	b30	131⅜
500	do		131⅝
3500	Cleve. & P. R		115⅛
1000	do		115⅜
600	do	b30	116
500	do		115⅜
400	do	b10	115⅝
100	Gal. & Chic. R		114⅛
500	Clev. & Tol. R		137⅜
200	do		137⅝
100	do		137⅜
250	Chic. & R. I. R		141
300	P., Ft. W. & C		88⅛
50	do		88⅜
200	do	b10	88⅝

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

600	N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d.	133⅛	
400	do	b3	133⅜
100	do	c	133⅛
600	Erie R. ex-div	b3.	111⅛
100	do		111⅜
300	do	s10	111⅜
100	do	c	111⅝
100	do	b3	111⅞
2100	do	b3	112⅛
1300	do		111⅝
300	do	s3.	111⅜
1000	do	s30	111⅜
300	do	b10	111⅞
150	Erie Pref		102
100	do	c	103⅛
200	do		103⅜
200	do	b10	103⅜
200	Hud. River R		144⅜
500	do	s3	145⅛
100	do	b3	145⅜
200	Harlem R	c	102
1000	do	b3.	102½
200	do		102⅜
100	do		102⅝
400	Read. R	ex-div.	117⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R	b3	136⅜
200	M. S. & N. I. R	s3	93⅜
500	do		93⅝
100	do	c	93⅜
100	Harlem R		103
100	do		102⅜
200	do		102⅛
700	do	b10	118
200	do		118
100	do	b5.	117⅝
1700	do		117⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R		137
10	do		136⅜
1500	M. So. & N. I. R		93⅜
50	do	b30	94
100	do	s10	93⅜
1300	do		93¼
700	do		93⅜
700	Mich. S. & N. I. G		133
200	do		135⅜
100	do	b10	138
67	Chi. & N. W		49
100	do		49⅝
400	Ill. Cen. Full S		120
300	do	b10	120
100	do		119⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R. S		131⅞
5000	do		132
200	do	s60	132
100	do	b10	132⅛
500	do	b10	132⅜
100	do	b15	132⅝
1100	do	b30	132⅜
700	Cleve. & Pitts		116
800	do	b10	116
700	do		115⅜
100	do	s30	115⅜
800	do		115⅜
200	Chi. & R. I. R		142
100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R		125
100	do	b10	125
500	Mil. & P. Du C		56
1500	do		65
200	do	b10	66⅛
800	do		66⅝
400	Tol. & Wab. R		60
200	do	b30	60⅜
600	do		60⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C	b7	89
200	do	s30	88⅝
2200	do		88⅜
600	do	b10	88
100	do	b30	89⅛
100	do	b15	89
600	Alt. & T. H		64⅜
300	do	b30	65
200	do	b30	65⅜
100	Alt. & Ter. H. Pref		82
50	Chi. & Alton R		84⅛
100	do		84⅝
100	do	b30	85
200	Ch. & Alton Pr		93⅜
50	Miss. & Mo. R		42

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d.	133⅜	
100	do	b3.	133⅜
200	do		133⅜
300	do. at the opg	133⅜	
100	do	s10.	133⅜
100	do		133⅜
100	do. at the opg	134	
350	do		133⅜
100	do		133⅜
200	do. at the opg	133⅞	
200	Erie R. ex-div	s3.	111⅜
1100	do	s3.	111⅜
500	do		111⅜
700	do		111⅜
400	do		111⅜
50	Erie R. Pref		103⅜
60	Hudson R. R		145⅜
200	do	b3.	145⅜
300	do		145⅜
300	do		145⅜
300	do	b3.	145⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R		136
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R		94
1000	do		94⅛
200	do		94⅜
200	do		94⅜
500	do	b3	94⅜
200	do	s3	94⅛
200	do	b3	94⅜
200	do	b5	94⅜
200	do	bnw	94⅜
400	do	b7	94⅜
100	Cle. & Tol. R		137⅜
200	Chic. & R. I.	b10.	141
600	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div		131
200	do	b3.	131⅜
100	do		131⅜
300	do	b3.	131⅜
100	do	b3.	131⅜
200	do	bnw.	116
200	Gal. & Chic. R		114⅜
100	do		114⅝
200	do	b3.	114⅜
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	s3	88⅛
700	do		88⅜
500	Quicks. M. Co		48⅜
200	do	b3	48⅜
200	Mariposa Min. Co		33⅛
1000	do		33⅜
200	do	b3	33⅛
100	do		33⅛
200	Tol. & Wab. R		59
50	Mil. & P. Du C	b3	69
50	do		68⅜
200	do	b3	68⅜
100	do		68⅜
100	do	b3	68⅜
400	do		68⅜
100	do	b5	68⅜
300	do		68⅜
100	Cumb. Coal		61⅞
300	do		b10 51⅜
500	Q'ts Hill G. M. Co		13⅜

MONDAY, Feb. 8—A. M.

There was an active Foreign Trade the past week. The Import entries are less than the previous week, but the amount, including the withdrawals from Bond, on which Customs Duties were paid, is heavier. The Duties closely approximate two millions of dollars, in Gold, the heaviest week's receipts ever known in the month of February. The surplus of Gold and Silver which the Treasury now holds in New-York is over $17,000,000, and at the out ports, chiefly at San Francisco and in transitu from that port, is about $4,500,000. The Export movement of the week partially improved in ordinary Domestic Produce, but was again very moderate in Bullion, owing to the heavy shipments from San Francisco to England direct, against which Bills on London are sold in New-York. The price of Gold, owing to the active daily demand for Customs and to rumors at the close of the week of unfavorable military news, is 1¼ ℔ cent. higher than on Saturday week. The Customs fell off on Saturday to $149,678. The highest day was on Monday—$608,707.

The price of Money to the Stock Exchange, on call, is now generally 7 ℔ cent. The manifest ease of supply on Friday and Saturday may have enabled some of the old Stock firms to obtain a slight concession, but we do not hear enough on this point to authorize a lower quotation. The Currency balances at the Treasury offices are down $4,150,000, since Saturday week, and the Specie balances up nearly two millions. The Deposits at Bank will probably show, in the aggregate, a fair increase on the averages to be made up this afternoon, though the Specie Deposits, separately, are probably lower, owing to the demand upon them to pay Customs.

The Stock Exchange is much higher than on Saturday week on many of the New-York and Western Railways, and also on some of the Mining Shares. The Government Stocks are also firm, and Treasury Certificates in demand at 98 @98¼ ℔ cent. The buoyancy in the Railway speculation was particularly marked in Erie Common Shares at the close of the week, the advance, being full 4 ℔ cent., and this movement gave fresh strength to some of the other Roads, which had previously shown considerable firmness. New-York Central Stock has not yet participated materially in the general rise, and there is a pause in the speculation in Chicago and Rock Island. A rumor had some currency on the Street on Saturday of a serious disagreement in the New-York Central Direction, but it has not yet been confirmed from Albany, although a special meeting of the Board was called for Friday night or Saturday, which may or may not have been on other business.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	157¾ @	158¾
U. S. 6 ℔ cents., 1881	107 @	107¾
New-York Central	132¾ @	133¾
New-York and Erie	107½ @	111¾
Erie Preferred Shares	101¾ @	103
Rock Island	142 @	142
Michigan Guaranteed	137¼ @	138
Michigan Southern	87⅞ @	94¾
Michigan Central	132¼ @	136¾
Toledo	138 @	137¾
Illinois Central	126½ @	131¾
Pacific Mail	229 @	227
Hudson River	138¾ @	145¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	110¾ @	115¾
Harlem Common	101¾ @	102¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	88 @	88¾
Chicago and North Western	47¾ @	49¾
Almaden Quicksilver	47¾ @	49¾
Mariposa Gold	27¾ @	33
Cumberland	51¾ @	51¾

Higher prices on the Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange were made on Saturday. The greatest excitement appeared to be in the Erie Common Shares, which sold outside the Board at one time, as high as 112 ℔ cent. The transactions on the registered list in the forenoon were very large at 111@111½, as against 109¼ last night. On Illinois Central the sales were also heavy in amount, the price leaving off 132@132 per cent. In other descriptions the business was active, and the New-York and Western Roads nearly all left off higher than on Friday. There was a further rise of ¼ ℔ cent. on the Government 6 ℔ cents. of 1881 registered, and a steady movement on the Railway mortgages.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday at the same hour. The general market closed with much firmness, though under less excitement than earlier in the day.:

	Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	158	158¾
U. S. 6s, 1861	107	107¾
N. Y. Central	132¾	133¾
Erie	109¾	111¾
Erie Preferred	102¾	103
Hudson	144¾	145¾
Pacific Mail	226¾	227
Harlem	102¾	102¾
Canton	38½	38¾
Treas. Cer., new	98	98¾
Toledo	137¾	138
Northwest	49	49¾
Mich. Central	136¾	136¾
Mich. Southern	93¾	94
Mich. Guarant'd	134	138
Illinois Cen	131	131¾
Pittsburgh	114¾	116¾
Fort Wayne	88¾	88¾
Rock Island	143¾	141
Galena	114¾	114¾
Reading	117¾	117¾
Quicksilver	48¾	49¾
Cum'land Coal	51¾	51¾
Mariposa	33	33

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of N. America	105
America	127	Hanover	99¾
Phenix	104	Irving	100
Tradesmen's	110	Metropolitan	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Nassau	105
National	104	Corn Exchange	104
Seventh Ward	135	Shoe and Leather	106¾
State of New-York	103½	Continental	98
Commerce	102	St. Nicholas	101
Mech's Bank'g Ass	96	Marine	152½
American Exchange	108	Commonwealth	98
Chatham	100	Park	130
Bank of the Republic	104		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	104¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	102¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	77
Erie thirds, '83	112	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	82
Erie fourths, '80	112	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	99
Erie fifths, '83	111¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	103½	Clev. & Tol. S. F	100
Hud. R. thirds, '75	122	N. Jersey C. seconds	112
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	108	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	104¾
Har. thirds, '63	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101¾
Mich. C., '69 & '72	121	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	124	Cleve. & Pitts. firsts	105
Mich. S. seconds	104	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	103
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	100	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	84¾
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G	66
Ill. Central, '75	121	Chi. & Alt. firsts	100
Alton & T. Haute firsts	101	Chi. & Alt. S. F	100
Al. & T. H. 2ds Pref'd	88	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
Al. & T. H. 2d Income	83		

The ease in the supply of Money to the Brokers at 7 ℔ cent., was quite marked. The price of Gold is ¼@½ ℔ cent. higher than on Friday, and Bills on London 173@173½ ℔ cent. The export demand for Gold for the day's steamers, amounted to $490,251, making for the week $662,619.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $907,723 26, including for Customs, $150,000; payments, $1,451,114 72; balance, $35,223,715 46.

The import entries of the past week amount to $4,245,302 against $3,780,796 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,171,842 against $3,381,973 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $663,000 against $916.000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,834,000.

The Commercial Tables of Foreign Trade at New-York were made complete, a few weeks ago, for the *calendar* year 1863, and, as usual in January, we now return in our weekly as well as monthly comparisons of the Trade movement to the current *Treasury* year, beginning 1st July, 1863, and to close on the 30th of June, 1864:

The Import entries of the first half of the year—that is, from the 1st of July to 31st of December, 1863, exclusive of	$672,000
Foreign Specie, were	$95,937,000
Add five weeks since 1st January	22,676,625
Total to date	$118,613,626
Against same time, 1863	106,407,074
Increased Import since July 1	$12,206,552

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Merchandise, including foreign articles reexported from New-York, from 1st July to 31st

December, 1863, were	$79,049,000
Add five weeks since January	13,187,472
Total to date	$92,236,472
Against same time 1863	112,009,568
Decreased Export since July 1	$19,773,096

The amount of Specie exported from New-York for the six months of the Fiscal or Treasury year, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, was $29,121,000

Add since Jan. 1, 1864	5,459,000
Total to date	$34,580,000
Against same time 1863	36,671,000
Decreased Specie Export since July 1	$2,091,000

The Associated Bankers of this City, while disinclined to yield their State organizations for the National Banking System, begin to realize that the voluntary and independent establishment of new Banks in the Commercial metropolis and Money centre of the Country may sensibly interfere with their business, and ultimately, if not immediately, with the profits growing out of their Country balances and City deposits. They held a general meeting at the Banking House on Saturday, (at which, however, the largest Bank in the City was not, we believe, represented,) and after unanimously expressing a preference for their State organization, resolved to appoint a Committee to go to Albany, to confer with the Legislature and State officers, as to the best mode of relief from the burdens of State and local taxation, in order to compete successfully with the new National Banks in this State, which are made free of all taxation by the act of Congress. The Committee is said to be comprised of the following prominent members of the Association:

Mr. Tileston, of Phenix.	Mr. Fogg, of Park.
Mr. Jones, of Chemical.	Mr. Coe, of Am. Exchange.
Mr. Vermilye, of Merchants'.	Mr. Williams, of Metropol'n.
Mr. Leverich, of New-York.	Mr. Stout, of Shoe & Leather.
Mr. Gallatin, of National.	Mr. Berry, of Tradesmen's.
Mr. Taylor, of City.	Mr. Punnett, of America.
Mr. Morrison, of Manhattan Co.	

The Bank of Commerce is said to be favorably disposed to change to a National organization, if certain amendments to the law can be had at Washington, and the Bank of the Commonwealth is understood to be strongly represented in the Fifth National Bank, established at Harlem, on the upper end of the island of New-York.

The Fourth National Bank will go into active operation on 20th inst., with one-half ($2.500,000) of its capital paid up. It will undoubtedly be favored with the accounts of many of the out-of-town National Banks, and a liberal share of the accounts of the Treasury, beside the usual line of local deposits.

We are indebted to the San Francisco *Shipping List* for the following authentic figures of the receipts of Gold and Silver, of the new product of the Pacific coast, at that port, for the years 1862 and 1863, and of the exports including the Shipments, to that city:

	1862.	1863.
Receipts from interior	$42,539,799	$45,327,326
Receipts from north coast	4,931.579	4,970.023
Imports foreign	1,904,084	2,156,612
Total	$49,375,462	$52,453,961
Exports	42,561.761	46,071,920
Currency movement	$6.812.701	$6,382.041

From the silver districts (included in northern mines) the total receipts for the past year were $12,433,915, against about $6,000,000 in 1862. They divided as follows:

From Washoe	$11.846,915
From Esmeralda	587,000
Total	$12,433,915

The above table of Receipts has no reference to the product of the Colorado (Pike's Peak,) and other mines on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, which comes overland to the Atlantic cities.

The same authority gives the following table of the value and destination of the treasure shipments from San Francisco for the last ten years:

Years	To Eastern Ports	To England.	To China.
1854	$46,533,166	$3,781,080	$965,857
1855	38,730,564	5,152,156	889,675
1856	39,895,294	8,666,289	1,308,852
1857	35,531,778	9,347,743	2,993,264
1858	35,891,236	9,265,739	1,916,007
1859	40,146,437	3,910,939	3,100,756
1860	35,719,256	5,672,203	3,373,809
1861	32,628,011	4,061,779	3,541,279
1862	26,194,035	12,950,140	2,668,754
1863	10,389,930	28,467,256	4,206.370
	$341,659,147	$88,306,054	$24,957,524

Years.	To Panama.	To Other Countries.	Total.
1854	$204,592	$560,908	$52,045,633
1855	231,207	128,929	45,161.731
1856	253,268	573,732	50,697,434
1857	416,929	692,978	48,976,697
1858	299,265	175,779	42,548,026
1859	279,949	2?2,390	47,640,462
1860	300,809	258,185	42,325.916
1861	349,769	95,9?0	40,676,758
1862	434,508	322,324	42,561,761
1863	2,503,296	505,6?7	46,071,920
	$5,267,602	$3,516,010	$463,706,338

From the above it will be seen, says the *Shipping List*, that the total amount of our treasure shipments from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1863, sum up $463,706,338

To which we add shipment of 1853	54,905,000
Shipment of 1852	45,779,000
Shipment of 1851	34,960,895
Making a grand total for the 13 years of	$599,351,233

In reference to the amount of Coin added to the Circulation of California, the *List* remarks:

"We are sometimes asked what amount of Gold Coin is in circulation on the Pacific coast, or, in other words, what is the volume of our currency? We are unable to answer the question. The following figures, however, may furnish some clue to the currency movement of the past three years, and perhaps give an opportunity to approximate the amount of our circulation, or more properly speaking, of the Coin in the hands of the people:

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Coin remitted to the interior	$11,842,547	$12,498,548	$12,916,781
Coin received from interior	9,363,214	5,593,421	6,383,974
Added to inter'r cir'n	$2,479,333	$6,905,127	$6,532,807
Total for the three years			$15,917,267

How much of this coin has been returned to us in private hands cannot, of course, be ascertained; but it is believed that the movement to and fro by private hands *would swell the above amount*. Our statistics of remittances reach no further back than 1861, and we are therefore unable to speak with certainty of the preceding years."

The Customs Revenue of the last fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863, averaged per month:

At New York	$4,252,617 or 74 per cent.
Other ports	1,502.153 or 26 per cent.
Average per month	$5,754,970 or 100 per cent.
Total receipts of fiscal year	$69,059,642

The Customs Revenue of the first five months of the current fiscal year (the latest reported officially,) averaged:

At New York	$5,966,077 or 77 per cent.
Other ports	1,773,610 or 23 per cent.
Average per month	$7,739,687 or 100 per cent.
Total for five months, July 1 to Nov. 30, 1863	$38,698,436

A Cash Dividend of 8 per cent. to Stockholders, and a Cash Dividend of 6 per cent. to Scrip holders, and also a Scrip Dividend to Policyholders of 1863, have been declared by the Washington Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds this day, (Monday,) Feb. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-street. For full particulars, see his advertisement in the auction column.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 20, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,405,225...Increase...£39,364
Public Deposits	5.689,074...Increase...424,977
Other Deposits	13,879,877...Increase...1,531,917
Gov't Securities	11,077,189...No change.
Other Securities	20,271,671...Decrease...289,717
Notes unemployed	6,128,395...Decrease...798.890

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,827,195, being an increase of £63,700; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,974,109, showing a decrease of £734,488, when compared with the preceding return.

With reference to the market for American Securities, Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE reports as follows:

"The market in London for American Securities still remains in a very inanimate state, and transactions are unimportant. There has, however, been some disposition to buy Illinois Central shares, in view of receiving the 4 ℔ cent. dividend declared payable 1st February, which will accrue to the buyer up to the next settling day. United States 5 ℔ cent. and 6 ℔ cent. Bonds remain steady, but Virginia 6 ℔ cents have given way about 2 ℔ cent."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 83 bbls. Ashes, 10,425 bbls. Flour, 576 bbls. and 2,050 bags Corn Meal, 9,258 bush. Wheat, 7,067 bushels Corn, 163 bushels Rye, 500 bushels Barley, 8,938 bushels Oats, 2,978 bushels Malt, 4,062 pkgs. Provisions, and 995 bls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $8 75 @$8 87½ and Pearls at $10 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 378 bbls., including 337 bbls. Pots and 41 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—The demand is fair; prices, especially of Anthracite, favor buyers.

COFFEE—Continues inactive at our quotations. Java, 40½c.@41c.; Laguayra, 33c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; Ceylon, 33c.@34c.; Rio, 33c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 30½c.@31c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at previous prices. Middling at 83½c.@84½c.; chiefly within the range ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,400 bales.

FISH—The demand has been mainly for Dry Cod at $6 75@$7 12½ ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $15 50@$16 75; No.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer at retail on
MONDAY, Feb. 8,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS CLOAKINGS,
in the newest and most desirable designs and colors.
ALSO,
A LARGE AND VARIED SPRING STOCK OF
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
DRILLINGS, &c.
WHITE, BUFF,
DRAB AND FANCY
PIQUE AND MARSEILLES
AT MODERATE PRICES.
WHITE AND COLORED COUTIL FOR CORSETS.
They would call particular attention to an extensive line of
HEAVY WHITE BARNSLEY DRILLINGS,
AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD,
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1864.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, Feb. 8,
A superb assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
AT RETAIL,
consisting of
PLAIN AND FANCY
SILKS,
POPLINS,
JACONETS,
AND
ORGANDIES,
BAREGES,
GAZE CHAMBRAI,
FOULARDS,
MOURNING
GOODS,
VALENCIAS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
CLOAKINGS,
MARSEILLES,
ENGLISH
AND
FRENCH
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
BRILLIANTES,
LADIES'
AND
GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
LACES,
AND
EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
HDKFS,
SHAWLS,
&c., &c.
ALSO,
LACE CURTAINS,
TABLE AND
PIANO COVERS,
LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,
Together with a
LARGE AND GENERAL
assortment of every description of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
suitable for
PRIVATE OR PUBLIC USE,
AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW THEIR
PRESENT MARKET VALUE.
Corner CANAL and MERCER sts.

GREAT BARGAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, Feb. 8,
400 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY
BROCHE MARSEILLES,
suitable for
LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,
(Worth $1 50.)
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS, CRAPE EUGENIES,
IMPERIAL REPS, LUPIN'S DELAINES,
BLACK SILKS, HALF MOURNING GOODS,
BONNETS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
CRAPE VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, &c.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

PATON & CO.
Have made large additions to their stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
and will offer on MONDAY entirely new and fresh goods in
SHIRTING AND PILLOW CASE LINEN,
TABLE DAMASKS, CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOWELINGS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS;
Also,
all widths of Cotton and Linen Sheetings at moderate prices.
No. 341 Broadway.

FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
In Brocatelles, Tapestries, Reps, &c.
Also, new designs and styles in
CHINTZES,
and other goods for Slip Coverings.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES. 359 BROADWAY.
FOR STORES,
FOR SKYLIGHTS,
FOR DWELLINGS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Manufacturers.

RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS
OF
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 BOWERY.
For this week's sales
We shall offer our entire stock of
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS
at such low prices as will insure their immediate sale.
Ladies will do well to attend our
SILK SALE THIS WEEK.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

LAMA LACE POINTES.
ROTONDES, BOURNOUS,
OLGAS, SQUARES, &c., &c.,
WHITE AND BLACK.
ALSO,
FRENCH BANDS, RUFFLINGS,
EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
At popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

FINE WHITE GOODS.
CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MULLS,
MEROP AND VICTORIA LAWNS,
DIMITIES, MARSEILLES,
TARLATANS, &c., &c.
Selected expressly for
OUR RETAIL TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE
CHEAP STORE.
$40,000 WORTH VELVETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BONNETS, PARASOLS, MANTILLAS, MITTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BRAIDS, TAPES, BUTTONS, PORTEMONNAIES, PERFUMERIES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.,
ALL SELLING AT
OR BELOW COST.
20,000 HANDKERCHIEFS, ALL KINDS, 3c. UP.
LOTS OF COLLARS AND BANDS, 3c. UP.
SILK DRESS ILLUSIONS, AT 5c.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF LACES, 1c. UP.
QUANTITIES FINE LACES, ALL AT COST.
QUANTITIES OF BANDS,
SETS, WAISTS, EDGINGS, and INSERTIONS, ALL
AT COST.
CLOSING OUT
OF THE
ENTIRE STOCK,
TO RETIRE
FROM BUSINESS.
PILES OF SILK VELVETS, FROM 1c. YARD UP.
STACKS OF RIBBONS, FROM 1c. YARD UP.
LOTS OF LINING SILKS, 15c. YARD UP.
STRAW BONNETS FROM 6c. UP.
STRAW BLOOMERS, FROM 12c UP.
60,000 YARDS DRESS
TRIMMINGS, GIMPS, BRAIDS AND VELVETS,
AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
DRESS GIMPS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. YARD.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. YARD.
GOODS MUST
BE SOLD.
STORE TO LET.
STOCK AND
FIXTURES
FOR SALE.
PILES OF REMNANTS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
REMNANTS OF VELVETS AND SILKS.
REMNANTS OF LACES AND TARLETANS.
REMNANTS OF RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS.
REMNANTS OF NEEDLE-WORK.
THOUSANDS OF PAIRS
OF GLOVES, OF EVERY KIND, 3c. PAIR UP.
PILES OF HOSIERY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, 5c. PAIR UP.
QUANTITIES OF STRAW GOODS, FOR SPRING.
SPOOL COTTONS, BELOW COST.
SPOOL COTTONS SELLING AT 3c. DOZEN.
ANOTHER LOT SPOOL COTTON, 10c. DOZEN.
EXCELLENT 200-YARD COTTON, AT 3c. SPOOL.
JOB LOT OF CLARK'S COTTON, AT 3c.
LADIES WHO WISH
TO SAVE 50c. A PAIR ON THEIR KID GLOVES
BETTER BUY THEM NOW. A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF SPRING COLORS, AND ALL SIZES.
KID GLOVES, 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c. 70c. PAIR.
GOODS MUST
BE SOLD
AT SOME PRICE.
SEWING SILKS, 6c. DOZEN; BEST PINS AND
NEEDLES, 4c. PAPER; SKIRT BRAIDS, 3c.; TAPES,
6c. DOZEN; WORKING-COTTON, 1c.; CROCHET-
BRAIDS, 1c.; LADIES' PAGES, 3c.; HEAD-NETS,
6c., HOOKS AND EYES, 2c.; COMBS, BRUSHES,
PORTEMONNAIES, BAGS, FANCY SOAPS, BRAIDS,
ELASTICS, &c., &c.
LARGE QUANTITIES
OF GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, OF WHICH
IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO MENTION IN AN ADVER-
TISEMENT, ALL AT COST.
FRESH GOODS FROM THE
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS THROWN
INTO THE RETAIL STOCK EVERY DAY.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS
OF
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 BOWERY.
The entire balance of this Winter's Stock of
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
together with a large Stock of
Last Spring and Summer Goods,
Carried over from the season.
Will be offered this week
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
Ladies will find much of the Stock lower in prices than the present cost of Prints.
ALSO,
KID GLOVES, all sizes and colors.
ALSO,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, all kinds.
ALSO,
LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S HDKFS.
ALSO,
FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, JACONETS,
CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, SWISSES, AND TARL-
TONS.
ALSO,
the BALANCE of our CLOAKS and SHAWLS.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-street.

RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS
OF
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 BOWERY.
We shall offer this week
The remaining portion of our Stock
of BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED
SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS,
together with our
ENTIRE STOCK OF PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
TICKINGS, TOWELS, QUILTS, BLANKETS,
CRASHES, FLANNELS, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
at a still further reduction in prices.
Housekeepers, Hotel Proprietors, and Boarding-House
Keepers will find this sale worthy of special notice.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.
ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES,
PLAIN AND BROCHE
GRENADINE BAREGE TAFFETAS,
CHALLIES, MOHAIRS,
MOZAMBIQUES, &c., &c.,
Will be opened
MONDAY, FEB. 8.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

FRENCH CHINTZES,
STRIPED TWILLS, &c.
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
SUITABLE FOR FURNITURE COVERINGS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	$0 25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book,	8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.	

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

LOST AND FOUND.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1864.
NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating United States 5 per cent. Coupon Bond of 1874, No. **11,742**, with coupons of and from Jan. 1, 1864, dated Feb. 1, 1859, and issued to B. Berend & Co., or bearer; the same having been lost or mislaid in transmission to the Union Bank of London, per steamer *Hansa*, from New-York Nov. 21, 1863, payment thereof having been stopped at the United States Treasury.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A VALISE, MARKED "Lieut.-Col. Van Wagenen," in East Broadway, from a carriage, on Sunday, about 7 P. M. This valise contains private and Government papers of great value to the owner, but of no importance to others; $25 will be paid to the finder of the valise or papers. Call on Lieut.-Col. VAN WAGENEN, No. 301 Henry-st., or in BABCOCK, BROS. & CO.'S office, No. 3 Nassau-st.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 190, FOR FIVE shares; certificate No. 209, for ten shares Brevoort Insurance Company, issued to Whitney B. Noble. Transfer having been stopped, the undersigned has made application to said company for duplicate certificates of same.
JOHN H. NOBLE, Administrator.

$40 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY OR SATURday, a GOLD WATCH, with the name of Robert B. L. Clarkson engraved on the inside. If left at No. 16 West 19th-st., the above reward will be paid, and no questions asked.

NOTICE.—BILLIARD SALOON-KEEPERS WILL find it to their advantage to buy billiard balls at F. GROLE'S manufactory, No. 78 Fulton-st., corner of Gold-st. Billiard balls readjusted and colored at short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(MONDAY,) FEBRUARY 8,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Shares.	
50	Firemen's Fund Ins.	$10	28 Astor Fire Ins. $25
20	La. Fire Ins. Co	50	40 St. Nicholas Ins. Co. 25
24	W'msburgh Gas Lt.	50	25 Phenix Fire Ins. Co. 50
62	Firemen's Ins. Co.	17	24 W'msburgh City Ins. 50
25	Flint Steel R. Min'g.	25	20 N. Y. F. & M. Ins. Co 100
40	Hope Fire Ins. Co.	50	20 Sixth-av. R. R. 100
30	Germania Fire Ins.	50	1000 Montana Gold Co. 5
50	Stuyvesant Ins. Co.	50	20 New-World Ins. 50
50	Colorado Gold	100	

$2,000 7 per cent. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company Third Mortgage Bonds.
$4,000 7 3-10 United States Treasury Notes.
$1,000 5 per cent. Indiana State Preferred Special Canal Stock.
NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE THURSDAY, FEB. 11.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Lambert's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.
Cargo of prize steamer MAYFLOWER—
80 bales Cotton, more or less.
Cargo prize schooner CAROLINE GERTRUDE—
43 bales Cotton.
Cargo prize schooner STANLEY—
9 packages Cotton.
Catalogue and samples at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., on Monday, Feb. 15.
THOS. W. CLAPP,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, Southern District Fla.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ANTONIA, consisting of
BRANDIES,
WINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CROCKERY,
CALF-SKINS,
SAWS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
QUININE,
TENTS,
&c.
R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal.

SALE OF CONDEMNED GRAIN AND HAY.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1864, the following quantities of grain and hay deemed unserviceable:
About thirteen thousand (13,000) bushels of corn.
About twenty-four (24) bushel of oats.
Two hundred and fifty (250) tons of hay.
The grain will be sold in lots of one hundred (100) bushels, with the privilege of five hundred (500) bushels, and the hay in lots of twenty-five (25) tons, with the privilege of fifty (50) tons.
ALSO, at the same time and place, about seven hundred thousand (700,000) pounds of mixed grain, (corn and oats,) which will be sold by the pound, in lots of five thousand (5,000) pounds, with the privilege of twenty thousand (20,000) pounds.
The successful bidders will be required to remove the grain and hay within five (5) days from the day of sale.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quar'mar, Depot of Washington.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1864.
Will be sold at Public Auction, in the square bounded by E and F and 20th and 21st sts., in the City of Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, a large lot of
SCRAP IRON and LEATHER, PARTS OF WAGONS, PARTS OF HARNESS, TOOLS, &c., &c.,
deemed unserviceable.
The successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within fifteen (15) days from the day of sale.
Terms, cash in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
F. H. BURKE, Brig.-Gen. and Q. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, &c., &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 59 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth; French plate pier, mirror, rosewood six-octave piano-forte, rosewood centre-table, marble-top walnut arm and invalid chairs, in leather; mahogany dining-tables, secretary book-case, oak arm and dining-chairs, mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, paillasses, husk and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, damask and lace curtains, mantel-clock, marble vases, all the gas chandeliers, brackets and fixtures, china and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1864.
SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 61 cwt., known as "gradual increase," viz.:
One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.
Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.
These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.
CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at the salesroom, No 83 Cedar-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock M., sorrel mare, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted sound, kind and gentle in single or double harness or under the saddle, just from Washington, Vermont; can trot in 2:50 to the pole. Can be seen until day of sale at Fallman's stables, corner 38th-st. and Broadway. Also, light road wagon, harness, blankets, &c., together with an assortment of light top buggies, depot wagons, coupe rockaways, &c., &c.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of an order of the U. S. Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of February, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the balance of the cargo of the prize-ship *Alliance*, consisting of about 2,300 bbls. of Resin.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON HUDSON, BROOME AND GROVE STS.
—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Caleb Brush, Sr.:
HUDSON-ST.—The five 3-story and attic brick houses and lots, Nos. 290, 292, 294, 296, and 298 Hudson-st., commencing on the southeast corner of Spring-st. There is also a 2-story brick house on the rear of lot No. 298 Hudson-st., corner of Spring. Lots each about 19.6 by 75 feet.
BROOME-ST.—The three 2-story and attic brick houses and lots on the southerly side of Broome-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., known as Nos. 569, 571 and 573 Broome-st. Lots 22 by 68 feet each.
GROVE-ST.—The plot of ground, with the frame dwelling-house thereon erected, situate on the northerly side of Grove-st., about 125 feet 3 inches west of Bleecker-st., having a front of 83 feet 4 inches on Grove-st., and being about 119 feet deep each side.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF the late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co., will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., all the remaining assets of said late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co., and its members, which are vested in me as Assignee, including the following described real estate, viz.: 3 lots in St. Paul, Minn., Nos. 13, 14, 15, block No. 36; 80 acres land in Benton County, Minn.; 200 acres land in Worth County, Iowa; 3 lots in East Shakopee, Minn. Also, a mortgage for $125 on lot No. 6, in block No. 16, in village of Menosha, Wis. Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in house No. 148 Madison-st., and in the two stores No. 12 Counties-slip and No. 16 Front-st., in the City of New-York, subject to the incumbrances thereon. Also, sundry book accounts, notes, &c., an inventory of which may be examined at the office of the auctioneer.
BENJ. HAXTUN,
Assignee of late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF GRAND-STREET PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
GRAND-STREET.—The lot of land, with the frame building on the front, and the 3-story brick building on the rear of the lot, fitted up as a bakery; also, ovens under the front walk, put up regardless of expense; known as No. 496 Grand-st. Lot 16x80 feet.
ALSO, the lot of ground, with the frame building on the front and brick building on the rear of the lot adjoining the above, and known as 498 Grand-st., and opposite Grand-st. square. Lot 15x80 feet. The above are old business stands.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE STORE AND LOT, CORNER OF WEST AND CEDAR STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable store and lot northeast corner of West and Cedar sts., and known as Nos. 96 and 98 West-st., being 47 feet 2 inches on West-st., 54 feet 5 inches on Cedar-st.; north line, 64 feet 9 inches; east, 46 feet. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT POSITIVE SALE OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24,
and following days, until the whole is sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, at
No. 5 PRATT-ST.,
by order Messrs. C. W. Scofield & Co., who are declining the Hardware branch of their business,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
HEAVY AND SHELF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
contained in their store, comprising a large and general assortment of desirable goods, well worthy the attention of the trade. Catalogues on Friday, 19th inst., at the office of
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL,
Auctioneers, No. 62 Liberty-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON BARCLAY-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, AND LEASE OF PROPERTY NEAR HASTINGS, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of Susan G. Pignolet, Administratrix of Louis Pignolet, deceased:
BARCLAY-STREET.—The valuable 5-story brown-stone front store and lease of lot No. 9 Barclay-st., on the north side, about 215 feet west of Broadway. Lot 25x75 feet. The lease is from Trinity Church for 21 years, from May 1, 1852, with the usual covenants of renewal; present ground rent, $800 per annum.
ALSO, the unexpired term of 4 years from the 1st of May, 1861, of about 4 acres of land, with the building thereon, situate in the town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y., about one mile from the village of Hastings: present rent $100 per annum, and all taxes and assessments, with the privilege of purchasing contained in said lease.
Terms of sale and full particulars can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF UNION-PLACE AND EAST 14TH-STREET, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF W. RUTGERS, DECEASED.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
UNION-PLACE.—The valuable leasehold premises situate on the northeast corner of Union-place and 14th-st., known as Nos. 1 and 3 Union-place, and 27 and 29 East 14th st., being together 51 feet 7½ inches in width on Union-place by 116 feet 10 inches in depth. The leases are from the Spingler estate, and have about 13 years to run at an annual ground rent of $1,750. The premises are now rented for about $10,000 per annum. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATORS' AND COMMITTEE sale of magnificent household furniture, carriages, &c., on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1864, at 10 A. M., at No. 131 West 42d-st., consisting of rosewood parlor and chamber suites, satin brocatelle, reps and lace curtains, velvet tapestry curtains, oil-cloths, pier and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, bronzes, silver ware, &c., &c., and at 12 M. a splendid French carriage, nearly new.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Barclay-st., a well-assorted stock of white granite and common ware, glassware, fancy ware, and nine crates of light blue ware, comprising a general assortment. Sale positive, for cash, and no reserve, and goods well packed for shipping.

A. H. MULLER & Co. Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF GRAND-ST. PROPERTY.—A. H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway, two stores and lots, Nos. 496 and 498 Grand-st., opposite Grand-st. square. They are old business stands. For particulars see *Post* and *World*. For maps, apply at No. 5½ Pine-st.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.
TWENTY-SIXTH METROPOLITAN POLICE auction sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Office, No. 300 Mulberry-st., consisting of iron, cotton, tea, men and women's clothing, jewelry, &c.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
5TH-AV.—5-story English basement, brown stone.
ALSO,
5TH-AV.—4-story high stoop, brown stone, with stable. Extra size lot.
ALSO,
MADISON-AV.—4-story brown stone front, near 31st-st.
ALSO,
23D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—4-story brown stone, extra size.
ALSO,
21ST-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—4-story Philadelphia basement, brown stone.
ALSO,
37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—4-story brown stone, extra size, and in perfect order.
ALSO,
38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—4-story brown stone, full-sized lot.
ALSO,
Houses and lots on 38th-st., 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th sts., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
ALSO,
A number of other desirable houses and lots in desirable locations.
For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
Lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 122d-st.; 275 feet west of 1st-av.
Also, plot of 5 lots on 120th and 121st sts., between 3d and 4th avs. All on good grade and ready for improvement. Also, 1 lot on 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY, the desirable property situate on Broad-st., belonging to the estate of James Earl, deceased, consisting of a fine 3-story brick dwelling, with extension, containing nineteen rooms, with hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, &c., throughout. Also, two desirable brick stores adjoining, well rented, with stables attached. Good cellar under each building. For particulars, apply to
JAMES EARL,
Phœnix Bank, No. 45 Wall-st., or A. D. MEDFORD, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.—Situated at Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., between South 9th and South 10th sts., being 150 feet on 1st-st., running down to the East River over 300 feet, with wharf 150 feet front, of 20 feet depth at low water, and a return dock of 150 feet, containing about 22 lots of ground; is well calculated for a sugar refinery, or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 49 1st-st., opposite.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
No. 7 West 31st-st., $7,000; No. 63 1st-st., $5,000; No. 69 1st-st., $5,000; Nos. 158 and 160 East Houston-st., $6,000; No. 18 Columbia-st., $5,000; No. 440 4th-st., $7,000; Nos. 237 and 239 Delancey-st., 50x87½, dwellings front, shops on rear, $10,000; No. 249 Broome-st., $7,000; No. 31 Delancey-st., $6,200; on favorable terms. Apply from 12 to 3 to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

TO OWENRS OF DWELLING-HOUSES. —HOUSES WANTED.—We have customers for several first and medium-class dwelling-houses, and invite from responsible parties a list of such property as they desire to sell this Spring, with the cash price. Wanted, a first-class dwelling-house on 34th-st., between 4th and 7th avs., and possession if possible, within six weeks.
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A 4-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH all modern improvements, situate on the north side of 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avenues; price $11,000. Also, one for $10,000; also, a 3-story brick on West 23d-st., full lot, $16,000; one in 41st-st., near 5th-av., $30,900; one in 35th-st., $20,000. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 154 EAST 33d-st.; size of lot 18 feet 9 inches by half the block; house 18 feet 9 inches by 46 feet deep; three stories and basement, brown-stone front, high stoop, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of J. EDWARDS, brown-stone yard, East 16th-st., near Avenue A.

**ORANGE, N

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ILL TREATED ILL TRAVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAH: OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL. GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—HELVEI; or, THE GALLEY SLAVE OF TOULON—THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH'S HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—(opposite New-York Hotel)—GRAND CONCERT.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 589 Broadway)—STEREOSCOPTICON AND THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Maj. MEANS' cavalry battalion, composed mostly of loyal Virginians, residents in Loudon County, recently returned from an extensive scout, during which they found no enemy, but discovered that a reign of terror existed among the people of the Loudon and Shenandoah Valleys, in consequence of the execution of the new rebel conscription, which sweeps every male person, between eighteen and fifty-five, into the rebel army. In view of these conscripting operations outside the enemy's military lines, Gen. SULLIVAN, commanding at Harper's Ferry, had ordered that a Secessionist be arrested, imprisoned, and held as hostage for every loyal man thus conscripted.

The steamship *Columbia*, from New-Orleans, Jan. 30, arrived yesterday afternoon. Our correspondent informs us that the approaching election of State officers is the all-engrossing theme in that direction, and that the political barometer is at fever heat. The Nominating Convention was to meet on the 2d inst. It was thought that the Hon. MICHAEL HAHN has the inside track for the nomination for Governor, although District Attorney WAPLES was prominently mentioned in connection with the office. T. J. EARHART was spoken of for Attorney-General, and ROBERT MONTGOMERY for Treasurer. There were evident preparations for a military movement, but where the intended blow would be struck was not made known.

A dispatch from Washington says that a reconnoissance in force from the Army of the Potomac was made on Saturday in the direction of the Rapidan, and that heavy cannonading and musketry were heard during the day, but no particulars were received. Another dispatch says that LEE has but 15,000 men in front of MEADE, the balance being with LONGSTREET and in North Carolina.

Richmond papers of the 3d have been received at Fortress Monroe. They contain little news. On the morning of the 2d inst. the blockade-runner *Presto* attempted to run into Charleston harbor, but was run ashore off Sullivan's Island, under the fire of our guns, and will be a total loss. The news from Virginia and East Tennessee is unimportant.

The latest war news from East Tennessee is to the effect that all the recent cavalry fights in that region have been mainly between foraging parties, and that no important movement on either side has taken place. Gen. FOSTER has been relieved by Gen. SCHOFIELD, who has assumed command.

Admiral LEE, Commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, advises the Secretary of the Navy of the destruction of the notorious blockade-runner *Wild Dayrell*, at New Topsail Inlet, where she was ashore and discharging her cargo.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ocean Queen* from Aspinwall, Jan. 29, arrived yesterday afternoon. Our correspondent informs us that the approaching election of State officers is the all-engrossing theme in that direction, and that the political barometer is at fever heat. The Nominating Convention was to meet on the 2d inst. It was thought that the Hon. MICHAEL HAHN has the inside track for the nomination for Governor, although District Attorney WAPLES was prominently mentioned in connection with the office. T. J. EARHART was spoken of for Attorney-General, and ROBERT MONTGOMERY for Treasurer. There were evident preparations for a military movement, but where the intended blow would be struck was not made known.

The steamship *Ocean Queen* from Aspinwall, Jan. 29, arrived at this port Saturday, bringing $365,938 in specie, and later news from the States of Central and South America. A treaty of peace has been concluded between New-Grenada and Ecuador, and good feeling is again established. There are rumors of a threatened disturbance between Peru and Spain, relative to the murder of some Spanish subjects in the interior. A curious step had been taken by the United States Consul at Callao, who had given the American flag to a foreign steam vessel, which it was generally understood had been purchased from the British by Gen. MOSQUERA, to be used in the war against Ecuador. The Peruvian Government have detained her. Two thousand one hundred corpses had been taken from the ruins of the burned church at Santiago. Many other lives were lost, and the bodies were utterly destroyed.

Via Havana we have later news from Mexico, from French sources. Under date of Jan. 5, Gen. BAZAINE writes that he that day occupied the city of Guadalajara, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of the Mexicans to hold the place. Reports as to whether Zacatecas is occupied by the French or not are conflicting. JUAREZ is said to be either at Monterey or Durango, having been deserted by nearly all his Ministers and the Gens. PABODI, AMPUDIA and ARAMBERRI. The recent affair at Morelia is represented as being very disastrous to the Liberals, whose loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 1,246 against 40 killed and 80 wounded on the side of the Interventionists. Two days after this fight the Liberals, 5,000 strong, are reported to have attacked San Luis Potosi, where they were defeated. TERAN, late Minister of Justice under the Juarez Government, had arrived at Havana en route to Spain, where he intends to reside on his family estate in Andalusia.

At an early hour on Saturday evening a very destructive fire occurred in the manufacturing establishment known as the Empire Works, situated in East Twenty-fourth-street, near Avenue A. The buildings were six stories in height, and extended from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-fifth streets. The fire broke out on the sixth story, and owing to the fact that it was impossible, by any ordinary means, to throw water to that height, the flames obtained such headway as to envelop the entire buildings before the powerful steam-engines could be brought to bear. The buildings and contents are almost a total loss. The damage will not fall much short of $200,000.

Our Albany correspondent announces the passage of the General Bounty Bill, on Saturday evening, just as it came from the Senate. This bill provides a general bounty of $300, from the State, but does not prohibit counties, towns or cities from increasing it—on the contrary, it expressly authorizes them to do so.

Capt. J. M. STREETMAN, Fifty-sixth Georgia Regiment, is out in a card, urging his fellow-soldiers to desert. His reason for this is, that "the rebellion must finally fail; better that it should do so soon and before the last poor fellow in the ranks is sacrificed to gratify the obstinacy and pride of the rebel leaders, who intend, in the last extremity, to save themselves by flying to a foreign country, which you cannot do, for the want of the means of living there."

The Stock Market was active at advanced prices for the Railways on Saturday and left off firm. Money in good supply at 7 per cent. Gold 158¾ at close of the day.

A Lesson from the Enemy.

The comments of the *Richmond Examiner*, which we published Saturday, upon the approaching Presidential election at the North, as well as those which are likely to issue in future from the same quarter upon the same subject, will furnish us with the most instructive reading that has yet emanated from the Confederacy. The speculations of the rebels as to what is likely to happen at the North are not of much value, because they rarely know the truth about what is actually occurring amongst us, and never know anything about the feelings of the people. But all that they say as to the effect which our course of action is likely to have on them and their fortunes, as to the influence of our various political changes upon public opinion at the South, is of great value, and ought to be as carefully noted by those who undertake to guide the popular action here, as the information of spies by the Commander-in-Chief.

There is certainly one subject, on which we may well take a lesson from them, and that is the art of bringing into play the whole resources of a country for purposes of offence and defence. Whichever else they may have done badly, this they have done well. They have certainly blundered as to the extent of their capacity, as well as to the extent of ours, but they have displayed a skill in the use of what strength they have, in marshaling it and using it at the right times and places, which has probably never been surpassed. There is certainly no case on record in which as much has been got out of five millions of people for military purposes, as the Confederate leaders have managed to get out of their followers during the last three years; and the reason is obvious. They have for years looked forward to a contest, not of this magnitude, but of the kind in which they are now engaged. The capabilities of the South have during this time been their constant study, whether they lay in the character of the people or the resources of the State. When they boasted in Congress and on the stump of what they would do if we came to blows, we all laughed. But the result has proved, that in so far as they were in error, it was due to ignorance of us, and not to an overestimate of themselves.

Such changes as they made in the Constitution of the United States before adopting it for their own use, were evidently made with the view of consolidating and strengthening the Executive, and thus making the Government better fitted to bear the strain of a great military emergency. The most notable of these was the addition of two years to the Presidential term, thus giving such incumbent a better chance for carrying out a fixed policy, of getting used to his work, and bringing the strong points of his character into contact with it before being ousted—to say nothing of decreasing the number of elections, which, as long as the population was small, the Government cheap, and the country peaceful, were simply incidents in a progress which, without them, would perhaps have been monotonous, but which, in a period such as that through which we are now passing, are likely to take the character of immense convulsions, that shake society to its very foundations. Few people at the North, when we first heard that JEFFERSON DAVIS had been elected for a term of six years, realized what a source of strength this long term of office might prove; there are few people at the North who do not now begin to realize it very thoroughly. If our Presidential election involved simply a change of Presidents, its occurrence in the midst of a great civil war, complicated by the presence of such a question as Slavery, would be well calculated to rouse anxiety; but involving as it may, a complete change in the whole machinery of our administrative system which is charged with the conduct of war, calling 800,000 men to the field, and which has to provide for a debt of nearly 2,000,000,000, it is something which nobody can contemplate without alarm. The South, for precisely the same reason, looks forward to it with hope. It would be hard to make any comment on it that would more effectively point its dangers than the following from the *Examiner*:

"It is hard to forecast the effect of this election upon the progress of the war. It is safe to infer, however, that any change will be benefical to the South. LINCOLN and his party are so irrevocably committed to, and indissolubly linked with, the continuance of the war, that we can hope for no peace from them save by utter exhaustion of the means of prosecuting it. If they are driven from power, they will become embittered opponents of their successors, even if they should adopt a warlike policy, and will prove a formidable obstacle to its successful maintenance.

Although a military President might be supposed to be naturally warlike, it by no means follows. Unwilling to imperil his reputation, and, like most soldiers, more sensible to the evils of war than bloodthirsty politicians, a General in power would probably seek an accommodation. At all events, the elevation of a new man would remove the medley of fanatics and rogues who now close every outlet from the present calamitous war. If not immediately operative, it would, at all events, give some ground for the hope that both the Confederacy and the United States, as well as humanity in general, might be relieved from the misfortunes which the most shameless and obstinate wickedness persist in heaping upon them."

Gen. Hancock's Command—A Rallying Cry for New-York.

Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, Commander of the Second Army Corps, who bears a commission from the War Department for the recruitment of his corps to fifty thousand men, arrived in New-York yesterday for the purpose of setting on foot measures for the filling up of the regiments of his command belonging to this State. These number no less than *nineteen* regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, the organizations being as follows:

Sixty-first New-York.
Sixty-third New-York—Irish Brigade.
Sixty-ninth New-York—Irish Brigade.
Eighty-eighth New-York—Irish Brigade.
Fifty-seventh New-York.
Fifty-second New-York.
Seventh New-York (Detachment.)
Sixty-sixth New-York.
Sixty-fourth New-York.
Eighty-second New-York (Second Regt., N.Y.S.M.)
One Hundred and Fiftv-second New-York.
Forty-second New-York (Tammany Regiment.)
Fifty-ninth New-York.
One Hundred and Eighth New-York.
Tenth New-York (Battalion.)
Thirty-ninth New-York (Garibaldi Guard.)
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York.
One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York.
One Hundred and Eleventh New-York.
Company G, First New-York Artillery.

With such a representation, may we not say that the mission of Gen. HANCOCK is preeminently a business which touches New-York? It is indeed so, and we expect to see the call responded to by one of those splendid efforts which our State is capable of making and has already made so often. To this end we should be glad to see public effort and private zeal concentrate themselves on this specific business; and if so, there is no reason why we should not, between now and the expiration of the term of the National bounties, on the 1st of March, fill up these nineteen regiments to the maximum. The number required for this purpose is, we believe, about ten thousand men.

There are several considerations which should give an extra fillip to the recruiting of Gen. HANCOCK's regiments, and which, while stimulating general effort in his behalf, are of a nature to appeal powerfully to those who design entering the service of their country. And first there is *the nature of the service* to which Gen. HANCOCK's command will be assigned. By the terms of the order under which he is filling up his corps it is to be assigned to "special service." What this service is does not appear, but without indicating any specific mode of operating, we think public anticipation does not greatly outrun probability when it fixes Richmond as the *objective* which will be aimed at by HANCOCK's column. It has been often remarked, and we have ourselves shared the sentiment, that were a call made for volunteers for the express purpose of taking Richmond, it would be responded to with enthusiastic alacrity. We do not take it upon ourselves to outrun any utterance of those at the head of affairs, and say that this is the mission for which the Second Corps is designed, yet we make bold to prophesy that those who act on this supposition will not be greatly mistaken. Here, then, is a glittering point to attract all those who, disappointed at the untoward fortunes of the Army of the Potomac, wish to cast in their lot with a column which holds out the promise of new experiences, and which we hope to see ere long under way, with "Richmond and our Union prisoners" as its battle cry.

But it is not merely that the service to which the Second Corps is to be assigned presents the charm of *new* experiences: those who cast in their lot with this command will become heirs to all the *old* glories and traditions of a corps which stands out conspicuous among the splendid corps of the Army of the Potomac—the corps which SUMNER led through the battles of the Peninsula, which shattered and broke the army of JOHNSTON before Richmond, which illustrated its spirit at Antietam by the five thousand of its members it left dead and wounded on that bloody field, which lit up the gloom of the first Fredericksburgh by heroism unsurpassed in military annals, which almost alone withstood and repulsed the fierce impetuosity of the rebel charges at Chancellorsville, which bore the brunt at Gettysburgh and claims the first honors of that memorable and splendid victory. In paying the Second Corps this tribute, we do not mean to intimate that it possesses any *inherent* superiority in fighting qualities over others in the Army of the Potomac; but what we do say is that, having been fated to pass oftener through the fiery ordeal than any of its peers, it has ever emerged with its honor brightened by the trial. And while its captures from the enemy of guns, prisoners and colors rival those of any corps, it has the proud satisfaction of knowing that not a single color has ever been wrested from it. Growing up with this corps and sharing its fame and fortunes, Gen. HANCOCK has risen into the esteem of the army and the country as a soldier of unpassed gallantry, energy and ability. In command of the independent army which he will have, when his corps is recruited to the number designed, we may look forward to brilliant exploits on his part.

These special considerations prompting the enlistment of the best energies of New-York for the filling up of the regiments of HANCOCK's command belonging to this State, are in addition to, but also inclusive of the general considerations that urge every effort to stimulate volunteering. But three weeks now remain during which the large Government bounties will be given; at the end of this period, volunteering will, necessarily, greatly decline, and the fewer the men that are now raised the harder will the draft bear on all. Let us, therefore, see to it that HANCOCK's ten thousand are promptly forthcoming. Let New-York make one of her magnificent efforts and they *will* be forthcoming.

THE COPPERHEADS AND THE DRAFT.—The late order for the draft on the 10th of March makes the Copperheads begin to hiss again. The possibility that they may be called upon and compelled to do their part toward maintaining the Government, brings out afresh the hatred which fills their hearts. Thus we find the *Daily News* calling upon Gov. SEYMOUR "to redeem now, at this late day, his pledges of last Summer" to his friends, and "to protect them in this new emergency;" and while thus calling upon the Governor to start the flame of revolution, it exclaims, "Heavens and earth! Has it come to this, that the people of New-York have no recourse but to revolution against oppression?"

The *News* may call upon the Governor, and call again. It will be in vain. The Governor went near enough to the abyss of revolution last Summer. He looked over its edge, and what little he saw of it was quite sufficient to keep him from ever throwing himself down. This draft will be enforced if the men are not otherwise raised in time, as the former one was, and the Governor will not lift a hand to prevent or hinder it.

We cannot but wish sometimes that these men among us who whine or howl so about "oppression" could once have a chance to know what oppression really is. If they could only be changed off for some good Union men in rebeldom, so that they might compare for a brief period the two situations, it would be a very good "swap." What is the state of things there on the question of military service? The bill which passed the rebel Senate a few days ago will enable us to form something of a judgment of it. By that bill, all white men residents in rebeldom, aliens or otherwise, between the ages 18 and 55, are not made subject to draft, but declared to be "in the military service of the Confederate States," not for three years or six, but "for the war." But even this is not enough. All persons between 45 and 55 that are not in the army are ordered to "enroll themselves," under pain of being conscribed into the army in the field, and out of these and others unfit for military service are to be made all details "for provost and hospital guards, commissary, quartermaster and nitre bureau agents, clerks and guards for service in enforcing the Conscript Acts."

There are some few exemptions made—officers of the Confederacy and of the States, ministers who were discharging their duties on April 10, 1862, and still are so doing, one editor of every newspaper published since that date, and such journeymen printers as are indispensable for printing it, apothecaries, physicians who have been practicing for seven years past, and teachers of twenty children, who have been teaching for two years, and the overseers on plantations where there are twenty slaves—these are exempted. No discharge from the army is valid unless the disability still exists. Having furnished a substitute makes no difference.

Truly the Southern people seem destined to drink the cup of oppression to the dregs. But what shall we say of these Northern Copperheads, who have not a word of reprehension for the evils which are forced upon them, but are loud in execration of the light burdens which we must bear, to be able to raise up that people from the oppression which is grinding them to powder?

THE POLICE BILL AT ALBANY.—Why does not the Legislature take action on the Police Bill? It cannot be from any doubt of its essential justice or of the importance of a prompt decision. We have a double set of Police Commissioners, each claiming authority over the Police force, and both waiting for decisive action at the hands of the Legislature or of the courts. Meantime, questions arise about the payment of the men, which tend to postpone their just claims, and the whole force is demoralized by the delay to which the matter is subjected.

We see indications that the old bane of all heathful legislation—personal and factious politics,—is poisoning the sentiment and postponing the action of the Legislature on this subject. The great difficulty seems to be to agree upon *names*. Every few days a new bill is introduced, either enlarging the board or changing the names of some of the members of it. There are apparently two or three factions in each party which quarrel among themselves for control over the board or for representation upon it, with a great deal more vehemence than they struggle to preserve the force itself from destruction. This is wrong and mischievous. The main object of all rightly disposed persons should be to keep the police out of politics—to remove it, so far as possible, from partisan control, and to build up its efficiency and its character. We see in some quarters a sharp effort to exclude Mr ACTON, the President of the board. No greater mistake could possibly be commited: and the effort, in our judgment, can only have its origin in some paltry political jealousy or resentment. The universal sentiment of the public bears testimony to the energy, zeal, intelligence and effectiveness with which he has discharged the duties of his office. His experience, as well as that of his colleague, Mr. BERGEN, is invaluable, and should not be lightly thrown away.

We see not what possible valid objection can be urged against retaining the present Union members of the board, and then calling on the Democrats to nominate an equal number of good men from their party for the same appointment. It would be well if they could agree upon two of the men appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR, as such a course would tend greatly to harmonize public sentiment on the subject, and smooth the way to a settled and efficient system. But they should decide upon something at once, and relieve our City from its present suspense on the subject. Every day's delay only aggravates the difficulties and embarrassments which surround it.

AMUSEMENTS.

BELLINI'S opera of "Norma," in which Mme MEDORI made so great a success here and in Boston, will be given to-night at the Academy of Music. The matinée on Saturday was triumphantly successful. There was not standing-room in any part of the parquet, balcony or first circle.

The announcements at the various places of amusement, to-night, are as follows: At Wallack's, "Rosedale;" at the Winter Garden, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man;" at Niblo's Garden, the "Connie Soogah;" at the Olympic, a new burlesque called the "Ill-treated Il Trovatore," and a farce; at Barnum's Museum, dwarfs, giants, albinos, and a new drama, called "Helvei, or the Galley Slave of Toulon;" at Hope Chapel, a new series of views in the stereoscopticon.

A new and handsome equestrian establishment, called the Hippotheatron, and located in Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music, will be opened to-night. The entertainments are of a sumptuous kind, and the establishment, we doubt not, will prove a well managed and profitable enterprise.

Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF, well known as a vocalist and teacher, has just composed a patriotic song, called *One Flag or No Flag*. The melody is of a popular character, and the sentiment of the words will commend them to the loyal masses. The song is published by WM. HALL & SON.

The annual ball of the Melo-Choreans takes place at Irving Hall on Easter Monday. It is an interesting affair, from the fact that most of the public characters connected with the musical and dramatic professions attend it.

We are happy to announce that a grand testimonial concert has been proffered to Mr. HARRISON of Irving Hall, by a number of his admirers. No one is more thoroughly deserving of the compliment. The entertainment takes place on the 3d of March. A grand orchestra, a powerful chorus, and several of the most eminent vocal and instrumental soloists now in the country, will assist.

"Thomas-à-Beckett" is the name of a well written tragedy by Major ALEXANDER HAMILTON. Some of the scenes are exceedingly powerful.

The Annual Fancy Dress Ball of the Arion Society takes place at the Academy of Music on Thursday next. It is always the best of the season.

Two excellent concerts take place to-night; one at Dodworth's Saloon, for the introduction of a new American pianist, Mr. PEASE; the other at Niblo's Saloon, for the benefit of a remarkable boy violinist, Master EMIL MOLLENHAUER. Particulars of both can be found in our advertising columns.

Mlle. CANISSA gave a concert at Irving Hall on Saturday night. It was badly attended and uninteresting, except when Mr. HABELMAN sung, or Mr. S. B. MILLS played. A young lady violinist, too, Miss TORDI, was good. She produces a good tone, has some execution, and with study will make an artist.

Mrs. H. C. WATSON will give a reading from the poets to-morrow night at Chickering's Rooms.

THE BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.—The Bedouin Arabs, who were so popular at the Alhambra Pavilion last fall, are the leading attraction at Mr. LENT'S Amphitheatre, No. 485 Broadway. Their wonderful performances and strange gyrations have attracted crowded houses nightly. Mme. LOUISE TOURNAIRE, the most graceful of riders, with other well known equestrians, have contributed largely to the amusement of the public.

HOWE'S CIRCUS.—Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL, the celerated tight-rope dancer, has been engaged at this establishment, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, and will appear nightly in some of her most remarkable acts, as will also Mr. JOHN DENIER, the gymnast. The entire performances in the arena will be changed for this week, and will comprise new and original features.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.—The collection of rare animals in the old Chinese Museum buildings, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, will well repay a visit, and afford a great deal of instruction as well as amusement. The number and variety of zoological curiosities is very great, and some of them very interesting. Among the most remarkable are two white peacocks and a pair of Japanese hogs. These specimens of swinish nature are as strange-looking creatures as any we have yet seen from the antipodean empire from which they come. The performance of the elephants, monkey and ponies afford a large amount of hilarity, and a couple of hours may be spent very pleasantly at this truly great exhibition of animals. Parents should not neglect to take their children to so attractive and instructive a place of recreation.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.—To-morrow evening a grand sacred concert will be given by Mr. GEORGE LEACH, at the Church of the Messiah, (Dr. OSGOOD'S,) in which he will be assisted by Mrs. Mozart, Mrs. Jennie Kempton, Miss Flint, Mr. Geary, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Henry C. Timm, Mr. Geo. W. Morgan and other artists. The programme is of varied excellence, being made up of selections from Mr. LEACH'S new work "Laus Domino," and including also several new pieces of patriotic music.

FROM ALBANY.

Passage of the General Bounty Bill—No Restrictions upon the Offering of Local Bounties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1864.

The first real debate of the session, when something worth contending for was at stake, occurred last evening in the Assembly, in considering the Special Bounty Bill. A minority, in which was included the entire New-York City delegation, opposed that feature of the bill which prohibits paying local bounties to increase the State bounty. It was argued on the one hand that if the bill passed with this provision included in it, enlistments in cities would immediately cease for lack of local stimulus, which has heretofore been found effective in promoting enlistments. On the other hand, it was argued that the passage of the bill giving a State bounty of three hundred dollars, but prohibiting competition, would promote enlistments in the country, and men would not be drawn away from their respective towns in the country to enlist in the city by the high bounties offered there. As the debate progressed, it become a contest between the claims of the country to gain credits for its men, and of the city to make its capital available. It was not of course granted by advocates of the rights of cities, that large bounties would or should deplete the rural districts of arm-bearing men. It was held with much reason that large bounties are required in cities, where wages are high, to induce men to enlist. It was evident that, as a majority of the members are from the country, so the majority favored a law that would prevent competition. There was, however, I think, a feeling that there might be an injustice in refusing to cities the privilege of paying such bounties as they desire to. It was this feeling and the determined opposition of the members from New-York and the southern counties, which finally determined the House to leave the bill for further consideration before ordering it to third reading. It was a late hour and after a stormy debate that this conclusion was reached. The bill came up again this morning as special order, and with certain amendments and motions pending, was laid upon the table. The General Bounty Bill was subsequently passed, and this in effect decides the question of prohibiting competition by the offer of local bounties. This bill, which has already passed the Senate, was ordered to third reading by the House, this morning, after very brief consideration, and by an almost unanimous vote. It was subsequently read the third time and passed the House precisely as it came from the Senate. The bill expressly grants the power of offering local bounties, and without limiting the amount, as will be seen by consulting the twenty-second section. It is doubtful whether the Special Bounty Bill will be again taken up. P. D.

MISS DICKENSON TO-NIGHT.—Miss ANNA E. DICKENSON will speak at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, to-night, on "Words for the Hour." Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preside.

PERSONAL.—Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK arrived in the City on Saturday and is at the St. James Hotel.

Mr. E. N. Dickerson and Mr. Jerome's Steam-Yacht, the Clara Clarita.

NOTE FROM MR. DICKERSON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the controversy about the Navy began, and an attempt was made to divert public attention from the ships-of-war to me, I admitted in print, *for the purposes of this discussion*, that I was profoundly ignorant of a steam-engine, and supposed a cylinder head to be a full moon; and I had hoped that so much of a concession would have satisfied those who seem so anxious to attack me. But I find myself mistaken; and Mr. DONALD MACKAY, who never saw me, says I am a "monomaniac," and ought to be "punished and made an example of." Mr. BAIRD, who knew nothing of the matter at all, says I did not make the plans of the valve gear of the *Kin-Kiang*, which *did go very fast*; Mr. RUTHERFORD says that I was not invited to a certain trial trip when my own machinery was to be tried; and now Mr. JEROME finishes the list by saying that he "is done with me," (which is cool, considering that I never in my life had any business relation of any kind with him,) because I had something to do with a boat which, he says, *didn't go very fast*. These are very distressing circumstances indeed, but I hope, by keeping truth on my side, to survive them all.

Mr. JEROME says that Mr. ROWLAND'S statement in regard to his yacht is so "erroneous and unjust," that he must publish the facts "*as far as he knows them*," which is not *very far*; and I take notice that he don't publish those he does know.

And, *first*, Mr. ROWLAND'S statement, so far as I am concerned, is entirely true. I did not see Mr. ROWLAND on the subject, however, before the wrote his letter, nor since, as I was at home sick, and sent my note by a servant. His answer came by a messenger, and the original was sent direct to the TIMES; so that we had no conference on the subject; and the statements made by him *are not my statements* at all, but no doubt they are true.

Secondly—The boiler of the boat was bought by Mr. FORBES before he ever spoke to me on the subject, and he then told me that he had bought the engine *if* it could be adapted to run a screw of a little boat he proposed to build. I told him that any engine could be so adapted; and when I saw this one I suggested the best way of doing it. I knew nothing of the size of the boat, its uses, or who was its owner, *and never saw it* till after it was built, and the engine and boiler were in it. Mr. FORBES is not here to speak on the subject, but if he were, he certainly would not say that I told him that an *ordinary sixteen-inch horizontal shop engine* "was just what he wanted" to drive a yacht of about 200 tons, whose cross section is *about one-sixth that of the Persia*. A man must be more ignorant than I have admitted myself to be, to have such an opinion as that, and *Mr. Jerome knows that it was not my opinion*; and he knows it in this way, I challenge contradiction.

Before the boat ever left the dock, Mr. RIGGS, a friend of Mr. JEROME, one day at the Union Club said to me in substance that he had been on board the yacht, and thought it a very poor arrangement. I replied that I agreed with him exactly, which seemed to surprise him, for he asked me at once whether it had not been made on my plans. I stated to him what the facts were, and he said that Mr. JEROME did not so understand it. To this I replied that I never had exchanged a word with Mr. JEROME on the subject, and did not know till the engine was in the boat that he owned it. I explained to Mr. RIGGS my connection with it, as above stated. In a day or two afterward Mr. JEROME met me, and remarked, rather complainingly, that I had disparaged his yacht to his friend, Mr. RIGGS. I said no; that I had simply stated the facts as they were, and had agreed with Mr. RIGGS' opinion about the boat. He then asked my advice about it, which I gave, which was to employ some one to build a small tug-boat and put the engine in it, by which he would save his money, or a part of it, and if he wanted a steam yacht, to have a proper engine built for one. He said he would do so. In a few days Mr. CHARLES H. HASWELL, the engineer, called on me and said that he was employed by Mr. JEROME to estimate and report upon the cost of taking out the engine, and putting it into a tug, and asked the dimensions of the machinery. I advised him not to fix the size of his tug till the engine had worked, and its power was known, which he approved of. Meanwhile, as he told me, there had been a letter written to Washington offering to sell the tug, when built, to the Government. This, I supposed, ended the matter so far as the yacht was concerned; and as it was all done *before the boat was ever moved by steam*, I did suppose that no man who knew these facts could have believed that my opinions were that the engine was "just what he wanted" to drive the yacht.

Mr. HASWELL, in furtherance of his instructions, visited the boat long before she was moved by steam, and I certainly supposed that he would have gone on to remove the machinery, as I had advised before it was ever tried, but for my suggestion to the contrary.

I never saw this machinery more than six times in my life; I never knew how large or what sort of a boat it was to drive till the boat was built; I never was employed by any person in the matter to have or express any opinion whatever about the ratio between this engine and the vessel; and the only thing I ever undertook to do (and this was without compensation and merely voluntary) works perfectly.

Whether a 16-inch stationary engine, with about 24 feet of grate bars, without a blower, can drive a 200 ton vessel with one-sixth the immersed cross-section of the *Persia*, at the speed desirable for a yacht, I presume no one will differ with me in opinion in saying that it won't. It will drive such a boat ten miles an hour if a blower is put to the fire, which, with the short pipe of the boat, instead of the long chimney of a factory, has scarcely any draft; but I told Mr. JEROME and Mr. RIGGS both that three times that power was needed and that it could be put into one-third the space of this engine, and *all this before it was known by experiment how fast the boat could go*.

My interview with Mr. JEROME was apparently perfectly frank, and he took my advice to remove the engine, as I thought, in good part; and I now cannot imagine any motive for the attack on me.

As to the trial trip, I received a written invitation at my office at five minutes before twelve to go at twelve from the Novelty Works. If I had received it in time I should have gone; not for the purpose of seeing the yacht go, but for the purpose of forming an opinion about the tug which Mr. HASKELL was to build, and which I supposed, till now, was to be built. I was told afterwards that the engine was run with a closed throttle—if so, it ought not to go. But as I was not employed or paid by any one about it, and had no interest in the success of an old shop engine, I did not consider my presence of any consequence. If Mr. JEROME had not decided to remove the engine, I should have taken some pains to find out for him just how fast it could drive his yacht, but I did not expect that it would do more than such a machine generally does; and as I neither built nor designed it, I was not responsible even for its doing so much. It is, however, the best balanced small engine I ever saw run. Yours truly,

EDW. N. DICKERSON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1864.

E. N. DICKERSON—*Dear Sir*: I have read the statements in the within communication, regarding my action in the matter referred to, and it is entirely correct. Yours, CHAS. H. HASWELL.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reconnoissance in Force on Saturday—Heavy Cannonading and Musketry Heard in the Direction of the Rapidan.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 7.

Information has reached here that yesterday morning a reconnoissance in force started from the Army of the Potomac, and that considerable cannonading took place at Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan, during the day, and at five o'clock in the afternoon musketry began and continued until dark.

From the Southwest.

CAIRO, Sunday, Feb. 7.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from New-Orleans, with 322 bbls. of molasses, and 221 hhds. of sugar and much other freight, arrived to-day.

The steamship *Emma* was fired into on the 5th, fifteen miles below Helena, with cannon and musketry. The shells were filled with Greek fire, three of which exploded in various parts of the boat, setting her on fire; but the flames were extinguished.

The steamer *Baker*, with 790 bales of cotton, from out of the Tennessee River, was seized at Paducah yesterday by the military authorities, for violation of the trade regulations.

There was an extensive fire at Memphis on the night of the 4th, consuming a block of brick buildings at the corner of Second and Monroe streets. Loss unknown.

Destruction of a Notorious Blockade Runner.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 7.

The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department this morning:

U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA,
OFF NEWPORT'S NEWS, Feb. 6, 1864.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The supply steamer *Newbern* has arrived. The *Sassacus*, Lieut.-Commander ROE, and the *Florida*, Commander CROSBY, have destroyed the new and fast blockade runner *Wild Dayrell*, near New Topsail Inlet, where she had got ashore and discharged most of her cargo. S. P. LEE,

Acting Rear-Admiral and Commanding N. A. B. S.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

Considered Historically, Conventionally and Geographically.

What we call States never were such in the strict sense of the term. There never was a moment in history in which they were independent, sovereign Powers, that is—according to Mr. LINCOLN's most true and terse definition—"having no human power above them." Take the largest of them, or the most historical among them; neither New-York nor Massachusetts were ever sovereign States, like Britain, France, Spain, or even Portugal. They never had a war with any other nation carried on in their own name, and in their own sovereignty; they never had a treaty of peace with another nation, or one of commerce, amity or alliance; they were never acknowledged as sovereignties by any other nation, or ever sought such recognition. To this day, New-York and Pennsylvania have never had conceded to them what, by the law of Nations, has been freely given to Chili, Hayti, and even Liberia. They were not sovereigns before the Revolution; they did not assume to act as such during the Revolution. No State declared itself independent in its separate capacity. "By the joint declaration in 1776, the colonies held themselves out to the world, and made treaties, not as separate and independent sovereignties, but as one united nation, known, in that capacity alone, to foreign Powers." As colonies, they passed from the sovereignty of Great Britain into and under the collective sovereignty of all the similar colonial Powers with whom history and the shaping God of history had connected them. If, at the close of the war which destroyed British sovereignty, any of them had thus attempted to break out of history, on the ground of the absolute right of each part to act for itself, it could only have given the same right to every subordinate municipality included within its asserted independence. It would have been theoretically and actually an entire disintegration. When the great bond of the parent country was loosed, there was no other historical unity, no other sovereignty, than that which had kept them together during the long struggle that resulted in making them a nation collectively—one sovereignty, known as such to all the other political sovereignties of the world. It was this that had "raised and maintained armies;" it was this that had asserted independence; it was this that received and appointed Ambassadors; and, finally, it was this that made the treaty of peace, securing the national independence, and *so* making it for the whole, that even if any part had claimed, and been permitted to stay out, it would only have been to lose all the benefit of the treaty of recognition, and revert to the old dominion. In short, they emerged from one sovereignty to find themselves under another; and this was the only way in which the civic life could historically have its transmission as *one civic life* passing from the parent, unbroken in its continuity though changed in form.

Any other result of the American revolution would have been utter disorganization. It would have been revolution in that ultra sense which claims the right of self-government, absolute and unlimited, as belonging to every part, and every part of every part entering into any historical whole—a claim of right wholly abstract, having no regard to the inherent righteousness of the proceeding, and to be asserted simply at the pleasure of the party or parties, making it. This would not be a transmission of civic life, but a political death, out of which God and history might afterward cause to rise some organic existence, but only as a new thing, having no previous connection with any historical vitality. In view of such a claim, and such a meaning of the word, our national birth-struggle was not a revolution. The term, as thus applied, is a misnomer. It was not a fight of the barricades, bent only on change and destruction. It was a great assertion of constitutional organic law, and should be classed among those other great movements in English history which have been called revolutions, but were, in fact, organic through violent changes, only giving a new and more organic action to the everliving national forces.

So our American contest stands side by side with those of 1649 and 1688. Like them, it was creative instead of destructive and disintegrating. True, it ended in a severance from the parent stem. But this was solely owing to the colonial and distant relation. Had it taken place nearer to the mother country, or on its home territory, then, instead of a severance, it mrght have resulted in giving the American claim preponderance in the national polity, and making it a settled part of the British constitution. As it was, the sovereignty passed whole and unbroken. As it was *one* war, so it ended in *one* peace. As it was one birth-struggle, so there came from it one political life. The treaty in which it resulted, was a treaty of recognition. It did not make the new nation, but only ratified what before existed. The Articles of Confederation, though using language designed to please the pride of independence in those late colonial municipalities, most distinctly recognized this same idea of a national unity previously existing, as the grouud, the *cause* of these articles themselves, and not, at all, as their *effect*. Had any portion refused such acknowledgment, there would have been as strong a reason for forcing this fraction into unity, as there was to declare independence of the mother country.

The young nationality was at first very flexible; the ties that bound the parts together were suffered to remain loose, for that, at the time, was thought to be better for the young growth than greater stringency. But the nation was before any conventional *constitution*, and never yielded that prime attribute of nationality, namely, the power to make such constitution or organic law as the national will, guided by the national intelligence, and acting through settled organic processes, might demand as most expedient for the national well-being. And hence, when the time came, arrangements were made for this greater stringency, as productive of greater strength, and for drawing closer the national ties, as demanded by the higher good and unity of the whole. The old Confederacy was a *nationality* just as much as the one represented by the late Constitution—as perfect in idea, we mean, though having far less of actual strength and vitality. It is a fundamental error, we deem it, to date our national life from the later era. It is putting the cause for the effect, the organic result for the very principle of organization itself.

But what if some one of these parts, or of these States, had refused to be brought within this circle of unity; would it have been allowed, ought it to have been allowed, to maintain this attitude? We answer unhesitatingly in the negative. Let us suppose, for example, that New-Jersey, either as maintaining her allegiance to Britain, or as claiming to be a sovereign State, had refused all participation in the national struggle, or to enter, in any way, into the Confederacy. Would New-York, and Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, and Virginia, have recognized any such claim, any more than New-Jersey herself would have allowed it, had it been made by any county or district within her own limits? Would WASHINGTON have permitted himself to be stopped in his march from New-York to Philadelphia by any such assumed State sovereignty, claiming respect for its neutrality, and insisting upon the sacred immunity of its soil? A case of necessity, it might be said, and necessity knows no law. But necessity *is* law, and law is necessity. It is this very organic force of history of which we are speaking. The preservation of the whole, the well-being of the whole, demanded that this petty sovereignty of New-Jersey, this Duke of York's land-patent, should be thus made to yield. Necessity, indeed! but has not that necessity existed ever since? Was it ever stronger than it is now? Did it not exist at the time of the Articles of Confederation, and of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, both of them the products, and alike the products, of this preëxisting national wholeness? They were, indeed, formally presented to all the States, but only that thus they might obtain the sanction of the people as the collective nation determining its organic law, in its outworking as well as in its inward binding energy.

But what if this high and mighty sovereignty, this "patent of New-Jersey," so granted as aforesaid, had stubbornly refused to make in any way, before, during or after the Revolution, any part of this national whole? Can we suppose that New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, &c., would, or could, have permitted such a blank to remain in the body politic, or have allowed such a chink or chasm to mar that geographical and historical unity which God had made, and which conventions, great or small, could only declare as something already existing and to be provided for? Talk of necessity! it existed as strongly in 1787 as in December, 1776. It exists as strongly now, we say, as on that cold night when WASHINGTON crossed the Delaware, with no other authority than that of "God and the Continental Congress." It was the same necessity then, it is the same necessity now, that required the crushing through Maryland, or the crushing out of Maryland, when for the moment she seemed to interpose herself as an obstruction to intercourse with the national heart.

This may be called the *à priori* argument against the mischievous doctrine of State sovereignty, whether as it regards their staying out of the Union, their coming into the Union, or their claim to go out of it. Although most abundantly confirmed by national acts, as may be shown in another part of our general discussion, it has its ultimate or fundamental ground in history, as lying back of all conventional proceedings. If this be a correct view, it need only be further said here, that as no such partial municipality would have been allowed to *stay out* on the ground of any sovereign right, so no one shall be allowed to *go out* on any such claim. The argument is *à fortiori*, and would be historically unanswerable, even were it not confirmed by other strong oath-bound compacts which may subsequently be considered. T: L.

The Internal Revenue and the National Banks—Important Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following important decision concerning National Banks:

By the provisions of the act to provide internal revenue, approved July 1, 1862, specifying all banks which should be thereafter specially incorporated or exist under general laws, National banks are required to account to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for three per cent. of all dividends declared, and of all sums added to surplus or contingent fund.

The 45th section of an "act to provide a national currency," approved Feb. 25, 1863, under which National banks are organized, directs the managers of such banks to declare dividends of so much of the profits as shall be deemed expedient, semi-annually, in the months of May and November.

The return and payment of tax is to be made within thirty days after the dividend is declared, or the profits carried to the contingent fund.

The legal assessment of the tax is upon the dividend; and, therefore, when it is determined to divide a certain sum among the stockholders, three per cent. on that sum is to be paid to the Government, and ninety-seven per cent. to the stockholders. For instance, if it is desired by any bank to divide among the stockholders $6,000, the amount of the dividend which it will be necessary to declare will be $6,185 57. Of that sum, $185 57 will be payable as tax, and the remaining $6,000 will go to the stockholders. The sum to be added to the amount which is desired to be divided among stockholders will be ascertained, in the example stated, by the following proportions: 97 : 3 : : 6,000 : 185.57.

In this case, the excess of net profits since previous dividend over $6,185 57 will be returned as addition to surplus, and tax paid thereon accordingly, without regard to the manner in which the gains were acquired.

The managers of a bank being especially required to withhold the due proportion from the stockholders as a part of their individual income tax, the amount cannot be deducted from the net profits as a legitimate expense of the bank.

It is provided by the "act amendatory of the act to provide internal revenue," approved March 3, 1863, that all banks omitting to declare dividends, or to make additions to their surplus or contingent funds as often as once in six months, shall semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, make a return of and pay a tax of three per cent. on the net profits of the six months next preceding.

That uniform returns may be secured from the national banks, it is desirable that the managers do, in the months of May and November, make disposition of whatever profits have accrued since the prior dividend, either by declaring a dividend, or of adding the gains to the contingent fund; but at the first regular dividend month after the organization of the bank no return will be required, unless the directors deem a disposition of profits expedient. An explanatory letter, showing the date when the bank commenced business, should be forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

By the seventh section of an act to provide ways and means to support the Government, approved March 3, 1863, all banking houses receiving deposits of money subject to check or draft, with the single exception of savings institutions, are required semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, to pay a tax of one-eighth of one per cent. on the average of all deposits held by them during the six months next preceding, *beyond the average amount of their circulating notes lawfully issued and outstanding as currency for that period.*

From the special exemption of savings institutions, which, in the transaction of their legitimate business, do not issue notes for circulation as currency, it was clearly the intention of Congress to impose a duty on the entire deposits of banking-houses issuing no notes.

No currency having been furnished to the National Banks prior to Oct. 1, 1863, the returns then due can cover only the average of deposits.

The *rate* of this tax is invariably one-eighth of one per centum; but its *amount*, paid by banks organized within the period of six months preceding the time when the semi-annual return is required, will be determined by the length of time during which they have been in operation.

All deposits, whether made to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States or by other banks, savings banks and bankers, or by States, cities or towns, or for which certificates have been issued, and, in fact, all descriptions of deposit which may be used by the depositary, or from which he may derive profits, are subject to taxation. Such bank balances as occur in the daily business between banks in a large city, and being ascertained are promptly settled, as under what is known as the clearing-house system, are not deemed taxable deposits.

Payment of tax of either class is to be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington, and in all cases to be attended by a sworn statement on Form 6, by him provided, of dividends in May and November, and of average deposits in April and October, on Form 53. Each must have a five cent certificate stamp. Payment may be made by certificate of deposit of the amount with a National Bank duly authorized to receive it, or an Assistant Treasurer or designated depositary of the United States; or if more convenient, a sight-draft on any city where such an officer is located; or if still preferred, the amount can be forwarded in Treasury Notes, but in all cases the risk and expense of transmission must be borne by the party remitting.

If, on the explanation herein conveyed, it shall appear that any bank has made an erroneous return, paying too much or too little either for tax on dividend or deposits, it is requested that the facts be duly set forth, upon oath, *on the next return due of last description*, and the account then and there adjusted. It will be remembered that all communications by mail should be post-paid.

THE CASE OF MR. J. SMITH HOMANS.—We have received the following note concerning a paragraph in our Washington correspondence, which we publish with great pleasure. It comes from a gentleman who has made himself thoroughly familiar with the facts of the case, and whose statements are thoroughly reliable:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement in the letter of your Washington correspondent, dated Jan. 25, relating to Mr. J. SMITH HOMANS, is incorrect, and very unjust to that gentleman.

Upon a proper representation of the facts of the case to the Secretary of the Treasury, the letter charging Mr. HOMANS with discreditable conduct was not only withdrawn, but all record of it in the department was ordered to be destroyed. Mr. HOMANS is simply removed from office. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, etc.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE JULY RIOTS.—DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—Capt. SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, reported yesterday the death of Officer JOHN N. HOFFMAN. He died at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening of a disease contracted during the riots of last July. He had been three years connected with the department, and was known as a very faithful and efficient officer.

Sewing-Machine Depot,
For the supply of
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

Send the Soldier a box of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which will relieve the distressing affections of the Throat and Cough produced by cold and exposure.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

A Letter from Dr. B. C. Perry.

NEW YORK, Jan., 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: One of the most annoying difficulties connected with the Hair and its diseases is Dandruff, in its various phases. Its philosophy being very little understood, I will give my views on the subject for the benefit of those afflicted.

There are to the square inch of the scalp three thousand pores, for the purposes of throwing off the secretions or fluid matter that forms between the cuticle and the inner or sensitive skin. If from any cause, such as to neglect to keep the scalp clean, or from the use of glutinous oils, the pores become partially closed, the remaining portion are overtasked, the cuticles somewhat debilitated, the pores fail to perform their functions, inasmuch as only the limpid or more etherial portions of the secretions can pass off, leaving a white, bran-like substance deposited on the scalp, called Dandruff, that is the first phase of the difficulty.

When more of the pores are closed by exhaustion, less of the limped secretions flow off, the deposit on the scalp assumes a yellow, sticky appearance, and is called thickened secretion. This is the second phase of dandruff. The third phase is when most of the pores are closed, the cuticle completely debilitated; none of the fluid portions of the secretion can pass off; the deposit adheres closely to the scalp; has the appearance of yellow matter, and is called matterated secretion, which inevitably results in loss of hair. If at this stage of the disease it is not arrested by a proper course of treatment, it finally terminates in eczema, one of the most difficult diseases of the scalp for a physician to manage.

As to the remedy—Nature is always true to herself. If the scalp is kept clean, and the pores not glued up with oils or pomades, the secretions will pass off, and such a thing as dandruff would not be known, and people would not lose their hair. But when a difficulty of the kind does exist, it should be treated rationally. It is little use to remove the effect while the cause exists. Dandruff in its first stages is early cured, and it should receive the earliest attention, as it is one of the primary causes of diseases of the scalp and loss of hair. For further information I can be consulted free of charge for all diseases of the scalp that destroy the hair or induce premature blanching, at my office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Yours truly,
B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

A CHALLENGE TO TEST.

There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE

propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!!

All persons afflicted with this dangerous disease need no longer be troubled about being cured.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS

is so constructed on scientific principles as to promote a RADICAL CURE at once. The action of this instrument is entirely different from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY. No pressure on the back or cord, and is easily made stronger or lighter, as the patient desires. Ruptured persons should not be a day without it. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Pamphlets free. A lady attendant in the Ladies' Department. Sold by

GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons, and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Foley's Celebrated Gold Pens,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases.
The "best" and cheapest Gold Pens ever made.
$1 to $5 each for a Diamond Pointed Gold Pen,
which will last for years.

We, the subscribers, knowing the value of Foley's celebrated Gold Pens from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish the "best" and most perfect pen made.

Signed by the following and over 1,000 others:
John E. Williams, President Metropolitan Bank.
Henry L. Jaques, Vice-President Metropolitan Bank.
Geo. L. Seney, Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
Geo. J. McGourkey, Paying Teller Metropolitan Bank.
Geo. S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank.
B. Murray, Cashier American Exchange Bank.
T. W. Pinckney, Teller American Exchange Bank.
J. A. Beardsley, Teller Bank of North America.
E. A. Platt, Cashier Corn Exchange Bank.
Wm. A. Fails, Teller Corn Exchange Bank.
J. D. Tappan, Cashier National Bank.
F. W. Tatman, Cashier Continental Bank.
Geo. D. Lyman, Manager New-York Clearing House.
R. R. Lowry, President Bank of the Republic.
Henry W. Ford, Cashier Bank of the Republic.
J. E. Southworth, President Atlantic Bank.
D. L. St. John, Teller Bank of the Republic.
W. B. Meeker, Cashier Bank of New-York.
Charles Windson, Teller Mercantile Bank.
Wm. L. Jenkins, Cashier Bank of America.
E. H. Arthur, President Union Bank.
Isaac G. Ogden, Cashier New-York County Bank.
F. M. Harris, Cashier Nassau Bank.
Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' Bank.
G. S. Robbins & Son, H. T. Morgan & Co.
Winslow, Lanier & Co. H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith.
Oddie St. George & Co. White, Morris & Co.
Clark, Dodge & Co. Fisk & Hatch.
Vermilye & Co. A. W. Greenleaf & Co.
Jerome, Kellogg & Co James M. Drake & Co.
Chas. A. Meigs & Son. T. Ketcham & Co.
Jewell, Harrison & Co. Barclay & Livingston.
Howes & Macy, Charnley & Hatch
John Hoey, Adams' Express Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co., American Express Co.
Chas. Dennis, Vice-President, Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
Wm. T. Jones, Secretary Atlantic Mutual Ins Co,
J. H. Chapman, Cashier Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
Ellwood Walter, President Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
Charles Newcomb, Vice-President Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
C. J. Despand, Secretary, Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
John Whitehead, Vice-President Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
Wm. Lecomey, Vice-President Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
John A. Parker, Vice-President Great Western Ins. Co.
Daniel Drake Smith, President Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.
Henry D. King, Secretary Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.
Wm. Bement, Treasurer New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.
Wm. M. Whitney, Vice-President Columbia Ins. Co.
Morris Franklin, President New-York Life Ins. Co.

Parties throughout the country will readily perceive from the foregoing recommendation that Foley's Gold Pens are the best and most reliable in the market, and much less expensive in the end than the gold pens of any other stamp; and the fact of there being more of John Foley's Gold Pens in use in this City than all the other makers' pens combined, is decisive proof of their superiority.

On the 1st, 1859, he reduced the price of his Gold Pens as follows:

No. 1 Gold Pen	$1 00	No. 7 Bank Pen	$2 50
No. 2 Gold Pen	1 00	No. 8 Bank Pen	3 00
No. 3 Gold Pen	1 25	No. 9 Bank Pen	3 25
No. 4 Gold Pen	1 50	No. 10 Bank Pen	3 50
No. 5 Gold Pen	2 00	No. 11 Bank Pen	4 00
No. 6 Gold Pen	2 25	No. 12 Barrel Pen	3 50
No. 15 Barrel Pen and Holder, $5 50.			

and still continues to sell them at the same gold price, neither adding Government tax nor the premium on gold, the assertion of a certain advertiser of cheap gold pens and machinery to the contrar notwithstanding.

A good Gold Pen cannot be purchased short of the above price. 50 cent or 75 cent pens would not last a month. Foley manufactures "only" first-class goods.

Price of the above Gold Pens, with solid silver extension Pencil Cases, new styles, suitable for the pocket, as follows:

1 Gold Pen and Case	$1 50	6 Gold Pen and Case	$2 50
2 Gold Pen and Case	2 00	7 Gold Pen and Case	4 00
3 Gold Pen and Case	2 25	8 Gold Pen and Case	4 50
4 Gold Pen and Case	2 50	9 Gold Pen and Case	5 00
5 Gold Pen and Case	3 25	10 Gold Pen and Case	5 50

Heavy silver Screw Pencil and Pen Case, with Pens, $3 50, $4 75, $5 and $6 each.

No. 1 to No. 4 suitable for ladies; No. 3 to No. 15 for gentlemen.

Desk Holders (silver or gold plated) for Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Pens, 25c. to 50c. each; Holders for Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 Pens, 50c to $1 each; Morocco Boxes 25c. each extra.

No. 1 Pen is the smallest and No. 15 is the largest size.

Gold Pencils from $2 to $20 each.

All fully warranted and may be exchanged free of charge within two months, unless damaged by accident.

Can send any of the above goods by mail to all parts of the world on receipt of the price.

Will guarantee safe delivery of all packages.

If you remit 25 cents extra—the Post-office charge for registering—all pens carefully selected according to instructions.

Foley's Gold Pens, sold by stationers at the above prices. Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Address JOHN FOLEY,
Gold Pen Manufacturer,
No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, machine-sewing of every description done in the best manner.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Hotel Arrivals.—A Complete List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 2 A. M., will be published every morning in the *Daily News*.

MARRIED.

BLANCHARD—WALKER.—In Boston, on Thursday, Feb. 4, by Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., Lieut. JAMES A. BLANCHARD, Massachusetts Volunteers, to Miss ANNIE E., daughter of the late Commodore W. S. Walker, U. S. Navy.

OLMSTEAD—VANDERBILT.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, by Rev. J. Copeland Lee Jones, DAVID B. OLMSTEAD to SARAH L., daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

ROYCE—MITCHELL.—At Sag Harbor, on Wednesday, Feb 3, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. N. P. Howell, by Rev. John Lowrey, Lieut.-Col. CLARK E. ROYCE to Miss HARRIET B. MITCHELL.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, GRACE BROWN, daughter of the late Theodore Allen, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 175 East 15th-st., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 3 P. M.

BOGUE.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 6, H. W. BOGUE, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his brothers, Thomas and James, are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 410 8th-av., on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

BURTIS.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Feb. 6, of erysipelas, JOHN CARPENTER, infant son of Augustine W. and Caroline W. Burtis, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 321 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BATES.—At Catskill, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 30 CHARLES V. BATES, of this City, formerly of Sharon, Conn.

BAKER.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 7, DANIEL D. BAKER, eldest son of Charles and Julia A. F. Baker, in the 43d year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BRANT.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, ISAAC F. BRANT, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 225 7th-st.

DE FOREST.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 7, PETER D. DE FOREST, only son of the late Theodore R. De Forest, in the 26th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DERBY.—In Madison, Wis., on Thursday, Feb 4, HELEN M., wife of Henry W. Derby, late of this City, and formerly of Cincinnati.

DOBSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, at the residence of his father, in Baltimore City, Mr. WM. P. DOBSON, aged 39 years.

The remains were interred in Cypress Hill Cemetery.

HEGEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 7, E. SUYDAM, in his 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, from No. 83 Carll-st., Brooklyn.

HIX.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 7, WILLIAM F. HIX, in the 39th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to morrow's papers.

JANDON.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, ASHBEL G. JANDON, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 58 7th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MACONNELL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 7, at Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., JAMES MACONNELL, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, the 9th, from his late residence, on Washington-av., Tremont.

MIDDLEBROOK.—On Friday, Feb. 5, CHARLES S., son of Charles B. and R. A. Middlebrook, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Port Richmond, S. I., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Boats leave Pier 19, N. R., at 11½ o'clock.

MORRILL.—In Kensington, N. H., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at the residence of Jonathan Palmer, Esq., ABIGAIL MORRILL, aged 63 years, sister in-law to Abel Abbot, of Jersey City.

SOUTTER.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, WILLIAM C. SOUTTER, eldest son of Robert Soutter, of this City, in the 36th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Smith's) in 22d-st., between 5th and 9th avs., this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

SPACER.—At New Rochelle, on Sunday, Feb. 7, SUSAN A., wife of F. B. Seacor, and daughter of Thomas B. Underhill in the 36th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the M. E. Church, Tuckahoe, on Tuesday, Feb 9, at 12 o'clock M. Cars leave 26th-st. station, Harlem Railroad, at 10½ o'clock.

WHITE.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, of diphtheria, LUCY GERTRUDE, eldest child of Grace E. and Archibald White, aged 2 years, 10 months and 13 days.

Her remains will be taken to Ridgefield for interment.

WATSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, Major JOSIAH WATSON, U. S. Marine Corps.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Warren Murdock, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 25 Garden-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

BURDICK'S WINDOW BLIND SLAT Locks keep the slats of the blinds at any desired angle, and securely locks them when shut. For sale at all hardware stores, and by the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Sole agents.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NO. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of acure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and

FINANCIAL.

WHEELER & CO.

BROKERS IN

SPECIE, STOCKS

AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 35 WALL-ST.,

New-York.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & Co., BANKERS, } No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. }

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks: The new 5 per cent, Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,

JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

MEYLERT & CO.,

No. 6 Wall-st.,

BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW-YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

JAN. 1. 1864.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1863		$2,586,246 07
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1863	$1,016,460 22	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	136,851 73	
Amount of prepayments by Agents	8,879 24	1,162,191 19
Total		$3,748,437 26
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Losses by Death		$295,850 00
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, Annuities, and Surrendered and Canceled Policies		104,246 81
Premiums and interest due on Southern Policies, and Balances due from Southern Agents and others—charged to Profit and Loss		236,126 04
Premium Notes canceled		332,941 82
Paid Salaries, Rent, Printing and Office Expenses		44,808 15
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses		151,816 28
Paid Advertising and Physician's Fees		21,843 98
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps and Law Expenses		7,266 28—1,694,899 34
		$2,653,537 92
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in bank	$101,136 50	
Invested in United States Stocks, cost (Market value, $827,182.)	794,510 43	
Invested in New-York City B'k Stocks, cost (Market value, $53,561.)	52,561 50	
Invested in other stocks, cost (Market value, $72,742.)	54,892 50	
Loans on demand, secured by United States and other stocks (Market value, $132,279 50.)	96,400 00	
Real Estate, (Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway)	117,305 69	
Bonds and Mortgages, bearing 7 per cent. interest	379,430 60	
Premium Notes on existing Policies, drawing interest	825,477 50	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864	112,147 51	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1864	54,407 37	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1864	1,603 05	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	61,465 48	
Amount of all other property belonging to the company	2,260 39	$2,653,537 92

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. upon all participating Life Policies now in force which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1864, and a payment in cash, on and after the first MONDAY in March next, of the Fourth Installment of 25 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared from 1850 to 1860 inclusive, to those holding certificates, UPON PRESENTATION AT THE HOME OFFICE. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

By order of the board.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 4,675 New Policies were issued insuring $11,339,234 45.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, Jan. 1, 1864.

Assets as above		$2,653,537 92
Disposed of as follows:		
Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864	$42,200 00	
Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting proofs, &c	56,000 00	
Reserved for Sundry Liabilities due to Agents and others	9,171 79	
Amount reserved for reinsurance of all Existing Policies, (valuations at 4 per cent. interest	1,735,126 93	
Special reserve for any increase of mortality beyond the Tables, Extra Risks and other contingencies	131,756 30	
Dividend interest remaining unpaid	7,825 04	
Dividends declared prior to 1850 unpaid	6,417 00	
Present value of Dividends, 1850 to 1856 inclusive (valuation at 4 per cent. interest)	287,627 19	
Do. do. 1860 do. do	71,205 00	
Do. do. 1862 do. do	68,666 00	
Do. do. 1863 do. do	79,385 00	
Do. do. 1864 do. do	134,298 00	
Undivided Surplus	23,849 63	$2,653,537 92

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBURY,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	PLINY FREEMAN,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
THOMAS SMULL,	WM. A. BOOTH.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., }

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000.

Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.

Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE F. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 61 WALL-ST.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION,

Interest allowed on deposit accounts.

Business paper collected.

BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Advances made on satisfactory securities.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT the Banking House the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE, ISAAC ODELL,
DAVID B. MOSES, WM. A. THOMSON,
JOHN ROMER, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
VANDERBT L. BUXTON, JOHN T. WILSON,
HERMAN H. BRUNJES, HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON.

And for Inspectors of the next election,

JAMES WIGGINS, ZIMRI WEST,
W. H. B. TOTTEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on the morning of the 24 inst., JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reelected President.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 29th day of February next, interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

No. 38 WALL-ST,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS and DEALERS

In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

NO. 40 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

STATEMENT

OF THE

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW-YORK,

For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$275,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		2,200,397 27
Total Marine Premiums		$2,476,201 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c	336,793 43	2,078,409 74
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	$1,337,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and July interest	169,813 24	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,533 35	
United States and City Bonds and Bank Stocks	192,213 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,693 20	
Accrued interest to be received	13,068 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	326,760 26	
Loans on demand	438,400 00	
Bills receivable	1,078,777 03	2,902,145 01

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A Cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. H. GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
JAS. M. BROWN,	JOHN B. JOHNSTON,
N. CHANDLER,	FRED. G. GEBHARD,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,	WILSON G. HUNT.
W. B. DUNCAN,	J. J. CRANE,
H. F. SPALDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
L. J. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT.
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
L. H. BRIGHAM,	THOS. SLOCOMB,
J. A. MECKE,	GEO. A. PHALPS, JR.,
JOHN R. GARDNER,	M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.

JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

The Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpoo under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first-class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

STATEMENT OF THE

MUTUAL BENEFIT

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEWARK, N. J.

JANUARY 1, 1864.

AGENCY, NO. 137 BROADWAY.

Balance, per statement Jan. 1, 1863		$4,439,231 77
Received for premiums during the year 1863	$1,209,519 40	
Received for interest during the year 1863	319,272 04	
Total receipts for 1863	$1,528,791 44	
Paid Claims by death	$287,500 00	
Paid Policies purchased	26,970 39	
Paid Salaries, Advertising, Postage, Exchange, &c	38,533 05	
Paid Taxes	15,167 65	
Paid Commissions to Agents	90,130 15	
Paid Physicians' Fees	10,439 50	
Paid Annuities	1,681 00	
Paid Return Premiums	211,864 87	—$682,287 21 —$846,904 23
Net Balance Jan. 1, 1864		$3,285,736 00
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$144,460 42	
United States Securities	1,026,203 00	
Bonds of the State of New-Jersey	50,000 00	
City and County Bonds of New-Jersey and New-York	361,604 14	
Real Estate	79,369 66	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	1,989,447 53	
Loans on Policies in force	1,635,400 48	
Loans on Scrip	4,454 77	
Annuity Bond State of Massachusetts	800 00	
Premiums in course of transmission from Agents	93,803 10	—$3,285,736 00
Interest accrued unpaid		121,274 69
		$3,407,010 69
Total amount of Claims by Death paid to Jan. 1, 1864		$3,213,833 80
Total amount of Return Premiums paid to Jan. 1, 1864		$2,130,935 99

The Directors have, from the surplus on hand, ordered a return of premiums to be made to all policies entitled to Return Premiums issued prior to Jan. 1, 1863, as follows: A DIVIDEND OF 45 PER CENT., AND A SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT., (MAKING 50 PER CENT.,) on the premiums paid in 1862, payable in conformity with the rules of the company, viz.: In scrip where the premiums have been paid in cash, and where there is an indebtedness to the company, the amount will be credited.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND (that declared Jan. 1, 1862,) to the members who are entitled to the same, when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1864; those holding SCRIP to be allowed the same as CASH in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

LEWIS C. GROVER,	JOHN R. WEEKS,
HENRY McFARLAN,	NEHEMIAH PERRY,
CHAS. S. MACKNET,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
A. S. SNELLING,	JOSIAH O. LOW,
RANDALL H. GREENE,	JOS. A. HALSEY,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM,	BENJ. C. MILLER.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.

BENJ. C. MILLER, Vice-President.

EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
AMZI DODD, Mathematician.

JAMES STEWART, M. D., JOS. B. JACKSON, M. D., GABRIEL GRANT, M. D., } Medical Advisers.

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 137 Broadway.

TO PEORIA AND OQUAWKA FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

All parties who signed the agreement for reorganization of the PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY, (now LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,) who wish to avail themselves of the reorganization, must send their bonds and coupons, before the 24th inst., to the office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place, and receive Trustees' Certificates. Parties neglecting this notice will be compelled to receive their portion of net proceeds of sale of the road.

CHARLES L. FROST, EDWARD WESTON, H. G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.

FEB. 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books in New-York will be closed at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 8th inst., and will be reopened at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 25th inst.

Holders of certificates, not registered at the United States Trust Company, are requested to exchange them before the closing of the books.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,398 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$306,717 32
Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent		110,000 00
		$256,717 32
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.		
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes		1,713 50
		$255,403 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.		255,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 82

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks		$330,375 00
Accrued Interest. Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities		714,902 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand		651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes		1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies. Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company		36,374 44
Total amount of Assets		$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE, JOSEPH MORRISON, ALBERT G. LEE, DAN'L. W. TELLER, } Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, JR.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, JR.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.

THOS. LORD, Vice-President.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863		1,799,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$7,597,666 56
Losses paid during the same period		3,865,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses		1,082,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks		$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise		1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable		3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank		744,613 88
Total amount of Assets		$9,965,546 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1862, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to $14,328,880

Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 2,030,000

Total profits for 2½ years $16,858,880

The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash 11,690,210

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 $5,268,670

By order of the Board.

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pinos,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	Wm. Nicoll,	A. A. Low,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
F. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	C. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

U. S. SECURITIES

of all issues,

purchased and for sale.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Banking House, No. 29 Pine-st. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST FEBRUARY, 1864, on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE — Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN

RAILWAY COMPANY,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th of February next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, by the Sterling Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND,

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST,

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT.

and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.

CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President

JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

JANUARY 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March prox.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$500,000
Assets, Feb. 1, 1864	730,450

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. to stockholders, payable on demand.

Scrip dividend for 1863, Fifty Per Cent.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Co., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD Co., CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 15th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February, inclusive. CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of February instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government Tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE Co. No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half (3½) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. Co., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX

MEDICAL.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The vast increase in the demand for these COUGH LOZENGES, and the numerous testimonials constantly received, fully justify the Proprietor in asserting they are the best and safest yet offered to the public for the cure of the following complaints: ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the King of Hanover; very many, also, of the nobility and clergy, and of the public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, with all the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted

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CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
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First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
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ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
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HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 8. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70: Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

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Steamship NOVA SCOTIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 6. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

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GEORGE CROMWELL,
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will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

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The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 29th of February.
SATURDAY, 26th of March.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

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The new and elegant U. S. Mail Steamship
YAZOU,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

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Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

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Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:57 and 5:32 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

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BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN FOR a family of four persons, viz., gentleman and wife and two children, (a boy of seven, and a girl of four years.) At least two good-sized rooms required. Address, with full particulars as to accommodations, location, terms, &c., &c., M. A. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

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NEW-YORK CIRQUE.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
Proprietor and Director.....JAMES COOKE

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EQUESTRIAN TEMPLE,
Entirely constructed of Corrugated Iron,
WILL OPEN WILL OPEN
FOR
THE SEASON, THE SEASON,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 8,

This Mammoth Iron Building is the first one ever designed and constructed specially for Hippodramatic performances, and has by far the largest seating capacity of any place of public amusement in the United States: it also exceeds in size, elegance and comfort, any of the Imperial Cirques and Hippodromes of Continental Europe. It has been constructed regardless of outlay as

THE MODEL AMPHITHEATRE OF THE WORLD,
LAWRENCE B. VOLK, Architect; W. G. LORD, Contractor. The carpenter's work by Mr. LANTREY. The upholstering by Mr. HARGIN. The painting and decorations by Mr. H. WILSON. The steam and gas-fitting by OTTIWELL & CO.

The great features of marked excellence in this magnificent structure, are its beauty of form. The perfection of view afforded and the sterling comfort of the Auditorium, which will be thoroughly warm in Winter and equally cool in Summer.

GORGEOUSLY LIGHTED AND DECORATED,
it presents the most brilliant ensemble of refined elegance and artistic skill

EVER GIVEN TO THE WESTERN WORLD.
THE GRAND
HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES,
which will be presented on
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
will be of the most brilliantly diversified character, embraced in a succession of ever varying programmes, in which the grandest

CONSTELLATION OF STAR ARTIS S
EVER ASSEMBLED IN AMERICA
will appear in a rapid succession of
MARVELS OF EQUITATION,
Gracefully daring acts of "Noble Horsemanship," calculated
"TO WITCH THE WORLD WITH WONDER,"
Elegant and Astounding Feats of
GYMNASTIC SKILL, ACROBATIC DEXTERITY
AND ATHLETIC STRENGTH,
UNPARALLELED IN HIPPODRAMATIC ANNALS.

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AND
MR. JAMES COOKE,
(The Courtly Jester.)
MR. N. AUSTIN,
(The Polichinelle of the Arena,)
MR. S. LATHROP,
(The Grimaldi of the age.)
PROFESSOR PARKER,
(The Parisian Grotesque.)
Master of the Horse.....Mr. Horace Nichols.

The Grand Brass and String Bands will be UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. REIVES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Children under 10 half price. Tickets can be obtained at the box-office, and at all the principal hotels. Doors open at 7½. The performance commencing at 8. Carriages can be ordered at 10 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 8, AT 8.
FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
MME. MEDORI
in her unrivaled character of Norma, in Bellini's grand tragic opera, in three acts, of
NORMA,
with its incomparably great cast.

Norma	MME. MEDORI
Adalgisa	MLLE. SULZER
Pollio	SIG. MAZZOLENI
Oroveso	SIG. BIACHI
Conductor	MAX MARETZEK.

TO THE PUBLIC.
In consequence of Wednesday, Feb. 10, being Ash-Wednesday, and of the necessary preparations to be made for the grand
ARION BALL,
THE SIXTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT
will take place
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 9.
When will be performed Gounod's brilliant opera of
FAUST.
as expressly performed by the Composer for the Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
FAUST
will be produced with their new and brilliant costumes, new scenery and appointments, and the following very complete cast:

Margherita	Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel	Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust	Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Mephistophiles	Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Valentin	Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Wagner	Sig. MULLER
Martha	Miss FANNY STOCKTON

THE ENTIRE ARION SOCIETY
have on this occasion kindly offered to sing in the Soldiers' Chorus, thus forming, together with the regular Chorus of the company,
THE GREATEST CHORAL FORCE
that has ever been heard in opera.
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.

The sale of tickets and secured seats will commence this morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5 o'clock.

MASTER EMIL MOLLENHAUER,
VIOLINIST, (8 years old,)
will have the honor to give his
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
in New-York at
NIBLO'S SALOON,
Broadway,
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1864,
assisted by the following very eminent artists:
Madame MARIE ABBOT, Soprano.
Mr. GEORGE LINGARD, Tenor.
Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Pianist.
Mr. F. R. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist.
Mr. WEDEMEYER, Violoncellist.
Mr. CARMENCKE, Pianist.
Mr. G. STRICH, Pianist.
Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT, Pianist.
Mr. T. PETERS, Pianist.
Mr. J. N. ABBOT.....Conductor

Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Latimer Bros. & Seymour's, 21 Nassau-st.

Doors open at 7, commence at 8. Ticket office open from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. on the day of the concert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7¾ o'clock,
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
First and only appearance of
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
who will on this occasion appear in her unrivaled character of Norma, in Bellini's grand tragic opera, in three acts, of
NORMA,
with its unparalleled cast.

Norma	Mme. MEDORI
Adalgisa	Mlle. SULZER
Pollio	Sig. MAZZOLENI
Oroveso	Sig. BIACHI
Conductor	MAX MARETZEK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The sale of secured seats and tickets will commence this morning in Brooklyn, at the box-office of the Academy, and in New-York, at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York. After March 1, 1865, 71 and 73 East 14th-st

HAINES BROTHERS.
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 753 Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $65 to $600. In the Best Instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

PARLOR ORGAN FOR SALE—AN ELEgant parlor organ, in rosewood case, has 12 stops, with swell, pedal bass, &c.; built to order; will be sold much below its original cost. Apply to HALL & LABAGH, organ builders, No. 88 Wooster-st.

WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANOFORTES.—These instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Berge, Fradel and others, as possessing double the volume and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, wholesale or retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet's Harmoniums, superior to all, $95 and $120; with pedals, $175 to $450. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., New-York.

PIANOS, HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—Best quality; lowest prices; fully warranted. G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

SUPERIOR IRON-FRAME PIANOS, guaranteed five years. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5

AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. P. LENT.....Manager.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of this elegant and inviting establishment, which has received the highest
STAMP OF POPULAR APPROBATION,
as manifested by
CROWDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
comprising
THE ELITE OF NEW YORK,
as well as by
THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE PRESS.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, will be presented a programme of
UNPARALLELED BRILLIANCY,
introducing
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
comprising
TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
whose extraordinary performances having been received during the last six nights with
TUMULTUOUS PLAUDITS,
have been reengaged for a few nights longer.
These wonderfully powerful and agile
CHILDREN OF THE DESERT
will appear
EVERY EVENING
during the week, and on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS
in their
NOVEL, UNIQUE AND ASTOUNDING
PYRAMIDS, GROUPINGS,
AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

The greatest of equestriennes,
MADAM LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAM LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAM LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
will appear in her
EXERCISES OF THE HAUTE ECOLE,
introducing one of her
HIGHLY TRAINED DANCING HORSES,
and also in her
GRAND ACT WITHOUT SADDLE OR BRIDLE.

First night of the admirably trained Trick Horse,
GENERAL GRANT!
Young Zanfretta, the accomplished gymnastic artist, in his great performance upon
THE FLYING BAR.
First night of Mr. O'Dell in his descriptive pantomime scene, entitled
POOR JACK.
STICKNEY, THE SOMERSET RIDER,
AND THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH COMBINATION OF STAR RIDERS, GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS.
Included is the
MOST COMPLETE TROUPE IN THE WORLD,
who will appear in a
MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION
OF ACCURSIANISM AND ATHLETIC SKILL,
WITHOUT PARALLEL IN AMERICA
AND
BEYOND THE APPROACH OF RIVALRY.
Seats may be secured three days in advance without extra charge.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.
Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises a little on conclusion. The performance will terminate close on to 11 o'clock.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than 15 minutes.

Eighty-eighth night of Mr. Lester Wallack's standard Play,
ROSEDALE,
in which Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. JOHN SEFTON, Mr. DALY, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. PARKES, Mr. POPE, Mrs. HEY, Miss ST. NORMAN, Miss MORANT, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss BARRETT, Miss LE BRUN and Miss CARMAN will sustain their original characters.

TUESDAY,
NEVER ACTED IN THIS COUNTRY,
a new play, in a prologue and three acts, recently produced in London with immense success, written by
WESTLAND MARSTON, ESQ.,
called
PURE GOLD,
WITH NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC BY MOLLENHAUER,
COSTUMES, &c., &c.
Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, CHARLES FISHER, MARK SMITH, W. R. FLOYD, DALY, NORTON, MOORE, BROWN, POPE, PARKES, WILLIAMSON, Mrs. HOEY, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. JENNINGS, Miss CARMAN, and Miss GREEN sustaining the characters.

Wednesday and Friday—ROSEDALE.
Thursday—New Play—PURE GOLD.
Saturday (by request)—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Due notice will be given of the next representation of THE LOVE CHASE.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NE

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

of policy, have up to this time refrained from retaliation. They have no longer this motive. So many of their own towns have been destroyed, and such efforts made to burn Charleston, that they will consider themselves justified in the eyes of the world, in carrying out the *lex talionis*. MORGAN, MOSBY, and a dozen other moss-troopers and guerrillas on land, and fleet steamers at sea, will do what they can to plunder and destroy. It must be expected, and guarded against as far as may be.

It is to be wished that the war might be fought out on civilized principles, as it might be if such were the desire at Washington; but if there is "Greek fire for the masses" of the South, it must be expected that some kind of fire will be returned to the masses of the North, who may be within reach of Southern vengeance. War is a game that two can play at, and it is not always as one-sided as partisans wish it to be. It is my deliberate conviction, from everything I see and hear, that the destructiveness of the war during the present year will exceed all that has gone before it. MONADNOCK.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

MR. GIBSON ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Right Hon. T. M. GIBSON, President of the Board of Trade, addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents on the evening of the 21st, at Ashton-under-Lyne Town-hall. Adverting to the war in America, he said:

With regard to the American question the Government officially is strictly neutral; their policy has been to do nothing and to say nothing as a Government that should favor the views of either of the contending parties. I think generally that policy of neutrality has been approved by the country. We have been urged to recognize the South to take steps to bring about a cessation of the blockade, not recently, but formerly, and it is a circumstance which I cannot pass without observation, that the people in this part of the United Kingdom, whose own interests would appear the most likely to be promoted by putting an end to the blockade, have most desired that our policy should be guided by justice and good feeling, with a fair allowance for the enormous difficulties which the Government of the United States have had to encounter. [Cheers.] These urgings about America have not come from the cotton districts. I suppose it is found out by this time that the cotton districts have souls and intellects and the power of appreciating what is just and right in our national policy, and are not prepared to recommend that this country should take an unworthy course for promoting the pecuniary interests of the class to which they belong. [Loud cheering.] *I am one of those who think that at the commencement of this American war many persons too hastily formed the opinion that it was impossible the Union could be restored.* The common saying was in many parts of the country with which I am acquainted, "There is one thing certain, that, whatever else happens, the Union cannot be restored." *I never came to that conclusion.* [Hear.] I do not know whether it will be restored. I can't look into futurity, but I cannot go the length of seeing so clearly before as some, and showing that it is impossible the Union should be restored. When the Southern leaders took up arms—for be it remembered they commenced the war—["Hear," and cheers]—it was a war of aggression on their part—when they took up arms for the purpose of compelling the Government of the United States to acquiesce in breaking up the integrity of the country. I always felt that the South had undertaken a task which it would be difficult to accomplish. Nothing short of something like such a conquest of the North as would compel them to lay down their arms in despair was likely to induce the Government of that country to agree to separate in the way which was proposed. But when I am told by the Southern leaders that their object in taking up arms was not merely the enjoyment of their own independence, but the establishing of a model slave republic, which should perpetuate the institution of Slavery, and hold it up as an institution which should be cherished and not condemned, I then said to myself, if these men are right and are going to succeed in establishing these principles as foundation-stones of a new empire, *what have we been about for years and years in preaching and teaching that Slavery is a curse, and that it is the greatest degradation that can fall upon a country?* What! Have we been endeavoring to inoculate every country with which we have come in contact with our ideas as to the necessity of abolishing the Slave-trade, and therefore I say Slavery also, because if Slavery is right, then the Slave-trade is not wrong? Well, if the Southern States of America are right in endeavoring by force of arms to establish this model slave Republic, I say, we have all been previously in the dark—we have been poor benighted beings that have lost sight, or have not been aware of the great truth which Mr. STEPHENS and others have taught in the Southern States of America, that the normal condition of the negro, his only proper, natural condition in the world is that of shame. But, as we are told by this same gentleman, Mr. STEPHENS, that this Government of the Confederate States which is about to be established, will be the first Government in the history of the world that is giving the lie, as it were, to all the canting policy which has been supported by England and other countries against slave institutions; if this be the state of affairs, can I as an Englishman wish or hope for success to such a cause? I sympathize with nations struggling for independence, but that is not the question here. [Hear, hear.] No man has alleged a grievance *in the Southern States except the growing sentiment of the North against the institution of Slavery.* No man has said that in the South any right has been withheld, or that any wrong has been without a remedy, and, in fact, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS himself has lauded the institutions of the country in reference to the past; but has only said that in the future he sees looming that growing sentiment which will endanger the slave institutions of the South, and which must continue to embitter the relations between the North and the South if it went on, and that therefore it was better to separate. Well, I believe myself that one end of this great civil war in America, that one termination, at any rate, will be the abolition of Slavery. [Cheers.] My honorable and respected friend Mr. BRIGHT [loud cheers] is often charged with wanting to introduce American institutions into England. Well, I say, with regard to this American war, the South rebelled and raised this insurrection because they foresaw that an English institution—viz., the emancipation of the slave, was about to be introduced into their country. It was the resistence to this policy of ours—to the policy of England of all other countries in the world—that gave rise to this great insurrection. [Hear, hear.] We are told, sometimes, that tariff questions had something to do with it. Disabuse your mind entirely of that idea. I assert, and if there were time, I could prove to you by the clearest demonstration, that tariff questions had nothing on earth to do with the quarrel between North and South. Why, the South was never united upon the question of free trade, the South never held one opinion upon the question of protective duties. On the contrary, Louisiana was for protecting her sugar, and other States of the South were for protecting their produce; but as for its having anything to do with the form of government—why, if America had been a monarchy, if it had been an empire like France, when these two great sentiments, freedom of labor on the one side and Slavery on the other, came into collision on the scale on which they exist in America, what would have been the certain consequences? Why, we did not find it so easy to emancipate our slaves in England. We had some trouble. We paid £20,000,000, and we had a long, eager agitation, in which there was much embittered feeling, and my firm belief is, that if *the slave party in England had borne the same proportion to the rest of the community when emancipation was demanded in this country which they bore in the United States at the commencement of the civil war, it is very probable you would not have been able to get through your emancipation in this country without a resort to arms, or perhaps, to the secession of your slave countries to some other slave country where there would have been a greater affinity to themselves.* [Hear.] Now, it is remarkable what is going on at the present moment in the North, notwithstanding this tremendous pressure upon their resources, which no doubt will raise a very large debt, but which debt I believe that country will, with its growing population and its vast means, be enabled to bear. I have got in my hand a report of the Commissioner of Agriculture in the United States for the last year, and I find that in 1862 there were grown in that country 169,993,500 bushels of wheat, I find, in 1863, that that quantity has increased 191,066,239 bushels. I find that nearly all articles of agricultural produce have increased considerably even during this war, and notwithstanding the fact that no less than a million of men employed in the army and navy have been withdrawn chiefly from the agricultural producing classes, notwithstanding we see this remarkable statement. Perhaps emigration may in some measure account for it, for I find that large numbers of adventurers from every part of Europe are still crowding the shores of the United States. I find that the commissioner says that, "While some adventurers seek the Western World for military fame, stimulated by our large bounties and chance of promotion, to fight sincerely the battles of freedom and equality, the greater part come to labor, to enjoy independence and quiet, and to make happy the humble homes for themselves and their children. According to the report of the New-York Commissioners of Emigration, the number of emigrants arriving at that port was 146,519, against 67,307 during 1862. This proportionate increase holds good in respect to the other great ports of our country, and independent of the large number of persons from Canada for portions of America." I will read only one small passage more of the Commissioner's Report, because if I were to go on at any length I should read some opinions which would be held to be unpalatable in certain quarters. [Laughter.] I shall confine myself to one passage in which he wishes to indicate some of the causes which have led to this great immigration at this particular time, in the United States. He says to an intelligent mind, and especially to every American, the causes of this influx of foreign population, even during a period of war, are very evident and gratifying. I shall simply indicate some of them without discussing them at length. In the first place, the present rebellion is being understood abroad in its true light, as a revolt against democracy, the rights of labor, and human nature, and that the triumph of the Government guarantees to immigration its great reward of peace, prosperity, and freedom. [Cheers.] I hope I may be forgiven for speaking out so much on this question, but I could not disguise my feelings, and I think the contest has arrived at a stage when we should frankly express our views and interchange our ideas.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI'S MANIFESTO.

The following is the manifesto of Gen. GARIBALDI, for the publication of which the *Diritto*, of Turin, is to be prosecuted:

CAPRERA, January, 1864.

Events press: if the year 1863 has left behind it shameful traces of egotism and discords, the new is inaugurated by other promises. In the agitation of oppressed peoples; in the fears of despotism which feigns to bow to right; in the Titanic struggles of Poland, indomitable and still erect; in the embarrassment even of diplomacy; on every side, in fact, arise the presages of coming events. I am convinced that they will decide the safety of Italy, and will supply the occasion so long desired of realizing its wishes, if the liberal element is not content with invoking the morrow, in the inert expectation of something better, but is ready and united. Italian democracy, which includes in itself all the militant patriotism for the contested unity, ought to see that it is not sufficient to be numerous, young, confident, but it must above all be organized and disciplined. I have not found a better way of supplying this want than by choosing a phalanx of élite friends. And with them I have instituted a Central Unity Committee. The name defines the object. To receive pecuniary aid, to dispose men's minds to the accord of sacrifice and duty, all this with the holy end of the national deliverance, and of fraternal assistance to the enslaved provinces on the longed-for day of battles, such is its mandate; it has no other. If the reaction, as tenacious as crafty in its designs, conspires against the unity of the country; if the latter is threatened by the errors of a Government policy, against which I have protested, because it has appeared to me forgetful of the national interests and will, the duty of abnegation becomes more forcibly urgent, more sacred for the Liberals. Thus, far from using in vain and perhaps dangerous agitations, the uncontrolled energy of their patriotism, let them keep it entire for the days in which the only means of safety will be the cooperation of all good citizens in the assistance of their brothers oppressed by the foreigner. Consequently I invite the friends and the existing societies, and all the Italians who disdain to remain passive spectators of the great drama which decides their existence and their rights, to group around this one centre, to recognize its authority, and to regard as mine the instructions emanating from this committee, or from its delegates. I also invite the liberal press to lend the aid of publicity to the acts of the committee. In the name of the whole committee and in mine, the deservedly-esteemed citizen BENEDETTO CAIROLI will sign the documents. Such, once more, is the Roman fascès which I ask of the Italians. May their hearts understand the nature of my intentions.

(Signed,) G. GARIBALDI.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The National Academy of Science.

At the late meeting of the National Academy of Science, held at Washington, the Committee on Weights and Measures made a brief report of progress, and asked to be continued, so as to give information, when desired by the Government, in regard to the technical points of the subjects now under consideration by European nations.

The report on the protection of bottoms of iron vessels shows how inefficient the efforts heretofore made to protect and prevent the fouling of the bottoms of iron vessels have been, and recommends direct experiments upon the subject.

The Committee on the Deviation of Compasses in iron and other vessels of the navy, have been steadily at work in directing the corrections by AVERY'S method, and twenty-two vessels have been satisfactorily experimented with. Some cases of the action of iron rigging acting as a dipping needle have proved of interest. The magnetism of several iron-clads and iron vessels in the course of construction has been examined, and of the revolving turrets of iron-clads. The effect of causing the turrets to revolve has been thoroughly examined in the *Roanoke* and *Passaic*.

SAXTON'S hydrometer was favorably reported upon for its simplicity and compactness. It can be contained in an ordinary pill-box of one inch in diameter.

The subjects known commonly as MAURY'S Wind and Current Charts, and Sailing Directions, submitted for examination by the Navy Department, was unfavorably reported upon, and after a thorough discussion the following resolutions were adopted by the Academy:

Resolved by the National Academy of Sciences, that in the opinion of this Academy, the volumes entitled "Sailing Directions" heretofore issued to navigators from the Naval Observatory, and the "Wind and Current Charts" which they are designed to illustrate and explain, embrace much which is unsound in philosophy and little that is practically useful, and that therefore these publications ought no longer to be issued in their present form.

Resolved, That the records of meteorological phenomena, and of other important facts connected with terrestrial physics, which, under the direction of the Navy Department, have been accumulated at the Observatory, are capable of being turned to valuable account, and that it is eminently desirable that such information should continue to be collected and subjected to careful discussion.

Resolved, That the President of the Academy be authorized and requested to communicate to the Secretary of the Navy a copy of the foregoing resolutions, and of this report, as a response to the inquiry addressed to the Academy upon this subject, by that officer.

The matters before the Committee on Currency being of a confidential nature, the committee was placed in direct relations with the Secretary of the Treasury. They are understood to have suggested important safeguards in reference to the new currency.

TITLES OF MEMOIRS READ AND OF ORAL COMMUNICATIONS MADE AT THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, JANUARY SESSION, 1864.

I.—The Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Quality.... BENJAMIN PIERCE.

II.—Reduction of the Observations of Fixed Stars made by J. J. LEFAUTE D'AGELET, at Paris during the years 1783–5, with a Catalogue of the corresponding mean places referred to the Equinox of 1800.....B. A. GOULD.

III.—The Saturnian System, First Memoir.... BENJAMIN PIERCE.

IV.—On individuality among animals, with reference to the question of varieties and species ....L. AGASSIZ.

V.—On the Metamorphoses of Fishes....L. AGASSIZ.

VI.—On the geographical distribution of Fishes, as bearing upon their affinities and systematic classification....L. AGASSIZ.

VII.—Discussion of magnetic observations made at Girard College Observatory, in the years 1840–'45.

Parts iv., v., vi.—Horizontal force; investigation of the eleven-year period of the solar diurnal variation and annual inequality and of the influence of the moon. Abstract....A. D. BACHE.

VIII.—Discussion of magnetic observations, &c.

Part vii., viii., ix.—Vertical Force.—Investigation of the eleven year period, of the solar diurnal variation and annual inequality, and of the influence of the moon....A. D. BACHE.

IX.—On the force of fired gunpowder, and the pressure to which guns are actually subjected in firing....F. A. P. BARNARD.

X.—Description of an Anemograph, designed for the University of Mississippi.....F. A. P. BARNARD.

XI.—On materials of combustion for lamps in Light Houses....JOSEPH HENRY.

XII.—Notes on the Parallelogram of Forces, and on Virtual Velocities....T. STRONG.

XIII.—On Photographs of the Solar System....L. M. RUTHERFORD.

XIV.—On tangencies of circles and spheres....J. G. BARNARD.

XV.—Observations of the planet Venus near the times of her inferior conjunction, Sept. 28, 1863, and subsequently....By Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER.

XVI.—Brief note on the forms of icebergs....By Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER.

TITLES OF REPORTS.

Report of the Committee of the National Academy of Sciences, appointed at the request of the Treasury Department, "On Weights, Measures and Coinage."

Report of the Committee of the National Academy of Sciences, appointed at the request of the Navy Department, "On the protection of the bottoms of iron vessels from injury by salt water."

Report of the Committee of the National Academy of Sciences, appointed at the request of the Navy Department, "On the subject of magnetic deviations in iron ships."

Report of the Committee of the National Academy of Sciences, appointed at the request of the Superintendent of United States Weights and Measures, "On SAXTON'S Alcoholometer."

Report of the Committee of the National Academy of Sciences, appointed at the request of the Navy Department "To investigate and report on discontinuing the publication, in the present form, of the *Wind and Current Charts* and *Sailing Directions*".

Report of the Committee of the National Academy of Sciences, appointed at the request of the Treasury Department, "On the methods of protecting the National currency from being counterfeited."

The Forty-fifth New-York Volunteers—Howe Rifles.

This regiment being now on their way to this City, to enjoy a furlough of thirty days, will arrive here, probably, about Wednesday or Thursday next. The friends of the regiment have made arrangements for a worthy and hearty reception of them. An appropriate fund is being collected by subscriptions, and it is expected that, by the unanimous consent of military and civil organizations, a fine reception will be got up for these brave boys.

His Honor, Mayor C. G. GUNTHER, with the Common Council and the Board of Police Commissioners, have been especially invited to participate—the latter in honor of the present Commander of the regiment, Lieut.-Col. A. DOEBKE, who, previous to his military career in this regiment, was an esteemed member of the Second Precinct Police—and they have tendered a full military band for this occasion. The Fifth, Sixth, and a part of the Eleventh Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., as well as the Fifty-eighth, Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Third Regiments New-York Volunteers, and several civil societies, have also promised to turn out to welcome them on their arrival.

A collation will be served to the officers and men of the returning regiment, at PAUL FALE'S Broadway Garden, No. 545 Broadway, the proprietor having kindly offered his premises for that purpose.

The Committee of Arrangements have established telegraphic communication with the regiment, and thus will be able to ascertain in ample time their arrival.

Another meeting of the friends of this regiment will be held at their headquarters, No. 63 Allen-street, at 8 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 8th inst., at which all friends of the regiment are heartily solicited to attend.

An Order from the Provost-Marshal-General.

The subjoined order has been promulgated:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 5.—I. When guards are required in a District, the Provost-Marshal shall make the application to the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General for the State or Division, for a detail from the Invalid Corps or other available troops.

Provost-Marshals are hereby prohibited from hereafter employing civilian guards, unless it be impossible for the Acting-Assistant Provost-Marshal-General to furnish the necessary enlisted guard.

Applications to the Provost-Marshal-General for civil guards must be made in accordance with Circular No. 102, November 23, 1863, and must state, in addition, the necessity for the employment of the guard, and that, after having made proper application therefor, it is impossible to obtain a guard of enlisted men.

II. Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General are hereby required to indorse their approval, disapproval, or remarks, on all communications forwarded through them to the Provost-Marshal-General—the indorsement to be on the communications and not on wrappers.

III. All agreements for rent of offices, store-rooms, &c., connected with this bureau, must be made subject to the approval, and terminable at the pleasure, of the Provost-Marshal-General.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Enlistments for the Regular Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 6, 1864.

CIRCULAR.—Pursuant to instructions received from the Secretary of War, dated Feb. 3, 1864, officers of the regular army recruiting for the same, are authorized to enlist men for three years, under the joint resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives, approved Jan. 13, 1864, as published in General Orders No. 20, from the War Department, dated Jan. 14, 1864.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
Official: THOS. LORD, Jr., Aide-de-Camp.

An Assistant Provost-Marshal in Trouble.

A few days since, a soldier was knocked down and robbed of $150 in money, on Riker's Island. The money was subsequently recovered, and, for safe-keeping, it was placed in the hands of Lieut. GEORGE KNIGHT, of the United States Army, who is also Assistant Provost-Marshal. While the latter was passing through West Houston-street, on Friday night last, a young woman, named JANE WHITE, accosted him, and in her company he went to a saloon, corner of Houston and Mercer streets. While the two were taking refreshments, the Lieutenant felt the hand of his companion in his pocket. He seized her hand and his pocket-book fell to the floor. Picking it up he thrust it into his pocket without examining to see if any of the contents were missing. Soon after he parted from JANE a block or two from the place, and then he thought to examine his pocket book, when he found his money was all missing. He at once pursued her and found her in a saloon in Greene-street. Officer MCPHERSON, of the Eighth Precinct, hearing a disturbance there, went in, and on the representations of the Lieutenant arrested JANE. When they were on the sidewalk the officer noticed something drop from her hand, and on examining it found it to be $150 of the Lieutenant's money. What, in the meantime she had done with the other $20 does not appear. She was taken before Justice DODGE and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The Twenty-fourth-street Fire.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—ONE THOUSAND PERSONS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—ESTIMATED LOSS OVER $200,000.

The main building destroyed in the extensive conflagration on Saturday night, an account of which we published in the TIMES of yesterday, was 90 feet front on Twenty-fourth-street, extending 200 feet through to Twenty-fifth-street, and was six stories in height. Mr. LEGGETT, the owner of the building, estimates his loss on building, machinery and stock of coal at about $150,000. The machinery alone is said to have cost $50,000. The engine was regarded as the largest stationary one in use, being 1,000 horse power. It supplied power not only for the whole of the east wing of Mr. LEGGETT'S premises, but also for all the machine-shops and factories in the building known as the Old House of Refuge, situated on the south side of Twenty-fourth-street, the pipes and shafting to supply which being laid under the street. The occupants of these buildings will have to suspend work for want of steam-power. Taking all things into consideration, at least one thousand persons have been thrown out of employment by this conflagration.

MR. LEGGETT is insured on his building and machinery for $27,500, as follows: Hamilton, $2,500; Peter Cooper, $2,500; Rutgers, $2,500; Astor, $2,500; Pacific, $2,500; Brooklyn, $2,500; Stuyvesant, $2,500; Merchants of Providence, $2,500; St. Marks, $2,500; Security, $5,000.

The east building is damaged to the extent of about $3,000; insured for $15,000—in the Rutgers Insurance Company, $2,500; Peter Cooper, $2,500; St. Mark's, $2,500; Beekman, $2,500; Hope, of Providence, $2,500; Hope, of New-York, $3,000.

The west portion of the main building is damaged about $1,500; insured for $7,500, as follows: Hope, of New-York, $2,500; Irving, $2,500, and Security, $2,500.

Mr. LEGGETT states that his loss on feed and grain is about $30,000, upon which he had no insurance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 6th instant is an article entitled, "Arrest of two recruiting runners," which does me entire injustice. It is stated that I am a "notorious recruiting runner," and was arrested for swindling a recruit named WILLIAM BROWN of $150, and that I was sent to Fort Lafayette, &c. I am not now, nor have I ever been a "recruiting runner," or any other kind of a runner. It is true I was arrested, but was not sent to Fort Lafayette, nor was any "alternative" presented to me. On the charge being made known to me, I deposited the money with Gen. DIX, which will be returned to me or given to the family of the recruit BROWN as the General shall decide.

The facts of the case are briefly these: BROWN, the man alleged to have been swindled, was brought by other parties to the Sixth District for enlistment. He had agreed to give these parties $150; I have acted as a "bounty broker"—that is, I advanced the money to the recruit and awaited repayment from the county; those bringing recruits paid me a commission for the advance. I informed BROWN distinctly, and repeatedly, as did the mustering officer, that he was entitled to $300; he, however, declared his purpose to pay as he had agreed to, the $150 to those bringing him, which he did. That was all. It was a fair, square, open, legitimate transaction throughout. By giving the above a prominent place in your paper, you will oblige A. H. DOWNER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1864.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BURNING OF THE SCHOONER MARIA PIKE.—The three-masted schooner *Maria Pike*, Capt. LEITH, loaded with 1,300 bales hay, bound to Washington, D. C., and chartered by Government, while hauling from the pier in the North River, at 9 o'clock this morning, was discovered to be on fire, and in less than twenty minutes she was completely enveloped in flames. She was towed in the river, when the police-boat, in charge of Sergt. O'BRIEN, came to her assistance, and immediately got her pumps to work, throwing a copious stream upon the burning vessel. Several of the Harbor Police went on board, and through their utmost exertions succeeded in saving considerable property, but the inflammable nature of the cargo defied their untiring efforts to save the vessel, and after drifting down the river some distance she was finally scuttled, when she filled, and is now anchored off the Battery. She will probably be a total loss. The vessel is valued at $12,000; her spars and rigging are completely gone, with the exception of about $300 worth, saved by the barbor police-boat. The propellers *Columbia* and *Lewis* were also at the fire, using their pumps, which threw immense quantities of water into the vessel, but all of no avail.

PROF. DOREMUS' LECTURES.—The first of the course of lectures by Prof. DOREMUS, on "The World's Indebtedness to Science," is given at Cooper Institute this evening. They will be of the greatest interest and of the most instructive character. An additional supply of tickets has been left at the bookstores, the first having been all taken.

BURNED TO DEATH.—At half-past three o'clock yesterday morning, a woman, named ANASTATIA COLLINS, residing at No. 496 Pearl-street, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire from a stove while she was under the influence of liquor. Coroner COLLIN was notified, and will hold an inquest this morning.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for February, in which Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Pyschology and Ethnology are elucidated. Only 15c. by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS.

A class of gentlemen and ladies meet Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, for private instruction in Phrenology, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 6—*in steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—H. A. Fanshaw, of New-York; J. F. Wood, James O'Donohue, Mrs. Annie Henderson, of New-York; Mrs. Susan Schneider, Joseph Golgate and wife, of New-York; Wm. H. Mellen, of New-York; Capt. J. R. Buchanan and lady, of Hamilton; Chas. Lawford, A. Mesquita, of New-York; Chas. Owens, wife and child, of California; T. Arnal, of Paris; Jas. Reilly, D. H. Persons, of England; Chas. L. Levy, Mr. Morgan, of Montreal; S. Buchanan and lady, E. Stark, of Paris; Alex. Macdougal, of Edinburgh; Conrad Fox and lady, New-York; John G. Vagr, New-York; H. B. Goodwin, Boston; E. Snoyter, Toronto; H. Brill and B. Israel, Philadelphia; Thos. Nash and lady, Chicago; W. J. Du Bedat and lady, Hamilton; Mrs. Jas. Shaw, Miss Annie Shaw, Mr. Jas. Shaw and Master Jas. Shaw, New-York; A. Picquent, Paris, Mr. Griffeth, Philadelphia; R. T. Carter, Jr., A. Rankin, New-York, J. P. Gildrislieve, Toronto; H. A. Brown, Henry Schwartz, New-York; Emanuel Derantus, Hugh Scott, T. Hyland, Capt. S. E. Flint, J. Y. Glendieven, Mr. Erskine, Belfast; Joseph Tucker, Robert Bishop, Thomas Wallace, Belfast; Mr. Davy, Jas. W. Lingard, New-York, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Harvest Queen, from Nassau, N. P.—G. Slocum, Thos. Fisher, J. M. Burnett, James McGowan, John Harvey, H. Duncan, J. Ingles.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.. 7 03 | Sun sets..... 5 26 | Moon sets.. 7 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 29 | Gov. Island.. 9 18 | Hell Gate..10 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, Feb. 7.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Thos. S. Scott, O'Brien, Beaufort Jan. 31, via Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. While in the harbor of Beaufort broke the propeller, and was towed to Fortress Monroe by steamship S. R. Spaulding, and from thence to this City by U. S. steam transport Cumbria, Capt. Sumner.

U. S. steam transport Cumbria, Sumner, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, having in tow the U. S steam transport Thos. S. Scott, with her propeller broken.

Steamer No. 17, (new,) ——, Mystic, Conn., 24 hours, in tow of steamtug L. Boardman.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence.

Steamtug Northerner, Hazzard, Boston, having in tow the new ship Eastern Belle.

Brig Harvest Queen, (of Bermuda,) Hollis, Nassau, N. P., Jan. 29, with cotton to Middleton & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Clara Hargrave, for Liverpool. No Am. vessels in port.

Brig Rapid, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Marshall, Ragged Island, Bahamas, 10 ds., with salt to G. Wheelwright. Sld. in co. with brig Alfaratta, for New-York.

Brig Adelaide, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Doulas, Demerara Jan. 12, and Salt Cay Jan 23, with salt to W. M. Smith.

Brig Magna Charter, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lynch, Aux Cayes 18 ds., with logwood to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Laura, (Br.,) Langthorne, Matamoras 25 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Yazoo, Dill, Baltimore 4 ds., with flour and corn to Nesmith & Sons.

Schr. Horace, Francis, Coney Island, with the anchor and 75 fathoms of cable of the Russian frigate Alexander Nevsky. Was raised by the Submarine Engineering Company.

Schr. Idaho, Westcott, Washington, D. C., 6 ds., with hides and fat to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Sarah, Brisko, Baltimore, with coal for Boston.

Schr. W. S. Baker, Pierce, Fortune Bay, N. F., 18 ds., with herrings to master.

WIND—Sunset, N. and light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Below, bark Talavera, from New-Orleans.

Spoken, &c.

Eliza—brig, from Salt Cay for New-York, 2 ds. out, lat. 27 30, lon. 72 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Ragged Island, Bahamas, Jan. 28, bark Eliza, for Matanzas in 8 ds.

At Aux Cayes, Jan. 21, brig La Cavene, for New-York, loading.

HAVANA.—Arr. Jan. 26, steamer Havana, Greene, New-York; bark N. H. Knight, Carman, Boston; Norwarcts, (Prus.,) Attalbat, New-Orleans; schr. Samuel Burrows, Blake, Key West; 27th, schr. Aristides, Cappulla, do.; 28th, L. Duelly, Gonzales, do.; Retriever, (Br.,) Davis, Apalachicola; steamer Morning Star, Courtenay, New-York; 30th, schr. Frederick, Howe, New-York.

Sld. 25th, steamer Havana, Greene, New-Orleans; brigs Emelie, Steffer, New-York; M. A. Horton, Horton, Liverpool; Huron, Bill, New-York; schr. Matilda, Webest, do.; 27th, bark James P. Chaplin, Corney, Nuevitas and Boston; brig Mary Emily, (Br.,) Krabbles, New-York; 28th, schr. Santa Maria, Frederchill, do.

Cld. 29th, brig Moonlight, Small, Philadelphia.

CARDENAS.—Arr. Jan 23, brig Simcoe, (Br.,) Bigley, New-York.

Sld. 23d, bark Sylphide, (Br.,) Handerson, New-York; schr. J. A. Brown, Collins, Boston; 26th, schrs. J. J. Spencer, Fleming, Philadelphia; Starlight, York, Portland; 27th, brig Machias, Yates, New-York; 28th, brig W. H. Parks, Levy, Portland.

CIENFUEGOS.—Arr. Jan. 24, bark Lady Franklin, (Br.,) Nitchell, Boston via Turks Island; brigs Jacinto, (Br.,) Simson, do. do.; Paragon, Wells, Boston.

Sld. 26th, brig Teresita, Terry, New-York; 22d, schr. Fontanell, ——, Philadelphia.

MATANZAS.—Arr. Jan. 24, brig Selma, Gibbs, Boston; 25th, bark Orchilla, Havener, Portland; brigs Alvarado, Crowell, do.; John Balch, Gardner, Havana; schr. Nicanor, Hinks, Havana.

TRINIDAD.—Arr. Jan. 21, bark Villa Franca, (Br.,) Hill, Philadelphia; brig Nueva, Providencia, (Ital.,) ——, Philadelphia.

ST. JAGO DE CUBA.—Arr. Jan. 17, bark W. Butcher, Collins, Philadelphia.

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HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
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SOAPS.

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will find, at No. 36 WARREN-ST., N. Y., the most extensive assortment of
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DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new fe to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus" quite filling the right nostril. On the 26th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

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THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
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GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

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These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridomin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

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Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad. Coarse Business points. The engravings

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3862. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

DETAILS OF THE LATE RECONNOISSANCE.

A Portion of the Second Corps Cross the Rapidan at Morton's Ford.

The Enemy Found in Force, and a Sharp Fight the Result.

The Object Accomplished, and Our Troops Retire.

Lee's Present Position, Strength, and Future Intentions.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

B. A. PAUL sends to this Bureau the following:

ON THE RAPIDAN, Saturday Evening, Feb. 6.

A cavalry force supported by infantry, moved forward this morning to reconnoitre the enemy's position.

Gen. KILPATRICK, with two brigades, commanded respectively, First Brigade by Brig.-Gen. DAVIES and Second Brigade, (Brig.-Gen. CUSTER'S,) by Colonel SAWYER, First Vermont Cavalry, and Lieut. KELLY'S (late RANSOM'S) light battery moved from the vicinity of Stevensburgh to a fording place on the Rapidan, about two miles below Germania Mills, called Culpepper Ford.

At about midday the command crossed the river without opposition, the only force on duty there being six of HAMPTON'S troopers, two of whom were captured. Gen. KILPATRICK passed up the river to the Germanna and Fredericksburgh Plank-road. Upon reaching the Orange Court-house Pike, moved up toward Robertsen's Tavern, or Locust Grove, where he is now encamped for the night.

At about the same hour this morning the Second Corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. WARREN, moved forward to Morton's ford and vicinity. At this point one brigade of Gen. HAYES' division crossed and succeeded in capturing thirty-eight of the enemy's infantry pickets at this point. The enemy opened with artillery upon portions of this corps, but without doing much harm, the troops on the right bank being under the bluffs, which are quite high, and the balance of the force was well covered. During the day portions of the Third and Sixth Corps were advanced to within supporting distance.

The First Division of Cavalry, under Gen. MERRITT, at about the same time moved forward on the upper Rapidan, meeting with only slight resistance. This command was supported by troops from the First Corps. The rebel infantry pickets at MORTON'S ford seemed rather pleased than otherwise at the idea of being captured. As Gen. HAYES crossed the river the picket there was being relieved. After firing one volley over the heads of our men, both the relief and old picket surrendered, some of the pickets report that last night the enemy's pickets on the river fired off their guns, and bid our pickets "good bye." The roads are in a horrible condition—the troops in excellent spirits.

The Third Division of the Second Corps had a severe skirmish last evening just across the river. The corps under Gen. CALDWELL, Gen. WARREN being unwell, moved to Morton's Ford yesterday morning. The enemy could be seen in some force in the works on the opposite bank; but after a consultation it was resolved to cross. Battery A, First Rhode Island Artillery, Capt. ARNOLD, was accordingly placed in position to cover the movement, and the Third Brigade of the Third Division, commanded by Gen. OWENS, was selected to take the initiative, and following the lead of Gen. HAYES and OWENS waded the river where the water was breast-deep, exposed to a galling fire from the enemy's rifle pits. REYNOLDS' Battery kept up such a constant shower of shells that the enemy were somewhat intimidated, and in a few minutes the whole brigade, consisting of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York, Thirty-ninth New-York, One Hundred and Eleventh New-York and First Delaware Regiments had reached the opposite bank and, capturing a party of twenty-eight sharpshooters, representing Georgia, Virginia and Mississippi regiments, succeeded in obtaining a good position. The enemy's position at this time being diagonally across and to the right of the road leading from the Ford, the brigade formed in line of battle to the left of the road fronting the enemy's position.

At about 12 o'clock M., the First Brigade, commanded by Col. CARROLL, of the Eighth Ohio, and composed of the Fourteenth Indiana, Seventh Virginia, Fourth and Eighth Ohio Regiments, crossed to support the Third Brigade. A desultory firing was kept up until near 5 o'clock, when, it appearing that the enemy was concentrating troops for an advance in force, the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. POWERS, was ordered across. Just as the sun was sinking behind the Blue Ridge the enemy attempted a flank movement and an advance in force, both of which movements were gallantly repulsed. The Second Brigade, composed largely, it is said, of conscripts, for a few minutes got into an unfortunate position.

The regiments of the command, particularly the Fourteenth Connecticut, suffered terribly; volley after volley was poured into their ranks, and the men were swept down in great numbers. Night fortunately spread its protecting mantle over the command under the cover of which the necessary dispositions were made to hold the position.

During the night, in accordance with a general plan, the division recrossed to the left bank of the Rapidan without molestation. The division lost in this affair about two hundred men, of whom six are all that are known positively to have been killed. A Lieutenant and five men were captured, and the balance were wounded. The joyous songs of the companions of these sufferers, sang while dragging themselves through the mud a few minutes ago, wending their way to camp, are still ringing in my ears, and one can hardly realize that these men have just come out of a deadly strife.

Here is as complete a list of the wounded as can now be made up:

Fourteenth Connecticut.—C. Weeks, Co. B—ankle; Sergeant E. A. Wilcox, Co. A—thigh; Capt. John C. Broatch—fingers; Major James B. Coit—leg, slight; Capt. H. L. Snag—heel; Lieut. G. Stocking; Sergt. H. Nelson, Jr., Co. C—ankle; John Danes, Co. H—two fingers amputated; Sergt. George McCracken, Co. H—thumb; James Sharkey—leg; A. Williams, thigh; John Nelson—arm, slight; Corporal John Chadwick, groin; Corporal Geo. E. Boomer—ankle; John Stark, Co. H—hand; Oscar Kibby—fingers; J. Cassiday, Co. G—groin; Richard Lee—foot; Lieut. Fred. Shaik—eye and shoulder, slight; P. A. Perkins, Co. H—side; T. A. Sanford—fingers; Robert Kerr, Co. E—breast and shoulder; George Wallack, Co. K—breast and shoulder; Corp. Wm. Bennett, Co. C—head and back; Henry Seymour, Co. E—thigh; Charles Stessinger, Co. I—breast; Charles Williams, Co. D—leg; Wm. Thompson, Co. I—knee; John McCrury—arm; A. Smith, Co. F—hip; John Lottey—foot; Chas. Gillen, Co. A—thigh; Jeffrey Brennan, Co. I—thrown from horse; H. Curtis, Co. H—hip; Edward Daley, Co. E—thigh; Wesley Banks, Co. E—thigh; Corp. A. Williams, Co. H—groin; John D. Wolf, Co. A—hip; Wm. Smith, Co. E—hand; Corp. H. W. Orcutt—breast; Sergt. Henry Owen, Co. D—foot; Martin Lyons—shoulder; Sergt. H. F. Norton, Co. I—dead; John Demby, Co. C—foot; John Lynch, Co. I—side bruised; Sergt. Jas. Gennette—hip; Sergt. D. A. Crosby—hip; Corp. Wm. Gorham—thigh; J. M. Bradley, Co. A—leg; Corp. A. M. Hull, Co. K—thigh; T. Ryan, Co. I—leg; Thos. Waters, Co. I—neck; Austin Williams—both thighs; Peter Boyle, Co. H—leg; Corp. Russell Gleen, Co. A—hip; Corp. Jas. Ingalls, Co. B—leg; J. A. Moss—leg fractured; Corp. R. H. Edwards, Co. H—groin; Wm. Donovan, Co. A—hand; Sergt. K. Newell, Co. D—thigh.

First Delaware.—James W. Eigel, Co. G—arm; Wm. Livingston, Co. B—knee, slight; Wm. Emmett, Co. K—hip; Joseph, Co. E—knee, serious; Benjamin Ogle, Co. E—hand shattered; Ezra Hanover, Co. E—abdomen.

One Hundred and Eleventh New-York.—E. H. Cramball, Co. K—neck. Lieut. David Shields, of Gen. Hayes' Staff, was wounded in the left breast seriously; Lieut. Sullivan—wounded.

One Hundred and Eighth New-York.—Serg. Geo. W. Provost, Co. C—head: Corp. H. J. Close, Co. B—abdomen, serious; Seeley Meeker, Co. F—leg; Corp. Jno. H. Goodyear—shoulder; Lieut.-Col. Pierce—eye, severe.

Twelfth New-Jersey—Samuel Green, Co. D—back; Corp. John Kite, Co. D—shoulder; Jesse Osborn, Co. A—skull, serious; J. Staples, Co. C—two fingers amputated; Isaac Bugby, Co. C—contusion eyes; John Sheran, Co. A—foot; Lieut. Thos. F. Null—knee; Daniel Harris, Co. K—leg.

Thirty-ninth New-York—James Fellmore, Co. I—ankle and side; E. Austz, Co. B—knee; Lieut. Levi Demdinger, Co. D—arm, slight; C. Everbacks, Co. H—leg; F. Korber, Co. K—arm and hand; Sergt. John Miller, Co. H—thigh; Otto Frassell, Co. G—head; John Lanant, Co. F—arm and back.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York—Corp. Thos. Lowe, Co. H—arm; Andrew Rellickner, Co. I—neck: Byron Fields, Co. G—knee; Edward M. Comb, Co. F—thigh; Nicholas Ketter, Co. H—thigh; Corp. John R. W. Chase, Co. B—shoulder and ribs; Corp. Chas. Benedict, Co. G—leg; Sergt. C. Alliger, Co. I—arm.

Fourteenth Indiana—Sergt. Enos Morgan, Co. A—thigh; Corp. Thos. Piety, Co. G—foot; Sergt. W. R. Kelly, Co. D—knee; Willis Lemon, Co. C—knee; Capt. Beam—side, slight.

Fourth Ohio—Richard Morris, Co. K—both thighs; Sergt.-Maj. M. E. Haas—arm and thigh; Corp. Henry Sartor, Co. H—thigh fractured; A. Griscoll, Co. H—knee; Corp. John M. Recksecker, Co. F—hip; V. Glasgow, Co. B—thigh; John Cowley, Co. B—leg.

Tenth New-York—James Comofort, Co. B—foot amputated.

Eighth Ohio—Lieut.-Col. Sawyer—arm, slight.

Seventh Virginia—K. B. Pipes, Co. C—thigh; Lieut.-Col. Lockwood—slight; James Herringdon, Co. A—thigh; John R. Charlton, Co. B—breast.

It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the main body of LEE'S army is between Gordonsville and Orange Court-House. Citizens residing within the enemy's lines, say that LEE expects to have forty-five thousand conscripts added to his army by the first of March, or soon after, which will swell his force to between eighty thousand and ninety thousand men. All business is to be suspended to fill up the army, and from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand mechanics, now in Richmond, will be forced to shoulder a musket, and take part in what the rebel leaders expect will be the final struggle. The enemy are straining every nerve to put an effective force in the field by the Spring. To this end ten men out of every one hundred in HAMPTON'S command have been sent home on thirty days' furlough to enable them to obtain horses. The Conscription Act is being everywhere thoroughly enforced; indeed, the enrolling officers are not very particular about the letter of the law, but they act up to its spirit, and notify persons who are legally exempt if within a few months they would be liable to perform military duty.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Interesting from Chattanooga—The Railroad to Cleveland Open—Reports of Disaffection in the Rebel Ranks—Large Numbers of Deserters.

CINCINNATTI, Monday, Feb. 8.

Dispatches from Chattanooga, dated the 7th instant, say:

The railroad is open to Cleveland, Tennessee, and will be open to KNOXVILLE in five days.

Reports of a wide-spread mutiny in the rebel army are afloat.

Deserters from the rebels still keep coming in.

The railroad depot at Chattanooga, containing Quartermasters' stores, was burned on Saturday—loss $100,000.

Gen. LOGAN'S expedition has returned to Huntsville without encountering the enemy.

The rebel army is encamped around Tunnel Hill, Dalton and Rome.

One thousand and forty-eight rebel deserters were registered at the Provost-Marshal's Office during January.

One hundred and ten deserters came into our lines on the 2d instant.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 8.

Hong Kong dates have been received up to Dec. 17. They state that the ship *Contest*, owned by A. A. LOW & BROTHERS, of New-York bound to that port from Yokuohama, was burned on the 11th November by the *Alabama*. The officers and crew were eight days on the pirate, and were then transferred to the English vessel, on board of which vessel they arrived at Batavia.

Arrived steamer *Golden Age*, from Panama.

Sailed ship *Winfield Scott*, from Liverpool, with 24,000 sacks of wheat.

China advices also state that the American ship *Imperial* has been sold to an English house at Hong Kong, for £8,000, under the influence of fears upon the part of her Captain that the *Alabama* might capture her.

The ship *Versailles* has been sold to sail under the Peruvian flag.

Destruction of a Copperhead Newspaper Office by Soldiers.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Monday, Feb. 8.

The *Constitution & Union* newspaper office, in Fairfield, Iowa, edited by DAVE SHEWARD, was visited by Company E, of the Second Iowa Volunteers, to-day, and the type and paper were thrown out of the window, and the subscription books were destroyed.

George Thompson, the Anti-Slavery Orator.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

Movements are on foot to give GEORGE THOMPSON, the English Anti-Slavery orator, a public reception next week. Mr. THOMPSON arrived in the *Arabia*, on Saturday last.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Correspondence on the Exchange of Prisoners.

The National Government vs. Slavery and the Rebellion.

Important Resolutions by Senator Sumner.

The Enrollment Bill Under Consideration.

The House Refuses to Conscript Able-Bodied Africans.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

REVISION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

Secretary CHASE has decided upon measures to bring order out of the confusion which now exists in the law as to external revenue and commerce, and to procure the establishment of a system commensurate with the vast increase of commerce since the main parts of the present law were passed in 1799. He has appointed CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, AUGUSTUS SCHELL and GROSVENOR P. LOWRY, Esqs., of New-York, Commissioners to act in conjunction with EDWARD JORDAN, the Solicitor of the Treasury, and J. F. BAILEY, Esq., the secret traveling agent of the department, to revise, codify and amend the revenue system. The New-York Chamber of Commerce has also been invited to appoint a committee to aid in the work, so that the interests of both the Government and the merchants shall have the fairest consideration.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

It appears from official documents that the commission of Gen. HITCHCOCK of Dec. 16, authorized him to confer with Gen. BUTLER, and designated him as an agent to procure the exchange of soldiers and officers upon terms not conflicting with the position of the department relative to colored soldiers, nor surrendering men without just equivalent, man for man, officer for officer. Subsequently, he was directed to exchange, first, those who had been longest confined, and to waive for the time the consideration of the question of parole and excess of rebel prisoners in our hands. He was allowed also to exchange colored men in civil employment for men in civil employment captured by our forces. On the 25th of December, Gen. BUTLER sent forward by Assistant Commissioner MULFORD, 502 prisoners from Point Lookout, asking in exchange for a similar number, and leaving in abeyance all existing differences, with assurances that their prisoners in our hands were well cared for, and suggestions looking to the immediate exchange of convalescent or disabled prisoners. In communications of the same date he asks for the exchange of ALFRED F. BENGLE, of the Sanitary Commission, confined in Castle Thunder, the whereabouts and condition of Lieut. E. H. MASON and private JOHN WOLLAM, of Ohio regiments, and inquires into the proposition covering the cases of the officers and crews of the steamers *Emily* and *Arrow*, captured by the rebels last May.

Commissioner OULD reiterates, in a note to Maj. MULFORD, a willingness to exchange all prisoners. The excess on either side to be on parole. He says: "This is the provision of the cartel, and we can accept nothing less. Unless this is the distinct understanding, no equivalent will be delivered to you for any Confederate officers and soldiers whom you may hereafter bring to City Point. In the hope that such is the understanding, I have directed that a greater number than the total of your delivery shall be sent to you."

In another communication, Gen. HITCHCOCK is reminded that by the Presidential proclamation, Gen. BUTLER is under the ban of outlawry, and that while his Government cannot prescribe what agents the United States shall employ, self-respect requires that the Confederate Government refuse to treat with a person so obnoxious, and that Gen. BUTLER'S agency cannot therefore be recognized, or his person protected by a flag of truce.

Gen. BUTLER returned the note, and said in reply: "No right of declaration of outlawry by those authorities of any officer or soldier of the United States can be admitted, or for a moment regarded by the Government of the United States, as it certainly will not be by the persons upon whom such intimidation is attempted." He informs ROBERT OULD that unless his flag of truce is respected, all further communication by flag-of-truce between those authorities and ours must cease.

On the 12th of January, Gen. BUTLER writes again asking for an exchange of the lists of prisoners and of deaths, and promising the making up of monthly lists.

PRISONERS DECLARED EXCHANGED.

Commissioner OULD declares exchanged all prisoners heretofore held by the Union authorities, whether officers, soldiers or civilians, received at City Point before Jan. 1, and all officers and men of the Vicksburgh capture who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., prior to Nov. 14, 1863; also, all officers and men of the Vicksburgh capture belonging to the First Tennessee Artillery; Capt. IVES, of the Tenth Massachusetts, and Capt. READ, of the Third Ohio Volunteers, are to be ironed and sent to Salisbury and put to hard labor, in retaliation for the similar treatment of two Captains captured by BURNSIDE, and now at Johnson's Island.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

In the House, to-day, an amendment to the Senate Enrollment Bill was adopted as a substitute for one of the original sections, which forever provides that any person drafted into the military service may, before the time fixed for his appliance at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If such substitute is not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from the draft during the time for which said substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted; and if such substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall be liable to draft in filling future quotas.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE TO PERSONS OF AFRICAN DESCENT.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented petitions from persons of African descent, praying for the privilege of the elective franchise. Referred to Select Committee on Freedom and Slavery.

Mr. SUMNER said he had presented a similar petition in the last Congress before the rebellion, which was referred to the Committee then known as the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee, of which JOHN Y. MASON, now a rebel, was chairman, who moved that the paper should be returned to the Senator presenting it. That resolution now remains upon the records unacted upon. He would say now, that it was natural that one, who was then preparing to be a rebel, should deny colored men their rights as citizens.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. GRIMES.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) presented the credentials of Mr. GRIMES, Senator elect from Iowa.

COMPENSATION FOR WAR LOSSES.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) presented a petition from citizens of Kentucky, praying for compensation for losses incurred by rebel invasion. Laid over.

Mr. POMEROY offered the resolutions of the State of Kansas, memorializing Congress to indemnify citizens for losses sustained by rebel raids. Referred to the Military Committee.

BOUNTIES.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a petition from the volunteers who enlisted in the United States in the Autumn of 1862, praying for the bounty of $25 according to the act approved July 17, 1862. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) introduced a bill authorizing a Special Session of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAWS.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to repeal all laws for the rendition of fugitive slaves. Also a bill to secure equality before the law in the Courts of the United States, providing against the exclusion of any witness on account of color. Referred to the Select Committee on Freedmen and Slavery.

ENABLING ACT FOR COLORADO AND NEVADA.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) introduced a bill to enable the people of Nevada and Colorado to form Constitutions and State Governments, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

RHE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND SLAVERY.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union) introduced the following resolution:

1. *Resolved*, That, in order to determine the duties of the National Government at the present moment, it is of the first importance that we should see and understand the real character of the contest which has been forced upon the United States, for a failure truly to appreciate this contest must end disastrously in a failure of those proper efforts which are essential to the reestablishment of unity and concord; that, recognizing the contest in its real character, as it must be recorded by history, it will be apparent beyond controversy that this is not an ordinary rebellion, or an ordinary war, but that it is absolutely without precedent, differing clearly from every other rebellion and every other war, inasmuch as it is an audacious attempt, for the first time in history, to found a wicked Power on the corner-stone of Slavery; and that such an attempt having this single object—whether regarded as rebellion or as war—is so completely penetrated and absorbed, so entirely filled and possessed by Slavery, that it can be justly regarded as nothing else than the huge impersonation of this crime, at once rebel and belligerent, or, in other words, as Slavery in arms.

2. *Resolved*, That, recognizing the unquestionable identity of the rebellion and of Slavery, so that each is to the other as another self, it becomes plain that the rebellion cannot be crushed without crushing Slavery, as Slavery cannot be crushed without crushing the rebellion: that every forbearance to the one is a forbearance to the other and every blow at the one is a blow at the other; that all who tolerate Slavery, tolerate the rebellion, and all who strike at Slavery, strike at the rebellion; and that, therefore, it is our supremest duty, in which all other present duties are contained, to take care that the barbarism of Slavery in which alone the rebellion has its origin and life, is so utterly trampled out that it can never spring up again anywhere in the rebel and belligerent region; for leaving this duty undone, nothing is done, and all our blood and treasure have been lavished in vain.

3. *Resolved*, That in dealing with the rebel war the National Government is invested with two classes of Rights—one the *Rights of Sovereignty*, inherent and indefeasible everywhere within the limits of the United States, and the other the *Rights of War*, or Belligerent Rights, which have been superinduced by the nature and extent of the contest; that by virtue of the Rights of Sovereignty, the rebel and belligerent region is now subject to the National Government as its only rightful Government bound under the Constitution to all the duties of sovereignty, and by special mandate bound also "to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, and to protect it against invasion;" that, by virtue of the rights of war, this same region is subject to all the conditions and incidents of war, according to the established usages of Christian nations, out of which is derived the familiar maxim of public duty, "Indemnity for the past and security for the future."

4. *Resolved*, That in seeking the restoration of the States to their proper places as members of the Republic, so that every State shall enjoy again its constitutional functions and every star on our national flag shall represent a State, in reality as well as in name, care must be taken that the rebellion is not allowed, through any negligence or mistaken concession, to retain the least foothold for future activity, or the least germ of future life; that, whether proceeding by the exercise of Sovereign Rights or of Belligerent Rights, the same precautions must be exacted against future peril; that, therefore, any system of "reconstruction" must be rejected which does not provide by irreversible guarantees against the continued existence or possible revival of Slavery, and that such guarantees can be primarily obtained only through the agency of the National Government, which is thus bound and must assert a temporary supremacy, military or civil, throughout the rebel and belligerent region, of sufficient duration to stamp upon this region the character of freedom.

5. *Resolved*, That, in the exercise of this essential supremacy of the National Government, a solemn duty is cast upon Congress to see, that no rebel State is prematurely restored to its constitutional functions, until within its borders all proper safeguards are established, so that loyal citizens, including the new-made freedmen, cannot at any time be molested by evil-disposed persons and especially that no man there may be made a slave; that this solemn duty belongs to Congress under the Constitution, whether in the exercise of rights of sovereignty or rights of war, and that, in its performance, that system of "reconstruction" will be found the best—however it may be named—which promises most surely to accomplish the desired end, so that Slavery, which is the synonym of the rebellion, shall absolutely cease throughout the whole rebel and belligerent region, and the land which it has maddened, impoverished and degraded, shall become safe, fertile, and glorious from assured emancipation.

6. *Resolved*, That, in the process of "reconstruction," it is not enough to secure the death of Slavery throughout the rebel and belligerent region only; that experience testifies against Slavery wherever it exists, not only as a crime against humanity, but as a disturber of the public peace and the spoiler of the public liberties, including the liberty of the press, the liberty of speech and the liberty of travel and transit; that obviously, in the progress of civilization, it has become incompatible with good government, and especially with that "republican form of government" which the United States are bound to guarantee to every State; that from the outbreak of this rebel war, even in States professing loyalty, it has been an open check upon patriotic duty and an open accessory to the rebellion, so as to be a source of unquestionable weakness to the national cause, that the defiant pretensions of the master, claiming the control of his slave, are in direct conflict with the paramount rights of the National Government; and that, therefore, it is the further duty of Congress, in the exercise of its double powers, under the Constitution, as guardian of the national safety, to take all needful steps to secure the extinction of Slavery, even in States professing loyalty, so that this crime against humanity, this disturber of the public peace, and this spoiler of the public liberties shall no longer exist anywhere to menace the general harmony; that civilization may be no longer shocked, that the constitutional guaranty of a republican form of government to every State may be fulfilled; that the rebellion may be deprived of the traitorous aid and comfort which Slavery has instinctively volunteered, and that the master, claiming an unnatural property in human flesh, may no longer defy the National Government.

7. *Resolved*, That, in addition to the guarantees stipulated by Congress, and as the cap-stone to its work of restoration and reconciliation, the Constitution itself must be so amended as to prohibit Slavery everywhere within the limits of the Republic, that such a prohibition, leaving all personal claims, whether of slave or master, to the legislation of Congress and of the States, will be in itself a sacred and inviolable guarantee, representing the collective will of the people of the United States and placing Universal Emancipation under the sanction of the Constitution, so that Freedom shall be engraved on every foot of the national soil, and be woven into every star of the national flag, while it elevates and inspires our whole national existence, and the Constitution, so often invoked for Slavery, but at last in harmony with the Declaration of Independence, will become, according to the holy aspirations of its founders, the sublime guardian of the inalienable right of every human being to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; all of which must be done in the name of the Union, in duty to humanity, and for the sake of permanent peace.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution repealing a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, approved March 2, 1861, be and is hereby repealed.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) said that God could make even the wrath of man to praise Him. The repeal of the resolution would gain for us not only the favor of the world, but of Heaven. This would open a certain way for the downfall of Slavery. If he had been asked, a few years ago, whether he would have voted to batter down the walls of Sumter, or invade Virginia, he would have answered No. Yet more had been done, because they had made it necessary who had entered into this unholy rebellion. The walls of Sumter had been battered down and Virginia invaded.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said when the resolutions and petitions of the Senator from Massachusetts on this subject were presented, he had moved their postponement. But we had about as much of the negro as we could bear. He moved that the whole batch go together.

Mr. ANTHONY rejoined that if the Senator from Delaware ever made a speech that was not full of the negro, he was not aware of it. [Laughter.]

RANK OF CHAPLAIN IN THE ARMY.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill defining the rank of Chaplain in the army. Referred.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

A message was received from the President inclosing a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the correspondence with the rebel authorities as to the exchange of prisoners.

BORDER STATE ELECTIONS.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) the Secretary of War was requested to communicate information as to the orders given to the Provost-Marshal in regard to the elections in the several border States.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

A message was received from the President of the United States inclosing a communication from the Secretary of State, declining to transmit the correspondence in relation to the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands.

THE ENLISTMENT BILL.

The bill to promote enlistments then came under consideration, with the preceding amendment of Mr. HENDERSON to limit the freedom of the slave recruit to the loyal States alone.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) said: In these unhappy times, when good men are rendered odious and bad men popular, when great men are made little and little men great, he who would serve his country best must be above personal considerations.

He paid a glowing tribute to the State of Virginia, and said that in her debasement she challenged our admiration for the gallantry of her sons on many an honorable field. He did not believe there would be an early cessation of hostilities, nor did he believe that the starvation, on which the rebels had been kept alive for three years, was likely to result in an early death. [Laughter.] The Union could never be restored by the mere exercise of coercive power by the Federal Government. We have reached a point where the nature and character of this struggle must be set definitely. Was this war an exercise of the Constitutional power of the Government to put down a rebellion against its authority, or was it a war of the Northern States against the Southern? If the former, we drew all our power from the Constitution. If the latter, it is a war by the States against the Constitution, leaving the States responsible alone to the judgment of the civilized world for the manner in which the war has been conducted. He had always maintained that the exercise merely of the coercive powers of the Government never would restore the Union. We should never inaugurate a measure which would render death preferable to reunion. We should distinguish between those in arms and those who were willing and anxious for a connection with us. He would not in his legislative capacity interfere with Slavery in the States, but as a military commander he would use slaves as he would a horse or a wagon abandoned by the enemy. We would be obliged to conquer our own prejudices before we could conquer the South. A war of conquest was always interminable, and the position of the seceded States rendered the Union as desirable to them as to us. We have for three years resorted to the coercive powers of the Government. Why not change our policy a little and leave all these irritating subjects to the military department, where they properly belong.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) the Senate went into Executive Session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

HOUSE PRIVILEGES TO DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARIES.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) introduced a bill providing that the Secretaries of the Executive Departments may occupy seats on the floor of the House of Representatives. Referred to a Select Committee.

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY.

Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a bill which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to create a new department, to be called the Department of Industry. It provides for a Secretary of Industry, who will be a Cabinet officer, and embraces four bureaus, namely, Agriculture, Freedman's Affairs, Mines and Minerals, and Immigration.

PASSAGE OF GOODS IN TRANSITU.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a bill to repeal the acts of Congress of 1845 and 1846, authorizing the transportation of goods in original packages through the United States to Canada, or from Canada to the United States, for foreign transportation. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

INDEMNIFICATION FOR INDIAN LOSSES.

Mr. KINNEY, delegate from Utah, introduced a proposition with a view to compensate the people of that territory for losses sustained by Indian depredations.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring that neither Mr. KITCHEN nor Mr. MCKENZIE is entitled to a seat as Representative from the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia. The resolution lies over for future consideration.

Mr. ARNOLD introduced a bill for the improvement of Chicago Harbor by a tax on commerce. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THANKS TO SANITARY LADIES.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the House to the noble women who, as members of the Sanitary Fairs and Societies and Christian Commissions, have contributed their labor and means for the relief of our soldiers, and pledging the means of the Government to put down the rebellion, but refraining from all to which the public faith is not already pledged, &c.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved an addition, that every member of the House pay $50 to the Sanitary Commission. [Laughter.]

A debate rising, the resolution goes over.

THANKS TO GEN. SHERMAN AND OFFICERS.

Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, and the officers and men under his command, for gallant conduct.

Mr. BLAIR, of Western Virginia, (Union,) offered resolutions deprecating the present civil war, and quoting largely from the speeches of JEFF. DAVIS and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, those persons having asserted that a reconstruction of the Union was impossible, and uttered language in bitter denunciation of the people of the North.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) inquired whether objection could be made to the continued reading of the resolutions because of their length.

The Speaker said if there was such a rule, the gentleman would please point it out.

POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS.

WILLIAM J. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) wished to know if it was in order to quote stump speeches in the preparation of resolutions brought before the House.

The Speaker said the reading of the resolutions was in order.

The Clerk finished the reading of the resolutions, which declare any attempt on the part of the Government to conciliate the leaders of the present rebellion or compromise the question involved, would rob the gallows of its due, and humiliate and bring into utter contempt this Government in the estimation of the civilized world; that every State which was ever a State is still in the Union, and when the rebellion is put down, each seceded State, so called, shall have the same rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution as heretofore, excepting so far as relates to the holding of slaves, and which is affected by the President's Emancipation Proclamation of January, 1863. The resolutions also utterly repudiates the views as defined by some gentlemen, that the seceding States have become a foreign power.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) wished to know whether it was proper to include rebel stump speeches in resolutions brought before the House.

The Speaker said he was not aware of any such rule.

The House, there being only twelve in the affirmative, refused to second the demand for the previous question on the passage of the resolutions, and they lie over for future consideration.

Mr. BROWN, of Western Virginia, offered a resolution, which was objected to, declaring that it was the duty of all loyal citizens and the Government that the war should be prosecuted till our loyal brethren in the South shall be rescued from military despotism.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate Enrollment Bill.

Mr. STEVENS offered an amendment, which was adopted, making all able-bodied persons of African descent, between 18 and 45 years, subject to the draft.

This was, however, afterward stricken out, together with one of the original sections.

The Committee rose without concluding its action on the amendments of the Military Committee, and the House, at a quarter to five, adourned.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

A Heavy Force of Union Troops Advancing upon Richmond.

The Rebel Pickets at Bottom's Bridge Driven In.

A FIGHT EXPECTED YESTERDAY.

The Movement Upon Mobile.

Operations of Gen. Gillmore Against Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 8.

The Richmond *Examiner* of to-day has been received, and contains the following:

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 8.

Richmond is threatened by the enemy. Our pickets were driven in on Saturday night at Bottom's Bridge, twelve miles from Richmond. The enemy crossed the York River Railroad near Dispatch Station. A large force, massed at Barhamsville moved forward to Tallisville yesterday afternoon, and was then advancing. Their force consists of three brigades of infantry, four regiments of cavalry and twelve pieces of artillery. The enemy's demonstration yesterday was probably intended as a reconnoissance preliminary to an important collision to-day. Certainly the enemy has come in numbers which preclude the idea of a mere raid.

The *Sentinel* of the 4th states that two Union transports and a gunboat were at West Point on the 3d, and also that 3,000 Federals are advancing up the peninsula.

THE ADVANCE ON MOBILE.

MOBILE, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The enemy crossed the Big Black yesterday. His force consisted of six regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and two batteries at the railroad bridge. They attempted to cross at Messenger's, but failed. The city is full of rumors, and some excitement prevails, but the people generally are confident. The enemy is 20,000 strong. Gen. Ross whipped their cavalry yesterday on the Yazoo.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

Eighty shots were fired at the city yesterday. The monitors fired 11 and 15-inch shells.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Eighty-eight shots were fired at the city to-day. There was no firing at Sumter. The enemy has been hauling ammunition all day to Gregg and Cummings' Point batteries. There was a large fire on Folly Island to-day. It is supposed to have been caused by the burning of the Yankee hospitals.

A gunboat in the Edisto River is lying high and dry. It is believed she will be destroyed.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Feb. 7.

The enemy has ceased firing on the city, but continues working on the batteries and hauling ammunition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thirty-five rebel cavalry were captured in Gloucester County on the previous Friday.

Considerable anxiety is felt for EARLY'S command in Western Virginia.

The Confederate States Tobacco Agent calls upon the producers to deliver their tithe of tobacco between June 1 and July 15.

BELLE BOYD was at Atlanta a few days ago. She leaves shortly for Europe, where, the *Sentinel* says, she will receive great attention as one of the heroines of the war.

Col. CLAUDIUS CROZET, an eminent civil engineer, died at Richmond on the 29th of January. He was a native of Lyons, France.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 6th says the Confederate Congress has got in a pet with the newspaper men, and will conscript all below 45 years of age, making it necessary to susp

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1230, 1263, 260, 262, 1255, 1254, 1259½, 1267, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street.—Nos. 1138, 587, 182, 82, 214, 260, 262, 680, 688, 764, 774, 788, 896, 898, 900.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 246, 370, 350, 328, 356, 361, 353, 354, 355, 359, 361, 296, 400, 390. *Part II.*—Nos. 315, 205, 192, 287, 379, 391, 394, 403, 404, 405, 407, 411, 412, 413, 414.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 3397, 3415, 3420, 3315, 1157, 3395, 3437, 3439, 3443, 3447, 3449, 3451, 3453, 3455. *Part II.*—Nos. 3378, 3160, 3388, 3372, 2018, 3360, 3435, 3444, 3332, 3396, 2908, 3358, 3450, 3422, 3454.

The Express Newspaper Case—It is sent before a Jury for trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Stephen P. Clark vs. James Brooks and Erastus Brooks.—Judge CARDOZO rendered a lengthy decision in the motion made in this case to send it before a jury for trial. His Honor said the issues must be framed and the case tried by a jury.

THE CASE AT TRIAL TERM—COUNSEL'S OPINION OF THE ORDER AT SPECIAL TERM.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Same vs. Same.—This case was called for trial yesterday morning. Mr. Smyth said he held in his hand an order of Judge Cardozo, sending the case to a jury for trial. Mr. Cram said that this was unprecedented, and unparalleled in the course of his experience at the bar. No such order had been entered, and he had not seen any. It was unjust, and he would denounce it in court and out of court. His Honor said that the order of Judge Cardozo was final as far as it went. An appeal might be taken to the General Term, but the order as it now stood was binding, and, also, the case must go over.

Breach of Promise Case—The Lady Wants $5,000 Damages for Being Kept Waiting.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Mary Pennington vs. David Hall.—The plaintiff is an elderly maiden lady, and alleges that the defendant, about the 5th day of September, 1862, promised and agreed to marry; that she has been waiting ever since, and that she is still unmarried, and that defendant now refuses and declines to marry her, for which she claims damages in the sum of $5,000. The defendant denies the allegations of the complaint. The evidence shows that the parties boarded in the same house in Yorkville, and the plaintiff testifies that defendant made not love to her, and promised to marry her on the first Sunday in November, 1862.

The defendant swore that he never promised to marry her; that he never gave her a watch, as alleged by plaintiff, but that plaintiff took the watch out of his pocket, and that she refused to give it up. Defendant also testified that plaintiff followed him all over the house, and that he hardly spoke thirty words to her in his life. It also appeared from the evidence that on the first Sunday in November, 1862, the plaintiff prepared herself and put on the wedding garments and went down into the parlor of the house where they boarded, but defendant was not there.

Plaintiff on being asked her age, became suddenly deaf, but finally said that she was thirty.

Counsel for the defendant asked her how much more?

Plaintiff said, well, she was between thirty and thirty-one.

Verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Carpenter, for the plaintiff; Mr. Van Voorhees, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Hulse vs. Weed; Sandford vs. Goodwin; Pangburn et al. vs. Hull; Crasham vs. Seymour; The Beekman Insurance Company vs. The First Methodist Church.—Motions denied.

Peet vs. Rider.—Reference ordered to take proof of the facts, &c, and report the same to the court, with opinion.

Sheldon vs. Ferris.—I think a sale should not be stayed without security. All proceedings subsequent to the sale and the delivery of the deed may be stayed without security.

In the Matter of the Application of Rymer Moses.—Reference ordered to see if the trustees are proper persons to be appointed, and what, if any, security should be given.

The St. Mark Fire Insurance Company vs. Scribner.—Judgment ordered.

Morgan vs. Swiffen; Sibley vs. Wood; Ran vs. Schnelle.—Motions granted.

Hartley vs. Dunscombe.—Motion for new trial denied.

Leahy vs. O'Conner, et al.—The attorney has found his way into the wrong court. "This is the Supreme Court."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 8, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Co. in	105	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	107½	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	106¾	
41,000	U. S. 6s, 1881	88¾	
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	68	
2,000	M. 6s, 1s. to H. & St. J. R.	84	
10,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	35¾	
5,000	do	b30	36¾
10,000	do	b30	36¾
7,500	A. & T. H. 1st M.	101¾	
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	89¼	
5,000	do	89	
5,000	do	88	
4,000	Cl. & P. 4th M.	84	
10,000	Clev. & P. 3d	103	
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	87	
8	Bank State N. Y.	103½	
25	Bank of Commerce	102	
40	do	101¾	
10,000	Amer. Gold	159	
1,300	do	158¾	
20,000	do	158¾	
350	Canton Co	38¾	
300	do	b30	39¾
300	do	b30	39¾
50	Cumb. Coal Prf	51¾	
800	do	b10	52
300	do		52
200	Quick. M. Co		49
100	do	b30	49¾
100	do	b30	49¾
200	do		48¾
100	do		48¾
400	Am. Coal Co		85
400	Q'ks Hill G. M. Co.		14
200	do		13¾
800	Copake Iron Mines		14
1400	do		14½
50	do		14¾
1500	Mar. Min. Co		33¼
500	do		33¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	b10	132
200	do		133¾
400	do		133¾
350	do	cpg.	134
200	do	b15	134
50	do	b20	134½
100	do	s10	133¾
200	do	s30	133¾
700	Erie R.	s30	112
800	do		112
1500	do		112½
2500	do		112¾
100	do	b15	112¾
300	do	b10	112¾
100	do	b10	112¾
300	do	b30	112¾
100	Hud. R. R.		146¾
1600	do		147
301	do	b10	147
700	do		146¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co		226
1000	Reading R.		117
300	do		117¾
400	do		117¾
300	do		117¾
200	do	b10	117¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.	s60	136¾
300	do	b10	137
200	do	b10	137¾
1000	do		136¾
350	M. So. & N. I. R.		94¼
200	do		94¾
1500	do		94¾
100	do		94¾
300	do	b10	94¾
100	do	b30	95
300	Ill. Cen. Full S.	b10	120¼
100	do		120
1000	Alt. & T. H.		65
100	do		65¼
1000	Ill. Cen. R. S.		132¾
800	do		132¾
100	do	b5	132¾
800	do	b10	132¾
600	do	b10	132¾
100	do	b10	132¾
200	do	s60	132
1000	do	b3	132¾
1500	do		132
100	do		131¾
100	do		131¾
100	Cleve. & Pitts		116
1500	do		115¾
500	do	s30	115¾
1250	Gal. & Chi. R.		115¾
700	do		115¾
1000	Cleve. & Tol. R.		137¾
100	Chi. & R. I. R.		139¾
600	Mil. & P. Du C.		69
200	do	b30	69¾
100	do		69¾
100	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.		125¾
100	do		125¾
16	do		125
400	Tol. & Wab. R.		60
1000	do		61¾
100	do		61¾
500	do		62
1000	P. Ft. W. & C.		89
50	do	b10	89¾
300	do	b10	89
120	do		88¾
1700	do		88¾
300	do	b10	88¾
300	Al. & Ter. H. Pref.		83
50	Chi. & N. W.		48¾
350	do		49
200	do		48¾
100	do		48¾
800	Erie Preferred		97¼
100	Chi. & Alton R.		85½
100	do	b10	86
200	do	b30	86¾
200	do		86
100	Chi. & Alton Pr.		97¾
100	Miss. & Mo. R.		42

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	107½	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	107½	
41,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s Co.	106¾	
5,000	Am. Gold	159¼	
856	Canton Co	39	
100	do	39¾	
300	do	39¾	
100	do	b10	40
200	Cum. Coal Prf		54¾
1000	do		55
100	do		54¾
150	Quicksilv. M. Co		49
100	do	b10	49¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.		133¾
100	Erie R.		112¾
100	do	b10	112¾
100	do	b10	112¾
1000	do		112¾
200	do		112¾
100	do		112¾
100	do	b30	113
200	Erie R. Pr.		133¾
1300	Hud. R. R.		147
100	do	b10	147
200	do		146¾
100	do	b10	147¾
1000	Reading R.		118
500	do	b3	118¼
500	do		118¼
200	do	b3	118¼
200	do		118¾
800	do	b15	118¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.		133¾
150	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		93¾
300	do		93¾
50	do		94
200	do		94
500	do	b5	94
400	do	b in a w	94
100	do	s3	93¾
400	do	s3	93¾
500	do	b3	93¾
400	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.		131¾
1000	do	b3	131¾
100	do		131¾
308	do		131¾
200	do	c	131¾
100	do		131¾
100	do	s3	131¾
400	do	c	131¾
50	do		131¾
700	do	c	131¾
600	do	c	131¾
100	do		131¾
200	do	s3	131¾
100	do		131¾
200	do	c	131¾
100	do	s10	131¾
200	do		131¾

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold		159¼
10,000	do		159¼
200	N. Y. C. R. ex-d.	s3	132¾
2200	do		133¾
300	do	b3	134
100	do	b3	133¾
2100	Erie R. ex-div.		112¾
100	do	b5	112¾
500	Hudson R. R.		147
400	do	b3	147
300	do	s3	146¾
200	do		146¾
500	Reading R.	b3	118
500	do	b3	118¼
200	do		118¼
200	do	b3	118¼
200	do		118¾
800	do	b15	118¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.		133¾
150	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		93¾
300	do		93¾
50	do		94
200	do		94
500	do	b5	94
400	do	b in a w	94
100	do	s3	93¾
400	do	s3	93¾
500	do	b3	93¾
400	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.		131¾
1000	do	b3	131¾
100	do		131¾
300	do		131¾
200	do	c	131¾
100	do		131¾
100	do	s10	131¾
150	do		131¾
200	do	b5	131¾
100	do	b10	132
100	M. S. & N. I. R.		94¼
100	do		94¾
100	do		94¾
100	do		94¾

AUCTION SALES

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ALL WELL KNOWN AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS, being the gallery of W. T. WALTERS, Esq., of Baltimore, now in Europe

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of FRIDAY, 12th, and SATURDAY, 13th February, at 7½ o'clock, at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s store. This valuable collection, contains choice and finished specimens of the different Schools represented in this collection—it would be difficult to find their equals. Many of them were commissioned directly from the artists, without limit as to cost; others purchased out of the FRENCH and FLEMISH EXHIBITION, and often the CHOICEST WORKS by the respective artists—especially numerous and excellent in the FRENCH SCHOOL. We annex a few of the most prominent names, such as

E. Frere,	Fichel,	Rossean,
Marie,	Thayer,	Daubigny,
Plasman,	Lambinet,	Montfallet,
Chavet,	Billotte,	Seignac,
Duverger,	Patrois,	Zelin,
Lassalle,	Theo. Frere,	Lemmons,
Kaster,	Fauvelt.	Pecrus,
	&c., &c.	

GERMAN AND BELGIAN SCHOOLS,

A. Achenback.	Hubner,	Diffens,
Meyer of Bremen,	De Brackelaer,	Lindre,
Preyer,	Lachenwitz,	De Bergue,
E. Verbockhoven,	Plaes,	Mocsinger, &c.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL

Church,	Leutz,	Cole,
Kensett,	E. Johnson,	Casilear,
Durand,	Bonton,	Gifford,
Cropsey,	H. P. Gray,	W. T. Richards
Hall,	Hart,	W. Hart,
Shattuck,	Suydam,	Gignoux,
Dolliver,	Hays.	Coleman,
Haas,	Lang.	

and others.

Also the largest and best picture painted in Paris by "Man," the celebrated American artist, "The Women of Babylon."

FINE WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

Brion,	Guillemin,	Darley,
Devarni,	Duverzer,	Bentley.
Chassin,	Fichel,	Whims,
David,	Patrois,	Maplestone,
Veyrassat,	Bubnez,	Muhlig.
Harolin,	Bonvin,	Sus,

A choice lot of framed ENGRAVINGS, many of which are proofs of celebrated works, artistic BRONZES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready and the works on view, day and evening, for one week before the sale, as above.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.

At public auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday) Feb. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the residence No. 218 West 18th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel; marble-top tables, etageres, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, sofa beds, tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first-class house. Sale positive.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at the salesroom, No. 49 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday) Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock M., sorrel mare, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted sound, kind and gentle in single or double harness or under the saddle, just from Burlington, Vermont; can trot in 2:50 to the pole. Can be seen until day of sale at Pullman's stables, corner 38th-st. and Broadway. Also, light road wagon, harness, blankets, &c., together with an assortment of light top buggies, depot wagons, coupe rockaways, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,

SOUTH AND WATER STS.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, FEB. 18, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, the very valuable plot of land, with the first-class five-story brick warehouse thereon, known as Nos. 249 and 244 South-st., extending through to Water-st., being 41 feet 4 inches in width on each street, by 160 feet in depth. The building was erected in 1860, in the most substantial manner, for storage warehouse; 16-inch walls to third story. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON BARCLAY-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, AND LEASE OF PROPERTY NEAR HASTINGS, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of Susan G. Pignolet, Administratrix of Louis Pignolet, deceased:

BARCLAY-STREET.—The valuable 5-story brown-stone front store and lease of lot No. 9 Barclay-st., on the north side, about 215 feet west of Broadway. Lot 25x75 feet. The lease is from Trinity Church for 21 years, from May 1, 1859, with the usual covenants of renewal; present ground rent, $800 per annum.

ALSO, the unexpired term of 4 years from the 1st of May, 1861, of about 4 acres of land, with the building thereon, situate in the town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y., about one mile from the village of Hastings: present rent $100 per annum, and all taxes and assessments, with the privilege of purchasing contained in said lease.

Terms of sale and full particulars can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE property at Sneden's Landing, directly opposite Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864, at 12o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of George H. Freeman and William Baker, Administrators of the estate of the late Albert W. Page: A very pretty country seat, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Sneden's Landing, directly opposite Dobbs' Ferry. The land comprises about four acres, is tastefully laid out, with shrubbery and fruits of various kinds. The improvements, which are quite extensive, consist of a large and commodious new dwelling, containing 14 rooms, built in cottage style, with double piazza on three sides, and commands a fine view of the river. The carriage-house and stable are new, and in fine order. The water on the premises is the purest in Rockland County.

The property will be positively sold to the highest bidder to close the estate.

One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF UNION-PLACE AND EAST 14TH-STREET, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF W. BURGOYNE, DECEASED.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

UNION-PLACE.—The valuable leasehold premises situate on the northeast corner of Union-place and 14th-st., known as Nos. 1 and 3 Union-place, and 27 and 29 East 14th-st., being together 51 feet 7½ inches in width on Union-place by 116 feet 10 inches in depth. The leases are from the Spingler estate, and have about 13 years to run at an annual ground rent of $1,750. The premises are now rented for about $10,000 per annum. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

MINER & MELVILLE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut suites, in hair cloth, reps and brocatel; mahogany French bedsteads, hair and straw mattresses, beds, bedding, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; mahogany marble top centre and side tables, oilcloth, mahogany bookcases, wardrobes, sofas, chairs, oil paintings, engravings, bureaus, washstands, counters, show cases. Also, at 12 o'clock, one rosewood seven octave pianoforte, a very fine instrument; also, one 4 and one 4½ octave Trilesdeans in good order; also, office furniture.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS, WATER RIGHT AND bulkhead, on Corlear-st., East River, at auction, by order of executors. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, six lots of land on the westerly side of Corlears-st., being each 23 feet 4 inches front and rear, by 75 feet deep, embracing the entire front on Corlears-st. between Water and Front sts. Street sewered. Subject to a quit claim rental of $37 50 per annum.

Also, bulkhead on Corlears-st., having a front of 140 feet; also all the right, title and interest of the estate to the preemptive right to the water-front in front of said premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 13 HOUSES AND LOTS BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF DAVID CHRISTIE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following houses and lots, viz.:

No. 474 Greenwich-street, Nos. 378 and 387 Washington street, No. 572 Broome-street, No. 94 Grand-street, No. 26 Bleecker-street, Nos. 129 and 131 Charles-street, No. 89 Carmine-street, No. 68 Leroy-street, No. 19 Barrow-st., No. 107 West 10th-street, No. 171 Duffield-street, Brooklyn; 1 lot on 11th-avenue.

Book Maps at the office 5½ Pine-street.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STORE AND LOT NO. 186 SOUTH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story and attic store and lot, No. 186 South-st. The store is 28 by 70 feet. The lot is 33 feet 4 inches front and rear, by about 72½ feet in depth, or half the block between South-st. and Water-st. Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, 5½ Pine-st., or of DAVID S. EGLESTON, Esq., No. 116 South-st.

THOMAS WHITE, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' AND COMMITTEE sale of magnificent household furniture, carriages, &c., on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1864, at 10 A. M., at No. 31 West 42d-st., consisting of rosewood parlor and chamber suites, satin brocatelle, reps and lace curtains, velvet tapestry curtains, oil-cloths, pier and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, bronzes, silver ware, &c., &c., and at 12 M. a splendid French carriage, nearly new.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Barclay-st., a well-assorted stock of white granite and common ware, glassware, fancy ware, and nine crates of light blue ware, comprising a general assortment. Sale positive, for cash, and no reserve, and goods well packed for shipping.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices &c.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 28 Ann-st.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES

Solicited and attended to on favorable terms, by

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,

No. 14 Pine-st.

Ten years with ADRIAN H. MULLER.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE,

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Lalmbear's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1861, at 12 o'clock M.

Cargo of prize steamer MAYFLOWER—

80 bales Cotton, more or less.

Cargo prize schooner CAROL NE GERTRUDE—

43 bales Cotton.

Cargo prize schooner STANLEY—

5 packages Cotton.

Catalogue and samples at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., on Monday, Feb. 15.

THOS. W. CLAPP,

Deputy U. S. Marshal, Southern District Fla.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ANTONIA, consisting of

BRANDIES,
WINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CROCKERY,
CALF-SKINS,
SAWS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
QUININE,
TENTS,
&c.

R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal.

SALE OF CONDEMNED GRAIN AND HAY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1864, the following quantities of grain and hay deemed unserviceable:

About thirteen thousand (13,000) bushels of corn.

About twenty-four (24) bushel of oats.

Two hundred and fifty (250) tons of hay.

The grain will be sold in lots of one hundred (100) bushels, with the privilege of five hundred (500) bushels, and the hay in lots of twenty-five (25) tons, with the privilege of fifty (50) tons.

ALSO, at the same time and place, about seven hundred thousand (700,000) pounds of mixed grain, (corn and oats,) which will be sold by the pound, in lots of five thousand, (5,000) pounds, with the privilege of twenty thousand (20,000) pounds.

The successful bidders will be required to remove the grain and hay within five (5) days from the day of sale.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

D. H. RUCKER,

Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quar'mr, Depot of Washington.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the square bounded by E and F and 20th and 21st sts., in the City of Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, a large lot of

SCRAP IRON and LEATHER, PARTS OF WAGONS, PARTS OF HARNESS, TOOLS, &c., &c.,

deemed unserviceable.

The successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within fifteen (15) days from the day of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. H. BURKE, Brig.-Gen. and Q. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH-AV., 49TH AND 50TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., referee,

7TH-AV.—3 lots and gore on east side 7th-av., southeast corner 49th-st.

Also, 3 lots (being whole front) east side 7th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

49TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.

Also, 4 lots north side 49th-st., 100 feet east of 7th-av.

50TH-ST.—4 lots south, adjoining last on the rear.

Also, 2 lots north side 50th st., 150 feet east of 7th-av.

On three of the lots there are frame buildings. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 59 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth; French plate pier-mirror, rosewood six octave piano-forte, rosewood centre-table, marble-top walnut arm and invalid chairs, in leather; mahogany dining-tables, secretary book-case, oak arm and dining-chairs, mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, palliasses, husk and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, damask and lace curtains, mantel-clock, marble vases, all the gas chandeliers, brackets and fixtures, china and glass-ware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 41 cwt., known as "gradual increase," viz.:

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the U. S. Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of February, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the balance of the cargo of the prize-ship *Alliance*, consisting of about 2,300 bbls. of Resin.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON HUDSON, BROOME AND GROVE STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Caleb Brush, Sr.

HUDSON-ST.—The five 3-story and attic brick houses and lots, Nos. 290, 292, 294, 296, and 298 Hudson-st., commencing on the southeast corner of Spring-st. There is also a 2-story brick house on the rear of lot No. 296 Hudson-st., corner of Spring. Lots each about 19.6 by 75 feet.

BROOME-ST.—The three 2-story and attic brick houses and lots on the southerly side of Broome-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., known as Nos. 569, 571 and 573 Broome-st. Lots 22 by 64 feet each.

GROVE-ST.—The plot of ground, with the frame dwelling-house thereon erected, situate on the northerly side of Grove-st., about 125 feet 3 inches west of Bleecker-st., having a front of 83 feet 4 inches on Grove-st., and being about 119 feet deep each side.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF GRAND-STREET PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GRAND-STREET.—The lot of land, with the frame building on the front, and the 3-story brick building on the rear of the lot, fitted up as a bakery; also, ovens under the front walk, put up regardless of expense: known as No. 496 Grand-st. Lot 18x80 feet.

ALSO, the lot of ground, with the frame building on the front and brick building on the rear of the lot adjoining the above, and known as 498 Grand-st., and opposite Grand-st. square. Lot 16x80 feet. The above are old business stands.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

GRAND-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION THIS DAY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 9, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, the two stores and lots situated on the northerly side of Grand-st., between Willett and Sheriff-sts., and fronting Grand-st.-square, known as Nos. 496 and 498. The improvements consist of two frame houses on the front, and brick buildings in the rear. That on rear of No. 496 is fitted up for a bakery, and there are ovens under the front walk, fitted up without regard to cost. Both old business stands. Lots 15x80 feet. Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

D. B. TAYLOR, Auctioneer

BY TAYLOR BROTHERS—WILL SELL AT auction, (unless sooner disposed of at private sale,) on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, that elegant brown-stone cottage house and lot on the southwesterly corner of Court-st. and 1st-place, being one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn, commanding a fine view of New-York harbor and surrounding country. Lot 25 feet; title indisputable. For maps and terms, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 143 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, or of A. VAN NOSTRAND, owner, No. 33 Pearl-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the assignees, all the accounts, notes, book debts and personal and real estate belonging to the late firm of SAMUEL ROOSEVELT & CO., covered by the assignment made to JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, in order to close the trust.

Particulars at the office No. 5½ Pine-st.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, Assignee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE AND LOT, CORNER OF WEST AND CEDAR STS., AT AUCTION—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on WEDESDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable store and lot northeast corner of West and Cedar sts., and known as Nos. 98 and 94 West-st., being 47 feet 2 inches on West-st., 54 feet 5 inches on Cedar-st.; north line, 64 feet 9 inches; east, 46 feet. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

E. PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—METROPOLITAN POLICE auction sale of unclaimed property, TO MORROW, (Wednesday,) Feb. 10, 1864, at 10 A. M., at the Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry st., by order of the Property Clerk.

REAL ESTATE.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

A PLACE FOR SALE AT

	Acres.	Price.		Acres.	Price.
Bergen Point, N.J.	1	$6,000	Bergen Hill, N. J.	1	$6,000
Bath, L. I.	1	5,000	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	1	6,000
Sing Sing, N. Y.	1	2,500	Astoria, L. I.	1	4,500
$,3250, $4,500, $5,500, $6,000			South Orange, N.J.	1	3,300
Fairmount, Wes. Co	1	6,500	Westfield, N. J.	1	2,500
Bloomfield, N. J.	1	3,300	Orange, N. J.	1	9,000
W Farms, Wes. Co.	2	5,000	Bergen Point, N. J.	2	4,500
Bloomfield, N. J.	2	2,500	Belleville, N. J.	3	13,000
Tremont, Wes. Co.	3	6,000	Orange, N. J.	4	10,000
Huntington, L. I.	4	4,000	Nyack, N. Y.	4	6,000
N. Rochelle, N. Y.	4	12,500	Scarboro', Wes. Co.	5	5,500
Darien, Conn.	5	4,000	Sing Sing, N. Y.	5	2,500
Newtown, L. I.	6	9,000	Sing Sing, N. Y.	6	20,000
Rye, Wes. Co.	6	12,500	Tarrytown, N. Y.	7	20,000
Fairfield, Conn.	7	2,500	Elizabeth, N. J.	8	22,000
Irvington, N. Y.	8	40,000	Newtown, L. I.	8	7,500
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	8	16,000	Rossville, S. I.	9	3,000
Irvington, N. Y.	10	30,000	Sing Sing, N. Y.	10	8,000
Sing Sing, N. Y.	10	5,000	W. Bloomfield, N. J.	10	12,000
Sing Sing, N. Y.	12	18,000	Scarboro', Wes. Co	12	8,000
Cranevillle, N. J.	12	3,000	Tarrytown, N. Y.	13	11,000
Plainfield, N. J.	15	8,000	Irvington, N. Y.	20	8,000
Sing Sing, N. Y.	20	4,000	Fordham, Wes. Co	20	18,000
Nanuet, Rock. Co.	20	4,000	Scarboro', Wes. Co.	20	10,000
South Orange, N.J.	20	11,000	Mamaroneck, N.Y.	20	8,000
Darien, Conn.	24	5,000	King bridge, N.Y.	24	50,000
Mt. Kisco, Wes. Co	27	5,000	Rahway, N. J.	30	6,000
Mamaroneck, N.Y.	40	14,000	Greenwich, Conn.	40	16,000
Derby, Conn.	45	4,500	Summit, N. J.	45	6,000
Sing Sing, N. Y.	55	20,000	Jamaica, L. I.	50	8,000
Elizabeth, N. J.	50	12,500	Plainfield, N. J.	50	10,000
Bergen Co., N. J.	60	4,000	Kensico, Wes. Co.	60	11,000
Scarsdale, Wes. Co	65	10,000	Morristown, N. J.	70	9,500
Farmingdale, L. I.	75	6,000	Princeton, N. J.	90	3,500
Sing Sing, N. Y.	120	30,000	Golden's Bridge, Wes. Co.	170	17,000
Pompton, N. J.	200	14,000			

Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS, FIRST-CLASS MODern house of gently elevated site, upon a plot of two acres, with trees and shrubbery well advanced, near the centre of the village, and within five minutes's walk of the railroad depot in Fairfield, Conn, a frequented watering place. For further information inquire of or address M. W. LYON, No. 926 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LUCIUS HART, JR., IS ADMITTED as Partner in our firm from this day.

LUCIUS HART & CO.,
NOS. 4 AND 6 BURLING-SLIP.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BLOCK & MASSETT; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers, upon commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOMAS A. MASSETT and SAMUEL KAUFMAN; that the said ELIAS M. BLOCK is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said Thomas A. Massett is also a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said Samuel Kaufman is a special partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said special partner, Samuel Kaufman, has contributed in actual cash payment the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of said partnership; and that said partnership is to commence on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.

ELIAS M. BLOCK, } General Partners.
THOS. A. MASSETT, }
SAMUEL KAUFMAN, Special Partner.

Office No. 20 Exchange-place.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STANTON & CUNNINGHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALEX. M. STANTON.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864. JAS. W. CUNNINGHAM.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of CUNNINGHAM & CAMMANN, for the transaction of a Stock Commission Business, at No. 43 Exchange-place.

JAS. W. CUNNINGHAM.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864. GEO. P. CAMMANN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Robert L. Smith and George W. White, under the name and firm of R. L. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. All the liabilities of the late firm are hereby assumed by Robert L. Smith, who will continue the business at the old stand, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., and will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

ROBT. L. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. GEO. W. WHITE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. ESWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

NOTICE.—BUCKLIN & CRANE HAVING THIS day admitted JOHN A. CRANE and ISAAC B. CRANE as partners, will continue business at No. 45 South-st., under the firm of BUCKLIN, CRANE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO LARGE AND TWO SMALL bedrooms, with a parlor, in a private family, for a party of three grown persons, four children and nurse, in a good location, west side of the City. Private table and where there are no other boarders preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,064 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE—A comfortable and convenient house with necessary outbuildings, with one or more acres of land; place of fruit would be desirable; within one or two hours from the City by railroad, near a depot and in the vicinity of good schools. Address K., No. 352 Hudson-st., stating price, with full particulars.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT, A MEdium sized, first-class modern house, with possession March 1, none but principals need answer; must be in a first-class neighborhood. Address HOUSE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—FROM THE FIRST MAY next, a 3-story building on Bleecker or Bond-st., between Broadway and the Bowery. Address, Box No. 4,945 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED AT RYE Point, N. Y., from May 1 until Nov. 1; the advertiser's family consists of three persons. Address, stating terms and location, Box 259 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FROM MAY 1, BY A SMALL PRIvate family, a neat two-story house on the west side of town, between 8th and 20th sts. Rent not over $500. Address BAYARD, Box No. 15 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASsau-st., near Fulton.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed to depositors. Money deposited on or before Feb. 11 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COMDEN, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 230 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $5,000 and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and it not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LITERARY.—A GENTLEMAN, CORRESPONdent for several foreign journals, wishes to make arrangements with a respectable publisher for the publication in America of a political-humoristic work, to appear in weekly numbers during a period of five to six months. Or to any enterprising person who understands the management of such an undertaking, a liberal share will be offered. Address C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, GOOD WILL, FIXtures and lease of a brewery and malting establishment, situated in the neighborhood of New-York. To close possessed of the requisite capital this offers an opportunity for investment rarely to be met with. For particulars address B. A. F., Box No. 3,141 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

MACHINERY.

$8,000.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED DAIly paper, with good advertising patronage, and job office attached, is offered for sale, on account of ill health of the proprietor, in a city in this State of 18,000 inhabitants. To a practical man or men this is a good chance. Terms easy. Address Q., care Farmer, Little & Co., type founders, Nos. 61 and 65 Beekman-st., New-York.

GUN MACHINERY WANTED.—Apply to the MANHATTAN FIRE ARMS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE OF 12-HORSE power upright cylinder preferred; good second hand or new. Address Box No. 5,000 N. Y. Post-office.

REYNOLD'S TURBINE WATER WHEELS.—The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 B'way.

CALORIC ENGINE WANTED—EQUAL TO three to four horse power. Address Box K., No. 4,616 P. O., N. Y.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

REAL ESTATE.

CITY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—PURchasers of dwelling property may have a very fine selection of houses at prices quite moderate, and in a great variety of locations, by application for the same at the office of C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES CHEAP!

No. 30 Ellicott-place	$3,800
No. 166 Gates avenue	4,000
No. 542 Pacific-st	6,000
Jefferson-st., near Franklin	5,500

and others on Union, Sackett, Carroll, Degraw, and almost every other street in the City, by E. E. MILES, Broker, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE (COTTAGE-BUILT,) 50 feet front by about 42 feet in depth, with six lots of ground, each 25 feet by 133 feet 5 inches, situated on 3d place, south corner of Henry-st., South Brooklyn. The house is replete with every modern convenience; the city sewerage assessment is paid on both fronts of the property; the garden is stocked with the best fruits, both tree and shrub. There is a brick stable 30x20 feet fronting on Henry-st. The purchaser may take the carpets, and some portions of the furniture, at a fair valuation; over the first story of the stable is a large room, 18x23, with a billiard table; the room is properly fitted. Inquire on the premises of the tenant, W. S. WOODWARD, Esq., or of EDWARD W. CLARK, No. 167 President-st., Brooklyn, or of E. S. MUNROE, No. 22 William-st., N

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

WALLACK'S—PURE GOLD.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ILL TREATED ILL TRAVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SCOGAN: OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE MARIAGE AUX LANTERNES—LES PIRES DORES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—EVENING; or, THE GALLEY SLAVE OF TOULON—THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CURIOSITIES.

HOWES' GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

BRYHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—STEREOSCOPTICON AND THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, (Stuyvesant-square)—GRAND CONCERT.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—THE STEREOSCOPTICON, OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—(opposite New-York Hotel)—GRAND CONCERT.

DODWORTH'S HALL—THIRD SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers of yesterday, received at Fortress Monroe, contain the somewhat unexpected information that a Union force, consisting of three brigades of infantry, four regiments of cavalry and twelve pieces of artillery were advancing upon that city, evidently with more serious intentions than making a raid. The rebel pickets at Bottom's Bridge, four miles from the city, are reported to have been driven in on Saturday, and a fight yesterday was considered more than probable. The same journals say that a force of 30,000 Union troops in the Southwest had crossed the Big Black River and were advancing upon Mobile.

From the Army of the Potomac we have the details of the late reconnoissance across the Rapidan. The Second Army Corps, under command of Gen. CALDWELL, temporarily, moved to the river at Morton's Ford, where the Third Division, under Gen. HAYES, crossed over, under cover of Capt. ARNOLD'S Rhode Island Battery. A rebel picket guard was surprised and captured in the works on the bank. After a short advance the rebels were met in large force, when they made two attacks on our troops, both of which were gallantly repulsed. During one of these fights, one of our regiments—the Fourteenth Connecticut—composed largely of conscripts, got thrown into disorder, and suffered quite severely from the rebel fire. Night coming on, our forces were ordered back to the north side of the river, it having been demonstrated that the rebel army was still in large force on the south side of the Rapidan. Our loss was about two hundred killed and wounded, of whom only six were known to be killed. It was ascertained that their army is still encamped between the Rapidan and Gordonsville, and that great efforts are making to fill it up with conscripts. The rebel conscription agents spare no one, and it is reported that LEE expects his army to be strengthened by forty thousand new men from the fresh levy.

Dispatches from Chattanooga, dated the 7th, have been received at Cincinnati, which state that the Railroad is now open from Chattanooga to Cleveland, Tenn., and will shortly be open to Knoxville. Deserters from the rebels still keep coming in. One thousand arrived during January. Gen. LOGAN'S expedition had returned to Huntsville, without encountering the enemy. The rebel army is reported encamped from Dalton to Rome!

The Cincinnati *Commercial* learns from high official sources at Knoxville, "that the rebel Kentucky regiments in LONGSTREET'S command have been furloughed for thirty days, with the agreement upon their part that upon the expiration of this period they will reënlist in the rebel service. From trustworthy information derived by our informant, officially, from citizens residing in the vicinity of LONGSTREET'S present position, we have reason to believe that numbers of men thus furloughed are taking advantage of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, by coming within our lines and taking the prescribed oath, with the intention of disregarding its obligations and of returning to the rebel army upon the expiration of their furloughs."

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the Metropolitan Police Bill, naming Messrs. ACTON, BERGEN, PURDY and JONES, Commissioners, was reported favorably. Bills were introduced reducing the capital stock of the Brooklyn City and Ridgewood Railroad Company, and amending the Charter of Brooklyn.

In the Assembly, a resolution was presented and laid on the table, calling for the appropriation of $20,000, for the erection of a monument in the Gettysburgh National Cemetery, to the memory of the deceased New-York soldiers.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, a resolution by Mr. JACQUES was adopted, directing the Finance Committee to prepare and report a memorial to be presented to Congress, asking a reimbursement to the City, from the Federal Treasury, of the moneys advanced in 1861 to equip and arm troops from the $1,000,000 Union Defence Fund. Another resolution by Mr. JACQUES, directing the Street Commissioner forthwith to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidder, for the Corporation printing, was referred. A resolution making an appropriation in blank, and providing for a Joint Committee of ten, to celebrate WASHINGTON'S birthday, was adopted. A numerously signed petition from property owners in the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, requesting that steps be taken to erect a public market upon the "Lowber property," foot of East Sixteenth-street, was presented by Mr. GROSS, and was referred to the Committee on Markets, with instructions to report upon the subject as early as possible. Mr. GROSS presented a resolution to memorialize the Legislature for the passage of an act increasing the limit of the number of Commissioners of Deeds in this City to 500, and legalizing all the appointments of those officers heretofore made by the Common Council. This was adopted, and immediately afterward, by 19 to 3, the board overruled Mayor GUNTHER'S veto of the resolution appointing about 200 new Commissioners to fill vacancies. The new half-million Relief Fund Ordinance (No. 8) was concurred in. On the recommendation of the Comptroller, a resolution was adopted to transfer $15,000 from the Russ Pavement Improvement Fund to the account of City Contingencies, specially to give a reception to the reenlisted veterans now in the City. On motion of Mr. GROSS, Dr. SAYRE, the Resident Physician, was requested to assist the Corporation Counsel in drafting an ordinance for the better regulation of tenement houses. Adjourned to Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

At Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Judge CARDOZO rendered an opinion of some length sending the issues (after settlement) in the *Express* newspaper case before a jury for trial. Subsequently, the case came up before Judge BRADY at Trial Term, where counsel for the plaintiff denounced the order made by Judge CARDOZO as unprecedented, unparalleled and unjust. He would denounce it in court and out of court. The court said the order was binding until reversed on appeal, and the case accordingly went over.

The mystery of the Malden (Massachusetts) Bank murder is at last solved. The Postmaster of the place, EDWARD W. GREEN, against whom suspicions have lately been aroused, was arrested on Sunday evening last, when he at once confessed the deed, in all its particulars, and told where a considerable portion of the money could be found, which was recovered. GREEN is 27 years old, has a wife and one child, and heretofore had borne a good character.

It has been stated that Vermont has not raised her quota, and that 889 men are still wanted to complete it. The statement conveys a wrong impression. Vermont has raised her full quota on the October call, and a surplus of 1,034. She lacked, under previous calls, 1,923, leaving a deficiency under all the calls of the President of only 889. Few States have a better record.

A light supply and clear, cool weather helped the owners of cattle to dispose of their stock at ½c.@1c. ₩ lb. above the prices of last week. About 3,300 bullocks were on sale yesterday at the Forty-fourth-street yards, and as very few additions were reported as likely to arrive for the second day, butchers bought freely at the advance, and nearly emptied the yards before night. Good fat cattle were worth 13c. ₩ lb., and some of the best will be 14c., when killed, as sellers called the animals heavier than they really were. Common cattle brought about 10c.

At the Produce Exchange yesterday business was partially suspended in consequence of the riotous conduct of a corn speculater, who had to be disabled before he could be removed. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Oats favored sellers. Corn and Whisky declined materially. Provisions were buoyant. Sugars and Tallow were in fair demand. Cotton was unsettled. Freights were quiet.

The Stock market was again very buoyant yesterday and higher on the Erie speculation. Money in easy supply. Gold and Exchange a fraction dearer. The stock of Gold in Bank and in the Treasury is $1,361,000 larger than last week.

The Visit of George Thompson, M. P.—The Garrisonian School.

GEORGE THOMPSON, the famous English Abolitionist, whose oratorical displays against Slavery excited such commotion in our large cities thirty years ago, is about to revisit this country. He will undoubtedly be made the object of a good deal of glorification by the old-line Anti-Slavery men of the Garrisonian stamp. This is well enough for them, for he was once their fellow-laborer and fellow-sufferer. But is he entitled to any such welcome from our people generally? Do the Anti-Slavery Union men of the North owe him any special tribute of respect and honor for what he once here said and did?

We don't ask this with any reference to the fact that he is an Englishman. Allow, if need be, that he was no intruder here, that he had precisely the same right to deliver himself against American Slavery that any American had, our inquiry yet is, whether he is now entitled to American laudation? In other words, we give the question the broad scope whether the Garrisonian school, with which he was identified, deserve well of the Republic? We all rejoice in the downfall of Slavery;—are we indebted for it to them?

We say emphatically, No! The work was not theirs. It was not theirs either in method or in result. It was not theirs either directly or indirectly, proximately or remotely, as a condition or as a final cause. Precisely the contrary. Had their principles been adopted, and their plans acted upon, Slavery at this day would be stronger than ever, and more secure of an indefinite perpetuation. There is no refuting this fact.

What was the distinctive Anti-Slavery principle of that school? It was that the Government of the United States had no right to live in partnership in Slavery, and that a Government that did so live was not to be supported. GARRISON expressed it in the motto of his paper that the "Constitution was a covenant with hell;" and in his practical life of perpetual refusal to vote, or perform any other civil duty, under that Constitution. So preached THOMPSON. So preached and practiced WENDELL PHILLIPS and all the lesser disciples.

In other words these set of men labored exactly for the same end for which JOHN C. CALHOUN labored—the dissolution of the Union between the non-slaveholding and the slaveholding States. Their moral purpose differed from his, but their political purpose was exactly the same. In idea opposed as widely as the poles, in action they worked shoulder to shoulder. CALHOUN endeavored to break up the Union to save Slavery; GARRISON endeavored to break up the Union to get loose from Slavery. Slavery made the one a disunion man; Anti-Slavery the other. Yet they both worked, each in his own way, with entire devotion to the common object.

Now what are we fighting? Disunion, are we not? This war has an existence simply and solely because the Northern people have been determined to maintain the entirety of this nation—that is to say, because they have been determined not to permit that which CALHOUN and GARRISON sought to accomplish. Had the Government and the people cherished the hate of the Union which CALHOUN and GARRISON inculcated, not a soldier would have been raised; JEFF. DAVIS would have been "let alone" just as he demanded to be; secession would have been peacefully accomplished; and the Confederacy, with its Slavery "cornerstone," would now be standing firm and strong, compelling the tribute of all nations. It is war for the Union alone that has prevented this new condition of Slavery. More than that, it is this war for the Union alone that is destroying the old condition of Slavery. It has not only thwarted the aggrandizement of the institution, but it has, or will, put an end to its very existence. True, this was not the original aim of the war for the Union, but that matters not; it has been an effect of the war, and but for it could never have been realized. With what face, then, can these disunion Abolitionists lay the slightest claim to any credit for the destruction of Slavery we are now witnessing?

Is it said that though their political principles were erroneous, their moral agitation against Slavery so educated the North as to make possible President LINCOLN'S election, with all its magnificent Anti-Slavery results? We deny it. These men did not contribute to that election. They kept utterly aloof from all participation in it. It was effected by an Anti-Slavery spirit of the North, but not one of their creation or promotion. It was a spirit that resisted the extension of Slavery, but a spirit, too, that cherished the Union, and respected the Constitution. It sprang into being long before any man of them saw the light. Our grandfathers had it when they formed the great ordinance excluding Slavery from the Northwest. Our fathers had it when they made that stern fight which ended in securing perpetual freedom in all territory north of the parallel, afterward known as the Missouri Compromise line. The pretensions which we sometimes see advanced that GARRISON and PHILLIPS and company generated the Anti-Slavery sentiments of the North, is monstrous. They began their work in 1833. The halls of Congress never rang with fiercer fulminations against Slavery than in 1820. The Sixteenth Congress contended for freedom in Missouri, with every whit as great force in numbers and determination in spirit, as the Thirty-fourth Congress contended for Freedom in Kansas. GARRISON and PHILLIPS had as little to do in supplying the *morale* of the one struggle as of the other. So far as they had any agency in the last great conflict, it demoralized the North, instead of the reverse. Their hatred of the Union made tens of thousands of honest men confound Anti-Slavery with disunion, and turned them upon the side of Slavery. We have not a particle of doubt that there was not a year in the twenty-five years preceding the rebellion, when the Anti-Slavery cause in this country would not have further advanced, and been in every respect better off, had WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, and WENDELL PHILLIPS, and GEORGE THOMPSON, or disunion abolition speakers and writers like them, never existed.

In no respect is the emancipation, which we are hailing, their work, either politically or morally. Not politically, because they opposed the Union, for which this war was made, which war alone has destroyed Slavery. Not morally, for they did what they could to identify Anti-Slavery with disunion, thereby weakening the resistance of the North to the demands of Slavery. Their motives, perhaps, were all right enough. But good motives don't justify a ruinous policy. Nor do they entitle to a share in the credit of others, whose motives have been equally good, and whose policy was infinitely better. GARRISON and his colaborers may well rejoice in the emancipation we are now seeing. Nobody grudges them that. They may properly enough congratulate their old English friend upon it, if they like. All Anti-Slavery men the world over, whether wise or unwise, must of course feel a satisfaction in this result. But the Garrisonians have no right to treat this consummation as *their* victory. They will fail if they undertake to figure as conquering champions. The great Anti-Slavery North will blow no trumpets over either them or their guest.

THE FINE WEATHER—WINTER CAMPAIGNING.—The remarkable character of the weather that has thus far marked the present Winter, leaves our military men without an excuse, which has hitherto served as a sufficient rejoinder to popular impatience at military inactivity. This exceptional season—which has not had its like for half a century—instead of being separated from the natural season of field-work by the customary characteristics of impassable roads and inclement skies, has been rather a continuation of Summer. It would seem as though the principalities and powers of the air had specially designed this Winter for active operations; and there is no doubt that, had it not been for other considerations that have made it impossible for our Generals to take advantage of the opportunity, this Winter would have seen brisk work. The business of reorganization and reënlistment has, however, been of paramount importance, and has necessarily overruled any temptations to military operations which the fine weather may have held out. But while this necessity has made it impossible to turn this opportunity to immediate account, it is not unlikely that a continuance of the mild weather will enable our Commanders to anticipate by a month or two what would, under ordinary circumstances, have been the opening of the Spring campaign. Indeed, we see already the premonitory signs of speedy, active work, both in the East and West. In the Southwest we have the tidings of the departure from Vicksburgh and Holly Springs of a grand eavairy expedition, designed, doubtless, to operate in Alabama and Mississippi, where work of the first importance is to be done in destroying railroads, depots of supplies, factories, etc., etc., while other combinations afoot look as though Mobile may ere long find itself between two fires. In Virginia, the late reconnoissance shows a determination to keep posted as to LEE'S whereabouts and strength, while in West Virginia Gen. KELLY keeps "pegging away." The present Winter, unlike any previous Winter of the war, has no record of disasters to the Union arms to show; and all the indications are such as to promise an early advance along the whole line.

THE HOMELESS CHILDREN OF OUR SOLDIERS.—While sympathetic hearts are working for the disabled soldier, a word is due in behalf of his children. They are neglected. New-York should do more for them than it does. Our places of shelter for these children are few; in fact, there are but two or three in the City, and each is capable of accommodating but a limited number. Fairs have been held, and contributions have been made, toward building a commodious house, to be ready in the Spring. But what is to become of the little ones during the cold Winter? It is a mistake to suppose that there is less poverty now than ever before in New-York. The thrifty laboring man is well supplied with work, and is paid well for it—no more, *comparatively*, however, than heretofore—but there are as many as ever suffering among a different class. The dead or disabled soldier's family—those whom sickness or intemperance prevent from work—the orphaned or forsaken children living on the uncertainties of the street, are as numerous and as much in want as ever. There are a thousand children in this City now, whose fathers have been or are now at the war, who are knocking in vain at the doors of the Soldier's Child's Refuge for admittance. They cannot enter, for there is no room for them. This ought not to be. Innocent childhood should not be left to starve and die, or beg and steal. Houses should be hired *now*, and over them should be placed kind and Christian men and women, who will open the hitherto closed avenues of life and love to those little ones.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The activity of the rebel forces in that part of Western Virginia contiguous to Martinsburgh, New-Creek and Cumberland, has of late been so great, and their success so general, as to cause us to wonder why our supposed energetic Commander in that region was not able to interfere with or defeat the numerous raids of these forces. We have had a great many voluminous dispatches from headquarters at Cumberland, all assuring us that the enemy were completely defeated and being vigorously pursued; but the result has nearly always been that the rebels have got away with their plunder, and left the loyal people of that section so much the poorer. We now have a letter from a thoroughly loyal and reliable resident of that section, complaining bitterly of Gen. KELLY'S management, especially in the matter of the late raid by the rebel cavalry on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Our correspondent says the rebels moved at their pleasure, and succeeded in robbing the loyal citizens of and carrying off several thousand cattle, sheep and hogs, all of which might have been prevented by energetic and competent management. Our correspondent also says that many of the reports as telegraphed are unreliable, and successes are reported for us when there really are none. We fear there is ground for these statements, and hope, for the sake of the oppressed loyal residents of that part of Virginia, that an improved military management there may soon be instituted.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The performance of "Norma" last night was witnessed by another brilliant audience. Mr. MARETZEK'S artists seem to have rejuvenated this popular work. Since its production last Spring, it has been one of the favorites of the repertoire. The distribution is in all respects admirable. Mme. MEDORI infuses great dramatic power into the rôle of the Druidess, and sings the music with admirable knowledge and command of her own ample resources. Mlle. SULZER as *Adalgisa*, is seen to the greatest advantage. The male part of the distribution is remarkably strong, and leaves nothing to be desired. Both Signor MAZZOLENI as *Pollio*, and Signor BIACHI as *Oroveso*, are capital.

The performance, last night, passed off with the usual demonstrations of applause, Mr. MARETZEK presiding in the orchestra. In consequence of the Arion ball on Thursday evening, there will be no performance at the Academy on Wednesday. It takes place to-night instead. GOUNOD'S opera of "Faust" will be given. This work, by the way, will be played for the last time in some weeks, on Friday; and on the following day, Saturday, "Ione" will also be the final time.

MASON AND THOMAS' CHAMBER CONCERTS.—The third soirée of chamber music will be given at Dodworth's Hall to-night. The *morceaux* are quartette for stringed instruments in F major, op. 41, No. 2, by SCHUMANN; sonate, for piano, in C minor, a posthumous work, by SCHUBERT, and quartette for stringed instruments in F major, opus. 59, No. 1, by BEETHOVEN.

The Malden Bank Murder—Arrest and Confession of the Perpetrator.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

The Malden Bank robber and murderer has at length been arrested in the person of EDWARD W. GREEN, Postmaster of Malden. GREEN has confessed the crime, and most of the stolen money has been recovered.

GREEN is 27 years old, and has a wife and one child, and heretofore has borne a good character.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

After the search of GREEN'S person he was conducted into an adjoining room, where he was informed that he had been followed and watched for some time. Thereupon—without any unusual emotion—he confessed his guilt. He stated that on the day of the murder he visited the bank twice; the first time he found there a conductor, who left a pair of skates; the next time was at 11½ o'clock. Immediately on entering he went into the directors' room, and seeing no one, drew his pistol—a six-barrelled SMITH & WESSON'S revolver, placing the muzzle within a foot of young CONVERSE'S head and fired, the ball taking effect under or back of his ear. He instantly discharged a second barrel, the ball taking effect in CONVERSE'S temple, while his victim lay on the floor.

After the consummation of the deed he seized the bills in the drawer, about five thousand dollars, and went to his own office. He informed the persons present that a portion of the money was concealed in a piece of newspaper, in an old boot in the Post-office. Six hundred and fifteen dollars were found as he had directed. He further stated that the balance was secreted under the flooring in the attic of Volunteer Engine house, and on making search, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars in Malden Bank bills were found, making in all four thousand and sixty-nine dollars. This, with several sums paid by him, accounts for the whole amount stolen from the bank.

He also stated that the pistol was in a drawer at his boarding-house, and, on going there, it was found.

GREEN was brought to this City and committed to the Tombs. The feelings of his wife on hearing of his arrest can better be imagined than described.

The Steamship Louisiana.

LIST OF THOSE LOST IN A STORM.

The following is a list of those lost from steamship *Lonisiana*, belonging to National Steam Navigation Company's line of Liverpool and New-York steamships, which left Liverpool Jan. 5, 1864:

Passengers.—Wright, (a steward,) Putmier, (a German,) Burney, (supposed to belong to London,)

Engineers.—Charles Stewart, (second,) David Storlus.

Firemen.—Thos. McEachen, H. Jones, Hugh Almond.

Seamen.—Wm. Burns, Philip McCune, Thomas Young, James Casey, Peter Anderson, Theodore Aspinwall, Alferno Chealaux.

Suicide of an Alleged Criminal.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Feb. 8.

ADAM SEEGUR, indicted for the murder of his wife, and to be tried to-day in Mercer County, was found dead in his cell to-day, having committed suicide by hanging.

Railroad Accident.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 8.

An accident occurred on the Harlem Railroad, at Brewster's Station, this afternoon, caused by a passenger train running into a freight train. Three cars were broken. Nobody was seriously hurt except one of the employes.

THE LATE ATTACK ON NEWBERN.

INTERESTING AND DETAILED ACCOUNT.

How the Gunboat Underwriter was Destroyed.

Hasty Retreat of the Rebels, and Safety of the City.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1864.

My note of yesterday contained a promise of something in addition to the simple statement of the fact that we had been attacked by the enemy in force, and I will now give a brief account of what has been for the last few days so absorbing to us. There had been for some time past intimations of a design on the part of the rebels to attack us, but we had felt such a sense of security that the civilians at least, gave them little heed. The heavy firing, however, on Monday morning, in the direction of Bachelor's Creek, taught us that the enemy did not take precisely the same views of our safety. This post is about eight miles west of us on the railroad, near a small creek emptying into the Neuse River. In this vicinity two block-houses had been built, one on the Neuse road, running nearly parallel with the river, and the other on the Mill road, running diagonally to the parallels; some slight defences besides had been thrown up for the protection of the garrison. The One Hundreth and Thirty-second New York Volunteers, Col. CLARKE commanding, were occupying this post at the time of attack. The first point to be gained by the enemy was the bridge on the Neuse road, over what is called Bachelor's Creek. The fire upon our cavalry pickets was opened about 3 o'clock, driving them in, and soon a vigorous attempt was made to get possession of the bridge, which Companies D, and E and G, of the One Hundred and Thirty-second, had been detailed to hold. The enemy charged three successive times, and as often were handsomely repulsed by the brave boys left in its defence. The rebels finding this point so hotly contested, had already commenced a flank movement up the stream, which Company A was appointed to intercept, while Companys I and K were to keep communication open between the block-houses. This flank movement could not be prevented. It was already too far advanced, and besides the enemy were too numerous, the force consisting of three brigades. Thus, after about four hours of hard fighting, the little garrison was forced to retire from its defences. The firing was distinctly heard in the city, and at daylight a part of five companies of the Seventeenth Massachusetts, under Lieut.-Col. FELLOWS, and two pieces of artillery, Capt. ANGELS' Battery K, Third New-York, were sent out as a reinforcement. They arrived at about 8 o'clock. Coming up to the One Hundred and Thirty-second, in an open space, the whole force was immediately formed in line of battle. The enemy also drew up in line at the same time, resting his wings on either side so as to flank our forces; thus compelling another retreat, which was made in good order, firing as they retired through the woods. It was evidently useless to undertake longer to check the advance of so large a force, and about 10 o'clock they commenced to return to the fortifications about the city, leaving behind many brave comrades, with most of the camp equipage, extra clothing, &c. Most of the Quartermaster's stores were destroyed.

I have not been able to procure a complete list of casualties.

Adjt. HENRY C. CHEEVER was mortally wounded. The last that was seen of Lieut.-Col. J. F. FELLOWS and Dr. J. F. GALLOUPE, they were assisting the Adjutant into an ambulance. The party, ambulance and all, was taken by the rebels. First Lieut. J. W. DAY, Co. E.; Capt. J. K. FLOYD and First Lieut. J. R. HILL, of Co. H.; First Lieut. L. B. CABINS, Co. I.; First Lieut. B. N. MANAS, Co. K., are also missing, with about fifty privates. The most of the fighting was done by the One Hundred and Thirty-second, loosing in all about eighty. Lieutenant and Acting-Quartermaster of Co. A, ARNOLD ZENETTI, killed.

Company A.—Sergt. Richter, Corp. John Denman, Corp. Christian Wullen, Lewis Strab, Edward Thaller.

Company B.—Corp. James Folley, Serg. James Dekeb, B. Schmidt, Thos. Clinton, Luther Cook, Arthur Corcoran, Wm. Edwards, Wm. Elmer, John Hargan, Michael Kane, James Smith.

Company C.—First Lieut. Joseph Grasing.

Company G.—Second Lieut. W. A. C. Whyan.

There are among the missing other names I was not able to secure.

From the strength with which the enemy attacked Bachelor's Creek, it was evident they were taking steps looking toward the capture of the place. Deserters stated their force to be 15,000 to 20,000. Should this be their purpose, they have no small task before them. Our gunboats can be used in both rivers, and we are very strongly fortified on all sides, perhaps with one exception. Of all our defences Fort Totten is the most formidable.

It is a heavy earthwork, situated about half a mile from Evans, midway between the Neuse and Trent Rivers. It fronts the west, where stretches out before you an extensive plain, in former days a vast cotton plantation. To the right, on the bank of the Neuse, is Fort Stephenson, while to the left, on the opposite bank of the Trent, stands Fort Gaston. A strong breastwork runs in either direction to the rivers, thus linking all their forts together. Fort Totten is in a central commanding position. While it renders all approach from the west impossible, it commands the city and both rivers. From the tavern every point about Newbern is visible. Brig.-Gen. PALMER, who commands in the absence of Gen. PECK, his staff, a few other officers, and, by special favor, the writer, (your correspondent) were inside the fort, carefully watching the movements of the enemy. They could be seen with a glass, and sometimes with the naked eye, passing back and forth in the edge of the woods skirting the plain on the west. The Twelfth New-York cavalry, under Col. SAVAGE, were out as scouts. The most gratifying feature of their service was to bring in the companies of the Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers, whom, in the fore part of the day, we feared had fallen into the hands of the enemy, from an outpost called Red House Tower, three miles distant. As the rebels ventured out of the thickets here and there, it was exceedingly gratifying to see Major S. C. OLIVER, commanding the post, send his shells bursting into their midst, soon scattering them into the woods for safety. Prisoners state that a Col. SHAY was killed by one of these shells. Every thing had gone well thus far. All the outposts had succeeded in getting in, except one at Bucker Grove, to the northwest about ten miles. It was held by one company. Every preparation was made to receive an expected attack in the morning.

The freedmen shouldered the guns and relieved the guards in the city. Some of the negroes came forward and offered their services; others had a polite invitation to do so by soldiers detached for the purpose. As soon as the service required was understood, more offered themselves than could be armed. Thus we received about a thousand accession of strength, to be used in case of an emergency.

I cannot close this day's record without noting one incident. A negro family were making their way to the fortification. The father had the children, while the wife came up as a rear guard. A rebel fired at the woman three times, without hitting his mark, and then came out in person to seize and bear her back to bondage. Thus stepping between the mother and her children, he did not understand the task he had proposed to himself. With an unfaltering courage she met him, wrested his gun from him, knocked him down, and came into the city with the musket as a trophy, and a dislocated forefinger as an evidence of the contest.

LOSS OF A GUNBOAT.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

The night has passed without a general attack, but not without a bold achievement by the enemy, alike humiliating to us as creditable to them. The gunboat *Underwriter* had passed up the Neuse River, near Fort Stephenson, throwing out her anchors and placing all her guns on the port side, to be in readiness for any service in case of an attack on the town. She was in command of Capt. JAMES WHEELWRIGHT, and had a crew of about 40, all told. About 1 o'clock at night, a part of Gen. PALMER'S Staff went up in a small-boat to the *Underwriter* to get her gig, and some of the crew with it, to make a reconnoissance up the river. Not long afterward the sentinel saw some boats approaching, and hailing them, received no reply. He immediately fired his signal, and the crew, who were all sleeping, sprang to their posts; but before they could bring their guns to bear, the rebels were boarding the vessel. They came up on the starboard side, from which the guns had been moved, as before stated. A hand to hand contest ensued, but the enemy numbering about 200, overpowered the crew and they had to cry for quarter. Their stealthy foes could not know it, however, quite their own way. Fort Stephenson sent one shell through their boat, and another exploded on deck, setting their boat on fire. The attacking party, with their prisoners, poured into the small boats in such haste, that fifteen of the boat's crew, and some of the captors—a Sergeant—got into our boat. This fact soon became known among them, and the boat landed near Fort Stephenson, making the Captain a captive. Thus, under the shadow of the guns in the fort, and in sight of the guards in the breastworks, a gunboat is wrested from us, and must be destroyed. Certainly a handsome thing for the rebs, but bad for us.

All the officers, except Engineer ALLEN, are missing. The Captain is a prisoner. Besides those escaping in the boat are a few seamen, whose names I have been able to secure—Thos. RIAN, Samuel C. KATES, R. E. DAVIS, John SIMONS and W. LAWRENCE. All others are missing.

The loss of this gunboat caused more anxiety than anything which had thus far taken place. And our little town became the scene of much excitement and intense activity. Everything else was lost sight of but the defence of the place. The fear that we had here but a small force, that our railroad communication with Beaufort could be easily severed, and thus all our supplies and reinforcements compelled to come by one channel—the shallow Sound and the shore. Reports of some 20,000 or 30,000 rebels being around us, seemed to justify some concern. The enemy were drawing around us slowly, and about 8 o'clock they cut the telegraph and railroad communication with Morehead City, at a point called Newport, about twenty miles southeast of us. There was a small fortification there to protect the railroad, garrisoned by Company D, Second Massachusetts Artillery. The enemy soon got position; the guns had been spiked, however, and whether the company are prisoners or have retreated to Morehead, is not yet known. Thus, as night closed in upon us we were completely invested.

As the mail closes at 2 o'clock, I am obliged to send this communication unfinished. I am glad to state, for the relief of our friends at the North, that the rebels are beating a hasty retreat, and we all breathe very freely.

A dispatch-boat was sent this (Tuesday) evening to Fortress Monroe, carrying full advices to Gen. BUTLER, and asking for reinforcements.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Monday, Feb. 8.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived this evening from Beaufort.

Telegraphic communication had been resumed with Newbern. The enemy had retired, and all was quiet.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 8.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. ANDREWS, the Metropolitan Police bill, naming Messrs. ACTON, BERGEN, PURDY and JONES as Commissioners.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. COZZENS—To amend the charter of the New-York College for Women; to incorporate the McClellan Social Union of New-York.

By Mr. STRONG—Incorporating the Brooklyn Market Company; organizing a Board to correct erroneous assessments in Kings County; incorporating the Manhattan and Long Island Land Improvement Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For reducing the capital stock of the Brooklyn City and Ridgewood Railroad Company; amending the Charter of Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company to purchase land in this State.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

Authorizing the City of Syracuse to borrow twenty thousand dollars.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 8.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Incorporating the Neptune Steamship Navigation Company.

The Canarsie and Gravesend Railroad Bill.

The Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road Toll-gate Bill.

BILLS NOTICED.

To increase the salary of the Clerk of the Probate Court in New-York.

To incorporate the North River Warehousing Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For creating a Board of Trustees for the town of Morrisania.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. OGWALD—That $20,000 be appropriated for the erection of a monument in the Gettysburgh National Cemetery to the memory of the deceased New-York soldiers. Laid on the table.

The bill incorporating the New-York National Club was advanced to a third reading. Adjourned.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

The Supreme Court of the United States delivered an opinion to-day in the case of the proprietors of the bridges over the Rivers Passaic and Hackensack, plaintiffs in error, *versus* the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company in error to the Court of Errors and Appeals for the State of New-Jersey. Justice MILLER, in announcing the opinion, gave out at length the history of the controversy, from which it appears that the plaintiffs claimed the exclusive privilege of the erection of two bridges over these rivers, according to a franchise conferred upon their predecessors in 1790 by the State of New-Jersey, and therefore the act of 1860 could not give to the defendants a similar privilege within the prohibited limits, it being against the constitutional provision forbidding the impairing of contracts.

The Justice, in review, said the grant to the plaintiffs was conferred seventy-three years ago, when the idea of railroad communication did not enter into the minds of the legislators of that period. Steam since that time had produced a total revolution in travel, and was destined to have a still greater influence upon the affairs of the world. There could be no impairing of a contract, as the bridges or viaducts over which the railroad passes are a mere continuation of the rails, and do not take away or interfere with the tolls from the crossing of pedestrians and vehicles.

Justice MILLER said the court was satisfied that the Court of Error and Appeals had pronounced sound principles, and therefore its judgment was affirmed, with costs.

The Supreme Court, in a patent case, pronounced the opinion that purchasers of patented instruments, on which the patent has been extended, have the right to use such machines or instruments until they are worn out, although the patent may have been subsequently extended, without the payment of additional royalty; but that the right to manufacture and sell such patented articles expires at the termination of the time for which such patent had been issued, and does not cover any extension of said patent.

The Ice in the Hudson at Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 8.

The Hudson River Railroad boat crossed the river to-day to within a few feet of the dock, at East Albany, which will be reached by a temporary bridge until the ice is cut away.

TRAGIC SCENES AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A Policeman, Merchant and the Janitor of the Exchange Stabbed by a Speculator in Corn.

The Perpetrator Arrested and Taken to the Station-House.

HISTORY OF THE SPECULATOR.

At the close of last fall, Mr. LUTHER C. TIBBETTS gained considerable notoriety for himself, by making very heavy speculative purchases of Mixed Western Corn, at extraordinary high prices, the corn deliverable in the first ten days of the current month of February. He had subsequently some difficulty with his bankers, because of what he called the defamatory representations of certain rivals in business. He managed, however, to work through this difficulty, and determined to gain control of the available supply of corn here, so as to render it next to impossible for those who had sold to him, to fill their contracts unless on such terms as would suit his interest or convenience. On Friday last, at about noon, he made his appearance on Change and commenced buying briskly, until he had purchased twenty-three loads at prices varying from $1 39@1 40, agreeing to pay 3c. ₰ bushel cash on that day, and the balance of the purchase money within ten days. He also sold a single load at $1 38, cash. About one o'clock P. M., he grew very much excited, having been greatly annoyed by some unknown parties, who had been pelting him with lumps of dough and quantities of grain; also by the persistency of a merchant, who had been offering a load of corn at $1 40, but with whom he had repeatedly declined to have any direct business transactions. He began to talk loudly about combinations which had been organized to crush him; about his fidelity to principle; his determination to fight out the battle of principle, even if it cost him his life; his enemies might take his corn and his money, but he would maintain his character, which he prized above everything else. Efforts were made to reason with him, but these efforts only increased his nervousness and mental excitement. He appealed to his God for protection, and refused to be pacified or reasoned with, warning all parties to avoid interfering with him or his rights. At this time the excitement on the floor was intense, and business was totally suspended. Shouts of "Put him out" were heard on all sides; he defied any one to put him out; he was fighting for principle, and he would not be put down. Two merchants then took hold of him, drew him to the stairway and down the stairway to the street, whence he started by himself for his office.

On Saturday, he was suspended and denied the privileges of the floor of 'Change by a formal vote of the Directory of the New-York Commercial Association, because of his turbulent conduct.

Yesterday, a few minutes before noon, he made his appearance at the Produce Exchange, holding in his hands some boxes of grain, and, as was afterward proven, a couple of packages of HOBSON & SONS' dirk knives, known to the trade as the "Southern knife." He ascended the stairway, evidently prepared to force his way in on the floor in defiance of the sentence of suspension adopted by the Board of Directors of the Association. On the landing at the head of the first flight of stairs, he was met by Mr. VANDERBILT, the janitor, who informed him that he could not go up any further. He made a very surly response, and gave positive evidence of his determination to fight his way up, by casting aside his boxes of corn and an unbroken quarter dozen package of dirk-knives. Mr. VANDERBILT instantly seized hold of him to prevent him from resorting to violence, but TIBBETTS quickly released himself, and brandishing an open dirk-knife, ran rapidly up the second flight of steps to the main floor, the crowd at the head of the stairway scattering in all directions before him, the majority keeping on the run until they had got safely out of the building. Once on the floor, he made directly for one of the grain tables, and jumping thereupon, commenced a violent harangue, holding his knife aloft in the most threatening manner, and dancing wildly about on the table. He yelled out frantically that "he was now monarch of all he surveyed; in indisputable control of that department of business, ready to kill any of his enemies and shed his own blood, and sacrifice his life in maintenance of his position. His enemies, he exclaimed, had robbed him of his money, of his corn, of his character. They might now take his life, but he would die fighting in his own defence; if he fell, he would be avenged. He kicked off the table nearly two scores of sample-boxes full of grain, and for a few minutes manœuvred like an Indian in a war-dance. Soon a policeman (Officer BESIMER,) made his appearance, and aided by the janitor and a few merchants, tried to knock TIBBETTS off the table. The janitor finally upset him, and a struggle then ensued between TIBBETTS and the policeman. He stabbed the policeman three or four times, once seriously, in the small of the back. The policeman struck him with his club over the forehead, cutting into the flesh. This fight lasted only a moment, when TIBBETTS was overpowered and thrown to the floor again. A merchant jumped on the arm with which he held the dirk-knife, but TIBBETTS managed to stab him in the toes of the right foot, wounding him slightly. Several other policemen now arrived, hammered TIBBETTS roughly, and finally disabled him so as to be enabled to take him into custody. He was then removed to the First Precinct Station-house, where charges were made against him by the Directory of the Commercial Association, and the policeman, whom he had so repeatedly stabbed.

In the scuffle with Mr. VANDERBILT, the janitor, in the beginning of the *mêlée*, TIBBETTS made a desperate effort to stab the janitor. Once the knife grazed his right hand, inflicting a slight wound on the forefinger of the hand; during another attempt, the point of the dirk-knife passed through the left breast of the coat, struck the watch in Mr. VANDERBILT'S vest pocket, and, glancing off this, cut through the vest and completely severed a suspender, but fortunately did no further damage.

The unbroken package of dirk knives, which TIBBETTS threw away as he was ascending the stairs of the Produce Exchange, was taken possession of by Mr. BOUTON, the Clerk of the Exchange. We examined one of the knives. It was a weapon of the most penetrative properties, having a sharp-pointed blade, measuring some three and a half or four inches in length, and adjusted by a powerful spring. The handle was artistically finished off with a metallic "shoeing," adorned by a spread eagle in relief. What TIBBETTS required a half-a-dozen of such knives for, surpasseth the comprehension of sane men.

TIBBETTS was generally regarded as insane; he certainly acted like a maniac. It was reported on 'Change that he has been an ardent believer in spiritualism for several years past, and that he has avowedly entered into various business speculations under the guidance of "certain propitious spirits." We give this report for what it is worth. Mr. TIBBETTS is naturally intelligent and enterprising. In ordinary intercourse, independent of business cares and their deplorable consequences, he was uniformly courteous and conciliatory. He is obviously a man of extremely nervous temperament, and easily excited to a pitch of frenzy. His corn speculations and the attendant circumstances have engrossed all his thoughts during the past half year. It may be that in dwelling so constantly and anxiously on a single subject, his mind has succumbed. It is certain that his recent conduct on 'Change indicated extraordinary mental aberration. He is a native of South Berwick, Me., and about 45 years of age.

The gentlemen present on the Corn Exchange are evidently such as should be exempt from draft. They all acted like cowards, and were terrified, many of them, almost out of the windows, and a large number entirely out of the doors. None dared to attempt to disarm one man, and when the officer, BESIMER, was in deadly struggle with him, there was not one with pluck enough to rush in to his assistance. After he was stabbed Officers JACOBS and DOYLE arrived to his aid. Mr. BESIMER, who had three severe wounds, one in the thigh, one in the shoulder and one in the back of the right side, was conveyed to an adjacent hotel, where his wounds were attended to, and thence taken to the station-house, subsequently being sent to his home. He is very severely injured, but, it is thought, not dangerously. Officer BESIMER is one of the most faithful, reliable men in the department, most popular with his officers, associates, and in his precinct is recognized as a valuable officer.

When TIBBETTS was brought to the station-house, he was asked by Sergeant MATTHEW the ordinary questions, and to that as to his age, responded that he was "the same age as OLIVER CROMWELL was when he commenced his career." He expressed no regret for his act, but alleged he would do it again, and wished he had another opportunity. Sergeant MATTHEW locked him up.

At 2 P. M. Sergeant TOWNSEND, then in command, concluded, as the station-house was being overrun with the prisoner's friends and others, to send him to the Tombs. He was accordingly taken there and arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at a late hour. After a preliminary examination he was committed to await the result of the injuries he has inflicted on the officer. TIBBETTS is reputed to be a man of wealth. His family, a wife and six children, reside at Falls Village, Conn. Besides the six dirk knives that were found upon him was a letter, the following of which is a copy. He had sent the original to his wife in Connecticut:

DEAR WIFE.—Inclosed is a report of Friday's Corn Market, from the NEW-YORK TIMES, which is very correct and much better than I can do it myself. The contest that I am now carrying on is what I have often told you that I would do if it cost me my life. It has now arrived at a point where my life will be put at stake, and I shall surely lay it down rather than swerve one jot or one tittle from what I consider right and just. If my life is sacrificed in this contest you will be telegraphed immediately, and I wish you to come to this City with all of the six children, and take the same weapon that I used, and with the same zeal of truth and justice go immediately on 'Change and have some one point out to you the individual that has sacrificed my property and tried to destroy my character, and there stand and sell day by day corn enough for cash down to meet the payments as they become due; but sell only one load of corn to any one party. Keep the children on 'Change with you, and lay down your life and sacrifice them, which I know you will do to carry out the principles which I have inaugurated on that Corn Exchange. Don't wait for or take any care for my burial. Let others do that. Your work is of much more importance. Mr. FLEISCHER will instruct you in regard to the way and manner of doing the business in carrying out my wishes. Try and be ready at a moment's warning to leave with all the children. Let me assure you that I shall not return home until this thing is decided, and it shall be victory or death with me. Have faith, be of good cheer and rejoice, for all things are working well. My eyes are so weak that I dare not write."

The brother-in-law of Mr. TIBBETTS, states that the original of the foregoing letter was mailed to his (TIBBETTS') wife, in Connecticut, either Sunday, or at an early hour yesterday morning. The friends of Mr. T. conclude that he has of late been laboring under a temporary aberration of mind.

Hon. E. W. Gantt to Speak in Brooklyn.

The following correspondence explains itself:

BROOKLYN, Feb. 8, 1864.

Hon. Edward W. Gantt:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned citizens of Brooklyn, believing that your public addresses in your own and the Northern States, have been of great public benefit, and desiring for themselves and their fellow-citizens the pleasure of hearing you in their own city, respectfully invite you to address the people of Brooklyn, at some early day, and to name such time as will be most convenient to yourself.

Awaiting your reply, we remain very respectfully, your obedient servants:

H. W. Beecher, A. M. Wood, Mayor, R. S. Storrs, Jr., Geo. B. Lincoln, Geo. E. Thrall, A. A. Low, J. S. T. Stranahan, C. L. Mitchell, E. S. Mills, Henry E. Pierrepont, A. N. Littlejohn, James Humphrey, Geo. F. Seymour, Theo. L. Cuyler, S. B. Crittenden, Charles Dennis, James Freeland, E. T. H. Gibson, Henry Collins, Henry Sheldon, Horace B. Claflin, John D. McKenzie, J. B. Hutchinson, Frederick Lacey, R. S. Benedict, Norman S. Bentley, D. S. Arnold, Daniel Packer, E. A. Packer, John W. Hunter, and others.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

Gentlemen:

Your favor of this date inviting me to address the citizens of Brooklyn is before me.

If it can be arranged for me to speak at 8 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, I shall be most happy to do so. This is the only time I can possibly spare, as I must start home on Thursday to contribute my mite in the permanant reorganization of our State Government, under a free constitution in March next. Thanking you for the compliment expressed in your note, as well as for that implied in your kind invitation,

I am your obedient servant. E. W. GANTT.

Hon. A. M. WOOD, Mayor, Rev. H. W. BEECHER and others.

In accordance with the above Mr. GANTT will speak at Plymouth Church, (Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S,) Wednesday evening, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock.

His Honor Mayor WOOD will preside and introduce the distinguished speaker.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN BROADWAY.—Shortly before 12 o'clock yesterday, while a gentleman whose name is unknown was attempting to get out of a stage in Broadway, near Franklin-st., he stumbled and fell to the pavement. A large truck was being driven just behind the stage, and before the driver of the truck had time to stop his horses, one of his wheels passed entirely over the head of the prostrate man, crushing it to atoms, and of course killing him instantly. An inquest was held by Coroner NAUMANN, and the Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, absolving the driver of the truck from all blame. The accident for a time created considerable excitement among the pedestrians on Broadway.

THE FORTIETH (MOZART) REGIMENT, N. Y. V.—The Fortieth New-York City Regiment, which has been quartered at the Park Barracks since its return home, left yesterday afternoon for Fort Schuyler, where it will remain till ordered to leave for the seat of war. A large number of recruits have enlisted in the Fortieth; consequently its numerical strength is greatly augmented.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or News Summary, a careful synopsis and digest of the news, foreign and both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves, in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all those.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Sewing-Machine Depot,

For the supply of

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,

No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

Jayne's Expectorant.—All who have Used his standard Medicine for

Asthma,	Consumption,
Bronchitis	Pleurisy,
Whooping-Cough,	Croup,
Coughs and Colds,	Hoarseness,

or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness. In proof of this fact, we would state that for thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity, and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

Recent Coughs and Colds, Pleuritic Pains, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

Asthma it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

Bronchitis readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

Whooping Cough is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all Pulmonary Complaints, in Croup, Pleurisy, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable. All of Dr. JAYNE'S SONS' Family Medicines are sold in New-York by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st. and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Its Value is Incalculable.—For all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy. It has stood the test of 30 years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums and allays all pain.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
HIGBEE & COMPANY, No. 490 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
A CHALLENGE TO TEST.

There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE

propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batcheler's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
The best Fire-Proof Safe in the world.
Depot, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt-rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Hotel Arrivals.—A Complete List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 2 A. M., will be published every morning in the *Daily News*.

MARRIED.

DILLOUT—PRICE.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, Feb. 4, by Rev. Jno. W. R. Word, J. FRANK DILLOUT to MAHALAH A., daughter of Abel Price, Esq., of the former place.

SERVIN—FORSHEE.—At Warwick, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 7, by Rev. F. H. Vanderveer, assisted by Rev. Isaac D. Cole, JOHN L. SERVIN, of New-York City, to SALLIE A., daughter of the late Abraham Forshee, of the former place.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 7, DANIEL D. BAKER, eldest son of Charles and Julia A. F. Baker, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 142 Henry-st.

BROCKWAY.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, Mrs. BETSEY BROCKWAY, aged 71 years.

Funeral at Whitesboro, N. Y.

☞ Utica and Albany papers please copy.

[illegible] Sunday, Feb. 7, ISAAC F. BRANT, in the [illegible] his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 276 7th-st.

CONDICT.—Suddenly, in Jersey City, on Sunday, Feb. 7, SILAS L. CONDICT, M. D., in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from First Presbyterian Church, at Morristown, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock. His friends are respectfully invited, without further notice.

DOLSON.—At Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 4, Mrs. LIANA DOLSON, in the 78th year of her age.

Her remains were interred in the family burying-ground at Dolsontown.

DE FOREST.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 7, PETER D. DE FOREST, only son of the late Theodore R. De Forest, in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place from his late residence, No. 319 West 22d-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Bound Brook, N. J., for interment.

HORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 8, JESSIE M. HORNE, a native of Lonforgan, Scotland.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mrs. L. Smith, No. 419 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

HICKCOX.—On Monday, Feb. 8, DAVID STAFFORD HICKCOX, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his residence, No. 212 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) the 9th inst.

☞ Utica, N. Y., and Ann Arbor, Mich., papers please copy.

HIX.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 7, WILLIAM F. HIX, aged 38 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., near 6th-av., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

HUTTON.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 7, of dropsy, CHARLES S. HUTTON, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Eckford Lodge No. 234, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 196 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

JONES.—In Newark, on Saturday, Feb. 6, of hemorrhage, HENRY C. JONES, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 39 Liberty-st., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JAUDON.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, ASHBEL G. JAUDON, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 56 7th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

KNOWLES.—On Monday, Feb. 8, of a short illness, GEORGE, infant son of Richard and Elizabeth Knowles, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of New-York Lodge No. 3, A. F. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 70 North Moore-st.

☞ Morristown, N. J., papers please copy.

LIESE.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, of congestion of the lungs, METTIE MOORE, only daughter of Frederick G. and Emma L. Liese, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 34 New-st., Newark, N. J. Interment at Mount Pleasant.

MILLER.—At Pine's Bridge, Westchester County, on Monday morning, Feb. 8, BENJAMIN D. MILLER, M. D., in the 48th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the M. E. Church, Pine's Bridge, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will be in attendance to meet the morning train on the Harlem Railroad at Mount Kisko. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SEAGOE.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday, Feb. 7, SUSAN A., wife of F. B. Seacor, and daughter of Thomas B. Underhill, in the 36th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the M. E. Church, Tuckahoe, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock M. Cars leave 26th-st. station, Harlem Railroad, at 10¾ o'clock.

SERVEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, at Elizabeth, N. J., after a protracted illness, GEORGE SERVEN, in the 45th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 Mechanics'-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SEGOINE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 8, Mrs. JAMES SEGOINE, aged 74 years.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday's paper.

TURNER.—On Monday morning, Feb. 8, A. TICKNOR TURNER, only surviving child of A. H. Turner, M. D., aged 2 years, 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 91 Wooster-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WOOLLEY.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 8, JOSEPH J. WOOLLEY.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 80 State-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

WICKHAM.—On Monday, Feb. 8, JOSEPH D., son of Daniel H. and Ruth Wickham, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 131 West 11th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from ... ere Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured,

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of acure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

"* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *

C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

"HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.

Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. GATHORN,
Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, No. 284 Broadway."

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly Pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our log-cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unmutilated, and signature on steel-plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE!
DOCTOR KENNEDY,
OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the ordinary form.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.
One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.
Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.
One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease.

By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.

MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass.

Price $1. For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & Co., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at Philadelphia, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:

The new 6 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,

Jan. 23, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

MEYLERT & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

BANKERS & BROKERS

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commis Collections made on all accessible points. Money on deposit.

SIMONSON & BROWN

Offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Nos. 212 and 214 Broadway.

JAN. 1, 1864.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1863		$2,808,246 07
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1863		31,016,408 28
Amount of Interest received and accrued		136,381 73
Amount of overpayments by Agents		8,979 24—1,162,191 19
Total		$3,748,437 26
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Losses by Death	$295,850 00	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, Annuities, and Surrendered and Canceled Policies	104,346 81	
Premiums and Interest paid on Scrip		
Commissions, Salaries, Rent, Printing and Office Expenses	44,809 15	
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses	151,816 28	
Paid Advertising and Physician's Fees	21,843 98	
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps and Law Expenses	7,366 26—1,094,980 94	
		$2,653,537 92
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in banks	$101,136 50	
Invested in United States Stocks, viz.:		
(Market value, $823,182.)	794,510 43	
Invested in New-York City B'k Stocks, cost	59,561 50	
(Market value, $63,567.)		
Invested in other stocks, cost	54,892 50	
(Market value, $72,742.)		
Loans on demand, secured by United States and other stocks	98,600 00	
(Market value, $152,270.)		
Real Estate, (Nos. 212 and 214 Broadway)	117,305 00	
Bonds and Mortgages, bearing 7 per cent. interest	372,630 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies, drawing interest	825,477 50	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864	112,347 51	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1864	54,407 37	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1864	1,603 05	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	61,465 48	
Amount of all other property belonging to the company	2,200 39—$2,653,537 92	

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. upon all participating Life Policies now in force which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1864, and a payment in cash, on and after the first MONDAY in March next, of the Fourth Installment of 20 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared for 1859 to 1862, inclusive, to those holding certificates, upon PRESENTATION AT THE HOME OFFICE. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 4,676 New Policies were issued insuring $11,326,334 48.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, Jan. 1, 1864.

Assets as above		$2,653,537 92
Disposed of as follows:		
Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864	$42,308 00	
Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting proofs, &c	56,000 00	
Reserved for Sundry Liabilities due to Agents and others	9,171 79	
Amount reserved for reinsurance of all Existing Policies, (valuations at 4 per cent. interest	1,736,126 93	
Special reserve for any increase of mortality beyond the Tables, Extra Risks and other contingencies	131,756 30	
Dividend Interest remaining unpaid	7,825 04	
Dividends declared prior to 1860 unpaid	6,417 00	
Present value of Dividends, 1860 to 1836 inclusive (valuation at 4 per cent. interest)	287,627 18	
Do. do. 1861 do. do	71,206 00	
Do. do. 1862 do. do	68,686 00	
Do. do. 1863 do. do	79,385 00	
Do. do. 1864 do. do	134,288 00	
Undivided Surplus	23,849 63—$2,653,537 92	

TRUSTEES:

NORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. RODGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBURY,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	PLINY FREEMAN,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
THOMAS SMULL,	WM. A. BOOTH,
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.	
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.	
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.	
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., }	Medical Examiners.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., }	

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) will be paid them by Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on all certificates of stock standing in their name at the closing of the books on the evening of the 8th February.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

The CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to the a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT the Banking House, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE,	ISAAC ODELL,
DAVID B. MOSES,	WM. A. THOMSON,
JOHN ROMER,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
VANDERBT L. BUXTON,	JOHN T. WILSON
HERMAN H. BRUNJES,	HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON,	

And for Inspectors of the next election,

JAMES WIGGINS,	ZERI WEST,
W. H. B. TOTTEN.	

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on the morning of the 2d inst., JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reelected President.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN, Counsellor-at-Law. No. 170 Broadway

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the 8 per cent. past due Bonds of this Company may receive payment of the principal, with interest from 10th October last at 7 per cent. per annum (the lawful rate of the State of Wisconsin for past due obligations,) on presentation of the same at the office of Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st.

Notice is hereby given that the privilege of exchanging said Bonds for the 7 per cent. first mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company is extended to the 10th day of February next. After that day interest will cease on all of said Bonds, which shall not then have been presented for exchange or payment.

By order of ALEX. MITCHELL, President Chicago and Milwaukee Railway.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. RUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

THE BONDS OF THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, maturing Feb. 5, 1864, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th of February next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, by the Sterling Fire Insurance Company, No. 9 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS. NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 62
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,028 19—	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 66—	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80—	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 29
		$366,717 32

Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent. $116,000 00

$250,717 32

There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 6 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.

Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes $1,313 59

$265,403 82

Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent. 255,000 00

Undivided Balance $403 82

The Company have the following Assets:

Bonds and Mortgages, New-York City and other States		$330,975 00
Stocks, viz.: [illegible] at value.		
Salvages and other Securities		714,992 61
Cash in [illegible] on demand		651,517 81
Notes Receivable, and Premium Notes		1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies. Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company		30,374 44
Total amount of Assets		$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE, JOSEPH MORRISON, ALBERT G. LEE, DAN'L. W. TELLER. } Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID JELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT L. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.
	B. C. MORRIS, President.
	THOS. LORD, Vice-President.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,214,398 98	
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24	
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17	
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,537,606 58	
Losses paid during the same period	3,865,651 04	
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48	
The Company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,349,631 50	
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,300 00	
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	193,700 00	
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51	
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63	
Cash in Bank	744,813 88	
Total amount of Assets	$9,265,516 32	

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to $14,328,880

Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 2,630,000

Total profits for 21½ years $16,958,880

The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash 11,690,210

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 $5,268,670

By order of the Board

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pinos,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. E. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. U. S. SECURITIES of all issues, purchased and for sale. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Bank or House, No. 29 Pine-st. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co., NO. 59 WALL-ST. ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST FEBRUARY, 1864, on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES No. 38 WALL-ST,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS and DEALERS in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. NO. 40 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND BROKERS, DEALERS IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863	$188,811 87	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums	$861,714 87	

This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.

No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$701,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	411,264 40	
Return premiums	$67,067 21	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank	$116,946 42	
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,763 03	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29	921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		73,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comps., reinsurances and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 51
Total assets		$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

By order of the Board

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	W. M. RICHARDS,
G. H. GILLILAND,	C. E. MINOR,
MARTIN BATES, JR.,	FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	SANFORD COBB, JR.,
W. H. MELLEN,	B. W. BULL.
C. HADDEN,	L. P. MORTON,
F. W. MEYER,	J. K. MYERS,
WILLIAM LECONEY,	A. WESSON,
WILLIAM KENT,	BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ,	JOHN A. BARTOW.
A. S. BARNES,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
H. L. ATHERTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEO. C. WETMORE,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	OLIVER K. KING,
DAVID LAMB.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President, WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, **FOR $2,000,000.**

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 140 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NOV. 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books in New-York will be closed at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 8th inst., and will be reopened at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 25th inst.

Holders of certificates, not registered at the United States Trust Company, are requested to exchange them before the closing of the books.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, **No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.**

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, inst. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March prox.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$500,000
Assets, Feb. 1, 1864	720,450

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. to stockholders, payable on demand.

Scrip dividend for 1863, Fifty Per Cent.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1864,

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half (3½) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government Tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February, inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INS. CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. free from the Government Tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, payable to Stockholders on demand.

By order. RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 72 Wall-street.

DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, is this day declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, proximo.

HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on Friday, the 19th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Uniform Coats, Infantry.
Uniform Coats, Artillery.
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry.
Uniform Jackets, Artiller
Trousers, Footmen's.
Trousers, Horsemen's.
Great Coats, Footmen's.
Great Coats, Horsemen's.
Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Drawers, Canton Flannel.
Drawers, knit.
Shirts, Cotton and Wool Flannel.
Shirts, knit.
Stockings.
Blankets, Woolen, domestic manufacture.
Blankets, India-Rubber.
Ponchos, India-Rubber.
Forage Caps.
Uniform Hats, trimmed.
Bootees, sewed.
Bootees, pegged.
Boots, sewed.
Boots, pegged.
Leather Stocks.
Gr at Coat Straps.
Brass Letters.
Brass Numbers.
Worsted Sashes.
Brass Scales for N. C. S.
Brass Scales, Sergeants.
Brass Scales, Corporals and Privates.
Chevrons, Ordnance Sergeants.
Chevrons, Hospital Steward.
Chevrons, Service.
Chevrons, (infantry,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, (Artillery,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, (Cavalry,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Hospital Tents and Flies.
Wall Tents and Flies.
Common Tents.
Hospital Tent Poles, sets.
Wall Tent Poles, sets.
Common Tent Poles, sets.
Hospital Tent Pins, large.
Hospital Tent Pins, small
Shelter Tents.
Wall Tent Pins, large.
Common Tent Pins.
Camp kettles.
Iron Pots.
Mess Pans.
Pick Axes.
Pick Axe Handles.
Felling Axes.
Felling Axe Handles.
Axe Slings.
Camp Hatchets.
Camp Hatchet Handle
Hatchet Slings.
Spades.
Shovels.
Bed Sacks, double.
Bed Sacks, single.
Mosquito Bars, double.
Mosquito Bars, single.
Stable Frocks.
Engineer Overalls.
National Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Regimental Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Cavalry Standards.
Camp Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Color Cords and Tassels, Artillery and Infantry.
Guidons,
Garrison Flags.
Storm Flags
Garrison and Storm Flag-Halliards.
Recruiting Flags.
Recruiting Flag-Halliards.
Knapsacks complete.
Haversacks complete.
Canteens (tin, covered) complete, with Straps.
Bug es, with extra mouthpieces.
Trumpets, with extra crooks.
Bugle Cords and Tassels, Artillery and Infantry.
Drums complete.
Drum-Heads, Batter.
Drum-Heads, Snare.
Drum Snares, sets.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-Sticks, pairs.
Drum-Stick Carriages.
Drum Cases,
Fifes, B, C and E.
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Target-Practice Books.
Sky Blue Kersey, ¾ or 6-4.
Dark Blue Kersey, ¾ or 6-4.
Sky Blue Facing Cloth, 6-4.
Scarlet Facing Cloth, 6-4.
Dark Blue Cotton and Wool Flannel, Twilled, ¾.
White Cotton and Wool Flannel, 31 inches.
Canton Flannel, 27 inches.
Heavy Coat Canvas, (for overcoats,) 24 inches.
Coat Canvas, (for body coats,) 24 inches.
Cotton Drills, unbleached, ⅞.
Cotton Muslin, unbleached, 36 inches.
Black Twilled Silesia, 36 inches.
Black Alpaca.
Brown Holland.
Button-Hole Twist.
Black (machine) Silk, "

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the twenty-third day of February instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the settee, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School number Eight, in Grand-street in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, number Ninety-four Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HENRY SCHIEL,
GEORGE DUROCHE,
SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY, } Committee.

DATED NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the College of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time, at less expense, than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call if it will only take a few days, money and all to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special knowledge in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige of mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Vaneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have abused their powers are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. J. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 15 Ann-st.; FEDERBEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, R. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIenced Practitioner, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 222½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M. D., 630 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause (can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office.

OLD DR. RODMAN'S SPECIGIC DROPS are nature's own remedy. Many have ruined their health from using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. Unfortunate friend, if you are suffering from that soul, mind and body-destroying disease, procure the Specific Drops immediately. In gonorrhœa, gleet, etc., no matter how obstinate your case may be the Old Doctor's Remedy is as sure to cure as the sun rises and sets. Sold at No. 41 Division-st., New-York, one block from the Bowery. Price $1; sent to any address on receipt of price.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCture and Root Extract will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance,

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York. Inclose stamp for ladies' circular, and escape quackery. Board and nursing. Thiers' Imperial Monthly Pills for debility, irregularities, etc., is a scientific, safe and certain compound in strict accordance with the French codex—wholly distinct from the noxious trash of midwives and quacks. Price $1 and $5. Relief guaranteed.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effect of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 23 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin ..... { $100 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday ..... Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday ..... Feb. 20
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday ..... Feb. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $-5, $105; Steerage, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,600 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 24. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70: Steerage, $30: to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02-Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S,

Steamship NOVA SCOTIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 6. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. steamship,
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JNO. A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. Mail Steamship
YAZOU,
GEORGE W. COCCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, T. COOK, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ o'clock A. M. The CHINA will sail on the 24th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. BEASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON (except Sundays) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9.15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BALLS.

HIGHLAND GUARD
GRAND BALL,
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1864, in aid of the widows and orphans of the Seventy-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. V. Tickets, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director ..... MAX MARETZEK
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 9, AT 8.
SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of Wednesday, Feb. 10, being Ash-Wednesday, and of the necessary preparations to be made for the grand

ARION BALL,
THE SIXTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT
will take place
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 9.
When will be performed Gounod's brilliant opera of
FAUST
as expressly prepared by the Composer for the Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
FAUST
will be produced with its new and brilliant costumes, new scenery and appointments, and the following very complete cast:

Margherita ..... Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel ..... Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust ..... Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Mephistopheles ..... Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Valentin ..... Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Wagner ..... Sig. MULLER
Martha ..... Miss FANNY STOCKTON

THE ENTIRE ARION SOCIETY
have on this occasion kindly offered to sing in the Soldiers' Chorus, thus forming, together with the regular Chorus of the company,
THE GREATEST CHORAL FORCE
that has ever been heard in opera.

NOTICE.—Signor BELLINI, in order to give eclat to the performance, has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentin.

Conductor ..... MAX MARETZEK.

CARD.—The Director has the honor to inform the public that in consequence of the great demand for repetitions of FAUST and IONE.

FAUST
Will be performed on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, and
IONE
On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.

After which both of these Operas will have to be withdrawn, in order to make room for some very interesting debuts and the revival of other favorite Operas, full particulars of which will be duly announced.

The sale of tickets and secured seats for any of the above named performances will commence this morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1864,
Second appearance of Mme. DE LUSSAN,
in Jacques Offenbach's charming little Opera,
LE MARIAGE AUX LANTERNES.
Comic Opera, in 1 act; words by Theo. Barriere and Michel Carré; executed by Mmes. de Lussan, Maillet, Hamburg and Messrs. Donation and Maillet.
LES PIEGE DORES,
Comedie, in 3 acts, by M. Arthur de Beauplan.
Doors open at 7½; curtain raised precisely at 8 o'clock. Carriages can be ordered at 11 o'clock.

Next Thursday, Feb. 11—BENEFIT OF MONS. AND MME. DONATIEN. Le Violoneax—Opperette—Le Ferme de Primerose—Com. Vaudeville—Les Femmes qui se Jette par la Fenetre—Com. Vaudeville.

Theatre office during the day, No. 623 Broadway.

A GRAND ORGAN CONCERT,
In aid of the Missions of St. George's Church, will be given by
MR. JOHN K. PAINE,
At ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Stuyvesant-square,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 7½ P. M.

Mr. Paine will be assisted by talented resident artists, and "Trinity Choir," (by kind permission of Mr. Cutler.)

Tickets 50c. For sale at the Episcopal bookstores, the principal music-stores, and at the doors.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
No. 728 Broadway, opposite Waverley-place.
GRAND SACRED AND PATRIOTIC MUSICAL PERFORMANCE,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1864.
Sustained by the following eminent talent:

Mrs. J. M. MOZART,	Miss C. E. FLINT,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,	Miss M. B. LEACH,
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY,	Mr. D. D. GRISWOLD,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,	Mr. HENRY C. TIMM,
Mr. EDW'D HOWE, Jr.,	Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
Mr. GEORGE LEACH.

On which occasion a selection from his new work, "Laus Domino," with other popular music, will be performed. Tickets 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THIRD SOIREE,
OF
CHAMBER MUSIC.
Ninth Season 1864.
DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY,
ON TUESDAY, Feb. 9, AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
Executants:
WILLIAM WASON,
THEODORE THOMAS, Violin.
J. MOSENTHAL, Second Violin.
G. MATZKA, Viola.
F. BERGNER, Violoncello.
Single Tickets, $1 50 each.

SKATING—SKATING—BALL'S UP!

At the large hall of J. WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, No. 6 East 29th-st., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

New patent floor skates, nearest approach to ice skating yet discovered, a most fascinating and healthy exercise for ladies, gentlemen and children.

Call and obtain a circular.

Light gymnastics, fencing, broad-sword, single stick, &c.

MAISON DOREE.—AGREEABLE TO THE OFT expressed desire, the proprietor of the Maison Doree has recently opened to the public a spacious saloon, fitted with every modern convenience, and capable of dining 120 persons. The table is replete with a superb service, and the saloon and reception rooms furnished with luxurious elegance. Clubs and Dinner Committees should be made aware of this. Dinners served whereso-ever desired, with or without dinner service and ornaments. Weddings and suppers supplied impromptu. Creams and confections to order at all hours daily.

FAUST QUADRILLES, BY CHARLES FREDEL. Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

LOVE'S TRIUMPH GALLOP, FROM WALLace's Opera, arranged by CHARLES COOTE. Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York. After March 1, 1865, 71 and 73 East 14th-st

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 752 Broadway.

AT HORACK WATERS', NO. 481 BROADway—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent. No. 481 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $55 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercerst., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A MAGnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte of the grandest scale and finish; brilliant and powerful tone, overstrung bass, full iron frame, &c. Can be seen at No. 114 2d-av., corner 7th-st.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Upright and square 7-octave pianos, $250, $275, $300, $350. Melodeons at $40, $60, $90. All in elegant rosewood cases and fully warranted by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner 4th-av., Bible House.

MONITOR PIANOS—IN SIZE, CONVENIENT; in tone, powerful and melodious. Piano buyers are invited to call to examine Chambers & Gabler's Pianos—the best and cheapest made. Warerooms 8th-st., corner 4th-av. Address CHAMBERS & GABLER, 108 E. 25th-st.

PARLOR ORGAN FOR SALE—AN ELEgant parlor organ, in rosewood case, has 12 stops, with swell, pedal bass, &c., built to order; will be sold much below its original cost. Apply to HALL & LABAGH, organ builders, No. 88 Wooster-st.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress ..... Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager ..... J. H. Selwyn
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

In accordance with the resolution of the directress, that the entertainments at this theatre should be varied and novelties produced as rapidly as the necessary preparations for their perfectibility would permit.

THE SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME
presented last week has been withdrawn to allow for the production for
THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8,
of another novelty, in the form of an
ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL BURLESQUE
BY H. J. BYRON, ESQ.,
founded on a famous, though somewhat confusing
OPERA,
and possessing the euphonious and expressive title,
ILL TREATED
ILL TROVATORE,

The management hope the efforts of the following well known and talented (at this sort of thing) artists, to do justice to so wondrous, incredible, inexplicable, indescribable, inexpressible, ineffable, monstrous, prodigious, stupendous and passing strange a work as this of the
GREAT MASTER
will be duly appreciated.

MRS. JOHN WOOD in the role of ..... Manrico
The original Waudering Minstrel; a real good fellow though a true-bad-doer.
MR. FRANK DREW ..... as ..... Azucena
An elderly gipsy party, with a great deal on her mind.
MR. W. DAVIDGE ..... as ..... The Count di Luna
Count di Magistrate.
MR. N. C. LAPAUGH ..... as ..... Ferrando
His Creature.
MR. C. PARSLOE, Jr. ..... as ..... The Kinchin
A Gipsy, unknown to the Opera, but that's no matter.
MR. WALTON ..... as ..... Ruiz
A friend of Manrico's.
MRS. SEDLEY BROWN ..... as ..... Leonora
A ward of di Luna's, and eventually awarded to Manrico.
MISS HARRIS ..... as ..... Inez
Tiring maid to Leonora.

The music arranged, directed and conducted by
THOMAS BAKER.
The costumes from the highest classical authorities, by
MISS C. FLANNERY.

The evening's entertainments will commence with,
For the first time this season,
the petite comedy, in two acts, by J. R. Planche, Esq., entitled
FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.

Duke de Chartres ..... Mr. J. K. MORTIMER
Pierre Palliot ..... Mr. FRANK DREW
Doctor Druggendraft ..... Mr. J. H. STODDART
Duchess de Chartres ..... Miss HENRIETTA IRVING
(Her first appearance.)
Mlle. Duval ..... Miss DE LACEY

Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7½ o'clock.

Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S. TUESDAY
Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.
NEVER ACTED IN AMERICA.
A NEW PLAY,
in a prologue and three acts, recently produced in London with immense success, written by
WESTLAND MARSTON, Esq.,
(Author of the "Patrician's Daughter," &c.,)
called
PURE GOLD,
with new and splendid scenery, original music by Mullenhaur, costumes, &c., &c.
CHARACTERS IN THE PROLOGUE.

Frank Rochford, an artist ..... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. Brackenbury, a poor gentleman ..... Mr. MARK SMITH
Sir Gerard Fane, Bart ..... Mr. W. R. FLOYD
Langley, a Civil Engineer ..... Mr. NORTON
Bernard, an officer of police ..... Mr. BROWNE
Rinaldo, } Political } ..... Mr. POPE
D'Epine } Emissaries } ..... Mr. PARKES
Frits ..... Miss GREEN
Helen Fortescue ..... Mrs. HOEY
Mrs. Rochford ..... Mrs. JENNINGS
Madame Schmidt, landlady ..... Miss CARMAN

A lapse of 15 years between the Prologue and the Play.
THE DRAMA.
Frank Rochford, under the name of Vernon ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Lancia, a refugee ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Brackenbury ..... Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Gerald Fane, Bart ..... Mr. W. R. Floyd
Ernest Brackenbury ..... Mr. Daly
Morley, a London merchant ..... Mr. Moore
Jackson ..... Mr. Williamson
Helen Fortescue ..... Mrs. Hoey
Eveline Rochford ..... Miss Madeline Henriques

The scene lies, in the first act, at Baden Baden, and in the following acts at Miss Fortescue's house near Dover.
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY,
Eighty-ninth and ninetieth times,
ROSEDALE.
THURSDAY, SECOND NIGHT
OF
PURE GOLD.
SATURDAY, (by request,)
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE
MONDAY—PURE GOLD.

Due notice will be given of the next representation of THE LOVE CHASE and MARRIED LIFE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST ..... Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway,

THE TAX RAIDS.

Banks and Insurance Companies.

Forced and Voluntary Payments.

THE WHOLE AMOUNT COLLECTED.

The annexed statement, compiled from the books of Mr. JOHN MURPHY, the Receiver of Taxes, shows the entire payments of taxes made by and collected from all the different banks and Insurance Companies in the City. Where payments were made voluntarily and without objection, no remark is attached, but where payments were made voluntarily and accompanied with a protest, the word "protest" clearly shows, and the forcible collections by Marshal BAKER are also indicated. The date of each payment is also noted. To November, it will be observed, a discount was allowed on payments. During November payments were made at par, and all the late payments included an additional item of interest to a penalty for neglect to step up to Mr. MURPHY'S office and settle before Dec. 1.

BANKS.

1863.		Amount of Tax.	Discount.
Dec. 8	Bull's Head	$3,634 87	$36 74
	City Bank	3,199 75	24 00
	Commercial	87,179 85	914 07
	Leather Manufacturers'	13,002 83	134 67
	Mech. Exchange	17,778 85	184 12
	Mech. Bank	2,547 14	28 36
	Greenwich	3,753 49	27 35
Nov. 30	Pacific—Protest	9,346 75	—
	St. Nicholas	13,178 66	—
	Broadway	18,803 19	—
	North River	6,823 69	—
			Interest.
Dec. 8	City Bank	16,701 65	167 01
	Butchers' & Drovers	15,120 65	151 20
	Marine—Protest	7,574 02	75 74

COLLECTED BY LEVY.

1864.			
Jan. 18	Commerce	178,509 48	6,078 88
	American Exchange	93,774 02	3,175 88
	Mechanics'	33,617 01	1,138 40
	Hanover	8,140 00	276 64
	Hanover	20,830 00	689 14
	National	28,702 68	971 99
	Importers' and Traders'	16,455 00	913 22
	Fulton	13,931 06	480 90
	Chemical	17,247 56	595 40
	Merchants'	52,141 78	1,799 94
	Park	40,696 68	1,404 86
	Manhattan Co	38,578 98	1,331 74
	Tradesmen's	16,280 00	561 98
	Shoe and Leather	28,472 64	982 88
	America	57,572 99	2,025 28
	Nassau	16,723 99	588 30
	Continental	35,204 56	1,238 46
	Chatham	9,065 92	318 82
	Commonwealth	11,434 66	402 28
	Grocer's	5,494 50	195 12
	Irving	9,299 95	330 22
	Ocean	17,257 12	612 72
	Merchant's Exchange	23,454 31	845 96
	Republic	37,098 05	1,329 44
	Union	27,661 14	981 24
	Phenix	33,068 75	1,185 06
	State of New-York	36,510 80	1,308 42
	Metropolitan	74,744 93	2,678 56
	Seventh Ward	9,717 12	348 20
	Mechanics' Banking Ass'n	10,744 61	385 06
	North America	18,106 40	648 94
	Mercantile	20,838 48	746 38
	Market	18,823 75	680 76
	Citizens'	6,847 95	247 66
	Peoples'	7,091 56	256 48
	New-York Exchange	3,027 89	109 52
	New-York County	4,758 51	168 34
	Manufacturers' and Mer's.	10,176 08	817 96
	Oriental	4,993 89	180 60
	Mechanics' and Traders'	11,577 25	418 66

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1863.			Discount.
Dec. 8	Eagle Fire	3,817 66	$39 53
	Astor Fire	3,052 50	23 43
	Atlantic Mutual	10,683 75	109 60
	Beekman Fire	4,070 00	38 24
	Bowery Fire	5,852 39	45 77
	Broadway Fire	2,928 56	29 20
	City Fire	3,948 46	43 16
	Clinton Fire	5,087 50	50 74
	Columbia Fire	4,229 09	46 23
	Commercial Fire—Protest	3,998 37	41 31
	Continental Fire	8,343 50	84 89
	Eagle Fire	4,684 02	50 30
	Exchange Fire	2,092 99	22 09
	Firemen's Fund	2,986 81	20 02
	Great Western Fire & Mar.	19,006 90	200 48
	Greenwich Fire	3,783 24	31 90
	Grocers' Fire	4,070 00	44 50
	Harmony Fire	2,899 95	16 45
	Jefferson Fire	4,943 38	53 06
	Knickerbocker Fire	4,634 20	49 78
	Knickerbocker Life	2,835 00	12 50
	Lenox Fire	3,052 50	30 45
	Manhattan Fire	5,087 50	54 65
	Mechanics' & Traders' Fire	3,622 36	36 81
	Merchants' Fire	4,070 00	44 50
	Metropolitan Fire	6,105 00	36 30
	National Fire	3,195 13	28 17
	New Amsterdam Fire	4,070 00	24 19
	N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	24,504 33	253 80
	New York Mutual	4,070 00	24 98
	North River Fire	6,715 84	72 12
	Orient Mutual	5,087 50	33 18
	Pacific Fire	3,358 84	34 14
	People's Fire	3,052 50	30 45
	Republic Fire	3,052 50	32 78
	Resolute Fire—Protest	4,070 00	41 36
	Rutgers Fire	2,675 55	27 71
	St. Mark's Fire	2,889 70	21 06
	St. Nicholas Fire	2,485 26	16 69
	Security Fire	10,175 00	95 62
	Stuyvesant Fire—Protest	3,988 60	32 12
	Sun Mutual	17,247 43	115 75
	United States Fire	5,048 73	62 28
	United States Life	2,035 00	21 85
Nov. 24	Central Park Fire	3,052 50	
	Commercial Mutual	4,070 00	
	Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Co	4,070 00	
	Excelsior Fire	1,543 37	
	Firemen's Fire—Protest	4,015 93	
	Fulton Fire	4,022 70	
	Gebhard Fire	4,070 00	
	Germania Life	2,035 00	
	Goodhue Fire	4,070 00	
	Hamilton Fire	2,319 90	
	Hope Fire	4 070 00	
	Howard Fire	3,762 97	
	Humboldt Fire	4,070 00	
	Indemnity Fire	3,151 23	
	Lorillard Fire	10,175 00	
	Mercantile Fire	4,070 00	
	Mercantile Mutual	8,140 00	
	N. Y. Equitable	4,901 18	
	N. Y. Fire and Marine	3,324 11	
	North American Fire	5,087 50	
	Pacific Mutual	4,070 00	
	Peter Cooper Fire	3,052 50	
	Relief Fire—Protest	3,832 55	
	Tradesmens' Fire	3,052 50	
	Washington Marine	3,184 77	
			Interest.
Dec. 12	American Fire	4,070 00	$40 70
	Commonwealth Fire	4,997 44	49 97
	East River Fire	5,613 32	112 26
	Equitable Life Assurance	2,035 00	20 35
	Gallatin Fire	3,052 50	61 05
	Globe Fire	3,052 50	36 63
	Home Fire	19,003 82	190 03
	Irving Fire	4,070 00	40 70
	Market Fire	3,907 20	78 14
	Niagara Fire	5,087 15	50 67
	Neptune Fire	4,343 59	—
	Park Fire	4,070 00	91 40
1864.			
Jan. 20	Brevoort Fire	2,524 01	98 34
	Columbia Marine	10,175 00	381 36
	Manhattan Life—Protest	2,035 00	76 94
	North American Life	2,035 00	76 94
	Union Mutual	8,140 00	181 09

COLLECTED BY LEVY.

Jan.					
	20	American Exchange Fire	4,070 00	152 54	
	20	Germania Fire	4,070 00	152 54	
	20	Adriatic Fire	3,052 50	114 40	
	20	Commerce Fire	4,070 00	152 54	
	28	Lamar Fire	6,105 00	228 82	
	29	Standard Fire	4,070 00	152 54	
	30	Arctic Fire	4,788 55	177 90	
	28	Hanover Fire	3,323 84	123 50	
	28	Empire City Fire	4,342 69	162 78	
	28	Washington Fire	7,383 69	276 76	
	28	Security Life	2,035 00	76 26	
	29	Washington Life	2,543 75	95 34	
	29	Guardian Life	2,543 75	95 34	
	29	Importers' & Traders' Fire	4,070 00	152 54	
	29	New World Fire	3,886 85	145 68	

Evening Exchange.

EIGHTH-AV. HOTEL, Monday, Feb. 8.

(Reported by S. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 19 William-st.)

$126,000	Amer. Gold	150⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	131⅞
6,000	do	150⅜	200	do	s3.131⅜
10,000	do	s3.150⅜	100	do	b3.132
200	N Y. Cen. R.	134	500	do	b10.132
100	Erie Railroad	113⅜	400	Pittsburgh	115⅜
100	do	113⅞	200	do	b5.115⅝
700	do	b3.114	5	Galena	b3.115⅜
2000	do	114	100	do	115⅝
800	do	114⅛	100	do	b3.115⅜
1100	do	114⅛	100	Prairie du Chien R.	65⅛
200	do	b3.114⅛	600	do	64⅜
100	do	b10.114⅜	200	Wabash	64⅞
800	do	b10.114⅜	500	Canton Co	a10 41⅜
100	do	114⅓	300	do	41⅝
200	Erie Pref	104	100	do	41⅜
200	Hud. R. R	b3.147⅜	400	Cumb. Coal	55
200	do	b3.147⅝	100	do	b3 56½
200	do	147⅜	1100	Quicksilver	49
300	do	147	100	Mar. Min. Co	33
100	do	b3.147½	2000	do	b10 33¼
100	do	147⅜	200	do	a60 31
200	Harlem R	b3.103¾	200	Northwestern	50
200	do	b2.103¾	400	do	50⅛
200	Reading R	118⅝	800	do	50⅜
200	Old Southern	94	300	do	51
100	do	93 94		do	b3 50¾

[Advertisement.]

THE SCIENCE OF THE AGE, POLITICAL ECONOMY. In this crisis of History, showing that every man, woman and child should understand the principles of a Free Government,

THE BOOK FOR THE HOUR IS
E. D. MANSFIELD'S POLITICAL MANUAL.
12mo., cloth. Price, $1.
A book of reference for every Library.
A text-book for every School.
BARNES & BURR,
Nos. 51 & 53 John-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Public speakers and singers will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for February, in which Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Psychology and Ethnology are elucidated. Only 15c. by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS.

A class of gentlemen and ladies meet Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, for private instruction in Phrenology, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Philadelphia, from Aspinwall and Havana—Matthew F. Morshy, Jos. L. Canfield, Mrs. L. de Castellar and son, James Bridge, E. M. Traleigh, H. C. Dudley, H. B. Waugh, Patrick May, Albert Snider, M. J. Corcoran, Jose Xaran, S. Oviedo, Joaquin Alcasar.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 02 | Sun sets..... 5 28 | Moon sets.. 8 15
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 14 | Gov. Island..10 03 | Hell Gate..11 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 8.

Cleared.

Steamer Metropolitan, Hilton, Alexandria.

Ships Sunrise, Luce, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; Southampton, Whiting, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Baltze, Josiah Jex; Jane, (Br.,) Taylor, London, C. L. Wright & Co.; Julius, (Brem.,) Wicke, London, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Clio, (Br.,) Tranley, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; Bounding Billow, (Br.,) Stevens, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Leni, Race, Port Royal, Bixby & Co.

Schooners Laconia, Proctor, Boston, G. L. Hatch; John Northrup, (Br.,) Law, Gaudaloupe, D. R. De Wolff; T. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Armadillo, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; G. F. Hubbard, Williams, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Bloomer, Rich, York River, Crowell & Pain; Belle of the Bay, Crocker, Key West, James S. Black; B. D. Prince, York River, Crowell & Pain; Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Cummings, Washington, Brett, Son & Co.; Wm. S. Steele, Baker, Port Royal, John Winslow; Marcia C. Day, Chase, Aspinwall, Walsh & Carver; Clara T. Holmes, Nickerson, St. Johns, P. R., Miller & Houghton; S. C. Evans, Hammond, Washington, Merrill & Abbott.

Arrived.

Steamship Philadelphia, Barton, Aspinwall Jan. 25, via Havana Feb. 2, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. Feb. 5, lat. 32, lon. 78 20, fell in with the schr. Percy, Wells, from Savannah for Nassau, N. P., in distress. Took from her the crew, 2 in number, and 1 lady passenger; also took her cargo, consisting of 8 bales and 1 bag of cotton, 10 boxes and 2 half boxes tobacco, and brought them to this port.

U. S. steam transport Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Hudson, Alexander, Alexandria, via Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Wilmington, Del., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Newbern, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship J. S. De Wolf, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hookway, Bristol, Eng., Sept. 15, via Cardiff Nov. 13, with railroad iron to McAndrews & Warren. Experienced strong W. gales the entire passage; split sails, stove bulwarks, etc.

Ship Dr. Barth, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg 40 ds. with mdse. and 176 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Bark Northwood, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Lane, Sisal 19 ds., with cotton, hemp, etc., to F. Alexandre & Son. Left no vessels.

Bark Tycoon, Lewey, Key West Jan. 22, in ballast to J. D. Fish & Co.

Bark Prowess, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brown, Turks Island 14 ds., with salt to Edmiston Bros. Has had light winds and calms all the passage.

Bark Chanticleer, (of Turks Island,) Potter, Miragoane 17 ds., with logwood and coffee to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig A. M. Merritt, (of Bucksport,) Ginn, Matanzas Jan. 25, with molasses to master. Sid. in co. with brigs N. Stowers, for Portland, Proteus, for Boston, and Evelyn, for Philadelphia; also Br. bark Valitia, for New-York. Feb. 3, lat. 36 03, lon. 73 17, had a heavy northwester—with that exception had light winds and pleasant weather.

Brig Aitaretta, (of St. John, N. B.,) McAlmon, Nassau Jan. 17, and Ragged Island 27th, with salt to P. I. Nevius & Son. Feb. 6, off the Woodlands, was run into by the schr. Francis Hatch.

Brig Machias, (of Machias,) Cats, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Louisa, (of Yarmouth, N.S.,) Bell, Demerara Jan. 10, and Grand Turk 12 ds., with salt to Thos. James.

Brig Mary Emilly, (of Nassau,) Krabel, Havana 10 ds., with fruit to Willard Rowe.

Brig Eliza, (of Bedeque, C. B.,) Doyle, Trinidad, Cuba, Jan. 14, via Salt Cay, T. I., 24th, with salt to W. M. Smith. Left no vessels.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Prindle, Trinidad, Cuba, 17 ds., with cocoa to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Brig H. Thackeray, (of Turks Island,) Mulligan, Miragoane 14 ds., with logwood, etc., to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Ida A. Comery, McClellan, New-Orleans Jan. 15, with mdse. to master.

Brig Teresita, (of Demerara,) Hill, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar, etc., to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Celestina, Fickett, Nuevitas 9 ds., with sugar, etc., to Peck & Church.

Brig Santiago, (Brem.,) Elsenbroch, Pedro Cays, Jam., Jan. 13, with guano to H. J. Smith.

Brig Huron, (of St. John, N. B.,) McRay, Havana 12 ds., with sugar, etc., to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig T. D. Wagner, Bergmann, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar, etc., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Brig Aurate, (of Providence,) Clark, Key West 28 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Ann Leonard, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Wayport, St. Iago de Cuba Jan. 15, with sugar and honey to Revere, Cardova & Co. Touched at Inagua 23d, to bury the chief officer, John Hayes, who died the same day.

Schr. Catharine McIver, (of Inverness,) McIver, St. Thomas Jan. 16, and Grand Turk Jan. 26, with salt to master.

Schr. H. A. Rogers, Rogers, Norfolk, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Mary Jones, (of Bucksport.) Sawyer, Rum Cay 14 ds., with salt to Darrell & Co.

Schr. Matilda, (of Gibraltar,) West, Matanzas Jan. 14, and Havana 26th, with cotton, etc., to Ogden & Lacombe.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Underhill, Havana 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Maria Lunt, Tracey, Port Royal 8 ds., with wood to B. F. Bixby.

Schr. F. A. Heath, Williams, Elizabethport, for Boston, and proceeded.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Hall, Beaufort 7 ds., with old iron, etc., to John McCormick.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Hibbard, Washington, D. C., in ballast to master.

Schr. Scout, (transport,) Mason, Port Royal, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. S. N. Smith, Kenna, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. J. W. Lindsay, Lewis, Baltimore 5 ds., with old iron to master.

Schr. Gen. Mead, Dinsmore, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Charles Dennis, Smith, Alexandria 10 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. J. A. Woodhouse, Thompson, Port Royal 10 ds. in ballast to master.

Schr. A. P. Stinson, Cummings, Eastport, via Cape Cod—has been ashore on Baltimore Point—with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sarah B. James, Howes, Alexandria 5 ds., in ballast to master.

BELOW—A French ship; also 1 ship and 2 barks, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Feb. 6—Steamer City of Richmond.

Ships Blanche, Mattie Banks.

Barks Mayflower, Julia, Sierra Nevada, Texas, Voltiguer.

Brigs Thomas Young, Willap.

Schooners J. A. Whitford, May, Victory.

Feb. 7—Steamers Saltor, City of Bath, M. A. Boardman, Empire City, Malaga, Diamond State, Nightingale.

Bark John Benson.

Brigs Isabella, Ida Abbott, Ann Lovett, Gen. Marshall, Condor, Endora.

Schooners D. E. Sawyer, Ellen, H. W. Fry, Franconia, Albert Edward, Eveline.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 8—Arr. brig Eliza, from Grand Turk.

[Advertisement.]

DEMULCENT.

THIS entirely new SOAP is beyond all comparison the best compound yet offered for

Chapped or Tender Hands,
THE NURSERY,
and all Toilet Uses,

Manufactured only by J. C. HULL'S SON,
Who also offers upwards of 100 varities of
TOILET and STAPLE SOAPS and CANDLES
For sale by most all respectable dealers.

FINE ARTS

Especial attention is called to the extensive, valuable and excellent collection of pictures belonging to W. T. WATERS, of Baltimore, and to be sold by H. H. LEEDS, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of this week. The choicest gems of American art, with many important specimens of the French and German schools, with water color drawings, bronzes, &c., now on exhibition at the old Dusseldorff Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, day and evening, free.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Nineteenth Ward Lincoln Club will be held at Dingledein's, 3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1864.
JOHN F. ZEBLEY, President.
N. S. HUSTED, Secretary.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new fe to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



MISS MINA GEARY, the talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

KENDALL & CO.:

GENTLEMEN: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired. MINA GEARY.

Dec. 23, 1863. No. 52 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE

Is a stimulating extract of flowers, roots and herbs, for the growth, beauty and permanent vigor of the hair. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handsfull, and has never failed to arrest its decay and promote a healthy growth.

It also prevents the hair from turning prematurely gray, causes it to grow on bald heads, eradicates dandruff, cures diseases of the scalp, is a preventive of nervous headache, and as a dressing, imparts health and pleasantness to the head.

Put up in a box containing 2 bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, the other for morning use as a dressing. Price $1 per box.

KENDALL & CO., Proprietors,
No. 506 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.
Sold by all druggists.



BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10, 1863.

Dr. H. H. Sterling, No. 493 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Feeling it to be a duty which I owe to you and the world, I address you for the purpose of stating some facts with reference to your AMBROSIA. About one year ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time there was but little of it left on my head, and that was thin and short. Feeling greatly mortified at its loss and the appearance of my head, I tried various preparations advertised to restore lost hair, &c.; but without avail, until at last my attention was called to an advertisement of your AMBROSIA, with a cut from a photograph from life of Mrs. L. A. Brown. I then determined to try it faithfully, and commenced its use at once, and the result could not have been more satisfactory. My hair is now extremely thick, being an entirely new crop, and when let down reaches below my waist, and is still growing rapidly

Attributing this gratifying and wonderful result solely to the use of your AMBROSIA, I beg to hand you this letter, with privilege to use it as you may please, and also offer you the use of my photograph, showing the remarkable effect of your preparation on my hair.

Very respectfully and gratefully, yours, &c.,
Miss MINNI APPLETON,
No. 134 South Russell-st., Boston.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.



COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Use Nitrous Oxide Gas, made fresh every day. Office No. 22 Bond-st.
G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

NURSE WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; must be fully capable to take the charge of an infant. No one need apply without the best City references. Call at No. 66 East 30th-st.

Duff's College

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AND

INCORPORATED BY LEGISLATIVE CHARTER.

THE ONLY INSTITUTION

of the kind IN THE UNION, conducted by a practical BUSINESS MAN. Our highest commercial authorities, East and West, pronounce his systems of Book-keeping unequaled—comprehending every department of business, and yet so skilfully condensed that the attentive student masters the whole in six or eight weeks. It consists of

STOCK BOOKS,

closed once with a loss and twice with a gain—exhibiting, by three different methods, the transfer of old to new books.

PARTNERSHIP BOOKS,

conducted by three different methods, exhibiting the transfer of old to new books, with the introduction of a new partner. Also practically illustrating the

PRIVATE LEDGER,

by means of which the results of the business are kept out of the general books, for the use of the partners only. The book is not even named elsewhere. The settlement of Partnership Books by

SINGLE ENTRY,

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3863. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Details of the Late Advance on Richmond.

Great Panic in the Rebel Capital.

The City Stripped of Troops to Reinforce Lee.

Armed Citizens Stand Guard Over the Prisoners.

Consternation and Confusion of a Midnight Alarm.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE AFFAIR

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

A special dispatch from Fortress Monroe to the Baltimore *American*, from Mr. C. C. FULTON, who is at City Point, says:

The rebel flag of truce steamer *Skultz*, with Commissioner OULD and Capt. HATCH, the truce officer, arrived on Sunday at City Point.

Two citizen prisoners, brought down by the *Skultz* were sent on board the *New-York*. They were both Marylanders; one of them, Mr. A. BARNGLE, of Frederick, Md., was captured at Middletown on the 20th of June last, whilst acting as volunteer assistant to the Sanitary Commission, and the other, GEORGE W. LANGLEY, of Baltimore County, was captured whilst driving a wagon of the Sanitary Commission, near Chancellorsville, on the 27th of November. They were released through the intercession of the Rev. Mr. PETRIKEN.

They brought exciting news from Richmond, which they represent was in a state of the most feverish excitement from midnight on Saturday up to the time they left, on Sunday afternoon.

At midnight on Saturday the bells of the city were rung, and men were rushing through the streets crying "To arms! to arms! the Yankees are coming! the Yankees are coming!"

During the remainder of the night there was an intense commotion everywhere visible. The Home Guard was called out, and the tramp of armed men could be heard in all directions.

Cannon were hauled through the streets; women and children were hurrying to and fro, and there were all the evidences of such a panic as has seldom been witnessed in Richmond.

On Sunday there was no abatement in the excitement. The Guards were all marched out of the city to defences, and the armed citizens were placed on guard over the prisoners. Horsemen were dashing to and fro, and the excitement among the prisoners to know the cause of all this excitement, became intense.

It was soon learned that a large cavalry and infantry force, with artillery, had made their appearance on the Peninsula at Bottom's Bridge, within ten miles of the city, and that Richmond was actually threatened by the Yankees.

The same hurrying of troops, arming of citizens, and excitement among the women and children continued during the morning, and at about 2 o'clock, when the two released prisoners were about to leave in the truce-boat, the alarm bells were again rung with great fury.

The prisoners left in a scene of the greatest turmoil and confusion, such as they had never before witnessed in the city.

The rumors that prevailed were conflicting and wild. It was their impression that from 8,000 to 10,000 cavalry would have little difficulty in entering the city and liberating the Union prisoners, destroying the forts and public property, and retiring by the Peninsula before any sufficient force to resist them could be brought to the aid of the small garrison left to defend it.

For several days previous to this alarm, the troops in and around the city, to the number of four or five thousand, had been sent off to join LEE's army with great dispatch—the impression prevailing that a movement was contemplated by Gen. MEADE. In this they were right, as during the progress of the excitement, on Sunday, intelligence was received that Gen. MEADE had crossed the Rapidan.

On Monday morning, about 10 o'clock, a courier arrived at City Point, bringing copies of the morning papers, with the intelligence that the excitement had abated, and that it had been ascertained that the Yankees were falling back from the Chickahominy and had abandoned the attack.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

RICHMOND THREATENED BY THE ENEMY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.

Some days ago a report was obtained by the authorities here from a Yankee deserter, that the enemy was contemplating a raid, in considerable force, on Richmond. The report obtained consistency from a number of circumstances, and impressed the authorities to such a degree that a disposition of forces was made to anticipate the supposed designs of the enemy.

At 6 o'clock Saturday night, a force of the enemy, numbers not known, but consisting of cavalry with some artillery, made a demonstration at Bottom's Bridge, and drove in our pickets. This news was not generally communicated to the public until Sunday morning; the first signal of excitement being the tap of the alarm-bell, which readily summoned the second-class militia and the local forces in Capitol-square, and at other places of rendezvous. A dispatch was also received early yesterday morning from Gen. WADE HAMPTON, at Hamilton's Crossing, stating that the enemy was threatening an advance. A train was dispatched to his relief. In the meantime, out of the excitement in Richmond had been suddenly produced the most wild and extravagant rumors, the enumeration of which would be idle and tedious. In the progress of the day these reports assumed a more definite form. It appeared that the enemy made another demonstration on Col. SHINGLER's lines yesterday morning, and, in this instance, were repulsed, some two or three companies being engaged on our side. The force of the enemy was not uncovered, but as far as it could be perceived consisted of five regiments, mostly cavalry; it being doubtful, of course, whether they were only an advance guard or the entire force. It was not thought necessary to move the local forces beyond the city fortifications; and the disposition of other troops was made to hold the enemy in check. Lieut.-Gen. HOOD was assigned to the command of the defensive forces, and took the field at an early hour yesterday.

LATER.

After their demonstration in the morning at Bottom's bridge, the enemy, or a considerable detachment of his cavalry, crossed the York River Railroad near Dispatch Station, and attempted to ford the Chickahominy at Grapevine Bridge, or what is more commonly known as McClellan's Bridge; evidently intending to get in our rear. They found it impossible to ford the Chickahominy here, on account of the large amount of felled timber in the swamp. After an ineffectual attempt to get through the swamp they retired in the direction of Talleysville, which is about eight miles from Bottom's Bridge.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon information was brought in by our scouts that a large force of the enemy, which had been massed at Barhamsville in the morning, had moved forward to Talleysville, and was then advancing. The entire force of the enemy is distinctly stated as follows: 3 brigades of infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry, and 12 pieces of artillery. This is reliable.

It is probable that the demonstration of the enemy yesterday was merely intended as a reconnoissance, and is preliminary to an important collision to-day. Certainly the enemy has come in numbers which preclude the idea that he only meditates a raid.

We have no report of any casualties in the fire at Bottom's Bridge. But it is supposed that we used our artillery with effect. After the enemy abandoned his position, there were found nine dead horses, six Yankee caps and a fresh grave.

ONE HUNDREDTH ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 8.

At eight o'clock yesterday morning, the signal was unexpectedly given for the assembling of the forces intended for "Local Defence," and soon hundreds of men, armed and equipped, were seen hurrying towards the City Hall, the appointed place of rendezvous. It was evident that the Yankees had commenced their one hundredth "On to Richmond." On inquiring into the cause of the alarm, we learned that the enemy had, at an early hour, crossed the York River Railroad near Dispatch Station, twelve miles east of Richmond, with the intention of crossing the Chickahominy at McClellan's Bridge, but finding that mode of procedure impracticable, they recrossed the railroad track, and passed the Chickahominy below White Oak Swamp, which is about three miles southeast of the railroad. They were reported to be drawn up in line of battle southeast of White Oak Swamp. They did no damage to any private property or the railroad, so far as heard from. Report gave their numbers at over 6,000 men. They may have had half of that number.

Of the disposition made on our part to receive the raiders it is useless to speak. Subsequent information, received late yesterday evening, puts down the Yankee force at twelve guns, two regiments of cavalry, and three or more of infantry. They were shelled, after getting in line of battle, by a portion of Gen. HUNTON's men, and very soon afterward decamped in the direction of Williamsburgh, from which they advanced. If their object was to create a diversion, make a raid *a la* Brandon, or get up a scare in Richmond, they signally failed. The forces for local defence are under marching orders. *The Yankees, some 800 of whom are encamped on Belle Isle, could not restrain the exhibition of their diabolical joy on hearing the alarm-bell ringing.* The City Battalion were marched to the island, when the manifestations ceased.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Late Movement Across the Rapidan—The Third Cavalry Division—What Citizens Say—The Skirmish at Morton's Ford—List of Wounded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Feb. 7, 1864.

Early this morning all of our troops across the Rapidan—having received orders to do so during the night—recrossed to this side and remained near the river until night fall, when the different commands marched to their old camping ground.

In my last letter I left Gen. KILPATRICK's Cavalry, the Third Division, across the Rapidan. Yesterday afternoon Col. ALGER, with the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, and accompanied by Lieut. WHITTAKER, of Gen. KILPATRICK's Staff, moved up to Locust Grove, or Robertson's Tavern, and to the vicinity of Mine Run, without, however, encountering any force of the enemy. A few straggling troops were seen, but they got away as fast as possible. The order to fall back having been received during the night, early this morning all of the division except one battalion recrossed the river at Culpepper Ford.

It having been ascertained that the pickets on the Rapidan had no reserves, Major COOK, of the Second New-York Cavalry, with about one hundred men, was sent up the right bank of the river to capture, if possible, some of the isolated pickets; but little was accomplished, however, only five or six men being captured, as the enemy kept a sharp lookout, and skedaddled without attempting to check the progress of the small invading force. Major COOK finally recrossed the river, joined the division, and the whole command returned to camp.

It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the main body of LEE's army is still between Verdierville and Orange Court-House. Citizens residing within the enemy's lines, say that LEE expects to have 45,000 conscripts added to his army by the 1st of March, or soon after, which will swell his force to between 80,000 and 90,000 men. All business is to be suspended to fill up the army, and from 15,000 to 20,000 mechanics now in Richmond will be forced to shoulder a musket and take part in what the rebel leaders expect—the final struggle. HAMPTON's Cavalry is located at Spottsylvania and Fredericksburgh, and is picketing and patroling the Rapidan from near Morton's Ford to the Rappahannock, and the latter river from the Rapidan to below Fredericksburgh. One half of his men are dismounted, but notwithstanding this, they all have to perform regular tours duty—often twenty-three miles away from any support. One of the soldiers captured tells a doleful tale of their hardships. He represents that when detailed for duty at a distant picket station, men are told their rations will be sent to them, but this is only a subterfuge to get rid of the men, who have to subsist upon what they can obtain from the half-starved families residing near the post of duty, for the provisions are never forwarded. The rebels are busily engaged in preparing for extensive operations in the Spring. All the saw-mills near Mine Run and Orange Court-House are now brought into requisition to supply plank for three military roads now being built by the soldiers—one on the Orange Pike, relaying the old plank-road, and constructing a new plank-road between the two named. Having no horses for the work, several thousand soldiers are constantly employed in carrying plank from the different saw-mills to the point where wanted. Planks have been laid already for five miles, on each of these roads.

The rebel cavalry is said to be in a worse condition than ever before; but in regard to this, as to other matters, the enemy are straining every nerve to put an effective force in the field by Spring. To this end, ten men out of every hundred in HAMPTON's command have been sent home on 30 days' furlough to enable them to obtain horses. The Conscription Act is being everywhere thoroughly enforced; indeed, the enrolling officers are not very particular about the letter of the law—but they act up to its spirit, and notify persons who are legally exempt, if within a few months they would be liable to perform military duty. Four young men of this kind, who had been officially notified that they would be old enough to enter the service *by the 1st of March next*, left their homes with our troops, rather than serve in the ranks of the rebel army.

The scouting business seems to have been brought to a high state of perfection by the rebels. Citizens tell us that the First Regiment of South Carolina Cavalry and the First Georgia Cavalry, have been detailed for the purpose, and are now acting as scouts within our lines; that they have their friends and regular places of rendezvous where they meet to consult and cooperate, as may seem best, in large or small parties. Private letters captured yesterday contain statements indicating the existence of this scouting system. Until within two weeks, however, any person could, it is said, go upon an independent scout through our lines. Now, however, no one can leave the rebel lines without a pass, signed by Gen. YOUNG, because many soldiers took this means to desert.

E. A. PAUL.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says:

"Quiet has been restored on the Rapidan since the return of our forces. A regiment of rebel infantry, yesterday, threw up a range of rifle-pits opposite Morton's Ford, and a longer line of breastworks within musket shot to the rear.

The number of prisoners taken during the last reconnoisance, does not exceed fifty.

Capt. JOHN R. CASEY, Commissary at headquarters, and his wife, gave a large party last night, which was fully attended by a select company of officers and their ladies.

Among the refugees recently arrived in camp are several ladies, who made their escape from rebeldom amid many dangers and privations."

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of Rebel Deserters at Newbern.

Why the Demonstration Upon the City Was Abandoned.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday Feb. 5—P. M.

Large numbers of deserters from the rebel army have been coming into the city since yesterday morning.

They report that the rebel General PICKETT informed his command, consisting of 15,000 men, that there were but 2,000 Union soldiers in Newbern, and that he intended to take the city by a night assault.

The arrival of a regiment from Beaufort just before the enemy cut our communications with that point, together with the arming of the firemen and citizens, white and black, satisfied the enemy that we were more than a match for them; hence their failure to make the assault.

The enemy have fallen back to Kinston.

The town of Warsaw, N. C., was destroyed by fire on the 31st ult., accidentally.

W. MCBRIDE and CALVIN COX, citizens of Norfolk, were committed to jail yesterday, by Capt. MOREY, charged with communicating information to the enemy leading to the disaster at Smithfield.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

PETITIONS FOR NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

Mr. SUMNER called the attention of the Senate to the petitions on his desk from one hundred thousand six hundred and ninety-eight citizens, male and female, over eighteen years of age, in the various States, praying Congress to pass an act for the speedy emancipation of persons of African descent. He said these petitions were too bulky for him or the pages to carry up, but he would desire to present them collectively as an illustration of the motto on our United States coins, *E pluribus unum*. These petitions only presented the feelings of the hearts of these persons that Slavery was the guilty origin of this war, and if continued would always be hurtful to the national welfare; and as a consequence the hideous monster should at once be destroyed. To Congress, under the Constitution, was committed the powers of the ancient Roman dictators to see that the Republic received no detriment.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that the intention of the Senator in introducing these resolutions evidently was to affect the action of Congress. This large number of signers would be paraded in the newspapers as an evidence that Congress was disposed to listen to popular appeals. He recollected that when, three years ago, a Senator from New-York, now in the Cabinet, presented numerously signed petitions, and a Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) a petition signed by 17,500 citizens of Massachusetts, calling upon the majority in that Congress to pass measures to prevent civil war, they were scouted and spurned and a deaf ear was turned to them. Now, this petition was presented as the voice of the country. It ill became those, who would not regard the voice of the country for the passage of Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolutions, to present petitions like those now before them.

Mr. HALE said those resolutions were not adopted, because the party with which the Senator from Delaware acted refused to vote upon them.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that on the amendments of Mr. CRITTENDEN every member of the dominant party voted for taking them up. On one occasion, when the Senator from New-Hampshire (CLARK) moved a substitute, several members of the Senate wrongfully, as he thought, refused to vote.

Mr. WILSON rose to correct the statement of Mr. SAULSBURY. The proposition of Mr. CRITTENDEN was to recognize Slavery south of 36° 30', and forbidding the abolition of Slavery in the National Capital without the consent of the slavemongers of Virginia, and to take away the rights of colored citizens of the Free States. He called it the most wicked, devilish proposition ever proposed on earth, revolting to any one professing the love of God or man.

Mr. SAULSBURY said it was not possible to make the American people believe that JOHN JAY CRITTENDEN, of world-wide fame, had presented a proposition unbecoming the character of a Christian gentleman and statesman. He believed that if the propositions of the deceased Senator had been adopted, civil war would have been averted.

Mr. POWELL thought the remarks of Mr. WILSON reflected severely upon Mr. CRITTENDEN. The proposition rejected by the Republican party was eminently wise and just, and nothing that could come from the Senator from Massachusetts would effect the character of their author. The Republican party were alone responsible for the rejection of this proposition to avert civil war. He considered the present an atrocious assault upon the memory of one of the purest statesmen the world ever saw.

Mr. WILSON disclaimed any purpose to cast reflections upon the memory of the deceased Senator. He entertained a sincere regard for his life and memory. He criticised his proposition as he would that of any other man, because he regarded it as against humanity and Christian civilization.

Mr. SUMNER said that while the Crittenden propositions favored the crime of human Slavery, the petitions he presented to-day favored human freedom. Of this there could be no doubt.

Mr. JOHNSON said, whatever might have been the cause of the present unhappy troubles, we should devise every proper method to get out of them. Delays were dangerous. He deprecated the spirit in which this discussion was conducted. Whether those who supported the Crittenden proposition had done wrong was between them and Heaven, and it might be found hereafter that those who had supported them stood an equal chance before the bar of Heaven with those who opposed them. The Father of his Country held slaves in bondage at the time of his death. Does the Senator from Massachusetts suppose that his chance for mercy will be superior to that of the Father of his Country?

Mr. SUMNER replied that the Father of his Country would appear before Heaven's bar as the emancipator of his slaves.

Mr. CONNESS said that if the Republican party prevented the passage of the Crittenden Compromise, he honored them for it. Leaving Slavery out of the question, they were introduced at a time when a traitor Cabinet and President were organizing rebellion. He thanked God that the time had come, and that we were the ministers to relieve the country of the crime and treason conjoined in African Slavery.

The petitions were referred.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERALCY—AMENDMENTS REPORTED TO THE BILL.

Mr. WILSON reported back the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General, with amendments striking out the clause making the said officer Commander-in-Chief, and the clause recommending Gen. GRANT for the position.

SPECULATION IN SPECIE.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill forbidding the speculation in gold, silver and foreign exchange. Referred to the Finance Committee.

PRESCRIBING THE MODE OF A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. POWELL proposed an amendment of the Constitution, giving each State as many presidential electors as it has millions of population, and dividing the States into electoral districts, and also dividing the electoral college by lot into six classes, each class to choose one from the succeeding six, and from the six so chosen two to be selected by lot, the first to be President, and the second Vice-President; the college to be dissolved, if at the end of twenty-four hours from its organization it fails to elect these officers, the electors to take the oath to support the Constitution and not aid any political party. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ACTING-ASSISTANT NAVAL PAYMASTERS.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill transferring Acting-Assistant Paymasters in the navy to the regular naval service, on their undergoing the regular examination. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

DISTRICTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill for establishing additional districts in New-York. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

This bill is the same as the House bill introduced by Mr. DIVEN, to make the Southern District consist of the counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Rockland and Westchester. The Western District embraces Cayuga, Onondaga, Madison, Chenango and Broome, and the counties west of them. The remainder are in the Eastern District.

RECORD OF COURT-MARTIAL CALLED FOR.

Mr. NESMITH introduced a resolution calling for a record of the proceedings of the Court-martial in the City of New-York for the trial of Assistant-Surgeon WEBSTER, U. S. V.

THE PROMOTION OF ENLISTMENTS.

The Senate proceeded to the bill for the promotion of enlistments.

After a short colloquy between Messrs. SHERMAN and RICHARDSON, the subject was postponed until Thursday next.

Mr. WILSON reported a bill for the examination of certain army officers. Passed.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD.

Mr. HOTCHKISS, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Lake Superior Railroad, and providing for its use by the United States free of charge.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION CASE.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the Louisiana election case.

Mr. FIELD, of Louisiana, resumed his remarks from a former day in his own behalf to a seat.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) called the attention of Mr. FIELD to a publication in the New-Orleans *Delta*, of May, 1862, in which it was said that some persons had slandered Mr. FIELD by saying that he went on board of an Yankee gunboat, under Admiral FARRAGUT, but that it was known that his (FIELD's) loyalty to the South forbade such an imputation.

Mr. FIELD asked who was the author of the charge of disloyalty.

Mr. STEVENS replied it was Major-Gen. BUTLER.

Mr. FIELD said that so far as his loyalty was concerned, the charge was wholly untrue.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, remarked that letters were here from a man well known to this House, Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, who says, although he differs from Mr. FIELD, he takes pleasure in certifying to his (FIELD's) loyalty. Mr. DAWES added: "Mr. FIELD does not believe that Louisiana is a foreign nation, and not to be retained as a State of the Union."

Mr. STEVENS said that Mr. DAWES' remarks were a very poor answer to his (STEVEN's) question.

Mr. FIELD thanked Mr. DAWES for his statement He (FIELD) was prepared here and elsewhere to vindicate his loyalty. Some persons may have communicated with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (STEVENS,) aspersing his (FIELD's) loyalty, because he did not ascribe to the doctrine of a portion of the people who were opposed to his election, on the ground that Louisiana being out of the Union, he (FIELD) was here without a constituency. Louisiana, he remarked, would have been here with her Senators and Representatives a year ago, if the loyal people of the State could have had their own way. What Arkansas has done toward resuming her place in the Union, was done independent of military authority, and was approved or sanctioned to some extent by the President. Mr. FIELD then proceeded to show, contrary to the report of the Committee on Elections, that he has a constituency. The question of Slavery was never in his way. He had a few slaves, but if he had had a thousand he would not have hesitated to sacrifice them on the altar of his country's good, before any star should be blotted from our brilliant galaxy. He would never let the soil of Louisiana be again polluted by the footprints of SLIDELL, BENJAMIN, or any of their fraternity, so long as he could raise his voice against it.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) said he had received letters from a gentleman in New-Orleans, stating that Mr. FIELD was one of the most loyal men of Louisiana, ever true to his flag and country, and that Mr. FIELD had been commended to him for his patriotism and devotion to the country.

Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut, (Union,) spoke about his (DEMING's) military experience in New-Orleans, and of his acquaintance with Mr. FIELD in that city, saying that Mr. FIELD was an exemplar of loyalty and faithful among the faithless.

Mr. GANSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) member of the Committee on Elections, said that he could not conscientiously recommend that Mr. FIELD be admitted to membership, because the gentleman had not a sufficient constituency. He expressed his disapproval of the conduct of Gen. SHEPLEY, the Military Governor, who although he permitted an election in 1862, refused to allow one in 1863. This was because that Governor had become a convert to the new and pernicious doctrine, that by reason of the rebellion the relations of Louisiana to the Union had been changed, and that she stood in the attitude of a conquered province. He (GANSON) had always advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war, but when the rebellion is suppressed within any State, so that the civil authority resumes its sway, he proposed to treat the people of such States as citizens belonging to the Union, and that whenever they submit to the Constitution and enforcement of the laws, the pending strife ought to stop.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) a member of the Committee on Elections, said it was generally agreed by the committee that Louisiana had never been out of the Union, and that by her own act she could not go out. The simple ground assumed by them was to the effect that there had been no election, the military power having interfered to prevent such an expression on the part of the people as entitled them to a Representative here.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, said that, although the committee were not unanimous in the reasons for the report, they agreed in its conclusions. The military power had interfered to such an extent as to deprive nine thousand out of ten thousand of the right of suffrage. He (DAWES) briefly argued to show that Mr. FIELD had neither law nor constituency to sustain him.

The House then adopted the resolution of the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. FIELD is not entitled to a seat as a Representative in this House of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

The yeas and nays on the resolution were refused. The vote by a division was 87 against 14.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Senate's bill amendatory of the Enrollment Law.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, exempting from the draft clergymen who are not engaged in trade or secular business.

During the debate, Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment, saying that "the pestiferous clergymen of the country ought not to be exempted."

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) was also opposed to the amendment, but for a different reason. He did not want to put an insult on the patriotism of clergymen.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) said that no patriotic clergymen had asked any such exemption. Dr. OLD's Church will remedy all defects of which his colleague (COX) complained.

Mr. COX resumed, saying the rebellion was fermented by clergymen North and South. His colleague (SPALDING) was not the man to impugn his (COX's) loyalty, for he had stood here opposing secession while his colleague (SPALDING) was singing anthems to JOHN BROWN and plotting sedition and revolution.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) made an earnest appeal not to waste time in personal disputes, but at once to pass the bill before them, as within thirty days the draft is ordered, and we are about to enter upon a campaign the most important and decisive since the rebellion commenced.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) offered a proviso that the ministers have not heretofore, and will not in future preach politics. [Laughter.] He said ministers are intermeddlers and stirrers up of strife and mischief, and they ought to go to the war, because they are more fitted for that than for peace.

Mr. KERNAN's amendment was rejected.

The committee disagreed to an amendment, 70 against 74, that in assigning the quota of troops credit shall be given to States and counties from which men have enlisted in the military organizations of other States for three years or during the war.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, namely: To exempt from draft all who from conscientious disbelief in the humanity, necessity, or eventual success of this war, are opposed to its further prosecution until an effort has been made and failed to end it by negotiation.

The committee rejected this—23 against 103, and refused to strike out the clause which proposes to consolidate the two classes, 45 against 60.

The committee rose without concluding action on the bill, and the House, at half-past 4 o'clock, adjourned.

Rebel Raid Into Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

About sundown yesterday, from 150 to 200 guerrillas crossed from Missouri into Kansas, near Aubrey, going in the direction of Olathe. Col. FORD, with 350 of the Second Colorado Regiment, started in pursuit at midnight. No report of the result has yet been received.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

Failure of the Rebel Campaign in North Carolina.

The Exchange Question Considered in Congress.

THE OUTLAWRY OF GENERAL BUTLER.

Resolutions on the Treatment of Colored Prisoners.

Important Peace Propositions Submitted.

Arrest of Gen. Toombs for Treasonable Language.

We have received full files of Richmond papers from Jan. 30 to Feb. 8, inclusive. They contain much highly interesting matter, but the crowded state of our columns only permits us to allude to the leading features.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST NEWBERN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 6.

Advices received yesterday from North Carolina were very sanguine of the capture of Newbern, and represented that it had been completely invested by our forces. The report yesterday was that our troops had obtained possession of the outer line of fortifications. Newbern is the key to a large and productive country, in which, even now, vast amounts of provisions are contained. It is also reported to be the rendezvous of a large number of fugitive slaves, and the most important depot of supplies which the enemy has in Eastern North Carolina. *We are sorry to dash the reports which were so freely circulated yesterday of a success at Newbern.* There is no doubt that a dispatch was received yesterday by the Government that *Gen. Pickett had found it necessary to fall back to Kinston, and was then performing that movement.*

Whatever may have been the result of the affair, we are left to conclude that Gen. PICKETT found the enemy's works at Newbern too strong to carry by assault, and has retired; his six brigades of infantry, with artillery and cavalry to match, have turned out to be a successful foraging expedition.

The defences of Newbern are certainly of the most formidable description, and, from what we can learn, are well calculated to withstand the perils of any assault. The town is situated between two rivers, and the strip of land, not more than a mile wide, is said to be traversed by a deep ditch, twenty feet wide, with a gunboat stationed at each of its extremities.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. PICKETT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 5.

KINSTON, Feb. 3, 1864.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

I made a reconnoissance within a mile and a half of Newbern with HOKE's Brigade and a part of CORSE's and CLINGMAN's, and some artillery; met the enemy in force at Batchelor's Creek; killed and wounded about 100 in all, captured 13 officers and 280 prisoners, 14 negroes, 2 rifled pieces and caissons, 300 stand of small arms, 4 ambulances, 3 wagons, 55 animals, a quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and 2 flags.

Commander WOOD, Confederate States Navy, captured and destroyed the United States gunboat *Underwriter.*

Our loss thirty-five killed and wounded.

[Signed] G. E. PICKET,
Major-General Commanding.

The following are the particulars of an affair at Wilmington:

WILMINGTON, Feb. 4.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

On the 2d inst., Gen. MARTIN, with the Seventeenth and Forty-second, and Col. JACKSON's command from Knoxville, broke the railroad at Shepherdsville, driving the enemy from their works at Newport Barracks and across Newport River.

W. H. C. WHITING, Major-General.

It is probable that the above is only the preliminary affair, and that we may momentarily expect the news that a great battle has been gained in the neighborhood of Newbern.

The following dispatch also was received by the Secretary of the Navy:

KINSTON, Feb. 4, 1864.

Hon. S. R. Mallory:

The force under my command boarded and captured, last night, the United States gunboat *Underwriter*, four guns, ninety men and officers. Her position, within musket range of several strong works, one of which was raking the vessel during the time we had possession, and her not having steam up, caused me to burn her. Our loss is twenty killed and wounded, and four missing. The enemy's unknown.

(Signed) J. TAYLOR WOOD.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 6.

Our army has fallen back sixteen miles from Newbern, finding the fortifications so strong that it could not be taken without too great a loss.

The negro soldier who shot Col. SHAW was captured, and immediately hanged.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE ENEMY ACCROSS THE RAPIDAN—HIS PARTIAL REPULSE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.

We learn from an officer who reached here yesterday immediately from Gen. LEE's lines, that on Saturday evening the enemy, in heavy force, crossed the Rapidan at three fords: Morton's, Raccoon, Ford and Barnett's—the last about three miles from Orange Court-house, and the others lower down the river. At two of the fords, Morton's and Barnett's, the enemy was repulsed and driven across the river. At last accounts the enemy was on the other side of the river, except at Barnett's, where firing yesterday morning, denoted some action. It is supposed that this movement of the enemy is merely intended to engage LEE's attention, and to cover his movements on the Peninsula.

MOVEMENTS ON THE RAPIDAN.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 7.

The enemy crossed in large force, on Saturday, at Morton's Ford, but, after a sharp contest, were repulsed by Gen. ED. JOHNSON's Division, and driven back over the river and pursued. Our troops returned this morning. The enemy also attempted to cross at Barnett's Ford, but were repulsed by Gen. SCALE's North Carolina Brigade and LOMAX's Cavalry. The casualties on our side were slight. The enemy have all retreated.

GEN. ROSSER'S EXPEDITION TO HARDY COUNTY.

[*Official Dispatch.*]

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 6th, 1864.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

On the 30th ultimo, Gen. ROSSER captured a train of ninety-three wagons loaded with commissary stores and forage, on the way from New-Creek to Petersburgh; also 300 mules and twenty prisoners.

The guard of 500 infantry escaped to the mountains.

Our loss was 25 killed and wounded. Information of the advance upon Petersburgh having been received, the garrison evacuated it during the night.

On the 2d instant, Gen. ROSSER destroyed the bridges over Patterson's Creek, and north branch of the Potomac, and canal, and captured 40 prisoners.

Two hundred and seventy prisoners, fifty wagons and teams, twelve hundred cattle and five hundred sheep have been brought off. Gen. ROSSER has shown great energy and skill, and his command deserves great credit.

(Signed.) R. E. LEE.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

THE TREATMENT OF COLORED TROOPS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 4.

The following resolutions were introduced yesterday in the House of Representatives by Mr. CURRY, of Alabama. They refer to one of the most important dissensions of the war, and constitute a document which should be committed to history:

Whereas, by certain joint resolutions passed by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, and approved on the 1st of May, 1863, the proclamations issued by the President of the United States, "designed or touching to emancipate slaves in the Confederate States, or to abduct them, or to incite them to insurrection, or to employ negroes in war against the Confederate States, or to overthrow the institution of African slavery and bring on servile war in these States," were denounced as inconsistent with the spirit of those usages, which, in modern warfare, prevail among civilized nations, and, therefore, as subject to retaliation, as set forth in said resolutions.

And whereas in the correspondence between the Commissioners for the exchange of prisoners, recently submitted to Congress, it appears by letters of Maj.-Gen. HITCHCOCK, Commissioner of Exchange, dated at Washington on the 28th of December, 1863, information is communicated to the Commissioner of Exchange appointed by this Government, that "until the Southern authorities make some distinct declaration of a purpose to treat colored troops and their officers in the employment of the United States Government, in all respects, according to the laws of war, as applicable to other troops, we cannot recede from the position taken by the Commander-in-Chief, above-referred to;" *this* position being an order suspending the operation of that portion of article four of the cartel, which requires all prisoners of war to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture.

And whereas it is well known, from general orders issued from Washington, as well as from other reliable sources, that the words "colored troops and their officers," used in the said letter, are meant and intended to apply to slaves, the property of the people of these States, that have been seduced, abstracted and impressed into the military service of the United States, and armed for warfare against their masters:

Therefore it is resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That they do adhere to the position that the emancipation of the negro slaves within the Confederate States by the enemy, is not among the rules of legitimate warfare; but it is properly classed by writers on public law, including the most eminent publicists of the United States, among such acts as "putting to death all prisoners in cold blood and without special cause, or the right to use poisoned weapons or to assassinate."

Resolved, That the pretension of the United States that these States, whenever they may recapture their own slaves, abducted and armed by the enemy, shall deliver them back to the enemy on parole as prisoners of war, is in effect, a demand that this Government shall recognize the rights of the United States to legislate within its limits, and shall aid the United States in giving effect to such legislation: a pretension too monstrous and revolting to be yielded to for a moment, by the Confederate States, and set up by our enemies only to create a pretext for violating the obligations of liberating prisoners of war, in accordance with the terms of the cartel, to which the faith of the Government is pledged.

Resolved, That Congress approve the action of the Executive in refusing to entertain any proposition for treating as prisoners of war captured negroes otherwise than as the property of those from whom they were abducted by the enemy, and to whom the laws require their restoration.

Resolved, That neither these resolutions, nor those passed on the first of May, 1863, are to be so construed as to exclude from treatment as prisoners of war such free colored persons and their officers, as were not resident within the Confederate States at the commencement of the present war.

THE OUTLAWRY OF GEN. BUTLER.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 8.

For several days rumor has asserted that the late secret sessions of the Virginia Legislature had been spent in discussing certain resolutions urging the Confederate Government to recall the outlawry of Butler, in order that an exchange of prisoners may be resumed. We have no means of knowing whether the rumor has any foundation in truth. We hope that the Confederate Government will not allow itself to be influenced in the least by any pressure from outside. The honor of the Government is deeply involved; it has deliberately, and with the universal approbation of its people, and concurrence of all civilized nations, pronounced this miserable and infamous creature to be beyond the pale of military respectability. No action ever taken by the Government has received a heartier and fuller popular approval. The order of the proclamation, that any officer capturing BUTLER should forthwith hang him, gives universal satisfaction. The poetic sentiment of European nations has approved it, and honorable men even in the United States have acknowledged its justice. Why then recall it? Do our prisoners desire it? Will it mitigate their sufferings? No—it will be a useless and ridiculous backdown; injurious to the national character, and presenting us to the wyrld as a vicillating and unstable nation, whose resolutions are changed by adversity, and whose firmness wilts under suffering.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 6.

On yesterday the Legislature consummated "a deed without a name." So far as in it lies the power, it has disgraced the State of Virginia. Do the indorsers of that unqualifiable resolution which was urged through the House of Delegates on the impression produced by its originators that "Government wanted it;" which was laid on the table in the Senate, and finally struggled through yesterday by a majority of one; do they really suppose that such an act as that can be covered up under an order of "secrecy?" Do they think that Virginia can be thus stabbed to death "in the dark?" Never! The Legislature may mimic, if it can, the Confederate Representatives; both will get their reward. Every representative body elected by the people is responsible to the people. Hence the people have an irrefragable right to know what they do. No resolution of secrecy can deprive them of that right, and in vain will doors be closed, reporters excluded, and even the sworn officers of their own body expelled. Murder will out.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.

The following extraordinary resolutions were yesterday introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia. The House went into secret session before taking any action upon them:

Whereas, the President

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 921, 1125, 629, 803, 1205, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street.—Nos. 1138, 752, 600, 804, 796, 904, 906, 910, 916, 920, 924, 930, 932, 934, 940, 942, 946, 950, 954, 964.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 246, 570, 400, 332, 160, 230, 302, 366, 368, 385 148, 415, 419, 421, 22. *Part II.*—Nos. 205, 192, 287, 372, 391, 394, 403, 404, 405, 412, 413, 415, 263, 1896½, 36.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2815, 3395, 3439, 2650, 2687, 1079, 3373, 2959, 3457, 3463, 3465, 3467, 3469, 2671, 3473. *Part II.*—Nos. 3383, 3160, 2372, 2018, 3444, 3396, 2862, 3456, 3480, 3482, 3484, 3466, 3468, 3470, 3472.

GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 279, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

Guarantee—Contract—Assignment.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Garvin and McCunn.

Ronald Macdonald and Charles H. Borher vs. *Charles D. Mathews.*—One F. S. Mathews, brother of the defendant, made a contract in writing to sell and deliver to Leaycraft & Co., or their authorized agents, 600 bbls. prime mess pork, of a specified kind and description, at $15 per barrel, cash on delivery. Indorsed on the contract was a guarantee, subscribed by the defendant, guaranteeing "the faithful fulfillment of the within contract on the part of F. S. Mathews." The pork was to be delivered on Feb. 15, 1860. On February 3, Leaycraft & Co., in consideration of $50 assigned the contract and all their rights to the plaintiffs. On February 15, plaintiffs tendered the price of the pork and demanded a delivery. They also exhibited three or four barrels, which he claimed to be a fair sample of the lot. Four persons, who were sworn as witnesses on the trial, examined this pork and pronounced it to be deficient in many particulars, and, for this reason, plaintiffs declined to receive it, and notified defendant of the non-delivery. The difference between the price of the pork, as contracted for, and the market price on the 15th of February was $1,250, which sum plaintiffs sought to recover. On the trial before Judge Barbour, defendant claimed that the contract was not capable of being assigned so as tobe enforced against F. S. Mathews. That there was no evidence of assent on the part of the defendant, and being a guarantor, he could not be held if there had been any alteration in the contract. Justice Barbour overruled these points, and directed the jury to find for the plaintiffs, which they accordingly did, assessing their damages at $1,575. Defendant appealed, and after argument on both sides the judgment of the court was affirmed.

Weeks and De Forrest for plaintiffs. Townsend Scudder for defendant.

THIS COURT, by an order made by Judges Daly and Brady, have directed the Clerk not to enter any order the effect of which is to change by rule the practice of the court, unless assented to by a majority of the Judges, such assent to be signified in writing upon the order; also, directing the Clerk not to enter upon the minutes, as an order of the court, any direction or order of a single Judge, unless it relate to some proceeding or action pending before such Judge or in this court.

The court also vacated an order made by Judge Cardozo Feb. 8, in respect to the order of business in the court, such order having been issued by Judge Cardozo without the assent of the majority of the Judges, and without submitting it to all of them, and being in contravention of the established practice an existing rules of the court. d

Warranty—Alleged False Representation.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

James Turner and Alfred W. Turner vs. *Lucien B. Squires.*—The plaintiffs in this case purchased of the defendant some time in October, 1862, 790 gallons of oil. When making the purchase the plaintiffs allege that defendant represented to them that the oil was Elain oil, of Philadelphia manufacture, and of the first quality, and that he warranted it to be as represented. They further allege that it was not Elain oil, but was oil of an inferior quality, known as SMITH'S Brooklyn oil, and not worth twenty-five cents per gallon, whereas they paid 65 cents, believing it to be pure oil, and they claim that defendant falsely and fraudulently represented the quality of the oil to be as he stated it in order to induce them to buy, and they demand $395 damages. The defendant denied all the allegations of the complaint, except that he sold the oil. Case still on.

Vernan and Cantine for plaintiffs; Mr. Hoxie for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 9, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	107⅞	350	Mich. Cen. R.	135⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Coupon	107⅞	300	do	b10 135⅜
120,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s Coupon	104⅛	100	do	s10 135½
2,000	U. S. 5-yr. c.	99⅜	100	do	s10 136
8,000	N. Y. State 6s	82	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	93⅛
18,000	Mo. St. 6s	68¾	500	do	93⅞
18,600	do	68½	500	do	93⅞
1,000	Mo 6s, issued to Pac. R.	89	100	do	b10 93⅞
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	56¼	500	do	s10 93¾
2,000	City 6s, '76	100¾	16	Panama R.	223
24,000	Ohio Mis. R. C.	36	1000	Ill. Cen. Full S.	121⅜
10,000	do	36¼	2000	Ill. Cen. R. S	131
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	105⅜	1000	do	b15 131¼
1,500	Ill. Cen. B.	122½	500	do	13⅜
6,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	89	200	do	130⅞
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	88½	200	do	b10 131
7,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	78	100	do	13⅜
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	87	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	114½
3,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	109¾	200	do	b15 115
1,000	do	101	200	do	114¾
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	109¾	200	do	s30 114
1,000	Ch. & Alt 1st M.	101	200	do	s30 114⅜
11	Bang of Commerce	102	500	do	s10 114½
40,000	Amer Gold	159⅜	500	do	114⅜
56,000	do	159⅝	300	Gal. & Ch. R.	116
400	Canton Co	41⅜	1000	d	s60 115
200	do	s30 41⅜	100	do	115⅜
400	do	b30 41⅝	100	do	115⅝
60	do	41	100	do	115⅜
100	do	41⅛	100	do	b10 116
400	Cumb. Coal Prf	55	200	do	b3. 116
900	do	55⅜	800	Cleve. & Tol. R.	137
100	do	55⅜	100	do	s60 136
100	Quick. M. Co	49	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	b15 137
300	do	b10 49¾	100	do	s15 137
50	Min. Min. Co	7⅛	300	do	138
50	do	7⅜	1300	do	s20 138
100	Pacific M. S. S. Co	226	200	do	s10 138
100	do	226⅜	100	do	s30 137½
300	Q'tz Hill G. M. Co.	13¾	200	do	s30 137
400	do	13⅜	100	do	s20. 137
250	Erie Railway Pr	103¾	250	Chi., Bur, & Q. R.	125
100	do	b10. 104	100	do	b30. 126
100	Mar. & Pit. Co.	33	300	Mil. & P. Du C.	66
400	do	32¾	50	do	63¾
100	do	32	150	do	b10 66¼
100	do	31	50	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pr.	82
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	133⅞	200	Tol. & Wab. R.	63
400	do	134	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	74
850	do	p&c. b10. 134	1000	P., Ft. W. & C.	88
150	do	b30 134⅜	900	do	b30 134¾
100	do	s30 133¾	100	do	b10 88
1000	Erie R.	s10. 113¾	600	do	s15 87¾
400	do	113⅜	100	Alt. & T. H.	b15 66
2650	do	113⅜	300	do	b10 66
600	do	b10. 113⅞	250	do	66
200	do	b10 113⅞	500	do	65
300	do	113⅜	300	do	s60 65
1100	do	s30 113⅜	100	do	b30 66
300	do	s60. 113⅞	200	Al. & Ter. H. Pref.	83
100	do	s60. 113⅞	200	do	b10 83¾
3100	do	113⅜	100	do	82¼
600	Hud. R. R.	147	500	Chi. & N. W.	59
200	do	147⅞	1000	do	s60 49¾
400	do	146⅞	300	do	50¼
200	do	b15. 147	850	do	50⅜
600	Harlem R.	103½	100	do	b15 50¾
500	do	103	200	do	50¾
25	Nor. & Wor. R.	92	500	do	50¾
1300	Reading R.	118¾	300	do	b30 51
800	do	118¾	50	Chi. & Alton R.	86
2300	do	119	100	do	86¼
400	do	119¼	100	Ch. & Al. Pr. ex d.	93½
200	do	b30 120	100	Miss. & Mo. R.	42
300	do	s20. 119⅜	100	do	42¼
50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	155	100	do	43

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	108	200	Harlem R.	102½
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Co	107¼	200	do	b10 103
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s Co.	104¾	500	do	103
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. c.	98⅜	1200	Read. R.	b30. 120
5,000	Mo. State 6s	68¾	1000	do	119⅜
30,000	Am. Gold	159⅜	500	do	119¾
300	Canton Co	41	1000	do	119
500	do	41¾	200	Mich. Cen.	134⅛
80	do	41⅞	200	do	s30 134
100	do	b10 41⅜	100	do	b10. 134⅜
100	do	b30 41⅜	200	do	134
100	Cum. Coal Pref	55	100	do	134¼
1200	do	55	200	Ia. So. & N. I. R.	93⅛
100	do	b10 55¼	500	do	93¼
180	do	b15 55⅛	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	138
100	do	s30 55	350	Ill. Cen. R. S.	130⅜
400	Quicksil. M. Co	48	100	do	b15. 130⅜
200	do	b30 48¾	500	Cleve. & P. R.	113¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	133¾	400	do	b10. 114
150	do	b30. 134	100	do	114
100	do	b30. 133½	100	do	b10. 116
100	do	133¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b10. 116
100	do	133¾	400	do	115⅜
200	do	133¾	100	do	b10. 115⅜
25	Pacific M. S. S. C.	226	200	do	115⅜
1,000	Erie R.	113	500	do	115¼
100	do	s30 113¾	100	do	115⅜
1000	do	113¾	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	137
200	do	113⅝	400	do	137¼
200	do	113¾	200	Mil. & Pr. DuC.R.	66
50	Erie R. Pr.	b30. 104	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	88¼
140	do	103¾	100	do	b30 88¾
100	do	103¾	50	do	b10 88⅜
200	Hud. R. R.	146⅜	100	A. & T. H. R.	66
200	do	b60. 146	500	Chi. & N. W. R.	51¾
400	do	145⅝	1000	do	51¾
400	do	b10. 146			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200	N. Y. C. R. ex-d.	b3. 133⅞	400	Gal. & C. R. ex-d.	b3. 116
100	Erie R. ex-div	114	100	do	s3. 116
100	do	b3. 114	700	do	b3. 116⅛
100	do	b3. 113⅞	500	do	116⅛
100	do	s3. 113⅞	300	do	b3. 116⅜
100	do	113⅞	500	do	b10. 116⅜
100	do	113⅞	100	do	b5. 116⅜
100	do	s5. 113⅞	200	do	b5. 116⅜
100	do	113⅞	200	Clave. & Tol. R.	137⅜
100	do	113⅞	100	do	s3. 137⅜
1100	do	113⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	51
200	do	c 113⅞	100	do	b3 51⅛
1600	do	113⅞	100	do	51⅛
200	do	113⅞	300	do	b10 51⅜
200	do	b3 113⅞	100	do	51⅜
200	do	b5. 113⅞	100	M. & P. du C. R.	65¼
200	Hud. River R.	s3 114⅜	100	do	b3 65½
200	do	114⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	88
200	do	s3. 114⅜	100	do	b3 88
300	do	b10 114⅜	100	do	b10 88⅛
600	Reading R.	118⅜	100	do	b30 88⅜
600	do	118⅜	50	Chi. & Alton R.	86
100	do	119	100	do	86¼
400	do	119¼	100	Ch. & Al. Pr. ex d.	93½
100	do	b30 120	100	Miss. & Mo. R.	42
300	do	120 119⅜	100	do	42¼
50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	155	100	do	43

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Erie R. ex-div.	b10. 113	15	Gal. & Ch. ex div	114⅝
50	do	112⅞	25	do	114
900	do	112⅝	100	do	115⅛
300	do	s3 112⅜	1000	do	s3 115⅜
200	do	b10 112⅞	100	do	115⅜
300	do	b3 112⅜	300	do	115⅜
200	do	b3. 112⅞	500	do	b10. 115⅜
200	Hudson R. R.	s3 145⅜	300	Cle & Tol. R.	137
30	do	145⅜	100	Chic. & R. I.	136⅞
160	do	145⅜	101	do	b2. 136⅜
100	do	b3 145⅜	400	Chic. & N. W. R.	51⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R.	134	200	do	51¾
100	do	b3. 134⅛	200	do	b3 51⅝
600	M. S. & N. I. R.	93⅛	100	do	b10 51⅝
100	do	b3 93⅜	100	do	51⅝
200	do	93⅜	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	88
200	do	93⅞	100	Chic. R. I. & P. R.	126
300	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.	130⅜	200	Tol. & Wab R.	62
400	do	130⅞	300	do	61¾
700	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s3 114⅜	100	Cumb. Coal.	b3 55
400	do	113⅝	100	Quicks. M. Co.	b3 48¾
700	do	113⅝	800	Mariposa M. Co	31¾
2	do	113⅝	200	do	b10 31¾
100	Canton Co	41	700	do	31¾
200	do	b3 41	100	Bucks Co. L. Co.	1¾

TUESDAY, Feb. 9—P. M.

The market for Money is well supplied to the Stock Brokers at 7 ℘ cent., and some prime merchant paper has been taken at short date at 6 @6½ ℘ cent. There are numerous applications at the Treasury office to-day to exchange ordinary Legal Tender circulation for the 5 ℘ cent. Legal Tenders; another index of the growing ease in the market. The 6 ℘ cent. Certificates of Treasury indebtedness, one year to run, are also in better demand, and there is a large inquiry for nearly all classes of the Funded Stocks of the Unites States at gradually advancing prices. The price of Gold is steady at about yesterday's quotations. The rates for Bills on London for to-morrow's steamer improved to 174½@174¾ ℘ cent. The Gold market was comparatively free from military rumors.

We have compiled, with the assistance of the valuable yearly review of the San Francisco *Shipping List*, the following authentic record of the Bullion drawn from San Francisco of the product of the Pacific States, for fourteen years, and of the import into the United States of Foreign Coin and Bullion, also for fourteen years, to which statement we add the import and export movement of Specie from 1834 to the date of the California discoveries and their first rich development in 1849. It was in 1834 that the present Mint standard for Gold was established, since when it has been the principal Specie Currency, in place of Silver. Our table is wholly independent of the large amounts of the Gold of California every year retained in private hands, from 1849 to the present time, and which were either brought to the Atlantic States by passengers, or passed into circulation in the State of California. Assuming these to average *one-tenth* the annual product of our Pacific mines, the gross yield of the fourteen years would average fifty millions per annum, or in gross, $702,239,858, in place of $632,239,858, as in the table below. The *Shipping List* states that $15,917,267 has been added to the Circulation of California in the last three years, which is 11 ℘ cent. of the gross report for these years. We take no account of this, however, in our table:

BULLION RECEIPTS.

	California.	Foreign.	Total.	EXPORTS, All kinds.
1850	$*2,888,625	4,[illegible]92	37,517,517	7,522,994
1851	34,960,895	5,[illegible]092	40,414,467	29,472,722
1852	45,779,000	5,5[illegible]4	51,294,044	24,467,135
1853	51,9[illegible]6,000	4,20[illegible],3[illegible]2	59,106,382	27,486,[illegible]75
1854	52,015,433	6,954,184	69,603,817	41,4[illegible],45[illegible]
1855	45,161,731	3,[illegible]59,812	48,821,543	56,247,343
1856	51,[illegible]6,743[illegible]	4,207,632	54,905,[illegible]06	45,745,485
1857	48,976,697	12,401,719	61,438,486	69,136,122
1854	47,541,026	19,274,456	66,822,522	52,633,147
1859	47,640,102	6,365,703	54,010,165	63,887,411
1860	42,325,946	8,750,135	51,876,081	66,546,239
1861	40,676,753	46,[illegible]23,611	87,[illegible]0,369	29,7[illegible],080
1862	42,561,701	15,[illegible]15,052	58,[illegible]6,813	36,[illegible]86,956
1 63	46,071,121	9,555,618	55,627,568	64,156,610
Total 14 yr	$632,239,858	$153,580,882	$785,8[illegible]0,740	$633,624,405
1834 to 1849	*18,105,850	169,462,813	187,568,693	97,044,858

T'l of rec'd $650,345,708 $323,043,725 $973,389,433 $730,669,263
Gain to Atlantic States $242,720,170

*Including $9,09[illegible],089, the product of Georgia, North Carolina, &c.

Our London namesake who frequently asserts that the war against rebellion is exhausting our Specie resources may learn from the above that during the last three years there has been

Drawn from California, (new product.)	$129,310,439
Added to California Circulation	15,917,267
Imported from Europe	72,31[illegible],561
Together	$217,53[illegible],267
Against an export of	130,834,646
Difference on the record	$86,703,361
Allow for export from June 30, 1863, end of fiscal year, to Dec. 31, 1863, end of calendar year:	
At New-York	$29,121,000
San Francisco	16,000,000—$47,121,000
And the result is	$39,582,361

in favor of the Gold resources of the country since the war began, and the rate of new production on the Pacific coast, and on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains on the increase.

The Stock Exchange continues highly speculative, and generally in the upward direction, though the market to-day is more feverish than yesterday, owing to the rapid advance of the previous day or two, and the disposition among some of the speculators to realize their gains. The shares of the Erie Company continue to lead the market. They were speculated in late last night as high as 114⅜, but opened at the Board this morning at 113⅜, and sold down to 113 at the Second Session, and lower on the Street. Reading participated in the buoyancy of the market to-day, while the Western Roads were not in all respects as firm as on Monday. There was a large business done throughout the Railway list, and also in the Miscellaneous shares.

At 4 o'clock there was rather more steadiness in the Railway speculation, at about the following prices compared with Monday night. The cheap Shares of the Chicago and Northwest were active and higher to-day. The Michigan Central and Hudson Shares were lower. Illinois Central were also lower, though we have the report this afternoon of the large traffic of $110,000 the first week in February.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	159⅜	159⅜	Mich. Central	136	134⅜
U. S. 6s, 1861	107⅜	107⅜	Mich. Southern	94	93⅛
N. Y. Central	134	133⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	138	137⅜
Erie	113	112⅞	Illinois Cen	131⅜	130⅞
Erie Preferred	103⅜	103⅜	Pittsburgh	114⅜	113⅜
Hudson	147⅜	145⅞	Fort Wayne	88	88⅛
Pacific Mail	227	226	Rock Island	138	136⅞
Harlem	103¼	103	Galena	114⅜	115⅜
Canton	40	41⅜	Reading	117⅜	119
Treas. Cer., new	98⅜	98⅜	Quicksilver	49	48⅛
Toledo	137⅜	137⅜	Cum'land Coal	55⅛	55
Northwest	49¾	51⅜	Mariposa	34	31⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of N. America	105
Manhattan	136	Hanover	109½
America	120	Irving	100
State of New-York	103½	Metropolitan	110
Commerce	102	St. Nicholas	101
Chatham	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105¼	Alton & T. Haute firsts	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	104⅜	Al. & T. H. 2ds Pref'd	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	101	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	84
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	113	Chi. & N. W. firsts	88
Erie thirds, '83	113⅛	Chi. & N. W. seconds	77¾
Erie fourths, '80	113⅜	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	99
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts '97	104	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86⅛
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	108	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	109¾
Hud. seconds, '84	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	105
Mich. S. '69 & '72	121	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	89
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	131	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	91⅛
Mich. S. seconds	104	Miss. & Mo. 1s Ch.	90
Mich S. & N. I. S. F.	110⅝	Ohi. & Alt.	100
Ill. Central, '75	122	Ohi. & Alt. Income	90

The *Bank Note Reporter* (THOMPSONS) thus refers to the relative values of the Funded Stocks of the United States bearing six per cent. and the contemplated long date five per cent. Popular Loan:

"With 10-year or 10.40-year 5 per cents at par, what are the 5.20 sixes and 1881 sixes worth? Taking the chances as to when the 5.20s will be paid off, it is fair to give them ten years to run: therefore, if a 10-year 5 per cent. Stock is worth 100 a 10-year 6 per cent. Stock is worth 108¾. This applies to the 5.20 sixes. To this price should be added the value of the accrued interest since Nov. 1, in gold. At this date, and at the present price of gold, this value is 2⅜ per cent, on the face of the bonds. Making, then, a 5.20 with straight coupon worth 110⅝, as compared with a 5 ℘ cent. new issue at par. The Sixes of 1881 have now seventeen years to run, with no power on the part of the Government to call them in sooner. A 17-year 6 ℘ cent. Stock is worth 112½, as compared with a 5 ℘ cent. at par. The 6s of 1881 have an earned interest value on them of 1 ℘ cent. on the face of the bond, making them worth to the purchaser 113½, as compared with a new issue of 5 ℘ cents. at 100. In coming at these values of the different Stocks, we refer to Prices Tables which are used at the Bank Department in both Albany and Washington. Should the Government pay off the 5-20s under the reserved privilege at any time after five years, it must do so in gold."

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (exclusive of specie) from this port, have been to the value of $3,475,880, against $5,154,962 same week last year, and $2,144,476 the corresponding week of 1862.

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with the preceding week:

	Feb. 1.	Feb 8.	
Capital Stock	$12,837,050	$12,837,050	
Loans	31,345,126	31,146,677	Dec $198,449
Specie	4,108,109	4,102,671	Dec. 5,438
Due from other Banks	3,271,306	2,461,873	Dec. 809,433
Due to other Banks	3,453,431	4,[illegible]90,059	Inc. 636,628
Deposits	32,027,117	31,033,030	Dec. 994,117
Circulation	2,056,532	2,066,089	Inc. 9,557
U. States legal tender and demand Notes	10,040,972	9,869,479	Dec. 171,494

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last have been: 42 bbls. Ashes, 11,989 bbls. Flour, 622 bbls. and 1,459 bags Corn Meal, 1,805 bushels Wheat, 3,182 bushels Corn, 125 bushels Rye, 4,664 bushels Oats, 1,562 bushels Malt, 2,392 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,045 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., including Pots at $8 87½, and Pearls at $10 ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is quiet at our quotations. Java, 41c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; Ceylon, 33c.@34c.; Rio, 33c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 30½c.@31c. ℘ gallon. Week's receipts of Rio, 4,000 bags; sales of do., 2,715 bags. Stock of Coffee this morning, 40,265 pkgs., including of Rio and Santos 22,100 bags; Rio, *Empress's* cargo, 6,160 bags; Java, 500 mats; Java, Gov. bags, 1,729 bags; Ceylon, 3,950 bags; Maracaibo, 4,075 bags; Laguayra, 1,721 bags. The week's business in Rio, Messrs. SCOVIL & SON notice thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week reach 0,716 bags, including 1,416 per *Gluckauf*, at 33¾c. The market closes firm, with a speculative inquiry. We replace in stock the cargo of Rio per *Empress* (6,160 bags), seized as a prize by the Government, but recently released to the owners."

STOCK OF RIO.

Feb. 6, Baltimore, bags	1,500
Feb. 9, New-York, bags	28,280
Total	29,780

CANDLES—Are inactive, yet quoted steady.

CHEMICALS—Have been in moderate request, at former rates.

COTTON—Is in limited request at former prices. Middling at 83c.@84c.; chiefly within the range, ℘ ℔. sales and resales since our last, 1,050 bales.

FRUIT—A moderate demand prevails for the leading articles, at former prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request to-day, and desirable lots, especially of shipping brands, have been held very firmly. Sales since our last, 10,450 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 35@$6 70; poor to choice extra State, at $6 85@$7 35, chiefly at $6 90@$7; round hoop extra, Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 35@$7 50, and inferior do, at $7 25@$7 30 ℘ bbl. Superfine State and Western..... $6 35 @$6 70
Extra State..... 6 85 @ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. 7 35 @ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 8 60 @ 0 25
Extra Genesee..... 7 40 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri.. 7 65 @11 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at former prices; sales since our last, 1,100 bbls., at $7 75@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet; sales 700 bbls. extra at $6 90@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $5 50@$6 60 ℘ bbl. Sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $5 35@$5 70 for Jersey, $6 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Total sales, 250 bbls.

GUNNY BAGS.—Sales of 2,500 bales have been reported at 22½c.@23½c. each, holders now claiming higher prices. Cloth is inactive.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been in more demand for export to-day, at a shade firmer prices. Sales since our last 142,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 94; Amber Western at $1 70@$1 74, the latter an extreme rate; Red Western at $1 66@$1 70; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 60@$1 63, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 58@$1 61½; Chicago Spring, $1 57@$1 61; choice Red State, at $1 75 delivered, ℘ bushel. Mixed Western Corn has been more freely offered and purchased at, however, much lower rates Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels, at $1 24@$1 26½, closing at $1 24, in store, regular way; $1 17@$1 21 inferior to good Jersey Yellow, and $1 20@$1 24 for White, ℘ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1 26@$1 33 ℘ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand, at buoyant rates; we quote Canada at 89c.@91c.; Western at 91c.@92½c.; State at 90c.@92c.; Jersey at 82c.@87c. ℘ bushel. Barley is in limited request at $1 20@$1 45, as extremes, ℘ bushel; Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 60 ℘ bushel.

The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "Since my last report the market for Extra State Flour has been fluctuating and prices irregular, having in the early part of the fortnight declined 10c.@20c., and subsequently under the effect of more favorable English advices recovered from the depression. The demand has been chiefly for export, and with later European advices, the trade at the close yesterday was quiet. All descriptions of Western family brands are dull and inactive, and the stock is increasing. Southern and Canadian are steady, but quiet at the quotations. As the stock of prime Wheat in store is rapidly diminishing, holders are firm and do not offer the article freely. The upward tendency in prices in England has stimulated shipments, as will be seen by the exports below. For a few days back, the sales have been light, but holders are firm, and there is no material change in value. Rye is quiet and nominal. Indian Corn (of the old crop) is chiefly in the hands of speculators and prices, with a moderate stock, are controled by them. The new and interior qualities are selling for immediate use at a few cents less. Oats fluctuate in value, but close firmly. The Export Clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up, to Great Britain and Ireland, 40,915 bbls. Flour, 739,892 bushels Wheat. To Hamburg, 3,344 bushels Corn. To Brazil, 600 bbls. Flour. To Mexico, 2,950 bbls. Flour, 2,248 bushels Corn."

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1863.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Feb. 5, 1864.	400,506	5,999,897	239,459
New-Orleans	—— —. 1864.	——	——	——
Philadelphia	Feb. 2, 1864.	15,181	18,403	——
Baltimore	Feb. 2, 1864.	7,223	5,858	761
Boston	Feb. 2, 1864.	5,496	——	——
Cal. & other Pts.	Feb. 2, 1864.	21,777	699,699	——
Total		450,183	6,723,884	240,220
To about same period 1863.		594,610	14,303,053	3,903,719
To about same period 1862.		1,107,339	11,682,076	6,358,433
To about same period 1861.		1,275,576	13,036,828	3,170,565

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Rye.
From New-York, to Feb. 5, 1864	23,429	135,188	5,463	13,965
From other ports, to latest dates	2,122	——	——	——
Total	25,551	135,188	5,463	13,965
To about same period, '63.	65,090	791,838	15,669	97,288
To about same period, '62.	525,599	6,742,409	229,949	743,457
To about same period, '61.	28,196	292,157	17,340	350

HAY—North River Bale is in demand, at $1 10@$1 40 for Common to Prime, in large and small lots, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—A moderate inquiry prevails for Manilla at 14c. ℘ ℔., and Jute at $245@$247 60 ℘ ton.

HIDES—Have been quiet, but held firmly.

HOPS—Are in fair request, chiefly at from 25c.@34c. ℘ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern are in limited demand at $1 50 ℘ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good request, at buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland is quiet, at $1 35 for Common and $1 50 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

METALS—Have been quiet and unsettled, including Ingot Copper, at 40c.@41¾c. ℘ ℔.; Scotch Pig Iron at $48@$50 ℘ ton; Pig Lead at $11 ℘ 100 ℔s.; Spelter at 9¾c.@10¼c., and Straits Tin at 46c.@48¼c. ℘ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Are in slack request, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 90@$3 ℘ gallon; Tar at $11

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., February the 20th, for furnishing ice to the Medical Department of the Army during the present year, at the points herein designated. The ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th day of April next; the ice will not be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer appointed for the purpose, or by a Medical Inspector, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the proviso that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Annapolis, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States —150 tons.

Fortress Monroe, Va.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.

Point Lookout, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.

Portsmouth, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—100 tons.

Newbern, N. C.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—400 tons.

Hilton Head, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—450 tons.

Beaufort, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States —200 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight for the year 1864, in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge at United States General Hospitals, upon the following annual estimate, in and near

Boston, Mass., 10 tons.
New-York city, 500 tons.
Brooklyn, near Navy-Yard, 60 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R. I., 130 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn., 1,300 tons.
Newark, N. J., 100 tons.
Washington, D. C., 2,500 tons.
Baltimore, Md., 800 tons.
Frederick, Md., 75 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until Jan. 1, 1865, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish —— tons of first quality of ice, carefully packed in suitable ice-houses, at the within-named points, namely:

at the following price per ton or two thousand pounds, namely, at

tons, at $—— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a medical officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ——

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

$—— cts. per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ——

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the clerk of the nearest District Court or a United States District-Attorney, must accompany the proposal or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, Medical Sup. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Printed forms of Proposals can be had at this office.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Feb 12, 1864, for furnishing this department with

SKY-BLUE KERSEYS, ARMY STANDARD,

to be delivered free of charge at Steubenville, O., in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on the 12th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders or their duly authorized agents are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS,
Acting Quartermaster-General.
ALEXANDER COUN, Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Feb. 3, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Buildings at Port Royal, S. C.," will be received at this Office until noon on the 22d February, 1864, for furnishing all the materials and workmanship and erecting all the buildings, or any of them, according to plans and specifications, in the Harbor of Port Royal, S. C.

Plans and specifications for these buildings have been deposited with the Commandants of the Navy yards at Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, where bidders are referred for information.

It is to be understood that the contractor is to furnish all the materials and perform all the work described, and to complete the buildings in all respects at the points indicated.

Bidders will state the price for all or for either building separately, and name the time in which they will engage to complete the work; and the Bureau retains the right to accept or reject any bid which it shall not consider reasonable.

PROPOSALS FOR RAISING WRECKS AT NORFOLK, VA., AND IN THE VICINITY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Navy Department until the 3d day of March, 1864, for raising or wrecking and removing the materials, and delivering at the United States Navy-yard, Gosport, Va., the wrecks of the following ships, viz.:

Frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress*, at Newport News, and *Merrimac*, near Craney Island.

The small steamer *Whitehall*, at Old Point.

Frigates *Raritan* and *Columbia*, and Line-of-battle ships *Pennsylvania*, *Delaware* and *Columbus*, in the vicinity of the Navy-yard.

Bidders for this contract will take into consideration that the Government requires the frigate *Cumberland*, and whatever may be on board of her, either public or private property, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Gosport, Virginia, or at any other convenient place which the Government may designate, without any further mutilation than may be absolutely necessary to raise her.

It will be required by the Government that the contractors commence as soon as practicable on the *Cumberland* and not to engage or commence on any other wreck without permission from the Government, until she is disposed of.

The Government will also claim the right of designating the order in which, after the *Cumberland*, the wrecks are to be raised; also to determine whether a wreck shall be blasted or raised whole.

No sale or appraisement can be claimed by the contractors on any wreck until all the vessels named shall have been removed, and duly received by the commandant, unless by authority of the Navy Department.

No wreck will be considered removed while any portion of keel or floor timbers remains.

All the wrecks, as well as fragments of timber and other material (which may be the result of blasting,) must be deposited at least 1,000 feet from each pier or place as the Commandant may designate, and such property, after having been received by the Commandant, shall be considered in charge of the United States Government until disposed of agreeably to the specifications of the contract to be made.

All the appliances used in raising the wrecks must be furnished at the expense of the contractors.

The offer must state the rate per centum, or salvage, for raising and delivering each vessel, also for wrecking, the value to be ascertained and determined by two persons to be appointed by the department, and one person to be appointed by the contractors, or on the actual proceeds of a sale at public auction, for the whole or any part, as the department may elect. The offer must be accompanied by the guarantees of responsible parties that the contract will be executed if awarded. The department reserves the right to reject all bids of parties who have not the proper means provided for executing the work, and of annulling the contract if the work is not executed in due proportion to the time fixed for completion. The proposition must also state the time required to do the work.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for raising wrecks at Norfolk," &c., so as to prevent them from being opened with other letters.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND—BONDS No. EIGHT.

—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of not less than their par value, of the whole, or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 8," authorised by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed Feb. 9, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1862.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1872.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 8," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 10, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, inmesum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ——
(Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186. (Seal.) (Seal.)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until FRIDAY, the 19th day of February, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-street, New-York, of 100,000 Curry Combs.

These Curry Combs are to be made in strict conformity with samples which can be seen at this office, or at the New-York Agency, except that the handles are to be of birch, beech or hard maple. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made before being received by the Government. None are to be received or paid for but such as are approved on inspection.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than 6,000 per week, or 1,000 per day, commencing on the 5th day of March. They are to be delivered in boxes of 200 each. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time. No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of the article, and such as are known to this department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bond with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Curry Combs."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

[No. 107.]

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department with

Drawers—Canton Flannel, Army Standard.
Shirts—Gray Flannel.
Boxteers—Nos. 9 to 14.
Regimental Morning Report Books.
Post Morning Report Books.
Trowsers for Horsemen.
Trowsers for Footmen.
Blankets—Woolen.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOTS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
Feb 3, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock P. M. on the 15th February inst., for five thousand pairs grained leather boots.

The boots must be of the best quality of oak-tanned grained leather, sewed with a square awl. All the sewing and stitching to be done with the hand, to correspond in every respect with the samples to be found at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, except that the sides shall be sewed with the hands, and not machine stitch, as on sample.

The same to be delivered at the Brooklyn yard at the rate of one thousand pairs every ten days, first delivery to be made within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Feb. 2, 1864.

$200,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until the 20th inst., at noon, for the purchase of two hundred thousand dollars Michigan War Loan Bonds, being part of one million of dollars authorized to be issued by "An act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861.

The bonds will be for one thousand dollars each, with coupons for seven per cent interest, payable half yearly, in the City of New-York. No bid will be entertained for less than the par value of the bonds. The bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1864, and the accumulated interest to the time of delivery will be added to the amount of the bond. These bonds are by law exempt from taxation.

J. OWEN, Treasurer State Michigan.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the twenty-third day of February instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School number Eight, in Grand-street in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, number Ninety-four Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HENRY SCHELL,
GEORGE DUROCHE,
SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY,
} Committee.

DATED NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. C. M. U. S. A.

REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
AND
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 96 Broadway,

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN,

Offer the following Brown-Stone-Front HOUSES and LOTS for sale

Lexington-av., cor. 29th-st.	Lexington-av., near 38th-st.
Madison-av., cor. 32d-st.	Livingston-pl., cor. 15th-st.
W. 14th-st., near 7th-av.	W. 16th-st., near 6th-av.
W. 37th st., near 5th-av.	W. 36th-st., near 6th-av.
W. 35th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 46th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 46th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 47th-st., near 5th-av.

Also, a number of Houses and Lots in desirable locations.

Also, desirable Store property on Broadway, Duane, Worth, Franklin, White, Lispenard, Canal and Spring sts.

Also, Central Park Lots on the 5th and 8th avs.

Also, several very desirable plots of Lots near the Central Park, and in other desirable locations.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 602 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on Friday, the 19th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Uniform Coats, Infantry.
Uniform Coats, Artillery.
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry.
Uniform Jackets, Artillery.
Trousers, Footmen's.
Trousers, Horsemen's.
Great Coats, Footmen's.
Great Coats, Horsemen's.
Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Drawers, Canton Flannel.
Drawers, knit.
Shirts, Cotton and Wool Flannel.
Shirts, knit.
Stockings.
Blankets, Woolen, domestic manufacture.
Blankets, India-Rubber.
Ponchos, India-Rubber.
Forage Caps.
Uniform Hats, trimmed.
Bootees, sewed.
Bootees, pegged.
Boots, sewed.
Boots, pegged.
Leather Stocks.
Great Coat Straps.
Brass Letters.
Brass Numbers.
Worsted Sashes.
Brass Scales for N. C. S.
Brass Scales, Sergeants.
Brass Scales, Corporals and Privates.)
Chevrons, Ordnance Sergeants.
Chevrons, Hospital Steward.
Chevrons, Service.
Chevrons, (Infantry,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals
Chevrons, (Artillery,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, (Cavalry,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Hospital Tents and Flies.
Wall Tents and Flies.
Common Tents.
Hospital Tent Poles, sets.
Wall Tent Poles, sets.
Common Tent Poles, sets.
Hospital Tent Pins, large.
Hospital Tent Pins, small.
Shelter Tents.
Wall Tent Pins, large.
Common Tent Pins.
Camp kettles.
Iron Pots.
Mess Pans.
Pick Axes.
Pick Axe Handles.
Felling Axes.
Felling Axe Handles.
Axe Slings.
Camp Hatchets.
Camp Hatchet Handles.
Hatchet Slings.
Spades.
Shovels.
Bed Sacks, double.
Bed Sacks, single.
Mosquito Bars, double.
Mosquito Bars, single.
Stable Frocks.
Engineer Overalls.
National Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Regimental Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Cavalry Standards.
Camp Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Color Cords and Tassels, Artillery and Infantry.
Guidons.
Garrison Flags.
Storm Flags.
Garrison and Storm Flag-Halliards.
Recruiting Flags.
Recruiting Flag-Halliards.
Knapsack complete.
Haversacks complete.
Canteens (tin, covered) complete, with Straps.
Bugles, with extra mouthpieces.
Trumpets, with extra crooks.
Bugle Cords and Tassels, Artillery and Infantry.
Drums complete.
Drum-Heads, batter.
Drum-Heads, Snare.
Drum Snares, sets.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-Sticks, pairs.
Drum-Stick Carriages.
Drum Cases.
Fifes, B, C and E.
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Target-Practice Books.
Sky Blue Kersey, ¾ or 6-4.
Dark Blue Coat Cloth.
Sky Blue Facing Cloth, 6-4.
Scarlet Facing Cloth, 6-4.
Dark Blue Cotton and Wool Flannel, Twilled, ¾.
White Cotton and Wool Flannel, 31 inches.
Canton Flannel, 27 inches.
Heavy Coat Canvas, (for overcoats,) 24 inches.
Coat Canvas, (for body coats,) 24 inches.
Cotton Drills, unbleached, ¾
Cotton Muslin, unbleached, 36 inches.
Black Twilled Silesia, 36 inches.
Black Alpaca.
Brown Holland.
Button-Hole Twist.
Black (machine) Silk, "A."
Black Sewing Silk, (skeins,) "B."
Black Linen Thread, (machine,) 70.
Black Linen Thread, (machine,) 50.
Black Linen Thread, (skeins,) 40.
Basting Cotton, 60-yard spools.
Yellow Cotton (machine) Thread, 900-yard spools.
Scarlet Cotton (machine) Thread, 200-yard spools.
Coat Buttons.
Vest Buttons.
Shirt Buttons.
Suspender Buttons.
Hooks and Eyes.
Wadding, cotton.
Worsted Lace, yellow, 1½, ⅞ and ½ inch.
Worsted Lace, scarlet, 1½, ⅞ and ½ inch.
Worsted Lace, sky blue, 1½, ⅞ and ½ inch.
Worsted Lace, dark blue, 1½, ⅞ and ½ inch.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made—in the latter case at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guaranty, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for)," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

TO IRON WORKERS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
ROTUNDA, PARK, Jan. 22, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and setting in place around the New Reservoir, about 8,200 lineal feet of iron railing. Drawings and specifications can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, Rotunda, Park.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO LARGE AND TWO SMALL bedrooms, with a parlor, in a private family, for a party of three grown persons, four children and nurse, in a good location, west side of the City, a private table, and where there are no other boarders preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,004 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE—A comfortable and convenient house with necessary outbuildings, with one or more acres of land (plenty of fruit would be desirable), within one or two hours from the City by railroad, near a depot and in the neighborhood of good schools. Address K., No. 362 Hudson-st., stating price, with full particulars.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT, A MEdium sized, first-class modern house, with possession March 1; none but principals need answer; must be in a first-class neighborhood. Address HOUSE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL HOUSE pleasantly located, or a lower part of a medium sized house, with improvements. Address, stating rent, locality, &c., W., Box No. 1891 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—FROM THE FIRST MAY next, a 3-story building on Bleecker or Bond-st., between Broadway and the Bowery. Address, Box No. 4,945 New-York Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LIGHT WAGON FOR SALE—BUILT BY Parker; style known as "coal-box;" very handsome and nearly new; price $175. Apply at private stable, No. 6 West 24th-st.

BAKER'S COUGH MIXTURE AND FEVER Cooler, Baker's Rheumatic Balm, and Baker's Croup Alleviator, are four things that no family or household should be ever without. Price $1 per bottle each; also Baker's Kidney and Gravel Remedies will be found invaluable. Price $3. Principal depot No. 154 10th-st., N. Y., near 4th av. Remedies sent to any address in the United States, on receipt of the above amount.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Lots on 4th-av., near 125h-st.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 122d-st., 275 feet west of 1st-av.
Also, plot of 5 lots on 126th and 12ist sts., between 3d and 4th avs. All on good grade and ready for improvement.
Also, 1 lot on 76th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE valuable property situated on the south west corner of Mulberry and Bayard sts., in this City, being 76 feet front on Mulberry and 100 on Bayard-st., including the dry goods, drug-store and hay and feed store on Bayard, with dwellings over, and one dwelling-house on Bayard, and Nos. 67, 69, 69 and 71 Mulberry-st. The property will be sold in one parcel on favorable terms. A part of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. There is an unexpired lease on the same having three years to run, at over $2,100 per annum, which may remain, or be terminated on the 1st May if required. Apply to JOHN S. McCLURE, No. 84 Broad-st., or F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 115 Crosby-st., Executors of the estate of late Alexander McClure, deceased.

TO OWENRS OF DWELLING-HOUSES, —HOUSES WANTED.—We have customers for several first and medium-class dwelling-houses, and invite from responsible parties a list of such property as they desire to sell this Spring, with the cash price. Wanted, a first-class dwelling-house on 34th-st., between 4th and 7th avs., and possession, if possible, within six weeks.
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. —Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, 1864, at the hotel of E. KNIFFEN, (deceased,) Rye Station, on the N. Y. & N. H. Railroad, the following property: one store and two lots of ground, now occupied by B. H. W. Wheaton, as store and Post-office; also a lot of ground containing about two acres, with stables and sheds, nearly new, at Rye Station.
JAS. D. HALSTED,
JONA. KNIFFEN,
Executors of estate of E. Kniffen, deceased.

FOR SALE, PRICE $6,500—HOUSE AND lot No. 203 10th-av., 55 feet north of 23d-st., and directly opposite London Terrace. The house is 20 feet front by 42; containing 15 rooms, all furnished with marble mantels, gas, Croton throughout, first-rate range, bath, wash-tubs, &c., and is very conveniently arranged. The walls on first and second stories are nicely painted. Terms very accommodating. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE STONE-FRONT house in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; also, one stone-front in 33d st., near 3d-av.; both modern. Also, one in Williamsburgh, South 10th-st., and one in 3d-st., next to South 10th; stone basements, Philadelphia brick fronts. Terms easy. Apply to GEORGE C. GODDARD, No. 17 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., A new 2-story basement house, containing 12 rooms, with new barn and outhouses, and with or without five acres of land, with a splendid view of Long Island Sound; with excellent water and a variety of fruit; in sight, and a quarter of a mile from the depot, and the cars run by the door. Inquire of H. LAWRENCE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, full lot, first-class in all respects, situate on 34th-st., between Park and Madison avs., No. 25, one of the best locations in this City. Inquire on the premises, of HAMILTON & RYER, builders, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT WITH bakery, No. 175 42d-st., west of 11th-av.; house 25 by 42. Also, two houses, 11th-st., Nos. 86 and 88, between 6th and 7th avs. Also, a stable in 18th-st., 22 by 131 feet 6 inches. Inquire of SAMUEL LONGSTREET, No. 132 West 16th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BROWNstone front house, 22½x44½, lot 100 feet, well built and in good condition, modern improvements, No. 135 Union-st. Terms easy. Inquire of BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st, N. Y.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The fine large house, with eight lots, on the northeast corner of Evergreen av. and Woodbine-st. For particulars apply to S. S. JONES, No. 33 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or A. M. SUYDAM, on the premises. Terms easy.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 108 EAST THIRTIETH-ST. FOR SALE.—House brown stone, four stories, with all modern improvements, and recently built. Price $14,000. Apply for admission, &c., to the owner, R. GOODMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

VACANT GROUND ON BROADWAY, BEtween 29th and 30th sts., to let or lease; a large piece, equal to about 65x100 feet, in rear, with 1 or more small houses and lots in front on Broadway, for entrance or in addition. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 17 West 27th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE SNUG TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement brick dwelling, 20x40 feet; gas, water, &c.; 12 rooms; lot 20x70 feet; good neighborhood; No. 696 Greenwich-st. Price, $6,500; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars inquire at office North River Insurance Company, No. 202 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 151 EAST 33d-st.; size of lot 18 feet 9 inches by half the block; house 18 feet 9 inches by 46 feet deep; three stories and basement, brown-stone front, high stoop, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of J. EDWARDS, brown-stone yard, East 16th-st., near Avenue A.

A NEAT COTTAGE FOR SALE—ON STAten Island, situated on the Mill Road, ten minutes' walk from Factoryville Landing, containing five rooms, with kitchen attached, good cellar and half an acre of land, with all kinds of choice fruit; price $1,800. Apply to GEORGE W. LOSS, Nos. 70 and 72 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANsion at Perth Amboy, N. J., most eligibly situated, surrounded by shade; fine garden, orchards, greenhouses, graperies, stables, &c., partly furnished. Apply to CHAPMAN & BROS., No. 12 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X38; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 29 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AN ELIGIBLE school property, advantageously located for boarding and day patronage in one of the pleasantest parts of the country; school now in operation. Address MARCUS TULLINS, Box No. 123 Times Office.

CENTRAL PARK FIFTH-AV. LOTS FOR SALE—Two choice lots on the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 63d-st., and one adjoining on 63d-st.; six lots on 63d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house, with all modern improvements, in 24th-st., near 5th-av.; three-story brick house, extension parlor, in East 20th-st., near 2d-av. The owner, D. H. CURTIS, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 17.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—BROWNstone front, No. 342 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; first-class neighborhood. Apply to owners, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 74 East 27th-st., house 25 by 65 feet deep; all the modern improvements. Price, $15,500. Apply to WM. S. CORWIN, No. 900 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE OCEANIC House and buildings at Coney Island. For particulars inquire of or address RICHARD R. BENNETT, Fort Hamilton Post office.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A NEW TWOstory cottage, marble mantles, &c., with five acres of land, river view, good neighborhood, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

TEACHERS CAN HEAR OF THE CHEAPest boarding-school property in New-England, by addressing Rev. IRA PETTIBONE, Winchester Centre, Conn.

A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY BROWNstone front, English basement house and lot on 8th-av., south of 32d-st., in first-rate order. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES, ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca lake, easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of a better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. EARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FARM OF THE LATE ALAN MEAD, deceased, situated in the town of Greenburgh, Westchester

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ILL TREATED ILL TRAVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SCOTCH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—HELVING, &c., THE GALLEY SLAVE OF TOULON—THE TYROLEAN WHEELER—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 495 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—STEREOSCOPTICON AND THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—THE STEREOSCOPTICON; OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—MARIANA.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The effect of Gen. BUTLER'S demonstration against Richmond is described by two refugees, who arrived at Fortress Monroe from that City yesterday, as having been perfectly fearful. Utter consternation and panic seized upon the people of Richmond, which had been almost denuded of troops to reinforce LEE, who was threatened by Gen. MEADE. The citizens stood guard over our prisoners, while the guards went into the fortifications. Our troops on Belle Isle annoyed the rebels very much, by manifestations of joy when the alarm-bell rang.

Advices from Newbern to Feb. 5, left the city perfectly quiet and without apprehension of a renewal of the attack by the rebels. Gen. PICKETT with his force of fifteen thousand North Carolinians, expected to find the place garrisoned by only two thousand Union troops. Discovering his mistake, he determined it to be more discreet to retire than to risk a fight.

By the arrival of the steamer *George Cromwell*, from New-Orleans, we have advices from that city to the 22d inst. There was no military news, but the political excitement was strong. Gen. BANKS had written an important letter to the Free State General Committee, prescribing the qualifications of voters at the election to be held on the 22d inst. On the evening of the 1st inst, the Free State Nominating Convention met for the purpose of fixing upon candidates for State officers, and that body was divided in its choice for Governor between the Hon. MICHAEL HAHN and Hon. B. F. FLANDERS. The friends of the former finally placed their candidate in nomination, when the supporters of Mr. FLANDERS withdrew to another hall, and nominated a separate ticket. The ticket headed by Mr. HAHN is considered, however, to be sure of an election.

By last night's mail we received full files of Richmond papers from Jan. 30 to Feb. 8 inclusive. They are filled with highly interesting intelligence concerning affairs in the Confederacy. The late advance on Richmond was certainly betrayed several days in advance by a deserter from our lines, and the rebel authorities were ready to counteract it. The rebel accounts admit that the late raid upon Newbern was a complete failure, and their forces had fallen back, deeming the place too strong to be successfully assaulted. During the fighting it seems that a rebel Colonel was killed by a negro soldier, who was afterward captured and *immediately hung*. The rebels claim to have repulsed the late advance across the Rapidan of a force from the Army of the Potomac. Gen. LEE officially telegraphs the results of ROSSER'S late raid, which was chiefly made for the capture of supplies, in which he claims it was very successful.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution, by Mr. JONES, directing the Comptroller to lease, at auction, for a term of ten years, all ferries and piers and all real estate yielding no revenue to the City at present. A resolution, by Mr. BYRNE, was adopted, requesting the Comptroller to furnish a statement of the valuation, amount and sources of income and cost of sustaining all the public markets not included in his late communication on the same subject. The Mayor transmitted a communication notifying the board of the Supervisors' request that the Common Council will memorialize Congress for a reimbursement of the moneys advanced in 1861 to equip and arm troops. Mr. OTTIWELL thought the Supervisors were rather cool in making such a request. He was certain the Common Council could take care of itself, and did not need to have the mantle of the Supervisors' care thrown over it. Mr. JONES wished to defer action on the subject, and await the resolution from the Council Board directing a memoralization of Congress. Mr. OTTIWELL said our Congressmen ought to see that we get our own from the Government, and one of them had already taken earnest steps toward recovering the moneys in question. The communication was laid over. The board concurred to appoint a joint committee of ten to make arrangements for celebrating WASHINGTON'S Birthday, and adjourned to the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the Mayor returned unapproved the resolution to pay the six newspaper bills, of $745 each, for publishing the annual report of the clerk of the board for 1863. He says that to publish the report in more than one paper, or two at the most, was extravagant, and concludes his veto message thus: "I am conscious that in the performance of this act I shall not secure the friendship of the parties interested, and shall lose that editorial support so necessary to a public functionary who is determined to do his duty to the community." The annual report of the Superintendent of Unsafe Buildings for 1863 was presented and laid over to be printed. Its most important items are that 1,247 new buildings were commenced last year, of which 1,132 were of brick, stone or iron, and 315 of wood, and 976 of the whole number were completed. During the eight months in 1862 the Unsafe Building Act was in force, only 539 buildings were commenced in the City. The Volunteer Committee presented a new $2,000,000 Bounty Fund Ordinance, which was adopted forthwith, and in five minutes afterward had received the sanction of the Mayor. This rapid action was warranted by the fact of the bill to legalize the loan having received the Governor's signature a few hours before. The committee also presented a report relative to the City quota and recruiting. Under the last call of the President (estimated to be for 300,000 men) our quota is put down at 12,000, and under the previous call for 300,000 men, 18,000, including fifty per cent. for deficiencies; deduct this per-centage and our actual quota is 20,000; against this the Substitute and Relief Committee furnished 1,961, (including 102 whose commutation was paid,) and to the 6th instant, as a Recruiting Committee, they have furnished 4,636 volunteers, and paid 1,189 recalisted men, making a total of 7,843; add 2,500 obtained by draft, and the total is increased to 10,343 men furnished and accounted for on the full quota up to the close of last month. From that time to March 1st—a period of twenty-five days—when the national bounties will cease, the committee estimate that they will enlist 150 men a day, which, added to the previous total, gives a grand total of 14,093, leaving 6,907 and fifty per cent. in addition to be drafted for. Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Live Stock markets are lightly supplied with animals this week, the receipts being 4,352 cattle, 496 calves, 11,132 sheep, and 5,377 hogs, which is an aggregate of 15,000 head less than last week. Clear, cool weather increases the demand, and but for the large stock last week, there would be a dearth now. As it is, the supply is inadequate, and all meat animals are selling at advanced rates. Beef Cattle were nearly all sold at Forty-fourth-street on Monday at ¼c. ℔ lb. above the prices of last week, the average of all kinds being about 10½c. ℔ lb. for the estimated dressed weight.....Sheep are selling well at 7½c. @8c. ℔ lb., live weight, for good lots, and 7c. for thin sheep.....Live hogs sell quickly at much higher rates, fat corn-fed stock bringing 8¼c.@ 8½c. ℔ lb, live weight.

Breadstuffs were in more demand yesterday. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Oats favored sellers. Corn was much cheaper. Provisions were in good request; hog products were advancing. Sugars, Tallow, Tobacco, Hops, Spelter, Wool and Leather were pretty actively sought after. Cotton and Whisky were depressed and declining. Freights were brisker.

Money worked easy yesterday. Gold, 155½; Exchange, 174½@174¾ ℔ cent. Stocks buoyant.

Are Negro Soldiers Southern "Deserters?"

It seems from the debates in the rebel Congress on the proposed amendment to the Act of last session condemning our captured negro soldiers to Slavery, that the Confederates hope, by creating a distinction between free negroes enlisted at the North and negro slaves enlisted at the South, and then persisting stoutly, to force us into an arrangement for a general exchange on their own terms. They are evidently under the impression that we can be induced to enter into a compromise by which, on having the Northern negroes duly exchanged, the Southern negroes shall be left to their fate—that is, remanded to Slavery. And this expectation is, doubtless, strengthened by the speeches of Democratic politicians, and the articles of Democratic newspapers at the North. These latter are even more anxious to get us to abandon the negroes than to secure the release of the white prisoners, as the release of the whites would be simply a gain for humanity, while the abandonment of the blacks would be a precedent that would upset the whole policy of negro enlistment

In support of this they use two arguments, one of which—the worthlessness of negroes as compared to white men—is hardly worth discussing; but the other—that the Confederacy has, by the laws of war, a right to detain and punish its slaves taken in arms against it—on which the Copperhead organs have always relied—is entitled to more attention. On this theory, the South having been recognized as a belligerent by the United States, as well as by foreign nations, we are bound to concede to it the same authority over its deserters, mutineers, or traitors, as any other Power with which we might be at war. By the laws of war, deserters may, if captured in arms against the Power to which their allegiance is due, be dealt with in any manner that their captors may see fit; negro slaves flying into our lines and enlisting in our service stand, we are told, in the position of deserters. They owe to their masters allegiance of a much stronger kind than a soldier ever owes to his Government, inasmuch as their masters own them. The Constitution recognizes this allegiance as binding; and as we acknowledge their masters to be a belligerent Power, the slaves are, if caught in our service, liable to any punishment, from hanging to "paddling," that the Confederate authorities may see fit to inflict upon them, and we have no right even to remonstrate in their behalf.

The nature of belligerent rights has been so much discussed on both sides of the water, since this war began, that it seems almost absurd to say anything further on the subject. But these doubts about the status of the negro troops, and the continued anxiety of a large number of people at the North to find plausible excuse for still further degrading themselves in the Southern cause, prove that the matter still needs overhauling. The point which has just now to be kept in view is that the concession of belligerent rights to an unrecognized Government is not a matter of right but of policy. They are accorded either for the sake of humanity or of convenience, and if neither of these things is subserved by granting them, they are not granted. It is not enough for a Government to exist, to own an army and to be capable of fighting battles in order to claim them. They were not accorded to Hungary by the European Powers; nor to the Sepoys by the English; nor are they now accorded to the Poles, either by Russia or by the Powers most friendly to them. And yet in every one of these cases the insurgents were in possession, and in the case of Poland are still in possession of a formidable military force, and all the machinery of a regular Government. The reason has been simply that nobody's convenience called for the concession, nor would humanity have been benefited by its coming from anybody but Russia.

France and England have accorded them to the South ostensibly to avoid the necessity for treating the Confederate cruisers on the high seas as pirates, or in other words, as a matter of convenience for themselves. They give no other reason, and no other reason is necessary. Nevertheless, in the eyes of these Powers, as well as in our eyes, the Confederates are rebels against the United States Government, and liable to the penalties of treason. If France and England did not think so, it would be their duty to recognize the Confederacy at once. If we did not think so, the war would be the most unjustifiable and criminal enterprise in which any community has ever embarked.

Why then did the United States accord them the rights of belligerents? Simply because the enforcement, in the field and on the sea, of that view of the status of the rebels, which alone justifies hostilities against them, would have been both inconvenient and cruel. We should have been compelled to hang all their captured seamen as pirates, and all their captured soldiers as traitors; but they would have retaliated, and we should then have treated the world to a spectacle of continuous butchery which would have shocked Christendom and have degraded us, without having advanced our cause one jot. But if we had hanged every prisoner that fell into our hands, we should been strictly in our right by the laws of war. European Powers would have conceded it to us, while protesting against it in the name of humanity. Unless the Southern rebels are traitors, we have no excuse for fighting them; and if they are traitors, there is nothing in the books to prevent our executing them. We might *legally* treat them as Russia is treating the Poles, or as the British treated the Sepoys, and no Power in the world would have the right to say one word in their behalf, except by way of intercession.

We have therefore accorded them belligerent rights, for the sake of humanity—in the interest of life and liberty—the only considerations which have, we venture to say, ever influenced our Government in according them to the insurgents; because their concession on any other ground would convert the war into one of barbarous and causeless conquest.

What the advocates of the theory which treats our negro troops as plantation "deserters" now want us to do, however, is to allow this concession, this waver of strict right which we have made in the interest of humanity, to be perverted to the uses of inhumanity, to be made a cloak for the grossest perfidy on our part, and of the grossest barbarity on the part of the South. At this point, we sincerely trust, however, our Government will stop short, and say—for the furtherance of whatever saves suffering and mitigates the horrors of war, we acknowledge you to be belligerents, but, whenever you seek to use this acknowledgment, to multiply its atrocities, by selling men who have once been in our uniform into slavery, we fall back on our rights, and you are rebels still. We grant you everything that will make war less barbarous and revolting—nothing that will make it more so; everything that is consistent with our position as an honorable and Christian people—nothing that is inconsistent with it. As long as we refrain from acting on our theory of your status, you must refrain from acting on your theory of the status of the negroes. On any other basis than this, all negotiation as to the exchange of prisoners would be either disgraceful to us or a great mockery.

The Atlanta and Her Captors—Distribution of the Prize-Money.

A decision, embracing several novel and interesting points, has just been rendered by Judge SPRAGUE, in the United States District Court of Boston, in the case of the capture of the rebel ram *Atlanta*, and the distribution of the prize-money to the captors. The finding adjudges one-half the net proceeds of the prize ($350,829 26) to the captors, and decides these to be the monitor *Weehawken*, which was the vessel that caused the surrender, the monitor *Nahant*, which was present during the conflict, without actually taking part, and the gunboat *Cimmerone*, which lay off at signal distance.

The main and difficult point to decide was whether the entire value of the prize should go to the captors, or half to them and half to the Government. This involved the examination of the comparative strength of the combatants, since the act prescribes that if the prize was equal or superior to "the vessel or vessels making the capture," it goes wholly to the captors; if of inferior force, it is divided between the officers and men making the capture. In regard to this point, Judge SPRAGUE arrived promptly at the conclusion that the force of the two monitors combined was superior to that of the *Atlanta*, and this considering the *means* the vessels possessed rather than the *use* made of them. The following are the principal points in the comparison of relative strength:

"I am satisfied that for offence and defence, the two monitors with their batteries, acting together, at the same time and under one command, must be considered of superior force to the *Atlanta*. They were each of 844 tons, and the *Atlanta* of about 1,000 tons. They had, one, eighty-four, and the other eighty-five men, and the *Atlanta* 143 men. The effective power of large ordnance against iron-clads has not yet been fully tested by experience, and in the present state of our knowledge the actual effect of the shot of the *Weehawken* must have much influence in forming our opinion. I am constrained to think that two fifteen-inch and two eleven-inch smooth-bore Dahlgrens, mounted on two vessels, capable of taking separate positions, are superior for offence to two seven-inch and two six-inch rifled Brooks' in one vessel. And in case of a fight on the decks, by boarding or otherwise, we had the superiority of men. As to defence, the *Atlanta* presented a larger surface than the monitors, and could be more easily hit; and the result showed that the walls of her sides and her pilot-house, however strong, were not in fact a protection against the shot of the monitors at that range. We do not know by experiment how well our hulls and turrets would have resisted her shot, but a construction which avoids shot is an element to be calculated, as well as one which resists shot. Indeed, neither the agent of the captors, in his argument, nor the two commanders, in their depositions, appear to contend or to give an opinion that the *Atlanta* was equal or superior to the two monitors."

It being decided that the capturing force was superior in strength to the prize, the next point for decision was whether the *Weehawken* alone ought not to be considered the captor, since it was that vessel which fired all the shots that were fired, and it was her shots that disabled the *Atlanta*. Judge SPRAGUE, however, decided against this claim, and adjudged that the *Nahant* should be considered a participator in the conflict of forces. It was the *Nahant* that the *Atlanta* fired at; she is, therefore, to be considered as having drawn off the fire of the enemy, and engaged its offensive force, so far aiding her consort; and, besides, it was known to those on board the *Atlanta* that the *Nahant* was coming upon her at full speed, reserving her fire though within easy range, and this must have contributed powerfully to their demoralization and surrender. The inclusion of the *Nahant*, therefore, with the *Weehawken*, as one of the "vessels making the capture," would seem to be an equitable decision; but what is not so easy to understand is the further inclusion of the *Cimmerone* as one of the captors. The only possible authority for it is a very stringent construction of the section of the act providing that "when one or more vessels of the navy shall be within signal distance of another making a prize, all shall share in the prize." But the Judge at the outset decided to exclude the *Cimmerone* in determining the relative force of the captors and the prize. She took no part in the engagement, and would, of course, have been perfectly helpless in the absence of the ironclads. The decision making her a constructive participant in the capture, and a sharer in the distribution of a prize, would have been quite in rule, had it been a contest of wooden vessels; but considering the novel character of the warfare, we should think justice dictated a discrimination.

THE FARCE OF REBEL "RE-ENLISTMENT."—The rebels have lately been getting up a great hulabaloo about the "reënlistment" of their troops, and the files of Richmond papers are filled with announcements of the reënlistment of regiments and brigades *en masse*, while the reports of the proceedings of the rebel Congress contain numerous votes of thanks to different organizations for their "patriotism." Now, considering that the rebel Congress had already *voted* the whole Confederate army into a continuation of service "for the war," these reënlistments are a very pretty joke indeed. We think we see through this mockery: the rebel leaders have been alarmed at the significant contrast presented by the spontaneous patriotism of the veteran regiments of the Union armies in voluntarily coming forward for another term of service, and the despotic measures they (the rebels) were compelled to use, and they have resorted to this dodge for the purpose of spreading a thin veneer over the rotton fabric. Another part of the same shallow system is to represent that there are but few reënlistments among the Union armies. "Reënlistments," says the *Examiner* of the 8th inst., "*progress slowly in the Yankee camps*. They have been surprisingly numerous and enthusiastic in ours. The two facts supply a good augury for the decisive campaign of 1864. We have no evidence that enlistments are going on with alacrity in the enemy's camp. On the contrary a new draft is proclaimed, which is *the last expedient that can be employed for recruiting depleted ranks*." We are doubtless greatly to be pitied at having to resort to this "last expedient;" but what are we to think of the "last expedient" to which the rebels have been forced to come. Here is what the journal just cited says in another column on the rebel Conscription Bill:

"It is currently reported that the House of Representatives yesterday passed its military bill. The bill is described as wild and impracticable to the point of insanity. After much discussion about *exemptions, they were all stricken out, with the exception, we suppose, of the members*. Such a law as this means one of two things, the destruction of society, or its subjection to the holders of Executive offices. *Either horn is sufficient to deal the death-blow to the cause of the South*. Now, the only hope of the country is in the Senate. The constitution of that body, in our organic system, was expressly designed to prevent rash, extreme, or corrupt legislation. Now, if ever, is the time to fulfill its constitutional and legitimate functions. We hope, what we have a right to believe, that a body of the State, constituted as the Senate, cannot partake the feelings which appear to agitate the House. We will abstain from qualifying the course of the last-named assembly, further than to say that it appears to be *in that delirium which sometimes precedes the dissolution of parliamentary bodies and of States, as it does the last agonies of individuals*."

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK UNDER THE DRAFT.—The report of the County Volunteer Committee, presented yesterday to the Board of Supervisors, presents some important facts regarding the military deficit of New-York under the various calls for men up to the 10th of March. The quota of the State under the President's last call has not yet been made public by the Provost-Marshal-General; but the board, by an estimate based upon the quota allotted to New-York, under the previous call for 300,000, has been able to fix what the number required from this City will be. From this estimate the following aggregates result:

Estimated quota under the call of 200,000 men	20,000
Deduct volunteers	14,093
Deficiency to be supplied by draft, if not delayed beyond March 1	5,907
Add one-half for deficiency	2,954
Total in case of draft	8,861

It thus appears that this City has nearly *nine thousand* men to raise between now and the 10th of March, and the total deficit will be drafted for at that time. The committee state they are satisfied that the quota of the City of New-York, under the several calls of the President heretofore issued, have been fixed at altogether too large a figure. This arises from the estimates taking in a floating population probably amounting to 200,000 souls, who are counted as part of the City population, but who cannot be held liable to draft here. It follows that the residents proper of the county are compelled to furnish from their own number in case of draft, men sufficient to supply the number added to our quota because of the presence of this floating population in this City. It is stated that due representations on this subject have been made in the proper quarter. An additional appropriation for two millions, to be expended under the committee, for the raising of volunteers, as heretofore, has also been passed, and there is now no reason why volunteering should not go on briskly during the brief period that remains.

RICHMOND MENACED AND MISSED.—There appears to be *one* golden opportunity a year for capturing Richmond; but though this opportunity has been twice within our reach, we have missed it both times. Last year we had it when STONEMAN got within the rebel works of Richmond, and finding it all but deserted, could have entered and burnt it, and taken off JEFF. DAVIS to boot, but failed to do so. There appears to have been another equally good opportunity the other day, when the Peninsula expedition got as far as the Chickahominy, threw the rebel capital, which was again almost stripped of troops, into a blaze of excitement, and retired before obstacles that would never have retarded a soldier of the stamp of JOHN BUFORD. Of course, we can't hope to *repeat* such experiments, for the rebels forewarned will be forearmed; but it is tantalizing to think *what* a slip was here 'twixt the cup and the lip.

EMPLOYMENT FOR REBEL PRISONERS AND POSSIBLE RETALIATION.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 8th inst., contains the following editorial observations on a recent article in this journal:

"Among the papers received by last truce boat was the NEW-YORK TIMES, which has an editorial calling on its Government to place the Confederate prisoners at work on certain internal improvements. Such conduct would enable the Confederate Government to retaliate in exactly the way that the present wants of the country most require. The Yankee prisoners put at work down South during the coming Summer would experience some of the blessing of the 'Sunny South,' of which they are at present totally ignorant. With the thermometer at 90 and 100 degrees in the shade, the Yankees would soon curse the TIMES for its economical recommendation."

The rebel journal takes a fairer view of possible retaliation than many of our Copperhead cotemporaries, who have attributed to the rebels the novel *retaliation* of putting our prisoners to work on the Charleston fortifications or other warlike employments. The proposition to put our prisoners to work *in the same sense* in which we proposed to put the rebel prisoners to work need not alarm anybody. It would be no more than our soldiers have done already in Virginia, Tennessee South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, where the severest military labors have been borne by them at "80 or 100 in the shade." But we fancy the rebels would do no such thing; for the experiment would serve to knock away the underpinning from one of the cardinal doctrines in support of Slavery, namely, that white men cannot work in the latitudes of the Southern States. They would much rather keep our captives in idleness than do *that*.

THE LIGHTS GOING OUT.—The rebel papers are in a flutter of excitement at the prospect that the newspapers of the Confederacy will be compelled to suspend their publication. "The Congress of the Confederate States," says one of them, "have gotten into a pet of passion with some of the newspapers, and in the efforts to punish the offending journals, are about to cover the land with darkness and ignorance." It appears that there are now in the whole of rebeldom but about thirty-five daily papers. The rest have all died out, for though the South has a great supply of *rags*, it has a very small stock of paper. Considering the ungrammatical, illogical and lying character of these Southern sheets generally, we don't know that the world would lose much if the rest of the thirty-five were to follow suit. The maxim *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* can only apply to them in the sense that "there's nothing good to be said of them except that they are dead."

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The peculiarities of GOUNOD'S music have become so familiar to the artists who sing the various *rôles* in "Faust," that that opera is now presented in a manner that leaves little to be desired, and is infinitely more clear and direct than on the first night. This is especially the case in the part of the hero himself. It required several performances to accustom Signor MAZZOLENI to the vagueness of some of the melodic forms, and to the mysticism that hangs so suggestively about the music of the opening scene. He has now made himself at home in the *rôle*, and it gains new strength not merely from thoroughness of study, but from intelligence of interpretation. Signor BIACHI, as *Mephistopheles*, has also vastly improved. The rondo in the second act is full of diabolical enthusiasm. It is sung with superb effect by this young and very excellent artist. If the serenade came in any other part of the opera than the fourth act, it would certainly be encored. It is one of the best executed and quaintest numbers in the opera. Signor BELLINI, we need scarcely say, has been a very valuable addition to the cast. The death of *Valentine* is a fine dramatic sketch, with musical touches of high emotional import. It requires a first-class artist to do full justice to it. The ladies in this opera saved it on the first night, and we need only say that Miss KELLOGG is still supreme as *Marguerite*, Miss SULZER is good as *Siebel* and Miss STOCKTON acceptable as *Martha*. The performance last night was witnessed by an audience that occupied every nook and corner of the house. On Friday next "Faust" will be again repeated, after which it is to be withdrawn to make room for novelties.

There will be no opera to-night in consequence of the necessary preparations for the Arion Ball to-morrow night. The members of the Arion Society, by the way, came out in great force last night. Nearly all of them sang in the Soldiers' Chorus of the fourth act.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—America is by no means productive of great pianists. Her specialty seems to be pretty girls, with pretty voices, who get on pretty well until their mothers or their fathers, or their brothers, or their lovers spoil them. To be sure we have several excellent pianists; Mr. GOTTSCHALK, in in his way, is without a rival; Mr. WM. MASON, too, is a fair representative of an entirely opposite school; then there is Mr. PATTISON, who, for a couple of years, has so steadily improved that he is in a fair way to reach the highest ground of art; and Mr. HARRY SANDERSON and ERT H. WOOD, and a few others whose names are not momentarily memorable. The list however, is so brief that we hail with satisfaction the addition of a new name. This was certainly accomplished on Monday evening, when Mr. ALBERT H. PEASE made his début in America—the land of his birth. The gentleman has studied extensively in Germany, and is, we believe, a pupil of HANS VON BULOW, the chief of the modern school of pianism. He has certainly profited by good instruction, and can boast of a fine mastery of technical difficulties combined with fair strength. His left hand is singularly bold and free, and was excellently illustrated in the octave passages of the "Tannhauser March." The entire repertoire of the piano is, of course, open to a gentleman of Mr. PEASE'S attainments. What further instruction he needs will come best from experience—from that self-criticism which all intelligent people exercise when they are brought face to face with the public, and feel, as the greatest must, a sense of inadequacy. Much of Mr. PEASE'S knowledge requires to be crystallized. It is at present in a somewhat fragmentary condition. The study of the schools seldom gives fluent continuity of thought; it only supplies the material. This material Mr. PEASE possesses, and the rest may fairly be left to himself. The début was a success that must have been peculiarly gratifying to the gentleman, inasmuch as his honors were borne off in the presence of nearly all the leading pianists of the metropolis. Mme. VAN ZANDT, Mr. HIMMER, the German tenor, and Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the popular song-writer, assisted in the vocal department. Signor ARDITI accompanied.

The Clara Clarita Controversy.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 8, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As Mr. DICKERSON has seen fit, in your paper of this date, to refer to a conversation had with me at the Union Club, on the subject of the machinery of Mr. JEROME'S yacht, the *Clara Clarita*, and to his reference to only a portion of the conversation must have arisen from a supposition that the remainder was immaterial to the question. I deem it but proper, both in justice to truth as well as to Mr. DICKERSON'S reputation as an engineer, to recapitulate the entire conversation.

Mr. DICKERSON, after stating that the machinery was not such as was calculated to develop extraordinarily the fine qualities of the yacht—but that he was blameless for it, further than regarded its adaptation—answered my inquiry as to what speed could be got out of the vessel with her "adapted machinery" by the reply, that she would make 11 to 12 knots an hour, (a statement, by-the-by, which, when I made it to Mr. JEROME, so surprised him as to occasion the exclamation, that "if she could not go faster than that, he would scuttle her.) But, continued Mr. DICKERSON, with such machinery as could be put in the boat, giving me the entire control of its construction, I will guarantee a speed of 15 to 17 knots; and further, the new machinery will require but twenty feet of the length of the vessel, in lieu of the two-thirds of her capacity occupied by the present "adaptation." Now, leaving aside the fact of Mr. DICKERSON'S denial that he was present at the trial-trip, and that the engine was worked by him, and therefore that its capacities were never fairly tested—the value of which denial may be ascertained by reference to the subjoined correspondence—it appears to me but fair to calculate, that as Mr. JEROME'S yacht, with an estimated speed of twelve knots, went at the extraordinary rate of about half a knot, until she met the tide, when she went backward, it appears, I say, but fair to calculate that with Mr. DICKERSON'S improved machinery, she would not have gone much faster than Mr. DICKERSON'S minimum of steam success, a Government vessel. In conclusion, I fear that when Mr. DICKERSON admitted, for the purpose of his discussion with the Navy Department, that he was "profoundly ignorant of a steam-engine, and supposed a cylinder-head to be a full-moon," he made an admission, of which it will be extremely difficult to disabuse the public, if his future engineering efforts continue to be crowned with the brilliant success of his "adaptation" of the machinery of the *Clara Clarita*.

Yours, very truly, E. RIGGS.

MR. RIGGS TO CAPT. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

Capt. Alex. Smith:

DEAR SIR: Will you please to state who were on board at the trial trip of the *Clara Clarita*; who worked the engine, who assisted, and about how long you were out?

Yours, &c., E. RIGGS.

CAPT. SMITH'S REPLY.

FEB. 8, 1864.

E. Riggs, Esq:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your favor of this date, I would state that there was on board the *Clara Clarita* on her trial trip, Mr. E. N. DICKERSON, Mr. T. F. ROWLAND and WARREN E. HILL, of the Continental Works; Mr. FOULKES, the builder of the yacht; Mr. JEROME, the owner; Mr. WM. ROWLAND, the joiner, some of the mechanics of the Continental Works, and the ship's company for the day.

We were underway two hours and a half, the engine being run by Mr. DICKERSON, assisted by Messrs. HILL and ROWLAND.

This, I believe, answers all your questions, yet I beg to add, that which seemed to me important, viz: that five weeks previously, I was instructed to get up steam, which I did, and Mr. DICKERSON worked the engine at the dock several hours.

I also desire to inform you, that on Saturday last, in a conversation with Mr. T. F. ROWLAND, of the Continental Works, he informed me that what Mr. JEROME had written (referring to his communication in the TIMES of Saturday last,) was all true. I have been in command of the *Clara Clarita* since the 16th day of August last, and I have never known anything to have been done appertaining to her machinery, except under the direction of Mr. DICKERSON. For so small a matter as a bilge-pump, which I required, Mr. ROWLAND informed me that he would be obliged to consult Mr. DICKERSON. Yours, &c.

ALEX. M. SMITH,
Commanding Yacht *Clara Clarita*.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Guerrillas Dispersed—A Dispatch from Gen. Foster.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The following dispatch has been received here:

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 8.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. FOSTER telegraphs from KNOXVILLE, under date of yesterday, that an expedition sent against THOMAS and his band of Indians and whites at Quallatown has returned completely successful. They surprised the town, killed and wounded 215, took 50 prisoners, and dispersed the remainder of the gang in the mountains. Our loss was 2 killed and 6 wounded.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

From Porto Rico.

By the arrival of the schooner *Oriental*, Capt. BURMEISTER, from St. Johns, P. R., we have advices from that place to Jan. 30. Two regiments had just arrived from the old country, and 400 men sailed on the 22d ult. for St. Domingo. The British frigate *Immortalité* had been to Vieques or Crab Island to recognize the Spanish flag. Sugar is high and not much made, in consequence of the heavy rains. Two animals, called the manita, were captured by a Mr. LATIMER, and are now alive and well in his possession. He will present them to the Central Park Commissioners, provided they will send for them.

The Reception of Gen. Meade in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Gen. MEADE, whose health has recovered since he has been in this city, is holding a reception to-day at Independence Hall.

A large number of citizens are paying their respects to the hero of Gettysburgh.

Mayor HENRY tendered him the freedom of the city in a patriotic speech, to which Gen. MEADE replied with becoming modesty, giving the credit of his fame to the bravery of his officers and men.

Arrival of United States Supply Steamer Newbern.

The United States supply steamer *Newbern*, Commander HARRIS, arrived at this port last evening from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and twenty-four hours from Fortress Monroe. The following is her list of officers:

Acting Master and Ex-Officer, Robert T. Holley; Acting Master, Joseph H. Richardson; Acting Ensigns, Charles Millet, C. H. Sawyer, and G. W. Dinsmore; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John E. Cobb; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. H. Cushing; Captain's Clerk, Thomas J. Benjamin; Paymaster's Clerk, Eagleton Hanson; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Isaac Maples; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, John E. Cooney; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, F. C. Lomas, S. J. Hoffman and S. W. Leatham; Acting Master's Mates, John P. Jones, Adolphus G. Sandergreen, Fred. W. Colton and Joshua Cook, Jr.; Mail Agent, John F. Jones.

The New-Foundland Telegraph Line.

COVE, N. F., Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The telegraph line is still obstructed. We are looking hourly for it to be repaired. The weather is now fine. There is a strong northwest wind.

Robbery.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The dry goods store of GEORGE PECK was entered last night and robbed of silks and shawls valued at $12,000.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The case of GREENE C. BRONSON and others, complainants, and the Lacrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, respondents, is up in the United States Supreme Court to-day from last week.

The New-York Times, Wednesday, February 10, 1864.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

THE WHISKY TAX.

Applications addressed to members of the Military, to show the unfairness to merchants who have, in the course of their business purchased whisky on which it is heavily as sixty cents per gallon, and the impolicy of alienating influential war Democrats and Republicans, likewise in regular trade, by thrusting their legitimate commercial operations ruinous to them, are producing effect, and it would now seem that the Senate amendment of the whisky tax bill may be adopted by the House.

GEN. SICKLES ORDERED TO ARKANSAS.

The President has acceded to the wishes of the State Conventionists in Arkansas, and ordered Gen. Steele to hold the election on the day designated by them. In other respects he has renewed his instructions to Gen. Steele, and to make sure of averting conflict between the military and civil power, he has commissioned Gen. Sickles to go to Arkansas, with full and discretionary authority to keep things straight generally. It is expected that there will be a collision between Steele and Sickles.

EDUCATION OF NEGROES AT NORFOLK.

Gen. Butler has commenced the establishment of a common school system in Norfolk and at Fortress Monroe, precisely like that of Massachusetts. It will insure the education of hundreds of colored children.

ARREST OF THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE WARRANT BUREAU.

The offence alleged against G. A. HENDERSON, Chief Clerk of the Warrant Bureau in the Treasury Department, is of charging and accepting commissions for giving precedence to warrants waiting payment on his desk, out of their order and in violation of law. He was brought here from New-York last evening by one of Col. BAKER's detectives, and is now in confinement.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ASKING RECOGNITION.

Commissioners from the Dominican Republic, which was suppressed by Spain in 1861, are here applying to be recognized as belligerents. Mr. SEWARD laid the case before the cabinet to-day. It did not receive very considerate treatment.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

CABINET MINISTERS AND THE PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR.

The Speaker of the House has appointed, as the Select Committee on Mr. PENDLETON's bill, authorizing Cabinet ministers to occupy seats on the floor of the House, Messrs. Pendleton, of Ohio; Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Morrill, of Vermont; Mallory, of Kentucky; Kasson, of Iowa; Ganson, of New-York, and Blaine, of Maine.

THE PAYMENT OF THE CLAIMS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Official documents show that during the year 1862, thirteen thousand five hundred claims of deceased and discharged soldiers were settled at the Treasury Department. The number settled during 1863 was forty-five thousand seven hundred; and there remained on hand unsettled on the 1st of January last seventy-four thousand six hundred. By the middle of next August all claims now in the Second Auditor's office, when the necessary evidence can be obtained, will be settled. But as a bill has passed the House giving increased facilities, which will doubtless soon be concurred in by the Senate, the causes of delay will in a great measure be removed.

THE PROHIBITION OF SPECIE GAMBLING.

Senator SUMNER's bill, introduced to-day, prohibits speculative transactions in gold, makes all time sales of specie or foreign exchange null and void, and partial payments thereupon reclaimable by suit; and it is made the duty of District-Attorneys to prosecute such suits, the money reclaimed going in equal parts to the informer, the District Attorney and the United States Treasury. All checks and drafts not payable at sight, given in such transactions, are made void, excepting when they have passed into the hands of a third person ignorant of the agreement; but the person making the sale, may, at any time within the year, bring suit for the recovery of the full amount from the person to whom it was made.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The joint resolution which Senator ANTHONY has introduced, to repeal a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, passed March, 1861, and which is now before the Judiciary Committee, is as follows:

"ARTICLE 13. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress the power to abolish or interfere in any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said States."

This resolution was approved March 2, 1861, and submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification, the assent of three-fourths of them being necessary to make it a part of the Constitution. But owing to the breaking out of the rebellion, there was no general action of the Legislatures upon the subject. The resolution was one of the compromises proposed by the House Select Committee.

GAY AND FESTIVE.

There have been a greater number of large, brilliant and distinguished evening parties during the present season than in any former one during the last three years. Last night there were four or five, including those of the Spanish Minister and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury FIELD.

The Deplorable Affair at the Produce Exchange.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One part of your account of the tragic affair at the Produce Exchange, on Monday, was evidently written by an eye-witness, and is correct in every particular. The part referred to is that from the beginning of the sketch to and including the paragraph ending with the sentence giving the nativity and age of Mr. TIBBETTS.

Another portion is as evidently written by one who did not witness the affair, and is, consequently, incorrect as well as unjust and offensive in the statement that all the gentlemen present should be exempt from the draft, as they acted in a cowardly manner during the struggle betwixt the officer and Mr. TIBBETTS. That there was alarm is not questioned, as there well might be, the cause being a frenzied man striking and slashing wildly around him with a dirk-knife. Two gentlemen who were aiding the officer were hurt, and others aided him as soon as possible. You will find this correctly stated in the first part of your report, which is entirely unobjectionable.

There was alarm but no cowardice.

CORN MERCHANT.

The *amende* is willingly made. The first part of our sketch of the unfortunate affair—which "Corn Merchant" indorses as correct in every particular—was written by our regular representative on the floor of the Produce Exchange, who was an eye-witness of the whole scene on Change. The objectionable portion of the report was based on apparently reliable representations made in the presence of one of our local reporters, who was not at the Produce Exchange at all, and who only repeated what he had heard others say, without the slightest intention to reflect unjustly on the conduct of anybody. Beyond this explanation we have the willing assertion of Officer BENNER that aid was promptly rendered him by some of the gentlemen present.

CONDITION OF THE ACCUSED AND HIS VICTIM.

No further investigation was made yesterday in the case of LUTHER C. TIBBETTS, the produce broker, who was arrested on Monday for seriously stabbing Officer BENNER, of the First Precinct, a full account of which was published in the TIMES of yesterday. Several of TIBBETTS' friends and relatives called at the Tombs yesterday to see him, all of whom seemed desirous to render him all the aid in their power. Dr. SIMMONS, Assistant Physician of the City Prison, thinks the injuries inflicted by the Policeman, with his club, on the head of his prisoner, while he was trying to effect his arrest, will not prove fatal. The same physician is of the opinion, also, that TIBBETTS is temporarily insane. Last evening, the wounded officer was reported to be quite comfortable, considering his severe wounds, and hopes are entertained that he will survive.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

BILLS NOTICED.

To perfect the amendment of the Constitution, providing for five Commissioners of Appeals.

To amend the charter of the New-York Warehouse and Security Company.

To punish the carrying of deadly weapons.

Concerning the rights of persons in the military and naval service of the United States.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the charter of the New-York College for Women.

BILLS PASSED.

Perfecting the amendment to the Constitution to secure to soldiers of this State the right to vote.

On motion of Mr. LAIMBEER, the Metropolitan Police Bill was made the special order for Thursday, at noon, by a two-thirds vote.

ASSEMBLY.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Major-Gen. HANCOCK, of the Second Army Corps. He was welcomed by the Speaker, and responded by stating that the object of his visit to Albany was to procure enlistments for the New-York regiments under his command.

The session was mainly spent in Committee of the Whole.

No important bills were acted upon.

EVENING SESSION.

A resolution was adopted to print 4,000 extra copies of Gen. DIX's letter relative to the condition of the Park Barracks and the soldiers on Riker's Island.

The Governor's Message being the special order, Mr. PITTS, of Orleans, spoke at length in criticism of that document.

Adjourned.

(Advertisement.)

THE SCIENCE OF THE AGE. POLITICAL ECONOMY. In this crisis of History, showing that every man, woman, and child should understand the principles of a Free Government,

THE BOOK FOR THE HOUR IS

E. D. MANSFIELD'S POLITICAL MANUAL,

12mo, cloth. Price, $1.

A book of reference for every Library.

A text-book for every School.

BARNES & BURR,

Nos. 51 and 53 John-st., New-York.

Coughs.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *Lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay Irritation which induces Coughing, having a *direct* influence to the affected parts. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

Once Used in a Family,

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF

BECOMES A STANDARD REMEDY.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines

To Rent, by

HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,

Three doors below Broome-st.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

A CHALLENGE TO TEST.

There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE

propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!!

All persons afflicted with this dangerous disease need no longer be troubled about being cured.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS

is so constructed on scientific principles as to promote a RADICAL CURE at once. The action of this instrument is entirely different from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN, and EASY. No pressure on the back or cord, and is easily made stronger or lighter, as the patient desires. Ruptured persons should not be a day without it. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Pamphlets free. A lady attendant in the Ladies' Department. Sold by

GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Leslie's Ginger Wine.

A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.

For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,

Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Universal Clothes Wringer.

With Cog-wheels, warranted.

53,813 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-Machines.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, machine-sewing of every description done in the best manner.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 69 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No 207 Centre-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.

Office No. 505 Broadway.

Hotel Arrivals.—A Complete List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 2 A. M., will be published every morning in the *Daily News.*

MARRIED.

SANDARS—HALL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Edward Jessup, JOSEPH B. SANDARS, of Spuyten Duyvel, to ALICE, daughter of the late James Hall, of Loughborough, England.

SERVIN—FORBES.—At Warwick, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 7, by Rev. F. H. Vanderveer, assisted by Rev. Isaac D. Cole, JOHN L. SERVIN, of New-York City, to SALLIE A., daughter of the late Abraham Forshee, of the former place.

DIED.

ELLS.—On Monday, Feb. 8, after a short illness, Mrs. CATHARINE G. ELLS, widow of the late Mr. Samuel Ells, in the 68th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 61 East 23d-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 8, JESSIE M. HORNE, a native of Lonforgan, Scotland.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mrs. L. Smith, No. 419 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

For a year and six months a volunteer nurse in the hospitals at Washington.

☞ Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

LIESE.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, of congestion of the lungs, NETTIE MOORE, only daughter of Frederick G. and Emma L. Liese, aged 7 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 34 New-st., Newark, N. J. Interment at Mount Pleasant.

MILLER.—At Pine's Bridge, Westchester County, on Monday morning, Feb. 8, BENJAMIN D. MILLER, M. D., in the 48th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the M. E. Church, Pine's Bridge, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will be in attendance to meet the morning train on the Harlem Railroad at Mount Kisko. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MOLLER.—On Monday, Feb. 8, of hemorrhage of the lungs, WILLIAM H. MOLLER, son of Peter Moller, Esq., aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of Kane Lodge No. 454, F. & A. M., and of the Seventy-first and Seventh Regiments N. Y. S. N. G., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 297 5th-av., on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M.

KANE LODGE No. 454, F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to attend, without insignia, the funeral of our brother, WILLIAM H. MOLLER, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 297 5th-av. By order of

THOMAS S. SOMERS, Master.

(Attest.) JAMES M. TIGER, Secretary.

RAYMOND.—At Chazy, Clinton County, on Friday, Feb. 5, HARVEY RAYMOND, aged 41 years.

SEGOINE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb 8, MARY, widow of the late James Segoine, in the the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Standerwick, Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, MARY, wife of Martin E. Thompson, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3½ P. M., from No. 112 West 12th-st.

WICKHAM.—On Monday, Feb. 8, JOSEPH D., son of Daniel H. and Ruth Wickham, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 131 West 11th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

WHITLOCK.—At Rising Sun, Ind., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, JULIA BROWN, widow of the late William Whitlock, of this City, in the 82d year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 163.—Feb. 9, 1864.

26, 24, 59, 74, 70, 44, 16, 15, 34, 32, 47, 25, 40.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 164.—Feb. 9, 1864.

11, 67, 29, 34, 18, 30, 62, 28, 74, 73, 47, 75, 69.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 67—Feb. 9, 1864.

53, 14, 20, 57, 45, 33, 30, 21, 68, 72, 3, 15, 52.

CLASS 68—Feb. 9, 1864.

78, 72, 50, 17, 39, 23, 5, 51, 21, 24, 9, 35, 61.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.

Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular; and whenever an obstruction takes place, the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions with each box—the Price One Dollar per box, or six boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills sent by mail promptly, by remitting to the Proprietors. Sold by Druggists generally.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,

No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY

from Rev. Francis Lobdell, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 21, 1864.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I have used it when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throat, for many years, and never, in a single instance, has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed.

Entirely unsolicited, I send you this testimonial, which you are at liberty to use in any way you choose. Perhaps the Balsam does not affect all persons alike, but it always removes my hoarseness, and fits me for the minister's hard-working day—the Sabbath.

Very truly yours, FRANCIS LOBDELL.

For sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & Co., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

GOLD NECKLACES, FOR MISSES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HILTON'S BOOK AND JOB PRINTING Offices will be open for business at the old stand, No. 11 Spruce-st., this morning, under the charge of H. L. ANTHONY.

BURDICK'S WINDOW BLIND SLAT Locks keep the slats of the blinds at any desired angle, and securely locks them when shut. For sale at all hardware stores, and by the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 544 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., sole agents.

DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816

BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.

Lightning Calculator,

Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,

Harlem, 128th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Iconsulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of acure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE,

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DR. WISHART'S

DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
HAVE BEEN CURED
HAVE BEEN CURED
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
IN THE YEAR 1863.
IN THE YEAR 1863.

Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs; but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases has a good effect; but how to combine its medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, Penn., the proprietor of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and has been put in bottles, patented by the United States Government. We say to the afflicted that Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial will produce the INVIGORATION OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, THE STRENGTHENING OF THE DEBILITATED SYSTEM, THE PURIFICATION AND ENRICHMENT OF THE BLOOD, which must expel from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds. While this is effected by the powerful alterative (changing from disease to health) properties of the Tar Cordial, its healing and renovating principle is also acting upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving the pain, subduing inflammation and restoring a healthful tendency. Let this twofold power, the healing and the strengthening, continue to act in conjunction with nature's constant recuperative tendency, and the patient is saved, if he has not too long delayed to resort to the means of cure.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE
IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is a great and effectual remedy for

BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.

Thousands have been cured of the above disease when all hope of ever receiving relief was gone.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.

LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS

are speedily cured by the use of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial: it does its work at once, and the patient is cured before other medicines would have had time to have any beneficial effect.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial will purify the blood and cleanse it of all scrofulous matter that is constantly breeding sores internal and external. Saltrheum, sore legs and all skin diseases are especially cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it is good to be applied internal and external in the above cases, as it has great power to heal where it comes in contact with the human flesh.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

is a great remedy for chronic croup and diphtheria, which is sending thousands and thousands of children to a premature grave. It can be cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

Out of ten thousand cases where it has been tried in the past two years, it has never missed a case where it was taken in time. All families should have it on hand, as it gives instant relief in croup and diphtheria.

ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial gives instantaneous relief in cases of asthma and whooping cough. It often cures whooping before it runs half its course, as it acts at once upon the phlegm and mucus, and expels them from the throat, and the sufferer is relieved. In case of asthma use Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills with the Cordial, as they have never been known to fail to cure that disease.

Beware counterfeits. The genuine has the name of the proprietor and a pine tree blown in the bottle. All others are spurious imitations. Price, $1 per bottle, or $6 per dozen.

Sold by all respectable druggists and storekeepers.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART.

Store and office, No. 16 North 2d-st.,

Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-YORK AGENCY AT

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GUROWSKI'S NEW BOOK.

DIARY FOR 1863.

Is published to-day, and will stir up the dry bones of the competent and intrigants all the way through the land, and make a sensation generally.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

GUROWSKI'S DIARY FOR 1863.

A new volume by Count Adam Gurowski, containing a Diary of Political and Military Events and Transactions in the Cabinet and in the Field, for the year of 1863.

HE THROWS VITRIOL right and left, and his words burn wherever they touch.—*New-York Herald.*

GUROWSKI WITH A SHARP PENCIL.

DIARY FOR 1863.

For sharp criticism, alternating with epigrammatic, trenchant, caustic praise and castigation, this work will bear away the palm from all others ever printed in this country. 12mo, cloth bound, price $1.25.

GUROWSKI'S EPIGRAMATIC

TO HIS NEW DIARY FOR 1863.

Of all the people's known in history, the American people most readily forgets yesterday: I publish this Diary in order to recall yesterday to the memory of my countrymen.

WASHINGTON, 1863.

COUNT GUROWSKI'S NEW DIARY

is at once the sharpest and most brilliant and readable book ever published on military and political matters. It is out to-day, and selling like wildfire. Price $1 25.

. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of price.

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

THE GRAND CONFLAGRATION OF

at Hartford's Pistol Factory in Hartford, a splendid picture, with other live subjects, in DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS of this week.

JUST ISSUED:

IDAHO.

Six Months in the New Gold Diggings; The Emigrant's Guide to the Mines; Life on the Plains; Description of Scenery, etc., etc.; Itinerary of the Route—Incidents of Travel; Journal of Residence; Social Life, etc., etc.

Elegantly illustrated with full Maps, Scenes in the Mountains, Mines, &c., with beautifully illuminated covers. Price 25 cents.

For sale by THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, successors to SINCLAIR TOUSEY and DEXTER & CO., No. 121 Nassau-st.

A MANIAC IN THE CORN EXCHANGE.

And his desperate att

FINANCIAL.

WHEELER & CO.

BROKERS IN

SPECIE, STOCKS

AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 35 WALL-ST.,

New-York.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, } No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, at hereto[illegible], the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:

The new 5 per cent, Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes,

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing Certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

JAN. 23, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

STATEMENT OF THE

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW-YORK,

For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$275,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863		2,220,397 27
Total Marine Premiums		$2,176,291 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31	
Interest Received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c.	336,793 43—2,078,409 74	
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	$1,337,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and July interest	168,313 24	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,533 35	
United States and City Bonds and Loans	198,213 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,693 20	
Accrued interest to be received	13,068 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	2,326,760 26	
Loans on demand	438,100 00	
Bills receivable	1,078,777 03—2,902,145 01	

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A Cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to Stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net unearned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 16th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS.

C. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. H. GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
WM. E. BROWN,	JOHN R. JOHNSTON,
C. CHANDLER,	FRED. G. GEBHARD,
GEO. W. JENNINGS,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
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C. P. SPAULDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
W. L. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
A. B. HEIGHAM,	THOS. SLOCOMB,
A. MEGRE,	GEO. A. PHELPS, JR.,
JOHN R. GARDNER,	M. A. BORCHAN.
	RICHARD LATHERS, President.

JESSE A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

The Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GIBB & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first-class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

STATEMENT OF THE

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEWARK, N. J.

JANUARY 1, 1864.

AGENCY, NO. 167 BROADWAY.

Balance, per statement Jan. 1, 1863		$4,439,231 77
Received for premiums during the year 1863	$1,209,519 40	
Received for interest during the year 1863	319,272 04	
Total receipts for 1863	$1,528,791 44	
Paid Claims by death	$287,500 00	
Paid Policies purchased	26,970 30	
Paid salaries, Advertising, Postage, Exchange, &c.	38,833 05	
Paid Taxes	15,167 65	
Paid Commissions to Agents	90,130 15	
Paid Physicians' Fees	10,439 50	
Paid Annuities	1,681 00	
Paid Return Premiums	211,864 87 —$682,287 21	—$846,504 23
Net Balance Jan. 1, 1864		$5,280,788 90

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$144,460 42	
United States Securities	1,026,208 00	
Bonds of the State of New-Jersey	50,000 00	
City and County Bonds of New-Jersey and New-York	361,564 14	
Real Estate	79,359 56	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	2,989,447 53	
Loans on Policies in force	1,525,400 48	
Loans on Scrip	4,454 77	
Annuity Bond State of Massachusetts	800 00	
Premiums in course of transmission from Agents	96,809 90—$5,238,705 90	
Interest accrued unpaid	121,274 99	
		$5,401,618 69
Total amount of Claims by Death paid to Jan. 1, 1864		$5,293,833 80
Total amount of Return Premium paid to Jan. 1, 1864		62,130,935 80

The Directors have, from the surplus on hand, ordered a return of premiums to be made to all policies entitled to Return Premiums issued prior to Jan. 1, 1863, as follows: A DIVIDEND OF 45 PER CENT., AND A SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT., MAKING 50 PER CENT., on the premiums paid in 1862, payable in conformity with the rules of the company, viz: In scrip where the premiums have been paid in cash, and where there is an indebtedness to the company, the amount will be credited.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND (that declared Jan. 1, 1862,) to the members who are entitled to the same, when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1864; those holding SCRIP to be allowed the same as CASH in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

LEWIS C. GROVER,	JOHN R. WEEKS,
HENRY McFARLAN,	MERRIAM PERRY,
CHAS. S. MACKEY,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
A. S. SNELLING,	JOSIAH O. LOW,
RANDALL H. GREENE,	JOS. A. HALSEY,
A. H. FROTHINGHAM,	BENJ. C. MILLER.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Vice-President.

EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
ANZI DOOD, Mathematician.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., JOS. B. JACKSON, M. D., GABRIEL GRANT, M. D., } Medical Advisers.

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 137 Broadway.

TO PEORIA AND OQUAWKA FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

All parties who signed the agreement for reorganization of the PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY, (now LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,) who wish to avail themselves of the reorganization, must send their bonds and coupons, before the 27th inst., to the office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place, and receive trustees' Certificates. Parties neglecting this notice will be compelled to receive their portion of net proceeds of sale of the road.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
H. G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.

FEB. 4, 1864.

HEYLERT & CO.,

No. 6 Wall-st.,

BANKERS & BROKERS

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

SIMONSON & BROWN,

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 324 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS. NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$349,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,352,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19—	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117,68—	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,266 49
In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:		
Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80—	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued Interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
Deduct Interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		$368,464 52
		1,747 20
Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent		$366,717 32
		116,000 00
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.		$250,717 32
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes		1,989 50
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.		$252,403 82
		255,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 82

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities	714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand	651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes	1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies. Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company	30,374 44
Total amount of Assets	$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L. W. TELLER, } Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER.
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, JR.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE WATERS,
WM. H. WESLEY,	S. N. DERRICK.
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK.
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, JR.,
M. P. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY A. GAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,281,398 63
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,692 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,567,408 56
Losses paid during the same period	3,360,651 01
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,076,957 48
The Company has the following assets, viz:	
United States and State of New-York Stock	$3,496,231 40
City, Bank and other Stocks	1,450,710 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,150,710 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	1,750,700 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	100,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,276,656 63
Cash in Banks	749,813 38
Total amount of Assets	$15,000,000 00

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $14,325,480

Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864	2,830,000
Total profits for 21½ years	$16,858,889
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash	11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864	$5,268,679

By order of the Board

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Patton,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Thorne,	S. T. Nicoll,	G. A. Hand,
Henry Ploet,	Joshua J. Henry,	Wm. C. Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. F. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	R. J. Horsfield,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Spencer Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry A. Boker,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low,

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKER AND U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

U. S. SECURITIES of all issues, purchased and for sale.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Bank or House, No. 29 Pine-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST FEBRUARY, 1865, on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City.

W. K. WATSON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.

ALBERT H. MOOLEY, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

No. 38 WALL-ST,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, (the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 340 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, with a connection at the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up capital ..... £500,000. Reserved fund ..... £100,000.

Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.

Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman,
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS,

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) will be paid them by Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 Williamst., New-York, on all certificates of stock standing in their name at the closing of the books on the evening of the 6th February.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1864.

The CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 Williamst.

McKIM BROS. & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 61 WALL-ST.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.

Interest allowed on deposit accounts.

Business paper discounted.

BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Advances made on satisfactory securities.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

Parties holding the Certificate of Deposit issued by this Company, for Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. Bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to bring them in, with the bonds at any time before that date. Holders examining themselves of the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 15th inst. Later than P. M. Bonds otherwise will be returned upon application at the interest desk at this office.

Assistant Treasurer United States.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 20th day of February next the interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R.R. CO., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books in New-York will be closed at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 8th inst., and will be reopened at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 20th inst.

Holders of certificates not registered at the United States Trust Company, are requested to exchange them before the closing of the books.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

PURSUANT TO CHARTER, NOTICE IS hereby given that GEO. W. CHESEBROUGH and JOSEPH FISHER have been appointed Trustees in place of this Bank.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

AND, CHAIRMAN, Committee.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital $500,000
Assets, Feb. 1, 1864 720,450

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. to stockholders, payable on demand.

Scrip dividend for 1863, Fifty Per Cent.

JOHN O. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 15th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of February instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 19th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb 3, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half (3½) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February, inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INS. CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. free from the Government Tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, payable to Stockholders on demand. By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 72 Wall-street.

DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, in this day declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, proximo.

HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BLOCK & MASSETT; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers, upon commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOMAS A. MASSETT and SAMUEL KAUFMAN; that the said ELIAS M. BLOCK is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said Thomas A. Massett is also a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said Samuel Kaufman is a special partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said special partner, Samuel Kaufman, has contributed in actual cash payment the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the commencement of said partnership; and that said partnership is to commence on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.

ELIAS M. BLOCK,
THOS. A. MASSETT,
SAMUEL KAUFMAN, } General Partners.
Special Partner.

Office No. 20 Exchange-place.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of PATTEE, YALE & MACFARLANE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.

JAMES PATTEE,
PERRINE YALE,
JOHN M. MACFARLANE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HUBBELL, YALE & MACFARLANE, as successors of the late firm of Pattee, Yale & Macfarlane.

GAYLORD B. HUBBELL,
PERRINE YALE,
JOHN M. MACFARLANE.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STANTON & CUNNINGHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALEX. M. STANTON.
JAS. W. CUNNINGHAM.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of CUNNINGHAM & CAMMANN, for the transaction of a Stock Commission Business, at No. 43 Exchange-place.

JAS. W. CUNNINGHAM.
GEO. P. CAMMANN.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Robert L. Smith and George W. White, under the name and firm of R. L. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. All the liabilities of the late firm are hereby assumed by Robert L. Smith, who will continue the business at the old stand, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., and will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

ROBT. L. SMITH.
GEO. W. WHITE.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETween A. HAWLEY HEATH and T. W. B. HUGHES, under the name of HEATH & HUGHES, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

A. HAWLEY HEATH.
T. W. B. HUGHES.

New-York, Feb. 8, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. LESWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

NOTICE—SMITH & RICE, HAVING ADMITTED BARNCE R. HAGERMAN and ARCHIBALD L. HYATT as partners, will continue the business as heretofore at No. 122 Fulton-st., and Nos. 418, 420, and 422 Broadway, under the firm of SMITH, RICE & CO.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—BUCKLIN & CRANE HAVING THIS day admitted JOHN A. CRANE and ISAAC B. CRANE as partners, will continue business at No. 45 Spruce-st., under the firm of BUCKLIN, CRANE & CO.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the stock commission business, under the firm name of C. D. TOWS & CO.

C. D. TOWS.
R. P. H. DURKEE.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a stock commission business, under the firm name of HATCH & HUGHES, at No. 21 William-st.

R. HATCH.
T. W. B. HUGHES.

New-York, Feb. 8, 1864.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASsau-st., near Fulton.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed to depositors. Money deposited on or before Feb. 11 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the Hospitals of Paris, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 23 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st. Practising on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, he is enabled with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, blood tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in from one to three days. Less experience have failed. Dr. POWERS' Life Restorative restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. Two men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circulars. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or illness. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine illustrations upon men and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for 25, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Deutsch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suites of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, of many years' practice, especially those of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. Dr. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years is devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, discharges, gleet, &c., speedily cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 10 Ann-st., FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERI- ENCED PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 222½ Broadway, and by the author, W. WATSON, M. D., 630 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRICK TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, which never fail to relieve the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 157½ Liberty-st., and sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

OLD DR. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS are nature's own remedy. Many have ruined their health from using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. Unfortunate friend, if you are suffering from that soul, mind and body destroying disease, procure the Specific Drops immediately. In gonorrhœa, gleet, etc., no matter how obstinate your case may be, the Old Doctor's Remedy is as sure to cure as the sun rises and sets. Sold at No. 41 Division-st., New-York, one block from the Bowery. Price $1; sent to any address on receipt of price.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINC- TURE AND BOOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. As a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RE- STORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, by which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effect of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly vitalizing property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

POLITICAL.

RALLY FRIENDS OF THE UNION.
FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
NINETEENTH WARD.

The loyal citizens of this district, in favor of the re-election of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

as President of the United States, are requested to assemble at Dingledein's Hall, Third-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock

Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, Col. RUSH HAWKINS and others will be present, and address the meeting.

A UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION

will be formed, and delegates elected to the central body at Hope Chapel.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, Gentleman over Park Bank.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These Steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin, { $90 / $75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage, $35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....Feb. 20
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Feb. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	35 00
First Cabin to Paris	90 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70: Steerage, $30: to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $20. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship JURA, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 13
Rates of passage—$80, $66 and $30.
Steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. Nicholson, from Boston Feb. 23.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. steamship,
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JNO. A. POST,

will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land passengers and mails.

NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTNAY, Commander,

will sail as above from Pier No. 46, N. R., foot of King-st.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, March 5, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. Mail Steamship
YAZOU,
GEORGE W. COTCH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 29th of February.
SATURDAY, 26th of March.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, T. COOK, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ o'clock A. M. The CHINA will sail on the 24th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS PER CHESAPEAKE.—Shippers or owners of cargo per steamship *Chesapeake* at the time of her seizure by pirates on trip from New-York for Portland, Dec. 5, 1863, are requested to call at our office to execute a power of attorney for the recovery of this cargo, now at Halifax.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE — Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Use Nitrous Oxide Gas, made fresh every day. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 268 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 4TH-AV., COR- NER 21ST-ST.—Persons requiring a first-class dentist, possessing great experience and skill, with moderate prices, will please call. Refers to Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor University, and Drs. Halleck, Baldwin and others. Extracting positively without pain.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, NOT more than 70 miles from New-York, (on a farm preferred,) for a gentleman somewhat peculiar; good board, care and attention indispensable. Address, with terms and references, Box No. 2,902 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, two small children and nurse. References given and required. Address Box No. 4,088 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, No. 485 BROADWAY.

L. P. LENT.....Manager.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of this elegant and inviting establishment, which has received the highest
STAMP OF POPULAR APPROBATION,
as manifested by
CROWDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
comprising
THE ELITE OF NEW YORK,
as well as by
THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE PRESS.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 10, will be presented a programme of
UNPARALLELED BRILLIANCY,
introducing the
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
comprising
TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
whose extraordinary performances having been received during the last six nights with
TUMULTUOUS PLAUDITS,
have been retengaged for a few nights longer.
These wonderfully powerful and agile
CHILDREN OF THE DESERT
will appear
EVERY EVENING
during the week, and on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS
in their
NOVEL, UNIQUE AND ASTOUNDING
PYRAMIDS, GROUPINGS,
AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

The greatest of equestriennes,
MADAM LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAM LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAM LOUISE TOURAAIRE,
will appear in her
EXERCISES OF THE HAUTE ECOLE,
introducing one of her
HIGHLY TRAINED DANCING HORSES,
and also in her
GRAND ACT WITHOUT SADDLE OR BRIDLE.

First night of the admirably trained Trick Horse,
GENERAL GRANT!
Young Zanfretta, the accomplished gymnastic artist, in his great performance upon
THE FLYING BAR.
First night of Mr. O'Dell in his descriptive pantomime scene, entitled
POOR JACK.
STICKNEY, THE SOMERSET RIDER,
AND THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH COMBINATION OF STAR RIDERS, GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS.
Included is the
MOST COMPLETE TROUPE IN THE WORLD,
who will appear in a
MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION
OF EQUESTRIANISM AND ATHLETIC SKILL,
WITHOUT PARALLEL IN AMERICA
AND
BEYOND THE APPROACH OF RIVALRY.

Seats may be secured three days in advance without extra charge.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
FIFTEENTH WEEK
FIFTEENTH WEEK
FIFTEENTH WEEK
OF THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
Or, MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
which is still a brilliant success. In connection with the
TOUR OF THE WORLD,
a fine collection of
SCENES FROM IRELAND,
SCENES FROM IRELAND,
never before exhibited in any part of the world, which have been procured at great expense expressly for this exhibition, with
a good many local scenes of
THRILLING INTEREST
will be exhibited.
Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8 P. M.
Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1864,
BENEFIT OF MONS. AND MME. DONATIEN.
THREE NEW PIECES,
LE VIOLONEUX,
Operette by Jacques Offenbach.
LA FERME DE PRIMEROSE,
Comedie Vaudeville in one act, by Cormon,
UNE FEMME QUI SE JETE PAR LA FENETRE
Comedie Vaudeville, in one act, by Eugene Scribe.
Doors open at 7½; curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock precisely.
Carriages can be ordered by 11 P. M.
Box-office at No. 623 Broadway.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON
HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10,
MARITANA.
Mme. COMTE BORCHARDT, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Miss MYERS, &c. GEO. REA.
POWERFUL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
Composed of the
BEST MUSICAL TALENT IN THE COUNTRY.
Director.....Messrs. THEODORE THOMAS.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
OPERA NIGHT, THURSDAY, Feb. 11,
BENEFIT OF MR. S. C. CAMPBELL.
Seats secured three days in advance at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or Irving Hall.



ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND VOCAL SOCIETY.
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL,
FEB. 11th, 1864.

Drivers will drive up Irving-place from 14th-st., the horses heads toward 15th-st. The same rule will apply to carriages taking guests from the ball.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

FAUST QUADRILLES, BY CHARLES FRADEL. Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

LOVE'S TRIUMPH GALLOP, FROM WALLACE'S Opera, arranged by CHARLES COOTE. Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

For full Information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, Illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10.27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:35 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND
NEW-YORK CIRQUE.
Proprietor and Director.....JAMES COOKE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 10,
THIRD NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
CONTINUOUS AND
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
Of this
MAMMOTH AND SUPERB
HIPPODRAMATIC TEMPLE,
which has at once achieved the distinction of being the
PRIDE AND ORNAMENT
Of the
EMPIRE CITY.
CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING EVERY EVENING,
Hundreds unable to obtain admission.
UNANIMOUS EXPRESSION
of
WONDER AND DELIGHT
BY THE THOUSANDS PRESENT
at the
MARVELOUS GRANDEUR AND BEAUTY
of the building and
THE SPLENDOR OF THE PERFORMANCE.

This Mammoth Iron Building is the first one ever designed and constructed specially for Hippodramatic performances, and has by far the largest seating capacity of any place of public amusement in the United States; it also exceeds in size, elegance and comfort, any of the Imperial Cirques and Hippodromes of Continental Europe. It has been constructed regardless of outlay as

THE MODEL AMPHITHEATRE OF THE WORLD.

LAWRENCE B. VOLK, Architect; W. G. LORD, Contractor. The carpenter's work by Mr. LANTREY. The upholstering by Mr. HARGIN. The painting and decorations by Mr. H. WILSON. The steam and gasfitting by OTTIWELL & CO.

The great features of marked excellence in this magnificent structure, are its beauty of form, the perfection of view afforded, and the sterling comfort of the Auditorium, which will be thoroughly warm in Winter and equally cool in Summer.

GORGEOUSLY LIGHTED AND DECORATED,
it presents the most brilliant ensemble of refined elegance and artistic skill
EVER GIVEN TO THE WESTERN WORLD.
THE GRAND
HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES,
which will be presented on
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
will be of the most brilliantly diversified character, embraced in a succession of ever-varying programmes, in which the grandest
CONSTELLATION OF STAR ARTISTS
EVER ASSEMBLED IN AMERICA
will appear in a rapid succession of
MARVELS OF EQUITATION,
Gracefully daring acts of "Noble Horsemanship," calculated
"TO WITCH THE WORLD WITH WONDER,"
Elegant and Astounding Feats of
GYMNASTIC SKILL, ACROBATIC DEXTERITY
AND ATHLETIC STRENGTH,
UNPARALLELED IN HIPPODRAMATIC ANNALS.
THE COMPANY
will embrace a number of our leading performers. The following
TRULY EMINENT ARTISTS:
MME. SCHMIDT, MME. VIRGINIA,
MISS ELIZA GARDINER, MLLE ISABEL,
MME. DESOIRNE, MLLE. ROSALIE,
AND
MME. MARIE MACARTE.
The justly celebrated
SHERWOOD FAMILY,
MR. RICHD. HEMINGS, MR. DANIEL GARDINER,
MR. N. AUSTIN, MR. C. W. PARKER,
MR. H. NICHOLS, MR. C. CONRAD,
MR. H. WILLIAMS, M. MORESTE,
MR. J. LAWRENCE, M. DOLINARI,
M. DARVIONI, MR. WM. KINCADE
AND
MR. JAMES COOKE,
(The Courtly Jester,)
MR. N. AUSTIN,
(The Polichinelle of the Arena,)
MR. S. LATHROP,
(The Grimaldi of the age,)
PROFESSOR PARKER,
(The Parisian Grotesque.)
Master of the Horse.....Mr. Horace Nichols.

The Grand Brass and String Bands will be UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. REIVES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents. Children under 10 half price. Tickets can be obtained at the box office, and at all the principal hotels. Doors open at 7½. The performances commencing at 8. Carriages can be ordered at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To avoid the pressure at the ticket-offices in the evening, visitors will do well to purchase their tickets at the box-office during the day.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE
TO-DAY. TO-DAY.
Doors open at 1. Commencing at 2.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY

Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion. The performance will terminate close on to 11 o'clock.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than 15 minutes.

TO-NIGHT
Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play,
ROSEDALE,
will be given for the
EIGHTY-NINTH TIME.

Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Daly, Mr. Browne, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Miss Morant, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Barrett, Miss Le Brun and Miss Carman will sustain their original characters.

THE MORROW. (THURSDAY.)
SECOND TIME IN AMERICA,
a new play, in a prologue and three acts, recently produced in London with immense success, written by
WESTLAND MARSTON, ESQ.,
called
PURE GOLD,
WITH NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC BY

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the George Cromwell With Dates to Feb. 2.

An Important Letter from Gen. Banks.

THE LOUISIANA STATE ELECTION.

TWO TICKETS IN NOMINATION

ARMY MATTERS QUIET.

The steamer *George Cromwell* arrived yesterday morning, bringing New-Orleans advices of the 2d inst. She passed the *Morning Star*, for New-Orleans, in the Mississippi, and the *George Washington* for the same port, off Tortugas, on the 5th inst.

Our thanks are due Mr. HEMPSTEAD, Purser of the steamship *George Cromwell*, for the prompt delivery of our news packages. The *George Cromwell* made the passage in 6 days and 16 hours—one of the quickest on record.

There is no military news.

Gov. SHEPLEY's proclamation for a State election on Feb. 22, in accordance with the plan of Gen. BANKS, was published.

D. F. PARKSON, an old merchant of New-Orleans, was dead.

The weather at New-Orleans was warm.

J. S. WHITAKER, in a published letter, declines the use of his name before the State Convention as a candidate for Governor.

The ship CROTON, at New-Orleans, lost her deck-loads and boats and received other damage in a gale in the Gulf.

The steamer *St. Mary*, at New-Orleans, from Pass Cavallo, brought the Thirty-third Illinois.

There can be no doubt but that Mobile will become the scene of active warfare the coming Summer.

Everything is quiet in Texas. Recruiting of refugees continues active.

The negroes are all carried to the interior, and the "Corps d'Afrique" are not doing much yet.

Nomination for State Officers—Two Tickets—Army Matters.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The Free State Nominating Convention met at the City Hall last night for the purpose of appointing candidates for State officers, as authorized by the proclamation of Gen. BANKS.

A large portion of the State was represented; the body was divided in its choice for Governor between the Hon. M. HAHN and Hon. B. F. FLANDERS, Mr. HAHN having the majority.

The friends of Mr. FLANDERS tried to break the meeting and run their man independent; failing in this, they bolted.

Mr. HAHN's friends, a majority of the body, then nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Hon. M. HAHN, of New-Orleans.

Lieutenant-Governor—J. M. WELLS, of Rapides Parish.

Secretary of State—S. WROTOUGHEL, of Baton Rouge.

Treasurer—D. M. BELDEN, of New-Orleans.

Auditor—Judge A. A. ATOCHA, of New-Orleans.

Attorney-General—CHARLES H. HOMER, Esq., of New-Orleans.

Superintendent of Public Education—Prof. J. McHARG.

All these gentlemen are of the very highest standing, and the ticket will be elected beyond a doubt.

The bolters adjourned to another hall, and there nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Hon. B. F. FLANDERS.

Lieut.-Governor—J. M. WELLS.

Attorney-General—W. R. CRANE.

Secretary of State—WM. S. ABBOTT.

Auditor—A. A. ATOCHA.

Treasurer—Dr. BELDEN.

Superintendent of Public Education—B. L. BROWN.

Several of the names are the same as on the regular ticket, the split being on the candidate for Governor.

The election takes place on the 22d instant, and Louisiana will then take her proper stand once more in the Union of States.

The Union men are jubilant over the fact that this will be the first State restored.

ARMY MATTERS.

The recruiting of veteran volunteers transcends all expectations, under the stimulus of the large bounties given by the Government.

There is no war news of importance. An active campaign is looked for as soon as Admiral FARRAGUT's promised fleet arrives.

LETTER FROM GEN. BANKS.

From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 31.

At a meeting of the Free-State General Committee, held on Friday evening, Jan. 29, the following communication was received from Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, commanding Department of the Gulf; and by a vote of the committee, it was ordered to be published in the leval papers of New-Orleans:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1864.

To the Free-State Central Committee, New-Orleans, La.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., relating to the election of State officers, ordered for the 22d of February, and to submit to you the following suggestions in answer thereto:

First—As to the qualification of voters: The President's Proclamation of the 8th December, authorizing Governments in the rebel States, provides that all persons having taken the oath prescribed therein, who are voters by the law of the State in which they vote, and *excluding all others*, may participate in elections for this purpose.

This Proclamation, taken by itself, does not justify any other interpretation than that the persons voting in the election to which it refers, must qualify by taking the oath prescribed therein. But it is well known to you that a very large number of citizens had renewed their allegiance, and been restored to their rights as citizens so far as the elective franchise is concerned, under the Proclamation, and other orders of the President affecting the rights of voters in this State. The general rule of construction would require that such interpretation should be given to those different papers as would render them consistent with each other; so that persons who have been restored to their rights under one should not be deprived of the exercise of these rights in consequence of the technical provisions or expressions of another. Considering all these papers, I believe it not to have been the intention of the President to deprive those citizens qualified under his previous proclamations and orders, of the rights guaranteed to them upon their compliance with the conditions contained therein; and if it shall meet the general approval of the friends of the Government in this State, I shall be willing to give it this interpretation, and to allow all persons to vote in the election of the 22d of February, or in subsequent elections necessary to the complete organization of a State Government, who have registered as voters under the President's Proclamation of the 25th of July, 1862, and his subsequent orders upon this subject. If that interpretation should prove to be unsatisfactory to the friends of the Government, I prefer to await the decision of the President himself as to the proper interpretation to be given to these several acts. If, in your opinion, those who are now registered voters should be allowed to vote, an order will be issued removing all apparent conflict between the proclamation of the 8th of December and the 3d article of my proclamation, which approves and confirms the registration effected under the orders of the Military Governor of this State. It is of the highest public importance that such interpretation should be given to these several acts as will enable the largest number of loyal citizens to participate in this election.

Second.—In relation to the designation of officers for the performance of duties of Commissioners of Elections, I have the honor to suggest that the provisions of the statute to which you refer are inapplicable to this election, in consequence of vacancies existing in these offices. I shall be glad, upon conference with the Military Governor of the State, to designate proper persons for this duty, and to receive your counsel and advice as to the selection of proper persons for the Supervisor of the Election.

These Commissioners or other persons that may be designated for this purpose, will be authorized to administer the proper oath of allegiance to persons who are otherwise qualified to vote by the General Election law of this State. I shall be glad to receive any suggestions from your committee upon this subject.

Third—In reference to the subject of registration, I would suggest that the oath of allegiance will be of itself a sufficient register of the votes cast in the election. The ordinary purpose of registration is to enable parties interested to sift the claims of voters who participate therein, and to reject the votes of all persons not legally qualified.

The certificate of the officer administering the oath, and the record thereof, is a complete register for the purpose of detecting and correcting any frauds that may occur in such election; so that any person who takes the oath on the day of election, when administered by properly qualified officers, although his name may not have been previously registered, should be allowed to vote.

In this view, those persons who have registered under the orders of the President issued to the Military Governor of the State for the election of Congressmen, in the Autumn of 1862, and all other persons who shall take the oath that shall be prescribed, upon a due consideration of the intent and purposes of the Proclamation of the 8th of December, up to the time of election on the 22d of February, may be permitted to vote. If it shall be decided that the oath prescribed by the Proclamation of the 8th of December be necessary to qualify for participation in this election, it will not be that those who have previously registered will be called upon to make a second register, the oath being sufficient for that purpose. The general qualification of voters, therefore, will stand as follows: They must be citizens of the United States and of Louisiana, twenty-one years of age, residents one year within the State, six months in the Parish in which they vote, and have qualified by taking the prescribed oath of allegiance.

Orders have been issued for the registration of all the soldiers in the army of the United States who are citizens of Louisiana and who are qualified to vote according to the condition herein expressed, and Commissioners, fairly representing the different parties interested in the election, will be appointed to receive and make returns of the votes given by such citizens in the army, where it is impracticable for them to vote in the parishes to which they belong. It is understood that a soldier who has been in the State one year, and who is otherwise qualified, will not have the right to vote unless he is a citizen of this State. Copies of this register will be open to public inspection as soon as it is received at these headquarters, and all orders having reference to the registration or suffrage of soldiers will be published for the information of all concerned. These suggestions, I believe, answer all the inquiries made in your letter.

Any other suggestions that you may be pleased to present upon these and other topics, will be gladly received and attentively considered.

I had the honor to receive from a delegation of the committee you represent, a request that the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, ordered for the first Monday in April, might be held on the 22d of February, fixed for the election of State officers. I informed the committee that the time of the election of delegates was to me a matter of indifference; that I had no objection to the time suggested by them. My only desire was that the public interest should be consulted in any arrangement which should be made in reference to this important election. This I repeat to you. But a more careful consideration of the subject satisfied me that there was not time to make the proper arrangements for the election of delegates between the day of my interview with the committee and the election of State officers. There are several important questions requiring mature consideration, which must be settled before writs of election can be ordered for the choice of delegates to a Constitutional Convention. Among them are the basis of representation: the election of delegates by districts, or by general ticket; the census upon which the election of delegates is to be apportioned to the different parishes of the State; and the question of residence—that is, whether a delegate must necessarily be a resident of the district for which he is chosen—important matters of consideration, and must be determined before an election of delegates can be ordered. It is possible that the representative districts; the census of 1860; the rule of residence applied to the election of representatives to the Legislature, and the basis of representation provided by the constitution of 1852, might be found applicable to this election. But I hesitate to adopt any provisions of existing laws, without opportunity for full consideration and free consultation with citizens who are interested therein. I am certain that the basis of representation should be changed, and do not intend to order any election which shall not provide for such change.

If it shall be found that the census of 1860 fairly represents the population of the present time, and that former representative districts may safely be taken as a basis for the election of delegates, I shall be very glad to accept them; but I desire that all these questions may be rationally considered and fairly determined.

This could not be done if the election had been ordered for the 22d of February, and I have, therefore, hesitated to make the change requested. With a view to obtain information upon this subject, I have nominated a committee for the consideration of these and other questions connected with the election of delegates to the convention, consisting of Judge RUFUS K. HOWELL, ALFRED SHAW, Esq., and Dr. JAMES READY. I desire that all persons interested in these topics may present their views to these gentlemen.

The organization of a Constitution for this State is a work of the highest importance. Time should be given for the selection of delegates of the highest character and capacity. The Constitution presented to the country should serve as a model for all States which have been placed in hostility to the authority of the General Government. The convention must necessarily consider all questions and principles appertaining to human government. Those who suppose its deliberations may be limited to a few days, underestimate the dignity of its mission. It should infuse new blood and clothe in new vestments the Constitution it presents to the country.

A precipitate election, however much it may gratify the personal wishes of private parties, will peril the great objects in view, which are as important to the Union as to the State of Louisiana.

I am confident that when you reflect upon the magnitude of the propositions connected with the selection of delegates, you will agree that the day suggested by your committee did not offer sufficient time for their full and mature consideration.

I adhere, therefore, to the day named for the election—the first Monday in April.

An election of members of Congress will be ordered for the same day.

There will be no inconvenience arising from the designation of separate days for these important elections. The selection of State officers—an affair of some delicacy as well as importance—may well occupy the exclusive attention of the people until the 22d of February.

To add to this important duty, the choice of delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the election of members of Congress, is unduly to precipitate the decision of subjects of the highest magnitude and importance.

Accept my assurances of an earnest desire to co-operate with the citizens of this State in all measures necessary for the just determination of the great interests committed to them.

I shall be glad to receive from you, or from the committee you represent, any suggestions upon these or other questions connected with the organization of the State government.

I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS, M. G. C.

THE REGULAR PLATFORM.

The following is the platform which was adopted by the Convention that nominated Mr. HAHN for Governor:

Resolved, That we solemnly believe the Union of this State, handed down by our Revolutionary ancestors, of infinitely more value than any falsely-termed State rights of any sectional institutions, and we deem it our most sacred duty as patriots to transmit it undivided to posterity.

Resolved, That we as citizens of the United States, as well as of the State of Louisiana, know that the observance of the Union depends on maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Union, and do, on the part of Louisiana, utterly disclaim any pretension to any rights not subservient of that supremacy, and hold her primary allegiance as due to the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That, regarding the institution of Slavery as a great moral, social and political evil, opposed alike to the rights of one race and the interests of the other, and inconsistent with the principles of free government, we hail and desire its universal and immediate extinction as a public and private blessing.

Resolved, That we desire the principles of this State to be based upon a surer and broader foundation than the operations of military order, and we will use every means in our power to hasten the day when they shall be embodied in a State Constitution that Louisiana is and shall forever remain a Free State.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the plan adopted by Gen. BANKS to ensure that result as well as to restore the voice of Louisiana to the councils of the nation. (Cheers.)

Resolved, That we will support no man as a candidate for office who is unwilling to subscribe to and pledge himself to carry out the principles set forth in the above resolutions.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

On the 1st of February Cotton under general receipts was dull, buyers standing aloof, the only private sales being 23 bales Low Middling at 71c.; 163 bales sold at auction at 72c. for ordinary, to 79½c. for strict middling.

Sugar dull in consequence of rain. Stock light and firmly held. Molasses active; 1,500 barrels sold at 45c. to 61c. for interior to very choice.

Flour inactive; sales of Mess Pork at $24 50. Freights, by steamer, 15c. ₱ lb. for Cotton, and $4 ₱ hhd for Sugar, sailing vessels, $1 25 ₱ bale for Cotton, $1 25 ₱ hhd. for Sugar, and 40c. ₱ bbl. for Molasses.

Gold dull at 160@163—a decline; Silver 150@154. Exchange in good demand; sight on New-York, ½ a ¾ discount.

The Hippotheatron.

This establishment in Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music, opened on Monday to literally an overwhelming audience. At 8 o'clock there was not even standing-room. The building lighted up beautifully, and was acknowledged to be most elegant and admirably adapted. The performances were "first-class," second to no "Cirque" in the world, and the audience throughout, and expressively at the close, gave evidence of their approval. Last evening another audience, as large as the opening one, testified to approval of the enterprise. In consequence of all this rush, a matinée is announced for to-day, doors opening at 1 and performances commencing at 2. The Director requests, in order to avoid delay and confusion, that tickets be procured, so far as possible, this morning.

Reception of the Second Regiment Fire Zouaves.

GRAND PARADE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Yesterday afternoon the celebrated Second Fire Zouaves, commanded by Lieut.-Col. M. BURNS, arrived in this City, escorted by the committee appointed by the Fire Department to proceed to Philadelphia and bring them on. The committee consisted of Messrs. THOMAS LAWRENCE, JOHN WILDEY, JAMES LONG, W. R. CHAMBERS, and PETER Y. EVERETT.

The regiment arrived about 2¼ P. M. The department was formed in line through Cortlandt-street. The regiment marched past them and took their station at the end of the line. The department then formed in marching order and marched past them, escorting them up Broadway through Chatham-street and the City Hall Park, where they were reviewed by the Mayor, to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, through to Eighth-Avenue, Hudson-street to Clarkson, Carmine and Sixth-Avenue to Jefferson Market. Here they were met by Ex-Fire Commissioner, HENRY WILSON, who had prepared for them a splendid collation.

Mr. WILSON welcomed them home in a very feeling and truthful speech, saying no incentive was necessary to urge them on to deeds of glory; that they had well and nobly carried the fame of the New-York Fire Department; that the department was glad of an opportunity to do them honor; he was more than pleased to see that they had so nobly reënlisted; it was a glory and credit to themselves and to the department, and he hoped they would be as successful throughout as they had begun. After a short but interesting speech, with which all were pleased because it was so short, he gave the order for them to attack the eatables. No second command was necessary—the boys fell to work like veterans, and tongues, beef, salads, &c., &c., &c., vanished as if by magic; the drinkables also were not forgotten but received their fair share of attention.

Lieut.-Col. BURNS being loudly called for, responded in a short and characteristic speech. He said he was sorry the Colonel (Col. BREWSTER) was not present to respond, but that being in command of the division in the field, he could not be. He well remembered when the regiment left New-York; he also well remembered when its flag was first baptized in blood, and the remark then made by Capt. ELLIOTT, "Men, remember the organization you represent." He felt satisfied the regiment would speedily recruit, and return to the field again to take its place in the advance; and hoped they would live to return again to New-York, and again be received by the New-York Fire Department. His remarks were listened to with attention, and received with great enthusiasm by both his men and the members of the department. Immediately after his speech the Colonel was presented, by Guardian Engine Company No. 29, with a small figure representing a fireman supporting the national flag.

Chief Engineer DECKER was then called for. He said many thought that because he carried a speaking trumpet he was a good speaker, but they were mistaken; he was, however, glad to see the boys home again, and hoped their future would be as happy as their past.

Hon. JOS. CONKLIN, Col. TURNER, WM. RANKIN and others spoke, and were well received, the mention of Gen. SICKLES and Col. BURNS drawing forth tremendous cheers.

Gen. SICKLES, Col. BURNS, Chairman HENRY WILSON, Commissioner BONNELL and Foreman EVERETT were toasted and received "three times three." About 6 o'clock the boys, perfectly satisfied, gradually withdrew; previous to which, Col. BURNS informed his men that he would give them two days to enjoy themselves, during which time he hoped they would get the whisky no higher than their mouths, and he expected to see them all together at the same rooms on Friday morning to see about their $300.

All along the route the various Engine, Hook and Ladder and Hose Companies were placed, decorated beautifully—among the most noticeable of which were the steamers of Engine Companies Nos. 4, 5, 7, 22 and 42, and others; the carriages of Hose Companies Nos. 27, 29, 61, 38, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 3, 6, 14 and 18—No. 6 being most beautifully decorated with the flags carried by the First Fire Zouaves at Bull Run, and the splendid banner carried at the head of the procession was painted by JOSEPH R. WHEELER, also a member of No. 6 truck.

After the entertainment was over, it was ascertained that Maj.-Gen. D. E. SICKLES was below, in the house of Fire Commissioner LAWRENCE, the Zouaves and firemen made one grand rush to greet him, and it was doubtful for some minutes whether the General was not in greater peril among his friends than he could be before the enemy.

The police of the Ninth Precinct, under Capt. SEABRING, are entitled to great credit for their efficiency along the march, and in the room they certainly did more than well.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$15,000	Amer. Gold	63 169¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.	130
10,000	do	159⅝	100	do	129⅞
20 000	do	159⅝	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	113
900	Erie Railroad	111	200	do	113⅜
100	do	83 112	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	137½
300	do	111⅛	200	do	b3 137⅜
600	do	b10. 112	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	135
1150	do	111⅛	200	do	s3 134⅜
1600	do	111⅜	100	do	134
4600	do	111⅜	200	Cumb. Coal	54⅝
400	do	111⅜	100	do	b3 55
600	do	111⅜	400	Mar. Min. Co.	31⅛
200	do	b3. 111⅜	200	do	30⅞
100	do	s3 111⅜	100	do	30
200	do	b3. 111⅜	100	do	bnw 30
200	N. Y. Cen R.	153¾	200	Quicksilver Min. Co	48
200	Reading R.	118½	200	do	47½
700	do	118⅝	200	do	47⅛
100	Mich. Cen R.	134	200	do	47⅜
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	92⅞	200	Hud. R. R.	144⅜
600	do	93	200	do	145
100	do	s3 93⅛	100	do	b5 145⅞
110	do	b10 93⅛			

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for February, in which Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Psychology and Ethnology are elucidated. Only 15c. by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS.

A class of gentlemen and ladies meet Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, for private instruction in Phrenology, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

One of the effects of the rebel pirates in the Eastern waters, is to enhance the value of products from that quarter of the globe, and yet the least relative advance has been in KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, which is sold at 25 cents per lb. Ask your grocer for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—Dr. Rubio, Dr. Fischer, M. Cohen, B. White, J. N. Haddel, A. Delhune, Wm. G. Ford and wife, P. Musa, A. Rosenbuger, Mrs. Guirard, Miss C. Guirard, Miss P. Guirard, Miss M. Guirard, A. E. Brown, John McGrath, A. Bradden, P. Albany, L. Ling, S. Kraiser, W. J. Means, Wm. Cook, W. L. M. Clements, W. H. Brown, J. Seyburn, J. Benton, L. K. McEmbree, A. M. Erhard, V. Schivenan, Mrs. Henotson, N. L. Archer, Capt. Dana.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 00 | Sun sets..... 5 29 | Moon sets 9 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 55 | Gov. Island..10 44 | Hell Gate..12 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Kin-Kiang, Taylor, Shanghai, Olyphant & Co.; Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard. Steamer W. L. Brune, Fowler, South Amboy, Wm. Dulcell.

Ships Ironsides, Oliver, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Melrose, (new,) Cousins, Glasgow, Nesmith & Sons; B. Aymar, Carver, Matanzas, Walsh & Carver.

Brs. s White Sea, (Br.,) Evans, Liverpool, J. Gauch; E. A. Soule, (Br.,) Dennis, Plymouth, Eng., Thomas James, Schumelcert, (Pruss.,) Pottlich, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Amanda, (Br.,) Rudge, Rotterdam, Wm. Salem & Co.; Amelia, (Pruss.,) Silver, Antwerp, Wm. Salem & Co.; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Wass, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Albertina, (Br.,) Olmstead, Vera Cruz.

Brig Eaglet, (Br.,) Terry, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co. W. M. Dodge, (Br.,) Anderson, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; Acadia, (Br.,) Priest, Havana; Autumn, (Br.,) Dinsmore, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Anna & Helena, (Brem.,) Jansen, St. Johns, P. R., W. Ingalls; Iris, Voley, Havana, T. A. R. Webster & Co.

Schooners Ira Lefferrier, Coleman, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Almira Ann, Smalley, Washington, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven. Standard & Hotchkiss; Solferino, (Br.,) Lawson, St. Jago, Brett, Son & Co.; S. B. Hains, Delano, New-Bedford, G. L. Hatch; Mary Brewer, Perro, Boston, J. V. Haviland; America Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; John Mayo, Rich, Norfolk; A. C. Havens; Cabot, Witherspoon, R. S. Rackett & Son; C. Nelson, Wau, Stamford; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Lion, Adams, Philadelphia, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Nassau, McRea, St. John, N. B., Tynes & Smith; Danville, Goodell, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Ruth Halsey, Penny, New Haven; Edward Kidder, Harksen, New-Orleans, Murray & Nephew; Horace E. Bell, Haggerty, Clara and Paris, L. E. Amstuck; Dundee, Loomer, Porto Cabello, D. R. De Wolff; R. C. Russell, Bunting, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Ella Cannon, Ross, Chincoteague, D. R. De Wolff; Franklin Bell, Brewster, Havana, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans 2d inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Passed in the Mississippi, bound up, steamship Morning Star; 5th, 4 P. M., Tortugas bearing N. N. W., distance 12 miles, exchanged signals with the steamship George Washington, Gager, hence for New-Orleans; same day, 6 A. M., spoke U. S. steamer Tohoma, cruising, Sand Key Light bearing N. E., distance 20 miles.

U. S. supply steamer Newbern, Harris, from the North Atlantic Blockading squadron, and 24 hours from Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Navy Department.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E Regner.

Steamer Sea Gull, Ramsay, Providence, with mdse. to E. Regner.

Ship Grahame Peggy, Norton, New-Orleans 14 ds., in ballast to J. Atkins & Co. Last night, Feb. 9, when coming up the Bay, came in collision with ship Rhine, lying at anchor; carried away the G. P.'s mizzenmast, with rigging, all the port main rigging and part of port fore rigging. The R. lost jibboom and some of the head gear.

Ship Berkley, (of Halifax,) Snow, Mauritius Nov. 10, Cape Good Hope Dec. 16, crossed the equator in the Atlantic Jan 2, in lon. 31, with teas, etc., to order.

Ship Molocka, (of Gardiner, Me.,) Burt, Genoa Dec. 20, passed Gibraltar 31st, with marble, rags, etc., to master. Jan. 30, Wm. Corse, seaman, of Germany, fell from the mainyard overboard, and was lost.

Ship Wizard King, Cobb, Boston, in ballast to Wm. H. Hussey.

Bark Acme, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Campbell, Vera Cruz Jan. 18, with goat skins, etc., to Hargous & Co.

Bark Moldavia, (of Blythe,) Wood, Amoy Oct. 4, and Singapore 26th, via St. Helena Dec. 20, with teas, etc., to Olyphant, Son & Co.

Bark J. Cummings, (of Londonderry,) Johnson, Bristol Nov. 23, via Queenstown 53 ds., with railroad iron to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Bark Valetta, (of Liverpool, Eng.,) Gunn, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Barkantine Hainau, (Hamb.,) Schreder, Amoy 156 ds., passed Anjier Oct. 29, and Cape Good Hope (where she put in for supplies) Dec. 19, with teas, etc., to Westray, Gibbes & Hardcastle. Jan. 10, lat. 5 10, lon. 28 30, spoke a Br. ship, from Liverpool for Bombay, 40 ds. out, showing Nos. 8432, dieig pendant.

Bark Tahiti, (of Gibraltar,) Laura, Marseilles Oct 25, and Gibraltar Jan. 4, with salt, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Petrel, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Clow, Portau-Prince Jan 24, with logwood to Tynes & Smith. Has had moderate weather, with few squalls; touched at Inagua Jan. 29, and left there schr. Anna Rincks. The schr. Emma sailed the same day for Halifax.

Brig Norge, (Norw.,) Henrickson, Marseilles Dec. 27, passed Gibraltar Jan. 5, with wool to Holmbee & Balchen.

Brig J. C. Clark, Brown, Porto Rico Jan. 23, and Salt Cay, T. I., 31st, with salt to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Navigator, (of Machias,) Robinson, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with molasses to F. Talbot. Feb. 2, lat. 32, lon. 79, had a heavy gale from N. W., and was hove to 12 hours. The schrs. Fantazzi sailed for Philadelphia 23d, and S. T. Baker, for Boston, do.

Schr. Arrow, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Holthusen, Port Royal 14 ds., in ballast to master. This morning, while anchored off the Battery, drifted foul of the bark Northwood, which carried away jib-stay, split rail, etc.

Schr. Dorathea, (Hamb., galliot,) Schmidt, Maracaibo 28 ds., with coffee and hides to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co. Has had heavy weather. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Margaret Ann, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kimball, St. Kitts Jan. 21, and East Harbor, T. I., 26th ult., with salt to A. Smithers.

Schr. Oriental, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Burmeister, St. John, P. R., Jan. 30, with hides, horns, etc., to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Rockland, with stone—stopped at Willet's Point.

Schr. Sarah E. Smith, Smith, Fortune's Bay, N. F., 11 ds., with herring to Joseph Woolley.

Schr. A. Hammond, Higgins, Philadelphia 2 ds., with mdse. to James McKea.

Schr. S. T. Grierson, ——, Port Morris, for Philadelphia, with iron.

Schr. Tabitha S. Grier, Bonson, Frederick, Del., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. S. Lockwood, Derbrow, Delaware, with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Annie Megee, Smith, Suwannee, Del., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Bishop, Alexandria 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. C. M. Nevens, Ruland, Washington 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Philadelphia 4 ds., with mdse. to James McKee.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Tooker, Washington 3 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, ——, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Steele, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Yorktown, Case, Washington 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Eldridge, Washington, 4 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Osborn, Alexandria 5 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. J. L. Bewley, Loveland, Great Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to E. Cannon.

Schr. R. W. Browning, Emily, Great Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. Lydia Ann, Overton, Port Royal 3 ds., in ballast to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schr. Free Wind, Robinson, New-Haven.

Schr. Iram Smith, Perry, Fall River.

BELOW—Brig Phillip Larrabee, and one bark.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Feb. 8—Steamers Baltic, Virginia.

Ships Tagona, Enery, Western Belle.

Barks Whistler, Eagle, Trieste, Andreas.

Brig Nancey.

Schooners T. R. Dustan, W. H. Sargent, Horace, Virginia, C. R. Farnsworth, Dragon, Sceptre, Kate Brigham.

Feb. 9—Br. steamship Hiberian, for Galway.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 9—Arr. bark Genesee, Hyeres. France; brigs Stromness, Barbados; Example, Inagua and Cape Haytien.

HALIFAX, Feb. 9—Arr. Boston and Mary, from Boston. Sailed—Emily, for New York.

Domestic Ports.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 30—Arr. bark Angela Brewer, Foss, New-York; J. C. Nichols, Blanchard, Philadelphia; brig Lizzie, Jenkins, New-York; 31st, steamers St Mary, Barstow, Pass Cavallo; Clinton, Baxter, Brazos Santiago; barks Emma F. Herriman, Herriman, Boston; Charles Brewer, Monroe, do.; Zelinda, Buckman, do.; brigs W. C. Clark, Tucker, do.; Crocus, Manson, Bath; Belle Barnard, Coombs, Philadelphia; A. Hopkins, Lechorff, Galveston Bar; Feb. 1, steamer George Peabody, Atwell, Brazos Santiago.

Below—Schr. Robert Mills, Boston.

Cleared—Jan. 30, barks Waltham, Wheeler, Boston; Gertrude, Chase, New-York; schrs. Margaret Reinhard, Peterson, Philadelphia; Amanda, Burns, Pensacola; Feb. 1, steamer Mississippi, Talbot, New-York; barks Antioch, Giles, Boston; St. James, Wayne, Philadelphia, Powhatan, Pendleton, Matamoras; schr. B. C. Scribner, Burgess, Providence; Hiawatha, Disney, New-York.

Towed to Sea—Jan. 27, ship President Fillmore; bark W. E. Anderson; brigs Rival and Julia, and schr. Lath Rich.

HOLMES HOLE, Feb. 6—Arr. bark Mary Stetson, Allen, from Boston for New-Orleans.

Sailed—schrs. Redway, New-York; Anna Gardner, Hero, Noe and Dashing Wave.

Feb. 7—Arr. brig N. Stowers, Stowers, from Matanzas Jan. 25 for Portland; schr. A. Baker, Paine, Tangier, Va., for Boston.

Feb. 8—No arrivals. Sailed—Brigs Caledonia and N. Stowers; schr. A. Baker.

S. A. M.—wind S. W. Remains—Bark Mary Stetson.

Spoken, &c.

Cypress—brig, heading S. S. W., was seen, Jan. 30, lat. 32 29, lon. 68 10.

Laura Adeline—Hamb. brig, from St. Domingo for Falmouth, Dec. 23, lat. 26 51, lon. 64 30.

Neponset—brig, of Boston, bound S. W., Feb. 1, lat. 23 40, lon. 69 12.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Johns, P. R., Jan. 30, brigs Benjamin Carver, for Philadelphia in a few ds.; Ocean Belle, for New-York, do. The brig Keoka, Barnes, sailed Jan. 7 for Curacoa, to load back to St. Johns.

At Porto Rico, Jan. 23, Br. bark Auctioneer, for New-York in 4 ds.; brigs J. R. Platter, for Norwich in 2 ds.; Convert, (Br.,) discharging.

At Port-au-Prince, Jan. 24, bark R. Murray, Jr., discharging; brig R. W. Packer.

At Rat Harbor, T. I., Jan. 26, brig D. R. De Wolff, for New-York next day.

FINE ARTS.

MERLE, CHAVET, PLASSAU, DUVERGER, LAMBINET and others of the French artists, have their best works in the collection of W. T. WALTERS, now on view at the Dusseldorff Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, and which are to be sold on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

EDWARD FRERE'S "LITTLE DRESSMAKER," and numerous fine specimens of the French School of Art, will be sold by H. H. LEEDS & CO., at the Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

EAGLE MILLS.
PLACE & TURLAY,
Successors to
WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS
&c., &c., &c.
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED
RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
No. 200 Fulton and No. 42 Dey sts.

LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB—NINETEENTH WARD.—An adjourned meeting was held at headquarters, Dingledein's, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1864, at which the permanent organization of the club was perfected by the election of the following officers: President, John F. Zebley; Vice-Presidents, Simon Seward and Louis Naumann; Secretaries, Charles W. Melver, N. S. Husted. A committee to draft by-laws was appointed. On motion, it was resolved that the Club will meet on TUESDAY EVENING of each week.

JOHN F. ZEBLEY, President.
N. S. HUSTED, Secretary.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, under

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3864. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Immense Number of Military Nominations Before the Senate.

Proposition to Establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

The Pay and Allowances of Colored Troops.

BURNING OF THE PRESIDENT'S STABLES AND HORSES.

At 9¾ o'clock to-night a fire burst out in the Presidential stables, between the Treasury and the White House. The gates to the Treasury yard being locked, great delay ensued in getting at the building from the east. When our reporter reached it by escalade of two fences, he found two soldiers running out a coach, and Mr. LINCOLN regarding the fire, already in possession of the whole building, with great concern. It could not be saved. Nothing could be saved. Mr. LINCOLN was heard to express a wish that TAD's pony might be rescued, but it was burned, and with it Mrs. LINCOLN's black carriage-horses and Mr. NICOLAY's horse. Col BAKER, of the detectives, busied himself in preventing the spread of the fire to Treasury lumber piles.

THE MEXICAN INVASION.

A letter received here to-day from an officer on Gen. BANKS' Staff, at Brownsville, Texas, states that the Mexicans are reorganizing their armies for offensive operations in Spring. They are confident of their ability to drive the French out of the country before next Fall.

SUPPRESSION OF A POLITICAL CIRCULAR.

The circular of what is called the Simeon Draper Committee is being suppressed here, the friends of the President not in office regarding its publication as premature now, and, perhaps, injudicious at any time.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

UNEMPLOYED GENERAL OFFICERS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have prepared a bill setting out with the declaration that it appears that many general officers are, and have been, either entirely unemployed, or not on duty corresponding with their rank, thus holding commissions and drawing pay without service, and standing in the way of the promotion of active officers, and provides that all Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals, who, on the 15th of March next, shall not be in the performance of service, and for three months continuously next prior to that date, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army, and all pay shall cease, and the vacancies filled by appointment or promotion. But this is not to effect officers absent from wounds or in consequence of being prisoners of war, or on parole. Any Major or Brigadier-General appointed under the Act of 1861, so dropped from the rolls, shall not be discharged, but remitted to his former position as a staff or line officer of the regular army.

IMPROPER ENLISTMENTS.

The following was issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1864. [Extract No. 3.]

SPECIAL ORDER No. 66.—Lieut. E. P. BUGELOW, U. S. A., now under arrest, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and from that point make explanation to the Adjutant-General of the army in reference to his neglect of duty and violation of the mustering regulations of the army in mustering boys and men unfitted for the military service into the Sixteenth New-York Artillery. By order of the Secretary of War,

(Signed.) E. D. TOWSEND, A. A. G.

Official: (Signed.) R. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

A precisely similar order has been issued in the case of First Lieut. ROBERT B. SMITH, Eleventh United States Infantry.

The pay of all regimental officers connected with the Sixteenth New-York Heavy Artillery has been stopped until further orders, awaiting the explanation of the matter of improper enlistments into the regiment of boys under eighteen, men over forty-five, and others physically disqualified from the military service.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

It appears from official statements that the *Wild Dayrell*, which was run ashore and captured at Newtopsail Inlet recently, was a paddle-wheel steamer launched in September, 1863, at Liverpool, by JONES, QUIGGIN & Co., 215 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 11 feet deep. She is built of steel and is a similar ship to the *Banshee*, captured not long ago. She cleared from Liverpool on the 11th of November, was very swift, and built especially to run the blockade.

The *Presto*, which was run ashore on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, was built by A. STEPHENS & Sons, on the Clyde, for a blockade-runner. Speed was her first requisite, and it is believed she had no [illegible] great length, low, black, rakish appearance, paddle-wheel steamer, very sharp forward, with a [illegible] deck to break the seas; about 400 tons burden. She sailed from Glasgow Oct. 29, 1863, [illegible] with a [illegible] rebel account. She attained a speed of eighteen miles an hour on her trial trip.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Another list of military nominations—about 200—was transmitted to the Senate to-day by the President. They embrace Quartermasters, Commissaries, Engineers and Chaplains. There are now about [illegible] names before the Senate for confirmation.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court arguments in cases Nos. 133, 135, and 136 are concluded.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN INDIANA.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill authorizing the holding of a special session of the United States District Court of Indiana, which was passed.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a substitute for the joint resolution of Mr. HENDERSON, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States as follows: First, neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction; second, Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Mr. [illegible], from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the proposed amendment of the Constitution by Mr. SUMNER, making all men free before the law, so that no man can hold another as a slave.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, (Union,) introduced a bill ratifying and confirming the President's Proclamation of January 1, 1863, and giving it the force of a statute. Referred to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

THE ENLISTMENTS BILL.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) submitted amendments to Mr. WILSON's bill to promote enlistments, which confirm the Emancipation Proclamation, abolish Slavery throughout the country, and subject colored men to enrollments and drafts under the same apportionment as other citizens.

RELEASING OF OFFICERS.

Mr. [illegible] bill, proposing a scale of reductions of military salaries, when officers are in command not in the field, and when on leave or without command, was reported adversely from the Military Committee.

COLORED PEOPLE'S PRIVILEGES.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of a law granting equality of privileges to colored people on the railroads of the District. He called attention to the subject for the reason that an outrage was recently committed in this District upon an officer with the rank of Major in the United States service. This officer had recently been ejected from one of the street cars by the conductor solely because he was a black man. He thought we had better break up all railroads if we could not have them without such outrages, which did more to injure our cause abroad and at home than a defeat in battle.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said if he expressed any opinion he would say the outrage was the other way. Separate cars were provided for the colored people. This case occurred because the negro declined to ride with persons of his own color and wished to force himself with white men.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) did not think there were any cars running now for the accommodation of colored people.

Mr. HENDRICKS knew differently, for he had entered one and was glad to get out the best way he could.

Mr. GRIMES did not think it a disgrace to ride with these colored people.

Mr. SUMNER read the letter of Dr. AUGUSTA, Surgeon of the Seventh Colored Volunteers. He believed it was as great an outrage as it would be to eject the Senator from his seat here, without meaning any personal disrespect.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said he believed the largest quantity of information we get in and out of the Senate, was from the New-York papers, and his attention was called to this subject from them. This was not the only place a reform was needed. He had information of an outrage perpetrated on the United States Military Railroad, where two colored men were ejected from an empty car and forced into a cattle car; this was a part of the malignant system of Slavery; but the country was rapidly being abolitionized and civilized.

Mr. HENDRICKS believed, from the expression he heard to-day, that social as well as political equality was to be forced upon the white race. The people of his State would never adopt that sentiment. He was glad that the Senator from Massachusetts had now plainly presented the issue before the country.

Mr. WILSON said he had no desire to force negro equality on the Senator from Indiana, what he wanted was to let every man assume the station God intended him to attain.

The ayes and noes were ordered.

AYES—Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grmies, Hale, Harian, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Williamson, Willey, Wilson.—31.

NOES—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Harding, Hendricks, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle—10.

A COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

Mr. ANTHONY's resolution establishing a Committee of Five on Manufactures, to be appointed by the Chair, was adopted.

OFFICIAL PURITY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate then proceeded to consider Senate Bill number twenty-eight, reported from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. TRUMBULL, with amendments. The committee's amendments were agreed to after a lengthy debate, in which Messrs. Johnson, Fessenden, Foster, Cowan, Hale and Trumbull participated.

On a motion of Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) to strike out from its provisions members of Congress, the yeas and nays were called. Yeas 26; nays 14.

The bill provides that "no member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall, after his election, and during his continuance in office, nor shall any head of a department receive, agree or receive any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, for services rendered or to be rendered, to any person either by himself or another, in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest or other matter or thing in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested, before any department, courts-martial, bureau, officer, or any civil, military, or naval commission whatever, and any person offending against any provision of this act, shall on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court trying the same, and shall be forever thereafter incapable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the joint resolution for equalizing the pay of soldiers, the pending amendment of Mr. CONNESS to strike out the section giving colored troops equal pay prior to the passage of the act being under consideration.

Mr. SUMNER argued at length as to the justice of the bill as it stood. To obviate objections to the bill he was willing to leave it discretionary with the Secretary of War as to what regiments should receive the retrospective pay proposed in the bill, so as to include only those who had entered the service under the delusion that they were to receive more than $10 per month.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) opposed the retrospective character of the bill.

Mr. WILSON supported the views taken by Mr. SUMNER, and contended that the circumstances in favor of putting these troops on an equality with the others from the time they had been in the service, were even stronger than the Senator had presented.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) opposed going back to pay these troops, as we had already filled our contract with them. He did not think they were as good as white troops, and if they are, they are fighting for a higher boon than money.

Mr. WILSON defended the colored troops for their bravery, and claimed that for endurance they were superior to whites.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) said he would to-morrow offer two amendments to the bill—one giving the Secretary discretionary power to decide as to the merits of the claims for back pay, and including only those who had been deluded into the service under an erroneous construction of the statute, and the other to deduct in insurrectionary districts the sum of four dollars from their monthly pay to reimburse the Government for expense incurred in feeding and clothing their wives and children.

Mr. CONNESS desiring to discuss the subject, it lies over.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a substitute for the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs.

It proposes the appointment of a Commissioner, with the necessary clerical force, for the adjustment and determination of all questions arising with reference to freed persons of African descent. Proper regulations are to be made for their good treatment and protection, and for their employment on abandoned plantations. Departments are to be established with the Bureau under Assistant Commissioners.

Mr. ELIOT urged the importance of the passage of the bill. In the course of his remarks he said he would never forget his conversation with President LINCOLN, the day after the Emancipation Proclamation was issued. The President remarked, "The Proclamation of itself will not effect the good you anticipate, nor work as much mischief as its opponents predict." The President did not think that the Proclamation of Emancipation was the best act of his life, and that by it he was to become greater in the estimation of the Christian world. That Proclamation will constitute the cornerstone of the President's immortal fame; but it cannot be effective, except by legislation and military success. The sword must loosen the chains of the slave—otherwise the enemy would weld the iron with bolts that may not be broken. He repeated, the law must protect those whom the sword makes free. Nothing has been done by Congress with that view, and therefore the bill should be passed on the broad ground of justice and self-interest.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked the gentleman (ELIOT) whether he included Kentucky in this bill, and intended to trample under foot the Constitution and the laws of that State, and free the slaves without the consent of their owners?

Mr. ELIOT replied, Kentucky is out of the ring altogether.

Mr. CLAY wished to know whether plantations in the South, owned by some of his constituents in Kentucky, were to be considered as abandoned under this bill?

Mr. ELIOT said the answer would depend upon whether such constituents were loyal or disloyal.

Mr. CLAY replied that he owned one of such plantations himself, and it had been abandoned because the Government did not protect it.

Mr. ELIOT said that his bill did not propose to establish colonies in Kentucky.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) wished to know whether the gentleman from Massachusetts would confiscate the land of his colleague (CLAY,) knowing him to be a loyal man, and regard it as abandoned property.

Mr. ELIOT replied—Certainly not.

Mr. MALLORY—Does not your bill mean it?

Mr. ELIOT replied that it did not, and spoke until the expiration of the morning hour.

THE REVENUE BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the House then took up, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means the Senate's amendments to the Internal Revenue Bill.

A MEMBER FROM ARKANSAS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts (Union,) presented the credentials of JAMES M. JOHNSON, as a member-elect from Northwestern Arkansas.

The credentials are signed by the Commissioners of Election, and say that Mr. JOHNSON commands the First Arkansas Regiment, and was unanimously elected in November last.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) moved to lay them on the table, pending which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Union on the amendatory Enrollment Bill.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The committee were for a long time engaged in the section exempting members of religious denominations who are conscientiously opposed to bearing arms from service in the field, but assigning them to look after freedmen.

During the debate, Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut, (Union,) said there were five hundred thousand non-resistants in the country, and if they were exempted from the draft, there would be a revival among the non-resisting sects, and their ranks at least would be recruited.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois (Dem.,) moved to amend by striking out the reference to religious denominations, and making the section apply to all persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms.

Mr. ALLEN's motion was disagreed to.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN then moved to strike out the section entirely.

This was decided in the negative by one majority.

The section, therefore, substantially stands as in the original bill.

Mr. GANSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered as an amendment, that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended in the cases of alleged minors who may be enlisted.

This amendment was rejected.

Mr. STEVENS offered an amendment that persons of African descent, between twenty and forty-five years of age, whether citizens of the United States or not, shall be enrolled, and form part of the national forces, and when a slave shall be drafted and mustered into the service, the master shall receive a certificate for $300, and, the drafted man shall be free. This, Mr. STEVENS said, would give compensation to masters in the loyal border States.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) hoped Mr. STEVENS would withdraw the amendment. A good feeling was now prevailing in his State, but the adoption of the proposition would retard the progress of the Union feeling. He did not object to taking rebel property, but that of loyal men ought not to be interfered with.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said the laws of all the States recognize slaves as persons, and not as property, and the exigency had arrived when we should use them as other men are used for putting down the rebellion.

Mr. MORRIS, of New-York, (Union,) favored the amendment, not being able to see why that description of property should be exempted while the property of citizens of other States is used for national purposes.

Mr. CRESWELL, of Maryland, (Union,) favored the amendment, stating that the slaveholders in Maryland have furnished but few, if any, men for the war.

Mr. ARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) would not put money into the pockets of slaveholders. It was their duty to put their slaves into the army without any compensation. We put our sons into the army, and why not the slaves?

Mr. SMITHERS, of Delaware, (Union,) would say to the gentleman from Kentucky (CLAY) that they in Delaware had no such scruples as the people of Kentucky had. There would be nothing more welcome to Delaware than to take her slaves away from her.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) briefly maintained that, according to the Constitution, private property, including slaves, cannot be taken for public uses without just compensation.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) maintained that slaves owe military duty, and, therefore, we do not owe the slaveholders anything for their service.

The committee rose without voting on the amendment, and at 5½ the House adjourned.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Retreat of the Rebels from Newbern—Number of the Enemy—The Plan of Attack—Capture of the Underwriter—The Fight at Bachelors' Creek—Eleven Spartans—Engagement at Brier's Creek and Newport—Loss of Two Companies, 99—List of Casualties—Attempt to Fire the Town, &c

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, Feb. 7, 1864.

The indications justify the assertion made in my last communication that the rebels have retreated. That they came in force, expected to capture Newbern, were foiled and obliged to retire, is certain.

With regard to the number of their army, let it be noted in the first place that the prisoners taken, say 150 in all, represent 18 different regiments, as follows: 1st North Carolina Battalion, 8th, 21st, 25th, 49th, 51st North Carolina infantry; DUHING's Battery Virginia artillery, 9th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 24th, 29th, 38th, 53d, 57th Virginia infantry, 21st Georgia infantry. There is good reason to believe that Maj.-Gen. PICKETT, Brig.-Gens. RANSOM, HOKE, RIBTT, SHAW and HOOD were with their brigades. HOOD's cook has escaped, and is within our lines. I saw him to-day. Their plan seems to have been to attack us by land and water: At Batchelor's Creek, near the Neuse River; Brier's Creek, S. C., near the Trent; Newport, 20 miles below us on the railroad to Morehead City, and our boats in the harbor.

The most reliable information warrants us in putting down their force at from 15,000 to 20,000 men. The enemy proposed to themselves the recapture of Newbern. They probably expected to surprise us, get possession of the gunboats, carry the fortifications by storm, and then feed on the "fat of the land." In all this they have been nicely checkmated, though they accomplished one brilliant feat—the taking of the *Underwriter*. This bold scheme, admirably conceived and happily executed as far as it went, was yet an abortive one. They came in boats built at Wilmington, and put upon the river at Kinston, having a full complement of officers and seamen—over 200 in all, a part of them from Wilmington and the rest from the James River. They expected to take the boat *Underwriter* with theirs, surprise and capture the others, and thus be master of our harbor, while the Commanding-General attacked us by land. Thanks to a kind Providence, they accomplished but little, and retreated in haste. It is hard for one to censure who keeps before him the fact that officers in the army and navy are, like other men, liable to mistakes. He will not often do it. In the case of the *Underwriter*, although the enemy were around us, there were no picket boats on duty. Two sentinels only walked the decks. It was natural for all the officers and men to be sleeping below, no doubt—but it was criminal. It was carelessness and carelessness is sometimes a sin.

No one acquainted with the fact that the Confederates offered $1,000 for Capt. WESTERVELT, dead or alive, because having long sailed in the waters, he had piloted Gen. BURNSIDE's expedition to Newbern will have a thought of a designed neglect on his part. It would be doing him the greatest injustice. It is stated when he was taken he was tied hand and foot by the enemy.

The seamen who were taken prisoners, from whom most of the facts are gathered, state, also, that they were about in the harbor Sunday night, expecting to do their worst—those who would have been in conjunction with the attack on our outposts—but the fog and darkness made it impossible. We now refer to the movements of the army in their order. The main attack was made on the west side of the city, hoping at once to take the pickets at Bachelor's Creek and move directly on Newbern. It is a common thing in history that great men are not appreciated at the time they are rendering their services. Their influence must be looked at with that impartiality which time only can give, before they are properly rewarded by human justification. So sometimes with a brigade, a regiment, a company, nay, a dozen men of true mettle. In the thunder and excitement of battle, while the missiles of death are flying, the corps or division moving now here, now there, the observance of any individual's fact is lost in the grander movements of the whole. But when we calmly sit down and weigh each fact in the balance, we clearly see, had this man faltered, had that part yielded, all would have been lost. It is, perhaps, not to much too say, had not eleven men in the block-house at Bachelor's Creek withstood a rebel army for over an hour, Newbern would have been captured. Eleven brave men as ever fought, under Lieut. A. P. HARRING, kept back several thousand, incredible as it may seem, for one long hour, while the rest of the One Hundred and Thirty-second could be put in position; and this regiment did a similar service while we at this point were making ready to receive the enemy. Had these eleven men surrendered tamely, as many a larger force have done to a weaker foe, we should unquestionably been surprised and, perhaps, prisoners. They held the key to the advance of the enemy. This Spartan band was reinforced by three companies of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York, under Maj. J. B. HOUSTAIN, who escaped from Libby Prison, you will recollect, last October, half dead with starvation, who held this crossing for four hours longer, finally forcing the enemy to cross by a flank movement. The Major in the course of the fight was slightly wounded. All in this regiment did us a service which we ought not to forget. Its efficient Col. CLASSON comprehended the nature of the attack from the first. The companies of the One Hundred and Seventieth Massachusetts, coming on the field at a late hour, fought nobly, and lost terribly—65 out of 115, including their Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant.

The spirited attack, made at Brier's Creek by about 4,000 of the enemy, was vigorously met and finally repulsed, by a section of the Third New-York Artillery, Battery I, and a portion of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Regiment, at the block-house, under Col. ANNING. The third point assailed was Newport Barracks, by a heavy force of the enemy, and after a lively contest of some three hours, the Ninth Vermont commenced to retreat to Morehead City, taking one of the guns with them, spiking the two remaining, and either carrying away or destroying all of their camp equipage and supplies. Their loss, as near as can be ascertained at present, is about 100. This is the only point at which the enemy seems to have accomplished his purpose. It was to take this place, burn the bridges at Newport and Hancock, and thus destroy railroad and telegraph communication with Morehead.

The loss of the companies of the Ninety-ninth New-York and a section of artillery at Beech Grove, is much felt. This point is some two miles from Bachelor's Creek, and had not the fog prevented signal communication, it might have been saved. Two carriers sent to this point were shot. I send you correct lists of the casualties so far as known.

Missing in Action, 17th Regiment, Feb. 1, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. John F. Fellows, Surgeon J. F. Galloupe, Adjt. H. A. Cheever, Hospital Steward E. P. Cotting.

Company D—Sergt. L. W. Phillips, Corp. F. B. Polson, W. N. Merriam, W. McWilliams, C. Murphy, D. Noble, W. H. Paisley, E. Simonds, S. Sanborn, S. Usher, J. Smedburg, S. Whittaker, J. W. Twitchell.

Company E—Lieut. J. W. Day, Sergt. Thomas Kinnelly, Corps. E. P. Crafts, J. Chubby; J. Boran, M. Branigan, M. Fleming, J. Sweeney, J. Taggart, D. Wallace.

Company G—W. Gould, J. T. H. Taylor.

Company H—Capt. J. R. Lloyd, Lieut. J. B. Hill, Sergt. E. P. Stander, Chas. Gordon, J. Broadbent, J. Barrett, J. Burton, D. Conner, M. Casey, S. A. Dohber, J. Evans, J. Flemming, J. Silender, J. Greenhoigh, W. E. Hennie, H. Norris, P. Troy, J. Wilson, F. Welsh.

Company I—First Lieut. L. B. Comins, Jr., Sergt. M. Killoran, Corp. H. F. Marden; T. Holland, P. McNamara, G. O. Marden, J. Rowland.

Company K—Lieut. B. N. Mann, Sergt. Henry Foskett, Corps. S. S. McAllister and J. R. Gilchrist; A. W. Crockett, O. Bieber, C. M. Eagan, J. Powers, J. Quinn, J. Smith, T. H. Speed.

Killed—Patrick Trainer, Co. E.

Wounded—J. Shea, T. Hessian, J. O. Eagan, of Co. E.

This is a correct copy of regimental report books.

SIMONDS.

The Missing of Ninety-ninth Regiment.

Company H—Capt. David J. Bailey; First Sergeant George Saunders; Sergeants James Toohey, Richard King; Corporals Henry Holmes, Patrick Sullivan, Wm. Smith, John Burns, Peter Conroy, James Daly, James C. Hubbard, Luke Kenny, Patrick Lynch, Patrick Martin, James McCarty, John McGeehan, Bartholomew Mulcahy, John Murphy, Robert O'Reilly, Henry Suttler, David Simpson, Florent Vandereycken, Charles Wiseman.

Company E—Corp. Thomas Jones, privates Wm. H. Megran, Matthew Kirkham.

Company I—First Lieut. James A. Fleming, First Sergt. Denis O'Sullivan, Sergt. Thomas Miller, Sergt. John Wright, Corp. Humphrey R. Davis, Charles C. Churchill, Henry C. Devereux, Wm. P. Devereux, James M. Dunn, Michael J. Dunn, Owen Dougherty, Wm. Jackson, Wm. Kelley, Lawrence Kiernan, Nicholas Miller, Francis Minchin, James Mitchell, John McGrath, Simon J. McCarty, John McQueen, John McKinley, John Merrin, John Pinlon, Jno. Quigley, Francis Roche, Thomas Riley, Wm. T. Stevens, Francis Smith, Pat. Tracy, Jno. Campbell.

The rebs designed to burn us out, as a part of their scheme was the torch of the incendiary. During the excitement of the attack, Lieut. HUNT, with the Provost-Marshal, called upon the firemen and citizens to do guard duty—thus allowing soldiers to do a more important service; and great credit is due for the readiness with which the citizens, and especially the firemen, responded.

One night Mr. GEORGE W. WEAVER, Jr., Commissary of Prisoners, whose generous heart and love for the TIMES furnished me with a horse to visit the battle-ground at Bachelor's Creek, of which we shall soon speak, was doing guard duty. He noticed an object moving along close to the fence, and riding up laid hold of it. It was a man with a stick of wood on his shoulder. Not being able to give any satisfactory account of himself, he was ordered to the guard-house. Before this he was lame, his movement was very slow, until instantly he dropped his stick, headed about, and was two blocks and a half before he could be overtaken with the horse. He refusing to stop, dodging behind him every way, endeavoring to escape, until fired upon once, and the revolver cocked for another discharge. When he reached the guard-house, he proved to be a negro. His name was only JOHN. As to where he came from, who he was, what his object was, he is non-committal. Several negroes, who have lived in this place and the surrounding country, have been taken in to recognize him. None have ever seen his face before. The stick of wood he carried is a dry piece of fat pine, which is locally known as "lighting." Where he was first seen by Mr. MASON, was found two small bundles of the raw material finely assorted. This man was chosen to fire our ordnance and do as much other mischief as possible. His black color would pass him into the lines without difficulty. He is undoubtedly a tool in the hands of the enemy, and is intelligent and shrewd.

This is the first instance of a negro acting in behalf of the Confederates, and let no Copperhead paper go to butchering and beating the colored people because this Judas is found among them.

The importance of Newbern in connection with the campaigns yet to be carried on in the Coast States, the danger to which we shall be exposed in case of an aban donment of Richmond by the enemy, require a decided augmentation of our forces. At least we ought to have a sufficient number to man our forts and hold the fortifications. This point is too vital to be exposed to the possibility of recapture. It is the natural centre of all movements in North Carolina from the coast. We hope that few men, citizens and undisciplined negroes, however willing they may be to act, will not be called into service again to enable us to feel any degree of safety. Brig.-Gen. PALMER and Staff were incessantly active during the attack, and everything which could have been done was done well and efficiently.

P. S.—As I am about to mail this letter we have reliable information that the rebels are still in force at Newport. Their retreat seems to be only a temporary falling back. Their camp fires are distinctly seen at night in the direction of Kinston. They are reported to be about ten miles this side of that place.

THE CONSPIRATORS IN COUNCIL.

Important Proceedings in the Rebel Congress.

Frank Acknowledgments of Destitution in the South.

VIRGINIA CANNOT STAND ANOTHER DRAFT.

Free Negroes and Slaves to be Employed in the Army.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

STRENGTHENING THE ARMY.

On Jan. 30, the rebel House of Representatives had before it the bill "amendatory of the act to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes," approved Jan. 5, 1864. In the course of the debate Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, said:

We had at this time 400,000 men on our muster rolls. How many were actually in the field, he was unable to state; *probably it was that one half were not there, and it was well known that we were unable to feed the fractional part who were in the field.* If, however, there were half—if 200,000 should require the possible seizure of one half of the provisions of the country—*where, he would ask, were the means to feed the ten times that number who remained at home?* With this condition of affairs staring us in the face, it was now proposed to break up the farms, and reduce the agricultural interests of the country to about naught. Look at the condition of the country around Richmond; but this was scarcely more than a type of every other part of the Confederacy. Congress did not propose to reduce the efficiency of the different bureaux; it did not reduce, for instance, the efficiency of the ordnance and nitre bureaux, because the men must be furnished with munitions of war. And yet munitions of war were not all that we could rely on. We must feed and clothe the army, and not only the army, but the people at home. *Private appeals were daily coming to the members of Congress from soldiers in the army, speaking of the suffering at home; how many of their families are wanting the necessaries of life, when they are unable to send them any part of their scant pay;* how many asking for relief to the farming interests; how some, stimulated by the prospects of starvation at home, and the deficiency of food in the army, are driven to despair and desertion. With these things constantly before it, would Congress still break down and cripple the limited resources that were left us to carry on this war?

Mr. CHAMBERS, of Virginia, said that manufactories were as necessary as agriculture, *and there was as great a deficiency in clothing to-day as there was in food.* Did the gentleman mean to say that our soldiers deserted to the Yankees because they were not fed? We could, he believed, feed double two hundred thousand men in the field; *and if we could not, then the sooner we made terms with Abraham Lincoln the better for us.* We must have more than two hundred thousand men in the field next Spring; we have now all the supplies we will have then, for the farmers' productions won't be available until next Winter. *Everybody admits and expects that next Spring will be the worst and the heaviest and most decisive campaign that will occur, and yet there is a demand for more exemptions.* He was not opposed to the exemption of planters; whether they furnished substitutes or not, it made no difference. But he was opposed to class legislation.

Mr. DUPRE, of Louisiana, believed that if Congress had given more attention to transportation, the subject of food would not now be exciting so many fears. He had traveled a long way in getting here, and from Western Louisiana to this place he had seen very large quantities of provisions, which only wanted transportation to be distributed to the people and the army. The cry of scarcity was a stratagem emploved by traitors, and it misled many honest and conscientious men, who really believed what they said. It was a stratagem to excite the spirits and the efforts of the Northern people, and disaffection and hopelessness in our own.

Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, was able to state, upon the best authority, that in reply to inquiries propounded them by Col. PRESTON, Chief of the Conscript Bureau, *all of the enrolling officers of the State, who were assembled here a few days ago, said that the State could not stand another draft.* It had been said that the agriculturists necessary at home might be enrolled and detailed. If men were wanted outside of the army, it was our duty to exempt them by law, and not leave it to the Secretary of War and the President to dole out details. He was not one of those who delighted in the Quixotic pastime of making a man of straw and tilting at him; he had no fears, and the people need have no fears of the Executive, and it was with no feeling of want of confidence in the Executive when he said that he preferred this Congress to pass its own laws, rather than call upon that branch of the Government to do it for them. *The great danger to-day to our cause did not come from our own Executive, it came from the tyrant at Washington,* and it should be the effort of this Government to use all its energies in providing against the calamities which that tyrant would endeavor to inflict upon us.

Mr. HOLCOMBE, of Virginia, said that by the bill of which this was an amendment, the entire agricultural population would be put in the army, and that in a country whose agricultural population greatly outbalances that of the cities and towns. NAPOLEON, in the ruthless conscription which he inflicted on France, never went above the age of thirty years. *We proposed to put in all, of every age, and when it was known that it was a precarious matter to supply, from week to week, the army in the field.* When the supplies were known to be so scarce, the slaves were to be withdrawn from the fields, and it was proposed in time to draw still more largely upon the vital resources of the country. From his district would be drawn one hundred men for the army and stop two thousand laborers now engaged in producing grain for the army. We had now five hundred thousand men in the field to provide for; the new law would add one hundred thousand more; and was it possible to escape starvation when there were none at home to provide for them? Where was the weak point of the enemy? *Certainly not in want of provisions. It was not probable then, that a decisive victory could be fought this Spring, and no such desperate hope should be allowed to animate us to such desperate measures as that of putting everybody in the army. The weak point of the enemy was in its financial condition. It was our policy to protract the war. Time and distance were our great allies.* We must remember that, in reference to this State at least, *our last crops were far below the average.* Our space had been contracted, and all now must be devoted to the production of provisions for the next year. Take away the men, and starvation at home and ruin in the army would be, in his opinion, the inevitable result.

Mr. CONRAD, of Louisiana, said that they had heard of this cry of starvation now for nearly three years. They had gotten so used to starving, in fact, that, like the Irishman's horse, we will soon be able to live on nothing.

A VOICE—When the horse died.

[Laughter and merriment at the gentleman's unintended misapplication of the illustration.]

Mr. CONRAD concluded by alluding to the privations of the army and the people as inevitable, and only to be surmounted by the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, believed that the most certain way of feeding the army was to increase its numbers in the field. *The insufficiency existed because there were so many of the enemy within our borders, and we had not sufficient numbers to drive them out.* Some had attributed the scarcity to corruption in the Commissary Department, and though unprepared for an opinion as to the truth of that charge, he still believed that that department was *insufficient*; others attributed it to want of transportation, and want of transportation had certainly much to do with it. *We had now but one line of railroad, the Knoxville and Chattanooga being in the possession of the enemy, left us, with a vast auxiliary cut off. He believed that there was no deficiency in the country, and that if we could drive the enemy back, we could feed the army, no matter what its numbers.*

After further desultory debate, the bill was passed by yeas 41, nays 31. It reads as follows:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT AMENDATORY OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PUT AN END TO THE EXEMPTION FROM MILITARY SERVICE OF THOSE WHO HAVE HERETOFORE FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES," APPROVED JAN. 5, 1864.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that the above-recited act shall not apply to farmers and planters engaged on the 5th day of January, 1864, in the production of grain and provisions, either by their own manual labor or in superintending the labor of others: Provided, the exemption herein contemplated is granted subject to the following conditions:

I. That the person availing himself thereof shall devote himself, and the labor of which he has the control and superintendence, exclusively to the production of provisions and family supplies.

II. That there shall be paid and contributed from the farm, or if more than one farm, from each of the farms which the person thus exempted owns or superintends, in addition to the tithe required by any tax law, an additional tenth of the pork or bacon produced on said farm or farms, (beginning with the product of last year,) for the use of the army.

III. That the person thus exempted shall, *if so required sell all his surplus provisions now on hand or hereafter raised, for the use of soldiers' families, or for the use of the army, at prices not greater than those fixed for the time being by the Commissioners appointed under the Impressment Act.*

IV. That the person seeking to avail himself of the benefit of this act shall have furnished a substitute not liable to military duty, who is now in the service, or who has been legally discharged therefrom, or who has died therein.

V. That the benefit of this act shall not apply to persons on farms or plantations on which there is any other male adult not liable to military duty.

SEC. 2. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as limiting the power of the President, under existing laws, to exempt such persons as he may deem proper, on grounds of equity, justice or necessity.

EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES AND FREE NEGROES.

On Feb. 1, the House discussed the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves under certain circumstances.

An unsuccessful attempt to go into secret session was made, the pending question being upon an amendment offered by Mr. BALDWIN, of Virginia, to add to the first section the words: "And no free negro engaged in the production of food and forage shall be taken under this act."

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, said that it was no harm to say that we needed troops, and it was the duty of Congress to place men in the army, and fill up those serried ranks now so gallantly maintaining our cause in the field. The Chairman of the Military Committee had informed the House that *the proposed measure would bring forty thousand troops into the field*—more than had been engaged in any great battle—without materially diminishing our resources; and yet we were met at the threshold by a question relative to exchange. Suppose these free negroes were taken prisoners; the free negro is not a useful ingredient of our society. He was astonished, a few days ago, at the assertion of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BALDWIN) that this class was a useful one in his State. He would leave it to the gentleman's colleagues to answer that; but would say that, according to his observation, the free negro was a blot upon our escutcheon, and pernicious to our

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Alderman Banta and the City Hall Commissionership.

In accordance with the request of Ex-Alderman BANTA, we publish the following card having reference to some statements which appeared in the TIMES of Saturday, it has been necessarily omitted until now:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed an article in your paper of this morning, under the head of "General City News," which greatly misrepresents me, I will call your attention to it with accompanying explanation for the information of the Committee to whom the Mayor's nomination was referred:

First—I spend the Summer months *only* in the country at my place at Englewood, N. J., but all the time doing business in this City; have never claimed to be a citizen of New-Jersey in any sense or manner, and hold, claim and exercise my rights in this City and State.

Secondly, I pay my income tax in this City, and should pay taxes on personal property, if I was fortunate enough to possess any that was taxable. *Thirdly*, I am a voter here and only in this City, and have voted at every election. Now, Sir, feeling assured that I am sufficiently well known in this City to establish my character as a person and a man not to be swerved from a straight line of conduct by proffers of political positions, I freely submit my case to the public for their decision

New-York, Feb. 16, SOLOMON BANTA.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, } *ss.*

A SOLOMON BONTA being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the above statement subscribed to by him is true in every particular.

SOLOMON BANTA.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of February, 1864, BERKMAN T. BUENHAM, Commissioner of Deeds.

The Metropolitan Fair.

TO OUR FARMERS—AN INVITATION.

The ladies of the Metropolitan Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, address themselves with peculiar satisfaction to the farmers of our country.

We know that we appeal to generous natures—stout, warm hearts, ever ready to bestow of the gifts a good Providence has so munificently showered upon you, since the commencement of this deplorable war. You have given nobly of your hearts' blood. Your sturdy sons and brothers are the glory of our army and navy; and those who remain to till the soil will cheerfully respond to our invitation, to assist in furnishing means for sustaining, nursing, comforting, such as are suffering far from their homes.

Come then, we pray you, bring to us of the products which God hath given you, whatever you can; oxen, cows, horses (such have been already contributed,) or beef, mutton, pork, poultry, hay, oats, butter, cheese, eggs, grain or flour, apples, cranberries, nuts—anything that you can spare of your abundance.

The fair will open on the 28th of March. As it will probably continue for two weeks, contributors can send from time to time as may best suit their convenience.

Address all articles to Receiving Committee, West Fourteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Forward by any express or transportation company.

Please send name and address, that we may acknowledge. MRS. JOHN PAINE,

Committee for soliciting from Farmers.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

Union Refugees at Cairo.

MEETING AT THE CORN EXCHANGE.

Pursuant to notice, Rev. E. FOLSOM addressed the members of the Corn Exchange in this City, yesterday, in their spacious hall. He was introduced by Mr. ARCHIBALD BAXTER, President of the New-York Commercial Association, who presided, and read a letter from a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, strongly recommending the mission of Mr. FOLSOM to the sympathy of the community.

Mr. JACOB H. HEDRICK acted as Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. FOLSOM commenced by tendering thanks to the members of the Exchange for the facility afforded him in addressing them, and announced his object to be that of procuring assistance in behalf of the white Union refugees at Cairo from the rebel States, driven from their homes by the savage brutality of the inhabitants. From hundreds of cases calling upon sympathy, he would mention but two or three. One was of a woman, ill and utterly destitute, whose husband and father had been slaughtered by guerrillas. Another was of a gentleman in every sense, whose wife was a thorough lady. They had emigrated from Pennsylvania to Louisiana. The gentleman had long been marked as a Union man, and was finally chased to a swamp and his mill confiscated. In a diseased state and with a ruined constitution, he found himself, by the advance of our army, in its welcome lines. He arrived at Cairo with his wife, six children and two sisters-in-law, without a dime in his pocket or a change of apparel for himself or companions. He wished transportation to Pittsburgh. One woman appeared with a little boy, who had been living in Arkansas. The rebels had set fire to her dwelling and taken all her transportable effects. Another came with eight children, whose husband was hung to a tree adjoining his dwelling because he would not join a band of guerrillas. The speaker also mentioned a lady in Chicago, working as a servant, who in escaping with her child from guerrillas in Arkansas, was fired at, and had her child killed in her arms.

In impressing upon his hearers the suffering he had for the last two years witnessed on the Mississippi River, Mr. FOLSOM remarked that though the Christian and Sanitary Commissions existed, they were devoted exclusively to the army. The Freedmen's Commission was created entirely for the aid of negroes. No provision had been made for the sufferers in question, who, though fed upon Government rations till transported to Cairo, were on arriving there, relinquished to private charity.

The speaker then read a letter from Brig.-Gen. REID, commanding at Cairo, strongly urging the assistance of the community, and stating that at least $20,000 would be needed for aid. Mr. FOLSOM then mentioned the liberality thus far shown to him by the mercantile classes here, whose contributions range from $25 to $500. Both money and second-hand clothing could be sent to him, care PHELPS, DODGE & Co., of this City, or to Hon. MARSH SKINNER, President Chicago Sanitary Commission, at Chicago.

Mr. JAMES P. WALLACE then read the following resolution, after which the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That this meeting have heard the statement of Rev. E. FOLSOM in regard to the needful condition of the Union refugees from the South, and the appeal which he has made in their behalf, hereby recommend the cause which he advocates, to the benevolent and patriotic consideration of the members of this association.

A New Plan of Iron-Clad War Vessel.

It is pretty generally understood that thus far all types of iron-clad vessels of war introduced into this country and elsewhere are failures. The broadside ships of England, France and America, with four and a half inches of iron plates, rolled so heavily that if they are not unseaworthy themselves, they prove the impossibility of putting a heavier armor on sea-going vessels. A novel system of armor has been introduced in the form of corrugated iron, which has the merit of imparting lightness and strength to the vessel. It, of course, permits a proper armament to be carried, by dispensing with an immense amount of superfluous solid iron. In a vessel of 1,600 tons burden, there is a saving of 400 tons, and 18 inches less draft of water. In a vessel of 7,500 tons burden, there is a saving of 1,600 tons weight of metal, and three feet six inches saved in the depth of water. This invention was presented to the Navy Department, and Secretary WELLES, with his usual discrimination, ordered a board to examine it. The board was composed of Rear-Admiral DAVIS, Prof. BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Gen. BARNARD, Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, and Mr. JOSEPH HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute. These officers reported as follows:

"We have the honor to report that the commission has had under consideration and examination Mr. RICHARD MONTGOMERY'S plan of 'corrugated iron armor' for vessels. This plan is novel and worthy, in the opinion of the commission, of such experiments as will give a satisfactory test to its utility."

We understand that the Secretary of the Navy is not indisposed to comply with the wishes of the Board. Some of the most distinguished mechanical engineers in the country, as well as our most eminent ship-builders, have approved of this form of iron for iron-clad vessels-of-war.

The Union League Club.

On Saturday evening the Union League Club held a meeting at their committee rooms, on Union-square. After the transaction of some routine business the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee Congress should without delay pass an act giving to the soldiers of the regiments of colored troops already enlisted or that shall hereafter be enlisted, the same pay in all respects as is given to other enlisted soldiers, and that they earnestly urge the immediate passage of such an act.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the Secretary to the Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives

Col. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Chairman of the committee who framed the above resolutions, has addressed the following letter on the subject to the Hon. HENRY WILSON, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate:

HEADQUARTERS OF UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS, } No. 200 FOURTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1864. }

Hon. Henry Wilson, Chairman:

SIR: The Union League Club, of the City of New-York, have in less than sixty days raised two thousand colored troops in the State of New-York. The committee having particular charge of this matter, feel strongly the injustice which is being done these men who have responded so promptly to the call of the President, by not placing them on an equality with white soldiers as far as pay is concerned. Each of these men, upon enlistment, receives and is charged by the United States with about twenty-six dollars' worth of clothing. Under the existing law it will take them nearly three months to pay for this, and by that time they will need more clothing; so that it will be impossible for them to lay up or send home or even to spend any portion of their pay.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEORGE BLISS, JR.

New-York State Temperance Society.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

UTICA, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1864.

At the recent annual meeting of this society measures were taken toward the revival of old-fashioned temperance societies throughout the State. A resolution was adopted, calling on all temperance men to commence the good work in their several localities. Already the work has commenced in Oneida and Herkimer Counties, and several societies have been formed. We trust that, for the sake of the youth, at least, the good advice of the society will be followed everywhere. Rev. Dr. BRISTOL, S. M. CAMPBELL and D. G. COREY, of Utica, are lecturing on the subject with good effect. The officers of the State society recently elected are—President, Hon. C. HATHAWAY, Delhi, N.Y.; Vice-Presidents, Hon. W. J. Bacon, Utica, Lyman Bennett, Esq., Troy, J. Rider, Esq., Jamaica, Orin Sage, Esq., Rochester, Harvey Edwards, Esq., Onondaga; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. W. C. Steel, of Utica; Recording Secretary, Rev. S. M. Campbell, Utica; Treasurer, W. Reid, Esq., Albany; Executive Committee, Hon. J. J. Foote, Hamilton, Hon. C. C. Leigh, New-York, Rev. C. W. Cushing, Troy, Rev. Wm. E. Knox, Rome, Rev. Wm. H. Goodwin, D. D., Geneva.

W. C. STEEL, Cor. Sec'y. N. Y. S. T. S.

Where Omnibuses Should Stop.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "Shocking Accident" noticed in your paper of the 9th inst., resulting in the death of a gentleman while getting out of a stage, induces me to call attention to the practice drivers now have of compelling the passengers to get out in the middle of the street, instead of drawing up to the sidewalk, as was once the custom. I was myself a witness of a sad accident to a lady who was entangled between two stages, one coming up and the other down—a gauntlet which she had to run in order to reach the sidewalk. Very properly, the omnibuses are not allowed to *cross* the street at the pleasure of the passengers, but surely it would be far better to leave them "on the right hand side going down, the left going up," and let them cross at leisure, than to endanger life and limb by stopping in the *middle* of a crowded street. A LADY.

An Outrage.

It has come to be the fashion to keep at least one dead body exposed to public view at the Barge-office. What particular object there can be in allowing a corpse to remain forty-eight hours within sight of hundreds of passers-by, is difficult of explanation. During most of the day, yesterday and the day before, the dead body of a sailor lay at the dock, in the rear of the Barge office, and it was not until twenty-four hours after the Coroner held his inquest that the corpse was removed. In the meantime, the rats would have eaten the flesh from the bones, had it not been for the kindness of the bargemen, who stood watch. This outrage on public decency is but one of several that have recently occurred.

Order for Return of the Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers to the Field.

Yesterday the following orders were promulgated:

NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 9, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 5.—The officers and enlisted men of the Fifty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, who were furloughed from this City, will report at the Park Barracks at 12 o'clock M. to-morrow, to depart for the seat of war.

By command of Lieut.-Col. RUGG.

GEORGE H. CRAWFORD, 1st Lieut. and Act. Adjt.

The New-York Typographical Society.

This society proposes to hold a series of meetings for printers on the second Saturday of each month, for the purpose of hearing and discussing "Original Papers on Typographical Subjects," in which discussions all members of the trade are free to join. The first meeting will be held at the rooms of the society, No. 3 Chambers-street, on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion a paper will be read by Mr. THEO. L. DE VINNE, on "The Comparative Merits of Modern and Mediæval Typography," accompanied with illustrations from old and new books.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE TWELFTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.—The Twelfth Connecticut Regiment, 438 men, Lieut.-Col. PECK commanding, arrived here yesterday from New-Orleans on the steamer *Mississippi*, which made the passage from bar to bar in five days and nineteen hours. The men have all reënlisted and are home on a furlough of thirty days. They have been absent two years, having left this port in February, 1862, under Gen. BUTLER. They spent six weeks on Ship Island, one of the most desolate spots along the coast, and were the first to ascend the Mississippi River after the capture of the forts by the fleet. They were stationed under Gen. PHELPS at Camp Parapet, during the Summer of 1862, and were brigaded under Gen. WEITZEL, and continued in his command during his entire campaign through Louisiana. The regiment took part in the battle of Lebadieville, and were active in the destruction of the rebel steamer *Cotton*. For a long time they held Alexandria, on the Red River, and marched thence to Port Hudson, where they were under fire forty-two days, within easy range of rebel muskets. After the capture of Port Hudson they occupied Donaldsonville, from which place, by way of Brashear City, they joined the reënlisted through eastern Louisiana to Opelousas, which were made to attract the attention of the enemy from the movements of Gen. BANKS' expedition to Texas. It is expected the veterans will leave for Connecticut to-day, where extensive preparations have been made for their reception.

SHORT PASSAGES.—The steamship *Mississippi*, Capt. TALBOT, from New-Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She left New-Orleans on the morning of the 4th, and the bar 6 P. M. same day, arriving here at 4 P. M. 10th, making the passage from the bar in five days and twenty-two hours, being one of the shortest passages on record from that port. She has a large number of passengers, also 450 men belonging to the Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, who have come home on furlough, having reënlisted.

The steamship *Eagle*, Capt. ADAMS, from Havana, also arrived yesterday. She left Havana 1 P. M. 6th inst., arriving at her dock, Pier No. 4 North River, 1¼ P. M., 10th, making the run in four days and thirty minutes, which is one of the shortest passages ever made from that place.

ANOTHER SOLDIER ROBBED.—JAMES DILLON, a soldier belonging to the United States Army, was robbed in a disreputable house, No. 780 Eighth-avenue, of the sum of $70 in Treasury notes. Sergeant POTTER, of the Twenty-second Precinct, with Officers BERGEN and MOONEY, made a descent on the den, and arrested the proprietor and his wife. The prisoners were committed for trial by Justice CONNOLLY. DILLON'S money was not recovered.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 803, 1235, 1243, 1057, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1345, 1347, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369. *Part II.*—Nos. 600, 72, 866, 618, 620, 966, 968, 974, 988, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1012, 1016, 1026, 1028, 1034, 1042.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 88, 246, 400, 339, 100, 148, 250, 423, 431, 433, 434, 435, 435½, 436, 437. *Part II.*—Nos. 391, 404, 405, 412, 413, 324, 138, 335, 347, 411, 425, 427, 428, 429, 430.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2815, 3395, 3439, 1579, 3243, 1065, 3247, 3359, 3355, 3421, 3433, 3475, 3177, 3479. *Part II.*—Nos. 3388, 3160, 2372, 2018, 3444, 2802, 3460, 3462, 3258, 634, 3474, 3476, 3478, 3480, 3482.

Collector of the Lawrence Estate—Motion to Dissolve an Injunction restraining him from his Duties.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Lawrence vs. *Parsons.*—This is an application for an order dissolving an injunction restraining the defendant, Weare D. Parsons, from acting as collector of the Lawrence estate, under an appointment made by the Surrogate.

The personal estate coming under the control of the Collector by virtue of his appointment, as stated, amounts to between $80,000 and $90,000, and the sufficiency of his bonds is objected to.

The matter was finally postponed to Friday, on account of the engagement of counsel.

The Story of a Wallstreet Speculator Who Did Not Understand His Business—A Broker Charged with Bad Faith.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mosell.

Robert B. Curtis vs. *Louis B. Van Etten.*—The defendant in this case is a stock-broker, doing business in this City, and the plaintiff alleges that he employed him as his broker and agent in certain stock transactions. In September, 1862, plaintiff being desirous of speculating in stocks, was introduced to defendant as a person to be employed as his broker. Defendant stated to plaintiff, as alleged, that he had peculiar facilities for buying and selling stocks: that he transacted all his business at the Stock Exchange, with Ludlow, Patton & Co., and that he paid them so much a year to do all his business of that nature. Plaintiff employed defendant as agent and broker to purchase 100 shares of Illinois Central Railroad scrip, and deposited with him a margin of five per cent. On the following day defendant represented, as alleged, that he had bought the stock at the Board of Brokers, and presented to plaintiff a paper for him to sign, which purported that plaintiff had purchased from defendant 100 shares of Illinois Central at $75, and paid on account $500. Plaintiff being ignorant of stock operations, as claimed, believed it to be what was customary in buying stock and signed the paper. Subsequently plaintiff bought and sold stock through defendant to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars, in all of which transactions he gave a margin and paid commission, and he alleges that defendant pretended to account to him and settle the losses and gains, but persuaded plaintiff to allow the gains to remain in his hands as a further margin.

Plaintiff alleges further that defendant never did purchas or sell these stocks as represented; that he never purchased or sold any stock for plaintiff, but that all his representations on the subject were false, and made for the purpose of getting money from him as margin, and that as margin he paid him $8,600, and that the profits of these transactions, as represented to him by defendant, were over $40,000, for which sums and interest plaintiff claims to recover.

The defendant denies all the allegations of the complaint.

Case still on,

Lucien Birdsye for plaintiff; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for defendant.

Notes of Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

ARREST IN ANOTHER STATE.

The Sun Mutual Insurance Company et al. vs. *William McDougal.*—This was a motion to discharge the defendant from arrest. The libel alleged that the libelants were insurers on the cargo of the schooner *Jessie*, of which vessel the defendant was master; that the vessel was wrecked in August last on one of the Bahamas, and that the property saved was sold by the defendant, and the proceeds amounted to $5,-154 59, and that he refused to pay it over to the libelants, who were entitled to it, but had fraudulently appropriated it.

On this libel the defendant was arrested and held to bail in $8,000.

The defendant, on an affidavit denying any misappropriation of the funds, and alleging that there were claims for salvage and expenses on the proceeds of the property, and that he had left them in the hands of an agent in the Bahamas to await the settlement of the claims, and that he had been arrested in Boston by a detective and brought here against his will, moved to be discharged from arrest.

The libellants read affidavits to show that he was arrested in Boston in another suit brought by one of the owners of the cargo against him, and that he voluntarily came on here in custody of his bail in that suit, to arrange the matter.

Held by the Court—That nothing is shown in the case preventing the libelants from arresting the defendant in this suit, if he was virtually at the same time in custody of his bail on another civil action, such bail having voluntarily relinquished all claim to his detention.

Motion therefore denied, without costs.

For libelants, Mr. Fessenden; for respondent, Mr. Averill.

SALVAGE.

Henry J. Robinson vs. *The Ship Charlotte A. Stamler*—This was a libel for salvage. The libellants were part of the crew of the ship *Victoria*. They alleged that on the 27th of February, 1862, the *Victoria* was at anchor off Fayal, and that they discovered a flag of distress flying on board the ship *Charlotte A. Stamler*, which was lying to leeward; that the libelants went aboard, and found her leaking badly, having been bored by some one on board of her; that they took charge of her, and stopped the leaks, and saved the vessel from going ashore, and prayed for salvage.

The owners of the *Stamler* alleged that all that was done was to send aboard the *Victoria* for some men to help pump; that the men were guilty of gross dereliction of duty while on board, and were not entitled to any compensation, but they had offered to pay them all that was due.

Held by the Court—That the pleadings and proofs establish a right of action to recover a salvage reward by the libellants for services personally performed in the relief and rescue of the ship from imminent peril at the time and place stated. The services were opportune and valuable to the endangered vessel, but of no extraordinary merit because of the exposure or labor of the libelants personally while engaged in rendering them.

Ordered—That it be referred to a Commissioner to inquire and determine the compensation, reasonably payable to the libellants, on the evidence before the court, and such further evidence as may be offered.

For libelants, Mr. James; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

PRACTICE—TIME TO APPEAL—COSTS.

Alexander P. Strout et al. vs. *The Steamship City of Washington.*—This case came up on a motion to stay proceedings on a decree. The action, which was for a collision, resulted in a decree in favor of the libelants for their damages and costs, with a reference to a Commissioner to compute the damages. The claimants excepted to the report of the Commissioner, and in the October term the amount was fixed by the court at $2,500 69, for which amount and costs a decree was signed by the Judge on Nov. 10, 1863, which was filed and entered of record on Nov. 17; and as the vessel had been bonded under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1847, there was included in the decree, as entered, a judgment against the principal and sureties on the bond in the sum of $5,850, the amount of the bond.

On Nov. 19, the claimant's proctors served notice on the libelant's proctor to tax his costs, or that application would be made to the court to have the decree enacted without them, and on the 30th of November the libelant's costs were taxed, and on the 1st of December the claimants served notice of appeal from the decree to the Circuit Court. The libelants retaxed with a view that it was served too late. The claimants on Dec. 7 filed their petition of appeal, and gave the proper security on appeal, and thereafter obtained this order to show cause why the libellant's proceedings on the decree should not be stayed. The libelants claimed that "as the claimants did not appeal till Dec. 1, the decree signed on Nov. 10 had become final ten days from that day, and certainly could not be interfered with after the expiration of the November term of the court.

Held by the Court—That the entire decree rendered in this court, consisting of the damages and the costs incurred in seeking redress, is the grievance sought to be remedied by the appeal.

That the District Court rules applicable to the point raised in the case, provide that "ten days from the time of rendering the decree shall be allowed to enter an appeal, within which time the decree shall not be executed" (rule 152,) and "a party shall not be held to enter his appeal from any decree or order of the court as final, unless the same is in a condition to be executed against him without further proceedings therein in court." (Rule 151.) So, also, the Circuit Court rules adopted in 1858 declare (rule 116) that "an appeal can be taken from no other than a final decree," and (rule 117) "a decree shall be deemed final when in a state for execution, without further action of the Court below."

The District Court rules, moreover, were adopted by the Circuit Court when applicable in all admiralty causes, (rule 136,) and the 45th rule of the Supreme Court declares that "all appeals from the District to the Circuit Court must be made while the court is sitting, or within such other period as shall be designated by the District Court by its general rules, or by an order specially made in the particular suit."

That the sittings of the District Court, according to the foregoing regulations in respect to appeals, are not limited to or measured by the actual period of *its sittings*, or the appointed duration of its stated terms; but continue in respect to appealable cases constructively for ten days after judgment is perfected in court, should that act be performed within the last hour of a stated term.

This court accordingly retained the same jurisdiction over the suit in relation to the right of appeal that it possessed when the judgment was signed and registered. That costs in admiralty are not an incident legally following the fate of the case, but are independent of that fact and necessarily thus dependent upon the judicial mandate of the court given or withheld irrespective of the success or failure of the suit, and, therefore, are only recoverable upon the definitive terms of the decree.

That the party injuriously affected by the assessment of costs has an equal legal and equitable right to seek relief against it by appeal as against the heavier loss in the name of damages.

That the libelant had not placed the decree in such a position as to interrupt or conclude the power of the claimants to take it to the Circuit Court by appeal previous to the taxation of the costs on November 30. This was a lawful and necessary proceeding in the cause and under the rules cited, retains the jurisdiction of the court over the case for ten days succeeding, without regard to the termination of the November Term.

That as the court was actually sitting in the cause by virtue of the rule of the Supreme Court when this application was made, and as the claimants were entitled to appeal in the suit as soon as it was carried to a final decree, it results that the practice adopted by the libelants was not authorized by law, and that they are fully subject to the restraint of the appeal filed in the suit, or are amenable to the jurisdiction of this court to compel them to stay proceedings in the cause until they formally complete the judgment obtained in the suit, so that the appeal may legally act upon the damages and costs rendered in the decree.

Motion granted with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Heath and Mr. Donohue; for claimants, Mr. Buskir and Mr. Morton.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 10, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	107⅜	
8,000	do.	108	
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s Co.	104⅜	
4,000	U. S. 5s, '65 Co.	105	
1,000	Treas. Notes 7 3-10 Feb. & Aug.	108⅛	
3,000	do.	108¼	
75,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c.	98⅜	
5,000	do.	b3 98¼	
3,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	105	
2,000	Ill. Cou. 6s, '79	101	
8,000	N. C. State 6s	52	
16,000	Mo. St. 6s	68½	
10,000	La. State 6s	52	
2,000	Virginia State 6s	47	
50,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	36	
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	105⅛	
12,000	Erie 4th M. Bs	112	
5,000	Al. & T. Rt. 1st M.	101½	
5,000	Chic. & N. W. 1. B.	94	
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	89½	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	78	
10,000	do.	77⅛	
6,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	87	
5,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110	
	5 Hanover Bank	100	
	60 Park Bank	120	
50,000	Amer Gold	159⅜	
	80 Manhattan Gas	210	
800	Canton Co	39½	
100	do	s60 39⅝	
100	do	s30 39¾	
200	do	39⅜	
200	Cumb. Coal Pref	55	
100	do	55½	
100	do	s60 55⅝	
100	do	b15 55⅞	
500	do	b30 55¾	
100	do	s30 55	
1200	Quick. M. Co	47	
200	do	b30 48	
200	do	s30 47	
200	do	47⅛	
200	do	47¼	
900	do	47	
200	Copake Iron Mines	13	
100	Am. Coal Co	88	
600	Q'tz Hill G. M. Co	13	
600	do	13⅜	
100	Mar. Min. Co	30	
50	do	s10 29⅛	
300	do	b10 29¼	
200	do	29⅜	
200	do	29¾	
200	do	s30 29⅞	
400	do	s10 29	
50	Wy. V. Coal Co	79½	
50	Min. Min. Co	70	
50	Cen. Am. Tran	37	
50	Pacific M. S. Co	225	
200	N. Y. Cen. R	133	
200	do	132⅜	
1,600	do	cpg. 132⅜	
200	do	cpg 132⅜	
400	do	132⅜	
1500	do	cpg. 132⅜	
800	do	132⅜	
1100	do	cpg. 132⅜	
100	do	b10 132⅜	
200	do	s10 132⅜	
200	do	s15 132⅜	
300	do	b30 132⅞	
500	do	b10 132⅞	
500	do	s10 132¾	
100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	137	
100	Erie Railway Pr.	102⅜	
500	do	102⅜	
400	Hud. R. R.	144⅜	
500	do	144¾	
600	do	144¾	
100	do	s30 144⅝	
100	do	s30 144⅜	
200	Harlem R.	102⅜	
300	do	b5, 102⅜	
400	do	103	
1200	do	b5, 103⅛	
100	do	s30 103	
700	do	b5, 103⅛	
200	do	b5, 103⅜	
600	do	103	
200	Reading R.	118¾	
1200	do	118⅝	
600	do	118¾	
20	do	118	
263	Mich. Cen. R.	132	
100	do	132⅛	
160	do	132¼	
100	Alt. & T. H.	65	
50	do	64⅜	
200	M. So. & N. I. R.	53	
900	do	s60 93	
600	do	93⅛	
800	do	93⅜	
100	do	b5 93⅜	
100	do	b10 93⅜	
100	do	b15 93⅜	
100	Ill. Cen. Full S.	120	
300	Ill. Cen. R. S.	s30 129⅜	
600	do	129⅜	
200	do	129⅝	
1200	do	129¾	
10000	Ill. Cen. R. C. B. S.	116	
600	Cleve. & Pitts.	113	
200	Gal. & Ch. R.	s30 114⅜	
200	do	b10 114⅛	
100	do	114¾	
200	do	114⅝	
100	do	114⅝	
200	do	114⅝	
300	do	114	
200	do	s10 114	
500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	137⅛	
1000	do	137	
200	do	s10 137	
800	Chi. & R. I. R.	133	
400	do	133⅛	
100	do	b10 133⅜	
350	do	133⅛	
550	do	s3 115½	
400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	137⅜	
100	do	137¼	
400	Chic. & R. I.	131⅞	
300	do	s3, 131¾	
600	do	132	
400	do	132	
400	do	s10 132	
375	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	125	
100	Mil. & P. Du C.	b30 65	
250	do	64	
50	do	64¼	
300	Chi. & Alton R.	86	
400	do	b30 87	
100	do	86¼	
100	do	86½	
100	Ch. & Al. Pr.	92½	
100	Miss. & Mo. R.	43¾	
100	do	43¾	
100	do	b15 44½	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Co.	107⅜	
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s Co.	104¾	
24,000	do	104¾	
13,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. c.	98⅜	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	68½	
500	Canton Co	41⅜	
200	do	41⅜	
100	do	41⅝	
300	Cum. Coal Pref	51	
200	do	51⅛	
800	do	51⅜	
100	do	b10 51⅜	
900	Quicksil. M. Co	48	
200	do	b30 48⅞	
50	Pacific M. S. S. Co. ex-div	213	
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	133⅛	
100	do	133⅛	
500	do	133⅜	
200	do	133⅜	
200	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	66	
200	Erie R.	112⅛	
100	do	112⅜	
100	do	b15 55⅜	
500	do	b30 55⅜	
100	do	s30 55	
1200	Quick. M. Co	47	
200	do	b30 48	
200	do	s30 47	
200	do	47⅛	
900	do	47	
200	Copake Iron Mines	13	
100	Am. Coal Co	88	
600	Q'tz Hill G. M. Co	13⅜	
600	do	13⅜	
100	Mar. Min. Co	30	
50	do	s10 29⅛	
300	do	b10 29¼	
200	do	29¾	
200	do	s30 29⅞	
400	do	s10 29	
50	Wy. V. Coal Co	79½	
50	Min. Min. Co	70	
50	Cen. Am. Tran	37	
50	Pacific M. S. Co	225	
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	133	
200	do	132⅜	
1,600	do	cpg. 132⅜	
200	do	cpg 132⅜	
400	do	132⅜	
1500	do	cpg. 132⅜	
800	do	132⅜	
1100	do	cpg. 132⅜	
100	do	b10 132⅜	
200	do	s10 132⅜	
200	do	s15 132⅜	
300	do	b30 132⅞	
500	do	b10 132⅞	
500	do	s10 132¾	
100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	137	
200	Read. R.	119½	
500	do	119¾	
1000	do	b60. 120	
350	Mich. Cen.	135	
100	do	135⅜	
100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	131	
300	do	130⅜	
100	do	s30 130⅜	
100	do	130⅜	
500	Cleve. & P. R.	114¾	
200	do	114	
200	Gal. & Chic. R.	116¼	
100	do	115	
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 137	
500	do	137⅛	
400	do	s30 137⅜	
900	Chi. & R. I.	133	
300	do	s10 132	
350	do	132	
700	do	132	
500	do	131⅞	
100	do	131⅞	
1000	do	s30 132⅝	
500	do	b30 132¾	
300	do	b30 132⅞	
600	do	s30 131	
100	do	b30 132	
403	P., Ft. W. & C.	88⅜	
100	Chi., & N. W. R.	87¼	
200	do	87½	
400	do	87½	
200	do	87½	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Mis. & Mo. L. G. Bds	b30 64	
300	N. Y. C. R. ex-d.	133	
50	do. at opening.	133⅜	
100	do	133⅜	
50	do	s3 133⅜	
100	do	133¾	
600	Erie R.	112¾	
200	do	b3, 112⅞	
700	do	s3, 112⅞	
800	do	b3, 113⅛	
1100	do	112⅜	
100	do	b3, 112¾	
500	Erie Pref.	b5 103	
150	do	102⅞	
200	Harlem R.	103⅜	
400	do	103⅜	
100	do	b10. 104	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	134	
200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	94⅛	
600	do	94⅜	
200	do	94⅜	
200	do	b3 94⅝	
400	do	b3 94⅝	
50	do	94⅛	
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	138	
200	Ill. Cen. R.	130⅜	
100	do	130⅞	
100	do	b5, 130⅝	
100	do	133⅜	
250	Chic. & N. W. R.	51	
$10,000	Am. Gold	b3 159⅛	
300	N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d.	133⅜	
1600	Erie R.	113	
400	do	112⅞	
300	do	b3 112⅞	
100	do	s3, 112⅜	
500	do	b3 113	
200	do	s3, 112⅞	
100	H

REAL ESTATE.

A VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A stone, granite block house, beautiful in architecture, capable of accommodating a large family, having gas and water fixtures complete, beautiful grounds, adorned with fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers, stable, carriage-house and grapery complete, situated in the central part of a city of twenty thousand inhabitants, upon high land, commanding a distant view of the ocean and near view of a large bay and river. The locality is remarkably healthy, and within ten hours by rail of New-York or two hours of either Boston, Providence or Newport. This offer affords a rare opportunity to any one wanting a residence complete without the delay and care of building, and the place is desirable both as a Summer and Winter residence. Also, a farm of 40 acres in Westchester County. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncy-court.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Three English basement brown stone front houses, Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Montague-place, 90 feet easterly from Henry-st.; dimensions are 20x60 feet, and four stories high, built in the most thorough manner, and replete with all modern conveniences. The situation is very desirable. Also, one house of the same class, No 74 Pierrepont-st., opposite the Dutch Church. Also, house No. 18 Nassau-st., between Liberty and Washington, brown-stone front, 30 feet wide, well built, and conveniently arranged. Also, four very desirable houses in Hicks-st., near Orange. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE No. 92 First-place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots. House brown-stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city, complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order. Grounds tastefully arranged and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c. Neighborhood unexceptionable: location desirable, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block. Terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2561 Post-office.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS, &c., &c.—For sale, by order of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, in a fully improved section of the City, sixty-six lots of ground, comprising the whole block between 20th and 21st sts., 10th and 11th avs. Twenty-three of these lots are leased to May 1, 1864. The remainder are vacant. Will be sold as an entire plot, or in parcels, or a lease for a long term of years will be given if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The four three-story and attic dwellings Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Congress-st. and No. 129 Amity-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry; all have the modern improvements and are in good order; also two lots, 25 by 100 feet, on the east side of Henry-st., between Amity and Congress sts. For full particulars apply to ALFRED H. COX, executor, No. 696 Broadway, N. Y., or Henry, corner Amity-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS, FIRST-CLASS MODern house of gently elevated site, upon a plot of two acres, with trees and shrubbery well advanced, near the centre of the village, and within five minutes's walk of the railroad depot in Fairfield, Conn, a frequented watering place. For further information inquire of or address M. W. LYON, No. 926 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE dwelling, No. 59 West 49th-st., adjoining a park; fine view, in complete order and possession immediately. Also, a desirable country seat, near New-York, on railroad, near village and river, City and country conveniences. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,004 Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, A house and two acres of land, with stable attached; plenty of fruit trees, &c.; situated on South Broad-st., within ten minutes' walk of a railroad station to New-York. For particulars inquire of OLIPHANT & GILDAY, No. 31 Park-row.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEment brick house, No. 412 West 44th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., 20x42, built in the best manner, with water, gas, bath, &c., in perfect order, by W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—The 2-story and basement brick dwelling, with stable and eight lots of ground, situated on the best part of the avenue, between Gates and Greene avs.; price, $28,000. For further particulars, inquire at No. 239 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, Nos. 50 and 52 1st-st., between 8th and 9th sts., Williamsburgh, two minutes from ferry. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to H. C. FULKERSON, 107 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN Murray Hill Park and Madison-av., a four story, high stoop, brown-stone front house, 21 feet wide; in perfect order; papered and painted throughout. Price $18,000. Address W. D., Box No. 553 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No 307 West 21st-st.; lot 25x98; house 23x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 62 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood in 24th-st.; price, $4,500. Inquire at No. 104 John-st. of G. DE WITT & BROS.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., a three-story and basement brick house and lot, with carriage house on rear. House supplied with gas and water: plot 60x250 feet. S. EDDY, 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,

formerly known as the home of A. J. Downing, deceased; within the past ten years has been greatly enlarged and improved; contains about six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, filled with rare trees and shrubs of all descriptions; the dwelling, carriage-houses, grapery and green-house are of a fine order of architecture: will be sold for much less than cost; any gentleman desiring to purchase, will find this an opportunity which offers but once in a lifetime; possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to G. ALGER, on the premises, or by letter, to S. W. FULLERTON, Attorney at Law, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

TWENTY YEARS' CREDIT!!
Country seat on the Hudson.
See Saturday's *Evening Express*.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TUBBY CHOICE TO LET OR LEASE.—An elegant modern built brick mansion, suitable for a Summer and Winter residence; has wide porte-cochere and carved piazzas; also gas, hot and cold water, bathroom, furnace and every modern convenience, together with five acres of ground laid out in garden and lawn, finely shaded with natural forest, ornamental and fruit trees; walks and carriage-drive covered with Kingston gravel. On the premises is carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, ice-house filled, and all necessary outbuildings. It is beautifully situated on the crown of the hill adjoining the country seat of A. R. Van Nest, Esq., commanding a splendid view of the Hudson River for forty miles up, and the Harlem Valley far into Westchester County. It is conveniently located within seven minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depot at Tubby Hook, and one hour's drive from the City Hall, New-York City, through the Central Park. Part of the furniture can remain. Apply to
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
No. 50 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE Col. JAMES HARRISON, containing about 11 acres; situate on the brow of Bergen Hill, (Hudson Co., N. J.) one mile and a quarter from the Jersey City, Hoboken, Chambers and Desbrosses sts. ferries. The grounds are magnificently laid out; the choicest of fruit trees, all kinds, imported and in full bearing; a large mansion, with all the comforts of a city residence, with gas, water, &c., introduced; brick coach-house, stable, ice-house, summer-house, smoke-house, and all other necessary outbuildings. For a gentleman's residence or a public institution, this location cannot be surpassed anywhere in the vicinity of New-York City; nearer to Wall-st. and the centre of business than Madison-square, and the view of the Harbor, Narrows, New-York City, Long Island and the surrounding country cannot be surpassed. Terms of sale liberal. For further particulars apply to HENRY HARRISON, Trustee, No. 81 Cortlandt-st., corner of West-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A desirable and elegant country residence at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., with 16 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, immediately contiguous to Long Island Sound. Large and modern built house, 44 feet square, with wing attached, 22 by 36 feet, containing 19 finished rooms, and is filled in with brick, and floors deafened; barns, stables, ice-house, boat-house, woodhouse, hennery, &c., all in complete and perfect order; grounds tastefully laid out, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees in abundance. Immediate possession, if desired. For particulars, with view of premises, inquire of PHILIP EMERY, No. 41 West 37th-st.; Mrs. MEEKER, No. 168 West 44th-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A MOST beautifully located site for an elegant country seat, containing 45 acres, selected by one of our most distinguished physicians, on account of its beauty of location and salubrious atmosphere. The place has been put in the most perfect agricultural state, the farm buildings erected, and the lawn, which overlooks a large section of country, including the towns of Morris and Boonton, is most elegantly diversified and ornamented with large forest trees; the grounds are laid out, screen planted, and the water collected for distributing through the place and buildings, at a large cost. The whole will, however, now be sacrificed for $15,000, as the owner has changed his plans. For full particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE on Orange Mountain, 12 miles from Trinity Spire and in full view of it. The buildings are very good and nearly new, the grounds comprise about 8 acres of forest land, garden and shade lawn: water of great excellence and inexhaustible in its supply, the situation is peculiarly fortunate, the surroundings unexceptionable, and the atmosphere wonderful for its reviving breath; the prospect is as though one had fallen into a dream and looked over into the Promised Land. This is a good investment, as the property is constantly appreciating and would already rent promptly for 15 per cent. on the price it might now be had for. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, SITUATED on Rye Neck, Westchester County, at the entrance to the harbor of Mamaroneck, near the residences of Samuel L. Mitchell and Alexander Taylor, Esqrs., consisting of 14½ acres of land, with water front on three sides; on the premises there is a good dwelling-house and outbuildings, new cottage, stone dock; good fishing and bathing, plenty of fruit, and everything requisite for a genteel residence. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a beautiful country residence on the bank of the Passaic River, New-Jersey; furnished or unfurnished, with out-houses complete, green-house, and fifteen acres of good land; plenty of choice fruit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE, A SMALL place on the Shrewsbury or Navesink Rivers, or some other watering place, in New-Jersey, easy of access from New-York. Any one having a small place with a few acres of land, which they desire to dispose of, will address ANDREW DANIELS, Williamsburgh, L. I.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, one and a quarter miles from railroad depot; buildings nearly new and in good order. Apply on the premises to T. M. IRELAND, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE valuable property situated on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Bayard sts., in this City, being 75 feet front on Mulberry and 100 on Bayard-st., including the dry goods, drug-store and hay and feed store on Bayard, with dwellings over, and one dwelling-house on Bayard and Nos. 67, 69 & 71 Mulberry-st. The property will be sold in one parcel on favorable terms. A part of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. There is an unexpired lease on the same having three years to run, at over $2,100 per annum, which may remain, or be terminated on the 1st May if required. Apply to JOHN S. McCLURE, No. 84 Broad-st., or F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 115 Crosby-st. Executors of the estate of late Alexander McClure, deceased.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE brown-stone residences: West 12th-st., near 5th-av., $14,000; 25th-st., near Lexington-av., $15,000; 30th-st., near Madison-av., $16,000; 34th-st., near 3d-av., $9,500; 35th-st., near 4th-av., $11,000; 39th-st., near 5th-av., $15,000; 39th-st., near Lexington-av., $13,000; 46th-st., near 6th-av., $18,000; 48th-st., near 2d-av., $7,000; 53d-st., near 3d-av., $6,500; 54th-st., near 4th-av., $7,000; 55th-st., near 2d-av., $7,000; four on Lexington-av., $10,000 each; also a number of brick houses at low prices.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, No. 125 3d-av., near 14th-st.

A GOOD CHANCE, IF APPLIED FOR SOON.—For sale, in Brooklyn, on Carlton-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., some of those magnificently finished brown-stone front houses, with all the latest and richest style of improvements; size of houses, 20 feet 2½ inches front by 45 feet deep, with laundry extension, 1 of. 20 feet 2½ inches by 100 feet. This is a most desirable and accessible location. Fulton and De Kalb-av. cars run convenient. Price $9,500, part on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply to THOMAS FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses 20x50, in good order, on 31st-st.; one 22x50, three-story brown-stone front, on 31st-st.; in first-rate condition; one marble front four-story, 18 6x40, on 1st-av.; two Philadelphia brick front with brown-stone trimming, three-story, basement and under cellar, 18 6x40, in fine order, on 32d-st. Apply to JAS. DENNIS & SON, No. 412 4th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR COMFORTABLE, 3-STORY brick houses, each 22 feet front, with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, corner of Adams and High sts. Price about $5,000 each. Terms to suit. They will pay 10 per cent. on the investment. For further particulars and permit, apply to
WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, newly painted and frescoed, in a row of eight houses on 5th-av., between 129th and 130th sts.; also, one in same block, not frescoed: lots 110 feet deep, large court-yards and trees in front: houses and location unsurpassed. Apply to J. MATHUS, No. 82 Nassau-st., Room No. 25, from 1 to 3 o'clock. Also, two three-story brown-stone houses, in perfect order, Nos. 137 and 139 East 39th-st.

$5,500—FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A FAMILY estate, the modern three-story brick house, No. 94 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, handsomely finished and in perfect order; gas throughout, and chandeliers in the parlors; hot and cold water and bath-room. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to JAMES A. JOHNSON, No. 11 Park-row, in the furnishing store.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 99 Willoughby, near Gold-st., Brooklyn, recently put in complete order; gas, water, sewerage, and permanent tubs: furnace, bathroom, and water closet in walnut, &c.; will be sold cheap, and, if desired, possession at an early date. Inquire of JOSEPH HEGEMAN, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

THREE DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE.—No. 103 2d-av., between 6th and 7th sts.; No. 130 East 53d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; No. 157 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. All first-class houses with all the modern improvements; will be sold on desirable terms. Apply to W. H. BALDWIN, No. 128 Broadway, room No. 7.

SEVENTH WARD PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE—To close an estate:
HENRY-ST.—The brick house and lot, No. 181 Henry-st.
RUTGERS-ST.—The brick house and lot, 32 Rutgers-st.
The above houses will be sold low if applied for immediately. A. H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID EXTRA-SIZED lots on the north side of Frankfort-st., 53 feet east of William-st., adjoining the Globe Hotel. Size of ground, 58.9 feet front, 55.7 feet rear, and about 108 feet deep, with the old building material now on the premises. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE STONE-FRONT house in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; also, one stone-front in 33d-st., near 3d-av.; both modern. Also, one in Williamsburgh, South 10th-st., and one in 3d-st., 50x150 feet, with 10 in. stone basements, Philadelphia brick fronts. Terms easy. Apply to GEORGE C. GODDARD, No. 17 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., A new 2-story basement house, containing 12 rooms, with new barn and outhouses, and with or without five acres of land, with a splendid view of Long Island Sound; with excellent water and a variety of fruit; in sight, and a quarter of a mile from the depot, and the cars run by the door. Inquire of H. LAWRENCE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, full lot, first-class in all respects, situate on 38th-st. between Park and Madison avs., No. 25, one of the best locations in this City. Inquire on the premises, of HAMILTON & RYER, builders, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT WITH bakery, No. 175 42d-st., west of 11th-av.; house 25 by 42. Also, two houses, 17th-st., Nos. 86 and 88, between 6th and 7th avs. Also, a stable in 14th-st., 25 by 13; feet 6 inches. Inquire of SAMUEL LONGSTREET, No. 132 West 16th-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE corner of Greenwich-av. and Charles-st., and known as No. 37 Greenwich-av.: it now pays an interest of 6 per cent. on $18,000; it will be sold for $12,000. The present tenants pay their rent punctually, and will remain.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The fine large house, with eight lots, on the northeast corner of Evergreen-av. and Woodbine-st. For particulars apply to S. S. JONES, No. 33 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or A. M. SUYDAM, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—THE SNUG TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement brick dwelling, 20x40 feet; gas, water, &c.: 12 rooms; lot 20x70 feet; good neighborhood: No. 696 Greenwich-st. Price, $5,500; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars inquire at office North River Insurance Company, No. 202 Greenwich-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 28 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AN ELIGIBLE school property, advantageously located for boarding and day patronage in one of the pleasantest parts of the country; school now in operation. Address MARCUS TULLINS, Box No. 123 *Times* office.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house, with all modern improvements, in 28th-st., near 8th-av.; three-story brick house, extension parlor, in East 21st-st., near 4th-av. The owner, D. H. CURTIS, No. 56 William-st., Room No. 17.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A house (12 rooms); stables, ice-house, &c.; furnished or unfurnished; pleasantly situated; possession immediate if required. Inquire of J. D. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

FOR SALE—ON 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avenues, three story and basement brick house; lot 23x100; neighborhood excellent; price low. Apply to G. W. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., before 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th aves., a 4-story, brown-stone front, high stoop first-class dwelling house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—NO. 43 WEST 26th-st. will be sold or leased for 3 or 5 years. Apply for permit and terms to No. 38 Broadway, Room No. 3, between 12 and 2 P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS offering a number of good dwelling houses for sale, in good locality in town, from $6,000 to $25,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE in New-York City or vicinity, two houses in Saratoga Springs: location, Circular and Washington sts. Call on or address A. M. FOOTE, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—BROWN-stone front, No. 212 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; first-class neighborhood. Apply to owners, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 74 East 27th-st., house 25 by 65 feet deep; all the modern improvements. Price, $15,500. Apply to WM. S. CORWIN, No. 900 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE OCEANIC House and buildings at Conv Island. For particulars inquire of or address RICHARD R. BENNETT, Fort Hamilton Post-office.

TEACHERS CAN HEAR OF THE CHEAPest boarding-school property in New-England, by addressing Rev. IRA PETTIBONE, Winchester Centre, Conn.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., TWO miles from depot, a farm of 100 acres of excellent land, splendidly located, sloping to the south, well watered and in fine condition. Has 600 apple trees of the choicest variety, two acres in quinces, 1,700 peach trees, and an abundance of other fruit. The buildings consist of a good dwelling, large barns, carriage and ice houses, &c., all in good order and supplied with water. This offers a rare opportunity for one wishing to purchase a profitable farm in a healthful location. Morristown is noted for its healthfulness and fine scenery.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

LINDEN FARM FOR SALE—A NICE COUNtry residence, nearly two miles from Elizabeth, N. J., on Railway-avenue. House two story—30x50; has 13 rooms; 42 acres of land in good condition, plenty of fruit, &c. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, to SYLVESTER DAY, Attorney-at-law, and Commissioner for all the States.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND.—Cottage, house, barn, wagon-house and ten acres of land: all kinds of fruits on it. Also, two-story house, wagon-house, and four acres of land, four miles from Williamsburgh Ferry, five minutes' walk to the railroad depot. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF TWENTY ACRES, beautifully situated on the east bank of Passaic River, opposite the village of Belleville, with good house, barn and other outbuildings; a variety of fruit trees, grapery, &c. Apply to J. D. ACKERMAN, No. 19 8th-av., New-York, or of W. M. ACKERMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 165 ACRES, three miles from Poughkeepsie. For particulars, address C. J. HOWELL, Box 150 Poughkeepsie Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

SMALL GOOD BRICK HOUSES
FOR SALE,
in West 17th-st., from $4,000 to $6,000 each, all in perfect order, have gas fixtures and Croton water throughout, and separately connected with sewer in street.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet. Known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES FILYFE.

FOR SALE.—ON 110TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th-avs., near Central Park, 9 well-finished cottage houses, 8 rooms each, fine yards and outbuildings; facilities good for getting down town; price $2,000 each; also on 118th-st., between Avenues A and B, a well-finished brick house, two stories, basement and counter cellar, with bath gas fixtures and Croton water; a very pleasant location and convenient to the Harlem boat. Price $4,000. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A PLEASANT RESIdence near the boat, consisting of nearly an acre of land, laid out in a garden, with fruit trees in full bearing, and a front lawn thickly shaded with fine evergreen and ornamental trees. The house is about 40 feet square, 4 and 5 rooms on a floor, two stories and basement, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York City.

BROWN-STONE AND FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—on 11th, 17th, 22d, 29th, 34th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 45th and 47th sts., near 4th, 5th and 6th avs., at prices from $10,000 to $40,000. Also, several fine brown-stone houses on Madison and 5th avs., some with stables, prices from $40,000 to $100,000.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK.—THE ELEGANT houses and grounds known as No 11 West Park-st.; location in the centre of the city, on the Public Park, and pleasant neighborhood; house, 38x52; ground, 50x87. House four-story brown-stone, high stoop, all in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—A LARGE NEW dwelling, outbuildings, and 10 acres (or more) of fertile, well-tiled land, lawn, shrubbery, fruit and water pro pect unrivaled: twelve trains of cars to New-York City stop daily within a few rods of the house. For particulars address ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Mianus, Conn.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRAble houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 186 Duane-st., near Greenwich-st., 25 feet front by 125 feet deep, running to a point on the rear; also, the three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 24 West Houston-st. Lot 25x80 feet. Price $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO GENTEEL THREE story and basement high-stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., (No. 88 is the southwest corner of 27th-st.) All modern improvements and in good order. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway and No. 82 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—ON SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN, two neat and convenient houses, brown stone, three stories, with basements and under cellars, houses 17 feet, 4 inches by 48 feet, in good order and with all modern improvements. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK and brown stone basement house, containing all the modern improvements, situated in Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Cuyler's new church; price, $7,000. Address E. F., Box No. 442 Post-office.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO hire, or purchase a residence, about 20x50, modern house, in a good location. Address, with full particulars, MERCHANT, Box No. 2,700 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 63 3d-av., one door from 11th-st.; lot 25.7x100, with 12 foot alley on rear; entrance in 11th-st. Apply to J. C. BAILEY, corner Bowery and 5th-st.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place

TO LET.

TO LET.

Four well-lighted lofts, 80x80, with steady steam power, in Wilson's new building, corner of Gold and Fulton sts. Preference would be given to any one party applying for the whole. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner of Pearl and Fulton-sts., from 11 A. M. to 12 M., this week.

Also, loft-room and steam power in the new building now erecting, in Monroe-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts. Possession on or before 1st May. Lofts 21 x99; power up to 50-horse. Apply as above.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, AN elegant country seat, fully and handsomely furnished. The mansion is large, and abundantly supplied with hot and cold water. It is beautifully located in an undulating lawn of about twelve acres, well shaded with splendid old trees, and commands fine views of land and water; the garden, of about three acres is well arranged, and contains a large and fine assortment of fruit trees and trellis grapes. The coach-house and stable are large and well supplied with water; there is also a neat cottage for the gardener. This place is within nine miles to the City Hall, and, in addition to the road, is accessible by rail all hours of the day and evening; in all respects a gentleman's residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.—THE LEASE GIVEN BY TAMMANY Society to the present occupant of the hotel portion of the building will terminate on the first day of May next.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the hiring for one year of the bar and restaurant of the building known as Tammany Hall, situate on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort sts., together with such other portions of the building as the Tammany Society may not wish to reserve for its own use.

For particulars, apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, to
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, No. 241½ South-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—TO LET, AT New-Rochelle, the residence of the late Samuel Davis, with about two and one-half acres of land, partly furnished, and finely shaded; also, a new cottage, with one acre of land: also, for sale, a large double two-story house, with about eight acres of land, containing all the modern improvements, with every variety of ornamental and fruit trees; all within 15 minutes' walk of the depot. Apply to R. W. BUTLAND, at the office of L. H. Gibbs, No. 52 William-st., between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS, WELLventilated and lighted rooms, now occupied by the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 33 Pine-st. These rooms are warmed by Gerlois' patent steam furnace and handsomely furnished with desks and counters, well adapted for banking or insurance, having two fire and burglar-proof brick and stone safes, built up from the ground in the most approved manner. Possession immediately. Apply at the office.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the 5th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.; and between 50th and 51st sts.; and on 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st., or to JAMES N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

TO LET—AT SING SING, MOUNT VIEW, THE residence of the late Gen. Street. The house is large, and has lately been put in complete order, and painted and papered throughout. The outbuildings are, stable, ice-house and gardener's cottage. Ten acres of land are attached to the place. Possession may be had at once. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av., or A. LEGGETT, No. 205 Front-st.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE FIRST floor of the spacious building No. 620 Broadway: also, three lofts; each floor is about 30 by 200, and the location is very desirable. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS., No. 15 Nassau-st., or to MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., No. 629 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 72 Christopher-st.; mahogany doors on parlor story; gas and Croton introduced; also, bath room; the yard runs through to Grove-st. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY high stoop house No. 37 East 18th-st., first door from Broadway; finished in the best manner, and well suited for a small family. Apply to
A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET.—PREMISES NO. 82 WALKER-ST., near Broadway, occupied by Steinway & Sons, Piano warerooms; No. 120 Nassau, near Ann-st.; No. 67 William, corner Cedar-st.; No. 58 Lispenard-st.
WM. HURRY, No. 69 William-st.

TO LET—THREE COMMUNICATING ROOMS in building No. 7 Wall-st., from 1st May next. A large front room can be occupied immediately, suitable for bankers or brokers. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND outbuildings, near William's Bridge station, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of Mrs. BUHDE, on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN BUILDINGS NO. 1 and No. 2 Hanover-st., opposite the Custom-house. Apply to BENJ. L. SWAN, Jr., No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 730 Greenwich-st; gas and Croton introduced; also, bath-room. Apply to
CLINTON GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, No. 23 6th-av., corner 9th-st., with stable in the rear. Also, store No. 16 Warren-st., size 25x90. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FRONT-ST. STORE TO LET.—THE 4-STOry store No. 194 Front-st., between Burling-slip and Fulton-st. Apply to BURDETT, JONES & CO., No. 109 Wall-st.

STABLE TO LET.—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS stable in the rear of No. 23 West 23d-st.; coachman's dwelling attached; possession 1st of May next. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FINE LARGE MARble-front store No. 22 Vesey-st., near the Astor House. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel. Inquire of Mr. JAY or Mr. GAUDI, No. 102 Walker-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on Friday, the 19th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Uniform Coats, Infantry.
Uniform Coats, Artillery.
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry.
Uniform Jackets, Artillery.
Trousers, Footmen's.
Trousers, Horsemen's.
Great Coats, Footmen's.
Great Coats, Horsemen's.
Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Drawers, Canton Flannel.
Drawers, knit.
Shirts, Cotton and Wool Flannel.
Shirts, knit.
Stockings.
Blankets, Woolen, domestic manufacture.
Blankets, India-Rubber.
Ponchos, India-Rubber.
Forage Caps.
Uniform Hats, trimmed.
Boulees, sewed.
Boulees, pegged.
Boots, sewed.
Boots, pegged.
Leather Stocks.
Great Coat Straps.
Brass Letters.
Brass Numbers.
Worsted Sashes.
Brass Scales for N. C. S.
Brass Scales, Sergeants.
Brass Scales, Corporals and Privates.
Chevrons, Ordnance Sergeants.
Chevrons, Hospital Steward.
Chevrons, Service.
Chevrons, (Infantry,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals
Chevrons, (Artillery,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, (Cavalry,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Hospital Tents and Flies.
Wall Tents and Flies.
Common Tents.
Hospital Tent Poles, sets.
Wall Tent Poles, sets.
Common Tent Poles, sets.
Hospital Tent Pins, large.
Hospital Tent Pins, small.
Shelter Tents.
Wall Tent Pins, large.
Common Tent Pins.
Camp ketties.
Iron Pots.
Mess Pans.
Pick Axes.
Pick Axe Handles.
Felling Axes.
Felling Axe Handles.
Axe Slings.
Camp Hatchets.
Camp Hatchet Handles.
Hatchet Slings.
Spades.
Shovels.
Bed Sacks, double.
Bed Sacks, single.
Mosquito Bars, double.
Mosquito Bars, single.
Stable Frocks.
Engineer Overalls.
National Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Regimental Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Cavalry Standards.
Camp Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Color Cords and Tassels, Artillery and Infantry.
Guidons.
Garrison Flags.
Storm Flags
Garrison and Storm Flag-Halliards.
Recruiting Flags.
Recruiting Flag-Halliards.
Knapsacks complete.
Haversacks complete.
Canteens (tin, covered) complete, with Straps.
Bugles, with extra mouthpieces.
Trumpets, with extra crooks.
Bugle Cords and Tassels, Artillery and Infantry.
Drums complete.
Drum-Heads,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—PURE GOLD.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ILL TREATED ILL TRAVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAR; OR, THE JOLLY PADDLER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—HELVE; OR, THE GALLEY SLAVE OF TOULON—THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—STEREOSCOPTICON AND THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—THE STEREOSCOPTICON, OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FANCY DRESS BALL.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—MARIANA.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE VIOLONEUX—LA FERME DE PRIMEROSE—UNE FEMME QUI SE JETE PAR LA FENETRE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from St. Louis confirms the report that Gen. SHERMAN'S army left Vicksburgh about two weeks since, on its expedition southward. The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps compose it, under the command respectively of Gen. HULBURT and Gen. MCPHERSON, the latter having the advance. On the 3d inst. Gen. SMITH'S cavalry expedition left Memphis for Corinth, to operate in the interior of Mississippi and Alabama. Gen. STEELE'S Union forces in Arkansas are also preparing for an early move southward, which will put the rebel MAGRUDER between them and the forces of Gen. BANKS.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, under date of Feb. 7, says that of JOHNSTON'S army there are at Tunnel Hill, Dalton, Tilton and Resaca, four divisions of rebels and one brigade of a fifth. The troops sent to Mobile belong to WALTHAM'S division. Fifteen days since, twenty-eight cars were laden with artillery, which was taken to Kingston. It is said that it was intended to take it on to Rome, mount infantry on artillery horses, and send them to reinforce LONGSTREET, who, with these and all the cavalry he could muster, would make another combined raid into East Tennessee. Meantime the artillery was to be left at Rome for safe keeping. In conjunction with this, JOHN MORGAN, who assumed command at Decatur on the 3d of February, was to make a raid into Middle Tennessee, striking the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at Tullahoma. The story is probably more or less sensational. The rebel sick, wounded and hospital stores are removing rapidly to Atlanta. Indications multiply that they will make no stand at Dalton.

An expedition, organized by Gen. PAINE, commanding at Gallatin, Tenn., recently left that place in pursuit of several bands of troublesome guerrillas, and made a successful raid into Putnam, Overton, White and Fentress Counties. It was out about eleven days, and traveled about 300 miles, killed 33 guerrillas, took 102 prisoners, and captured about 100 horses and mules and a considerable quantity of stolen property. Among the captured is Col. MURRAY, of the rebel army, and among the killed is Capt. BROWN and two Lieutenants.

It is reported from Washington that the Military Committee of the House of Representatives this morning agreed to a resolution that all Generals who, on the 15th day of March next, shall not have been in active service for the previous three months, shall be dismissed.

Gen. GRANT, in a letter to Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, written after the resolution reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General was introduced into the House, says: "You should recollect that I have been highly honored already by the Government, and do not ask or feel that I deserve anything more in the shape of honors or promotion; a success over the enemy is what I crave above everything else, and desire to hold such an influence over those under my command as to enable me to use them to the best advantage to secure this end."

Two hundred and seventy rebel prisoners arrived at Chattanooga on the 7th from Knoxville, captured in recent cavalry fights.

Gen. STONEMAN passed through Nashville on Feb. 4, and Gen. GRANT on Feb. 5, both en route to the front.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution, which abolishes Slavery—this resolution being a substitute for the one previously offered by Mr. HENDERSON, while Mr. SUMNER'S resolution to the same effect was reported adversely upon. Mr. CLARK introduced a bill ratifying the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, and giving it the force of a statute. Mr. BROWN submitted amendments to the Enrollment Bill subjecting colored men to enrollment and draft, basing such liability upon their status as declared by the Emancipation Proclamation. Mr. GRIMES' bill to reduce the salaries of unemployed officers and officers on leave was reported adversely to. Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolution to investigate the outrage of the expulsion of a Major (colored) in the United States service from the cars of the city railroad in Washington. A discussion ensued, but the resolution was adopted. The bill prohibiting members of the Senate or House from being employed as counsel in cases where the Government is a party, was taken up and all the amendments agreed to. The bill to equalize the pay of troops was discussed, but no conclusion reached. The feature debated is that which gives the colored troops the same pay and allowances as white soldiers. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday, Mr. ELIOT reported a bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs. It provides for the appointment of a Commissioner, with the necessary clerical force, for the adjustment and determination of all questions arising with reference to freed persons of African descent. A lengthy discussion ensued, which occupied the entire morning hour; and no further action was taken. The amended Revenue Bill, from the Senate, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, presented the credentials of JAMES M. JOHNSON, member-elect from Northwestern Arkansas. The House then took up the Enrollment Bill. The section exempting clergymen, was, after discussion, left unchanged. Mr. STEVENS offered an amendment that where a slave shall be drafted and mustered into the service, the master shall receive $300 as compensation, and the slave shall receive his freedom. This elicited debate, and pending the discussion the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was noticed to amend the law relative to Fire Insurance Companies. Bills were introduced asking the establishment of a Court of Investigation of Claims against the State; concerning the rights and privileges of persons in the naval and military service of the United States; to punish the carrying of deadly weapons. The bill limiting the term of Notaries Public to two years, and allowing to each bank in the State one Notary, was advanced to a third reading.

In the Assembly, bills were noticed, abolishing the Board of Central Park Commissioners, and transferring their powers to the Board of Supervisors; for a railroad in Broadway, and relative to the repairing of the streets through which railroads run in New-York. A variety of other matters were also under consideration.

A special dispatch from San Francisco, 9th, states that the Supreme Court of California has decided that the law permitting soldiers to vote is unconstitutional.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. PARKER has issued a proclamation to the people of New-Jersey, in which he says: Believing that the people of New-Jersey desired to avoid a draft, I have labored to give them the opportunity to furnish volunteers. The greater part of the State is already exempt. There is yet time for each township and ward to fill its entire quota if the people will be earnest in the effort. The advantages of such action, especially to the laboring classes, have been more than once presented. I can add but little to the appeals already made. I leave the subject with the people, in confidence that their response willeq such as will gladden the hearts of every Jerseyman.

News from Mexico City to the 25th, and from Vera Cruz to the 30th ult., has come to hand via Havana. A large number of towns are reported to have given in their adhesion to the Intervention and the Empire, among them San Luis de Potosi and Guanajuato. ECHAGARY, the Juarist General, is said to be a prisoner to the French at Celaya. Gen. BAZAINE had left Guadalajara for Zacatecas, and was expected at Mexico City. The *Estafette*, a Franco-Mexican journal, announces that JUAREZ had withdrawn from the Presidency and been succeeded by ORTEGA, but the truth of the report is somewhat questionable. There had been several skirmishes between the French and Juarist troops, in which the Mexicans had been worsted. The port of Campeachy had surrendered to the French corvette *Magellan* on the 21st ultimo.

Thirteen hospitals in the Department of the East, which includes New-York and New-England, contain 5,865 beds, and had on the 1st inst. 3,302 patients. There are in all the hospitals of the Union 80,213 beds, and there were on the 1st inst. 42,786 patients.

Breadstuffs were heavy and closed generally cheaper, yesterday. Provisions were quite active and buoyant. Cotton was depressed and lower. Groceries were in moderate demand. Hay, Hops and Tallow were freely purchased. Whisky was inactive and unsettled. The freight market was quoted firmer, with 505 vessels of all classes in port.

Gold and Exchange were a fraction lower yesterday. Money in easy supply. Stocks very firm on the Government Securities. The Railway Speculation opened lower, but left off with much buoyancy.

One Thing at a Time.

The Judiciary Committee in the Senate have reported against Mr. SUMNER'S proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to abolish Slavery in all the States and Territories. In our judgment, they have done a wise thing. Whatever may be the merits of the proposition itself, this is not the time to take action upon it. We do not believe in the wisdom of amending the Constitution at all *now*. We are in the midst of a war. The whole political atmosphere is red-hot with revolutionary fervor. Men's minds are excited, their resentments are aroused, and their passions are in the ascendant. This is not a favorable mood for digging about the foundations of our great temple of republican liberty. Things are very apt to be done in such a temper which the very men who do them will regret, and would gladly undo, when cool reflection takes the place of heated and intemperate zeal.

But least of all is this a time for throwing into the seething caldron of public debate such an issue as the direct abolition of Slavery by an amendment of the Constitution. We are trying to preserve the Union by crushing the rebellion. The united efforts of the loyal people have made splendid progress toward the accomplishment of this result. They are driving the rebels steadily and rapidly to the wall. A year more of vigorous, united and determined warfare, according to present appearances, will complete it. We are about to make a solemn appeal to the people, under the form of a Presidential election, on this very question. The great issue to be decided is *the preservation of the Union by crushing the rebellion*. It seems to us in the highest degree desirable that we should press this issue, in its clearest and simplest form, upon the people for their decision. It is large enough, broad enough, grand enough certainly to be worthy of such a contest. Nor can we have the slightest doubt as to the verdict the people will render. Their purpose is already unmistakable. If they can meet this issue fairly and distinctly, they will settle it forever.

We do not believe in the wisdom or necessity of changing that issue for any other. It is never wise to change front on the eve of battle. The adoption of Mr. SUMNER'S amendment by Congress would make the paramount issue in the Presidential canvas *Abolition* instead of *Union*. The two, we know, would go together—but the enemy would select his own point of attack, and would throw his whole force on the weakest wing. We should be compelled to fight the battle on the clear, sole issue of *Abolition*: and we do not believe that we should gain anything by the exchange. Indeed, in our judgment, we should thus give the political enemy so manifest an advantage—we should so clearly surrender to them the high ground from which they have been in vain endeavoring to drive us from the very beginning, and take the position they have been seeking to assign us—that their success in the coming canvas would for the first time become possible.

This measure, it must be remembered, is not one of war,—not a means of breaking down the rebellion. It is not resorted to as an exercise of the war power, or for any purpose connected with the overthrow of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union. It is an act of civil legislation—such as Congress may resort to in time of peace just as well as in time of war. All that it could accomplish toward closing the rebellion is accomplished by the President's Proclamation. And when the war is over and the Union restored, Congress can then, if it thinks proper, amend the Constitution in the way proposed. We see nothing whatever to be gained by action now, while many objects of transcendent importance will be seriously injured and jeopardied thereby.

Congress will do well, in our judgment, to do just as little as possible upon this subject. Let it fill up the armies, strengthen the hands of the Government, infuse vigor, energy, directness and singleness of purpose into the prosecution of the war, and it will do all that the people expect or desire at its hands.

Real Motive of British Sympathy with the Rebels.

The London *Times*, criticising Mr. GIBSON'S speech, for the first time directly confesses that British favor toward the rebel South springs from British dread of "an overtopping and overshadowing Republic." Of course, this is no revelation to us this side of the water. We have known and said from the outset that all this cry for the right of a distinct people to a national independence; all this denunciation of the despotic conduct of the Federal Government; all this sophistical showing that Slavery had no connection with the outbreak, and could not be affected by the result; all the reiterated assertion that the rupture was irreparable, that the South could never be conquered, and that the continuance of an useless effusion of blood was an outrage upon humanity; all the extraordinary haste to give the rebels the *status* of belligerents; all the neglect to enforce the neutrality laws—proceeded from just that craven and sordid fear, and nothing else. The hostile British press, with the London *Times* at its head, and the hostile majority in the Government and in the Parliament, began and kept up their efforts under false pretensions. Their motives have been feigned; their arguments have been a sham.

But two reasons have prevented their working in this false way on the feelings of the British people to such a degree as to produce a positive intervention to the end of making the disunion complete and perpetual. The first reason was that the Anti-Slavery masses could not be blinded to the patent fact that the independence of the South would be a triumph for Slavery. Every daily development of the war showed this in a way that made deception in regard to it impossible. The second reason was the probability that intervention would incite the Federal Government to declare a war against England, by which British trade would suffer terribly, if not fatally. We owe our exemption from interference, so far as we have enjoyed it, to the generous instincts of the laboring men of England, and to the selfish apprehensions of the commercial classes.

Intervention thus has never been attempted, but everything that could safely be done by the ruling classes of England to consummate disunion has been done. A plain avowal of motives would not have answered. Had the people of England been distinctly told, in the beginning of the rebellion, by the privileged orders of England, or those who represented them, that the American republic had been demonstrating the power of free institutions with a success that falsified every monarchcial and aristocratic assumption—that it was a great piece of good fortune that this pro-slavery rebellion had arisen to break down the towering democracy which was fast becoming the beacon of the nations—they could not have been estranged from us for an instant. It was necessary to delude them by representations of an altogether different sort.

The London *Times*, unable to meet Mr. GIBSON'S argument in any other way, now owns the real truth. Not with entire directness, to be sure, for it has a good deal to say about the danger of what would have been our gigantic physical power. Yet it is evident enough that this is not the special trouble. The English people are not so ignorant as not to know that the fixed policy of our Government, from the beginning, has been to avoid all physical interference with the internal affairs of Europe, and there is no good reason to believe that this policy will ever be changed—not even when we become a hundred times stronger. It is the *moral* influence of our success that the *Times* actually dreads. It lets this out plainly enough before it closes, when it says that, under our unbroken Union, "England, and eventually all nations, were to act a part contrary to their nature and principles; they were to be crushed, absorbed, and reduced to a *moral* submission worse than slavery itself."

That this great republic is aggressive and dangerous, in this moral sense, to dynastic power and class-privilege everywhere, it is vain to deny. It bids fair to work in the end a radical change throughout all European society. The overthrow of the rebellion will make our influence far more potent than ever. The demonstration will then be complete that a republic is not only the the most free, but the most stable of all Governments, and that there is no such national strength as that which resides in the patriotism and spirit of a self-governing people. When that truth once gets full possession of the popular mind of Europe—when all doubt is dispelled that liberty can be reconciled with stability, and happiness with security—no power, either royal or aristocratic, can longer stay the progress of republican principles. There is a difference between the popular masses in Europe and in America in education, and to some extent in morality and virtue, but the great popular heart, wherever there is life enough in it to beat at all, beats to the same desires and aspirations. Our race is of one blood, and has one destiny. A mighty political truth demonstrated and grandly illustrated here—such is the invincible power of popular government over all forms of violence, internal or external—must as sure as fate, sooner or later, work a correspondingly mighty change in all the governmental systems of Europe. If the controlling powers of Europe dread this, so much the worse for them. It is no fault of ours.

CITY RAILROADS AT ALBANY.—Why does not the Legislature authorize a company to build railroads wherever it chooses in this City—to tear up any street, lay down rails, run cars, charge what it pleases, and make men and women sit down, stand up, or ride on their heads, to suit its own convenience and fill its own pockets, without regard to anything or anybody else? If it would do this at once it would save time and let us know precisely what we have to expect. It could not possibly act with more reckless disregard of the public good than it is doing now. Bills are introduced every day to build some new road through streets where they are not needed, or where they would be simply an intolerable nuisance. The whole City is already gridironed with roads that belong to private companies; and the chances are that in a year or two more, as things are going on, we shall have no public streets at all. They will all be monopolized and substantially owned by men who use them simply for their own profit.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.—We are a good deal surprised to find the *Evening Post* advocating the removal of Messrs. ACTON and BERGEN, the present Police Commissioners, and the appointment of two new men in their places. And we are still more surprised to find it assigning as a reason for the change, that the incumbents rest under the suspicion of "using the police force to further party ends." We should like to know who "suspects" them. It is the first time we have ever heard an intimation of the kind against them. We have heard complaints, from hot-headed partisans, that Mr. ACTON would *not* permit the force to be used for party purposes, and this, we are inclined to believe, has been the head and front of his offending. So far as we have any information in the matter, Mr. ACTON'S conduct in this respect has been above reproach. We do not believe that the *Post* can specify an instance, or cite a trustworthy witness, to sustain the charge it brings against him.

We confess to some feeling in regard to this bill, for we should regard Mr. ACTON'S exclusion from the board by this Legislature, under existing circumstances, as a discredit to the responsible majority, and a calamity to the City of New-York. His ability, energy and efficiency in the discharge of the duties of the office have been too conspicuous not to be universally acknowledged; and his eminent services during the riot—services which the people of New-York appreciate even if the Legislature at Albany does not—would be but poorly rewarded by a *Union* indorsement of Gov. SEYMOUR'S attempt to remove him from office. We trust the Legislature will follow the instinctive sense of justice and propriety which they cannot help feeling in this matter, rather than the clamors and complaints of discontented partisans.

We see no possible necessity for the delay which attends legislative action on this subject. There ought to be no doubt or hesitation among the Union men as to the retention of the present incumbents, and the intestine wrangles of the Democrats should not be permitted to postpone the settlement of this matter indefinitely. In our judgment the Legislature would do a wise thing by taking Gov. SEYMOUR'S nominees for the Democratic half of the board. They would probably in this way secure the signing of the bill, and thus escape the necessity of entering into any coalition with either of the factions into which the Democratic party seems just now to be divided. And they certainly would meet the approbation of our community quite as distinctly as they are likely to do by any of the causes they propose to adopt.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A new piece and an old piece were produced at this house on Monday, and—such are the fearful and tragic vicissitudes of theatrical life—the old piece carried the night. We are sorry for it. Mrs. JOHN WOOD so seldom produces a new piece, that the force of such an example may be fatal to an entire generation of American dramatists. And yet the old piece was good, and the new piece was bad. Let us hasten to explain that the latter came from the other side of the Atlantic. It is a burlesque on "Trovatore," by Mr. H. J. BYRON, slightly localized by the infant of the establishment. The jokes for about ten minutes are pretty good, deriving some of their brilliancy, perhaps, from the new clothes of the actors. After that they are provocative of locked-jaw from excess of yawning. The intellectual titillation of a pun on a single word is sometimes agreeable, but Mr BYRON is not prodigal of his puns. He spreads them over a large surface, as the Vauxhall caterer spreads his ham. In a dozen lines there may be a single recurrence of a punistical sound, and then so far-fetched and covering such a vast abyss of emptiness, that it is hardly more inspiriting than an elegant extract from the Directory. The relative merit of a pun is determined by its quick intellectual atrocity; never by its deliberate strain on the memory or patience. People do not laugh at Mr. BYRON'S herculean efforts. They sigh, and slumberously doat upon Mrs. JOHN WOOD; or wildly leave the theatre, hurling imprecations into the box-office where they paid their money and didn't get their choice.

Truth compels us to add that the artists at the Olympic are but indifferent performers of burlesque. All that is stereotyped in the matter they have resolutely possessed themselves of. But neither in the way of stage management nor of individual effort have they added to the scanty stock of English conventionalities. We except, of course, Mrs. JOHN WOOD, who has a spirit and a will of her own that are superior to trammels; and, we may add, Mr. DAVIDGE, who is a war-horse in the business and never shies. The other members of the company appear to be possessed with the idea that their own accidental absurdity adds to the well considered absurdity of the author, when, in point of fact, it detracts from it. This results naturally in a waste of resources. In the first scene, for instance, the whole mechanism of extravaganza is revealed. There are puns, and songs, and combats, and an unexpected and ridiculous dance on the part of the principals. The effect is ludicrous; but when we find that every scene is composed of the same materials, we cease to be surprised, and, hence, to laugh. Mr. DREW as *Azucena* impressed us as being peculiarly purblind on this point. He commenced with an imitation of the "star"-tragic kind, continued with an imitation of the "star"-tragic kind, and ended with an imitation of the "star"-tragic kind. Even with this excess of imitation it might have been excellent, if anyone could only have pointed out whom he was imitating. A single and easy recognizable effort of the sort would, in our opinion, have been sufficient. Until our comic actors and actresses understand that seriousness is one of the funniest qualities that can be used in extravaganza, they will be bad,—as bad, with trifling and quite unimportant exceptions—as—well, as Mr. CHAS. PARSLOE, Jr.—the most superfluous performer of small parts on the stage. The cheap laugh raised by this young man when he took off his coat was a disgrace to the theatre, and a reproach to the management that tolerates such indecency.

We turn gladly from the new to the old. PLANCHE'S little comedy of the "Follies of a Night" was a veritable treat. The construction of the plot is so admirable; the use of the incidents so varied and yet economic; the ring of the dialogue so genuine, that we can hardly recall another trifle of its comfortable proportions so thoroughly and completely enjoyable. It was well played; especially well by Miss HENRIETTE IRVING, Mr. J. R. MORTIMER and Mr. STODDART. Of Mr. DREW we have already spoken in another play. He was not better in this. Miss IRVING was formerly a member of the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, (of that company which Mr. GABRIELLE HARRISON appealed in vain to America, or "my country" as he somewhat grandiloquently expressed it, to support,) and is an experienced, well-trained, and thorough artist. She is not only an acquisition to the theatre where she is at present playing, but also to the stage of New-York. Her appearance is agreeable; her taste in dress unexceptionable; and her intelligence—the last thing the world thinks of in a woman—clear and lady-like. Mr. MORTIMER was again successful as the *Duke*, and Mr. STODDART, considering how little he knew of his part, made a good deal of it. Between them, they kept the house in a roar, and insured a success which will last for several weeks, and is deserved.

The setting of the scenes in this piece presented one novelty. It anticipated the burlesque. If a door or a window opened we saw a backing of "Il Trovatore." This is liberal, but for our own part we prefer having each work separate.

ITALIAN OPERA.—BELLINI'S grand opera of "Norma" will be performed this evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with MEDORI as *Norma*, SULZER as *Adalgisa*, MAZZOLENI as *Pollio*, and BIACHI as *Oroveso*—a cast that has never been excelled.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.—This bright and peculiar establishment seems to have plunged bodily into the deepest tide of success. Since Monday, when for the first time it opened its doors, the Horse-theatre has been completely crowded. The performances are of an average kind, and are conducted with promptness and propriety. They do not differ from the usual entertainments produced at the circus, although christened with such a jaunty title. The capacity of the building will enable the proprietors to produce show pieces and cavalcades with great effect, when the necessity for such stimulants shall occur. At present the novelty of the building itself is a sufficient attraction. Since the period of FRANCONI'S Hippodrome we have not had a structure that was better adapted for the purpose. There was a matinée yesterday afternoon. The attendance was not good.

ARION SOCIETY'S BALL.—The annual Masquerade Ball of the Arion Society takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. It is always the heartiest and best ball of the season, and this year the preparations have been made on the largest scale to insure the perfect enjoyment of the visitors. The carnival procession will, we are certain, be extremely ludicrous, and some of the decorations of the house cannot fail to provoke merriment. There has been such an unprecedented demand for tickets that the sale had to be officially stopped several days ago.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The new and highly successful play of "Pure Gold," produced here on Tuesday evening, and of which we reserve a notice, will be played to-night for the second time.

Second Army Corps.

Having been assigned by the War Department to the duty of recruiting the Second Army Corps to 50,000 men for special service, I ask the generous assistance and coöperation of the people of New-York in filling up the regiments and batteries in my command from this State. They are as follows:

39th New-York,	88th New-York, [Battalion.]
42d New-York,	108th New-York,
52d New-York,	111th New-York,
57th New-York,	125th New-York,
59th New-York, [Battalion.]	126th New-York,
61st New-York,	152d New-York,
63d New-York,	7th New-York, [Detachment.]
64th New-York,	
66th New-York,	10th New-York, [Battalion.]
69th New-York,	
82d New-York,	Battery G, 1st N.Y. artil'y

It is not necessary for me to dwell upon the necessity of filling up the old regiments in the field before active operations are resumed. Honor and prudence dictate that the energies of the people be bent in this direction until the end is accomplished.

Many of these regiments which have made for themselves such a glorious history, will pass out of existence soon, unless by a united effort of patriotic citizens they are filled to the legal minimum.

Fill up the old organizations, and you tender them the most fitting testimonial of your appreciation of their services, and infuse new life and vigor into the brave men remaining in their ranks.

Every recruit sent to one of these veteran regiments is at once in the position where he is best cared for himself and can be of the greatest service to the Government.

There is no room for delay. The desperate energy now being displayed by the enemy in recruiting his exhausted armies, can only be successfully met by corresponding exertions on our part. It is in our power to present soon, at every point of conflict, armies whose characters and numbers shall insure our success, and give us good ground for belief that the military strength of the rebellion will be overpowered in the coming campaign.

The duration of the war depends upon the promptness and liberality with which our armies are reinforced, and the most effective reinforcements are the men sent to fill up the old regiments.

Any one desiring to enlist in either of the organizations above named, can do so in any part of the State, by making application to the District Provost-Marshal, or any recruiting officer from the Second Corps, no matter to what regiment said officer may belong.

(Signed) WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Maj.-Gen. of Vols., Com. Second Corps.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The following special order is published by order of the Commanding-General:

W. W. SHORE being, by his own confession, the correspondent of the New-York *Daily World* and DAILY TIMES, the articles and letters from which papers are copied with approbation into many of the rebel papers to the injury of the Government and the cause of the country, is ordered to leave this department forthwith, and not to return under pain of being put at hard but honest labor.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Major and A. A. G.

[The person named above is not a correspondent of the TIMES.—ED.]

The Kansas United States Senatorial Question.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The *Democrat* has a special dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, which says:

"The joint resolution for the election of a United States Senator, passed both Houses to-day under the 'gag' rule.

Earnest protests against this have already begun to come in from various counties in the State.

Indignation meetings are also being held all over the State, and the members of both Houses are bitterly denounced.

The people are utterly opposed to the "fraud," and will vote it down by an overwhelming majority at the first State election."

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Our Armies in Motion—Gen. Sherman's Expedition from Vicksburgh—The Union Forces in Arkansas Preparing to Start Southward.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, under date of the 4th inst., says:

"Advices from Vicksburgh are that Gen. SHERMAN'S army left that place last week. It consists of the Sixteenth Army Corps, under Gen. HURLBUT, and the Seventeenth Army Corps, under Gen. MCPHERSON. The latter is to have the advance.

Gen. SMITH'S cavalry expedition left Memphis for Corinth on the evening of the 3d inst., and will soon be heard from in the interior of Mississippi and Alabama.

The Union forces in Arkansas are also said to be preparing for an early move southward, which will put Gen. MAGRUDER'S army between Gen. STEELE'S command on the north and the columns of Gen. BANKS on the south.

THE UNION MEN OF THE SOUTH.

What they Intend to do with Slavery—Speech of Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

A very large audience assembled last evening at Plymouth Church, to listen to a speech from E. W. GANTT, late a General in the rebel army, and a recent convert to the Union cause. At 8 o'clock he came upon the platform, accompanied by Mayor WOOD and Mr. BEECHER. He was introduced by the Mayor in a few fitting remarks, and was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address.

He said that the gentleman who introduced him had said well in telling the audience that he was an unconditional, uncompromising Union man. [Applause.] He would say for himself that he had been able to break through the cloud of prejudice which three years ago would have prevented his even entering the church of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, much less speaking in his pulpit, and he felt more like a man because he had been able to do it. The speaker criticised the reports made of his speech in New-York, a short time since, and then proceeded to discuss the question as to what was the cause of the war now desolating the country. There was nothing in the framework of the Constitution itself that would indicate weakness, but there was that in the country which at length roused the passions of the people and caused the more patriotic to look with apprehension at the cloud that was rising. What was it? It was the question of Slavery. For thirty or forty years statesmen were endeavoring to compromise the question, attempting to apply remedies to the evidences of the disease instead of to the disease itself. But the disease festered in the heart of the Government, and while it was there, that Government could not be healthy—compromise did not heal the passion, did not cure the disease. Before the breaking out of the war, Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, made the negro question the only issue; there was no other question then to settle. They of the South said, "We will not take your guarantees, and we cannot risk this question under the Constitution." They knew that under the Constitution Slavery would sting itself to death; therefore they said they would not leave this question to their children, but make a Government of their own, based upon negro Slavery; they would take in the Indian Territory, Arizona, New-Mexico, reaching westward to the ocean, and they would take in Cuba and a part of Mexico, and there build a grand superstructure upon negro Slavery. The speaker had told the Union men of the South that he would go out of the Union to save Slavery, and they replied that they would remain in the Union to save it. He had tried the experiment, had been in their army and got whipped, and Slavery could not be saved. He did not at the outset ask how they should preserve the Union, but now Slavery might be saved. He had heard some say that the Abolitionists were the cause of the war; but if there had been no Slavery to abolish there would have been no Abolitionists! He defied any man to show him any cause of this war other than negro Slavery. Negro Slavery had deluged the land in blood and draped it in mourning, and now when the Government in its might thrust the institution from it, politicians would stick it back into the heart of the Government, that new desolation might spring from it, but they could not do it. [Applause.] The people of the South, the Union men there, were determined, by the help of God, to purge the body politic of negro Slavery, and let the Government stand. [Applause.] The question was, whether they were to be permitted to do it. There was a party at the North who would compel them to have Slavery, whether they would or not; and, for his own part, if there was no other reason for extirpating Slavery, he would do it because they said it must and should be retained. In Arkansas they had 111,000 slaves when the war commenced, but all about 20,000 had gone with their rebel masters to Texas, and the Union men proposed to stop the hole where they went out and let them stay where they were. [Applause and laughter.] The speaker said that no country on the globe possessed a more fertile soil or a more salubrious climate than Arkansas, and the people of that State would adopt the amendment to their Constitution abolishing Slavery, so that white men would no longer hesitate to occupy the soil and become residents. All great purifications and all great developments had been accompanied with desolations, and this storm of war would rage until the land was purified and washed from the defilement of negro Slavery forever. [Applause.] As the people of the two sections met face to face more and more, the nearer would they come together. [Applause.]

At the close of Gen. GANTT'S address, Mr. BEECHER, being loudly called for, came forward and made a few remarks. He said there had been a great many strange scenes in Plymouth Church, but he never expected to live to see the time when a citizen of Arkansas would stand in his place to plead with the North not to stop the Abolition of Slavery. He denounced those who tried to hinder that progress which God, in His providence, was making in the South toward liberty. [Applause.] He wished to say to the people of the South and Southwest, through the speaker who had addressed them, that there never was a community so large which had so little animosity as the North had toward the South. There never was a community where there was so little envy or jealously, and where there was so deep and genuine a sympathy in their real prosperity; and if Slavery were taken away, there was nothing between them but the outstretched hand—nothing but heart-beat. [Applause.] He moved a resolution of thanks to the speaker, which was unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Mississippi—Gen. Banks on Plantation Labor—Sinking of the Steamer Planet.

The steamer *Mississippi* arrived at this port yesterday, from New-Orleans 4th instant, and brings 450 men of the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment.

The steamer *Planet*, from Cairo, with 800 colored soldiers (the First Missouri colored Regiment) sunk on the night of February 1, fifty-five miles above New-Orleans. No lives were lost.

The steamer *Daniel Webster* arrived at New-Orleans on the 3d instant, with the second battalion of the Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.

Gen. BANKS had issued a lengthy general regulation on the subject of compensated plantation labor, fixing the rate thereof, interdicting flogging and the sale of intoxicating drinks to plantation hands, and stating that the enlistment of soldiers from plantations will not be resumed without further orders from the Government, &c. Laborers will be permitted to choose their employers, but when the agreements are made they will be held to it for one year.

Laborers will be permitted on a limited scale to cultivate land on their own private account. A free-labor bank will be established as a safe deposit for savings.

The transportation of negro families to other countries is disapproved.

The Germans of New-Jersey in Council.

NEWARK, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A numerously-attended State Convention of the German National Clubs of the State of New-Jersey was held here to-day. It was unanimously resolved that the National Clubs regard the abolition of Slavery throughout the United States, and the confiscation or the appropriation of rebel lands, as the most important points of the platform to be adopted by the Nominating National Convention; that they will vote for no man who will not pledge himself to use all means to this end; that FREMONT or BUTLER or any other radical candidate will be the man of their choice for the next Presidency.

The State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The State Agricultural Society met in the Assembly Chamber at noon, the President, H. E. FAHLE, in the Chair. Reports of the Treasurer and Executive Committee were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. ELIAS CORNOCK, a committee of three from each judicial district was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and to select a place for the next State Fair. They then took a recess till 5 o'clock.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS AND MEXICAN ACCOUNTS

Adhesion to the Intervention Proclaimed at San Luis Potosi.

Reported Resignation of Juarez--Ortega His Successor.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1864.

The English mail steamer *Conway* arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz and brings the following intelligence from Mexico:

The act of adhesion to the intervention and the Empire was publicly solemnized at San Luis Potosi on the 4th ult. The same took place at Guanajuato, the act of adhesion being signed by the public authorities and employes, the corporation, the inhabitants and the clergy. The ceremony was also performed in the adjoining mineral regions of Mellado, Cato, Sirena, Valenciana and Santa Anna, and in the town of San Luis de la Paz.

A letter from Celaya, dated the 9th ult., says that BENAVIDEZ, the Jurist General, was conducted prisoner into that place on the preceding night.

Gen. BAZAINE has left, says the *Restauracion* of the 13th ult., Guadalajara for Zacatecas, leaving in the former place 2,000 men. Gen. BAZAINE left Guadalajara on the 12th, and was expected in Mexico at the end of the week. Zacatecas, at the last accounts, was occupied by the forces of DOBLADO and ORTEGA, as well as the neighboring estates. A Lieutenant-Colonel of the JUAREZ Army, named ZAMBRANO, was going to the different towns and villages of the Sierra Gordo, accompanied by ten or twelve officers, two trumpeters, and three dragoons, saying that he was empowered by DOBLADO to raise guerrillas. The authorities of Guanajuato had demanded assistance to pursue them.

The official gazette of of Guanajuato, of the 14th ult. publishes the acts of adhesion of Apacco, Silao, San Miguel de Allende, Dolores Hidalgo, San Diego del Bizcocho, Tierra Mueva and Mineral de Pozos

A correspondent of the Franco-Mexican paper, the *Estafette*, writes to that journal from San Luis on the 14th ult.:

"It is evident that something decisive is passing in the council of the chiefs of the opposite party. I know from good authority that VIDAURRI, ORTEGA and DOBLADO have intimated to JUAREZ that he must abdicate the Presidency. If he refuses, these three leaders will declare that his powers have ceased. As soon as his withdrawal has been received, or his abdication declared, the above leaders will come over to the intervention, submitting unconditionally."

The same paper, the *Estafette*, in a later date of the end of last month, gives the following: "By the mail from San Luis, which arrived last night, we hear that JUAREZ has withdrawn from the Presidency, and that ORTEGA succeeds him." The same paper, however, in another number, does not believe the reports of any negotiation from DOBLADO and ORTEGA to submit to the intervention. "In the eyes of the Commander-in-Chief," it continues, "ORTEGA can only be a prisoner of war who has escaped, and we believe that, except in some very grave case in which political convenience would be superior to any other consideration, the fugitive from Orizaba could not be admitted to negotiate or treat in the quality of a belligerent."

The latest news received from Morelia is up to the 11th ult. According to it Gen. DONAI did not go to Uruapan, but remained with his forces at Los Reyes, covering the way to Colima. CARBIDO, with 300 Mexican dragoons and 200 Chasseurs d'Afrique, got possession of the booty of Uruapan, went and left it at Zamora, and must have returned to continue his pursuit of JUAREZ' adherents.

CARBIDO got possession of 300 mules loaded with archives and cartridges that BERRIOZABEL was sending by way of Tarstan and Tejamanil, his only headquarters; this occurred before he entered the town. On arriving there he made prisoners of a Liberal force of about 100 men, who had remained to escort another convoy, which he likewise seized. This was of importance, consisting of engineering tools, a boring machine, apparatus for making percussion caps, nine cannon, some rifled, military equipments, park and several other things.

On the 1st of this month Gen. DONAI entered Uruapan at 10 o'clock in the morning. On the 3d, BERRIOZABEL arrived at Ario with 100 troops, four pieces of mountain artillery and 500 men, consisting of officers and civil employes. The infantry of Patacuaro (300 men) left for Coeneo on the 5th, and mutinied at Grongaricuaro to the cry of "Religion for ever and down with starvation." The cavalry went to attack it and was defeated, although it was of equal number.

On the 5th it was known at Morelia that URAGA arrived some days previous to the above date at Tepulcatepec, on the road to Coulcoman, with scarcely 200 dragoons, badly mounted, and that CARBIDO is in pursuit of BERRIOZABEL.

The above is from Franco-Mexican sources, and therefore may possibly exaggerate the truth.

The vanguard of MEJIA's division left San Luis on the 19th ult., and the General was to leave with the rest on the following day. The ball which was given in his honor went off with much *éclat*.

It was believed at San Luis that Gen. BAZAINE would be at Aquascalientes on the 20th. The Sixty-second Regiment of the line, it was reported, would leave San Luis, and that Gen. DONAI would shortly arrive there.

The *Iris*, of Tampico, of the 14th ult., says that Tuapan was threatened with being sacked on account of the Juarist leader PAYON, having been relieved from the command of that place.

The *Paz*, of Leon, of the 17th ult., publishes the following:

"The following guerrilla chiefs lately met at Penjamo—MACIAS, CANTERITO, ARMENTA, REINOSO, AQUILAN, RAMIREZ. MACIAS commands what is called the Second Light Infantry of Guanaquato, consisting of 500 men, five pieces of artillery, two for battle and three mountain. ARMENTA commands the cavalry, consisting of 60 countrymen badly armed. CANTARITO a like number. RAMIEZ has 20 men wearing a dark uniform and well equipped. REINOSO and AQUILAN on the 14th were recruiting people at Corralejo at 10 o'clock in the morning, and at that hour were off to Penjamo. At 10 P. M. on the 13th, the forces at Penjamo went to Haciendita, and from there on the, 14th, they proceeded to Huanimaro. On Tuesday morning, CANTARITE and HERANDEZ attacked Piedad and were repulsed after having entered the place and committed robberies.

Padre MIRANDA is seriously ill at Puebla, not having been able to continue his journey to Mexico.

Mr. LYONS, the manager of the Vera Cruz Railroad, died on the 22d ult., from the effects of wounds received on the 2d of October last, in the attack of the guerrillas. The corpse of the deceased was attended to the cemetery by a large and brilliant assemblage.

According to official documents Campeachy surrendered to Capt. CLOUZ, commander of the *Magellan*, on the 21st ult.

According to the *Estafette*, as soon as Gen. CASTAGNY arrived at San Luis, MEJIA would march against Matchunla, and Gen. L'HERILLER against Zacatecas.

The *Courrier du Mexique* says that DOBLADO has asked for an armistice of 23 days from Gen. BAZAINE; that there were 3,000 of the enemy at Zacatecas, and that DOBLADO has stationed 1,000 men at Saltillo, which, says the above paper, has prevented VIDAURRI from declaring in favor of the intervention.

Speaking of the arrival of Gen. CASTAGNY at Zacatecas, at the head of his brigade, the *Estafette* says as follows:

"This evolution by Gen. CASTAGNY from the centre to the extreme right induces one to suppose that there is preparing against the remains of the enemy's army, on the side of Saltillo, Durango or Tamaulipas, an expedition, the command of which will be taken by Gen. MEJIA."

M. DE MONTHOLON has arrived at Mexico city, where he was officially received by Gen. NEIGRE, the Commissioner of the Treasury, and the Under Secretary of State, who performs the duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs. The new French Minister is invested with ample facilities for the transaction of political, administrative and financial matters.

The war in St. Domingo drags its slow length along. The loan from the Spanish bank is already exhausted, and the Captain-General has applied to the same quarter for another loan of a million of dollars. I doubt whether it will be obtained. The *Diario* says that the armies of Cuba and St. Domingo are to form only one army, under the Captain-General of the first named Island.

The Russian war steamer *Nemsky* left the other day, with the Russian Admiral on board. The English steamer *Shannon* has also left. LARA.

REPORTS VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

Recapture of San Luis Potosi by the Mexicans—The Traitor Mexican Officers Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Arrived, steamer *Sierra Nevada*, from Mexican ports, with a quarter of a million treasure and 200 passengers.

The Mexican Gen. LION, who left Manzanilla on the 1st, has arrived here on his way to Washington, with instructions from JUAREZ to the Mexican Minister.

He reports that NEGRETE, who was repulsed at San Luis Potosi on the 27th December, with a loss of 2,000 men, afterward formed a junction with GONZALES, ORTEGA and DOBLADO, and on the 5th of January again attacked that place, carrying it by assault after a struggle of twenty-four hours, capturing most of the garrison and a large quantity of arms and munitions. The traitor Gen. MEJIA and Staff escaped. All of the captured traitors, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, were shot. The traitor MIRAMON occupied a position between Guadalajara and the City of Mexico.

Gen. BAZAINE had marched with a French army, from Gaudalajara toward Mexico, leaving a guard of 2,000 at Gaudalajara.

The Mexican General (URAGA) had advanced from the vicinity of Colima with 9,000 men, and was expected to attempt the recapture of Gaudalajara.

The latest news from Manzanilla is that ORTEGA and DOBLADO had been largely reinforced from Zacatecas, and after leaving a strong garrison at San Luis Potosi, had started to interrupt the communications of BAZAINE, and the latter was making forced marches toward Lagos.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Cork—The Polish Insurrection—The Holstein Question—General Continental News.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from Liverpool on the 23d, and Queenstown on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. From Cork papers of the 25th we make up the following summary of news:

The Cork *Reporter* of the 25th announces the arrival of a smart-looking paddle steamer, called the *Druid*, from Liverpool, bound to Nassau, with a general cargo. She is about 200 tons register, and was recently trading between Bangor and Liverpool. It is supposed that she is going out with the intention of running the blockade.

VERY LATEST BY THE CITY OF CORK.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

BRESLAU, Saturday, Jan. 23.

A sanguinary engagement between the insurgents under BOSSACK and the Russians, took place on the 18th inst., in the vicinity of Czenstochau. Several wagons filled with dead and wounded Russian soldiers, have been brought into the town of Czenstochau.

LEMBERG, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The insurgent corps, under PONINSKI and WROBLEWSKI have returned to the Government of Lublin, after having supplied arms and ammunition to the Lithuanian detachments. On the 16th inst. they engaged the Russians near the fortress of Zamose. The latter retired to the citadel.

CRACOW, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Advices received here from Poland state that on the 16th the insurgents, under REMBALOW, defeated three companies of Russian infantry at Daleszign, near Kielcl, in consequence of which all the Russian garrison, in the Cracow district have been sent out to operate against them. Meanwhile, REMBALOW is said to have united his forces with WAGNER'S Cavalry Corps.

BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Letters from Warsaw describe the condition of those persons who have been transported into the interior of Russia as deplorable in the extreme. The insurgent leader BOSSACK is said to have had another encounter with the Russians in the government of Radom.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Jan. 23—Evening.

At yesterday's sitting of the Federal Diet, the question of the withdrawal of the Austrian and Prussian reserves from the Federal Corps of Execution, was discussed. It was resolved that fresh reserves of Federal troops should be maintained, and that the acknowledgment of the Diet should be expressed to Gen. HAKE for his conduct in reference to the question of the occupation of Schleswig.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 23.

A debate on the budget, as amended by the Chamber of Deputies, took place in to-day's sitting of the Upper House. The amendment was rejected by a large majority, and the Government budget was adopted by 58 against 17 votes.

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

VIENNA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The request for a loan of 50,000,000f. to the Bank of France from the National Bank of Austria, was made to the latter by Paris financiers. The negotiations are still in a preliminary stage. A warm debate commenced to-day in the Finance Committee of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, upon the credit demanded by Government to cover the expenses to be incurred for military operations in Schleswig. Count RECHBERG, who spoke in the name of the Government, entered into an historical explanation of the position of Austria in reference to that question. Full details of the debate are not known, as the proceedings are not published.

DEBATE ON ALGERIA.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 23.

A debate on the paragraph of the address relative to Algeria took place in the Corps Legislatif. Mr. PICARD explained the amendment of the left, proposing to assimilate Algeria to France, and to grant liberal institutions to that country, with the right of electing deputies. Gen. ALLART opposed the amendment, and M. JULES FAVRE made a speech in reply. The amendment was finally lost by 222 against 18 votes.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Sunday, Dec. 20.

In a skirmish with the enemy, near Peshawur, Lieut. J. M. BISHOP, Sixth Bengal Cavalry, was killed. Affairs on the frontiers had become more pacific. Letters from the northwest frontier contradict the report of the death of Lieut. W. BATTIE, of the Guide Corps, who was severely wounded in the Umbeyla Pass. The health of the town has suffered greatly in consequence of the prevalence of cholera for the last three or four weeks.

Sewing-Machine Depot,

For the supply of

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,

No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

Jayne's Expectorant.—All who have Used his standard Medicine for

Asthma,	Consumption,
Bronchitis	Pleurisy,
Whooping-Cough,	Croup,
Coughs and Colds,	Hoarseness,

or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness. In proof of this fact, we would state that for thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity, and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

Recent Coughs and Colds, Pleuritic Pains, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

Asthma it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

Bronchitis readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

Whooping Cough is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all Pulmonary Complaints, in Croup, Pleurisy, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable. All of Dr. JAYNE'S SONS' Family Medicines are sold in New-York by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st. and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Universal Clothes Wringer.

With Cog-wheels, warranted.
83,813 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 699 Broadway, near Spring-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

A CHALLENGE TO TEST.

There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all bumbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE

propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.
Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Leslie's Ginger Wine.

A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chape, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown.
HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents, Black or Brown.
HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents, Black or Brown.
Instantaneous, natural, reliable; contains as much as dollar sizes. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug and fancy goods stores.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair.—Styles suitable and neat, executed in the best manner only. Shaving 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $3 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Hotel Arrivals.—A Complete List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 2 A. M., will be published every morning in the *Daily News*.

MARRIED.

BENSON—BEATTY.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, ARTHUR BENSON, of Brooklyn, to JANE A. BEATTY, of this City, daughter of the late Robert Beatty, Esq., of St. Croix, W. I. No cards.

BARTOW—BANCROFT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, WILLIAM J. BARTOW to RACHEL A. BANCROFT, daughter of Horace Bancroft, Esq., both of this City. No cards.

GILDERSLEEVE—VOORHIES.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Joseph Anderson, of Norwalk, Conn., DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE to ANNA M. VOORHIES, daughter of John S. Voorhies, of this City.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 4¼ P. M., CAROLINE AUGUSTA, eldest child of Jane R. and John B. Adams, aged 16 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 156 South 3d-st., between 6th and 7th sts., on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. The funeral will take place at Katonah, Westchester County, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 13th inst.

BROWN.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, JOHN BROWN, aged 47 years, 8 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members and exempt members of Clinton Fire Engine Company No. 41, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 Norfolk-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BUTLER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, Capt. HENRY BUTLER, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Woodrow Church, Staten Island. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the cars that connect with the 9 o'clock boat from New-York.

EMBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, DANIEL EMBURY, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, without further invitation. Relatives will meet at the house, No. 74 Clark-st., at ¼ P. M.

LE BOUTILLIER.—At Cincinnati, on Friday, Feb 5, in her 81st year, ELIZABETH LE MAISTRE, wife of George Le Boutillier, formerly of the Island of Guernsey.

MOLLER.—On Monday, Feb. 8, of hemorrhage of the lungs, WILLIAM H. MOLLER, son of Peter Moller, Esq., aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of Kane Lodge No. 454, F. & A. M., and of the Seventy-first and Seventh Regiments N. Y. S. N. G., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 297 5th-av., on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M.

KANE LODGE No. 454, F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to attend, without insignia, the funeral of our brother, WILLIAM H. MOLLER, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 297 5th-av. By order of

THOMAS S. SOMERS, Master.
(Attest.) JAMES M. TIGHE, Secretary.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, MARY, wife of Martin E. Thompson, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3½ P. M., from No. 112 West 12th-st.

NASH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, after a severe illness, LEWIS ANTHONY, son of Isaac and Hannah Nash, aged 5 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, No. 31 5th-st., near 2d-av.

PRATT.—In Albany, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, of cholera infantum, MAGGIE WOOD PRATT, daughter of James H. and Sophie R. B. Pratt, aged 15 months.

ROEVNKOWSKI.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 10, Mrs. CLARA P. ROEVNKOWSKI, daughter of the late Isaac Riley, of New-York, aged 48 years.

Funeral will take place from her residence in Orange, at 12½ o'clock this day, (Thursday,) the 11th inst.

RAYMOND.—In New-Orleans, on Saturday, Jan. 16, JOSEPH RAYMOND, Company A, 165th Regiment N. Y. S. V., son of Joseph and Jenny Raymond, of Geneva, Switzerland.

SEARLE.—On Monday, Feb. 8, AMARYLLIS L., daughter of Philip N. Searle, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 18 Douglass-st., South Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WEIR.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, ANNIE, wife of Lieut. G. Y. Weir, U. S. A., and only daughter of Oscar Coles, aged 20 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 20 East 15th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 165.—Feb. 10, 1864.
17, 54, 37, 29, 9, 53, 44, 21, 8, 24, 18, 41, 43, 61.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 166.—Feb. 13, 1864.
36, 51, 50, 43, 28, 42, 58, 3, 53, 66, 68, 17, 48, 26.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 69—Feb. 10, 1864.
41, 36, 76, 61, 57, 50, 38, 74, 16, 60, 22, 9, 37, 54.
CLASS 70—Feb. 10, 1864.
68, 58, 48, 52, 57, 42, 40, 53, 67, 30, 27, 4, 54, 61.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. Are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRD per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured,

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of acure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

"* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored myspeech and cured me. * * *

C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Rome School for the Children of Volunteers:

"HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.

Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. CATHORN,
Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly Pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor It is put up only in our log-cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unmutilated, and signature on steel-plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 BROADWAY, New-York.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address MUNN & CO.,

No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS.

The most popular remedy extant.
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds.
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

RHEUMATISM, COLD FEET.

USE THE
Electro Metallic Insoles, secured by Letters Patent of the United States and Great Britain.
METTAM & CO., No. 429 BROADWAY.
Price $1; prepaid per mail, $1 30.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SEAL-RINGS.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS—NEW STYLES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN TO TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST ISSUED:

IDAHO.

Six Months in the New Gold Diggings: The Emigrant's Guide to the Mines; Life on the Plains: Description of Scenery, etc., etc.; Itinerary of the Route—Incidents of Travel; Journal of Residence; Social Life, etc., etc.

Elegantly illustrated with full Maps, Scenes in the Mountains, Mines, &c., with beautifully illuminated covers. Price 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, less return premiums, and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19	1,226,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49
In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:		
Proposed to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32
Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent		110,000 00
		$256,717 32
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.		
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes		1,313 50
		$255,403 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent		255,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 82
The Company have the following Assets: United States, New-York City and other Stocks		$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value		
Salvages and other Securities		714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand		651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes		1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company		30,374 44
Total amount of Assets		$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to correspond.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L W. TELLER,
} Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such poli cies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, JR.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, JR.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863	$158,811 87	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums		$861,714 87
This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$701,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	411,204 40	
Return premiums	$67,067 21	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in Bank	$116,846 42	
United States, New-York City Banks and other stocks	702,769 03	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29	921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 52
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		75,002 50
Scrip of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., return premiums and other claims due the Company, estimated at		32,777 51
Total assets		$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD CANDY,	W. M. RICHARDS,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, JR.,	FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	SANFORD COBB, JR.,
W. H. MELLEN,	B. W. BULL.
C. HADDEN,	L. P. MORTON,
F. W. MEYER,	J. K. MYERS,
WILLIAM LECONEY,	A. WESSON,
WILLIAM KENT,	BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ,	JOHN A. BARTOW.
A. S. BARNES,	ALEX. M. EARLE.
H. L. ATHERTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEO. C. WETMORE,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	OLIVER K. KING.
DAVID LAMB.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Banking House, No. 29 Pine-st. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. References to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, Jr., No. 2 Wall-st.; Worster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863		1,790,002 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$7,597,666 56
Losses paid during the same period		3,865,651 0
Returns of premiums and expenses		1,082,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks		$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise		1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		193,700 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable		3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank		744,813 88
Total amount of Assets		$9,295,546 72

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to | | $14,328,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 | | 2,630,009
Total profits for 21½ years | | $16,958,889
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash | | 11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 | | $5,268,679

By order of the Board
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pastor,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Rowland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
E. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN

RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are not issued, but remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport, this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Airline Railroad, being the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads already in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and to Eastern cities, and between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of substitutes for drafted soldiers for the quota of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1904, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Feb 10, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMAN WERE elected Directors of this Company at the annual election, held on the 8th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND,	HENRY TIENKEN,
CALVIN B. CAMP,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
CURTIS NOBLE,	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,	EDMUND L. H. GIBSON,
HIRAM F. ST. JOHN,	ALEXANDER M'CUE,
EDW. T. HACKHOUSE,	D. S. VOORHEES,
JAMES HARPER,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
LEWIS HURST,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
JOHN L. SPADER,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	JAMES TITUS,
LEVERETT H. SAGE,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	EDWARD HARVEY,
JAMES B. COOPER,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James Freeland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secty.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually. Admission fee—$20 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

MEYLERT & CO.,

No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) will be paid them by Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on all certificates of stock standing in their name after the closing of the books on the evening of the 8th February.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

The CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:

The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books in New-York will be closed at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 8th inst., and will be reopened at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 25th inst.

Holders of certificates, not registered at the United States Trust Company, are requested to exchange them before the closing of the books.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds wanted, by
LUDLOW THOMAS,
No. 52 Wall-st., over City Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
WASHINGTON
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March prox. WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$500,000
Assets, Feb. 1, 1864	720,450

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent to stockholders, payable on demand.

Scrip dividend for 1863, Fifty Per Cent.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 23 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 18th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 12.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February, inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INS. CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have this day declared the usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. free from the Government Tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, payable to Stockholders on demand. By order. RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Feb. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Four per cent., free from Government Tax, payable 16th instant, to which date the transfer book will be closed.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 72 Wall-street.

DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, is this day declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, proximo.

HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BLOCK & MASSETT; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds, and other securities, as brokers, upon commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOMAS A. MASSETT, and SAMUEL KAUFMAN; that the said ELIAS M. BLOCK is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said Thomas A. Massett is also a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said special partner, Samuel Kaufman, has contributed in cash, each payment to be sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of said partnership; and that said partnership is to commence on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and to terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.

ELIAS M. BLOCK,
THOS. A. MASSETT,
SAMUEL KAUFMAN,
} General Partners.
Special Partner.

Office No. 20 Exchange-place.

DAVID HAVILAND WITHDRAWS THIS day from our firm.
HAVILAND, BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having this day entered into partnership with his son, CHARLES EDWARD HAVILAND, under the firm name of HAVILAND & CO., will continue, hereafter, the porcelain business, at Limoges, France. All orders for the United States must come through our friends, HAVILAND, BROTHERS & CO., of New-York.

DAVID HAVILAND,

by Charles Edward Haviland, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

NOTICE—SMITH & ROE, HAVING ADMITTED BARNES & HAGERMAN and ARCHIBALD L. HYATT as partners, will continue the business as heretofore, at No. 42 New-Slip, from Nov. 1st, 1863, and 422 Broadway, under the firm of SMITH, ROE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—BUCKLIN & CRANE HAVING THIS day admitted JOHN V. CRANE and ISAAC H. CRANE as partners, will continue business at No. 45 Stone-st., under the firm of BUCKLIN, CRANE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

1st September, 1863.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital	$300,000
Surplus over	$200,000
Assets over	$500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Lambeer's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

Cargo of prize steamer MAYFLOWER—
80 bales Cotton, more or less.
Cargo prize schooner CAROLINE GERTRUDE—
43 bales Cotton.
Cargo prize schooner STANLEY—
9 packages Cotton.

Catalogue and samples at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., on Monday, Feb. 15.

THOS. W. CLAPP,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, Southern District Fla.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ANTONIA, consisting of
BRANDIES,
WINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CROCKERY,
CALF-SKINS,
SAWS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
QUININE,
TENTS,
&c.

R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal.

SALE OF CONDEMNED GRAIN AND HAY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1864, the following quantities of grain and hay deemed unserviceable:

About thirteen thousand (13,000) bushels of corn.
About twenty-four (24) bushel of oats.
Two hundred and fifty (250) tons of hay.

The grain will be sold in lots of one hundred (100) bushels, with the privilege of five hundred (500) bushels, and the hay in lots of twenty-five (25) tons, with the privilege of fifty (50) tons.

ALSO, at the same time and place, about seven hundred thousand (700,000) pounds of mixed grain, (corn and oats,) which will be sold by the pound, in lots of five thousand, (5,000) pounds, with the privilege of twenty thousand (20,000) pounds.

The successful bidders will be required to remove the grain and hay within five (5) days from the day of sale.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quar'mr, Depot of Washington.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

A WELL KNOWN AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS, being the gallery of W. T. WALTERS, Esq., of Baltimore, now in Europe

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS OF FRIDAY, 12th, and SATURDAY, 13th February, at 7½ o'clock, at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No 548 Broadway, next door below Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s store. This valuable collection contains choice cabinet specimens of the different Schools represented in this collection—it would be difficult to find their equals. Many of them were commissioned directly from the artists, without limit as to cost; others purchased out of the FRENCH and FLEMISH EXHIBITIONS, and often the CHOICEST WORKS by the respective artists—especially numerous and excellent in the FRENCH SCHOOL. We annex a few of the most prominent names, such as:

E. Frere,	Fichel,	Rosseau,
Merle,	Thayer,	Daubigny,
Plassan,	Lambinet,	Montfaillet,
Chavet,	Billotte,	Seignac,
Duverger,	Patrois,	Zeim,
Lassalle,	Theo. Frere,	Lemmens,
Rozier,	Fauvelt,	Pecrus,
	&c., &c.	

GERMAN AND BELGIAN SCHOOLS,

A. Achenback,	Hubner,	Dillens,
Meyer of Bremen,	De Braekeleer,	Lindre,
Preyer,	Lachenwitz,	De Berghe,
E. Verboeckhoven,	Platner,	Moeslager, &c.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL

is well sustained by nearly every artist of eminence.

Church,	Leutze,	Cole,
Kensett,	E. Johnson,	Casilear,
Durand,	Bouton,	Gifford,
Crospey,	H. P. Gray,	W. H. Richards,
Hall,	Tait,	W. Hart,
Shattuck,	Suydam,	Gignoux,
Hubbard,	Hays,	Coleman,
Innes,	Lang,	

and others.

Also the largest and best picture painted in Paris, by "May," the celebrated American artist, "The Women of Babylon."

FINE WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

Brion,	Guillemin,	Darley,
Gavarni,	Duverzer,	Bentley,
Chapin,	Fichel,	Wilms,
David,	Patrois,	Maplestone,
Veyrasset,	Seignac,	Muhlig.
Barohn,	Bouvin,	Sus,

A choice lot of framed ENGRAVINGS, many of which are proofs or celebrated works, artistic BRONZES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready and the works on view, day and evening, for one week before the sale, as above.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH-AV., 49TH AND 50TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., referee,

All 7th-av.—3 lots and gore on east side 7th-av., southeast corner 49th-st.

Also, 8 lots (being whole front) east side 7th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

Also, 5 lots south side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.

Also, 4 lots north side 49th-st., 100 feet east of 7th-av.

7th-st.—4 lots south, adjoining last on the rear.

Also, 2 lots north side 50th st., 150 feet east of 7th-av.

On three of the lots there are fine buildings. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 42 cwt., known as "gradual increase," viz.

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call : it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venereins, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 180th edition of the value book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERKEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally: Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIenced Practitioner, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 223½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M.D., 630 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, whereby thousands of cases are treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but in obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 12¾ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office.

OLD DR. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS are nature's own remedy. Many have ruined their health from using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. Unfortunate friend, if you are suffering from that soul, mind and body destroying disease, procure the Specific Drops immediately. In gonorrhœa, gleet, etc., no matter how obstinate your case may be, the Old Doctor's Remedy is as sure to cure as the sun rises and sets. Sold at No. 41 Division-st., New-York, one block from the Bowery. Price $1, sent to any address on receipt of price.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCture and Root Extract will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1831. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND Redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured more than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effect of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Use Nitrous Oxide Gas, made fresh every day. Office No. 22 Bond-st.
G. Q. COLTON. JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORner 21st-st.—Persons requiring a first-class dentist, possessing great experience and skill, with moderate prices, will please call. Refers to Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor University, and Drs. Hatfield, Baldwin and others. Extracting positively without pain.

MACHINERY.

$8,000.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED DAILY PAPER, with good advertising patronage, and job office attached, is offered for sale, on account of ill health of the proprietor, in a city in this State of 18,000 inhabitants. To a practical man or men this is a good chance. Terms easy. Address Q., care Farmer, Little & Co., type founders, Nos. 63 and 65 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—STEAM-ENGINE OF 400-HORSE power, with boilers and gearing complete; built by Corliss & Nightingale. In good order for immediate use. Apply to Messrs F. SKINNER & CO., No 46 Barclay-st., New-York.

GUN MACHINERY WANTED.—
Apply to the
MANHATTAN FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
Newark, N. J.

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE OF 12-HORSE power; upright cylinder preferred; good second hand or new. Address Box No. 5,000 N. Y. Post-office.

REYNOLD'S TURBINE WATER WHEELS.—The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 B'way.

NOTICE.—BILLIARD SALOON-KEEPERS WILL find it to their advantage to buy billiard balls at F. CROLE'S manufactory, No. 79 Fulton-st., corner of Gold-st. Billiard balls readjusted and colored at short notice. Orders per mail promptly attended to.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,873	Brooking.	———
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	———
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	———	———

These Steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 21 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... { $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH..... Saturday..... Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON.... Saturday..... Feb. 20
CITY OF LONDON..... Saturday..... Feb. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin..... $80 00 Steerage..... $30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 31 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105: Steerage, $50. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70: Steerage, $30: to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship JURA, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 13. Rates of passage:—$20, $66 and $30.

Steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. Nicholson, from Boston Feb. 23.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BERTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land passengers and mails.

NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. steamship,
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. A. Post,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, N. R., foot of King-st.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, March 5, 1864.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE — Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

POLITICAL.

THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION
OF THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK.

A public meeting of this Association will be held at their headquarters,
HOPE CHAPEL,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting. As business of importance is to be transacted, members are requested to be prompt in their attendance.
S. DRAPER, President.
S. J. GLASSEY, Secretary.
D. E. Gavit, John A. Gardiner, S. V. R. Cooper, John F. Seymour and Capt James McConnell, Committee.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Children at 4, gentleman at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and Standing Committees of this Institute will be held at its Rooms in the Cooper Union Building, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11 inst. The polls will open at 3 o'clock P. M., and close at 7 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the Committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the Committee, No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Conductor..... MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock.
SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
When will be presented Gounod's new and brilliant opera, in five acts, of
FAUST,
as expressly prepared by the Composer for the Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
FAUST
will be produced with its NEW and brilliant costumes, new scenery and appointments, and the following very complete cast:
Marguerita..... Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel..... Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust..... Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Mephistophiles..... Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Valentin..... Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Wagner..... Sig. MULLER
Martha..... Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor..... MAX MARETZEK
ON SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 13, at 8.
EIGHTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
when will be produced Petrella's new and brilliant opera of
IONE; OR,
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
with its splendid mise en scene,
AND THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST,
Ione..... MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Nidia..... MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER
Glauco..... SIG. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Arbaces..... SIG. FERNANDO BELLINI
Burbo..... SIG. HANIBAL BIACHI
Salustia..... Sig Reichardt
Clodio..... Herr Muller
Dirce..... Mlle. Muiner
Conductor..... SIG. J. NUNO
The sale of tickets and secured seats for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Commences at 7½; concludes at 10¾.
Lessee and Manager..... Wm. Wheatley
TWELFTH WEEK
OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
FIFTH WEEK
of Charles Gayler's new Irish Drama,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE CROPPIES' REBELLION,
already witnessed by nearly
100,000 PERSONS,
and nightly received with the wildest enthusiasm.
HOUSES STILL CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in their unrivaled portraiture of
IRISH PEASANT LIFE.
New and beautiful scenery, from sketches taken on the spot.
THE CATARACT SCENE,
surpassing in
GRANDEUR AND TRUTH TO NATURE
any representation of a similar character heretofore attempted.
APPROPRIATE MUSIC AND CHARACTERISTIC SONGS AND DANCES
are interspersed throughout the piece, the cast of which includes
EVERY MEMBER OF THE TALENTED COMPANY.
Admission..... 50 cents.
Seats secured to Parquet Stalls and Parquet Circle, 75 cts.
Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,)..... 25 cents.
Private Boxes..... $6 and $8.

In order to prevent the patrons of
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
from being disappointed in gaining admission in the evening, and to enable families to make up their parties in advance, arrangements have been made by which
SEATS
may be secured
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1864,
BENEFIT OF MONS. AND MME. DONATIEN.
THREE NEW PIECES,
LE VIOLONEUX.
Operette by Jacques Offenbach.
LA FERME DE PRIMEROSE.
Comedie Vaudeville in one act, by CORMON.
UNE FEMME QUI SE JETE PAR LA FENETRE
Comedie Vaudeville, in one act, by Eugene Scribe.
Doors open at 7½; curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock precisely.
Carriages can be ordered by 11 P. M.
Box-office at No. 623 Broadway.

PERHAM'S, NO. 585 BROADWAY.

Schedule of donation property to which the purchasers of the national home tickets in Perham's Invalid Soldier Enterprise will be entitled:

1 genteel residence in Roxbury, Mass., valued at	$10,000
8 pianofortes, valued at $500 each	1,500
5 Pianofortes, valued at $300 each	1,500
5 gold watches, at $100 each	500
50 gold watches, at 50 each	2,500
2 shares Boston and Wor. RR., valued at $130 each	260
2 shares Boston and Maine RR., valued at $130 each	260
2 shs. Merchants' Bk., Boston, valued at $100 each	200
6,000 gold Union medals, valued at $3 each	18,000
2 sewing machines, at $50 each	100
Total	$34,720

Tickets admitting four, $1. For sale at the office of the hall at all hours of the day, and at the music-stores and principal hotels. All orders by mail or express should be sent to JOSIAH PERHAM, Agent, 585 Broadway, N.Y.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.
THIS EVENING an extra performance will be given for the Benefit of HOWARD S. FURYEA and CHAS. A. SLIVERT.
A host of voluntary aid, together with the entire strength of the company, will appear. Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Commence at 7½.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING,
A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
SAM. STICKNEY,
THE FAVORITE CLOWN.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK.
The public are respectfully informed that the eminent Pianist,
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
having concluded his most successful series of concerts throughout the Western States, will give in this City a few farewell concerts, prior to his departure for Europe. The first one will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1864.
For particulars see future advertisements.

FAUST QUADRILLES, BY CHARLES FRADEL. Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

LOVE'S TRIUMPH GALLOP, FROM WALLace's Opera, arranged by CHARLES COOTE. Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE,
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M, and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferry, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

BALLS.

HIGHLAND GUARD
GRAND BALL,
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1864, in aid of the widows and orphans of the Seventy-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. V.
Tickets, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND
NEW-YORK CIRQUE.
Proprietor and Director..... JAMES COOKE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 11,
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
CONTINUOUS AND
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
Of this
MAMMOTH AND SUPERB
HIPPODRAMATIC TEMPLE,
which has at once achieved the distinction of being the
PRIDE AND ORNAMENT
Of the
EMPIRE CITY,
CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING EVERY EVENING,
Hundreds unable to obtain admission,
UNANIMOUS EXPRESSION
of
WONDER AND DELIGHT
BY THE THOUSANDS PRESENT
at the
MARVELOUS GRANDEUR AND BEAUTY
of the building and
THE SPLENDOR OF THE PERFORMANCE.
This Mammoth Iron Building is the first one ever designed and constructed specially for Hippodramatic performances, and has by far the largest seating capacity of any place of public amusement in the United States; it also exceeds in size, elegance and comfort, any of the Imperial Cirques and Hippodromes of Continental Europe. It has been constructed regardless of outlay as
THE MODEL AMPHITHEATRE OF THE WORLD.
The great features of marked excellence in this magnificent structure, are its beauty of form, the perfection of view afforded, and the sterling comfort of the Auditorium, which will be thoroughly warm in Winter and equally cool in Summer.
GORGEOUSLY LIGHTED AND DECORATED,
it presents the most brilliant ensemble of refined elegance and artistic skill
EVER GIVEN TO THE WESTERN WORLD.
THE GRAND
HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES,
which will be presented on
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
will be of the most brilliantly diversified character, embraced in a succession of ever-varying programmes, in which the grandest
CONSTELLATION OF STAR ARTISTS
EVER ASSEMBLED IN AMERICA
will appear in a rapid succession of
MARVELS OF EQUITATION,
Gracefully daring acts of "Noble Horsemanship," calculated
"TO WITCH THE WORLD WITH WONDER,"
Elegant and Astounding Feats of
GYMNASTIC SKILL, ACROBATIC DEXTERITY
AND ATHLETIC STRENGTH,
UNPARALLELED IN HIPPODRAMATIC ANNALS.
THE COMPANY COMPRISES
THIRTY-SIX
OF THE
MOST EMINENT ARTISTS
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Children under 10 half price. Tickets can be obtained at the box-office, and at all the principal hotels. Doors open at 7½. The performance commencing at 8. Carriages can be ordered at 10 o'clock.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—To avoid the pressure at the ticket-offices in the evening, visitors will do well to purchase their tickets at the box-office during the day.
ON SATURDAY,
in compliance with the general request of numerous ladies and families, a
SECOND GRAND MATINEE
will be given, when exactly the same performance will be given as in the evening.
Doors open at 1; commencing at 2.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE LONDON TIMES,
speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation.
"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the Ticket-of-leave man Brook place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."
Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare:
"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently,
They have proclaimed their malefactions."
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½; close at 10¾.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director..... MAX MARETZEK.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock,
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
First and only appearance of
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
who will on this occasion appear in her unrivaled character of Norma, in Bellini's grand tragic opera, in three acts, of
NORMA,
with its unparalleled cast.
Norma..... Mme. MEDORI
Adalgisa..... Mlle. SULZER
Pollio..... Sig. MAZZOLENI
Oroveso..... Sig. BIACHI
Conductor..... MAX MARETZEK.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
The sale of secured seats and tickets will commence this morning in Brooklyn, at the box-office of the Academy, and in New-York, at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

SKATING—SKATING—BALL'S UP!
At the large hall of J. WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, No. 6 East 28th-st., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
New patent floor skates, nearest approach to ice skating yet discovered: a most fascinating and healthy exercise for ladies, gentlemen and children.
Call and obtain a circular.
Light gymnastics, fencing, broad-sword, single stick, &c.

MAISON DOREE.—AGREEABLE TO THE OFT expressed desire, the proprietor of the Maison Doree has recently opened to the public a spacious saloon, fitted with every accessory and convenience, and capable of dining 120 persons. The table is replete with a superb service, and the saloon and reception rooms furnished with luxurious elegance. Clubs and Dinner Committees should be made aware of this. Dinners served wheresoever desired, with or without dinner service and ornaments. Weddings and suppers supplied impromptu. Creams and confections to order at all hours daily.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st.
BENJ

FROM ALBANY.

The Police Bill—Maj.-Gen. Hancock's Address to the Assembly—Death of the Dog Bill—The Constitutional Amendment Bill Relative to Soldiers Voting Passed the Senate—Discussion Relative to Printing Gen. Dix's Report of Affairs at Riker's Island.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1864.

The long-continued plotting and counter plotting, intrigue and management with regard to Police Commissioners, has at length resulted in the grand entry of the affairs into the circle of public legislative action last evening. Senator ANDREWS, for Senator LAIMBEER, reported the Police Bill. The names in the bill, about which there has been so much contention, and in certain quarters such an agony of suspense, are Messrs. ACTON and BERGEN, PURDY and JONES. If contending factions have secured such long delay in action with regard to this matter, it can hardly be supposed that they will remit their efforts now that they have a more public arena in which to display their ability. Whether there will be some spicy talk in the Senate and Assembly, or whether the management will be mainly *in tenebris*, I will not speculate, but leave for events and the craft to determine.

A brief discussion of the general bill for referring canal claims to the Canal Appraisers, occurred in the Assembly this morning. Mr. ANDRUS, of Franklin, spoke against it, arguing that if the bill passed, the claims which have been presented to the Legislature during the last thirty years, and have been rejected, would be revived again if they could be presented to the Canal Appraisers. Mr. ALVORD (Speaker) expressed himself as more in favor, upon consideration, of the plan proposed by the resolutions offered by Mr. BRAKELEY of Oneida. Between the bill and the resolutions, he hoped a plan would be found that would be an improvement upon the existing law. The canal claim question was finally left for the Judiciary Committee to report upon, the resolutions alluded to having been referred to that committee some days since.

Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, of the Potomac army, was invited to a seat on the floor of both the Senate and Assembly this morning, and committees were appointed to wait on him and request his attendance. In responding to a brief address of welcome delivered by the Speaker of the House, he spoke substantially as follows:

I feel deeply grateful for the honor conferred upon me by this body inviting me to the privileges of this floor. I have not been in the habit of using oratorical expressions to convey my thoughts. I therefore regret that it is beyond my power to express in adequate terms my sense of the honor which I feel you convey in thus indulging me. At the same time I may say, not having been used to receive such honors, that it is only necessary for you to place yourselves in my position to feel that I am deeply grateful.

The exigencies of the service have brought me to Albany, and your indulgence has brought me here before you. I trust you will give me an opportunity to speak to you of that which especially interests me. The Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, which is now destined for special service, is now under my command. That corps is well known to you. It was commanded by Maj.-Gen. SUMNER, a resident of your State. He was followed in command by Maj.-Gen. COUCH, another citizen of New-York, and a distinguished officer. You are further interested in this corps because of the fact that of the fifty regiments of which it is composed, nearly all are from the State of New-York. Nineteen regiments and one battery are from your State. Those regiments have reflected honor upon you, as they would upon any State. I have come among you to fill up those wasted regiments with recruits, and any assistance that members of the Assembly can give me by offering inducements in the localities where they reside, or otherwise, will be gratefully received. I ask, also, the personal interest and cooperation of members of the Assembly, with their several constituencies, to the same end.

The Assembly, this morning, indulged in a protracted debate upon the dog bill. The bill provides for a change in the existing law so as to pay the dog tax into the town treasury instead of the county treasury. It was argued against the bill that dogs rarely kill sheep in their own town, and by the plan proposed in the bill, the tax on dogs in any town would have to pay for damages committed by dogs from another town. In towns where there are many sheep and in towns near large villages or cities, this might operate very unjustly. On motion of Mr. HEARY, of Wyoming, who spoke effectively against the bill, it was sent to a committee to strike out the enacting clause, and the existing law remains unchanged. A debate was also had upon a bill providing to change the existing law in regard to distribution of property of persons dying intestate, so as to allow representation to be made by children of nephews and nieces, not limiting the law to children of brothers and sisters, as in the existing law. This bill was also sent to committee to strike out the enacting clause.

The Assembly finished up its business this morning by a lively discussion on the question of printing extra copies of Gen. DIX's report in regard to the soldiers at Riker's Island. There was a good deal of political skirmishing. The question was not decided when the hour for adjournment arrived.

On motion of Mr. LAIMBEER, the Senate, after considerable opposition had been manifested, made the Police Bill the special order for Thursday next, at twelve o'clock noon. The Senate also passed the bill, already passed by the Assembly, to perfect an amendment of the Constitution so as to secure the right of suffrage to citizens of the State in the military service of the United States, which I noticed as ordered to third reading last week, without having been amended, as proposed by Senator FIELDS, so as to include the constitutional amendment in regard to the Court of Appeals. The Senate amended the bill before passing it, so as to change the day when the amendment of the Constitution relative to soldiers voting shall be submitted to the people, from the first Wednesday to the second Tuesday in March.

P. D.

Political Opposition to Printing the Official Report of the Condition of Soldiers on Riker's Island—Contest of State and National Banks at Albany—Meeting of the State Agricultural Society—Utica and Rochester Contending for the State Fair—The Albany Army Relief Bazaar, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864.

The discussion of the question of printing Gen. DIX's report of the condition of soldiers on Riker's Island was concluded last evening in the Assembly. After a speech by Mr. PINCKNEY, of New-York, in which he declared that the report was *ex parte*, and therefore not reliable, the House ordered the printing of 4,000 extra copies of the report.

The contest between the State Banks and the National Banks, on Mr. CHASE's banking scheme, is exciting a good deal of interest here this week. At a joint meeting of the Bank Committees of the two Houses last evening, twenty-five leading bank men of the State were present, by invitation of the Chairman of the committees. There is a very kindly feeling prevalent in the committees toward the New-York Banks, in consequence of their liberality toward the General Government, but the course that will be pursued in regard to the important questions relating to the banking interests, is as yet undefined. The committees hold another meeting this afternoon or evening.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments of the bill providing to submit the question of perfecting an amendment of the Constitution so as to secure the right of voting to citizens of the State in United States military service to the people. The second Tuesday of March is therefore now fixed as the day when such election will be held if the Governor approves.

There was a little delay on the part of the Governor in signing the General Bounty Bill. This, however, was no fault of His Excellency, but resulted from an omission in the formal part of the bill, which made it necessary for him to return it to the Senate, where the omission was supplied, the Assembly concurring.

There was a spirited debate in the Senate this morning in reference to the expediency of repealing an act of 1863, restricting the number of Notaries Public. Senator FOLGER argued that unless there was an arbitrary limit fixed to the number that may be appointed, it would be found difficult or impossible for Senators to resist solicitations of the numerous applicants for nomination to this office, and equally difficult for the Governor to decline approving the nominations made. This state of things had occasioned the passage of the act of '63, and it would be very unwise to repeal it. His argument and statement of facts had an appreciable influence in securing a vote of twelve to twelve on the question, and the proposition to repeal, which was under consideration in Committee of the Whole as an amendment to a bill, was lost.

The bill to establish a free law library in the City of New-York failed to pass in the Senate, the vote being 13 to 14. As a motion to reconsider the vote was laid upon the table, the bill will doubtless be called up again. The Senate have adopted a resolution to begin their daily session at 10 o'clock A. M., instead of 11 o'clock, the regular hour.

The State Agricultural Society hold their annual meeting in the Assembly Chamber this afternoon. The committee appointed to nominate officers for the society, and report at what place it is advisable to hold the next State Fair, are now consulting with reference to their report. The meeting has adjourned until 5 o'clock P. M., at which hour (three hours from this time) it is presumed the committee will be prepared to report. The question which will give them most trouble is with reference to naming the place for the State Fair. Utica and Rochester are the competing cities in the strife.

The Governor's message, which has furnished a target for the heavy guns of the session thus far, is still the object of semi-weekly evening attack. The zeal of those who denounce the message by no means diminishes from week to week, although they meet with so little opposition. It is hardly creditable to the opposition that the message has so few advocates. Mr. CURTIS' success should encourage others to make the best of a difficult position. The impression that the Democrats put forward their ablest advocate first, is strengthened by the efforts thus far made by members of that party upon the floor of the Assembly in discussing various questions that have come up for consideration.

The Assembly Committee, appointed to procure a suitable badge to be worn by the Sergeant-at-Arms, have discharged their duty with good taste and judgment. The Sergeant-at-Arms appears this morning with a gold badge in the form of a shield, about two inches in diameter, upon his breast. The arms of the State are engraved upon the badge. It is an appropriate and becoming insignia of office.

The good people of Albany are doing a very good thing in establishing an army relief bazaar, which has afforded and promises to afford great pleasure to the citizens and visitors at the Capital, and assistance to the Sanitary department of the army. The bazaar buildings, located in the park, north of the Capitol, are low, cheaply-built structures, but very spacious, covering a large surface of ground. They are built around the fine trees of the park, which project through the roof, and give a rural and peculiar appearance to the establishment. The bazaar is the favorite institution of Albany at present. The local newspapers vie with each other in encouraging and complimenting those who have the bazaar in charge. Beautiful and expensive tableaux, connected with the bazaar enterprise, have been exhibited in the Academy of Music, and this morning it is announced that fifteen hundred dollars have been realized as one result of the exhibition, which sum will be contributed to army sanitary purposes. The Albany bazaar enterprize is certainly worthy of imitation. P. D.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

For the regulation of Manhattan-square, New-York.

By Mr. MURPHY—To amend the general law relative to Fire Insurance Companies.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to docks in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

Amending the charter of the Ancient Britons Benefit Society.

Relative to Police and Justices Courts in Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To establish a Court for the investigation of claims against the State.

Concerning the rights and privileges of persons in the naval and military service of the United States.

To punish the carrying of deadly weapons.

To establish a free law library in New-York. Lost. A motion to reconsider laid on the table.

The bill limiting the term of Notaries Public to two years, and allowing to each Bank in the State one Notary was advanced to a third reading.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Governor's Message. Mr. FIELD addressing the Committee in defence of Gov. SEYMOUR, and in opposition to the policy of the General Government.—Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

To legalize certain acts of the New-York Common Council.

To incorporate the Longshoremen's Association.

To regulate the freight tariffs on the Hudson River Railroad.

To amend the incorporation of the Brooklyn Firemen.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. A. ANDRUS—To incorporate the Central Park Hotel Company.

To extend Union-avenue, Brooklyn.

To amend the Brooklyn Consolidation Act.

To alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn.

To amend the New-York Public School Act.

To incorporate the Machinists' Association.

By Mr. ROGERS—For a railroad in Broadway, New-York.

Relative to the New-York Fire Department.

By Mr. MCNIEL—To abolish the Board of Central Park Commissioners, and to transfer their powers to the Board of Supervisors.

Relative to repairing the streets through which railroads run in New-York.

By Mr. WILLIAMS.—To reduce the fare on the Binghamton and Syracuse Railroad.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill to incorporate the North River Warehouse Company. Adjourned.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The bankers of New-York and this city had another consultation to-day with the Senate and Assembly Committees in regard to the National and State Banks, but as yet no definite plan has been arrived at to place them on an equal footing.

The Democratic members of the Senate and Assembly held a caucus this P. M., and resolved to oppose Senator RAIMBEER's Police Bill.

A Letter from John M. Botts.

HIS REPLY TO THE OFFER OF THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

From the Washington Star.

As there have been many misrepresentations in regard to a letter written by JOHN M. BOTTS to Hon. GEORGE S. SMITH, Treasurer of the Virginia State Government, declining (for reasons stated therein) the position of United States Senator from Virginia, Mr. SMITH furnishes us with the original letter for publication, in order that Mr. BOTTS may be set right before the country. It is as follows:

AUBURN, Culpepper County, Va., Jan. 7, 1864.

DEAR SIR. I have received the letter of Mr. SMITH, in which he urges in very earnest terms, that I should accept a seat in the Senate of the United States, at the hands of the Legislature now in session in Alexandria; an election which he seems to think I have no right to decline, as the friends of the Union everywhere desire it.

Permit me to say, my good sir, that I duly appreciate the honor designed, which is far beyond anything that I have reason to expect, now or hereafter. From [illegible] from any other source; but even the position of United States Senator, which in ordinary times is one that might reasonably satisfy the ambition of any moderate man, yet in the present condition of the country, and of the State of which I am "*native* and to the *manner* born," I could not with propriety, and with my convictions of duty, accept any appointment at the hands of either of the *numerous Governments* now exercising legislative power over any of the dismembered fragments of what once constituted the proud and revered old Commonwealth of Virginia.

In taking the position I have done in reference to the rebellion, I have been actuated by no sordid considerations, and by no selfish desire to advance my political or personal fortunes; but it has been forced upon me by the *clear, unclouded, conscientious and overwhelming* convictions of my best judgment—free from all passion, prejudice or ambition.

From the present aspect of affairs, as they appear from the stand-point I occupy, it looks as if the day was not very far distant when (if even) I may be of some service in healing those dissensions and distractions (growing out of the grossest misrepresentations and frauds) that now divide the nation, the State, and almost every locality, to a greater or less extent; and which, though smothered for the time, have never yet been extinguished, but this can only be done, *if at all*, by adhering firmly and consistently to the opinions and principles of a long life, which have "grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength," until they have become a part of my second nature; in other words, I must permit no shadow of suspicion *from any quarter*, to attach to my unselfish patriotism, or the disinterested integrity of my purpose, which the acceptance of office might subject me to.

The extent of my aspirations for the present is to return "*good for evil*" to this once venerable and venerated, but now *poor, down-trodden, shattered, heartlessly sacrificed*, and *dilapidated* old "Mother of States," that has been reduced to her present miserable condition by her leading and trusted statesmen, who, with *miscalculation* upon *miscalculation*, and *blunder* upon *blunder*, with every prophecy and promise unfulfilled, have been groping their way in Cimmerian darkness, and with the most inexcusable ignorance, after a *phantom*, engendered by a corroded and diseased imagination, which was excited by a heartless selfishness and insane ambition to perpetuate their own power, that has been without a parallel in the history of the world.

I am aware that my councils for the last three years have been spurned and derided, and my person even threatened with violence, by many who once looked with a more charitable and friendly eye upon my suggestions and advice. I have reason to think this hallucination is passing off, and is being rapidly dissipated by the terrible ordeal to which the fortunes of the South have been subjected, and it may be, at least I am not without hope, that at a future day I may *in some way* stand as a link between the North and the South, by which the chain that once bound them together, may again connect them, and *to this complexion it must come at last*; for neither passion nor prejudice, nor suffering, nor want, nor hunger, nor pride, nor strife can endure forever, and the time must come when men will look at things as they are, and no longer close their eyes at bright midday, and swear the sun does not shine, because they desire to shut out the light.

For these and many other reasons not necessary to enumerate here, I must beg to be excused for respectfully declining the high position to which it is proposed to elevate me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. BOTTS.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Interview Between Mr. C. C. Fulton and Commissioner Ould—Rebel Propositions to Ameliorate the Hardships of Confinement—Interesting Statements of Mr. Ould.

Mr. C. C. FULTON, who, by permission of Gen. BUTLER, went up with the flag of truce boat to City Point for the purpose of endeavoring to inaugurate a system for the supply of the wants of our soldiers who are in the rebel prisons, furnishes, in a letter to the Baltimore *American* of yesterday, a very interesting account of the trip, and of his interview with the rebel commissioner, Mr. OULD. Says Mr. FULTON:

"A 10 o'clock on Monday morning, Commissioner OULD, accompanied by Capt. HATCH, visited Maj. MULFORD on board the steamer *New-York*, for the purpose of receiving Dr. RICHIE and the two overseers, taken during the raid on Brandon last week, and Surgeon SLATER, all of whom had been unconditionally released by Gen. BUTLER, on the score that they were non-combatants. There were also several gentlemen on board who had come down to have a personal interview with Judge OULD, among whom was Mr. MONTFORT, the Commissioner of the State of Indiana, a Mr. WOOD, from Washington, and your correspondent, 'C. F.'

On hearing that I was on board, Judge OULD immediately expressed a desire to see me, and our meeting brought to both of us pleasant reminiscences of days long since past, when we were working together enthusiastically in a noble cause—in advancing the claims of HENRY CLAY to the Presidency of the United States.

The time of both of us being limited, I proceeded direct to the business on which I had sought the interview—the devising of some feasible means of relieving the sufferings of our prisoners at Richmond. I remarked to him that the purposes of my visit to City Point was to obtain a personal interview with J. C. CARWARDIN, Esq., proprietor of the Richmond *Dispatch*, with the hope that we might, in our capacity as private citizens, having no official connection with either Government, effect some arrangement that would be satisfactory to the friends of the prisoners on both sides. He replied that in the present condition of affairs it would be impracticable to have such an interview—that the utmost rigor had been adopted with regard to the interviews of citizens generally—that such privileges could not be accorded to one and denied to another. Valuable information he said might thus be unintentionally communicated, and that as a matter of precaution it was deemed best to restrict all intercourse on the truce-boats to the officers specially delegated to look after the interests of the 'two Governments.'

Finding that an interview with Mr. COWARDIN was not practicable, I then stated to Judge OULD that the proposition I had to make to Mr. COWARDIN I would make to him, which was that I would agree to give my time and services to the amelioration of the condition of the Confederate prisoners in our hands, and promptly and faithfully attend to any commission that might be intrusted to me by Mr. COWARDIN, reporting direct to him, provided that he would act in the same capacity toward our prisoners in their hands. That I would undertake to deliver to them whatever our Government permitted to come through the lines, provided he would take charge of and deliver such articles as his Government would consent to receive from us by flag-of-truce.

Judge OULD replied that he was now and always had been ready and anxious to do all in his power to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners on both sides, and to make concessions to the cause of humanity that might not be advisable under other circumstances. With this view he had some two weeks since made a proposition to our Government which he thought, if accepted, would accomplish the same purpose as that I proposed in a more extended and satisfactory manner. This proposition, he said, was to allow a number of our surgeons, selected by our Government for that purpose, to pass through their lines and to visit and remain with our prisoners wherever they might be, having full liberty of the city and to pass from point to point as they might deem necessary in the performance of their duties. They would even be allowed to act as commissaries for our prisoners, and to order through the lines such stores as they might deem necessary, and to receive and distribute them. He presumed that not less than fifty would be required, and he had contemplated receiving at least that number. All that he had asked in return was that they should also be permitted to send such number of their surgeons within our lines as might be deemed necessary, with similar powers. To this proposition he expressed great surprise that *he had not yet received any reply from our Government*. So long as this proposition was under consideration he could not consent to entertain any other.

[The reason why this proposition of Commissioner OULD has not been entertained, is presumed to be that he persists in refusing to acknowledge Gen. BUTLER as the Commissioner of Exchange, and directs his communications to the authorities at Washington, although officially informed that the whole subject is in the hands of Gen. BUTLER.]

I urged upon him that the cause of humanity and justice to the people of his section required that something should be done immediately to prove that the charges against them were, as he alleged, false—that technicalities and etiquette might defeat or delay the consummation of such an agreement—whilst an arrangement that would accomplish the same purpose such as I proposed, between two private citizens, could be perfected in twenty minutes. I also urged upon him that the prompt and thorough manner in which Mr. COWARDIN had performed the commissions that I had imposed upon him had placed him high in the estimation of our people as a man of honor and integrity; and that if he would undertake the general supervision of our prisoners at Richmond, that I left authorized to become responsible to him for all the expenses he might be under in so doing. That wagons and mules to provide him with transportation could be forwarded—that, as an agent in the cause of humanity, he might be enabled to accomplish his mission, without the delays incident to Government transportation. Such an arrangement would at once ameliorate the condition of their prisoners in our hands, and that all deficiencies in supplies for them from Richmond would be made up by our own people and associations.

In reply, Judge OULD remarked that the proposition was both reasonable and feasible, and that he would take it into consideration, but that he could not at present grant any interview between Mr. COWARDIN and myself.

In the course of our conversation I was assured that the most unfounded statements had been made against the people and authorities of Richmond in the Northern papers, especially by the returned clergymen, whom, he asserted, had each endeavored to excel the other in malignant falsehood. Of all men, he thought that the truth might have been looked for from them. On the contrary, they had misrepresented everything, and never told a truth when a falsehood could be substituted. No true soldier who had gone North, he asserted, had corroborated or substantiated their slanderous statements. To put a stop to these misrepresentations, he had made the proposition to our Government for the reception of surgeons, whom we now mutually treated as non-combatants, and he still had hopes that so reasonable and feasible a proposition would be accepted. Warfare had enough horrors inseparably connected with it without uselessly multiplying them by provoking the most embittered animosity between the people of the two countries' as to the condition of their prisoners of war. He admitted that there had also been great misrepresentation on this score by some of their returned prisoners.

Finding that I could not effect any direct arrangement, I informed Judge OULD that I had in my possession several thousand dollars, contributed for the relief of our prisoners on Belle Isle, with regard to whom the most intense anxiety was felt. They were known to be exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and most of them had no friends at home able to send them supplies, as was the case with the officers in the Libby Prison. I therefore asked if he could not grant me special permission to forward general supplies for their use, to the extent of the fund I had in hand for them.

In reply, I was assured that nothing could be more erroneous than the statements that these men were exposed to the weather and brutally treated. He would far prefer to take their place than be confined in any of the tobacco warehouses. They were all, he said, provided with tents, and as well sheltered as the soldiers who guarded them. In addition to which they enjoyed the free air, were less troubled by vermin, had room for exercise, and were not subjected to the confined atmosphere inseparable from hospital or prison life. He did not allude to the character or extent of their rations, or to the character of the shelter provided them. With regard to fuel, he assured me that an abundance of it was supplied to the men on Belle Island, and that they were not crowded there without regard to shelter—that when any number of them had been taken away a similar number was added, and that the island was covered to its full capacity with tents, and no more than could be accommodated in those tents were at any time placed there. The health of those on the island was better than those in the prisons, and they fared as well as their own soldiers in the field.

Our interview was necessarily brief, as the officers of both boats were anxious to start, to reach their destination before night, but Judge OULD promised me before leaving not to overlook my proposition in case the arrangement he had proposed with our Government should not be consummated. I again urged upon him to make a special exception in favor of the dispensation of the funds in my hands, to be forwarded in supplies for Belle Isle to the care of Mr. COWARDIN, but he regretted that he could not at present grant the request.

The remainder of our interview was of a personal character, growing out of an acquaintance of some twenty-five years standing. The Judge remarked that he was much stouter than when I last met him at Charlestown, under old JOHN BROWN's gallows, and jocosely reminded me that he did not look much like the denizen of a starving country—that I might conclude that the officials at least were well fed.

Gen. BUTLER gave me every facility for the accomplishment of my mission, and I am greatly indebted to both him and Maj. MULFORD for the assistance that was extended to me, and kindness shown me during my trip."

Non-Arrival of the American.

PORTLAND, Midnight, Feb. 10.

There is no sign of the *American*, now due at this port, from Liverpool.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Wednesday, Feb. 10—9 P. M.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$40,000 American Gold.	159	Galena, bid	114¾
N. Y. Cen R.. bid	133	Asked	115
Asked	134	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	131
800 Erie Railroad...b3.	119	200 do	130¼
900 do	112¾	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	51¾
800 do	112¾	3200 Cumb. Coal Pr.	85½
500 do...b5.	113	100 do	86⅜
2400 do...s3.	112¾	100 do...b3	56¾
600 do	113	400 do...b3	56
500 Erie Pref.	103¾	300 do	56
400 Hud. River R.	146	260 Quick Min. Co...s10	47½
100 Harlem R.	104	300 do...s3	47½
100 Mich. Cen R.	135	1000 do	47½
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	94	100 do...s10	47½
1060 Clev. & Pitts. R.	115	1500 do	47¾
1000 do...s10.	115	500 do	47¾
300 do	115¾	800 do	47
200 do...s10.	115½	400 Mariposa M. Co.	29
500 do...b10.	115½	200 do...b3	29
200 do...b3.	115½		

[Advertisement.]

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS.—The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients render "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Clergymen, Singers and Public Speakers generally.

[Advertisement.]

"SIGNS OF CHARACTER."—For Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Psychology, and Ethnology, see the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for February, only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS.

A PRIVATE CLASS, for the study of Phrenology, meet Wednesday and Friday evenings, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The grand conflagration of Colt's Pistol Factory in Hartford, a splendid view, with other live subjects, in DEMOREST'S New-York *Illustrated News* of this week.

[Advertisement.]

A MANIAC IN THE CORN EXCHANGE—And his desperate attack with a knife on the crowd, with other brilliant and exciting scenes and live subjects in DEMOREST'S *Illustrated News* of this week.

[Advertisement.]

Fashions by Mme. DEMOREST, with a supplementary sheet in DEMOREST'S *Illustrated News* of this week. Every man, lady and child will find something to interest them in this live weekly, out to-day.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S *New-York Illustrated News*, the live paper of America. Splendid, interesting and comic illustrations in this week's number, out to-day, with a supplementary sheet, all for 5 cents. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

"The Queen of the Bohemians and the Grand Sympathetic Demonstration on her Departure," in DEMOREST'S *Illustrated News* of this week, with other live subjects.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 10—*In steamship Australasian, for Liverpool*—R. Schlesinger, New-York; Capt. Bruce and wife, M. Selivi, San Francisco; Mrs. Lawenberg, 2 infants and servant, New-York; Capt. J. H. Aulick, U. S. N.; R. V. Aulick, Washington; James F. Downall, Liverpool; Chas. Schmitt, California; Joseph Ford, England; Miss A Metcalfe, New-York; George Parkes, Victoria, L. Trumbull, Baltimore; N. Nicols, Baltimore; P. E. Bressler, A. Helbing, California; A. Taylor, New-York; J. Hickson and friend, Montreal; Mr. Bayley, Capt. H. Flinn, Liverpool; J. R. Fisher, Chicago; J. Allen, New-York; S. Lowes, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Merwick, Chicago; D. M Delgado, New-York; Wm. Ritley, Philadelphia; James G Daquin, New-Orleans; R. Williams, New-York; George Brown, England; N. W. Nelson, New-York; D. Woldenberg, California; H. Waterman, California; Mr. Theodore Albano, Mexico. Specie, $309,182.

In steamship Yucon, for New-Orleans—Catharine Eisel, Mrs. Scott, Col. T. D. D. Perkins, George W. Tuxbury, Mrs. T. Frank Buck and child, Mr. Yates, M. W. Forward, Master E. Pearson, Kelley E. Terry, Lieut. Willis Gardner, J. W. Cohn, M. W. McChesney, A. G. Ferris, Moses Mack, Joseph Sarazen, J. M. Taylor and 2 friends, G. A. Robinson, Mrs. S. B. Gregory and daughter, Lieut. Beede, Mrs. Mary Ann Miller, Mrs. Racena Miller, Elizabeth Sleckter, John Mountfort, S. G. Creeger, H. N. Mattison, C. M. Mattison, Mr. Sangler, Mr. Green, C. Collier, E. Stamford, Catharine Liepike, Mrs. Ann Donaldson, Frank J. Hastings, W. T. Hollis, E. Mumford, Henry A. Warneken, F. C. La Croix, Capt. E. E. Shelton, Joseph Cornubie, J. M. Raux.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—S. de Visser and lady, A. M. Hays, J. B. Kissam, E. H. Stephenson, R. Estrada, J. F. Purdy and son, Miss P. Newcomb, E. Conde, M. Sanz, F. Macia, R. Gomez, M. A. Glynn, L. de Beblan, Mrs. E. P. Williams, Miss Williams, Capt. H. Ellis, Capt. J. J. Lawrence, L. M. Johnson, A. Shelby, J. Isgermann, D. Ryan, J. de C. Retencourt, F. C. Tagnerdo, H. Butler T. A. Doyle, R. O'Neill, A. Henscheli, H. W. Routh, H. W. Bailey, Miss C. Lyons, Miss M. Lynch, A. Andrain, J. McAllen and 3 children, C. Friedricks, E. Gawvich, P. Hone, Capt. Jose Guerrero, H. S. Spofford, A. Errani, C. C. Manel, E. C. Johnson, Jr., A. Spadone, B. Thomas, T. O'Donnell, W. H. Wadsworth, Capt. C. F. Gardner, W. McIntyre.

In U. S. steam transport Mississippi, from New-Orleans—Lieut.-Col. Peck, Capts. L. A. Dickinson, S. H. Crammis, J. De Forest, J. E. Clark, J. D. Roche, S. E. Hendrick, Brennen, Lovell, Chappell, Lieuts. Smith, Berry, Clark, Smith, Tuttle, Fletcher, Crossman, Bushnell, Phelps, Wagner, Fitz, Longwell, A. McCall, Ball, Stedman, Shelden, Mr. C. W. McReynolds, E. Farrar, Dr. Cummings, Dr. Lines, B. U. Russell, Dr. Demming, Lieut. Avering, Lieut. Hayes, Lieut. H. Plais, Capt. Palfrey.

FEB 10.—*In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Calliett, Mrs Aloe, Mon. and Mme. Rety and 2 children, Mme. Fanny Loriot, Mme. Josephine de Jonaires, Thos. Clark, T. Burns, B. J. Cohen, J. Brush, D. Jacrow, John Styring and lady, and 251 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 59 | Sun sets..... 5 30 | Moon sets..10 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 45 | Gov. Island..11 34 | Hell Gate..12 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

Cleared.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Alexandria and Washington, James Hand.

Brig Ganges, Johnston, New-Orleans, Trask & Dearborn.

Schooners Kossuth, Kilpatrick, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Thomas Winans, Todd, Port Royal, Morgan & Marsh; R. G. Porter, Townsend, Baltimore, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Minnesota, Smith, Baltimore, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Highland Chief, McIndoe, Fortress Monroe, Crowell & Pain; C. D. Elwell, Bart, Washington, J. W. Elwell & Co.; S. T. Garrison, Grace, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Alfaratta, Low, Baltimore, E. H. Kreemer.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool Jan. 23, and Queenstown 25th, at noon, with mdse. and 267 passengers to John G. Dale. Has experienced heavy westerly winds the whole passage. Jan. 23, off Point Lynas, 3:50 P. M., passed steamship Persia, bound in. 26th, 10 A. M., 114 miles W. of Fastnet, exchanged signals with steamship City of Baltimore, bound E.; 30th, lat. 47 40, lon. 30 23, 7 P. M., exchanged signals with a steamship, supposed the City of Glendon, bound E.; 9th inst., 11 30 P. M., exchanged signals with a steamer, supposed the Hibernia, bound E.; 10th, noon, passed steamship Australasian, bound E.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, from Havana 6th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Arrived her pier at 1½ P. M., making the passage in 4 days and 30 minutes.

Steamship Mississippi, Talbot, New-Orleans Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, together with 450 of the 12th Regiment Conn. Vols. Feb. 6, lat. 21 21, lon. 66 57, saw a bark, with signal red, with white centre, steering E. by N.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Whitehead, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Spray, Aldrich, Providence.

Ship Julie Mathilde, (Hamb.,) Clausen, St. Thomas Jan. 19, via Grand Turk, T. I., 28th, with salt to L. E. Amelinck & Co.

Ship Pocahontas, (of Boston,) Lincoln, Calcutta Oct. 11, Sand Heads Oct. 16, with linseed, etc., to master.

Bark H. D. Brookman, Cheney, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar, molasses and cotton to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Phillip Larrabee, (of Portland,) Dailey, Havana Dec. 28, and Remedios Jan. 27, with mahogany, etc., to master.

Schr. C. H Cook, (of Provincetown,) Sparks, Gonaives Jan. 20, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Feb. 2, in Crooked Island Passage, saw brig P. C. Simmons, of Provincetown, for Boston.

Schr. M. A. Shropshire, Dolbow, Alexandria 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Statesman, Nickerson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. S. C. Tyler, Conover, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. G. P. Taylor, Rose, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. M. A. Hyer, Soper, Barnegat, with wood.

Schr. Magnolia, Chase, Alexandria 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Presto, Thatcher, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. E. N. Smith, Studley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Below.

Ship President Fillmore, from London.

Schr. Howard, (of Bermuda,) from ——.

Sailed.

Feb. 9—Steamers Western Metropolis, Thames and Webster.

Barks Ilus, Harry Booth, Jane.

Brigs J. Bell, Wilhelm, Victoria, Isola, Conquest, Leni, Merganser, Ada Purvis, Mauricio, Dodge.

Schooners J. W. Hatfield, Arctic, Luisita, S. C. Evans, G. E. Adams, F. H. Abbott, Twilight, Owen Bearse, and 26 others.

Feb. 10—Steamships Australasian, Matanzas, and Yazoo.

By Telegraph.

HALIFAX, Feb. 10—Arr. John Tilton, Boston. The Lord Clyde, from Boston for Trinidad, was spoken on the 5th, lat. 39, lon. 65, with loss of foremast.

BOSTON, Feb. 10—Arr. schr. S. C. Major, Jeremie.

Domestic Ports.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2—Arr. steamer Morning Star, Courtenay, New-York; 3d, Daniel Webster, Shannon, Newport; ship Golden Wind, Orr, Bath; bark Carleton, New-York; Kate Stamler, Crawford, New-York.

Below—U. S. steamer Eugenia, from Pascagoula; schrs. James L. Day, Boston; H. P. Russell, New-York; George Rogers, New-York.

Cleared—Feb. 2, bark Mustang, Tobasco; brig Newbury, New-York; 3d, brig Nathl. Stevens, Barber, Frontera, Mexico; schr. Haines, New-York.

Towed to Sea—Jan. 30, barks P. C. Alexander and Iddo Kimball.

Spoken, &c.

Agnes—ship, from Boston for Batavia, Jan. 12, lat. 4 30 S., lon. 30 30 W.

Dacotah—schr., from Turks Island for New-York, 2 ds. out, Feb. 1, lat. 38 07, lon. 73 48.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA—Arr. Feb. 4, schr. Calista, Amsbury, Bristol, R. I. No vessels sailed since Feb. 2.

MATANZAS—Sid. Feb. 1, barks Sea Eagle, Howes, Philadelphia; Ocean Eagle, Luce, Holmes Hole; schr. Jas. Morton, (Br.,) Smith,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3865. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military Nominations Sent Back to the President.

The Lieutenant-General Bill in the Senate.

DISCUSSION ON THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Able-Bodied Africans, Slave or Free, to be Conscripted.

Loyal Owners to Receive $300, and the Slave to Receive Freedom.

Fernando Wood on the Rebel Peace Propositions.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

FATE OF THE NEW MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The vast batch of nominations of Brigadier and Major-Generals sent by the President to the Senate yesterday, were returned to the President to-day by the Military Committee, with the statement that there were no vacancies whatsoever for new Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals, and that these appointments were therefore illegal.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S CONFIRMATION.

The Senate Military Committee are unanimous in their determination not to report Gen. SCHOFIELD'S name to the Senate for confirmation.

THE KANSAS SENATOR.

The new Kansas Senator (CARNEY) is from Cincinnati, Ohio. He is more radical than JIM LANE even.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

A Committee of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the United States, Revs. S. O. WYLE, R. W. SLOANE, and WM. BROWNE, of Philadelphia, had an interview with the President to-day on the subject of amending the Constitution in favor of freedom. The President promised to give the matter his earnest attention.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The friends of the Conscription Bill hope to bring it to a vote to-morrow. Gen. SCHENCK will close the debate.

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW.

The draft of the new Bankrupt Law was made by Mr. JENKS, of the Judiciary Committee, the best lawyer in Rhode Island. It knocks stone dead the carefully prepared arrangements for profitable office-holding and expense-making, so manifest in the bill referred to the committee. The principal features are, that it makes the United States District Courts Courts of Bankruptcy, and gives the appointment of receivers to their Judges, and while relieving debtors protects creditors. It is a combination of the best features of the English, French and German bankruptcy systems. It is simple, free from verbiage and unincumbered with forms and expensive machinery. It will be introduced to-morrow.

SPEEDY LEGISLATION.

The bill giving the President twelve thousand dollars to reconstruct the interior of his stable, was run through both Houses to-day in less than two hours.

AN INDIAN CHIEF.

The Chief of the Mohave Indians, IRITABA, has arrived here from the Pacific Coast.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Feb. 11.

THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

Senators Sprague, of Rhode Island; Morgan, of New-York; Riddle, of Delaware; Williamson, of Minnesota, and Hendricks, of Indiana, constitute the Committee on Manufactures as recently revived.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The House will resume the consideration of the Enrollment Bill, and endeavor to pass it before the adjournment to-morrow.

MAILS TO COSTA RICA.

In future mails for Costa Rica will be made up at New-York for the Post-office of the British packet agent at San Juan, to be dispatched by American steamers to Havana, and thence by the West India Line British mail packets to their destination. The single rate of postage, United States and British, for letters addressed to Porto Rico by this route, is thirty-four cents, pre-payment of which is to be compulsory.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the Committee on Naval Affairs was authorized to sit during the session of Congress.

WARRANT OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) presented a memorial from the boatswains, carpenters and sailmakers of the navy, asking assimilated rank with the line officers, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

DISTRICT COURTS IN WISCONSIN.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill in relation to District Courts of Wisconsin.

AID FOR THE FAMILY OF A MURDERED OFFICER.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the petition of O. S. STEARNS, praying that a portion of the property of SOTHORON, in Maryland, may be set apart for the family of the officer who was killed while engaged in recruiting slaves on his (SOTHORON'S) plantation in Maryland.

COURTS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) called up a bill amending the act to provide Circuit Courts for California and Oregon, which, after amendment, was passed.

COLORED MAIL CARRIERS.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Committee on Post-offices and Railroads, reported back the bill to remove the disqualification on account of color in carrying the mails, with an amendment, declaring there shall be no exclusion of any witnesses for the Courts of the United States, on account of color.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.

Mr. COLLAMER, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, also reported back the bill in relation to the railroads in New-Jersey, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected to such a disposition of the bill.

Mr. COLLAMER said this bill created a highway for the Government, and the great question arose whether the power exists to create it against the action of the State which had chartered these railroads.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) thought the bill was already before the proper committee.

Other Senators concurred in this opinion, and the Senate refused to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. After considerable debate, on motion of Mr. WILSON, it was ordered to lie on the table.

WAR LEVIES IN LOYAL STATES.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to ascertain the amount of losses sustained by the loyal States during the war, and especially those sustained by the citizens of Kentucky. *Referred to the Committee on Claims.*

THE PRESIDENT'S STABLES.

The House bill making an appropriation of $12,000 for the rebuilding of the President's stables was passed.

THE BRITISH SCHOONER GLEN.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced an act to indemnify the owners of the British schooner *Glen*, which was passed.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BILL.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army, with the amendments adopted by the Military Committee. These amendments strike out the clause of the House bill authorizing the Lieutenant-General appointed under the act to command the armies of the United States, and the clause recommending the appointment by the President of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT for the position.

A long debate ensued upon the amendments proposed by the Committee. Messrs. TRUMBULL, DOOLITTLE, RICHARDSON, SHERMAN and HOWE supported the original House bill as an act of justice to Gen. GRANT. They characterized the bestowal of the title without the command incident to it, as an empty honor conferred upon one who, to-day, had the homage of the people.

The amendments were supported by Messrs. JOHNSON, ANTHONY, NESMITH, WILSON, GRIMES, LANE, (Ind.,) and others.

Mr. CONNESS proposed to amend the Senate bill relating to Lieutenant-General, by adding, "who shall be General-in-Chief of the United States, under the direction of the President, and who shall remain in chief command during the pleasure of the President."

Without coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

HON. MR. LITTLEJOHN.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Representative LITTLEJOHN, asking to be excused from serving as a member of the Committee on Rules, owing to his prolonged absence from the House. The request was granted.

THE PRESIDENT'S STABLES.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill appropriating $12,000 to rebuild the President's stables, which were destroyed by fire last night. Passed.

TAXES ON GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating $20,000 to pay taxes on certain Government lands. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Mr. CHANLER, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a resolution declaring the means of railroad travel between New-York and Washington, and especially between New-York and Philadelphia, as notoriously inconvenient; and instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of increasing the facilities for the transportation of troops between New-York and Washington.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) said he would not object to the resolution if it was referred to the Select Committee on the subject.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) was glad New-York was moving in the matter.

Mr. CHANLER modified his resolution so as to instruct the Select Committee to inquire into the matter, and it passed.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution directing the payment of $1,500 to Mr. A. P. FIELD, as payment in full up to the time, Congress rejected his claim to a seat as member from Louisiana. After debate it was adopted—yeas 96, nays 63.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill amendatory of the Enrollment Bill. The pending amendment was that of Mr. STEVENS, that all able-bodied male persons of African descent, between the years of 20 and 45, whether citizens or now resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of the act to which this bill is a supplement, and form part of the national forces; and when a slave is drafted and mustered into the service, his master shall receive a certificate thereof for $300, and the drafted man shall be free, provided the slaves of loyal men only shall be paid for.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) made the suggestion that the $300 feature be omitted in the above, to which Mr. STEVENS assented.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, offered the following amendment to the above amendment:

"The Secretary of War shall appoint a commission in each of the Slave States represented in Congress, charged to award a just compensation, not exceeding $300, to each loyal owner of any slave who may volunteer into the service of the United States, payable out of the commutation money when the master frees the slave."

Mr. DAVIS said he moved this amendment not because he believed compensation was due the master of the slave, but because in Maryland the President and Secretary of War, in execution of the law of 1862, were organizing persons of African descent to suppress the rebellion, and had seen fit to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of estimating the value and awarding reasonable compensation for the slaves who might volunteer. He believed that the Government ought to take slaves for military purposes, because they owed such service to the Government.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, (Union,) thought the amendment did not go far enough. In his district the people were differently situated from those in any other; a large majority of the young men following the pernicious counsels of traitors, had joined the rebel army; and this was the reason why his district had not filled its quota. When the next draft shall take place that district will owe 7,000 men. Now, unless the slaves of rebels in that district shall be taken, resort will have to be had to the poor young men, the loyal population, while those who have induced enlistments in the rebel service will be allowed to enjoy their property in peace. He was in favor of putting the slaves of all rebels and of their sympathizers in the army, but was opposed to thus appropriating the slaves of Union men.

The question being taken, the amendment of Mr. DAVIS was agreed to, Messrs. DAVIS, THOMAS and WEBSTER, of Maryland, voting in the affirmative, and Mr. HARRIS, of that State, in the negative.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Union,) said we had no trouble about taking slaves for military service. The Government took them as both persons and property. Slaves were so considered by the Constitution, and had been regarded in that light from the adoption of the Constitution to the present day. If slaves are taken as property, compensation must be made. The black man having once been a soldier should be free. He would give compensation to the master and freedom to the slave. Formerly he thought the white men were sufficient to put down the rebellion, but now duty to our country required that we should make use of all the means in our power to frustrate the attempts to destroy our Government.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) remarked that we did not give the Northern father compensation for his son, we did not give the wife compensation for her husband, we did not give the orphan children compensation for having withdrawn from them their support, when the draft took the husband and father without compensation. He did not see that the relation between the slaveholder and the slave was more sacred than that between father and son, wife and husband, child and parent. Slaves were persons; they were never named in the Constitution as property. Every man owed military service to the country. He was ready to appropriate money to pay for the slaves of loyal owners whose masters shall consent to their volunteering in the service.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Dem.,) contended that slaveholders were entitled to compensation for their slaves. But to his astonishment he found that his colleagues, (Messrs. DAVIS and CRESWELL,) representing slaveholders, were willing to depreciate the rights and property of slaveholders and in favor of turning the dependents upon them for support to starve. He looked more for justice from the two gentlemen from Pennsylvania, (Messrs. STEVENS and KELLY,) than from his two colleagues who had addressed the House. He (HARRIS) denied the right to enlist or enroll a slave. If the Government chose to take a slave at all, they could take him only as property, for which they would be bound to make compensation. He was opposed to employing negro troops, because it would bring degradation upon the country. We, claiming to number twenty millions of people, were fighting five millions of white men, and now it was demanded that the flag of our country should be intrusted to the hands of slaves. This would be a degradation.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union) denied that his side of the House proposed any injustice by the provisions of this bill. As to the gentleman's remark about intrusting the flag to the hands of black men, he (KASSON) called attention to the fact that in the Revolutionary war it was considered no degradation, and the pension rolls showed the names of black men by the side of the names of white men. The statutes of the State of Virginia, up to this time, showed that the slaves who fought in the battles of the Revolution should be emancipated for honorable conduct. The State of Rhode Island authorized the enlistment of black men or slaves. It was no new thing, but was called for by the necessities of the country, and it was the last thing to which representatives from the Slave States ought to object.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved to strike from the amendment the words "the owner of any slave," and to substitute the words "persons to whom the colored volunteer owes service." He did not think the interest now in controversy should have superior privileges. He knew they had been accustomed to give slavery partiality over other subjects, and had offered his amendment, wishing to make the pending proposition conform as near as possible to the language of the Federal Constitution.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) appealed to the gentlemen on the other side to know why they manifested so much solicitude for the slaves of Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware. If he said we allow you to put free negroes into the army, and to which he had no objection, what business is it of yours to say we shall enlist our slaves? Why not leave Kentucky to say who shall fill up its quota? If you have in view the abolition of slavery or the demoralization of the institution, then you will adopt the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He invoked the committee, if they had not determined to pursue a reckless course, not to adopt it.

Mr. BALDWIN'S amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a proviso that this section shall not apply to any Congressional District, if the Representative of the same shall expressly ask that the slaves of his district be exempt from the draft, letting it fall more heavily on the white man. He merely offered the amendment for the benefit of the gentlemen who are opposed to the original proposition. He never found the man in his district who objected to the darkest negro going as a substitute for him.

Mr. STEVENS was opposed to Mr. BROOMALL'S amendment. It was not for Members of Congress to say what kind of soldiers shall be enlisted.

Mr. BROOMALL'S amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Union,) offered the following amendment: "That the bounty of $100 now payable by law for each drafted man shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person owes service or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the United States on freeing the person."

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) in reply to Mr. MALLORY, said the President's Proclamation was extinguishing Slavery in Maryland, Missouri, Delaware, Louisiana and Arkansas; and the work must go on—it was a decree in the order of Providence. Our intention was to work with Providence; if we worked against Providence, we should be overwhelmed; and it was our intention, by employing colored troops, to bring the war to a termination to be followed by a lasting peace. We look to the extinction of human Slavery within the broad limits of our country.

Mr. WEBSTER'S amendment was agreed to by a vote of 69 ayes against 37 noes. Messrs. WEBSTER, CRESWELL, DAVIS and THOMAS, of Maryland, voting in the affirmative, and Mr. HARRIS, of that State, in the negative.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) said, in 1860 the property of Kentucky was valued at five hundred and sixteen millions of dollars, and the slaves at one hundred and seven millions. He deprecated sequestration, which would take from the State the fifth of her property. Why was this? Was it because she had not furnished her quota of troops? Certainly not. He did not deny the proposition that private property could be taken for public uses; but this should be followed by due compensation. He was opposed to establishing recruiting stations in Kentucky; it might create a civil war, and distract the Union men instead of increasing the Union sentiment now spreading over the entire population. If would create such a feeling that we never would see the end of this matter.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said if abolition was madness at one time, it might be good sense at another. Sometimes it was wise to pursue a path among whose unknown and threatening dangers it had been considered folly to enter, the slaveholders themselves being judges. There were two conditions for the existence of Slavery on this continent—one was ignorance on the part of the slave; the other was silence and non-discussion on the part of the whites; and these two safeguards of Slavery were on the statute books of the South. These safeguards, however, had been wonderfully broken down by the necessities of the war among us. We had gordons of schools for the instruction of black men, who were told there that they were of right free, and it was a duty we owed to God to help them to maintain their freedom. One hundred thousand slaves were already in the army, and an equal number would join them in the Spring. The army was the school to teach them the feelings and power of freedom.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) desired to call attention to the fact that while they were here discussing measures clearly and palpably in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and oppressive and destructive, the Confederate Congress were proposing this very day to discuss the measures of peace, reunion and reconciliation. He read from the *Richmond Examiner*, of the 8th inst., in which it was said that extraordinary resolutions had been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, and that the House went into secret session before taking any action upon them. These resolutions proposed that the Confederate States invite the United States, through their Government at Washington, to meet them by representatives equal to their Representatives, and Senators in their respective Congresses, to consider: First—Whether they cannot agree upon the recognition of the Confederate States of America: Second—In the event of such recognition, whether they cannot agree upon the formation of a new Government founded upon the equality and sovereignty of the States. But if this cannot be done, to consider: Third—Whether they cannot agree upon treaties offensive and defensive and commercial. In the event of the passage of these resolutions, the President is to be requested to communicate the same to the Government at Washington in such a manner as he shall deem most in accordance with the usages of nations; and in the event of their acceptance, the President is to issue a proclamation for the election of delegates, under such regulations as he may deem expedient.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD continued: This is a Government of white men, made by white men for the purpose of preserving law and order. The gentlemen here were proposing to do, by the amendment pending, that which, under the Constitution, they have no right to do.

Mr. CRESWELL, of Maryland, (Union,) said he would not attempt to reply to the gentleman who had just taken his seat. He admitted that he had not the means that the gentleman possessed of knowing what was going on at Richmond. In reply to Mr. HARRIS, Mr. CRESWELL said he was willing to make an assignment of Slavery to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. STEVENS. [Laughter.] As his colleague (Mr. HARRIS) had spoken of injustice to the slaveholder, he said this very proposition before the committee, awarded to every slaveholder $300. Maryland awarded $100 to every slaveholder whose slave volunteered. This would make up a sum of $400. He then referred to the laws of Maryland, to show that in that State the valuation of slaves for the purpose of taxation was provided for; that the value, according to age and sex, was from $50 to $400, and not over.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) was opposed to the bill because it would wholly fail of execution, and would not fill the army. While he was disposed to vote all the men and means to put down the rebellion, he had always been ready in all stages of this dreadful conflict to give an opportunity to the voice of conciliation and peace to be heard. The proposition before the Confederacy was for peace on the basis of the old Union, for the resolutions in effect say so. He proposed that a commission be raised. Let the Commissioners be sent to Richmond. Send, if you please, the distinguished gentlemen from New-York, (FERNANDO WOOD.) [Laughter.] Send him, and if he did not come back within sixty days with a negotiation of peace based on the old Union, with the equality and sovereignty of the States, he, (Mr. COX,) speaking for Mr. WOOD & Co., would pledge them as earnest supporters of the prosecution of the war. Will not the gentlemen on the other side receive Commissioners to treat for peace and union on the old basis of State equality and sovereignty? Would they continue to vote pains and penalties? Would they continue the war for subjugation, and not unite to restore the States of the Republic? Your object is not to restore the Union. It is to blot out the domestic institutions with which you never had any business under the Constitution.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) showed that the loss in slave property in Kentucky was owing to the occasional invasions; and, in the course of his remarks, said he was the last man to compromise with the rebels until they lay down their arms and yield to their Government unconditionally.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) desired an amendment be made that the pending proposition should not apply to the State of Kentucky. He maintained that it was a violation of the Constitution to interfere with Slavery. To take slaves without consulting their owners was robbery.

Mr. HIGBEE, of California, (Union,) maintained that the Constitution recognized no such institution as Slavery, and therefore they should not by legislation make any concession to it.

Mr. KING, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said that no state had made so many sacrifices for the Union as Missouri. She had not been treated as well as Kentucky. For recruiting stations had been opened in Missouri, and recruiting officers had gone into negroes' houses, telling them they were obliged to go into the service, and if they did not go voluntarily, they would be drafted and receive $300, as bounty. Was it not injustice to take the able-bodied slaves and leave the halt, blind and young to be cared for by others.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) said his colleague (Mr. HARRIS) had maintained that slaves were recognized as property by the Constitution. He (Mr. DAVIS) categorically denied that assumption. If slaves were property, they were not so by any law of the United States, but by the laws of the respective States. The Constitution treated them as persons. Slavery was robbery, and time had sanctioned the fact. I, he said, owe no justice to the slaveholders of Maryland. They are my enemies, and I am not their friend. They opened this war. Who will triumph it is not hard to see. I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to get some compensation for owners of slaves; not because I think they are entitled to it, but because something is due to the roughness of the transition. I will do no more.

The amendment of Mr. STEVENS, as given in the first part of this report, as amended by the propositions of Messrs. WEBSTER and DAVIS, of Maryland, was agreed to.

Various other propositions were debated and disposed of, and at 5½ o'clock the committee rose and reported the amendment to the House.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a substitute for the bill, which includes the amendments agreed to by the committee. It was ordered to be printed, together with the bill as amended by the committee.

The House then adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

Origin of the Presidential Abdication Rumor.

FURTHER FROM MORELIA.

The late files of Mexican papers received in this City give further information as to the condition of affairs in Mexico.

The rumored abdication of JUAREZ rests upon the statement of a San Luis correspondent of the *Estafette*, who writes that at a cabinet meeting VIDAURRI, GONZALEZ ORTEGA and DOBLADO advised the step, and even threatened that if JUAREZ did not accede to the proposition they would depose him. It is also rumored that these three chiefs will, in any case, go over to the "Intervention" or French party.

The *Estafette*, in a later date, makes the already published statement that JUAREZ had resigned, and that GONZALES ORTEGA succeeds him.

It was the defection of Guadalajara from the national cause which so discouraged DOBLADO and ORTEGA that they opened negotiations for submitting to the French. This information, however, comes all through interested channels.

It appears that previous to the battle of Morelia and the taking of the place by the Interventionists, the Juarists had removed the governmental and local archives to Uruapun, which they declared by a formal decree to be the capital of the State. From this it would appear that the capture of Morelia was not a complete surprise, as was at first reported.

The Marquis of Montholon, the new French Minister, had arrived at Mexico City, where he was formally received by the authorities.

The Baron NEIGRE, the French Commanding-General in the City of Mexico, has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of the city, complaining that incendiary proclamations had been introduced and circulated, calculated to inflame the populace against the army of occupation. The Baron urges the Archbishop to use his influence to counteract the effect of these proclamations.

The capture of the port of Campeachy by the French raises the blockade there. By the articles of capitulation all Government property is passed over to the French Commander, CLOUE, and the city is occupied and picketed by French marines. Personal liberty and security, without distinction, is guaranteed by the French to all the citizens. Persons who wish to leave the city will be safely conducted out of the State territory by the French troops.

The *Gaceta* (official) publishes a manifesto of Gen. ALMONTE, dated January 2, in favor of a regency, and announcing the intention to suspend from the exercise of their functions those magistrates of the Supreme Tribunal who refuse to give in their adhesion to the Interventionists. He concludes by saying that the Mexican nation was on the verge of utter national ruin, from which it was only saved by the strong hand of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Communication Between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville Cut off—Gen. Johnston's Army Still at Dalton—The Kentucky Troops Sent South.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Persons from Knoxville arrived at Nashville yesterday, report communications with Cumberland Gap cut off, and that nearly all East Tennessee is in possession of the rebels.

The small pox prevails to an alarming extent in Knoxville.

The Army of the Cumberland is in splendid condition. The troops draw full rations.

Most of the rebel army is at Dalton. JOHNSTON'S headquarters are at Atlanta.

Nearly all the Tennessee Brigades and two-thirds of the Kentucky Regiments have been sent South, ostensibly to assist in holding Mobile, but in reality to prevent desertions. The Tennesseans leave the rebel army in large numbers.

Gen. JOHN BEATTY has resigned

The veteran regiments have commenced returning to the Army of the Cumberland.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Enemy Still in a Threatening Position—A Rebel Iron-Clad at Kinston—A Siege of Newbern Probable.

NEWBERN, Sunday, Feb. 7.

The enemy are again threatening our communications at various points. They made another demonstration this morning on Newport Barracks, which point they will evidently attempt to hold.

The erroneous report that we were being strongly reinforced here, for the purpose of assisting the rebellious movement at Raleigh, has brought a large force of the enemy into this State, for the double purpose of checking the Convention movement and repossessing themselves of what territory they have lost, if possible.

The rebel iron-clad at Kinston on the Neuse River, some 35 miles above Newbern, is considered a very formidable affair by those who have seen it, who report that she is about ready to act in concert with the moving force which threatens Newbern.

This large rebel force will not be idle. Everything indicates on the part of the enemy a long siege against Newbern and Washington.

The return of the Third New-York Cavalry, now at Fort Monroe, is the hearty wish of all.

The presence of a strong fleet of gunboats in these waters is an imperative necessity.

The Wilmington *Journal* says that a powerful effort will doubtless be made to drive the enemy from Eastern North Carolina. Should our army fail in this effort, the State will be lost to the Confederacy.

The Opposition papers are still outspoken in their sentiments.

The Chesapeake Case.

THE VESSEL TO BE RESTORED TO HER OWNERS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Feb. 11.

In the Admiralty Court, yesterday, Judge STEWART decided that the *Chesapeake* and her cargo should be restored to her owners on the payment of the legal expenses of the court. The court then adjourned to Monday, when the final decree to this effect will be delivered. The Judge remarked that his opinions and proceedings in the court had been misrepresented and unjustly criticised by a portion of the Halifax press, but that subsequent reflection had confirmed his previous views.

Reported Evacuation of Richmond—A Mysterious Threat.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Daily Mail* has the following significant announcement:

"Rumors of an evacuation of Richmond are gaining credit. There is a movement on foot which will create more consternation at Richmond than anything that has occurred during the war."

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the China and City of Washington.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE ALABAMA.

Three Indiamen Burnt in the Straits of Malacca.

Complications of the Schleswig-Holstein Question.

Efforts by Great Britain to Preserve the Peace.

France and Russia Unite with England in Remonstrating with the German Powers.

Spirited Debate in the Corps Legislatif on the Mexican and Polish Questions.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, from Liverpool at noon on the 27th, and from Queenstown on the 28th January, and the Cunard mail-steamship *China*, from Liverpool on the 30th, and from Queenstown on the 31st January, both arrived at this port last evening.

A Lisbon telegram, of the 25th, says the United States corvette *St. Louis* left there that day to intercept an English bark with guns and stores for the rebel cruiser *Rappahannock*.

The steamship *Bohemien* arrived out on the 27th, the *New-York* on the 28th, and the *Africa* on the 30th inst.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived off Cape Clear on the night of the 26th of January.

In consequence of the repairs needed by the steamer *Adriatic*, from the damage she sustained in the ice off Newfoundland, no steamer would sail from Galway on the 2d of February. The *Adriatic* was at Liverpool, where she broke one of her cylinders, killing an engineer.

The well-known packet ship *Dreadnaught*, from Liverpool, for New-York, put into Fayal on the 29th of December, with loss of rudder and material injury to sails and rigging. Her Captain (LYTTLE) was killed by a sea while standing on the quarter-deck.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Rumored Resignation of Earl Russell—England and Denmark—The Emperor—Parliament—Efforts for Recognition—The Coming Presidential Election—The Palmerston Divorce Scandal—Debt and Credit—Confederate Operations in Ireland—Mr. Sala—London Amusements—Confederate Cruisers—A New Book on America—The Edinburgh Review.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1864.

Earl RUSSELL has resigned again. Such is the rumor to-day. He has placed his resignation in the hands of Her Majesty, in some Pickwickian fashion, I presume, and will retire if she can spare him. England has determined to defend Denmark if the worst comes to worst, and Earl RUSSELL is committed to the German side of the quarrel. An English fleet, it is said, has been sent to the Adriatic, to act against Trieste and Venice, and another is ready to leave for the Baltic. This looks like war—so does the gathering of the Austrian and Prussian troops on the Elder; but the general opinion still is that peace will be preserved, and, threatening as matters have seemed for a few days past, I am still in that belief.

The Emperor NAPOLEON is busy, perhaps at home. There is a small but troublesome minority in his model Parliament, which talks about finances, Mexican expeditions, liberty of the press, and such matters. Possibly he has had scarcely time to think of Denmark. Possibly, he is thinking of the left bank of the Rhine. Possibly, also, he is in full accord with the British Government as its organs assert. That he is strong enough in France to do whatever he may wish to do is evinced by the fact that the subscriptions to the recent loan were ten times greater than the amount required.

A few days more and the session will open. Lord PALMERSTON has issued cards for his full dress dinner to open the session, and Mr. DISRAELI, the conservative leader, will soon do the same. Nothing can be begun, carried on or ended here without eating dinners.

As the premium on gold goes up in New-York, Confederate stock rises in London. It has been down to 30. It is up to 50. There are some quiet movements going on here that are producing confidence in those who "sympathize with all rebellions but their own." The speeches of Mr. SPENCE, published by BENTLEY, are sown broadcast. Active agents are going round among the business houses of London, and every commercial town in the Kingdom, getting signers to petitions to the Government to do something to stop the war. These petitions, I believe, are signed by almost every one who is asked. I was told a few days ago in a business house in Leicester-square that two or three hundred signatures were obtained in single establishments. There is a hard pinch now on commercial and manufacturing classes. The cost of cotton is draining the country of specie, the discount rates have gone up to eight per cent., which is simply ruin to men trading with a small margin of profit. I am more and more convinced that a far stronger effort will be made at the coming session, than heretofore, for recognition. Even Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, the colleague of Mr. BRIGHT, in the representation of Birmingham, is an officer in a "Southern Independence Association," where he figures with the most noble the Marquisses of Bath and Lothian, with Lords ROBERT and EUSTACE CECIL, with the Right Honorable Lords WHARNCLIFFE and CAMPBELL, &c., &c. This and similar associations had not been idle during the recess, and I shall be much disappointed if a very strong pressure is not brought to bear upon the Government, in which case the resignation of Earl RUSSELL, should it be accepted, will be no common misfortune. No doubt he is one of the most unpopular of ministers, but he is also one of the most respected, and his dogged obstinacy of character is not easy to get over.

The interest felt here in the coming Presidential election in the United States is scarcely second to that felt in the war itself. With the policy of the Administration clearly defined, and Mr. LINCOLN a candidate for reelection, there needs only a candidate who could unite the elements of the Opposition, to have the whole question of the war fought at the ballot-box as well as on the battle-field. But can those elements be united? Is any Democrat a War Democrat and a Peace Democrat at the same time? or, will people vote for a candidate like Gov. SEYMOUR, who urges on the war and condemns it, aids and opposes it, approves of the principle of coercion and denounces it in practice? I am willing to make great allowances for a difficult position, but a fool can see that the war is right or wrong, and that to straddle the fence and blow hot and cold is not the way to be elected President. If ever a decided policy was needed, it is now. I know that, in the opinion of many, the rebellion is already crushed and the South ready to submit, so that the Union will be fully restored before the next election, and no war needed, unless with some foreign Power—but that is not my opinion. I look forward to a year of severe and terrible conflicts in the South, and there are some indications that there may be serious difficulties in the North. If not, it will not be for lack of the disposition to foment them.

Lord PALMERSTON, preparatory to the meeting of Parliament, has made a move to dispose of the divorce case scandal, in which he figures as a venerable co-respondent. Mrs. O'KANE has put in an answer to her reputed husband's petition for divorce, in which she denies, in the first place, that she is the lawful wife of O'KANE, and in the second that she has ever committed adultery with the First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury. There may be some legal fiction about this mode of pleading, but it reminds one of the celebrated case in which the kettle was never borrowed, had been returned, was broken when it came, and whole when restored to its owner. Mr. O'KANE, the unhappy husband, has not proceeded with his suit for £20,000 damages, and a rule to show cause why the petition should not be thrown out has been entered. If there ever was anything in the case it appears to have been hushed up; and as juries, according to Attorney Meddle, always decimate the damages, it has not probably cost a very large sum to compromise the suit.

This may seem a rather uncharitable judgment, but such a petition, if not based upon a strong presumption of truth, is an atrocious libel; and if it was a conspiracy to obtain money, why are not the parties indicted and punished?

England and America would do well to open a debtor and creditor account in regular form, and settle up when the war is over. Debit England with the escape of the *Alabama*, *Florida*, *Georgia*, *Rappahannock*, &c., and any amount of aid and comfort. Credit her with the *Trent* seizure, the recent affair of the *Saxon* at the Cape of Good Hope, and a number of similar accidents and misunderstandings. Credit for keeping back the rams, and refusing to join with France for recognition or intervention. I am not prepared to post up the account just now, and it is not necessary to strike a balance; but the day of settlement will come, and England feels in view of a probable defeat of the Confederates, much as a sympathizer with the beaten side would be likely to, when the victor was about to turn round with his—"now that job's done, and if you don't like it, I'm ready for *you*." And the first thought of England has been and is, "if we let these Yankees beat, after all we have said and done, they are sure to turn round and pay us off for it." It is human nature.

Great efforts are now making to stop the emigration from Ireland to the United States, so far, at least, as its object is to strengthen the Northern armies. I mentioned the letter of JOHN MITCHEL to a leading paper in Dublin. The letter of His Holiness the Pope, though but a pious expression of a wish for peace suitable to the Head of the Church, also has its influence, as it seems a recognition of Mr. DAVIS' official position. And now we have an officer of the Confederate army in Ireland, with letters to several Bishops, whose mission is to induce them to use their influence in favor, at least, of non-intervention.

The letters of Mr. SALA, in the *Telegraph*, notwithstanding their Southern animus, are, on the whole, not unfavorable to the North. He has seen that foreigners do not make up the bulk or the best portion of Northern armies; he does some justice to the devotion of New-York and New England, and he is enthusiastic about American hospitality. For a wonder, he finds institutions in America superior to similar institutions in England. He places the police of New-York above that of London, and he recognizes the superiority of the American educational system. But Mr. SALA is not much of an Englishman. He is a Celt, and a liberal cosmopolite—more at home in Paris or Vienna, I suspect, than in London. And his last letter indicates that he has been making himself very much at home in New-York, as well.

In London we are still enjoying holiday amusements. Drury Lane is so crowded to see the pantomime that seats are taken more than a week in advance for the morning performances. The "Ticket-of-Leave Man," Miss BATEMAN'S "Leah," and "My Lord Dundreary" continue to draw. Miss BATEMAN, in one piece, crams the Adelphi every night, though she has played over a hundred. We have "Faust" in English at Her Majesty's Theatre, and a world of Music Halls, with more and larger ones building. At one of these, the other night, the serio-comic young lady, dressed as a boot-black of the ragged-school brigade, sang a song thereanent, to the new air of "God save the Prince of Wales," the chorus of which ran thus:

"Then bless the Earl of Shaftsbury,
For *he must be a fool*"—

here the applause broke in rather inopportunely, but the fair vocalist continued, in explanation, with the two other lines—

"Who will not praise the man that raised
Our British ragged school."

The *Alabama* was last heard of burning a fine American bark at Java. There is a United States steamer after her, but the odds seem to be against her in a race. It is now about time for the promised seafight between the *Florida*, lying at Brest, and the *Kearsarge*, waiting outside for her. It is appointed for the 10th proximo. I do not hear of any betting on the result.

Among the swarms of books constantly coming out in London, we continue to have, now and then, one on America. It is my impression that they are generally failures, and that the English people prefer to read books on almost any other subject. But there are irrepressible authors and sanguine publishers. The last announcement in all the papers is a book, in two volumes, octavo, at the preposterous price of thirty-two shillings, or seven dollars and a half, entitled *Forty Years of American Life*, by THOMAS LOW NICHOLS, M. D. Some portions of it have appeared in *Once a Week*, *All The Year Round*, *Chambers' Journal*, and substantially in *Temple Bar* and *Frazer*, but these republications make but a small portion of two large volumes on almost every possible American subject. As the book is scarcely out, I can say nothing of so doubtful a matter as its success. It is advertised and puffed very freely.

There is great irritation felt among Southern sympathizers of the article in the last *Edinburgh*. You may expect a dozen answers to it, in dailies, weeklies and monthlies, from the *Times* to *Frazer's* and *Blackwood's*. But, though the pen may be mightier than the sword, the s

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reception of Veterans.

The Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council have determined to move immediately in the matter of honoring the returned and returning veteran volunteers. The want of funds has been the obstacle to this step, but as a resolution to transfer $15,000 for the purpose has passed the Board of Councilmen, and is now before the Board of Aldermen, the committee feel warranted in going ahead. Even this transfer could not be attempted until the Comptroller had recommended it, which he did in response to a request of the Common Council. They asked for $25,000. Mr. BRENNAN suggested, in reply, that application be made to the Legislature if more than $15,000 were wanted for the purpose. This amount probably will be at the command of the committee in the course of a week, and, therefore, they are taking steps to give some pleasant entertainment to the Fifty-first, One Hundred and Second, Sixty-eighth and Fifty-eighth Regiments, which are to report for departure to the seat of war in a short time. The Fifty-first is to report at Fort Schuyler, on the 20th inst.; the One Hundred and Second at the Park Barracks, on the 24th; the Sixty-eighth at Fort Schuyler, on the 25th; and the Fiftieth at the Park Barracks on the same date. The design is to give each of these regiments a cheering entertainment just before leaving home. There are three regiments to go away on Saturday of this week, but as the Committee cannot have money to use before next week, it is regretted that they will be unable to extend any substantial courtesies to them.

The four regiments before mentioned, which are to depart on and after the 20th, are the last of the fifteen veteran organizations, comprising the first relief of those returning home to New-York. Thirty, or two relieves more are to come, but when the committee do not know. They have addressed the proper authorities to ascertain, and probably will know in a few days. These regiments will be given a reception on their arrival.

Brig.-Gen. HAYES, the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, kindly and promptly furnished the committee a list of the different corps now here, and the dates on which they are to depart, but he is unable to give the description and time of arrival of those yet to come.

As to the manner of receiving and entertaining the veterans, the committee have not yet fully decided, and they desire the Colonels of the different corps concerned to communicate with them as early as possible. The Commandants of the four regiments here whom it is designed to entertain, are requested to meet the committee on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Commandants of regiments to come, the committee hope, will write to them forthwith, stating when they will arrive in the City.

The committee are not necessarily restricted to $15,000 as the limit of the expenditures. The amount is small for the purpose of giving each of the thirty-four regiments a separate reception. The $15,000 will suffice for immediate demands arising in the course of giving the entertainments, and if there should be a further expenditure, the excess can be provided for in the Annual Appropriation Bill, not yet passed in either Board of the Common Council; at least this has been the course heretofore in such matters. All the regiments will be treated alike, and no partiality be shown to any of them.

Fire in Earle's Hotel.

LOSS ABOUT $5,000.

At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the second floor of the west wing of Earle's Hotel, situated on the corner of Canal and Centre streets. The building is five or six stories in height, and was at the time nearly filled with guests, the most of whom were aroused from their slumbers. We can well imagine that the excitement and confusion were for a short time very great. The fire originated from accident, and was caused by a wooden beam becoming heated on account of its being in too close proximity to a flue on the second floor. About twenty rooms, with the furniture therein, were more or less damaged by fire. The damage by water is also considerable.

Mr. EARLE estimates the damage to the building, which is owned by him, at over $3,000, and to the furniture and fixtures at $2,000.

The building is insured as follows:

East River Insurance Company	$5,000
Brevoort Insurance Company	5,000
Corn Exchange Insurance Company	5,000
St. Nicholas Insurance Company	5,000
Manhattan Insurance Company	5,000
Merchants' Insurance Company	5,000
Jersey City Insurance Company	5,000
Central Park Insurance Company	2,500
Excelsior Insurance Company	2,500
Mechanics' (of Brooklyn) Insurance Company	2,500

The damage to the furniture is mostly by water. It is insured for $15,000 in the Corn Exchange, Relief and Lafayette Insurance Companies—$5,000 each. It was at first supposed that the premises had been set on fire for the purpose of plunder, but a careful examination by Fire Marshal BAKER showed that the origin was purely accidental as above stated. As soon as the alarm was given Sergt. GLENNY, with a squad of men from the Fourteenth Precinct, took charge of the building, and by their effort, the intense excitement, which was at first manifested among the boarders in the hotel, was soon allayed. Owing to the excellent arrangements, no property, so far as we can learn, was stolen.

Naval Movements.

DEPARTURE OF THE KIN-KIANG.

This famous little steamer, which was brought before the public so prominently in the Dickerson & Rutherford controversy, has left our harbor for China, with a cargo. Several gentlemen of the City, including Mr. BAIRD, superintendent of the construction of her engines, and some members of the house of OLYPHANT & Co. were on board. Being loaded heavily, of course the ship could not make such time as on her former trip, but she nevertheless went very fast, making fifteen or sixteen knots an hour. Tow-boats accompanied the vessel, and brought back the passengers to the City. The *Kin-Kiang* was built by Mr. INGLIS, of this City, and her engines were constructed by the Allaire Works, in Cherry-street.

EXPERIMENT WITH THE ONONDAGA'S TURRETS.

Yesterday steam was applied to the engines of the iron-clad *Onondaga*, now preparing for sea at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for the purpose of having the revolutionary powers of her turrets tested. When sufficient power was attained, the turrets were put in motion, and moved with the greatest ease and accuracy as often as was deemed necessary. The trial of the vessel's engines at the wharf has already been made, and nothing now remains to be performed by her, prior to her departure for active service, except the regular sea trial trip, which will probably be made next week. The *Onondaga* is the most heavily armed iron-clad of her tonnage now in the navy. She has four guns, two in each turret, while all the Ericsson batteries have but one turret. The quality of the guns is as follows: in each turret a 100-pound rifle and a 15-inch Dahlgren, both being the most powerful pieces of ordnance in use in this country. The *Onondaga* is commanded by Capt. MEDANGTON SMITH, and has Lieut.-Com. CUSHMAN as Executive Officer.

PROGRESS OF MR. STEERS' FAST STEAM-FRIGATE IDAHO.

The splendid steam-frigate now in course of construction at Mr. HENRY STEERS' yard, at Greenpoint, for the United States Navy, is progressing so rapidly that she will be fit for launching before many weeks. No wooden vessel, since the *Niagara* was constructed, has attracted so much attention in naval circles as the *Idaho*. Her contractor having determined, chiefly from patriotic motives, to supply the Government with the best vessel to be had, is sparing no expense to make every department as complete and perfect as possible. The hull has already assumed ship-shape, and exhibits one of the most beautiful models seen in these waters since the old *Niagara* was launched. A great portion of the planking is now completed, and the decks are being laid down with considerable vigor. The *Idaho* is 300 feet long, 42 feet wide, and no less than 24 feet deep. Her capacity will be about 3,200 tons burden. When afloat, her sides will present the surface of 12 feet above the water-line, giving her a rather long and clipper-like appearance. There will be more than usual room for a vessel of her class, owing in a great measure to the comparatively small space her engines occupy. Her cabin is 30 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 6½ feet high. The ward-rooms will be 36 feet long, very spacious and nicely fitted up. The ventilation of the vessel will be accomplished according to the the most approved method, and by means of two blowers driven by engines, with air-tubes communicating with wardrooms and other parts of the vessel. The engines for this splendid vessel are in course of construction at the Morgan Iron Works, and are being superintended by EDWIN N. DICKERSON, of this City. This fact will impart additional interest to the trial of the vessel, which will demonstrate, in a great measure, the ability of that gentleman.

The Wrecked Crew of the Eliza Ann.

New-York, Thursday, Feb, 11, 1864.

Thomas Fleetwood Roskell, Esq., Commander of the Steamship Edinburgh, of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company:

SIR: I avail myself of the opportunity now afforded me of testifying, through this medium, of the humane exertions of yourself and officers in rescuing myself, mates and seven of the crew of the bark *Eliza Ann*, of Plymouth, when in a sinking condition in lat. 50° 12', lon. 26°, on a voyage from St. Johns, N. F., to Plymouth.

Your unparalled devotion to our many wants, your sympathies in our sad condition of ill health and constant watchfulness over us, have been and ever will continue to be held in grateful remembrance by me.

I beg that you will accept my heartfelt gratitude, as well as that of my mates and crew and trusting that a Divine Providence may long preserve you, and that your abilities and inestimable qualities as a commander may be crowned with deserving success,

I remain, dear Sir, yours most truly,

RICHARD KEARNEY, late Master.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE BATTERY GROUNDS A NUISANCE.—The Battery Grounds, so long a favorite resort for strangers, have recently become a decided nuisance. Vagabonds, loafers, thieves and bounty brokers are now "monarchs of all they survey" in the immediate vicinity of Castle Garden. It is positively dangerous for an honest man to venture upon the grounds after dark, and even during the day the chances of being knocked down by some vagrant, or having your pockets picked, are not by any means slim. Formerly there were paths "visible to the naked eye," but they have nearly all merged into the common, which may be likened unto a country cow-pasture. The removal of a portion of the old iron fence by an enterprising railroad company is another item to add to the deformity of the Battery Grounds. The trees have a sickly appearance, and those who ought to know insist that the flag-staff will hardly survive another gale of wind.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.—This society, which commenced its public career when the first threatenings of the Slaveholders' rebellion frightened some of the weak-kneed brethren, yesterday held its fourth annual meeting, when the Treasurer's report showed the snug sum of $13,600 in the treasury for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the artists. This money was realized from the sale of pictures during the past four years. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, JOHN W. CASILEAR; Vice President, John F. Kensett; Treasurer, John M. Falconer; Secretary, Vincent Colyer; Board of Control—D. Huntington, J. A. Suydam, Richard W. Hubbard, W. Whittredge, Thomas Hicks; Committee on admissions—Alfred Jones, S. R. Gifford, D. Johnson, W. J. Hennessy, J. G. Brown.

A HOTEL-KEEPER CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.—JULES VANDENBERGH, proprietor of a hotel in Williamsburgh, was arrested for fraudulently obtaining $422 50, from JAMES DILLON, of No. 419 Broome-street. The case is now under investigation before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court. DILLON, the complainant, testified that VANDENBERGH obtained the money from him by falsely representing that he was the owner of the stock and fixtures of premises No. 419 Broome-street, and that there was no incumbrance upon them. The property in question was afterward sold by the Sheriff, by virtue of a mortgage executed by the accused to one HENRY L. FEVRE, prior to the time he sold them to DILLON. The further examination of the case has been postponed until next week.

NON-RESIDENTS AND THE MARKETS.—For some time complaints have been made by market-men, especially those connected with the Washington Market, of the injustice of allowing parties, who reside out of this State, and pay no City taxes, the privilege of renting stalls. Such has been the case for several years, and frequently to the exclusion of old City residents. Meetings have been recently held by those interested in the matter, and a delegation is now at Albany, urging the passage of a law, excluding non-residents. There is strong opposition to the document, and if the New-York men are successful, considerable excitement will grow out of the changes that will necessarily have to be made.

A LARGE IRON-RAILING CONTRACT.—The Croton Board, in presence of the Comptroller, yesterday, opened eleven bids for constructing a light iron railing around the basin of the new receiving reservoir in Central Park, a distance of 8,200 lineal feet, or nearly 1⅔ miles. The bids ranged from $2 to $2 74 per foot. The contract (should his sureties prove satisfactory to the Compitroller) will be awarded to MICHAEL KUHN, at $2 per lineal foot, or a total of $10,400.

FATAL CASUALTY.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN, at the freight depot of the Hudson River Railroad, foot of Twelfth-street, North River, on the body of JOHN DARTON, a carman, who died from the effects of injuries received by falling from his cart while attempting to cross the railtrack. Several of his ribs were fractured and he was otherwise seriously injured. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

LECTURE AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—The third lecture in the course on Political Economy, entitled "The Ways and Means to Elevate Socially and Materially the Condition of the Laboring Classes," will be delivered this evening at the Cooper Institute by SIMON STERN, Esq.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. Short Causes 1787, 1643, 1671, 1737, 1654, 1519, 1627, 1749, 984. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street. Nos. 600, 618, 620, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1053, 1056, 1058, 1064, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1078, 1080, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—No. 273. *Part II.*—Adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Causes Nos. 3420, 109, 325. *Part II.*—Nos. 3160, 2372, 2018, 3444, 3460, 3258, 3466, 3488, 3490, 3492, 3496, 3498, 3500, 3502, 3504.

The Issues Settled in the Express Newspaper Case.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Clark vs. *Brooks.*—In this case the issues were yesterday settled, and so settled as to try the question whether or not the ptaintiff, while concerned with the defendants, was at liberty to and did use any of his "time and attention, and the credit and character of the *Express*, for his private trade and speculation,"—and thus determine whether or not the defendants are entitled to any of the money alleged to have been made by speculations outside, by the plaintiff, while money editor of the *Express*. The other issues are familiar from the frequent publication of the case.

Charter Party—Liability for Non-Repair of Chartered Vessel.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

George Hotchkiss vs. *Richard M. Everett, Russell Hotchkiss, Edward Hotchkiss and Henry O. Hotchkiss.*—The plaintiff in this case chartered to the defendants the schooner *Wm. C. Atwater*, of which he was owner. By the terms of the charter party the defendants were to pay $750 per month for the schooner for a voyage from New-Haven, Conn., to Ponce, Porto Rico. The schooner sailed on the 14th of February, and was absent three months and twenty-four days. The plaintiff claimed pay at the rate of $750 per month, but defendants only paid him $1,450, and he brings this suit to recover $1,400 more for the balance of the time defendants had the vessel.

The defendants allege that by the terms of the charter party the vessel was to be kept staunch and tight, and her tackle and rigging in good repair; that after she had been out a few days part of her rigging was carried away and her sails lost, in consequence of being in bad repair and old; that the vessel had to put into St. Thomas for repairs, and was there detained for one month; that the usual length of a voyage to Porto Rico would be about two months, and defendants contend that they are not bound to pay for the extra time consumed on the voyage, in consequence of the bad condition of the vessel. Case still on.

Hawkins and Cathern for plaintiff; Phelps and Rutheral defendants' attorney.

A Jury in Doubt—The Complaints of a Servant Girl.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Alker.

Anne Wilson vs. *E. Rogensburger.*—In this case the plaintiff is a chambermaid, and the defendant keeps a boarding-house in Fourteenth-street, whereat Signorita SULZER and Signor BIACHI—opera singers—boarded. The latter lost a $100 bill, and the matter was mentioned in connection with the plaintiff's name in such a manner as to cause "words" from her, whereupon, as alleged, she was assaulted by Signorita SULZER. That case was taken before the Judges at Jefferson Market, and the Signorita, as averred, was held to bail to answer for the assault in the sum of $300. On the examination of this charge the defendant in this case stated, as alleged, that the plaintiff was a thief.

This suit was therefore brought to recover for the alleged slander, the plaintiff claiming that in consequence thereof she could get no further employment.

The defendant set up as a defence probable cause for the charge against the plaintiff, averring that the circumstance connected with the disappearance of the $100 justified the suspicion of the plaintiff's guilt.

The jury failed to agree, and were discharged.

Another Croton Water Case—A Stock of Goods Soaked.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Herman Stursberg, Albert Stursberg, William W. Huntington, Joseph S. Kendall and Charles W. Simpson vs. *John A. Fisher.*—The plaintiffs are merchants doing business at No. 117 Chambers-street, and the defendant occupies one of the upper floors of the same building. It is alleged that about the last of June, 1863, the defendant carelessly permitted the Croton water pipes in his store to remain open, and that in consequence of this the water ran down into plaintiffs' store and damaged their goods to the amount of $2,000, and that they had to pay $25 for repairs to the walls of their store, and $80 for having other goods refurnished; and that their business was injured to the amount of $500. They, therefore, claim judgment for the sum of $2,605. The defendant denies generally the allegations of the complaint. Case still on.

John J. Townsend for the plaintiffs; Kaufman, Frank and Wilcoxson for defendant.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

A MERCHANT VESSEL CANNOT SHARE IN PRIZE MONEY.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Merrimack.*—The *Merrimack* was captured at sea by the gunboat *Iroquois*, and condemned as prize. The merchant steamer *Eagle* interfered actively, and probably serviceably, in intercepting and delaying her in her endeavor to escape; and on the proceedings before the Prize Commissioners as to the distribution of the prize money, the master of the *Eagle* applied to have his vessel declared a joint captor. He stated that his vessel had no commission from the Government. The claim was opposed on behalf of the *Iroquois*. The Prize Commissioners reported that the *Iroquois* was the only public ship of the United States present or within signal distance at the time of the capture, and that the capture was made by her, but that the *Eagle* was present and cooperated in the capture, and the question was then brought before the court.

Held by the Court—That under the laws of the United States, the proceeds of property captured as prize belongs exclusively to the Government, and can be distributed or allotted only according to direct and positive authority of law,

That the statute law appoints the public ships and armed vessels in the service of the United States as exclusively entitled to receive a distribution of prize property.

That the power of the court under our laws is accordingly limited to that special method of allowance. Under the English law the rule is of broader range than our own.

That whatever may be the intrinsic importance of the services rendered by the *Eagle* in the capture, or the gallantry, or hazard accompanying its performance, the court is not empowered to consider any other questions than the legal rights of the vessel to demand a compensation to herself out of the prize fund.

That that right is not given to the *Eagle* by the statute or other authoritive public grant, and must therefore be denied by the court.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

O'Rielly vs. *Good; Fitch* vs. *Lenty*—Motions denied.

Demmick vs. *Kelly.*—Order granted.

Travis vs. *Schlesinger.*—Motion denied and injunction dissolved.

Caroline L. Nixon vs. *James M. Nixon.*—Motion denied.

Knapp et al. vs. *Duckworth.*—Motion denied.

John H. Burkhalter vs. *Anne Burkhalter.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 11, 1864.

$13,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	104⅝	
5,000	do	104⅝	
500	do	105	
7,000	U. S. 5s, '65 Co.	106	
2,000	Treas. Notes 7 3-10		
	Oct. & April	108⅜	
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '75	106⅜	
1,000	Brook. C. 6s W. L.	106½	
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr	N 98⅞	
22,000	do	98⅝	
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	105	
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	106	
5,000	Ill. War Loan	101⅜	
5,000	Ten. St. 6s '90	56⅛	
30,000	do	56	
10,000	do	55⅜	
7,000	N. C. State 6s	52	
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	63½	
1,000	M. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo	84½	
3,000	Mo 6s, issued to Pac. R	69	
10,000	do	69⅛	
7,000	Cal. State 7s	125	
15,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	36	
5,000	N. Y. Cen 6s, '87	105	
1,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76 Con.	132⅜	
3,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	111	
15,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	78	
6,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	87	
1,000	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	108	
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	101¼	
3,000	Cl. & P. 2d M.	108	
20	Metropolitan Bank	110	
20	Shoe & Leather B'k	107	
35,000	Amer. Gold	159⅛	
400	Canton Co	41¾	
100	do	b10 41⅞	
100	Del. & H. Can	171	
10	Q'tz Hill G. M. Co.	13¾	
50	do	13	
200	Cumb. Coal Prf	56	
800	do	56¾	
100	do	b10 56⅜	
50	do	b15 56¾	
500	Quick. M. Co	47¾	
800	do	47¾	
200	do	47¾	
50	Cen. Am. Tran	37	
100	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1	
508	Mar. Min. Co	29	
1400	do	29¼	
1000	do	s10 29	
100	Copake Iron Mines	13⅜	
300	do	13¾	
400	do	13¾	
200	N. Y. Cen. R	133⅜	
50	do	b30.134	
200	do	s15 133¼	
100	do	b10.133¾	
200	do	s30.133⅜	
300	do	133⅜	
100	do	b10.133⅜	
400	Erie R	112⅜	
500	do	s30.112⅜	
1500	do	112⅜	
200	do	b60.113	
100	do	s30.113	
600	do	b15.112⅜	
600	do	b10.112⅜	
300	do	112⅜	
1850	do	112⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	108	
10,000	do	108⅛	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s Co.	105	
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Feb. & Aug.	103⅜	
14,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c.	N 99⅛	
15,000	Amer. Gold	159⅛	
250	Cum. Coal Pref	57⅜	
400	do	57⅜	
250	Quicksil. M. Co	47⅜	
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30.133	
300	do	133	
100	Erie R	b30.112⅜	
800	do	112⅜	
500	do	112⅜	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s10.119⅜	
200	Erie R. Pr	103⅜	
200	do	103⅜	
100	Hud. R. R.	b30.145	
22	do	144	
300	Harlem R	103⅜	
100	do	103	
200	Read. R	119⅜	
400	do	119⅜	
50	do	b15 119⅜	
500	Mich. Cen	b10.133	
500	do	133⅜	
200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	83⅜	
300	do	83⅜	
150	do	b10 84	
100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	s30.129⅜	
200	do	s10 129⅜	
50	do	b30 130⅜	
100	Cleve. & P. R.	115	
500	do	114⅜	
300	do	114⅜	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s60.134⅜	
500	do	136⅜	
200	do	s15.136	
1500	Chi. & R. I.	120	
600	do	119	
500	do	b10.119	
800	do	119⅜	
1000	do	119⅜	
2550	do	117⅜	
2500	do	117	
150	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	64⅜	
100	do	b15 64⅜	
100	do	64⅜	
1.0	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	b3 88	
400	do	b3 87⅜	
200	do	87⅜	
800	do	b5 87⅜	
200	Tol. & Wab. R.	61	
50	Mil. & P. Du C.	64⅜	
200	do	64⅜	
200	Chi., Bur, & Q. R.	126	
100	Canton Co	40¾	
650	Cumb. Coal	57	
200	do	56⅞	
200	do	b10 57	
800	do	b5 57	
100	do	57⅜	
100	Wyom. Valley Coal Co.	ex-div. 80⅜	
300	Quicksil. M. Co.	b10 57⅜	
$5,000	Sandy Riv. Coal & Oil Co.	1st M. B. 87	
700	Harlem R	s3.103¼	
100	do	b3.103⅜	
200	do	103¾	
200	do	103⅝	
700	Reading R	c.119¾	
150	Mariposa M. Co.	23⅜	
100	do	23½	
100	do	23⅝	
100	Pacific Mail S. Co.	x-d. 220	
50	Min. Min. Co	70¾	
350	Erie Railway Pr	103⅜	
300	do	103⅛	
550	Hud. R. R.	145¾	
800	do	b10.145⅜	
200	do	145⅜	
200	do	b15.145⅜	
100	do	s15.145⅛	
1800	Hudson R. R. Sc'p	95⅜	
100	Harlem R	105	
200	do	104⅜	
200	do	104	
100	do	103¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	135⅛	
50	do	135⅜	
100	M. So. & N. I. R.	94⅞	
800	do	94	
100	do	b5 94¼	
100	M. S. & N. I. G'd	137	
400	Reading R	119⅜	
200	do	119⅝	
2200	do	119¾	
200	do	b10 119⅞	
1330	do	119⅞	
300	do	b30 120	
1000	do	b15.120	
1600	do	b10.120	
1200	do	b3.120	
450	Ill. Cen. Full S	122	
1200	Ill. Cen. R. S	130⅜	
200	do	b10 131	
200	do	s60 130⅜	
900	Cleve. & Pitts	115⅜	
400	do	115⅜	
500	do	b10.115⅜	
600	do	b10.115⅜	
82	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	133⅜	
100	Gal. & Ch. R.	114⅜	
800	do	114⅜	
400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b3.137⅜	
200	do	137¼	
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	130	
100	do	129¾	
100	do	129	
1000	do	b30.129	
500	do	b30.128⅝	
400	do	128	
1000	do	b30.128	
1500	do	127	
1950	do	120	
1000	do	b3.120	
1200	do	137	
200	Chic. & R. I.	b3.141⅜	
2350	do	121	
200	do	c 120	
1000	do	120	
100	do	b30 127⅜	
100	do	b10.127⅜	
200	do	b30.127	
1500	do	126	
1200	do	125	
300	Chic. R. & Q. R.	126	
300	Mil. & P. Du C.	65	
200	Tol. & Wab. R.	61	
500	P., Ft. W. & C.	88¾	
200	do	89	
350	Alt. & T. H.	65	
100	do	b30 65⅜	
200	Alt. & Ter. H. Pref.	82	
50	Chi. & N. W.	51	
650	do	51¾	
1500	do	51¾	
200	do	51¾	
50	Ch. & Al. Pr	93	
10	Han. & St. J. R. Prf'd	45	

PUBLIC BOARD—3 P. M.

200	N. Y. Cent. R. ex-div	b10 133	
200	do	b5.133	
200	do	s1.132⅞	
100	do	132⅞	
700	Erie R	s3.112	
750	do	s3.112⅛	
500	do	s60.111⅜	
200	do	112⅜	
200	do	b18.112⅜	
200	do	b5 112⅜	
500	Hudson R. R.	144	
400	do	143⅞	
100	do	b3.144	
300	Mich. Cen. R.	134	
250	do	b3.131	
1,200	M. S. & N. I. R.	s3 93⅜	
300	do	b3 93⅝	
150	do	93⅜	
200	do	93⅜	
180	Ill. Cen. R.	s3.129	
600	do	129	
300	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	114⅜	
200	do	114⅜	
100	do	114⅜	
600	do	s30.114	
100	do	114⅛	
100	do	114	
100	do	s3.114⅜	
100	Gal. & Chi	113⅞	
800	do	113⅞	
200	do	s3.113⅜	
300	Clev. & Tol. R.	135	
500	do	s3.135	
800	do	134⅞	
900	do	134⅝	
600	do	134	
200	do	s3.134	
200	do	s30.133⅜	
200	do	s3.134⅛	
100	Chic. & R. I.	b3.118⅜	
150	do	118⅜	
100	do	b3 118⅝	
50	do	b3.119⅛	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	135⅜	
100	M. So. & N. I. R.	94⅛	
100	do	94	
100	M. S. & N. I. G'd	137	
100	Reading R	119⅜	
100	do	119⅜	
100	do	b3.119⅜	
400	do	119⅜	
100	do	119⅜	
400	do	s3.119⅜	
300	do	b3.119⅜	
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	120	
150	do	80⅜	
100	do	80⅜	
1.0	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	b3 88	
400	do	b3 87⅜	
200	do	87⅜	
200	do	b5 87⅜	
200	Tol. & Wab. R.	61	
50	Mil. & P. Du C.	64⅜	
200	do	64⅜	
200	Chi., Bur, & Q. R.	126	
100	Canton Co	40¾	
650	Cumb. Coal	57	
200	do	56⅞	
200	do	b10 57	
800	do	b5 57	
100	do	57⅜	
100	Wyom. Valley Coal Co.	ex-div. 80⅜	
300	Quicksil. M. Co.	b10 57⅜	
$5,000	Sandy Riv. Coal & Oil Co.	1st M. B. 87	
700	Harlem R	s3.103¼	
100	do	b3.103⅜	
200	do	103¾	
200	do	103⅝	
700	Reading R	c.119¾	
150	Mariposa M. Co.	23⅜	
100	do	23½	
100	do	23⅝	
100	Pacific Mail S. Co.	x-d. 220	
50	Min. Min. Co	70¾	
350	Erie Railway Pr	103⅜	
300	do	103⅛	
550	Hud. R. R.	145¾	
800	do	b10.145⅜	
200	do	145⅜	
200	do	b15.145⅜	
100	do	s15.145⅛	
1800	Hudson R. R. Sc'p	95⅜	
100	Harlem R	105	
200	do	104⅜	
200	do	104	
100	do	103¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	135⅛	
50	do	135⅜	
100	M. So. & N. I. R.	94⅛	
800	do	94	
100	do	b5 94¼	
100	M. S. & N. I. G'd	137	
400	Reading R	119⅜	
200	do	119⅝	
2200	do	119¾	
200	do	b10 119⅞	
1330	do	119⅞	
300	do	b30 120	
1000	do	b15.120	
1600	do	b10.120	
1200	do	b3.120	
450	Ill. Cen. Full S	122	
1200	Ill. Cen. R. S	130⅜	
200	do	b10 131	
200	do	s60 130⅜	
900	Cleve. & Pitts	115⅜	
400	do	115⅜	
500	do	b10.115⅜	
600	do	b10.115⅜	
82	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	133⅜	
100	Gal. & Ch. R.	114⅜	
800	do	114⅜	
400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b3.137⅜	
200	do	137¼	
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	130	
100	do	129¾	
100	do	129	
1000	do	b30.129	
500	do	b30.128⅝	
400	do	128	
1000	do	b30.128	
1500	do	127	
1950	do	120	
1000	do	b3.120	
1200	do	137	
200	Chic. & R. I.	b3.141⅜	
2350	do	121	
200	do	c 120	
1000	do	120	
100	do	b30 127⅜	
100	do	b10.127⅜	
200	do	b30.127	
1500	do	126	
1200	do	125	
300	Chic. R. & Q. R.	126	
300	Mil. & P. Du C.	65	
200	Tol. & Wab. R.	61	
500	P., Ft. W. & C.	88¾	
200	do	89	
350	Alt. & T. H.	65	
100	do	b30 65⅜	
200	Alt. & Ter. H. Pref.	82	
50	Chi. & N. W.	51	
650	do	51¾	
1500	do	51¾	
200	do	51¾	
50	Ch. & Al. Pr	93	
10	Han. & St. J. R. Prf'd	45	

THURSDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

Money-lenders have accepted 6 ₱ cent. per annum, in a good many instances to-day, from the leading Stock Exchange houses. This rate, however, has not yet become the rule of the Street, though the market appears to be fast tending to it. The price of Gold is a fraction higher than yesterday, and Exchange on London is quoted firmer for Saturday's steamer. The Customs payments are not quite so heavy as last week.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange today centred on Chicago and Rock Island Shares. The fall in the Stock for a day or two has been even more precipitate than its extraordinary rise in December. The extreme difference to-day is 17@18 ₱ cent. The lowest sales at the Second Board were at 117 ₱ cent., after which ten thousand shares were taken in a single line at 119 ₱ cent., option to the buyer to call for the delivery in 10 days. This large transaction occurred between a single party, the selling and the buying Broker, inside the Board Room after the formal adjournment of the second session. The cash stock has come out with great freedom since yesterday morning. The theory of the sudden movement downward is, that the stock was held under close hypothecation out of the market, for sixty days—the heaviest purchases for the rise being commenced about the 10th or 12th of December—for the purpose

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE spectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, pastry, jelly, &c., and has the best City testimonials. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 Broadway.

A WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress wants a situation in a private family; is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits; best of City reference; she is fully capable of taking charge capacity in a private house; she is also willing to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 32d-st.

A WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first class chambermaid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist in caring children; best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, near 10th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; can be seen till engaged at No. 79 West 19th-st.; best City reference.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 89 West 24th-st., top floor, front room.

A WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND ability, a situation to take charge of a boarding-school, or as matron of a public institution in New-York vicinity; as major references given as to capability, &c. Address, with particulars, A. L. L., Box 132 *Times* Office.

A CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wishes a good situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; one who understands her business and can give satisfactory reference. Call, for one day, at No. 14 Jay.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GER man Protestant woman, who is a first-class seamstress, desires a situation, in City or country; speaks a fine German language. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A LAUNDRESS—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes the washing of a small family or a few gentlemen; good reference. Call at No. 331 6th-av.

SALES.

TO THE INTELLIGENT PUBLIC, TO ALL MEN OF POSITION, TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.—A gentleman of extensive literary and linguistic attainments, independent means and free from incumbrance, wishes for partial employment of his time. Remuneration an object of secondary consideration. As editor or literary manager of a first-class newspaper or magazine, as private or foreign correspondent, and in the selection or critic of literary productions his services would be invaluable. Address FIZ, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED by a single Protestant young man (a Scotchman) a situation as coachman or groom; is willing and obliging; is a careful driver and understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference. Address C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man of long experience in this City, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriage; the very best of City reference. Call on or address R. D., No. 19 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a married man who perfectly understands the care of horses and how to make himself generally useful; wife would go as cook or chambermaid. Address P. E. Y., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who can furnish the best of City reference for capability and character. Address J. N. Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A USEFUL MAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a single Protestant young man, lately arrived from Canada, who would make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; is acquainted with horses and other farm stock, and is sober, honest, and industrious. Address R. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

A HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Engagement wanted, by a thorough, practical man, as head gardener and farmer, on a first-class place. For particulars apply to Editor *Scottish American*, No. 37 Park-row.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by a single man, (Protestant); is a good gardener; can care and drive horses, milk, &c.; has City reference; terms moderate. Address R A., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, BY MARCH 1 OR sooner, by a Scotchman, an engagement as head gardener and farmer on a first-class place; references the very best; none but a first-class place accepted. Address SUPERINTENDENT. Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A HARDWARE CLERK.—WANTED, A situation as above by a young man, who has had four years' experience as such in the retail trade. Address JOHNSON. Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A FARMER, A COOK AND A COACHMAN. (the latter man and wife preferred;) must thoroughly understand their business; the best City references required. Apply at the office of the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on Thursday and Friday, 11th and 12th February, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A MAGAZINE OFFICE—A good careful PENMAN, who can both write and mail papers well; also, a stout, well recommended ERRAND BOY, who resides with his parents. Call with references at No. 151 Nassau-st. to day, only between 9 and 10 A. M.

A COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEful man.—Wanted, a man as coachman, gardener, and useful man about a place, one thoroughly competent, civil and obliging; a permanent situation for one who suits; English, Scotch, or German. Apply, with reference, at Room No. 5, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a competent girl, as lady's maid and seamstress; must understand cutting and fitting children's dresses and hairdressing; also, to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Apply at No. 44 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSERY maid; she must be well recommended. Also, a waitress and first-class cook for a private family. Apply at No. 17 East 37th-st., between Madison and Fifth avs.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A YOUNG man who understands the wholesale shoe business preferred, who can furnish the best of references as to character, capacity and integrity. Address Box No. 2,739 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AT UNITED STATES NAVAL RENdezvous, No. 9 Cherry-st, immediately, seamen, ordinary seamen, firemen, coal-passers and landsmen, to enlist for three years, and to serve in the Pacific Squadron.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR SWISS Protestant woman, about 30, as thorough seamstress and lady's maid; must dress hair well; good wages and good home given to the right person. Apply at No. 49 East 4th-st.

ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, A COMPETENT entry clerk in a dry goods, jobbing and importing house; none but an experienced hand need apply. Address Box No. 2,040 Post-office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman as seamstress, who must also understand hair-dressing. Apply with references from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 25 Washington-square.

WANTED—A GARDENER. APPLY TO MR. BROWN, No. 1 3 Bowery, corner of Broome, in the basement.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTant woman, with good recommendations as seamstress. Apply from 9 to 11 o'clock, at No. 291 5th-av.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GERMAN gardener; a married man, without children. Apply to Mr. WENDEL, No. 9 Gold-st., at 2 P. M.

TRADES.—THREE GOLD PENMAKERS WANTED. To good workmen steady work will be given E. S. JOHNSON'S manufactory, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED.—Apply to JOHN W. OLIVER, No. 36 Ann-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LITERARY.—A GENTLEMAN, CORRESPONdent for several foreign journals, wishes to make arrangements with a respectable publisher for the publication in America of a politico-humoristic work, to appear in weekly numbers during a period of five to six months. Or, to any enterprising person who understands the management of such an undertaking, a liberal share will be offered. Address G., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, about engaging in the coal trade, wishes to associate himself with a person thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address INDEX, Brooklyn Post-office, giving name and references.

$2,000.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH this amount, to join the advertiser in an established cash business, yielding large profits. Call at No. 39 Bethune-st., from 9 till 5.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $300, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WALE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

FURNITURE.

7 1-4 CENTS PER POUND PAID FOR old books, newspapers and pamphlets; also the highest price paid for rags. Call before you sell elsewhere, for we will pay more than any other house in the City. Paper of all kinds manufactured to order.
MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-st. N. Y.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE RAFFLE.
GRAND REAL ESTATE RAFFLE
OF
TWELVE IMPROVED FARMS,
AND
19,498 ACRES OF LAND,

to be subdivided in farms of from 40 to 1,000 acres each, situated in Lewis County, Kentucky, ninety miles above Cincinnati, near the Ohio River. Title perfect. For details and full description refer to local agents.

Agents for the sale of tickets in this enterprise, wanted in every city, county and town in the country. For full particulars and circular, address
J. H. SMITH & CO.,
No. 60 West 3d-st., Cincinnati.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
AND
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, } AUCTIONEERS,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, } No. 96 Broadway,

Offer the following Brown-Stone-Front HOUSES and LOTS for sale:

Lexington-av., cor. 28th-st.	Lexington-av., near 38th-st.
Madison-av., cor. 32d-st.	Livingston-pl., cor. 15th-st.
W. 14th-st., near 7th-av.	W. 14th-st., near 8th-av.
W. 37th-st., near 6th-av.	W. 36th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 35th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 45th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 46th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 47th-st., near 5th-av.

Also, a number of Houses and Lots in desirable locations.

Also, desirable Store property on Broadway, Duane, Worth, Franklin, White, Lispenard, Canal and Spring sts.

Also, Central Park Lots on the 5th and 8th avs.

Also, several very desirable plots of Lots near the Central Park, and in other desirable locations.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY, the desirable property situate on Broad-st., belonging to the estate of James Earl, deceased, consisting of a three-story brick dwelling, with extension, containing nineteen rooms, with hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, &c., throughout. Also, two desirable brick stores adjoining, well rented, with stables attached. Good cellar under each building. For particulars, apply to
JAMES EARL,
Phœnix Bank, No. 45 Wall-st., or A. D. MULFORD, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS, &c., &c.—For sale, by order of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, in a fully improved section of the City, sixty-six lots of ground, comprising the whole block between 20th and 21st sts., 10th and 11th avs. Twenty-three of these lots are leased to May 1, 1864. The remainder are vacant. Will be sold as an entire plot, or in parcels, or a lease for a long term of years will be given if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The four three-story and attic dwellings Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Congress-st. and No. 129 Amity-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry; all have the modern improvements and are in good order; also two lots, 25 by 100 feet, on the east side of Henry-st., between Amity and Congress sts. For full particulars apply to ALFRED FOX, executor, No. 666 Broadway, N. Y., or Henry, corner Amity-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, PRICE $6,500—HOUSE AND lot No. 203 10th-av., 55 feet north of 22d-st., and directly opposite London Terrace. The house is 20 feet front by 40; contains 16 rooms, is furnished with marble mantels, gas, Croton throughout, first-rate range, bath, wash-tubs, &c., and is very conveniently arranged. The walls on first and second stories are nicely painted. Terms very accommodating. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED TO HIRE OR BUY—A COMfortable family house, with garden, shade and fruit trees, well situated on the Hudson or on the Sound, within one hour of Union-square. Not less than 7 or 8 bedrooms required; would prefer to hire with privilege of purchasing. Address with full particulars and terms, T. BALDWIN, Jr., U. S. Revenue Office, No. 937 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS, FIRST-CLASS MODern house of gently elevated site, upon a plot of two acres, with fruit and shrubbery well advanced, near the centre of the village, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot in Fairfield, Conn, a frequented watering place. For further information inquire of or address M. W. LYON, No. 926 Broadway.

FOR SALE, AT FLUSHING, L. I., THE first-class residence, containing all the modern improvements—gas, water, &c., together with ¾ of an acre of land—situated in the most desirable part of the village, within four minutes' walk of the depot. For particulars inquire of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 111 Water-st, or to C. T. GRIFFITH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE CORNER OF Broadway and 101st-st., with stable attached, and 20 lots of ground, at a very low price, to close up the estate of R. Sands, deceased. For particulars and permission to examine the premises, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, A house and two acres of land, with stable attached; plenty of fruit trees, &c.; situated on South Broad-st., within ten minutes' walk of a railroad station to New-York. For particulars inquire of OLIPHANT & GILRAY. No. 31 Park-row.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., next vacant lot. House 25x55, lot 100 feet. In complete order and frescoed. Possession at once. Inquire owner, No. 34 East 18th-st.

AT TARRYTOWN.—A GOOD THREE-STORY and attic house for sale, with 9 rooms; superior location, overlooking river; five minutes walk from depot. Price $2,200—very cheap. Apply to
F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN Murray Hill Park and Madison-av, a four story, high stoop, brown-stone front house, 21 feet wide; in perfect order; papered and painted throughout. Price $18,300. Address W. D., Box No. 553 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 307 West 21st-st.; lot 25x98.9; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 108 EAST THIRTIETH-ST. FOR SALE.—House brown stone, four stories, with all modern improvements, and recently built. Price $14,000. Apply for admission, &c., to the owner, R. GOODMAN. No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot on 29th-st., near 6th-av., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $5,500. Apply to
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avenues, three story and basement brick house; lot 23x100; neighborhood excellent; price low. Apply to G. W. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood in 24th-st.; price, $4,500. Inquire at No. 104 John-st. of G. DE WITT & BROS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,

formerly known as the home of A. J. Downing, deceased; within the past ten years has been greatly enlarged and improved; contains about six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, filled with rare trees and shrubs of all descriptions; the dwelling, carriage-houses, grapery and green-house are of a fine order of architecture; will be sold for much less than cost; any gentleman desiring to purchase, will find this an opportunity which offers but once in a lifetime; possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to G. ALGER, on the premises, or by letter, to S. W. FULLERTON, Attorney at Law, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A desirable and elegant country residence at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., with 16 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, immediately contiguous to Long Island Sound. Large and modern built house, 44 feet square, with wing attached, 22 by 36 feet, containing 19 finished rooms; walls filled in with brick, and floors deafened; barns, stables, ice-house, boat-house, woodhouse, hennery, &c., all in complete and perfect order; grounds tastefully laid out, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees in abundance. Immediate possession, if desired. For particulars, with view of premises, inquire of PHILIP EMBURY, No. 41 West 37th-st.; Mrs. MEEKER, No. 168 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT of the late Henry Whitney, at New-Haven, within the city limits. The above property consists of 62 acres of land, with elegant dwelling-house, built of brick; 62 feet square, two stories, attic and basement, in good order, together with all the necessary out-buildings, inclosed partly by a picket fence, forming a square, situate between Orange, Carmer and Edwards sts. and Whitney-av., ten minutes' walk from the New-Haven Green. Is offered for sale in one parcel, without restrictions, Mr. Charles Fagan, gardener, on the premises, will show the property to visitors. For further particulars apply personally, or by letter, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., New-York, or J. MANSFIELD, Esq., New-Haven.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A fine country residence with about four acres of ground, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 2¾ hours from 26th-st., New-York, with everything in and about the premises to make it desirable for a gentleman and his family, accustomed to the luxuries of City life. Fine healthy location, commanding view. A large double house, warmed by furnace, and pure spring water carried through the whole building; green-house, stables and carriage-house; ice-house well filled; fine vegetable garden, and every variety of choice fruits in great abundance, with choice shrubbery and flowers and fine shade trees; more land if desired. For further particulars, inquire J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., or on the premises of J. O. TOWNER. Towner's, Putnam County, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A dwelling house, built in the best manner for the occupant, lined with brick, containing nine bedrooms, and well arranged for a genteel residence; location superior, being the crown of 2d-av.; the ground 200 feet front by 105 deep; is decorated with evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank, New-York.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—For sale, with immediate possession, that elegant plot of ground adjoining J. Anderson, Esq., at Tarrytown, on Broadway extension or Albany-post-road, 8¼ acres, known as CRESCENT HEDGE. $21,000 is asked for the property, but if sold immediately, a deduction will be made on that price; grounds improved and views unsurpassed. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO. for description, at No. 3 Pine-st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT RYE, Westchester County, with half mile of Water Front, for sale—containing 22 acres of very fine land, 2½ miles from depot, with every convenience for boating, bathing, and fishing. The house and outbuildings are nearly new and all in good order. Fruit in abundance, of choice varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, one and a quarter miles from railroad depot; buildings nearly new and in good order. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT AND BUILDING-LOTS,
FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., ON THE East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet on the river, by two hundred and fifty to 700 feet deep, with Water Grant and Dock.

Also, two hundred desirable building lots, situated on Vernon and Webster avenues, in the centre of the village.

N. B. To let, several houses fronting the river, one of which is for sale.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, where a map of the property and photograph of the houses can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE valuable property situated on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Bayard sts., in this City, being 75 feet front on Mulberry and 100 on Bayard-st., including the dry goods, drug-store and hay and feed store on Bayard, with dwellings over, and one dwelling-house on Bayard, and Nos. 67, 67½, 69 and 71 Mulberry-st. The property will be sold in one parcel on favorable terms. A part of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. There is an unexpired lease on the same having three years to run, at over $2,100 per annum, which may remain, or be terminated on the 1st May if required. Apply to JOHN S. McCLURE, No. 84 Broad-st., or F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 115 Crosby-st., Executors of the estate of late Alexander McClure, deceased.

A GOOD CHANCE, IF APPLIED FOR SOON.—For sale, in Brooklyn, on Carlton-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., some of those magnificently finished brown-stone front houses, with all the latest and richest style of improvements; size of houses, 20 feet 2½ inches front by 45 feet deep, with laundry extension. Lot, 20 feet 2½ inches by 100 feet. This is a most desirable and accessible location. Fulton and De Kalb-av. cars run convenient. Price $9,500, part on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply to THOMAS FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR COMFORTABLE, 3-STORY brick houses, each 23 feet front, with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, corner of Adams and High sts. Price about $5,000 each. Terms to suit. They will pay 10 per cent. on the investment. For further particulars and permit, apply to
WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, newly painted and frescoed, in a row of eight houses on 5th-av., between 128th and 130th sts.; also, one in same block, not frescoed; lots 110 feet deep, large court-yards and trees in front; houses and location unsurpassed. Apply to MATT. S. No. 82 Nassau-st., Room No. 6, from 1 to 3 o'clock. Also, two three-story brown-stone houses, in perfect order, Nos. 137 and 139 East 39th-st.

$5,500.—FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A FAMILY estate, the modern three-story brick house, No. 94 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, handsomely finished and in perfect order; has modern conveniences, chandeliers in the parlors; hot and cold water and bath-room. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to JAMES A. JOHNSON, No. 11 Park-row, in the furnishing store.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE STONE-FRONT house in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; also, one stone-front in 33d-st., near 3d-av.; both modern. Also, one in Williamsburgh, South 10th-st., and one in 3d-st., next to South 10th; stone basements, Philadelphia brick fronts. Terms easy. Apply to GEORGE C. GODDARD, No. 17 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., A new 2-story basement house, containing 12 rooms, with new barn and outhouses, and with or without five acres of land, with a splendid view of Long Island Sound; with excellent water and a variety of fruit; in sight, and a quarter of a mile from the depot, and the cars run by the door. Inquire of H. LAWRENCE, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LOTS FROM $5,000 to $30,000, in desirable locations and at low prices, by JAS. DENNIS & SON, Real Estate and Insurance Brokers, No. 412 4th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Parties having desirable property to sell or let will do well to leave full description as above.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, full lot, first-class in all respects, situate on 38th-st. between Park and Madison avs., No. 25, one of the best locations in this City. Inquire on the premises, of HAMILTON & RYER, builders, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE corner of Greenwich-av. and Charles-st., and known as No. 37 Greenwich-av.; it now pays an interest of 6 per cent. on $18,000; it will be sold for $12,000. The present tenants pay their rent punctually, and will remain.

$8,000—YORKVILLE.—FOR SALE—BEAUtifully situated, between 3d and 4th avs., a well built, comfortable, English basement brick house, 25x42, four-stories, in good order. Terms easy. For particulars and permit, apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEment brick house, No. 412 West 44th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 20x42, built in the best manner, with water, gas, bath, &c., in perfect order, by W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—The 2-story and basement brick dwelling, with stable and eight lots of ground, situated on the best part of the avenue, between Gates and Greene avs.; price $20,000. For further particulars, inquire at No. 239 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and cottages to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

AT YONKERS—A NEAT TWO-STORY HOUSE all in order, with ¾ of an acre of choice land and fruits; ¼ of a mile from depot on the main road to this place; will be sold cheap; terms easy. A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The fine large house, with eight lots, on the northeast corner of Evergreen-av. and Woodbine-st. For particulars apply to S. S. JONES, No. 33 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or A. M. SUYDAM, on the premises. Terms easy.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AN ELIGIBLE school property, advantageously located for boarding and day patronage in one of the pleasantest parts of the country; school now in operation. Address MARCUS TULLINS, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BROWNstone front house, 22½x44½, lot 100 feet, well built and in good condition, modern improvements, No. 195 Union-st. Terms easy. Inquire of BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house, with all modern improvements, in 28th-st., near 5th-av.; three-story brick house, extension parlor, in East 26th-st., near 2d-av. The owner, D. H. CURTIS, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 17.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A house (12 rooms); stables, ice-house, &c.; furnished or unfurnished; pleasantly situated; possession immediate if required. Inquire of J. H. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—BROWNstone front, No. 242 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs; first-class neighborhood. Apply to owners, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 74 East 27th-st., house 25 by 65 feet deep; all the modern improvements. Price, $15,500. Apply to WM. S. CORWIN, No. 900 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE OCEANIC House and buildings at Cony Island. For particulars inquire of or address RICHARD R. BENNETT, Fort Hamilton Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3¼ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A very desirable farm of 34 acres, at Metuchin, N. J., adjoining Park Hill, five minutes' walk from the depot; trains almost hourly; on high ground, with smooth surface, and admirably adapted to farming, gardening, or fruit. The location is very pleasant and healthful, and has all the advantages of Churches, Academies, Post-office, and everything desirable to a country residence. Will be sold low. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 50 ACRES, situated within one mile of the depot at Plainfield, N. J., on the Central Railroad, one hour from New-York City. The house is superior and very elegibly situated; house and outbuildings in good repair. Apply to A. E. CONDICT, No. 57 White-st., New-York, or to JAS. M. FRAZER, No. 46 Mechanic-st., Newark, N. J.

400 IMPROVED FARMS AND COUNTRY Residences for sale or exchange, in every location, from 1 acre to 200, distance from New-York to 60 miles, and near depots. Prices from $1,500 to $75,000 and upward. Also, real estate of every description for sale in this City and Brooklyn, at prices to suit purchasers. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND.—Cottage, house, barn, wagon-house and ten acres of land; all kinds of fruits on it. Also, two-story house, wagon-house, and four acres of land, four miles from Williamsburgh Ferry, five minutes' walk to the railroad depot. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE FARM OF 20 acres, in village of Columbia, 4 miles east from Morristown, N. J., well located; buildings large and in good condition; possession immediately. Address WM. K. DRAYTON, Jersey City, or J. PAULMIER & BRO., Madison, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL FARM OF NINE ACRES, at Maspeth, 3½ miles from the ferry, with good house and outbuildings; also 20 acres, 2½ miles from the ferry, at Maspeth, in small plots. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway, or No. 82 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

SMALL GOOD BRICK HOUSES
FOR SALE,

in West 17th-st., from $4,000 to $6,000 each, all in perfect order, have gas fixtures and Croton water throughout, and separately connected with sewer in street.

Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES THYFE.

FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A PLEASANT RESIdence near the boat, consisting of nearly an acre of land, laid out in a garden, with fruit trees in full bearing, and a front lawn thickly shaded with fine evergreen and ornamental trees. The house is about 40 feet square, 4 and 5 rooms on a floor, two stories and basement, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York City.

BROWN-STONE AND FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—on 11th, 17th, 22d, 29th, 34th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 45th and 47th sts., near 4th, 5th and 6th avs., at prices from $10,000 to $10,000. Also, several fine brown-stone houses on Madison and 5th avs., some with stables, prices from $40,000 to $100,000.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—A LARGE NEW dwelling, outbuildings, and 10 acres (or more) of fertile, well-tilled land, lawn, shrubbery, fruit and water prospect unrivaled; twelve trains of cars to New-York City stop daily within a few rods of the house. For particulars address ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Mianus, Conn.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRAble houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO GENTEEL THREE story and basement high-stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., (No. 88 is the southwest corner of 27th-st.) All modern improvements and in good order. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway and No. 82 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—ON SECOND PLACE, BROOKLYN, two neat and convenient houses, brown stone, three stories, with basements and under cellars, houses 17 feet, 4 inches by 48 feet, in good order and with all modern improvements. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK and brown stone basement house, containing all the modern improvements, situated in Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Cuyler's new church; price, $7,000. Address E. F., Box No. 442 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 3-stories and basement high, No. 818 2d-av., corner of 51st-st. Has all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. Apply to A. B. CHALMERS, Room No. 21, No. 18 Wall-st.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 722 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 53½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 27 EAST Broadway, near Chatham-square, recently altered into a store, and suitable for almost any kind of business, at a very great bargain. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, THE splendid house corner of Buena Vista-av. and Prospect-st., containing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, gas, &c. For further particulars, inquire of G. G. ANDREWS, No. 5 Tryon-row, room No. 2.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, with part of the furniture, between 6th and 7th avs, No. 161 West 47th-st. Inquire at No. 129 Pearl-st. p. & P. ACKERMAN.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 51 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House 21.6x65, lot 99 feet. In good condition, frescoed throughout. Inquire owner, No. 34 East 18th-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE Or to rent, on Murray Hill, Lexington-av. The house will be rented and the furniture sold, if desired. For particulars inquire at No. 317 Pearl st.

TO LET.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET.

Large 4-story store, No. 50 Beekman-st.
Nos. 5 and 7 Cedar-st.
Nos. 166, 168 and 170 1st-av.
Nos. 133, 137, 139, 158 West 24th-st.
No. 227 West 27th-st.
No. 211 West 27th-st.

The houses are all in first-rate order and contain all modern improvements. Rent $600 and $800 each. Apply to B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, Greenwich Bank, No. 402 Hudson-st., or No. 12 West 17th-st.

TO LET.

Four well-lighted lofts, 80x80, with steady steam power, in Wilson's new building, corner of Gold and Fulton sts. Preference would be given to any one party applying for the whole. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner of Pearl and Fulton-sts., from 11 A. M. to 12 M., this week.

Also, loft-room and steam power in the new building now erecting in Monroe-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts. Possession on or before 1st May. Lofts 21 X90; power up to 30-horse. Apply as above.

TO LET.—THE LEASE GIVEN BY TAMMANY Society to the present occupant of the hotel portion of the building will terminate on the first day of May next.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the hiring for one year of the bar and restaurant of the building known as Tammany Hall, situate on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort sts., together with such other portions of the building as the Tammany Society may not wish to reserve for its own use.

For particulars apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, to
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, No. 241½ South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS, WELLventilated and lighted rooms, now occupied by the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 54 Pine-st. The rooms are warmed by Genlo's patent steam furnace and handsomely furnished with desks and counters, well adapted for banking or insur

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

WALLACK'S—RUSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ILL TREATED ILL TRAVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—HELVEI; OR, THE GALLEY SLAVE OF TOULON—THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—STEREOSCOPTICON AND THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—THE STEREOSCOPTICON, OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—MARITANA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated the 11th, says, persons who have recently arrived from Knoxville, report that communication between that place and Cumberland Gap is suspended, and that nearly the whole of East Tennessee is now in the hands of the rebels. About JOE JOHNSTON'S army, it is said, that the Tennessee and Kentucky troops have been sent South, ostensibly to defend Mobile, but in reality to prevent desertions. JOHNSTON'S Headquarters are at Atlanta.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamships *City of Washington* and *China*, from Liverpool, touching at Queenstown, both arrived at this port last evening, bringing advices to the 31st ult., being six days later intelligence. The news is varied and interesting. The Dano-German troubles had not eventuated in hostilities, and an earnest effort was being made by England, to which France and Europe lent their moral support, to induce Austria and Prussia to preserve the peace. Meanwhile the movement of troops continues. The Danes are actively at work in preparations for resistance, and Great Britain is reported to be getting ready a sufficient naval and military force to give effect to her remonstrances against the invasion of Denmark. Sweden has given in her adhesion to the Danish cause, and is preparing vigorously for eventualities. The great and small German Powers were coming into more harmonious relations. In France the debate upon the Address had continued and given rise to some interesting utterances. In the consideration of the Mexican question M. THIERS had made a bold and vigorous speech, reviewing the policy of the Throne, which he concluded by demanding that France should treat with JUAREZ, so as to preserve her honor and the interests formerly guaranteed, else the expedition would only result in an indefinite and ruinous occupation. M. CHAIX D'EST ANGE defended the expedition as being just, and affirmed that it was impossible to treat with JUAREZ. In Poland the insurrection is reported to be increasing, and the insurgent leaders had met with successes. It had been announced in England that on the night of Nov. 6, about 150 miles W. S. W. of Java Heads, an unknown vessel was seen on fire, with a steamer, supposed to be the *Alabama*, in close proximity. This information was taken to Table Bay at the end of December, and communicated to the United States steamer *Mohican*, when that vessel started on a cruise to the eastward, in search, it was supposed, of the *Alabama*. The pirate was coaling at Singapore on the 22d of December. The United States corvette *St. Louis* is reported to have left Lisbon on the 25th ult., to intercept an English bark having guns and stores for the rebel cruiser *Rappahannock*. A later dispatch says that the *Alabama* left Singapore on the 24th ult., and afterwards, in the Straits of Malacca, burnt the British ship *Martaban*, from Moulmein, and the American ships *Sonora* and *Highlander*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, there was little business done. Mr. ANTHONY presented a memorial from warrant officers in the navy, asking for assimilated rank with line officers of the navy. Mr. WILSON presented the petition of O. S. STEARNS, praying that a portion of the property of one SOTHORON, a Maryland rebel, may be set aside for the support of the family of the officer murdered by said SOTHORON, while engaged in recruiting slaves on the latter's plantation. Mr. COLLAMER reported a bill removing the disability of color, as affecting persons of African descent, in performing Government contracts, and appearing as witnesses in United States Courts. Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to indemnify the owners of the British schooner *Glen*, which was passed. The Lieutenant-General Bill was taken up, and debate ensued upon the proposed amendments striking out the clause designating Gen. GRANT, and that which provides that the Lieutenant-General shall command all the armies. Without coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday a bill was introduced and passed (which subsequently passed the Senate) to appropriate $12,000 to rebuild the President's stables. The Enrollment Act was taken up, and thoroughly discussed. The amendment of Mr. STEVENS making all able-bodied male persons of African descent liable to conscription, was amended so as to allow the loyal owner of the slave drafted $300, providing the slave was free. This amendment was fully discussed by the members from Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, but it was finally agreed to. During the discussion FERNANDO WOOD feelingly referred to the peace propositions before the rebel Congress (first published in the TIMES of Wednesday,) and seemed to think that an olive branch was offering.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the Metropolitan Police Bill was under vigorous discussion. Mr. COZANS moved to strike out the names of Messrs. ACTON, BERGEN, PURDY and JONES, which was disagreed to. He then moved to substitute the name of Mr. CAMPBELL for that of Mr. BERGEN, which was also lost. On this question Senator FIELD declined to vote, Senate being in Committee of the Whole, he claiming that while in committee it had no right to compel him to do so. The committee was dissolved, and Senator FIELD was compelled to vote. During the discussion one of the Senator's Democratic brethren bitterly denounced him, charging him with having made a corrupt bargain with the opposition, and with having violated his pledges to the Democratic party. The Senate came to no conclusion.

The Assembly was employed all day in considering local bills in Committee of the Whole.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, the Mayor sent in a very short veto message on the resolution appointing a joint special committee of ten to make arrangements to celebrate WASHINGTON'S birthday, "that the same may be adapted in a form less liable to objection." The resolution gives the committee full power to create liabilities, yet contains no appropriation to defray the expense which may be incurred, and without such a specific appropriation no expenditures can, in my judgment, be legally made." Mr. BRICE proposed to make a specific appropriation in a new resolution. Mr. OPDYKE said that course would not legalize the committee already appointed. A resolution by Mr. WEBSTER, same as the one vetoed, except that it appropriates $7,000, was laid over. A resolution to amend the Relief Fund Ordinance was adopted, so that families of soldiers who were not residents of the City at the time of their enlistment, and of members of the Invalid Corps not credited to our quota, are cut off from its benefits. The resolution from the Aldermen, directing the Comptroller to lease at auction all ferries and piers, &c., not now paying revenue to the City, was referred. On the ordinance from the other board, making appropriations to pay the interest and principal of the City debt falling due in 1863, there was a prolonged and animated debate, arising upon a motion by Mr. OPDYKE to strike out the item to liquidate the Union Defence Redemption Funds, advocated on the ground that the amount, $897,570, would soon be reimbursed to the City by Congress, or that it might be met by a further issue of bonds and paid hereafter, so as to lessen the burden of taxes this year. Mr. JAQUES strenuously supported the motion, and, in the course of his remarks, incidentally mentioned that City taxation had increased largely under Democratic rule. Mr. GROSS replied that the war and Republican Legislatures were the causes of the increase. The motion was lost, and the ordinance was concurred in by 20 to 2. Adjourned to Monday at 1 o'clock P. M.

The recent election of Gov. CARNEY as United States Senator from Kansas, in place of JAMES H. LANE, seems to have produced great dissatisfaction, and large meetings are being held to denounce the proceeding. It appears that the election was gone into by the majority of the Legislature in violation of an express condition previously made that there should be no election at this session. The minority cast their votes in blank and formally protested against the election. It promises to be an interesting political muddle.

The Bowery Savings Bank has taken the balance of the $2,000,000 Bounty Fund Loan, the amount being $99,400, and the whole is already paid in. This institution had previously taken $200,000 of the same loan, before the Legislature met. Comptroller BRENNAN probably very soon will invite bids for the new $2,000,000 loan for the same fund, which has the sanction of the Legislature.

Col. JAMES C. LANE, of the One Hundred and Second New-York Volunteers, has arrived in town, and will immediately take charge of his regiment.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour and Corn, yesterday, at easier prices. Wheat was in fair request and firmer. Provisions were active, and hog products advancing. Tallow, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Teas, Fish and Linseed Oils, Petroleum, Wool and Tobacco were in more demand. Cotton was dull and drooping. Freights were firmer. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The chief excitement on the Stock Exchange, yesterday, was the break-down of the *corner* in Chicago and Rock Island Stock, recently advanced from 110 to 150, and now down to 119 ₩ cent. The other Railways were partially weaker than on Wednesday. Gold and Exchange were a fraction higher. The Government Securities all firm.

The Grand Spring Campaign in the Southwest.

The Spring campaign in the Southwest opens with moves of a bewildering complexity. We have the news of no less than three grand columns which are either already under way or on the point of moving. Gen. SHERMAN'S column, comprising the corps of HURLBUT and MCPHERSON, started from Vicksburgh two weeks ago, moving eastward across the Big Black. A powerful cavalry column, under Gen. SMITH, GRANT'S Chief of Cavalry, has taken its departure from Corinth and Holly Springs. Signs of speedy activity, military and naval, also show themselves in the Department of Gen. BANKS.

Numerous are the speculations as to the purpose of these several columns, and various as well as variously absurd are the attempts to assign them a common objective. One theory attributes to Gen. SHERMAN'S operations the purpose of flanking JOHNSTON'S force in Georgia, and considering that this turning movement would be made on a radius of something like five hundred miles, it is a very pretty hypothesis. Gen. BANKS' intentions, in connection with FARRAGUT'S fleet, are supposed to look to Mobile, which is probable enough. The cavalry column, it is conjectured, will make a grand raid through Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, which is also probable enough.

The real difficulty, therefore, seems to be the apportionment of Gen. SHERMAN'S share in the programme of operations. At first sight the only objective point that presents itself as worthy the aim of SHERMAN'S column, or which would justify the steps that have been taken to put this column in the field, is Mobile. But it becomes an immediate question whether it would be possible for this column to make an overland march to the rear of Mobile, and why it should be made, even if it were possible. The overland advance would involve a march of between two and three hundred miles through a country exhausted of supplies, and poorly watered. Such a movement is not materially impossible, indeed; for if JOHNSTON last year led a force up from Mobile to the vicinity of Vicksburgh, there is no reason why SHERMAN should not lead his force from Vicksburgh to Mobile. But why should this be done when the great highway of the Mississippi is open? That SHERMAN has not descended the Mississippi, but has taken his course eastward across the Big Black, is a strong indication that his force is not destined for direct operation against Mobile. What then is its purpose?

If we suppose, as we ought, that the movements of these several columns are in execution of a well-conceived military combination, there is one course open to SHERMAN'S column which would seem to be consistent with the line of advance it has taken up. Let us suppose that he works his way, which would necessarily be rather slow, in a due easterly direction, taking Jackson en route and opening the Southern Mississippi Railroad as he goes; and let us suppose that he makes Meridian (one hundred and forty miles east of Vicksburgh) his objective. Let us suppose, again, that while SHERMAN is performing this work. BANKS and FARRAGUT move on and take Mobile. This done, it will be apparent *that the two important strategic points gained by the two columns are connected by an extremely important railroad—the Mobile and Ohio; and that the united force would be in a position to form the nether mill-stone between which and the upper, (the army at Chattanooga,) the entire rebel force in the Southwest should be ground to powder.* Mobile, moreover, would give us the command of the Tombigbee and the Alabama rivers, furnishing a water base on the Gulf, and water highways leading up into the heart of the Confederacy.

We think, therefore, we can discern, even in the initiatory operations that have already been made, the outlines, dim and shadowy as yet, of a campaign grand, audacious, and different from what any one had conceived. Its development must greatly change the rebel programme and cause immediate movements to meet it.

Unconditional Loyalty on Conditions.

That Kentucky loyalty is not mere pulp—that it has substance and something of a back-bone, we have never doubted. But it yet puzzles us whether it be fish, flesh or fowl. We never could agree with those who have called it altogether fishy. Yet, we must admit, it tapers off in a very fishy way. With all its shapely front, there is that piscatory ending, say what you will—*desinit in piscem.*

Here is GREEN CLAY SMITH—Union every inch of him, we had supposed—staunch and trim. What is his argument against the bill drafting slaves? In his own words this: "The adoption of the proposition will retard the progress of the Union feeling in Kentucky." Of course he understands his own State. The House, therefore, is credibly assured that Kentucky Unionism is a thing which, if not allowed to have just its own way, incontinently shrivels.

Now, concerning the proposed measure itself, we have very little to say. It seems to us constitutional enough. If slaves are reckoned property, the Constitution confers the right of taking "private property for public use, with just compensation"—and three hundred dollars, which the bill allows loyal masters, is now a good price for any slave in Kentucky. If slaves are reckoned persons, there can be no good reason why they, like all other persons, should not be subjected to the draft. Any discrimination that would exempt them must be at the expense of free black and free white men, and would seem to be very unjust.

But our point is not here. Allow that a general law of this sort is not a good one. Allow that the understanding lately entered into between Gov. BRAMLETTE and some of our authorities, that if Kentucky would fill up its quotas with white men, the black should be untouched, was just and proper, and had better be left undisturbed. The question still remains: Is that sound Unionism whose growth is at all dependent upon a law of Congress? And another question: Is that sound Unionism which would shape legislation to promote such contingent loyalty?

We have heard much said about unconditional loyalty in Kentucky, and have put a good deal of faith in it. We had supposed that the fifty thousand majority which elected BRAMLETTE for Governor, over the malignant Copperhead WICKLIFFE, was an unconditional Union majority out-out-out. All of Gov. BRAMLETTE'S official conduct and language have tended to confirm that. As for GREEN CLAY SMITH himself, his uniform course as a Congressman, up to this last speech, has indicated him to be as whole-souled and as unconditional a Union man as sits in that House. And yet what sort of unconditional Unionism is it that either acts, or asks others to act, in subjection to its conditions. If not actually spurious, it certainly is very inconsistent. It conforms to no received standard. Who ever heard of a Union Congressman from New-York, or Massachusetts, or Illinois, declaring that the adoption or rejection of this or that measure would augment or abate the Union feeling in his State? Such a pretext would be only laughed at. Everybody knows that there is no Union feeling here of that dependent sort. Whatever Congress may do or may fail to do, Northern Unionism remains the same. It was not begotten by Congress, or reared by Congress, nor has Congress any power over either its life or its strength. Congress is but its servant; in some things faithful, in other things unfaithful, but, whether faithful or unfaithful, absolutely impotent over it. Its vital essence sprang from the spirit which inspired our forefathers in Independence Hall; and it is just as immortal, just as self-sustaining and independent.

Why, even in the rebel Congress they have what they call public devotion enough to shame them from the use of any such argument. This same question of making a levy upon slaves has just been under discussion in that body. The proposition was to raise a force not to exceed twenty thousand slaves, to be used in the military service in such manner as the Secretary of War might determine. It was passed, but not without vehement opposition. We published the debate yesterday. Not a word can be found in it intimating that the passage of this measure would weaken the attachment of the people, or any portion of the people, to the "Confederacy." Plenty of earnest arguments were urged, but nobody ventured upon that one. We suppose it did not occur to anybody, because there was no ground for it. Either this, or else these rebel Congressmen considered it would be compromising their true rebel character to use it. Now is it not singular that the rebel Congress, sitting under a Government whose very corner-stone is Slavery, can discuss and adopt a measure for the compulsory service of slaves in the army, without an inkling that it would weaken the rebel cause, and that the Union Congress, having no such relation to Slavery, while discussing a measure substantially the same in principle and effect, should be told plainly by a Union member, that "its adoption would retard the progress of Union feeling." Is Kentucky Unionism of such poor stuff that it cannot stand, in behalf of the Union, a measure unpleasant to Slavery, which the rebellion, that has its very life in Slavery, accepts without a murmur? Cannot Kentucky loyalty be as devoted and self-sacrificing as Georgia or Mississippi disloyalty? If it can, then why do its representatives use such different language concerning it?

The Representatives from the other Slave States who spoke on the bill gave it their hearty support. Had Mr. SMITH disagreed with them on any other ground than that which he took, we should have heard him with great respect. But the position he assumed was not worthy of him. It was not up to the mark of genuine loyalty. We trust that the time will come when Kentucky Unionism will grow into something that shall stand alone, and stand sure—something that can be depended upon, let what betide.

ANOTHER DECISION OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE.—We publish this morning a prize decision of Judge BETTS, which, though brief, is of some importance and interest. The steamer *Merrimac* was captured by the *Iroquois*. During the chase, the steamer *Eagle*, an unarmed merchant steamer, came in sight, and, by her presence, if not by active co-operation, aided the *Iroquois* in the capture of the blockade-runner. The vessel being condemned as prize, the Commander of the *Eagle* put in a claim to be allowed to share in the prize money. He no doubt thought that he had done as much to help the chase with his vessel as if she had carried guns, as long as she was not near enough to have used guns if she had them, and since an armed vessel would be entitled to share as being within "signal distance," he and his crew ought also to be so entitled.

But Judge BETTS holds that the law is otherwise; and that by our law, an unarmed merchant vessel is not entitled to share in prize money in any case. We suppose it would make no difference, even if she could show beyond a question that her presence and aid was indispensable to the capture. At any rate, he excluded the *Eagle*, and we see that the Prize Commissioners, probably following the rule which he laid down, have excluded the *Delaware* from sharing in the prize money of the steamer *Banshee*, although she was a transport in the Government service, because she was unarmed. The law gives prize money to "any armed vessel in the service of the United States" which assists in making the capture.

We are not sure of the wisdom of our lawmakers in wording the statute in this way. It makes the rule much more stringent than it is in the English law—and England has generally understood pretty well what provisions of law would be beneficial to her in making warfare. If she has found it for her interest to allow private vessels to share in the proceeds of prizes at whose capture they were present, the probabilities are that it would be for our interest to adopt the same rule.

We can well understand that a merchant captain might see a chase go by him which he could have headed off by a slight change of his course so as to cause her capture, because by this law it would of no advantage to him to change his course or lose a moment's time. We trust that all our merchant captains are too true friends of their country to let a blockade-runner escape, if they could help it, even though they could not profit by it directly. But the hope of profit will quicken patriotism sometimes—and we are quite sure that if those who were on board the *Iroquois* are really wise and thoughtful for the future, they will see to it in some way that the services of the *Eagle* are recognized, and in some degree recompensed.

We see that Mr. SEDGWICK is engaged, under the authorization of the Government, upon a codification of the laws, rules and regulations relating to the navy. We commend this subject to his attention, that he may consider whether some change on this point might not be beneficial.

LONGSTREET'S REINFORCEMENTS.—There has been much speculation as to how largely LONGSTREET has been reinforced, and as to where the troops came from. All the assertions that any portion of JOHNSTON'S army has been sent him are contradicted as fast as made, and the statements that LEE has furnished aid to LONSTREET are also disputed, especially since the late reconnoissance in force by the Army of the Potomac. But that considerable reinforcements have been added to LONGSTREET'S army seems no longer to admit of question, for we have the statement of the fact, even to the figures, from creditable rebel sources. A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from Carter's Station, Tennessee, on the 22d ult., says:

"*Gen. Longstreet is being rapidly reinforced. More than 7,000 men have already passed through Bristol to join their respective commands.* So I am informed by the Quartermaster at that place. Full supplies of clothing and shoes for Gen. LONGSTREET'S troops are rapidly arriving; also, money to pay them off. Many of the men have suffered much from the want of these things. I hear that the feet of some of the men have been so badly frostbitten as to necessitate amputation."

Where did these troops come from? Bristol is just on the line between Virginia and Tennessee, and in direct communication with Richmond. We can only conjecture as to which army these troops came from. But it is quite as likely LEE'S as JOHNSTON'S, and we should not be surprised to learn, ere long, that LEE had spared another corps, for LONGSTREET'S help. A portion of one of LEE'S corps has certainly been sent to PICKETT'S aid in North Carolina—HOKE'S Brigade, which was in A. P. HILL'S corps during the whole of the last campaign. But if this is the case, our military authorities ought to know it, and we suppose they do.

SOLDIERS AFTER THE WAR.—MACAULAY, in the portion of his history relating to the state of English society at the close of the great Revolution, touches on a subject curiously paralleled in our own times. Speaking of the fears that were then entertained as to the result of disbanding CROMWELL'S army and throwing its unruly elements back into society, he says:

"The troops were now to be disbanded. Fifty thousand men, accustomed to the profession of arms, were at once thrown on the world, and experience seemed to warrant the belief that this change would produce much misery and crime—that the discharged veterans would be seen begging in every street, or would be driven by hunger to pillage. *But no such result followed. In a few months there remained not a trace indicating that the most formidable army in the world had just been absorbed into the mass of the community.* The royalists themselves confessed that, in every department of honest industry, the discarded warriors prospered beyond other men; that none was charged with any theft or robbery; that none was heard to ask an alms; and that, if a baker, a mason, or a waggoner attracted notice by his diligence and sobriety, *he was, in all probability, one of Oliver's old soldiers.*"

Precisely the same gloomy prognostications in regard to our own armies used to be rife, and are still indulged in by an occasional foreign or domestic Maworm. But they will be just as much and as happily disappointed as were the apprehensions regarding CROMWELL'S men; for not only are the very same causes operative with us, to work the quiet absorption of the military elements into the body politic, but there are new and peculiar influences making in the same direction. But, indeed, we are not left to mere theorizing in the matter; the behavior of the volunteers during the furloughs they have been enjoying gives us a foretaste of the kind of citizens our soldiers will make after the war. Now though the various cities of the North have lately been receiving a great influx of returned veterans, it does not appear that the barometer of crime shows any sudden rise, or that the police find their duties any the heavier in consequence. Not only have there been no grave crimes on the part of these men, but it is surprising to find how little we see of such minor offences as drunkenness, rowdyism, etc., which might have been expected from so many soldiers suddenly released from the restraints of military discipline and "flush" with their bounties. The fact is that the whole story of the lawlessness engendered by military service is pure fiction. There is no habit acquired by the soldier, *as* a soldier, which does not tend to make him the better citizen. We believe that even the "poor white trash" that have formed the bulk of the Southern armies, will be all the worthier fellow citizens for the training they have had in military life. It has put a little manhood into them. And if true of them, it is still truer of those who have been elevated and ennobled by a share in the war for the Union. Society will absorb these men as quietly into its bosom as did England with Old Noll's troopers, and we expect society will be *improved* by the infusion.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night GOUNOD'S opera of "Faust" will be given, and the management announces that after to-night it will be withdrawn in order to make room for several anxious *debutantes* who are waiting to appear, and consuming much salary in silent discontent. The public will note this fact.

There will be an evening performance on Saturday, preparatory to "Ione" being placed on the retired list for same cause.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—With a creditable ambition to be ahead of the times, Mr. WALLACK produced on Tuesday night an entirely new English play, entitled "Pure Gold," from the pen of WESTLAND MARSTON, Esq., a gentleman who has written many other works without material assistance from the French. The present piece we should judge to be original. Except in the prologue it deals more with character than with incident, and thereby reveals a respectable British paternity. It tells a hard story with feeling, and a degree of intensity that are in the highest degree pathetic and impressive. The subject of the plot is this: An old gentleman of choleric disposition affronts two foreigners at Baden Baden, one of whom is determined to fight a duel there anent. Being a political emissary (a strong Hibernian, accent leaves no doubt on the subject,) he is forced to be prudent. He watches the old gentleman, who leaves Baden Baden that same evening, accompanied by his nephew. Here being a walk of a mile to the diligence through the forest, the two relatives do not part until the elder has nearly reached his destination. There an earnest farewell takes place, and the younger one turns on his way back to Baden Baden. He has scarcely proceeded a few yards when he hears the report of pistols. Seized with sudden apprehension, he rushes after his uncle. The scene changes rapidly, and the audience learns the history of the shots—a history which is only revealed to the nephew in the last act. The political emissary and his friend have overtaken the choleric old gentleman, demanded satisfaction, and in a fair fight, the latter has fallen, mortally wounded. The foreigners make good their escape, and the nephew arrives only in time to see his relative die. The complication from this point is clever and rapid. The nephew is arrested for robbery and murder, and the circumstantial evidence (prepared, we need scarcely say, very skillfully in the earlier scenes,) being strong, he is convicted. So far the piece is purely melo-dramatic; but it assumes a more cheerful aspect in the succeeding acts, and rises into the realms of domestic drama. Fifteen years have elapsed. The wife of the unfortunate nephew has died of grief, leaving only an orphaned daughter, who is adopted by an eccentric female relative. She (the daughter) is sought in marriage by a couple of swains, one an honorable lover, the other a scamp. Need we say that the father returns, aged with long imprisonment and blighted hopes, makes himself known to his daughter, and protects her from the snares that have been laid for her. But the scamp fights his battle to the end, recognizes the father, and threatens to expose him as an escaped convict if he does not aid him. The scenes that precede the final justification are exceedingly pathetic, and very much above the average of modern play-writing. In the end everything ends happily, and the scamp is properly passed into *limbo*.

There is not much action in the piece, and its prevailing tone is tearful. The *persiflage* of a fashionable lady, *Helen Fortescue*, is the nearest approach to lightness in it. They who expect laughter are apt, therefore, to find it on the wrong side of their mouths. An under-plot of brighter colors would undoubtedly have improved the general texture of the work. But, after all, the public can for once afford to be serious where gravity comes in so earnest a shape; and do not the brightest and best enjoy themselves most heartily when their eyes are streaming and the tips of their precious noses are angry with the visits of Sir Cambric? In point of fact, who would not gush to see that dear delightful Mr. LESTER WALLACK, with his darling locks grown gray in a nasty damp dungeon, and parted all down the middle, oh! so sorrowfully! A sterner mood befits the critic. We proceed. Bring us a culprit. Ha! Mr. BROWNE, we have you. What do you mean, Sir, by preaching like a Judge condemning a criminal to death, when, in the simple but useful capacity of a policeman, you are merely called upon to "take up" a suspected party? And why, oh! why, Mr. BROWNE, do you, in the tableaux to the prologue, strike an attitude that irreverently suggests a primary election, and presents you with hand uplifted in the act of voting with the "Ayes"? The political emissary with the accent (*Rivaldo*—Mr. POPE) has a difficult and delicate little part to perform. We are grieved to say that he behaved with great violence, and even in the presence of a dying foe, did not cease to hector and fume. His companion—although apparently disturbed by the size, length, depth and breadth of English words, and therefore producing them with many difficult throes—was far better, and for an instant—it was the last we saw of him—even natural.

Glancing through the bill we perceive that, with these exceptions, we have nothing whatever but praise to bestow on the remainder of the *caste*. Mr. L. WALLACK played the *rôle* of *Frank Rochford* with a quiet earnestness and natural intensity that was as free from melodramatic pallor as it was truthful and touching. The first interview with his daughter could not have been better. It was almost painfully real. Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES very ably supported Mr. L. WALLACK, and was admirable also in the lighter scenes with her lover. Mrs. HOEY appeared to the greatest advantage as *Helen*, and Mrs. JENNINGS surprised the audience, (for the audience has not an extensive knowledge of the lady,) with an exquisite morsel of acting. Of Mr. FLOYD, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. CHAS. FISHER and Mr. DALY, we can only say that, according to their several lights, they shone brightly, and in fact left nothing to be desired or lamented.

The mounting of the piece was in Mr. WALLACK'S best style, and we need scarcely add that it was completely successful.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The new drama, "Helvel, or the Young Slave of Toulon," is a decided success at Barnum's Museum. It is well put upon the stage, the characters well represented, the scenery elegant, and, as a whole, the play is admirable, and is destined to have a long run. The crowds are immense, both day and night, and with such high toned dramas and such a combination of natural curiosities, the giants, giantess, dwarfs, &c., &c., (all for 25 cents,) it cannot well be otherwise.

Arion Fancy Dress Ball.

Last evening the Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost extent with one of the most brilliant assemblages ever gathered within its walls, to celebrate the Annual Ball of the celebrated Arion Society, so called from the great original "Arion," who, being shipwrecked, so charmed the fish by his sweet music, that a dolphin took him on his back and carried him safely to the shore.

The Academy was most beautifully decorated, flags and flowers extending from tier to tier, while birds, lights, and pictures were so beautifully arranged as to give one the idea he was in Elysium, rather than on simple mother earth. The novel bird cages composed of hoop-skirts fastened to round boards at the bottom, on which were painted some excellent carricatures, caused great amusement. In these cages were a number of "roosters," who, about daylight, caused the greatest commotion imaginable, crowing away like good fellows. The back of the stage was ornamented with a very beautiful gas-light, representing a harp, surrounded with leaves of laurel, and supporting the word "Arion."

The costumes were most magnificent; kings, queens, dukes, clowns, harlequins, fairies, market women, flower-girls, brigands, merry men, fools, and other characters of every possible kind were so abundant that to select the best was impossible.

The great BLONDIN, who was advertised to appear, failed, and Secretary GOETZE, the grand high priest of the ball, and to whom its success is greatly due, volunteered to take his place; his feats upon the tight-rope far exceeded those ever attempted by the original BLONDIN, and caused great amusement.

The parade and chorus of the "infernal crowd" was also well received, and a source of great merriment.

The figure of the chap who tried to invent a flying machine and failed, was extended from the ceiling about the centre of the room, and was very ludicrous. Mr. G. FRIEDBORN is responsible for a great deal of this fun.

The great feature of the evening, however, was the crowning of Prince Maximilian. The Prince was brought in the room, mounted on a jackass. He dismounted and attempted to take his seat on the throne of Mexico, but was prevented by the sharp blade owned by Brother Jonathan, which showed itself most conspicuously through the cushion. To detail all the fun would be impossible. Suffice it to say that the ball of the Arion Society is yet to be surpassed.

The officers of the Society are: J. O. HUNDT, President; F. KAHM, Vice-President; T. WAIBELL, Treasurer; AUGUST GOETZE, Corresponding Secretary and F. SCHORNBROD, Financial Secretary.

Meeting of the Union Lincoln Association.

There was a very large attendance at Hope Chapel last evening, on the occasion of the second regular meeting of the Union Lincoln Association. Communications were read from Hon. ISAAC ARNOLD, of Illinois, and Mr. D. S. GREGORY, both expressive of sympathy with the object of the association.

Mr. S. S. WYCKOFF was elected Treasurer of the association.

The President, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, made a preliminary and laudatory speech upon Mr. LINCOLN, and was followed by Mr. HENRY S. SMITH, who announced himself as having watched every movement of Mr. LINCOLN, and had come to the conclusion that the country could not afford to lose him as head of the Government.

Mr. SMITH was followed by Judge QUACKENBUSH, who said that in the last three years Mr. LINCOLN had lived thirty. Mr. QUACKENBUSH detailed the state of the country, and of the North, when Mr. LINCOLN came into office, stated a number of his successive acts, and closed by observing of the Emancipation Proclamation, that it contained more meaning in fewer words, than any document, except the Lord's Prayer and the Declaration of Independence. It made not only the negro free, but the white man, for he felt himself now able to speak his sentiments in every spot where waved the American flag. He could now assert the right everywhere of freedom to all. At one time, had he done so near the grave of his country's founder, he would have received a cheap costume of tar and feathers.

The speaker concluded by disclaiming any motives of self-interest whatever in the founders of the association.

Mr. JAMES D. MCCLELLAN was then introduced. In speaking of the Proclamation, he said that President LINCOLN hurled it against the rebellion, and shattered its gigantic form. He alluded to the sneers against Mr. LINCOLN in regard to his being a rail-splitter. He thanked God that he had been a rail-splitter. He had split the Southern Confederacy into so many rails that all the cabinetmakers in creation could not glue them together again. BUTLER, BANKS and GRANT were his hatchets and axes, and they split it up so well that abundant splinters in the shape of JEFF. DAVIS and coadjutors might soon be expected to fly to parts unknown.

The meeting then adjourned to Thursday next.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Formidable Fleet Being Fitted Out on the Mississippi River.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says:

The largest and most formidable fleet yet seen on the Mississippi River is now being fitted out by Admiral PORTER.

The greatest activity prevails in all the naval depots and yards on the Ohio and Mississippi, the workmen being employed day and night so as to have the vessels ready by the appointed time.

The fleet will probably rendezvous at Cairo and Memphis.

The same correspondent thinks that Gen. SHERMAN'S expedition in Mississippi, is to flank JOHNSTON'S and HARDEE'S forces in Alabama and Georgia, rather than to attack Mobile.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Advices from Vicksburgh to the 6th, represent everything progressing favorably. Nothing of importance had transpired.

The trains on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad are running only to Colliersville, thus closing one avenue through which a large amount of cotton reached Memphis. Small boats, running short trips below Memphis, continue to pick up loads along the river, and occasionally a large lot arrives from below Vicksburgh. But the movement is chiefly in the way of shipments North. Good middling cotton is 70c.@72c.; middling to strictly middling, 65c.@67c.

A meeting of loyal citizens was held in Memphis, on the 10th inst., to consider the propriety of calling a convention of the people of West Tennessee for the purpose of promoting joint action in the reëstablishment of a civil government.

The steamers *Commercial* and *Glendale*, from Memphis, bound to Cincinnati with 1,200 bales of cotton, passed this evening.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 11.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette* says Gen. CURTIS arrived at Fort Smith, Ark., yesterday. The Army of the Frontier is to be organized for offensive operations.

The Kansas U. S. Senatorial Question.

THE LEGISLATURE DENOUNCED BY THE UNION LEAGUE.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A large meeting of the members of the Union League was held here last night, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the election of a United States Senator by the present Legislature as a most infamous fraud upon the people, a disgrace to the State of Kansas, and expelling all the members of the Legislature belonging to the league who voted for the joint resolution to go into the election.

A meeting of citizens is called for to-night, to take action on this matter, and similar meetings are to be held throughout the State.

No candidate was voted for against Gov. CARNEY. Thirty-one votes were cast by the minority, but they were all blank or against the fraud sought to be perpetrated by the majority.

The minority, and a portion of the State officers, have issued a protest against the election.

FROM ALBANY.

The Bank Question—The Police Bill—Democratic Quarrel in the Senate.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1864.

The Bank Committees of the two Houses held a meeting in the Senate Library yesterday afternoon, which was continued into the evening. The leading bank men of the State were present, and made a statement of their views to the committees, making propositions and suggestions, but presenting no definite plan to relieve themselves from the pressure which is brought to bear upon them by the National Banking scheme. As a conclusion to the conference, Senator COOK, Chairman of the Senate Bank Committee, addressed the bank men. He told them that their remarks and suggestions had given him no light as to what ought to be done under the circumstances. They had pointed out the difficulty and defined it, but they had not suggested a remedy. He frankly confessed that what had been said only tended to befog his own mind. He was more in the fog than when he sat down to hear what the bank men of the State had to say. He assured them that the Legislature, according to the best of his knowledge, was well disposed toward the banks. They would do anything for them that they desired except to take their taxes "square off," that they could not do. It would not do to make a seive for them; there must be something devised that would hold water. He recommended that the bank men should appoint a committee of their own number, or take some course to get up a plan that they could favor, and that it would be possible for the Legislature to adopt.

The State Agricultural Society did not decide the question as to where the next State Fair shall be held, upon which, I stated in my last, their committee were consulting for several hours yesterday afternoon. The vote in committee stood twelve to twelve for Utica and Rochester. The Society therefore left the question for their Executive Committee to decide.

The Nominating Committee reported, and the Society approved, among others, the following officers: President, James O. Sheldon, of Ontario; Corresponding Secretary, Benj. P. Johnson, of Albany; Treasurer, Luther H. Tucker, of Albany; Executive Committee, Messrs. Samuel Campbell, of Oneida; T. C Peters, of Genesee; Elon Comstock, of New-York; R. H. Avery, of Madison, and B. R. Pinckney, of New-York. The members of the society contributed to make up a handsome testimonial to present to Rev. CHAUNCEY E. GOODRICH, of Utica, whose valuable experiments and success in improving the potato and investigating the causes of the potato disease, is well known to leading agriculturists of this and other States. The sum of $550 had been contributed to make up this testimonial when the meeting adjourned last evening.

Senator FIELDS discussed the Governor's message last evening. This was the second effort of the session in favor of the message. The juicy style of the Senator's oratory, and the fact that the Democrats were going to oppose the current which has flowed so uninterruptedly against the message, crowded the Senate Chamber. Mr. FIELDS talked about everything except the message, and for a while in a very entertaining manner, replying to what other Senators had said against the message, and making some very tolerable hits. He gradually, however, slid into a dull denunciation of the Administration. After two hours in a packed room, the audience grew tired. Those who know the protracted oratorical feats of which Mr. FIELDS is capable, need not be informed that he had but just begun. As the audience began to leave him it was concluded to adjourn, and hear the remainder of his speech this evening.

A most exciting scene occurred in the Senate Chamber to-day. The Police Bill came up on special order at 12 o'clock M. The Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill, and for half an hour there was political management and strategy, and propositions to change the names of the commissioners in the bill. On these propositions Senator FIELDS declined to vote—the Senate not excusing him. Mr. FIELDS took the ground that the Senate, being in Committee of the Whole, had no power to compel him to vote. The committee rose, and the question of order raised by Mr. FIELDS then came before the Senate for its action. Senator FIELDS, upon whom the rules of the Senate compelling him to vote unless excused were now binding beyond even the shadow of a pretence, found it convenient to explain his position. He expressed his readiness to vote for the Police bill as reported, and declared that he would do so if it was put then upon its third reading. Senator SHAFER, who had already intimated that Senator FIELDS was shielding himself from responsibility which he should assume, in consequence of an agreement with the political opponents of the Democratic party, rose, and, turning to Senator FIELDS, addressed him personally in the most bitter and severe terms he could command. He accused Mr. FIELDS of having violated the most solemn party obligations in expressing his readiness to vote for the bill. He said that he had never expected to witness on the part of Senator FIELDS an action which cut him loose from the Democratic party. He was most indignant, direct and vehement in these personal accusations, referring with particularity and effect to the course which Mr. FIELDS had taken with reference to Mr. CALHOUN last winter, when he left his party and accepted the Speakership of the House from the Republicans.

That such a champion as Mr. FIELDS had then shown himself to be, of good faith to party, should desert, seemed incredible and amazing. It was observable that Mr. FIELDS was a good deal excited by this personal attack. Mr. SHAFER continued his remarks to the effect that Mr. FIELDS was selling himself, and calling upon the majority of the Senate to witness his declaration that they, in bargainizing corruptly with Mr. FIELDS were not bargaining with the Democratic party or any part thereof. That they would, if honorable men, engage in such a transaction as buying Mr. FIELDS, seemed to him very remarkable.

Mr. FIELDS, in reply, stated that he had violated no instructions of the Democratic party, to which he professed to be loyal. He did not know of any agreement in caucus which he could be deemed to have broken.

Mr. SHAFER referred to a resolution passed by the Democratic caucus, and inquired if that reference was not direct and specific when he accused him of having disregarded it.

Mr. FIELDS intimated that he had not remained through the caucus, and could not say what had been done after he had left.

After this exciting personal contest, and a few well timed comments of Republican Senators on the amusing display which a Democratic quarrel had gotten up for their entertainment. Order having been restored, the Senate adopted a resolution to the effect that the Senate in Committee of the Whole have the right to compel a member to vote.

A resolution was also adopted excusing Senator FIELDS for contempt, in refusing to vote when the Senate had refused to excuse him from doing so. This resolution was adopted by a vote of twenty-six to two, several Senators explaining that they thought Mr. FIELDS had intended no contempt, and that the resolution was not called for.

The Senate then took a recess until four o'clock, P. M. P. D.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Mr. STRONG presented the petition of EDWARD A. LAMBERT for a law compelling the payment of his salary as Mayor of Brooklyn.

Mr. STRONG also gave notice for a bill providing for the voluntary consolidation of the railroads in the City of New-York.

The Metropolitan Police Bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. COZANS moved to strike out the names of Messrs. ACTON, BERGEN, PURDY and JONES.

Motion lost by 9 to 15.

Mr. COZANS then moved to substitute the name of A. P. CAMPBELL for that of Mr. BERGEN.

Motion lost by 16 to 17.

Mr. FIELDS declined to vote in the committee, when, on motion, the committee was dissolved.

The fact of Mr. FIELDS' declaration was reported to the Senate.

In Senate Mr. SHAFER charged Mr. FIELDS with acting with the Opposition and against the instructions of the Democratic caucus and the Executive.

Mr. FIELDS said that if the bills were to pass today, he should vote for it, and in doing so would be consulting, as he understood them, the interests and wishes of his constituents.

Debate ensued, and at its conclusion a resolution was adopted directing the Committee of the Whole to compel its members to vote.

Recess till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the Police bill was made the special order for noon to-morrow.

Mr. FIELDS made a personal explanation, saying that during the morning session he was not aware that the Democratic caucus had resolved to oppose this bill but having since been apprised of that fact, he felt bound to and should abide by the decisions of the caucus.

Several local bills were ordered to a third reading.

The Evening session was occupied by Mr. FIELDS in concluding his speech in defence of the Governor's Message. He was followed by Mr. WHITE in reply. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly was engaged all day in the consideration of unimportant local bills in Committee of the Whole.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill incorporating the Niagara Ship Canal Company was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Amendments were adopted providing that a majority of the Directors shall reside in this State; that the terminus of the canal may be at the mouth of any stream in Niagara County; that the canal shall have capacity for vessels of 1,000 tons; that the canal shall be commenced within two, and completed within five years; that no grants shall be ceded to the corporation till the canal is commenced. The name of PARKHURST WHITNEY was stricken out and AMBROSE PACKER substituted.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause is pending. Adjourned.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Arrived, steamer *Moses Taylor*, Panama; ships *Brewster*, and *Electric Spark*, Boston; *Twilight*, New-York.

Blasting powder has declined to $7 per keg.

The Senate continues from day to day discussing the proposed repeal of the Specific Contract Act. Dispatches from Secretary CHASE urge the repeal, which have weakened the efforts of the supporters of the law as it stands. Petitions continue to pour in from all parts of the State, earnestly opposing the repeal, while no petitions have been received in favor of it. Gov. LOW opposes the repeal, as also nearly every Senator who was formerly Republican in politics. The vote will be close, and great hopes are entertained of the repeal. If carried, the Governor will veto it.

Four men charged with murder, were taken from the jail of Esmeralda, Nevada Territory, yesterday, by a Vigilance Committee, and hung.

From Fort Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 10.

Gen. WISTAR and his command arrived safely at Yorktown this morning.

Late rebel papers say the Court-house at Mobile was burnt on Saturday.

Relief for East Tennessee.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

In the House to-day resolves were introduced, and referred to a select committee, appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the suffering people of East Tennesse.

Sewing-Machine Depot,

For the supply of

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,

No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

For Throat Diseases and Coughs use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which are sold by all Druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Its Value is Incalculable.—

For all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy. It has stood the test of 30 years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums and allays all pain.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

A CHALLENGE TO TEST.

There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!!

All persons afflicted with this dangerous disease need no longer be troubled about being cured.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS

is so constructed on scientific principles as to promote a RADICAL CURE at once. The action of this instrument is entirely different from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN, and EASY. No pressure on the back or cord, and is easily made stronger or lighter, as the patient desires. Ruptured persons should not be a day without it. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Pamphlets free. A lady attendant in the Ladies' Department. Sold by

GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.

A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Universal Clothes Wringer.

With Cog-wheels, warranted.
53,818 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-Machines.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No 207 Centre-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, spinal supporters, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' white satin slips and gaiters, with rosettes. Ladies' Balmorals and India rubber boots and shoes, at MILLER & CO'S., No. 387 Canal-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Hotel Arrivals.—A Complete List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 2 A. M., will be published every morning in the *Daily News*.

Second-hand Safes—FOR SALE CHEAP FOR cash, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

ANDRUS—WALTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, at the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, by Rev. W. J. Budington, D. D., CHARLES S. ANDRUS to MARY W., eldest daughter of Robert Walton, all of Brooklyn.

CLARK—ONION.—At Wappinger's Falls, on Saturday, Feb. 6, by Rev. George B. Andrews, Mr. JOHN D. CLARK, of Cornwall, Orange County, to Miss CHRISTIANA ONION, of Wappinger's Falls.

LEWIS—PETERS.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, by Rev. S. T. Spear, THOMPSON LEWIS, of New-York, to M. LOUISE, daughter of Charles Peters, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

POSTILL—MORTON.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Charles H. Payson, ROBERT POSTILL to HARRIET C. MORTON, eldest daughter of Levi R. Morton, Esq., all of this City.

TUGMAN—PLUME.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, at St John's Church, by Rev. S. H. Weston, CHARLES HENRY TUGMAN, of London, England, to ES. VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of Col. John I. Plume, deceased, of Newark, N. J.

YOUMANS—MILLER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. Henry Miller, Mr. DANIEL D. YOUMANS and Miss EMMA ZULEIKA, youngest daughter of Ephraim Miller, Esq., all of the above city.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, JOHN BROWN, aged 47 years, 8 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members and exempt members of Clinton Fire Engine Company No. 41, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 Norfolk-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CONCKLIN.—On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 11, MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of Walter W. and Catharine C. Concklin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 107 West 11th-st., without further notice.

CROPPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, ROSINA M., widow of the late Thomas B. Cropper.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 67 East 14th-st., without further invitation.

CLARK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, JANE E. CLARK, daughter of the late Wm. L. Clark.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church at Paterson, N. J., this day, (Friday,) the 12th inst., at 1½ P. M. Erie Railroad train leaves Jersey City depot at 12 M.

COCKS.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, at Croton Landing, after a short illness, JOHN C. COCKS, aged 36 years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M., from the Church in Stamford, Conn.

EMBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, DANIEL EMBURY, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, without further invitation. Relatives will meet at the house, No. 74 Clark-st., at 1½ P. M.

FALCONER.—On Wednesday night, Feb. 10, WILLIAM FALCONER, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 23 West 27th-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

HALLOCK.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, after a lingering illness, WM. K. HALLOCK, M. D., son of Lewis Hallock, M. D., in his 24th year.

The friends of the family, and also the friends of his father-in-law, Thomas Rigney, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's.)

KIRKPATRICK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, JAMES KIRKPATRICK, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the officers and members of Eureka Lodge No. 177, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Barrow-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Plainfield, N. J., for interment.

☞ The officers and members of Eureka Lodge No. 177, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, JAMES KIRKPATRICK, from No. 23 Barrow-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

By order of the N. G.
E. A. BENEDICT, Secretary.

McCLUNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, Commodore WILLIAM J. McCLUNEY, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, George W. Lee, and the officers of the army and navy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 23 Smith-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

NASH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, after a severe illness, LOUIS ANTHONY, son of Charles Isaac and Hannah Elizabeth Nash, aged 5 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandmother, No. 31 5th-st., near 2d-av., at 1 o'clock this day, (Friday,) Feb. 12.

PHILIP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, GEORGE A., son of the late William Philip, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., without further invitation.

SEWARD.—At Utica, on Thursday, Feb. 11, CORNELIA, wife of Alexander Seward, and daughter of Charles P. Kirkland.

WEIR.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, ANNIE, wife of Lieut. G. W. Weir, U. S. A., and only daughter of Oscar Coles, aged 20 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 20 East 15th-st.

WOODWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, KATY F., daughter of R. H. Woodward, aged 3¾ years.

Funeral at Guilford, Conn., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 167.—Feb. 11, 1864.
[31, 6, 21, 35, 76, 70, 3, 36, 7, 42, 49, 54.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 168.—Feb. 11, 1864.
75, 69, 68, 32, 35, 13, 54, 14, 43, 44, 31, 74.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 71—Feb. 11, 1864.
13, 24, 26, 68, 49, 78, 3, 48, 23, 77, 61, 69.

CLASS 72—Feb. 11, 1864.
64, 41, 61, 25, 73, 22, 69, 51, 63, 36, 11, 43.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

SEWING-MACHINE DEPOT,

For the supply of

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,

No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

RHEUMATISM, COLD FEET.

USE THE
Electro Metallic Insoles, secured by Letters Patent of the United States and Great Britain.
METTAM & CO., No. 429 BROADWAY.
Price $1; prepaid per mail, $1 20.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured,

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by almost eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 36 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BULWER'S CAXTONIANA.

A POPULAR HAND-BOOK OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.
Publish this day:

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A Series of Essays on Life, Literature and Manners,
BY
SIR E. BULWER LYTTON, BART.,
AUTHOR OF
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The essays will be found stamped with the author's peculiar genius, and inferior to none of his compositions in those especial qualities in which he stands at the head of all the writers of his class. Thoughtful and full of matter, they are equal to anything he has before put forth in knowledge of men and books, acute analysis of motives, and critical elegance of taste. They are worth reading, if only for the style, carried as it is to the utmost finish of which Sir EDWARD'S fastidious sense is capable. * * * There is all the old romance of feeling, the lyrical flow of sentences, the well-bred irony, the liveliness, the wit. But beyond these there is the sobered judgment, the mature experience, the urbane and genial estimate of other men, which bespeak a mind arrived at its highest point of culture and its widest grasp of charity. The finest papers of Addison or Steele show hardly more of critical observation or quiet humor than the essays on "Knowledge of the World" or "Posthumous Reputation;" while on subjects of a more technical kind, neither the *Spectator* nor the *Rambler* put forth subtler powers of analysis or keener literary acumen than those on "Style and Diction," on the "Moral Effect of Writers," and on "Rythm in Prose as Conducive to Precision and Clearness."

II.

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OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT.
BY
GEORGE CUMMING McWHORTER.
12mo, Cloth, $1.

This work, though theological in its character, and embracing to some extent the results of modern scholarship, is not written for the professed theologian. To him are open the sources from which such a book must be derived. It is, as its name denotes, a *Popular Hand-Book of the New Testament*, and is adapted to the use of those who may possess neither time nor opportunity to consult original authorities. There are many upon whom devolves the duty of instructing the young in the New Testament, who must often have wished for some book containing in a concise form the information they require. There are others, doubtless, who would gladly seek a knowledge of the New Testament beyond that which the text affords without having recourse to voluminous Commentaries. For all such persons this work is intended.

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION IN THE UNITED STATES. Publishing in Numbers. 25 cents each. Part VI. just ready.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY, 1864. 25 cents.

VERY HARD CASH. A Novel founded on Facts. By CHARLES READE, Author of "Love me Little, Love me Long," &c. 8vo, Cloth, $1; Paper, 75 cents.

FIVE YEARS OF PRAYER, with the Answers. By Rev. SAMUEL IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D., Author of "The Power of Prayer," "Travels in Europe and the East," "Life of Rev. Dr. Murray," &c. 12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

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CONSTELLANO'S GREATEST EFFORT,
THE MAN EATERS,
OR THE CANNIBAL QUEEN,
will be ready SATURDAY MORNING. Mr.

FINANCIAL.

Office of [illegible], BANKERS, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:

The new 6 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

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VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Loan Five-Twenty Loan.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19—	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68—	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 40

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80—	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per Cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32
Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent.		110,000 00
		$256,717 32
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.		
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes		1,313 80
		$255,403 52
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.		255,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 52

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities	714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand	651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes	1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company	30,374 44
Total amount of Assets	$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L. W. TELLER. } Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, JR.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID LEVY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
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ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 32 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman,
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE F. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Mauras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manilla,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all parts east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

U. S. SECURITIES of all issues, purchased and for sale.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Banking House, No. 29 Pine-st. GEORGE SEPDYKE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co., NO. 50 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD. CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) will be paid them by Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on all certificates of stock standing in their name after the closing of the books on the evening of the 4th February.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

The CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books in New-York will be closed at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 8th inst., and will be reopened at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 22d inst.

Owners of certificates, not registered at the United States Trust Company, are requested to exchange them before the closing of the books.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,214,398 93	
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24	
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17	
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,666 56	
Losses paid during the same period	3,805,651 01	
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48	
The Company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,492,631 30	
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00	
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	193,700 00	
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51	
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63	
Cash in Bank	741,813 84	
Total amount of Assets	$9,265,546 72	

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to $14,328,880

Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 2,036,000

Total profits for 21½ years $16,364,880

The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash 11,600,210

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 $5,268,670

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry A. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

MEVLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Feb 10, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMAN WERE elected Directors of this Company at the annual election, held on the 9th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND,	HENRY TIENKEN.
CALVIN B. CAMP,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
CURTIS NOBLE,	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,	EDMUND T. H. GIBSON,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN,	ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDW. T. BACKHOUSE,	D. S. VOORHEES,
JAMES HARPER,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
LEWIS HURST,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
JOHN L. SPADER,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	JAMES TITUS,
LEVERITT H. SAGE,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	EDWARD HARVEY,
JAMES B. COOPER,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James Freeland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secry.

TO PEORIA AND OQUAWKA FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

All parties who signed the agreement for reorganization of the PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY, (now LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,) who wish to avail themselves of the reorganization, must send their bonds and coupons, before the 20th inst., to the office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place, and receive Trustees' Certificates. Parties neglecting this notice will be compelled to receive their portion of net proceeds of sale of the road.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
H. G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.
FEB. 4, 1864.

McKIM BROS. & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 61 WALL-ST., DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE. STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.

Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the Three-years Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. Bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date. Holders availing themselves of the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 18th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 25th day of February next, interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, No. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864:

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863 ..... $9,913,052 94

RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.

For Premiums, viz.:

Originals	$2,79,022 13	
Renewals	1,160,788 99	
War extras	36,274 91	
Total Premiums	$1,416,086 03	
For Annuities	22,317 97	
For Interest	452,916 62—	2,091,301 62
Total		$11,004,354 56

DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.

Paid Claims by Death	$441,022 30	
Paid Dividends additions to same	177,625 99	
Paid Reductions of Premium	7,009 45	
Paid Surrendered Policies	105,775 35	
Paid Annuities	12,187 38	
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate	1,775 23	
Paid Commissions	85,023 30	
Paid Taxes	20,846 32	
Paid Exchange, Postage and Advertising	14,758 93	
Paid Salaries and Medical Examinations	59,339 93	
Paid Law, Printing, Rent and Office Expenses	39,624 86—	975,089 75
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,029,264 81

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$828,449 67	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,402,754 30	
United States Stocks	4,370,262 50	
Real Estate	407,613 79	
Balance due from Agents	13,184 55	
	$10,029,264 81	
Add,		
Interest accrued	$126,382 64	
Premiums due, in course of transmission	24,058 74	
Deferred semi-annual Premiums (say)	200,000 00	
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864	$10,384,676 18	
Increase in net Cash Assets during year	$1,116,211 87	

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during year	9,812	$8,594,175
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,044	48,778,095
In force Feb. 1, 1863	12,981	37,3?1,420
Net increase during year	2,063	6,456,675
Dividends Additions payable with Policies		$8,837,591

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct.

(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
MARTIN BATES, JR.,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. F. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAML. E. SPROULLS,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
SAML. M. CORNELL,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
LEWIS ROBINSON,	WILLIAM ION GRAPP,
W. SMITH BROWN,	M. M. FREEMAN.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretaries—THEO. W. MORRIS.
Cashier—FRED. M. WINSTON.

Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
Asst.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. RIP, M. D.
Counsel—WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. McCURDY.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK,

For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$275,804 30	
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863	2,200,307 27	
Total Marine Premiums	$2,476,201 57	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c.	336,793 43—2,078,409 74	
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	$1,337,313 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and duty interest	109,813 24	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,533 35	
United States and City Bonds and Bank Stocks	192,213 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,693 20	
Accrued interest to be received	13,068 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	326,760 26	
Loans on demand	25,100 00	
Bills receivable	1,078,773 03—2,202,145 01	

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A Cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per cent. is declared on the unexpired premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. H. GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
JAS. M. BROWN,	JOHN R. JOHNSTON,
N. CHANDLER,	FRED. G. GEBHARD,
GEO. W. BENNINGS,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
ROB'T M. CLAYPHANT,	WILSON G. HUNT.
W. F. DE CAY,	J. McCREA,
H. P. SPALDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
J. L. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
L. H. BRIGHAM,	THOS. SLOCOMB,
J. A. McKEE,	GEO. A. PHELPS, JR.,
JOHN R. GARDNER,	M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.

JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

The Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN RICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first-class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

OLIVER H. JONES,	R. M. BUCHANAN,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,	WILLIAM BERRIZEL,
ABRAHAM B. DAVIS,	THOMAS DAVEY,
SAMUEL C. HARRIOT,	HENRY J. SCUDDER.
JOHN E. ANDREW,	CHARLES L. STEWART,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	SAMUEL N. DODGE,
JOHN LEWEN,	DANIEL UNDERHILL,
WILLIAM DEPEW,	MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER
WILLIAM HAXTUN,	CHARLES D. LEWIS,
SAMUEL J. WARING,	EUHLBERT A. MILLS,
C. F. PFEIFFER,	JOSEPH A. DREYFOUS,
SYLVANUS BEDELL,	JAMES C. GULICK,
	JAMES T. WRIGHT.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, DANIEL UNDERHILL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of Oliver H. Jones, Esq., who declined a reelection, and E. COOPER DEDERER was appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted by the board:

Whereas, Mr. Jones having signified his desire to decline being a candidate for reelection, therefore,

Resolved, That this board return to Mr. Jones their thanks for his long and faithful services to this institution.

E. C. DEDERER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,	Cyrus Curtiss,
Thomas C. Chardavoyne,	Henry F. Spaulding,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,	Edmund M. Young,
Richard Irvin,	George Mosle,
Francis Hall,	Thomas F. Youngs,
John Bullard, Jr.	Hugh N. Camp,
William Chamberlain,	George Moke.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.

Admission fee $250 per annum.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds wanted, by LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 52 Wall-st., over City Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, is this day declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, proximo.

HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,942 15
ASSETS	284,942 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March prox.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$500,000
Net Surplus, Feb. 1, 1864	720,450

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. to stockholders, payable on demand.

Scrip dividend for 1863, Fifty Per Cent.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1864.

TWENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the twentieth day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. F. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 18th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 15th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 6, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of February instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 161 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February, inclusive. CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INS. CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. free from the Government Tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, payable to Stockholders on demand.

By order. RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. FOWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz. Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. Tae men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 50th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor. No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Despatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Lodi-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in this special specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and all diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st., FEDERBEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERI- ENCED PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other cause. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 222½ Broadway, and by the author, W. WATSON, M. D., 630 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause (can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

OLD DR. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS are nature's own remedy. Many have ruined their health from using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. Unfortunate friend, if you are suffering from that soul and body-destroying disease, procure the Specific Drops immediately. For gonorrhœa, gleet, etc., no matter how obstinate your case may be, the Old Doctor's Remedy is as sure to cure as the sun rises and sets. Sold at No. 41 Division-st., New-York, one block from the Bowery. Price $1; sent to any address on receipt of price.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINC- TURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a safe restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York. Inclose stamp for ladies' circular, and escape quackery. Board and nursing. Thiers' Imperial Monthly Pills, for debility, irregularities, etc., is a scientific, safe and certain compound, in strict accordance with the French codex, and wholly distinct from the noxious trash of midwives and quacks. Price $5 and $6. Relief guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—for catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No. 111 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND Redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His pancreatic medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail. Cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effect of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb when his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what he other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR Sale—R. L. & A. THOMSON & CO., 240 and 242 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Bos on Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Feb. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Feb. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.			
First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02-Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship JURA, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 13
Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.
Steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. Nicholson, from Boston Feb. 23.
Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.
For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land passengers and mails.

NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW CRLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. steamship,
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JNO. A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commander.
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, N. R., foot of King-st.
For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, March 5, 1864.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 29th of February.
SATURDAY, 26th of March.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE — Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Children at 4, gentleman at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED at this office until FRIDAY, the 19th day of February, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-street, New-York, of 100,000 Curry Combs.

These Curry Combs are to be made in strict conformity with samples which can be seen at this office, or at the New-York Agency, except that the handles are to be of birch, beech or hard maple. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made before being received by the Government. None are to be received or paid for but such as are approved on inspection.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than 6,000 per week, or 1,000 per day, commencing on the 5th day of March. They are to be delivered in boxes of 200 each. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the value due at that time. No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of the article, and such as are known to this department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bond with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will be indorsed "Proposals for Curry Combs."

GEO D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON

AND

NEW-YORK CIRQUE.

Proprietor and Director.....JAMES COOKE.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 12,
FIFTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
CONTINUOUS AND
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
Of this
MAMMOTH AND SUPERB
HIPPODRAMATIC TEMPLE,
which has at once achieved the distinction of being the
PRIDE AND ORNAMENT
Of the
EMPIRE CITY,
CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING EVERY EVENING,
Hundreds unable to obtain admission,
UNANIMOUS EXPRESSION

WONDER AND DELIGHT
BY THE THOUSANDS PRESENT
at the
MARVELOUS GRANDEUR AND BEAUTY
of the building and
THE SPLENDOR OF THE PERFORMANCE.

This Mammoth Iron Building is the first one ever designed and constructed specially for Hippodramatic performances, and has by far the largest seating capacity of any place of public amusement in the United States; it also exceeds in size, elegance and comfort, any of the Imperial Cirques and Hippodromes of Continental Europe. It has been constructed regardless of outlay as

THE MODEL AMPHITHEATRE OF THE WORLD.

The great features of marked excellence in this magnificent structure, are its beauty of form, the perfection of view afforded, and the sterling comfort of the Auditorium, which will be thoroughly warm in Winter and equally cool in Summer.

GORGEOUSLY LIGHTED AND DECORATED,

it presents the most brilliant ensemble of refined elegance and artistic skill

EVER GIVEN TO THE WESTERN WORLD.

THE GRAND
HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES,
which will be presented on
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.

will be of the most brilliantly diversified character, embraced in a succession of ever-varying programmes, in which the grandest

CONSTELLATION OF STAR ARTISTS
EVER ASSEMBLED IN AMERICA

will appear in a rapid succession of

MARVELS OF EQUITATION,

Gracefully daring acts of "Noble Horsemanship," calculated

"TO WITCH THE WORLD WITH WONDER,"

Elegant and Astounding Feats of
GYMNASTIC SKILL, ACROBATIC DEXTERITY
AND ATHLETIC STRENGTH,
UNPARALLELED IN HIPPODRAMATIC ANNALS.

THE COMPANY COMPRISES
THIRTY-SIX
OF THE
MOST EMINENT ARTISTS
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Children under 10 half price. Tickets can be obtained at the box office, and at all the principal hotels. Doors open at 7½. The performance commencing at 8. Carriages can be ordered at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To avoid the pressure at the ticket-offices in the evening, visitors will do well to purchase their tickets at the box-office during the day.

ON SATURDAY,

in compliance with the general request of numerous ladies and families, a

SECOND GRAND MATINEE

will be given, when exactly the same performance will be given as in the evening.

Doors open at 1; commencing at 2.

PERHAM'S,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
IN AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS,
THE WONDERFUL AND COLOSSAL,
STEREOSCOPTICON.

The only complete apparatus in this country, showing BEAUTIFUL STATUARY, GORGEOUS ARCHITECTURE, ENCHANTING LANDSCAPE, WAR TABLEAUX and PORTRAITS OF EMINENT MILITARY MEN,

including Major-Generals
GRANT, McCLELLAN, BANKS, BURNSIDE, HOOKER, MEADE, SICKLES,
and others, in conection with the
MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.
A gigantic illustrated history of the war.

EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

This great combination of novel attractions is exhibited in aid of Perham's

NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE,

and, is nightly attended by

THRONGS OF DELIGHTED VISITORS,

whose frequent demonstrations of approval testify to the SUPERIORITY OF THESE STEREOSCOPTICON,

and to the
THRILLING FIDELITY OF THE MIRROR

SINGLE ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.

Buy a DOLLAR TICKET, which admits four, contributes to the INVALID SOLDIERS' FUND, and secures an interest in the DONATION PROPERTY. Office open from 9 A. M to 9 P. M. daily, when tickets and information may be obtained. All orders for tickets by mail or express should be sent to

JOSIAH PERHAM, Agent, No. 585 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.

The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.

FIFTEENTH WEEK
FIFTEENTH WEEK
FIFTEENTH WEEK
OF THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
Or, MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,

which is still a brilliant success. In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD,

a fine collection of
SCENES FROM IRELAND,
SCENES FROM IRELAND,

never before exhibited in any part of the world, which have been procured at great expense expressly for this exhibition, with

many local scenes of
THRILLING INTEREST.

Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8 P. M.
Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,

Nos. 139 and 201 Bowery.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
Grand Complimentary Benefit to
SAM STICKNEY,
The Favorite Clown.
Master ROBERT STICKNEY,
The great Sensation Rider,
(By kind permission of L. B. Lent, Esq.,)
will appear in his GREAT SOMERSAULT ACT.

A number of other celebrated artists have kindly tendered their services, and will appear in addition to the full strength of the establishment.

Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

SKATING.—THE BASE BALL MATCH ON Skates, between the Gotham and Empire Base Ball Clubs of New-York, will be played at Sylvan Lake, foot of 72d-st., Hoboken, TO-DAY, (Friday,) Game called at 1 o'clock precisely.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE,

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10.27 A. M. and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 11:02 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:22 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday train, 4:30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,

No. 485 BROADWAY.

L. P. LENT.....CONTINUED SUCCESS.....Manager.

of this elegant and inviting establishment, which has received the highest

STAMP OF POPULAR APPROBATION,

as manifested by

CROWDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,

comprising

THE ELITE OF NEW YORK,

as well as by

THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE PRESS.

EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

will be exhibited.

THIS EVENING will be presented a programme of UNPARALLELED BRILLIANCY,

introducing the

WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,
WONDERFUL ARAB TROUPE,

comprising

TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWELVE REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,

whose extraordinary performances having been received during the last six nights with

TUMULTUOUS PLAUDITS,

have been reengaged for a few nights longer.

These wonderfully powerful and agile

CHILDREN OF THE DESERT

will appear

EVERY EVENING

during the week, and on

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS

in their

NOVEL, UNIQUE AND ASTOUNDING
PYRAMIDS, GROUPINGS,
AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

The greatest of equestriennes,
MADAM LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAM LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAM LOUISE TOURNAIRE,

will appear in her

EXERCISES OF THE HAUTE ECOLE,

introducing one of her

HIGHLY TRAINED DANCING HORSES,

and also in her

GRAND ACT WITHOUT SADDLE OR BRIDLE.

First night of the admirably trained Trick Horse,
GENERAL GRANT!

Young Zanfretta, the accomplished gymnastic artist, in his great performance upon

THE FLYING BAR.

First night of Mr. O'Dell in his descriptive pantomime scene, entitled

POOR JACK.

STICKNEY, THE SOMERSET RIDER,
AND THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH COMBINATION OF
STAR RIDERS, GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS.

Included is the

MOST COMPLETE TROUPE IN THE WORLD,

who will appear in a

MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION
OF EQUESTRIANISM AND ATHLETIC SKILL,
WITHOUT PARALLEL IN AMERICA
AND
BEYOND THE APPROACH OF RIVALRY.

Seats may be secured three days in advance without extra charge.

WINTER GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE LONDON TIMES,

speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation.

"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-leave man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare:

That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently,
They have proclaimed their malefaction."

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½; close at 10½.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison.
HARRISON'S ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 12,
MARITANA.

Maritana.....Mme. Comte Borchard
Don Jose.....Mr. S. C. Campbell
Don Cæsar.....Mr. Wm. Castle
Lazarillo.....Miss Myers
King Charles.....Mr. Geo. Rea
DIRECTOR.....Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.

Seats can be secured three days in advance, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or at Irving Hall.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
OPERA NIGHT, MONDAY, FEB. 15.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
FRA DIAVOLO.

will be produced on Thursday evening.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establ

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from the First Page.]

Angler a day or two before. She had 25 men sick, and did not report any captures. Capt. Semmes, of the *Letona*, from Singapore, reported that he had heard of the *Alabama* being in the China Seas, and on the night of the 6th November, off the Java Heads, saw a fine vessel of about 500 tons, without sails set, on fire, and a bark-rigged steamer near her, which he supposed to be the *Alabama*. A private letter describes the latter occurrence as follows: "On the night of the 6th of November, about 150 miles W. S. W. of Java Heads, I was called about 11 o'clock, by the third officer to look at a ship on fire. I jumped out and hurried on deck. It was rather a dirty, rainy sort of a night, and we were under easy sail, royals mizentopgallantsail, and mainsail stowed; and right ahead almost was seen a bright glare. The *Letona* was close-hauled, so as to make a little to windward of it, and under the impression that she was one of the cotton ships from China, which had accidently caught fire, we burned blue lights to let her know assistance was at hand. As we got near her we could see her plainer—a fine double topsail yard bark, royals hauled up, but not stowed, and the main yard backed, in fact, properly hove to, as any other ship would be, for a boat to board her. She was on fire fore and aft, masts all standing, and seemingly not a soul aboard her, and no boats in sight. It was one of the finest sights I have seen at sea. It was, as I have said, rather a dirty night, and though, as we were close to the unfortunate bark, it was as light as day, all outside the halo of her light was doubly dim and black. Out of this darkness came a long low craft, which we soon found out to be a steamer, but we could not distinguish her colors. She passed close between us and the bark. We guessed what she was at once, more especially as we heard in Singapore that she had been at the Cape, and was probably going towards the China Seas. The comments of our crew were rather curious, greatly in favor of the Southerners, but it was a source of lamentation, the burning of the bark's fine white cotton canvas, enough to make jumpers and trousers for all hands for some years! We expected a visit from the *Alabama*, but she did not come near us, so we kept away on our course. On our arrival here, the Lieutenant of the United States steamer *Mohican* came aboard and got an extract from our log, and two days after that she left, bound eastward, on a cruise. It will take a much smarter craft than she is to capture the *Alabama*."

The following is an extract from another private letter:

"We are a little excited with intelligence from Penang that the Confederate States steamer *Alabama* is cruising about there. She took two Yankees in the Straits of Sunda, and was pursued by the *Vanderbuilt*. When night came on the *Alabama* was about 20 miles ahead, and under cover of darkness she unshipped her funnel, put out her fires, and set sail. The ship was then put about, and stood in the direction of where they had last seen the *Vanderbuilt*. At daybreak she was within a mile of the *Vanderbuilt*, who bore down and inquired if they had seen a large steamer standing to the northward. Capt. Semmes replied, 'Yes; she was going ahead, full speed, and must be 100 miles away by this.' The *Vanderbilt* immediately put on all steam, and went on a wild goose chase, while Semmes quietly shipped his funnel, and bore away in an opposite direction. It was reported last night that the *Alabama* was outside of Amherst."

THE PAMPERO CASE.

This case appeared as a defended cause in the weekly rolls of the Court of Sessions. The cause was brought into Court by an appraisement of seizure under the 11th section of the Court of Exchequer (Scotland) Act, 19th and 20th Victoria, c. 56. A claim has now been lodged in terms of the same section on behalf of Mr. J. Galbraith and seven other persons in Glasgow. The Lord Ordinary will now, it is understood, pronounce an order on the Lord Advocate to lodge an information of seizure on behalf of Her Majesty. Upon such information of seizure being lodged, the procedure will be conducted without further pleadings in the same form as other Exchequer causes, and will probably result in a jury trial in about a month.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is stated that the Danish Government has purchased the powerful iron-clad on the Clyde, which was reported to have been constructed for the Confederates.

It is announced that the *Great Eastern* would be peremptorily sold at auction, Feb. 17, unless she is previously sold on private contract.

There were rumors in London on the 28th, that there were dissensions in the Cabinet, and that Earl Russell had resigned. The *Morning Post*, of the following day, under the head of "Idle Rumors," contradicts the reports, and says:

"There is no crisis, and the Cabinet is acting in perfect harmony. The gossip of yesterday seems to be based upon two very simple facts: Lord Russell has returned from Osborne, and Lord Derby has gone thither on a visit to the Queen. All the rest is pure nonsense."

There was a meeting of the Cabinet on the 29th, at which Earl Russell and all the other members, except the Duke of Newcastle, (who continues unwell,) were present. After the Cabinet had broken up Lord Palmerston had summonses issued for another meeting on the following day, 30th ult.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, alluding to the startling announcements of the war preparations going on in England says:

"Up to the present moment the principal work of the War Office has been to work up its ordinary estimates for Parliament with an especial view to combine economy with efficiency, while the 'Horse Guards' is in its usual placid condition."

Mr. Bright had been making more speeches at Birmingham. At one meeting he incidentally gave it as his conviction that an Austrian Archduke would not reign in Mexico. At another he refuted the insinuation of a London paper, that in his speech on emigration he acted as the advertising agent of the American Government, and said the advertising agents of emigration were those who refused to do justice to the English, and especially to the Irish people. He also reiterated his arguments against the intervention of England in the Dano-German dispute.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The Danish Ambassador at Vienna presented his letters of recall on the 25th of January. The Secretary of Legation provisionally undertook the affairs of the Embassy.

It is asserted that the Federal Commissioners in Holstein were about to convoke the estates of that Duchy.

The Eibe was expected to be soon opened for navigation. It is asserted that the feeling in Sweden against the German Confederation was increasing in intensity, and Government could not but act upon it by vigorously supporting Denmark.

The Vienna *Fresse* says that a compromise has been devised by M. Beust, to remove the differences which had arisen between the two great German Powers and the secondary States, and to restore harmony in the midst of the Confederation. The *Presse* adds that M. de Bismark and M. de Rechburg have sent to the German Government circular letters in which they express their adherence to this compromise of M. de Beust.

A Copenhagen letter reports that it is intended in the north of Germany to issue letters-of-marque in order to make reprisals against Denmark in case she blockades the German ports. A naval paper appearing in Hamburg, publishes proposals to that effect.

The Prussian and Austrian Ambassadors are said to have stated to M. Drouyn de Lhuys that Prussia and Austria do not intend to attack the integrity of the Danish Monarchy. They only desire to obtain a pledge to compel Denmark to carry out her engagements of 1852.

Similar declarations are stated to have been made to the Cabinet of St. James. A telegram from London, in the official Dresden journal, states that an alliance has been concluded between Sweden and Denmark. If the German Powers refuse to grant the delay of six weeks demanded by Denmark, Sweden will place 35,000 auxiliary troops in the field.

A Hamburg dispatch of Jan. 29, says: "Field-Marshal Wrangel left here this morning for Bordesholme."

The passage of 10,000 Prussian Guards, under the command of the Crown Prince of Prussia, through Hamburg, has been announced.

A special telegram from Flensburg to the *Morning Herald*, dated Jan. 29, says: "Gen. Wrangel yesterday summoned Gen. Meiza to evacuate Schleswig. The reply is to be given at noon to day. It will unquestionably be in the negative. You may therefore expect to hear of the crossing of the Eider in a day or two.

Only 1,000 Danes are at the Kronweske. Frost set in last night. This weakens the Danish position, but to no great extent. Reinforcements are arriving at Copenhagen every day.

The Swedes are preparing more vigorously than ever for eventualities."

Another dispatch says the Danes were evacuating the Kronweske and retiring along the whole line of the Eider.

A Copenhagen dispatch of the 28th says: "A royal resolution having fixed the electoral districts and their Commissioners for Schleswig for the new Rigsrad, it is to be inferred that a summons to elect will soon follow, and that all the great Powers are agreed as to that pacific measure. Immense enthusiasm prevails at the news just received from England.

The London *Times* states, apparently on authority, that there is no difference of opinion between France Russia and England, and it announces that Russia has joined in the friendly remonstrances addressed to Austria and Prussia. The Emperor Napoleon says the *Times* assents to all the representations we have made in favor of peace. He upholds the treaty of 1852, and thinks that all the legitimate requirements of Germany could be obtained without any breach of the solemn engagements. But if to the opinion of the Emperor that any active participation in the dispute must place him in a difficult position, and it can hardly be doubted that an hostile demonstration of England against the German Powers would be much less dangerous in its nature than a collision between France and two first-class military monarchies. We might, if we chose to interfere, blockade the German ports with a few ships and send a force to Schleswig, and yet the war would remain entirely local; but if France were to become engaged with Prussia and Austria, it would at once be a question of 300,000 men on the Rhine, and perhaps an outburst of French ambition, which would make Europe regret the assistance it had invoked. It is quite natural, then, that the French Government should desire to limit its action to pacific representations. The *Times* ventures to anticipate that there will be no war. The Austrians and Prussians must have 50,000 to 60,000 men on the Eider, with all their munitions, and there will probably be no serious attempt on the Danish line of defence until the month of February is pretty far advanced. By that time, also, the Danes may be able to get their fleet into the North Sea, and retaliate upon the German ports. They have an army in Schleswig stated to amount to 38,000 men; they have formidable works; their navy is efficient, and all classes are banded together to fight the Germans. But the *Times* relies more upon the condemnation pronounced by England, France and Russia on the course taken by the two German Powers.

The *Morning Post* of the 30th says: "We believe that the Governments of Russia, France and Sweden have signified their willingness to assent to the proposal which has recently been put forward by the English Government for the joint recognition of integrity of the Kingdom of Denmark.

The same proposition was also submitted to the great German Powers. We hear that at Berlin its acceptance has been under a Cabinet question."

The *Times* of the 30th says: "The state of affairs is simply this: France and Russia, though entirely agreeing with the views England has taken, decline to interfere further, and leave to the country the task of opposing, if advisable, to the action of the German Powers. Whether this is a case in which our honor and interest are so much concerned as to require us to proceed further than mere remonstrance, is a question on which opinions are likely to differ, and happily the meeting of Parliament in a few days will enable the judgment of the country to be expressed on a matter of so much importance. Of the general sympathy of the House with the little State which is the object of this aggression there can be no doubt, but the practical question is whether England can do more in support of the Treaty of 1852, than remonstrate with those whose conduct directly tends to a breach of it. On Thursday next the Government will no doubt be able to describe to Parliament the efforts they have made to prevent the shedding of blood in Schleswig, and what course they think is necessary to follow hereafter."

The *Morning Herald*, if rightly informed, says there is still a hope of peace, and it has reason to believe that the Prussian Cabinet is disposed to yield to the urgent remonstrances of England and certain other Powers.

The London *Morning Herald* has reason to believe that, at the Cabinet council held on the 25th, Her Majesty's Government arrived at a very grave decision respecting the Dano-German conflict, that that decision has been submitted by Earl Russell to Her Majesty, and that dispatches have been sent off to the Ambassadors at the Courts of Austria and Prussia, notifying the hostile attitude that the Government of Great Britain would be compelled to assume in the event of the Prussian and Austrian troops invading Schleswig. The French Government, it is said, is, upon this point, in union with the British Ministry, and it is hoped that, with the prospect of this opposition, the great German Powers will not persist in provoking war.

The *Morning Post* says the time which will be employed by Austria and Prussia in making preparations for the invasion of Schleswig will be turned to account by the promoters of peace, in the formation of such a coalition in favor of Denmark as even Austria and Prussia combined dare not despise. In the alliance of England, France, Russia, Sweden and Italy lies the most practicable and efficacious mode of guaranteeing the integrity of the Danish Kingdom, and of preserving undisturbed the peace of Europe.

The London *Times*, in its city article says the general disbelief that Austria and Prussia will be so mad as to fulfill their threat of war to gratify the democracy, by whom they are now unscrupulously goaded on, contributes to prevent the markets from experiencing the decline that might otherwise be witnessed.

FRANCE.

THE DEBATE ON THE FRENCH ADDRESS.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 26th, M. Thiers strongly censured the expedition to Mexico in its present and past condition, as well as with regard to its future consequences. He concluded as follows:

"I have not the honor of knowing Prince Maximilian. He is said to be very attractive; but he would require all the sound sense of his father-in-law (King Leopold of Belgium) to induce European capitalists to lend him three hundred or four hundred millions. I know that it is not very desirable to treat with the Indian Juarez; but I can never give my consent to our engaging ourselves for one or two years more in an enterprise like the present. Allow me to ask you a question? Have these creations of new States been so very successful that we must needs recommence the experiment? Look at what is passing on the banks of the Danube and in Greece. If ever an enterprise was inspired by noble motives, it was the political revival of Greece; three great powers co-operated, and the expense for each, about twenty millions, was insignificant. What has happened in Greece? The Greeks have driven away their King Otho for his want of skill in ruling, and Europe has said to them: 'You will not have King Otho—well, we will give you another'—(laughter)—and this time I admired the prudence of our Government in leaving the task to England. England turned to the Danish Monarchy, so menaced at this moment; and she detached a branch to transplant in Greece; adding there to a sacrifice which she may, perhaps, feel hereafter—I mean the cession of the Ionian Islands and the fortress of Corfu. Well, notwithstanding these concessions, England is just now much less popular in Greece than France, who did not intervene at all. (True, true.) Can we find here any motive for creating another Greece? Good leagues on? And who are our allies? In the case of Greece we had Russia and England; but the most ardent partisans of the enterprise will be embarrassed to say who are our well-wishers in the Mexican business. You will have indeed the rather sarcastic approbation of England, as expressed in the English journals, but on condition of reimbursing her first from the proceeds of the customs. Then there is the Anglo-Saxon race which it wished to resist. That race will respect you at present, and with reason; for were you to pronounce definitively for one or the other of the parties in the struggle—and I commend the Government for not having done so—your influence might be decisive. The Americans of the North will, therefore, respect you—I am sure that the Archduke himself would be very well received at New-York, were he to pass that way. But can anybody believe that, when the civil war comes to an end, the United States will remember your impartiality, or that they will help you at all in your Mexican difficulties? They will act just as they did in the Havannah; you will have 100,000 adventurers, who have only to cross the Rio del Norte to be in Mexico; you will have the inevitable hostility of America, or at least of all the fighting men whose occupation will then be gone. I must now speak of the resources of Mexico in mineral wealth. We are referred to the account of Mexico given by M. de Humboldt. That celebrated man has, indeed, said that Mexico is a very rich country; but in saying this he has destroyed many illusions. At the close of the last century the reputation of Mexico for mineral wealth was colossal; it was thought that Spain, which then monopolized nine-tenths of the precious metals in circulation, drew the whole from Mexico. M. de Humboldt dissipated this mistake, and later travelers have dissipated many more. A word about cotton. I have been in communication with Mexican merchants, and with the Director of the School of Agriculture in Mexico; and he assures me that cotton is grown in the low-lands, like those of Texas, which are infected with malaria; that there are only Indians for work, and that hands are very scarce; and that by reason of the rains, it often happens that two or three out of five harvests are spoiled. On the high plains cotton cannot thrive on account of the inundations and subsequent drought; in the valleys the crops are magnificent, but the difficulty lies in the dearth of hands. M. de Humboldt speaks of the agricultural produce of Mexico in 1803; he estimates it at 145 millions, and at that figure it has remained; the mines produce, indeed, 120 to 130 millions; they are rich, but require large capital for successful working. England has sacrificed 250 millions of francs in this way; Germany more than 75 millions. Moreover, the mercury that is required for operations in the silver mines must be bought in Europe or in California. European speculators have written to Mexico for information about silver mines, and the replies have tended to abate confidence. We now see how it is that Mexico, with a total production, agricultural and metallic, of about 300 millions, has barely a commerce of imports and exports of 130 millions—of which about twenty are with ourselves. But I will suppose for a moment that all turns out for the best, and that Mexico becomes as prosperous as Brazil? But what is the history of Brazil? To arrive at her present position she has required a term of fifty years, an uninterrupted succession of sagacious Princes, amicable relations with all Europe—and all this for what? To get a budget of one hundred millions and a commerce of six hundred millions. Fifty years to obtain such a result! Note also that Brazil has abandoned the precious metals, and betaken herself to agriculture. I will cite one figure only. She furnishes 200 millions' worth of coffee to the world, and coffee is worth more than gold. Well, then, do you think that if Brazil wished at this moment to indemnify some European friend who had obliged her, she could do a great deal? (Laughter.) I think not; and therefore I think that Mexico will never be able to indemnify us completely. But the province of Sonora has been mentioned, and compared to California. Of its mineral wealth we know very little; we only know that the climate is insalubrious, and the tribes savage and intractable. But I will even suppose that Sonora may become a second California. What has California been to the United States? Much gold has been found and disseminated, but the Federal Treasury has nevertheless been forced to have recourse to paper money. Let Sonora become a new California, what serious advantage will result to France? I sum up by affirming that the most prudent course will be to content ourselves with the satisfaction given to French honor, and no longer to pursue a dangerous and chimerical enterprise. I may be told, indeed, that the Prince is at the point of starting, and that we are bound to assist him. Then we can help the Government in this manner. We can take on ourselves a great responsibility; we can enable the Government to say to the Prince, 'The public bodies are not favorable to this enterprise; we cannot support you as we desired to do'" Then the Prince would perhaps refuse, and we should fall back on the President Juarez; not a very seducing personage, I readily admit. [Prolonged sensation.] Up to the present moment your Honor is not distinctly engaged, but in the day that our young Prince shall embark under our guarantee it will be so. [Great applause.]

M. Chaix d'Est Ange defended the expedition as being just. He affirmed that it was impossible to treat with Juarez, and expressed a hope that tranquility would soon be established. "Then," said he, "our troops will be able to return."

M. Berryer, in reply, said France had been misled. He maintained that the Government was unpopular in Mexico, and ought to retire. The Left then withdrew its amendment, and the debate was adjourned.

On the 28th, the debate involved the Polish question. M. David supported the opposition amendment, and advocated the recognition of the Poles as belligerents. After speeches by other members the amendment was rejected.

M. Pelletan explained the amendment proposing a rupture of diplomatic relations with Russia. The Duke de Morny rejected Russia, declared that Government to be more democratic than the whole of Europe. He explained why the committee desired to reconcile its sympathies for Poland with its respect for Russia, and contended that it was necessary, even in the interests of of the Poles not to encourage the insurrection. M. Guerolt demanded that Poland should not be exterminated under Napoleon III. after having been partitioned under Louis XV.

The debate was resumed on the 29th. M. Jules Favre spoke upon the diplomatic side of the Polish question. Alluding to the words of the Emperor, he pointed out the ill success of the negotiations, and urged the necessity of breaking off all relations with Russia, in order to assert the rights which she had violated, and to manifest the indignation of the whole of Europe. The project of a Congress was a generous impossibility—Russia was resolved to exterminate Poland. It was not requisite to make war, which would be folly in the state of isolation in which France was at present placed; but it was requisite to break off every kind of relation with a Power which had violated the right of treaties.

M. Rouher opposed the amendments. He defended the Congress project with energy, and showed that, in spite of the profound sympathies of the Government with Poland, it was necessary to await the solution of the question from time and the moral influence of France. The amendment was rejected.

M. Guerolt supported the amendment demanding the evacuation of Rome, which was rejected by 218 to 12.

The entire draft of the address was adopted by 234 to 12.

Jules Favre is one of the deputation to carry up the address.

Two French Commissioners had arrived at Lugano to take part in the inquiry into the plot concocted at that place to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon. It appears, from inquiries made by the Swiss Government, that M. Mazzini left Lugano in the beginning of October last, and that the men who have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy did not arrive at that place till the month of November.

Paris letters say the subscriptions to the loan amount to 15 times the amount required.

The Paris Bourse on the 26th was firmer. Rentes opened at 66f.30c. and closed at 66f.50c.

POLAND.

The insurrection is reported as being on the increase in the government of Lublin. It is confirmed that the insurgent leaders Poninski and Wrobleski, had been victorious over the Russians at Siniatiec.

A cavalry detachment of insurgents is said to have been seen within four miles of the metropolis of Poland.

SPAIN.

The Minister of War had ordered the organization of four battalions to be dispatched to San Domingo in March.

The Minister of Finance had drawn up a project to improve the revenue of the State and limit the expenses of the public service.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Government was said to be strengthening all the defences of the Danube. Great agitation was said to prevail in the Moldo-Wallachian Provinces.

The vexed question of the monastic property in the Danubian Principalities had been entirely settled, an indemnity of 50,000,000 francs having been voted to the religious communities.

The Winter in Turkey was the severest known for years. Tens of thousands of sheep had perished.

VERY LATEST BY THE CHINA.

SINGAPORE, Monday, Jan. 4.

The *Alabama* left this port on the 24th ult., and afterward, in the Straits of Malacca, burnt the British ship *Martaban*, from Moulmein, and the American ships *Sonora* and *Highlander*.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 30—3½ P. M.

The Bourse has been firm in consequence of M. Fould's report on the subscription to the new loan. Rentes closed at 66f. 40c., or 5c. higher than yesterday.

MILAN, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The *Alleanza* of to-day says:

"The Sclavonic, Croatian, and Dalmatian Committee, in a sitting held at Agram, Jan. 19, resolved to act in entire accord with the Hungarian Committee of Independence."

The *Alleanza* also states that a check has been given to the proposals of the Hungarian conservative party, tending to a reconciliation with Austria. The new Committee has enlarged its sphere of action, and the agitation is increasing.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 30—Evening.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "Notwithstanding the assurances of the French papers, the Archduke Maximilian has not yet definitively accepted the Mexican Crown. If he can get a loan of £10,000,000 sterling he will go to Mexico, but not without. In no case will he go to Paris before March."

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

Marshal Wrangel, of Prussia, has demanded the evacuation of Schleswig.

The *Observer* says that the British Cabinet are still hopeful of preserving the peace of Europe.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 31.

A Cabinet council was held yesterday afternoon.

The *Evening Herald* learns from a reliable source that Herr Von Bismark, the Prussian Premier, has declared in favor of the acceptance of the Danish proposal for suspending the advance of the Austrian and Prussian troops. It is, however, added, that the King of Prussia is opposed to this concession, and that a ministerial crisis is anticipated.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed firm, at 90¾ @ 90⅞.

The Danish question remains without change.

There is less apprehension of war, although the Prussian troops continued to advance, and their commander has demanded the evacuation of Schleswig by the Danes.

France and Russia have come to the conclusion to agree with England, but will leave active interference to England.

Commercial and Financial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The chances of war on the 29th were regarded with rather less apprehension on the London Exchange, and the funds improved in tone. Consols closed at 90¾.

There was again a steady demand for discount at the Bank, but as Gold was being taken to the Bank, and the West India mail steamer had arrived with $3,777,635 in specie, the apprehensions of a further advance in the Bank minimum had subsided. The bullion in the Bank of France was also increasing.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £48,111 sterling.

The war panic in the Frankfort Bourse had in a great measure subsided.

Baring Brothers & Co. quote Bar silver 5s. 2d.; Dollars 5s. 4d.; Eagles 76s. 3d.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 30—A. M.

Cotton—The Brokers' Circular says: "In the early part of the week the market was somewhat firmer, and slightly better prices were obtained on Saturday and Monday, but as business in Manchester on Tuesday was almost suspended in consequence of the continued uncertainty which still prevails regarding Continental politics, the demand became more restricted, and a small daily business has since been done at irregular prices, but showing no marked change from last Friday's quotations for any description, excepting the lower grades of Surats, also Scinde and Bengal, which are ¾d. @ 1d. lower. Sales of the week, 31,290 bales, including 3,120 to speculators and 4,920 to exporters. Yesterday (Friday) the market was quiet, but steady, with sales of about 4,000 bales. The quotations for Fair American continue nominal. Middling Orleans is 27½d.; Mobiles, 27¾d.; Uplands, 27d. The stock on hand is estimated at 253,980 bales, including 29,170 American. At sea, from India, 253,000 bales."

TRADE AT MANCHESTER

exhibited no material change. Business was on a very limited scale, at about former rates.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others report: Flour dull and easier, but not quotably lower; Extra State 21s. Wheat very quiet, at about former rates; Red Western 8s. @ 9s. Corn slow of sale, at 30s. for Mixed; White 32s. @ 33s. ℔ 480 lbs.

Provisions—Richardson, Spence & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co. and others report: Beef in large supply, and, being freely offered, buyers get generally a slight advantage. Pork 1s. @ 2s. dearer for new Eastern; old steady. Bacon in fair demand at full rates. Butter firm. Cheese in demand at full prices. Lard firm at 43s. @ 43s. 6d. Tallow dull and easier; N. A. 39s. @ 42s.

Produce.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes steady; Pots, 29s.; Pearls, 31s. Sugar quiet and tending downward. Coffee in rather more demand. Rice very quiet. Bark—Sales of Philadelphia at 7s. 6d. @ 7s. 9d. Cloverseed—Yearling American, 40s.; Old, 36s. Linseed Cakes, £9 ℔ ton for American. Hemp in renewed request. Jute very flat. In Fish Oils nothing doing. Linseed Oil quiet, at 36s. @ 37s. Resin—Active for French, at previous rates. Spirits of Turpentine quiet and easier; French, 73s. down to 71s. Petroleum—Messrs. Boult, English & Brandon report the market quiet, at 1s. 10¾d. @ 1s. 11d. ℔ gallon for Refined, and £17 @ £17 10s. for Crude. Benzine, 1s. 4d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Co. report: Breadstuffs dull and prices barely supported. White American Wheat, 45s. @ 47s.; Red, 41s. @ 45s. ℔ quarter. Flour, 21s. @ 23s. Iron—Welsh very firm; Rails and Bars, £8 @ £8 10s.; Scotch Pig, 63s. 6d. Sugar very dull; 6d. lower. Coffee firm for good—easier for lower qualities. Rice inactive. Tea unchanged; Common Congou 1s. Tallow steady, 41s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine in moderate demand; American 85s. Petroleum £17 10s. for Crude; 2s. 1d. for Refined. Linseed Cakes unchanged; New-York bbls, £9 10s. @ £10. Sperm Oil nominal, £76 @ £77; Cod £53. Linseed Oil steady, 35s. 3d. Groves & Todd report: "Provisions generally quiet and unchanged. Hams rather dearer, and best New-York Cured in request. Lard rather higher. Resin in more demand; 40s. offered and refused for fine Virgin American.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Baring Brothers & Co. say: "The business is to a very trifling extent. Some United States fives of '74 have been placed at 60; Maryland fives, 79; Virginia fives, 30⅜; Massachusetts fives, buyers at 85; New-York Central Bonds, sixes, 63¾; Illinois Shares, 22 discount; Erie 66.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 30—Evening.

Cotton firmer, but unchanged. Sales, to-day, 6,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2,500 bales.

Breadstuffs dull but steady.

Provisions steady.

Produce—Petroleum quiet at 1s. 10¾d.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30—Evening.

Consols for money, 90⅜ @ 90⅝.

American Stocks—Illinois Central shares 24@23 discount; Erie Railroad, 64@65.

Havre market.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Thursday, Feb. 11—9 P. M.

(Reported by R. H. Gallaher & Bro., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$93,000	American Gold	159¾	200	Pittsburgh	114¾
230,000	do	159¾	500	Cle & Tol. R	s3 134¾
200	Erie Railroad	112	1000	do	b3. 135
650	do	111¾	600	do	135
400	do	b3. 112¾	100	do	b3. 135¾
100	Hud. River R	144¾	1000	Rock Island	119
100	Harlem R	103⅜	900	do	119¾
400	do	s3. 103	200	do	118¾
400	do	102¾	100	do	118¾
200	Reading R	119¾	1000	do	117¾
550	Ill. Cen. R	129	100	Chi. & N. W. R	51
100	do	128¾	100	Quick Min. Co	47¼
100	do	s3. 128¾	700	do	47
100	do	b10. 129¾	800	do	b10 47
100	Mich. Cen. R	133⅜	100	do	47¼
300	do	133	100	Mariposa M. Co	30¾
200	do	s3. 133	600	do	b3 30¾
200	Mich. So	s3 93½	500	do	b10 31
100	do	93¾	100	Bucks Co. L. Co	1¾
300	do	93¾			

[Advertisement.]

"Signs of Character."—For Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Psychology, and Ethnology, see the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for February, only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Fowler & Wells.

A Private Class, for the study of Phrenology, meet Wednesday and Friday evenings, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Read's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Feb. 11—*In steamship China, from Liverpool*—Miss Fremont, Mrs. John C. Ely, Miss Benjamin, Mrs. Henry, Mr. Stiastry, C. S. Fag, Joseph Aron and lady, W. Kessler, L. Wortheimer, Mayer Weil, Mr. Francis, Mrs. Aron's maid servant, Mr. Hertzberg, Mr. Koren, William Hobbs, L. Rosenhein, J. B. Fayard, W. B. Gray, W. Lumming, G. B. Morewood, H. Fusdorfer, G. D. Brooks, Mr. Hodson, P. P. Martin, J. C. Barnes, P. P. Crowden, Mr. Taaffe, Norman Ramson, Charles Richmond, H. P. Penton, Col. Henderson, Bowyer Smythe, B. Heclt, H. Rosenhein, J. Rosenhein, Mr. Blair, S. Rosenhein, Mr. Wood, E. D. Pratt, F. McMaster, J. B. Cronin, J. John Grant, W. A. Cooper, Mr. Turner, H. W. Bates, P. J. Pary, Mr. Waldhauson, Lieut.-Col. Galway, Capt. Alderson, J. S. Smith, A. Smith, Mr. Birrell, Miss Lily Fraser, C. H. May, John Ewert, John Slone, Capt. Turner, Mrs. Turner, Miss Gzouski and maid servant, Mr. Gzouski, J. H. Lehman, wife, 3 children and nurse, Jas. Strauss, wife and 2 children, G. L. Laughland, R. L. Pakerson, F. Lawrie, Arthur Jaffray, W. Benjamin, George T. Knight, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Needham, Mr. McFarlan, S. Lipman, Mrs. Lipman, infant, son and nurse, Wm. Creighton.

Feb. 11—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—E. P. Winans, Mr. Ganthier, J. F. Jones, lady and 2 children, H. Fowler, M. Rowe, R. J. Watt, H. Wild, J. Metzer, Mr. Whitelock, Mr. Halgerton, Mr J. Waters, Miss M. Celli, Miss Florentire, Master Gray, Miss Gray, D. Hunt, Miss G. Lee, J. Houghton, S. De Fargo, and 104 in the steerage.

In schr. Hound, from Bermuda—Mr. Wallace, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Mathews, Mr. McCay, Mr. Clark.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 58 | Sun sets..... 5 22 | Moon sets..11 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 11 | Gov. Island..12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 11.

Cleared.

Steamers W. Woodward, Moore, South Amboy, Wm. Daizell; Anna, Davis, Providence, C. E. Knox & Co.

Ships Sorely, (Hanov.,) Schenck, Liverpool, Kuger Brothers; Constantine, Crosby, Liverpool, Undurwriter, Barinson, Liverpool, Chas. Carow; Francis Hillyard, Lovett, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Alexandra, (Br.,) Crosby, Glasgow, Edmiston Brothers; Caroline Nesmith, Cousins, New-Orleans, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Elba, Bardan, Philadelphia, Kunhardt & Co.; Leopoldine Bauer, (Aus.,) Lacovich, Shanghai, Holmiboe & Balchen; Thomas Terry, (Br.,) Maloney, Cardenas, Trujillo & Vining; Atalanta, (Brem.,) Harten, London, Gavells & Meyer.

Brig Marco Polo, (Br.,) Roberts, St. Thomas, Geo. F. Penlston.

Schooners Senator, Long, Baltimore, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Dirigo, Cook, Alexandria, L. Kenny; James Butler, Lyon, York River, F. J. Campbell; Rainbow, Smith, York River, F. J. Campbell; Morris Edmunds, ——, York River, F. J. Campbell; Red Jacket, (Br.,) Horne, Halifax, Thomas S. Whitman; A. J. Russell, Hodges, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Gem, Cammell, Boston, Baker & Dayton; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, Hotekiss & Stannard; Water Witch, Hull, Newbern, L. Kenny; Carlton Jayne, Rowland, Fortress Monroe, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Haze, Pennington, Washington, D. C., 50 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Saw a bark ashore 8 miles north of Hog Island, with hull completely submerged; had all her sails flying, and apparently had not been long on.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Jan. 27, and Queenstown 28th, at 3:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale 27th, at 7:30 P. M., 6 miles S. W. of Holyhead, passed steamship City of Baltimore, bound up the Channel. 29th, at 3:30 P. M., lat. 51 20, lon. 14 36, passed R. M. steamship Africa, bd. E.; 31st, at 5 A. M., lat. 50 46, lon. 22 23, passed steamship City of London, hence for Liverpool; same day, at 3:30 P. M., lat. 50 37, lon. 24, passed steamship Sidon. 5th inst., lat. 46 25, lon. 47, passed steamship Britannia, from Glasgow for Portland. From lat. 46 30, lon. 47, to lat. 43 30, lon. 49 20, passed large quantities of field ice.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool Jan. 30, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Feb. 6, at noon, lat. 45 25, lon. 43 38, passed steamship Damascus, hence for Liverpool.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship President Fillmore, Bradley, New-Orleans Jan. 28, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Sld. in co. with brig Julia, for Philadelphia, and parted with her on the 8th inst., off Abacoa.

Bark Zephyr, (of Roston,) Small, Palermo Dec. 21, and Gibraltar Jan. 4, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. Sld. in co. with bark Mary C. Dyer, for New-York

Bark Fort de France, (Fr.,) Deschamps, Marseilles Dec. 25, and Gibraltar Jan. 5, with mdse. to Adolphus Eirgham.

Brig Robert Bruce, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Claycole, Matamoras Jan. 10, with cotton to O. K. King & Co. Has had some heavy weather.

Brig Maid of Erin, (of Westport, N. S.,) Davis, Mansanilla Jan. 22, with mahogany, etc., to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig Richard Toner, Phillips, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. George Parker, (Br.,) McBride, Cornwallis 23 ds., with potatoes to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Brandywine, Corson, Wilmington, Del., with corn to James McKee.

Schr. Fanny, (of St. John, N. B.,) Miller, Aux Cayes 22 ds., with logwood and coffee to Wilson & Cammann. Left no vessels.

Schr. Hound, (Br.,) Outerbridge, Bermuda 9 ds. with cotton, etc., to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Eagle Head, Hill, Elizabethport, for Westport, Conn.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Soper, Philadelphia 3 ds., with mdse. to James McRea.

Schr. Kit Carson, Rowe, Fortune's Bay, N. F., 10 ds., with herring to master.

Schr. Flying Fish, Thompson, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Electric Flash, Ayres, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. D. Davidson, Smith, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Jane, Haskell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. H. A. Weeks, Ketchum, Philadelphia 3 ds., coal.

WIND—At sunset, S. S. W.

Sailed.

Feb. 10—Steamers Empire, Louisa Moore, Kin-Kiang. Ships Lucy Thompson, Southampton. M. C. Day, Rhine. Barks Speed, E. A. Souder, Alamo, Ada Carter, Assumption, Albertina, Pallas, Julius.

Brigs Maria, Eaglet, Anna Helena, Acadia, Courier, Ganges

The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Speech of M. Thiers on the Mexican Expedition.

Mr. Bright on the Cobden-Delane Controversy.

Breaches of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL CRUISERS.

Our files of foreign journals received Thursday night by the steamers *Edinburgh* and *China*, together with those by the *Olympus*, which left Liverpool Jan. 26 and arrived at this port yesterday, furnish us the following interesting intelligence in addition to that already published:

The "subscription" scheme for the purchase of the *Great Eastern* did not, it appears, answer public expectation. The subscriptions did not exceed 12,-000. They are now being repaid, and the auction "without reserve," on the 17th proximo, must be the only hope of the shareholders.

It is said that M. THIERS is to leave for England after the debate in the French Corps Legislatif on the address. His object in visiting London is to consult the archives of the British Parliament.

A telegram from Queenstown says: "Several persons, one of them a professional recruiting agent, arrived by the New-York mail steamer on Saturday, and are now in Dublin, with the avowed object of paying the passage of 'emigrants' to New-York."

ENGLAND.

A SPEECH BY MR. BRIGHT.

THE COBDEN-DELANE CONTROVERSY—AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

On Jan. 26, Hon. JOHN BRIGHT addressed his constituents at Birmingham—making the first speech that he has delivered since the famous Cobden-Delane controversy. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, M. P., of the same borough, preceded Mr. BRIGHT, and said, in the course of his speech on America, that the present war was not a war for the emancipation of the slaves, and if it were, it was not the less on that account an immoral and unjustifiable war. [Cheers and hisses.] The preservation of the Union was the great idea which pervaded the minds of the Northerners, from the President downward. The President on one occasion declared: "My promised object in this struggle was to save the Union. [Cheers.] Without freeing any slave I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would do that. What I would do about colored men and slaves, I would do because I believe it helps to save the Union." [Cheers.] After such an expression of opinion he was surprised to hear people say that the object of the President was to put down slavery. ["Hear, hear," and marks of disapprobation.] The proclamation emancipating the slaves was issued by the President solely as a war measure to crush the rebellion and restore the Union. He believed that it was impossible to restore the Union by war. [Cheers and uproar.] If this was a war for the emancipation of the slave, then he said most emphatically that it was an immoral war. If it was morally right in America to put down Slavery in that country, it was equally morally right for this country to make war upon Spain to put down Slavery in Cuba, upon Russia to put down serfdom, or upon the King of Dahomey to put down infanticide. [Cheers, hisses and great uproar.] He had never been an advocate for peace at any price, but he had always been opposed to any war that was not a defensive war. An aggressive war was to his mind a great crime, and would never meet with his sanction and assent. He was told that he was blamed not so much for the opinions he had expressed in 1862, but for having joined a Confederate association. He thought he should have been more open to condemnation if after expressing his views he had not had the courage to carry them out. He was told that in consequence of the course he had taken he would lose his seat. Deeply as he valued the honor they had conferred upon him, there was something he valued still more highly than a seat in Parliament, and that was the right to speak and act freely and independently within the scope of the powers with which they themselves had intrusted him. If for the course he had taken they deemed him no longer worthy of representing them, he should bow to their decision without a murmur. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. BRIGHT was introduced after Mr. SCHOLEFIELD had closed, and was received with overwhelming applause. He said:

"I came here to-night intending to say no single word as to the question between North and South in the United States. *My opinion is that the unanimous judgment of the people of England, so far as that is ever shown on any public occasion, is in favor of the course which Her Majesty's Government have publicly declared it to be their intention to pursue.* [Great cheering.] I believe that my honorable friend is mistaken in the view which he takes of the meaning and of the result of what he called the recognition of the South. [Cheers.] I have seen it stated by authority, North as well as South, and by authority which I may term English, and by authority from France, that in the present condition of the quarrel, recognition by all the usages of nations must necessarily lead to something more [cheers;] and, therefore, although there were no question of Slavery, although it were simply a political revolt, and that there were no special moral question connected with it, I believe that, looking to the past usage of this country with regard to the rebellion of the Greeks against the Turks, and with regard to the revolt of the Colonies of South America against Spain, that *it can be demonstrated that these cases afford no support whatever to the argument that we are permitted to recognize the South, and that if such recognition did take place now it could only exasperate still more the terrible strife which exists on the North American continent, and would spread that strife over Europe itself.* [Cheers.] Now, I am myself of opinion, and have been from the first, that the people of America, so numerous, so powerful, so instructed, so capable in every way, would settle the difficulties of that continent without asking the old countries of Europe to take any share in them. I believe that in the providence of the Supreme, *the slaveholder, untaught and unteachable by fact or argument, or Christian precept, has been permitted to commit—I will not call it the crime, but the act of suicide upon himself.* [Cheers.] Whether President LINCOLN will be in favor of abolition, whether the North are unanimous against Slavery, whatever may be said or thought with regard to the transactions on that continent, he must be deaf and blind, and worse than deaf and blind, who does not perceive that through the instrumentality of this strife, that most odious and most indescribable offence against man and against Heaven, *the slavery and bondage of four millions of our fellow-creatures, is coming to a certain and rapid end.* [Loud cheers.] Sir, I will say of this question that I look forward to the time when I shall stand on this platform with my honorable colleague, and when he will join with me—for he is honest enough and frank enough to do that—when he will join with me in rejoicing that there does not breathe a slave on the North-American continent, [loud cheers,] that the Union has been completely restored, and *not less will he rejoice that England did not in the remotest manner, by a word or a breath, or the raising of a finger, or the settling of a question, do one single thing to promote the atrocious object of the leaders of this accursed insurrection.* [Continued cheering.]

Mr. BRIGHT then stated the facts in the Cobden-Delane controversy, and remarked:

I will undertake to say, if there be two men in England who have more constantly and more earnestly for twenty-five years preached the doctrine of absolute honesty, with regard to legislation, those two men are Mr. COBDEN and myself; [cheers;] but when Mr. COBDEN came forward to assail Mr. DELANE with regard to this charge against me, he found a man in a mask endeavoring to stab me in the back, for he had not seen that the same man had been in the previous article also stabbing him, and he came forward and dragged his mask from him, and showed him with whatever lineaments he is distinguished to the gaze of the whole nation and the whole world. After denial and equivocation of every kind, this unmasked editor of this great journal was obliged to retire from the personal part of this controversy, and skulk back into the anonymous, which suits him better. [Laughter and cheers.] Neither Mr. COBDEN nor I have ever said anything to show that we thought it desirable to abolish by force of law anonymous writing in our newspapers; but Mr. COBDEN laments, as I do, and as you all do, that the anonymous system inevitably is a shelter for a man who has no sense of honor. I recollect a description which will suit Mr. DELANE admirably. It was published some time ago in the City of New-York, and describes a notorious politician there, who, if I am not mistaken, has been at the elbow of the New-York correspondent of the *Times* for the last twelve months, with what happy success to the forecast and honesty of that paper we all know. It was said of him that he was a just man and a righteous, and he walked uprightly before the world; but when he was not before the world his walk was "slantingdicular." [Laughter and cheers.] Sir, the *Times* newspaper, notwithstanding all this, is a power in this country, [hear, hear,] and a power in Europe. No man laments more than I do that so much power should be associated with what I call a godless intellect and a practical atheism. No one laments more than I do that a paper that was once great in its independence has become now—what shall I say?—domesticated, for the editor of the *Times* is now domesticated in the houses of Cabinet Ministers and members of high families in London. He has learnt now in this day, when that paper might have been more useful than ever, to fetch and carry for Cambridge-house, [laughter and cheers,] and, Sir, for aught I know, looking to what is said in the clubs in London of the dispensation of patronage to men who have been writers in that journal, I am not sure, unless what I say now may make it difficult, that some day or other Mr. WALTER, the proprietor or chief proprietor of that paper, may not find himself placed in the House of Peers as a compensation for the services offered to the present Prime Minister of England.

Then after reviewing the land question at considerable length, Mr. BRIGHT referred as follows to this country:

"America, though 3,000 miles off, is not so far off but that people may go over there in about 12 days, and they may go there for a sum varying from £2 to £5. During the year that has just passed I think 150,000 or 160,000 persons have sailed from this country to New-York. [Bravo and cheers.] Every man who settles there is not blinded by the mystifications and falsehoods of the New-York correspondent of *The Times*. [Cheers.] He is there and can see what the working man gets, how he is considered, and what he is, and he writes over to his friends in this country, as has been the case for years in Ireland, and the result has been that Ireland has been drained, not of its surplus population, but of the population actually necessary to proper cultivation of the soil. [Loud cheers.] Now let me tell you a fact, and if you don't treasure it up in your minds, I hope one of those gentlemen, the landowners, who think I am very hostile to them, will just think it over, if he has time, as he eats his breakfast to-morrow or next day. [Laughter.] In America there are at this moment 140,000,-000 acres of land, surveyed, mapped, set apart for those who are ready to settle upon them. In the year 1861—that was the first year after this war attained its present proportions—there were not less than 40,000 new farms, over 80 acres each, occupied in the Western States; but the Government of the United States, not content with that measure of progress, passed an act, which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1863, which was called "The Homestead Act." I have a copy of the act here, and I have a copy also of the circular which was issued at the same time. What is that Homestead Act? It is this. It says that any man or woman of twenty-one years of age, or younger, if the man happened to have been for a fortnight or a month in the service of the United States, whether in the army or navy, may go into these territories, may choose what is called a "section," which is 160 acres of land, being one-fourth of a square mile, and on payment of a fee of $10, which is equal to £2, English, he may apply and have this land conveyed to him for no other payment for five years. It cannot be alienated. He is not allowed to sell it. It remains in his possession, and at the end of five years, he having done to it what the Government requires—that is, settled upon it—and began cultivation and so forth, then the law gives him what is called a patent, but which is, in fact, what we call a Parliamentary title, and is absolute freehold for ever. [Cheers.] Now, it could not take more than £15 for a man to go from Birmingham to the territory where this land is to be disposed of. If he had not got any money by which he could take up the 160 acres, and begin to cultivate it, if he would engage himself to a neighboring farmer he would get, I believe, now about 20s. per week wages, besides his board and lodgings, and if he worked as a laborer for two or three years he would be able to save a small sum sufficient for him to commence the cultivation of a portion of this farm, and he would be settled down there as a farmer and as a freeholder of his own. [Loud cheers.] Now, don't let me leave you with the idea that there is no rough and rugged career in this. But there is a good deal of that sort in this country now. [Cheers.] *When a man looks upon those children that make even in the poorest house sometimes a gleam of joy—when he thinks what those boys and girls must be in this country, never to rise one step higher than that which he occupies now as an agricultural laborer, and then looks abroad and sees them not laborers in the sense that we use the word here—not tenants even, but freeholders and land-owners and farmers of their own property. Then, I say, that the temptation held out to men here to emigrate, if we knew all the facts, would be irresistible to hundreds and thousands who have now no thought of moving to another country.* Even the agricultural laborer is not as he once was in some respects. There are some feeble efforts made to give him a little instruction. There are newspapers published at a price which was at one time deemed impossible. They find their way into the agricultural villages, and the laborers will gradually begin to open their eyes, and to see that a change of their position is not so impossible as they once thought it was. Now, what is it that the United States offer more? They offer social equality. They offer political equality. They offer to every child of every man into whose face I am now looking education from the very learning of his alphabet up to, if he has the capacity to travel so far, the highest knowledge of classics and mathematics which is offered to the best students in Colleges of this country, and all that without the payment of one single farthing except the general payment in which all the people participate in the school rate of the various States of the Union. *Well, now, I ask you if I am wrong in saying to the rich and to the great what I believe, if they knew their own interest, it would be worth their while to try to make this country a more desirable one for the poor to live in.* [Cheers.] If they disregard this great question, we, who are of the middle class, or not absolutely powerless class, shall have to decide between the claims of territorial magnates and the just rights of millions of our countrymen. [Cheers.] There are some men—I meet them now and then, and I wonder where they were born and why they came into the world—who regard these territorial magnates as idols before whom we are all to bow down in humble submission. I think travelers tell us that there is a tribe in Africa so given up to superstition that they fill their huts and hovels with so many idols that they do not leave room for their families. It may be so in this country—that we build up a system which is detrimental to our political freedom and is destructive of the best interests of the great mass of our producing and working classes. [Cheers.] Now am I the enemy of any class if I come forward to state facts like these, and to explain principles such as these? Shall we go groping continually in the dark and making no effort to strengthen our position? Don't suppose because I stand here I love to find fault with the laws of my country rather than to please them—that I am less English and less patriotic, or that I have less sympathy with my country and my countrymen, than other men have. [Cheers.] I want our country to be populous, to be powerful, and to be happy, but this end can only be attained, and never has been attained in any country, but by just laws, justly administered. I plead only for what I believe to be just. I wish to do wrong to no man. For twenty-five years I have stood before audiences, great meetings of my countrymen, pleading only for justice. [Loud cheers.] During that time, as you know, I have endured measureless insults, and have passed through hurricanes of abuse. I need not tell you that my clients have not generally been the rich and the great, but rather the poor and the lowly [hear, hear]; they cannot give me place, and dignities and wealth, but their honorable service yields me that which is of far higher and more lasting value—the consciousness that I have been expounding and upholding laws which, though they were not given amid the thunders of Sinai, are not less the commandments of God, and not less intended to promote and secure the happiness of men." The Hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid great cheering.

A vote of thanks to Mr. SCHOLEFIELD and Mr. BRIGHT was subsequently carried, and the proceedings were brought to a termination at 10½ o'clock.

THE REBELS IN ENGLAND.

BREACHES OF THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

From the European Times, Feb. 1.

At the Liverpool Police Court, on the 27th, Mr. JOHN JONES, one of the principals in the firm of JONES, HIGHAT & Co., and JOHN WILDING, a clerk in the same firm, were charged with aiding in the shipment of men and arms on board the steamer *Japan*, afterward the Confederate war steamer *Georgia*. The facts attending this case are familiar, in consequence of the recent prosecution of Mr. HIGHAT, a member of the firm of JONES & Co. The sailors and crew were shipped, some at Liverpool and others at Greenock, for a voyage to China and Singapore. They left Greenock in the *Japan* on an assumed trial trip, but they did not return, and went in company with a small steamer to Brest. Here Mr. JONES visited the *Japan*, and shortly afterward arms, ammunition and money were brought on board. Lieut. MAURY, a Confederate officer, then took command of the *Japan*, and informed the men that she was about to be engaged in the Confederate service. Lieut. MAURY dressed the men to join the ship, promising them £10 bounty and £4 10s. per month wages; and Mr. JONES, it was alleged, took part in getting the ship ready for sea. The men, for the most part, consented to join, and the ship was then named the *Georgia*, the Confederate flag was hoisted, and she commenced her voyage of devastation amongst the Federal marine. JOHN STANLEY said that in March last he went to JONES & Co.'s office, in Chapel-street, where he saw Mr. HIGHAT. He said he heard they wanted coopers for the *Japan*, and asked if he could be engaged. Mr. HIGHAT said he could go in the *Japan*, and asked if he could bring some men with him. After this, witness went with some other men to the Sailors' Home, where they saw Capt. HITCHCOCK, the person who took them out of the *Clyde*, and signed articles for a voyage to Singapore and China. After signing articles at the Sailors' Home, witness went to JONES & Co.'s office, and obtained an advance note for £4 10s., in the presence of the defendant, HIGHAT. After witness had obtained his advance note, he endeavored to get it cashed in town, but could not succeed, and upon his explaining the matter at JONES' office, he was paid £2 5s. on account, and HIGHAT said he would give the remainder to his wife after he had gone to sea. When he left Liverpool, HIGHAT came down to see him and other men safely embarked for Greenock, and called over their names and number. When they arrived at Greenock they joined the steamer *Japan*, and the defendant, JONES, came on board with several other men. The *Japan* sailed from the Clyde, apparently on a trial trip, but she did not return, and sailed for the coast of France. When outside, a small steamer with Mr. JONES on board met the *Japan*, and accompanied her to Brest. When the *Japan* came to anchor off Brest, two small vessels came alongside with guns, ammunition, money, &c., which were transferred to the *Japan*. Mr. JONES superintended the proceedings. He met witness near the engine-house, and said it would be "a good thing for him if he went in the *Japan*. Capt. MAURY was also on board the *Japan*, at first in plain clothes, and afterward dressed in the uniform of the Confederate navy. Capt. MAURY said the ship was going to sail under another flag, and would be rechristened the *Georgia*. Mr. JONES was standing on the right-hand side of Capt. MAURY when he made this statement. Mr. JONES and Capt. MAURY said that any man who joined the ship would be paid £10 bounty, and £4 10s. per month wages. After this witness went into the cabin, and received £10 bounty from the purser. He gave the money to Mr. JONES, who promised to send it to his wife. JONES also promised to give witness' wife half her husband's pay during his absence. After making a voyage in the *Georgia* to the Cape of Good Hope, witness returned with the ship to Cherbourg, and obtained twenty-four hours' leave, and made the best of his way back to Liverpool. While in Liverpool he went to JONES & Co.'s office, and asked them to give him some money, as he was "hard up," but Mr. JONES refused to do so because some other men had deserted the ship after joining her. The witness could not identify WILDING as having taken any part in the affair. THOMAS MATTHEWS, a seaman, who had shipped on board the *Georgia*, corroborated a portion of this evidence, but he failed also to identify WILDING. A seaman named BENJAMIN CONNOLY identified WILDING as the person who had paid him an advance on board the Havre steamer. At the conclusion of the case, Mr. JONES and WILDING were committed for trial at the Assizes, bail being accepted. JONES, himself in £500, and two sureties of £250 each; and WILDING, himself in £50, and two sureties of £25 each.

SALE OF A STEAM RAM.

From the North British Mail.

We learn that the formidable steam ram which is now approaching completion in the yard of Messrs. J. and G. THOMSON, of Glasgow, has been purchased for the Danish Government by a naval officer empowered to make such a bargain. This is the second armour-clad vessel which the Danes have obtained from the Clyde. The former one, a cupola ship, built according to the plan of Capt. COLES, of 1,246 tons burden, and having engines of 240-horse power, was commissioned from the Messrs. NAPIER, and now forms part of the Danish fleet under the command of Capt. ROLF DRAKE. The present is a much more powerful ship. Her burden is 3,500 tons; her engines are of 500-horse power; and she has a prow which it would be a very awkward thing for another vessel to come into collision with.

THE REBEL AND NATIONAL CRUISERS.

From the European Times, Jan. 30.

The Federal corvette *St. Louis* left the Tagus on the 25th, to intercept an English bark that had sailed a short time previously from Calais, with guns and stores for the Confederate cruiser *Rappahannock*, so say advices from Lisbon. What this bark is we have been unable to ascertain. Meanwhile the repairs of the *Rappahannock* are being pushed forward rapidly; an idea of which may be gathered from the fact that she is now ready to ship her guns and stores. The Confederate cruiser *Florida* is ready for sea at Brest, and her sailing is now only a question of time. The *Georgia's* repairs are also progressing favorably, and though not in such a forward state as those of the *Florida*, are still in a satisfactory condition. She is expected to be ready for sea in the course of next month. The Confederate sailing vessel *Tuscaloosa* is cruising off the Brazil coast, her sailing from St. Catharine's being only reported by last mail. The mail steamer *Reiver*, which arrived at Hong Kong on the 14th December, reported having spoken the *Alabama* on the 7th, off the Island of Petro Blanca.

FRANCE.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH BY M. THIERS.

In yesterday's issue of the TIMES we gave a few extracts from the speech upon the Mexican expedition, delivered by M. THIERS, on the Corps Legislatif Jan. 26. Following is the speech in full:

The order of the day was the adjourned discussion on the Address.

On paragraph six, relating to Mexico, an amendment had been presented by M. JULES FAVRE and other members for the immediate return of the French troops.

M. THIERS.—Though the amendment I have signed is not under discussion, I rise now because I wish to discuss the general question, and, as I shall probably speak at some length, I hasten to address you before your attention has been fatigued by the length of the sitting. As to the amendments, I prefer that which will carry the truth to the foot of the throne in the most deferential and respectful form. [Approbation.] If we had only to express a judgment on the past, I should willingly imitate the conduct of a merchant who at once places certain doubtful operations to the account of profit and loss, that he may be no longer troubled with them; but he only does this with matters of which he already knows the full extent of the sacrifices they may involve. Unfortunately, we are not yet in that position with regard to Mexico. *We are told that the expedition will cost us twelve millions per month, but it will cost us much more.* We have 40,000 soldiers and 7,000 or 8,000 sailors engaged in Mexico, 3,000 leagues from home, and for what purpose? *Why, to found a great empire in the New World.* I am really confounded by the magnitude of such an enterprise, undertaken in the present state of the world, without any definite end or demonstrated utility. One of our young colleagues yesterday remarked that distant enterprises were never opposed in England; but the records of the British Parliament show how little ground there is for such an assertion. The enterprises of CLIVE and HASTINGS were strenuously opposed, and more recently the East India Company has been deprived of the government of India solely on account of its enterprises against the kingdom of Oude. Everything is discussed in England. Since we are permitted to lay the truth at the foot of the throne, I will avail myself of the right to examine as briefly as possible by what succession of ideas we have been led from the first act of defending our fellow-citizens in Mexico to the formidable enterprise of founding a monarchy in that country. I will also examine our prospects of success, and what advantages will accrue to France if we succeed. When our last difficulties commenced with Mexico what was the situation of that country? So far as we can ascertain from the imperfect statistics at our command, the Mexican population was about 8,000,000, of which 5,000,000 were Indians, patient and laborious, kept in a deplorable state of subjection, and 3,000,000 were of Spanish descent, the active and influential portion of the population. There were two parties in presence, which we will call the Conservative and the Liberals, though they applied to each other the most opprobrious names, for you well know that little courtesy exists between contending parties. [Laughter.] The Conservative party, which is anxious to establish a monarchy in Mexico, has the clergy for allies. The clergy were wealthy, but not very wise: they took an active part in politics, and when the opposite party obtained the mastery much of the church property was sold, with the promise that the clergy should thenceforth be paid by the State; but this promise has not been always kept. The clergy now insist on having their property restored; and this demand is one of the greatest embarrassments of the Conservative party. Such was the state of affairs in Mexico when the struggle began between MIRAMON and JUAREZ, which, in January, 1861, ended in the flight of the former and the establishment of the latter at Mexico as head of the Government. It was at this same period that our differences with Mexico began. JUAREZ succeeded in forming a Moderate Government, and opposed an energetic resistance to the extremely advanced opinions which prevailed in the Congress. M. DE SALIGNY was then our Minister at Mexico, and he pressed on the Government certain claims made by our compatriots. A satisfactory convention was at last concluded, but the payments it stipulated were not made at the appointed time. M. DE SALIGNY was requested to grant further delay, to which he consented; but soon afterward the Congress decided that the settlement of foreign claims should be postponed for two years. M. DE SALIGNY expressed himself highly dissatisfied with this act of the Congress, but the Government promised that the vote should be rescinded, and represented that it had been under the necessity of paying the army employed in repressing the remnants of the conquered army, which, under the conduct of Gen. MARQUEZ, one of our present allies, infested the high roads. The Government further assured him that, as soon as order was restored the stipulations of the convention should be fulfilled. M. DE SALIGNY declined the responsibility of a decision, and suspended his relations with the Mexican Government till he should receive further instructions from France. The English Minister, Mr. WYKE, who had far more considerable interests to defend, as the greater part of the Mexican debt is held in England, followed the example of the French Minister, and referred the matter to his Government. We certainly had right on our side, and, if we had to deal with a Government able but unwilling to pay, we should have been justified in taking compulsory measures; but, under the circumstances, I think patience would have been the wisest course. The best coercive measure that could have been selected would have been to take possession of the Custom-houses at Vera Cruz and Tampico, and hold them until our demands were satisfied. Unfortunately, many respectable Mexicans of the Monarchical party had, meanwhile, come to Europe, where they represent Mexico as weary of agitation and ready to rise in favor of a monarchy if supported by the presence of a European flag. The Mexican emigrants were very coolly received in London; but in France they succeeded in persuading the Government that the presence of a European flag would cause a general rising, and that it would be easy to found a Government like that in Brazil. Thus, to the duty of protecting our own countrymen was added the honor of raising a nation from a state of misery, and founding a glorious empire. Unhappily, this illusion was accepted as a reality. At the same time, Spain had interrupted her relations with Mexico for reasons similar to those which had actuated France and England, and seemed for a moment to be dazzled by the prospect of some great enterprise in Mexico. She accordingly communicated with the French and English Governments, but was greatly disappointed on learning that England only proposed to seize Tampico and Vera Cruz; while France, though favorable to the monarchical ideas of Spain, objected to the selection of a Spanish Prince for Mexico. At last a convention was concluded between the three Powers, by which they engaged to take joint measures for obtaining satisfaction for their countrymen, but not to meddle with the oldest Government of the country. The Spanish force reached Vera Cruz on the 1st December, under Gen. PRIM, whom France had accepted as the Generalissimo of the expedition. The General soon found that the hope entertained in Europe that the Mexicans would rise in favor of a monarchy was a mere illusion, and Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, who commanded the French expedition, came to the same conclusion. Meanwhile, sickness began to prevail among the troops at Vera Cruz. The Spaniards had 2,000 sick, the English 150 out of 700; I cannot say how many we had, but it is certain that our brave sailors suffered considerably. The English, French and Spanish Commanders all agreed that it was impossible to remain longer at Vera Cruz, and they therefore decided to advance a few leagues inland to a healthier spot. They there drew up a proclamation to assure the population that they were not come either to conquer or revolutionize the country, but only to enforce payment of an indemnity which was stated at 17,000,000 of piasters (5l. each) for England, 12,000,000 of piasters for Spain, 4,000,000 for some other countries, and 12,000,000 for France. The total amounted to 41,000,000 of piasters (205,000,-000f.), a formidable sum compared with the Mexican Budget. Suddenly the Jecker demand of 25,000,000 of piasters was brought forward, of which I will only say that it was in very bad repute in Mexico. [Noise.] If any think otherwise they will have an opportunity of saying so.

M. ROUHER.—No one said anything.

M. THIERS.—*It was, I repeat, in very bad odor, and a resolution was taken to submit the matter to the European Governments.* This was done, and the Commanders addressed an ultimatum to Mexico, neither precise nor peremptory, and not stating the amount of their claims. The Mexican Government replied that if the European Governments were come to obtain justice, it was ready to grant it, and that Gen. DOBLADO should go to treat with the Plenipotentiaries. The latter, seeing the number of sick increasing at Vera Cruz, and being unable to get an answer from Europe in less than two months, arranged with Gen. DOBLADO that the European troops should occupy the healthy tablelands of Orizaba, which were to be surrendered if the negotiations led to no favorable result. The Mexican flag was then hoisted at Vera Cruz by the side of the allied flags, but the allies kept possession of the Custom-house. Such was the celebrated Convention of Soledad, which we have regarded as dishonorable, but it certainly saved three small corps d'armée, which would otherwise have died of the yellow fever at Vera Cruz.

M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC.—But we should not have stayed there.

M. ROUHER.—We should have gone to Mexico.

M. A. JUBINAL.—How could we, without horses to draw the cannon?

M. THIERS.—For my part I honor Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE for concluding that convention. [Approbation.] *If any persons are blamable, they are to be found among those who thought that the submission of Mexico was to be obtained with a few thousand men.* We must be just to a brave officer. [Hear, hear.]

A Voice.—No one attacks him.

M. THIERS.—The cantonments of Orizaba being once occupied, negotiations were adjourned to the 15th of April. When that intelligence reached Europe the three Governments were more persistent than ever in their respective ideas. The French Government had added 4,500 men to our forces in Mexico, commanded by Gen. LORENCEZ. The Mexican emigrants had been to Austria and obtained a sort of consent from the Archduke MAXIMILIAN; they then returned to Vera Cruz with Gen. ALMONTE, the chief promoter of the enterprise. The General, on his arrival at Vera Cruz, published everywhere that he had received from the French Government the mission of establishing the monarchical system in Mexico for the benefit of an Austrian Prince. The English and Spanish plenipotentiaries called upon him to declare in the name of what Government he spoke. The position was becoming a false one. We had gone to Mexico to negotiate, as we said, and we had taken up a position at Orizaba as negotiators; and yet we had in our ranks an emigrant General who held the language above cited.

M. GLAIS-BIZOIN.—A Mexican Moreau!

M. THIERS.—Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE taking note of the observations of the other plenipotentiaries, declared frankly that he was going to evacuate the positions which he occupied in virtue of the Orizaba Convention. He was told that the evacuation would amount to a declaration of war, but he persisted. It became evident that the orders he had received from France were favorable to the ideas of Gen. ALMONTE. A conference was asked for, and took place at Orizaba on April 18; and I regret that the French Government should not have thought fit to publish the minutes. The report, in fact, tells everything, and contains irrefutable testimony. M. DE SALIGNY does not dissemble that he will never again negotiate with JUAREZ, and that he thinks a monarchy ought to be substituted for the Republic. Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE declares that his orders are precise; that Gen. ALMONTE has the confidence of the French Government, and cannot be called on to quit the ranks of the French army. Observe, however, gentlemen, that nobody wished him to be delivered up to the Mexicans; the only question was whether he ought to remain with us. The English and Spanish Representatives thought it would be better to wait for Gen. DOBLADO, the representative of JUAREZ, in the hope of an understanding, but our representatives absolutely refused. Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE abandoned the positions which had been assigned to him; the English and Spanish quitted Mexico, and we remained alone, with the evident intention of founding a monarchy for the profit of an Austrian Prince. You know, gentlemen, what followed. On the ground of some very slight indications of the Conservative party, we attacked Puebla. Our first attack did not succeed, and on the following day there was a general outcry against those who had so deceived us. We retired to Orizaba, required a year to prepare a new expedition. But the brave Marshal FOREY repaired the check we had met with, and we entered Mexico in triumph. Such is the exact truth. We broke with the Mexican Government because of the adjournment of the convention passed with JUAREZ. It is not the rupture itself that I blame; but I think we should have confined ourselves to occupying Tampico and Vera Cruz, and keeping them till our indemnities were paid. For that simple plan we have substituted that of a monarchy in Mexico. I now come to the practical question. *We are in Mexico—how are we to get out of it?* It is the duty of France to emerge from all difficult situations without detriment to her honor or interest; but, when these are safe, she should not be too intractable in a point of self-love. [Approbation.] And how could this have been done? On the day after our entry into Mexico we ought to have treated with JUAREZ, when we had certain knowledge that his party was the strongest. But what is Gen. BAZAINE now doing? He is trying to bring about a species of revolution, by separating himself from the party of the old *régime* and joining that of the new; he has deserted the Archbishop of Mexico, and sided with the so-called Liberal party in the question of national property. Now, as this party asks for nothing very extraordinary or barbarous, why not treat with it? Had we treated with JUAREZ, the question was settled. We might have withdrawn, keeping Tampico and Vera Cruz in our hands as pledges. We should have had thirteen, fourteen or fifteen millions a month less in our budget; we should not have 40,000 men beyond the sea. I know that it must be a disagreeable thing, after having announced to the world that we were going to found a monarchy in Mexico, to abandon the project and treat with JUAREZ. But that is what I call a necessary sacrifice of self-love. Let us compare dispassionately the two policies. What is the real nature of this project of founding at our own expense and on our own responsibility a monarchy in Mexico? When I think of it, gentlemen, my reason is well nigh confounded. *The idea of opposing Latin to Saxon races I cannot seriously entertain for a moment.* What is likely to happen? How long shall we be in Mexico? It is said that the foreign legion and the Mexican regiments will soon be organized, and that then we can withdraw. *It was said also a year or two ago that we should find in Mexico resources for paying the French debt. But what is the reality? We entered Mexico on the 17th of May. Then we had to remain quiet during the rainy season, and it was only in the month of November that we began our operations to spread ourselves about—to make an electoral circuit, as it has been called, for the profit of Prince Maximilian.* [Laughter.] This Prince will not be in Mexico before the month of April, and he will scarcely have time to receive the congratulations of his subjects before the rainy season. Of his receiving congratulations I make no doubt. What Prince ever found them wanting? But then the rain will set in, and he will find himself condemned to immobility till the months of September or October. *You will, therefore, be obliged to protect him for some time, and I risk nothing in saying that you will have to stay in Mexico all through 1864. I shall thank Heaven if we can get out of it in 1865. More delay will be caused by the impossibility of withdrawing all our troops at once, and thus a complete extrication may be an affair of several years. Well, then, gentlemen, I ask you, is it prudent to have 40,000 men beyond the sea during so long a period, at a time when great events may occur; when the seas, now free, may cease to be so?* [Applause from many parts.] At the same time we shall be forever paying. We shall pay our own army—that is natural; but we shall have to pay the Mexican army also. [Noise.] We shall not be able to do otherwise. The new sovereign will not have a piastre. The offices of the customs, almost the only sources of public revenue, are in the hands of the English and Spanish, who will not give them up till they have been paid. For my part I cannot understand how sensible men can persist in such a course. [Fresh interruption.] An honorable member, who makes light of geography, has said that we occupy seven-eighths of the country. I say that we do not occupy the twentieth part of it. Out of a population of eight millions, two only are subject to our control. The Prince may certainly be better off hereafter; but I speak of the present. What revenue will he have? None. And we are too honest, after having enticed him from his family and country, to abandon him to all the embarrassments of his position. We must, then, help him to pay his own army, and that will be some twelve or fifteen millions more that you will have to sacrifice. I know well that a loan has been talked of; but if loans are easily negotiated on French security, *it will be a very different matter when the guarantees are based on the prospects of the Mexican Government.* Mexico has large debts—a home debt which she does not pay; [laughter] a debt to ourselves—we give her time; and also a foreign debt in the hands of a creditor who is very exacting—I mean England, to whom two hundred millions are due for different indemnities. So that we shall have to provide the new Sovereign with three hundred or four hundred millions to begin with. I have not the honor of knowing Prince MAXIMILIAN. He is said to be very attractive; *but he would require all the sound sense of his father-in-law, King Leopold of Belgium, to induce European capitalists to lend him three hundred or four hundred millions.* I know that it is not very desirable to treat with the Indian JUAREZ; but I can never give my consent to our engaging ourselves for one or two years more in an enterprise like the present. Allow me to ask you a question? Have these creations of new States been so very successful that we must needs recommence the experiment? Look at what is passing on the banks of the Danube and in Greece. If ever an enterprise was inspired by noble motives, it was the political revival of Greece; three great powers cooperated, and the expense for each, about twenty millions, was insignificant. What has happened in Greece? The Greeks have driven away their King OTHO for his want of skill in ruling, and Europe has said to them: 'You will not have King OTHO—well, we will give you another'—[laughter]—and this time I admired the prudence of our Government in leaving the task to England. England turned to the Danish Monarchy, so menaced at this moment; and she detached a branch to transplant in Greece; adding thereto a sacrifice which she may, perhaps, feel hereafter—I mean the cession of the Ionian Islands and the fortress of Corfu. Well, notwithstanding these concessions, England is just now much less popular in Greece than France, who did not intervene at all. [True, true.] Can we find here any motive for creating another Greece 3,000 leagues off? And who are our allies? In the case of Greece we had Russia and England; but the most ardent partisans of the enterprise will be embarrassed to say who are our well-wishers in the Mexican business. You will have indeed the rather sarcastic approbation of England, as expressed in the English journals, but on condition of reimbursing her first from the proceeds of the customs. Then there is the Anglo-Saxon race which it wished to resist. That race will respect you at present, and with reason; for were you to pronounce definitively for one or the other of the parties in the struggle—and I commend the Government for not having done so—your influence might be decisive. *The Americans of the North will, therefore, respect you—I am sure that the Archduke himself would be very well received at New-York, were he to pass that way. But can anybody believe that, when the civil war comes to an end, the United States will remember your impartiality, or that they will help you at all in your Mexican difficulties? They will act just as they did in the Havannah; you will have 100,-000 adventurers, who have only to cross the Rio del Norte to be in Mexico; you will have the inevitable hostility of America, or at least of all the fighting men whose occupation will then be gone.* I must now speak of the resources of Mexico in mineral wealth. We are referred to the account of Mexico given by M. DE HUMBOLDT. That celebrated man has, indeed, said that Mexico is a very rich country; but in saying this he has destroyed many illusions. At the close of the last century the reputation of Mexico for mineral wealth was colossal; it was thought that Spain, which then monopolized nine-tenths of the precious metals in circulation, drew the whole from Mexico. M. DE HUMBOLDT dissipated this mistake, and later travelers have dissipated many more. A word about cotton. I have been in communication with Mexican merchants, and with the Director of the School of Agriculture in Mexico; and he assures me that cotton is grown in the low-lands, like those of Texas, which are infected with malaria; that there are only Indians for work, and that hands are very scarce; and that by reason of the rains, it often happens that two or three out of five harvests are spoiled. On the high plains cotton cannot thrive on account of the inundations and subsequent drought; in the valleys the crops are magnificent, but the difficulty lies in the dearth of hands. M. DE HUMBOLDT speaks of the agricultural produce of Mexico in 1803; he estimates it at 145 millions, and at that figure it has remained; the mines produce, indeed, 120 to 130 millions; they are rich, but require large capital for successful working. England has sacrificed 250 millions of francs in this way; Germany more than 75 millions. Moreover, the mercury that is required for operations in the silver mines must be bought in Europe or in California. European speculators have written to Mexico for information about silver mines, and the replies have tended to abate confidence. We now see how it is that Mexico, with a total production, agricultural and metallic, of about 300 millions, has barely a commerce of imports and exports of 120 millions—of which about twenty are with ourselves. But I will suppose for a moment that all turns out for the best, and that Mexico becomes as prosperous as Brazil? But what is the history of Brazil? To arrive at her present position she has required a term of fifty years, an uninterrup

have interesting particulars of our recent success at Smithfield, Va.

On Saturday evening last, the 30th ultimo, Col. JORDAN, commanding at Ivor, received information that the gunboat *Flora Temple* was lying off the wharf at Cherry Grove, on Chuckatuck Creek, and that if he could reach her in time he could capture her, with all on board. Col. JORDAN sent an order to Capt. N. A. STURDIVANT, commanding STURDIVANT'S Battery, to proceed as rapidly as possible to the place designated, with his [illegible]inoleon guns, supported by two companies of the Thirty-first North Carolina infantry and a squad of the Seventh Confederate cavalry, twenty-one in number, and attack her wherever she could be found. Our men took up the line of march at 8 o'clock, night, and reached Cherry Grove at daybreak Sunday morning, much to their regret to find the Yankee vessel gone. Our troops waited there until noon, hoping she would again make her appearance, but, to their serious disappointment, she failed to do so. They then took up the line of march for Scott's factory, seven miles from Cherry Grove, and in the direction of Smithfield, where they went to make their camp for the night. On the way they received information that the enemy were in force in Smithfield, having landed there from two transports and one gunboat, and were advancing from Smithfield in front of them. Our forces halted at Scott's factory, and there having fully ascertained the correctness of former reports, moved on very cautiously in the direction of Smithfield, and had not proceeded far before they encountered the enemy in some force, with one piece of artillery, which immediately opened fire. Our command formed in line of battle very rapidly, threw the artillery in position, and warm work at once commenced. In thirty minutes they drove the enemy from his position, killing eighteen and wounding two men. Our loss was one (Lieutenant) mortally wounded, who died in about five hours afterward.

Our men returned to their camp, having marched fifty-four miles and had a brisk skirmish, inflicting serious damage upon the enemy, in the short space of twenty-nine hours. They had hardly got quiet before they received another order to return at once to Smithfield, and attack the enemy in his position at that place. They again took up their line of march at 6 o'clock in the morning, reaching Smithfield at half-past 11 o'clock of the same day. After some preliminaries, Capt. STURDIVANT, who commanded the expedition, sent a flag-of-truce, demanding an unconditional surrender of the forces occupying the town. Time was asked for, and promptly refused, Capt. STURDIVANT stating that, in five minutes, he would fire upon the Yankees if his demand was not complied with.

A surrender was signed, but a gunboat appearing in sight, it was withdrawn, and upon the arrival of the courier with the above information, our men at once opened fire with two pieces of artillery; the infantry and cavalry deployed right and left, to gained the enemy's flanks and rear. In twenty minutes the enemy were driven from the streets, retreating in disorder to the river, having previously thrown their guns into the creek. The gunboat, meanwhile, had been firing upon our troops from below, and had reached the town. Our men limbered up and moved our artillery at a gallop until they reached the lower end of the town, and run alongside the gunboat *Smith Briggs*, and opened fire upon her with two guns, pouring shot and shell into her broadside with such tremendous effect, that in about ten minutes she was totally disabled, and hauled down her flag.

In this engagement the enemy lost about twenty in killed and wounded. On our side two men were lost. The prisoners were at once disembarked, and the boat, with all her armor and stores, burned, and our men marched out of town, and that same evening returned to camp.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.

A dispatch received Saturday at the War Department from Major.-Gen. WHITING estimates, by the admission of prisoners, the enemy's loss in the fight at Batchelor's Creek at *fifteen hundred men.* The enemy's papers make much lighter of the affair.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE CONSCRIPTION.

A MEMORIAL.

R. W. GIBBES, M. D., President of the Press Association, Confederate States Army, has addressed a memorial to the rebel Congress regarding the conscription of newspaper employes. He says:

"In the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Conscription, the number of printers reported as exempt under the law includes all who are engaged in job printing for the various governmental departments, and embraces also lithographic printers. These constitute a much larger proportion than those engaged on the daily press. In Columbia, S. C., for instance, there are two daily papers, on which are employed twelve conscripts, while in two establishments where government work is done for the Treasury, Quartermasters, Commissaries, Surgeon-General's Department, &c., there are thirty-eight.

There are now published in the Confederacy forty-one daily papers, on which are employed, by returns recently made to me, an average of fifteen persons each, of which number fully one-half are non-conscripts.

If the question of value to the Government of communicating orders of the departments be alone considered, I hesitate not to say that the number of men required to communicate them, and then imperfectly, and often with extreme difficulty, would outnumber ten times those of the daily press.

I ask leave, respectfully, on the part of the daily press, to indulge the hope that your honorable body will enact no law which by indirection may abridge, intellectually or mechanically, the freedom of the press, or in any way tend to check its unquestionable mission, which is to promote and diffuse knowledge and protect the liberties of the people. The hope of advancing civilization is in the protection of vital constitutional provisions, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, and I trust that such protection will be eminently characteristic of our Southern Confederacy."

ANOTHER PROTEST.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 6.

Why not exempt, by law, the editors and employes necessary to conduct the newspapers, and require an oath that no more are employed than are absolutely required? Printers over 45 years of age are so very scarce that they cannot be employed or detailed. To rely upon old printers will be to stop the papers. Old editors may be found, but old printers are played out.

We are under pecuniary obligation to thirty odd thousand subscribers for money advanced on their subscriptions. This money has been expended on materials necessary to printing of the paper. It is impossible for us to refund this money. If Congress prevents us from getting printers, it makes us defraud our subscribers. Conscript the editors, but exempt the printers, if thirty-five men are so badly wanted by the army. There are, we understand, about thirty-five daily papers now published in the Confederacy. They do not average ten men to the paper. Three hundred and fifty or four hundred men—many of whom are exempt by physical disability—would be the extent of the recruits obtained by the destruction of all the newspapers.

Let Congress reflect upon the consequences, and exempt one editor and such employes as the editor shall swear to be absolutely necessary to the publication of the paper.

HOW MANY IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Richmond is the centre of intelligence, and there are, or ought to be, more workers for newspapers here than elsewhere. We can tell the Senate with accuracy how many persons are abstracted from the press in Richmond by its new law: 24. These are all the reporters, mailing clerks, &c., of the five daily papers in Richmond subject to the operation of this law. For this valuable accession to the Confederate army, the Senate surrenders a free press, hitherto valued in England and in these Southern States, and supposed to have been specially guaranteed by the Confederate Constitution.

A "PEACE MEETING."

The Raleigh *Confederate* is indebted to a friend of that city for the following extract of a letter, giving the particulars of the "peace meeting" recently held in Greensboro', North Carolina:

GREENSBORO', Monday, Feb. 1, 1864.

The announcement of a peace meeting, to be held in our town, filled our loyal people with the gloomiest forebodings; but now, as it is over, we breathe more freely. The meeting was a disgrace to our patriotic little town, but it broke up in a row, and a laughable affair it was. Crowds of people came from the country "to see what could be done," as they said. The three leaders, R. P. P., D. F. C., and J. L., tried to get up a meeting. The Court-house bell several times sent out its inviting peals, and finally, at 12½ o'clock, the meeting began by one of the leaders trying to speak. But the crowd cheered, hissed, screamed and applauded in such a manner, that every effort to be heard or to organize was utterly in vain. The resolutions could not be read. The crowd used all kinds of abusive and ridiculous epithets, rendering the appearance of the speaker supremely ludicrous. Even rotten eggs were in demand, and the traitors gave up in despair, and sneaked out of the Court-house at 1 o'clock—the meeting having lasted only half an hour.

Late in the day one of the leaders was accosted on the street by a soldier, who asked "if he were one of the Union men?" and upon his reply in the affirmative, gave him a good thrashing, and if left alone, might have *knocked* all his treason out of him; but several persons interfered, and he was carried off by a negro man, covered with blood.

Regret is experienced by many that the others did not get a thrashing too, but they were smart enough to keep out of the way. The whole town seems to feel indignant at their course, and would like to see them suffer for their attempt to get up a "traitor's meeting." A fourth leader had the sagacity to leave the town early on Saturday morning, *no doubt* having some important business elsewhere which demanded his attention; and his short experience in military matters during the first year of the war, having taught him that "discretion is the better part of valor," and that "he who runs away may live to fight another day."

THE FOOD QUESTION.

SUPPLIES IN RICHMOND.

From the Examiner, Feb. 5.

The quantity of meats in the markets, for several days past, has not been sufficient to supply one-tenth of the demand. The hotel proprietors especially, have been put to their "trumps" in their daily efforts to obtain enough to supply their tables. The anticipated passage, by the Legislature, of the bill to prevent the slaughter of sheep and lambs for food, has thrown a great deal of mutton upon the market, as butchers possessing these animals are taking time by the forelock, and preparing their meat for market before the measure can become a law. *Between the great scarcity of beef, the high price of pork, and the prohibition of mutton, the community is likely to enjoy a season of unhallowed lent.*

Some of the heretofore leading *cafes* on Main-street are about closing their doors against meal-boarders, *because, as the proprietors allege, the price of every article of food is so high that they cannot afford to feed them, with any profit to themselves, no matter how much they charge.*

We suspect the real cause is a plethora of Confederate notes; they have as many as they can conveniently bale and pack away. The accommodation of the public is nothing with them.

SUPPLIES IN THE SOUTHWEST.

From the Examiner, Feb. 8.

It is said that a large area of rich lands in North Mississippi will be cultivated this Spring under the protection which Gen. FORREST has assured the planters against Yankee raids. Hitherto, the people of this part of the Confederacy have been very much dispirited, and have been removing their negroes and abandoning their plantations. Orders have been issued for the repair of the bridge on the Missouri and Tennessee Railroad, over the Yallabusha, at Grenada. This accomplished, a new field from which to obtain needed supplies will be once more accessible.

LEE'S ARMY.

From the Examiner, Feb. 8.

We are assured by an officer from Gen. LEE's lines that the popular reports of the scarcity of meat supplies in the Army of Northern Virginia are exaggerated. Although the rations of meat are reduced, the soldiers are now drawing full rations of sugar and of excellent coffee, and *are well pleased to have these luxuries in compensation for their scanty allowances of meat.*

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE THREATENED ATTACK ON MOBILE.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We have again intimations of a naval attack on Mobile. The enemy has now a large naval force not employed. At Charleston the Iron-clads have now but little to do; and other vessels of that class have been built for navigation in shallow water.

Persons recently from New-Orleans state that there is a large fleet of Federal transports now congregated in Lake Pontchartrain, and that it was supposed in the city that a descent was meditated on Mobile: that a large force of Federals were encamped at Algiers, in round numbers estimated at twelve thousand, and that these troops were to sail as soon as the transport fleet was ready, which was then said to be waiting for coal. Large numbers of barges loaded with coal passed Bayou Sara during the latter part of December and the first week in January. The Federals having Fort Pike, the possession of Ship Island, and the command of the lakes, give this report a certain plausibility.

The Mobile papers think that the enemy's vessels will be used to ascertain our strength by the water approach. The *Tribune* says:

"If they overcome that, or get command of Grant's Pass, we may expect to find them in possession of Mobile Bay, with communications with their rear; and having accomplished this much, they can contrive how to use the advantage for the support of their land forces after they shall have been made ready for operations. They may hope to make Dog River the base of their operations, landing their force there, and thus avoiding the necessity of keeping up a long line from Pascagoula or some other equally as distant point. This would obviate the necessity of great wagon trains. The line from the city to that point would be almost within their camp."

Another not improbable conjecture of the designs of the congregation of the enemy's naval forces on the Southern coast, is that they are designed to reinforce BANKS, recently reported to be within fifty miles of Houston, or to make a descent upon some other portion of Texas. BANKS is, no doubt, in need of reinforcements; at last accounts he was confronted by MAGRUDER, with an equal, if not larger, force. A few days will, probably, resolve the truth of these conjectures, and develop the designs of the renegade FARRAGUT, who commands the naval forces in the Gulf.

MISSISSIPPI.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 6.

We learn that dispatches were received here yesterday, from Gen. POLK, at Meridian, Miss., referring to a contemplated movement of the enemy from Yazoo City. It is supposed to be the design of the enemy to bisect the State of Mississippi and widen the breach which the river makes between the two portions of the Confederacy. We suggested, some days ago, that SHERMAN'S designs were neither directed to Mobile nor Texas, as generally supposed, but were aimed at Gen. POLK'S lines; and the recent dispatches confirm this supposition.

TENNESSEE.

DALTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Official information was received here to-day that six thousand of SHERMAN'S corps, chiefly infantry, but some cavalry and artillery, crossed the Tennessee River, on the 29th and 30th of January, at Larkin's Landing, midway between Guntersville and Bellefonte. The presumed object is the establishment of a depot of supplies for future operations.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A SPEECH IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

In the House, on Jan. 5, Mr. READ, of North Carolina, introduced a joint resolution of thanks to certain North Carolina troops who had reënlisted for the war. In the course of his remarks Mr. READ alluded to the "malignant charge" that North Carolina was disloyal, and said:

"I do not conceal from Senators *that there is dissatisfaction in North Carolina.* And the question is again and again asked, 'What does it mean?' It is easy to tell you what it does not mean, and quite as easy, but much more tedious to tell you what it does mean. It *does not mean disloyalty. It means rather an excess of loyalty to the State, without any abatement toward the Confederacy.* This ought to be satisfactory, at least to all outside of the State.

Suspicions, distrusts and threats on the part of the authorities have chafed her continually. And Senators have doubtless heard, as I have, that it has been gravely considered whether force ought not to be employed to overawe and silence her people. Distrust of her has begotten distrust in her toward them, and now she is alarmed afresh at the dangerous powers which it is proposed in Congress to confer.

Just now a new clamor is raised against the State, because the propriety of calling a convention is being discussed. I know nothing of that movement, except what is before the public. Its enemies say it means mischief; its friends say it does not. I suppose its friends ought to know the best."

UTTERANCES OF THE PRESS.

From the Raleigh N. C. *Progress:*

The present Congress is bent on fastening a military despotism on the people of these Confederate States, and the people must either submit quietly to receive the yoke, or resist the tyranny. Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, and the people of North Carolina will not hesitate as to the course they should pursue. *Pass the bill to enroll the whole population, reported in the House by the Military Committee, yesterday, and a spontaneous cry will come up from every nook and corner of North Carolina for a Convention, and unless the military gag the last man in the State, including the Governor, the Legislature and other State officers, they will have it.*

Mr. DAVIS has the reputation of a patriot and statesman, and as such we implore him to use his influence to arrest the madness of Congress. Pass the tyrannical bill reported by the Military Committee, and the collision so long talked of between North Carolina and the Confederate States is upon us. We may be imprisoned for this declaration, but believing before God and man that we are doing our duty, we appeal to the President and his Congress to pause and reflect before it is too late. North Carolina cannot and will not submit to have every able-bodied man conscribed and the whole State turned into a military camp. We want to achieve an independence over the common enemy, but we are not willing to become the vassals of usurpers at home to achieve that or any other object. We speak the words of truth and soberness, because we know the sentiments of the great mass of the people in North Carolina. This State will never willingly submit to a despotism with JEFFERSON DAVIS or any one else at its head.

From the Salem (N. C.) Press.

Every day convinces us more and more that we are upon the eve of events which are pregnant with the fate of the Confederacy. True, all seems quiet, but it is but the lull that precedes a storm. Every paper we open contains remarks upon the exodus of our citizens from their homes to avoid the recent law placing the principals of substitutes into the army.

Even men who were devoted to the cause of *Southern independence*, feel their courage grow less and less, as the prospect for placing them into the army becomes more and more certain.

Men now cry for peace! peace! who formerly cried as lustily for war to the bitter end, and who seemed ready to take their lives in their hands and shed the last drop of blood in the cause of their beloved South. Is this calculated to strengthen or encourage the lukewarm—those who honestly doubted the ability of the South to *conquer* her independence? Is this calculated to cause the enemy to fear and tremble, or to encourage our soldiers in the field?

Last Summer, when the people held meetings in many counties in this State, with a view to inaugurate negotiations for an honorable peace, they were denounced as a band of traitors who were stirring up strife, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy! A change now seems to have come over the spirit of that dream, and the time is not far distant when all will agree that this war must be brought to a close by other means than by the sword.

EXCHANGES.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 14.—The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Feb. 1, 1864.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 8.—1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers or civilians, received at City Point, before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburgh capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj.-Gen. JOHN H. FORNEY, are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburgh capture, belonging to the First Tennessee Heavy Artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, GA., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. JACKSON, are declared exchanged.

By order, (Signed) R. O. OULD, Agent of Exchange. S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General.

HABEAS CORPUS.

At the last session the Legislature of Georgia passed the following act unanimously:

An Act to amend the Habeas Corpus law of this State.

SECTION I. The General Assembly of the State of Georgia do enact, that when any person shall apply for the writ of habeas corpus of any Judge of the Superior or Justice of the inferior courts, whose duty it is to grant the writ, such Judge or Justice so refusing to grant the same shall forfeit to the party aggrieved the sum of $2,500, to be recovered in any court of law in the State having jurisdiction of the same.

SEC. 2. Repeals all conflicting laws.

THE CONSCRIPT LAW.

The Fayetteville *Observer* contains the first decision made under the new law of Congress conscribing the principals of substitutes, made by Judge FRENCH, of the Superior Court Bench. It affirms the constitutionality of the law and remands the applicant to the custody of the enrolling officer. The *Observer* adds: "How far and to what extent this decision will affect the action of the other Judges and the Supreme Court, remains to be seen. Gov. VANCE is pledged to sustain the decisions of the judiciary of the State, and he will do it, whether they be in favor of or against the principles of substitutes."

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Hon. JOHN A. WILCOX, member of the House of Representatives of the Confederate States, from Texas, died suddenly of apoplexy at his boarding-house in Richmond, on the morning of the 7th inst. The deceased was born in the State of North Carolina on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1819. Early in life he emigrated, with his father, to the State of Tennessee, where he was raised and educated. He afterward removed to the State of Mississippi. For a series of years he enjoyed, to a large extent, the confidence of the people of that State. During one Legislature he was Secretary of the State Senate. He served with distinction in the Mexican war as Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Mississippi Regiment. After his return to his home he was elected to the Congress of the United States. In 1853 he removed to Texas. He was a prominent member of the convention which adopted the ordinance of secession. He was afterwards elected to the present Confederate Congress, and reëlected, last August, for the next Congress.

—The *Examiner*, of Feb. 8, learns that on Friday, Feb. 5, two members of the Prince William Cavalry, named DAVIS and REYNOLDS, succeeded in capturing four negroes in the Yankee service, belonging to the "Home Guard" of Fairfax County. The cavalrymen took the negroes to Dumfries, and, on Friday night, placed them in an unoccupied house. Having imprudently fallen to sleep, the cavalrymen were attacked and overpowered by the negroes, their skulls cleft by some sharp instrument, and their bodies mutilated in the most horrible manner. They were found next morning weltering in their blood, and lived only long enough to relate the circumstances of the terrible tragedy which had befallen them.

—The *Examiner*, of Feb. 6, says: "We are well assured that the Confederate Senate has passed the Currency Bill in secret session, and that what is known as OLDHAM'S plan—a tax on the currency—is rejected. The House bill has been radically amended, and we are disposed to believe that the ground of compromise between the two houses will be the constitution of a new currency, limited to two hundred millions of dollars, and sustained either by a pledge of cotton, or a special appropriation of future revenues. The fact is, Congress has got to sea again on the currency, and before the two houses can accommodate their differences, it is not unlikely the session may expire."

—The *Express* says that seven well-known citizens of Petersburgh stampeded on Tuesday night, with the intention of making their way to the enemy's lines. In order to avoid the rebel pickets they took to the water, and escaped in a boat down the Appomattox. At the rate that the "substitutes" have been running away from Petersburgh of late, the *Express* says, there will soon be but few of them left to enter the army.

—The Adjutant-General of the rebel States has found it necessary to publish a general order forbidding the impressment of supplies of provisions *in transitu* to arsenals, armories and ordnance depots, under the order of the commanding officers of the same. It appears that the mania of impressment has gone to such an extent that even the Government has to protect itself against the violence of its own officers.

—A letter from Como, Miss., to the Mobile *Register*, says that Gen. FORREST, Confederate States army, and HURLBURT, United States army, have completed an agreement for an informal exchange of prisoners in this Department. The preliminaries have been arranged, and an exchange of those at present on hand will be effected at Hernando on the 13th.

—A handsome and superb blooded stallion has been presented to Gen. BEAUREGARD by Mr. THOMAS ARNOLD, a patriotic citizen of Bryan County, Georgia.

FROM ALBANY.

The Assembly Debate on the Bounty Question —The Weekly Holiday, &c.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 8.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The debate in the Assembly on Friday evening last, on the bounty question, called out some of the strength of the House, and gave an opportunity to perceive who are some of the effective speakers. As is usually the case in deliberative bodies, when it comes to real work and something was to be accomplished by speaking, the rhetorical, the glowing, and the admirable speakers, in the popular sense of these terms, fell behind less brilliant but more solid men. The noise of rustling papers, and conversation at the members' desks increased about in proportion as the debaters became "oratorical" in their remarks, and decreased when it became apparent that a speaker had something to say, and knew how to say it. It is no disparagement to the present Assembly to say that no one member gave proof of the ability to exert a very marked influence in giving shape to the collective opinion of this body. The ability to exert such an influence in such a body is of course not very common. A new question, or the presentation of a question in a new form, about which there was a decided difference of opinion, gave an opportunity for the exercise of such ability. But the question was not fully decided, nor did opinion, with regard to it, take shape as the result of its forcible and luminous presentation by any one mind; but several members spoke in regard to it with marked ability and not without effect. Mr. G. PARKER, of St. Lawrence, gained the attention of the House by his earnest manner and clear statement of facts and arguments. Messrs. HEALY of Wyoming, and FILKINS, of Albany, were similarly successful. Mr. REED, of New-York spoke briefly in defence of his constituency and against the statements of those who asserted that New-York City had done nothing as compared with other parts of the State for the war. His presentation of facts and statistics was convincing, and his deliberate and impressive manner gave promise of success had his remarks been extended, and an argument attempted. Mr. BENEDICT failed to gain the attention of the entire House, yet he gave direction to the course pursued with regard to the bill under consideration, and did much, I think, to convince some of the members from the middle and northern counties that its provision prohibiting competition, by the offer of local bounties, might be impracticable, and, with reference to New-York City, unjust.

To-day the Senate is not in session, having, as usual, clipped both ends of the week by adjourning over from Friday until Monday evening. The Assembly attempted a similar adjournment, or members of the Assembly made motions to that effect, but, as on a previous occasion, the Speaker ruled them out of order, due notice of the resolution not having been given. As a consequence, the House have been industriously at work Saturday and to-day, though absences were granted until barely a quorum remained, and the House refused to grant more.

Notice was given this morning of a bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of Probate in New-York City. Also, of several corporation bills for companies or clubs in New-York.

I learn from those who listened to Senator BAILEY, who discussed the Governor's Annual Message in the Senate Chamber, on Friday evening last, while the Assembly were discussing the Special Bounty Bill, that his criticism of the message was very much to the point, and a brilliant effort. He was several times interrupted by Senator FIELD, whose liability to fall into a legislative rampage is a source of anxiety to his friends. Senator FIELD has done much to redeem his reputation of last Winter, since he has been in the Senate. P. D.

Synopsis of Bills Under Consideration in the Legislature.

COURT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Senator MUNGER introduced a bill to establish a Court of Claims to consist of three Judges to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold their offices for three years. Each of said Judges shall receive a compensation of —— dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and shall take the oath of office prescribed to other State officers.

SEC. 2. The said court shall hear and determine all claims against the State of New-York which may be suggested to it by a petition filed therein, founded upon any law of this State, or upon any regulation of an executive department, or upon any contract, expressed or implied, with the State; and also all claims which may be referred to said court by either House of the Legislature.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to attend to and conduct all matters before said court in behalf of the State.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the claimant, in all cases, to set forth a full statement of the claim, verified by oath, and of the action thereon in the Legislature, or by any of the departments, if such action has been had, specifying also what persons are owners thereof or interested therein, and when and upon what consideration such person or persons became so interested.

SEC. 5. Provides the court shall have power to establish rules, &c. for its government, to appoint time and places for its sessions, and to appoint a clerk at an annual salary of — dollars, and a messenger at a salary of — dollars.

SEC. 6. The said court shall keep a record of its proceedings, and shall, at the commencement of each session of the Legislature report to the Legislature the cases upon during the preceding year, stating in each the material facts which it shall find established by the evidence, with its opinion in the case, and the reason upon which such opinion is founded. Any Judge who may dissent to the reports, and such report, together with the briefs of the Attorney-General and of the attorney, upon being made to either house of the Legislature, shall be printed in the same manner as any other public documents.

Any said court shall prepare a bill or bills in those cases which shall have received the favorable decision thereof, in such form as if enacted will carry the same into effect, and the said court shall transmit with said reports a copy of the testimony in every case before it, whether the same shall have received the favorable or adverse action of said Court.

SEC. 7. Said reports and the bills reported as aforesaid, shall, if not finally acted upon during the session of the Legislature to which said reports are made, be continued from session to session until the same shall be finally acted upon. The claims reported on adversely shall be acted upon by the Legislature, and if it decide so shall be conclusive, and the said court shall not at any subsequent period consider said claims, unless such reasons shall be presented to said court, as by the rules of the common law in suits between individuals, would furnish sufficient grounds for granting a new trial.

SEC. 8. The said court shall have power to call upon any of the departments for any information or papers it may deem necessary, and have the use of all recorded and printed reports; if, however, the head of any such department does not consider it would be injurious to the public interest, he may not answer the call for information or papers.

SEC. 9. Of the Judges appointed under this act, one shall go out the last day of March, 1865, another go out last day of March, 1866, and the other shall go out of office on the last day of March, 1867. After said first appointment of Judges, there shall be an appointment of one Judge annually, and the term of office shall be three years from the first day of April next succeeding such appointment. The Governor shall make a nomination to the Senate for such appointment every year on or before the 1st of February.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF PERSONS IN THE MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE.

Senator MUNGER introduced a bill, providing that any action or proceeding now pending, or which may hereafter be commenced against any person who may have volunteered, or been mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, during the present insurrection, shall, on motion of the defendant, be continued without cost to either party, until the expiration of the term of service of the defendant, and for six months thereafter, excepting actions and proceedings upon official bond, against such person who now is or may hereafter be indebted as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee or in a fiduciary capacity, or is or may be liable jointly with a partner or person not in such service, and further excepting any action or proceeding where the court may be satisfied that great injustice would be done by such continuance.

SEC. 3. The individual and separate property, real and personal, of any such person shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, exempt, during the time such person shall continue in such service, and for two months thereafter, from attachment and from levy and sale on any execution or order of sale issued on any judgment.

SEC. 4. The pay and bounty of any non-commissioned officer, musician or private shall be exempted from seizure, and not liable to attachment or sale under any execution.

NORTH RIVER WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill incorporating James C. Haselton, Eugene Mulligan, John G. Dudley, J. M. Barrows, R. Mulligan, J. G. Barrows and A. C. Howe, by the name of the "North River Manufacturing Company," for the purpose of carrying on the storage of oils and a general warehousing business in all its departments usually attending such business in the City of New-York. The capital of the company to be $100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $200,000. The stock to be divided into shares of $100 each.

The Company may hold real and personal estate to an amount not to exceed $150,000.

The corporation to be deemed duly organized when $50,000 shall have been paid into the capital stock.

PLANK-ROADS.

Senator MUNGER's bill relative to Plank-road and Turnpike Companies, provides that when an inspector of Roads shall declare a plank-road or turnpike-road out of repair, or that any toll-gate be thrown open, the company may appeal within five days to the County Judge, whose decision shall be final.

CARRYING OF DEADLY WEAPONS.

Senator SHAFER introduced a bill, the first section of which orders that no person other than those employed in the military or naval service, Sheriffs and their Deputies, Policemen, Constables, and officers and privates of the National Guard, and of the regularly organized military force of the United States, shall carry upon or about his person any gun, pistol, or other fire-arm which shall be loaded or partly loaded with powder, shot, or ball, or either, except when authorized so to do.

SEC. 2. Any person offending against the provisions of the foregoing section shall be guilty of misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. Any person who may deem his life or body, or property, or that of his family in peril, may apply to a Justice of the Peace for the privilege of carrying a weapon for his protection, and, upon giving proof in writing, the magistrate may, by an order, in writing, give to such person authority to carry about his person such weapon and for such a period of time as shall be named in such order.

SEC. 4. Any person presenting, holding, or directing toward another, in a threatening manner, and with intent to terrify such other person, any gun, pistol, or other firearm, whether the same be loaded in whole or in part or not, except in lawful defence of his body, life or property.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Mr. PINCKNEY introduced a bill to amend the act relative to the organization by the National Guard. It provides for the creation of a Military Bureau to be known as the Bureau for the Enrollment of the Militia in the City of New-York.

The bureau to have charge of the enrollment in the said City, the exemptions claimed therefrom, and the collection of all military taxes, fines and penalties. The chief officer of the bureau to be called Division Marshal, to be appointed by the Board of Supervisors, and to hold his office for four years, subject to removal for cause.

The Marshal is authorized to appoint a Deputy and the Board of Supervisors may appoint Assistant Marshals, whose term of office shall be fixed by said board. The officers so appointed are authorized to perform any duties now devolving upon any sheriff, marshal or constable, respecting the militia of said City. These marshals are to proceed immediately after May 1 in each year to make an enrollment of all persons liable to military duty in said City, which enrollment shall be completed by July 1. Such enrollment shall include any member of the National Guard not of any fire company. The foreman of each company to file a certified copy of the members of the same in the office of the marshal before June 15 in each year.

Every person enrolled who shall neglect to attend parade, shall be subject to a tax of one dollar. The moneys collected by the marshal to be paid to the City Chamberlain, and shall constitute a fund to be devoted exclusively to defraying the expenses of the Marshal's office and other expenses of the National Guard.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Mr. WOOSTER, of Herkimer, introduced a bill declaring the term of office of the present Metropolitan Police Commissioners at an end, and naming as Commissioners JAMES E. DE MILT and JOHN S. BOSWORTH of New-York, to hold office until April, 1870, and ANTHONY J. CARTER and ——, of Brooklyn, and WM. MCMURRAY, of New-York, to hold office until April, 1867. After the expiration of said respective terms, the full succeeding terms shall be six years. On and after April, 1865, the Governor shall nominate, and with the consent of the Senate, appoint their successors.

Any one of the Commissioners may, at any time, be removed by the Governor, under the provisions of statutes relating to the removal of Sheriffs.

NEW-YORK HEALTH BILL.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced to-day an act for the preservation of the public health of New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties. It names Dr. Willard Parker, Elisha Harris, Ellwood H. Davis, Thomas Filston, Boardman Taylor, R. H. McCurdy, of New-York; Dr. S. L. Mason, James C. Hutchinson, Samuel S. Powell and S. F. Cheltenden, of Kings, and Dr. Wm. C. Anderson and Mr. Francis G. Shaw, of Richmond County, together with the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and the President of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, (*ex-officio,*) the Metropolitan Board of Health.

They shall hold office for terms ranging from two to six years, and their successors shall be appointed for six years. They shall appoint a physician as Superintendent of Public Health, at a salary not exceeding $5,000.

They shall also appoint one Health Inspector (a physician) for each ward and town, at salaries not exceeding $1,000 per annum. In other respects the bill is similar to the Health Bill of 1862.

RELATIVE TO COURTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. REED introduced a bill which provides that in case any Marshal shall be prosecuted for any money collected by him in his official capacity, or shall be guilty of disorderly or improper conduct in or about any District or Marine Court, any Justice of said courts may prohibit such Marshal from serving any process issued out of said courts, and in case he shall attempt to do so, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly: provided, however, that no Marshal shall be suspended for a longer period than thirty days for disorderly conduct in or about any of said courts. But in case of wrongfully retaining money collected by him, he shall be suspended until the money so collected shall be paid over.

Every warrant, summons, attachment, summary proceedings, or execution, issued by any of said courts, must be served by a Marshal; but should the Marshal fail to perform the duty, the Justice may designate the person to serve the same. The Marshal shall be entitled to fees as follows: For serving summonses or warrants on the defendant, $1; every additional defendant, 37 cents; for going with plaintiff or defendant for security, $1; taking defendant into custody on warrant or commitment, $2; serving attachment, $1; for every subpœna, 25 cents; for every juryman served, 13 cents; for drawing any paper, to be used in any action, $1; for every levy, $2 69; for advertising property to be sold by virtue of an execution, $3.

—The great gong upon COLT'S factory, which sounded continually till the building was burnt down, was heard distinctly at Willimantic, a distance of 27 miles.

—GOV. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has been advised by the War Department that there is no truth in the rumor that infantry volunteers will be consolidated into regiments of 2,400 men.

—The Montreal *Transcript* says that GEORGE ARMSTRONG, a private of the Thirtieth British Regiment, who took advantage of his leave of absence to cross to the American side, enlist there, receive the bounty, and then return to his regiment boasting of his rascality, has been tried by Court-martial, and sentenced to be drummed out of the service, and afterward imprisoned for two years.

GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT

A Bloody Tragedy, Almost—Two Union Regiments on the Point of Fighting Each Other—A Female Prisoner the Cause—Order of Gen. Butler Respecting the Matter—Reconnoissance of the Gunboat Morse up the York River—Capture of Boats and Burning of a Rebel Store-house—Location of Torpedoes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YORKTOWN, Va., Saturday, Feb. 6 1864.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY—ALMOST.

An incident occurred during the late raid of Gen. WILD, which came near resulting in a deplorable tragedy. As the matter has been investigated by the Commanding General, and an order issued censuring the offending party, the publication of the particulars can now do no harm.

Col. DRAPER, of the Second North Carolina, had been ordered by Gen. WILD to Knott's Island, with 250 men, to canvass for contrabands, burn the houses of guerrillas, take hostages, &c. While carrying out these orders, he received a note from Lieut.-Col. F. M. WEAD, of the Ninety-eighth National Guard, stationed at Pungo Bridge, in Princess Anne County, informing him that Gen. WILD had been attacked by the rebels near Northwest Landing, and suggesting that he march at once to that post, and thence to join Gen. WILD. This he did, taking with him a female prisoner, the daughter of a guerrilla officer, whom he had secured as a hostage for the safe return of a colored soldier, who had fallen into the hands of the "State Defenders." Arriving near Col. WEAD'S headquarters about noon, he halted his column in the road, called upon Col. WEAD to learn if he had any further information respecting Gen. WILD'S situation. While engaged in conversation a Captain of the Ninety-eighth went to Lieut. CONANT, who was in charge of the prisoner, and informed him that the Colonel desired the lady to be brought into the house. Supposing that by "Colonel," Col. DRAPER was intended, he drove the carriage containing the fair prisoner up to the house.

Col. WEAD was standing in the doorway and invited the lady to enter, which she did, in company with Lieut. CONANT, who had no suspicion of the trap laid for him. His guests being conducted to an apartment in the rear of the mansion, Col. WEAD quickly locked two of the three doors opening into the room, and then sending for Col. DRAPER, informed him that as the prisoner had been arrested within "his lines," he should not permit her to be removed. Col. DRAPER replied that he was acting under orders from Gen. WILD, his superior officer; that he was responsible for his acts, and if Col. W. had any grievance to complain of he could seek redress in the regular way. That, in anticipation of just this trouble with him, he had received special instructions from Gen. WILD to repel by force, if interfered with, and that he should do so.

Col. WEAD still declaring that the prisoner should not leave the house, Col. DRAPER ordered Lieut. CONANT to remove her to the carriage. Upon this Col. W. drew his revolver and planted himself in the doorway leading into the Adjutant's office. Col. DRAPER seized him by the shoulder and pulled him aside, whereupon Lieut. CONANT got the prisoner through into the office. Here ensued a struggle to get her into the hall. Col. WEAD'S regiment had been drawn up in a square about the house, and his men now came rushing in. Col. W. leveled his revolver at the breast of Col. DRAPER, who seized the weapon with his left hand, and with his sword cleared the way into the hall, and through the crowd to the outer door, followed by Lieut. CONANT and the prisoner.

Having fought his way into the open air, Col. DRAPER was set upon by some twenty-five men, who surrounded him on all sides, knocked off his hat, se

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1864.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Deficiency Bill Considered in the Senate.

Passage of the Enrollment Act in the House.

ABLE-BODIED AFRICANS TO BE CONSCRIPTED.

NON-COMBATIVE CLERGYMEN EXEMPTED.

SYNOPSIS OF THE BILL.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY CASE

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

THE GREAT QUICKSILVER CASE.

The triangular Quicksilver fight was begun to-day in the Supreme Court, and attracts great attention. It is the case of the Quicksilver Mining Company and the Berreyesa Mine against the Government and against each other. The case was called on the calendar, and set down for the 20th of this month. The question to be argued is whether the line between the Berreyesa and Fossat Ranches locates the Almaden Mine of California upon one or the other of these ranches, or whether the southern line of both these ranches lies north of the mine, leaving the mine on Government land. Several years ago this same case was up before the Supreme Court, and it was remanded to the District Court of California, with instructions to run the line in a certain manner, and that court, after evidence was produced, located the mine on the Berreyesa Ranch. The Quicksilver Mining Company own nineteen twenty-fourths of this ranch, and if the last decision should be affirmed, the company will to that extent be the owners. Two of the remaining twenty-fourths belong to Mr. GARRISON, of New-York, and three twenty-fourths to some minor heirs. If the last decision should be reversed and the mine be located on the Fossatt Ranch the Company will own the whole of it. If the court locates the southern line of the two ranches so as to leave the mine on the public land, then neither the Berreyesa owners nor the Quicksilver Mining Company will have any interest, but it will belong exclusively to the Government. The Attorney-General and Mr. WILLS appear for the Government, Messrs. BLACK, CUSHING and CURTS, for the Quicksilver Company, and Mr. WILLIAMS, of California, for the Berreyesa interest.

THE DUTY ON FOREIGN WOOL.

A delegation of nine wool-growers from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Western Virginia is urging on the Committee of Ways and Means an increase of the duty on wool, known as Cape of Good Hope, Australian and Mestiza, to ten cents a pound. By frauds in the valuation, the duty under the present tariff is less than one cent a pound, and the revenues are defrauded of millions.

COLORED TROOPS IN MARYLAND.

Col. BOWMAN was relieved to-day from duty on Gen. CASEY's Examining Board, and ordered to take the place of Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY, mustering-in-officer of negro troops in Maryland. The latter will go into the field with two colored regiments. Col. BOWMAN, one of the most energetic, yet conciliatory and discreet men in the army, will soon leave nothing of Slavery in Maryland but a tradition.

RATIONS FOR CONTRABANDS.

By order of the War Department the following is established as the ration for issue by the Subsistence Department to acuit refugees and to adult colored persons, commonly called "contrabands," when they are not employed at labor by the Government, and who may have no means of subsisting themselves, viz.: ten ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound of fresh beef; one pound of corn meal five times a week; and one pound of flour or soft bread, or twelve ounces of hard bread, twice a week; and to every one hundred rations ten pounds of beans, peas, or hominy; eight pounds of sugar; two quarts of vinegar; eight ounces of adamantine or star candles; two pounds of soap; two pounds of salt; and fifteen pounds of potatoes, when practicable. To children under fourteen years of age, half rations will be issued; and to women and children, roasted rye coffee at the rate of ten pounds, or tea at the rate of fifteen ounces, to every one hundred rations.

PENSIONS TO BLACK TROOPS.

Senator CLARK, of New-Hampshire, will soon introduce a joint resolution declaring negro soldiers entitled to pensions the same as white troops.

DEATH OF PRISONERS AT ATLANTA.

The following list of deaths of Union prisoners that have died in the Prison Hospital, at Atlanta, Ga., during the month of December, has been received by the War Department:

Privates Lewis Row, Company H, Fifth Regulars; J. Powitt, Company G, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania; George Freed, Company D, Second Kentucky; Benjamin Stevens, Company G, Thirty-sixth Illinois; Thomas Owens, Company B, Sixteenth Regulars; S. Holtzer, Company E, Fourteenth Ohio; John Johnson, Company B, Fifteenth Wisconsin; M. V. Derdine, Company B, Eighty-sixth Indiana; J. H. Hensing, Company C, Forty-second Indiana; B. Sly, Company A, Twentieth Ohio; W. Haynes, Company K, Thirty-sixth Ohio; P. Williams, Company C, Eighteenth Kentucky; Sergt. J. Hudson, Company B, Ninety-third Ohio; Corp. James Dalley, Company H, Ninety-third Indiana.

All of the deaths were caused by gunshot wounds.

REVISION OF THE TAX BILL.

A Committee of Assessors, for some time past engaged in rewriting and revising the Tax Bill, to-day sent their report to the Ways and Means Committee, recommending an increase of taxes generally, but suggesting that the taxes on manufactures shall remain as they are.

DISMISSED.

Col. JAMES B. SWAIN, of Scott's Nine Hundred, was to-day dismissed from the service by order of the President.

PERSONAL.

Solicitor WHITING, of the War Department, left here to-day for New-York and Boston, undoubtedly on Government business.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The joint resolution recently introduced by Senator ANTHONY to provide for submitting to the several States an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, is in the following words:

ARTICLE ——. Everywhere within the limits of the United States, and each State and Territory thereof, all persons are equal before the law, so that no person can hold another as a slave.

This joint resolution was, two days after it was introduced, reported by Senator SUMNER from the Committee on the Judiciary without amendment and adversely. Senator HENDERSON had introduced a joint resolution for a similar object. But for this the Committee reported their following joint resolution, which covers the ground assumed in Senator Sumner's resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 1.—Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The following are among the amendments made to-day, by the Senate, to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, at the suggestion of the Secretary of War: For deficiency in arms and ordnance, $7,700,000; for the manufacture of arms at the National Armory, $700,000; sick soldiers in private hospitals, $7,000; subsistence of soldiers, $5,624,000; Quartermaster's supplies, $18,500,000; barracks and quarters, $3,500,000; transportation, $30,000,000; Incidencidentals Quartermaster's Department, $2,000,000; clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, $7,000,000. Other items are embraced, making an aggregate of $80,000,000, as a deficiency.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

SALARIES OF UNITED STATES JUDGES.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) presented the petition of the Judges of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and New-Jersey, setting forth the inadequacy of their salaries, and asking for an increase. Referred.

SALT LAKE POST ROUTE.

Mr. HARDING, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Post-offices and Roads to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post from Salt Lake City to Oregon.

MCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Delaware, (Dem.,) moved that 10,000 additional copies of the report of Gen. MCCLELLAN, without the accompanying maps and documents, be printed for the use of the Senate. Referred to the Printing Committee.

JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) it was resolved that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the present laws relative to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States as shall confine the court to the consideration of questions of law alone, except as provided in the 19th section of the act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States, passed Sept. 24, 1789, and to report by bill or otherwise.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) all prior orders were postponed, and the Senate proceeded to consider the House Deficiency Bill, as reported with amendments by the Senate Finance Committee.

The committee's amendments, with a few slight exceptions, was agreed to.

The Senate Committee's amendments strike out all the House's provisions for an increase of clerical force of the departments, and authorize the appointment in the various bureaus, for a term not exceeding one year after the close of the rebellion, of about one thousand clerks and employes of various grades.

The Senate's amendment appropriates the amount necessary to pay the salaries of the additional employees to June 30, 1864, and provides for the employment of females instead of males, at a salary not exceeding $600 per year. It also repeals the act limiting the office of Assistant Register of the Treasury to one year.

Certain amendments from the Naval Committee were concurred in. They appropriate $150,000 for repairs at the Norfolk Navy-yard; $144,000 for works at Port Royal, and $47,000 for repairs at Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented amendments, which were adopted appropriating about $80,000 for deficiencies in the Quartermaster's, Ordnance and Commissary Departments. These amendments were based upon the estimates of the chiefs of these bureaux as transmitted with an explanatory letter from the Secretary of War.

Mr. WILSON moved an executive session.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought the bill could be passed to-day.

Various minor adjustments were offered, when the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

PLATTSBURGH A PORT OF ENTRY.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union) from the Committee on Commerce, reported the Senate bill reëstablishing the principal port of entry for the District of Champlain at Plattsburgh, New-York. Passed.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate Enrollment Bill, as amended by the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) suggested the bill lie over until Monday, in order to give further time for its examination, the amendments being in such a confused state.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) replied that the public exigences were so pressing that he could not give an hour.

He then moved the "previous question," and explained the amendments and substitute, concluding by an appeal to the friends of the country to pass the bill, that the army might be recruited and the Government sustained.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) desired to address the House.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio. (Union,) hoped that the gentleman (HARDING) should, by general consent, be allowed half an hour for that purpose.

Mr. SCHENCK objected to this proposition.

Opposition to further proceedings on the bill was manifested, when

Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider the vote by which, in the earlier stage of the proceedings, the House had agreed to adjourn till Monday.

This motion was laid on the table, by a vote of 100 against 40.

Mr. HARDING moved that the House adjourn.

No quorum voting on this motion, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and determined in the negative by 12 against 90.

It was now half-past 4 o'clock.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked leave of absence until Monday, but afterwards withdrew his request.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved that the bill and its amendments be laid on the table.

The motion was decided in the negative, by yeas 48, nays 87.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendments to the Senate bill.

The House voted on the following House amendment:

"All able-bodied male persons of African descent, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, whether citizens or not, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and form part of the national forces; and when a slave of a loyal citizen shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master shall have a certificate thereof. The bounty of one hundred dollars, now payable by law for each drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person owes service or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the United States, on freeing the person. The Secretary of War shall appoint a commission in each of the slave States represented in Congress, charged to award a just compensation, not exceeding three hundred dollars, to each loyal person to whom the colored volunteer may owe service, who may volunteer into the service of the United States, payable out of the commutation money, upon the master freeing the slave."

The above was agreed to by a vote of 84 yeas against 67 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair of Western Virginia, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Brown of Western Virginia, Cobb, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Elliot, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Hale, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Mclndoe, Miller, of New-York, Moorhead, Morrell, Morris of New-York, Amos, Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Webster, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS—James C. Allen, Wm. J. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Coffroth, Cole, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Griswold, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Herrick, Higby, Holman, Hutchins, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Marcy, Mallory, McDowell, McKinney, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Robinson, Rogers, Ross, Scott, Steele of New-York, Styles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Wheeler, J. W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood.

The House having agreed to the committee's amendments to the bill—

Mr. SCHENCK submitted a substitute, which was agreed to, and the original bill as thus amended was passed by yeas 93, nays, 60 as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair of West Virginia, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Bremall, Brown of West Virginia, Cobb, Cole, Cresswell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Kentucky, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Jenkes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McAllister, McBride, McClurg, Mclndoe, Miller, New York, Morehead, Morrill, Morris, New York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, Odell, O'Neill, Pennsylvania, Orth, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Randall, Kentucky, Rice, Massachusetts, Rice, Maine, Rollins, New Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smithers, Smith, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne, Illinois, Washburne, Massachusetts, Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, and Woodbridge.

NAYS.—Messrs. J. C. Allen, W. J. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chandler, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Finck, Gauson, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Herrick, Holman, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Robinson, Rogers, Ross, Scott, Steele of New-York, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Vorhees, Wadsworth, J. W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood.

The bill, as passed, provides that the quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or of a county, where the same is divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men residing therein, subject to draft, taking into account as far as practicable the number which has been previously furnished therefrom, and in ascertaining and filling such quota, there shall be taken into account the number of men who have heretofore entered the naval service of the United States, and whose names are borne upon the enrollment lists as already returned to the office of the Provost-marshal General of the United States. Any person enrolled under the provisions of the Enrollment Act, who may hereafter be enrolled, may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute, who is not liable to draft, nor at the time in the military or naval service of the United States; and such person, so furnishing a substitute, shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute shall be exempt from draft, not, however, exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted. But no private soldier, musician or non-commissioned officer, being actually in the military service of the United States, shall be procured or accepted as a substitute.

The Boards of Enrollment are to enroll all persons liable to draft, under the provisions of this act and of the Enrollment Act, whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officer; all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft; all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who have not been in such service two years during the present war; and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the act to which this act is a supplement, but who are not exempted by the provisions of this act; and the Boards of Enrollment shall release and discharge from the draft all persons who between the time of the enrollment and the draft shall have arrived at the age of forty-five years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment.

Any person drafted into the military service of the United States may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If such substitute is not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted, and if such substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall be liable to draft in filling future quotas. And if any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute under the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve such person from draft during the time for which the person was drafted, unless the names placed in the box be sooner exhausted, in which case the name shall be returned to the wheel.

Members of religious denominations who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of said religious denomination, shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals or to the care of freedmen, or shall pay the sum of $300 to such person as the Secretary of War shall designate to receive it, to be applied to the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, provided that no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this section, unless his declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his deportment has been uniformly consistent with such declaration.

Any mariner or able seaman who shall be drafted, shall have the right within eight days after the notification of such draft to enlist in the naval service as a seaman. No pilot, engineer, master, or any acting master, acting engineer, or acting master's mate, having an appointment or acting appointment as such, and being actually in the naval service, shall be subject to military draft while holding such appointment. The following persons are exempted and excepted from enrollment and draft, namely, such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged therefrom; and no persons, but such as are herein excepted, shall be exempt.

The two classes heretofore provided for enrollment are consolidated. In all cases where colored persons have been heretofore enlisted in the military service of the United States, all the provisions of this act, so far as the payment of bounty and compensation are provided, shall be equally applicable as well as to those who may be hereafter recruited.

The bill also contains the section for enrolling all the able-bodied males of African descent, &c., upon which a separate vote was taken before the bill was passed.

At 6½ o'clock the House adjourned until Monday.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The schooner *G. M. Partridge*, Capt. L. P. DORR, belonging to Orlando, Me., from Baltimore, bound to Belfast, Me., is ashore near Cape Henry. She will come off if the weather remains favorable.

A party of guerrillas came to Back River, about three miles from Camp Hamilton, last night, and robbed a store belonging to WILLIAM WALLACE, of its contents, consisting of $600 in money, and goods worth $700. Mr. WALLACE was there at the time, and would have been carried off but for the illness of his wife. The guerrillas came across York River, from Matthews County.

THREATENING TO BLOW UP A HOUSE AND TO MURDER.—In the Hudson County Court, yesterday, WILLIAM KINNEY was placed on trial, under an indictment for sending an anonymous letter to DAVID H. BAKER, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad shop. It appears that KINNEY, who was employed in the shop, demanded an increase of wages, and also the payment of a certain amount for over-work, whichhe claimed that BAKER had received and withheld from him. This was refused, when KINNEY left, and subsequently Mr. BAKER received an anonymous letter purporting to come from strikers in New-York, threatening that if he did not pay the money withheld from the man within three days, they would "blow up his house about his ears," and if he escaped the ruins he would "be subject to the revolver." KINNEY's handwriting was identified by two witnesses. The case was given to the jury, and, as the court adjourned until Monday, they were instructed to bring in a sealed verdict.

ANOTHER EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Our readers will find among our "Religious Notices" the announcement of a new Episcopal congregation, to be gathered on Murray Hill. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., commences to-morrow services in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, Fifth-avenue and Forty-second-street, with a view to this result. He will preach himself to-morrow and every succeeding Sunday afternoon. There is everything to encourage those who are the originators of the plan. Rev. Dr. SMITH, the Rector of the Ascension, is engaged with Mr. TYNG, in the accomplishment of that which was originally a design of his own—the establishment of a new church on the outposts of the City. We doubt not that the call will be found too limited in its accommodation, before many months.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

The Situation in East Tennessee—Knoxville Safe—Affairs at Chattanooga—Position of the Rebels—Fine Condition of Grant's Army—Veterans Returning to the Field.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Persons from Knoxville report communication with Cumberland Gap cut off. Tazewell is said to be in the possession of the enemy. The garrison retreated with four pieces of artillery to Cumberland Gap. Nearly all East Tennessee is in the possession of the rebels. This need elicit no apprehension; it would take 60,000 men to capture Knoxville and our army. No siege will be attempted. Gen. GRANT can reinforce the garrison with 20,000 men, in fifty hours. One division of the Army of the Cumberland is within sound of the cannon of Knoxville garrison. Another division could march to its relief in twenty-four hours. The river between Chattanooga and Loudon is low; boats have stuck often. The distance between Chattanooga and Knoxville has been made in twenty-four hours and a half. The railroad will be in running order in a few days. The distance is ninety miles between Chattanooga and Knoxville. The only serious break will be Tunnel Bridge at Loudon, a length of 1,700 feet, which will be built in ninety days.

Slight skirmishes take place in the vicinity of Knoxville daily. The smallpox prevails to an alarming extent at Knoxville. Knoxville's eligibility as a military post of defence is great. Its forts are only second to those at Murfreesboro in strength and finish. Gen. SHERIDAN commands at Loudon. The Army of the Cumberland is in magnificent condition. The troops now draw full rations. Chattanooga and its approaches are extensively fortified. No force can attempt a flank movement without inviting immediate ruin. The reports of the evacuation of Dalton, Ringgold and Tunnell Hill are errors. This arose from the fact that a flag of truce escort under Col. BURKE took the wrong road and passed completely around the two latter places. Although it is said BURKE went to Dalton, he says he did not. He claims to have gone within a mile and a half of Dalton.

Some of JOHNSTON's forces, however, have been sent away. Nearly all the Tennessee brigades, and at least two-thirds of the Kentucky regiments, have been sent South, under FRANK CHEATHAM, ostensibly to assist in holding Mobile, and act as partners of the new troops under Bishop POLK, at Demopolis, but in reality to prevent their desertion. The Tennesseans leave the rebel army in great numbers. Neither North Alabamians nor Kentuckians seem so loyally inclined as the Tennesseans.

CLAIBORNE commands at Tunnel Hill.

Most of the rebel army is at Dalton, with JOHNSTON's Headquarters at Atlanta. HARDEE has gone to Alabama. About three divisions have left JOHNSTON. LONGSTREET has carried been the recipient of large additions from the rebel armies in Virginia and North and South Carolina. Gen. GRANT has the bogus Confederacy fenced in with Yankee troops and national cannon from Florence, Ala., to Knoxville, Tenn.

The amnesty proclamation is already reducing the rebel ranks.

Some little time will transpire yet before this army can move complete. When it does there will be a crash.

Two veteran regiments have returned to the field. The Sixty-sixth Ohio is 103 stronger than it went away, and the Third Wisconsin has returned full.

Important Arrest.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Feb. 12.

AARON A. HALL, recently with the Connecticut Cavalry at Baltimore, was arrested at Wallingford, this morning, by Major MARCY of the Connecticut Cavalry, charged with circulating counterfeit national bills and currency. A considerable amount of counterfeit bills was found on him. It is thought his arrest will lead to important disclosures and arrests of other parties.

Arrival of the United States Barkantine Horace Beales.

United States barkantine *Horace Beales*, D. P. HEATH, Acting Master Commanding, Pensacola eleven and a half days, to United States Naval Department. The following is her list of officers: Acting Master Commanding, D. P. HEATH; Assistant Paymaster, ICHABOD NORTEN; Master's Mate and Ex. officer, G. PREDMORE; Paymaster's Clerk, J. C. PACKARD; Acting Carpenter, J. C. HEFFMAN.

Arrival of the Steamship Britannia.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Feb. 12.

The steamship *Britannia*, from Glasgow Jan. 16, arrived this afternoon, with 76 passengers and freight for Boston and New-York. She was delayed by ice and got short of coal. She was probably the steamer seen off Halifax a few days since.

The Kansas Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

There seems to be no difference of opinion among the Senators that the recent election of a Senator by the Kansas Legislature was premature, and therefore invalid. A resolution will shortly be introduced in the Senate defining the constitutional provision with reference to such elections.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Senate yesterday decided against the repeal of the Specific Contract Act by a vote of 15 ayes against 23 nays. There is general rejoicing over the result. The masses of the people are unalterably determined to transact their business on this coast on a basis of metallic currency.

Guerrillas at Poluck Bay.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

A party of four or five fishermen were picked up on Tuesday by guerrillas while engaged in fishing in Poluck Bay, Va., below Mount Vernon. It is said that they were released, but nothing has been heard of them.

A Defaulter Arrested.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Feb. 11.

TREADWELL, the People's Bank defaulter of Hudson, Michigan, was arrested to-day in Mansfield, Ohio. His father-in-law is said to have escaped with the money.

A Compliment to Gen. Grant.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Feb. 12.

A very superior and elegant set of horse equipments for Gen. GRANT have been completed by Mr. GEORGE PETERSON, of this city, and are now on exhibition, previous to being sent West next Monday.

The Malden Murder.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Grand Jury have found an indictment against GREEN, the late Malden Postmaster, for the murder of FRANK C. CONVERSE, and the trial will probably take place in April.

The Sentence of Capt. Samuel Black.

The following is the official sentence in the case of Capt. SAMUEL BLACK, A. Q. M. U. S. Volunteers, who was tried and convicted upon charges of dishonesty:

"To be dismissed the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances due or to become due, to pay a fine of $10,000, and to be imprisoned at such place as the Commanding General of this department may designate, for the period of two years—the imprisonment to date from the 20th day of September, 1863, the day of his arrest in this case. If, at the expiration of two years from said date, said fine is not paid, then to be confined until the same is fully paid, abating said fine after the expiration of the said two years at the rate of $2 per day."

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case are approved and confirmed. Capt. SAMUEL BLACK, A. Q. M., United States Volunteers, accordingly ceases to be an officer in the service of the United States from this date. He will be sent, under proper guard, and delivered into the custody of the military commander at Louisville, Ky., to be confined in the military prison at that place, to serve out the term of his sentence. The fine of $10,000 will be paid to the Judge Advocate of the Department, who, on receiving the funds, will immediately account for the same to the Treasurer of the United States.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez and its Defenses—Escorting Cotton—Troubles of Guerrillas—Loyalty Reviving.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

NATCHEZ, Monday, Jan. 25, 1864.

Important military changes are being made here as well as at other points up and down the river. The weather, which is so much in the way of army movements above, is here as fine as could be desired. Gen. GRAHAM, with a force, has gone up stream. The place is now so well fortified and protected by gunboats that there is no reasonable danger of attack. Besides, Natchez is much the most pleasant place for residence between Cairo and New-Orleans, not having been disturbed by the presence of any large force under either National or Confederate rule.

I should mention that on Saturday an escort of some forty mounted infantry was sent out to guard a cotton train into town, under a mischievous ruling of this new order, which requires military and naval commanders to lend all proper facilities to persons purchasing cotton beyond the lines. Their numbers were, it appears, counted by the rebels, and a very much larger force got between them and the city, and the 40 were obliged to fight through. Nineteen came in yesterday, who reported their comrades captured, and the Captain commanding badly wounded.

Last night again a second and larger expedition was sent out, comprised of negro cavalry from Col. FARRAR's brigade, together with four companies of mounted infantry, the whole under Col. KENT, who, it is now reported, found the enemy in greater strength than he had expected, and is now falling back. This last expedition was probably in the hope that they might be able to retake the captured party of the previous day. It appears, indeed, that there is a large Confederate force in the neighborhood of Port Gibson, for a scouting party of our cavalry, sent by Gen. MCPHERSON from Grand Gulf, came upon them, and, after a severe engagement, were obliged to fall back. The rebels had six guns with them, and undoubtedly mean mischief to the passing boats. There is, however, a confidence in many minds that before many days these bodies will be falling back, and that the whole State of Mississippi will be as free from rebels as is Tennessee or Missouri. It is certain that some other work will be provided for their batteries than the murderous one of firing into boats.

The most gratifying condition of returning loyalty is to be seen in Louisiana. The Provost-Marshal of Natchez is daily administering the new amnesty oath to prominent persons from the west side. There is a common expression among them that if the pardon had been more general many would more readily have accepted it on account of the supposed baseness in deserting their leaders to a traitor's fate. Many of the deserters who come in from Arkansas and West Louisiana enlist in our armies. Of course, it must be supposed that some selfishness is mixed up with the motives which prompt many of these restored loyalists. The Government has generously restored to them their property, (except slaves,) which have now an enhanced value. They are permitted to hire the freedmen at the same rates as all others, and will not be allowed to buy supplies or sell any cotton unless both their obligations to the Government and to the laborers are complied with.

The United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

The case of the California Quicksilver Mining Company came up in the Supreme Court to-day, and was set for a hearing on the 20th inst. The mines are now worked on a contract to pay the Government one-third of the proceeds, and in the event of a decision in favor of the United States, the company is to give peaceable possesston.

Numbers 141 and 231 and 232, the patent "hat body" case, HENRY A. BURR and others against PETER DURYEA and others, is again before the Supreme Court to-day, and will be continued, probably, throughout all of next week. It excites much interest, in consequence of the heavy pecuniary interests involved. The counsel have models and full-sized patterns of the machinery exposed to view and for explanation. They have also on hand a number of boxes, the contents of which have not yet been produced, but which will be brought out as the case progresses.

The Ship Martaban.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

The British ship *Martaban*, reported burnt by the *Alabama*, was formerly the American bark *Texian Star*, which was sold at Moulmein, to go under the British flag. It is said to be doubtful if the British register holds good.

Damage to United States Steamer Wyalusing.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 12.

The United States steamer *Wyalusing*, which went to sea with the iron-clad *Atlanta*, has returned damaged by the collision.

OBITUARY.

DECEASE OF COMMODORE MCCLUNEY.—Commodore WILLIAM J. MCCLUNEY, of the U. S. Navy, died at his residence, No. 23 Smith-street, Brooklyn, on the 11th instant, in the 69th year of his age. The deceased belonged to the old school of naval heroes, who participated in the brilliant engagements with the British in the war of 1812. He entered the navy on the 1st of January of that year, (1812,) and took his first cruise in the United States sloop-of-war *Wasp* as midshipman, and participated in the fight between that vessel and H. B. M. sloop *Frolic*, commanded by the late Commodore JONES, in which the latter was captured. Both vessels were subsequently recaptured by H. B. M. ship *Poictiers*, and carried into Bermuda as prisoners of war. The officers and crew were released by cartel in November following, and in 1813 transferred by the U. S. authorities to the frigate *Macedonian*. Shortly after they went to Lake Ontario, where the Commodore remained until the close of the war. He afterward commanded a schooner on the Southern Station, and then became attached to the U. S. brig *Saratoga* as Acting Lieutenant. In 1821, he commanded the brig *Dolphin*, and then the *Franklin*, 74, in the Pacific Ocean, where he remained for three years and four months. In 1825, he was placed in command of the frigate *Constitution* (the old *Ironsides*) on the West India Station. In 1828-29, he commanded the sloops *Fairfield*, *Lexington* and *Warren* in the Mediterranean. During the Mexican war he commanded the U. S. sloop-of-war *John Adams*, and participated in the engagements with the Mexicans under Com. PERRY until the ending of hostilities. In 1852, he was ordered to the steam frigate *Mississippi*, as flag-officer, but on the eve of sailing was transferred to the command of the frigate *Powhatan*, which vessel was fitted out at Norfolk, Va., and sailed for Japan in February, 1853. He remained absent on this cruise for three years, being attached to the expedition of Commodore PERRY. His last cruise was as Commander of the Home Squadron, in which capacity he received the Japanese Ambassadors on his flagship, the *Roanoke*, at Aspinwall, and brought them to this country. By the act of Congress, since passed, he was retired from active service, and took up his residence in this city. The disease of which he died was contracted during the Mexican war, but he was enabled to remain at the post of duty until within the past eight years, since which time he had been an invalid. A wife and one daughter remain to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 23 Smith-street, on Monday, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

BAD CONDITION OF EAST RIVER DOCKS.—The dilapidated condition of many of the East River docks has become a matter of general comment. For several years the piers about the City have attracted the attention of our shipping merchants, and efforts have been made to have them repaired. The almost unprecedented flow of drift ice this Winter has rendered some of the docks along the East River a nuisance to their localities, and at least ten of them have been almost entirely carried away. What provision will be made for the protection of vessels obliged to discharge cargoes in some of the more exposed slips is not known, but it is evident there must be something done very soon to repair our East River docks, or many of our shipping merchants will land their vessels elsewhere; in fact Hoboken has already been selected by several foreign ship owners as a safer place for their vessels than this City.

PERSONAL.—Among the passengers who go out in the Havana steamer to-day is Mr. JOHN H. CUTHELL, banker, of Auburn, to remain several months in the West Indies for the benefit of his health.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Reoccupation of Jacksonville, Fla., by Our Troops.

Destruction of a Blockade-Runner at Charleston.

Three Deserters at Fernandina to be Shot.

AFFAIRS AT SAVANNAH.

The U. S. transport *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, from Port Royal Feb. 9, arrived at this port yesterday, consigned to the U. S. Quartermaster. Through the kindness of her purser, T. MCMANUS, Esq., we are indebted for the delivery of our correspondence and the following interesting information:

A formidable expedition left Port Royal on the 5th inst., under command of Gen. SEYMOUR, the destination of which was Jacksonville, Fla. The expedition consisted of three brigades, with one light battery.

On the morning of the 9th, the transport *Saxon* arrived from Jacksonville, reporting that the expedition had landed on Monday morning, the 8th, and that the second officer of the transport, Gen. HUNTER, while engaged in taking the vessel's lines on shore to make her fast, was slightly wounded in the arm from one of the rebel pickets. No other casualties occurred. The expedition, it is reported, will push on to Tallahassie.

Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE and Staff sailed on Sunday morning, 7th, in the transport *Cosmopolitan*, to join the expedition.

The British ship-of-war *Petrel* arrived off Charleston Bar on the evening of Friday, the 5th inst., wishing to communicate with the British Consul at Savannah, Ga. She also brought extensive dispatches to J. P. BENJAMIN,

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

Considered Historically, Conventionally and Geographically.

NO. II.

A nation, or people, is a political whole, acknowledging no outward control but God, and having no inward constraint but its own self-developing organic law.

A true nation must have these six characteristics:

First—It is severed, as a whole, from all other political wholes.

Second—It severs its parts from all other wholes or parts, so that they can maintain no relations to them except through the embracing totality.

Third—It maintains a relation to its own parts, such as can be claimed by or toward no other whole or parts.

Fourth—It has one life or citizenship; or, which is the same thing, the individual who is a citizen in any one part, is, by that very fact, a citizen in every other part.

Fifth—It has an organic law which is the supreme law of the land; that is, the law everywhere—any law of any part to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sixth—It has an administrative power which is made to bear upon every part, and every individual citizen of every part, in enforcing obedience to this organic law, and all other laws made in pursuance thereof; this administrative power being executive, legislative, judicial, either separate or blended, held either by one man, or by a body or bodies of men, all representative of the one national will as it expresses itself organically through these one or more departments.

These elements every true nation must possess, and that which possesses them is, thereby, a nation. They may be confused or separate; they may be so arranged as to produce a feeble or a stringent administration, either as regards its inward or its outward action; but they are all these seminally—constitutive of nationality, and inseparable from it. They belong to every nation, irrespective of its form. Be it monarchy, absolute or limited, the limit is only on the administrative power, not on the nation itself; be it aristocracy or democracy, be it republican, oligarchical, feudal, federal, consolidated—these are but forms of the organic law, varied expressions of the one national will, whether slow or fast, conservative or impatient, enlightened or ignorant, they affect not the idea of nationality and the essential element that lies beneath it. Russia is a national will, very ignorant it may be, very inflexible, very slow moving, because it knows so little of itself and of its strength, but, notwithstanding, as truly a national will as England or the United States.

Again, a nation never creates itself. It is a *whole*, in distinction from a mere sum or aggregate, and, as such, is the work of God and history, or rather, of God working in history. This impossibility of self-creation is from the very nature of things, since a *whole* cannot be made of parts without something previously determining that whole of which they are to be the parts. Not so a mere sum or aggregate. That may be made by the coming together of independent parts, still remaining independent after the aggregation, and having no other union than that of contiguity—at the most a mere alliance, arbitrary in its inception, in its continuance and in its dissolution.

Thus there may be leagues, partnerships, alliances offensive and defensive, or any gathering of separate nationalities for greater or lesser purposes. The European Congresses are of this kind; but the parties to such leagues, or alliances, never lose nor impair their autocratic relations to each other, or to other nationalities outside of the vinculum. The reason is, there is no organic relation, no organic unity, or wholeness. This is not a mere subtlety, but a most important and practical distinction, having immense practical consequences, not only on science, but on political philosophy; and therefore we dwell upon it, dry and abstract as it may seem. The parts are before the *all* regarded as a sum or aggregated *mass*, and formative of it. On the other hand, a true *whole* is before its parts, and determinative of them; that is, the whole of which they are to be parts is determined by a prior organizing and *integrating* power, making such union of the constituent parts the *effect* and not the *cause* of the wholeness. This prior power may be the inward want which is itself organic, or the outward movement of history, or geographical position, or ethnological relation, or all these combined. Thus it is, and thus it must be, when there is to be a true organic constitution, not only *vitally* binding together the inward parts, so that the life that is in any one part may pervade every other, but also separating the one national body whose constitution it is, from every other national body resembling it. Then there is a true *whole*, in distinction from a mere *all* of quantity, or *sum*, as ARISTOTLE has well shown the difference in his Metaphysics as well as in his Politics. There may be conventionalities within such a whole; these may be regulative of the relations of the parts to each other, and to the totality; but this is the very working of the organic power. These conventionalities do not create the *whole* with its wholeness, but are created by it, and called out by it. They would have no existence if it did not precede both as actual fact and formative idea. They grow out of the previous nationality; they are its development, its mode of putting forth the six essential elements already mentioned. They do not originate the national life, however much they may shape or modify its vitality. To sum it all up in the briefest style, they do not make the nation, but the nation makes them. The nation is and must be before its constitution; we mean its outward conventional constitution, not that historical, organizing, *constitutive* force of which the conventional symbol is but the expression and the representative.

The national *whole* thus born becomes one of "the powers ordained of God," and takes its place among similar powers that He hath *constituted* in the earth. It is simply a modern exercise of that ancient prerogative which Deity challenges to himself so far back as Deuteronomy xxxiii. "When the Most High divided to the nations their inheritance, when he separated the sons of Adam;" and which is confirmed in the later declaration of the Apostle, Acts xvii., 26: "He hath made of one blood all *nations* of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, having determined their foreappointed times, and the right boundaries of their settlement." As such a "power ordained of God," it is an intelligence and a force; it has a moral character and an accountability. Thus born it is, in some things, left to itself like any other moral agent. The power it shall take as monarchical, democratic, republican, consolidated or federal (for there may be a federal nation as a very distinct thing from a confederacy of nations,) is afterward, in good measure, its own shaping work, although, in the start this is very much affected by the same outward formative power that gave it its historical and geographical totality.

In the light of these first truths let us view our own condition as a people. We are not fighting shadows. It has been denied that we are a true nation. Very able men among ourselves have maintained this strange assertion. English and French writers, taking their lead from them, have lately carried on the argument in the same direction. There has long existed among our political parties, a doctrine of "State rights" and "State sovereignty," utterly at war with any true nationality as represented by the Government at Washington. More than anything else, more even than Slavery, has this doctrine, as promulgated by the Virginia school and maintained by Northern partisans, been the source of our present troubles. Slavery could have been managed, and in time healed, had it not been for this. If any think that we are underrating what is now so universally regarded as our prime evil, it may be admitted that Slavery is the *material* cause, if we may be allowed to use scholastic language. It is the cause *ex quo*; it has furnished the deadly *material*; but this persistent doctrine of State Sovereignty is both the *formal* and the *efficient* cause of our sad condition. It is the *idea* and the *power* of the rebellion. Men are still holding it at the North and waiting for the opportunity to reassert it with tenfold mischievousness.

There is one consideration, however, that must come home to every plain and practical man. If this doctrine be true, our eighty years' history has been one of outrageous usurpation, and still more outrageous folly. Every fortress built on the Atlantic or the Gulf, every expense incurred for the national capital, all money paid for the acquisition of foreign territory, every accumulation of public property, was simply an exhibition of such fatuity. It was like throwing millions into a vulgar raffle, to be grabbed by any of the ruffian parties who might cry, we dissolve the partnership, and then depart with such portion of the assets as might be nearest to their hands. It is not a mere fancy picture: this was just what Virginia did at Norfolk and Harper's Ferry, and what she would have done at Fort Monroe. It was just what South Carolina did at Sumter, and what Louisiana did with the money and Custom-house at New-Orleans, and what ALEXANDER STEPHENS said Maryland would have done, and ought to have done, with the buildings and property in the District of Columbia and at the National capital. And all this would have been right if the doctrine be true—a seeming right, at least, on the ruffian's code, and having something of a plea in the fact that the whole miserable concern was itself a falsehood, a cheat, a political swindle, where each party could fairly say, "take first, and settle afterward," without any "higher law" of God or man to overrule in such a scramble.

This is what might be called an *à posteriori* argument—somewhat plainer, perhaps, than what was styled the *à priori* view. The present article, however, is in danger of being too long. We would, therefore, break off somewhat abruptly, and ask the reader's attention to the resumption of this more common-sense view in another communication.

T. L.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Additional Particulars of the Late Fight at Morton's Ford—Incidents, Acts of Bravery, Hair-Breadth Escapes—Official List of Casualties—Re-enlistment of the Heroes of Fort Sumter—Shooting a Vedette.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1864.

The recent reconnoisance in force, while like all human affairs, was not so fully successful as hoped for by many, nevertheless was a substantial success. While it warned the enemy that at any moment the weather is suitable, this army is ready in all respects to assume offensive operations, it at the same time caused them to withdraw forces known to have been sent to assist ROSSER in Western Virginia. It also caused the return of troops dispatched from LEE's army to defend Richmond against a threatened attack by Gen. BUTLER, and prevented the possibility of reinforcing LONGSTREET. More than all this, the exact position of LEE's army, and much other important information, was obtained. Since our troops have been withdrawn, the enemy are again using the shovel on the opposite bank of the Rapidan, digging rifle pits and strengthening their works, particularly at Morton's Ford, where a portion of the Third Corps crossed.

I have heretofore given the principal events of this movement, but some additional particulars in regard to the affair at Morton's Ford will be of interest. The Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Second Corps bore the brunt of the whole affair. This brigade was led across Saturday forenoon by Gens. HAYES, and OWENS in person—the first-named commanding the division and the latter the brigade. Gen. HAYES gallantly set an example for his troops to follow, by dismounting and wading the stream first. The current was swift, the water deep and cold, so that the task was no very agreeable one. Two hundred men, under the immediate command of Capt. SEABURY, of Gen. OWENS' Staff, made the first crossing, under the cover of ARNOLD's Rhode Island Artillery, as heretofore stated. In a brief space of time the whole brigade had crossed, and taken position under the friendly cover of a rise of ground at the left of the road. Skirmishers were advanced, and a scattering fire was kept up nearly all day without serious loss on either side.

Toward 6 o'clock, P. M., it was evident that the enemy's force had been greatly increased, several brigades having been brought up to assist the one brigade there in the morning. Thus reinforced, the enemy made a sudden dash upon the right centre of our line, and succeeded in obtaining possession, and holding for a time a large house, outbuildings and fences, owned by Dr. MORTON, after whom the ford is called. At this moment the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York held the advanced skirmish-line, supported by the Thirty-ninth New-York, Tenth New-York, First Delaware, One Hundred and Eighth New-York and Fourteenth Connecticut. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth was drawn in, and the Thirty-ninth New-York advanced under a galling fire, closely followed on the right by the Fourteenth Connecticut. These regiments being composed largely of new men, when brought under the flank fire from the enemy about Dr. MORTON's house, were thrown into some confusion, particularly the latter regiment, which accounts for their great losses. More experienced troops would have driven the enemy from this position at the first onset, as the One Hundred and Eighth New-York subsequently did. The advance of the enemy to Dr. MORTON's house was the inauguration of a movement which had for its object the cutting off and capturing of the whole of the Third Division, as by crossing a hollow and gaining a hill—only a quarter of a mile distant—they could not only command the road leading to the ford, but the ford also. Gen. HAYES was fully alive to the danger of this movement, and at once strengthened his right by moving the First Brigade, commanded by Col. CARROLL—one of the most efficient officers in the service—to that point. All was darkness now, the ground was uneven, and the position of the enemy could only be judged of by the flashes from their guns. The movement was nevertheless executed with celerity, and a position once obtained, the One Hundred and Eighth New-York, under command of Lieut.-Col. PIERCE—who was wounded during the day, and the command devolved upon Capt. EVARTT—advanced rapidly, and without firing a shot, to a stone wall occupied by the enemy, within 15 rods of the house, when they delivered a volley, and with shouts leaped the wall, and were soon in possession of this important position once more. This about closed the conflict; the enemy fell back in disorder upon their supports, but owing to the darkness the advantage gained could not be followed up. During the evening another division of the Second Corps, under Gen. WEBB, was moved across the ford, but they were not brought into action. There was random firing along the skirmish line, half a mile from the river, until nearly midnight, when an order was received for the troops to retire to the left bank of the river, which they did in good order and without molestation. The following morning the enemy showed themselves in great force, hoping, no doubt, for an opportunity to overwhelm the gallant Third Division, but in this they were sorely disappointed, and they manifested their chagrin by screeching and in other ways. Annexed will be found an official list of the casualties in the Third Division of the Second Corps, Gen. HAYES commanding:

FOURTEENTH CONNECTICUT, SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION.

Capt. John C. Broad, Co. A, —hand.	Corp. C. Reardon, Co. A—thigh.
Capt. H. L. Snagg, Co. H—foot.	A Williams, Co. H—scrotum —serious.
Maj. J. B. Cort—leg.	R. Chadwick, Co. H—hip—dead.
Lieut. F. Schalk, Co. F—eye.	R. Wallace, Co. A—foot.
Capt. W. M. Lucas, Co. D—leg.	Sergt. H. Owen, Co. D—foot —bad.
Lieut. Geo. Stocking, Co. D —leg.	Sergt. G. McCracken, Co. H
Lieut. G. N. Bingham, Co. I—breast.	Corp. Wm. Lattimer, Co. F —thigh—bad.
H. D. Orcutt, Co. D—chest —dead.	O. Ribbe, Co. K—hand.
Sergt. J. Jenot, Co. I—hip—leg—bad.	Sergt. K. E. Newel, Co. D—thigh—bad.
Sergt. E. A. Wilcox, Co. A—bad,	J. N. Bradley, Co. A—foot.
Corp. R. Gleen, Co. A—leg.	T. A. Sanford, Co H—hand —shot himself.
Sergt. Wm. Graham, Co. I—thigh.	Jas. Ingliss, Co. B—leg.
Corp. H. Hull, Co. R—leg.	J. B. Wolf, Co. A—hip.
C. Miller, Co. F—hand.	J. A. Morse, Co. D—leg.
R. Lee, Co. G—foot.	A. Williams, Co. I—both legs.
P. Boyle, Co. H—thighs.	J. Lotty, Co. A.
Corp. C. Schofield, Co. F—groin.	W. Donovan, Co. A—hand.
T. Waters, Co. I—neck.	P. A. Perkins, Co. H—arm.
T. Ryan, Co. I—leg.	W. Banks, Co. K—leg.
C. Weeks, Co. B—leg.	J. Henkie, Co. H—thigh.
C. Slessmyer, Co. I—breast.	J. Henderson, Co. A.
E. Daly, Co. E—thigh.	H. Warden, Co. A.
J. Brannad, Co. I—contusion.	Sgt. W. Wilson, Co. C—ankle.
A. Smith, Co. F—thigh	T. Steinhall, Co. B—head.
J. McCurny, Co. I—arm.	J. Doyle, Co. B—leg.
W. Thomson, Co. I—knee.	P. Baron, Co. B—contusion.
F. Harrison, Co. B—breast.	Ord. Sgt. F. M. Norton, Co. I—abdomen—dead.
C. Hyatt, Co. A—elbow.	Col. Sgt. A. Allen—breast—dead.
J. B Shepard, Co. D—arm.	J. Dennis, Co. H—finger.
C. Carter, Co. D—thigh.	Corp. L. Boomer, Co. R—ank.
E. Brockett, Co. D—groin.	Corp. Wm. Bennett, Co. C—head.
F. Shafer, Co. D—groin.	J. Dermby, Co. C—foot.
John Daniels, Co. I—killed.	M. Gorring, Co. F—arm—severely.
Thos. Kelley, Co. I—killed.	H. Myer, Co. F—cheek.
Corp. A.R. Cullenden, Co. B —arm.	A. Smith, Co. F—serious.
J. White, Co. B—face.	Casserly, Co. G—leg.
Sgt. S. G. Lord, Co. C—hand.	H. Curtis, Co. G—leg.
M. Lyon, Co. D—shoulder.	J. Sharkie, Co. H—arm.
C. Williams, Co. D—leg.	J. Nelson, Co. H—arm, sev'r's.
H. Burncastle, Co. D.	E. Munson, Co. H—thigh.
P. Benjamin, severely and missing.	H. Danielson, Co. H—head.
H. Seymour, Co. E—thigh—bad	Sergt. A. J. Crosby, Co. I—leg.
W. Jones, Co. E—abdomen.	F. Beardsley, Co. I—thigh.
Robt. Kew, Co. E—side and arm.	Wm. Brown, Co. I—arm, bad.
Wm. Smith, Co. E—hand.	J. Lynch, Co. I—side.
Sergt. M. Myers, Co. F—head —probably dead.	C. Gillin, Co. I—leg, bad.
Capt. D. J. Davis, Co. F—wounded and missing.	J. McErvey, Co. I—arm.
J. A. Berry, Co. F—thumb.	T. Wallis, Co. I—shoulder.
	O. Williams, Co. H—leg.
	N. Kingsbury, Co. K—ankle
	J. Starkey, Co. K—hand.
	J. Wallack, Co. K—groin.
	Thos. Madden, Co. K.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers wounded	7
Officers missing or prisoners	1
Total	8
Enlisted men killed	6
Enlisted men wounded	81
Total	87
Total killed and wounded	94
Missing, captured, &c	19
Total loss	113

LEVI JEWETT,
Ass't Surgeon in charge 14th Conn. Vols.

THIRTY-NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

A. Brewer, Co. A—face.	C Homen, Co. E—side,
Sergt. C. Hoffman, Co. B—arm.	J. Fallen, Co. F—arm.
F. Arnz, Co. B—arm.	G. Bergen, Co. F—hip.
Wm. Engel, Co. B, (dead,)—hip.	Wm. Reed, Co G—arm.
C. Force, Co. B—back.	Sergt. J. Miller, Co. H—thigh.
Sertg. Piccioni, Co. C—th'b.	Geo. Eckland, Co. H—thigh.
H. Parree, Co D—killed.	J. Sammess, Co. F—thigh.
Lt. L. Dolindinger, Co. D—arm.	J. Guresky, Co. F—leg.
G. Wolffel, Co. D—side.	F. H. Cober, Co. K—knee.
	S. Munz, Co. K—side.
	Total, 19.

W. S. COOPER, Acting Surgeon-in-Chief,
Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps.

TWELFTH NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

J. Sherron, Co. A—foot.	S. Warner, Co. C—eye.
J. Osborn, Co. A, died 7th—head.	Corp. J. Pixby, Co. D—arm.
D. Ayres, Co. A—leg.	S. Green, Co D—back.
E. Caskill, Co. B—leg.	J. Stith, Co. H—scalp.
J. Stapes, Co. C—head.	E. Harm, Co. H—breast.
I. Buzby, Co. C—arm.	D. Harris, musician, Co. K —leg. Total—12.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut.-Col. Pierce—eye and face.	J. Commonford, Co. E—foot.
Corp. J. Churl, Co. B—thorax.	C. Deniade, Co. C—hand.
H. Cloud, Co. B—abdomen.	E. Snedeker, Co. B—foot.
J. Oper, Co. A—left arm.	Corp. J. H. Gordon, Co. F—shoulder.
Sergt. Geo. Provost, Co. C—temple.	S. Meeker, Co. F—leg. Total—10.

FIRST DELAWARE.

Wm. Broughter, Co. B—leg.	B. Ogle, Co. E—leg.
H. McCracken, Co. B—leg.	Jos. Coyle, Co. E—shoulder.
H. Tindall, Co. G—arm.	Total—6.
Isaac Wright, Co. G—arm.	

A. SATTERTHWAITE,
Surgeon-in-Chief, Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps.

ONE HUNERED AND ELEVENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Sergt. E. Parshall, Co. A—thigh.	E. Cranssall, Co. K—head.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH NEW YORK.

1st Lieut. M. Stanton, Co. G—thigh.	E. McComb, Co. F—leg.
Corp. A. Chestnut, Co. C—(dead,) chest.	J. Senner, Co. I—elbow.
H. Killigner, Co. I—(dead,) neck.	S. Thornton, Co. E—arm.
C. Benedict, Co. G—leg.	J. W. Forrence, Co. F—shoulder.
B. Keayles, Co. G—knee.	A. Wohen, Co. F—shoulder.
Sergt. C. B. Allyn, Co. I—arm.	A. J. Davenport, Co. F—arm.
T. Law, Co. H—elbow.	H. Armstrong, Co. I—hand.
N. Koller, Co. H—thigh.	F. Chronsberry, Co. K—knee.
D Bateman, Co. I—knee.	Sergt. W. L. Chi-cader, Co. K—arm.
	Geo. S. Steele, Co. D—thigh. Total—21.

WILLIAM S COOPER,
Acting Surgeon-in-Chief,
Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps.

FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS.

J. H. Lockwood, Lt. Col. 7th Va.—shoulder, slight.	M. E. Hass, Seargt. Maj., 7th O.—arm, severely.
John Charleston, Co. B, 7th Va.—breast, severely.	N. Morris, Co. K, 4th O.—both legs, severely.
R. Pipes, Co. C, 7th Va.—thigh—slight.	A. Griswold, Co. H, 8th O.—knee, slight.
Jas. Harenton, Co. H, 7th Va.—thigh, slight.	J. M. Rickstiker, Co. E, 4th O—hip, slight.
Philip May, Co. B, 7th Va—thigh, slight.	T. H. Stands, Co. E, 4th O.—arm, slight.
Lewis Spencer, Co. C, 7th Va.—ankle, slight.	Glescock, Co. B, 4th O.—thigh, slight.
J. C. May, Co. C, 7th Va.—knee, slight.	Wm. A. Berry, Co. K, 4th O.—leg, slight.
Sam'l Batten, Co. D, 7th Va.—arm, slight.	S. Schafer, Co. C, 4th O.—leg, slight.
J. S Millett, Co. D, 7th Va.—leg, slight.	S. Tipton, Co. C, 4th O—leg, slight.
Henry Tolger, Co. H, 4th Ohio—thigh, severely.	J. Austin, Co. F, 4th O.—thigh, slight.
John Caroby, Co. B, 4th O.—leg, slight.	Wm. Hamlin, Co. B, 4th O.—hand, slight.
John Birdet, Co. D. 4th O.—head, severely.	F. L. Sawyer, Lt. Col. 8th O—arm, slight.
Sergt Enos Morgan, Co. A, 14th Ind.—thigh, severely.	D. S. Coons, Lieut. 8th O.—abdomen, severely.
Lieut. Joab Andrews, Co. B, 14th Ind.—slightly.	Capt. David Beam, Co. H, 14th Ind.—hip, slightly.
Ben. Crowder, Co. B, 14th Ind.—knee, slightly.	Sergt. N. Johnson, Co. H, 14th Ind.—head, mortally.
Corp. W. Lemar, Co. C, 14th Ind.—leg, slightly.	L. Farley, Co. H, 14th Ind—head, slightly.
Sergt. Geo. Wagner, Co D, 14th Ind.—back, slightly.	Geo. Bonneman, Co. H, 14th Ind.—head, slightly.
Sergt. Jasper Sloak, Co. D, 14th Ind.—killed.	Jos. Nelker, Co. I, 14th Ind.—arm, slightly.
Sergt. Wm. R. Kelly, Co A, 14th Ind—knee, severely.	B. Gold, Co. C, 14th Ind.—missing.
G. Johnson, Co. F, 14th Ind.—shoulder, slightly.	Elias Loyd, Co. C, 14th Ind.—missing.
J. Saltz, Co. I, 14th Ind.—shoulder, slightly.	Jas. Fletcher, Co. H, 14th Ind.—missing. Total, 42.

By the above list—which is official—it will be seen that the total loss in the Second Corps was 223, all in the Third Division and principally in Gen. OWENS' Brigade. Only six of the whole number were killed, and a large majority of the wounded will be able to take the field again at an early day.

The loss of the enemy is, of course, not definitely known. Five dead rebels were found behind the stone fence, and if our shots were as effective elsewhere, it is reasonable to suppose that their loss equals ours at least.

The enemy, as usual, had their sharpshooters well posted, and as a consequence, a large number of officers, in proportion to the number of privates, were wounded. These sharpshooters occupied trees and elevated posts, and made some excellent shots. Gen. HAYES was made the special object of their regard, and a large number of compliments were paid him in the shape of bullets. One passed through his pants, just above the right thigh, and going between his legs, lodged in the saddle, without doing any damage to his person. Two other balls struck his horse, but fortunately without permanently disabling it.

Capt. LEWIS, Assistant Inspector-General of the Staff, had the top of his hat completely torn off by a shell, without receiving any injury himself whatever. His horse was also wounded. Lieut. SULLIVAN, Assistant Adjutant-General, was also wounded. Capt. SEABURY, Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. OWENS' Staff, had his horse shot and the end of his sword shot away.

When Maj.-Gen. WARREN crossed the river during the afternoon, a sharpshooter, who all day had been occupying the top of a tree, fired at him. This fellow had been fired at many times during the day, but the range was too great for our men, but when the shot was fired at Gen. WARREN, a boy belonging to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York ran to the front and succeeded in killing the sharpshooter.

As Capt. SEABURY was going across the river in the forenoon with the advance of 200 men, and just as he was nearing the opposite bank, a rebel soldier leveled his gun at him and was about to fire, when the Captain, in a commanding voice, ordered him not to fire. The fellow hesitated, and finally raised his gun. Capt. SEABURY the next moment was at his side, and seizing him by the nape of the neck wrenched the gun from his hands and turned him over as a prisoner, and made him assist the men in crawling up the bank. During the day Capt. SEABURY was made a target of several times. Once a ball struck his foot, when he coolly called out to the fellow to shoot again. Lieut. SHIELDS, of Gen. HAYES' Staff, who was wounded in the chest and leg, has had many narrow escapes, but I believe never was wounded before. At White Oaks he had nine ball holes in his clothes, one at the Bristoe Station fight, and several others at other battles. He is now receiving the best of care, and being a resolute and healthy young man, it is believed that he will recover. Gen. HAYES gives him unlimited praise for bravery in action.

I visited the camp of the Second Corps to-day, and found the men in excellent spirits and ready to march at a moment's warning.

SHOOTING A VEDETTE.

Since the affair of Saturday the enemy are again surly on the picket line. On Monday night DANIEL HOPKINS, of the Second New-York Cavalry, Company M, Capt. ARMSTRONG, while standing as a vedette back of Ellis' Ford, was shot through the head and instantly killed. His body was found when a guard went to relieve him yesterday morning. Deceased was about 21 years old, and formerly resided on Long Island.

THE HEROES OF FORT SUMTER RE-ENLISTING.

Surgeon SHARPE, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to-day examined twenty-six men, who have reënlisted in Battery E, First Artillery—Lieut. FRENCH, a son of Maj.-Gen. FRENCH, Third Corps, commanding. This battery is on duty with the First Brigade of the Third Cavalry Division. Lieut. PORTER, son of Commodore PORTER, is also attached to the same battery. These men were all on duty at Fort Sumter under Maj. ANDERSON at the time of its surrender, and is their *third* reënlistment in the United States Army. One more wanted to reënlist, but this man could not pass the requisite examination—he having been one of the unfortunates who was injured by the explosion of a gun, immediately after the surrender of the fort. All honor to the brave and patriotic men.

A deserter, who left the vicinity of Fredericksburgh at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and came into our lines last night, has given the authorities some important information in regard to the effect of the recent reconnoissance. A large body of troops from LEE's Army, which had got half-way to Richmond, were ordered back, and other rebel operations were materially interrupted.

We once more have clear and cold weather.

E. A. PAUL.

Mr. Dickerson and Engineering.

NOTE FROM MR. E. N. DICKERSON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 11, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Times* of the 30th ult., I was charged by Mr. BAIRD with "having constructed the machinery" for Mr. JEROME's Yacht, the *Clara Clarita*, on "my own plans." This I disproved by showing that the engine and boiler, which constituted the motive power of that Yacht, were not a steamboat engine, but on the contrary, an old stationary engine, no built by me, but by others; and on plans in use before I was born. This disposed of Mr. BAIRD's assertion.

In your paper of the 6th inst., Mr. JEROME took the field against me, and suggested in a general way, though he did not distinctly state, as of his own knowledge, that I had recommended this machinery as being "just what he wanted," and capable of giving "all the power" the boat required.

I then referred to Mr. RIGGS, a friend of Mr. JEROME, and to Mr. HASWELL, an engineer employed by Mr. J., to show that I never entertained such an opinion; *but long before the engine was tried* expressed myself to the contrary in clear terms, and advised a removal of the engine.

Mr. RIGGS unexpectedly comes to my aid in the TIMES of yesterday, and reports what (he alleges) I said about the probable speed of the boat with the "*adapted* machinery," saying at the same time, that "with such machinery as could be put in the boat, giving me the entire control of its construction," I would guaranty a speed of sixteen to seventeen knots. This proves very satisfactorily that the "adapted machinery" was not exactly what I wanted, and did not give all the power the boat required; unless, for the first time in my life and for "this occasion only," I fell in love with slow motion, and abandoned my usual preference for rapidity.

It seems, too, from Mr. RIGGS' card, that when Mr. JEROME heard of my reported conjecture about the 11 to 12 knots rate, (I never said more than ten miles, however,) he said, "If she could not go faster than that he would scuttle her." It was hardly necessary to make a trial-trip, if Mr. JEROME relied on my judgment and his own scuttling proclivity, I must have been invited on board to see the vessel sunk, if Mr. J. really meant to execute his threat, for he had no reason to expect she would go faster than Mr. RIGGS says I predicted she would, and at that rate she was to be scuttled. Fortunately Mr. JEROME repented, and "I still live."

Mr. RIGGS does himself injustice in trying to raise a false issue about the *first* trial-trip. I never said that I did not attend it. If he saw in the *Evening Post* of the 9th inst., my letter admitting my presence on that occasion, I cannot account for his retraction of this unfounded charge. On the *second* trial-trip, when Mr. VANDERBILT was the engine driver, I did not go for the reason stated when I first mentioned this subject, that the invitation came too late. Mr. SMITH, "commanding" the yacht, is well aware of this fact, for he wrote the invitation, and a few days after the trip I explained the cause of my absence.

It may be ingenious, but cannot be profitable to have these unimportant issues tendered, so as to keep out of view the real question which first compelled me to seek the space in your columns, for according which I take occasion to render my heartfelt thanks. It is not of much consequence to the public whether I am a skillful engineer, or no engineer at all—whether Mr. JEROME's yacht is most like a tortoise or a deer in movement; but it is due to my friends, and the cause I advocate, that all statements affecting *my veracity* should be, as they have been, met and overthrown. I hope the discussion of my merits will stop just here, and that the intelligent and wealthy gentlemen who have been conveniently misled into disparagements of Mr. E. N. DICKERSON may favor all interested in ascertaing the merits of Mr. ISHERWOOD and the Navy Department, and determining whether the national treasure is or is not being squandered in the construction of armed vessels which will be distinguished for everything except speed and efficiency.

EDW. N. DICKERSON.

Literary.

ESSAYS: SCIENTIFIC, POLITICAL AND SPECULATIVE. By HERBERT SPENCER. 361 pages. 8vo. D. APPLETON & Co.

Those who have read the *Education: Intellectual, Moral and Physical*, by this writer, will be prepared to welcome this new volume from the same source. Mr. SPENCER has achieved a high position as an original and comprehensive thinker, who subjects the most abstract and subtle questions to a searching and exhaustive analysis, with a rare efflux of illustration and a lucid and attractive style. These traits are fully displayed in the variety of articles constituting the present volume. Several of the papers, as "Representative Government—What it is Good For;" "Reform: Its Dangers and Its Safeguards;" "Prison Ethics;" "State Tamperings with Money and Banks;" and the "Morals of Trade," discuss the fundamental principles of government and society, and have an interest for all classes at the present time.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

THE LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP NEW-HAMPSHIRE TO RELIEVE THE VERMONT.

Since the launch of the line-of-battle ship *New-Hampshire* at Portsmouth, N. H., orders have been received to fit her out as soon as possible for active service. Workmen are now engaged in preparing her rigging, and the Ordnance Department has her armament nearly ready. She was docked a few days after her launch to have her bottom made all right, and came out of the dock last week. It is understood that she is to go to Port Royal to be the permanent guard-ship there in place of the old *Vermont*, one of our line-of-battle ships which has been for many years afloat. On the arrival of the *New-Hampshire*, the crew and invalids of the *Vermont* will be transferred to her, and the former ordered to some navy-yard for repairs. The *New-Hampshire* was over fifty years on the stocks. She was called the *Alabama* for a long period, until the present Administration changed her name.

THE ENGINES OF THE WAMPANOAG.

The Navy Department has given to Capt. JOHN ERICSSON, of this City, a contract to furnish the machinery for the fast steamer *Wampanoag*, now in course of construction at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Capt. ERICSSON has been for a considerable period preparing the plans, and we understand that the Delamater Iron Works has already commenced the preparatory work of the engines. They will be the most powerful of any yet constructed for a wooden vesssel in this country, having cylinders, we believe, of a hundred inches in diameter, or thereabout. Every effort will be made to have them completed as soon as the vessel is launched. There is a friendly competition going on between Mr. STEERS, the contractor of the *Idaho*, and Mr. DELANO, Naval Constructor of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, who is building the *Wampanoag*. The public and the navy will look forward with great interest to the trial of the different vessels. The machinery for the other fast vessels in course of construction by private parties and Government contractors has been prepared, we believe, by the Engineer-in-Chief of the navy.

MAILS FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

A transport will leave the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the rendezvous of the South Atlantic blockade fleet in a few days. Persons having friends on board the different ships of Admiral DAHLGREN's and Admiral FARRAGUT's squadrons can send letters, papers and parcels to them by forwarding them, post paid, to the Brooklyn Naval Lyceum. A mail for the East Gulf squadron will also be made up in a short time, affording persons having friends attached to that fleet an opportunity of communicating to them.

Letters and papers should be sent to the Lyceum a day before the vessel sails at all times.

Progress of Rowdyism.

A LEADER OF THE "DEAD RABBIT" CLUB FATALLY SHOT IN CHATHAM-STREET

A serious shooting affray occurred at No. 145 Chatham-street at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, during which a man named MICHAEL PURCELL was shot twice with a revolver in the hands of a Mr. VALENTINE, of the firm of VALENTINE & O'BRIEN. Both balls took effect in PURCELL's body—one of them entered the right side and pierced the lungs, the other lodged in the back, near the spine. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital by a Sixth Ward officer, where the surgeons, after an examination of the victim, pronounced his wounds to be fatal.

The particulars of the affray, as we learn them from the parties concerned, and from the policemen who were cognizant of the facts, are as follows: For some months past the man VALENTINE—whose real name, by the way, is said to be JOHN GEARY—has been conducting a ten cent show at No. 145 Chatham-street, in company with a man named O'BRIEN. This show purported to be for the exhibition of natural wonders, such as a five-legged sheep, a person born without hands or feet, a wild woman, &c. A short time since, MICHAEL PURCELL, who represented himself as the leader of the well-known gang of roughs in this city, that go by the name of the "Dead Rabbits," presented himself to VALENTINE *alias* GEARY, and demanded employment. PURCELL stated that unless he was allowed some position whereby he could make $2 per day, he and his men would destroy the building and contents. By reason of the threats made by PURCELL, the proprietors of the show-house were intimidated, and fearing that violence would be done to their premises and the property therein contained unless they complied, PURCELL was given a position—a mere sinecure—with the understanding that the latter would not let the "Dead Rabit Club" loose upon the establishment. Under this arrangement things passed off quietly until yesterday, when PURCELL again made his appearance, and demanded to have his "salary raised" to $3 per day. The proprietors refused to increase the pay, and PURCELL thereupon became highly exasperated, and left the place threatening to bring the whole of his gang of "Rabbits," who, he said, would demolish the entire establishment in a few minutes. The proprietors, fearing that violence would be done to their property, informed the Fourth Precinct Police of the state of things, and an officer was sent to protect the premises. Before the latter arrived, however, PURCELL returned with a large number of the roughest kind of men and boys, and at once commenced an indiscriminate attack upon the premises, and the property contained therein. Nearly all the articles of show were either destroyed or badly mutilated. VALENTINE, *alias* Geary, not being in a mood to stand by and witness the destruction of his property without making an effort to protect it, drew a revolver and fired two shots at PURCELL, both of which took effect as we have stated. GEARY then ran out of the place and proceeded toward the Bowery. He soon met Officer LYONS, of the Tenth Precinct, to whom he surrendered himself, at the same time stating what he had done, and the causes which had led to the affray. He was taken to the station-house, and committed temporarily to await the result of the wounds inflicted by him. The excitement among the band, of which PURCELL is a leader, if very intense, and fears are entertained that these disgraceful scenes will be repeated.

The Case of Assistant Surgeon Webster, U. S. Army.

A very incorrect statement of this case has been going the rounds of some of the New-York and Boston papers. The facts are briefly these: Gen. CANBY, then commanding the troops in New-York City and Harbor, sent to Gen. BROWN, commanding at Fort Schuyler, an order to deliver up a deserter who was in the General Hospital at Fort Schuyler. Gen. BROWN directed Assistant Surgeon WEBSTER, in charge of the hospital, to deliver the man up. The doctor refused to obey

...ent pocket, it can be considered effective as a safeguard.

THE ORDER AS TO BOGUS MILITARY OFFICERS.—The order issued by Gen. HAYE in regard to the bogus military officers abounding in this City, has met with general approval, as due to the service which these men were discrediting, and as due also to the public on whom they impose, and many of whom, under the guise, they swindled. The order of Gen. HAYS instructs Provost-Marshals and recruiting officers, whenever any such bogus officers shall appear or be brought before them, they shall at once strip from him shoulder straps, buttons, pant stripes, in short every emblem or ornament which indicated any connection with the United States service. There is a punishment provided by law for this kind of imposition—fine or imprisonment, or both. The order does not appear to require that Provost-Marshals shall make it a special part of their duties to cause the arrest of these men.

THE LAST DRAFT AND THE PROVOST-MARSHAL.—The "skedaddlers" from the last draft are now in a pretty bad way. Orders have been issued for the arrest of every man who ought to have put in an appearance when drafted, and who failed to do so. Brig.-Gen. HAYS, the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal of this City, in issuing the order, says that he is surprised at the small number of drafted men arrested who are endeavoring to avoid doing the duty of soldiers, and has commanded that the list of each Ward should be carefully gone through, and that each individual case should be reported "not found," "removed," or whatever the reason of the drafted man's non-appearance.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY MEETING.—The Annual Sunday School Missionary Meeting in Brooklyn, under the auspices of the American Sunday School Union, will be held in the First Reformed Dutch Church (Rev. A. A. WILLETS, pastor,) to-morrow evening. Rev. J. T. DURYEA, of the Collegiate Church, Rev. J. H. BURTIS, Associate Secretary of Missions, Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, and Rev. Mr. WILLETS, will address the meeting. Rev. Mr. CHIDLAW has lately returned from Chattanooga, and will speak of the moral condition of the poor whites and freedmen, and how best to elevate them.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—FEB. 11.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Grand Jury came into court this morning with sixty indictments; most of them were against liquor sellers, for retailing without a license under the Internal Revenue Law. The others were for various offences on board of vessels.

FEB. 12.—*The United States* vs. *James Reilly.*—The motion for a new trial in this case was argued to-day. The defendant was convicted a few days since of retailing liquor without a license under the Internal Revenue Laws. The motion for a new trial involves the question of the constitutionality of the law. It was argued by Mr. McKeon for the defendant, and by the District-Attorney in behalf of the Government.

How Ex-Sheriff Kelly was Deprived of a Pair of Horses and what followed in the Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

John Kelly vs. *Elbert Nostrand.*—This was an action to recover for the alleged loss of one horse and injuries to another, the horses being the property of the plaintiff, Ex-Sheriff Kelly. The loss, as alleged, was occasioned by the fault of the defendant, a veterinary surgeon, who was treating one of them for a swelling on the hock, and it appeared that the injuries from which the horse died were occasioned by the fall when he was cast, preparatory to the process of "firing."

The defendant pleaded that he was one of a firm composed of himself and Charles Burden, and claimed that no fault of his caused the loss of the horse, and that the one injured was injured in consequence of falling through a grating, he having broken his halter during the night.

After a trial of two or three days the complaint was dismissed on the ground that the partner of defendant should have been joined with him in the action.

R. L. Larremore and Edwin James, for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpool, for defendant.

Charter Party—Liability for Hire of Vessel.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

George Hotchkiss vs. *Richard M. Everett et al.*—In this case, reported in the TIMES of the 11th, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,852 90.

Hawkins and Latham, plaintiff's attorneys; Phelps and Ruthereal, defendants' attorneys.

Damages for Carelessly Letting the Croton Run.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Herman Stursberg et al. vs. *John A. Fisher.*—This case was fully reported in the TIMES of the 11th, and the jury, yesterday, rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $983 57.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Town vs. *Van Loon.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Camp vs. *Bradford.*—Plaintiff is not entitled to his costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 12, 1864.

$6,000	U. S. 6s,'81.Co.	E.	108
1,000	do.		109¾
2,000	do.		110
18,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. Co.		105⅝
25,000	do.		105⅝
10,000	do.		106
5,000	U. S. 5s,'65 Co:		138
13,000	U. S. 6s,1-yr.		N 98⅝
20,000	do.		98¾
1,500	Ill. War Loan		102
2,000	Virginia St. 6s.		47
1,000	N. C. State 6s.		62
10,000	Mo. St. 6s.		68½
5,000	do.		b10 69
3,000	M. 6s., iss. to H. & St. Jo.		85
5,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.		36
20,000	do.		35½
20,000	do.		35⅜
2,000	rfnd. R. 3d M.		131
7,000	Har. R. 3d M.		99¾
20,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Con. 1st M. Skg. F. Bds.		124
4,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.		78
1,000	do.		77⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.		89
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.		87
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d		88
4,000	Ati. G. W. & O. 1st M		94
2,000	A. & T. H. Inc.		91
45,000	Am. Gold		150½
10,000	do.		150
56	Bank of Commerce		103
20	Hanover Bank		100
30	Chatham Bank		100
6	Park Bank		130
30	Canton Co		40¾
500	do.		40
300	Cumb. Coal Prf.		57¾
500	do.		57¾
100	do.		b15 57¾
2,000	do.		b15 57¾
100	Quick. M. Co.		b15 47¾
300	do.		b30 47¾
200	do.		47
200	do.		b10 47
500	do.		46¾
500	Copake Iron Mines.		14
100	do.		14½
100	do.		14¾
300	Cen. Am. Tran.		37
100	do.		36¾
250	Mar. Min. Co.		30¾
700	do.		31
500	do.		b10 31
1,000	Pts Hill M. Co.		a30 13¾
200	do.		13¾
300	Min. Min. Co.		10
100	Pacific M. S. Co.		220
100	do.		s60 21⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.		a30.132½
100	do.		opg. 132½
100	do.		132½
150	do		opg. 133
100	do.		a30.133¼
350	do.		b30. 133½
1100	Erie R.		112¾
300	do.		a30.112¾
700	do.		112¾
300	do.		112¾
300	do.		b10.112¾
2000	do.		b10. 112¾
100	do.		112¾
200	Erie Railway Pr.		103¾
400	do.		b10.104
200	do.		b3.104
200	Hud. R. R.		145
100	do.		b10.145
50	do.		b10.145
100	do.		b15.145
150	do.		144¾
300	do.		s60 144¾
100	do.		b10. 144¾
100	do.		b30 144¾
1000	Harlem R.		103½
500	do.		b10.103¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s,'81. Co.		110
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5 20s Co.		106¾
10,000	do.		106¾
15,000	Mo. State 6s		69½
2,000	Amer. Gold		159
20,000	do.		159¾
200	Canton Co.		b10 41
200	do.		40¾
300	Cum. Coal Prf.		57¾
500	do.		57¾
100	do.		b15 57¾
2000	do.		b15 57¾
100	Quick. M. Co.		b15 47¾
100	do.		b30 47¾
200	do.		47
200	do.		b10 47
500	do.		46¾
500	Copake Iron Mines.		14
100	do.		14½
100	do.		14¾
300	Cen. Am. Tran.		37
100	do.		36¾
250	Mar. Min. Co.		30¾
300	do.		31
200	Pts Hill M. Co.		a30 13¾
200	do.		13¾
300	Min. Min. Co.		10
100	Pacific M. S. Co.		220
100	do.		s60 21⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.		a30.132½
100	do.		opg. 132½
100	do.		132½
150	do		opg. 133
100	do.		a30.133¼
350	do.		b30. 133½
1100	Erie R.		112¾
300	do.		a30.112¾
700	do.		112¾
300	do.		112¾
300	do.		b10.112¾
2000	do.		b10. 112¾
100	do.		112¾
200	Erie Railway Pr.		103¾
400	do.		b10.104
200	do.		b3.104
200	Hud. R. R.		145
100	do.		b10.145
50	do.		b10.145
100	do.		b15.145
150	do.		144¾
300	do.		s60 144¾
100	do.		b10. 144¾
100	do.		b30 144¾
1000	Harlem R.		103½
500	do.		b10.103¾
200	do.		103⅝
200	do.		104
100	do.		b10 103⅝
100	do.		103⅝
100	do.		b10 103⅝
100	do.		103⅝
300	Erie R.		112¾
100	do.		112¾
100	do.		b5.112¾
300	do.		112¾
100	do.		b5.112¾
100	do.		112¾
200	do.		b10.112¾
100	do.		112¾
100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ione: or, The Last Days of Pompeii

WALLACK'S—Clandestine Marriage.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Ill Treated Ill Travatore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Heaven; or, The Galley Slave of Toulon—The Tyrolean Whistler—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Stereoscopticon and the Mirror of the Rebellion.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Demi-Monde.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

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Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

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—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Port Royal, arrived yesterday, bringing news of an expedition, consisting of three brigades and a light battery, under command of Brig.-Gen. Truman Seymour, having successfully landed, on the 8th inst., at Jacksonville, Fla.—a place which has already been twice occupied and abandoned by our forces. Gen. Gillmore had followed Gen. Seymour, to look after matters. At Charleston there was nothing new in the position of affairs. The desultory bombardment was not intermitted. An Anglo rebel steamer had been destroyed. She attempted to run the gauntlet of our iron-clad fleet during a fog, but only succeeded in getting ashore on Sullivan's Island, where she was riddled by our gunners.

Gen. Curtis arrived at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 9th inst., after a horseback journey of four hundred miles over the plains. He will remain there but a few days, being engaged in reorganizing the Army of the Frontier, under Gen. Blunt, for speedy military operations.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Nashville, says that "some little time will elapse before the army can move, but when it does there will be a crash."

The veteran regiments in Gen. Grant's army have already begun to return to the field, and are largely recruited. The Sixty-sixth Ohio arrived at Nashville, 103 stronger than when it went home, and the Third Wisconsin returned full.

A telegram from Memphis gives some particulars of the condition and location of the rebel troops in Arkansas. Their entire force is estimated at 14,000. They are scattered to a great extent, and are in every stage of demoralization.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, yesterday, devoted its time chiefly to the consideration of the Deficiency Bill. The amendments of the Senate Ways and Means Committee were agreed to. They strike out all provisions for an increase of the regular clerical force of the departments, and authorize the employment of about one thousand extra clerks for a period not exceeding one year after the close of the rebellion; $150,000 is appropriated for repairs at the Norfolk Navy-yard; $144,000 for works at Port Royal; and $47,000 for repairs at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Amendments were adopted appropriating $80,000 for deficiencies in the Quartermaster's, Commissary and Ordnance Departments. The Senate then went into Executive Session, when it adjourned until to-day.

The House, yesterday, was exclusively occupied with the Enrollment Bill. Mr. Schenck opened the debate by announcing, in reply to a motion for delay from Mr. Cox, that the country could not tolerate another hour's delay—the armies must be recruited. The Opposition at once began to filibuster, in order to defeat action on the bill, but they were soon choked off, and the pending amendment to conscript Africans was adopted, by a vote of 84 yeas to 69 nays. The original bill as thus amended was then passed, yeas 93, nays 60. A synopsis of the bill will be found in the Congressional proceedings. The House adjourned till Monday.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Metropolitan Police Bill being under consideration and sharply discussed, it was decided to substitute the names of Messrs. Bosworth and McMurray for Messrs. Purdy and Jones. Thus amended, the bill passed to a third reading. The Commissioners now named are Messrs. Bosworth, McMurray, Easton and Bergen. Among the bills passed was one making appropriations for the payment of the Canal debt for the fiscal year; and one limiting the term of office of Notaries Public to two years, and providing for one for each bank in the State.

In the Assembly a bill for the relief of the Long Island Gas Company was reported favorably. A great many bills of interest to the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn were introduced, and among them a proposition for a railroad in Catharine and Desbrosses streets. The evening session was devoted to a discussion on the Governor's Message.

GENERAL NEWS.

The iron-clad gunboat *Chickasaw* was launched at Carondelet on Wednesday morning. A sad accident marred the occasion. A coil of rope attached to the anchor spun out so rapidly as to carry overboard a daughter of Capt. Eads, three other ladies and a son of Ex-Mayor Pilsey. All were rescued save one, Mrs. Bradley, who was drowned.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 9th inst., editorially refers to the connection of Gen. Grant's name with the Presidency, and with an air of authority says: "Gen. Grant is not going to trouble himself much concerning these movements of politicians. It is not to his taste. His intention is to close the war as soon as possible, and he wants to be foot-loose, not hampered by political entanglements. He asks no other duty now. *He is not, and will not be, a candidate for the Presidency at the forthcoming election*, and politicians may trim their sails accordingly."

Flour and Wheat were less active yesterday, at drooping prices. Corn and Whisky are in more demand, closing with an upward tendency. Provisions and Rio Coffee were actively sought after, partly by speculative buyers, at buoyant rates. Cotton was dull and heavy. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Leather, Fruit, Metals, Petroleum, Linseed Oil, Turk's Island Salt, Tallow, Sugars, Wool and Tobacco. Freight engagements were checked by the increased firmness of shipowners.

There was a further rise of two ₩ cent., yesterday, in Government Stocks, with very large transactions on orders from abroad. The Popular Loan, 106¼@106⅜ ₩ cent. The Stock Market was generally buoyant. Money in easy supply at 6@7 ₩ cent. Gold steady 159½@⅝; Exchange not so strong, 174@174¼ ₩ cent.

Unreasonable Because Unseasonable—Mr. Sumner's Proposition.

Attempts are vigorously kept up in some quarters to force upon the public mind Mr. Sumner's project of amending the Constitution so as to bury Slavery forever. Hot-headed men are unwilling to acquiesce in the wise conclusion of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, that the time has not come for the agitation of that subject. They are determined that it shall be agitated, and forthwith. The only appeal then is to the sound patriotism and calm good sense of the people. We are confident that public opinion will set itself like adamant against the introduction of any such new subject for political controversy at this stage of the war.

What is most needed now is the concentration of the public mind upon the demands of the war crisis. The rebels are collecting their energies for their last desperate effort. They have resorted to means almost unheard of to make themselves more formidable to us than ever. They will open the Spring campaign more nearly matched with us than they have been at any time during the last two years, unless our armies are greatly reinforced. The President understands the danger, and in the enlargement of his call for soldiers from three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand, has done promptly and boldly what devolved upon him. It is for the people to fulfill the work. Incalculable disaster, may come unless it is fulfilled quickly—to a certainty almost will come, if it long remains unfulfilled, or half fulfilled. Time presses. Spring, with all its momentous issues, is close at hand. The supreme concern of the day ought to be the filling up of our depleted armies. It cannot be done in season, without great effort—far greater than has yet been made. There must be more complete and more vigorous combination. The public spirit must be brought up to a yet higher pitch; must acquire more of the determination which is now impelling our enemy to exertions almost superhuman.

What a time is this for the throwing of a new apple of discord into the arena! How is it possible for a man who really wishes the triumph of the Government over the gigantic treason that confronts it more fiercely than ever, to try to distract loyal people with new issues that have nothing to do with the great necessity of strengthening the Government? It cannot for a moment be pretended that the proposed amendment of the Constitution will advance our armies one hair's-breadth toward putting down this rebellion. It has no military bearing whatever against the enemy. Its only military effect, if it be insisted upon, will be felt by ourselves, in diverting the attention, and relaxing the effort, necessary among the people to keep our armies up to their requisite strength.

We have nothing to say against the intrinsic merits of the measure. It is, perhaps, true that the solution of the many perplexities which attend the dealings of the nation with Slavery may finally be found in a constitutional amendment, making an end of the institution summarily and forever. It may be that the Emancipation Proclamation of the President, which was valid only as an act of war, may, when peace comes, require some such supplementary civil action. What we protest against is not the measure itself, but the time taken to urge it. Good as it may be in itself, it is most incongruously and deplorably out of time. The application of the proposition is, for the most part, to territory still in the hands of the rebels. Mr. Sumner is seeking to amend the Constitution against a people whom the Constitution, at present, can no more reach than if they belonged to another planet. The thing is preposterous, in the literal signification of the word. It places that first which ought to come last. Our first business is to regain jurisdiction over the rebel territory. When that is done, then, and not until then, may we fitly discuss how we will exercise that jurisdiction. We may pile our constitutional amendments, pertaining to the South, sky high; they will only excite the derision of our enemies, and of the world at large, until we acquire the power to enforce them. We have no such power yet. Unless our earnestness and singleness of purpose are largely improved, there is danger that we never shall have it. This is what ought to concern Mr. Sumner, if he be a true patriot. The effort he made in getting upon paper his terrible string of resolutions against rebel Slavery, might, if properly directed, have put a whole regiment into the field against rebel slaveholders; and we don't suppose any sane man will doubt which would have the greatest effect upon the fortunes either of Slavery or of the rebellion.

We say that not only true loyalty, but consistent Anti-Slavery itself, forbids this unseasonable introduction of a new political Anti-Slavery issue. It is absolutely certain that the anxiety of Northern abolitionists to kill Slavery can never be gratified unless this war against the rebellion succeeds. If the "Confederacy" acquires its independence, Slavery there will be as secure from their hostility as Slavery in Cuba or in Brazil. They, of all men, are the most bound in consistency to devote themselves with the most absolute concentration of purpose to the reinforcement of our armies and the most effective prosecution of the war. And yet Mr. Sumner, ever since this war began, has had ten thoughts and ten thousand words against Slavery, while he has had one for the war. This is not true patriotism. It is not true Anti-Slaveryism. The war should be the all-engrossing thought. Without it the country cannot live. Without it, Slavery will not die. The Union cannot be resolved into new life, nor constitutionalized into new life; it has got to be conquered into new life. So, too, Slavery cannot be resolved to death, nor constitutionalized to death; fighting only can reach it, and through victory alone will it perish.

The Present and Prospective Strength of the Rebel Armies.

The aggregate of force which the rebels now have in the field would be a very interesting as well as very important matter to settle definitely; but the absence of reliable data renders it somewhat difficult to do so. The rebel estimates themselves vary from a given number up to three times that number. In the late debate in the rebel House of Representatives, Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, stated that "the Confederacy has at this time 400,000 men on its muster rolls;" but he goes on to add, "*probably not one-half are actually in the field.*"

Mr. Smith was followed by Mr. Holcombe, of Virginia, who asserted in opposition to this statement that they have now "500,000 men *in the field*," and added that "the new law would add a hundred thousand more." If it would be interesting for us to know whether Mr. Smith or Mr. Holcombe is correct in his estimate of the rebel strength, it is certainly equally so to the rebel Congress, for the difference between 200,000 men and 500,000 men is hardly one to be sneezed at. It is probable that Mr. Smith's figure of 200,000 may be too low; but it is more than probable, it is certain, that Mr. Holcombe's figure of 500,000 is entirely too high, for it can be proved that the rebels cannot possibly have 500,000 men, or anything like that number, now under arms.

The total available military capital which the rebels had to start the war with—including the entire white male population between the ages of 18 and 45—was about 800,000. Now, though two successive conscriptions have been had, the whole of this number has not yet been drawn from, for the rebel Congress has lately had under discussion the proposition to conscribe the class that have already furnished substitutes, and this number is estimated by themselves at 100,000 men. Let us, therefore, give them the most liberal possible allowance, and suppose that they have had in arms during the campaigns of the past three years 700,000. From this figure, which we believe to be considerably in excess of the reality, but which we postulate in order that we may err on the safe side, we have now to subtract the losses of the rebels by battle and disease. Official returns from rebel sources authorize us in putting these at 250,000 men. This would leave 450,000. In addition to this we must deduct the 50,000 prisoners we now hold. This leaves 400,000, which is precisely the figure which Mr. Smith, in the rebel Congress, stated as the number *on the muster rolls*. But while he claims that there are 400,000 men on the muster rolls, he admits that there are but 200,000 men actually in the field. The question now is, where are the *other* 200,000 men?

Such items as the following from a late issue of the Richmond *Whig* will furnish the reply: "*The country is now full of deserters and stragglers, hiding in our mountains and swamps, and in many instances confederating with negroes in marauding upon, planters.*" This is the class whom Jeff. Davis designated by the gentle euphemism of "absentees," and whom he has been trying to woo back to their allegiance by the double means of touching appeals and the more potent enginery of cavalry scouts and bloodhounds. The rebel journals have themselves placed the number of these "absentees" as high as two hundred thousand men. If we suppose that they get as many as a half of these back, it would give the rebel military force a strength of 300,000 men, and we believe that this is quite as high as the most liberal data will possibly allow us to fix it. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, whose estimates doubtless embrace all that is known to the Government on the subject, in a late speech placed the present rebel strength at 260,000, which, we dare say, is as near the actuality as we can hope to reach.

To this present aggregate the rebel counselors are now devising measures to add what reinforcements they can. The only recourse they have for this is, first to extend the conscriptable age from forty-five to fifty-five; and, secondly, to press into the army all who have been exempted by reason of furnishing substitutes. The rebel Senate passed the bill contemplating both of these crucial measures; but the House of Representatives, reflecting on the disastrous consequence of taking away the small class engaged in the production of food, and in the mechanic arts, annulled these provisions, or at least restricted their action in several important particulars. This action, of course, lessens the small force available for the reinforcement of their armies. It may in fact be possible for the rebel leaders to add forty or fifty thousand men to the force now in the field, which would raise the aggregate force with which to enter the Spring campaign now being inaugurated, to 300,000 men.

It is true that these 300,000 trained soldiers, concentrated in two or three powerful armies and judiciously handled, may achieve much, and we have not been of those who are disposed to underrate what it is in the power of these men still to accomplish. But the moral which we wish to point is, that the rebel armies have reached their utmost limit, that they cannot possibly be added to, *because the military basis is exhausted*, and that the desperate players who have for three years past, with matchless skill, conducted the gigantic game of rebellion, have now their last throw in their hands. A battle Summer like to that of last year, even if, unlike that of last year, it should be one in which we gain no decisive military successes, would still, by mere dint of the number of men killed, disabled and diseased, leave the rebels so crippled that operations of any great magnitude must henceforth be to them out of the question.

The Conscription Bill as Passed.

Congress yesterday completed the Conscription Bill, and having already gone through the Senate, it now only awaits the President's approval to become the law of the land. The measure has had a stormy passage through the House, and there were times when we much feared it would suffer shipwreck. The Copperheads exhausted every resource of their peculiar tactics to obstruct action on the bill, and if they felt it was out of their power to kill it, they resolved at least to delay it as much as possible. As some important measures of the enrollment could not be carried into effect until the passage of the bill, they doubtless hoped to be able to throw the draft itself over beyond the 10th of March. This triumph has not been allowed them. And in the final vote on the bill as amended, the patriotic voice of the House spoke out clear and bold in a vote of *ninety-three* yeas against *sixty* nays.

It is a matter of some gratification to us that some errors of judgment touching important points in the bill, into which the House fell, and which were made in these columns the subject of urgent protest, were in the end corrected by the better sense of the body. The practical product of the law, when the draft comes to take place, may be more or less, but at least it will not go into effect with such suicidal provisions as, if adopted, must have drained dry the very fountains of our supply. Three hundred dollars now will not put into a man's pocket a certificate that makes it impossible for the country to call on him for three years. The bill, as passed, retains the wise provisions of the Senate bill which *discriminate* between the two classes of substitutes and *restrict* the duration of exemption by commutation. If the substitute is not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted; but, if the substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall be liable to draft in filling future quotas. And if any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute under the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve such person from draft during the time for which the person was drafted, unless the names placed in the box be sooner exhausted, in which case the name shall be returned to the wheel.

For these two important improvements over the old act, and which are the main limitations to its fatal effects, the country is indebted to Senator Sherman. They were adopted by the Senate, but passing into the House were first rejected and afterwards restored. It is impossible to exaggerate their importance—an importance which reaches into the future much more even than it touches the present. We regard their retention as a positive triumph.

There are several other features of the bill which though of great are yet of subordinate interest. In the apportionment of the quotas of different localities, account is to be taken as far as practicable of the number of men they have previously furnished to the service, and localities are to be credited with those who have entered the naval service. Enrollment Boards are to revise their schedules with the view of adding all names that have been omitted as well as all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty previous to the draft, and all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens. Members of religious denominations who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of said religious denomination, are, when drafted into the military service, to be considered non-combatants, and be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals or to the care of freedmen, or pay the sum of $300 to such person as the Secretary of War shall designate to receive it, to be applied to the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, provided that no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this section, unless his declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his deportment has been uniformly consistent with such declarations.

The following persons are exempted, namely: such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged therefrom. The two classes are consolidated, and the bill also contains the section for enrolling all the able-bodied males of African descent, &c., upon which a separate vote was taken before the bill was passed.

The Liquor Dealers in Trouble.—The Internal Revenue Law was very generally accepted by our people with cheerfulness. We have heard of but one effort of any consequence to nullify its provisions or to seriously oppose them, and that has been on the part of the liquor dealers, many of whom refused to take out the license required by the act, and clubbed together to oppose the law in the courts. Their battle with the Government is ed one of them of retailing liquor without a license, an offence which renders the transgresser of the law liable to an imprisonment for a period to be fixed by the discretion of the now fairly set. The Government has convict-court, not exceeding two years; and a day or two since some forty or fifty more of them were indicted in a batch for the same offence.

On the trial of Reilly, the man who was convicted, his counsel raised the question of the constitutionality of the law, and this question was yesterday argued fully before the court on a motion for a new trial. If the court should sustain the law, the battle will be pretty nearly over for this part of the country, as there is no appeal from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court at Washington in a criminal case, except upon a certificate of a division of opinion between two Judges, while this case has been tried before Judge Shipman alone. And as the Judge announced some days ago that he should make no long delay in disposing of the questions of law involved, and that he should expect to proceed at once to dispose of the other cases before the court, the Government will have the means of making its victory, if it wins one, neither barren nor indecisive. The spectacle of thirty or forty liquor dealers before the court, in doubt as to how long a term of imprisonment its discretion might severally subject them to, would be speedily followed by a rush of the whole fraternity to the collectors' offices, to make their peace and get their licenses.

The Trouble about City Reform.—The "Citizens' Association," which has been formed for the purpose of promoting reform in the Municipal Government, will be a very valuable organization if the members do not mistake its object, and no not expect too much. They must not imagine, in the first place, that any number of "appeals" to the tax-payers will be productive of the smallest benefit, no matter how cogent they may be. The tax-payers know all about the corruption of the City Government, and all heartily detest and abhor the "Ring," but they are divided into two classes: The first consists of those who, knowing to what extent they are plundered by the banditti of the City Hall, nevertheless find that it "pays better" to submit quietly than to devote any time to trying to bring about a reform, and will, consequently, as long as indifference pays a good dividend, not suffer themselves to be distracted into vigilance by considerations of general patriotism. The second consists of those who are shocked, disgusted, and grievously robbed, and anxious to do something to put a stop to the abuses from which they suffer. But this class is numerically so small, that when it comes to counting votes, they are one against a thousand. Even if all the tax-payers were united, however, they could do little at elections. The non-taxpayers are in the majority, and they are completely controlled by "the Ring." It is true that the frauds and corruption of their leaders, and their persistent plunder of the City Treasury affects them as it does the property owners, but it affects them only *indirectly*, through their rents, and the price of their provisions, and it is of course always easy to conceal this from them, and ascribe the increasing drafts on their wages to the war and the paper money. Moreover, they are generally foreigners, generally very ignorant, unused to *thinking* on any subject, and least of all on political subjects. Their votes are generally cast in accordance with their feelings, and their one idea of political duty is faithful adherence to a leader, and through him to a party.

Unless, therefore, the Citizens' Association can get at these people, and influence them, their labor, as long as the City is governed by universal suffrage, will be in vain. The alternative presented to them is either to take the appointment of municipal functionaries out of the hands of the people, or else to devise some means of breaking up the machinery by which some 40,000 non-taxpayers now put public robbers into office year after year, with a constancy on which the behavior of these worthies while in office does not seem to have the least influence. What these means should be we do not take upon us to suggest. But we beg of the association to remember that the mischief from which we are all suffering and of which we are all complaining, is brewed down in dark depths, which their appeals in the newspapers never reach. Few of the constituents of the Ring are able to read at all. They get their political information and advice in pot-houses from knaves almost as ignorant as themselves. The question, therefore, is, how they are to be got at and convinced that when the Common Council spends its thousands on junketings, and feastings, and receptions, they suffer from it themselves far more than the Astors and Stewarts.

Resources of the United States—Supply of Gold.—The Senate of the United States have directed the publication of the report on the resources of the United States, presented to the International Statistical Congress by Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, delegate to that body from our Government. Its statements excited much attention in the Congress and throughout Europe, intended, as they were, to exhibit the ability of the United States to pay *in gold* any debt it might incur in repressing the existing rebellion. The subject was presented under the heads: First, of Territory, exhibiting the vast field of fertile land open to gratituitous occupation, and inviting immigrants from Europe; second, of Population, with its irrepressible growth at the ratio of 35 per cent for every succeeding decade; third, of Production, and consequent creation of taxable property, with its arithmetical rate of increase, showing that the last decade has added, and that each succeeding decade must add, an amount far exceeding any probable amount of public debt; and fourth, of Precious Metals, unfolding the vast deposits of dormant wealth in gold and silver in our metalliferous regions between the Missouri River and the Pacific. The report concludes with the suggestion peculiarly proper for a Statistical Congress, that measures should be immediately adopted to ascertain by authentic evidence the present and probable future supply of gold and silver by the United States, by Russia, by British America and Australia.

The Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, at their last meeting, manifested their opinion of the preëminent importance of the subject, by ordering the report to be entered at large on their records—and still more significantly by raising a Special Committee, of which Mr. Ruggles is Chairman, to open the necessary correspondence with the different civilized nations, to determine, as nearly and as promptly as practicable, the present supply and probable future production of gold and silver. It may be reasonably expected that our Government will afford to the committee any proper facilities for prosecuting an inquiry so important to our commerce and our currency, and to ascertain reports of such consequence in relation to the payment in gold of our large and rapidly increasing public debt.

The Scatteration Policy Again.—We confess to a decided inability to appreciate the wisdom of such expeditions as that to Florida, which we record to-day. Gen. Gillmore has suddenly transferred the scene of his operations from before Charleston to Jacksonville, and we do not think the change one much to the credit of those who directed it. If the detachment of the expeditionary force does not in the least jeopardize the possession of Morris Island, if its works and garrison are still sufficient to hold their own against any enterprises into which Beauregard might be tempted, it still remains difficult to see any adequate *object* to be accomplished by it. Jacksonville has already been twice occupied by our troops, and twice abandoned as useless, and because the forces were wanted elsewhere. There is not the smallest military importance in Florida, for the rebels have no force there worth speaking of, and the State has no strategic value whatever. Had we indeed a surplus of force which we did not know how to dispose of, it might be worth while, in a purely political sense, to send an expedition to Florida which would occupy it *en permanence*, and enable the State to come back into the Union. We believe a majority of the people of Florida are in sympathy with us, and would gladly see the restoration of their State; but in order that this shall be made available, it is necessary to insure the *permanent* protection of the people. They cannot *afford* to show their loyalty if this is merely to be such another flying visit as they have had every Summer for the past three years. But have we the force to spare to do this? Can we afford to send ten thousand men into a kind of military coventry merely to accomplish this object? Surely not. We trust there is a wisdom in this move other than meets the eye; but, for the present, we can't see it.

M. Thiers' Speech.—The momentous events of which our country is the theatre so absorb the public mind that there are few, probably who give heed to the operations of vital interest which the French for the past two years have been conducting in Mexico. The advices which from time to time have come to us respecting the cause of the French invasion of that Republic and the progress of the war have been of such a fragmentary character and generally colored to suit the French market on the one hand or the Mexican sympathizers on the other, that to the reader who has not made the matter a special study, the exact primary and present condition of the case is still likely to be a mystery. But in the speech of M. Thiers, delivered in the French Chamber on the 26th ult., which we publish this morning, this whole question will be found lucidly explained, and evidently with the highest regard to truth. Those, therefore, who would know the facts, will be thankful of an opportunity to read them as presented in the terse, logical, and incisive manner which always characterizes the utterances of this French statesman.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—"Faust" was given last night to another brilliant house—every seat and standing place being occupied. The performance was in all respects the same as heretofore, with the exception that toward the end of the third act Signor Biachi's voice became so impaired by a severe cold that Mr. Weinlich had to be substituted in his place.

To-night Petrella's popular opera of "Ione" will be played for the last time this season. It has to be withdrawn in order to make room for other novelties.

The Town Elections, and Recruiting in Tioga County.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The town meetings held in this county yesterday, resulted in the election of seven straight Union men, and two Copperheads, being a gain of two for the Union over last year. In the town of Spencer, the vote was a tie, but the meeting having adjourned without calling a new election, the appointment of Supervisor for that town devolves upon the Justices of the Peace, who will give it to the Union nominee. Our candidate in the town of Tioga was counted out by a Copperhead board, by a majority of only two. This, in a town which invariably gives a majority of one hundred against us, is a good omen for the future. The contest in our own town of Owego was very animated. A large vote was polled, and resulted in over two hundred Union majority.

The quota of this district, (the twenty-sixth,) for the first 300,000 of the last call, under the stimulus of local bounties of $300, was filled up some time ago. And now the same bounties are renewed, and enlisting for the extra 200,000 is proceeding very rapidly. There is no doubt but our whole quota will be filled before the allotted time expires. As we are so near the borders of Pennsylvania, a great many men are being attracted by our large bounties, and coming over here to enlist. So our sister Keystone is suffering severely, for the lack of a little enterprise and legislation.

TIOGA.

Owego, Tioga County, New-York, Feb. 10, 1864.

Evening Exchange.

Fifth-av. Hotel, Friday, Feb. 12—5 P. M.
(Reported by E. H. Gallaher & Bro., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

50	Erie Railroad	112⅝	100	Cumb. Coal Pr	43
300	do	112⅝	300	do	b10 43
900	Reading R	b3 120⅜	100	do	43⅛
200	do	b3 120⅜	100	do	s3 43⅛
400	Mich. So. R	94⅛	200	do	b3 43⅛
500	do	b5 94⅛	100	do	43⅛
500	do	b3 94⅛	700	do	43⅛
200	do	94⅛	500	do	43⅛
200	do	b3 94⅛	100	do	s3 43⅛
900	Clev. & Pitts R	113⅜	100	do	43⅛
500	do	113⅜	200	do	s30 43⅛
200	do	b3 113⅜	100	do	s3 43⅛
200	do	b5 113⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R	s3 113⅛
500	do	b18 113⅜	100	do	b3 113⅛
100	Gal. & Chi. R	s30 117	100	do	46⅛
300	do	b18 116⅜	400	Quick. Min. Co	47
100	do	b5 117	100	do	47
300	do	b10 117	100	do	s10 44
100	do	b3 117	1000	do	44
900	Chi. & R. I. R	116	300	do	44⅛
700	do	s10 116		N. Y. Cen R.	93½
100	do	116⅛		Ashuelot R. R.	46
100	Fort Wayne R	b3 81⅛		Hudson R. R.	84⅝
1150	Mariposa M. Co.	8⅞		Harlem	123
200	do	b3 8⅞		Mich. Cen.	113
100	do	b10 8⅞		Ashl.	43

Sewing-Machine Depot.
For the supply of
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.
The FEBRUARY NUMBER, (Fiftieth Volume,) 1864, contains a
SPLENDID STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING OF THOMAS TILESTON,
President of the Phœnix Bank, New-York,
WITH A
HIGHLY INTERESTING SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.
ALSO, ARTICLES ON
TAXATION—The True Principles of, by Hon. AMASA WALKER, Massachusetts.
TOBACCO—Its Cultivation and Consumption—Taxation of.
THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DIFFICULTY.
AGENCY—Commercial Law No. 10.
THE MONEY AND COTTON CRISIS IN EUROPE, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
Published Monthly, at $5 a year.
WILLIAM B. DANA, Proprietor, &c.,
No. 61 William-st.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
A CHALLENGE TO TEST.
There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE
propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.
Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Universal Clothes Wringer.
With Cog-wheels, warranted.
$3,813 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Hotel Arrivals.—A Complete List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 2 A. M., will be published every morning in the *Daily News*.

MARRIED.

BUFFETT—IRELAND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, by Rev. J. L. Hodge, ELIPHAZ BUFFETT to SARAH E., daughter of Havens Ireland, Esq., both of that City. No cards.

COGSWELL—TOWNSEND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., WILLIAM COGSWELL and FANNIE D., daughter of Palmer Townsend, all of that City. No cards.

COUTANT—SOLDAN.—At Syracuse, on Thursday, Feb. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. C. F. Soldan, LAWRENCE B. COUTANT, of New-York, to Miss JULIA D. SOLDAN, eldest daughter of the above-named.

JANEWAY—JONES.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, at the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, by Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D. D., Major HUGH H. JANEWAY, First New-Jersey Cavalry, to ELIZA GARNAUT, daughter of William Llewelyn Jones, Esq., Jersey City. No cards.

SANDS—FRENCH.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, at the Church of the Redemption, by Rev. R. G. Dickson, JAMES S. SANDS to ELIZABETH V. FRENCH, both of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 11, at Newark, N. J., of typhoid fever, LOLA P., only daughter of S. S. and Mary C. Abbott, aged 20 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of her parents, No. 46 Nesbit-st., Newark.
☞ Hamilton, N. Y., papers please copy.

AUSTEN.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, at the residence of her son, in Orange, N. J., CAROLINE, wife of George Austen, of Baltimore County, Md.

BUTLER.—At the St. Denis Hotel, in this City, at 6 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Feb. 11, Col. A. J. BUTLER, only brother of Maj.-Gen. Butler, aged 49 years less two days.
The friends of the deceased, and of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Sunday morning, the 14th inst., from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st. The hour of the funeral will be given in the papers of the day.

BIRD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Feb. 10, Capt. ANDREW S. BIRD, in the 71st year of his age.
His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to meet at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. John Moore, No. 1 South 3d-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 9 o'clock, when they will proceed to Rye, where funeral services will be held in the M. E. Church at 1 o'clock.

BOWDEN.—At Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 11, of congestion of the lungs, CHARLOTTE F., youngest child of Joseph and Charlotte F. Bowden, aged 3 months.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, at Flushing, L. I., (Saturday,) Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock. Boat leaves foot of 34th-st. and James-slip ferry, at 11 o'clock, which will meet the train at Hunter's Point for Flushing. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

COOKE.—On Friday, Feb. 12, Mrs. MARGARET P., wife of Geo. F. Cooke.
Funeral services at the Church of the Puritans, corner 16th-st. and Broadway, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

CROWELL.—At Almena, Mich., on Thursday, Feb. 11, CHARLES W., son of Martin L. and Eliza A. Crowell, of this City, aged 8 years.
Notice of the funeral will be given on Monday.

CONCKLIN.—On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 11, MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of Walter W. and Catharine C. Conckiin.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 167 West 11th-st., without further notice.

CROPPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, ROSINA, widow of the late Thomas B. Cropper.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 67 East 14th-st., without further invitation.

COOKE.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, at Croton Landing, after a short illness, JOHN O. COOKE, aged 36 years.
His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M., from the Friends Meeting-house at Croton.

DE MOTT.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 12, JOHN DE MOTT, in the 57th year of his age, for many years an officer of the Almhouse Department of this City.
His relatives and friends, also the members of Lebanon Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 191, and the fraternity generally, are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1 P. M., from No. 116 East 49th-st.
☞ Newark papers please copy.

DARRAGH.—On Friday, Feb. 12, SARAH JANE, daughter of Robert L. and Elizabeth Darragh, aged 14 years, 3 months and 22 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 159 West 48th-st., at 1 o'clock on Sunday, the 14th inst., without further invitation.

DAVIS.—On Friday, Feb. 12, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Abel and Jemima Davis, aged 24 years, 3 months and 9 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, William H. Cooper, No. 233 West 21st-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken on Monday morning to White Plains for interment.

FARMES.—On Friday, Feb. 12, THOMAS FARMES, Sr., aged 74 years.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 157 Sands-st., corner of Gold, Brooklyn.

FALCONER.—On Wednesday night, Feb. 10, WILLIAM FALCONER, in the 76th year of his age.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 23 West 27th-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

GILLMUR.—On Friday, Feb. 12, at 9½ P. M., of consumption, FREDERIC OSCAR GILLMUR, only son of David and Hannah P. Gillmur, aged 18 years.
Notice of the funeral in the *Evening Post* of this date.

HALLOCK.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, after a lingering illness, WM. K. HALLOCK, M. D., son of Lewis Hallock, M. D., in his 24th year.
The friends of the family, and also the friends of his father-in-law, Thomas Bigney, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's.)

MILLER.—Suddenly, CATHERINE MILLER, daughter of Henry Miller, aged 3 years and 6 months.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Wm. Love, No. 145 Baxter-st., this (Saturday) afternoon.

MCCLUNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, Commodore WILLIAM J. MCCLUNEY, U. S. N., aged 68 years.
The friends of the family, and of his brother in-law, George W. Lee, and the officers of the navy and army, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Smith-st., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.

O'LEARY.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 11, DENNIS O'LEARY, in the 56th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 331 East 49th-st.

PULVER.—In Flatbush, on Thursday, Feb. 11, JACOB ODELL PULVER, in the 39th year of his age.
The friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, Yonkers, N. Y., this day, (Saturday,) the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The cars leave Chambers-st. at 7 and 8 A. M.

PHILIP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, GEORGE A., son of the late William Philip, in the 46th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands-sts., without further invitation.

RUSCH.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Feb. 12, of diphtheria, EMILY, second daughter of Adolph and Cecile Rusch, aged 3 years and 20 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 80 East 19th-st., on Sunday, at 12½ o'clock.

ROBERTSON.—On Friday, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock, MARGARET, wife of Thomas Robertson, aged 35 years.
The friends and relatives of the deceased, and also the members of the New-York Caledonian Club, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 278 West 32d-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.
☞ Edinburgh papers please copy.

TOOKER.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 12, ERNEST M. TOOKER, youngest son of Samuel and Harriet M. Tooker, aged 5 years, 4 months and 8 days.
Funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of his parents.

TILTON.—At Harrison, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 12, of consumption, EDWARD M. TILTON, in the 22d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on First day, the 14th inst., from the residence of his father, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WICKHAM.—On Friday morning, Feb. 12, BRIDGET WICKHAM, widow of the late George D. Wickham.
The funeral will take place at St. James' Church, Goshen, Orange County, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

WARD.—On Friday, Feb. 12, JAMES WARD, in the 77th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 187 West 30th-st., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 169.—Feb. 12, 1864.
71, 13, 39, 16, 69, 19, 72, 65, 54, 66, 45, 61.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 170.—Feb. 12, 1864.
51, 35, 39, 5, 40, 55, 30, 69, 46, 23, 72, 7, 34.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 73—Feb. 12, 1864.
10, 44, 15, 46, 50, 18, 23, 42, 65, 32, 30, 60.
CLASS 74—Feb. 12, 1864.
73, 33, 62, 18, 69, 5, 68, 50, 76, 55, 64, 34, 75.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

SEWING-MACHINE DEPOT.
For the supply of
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

PURIFY AND INCREASE YOUR STOCK OF PURE BLOOD.—Every individual, even the most diseased, has within him a germ or root of that original pure blood of our common mother Eve; which germ of pure blood is the supporter of his life, and is in constant struggle to throw off the heterogeneous, corrupt humors which are the causes of disease in the individual. By purging the body of this diseased individual of its bad humors, you allow the germ of pure blood to gain ground, and to make blood of a better quality, and so on progressively, till the whole mass is regenerated; for the good principle, or good pure blood, is always striving to be predominant over the bad or diseased humors. Let all who wish to be of a fine healthy habit, who wish to have a sound mind in a sound body, who desire to be able to stand without injury the continual changes of this climate, who desire to have healthy children, use the Brandreth Pills, which will effectually cleanse the blood of all bad humors, and restore the human body to the state of health enjoyed before the introduction of mineral medicines. Remember, Brandreth's Pills place within the reach of all health and long life. See that B. BRANDRETH is on the Government stamp in white letters.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

RHEUMATISM, COLD FEET.
USE THE
Electro Metallic Insoles, secured by Letters Patent of the United States and Great Britain.
METTAM'S & CO., No. 429 BROADWAY.
Price $1; prepaid per mail, $1 30.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SEAL-RINGS—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD NECKLACES, FOR MISSES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,
TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!
I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured,
W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864

READ.
HARLEM, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
Iconsulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of acure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.
The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular; and whenever an obstruction takes place, the general health begins to decline.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.
Explicit directions with each box—the Price One Dollar per box, or six boxes for $5, containing from 60 to 80 Pills.
Pills sent by mail promptly, by remitting to the Proprietors. Sold by Druggists generally.
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.
Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

NOISE AND DUST.
SAVE
your Carpets and Household Goods from Dust, and your Nerves from the Noise of stages, car-bells and rattling sashes.
BROWNE'S PATENT,
METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS AND WINDOW-BANDS,
totally exclude DUST, NOISE and ODOR in Summer, as well as COLD, WIND and RAIN in Winter, from doors and windows of every description, ☞ without interfering with their free use at all times.
Warranted good for five years.
☞ Read the following few of the many TESTIMONIALS we are daily receiving, eulogistic of this invaluable invention
From the President of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.
U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 823 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1864.
I have had a large part of my dwelling-house in New-York supplied with the Patent Weather Strip of Mr. Browne. Although my experience of its effects is short, it is, as far as it goes, quite decisive. There is a very decided saving in the cost of fuel, a marked exclusion of dust and—what is nearly or as much consequence at the noisy corner I live—a wonderful diminution in noise. The clatter of sashes is stopped, and the street-rattle by day and night rendered inoffensive. To derive the full benefit, or any fair proportion of the full benefit, the whole house, windows and doors, should be "stripped." I think, for a simple invention, it is destined to prove a very important one in its economical and its pleasant effects. How wholesome the exclusion of fresh air by so perfect a system of *closure* may prove, is a question very interesting to Sanitarians. But those who adopt this improvement must provide for ventilation in the most perfect form, by admitting pure air, at a proper temperature, and not at the caprice of the weather. With this precaution, there is only the greatest benefit to be expected from the largest use of the Weather Strip.
Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS.
From the Editor of the Evangelist.
I have used BROWNE'S WEATHER STRIPS for the last eight months, and find that they add greatly to the comfort of my house. No more cold drafts from sitting near the windows. The sashes never rattle even in the wildest winter night. They save much in fuel, while they keep the temperature even and pleasant. Would not be without them for double their cost.
Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, No. 55 East 38th st.
OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY, No. 30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.
I cheerfully recommend the use of BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS. A Winter's experience of their efficacy in excluding the severest winds in a very exposed situation, satisfies me of the great value of the invention, and would make us unwilling to dispense with their use. I. A. PERRY.
Local Agents wanted everywhere. Address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, (corner of Bleecker-st.)

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
ONE OF THE OLDEST
AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY
from Rev. Francis Lobdell, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn.
BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 21, 1864.
Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity, to bear testimony to the virtues of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I have for years, and have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throat, for many years, and never, in a single instance, has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.
I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed.
Entirely unsolicited. I send you this testimonial, which you are at liberty to use in any way you choose. Perhaps the Balsam does not affect all persons alike, but it always removes my hoarseness, and fits me for the minister's hard-working day—the Sabbath.
Very truly yours, FRANCIS LOBDELL.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & Co., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS,
The most popular remedy extant.
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS FOR SOLDIERS.
DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., United States General Commissioner for supplying soldiers with artificial legs throughout the loyal States.
Offices No. 658 Broadway, New-York; Rochester, N. Y.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD WATCHES.—Fine Gold Hunting Case Cylinder Escapement Watches for Ladies, $37, $38, $40, $46, $50 to $75, each.
Fine Gold Hunting Case Detached Levers, full jeweled, for Ladies, $45, $50, $55, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150 to $200, each.
Gold Hunting Enameled Watches, for Ladies, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $125, $150 to $300, each, some with diamonds outside.
Gold Watches for Ladies, as low as $25, $28, $30 and $35, each.
Fine Gold Hunting Case English Patent Levers for Gentlemen, $85, $90, $100, $125, $150, $175 to $200, each.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Watches sent by mail or express, to all parts of the country, without extra charge. All warranted.

WATCHES.—SILVER WATCHES OF all descriptions.
Silver Hunting Lepine Watches, $14, $16, $18 and $20 each.
Silver Hunting Case Detached Levers, $16, $18, $20, $22 to $28 each.
Silver Hunting English Patent Levers, $33, $35, $40, $50 to $75 each.
All warranted, and sent by mail or express to all parts of the country without extra charge.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THE LATE DR. A. D. WILSON.
A beautiful and life-like carte de visite of the late Dr. A. D. Wilson for sale at Mrs. MOORE'S Gallery of Art, No. 421 Canal-st., near Varick.

THE MEMBERS OF LEBANON LODGE, No. 191, F. A. M. are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at their Lodge-room, corner of Grand and Centre sts., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) 14th inst., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, John De Mott.
JOHN R. CURRAN, W. M.
THOS. D. HEARN, Secretary.

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.
DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.
Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"RENDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.
"* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored myspeech and cured me. * * *
C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:
"HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.
DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.
Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.
Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. CATHORN,
Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the cel

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE RAFFLE.
GRAND REAL ESTATE RAFFLE
OF
TWELVE IMPROVED FARMS,
AND
19,498 ACRES OF LAND,

to be subdivided in farms of from 40 to 1,000 acres each, situated in Lewis County, Kentucky, ninety miles above Cincinnati, near the Ohio River. Title perfect. For details and full description refer to local agents.

Agents for the sale of tickets in this enterprise, wanted in every city, county and town in the country. For full particulars and circular, address

J. H. SMITH & CO.,
No. 60 West 3d-st., Cincinnati.

SMALL GOOD BRICK HOUSES
FOR SALE,

in West 17th-st., from $4,000 to $6,000 each, all in perfect order, have gas fixtures and Croton water throughout, and separately connected with sewer in street.

Apply to
HORER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TWENTY YEARS' CREDIT!!
Country seat on the Hudson.
See Saturday's *Evening Express*.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marquetrie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's-room, &c., &c.

Also 13 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. A builder's loan will be made if required. Apply to
ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Three English basement brown-stone front houses, Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Montague-place, 90 feet easterly from Henry-st.; dimensions are 20x60 feet, and four stories high, built in the most thorough manner, and replete with all modern conveniences. The situation is very desirable. Also, one house of the same class, No. 74 Pierrepoint-st., opposite the Dutch Church. Also, house No. 18 Nassau-st., between Liberty and Washington, brown-stone front, 30 feet wide, well built, and conveniently arranged. Also, four very desirable houses in Hicks-st., near Orange. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE No. 92 First-place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots, house brown-stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city, complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order. Grounds tastefully arranged and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c. Neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block. Terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 3,461 Post-office.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 438, 430½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES BYRNE.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS, &c., &c.—For sale, by order of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, in a fully improved section of the City, sixty-six lots of ground, comprising the whole block between 20th and 21st sts., 10th and 11th avs. Twenty-three of these lots are leased to May 1, 1864. The remainder are vacant. Will be sold as an entire plot, or in parcels, or a lease for a long term of years will be given if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A GOOD CHANCE, IF APPLIED FOR SOON.—For sale, in Brooklyn, on Carlton-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., some of those magnificently finished brown-stone front houses, with all the latest and richest style of improvements; size of houses, 20 feet 2½ inches front by 45 feet deep, with laundry extension. Lot, 20 feet 2½ inches by 100 feet. This is a most desirable and accessible location. Fulton and De Kalb-av. cars run convenient. Price $9,500, part on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply to THOMAS FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The four three-story and attic dwellings Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Congress-st. and No. 129 Amity-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry; all have the modern improvements and are in good order; also two lots, 45 by 100 feet, on the east side of Henry-st., between Amity and Congress sts. For full particulars apply to ALFRED H. COX, executor, No. 698 Broadway, N. Y., or Henry, corner Amity-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS, FIRST-CLASS MODern house of gently elevated site, upon a plot of two acres, with trees and shrubbery well advanced, near the centre of the village, and within five minutes's walk of the railroad depot in Fairfield, Conn, a frequented watering place. For further information inquire of or address M. W. LYON, No. 926 Broadway.

FOR SALE, AT FLUSHING, L. I., THE first-class residence, containing all the modern improvements—gas, water, &c., together with ¾ of an acre of land—situated in the most desirable part of the village, within four minutes' walk of the depot. For particulars inquire of WILLIAMSON GRIFFITH & CO., No. 111 Water-st., or of C. T. GRIFFITH, on the premises.

GREENWICH, CONN.—A LARGE NEW dwelling, outbuildings, and 10 acres (or more) of fertile, well-tilled land, lawn, shrubbery, fruit and water per peck unrivaled; twelve trains of cars to New-York City stop daily within a few rods of the house. For particulars address ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Mianus, Conn.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRAble houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO GENTEEL THREE story and basement high-stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., (No. 88 is the southwest corner of 27th-st.) All modern improvements and in good order. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway and No. 82 Lexington-av.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The fine large house, with eight lots, on the northeast corner of Evergreen-av. and Woodbine-st. For particulars apply to C. J. JONES, No. 33 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or A. M. SUYDAM, on the premises. Terms easy.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 2 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEment brick house, No. 412 West 44th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 20x42, built in the best manner, with water, gas, bath, &c., in perfect order, by W. H. RAYMOR. No. 6 Pine-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—The 2-story and basement brick dwelling, with stable and eight lots of ground, situated on the best part of the avenue, between Gates and Greene avs.; price $20,000. For further particulars, inquire at No. 139 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, full lot, first-class in all respects, situate on 38th-st. between Park and Madison avs., No. 35, one of the best locations in this City. Inquire on the premises, of HAMILTON & BYER, builders, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE corner of Greenwich-av. and Charles-st., and known as No. 37 Greenwich-av.; it now pays an interest of 6 per cent. on $18,000; it will be sold for $12,000. The present tenants pay their rent punctually, and will remain.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, A house and two acres of land, with stable attached; plenty of fruit trees, &c.; situated on South Broad-st., within ten minutes' walk of a railroad station to New-York. For particulars inquire of OLIPHANT & GILDAY, No. 31 Park-row.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class brick house, unusually well built, with all the modern improvements, and occupied one year. The whole or part of the furniture will be sold, and possession given in a few days. Apply at No. 47 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, or No. 7 Beekman-st. C. H. OLIVER.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 128 Duane-st., near Greenwich-st., 25 feet front by 127 feet deep, running to a point on the rear; also, the three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 24 West Houston-st. Lot 25x80 feet. Price $5,000. Apply to HORER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th aves., a 4-story, brown-stone front, high stoop first-class dwelling house. Apply to HORER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—NO. 43 WEST 36th-st. will be sold or leased for 3 or 5 years. Apply for permit and terms to No. 38 Broadway, Room No. 3, between 12 and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE in New-York City or vicinity, two houses in Saratoga Springs; location, Circular and Washington sts. Call on or address A. M. FOOTE, No. 805 Broadway, N. Y.

TEACHERS CAN HEAR OF THE CHEAPEST boarding-school property in New-England, by addressing Rev. IRA PETTIBONE, Winchester Centre, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 307 West 21st-st., lot 25x98.9; house 22x60; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BROWN-stone front house, 23½x44½, lot 100 feet, well built and in good condition, modern improvements, No. 198 Union-st. Terms easy. Inquire of BENEDICT & OOIT, No. 4 Pine-st, N. Y.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A house (12 rooms); stables, ice-house, &c.; furnished or unfurnished; pleasantly situated; possession immediate if required. Inquire of J. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 14 East 27th-st., house 25 by 65 feet deep; all the modern improvements. Price, $18,500. Apply to WM. H. CORWIN, No. 900 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE OCEANIC Hotel and buildings at Coney Island. For particulars inquire of or address RICHARD B. BENNETT, Fort Hamilton, L. I.

REAL ESTATE.

STABLE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST convenient, as regards internal arrangements, in the City; suitable for a club or private stable; will accommodate ten horses and wagons. Inquire on the premises, No. 160 West 16th-st.

A DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—ON 18th-st., near the 7th-av., size 20 feet by 103 feet 3 inches. Inquire at No. 160 West 16th-st., or 58 William.

FOR SALE BY D. M. SEAMAN, NO. 14 PINE-ST.

125TH-ST.—Brown-stone house, with lot on 124th-st.
14TH-ST.—First-class house and lease lot, with rear lot and building on 13th-st. Price $45,000.
15TH-ST.—3-story brick near Stuyvesant-square. $9,500.
22D-ST.—3 E. B. houses, brown-stone. $10,000 each.
28TH-ST.—4-story brick, between Broadway and 6th-av. $18,000.
34TH-ST.—No. 474, cor. 10th-av., brown-stone, wi h store.
43D-ST.—Near Broadway, 3-story E. B. $7,500.
STANTON-ST.—Nos. 18, 20 and 20½, near Bowery.
WOOSTER-ST.—No. 181, near Bleecker. Rental $1,150.
HOUSTON-ST.—House and lot, near Thompson-st.
BOWERY.—Extra large lot and building.
Also, improved property on 6th, 8th and 9th avs.
VACANT LOTS in various locations.
WANTED,
several first-class and medium houses in good locations.
REAL ESTATE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AND PRIVATE SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.
HOUSES AND STORES RENTED
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
No. 14 Pine-st.
(Formerly with A. H. Muller.)

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT AND BUILDING-LOTS,

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., ON THE East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet on the river, by two hundred and fifty to 700 feet deep, with Water Grant and Dock.

Also, two hundred desirable building lots, situated on Vernon and Webster avenues, in the centre of the village.

N. B. To let, several houses fronting the river, one of which is for sale.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York. Room No. 2, where a map of the property and photograph of the houses can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE AT NORWICH, CONN.—ONE of the most desirable residences offered for sale, situated on the main street in the centre of the city. The grounds are 350 by 125 feet, or about two acres, elegantly and tastefully laid out and fruited and shaded.

The house is about 48 by 44 feet, and additions, built in the best manner, in Grecian style of architecture. The stables and outbuildings are numerous and well built.

This is the finest place in Norwich, near Dr. Farnsworth and A. H. Hubbard.

Possession can be had at once.

Plans can be seen and full particulars had by applying to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A FOUR-story brown-stone front house, 20 by 60 feet, lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; has all the modern improvements; is in the vicinity of Park-av., and one of the best locations in the City. Also, a brick house, No. 142 Macdougal, corner of Amity-st., 20 by 58 feet, office attached, suitable for a physician. Also, in Brooklyn, a house and lot, No. 73 2d-place, house 21 feet 5 inches, lot 133 feet 5 inches, court-yard in front, near Court-st. Railroad, a very desirable residence. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 46 3d-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 141 WEST 42D-ST., EAST OF Broadway, first-class four-story brown-stone front house, 25.6 by 55; East 21st-st., four-story first class brown-stone do., price $25,000; West 22d-st., one do. do., price $22,000; West 39th-st., near 5th-av., one do. do., price $25,000; West 25th-st., near 7th-av., one do. do., price $16,500; West 43d-st., one four-story brick do. do., between 6th and 7th avs., price $15,000; two do., on 44th-st., $8,750 each. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FIFTH-AV. PROPERTY FOR SALE—TWO lots on 5th-av., corner 76th-st., with a large building thereon, about 40 feet square, 6 stories high, and two small houses on 76th-st., altogether suitable for some public institution. Also, third lot above 86th-st. on 5th-av., and a cheap lot on 76th-st. Also, a two-story house and lot No. 309 Broome, near Elizabeth; and a tenement-house, No. 195 Elizabeth-st.; all in good locations and very desirable property. Apply at No. 461 Broome, from 5 to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR COMFORTABLE, 3-STORY brick houses, each 22 feet front, with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, corner of Adams and High sts. Price about $5,000 each. Terms to suit. They will pay 10 per cent. on the investment. For further particulars and permit, apply to
WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, newly painted and frescoed, in a row of eight houses on 5th-av., between 129th and 130th sts.; also, one in same block, not frescoed, lots 110 feet deep, large court-yards and trees in front; houses and location unsurpassed. Apply to J. MATHUS, No. 82 Nassau-st., Room No. 25, from 1 to 3 o'clock. Also, two three-story brown-stone houses, in perfect order, Nos. 137 and 139 East 39th-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House No. 195 Nassau-st.; it is built in the best manner, and has every modern improvement; house 26 feet, and lot 28 feet 9 inches front; price $7,500; also, a new three-story brick and marble front store on Myrtle-av., near Tompkins-av.; price $4,000.
GEORGE W. MEAD, No. 137 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-BUILT PRIVATE dwelling-house and lot No. 331 Henry-st., near Degraw-st., Brooklyn; house 22½x45, with inclosed piazza; house has all the modern improvements; is well located in a first-class neighborhood. Price, with the furniture, which is good and nearly new, $9,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone front high stoop and sub-cellar house, in 46th-st., near Lexington-av.; French roof, marble tiles in hall, and finished throughout complete; also, thirty other houses, at various prices and locations. JAMES DENNIS & SON, Real Estate and Insurance Brokers, No. 412 4th-av., 39th and 30th sts.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A COTTAGE, No. 246 Washington av., between Gates and Green avs., with plot 220x25; well stocked with grapes, cherries, and berries of all kinds. House supplied with gas and water. Location first class. Possession immediate. Must be sold. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED, HIGH-stoop, modern house, three rooms deep to the top, 20x50, lot No. 100, No. 372 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Price $7,500; a large portion can remain. For permit to see it, apply to the owner, No. 112 West 25th-st., first house West of 7th-av.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE—WITH large storehouse, &c.—an excellent location for an iron, lumber or coal company; has 160 feet water front, with track connecting with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; is situated at Elizabethport, N. J. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE 4-story dwelling-house, No. 13 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. House has all the modern improvements; possession 1st May; house 25x by 60. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 7.2 Broadway, east side, between 44th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STORE PROPERTY ON FULTON-st., Vesey-st., Cedar-st., Nassau-st. and White-st., all within one block of Broadway, and suitable for almost any kind of business. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES, desirably located on the west side of the City, ranging in price from $9,000 to $25,000. Houses replete with modern improvements and in fine order. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A NICE PLACE, from six to twelve acres, with plenty of fruit of all kinds, good buildings, and in complete order, within ten miles of the City, and quarter a mile of depot. Address JACOB JACKSON, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 124 Waverley-place, between Washington-square and 6th-av., 23½x50 feet. Price $8,500. Possession 1st May. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE "Woodland Estate," at Carmansville, New-York City, in parcels to suit purchasers, at prices from $600 to $1,500 each. For terms and other particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDSOME RESIDENCE on 5th-av., near 23d st; the house is extra width, and has stable attached. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN 22D-ST.—BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A three-story brown-stone house, 23 by 60 feet, with all the modern improvements. Price, $17,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, with part of the furniture, between 6th and 7th avs, No. 161 West 47th-st. Inquire at No. 123 Pearl-st. D & P. ACKERMAN.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK English basement house, No. 60 West 32d-st., with stable on rear. Price $24,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—12 LOTS ON 23D and 24th sts., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Inquire of WM. M. BAXTER, No. 144 East 48th-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND.—Cottage, house, barn, wagon-house and ten acres of land; all kinds of fruits on it. Also, two-story house, wagon-house, and four acres of land, four miles from Williamsburgh Ferry, five minutes' walk to the railroad depot. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE FARM OF 20 acres, in village of Columbia, 4 miles east from Morristown, N. J., well located; buildings large and in good condition; possession immediately. Address WM. B. DRAYTON, the railroad depot, Jersey City, or J. PAULMIER & BRO., Madison, N. J.

FOR SALE—SMALL FARM OF NINE ACRES, at Maspeth, 3¼ miles from the ferry, with good house and outbuildings; also 20 acres, 2½ miles from the ferry, at Maspeth, in small plots. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway, or No. 23 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF TWENTY ACRES, beautifully situated on the east bank of Passaic River, opposite the village of Belleville, with good house, barn and other outbuildings; a variety of fruit trees, grapery, &c. Apply to J. D. ACKERMAN, No. 19 6th-av., New-York, or of W. M. ACKERMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 100 ACRES, three miles from Poughkeepsie. For particulars, address C. J. POWELL, Box 140 Poughkeepsie Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 219 WEST 42d st.: four-story, basement and cellar, heavy brown-stone front; 20x54 feet; lot 100 feet; first-class.

No. 106 West 33D-ST.—Three-story, basement and cellar, 20x80 feet; modern improvements.

No. 185 EAST 41ST-ST.—20x45 feet, three-story, basement and cellar; brown-stone front.

78TH-ST., 2D AND 3D-AVS.—Three-story, basement and cellar. All modern improvements. Possession 1st of March. Good locations.

Prices from $3,500 to $15,000. Terms easy.
JOHN W. STEVENS, Lumber dealer,
Foot of 48th-st.—No. 30 Pine-st from 1 to 2.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, brown-stone basement, No. 137 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, about a mile and a half from Fulton Ferry, with every modern improvement, built and occupied by the owner, with two lots in the rear fronting on Willoughby-av., laid out for garden purposes, with ample room for stable, &c. This property is well worthy of the inspection of those desiring to purchase. Terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES MOTT, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class furnished house, 22x50, lot 22x100, 3-story basement and high stoop, in good order, complete with all the modern improvements; in a pleasant and central location, convenient to the Fulton-av. cars. Possession soon, if desired; terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. H. BABCOCK, Montague, corner of Court-st., over the Mechanics' Bank.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND ON THE southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs., in the City of Brooklyn, having a front on Fulton-av. of 80 feet 5 inches, and a front on Franklin-av. of 110 feet. The whole plot being equal to four full lots. Apply to J. & J. GEMMELL, No. 230 Broadway, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FIRST-CLASS 3-story brown-stone front house, with all the improvements; house 24.10x55 feet, with extension 22x16; lot 100 feet. For particulars inquire of J. DONALDSON, No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,

formerly known as the home of A. J. Downing, deceased; within the past ten years has been greatly enlarged and improved; contains about six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, filled with rare trees and shrubs of all descriptions; the dwelling, carriage-houses, grapery and green-house are of a fine order of architecture; will be sold on very low cost; any gentleman desiring to purchase, will find this an opportunity which offers but once in a lifetime; possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to G. ALGER, on the premises, or by letter, to S. W. FULLERTON, Attorney at Law, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TUBBY HOOK TO LET OR LEASE.—An elegant modern built brick mansion, suitable for a Summer and Winter residence; has wide porte-cochere and carved piazzas; also gas, hot and cold water, bathroom, furnace and every modern convenience, together with five acres of ground laid out in garden and lawn, finely shaded with natural forest, ornamental and fruit trees; walks and carriage-drive covered with Kingston gravel. On the premises is carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, ice-house filled, and all necessary outbuildings. It is beautifully situated on the crown of the hill adjoining the country seat of A. R. Van Nest, Esq., commanding a splendid view of the Hudson River for forty miles up, and the Harlem Valley far into Westchester County. It is conveniently located within seven minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depot at Tubby Hook, and one hour's drive from the City Hall, New-York City, through the Central Park. Part of the furniture can remain. Apply to
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
No. 50 Warren-st., New-York.

A VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A stone, granite block house, beautiful in architecture, capable of accommodating a large family, having gas and water fixtures complete, beautiful grounds, adorned with fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers, stable, carriage-house and grapery complete, situated in the central part of a city of twenty thousand inhabitants, upon high land, commanding a distant view of the ocean and near view of a large bay and river. The locality is remarkably healthy, and within seven hours by rail of New-York or two hours of either Boston, Providence or Newport. This offer affords a rare opportunity to any one wanting a residence complete without the delay and care of building, and the place is desirable both as a Summer and Winter residence. Also, a farm of 10 acres in Westchester County. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncy-court.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A MOST beautifully located site for an elegant country seat, containing 83 acres, selected by one of our most distinguished physicians, on account of its beauty of location and salubrious atmosphere: the place has been put in the most perfect agricultural state, the farm buildings erected, and the lawn, which overlooks a large section of country, including the towns of Morris and Boonton, is most beautifully ornamented with large and handsome forest trees; the grounds are laid out, screen planted, and the water collected for distributing through the place and buildings, at a large cost. The whole will, however, now be sacrificed for $15,000, as the owner has changed his plans. For full particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A fine country residence with about four acres of ground, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from 26th-st., New-York, with everything in and about the premises to make it desirable for a gentleman and his family, accustomed to the luxuries of City life. Fine healthy location, commanding view. A large double house, warmed by furnace, and pure spring water carried through the whole building; green-houses, stables and carriage-house; ice-house well filled; fine vegetable garden, and every variety of choice fruits in great abundance, with choice shrubbery and flowers and fine shade trees; more land if desired. For further particulars, inquire J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., or on the premises of J. O. TOWNER, Towner's, Putnam County, N. Y.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A desirable and elegant country residence at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., with 16 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, immediately contiguous to Long Island Sound. Large and modern built house, 14 feet square, with wing attached, 22 by 36 feet, containing 19 finished rooms; walls filled in with brick and floors deafened; barns, stables, ice-house, boat-house, woodhouse, hennery, &c., all in complete and perfect order; grounds tastefully laid out, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees in abundance. Immediate possession, if desired. For particulars, with view of premises, inquire of PHILIP EMBURY, No. 41 West 37th-st.; Mrs. MEEKER, No. 168 West 47th-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, SITUATED at Rye Neck, Westchester County, at the entrance to the harbor of Mamaroneck, near the residences of Samuel L. Mitchell and Alexander Taylor, Esqrs., consisting of 14½ acres of land, with water front on three sides; on the premises there is good dwelling-house and outbuildings, new cottage, stone dock, good fishing and bathing, plenty of fruit, and everything requisite for a genteel residence. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME.—To rent, for one year or longer, from April 1, a pleasant house, with front and rear parlors, bedroom off, kitchen, rear hall, with pump of soft well water, on first floor; six sleeping rooms above; barn, wood and carriage houses; garden and lawn of one acre, stocked with choice fruit. Location at Darien depot, Connecticut, 40 miles from New-York: 12 trains stop daily at depot. Rent $175. Apply to J. G. REED or J. A. NASH, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 12, 3d floor.

HOUSE AT ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—The dwelling-house recently completed, with all the modern improvements, situated on a lot of one acre, in the immediate vicinity of the brick Church Station of the Morris & Essex Railroad, and Orange main street. Half the amount of the purchase money, if required, may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of GEORGE BARRELL & SON, No. 70 Wall-st., or of SAMUEL W. BALDWIN, Mercantile Bank, Orange.

MONTAGUE VILLA, SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—FOR SALE—A splendid residence, just completed, containing parlor, library, reception and dining rooms, ten bedrooms, bath room; hot and cold water throughout, gas and every modern convenience; splendid view of New-York Bay, Staten Island, &c.; two miles from Jersey City; horse cars every ten minutes; price $12,500. Lots, 75x250 for sale. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care of C. H. Smith, No. 110 Broadway.

MOUNT VERNON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A dwelling house built in the best manner for the occupant, lined with brick, containing nine bedrooms, and well arranged for a genteel residence; location superior, being the crown of 3d-av.; the ground 200 feet front by 105 deep; is decorated with evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A PLEASANT RESIdence near the boat, consisting of nearly an acre of land, laid out in a garden, with fruit trees in full bearing, and a front lawn thickly shaded with fine evergreen and ornamental trees. The house is about 30 feet square, 4 and 5 rooms on a floor, two stories and basement, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK.—THE ELEGANT houses and grounds known as No. 11 West Park-st.; location in the centre of the city, on the Public Park, and pleasant neighborhood. House, 38x52; ground, 50x87. House four-story brown-stone, high stoop, all in complete order. Apply to HORER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a beautiful country residence on the bank of the Passaic River, New-Jersey; furnished or unfurnished, with out-houses complete, gardener's house, and fifteen acres of good land; plenty of choice fruit. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NEAT HOUSE AND BARN WITH FRUITS AND grounds at Tremont, for $3,300; one of 2½ acres, large house and barn, fruits; and one of forty acres, and houses, barns and fruits. The above places are within twelve miles of New-York and near depot. These places will be sold low. A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A DEsirable country seat containing about 14 acres, with a variety of fruit. House and stable in good order; house large and commodious and commands a view of the Sound. 15 minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to MARTIN & FULKERSON, No. 107 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANsion at Perth Amboy, N. J., most eligibly situated, surrounded by trees; fine garden, orchard, greenhouses, graperies, stables, &c., partly furnished. Apply to CHAPMAN & BROS., No. 12 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, one and a quarter miles from railroad depot; buildings nearly new and in good order. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT AND 35 ACRES, WITH everything on and about the place requisite for a gentleman's country home, 10 miles west from Jersey City, with hourly access by rail. Address GREENBACK, Box No. 1,557 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 66 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 6 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 4 P. M.

REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—HOUSES AND lots in almost all the principal streets and avenues of Brooklyn for sale at low prices, and upon reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.

Four well-lighted lofts, 80x80, with steady steam power, in Wilson's new building, corner of Gold and Fulton sts. Preference would be given to any one party applying for the whole. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner of Pearl and Fulton-sts., from 11 A. M. to 12 M., this week.

Also, loft-room and steam power in the new building now erecting in Monroe-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts. Possession on or before 1st May. Lofts 21 x90; power up to 30-horse. Apply as above.

TO LET.—THE LEASE GIVEN BY TAMMANY Society to the present occupant of the hotel portion of the building will terminate on the first day of May next.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the hiring for one year of the bar and restaurant of the building known as Tammany Hall, situate on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort sts., together with such other portions of the building as the Tammany Society may not wish to reserve for its own use.

For particulars, apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, to
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, No. 241½ South-st.

TO LEASE.—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, AN elegant country seat, fully and handsomely furnished. The mansion is large, and abundantly supplied with hot and cold water; it is beautifully located in an undulating lawn of about twelve acres, well shaded with splendid old trees, and commands fine views of land and water; the garden, of about three acres is well arranged, and contains a large and fine assortment of fruit trees and trellis grapes. The coach-house and stable are large and well supplied with water; there is also a neat cottage for the gardener. This place is within nine miles to the City Hall, and, in addition to the road, is accessible by rail all hours of the day and evening; in all respects a gentleman's residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS.—House large, and suitable for Summer and Winter; hot and cold water, bathroom, furnace, and every modern convenience, with about 37 acres of land. On the premises are carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, and ice-house filled; excellent garden and plenty of fruit; view unsurpassed; within walking distance of railroad or steamboat, 40 minutes from New-York by rail. Will be leased partially furnished. For particulars inquire of
A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.,
or G. P. CAMMANN, No. 43 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS, WELL-ventilated and lighted rooms, now occupied by the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 33 Pine-st. These rooms are warmed by Genlo's patent steam furnace and handsomely furnished with desks and counters, well adapted for banking or insurance, having two fire and burglar-proof brick and stone safes, built up from the ground in the most approved manner. Possession immediately. Apply at the office.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the 5th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.; and between 50th and 51st sts.; and on 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to FINDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st, or to JAMES N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

TO LET—AT SING SING, MOUNT VIEW, THE residence of the late Gen. Street. The house is large, and has lately been put in complete order, and painted and papered throughout. The outbuildings are, stable, ice-house and gardener's cottage. Ten acres of land are attached to the place. Possession may be had at once. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av., or A. LEGGETT, No. 205 Front-st.

FURNISHED BED AND ADJOINING SITTING ROOM TO LET, by a small private family in 22d-st., near 6th-av., to a single gentleman, with breakfast, if desired. No boarders in the house, which contains every improvement and convenience. A permanent arrangement only made. Address B, Box No. 2,346 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND COMmodious premises, 25.6x150 feet, on Broadway, near Bond st., with two fronts and passage-way in the rear; well adapted for an extensive business. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 72 Christopher-st., mahogany doors on parlor story, gas and Croton introdu

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York. After March 1, 1865, 71 and 73 East 14th-st

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All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
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These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

A. HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, to rent, monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped.
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THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $65 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercerst., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM—"COME, Sign the Pledge," "The Choral Harp Duett," "Willie's Gone to Heaven," "There is a land of Love," "God save the Nation," "The Nation's Prayer," "The Union Must Stand," "Dare to be Right," "Onward and Upward," "Meet Me in Heaven," "We will Keep a Bright Lookout," "I'll Go to that Beautiful Land." Price 5 cents, single; 50 cents per dozen. Mailed free. Five of the above pieces are the compositions of the late Stephen C. Foster.
HORACE WATERS,
Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC JUST PUBLISHED BY S. BRAINARD & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, "Mother Waiting for the News," by HENRY CASTLE; "Will My Brother Come Again," or "Mother is the Battle Over," by B. ROBBS; "No Irish Need Apply," by O'NEIL, 25 cents each. "Evangeline," song and chorus, by WILL S. HAYS, 35 cents. For sale by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

IN PRESS—EXCELSIOR MUSIC BOOK for violin or flute. "My Love is On the Battle-field," piano; "When the Boys Come Home;" "I Loved That Dear Old Flag the Best." Each 25 cents, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, 208 Bowery.

MONITOR PIANOS—IN SIZE, CONVENIENT in tone, powerful and melodious. Piano buyers are invited to call to examine Chambers & Gabler's Pianos—the best and cheapest made. Warerooms 8th-st., corner 4th-av. Address CHAMBERS & GABLER, 108 E. 25th-st.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE for sale, containing all modern improvements; overstrung bass, full iron frame, made to order and fully guaranteed; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—WANTED, FOUR second-hand pianos—one at $50, one at $75, one at $100, and one at $125, for which the cash will be paid by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

AT MILLET'S OLD MUSIC-STORE, NO. 395 Broadway—the largest, cheapest and best assortment of music and musical instruments in the country. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot. 736 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 38th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare, for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 5:30 P. M. E. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 11:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 8:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
For full information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 2:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	———
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	———
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	———	———

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin..... $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, has splendid accommodations for a few passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agt., No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....Feb. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday.....Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....March 9,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.... 35 00
First Cabin to Paris.... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $ 5, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.
The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:
ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 24. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $50; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.
Steamship JURA, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 13
Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.
Steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. Nicholson, from Boston Feb. 23.
Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.
For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land passengers and mails.

NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. steamship,
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JNO. A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, N. R., foot of King-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
P. S.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, March 5, 1864.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail sidewheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO,
No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP OLYMPUS are informed that she will commence to discharge under general order at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, on SATURDAY MORNING, 13th inst. All goods not permitted will be sent to U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Nos. 56 and 58 Greenwich-st., New-York.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st

LOST AND FOUND.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1864.
NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating United States 5 per cent. Coupon Bond of 1874, No. **11,742**, with coupons of and from Jan. 1, 1864, dated Feb. 1, 1859, and issued to B. Berend & Co., or bearer; the same having been lost or mislaid in transmission to the Union Bank of London, per steamer *Hansa*, from New-York Nov. 21, 1863, payment thereof having been stopped at the United States Treasury.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, IN Lafayette or Astor-place, a MINK FUR VICTORINE. The finder will be very liberally rewarded by sending it to No. 286 West 20th-st., as it is valued by the owner much beyond its actual worth.

NOTICE.—LOST OR MISLAID, A ONE-YEAR United States Certificate of indebtedness, dated Feb. 6, 1863, No. 50,343. Payment has been stopped. The bankers, brokers, and the public are hereby notified not to negotiate the same. A. VIGNOT, No. 137 Spring-st.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY, WHICH THE owner can have by proving property, and paying for this advertisement, by calling at No. 119 Nassau-st. Room No. 14.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
Use Nitrous Oxide Gas, made fresh every day. Office No. 22 Bond-st.
G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

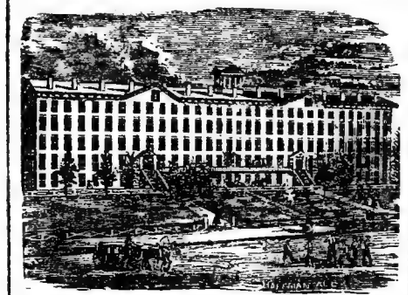
N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, Silver, Platina, and Silver, $10; Rubber, $15; Partial Sets, $5; Gold, $2; Silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND
NEW-YORK CIRQUE.
Opposite the Academy of Music, 14th-st.
Proprietor and Director.....JAMES COOKE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Feb. 13,
FIFTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
CONTINUOUS AND
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
Of this
MAMMOTH AND SUPERB
HIPPODRAMATIC TEMPLE,
which has at once achieved the distinction of being the
PRIDE AND ORNAMENT
Of the
EMPIRE CITY,
CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING EVERY EVENING,
Hundreds unable to obtain admission,
UNANIMOUS EXPRESSION
of
WONDER AND DELIGHT
BY THE THOUSANDS PRESENT
at the
MARVELOUS GRANDEUR AND BEAUTY
of the building and
THE SPLENDOR OF THE PERFORMANCE.
THE MODEL AMPHITHEATRE OF THE WORLD.
The great features of marked excellence in this magnificent structure, are its beauty of form, the perfection of view afforded, and the sterling comfort of the Auditorium, which will be thoroughly warm in Winter and equally cool in Summer.
GORGEOUSLY LIGHTED AND DECORATED,
it presents the most brilliant ensemble of refined elegance and artistic skill
EVER GIVEN TO THE WESTERN WORLD.
THE GRAND
HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES,
which will be presented on
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
will be of the most brilliantly diversified character, embraced in a succession of ever-varying programmes, in which the grandest
CONSTELLATION OF STAR ARTISTS
EVER ASSEMBLED IN AMERICA
will appear in a rapid succession of
MARVELS OF EQUITATION,
gracefully daring acts of "Noble Horsemanship," calculated
"TO WITCH THE WORLD WITH WONDER,"
elegant and Astounding Feats of
GYMNASTIC SKILL, ACROBATIC DEXTERITY
AND ATHLETIC STRENGTH,
UNPARALLELED IN HIPPODRAMATIC ANNALS.
THE COMPANY COMPRISES
THIRTY-SIX
OF THE
MOST EMINENT ARTISTS
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Children under 10 half price. Tickets can be obtained at the box office, and at all the principal hotels. Doors open at 7½. The performance commencing at 8. Carriages can be ordered at 10 o'clock.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—To avoid the pressure at the ticket-offices in the evening, visitors will do well to purchase their tickets at the box-office during the day.
ON SATURDAY,
in compliance with the general request of numerous ladies and families, a
SECOND GRAND MATINEE
will be given, when exactly the same performance will be given as in the evening.
Doors open at 1; commencing at 2.
THE HIPPOTHEATRON.
SPECIAL NOTICE—
GRAND MATINEE,
TO-DAY,
SATURDAY, FEB. 13.
Doors open at 1; commence at 2.
In compliance with the general wish of numerous families and ladies unable to attend in the evening, a second grand matinee will be given to-day, when exactly the same programme will be presented as at the evening performance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, FEB. 13, at 8.
EIGHTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
when will be produced Petrella's new and brilliant opera of
IONE; OR,
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
with its splendid mise en scene,
AND THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST,
Ione.....MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Nidia.....MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER
Glauco.....SIG. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Arbaces.....SIG. FERNANDO BELLINI
Burbo.....SIG. HANIBAL BIACHI
Salustia.....SIG. REICHARDT
Clodio.....HERR MULLER
Dirce.....MLLE. MILNER
Conductor.....SIG. J. NUNO
The sale of tickets and secured seats for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.



FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
$128 PER YEAR FOR BOARD, WASHING, FUEL AND COMMON ENGLISH. Superb brick buildings. The best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. A good class always preparing for College. All the approved appliances of the best modern COMMERCIAL COLLEGES in successful use, and a large class graduates each term. As a LADIES' COLLEGE, the Institute is believed to be unsurpassed, either as to its facilities or as to the number, character and culture of its graduates by the most expensive or most flourishing exclusive Female Colleges. The present senior class numbers twenty ladies. Many choice young men also choose this Institute as the best available place of fitting for business and professional life. Spring term of 13 weeks begins March 24.
Apply for catalogues or for rooms to
REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Principal,
Fort Edward, N. Y.

NOTICE.
A young gentleman, Russian, perfectly acquainted with English, French and German languages, who occupies a position in town during the day, is desirous to meet with a respectable family where he would teach or speak with their children the named languages during the evening; only board and lodging he requires for it. Letters to be addressed to N. N., Box No. 4,487 General Post-office.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY, BALLSTON Sept., Saratoga County, N. Y., Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal. For young ladies only. Terms, $150 per year for board and tuition in English. Superior advantages in the ornamental branches. The next semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at which time the Principal will be in New-York, and will accompany young ladies to the seminary. He can also be seen until that time at the Pacific Hotel, New-York, on Thursday of each week, from 11 to 2 o'clock. For circulars and other information, address the Principal at the Seminary, or Pacific Hotel.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This well-established and flourishing institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 2½ hours' ride from New-York. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the family. For catalogues address REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

$75.50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMmon English, half a year—from Feb. 22 to July 22—in Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Great Barrington, Mass. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

AT TOWNSEND'S, NO. 260 BOWERY. Ladies and gentlemen receive thorough and practical instruction in all English branches; also, in Latin and Greek. Particular attention given in commercial branches. Separate rooms for private instruction.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from 6th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 3.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Private lessons by an experienced French teacher. Apply at No. 42 6th-st., from 3 to 7 P. M. only.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A.M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR SOME years professor of ancient languages in a college, a situation as teacher in either classical or English department. Inquire, for one week, at No. 156 Broadway, Room No. 5, from 12 M. till 4 P. M.; or address TEACHER, same place.

**AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, OF MIDdle age, with family, desires a situation in town or country; an eligible boarding school will be considered; satisfactory references given and expected. Address, for one month, A. B., Box No. 3,445 New-York Post-office.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, of experience and refinement, is desirous of obtaining pupils for English, music and French. Address Q. M. M., Post-office, Union square.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE LONDON TIMES,
speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation
"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-leave man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."
Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare
"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently,
They have proclaimed their malefaction."
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½; close at 10½.

PERHAM'S,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
IN AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS.
THE WONDERFUL AND COLOSSAL,
STEREOSCOPTICON.
The only complete apparatus in this country, showing BEAUTIFUL STATUARY, GORGEOUS ARCHITECTURE, ENCHANTING LANDSCAPE, WAR TABLEAUX and PORTRAITS OF EMINENT MILITARY MEN,
including Major-Generals
GRANT, McCLELLAN, BANKS, BURNSIDE, HOOKER, MEADE, SICKLES,
and others, in conection with the
MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,
A gigantic illustrated history of the war.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
This great combination of novel attractions is exhibited in aid of Perham's
NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE,
and is nightly attended by
THRONGS OF DELIGHTED VISITORS,
whose frequent demonstrations of approval testify to the SUPERIORITY OF THE STEREOSCOPTICON,
and to the
THRILLING FIDELITY OF THE MIRROR.
SINGLE ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.
Buy a DOLLAR TICKET, which admits four, contributes to the INVALID SOLDIERS' FUND, and secures an interest in the DOOR SALES IN PROPERTY. Office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, when tickets and information may be obtained. All orders for tickets by mail or express should be sent to
JOSIAH PERHAM, Agent, No. 585 Broadway.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY
Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.
Fifth time this season, Garrick & Coleman's standard comedy, the
CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Lord Ogleby	Mr. Gilbert
Lovewell	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sterling	Mr. Mark Smith
Sir John Melville	Mr. Daly
Canton	Mr. John Sefton
Brush	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Miss Sterling	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Heidelberg	Mrs. Vernon
Fanny	Miss Madeline Henriques
Betty	Miss Ione Burke
Trusty	Miss Carman
Chambermaid	Miss Green

MONDAY, 15th,
WEDNESDAY, 17th,
and
FRIDAY, 19th,
the new play of
PURE GOLD.
(Third, Fourth and Fifth time)
And on
TUESDAY, 16th,
THURSDAY, 18th,
and
SATURDAY, 20th,
ROSEDALE.
(Ninety-first, Ninety-second and Ninety-third time.)
Due notice will be given of the next representations of THE LOVE CHASE and MARRIED LIFE.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
FIFTEENTH WEEK
FIFTEENTH WEEK
FIFTEENTH WEEK
OF THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
Or, MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
which is still a brilliant success. In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD,
a fine collection of
SCENES FROM IRELAND,
SCENES FROM IRELAND,
never before exhibited in any part of the world, which have been procured at great expense expressly for this exhibition, with
many local scenes of
THRILLING INTEREST.
Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8 P. M.
Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison.
HARRISON'S ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Mme. COMTE BORCHARD, Miss MYERS, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. GEO. REA.
POWERFUL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Director.....Mr. THEODORE THOMAS
FRA DIAVOLO
will be shortly produced.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
NEXT OPERA NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.
Seats can be secured three days in advance, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or at Irving Hall.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook in the neighborhood of Bridgeport; understands cooking in all its branches perfectly; best of City and country references. Call or address No. 489 3d-av., corner of 35th-st., in the bakery, for one week.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman, with good references, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 278 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman to do chamber-work, and fine washing or plain sewing. Call at No. 182 East 17th-st., 3d floor, back room, for 2 days corner 1st-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOman wants a situation to do housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 150 West 13th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND ability, a situation to take charge of a boarding-school, or as matron of a public institution in New-York or vicinity; ample references given as to capability, &c. Address, with particulars, A. L. L., Box 142 *Times* Office.

MRS. CONKLIN WANTS THE WASHING and ironing of ladies, gentlemen, or families, by the month or by the dozen; can be done in the very best style at the most moderate price. Call, or address No. 94 East 25th-st., near 3d-av., up one pair stairs, front house.

MALES.

**A TRAVELING SALESMAN, ABOUT MAKing an extensive Western trip, would undertake the sale of any kind of goods where samples are light; has much experience and a large acquaintance; will attend to any business intrusted to his care. Address WESTERN, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; has good country reference and nearly four years experience. Address M. C., Box 205 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as farmer, by a young married man, who understands farming and cropping on the most approved principles, and is capable of taking

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Police Bill—Names of Purdy and Jones Stricken Out—Bosworth and McMurray Inserted—Exciting Debate in the Senate—The Bill Ordered to a Third Reading.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 12.

The affair between Senators SHAFER and FIELDS was satisfactorily arranged when the Senate met again, at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Senator FIELDS stated that a resolution had been adopted by the Democratic caucus, in his absence, directing Democrats not to vote for the Police Bill, and as he considered himself a Democrat, under the direction of the caucus, he could not vote for the Police Bill, as he had proposed to do in the morning. The Senate reconsidered the vote excusing Mr. FIELDS for not voting in Committee of the Whole, and so Mr. FIELDS was himself again. In the evening he concluded his adjourned speech in defence of the Governor's Message. For some unaccountable reason, the Senate, with the exception of five, or perhaps six Senators, were not present to hear him. The vacant chairs in the circle of the Senate looked discouraging. The seats outside of the railing, were, however, crowded, and Senator FIELDS got through with his denunciation of the Administration and his speech, as well as could have been expected, or nearly so, considering all the circumstances.

At 12 o'clock M. to-day the Police Bill came up again in the Senate, as special order. The Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and went to work upon the bill in an apparently cool and business-like manner. Senator COZANS, of the Fifth Senatorial District, moved to strike out the name of ELNAH F. PURDY from the bill and insert the name of JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH. The motion was carried by an almost unanimous vote. Mr. COZANS then moved that the name of SAMUEL JONES be struck from the bill and the name of WILLIAM MCMURRAY be inserted in its place. This motion also prevailed with little appearance of opposition, leading Democratic Senators voting for the motion. At this stage of the proceedings Senator FIELDS came in and took his seat. Mr. FIELDS, after he had made a motion to strike out the enacting clause, which failed to carry, moved to insert the name of Mr. PURDY in place of that of Mr. ACTON, which he would have stricken out. Mr. FIELDS alone voted for this change. Mr. FIELDS then moved to strike out the name of Mr. BERGEN and insert the name of J. C. WILLETT. Senator STRONG inquired where Mr. WILLETT lived. Mr. FIELDS replied that he lived in the Twelfth Ward of New-York City. Mr. FIELDS then went on to speak at great length. He began by referring to the pleasure which he always felt in attending a marriage ceremony. Such ceremonies gave him great pleasure, whether they celebrated the union of persons of different sexes or of political parties. He referred to the scene of yesterday, and acknowledged that he had been appalled by the representations that had been made. He had for a time thought that he was wrong in acting as required by his constituents, and had thought he ought to yield. He had thought that he should change his first determination. As matters now were, he should accuse those who had yesterday accused him. There were base bargains that might be made, and the reference to thirty pieces of silver made yesterday, he would hurl back on those who first made it. He spoke of the particular friends and special representatives of the Executive in terms of reprehension. Senator COZANS intimated that some one would take care of himself when the time came. Senator FIELDS applied the remark to the Senator from the Fifth, (COZANS,) and proceeded to lecture him and the Senate upon the misfortune of nervousness.

Senator COLE inquired if the Senator from the Seventh (FIELDS) had given an illustration of this misfortune yesterday, when he received the shock which had been so manifest to all. Mr. FIELDS replied that he had afforded a partial illustration, but had recovered by means of a cold bath.

This style of discussion continued on the part of Senator FIELDS to a great length, and with a good deal of excitement. He made several references evidently very offensive to Mr. COZANS. He then proceeded to read the resolution which had been referred to yesterday, of which he had then been ignorant. He insisted that it only disapproved of the Police Bill or a reorganization of the police, but gave no particular direction in regard to names. He also affirmed that he did not know of the resolution yesterday.

Mr. FIELDS held that he alone had stood up for the City of New-York, in voting as he had for Mr. PURDY, and others had deserted their party, but not he. Senator COZANS replied with great earnestness and indignation to the personal remarks of Mr. FIELDS. He had said nothing of taking care of himself, as the Senator had understood him to say, but had referred to the ability of Gov. SEYMOUR to take care of himself. He would not condescend to notice the personal allusions of the Senator, much less to reply to them.

Senator SHAFER followed Mr. COZANS in reply to Mr. FIELDS, and administered, at least so far as the manner was concerned, a most scathing rebuke. He expressed the pain he felt that it had again become necessary to refer to the scene that had occurred on the floor yesterday. The Senator from the Seventh (FIELDS) had, however, made it imperative upon him to do so. The distinguished Senator from the Seventh, had said in his place yesterday, that he did not then know of the resolution adopted in Democratic caucus, to which reference had been repeatedly made, and which the Senator had just read. He wished to know if he still stood to that declaration? Senator FIELDS replied that he did. "Then," said Senator SHAFER, "it is with great pain that I am compelled to dissent from that declaration of the Senator." Mr. FIELDS again reiterated his declaration.

Senator SHAFER then stated in the most impressive manner, that he could show by the testimony of many of the most unimpeachable witnesses, citizens of Albany, that Senator FIELDS knew of the resolution at the time he closed his speech on Wednesday evening. "This," said Senator SHAFER, "is simply a question of fact, and I will prove it if the Senator puts me to the test. The truth is, my distinguished friend from the Seventh, was prepared to betray his party. Is that (turning to Senator FIELDS with intense earnestness of expression,) plain and direct? I would have been glad if you had spared me the pain of making this declaration."

Senator FIELDS replied to this statement, urging that he alone stood true to the City of New-York and the Democratic party, which other Senators had deserted. He entered with great particularity upon the steps he had taken, after the close of his speech on Wednesday evening, to show that he had not been made acquainted with the resolution referred to.

After this several motions were made, one by Senator STRONG, to insert the name of JOHN KELLY in the bill in place of that of Mr. MCMURRAY. The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the Senate as amended, with the names of ACTON, BERGEN, BOSWORTH and MCMURRAY in the bill, and it was ordered to a third reading by a vote of twenty-four against two, the two opposing votes being those of Messrs. FIELDS and STRONG. P. D.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 12.

Mr. LAIMBEER offered a remonstrance against the passage of any law prohibiting claimants for riot damages, from being witnesses in their own behalf.

The bill amending the charter of the New-York College for women was reported favorably.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the National Savings Bank of New-York.

To incorporate the New-York Skating Club.

To incorporate the South Ferry and Grand-street Ferry Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company.

Amending the charter of the New-York Warehousing Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Making appropriations for the payment of the Canal debt for the fiscal year.

Limiting the term of office of notaries public to two years, and providing for one for each bank in the State.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Savings' Bank.

Appropriating the remainder of the canal revenues.

Authorizing a reduction of the capital stock of the Rochester City Bank.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

The Metropolitan Police Bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole, and amended by substituting the names of Messrs. BOSWORTH and MCMURRAY for Messrs. PURDY and JONES.

The bill being reported to the Senate, Mr. FIELDS renewed his motion to insert the name of Mr. PURDY for Mr. ACTON.

Motion lost, by a vote of 1 to 25.

Mr. FIELDS moved to substitute the name of JAMES C. WILLETT for JOHN G. BERGEN.

Motion lost by 1 to 25.

Mr. STRONG moved to substitute the name of JOHN KELLY for Mr. MCMURRAY.

Motion lost by 4 to 22.

The bill appointing Messrs. BOSWORTH, MCMURRAY, ACTON and BERGEN the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, was then ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 12.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to legal advertisements in New York.

Incorporating the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer.

Incorporating the new Brooklyn Turnverein.

Incorporating the State Temperance Society.

Incorporating the Seamen's Boarding-House Keepers' Association.

For the relief of the Long Island Gas Company.

BILLS NOTICED.

To enlarge the powers of certain New-York municipal officers.

Providing for the inspection of manure in New-York and Long Island.

To reduce the capital stock of the Spuyten Duyvil and Harlem Railroad Company.

To compel the Erie and Central Railroad Companies to charge pro rata freight.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the New-York National Club.

Incorporating the Brooklyn Germania Society.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To regulate the sale of drugs in New-York.

Incorporating the Central Park Hotel Company.

Extending Union-avenue, in Brooklyn.

Amending the Charter of Brooklyn.

For a railroad in Desbrosses and Catharine streets, New-York.

Incorporating the New-York Clever Fellows' Club.

Incorporating the Machinists' Association of New-York.

Incorporating the Home for Disabled Soldiers.

Incorporating the Musical Protective Union.

Incorporating the Tom Moore Association.

Incorporating the Metropolitan Market Company.

Incorporating the Manhattan and Long Island Land Improvement Company.

To keep in repair streets in New-York used by railroad companies.

Legalizing the acts of the Brooklyn Common Council.

Relative to bonds issued for soldiers.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 12.

The evening session was devoted entirely to the consideration of the Governor's Message, Mr. GLEASON, of Suffolk, addressed the House in Committee of the Whole, at length, in opposition to the position assumed by the Governor on National Affairs.

Adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

BURNETT'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS.—Among the nice toilet preparations in this country none are more carefully and elegantly prepared than those of JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., of Boston.

They are fully established as goods of high order and are indorsed by competent judges as possessing the merit claimed for them. Owing to the increased cost of materials, the proprietors have been compelled to advance their retail prices, and prefer to make this change rather than to lower their quality.

This unavoidable step will be justly appreciated by an intelligent public, and will insure undoubted confidence in the integrity of the preparations.

Trash everywhere abounds, and but little is produced therefrom save injury and disappointment, while articles of real merit must necessarily be worth a corresponding value.

The famous Cocoaine of this firm's manufacture, defies imitation, and sustains itself by increasing sales. It maintains the reputation of being the best hair dressing in the world.

BURNETT also makes a variety of Cooking Extracts, and they have become great favorites among housekeepers.

BURNETT is deserving the high reputation he has attained.—*Cleveland Herald.*

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, COLDS, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

[Advertisement.]

"SIGNS OF CHARACTER,"—For Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Psychology, and Ethnology, see the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for February, only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS.

A PRIVATE CLASS, for the study of Phrenology, meet Wednesday and Friday evenings, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S *New-York Illustrated News*, the live paper of America. Splendid, interesting and comic illustrations in this week's number. Price 8 cents. Mailed free on receipt of price. Queen of the Bohemians' Departure, Great Conflagration of Colt's Pistol Factory, great double-page Battle Scene, Mulligan's Cavalry Charge, Graphic Scene on Broadway, Desperate Maniac in the Corn Exchange, Fashions by Mme. DEMOREST, and supplementary sheet, with other brilliant and exciting subjects, &c., in this week's number. Do not fail to see this splendid paper. Address

W. J. DEMOREST, No. 90 Beekman-st.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

One of the effects of the rebel pirates in the Eastern waters, is to enhance the value of products from that quarter of the globe, and yet the least relative advance has been in KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, which is sold at 25 cents per lb. Ask your grocer for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA DAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Two superb performances, for the accommodation of ladies, families, and schools. The elegant drama, Helvel, or the Galley Slave of Toulon, Mr. HARRISON, comic singer, and the Tyrolean Whistler at each. The Giants, Dwarfs, Albino Family, What is it, &c., &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Winnifred, from Baltze, Honduras.—Messrs. A. C. Burn, A. H. Burd, W. W. Welsh, Wm. Jones, H. F. Miller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 56 | Sun sets..... 5 33 | Moon sets. 12 10

Sandy Hook 11 37 | Gov. Island.. 12 26 | Hell Gate.. 1 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale; America, (Brem..) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, Jas. Hand.

Ships Australia, Towart, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; St. Peter, Sprague, Philadelphia, C. L. Wright & Co.; City of New-York, Salter, Liverpool, D. A. Kingsland, Sutton & Co.

Barks Maria Morton, (Br..) Woodward, Malta, Jaquemot & Christmas; Augusta Aurora, (Dan.,) Schwegelon, Havana, J. F. Phillips; Oder, (Br..) McKenzie, Havana, W. W. Russell, Bro. & Co.; Matilda A. Lewis, (Br.) Lewis, Matamoras, W. W. Russell, Bro. & Co.; Caroline, Lawrenson, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sheffield, (Br.,) Demolin, Havana, Reynaud & Bacher.

Brigs Maggie McNeil, (Br.,) Mauzaulla, Miller & Houghton; Ella Reed, (Br.,) Jannan, Havana, via Nassau, J. A. R. Webster & Co.; Emanuel, (Dan.,) ——, Bahia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mary Emily, (Br.,) ——, Havana, Willett Rowe; Dorothea, (Brem.,) Frangmeyer, Baltimore; Union, (Br.,) Ryder, Havana, J. F. Ward & Co.; Mary G. Ladd, (Br.,) Ellis, Leghorn, Fabricotti Bros.

Schooners Nelson, Weed, Stamford; S. D. Hart, Hart, Washington, T. M. Maynew, Wonder, (Br.,) Smith, Mansanilla, Howard, Keys & Slade; C. H. Van Name, Burk, York River, F. J. Campbell; Rainbow, Smith, York River, F. J. Campbell; Wm. Lancaster, Wavcott, Antigua, J. Wessels; Chief, Godfrey, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Arlington, Morse, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Empress, ——, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Gen. Meade, Dinsmore, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship Olympus, (Br.,) Mickan, Liverpool Jan. 26, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 323 steerage passengers to E. Cunard. Jan. 27, 9 miles west of Cominghy light, passed steamship City of Baltimore, bound E. 28th, at 10:15 A. M., passed R. M. steamship Africa, bound E. 31st, at 11:20 A. M., passed steamship Sidon, hence for Liverpool. Feb. 10, at 5:30 P. M. passed steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. Feb. 5, sighted a large field of ice, and ran along it for 160 miles in a S. S. W. course, and found the southern extremity in lat. 43 and lon. 49 40. Encountered strong westerly gales nearly the whole passage.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 9, and Charleston Bar 10th inst., at 8 A. M., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Quinnebaug, Beckley, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Wood, Alexandria, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Locust Point, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Williams, Liverpool Dec. 19, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Was from Jan. 5 to 23d between lat. 44 and 52, and lon. 35 to 40, with heavy westerly gales during the whole time; shifted cargo, lost sails, shipped a heavy sea, which stove bulwarks, wheelhouse, skylight, etc., and took much water below decks. Jan. 20, Wm. Welch, a seaman, of New-York, fell down on the forecastle in a fit, and expired in 20 hours.

Ship Arcole, Derham, New-Orleans 18 ds., in ballast to master.

U. S. Barkantine Horace Beals, D. P. Heath, Acting Master, commanding, Pensacola 11½ ds., to U. S. Navy Department.

Bark Agincourt, (of Shields,) Custance, Hong Kong Sept. 18, and St. Helena Dec. 20, with teas, silks, etc., to A. A. Low & Bros. Has had very strong winds in the N. E. trades, and for the last three ds. (on the coast) encountered heavy N. N. W. gales; passed Anjier Nov. 4, Good Hope Dec. 18; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Jan. 11, in lon. 28 41. Left at St. Helena, U. S. steamer Mohican, arr. the day previous and bound on a cruise, and received from her dispatches. Nov. 3, in the Straits of Sunda, spoke Am. bark Amanda, from Manila for Cork for orders, and on the 8th, at night, saw a vessel on fire, which we supposed to be the Amanda; a number of vessels were close to her.

Bark Winnifred, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Wilkins, Balize, Hond., Jan. 25, with logwood, etc., to Dollner & Potter. Sld. in co. with Br. bark Magnolia, for London.

Bark Danubine Froud, (Aus.,) Galowich, Montevideo Dec. 4, with hides and wool to Phipps & Co.

Brig Queen Traveler, Freshy, Manzanilla 10 ds., with mahogany, etc., to Thompson & Hunter. 9th inst., lat. 34 12, lon. 75 16, spoke U. S. gunboat Sassacus, who reported, in the three days previous, had destroyed schrs. S. S. Neatfield and Will Darrell, both blockade-runners.

Brig Principality, (of New Quay, N. S. W.,) Jones, Tarragona 54 ds., with wine, etc., to master.

Brig Clara D. Robbins, (of Nassau.) Moris, Havana 15 ds., with sugar, honey, etc., to master. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Schr. Mary & Elizabeth, Corderey, Philadelphia 2 ds., with coal.

Schr. G. J. Jones, Crowell, Baltimore 13 ds., with corn to L. Kenny.

Schr. Kate Field, Allen, Stone Inlet 4 ds., in ballast to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Isabella, Thompson, Baker, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Jesse Williams, Maheddy, Philadelphia 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. New-York, Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Julia Parsons, Douglass, Fortune's Bay, N. F., with herring to Joseph Woolley.

Schr. George W. Snow, Hasking, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Boston, Walls, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Smith Tuttle, Nickerson, Provincetown.

WIND—At sunset, N. N. W.

Sailed.

Feb. 11—Steamers Pawtuxet, Planet.

Ship Melrose.

Bark Golden Fleece.

Brigs Ino, Autumn.

Schooners Dundee, J. S. Butler, Lord of the Isles.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 12—Arr. schr. Charm, from Port-au-Prince.

Also arr. barks Conqueror, from New-Orleans; E. Wright, Jr., from New-York.

HALIFAX, Feb. 12—Arr. J. Congdon and G. R. C., from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamships Columbia, at Pier No. 4 North River, and George Cromwell Pier No. 9 North River, will sail Saturday, the 13th, at 3 P. M.

Spoken, &c.

Andes—bark, of Harpswell, from Trinidad for Philadelphia, Feb. 5, lat. 26 45, lon. 79 30.

Buchanant—ship, of and 38 ds. from Liverpool for Singapore, Jan. 10, lon. 27 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Balize, Hond., Jan. 25, schr. Governor, arr. a few ds. previous, and a Confederate schr., name not known, just arr. with cotton. The schr. Joseph Gerety was still in the harbor in charge of the U. S. Consul.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you posses cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be gentile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me: yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 26th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Anrist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

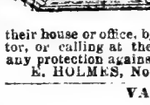
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



THE UNION LAMP.

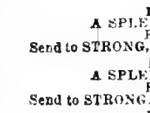
OFFICE NO. 505 BROADWAY.

It is a hand lamp without chimney; gives a clear and bright light without incrustation, smoke or odor; a rapid motion or draft will not put it out. For sale by Lamp dealers generally.



ELLIOT'S REPEATERS.—Are the most powerful and effective revolvers in the world for self-defence, and the only one entirely safe from accidental discharge. Large ball, common cartridge.

ELLIOT ARMS CO., No. 424 Broadway, N. Y.



THE SIMPLICITY AND the COMPLETENESS of the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, and the manner of connecting every window and door of the house with this one bell is clearly a matter of surprise to some, who consider it an object either by asking an interview at their house or office, by addressing a note to the proprietor, or calling at the office, to inquire if there is really any protection against burglary.

E. HOLMES, No. 262 Broadway, (Fairbanks & Co.)

VALENTINES.

Do You Want
A SPLENDID VALENTINE
For 25 Cents
Send to STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

Do you Want
A SPLENDID VALENTINE
For 50 Cents:
Send to STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

Do You Want
A SPLENDID VALENTINE
For One Dollar
Send to STRONG, No 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

Do You Want
A SPLENDID VALENTINE
For Two Dollars
Send to STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

Do You Want
A SPLENDID VALENTINE
For Five Dollars?
Send to STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

Persons remitting any of the above amounts to T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York, will receive free of postage a beautiful VALENTINE corresponding with the price, at greatly reduced rates. Send along your orders at once,

"PARADISE AND THE PERI," BY E. Leutze; "Charity," by Henry Peters Gray; "The Pets," by Eastman Johnson: "Frosty Morning," by Boughton; "The Neglected Garden," W. T. Richards; "The Twins," by Verboeckhoven; "Little Dressmaker," Edward Frere; "Dutch Coast," Achenbach; "Fruit," by Dreyer: "Missed his Lesson," Meyer, of Bremen: "Prayer," by Plassan; "Smoker," by (have yet, and the balance of the fine pictures belonging to Mr. WALTERS, will be sold THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery No. 548 Broadway.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ P. M. in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., in aid of the Board of Publication in giving religious reading to the army and navy. Addresses may be expected from Rev. GEO. J. MINKINS, from the Army of the Potomac, and B. F. JACOBS, Esq., from the Army of the Cumberland. A collection will be taken. Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS will preside and conduct the services. All are cordially invited to attend.

I WISH TO RECOMMEND TO SOME first-class family—up town—a distinguished teacher of the piano (lady) who is a pupil of Mr. S. B. Mills, and a brilliant pianist; she wishes board and room as compensation. Address PIANIST, Box No. 161 Times Office.

DEAFNESS,



NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,

NEURALGIA,

CATARRH,

CHRONIC SORE EYES,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

HEAD AND THROAT,

CURED EFFECTUALLY BY

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S

METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY.

NO BORING WITH INSTRUMENTS.

No pouring medicine down the throat. Principal offices No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Penn., and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING:

Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S principal Depot and Laboratory is at No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia, where her "METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY" has been thoroughly tested during the past eighteen months. Poor Richard's Eye Water has been before the public for four years, and has gained a reputation which words fail to express. The Metaphysical Discovery for the cure of the above diseases, has proved a perfect triumph. Thousands have been cured by it when all other remedies have failed. There are three distinct medicines in the discovery—one for the Eyes, one for the Ears, and one for the Scalp. These work in conjunction and strike at the root of all disease, utterly destroying the cause, thus lifting the whole machinery of the body to a higher state of mental and physical life. All cures attempted by instruments or medicines poured down the throat, aggravate disease and destroy the physical system. Thousands in this way suffer martyrdom, and are hastened to an untimely grave. When deafness or any head or throat diseases are aggravated by instruments, they take a stronger hold and firmer grip of the constitution in another form, as effects cannot die while the cause exists. There is but one legitimate cause for all disease, which springs from a law connected with the Eyes.

Mrs. M. G. BROWN, inheriting the power to trace effects to their first cause, confidently assures the world that her "Metaphysical Discovery" strikes at the root of all disease; there is but one root which throngs the human system with disease. The first effect is a stoppage connected with the eyes, which cuts off the salt fountain from the flesh; the flesh gets soft and mattery; this is the true cause of all impurities of the blood. No blood can be pure without the preservation of the flesh. This can only be accomplished through the use of my "Metaphysical Discovery." It opens every tube, gland and air passage, and sends forth the natural saltish fountain, designed by the Great Machinator for the preservation and working of the whole machinery.

READ MR. WILLIAM LEE'S TESTIMONY.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Jan. 30, 1864.

I, Mr. William Lee, of Gloucester, Camden county, N. J., do certify that my wife, Ellen, has been suffering severely with a complication of diseases for eight years. The first symptom of disease was a womb complaint, on its first appearance she was confined to her bed for seven weeks; diseases of various kinds set in one after another, till my wife was an entire wreck. She has been under the treatment of ten of the first physicians, all of whom failed to render her any relief, and she was fast sinking in the arms of death. It is more than four years since she was able to attend to household duties. I have been compelled to employ a housekeeper. We had given up doctoring as a class. Most providentially and through the blessing of God, my housekeeper went up to Kingsessing, Penn., to see her sister. She found that her sister's neighbor, John Richmond, had given up all work, and was at the point of death. He sent for Mrs. M. G. Brown's "Metaphysical Discovery," had been restored to health and is at his work again. When my housekeeper returned, she told me the circumstances, and prevailed on me to write to Mr. Richmond, and ask him the particulars. I done so, and received an answer, which you will find at the bottom of my certificate.

We then sent for Mrs. M. G. Brown's "Metaphysical Discovery," and my wife has used it faithfully, and the result is that the womb disease, which was so bad, is entirely gone. She can now do the work of our own house, which she has not done for many years. I consider that disease is fast leaving her system, and she is regaining her original health. Her eyes, which were so weak through all her affliction, are now clear and strong, and I unhesitatingly ascribe my wife's recovery from the jaws of death to Mrs. M. G. Brown's "Metaphysical Discovery," and heartily recommend it to those who are suffering from any disease, as it must certainly strike at the root of all diseases. It has done so in my wife's case. Should any person wish to call on me in reference to the above, I am willing to see them personally or write to them if they desire. WILLIAM S. LEE.

ANSWER OF JOHN RICHMOND, KINGSESSING, TO WM. LEE, OF GLOUCESTER, CAMDEN CO., N. J.

KINGSESSING, Sept. 27, 1863.

MRS LEE: Please to accept this as my testimony in behalf of Mrs. G. Brown's "Metaphysical Discovery."

I was upwards of nine months afflicted with a severe pain in my head, ringing noise in my ears, deafness, and dimness of sight. I was forced to give up work entirely. I was under the treatment of several medical men, who did all they could to relieve me, but their medicines were of no avail. I was four times at the gates of death, and had made up my mind that death alone could end my misery.

On the ninth day of April a friend called on me and advised me to give Mrs. M. G. Brown a trial. After some hesitation I did so, and in less than three weeks I was at my work again, as well as ever I was in my life, and am still in the enjoyment of excellent health.

By the blessing of God and Mrs. M. G. Brown's great "Metaphysical Discovery," I am once more enabled to earn my daily bread.

I am yours truly, with respect,

JOHN RICHMOND.

READ THE TESTIMONY OF MR. CHARLES VICK.

I, Charles Vick, of No. 80 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, do certify that my son Charles has been quite deaf for several years, with very offensive discharges from both ears, taken from scarlet fever. He was very fond of his books previous to his sickness, but after that did not care to look at them, and tied them up and put them away. He shunned society of every kind. In this state I took him to Mrs. M. G. Brown, of No. 25 Bond-st. I got her opinion and advice, and brought home with me her Metaphysical Discovery, and used it according to directions on the bottles. The result is, in a few days my son heard a drum on the street, which he could not before he became deaf. His hearing is returning, the offensive discharges have ceased, the noises have gone from his head, and, great joy to our surprise, he went and took down his books again, and seems to delight in them as formerly. I consider my son greatly benefited, both mentally and physically, and heartily recommend Mrs. M. G. Brown's mode of treatment to all who are suffering.

A number of certificates from patients in New-York will shortly appear in the papers, or can be seen now at the office, No. 25 Bond-st.

WHAT WILLIAM WESLEY SAYS.

I, William Wesley, of Lodia, four miles from Newark, do certify that I have been troubled with a diseased eye for five years. I was six months at two infirmaries in New York, and left worse than when I went. I then went under the first eye doctor in Newark; but found my eye was going so fast, concluded I would be blind, and gave them all up till I saw Mrs. M. G. Brown's wonderful cures in the paper, when I resolved to try once more. Going to No. 25 Bond-st, I procured the medicine, and now, after using it two weeks, I sit in Mrs. M. G. Brown's office a cured young man, overjoyed at my good fortune in the preservation of my eye. The second time I used the medicine I felt that the disease was giving, and that I had got the right medicine at last. I this day bring another young man with me, that he may be cured also, and I recommend all who suffer not to trifle five years as I did, but go right at once to No. 25 Bond-st. and get rid of their diseases.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, IMPAIRED SIGHT, &c.

Three remarkable cures in one family, by Mrs. M. G. Brown, Metaphysical Physican and Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat, &c.

I, Henry Wicker, aged 78, No. 233 East 30th-st., New-York, do certify that I have been very deaf for a long time, but by the use of Mrs. M. G. Brown's "Metaphysical Discovery" my hearing has been entirely restored, so that I can now enjoy church service, &c., which I could not before.

I, Mrs. E. Russell, a member of the same family, am now using Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery for catarrh, from which I have suffered many years. I find the catarrh fast disappearing, and at the same time it has restored to me the full use of one of my arms, which I had lost the entire use of for fourteen years.

I, Miss Elizabeth Russell, of the same family, do certify, that I have had chronic sore eyes from measles for twenty years, with a bad catarrh and cough, and was a martyr to neuralgia, the most painful kind, for seven years. In this condition I called on Mrs. M. G. Brown, and procured her "Metaphysical Discovery," and the result is that my eyes are entirely restored. The cough, catarrh and neuralgia also are wholly gone. While using the remedies, I think I discharged from my breast and lungs fully two quarts of green and yellow matter, and I feel as if I had entered on a new existence. All our family feel grateful to God for the great benefit derived from Mrs. M. G. Brown's remedies, after being sufferers for so many years, and we most heartily recommend to all afflicted to try her remedies.

Mr. Wicker's family have kindly consented to see any one who may call on them.

I, John Heusell, of No. 103 West 40th-st., do certify that I have suffered from a child with deafness. I think I inherited it from my mother. For the past 17 years I have been very deaf in both ears. Of late I got so dizzy that I had to give up work. I procured Mrs. W. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery. It has brought me to my hearing. I can hear distinctly. I could not hear my watch tick for 17 years. I can hear the reading in the Bible class well. My dizziness is gone. I am like a new man. I recommend all to use this great medicine.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1864.

The "Metaphysical Discovery," with full directions for using, will be sent to any address on receipt of $5. Also the celebrated Poor Richard's "Eye Water" and "Scalp Renovator," each $1.

Address Mrs. M. G. Brown, No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia, or No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

IODINE.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists,

NO. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY,

enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

for the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases; Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, etc.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and exciting the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

Iodine Water is put up with full directions around each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this solution, as containing ¼ grains of Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water—no solvent being used. It is not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine neutralized by combination with any ingredient, and as no unpleasant or injurious results can arise from its continued use, this solution will be found superior to any other method in which Iodine can be exhibited.

The great success which has attended the use of Iodine Water in our own practice, and in the hands of those who have used it, enables us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public as a superior remedy for the cure of Chronic diseases, which have resisted other treatment, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence.

The genuineness of this solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by the names of such distinguished men as Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Professor E. H. Parker, Professor Jas. C. Booth, Dr. E. Whitney, Dr. H. Klingstein, and others.

Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists generally.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1864. 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Petition of F. M. Barrow to be remunerated for damages sustained by building of sewer through Broadway, corner of West Forty-ninth-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of Judges of the Marine Court to have a Commissioner of Deeds appointed for said court.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Jaques—

Remonstrance of owners of property on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, near Eighth avenue, against the passage of any resolution interfering with or discontinuing the construction of sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of property-owners of the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, to have erected a market on the land belonging to the City, bounded by Avenue C and East River and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, known as the Lowber property.

Which was referred to the Committee on Markets.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of Peter Nugent, for redress and reimbursement for taxes paid erroneously.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Opdyke—

Petition of L. D. Gale, asking an examination of his process of neutralizing, disinfecting and rendering innocuous decaying animal matter.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Joyce—

Petition of property-owners in Forty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, for a sewer in said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Brice—

Petition of citizens, recommending Mackey's Patent Clamp for burst hose.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

BILL.

By Councilman Webster—

Bill of W. W. Wetmore, amounting to $100 for fitting up Election District polls of the Sixth Aldermanic District.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilmen Russell—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Fortieth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, also curb and gutter-stone be set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Seventy-second-street, between First avenue and the East River, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter-stone set, and sidewalks flagged, a space four feet wide, through the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the lease of the small slip at the foot of Christopher-street, on south side of Pier number fifty-one, North River, now under lease for the term of one year from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to be transferred to, and invested in the name of, the Association of Amateur Rowing Clubs, and that the sum of six hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated in furtherance of said object, to be taken from the appropriation for Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That Maiden-lane be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Jaques—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to apply to the Legislature for authority to borrow, upon the faith and credit of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to pay and redeem the Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds, payable November first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and for the moneys so borrowed to issue other bonds of said corporation, payable November first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Jaques—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed forthwith to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest bidder for the printing to be done for the Common Council and the departments of the City Government; also, for the stationery to be furnished the same during the remainder of the current year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Stationery.

By Councilman Jaques—

Resolved, That the Finance Committee of this board be directed to forthwith prepare and report a suitable memorial to the Congress of the United States, praying the reimbursement to the Corporation of the City of New-York of the balance of principal and interest due on account of the sum of one million dollars advanced for the equipment and transportation of volunteers under the Ordinance of April twenty third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Broadway, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter-stone set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That, if the Board of Aldermen concur, a special committee of five from each board be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the birthday of the Immortal Washington—the Twenty-second of February—and that the sum of — dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

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Which was adopted.

By Councilman Jaques—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed forthwith to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest bidder for the printing to be done for the Common Council and the departments of the City Government; also, for the stationery to be furnished the same during the remainder of the current year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Stationery.

By Councilman Jaques—

Resolved, That the Finance Committee of this board be directed to forthwith prepare and report a suitable memorial to the Congress of the United States, praying the reimbursement to the Corporation of the City of New-York of the balance of principal and interest due on account of the sum of one million dollars advanced for the equipment and transportation of volunteers under the Ordinance of April twenty third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Broadway, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter-stone set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That, if the Board of Aldermen concur, a special committee of five from each board be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the birthday of the Immortal Washington—the Twenty-second of February—and that the sum of — dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The President here named, as the Special Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen to make arrangements for the suitable celebration of Washington's birthday:

Councilmen Brice, Keenan, McGrath, Gross, Houghtalin.

The President also named, as the Special Committee under resolution adopted at last meeting relative to railroads in this City:

Councilmen Hagerty, Fitzgerald, Repper.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Excelsior Engine Company number Two, to attend their Fourth Annual Ball, at Irving Hall, February ten.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in relation to making transfers of appropriations for the purpose of defraying the expenses of various returning regiments from the seat of war.

Which was received, and the resolution attached thereto adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Shaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting Treasury balance, Jan. 31.

Which was received and directed to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, relative to an ordinance for the better sanitary regulation of tenement houses.

Councilman Gross moved that the communication be received, and the Clerk of the Board directed to transmit a copy of it to Dr. Sayre, the Resident Physician, with request that he will assist the Corporation Counsel in the preparation of such ordinance.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Fiftieth-street, from the present sewer in said street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway, to connect with the sewer in Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, be curbed and guttered, also the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide, through the middle of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That low and sunken lots on Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Brandon, or his assigns, for the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars, together with interest on the said amount from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, until the said amount shall be paid, for silk colors furnished to the City Volunteer Regiments, by order of the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and ordered to be paid for, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars for each regiment, by resolution adopted by the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, but on which the Comptroller declines payment, for the reason that each regiment was not duly specified in such resolutions, the said colors having been presented on behalf of the City, to the following New-York Volunteer Regiments, who have all replied through the Colonel or officer in command of each regiment, in terms of praise and thanks to the Common Council, for the kind remembrance of the City to its volunteer soldiers while at the seat of war:

1st Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	73d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
5th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	74th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
5th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	78th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
6th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	79th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
7th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	82d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
8th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	83d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
9th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	88th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
11th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	90th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
12th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	95th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
13th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	99th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
17th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	102d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
20th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	103d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
25th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	118th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
28th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	127th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
31st Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	131st Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
32d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	132d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
34th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	133d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
37th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	139th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
38th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	145th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
39th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	155th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
40th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	15th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
41st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	162d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
42d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	164th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
45th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	165th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
46th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	170th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
47th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	173d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
48th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	174th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
51st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	175th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
52d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	176th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
54th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	178th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
57th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	1st Regt. Art. N. Y. S. Vols.
58th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	2d Regt. Art. N. Y. S. Vols.
59th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	5th Regt. Art. N. Y. S. Vols.
61st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	1st Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
62d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	3d Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
63d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	4th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
65th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	5th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
68th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	6th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
68th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	7th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
69th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.	12th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
69th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	13th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
70th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	14th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
71st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	1st Regt. Eng. N. Y. S. Vols.
72d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	Marine Art. N. Y. S. Vols.

Independent corps of Light Infantry, (Les Enfants Perdu,) and that the same be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any other appropriate account, upon the presentation of the proper vouchers, certified to by the Committee on National Affairs that the same is correct.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the use of this Chamber be and the same is hereby granted to the use of the Superior Court, General term, (without jury,) for one week from this date.

Councilman Hagerty moved to refer said resolution to the Committee on Law Department.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Shaefer, Cook, Brandon, Fitzgerald, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilman Keenan, Hagerty, Repper, Koster, Russell—5.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in Second-street, between Avenues C and B, in front of the First German Methodist Episcopal Church, numbers two hundred and fifty-two and two hundred and fifty-four, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Gross—

Whereas, Irregularities have occurred in the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds by the Common Council of the City of New-York, more Commissioners having been appointed for said City than were authorized by the Legislature of this State, and it being impossible to correct these irregularities; and

Whereas, The present commissioners, although some of them were irregularly appointed, continue to act until their successors be appointed; and it is beyond the power of said Common Council either to designate the commissioners irregularly appointed or to deprive them of their power of acting as such commissioners; and

Whereas, Titles to real estate are greatly affected by said irregularities, and it is essential for the accommodation of this community that additional commissioners should be appointed; therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby instructed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of the State of New-York for the passage of an act to legalize the official acts of the Commissioners of Deeds appointed for the City and County of New-York by the Common Council of said City; and also to authorize the appointment of additional Commissioners of Deeds, not to exceed five hundred in number, including those already appointed.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying E. E. Johnson and William H. Allen for expenses incurred at the reception of Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of laying crosswalks in avenue A, at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; also, those on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
Committee on Public Health.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Haggerty moved to take from the table the vote message of His Honor the Mayor of resolution appointing sundry persons Commissioners of Deeds.

Which was carried.

The resolution was adopted, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor, (two-thirds of all the members voting in favor thereof,) by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Council men Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman McGrath moved to discharge the Committee on Belgian Pavement from the further consideration of report of Committee on Belgian Pavement of Board of Councilmen, in favor of adopting resolution that West-street, from Hammond-street to the south side of Hoboken-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, on both sides of the railroad track, one-half at the expense of the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up and considering General Order Fifty, being an ordinance from Board of Aldermen for a continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York serving in the Army of the Union.

Which was carried.

The ordinance was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The President here named, as the Special Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen to make arrangements for the suitable celebration of Washington's birthday:

Councilmen Brice, Keenan, McGrath, Gross, Houghtalin.

The President also named, as the Special Committee under resolution adopted at last meeting relative to railroads in this City:

Councilmen Hagerty, Fitzgerald, Repper.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Excelsior Engine Company number Two, to attend their Fourth Annual Ball, at Irving Hall, February ten.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in relation to making transfers of appropriations for the purpose of defraying the expenses of various returning regiments from the seat of war.

Which was received, and the resolution attached thereto adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Shaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting Treasury balance, Jan. 31.

Which was received and directed to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, relative to an ordinance for the better sanitary regulation of tenement houses.

Councilman Gross moved that the communication be received, and the Clerk of the Board directed to transmit a copy of it to Dr. Sayre, the Resident Physician, with request that he will assist the Corporation Counsel in the preparation of such ordinance.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Fiftieth-street, from the present sewer in said street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway, to connect with the sewer in Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, be curbed and guttered, also the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide, through the middle of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That low and sunken lots on Eighty-sixth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Brandon, or his assigns, for the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars, together with interest on the said amount from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, until the said amount shall be paid, for silk colors furnished to the City Volunteer Regiments, by order of the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and ordered to be paid for, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars for each regiment, by resolution adopted by the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, but on which the Comptroller declines payment, for the reason that each regiment was not duly specified in such resolutions, the said colors having been presented on behalf of the City, to the following New-York Volunteer Regiments, who have all replied through the Colonel or officer in command of each regiment, in terms of praise and thanks to the Common Council, for the kind remembrance of the City to its volunteer soldiers while at the seat of war:

1st Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	73d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
5th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	74th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
5th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	78th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
6th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	79th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
7th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	82d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
8th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	83d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
9th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	88th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
11th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	90th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
12th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	95th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
13th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	99th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
17th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	102d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
20th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	103d Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
25th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	118th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
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37th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	139th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
38th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	145th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
39th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	155th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
40th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.	15th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.
41st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	162d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
42d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	164th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
45th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	165th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
46th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	170th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
47th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	173d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
48th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	174th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
51st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	175th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
52d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	176th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
54th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	178th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.
57th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	1st Regt. Art. N. Y. S. Vols.
58th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	2d Regt. Art. N. Y. S. Vols.
59th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	5th Regt. Art. N. Y. S. Vols.
61st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	1st Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
62d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	3d Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
63d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	4th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
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68th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	6th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
68th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	7th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
69th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.	12th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
69th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	13th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
70th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	14th Regt. Cav. N. Y. S. Vols.
71st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	1st Regt. Eng. N. Y. S. Vols.
72d Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.	Marine Art. N. Y. S. Vols.

Independent corps of Light Infantry, (Les Enfants Perdu,) and that the same be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any other appropriate account, upon the presentation of the proper vouchers, certified to by the Committee on National Affairs that the same is correct.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the use of this Chamber be and the same is hereby granted to the use of the Superior Court, General term, (without jury,) for one week from this date.

Councilman Hagerty moved to refer said resolution to the Committee on Law Department.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Shaefer, Cook, Brandon, Fitzgerald, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilman Keenan, Hagerty, Repper, Koster, Russell—5.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in Second-street, between Avenues C and B, in front of the First German Methodist Episcopal Church, numbers two hundred and fifty-two and two hundred and fifty-four, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Gross—

Whereas, Irregularities have occurred in the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds by the Common Council of the City of New-York, more Commissioners having been appointed for said City than were authorized by the Legislature of this State, and it being impossible to correct these irregularities; and

Whereas, The present commissioners, although some of them were irregularly appointed, continue to act until their successors be appointed; and it is beyond the power of said Common Council either to designate the commissioners irregularly appointed or to deprive them of their power of acting as such commissioners; and

Whereas, Titles to real estate are greatly affected by said irregularities, and it is essential for the accommodation of this community that additional commissioners should be appointed; therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby instructed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of the State of New-York for the passage of an act to legalize the official acts of the Commissioners of Deeds appointed for the City and County of New-York by the Common Council of said City; and also to authorize the appointment of additional Commissioners of Deeds, not to exceed five hundred in number, including those already appointed.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying E. E. Johnson and William H. Allen for expenses incurred at the reception of Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of laying crosswalks in avenue A, at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; also, those on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
Committee on Public Health.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Haggerty moved to take from the table the vote message of His Honor the Mayor of resolution appointing sundry persons Commissioners of Deeds.

Which was carried.

The resolution was adopted, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor, (two-thirds of all the members voting in favor thereof,) by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan,

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & Co., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:

The new 5 per cent, Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,288 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,286 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$3,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,621,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1863	117 68	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32

Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent. $116,009 80

There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.	
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes	1,313 50
	$255,403 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating with out loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.	255,000 00
Undivided Balance	$403 82

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities	714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand	651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes	1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies. Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company	30,374 44
Total amount of Assets	$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L. W. TELLER,
} Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES E. HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	E. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA HAINES,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Banking House, No. 29 Pine-st. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
Offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books in New-York will be closed at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 8th inst., and will be reopened at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 9th inst.

Holders of certificates, not registered at the United States Trust Company, are requested to exchange them before the closing of the books.

JOSIAH MACY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL ALL PAID IN,
$500,000.
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1864, EXCLUSIVE OF LIABILITIES
$585,058 02.

CONSISTING of (First Lien) BONDS AND MORTGAGES, UNITED STATES BONDS, LOANS ON CALL (secured by pledge of United States Bonds and New-York City Bank Stocks,) CASH IN BANK, &c., &c.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE against LOSS or damage BY FIRE, AND THE RISKS OF INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, at rates as low as the nature of the risk, and the real security of the Company and of the insured will permit.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALL LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

J. MILTON SMITH, President.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

JOSEPH W. WILDEY, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,214,398 93	
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24	
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17	
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fre Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,666 56	
Losses paid during the same period	3,865,651 04	
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48	
The Company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,492,631 20	
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00	
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	193,760 00	
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51	
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63	
Cash in Bank	744,813 88	
Total amount of Assets	$9,265,546 32	

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to $14,328,880

Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 2,630,000

Total profits for 21½ years $16,958,880

The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash 11,690,210

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 $5,268,670

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pilot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry R. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 347 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMAN WERE elected Directors of this Company at the annual election, held on the 9th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND,	HENRY TIENKEN,
CALVIN B. CAMP,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
CURTIS NOBLE,	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
JEFFUS R. GRAVES,	EDMUND H. GIBSON,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN,	ALEXANDER MCCUE,
EDW. T. BACKHOUSE,	D. S. VOORHEES,
JAMES HARPER,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
LEWIS HURST,	SAMUEL GABRISON,
JOHN L. SPADER,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	JAMES TITUS,
LEVERITT H. SAGE,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	EDWARD HARVEY,
JAMES B. COOPER,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James Freeland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec'ry.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) will be paid them by Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on all certificates of stock standing in their name after the closing of the books on the evening of the 8th February.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

The CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.

Shepherd Knapp,	Cyrus Curtiss,
Thomas C. Chardavoyne,	Henry F. Spaulding,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,	Edmund M. Young,
Richard Irvin,	George Mosle,
Francis Hall,	Thomas F. Youngs,
John Bullard, Jr.,	Hugh N. Camp,
William Chamberlain,	George Moke.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds wanted, by LUDLOW THOMAS,
No. 52 Wall-st., over City Bank.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 179 Broadway

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Bidlack, No. 52 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
OFFICE, No. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864:

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863 $8,913,052 94

RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.

For Premiums, viz.:		
Originals	$279,023 13	
Renewals	1,100,708 79	
War extras	36,274 91	
Total Premiums	$1,416,006 83	
For Annuities	22,317 97	
For Interest	652,976 82	2,091,301 62
Total		$11,004,354 56

DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.

Paid Claims by Death	$444,028 00	
Paid Dividends additions to same	177,625 99	
Paid Reductions of Premium	7,099 45	
Paid Surrendered Policies	105,775 35	
Paid Annuities	12,187 38	
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate	7,775 23	
Paid Commissions	86,033 30	
Paid Taxes	20,846 32	
Paid Exchange, Postage and Advertising	14,758 93	
Paid Salaries and Medical Examinations	59,339 93	
Paid Law, Printing, Rent and Office Expenses	39,624 86	975,089 75
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,029,264 81

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$828,449 67	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,409,754 30	
United States Stocks	4,370,262 50	
Real Estate	407,613 79	
Balance due from Agents	13,184 55	
		$10,029,264 81
Add,		
Interest accrued	$126,352 64	
Premiums due, in course of transmission	20,058 74	
Deferred semi-annual Premiums (say)	200,000 00	
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,384,676 19
Increase in net Cash Assets during year		$1,116,211 87

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during year	9,342	$8,594,175
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,044	48,778,065
In force Feb. 1, 1863	12,981	37,391,490
Net Increase during year	2,063	6,386,575
Dividends Additions payable with Policies		$8,837,591

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS,
Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAM'L. E. SPROULLS,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
SAM'L. M. CORNELL,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
W. SMITH BROWN,	M. M. FREEMAN.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretary—THEO. W. MORRIS.
Cashier—FRED. M. WINSTON.

Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
Asst.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.
Counsel—WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. MCCURDY.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863	$158,811 87	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums	$861,714 87	

This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.

No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$701,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	411,264 40	
Return premiums	$67,067 21	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank	$116,846 42	
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,769 03	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29	921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		73,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 51
Total assets		$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	W. M. RICHARDS,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MELLEN,	B. W. BULL,
C. HADDEN,	L. P. MORTON,
F. W. MEYER,	J. K. MYERS,
WILLIAM LECONEY,	A. WESSON,
WILLIAM KENT,	BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
A. S. BARNES,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
H. L. ATHERTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEO. C. WETMORE,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	OLIVER K. KING,
DAVID LAMB,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSU- ANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank, whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

d19-lawd6M*

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. Interest allowed. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL Secretary.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR Sale—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
WASHINGTON
IMSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March prox.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 19th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February, inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INS. CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. free from the Government Tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, payable to Stockholders on demand.

By order. RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BIRMINGHAM, Ct., Feb. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Four per cent., free from Government Tax, payable 15th instant, to which date the transfer book will be closed.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 72 Wall-street.

DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BLOCK & MASSETT; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers, upon commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOMAS A. MASSETT and SAMUEL KAUFMAN; that the said ELIAS M. BLOCK is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said Thomas A. Massett is also a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said Samuel Kaufman is a special partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said special partner, Samuel Kaufman, has contributed in actual cash payment the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of said partnership; and that said partnership is to commence on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.

ELIAS M. BLOCK,
THOS. A. MASSETT,
} General Partners.
SAMUEL KAUFMAN, Special Partner.

Office No. 20 Exchange-place.

DAVID HAVILAND WITHDRAWS THIS day from our firm.

HAVILAND, BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having this day formed a copartnership with his son, CHARLES EDWARD HAVILAND, under the firm name of HAVILAND & CO., will continue, as heretofore, the porcelain business, at Limoges, France. All orders for the United States must come through our friends, HAVILAND, BROTHERS & CO., of New-York.

DAVID HAVILAND,
by Charles Edward Haviland, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.

NOTICE.—BUCKLIN & CRANE HAVING THIS day admitted JOHN A. CRANE and ISAAC B. CRANE as partners, will continue business at No. 45 South-st., under the firm of BUCKLIN, CRANE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

NOTICE—SMITH & RICE, HAVING ADMITTED BARNCE R. HAGERMAN and ARCHIBALD L. HYATT as partners, will continue the business as heretofore at Nos. 122 Fulton-st., and Nos. 418, 420, and 422 Broadway, under the firm of SMITH, RICE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the fifteenth instant, at two o'clock, P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of receiving plans for the improvement of the pavement in Broadway. Parties having plans for the same are respectfully requested to appear before the committee, or if not convenient for them to do so, can communicate with the Secretary of the committee.

All persons interested in the resolution presented to the committee to flag sidewalks on south side of Thirty-eighth-st., between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, also, to pave Twenty-ninth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, with Belgian pavement, are invited to be present without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN HARDY,
JOHN FOX,
Committee on Streets.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AF- FAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of reorulting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the Committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3866. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

BOLD EXPLOIT OF A GUERRILLA BAND.

A Train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Captured.

The Passengers Robbed of Money and Jewelry.

No Prisoners Taken by the Rebels and the Train Not Injured.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The *Sun* of this morning gives the following particulars:

"The express passenger train which left Camden-street depot on Thursday night for Wheeling and intermediate points, was captured by a company of Confederates when near Kearneysville Depot, about eight miles west of Harper's Ferry.

It appears a switch had been turned, and the usual signal, the waving of a lighted lamp, made by the raiders, as the train approached. The signal caused the engineer to stop the engine. The train was then surrounded by the raiders, and a number of armed men entered the cars. The passengers, among whom, of course, there was a great consternation, were more or less mulcted in the shape of ransom. Some produced greenbacks, others watches, while several reluctantly gave diamonds, rings or breastpins as equivalents for their personal liberty.

We are informed by one of the sufferers who returned to this city by Express train, that reached here from Wheeling at noon yesterday, that the aggregate amount of money taken from passengers was not less than $30,000, while the value of the jewelry was also considered large.

Conductor PERRY, who had charge of the train, it was stated, was compelled to hand over a check for $4,500, the property of the Railroad Company. This, however, will prove valueless. The fact of the check confiscation was denied yesterday.

A number of the passengers who arrived here yesterday in the Express train, had interviews with some of the passengers, and their statements widely differed, both as to the amount of money, &c., confiscated, and the character of the raiders. Of the former, the amount ranged from $1,000 to $3,000, while of the latter, some were certain that they were persons residing in the neighborhood, while another party, a well-known resident of this city, declared that he conversed with one of the mulcted passengers who stated to him that Maj. HARVEY GILMER, of the Confederate Cavalry, was in command of the expedition, that he knew and conversed with him. No one was injured, nor was there the least disposition on the part of the raiders to take any prisoners. Several members of the Maryland State Legislature, delegates from the Western Counties, were among the passengers, but on the occasion are represented to have been quite taciturn as to their official positions. Their greenbacks and watches are said to have formed a part of their booty. It was also stated that several Federal officers and soldiers were on the train, but fared no worse than their fellow-passengers. After the raiders accomplished their purpose, they ran the locomotive and tender off the track, causing some injury to the engine. They then left the train, going through the fields, in the direction of Smithfield, a small village in Jefferson County, Va.

Although a company of Federal troops were stationed within a short distance of the point where the train was stopped, none of the passengers or employes of the road were enabled to get any information to them, until all hope of capturing the raiders had vanished. The scene inside the train after the affair, as stated by an eye-witness, was mournfully ridiculous. As certain of the passengers would bring forth from a hiding place various amounts of greenbacks, or other valuables, which they saved from confiscation, congratulations and merriment would ensue, which, however, was, from time to time, well balanced by imprecations and mournful announcements of loss on the part of others. The whole affair, indeed, is a strange and novel one. The first time since the war. It is alleged that a passenger train has been captured and destroyed. As to who the raiders really were, so many various opinions have been expressed, that nothing definite can yet be stated on that score. It was thought by some that it was done by a local predatory band organized for the purpose of plundering at every opportunity. The fact that no prisoners were taken off was regarded as arguing rather strongly that they were not regular Confederates.

A report was in circulation yesterday that Adam's Express has sustained some loss, which was, during the evening, denied by Mr. IARGO, Superintendent of the company, who alleged that in the affair the company had lost neither goods nor funds. The line of the railroad where the raid took place is not in the department under Gen. LOCKWOOD, but in the department under the command of Gen. KELLEY. As regards the injured engine and tender, the railroad employes, with their usual energy, repaired all damages in about three hours, and the detained train with its mulcted passengers arrived in Cumberland yesterday morning almost on time. [All the passenger and freight trains were running as usual yesterday afternoon, and it was announced that a large Federal cavalry force had been placed all along the line of the road, while a similar force had been sent out in search of the raiders."

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

[*By People's Telegraph Lines, No. 21 Wall-street.*]

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 13.

It is now very strongly suspected that the attack upon the express train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ten miles east of Martinsburgh, the other night, an account of which has been telegraphed, was by a gang of robbers and cut-throats from the loyal States, Penitentiary birds and probably deserting Federal soldiers, who had no connection with the rebels. The robbery of the affrighted passengers was very general; not one of them escaped losing something. One man is said to have lost over 4,000 dollars in greenbacks. The passengers made no resistance, supposing they were surrounded by an overwhelming force of rebels. A good many of them threw their watches, jewels and money away, some of which have since been found. No insult was offered to the ladies, and no attempt to make any one a prisoner. Neither was there any effort to burn or destroy the train. The deed was committed almost in sight of quite a strong Federal encampment. All these things look very much as if the offending party was a band of robbers belonging to our own side. Had they been "Confederates," the strong probability is that efforts would have been made to capture all prisoners, as they did not know but President LINCOLN or some other distinguished dignitary might have been aboard. No clue has yet been had to the perpetrators, or guerrillas, as they are called.

The cars are now running regularly and undisturbed over the road.

[We give the above dispatch as it comes, with the remark that it has a very strong "Confederate" squint. The *speculations* of the telegrapher at Baltimore are no more likely to be correct than those of other people.—ED. TIMES.]

The Java and Hibernia Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The steamship *Java*, Capt. ORTON, sailed at 5½ o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Feb. 13.

The steamship *Hibernia*, for Galway, passed Cape Race at 8 o'clock this (Saturday) evening.

Fatal Affray.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Saturday, Feb. 13.

A man named ROBERT GRAHAM was shot on Friday evening, at a house of ill-fame on Division-street, by Capt. HUSSON, of the Sickles Cavalry, now in barracks here. Capt. HUSSON is in jail here. The Grand Jury will not meet until May next.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

The Situation in Tennessee—The Probabilities—The Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1864.

I have an impression, amounting almost to positive belief, that some time in the latter part of November, or early in December last past, President LINCOLN called on the people to give thanks to the Almighty for the expulsion of the rebels from Eastern Tennessee, as well as for the masterly achievements under GRANT in and about Chattanooga. Nevertheless, according to the last accounts, LONGSTREET, with something like 25,000 men, seems to have remained in Eastern Tennessee. He appears not only not disposed to go just at present, but to advance further into the "Switzerland of America." There appears, therefore, to have been a slight mistake, some prematurity in the case. How came it about? This, doubtless, is a question which thousands of persons have asked; and I perceive that certain of the Copperhead press have undertaken to disparage Gen. GRANT in connection with it. I believe I can throw a little light on the subject.

The leading idea in the masterly plan which drove BRAGG from his strong position on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge—defeated and drove his army in panic as far as Ringgold—was to relieve BURNSIDE, then sorely pressed at KNOXVILLE, and to cut off LONGSTREET from BRAGG, and drive him from Eastern Tennessee, (if he got away at all,) through the upper gaps, into Virginia and North Carolina. The pursuit of BRAGG ceased at Ringgold, and GRANT ordered SHERMAN, with the Fifteenth Corps—(the Osterhaus Division belonging to it, which had been temporarily detached under HOOKER, being replaced by Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS' Division of the Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland)—to proceed at once and with all possible dispatch toward KNOXVILLE, and "drive LONGSTREET from Eastern Tennessee." Two divisions of the Fourth Corps (GRANGER'S) of THOMAS' command, were at the same time ordered to proceed to the same quarter. This gave SHERMAN, independent of BURNSIDE'S besieged force, a force of about 30,000 men. BURNSIDE had been ordered, on the approach of LONGSTREET, to fall back from the neighborhood of LOUDON, where he then was, to some fortified position he could hold, and at the same time keep open a route communicating with Memphis, thus "luring the enemy as far as possible away" from BRAGG and his base. This is not an uninteresting item in the history of the operations in Eastern Tennessee. It went forth that BURNSIDE was crushed back by LONGSTREET, and was compelled to take refuge in KNOXVILLE, when it was only a part of a strategic movement that gave the Federal forces time and position, and consummated the original purpose of preventing entirely a junction of LONGSTREET'S and BRAGG'S forces. While LONGSTREET was besieging BURNSIDE in KNOXVILLE, SHERMAN, with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Corps was marching, not rapidly, but steadily toward that place. On his approach, LONGSTREET raised the siege and made off toward the gaps, as if to make good his exit the only way possible.

Here commences a series of something, if they were not mistakes, I leave the reader to determine what they were. BURNSIDE ranked SHERMAN, and to him SHERMAN reported. There was no rivalry or improper feeling on that point, that is known. SHERMAN said his troops had marched a long distance, and were in no condition to pursue. BURNSIDE said his troops had just emerged from a severe siege, and were no better off, but, with the magnanimity of his nature, said that if he could have a part of SHERMAN'S men he would follow LONGSTREET; and SHERMAN thereupon gave him DAVIS' Division, (not really a part of his own force,) and with the Fifteenth Corps countermarched one hundred and ten miles to Chattanooga, and thence some thirty miles more to Bridgeport. The distance to where LONGSTREET could have been reached, and must have been beaten or compelled to leave actually, was considerably less. It is scarcely probable that SHERMAN'S men would have been in a worse plight had they gone forward than they were at the end of their somewhat rapid countermarch; though it is entirely true that as to subsistence and clothing they would not have been as well off, though as well off in that and every other respect as BURNSIDE'S and GRANGER'S troops—to the latter of which DAVIS' Division had been added.

BURNSIDE, with a limited force, marched out of KNOXVILLE, in the direction of LONGSTREET, while SHERMAN, with a nearly or equal force, marched in the contrary direction, a much further distance, because, as he said, his men were too weary to pursue. Both Generals undoubtedly supposed that LONGSTREET was really making his way out of Eastern Tennessee, and that whether pursued or not he could go. In that they made a mistake, however, as the sequel showed. And here we arrive at another point, or complication, in the matter. BURNSIDE had some time before applied to be relieved, in consequence of a difference with Gen. HALLECK. FOSTER had for some time been trying to relieve him, and that General now appeared and took command of the department, and BURNSIDE left, but in the full belief that LONGSTREET was doing or had already done the same thing. But the wary rebel General, instead of doing that, went to intrenching. He had found a place where, with a little digging, he would be master of the situation. He had doubtless found out that SHERMAN had countermarched, and that there was no danger for him. He perceived that he was expected to go any way, of his own accord, but since there was now no occasion for doing so, he concluded he would not. Furthermore, he had got possession of a very considerable quantity of supplies which BURNSIDE had some time before collected for his own troops; and SHERMAN being gone, no superior force being in front of him, he found his situation to be as comfortable as could be expected, if not all that could be desired. It is scarcely probable that Gen. FOSTER, in concluding it would be remiss to attack LONGSTREET, misjudged. At no time was LONGSTREET'S retreat precipitate. BURNSIDE had already reported to Gen. GRANT at Chattanooga that he "was retiring with great deliberation." Still, that he would go, no one doubted, and it is presumed that Gen GRANT, having given the order to "drive LONGSTREET from Eastern Tennessee," and provided an adequate force, felt at liberty to turn his attention to matters in another direction, which gave him rest neither night nor day. I will not undertake to say what he thought when he found that SHERMAN—somewhat after the fashion of the King who, with thirty thousand men, marched up the hill and then marched down again—had come back, while LONGSTREET was yet in Eastern Tennessee, but it is fair to presume that he *hoped* it would be well; and, as he placed great confidence in Gen. SHERMAN, he no doubt believed it would be.

But it was not; and was not, precisely for the reasons I have related; and precisely for the same reasons the subsequent events, the present situation of affairs in Eastern Tennessee, have their origin.

But I am not looking for disaster in that quarter, although LONGSTREET may have been considerably reinforced. GRANT has been neither idle nor indifferent, even though he has been a day or two in St. Louis to see a sick child. I believe it will turn out that there is a shot in the locker not known to everybody. That he has not been able to realize everything he desired in the management of the Eastern Tennessee complication, I am certain. Gen. FOSTER, some four weeks since, on account of ill health, asked to be relieved. Gen. GRANT, though not underrating Gen. FOSTER'S capabilities, perceived the desirableness of having a well General there, and made a suggestion, which, if acceded to, would have relieved him of all anxiety in the premises. There were doubtless adequate reasons why the suggestion was not acceded to.

That Gen. GRANT has really no very great anxiety about Eastern Tennessee, though, for the reasons I have narrated, he has experienced a world of perplexity, is apparent from the fact that he has been steadily preparing a great enterprise in another direction. That enterprise would have been developed more than a month ago but for this Eastern Tennessee boggle. That it is not given up, though much delayed, and is about to go off, is proof that adequate provision has been made for meeting LONGSTREET, or it may be a part of that provision. I think it will so turn out.

As for JOHNSTON, with BRAGG'S old army, he will before long find out that he has all he can attend to, perhaps in a quarter he has not been expecting, if he has not already found it out; and precisely for the same causes Longstreet may soon find his position materially changed. Mr. LINCOLN tells a good, though not always repeatable story as to the benefits of "counter irritation," that illustrates the idea and the situation which I do not doubt will before long be developed.

A few words about the Army of the Potomac and future movements: Gen. GRANT, and I suppose every other General who thinks at all, warmly favors the policy of concerted action, as far as possible, under one policy, as if under one mind, of all the armies in the ensuing operations. He, therefore, is not indifferent to the Army of the Potomac, which, while it has very much the quality of inertness, still, like the weight on the beam, causes it to go up or go down, according as it is moved one way or the other. It is an important element for that if for no other reason. But I believe that Gen. GRANT thinks that the Army of the Potomac has performed that office long enough, and that by doing something else, it can very materially contribute to the success of plans he has proposed and a part of which he will undertake to execute. Gen. GRANT does not agree with Gen. HALLECK that the overland route is the only one to Richmond. I believe he has expressed definite ideas on that point; and I believe furthermore, he has ventured to suggest the name of a General to be placed in command of the army when the next change takes place. It gives me great pleasure, (as no doubt in military circles at least great satisfaction will be experienced at the consummation,) to believe that there is a likelihood that the suggestion will be adopted. Certain rumors in this connection, not only as to plans and routes but as to men, which have recently found their way into print, have, I believe, have a better foundation than rumors generally. They are at least consistent with what are understood to be Gen. GRANT'S suggestions.

The "cold scald" which has been experienced lately in different parts of Gen. BUTLER'S Department, would seem to conflict with the idea that he is as really great in military movements as he confessedly is in the management of affairs in which his executive and diplomatic qualities are brought out. It is undoubtedly a fact that it is in that direction he can serve the country best, and as hardly any other man in it can. It is no discredit to him, however, that he aspires, as it is understood he does, to distinction in the field. There is some probability—at least much propriety—in the suggestion that the chivalrous Gen. HANCOCK will take the management of affairs in the old Department of North Carolina, where, just now, there is an unseemly snarl. His appointment to that position would, however, deprive the reorganized Potomac Army of one of its best Corps Commanders.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 13.

OFFICERS DRAWING COMMUTATION.

A report of the Secretary of War was received, in answer to a resolution relative to officers' commutation for quarters and fuel. It shows that there are three hundred and eighty-seven officers here drawing such commutation, namely: Nine Major-Generals, eighteen Brigadier-Generals, thirty-four Colonels, eighteen Lieutenant-Colonels, twenty-four Majors, one hundred and twenty-six Captains, forty-three Lieutenants, twenty-four Surgeons, twelve Assistant-Surgeons, and seventy-nine Paymasters.

IDAHO GOLD MINES.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented a memorial from the Milwaukie Chamber of Commerce, representing that within a few months more than twenty-five millions of dollars have been mined in Idaho, and are waiting egress, and asking aid in the construction of a wagon road, with military protection, through Central Minnesota. Referred.

VOTERS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill for the registration of voters in Washington City. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill equalizing the pay of United States soldiers.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) withdrew his amendment confining the benefits to those in the service at the time of the passage of the act.

Mr. SUMNER of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered an amendment providing that in cases where the Secretary of War shall be satisfied that persons of color have been mustered into the service at the rate of thirteen dollars per month, they shall be paid at that rate for previous services.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) hoped that the Senator would withdraw his proposition, and that from this time forward every soldier, whatever might be his color, would receive the same pay; if any abuses or acts of injustice should arise, they could be remedied by subsequent legislation. He hoped the bill might be allowed to stand on its merits without making it retrospective.

Mr. HOWE concurred with Mr. GRIMES.

Mr. WILSON moved to strike out the clause in the bill of the committee giving colored troops the same pay, &c., except bounty, during the whole time they have been in the service, and insert "after the first day of January, 1864.

Mr. SUMNER would not withdraw his amendment without explaining that its provisions would only apply to a few regiments, and, therefore, there would be no great draft upon the treasury. He did not think that the United States could afford at this time to do injustice to the colored troops.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) here claimed the floor, and from the Finance Committee reported certain amendments to the House Deficiency Bill. He asked that they lie over until Monday.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) in reply to Mr. SUMNER, said: If the black men of Maryland were as good as the black men enlisted elsewhere, why make exceptions? They were all enlisted under the same law. If justice were done according to the views of the Senator from Massachusetts, some $800,000 would be taken from the Treasury, or as he understood it, about $1,500,000. All should be paid alike. Why did not Massachusetts pay these troops herself?

Mr. FESSENDEN said he understood the pay had been offered, but the colored troops refused to receive it.

Mr. WILSON explained the circumstances under which the colored troops from Massachusetts had refused to receive their pay. They held the Government to the pledges made to them, and wanted the full pay of $13 per month, or asked to be discharged from the service.

Mr. JOHNSON said, then they were colored gentlemen of extraordinary sensibilities.

Mr. GRIMES said that from the very outset he and his colleague (HARLAN) were in favor of putting negro troops on an equality with the whites. He was on the record in this respect, before the senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER.)

Mr. SUMNER said, that in a public speech he had said, that while he was in favor of carrying the war into Africa, he was more in favor of carrying the African into the war (laughter.)

Mr. GRIMES was not only in favor of carrying the African into the war, but for paying him $13 per month, and for placing him on a footing with other soldiers. If we were going back to pay these colored troops from Massachusetts, &c., why not pay those from Tennessee? He was informed there were some thirty regiments of these troops there. He thought there was trouble in the future to be apprehended from making the retrospective character of this bill indiscriminate. He sympathized with the gallant and patriotic young men of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts colored troops, but he could not help believing that it was on account of their action that the colored men of the South Carolina regiments refused to receive their pay.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said, if we were going back for these colored men, he was also in favor of going back in favor of the white men, who were our earliest volunteers and had borne the heat and burden of the day. He was not in favor of overriding the statute to do justice to these negro troops until equal and exact justice had been done to the veteran white soldiers. When the country should be restored to its wonted prosperity we could do justice to all. Now it is exceedingly dangerous.

The amendment of Mr. WILSON was then adopted.

The amendment of Mr. DOOLITTLE, providing, that from the monthly pay of colored troops mustered into the service in insurrectionary districts, the sum of three dollars per month shall be reserved to reimburse the expenses incurred by the United States in feeding and clothing the widows, children and parents of deceased colored troops.

This was rejected after some debate.

Mr. CARLISLE, of West Virginia, (Union,) said that in the old days of peace, the negroes had holidays on every Saturday afternoon, and as all persons were equal under the law, he thought were now entitled to one. As half the afternoon has been spent in the service of the negro, he moved that the Senate adjourn. [Great laughter.]

At the instance of several Senators, Mr. CARLISLE, however, withdrew his motion.

Mr. SUMNER proposed a proviso that in all cases of past services of colored troops, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, from the actual papers of enlistment, that the troops were enlisted under the act of July, 1861, they shall be allowed the pay promised by that act.

This was rejected by yeas 16; nays 21.

Mr. COWAN offered a substitute for the bill as amended, "That from and after the passage of this act all soldiers of the United States of the same arm of the service shall receive like compensation."

Mr. COWAN supported his amendment at some length, claiming that the negro must be regarded as a citizen under the Constitution, as he received the protection of the laws.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said if that was the basis of the Senator's (COWAN'S) substitute, it was abhorrent to his (SAULSBURY'S) views, and he would not support it. The old-fashioned term was "Negro"—now they were "colored citizens."

Mr. HOWE would ask if the negroes were not "colored" in Delaware.

Mr. SAULSBURY doubted if they were as "colored" in Delaware as they were in some other places. He would never consent to equality, either political or social, with the negro.

Mr. COWAN asserted that the negro had a legal status under the Constitution which protected him.

Pending action on the substitute of Mr. COWAN, the Senate adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Appropriation Bill—Expenses of the National Guard—Exciting Debate in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 1864.

The political contest which has so excited the Senate for a few days past was to-day transferred to the floor of the Assembly.

In discussing the Appropriation Bill, a debate occurred in reference to the item of two hundred thousand dollars for the expenses of the National Guard of this State. Mr. CROOKE, of Kings, said that while this sum seemed entirely inadequate, it was yet better than not to devote anything for the defence of the State, and a less sum than here proposed would not be sufficient to maintain even the skeleton of a militia organization. Mr. ALVORD thought differently. He believed this organization was of no real worth to the State. The fighting was not done by the so-called National Guard. He moved to make the appropriation only $50,000, and to apply it to paying the staff-officers of the Governor, and such expenses as were directly connected with such officers. If there was any militia organization, it should be the old organization of all the militia. He favored a return to the old plan. Mr. ANDRUS, of Franklin, moved to amend by making the appropriation $100,000, with a condition that no part of the sum should be used for a regimental fund. Upon these propositions being made, Mr. CROOK rose, and made a lengthy speech in favor of the militia organization, introducing political matters which had a bearing upon the subject. He was ready to return to the old militia system, but thought there was no reason to refuse to support the present system on that account. He believed that political considerations should not be brought in to decide this question. He could pardon the Governor for having made some mistakes in appointing wrong men to carry out the provisions of the law. It was best, in his view, to sustain the militia organization, which had been of great service in various exigences which he named. He proceeded to criticise with some effect an argument bearing upon this matter which had been advanced in a speech on the Governor's Message by Mr. CURTIS, of New-York. He understood the gentleman to declare that the riots were occasioned by a contest between the "masses and the classes." This idea he entirely repudiated. It would be quite safe to arm the masses, in his view, and they would take care of themselves in case of a riot if they were armed as militia. The old Robesperian idea of a fight between the masses and the classes was not the true theory of the riots by any means. He regretted that such an idea had been advanced.

Mr. CURTIS replied, explaining that he had been misunderstood.

Mr. CROOKE was positive that he had not misunderstood the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. ALVORD was glad the gentleman from New-York had declared that he was misunderstood, but would state that he, too, had understood him to intimate by his theory of the masses and the classes *what his party would do as a dernier resort.* Mr. ALVORD then spoke of the Militia Bill of 1862, and stated that the bill, as signed by the Governor, was not the bill which the Legislature supposed they had passed. He did not say that the bill had been changed in any respect, but it was a different law from that which the Legislature supposed they had passed.

Mr. WEAVER, of Oneida, replied to Mr. ALVORD with some bitterness, accusing him not only of repudiating a law which he had been influential in passing (law of '62,) but also of partiality in his ruling as Speaker, in a case which he specified, and which occurred a few days since. Mr. ALVORD replied, asserting the correctness of the ruling referred to, and denouncing the course that had been pursued in various cases which he instanced, in appointing men to high military positions in the State, who had no qualifications whatever for the positions they occupy.

The debate was on the whole spicy, political and personal; and as it was the first of the kind that has occurred in the House during the session, it was especially noteworthy. Of course, under such circumstances, no conclusion was reached in reference to the question under consideration.

In response to a resolution of inquiry, the Comptroller communicated to the Senate to-day the following important information in relation to the present condition of the appropriation for State bounties to volunteers: In 1863, $3,000,000 were appropriated for the payment of said bounties, and that appropriation is now entirely exhausted. From an estimate made, it appears that the soldiers enlisted under the call for 300,000 men, made by the President in October, require an appropriation of at least $3,000,000 more. The Comptroller remarks that while these enlistments were secured by local bounties, the act offering a State bounty of $150 to veterans and $75 to new recruits was in full force. It is supposed that the quota of this State, under the last call for 200,000, will be 40,000 men. If the State bounty shall be continued to these, a still further appropriation of $3,000,000 will be required. The money for State bounties paid thus far has been borrowed of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund on the Comptroller's bonds, in anticipation of the tax authorized to be levied to pay them. A two-mill tax was authorized. A tax of 2 13-16, it is now estimated, will be required for bounties already paid. A 2⅞ mill tax will be required for the call of October, and a still further 2⅞ mill tax for the call for 200,000 men if the State bounty is continued. The Comptroller recommends an immediate tax, as it will be difficult to borrow the money upon reasonable terms, from the fact that State bonds will be taxed, while United States bonds, with which they will have to compete in the market, will not.

The Niagara Ship Canal Company Bill occupied the attention of the Assembly on Friday evening. After the bill had been gone through with and attempts made to introduce new names among the corporators, including the names of all those who had been stricken from the bill as Directors, the bill came before the House on the question of granting the Committee of the Whole leave to further consider the bill at some future time. Mr. HEALY, of Wyoming, moved to strike out the enacting clause. He expressed himself as quite ready to grant any personal favor to those who desired the passage of the bill, offering his coat, hat or boots if they desired all or any of them, but he stated that he could not favor the measure under consideration because that would be an injury to the interests of the State of New-York. He made a very effective speech against the scheme, showing that its practical operation would be to divert business from the Erie Canal, and thereby lessen the tolls on the canal as well as take away the business resulting from the Western trade from the City of New-York. Western products would go direct to Liverpool by way of Montreal.

The bill was left with this motion to strike out the enacting clause pending, and has not since been taken up. P. D.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 13.

BILLS NOTICED.

To prohibit the sale of liquors on Sundays.

For a railroad in Thirty-fourth and other streets in New-York.

To provide for the registration of deaths in towns and counties.

For the protection of oysters planted in Harlem River.

For the better regulation of the State Inebriate Asylum.

Amending the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company.

A communication was here received from the Comptroller informing the Senate that the fund for State bounties is exhausted.

Sundry local bills were ordered to a third reading, when the Senate adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 13.

REPORTS.

To amend the charter of Syracuse.

Against dividing the Eighth and Ninth Wards, Brooklyn. Agreed to.

Legalizing Brooklyn Volunteer Bonds.

Incorporating the New-York Land and Drainage Company.

Relative to a jail and penitentiary in Kings County.

Against amending the License Law. Agreed to.

Against amending the act in relation to the Brooklyn firemen. Agreed to.

BILLS NOTICED.

To prohibit the sale of liquors on Sundays.

For a railroad in Thirty-fourth and other streets in New-York.

To provide for the registration of deaths in towns and counties.

For the protection of oysters planted in Harlem River.

For the better regulation of the State Inebriate Asylum.

Amending the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company.

A communication was here received from the Comptroller, informing the Senate that the fund for State bounties is exhausted.

The special order being the General Appropriation Bill, it was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Upon the item appropriating $200,000 to the militia, a debate sprung up taking a wide range. It went into the merits of the organization, the political complexion of the Governor's military appointments, and the faults of the National Guard Act of 1862.

The Speaker and Messrs. CROOKE, WEAVER and CURTIS participated in the discussion.

Mr. CURTIS introduced a bill for a railroad in Desbrosses and other streets in New-York.

STATE BOUNTY TO VOLUNTEERS.

Comptroller ROBINSON, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, calling for information in regard to bounties for volunteers, sent in the following communication:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1864.

To the Hon. the Senate:

In complying with the request contained in your resolution, I have to inform the Senate that the act chapter 184 of the LAWS of 1863, appropriated $3,000,000 for the payment of bounties to volunteers, and that the appropriation has to-day become entirely exhausted; and the payment of State bounties must therefore cease unless immediate provision for their continuance be made by the Legislature.

From an estimate which I have received from the Paymaster-General, I learn that the number of volunteers enlisted since the call of the President for 300,000 men, in October last, will be sufficient to require another appropriation of $3,000,000. These enlistments were mainly procured by means of large local bounties and the energetic efforts of the people; but the act offering a State bounty of $150 to veterans and $75 to new recruits, remained in full force, and the volunteers were assured that they "would receive the benefit of it, and the Paymaster-General is, consequently, paying it to them, the same as to those enlisted before the October call.

It will, of course, be for the Legislature to determine whether, after having legalized the local bounties, and authorized a continuance of them, the State bounty shall also be paid to volunteers under the new call for an additional 300,000 men. It is supposed the quota of this State, under the last call, will be about 40,000 men. If the State bounty be paid to them, it will require a still further appropriation of $3,000,000. If this be ordered and provided for, it will make $9,000,000 paid and to be paid by and from the State Treasury, for bounties, during the past and present year; and, added to the $3,500,000 paid in 1862, will make $12,500,000, the large amounts paid by the several cities, towns and counties.

The bounty of 1863 provided for the levying of a two mill tax on so much thereof as the Comptroller might find necessary. However, upon consultation with the Paymaster-General previous to sending out the tax circulars on the 1st of October last, it was deemed safe and proper to limit the tax to one mill and 11-16, as it did not at that time appear probable that more than about two-thirds of the appropriation would be used. The subsequent unexpected call of the President, and the great and successful exertions made to procure volunteers, have rendered both the appropriation and the tax largely deficient.

In my annual report, I estimated the rate of tax for ordinary purposes for the next fiscal year at 2 3-16 mills upon each dollar of valuation. This embraced nothing for future bounties, nor for any extraordinary expenditure; and it will require an additional levy of 2⅞ mills to provide for the bounties already pledged; and still another 2⅞ mills if the State bounty shall be continued to volunteers under the new call.

This would place the whole taxation at the unprecedented rate of 7 1-16 mills even if the Legislature should abstain from every expenditure not absolutely necessary, and should observe the most rigid economy in all its appropriations.

The $3,000,000 paid under the act of 1863 has been borrowed from the Commissioners of the Canal Fund upon the Comptroller's bonds, in anticipation of the tax. It will be necessary to borrow temporarily from some other source such further amounts as shall be appropriated in anticipation of any tax that may now be levied, as the money will be required immediately.

I beg leave earnestly to recommend that a tax be levied at once to cover whatever appropriations shall be made.

It would, in my judgment, be very unwise in the present condition of financial affairs to attempt to make loans to be paid at a distant day, and probably it would be impossible to do so at any reasonable rate, as our stocks would come in competition with those of the United States, which are exempt from taxation, and the interest on which is paid in coin.

Respectfully submitted.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

FOURTEENTH AND DESBROSSES STREETS RAILROAD.

Mr. CURTIS' bill names as corporators in the above Company E. P. Ross, Geo. Beton, Thos. E. Stewart, E. Bangs, H. W. Johnson, W. A. Boyd, Theo. Allen, C. H. Kitchell, J. L. Hastie, M. Wickham, J. J. Flanagan, W. H. Story, H. W. Carey, Albert Shaw and Joe McQuade, and empowers them to construct a railroad with a single or double track along the following streets: Commencing at the North River, foot of Desbrosses street, thence along to Greenwich to Spring, through Spring to Macdougal-street to Fourth-street, through Fourth-street to Second-avenue, through the latter to Fourteenth-street along to the East River; returning along Fourteenth-street, through First-avenue to Third-street, through Third to Great Jones and Amity to Sullivan streets, through Sullivan-street to Spring to Washington street, and through Washington to Desbrosses street.

The said road to be completed in two years from the passage of this act.

Adjourned.

From St. Louis—Reconstruction in Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Feb. 13.

Mr. JOHNSON, of St. Louis, Chairman of the committee to investigate into the military affairs of this State, made a lengthy and very elaborate report to the lower house of the Legislature yesterday.

The Memphis *Bulletin* publishes a card signed by 300 of the best citizens of that city, addressed to the people of Tennessee, upon the subject of the reorganization of the State, and reëstablishing relations with the National Government. It recommends immediate and unconditional emancipation as the best, truest policy and only alternative, and calls upon all to support the same by meeting at Memphis on the 22d instant.

—The announcement of the death of HORACE WEBSTER, LL. D., in one of the evening papers, was without foundation. That gentleman presided at the Junior Exhibition of the New-York Free Academy, held at the Cooper Institute last evening, apparently in good health.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

THE PALMERSTON-O'KANE SCANDAL CASE.

The Escape of the Rebel Pirate Rappahannock.

Prosecution of the Chief-Engineer of Sheerness Dockyard.

Comments of the English Press on American Topics.

Descriptive Details of the English Iron-Clads.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, FASHIONS, ETC.

The following extracts from our late European files present much of general interest:

THE PALMERSTON-O'KANE SCANDAL.

Correspondence of the Manchester Examiner.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1864.

The Divorce Court was crowded this morning by members of the Bar and of the legal profession, amongst whom it had transpired that a motion was to be made in the great divorce case O'KANE *vs.* O'KANE and PALMERSTON. Under any circumstances, the public curiosity would have been vividly excited by the first appearance in court of this celebrated suit, but there was the more eagerness to hear what was said and done on this occasion as it was believed that it was the only opportunity we should have, at all events, so far as the noble corespondent's share in the matter. The latter idea was wrong, as will be seen, but still it prevailed, and, no doubt, had the effect I have mentioned. Before I notice what occurred, it may be interesting to state exactly the present position of the case, and the state of the pleadings. These did not come out very fully in the course of the proceedings to-day, but the following account may be relied upon as correct:

The following is a copy of the petition:

In Her Majesty's Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

In the matter of TIMOTHY JOSEPH O'KANE, of No. 21 Inverness road, Bayswater, in the County of Middlesex, gentleman, dated the 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863.

1. That your petitioner, on the 2d of October, 1851, lawfully married to MARGARET MATILDA AUGUSTA MORRIS, of No. 2 John-street, Sutton-street, Commercial road East, in the said County of Middlesex, spinster, at St. George's-in-the-East, in the said County of Middlesex.

2. That after his said marriage your petitioner lived and cohabited with his said wife, at No. 2 John-street, Sutton-street, Commercial road East aforesaid; at Gravesend, in the County of Kent; at Dingle, Killarney and Tralee, all in the County of Kerry, in Ireland; and at No. 26 Grove-place, Brompton, in the County of Middlesex; and that there was issue to the marriage, viz: one son and four daughters.

That on or about the 16th day of June, 1863, and at divers other days and times, at Cambridge House, No. 94 Piccadilly, in the said County of Middlesex, and at divers other places, the said MARGARET MATILDA AUGUSTA O'KANE committed adultery with one HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, Viscount PALMERSTON, K. G., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that this honorable court will be pleased to decree and declare the said marriage of your petitioner and the said MARGARET MATILDA AUGUSTA O'KANE to be dissolved. And that your petitioner may have such other and further relief in the premises as to this honorable court may seem meet. And your petitioner claims twenty thousand pounds damages against the said HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, Viscount PALMERSTON, K. G., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

TIMOTHY JOSEPH O'KANE.

The respondent, Mrs. O'KANE, answered this petition, on the 1st day of November, by a denial, both of the adultery and of the marriage. The noble co-respondent did not answer, but instead of doing so—and as a preliminary step—he, on the 17th of November last, obtained in chambers an order that the petitioner should specify the place and mode in which the marriage (vaguely alleged as having been performed at "St. George's," apparently meaning in the parish of St George's-in-the-East) was celebrated, and also the places and times in which the adultery was committed. With this order the petitioner did not comply, and took no further step in the suit. Under these circumstances, Mr. SEYMOUR now moved on behalf of Mrs. O'KANE either for an order to compel the petitioner to bring in the particulars directed, or for a rule to show cause why the petition should not be taken off the file because Mr. O'KANE had not prosecuted it with reasonable diligence and apparent *bona fides.* The petitioner—although, no doubt, he had notice of the nature of the motion—did not appear, nor, so far as I could learn, were any of the numerous bar present engaged on his behalf. Indeed, it is believed that counsel have never been retained on his behalf at all. The noble co-respondent did not appear formally—inde

prophesy that all the parties to the suit will be found to belong to the "élite of society."

BRITISH AID TO THE REBELLION.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK—PROSECUTION OF ENGINEER RUMBLE BY GOVERNMENT.

From the European Times, Feb. 1.

Mr. WILLIAM RUMBLE, Engineering Inspector of machinery at Her Majesty's dockyard of Sheerness, was charged at Sittingbourne, on the 20th, with two distinct breaches of the Foreign Enlistment Act; first, in having, without the leave of the Crown, fitted out, or procured to be fitted out, the *Rappahannock*, with intent that she might be employed in the service of the Confederate States of America to commit hostilities against the United States of America; and secondly, in hiring or procuring divers persons to enlist in the service of the Confederate States. Mr. HARCOURT, in opening the case on the part of the Crown, said that in the latter part of 1863, a vessel, no longer suitable for Her Majesty's service, called the *Victor*, was sold by the Government to merchants of the City of London, named COLMAN and PEARSON, after the sale, some repairs and alterations of a *prima facie* innocent character were effected in the dockyard at Sheerness, in effecting which Mr. RUMBLE took a leading part; but matters subsequently occurred which showed that, if not from the commencement of these works, at all events from a very early period, he must have been aware of the purpose to which it was intended to put the vessel. Being in a condition quite unfit to go to sea, suddenly, on the night of the 24th of November, the vessel, which had been renamed the *Scylla*, sailed from Sheerness, and either at the Nore, or somewhere before she reached Calais, that name was painted out, and a new one, the *Rappahannock*, substituted. The Captain and officers declared the ship to be a Confederate war-of-war, and invited those on board to sign articles. Mr. RUMBLE went over to Calais, showed himself in constant communication with the parties on board the *Rappahannock*, and engaged men to go out from England to serve in various capacities in that vessel. If the charges were true, this was the case of a man bearing the Queen's commission, and yet engaging in transactions grossly violating his allegiance, and injuring the nation of which he was a citizen. Witnesses were then examined in support of this statement. Several men—firemen, laborers and mechanics—said they had been either engaged by Mr. RUMBLE, or engaged in that gentleman's presence, for services on board the ship, which, as appeared from the general evidence, was in a very incomplete state when she left Sheerness for Calais. Three of these witnesses gave their evidence in a very unsatisfactory manner. Wm. O'Kelly, who described himself as an American shipping-agent, whose business it was to procure seamen for American vessels, said that in November, understanding that there was a vessel at Sheerness requiring his services, he went there, but found she had gone. He accosted Mr. RUMBLE, saying that he knew some good men who wanted to go in the *Scylla*. Mr. RUMBLE said he was too late, but asked could the witness get good men, adding that about twenty would be required. He referred witness to Mr. COLEMAN's office, No. 9 Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, for particulars, and on the Sunday following saw him there. Mr. RUMBLE said: "There is nothing doing at present, but if you call again Mr. PEARSON will let you know." On the Tuesday after he again saw him, and said, "Mr. RUMBLE, I understand you are sending men over; there are some went over last night;" to which Mr. RUMBLE replied, "I have nothing to do with the ship now; it was bought by Mr. COLMAN from Mr. PEARSON. Mr. PEARSON is a bankrupt, and cannot make a purchase; but, as they are brothers-in-law, Mr. COLMAN purchased this ship for him." Witness then asked who had to do with the ship. He said, "Capt. CAMPBELL, then in Calais." Witness said, "I have a good mind to go over and see Capt. CAMPBELL," and Mr. RUMBLE replied, "Well, I would go if I were you," rather in a bantering tone. Witness rejoined, "I will go if I can raise the money," and defendant said, "Why don't you go?" They then parted. Witness went that night to Calais, and next morning went alongside the ship *Rappahannock*; she had no colors hoisted then. At 11 o'clock the same day, alongside the *Rappahannock*, witness met Mr. RUMBLE in company with Mr. RAMSAY, the chief officer of the ship. He asked me (said the witness) what I was doing there. I said I came according to his advice. He said, "Now, are you honest?" I said, "Certainly." He observed, pointing to Mr. RAMSAY, "This is the man who got me into all this trouble." I said, "There is no more trouble now; she is in a French port." He said, "Right; now we don't care who knows it." He then said to Mr. RAMSAY, "This is the man that can find us a crew." Mr. RAMSAY said, "He had better see the First Lieutenant." "I said, "No, I want to see Capt. CAMPBELL himself." The witness described his meeting with Capt. CAMPBELL, who told him he should not want a crew for six weeks; and next deposed to the following conversation, as having been originated by Mr. RUMBLE: He said, "Now, can I depend upon you?" I said, "Certainly." He said, "We thought you belonged to the other party." I told him, "No, I belong to no party." He then said, "She will want 40 men." I said, "More like 100." He remarked, "This is a money-making affair." I said, "I know it is, if it is properly worked." He said, "We will work together." He said, "Certainly, share and share alike." He then inquired, "What are you going to do now?" I said, "I am going to London by the next boat, as I consider my business here as done." He said, "It is done; leave everything else to me." And he proposed to meet me at PEARSON's office at 10 o'clock on Saturday. I went to Mr. PEARSON's office, but I did not see Mr. RUMBLE there or again till today. I was taken ill on the following Sunday, and continued very ill for three weeks. He gave me a sovereign just before I left Calais. Cross-examined: When he gave me the sovereign I told him that I had nine children. I also told him that I was very poor. I have been a shipping-master for American ships since 1853. After seeing Mr. RUMBLE I stayed in Sheerness till 2 o'clock; during the interval I telegraphed. I should not know the place again, nor yet the name of the person to whom I telegraphed; I believe it was to a Mr. GIFFORD. I got no answer. I was accompanied by a friend, a London pilot. I do not remember his name. In speaking to Mr. RUMBLE I did not give my own name. I gave him that of "Williams." I never previously passed by any other false name. I saw they were using shams, and I thought I might as well use a sham as another. I borrowed the money to go to Calais from a friend, and am not obliged to give his name. Suppose it was from "my uncle." Being pressed on this point, the witness said he would not answer. Being directed to do so by the Bench, he said it was "a Mr. NUNN, a clerk in the city, living in Westbourne-square." Mr. GIFFARD: When first, if ever, did you have any conversation with persons connected with the United States of America? The witness fenced with this question, and the evasive answer which he returned was taken down. The question being repeated, he said he had been in constant communication with the authorities of the United States since 1853; the nature of his business was such as to require it. He was not connected with the United States Consul, or any of the American authorities when he went on this mission to Sheerness. He went simply as a shipper of seamen for American ships, and not in any way in relation to a supposed equipping of a Confederate ship. First got into communication with the members of her Majesty's Government on that day fortnight.

The prosecution closed at this point, and Mr. GIFFARD addressed the Bench for the defence, contending that no infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act had been committed by this client. His learned friend conveniently overlooked the fact that the Government had sold this vessel to the very parties to whom Mr. RUMBLE, in perfect good faith, was giving such slight assistance as was habitually afforded in every one of the great shipping ports. And it must be borne in mind that everything done toward getting out the vessel prior to her departure from Sheerness was done under the eyes of all the Government officials in the dockyard. After the vessel reached France it had, indeed, been shown that Mr. RUMBLE still took an interest in her; but this was intelligible as soon as it was mentioned that, from considerations of personal friendship toward the owners of the *Scylla*, Mr. RUMBLE had become guarantee for the payment of tradesmen in Sheerness, with whom that owner had been dealing. His object in proceeding to Calais was simply to procure the money for which he had thus made himself liable. At the outside, all that could be entertained against his credit was suspicion, and he asked the Bench to set against considerations of that nature the high reputation Mr. RUMBLE had always maintained. Mr. RUMBLE read an explanatory statement of the circumstances involved in his connection with the *Scylla*, and expressly contradicted many statements of the witnesses for the prosecution, more particularly those made by O'KELLY.

The case was sent for trial before the Court of Queen's Bench. Bail was accepted.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

ANGLO-REBEL COMMENTS ON THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON AND AMERICAN ORDNANCE.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of Dec. 21, writes:

"*It is a singular commentary upon the brilliant engineering capacity of Gen. Gillmore, of which so much has been said in Northern journals, that after one of the costliest sieges on record, and after hundreds of lives, and the expenditure of mountains of projectiles, he has attained no result greater than was in his reach so far back as June, 1862.* It will appear hardly credible that before the battle of Secessionville it was competent for the Federals to establish batteries as near to the heart of the City of Charleston as is the situation of their present batteries on Morris Island at Cummings' Point. It should be understood by your readers that there is on James Island, near the Stono River, to the west of Secessionville, a church, which lies at a distance of precisely four and a half miles from St. Michael's Church, in the centre of Charleston. This church was occupied by the Federals before the battle of Secessionville in June of last year. It was again occupied by them before their attack upon Battery Wagner, on the 10th of July of the current year. Upon the 16th of last July the Confederates attacked the Federal garrison which held the church in question, and, inasmuch as the garrison consisted almost entirely of black troops, little difficulty was experienced by the Confederates in recovering the position. At the same moment GILLMORE's main force was doing desperate fighting and cannonading, which resulted at the end of 58 days in landing him at a point equi-distant from Charleston with that which he had evacuated almost without a struggle on the 16th of July, 1863. It will readily be believed that since July the Confederates have not been idle in providing against the danger of this point falling again into Federal hands. *I am assured that the science of defensive military engineering has been exhausted in securing James and Sullivan's Islands from the possibility of successful attack.* There is, I have little reason to doubt, but one possible avenue by which the Federals can indulge the venom of the *Atlantic Monthly*, so often shed and projected against Charleston, and enable the writers in its pages to sow the salt of that fated city with salt. It will be by landing 50 000 men on the South Carolina coast, by seizing upon the Charleston and Savannah Railroad and advancing along it upon the former city. It may be imagined, before such an attempt can be successful, what an amount of labor, time and money it will exact. Any other Government on earth, save that which has attempted to canalize the Mississippi, and to secure its free navigation by supplying fresh steamers upon its waters quicker than they can be burnt up by the enemy, would be aghast at the stupendous magnitude of such a task as supplying the requisite transport for this enterprise, and establishing the necessary supply depots at Hilton Head and Port Royal. Vengeance is doubtless as sweet to Boston as to any other city on earth, but generations yet unborn will wince under their experience of the burden laid on their shoulders by such men as Mr. EVERETT. It needs but the folly of a few additional enterprises like the attempted capture of Charleston by land to make the burden heavier than future generations can bear.

It seems to me that whenever and if ever reasonableness and sobriety resume their sway in Boston and New-York, the siege of Charlestom, as conducted by the Federals, will be looked on as one of the most stupendous follies ever witnessed upon earth. In order to attain to such a success as is involved in the ability to throw Greek fire into Charleston from a distance of four miles and a half, and in order to stop a great port of entry for blockade-runners, a sum of money has been lavished which would purchase the whole State of South Carolina. It is probably known in England long before this time that the Greek fire is not more formidable than a child's Christmas crackers; it will probably be known hereafter that Charleston, as a port of entry for blockade-running vessels, will do as much business in 1864 as she did in 1862. But, putting spite, venom and vengeance out of the question, I believe that never upon earth was an enterprise undertaken in which the object sought possessed a value so disproportionate to the price which it exacted for its attainment. The payment of this price by the Federals, unrewarded though it has hitherto been by any encouraging success, is the measure, not of the value which they attach to the possession of the City of Charleston in ruins, but of the grudge which, ever since the days of ANDREW JACKSON, the Northern States, and preëminently New-England, have nursed and cherished against the home of 'nullification,' the cradle of secession.

Again I feel tempted to raise a warning voice about the disparity of the armament on board of the English and American navies. It is impossible for those who have been many months absent from England to be well informed as to the actual state of public opinion at the present moment upon this vital subject. But, judging from the officers of Her Majesty's Navy who have at rare intervals brought vessels of war into Confederate ports, it appears still to be held that the 68-pounder, or 8-inch smooth-bore, is England's best weapon of offence against iron-clad vessels. The experience gained at Charleston enables me confidently to affirm that as well might you pelt one of the Yankee monitors or the *Ironsides* with peas as expect them to be in any way damaged by 8-inch shot. Another disagreeable question forces itself upon an Englishman's attention when he is cognizant of the terrific broadside thrown by the eight 11-inch guns of the *Ironsides*—one of the most formidable broadsides, in the opinion of the defenders of Charleston, which has ever been thrown by any vessel upon earth. Have we any ship in existence which could successfully resist such a broadside, and respond to it with anything like commensurate weight and vigor? I should be faithless to my duty if I did not mention that it is the universal opinion of all the English officers serving in the Confederate army with whom I have conversed that England is behind America in the weight and power of the guns sent by both nations to sea. It is still a matter of the greatest surprise to those who are cognizant of the endless experiments in guns and projectiles which are every day made by the Federal and Confederate States that England has not thought it worth her while to attach to the armies of both nations such a commission as McCLELLAN had in the Crimean War, with a view to their gaining such scientific information with regard to ordnance and projectiles as at this moment can be gained nowhere else on earth. It is my conviction that from both sections such commissioners would receive nothing but courteous and unreserved information upon all that is important for them to know. It is scarcely creditable to our Government that they should be blind to the opportunities for gaining information which this gigantic conflict affords, or that from Old World pride they should refuse to avail themselves of the experience to be derived from a continent destined henceforth and evermore to play no secondary part in the drama of the world."

THE TRUTH CONFESSED.

From the London Times.

When Mr. M. GIBSON gives his unreserved and unqualified homage to the Federal cause, he knows not of how much of a sort is his wisdom and that of the "model Republic," as it used to be called the other day. The United States were a system complete in itself; a new world disclaiming all affinity and sympathy with the old; a new bond of union that was to destroy all other nations, and absorb their materials. The new volcano was to eat out the heart of the ancient mountain, and rear its uniform geometrical cone to the skies. Wherever, by inevitable chance, the new creation came in contact with the old, with old feelings, old rights, old habits, old opinions, there was no compromise, no joining of the broken bones, no healing of the sore, but simply life, health and universal extension to the new, and defiance, destruction, confusion, abolition, extermination, death to the old. Truth and justice are the common ground and mean between all nations, but not between the United States and the rest of the world. In all differences the only measure of their demands was, what they were likely to get by playing on the fears, or the scruples of other States. Their territorial maxims had no other reason than the will of the tyrant. Their future was terrible, gigantic, universal, crushing and overwhelming, till the vision itself became an incubus, and thoughful men began to see that if this was the American future, then America had not future. Such was the Republic in its unbroken "integrity," as Mr. M. GIBSON calls it. This was the dream which began to frighten the Old World, and which Mr. M. GIBSON thinks it most unreasonable that the Southern States should contemplate with dismay. It was the dream of an Alnaschar, which he himself dispelled with a kick. The Southerners were daily told of a universal organization in which the sovereign will of a majority should override all Constitutions, all international law, all institutions, every right and interest that stood in its way. They dreaded, and it must be said they might justly dread, the full brute of that tyranny which they had long known, and which, no doubt, they had helped to create, but which now they saw about to be turned upon themselves. Can we, who know the utter unscrupulousness and the boundless aggressiveness of American politics, wonder at the apprehensions of those who found they were speedily to be done by as they had done, and that when the balance of power passed from the South to the North, the South would find it was to be trodden under foot?

Mr. M. GIBSON clings to this compact and uniform scheme of universal federation, a tyrant majority, and general assimilation of habits and opinions. He hopes it may still be realized, or, if not quite in our time, yet put again in the way to be realized. The calamities of the States are a loss to us he says, and if we don't fret ourselves about them it is from apathy towards the sufferings of our own people. The Confederates, too, he says, have betrayed the blackness of their policy, and made a glory of their shame. They have avowed that they intended, and still intend, to establish a mighty Slave-Republic, which shall restore Slavery and perpetuate it to all time. For this matter, the Confederates have had no choice but to set up a positive policy, for it would have been impossible otherwise to conduct the war and maintain a standing-ground in the opinion of mankind. As to the feelings of this country, it is true, we are not justified in regarding with exultation or satisfaction so terrible a calamity as that which has befallen so many millions of our own race. Nobody of common feeling does hear of the mutual slaughter and other sufferings entailed by the war without commiseration. But while the Republic was overtopping and overshadowing us, while it stretched its limbs and raised its tones to the scale of a giant, it was impossible but that our sympathy should be weakened. We feel for men; not for giants, for monsters, for madmen, for those altogether out of our rank and species. But grant that the commercial injury is great, and that the general derangement of trade threatens to inflict even more serious injuries, yet it is impossible to prevent political considerations from intruding themselves, and even making a set-off the other way. Mr. M. GIBSON cannot, surely, demand from us that we should absolutely wish the United States to retain their "integrity," or now recover it, so as to make a vast political unity of the kind Mr. BRIGHT describes? That would be to wish our own abasement and our own destruction. Does he think that, merely in the interest of philanthropy and commercial prosperity, we wish all the continent of Europe to become united under one government, and be administered by one majority or one man? Where should we be in that case? Where would Europe itself be? Yet few can doubt that Europe would use its aggregate power more justly and more generously than a vast American federation. England does not wish the disunion of its neighbors, so long as they are indeed its neighbors; but it cannot possibly help wishing the disunion of those who are uniting with a view to universal dominion or ascendancy. But this is the far horizon which Mr. M. GIBSON scarcely allows to appear in his very pretty picture of the world as it should be. Glibly and dapperly he gathers us into a circle, and joins us hand in and, telling us we have nothing to do but to buy and sell, let every one do as he pleases, and make one another happy. We are only to dance round him, keeping our hands still joined, and doing what everybody else wants us to do. Why should not so pleasant an occupation last forever, and who so wicked as to be glad when it stops? But, unfortunately, the game which Mr. M. GIBSON laments to see so rudely interrupted was one in which not only the Southern States of America, but England, and eventually all nations, were to act a part contrary to their nature and principles. They were to be crushed, absorbed and reduced to a moral submission worse than Slavery itself. Even if the Southerners and the British public are mistaken in this view of the case, this, and not mere envy and jealousy, makes them acquiesce in American disunion."

ANOTHER SINGULAR BEQUEST—WILL MR. LINCOLN ACCEPT IT?

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on Thursday, the case of NEW v. BONAKER was heard. The question arose under the wills of two brothers named GEORGE and ISAAC ROBERTS. GEO. ROBERTS, stating that he was about to leave for America, gave to his brothers ISAAC and BENJAMIN, and two other persons $4,000 and $1,000 Virginia Stock, and $2,000 United States Stock, which he then held, and such money as his executors might recover under a certain policy, and ready money and securities for money, in trust, to invest and hold with the other stock, and to pay the dividends to his brothers and his two sisters for life equally, and after the decease of the survivor he gave the principal to the President and Vice-President of the United States and the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania respectively for the time being, to be by them holden upon trust to invest $2,000 in the purchase of freehold land in Pennsylvania and the rents and interest of the remainder of the stock to invest in other stock in the nature of compound interest until the sum should amount to $100,000, and to apply this sum, with the said estate so directed to be purchased, in endowing a college for the instruction of youth in the State of Pennsylvania; and it was his will that moral philosophy be taught therein, and a Professor engaged who should inculcate and advocate the natural rights of the black people of every clime and country until they be restored to an equality in civil rights with their white brethren throughout the Union. ISAAC ROBERTS by his will devised all his ready money and securities, and the residue of his estate and effects, real and personal, to the trustees of the free grammar school at Evesham for the benefit of the school. ISAAC, being the representative of ROBERT and MARY, made the above bequest, and, BENJAMIN and the sisters being dead, the mayor and burgesses of Evesham corresponded with the objects of the charitable gifts in America in the will of George, and addressed a memorial, the result being that the Attorney-General in America was consulted, and he was of opinion that the bequests could not be enforced, and should not be if it could, being of doubtful utility; and this was followed by a letter from the American Ambassador, Mr. DALLAS, who declined the gift. Trustees had been appointed under the Evesham school, and the syndics of the corporation to prove ISAAC's will, filed this bill (making the Attorney-General a party) to administer ISAAC's ISAAC's estate, and to declare the trusts of the will of GEORGE ROBERTS. After some discussion, it was agreed that at present nothing could be done but to direct accounts and inquiries. His Honor expressed a doubt whether the mere repudiation of a trust did away with the trust, and directed accounts and inquiries as to whether the charitable purposes of GEORGE's will were void; whether the President and Vice-President of the United States had accepted the trust, and whether such trusts were or were not illegal; and whether, according to the law of Pennsylvania, they were capable of being carried into effect.

THE ENGLISH IRON-CLADS.

From the London Times.

At the commencement of each year we have to record some change, and generally some improvement, in the design and construction of our future fleet of iron-clads. Cautiously, by slow but very sure degrees, do we at last seem to be attaining perfection in the models which each season brings forth; and the reconstruction of our navy is now going steadily and promises even to go quickly forward. It has certainly not been from lack of advice that the Admiralty has not achieved this gratifying result long before. It reflects no small credit on the Comptroller's Department that, amid the multitude of conflicting counsellors, such perfect designs as those for the Black Prince and Warrior were first given to the world, and that in form and size, and speed, though not in strength, they were enabled again to improve upon these with the *Northumberland*, the *Agincourt* and the *Minotaur*. But in the vessels ordered for this year we have in most cases almost a total change from all that have gone before. The experience gained in the construction and sailing of these ponderous craft has gradually developed certain general rules and principles which were at first supposed to be diametrically in opposition to all plans for armor-plated sea-going ships. Thus, then, in the new ships we no longer find the list restricted to vessels of 5,000, 6,000 or 7,000 tons and upward, but learn gladly that we are at last to have such much needed craft as small sloops, of less than 1,000 tons, built of wood, yet carrying their batteries encased in 4½ inches of solid iron. It was thought impossible two years ago to build such vessels, and even now it sounds strange to hear of 900-ton ships coated with 4½ inch armor, such, in fact, as the *Enterprise* sloop will be when launched next month from Deptford. The *Research*, just launched at Pembroke, is another of the same class. She is a sloop of only 1,250 tons, yet is coated from end to end with Warrior plates, and her first trip round from Milford set at rest whatever doubts might till then have been entertained as to the perfect seaworthiness of these small vessels, covered with such tremendous plating. There was a heavy gale blowing when she left Milford, which the *Research* was able to face easily, though the *Geyser*, a wooden paddle frigate, sent to escort her, could not, and was obliged to ride it out at anchor in the haven. The *Research* came round by sea at an average speed of 10¾ knots, through rough water, proved herself light and buoyant, turning quickly and rolling easily. Yet this sloop, which is only of 1,250 tons, and draws no more than 14 feet of water, is more completely plated than even the *Warrior*, and will throw a broadside equal in weight to that of the renowned iron frigate. The changes in our principles of construction which these vessels mark so strongly have all been effected by Mr. REED, the new Chief Constructor to the Navy, who was the earliest to deny the necessity for such gigantic ships as those of the *Northumberland* class, and to point out that there was no nautical or scientific reason why, with certain modifications of design, small corvettes and even sloops and gunboats should not be strongly protected as the largest frigate. Fortunately, as it seems from the success of the new vessel, the *Research*, the Admiralty have in a great measure adopted Mr. REED's plans, and have decided to let him carry them out after his own manner; and 10 new iron-clads, of various sizes, and to answer various purposes, are now building, and some nearly built. These vessels are the *Enterprise*, sloop, 4 guns, 990 tons builders' measurement, 160 horse-power; the *Research*, sloop, 1,250 tons, 7 guns, and 200 horse-power; the *Favorite*, corvette, 2,372 tons, 8 guns, and 400 horse-power; the *Pallas*, 2,372 tons, 5 guns, and 600 horse-power; the *Zealous*, 3,715 tons, 16 guns, and 800 horse-power: the *Lord Clyde* and the *Lord Warden*, sister ships, each 4,067 tons, 32 guns, and 1,000 horse-power; and the *Bellerophon*, 4,246 tons, 12 guns, and 1,000 horse-power. Of these eight ships the *Enterprise* was originally designed as a wooden sloop, named the *Circassian*, and so also with the *Research*, *Favorite*, and *Zealous* respectively a wooden sloop, corvette, and frigate actually in frame, which Mr. REED had to adapt as he best could; and the forms of these, therefore, he contends are not such as he entirely approves for iron-going vessels, especially in the shape of the bows, which are much too fine beneath not to render them liable to pitch. The *Lord Warden* and the *Lord Clyde*, the *Pallas* and the *Bellerophon*, are entirely from stem to stern of Mr. REED's design. The two former are improvements on vessels of the *Royal Oak* class; the two latter are quite new, both in principle of construction, and in the purpose they are intended to fulfill, and it is of them especially that we wish to speak as the finest samples of our new iron-clads. The *Bellerophon* is in point of strength intended to be a monster among these monsters, to be in fact, as terrible an assailant to iron-clads as an iron-clad would be to wooden ships. The object with which this vessel is designed is, in case of another great naval war, to avoid a repetition of the long dreary work of blockading an enemy's fleet by wearisome and dangerous cruising off the mouth of harbors. The *Bellerophon* is to be a vessel of such strength and speed and tremendous weight of guns as, in case of an enemy's iron fleet running into port, she can follow them with impunity, and at long range fight them at their moorings, till she either drives them ashore or drives them out to sea. Specially built for the discharge of such peculiarly arduous duties, it is almost needless to say how carefully every point in her equipment has been considered; and as Mr. PENN undertakes that her speed shall equal her strength, there seems to be very little doubt but that, with her impenetrable sides and her armament of ten 300-pounders and two 600-pounders, she will be the most formidable seagoing frigate the world has yet seen. The length of this vessel is to be 300 feet, and her breadth 50 feet; her tonnage will be 4,246 tons, her displacement 7,053 tons; and though carrying the heaviest armor and armament ever sent afloat, her draft will be only 21 feet forward and 26 feet aft, less than the draft of ordinary two-deckers. The height of her lowest portsill from the water will be 9½ feet, the distance between the guns 15 feet, and the height between decks 7 feet. Her midship section is smaller than that of the *Warrior*, and to that extent, therefore, she will be easier to steam and sail. She is to have four masts—only the first square-rigged, the three others carrying immense fore and aft sails, a rig from which the French have got such admirable results with their iron frigates under canvass. In the engines of the *Bellerophon* it is hoped to effect a great improvement as regards the consumption of coal. The *Black Prince*, which is now the fastest ocean steamer afloat, burns at the rate of 4½ pounds of coal per indicated horse power per hour, and on her trial trip, with her screw going 54 revolutions, she did 15½ knots an hour, and can be depended on, at sea, to average as high as 13. In the *Bellerophon*, however, it is hoped, by working with superheated steam furnace, condensation and expansion, to reduce the consumption of coal to 2¼ pounds per indicated horse power per hour. If this great result be effected, she will carry 16 days' fuel, instead of nine, and if, as is expected, Mr. PENN can get 65 or more revolutions out of her engines, she can be depended on at sea to average 15 knots, or nearly 18 miles an hour.

The rigs and framing of the *Bellerophon* will be much the same as those of other iron frigates, with the exception that the stringer plates and diagonal bracings will all be of steel—that is to say, of less than half the weight, and more than four times the strength, of the present system of wrought-iron fastenings. Wherever steel can be used with advantage, in point of strength and lightness, it will be adopted in the frame of this new frigate and Mr. REED estimates that by this method, and while making the hull infinitely stronger, he will save in weight two or three hundred tons, which can be infinitely better bestowed in increasing the thickness of the armor plating. It is the first time that steel has ever been used in these vessels, and Mr REED deserves every credit for adopting it, though it was not difficult to foresee that it must soon have been extensively used.

The armor of the *Bellerophon* is to be no less than 16 inches thick, and this is to rest on 16 inches of solid teak beams. This outer protection is quite formidable enough, but what it protects is of its kind quite as strong in proportion. The inner skin consists of two plates, each of ¾-inch thickness, with a stout layer of painted canvass between to deaden concussion. Outside the skin come single-iron stringers of the toughest steel. These angle-iron stringers in any metal would be of immense strength, and project from the inner skin 9½ inches and 10 inches alternately. Thus they form so many longitudinal shelves, of the depth mentioned, which run from stem to stern of the ship, two under each row of plates, and in these the teak beams are laid, the longitudinal layers of the angle-irons keeping the beams up to their work and preventing their lateral splintering, while they also support the plates with their edges and prevent their bending in unfairly on the teak. The *Bellerophon* is not thus coated from end to end and over all with this tremendous armor. In the centre and for 90 feet of her broadside she is thus protected, from 5 feet below the water line to the level of the upper deck. In this space are her guns, five 300-pounders, with one 600-pounder at each side. For the rest of her length there is only a belt of this massive armor, which goes to the same depth beneath the sea to six feet above it, so that she cannot be hit in any part where the water could enter.

The *Pallas* is designed for great speed, both in sailing and steaming, to carry only five guns, all 100-pounders of the longest range—a bow chaser forward and two at each side. Her length is to be 225 feet, her breath 50 feet, and her tonnage 2,372, with a draught of water of 18 feet forward and as much as 21 feet aft, in order to enable her to turn very quickly. She is to be of wood, but to be entirely coated from end to end with 4½-inch armor. She is to have a screw of great diameter. Her engines to be 600-horse power, and on the economical principle carried out with such marked success by Messrs. HUMPHREYS & TENNENT on board the *Mooltan* and other of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels. England on this principle, she is expected and ought to be able to carry coals enough for 16 days' hard steaming, and with her huge fore and aft sails (only the form at being square rigged) should have but little occasion to steam at all except in chase. Fourteen knots per hour seagoing speed is what is anticipated from this frigate, and at this rate, and with her large crew and heavy guns, she undoubtedly ought to be able to sweep the seas of any number of war vessels less strongly plated, less heavily armed and manned, and less speedy than herself.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS ON THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The Paris *Temps*, of Wednesday, contains the following remarks respecting certain comments on the French debates which have appeared in the columns of some of our cotemporaries: "We have much regard for the English press; it is the first in the world, and the fitting expression of a great and free people; but it is not infallible, and the manner in which some of its principal organs have regarded our discussion upon the Address certainly will not reflect any honor upon them. It would be impossible to display more ignorance and frivolity than the *Times*, whose article the *Constitutionnel* was unlucky enough to make use of, without, however, daring to reproduce it entire; a circumstance we can easily understand, for the *Times*, under the pretext of censuring M. THIERS, drew the most unjust and the most insulting picture of our institutions, represented us as subjected to a sort of Asiatic despotism, and rendered homage to the power and magnanimity of the Emperor, for the insertion in the *Moniteur* of M. THIER's speech." The *Siècle* has also some remarks on this subject. After referring to the diplomatic correspondence between Saxony and Great Britain upon the Schleswig-Holstein question, it says: "Instead of occupying itself with this discussion, in which the British Cabinet does not always show to the best advantage, the *Times* and the *Morning Post* prefer to fire some shots at the address of the French Opposition, and the *Constitutionnel* hastens to applaud. Cannot the English journals which boast that they belong to a free country, understand why French Deputies should claim the extension of public liberty? Are these journals quite sincere in what they say? Are not their attacks and their attempts to inflame the debates a weapon of war directed against the Government itself? What has occurred to justify the hostile intervention of the London newspapers? Faithful to doctrines which do not date from yesterday, M. THIERS manifested his predilection for the Parliamentary system. M. ROUHER, in conformity with the constitution of 1852, defended personal government. M. JULES FAVRE, without entering into the systems brought forward, showed the abuses and the inconvenience of laws that are too restrictive, and asked that they might be modified. Is not all this quite natural? Do not such oratorical struggles become a great people? It will be said that they had a passionate character; but which were more provoking, the orators of the Government or those of the Opposition? However, the opinions of the English journals upon our internal affairs is of very little matter to us; those affairs do not concern them, nor do we submit them to their approval. Whence comes, therefore, the fuss now being made about the recent articles in the *Times* and *Morning Post*? If they had blamed M. ROUHER or M. ROULAND, would they have had the honor of appearing on the front page of the *Moniteur*? The semi-official organs should remember the attacks upon them by the English press, and exclaim with the poet, '*Timeo Danaos.*'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL HAMELIN.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times, Jan. 22.

The funeral service for the late Admiral HAMELIN, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, was performed at 12 o'clock yesterday in the church of the Invalides with extraordinary pomp. The remains of the deceased were removed at eight in the morning from the Hotel of the Legion of Honor to the church of the Invalides, where they were placed on a rich catafalque decorated with the arms of the Admiral. The grand *façade* of the Invalides was hung with black cloth and decorated with flags. The names of the various engagements in which the Admiral distinguished himself were inscribed on black inside the church. A double file of Invalides lined the two courtyards, and detachments from almost all the regiments in Paris were formed in order of battle before the entrance, under the orders of Gen. SOUMAIN. The great bodies of the State, the Corps Legislatif, the Courts of Justice, the army and the navy were represented at the ceremony by several of their members. Near to the coffin were the Ministers of Justice and of Commerce, Marshals Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Forey, Randon, Vaillant; M. de Chasseloup Laubat, Minister of Marine; Admirals Charner, La Roncière le Noury, and La Predour; General the Marquis de Lorestine, Governor of the Invalides; and the Abbé Coquereau. The Emperor and the Prince NAPOLEON were represented by their aides-de-camp. The Diplomatic Corps sent several of its members. Twenty-six naval noncommissioned officers sent from Cherbourg to attend the funeral stood round the catafalque. The funeral ceremony, which was performed by the Archbishop of Paris, was announced by a salute of thirteen guns. At the conclusion of the service the coffin was placed in a hearse drawn by six horses, and brought to the outer gate; a second salute of thirteen guns was fired, the troops defiled before the hearse, and the remains of the Admiral were deposited in the vault prepared for them. The expense of the funeral was defrayed by the Marine Department. Immediately after the ceremony the large gates of the Invalides were thrown open to the public, and a scene of confusion ensued which it would have been impossible to prevent, in consequence of the immense multitude which rushed in.

Aumiral HAMELIN was the fifteenth Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor. The first was the celebrated LACEPEDE, who enjoyed that dignity from the foundation of the order on the 21st of August, 1805, until the 7th of April, 1814. His successors were the Baron DE PRADT, appointed by LOUIS XVIII., on the 7th of April, 1814; the Viscount LACEPEDE; Marshal MACDONALD, Duke of Tarentum; Marshal MORTIER, Duke of Treviso; Marshal GERARD; Gen. OUDINOT, Duke of Reggio; Gen. SUBERVIE, Marshal MOLITOR, Marshal EXELMANS, Gen. Count ORNANO; Gen. LEBRUN, Duke of Plaisance; Marshal PELISSER, Duke of Malakoff; and Admiral HAMELIN. Marshals OUDINOT, MOLITOR, EXELMANS, and ORNANO are interred in the vaults of the Hotel des Invalides.

A REBEL AGENT IN PARIS.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Gazette.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

A Confederate naval officer now resides at Paris to direct the operations of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' rather limited navy during his stay in European waters. A land Admiral may be a title of new creation, but the desirability of such an appointment may be seen at a glance in these telegraph days. The Confederate officer, living close to a line of wires connected with nearly every part of Europe, has great facilities for learning the position of the enemy's forces, the harbors they may be found in, and where they are, or intend cruising. The different ports furnish him all the information he requires, and this information he immediately dispatches to those whom it may concern. It is not improbable that in all future wars land Admirals will be accredited to Neutral Powers, and that telegraphic lines will play a prominent or rather an unseen part in naval warfare. By this means too great damage may be done to the commerce of an enemy. The delegates of Mr. DAVIS may learn in Paris that a northern vessel, richly laden, is leaving Havre; he sends off a dispatch to Cherbourg, and the next day the unsuspecting property of Uncle Sam changes owners, or spreads a glare over the Channel.

The rumor that the *Florida*, still lying at Brest, had challenged the *Kearsage* appears to be unfounded. The Confederates know well that the States would give up three frigates for one, and have other intentions. There has been great difficulty in getting the *Florida* a new crew, without driving a coach and four through the Foreign Enlistment Act. The Southern naval men here have every desire to respect that act.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE LOUISIANA.

From the Liverpool Courier, Jan. 23.

By the courtesy of Messrs. GUION & Co. we are enabled to publish a complete and authoritative list of the men who were drowned by being washed overboard from the National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Louisiana*, during the gale in the Atlantic on the 13th inst. We yesterday gave a partial list, and stated that the number of persons who lost their lives was believed to be seventeen, but subsequent inquiries show that the number is only fourteen, including two passengers, the third passenger, PUTMIRE, being now found to be safe on board the vessel. The following is the list: Passengers—Messrs. Samuel Wright and Morris Barney. Firemen—Thomas M'Eschan, Hugh (?) Jones and Robert Almond. [The Christian name of Jones is believed to be Hugh, but there is some doubt about it.] Engineers—Charles Stewart and David Storms. Seamen—William Burns, Philip M'Cune, Thomas Young, James Casey, Peter Anderson, Thomas Aspinall and Alphonse Cheveux.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

From Le Follet.

We have this month to notice such an extensive list of elegant dresses, that we will only devote a limited space to general remarks. At the present moment, ball and evening dresses are of the first consideration. Low bodies are cut rather square, or slightly in the shape of a heart. Thick materials are usually made with round waists. Very wide sashes are worn with these, tied behind, with double falling bows; the sleeve is made with a bouillonné of the same material as the dress. The trimming of the skirt reaches about half a yard up from the bottom—narrow flounces, bouillonnés, bands of velvet or taffetas, lace, or chenille fringe, are all in vogue. A net-work formed of chenille, or with small hanging plush ornaments, is also worn; and fur is as fashionable as ever. Tarlatane dresses are even trimmed with bands of swan's-down, and the effect produced is both novel and pretty. Swiss ceintures and corselets are still quite the rage. They are to be seen in so many different styles, that all tastes may be pleased; but those made with basques, and laced up in front, are, perhaps, the most stylish. Visiting dresses are frequently made quite plain, with merely epaulettes of passementerie and aumbonières to

FROM THE SOUTH.

A REMARKABLE PROPOSAL

The Rebel Government Urged to Exchange Cotton and Tobacco for Food and Raiment.

YANKEE NOTIONS WANTED IN THE SOUTH.

A Picture of the Sufferings of Our Soldiers in Libby Prison.

COTTON AND TOBACCO.

A PROPOSAL TO EXCHANGE FOR FOOD AND RAIMENT.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 4.

Confederate currency has nearly lost its purchasing quality, and the strong arm of impressment has been substituted. This, too, has almost failed, and in a few months more will have lost its potency altogether. Efforts to improve the finances must be slow, no matter how effectual they may prove in the course of time. *The army must be fed, while the experiments for improving the currency are being tested.* How shall it be done?

Cotton and tobacco approximate specie near enough for all the purposes that they are required by Confederate authorities. They can be exchanged or bartered for supplies, because they possess qualities of convertibility that do not belong to Confederate currency, and which cannot be given to it by any legislation whatever. The cotton and tobacco that is now spoiling on hand for want of a market—and the percentage of waste is enormous—if properly used by the authorities, *can be made to infuse new life and activity into our people, give food and clothing to our army, and, by diminishing the use of Confederate money, facilitate its funding and approximate it to specie faster than any system of legislation that can be devised.*

By advertising for sealed proposals to furnish, say fifty millions of rations of meat, within a given time, to be paid for in cotton and tobacco, the Commissary Department can test a scheme which has the sanction of some of the wisest heads of the army, and the approval of some of the most experienced merchants of this city.

The *Whig*, of yesterday, says:

"But the army must be fed; and we are happy in knowing that there is a plan, that has the sanction of very high authority in the army, which will not only deliver the country from this odious system of fraud, injustice and violence, but has the inappreciable merit of securing abundant supplies for the army. The plan is so simple that it is only wonderful that it has not long since been resorted to and persistently adhered to. *It consists simply in issuing proposals for contracts for army supplies to the lowest bidder, to be paid for in cotton and tobacco.* These two articles most nearly approximate the value of specie of any we have. They now lie inert, contributing not an iota to our security, but rather aggravating our danger by provoking the cupidity of our foes. They are articles of universal demand; all the world is hungering for them; and they can be made instrumental in extracting the means of comfort and safety to our armies from any quarter of the world. And while they thus give relief to our soldiers, they will impart renewed life, vigor, and buoyancy to the farmers of our land, depressed and discontented by the hated presence and unequal exactions of the press-gang."

We hope this plan may be tried; that advertisement for sealed proposals for rations may be made to ascertain the feasibility of this scheme.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 5.

In the outset of this revolution, the action of the Confederate Government was made to conform to the received doctrine of the Southern States—that Cotton was king. The trusted theory of our Government was that England, France and the civilized nations of the earth would all bow to our wishes and come as suppliants to the foot-stool of this imperial power. In accordance with these doctrines, cotton has been withheld from all *outside* nations, much more effectively by the restraints of our own Government than by the blockade of the enemy. No cotton has been allowed to run the blockade, except on Government account, or on special license, in some way connected with the Government advantage.

This theory of our Southern statesmen has been fairly and fully tested. For three years have we, with commendable self-denial, forborne the use of these sleeping energies of which we are possessed. King cotton has been bound down in double irons—Lincoln blockaders—whilst we embargo this unfortunate arbiter of civilization. *Our policy subordinated to Lincoln's policy, holds this captive monarch in solitary confinement, there to waste in neglect and disease. Meanwhile the machinery of the world is fast adapting itself to fabrics from other materials, and when our king is restored to liberty, a thousand interests will obstruct his resumption to power.*

This experience of three years is now an open book, inviting our earnest study. Has this disuse of cotton—this willful imprisonment of our own powers by our own Government—forced recognition from foreign nations? If this book of experience teaches us anything, it teaches us one thing never to be forgotten: Cotton, to be king, must be free to act and play his part on the theatre of the industrial world. At large and in unrestrained freedom, everywhere to visit the shops of industry, this Southern monarch wields an almost undisputed sceptre. *But chained up by blockaders and pinioned to the earth by our own embargoes, this mighty potentate, like the Stuarts or the Bourbons, becomes an unhonored sham and an empty pretension.*

This book of experience has also furnished some measure of the estimate in which our cotton is held by the world without. In the grievous want of this prime necessity, cotton has risen in price on the foreign markets six or seven hundred fold. Thus we have a practical test of its power to command the wealth of other nations.

Shall we not avail ourselves of these lessons, taught in the volume of our own experience? Is there to be no bend, no elasticity in our administrative counsels? May we not reverse the bow that has thus lost its spring, and use its reactionary power? Cotton as a prisoner, cotton in confinement, cotton hid in swamps or burnt in depots, has brought us no relief, it has procured us no influence in the counsels of foreign nations. *Let us, therefore, abandon a policy that yields this harvest of domestic ruin, and only bears for us these fruits of national abasement abroad.*

It is most evident that we cannot *coerce* foreign nations by withholding cotton from their workshops. The empire of cotton exists only in its use, and ceases when it is withdrawn from commerce. *Let us partially change our administrative policy in respect to the great staples of cotton, tobacco and naval stores. Let us freely license the export of these prime necessities, and give them free passage through our lines in any direction, and to any markets that individual enterprise may elect.* Holding this vast wealth under government control, let us use the wants of the world and the cupidity of mankind in the service of our self-defence.

In the history of nations, no government ever wielded elements of such vast and controlling potency. Let license of export be given *after* supplies of food and raiment have been delivered. Advertise for contracts of supply by sealed proposals, and the fervor of individual enterprise will discover hidden resources within ourselves, ample for the immediate wants of our army; whilst supplies from abroad will percolate upon us through the ten thousand fissures of our extended frontiers. *Beef, bacon, medicines, shoes, cloth, and even firearms forged in Boston, would leak in upon our armies, ample in their aggregates for our great necessities.*

Let us change our policy, or rather modify it so as to make useful the stores of wealth and power now lying unused and dormant on our hands.

THE LIBBY PRISON.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 5.

A shrewd inquirer into the quaint philosophy of human frivolities once asked the startling question, "What becomes of the pins?"—not of the millions which are manufactured, nor of the millions which are used, but of the millions which are lost. Any one might be tempted to ask, "What becomes of the Federal officers who go into the Libby?" During more than six months of active campaigning, almost daily have they entered there, squad after squad, and yet that unfathomable reservoir of humanity does not overflow. How is it that the many who go in do not thrust some of the many who are already there tumbling out of the windows? We are forcibly reminded of the fable of the sick lion, who was visited in his cave by all the beasts of the field, except a cunning old fox, who coming last of all, refused to call upon his leonine majesty; shrewd Renard noticed that all the footprints were directed inwards, and that none indicated that those who had gone in had ever come out again. In the same manner, the Libby takes in the captured Federals by scores, but lets none out; they are huddled up and jammed into every nook and corner; at the bathing troughs, around the cooking stoves, everywhere there is a wrangling, jostling crowd; at night the floor of every room they occupy in the building is covered, every square inch of it, by uneasy slumberers, lying side by side, and heel to head, as tightly packed as if the prison were a huge, improbable box of nocturnal sardines. But the authorities who thus *pack up* the unfortunate prisoners seem to be either heedless or ignorant of these facts. It is truly surprising that some pestilence has not already been the result of this indiscriminate herding together of human beings, who are thus forced constantly to breathe an impure air, and who are allowed no out-door exercise. They should have an open space outside, however limited, in which to obtain some respite from the unwholesome atmospheric diet; a piece of ground with a little patch of blue sky over it and a gush of fresh air and a sprinkle of sunshine in it, would be no tax upon the Confederate commissariat, and might, at least, render supportable a captivity which has become inevitable. Fresh air and sunlight, all physiologists tell us, are as absolutely essential to the economy of the human body as food and drink. If it should become necessary to reduce the diet of these prisoners to cold corn bread they will not have strength enough in them even to masticate it.

Exercise indoors is but a poor substitute, even provided the crowded condition of the prison would allow of it. The only apartment in the building where they can now walk is one of the lower rooms used as their kitchen. The passer-by may hear now and then of a morning the most demoniacal shouts proceeding from the gloomy interior of this room, and might readily be led to believe that a serious set-to at fisticuffs was in progress. He would soon discover, however, that it was only a desperate effort at a game of foot-ball. Notwithstanding the almost impenetrable cloud of smoke from the stoves, which constitutes the atmosphere of the room, he might see these haggard players working away with a zeal which proves how much they need, more than how much they enjoy, the exercise; he might see that uncouth black ball sent whirling hither and thither, and kicked at with an earnestness totally regardless of the proverbial sensibility of the human shin—kicked at as if the poor inanimate thing had done them some foul wrong which they meant fully to avenge, now that so admirable an opportunity presented itself; and he might now and then hear a triumphant shout which proclaimed that the mutilated ball, more fortunate than its persecutors, in spite of the alarming vicissitudes of its tempestuous career, has been *sent home*. There is no ruddy flush of health, however, about the prison faces, as the reward of so well disputed a contest; they look, after it, not invigorated, but pale and exhausted, and their shouts do not sound like the wholesome exuberance of mirth, but seem rather to shriek: "Let us out for a little while in the sunshine!" "Give us a breath of fresh air!" Locked up for many weeks and months, they have endured the suffocating heats of Summer, and have felt the keenness of the wintry wind, without enjoying its purity. As soldiers they may resign themselves silently to the weary tedium and to the unavoidable privations consequent upon captivity; but let it not be said of the Libby that it is, indeed, "a bourne from which no traveler returns." These men are kept here against our consent, and in direct opposition to the wishes of the Government, by the neglect of the despot for whom they have perilled their lives. Forgetting the ignominious treatment accorded our own brave officers by the Government of which they are the servile tools, it should be our aim to make the contrast in treatment of prisoners so much in our favor that even old Abe Lincoln's face would tingle with the blush of shame. We notice that iron bars have been placed in the Libby Prison. This should have been done long ago. Some of the Yankee officers facetiously remarked that the precaution was a wise one, as Col. Streight had fallen out of a rear window and hurt himself.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 8.

Congress has passed a law to put in the army a new class of citizens, and it is not doubted that the military and exemption laws about to be enacted will add many others, now out of camp, if not out of service. But something more is necessary than to pass these laws—they must be executed. In this enforcement all good citizens ought to aid. Yet the pressure which is brought to bear upon the officers of the government, and the number of the applications to make exceptions, or special cases, of various individuals, are almost incredible. Congressmen will meet in grand council, and almost unanimously resolve that a certain class of citizens shall be mustered into the military service; but when they disperse they become the champions of a thousand applications either for actual exemption or for soft places. They bring to bear upon the officers appointed to enforce the law an influence which is not always easy to resist.

But the officers of the law must not suffer themselves to be swayed by personal influences. They must take their duty for their guide, and be governed by just and impartial rules, applied uniformly to all. It is seen how pleased the army is at the decree of the law that its ranks are to be strengthened, and the duty of defending home and property enforced equally on all. The word of promise must not be kept to the ear and broken to the hope.

The pressure, as we have said, is remendous; but it must be withstood. We have letters before us from correspondents in different quarters, *telling of the extraordinary, and in some cases disreputable if not disgraceful, efforts and subterfuges to evade the military law.* The officers must be equal to their duty. A fear is gaining some ground that they are not; and the army and the country are watching them with keen eyes. But there is no reason as yet to condemn them. Frantic efforts to evade the law do not imply success. Appeals and representations must be listened to, but that does not mean that they must be yielded to, if unjust. The effervescence will soon subside, and applicants will tire of chafing against established rules and hammering at closed doors.

THE RETURNING TIDE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 9.

It is reliably estimated that during the past week over 100 Jews, principals of substitutes and others, have come on to Richmond from the South, put up at the hotels, and disappeared by the various underground routes to the North. How they go is known only to themselves and their agents, but it is true they have gone and are still going. Ten Jews left one of the principal hotels on Sunday morning. They are mostly of the wealthy class, and $10,000 is frequently tendered for a safe passage to the Potomac. It is intimated that persons in the guise of farmers are their most successful accomplices. They come to Richmond with marketing or a load of forage and carry out a load of blockade-runners concealed in their vehicles, making a more profitable speculation on their outward than their inward trip, as all pay and pay heavily, too.

Numbers have been overhauled on their journey through the lines by the detectives, and are now resting in Castle Thunder, but more have succeeded in escaping. It is hinted, with what amount of truth we know not, that the mysterious art of the embalmer has been employed in some recent cases of disappearance, and that several embalmed Jews, neatly encoffined, have gone through the lines, en route to bereaved relatives in the North.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh *Standard*, of Jan. 29, contains the proceedings of two large public meetings, one held at Wilton, Granville County, and the other at Snow Hill, Greene County, both of which were held on the same day. At both meetings sets of resolutions were adopted unanimously, the character of which shows that the people are getting heartily sick of the rebellion.

The preamble adopted at the former place sets forth that the alarming and fearful tendency of the Confederate Government toward the establishment of a military despotism, by the enactment of laws that are unjust and oppressive, and is just cause of complaint, and an earnest desire on our parts as citizens of a sovereign and independent State to restore justice, secure domestic tranquillity, perpetuate the blessings of civil and religious liberty to ourselves and posterity is just cause for assembling ourselves together.

The first resolution declares that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only, and all acts denying or abridging these rights are unconstitutional and ought to be resisted by all constitutional and legal measures. The second declares the subordination of the military to the civil power as a cardinal principle, and any attempt to destroy it by suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, to supersede the civil law upon the plea of military necessity, would be revolutionary and despotic. The third declares the passage of the law conscripting the principals of substitutes was a gross violation of plighted faith between the Government and her citizens, and calculated to destroy the confidence of the people in the Government. The fourth expresses the opinion that the passage of the remarkable propositions presented by Messrs. Phelan and Miles, now pending before Congress, would do more to subjugate the South than the armies of the North. The fifth declares that if North Carolina is forced to choose between a military despotism and her State sovereignty, she will choose the latter by a Convention. The sixth requests Gov. Vance, in the event the Confederate Congress adopts measures looking to the establishment of a military despotism, to convene the Legislature with a view to calling a convention; and the seventh resolution protests that, as Missouri and Kentucky have never become members of the Southern Confederacy, they are unwilling to submit to the enactment of unjust and oppressive laws passed by the votes of members from those States, unless they can be executed in said States.

At the Greene county meeting the preamble sets forth that "a crisis has reached that point in our national affairs in which it behooves North Carolina to arouse from her lethargy, rise in her might and say whether her flag, the pride of a Gaston, Stanley, and Macon shall wave over her sons as freemen or slaves." The first resolution declares that the war has lasted long enough, and North Carolina, in her sovereign power should propose a cessation of hostilities until an effort is made through a convention for an honorable peace. The second declares "North Carolina had no hand in making this war, notwithstanding the blood of her sons crieth from more than twenty thousand graves, from the battle fields of Great Bethel to that of Chickamauga." Thirdly—they say the political demagogues and speculators should be conscripted in the army or driven out of the South, for they are for prosecuting the war to the last man and last dollar, regardless of the woe and misery in the land, opposed to all measures of peace emanating from the people. Fourth—They declare that this Government was made by the people, and they have the right to rule, and say what shall or shall not be in defiance of traitors or dictators. The fifth asserts that the Conscription Act is a breach of faith, and a stigma on the Administration, and clearly shows what the people may expect. The sixth resolution indorses Gov. Vance for maintaining the supremacy of the civil over the military law and appeals to him to stand by them in this their hour of trial and tribulation. The seventh says they regard the Legislature as a sentinel on the watch-tower, placed there by the people to guard their liberties, and no period in the history of the State ever demanded their presence more imperatively than the present. The eighth declares that the desperate measures introduced before Congress, threatening to sweep the last vestige of civil and religious liberty, admonishes them to be more than vigilant. The ninth urges Gov. Vance to convene the Legislature immediately, and call that body to submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to the people. The tenth asserts that there will be no peace until it is obtained through a convention, and urges the people to demand a convention, and then make "a long pull, a strong pull, and then pull altogether," until a lasting and honorable peace is secured. The eleventh declares that in the coming gubernatorial election they will support no man who is not pledged to go with the people. The resolutions indorses the course of W. W. Holden and M. Pennington, of the *Standard* and *Progress*.

The *Standard* says editorially:

We are sorry to see that the usually discreet Charlotte *Democrat* intimates that Gen. Hoke's brigade, recently sent to this State, may be ordered to interfere with the people in the free expression of their opinions. We learn that the brigade comes to this State at the request of Gov. Vance, for the purpose of recruiting, and at the same time aid in arresting deserters. We cannot believe it possible that the brave men who compose that brigade would sully their well-earned fame by inaugurating or taking part in scenes not warranted by the Constitution and laws.

THE LATE REBEL OPERATIONS AT NEWBERN.

Dispatch from Gen. Pickett.

Kinston, Feb. 3, 1864.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

I made a reconnoissance within a mile and a half of Newbern with Hoke's Brigade and a part of Corse's and Clingman's, and some artillery; met the enemy in force at Batchelor's Creek, killed and wounded about one hundred in all, captured thirteen officers and two hundred and eighty prisoners, fourteen negroes, two rifled pieces and caissons, three hundred stand of small arms, four ambulances, three wagons, fifty-five animals, a quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage and two flags.

Commander Wood, C. S. N., captured and destroyed the United States gunboat *Underwriter*.

Our loss thirty-five killed and wounded.

G. E. PICKETT, Major-Gen. Commanding.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WHITING.

Wilmington, Feb. 4, 1864.

To Gen. S. Cooper: On the 2d instant, Gen. Martin, with the Seventeeth and Forty-second, and Col. Jackson's command from Kenansville, broke the railroad at Shepherdsville, driving the enemy from their works at Newport Barracks and across Newport River.

W. H. C. WHITING, Major-Gen.

THE RECENT MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

Orange Court House, Feb. 8, 1864.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General:

The forces of the enemy which crossed at Morton's Ford, on Saturday, were driven to the river under cover of their guns. That evening, or during the night, they recrossed to the north bank, but remained in position yesterday. This morning they have disappeared. They left seventeen dead and forty-six prisoners in our hands. Our loss was four killed and twenty wounded. The guard at the ford, a Lieutenant and twenty-five men, while bravely resisting the passage of the enemy, were captured. The enemy's cavalry, which appeared at Barnett's on Saturday, retired across Robinson's River on Sunday evening.

R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

Orange Court House, Feb. 8, 1864.

One Captain and thirty-nine privates, captured at Barnett's Ford by Gen. Early's division, were brought in this morning.

The enemy crossed at Barnett's Ford early this morning, but soon recrossed again.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 9.

The movement of the enemy appears to have been no more important than a feint or reconnoissance. Recent Northern papers mention that Meade is still in Philadelphia; and it is altogether improbable that the enemy's force in Northern Virginia contemplates any serious advance in the absence of their commander.

The surgeon at the Seabrook's Receiving Hospital was notified by telegraph yesterday afternoon to prepare for the reception of a number of wounded in the skirmish which occurred on the Rapidan on Saturday. The number of wounded was stated to be between thirty and forty, all very slightly wounded.

CHARLESTON.

EFFECT OF GILLMORE'S FIRE.

A two hundred-pounder Parrott shell exploded last week in Charleston in the blacksmith's shop connected with one of the founderies, wounding six of the boys employed in the shop—one mortally, one seriously and four slightly. The alarm bell in the steeple of the First Station partook of the general alarm on Sunday, and rang itself hoarse, cracking its throat in the attempt to call out the militia. Its tongue could hardly articulate a sound yesterday, and the bell will be of little future service in ringing the hours or sounding fire "alarms." "So much for over-exertion."

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal,

Gradually the constant dropping of the enemy's shot and shell *is beginning to tell upon the lower portion of the city of Charleston.* Their chief spite, from what we can learn, appears to have been turned against Broad-street; at least, its effects are most apparent in that vicinity. The street is considerably encumbered with bricks and other debris knocked out by the enemy's projectiles. *It will take much time and money to repair the damage.*

PRICES OF SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS.

The following are the subscription prices of various Southern daily papers:

FOR SIX MONTHS.

Feb. 1864.	Daily.	Tri-Weekly.	Weekly.
Richmond Examiner	$16	$5	$4
Charleston Courier	15	8	—
Savannah Republican	15	8	6
Montgomery Mail	13	—	6
Columbia South Carolinian	15	10	4
Columbia Guardian	15	10	4
Augusta Constitutionalist	12	8	4
Atlanta Confederacy	24	—	3

AFFAIRS IN INDIANA.

Reception of Veterans—Slippery Copperheads—The New Call—Prospects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Indianapolis, Ind., Thursday, Feb. 4, 1864.

I owe you a letter and would pay my debt, but everything in this Hoosier Commonwealth is so lively that a man has no time to write of passing events. A fresh excitement expels old ones, and every other interest is absorbed in that of prosecuting this war to a speedy triumph. Here and there the Copperhead papers show their venom, and in Brown and Martin Counties the *K. G. Cs.* have reorganized to fight enlistments, now that there is a chance of some of them being drafted. They are a slippery tribe. I give you one choice specimen. Judge Perkins, of the Supreme Court, was first a war man; then a defiant peace man; then, two months ago, for the "extermination of the rebels." *Now*, within a week, he has officially turned a complete somersault by deciding, upon appeal, that the "military authorities have no right to establish police regulations at a military post in time of war, to prohibit the sale of liquor to soldiers, and that this war is simply a legitimate struggle on the part of sovereign States (the South) to separate themselves, in the exercise of a legitimate and undoubted choice, from the United States, as the Colonies broke off from the mother country." The Cincinnati *Enquirer* lauds this decision, and pronounces it a *sublime effort* of the bench to emancipate the people from a detestable tyranny. The fact is, that these sham Democrats dare not have any fixed policy. *Their* fight is to get into office, and their greatest fear is that the Administration will end the war the present year. It seems, sometimes, as if the people ought not to tolerate such infamous sheets as the New-York *News*, the Chicago *Times*, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer*; but the people have too much sense to be fooled by their absurdities. Enough on that subject.

We have veteran regiments, as you know, perhaps If things go on as at present, we shall have *nothing else*, except the eleven new regiments now in camp. Every day we hear of three or four new ones reenlisting, and hardly a day passes without the return of one or more. We have a rough, hoosier way of receiving the noble fellows.

The fire-bell gives a specific alarm as a train approaches. The ladies at once bear their arms full of delicacies to the grand dining-hall of the Soldiers' Home, four hundred feet in length, and prepare the tables. As the train enters the depot, a salute is fired, and every flag-staff in the city displays the Stars and Stripes, while the main streets are promptly adorned with countless flags and other decorations. Then follows a procession and a grand ovation at the State-House, and a welcome from Gov. Morton. I don't know now it is, but it seems that he remembers every officer and soldier that goes from Indiana, everything that he ever did, and *all* his gallant acts. His intense devotion to Indiana soldiers is like that of a father, it is so unflagging and so personal. You would be affected by the character of these welcomes, and the wild enthusiasm with which his sincere, heartfelt words are received. I tell you, that the pride he justly feels in their exploits, is only surpassed by his gratification in the general progress of the national cause. It is not Indiana regiments alone that are thus welcomed. A table is spread day and night, under the Governor's directions, with eight hundred plates, and no regiment goes through without an invitation to stop and dine with the Hoosiers. Already, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Vermont and Connecticut veterans have shared this hospitality. We shall keep it up. All are welcome. God bless the veterans, every man! and we are thankful for a Governor that loves to honor them, from whatever State they come.

The new call took us by surprise; but *no matter.* We already had nearly five new regiments of cavalry and as many of infantry in camp, and are enlisting and sending recruits to old regiments about as fast as veterans return. We should like to have a *little* drafting done in *some* districts, but we really feel like raising the new quota, as we have the others, without draft; for the honor of the State. But for that, we would bless a draft, and enforce it gladly. The Copperheads were all at once in favor of the last call, when they thought it was so easily filled. Now they are bitter, as they fear that, after all, there may possibly come a draft. You can't trust them. Don't try! *We don't!*

We think the war *progresses.* Nothing disturbs our confidence in the success of our arms. Do as well in the Empire State as we will do in Indiana, and the year 1864, which began with the second Proclamation of freedom, will end with a proclamation of peace. Then give us wise counsels, sound statesmen and patriotic heads to control the affairs of the nation, and its destiny will be ever onward and ever glorious.

MARION.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Great Salt Lake City, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1864.

Jason R. Luce paid the extreme penalty of the law at noon, yesterday. He struck down, with a knife, Samuel Buntos, of Oregon, in the main street of this city, on the 7th December, was tried before the Probate Court, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and, on the 22d of that month, was sentenced by Judge Elias Smith to be shot to death on the 12th instant.

The unhappy man met his death with a cool nerve. He evidently expected a mitigation of the extreme penalty; and when he found such expectation futile, he denounced those whom he considered his evil geniuses. He was rather a young man, and left a wife and five children. His last farewell with them is described as most affecting. He appeared sensible of the enormity of his crime, regretted the errors of his past course, wished the young men of the community to take warning by his fate and shun evil company which had been his ruin. He was shot at the Court-house in this city, before an invited few, canvas screens preventing the public from taking a view, to avoid gratification of a morbid curiosity, according to Mormon custom. The executioners, too, remained in the Court-house and shot through a window or doorway, to prevent, as far as possible, unpleasant allusions in the future.

After a very brief exposure in a rude state to the public, the body was given over to his relations, and to-day interred in the cemetery.

Till five or six years ago Luce was considered as decently conducted as the generality of young men. Since then evil company gave color to the idea that he was one of a fraternity who were reputed to have a rather reckless regard for life, and not the most distinct ideas of property. The fraternity has dwindled away of late years, having received several thinnings.

If I recollect rightly, this is the third judicial execution of white men in this city, and, I believe, territory. Names are needless here. The law of the territory directs that the Judge determine the mode of the death penalty—hanging, shooting or beheading—or he may allow the convict to choose. The first of the three executions was by hanging, under sentence by a United States District Court. The criminal was not offered his choice; but, in accordance with custom elsewhere, was sentenced as stated and paraded through the city in an open wagon to the place of execution—a very conspicuous one—outside the city, but in full view of the greater portion of it.

The other two executions were under sentence of the Probate Court. The prisoners were offered their choice of mode, but both declined to exercise it; whereupon the Judge, according to law, decided the mode, by shooting, that evidently being least repulsive to the ideas of the Utah people in regard to capital punishments—strangling being particularly objected to.

The extreme cold of last week—seven or eight degrees below zero at daybreak—has been succeeded by a "January thaw," with rain. Anxious horticulturists affirm their belief that the peach fruit buds have been fatally injured by the cold. I am inclined to believe otherwise, though not pretending to knowledge in the matter. The wish with me is father to the thought, or belief, for I certainly wish to eat peaches next Fall. Meantime, the mild weather is a pleasant thing for those who have small woodpiles, and such persons are plentiful in this city.

There is apparently a liberal stock of snow yet in store for this region.

Recent arrivals from Idaho bring the conflicting news that provisions are plentiful—no more needed; and also that they are very dear and scarce—prospects of a famine in the mines. The news, however, affects the market little. The poor people here, and those who have little stock of food on hand, are pretty much tired of the high prices and scarcity, and liberal *blessings* are bestowed upon the supposed causes of the rise, though nobody seems to anticipate any early decline in the figures. Flour may move more freely even if with no fall, provided the thaw permits the mills to run.

Among the current tourist visitants to this somewhat famous city, is the veritable Artemus Ward. Doubtless the notable showman will be able to pick up a thing or two from the Salt Lake curiosity shop, to enhance the interest of his unique exhibition. He might hire the theatre for a night or two and display a little, after the fashion of the First Napoleon, making his great marchings pay for themselves.

On Saturday, "The Stranger" and "Paddy Miles Boy," drew a moderate house. To-night. "The Hunchback" and "My Preservers" are presented.

The Legislature—Miscellaneous.

Great Salt Lake City, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

The sittings of the Legislature draw very near to a close. The Appropriation Bill is of general interest to all—of special interest to a few who hope to be helped by it. But that may pass, it is not a serious bone of contention, for the money will be voted some way, spent somehow, and somebody will receive it. There are two subjects, however, which Jew and Gentile, saint and sinner, now consider of more than ordinary importance for legislative action. These subjects are represented in the Legislature by a General Incorporation Bill and a bill concerning "mining claims." Now, all old miners, resident and incoming, have been anxiously, and perhaps impatiently expecting action in these matters, in accordance with precedent. The legislative body has looked upon them from its own peculiar point of view, and above all, done it very leisurely—no hurry at all; yet several animated talks have been indulged in about the "claims." Finally, the Mining Bill, patched up, mended and amended, gave way on Tuesday to a substitute, which, with rules suspended, passed both Houses in double quick time. The *Vedette*, which speaks with the Opposition, is somewhat puzzled with this sort of legislation; don't understand it, and evidently thinks turning, twisting and dodging among the fine arts. The bill is also objected to, as one intended to hinder, rather than aid the development of the mineralogical resources of the Territory.

The position of the two parties appears to be this—the *Vedette* and the miners and the "Gentiles" in general are great on the precious metals, think there are plenty of them in Utah, and wish them brought into sunlight "right straight," while the Legislature troubles little about the minerals, thinks if the glittering ores abound, as it is said, in the Territory, they will come forth to light "in the due time of the Lord," and evidently reckon more of acres than "feet," of cereals than ores; of the golden harvest of the meadows than that of the mountains—of agriculture than mining.

The *Vedette* and the miners, however, put the gold and the silver in the front rank as the supreme interest to which all others must succumb; and plainly hint that special and too restrictive legislation will be but a dead letter on the statute books. So there is just a chance of lively times and little "difficulties" between Mormon farmer and Gentile miner in the years approaching. The angry clouds may pass off, however, as they often do in this region, with threatening demonstration only. Compromise, too, is sometimes a great idea, particularly where disagreeing parties are mutually dependent.

Circumstances connected with the recent trial and execution of Luce have troubled some of the under currents. But it is difficult to speak of them in other than dark sentences. It is generally understood that the unhappy man, before death, made a confession or revelation, which touched the corns of certain persons not over tenderly. The confession has not come to the light, the receivers and holders evidently considering it not just the thing for the public eye; the contents, though, are hinted about in vague, ambiguous phrase.

On Tuesday, that nominal body, the Deseret State Legislature, met in the Council House in this city, organized, and adjourned till Saturday. What business there is for these solons to transact is rather a puzzler. Failure having followed all attempts of Utah to become a State, the continuance of the shadow without the substance is illustrative of Mormon tenacity, and of the peculiar ways of doing things in this Territory.

On Saturday the "Hunchback" was again played in the Theatre, and on Wednesday a full house convened to see the "Green Bushes," followed by the "Two Buzzards."

The weather is fine and not severe, the snow melting or evaporating daily, the streets "slushy" before midday. Under the snow, upland soil is in good condition for working.

Flour is not now advancing, for, though one lot stood in the street the other day, demanding twenty dollars per hundred, the exorbitance was simply jeered.

FROM NICARAGUA.

Rumored Resignation of President Martinez—Cultivation of Cotton.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

Grenada, Nicabagua. Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1864.

The moves on the political chess-board of this country are at times *sublime* We now have a rumor (which is seemingly well authenticated) that it is the intention of the President (Gen. Martinez) to resign the Presidency immediately after the adjournment of the Congress, which is expected to convene at Managua, (Capital of Nicaragua) on the 15th inst. His reasons for such a step are said to be caused by a constant and unremitting hostility to his Administration by influential parties in the Republic. The true friends of this State will regret that circumstances (if such there are) require the resignation of His Excellency, for it is obvious that there are few if any men in this Republic who are as capable of governing it as Gen. Martinez. He is personally a brave man, and undoubtedly a true friend to his country, and solicitous for its improvement and advancement.

The great staple, cotton, is beginning to be cultivated here, and it will doubtless surprise some of the wiseacres in the United States when it is known that no less than 4,000 bales of cotton were exported from one port of this Republic last year, almost all of which went to England. The English have been giving this matter attention. At the lowest estimate 15,000 bales will be exported this year, the bulk of which goes into the jaws of the British Lion. You may rely upon this as being true. With this people the cultivation of cotton is but an experiment, and, without doubt, will prove valuable. There are now eight cotton gins erected at Chinandega, fifteen miles from the port of Corinto, on the Pacific, others are being ordered, so you see the move is made in earnest.

We trust, in the event of a change of Administration here, that it will not inaugurate another revolution. Peace is what is now required to develop this country. With energy this can be made a garden.

The settlement of the vexed question between this Government and the Central American Transit Company may be considered certain when Congress meets. The company have now in this country some very efficient officers, among whom I may mention the new General Superintendent, Edward Hall, Esq., a gentleman of much experience and worth, from your City. The success of this great interoceanic route is not doubted for a moment by those who like fair competition.

ANOTHER REPENTANT REBEL.

A Leading Alabaman Denounces Secession.

Hon. D. C. Humphreys, a prominent politician of Alabama, and a Presidential elector on the Douglas ticket in 1860, but afterwards a strong secessionist, has issued an elaborate address abandoning his errors. The following are extracts from the document, which is receiving a wide circulation:

"For near three years have the Confederate States been anxiously waiting the interposition of some foreign Power to put an end to the shedding of blood, and to the wild ruin and devastation all over the broad land. The power to appeal to is at hand. Let the people be heard. The inhabitants of the land are the sufferers. They want Government, civil authority. It is their right to be heard. For three years their voice has been stifled.

Upon what terms may the Union be restored? Just as it was, save the feature of African Slavery. It is evident that the South must make a material change upon the question before she can again live in peace with the world. Nations more formidable in all the elements of power than the Southern States have often been forced to yield to the pressure against them, and to change their policy. This great moral, religious and political question we should meet like men, as becomes a Christian people. We should meet it openly and boldly, and if the voice of Christendom is against us, yield to that voice as to the voice of God. We have undertaken to fight out of it, but it sticks the closer to us. We cannot shut ourselves up within the cotton States and defiantly proclaim to the world that our system is peculiar to ourselves and it must not be investigated. It was thought by many that we could be independent of the world, and that the world was dependent on us.

What now is the social condition of the South? Not a family to be found but mourns the loss of some inmate. Fiction never pictured what reality has disclosed. Fathers have been slain in battle. Sons have been sacrificed. Thousands of brave men have perished on the ground where some memorable battle has been fought, as if to try the skill of commanders in conducting the instruments of destruction.

It is time to put an end to the desolation of home, to the slaughter of kindred and the ruin of friends. The restoration of Government saves our honor as political communities, reconstructs social life, gives security to the person, reputation and property. There are those who affect disdain at the reconstruction of the Union, as though it would dishonor and soil forever the character of the Southern people. To reconstruct the Union is to reëstablish law, order and constitutional authority. It is to reëstablish society, with the safeguards and protections which once existed.

To justify revolution there must be a cause; and to justify its continuance after it has been begun, there must be an end to be attained. The Slavery agitation was the cause, and the preservation of the institution was the end sought to be attained. If the revolution is to prove the destruction of the very end proposed, then no object is to be arrived at, which will justify prolonging the struggle. Then the questions naturally is, will the continuance of the struggle save the institution? Had the Southern States the power to resist the tide against them—or rather had the slave interest in the Southern States the power to do so, then the end proposed could be attained. This, then, is the point in controversy.

The Confederate States threw off the Government of the United States; and the United States are endeavoring to reëstablish the authority of the old Government over the territory of these States that have thus thrown off that authority. If the United State Government has the physical power to reinstate its authority everywhere that it once existed, of course it is the intention of those who control that power, to do so; and they intend to reëstablish it where they can. They have armed for that purpose, and the question again is, can the United States Government push forward its power over all the South?

Certain it is, that if the armed struggle continues, and the Federal power is pushed forward in the same ratio for eighteen months to come, that it has advanced since the war began, the whole labor system of the South will be unsystematized. The question may here naturally be asked, will the restoration of the United States Government restore the labor system of the South, and give it security? I believe it will. It will secure to the State the right to dispose of its labor system in the way and manner that shall accord with the circumstances surrounding us. We can't subsist without labor, nor can the labor system be changed all of a sudden without ruin. We can have no system of labor without government, and we can have no government so long as the war continues. And we can have no means of carrying on the war without labor. The authorities of the Confederate misrule could do nothing, and can do nothing, to regulate the finances without the basis of labor. This is what has ruined the finances of our country—the destruction of the labor; the war has destroyed the labor, and disunion brought the war. Remove the cause of the prostration, and we may yet have some prosperity. Can a patriot look calmly on and see the cause of a whole country's ruin, and make no effort to remove the cause? Mere fighting will not return us our laborers. We have fought gallantly. The world is satisfied with the chivalry and valor of our Southern people; but the law of physical force and the want of unanimity of action, are both against the cause of the Confederates. Can't the same physical power which has made its way from the Ohio to the Tennessee make its way further down, to the Gulf? We know that there is a wide difference between overrunning the country and subjugating it. But to destroy the labor system of the South it is only necessary that the Federal arms shall overrun the country. And what can the South do when the labor is taken away? It may be thought that the laborers cannot be taken from the country, but that thought is a delusion. The condition of the country has been growing worse every year of the war; and is the prospect of relief as good now as it was twelve months ago?"

The Troubles in Missouri.

AN EDICT FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL BLAIR.

The St. Lou

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 14, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

On Thursday night last the westward bound train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was captured ten miles west of Harper's Ferry, by a band of guerrilla robbers. The usual signal to stop the train was given, when the guerrillas surrounded it, and commenced a general robbery of the passengers, male and female. Greenbacks, jewelry, and other valuables were taken, and few of the passengers escaped without losing something. The object seemed to be entirely to obtain booty, as notwithstanding several Union officers and soldiers were on board, no prisoners were taken. It is reported that the passengers lost, altogether, not less than $30,000 in money and valuables. The engine and tender were run off the track, but the train was not injured. The robbers then left, and it is surmised that they were a party of plundering desperadoes from both sides.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, writing from Charleston, under date of the 6th, says that all recent attempts to reinforce the worn-out garrison of Sumter have failed, because our guns completely command the whole harbor, and at night our calcium lights prevent the approach of the enemy, while every ten minutes a huge shell is dropped into the ruins. The same correspondent mentions an attempt by a rebel ram, accompanied by an infernal machine to proceed down the South Channel, for the purpose of destroying two of our vessels doing guard duty there. Before they got down, the infernal machine, a long, cigar-shaped thing, sunk, carrying down eight of her crew. The rebels have not tried to raise her. Deserters tell strong tales of the desperate condition of the rebels, and of their purpose to break the blockade.

A dispatch from Lake City, Florida, dated Feb. 8th., published in Richmond on the 9th, says that "eighteen vessels, gunboats and transports, are reported by the commanding officer at Camp Finnegan as having arrived at Jacksonville. The enemy, presumed to be in large force, have landed, and were last night reported as advancing."

The Memphis *Bulletin* publishes a card signed by three hundred of the best citizens of that city, addressed to the people of Tennessee, upon the subject of the reorganization of the State, and re-establishing relations with the National Government. It recommends immediate and unconditional emancipation as the best, truest policy, and only alternative, and calls upon all to support the same, by meeting at Memphis on the 22d instant.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a report was received from the Secretary of War, giving a list of officers in Washington who, by reason of being stationed there, draw commutation for quarters and fuel. A memorial was received from the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, asking that the Government grant military aid in opening a new route to Idaho, through Central Minnesota, in order to draw out the gold now awaiting shipment. The Senate then took up the bill equalizing the pay of soldiers. An amendment was adopted, giving colored soldiers the same pay as white troops, after Jan. 1, 1864. The discussion continued, but without coming to a conclusion, the Senate adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor on Sundays; for a railroad in Thirty-fourth-street, New-York; for the better protection of oysters planted in Harlem River. A communication was received from the Comptroller, announcing that the fund for State bounties to volunteers was exhausted.

In the Assembly a bill was reported legalizing Brooklyn Volunteer Bonds. The General Appropriation Bill, which was the special order, was considered in Committee of the whole, and a very spirited debate occurred on the item appropriating $200,000 for the expenses of the militia. A bill was introduced for a railroad in Desbrosses and other streets in New-York.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Washington *Republican* is authorized to announce that the telegraphic reports, published under date of Cincinnati, Feb. 11th, to the effect that parties arriving at Nashville from Knoxville, on the 10th instant, report that Cumberland Gap is cut off, and that nearly all that part of East Tennessee is in possession of the rebels, is not confirmed by any information in the possession of the Government, but, on the contrary, there is good reason to believe that the report is not true. If such news had been received at Knoxville on the 9th or 10th instant, it would certainly have been communicated to the Government before this time.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Feb. 9, says: "We have authentic occasion for saying that under no circumstances will Gen. GRANT be a candidate for the Presidency, or permit his name to come before a national convention for such purpose, if his positive declination of the honor will prevent it; and, so far as his opinions are known, he is in favor of the nomination and re-election of MR. LINCOLN."

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Memphis, Feb. 7, states that on the 6th inst., Gen. P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, through his agent, paid his United States tax, on property in that city, amounting to over one hundred dollars. This clearly indicates that, even if he has faith in the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, he has no hopes that Tennessee will constitute a portion thereof.

GEO. W. CURTIS lectured to an immense audience in Philadelphia, on Friday evening. The *Bulletin* says that part of his lecture which drew forth the most spontaneous, universal and repeated applause, was his defence of the policy of President LINCOLN.

PETER F. BURKE, one of the July rioters, has been arrested at Washington by a detective, upon a requisition from the Governor of this State, and put in the Central Guard-house for safe keeping.

The Sixty-seventh Ohio Regiment, Col. VORIS, arrived here on Friday night, on board the steamer *Fulton*, from Port Royal. This regiment has reënlisted, and returns home on furlough. It numbers three hundred and sixty-six men.

The Supervisors' Recruiting Committee obtains at the present time, including reënlisted veterans, an average of 200 men each day—more than a regiment of soldiers in a week, if the men were put into the ranks together.

The receipts for internal revenue of the Sixth District of Massachusetts for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1864, were $698,391 83, an average of $92,470 45 per month.

Maj. HUNT, in whose behalf Senator HALE interested himself, and who has been on trial by a court-martial at Fortress Monroe for some time, has been honorably acquitted.

Rev. Dr. PARSONS COOKE, formerly editor of the *Puritan Recorder*, died at his residence in Lynn, Mass., on Feb. 12, aged 64 years.

A twenty-inch gun, which will throw a solid shot weighing half a ton, has been successfully cast at Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburgh. It weighs 85 tons.

The Nashville *Union* learns that Gen W. G. HARDING, President of the famous Military Board of the rebel Governor of Tennessee, ISHAM G. HARRIS, has taken the oath of amnesty.

Flour and Wheat were dull and heavy on Saturday. An active inquiry prevailed for Corn at advanced prices, as also for Hay, Oats, Hops, and the principal kinds of Provisions at buoyant rates. Fish, Fruit, Groceries, Spices, Wool, Tallow, Tobacco, and Whisky were in fair request. The freight market was inactive, with 478 vessels of all classes in port.

The Omens of Ruin.

Among the many despairing proceedings of the Congress at Richmond, which betoken the approaching dissolution of the rebel Government and the so-called Confederacy—the gigantic impressment, (driving every able-bodied man into the army,) the forcible seizure of the crops, the summary repudiation of a debt of hundreds of millions, the public confession that they cannot feed an army of two hundred thousand men—the most striking to our mind is the bill passed on Feb. 1, entitled "an act to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities." By this act the Secretary of War is empowered to impress all male free negroes between the ages of 18 and 50, and to employ or impress all male negro slaves, to a number not exceeding 20,000, for any military service he may select. The wages and rations for both are to be the same with those of white soldiers; in the latter class, the wages are to be paid to the masters. In case of the death, or capture, or escape of the slave, the masters are to be compensated.

There seems to have been an animated discussion over the bill—honorable members objecting to the equality of payment of the negroes, precisely as they do here, on the ground of its equalizing the negro and white. But the practical sense of the Southern Congress showed them that if they would have good black soldiers or teamsters, they must treat them, at least in appearance, equally well with the white.

A proposition to exempt the free negro farmer was summarily put down, as, in fact, placing the black farmer above the white. There seems to have been a good deal of nervousness among members as to the part the free negroes would play in the Southern military service. Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, described them as "inimical to our cause," and being usually able to read, write and draw, he thought they might convey to the enemy very important information about their own fortifications. So with the teamsters—he feared their clogging the march of a whole army "by devices."

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Kentucky, naively replied: "*Does the gentleman suppose free negroes more inimical to our cause than slaves?*" Mr. SMITH "had never heard that free negroes had done anything good to our cause." Mr. CHAMBLISS, of Virginia, was "quite as willing to trust free negroes as slaves in our army."

The bill passed, of course, for the rebel Congress is now controlled by the votes of members from the States occupied by Union armies, who have nothing to lose, and will follow to the last the slightest beck of the desperate and able men at the head of affairs.

Nothing but the utmost desperation could induce even the leaders to adopt this measure. It is, in fact, a bill to emancipate and arm 20,000 slaves, and to organize and arm all the male free mulattoes and free negroes of the South. The latter class—as has been shown in New-Orleans—are a most dangerous one to the rebel Government. They sometimes own property. They hate the class of white masters. They have a large mingling of white blood among them, and are therefore quick, intelligent and revengeful. Their sympathies are now and must always be with the North.

With a proper infusion of them into the rebel army, we should need no scouting and spy-system. Everything that was of value in regard to the enemy's movements and plans would be speedily unfolded to us. Many a rebel wagon train, as the member from Alabama suggested, would be clogged and mired if these men were the teamsters. Then as to the slaves, the act means the confiscation at once of some forty millions of property, belonging exclusively to the ruling class. For no planter in his senses will suppose that he could ever use as a slave on a plantation again a man who had defended him in many a battle with musket and bayonet. And even if he be only a teamster, the life in the camps is not the one to prepare a man for being a slave. Furthermore, the chances of war, and the possibilities of escape, would inevitably carry off the greater proportion of this movable property.

To us at the North, no proposition of the rebel Congress could be more gratifying. To know that twenty thousand of the firmest friends of the Union are organized in the Southern army; that the dangerous lesson has been given to the slaves that they must be armed for the masters' sake; that a score of thousands of indispensable laborers are withdrawn from Southern production, and as many free men made, is something which would encourage us if our fortunes were at a much lower ebb.

We do not, however, expect any immediate practical results from this bill. Military organization can for a considerable time prevent our deriving much benefit even from the arming of 20,000 slaves by their rebel masters. But we consider this as only the beginning of a new policy among the rebels. It is valuable to us, as an indication of the desperation which precedes utter and remediless ruin.

Prosperity of the Country and its Inventive Talent.

Mr. T. MILNOR GIBSON, in his recent speech on American affairs, expressed himself as much surprised at one fact which he stated to his audiences, viz., that though this country was engaged in a gigantic war, which taxed all its resources, and though we had put into the field an army of a million men, who were of course so many withdrawn from peaceful avocations, and in the main from agricultural pursuits, yet the production of wheat in the country actually increased from 169,000,000 bushels in 1862 to over 191,000,000 bushels in 1863. The statement was felt to be so damaging by the secession sympathizers in England, that their Ajax, Mr. SPENCE, took it up at the meeting of the Society for the Establishment of Southern Independence. He admitted the fact as stated, but claimed that other products had diminished, and that this fact alone gave an erroneous impression.

But there can be no doubt of the main fact that the prosperity and resources of this country have shown no such diminution or languishing as the rebels and their friends desired. Hence their uneasiness. They had hoped and believed that such war as we have carried on would have, in far less than three years, ruined the mercantile interests, broken the bankers, and beggared the whole people; that manufactures would have ceased, and commerce been destroyed, and agriculture been reduced to nothing; and that the shadow of want would have been long ere this gradually darkening over every man's door. And the fact that even in one item the production of the country should have increased, was too remarkable and too dangerous a fact for their cause to be allowed to pass without an effort to break its force.

Mr. GIBSON undertook to account for this remarkable fact in part by the increase of immigration, and no doubt correctly. The stout hands which have come into our land from across the seas have helped to fill up the gaps which the war has made among our laboring classes. Something no doubt too is due to the zeal of our people. Our farmers have been willing to labor harder, to sow and reap more land, because by so doing they could help the country's cause. Another reason for it has been the increased use of machinery. The necessity for laborers has driven our farmers more and more to save labor; and the reaping, threshing and mowing machines have been in more general demand, and have done more work than ever before.

We can hardly estimate our indebtedness to these labor-saving servants. How could the grain on the broad plains of the Western States by possibility have been gathered in without them, when so many stout arms, that in former times wielded the cradle and the flail, now wield the bayonet or the sabre? Nor has this assistance been felt in the department of agriculture alone. What should we have done for arms, but for the inventions of previous years, which have enabled our manufactories to turn them out by the thousand where ancient processes would only have given them to us by the hundred? How could we have clothed the mighty host, which sprung to arms at the country's call, but for the sewing machine, whose rapid fingers speed unwearied by day and night along countless seams? Thus in all departments, in arming, in clothing, in feeding our soldiers, we must acknowledge our indebtedness to the inventor's brain. These mighty inventions which we have looked upon hitherto as means only of increasing the comforts and luxuries of life among us, have proved to be reservoirs of power which God had prepared for the nation in its struggle for its life.

But mighty as have been the results produced by the inventor's skill, the future will show "greater things than these." The inventive talent of the nation is now mainly turned toward the arts of war, and is winning great success in that direction. There have been more ideas evolved among our Northern people which will have a permanent influence upon the modes of warfare in future than the Crimean war brought out in England, Russia and France combined. But when the war is done and the people return again to the arts of peace, we look for an advance in the mechanic arts, as well as in the productiveness of the country, compared with which the past will be as nothing. The gaps which war has made in our numbers will speedily be filled up. The vast regions of the South and the Southwest, then thrown open for the first time to free labor, will call for and absorb all the laborers which we and Europe combined can furnish. In them our soldiers, who may find themselves somewhat unsettled by camp life and unfitted for our older and quieter life of the North, will find ample scope for all their energies, and the nation, homogeneous at last, will set out upon a course of prosperity which will enable us not only to bear the debt of the war, as Mr. GIBSON said he believed we should be able to do from our "growing population and vast means," but to wipe it out altogether, and that speedily.

STAFF OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.—The duties and responsibilities of staff officers present a question of marked interest; and we subjoin the following note which comes to hand touching one point of the question:

To the Editor of the New-York Times

In *Gurowski's Diary*, the author, with more prejudice than judgment, endeavors to prove that our defeats can be traced to the want of a proper staff and Chief of Staff. This, if true, would doubtless be an excellent means of shifting the responsibility of defeats from the shoulders of Generals and transfer it to their subordinates. But every soldier, and every one conversant with military affairs, knows that staff officers have no command, *and only transmit the orders of their superiors.* The position of a staff officer is one of honor and of danger, but is not in the line of promotion; nor yet, in case the General is killed, does the command devolve on the Chief of Staff, as the author of the *Diary* supposes. To read this book, one would imagine that NAPOLEON, and other commanders, deserved no credit for their victories, but that the Chief of Staff was the responsible man—the brains and nerves of the army, and, in fact, the person to whom alone should victory or defeat be credited. SOLDIER.

Without entering into the merits of the views which the writer makes the subject of his criticism, we do not think the point he himself makes is well taken. Staff officers do not *merely* "transmit the orders of their superiors." They very frequently *write* orders, under the general direction of the Commander, and they still more frequently convey *information* on which orders are formed. It is easy to see that blunders in either of these functions may entail disasters on the army; and of this the battle of Chickamauga furnishes, perhaps, the most remarkable example on record. A staff officer reported to Gen. ROSECRANS that one of the divisions of the right wing, (WOOD'S,) which was merely thrown back a little *en echelon* was out of line. Under the impression produced by this false information of a stupid blunderhead of an Aid, General ROSECRANS directed an order to be written which would remedy the defect; but by the fatal ignorance of the staff officer who wrote the order, it was so worded as to *make* the very gap in the line which Gen. ROSECRANS, under the false impression that such a gap already existed, was laboring to fill up. The rebels promptly leaped through the opening made by the withdrawal of WOOD'S division, and the whole wing was broken and routed right and left. Nothing more is needed to prove the importance of sound judgment, coolness and military intelligence in staff officers. The writer critic zed by "Soldier" may exaggerate the duties and responsibilities of the staff, but the critic himself errs equally on the other side in unduly depreciating them.

Centralization in France.

The French Opposition have a truly Herculean task before them. Not only have they to win back liberty for the press, and to establish the right of the people to freedom of election, not only have they to restore independence to the tribunals, and to substitute responsible for arbitrary government, but, if they would not leave their work incomplete, they must destroy, root and branch, that all-pervading system of centralization which is everywhere paralyzing the energies of their nation and unfitting it for the appreciation and enjoyment of political blessings. Centralization is that all-absorbing power of the State, which, under pretence of excessive concern for the welfare of the individual, strips him of all municipal responsibility, and reduces him to the condition of an automaton, who lives and moves and has his being merely as the sovereign authority directs.

It is hardly possible for a stay-at-home American to conceive the extent to which this emasculating and demoralizing system is carried in France. When LOUIS XIV. exclaimed, "*L'etat, c'est moi*," the French Provincial Parliaments were in existence; and, though the monarchy was a despotism, the people possessed some few corporate privileges. But now, in the middle of the nineteenth century, and under the democratic imperialism of the Buonapartes, how stands the matter? Why that there is not a departmental or municipal prefect in France who is not a nominee of the Executive; that there is not a mayor in the empire, from the forty mayors of the metropolis to the humblest mayor of the obscurest commune, who is not a nominee of the Executive; that there is not a village pedagogue from the English Channel to the Pyrennees who is not a nominee of the executive. But the Imperial Government is not content with the appointment of local magistrates and elementary schoolmasters. It also undertakes to provide the proprietors of newspapers with editors, collegiate institutions with professors, charitable and scientific bodies with presidents—nay, it even denies to the Free Masons the choice of their Grand Master, and to the Society of Arts the selection of those students who are sent to Rome at the public cost to perfect themselves in painting, sculpture and architecture. So universally prevalent, in fact, is the French centralization system, that if the party of progress in the Legislature cannot succeed in effecting some modification of it, the individual in France will soon be reduced to a state of utter helplessness and imbecility, in which freedom of the press, freedom of election, and all other kinds of freedom will be of little use to him. While, however, there are men among her representatives who are fully sensible of the pernicious operation of this system on the national mind, and sufficiently daring to denounce it, the future of France need not be despaired of. One of the most outspoken and fearless of these, M. PELLETAN, who, it will be recollected, was elected for the Ninth District of the Seine, despite the opposition of the forty Parisian mayors, ventured during the debate on the Address, to call the attention of the Chamber to the evils of centralization, and to propose a change in the system. He recommended that the nomination of the presidents of departmental councils should be restored to said councils, and that urban and communal mayors should be henceforward chosen by the respective municipalities. Mr. PELLETAN'S recommendation was not of course adopted by the chamber, but there were, nevertheless, over *sixty* of its members who had the manliness to vote for it; and when we recollect that more than one-half of these must have been habitual government supporters, we don't think the honorable gentleman has much reason to despond because his first effort proved a failure, Even if the majority had sustained him, they could not have insured him victory. In the present circumstances of France it is not within the province of the Corps Legislatif to contrain the Emperor to curtail his prerogatives. The most they could have ventured on would have been to submit the suggestion to their Sovereign, with the conviction that it would be hardly honored with a moment's consideration. The consequences of M. PELLETAN'S defeat are not then likely to be of a very serious nature. He must, in fact, calculate on experiencing many such ere his exertions are crowned with triumph. But let him persevere, let him keep the question continually before the Chamber, let him persist in exposing the abuses of the system, and by-and-by the attention of the masses will be turned to it, their interest therein will be aroused, they will descend into the arena to battle for their municipal rights, and a voice from the ballot-box will reach the Tuileries which even a Bonaparte will not be so reckless as to disregard.

The Prussian Imbroglio.

The Prussian imbroglio, though not likely to be attended with such tragic consequences as that about the Duchies, is yet little less complicated, and difficult of solution. Since WILLIAM and VON BISMARK deserted from the ranks of the Confederation, the breach between them and the Lower Chamber has been widening. The deputies have passed a series of resolutions denouncing the conduct of the Government, as traitorous to Germany—have refused to sanction the loan demanded by it to meet the expenses of the war—and have proclaimed that they will resist the Austro-Prussian "execution" by every means in their power. The latter avowal, however, on the part of the Chamber, was hardly necessary, for its rejection of the Minister's scheme was ample evidence of its determination to embarrass him as far as possible. But the Premier has resolved not to be incommoded by the action of the House, if he can at all avoid it. He declared to the committee that, should the deputies refuse the loan, he would get the money wherever he could, and if he can only find capitalists who will run the risk of advancing the cash to the Government, he is the very man that will not scruple to take it. Meanwhile, the ministerialists, in order to retaliate on their adversaries, have commenced a regular series of attacks on the Constitution, and the privileges of the members.

Baron VON DER HEYDT, has introduced a bill to suppress article Eighty, of the Constitution, which guarantees to the deputies their traveling expenses, and salaries, and to so modify article Seventy-eight, as to render it unlawful for any deputy holding office under the Crown to enter the Chamber without having obtained leave of absence from the chief of the department. The preamble to this bill alleges that its object is to promote order and subordination in the Executive bureaux, and to render the representatives of the people more independent; but who can doubt that its real object is to decimate the ranks of the Opposition, by excluding poor men and liberal functionaries from the Assembly?

The von der Heydt *projet*, however, merely aims a blow at an obnoxious party and individual foes, but that of the Finance Minister, RODELSCHWINGH, takes a higher flight, and strikes at that privilege of the Chamber which gives it power and vitality, and without which it would be only an incumbrance and incubus to the State. Article 99 of the Constitution provides for the annual establishment of the Budget, and declares that it must be fixed every year by law. Now, the Prussian Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed to get rid of this inconvenient clause, and to substitute therefor one which would leave the last legally established Budget *in force* as often and as long as the King and the two branches of the Diet could not come to an agreement about the national revenue and expenditure. In a word, this model financier would fain obviate the difficulty pending between his Sovereign and the deputies, by constitutionalizing the past and prospective illegalities of the Government, and reducing the Lower Chamber to a condition of perfect helplessness in the presence of the King. Of course, the Executive has failed to carry either of these iniquitous measures through the House, and are therefore in very bad temper—so much so in fact that they stoop to the practice of the most contemptible devices in order to indulge their anti-democratic spleen. Here is a specimen of the lengths to which they go for this unworthy purpose. Some time past the Chamber appointed a commission to inquire into certain irregularities which occurred at the last elections. Hardly, however, had the commission entered on its labors, when a circular appeared from the Prussian Postmaster-General, instructing his subordinates to pay *no attention* to the interrogatories that might be addressed to them by said commission, but to forward all their communications to headquarters. This *ukase* was, of course, issued by command of the Cabinet, yet it would be rather difficult to find the clause in the Prussian Constitution which authorizes the Executive to obstruct the popular branch of the Diet in the discharge of its duties. But *n'importe*. Thwarting the investigation of the Chamber into electioneering frauds is doubtless just as legitimate as raising loans and taxes without its concurrence.

From the repeated assaults of Ministers, indeed, on the Constitution, and from their studied disregard of the privileges of the Lower Chamber, it is evident that the King has made up his mind to resort once more to his old *coup*, and to govern as hitherto, on the *sic volo sic jubeo* principle—nay, it is almost certain that the blow has been already struck, and the Diet dispersed.

This annual farce of summoning a parliament in order that he may have the pleasure of a regular set-to with it, and the honor of flooring it periodically, has become, in truth, a favorite pastime of WILLIAM'S, and threatens to be interminable if the Prussian people don't manifest a little of that enthusiasm and bellicosity in behalf of their own liberties which they so freely lavish on the Teutons of Schleswig-Holstein—if they don't proclaim in thunder-tones to the tyrant that, if he would continue to reign over Prussia, he must respect the provisions of the constitution, the privileges of the Chambers and the rights of the nation.

—Gen. MEAGHER addressed the Montgomery Association, in Boston, on Feb. 9, upon the career of Gen. CORCORAN.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Destruction of the Blockade-Runner Presto—Failure of Attempts to Reinforce the Garrison of Sumter—Mortality in the Fort—Sinking of a Rebel Infernal Machine—Escape of Deserters, and their Story.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, writing from the fleet off Charleston, describes the destruction of the blockade-runner as follows:

OFF CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

"Very early this morning some daring Englishman made a bold attempt, just before daybreak and during a fog, to run the blockade. He succeeded in getting in as far as the mouth of the harbor, where he was run ashore by trying to avoid the shells from our batteries, which were flying in every direction. The fog soon cleared up, and there was the blockade-runner hard and fast on the beach. She was a splendid looking side-wheel steamer, with two smoke stacks and rakish masts. Forts Wagner and Gregg, aided by two monitors, at once commenced to shell her, and by noon she was a complete wreck. A two hundred-pounder Parrott from Fort Wagner cut her nearly in two. Besides the shelling of the steamer, the city of Charleston, James Island, and Forts Johnson and Moultrie have received a tremendous cannonading."

The same correspondent, under date of Feb. 3, says:

"The rebels have tried several times lately to reinforce the almost worn-out garrison in the ruins of Fort Sumter, but have failed. It cannot be done by daylight as our guns have full range of the harbor all round. All night our calcium lights are kept lighted and bear not only upon Fort Sumter, but upon all the harbor and the city, so that it is impossible for a boat or a steamer to go near the ruins. In addition to this the small remnant of a garrison in the ruins are treated every ten or fifteen minutes to a heavy powerful Parrott shell from sunset till daylight. Most of the men in Sumter are negro slaves, and we know that some twenty or thirty of them are killed daily.

The night before last, it being somewhat hazy, one of the rebel rams in company with a torpedo-boat, a cigar-shaped, infernal machine, left Mount Pleasant and proceeded down the creek in the rear of Sullivan's Island, for the purpose of going out to make an attempt to destroy the gunboats *Housatonic* and *Nipsic*, which were doing guard duty that night in the south channel near Beach Inlet. When the ram and infernal machine had got ready to make a dash out of the inlet, it was found that the machine was in a sinking condition. She was then turned back into the inlet where she now lies sunk. She went down carrying with her eight of her crew. This mishap put an end to the attempt to destroy our vessels. This is the third infernal machine the rebels have lost.

A few days ago a squad of ten rebel soldiers, including a sergeant, escaped to our lines. They say that "starvation" stares them in the face in Charleston; that all civil laws are at an end in the place, and that military rules have full sway over the civil authorities; that they are becoming "desperate," and that every means in their power will be resorted to to force the blockade here. They must have assistance or starve. They report that the city is badly damaged from the effect of GILLMORE'S constant bombardment, which is still going on.

FEBRUARY 6.—Yesterday and to-day the bombardment has been kept up. It is calculated that at least a shell is sent into the city about every ten minutes when our fire is directed against the same.

The rebels have not yet attempted to raise the infernal machine sunk in Beach Inlet.

The weather has been very rough for the last forty-eight hours.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. Owen's Official Report of the Recent Passage of the River.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS, Feb. 8, 1864.

I have the honor to report that on Saturday, 6th inst., at 7 o'clock, I marched my command in the direction of Morton's Ford, in accordance with orders received about three hours previous to that time. I arrived at the headquarters of the cavalry reserve within half of a mile of the Ford, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and halted. At 10:35 I received orders to cross the river, which I succeeded in doing, and pushed the enemy back about half a mile, and then under orders not to press the enemy too hard, but to skirmish with him if he appeared so disposed, I halted my advance and made my disposition to hold the favorable ground which I had taken. In a short time the enemy began to concentrate troops in my immediate front, and to advance a *stronger* line of skirmishers. I communicated this fact to Corps Headquarters, through the signal officer, and asked for reinforcements; at 3:10 P. M., Cols. CARROLL and POWERS reported to me by order of Gen. HAYS, and I massed their brigades, (First and Second of the Third Division,) under cover from the enemy's fire, and in a position whence they could be readily deployed to the right or left, as circumstances might require. The enemy kept up a vigorous fire of small arms during the day, and, at intervals, a heavy artillery fire from a battery in position on his left. Fresh troops were arriving contiuously, and in great haste. At 5:20 P. M. the enemy opened with a heavy fire from his batteries, and shortly afterward advanced and attacked vigorously our right and right centre; but it was futile, as, under the personal supervision of the General commanding the division, the enemy was met and repulsed at all points.

At 7:50 P. M I was ordered to hold myself ready to recross the river, which I did at 11:30. All the troops behaved well. I am satisfied with the Third Brigade. It will do its duty, and never disgrace the Second Corps.

The passage of the river under the enemy's fire, I consider as worthy of special notice, and I specially mention the good conduct and gallant bearing of my Adjutant-General, Capt. ROBT. S. SEABURY, who was the first to cross the river at the head of the 300 picked skirmishers, and to drive the enemy back from the rifle pits, capturing twenty-seven men and two officers.

My loss was two officers wounded, and three men killed and thirty-three wounded; which is remarkably light under the circumstances, and I believe that the enemy suffered much more severely.

The Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. HUGHES, the One Hundred and Eleventh New-York Volunteers, Col. LUCK, the One Hundred and Twenth-fifth New-York Volunteers, Col. CRANDELL, and the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York Volunteers, Col. BULL, were handled by their Commanders with skill and judgment, and behaved splendidly. I am indebted to Capt. JOSEPH HYDE and Lieut. P. C. ROGERS, of my staff, for their prompt and intelligent conveyance of my orders to different portions of the line.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obd't serv't,

JOSHUA T. OWEN, Brig.-Gen. Vols.

Lieut. JOHN S. SULLIVAN, A. A. A. G.

A SUCCESSFUL SCOUT.

Fifty Rebels Killed and Sixty-three Taken Prisoners.

From the Nashville Union, Feb. 10.

Some eight or ten days ago a part of the command of Gen. PAYNE, (cavalry,) left Gallatin on a scouting expedition through counties bordering on Kentucky. About the same time Col. W. B. STOKES' regiment of cavalry left this place to coöperate with them, and, going by way of Alexandria, visited White, Putnam, and Overton counties. The Gallatin expedition would start the game and drive it down upon their comrades from Nashville. PAYNE'S men succeeded in killing thirty-three, and capturing sixty-three rebel guerrillas. Amongst the prisoners was Col. THOS. B. MURRAY, of Warren County, a politician of some note, who was on the Breckinridge electoral ticket. He was conveyed with other prisoners to Gallatin. Col. STOKES'S Cavalry killed seventeen rebels; but took no prisoners. Amongst the killed was Capt. JAMES DAVIS, well known in this city, a steamboat man, who has commanded different packets on the Cumberland River. He had on his person a brace of revolvers, $3,000 in Confederate money, and a copy of an oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, which he had taken, certified by STANLEY MATTHEWS, formerly Provost-Marshal of this post. He might have been taken alive had he halted when so commanded. But to the command he replied: "You had better find out who you tell to halt," and attempted to draw a pistol. A command to fire followed, and he fell pierced by seven balls.

The daring villain CHAMP FERGUSON was closely pressed by some of STOKES' men, but he made his escape.

It is mentioned as a singular fact that none of the prisoners or killed were armed with guns. All had revolvers, some of them as many as three. Thus armed they could pass through the country and be citizens or guerrillas as they might choose.

The Federal scouts lost not a man during the expedition.

The splendid regiment of Col. STOKES is now at Alexandria. It numbers between 1,200 and 1,500 men.

Violation of the Revenue Laws.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Twenty cases of cigars, libeled in the United States District Court for violating the revenue laws, were sold at auction to-day. "El Designio" brands ranged from $62 50 to $123 per thousand. Other choice lots brought from $90 to $103. The average amount per thousand for the whole lot is about $83 71.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Sailed, steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, with 100 passengers and $606,000 in treasure for England, and $500,000 for New-York.

Colorado Territory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Within the past three or four months the attention of New-York and Boston capitalists has been directed to the gold mines of Colorado Territory, and large investments of money and machinery have been made for the purpose of developing the vast mineral resources of that region. So little is known of the wealth of the mountain ranges of Colorado, and the manifold advantages of that region, that I have thought a brief article on the subject might not be out of place in the columns of the TIMES.

It is only five years since public attention was attracted to what is known as Colorado Territory. For nearly two years after the discovery of gold in the valleys east of the mountains, the miners met with indifferent success, and a general feeling of disappointment prevailed. But the persevering efforts of "prospecting" parties at length revealed the existence of numerous gold-bearing quartz veins in the mountains, and a fresh impulse was given to mining enterprises. Stamp-mills and other mining machinery were brought rapidly into use; and from a yearly yield of only $4,000 in gold in 1859, the product has steadily increased to a yield of $15,000,000 in 1863. All this, too, in the face of serious troubles and annoyances growing out of the inexperience of the pioneers, who were only *apprentices* in the business of gold-mining, and who could not for a long time discover a sure and economical process for saving the gold known to exist in the ores.

But at length science and experiment have overcome this difficulty, and the recent reports from Colorado give warrant to the belief that the yield of 1864 will not be less than $30,000,000. In the opinion of Prof. KEEY, of the New-York Assay Office, "Colorado will in five years rival California."

The climate of Colorado is mild and salubrious, and the record of mortality since its settlement presents a most favorable exhibit of its healthfulness. In an agricultural point of view our Territory possesses many advantages not common to mineral regions. The great plains and parks are covered with a tariffy natural growth of grass, and all the valleys and bottom-lands are susceptible of a high and profitable state of cultivation. Already numerous farms and ranches are scattered through the Territory, and this branch of industry has been prosecuted with most remarkable results. The pastoral resources of Colorado are second to no other country in the world.

The progress already made in the settlement of Colorado, is indeed marvelous. The city of Denver, situated on the Platte River, near the base of the mountains, contains to-day some seven thousand souls, and boasts of several fine churches, two theatres, and a university. Substantial brick blocks line the principal street, and there is an air of prosperity and enterprise apparent there which would do credit to any twenty-years old city of the Western States. Other towns and settlements of the Territory are making rapid strides in size and population, and although this region is nearly seven hundred miles west of the Missouri River, it presents to-day all the characteristics and phases of the flourishing portions of the Western States. But the undeveloped and unsettled portions of Colorado offer great inducements for new settlers, and labor is at present much needed in the mining regions. Wages in the mines are from $3 to $5 per day. Everything necessary for the comfortable subsistence of a large population can easily be obtained. There is room and demand for one hundred thousand more people than are now in the Territory, and opportunities for rapid and sure accumulation of wealth are open there, which exist in no other mining country in the world.

An office has been opened in this City, at No. 5 Bowling-green, for the purpose of promoting an increased emigration to Colorado. Publications will soon be issued setting forth the numerous advantages of this region, and giving full information to intending emigrants. Will not the TIMES aid in this work by giving this article a place in its columns?

Respectfully, &c. EDWARD BLISS.

Lotteries at Fairs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a late issue of your excellent paper there appeared several letters sharply reproving the holding of lotteries at charitable fairs, and making fierce onslaught, in anticipation, on the raffles contemplated in the great coming effort.

At our last great fair, "The Ladies' Union Bazaar," I had the honor of acting as one of the supplementary managers. One evening a gentleman addressed a lady friend, who was standing at the table I served, as follows:

"Really, Madam, these raffles are a great comfort."

"In what way?" she inquired.

"Why, they have saved me from a world of annoyance; I came here this evening to spend the sum of $20, which mite I considered as my just proportion to this noble charity, according to my means. I did not *want* a single thing. To my surprise and pleasure, I found at least twenty charming ladies of my acquaintance, selling at twenty different tables, and received a friendly beckoning from all directions. I glanced around, and felt my face sensibly elongating. Good gracious! I inwardly ejaculated; there don't seem to be a single article on these splendidly furnished tables worth less than $10 or $20. What the mischief shall I do? My hopes of spending a pleasant evening, as well as my money, flew to the moon; and in a frightful ill-humor, I approached the table nearest, determined to take the first thing that came to hand, pay for it, and leave the place, resigning myself, with what philosophy I might, to being ignominiously 'cut' by my other nineteen acquaintances.

But a voice of ravishing melody darted like a sunbeam through this dismal gloom, and poured balm into my stricken heart, uttering these magical words: "Take a chance, Mr. BIENFAISANT; only a dollar."

"To the rescue!" I cried, joyfully, pulling out my money; and, after a few moments' brilliant chat—for my delight made me incredibly witty—I visited all my lovely acquaintances in turn, and "took a chance."

What the half of these chances were for, I have not the slightest idea. I only know that I have given the money I intended, and kept my friends; and you will find mine to be the experience of thousands of others.

I had listened to this rigmarole with amused attention. Hitherto I had been savagely "down" on raffling, though wickedly selling tickets if any one wished to buy; but this was "putting things" in such a new and most plausible light, that I own myself halting between two opinions.

The clergymen who have written against the practice, are very much in the right and a very little in the wrong. For instance: I will admit that children, who in this connection are also fools, should never be permitted to gamble, if you call it so; but grown folks, who are supposed to have discretion and sense, and who, also, in this connection, we will assume *not* to be fools, need not rush desperately off with a dice-box in one hand and a suicidal dagger in the other, to lose money and life at the faro-table because they have won a big doll or a plum cake at a fair—need they?

I am perfectly and unpleasantly aware that some people come to fairs determined to have the worth of their money. The "mean critters" ignore the fact that this is not the *point*, but to give what they can afford to the charity, without thinking or caring of personal return, is the point.

Since the "Union Bazaar Fair," I have spent all *my* fair money in chances. I never won anything but once, and I assure you I was horribly sorry for it—it seemed like taking back my charity.

I do not presume to predict, but if raffling is to be excluded on the coming occasion, Mr. BIENFAISANT, and thousand like him, will find business out of town during the holding of the Metropolitan Fair.

EX-MANAGER.

Gen. Butler at New-Orleans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 12, 1864.

In the issue of the *World* of the 12th inst. I noticed an article styled "Our Prisoners and Gen. Butler." In the article the writer alludes to the infamous rebel taunt of the "Tyrant of New-Orleans," as applied to Gen. BUTLER, and assumes the responsibility of the charge that the General made himself infamous in the sight of Christendom, in order that he might torment and insult unarmed women who had wounded his self-love. I am happy to say that the good sense and true patriotism of the American public renders any apology for the course of Gen. BUTLER in the instance alluded to unnecessary, if not superfluous; and it would be a cause of astonishment to me to learn that any other than a rank Secessionist or a Northern sympathizer with the rebellion, would allow himself to reiterate charges now so well known to have originated in rebel prejudices and hatred. But as the writer of the article has allowed himself the liberty of reproducing the slanders of a period long past, I would like to inquire whether he writes from personal knowledge or from mere rumor, or malicious reports, that he has formed his opinion. All officers and soldiers, and Union men and women present during Gen. BUTLER's reign in New-Orleans, ignore all tyranny in his administration of affairs in that city, and uphold him in everything he did, though it was the oft-repeated wish that he had ruled with a stronger arm. It is true the General sent two women to Ship Island. In this he was right, and had he sent more, all lovers of good order would have been better pleased? Is this the "torment" to which the writer alludes. If so, and he is himself a husband, father, son or brother, he may see in it the torment justly due to the already condemned criminals. I suppose the writer of the article, in speaking of Gen. BUTLER as insulting unarmed women, refers to his order to the men under his command to treat such characters as "women of the town." Can a "lady" offer an insult to a person? Can any female do so without affixing to herself the character of infamy? Having been present in New-Orleans at the period mentioned, and being in a position to know the facts in the case, I can affirm that no woman, no matter how bitter her secession feelings might have been, if she behaved herself as a lady, would never have received an insult from any one who was in any way connected or accountable to the United States Government. Some people did not like this order. The General knew his meaning, and no right-minded man's brains were so muddled as to be unable to understand it as it was meant. All acted accordingly, and did not ask our *friends* at home or abroad whether they liked it or not. What does the writer mean by unarmed women? Does he mean they were without dirk or pistol in their own hands, or that they were without husbands to protect them? I can assure him, both of the women sent to Ship Island had husbands or fathers, and if they had thought this ill treatment, they knew their remedy was in a respectful representation of the facts to President LINCOLN. This they did not do, because they knew well that their wives or daughters had shamefully done wrong. What would the writer of the article think of a woman who could stand upon her balcony or door stoop and wave her handkerchief, hurran and spit upon the funeral cortege of a Union officer or soldier as it passes? But now, in regard to our prisoners. The Government has honored itself and sustained its own dignity in giving Gen. BUTLER another command. He is the right man in the right place, and I sincerely hope the Government and the General will stand firm in the steps they have taken and make the rebels recognize Gen. BUTLER as an officer before a prisoner should be exchanged. Were I a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, I for one would submit to the harsh treatment and short rations of Castle Thunder and Libby Prison, and die there rather than see my Government or Gen. BUTLER budge one inch from the step they have taken. I greatly mistake if this is not the universal sentiment of our officers and soldiers who are prisoners.

I remain, very respectfully, your obd't serv't.

F. M. H. K., late Capt. 1st La. Vols.

How to Raise the Quota.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The great success which many of the interior counties of our State have met in "raising the quota" under the call for 300,000 men, would seem to indicate that they have a method in promoting enlistments which we do not possess. Their success cannot certainly result from a superfluity of material, for never was the cry for laborers more earnest, nor do they offer more tempting pecuniary inducements than are offered in this City, nor is the average of patriotism higher. What, then, is the secret of their success? The answer may be found, I think, in their manner of conducting the business of recruiting.

A few weeks ago I was in Rochester. The local papers were then congratulating the good people of the city that only about 200 more men were needed to complete the quota. In a very short time thereafter I learned that the work was done. And this was the way they did it:

At prominent points in the busiest part of the City the recruiting agents pitched their tents. Placards were displayed, giving full information in regard to the handsome bounties offered. Then bands of music were engaged, whose inspiring strains should complete the work begun by the alluring pecuniary inducements. This was good, so far. Money and music are strong attractions, the one to draw a crowd and the other to get recruits from it. But this was not all. Not content with bringing the crowd to the tents, the bands were paraded through the streets, with a small following of enlisted men, attracting attention wherever they went, and occasionally pausing for a patriotic speech and the reception of recruits from the quickly gathered throngs. In this work the most prominent and most successful agent was the personage so long known as the "Razorstrop Man." He had been to the war himself as a private in one of the Rochester regiments—the One Hundred and Fortieth, I think—had been wounded at Gettysburgh, and been discharged as no longer able to do duty. But he certainly did not lack ability as a recruiting agent. With that peculiar oratory which has proved so valuable an aid in the sale of his "strop," he called upon the patriotic to fall into line for the defence of the Government and to save the City from a draft. The result of all this effort, as I have said, was the filling of the quota, nearly two months before the draft is to be made.

This method has the additional—and to the recruit, most, desirable—advantage of doing away with the dishonest middle-men who pocket so large a share of the bounty money. The machinery of "mammoth meetings," so unsuccessfully tried here, is not worth a "row of pins" in comparison with a band of music, discoursing soul-stirring airs, a short, good-humored, patriotic speech, and a squad of handsomely uniformed recruits. The first enthusiasm of the war is over. Few men go voluntarily to the recruiting officer to enlist. But by adopting the method so successfully pursued at Rochester, a great many would enlist whom all the persuasions of the "runner" could not move. Can it not be tried?

The Theory of Secession—Speech of Mr Stevens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with much satisfaction the editorial in the TIMES recently, under the heading, "Is Secession Possible? Is the Confederacy a Nation?" as I have many other editorials in your paper to the same purport. In treating the doctrine as held by Mr. STEVENS, one point occurs to me that I have not seen made against it. It is this. Mr. STEVENS and the numerous class of distinguished men agreeing with him, assert this national character of the "Confederacy" as justifying the confiscation of the property of individuals. To my mind such a recognition of nationality completely destroys our right to make such confiscation. The right to confiscate the property of those men in arms against the Government, grows out of the fact that they owe allegiance to the Government of the United States and none other—and that their war is a treasonable rebellion against their own Government, and not that they are the citizens of another Government warring against us.

There is no rule better settled than that the private property, or land, of a public enemy, cannot be confiscated, while the private property of a traitor may be.

Even the laws of a conquered nation remain in force until new laws shall have been established by the conqueror.

If we expect to bring to punishment the men who instigated and are prosecuting this war, we must hold them individually responsible as citizens and subjects of the Government of the United States. When we relinquish that, we relinquish the right to punish them as traitors by taking their lives or confiscating their property.

Confusion is created in some minds by the doctrine that belligerent nations have the right to confiscate the property of each other. This rule applies only to national property. If there be anything settled by the laws of nations, it is that property of private citizens on land is not thus subject to seizure and confiscation.

I believe it of vital importance to this nation that we maintain the integrity of the Union. Admit no right on the part of any man or body of men, by whatever organization it may be attempted, to impair their allegiance.

I do not believe you can render better service to the country than in combatting this doctrine of nationality of the "Confederacy." I saw the first spring of this doctrine; saw good men drifting into it imperceptibly to themselves, and tried in my feeble way to expose its fallacy, but the cry of infidelity to my party was raised against me, and that is pretty sure to counteract argument and impair influence.

I am truly yours, ——.

Jury Duty in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An intolerable nuisance is the jury duty of this City and a matter which calls for reform. I am sure that I speak the sentiment of many of our citizens in this respect.

My name has been in the jury box for years, and I find myself summoned as regularly as the year comes around to perform this duty. It cannot be accounted for on any fair principle that, out of a million of inhabitants, any one person should be called upon, year after year, to perform this most irksome (because so constant) duty. There is no good reason why he should be called upon more than once or twice in a lifetime were the duty properly assigned.

After a name has been once drawn and service given, such name should be thrown out and a new one substituted for it. Or again, if, instead of clinging to a man two, three or four weeks on a stretch, he could be released after serving a shorter time—say, two or three days—there would be something human in such a state of things.

There is another feature in the case worthy of notice. If men will wrangle in law, they should pay the cost of it. There is no justice in taking my time from me, which is money, (there being no military necessity,) without fair compensation. The lawyer has his pay, why should not the juryman? Why should he be compelled, day after day, to listen to the petty quarrels of Tom, Dick and Harry at 12½ cents a head.

In my judgment there would be less causes tried in court, and more money saved to the contestants, if the parties to the trial had to pay the jurymen proper fees, than under the present system.

I am told that large amounts of money are paid yearly by those who are drawn, to buy off from service. Can you tell me where that money goes to? If into the pockets of any corrupt set of men, it is at the expense of my time, for if all served who were drawn, certainly my chances of serving would be lessened.

Mr. Editor, this is an evil that should be remedied, and an outraged community call upon those officials who have to do with this matter, to withdraw from the jury-box all names which have been in there for one or more years, and substitute others for them, that this intolerable nuisance may not bear so heavily upon the few, but may be shared and lightened by the many. A JURYMAN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

The Speed of the Sloop-of-War Iroquois.

BALTIMORE, MD., Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent letter to the press, I notice that Mr. DICKERSON, in speaking of the speed of the new sloops-of-war, takes occasion to mention the U. S. steamer *Iroquois* in such a manner as to give the impression that she is one of the fastest, if not the fastest, U. S. naval vessel afloat.

Now, as I have been for the past year and still am the Chief Engineer of that ship, I cannot let those exaggerated assertions of Mr. DICKERSON, pass without refutation, by giving you my opinion in regard to the relative speed of the two classes of vessels, based on actual trial; as otherwise, when the actual facts become known, you might think I was not doing as well with the ship as I ought.

The *Iroquois*, since I have been attached to her, has run in company with the *Monongahela*, under the following circumstances:

The *Iroquois* left Fortress Monroe, Feb. 4, 1863, at 9 A. M., some ten minutes ahead of the *Monongahela*, and at 5 P. M. the latter vessel had passed her, beating the *Iroquois* at least ten miles in eight hours' steaming. Steam pressure, 20 pounds per square inch, cutting off at 14 inches out of 28 inch stroke. Number of revolutions, 68 per minute. My opinion is, that the speed of the *Iroquois* has been very much over-estimated by you and others, as well as by the Navy Department, as Capt. A. LUDLOW CASE, our former Commander, can tell you, for I have often heard him speak of it, and if I am not mistaken, he addressed a communication to that effect to the Department at Washington, last Winter.

The greatest speed attained by the *Iroquois* during the last year, under the most favorable circumstances, with steam and sail set, was 12 knots, and that for a comparatively short time and distance.

I have the rough log of a former cruise in my possession, and am unable to find in it any record of a greater speed than that above-named with sail set.

I have no hesitation in saying, to the best of my belief and knowledge, that the *Monongahela* can steam at least from one to one and a half knots an hour faster than the *Iroquois*.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

J. W. STORMS, Acting Chief Engineer U. S. N.

Obituary.

Died, at the Union Hotel, in Kansas City, Mo. on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1864, THOMAS R. HOWLAND, of Company F, Third Regiment Colorado Volunteers, aged 44 years, a native of New-York City. Mr. HOWLAND emigrated from New-York to the new Eldorado, then known as Pike's Peak, in 1859, and enlisted at Denver in 1863, in Capt. HOLLY's Company, Third Regiment Colorado Volunteers, and was appointed the company's clerk. They were ordered, via the Arkansas route, to Kansas, Mo. The deceased accompanied his command in their long and memorable march, crossing the snowy range through fifteen feet of snow, traveling on foot, a great part of the time on half rations, *eight hundred miles in thirty-eight days.* During this extraordinary journey, in the coldest weather ever known in this latitude, the thermometer had often fallen to twenty degrees below zero.

The deceased, although reared in affluence, and unaccustomed to exposure, and although, like many others of his companions, with limbs frosted and constant suffering, toiled on, enduring with uncomplaining fortitude, discharging all the duties of a soldier with unflagging resolution, winning the esteem and admiration of his officers and fellows. On his arrival his physical system gave way, and he died after ten days of intense suffering, which baffled the skill of the best medical advice. An only sister, who had voluntarily abandoned a life of ease and refinement in the Metropolis to follow the fortunes of her beloved brother in the wilds of the Rocky Mountains, still refused to forsake him when he enlisted in the grand army of the Union, but with sublime moral heroism followed him, at her own expense, in all his journeys, twice crossing the snowy ranges and cheerfully encountering with him all the discomforts, privations, and perils incident to such a trip, by such a route, at such a season of the year, hundreds of miles without timber, and many days without fuel or water, solely to be with him and to minister to his necessities, and still lavish upon him, in his last illness, all the tenderness of the most self-sacrificing and noble devotion.

She is now left utterly destitute among strangers, and bereft of her last relative on earth.

His remains were followed to their last resting-place by the military and a large concourse of sympathizing citizens, and deposited, by the kindness of ROBERT R. DUNBAR, Esq., in his private lot at the cemetery, with all the honors of war. *Requiescat in pace.* H.

Once Used in a Family,

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF

BECOMES A STANDARD REMEDY.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

A CHALLENGE TO TEST.

There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE

propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.

A Healthful Tonic.

A Refreshing Beverage.

A Delightful Wine.

For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Universal Clothes Wringer.

With Cog-wheels, warranted.

53,518 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 336 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

DIED.

BUTLER.—At the St. Denis Hotel, in this City, at 6 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Feb. 11, Col. A. J. BUTLER, only brother of Maj.-Gen. Butler, aged 49 years less two days.

The friends of the deceased, and of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Sunday morning, the 14th inst., from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., at 9 o'clock A. M.

COOKE.—On Friday, Feb. 12, Mrs. MARGARET P., wife of Geo. F. Cooke.

Funeral services at the Church of the Puritans, corner 15th-st. and Broadway, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

CROWELL.—At Almena, Mich., on Thursday, Feb 11, CHARLES W., son of Martin L. and Eliza A. Crowell, of this City, aged 8 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given on Monday.

CONCKLIN.—On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 11, MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of Walter W. and Catharine C. Conklin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 107 West 11th-st., without further invitation.

CROPPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, ROSINA M., widow of the late Thomas B. Cropper.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 67 East 14th-st., without further invitation.

HAYWARD.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, of consumption, PRISCILLA, wife of Henry W. Hayward, aged 27 years, 10 months and 14 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the house of her brother, Wm. Alpin, No. 176 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOFFMAN.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 13, LINDA OGDEN, daughter of William O. and Emma B. Hoffman, aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st., to-day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, MARY COLDEN, wife of Clermont Livingston, of Clermont, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at her late residence, Clermont, Columbia County, N. Y.

MYERS.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 13, after a long and painful illness, ELIZA R. MYERS, wife of Hon. Andrew A. Myers, of Kings County, L. I.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Monday's *Herald.*

McCLUSKEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, Commodore WILLIAM J. MCCLUSKEY, U. S. N., aged 68 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, George W. Lee, and the officers of the navy and army, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Smith-st., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.

PHILIP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, GEORGE A., son of the late William Philip, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., without further invitation.

ROBERTSON.—On Friday, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock, MARGARET, wife of Thomas Robertson, aged 35 years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and also the members of the New-York Caledonian Club, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 278 West 32d-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ Edinburgh papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, WM. M. SMITH, late of Bermuda, aged 39 years.

Funeral this day, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 16 Union-square. The friends and acquaintances, also the members of St. George's Society, are requested to attend.

VANDERBILT.—After a short illness, WM. S. VANDERBILT, in the 48th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral in Monday's papers.

WICKHAM.—On Friday morning, Feb. 12, BRIDGET WICKHAM, widow of the late George D. Wickham.

The funeral will take place at St. James Church, Goshen, Orange County, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation. The train will leave foot of Chambers-st. at at 10 o'clock A. M., and return in the afternoon.

WINSOR—STOWELL.—In Boston, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, FANNIE E., wife of Parker Winsor, and daughter of William H. Stowell, of San Francisco, Cal.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 171,—Feb. 13, 1864.

4, 48, 61, 63, 52, 76, 60, 26, 19, 42, 17, 40, 24, 36.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 172.—Feb. 13, 1864.

51, 9, 73, 28, 62, 71, 37, 4, 74, 55, 13, 76, 43.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 75—Feb. 13, 1864.

71, 34, 63, 15, 61, 32, 13, 16, 31, 10, 9, 33, 58, 72.

CLASS 76—Feb. 13, 1864.

45, 11, 1, 65, 42, 68, 43, 29, 27, 74, 13, 53, 30.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE LATE DR. A. D. WILSON.

A beautiful and life-like carte de visite of the late Dr. A. D. Wilson for sale at Mrs. MOORE'S Gallery of Art, No. 421 Canal-st., near Varick.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, AND EIGHT DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS—NEW STYLES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY, TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES.—SILVER WATCHES OF all descriptions.

Silver Hunting Lepine Watches, $14, $16, $18 and $20 each.

Silver Hunting Case Detached Levers, $16, $18, $20, $22 to $28 each.

Silver Hunting English Patent Levers, $33, $35, $40, $50 to $75 each.

All warranted, and sent by mail or express to all parts of the country without extra charge.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.

10,000 Photograph Albums on hand, cheap.
10,000 Scientific books on hand, at our price
100,000 Miscellaneous books on hand, at your price.
500,000 Scrap prints on hand, at any price.

LEGGAT BROTHERS.
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman-st.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
the causes and proper treatment of spermatorrhea, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IRVING HALL.

Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver one of his course of lectures on the "First Christian Century," on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*St. Paul in Prison.* The public cordially invited. Seats free.

THE ANNUAL MEETING TO PROMOTE the objects of the American Sunday School Union, will be held in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. A. A. WILLITS, pastor,) SABBATH EVENING, the 14th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. A. A. WILLITS, Rev. J. T. DURYEA, and Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, late from Gen. GRANT's Army. A general statement of the work of the Society will be made by Rev. J. H. BURTIS, Associate Secretary of Missions. A collection will be taken, and pledges received for a year.

THE KINGDOM OF GOD—ITS LOCATION AND TIME OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT, will be considered by the NEW-YORK SCRIPTURE REVIEWING CLASS, in Room No. 5 Clinton-Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

S. J. COX, Secretary. R. C. MCLANE, President.

"HELL—ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, DESTINY."—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the fourth discourse on this subject, at Historical Society's Hall, 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A Rich Man in Hell—how he got there, and what he said about it.* Morning service at 11 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to both services

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—Missionary Anniversary. Two sermons will be preached in behalf of the missions of M. E. Church, in this Church on SUNDAY, the 14th inst. Rev. BISHOP JANES, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. F. BOTTOME, the Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sacraments of Lord's Supper and Baptism at 3 o'clock P. M.

AWFUL WARS AND MASSACRES AT HAND—Louis Napoleon, the future Anti-Christ, to covenant with the Jews and conquer all nations. (Dan. ix., 27; Rev. xiii., 7.) Coming of Christ about 1866-'72, and Millenium. Rev. M. BAXTER, Author of a prophetic book at Sheldon's, preaches at Hope Chapel, (ground floor,) Broadway, SUNDAY thrice, at 11, 4 and 7.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE fifth lecture on *Bunyan's Holy War* will be delivered by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, TO-MORROW EVENING, on *the Conquest and Occupancy of Mansoul, by Emanuel, with the Process of Petitioning and Pardoning.* Services at half-past seven.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Worth of the Soul.* Rev. Dr ILSLEY, of this City, will preach at 10½ A. M., Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching every evening in the week at 7½ o'clock, except Saturday.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock, evening. Evening subject—*Little Faith and Atheist*—representative characters from "Pilgrim's Progress." Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner of 6th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMALL, minister. Regular services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening—*Christ's Second Coming—Scriptural Doctrine of the Future Judgment, &c.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

THE UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.—Rev. NEWTON BESTOR, Pastor of the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, is preaching a series of sermons on *The United States in Prophecy,* every Sunday evening. The thirteenth sermon TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNday School Teachers will hold their regular meeting in the 4th av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st. (Rev. Dr. Crosby's,) on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for discussion—*The Library, and how to use it.*

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. The next in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. Mr. SLOAT, on SUNDAY, Feb. 14, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, assistant.

MOST IMPORTANT TRUTH.—WHILE THE sects of Christendom are deluded with all the various forms of error, there is one place where pure Bible truth is preached by the messenger of Christ. You are invited to hear him on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at No. 152 Bowery. Seats free.

ATHENEUM, BROOKLYN, CORNER OF Clinton and Atlantic sts.—Rev MATTHEW HALE SMITH will give on SUNDAY, at 7½ P.M., the fifth sermon of the course on "Our Lord and Practical Life"—*Our Lord a Lawyer, and His Work in Redemption.* Services also at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school concert at 3 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested in the great "Life Theme," and the "coming kingdom now nigh at hand," are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. WILLIAM ADAMS D.D., WILL preach to young men, by invitation of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST—REV. A. H. VINTON, D. D., will repeat his sermon on the Liturgy, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av. Subject—*Liturgic Worship, Natural, Rational and Scriptural,* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 13, 1864.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Co. I. 108¼
3,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Reg. 106¾
25,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s Co. 106¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '65 Co.... 136¼
5,000 do.... 136⅜
5,000 U.S 6s, '74, Co. Ind 97
$50 Treas. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & April.... 111
1,500 U. S. 6s, Oregon W. L., yearly.... 104
4,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.... 98⅞
20,000 do.... 98⅜
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 55⅝
3,000 Mo. St. 6s.... 69½
6,000 do.... 70
70 Stonington R.... 121
1206 Reading R.... 130⅞
1200 do.... b10. 121
2000 do.... b30. 121
100 Mich. Cen. R.... 134⅝
200 do.... 134⅞
200 do.... b15. 134⅜
100 Miss. & Mo. R.... 45
600 do.... b10 45
200 do.... 44¾
350 M. So. & N. I. R.... 94¾
200 do.... 94⅝
600 do.... 94⅜
400 do.... b15 94¾
200 do.... b10 94⅜
500 do.... 94⅝
200 Ill. Cen. Full S.... 123
50 do.... 123⅝
200 Ill. Cen. R. S.... 131
500 do.... 131¾
100 do.... 131⅝
600 do.... 131¾
200 do.... b10. 131¾
200 do.... 131⅞
100 do.... b10. 131¾
10000 Ill. Cen. R. C. B. S. 118
19000 do.... 119
1500 Cleve. & Pitts.... 116
700 do.... 115⅞
500 do.... b10 116
50 Clev., Col. & Cin. R. 165
450 Gal. & Chi. R.... 117⅜
500 do.... 117⅝
100 do.... b3. 118
100 do.... b15. 118¾
350 do.... b10. 118
200 do.... b30. 118
22 do.... 117
1000 Cleve. & Tol. R.... 138
500 do.... 137¾
700 do.... 138
1000 Cleve. & P. R.... 116
200 Mil. & P. du Ch. b30 65½
300 A. & T. H. R.... 85
50 R. S. & N. I. R.... 94⅜
100 do.... 94⅞
100 Gal. & Chi. R.... s10. 117¾
200 do.... b10. 117¾
500 do.... 117⅜
200 Cleve. & Tol. R. b10. 139
100 do.... 139
1000 do.... 140
200 do.... s30. 138½
400 Chi. & R. I.... 121
500 do.... 120
600 do.... 120⅝
600 do.... 121
200 do.... 121¼
50 do.... 121⅜
100 do.... b10. 121½
100 do.... b15. 121¾
100 do.... b15. 121¾
200 P., Ft. W. & C.... 88
100 Miss. & Mo. R.... 44½
100 Canton Co.... b3 41
100 Cumb. Coal.... 58
100 do.... b30. 120¾
300 do.... b10. 120
700 do.... b30. 120
200 do.... b3. 119¼
100 do.... s10 119¾
1700 do.... 119¾
100 do.... s30 119¾
100 do.... 119¾
200 do.... 119⅝
3200 do.... 119½
1300 do.... b30. 120¾
300 do.... b10. 120
700 do.... b30. 120
200 do.... b3. 119¼
100 do.... s10 6s
1100 do.... b3 58¾
100 do.... s10 58⅝
200 do.... 58⅞
100 do.... b3. 119¾
100 P., Ft. W. & C.... 88
100 Miss. & Mo. R.... 44½
100 Canton Co.... b3 41
100 Cumb. Coal.... 58
100 do.... b3 58½
100 do.... s3 58½
500 do.... 58¾
1100 do.... b3 58¾
100 do.... s10 58⅝
100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.... 127
100 do.... 128
100 Mil. & P. du C. R. b10 65
50 Mil. & P. du C., 2d Pr. 82
50 Tol. & Wab. R.... 61
200 do.... 61¾
200 do.... 61¾
100 Tol. & Wab. Pref.... 74
100 do.... b30 74¾
200 P., Ft. W. & C.... 88
500 do.... 88¼
100 do.... b30 88¾
100 do.... 88¾
100 do.... b10 88¾
100 do.... 88¾
100 do.... b10 88¾
100 do.... 88¾
100 do.... b10

REAL ESTATE.

STABLES FOR SALE
ON MURRAY HILL, IN 36ST.-ST.,
BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3RD AVS.

They are just completed, and are first-class in every respect; well ventilated; unusually well drained, with stalls on the first floor; have also good cellars and large lofts; size 32x66; prices reasonable. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., and from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., to ELISHA GRIFFEN.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 420, 420¾, 441, 441¾, 443, 443¾, 445, 445¾, 447, 447¾ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The four three-story and attic dwellings Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Congress-st. and No. 129 Amity-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry; all have the modern improvements and are in good order; also two lots, 25 by 100 feet, on the east side of Henry-st., between Amity and Congress sts. For full particulars apply to ALFRED H. COX, executor, No. 696 Broadway, N. Y., or Henry, corner Amity-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, AT FLUSHING, L. I., THE first-class residence, containing all the modern improvements—gas, water, &c., together with ¾ of an acre of land—situated in the most desirable part of the village, within five minutes' walk of the depot. For particulars inquire of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 111 Water-st., or to C. T. GRIFFITH, on the premises.

GREENWICH, CONN.—A LARGE NEW dwelling, outbuildings, and 10 acres (or more) of fertile, well-filled land, lawn, shrubbery, fruit and water prospect unrivaled; twelve trains of cars to New-York City stop daily within a few rods of the house. For particulars address ARTHUR E. SRELDING, Mianus, Conn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE NO. 165 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh; 3-story, basement and under-cellar, 22-6x46; lot 100 feet; location the best in the city, only eight minutes' walk from the ferry; house in perfect order. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO GENTEEL THREE story and basement high-stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., (No. 88 to the southwest corner of 27th-st.) All modern improvements and in good order. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway and No. 82 Lexington-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 2 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEment brick house, No. 412 West 44th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 20x42, built in the best manner, with water, gas, bath, &c., in perfect order, by W. H. RAYMOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—The 2-story and basement brick dwelling, with stable and eight lots of ground, situated on the best part of the avenue, between Gates and Greene avs.; price $20,000. For further particulars, inquire at No. 259 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, full lot, first-class in all respects, situate on 36th-st. between Park and Madison avs., No. 35, one of the best locations in this City. Inquire on the premises, of HAMILTON & RYER, builders, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE corner of Greenwich-av. and Charles-st., and known as No. 37 Greenwich-av.: it now pays an interest of 6 per cent. on $18,000: it will be sold for $12,000. The present tenants pay their rent punctually, and will remain.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, A house and two acres of land, with stable attached; plenty of fruit trees, &c.; situated on South Broad-st., within ten minutes' walk of a railroad station to New-York. For particulars inquire of OLIPHANT & GILDAY, No. 31 Park-row.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE—WITH large storehouse, &c.—an excellent location for an iron, lumber or coal company; has 161 feet water front, with track connecting with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; is situated at Elizabethport, N. J. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE dwelling, No. 59 West 49th-st., adjoining a park; fine view, in complete order and possession immediately. Also, a desirable country seat, near New-York, on railroad, near village and river. City and country conveniences. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,004 Post-office.

HOUSE NO. 133 HENRY-STREET BROOKLYN, FOR SALE.—Lot, 27½ by 92½ feet; corner of Love-lane. House three-story, basement and under-cellar. Terms favorable. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 722 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO. No. 8½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS high-stoop dwellings and carriage-house, within a block of Union-square. Apply on the premises, No. 140 East 16th-st., or at No. 47 Beekman-st. Also, the English-basement house No. 146 West 43d-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE IN 22D-ST.—BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A three-story brown-stone house, 23.6x60 feet, with all the modern improvements. Price, $17,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, with part of the furniture, between 6th and 7th avs., No. 161 West 47th-st. Inquire at No. 129 Pearl-st. D. & P. ACKERMAN.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 307 West 21st-st., lot 25x98.9; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BROWN-stone front house, 22½x44½, lot 100 feet, well built and in good condition, modern improvements, No. 195 Union-st. Terms easy. Inquire of BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A house (12 rooms); stables, ice-house, &c.; furnished or unfurnished; pleasantly situated; possession immediate if required. Inquire of J. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS offering a number of good dwelling houses for sale, in good locations up town, from $16,000 to $25,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOUSE NO. 42 WILLOUGHBY-ST., BROOKLYN—Three-story, basement and under-cellar. A large part can remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 74 East 27th-st., house 25 by 65 feet deep; all the modern improvements. Price, $15,500. Apply to WM. S. CORWIN, No. 900 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE OCEANIC House and buildings at Coney Island. For particulars inquire of or address RICHARD R. BENNETT, Fort Hamilton Post-office.

TO LET.

HOTEL RESTAURANT TO LET.—THE well-known restaurant in Montague-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn, has recently been elegantly fitted up and put in complete order, and is now offered to rent for a term of years to a responsible tenant; the location is unrivaled, situated in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall and public offices. The banks, insurance companies and places of public amusement are all clustered in this neighborhood; directly opposite is the City Post-office, and adjoining, the Brooklyn Academy of Music, or Opera-house, where the great Sanitary Fair will soon be held; the three principal railroad cars make it of easy access from the ferry and all parts of the city. An examination of the premises and the surroundings will give the assurance of a very large, respectable and profitable business to an enterprising and gentlemanly man. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM MACKEY.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the 5th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.; and between 50th and 51st sts.; and on 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. ODEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st, or to JAMES N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

TO LET—AT SING SING, MOUNT VIEW, THE residence of the late Gen. Street. The house is large, and has lately been put in complete order, and painted and papered throughout. The outbuildings are, stable, ice-house and gardener's cottage. Ten acres of land are attached to the place. Possession may be had at once. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av., or A. LEGGETT, No. 205 Front-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 72 Christopher-st.; mahogany doors on parlor story; gas and Croton introduced; also, bath room; the yard runs through to Grove-st. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A Club or Private Boarding House—an elegantly furnished residence on University place, near 12th; 20 rooms; rent $3,000. Apply for cards of admission to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY high stoop house No. 37 East 18th-st., first door from Broadway; finished in the best manner, and well suited for a small family. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND outbuildings, near William's Bridge station, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of Mrs. BUHDE, on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 730 Greenwich-st; gas and Croton introduced; also, bath-room. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

STABLE TO LET.—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS stable in the rear of No. 23 West 22d-st.; coachman's dwelling attached; possession 1st of May next. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, A HANDSOMEly-furnished house, near Union-square. Address, Box No. 712 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FINE LARGE MARble-front store No. 22 Vesey-st., near the Astor House. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Possession given 1st of March. Inquire at No. 201 East 18th-st.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, Near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel. Inquire of Mr. JAY or Mr. GAUDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE.

A GOOD CHANCE, IF APPLIED FOR SOON.—For sale, in Brooklyn, on Carlton-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., some of those magnificently finished brown-stone front houses, with all the latest and richest style of improvements; size of houses, 20 feet 2¾ inches front by 45 feet deep, with laundry extension. Lot, 20 feet 2¾ inches by 100 feet. This is a most desirable and accessible location. Fulton and De Kalb-av. cars run convenient. Price $9,500, part on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply to THOMAS FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-WIDE, THOROUGHly built three-story and attic English basement house and four lots of ground No. 168 President-st., Brooklyn. House built in the best manner by days' work; has all the modern improvements; parlors and halls frescoed; house 38 feet wide; would be sold without the adjoining lots, if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

CASTLEWOOD—A first-class country place, situated on Mountain-av., in Llewellyn Park, at Orange, New-Jersey. The house is built of rough stone, under the direction of Alexander J. Davis, architect.

The architectural style of the house is castleated domestic gothic, irregular in plan, built in the most substantial manner with stone; lined with brick, and covered with slate and metal. The timbered floors, dressed to show construction, ornament the ceilings, are deafened throughout, and the whole pile, including the coach-house and stable, may be considered fireproof. The masonry is pelasgic, that is, jointed in rhomboid form, and is of the trap rock, gray stone, cropping out of the ridges of the neighboring mountains. It is the decomposed trap, mingled with the vegetable decomposition of ages, that renders the soil of this region so prolific, and so well adapted to the growth of trees; the variety, luxuriance and beauty of which surpass most places so near the City. This circumstance, and the planting of rare and curious trees, and flowering shrubs, in addition to the indigenous vegetation, renders the domain of Castlewood, and the contiguous sites in the park, a region of more than ordinary interest to lovers of natural history, of landscapes and rural beauty.

The entrance hall, at which we arrive by a fine carriage road, is very commodious. Stairs, wholly of oak, ascending and descending, are upon the left, by door opening to the principal drawing-room, which has a bay and other windows looking west, north and east. Before you is a saloon, circular in form, connecting with the east front. The domestic apartments are to the right of the hall, and occupy the south wing.

Private stairs and a small boudoir separate the family parlor from a nursery and bed-room, and connect the entrance hall with the basement, and by way to the stables, beyond a laundry, well-room and cloister. A spacious kitchen, several steps above the ground level on three sides, communicates with the laundry, fuel-room and store and cellar rooms, a pantry, sub-hall and dining-room—the latter under the saloon, also circular in form, and opening upon a terrace-walk, leading to the garden on the one hand, which is well stocked with the choicest varieties of all kinds of fruit, and the grove and ramble on the other. The sub-basement contains the furnace and its accessories, ice and coal vaults.

The upper floor contains four bed-rooms beside a rotunda and tower observatory. The rotunda is adapted for a museum or music-room, library, picture gallery and billiards. It has a sky-light, oriel and other windows. It is the finest room in the mansion.

Five acres of land are offered for sale, with this house, together with a right to the use of Llewellen Park, which is a tract of 500 acres of land, beautifully situated on the eastern slope of Eagle Ridge, (Orange Mountain,) with a surface finely diversified, embracing deep ravines, bold, rocky cliffs, brooks of the purest spring water, picturesque old oaks, beeches and tulips, and a noble forest of the native evergreen and deciduous trees.

It is laid out and embellished with drives, walks, &c., in the modern natural style of landscape gardening, and 50 acres, known as the "Ramble," have been deeded in trust for the exclusive use and enjoyment of the purchasers of land lying within the park.

The rest of the tract of land, containing about
500 ACRES,
has been divided into Villa Sites, of from
ONE TO TEN ACRES EACH.

It was selected with special reference to the wants of citizens doing business in the City of New-York, and yet wishing accessible, retired, and healthful homes in the country, but may be considered equally attractive to all citizens of the United States who contemplate being in this neighborhood. Sloping to the southeast, the best exposure for health, cultivation, and protection from the winds of Winter, it is favorably situated to catch the sea breezes which prevail in Summer.

The whole tract abounds in pure, soft, spring water.

It is believed that no spot within 20 miles of New-York is in all respects so healthy as the side of this mountain. It is almost the only locality so near the city where there is no fever and ague.

Purchasers of sites, desiring to build of stone, can obtain the material on the premises free of charge.

The privacy of the Park, and of all the sites, is secured by lodges, and gatekeepers at the entrances. The main entrances are on the valley road, one mile from North Orange Railroad Station. As we ascend along the Park avenues—seven miles of which are completed—Newark, New-York, and their Bays; Brooklyn, Staten Island, and the Narrows are all taken at a glance. Upon reaching the top of the mountain, 700 feet above the level of the sea, a landscape more than 100 miles in extent, spans the horizon. Cultivated fields and country seats, villages, town and cities, ponds, rivers and bays, with the Newesink Hills at the south; Nyack Mountain, Haverstraw Peak and the Highlands toward the north, with Long Island and the ocean in the east, all lie revealed to the eye. This natural panorama is acknowledged by all to be one of the finest in America.

LLEWELLYN PARK is less than one hour from New-York City via Morris and Essex Railroad, ten trains per day each way, foot of Barclay-st. or Christopher-st., and via New-Jersey Railroad and Orange and Newark horse railroad, foot of Courtland-st., twenty trips each way daily.

For ease of access, beauty and variety of scenery, for healthfulness of climate, for the intelligence and moral order of its population, in short, for all those considerations which combine to render a region attractive as a family residence, it is believed that the vicinity of Orange, especially the mountainous side, possesses advantages not surpassed, if equaled, by any other place in the vicinity of New-York.

For maps, terms and particulars, as well as cards of admission, Apply to the proprietor,

L. S. HASKELL, No. 69 William-st., N. Y.,
or at Library Building, Orange, Essex County, N. J.,
or to T. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 69 William-st., N. Y.

N. B.—Twenty-five HOUSES, in various styles of architecture, have already been built, and the following sites remain unsold, viz.:

2 lots	$10,000 each.
2 lots	7,500 each.
6 lots	6,000 each.
10 lots	5,000 each.
2 lots	3,000 each.
3 lots	2,500 each.
12 lots	2,000 each.
50 lots, 50 by 200, on Park-av., 100 feet wide, at	1,900 each.

For a more full description of Llewellyn Park see "Downing's Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture," page 568.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TUBBY HOOK TO LET OR LEASE.—An elegant modern built brick mansion, suitable for a Summer and Winter residence; has wide porte-cochere and carved piazzas; also gas, hot and cold water, bathroom, furnace and every modern convenience, together with five acres or ground laid out in garden and lawn, finely shaded with natural forest, ornamental and fruit trees; walks and carriage-drive covered with Kingston gravel. On the premises is carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, ice-house filled, and all necessary outbuildings. It is beautifully situated on the crown of the hill adjoining the country seat of A. R. Van Nest, Esq., commanding a splendid view of the Hudson River for forty miles up, and the Harlem Valley far into Westchester County. It is conveniently located within seven minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depot at Tubby Hook, and one hour's drive from the City Hall, New-York City, through the Central Park. Part of the furniture can remain. Apply to FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NICE country residence, situated in New-Jersey, 2¾ miles from the City of Newark. The house is two story, attic and basement; 13 rooms; well and cistern water in basement; range, heater, &c.; all in good order. About two acres of land under good cultivation, well stocked with fruit trees, good bearing grapevines, blackberries, strawberries, currants, &c. Barn new, and outhouses all in good order. Price, $8,000. Will be sold on easy terms, or would be exchanged for a good, convenient, pleasantly located house, in the upper part of this City or in Brooklyn, worth about $10,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

COTTAGES AT NEWTOWN, L. I., TO LET.—Four of said cottages, are known as Clermont-terrace, and each contains a fine garden plot; rent $150 each. Also, a small cottage, with garden; $250 to suitable tenants. They will be leased for one or more years. Newtown is well known as a desirable and healthy location, having all the attractions of the country, together with the conveniences of the city—the distance is less than one hour from the City by railroad and boat. For further particulars, apply to A. BAXTER, at the residence of Samuel Lord, near the city.

MOUNT VERNON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A dwelling house, built in the best manner for the occupant, lined with brick, containing nine bedrooms, and well arranged for a genteel residence; location superior, being the crown of 2d-av.; the ground 200 feet front by 105 deep; is decorated with evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A PLEASANT RESIdence near the boat, consisting of nearly an acre of land, laid out in a garden, with fruit trees in full bearing, and a front lawn thickly shaded with fine evergreen and ornamental trees. The house is about 40 feet square, 4 and 5 rooms on a floor, two stories and basement, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, IN THE village of West Farms, N. Y., containing about 1¼ acres of ground, with every variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery; house large and nearly new; barn and outbuildings new, and all in good order. A map and description of the property can be seen by applying to A. FINLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A DEsirable country seat containing about 1¼ acres, with a variety of fruit. House and stable in good order; house large and commodious and commands a view of the Sound; 15 minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to MARTIN & FULKERSON, No. 107 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a beautiful country residence on the bank of the Passaic River, New-Jersey; furnished or unfurnished, with out-houses complete, green-house, and fifteen acres of good land; plenty of choice fruit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, one and a quarter miles from railroad depot; buildings nearly new and in good order. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE, known as Castlewood, in Llewellyn Park, for sale at a bargain. See Real Estate column.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—FIVE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment, brown-stone front, on 5th-av., south of 34-st;

Also,

4-story, high stoop, on 37th-st., near 8th-av., brown-stone;

Also,

4-story, high stoop, on 38th-st., near 5th-av., brown-stone;

Also,

4-story, high stoop, on 39th-st., near 5th-av., brown-stone;

Also,

Two 4-story, high stoop, brown-stone fronts on 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.;

Also,

A number of very desirable houses and lots for sale on 35th, 36th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th sts.;

Also,

4-story English basement, brown-stone, on 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class furnished house, 22x50, lot 22x100, 3-story basement and high stoop, in good order, complete with all the modern improvements; in a pleasant and central location, convenient to the Fulton-av. cars. Possession soon, if desired; terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. H. BABCOCK, Montague, corner of Court-st., over the Mechanics' Bank.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FIRST-CLASS 3-story brown-stone front house, with all the improvements; house 24.10x55 feet, with extension 22x16; lot 100 feet. For particulars inquire of J. DONALDSON, No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 26 Oak-st. Apply to THOMAS DARLINGTON, No. 26 Pine-st., where a map of the property can be seen.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 410 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 31 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Bank ng House, No. 29 Pine-st. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) will be paid them by Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on all certificates of stock standing in their name after the closing of the books on the evening of the 8th February.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

The CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co.,
CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given. PETER S. WANDELL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 19th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Co.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. Co.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 72 Wall-street.
DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

NOTICE—SMITH & RICE, HAVING ADMITTED BARNCE R. HAGERMAN and ARCHIBALD L. HYATT as partners, will continue the business as heretofore at No. 122 Fulton-st., and Nos. 418, 420, and 422 Broadway, under the firm of SMITH, RICE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., near Fulton—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Six per cent. interest allowed to depositors.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-Pres'ts.
CHARLES COOPER, }
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BAKERY FOR SALE—IN A LARGE VILLAGE 12 miles from New-York—buildings, horses, wagons, stock, good will, &c.; a large and profitable business has been done for many years; population chiefly City merchants. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

$5,000—A PERSON WITH THE ABOVE amount wishes to engage in some well-established business as partner or otherwise. Address CLARKE BLISS, Box No 160 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and letters

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin ..... { $80 / $75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage $35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed thereon.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, has splendid accommodations for a few passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agt., No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....Feb. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday.....Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....March 5,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris ... 95 00 Steerage to Paris ... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $165; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $75; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. Fi, $40, $30 and $02-Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship JURA, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 13
Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.
Steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. Nicholson, from Boston Feb. 23.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEO. CROMWELL will follow on March 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

To sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commander,

will sail as above from Pier No. 46, N. R., foot of King-st.

For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, March 5, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

will

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOLUNTEERING AND THE PROSPECTIVE DRAFT.

Interesting Report of the County Volunteer Committee.

The following report was presented to the Board of Supervisors Tuesday, ordered to be printed in document form, and the ordinance attached thereto adopted:

The County Volunteer Committee, to whom was referred a *resolution* adopted by the Board of Supervisors at their meeting, held Feb. 2, requesting certain particulars as to the quota of the County of New-York, under the last call of the President for 500,000 men, would respectfully

REPORT.

That though the committee have made every effort to procure this information for the board, they have as yet been unsuccessful, in consequence of the authorities at Washington not having announced the quota of the State under the President's last call. As soon as your committee can ascertain the facts authoritatively, they will be communicated to your board without delay.

Your committee, however, have themselves made an estimate of what will be required of New-York County under the call of the President for 500,000 men. This estimate is based upon the quota allotted to New-York under the previous call for 300,000 men, and is made up entirely from the data which the operations of your committee have made available.

The estimate is annexed, marked Appendix A.

Your committee deem it proper to state, in this connection, that they are satisfied that the quota of the City of New-York, under the several calls of the President heretofore issued, have been fixed at altogether too large a figure.

It is well known that there is a numerous floating population constantly coming into and leaving the City, but who are assumed to belong to it because they happen to be in it at the time when the enrollment is made. This floating population probably amounts to 200,000 souls, who are counted as part of the City population, but who cannot be held liable to draft here.

And it follows that the residents proper of the County are compelled to furnish from their own number, in case of draft, men sufficient to supply the number added to our quota because of the presence of this floating population in the City.

Your committee have thought it proper to make due representations on this subject in the proper quarter, and they shall make every effort on this and other equally reasonable grounds, to bring the quota of the County under the new call for troops down to the number only which, by right and justice, ought to be required of the County of New-York.

Your committee would also respectfully report, that the appropriation of $2,000,000 made on the 26th day of October, 1863, for the purpose of raising volunteers to supply the deficiency under the call of the 4th of January, and to make up the quota under any future call, will be soon expended, and an additional appropriation is needed at once. By the statement of the committee's operations annexed, both under the Substitute and Relief Ordinance, and the Ordinance to raise Substitute Soldiers, (marked Appendix B,) it will be seen at a glance, in what manner the money intrusted to your committee has been expended, and what number of men have thus far been raised.

Your committee are happy to state that while our former appropriations for this purpose have been illegal, and hence it has been difficult to obtain subscriptions for them, the Legislature has just passed an enactment by which not only all previous acts are legalized, but the matter of bounties is left somewhat discretionary with the local governments, so that the appropriation now proposed will be in accordance with law, and subscriptions thereto will, therefore, without doubt, be readily obtained.

The committee had hoped to add to this report a copy of this law, but as yet it has not been received.

Also annexed, and marked Appendix C, is the draft of an ordinance making a further appropriation of $2,000,000 for the procurement of volunteers.

Your committee, in conclusion, offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That this report be received, and, with the Appendix, be printed in document form.

Resolved, That the ordinance annexed, and marked Appendix C, be, and it is hereby, adopted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
WM. R. STEWART.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT OF MEN FURNISHED OR COMMUTED FOR BY THE COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE, AND BY THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, UP TO AND INCLUDING FEBRUARY SIXTH, WITH ESTIMATE OF MEN LIKELY TO BE REQUIRED OF NEW-YORK, UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, WITH FIGURES AS TO PROBABILITY OF THE QUOTA BEING FILLED WITHOUT DRAFT

Men Demanded.

Under the call of the President for 300,000 men by the 5th January, the quota of New-York was fixed at	12,000 men.
There was added one-half to supply anticipated deficiency by reason of exemptions	6,000 men.
Total called for under 5th January call	18,000 men.
The call for 500,000 men being virtually a call for 200,000 men for 10th March, in addition to the call for 300,000 for the 5th of January, the additional number required of New-York to supply our quota of the 200,000 men, calculated on the basis of the quota on the call for 300,000 men will be	8,000 men.
Add one-half for deficiency	4,000 men.
Total likely to be called for under the 10th March call	12,000 men.
Total quota under the two calls	30,000 men.
Deduct from the above the men added to supply deficiencies, viz:	10,000 men.
The quota of New-York would be filled under the calls, if there should be raised by volunteering or draft	20,000 men.

Men Furnished.

Toward supplying these 20,000 men, the County Substitute and Relief Committee furnished substitutes for drafted men to the number of	1,855 men.
They paid commutation (which counted as men) for drafted men	102 men.
They relieved the families of drafted men, who elected to go to the war	4 men.
Total number of men furnished by Substitute and Relief Committee	1,961 men.
The County Volunteer Committee have paid of volunteers 4,693 men. Of men reenlisted in the field 1,189 men.	
Total number of men furnished by County Volunteer Committee	5,882 men.
Total furnished by the County Substitute and Relief Committee and the County Volunteer Committee toward the quota under the call for 500,000 men	7,843 men.
Add to this the number estimated to have been obtained by the draft who were not relieved by the County	2,500 men.
Estimated number of men raised up to Feb. 6, the date of this report, to be credited to the City of New-York, on the call for 500,000 men	10,343 men.
Your committee estimate that up to the 1st of March they will furnish an average of 150 men per day, including volunteers and reenlisted men, being for the twenty-five days remaining	3,750 men.
Making a grand total to be deducted from the estimated quota of 20,000 men under the President's call for 500,000 men	14,093 men.

General Result.

Estimated quota under call for 500,000 men	20,000 men.
Bequet volunteers, drafted men, &c	14,093 men.
Deficiency to be supplied by draft if it be not delayed beyond March	5,907 men.
Add one-half for deficiency in case of draft	2,954 men.
Total *in* case of draft	8,861 men.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS UNDER SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF ORDINANCE, ADOPTED AUG. 28, 1863.

Amount appropriated by Ordinance adopted August 28, 1863		$2,000,000 00
Amount subscribed and paid in		$946,700 00
Expended for the Relief of 1,855 Drafted persons who furnished Substitutes	$553,689 00	
Expended for the relief of 102 drafted persons who did not furnish substitutes and for whom commutation was paid to the Government	30,000 00	
Expended for families of four conscripts who elected to go to the war	1,100 00	
Expended for a Substitute found to be a deserter after actually being mustered into the service	125 00	
Expended for all other purposes, including printing, advertising, clerk hire, rent, &c	19,021 55	603,935 55
Balance of amount subscribed and paid in unexpended		$342,764 45
Transferred to account of Substitute Bounty Fund		300,000 00
Amount still remaining		$42,764 45
Total appropriation		$2,000,000 00
Expended for all purposes		603,935 55
Amount expended less than appropriation		$1,396,064 45

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS UNDER SUBSTITUTE VOLUNTEER ORDINANCE, ADOPTED OCT. 26, 1863 (UP TO AND INCLUDING FEB. 6).

Amount appropriated by Ordinance adopted Oct. 26, 1863	$2,000,000 00
Amount transferred from the unexpended balance of Substitute Relief Fund	300,000 00
Total amount available	$2,300,000 00
Amount subscribed and paid in	$1,646,660 00
Amount transferred from the unexpended balance of Substitute and Relief Fund	300,000 00
Amount actually raised	$1,946,660 00
Expended in the pay of 4,693 volunteers	$1,407,900 00
Expended in the payment of 1,189 reenlisted men	356,700 00
Expended for all other purposes, including printing, advertising, clerk hire, rent, &c	14,199 48 — 1,778,799 48
Balance of amount subscribed unexpended	$167,861 52
Total appropriation	$2,000,000 00
Amount transferred from the unexpended balance of Substitute and Relief Fund	300,000 00
Total amount available	$2,300,000 00
Expended for all purposes, to Feb. 6	1,778,799 48
Amount expended less than amount available	$521,200 52

APPENDIX C.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE ARMIES OF THE UNION, AS PART AND PARCEL OF THE QUOTA OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, UNDER THE CALL OF THE PRESIDENT FOR FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York do ordain as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of expediting the raising of the additional number of men recently called for by the President of the United States, the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay, as hereinafter provided, such sum and sums of money as may be necessary to obtain acceptable volunteers for such service, not exceeding $300 for any one volunteer, who shall be credited and allowed on account of the quota of men required to be furnished by this County under the last call of the President.

SEC. 2. The moneys authorized by the preceding section to be paid for volunteers shall be paid to such volunteers respectively, at the office of the Comptroller, or such other place or places as said Comptroller may designate, immediately on their furnishing him with satisfactory evidence of their having enlisted and been duly accepted, and mustered into the military service of the United States, for the term of three years or during the war.

SEC. 3. The Mayor and Comptroller of the City of New-York, and the following-named members of this board, that is to say, ELIJAH F. PURDY, ORISON BLUNT, WILLIAM M. TWEED and WILLIAM R. STEWART, are hereby designated and appointed a committee to procure the enlistment of volunteers authorized by this ordinance, and to secure that the volunteers raised under this and previous ordinances, for the same purpose, are counted upon the quota of this County, under the last call of the President.

SEC. 4. In order that the Comptroller may be enabled to make the payments hereinbefore authorized, and the expenses necessarily incurred in the execution of this ordinance, he is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the faith and credit of the County of New-York, a sum not exceeding an aggregate of two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) which amount is hereby appropriated therefor.

SEC. 5. For the money so borrowed, the Comptroller is hereby authorized to issue bonds of the County therefor, in the usual form, which shall be designated and known as the "Volunteer Bounty Fund Bonds," and the same shall be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof, either in person or by attorney, only upon the books of the County, at the office of the Comptroller, and certificates of such transfers shall be indorsed thereon by the Stock Clerk.

SEC. 6. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the board, and attested by the Clerk of this board. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and the principal shall be redeemable on the 1st day of June, 1865.

SEC. 7. For the payment of the principal of said bonds, and the interest to accrue thereon, the faith of the County of New-York, and of the Board of Supervisors of said County, is hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same, from time to time, at or before their maturity.

THE CHATHAM-STREET SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Great Excitement Among the "Dead Rabbits."

THE ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE VICTIM.—HE REFUSES TO TESTIFY AGAINST HIS MURDERER.

Coroner NAUMANN yesterday afternoon impaneled a jury at the New-York Hospital, and proceeded to take the testimony in the case of MICHAEL PURCELL, who was shot on Friday, at No. 145 Chatham-street, by Mr. JOHN VALENTINE GEARY, as reported in the TIMES of yesterday. The following testimony was given:

Edward O'Brien testified that he resided at No. 9 Doyer-street, and that he was a partner in the curiosity show at No. 145 Chatham-street; on Thursday evening the wounded man (PURCELL) came to the above-named place, and threatened to break up the business unless we paid him $3 per day; at 11 o'clock yesterday he came there alone and smashed the table and other things, and assaulted the organ-player; Mr. John Valentine Geary was attacked by him, and Geary drew a revolver and shot Purcell; they were about twelve feet apart when the shot was fired; Purcell was shot after he had finished breaking the things; the latter had no knife, pistol or club; as soon as Purcell was shot he turned and ran down stairs; Mr. Geary left the room and witness followed him; witness left him, Geary, at the corner of Doyer-street and Bowery.

James Geary testified: I live at No. 15 Bowery; I am a showman; I witnessed the shooting of Purcell; between 11 and 12 o'clock I saw Purcell in the show-room in Chatham-street; the first thing I saw he was pushing the organ-player against a table, almost pushing him over; he then smashed the table, and knocked down a glass-case and everything else in the place; Geary then drew a revolver and shot Purcell instantly; I think he shot Purcell twice; Purcell then ran out, and that was the last I saw of him; Geary and Purcell were about ten feet apart when the shooting took place.

At the conclusion of the testimony, the jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that MICHAEL PURCELL came to his dangerous injuries by a pistol-shot at the hands of JOHN VALENTINE GEARY."

PURCELL has refused to make any complaint against the accused, and says that if he lives he will pay him in his own coin, and if he dies he desires the whole transaction to die with him.

Coroner NAUMANN then committed the accused to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries. PURCELL is about 23 years of age, and is a native of Ireland.

During the evening succeeding the shooting of PURCELL, another affray occurred in the Bowery growing out of the affair above recited, which at one time threatened very serious results. It appears that a new excitement was kept up all night throughout the Fourth and Sixth Wards, on account of the shooting affair in Chatham-street. The whole of the "Dead Rabbit" gang became highly exasperated on account of the fact that their leader had been shot and mortally wounded. At about 8 o'clock P. M. EUGENE GEARY, brother of the prisoner was passing along the Bowery, opposite CROOK'S Dining Saloon, when he was accosted by a friend of PURCELL, named JIM BARTLEY, who said, "How is your murdering brother?" GEARY replied, "I suppose he is locked up." DANIEL MCDERMOTT, a person well known to the police, then interfered and called GEARY a thief. BARTLEY passed a pistol to MCDERMOTT, when the latter challenged GEARY to a fight. The latter caught MCDERMOTT'S hand, and while he held it, drew a revolver from his pocket, placed the muzzle close to MCDERMOTT'S head and tried to fire. Fortunately the pistol missed fire, otherwise MCDERMOTT would have been a dead man. About this time Officer LYON, of the Tenth Precinct, came to the scene and put an end to further hostilities by taking the offenders to the station-house.

Extensive Fire on Water-street.

DAMAGE ABOUT $50,000—ATTEMPT TO BURN A LARGE BONDED WAREHOUSE.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the warehouse of Messrs. MILLER & CONGER, No. 563 Water-street. The building was five stories in height, and from the first floor, where the fire originated, it speedily extended throughout the entire building. The loss on the latter is estimated at about $5,000. It was stored principally with coffee, sugar, molasses and cotton. The loss on goods is about $40,000; said to be fully insured in City companies. The police report that the fire originated from spontaneous combustion among some bales of cotton that were stored in the premises a few hours before the fire broke out.

Fire-Marshall BAKER yesterday made a thorough examination as to the origin, and it is his opinion that the cotton stowed there on Friday afternoon was set on fire previous to being brought there—*i. e.*, that some one or more of the bales of cotton had fire put inside, and that the element was smouldering for several hours after the cotton had been placed in the storehouse. The cotton had just been received from New-Orleans, and consisted of nineteen bales.

The building adjoining, on Water-street, is a very extensive bonded warehouse, in which, according to Marshal BAKER'S report, there were stored goods to the amount of many millions of dollars. Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co., and other well-known merchants have a great quantity of goods stored in this bonded warehouse, and the theory of the Fire Marshal is that instead of the fire being the result of spontaneous combustion, the cotton was fired for the purpose of burning the extensive warehouse adjoining, together with the *contents*. If this theory be correct it is one of the most daring attempts at incendiarism that has recently been attempted.

The Metropolitan Fair.

RAFFLING PROTESTED AGAINST.

The following protest has been handed us for publication:

The undersigned, ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, feel bound solemnly to protest against the introduction of raffling at the Metropolitan Fair, proposed to be held in the City of New-York, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission:

1. We protest against it because it is, in our opinion, contrary to the Word of God.

2. We protest against it, because it is absolutely contrary to the law of the State, which forbids, under pains and penalties, "the setting up or proposing any money, or things in action, to be raffled for, or the becoming interested in the distribution of any money, goods, or things in action, by lot or chance."

3. We protest against it, because the judgment of the civilized world, as expressed in the legislation of many Christian States, (our own in particular,) condemns, as immoral, all resort to the lot, or what is commonly called chance, for the purpose of raising money, or disposing of articles, not otherwise readily salable.

As the logical issues of these positions, and under the inevitable constraint of duty which they involve, we cannot take part, directly or indirectly, in an enterprise, which, however worthy in its ulterior objects, is publicly advertised to close in violation of both divine and human law, and in disregard of the judgment of mankind and of the interests of morality, which cannot fail to react powerfully in a tendency to debauch the public conscience and corrupt the public virtue.

Signed by

Gardiner Spring, Pastor of Brick Church, N. Y.
J. McElroy, of Scotch Presbyterian Church, N. Y.
Geo. Potts, Pastor of University-place Presbyterian Church, N. Y.
Thomas De Witt, Minister of Coll. R. D. Church, N. Y.
John M. Krebs, Pastor of Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, New-York.
E. P. Rodgers, Pastor of S. Dutch Ch., N. Y.
Stephen H. Tyng, Rector of St. George's Ch., N.Y.
Howard Crosby, Pastor of Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York.
Wm. R. Williams, Pastor of Amity-street Baptist Church, New-York.
E. Thomson, Ed. *Advocate & Journal*, N. Y.
Henry J. Fox, Pastor of Central M. E. Ch., N. Y.
N. L. Rice, Pastor of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street Presbyterian Church, New-York.
Edward Lathrop, Pastor Tabernacle Baptist Church, New-York.
Thomas D. Anderson, Pastor First Baptist Church, New York.
E. C. Wines, Cor. Sec. Prison Association.
H. D. Ganse, Pastor N. W. Reform Dutch Church, New-York.
Jno. J. Owen, Vice President New-York Free Academy, New-York.
Chas. K. Imbrie, Pastor 1st Pres. Ch., Jersey City.
J. Romeyn Berry, Pastor 3d R. C. Ch., Jersey City.
Wheelock H. Parmly, Pastor Baptist Ch., J. City.
E. P. Craven, Pastor 3d Pres. Ch., Newark, N. J.
J. M. Stevenson, Corresponding Secretary American Tract Society, New-York.
H. Dyer, No. 3 Bible House.
John Cotton Smith, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New-York.
Charles Whitehead, Captain N. Y. Hospital, N. Y.
W. H. Ten Eyck, Pastor Reform Dutch Church, Astoria, L. I.
Benj. C. Taylor Pastor Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen, New-Jersey.
D. M. L. Quackenbush, Pastor Prospect Hill Ch.
Henry Verhlage, Pastor Reform Church, Irvington, New Jersey.
Jas. B. Wilson, Pastor Reform Dutch Church, Long Branch, New Jersey.
Jacob Fehrman, Pastor Reform Dutch Church, Richmond, Staten Island.
Wm. H. Steele, Newark, N. J.
N. W. Jones, New-York.
E. T. Hiscox, Pastor Stanton-street Baptist Church, New-York.
Ira B. Steward, Pastor Mariner's Church, Oliver-street, New-York.
R. L. Dashiel, Pastor Trinity M. E. Church, Jersey City.
J. Brinton Smith, Rector St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City.
Daniel Curry, Pastor Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church, New-York.
John Dowling, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, New-York.
Duncan Dunbar, Pastor McDougal-street Baptist Church, New-York.
W. H. Pendleton, Pastor Cannon-street Baptist Church, New-York.
Frank Remington, Pastor Harlem Baptist Church.
J. W. Daniels, Pastor Mt. Olivet Baptist Church.
Daniel Morris, New-York.
G. Alex. Peltz, Pastor Pilgrim Baptist Church, New-York.
John Q. Adams, Pastor Antioch St. Baptist's Church, New-York.
Jas. Harkness, Pastor Scotch Pres. Church, Jersey City.
A. D. L. Jewett, Pastor Pres. Ch.. Throg's Neck.
John Hancock, Pastor Throop-av., Pres. Church, Brooklyn.
J. D. Wells, Pastor South Third-st. Pres. Church, Brooklyn, E. D.
J. McDougal, Jr., Pastor Ainslie-st. Church, Brooklyn, E. D.
S. P. Farmer, Pastor Twenty-eighth-st. Pres. Church, New-York.
Nathaniel West, Pastor Second-st. Pres. Church, Brooklyn.
A. P. Botsford, Pastor Pres. Church, East Eighty-sixth st., New-York.
B. F. Stead, Pastor Pres. Church, Astoria.
John P. Knox, Pastor Pres. Ch., Newtown, L. I.
Wm. R. Duryee, Pastor Ref. D. Church, E. Williamsburgh.
Thos. Davis, Pastor Hammonton Baptist Church, N. J.
Wm. Verrinder, City Missionary, Jersey City.
T. J. Evans, Mod. N. Y. Pres. Blauveltville, N. Y.
Jas. K. Campbell, New-York.
Seth Bliss, New-York.
Matthias Lusk, Jersey City.
R. D. Van Kleek, Jersey City.
Jno. L. Chapman, Bergen, N. J.
R. B. Campfield, Newark, N. J.
W. C. Van Meter, New-York.
W. S. Mikels, New-York.
Joshua Fletcher, New-York.
David T. Morrill, New York.
H. F. Smith, New-York.
H. G. Farley, New-York.
David Terry, Rec. Sec. Miss. Society M. E. Ch., N. Y.

Scientific.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The regular meeting was held on Thursday evening, Feb. 11, Prof. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman, presiding, BENJ. GARVEY, Secretary.

The Chairman opened the meeting by reading a very interesting summary of scientific news. Under the head of Astronomy, he gave an account of the recent observations made by the leading astronomers on the companion of Sirius. Under the head of Medicine, he described a disease now prevalent amongst the inhabitants of Iceland, as well as amongst their cattle and dogs, and which is caused by an insect depositing its larvæ in the intestines; he also mentioned the discovery of infusoria in the blood of a man who died of typhoid fever, and called attention to a new application of electricity as a curative agent in asthma. Under the head of Photography, he mentioned a new developing agent lately introduced. He also called special attention to the meteorological observations called for by Sir WILLIAM HERSCHELL, to be made in all parts of the world, to determine the action of the moon in influencing the state of the weather at the full and quadrature.

New inventions and discoveries being called for, a member exhibited to the association WILMOTT'S patent Tompion for cannon and guns. This invention consists of two plates of metal, connected by a mill-headed screw, between which a mass of India rubber is placed, so that on turning the screw the plates are drawn together, the rubber being compressed, is forced out at the sides, completely filling the bore of the gun and acting the Tompion firmly in it. It was regarded as a neat invention, though the principle of its action was not considered novel. The regular subject, "Tides and Waves, and Means of Utilizing their Power," was introduced by the Chairman, who read a paper on the theory of the tides, and traced the development of that theory by KEPLER and NEWTON, &c., through all its phases. He also commented upon the invaluable observations made by Prof. BACHE and officers of the United States Coast Survey to determine the laws of the tides as influenced by local causes all along our coast.

Mr. NORMAN WIARD gave an account of the *Scudder*, a vessel invented, some eight years ago by an Englishman. It was, as its name implies, a ship capable of sending in the middle as the bow or stern would be lifted by a wave, the object being to utilize the force obtained in that way for the propulsion of the vessel. He, the speaker, regarded this as an absurd idea, but mentioned it as connected with the subject of the evening. Among other modes of utilizing the force of waves, the employment of a cylinder and piston was examined to determine how many horse power could be obtained. Messrs. WARD, MILLER, ROWELL, DIBBEN, FISHER, GARVEY, and others remarked on this subject, the conclusion of all being that no power of economical value could be thus obtained.

Mr. FISHER gave an account of the Boston tide basins for obtaining water power by allowing one basin to fill while the tide was making in, and the other to empty while the tide ebbed, thus keeping up a continual flow from one basin to the other. He also stated, that on the River Po, barges are moored in the stream and are fitted up as flour-mills, the power being obtained from the current, and suggested the employment of such floating mills to utilize the current produced by the tide.

Mr. FRANK DIBBEN stated that such mills were in common use, on most of the principle streams in the West.

Mr. WIARD drew a tide wheel which he built several years ago for the Niagara River. It feathered in going against the stream, and the float, when caught by the current, was held by a pin so as to receive the full force of the stream. It was, of course, on a vertical axis.

Dr. ROWELL made a drawing of a tide-wheel to be used in the sluice of a tide basin by a system of double gates; the water, whether entering or leaving the basin, was made to turn the wheel in one direction always.

It was stated that there are, in addition to the Boston mills, several others in Connecticut, on Staten Island, &c., which are worked by the power of the tides.

"Compressed Air as a Motive Power," being selected as the subject for discussion on Thursday evening next, on motion, the Association adjourned.

Junior Exhibition of the New-York Free Academy.

Cooper Institute was well filled, last evening, with an attentive and appreciative audience, more than half of whom were ladies, to witness the junior exhibition of the New-York Free Academy.

HORACE WEBSTER, LL.D., who an evening paper announced as deceased, presided over the meeting, looking as well, hearty and dignified as ever. The exercises were commenced by the overture to "Tancredi," performed by Dodworth's Band, under the direction of HARVEY B. DODWORTH; after which prayer was offered by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D.

The order of exercises comprised an oration—"Love of Country"—delivered by RUDOLPH W. SCHACK, which was very well received; an oration—"America and Poland"—delivered by WM. H. LANE, which was also very well received; an oration—"Future of the United States"—delivered by FRANCIS A. SAMPSON, which was decidedly good; an oration—"Egomet"—delivered by CHAS. H. SMITH, Jr., which was very well delivered; an oration—"Watches ords"—delivered by WM. H. VAN ARSDALE, also very good; an original poem—"Woman and the War"—by GEO. W. BIRDSEYE, which was excellent and received with great enthusiasm; an oration—"Aimless Men"—by JOHN H. PARSONS; an oration—"Mirabeau"—by JOHN S. HUNT; an oration—"National Greatness"—by J. SPENCER SMITH; and "Perfection in Government," by WM. C. WALKER.

From the commencement the exercises were well conducted, each orator receiving a good share of applause, until it came to the poem of "Women and the War," by GEORGE W. BIRDSEYE, here the applause was almost deafening. The poem was very well composed. Commencing with EVE in the Garden of Eden, the temptation and eating of the forbidden fruit, he passed on through the various ages, mentioning, in terms of praise, the great JOAN of Arc, paying a beautiful tribute of respect and esteem to FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, he gradually came to the deserving women of the present day, their sacrifices at home, their anxiety for the dear ones in the army, their noble efforts in the hospitals, and the various other ways at home and abroad in which they had served their country faithfully, and so well performed their woman's mission to the soldier. His poem, alternately witty and serious, was frequently interrupted by applause, and at its close he was twice obliged to come forward upon the stage and acknowledge the compliment, before the exercises were allowed to proceed. The mention of the Emancipation Proclamation by J. SPENCER SMITH, also caused great applause, and the able manner in which he handled his subject was well appreciated. Mr. JOHN S. HUNT also was very good; his subject, however—"Mirabeau"—was not sufficiently modern to thoroughly entertain the audience—they evidently wanted matters of the present day. Mr. JOHN H. PARSONS was rather nervous at first, but a hearty round of applause soon brought him to himself, and a beautiful bouquet, doubtless thrown by some fair hand, completely restored his self-possession.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Prof. Davies, Judge Davies, Peter Cooper, Mr. Lane of the Bank of Commerce, Profs. Owen and Docherty of the Academy, and Messrs. Vance, Miller, Hasting, Hayes, Farr and Tuthill of the Board of Education.

During the exercises Brig.-Gen. GEO. C. STRONG appeared upon the stage, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. DAVIES, of Missouri. He was greeted with a round of applause, which he accepted in his usual smiling and good-humored manner.

The Female Assistance Society.

The managers of the Female Assistance Society acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of the following donations, and once more appeal to their friends and a generous community for the funds necessary to relieve the wants of the sick poor; they are ever with us, and the high prices of food and fuel constrain many to apply for assistance who, under more favorable circumstances, would trust to their own resources:

By Mrs. Cochran—From the estate of John Rose, deceased, late of the City of New-York, $10,000; James Lenox, Esq., $200; T. H. Farle, $100; R. L. & A. Stuart, $100; Mrs. James McBride, $100; Mrs. Johnston, $25; Mrs. J. K. McLanahan, $25; Miss Jay, $10; Mrs. R. B. Minturn, $25; An Unknown Friend, $5. By Miss Barbour—Mr. T. Cochran, $10; Mrs. Barbour, $3; Mrs. Irwin, $5. By Mrs. Irwin—Mrs. Margaret Morris, $5. By Mrs. Mitchell—B. L. Swan, Esq., life subscription, $30; Otis B. Swan, Esq., $5; A Friend, $3; Mrs. Pott, $3; Miss Pott, $2; Miss Brinkerhoff, $5; Mrs. B. L. Curtis, $5; Mrs. J. Callender, $2 50. By Mrs. Green—Mrs. G. G. Wilmerding, $3; Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding, $3; Mrs. W. L. Mount, $3; Mr. C. H. Wilmerding, $3; Mr. C. T. Morton, $3; Mr. T. Runk, $1; Mr. T. A. Wilmerding, $3. By Mrs. Green—A Friend, $3. By Mrs. Van Waganen—Mrs. J. Sturges, $5. By Mrs. Stowe—Miss S., $5; Mr. Ricks, $2. By Mrs. Wicker—Mrs. G. Martin, $2; Mrs. A. Martin, $1. By Mrs. Joyce—Mr. Lewis, $. By Miss Sparks—Miss McClure, $5. By Miss Post—A gentleman, $20; Miss W. Post, $10; G., $5. By Mrs. Skidmore—Mr. F. F. Randolph, $50; Mr. Wetmore, $5; Mrs. J. Bruce, Sen., $5; Mrs. Wm. Cockcroft, $4; Mrs. D. Parish, $25; Mr. I. Hawley, $10; Mr. J. Hawley, $10; Mr. E. Hawley, $10; Mr. E. Belknap, $5; Mrs. Downer, $2; Mrs. T. Smith, $2. By Mrs. Shaffer—Mrs. Mackerel, $1; Mrs. Loss, 50 cts.; Mr. Bunnister, $3. By Mrs. Carter—Mrs. John Rodgers, $5. By Mrs. Oliver—Mr. J. D. Oliver, $10; Mrs. H. Lefferts, $10; Miss M. A. Kissam, $10; Mrs. C. A. Livingston, $5; Mr. David Banks, $5. By Mrs. Frear—Mr. Jacob Brower, $10.

The Late Firemen's Fight.

The Board of Fire Commissioners before whom was brought the matter of the fight at the late fire, corner of Spring and Mercer streets, between the members of Engine Companies numbers Fifty and Fifty-four, at which several persons were seriously injured, and one so badly shot as to require being taken to the Hospital, have decided to disband both companies; their apparatus have accordingly been taken from them, and the companies are no longer recognized as belonging to the New-York Fire Department. Fire Commissioners GORMAN, LAWRENCE and BONNELL, deserve great credit from both the public and the department for the prompt manner in which they punished these refractory members. So long as the volunteer department is conducted by such gentlemen, and they are supported as they now are by the members generally, it will continue to be a credit to this City.

New Quarantine Site.

Several gentlemen, among the number Mayor GUNTHER, Ex-Mayor HALL, Surveyor ANDREWS, Dr. THOMPSON, Dr. GUNN, Dr. WALKER, Mr. CYRAS P. SMITH, Capt. JOHN GILLESPIE, and Mr. GEO. W. BLUNT, left the barge office pier yesterday morning on a steamer for the lower bay to locate a site for a new quarantine.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GENEROUS OCULIST.—Mr. PETER GOUGLEMAN, oculist, doing business in Broadway, has been for some time furnishing poor soldiers, who have lost an eye in battle, with artificial ones, and so well has he counterfeited nature, that yesterday he was the object of a military visitation under the following circumstances: It appears that a soldier by the name of BAXTER, formerly of the First Massachusetts Artillery, who lost an eye at Fredericksburgh, called at the oculist's, and stated that he was poor, but, nevertheless, desirous of having a glass eye. Mr. GOUGLEMAN kindly furnished one, and the soldier went on his way contented. His journey, however, extended only to the Park Barracks, where he offered himself as a veteran for reënlistment. He passed the examination was sworn in, and received his bounty, $50 of which he sent to his mother in Massachusetts; the balance he deposited with the oculist. Before the glass-eyed recruit was fairly one of the rank and file, his former Captain, knowing of his defect, mentioned the matter to the recruiting officer, who singled BAXTER out, and accused him of dishonesty. BAXTER protested that he wanted to fight for his country again, and that nobody would know he had a glass eye if they would mind their own business. The recruiting officer, not satisfied with the argument, and imagining there was some complicity between the recruit and the oculist, waited on the doctor and threatened to arrest him if he did not produce the money BAXTER had deposited with him. This Mr. GOUGLEMAN was very willing to do, as the whole of the affair both as far as the eye was concerned and the money, was the result solely of a generous motive. BAXTER still retains his eye, the recruiting officer the money, and the oculist his good reputation.

LAUNCHES.—The new side-wheel steamer *Excelsior*, built at STACK'S yard, for the Messrs. LEARY, was launched yesterday, at 2 P. M. The engines are being constructed by JAMES MURPHY & Co. With the power to be put in her, and her perfect model, speed may be reasonably anticipated. She is 225 feet in length, with 48 feet beam over all, and is to be in running order in the month of May. The new steamship *Fung-Shuey* was also launched yesterday, from E. S. WHITLOCK'S yard, at Greenpoint. She is 210 feet in length, with 33 feet beam, and 17 feet from upper deck to keel, her between decks being 7 feet. Her engines and boiler were built by C. H. DELAMATER. She is intended for the Chinese waters.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—The Rev. TAPPING R. CHIPMAN has been appointed assistant to the Rector of St. George's Church, and entered upon his duties Feb. 1. This appointment will be a gratification to the many friends of Mr. CHIPMAN, and also one on which we may congratulate the Rector and members of St. George's congregation. Mr. CHIPMAN'S long experience and admirable character are well adapted to aid in promoting the successful administration of the immense parochial work of that large and flourishing church.

DROWNED.—A little girl, named JANE PARKER, an apple peddler, was accidentally drowned yesterday, at pier No. 13, North River. Deceased, at the time of the accident, was endeavoring to secure her basket, which had been thrown into the water by some boys. It is stated that no effort was made to rescue the girl, although several witnessed her struggles in the water. The body was not recovered.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—A gang of notoriously bad men made an attack on roundsman HESSIAN, of the Fifth Precinct, on Friday night, at the foot of Canal-street, near Spring, while that officer was in the discharge of his duty. They clubbed and stoned him in the most brutal manner. His injuries are very severe. Two of the rowdies, named MICHAEL BOYCE and JOHN G. GARVIN, were arrested and committed for trial.

THE RE D'ITALIA.—The Italian iron-clad *Re d'Italia* went on a trial trip to the Lower Bay yesterday, and back to abreast of Eighteenth-street, North River, and then going over the same course again, her engines on one occasion making 51 revolutions, and showing a speed of 10½ and 11 knots. Her performance was highly satisfactory to her officers. She anchored in the North River on her return, and will proceed on another trial on Monday.

THE COOPER UNION.—The Literary Class of the Cooper Union will celebrate the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday by an interesting entertainment in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on the evening of Feb. 20. The class has been for some time under the tutorage of Mr. J. E. FROEBERR, Professor of Elocution, and is expected to acquit itself excellently.

SERENADE TO COL. PRICE.—Col. EDWIN LIVINGSTON PRICE, of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, was serenaded Friday night at his residence, No. 50 Tenth-street, by the non-commissioned officers of his late command, the One Hundred and Forty-fifth having been consolidated with other regiments. After the serenade, the Colonel made a few remarks, and invited the serenaders to accept an excellent collation.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The annual election for officers of the Institute took place on Thursday afternoon. The regular nominations, headed by Gen. WM. HALL as President, were elected. The members' ticket being defeated. Out of a list of members of over twelve hundred, but 154 took sufficient interest in the affairs of the Institute to vote.

THE WELSH AND THE FAIR.—A committee of Welsh citizens have issued an earnest, eloquent appeal to their countrymen to respond to the call of the Sanitary Commission. A special place will be assigned them, as there will be to other nationalities, and the signs are that they will make most liberal contributions.

LAW REPORTS.

Collector of the Lawrence Estate—Motion to Dissolve the Injunction in the Case.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Lawrence vs. *Parsons*.—This was an application to dissolve an

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3867. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORNING STAR.

THE STATE ELECTION CANVASS

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. BANKS

REGULATIONS FOR A SYSTEM OF LABOR.

ALL PLANTATIONS MUST BE WORKED.

CONDITIONS OF A RESIDENCE IN THE STATE

Idleness and Vagrancy Will Not be Tolerated.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Capture of a Slaver on the North Side of Cuba.

The steamship *Morning Star*, Capt. J. M COURTENAY, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Morning Star* left New-Orleans Sunday, Feb. 7, arrived at Havana Feb. 9, and left next day.

The steamship *Creole* arrived at New-Orleans on the 5th, and the *George Washington* on the morning of the 7th.

The steamship *Havana* was to sail for New-York, via Havana, on the 5th inst.; but owing to an accident to her machinery, she would not be able to leave until Tuesday, 9th inst.

The Spanish war steamer *Neptunio* arrived at Havana on the morning of the 9th inst., with a brig in tow having on board 700 slaves. She was captured off Remedios, on the north side of the Island of Cuba. The Government is said to have had information some weeks since of the expected arrival of this brig.

Left at Havana steamers *Corsica* and *Roanoke*, for New-York.

There is no military news.

We are indebted to G. A. FULLER, Esq., Purser of the *Morning Star*, for favors.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Feb. 7.

There are no army movements of importance to note in the Department of the Gulf since our last per steamship *George Cromwell*.

The split still continues between the different wings of the Free State parties in this city. It amounts virtually to a contest between the friends of Messrs. HAHN and FLANDERS as to which party shall have the honor of inducting their candidate into the Gubernatorial chair. Fifty-one out of the eighty-seven delegates who met in State Convention on the 1st, were friends of Mr. HAHN; the other thirty-six preferred Mr. FLANDERS. Finding themselves unable to carry their point, the latter seceded from the Convention, and met at another place. The result was the nomination of both Messrs. HAHN and FLANDERS, upon nearly the same platform of principles. The question is one of men, and not of measures. An opinion is entertained that the friends of Mr. FLANDERS will withdraw their candidate before the election.

To-day a very interesting military display was witnessed on Canal-street on the occasion of the presentation of a beautiful battle-flag to the Fourth Brigade of Cavalry by the ladies of Massachusetts residing in New-Orleans. The presentation was made by Gen. BANKS' eldest daughter, and was received and acknowledged by Col. DUDLEY, commanding the brigade. The wealth and fashion of the Crescent City were largely represented, more so than on any former occasion.

The reënlistment of veterans progresses finely. The Fourteenth Maine is the last regiment recorded. It has just arrived in the city on its way home.

A Conservative Union ticket was nominated last evening, with CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS at its head for Governor. Its constituency is composed of the semi-Secess and Pro-Slavery Unionists. Its hopes for success are based upon the split in the Free State party, but the friends of Mr. HAHN are confident of beating both it and the ticket nominated by the bolters from the regular convention.

The U. S. steamship *Hartford* left here last evening, for the purpose of visiting, it is supposed, the fleet off Mobile.

Important Order from Gen. Banks.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23.—The following general regulations are published for the information and government of all interested in the subject of compensated plantation labor, public or private, during the present year, and in continuation of the system established Jan. 30, 1863:

I. The enlistment of soldiers from plantations under cultivation in this Department, having been suspended by order of the Government, will not be resumed except upon direction of the same high authority.

II. The Provost-Marshal-General is instructed to provide for the division of parishes into police and school districts, and to organize from invalid soldiers a competent police for the preservation of order.

III. Provision will be made for the establishment of a sufficient number of schools, one at least for each of the police and school districts, for the instruction of colored children under twelve years of age, who, when established, will be placed under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Education.

IV. Soldiers will not be allowed to visit plantations without the written consent of the Commanding Officer of the regiment or post to which they are attached, and never with arms, except when on duty, accompanied by an officer.

V. Plantation hands will not be allowed to pass from one place to another except under such regulations as may be established by the Provost-Marshal of the Parish.

VI. Flogging and other cruel or unusual punishments are interdicted.

VII. Planters will be required, as early as practicable after the publication of these regulations, to make a roll of persons employed upon their estates, and to transmit the same to the Provost-Marshal of the Parish. In the employment of hands the unity of families will be observed as far as possible.

VIII. All questions between the employer and the employed, until legal tribunals are established, will be decided by the Provost-Marshal of the Parish.

IX. Sick and disabled persons will be provided for upon the plantations to which they belong, except such as may be received in establishments provided for them by the Government, of which one will be established at Algiers and one at Baton Rouge.

X. The unauthorized purchase of clothing, or other property, from laborers will be punished by fine and imprisonment. The sale of whisky or other intoxicating drinks to them for an equivalent, except under regulations established by the Provost-Marshal-General, will be followed by the severest punishment.

XI. The possession of arms, or concealment or deposit of weapons, without authority, will be punished by fine and imprisonment.

XII. Laborers shall render to their employer, between sunrise and dark, ten hours in Summer, and nine hours in Winter, of respectful, honest, faithful labor, [illegible]

fuel, medical attendance and instruction for children, wages per month, as follows, payment of one-half of which, at least, shall be reserved until the end of the year:

For first class hands, per month	$8 00
For second class hands, per month	6 00
For third class hands, per month	5 00
For fourth class hands, per month	3 00

Engineers and foremen, when faithful in the discharge of their duties, will be paid $2 per month extra. This schedule of wages may be commuted by consent of both parties, at the rate of one-fourteenth part of the net proceeds of the crop, to be determined and paid at the end of the year. Wages will be deducted in case of sickness, and rations, also, when sickness is feigned. Indolence, insolence, disobedience of orders and crime, will be suppressed by forfeiture of pay, and such punishments as are provided for similar offences by army regulations. Sunday work will be avoided when practicable, but, when necessary, will be considered as extra labor, and paid at the rates specified herein.

XIII. Laborers will be permitted to choose their employers, but when the agreement is made, they will be held to their engagement for the year, under the protection of the Government. In cases of attempted imposition, by feigning sickness, or stubborn refusal of duty, they will be turned over to the Provost-Marshal of the Parish, for labor upon the public works, without pay.

XIV. Laborers will be permitted to cultivate land on private account, as herein specified, as follows:

1st and 2d class hands, with families, one acre each.

1st and 2d class hands, without families, one-half acre each.

2d and 3d class hands, with families, one-half acre each.

2d and 3d class hands, without families, one-quarter acre each.

To be increased for good conduct, at the discretion of the employer. The encouragement of independent industry will strengthen all the advantages which capital derives from labor, and enable the laborer to take care of himself and prepare for the time when he can render so much labor for so much money, which is the great end to be attained. No exemption will be made in this apportionment, except upon imperative reasons, and it is desirable that for good conduct the quantity be increased until faithful hands can be allowed to cultivate extensive tracts, returning to the owner an equivalent of product for rent of soil.

XV. To protect the laborer from possible imposition, no commutation of his supplies will be allowed, except in clothing, which may be commuted at the rate of $3 per month for first-class hands, and in similar proportion for other classes. The crops will stand pledged, wherever found, for the wages of labor.

XVI. It is advised, as far as practicable, that employers provide for the current wants of their hands, by perquisites for extra labor, or by appropriation of land for share cultivation, to discourage monthly payments so far as it can be done without discontent, and to reserve till the full harvest the yearly wages.

XVII. A free labor bank will be established for the safe deposit of all accumulations of wages and other savings; and in order to avoid a possible wrong to depositors, by official defalcation, authority will be asked to connect the bank with the Treasury of the United States in this department.

XVIII. The transportation of negro families to other countries will not be approved. All propositions for this privilege have been declined, and application has been made to other departments for surplus negro families for service in this department.

XIX. The last year's experience shows that the planter and the negro comprehend the revolution. The overseer, having little interest in capital, and less sympathy with labor, dislikes the trouble of thinking, and discredits the notion that anything new has occurred. He is a relic of the past, and adheres to its customs. His stubborn refusal to comprehend the condition of things, occasioned most of the embarrassments of the past year. Where such incomprehension is chronic, reduced wages, diminished rations, and the mild punishments imposed by the army and navy, will do good.

XX. These regulations are based upon the assumption that labor is a public duty, and idleness and vagrancy a crime. No civil or military officer of the Government is exempt from the operation of this universal rule. Every enlightened community has enforced it upon all classes of people by the severest penalties. It is especially necessary in agricultural pursuits. That portion of the people identified with the cultivation of the soil, however changed in condition by the revolution through which we are passing, is not relieved from the necessity of toil, which is the condition of existence with all the children of God. The revolution has altered its tenure, but not its law. The universal law of labor will be enforced upon just terms, by the Government, under whose protection the laborer rests secure in his rights. Indolence, disorder and crime will be suppressed. Having exercised the highest right in the choice and place of employment, he must be held to the fulfillment of his engagements until released therefrom by the Government. The several Provost-Marshals are hereby invested with plenary powers upon all matters connected with labor, subject to the approval of the Provost-Marshal General, and the commanding officer of the Department. The most favorable and discreet officers will be selected for this duty, and the largest force consistent with the public service detailed for their assistance.

XXI. Employers, and especially overseers, are notified, that undue influence used to move the Marshal from his just balance between the parties representing labor and capital will result in immediate change of officers, and thus defeat that regular and stable system upon which the interests of all parties depend.

XXII. Successful industry is especially necessary at the present time, when large public debts and onerous taxes are imposed to maintain and protect the liberties of the people and the integrity of the Union. All officers, civil or military, and all classes of citizens who assist in extending the profits of labor, and increasing the product of the soil, upon which, in the end, all national prosperity and power depend, will render to the Government a service as great as that derived from the terrible sacrifices of battle. It is upon such consideration only that the planter is entitled to favor. The Government has accorded to him, in a period of anarchy, a release from the disorders resulting mainly from insensate and mad resistance to sensible reforms, which can never be rejected without revolution, and the criminal surrender of his interests and power to crazy politicians, who thought by metaphysical abstractions to circumvent the laws of God. It has restored to him in improved rather than impaired condition his due privileges at a moment when, by his own acts, the very soil was washed from beneath his feet.

XXIII. A more majestic and wise clemency human history does not exhibit. The liberal and just conditions that attend it cannot be disregarded. It protects labor in the enforcing the performance of its duty, and it will assist capital by compelling just contributions to the demands of the Government. Those who profess allegiance to other Governments will be required, as the condition of residence in this State, to acquiesce, without reservation, in the demands presented by Government as a basis of permanent peace. The non-cultivation of the soil, without just reason, will be followed by temporary forfeiture to those who will secure its improvement. Those who have exercised, or are entitled to the rights of citizens of the United States, will be required to participate in the measures necessary for the reëstablishment of civil government. War can never cease except as civil governments crush out contest, and secure the supremacy of moral over physical power. The yellow harvest must wave over the crimson field of blood, and the representatives of the people displace the agents of purely military power.

XXIV. It is therefore a solemn duty resting upon all persons to assist in the earliest possible restoration of civil government. Let them participate in the measures suggested for this purpose. Opinion is free and candidates are numerous. Open hostility cannot be permitted. Indifference will be treated as crime, and faction as treason. Men who refuse to defend their country with the ballot-box or cartridge-box have no just claim to the benefits of liberty regulated by law. All people not exempt by the law of nations, who seek the protection of the Government, are called upon to take the oath of allegiance in such form as may be prescribed, sacrificing to the public good, and the restoration of public peace, whatever scruples may be suggested by incidental considerations. The oath of allegiance, administered and received in good faith, is the test of unconditional fealty to the Government and all its measures, and cannot be materially strengthened or impaired by the language in which it is clothed.

XXV. The amnesty offered for the past is conditioned upon an unreserved loyalty for the future, and this condition will be enforced with an iron hand. Whoever is indifferent or hostile must choose between the liberty which foreign lands afford, the poverty of the rebel States, and the innumerable and inappreciable blessings which our Government confers upon its people.

May God preserve the Union of the States!

By order of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

GEORGE B. DRAKE, A. A. General.

Monetary and Commercial.

From the New-Orleans Times Office, Feb. 6.

The money market has continued quiet to-day, without any material change either in Exchange or Specie. In the former, the banks checked on New-York at par @ ½ P cent. discount, but neither met with much counter demand. Outside we noticed sales of New-York sight at ⅛, ¼ and ⅜ P cent. discount; one day's sight at ⅜@1, three days' at ⅜, fifteen days (very first-class) at ⅜, and thirty days at 2. These comprise the actual transactions within our observation; but three days' sight may be quoted at 3@1¼, and thirty days at 1½@2¼. The demand for Foreign Exchange was limited, but we noticed sales of Sterling at 173@173⅛ and 175 for private bills. The only two banks which were willing to draw held Sterling at 177½@180, and Francs at 3 12@3 15.

The Specie Market exhibited but little activity, without any apparent change in rates. There was some demand for gold at 62⅜ P cent. premium, and we noticed sales both at 62½@63. Dealers paid 62 for the small sums offered at their counters, and sold at 63@63½. Nothing of any moment was reported in silver, but dealers continued to buy at 50 premium, and sell at 55. Mexican dollars command the full premium of gold.

COTTON—The market was partially tested to-day by the sale at auction of 58 bales, as follows: 1 bale pickings, at 36c.; 9 bales reboxed ordinary, at 63½c.; 15 bales strict ordinary, at 64½c.; 1 bale mixed, at 66½c.; 5 bales good ordinary, stained, at 69½c.; 2 bales strict low middling, at 73¾c.; 6 do., at 74c., and 19 do. of a good style of middling, (some classed it strict middling,) at 75¾c. These figures show a decline from our quotations on Thursday evening of barely 1¾c. in the strict low middling (low middling having been quoted at 74c.@75c.) and 1¾c.@2c. on the good style middling (middling having been quoted at 76c.@77c., and strict middling at —c.@78c.,) but the strict ordinary sold much cheaper, having been knocked down at 64½c., against the quotation on Thursday of 70c.@71c. for ordinary. The better qualities sold higher than was generally expected. Nothing was done at private sale. There was some little inquiry, but at figures below the views of holders.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The market is unchanged. The stock on sale is light, the demand is good, and mostly for the better grades, and prices are firm. Most of the quantity on the landing, both of Sugar and Molasses, has been sold and is awaiting shipment. To-day's sales comprise 400 hhds. Sugar, in many lots, at previous prices: Cistern bottoms, 5c.@6c.; inferior, 8¾c.@9¾c.; common to good common, 10¾c.@11¾c.; fair to fully fair, 12¼c.@13c.; prime to choice, 13¾c.@13¾c.; yellow clarified, 13¾c.@14c.; and white do., new crop, 15c.@15½c.; and good fair, old crop, 12¾c. ₱ lb. Of Molasses, 1,200 bbls. sold at 50c. for common; 53c. for ordinary; 55c.@56c. for good; 58c. for prime, and 60c. for choice, new crop.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA

More of the Guerrilla Exploit on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CAPTURE OF SOME OF THE ROBBERS

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, Sunday, Feb. 14, 1864.

A portion of the guerrilla party that stopped the train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and robbed the passengers, were overtaken and captured in a few hours after the robbery had been committed. Gen. SULLIVAN was ordered to and did dispatch a force of about three thousand mounted men to overtake the highwaymen.

This pursuing force divided and subdivided, traveling on almost every by and mountain road in the neighborhood of where the robbery took place. Beside these detours, we formed a continuous line, stretching for several miles, and somewhat in the form of a circle, to hem the robbers in.

The thieves, on finding themselves thus situated, resorted to many stratagems to avoid capture. Some donned citizens' clothes, hid their military equipments, and, with their horses hitched to ploughs, set up the appearance of farmers and husbandmen. One portion of the thieves, finding it was impossible for them to escape, undertook to play off the flag-of-truce dodge, hoisting white flags, and reporting they had come in to get the body of a soldier who was killed at Antietam. It is reported that others of the party are hiding in trees and bushes in woody districts, and secreted among the rocks. To catch them all it will require a regular ferret-like hunt.

From the best information on the subject, it does not seem that they numbered over thirty-eight. We have got ten of them prisoners. On one of the routes taken by our troops, our cavalry are still on the hunt.

The feeling among the citizens against the acts of these robbers is very strong, and even vindictive. The Unionists and rebel sympathizers alike agree in this respect. Strong requests are being made for the hanging of every one of the robbers caught. In no sense of the term were their operations of a military character. They did no injury to the road, mails, express or wires, but merely robbed passengers.

The parties who committed this robbery are sons of some of the chivalry and rebel sympathizing Baltimoreans. They constitute a portion of GILMORE'S band. Beside Baltimore born robbers, there were engaged some of the sons of the wealthy and heretofore respectable residents of Jefferson and Berkley Counties, Va. It is said that there were in the party the sons of Marylanders and distinguished gentlemen living in and in the neighborhood of Cumberland.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Affair.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New-York, Feb. 14.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been a passenger in the down train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the night of the late robbery on that road, and being detained but a few miles distant during that affair, I was enabled to learn from the "sufferers" themselves the detailed facts of that transaction immediately after its accomplishment, and I venture to say that it would puzzle the victims to identify that affair with the fancy sketch copied in the TIMES of this morning from a Baltimore paper.

As those robberies may be repeated on every night train that passes over that road unless their real source shall be discovered and prevented, the public ought to have all the facts that tend to that end.

With this view, I am induced to give the following facts, which will be vouched for by scores of the unwilling participants in that affair:

The robbers did not exceed thirty, and were thought to be from fifteen to twenty. They were all well dressed in Federal uniforms, and armed with swords and revolvers only. Their leader very ostentatiously proclaimed himself, to "Maj. GILLMORE" (a late resident of Baltimore, and now guerrilla leader.)

The order was repeated on entering the railroad cars, to "blow out the brains of every man who should be found with a revolver," (an ingenious method of preventing casualties to themselves and hence detection.)

They were lavish of profane, vulgar and threatening language, but perpetrated no bodily injury, took nothing from the ladies, with a single exception, performed the whole affair with the clumsiness of novitiates in robbery, and retired in haste from the "sleeping car" on the accidental discharge of a pistol, before completing their work there, leaving quite a number of persons undisturbed, except by a very great fright.

After compelling a voluntary disarming, (as above described,) and robbery of the passengers (male,) they ordered them to "form a line" facing the cars, and then retired behind this harmless parade, jumped upon their horses and fled in the darkness, without taking a single prisoner with them.

It should be borne in mind that this took place far within the circle of large bodies of Federal troops, and where there has not lately been seen either Confederate soldier or "guerrilla" in "well-kept Federal uniforms." It should be further remembered that neither the baggage car nor Adams' Express car were disturbed. Money and watches, (with a few hats and overcoats for appearance sake,) seeming to be their sole object.

Yours, A. M. J——.

Marine Disaster.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 14.

The brig *L. D. Catner*, Capt. SAMUEL WHITE, from Philadelphia, bound to Pensacola, was wrecked on Palmer's Beach last night, and is a total loss. Crew saved.

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

Further News from Mexico—A New Loan—Angry Correspondence between the French General and the Archbishop of Mexico—Gen. Bazaine's Return to the Capital—Various Reports as to the Whereabouts of Juarez—Zacatecas not Taken—The Carnival in Havana—News from St. Domingo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1864.

In my last communication, among the news from Mexico, I mentioned, incidentally, that Gen. BAZAINE was about to return to Mexico City, a proceeding which must appear somewhat extraordinary on the part of the Commander-in-Chief in the middle of his present campaign. This return, in reality, has more importance attached to it than what might be imagined; it evidently shows that there is a screw somewhere loose in the machinery of the Government, which requires the hand or the head of the chief engineer to arrange in such a manner that the work go on in a regular way.

What, it may be asked, is the difficulty that presents itself at the very moment when the French arms are triumphant, and the progress of the Franco-Mexican army one of continued triumph? Five of the principal States of Mexico are occupied by the French, and the most important cities, such as Guanajuato, Morelia, San Luis de Potosi, and Guadalajara have lately fallen into their hands. Indeed the progress of the Franco-Mexican army since they opened, a few months ago, the campaign, has more than exceeded the most extravagant expectations of the friends of the intervention.

Again, the inquiry naturally recurs, what takes Gen. BAZAINE back to the capital when his work is only half consummated. A victorious general in the excitement of a continued triumphal progress is not likely to be called away from the scene of his victories, which, however, are only as yet half won, unless some weighty reason induced him.

That such suggestions would naturally arise in the minds of the reflective, appear to have occurred to the political supporters of the new order of things, and accordingly a periodical of the capital, called the *Revista de los Ultimos Sucesos*, in English, "Review of the late events," alludes to Gen. BAZAINE'S return to the capital in the following words:

"So far terminated is the most important part of the campaign of the interior considered, that his Excellency Gen. BAZAINE, the Commander-in-Chief, is expected in Mexico at the end of this month, or perhaps the necessity of conferring with the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, the new Minister from France to Mexico, who arrived with his family at the Capital on the 16th ult., may be the cause of his coming."

Thus far says the Mexican publication above mentioned, and with regard to the reasons, the former can hardly be taken into account, for looking over the map of Mexico, we see how little has been done where so immense an extent of territory remains yet to be conquered or to be pacified.

To the north-east we have the adjoining State to San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas, with its commercial Capital Matamoras, still held by the JUAREZ party, and on the other side Zacatecas, at last accounts, had not been occupied by the French. Further North in the Mexican States bordering on New-Mexico, including Durango, New-Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, &c., the former obeyed the rule of VIDAURRI, who has not as yet showed himself favorable to the French, and the same can be said of Sonora and the others. In the South, the French have not yet attempted to penetrate far in the State of Guerrero. For example, ALVAREZ is absolute master, and, according to accounts received, is inimical to the French, who, he believes, are going to destroy the privileges of the caciques. The power of ALVAREZ, or rather his son, for the father is now old, is omnipotent among the Pinto Indians of the South, who are a very warlike race, and will be a formidable enemy to the French if roused to action.

But the worst foe that French occupation in Mexico has now to contend with is not a military one; it is rather one of politics. Dissensions have broken out among the allies, and this in reality is what calls Gen. BAZAINE back to the capital, with his work half finished. This appears from the correspondence that has taken place last month between Gen. NEIGRE, the Military Governor of Mexico City, and Archbishop LABISTADA, dated Jan. 16. It appears from this correspondence that the party of the clergy, far from being satisfied with the manner in which the French have conducted the Government, cherish complaints very similar to those that they vented against JUAREZ'S Administration, while the French General, in his turn, imputes to this party a censurable line of policy, capable of destroying the prestige of the intervention, by raising for it difficulties as well as enemies. This angry correspondence between the above-named influential personages was occasioned by the appearance of an incendiary publication, which was widely circulated in the capital, and excited much alarm, so that the relations between the Mexican Archbishop and the French military authorities, are far from being of a friendly nature. As a matter of course, the position of the Regency, who nominally govern, and of which Archbishop LABISTADA no longer forms a part—having withdrawn some time ago, on account of a difference on the subject of the confiscated property of the clergy—is rather embarrassing.

The unexpected return of the French Commander-in-Chief to the Capital, may be rather imputed to this dispute between his subordinate military officer and the Archbishop, than to the reasons alleged by the publication already mentioned. The want of good feeling between a large part of the Conservative party, represented by the Archbishop, and the French authorities is, so much the more serious, as beside introducing into the complicated labyrinth of subjects in dispute a religious element, it occasions conflicts which there exists in that country no power sufficiently high to be able to prevent, as the Regency may be said to be deficient altogether of any real authority, as well from its transient character as from the circumstances that gave it support and existence.

On account of these difficulties, the arrival of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN to assume the imperial power, may well be anxiously looked for by those desirous of a certain reëstablishment of order, as his exalted position above all parties may possibly enable him to act as a mediator between them.

I have sent you a translation of Gen. NEIGRE'S letter to the Archbishop, which appeared in the official gazette of the 19th of January, dated Mexico, Jan. 16, and the Archbishop's reply, which was rather angry. The Archbishop, in his reply, protests against the "two individuals who take upon themselves to be the Government," and against the circulars of the 9th of November and the 15th of December. He adds that the Church "suffers now in Mexico the same attacks as during the Government of JUAREZ," and that "it was never known to be more cruelly persecuted."

The *Estafette* says on this subject:

"The religious interests invoked with as much injustice as imprudence have served as a pretext for a secret war against the intervention and the Government, which is its work. These intrigues, which have just begun to show themselves in a pitiful manner, date from some months back, and are continued uninterruptedly. This scandalous affair has been preparing itself with much order and perseverance. At first timid and humble, the faction that prepared it has been getting stronger through the indulgence that has been allowed it, until, becoming mutinous, it has dared to throw down the gauntlet to the intervention, its chiefs and its line of policy."

It was no doubt the unpleasant state of affairs in the capital, more likely to favor the party of JUAREZ than that of the intervention, which has induced the French Commander-in-Chief to leave the scene of his triumphs and return to the capital from the State of Michoacan, where he was. As already mentioned, Gen. BAZAINE was expected to the capital about the middle of February, and it was believed that on his return some decided measures would be adopted with relation to the Archbishop. In the meantime the Franco-Mexican forces, it seems, were continuing their march to Zacatecas, which place, at the last accounts, although it was not known for certain whether it had been occupied yet, it was considered to be probable.

According to the *Estafette*, VIDAURRI refused to receive JUAREZ at Monterey if he came accompanied with more than 200 horsemen, and that, in consequence, he had determined to go to Durango, with a force of 1,000 men that attends him as an escort, and from there to one of the ports of the Pacific; but the *Siglo* of this city says that it is not certain that JUAREZ has left Saltillo, as his position at that place is excellent for defence, being separated from San Luis, which is eighty leagues distant by a desert unprovided with anything except water. The same paper adds that many of the acts of adhesion published in the Franco-Mexican papers as proceeding from towns of importance, are only Indian villages with one or two dozen inhabitants.

One of the Havana newspapers says, in a recent issue, that JUAREZ and his family had passed over into the United States, the remains of his army having been disbanded, adding that JUAREZ and his son-in-law, SANTACILIA, a Cuban, had succeeded in placing in the United States a fortune of six millions of dollars. This is given as a report brought from Mexico to Santiago de Cuba, but upon what foundation I cannot say. There are so many different reports as to the whereabouts of JUAREZ, that it is impossible to say where he is, but most likely he has not left Saltillo. According to the last accounts, sent from San Luis by Gen. MEJIA, JUAREZ had stopped at Saltillo, with the intention of going to Matamoras, if the Franco-Mexican forces advanced in the above direction, and of embarking at the last-named port to seek for shelter at Oajaca. He was accompanied only by TEJADA, who acted as universal minister. His family were at Monterey.

JUAREZ'S army, say the Franco-Mexican papers, only consists of the forces in Oajaca, under the command of DIAZ, and those that are at Zacatecas, with DOBLADO and ORTEGA. These latter are estimated by the Interventionists at four or five thousand men.

The Franco-Mexican papers attribute the suspension of operations against Zacatecas to the fact that DOBLADO and ORTEGA were making arrangements to submit to the intervention. But as the same tale was told with respect to DOBLADO, at Guadalajara, and the Franco-Mexican papers have already declared that Gen. BAZAINE will hold no communication of such a nature with ORTEGA, looking upon him as a prisoner-of-war who has escaped, very little credence can be attached to these excuses for the sudden delay that the French have exhibited in their otherwise rapid progress. The last accounts mentioned Gen. CASTAGNY as threatening Zacatecas, and MEJIA'S Division moved in that direction from San Luis on the 19th ult. Some time since it was reported that Zacatecas was taken, but since then the movements of the French army have been very tardy, and now that the Commander-in-Chief has left for the capital, the Franco-Mexican papers boast that the pacification of the interior is complete, but as I have already said, a glance at the map of Mexico will show its absurdity.

According to the Spanish accounts from St. Domingo, the insurgents suffered a defeat at San Pedro on the 23d from the Dominican Gen. APAU, in the service of the Spanish Government. The account says that the President of the so-called Dominican Republic, SALCEDO, was nearly being taken prisoner by a Spanish horse soldier, and only escaped by putting spurs to his horse and through his great agility. The General of the insurgents, CABAS, was killed at the first charge, and another Chief, named HERNANDES, was likewise killed while attempting to escape, after having surrendered a prisoner.

Gen. SANTANA was lately in great danger, having been surprised by a party of the insurgents in his camp at San Geronimo; they were, however, put to flight. Another Spanish General, PUELLO, has explored the Valley of San Juan, without meeting any enemy. In the Sabana de los Jobos, on the road from Las Matas to Banica, he found the bodies of the individuals lately executed by order of FLORENZINO, amounting to twenty. They were lying in a ditch, and PUELLO had them buried.

According to letters received from Azua, dated the 2d and 3d inst., two columns of Spanish troops had left that place, by sea and land, for the purpose of occupying Reiba and Barahona, where they expected to unite on the 6th, thus leaving, say the letters, all that part of the south of St. Domingo, as far as the Haytian frontier, pacified.

The Provisional Government of the Dominicans have commenced the publication of a small official paper, to make the people acquainted with all that occurs. For, they say, the revolution being the exclusive work of the masses, upon whom falls the responsibility of the results, there is no reason that the news should be concealed from them, whether good or bad. The movement was not inaugurated by the more instructed, but the contrary, they having only followed the others.

Havana is now rejoicing in the midst of the carnival, to-day being the celebrated *Mardi gras*.

"LARA."

Sharp Correspondence.

LETTER FROM GEN. NEIGRE TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF MEXICO.

MEXICO, Jan. 16, 1864.

YOUR GRACE: I have just been made acquainted with a circumstance of very serious import. Several incendiary publications, which have been put under the doors of certain houses, and scattered clandestinely among the public, have been transmitted to me.

The authors of this culpable publication magnify petty material interests which our holy religion repudiates, and appeal to the most detestable passions against the army of his Majesty the Emperor, which has come to rescue Mexico from anarchy and afford protection to the shepherds of souls in order to allow them the greatest liberty in their holy mystery; thus they forget that those prelates, of whom they pretend to be the organ, and whom they make to appear as humiliated and despised, have never been surrounded with more respect and admiration.

I wish to believe, your Grace, that you are ignorant of these criminal manœuvres. I therefore come to denounce them and to address to you an entreaty for the interest of the public order and tranquillity; since, in the name of the Catholic religion, of which we Frenchmen are the eldest sons, and in the name of the prelates whom we cover our respects, a degraded party is in movement to disturb the national repose. Tell that party, your Grace, that we are watching it and know its machinations; that the French army, in accord with the lawful Government of the country, will maintain tranquillity; tell it that although we are always unwilling to employ violent measures of repression, we shall know, if circumstances put us under that painful obligation, how to make them return again to the obscurity from which they dare to send their diatribes as the real enemies of Mexico, of religion, and of society.

Be pleased to tell them this, your Grace, and, if they stop at your evangelical words, your Grace will have done a great service to humanity, and, failing their gratitude, you will have ours.

Baron NIEGRE, General in command.

To His Grace, MONSENOR, the Archbishop of Mexico.

REPLY OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF MEXICO, TO GEN. NEIGRE.

In reply to your favor of the 15th instant, I have the honor to assure you, with respect to incendiary writings distributed through the city, that I have not had, nor even now have any knowledge of them up to the present time. It would, then, have been necessary that I should have read them to be able to answer you, and I would thank you sincerely if you would have the kindness to send me a copy of them.

Here I would finish my letter if you did not speak in yours of certain assertions, that independently of the indicated writings, you throw upon the Mexican clergy. It would therefore be indispensable to rectify these assertions in case they were not exact.

There is a justifiable fact, and publicly notorious, and it is that we have all protested against those two *individuals who assume to be a Government*, and against the circulars of the 9th November and 15th December of last year, and we are declaring *categorically* that the church in the plenitude of its immunities and rights, is at present the object of the same attacks which it had to suffer during the government of JUAREZ; that never was the church seen so bitterly persecuted; and that we, the Chief Prelate, according to the position in which we have been placed, find ourselves in a worse situation than at that period.

Your Excellency tells me that in the exercise of our sacred ministry the pastors of souls enjoy the greatest protection and most complete liberty, and have never seen themselves surrounded by greater respect and veneration.

Your Excellency, then, will see by that that the two documents quoted (our manifesto and your letter) represent, with respect to the position of the church and its pastors, two propositions entirely contradictory, and that of those two propositions the one is necessarily true and the other consequently false.

In conformity to the statement of the facts, and to the deductions of logic, it would result, that we, a Mexican Prelate, find ourselves, according to your assertion, in the alternative of denying those writings or of retracting our words.

We could not retract, because we have spoken the truth, protested justly and acted rightfully, and we feel in our conscience that we have been placed in the painful necessity of acting thus.

From what your Excellency tells me, I infer that you are badly informed as to the situation of the Mexican Church, and I am convinced that if you had well known the facts, the interests discussed and the motives which have determined our conduct, you would have done us justice in the opinion which you would have formed of that conduct.

I have the honor to send to your Excellency a copy of my protest,

Receive, &c.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE SHERMAN-PORTER EXPEDITION.

Defeat of the Rebels on the Yazoo River.

RETALIATION FOR REBEL ATROCITY.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

CAIRO, Sunday, Feb. 14.

Memphis papers of the 12th, contain no news.

The steamer *Platte Valley*, has returned from Satatia, on the Yazoo River, where she and the other transports and gunboats with Porter and Sherman's expedition, were attacked on the 5th instant, by a force of 2,000 Texans, who, with artillery and musketry, fired into the transports, wounding six soldiers.

A fight ensued, in which a portion of our infantry and the gunboats participated, and which resulted in dislodging and driving the enemy, with what loss is unknown. Eight of our men were killed and thirty wounded.

The Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, with negro cavalry and infantry, were engaged in the affair.

The enemy were also driven from Mechanicsville without loss to us.

A sick negro soldier, belonging to Col. WOOD'S command, who had straggled from his regiment, was murdered by the rebels. A Lieutenant and two privates, who committed the deed, were captured, and Col. WOOD, in retaliation, had them blindfolded, and caused them to kneel on the dead body of the negro they had murdered, when they were shot.

Col. ANDREW, of the Third Minnesota Regiment at Little Rock has been made a Brigadier-General. His regiment has reënlisted, and a portion of it arrived here to-day, en route home.

All was quiet at Little Rock. Deserters were coming into our lines in large numbers, and regiments were were forming of them, two of which had already been filled.

The deserters from PRICE'S Army state that no knowledge of the President's amnesty proclamation existed among PRICE'S men, and they express the opinion that, as soon as its conditions are known, very little will be left of his army.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Sunday, Feb. 14.

The reorganization meeting at Memphis on the 10th adopted the resolutions of emancipation as rendered by Gov. JOHNSON.

Natchez advices of the 5th represent that a healthy reaction is taking place in that vicinity. The planters are returning to their allegiance and property, and a large number of deserters are coming into our lines. They report that the country is in a terrible state of disorganization; all the males between 16 and 60 years of age were being taken as conscripts. Boots sold at $200 per pair, coats $350, overshoes from $100 to $160.

The Union sentiment in and around Natchez is growing. Eighty-four men have enlisted in the Second Louisiana Cavalry from one section alone. Much sickness prevails in the contraband camps, and the small-pox is raging to a considerable extent, many dying for want of proper treatment. Measles also many cases among the citizens.

The Judiciary District of Natchez has been fully reorganized under Judge HART and his associates.

Gen. CHETLAIN, Commander of the colored troops of the State of Tennessee, has left for Memphis.

A number of horse-thieves and notorious counterfeiters escaped from Cairo jail last night.

The steamer *Max* passed here to-day for Cincinnati, with 620 bales of cotton.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Reported Escape of One Hundred and Nine Union Officers.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 14.

A gentleman who, to-night, arrived from the Army of the Potomac, saw, before he left there, a Richmond paper of Thursday, found on the person of a deserter who came into our lines, in which appears an article stating that one hundred and nine officers have escaped from the Libby prison, by digging a tunnel under the street for that purpose. It is supposed the prisoners had been engaged upon the work for at least a month. They were missed at roll-call, and forthwith troops were dispatched in various directions to capture them. Four were overtaken on the Williamsburg and Hanover Court-House road. The others, it is suspected, were secreted in the neighborhood of Richmond. The guards were arrested on the belief that they were in collusion with the prisoners, but were afterward released, the subterranean mode of escape having become known. The paper says that NEAL DOW was not among the runaways, but was probably waiting to accompany the next batch.

The deserter above referred to says a large number of his regiment, the Fourteenth Louisiana, are barefoot, and that the daily ration consists of a quarter of a pound of meat and one pint of meal.

There have been no active military movements in our army for a week past.

ANOTHER REPORT.

Capt. JOHN F. PORTER, of the Fourteenth New-York Cavalry, arrived here to-day overland from Richmond, having escaped two weeks ago from Libby Prison. He left the prison in a rebel uniform, having secured an abandoned one, and remained nine days in Richmond without exciting suspicion. Among the officers recently escaped from Libby Prison are Colonel STRIBLEY, Col

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 120], 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315. 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1371, 1373, 1375. 1385, 1387, 1389, 1393. *Part II.*—Nos. 600, 618, 620, 1068, 806, 852, 260, 660, 774, 898, 900, 1002, 1000, 688, 305, 1001, 1003, 1035, 931, 669.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2315, 2325, 2395, 3439, 1079, 3421, 3433, 3437, 2153, 2155. 769, 2363, 3213, 3415, 3371, 3343, 3359. *Part II.*—Nos. 3160, 2018, 3460, 3388, 3500, 3312, 2958, 2258, 3506, 3508, 3510, 2512, 3514, 3516.

COMMON PLEAS.—General Term.—Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. 19. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73½.

Internal Revenue—The Liquor Dealers Beaten.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 13.

Before Judge Shipman.

United States vs. *James Reilly.*—Judge SHIPMAN, on Saturday, rendered his decision on the motion for a new trial in this case, as follows:

SHIPMAN, J.—The defendant has been convicted of a misdemeanor, for carrying on the business of a retail dealer in liquors without having taken out a license therefor, as required by the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, commonly known as the Internal Revenue Act, and by the amendments to that act, approved March 3, 1863. A motion for a new trial is now made on several distinct grounds, which have been fully argued. I will notice them in the order in which they have been presented to the court.

The first is, that after a jury had been empanneled and sworn, they were dismissed from the box, and a new jury were empanneled and sworn in, who tried the cause. It is insisted that the defendant was twice put in jeopardy by this proceeding. The facts are these: The jury were empanneled and sworn, by inadvertence, before the prisoner had been arraigned, or had in any manner answered to the indictment. The prisoner was, in contemplation of law, *coram non judice*. The proceeding in empanneling the jury, at that time, was a mere nullity. The defendant could not have been required to proceed to trial. It was, therefore, not merely in the discretion, but it was the duty of the court to disregard the irregular proceeding, and after the prisoner had been arraigned and plead to the indictment, direct the jury to be empanneled in the regular order. No injury was done the defendant. The jury which tried him were drawn from the whole panel, including all those who had been irregularly sworn. The defendant had not been put in any jeopardy. No step had been taken in the proceeding that affected him or that could in any manner have resulted in touching his rights. No case has been cited which would warrant the claim set up by the defendant that he has been put twice in jeopardy. Courts have some discretion in protecting the administration of justice, and they have gone much farther in the exercise of that discretion than the court went in this case. (U. S. *vs.* Morris, 1 Curtis C. C. R., 23.) The motion cannot be sustained on this ground.

The second ground upon which a new trial is asked is, that the court refused to instruct the jury that they were judges of the law in criminal cases, instead of the court. This is no new question in the courts of the United States. Whatever may have been the views of some of the Judges of those courts in the early days of the republic, it is well understood that the settled practice of these tribunals has, for many years, been in accordance with that followed upon this trial. Nor does this view of the law rest upon the single decision of Mr. Justice Story in the case of the United States *vs.* Battiste, cited and criticised on the argument, as counsel seemed to suppose. The same question was considered at length, after full argument, by that eminent jurist, Mr. Justice Curtis, in the case of U. S. vs. Morris (1 Curtis, C. C. R., p. p. 48 and 63.) In a luminous and able opinion, he considers the state of the English law at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and conclusively shows, that when that Constitution was founded, it was the settled rule of the common law, that in criminal cases the court decided the law, and the jury the facts. He also shows that the legislation of Congress has proceeded upon the idea that such was the law, for in the Act of 29th April, 1806, Sec. 6, it is provided that, in case of a division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court on any question arising in a criminal case, such question may be certified to the Supreme Court, "and shall by said court be *finally decided*. And the decision of the Supreme Court, and their order in the premises, shall be remitted to the Circuit Court, and be there entered of record, and have effect according to the nature and effect of such order." Mr. Justice Curtis well puts the question: "Now, can it be that, after a question arising in a criminal trial has been certified to the Supreme Court, and there, in the language of this act, finally decided, and their order remitted here, and entered of record, when the trial comes on the jury may rightfully revise and reverse this final decision?" I think but one answer can be given to this question, and if it were an open one, I should have little hesitation in overruling the claim of the defendant in this case. But I regard it as already authoritatively settled, and I cannot conclude this brief reference to the law in more impressive and fitly chosen words than those with which the learned Judge closes the opinion which I have already cited: "A strong appeal has been made to the court by one of the defendant's counsel, upon the ground that the exercise of this power by juries is important to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the citizen. If I thought so, I should pause long before I denied its existence. But a good deal of reflection has convinced me that the argument drawn from this quarter is really the other way. As long as the Judges of the United States are obliged to express their opinions publicly, to give their reasons when called upon in the usual mode, and to stand responsible for them, not only to public opinion, but to a Court of impeachment, I can apprehend very little danger of the laws being wrested to purposes of injustice. But, on the other hand, I do consider that this power and corresponding duty of the court to authoritatively declare the law, is one of the highest safeguards of the citizen. The sole end of Courts of Justice is to enforce the laws uniformly and impartially, without respect to persons or times, or the opinions of men. To enforce popular laws is easy. But when an unpopular cause is in a just cause—when a law unpopular in some locality is to be enforced there—when it comes the strain upon the administration of justice is great; and few unprejudiced men would hesitate as to where the strain would be most firmly borne. I have entered thus at large into this important question, in the course of a jury trial, with unaffected reluctance. Having been directly and strongly appealed to, and finding that no Judge of any Court of the United States had, in any published opinion, examined it upon such grounds, that I could feel I had a right to repose upon his decision without more, I know not how to avoid the duty which was thus thrown upon me. My firm conviction is, that under the Constitution of the United States, juries in criminal cases have not the right to decide upon questions of law; and if they render a general verdict, their duty and their oath require them to apply to the facts, as they may find them, the law given to them by the Court."

The third error alleged is, that the court required the counsel to argue the question of the constitutionality of the law under which the defendant was indicted to the court, instead of the jury. It is difficult to see what error there could be in this. The main question, to which branch of the court belonged the power of deciding the law of the case, had been determined, and it would seem that ordinary regularity and decorum would require that the argument on that question should be addressed to that branch of the Court which was to decide it, instead of the one which had no rightful power over it. The Court certainly understood the counsel, when the question was raised on the trial, to acquiesce entirely in this view of the matter. But, in any aspect of the question, the Court is of opinion that the direction given to argue the question of the constitutionality of the law to the Court, was no more an error than it would have been to direct the counsel to go to the jury on the facts. While the jury are the exclusive judges of the fact, the Court is the exclusive judge of the law, and the orderly and decorous conduct of a trial would seem to obviously indicate that arguments of counsel upon each of these features of the cause should be severally addressed specially to that branch of the tribunal to which their decision appertains.

The fourth ground upon which this motion rests is, that the Court allowed a witness to give evidence of a specific sale of liquor by the defendant at his place of business, after the day alleged in the indictment. The indictment was for carrying on the trade or business, &c. It was, in the nature of the case, a continuous transaction; and, although a day had to be alleged, the exact time is never material, in such a case, on the proof. The evidence of this witness went to the jury with the caution from the court that the fact of the sale made on the day testified to by him was not conclusive proof of the fact alleged in the indictment, but only tended to prove it. The day alleged was the 6th, and the witness stated, as I find from my minutes, that the transaction alluded to by him took place *on or about* the 7th. The fact went to the jury with the remark of the court addressed to them, that the fact testified to was only to be regarded by them so far as it tended to prove the business carried on by the defendant, at the place in question, on or before the 6th of June. The fact that the defendant sold the witness a glass of liquor on the 7th, from a store long occupied by him, and in a bar-room in that store fitted up with all the paraphernalia of a regular retail liquor shop, certainly tended to prove that the same business was carried on there the day before.

The fifth and last ground upon which a new trial is asked, is the allegation that the Act imposing the license is repugnant to that clause of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." The Court is referred to the 37th section of the Act which recognizes the well-known fact that execution of the law might be resisted, and even temporarily prevented, within the limits of some States or other territory of the United States, and provides for the collection of the tax as soon as the *de facto* authority of the Government should be reëstablished therein. But this recognition of this possible and probable state of things by Congress furnishes no valid objection to the law itself. The law is uniform, and thereby conforms to the Constitution. Its validity does not depend upon the posterity or uniformity with which it can be executed in some disturbed districts of the country. Tax laws, both State and National, are required to be uniform. This is an elementary principle of legislation, resting upon the solid foundations of justice. But it is a novel doctrine that a law, uniform in its provisions, can be annulled by the refusal of a portion of those upon whom it is designed to operate to comply with its provisions. If this notion were to prevail, civil commotion or foreign invasion within a small district of the country would paralyze the Government, and repeal the fundamental law upon which its existence depends. The very resistance of this defendant thus far to the law, shows that its execution has not been uniform, but it would not be soberly argued that this fact has the remotest effect upon the validity of the Act itself. The recognition of the fact by Congress, in the Act itself, that its execution might be forcibly delayed in some parts of the country by combinations of individuals until put down by arms, can no more affect its binding force than the recognition of the fact that its execution might be delayed by this defendant, or any number situated like him, until its enforcement upon him or them should be effected through the power and according to the form of a judicial tribunal.

Some suggestions were made on the argument as to the power of Congress to pass a law imposing a license duty on those who are engaged in business, which is a subject of police regulation of the States. These questions have been disposed of by Mr. Justice Nelson, and therefore require no discussion in this place. I have given the questions raised in this case as full an examination as the brief time since the argument yesterday would allow, and I am entirely satisfied that the motion should be overruled on all the grounds.

The Judge sentenced the prisoner in the following terms:

Riley, you have been convicted of carrying on the business of retailing distilled spirits and other liquors at a store in this City, without having taken a license as required by the Act of Congress. You have had an impartial trial, and of the correctness of the verdict of the jury no one who heard the evidence can have any doubt. The statute under which you have been convicted leaves it discretionary with the court to impose a fine upon you, or direct you to be imprisoned for the space of not more than two years, or both. I have given your case much thought, and as the law reposes such a large discretion in the court, I have been anxious to exercise it in that spirit and manner which will best subserve the ends of justice, and secure that obedience to the law which the public good imperatively demands. A severe sentence might be vindicated upon many grounds. The law which you have refused to obey was enacted to uphold and strengthen the Government, which others are seeking to destroy. It operated with no great severity upon you—certainly not greater than upon millions who daily submit to its provisions. A business like yours, devoted to the sale of luxuries, should be the very last to escape any share of the public burdens. Yet, it seems that some of those who follow it are the most strenuous in seeking to avoid the just and moderate tax imposed upon them. I therefore feel justified in saying that a severe sentence would not be without weighty reasons to support it.

On the other hand, I have considered that your conviction, and the explanation of the law given by the court may have a salutary effect upon those who have hitherto refused to comply with it, under some vague notion that they were in some way to escape its operation. I have finally come to the conclusion that the lesson of your conviction will not be lost upon them, by reason of a mild sentence upon you. I trust that, in this, I shall not be mistaken. If such shall prove to be the case, those who continue to disregard the law will find that it is a mistake which I shall not be likely to fall into a second time.

The judgment and sentence of the court is, that you be imprisoned twenty days, and pay a penalty of sixty dollars.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last have been: 73 bbls. Ashes, 11,693 bbls. Flour, 445 bbls. and 1,625 bags Corn Meal, 3,917 bushels Wheat, 3,305 bushels Corn, 5,884 bushels Oats, 540 bushels Malt, 2,762 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,262 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $8 87½, and Pearls at $10 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 351 bbls., including 318 bbls. Pot, and 33 bbls. Pearl.

COFFEE—Has been in good demand and held more firmly. Java 41c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; Ceylon, 33c.@34c.; Rio, 33¼c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 30½c.@31c., ₱ lb.

COAL—Is quiet in this market. In Philadelphia there is very little shipping demand, except to supply the Government, and business is dull and neglected, with but orders coming in, and prices are unsettled and nearly nominal, miners generally being free sellers at $6 50@$7 ₱ ton, aboard at Richmond.

COTTON—Continues dull and heavy to-day. Middling at 80½c.@81½c.; chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 600 bales

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull and heavy to-day. Holders have been eager to sell, while the demand has been quite limited. Sales since our last, 7,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 20@$6 50; poor to choice extra State, at $6 70@$7 20, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 45 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 20 @$6 50
Extra State	6 70 @ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 20 @ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 30 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 65 @11 50

Southern Flour continues quiet at declining prices; sales since our last, 950 bbls., at $7 50@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed; sales 650 bbls. extra at $6 75@$6 80, the latter an extreme rate, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $5 35@$5 65 for Jersey, $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales, 240 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and heavy to-day. The export demand has been quite limited, though prices, especially of Spring, have been quoted down 1c. ₱ bushel. Sales, since our last 64,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 63; Amber Western at $1 70@$1 73; Red Western at $1 65@$1 69; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 59@$1 62, in store and delivered, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 55@$1 59; Chicago Spring, $1 54@$1 58¾; White State at $1 85@$1 90 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in good request, chiefly for Government use, at higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,000 bushels, at $1 25 for mixed Western, in store, holders now refusing to sell at even $1 26; $1 18@$1 22 for inferior to good Jersey Yellow, and $1 22@$1 24 for Yellow Southern; $1 27 for old Yellow Western, a small lot, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1 27@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Sales, 1,000 bushels. Oats are in more demand, at buoyant quotations. We quote Canada at 88c.@90c.; Western at 90c.@91c.; State at 89c.@90c.; Jersey at 82c.@87c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues in request at $1 20@$1 45, as extremes, ₱ bushel; sales 6,200 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request at $1 10@$1 40 for inferior to prime, in large and small lots, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Receipts have been fair, and sales moderate this week. The week's business in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice, thus:—*Dry Hides*—There has continued a fair demand for the trade, and other buyers, throughout the week, at about quoted rates, and sales to a fair extent have been effected as below reported. The principal transactions have been in California and River Plate, though the more common descriptions are in active request at full rates, but are in moderate supply. Of the cargo of the *Demetria Faria*, from Montevideo, about one half was sold previous to arrival. *Wet-Salted Hides*—For Domestic Slaughters the demand is active at full prices. Foreign descriptions are also in request, but we are without stock. *Upper Leather Stock*—There prevails a good demand for this description, principally from Eastern tanners and dealers, at firm rates. *Calcutta Hides*—In Buffaloes there has been more doing. The balance of the stock is held beyond the views of buyers. The *Pocahontas*, arrived this week, brings 38 bales Buffalo and 10 bales Cow, which are not yet landed. Week's receipts have been 29,124 Hides from foreign ports, and 36,323 from coastwise ports, as follows: 29,956 Dry and 5,802 Wet Salted California, per *Arracan*, and 1,065 from New-Orleans. Total, 65,447 Hides, exclusive of 48 bales Calcutta, per *Pocahontas*. Week's Imports since the 1st instant have been 51,937 Hides from foreign, and 30,572 from coastwise ports. Total, 65,447 Hides. Sales have been 54,900 Hides, as follows: 7,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 29c.@29½c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 23 lbs., 29c., cash, usual selection; 2,500 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 28½c., cash, usual selection; 25,000 Dry California, 21@23 lbs., 29½c., six months, usual selection; 1,300 Dry California, 25 lbs., 29c., cash, usual selection; 3,700 Dry Central America, 18@20 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Dry West Indies, 20 lbs., on private terms; 700 Dry Honduras, 20 lbs., on private terms; 500 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 30 lbs., on private terms; 125 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 lbs., 18½c., cash; 5,000 Wet Salted California, 50 lbs., 15c., six months; 2,300 City Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 11¾c.@12c., cash; 500 Country Slaughters, 75 lbs., 11¾c., cash; 1,600 Army Slaughters, 75 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 Western Slaughters, 70 lbs., 11¾c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 247,300, (same time last year 245,100, year before 202,000,) and 375 bales.

HOPS—Are in good demand at from 26c.@35c., according to quality, and crop of 1862, at 20c.@23c. ₱ lb. The Coopersto wn *Freeman's Journal* says: "Of strictly prime Hops there are none left in the country, and few, if any, in the hands of city dealers. Mr. SCOTT showed us samples of very nice Hops, for which he paid 25 cents; they were a second or third grade. He and other dealers are paying all the way from 12 to 20 cents for poor to fair quality of Hops. There are a great many very poor Hops, for which there is no present market."

IRON—The Philadelphia *North American* says: "There is a very active demand for Pig Metal, and prices continue firm and advancing, with large sales at fully former rates, including 6,000 tons, mostly Anthracite No. 1, at $42, cash, now held at $50, and 2,000 tons Glendon Forge at $44, cash, delivered here. Scotch Pig is scarce, and worth $50 ₱ ton; Blooms and Boiler Plates are scarce and high. For manufactured Iron the demand is very large, and most of the mills refuse to take orders except at a further advance, being fully supplied for some time to come. Fancy Iron is 5c. ₱ lb. higher.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEBEL & WEBSTER note thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The inquiry continues active. During the week, rather less buyers than usual have appeared in our market—which may be partly accounted for by the light stock held open for inspection in our warehouses. Receipts have been of fair extent, and were fully absorbed by numerous small orders held over in consequence of short supply. The market is bare of desirable leather; Orinoco quality is scarce and much wanted. Prices quite firm. *Oak Sole*—The demand is active for all weights, at firm figures. Crop Leather has advanced about 1c. ₱ lb. since our last. Receipts and sales about equal. Stock quite small. *Week's Receipts* of Sole Leather about 53,000 sides."

MOLASSES—Has been in more demand, since our last, including New Orleans, 55c.@73c.; Cuba Muscovado, 43c.@55c.; Clayed Cuba, 42c.@45c. ₱ gallon. Sales 850 hhds., and 1,200 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 95@$3 ₱ gallon; Tar at $11 50@$14 ₱ bbl., and Resin at $28 50@$35 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand at buoyant rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 ₱; Crude Sperm $1 72½@$1 75; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 65@$1 05; Linseed at $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 07½@$1 15; City Red at 70c.@80c.; Olive at $1 96@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 25@$6 37½ and $4 75@$5 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 30c.@31½c.; Refined do. at 52c.@56c. free, and 46c.@48c., in bond, ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 3,226 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in actively inquired for, chiefly by speculative buyers, both for immediate and future delivery, at higher and rising prices. Sales since our last of 3,700 bbls., at $22 87@$23 12½ for New Mess, $23@$23 25 for this and next month's delivery; $21 25@$21 62½ for Mess, last season's packing, and $22 for do., March delivery; $20 25@$20 50 for two-year old Mess, and $20 50@$20 87½ for do., March delivery; $23@$26 for Old and New Clear Mess; $20@$22 50 for Thin Mess; $20 75@$23 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 12½@$18 12 for Old and New Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 11¾c.@14¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 1,250 packages. Bacon continues in lively request at 11½c.@13½c. according to quality, ₱ lb.; sales 1,500 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in active demand to-day at 9¾c.@11¾c., the latter for choice City, ₱ lb. Lard continues in good demand and advancing; sales 2,250 tcs. and bbls. at 13c.@13¾c., the latter an extreme rate. ₱ lb. Beef is in lively demand at steady rates; sales 2,850 bbls. at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$14 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50 @$25 50; India Mess, $27 @$30 ₱ tierce. Sales 350 tcs. Beef Hams, $19@$21 ₱ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 23c.@29c. for poor to choice Western, and 28c.@35c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 13½c.@17c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in more request, including East India at $7 75@$8 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales to-day 3,250 sacks Ashton's Liverpool Fine, at $3 25 ₱ sack.

SEEDS—Sales in Philadelphia, this week, 1,500 bushels Clover at $8 50@$9; and 1,200 bags recleaned do. at $9 25 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—We notice the arrival of the *Acme*, from Vera Cruz, with 925 bales Goat, of which 249 bales have been sold at 62½c., the balance are not for the present offered. The demand from manufacturers is fair at about quoted rates. For Deer the demand is not quite so brisk as during the last few months, and there is a moderate accumulation of stock. Holders, however, are firm in their views.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at full prices. Sales, since our last, 730 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 12¾c.@14c., an Cuba, &c., at 12c.@13¼c., and 950 boxes Havana, 13¾c.@14c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue salable and buoyant at 14c.@17½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 lbs. at 12¼c.@12½c., and 41,000 lbs. Grease, at 11½c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Continues in fair request, at full rates. Sales, 427 hhds. Kentucky, at 12¾c.@24½c., and 131 cases Seed Leaf, at 18c.@28c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at from 87½c.@90c. ₱ gallon, the market closing buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. For Liverpool—the engagements, included 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 390 pkgs. Beef at 1s. 4½d. ₱ bbl., and 2s. ₱ tierce; 1,400 pkgs. Bacon and Butter at 10s. @15s. by sailing vessel, and 30s. @35s. by steamer. For London—2,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 1s. 7½d. by steamer; 100 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 35s.; 300 hhds. Tobacco, by sailing vessel, at 22s. 6d. For Cork or Falmouth—from Havana, with Sugar, for orders, at 55s. @60s. For Bordeaux—300 hhds. Tallow on private terms. For Marseilles—2,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a bark, 449 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves about $30, and back, with Salt, on private terms; a Schr., 201 tons, to West Coast Africa, $3,500, half gold; a Br. Brig, 140 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,600, one-third gold; a Fr, Barque to Havana, $2,000; a Br. Barque, 282 tons, same voyage, $1300; one, 336 tons, to Cardenas, $1,000; a Br. Brig, 116 tons, to the Windward, 65c., gold, and back from South side Cuba, Molasses on and under deck, $3 50; one, 165 tons, to the Windward, 65c. ₱ bbl., gold; a Brig, 250 tons, to North side Cuba and back, Sugar 44c., and Molasses on deck; a Brig, 189 tons, to St. Croix, 50c. ₱ bbl., gold; a Brit. schooner, 104 tons, to Turks Island and back, Salt, 20c.; a Bremen bark, 337 tons, to Melbourne, a bark from Havana, with the privilege of a second port, to Cork or Falmouth for orders, Sugar; a Brit. brig, 280 tons, to Havre for orders, to discharge at Havre, Calais or Dunkirk, 1,500 Petroleum; ship Tycoon, to San Francisco; a Bremen bark, 328 tons, to Havana, and a bark, 395 tons, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 13.

COTTON dull, at 82c.@83c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet, at $7 50@$8. WHEAT steady, at $1 80@$1 95 for White, and $1 65@$1 68 for Red. CORN quiet; sales, 7,000 bushels, at $1 12. PROVISIONS—an advancing tendency. MESS PORK $22@$22 50. PETROLEUM in good demand, at 28c.@28½c. for Crude, and 45c.@46c. for Refined. WHISKY steady, at 90c.@91c.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For 50 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $48, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

A CARD TO THE READERS AND SUBSCRIBERS of the *Times, Herald, Tribune, Daily News, Evening Post, Express* and all other City and country newspapers.—JOHN TUCKER & BRO., No. 24 Ann-st., New-York, pay from 7 cents to 7½ cents per pound for old files of newspapers, whether complete or otherwise; written or printed books, without covers, pamphlets, magazines, &c. Also, the highest cash price paid for all other kinds of paper stock. N. B.—All stock sent us should be marked J. TUCKER & BRO., No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicines depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

BAKER'S COUGH MIXTURE AND FEVER Cooler, Baker's Rheumatic Balm, and Baker's Croup Alleviator, are four things that no family or housekeeper should be ever without. Price 25 per bottle each; also Baker's Kidney and Gravel Remedies can be found invaluable. Price $5. Principal depot No. 154 10th-st., N. Y., near 4th av. Remedies sent to any address in the United States, on receipt of the above amount.

7 1-4 CENTS PER POUND PAID FOR old books, newspapers and pamphlets; also the highest price paid for rags. Call before you sell elsewhere, for we will pay more than any other house in the City. Paper of all kinds manufactured to order.
MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-st. N. Y.

MORE LIGHT.—THE IMPROVED IMPERISHable wicks, which require no regulating or trimming, and save ten per cent. of oil, can now be had at No. 58 Cortlandt-st. Great inducements are offered to agents. They can make from $5 to $10 per day. Apply to E. E. DAVISON, at the Office, No. 1,568 Broadway.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—HO! ALL YE WHO Shave not purchased your Valentines, fail not to give STRONG a call to-day, and buy a beautiful one, a handsome one, an elegant one, to make glad the hearts of your friends. The old Depot, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

DR. P. B. RANDOLPH, THE AUTHOR and lecturer has been stricken down with a violent complaint of the lungs, in consequence of cold and excessive mental toil, and is unable, in consequence, to write or speak. His physicians advise a season of rest, and accordingly he will remain at his residence, No. 11 West 41st-st., until able to resume his labors.

MR. & MRS. UNION. MISS KEY. LOVE.
WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

ACCOUNTS AND PENMANSHIP.—NEW pupils will be received at any time for thorough instruction in the above branches at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st. Separate rooms for ladies and for private instruction.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

NOTICE TO THE TAILORS OF NEW-YORK.—The hands working for different firms are requested to send in their advance bill of prices on the Spring trade to the Central Committee, Social Reform Hall, No. 281 Grand-st. By request of the Central Committee.

GRAPEVINES, TREES AND SHRUBS pruned, set out, and all kinds of gardening work done, by F. E. GAISS, gardener, No. 215 West 40th-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., OPERATING and Consulting Surgeon, No. 425th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

LONG ISLAND LOCUST TIMBER AND Stress nails and posts for sale for export. All orders directed to JAMES BAILEY, No. 65 South-st., N. Y., or JAMES BAILEY, Newtown, L. I., promptly attended to.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR Sale—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address or apply to T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER White metal, and all kinds of cases, to order.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS. —The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 B'way.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A SIX-horse power steam engine and boiler, boiler front, pipes, grate bars, &c., stored at Unionville, L. I. Greenwood, Bath and Coney Island steam railroad cars pass through the village several times every day. Inquire of A. & T. M. HEGEMAN, at Unionville.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANC

AUCTION SALES

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION!

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1864.

This company will hold their thirteenth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the company, No. 26 William-st., at which time they will offer, by CHARLTON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever being made for account of or on behalf of the company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON ELM AND HOWARD STS., ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following valuable property, to close a partnership, viz.:

ELM-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, Nos. 115, 117 and 119 Elm-st., known as the Synagogue property, now occupied by the Excelsior Iron Works. Lot 75 by 72 feet. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

HOWARD-ST.—The plot of ground, with the substantial three-story brick dwelling with tea-room extension, No. 6 Howard-st., on south side, between Elm and Centre sts., adjoining the Elm-st. property on the rear. Lot 25.6 by 100. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

The City railroads from Fulton Ferry to 42d-st., and Jersey City Ferry to Dry Dock, and the Harlem Railroad, pass through the streets bounding this property.

For account of whom it concerns: Also, HOWARD AND ELM-STS.—The valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the southeast corner of Howard and Elm sts., being 50 feet on Howard-st. and 100 feet on Elm-st. This is a very desirable corner, being only one block from Broadway, and can be readily seen by passers on that street. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

P. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE and elegant collection of rare and beautiful SHELLS, at No. 724 Broadway.

To be sold without any reserve or limit as to price, 100 CASES,

part of a recent shipment from London, England, of some of the most splendid Marine Shells ever witnessed in this country, with various other natural curiosities, comprising

CORALS, CAMEOS, PEARLS, &c.,
consisting of
OVER 1,000 SPECIMENS,

such as have never before been offered for sale in this City, and a rare opportunity is now offered to the citizens.

The public, and ladies in particulars, are invited to examine this magnificent assortment of curiosities from the dominions of

OLD NEPTUNE.

They are all the works of Nature, and no artist that ever lived could imitate them in shapes and colors. The wonders and beauties of the mighty deep. Also a variety of CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS, &c.

Sale commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., and will continue THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY following, at same hours.

T. BOYTON, Sole American Agent for the Company.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND ON THE 3D-AV. AND 76TH-ST., TOGETHER WITH THE 5-STORY BRICK FACTORY THEREON, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the death of Mr. J. H. BELTER, the surviving partners of the late firm of J. H. BELTER & CO. will sell at auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the factory and grounds belonging to said firm. The land comprises 2 lots, situate on the westerly side of 3d-av., 51 feet north of 76th-st., and 4 lots on the north side of 76th-st. adjoining the avenue lots on the rear. The improvements consist of two substantially-built 4-story brick buildings on the avenue, and a large two-story brick building on the street lots. The buildings are all erected in the most substantial manner of the best materials, floors of narrow Georgia pine, and with such improvements as long experience could suggest as being desirable in a large manufacturing establishment. There are also on the premises large outbuildings for workshops, stables, &c. The avenue lots are each 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; the street lots each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. A 40-horse power steam-engine, entirely new, with boiler, shafting, &c., will be sold with the premises. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON FIFTH AND MADISON AVS. OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK AND ON STREETS ADJACENT THERETO.—The undersigned will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, unless previously disposed of at private sale, lots situate on the 5th and Madison avs. and on 60th, 70th, 72d, 73d, 74th sts. in the XIXth Ward of the City of New-York. JAMES LENOX.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & Co.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Laimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

Cargo prize steamer MAYFLOWER—
80 bales Cotton, more or less.
Cargo prize schooner CAROLINE GERTRUDE—
43 bales Cotton.
Cargo prize schooner STANLEY—
9 packages Cotton.

Catalogue and samples at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., on Monday, Feb. 15.

THOS. W. CLAPP,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, Southern District Fla.

SALE OF CONDEMNED GRAIN AND HAY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1864, the following quantities of grain and hay deemed unserviceable:

About thirteen thousand (13,000) bushels of corn.
About twenty-four (24) bushel of oats.
Two hundred and fifty (250) tons of hay.

The grain will be sold in lots of one hundred (100) bushels, with the privilege of five hundred (500) bushels, and the hay in lots of twenty-five (25) tons, with the privilege of fifty (50) tons.

ALSO, at the same time and place, about seven hundred thousand (700,000) pounds of mixed grain, (corn and oats,) which will be sold by the pound, in lots of five thousand, (5,000) pounds, with the privilege of twenty thousand (20,000) pounds.

The successful bidders will be required to remove the grain and hay within five (5) days from the day of sale.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON HUBERT AND FRANKLIN STS.—By order of the Supreme Court, Robert P. Lee, Esq., Referee.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

HUBERT-ST.—The house and lot of land situate on the southerly side of Hubert-st., 115 feet westerly from Hudson-st., being 20 feet in width by 57 feet in depth, be said several dimensions more or less.

FRANKLIN-ST.—The house and lot of land situate on the southerly side of Franklin-st., between Hudson and Greenwich-sts., known as No. 185, being 20 feet in width by 76 feet in depth, be the said several dimensions more or less.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE DIVISION AND ELDRIDGE-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

DIVISION-ST.—The three lots of land situate on the northwesterly corner of Division and Eldridge sts., and known as Nos. 82, 84 and 86 Division-st. On No. 86, the corner lot, is a substantially built three-story brick store and dwelling. On Nos. 82 and 84 are two-story frame buildings, with stores on first floor.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NORTHWEST CORNER OF GREENWICH AND HARRISON STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable plot of land, with the two-story and attic brick houses thereon, situate on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Harrison sts., and known as Nos. 360, 362 and 364 Greenwich-st., and No. 30 Harrison-st. Size of plot 75 by 76 feet. Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON MAIDEN-LANE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

MAIDEN-LANE.—The valuable lot of ground, with the four-story brick store thereon, No. 116 Maiden-lane, southerly side, near Pearl-st.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the U. S. Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of February, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the balance of the cargo of the prize-ship *Alliance*, consisting of about 2,200 bbls. of Resin.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STORE AND LOT, NO. 146 KING-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable four-story brick store and lot, No. 146 Front-st., west side, between Dover-st. and Maiden-lane. The store has independent walls both sides. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

BY WHITTEMORE & HAZELL.

Store No. 62 Liberty-st.

IMPORTANT POSITIVE SALE OF OVER $80,000 WORTH OF HARDWARE,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24,
At No. 5 PLATT-ST.,

by order of Messrs. C. W. Scofield & Co., who are declining the Hardware branch of their business,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
HEAVY AND SHELF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

contained in their store, comprising a large and general assortment of desirable goods, worthy the attention of the trade. Catalogues on Friday, 19th inst., at our office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH-AV., 49TH AND 50TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., referee,

7TH-AV.—3 lots and gore on east side 7th-av., southeast corner 49th-st.

Also, 8 lots (being whole front) east side 7th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

49TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.

Also, 4 lots north side 49th-st., 100 feet east of 7th-av.

50TH-ST.—4 lots south, adjoining last on the rear.

Also, 2 lots north side 50th-st., 150 feet east of 7th-av.

On three of the lots there are frame buildings. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARM AT LLOYD'S NECK, L. I.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a magnificent farm of 317 acres at Lloyd's Neck, L. I., with a good farm-house and outbuildings. The situation is unrivaled, being proverbial for its healthful climate, free from every kind of malaria, so that invalids regain health there when all other resorts have failed. The views and surroundings are extremely beautiful; the groves are extensive; there is a fine inclosed orchard and excellent garden; the land is of the first quality; there are beautiful shade trees on the ground, and the drives and walks are unequaled, both on the property and through the adjoining estates. The farm is half a mile from the steamboat wharf. The fishing grounds of the best character and close by. The bathing is fine—on a superb beach. The prospect is magnificent, reaching beyond the Sound. As a whole, it may be pronounced one of the finest estates for sale in this country.

A map of the property may be seen at the auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSES ON 35TH AND 36TH STS. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—The four-story English basement stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of East 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and known as No. 77; house has the modern improvements; lot 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

THIRTY-SIXTH ST.—The three-story high stoop brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., known as No. 153; the house has the modern improvements; lot 20 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS, Nos. 336 and 338 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 323 and 325 Washington-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Frederick W. Paulding, deceased:

GREENWICH-ST.—The two three-story brick houses and lots situate on the west side of Greenwich-st., adjoining the corner of Jay-st., and known as Nos. 336 and 338.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The two two-story brick houses and lots situate on the east side of Washington-st., immediately in the rear of the above described houses, and known as Nos. 323 and 325 Washington-st.

MORRIS WILKINS Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 83D-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building:

EIGHTY-THIRD-ST.—The 3-story, basement, high stoop brick house and lot on 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; house 22.8x58 feet; extension 14 to 16 feet; basement, 14x14; built in best manner and contains gas, water throughout; lot, 50x100 feet. $3,000 on mortgage, which can remain or be paid off. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

D. B. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

BY TAYLOR BROTHERS—WILL SELL AT auction, (unless sooner disposed of at private sale,) on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, that elegant brown-stone cottage house and lot on the southwesterly corner of Court-st. and 1st-place, being one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn, commanding a fine view of New-York harbor and surroundings. Lot 32 by 135 feet; title indisputable. For maps and terms, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, or of A. VAN NOSTRAND, owner, No. 393 Pearl-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING BUILDings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 17 and 18, at 7 o'clock, SUPERB BOOKS—being a private library of ELEGANT ENGLISH editions, in morocco and calf bindings, of choice standard and illustrated works; many of them are of the most expensive character and too numerous to be specified in an advertisement; also, a variety of the best American publications, &c. For particulars see catalogue and the books, now on exhibition.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 38 Lafayette-av., corner of St. Felix-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Mahogany parlor furniture, in green plush; mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, wardrobe, centre-table, extension table and chairs, hat-stand and kitchen furniture.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.—No. 86 Nassau-st.

PEWS OF THE MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock, at the church, by order of the Trustees, the pews owned by the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church.

The church will be open during the day for inspection. Circulars, containing full particulars, can be obtained of Mr. Geo. R. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; or of John Culyer, sexton of the Church, No. 231 Thompson-st.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell in lots to suit dealers on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Barclay-st., a general assortment of white granite, light blue, and all kinds of common ware, glass-ware, fancy ware, &c., suitable for retailers. Sale positive for cash and no reserve, and goods carefully repacked for shipping.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE BY AUCTION.—In Washington City, D. C., on THURSDAY NEXT, 18th inst., will be sold, at auction, the furniture of the Brazilian Minister, at his residence, 14th-st., corner of Vermont-av., including a magnificent grand piano by Erard, the original cost of which in Paris was 4,000 francs, and a splendid set of richly carved and gilt furniture from Florence, comprising 2 sofas, chairs, 6 tables, the whole covered with rich yellow silk damask, curtains to suit, &c. Apply, in Washington, D. C., to MAGUIRE & CO.

SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The undersigned is prepared to give special attention to

SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
at residences. Also, out-door sales on the most favorable terms.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—In a location well known for its salubrity and beauty, six hours from New-York, commences its 46th semi-annual session April 1, 1864. As the attendance of its Winter term entirely filled its accommodations, application should be made early. It affords peculiar advantages for instruction in music and for an appropriate gymnastic culture. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for further information.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMORE, A. M.

MT. RISCO MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A superior Boys' Boarding School. Address A. B. WIGGIN, Mount Risco, Westchester County, N. Y.

$75.50 BOYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMmon English, half a year—from Feb. 22 to July 23—in Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Great Barrington, Mass. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

AT TOWNSEND'S, NO. 260 BOWERY, ladies and gentlemen receive thorough and practical instruction in all English branches; also, in Latin and Greek. Particular attention given in commercial branches. Separate rooms for private instruction.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,—BY MY new and pleasing method I will guarantee to teach any person to play perfectly in three months; the best of reference given. Banjos furnished for practice. Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

ELEGANT BUSINESS-WRITING GUARANTEED.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 689 Broadway, gives private lessons in penmanship, and engages to remove stiffness, cramping and trembling from the worst hand, and give an easy, rapid, business style.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—[illegible], A.M., Principal.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 8 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

FOR SALE.—A GREAT BARGAIN CAN BE got. A tenement house that is for sale on 34th-st.; it will pay over 12 per cent. on the price that will be taken; rents to four families, with water and gas, and in good order. Apply, for two days, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock M., to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 413 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, with part of the furniture, between 6th and 7th avs, No. 161 West 47th-st. Inquire at No. 129 Pearl-st. D. & P. ACKERMAN.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 207 West 31st-st.; lot 25x98.9; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND ON THE southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs., in the City of Brooklyn, having a front on Fulton-av. of 80 feet 5 inches, and a front on Franklin-av. of 110 feet. The whole plot being equal to four full lots. Apply to J. & J. GEMMELL, No. 290 Broadway, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroads, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FARM FOR SALE—AT SCHENECTADY, N. Y., two miles from the business portion of the City, a farm of 114¾ acres of excellent land, nearly all cleared, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. The buildings consist of a fine cottage, with wings, in excellent order, farm-house, barns, carriage-house, ice-house, and all necessary outbuildings; has two fine apple orchards and a variety of other fruit; also fine vegetable and flower gardens. This offers a rare opportunity for any one wishing to purchase a profitable farm in a healthy and pleasant location. Price $16,000, on favorable terms. Inquire of WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Schenectady, or BENEDICT & COIT, No. 26 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., two miles from depot, of 40 to 50 acres, with two-story dwelling, outhouses, fruit trees, &c. Terms easy. Apply to E. A. QUINTARD, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE FARM AT GLEN Cove, L. I., belonging to Thomas Coles, containing about 101 acres. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or ISAAC COLES, Glen Cove, L. I.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864 and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1864, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period herein mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected." If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be sworn by the valuation of the real estate. It must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be sworn by said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the fifteenth instant, at two o'clock, P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of receiving plans for the improvement of the pavement in Broadway. Parties having plans for the same are respectfully requested to appear before the committee, or if not convenient for them to do so, can communicate with the Secretary of the committee.

All persons interested in the resolution presented to the committee to flag sidewalks on south side of Thirty-eighth-st., between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, also, to pave Twenty-ninth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, with Belgian pavement, are invited to be present without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN HARDY,
JOHN COX,
Committee on Streets.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the Committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the Committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

TO THE INTELLIGENT PUBLIC, TO ALL MEN OF POSITION, TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.—A gentleman of extensive literary and linguistic attainments, independent means and free from incumbrance, wishes for partial employment of his time. Remuneration an object of secondary consideration. As editor or literary manager of a first-class newspaper or magazine, as private or foreign correspondent, and in the selection or critic of literary production, his services would be invaluable. Address FIZ, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of JOHN MORTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm will be settled by JOHN MORTON.

JOHN MORTON,
AND W. LEGGAT,
THOS. DENHOLM.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LEGGAT & DENHOLM, as successors of the late firm of JOHN MORTON & CO.

AND W. LEGGAT,
THOS. DENHOLM.

THE FIRM NAME OF SARONY, MAJOR & KNAPP is from this date changed to MAJOR & KNAPP. Mr. Sarony ceased to be a partner in the firm in 1857, since which time the business has been carried on by the undersigned. We make this explanation that our customers and the public may understand that though a change is made in the name the firm remains the same. Our facilities for doing work in every branch of our art have materially increased during the last year, so that we are now prepared to execute orders in a superior style, promptly, and at the usual trade prices.

RICHARD MAJOR, } Lithographers,
JOSEPH F. KNAPP, } 449 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

NOTICE—SMITH & RICE, HAVING ADMITTED BARNCE R. HAGERMAN and ARCHIBALD L. HYATT as partners, will continue the business as heretofore at No. 122 Fulton-st., and Nos. 418, 420, and 422 Broadway, under the firm of SMITH, RICE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the stock commission business, under the firm name of C. D. TOWS & CO.

C. D. TOWS,
R. P. H. DURKEE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

TEACHERS.

I WISH TO RECOMMEND TO SOME first-class family—up town—a distinguished teacher of the piano (lady) who is a pupil of Mr. S. B. Mills, and a brilliant pianist; she wishes board and room as compensation. Address PIANIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2, silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
AND
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 96 Broadway,

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, } JOSIAH W. BROWN, }

Offer the following Brown-Stone-Front HOUSES and LOTS for sale:

Lexington-av., cor. 28th-st.	Lexington-av., near 38th-st.
Madison-av., cor. 32d-st.	Livingston-pl., cor. 16th-st.
W. 14th-st., near 7th-av.	W. 14th-st., near 8th-av.
W. 37th-st., near 6th-av.	W. 38th-st., near 6th-av.
W. 35th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 45th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 46th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 47th-st., near 5th-av.

Also, a number of Houses and Lots in desirable locations.

Also, desirable Store property on Broadway, Duane, Worth, Franklin, White, Lispenard, Canal and Spring sts.

Also, Central Park Lots on the 5th and 8th avs.

Also, several very desirable plots of Lots near the Central Park, and in other desirable locations.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,

Lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 122d-st., 275 feet west of 1st-av.
Also, plot of 5 lots on 120th and 121st sts., between 3d and 4th avs. All on good grade and ready for improvement.
Also, 1 lot on 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY, the desirable property situate on Broad-st., belonging to the estate of James Earl, deceased, consisting of a fine 3-story brick dwelling, with extension, containing nineteen rooms, with hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, &c., throughout. Also, two desirable brick stores adjoining, well rented, with stables attached. Good cellar under each building. For particulars, apply to

JAMES EARL,
Phœnix Bank, No. 45 Wall-st., or A. D. MULFORD, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The four three-story and attic dwellings Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Congress-st. and No. 129 Amity-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the South Ferry; all have the modern improvements and are in good order; also two lots, 25 by 100 feet, on the east side of Henry-st., between Amity and Congress sts. For full particulars apply to ALFRED H. COX, executor, No. 996 Broadway, N. Y., or Henry, corner Amity-st., Brooklyn.

GREENWICH, CONN.—A LARGE NEW dwelling, outbuildings, and 10 acres (or more) of fertile, well-tilled land, lawn, shrubbery, fruit and water prospect unrivaled; twelve trains of cars to New-York City stop daily within a few rods of the house. For particulars address ARTHUR E. BRELDING, Mianus, Conn.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE—WITH large storehouse, &c.—an excellent location for an iron, lumber or coal company; has 160 feet water front, with track connecting with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; is situated at Elizabethport, N. J. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-WIDE, THOROUGHly built three-story and attic English basement house and four lots of ground No. 168 President-st., Brooklyn. House built in the best manner by days' work; has all the modern improvements; parlors and halls frescoed; house 34 feet wide, and would be sold without the adjoining lots, if desired. Apply to

E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$26,000.—FIVE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick houses in Dean-st., Brooklyn, and three lots in rear on Nevins-st., 25x80, for sale for $26,000. Houses have gas and water, sewer connections, &c. Can be rented for $450. Title perfect. For information apply to J. O. CANDEE, No. 254 Broadway, N. Y.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House No. 196 Nassau-st.; it is built in the best manner, and has every modern improvement; house 26 feet, and lot 28 feet 9 inches

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

WALLACK'S—PURE GOLD.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—PRIDE OF THE MARKET—CURIOUS CASE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—HELVEI; OR, THE GALLEY SLAVE OF TOULON—THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 625 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—STEREOSCOPTICON AND THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—THE STEREOSCOPTICON, OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—(Thursday Evening)—LE FILS DE GIBOYER.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PROF. DOREMUS' LECTURE AND EXPERIMENTS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten,	
Twenty copies one year	25 00
The WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Morning Star* from New-Orleans, Feb. 7, via Havana 9th, arrived last evening. At New-Orleans public attention was altogether engrossed in the canvass for the election of Free State officers on the 22d ult., and the supporters of the opposing candidates for the Governorship—Messrs. HAHN and FLANDERS—were carrying on a sharp contest for their respective candidates. Gen. BANKS had issued a very important order bearing on the election, regulating a system of free labor, and prescribing the conditions of a residence in the State. No military operations are reported in the journals. The *Morning Star* brings information of the capture of a brig on the north side of Cuba, with a cargo of 700 slaves. The spanish war-steamer *Neptanio* made the prize.

From the Army of the Potomac comes a report, said to be upon the authority of a Richmond paper of Thursday last, that one hundred and nine officers, confined in the Libby Prison, had escaped by digging an underground passage from their dungeons. Some of them are said to have been recaptured. Gen. STREIGHT is reported to have been one of the fugitives.

A dispatch from Cairo gives some information respecting the Sherman-Porter expedition. A few days since, the fleet of gunboats and transports entered the Yazoo River, where they were attacked by a body of 3,000 Texans. The fire was returned, with the effect of dislodging the rebels, who lost severely. Our own casualties are reported to have been eight killed and thirty wounded.

The band of scoundrels who robbed the passengers on a train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Thursday night, are ascertained to have been a portion of GILMORE'S guerrillas, composed mainly of renegade Marylanders. An earnest search has resulted in the capture of several of the band, notwithstanding their cunning devices and stratagems to escape.

The Memphis *Bulletin* publishes a card signed by three hundred of the best citizens of that city, addressed to the people of Tennessee, upon the subject of the reorganization of the State, and re-establishing relations with the National Government. It recommends immediate and unconditional emancipation as the best, truest policy, and only alternative, and calls upon all to support the same, by meeting at Memphis on the 22d instant.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, writing from Charleston, under date of the 6th, says that all recent attempts to reinforce the worn-out garrison of Sumter have failed, because our guns completely command the whole harbor, and at night our calcium lights prevent the approach of the enemy, while every ten minutes a huge shell is dropped into the ruins. The same correspondent mentions an attempt by a rebel ram, accompanied by an infernal machine to proceed down the South Channel, for the purpose of destroying two of our vessels doing guard duty there. Before they got down, the infernal machine, a long, cigar-shaped thing, sunk, carrying down eight of her crew. The rebels have not tried to raise her. Deserters tell strong tales of the desperate condition of the rebels, and of their purpose to break the blockade.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Legislature of Colorado, convened at Golden City, Feb. 2, and organized on the next day. Gov. EVANS' Message shows that Colorado is out of debt. Her relations with the Indian tribes are satisfactory. The new modes of saving gold have given a new impulse to mining. The mines have quadrupled in value during the past year. The richest discoveries have been made during the same period. The quartz gold mines of Colorado already tested are found to be better, refined bodies recurring more closely together, extending over a wider district of country, surrounded with better facilities of working and yielding richer ores than those of any other country in the world. Agriculture has increased rapidly, and the profits from ten acres in Colorado, are equal to one hundred and sixty acres in Iowa or Illinois. The Governor recommends Congress that assistance be given to the wagon road to Salt Lake.

The New-Bedford *Mercury*, of Saturday, gives the following concerning the latest victims of the rebel pirate: "The British ship *Mariaban*, reported destroyed by the rebel pirate *Alabama*, is supposed to be the bark *Tycoon Star*, of Boston, from Maulmain for Singapore. She was sold at Maulmain to go under the British flag. The ship *Sonora*, burnt by the *Alabama*, was 707 tons, built at Newburyport in 1854, and was owned by J. M. and W. CUSHING, of Newburyport. The *Sonora* was commanded by Capt. BROWN, and was bound from Hong Kong for Singapore. The ship *Highlander*, burnt by the *Alabama*, was 1,149 tons, rated A 1½, built at East Boston in 1858, and was owned by E. D. PETERS and others. The *Highlander*, when captured, was on the passage from Singapore to Saigon, and was in command of Capt. SNOW.

About two o'clock one morning the enemy's band, a fair one, by the way, came to the edge of the woods fronting Fort Totten and played in good style, the noted Southern tunes, "Dixie," "The Bonnie Blue Flag," &c., to which the newly arrived band of the Second Massachusetts, stationed in Fort Totten, responded with "Yankee Doodle," "The Star-spangled Banner," "John Brown," and other patriotic tunes.

General MANSON arrived at Louisville from Knoxville, Wednesday evening, en route for his home in Indiana, on furlough. He states that the troops at that point are in excellent spirits, and that they are able not only to withstand but to repulse any attack that the rebels can make against him.

The market for Stocks on Saturday was very strong on Government Securities and buoyant on the Railways. Money 6 per cent.; Gold 159¼ per cent.

The Strategic Triangle of the Southwest —The Grand Campaign now Opening.

Those who, in the affairs of the war, are able to look somewhat beyond the active situation on the military chess-board, and reason on the effect of new moves and combinations, would do well to direct their attention to the campaign now opening in the Southwest. Unless we greatly misjudge, a reasonable success in the operations just set on foot in that quarter, must have the effect to bring about a complete change in the general military programme. If the interpretation we give these operations be correct, they form perhaps the grandest, boldest, and, by rights, most *decisive* move of the war.

That we may gain a just appreciation of the bearings of the new campaign in the Southwest, let us glance a moment at the situation of affairs on that theatre of war, where the rebellion presents its most formidable front, and where, confessedly, at the same time, the blows that are to crush it must be given. We mean, of course, in Northern Georgia, the key to which is now held by Gen. GRANT at Chattanooga.

The situation at Chattanooga is peculiar. Gen. GRANT finds himself planted on a line of operations of the highest strategic value, and yet so circumstanced as to render it extremely difficult to turn his advantage to account. The geographic-strategic advantages of Chattanooga are well known to all intelligent readers. Itself an impregnable position, it gives possession of the great mountain region dividing the eastern from the Western theatre of war, holds one of the two main lines of rebel communication between the two zones, and forces the enemy back to the States bordering on the Atlantic and the Gulf. So much for its advantages. The *disadvantages* are the enormous prolongation of the line connecting the front of operations with the base of supplies, the imperfect character of the communications, the consequent difficulty of subsisting a large force at Chattanooga, and the still greater difficulty of accumulating sufficient supplies to make a long and severe campaign in the Gulf States. *This embarrassment it is, and not the rebel army, that has formed the grand obstacle to Gen. Grant's advance into Georgia.*

Of this fact we have striking exemplification in late events. JOE JOHNSTON, a month ago, withdrew his army from the position it had held to bar the advance of the Union army through the *debouches* of the mountains into Northern Georgia. The gate for the possession of which it had been supposed the first grand conflict of the Spring campaign would be made, has been voluntarily abandoned by the rebels. Yet Gen. GRANT is utterly unable to take advantage of this withdrawal, and this, simply from the fact that he has already too much difficulty in subsisting his army where it is, without advancing it a mile further away from its base.

It has, in fact, by every one gifted with any capacity for military prevision, been recognized as a necessary condition, precedent to any advance from Chattanooga, which should look to great decisive ulterior results, *that a water-base be opened up, whence a powerful column should march, to connect with and support the Union army advancing from Chattanooga.* There are but two possible points at which such a water-base could be opened up. The one is on the Atlantic coast, at the embouchure of the Savannah River. The Savannah would give a water highway navigable up to Augusta, Ga., at which point an advancing column would tap the great Southern line of railroad communication—the Western and Atlantic Railroad—which would bring them into effective co-operating relations with the army advancing southward from Chattanooga. There are two difficulties in doing this: first, the rebel defences of the Savannah River, (which are, however, of minor consideration;) and secondly, and weightier, by far, the extreme distance of this point from the centres whence troops must be drawn to effect the operation, and the disadvantage at which this column would operate by being planted on an exterior position.

The other point at which a water-base can be opened up is on the Gulf, and the consideration of this point leads us into the midst of the programme of operations now under execution in the Southwest.

It is known that *three* distinct columns, from as many different points, are now under way in the Southwest. A very powerful cavalry column under command of Generals SMITH and GRIERSON, has started from Corinth and Holly Springs. An infantry column, composed of the two corps of HURLBUT and MCPHERSON, under command of that able officer, Gen. SHERMAN, is under way from Vicksburgh. A combined land and naval expedition is moving from New-Orleans.

There is not the slightest difficulty in assigning the objective at which the lateer force aims. It is Mobile, of course. The cavalry column is for a grand raid through Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. But what is the objective of SHERMAN'S column?

The first and most obvious answer to the question is, that SHERMAN'S force is also destined for Mobile. But the query immediately suggests itself, why has it taken up its march in a due *easterly* direction along the Southern Mississippi Railroad, instead of dropping down the Mississippi River and forming a junction with BANKS' forces? It is even a question whether it would be *possible* for SHERMAN to make an overland march from Vicksburgh to Mobile—about three hundred miles; and if this be answered in the affirmative, we are still met with the puzzling proposition that there is no adequate reason why he should undertake the prodigious difficulties of the march.

SHERMAN'S Corps undoubtedly is *not* destined for Mobile. Where, then, is he going? A careful examination of a good map (without which military discussions are necessarily so much blind verbiage) should answer this question. Let us suppose that SHERMAN continues his present *easterly* march, following the Southern Mississippi Railroad, which he puts in working order as he goes, and that he advances as far as Meridian, one hundred and forty miles from Vicksburgh. Suppose, that while this operation is under way, BANKS and FARRAGUT strike a successful blow at Mobile. This accomplished, and we have the two forces planted at strategic points of the highest importance, and *connected by the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.* If, now, from Meridian, SHERMAN pushes on his advance still due eastward to Selma, Ala., it will be seen that the result of these combined operations is to give us possession of a region of enormous importance, strategetically and materially—a region whose possession, in fact, would settle the fate of the rebellion.

The region into possession of which we shall come by the successful issue of the operations now on foot, forms a grand strategic triangle, whereof Meridian, Mobile, Selma, are the three points. Its value is threefold—First, the great facility for intercommunication it presents; secondly, the material value of the district of country of which it assures us possession; and, thirdly, the military bearing of this region on the whole theatre of war. We can do no more than glance at these three points in succession.

And first, of the communications, it is to be said that no region in the South is so admirably situated, both naturally and artificially, as that just indicated. For in the district between Vicksburgh, Selma and Mobile, *we have no less than two water-bases—on the Mississippi and on the Gulf; and four lines of communication—namely, two railroads, and two rivers.* From Vicksburgh, we have the line of the Southern Mississippi Railroad; from Mobile, we have the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, together with the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. The Tombigbee opens the State of Mississippi up to Columbus and Aberdeen; the Alabama opens the State of Alabama up to Selma, Montgomery and beyond. These points will all be held and made powerfully fortified depots of supply. *They will form precisely the secondary base Gen. Grant must have in an advance into the Gulf States.* The material importance of the region arises from the fact that its river bottoms form the richest cotton district in the South; and it is there, also, that the mass of the distribution of the slave population shows its darkest hue.

We now arrive at the strategic bearings of the region in its relations with the present disposition of the rebel forces in the Southwest. The value of it, in this view, cannot be overestimated. First of all, it will give us the grand secondary line of rebel communications. With the possession of Chattanooga and Knoxville, we tapped the first of these lines, and the confessions of the rebels themselves show how terribly this itself embarrasses them. Well, we shall now seize the only remaining line. In the next place, it must call away a considerable portion, at least, of the rebel army from GRANT'S front, and enable him to advance. Supplies will soon be accumulated to make this possible. But finally, and most important of all, *it anticipates the rebels in the possession of the only remaining line of defence which it was possible for the rebels to take up, when Grant should once advance from Chattanooga.* Military men have long recognized, that if the rebels were once turned at Atlanta, the line of the Tombigbee was the only available position left them. The other line leads directly into a *cul-de-sac*, ending in Florida. If, therefore, the present movements are successful, it clutches this single position at which the rebels could have hoped to make any protracted stand.

We discern in these moves the marks of a bold, brilliant, original conception. Their very initiation must utterly disconcert all the rebel plans of invasion in the West. There is very little doubt that, as their first result, we shall hear of JOHNSTON'S prompt retreat to Atlanta.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.—As we expected, the contest between the liquor-dealers and the Government has resulted in the defeat of the former. We publish in another column the decision of Judge SHIPMAN, denying the motion for a new trial in REILLY'S case. The new trial was asked for upon several grounds, mainly technical ones. Thus, his counsel claimed that because a jury was impanneled to try him before he was arraigned or had pleaded to the indictment, and when this fact appeared, that jury was discharged, and after he had been arraigned and pleaded another jury was impanneled by which he was tried. The trial was error, because it was contrary to the rule which provides that a man shall not be put in jeopardy twice for the same offence. But the judge holds that as he could not have been tried by the first jury, he was not then put in jeopardy. Law and justice appear to agree upon this point.

Another ground taken by his counsel was that the jury were judges of the law as well as the fact in the case. The judge shows that the rule is settled the other way, and for very good reasons. He cites two strong cases on the point, one by Judge STORY and one by Judge CURTIS. He might have cited another authority on this point from this very Circuit, although it is not, so far as we know, reported, in which the question was decided, though not reasoned out quite so fully as in Judge CURTIS' opinion. It was in a case tried when Judge THOMPSON was on the bench. Counsel for a criminal case requested him to charge the jury that they were in such cases judges of the law as well as the fact, and the Judge replied: "I shan't. They ain't"—a brief decision, but having the merit of bearing directly on the point.

The question of the constitutionality of the law was the only one which went to the merits of the case. The defendant urged that it was unconstitutional, because it could not be enforced in the rebel States, and the Constitution requires that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." But as the court argues, this would enable any set of persons affected by such a law, in any section of the country, to render it unconstitutional by resisting its execution.

The sentence which the court imposed of $60 fine and twenty days' imprisonment is light. But, as it was the first case brought before the court, perhaps leniency was the best policy, and we notice a very suggestive remark by the Judge, that, if he found he had made a mistake on this point, he should not be likely to make it a second time.

Congressional Follies.

Congress seems to be acting on the belief that the world will come to an end as soon as it adjourns—so far at least as opportunities for legislation are concerned. The members think it necessary to do *everything* instantly, lest the chance of doing anything should be lost forever. One would suppose that the prosecution of such a war as the Government has on its hands might wisely engross the attention of the National Legislature. The raising of men, the enactment of laws for the guidance and government of our armies, the wise imposition of sufficient and judicious taxes, these, and the kindred acts which the vigorous prosecution of the war requires, would seem to be sufficient for the present session. Congress thinks differently. It is fiercely eager for the settlement of all possible questions to which the war may now or hereafter give rise. What will be the position of the rebels after they are conquered; what shall be done with the lands we intend to seize; what is the present *status*, and what is to be the future history of the negro race; what loyalty is, and what it is not,—these are some of the topics which Congress finds greater pleasure in discussing than in acting upon the plain, simple matters of business which might safely and profitably absorb their whole attention.

Congress is evidently in an unfortunate mood. It seems to be swayed by a spirit of impatience, of restless partisan ambition and of eager intolerance, in the highest degree unfavorable to wise and salutary legislation. It is perhaps quite natural that the men who have been prominent in public life for years mainly as the enemies of Slavery, should see that now the day of their triumph has come, and should push forward to clutch the fruits of victory, with very little thought of other interests and other necessities; and as things go, it is perhaps quite as natural that men with whom personal or party aspirations furnish the highest rule of public action, should think it necessary to make up by an excess of zeal for loss of time, and lead the ultraisms they have all their lives resisted. But there ought to be wisdom enough and coolness enough in Congress to check these vagaries of selfish ambition, and bring something of practical common sense into the conduct of public affairs.

One thing ought to be clear to everybody—this, namely, that, until the rebellion is quelled, all these schemes for disposing of the rebels are premature; and that to end the rebellion the hearty, united and determined efforts of the whole country will be required. The war is not over. It approaches a crisis beyond a doubt; but it is precisely to meet that crisis that the whole power and vigor of the country should be put forth. The rebels will make the most desperate and powerful exertions against the Union they have ever yet put forth; and we shall make a serious and disastrous mistake if we count upon a rapid and an easy victory. The coming campaign is likely to be the hardest and the bloodiest the war has yet seen; and to make it successful we need the most thorough and hearty union of the whole people.

It is no time, then, for the wild discussions which engross so much of the time of Congress. They tend to distract the public mind—to raise up new issues and divide public sentiment, and thus to weaken that active, vigorous loyalty, without which success will be impossible. It is a misfortune that we are to plunge next Fall into the heat and turmoil of a Presidential contest. It is the worst time in the world to engage in quarrels about men or in wrangles for partisan ascendency. But the evil may be mitigated by limiting the issues to be tried, and by concentrating the whole thought and effort of the nation on the only great question really at issue—the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

THE POLICE BILL AT ALBANY.—The Senate has passed the Police Bill, inserting the names of Messrs. BOSWORTH and MCMURRAY in place of PURDY and JONES as the Democratic members of the board. We trust the Assembly will promptly concur in this action. The Democrats, whose names are in the bill, are those who were appointed by Gov. SEYMOUR, and their selection, therefore, ought to be satisfactory to the Governor and his party. The Union men are not called on to take any part in the difference which seems to have arisen in the Democratic ranks on this subject. All they have to do is to see to it that none but men of character are made Commissioners, no matter to what party they may belong; and in this respect we believe Messrs. BOSWORTH and MCMURRAY are above suspicion. We trust this bill will speedily become a law, as it will remove all controversy concerning the Police Department, dispel the apprehensions of the public that it is to be interfered with, and remove it thoroughly and permanently from the field of party politics.

Peace or War in Europe.

The German question still remains unsettled and threatening. The Prussian troops are said already to have occupied Kiel, the port of the Duchies, the Federal troops from Saxony yielding place to them. Yet, as if to show that they did not mean to decide on the "succession question," the Prussians have ordered the withdrawal of the Duke of Augustenburgh's private guard. The combined Austro-Prussian forces are also reported to be just occupying the Duchy of Schleswig. The sole and avowed purpose of this occupation, it should be borne in mind, is to compel Denmark to respect the conditions to which she assented under the Treaty of 1852. The popular feeling against this movement of the two monarchies is still intense throughout Germany. The Austrian Chamber of Deputies, following the example of the Prussian, has passed, by a narrow majority, a vote of disapprobation of the proceedings of their Government. The minor States and the people are now, on one side, urging the most extreme measures by the Confederacy against Denmark, and the two monarchies, with their immense organized armies on the other, taking possession of the disputed territory, in order, without doubt, to restrain the popular party and enforce peace. The organized power must of course prevail, and yet the two monarchies are in a critical position. With the present feeling of Germany it would not do to patch up an ill-arranged peace, or one favorable to the Danish authority. A modern revolution might throw both States into the greatest confusion. To a certain degree they are forced on to war. On the other side, the Danes are not idle. They have from 30,000 to 40,000 men in strong positions. They are preparing their fleet to blockade the German coasts. Sweden is reported to have concluded an alliance offensive and defensive with Denmark, and to be ready to put 30,000 auxiliary troops in the field.

To propitiate the Great Powers, the Danish King has consented to summon the Parliament to consider the subject of withdrawing the obnoxious Constitution over Schleswig, and has asked of the Austro-Prussian alliance a delay of six weeks for this purpose. The position of England and France on the matter is still uncertain. From the hints in the London official journals, it would seem that an alliance is silently preparing between England, France, Russia and Italy to oppose any further advance of the German forces and anything like a prostration of Denmark by Austria and Prussia. Parliament will soon meet, and enable us to know what is the true state of British feeling upon this subject, and feeling will be found to influence the action of the Ministry there quite as much as in more democratic communities.

If reason and sound policy were considered, there could be no earthly motive for such an alliance on the part of England. Her interests have been and will always be in a united and powerful Germany, which shall be a barrier against Russia on one side and France on the other. A war in behalf of Denmark, with such allies, would mean a terrific struggle for the Rhine Provinces, in which France would probably gain more territory, the absolute crushing of Poland, and the wasting of British commerce by German privateers sailing from American ports. None of these results, or even the entire defeat of the German armies, are in any way desirable to Great Britain.

Incidental effects of the war, indeed, would occur, which would gratify the friends of freedom in England and everywhere. Italy would be entirely freed of the Austrians, and Hungary might be revolutionized. Still, we cannot believe that the sober good sense of English statesmen will allow them to plunge their country into such an unknown sea of troubles.

It may be that the other Great Powers will allow England to sustain Denmark against Austria and Prussia, and thus the war remain, as in 1851, local to the Duchies. A few days now will determine.

Amusements.

The announcements at the various places of amusement to-night are as follows: At the Academy of Music, VERDI'S celebrated opera of "Un Ballo in Maschera," with Mmes. MEDORI, ORTOLANI, BRIGNOLI, Mlle. SULZER and Signori MAZZOLENI and BELLINI in the cast. At Winter Garden the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" still holds the boards, and is likely to for many weeks to come. The management at Niblo's has announced the reengagement of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS for twelve nights more, and admirers of the Irish drama may gratify their tastes by witnessing the successful comedy of the "Connie Soogah." At Wallack's, the coming week is to be devoted to "Pure Gold" and "Rosedale" on alternate nights. Mrs. WOOD announces a revival of the play—some time since presented here—of the "Pride of the Market," to be preceded by the petite comedy entitled a "Curious Case." At BARNUM'S Museum "Helvel" has met with such success that it will be continued one week longer. The Museum presents an immense variety of other attractions, also, without additional charge.

PERHAM'S STEREOSCOPTICON.—This attractive exhibition, No. 585 Broadway, deserves well of the public. Among the many matters of interest is the Mirror of the Rebellion, which cannot fail to be of liveliest interest. An evening spent here will be found full of pleasure.

THE BROADWAY CIRCUS.—At the Amphitheatre in Broadway, Mr. LENT is introducing novelties in rapid succession, and for the present week he announces some new attractions of an extraordinary character, such as a grand hurdle act upon a *trained buffalo*, and the performances of an "educated sacred bull." Mme. TOURNAIRE, and all the principal riders and gymnasts attached to the very fine troupe at the Broadway establishment, appear at each entertainment in diversified and highly satisfactory feats, while the horses execute their several *rôles* in a highly creditable manner. The Amphitheatre is doing an excellent business, the matinées on Wednesdays and Saturdays finding especial favor in the eyes of the rising generation.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.—This magnificent collection of zoological wonders, located at No. 539 and 541 Broadway, is reaping a harvest commensurate with its merits. The great Lion-Tamer is deserving of the extensive patronage bestowed on the establishment for locating in our midst one of the best menageries ever collected by private enterprise on either side of the Atlantic. It is an exhibition of great interest, especially to the young, and is both instructive and amusing. The animals are fine specimens of their respective species. The neat and elegant appearance of the whole interior cannot but gain the commendation of the public. Among the vast multitude of smaller animals which might be overlooked in a cursory inspection of the collection, are several of a very rare character; while the ornithological department is worthy of special attention. A pair of white peacocks, said to be the first ever on exhibition, attract the attention of all visitors.

PROF. DOREMUS' LECTURE.—Prof. DOREMUS gives the third of his brilliant lectures this evening, at the Cooper Institute.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 14.

RE-ENLISTMENTS IN MISSOURI.

The Missouri State Militia will be reënlisted as veterans, with the understanding that they are to be reorganized on the same footing with other volunteers in the United States service, to be used whenever the Government may have need of their services. All those reënlisting are to be retained in their present regimental and company organizations until their original term of service expires, when the veterans will be consolidated under officers selected for their efficiency from the corps.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS FOR A CHARITABLE OBJECT.

The ladies at Willard's gave a superb exhibition of "tableaux vivants" last night, in the great hall of the hotel, in aid of the Sanitary Commission. The pieces were, TENNYSON'S "Enchanted Palace," "The Game of Life," "Poet's Dream," "Three Fishers," "The Angel's Whispers," PALMER'S "Statue of Faith," "Bluebeard and Wives," "Judith and Holofernes," "Courtship of Miles Standish," "Joan of Arc," "Drummer Boy," "Little Drummer Boy." The proceeds of the exhibition were four hundred dollars.

PURCHASE OF THE ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

The Alexandria Railroad has been purchased by CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, LOCKWOOD & CO. and RANDOLPH MARTIN. A new track will be immediately built, and the bridge over the Potomac hurried to completion. A disposition exists to force a change of the line of the road away from the entrance to the Capitol and the Pennsylvania Avenue to the east of the Capitol, so as to be rid of a nuisance.

LOSS OF REVOLVERS TO BE MADE GOOD.

By order of the War Department enlisted men who lose or dispose of revolver pistols intrusted to their care, will hereafter be charged $20 in each case, that being the amount of pecuniary damage sustained by the Government as estimated by the Ordinance Department.

DISHONORABLY DISMISSED.

By order of the War Department, First-Lieut. JOHN A. DAVID, Company F, First United States Colored Troops, has been dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, for "cruelty to the men of his command."

PUBLIC LANDS IN MINNESOTA.

Returns received at the General Land Office show that 3,475 acres of public land were taken up in Minnesota in the month of January.

GEN. GRAHAM.

By order of Gen. BUTLER, Brig.-Gen. CHARLES GRAHAM has been placed in command of the gunboat fleet in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

In the Supreme Court, to-morrow, the argument for the defence in the great "hat-body" machine case will be opened. Millions of dollars hang on it.

CONCERNING FURLOUGHS TO RECRUITS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1864.

Provost-Marshals are hereby forbidden to grant furloughs to recruits enlisted by them, unless by special authority, in each case, of the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State or Division.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 14.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The Enrollment Bill, as returned to the Senate, with the House amendments, will be acted upon by the Military Committee of the Senate to-morrow. The points of difference between the two branches of Congress are comparatively trifling, and will soon be adjusted, and the bill will speedily become a law.

DESERTION OF A NAVAL SURGEON.

Acting Assistant Surgeon KOLLOCK, who feigned to be ill with the small-pox, has deserted from the United States steamer *Brandywine*.

GOV. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, has arrived in Washington.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Chinese Repudiation of Sherrard Osborne's Vessels—They Were Not Sold to the Rebels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Hong Kong papers of Dec. 20 do not mention the sale of vessels to JEFF. DAVIS which came out from England per *China*. They say the Chinese Government repudiates the bargain which its agent made for the vessels with OSBORN, the agent of the British Government, on the ground that his instructions were exceeded, for, instead of furnishing river flotilla, which was intended, OSBORN brought a fleet sufficient to guard the entire Chinese coast, composed of expensive vessels too large for river service. Moreover, the owners' agent, Mr. LAY, entered into an engagement with the officers and crew involving a great outlay without authority. After a further refusal OSBORN went to PEKIN, making there every effort for the acceptance of the steamers, but in vain. The Chinese Government preferred to *forfeit* the advances already made. OSBORN consequently returned to Shanghai, registered the vessels as British at the Consulate, and dispatched them, a part for England and a part for Bombay. The Hong Kong *Press*, of the 15th, says they have all left ere this.

Arrived ship *Lydia Schofield*, from Boston; bark *Edith Rose*, from New-York.

Butter is firm. Shipments from the East are continued. The dry weather operates to the injury of the growing crops, causing the grain market to assume increased firmness.

The Collector of the Port, Mr. JAMES, sailed to-day, on the *Constitution*, for Washington.

Naval-Officer FARWELL sailed twenty days ago for Washington.

From Bermuda.

By the arrival of the brig *Excelsior*, Capt. PRUDEN, we have received files of the *Bermudian* to Feb. 3. They contain little news. The shipping lists show a great falling off in the arrivals and departures of blockade-runners. The steamer *A. D. Vance* arrived from Nassau Jan. 9, with 20 casks merchandise, and the steamer *Dee*, from Wilmington, Feb. 11, with 465⅜ bales cotton; 99 half tierces; 327⅜ boxes; and 62 caddies tobacco, sailing subsequently for Nassau. Steamers *Index*, *Emily*, *Minnie*, and *Caledonia* have arrived from England. They are supposed to be intended for blockade-runners. The schooner *Conquerall*, from Turk's Island for Boston, with salt, put into St. Georges, Jan. 29, with loss of foremast. Arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, Feb. 1, brig *Henrietta*, HOSKINS, from New-York. Arrived at St. Georges, Bermuda, Feb. 1, schooner *Princess*, WYLIE, from New-York. We observe by a proclamation in the official *Gazette* that the present Colonial Parliament, which was elected in 1857, has been dissolved, and that writs for the new House of Assembly will be returnable on the 17th day of March next.

Arrivals in the City.

Ira-ta-be, the Indian Chief and warrior, has departed for Washington, to have an audience with the chief of the pale faces.

Major-Gen. Butler, Major-Gen. Burnside, J. Davenport and Capt. A. F. Puffer, of the United States Army; H. H. Bennett, of Fortress Monroe; G. M. Clark and C. W. Ward, of Boston, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Sydney; Col. S. H. Mix, of the Third Regiment New-York Volunteers; Rev. J. H. Colt, of Maryland; H. Burton, of Chicago; Col. Morris, of the Seventh Regiment New-York Cavalry, and M. H. Tilden, of Cincinnati, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major Dent, of the U. S. Army; J. O. Woodruff, of Cincinnati; M. Murilus, of Colombia; C. Dickinson, of Syracuse; Daniel Pyrchon, of Boston; Alonzo Child, Hon. J. A. Tweedy, and Col. A. A. Newcomb, of New-York, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator W. Sprague, of Providence; Hon. H. Wells, of Buffalo; Hon. W. Rankin, of Rochester; G. W. Buck, of Chemung; J. F. Briggs, of Hillsboro'; P. Dunbar and wife, of Washington; G. A. Fisk, of Boston and Col. Griffin, of the North Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, are stopping at the Astor House.

THE MILITARY SITUATION AND THE NECESSITY OF THE DAY.

The Potomac Position—Longstreet's Position—the Desperate Effort—the Rebel Weakness—the True Line of Attack—What Must be Done.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1864.

It is with great regret I see in several quarters, (all originating in Washington,) hints and rumors of another march on Richmond. One writer proposes to send two armies—one in front, and the other in rear! A Washington paper proposes a grand march on James River. If the latter could be done from the West directly, it would be the true plan; but we have not yet arrived at that point. Till then, the attempt (even if successful,) is not desirable. Why? Let any one ask himself, what is the real *object* in a military view. Undoubtedly, to destroy the rebel armies. Then, let him ask, will that be done by entering Richmond on either of the proposed lines of attack. Not at all. If we enter Richmond on those lines, the rebel army and Congress will move out on the Danville or Lynchburg lines, and leave us the pleasure of having entered the cage and seen the bird flown. That is not our object. We don't want the empty cage. So far is this from being important, even in JEFF. DAVIS' opinion, that he himself is inclined to evacuate Richmond and concentrate his armies in the food-producing States. If you examine the matter you will find he has more reason than those who would move immense armies against Richmond. The army of LEE finds subsistence scarcely possible now; but if we cut off the resources of Georgia from them, how can they exist at all? Virginia is devastated, much of North Carolina the same, and South Carolina produces but little. Richmond is not (like Washington) a permanent seat of government for a permanent State; it is a mere temporary residence for the rebel Congress. The importance of LEE'S army consists not in defending Richmond, but in menacing Washington. What then should be our object? It is not to drive off and scatter the rebel armies. It is to *concentrate them in narrow bounds*, and then destroy them, either by superior force or starvation. The latter point they have nearly reached; but if they get along till May they will have avoided that danger for the present. Now let me say that the talk about rebel *currency* and bankruptcy all amount to nothing, while they can get *armies and food*. They can get neither a great while longer, but it may be much longer than we desire, unless our military movements are conducted with more judgment than they have been.

The object being to destroy their armies, the plain way to do that (since we have superior forces) is to drive them toward the East on lines perpendicular to the Mississippi, which will result in *concentrating and imprisoning the rebel armies* where they can get neither men nor food.

I happen to know that this view of the case was, in substance, presented to the Government by Gen. POPE in January, 1862, more than two years ago. He was opposed to the scattered expeditions, and argued that scattering the enemy's forces would lead to guerrilla warfare, which it has done; while, if the rebel armies were destroyed by superior forces concentrating upon them, there would no longer be support for guerrillas. To drive the enemy to concentration, then to destruction, he proposed the capture of Nashville, (not then taken,) and the concentration in Northern Alabama. This was sound advice. The columns of the TIMES will bear witness that I went further, and was for taking East Tennessee in the first place. Time has done what generalship did not do. We have Nashville, Knoxville and Chattanooga, and we should now be ready for concentration, overwhelming and decisive. Shall we not do it? The President's call for 200,000 more men than the last call looks as if the Government was at last awake. He will get the men, but shall we have any more generalship? If the hints and rumors from Washington have any truth in them, I should think they were living in the dark ages. It is said LEE is so fortified on the Rapidan no army can pass him! Who wants to pass over his fortifications? Who would attempt it while he had the Shenandoah Valley open? A good General would turn him, from the West, without any hesitation. Richmond cannot be fortified on the Rapidan, and the thing is simple nonsense. But I pass that by, because it is not desirable to go to Richmond just now at all. Let them stay there till the trap is sprung. The Richmond *Examiner* talks about their having a million of men, and putting half a million in the field. This is all superlative nonsense; just the same delusion they had in cotton and foreign intervention. They have no million of men—cannot get them into the field if they had, and could not support them three months if they were there. The conscription, however, will give them about 150,000 fresh men, which, with the veterans, will give them an effective force of 300,000 men. This is enough, if they can support them, and we have no more military sagacity than we have had. In the meantime let us look at the rebel position and our necessities. The first thing which strikes the eye on the military map is LONGSTREET at Merristown. There is not a rebel General as well placed as LONGSTREET, and not one we must sooner get rid of. The first question is, how came he there? Why is he allowed to stay? I see you have asked in the TIMES how he is supported there? You seem surprised. The simple facts I take to be these: East Tennessee has never been ravaged by the war, and was full of provisions. It is a grain-growing country. I am told that when Gen. BURNSIDE went there, the loyal Tennesseeans urged him to take their surplus provisions, trusting the Government for pay; for they said if he did not, the rebels would take them and pay nothing. The provisions were not taken, and the rebels came along and took them. The consequence is, that LONGSTREET had and has enough to feed his army. If the Spring finds LONGSTREET where he is, his position is perilous for us. He does not flank GRANT; *but he flanks Cincinnati*. Desperate men will do desperate things. Although a march on the Ohio would not result, as some of the rebels think, in any serious advantage to them, yet it is an idea which they have long entertained, and which serves as a pleasant dream in their desperate circumstances. Suppose GRANT and LONGSTREET to remain just where they are when Spring comes, what is to prevent the march of LONGSTREET on Cincinnati? You have the example of BRAGG'S march through Kentucky, pursued by BUELL, at a respectful distance. There is no force at Cumberland Gap to prevent the progress of LONGSTREET, and no need of going through that gap if there was. There is just one thing would prevent such a movement, and that they probably cannot overcome. To make that movement the rebels must carry with them *fifteen days' provisions*, and that they cannot do.

Looking now to the counter position of GRANT, we see that two things are imperative: 1. To accumulate provisions—divided between Chattanooga and Nashville—to last the army six months; without that it cannot undertake the grand movement which is its destiny, to terminate the war by a decisive blow. 2. To get rid of LONGSTREET. The latter is easily done, if undertaken with superior forces in the right way. There are two ways of nullifying LONGSTREET. One way is by a force (large enough, of course,) to move through West Virginia, to Salem, or Newbern, cutting him off entirely from all communication with LEE, and forcing him down to a reunion with JOHNSTON. But although that can be done, it is not the best way, considered as a matter of policy. We want to drive the rebels East. We want to force LONGSTREET back into East Virginia, and not down into Georgia. This must be done, and done so thoroughly, that LONGSTREET cannot diverge by the Kanawha Valley. A heavy army must, therefore, by necessity move after LONGSTREET till he is put *hors du combat*, and probably that will require a large army constantly in front of him. On that depends, of course, many contingencies, which cannot be foreseen. LEE may choose to reinforce LONGSTREET, since the valley of Virginia affords fine opportunities of defence. In that case, he will have only a garrison at Richmond, and the great battle of the war may come off in the valley. On the other hand, they may prefer to make their battle in Georgia, in which case LONGSTREET will move in that direction.

We now come to the last position, that of GRANT; and his movements hereafter require all the qualities which belong to the art of war. In all human probability LEE and DAVIS will prefer to make their battle either in the Valley of Virginia, as I have indicated, or in Northern Georgia and Alabama. The reasons for this are imperative. They can no longer maintain a great army on the Potomac. They must maintain it nearer their supplies. In the next place, if any offensive movement is possible, it is toward the Ohio. And lastly and decisively, GRANT'S army cannot be resisted without employing the utmost strength of their army. Added to this is the very important consideration that the nearer their armies are to a central position, the shorter are all their lines of defence and supply. These reasons will compel the rebel Government to throw their main strength in front of GRANT. What, then, is our necessity? Very plain and very easy, if we have foresight. It is to give GRANT *at least* 250,000 available men. Make the army, within 100 miles of Chattanooga, irresistible. Let there be no doubts about it. Let nothing be left to a single battle, or to any contingency whatever. For once, let us put forth our strength on a straight line, and let every advance tell. That line must, in the main, be toward the East; but whether in the Valley of Virginia, or Northern Georgia and Alabama, depends more upon LEE and LONGSTREET than upon us. In any event, we shall have to meet two armies, and we must provide force enough to overwhelm both. Their retreat will be toward Charleston, Danville and Lynchburgh. We must force them on, penning them up round Richmond. Then we shall get armies, Generals, Congress and all; and when we strike off the heads of the hydra, *let us burn out the roots*, as in the ancient hydra.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Metropolitan Fair.

The ladies of the Metropolitan Fair, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission, in furtherance of its complete success, would respectfully and earnestly suggest to the people of this City that they should form organizations in all their various departments of business. A definite and practical action in every trade, calling and pursuit will to define its intentions, and concentrate its energies as to enable the Executive Committee to know what may be relied on—what preparations have been made, and the *space required for each exhibition*.

The ladies offer for these business meetings the rooms at No. 2 Great Jones-street, and hope that a Metropolitan pride will fire all classes with honorable emulation in this holy work of help and succor to our sick and wounded in the hospitals, and in the field. The ladies hope, also, that their circular has already reached every house and home, for every offering, however small, will find fitting place with its kindred tributes of loyalty and love.

In addition to the officers and committees announced on Saturday are the following. The list will be continued:

LADIES ASSOCIATION.

President—Mrs. HAMILTON FISH.
First Vice-President—Mrs. David Lane.
Second Vice-President—Mrs A. V. Stout.
Treasurer—Mrs. Ellen R. Strong.
Secretary—Mrs. John Sherwood.
Assistant Secretary—Miss Catherine Nash.
Executive Committee—Office No. 2 Great Jones-street.—Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mrs. Francis Lieber, Mrs. William H. Van Buren, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, Mrs. Alfred Schermerhorn, Mrs. David Dudley Field, Mrs. Samuel G. Courtney, Mrs. Daniel Le Roy, Mrs. Benjamin Nathan, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Henry A. Coit, Mrs. Gurdon Buck, Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, Mrs. James B. Colgate, Mrs. John A. Dix, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Mrs. Thomas F. Meagher, Mrs. Philip Hamilton, Mrs. Frederick Billings, Mrs. Morris Ketchum, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Samuel B. Schieffiin, Miss Katharine Hone, Mrs. John Jay.

GENTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

President—Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX.
First Vice-President—Mr. Jonathan Sturges.
Second Vice-President—Mr. James T. Brady.
Chairman of General Committee—Mr. Wilson G. Hunt.
Secretary—Mr. Richard Grant White.
Executive Committee—Office No. 842 Broadway.—Mr. George Griswold Gray, Chairman; Mr. Richard Grant White, Secretary; Messrs. Thomas C. Acton, Lloyd Aspinwall, William T. Blodgett, Charles Astor Bristed, Le Grand B. Cannon, Henry Chauncey, Abraham M. Cozzens, Edward Delano, A. J. Delatour, Christian E. Detmold, Daniel Devlin, William B. Dinsmore, Henry S. Fearing, Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mr. John H. Gourlie, Gen. William Hall, Messrs. Fletcher Harper, Joseph C. Heywood, Philetus H. Holt, Nathaniel P. Hosack, S. B. Janes, Leonard W. Jerome, James L. Kennedy, John F. Kensett, Moses Luzarus, Arthur Leary, Augustus R. McDonough, Peter Marie, Edward Matthews, Levi P. Morton, Uriel A. Murdock, Alex Van Rensselaer, Marshall O. Roberts, James A. Roosevelt, James F. Ruggles, William Scharfenberg, Elliott F. Shepard, Supervisor William R. Stewart, Maj. Alexander M. Stetson, Messrs. Francis A. Stout, John H. Swift, Thomas Tileston, Charles Tracy.
Committee on Working and Organization—Mr. Christian E. Detmold, Chairman; Messrs. Marshall O. Roberts, William T. Blodgett, Lloyd Aspinwall, Levi P. Morton, Gen. William Hall, Messrs. James A. Roosevelt, William R. Stewart, George Griswold Gray.
Special Committees—Arrangements and Decorations.—Mr. George Griswold Gray, Chairman; Mrs. R. M. Hunt, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. John Jay, Miss Perry, Messrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, James Renwick, Richard M. Hunt, F. D'Oremieulx, Alfred W. Craven, Louis Laing.
Art, including Pictures and Artists' Materials for Sale.—Mr. John F. Kensett, Chairman. Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, Mrs. William Blodgett, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Charles Blake, Mrs. Lester Wallack, Mrs. William H. Osborn, Mrs. L. W. Gibbs, Mrs. Jas. L. Banks, Miss Edith Cook; Messrs. Aug. D. Shepard, Richard M. Hunt, Thomas Hicks, C. P. Cranch, Eastman Johnson, William T. Blodgett, A. M. Cozzens, M. O. Roberts, William S. Hazeltine, Joseph H. Choate, E. Leutze, W. Whittredge, Daniel Huntington, Launt Thompson, M. Knoedler, James F. Ruggles, Lewis M. Rutherford, Matthew B. Brady, Edward Anthony, A. Bierstadt.
Arms and Trophies, including Arms and Sporting Material, For Sale.—Mr. W. T. Blodgett, Chairman; Mrs. John Paine, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. J. C. Fremont, Mrs. A. Baird, Mrs. E. L. Viele, Mrs. A. E. Burnside, Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, Miss Carrie P. Dunn, Gen. Charles E. Dodge, Col. George Bliss, Jr., Messrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Steward L. Woodford, John Austin Stevens, Jr., John A. C. Gray, Smith Ely, Jr., Capt. James R. Gould, Messrs. Wm. Kemble, B. W. Griswold, Dwight Townsend, Capt. John Ericsson, Col. J. Fred. Pierson, Mr. J. Butler Wright, Gen. Egbert L. Viele.
Architectural Ornaments—Stone Marble and Wood.—Mr. James Renwick, Chairman; Mrs. Henry A. Coit, Mrs. James Renwick; Messrs. Fisher, Edward Woolsey, jr., William Gibson.
Confectioners, Bakers, Soap and Candles.—Mr. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Chairman.
Soap and Candles.—Messrs. John R. Macey, Joseph Colgate, Henry Lyles, jr.
Bakers.—Mrs. R. M. Hunt, Mrs. Dr. Anthon, Mrs. James Foster, Mrs. R. L. Cutting; Miss A. Cutting, Miss K. Hone; Messrs. Robert M. Walduck, Jacob Wall, Andrew Simpson.
Confectioners.—Mrs. H. Fay, Mrs. Gabriel Kent, Mrs. Geo. N. Titus, Mrs. Edward Dibble, Mrs. Nathan Smith, Mrs. Wm. H. Parker, Mrs. Remsen; Messrs. H. Barmore, Nathan Clark, Wm. A. Fritz.

The Arrival of the Forty-fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

This gallant regiment, after nearly three years' hard service, arrived early on Sunday morning in Jersey City. The Reception Committee paid their respects to the gallant Commander, Lieut.-Col. ADOLPHUS DOBKE, who consented to accept of a formal reception this morning in this City. The regiment, having reënlisted again, is here on a thirty days' furlough for recreation and recruiting. To-day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., they will be received by their friends, reviewed by Mayor GUNTHER and the Common Council, and escorted by the Fifth Regiment N. Y. N. G., Col. LEWIS BURGER, and a large body of police (the commanding officer having been for many years, an esteemed member of the Metropolitan Force,) and by other military and civil organizations. The procession will move to Mr. PAUL FALK'S, Broadway Garden, where a splendid collation will be tendered to the veterans by Mr. FALK. The old band of the Forty-fifth Regiment, and other volunteer musicians, under the leadership of Mr. ADOLPH LANGER, will lead the Forty-fifth, while a splendid band, offered by the Police Department, will take a proper position in the line of march. By the following programme it will be perceived what lively interest our citizens take in the gallant Forty-fifth, whose history and battles, sufferings and endurances, have given them a high place among the heroes of the war. The line of march will form in front of No. 545 Broadway, march down Broadway to near the Park, pass review before the City authorities, go up Broadway to Canal-street, through that street to Bowery, through Bowery up to Fourteenth-street, pass in review before Brig.-Gen. KRYZANOWSKY, turn into Broadway to the Broadway Garden, where the regiment will partake of a collation. No persons, except the regiment, the committee and invited guests, will be allowed to enter during that time. After the repast, the doors will be open for all the friends of the regiment. The preparations of the police force as to security of property and for preserving order are extensive.

Rebel Deserters.

About two dozen Confederate deserters who came into our lines at Newbern, arrived here from that place yesterday afternoon, and were marched to the Park and set at liberty. They then dispersed, either to pass the night at the Soldiers' Home, No. 52 Howard-st., or wherever curiosity or good will might extend them an invitation. They wore slouch hats and butternut clothes, with fragments of carpets or blankets pendant as cloaks. They belonged to Georgia and North Carolina Regiments, and enlarged vehemently upon the discontent prevailing in their respective regiments at the prolongation of the war and its indifferent prospects for Confederate success. The men were all Americans and showed intelligence and politeness. They were very anxious to go to work, and, during the present demand for labor, will undoubtedly find it.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RECOVERY OF COUNTERFEIT POSTAL CURRENCY AND DIES.—$200 WORTH BURNED.—Officer BLOOMER, of the Twentieth Precinct, learned on Saturday that two men, named CHAS. H. MORGAN, of 264 West Thirty-seventh-street, and HENRY MCGEARY, of Eleventh-avenue, had found a large package of counterfeit fifty cent postal currency and the dies for printing them, in the water foot of Thirty-sixth-street, North River.

The parties having conveyed the property to the residence of MORGAN, Officer BLOOMER paid the place a visit, and received $73 of the currency and the dies. $200 of the money had been burned by MORGAN'S mother. MCGEARY and MORGAN were both brought to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, and upon being questioned, said they were at work in the water getting out logs for HARTOGEN'S saw-mill, when they discovered the property. It is retained at the station-house, and will be turned over to United States Marshal MURRAY, this morning.

GENEROUS FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., of Brooklyn, give a Promenade Concert, to-morrow evening, in aid of the Sanitary Commission. The entire expenses, about $1,000, are paid by the voluntary contribution of the several companies of the regiment, in order that every dollar received from the public may go to the Commission. This, of itself, is a most generous contribution. As fine an entertainment is offered as has yet been given in Brooklyn. The fact of one regiment of soldiers' working thus for other soldiers, is a pleasing feature of the affair. The Thirteenth Regiment have been in the field three years in succession—and during their campaign in Pennsylvania last year, experienced some of the benefits of the Commission—so they work now with a will. The programme appears in full in our columns. The Brooklynites should see to it that not a ticket remains unsold.

ARREST IN WASHINGTON OF ANOTHER NEW-YORK RIOTER.—PETER F. BURKE was yesterday brought to this City by detective SMITH, of Washington, who arrested him in that city at Riley's Corral, corner of Secodn-street and New-York-avenue. BURKE is accused of burning the Weehawken Bridge and levying black mail on the firm of JONES & CO. in Sixteenth-street, and other parties, during the July riots. After the riots BURKE went to Washington, and was employed as a watchman at the Corral. Detective SMITH had known him in New-York, and consequently caused his arrest. BURKE was committed to the Tombs by Justice DOWLING.

EXTENDING PARK-AVENUE.—A bill has recently been introduced into the Legislature, providing for the extension of Park-avenue, from Navy-street to Fulton-street, and also easterly to Williamsburgh. The property-holders between Navy and Fulton streets are opposed to the measure, and are preparing remonstrances against it. The cost of the improvement, it is roughly estimated, would reach half a million dollars—nearly all of which would fall upon property along the proposed line in the Fourth and Fifth Wards.

ROBBERIES.—A servant in the employ of Mr. AMES, No. 90 Second-place, left the premises a few nights since, taking with her property amounting to $300 in value. Her name is AGNES PICKETT. She was arrested by officer TUOMEY, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, and most of the property recovered. ....The house of Mr. THOMPSON, No. 532 Pacific-street, was feloniously entered on Saturday evening and robbed of three overcoats, taken from the hall. They were valued at $25 each.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 118, of which 21 were men, 25 women, 43 boys and 29 girls. Natives of the United States, 94; Ireland, 14; England, 3; Germany, 6; Scotland, 1.

(Advertisement.)

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

Husbands, Fathers, Lovers, Remember Thursday, for the first question when you meet will be, "Have you bought Mr. DEMOREST'S *Illustrated News* of this week?" And oh! the look that will greet you if you have failed to secure this indispensable and live weekly.

(Advertisement.)

"Do not fail to buy Mr. DEMOREST'S *Illustrated News* when you come home," will soon be the universal request of every father and husband as they leave their home on Thursday morning. Your family cannot do without this splendid weekly.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Military Officers and those who often over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather, they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion requires.

Sewing-Machine Depot,
For the supply of
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 699 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
F. H. DIAMOND, No. 629 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

A Cure for Rupture or Hernia.
Persons afflicted with this dangerous complaint can now be cured without a shadow of doubt.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
is a combination of new principles never before applied to a truss. We have cured cases which were given up as incurable. It is light, clean and easy; no pressure on the back, bone or cord; power controlled by turning a screw; inward and upward action. Pamphlets free. Sold wholesale and retail by
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Universal Clothes Wringer.
With Cog-wheels, warranted.
53,818 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No 207 Centre-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
A CHALLENGE TO TEST.
There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE
propose that some well-known persons to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.
Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cen's. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

DIED.

CONGDON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 14, at the house of her brother, Miss ELIZA CONGDON, of Providence, R. I., daughter of the late Jonathan Congdon.
Her remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

COREY.—On Friday evening, Feb. 12, Mrs. ELIZABETH H. COREY, in the 92d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Wm. E. Corey, No. 83 Varick-st., this day, (Monday,) Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CROMWELL.—At Fordham, on Sunday, Feb. 14, JOHN CROMWELL, aged 67 years.
The funeral will take place from the Dutch Reformed Church, Fordham, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

ELLIOTT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 13, NELSON J. ELLIOTT, of this City, in the 63d year of his age.
Funeral from St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., this day, (Monday) at 10½ A. M. The remains will be conveyed to Guilford, Conn., for interment, by 12:15 New-Haven train.

HARDENBROOK.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, Mrs. CAROLINE L. HARDENBROOK, widow of the late Stephen P. Hardenbrook, aged 34 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 234 Monroe-st., this day, (Monday,) the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HAVILAND.—At Croton, of scarlet fever, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, FREDERICK A., only son of David E. and Phebe C. HAVILAND, aged 2 years and 3 months.
The funeral will take place from the Friends' Meeting-house, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HYDE.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 14, of consumption, HENRY M. HYDE, A. A. Paymaster U. S. Navy, late of gunboat *Genesee*.
Notice of the funeral will be given in the newspapers of to-morrow.

JOHNSTON.—At Mount Holly, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 13, Mrs. ELIZABETH A. JOHNSTON, widow of George Johnston, of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, aged 43 years, 3 months and 6 days.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Samuel J. Tyler, No. 62 3d-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

LAY.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, of scarlet fever, HARRY ELLWIN LAY, son of John C. and Elizabeth E. Lay, aged 3 years and 1 month.
The friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 18 Greene-av., Brooklyn.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 5 P. M., at the residence of his brother-in-law, J. W. Whitney, No. 46 Summit-st., GEORGE B. LEWIS, aged 22 years, 8 months and 25 days, son of Samuel Lewis, of Genesco, N. Y.
His remains will be taken to Genesco for interment.

LOCKWOOD.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, at Shippan, Stamford Conn., JANE, wife of Lewis Lockwood, in the 47th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Congregational Church, (Rev. Mr. Bacon's,) Stamford, Conn., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LONGMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 13, ROBERT LONGMAN, a native of London, Eng., in the 64th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 26 Lafayette-av., this (Monday) afternoon.

LIVINGSTON.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, MARY COLDEN, wife of Clermont Livingston, of Clermont, in the 44th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at her late residence, Clermont, Columbia County, N. Y.

MCCLUNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, Commodore WILLIAM J. MCCLUNEY, U. S. N., aged 68 years.
The friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, George W. Lee, and the officers of the navy and army, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Smith-st., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.

MCINTYRE.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, MARY, relict of James McIntyre, in the 65th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Monday) evening, the 15th inst. at 7 o'clock, at No. 261 3d-st. The remains will be taken to Canterbury, Orange County, on Tuesday morning.

RICH.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, MARTHA, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Rich.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 42 Livingston-st., without further invitation.

SEYMOUR.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, of apoplexy, GIDEON N. SEYMOUR, in the 55th year of his age.
SEYMOUR.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, of diphtheria, ANNA, only daughter of George N. and Emily L. Seymour, aged 14 months.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral of the above, without further notice, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, 6th-av., corner of 34th-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains of both will be taken to Peekskill for interment on the 1 o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad.

STACEY.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, in Chester, Penn., Hon. DAVID B. STACEY, father of Mrs. Elie Charlier, of this City, in his 66th year.

STUART.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, ALAPHARE, wife of Sidney H. Stuart.
Funeral services at the residence of the family, No. 167 East 41st-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 13, EMMA, daughter of John C. and Theodosia Thomas, aged 2 years and 1 month.
The funeral will take place from No. 119 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

VANDERBILT.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 13, after a short illness, WILLIAM S. VANDERBILT, of the firm of Vanderbilt & Brother, aged 43 years.
The friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, C. S. Wright, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 6 St. Luke's-place.

WHITING.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Feb. 13, of a lingering illness, MARY HENRIETTA, wife of Franklin Whiting.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 96 South 5th-st.

WICKHAM.—On Friday morning, Feb. 12, BRIDGET WICKHAM, widow of the late George D. Wickham.
The funeral will take place at St. James Church, Goshen, Orange County, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation. The train will leave foot of Chambers-st. at at 10 o'clock A. M., and return in the afternoon.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 171.—Feb. 13, 1864.
4, 48, 61, 63, 52, 76, 60, 26, 19, 42, 17, 40, 24, 36.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 172.—Feb. 13, 1864.
51, 9, 73, 28, 62, 71, 37, 4, 74, 55, 13, 76, 43.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 75—Feb. 13, 1864.
71, 34, 63, 15, 61, 32, 13, 16, 31, 10, 9, 33, 58, 72.
CLASS 76—Feb. 13, 1864.
45, 11, 1, 65, 42, 68, 43, 29, 27, 74, 13, 53, 30.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL HAVANA plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky. Prizes cashed and information furnished.
ALECK & Co., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—THE WEAK, THE consumptive, rheumatic, costive, bilious and delicate, after some days' use, will find renewed strength and life pervade every organ of their frames.
Every dose makes the blood purer. The nerves commence in the arteries and terminate in the veins. These pills, as a first effect, act upon the arterial blood, increasing the circulation, by which impurities are deposited in the veins, and they throw off such collections into the bowels, which organs, by the energy derived from BRANDRETH'S PILLS, expel them from the system. When first used, the pills may occasion griping, and even make the patient feel worse. This is an excellent sign and shows the disease will soon be cured. No great good is often achieved without some trouble in its attainment, and this rule applies to the recovery of health.
But BRANDRETH'S PILLS are innocent and sure to do good. See B. BRANDRETH on the Government stamp in white.
Principal office, Brandreth's Building, New-York.

WILLIAM ALLAIR!
WILLIAM ALLAIR!
WILLIAM ALLAIR!
BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.
WILLIAM ALLAIR; or, RUNNING AWAY TO SEA. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD, is published and for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents, everywhere, complete in one large octavo volume. Price Twenty-five Cents a copy. It is published by
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INTERESTING, INSTRUCTIVE, IMPORTANT!
ETHNOLOGY—The Origin of Races and Tribes

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE
VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT.
LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT is sue.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF
WASHINGTON
IMSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March next.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,214,396 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fre Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,666 55
Losses paid during the same period	3,825,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York Stock	$3,492,631 30
City, Bank and other Stocks	1,450,700 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	193,760 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank	744,813 88
Total amount of Assets	$9,265,546 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to $14,328,880

Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 2,630,000

Total profits for 21½ years $16,958,880

The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash 11,690,210

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 $5,268,670

By order of the Board
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pinos,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland.
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce.	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
F. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
S. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st, New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 25 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) will be paid thereon by Messrs. C. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on all certificates of stock standing in their name after the closing of the books on the evening of the 8th February.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

The CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.

C. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO. CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in at or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Banking House, No. 29 Pine-st. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

SHOWE BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
SHOW COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
ALSO AVAILABLE

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

EDWARD [illegible]
Gives his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,
at private sale to cash purchasers, $100,000 of the bonds of Richmond county. These bonds are issued for the purpose of [illegible] and are authorized by [illegible] acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Capitalists are invited to examine the investment. [illegible] HENRY C. STEBBINS
1 BOND-ST., No. 4 [illegible] for all information.

FINANCIAL

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:

The new 5 per cent, Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Feb. 10, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMAN WERE elected Directors of this Company at the annual election, held on the 9th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND,	HENRY TIENKEN,
CALVIN B. CAMP,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
CURTIS NOBLE,	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,	EDMUND T. H. GIBSON,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN,	ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDW. T. BACKHOUSE,	D. S. VOORHEES,
JAMES HARPER,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
LEWIS HURST,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
JOHN L. SPADER,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	JAMES TITUS,
LEVERITT H. SAGE,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	EDWARD HARVEY,
JAMES B. COOPER,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James Freeland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec'ry.

STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$275,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863	2,200,397 27
Total Marine Premiums	$2,476,201 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c.	336,793 43—2,078,409 74
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	$1,337,312 34
Expenses, commissions, taxes and July interest	169,813 24
The Company has the following assets:	
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,533 35
United States and City Bonds and Bank Stocks	192,213 00
Scrip held by Company	56,693 23
Accrued interest to be received	13,068 17
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	326,760 28
Loans on demand	438,100 00
Bills receivable	1,078,777 03—2,902,145 01

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A Cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. H. GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
JAS. M. BROWN,	JOHN R. JOHNSTON,
N. CHANDLER,	FRED. G. GEBHARD,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,	WILSON G. HUNT.
W. B. DUNCAN,	A. J. CRANE,
H. F. SPALDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
J. L. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
L. H. BRIGHAM,	THOS. SLOCOMB,
J. A. MECKE,	GEO. A. PHELPS, Jr.,
JOHN R. GARDNER,	M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

The Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first-class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,	Cyrus Curtiss,
Thomas C. Chardavoyne,	Henry F. Spaulding,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,	Edmund M. Young,
Richard Irvin,	George Mosle,
Francis Hall,	Thomas F. Youngs,
John Bullard, Jr.	Hugh N. Camp,
William Chamberlain,	George Moke.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Feb. 2, 1864.

$200,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until the 20th inst., at noon, for the purchase of two hundred thousand dollars Michigan War Loan Bonds, being a part of one million of dollars authorized to be issued by "An act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861.

The bonds will be for one thousand dollars each, with coupons for seven per cent. interest, payable half yearly in the City of New-York. No bid will be entertained for less than the par value of the bonds. The bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1864, and the accumulated interest to the time of delivery will be added to the amount of the bond. These bonds are by law exempt from taxation.

J. OWEN, Treasurer State Michigan

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund.....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 62 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.

Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman,
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

TO PEORIA AND OQUAWKA FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.
TAKE NOTICE.

All parties who signed the agreement for reorganization of the PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY, (now LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,) who wish to avail themselves of the reorganization, must send their bonds and coupons, before the 26th inst., to the office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place, and receive Trustees' Certificates. Parties neglecting this notice will be compelled to receive their portion of net proceeds of sale of the road.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
H. G. MARQUAND,
Trustees.
FEB. 4, 1864.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the Three-years Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. Bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date. Holders availing themselves of the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 19th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Division of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, No. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864:

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863		$8,913,052 94
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.		
For Premiums, viz.:		
Originals	$279,023 13	
Renewals	1,100,708 79	
War extras	36,274 91	
Total Premiums	$1,416,006 83	
For Annuities	22,317 97	
For Interest	652,976 82—	2,091,301 62
Total		$11,004,354 56
DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$444,028 00	
Paid Dividends additions to same	177,625 99	
Paid Reductions of Premium	7,099 45	
Paid Surrendered Policies	105,775 35	
Paid Annuities	12,187 38	
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate	7,775 23	
Paid Commissions	86,033 39	
Paid Taxes	20,846 33	
Paid Exchange, Postage and Advertising	14,753 93	
Paid Salaries and Medical Examinations	59,339 93	
Paid Law, Printing, Rent and Office Expenses	39,634 86—	975,089 75
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,029,264 81
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$828,449 67	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,409,754 30	
United States Stocks	4,370,262 50	
Real Estate	407,613 79	
Balance due from Agents	13,184 55	
		$10,029,264 81
Add,		
Interest accrued		$126,352 64
Premiums due, in course of transmission		21,058 74
Deferred semi-annual Premiums (say)		200,000 00
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,384,676 19
Increase in net Cash Assets during year		$1,116,211 87

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during year	2,812	$8,594,175
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,014	43,778,065
In force Feb. 1, 1863	12,981	37,391,490
Net Increase during year	2,063	6,386,575
Dividends Additions payable with Policies		$8,837,591

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS,
Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN L. ROMYN,	RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM MORRIS,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
J. GREEN PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAM'L. E. SPROULLS,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
SAM'L. M. CORNELL,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
W. SMITH BROWN,	M. M. FREEMAN.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretary—THEO. W. MORRIS.
Cashier—FRED. M. WINSTON.

Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
Asst.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.

Counsel—WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. McCURDY.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital $200,000
STATEMENT, Feb. 1, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Items:		
Cash balance in Bank and Office	$30,014 41	
Call loans on U. S. Bonds and Stock Securities, market val.	$80,170 63	200 00—$66,214 41
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, loan of 1862, owned by the Company		55,000 00
Real Estate and Leasehold owned by the Company		64,916 64
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens of Real Estate in this State worth over $160,000 00		70,127 94
Interest on loans due and accrued		3,317 54
Premiums outstanding		1,298 99
Rents due and accrued		1,525 80
Other property, including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps		1,127 50
Total assets		$263,456 02

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance, Losses unsettled and all other claims of every description	$24,000 00

DIRECTORS.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

John Garcia,	Gus. Reynaud, Jr.,	Jules Rilliet,
Joannes Gourd,	Charles J. Merlot,	Charles Sagory,
Waldo Hutchins,	James M. Lewis,	H. G. Ellshemius,
S. P. Giltert,	Howard C. Cady.	C. C. Pinckney,
William Ferdon,	John R. Faure,	Jos. B. Young,
Bart. Blanco,	Elias Ponvert,	Charles S. Pell,
E. Bossange.		

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

OLIVER H. JONES,	R. M. BUCHANAN,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,	WILLIAM HERTZEL,
ABRAHAM B. DAVIS,	THOMAS DAVEY,
SAMUEL C. HARRIOT,	HENRY J. SCUDDER,
JOHN E. ANDREW,	CHARLES L. STEWART,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	SAMUEL N. DODGE,
JOHN EWEN,	DANIEL UNDERHILL,
WILLIAM SPEW,	MICHAEL ELSESSOFFER
WILLIAM HAXTUN,	CHARLES D. LEWIS,
SAMUEL J. WARING,	ETHELBERT S. MILLS,
C. F. PFEIFFER,	JOSEPH A. DREYFOUS,
SYLVANUS BEDELL,	JAMES C. GULICK,
	JAMES T. WRIGHT.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, DANIEL UNDERHILL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of Oliver H. Jones, Esq., who declined re-election, and E. COOPER DEDERER was appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted by the board:

Whereas, Mr. Jones having signified his desire to decline being a candidate for reelection, therefore,

Resolved, That the board return to Mr. Jones their thanks for his long and faithful services to this institution.

E. C. DEDERER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 12, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bond holders of this company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 3d WEDNESDAY of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 16th day of March, thereafter.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 29th day of February next, interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST, near Fulton—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Six per cent. interest allowed to depositors.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-Pres'ts.
CHARLES COOPER. }
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BAKERY FOR SALE—IN A LARGE VILLAGE 12 miles from New-York—buildings, horses, wagons, stock, good will, &c.; a large and profitable business has been done for many years; population chiefly City merchants. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, about engaging in the coal trade, wishes to associate himself with a person thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address INDEX, Brooklyn Post-office, giving name and references.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 25 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 9 Fulton-st.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its Twenty-first Semi-annual Dividend of 4 Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Dated Feb. 10, 1864.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 19th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.
(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 72 Wall-street.

DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INS. CO., No. 207 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.

W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INS. CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. free from the Government Tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, payable to Stockholders on demand. By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Feb. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Four per cent., free from Government Tax, payable 15th instant, to which date the transfer book will be closed.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 15th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of February instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT AND PITCH.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the City of Washington, D. C., the following amounts of Roofing Felt and Pitch, viz.:

One hundred and eight (108) tons of Roofing Felt.

Eight hundred (800) barrels of Pitch, or Roofing Cement.

The particular kind or description of the above articles must be stated in the proposal, and bidders will be required to furnish samples of the articles they propose to deliver.

One-fourth (¼) of the quantity of each article will be required to be delivered in thirty (30) days from the date of the contract, one-fourth (¼) in sixty (60) days therefrom, and the balance in ninety (90) days therefrom.

Each barrel of Pitch or Roofing Cement must

MEDICAL.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The great increase in the demand for these COUGH LOZENGES, and the numerous testimonials constantly received, fully justify the Proprietor in asserting they are the best and safest yet offered to the public for the cure of the following complaints: ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the King of Hanover; very many, also, of the nobility and clergy, and of the public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in a shorter time than others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure in charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 30th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics; the author unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices, at No. 22 Chatham-st. between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, on inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as it insures permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERI- ENCED PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 223½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M.D., 639 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

OLD DR. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS cures gonorrhœa in from one to three days; cures gleet from three to six days; cures by completely eradicating the poisonous matter from the system: no injection; no change of diet. Slight cases have been cured by only four doses of this life-saving remedy. Certificates can be shown to substantiate the truth of this statement. Young men who have been the victims of quacks, and have paid large fees to be cured, and been disappointed, can rely on DR. RODMAN'S Specific Drops as a safe and sure cure. Sold only at No. 41 Division-st., New-York, one block from the Bowery. Price $1 per bottle.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, call on Dr. C., and gain the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, or with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINC- TURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance,

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. Can be unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N.Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—For catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No. 111 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the positively valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... { $80 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, has splendid accommodations for a few passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Ag't., No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL— Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....Feb. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday.....Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....March 9.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 | Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 | Steerage to London.... 31 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 | Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 | Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c, at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70: Steerage, $30: to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship JURA, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 13. Rates of passage:—$80, $65 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEO. CROMWELL will follow on March 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, N. R., foot of King-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, March 5, 1864.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 29th of February.
SATURDAY, 26th of March.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalents.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP OLYMPUS are informed that she will commence to discharge under general order at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, on SATURDAY MORNING, 13th inst. All goods not permitted will be sent to U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Nos. 56 and 58 Greenwich-st., New-York.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	$0 25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book, $ 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above by all sorts of persons.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

81ST, 92D, 93D, 94TH, 95TH AND 96TH NIGHTS OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

James Otis, Esq., one of our ablest dramatic critics, writes as follows:

"THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.—Now that this remarkably successful drama has been produced upon the theatrical boards of almost every city in the country, from Portland, Me., to New-Orleans, La., with a great variety of casts, embracing the majority of the profession in America, it is worth while to recur once more to its first production upon the stage in this City, and to the manner in which it has been done, at the Winter Garden, from that day to this. For excellent as has been the distribution of characters in this drama in some other places, yet, as a whole, we feel fully warranted in making the announcement that nowhere has it been so strongly cast as here. As to the manner in which it has been put upon the stage elsewhere we cannot speak from observation, but we are confident that it cannot have been better mounted in any theatre in this City than it is at the Winter Garden.

Mr. Florence, to whom we are indebted for the first introduction of this excellent drama to the American stage, had the advantage of seeing it played in London, where it was first introduced. For the part of the young country lad, "Robert Brierly," he is singularly well adapted in appearance and manner, and it was natural that he should at once see in it an opportunity of which he could make much. The representatives of this character in other cities do not seem to us as being so felicitously selected. We cannot conceive, for example, of an old man's looking or playing it well, and it is by no means the part for a robust, heavy tragic actor. Florence, in comparison, seems to us to be admirably fitted for it. And so the audience, which nightly crowds the theatre to see him in it appears to think. Mrs. Florence, whose name in the bills has always had equal potency with that of her husband, in order to keep it there during the run of this piece was forced to take what in other hands has proved a trifling part, but which she has made one of the most amusingly effective. Her conception of it is original, and an improvement, we judge, upon the design of the author. She has given it a distinctive form and stamped upon it an emphatic character. Mr. Vining Bowers, who is a good artist, has done much the same with the part assigned him, and which he works up in conjunction with that played by Mrs. Florence, most artistically. Beyond question, "the St. Evremonds" greatly increase the generally successful effect of the piece. Mrs. Florence's songs are also a great addition thereto.

The other characters in this homely and touching drama are felicitously cast at the Winter Garden. Mr. Hind, always so admirable in his general presentation of character parts, so accurate in his appreciation of the proprieties, in dress, make-up, and other important accessories, individualizes the respectable old merchant, *Mr. Gilman* to the very life. Mrs. Hind, as the good, garrulous, affectionate, one-sided old lady, is equally true to the author's design—a mirror-like reflection of the character he has so amusingly drawn. Mr. Bland and Mr. Davenport, as the coupled hounds, though of diverse breeds, who go about seeking whom they may devour—the one a sly, specious, honest-seeming, but villainous old dog, that holds while the other hunts, and the other the artful dodger, up to all sorts of disguises, and weddings, and tricks, stamp the characters of *Melter Moss* and *Tom Dalton* with telling force upon the canvass. We do not see how either of those parts could be more perfectly interpreted, save by the originals from whom the author has drawn them.

May Edwards has a charming representative in Mrs. Chanfrau, who looks, with no less striking truth than she acts, the part. The character is delicately and discriminately sketched by the author, and he would be delighted, we think, to see with how much sympathetic feeling Mrs. Chanfrau repeats his pourtrayal. Mrs. Floyd has made a decided hit in the well-drawn part of *Sam*, the gamin; a very amusing compound of *Dick Swiveller, Mr. Toots* and *Rob, the Grinder*. This is one of the best played parts in the drama. Mr. Hagan has some nice things to do as *Hawashaw*, the detective, and he does them nicely. In the counting-room scene, where he recognizes, but does not betray poor *Robert*, and where he is so admirably baffled by "the tiger" in disguise, Mr. Hagan shows some excellent acting; and so he does in a very different style, in the scene in the ale vault. Mr. Morris is entitled to his share of the general commendation for the appropriate and truthful style in which he embodies the everyday character of the keeper, first of the concert garden and saloon, and afterward of the vaults.

Thus admirably played, it is not to be wondered at that this drama should have attained the popularity it has done here, and that, in order to enable thousands who have seen it to see it again and again, and other thousands to have that pleasure who have not enjoyed it, the management has found it for its interest to protract for some weeks longer the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Florence."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 15, at 8,
(NINTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,)

will be produced Verdi's celebrated Opera in four acts of
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,

with splendid mise en scene, and the following extraordinary cast:

Amelia.....MME. MEDORI
Oscar.....MME. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
Ulrica.....MLLE. SULZER
Richard.....SIG. MAZZOLENI
Reinhart.....SIG. BELLINI
Samuel.....SIG. DUBREUL
Tom.....SIG. MULLER
A Judge.....SIG. REICHARDT
Sylvan.....SIG. MASSIA
Conductor.....SIG. J. NUMO

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17,
revival of Donizetti's Grand Opera of
POLIUTO.
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
SIGNORI FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI and FERNANDO BELLINI,
for the first time in New-York in their respective rôles.

SIG. BRIGNOLI,
the favorite Tenor, will shortly make his appearance.

The sale of tickets and secured seats for any of the above named performances will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5 o'clock.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,

Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.
PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Engagement of
MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL,
the celebrated tight-rope artiste and danseuse; also,
Mr. JOHN DENIER,
the wonderful gymnast.
In addition to which will be offered
AN ATTRACTIVE EQUESTRIAN BILL.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Commence at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.

For full information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers to North and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board and cross from New-Haven at 6 A. M., or remain on board and cross from New-Haven at 7 A. M., or remain on board and cross from New-Haven at 8 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.
No. 485 BROADWAY.

L. B. LENT.....MANAGER.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15,
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
and on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
at the
BROADWAY CIRCUS,
will be presented a series of
VARIED ARENIC SPLENDORS,
which will be found to include some of the
MOST NOVEL AND ASTOUNDING FEATURES
ever introduced to the public of any nation since
THE BENOWNED AND MULTIFARIOUS DISPLAYS OF ANCIENT ROME.

Among the most extraordinary of the novelties comprised in the programme for the present week may be mentioned the first introduction of YOUNG DUCROW in his

GRAND HURDLE ACT
GRAND HURDLE ACT
GRAND HURDLE ACT
UPON A TRAINED BUFFALO.
UPON A TRAINED BUFFALO.
UPON A TRAINED BUFFALO.
UPON A TRAINED BUFFALO.

It should be understood distinctly that the animal used in this unprecedented performance is
A REAL BUFFALO OF THE FAR WEST,
and a most splendid specimen of the species. His
WONDROUS SPEED AND AGILITY,
as shown in his terrific leaps over gates and barriers under the direction of his intrepid rider, cannot fail to extort the wonder and admiration of every beholder.

MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,

the admirably fitted for it. And so the audience, which nightly crowds the theatre to see him in it appears to think. Mrs. Florence, whose name in the bills has always had equal potency with that of her husband, in order to keep it there during the run of this piece was forced to take what in other hands has proved a trifling part, but which she has made one of the most amusingly effective. Her conception of it is original, and an improvement, we judge, upon the design of the author. She has given it a distinctive form and stamped upon it an emphatic character. Mr. Vining Bowers, who is a good artist, has done much the same with the part assigned him, and which he works up in conjunction with that played by Mrs. Florence, most artistically. Beyond question, "the St. Evremonds" greatly increase the generally successful effect of the piece. Mrs. Florence's songs are also a great addition thereto.

The other characters in this homely and touching drama are felicitously cast at the Winter Garden. Mr. Hind, always so admirable in his general presentation of character parts, so accurate in his appreciation of the proprieties, in dress, make-up, and other important accessories, individualizes the respectable old merchant, *Mr. Gilman* to the very life. Mrs. Hind, as the good, garrulous, affectionate, one-sided old lady, is equally true to the author's design—a mirror-like reflection of the character he has so amusingly drawn. Mr. Bland and Mr. Davenport, as the coupled hounds, though of diverse breeds, who go about seeking whom they may devour—the one a sly, specious, honest-seeming, but villainous old dog, that holds while the other hunts, and the other the artful dodger, up to all sorts of disguises, and weddings, and tricks, stamp the characters of *Melter Moss* and *Tom Dalton* with telling force upon the canvass. We do not see how either of those parts could be more perfectly interpreted, save by the originals from whom the author has drawn them.

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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 13, 1864.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Reg. Co. 1 1064
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$1,000 do.... 1584
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100 Virgin. Mines 7 3-10 Cpn. & April.... 111
2,000 U. S. 6s, Oregon V. L., yearly.... 104
$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.... 98⅞
$1,000 do.... 98⅞
$1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 85⅜
$2,000 Mo. St. 6s.... 69⅜
$5,000 do.... 70
$20,000 do.... 70¼
$4,000 Mo. 6s, funded to Pac. R.... 71⅜
$1,000 do.... 72
$1,000 Virginia St. 6s... 67
$2,000 Tenn. 5s.... 65
$5,000 Ohio&Miss. R. C. 95⅜
$2,000 do.... b60 95¾
$1,000 do., Y. C. 6s.... 106
$1,000 Erie 1st M. B.... 108
$1,000 Hud. R. 1st M.... 110
$1,000 Har. R. 1st M.... 108
$1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.... 105
$1,000 Ill. Cen. R.... 122⅜
$1,000 Goshen Br. R.... 105
$1,000 A. & T. H. Inc.... 85
$1,000 C.&N.W.1stM.... 89⅜
$1,000 do.... 89⅜
$2,000 Long Dock Bs.... 110⅜
$1,000 Chic.&N.W. 2d M.... 94⅜
$2,000 Tol. & R. R. 2d M.... 90⅜
$1,000 P. Ft. W.&Ch.1st M. 101⅜
$1,000 Clev. & Pitts. 4 M.... 88
$1,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G. Bds.... 65
$1,000 Chic. & Alt. In. B. 90⅜
50 do.... 90
$1,000 Alt. & W. R. 1st M 94
50 Bank of Commerce.... 103
25 do.... 103⅜
50 do.... 104
50 Hanover Bank.... 100
50 Irving Bank.... 101
14 Market Bank.... 102
$2,000 Buska Co. L. Co.... ⅝
$2,000 Am. Gold.... 159⅜
$1,000 do.... 159⅜
50 Canton Co.... 41
25 do.... 41⅛
50 Del. & H. Ca. Co.... 172
$20 Cumb. Coal Prf.... 86⅜
$100 do.... b15 86⅜
$100 do.... 86⅜
$100 do.... b15 87
$100 do.... b10 87⅛
$100 do.... 87
$100 do.... b60 87⅜
$100 do.... b30 87⅜
$100 do.... b30 87⅜
$100 Quicks. M. Co.... 47⅛
$100 do.... 47⅜
$100 do.... b30 47⅜
$500 do.... 47
$500 do.... 47
$100 Min. Min. Co.... 70
$100 N. Y. Cen. R.... 133⅜
$1,000 do.... a15.133⅜
$500 do.... opg 133⅜
$500 do.... 133⅛
$1,000 Erie R.... 112⅜
$500 do.... b30.113
$500 do.... b30.113
$500 do.... b10.113
$500 do.... b30.113⅛
$500 do.... b30.113⅜
$1,000 do.... 113⅞
$1,000 Hud. R. 1st M.... 110
$1,000 Har. R. 1st M.... 108
$1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.... 105
$1,000 Ill. Cen. R.... 122⅜
$1,000 Goshen Br. R.... 105
$1,000 A. & T. H. Inc.... 85
$1,000 C.&N.W.1stM.... 89⅜
$1,000 do.... 89⅜
$2,000 Long Dock Bs.... 110⅜
$1,000 Chic.&N.W. 2d M.... 94⅜
$2,000 Tol. & R. R. 2d M.... 90⅜
$1,000 P. Ft. W.&Ch.1st M. 101⅜
$1,000 Clev. & Pitts. 4 M.... 88
$1,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G. Bds.... 65
$1,000 Chic. & Alt. In. B. 90⅜
50 do.... 90
$1,000 Alt. & W. R. 1st M 94
50 Bank of Commerce.... 103
25 do.... 103⅜
50 do.... 104
50 Hanover Bank.... 100
50 Irving Bank.... 101
14 Market Bank.... 102
$2,000 Buska Co. L. Co.... ⅝
$2,000 Am. Gold.... 159⅜
$1,000 do.... 159⅜
50 Canton Co.... 41
$2,000 Cum. Coal Prf.... 65⅛
50 do.... b10 65⅜
100 do.... 65⅛
$1,000 Quicksilver M. Co.... 48
500 do.... 48⅜
100 do.... 48⅜
$1,000 N. Y. Cen. R.... 133⅜
100 Erie R.... 112
$1,000 Chi. & N. W. R.... 81⅛
100 Erie R. Prf.... 104⅜
100 do.... b10.105
100 Hud. R. R.... 146
100 do.... 146⅛
100 do.... b5.146⅜
50 do.... 146⅜
50 Harlem R.... 104
100 Read. R.... 121⅜
100 do.... 122
100 do.... b10.122⅜
100 do.... 122⅜
$1,000 Mich. Cen. R.... 134⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s Co.... 106⅛
$5,000 do.... 106⅜
$5,000 U. S. 6s, 1y.c....N 99
$2,000 do.... 99⅜
$2,000 Mo. State 6s.... 70⅜
$2,000 do.... 70⅜
$2,000 Amer. Gold.... 159⅜
50 Canton Co.... 41
$2,000 Cum. Coal Pref.... 65⅛
100 do.... b10 65⅜
100 do.... 65⅛
$1,000 Quicksilver M. Co.... 48
100 do.... 48⅜
100 do.... 48⅜
$1,000 N. Y. Cen. R.... 133⅜
100 Erie R.... 112
$1,000 Chi. & N. W. R.... 81⅛
100 Erie R. Prf.... 104⅜
100 do.... b10.105
100 Hud. R. R.... 146
100 do.... 146⅛
100 do.... 146⅜
50 do.... 146⅜
50 Harlem R.... 104
100 Read. R.... 121⅜
100 do.... 122
100 do.... 122⅜
100 do.... b10.122⅜
100 do.... 122⅜
100 do.... 122⅜
$1,000 Mich. Cen. R.... 134⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 American Gold.. 159⅜
$2,000 do.... b3.159⅜
$1,000 N. Y. C. R. 6s-d.... 133⅜
100 Erie R.... 113
$1,000 do.... a3.133⅜
$1,000 do.... at the op'g.133⅜
$1,000 do.... 133⅜
100 Erie R.... c.113⅞
$1,000 do.... 113⅜
$1,000 do.... c.113⅜
$1,000 do.... a3.113
$1,000 do.... b10.113⅜
$1,000 do.... 113⅜
100 Erie Pref.... b3.104⅜
$1,000 do.... c.104⅜
$1,000 Hudson R. R.... b3.146⅛
$1,000 do.... b5.146⅛
$1,000 do.... c.146⅜
100 Harlem R.... 103⅜
$1,000 do.... 103⅜
$1,000 M., S. & N. L. R.... 94⅜
$1,000 do.... b3 94⅜
$1,000 do.... c 94⅜
$1,000 do.... 94⅜
$1,000 do.... a3 94⅜
$1,000 Ill. Cen. R.... c.131⅜
$1,000 do.... 131⅞
$1,000 do.... 131⅜
$1,000 do.... b3.131⅜
$1,000 Clev. & Pitts. R. b3.116⅜
$1,000 do.... b3.116⅜
$1,000 do.... 116⅜
$1,000 do.... b3 116⅜
$1,000 do.... b4.116⅜
$1,000 do.... 116⅜
$1,000 do.... a3.116⅜
$1,000 do.... a.116⅜
$1,000 do.... b30 116⅜
$1,000 do.... a3.116⅜
$1,000 do.... b10.113
$1,000 do.... b30.113⅜
$1,000 do.... a30.112⅜
$1,000 do.... 112⅞

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$2,000 Am. Gold.... a3.159⅜
$1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d. b5.133⅜
$1,000 Erie R.... b3.113⅜
$1,000 do.... b4.113⅜
$1,000 do.... a30.113⅜
$1,000 do.... b10.113⅜
$1,000 do.... b10.113⅜
$1,000 do.... a3.113⅜
$1,000 do.... 113⅜
$1,000 do.... b.113⅜
$1,000 Erie R. Prf.... 104⅞
$1,000 do.... b3.104⅞
$1,000 Hud. R.... 146⅜
$1,000 Harlem R.... 104⅛
$1,000 do.... 104⅜
$1,000 do.... b10.104⅞
$1,000 Reading R.... 123
$1,000 do.... b5.123
$1,000 do.... 122⅞
$1,000 Mich. Cen. R.... 135⅜
$1,000 do.... b3.135⅜
$1,000 do.... 135⅜
$1,000 M., S. & N. L. R.... a3 94⅜
$1,000 do.... b3 95
$1,000 do.... b3 94⅜
$1,000 do.... 94⅜
$1,000 Ill. Cen. R.... 131⅜
$1,000 do.... a3 131⅜
$1,000 do.... 131⅞
$1,000 do.... b30.132⅜
$1,000 do.... 132⅜
$1,000 do.... b3.132⅜
$1,000 do.... 132⅜
$1,000 do.... 132⅜
$1,000 do.... 132⅜
$1,000 do.... 132⅜
$1,000 do.... b3.132⅜
$1,000 do.... b5.132⅜
$1,000 do.... 132⅜

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$2,000 Amer. Gold.... 159⅜
$2,000 do.... 159⅜
$2,000 do.... b3.159⅜
$2,000 Erie Railroad.... 113⅜
$1,000 do.... b.c.113⅜
$1,000 do.... 113⅜
$1,000 do.... b3.113⅞
$1,000 do.... b3.113⅞
$1,000 do.... b5.113⅞
$1,000 do.... b3 113⅞
$1,000 Erie Pref.... b3.103⅞
$1,000 Hud. River R.... b3.146⅜
$1,000 Harlem R.... 104⅛
$1,000 Reading R.... 123⅜
$1,000 do.... 123⅜
$1,000 do.... 123⅜
$1,000 Mich. So. R.... 94⅞
$1,000 do.... b3 94⅞
$1,000 do.... 95
$1,000 Ill. Cen. R.... 131⅜
$1,000 do.... b3.131⅜
$1,000 do.... 131⅜
$1,000 do.... b3.131⅜
$1,000 do.... 132⅛
$1,000 do.... 132⅛
$1,000 do.... 132⅛
$1,000 do.... 132⅛
$1,000 do.... b3.132⅜
$1,000 do.... b5.132⅜
$1,000 do.... 132⅜
$200 Clev. & Pitts. R. a10.116⅜
100 do.... 116⅜
$50 Gal. & Chi. R.... 117⅜
300 do.... 117⅞
$200 do.... b3 117⅞
100 do.... 117⅞
100 do.... 118
100 do.... b5.118
200 do.... a4.118
200 do.... a90 118⅛
100 do.... b5.118⅜
200 do.... b5.118⅜
100 do.... b10.120
200 do.... a4.138
100 do.... 140⅛
100 do.... 140⅜
200 do.... b10.146⅜
3000 Hud. River R. Se.... 96⅛
200 Harlem R.... 104
200 do.... b30.104
200 do.... 103⅜
200 do.... 103⅜
70 Stonington R.... 121
1200 Reading R.... 120⅜
1200 do.... b10.121
3000 do.... b30.121
100 Mich. Cen. R.... 134⅜
200 do.... 134⅜
200 do.... 134⅜
200 do.... b15.134⅜
100 Miss. & Mo. R.... 45
600 do.... b10 45
200 do.... 44⅜
350 M. So. & N. I. R.... 94⅜
200 do.... 94⅜
200 do.... 94⅜
400 do.... b15 94⅜
200 do.... b10 94⅜
800 do.... 94⅜
100 Ill. Cen. Full S.... 123
50 do.... 123⅜
200 Ill. Cen. R. S.... 131
200 do.... b30.132
300 do.... b10.131⅜
1000 Cleve. & P. R. 116
200 Mil. & Pr.du Ch. b30 65⅜
300 A. & T. H. R.... 65
50 M. S. & N. I. R.... 94⅜
50 do.... 94⅜
100 Gal. & Chi. R.. a10.117⅜
500 do.... b10.117⅜
1000 do.... 117⅜
1000 Cleve. & Tol. R.... 138
500 do.... 137⅞
3800 Clev. & Tol. R.... 138
100 do.... b5.138
200 do.... a4.138
700 do.... a90 138⅛
200 do.... b5.138⅜
200 do.... b10.120
300 do.... b30.120
200 do.... b3.119⅜
100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.. 127
200 do.... 123
100 Mil. & P. Du G. R b10 65
70 Mil. & P. Du C. 3d Pr. 82
50 Tol. & Wab. R.... 61
200 do.... 61⅜
200 do.... 61⅜
100 Tol. & Wab. Pref.... 74
100 do.... b30 74⅜
200 P., Ft. W. & C.... 88
600 do.... 88⅛
100 do.... b30 88⅛
100 Alt. & T. H.... a60 65
100 do.... 65⅛
200 do.... 65⅛
100 do.... 65⅜
200 Chi. & N. W.... 81⅜
50 do.... 81⅜
50 do.... b10 81⅜
200 do.... b5 81⅜
100 Chic. & Alt. R.... 86⅜
200 Ch. & Al. Pr.... 93⅛

$1,219,808 against $1,153,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,894,000.

The Import Entries of Foreign Goods at New-York, in January, 1864, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$12,422,618
Dutiable Goods Warehoused	5,871,936
Free Goods	841,050
Total entries	$19,835,604
Against January, 1863:	
In Dutiable direct	$8,741,227
Dutiable Bonded	4,482,794
Free Goods	2,413,694—15,637,670
Increase in Jan. 1864	$3,197,934
Increase in Dutiable	$4,770,578
Decrease in Free	1,572,644—$3,197,934

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $141,790, against $101,906 same month last year. The value of Foreign Goods, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Bond during the month, is $4,950,418, or $721,518 less than went into Bond of the new importation, thus making the value of Goods, actually marketed during the month, $18,124,086.

The Export clearances from New-York in January, 1864, were:

In Domestic Produce	$11,443,953
Foreign re-exported	706,717
Specie	5,459,079
Total clearances	$17,609,749
Against January, 1863:	
In Produce	$14,329,398
Foreign Goods	741,386
Specie	4,624,574—$19,695,351
Decreased Exportation	$2,085,602

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1863-64 From July. 1.	vs.	1862-63. From July. 1.
July	$15,821,000		$20,134,000
August	14,924,000		14,212,000
September	15,422,000		18,027,000
October	16,817,000		13,157,000
November	15,943,000		10,200,000
December	17,010,000		12,994,000
January	18,836,000		15,638,000
Total, 7 months	$114,773,000		$104,362,000
Foreign Specie	814,000		980,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1863-64 From July 1.	vs.	1862-63. From July 1.
July	$15,298,000		$14,060,000
August	10,667,000		13,046,000
September	11,718,000		14,735,000
October	14,513,000		19,477,000
November	11,414,000		14,060,000
December	12,846,000		14,805,000
January	14,329,000		14,329,000
Total 12 months	$90,785,000		$104,502,000
Foreign re-exported	3,305,000		5,628,000
Together	$94,086,000		$110,130,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1863-64 From July 1.	vs.	1862-63. From July 1.
July	$5,269,000		$8,067,000
August	3,465,000		3,714,000
September	3,480,000		3,086,000
October	6,210,000		6,708,000
November	5,438,000		6,213,000
December	5,259,000		3,673,000
January	5,459,000		4,625,000
Total 12 months	$34,580,000		$36,086,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1863-64 From July 1.	vs.	1862-63. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$90,785,000		$104,502,000
Foreign Goods re-exported	3,301,006		5,628 000
Specie	34,580,000		36,086,000
Total from New-York	$128,666,000		$146,216,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1863-64 From July. 1.	vs.	1862-63 From July. 1.
July	$4,912,718		$7,211,817
August	6,332,334		4,762,581
September	7,270,543		5,239,045
October	6,238,943		4,309,419
November	5,075,846		3,003,270
December	5,248,189		2,664,594
January	6,180,536		4,727,906
Total for 7 months	$41,259,109		$31,318,632

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1863-64. From July 1.		1862-63. From July 1.	
July 5	$251,947	July 7	$641,455
July 16	194,400	July 15	441,179
July 26	279,000	July 27	878,434
Aug. 5	284,915	Aug. 4	964,422
Aug. 13	313,464	Aug. 20	21,165
Aug. 26	223,000	Aug. 24	1,084,611
Sept. 6	279,043	Sept. 3	819,718
Sept. 14	193,584	Sept. 16	934,415
Sept. 26	277,651	Sept. 25	887,779
Oct. 6	268,282	Oct. 3	754,940
Oct. 15	267,911	Oct. 13	807,626
Oct. 26	296,705	Oct. 24	754,795
Nov. 4	251,133	Nov. 2	1,001,617
Nov. 16	231,910	Nov. 13	706,780
Nov. 26	229,978	Nov. 24	942,814
Dec. 11	302,000	Dec. 7	735,665
Dec. 17	299,899	Dec. 15	899,962
Dec. 29	254,239	Jan. 3	1,277,788
Jan. 6	241,728	Jan. 19	667,840
Jan. 18	365,608	Jan. 25	401,452
Jan. 29	324,863	Total 7 mos.	$15,314,747
Total 7 mos.	$5,632,260		

The Commercial Tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York for seven months of the current Fiscal Year, as printed above, make the Imports from July 1, 1863, to Jan. 31, 1864, exclusive of $814,000 Foreign Specie $114,773,000; Add two weeks in February 6,976,182; Total to date $123,749,182; Against same time 1863 110,046,931; Increased Import since July 1 $13,702,251.

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from July 1, 1863, to 31st January, 1864 $94,086,000; Add two weeks in February 6,647,726; Total to date $100,733,726; Against same time 1863 118,666,935; Decreased Export since July 1 $17,933,209.

The Specie Export from New-York, from July 1 to Jan. 31, amounted to $34,580,000; Add since Feb. 1 1,883,000; Total to date $36,463,000; Against same time 1863 38,155,000; Decreased Specie Export since July 1 $1,692,000.

The Trade of the past week was active in Imports, the Customs on which amounted to nearly two millions. The Customs in February already amount to $3,638,000, or a million and a half more than will be required for the Gold Interest on the Public Debt of the whole month. The Specie balances in the New-York office of the Treasury now amount to $18,562,446. The Specie average in Bank will probably show a decline from the large Customs and Export demand of the week, amounting together to over three millions. Most of this demand continues to be met from outside supplies of Gold, which appear to be drawn out from private hands, here and from the interior, by the high premium recently made on the Street. In the course of the present week, the Treasury Office will disburse Gold on the February coupons of the 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes.

The price of Money in the open market, on call loan, to most of the Brokers of established credit, was reduced to 6₱ cent., near the close of the week. The Currency balance in the Treasury Office is $3,462,000 less than at the close of the previous week, while the Specie balance is up $1,449,000. The Bank average of deposits will probably show, on this afternoon's statement, a considerable increase over last Monday. The price of Gold closed at 159½ against 158¾ ₱ cent. on Saturday week. The Stock Exchange is 3½ ₱ cent. higher on the Government Funded 6 ₱ cents of 1881, and 2@2½ higher on the popular 5-20 years' Loan, and the railway speculation on nearly all descriptions since Saturday week; the prominent exception being Chicago and Rock Island, which went down from 141 to 117, and up again to 121 per cent. The whole market on Saturday was strong in prices; new movements being initiated on the upward turn in Toledo, Rock Island and Illinois Central. The latter was taken hold of, with much vigor, on the appearance of the report of the President of the Company of the prosperous operations of the year 1863, both in the Land and Traffic Department. The demand also continued active for Erie shares of both classes.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	158¾@159⅜
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 1881	107¾@110⅜
New-York Central	132¾@133⅜
New-York and Erie	111⅞@113⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	103@105
Rock Island	141@117@121⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	138@137⅜
Michigan Southern	94⅛@94⅜
Michigan Central	136⅜@136⅝
Toledo	137⅛@134@140⅜
Illinois Central	131⅜@132⅜
Pacific Mail	222@220xd
Hudson River	145⅜@146⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	115⅝@116⅜
Harlem Common	102⅜@104
Fort Wayne and Chicago	88⅜@88⅝
Chicago and North Western	49¾@50⅜
Almaden Quicksilver	49⅜@46⅜@49⅜
Mariposa Gold	33@29@32⅜
Cumberland	61⅜@58⅜

In the Stock Market on Saturday there was less excitement in the Government. Stocks than immediately after the last mail from Europe, but the demand continued firm, and there was a further rise on the long 6 per cents and on the 7.30 per cents of ⅛@1 per cent. The Popular Five-Twenty years Loan closed with sales at 106⅛@106¼ per cent. The one year Treasury Certificates, interest in Currency, rose to 98⅞@99 ₱ cent. The State 6 ₱ cents of Missouri issued to and indorsed by the Pacific Company of Missouri, rose to 71½@72 ₱ cent. The Land Grants of the Mississippi and Missouri Road sold at 65 ₱ cent., and 67 ₱ cent was subsequently bid. The Erie Mortgages and Erie Preference Stock were firmer on the rise in the Common Stock and the probability of the gradual conversion of the 4th and 5th Mortgages.

The Railway Share list was firm throughout the day, and much excited on several descriptions in the afternoon. The signs of new combinations in Chicago and Rock Island alluded to on Friday are strengthened by the rise in the stock to 121½ ₱ cent., and there was a further decided rise in Cleveland and Toledo and Philadelphia and Reading Shares. All the New-York roads were firm. Among the miscellaneous shares, the bidding advanced on Quicksilver, Mariposa, Cumberland and Canton.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night. There was increased excitement on Erie and the Western Stocks, and also on the miscellaneous Shares:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	159¼	159⅜	Mich. Central	135	135¼
U. S. 6s, 1861	110	110⅜	Mich. Southern	94¾	94⅜
N. Y. Central	133½	133⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	138	137⅜
Erie	112⅞	113⅜	Illinois Cen	131	132¼
Erie Preferred	104¾	105	Pittsburgh	116	116⅝
Hudson	146⅜	146⅞	Fort Wayne	88¾	88⅞
Pacific Mail	220	220	Rock Island	117¾	121⅜
Harlem	103¼	104	Galena	116⅞	117⅝
Canton	40¾	41	Reading	120¾	123
Treas. Cer., new	98⅞	99	Quicksilver	47	49¾
Toledo	136⅜	140⅜	Cum'land Coal	58	58⅜
Northwest	51	50½	Mariposa	31	32⅜

The list of sales at the Evening Exchange up town shows a further advance on Toledo, Erie, Illinois Central, and a general firm speculation.

The price of Gold and rates of Exchange were steady to-day. The demand for Gold for Customs, was nearly half a million. The export by the day's steamers, $888,000, making for the week $1,219,808. The rate for Money at call, is generally 6 ₱ cent.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Chatham	100¾
Manhattan	134	Hanover	100
Union	115	Irving	100
City	145	Metropolitan	110½
Tradesmen's	110	Market	101
National	105	Continental	100
Seventh Ward	135	St. Nicholas	101
State of New-York	103½	Park	130
Commerce	104	Man. & Merch's	97
American Exchange	108¾		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105⅛	Pacific R. Guar	60
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	104⅝	Ill. Central, '75	122⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	102⅜	Alton & T. Haute firsts	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	101	Al. & T. H. 2ds Pref'd	88¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s '65	111	Al. & T. H. seconds, In.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s Con. '76	122	Chi. & N. W. firsts	89
Erie firsts, '68	108	Chi. & N. W. seconds	78
Erie thirds, '83	113⅞	Tol. & Wab. firsts	98
Erie fifths, '88	113	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86¾
Buff. N. Y. & E. '77	104	M. & P. Du Ch. firsts	101
Hud. R. firsts, '69	107	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	110
Hud. R. seconds, s. f. '85	116	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110¾
Hud. R. thirds '75	102	Pitts. Ft. W. C. firsts	101
Har. firsts, '69 & '73	108	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101½
Har. seconds, '64	99¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Har. thirds, '68	99	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	103
Mich. C. '69 & '72	121	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81⅞
Mich. Cen. new 1sts, '82	125⅜	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	67
Chi. B. & Quin. firsts	118	Chi. & Alt. firsts	101
Mich. S. seconds	104	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	109	Chi. & Alt. Income	90½

ILLINOIS CENTRAL COMPANY—JAN. 1, 1864.

	Jan. 1. 1864	vs. Jan. 1, 1863.
Full paid Shares	$9,872,100	$9,736,000
Scrip do. 90 ₱ cent	7,471,460	7,369,360
Bond Scrip	1,772,270	1,772,270
Paid up Capital	$19,115,970	$18,836,630
Land Mortgage	14,329,000	14,329,500
Eight ₱ cents, 1865	287,000	304,000
Option Bonds, 1895	31,000	32,000
Total Capital and Debt	$33,964,970	$33,956,130
Cost of Road	28,610,229	27,675,671
Working Supplies	615,124	616,133
Miscellaneous Assets	132,751	859,761
Cash and Cash Means	1,693,644	935,329
Land Notes on hand	9,914,008	10,267,210
Total ex. of Lands	$40,966,056	$40,054,097
Surplus on Capital	$7,001,086	$6,097,967
And Unsold Lands	1,282,626 acres.	1,396,154 acres.
Land Sales to Jan. 1, 1863	1,198,846 acres, for the gross sum of	$14,658,812
Cash realized ex. of interest		4,291,602
Leaving Land Notes on hand		$10,267,210
Land Sales to Jan. 1863	1,312,373 acres, for the gross sum of	$16,667,823
Cash realized ex. of Interest		6,749,815
Leaving Land Notes on hand		$9,914,008

We have carefully compiled the foregoing statement from the Annual Report made to the proprietors of the Road last year, and from the following preliminary Report of the President, of the Company to his Board on the results of the business of the year recently closed. Out of these, a 4 ₱ cent. half-yearly Dividend on all classes of the Stock has since been paid. It will be noted in the Report of the President, that it is proposed to exchange long date 6 ₱ per cent. Bonds for the Land Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, to the extent of $2,000,000, at a difference of 15 ₱ cent. The Land Mortgage Bonds can now be paid off by lot at 120 ₱ cent., if required for cancellation in the Land Department.

Report of the Directors for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

The traffic upon the Illinois Central Line the past year shows that the settlement of its land has greatly increased its resources, for although the wheat harvest was a partial failure, and the corn crop very seriously injured by frosts, the extent of land planted and greater variety of products in the older settlements, have given a larger tonnage than in previous years. Fifteen millions of bushels of grain were forwarded. The opening of the Mississippi River to trade led to a profitable traffic upon the Main Line, and, with this favorable market for the crops, to an active demand for our lands. Illinois is still favored with a large immigration, and is daily adding to its numbers and wealth from the substantial population now settling on the prairies. This gain in the number of settlers is going on with great regularity; hence the land is annually becoming more valuable, and we have had no reluctance to reduce the large contracts. Our policy has been to subdivide the tracts and diminish the debt of each purchaser.

During the last two years, upward of six thousand buyers have taken an average of less than sixty acres, and therefore owe less than $1,000 each. With one or two good harvests, many of them will pre-pay this small amount, which meantime is running at 6 ₱ cent. interest. There are still 1,282,626.24 acres of land for sale. Of the company's lands, 1,312,372 acres have been sold; $6,749,814 88 have been collected from these sales in cash, leaving $9,914,008 56 balances due on contracts in hand, which relate to 928,429-17 acres; the payments in full have been made on 383,944-59 acres only. Thus the sales embrace

Acres	383,944.59	Cash	$6,749,814 88
Acres	928,429.17	Contracts	9,914,008 56
Acres	1,312,373.76	Total	$16,663,823 44

The following Revenue statement is condensed from the various reports annexed, and will doubtless be satisfactory to the shareholders, who may reasonably expect regular dividends from this property in future.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Balance of Income Account, Jan. 1, 1863	$435,000 00
Net Income from Traffic in 1863	2,126,887 39
To Credit of Income Account	$2,561,776 39
APPLIED—	
To Cash paid for Construction Bonds	$466,706 10
Interest on Funded Debt	1,618,127 80
Exchange on Sterling Coupons	77,670 89-1,962,704 49
*Interest and Dividends on Shares	9,73,553 95-$2,804,068 63
Cash in hands of Treasurer, Dec. 31, 1863	$1,228,715 80

*Interest Coupon of 3 per cent. on Full Paid Shares was paid on 1st January 1863; 3 per cent. on all Shares 1st February; 3 per cent. on all Shares 1st August, 1863.

Besides the balance of $1,228,715 80, the Treasurer holds $364,928, the unexpended balance on Capital, with a further sum added to it by subscription to the Stock since the 1st of January.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT FOR 1863.

Balance as per Report of Jan. 1, 1863	$469,434 24
Increase of Capital Stock	419,340 00
Miscellaneous Assets realized	426,999 96
Working Stock of Supplies (reduced)	711 79
Total	$1,316,485 99
Applied to Payment of 8 ₱ cent. Bonds	$17,000 00
Applied to Permanent Expenditures	934,557 99 — 951,557 99
Cash in hands of Treasurer 31st of December, 1863	$364,928 00

No new engagements have been made with other companies, and at this time there exists no litigation or controversy of moment. The supplies are purchased for cash. The stock in hand cost $615,424 77.

The debt is:
$14,329,000 of Construction Bonds.
287,000 of Bonds due in 1865.
33,000 of Bonds due in 1868.

It is desirable to purchase more of the Construction debt which is now at a premium in the market, although the Trustees of the Construction Mortgage have $871,000 more in bonds than the amount of deeds issued by them. Good faith to those who pay for land requires that bonds be lodged with the Trustees as fast as the partial payments are made. The maintenance of the Company's standing in Illinois by making these deliveries promptly is of the highest importance; and in pursuance of your resolutions a proposition has been made to the holders of the Construction Bonds to exchange these Bonds for 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of long date, allowing upon the exchange 15 ₱ cent. difference. This proposal is open to the extent of $2,000,000, and seems to be the only practicable method of meeting the wants of the Company and of protecting the Bondholders known to the Company from an unexpected demand for their Bonds, which by their terms the Company may call for by paying 20 ₱ cent. premium. It is believed that by your plan the Bonds will be readily exchanged upon terms alike advantageous to the Bondholder and to the Company. The premium will be a debt on the land, and will ultimately be redeemed by it.

Referring to the Report of the General Superintendent herewith, I will only add that the Road and Working Stock have been well maintained. The substitution of iron for wooden bridges is being made, as the latter require repair, and substantial masonry is taking the place of other wooden structures. The stock of cars has been increased one-fourth and is still inadequate, and the motive power is insufficient to meet the increasing traffic.

The Land Commissioner reports during the year extensive sales to German and Swedish settlers, and latterly a large demand from the adjoining States, south and east of Illinois. It is worthy of note that when the interest due upon many of the contracts is made up, the total result of the sales of half the land will exceed $17,000,000, the value placed on the entire grant of land ten years since.

The dividend upon the entire Share Capital declared the 5th of January, has placed all the stock on the same basis and released the lien upon 314,504 acres of land. W. H. OSBORN, President.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, now on recruiting service in this City for his own distinguished Army Corps, visited the Stock Exchange Board Saturday forenoon. In reply to the warm reception with which his appearance in the Board was greeted, he made a few modest remarks, personal to himself, and concluded by asking for the recruiting cause in which he is immediately employed, the generous aid of the Stock Exchange, (never solicited in vain in the support of the War,) in order that outside the usual bounties to volunteers, he might be enabled to reward other agencies in recruiting. The Board immediately voted $1,000 from their own fund, and appointed Messrs. CUTTING, CAMPBELL and G. H. BROADHEAD a Committee to receive the individual contribution of their members. The whole assistance will probably be made to reach $10,000.

We understand that Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT has now on the stocks and will complete in a few months a new and fleet steamer of 1,200 tons, for the New-York and New-Haven passenger and freight business next Summer. He will probably make the competition with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company both sharp and formidable. It is understood that he has a compound settlement to make with this concern—one on his individual account and another as President of the Harlem Company.

The Standing Committee on Securities of the New-York Stock Exchange have examined the organization of the new Saginaw Land and Mineral Company of Michigan, and reported the Stock for dealings at the Board. It was introduced on Saturday at $18 ₱ Share. The Directors are Messrs. JOHN A. DIX, GEO. ADEE, J. J. ASTOR, C. J. ANTHONY, WILSON G. HUNT, HENRY DAY, and H. M. ALEXANDER. The Schedule of the estate and other information may be had at the office of the Company, No. 35 Pine-street.

At the annual election of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, held 10th inst., DANIEL UNDERHILL, Esq., was elected President, in place of Mr. O. H. JONES, and E. COOPER DEDERER,

The New-York Times.

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THE SPRING CAMPAIGN

Military Movements in Grant's Department.

The Army at Chattanooga in Motion.

Capture of Jackson, Miss., by Gen. Sherman.

The Rebels Fall Back Over Pearl River.

Fight and Defeat of the Rebels Near Clinton, Miss.

REPORTED REVOLT IN JOHNSTON'S ARMY

REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Feb. 12.

Gen. LOGAN, left Huntsville, Ala., some days ago with the Fifteenth Army Corps, to act in connection with Gen. SHERMAN.

The cavalry expedition under GRIERSON and SMITH crossed the country from Corinth, moving southwardly.

It is understood that these columns are intended to act in conjunction—the one to attack, and the other cut off POLK'S retreat and disperse the cavalry of FORREST, reported as scouring Central and Northern Mississippi.

There is no reason to doubt, though beyond this enterprise the combinations are merely conjectural, but that a great flank movement on JOHNSTON'S army is intended.

The army at Chattanooga is by this time in motion for Tunnel Hill and Dalton. Its movements may have been delayed by circumstances unknown to us, but it is under marching orders.

A dispatch from Chattanooga of the same date to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"There was a great affray in JOHNSTON'S army on the 9th. The Second Kentucky Regiment refused in a body to be conscripted, and were placed under guard of the Third Alabama. Col. WOODWARD, Maj. LEWIS and three Captains of the Second Kentucky fired revolvers into the Alabama men, killing and wounding forty-two. Both regiments broke in disorder.

Thirteen deserters arrived yesterday, including Lieut. CHARLES ALLEN, formerly of STONEWALL JACKSON'S staff. Ten hundred and twenty-seven deserters came into our lines during January.

CHEATHAM'S Tennessee Division has gone South to keep the men from deserting.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 15.

A Nashville dispatch to the *Gazette* gives the following official news:

Gen. SHERMAN entered Jackson, Miss., on the 5th instant. The rebels offered but little resistance, and are falling back over Pearl River.

It is believed that the rebels are receiving reinforcements from Dalton.

There is nothing new from Gen. THOMAS' front.

The veteran soldiers are rapidly returning to the army.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Feb. 15.

The reports from rebel papers of a fight near Clinton, Miss., on the 4th inst., are confirmed by officers just from that point.

Our troops charged the rebel battery, and lost fifteen killed and thirty wounded.

Among the wounded is Col. ROGERS, of Illinois.

The enemy were driven off, and our forces proceeded toward Jackson.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 15.

Gen. W. S. SMITH'S cavalry expedition left Memphis on the 11th inst., in the direction of Collierville. The entire line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was evacuated by our forces on the 12th, it having been held for the past six months, merely to aid Gen. SMITH'S cavalry expedition to get a good start. Gen. SHERMAN considers that the holding and garrisoning the road has been a source of weakness to us. He does not favor guarding railroads, unless they are of vital importance.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 15.

Gen. SHERMAN'S headquarters are reported to have been at Jackson, on the 7th. He has since been heard of at Brandon.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Manifesto from Jeff. Davis—Bills Passed by the Rebel Congress—Restrictions Laid on Commerce.

Richmond papers af Feb. 10 contain the following interesting matter:

A PROCLAMATION BY JEFF. DAVIS.

AN APPEAL TO THE REBEL ARMIES.

Soldiers of the Armies of the Confederate States:

In the long and bloody war in which your country is engaged you have achieved many noble triumphs. You have won glorious victories over vastly more numerous hosts. You have cheerfully borne privations and toil to which you were unused. You have readily submitted to restraints upon your individual will, that the citizen might better perform his duty to the State as a soldier. To all these you have lately added another triumph—the noblest of human conquests—a victory over yourselves. As the time drew near when you who first entered the service might well have been expected to claim relief from your arduous labors and restoration to the endearments of home, you have heeded only the call of your suffering country. Again you come to tender your service for the public defence—a free offering, which only such patriotism as yours could make—a triumph worthy of you and of the cause to which you are devoted.

I would in vain attempt adequately to express the emotions with which I received the testimonials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me. To some of these first received separate acknowledgments were returned; but it is now apparent that a like generous enthusiasm pervades the whole army, and that the only exception to such magnanimous tender will be of those who, having originally entered for the war, cannot display anew their zeal to the public service. It is, therefore, deemed appropriate, and it is hoped it will be equally acceptable, to make a general acknowledgment, instead of successive special responses. Would that it were possible to render my thanks to you in person, and in the name of our common country, as well as in my own, while pressing the hand of each warworn veteran, to recognize his title to our love, gratitude and admiration.

Soldiers—By your will—for you and the people are but one—I have been placed in a position which debars me from sharing your dangers, your sufferings and your privations in the field. With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you in every march; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every want; with exultation it has marked your every heroic achievement; yet never in the toilsome march, nor in the weary watch, nor in the desperate assault have you rendered a service so decisive in results as in the last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the character of the warrior patriot. Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours; already they compare your spontaneous and unanimous offer of your lives for the defence of your country with the halting and reluctant service of the mercenaries who are purchased by the enemy at the price of higher bounties than have hitherto been known in war. Animated by this contrast, they exhibit cheerful confidence and more resolute bearing. Even the murmurs of the weak and timid, who shrink from the trials which make stronger and firmer your noble natures, are shamed into silence by the spectacle which you present. Your brave battle cry will ring loud and clear through the land of the enemy, as well as our own; will silence the vain-glorious boastings of their corrupt partisans and their pensioned press, and will do justice to the calumny by which they seek to persuade a deluded people that you are ready to purchase dishonorable safety by degrading submission.

Soldiers—The coming Spring campaign will open under auspices well calculated to sustain your hopes. Your resolution needed nothing to fortify it. With ranks replenished under the influence of your example, and by the aid of representatives who give earnest of their purpose to add by legislation largely to your strength, you may welcome the invader with a confidence justified by the memory of past victories. On the other hand, debt, taxation, repetition of heavy drafts, dissensions occasioned by the strife for power, by the pursuit of the spoils of office, by the thirst for the plunder of the public treasury, and, above all, the consciousness of a bad cause, must tell with fearful force upon the overstrained energies of the enemy. His campaign of 1864 must, from the exhaustion of his resources of men and money, be far less formidable than those of the last two years, when unimpaired means were used with boundless prodigality, and with results which are suggested by the mention of the names of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro' and the Chickahominy, Manassas, Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville.

Soldiers—Assured success awaits us in our struggle for liberty and independence, and for the preservation of all that renders life desirable to honorable men. When that success shall be reached, to you, your country's hope and pride, under Divine Providence, will it be due. The fruits of that success will not be reaped by you alone; but your children and your children's children in long generations to come will enjoy the blessings derived from you that will preserve your memory ever living in their hearts.

Citizen defenders of the homes, the liberties and altars of the Confederacy—That the God whom we all humbly worship may shield you with His fatherly care, and preserve you for safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of your friends and the associations of those you most love, is the earnest prayer of your Commander-in-Chief, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

RESTRICTIONS OF COMMERCE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 10.

The President yesterday approved the following bills of Congress, passed in secret session:

A Bill to Impose Restrictions upon Foreign Commerce.—This bill prohibits the exportation of cotton, tobacco, naval and military stores, molasses, sugar or rice, under the penalty of forfeiture of any vessel or vehicle or any slaves or animals engaged in the transportation thereof. Permits to export may be granted under rules which may be prescribed by the President.

The bill also prohibits the sending of any of the above named articles to any point in the Confederacy in possession of the enemy.

A violation of this law comes within the category of high misdemeanor, and is punishable by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Confederate States Courts.

A bill to Prohibit the Importation of Luxuries into the Confederate States.—This bill prohibits the importation of luxuries, of which a long list is enumerated, after the first day of March next. A provision in the bill empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the maximum of foreign prices at which or within which all goods made wholly or partly of cotton, flax, wool or silk may be imported. This is designed to insure the importation of articles of prime necessity and common use.

We mention in this connection that the Senate has passed a bill to establish a Bureau of Foreign Supplies. The injunction of secresy has been removed from the bill so far as the Senate is concerned, but it is being considered in secret session by the House of Representatives.

THE NORTH CAROLINA BLOCKADE.

Four Blockade-Runners Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

The Navy Department has received the following:

NEWPORT'S NEWS, Feb. 14.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The *Pequot* has arrived, and brings the report of the destruction of four blockade-running steamers, viz.: The *Nutfield*, on the 4th of February, by the *Sassacus*; the *Dee*, Feb. 5, by the *Cambridge*; the *Emily, Fanny* and *Jenny*, on the 10th, by the *Florida*.

S. P. LEE, Acting Rear Admiral.

The *Nutfield* is an iron paddle-wheel steamer of about 400 tons—a new, fine and powerful boat. She sailed from London in December last, with pork, biscuit, &c.

The *Dee* is a double-screw iron steamer, built especially for the Southern trade, at London. She is a new vessel of light draft, and is said to have made eighteen or twenty miles an hour. The *Fanny & Jenny* is the old prize *Scotia*, captured in October, 1862, condemned and sold to outside parties, not being considered fit for naval service.

Her name was changed to *General Banks*. She was taken to Halifax, and sailed from there in July, 1863, to engage in blockade-running, under the name of *Fanny & Jenny*.

The *Emily* is a new screw steamer, built in London last Fall, and owned by BIGBEE. She is a handsome boat, of about five hundred tons burden.

The Department of North Carolina.

ORDER BY GEN. PECK.

ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 10, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.—The Commanding General, learning of the desperate advance of the rebel hordes upon his lines in quest of bread, meat, clothing and plunder, gave up his leave of absence and has returned to his command, not so much from doubt of the ability of the troops to hurl back the enemy, as to share with them the honors, toils and privations of the opening campaign.

He returns his thanks to Gen. PALMER, and Cols. JOURDAN, AMORY and CLAASSEN, and to all the officers and men of their commands, for the gallant repulse of Maj.-Gen. PICKETT with more than twice their numbers. The moment was seized upon for executing a long and well-prepared plan, when many of the troops were on furlough as veterans. On this occasion the enemy found, by bitter experience, that all our men were veterans.

Those regiments that were with the Commanding General during the siege of Suffolk, have earned fresh laurels in this late triumph over the troops of Pickett, Armistead, Kemper and Hoke; their old adversaries under Longstreet and Hill.

By command of Maj.-Gen. PECK.

BENJAMIN B. FOSTER, A. A. G.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of the Arago with Three Batteries.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1864.

The Government steam transport ship *Arago*, arrived here last night from New-York and Baltimore. She brought from the latter city, consigned to Gen. BANKS, three batteries of field artillery—the First Delaware Battery, the Second Connecticut Battery, and the Seventh Massachusetts Battery. The guns are superb-looking pieces (ten-pounders,) and the men who work them, nearly five hundred in number, are as fine a looking body of soldiers as ever wore the blue. The officers of all these batteries are not only distinguished for their professional accomplishments and intelligence, but are all remarkable for their handsome figures. I believe, however, that your citizens had an opportunity to see each of these batteries, with their officers and men, during the time of the enforcement of the draft last summer, so nothing further need be said regarding them. The *Arago* has had an excellent voyage, and has met with her usual good fortune. This vessel is one of the "regular liners" between New-York and Hilton Head, and the only comer to this department now on special service.

Arrival of Cotton.

CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 15.

The steamer *Lady Franklin*, from Memphis, passed here to-day, bound to Cincinnati with nearly 900 bales of cotton.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Amendments to the Enrollment Bill.

THE SENATE REFUSES TO CONCUR.

Anti-Slavery Amendments to the Constitution.

Passage of a Resolution in the House for that Purpose.

DEBATE ON THE REVENUE BILL.

The House Urged to Accede to the Senate's Amendments.

A Writ of Certiorari Denied by the Supreme Court in the Vallandigham Case.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The Select Committee on freedmen has decided to report a bill legalizing the President's Emancipation Proclamation. Senator SUMNER submitted a portion of his draft of a report on the repeal on the Fugitive Slave Law, which will review the whole question. It is a stinging paper.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The silent passage of ARNOLD'S resolution for an amendment of the Constitution to abolish Slavery throughout the United States, by a majority of sixteen in a thin house, presages the most important act of legislation in the history of the Government. A majority of over forty-five representatives can be commanded for the measure on a full vote.

GEN. BUTLER'S LIQUOR REGULATIONS.

Gen. BUTLER has knocked drunkard-making and row-producing in his department sky high. He has issued an order forbidding the sale of liquor to be drank on the premises under the penalty of fine and imprisonment at hard labor. Liquors may be sold to be carried away by duly authorized druggists upon the prescription of licensed physicians and by duly authorized hotel-keepers to guests, to be used in their rooms or at meals. Also by duly authorized grocers to be carried away in quantities not less than a quart nor more than five gallons, or two cases bottled to any one person or family, within any period of ten days. Persons authorized to sell are required to keep a record to whom, with his residence and occupation, time when, quantity, price and kind of liquor sold at each sale. The record to be kept open to public inspection. The possession of liquor, contrary to BUTLER'S order, will be punished by confiscation of the stock in trade and imprisonment at hard labor. No sale of liquor, to be carried away, will be permitted to enlisted men in the land or naval service, without an order from the Commander of the post.

No sales will be allowed, on any pretext, on board of any transport vessel or boat in the service of the Government, under penalty of forfeiture of charter and earnings under it, and imprisonment of persons making the sale. No transportation of liquors will be had upon any vessel without a permit from headquarters, and ignorance of the master of the transport of the contents of the packages will not be an answer or excuse for violating the order. The provost guard is required to arrest and put in the guard-house, and report to headquarters any officer, whatever may be his rank, who shall appear by day or night in the public streets or squares of any town in BUTLER'S department, occupied by the United States troops, in a state of intoxication.

REBEL ESTATES IN GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Gen. BUTLER has ordered that all estates in his department abandoned or now occupied by rebels shall be turned over by the military commanders to be taken possession of by the Superintendent of negro affairs or treasury agents.

GEN. SLOUGH'S COMMAND.

A visit paid by the War Committee on Saturday to Gen. SLOUGH'S command at Alexandria, discovered among other things a fruitful system of imposing fines on wrong-doing Alexandrians, but did not discover any application of the money thus collected. The committee returned not charmed with Gen. SLOUGH'S government of contrabands.

SCOTT'S NINE HUNDRED.

All the officers of SCOTT'S nine hundred cavalry have united in an application to Gov. SEYMOUR of New-York to commission Maj. J. P. SHEBBURNE, of the regular infantry, as the Colonel of the regiment.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax Bill will be voted on in the House to-morrow. An effort will probably be made to amend the Whisky Clause by increasing the tax on stocks on hand to one dollar. The speeches to-day, in favor of Senate amendments, were powerful and persuasive. The close of the debate left the impression that the House will accept the Senate's tax of sixty cents on the gallon, by a majority as large as eight, and, perhaps, ten.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Judge WAYNE announced to-day that the Supreme Court would end on the first of May. AMOS KENDALL argued his claim against the United States in the Court of Claims with all the vigor of youth.

ARREST OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL AT WASHINGTON.

Capt. TODD, Provost-Marshal of this District, has been relieved from duty and placed under arrest. There are various rumors afloat as to the cause of his arrest.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

THE VALLANDIGHAM CASE—A WRIT OF CERTIORARI DENIED.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

The case of VALLANDIGHAM, *ex parte*, was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. The petitioner asked that the writ of *certiorari* be directed to the Judge-Advocate-General for a revision of the proceedings of the military commission which tried him, the jurisdiction of which was denied, as extending to the case of a civilian, the object being to have the sentence annulled on the ground of illegality.

Judge-Advocate-General HOLT had responded in a written argument that the court might with as much propriety be called upon to restrain by injunction the proceedings of Congress, as to revise by *certiorari*, and reverse the proceedings of the military authority in time of war, in the punishment of all military offences according to the usage of civilized nations, and the power given by the Constitution and laws of the United States for the common defence and public safety.

Justice WAYNE to-day delivered the opinion of the Court, refusing the writ on the ground that even if the arrest, trial and punishment of VALLANDIGHAM were illegal, there was still no authority in the court to grant relief in this mode, and there is no law by which any appeal, or proceedings in the nature of an appeal, from a military commission to the Supreme Covrt can be taken.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT FOR DAMAGES DONE BY THE ARMY.

Representative HALE, of Pennsylvania, and Senator DAVIS, of Kentucky, have severally introduced bills, similar in substance, and which are before the Committee on Claims in both Houses, to provide for ascertaining and adjusting claims against the Government for injury or destruction of property by the Army of the United States, or by military authority, during the present rebellion.

These bills provide for the appointment of one Commissioner and one Solicitor of Claims for the district composed of the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia and Virginia; one Commissioner and one Solicitor for the district composed of the States of West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana: one Commissioner and one Solicitor for the district composed of the States of Tennessee and Kentucky; and one Commissioner and one Solicitor for the district composed of the States of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas; and one Commissioner and one Solicitor for those States not included in the foregoing districts.

The Commissioners are severally to have cognizance of all claims against the United States arising in their respective districts, and which shall be presented to them by any person, who during the present rebellion has sustained, or may sustain damages by injury to or destruction of any property which has been or may be injured or destroyed by the use or occupation of the army of the United States, or any division or portion thereof, or by any military authority; provided, that all existing claims embraced in the provisions of this act not presented for adjustment within three years from the passage of this act, and all subsequent claims not presented for adjustment within three years from the time such claims may or shall accrue, shall be forever barred. It is made the duty of the Commissioners also to inquire and take testimony as to the loyalty of every person who has sustained loss or damage to his or her property during the present rebellion, and who may present their claims under this act; and as to whether the said persons in any manner supported or favored the rebellion against or resistance to the laws of the United States. And no person who has engaged, or shall at any time engage in the present rebellion against the Government of the United States, or been at any time hostile to such Government, or given aid and comfort to those engaged in the rebellion, shall derive any benefit under this act.

THE TARIFF ACT.

The bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to-day authorizes the entry for consumption, until June next, of any goods which have been in bonded warehouse more than one year, and which are required by the present law to be exported. The bill also corrects an error of the Tariff of 1862, so that registered vessels in the coasting trade may be placed on the same footing, in respect to tonnage duty, as enrolled vessels.

DEATH OF CAPT. A. RAMSAY.

Capt. ALLAN RAMSAY, of the United States Marine Corps, son of Commodore WILLIAM RAMSAY, U. S. N., died at the headquarters of the Marine Corps this morning.

Capt. RAMSAY was on the famous *Richmond* during all her fights on the Mississippi, before and after the running of the forts, and was recommended for three brevets. His disease was confluent small-pox. He had been in fifteen engagements during the war.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MEXICO.

Rumors as to an intended protest by our Government against the French occupation of Mexico are certainly not well founded. The policy of the Government on this subject is fully explained in the lately published diplomatic correspondence.

APPLICANTS FOR POSITIONS IN COLORED REGIMENTS.

The Board of Examiners of officers for colored troops have examined 1,460 applicants, of whom 685 have been rejected.

MR. MURDOCK'S READINGS.

Mr. MURDOCK gave readings to-night in the Senate Chamber for the benefit of the U. S. Christian Commission.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

THE HARBOR OF ASHTABULA, OHIO.

Mr. WADE, (Union,) of Ohio, introduced petitions for the repair of the harbor of Ashtabula, Ohio.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.

Mr. HOWE, (Union,) of Wisconsin, offered resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, recommending the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls on the American side. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PETITION FOR AN EMANCIPATION ACT.

Mr. SHERMAN, (Union,) of Ohio, presented a petition of the citizens of the United States, praying for an emancipation act. Referred to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

THE HARBOR OF MICHIGAN CITY.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (Dem.,) of Indiana, presented a petition from the citizens of Michigan City, Ind., praying for improvements to the Michigan City harbor. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

LEGALIZING PAYMENTS.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, (Union,) of Rhode Island, the bill to legalize the payments of Paymaster E. C. DORAN, was taken up and passed.

CHAPLAINS IN THE ARMY.

Mr. FOSTER, (Union,) of Connecticut, presented a bill to define the rank, pay, duties and emoluments of Chaplains in the United States army. Referred to the Military Committee. This bill gives them the pay of a Major of infantry. It allows them acceptance and retention of pastoral charges, and requires them to preach once a week, hold religious meetings twice a week, and keep the libraries for the soldiers' use. The bill appoints a Chaplain Inspector to each department.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, (Union,) introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of army chaplains. Referred to the Military Committee.

PENSION TO JOHN L. BURNS, OF GETTYSBURGH.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) the bill granting a pension to JOHN L. BURNS, for patriotic services at Gettysburgh, was considered and passed.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL SENT BACK TO THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union) the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill for enrolling and calling out the national forces, with the amendments of the House. The Senate refused to recede from its provisions by a decided vote, and the bill goes back to the House.

THE BILL RELATING TO STAMPS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union) introduced a bill relating to stamps. It provides for the right of appeal from the decision of the Commissioner to the Supreme Court, and against a reversal of his own decision or that of a predecessor; makes LAPLEY a predecessor; makes provision for stamping instruments objected to in court when in certain cases not legally stamped. Referred to the Finance Committee.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union) the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency Bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (Dem.,) of Indiana, offered an amendment increasing the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior to $4,000.

Mr. HALE, (Union,) of New-Hampshire, moved to amend the amendment by providing that after the close of the present fiscal year the salaries of all the Assistant Secretaries shall be $3,000 per year.

Mr. HALE'S amendment was adopted—ayes 20, noes 18.

The amendment of Mr. HENDRICKS, as amended, was then adopted by a vote of 25 to 15.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, (Union,) of Wisconsin, offered an amendment to strike out the sum of three thousand dollars and insert thirty-five hundred dollars as the salary of Assistant Secretarie safter the present fiscal year. Adopted by a vote of twenty-five yeas against fifteen nays.

Mr. HOWE offered an amendment to include the First and Second Assistant Postmaster-Generals in the provisions of the amendment increasing the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries. Adopted.

The House Bill as amended, was then agreed to.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Register of the Treasury; also, a bill extending the time for the withdrawal of goods from the public stores and warehouses.

PEOPLE'S PACIFIC RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. STEVENS also reported a bill from the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, granting public lands to the People's Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company by the northern route.

BRANCH MINT IN IDAHO.

Mr. WALLACE, Delegate from Idaho Territory, introduced a bill to establish a branch mint in that Territory.

All the above bills were appropriately referred.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, with a view to prohibiting Slavery throughout the United States and Territories.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ANOTHER DEPARTMENT PROPOSED.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an executive department, to be called the Department of Revenue, to which shall be intrusted the charge of customs, internal revenue, currency, etc., and the committee report by bill or otherwise.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to abolish Slavery in the United States wherever it now exists, and to prohibit its extension in every part thereof forever.

Mr. HOLMAN moved that the resolution be laid upon the table. Disagreed to—58 against 79.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, (Union,) suggested that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which has charge of that subject.

Mr. ARNOLD objected to the suggestion.

The resolution was then passed—Yeas 78, Nays 62.

YEAS.—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair of West Virginia, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Broomall, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Goech, Grinnell, Higby, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Pennsylvania, Hurlburd, Jenckes, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Smithers Spalding, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Windom.

NAYS.—Messrs. J. C. Allen, W. J. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Clay, Cofreth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris, of Maryland, Herrick, Holman, Johnson, of Ohio, Kellogg, of New-York, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Long, Mallory, McAlister, McBride, McDowell, McKinney, Miller, of Pennsylvania, Morris, of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, O'Neill, of Ohio, Pendleton, Perry, Randall, of Pennsylvania, Randall, of Kentucky, Robinson, Rollins, of Missouri, Ross, Scott, Steele, of New-York, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, C. A. White, J. W. White, Winfield, P. Wood.

SHIP CANAL AROUND NIAGARA FALLS.

Mr. ARNOLD reported a bill for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Indian Appropriation Bill for the year ending with June, 1865.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Special Committee, reported a bill establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE INCREASE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate's amendments to the House bill for increasing the internal revenue, and for other purposes.

Mr. STEVENS explained the difference between the bill as it passed the House, and the Senate's amendments, maintaining that the latter were preferable to what had been agreed upon by the House, as to the tax on spirits, and the date it was to go into effect. The House, he said, ought to accept the Senate's amendments, because they were consistent with the principles heretofore declared by legislation, pamely—that taxes should be prospective on all articles. The committee were of opinion that a pledge to this effect had been given to the country, and manufacturers had a right to rely upon it as a basis of their business. As a revenue measure, the bill from the Senate was much better than that of the House. The amount of spirits on hand, which the House proposed to tax, did not amount to more than two hundred thousand barrels, or about ten millions of gallons. This, at forty cents per gallon, would produce four millions of dollars. But nobody who had seen the operation of the tax law could suppose that not more than half this quantity would be taxed, yielding two millions of dollars. On the other hand, the Senate bill, after the 1st of January next, would yield fourteen or fifteen millions of dollars.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) replied, saying the effect of the motion of Mr. STEVENS to concur in the Senate's amendments, was, practically, to restrict the revenue proposed to be raised by the bill. This was a most extraordinary proposition, coming from the quarter it did. Those whose duty it was to protect the public interests had not button-holed the Committee on Finance. This was done by those who thronged the city looking after their own private interests. So far from there being only 200,000 barrels of spirits on hand, he (WOOD) knew three gentlemen in New-York, neither of whom was a speculative trader, who had almost half of that quantity on hand. Instead of the spirits on hand yielding only four millions, it, the tax, would produce ten millions of dollars.

The debate was continued until half-past four o'clock, but no action was taken on the Senate's amendments.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CERTAIN STATES.

Mr. DAVIS, of Md., (Union,) from the Select Committee on Insurrectionary States, reported a bill, which was ordered to be printed, giving to certain States, whose Governments have been usurped or overthrown, a Republican form of Government.

(Among other things, it provides for the appointment of Provisional Governors, charged with the civil administration of the States until the State Governments can, by means of elections, be reëstablished. All slaves within the territory are declared free, and any person hereafter in the rebel public service is declared not to be a citizen of the United States.)

The House then adjourned.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 15.

A fire broke out this afternoon at No. 38 Second-street, above Chestnut, and extended to Slawberry-street. It commenced accidantally in the kerosene oil establishment of GEO. W. WOOTTEN, and extended to J. C. WEEDEN'S paper warehouse. Loss $25,000, partially insured in the Philadelphia offices and the Royal Insurance Office, London, but principally in the Ætna Office, New-Haven, Conn. The only damage to the adjoining buildings was caused by water.

From Newbern.

The U. S. steam transport *Decatur*, Capt. FARGO, from Newbern, N. C., brought on sixty-two passengers. Among which were thirty-seven rebel soldiers, who were immediately set at liberty upon their arrival in the City.

THE STATE RECRUITING OFFICE IN THE PARK.—Recruiting was brisker at the Park Recruiting Office yesterday than it has been for some time past. From the returns made up to Saturday night it appears that 5,180 volunteers have been recruited, and 1,821 veterans have reënlisted, making a total of 7,001. Leaving a deficiency in the quota of New-York County (viz., 15,000) of 10,999 which has to be filled by March 1. The present average rate of enlistments is about 250 per day, which will amount in 14 days, or on Feb. 29, to 3,409, leaving a balance of 7,599 to be filled by drafting, when no further bounties will be paid.

The Iron-Clad Atlanta at Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Monday, Feb. 15.

The iron-clad *Atlanta*, from Philadelphia, arrived this morning.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Arrival of Escaped Union Officers at Yorktown.

Col. Streight and Seventeen Others are Safe.

The Complete List of Fugitives from the Rebel Press.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. BUTLER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 15.

I have received a telegram under date of Feb. 14, from Gen. WISTAR, which states that Col. STREIGHT, with one hundred and ten other Union officers, escaped from prison in Richmond by digging a tunnel. Col. STREIGHT, with seventeen others, are safe.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

REPORTS FROM THE RICHMOND PRESS.

The Press are indebted to Major-General BUTLER for promptly furnishing them from the Richmond papers the names of the Union officers who escaped from Richmond prison, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 15.

The following is from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 11th:

The following is a list of the paincipal officers who escaped, and their rank. Among them we regret to have to class the notorious Col. STREIGHT:

Col. J. F. Boyd, 20th Army Corps.
Col. W. G. Ely, 18th Connecticut.
Col. H. C. Hobart, 21st Wisconsin.
Col. W. P. Kendrick, 3d West Tennessee Cavalry.
Col. W. B. McCreary, 21st Michigan.
Col. Thomas E. Rose, 77th Pensylvania.
Col. J. P. Spofford, 97th New-York.
Col. C. W. Fidden, 16th Maine.
Col. T. S. West, 24th Wisconsin.
Col. A. D. Streight, 51st Indiana.
Col. D. Miles, 19th Pennsylvania.
Maj. J. P. Collins, 20th Indiana.
Maj. G. W. Fitzsimmons, 13th Indiana.
Maj. J. H. Hooper, 15th Massachusetts.
Maj. B. B. McDonald, 109th Ohio.
Maj. Avon Witzel, 74th Pennsylvania.
Maj. J. N. Walker, 73d Indiana.
Maj. J. Henry, 5th Ohio.

There were besides thirty-two Captains and fifty-nine Lieutenants, making 109 in all who gained their liberty without the preliminaries of parole or exchange. Of these only four had been returned to the prison to last evening recaptured.

There were two Captains and two Lieutenants Two were overtaken near Hanover Court-house, and the others about twenty miles below Richmond, on the Williamsburgh route. Brig.-Gen. NEAL DOW did not attempt the passage of the tunnel, for the reason that he was afraid his strength would fail him in his flight to the embrace of "BUTLER, the Beast."

The *Examiner*, of the 12th, has the following:

The following are the names of those retaken up to last night:

Col. J. P. Spofford, 91st New-York.
Capt. J. Yates, 3d Ohio.
Capt. J. Stair, 104th New-York.
Capt. F. Irah, 45th New-York.
Lieut. H. Hinks, 57th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. W. N. Daily, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lieut. A. B. White, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lieut. E. Schroeder, 14th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. W. L. Watson, 21st Wisconsin.
Lieut. F. Moran, 73d New-York.
Lieut. C. H. Morgan.
Lieut. H. S. Chivester, 82d Illinois.
Lieut. W. B. Pierce, 11th Kentucky Cavalry.
Lieut. A. Moore, 4th Kentucky.
Lieut. P. S. Edmonds, 67th Pennsylvania.
Second-Lieut. P. H. White, 83d Pennsylvania.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Wilson, 40th Ohio.
Second-Lieut. S. P. Gamble, 63 Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. G. S. Gord, 84th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. S. P. Brown, 15th U. S. Cavalry.
Adjt. M. R. Small, 6th Maryland.
Isaac Johnson, Engineer steamer *Satellite*.

The following list of officers is reported to have arrived at Williamsburgh:

Col. Streight.
Col. McCreary, 21st Michigan.
Lieut.-Col. Hobart, 21st Wisconsin.
Capt. Wallack, 51st Indiana.
Lieut. Harris, 9th Ohio.

Sixteen other officers have arrived at Williamsburgh, whose names have not reached here yet.

Our cavalry were scouring the country to the Chickahominy. Gunboats have gone up the James and Chickahominy Rivers to give protection to such as can be found.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 14.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived this afternoon from Beaufort, N. C., with about fifty rebels who fell into our hands during the recent raid about Newbern. All was quiet at Newbern when the steamer left.

Two Union officers, a Captain and Lieutenant, arrived to-day on the *Yorktown* mailboat, having effected their escape from Libby Prison. They report that about thirty prisoners, mostly officers, had escaped from the prison just before they left. As yet none of them have been heard from.

FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Rebels Driven Out.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Monday, Feb. 15.

Col. PHILLIPS, commanding the expedition in Indian Territory, reports to Gen. THAY

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1303, 1305, 1307, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1395, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411. *Part II.*—Nos. 852, 691, 1225, 1261, 1293, 131, 1369, 1353, 1005, 935, 182, 370, 1267, 1273, 752, 950, 584, 424, 1104, 1106.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3439, 3421, 3433, 3371, 3243, 3381, 3137, 2933, 3391, 3415, 3391, 3355, 3487, 3489, 3491. *Part II.*—Nos. 3160, 2372, 2018, 3460, 3500, 2730, 2058, 3518, 3520, 3522, 3524, 3526, 3528, 3530, 3532.

COMMON PLEAS.—No Calendar.

Trouble Between a Man and Dog—Pantaloons and Felts Suffer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hearne.

Joseph C. Gilmore vs. *Francis J. Heurtel.*—The defendant in this case lived at No. 630 Broadway, and kept a dog. The plaintiff alleges that defendant's dog was a large dog, of ferocious and cannibal propensities; that he was extremely unfriendly to mankind in general and to plaintiff in particular; that he was accustomed to growl, to bite, and to tear people's pantaloons; that defendant well knew these vicious propensities of his said dog, and still suffered him to go at large; that some time in July, 1861, defendant's dog bit plaintiff and tore his pantaloons; that, again, in October, 1862, defendant's dog bit plaintiff and tore his pantaloons; that plaintiff and his pantaloons were greatly damaged, and he claims the sum of $5 05 to indemnify him for his sufferings and loss.

The defendant denies the allegation of the complaint and says that the dog was a very sweet-tempered dog indeed, that at the time complained of, plaintiff was the aggressor, and first beat and ill-treated the dog, beat him and struck him in a vicious manner, and so provoked the dog that dog-nature could not stand it, and he turned and rent the pantaloons of plaintiff. A great deal of testimony was taken, principally as to the good character of the dog, and to the provocation given by the plaintiff.

Wm. W. Northrop for plaintiff; Mott Murray and Harris for defendant.

Action to Recover Brokerage—The "Margin" Question Again.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Smith.

R. H. Johnson vs. *W. H. Flandron.*—The plaintiff was a stock broker in this City, and alleges that as such broker in February, 1858, he purchased for the defendant, at his request, 500 shares of Harlem Railroad stock, and that subsequently he sold said shares for account of said defendant, and that defendant agreed to pay him $50 as brokerage. That he has not paid, and plaintiff brings suit for that sum and interest. The defendant claims that he paid to the plaintiff, on account of the above transaction, for his (defendant's) use, the sum of $1,015, and that defendant has never received any of said money back, but plaintiff has applied the same to his own use, and defendant claims judgment against plaintiff for this amount and interest. The evidence showed that plaintiff, as broker, bought the stock for defendant, and carried it for him; that the $1,015 was deposited as margin; that the stock was sold at a loss, and the margin was swallowed up.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

W. H. Dickerson, for plaintiff; Gen. Sandford, for defendant.

The Express Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Cardozo.

Stephen T. Clark vs. *James Brooks and Erastus Brooks.*—This case came up for argument before the General Term, yesterday morning, but the hearing was postponed until next week.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Daby vs. *Williams.*—Motion denied.

Mary Jane Denton vs. *Cornelius Denton.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Bogardus vs. *Van Wagner et al.*—Motion denied.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 15, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last have been: 99 bbls. Ashes, 8,921 bbls. Flour, 3,845 bbls. and 3,457 bags Corn Meal, 5,815 bushels Wheat, 1,902 bushels Corn, 55 bushels Rye, 6,674 bushels Oats, 1,245 bushels Malt, 4,595 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,639 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 35 bbls., including Pots at $8 87½, and Pearls at $10 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—is in moderate demand and held firmly. Java 41c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 33c. @35c.; Ceylon, 33c.@34c.; Rio, 33¼c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 30½c.@31c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in rather more request and quoted firmer to-day. Middling at 81c.@82c.; chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more active, especially shipping brands of State, which are in good request for export at a shade firmer prices. Trade brands exhibit no remarkable alteration. Sales since our last, 13,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 25@$6 55; poor to choice extra State, at $6 75@$7 20, chiefly at $6 80@$6 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 25 @$6 55
Extra State	6 75 @ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 25 @ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 55 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 30 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 65 @11 50

Southern Flour in demand at former prices; sales since our last, 1,400 bbls., at $7 50@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing rather better; sales 670 bbls. extra at $6 80@$8 80, the latter an extreme rate, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $5 50@$6 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $5 35@$5 65 for Jersey, $6 20 @$6 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Total sales, 290 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, mainly for export, at advancing prices. Sales since our last 167,000 bushels, including choice White Michigan at $1 95; Amber Western at $1 71@$1 74; Red Western at $1 65@$1 70; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 60@$1 62½, instore and delivered, with a lot of choice reported, at $1 63 delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 56@$1 60; Chicago Spring, $1 55@$1 58½; choice White Kentucky at $2 05 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request, at higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,600 bushels, at $1 27@$1 28, chiefly at $1 28, for mixed Western in store; $1 18@$1 22 for inferior to good Jersey Yellow, and $1 21@$1 22 for Yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye continues quietat $1 27@$1 35 ₩ bushel. Sales 1,400 bushels. Oats are in less demand, at previous quotations. We quote Canada at 89c. @91c.; Western at 90½c.@91½c.; State at 89c.@91c.; Jersey at 82c.@87c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues in request at $1 20@$1 45, as extremes, ₩ bushel; sales 4,800 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 60 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in good request at $1 10@$1 40 for inferior to prime, in large and small lots, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good demand at from 26c.@35c., according to quality, and crop of 1862, at 20c.@23c. ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 95@$3 ₩ gallon; Tar at $11 50@$14 ₩ bbl., and Resin at $28 50@$35 50 ₩ 280 lbs. 1,200 bbls. Common Resin were sold at auction on Government account, at $27.

OILS—Are rather quiet, at former rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 72½@$1 75; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85 @$1 95. Linseed at $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 07½@$1 15; City Red at 79c.@80c.; Olive at $1 96@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 25@$6 37½ and $4 75@$5 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 30c.@31½c.; Refined do. at 52c.@56c. free, and 47c.@49c., in bond, ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 1,317 obls.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in lively request, mainly on speculation, at firmer prices. Sales since our last of 5,700 bbls., at $23 25@$23 75 for New Mess, $23 50@$24 for this and next month's delivery; $21 50@$21 75 for Mess, last season's packing, and $22 25 for do., March delivery; $20 50@$20 75 for two-year old Mess, and $21 50 for do., March delivery; $24@$26 for Old and New Clear Mess; $21@$23 for Thin Mess; $21 @$23 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 12½@$18 12 for Old and New Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request at 11¾c.@14¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 800 packages. Bacon is in good demand at 11¾c.@13¼c. according to quality, ₩ lb.; sales 1,650 boxes for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in less active demand to-day at 9¼c.@11¼c., the latter for choice City, ₩ lb. Lard is brisk and buoyant; sales 4,500 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery at 13c.@14c., the latter an extreme rate, ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand at steady rates; sales 600 bbls. at $14 50 @$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$14 25 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50 @$25 50; India Mess, $37@$30 ₩ tierce; sales 150 tcs. Beef Hams, $20@$21 ₩ bbl.; sales 165 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand at 23c.@29c. for poor to choice Western, and 29c.@35c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is saleable and firm at 13¾c.@17c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Sales, since our last, 900 bags Clover at 13¾c.@13¾c. for Old, and 14c.@14¾c. for New, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are salable and steady. Sales, since our last, 509 hhds., including New-Orleans, (part at auction,) at 11¼c.@15c., and Cuba, &c., at 12½c.@ 13¼c., and 120 boxes Havana, 13¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are inactive at 14c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 275,000 lbs, at 12¼c.@12¾c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease, at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 450 bbls., in lots, at from 86c.@88c. ₩ gallon, the market closing irregularly.

WOOL.—Manufacturers of army clothing have been buying quite freely this week at full and strengthening prices, especially for low foreign Wools, and the coarser grades of domestic, which have been in most request. The finer qualities have been rather quiet, as holders have been reluctant to sell at prices which buyers have been offering. The week's transactions in this market comprise 325,000 lbs. domestic fleece, part at 75c.@82½c., chiefly at 78c.@80c.; 40,000 lbs domestic pulled at 72½c.@80c., chiefly at 72½c.@75c.; 40,000 lbs. California at 34c.@50c.; 15,000 lbs. Sante Fé at 48c.; 14,000 lbs. Mexican at 34c.; 50,000 lbs. Rabat, on private terms: 25,000 lbs. Constantine at 32c.; 2,500 bales African, &c., bought by Philadelphia manufacturers, chiefly at from 31c.@38c.; 250 bales East India, part at 56c.@60c.; 230 bales Cordova at 45c.@46c.; 50 bales Donskoi, at 45c.; 40 bales Mestiza at 39c., and 1,100 bales Zizs, Buenos Ayres, Chilian, &c., on terms not public.... In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning: "Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 300,000 lbs. at a range of 75c.@85c. for fleece, and 77½c.@87c. for super and extra pulled. Included are 50,000 lbs. Wisconsin and Ohio fleece at 75c.@ 80c.; 25,000 lbs. Michigan and New-Hampshire do. at 77½c.@80c.; and 40,000 lbs. Ohio do. at an average of 82½c. In Canada sales 30,000 lbs. at 70c.@76c. In foreign the sales have been light, comprising 250 bales Cape at 40c.@45c. principally a choice article at the outside figure. The public sale of Messrs. Osgood & Son, last Wednesday, was well attended and realized satisfactory prices. The principal offerings were 300 bales Mestiza, slightly damaged by salt water, and sold at a range of 24c.@28c.; 38 bales and 5,300 lbs. California at 29½c.@30½c.; and 282 bales Spanish at 30c. This wool was principally taken by consumers and their agents, among whom were the Pemberton and Peacedale Manufacturing Companies. The sale advertised by Messrs. Geo. W. Bond & Co., which takes place next Wednesday, embracing 5,000 bales foreign of various descriptions, besides 200 bales California and 250,000 lbs. domestic, excites considerable interest among the trade, and will doubtless be largely attended."....In Philadelphia, according to this day's *North American*, "There is a little better feeling on the part of holders generally, but the market for domestic is quiet, and the sales moderate, reaching about 180,000 lbs., within the range of 78c.@85c. for low grade to medium and fine fleece and tub. Buyers are not disposed to operate to any extent at these rates, and there has been more doing in low-priced foreign wool, which is offered at comparatively low prices, and large sales are reported, including 250,000 lbs. at from 40c. to 50c. ₩ lb., the former for unwashed".. In 1857, the whole amount of Wool shipped from California was 55 bales of common coarse Wool, worth 6c., 8c. or 10c. In 1863, the crop was over 50,000 bales, at an average of 25c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 11¾d.@1s. 1¾d.; 50,000 bush. Wheat, at 45d.; 250 boxes Bacon, at 15s., by sailing vessels, and 30s. by steamer; 500 boxes Cheese, at 15s.; 40 tons Heavy Goods, at 10s. For London, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 7¾d.; 100 bales Hops, at ½d., and small lot of Whalebone, at 35s. For Glasgow—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d.; 2,500 bush. Wheat, at 5d.; 200 pkgs. Lard at 20s. For Havre, a neutral vessel took Petroleum at at 6s. ₩ bbl.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 15.

BREADSTUFFS generally dull. FLOUR dull; sales 1,000 bbls. at $7 25@$7 50 for extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 5,000 bushels Red at $1 63@$1 68; White, $1 80@$1 95. CORN dull; sales 5,000 bushels Yellow at $1 11@$1 12. PETROLEUM—Crude, 28c.@28¾c.; Refined, in bond, 45c.@46c.; do free, 53c.@55c. WHISKY dull at 91c.@93c.; Drudge, 89c.@90c.

Production of Naval Stores in California.

Messrs. HUCKS & LAMBERT, of San Francisco, furnish the following in reference to the manufacture of California turpentine and resin, as mainly correct: The quantity of "crude gum" collected in Butte and Sierra Counties, from the beginning of March till the end of November last year was, more or less, 350,000 pounds. From this has been manufactured 7,250 gallons of spirits of turpentine, and boxes and barrels of resin equal to 1,150 barrels, of an average weight of 250 pounds.

There has been three distilleries in operation during the season, J. L. GIBSON, of Forbestown, Butte County, has produced from his still over 3,000 gallons of turpentine and 500 bbls. or boxes of resin. The balance has been manufactured partly by JOHN HART, of Marysville, (lately deceased,) and by JACOBSON & Co., of the same place, who are still operating.

In conclusion, we would say there will be a wide field open for this particular branch of home manufacture, as evidenced by the countless acres of pine forests abounding all over the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada; and which are, no doubt, destined to give future employment to thousands.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Feb. 17	Boston	Liverpool.
Olympus	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'g'n	Feb. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
China	Feb. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Feb. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Louisiana	Feb. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Feb. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Feb. 4	Liverpool	Portland
Africa	Feb. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New York.
Hammonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Sidon	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Eagle	Feb. 17	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Creole	Feb. 24	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	Feb. 24	New-York	Havana.
Geo. Washington	Feb. 27	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 29	New-York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Arabia*, via Boston, will close this afternoon at 5:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Bohemian*, via Portland, will close on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Manchester*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana and Mexico by the *Eagle* will close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana, New-Orleans and the West Indies by the *Morning Star* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)...5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, GOOD WILL, FIXtures and lease of a brewery and malting establishment, situated in the neighborhood of New-York. To those possessed of the requisite capital this offers an opportunity for investment rarely to be met with. For particulars address B. A. F., Box No. 3,144 Post-office.

BAKERY FOR SALE—IN A LARGE VILLAGE 12 miles from New-York—buildings, horses, wagons, stock, good will, &c.; a large and profitable business has been done for many years, population chiefly City merchants. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—ARMY HARD BREAD BAKERY, in complete order, with ovens, engines and machinery capable of making up daily 50 to 200 barrels of flour; large storage rooms. Address T. B., Box No 116 *Times* Office.

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH FROM $5,000 to $8,000, to take an active part in an extensive cash business, already established, and paying large profits. Apply to WM. SCOTT, No. 598 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

FURNITURE.

BOOKCASE FOR SALE.—A SUBSTANTIAL solid black walnut bookcase, recently made by Roux to order for the owner; it is in perfect condition, with plate glass doors; length 7 feet, with an L 3 feet; upper part 4¾ feet high by 1 in depth; lower part 4¾ feet by 14 inches; in all 8¾ feet in height; it is made in sections, and can easily be added to at either end without blemish so as to include the entire circuit of a library as may be desired. Address by note, F. T. H., Box No. 4,145 New-York Post-office.

DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

The demand for them is large and increasing. No one having used them once will ever use any other.

Parties remitting by mail may have them sent to any part of the country, put up in packages of a dozen boxes each, at 15 cents per dozen. A liberal discount to the trade, by the case of 5 or 10 gross. Address

LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.

Prof. HURLBUT is giving special attention to the Scientific Education of the Human Voice, at No. 25 Cooper Union, New-York. Classes now forming. This system is highly approved by the most eminent masters in Europe and America.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This well-established and flourishing institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 2¼ hours' ride from New-York. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the family. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

$75.50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMmon English, half a year—from Feb 22 to July 22—in Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Great Barrington, Mass. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

AT TOWNSEND'S, NO. 260 BOWERY, ladies and gentlemen receive thorough and practical instruction in all English branches; also, in Latin and Greek. Particular attention given in commercial branches. Separate rooms for private instruction.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal

TEACHERS.

I WISH TO RECOMMEND TO SOME first-class family—up town—a distinguished teacher of the piano (lady) who is a pupil of Mr. S. B. Mills, and a brilliant pianist; she wishes board and room as compensation. Address PIANIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, OF MIDdle age, with family, desires a situation in town or country; an eligible boarding school will be considered; satisfactory references given and expected. Address, for one month, A. M., Box No. 3,445 New-York Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of JOHN MORTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm will be settled by JOHN MORTON.

JOHN MORTON,
AND. W. LEGGAT,
THOS. DENHOLM.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LEGGAT & DENHOLM, as successors of the late firm of JOHN MORTON & CO.

AND. W. LEGGAT,
THOS. DENHOLM.

DAVID HAVILAND WITHDRAWS THIS day from our firm.

HAVILAND, BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having this day formed a copartnership with his son, CHARLES EDWARD HAVILAND, under the firm name of HAVILAND & CO., will continue, as heretofore, the porcelain business, at Limoges, France. All orders for the United States must come through our friends, HAVILAND, BROTHERS & CO., of New-York.

DAVID HAVILAND,
by Charles Edward Haviland, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Feb 10, 1864.

THE FIRM NAME OF SARONY, MAJOR & KNAPP is from this date changed to MAJOR & KNAPP. Mr. Sarony ceased to be a partner in the firm in 1857, since which time the business has been carried on by the undersigned. We make this explanation that our customers and the public may understand that though a change is made in the name the firm remains the same. Our facilities for doing work in every branch of our art have materially increased during the last year, so that we are now prepared to execute orders in a superior style, promptly, and at the usual trade prices.

RICHARD MAJOR, } Lithographers,
JOSEPH F. KNAPP, } 449 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between F. S. DRISCOLL and WM. WESTERFIELD, under the firm name of F. S. DRISCOLL & CO., is dissolved by limitation. All the liabilities of the late firm are hereby assumed by W. WESTERFIELD, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

F. S. DRISCOLL,
NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1864. W. WESTERFIELD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. ESWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

NOTICE—SMITH & RICE, HAVING ADMITTED BARNCE R. HAGERMAN and ARCHIBALD L. HYATT as partners, will continue the business as heretofore at No. 122 Fulton-st., and Nos. 418, 420, and 422 Broadway, under the firm of SMITH, RICE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—BUCKLIN & CRANE HAVING THIS day admitted JOHN A. CRANE and ISAAC B. CRANE as partners, will continue business at No. 45 South-st., under the firm of BUCKLIN, CRANE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

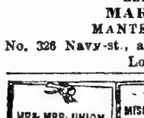
December 31, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TALLOW AND LARD MAKERS ARE INvited to send their animal fats to be rendered, free of charge, to test Gray's Patents, which we have bought for the States of New-York and New-Jersey.

A GREAT SUPERIOR PROFIT and increased quantity of product, saving of labor, fuel and risk of fire, and doing away with the nuisance.

Liberal rewards will be paid upon conviction of melters drawing off from the tanks while rendering under pressure, without license from us, as our patents cover this with other valuable improvements.

Gray's Patent Lard and Tallow Works, New-York.
LOCKWOOD & EVERETT, No. 81 John-st., General Agents.

A CARD TO THE READERS AND SUBSCRIBERS of the TIMES, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Daily News*, *Evening Post*, *Express* and all other City and country newspapers.—JOHN TUCKER & BRO., No. 24 Ann-st., New-York, pay from 7 cents to 7¼ cents per pound for old files of newspapers, whether complete or otherwise; written or printed books, without covers, pamphlets, magazines, &c. Also, the highest cash price paid for all other kinds of paper stock. N. B.—All stock sent us should be marked J. TUCKER & BRO., No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicines depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices &c.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

BAKER'S COUGH MIXTURE AND FEVER Cooler, Baker's Rheumatic Balm, and Baker's Croup Alleviator, are four things that no family or housekeeper should be ever without. Price $1 per bottle each; also Baker's Kidney and Gravel Remedies will be found invaluable. Price $5. Principal depot No. 154 10th-st., N. Y., near 4th av. Remedies sent to any address in the United States, on receipt of the above amount.

MORE LIGHT.—THE IMPROVED IMPERISHable wicks, which require no regulating or trimming, and save ten per cent. of oil, can now be had at No. 58 Cortlandt st. Great inducements are offered to agents. They can make from $5 to $10 per day. Apply to E. E. DAVISON, agent, Box No. 1,669 Post-office.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., OPERATING and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

LONG ISLAND LOCUST TIMBER AND tree nails and posts for sale for export. All orders directed to JAMES BAILEY, No. 65 South-st., N. Y., or JAMES BAILEY, Newtown, L. I., promptly attended to.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Klaber's Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address or apply to T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS. —The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 B'way.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A SCOOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 154 West 27th-st. Also, a by a girl to do chamberwork and sewing; best of City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 154 West 27th-st.

A S COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK; will assist in washing, by a person who thoroughly understands her business; is a superior cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

A S COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, as cook and to assist with the washing; good City reference, if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 98 West 26th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

A S COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED BY a woman who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is a first-rate baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; wishes to live in a private family. Call at No. 550 Grand-st., between Cannon and Lewis.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as plain cook, washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference from her last place. Apply, or address to No. 111 East 45th-st., for two days.

A S COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation, by a tidy girl, as cook or chambermaid, who thoroughly understands her business; reference given and required. Can be seen for three days at No. 105 Christopher-st., second floor.

A S COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply No. 64 41st-st., between 4th and 8th avs.

A S COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR FOR GENeral housework.—A respectable girl, from North of Ireland, with best of references from last employers, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is fully competent to do washing. Please call at No. 378 6th av.

A S COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to do cooking, washing and ironing or chamberwork and fine washing. Call at No. 337 6th.-av, between 23d and 24th sts.

A S HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed in a private family, or select boarding-house; is thoroughly competent for the position; can give the very best references as to capability. Please apply in the grocery, No. 176 East 17th-st., or address W. C., Unionsquare P. O.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has a good idea of dressmaking; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 41 Clarkson-st.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, in the City or country, by a very competent girl, with good City reference, a situation as above. Call, during two days, at No. 206 West 16th-st., first floor, back room.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by an English young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding house or hotel; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETANT SEAMstress wants a situation in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th-sts., 2d floor, front room.

A S SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a respectable American Protestant woman as excellent seamstress, and to assist with chamberwork: best City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 72 Grove-st., till suited.

A S NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of a baby; can do plain sewing; can make children's clothes; would prefer to travel with a Lady; understands hair-dressing. Can be seen at No. 130 7th-av., for 2 days.

A S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as nurse for grown children; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 24th-st. Best City reference.

A S NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable girl wants a situation as nurse and chambermaid; good plain sewer; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 292 West 36th-st., first floor.

A S LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable Protestant girls, one as laundress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or waiting in a small family. Satisfactory reference will be given. Apply at No. 319 West 26th-st., between the 10th and 11th avs.

A S LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress or chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

A S GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a small private family as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

A S WAITRESS OR CHILD'S NURSE.—A young woman wishes a situation as waitress or child's nurse and to do plain sewing; has no objection to go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY D. M. SEAMAN, NO. 14 PINE-ST.

12TH-ST.—Brown-stone house, with lot on 12th-st.

14TH-ST.—First-class house and lease lot, with rear lot and building on 13th-st. Price $45,000.

17TH-ST.—3-story brick near Stuyvesant-square. $9,500.

22D-ST.—3 E. B. houses, brown-stone. $10,000 each.

29TH-ST.—4-story brick, between Broadway and 6th-av. $18,000.

34TH-ST.—No. 474, cor. 10th-av., brown-stone, with store.

43D-ST.—Near Broadway, 3-story E. B. $7,500.

STANTON-ST.—Nos. 18, 20 and 20½, near Bowery.

WOOSTER-ST.—No. 181, near Bleecker. Rental $1,150.

HOUSTON-ST.—House and lot, near Thompson-st.

BOWERY.—Extra large lot and building.

Also, improved property on 6th, 8th and 9th avs.

VACANT LOTS in various locations.

WANTED,

Several first-class and medium houses in good locations.

REAL ESTATE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AND PRIVATE SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.
HOUSES AND STORES RENTED
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
No. 14 Pine-st.

(Formerly with A. H. Muller.)

FOR SALE.—FIVE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment, brown-stone front, on 5th-av., south of 34-st;

Also,

4-story, high stoop, on 37th-st., near 5th-av., brown-stone;

Also,

4-story, high stoop, on 36th-st., near 5th-av., brown-stone;

Also,

4-story, high stoop, on 35th-st., near 5th-av., brown-stone;

Also,

Two 4-story, high stoop, brown-stone fronts on 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.;

Also,

A number of very desirable houses and lots for sale on 35th, 36th, 37th, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th sts.;

Also,

4-story & basement, brown-stone, on 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

For particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 9 Broadway.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Three English basement brown-stone front houses. Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Montague-place, 90 feet easterly from Henry-st.; dimensions are 20x60 feet, and four stories high, built in the most thorough manner, and replete with all modern conveniences. The situation is very desirable. Also, one house of the same class, No. 74 Pierrepoint-st., opposite the Dutch Church. Also, house No. 18 Sands-st., between Liberty and Washington, brown-stone front, 30 feet wide, well built, and conveniently arranged. Also, four very desirable houses in Hicks st., near Orange. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE No. 23 First-place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots. House brown-stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city, complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order. Grounds tastefully arranged and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c. Neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block. Terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,561 Post-office.

FOR SALE AT NORWICH, CONN.—ONE of the most desirable residences offered for sale, situated on the main street, near the centre of the city. The grounds are 350 by 125 feet, or about two acres, elegantly and tastefully laid out and fruited and shaded.

The house is about 48 by 44 feet, and additions, built in the best manner, in Grecian style of architecture. The stables and outbuildings are numerous and well built.

This is the finest place in Norwich; near Dr. Farnsworth and A. H. Hubbard.

Possession can be had at once.

Plans can be seen and full particulars had by applying to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-BUILT PRIVATE dwelling-house and lot No. 331 Henry-st., near Degraw-st., Brooklyn; house 22½x45, with inclosed piazza; house has all the modern improvements; is well located in a first-class neighborhood. Price, with the furniture, which is good and nearly new, $9,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS, &c., &c.—For sale, by order of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, in a fully improved section of the City, sixty-six lots of ground, comprising the whole block between 20th and 21st sts., 10th and 11th avs. Twenty-three of these lots are leased to May 1, 1864. The remainder are vacant. Will be sold near an entire plot, or in parcels, or a lease for a long term of years will be given if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$26,000.—FIVE-THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick houses in Dean-st., Brooklyn, and three lots in rear on Nevins-st., 25x80, for sale for $26,000. Houses have gas and water, sewer connections, &c. Can be rented for $460. Title perfect. For information apply to J. O. CANDEE, No. 254 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRable houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—OVER A million and a half real estate of all descriptions, in the cities and country, at all prices; also, stores, houses and parts of houses to let or lease, by PETER A. BERT, Real Estate, House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh. N. B.—Rents and other accounts collected at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE—FOUR COMFORTABLE, 3-STORY brick houses, each 22 feet front, with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, corner of Adams and High sts. Price about $5,000 each. Terms to suit. They will pay 10 per cent. on the investment. For further particulars and permit, apply to

WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO GENTEEL THREE-story and basement high-stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., (No. 88 is the south-west corner of 27th-st.) All modern improvements and in good order. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway and No. 82 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE NO. 105 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh; 3-story, basement and under-cellar, 22-6x40; lot 100 feet; location the best in the city, only eight minutes' walk from the ferry; house in perfect order. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER BUSIness property in this City, built in the most substantial and perfect manner, and in complete repair. Price $160,000. $80 to $100,000 can if desired remain at 6 per cent. The present owner will lease it for five or ten years at $18,000. Address S. M., Box No. 2,794 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE 4-story dwelling-house, No. 13 West 27th-st., near 5th-av. House has all the modern improvements; possession 1st May; house 25x by 60. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 124 Waverley-place, between Washington-square and 6th-av., 23½x59 feet. Price $9,500. Possession 1st May. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK ENGlish basement house, No. 69 West 32d-st., with stable in rear. Price $20,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A Club or Private Boarding House—an elegantly furnished residence on University-place, near 12th.; 20 rooms; rent $3,000. Apply for cards of admission to R. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 1 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEment brick house, No. 412 West 44th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., 20x42, built in the best manner, with water, gas, bath, &c., in perfect order, by W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—The 2-story and basement brick dwelling, with stable and eight lots of ground, situate on the best part of the avenue, between Gates and Greene avs.; price $26,000. For further particulars, inquire at No. 239 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, full lot, first-class in all respects, situate on 38th-st. between Park and Madison avs., No. 35, one of the best locations in this City. Inquire on the premises, of HAMILTON & RYER, builders, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, A house and two acres of land, with stable attached; plenty of fruit trees, &c.; situated on South Broad-st., within ten minutes' walk of a railroad station to New-York. For particulars inquire of OLIPHANT & GILDAY, No. 31 Park-row.

NO. 5 BOND-ST.—FOURTH BUILDING FROM Broadway for sale; the high-stoop, three-story and attic house, with large stable in the rear. Lot is 114½ feet deep by 25 feet wide. One-half can remain on mortgage. Apply to the owner, G. W. PELL, No. 392 5th-av.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 723 Broadway, east side, between 47th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS high-stoop dwellings and carriage-house, within a block of Union-square. Apply on the premises, No. 140 East 16th-st., or at No. 47 Beekman-st. Also, the English-basement house No. 146 West 43d-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, TWO double-tenement houses, rent for $1,500 per annum; would take one lot in part payment; $6,000 can remain as mortgage. Apply to Z. FLANNELLY, marble-yard, corner 20th-st. and 2d-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A house (12 rooms); stables, ice-house, &c.; furnished or unfurnished; pleasantly situated; possession immediate if required. Inquire of J. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 74 East 27th-st., house 25 by 65 feet deep; all the modern improvements. Price, $15,500. Apply to WM. S. CORWIN, No. 900 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE OCEANIC House and buildings at Coney Island. For particulars inquire of or address RICHARD R. BENNETT, Fort Hamilton Post-office.

FOR SALE IN 22D-ST.—BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A three-story brown-stone house, 23.6x 60 feet, with all the modern improvements. Price, $17,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, one on Madison-av., and one in 47th-st, on Murray Hill. For particulars inquire of D. ROBINS, No. 123 Lexington-av., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th aves., a 4-story, brown-stone front, high stoop first-class dwelling house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A FOUR-story brown-stone front house, 20 by 50 feet, lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; has all the modern improvements; is in the vicinity of Park-av., and one of the best locations in the City. Also, a brick house, No. 142 Macdougal, corner of Amity-st., 20 by 58 feet, office attached, suitable for a physician. Also, in Brooklyn, a house and lot, No. 73 2d-place, house 21 feet 5 inches, lot 133 feet 5 inches, court-yard in front, near Court-st. Railroad, a very desirable residence. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 469 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HILL, THE PROPERty corner of Brinkerhoff-st. and Bergen-av. There are eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out and well stocked with ornamental and shade trees, grapes, pears, and small fruits in abundance. The house is 32x42, contains 12 rooms besides basement and attic; built by day's work for the present owner, finished in the best manner, with water, bath, gas pipes, heater, &c. Horse cars from Jersey City Ferry pass within one block of the house. Inquire of Geo. W. Todd, No. 64 Dey-st., or of the owner, JACOB RAPP, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 438, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

TO LET.

HOTEL RESTAURANT TO LET.—THE well-known restaurant in Montague-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn, has recently been elegantly fitted up and put in complete order, and is now offered to rent for a term of years to a responsible tenant; the location is unrivaled, situated in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall and public offices. The banks, insurance companies and places of public amusement are all clustered in this neighborhood; directly opposite is the City Post-office, and adjoining, the Brooklyn Academy of Music, or Opera-house, where the great Sanitary Fair will soon be held; the three principal railroad cars make it of easy access from the ferry and all parts of the city. An examination of the premises and the surroundings will give the assurance of a very large, respectable and profitable business to an enterprising and gentlemanly man. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM MACKEY.

TO LET.—THE LEASE GIVEN BY TAMMANY Society to the present occupant of the hotel portion of the building will terminate on the first day of May next.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the hiring for one year of the bar and restaurant of the building known as Tammany Hall, situate on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort sts., together with such other portions of the building as the Tammany Society may not wish to reserve for its own use.

For particulars, apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, to

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, No. 241½ South-st.

TO LEASE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS.—House large, and suitable for Summer and Winter; hot and cold water, bathroom, furnace, and every modern convenience, with about 37 acres of land. One of the premises are carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, and ice-house filled; excellent garden and plenty of fruit; view unsurpassed; within walking distance of railroad or steamboat; 40 minutes from New-York by rail. Will be leased partially furnished. For particulars, inquire of

A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.,
or G. P. CAMMANN, No. 43 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE FIRST-CLASS house, well furnished throughout and in complete order, in Westchester County, 40 miles by rail from the City. The house is located in a beautiful lawn of 10 acres, and is surrounded by shade trees, with fine drinking water and bath, and all other comforts and conveniences of a first-class house; garden, ready made, full of the best of vegetables; also a good cow, handsome carriage-house, barn and outbuildings; large ice-house, full of superior ice; rent from May to November $1,200. Address R. T. V., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A LADY, A FURnished or partially furnished house, with modern improvements, in a central location, one in which the board of the owners would be an equivalent or partial payment of the rent preferred; a party of friends, without children, who desire to remain together, would be the principal boarders; references and security unexceptionable. Address, with particulars, Mrs. C. A., Box No. 157 Post-office, New-York City.

FORDHAM ON HARLEM.—TO LET—THE country seat of Mr. N. P. BAILEY, on Fordham Heights and Harlem River; in completeness, beauty of location and convenience to the City, a very desirable residence in summer or for the year; about 60 acres of land. Rent, furnished, $4,000, or unfurnished $3,250. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the 5th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.; and between 50th and 51st sts.; and on 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st, or to JAMES N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

TO LET—AT SING SING, MOUNT VIEW, THE residence of the late Gen. Street. The house is large, and has lately been put in complete order, and painted and papered throughout. The outbuildings are, stable, ice-house and gardener's cottage. Ten acres of land are attached to the place. Possession may be had at once. Apply to GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av., or A. LEGGETT, No. 205 Front-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS, WELLventilated and lighted rooms, now occupied by the Greenwich Marine Insurance Company, No. 33 Pine-st. These rooms are warmed by Genlo's patent steam furnace and handsomely furnished with desks and counters, well adapted for banking or insurance, having two fire and burglar-proof brick and stone safes, built up from the ground in the most approved manner. Possession immediately. Apply at the office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Stuyvesant-square, suitably furnished for a family; a cheerful and desirable residence, conveniently situated; will be let to a private family only, for 6 to 12 months; possession 1st May or before; rent $200 per month, in advance. Address T. BALDWIN, Jr., United States Revenue Office, No. 937 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEADY POWER, THE BRICK building now being erected in Monroe-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts., 3 or 5 lofts, 22x95; steam power to 30-horse. To one tenant requiring the whole, liberal terms would be offered. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner Pearl and Fulton sts., from 10 to 12 M., daily.

TO LET—A HOUSE LOCATED IN EAST Brooklyn, in Ryerson-st., first house north of Gates-av., east side; the house three-story brick, with all modern improvements; has a garden attached with sufficient grapes, strawberries, Lawton blackberries for family use. Can be seen between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND COMmodious premises, 28.6x130 feet, on Broadway, near Bond-st., with two fronts and passage-way in the rear; well adapted for an extensive business. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—TO ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKERS, jobbers, or any light manufacturing business, stores and dwellings attached, Nos. 47 and 51 Lispenard-st. Immediate possession of No. 47. Also, two rooms in rear of No. 45. One very large, and fine light. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SPLENDID SUITE OF TWO OFfices on the first floor and of two, three or five offices on second floor of the marble building, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st; well suited for bankers and insurance companies. Apply within to A. G. ROGERS, Room No. 22.

STEAM POWER WITH WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS, heated with steam, and well adapted for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, including a corner room and basement lighted on three sides. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 180 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 72 Christopher-st.; mahogany doors on parlor story; gas and Croton introduced; also, bath room; the yard runs through to Grove-st. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—HALF OR TWO-THIRDS OF THE FIRST floor of the marble store, No. 22 Walker-st., 100 feet by 30. Possession immediately. Also, room for an office. Apply on the premises, or at

GUSTAVUS BAYLIE'S, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 104 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place, the five-story brown-stone English basement-house, with all modern improvements. To be seen only by permit from A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY high stoop house No. 37 East 18th-st., first door from Broadway; finished in the best manner, and well suited for a small family. Apply to

A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 95 PRINCE-ST., SUITED for a first-class boarding house, or the lower part for a restaurant; will be altered for business purposes if required. Apply to A. DOUGLAS, No. 38 Maiden-lane, or to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 55 West 33d-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 730 Greenwich-st; gas and Croton introduced; also, bath-room. Apply to

CLINTON GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, No. 23 5th-av., corner 9th-st., with stable in the rear. Also, store No. 16 Warren-st., size 25x90. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 65 Broadway.

STABLE TO LET.—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS stable in the rear of No. 23 West 22d-st.; coachman's dwelling attached; possession 1st of May next. Apply to CLINTON GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE BUILDING NO. 157 Duane-st., 26x80. Suitable for any kind of business. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE LOFTS NO. 51 MURray-st., 25x80. Apply to

GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET—AN ENTIRE STORE IN VESEY-ST., between Church and Greenwich sts. Apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, A HANDSOMEly-furnished house, near Union-square. Address, Box No. 712 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FINE LARGE MARble-front store No. 22 Vesey-st., near the Astor House. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Possession given 1st of March. Inquire at No. 201 East 18th-st.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel. Inquire of Mr. JAY or Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the nine lots on the northeast corner of 24th-st. and 11th-av. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 26 Oak-st. Apply to THOMAS DARLINGTON, No. 26 Pine-st., where a map of the property can be seen.

REAL ESTATE.

SMALL GOOD BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE,

in West 17th-st., from $4,000 to $6,000 each, all in perfect order, have gas fixtures and Croton water throughout, and separately connected with sewer in street.

Apply to

HORER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

House and lot No. 13 Lexington-av.
House and lot No. 3 East 30th-st.
House and lot No. 208 East 18th-st.
House and lot No. — East 16th-st.
House and lot No. 115 Ludlow-st.
House and lot No. 74 6th-st.
House and lot No. 121 Christy and 329 Broome sts.
House and lot No. 111 Broome-st.
Also, property corner Stanton and Forsyth sts.
Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

STABLES FOR SALE

ON MURRAY HILL, IN 36ST-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3RD AVS.

They are just completed, and are first-class in every respect; well ventilated; thoroughly well drained, with stalls on the first floor; have also good cellars and large lofts; size 20x40; prices reasonable. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., and from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., to ELISHA GRIFFEN.

A GOOD CHANCE, IF APPLIED FOR SOON.—For sale, in Brooklyn, on Carlton-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., some of those magnificently finished brown-stone front houses, with all the latest and richest style of improvements; size of houses, 20 feet 2½ inches front by 45 feet deep, with laundry extension. Lot, 20 feet 2½ inches by 100 feet. This is a most desirable and accessible location. Fulton and De Kalb-av. cars run convenient. Price $9,500, part on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply to THOMAS FAGAN, on the premises.

SEVENTH WARD PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE—To close an estate.

HENRY ST.—The brick house and lot No. 181 Henry-st.

RUTGERS-ST.—The brick house and lot No. 32 Rutgers-st.

The above houses will be sold low if applied for immediately. Apply to

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 106 East 45th-st.; house 25x47; lot 100 feet 3 inches; three-story and basement; brown stone front; good location; Belgian pavement in street; terms easy; house open from 2 to 5 P. M. for inspection. For terms apply to owner, No. 101 West 25th-st., or on premises during hours for inspection.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 126 West 14th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs. Will be sold with gas fixtures and mirrors, and with or without the furniture. Apply to LOUIS H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—West side of Columbia-st., near Pierrepont; has all modern conveniences; lot 25x103; house 25x50; 4 stories; will be sold low. Address A. Z., Box No. 4,806 Post-office.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW HIGH-STOOP stone-front houses, with all the modern improvements; first-class neighborhood. Apply at No. 147 East 50th-st. Also, Western land to exchange for tenement property.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A stone, granite block house, beautiful in architecture, capable of accommodating a large family, having gas and water fixtures complete, beautiful grounds, adorned with fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers, stable, carriage-house and grapery complete, situated in the central part of a city of twenty thousand inhabitants, upon high land, commanding a distant view of the ocean and near view of a large bay and river. The locality is remarkably healthy, within ten hours by rail of New-York or two hours of either Boston, Providence or Newport. This offer affords a rare opportunity to any one wanting a residence complete without the delay and care of building, and the place is desirable both as a Summer and Winter residence. Also, a farm of 40 acres in Westchester County. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncy-court.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A desirable and elegant country residence at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., with 16 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, immediately contiguous to Long Island Sound. Large and modern built house, 44 feet square, with wing attached, 22 by 36 feet, containing 19 finished rooms; walls filled in with brick, and floors deafened; barns, stables, ice-house, boat-house, woodhouse, hennery, &c., all in complete and perfect order; grounds tastefully laid out, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees in abundance. Immediate possession, if desired. For particulars, with view of premises, inquire of PHILIP EMBURY, No. 41 West 37th-st.; Mrs. MEEKER, No. 168 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE AT FORT WASHINGTON, fronting on Broadway—The property of the undersigned, consisting of 4½ acres of land with mansion, coach-house, graperies, greenhouse, lodge, &c. The house was built in the best manner by days' labor. The walls, both outside and partition, are brick and hollow. The dimensions of the house are 54 by 40, or, including the piazza which surrounds the entire house, 74 by 67 feet. The house has every convenience, with a fine view of the North River, being situated 210 feet above tide-water. It is within twenty minutes' drive of Central Park, and three minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad station. Will be sold with or without furniture. Apply to R. G. DUN, No. 293 Broadway, or on the premises, of BENJ. DOUGLASS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN A pleasant village on the south shore of Long Island, within forty miles of New-York, a first-class modern and spacious double two-story dwelling, and two-story rear extension, with barn and ice-house filled, all in thorough order. The grounds, comprising about three acres, are tastefully arranged and ornamented with a variety of fruit trees and evergreens, and the garden well stocked with vines, shrubbery and Summer fruits. In every respect this is a complete establishment for the Summer or permanent residence of a genteel family. Will be sold with furniture. For particulars, inquire of WM. M. ROBBINS, No. 331 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence, situated in Sing Sing, within a half mile of the depot; the place contains half an acre of ground, beautifully ornamented with shrubbery and forest trees: the garden is stocked with an abundance of choicest fruit; the house is situated on the corner of Broad and Highland avenues, and contains eleven rooms, besides clothes closets and pantries, gas and fixtures, an excellent well of water and cistern. The house commands a fine view of the Hudson River; also, a carriage house and stables, and other outbuildings, all in good order. For further particulars inquire of ISAAC SHERWOOD, No. 153 West 33d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A modern built, two-story basement and attic house; piazzas on front and rear; hall through the centre. On first floor are parlor, library, sitting and dining-rooms. On second floor, five bedrooms. Basement, kitchen, dining, servants' rooms and cellar. Barrow's furnace; seven grates and marble mantels; lot 50x200 feet; shade, fruit trees and shrubbery; in the immediate vicinity of church, store, post-office and schools. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars, inquire at No. 236 Front-st.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale the property on which he now resides, situated at Rahway, N. J. The dwelling-house and outbuildings are commodious, in good condition and pleasantly situated. There are 17½ acres of land: shade-trees numerous and large; a variety of fruit in great abundance. Distance, one hour from New-York, and 14 trains a day.

GEORGE W. SAVAGE,
International Fire Ins. Co., No. 30 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON Bergen Hill, N. J., with handsome grounds, (20 city lots,) with hot and cold water, furnace, range, gas pipes, &c., built by day's work for a permanent residence by the owner, without regard to cost; communication by railroad in less than half an hour from the City Hall, at all hours; price $16,000; 25 to 30 per cent. less than it could be built for. For full particulars, address FARMER, Box No. 3,314 Post-office, N. Y.

MONTAGUE VILLA, SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—FOR SALE—A splendid residence, just completed, containing parlor, library, reception and dining rooms, ten bedrooms, bath room; hot and cold water throughout; gas and every modern convenience; splendid view of New-York Bay, Staten Island, &c.; two miles from Jersey City; horse cars every ten minutes; price $12,500. Lots, 75x350 for sale. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care of C. H. Smith, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A PLEASANT RESIdence near the boat, consisting of nearly an acre of land, laid out in a garden, with fruit trees in full bearing, and a front lawn thickly shaded with fine evergreen and ornamental trees. The house is about 40 feet square, 4 and 5 rooms on a floor, two stories and basement, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON the banks of the Hudson, near Tubby Hook Depot, Hudson River Railroad, consisting of a large and elegant dwelling, containing all the modern improvements; stables, coach-house, garden, &c., seven acres of land in the highest state of improvement; fruit, ornamental and shade trees; magnificent views up and down Hudson River. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, IN THE village of West Farms, N. Y., containing about 1½ acres of ground, with every variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery; house large and nearly new; barn and outbuildings new, and all in good order. A map and description of the property can be seen by applying to

A. FINLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS, FIRST-CLASS MODern house of gently elevated site, upon a plot of two acres, with trees and shrubbery well advanced, near the centre of the village, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot in Fairfield, Conn., a frequented watering place. For further information inquire of or address M. W. LYON, No. 926 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A DEsirable country seat, containing about 1¼ acres, with a variety of fruit. House and stable in good order; house large and commodious and commands a view of the Sound; 15 minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to MARTIN & FULKERSON, No. 167 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK.—THE ELEGANT houses and grounds known as No. 11, West Park-st.; location in the centre of the city, on the Public Park, and pleasant neighborhood; house, 36x52; ground, 80x87. House four-story brown-stone, high stoop, all in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT YONkers: good view, ample grounds; large house, brick—gas, water; stables, coachman's house, ice-house, (filled,) garden, fruit, grove, &c. Also, a smaller place, equally desirable; both near the cars and boats; terms moderate. Address OWNER, or call at Room No. 8, No. 59 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, one and a quarter miles from railroad depot; buildings nearly new and in good order. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE RAFFLE.
GRAND REAL ESTATE RAFFLE
OF
TWELVE IMPROVED FARMS,
AND
19,498 ACRES OF LAND,

to be subdivided in farms of from 40 to 1,000 acres each, situated in Lewis County, Kentucky, ninety miles above Cincinnati, near the Ohio River. Title perfect. For details and full description refer to local agents.

Agents for the sale of tickets in this enterprise, wanted in every city, county and town in the country. For full particulars and circular, address

J. H. SMITH & CO.,
No. 60 West 3d-st., Cincinnati.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT AND BUILDING-LOTS,

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., ON THE East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet on the river, by two hundred and fifty to 700 feet deep, with Water Grant and Dock.

Also, two hundred desirable building lots, situated on Vernon and Webster avenues, in the centre of the village.

N. B. To let, several houses fronting the river, one of which is for sale.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No 2, where a map of the property and photograph of the houses can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE VALuable property situated on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Bayard sts., in this City, being 75 feet front on Mulberry and 100 on Bayard-st., including the dry goods, drug-store and hay and feed-store on Bayard, with dwellings over, and one dwelling-house on Bayard, and Nos 67, 67½, 69 and 71 Mulberry-st. The property will be sold in one parcel, on favorable terms. A part of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. There is an unexpired lease on the same having three years to run, at over $2,100 per annum, which may remain, or be terminated on the 1st May if required. Apply to JOHN S. McCLURE, No. 84 Broad-st., or F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 115 Crosby-st., executors of the estate of late Alexander McClure, deceased.

FOR SALE.—THE MODERN BUILT FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 214 East 50th-st., nearly new, 20x46—100. Has Culver furnace, walnut stairs, cemented cellar, street paved with Belgian pavement. Also, the two three-story brown-stone front houses, Nos. 145 and 147 East 48th-st., 20x48, in good order, nearly new, street Belgian pavement in Spring; terms easy. Apply to F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 115 Crosby-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE corner of Greenwich-av. and Charles-st., and known as No. 37 Greenwich-av.; it now pays an interest of 6 per cent. on $18,000; it will be sold for $12,000. The present tenants pay their rent punctually, and will remain. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE dwelling, No. 59 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in complete order; possession immediately; inspection either day or evening, adjoining park; high ground and unobstructed views; terms easy. Address Box 4,004 Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSE.—WANTED FOR THE Summer months, a small-sized furnished house with stable attached, with two or three acres of land, situated upon the Hudson River, between Yonkers and Irvington. Address T. R., Box No. 1,639 New-York Post office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and lands to rent for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Kingsbridge—20 lots of ground, splendid house, with all modern improvements, fine outhouses, all in good order. Full particulars by applying to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A GREAT BARGAIN CAN BE got. A tenement house that is for sale on 34th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 16, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Les Canotiers de la Seine—Je Dine Chez Ma Mere.

WALLACK'S—Pure Gold.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Pride of the Market—Curious Case.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soobah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Helvei; or, The Galley Slave of Toulon—The Tyrolean Whistler—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 685 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Stereoscopticon and the Mirror of the Rebellion.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—(Thursday Evening)—Le Fils de Giboyer.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Promenade Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The war news from Gen. Grant's Department is highly interesting. A dispatch from Chattanooga states that Gen. Logan, with the Fifteenth Army Corps, left the vicinity of Huntsville, Ala., some days ago, moving southwardly, and we have rebel accounts of the presence of some of his forces at Lebanon, Ala., some twenty miles south of the Tennessee River. The cavalry expedition under Gens. Grierson and Smith, started from Memphis, moving across the country southwardly. It was understood that these columns were intended to act in conjunction the one to attack, and the other to cut off the retreat of Polk and Forrest, who were scouring Central and Northern Mississippi. This movement was generally regarded as a great flanking movement on Johnston's army. A Nashville dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that Gen. Sherman entered Jackson, Miss., on the 5th, the rebels offering but little resistance, and falling back over Pearl River. It was thought that the rebels were receiving reinforcements from Dalton. There was a considerable fight at Clinton, Miss., on the 4th. Our troops charged a rebel battery, and lost 15 killed and 30 wounded. The enemy were driven off, and our troops continued their advance. Another dispatch from Chattanooga says that Gen. Thomas' army is now in motion for Tunnel Hill and Dalton. All these reports indicate a grand combination of movements, having in view the complete redemption of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated yesterday, announces, on the authority of Gen. Butler, that Col. Streight and seventeen other officers, who recently escaped from the Libby Prison, in Richmond, by tunnelling under the street, have arrived safely at Yorktown. Over one hundred Union officers escaped at the same time, but the rest have not been heard from.

In the United States Supreme Court at Washington, yesterday, the application for a writ of certiorari, in order to bring the case before that court for revision, was denied, on the ground that there is no law authorizing that court to revise proceedings of a regularly organized military court, convened in time of war, according to the provisions of law and Constitution.

The Admiralty Court of Halifax, yesterday, through Chief Justice Stewart, rendered a final decision in the case of the *Chesapeake*, restoring the vessel and cargo to the original owners.

The blockade squadron off Wilmington did excellent service recently, in the short period of six days, by the destruction of four blockade-running steamers. On the 4th inst. the *Nutfield* was destroyed by the *Sassacus*, on the 5th the *Dee* by the *Cambridge*, and on the 10th the *Emily* and the *Fanny & Jennie* by the *Florida*.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. The Veterans of 1812 petitioned for $100 to pay their expenses of music, dinner, &c., on last 4th of July. They represent that this sum was appropriated for them, according to custom, by the committee to arrange the public celebration, but that they have not received it. Now they ask that it be given to them out of the appropriation to celebrate Washington's birthday. Referred to the committee to arrange the celebration of that day. The resolution containing an appropriation of $7,000 for the use of this committee was taken up and adopted. A motion by M. Jacques, to reduce the amount to $4,000 was lost. The Comptroller reported the receipts into the treasury last week to have been $510,807 27; payments during that time, $523,173 72; balance on last Saturday, $2,199,529 79. He also reported the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads for the last quarter of 1863, as follows: October, Sixth Avenue, $33,975 50; Eighth Avenue, $35,684 80. November, Sixth Avenue, $29,848 33; Eighth Avenue, $31,843 01. December, Sixth Avenue, $32,740 71; Eighth Avenue, $35,523. The purport of the resolution amendatory of the Relief Fund Ordinance, adopted at the previous meeting, has been misunderstood. It does not prevent the extension of the benefits of the fund to families of soldiers not resident here at the time of their enlistment, but withholds aid from families of all soldiers not credited to New-York. The board adjourned to Thursday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall Feb. 6, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings $452,975 in treasure. The French blockade of the West Mexican coast is announced to be complete, though the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are allowed to touch at Acapulco for coal and provisions, and to receive and land mails, but not passengers or cargo. Matters in New-Granada were not exciting, though the insurgents—those opposed to Mosquera since he had gone with his army to conquer the Ecuadorians—had become somewhat troublesome, and had made several successful, though unimportant, uprisings. But as Mosquera had settled his enemies in Ecuador, there was little doubt but that he would be able to put down the feeble opposition to him in his own country.

Provost-Marshal Murray yesterday sent to Fort Lafayette a person calling himself Barker, who by falsely representing himself a Marshal, tried to defraud a Mr. John Thurston out of $600.

An order has been issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, by which permanently disabled soldiers are permitted to report to the nearest Medical Director, be placed in the U. S. Hospitals, and remain there until further action in their cases can be taken.

The Forty-fifth New-York Regiment, recently arrived from the Army of the Cumberland, was formally received yesterday by the Fifth Regiment, and reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council in front of the City Hall.

Gen. Hancock, of the Second Army Corps, visited the Produce Exchange yesterday, and addressed the merchants in the interests of his corps. He was warmly received, and at the close of his address a committee was appointed to take subscriptions to a fund for aiding in the recruiting of the New-York City regiments composing a portion of this gallant command.

Gov. Seymour yesterday signed the bill submitting the soldiers'-voting constitutional amendment to the people. The election will take place on the second Tuesday in March.

The members of the Produce Exchange presented Officer Abraham Bessimer, who was injured while attempting to arrest Mr. Tibbetts, with $500 in five-twenties 6 ₩ cent. bonds, $250 in cash, and sufficient money to purchase a suit of clothes in lieu of those cut to pieces at the Exchange.

The Savings Bank of South Scituate was broken into on Sunday morning, and robbed of $500 in bills of various banks, and about $2,500 in bonds, papers, &c.

It is stated that Atlanta is being strongly fortified against assault, under the superintendence of Joe Johnston, who has his headquarters at that place.

The Chicago *Journal* has reason to believe that Gen. Sherman is directing his steps toward Montgomery, Ala.

The Forty-fourth-street Cattle market was lightly supplied with animals yesterday, and prices ruled very high—the highest for years. Fair butchers' steers, of 7 cwt., brought 12½c. ₩ lb. for the dressed meat, and 13c. if in good flesh. Some fat animals were sold at 14c., and even 15c. for a few extra fine bullocks. Only 3,225 head were on sale, and about all of them were taken before night. Very few additions are looked for to-day.

Breadstuffs were in more request yesterday, at buoyant prices. An active business was transacted in Provisions and Tallow, which were firmer. Cotton was doing better. Whisky was depressed. Groceries were less freely dealt in. The Freight market exhibits more animation, and rates favored shipowners. Other branches of business presented no really new feature.

There was increased speculation on the Stock Exchange yesterday; the market for Money easy. The continued heavy demand for Gold to pay Customs and the *short* deliveries among and between the speculators in the Gold Room on William-street advanced the price to over 160 ₩ cent. The attention of the Secretary of the Treasury has been called to the effect of his large accumulations in Gold from Customs upon the market premium, and indirectly on the public credit.

Progress of the Campaign in the Southwest.

The campaign in the Southwest develops in the most auspicious manner, and some of the results which, though foreseen to be necessary consequences of the moves, could yet hardly have been anticipated as likely to come so promptly, already show themselves. We yesterday indicated that the advance of Sherman's column toward Meridian as an objective, might be expected to have the effect of calling off a portion of Johnston's force from Dalton, and that the weakening of the rebel force at that point would in all likelihood be followed by the advance of the Union force from Chattanooga.

To-day we have to chronicle the fulfillment of both of these prophecies. Johnston has been detaching troops to strengthen the forces opposed to Sherman, and there are tidings that the army at Chattanooga is in motion.

Gen. Sherman, following his easterly line of advance parallel with the Southern Mississippi Railroad, has taken possession of Jackson. Jackson is the the capital of the State, forty-four miles east of Vicksburgh, and the point of intersection of the Southern Mississippi and the Memphis and New-Orleans Railroads. It has water highway to the Gulf by Pearl River, which empties into the Rigolets. Gen. Sherman entered Jackson on the 5th inst., meeting with but slight resistance from the rebels, who fell back east of Pearl River.

In connection with the advance of Gen. Sherman's army we have to-day the interesting intelligence of the setting out of another column which is destined to play an important coöperative part in the grand campaign in the Southwest. This is composed of the Fifteenth Army Corps, under command of Gen. Logan. It has advanced from Huntsville, Ala., and crossed the Tennessee River at Larkin's Ferry.

What is the purpose of this movement? The telegraphic report assigns it the object of acting in conjunction with Sherman's force. There is, however, no probability of this. Such a movement of two columns separated by an interval of three hundred miles with the enemy between them, would certainly be in violation of a fundamental military maxim, and would be barely admissible on the supposition that there were no enemy to oppose it. The likelihood is, therefore, that this corps is destined for operation on Johnston's left flank, by a march due east (sixty miles) on Rome, in conjunction with a movement due south of the Army of the Cumberland, on the same point. We throw out this opinion, however, with due diffidence, as indeed becomes those who speculate beyond the range of the larger strategic movements, which are dictated by great controlling principles, and attempt to descend to manœuvres of tactics, which necessarily vary in accordance with varying circumstances.

And now with regard to the third column, namely, the cavalry corps under Gens. Smith and Grierson. At last advices it was moving southward from Corinth, following the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. A few days' marching must bring this force in position to cover the left flank and front of Sherman's column. If successful, it will doubtless anticipate the latter force in the possession of Meridian.

A successful march on the part of Sherman to Meridian would prompt the withdrawal of the rebel force from Mobile, *as, in that case, its only railroad communication would be cut in the rear.* But this should be expedited by a vigorous demonstration on the part of Banks, as it is of the utmost importance to get immediate command of the two affluents of the Mobile River—the Tombigbee and the Alabama—for the purpose of throwing up supplies to Sherman.

While these movements are going on it is not to be expected that the rebels will be still. Johnston is, however, placed in the unpleasant predicament of being threatened at points which it is equally important for him to protect. If he falls back to oppose Sherman and cover Central Alabama, he uncovers Atlanta to the advance of the Union forces at Chattanooga. If, on the other hand, he falls back to cover Atlanta, Sherman's progress cannot be retarded. The only rebel force known to be in Sherman's line of advance are the two cavalry corps under Forrest and L. D. Lee, lately organized by Gen. Bishop Polk.

The campaign in the Southwest certainly opens with movements of colossal proportions, and their progress will be watched with intense interest. The forces are so placed that encounters may be expected immediately.

Vallandigham in the Supreme Court.

The United States Supreme Court has decided against the application of Vallandigham to annul the sentence passed upon him by the military court. It pronounces that it has no jurisdiction over the case. In other words, that the military authority for the common defence, in time of war, inheres in the Commander-in-Chief to the exclusion of the civil authority.

This is a hard blow upon the Copperheads. There has been no end to the vituperation they have vented against Gen. Burnside and President Lincoln for *usurping* judicial authority over Vallandigham, which belonged only to civil tribunals. Neither did they hesitate when Judge Leavitt, the District Judge in Ohio, refused the application for a writ of habeas corpus, to pour upon him, even though a Democrat, their foulest venom. He was the miserable tool of a tyrant, a puppet, a minion, a creature destitute of respect for either himself or his station, a perjured betrayer of his trust. The *World*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and all the Copperhead organs, fairly reeked for months with the virus excited by the case; and it was emitted with the most indiscriminate spite upon every official who had connection therewith, whether military or civil. We are rather curious to see what will be their demeanor towards the Supreme Court. The majority of that court hitherto, alone of all the functionaries of the Government, have been spared their abuse. This has been owing, we suppose, to an inference, from certain antecedents of the court, that it had proclivities in their favor. But no warrant for this has been found in any utterance of the court since the beginning of the rebellion. In no single instance has its opinion been at variance with the executive action of the President. But in this case the Copperheads did hope for something favorable to their factious ends. The decision will be a sharp disappointment. Will they dare to give their malignity, here too, full play?

We have it, then, authoritatively determined by the highest authority that the military arrest of Vallandigham was not illegal, nor his military trial, nor his military sentence. The people of Ohio, to whom the appeal was made by the sympathizers with Vallandigham by his nomination for Governor, decided, by the unheard-of majority of one hundred thousand, that his arrest and sentence was just and expedient. His case, therefore, has been thoroughly disposed of. Both constitutional law and the popular will agree in sustaining the action of the President.

We have not a doubt that the laying of the heavy military hand upon Vallandigham will figure in history as one of the most decisive and most admirable Executive acts of the war. It was very bold. Nothing like it had ever before been attempted. But it was necessary, and, once convinced of that, Abraham Lincoln was not the man to shrink from the responsibility. Vallandigham was the leader of Northern faction. He was doing his utmost to cripple the Government at the time when it most needed strength. Disaster after disaster had befallen the national arms; the loyal heart of the country was distracted with grief and apprehension; sedition was daily becoming more audacious, more defiant, more dangerous. It was about the middle of April when Gen. Burnside, at Cincinnati, issued his famous Order No. 38, in which among other things it was declared that treason, expressed or implied, would not be tolerated in that department, nor the habit of declaring sympathies for the enemy. Vallandigham soon afterward made a public speech, in which he declared that this military order was "a base usurpation of arbitrary power," that "he despised it, spit upon it, trampled it under his feet, and that he was resolved never to submit to it." Thus he made a direct issue with the Government. It was promptly accepted. The order for his arrest was issued by Gen. Burnside within three days, and was executed the day afterward. On the succeeding day he was arraigned before a court of eight military officers for a violation of Order No. 38. He was convicted, and sentenced to confinement in Fort Warren through the war, which sentence the President commuted to banishment beyond our lines. The issue was clearly made by Vallandigham, and the work was as clearly done by the President. It was effectual. Faction raged furiously for a while, but it soon began to lower its crest, and to take better care to keep within bounds. It for the first time realized that there was authority at Washington which it was not prudent to contend against. From that time Copperheadism languished. It did not lose, perhaps, any of its malignity; but its courage oozed out of it in spite of itself. Without its audacity, faction is nothing.

Vallandigham has made his appeal in vain to the civil tribunals. They have no relief for men who thus array themselves against rightful authority. We trust the poor wretch will now seriously meditate upon his wickedness and folly, and devote the remainder of his life to redeeming his name, as far as possible, from the infamy that now cleaves to it.

Rebel Repudiation.—We published two days since, two articles from the Richmond *Enquirer* of Feb. 4 and 5 respectively, as well as one from the *Whig* of the former date, all recommending the Confederate Government to give up all attempts to mend the currency or to impress supplies, but to buy everything they want with cotton and tobacco. The *Enquirer* says that "the Confederate currency has nearly *lost its purchasing power*," and that the system of impressment, which was substituted for it, "has almost failed, and in a few months more will have lost its potency altogether." What then is to be done?

The answer to this question, as given by both papers is, that the Government must use the cotton and tobacco now in the country to make its purchases, and that it must allow the people to do the same thing. All restrictions on trade must be removed, and the planters permitted to sell even to the Yankees if they please. "Let us," says the *Enquirer*, "freely license the export of these prime necessities, and give them free passage through our lines in any direction, and to any markets that individual enterprise may select."

This proposition, we need hardly say, is probably made by way of preparing the public mind for another gross breach of faith on the part of the rebel Government. All the cotton which it has in its hands has been solemnly pledged for the payment of the loan which it raised in Europe last Fall, and the dupes who lent it have had the solemn assurance again and again repeated both of Mr. Memminger, and of his various "financial agents," that not only would it keep in its possession a quantity amply sufficient to pay the debt, but an ample margin to cover all possible losses by the accidents of war, such as seizure by the enemy, or destruction, in order to prevent the stores falling into his hands. If it commences now to dispose of its stock on hand, as well as what it collects in "taxation in kind" from the people, in order to meet its daily wants, and furnish it with the means of protracting the war, it deliberately deprives its creditors of the security which formed their sole inducement to lend the money. This will be a breach of faith of the grossest kind, and the only thing that can be said in palliation of it is, that it is not by any means the first of which the rebel authorities have been guilty. There is not, we believe, in the whole history of finance, a more shameless attempt at fraud than the proposal made by Messrs. Davis and Memminger to repudiate the Government notes by calling them all in as *a tax*. Nobody but a veteran repudiator would have had the courage to claim for such a device the honor of a "financial expedient." It differs, we need hardly say, only in degree, from the robbery of promissory notes committed on a creditor by the debtor, who had just given them. And the conscription of all those who furnished substitutes under a solemn promise of exemption, is an additional proof that the rebel leaders have long passed out of the region in which obligations or pledges possess any sanctity. There is something amusing as well as melancholy in the impudence with which these very men hold up their hands in horror over the plea of "military necessity," put forward by Mr. Lincoln, for the emancipation of their slaves. It is an additional proof of the truth of the remark so often made, that a new code of morality had grown up in the South for the benefit and protection of Slavery, which promised in another generation to create a moral gulf between the people and those of the rest of Christendom as complete as that between a Hindoo and Scotch Presbyterian.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's favorite opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," was given here last evening for the first time this season, the cast being the same in all respects as heretofore. The performance was unusually spirited, and was received with great satisfaction by a fashionable and attentive audience. The male members of the company have the best opportunity in this work, and they were especially good last night. We doubt if Signor Bellini, the baritone, has ever been heard to better advantage. The fire and energy, too, of Signor Mazzoleni, created a perfect furore. The barcarolle of the second act had, of course, to be repeated; many numbers, indeed, enjoyed that distinction. Mme. Medori did not seem to be in her usual voice, but seized the dramatic opportunities of the *rôle* with all her consummate power and tact. Mlle. Sulzer was, as usual, excellent as *Ulrica*, and Mme. Ortolani-Brignoli sang the page's music very charmingly. The performance, in all vocal respects, was thoroughly acceptable. The orchestra, however, under Signor Nuno, did not quite realize the full effect of the score, owing, of course, to deficient rehearsals.

This opera, last season, would have filled the Academy to its greatest capacity. It has been blighted by M. Gounod, whose "Faust" fills people's heads, and is the rage of the hour. In view of the many demands for the repetition of the latter work, we suspect that M. Maretzek will be compelled to reconsider his determination about shelving it. Even the *habitués* are asking for it.

On Wednesday, "Il Polluto" will be given for the first time by the artists now at the Academy.

The Hippotheatron.—Mr. James Cooke's new and splendid Hippotheatron continues in the full tide of the well-merited success which such liberality, skill and energetic enterprise entitles it to. The spacious comfort and splendor of the building, the chaste and elegant character of the equestrian, gymnastic and acrobatic performances, their perfect freedom from the slightest taint of coarseness or vulgarity, and the rapidity with which they succeed each other in almost endless variety, conduce to render this establishment worthy of the most liberal patronage and support. The matinée on Saturday was a most elegant affair, the house being crowded by the élite of fashionable society and their families—quite a number of late comers failing in obtaining admission. There will, however, be another matinée to-morrow (Wednesday.) There was a complete change of performances last night, when Mr. Eaton Stone, the daring bare-backed equestrian, and several other artists, made their first appearance. The tournament carnival of old-time sports and pastimes was a great success.

French Benevolent Society.—A grand dramatic performance by all the artists of M. Paul Juignet's company will take place here, to-night, in aid of the funds of the French Benevolent Society. The pieces selected for the occasion are the side-splitting illustration of Parisian life, called "Les Canotiers de la Seine," and the agreeable little comedietta, "Je Dine chez ma Mere." The committee having this entertainment in hand have worked with so much spirit and success that there is no doubt of the pecuniary result. Nevertheless, those who would do a good turn to a most meritorious charity should drop in to-night, and enjoy the double pleasure of a good laugh and a good action.

Mr. Phillips' Lecture.—The fifth of the course of lectures of the Women's Loyal League will be delivered to-night, at the Cooper Institute, by Mr. Wendell Phillips. "Reconstruction" is the theme.

Swindler Arrested.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 15.

Philander H. Pease, *alias* Pennington, *alias* Livingston, arrested for obtaining a large amount of wool from Riley & Co., by false pretences, was before the Police Court to-day, and, in default of $25,000 bail, committed for trial. He has been identified as the person who, under the name of Livingston, committed some heavy swindling operations in Richmond, Va., about a year ago.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ariel—$452,975 in Treasure—All Quiet in South and Central America.

The steamer *Ariel*, Capt. Wilson, left Asp'nwall Feb. 6, arrived yesterday morning with passengers and treasure from steamer *Golden City*.

FROM ASPINWALL.

Ramon Valerino	$300	Colgate & Hoffman	$2,874
Wells, Fargo & Co	1,000		
Total			$4,174

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order	$57,805	Jennings & Brewster	$11,000
W. S. Bradbury	2,100	Duncan, Sher'n & Co.	35,713
A. Rich & Bro	13,000	DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	16,000
R. Patrick	10,012	J. G. Parker & Son	5,000
H. Cohn & Co	50,810	Wells, Fargo & Co	60,500
Neustadter Bros	12,500		
J. Strauss, Bro & Co.	33,790	From San Francisco.	$418,801
M. C. Hawley	5,140	From Aspinwall	4,174
C. H. Grant & Co	5,000		
J. B. Newton & Co	20,441	Total	$452,975
W. H. Taylor	20,000		

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Another Revolution—Battle in Antioquia—The Governor and others Assassinated—The Rebels Defeated—Martial Law Declared in Panama—Ports on West Coast of Mexico Blockaded by the French—Rupture Between France and Ecuador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1864.

The Royal West India Mail steamship *Tyne* arrived at Aspinwall on the 2d inst. from Carthagena, with dates from that city to Jan. 31, and with private letters from Bogota, the capital, to Jan. 17. The papers contain very little information in regard to the state of the interior. What little we glean is from private advices. The papers say: "The revolutionary movement in Antioquia was a small affair, headed by a priest named Lobo, the principal conservative leaders keeping aloof. Some engagements had taken place between the insurgents and the Government troops, ending in the dispersion of the former and the restoration of public tranquillity." But private letters say the insurgents, headed by Joaquin M. Cordova, attacked the Government or Mosquera troops in several places and defeated them, forcing them to concentrate in Medellin, the capital of the State of Antioquia, from which they had chased the insurgents who followed them up. We have also the news, pretty well authenticated, that the Governor of Antioquia, Señor Bravo, "allowed himself to be surprised"—in what manner, or whether in command of troops, the letters do not say—"and was assassinated." Señor Camilio A. Echeverri, his Secretary, a talented young man, was also assassinated, as well as Gen. Jose A. de Plaza. The letter says that "Gen. Sanchez attacked the insurgent forces at Manigales," on the Cauca line, "and routed them."

It is evident from the foregoing, that notwithstanding the insurgents based their chances of success upon coöperation from Ecuador, which failed them, they have mustered quite a formidable force, and are at least giving the Government at Bogota a good deal of trouble. In proof that this movement against Gen. Mosquera is no despicable one, we have the information that Gen. Nieto, Governor of the State of Bolivia, had ordered armed launches to guard the mouths of the rivers emptying into the Magdalena, as well as other points on that river, to prevent the coöperation of the State of Santander with the insurgents of Antioquia. There can be no fear, however, of the overthrow of the present Government of Mosquera. No doubt the absence of most of the national troops, who were ordered toward the Ecuadorian frontier, emboldened the Conservatives to take the field; but Mosquera, having finished his Ecuadorian war, will soon find time to take care of his enemies in the rear.

The extra session of Congress, which was ordered for the 1st day of January in Bogota, had not assembled at last date from lack of a quorum. Members were, however, daily arriving, and the Congress would probably commence its regular sittings about Jan. 20. The rumor still obtains that Congress will declare the election of Señor Murillo as President of the Republic by the State Legislatures null, and prolong the term of Gen. Mosquera till an election by the people can be had. Gen. Santos Gutierrez had assumed the office of Governor of Cundinamarca, of which State Bogota is the Capital, and Señor Sergio Camargo has taken charge of the Government of the State of Boyaca. Both are strong friends of Gen. Mosquera.

Hon. A. A. Burton, United States Minister to Bogota, and his excellent wife, were in the enjoyment of good health, and were deservedly very popular with the people as well as with the Government officials at the Capital.

Admiral Bouet, on board French frigate *Pallas*, at Panama, officially notified the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company here, on the 2d February, that the ports on the west coast of Mexico, viz.: Acapulco, Manzanillo, the port for Colima, San Blas, Mazatlan and Guaymas, are blockaded by a French fleet, and that the ships of the company will be allowed only to touch at Acapulco for coal and provisions, and to land and receive mails, but will not be allowed to land and receive passengers or freight. No other vessels, not even Mr. Roberts' line of steamers, are allowed to touch at Acapulco, or other Mexican ports, at all; but no doubt the prohibition will be removed at the request of Mr. Roberts, so far as his steamers are concerned. This order will affect in some degree the business of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, as their ships carry considerable quantities of goods to Acapulco and Manzanillo, and bring away from the latter port large amounts of specie, cotton and wool. It also destroys the business of Holliday's steamers from San Francisco to Guaymas and Mazatlan, which business has grown to be a large and profitable one. This notification seems to me to be rather irregular and unusual, so far as regards its immediate application. No time is given to deliver the goods already in the Panama Railroad Company's warehouse here and at Aspinwall for Mexican ports, or the goods already shipped around the Horn or across this Isthmus for these points, before the notice was promulgated. But undoubtedly the United States Consuls on the west coast will induce the Admiral to allow such goods to be landed, if they can be shown to be for the usual consumption of the country, and not contraband of war. Notice has been given that the blockade will remain in force until these ports recognize the authority of the Government established in the Capital, when immediate notice will be given to the mercantile community here and elsewhere.

Gen. Santacoloma, Governor of Panama, in view of the unsettled state of the interior, and to enable his officers to gather men for Mosquera's army more readily, has declared martial law in the State of Panama, and ordered out three battalions of infantry, "to be gradually increased to 5,000 men." The increase will have to be very gradual to get this number of men in this State. Indeed, I doubt if 5,000 men for war can be obtained here in five years' hard labor at recruiting. Labor is extremely scarce, both in this city and at Aspinwall, and this order will make it still scarcer; and as every able-bodied man who comes to Panama with produce for the city's consumption will be seized for the army, we all expectito be half starved before Gov. Santacoloma rescinds his order.

A strolling padre came to town from Carthagena last week, took the oath to support the Constitution, and obtained leave to perform mass in the cathedral from the national authorities, but has not yet done so, because all the church property for the use of the ceremony is thine hands of the Bishop, or has been intrusted by him to the United States Consul, who has no order to deliver it up.

We hear nothing more of the small-pox either here or at Aspinwall, but it still prevails in the Island of Tabogs, and in some of the straw towns along the line of the railroad.

The French Chargé to Ecuador arrived at Panama this morning, en route for Europe, having demanded his passports from and suspended diplomatic relations with the Government of Ecuador. He declines to make public here the reasons for the rupture, but, no doubt, it has something to do with the treaty lately made between Gens. Mosquera and Flores, after the battle of Cuaspud, in which French coqueting in Ecuador received a cold bath.

The French war-ships *Pallas* and *Diamants* and the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* are in port. The French vessels go to the Mexican coast.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Nicaragua to Reward the Minister at Washington for Bringing about an Understanding Between the Government and Transit Company—The Coffee Crop—Peru Invites a Conference—The Difficulties Between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Aspinwall, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1864.

The British mail steamship *Tyne* left Aspinwall this morning for Kingston and Southampton, at half-past 6 o'clock. She left behind all the mails, passengers and specie of the Valparaiso and Lima steamer, which was a day behind her time, but which arrived at Panama at 9 o'clock last evening. The train with those passengers, mails and specie started from Panama at a quarter past 5 this morning, and were here at a quarter past 8. Capt. Leeds was informed and knew he would only have to wait three or four hours to take all these on board, but the Admiralty Agent on board ordered him to sail, and he did. The amount of specie is probably half a million of dollars, and must wait here a fortnight. Most of the passengers, fifty in number, will likely go by way of New-York to-day in the *Ariel*, and the United States Consul at Aspinwall, it is said, will forward the British mails for Europe by that vessel. I reckon the Admiralty Agent will "catch it" when he gets home.

The British propeller *Talisman* arrived here this morning from Liverpool.

PERU.

The Peruvian Government has invited other American Governments to appoint plenipotentiaries to a congress, to act on matters of interest concerning them all.

Undoubtedly, says the *Comercio*, the Governments of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, which latter has already entered the American community, Bolivia, Chili, and the Argentine Republic will favorably accept the proposal of Peru, but as not all these countries can send their representatives in time, we have learnt the congress will begin its labors as soon as the representatives of Colombia, Bolivia and Chili arrive in Lima, which must be within two months at furthest.

The annexation of Santo Domingo by Spain, the French intervention in the affairs of Mexico, the change made in the institutions of the latter Republic, under pressure of a foreign army, and the aggressive policy displayed by two European cabinets against America in general, make the projected congress a defensive weapon against such imminent dangers.

The Lima *Comercio* says: "The moral influence of the victory obtained by Colombia over Ecuador has been very favorable to American interests. President Garcia Moreno, who had been begging for French protection, has been put on the shelf, and true Republicans will have charge of public affairs."

The difficulty between Peru and Spain, on account of the Peruvian "denial of justice" in the Talambo affair, is not yet settled, although Peru has offered some concession.

There is no news from Bolivia.

CHILI.

The excitement continues in Government circles in regard to the alleged purchase of three old British war ships by Bolivia, for the purpose, as is said, of making war on Chili on the Mijillone guano question.

On the night of the 15th January, the United States corvette *St. Mary's*, arrived from Talcahuano.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The position of the Government of Buenos Ayres in its relation to that of Montevideo, becomes every day more critical; every day difficulties arise which render a pacific arrangement more remote.

The Argentine steamer *Liberty* had received orders from the Captain of the Port of Montevideo not to start for Buenos Ayres; the Captain of the steamer had recourse to Señor Marmol, the Argentine Agent, and, having laid the said order before him, received another in writing commanding him to depart immediately, which he then presented to the Captain of the Port, who in spite of the order of the Argentine Agent, refused to withdraw his own. At nightfall the *Liberty* set out, the Fort of San José firing at her. To escape from the damage threatened by this fort, the steamer sheltered herself behind an English vessel, until it became at length dark enough to escape.

The Argentine Consul at Montevideo proceeded to take down his flag. This significant act infused alarm in the population of the city.

The Argentine Government is fortifying the Island of Martin Garcia, and concentrating its squadron on that spot.

Notwithstanding all this, the Buenos Ayres papers opine there will be no declaration of war, but that the Government of Gen. Mitre will be contented with taking reprisals upon the ships-of-war of Uruguay; and this is the more likely, as Señor Lamas, the agent of the Uruguay Government, has demanded the resumption of the negotiations interrupted by Marmol at Montevideo. Señor Marmol has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Brazil.

There is no interest attaching to the news from the other Argentine provinces.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador* arrived here from Central American ports yesterday.

We have received papers from Guatemala up to Jan. 21, from Salvador to the same date, Nicaragua Jan. 16, and Costa Rica Jan. 20.

There is no news of importance to record from Central America.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Metropolitan Police Bill Passed the Senate.

SENATE.

Albany, Monday, Feb. 15.

The Senate met last evening.

BILLS NOTICED.

Authorizing railroads in Thirty-second and other streets in New-York; relative to the fees of Surrogates, and compensation of executors and administrators; relative to the taxation of monied corporations; authorizing banks to subscribe to a National Banking Association, to be formed in New-York; legalizing the acts of Boards of Supervisors, from the 31st of December, 1863, until Feb. 10; relative to bounties.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the better regulation of the State Inebriate Asylum; prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sundays; incorporating the New-York Skating Club and Humane Society; perfecting a constitutional amendment providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeal; amending the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Gallatin Fire Insurance Company; amending the charter of Auburn; appointing Messrs. Acton, Bosworth, Berger and McMurray, Police Commissioners.

Mr. Fields moved an amendment, requiring the removal of the present Superintendent within ten days after the passage of this act. Lost—Ayes, 2, (Fields and Corzans;) noes, 19.

Mr. Fields moved an amendment, empowering the Governor and Senate to fill vacancies. Lost, 4 to 17.

The bill then passed. Ayes, 20; nays, 1.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Monday, Feb. 15.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Amending the charter of the New-York Dime Savings' Bank.

Limiting the term of Notaries Public.

Relative to the service of legal processes on Express Companies.

BILLS NOTICED.

Reducing the freight on coal on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad.

Authorizing Mills & Co. to run stages on Third Avenue.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To extend the Genesee Valley Canal.

For greater protection against Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Incorporating the Americus Club, New-York.

Authorizing the extension of certain streets in New-York.

To establish a Milk Exchange in New-York.

A resolution was then adopted to adjourn over from the 19th to the 29th.

Sundry local bills were then ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

The Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution.

Albany, Monday, Feb. 15.

The Governor to-day signed the bill perfecting the amendment to the Constitution, enabling the soldiers to vote, and appointing the second Tuesday in March for submitting the question to the people.

Arrivals and Departures.

Major-Gen. Butler has returned to his command.

Major-Gen. McDowell, of the United States Army, is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

C. R. Train, of Massachusetts; S. McGuire, of Canada West; George Healing, of Baltimore; J. W. Mitchell, of Washington; J. D. Hunt, of New-London, and C. J. House, of Hartford, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Livingston, of Hilton Head; E. R. Hammand, of Chicago; S. W. Pratt, of Memphis; W. H. Murphy, of Lexington; E. P. Sloan and wife, of Pennsylvania, and E. J. Baldwin, of Cleveland, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. R. E. Fenton and W. B. Warren, of New-York; L. A. Godey and wife, S. S. Bishop and F. W. Balston, of Philadelphia; J. H. Brown, of New-Jersey; C. R. Thayer, of Boston, and Commander Adams, of the United States Navy, are stopping at the Astor House.

Serious Illness of Senator Hicks.

Baltimore, Monday, Feb. 15.

Senator Hicks is reported to-night to be very ill of typhoid fever at Washington, and fears are entertained that he will not recover.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAJ.-GEN. HANCOCK AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

A PREMIUM FUND TO BE RAISED.

Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, Commandant of the Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, visited the Produce Exchange, yesterday, during business hours. He was most cordially welcomed by the merchants in attendance, many of whom were personally introduced to him. He entered freely into conversation with some of the leading business men, and took every available opportunity to impress on those present the urgent necessity of doing their utmost to encourage recruiting, so that our armies may be strengthened and prepared for a vigorous and decisive Spring campaign, which promises to be the final one of the war.

At the close of the regular business hours, Mr. ARCHIBALD BAXTER, President of the New-York Commercial Association, formally called the attention of the merchants to the fact that Gen. HANCOCK was present, and would address them in explanation of the object of his visit. Mr. BAXTER dwelt upon the heroism of the Second Army Corps and its glorious history, paying, in the course of his remarks, a very high tribute to the personal and professional reputation of Gen. HANCOCK, the Commandant of the corps. As the gallant General made his appearance at the Presidential desk, he was most enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. BAXTER announced that the appointment of a secretary to record their proceedings and perform other appropriate duties was the next thing in order. Mr. J. HOBART HERRICK was accordingly nominated, and unanimously elected.

Mr. BAXTER next observed, that from the cordial reception already given to Gen. HANCOCK, it was obvious there was no necessity for a formal introduction of that distinguished officer, who would now address the meeting.

Gen. HANCOCK took his stand on the President's desk, and was again warmly applauded. He expressed his inability to thank the meeting for its friendly attention to him; his voice, he was afraid, was not strong enough to render his words audible all over the floor. However, they must take the will for the deed, and accept the assurance of his most sincere thanks. He was glad to meet such a large crowd of representative commercial men, as they were just the men to whom he was anxious to make known the object of his visit to New-York, as they, of all other classes in the community, could probably most effectually aid him in the attainment of that object. He was authorized by his Government to come North to stimulate recruiting for his corps, which had been detailed for special service, the importance of which would be made manifest in good season. The Spring campaign promises to be the greatest and to all appearances the last campaign of the war. To make it a decisive one in vindication of the national authority, all over the insurrectionary States, it was necessary that our armies should be promptly and generously reinforced. The symptoms of desperate energy now being shown by the enemy point out unerringly the path of duty to all loyal citizens. We must either serve personally in the armies of the Republic or encourage others to volunteer. Volunteers could be found in abundance to meet all possible requirements, if we could only make it the interest, pecuniarily speaking, of enterprising and faithful agents to hunt them up. We can readily replenish the thinnec ranks of our armies by spirited volunteering, which can be brought about by a judicious expenditure of money, to be raised by popular subscription, independent of Government action. He was there as the representative of a corps that had special claims on the attention and gratitude of the people of New-York. Its first Corps Commander was Gen. SUMNER, a citizen of this State; its next leader was Gen. COUCH, a native of New-York; and, in the absence of Gen. HANCOCK, it was worthily commanded by Gen. WARREN, also born in the Empire State. There were nineteen regiments from this State in the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac. In many of these, he had no doubt, several of his auditors had personal friends. Of all of them the people of this great State should be proud. He had in his command the Irish Brigade, several German regiments, the Tammany Regiment, the Second Militia Regiment, the Fifth, the Sixty-first and other gallant Volunteer Regiments, which he named, as in his appeal published last week, but which we need not repeat. All of them had achieved for themselves a glorious name in history, and most substantial claims to the grateful remembrance of their fellow-citizens. They had never lost a flag, a gun, or he might add, a fight. They had lost since the war began, or since their organization into a corps, as many as twenty-five thousand brave men, and to replace those fallen heroes, with a view to the perfection of the glorious work in prosecution of which they had so intrepidly sacrificed their lives, would require only an energetic patriotic effort on the part of the people of the Empire State. This effort should be promptly made, and it was to stimulate his fellow-citizens to make it thus, that he had called upon them. He said it was not necessary to increase the proportion of bounties to volunteers; these were already probably more than liberal. Money, however, could be judiciously employed in paying a small premium to all parties who would bring into the recruiting depots an acceptable recruit. This had been tried and was being tried in Pennsylvania with the most gratifying results. If a trial were given to this plan of raising recruits here, and the proper agents employed, he had no hesitation in expressing his belief that it would prove a great success; that it would procure for us all the men we want without a draft. Volunteers were plenty enough; they need only be hunted up, and the payment of a small premium to proper agents for each man thus procured for the army, in addition to the liberal bounties offered, would soon enable New-York to fill its quota without resorting to conscription. To raise a fund to enable those having charge of recruiting for the Second Corps to pay this premium, was the main object of his visit to the Produce Exchange. He felt assured that his visit would not be fruitless in this respect—that the merchants of New-York would promptly avail themselves of this opportunity to render an additional and most imperative service to their country. The General, on concluding his important and business-like address, was again lustily applauded.

Mr. BAXTER next announced that a resolution had been offered and duly seconded, which he would ask Mr. HERRICK, the Secretary, to read. It was as follows:

Whereas, The members of the Commercial Association of New-York have heard the address of Major-Gen. HANCOCK, and feel deeply interested in the great work in which he is engaged: therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of five be now appointed by the Chairman to procure funds, with the object of assisting in filling up all of the old New-York City regiments of the Second Army Corps, for special service, to be commanded by Major-Gen. HANCOCK.

When Mr. HERRICK had finished the reading of this resolution, the President formally took a vote on it. It was carried unanimously. The President then appointed the following named gentlemen as the committee provided for in the resolution: Josiah M. Fiske, Edward Cromwell, Henry W. Smith, George D. Cragin, Alfred M. Hoyt. As this ended the business of the meeting, a motion to adjourn was next offered, and carried unanimously.

Generosity at the Produce Exchange.

The members of the Produce Exchange have acted most promptly and most liberally toward Officer ABRAHAM BESIMER, of the First Precinct, who was so badly stabbed recently while attempting to arrest Mr. TIBBETS, who made his appearance at the Exchange armed with knives, and threatening to kill and maim all around him. Since the occurrence, the members have quietly gone to work and raised a munificent sum for Mr. BESIMER, which, by permission of Commissioners ACTON and BENNET, was presented to him yesterday by Capt. WARLOW. The gift consisted of $500 in Five-Twenties six per cent United States Bonds, $200 in cash, and sufficient money besides to procure a new suit of clothes in lieu of those cut to pieces by the frenzied man's dirk. The action of the gentlemen of the Produce Exchange is most generous and appreciative, and while the whole department will recognize its kind and stimulative character, we may say that to no officer in the department could it have been better applied than to the ever faithful, reliable and courageous ALEXANDER BESIMER. It is pleasant to add, that the friends of the unfortunate Mr. TIBBETS have exhibited the utmost solicitude and consideration for Officer BESIMER, extending to him every kindness and attention in their power. He is getting along well, and will entirely recover from his wounds.

RECEPTION OF THE FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—Early yesterday morning preparations were made for carrying out the programme for the reception of the Forty-fifth New-York Regiment. The neglect shown many of our veterans who have returned from the field being felt, it was determined to partially atone for past coldness by giving the Forty-fifth a grand welcome. Consequently the Fifth Regiment, Col. BURGER commanding, assembled at 9 o'clock at Washington-square, preparatory to the reception of the heroes. At 11 o'clock, the Forty-fifth, escorted by the Fifth, entered the City Hall Park preceded by DODWORTH'S Band, and were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council. This ceremony ended, the veterans proceeded, according to previous arrangement, to FALK'S Broadway Garden, where a very fine collation had been prepared for them. Music, speeches and "a good time generally" followed. The Forty-fifth has been in service nearly three years, during which time it has seen a great deal of hardship and been in many battles. Over three hundred of the men have reënlisted, and are home to enjoy a thirty days' furlough. The old soldiers as they passed through the streets, bearing their flag "all tattered and torn," were greeted by cheers from the throng assembled to do them honor.

AN ADDRESS ON CAMP LIFE.—An address on Camp Life, Winter and Summer, with the Irish Brigade, will be delivered at the Cooper Institute, Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock P. M., by Capt. GASSON, a veteran officer of the brigade, who is full of anecdotal reminiscences illustrative of his chosen topic, and who is, moreover, an excellent speaker. The address will undoubtedly prove most interesting.

[Advertisement.]

EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE THEM.

From R. B. Heintzelman, Steward Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Your medicinal preparation (BROWN'S Bronchial Troches) is certainly valuable to soldiers in the field, and I feel satisfied, if generally adopted at the hospitals, many sleepless nights of the weary soldier would be averted. Our regiment are now testing their qualities, and I believe are all satisfied with their good effects in alleviating those distressing affections of the throat arising from cold and exposure. They are now daily prescribed in our hospital and at the Surgeon's morning call.

Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

"WHAT TO DO."—For Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Psycology, and Ethnology, see the *Phrenological Journal* for February, only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS.

A PRIVATE CLASS, for the study of Phrenology, meet Wednesday and Friday evenings, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Depend upon it Mothers, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of 30 years and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain.

The Popular Errhine Life-Preserving Durno's Catarrh Snuff.

Sold by all the Leading Druggists.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

A CHALLENGE TO TEST.

There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE

propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Universal Clothes Wringer.
With Cog-wheels, warranted.
53,818 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Hill's Hair Dye. 50 cents, Black or Brown.
HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents, Black or Brown.
HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents, Black or Brown.
Instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug and fancy goods stores.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter.—Styles neat and suitable; executed in the best manner only. Shaving 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers,
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—The best fire-proof Safe in the world. Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 535 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

MARRIED.

CLARK—LAWRENCE.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 11, by Rev. S. Howland, Mr. EDWARD F. CLARK and Miss ISABELLA B. LAWRENCE. Also, at the same time and place, by the same, Mr. ALVAR B. T. CLARK and Miss ANN MARIA LAWRENCE, daughters of William Lawrence, Esq., formerly of New-York City.

NEWMAN—BISHOP.—At Cold Water, Mich., on Thursday, Jan. 28, by Rev. J. Jennings, S. R. NEWMAN, of Nyack, N. Y., to Miss A. M. BISHOP, of Sing Sing.

SPEAR—BYRON.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 14, by Rev. E. Van Aken, D. D., NATHANIEL T. SPEAR, Esq., of New-York, to Miss CHRISTINA C. BYRON, daughter of the late Joseph C. Byron, of Boston. No cards.

☞ Boston *Journal* please copy.

DIED.

BREWSTER.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 14, at his late residence, Newark, N. J., ULYSSES B. BREWSTER, in the 55th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Mount Pleasant-av., on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Newfoundland, Morris County, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 14, PETER P. BROWN, in his 84th year.

CROWELL.—At Almena, Mich., on Thursday, Feb. 11, CHARLES W., son of Martin L. and Eliza A. Crowell, of this City, aged 8 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 235 West 21st-st.

CROMWELL.—At Fordham, on Sunday, Feb. 14, JOHN CROMWELL, aged 67 years.

The funeral will take place from the Dutch Reformed Church, Fordham, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

CLARKE.—On Monday, Feb. 15, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Peter Clark, No. 84 West 26th-st., Dr. JOHN E. F. CLARKE, aged 61 years.

Funeral at the house at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 17th inst. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

DURYEA.—At Paterson, N. J., on Sabbath, Feb. 14, ELIZABETH, daughter of Rev. J. H. Duryea, aged 12 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning, from the Second Reformed Dutch Church at Paterson.

FINCH.—At his residence, Shrewsbury, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 14, Rev. HARRY FINCH, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services from Christ Church, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

GILKINSON.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Feb. 15, REBECCA, daughter of James and Elizabeth Gilkinson, aged 4 years, 5 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 128 Wayne-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14, of consumption, HENRY M. HYDE, A. A. Paymaster, U. S. N., late of the gunboat *Genesee*.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle, this day, (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock. Myrtle-av. cars leave from Fulton Ferry.

INGERSOLL.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, EDITH, youngest daughter of Oliver B. and Adaline M. Ingersoll, aged 2 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Classon-av., corner of Lefferts-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

JOHNSTON.—At Mount Holly, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 13, Mrs. ELIZABETH A. JOHNSTON, widow of George Johnston, of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, aged 43 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother in-law, Samuel J. Tyler, No. 62 3d-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

KEMP.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Feb. 14, suddenly, Mrs. MARIA THERESA KEMP, wife of the late Capt. Evander Kemp, and daughter of the late Edward Smylie, Esq., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Gardner, No. 83 South 2d-st., without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia, Washington, San Francisco and Canada papers please copy.

LIVINGSTON.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, MARY GOLDEN, wife of Clermont Livingston, of Clermont, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at her late residence, Clermont, Columbia County, N. Y.

MILLER.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, Mrs. BETHENIA MILLER, aged 48 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 352 8th-av., this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MEEKER.—At Marystowe, near Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 14, DORCAS B. MEEKER, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral at the First Baptist Church, Newark, this day, (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

MCNEIL.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Feb. 14, JAMES MCNEIL, aged 83 years.

Funeral from Baptist Church, corner South 5th and 5th-st., on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

POHLE.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, of scarlet fever, MARION, son of Julius G. and Rebecca M. Pohlé, aged 4 years and 5 months.

REVANS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., after a long illness, EMILY J., wife of S. Groves Revans.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 18 Lafayette-st., Elizabeth, this day, (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation.

RICH.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, MARTHA, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Rich.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 42 Rivington-st., without further invitation.

SEYMOUR.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, of apoplexy, GEORGE N. SEYMOUR, in the 35th year of his age.

SEYMOUR.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, of diphtheria, ANNA, only daughter of George N. and Emily L. Saymour, aged 14 month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral of the above, without further notice, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, 6th-av., corner of 34th-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains of both will be taken to Peekskill for interment on the 1 o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad.

STUART.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, ALAPHARE, wife of Sidney H. Stuart.

Funeral services at the residence of the family, No. 187 East 41st-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SACKETT.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, Feb. 14, Capt. JOHN SACKETT, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, C. H. Seaman, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11:30 A. M. train from New-York.

STAGG.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 14, HARRIET LOUISA STAGG, daughter of Ferdinand and Harriet L. Stagg, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 38 West 17th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN RENSSELAER.—In Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Feb. 13, ALIDA, daughter of the late Remy R. and Catharine D. Van Rensselaer.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 46 Cannon-st., Poughkeepsie, this day. (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at 12½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Claverack the following morning for interment.

VANDERBILT.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 13, after a short illness, WILLIAM S. VANDERBILT, of the firm of Vanderbilt & Brother, aged 48 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, C. S. Wright, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 6 St. Luke's-place.

WHITING.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Feb. 13, of a lingering illness, MARY HENRIETTA, wife of Franklin Whiting.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 96 South 5th-st.

WHITEHOUSE.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 13, while on a visit at Rochester, N. Y., of typhoid fever, HARRIET E., wife of Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, and daughter of the late Matthias Bruen, of this City.

The funeral will be solemnized at St. Luke's Church, Rochester. The remains will be brought for interment in the family vault, Clinton-av., Brooklyn.

WINANS.—On Monday, Feb. 15, JOHN HENRY, only son of Henry H. Winans, aged 9 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 49 West 54th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Elizabeth City, on Wednesday morning, for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 173.—Feb. 15, 1864.
62, 65, 21, 56, 32, 64, 69, 25, 57, 8, 12, 7.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 174.—Feb. 15, 1864.
55, 42, 22, 12, 11, 71, 70, 23, 53, 46, 14, 24, 30, 13, 28.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 77—Feb. 15, 1864.
60, 69, 72, 10, 25, 28, 23, 5, 56, 45, 4, 52.
CLASS 78—Feb. 15, 1864.
17, 59, 52, 20, 51, 34, 14, 55, 63, 12, 61, 57, 28, 35, 60
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,
Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL HAVANA plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky. Prizes cashed and information furnished.
ALECK & Co., Brokers. No. 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

AN ELEGANT AND CHEAP ARTICLE.
HEALTHY AND DURABLE.
CRONDAL'S PATENT PREPARED CORK-STUFFING—A large assortment of mattresses and furniture cushions, seats for coaches, etc., life-preserving pillows and boat-seats, saving pads, etc., constantly on hand, and orders filled at the very shortest notice at
706 BROADWAY—706.

ALL THOSE AFFLICTED WITH RHEUMATISM, PILES, NERVOUS and RHEUMATIC HEADACHE will find great relief and comfort from using CRONDAL'S PATENT PREPARED CORK-STUFFED mattresses, seats, cushions, pillows, &c. Call and examine the article at
706 BROADWAY—706.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I therefore feel grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

GARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

"* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * * *

C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

"HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.

Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. CATHORN,
Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly Pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our log-cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unmutilated, and signature on steel-plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
DOCTOR KENNEDY,
OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two

FINANCIAL

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, No. 24 BROADWAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864:

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863		$8,913,052 94
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.		
For Premiums, viz.		
Originals	$279,023 13	
Renewals	1,100,708 79	
War extras	36,274 91	
Total Premiums	$1,416,006 83	
For Annuities	22,317 97	
For Interest	652,976 82	2,091,301 62
Total		$11,004,354 56
DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$444,028 00	
Paid Dividends additions to same	177,625 99	
Paid Reductions of Premium	7,099 45	
Paid Surrendered Policies	105,775 35	
Paid Annuities	12,187 38	
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate	7,775 23	
Paid Commissions	86,033 30	
Paid Taxes	20,846 33	
Paid Exchange, Postage and Advertising	14,753 93	
Paid Salaries and Medical Examinations	59,339 93	
Paid Law, Printing, Rent and Office Expenses	39,624 86	975,089 75
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,029,264 81
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$823,449 67	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,409,754 30	
United States Stocks	4,310,262 50	
Real Estate	407,613 79	
Balance due from Agents	13,184 55	
		$10,029,264 81
Add,		
Interest accrued		$126,362 94
Premiums due, in course of transmission		23,058 74
Deferred semi-annual Premiums (say)		200,000 00
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,384,676 19
Increase in net Cash Assets during year		$1,116,211 87

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during year	2,842	$8,594,175
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,544	43,778,085
In force Feb. 1, 1863	12,782	37,391,468
Net Increase during year	2,063	6,386,575

Dividends Additions payable with Policies $3,837,591

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, WILLIAM MOORE, ROBERT H. McCURDY, J. GREEN PEARSON, MARTIN BATES, Jr., WM. J. BUNKER, WILLIAM BETTS, JOHN P. YELVERTON, JOHN WADSWORTH, ALFRED EDWARDS, NATHANIEL HAYDEN, JOHN M. STUART, OLIVER H. PALMER, SAM'L B. SPROULLS, SAM'L. M. CORNELL, LUCIUS ROBINSON, W. SMITH BROWN, ISAAC ABEL, ALEX. W. BRADFORD, RICHARD PATRICK, WILLIAM H. POPHAM, WILLIAM E. HAINES, EZRA WHEELER, SEYMOUR L. HUSTED, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, MILLARD FILLMORE, DAVID HOADLEY, HENRY A. SMYTHE, WILLIAM V. BRADY, W. E. DODGE, GEORGE S. COE, WM. K. STRONG, WM. M. VERMILYE, JOHN E. DEVELIN, WELLINGTON CLAPP, M. W. FREEMAN.

Secretary—ISAAC ABEL.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretary—THEO. W. MORRIS.
Cashier—FRED. S. WINSTON.

Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
Asst.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.

Counsel—WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. McCURDY.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:

The new 6 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected, or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863		$158,811 87
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive		702,903 00
Total amount of marine premiums		$861,714 87
This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$701,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period		411,264 40
Return premiums	$67,067 21	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank	$116,916 42	
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,760 02	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29	921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 52
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		73,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 51
Total assets		$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

By order of the Board
THOMAS EALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	A. C. RICHARDS,	
SHEPPARD GANDY,	W. M. RICHARDS,	
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	C. E. MILNOR,	
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	FREDERICK B. BETTS,	
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	SANFORD COBE, Jr.,	
W. H. MELLEN,	B. W. BULL,	
C. HALDEN,	L. P. MORTON,	
F. W. MEYER,	J. K. MYERS,	
WILLIAM LECOKEY,	A. WESSON,	
WILLIAM KENT,	BYRON SHERMAN,	
JEHIAL READ,	JOHN A. BARTOW,	
A. S. BARNES,	ALEX. M. EARLE,	
H. L. ATHERTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,	
GEO. C. WETMORE,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,	
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	OLIVER K. KING,	
DAVID LAMB.		

ALFRED EDWARDS, President,
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Feb. 10, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMAN WERE elected Directors of this Company at the annual election, held on the 9th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND,	HENRY TIENKEN,
CALVIN B. CAMP,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
CURTIS NOBLE,	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,	EDMUND T. H. GIBSON,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN,	ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDW. T. BACKHOUSE,	D. S. VOORHEES,
JAMES HARPER,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
LEWIS HURST,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
JOHN L. SPADER,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
HENRY CULLEN,	JAMES TITUS,
LEVERETT H. SAGE,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
PHILIP E. CROOKE,	EDWARD HARVEY,
JAMES B. COOPER,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
JOEN J. VANDERBILT.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James Freeland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec'ry.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,	Cyrus Curtiss,
Thomas C. Chardavoyne,	Henry F. Spaulding,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,	Edmund M. Young,
Richard Irvin,	George Mosle,
Francis Hall,	Thomas F. Youngs,
John Ballard, Jr.,	Hugh N. Camp,
William Chamberlain,	George Moke.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 179 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF
WASHINGTON
IMSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March prox.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863		1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$7,597,666 56
Losses paid during the same period		3,805,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses		1,082,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks		$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise		1,450,700 09
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable		3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank		744,813 88
Total amount of Assets		$9,265 546 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1852 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to | | $14,328,890
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 | | 2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years | | $16,958,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash | | 11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 | | $5,268,670

By order of the Board
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pilot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Lansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Loransport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) will be paid them by Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on all certificates of stock standing in their name after the closing of the books on the evening of the 8th February.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

The CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.
CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $25 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Banking House, No. 29 Pine-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.

PETER S. WANDEL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

FINANCIAL.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., opposite the Post-Office.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1863 | | $1,287,597 38

RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.

For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c	$644,856 92	
For Interest and Rents	93,195 90	
For Interest and Rents accrued	14,348 56	
		752,401 33
		$2,039,998 73

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death on Policies and Bonus, and Payment of Annuities	$153,654 27	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Medical Examiners Fees, Commissions, &c	88,828 87	
Paid Dividends, Re-Insurance, Purchased Policies and Bonus and Interest on Dividends	248,666 37	
		491,149 51
		$1,548,849 22

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$27,962 13	
Bonds and Mortgages	261,974 00	
Real Estate	146,673 74	
Premium Notes on Policies in Force (The Actuarial estimate of the value of the Policies which secure these Notes is about $700,000	595,945 84	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums Deferred	55,532 07	
United States and New-York State Stocks	270,416 25	
Premiums and Interest in the hands of Agents in course of collection and transmission, secured by Bonds	119,442 13	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	56,550 00	
Interest accrued to 1st January, and all other property	14,348 56	
		$1,548,849 22

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. C. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
A. DuBOIS, Medical Examiner.
REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, Counsel.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS of corporations formed under the laws of the State of New York, "The Beach Patent Grain Separator Co." report that at their annual meeting, held in this City, Feb. 9, 1864, the stock subscribed by the stockholders of said company was five thousand dollars, and the whole amount paid at the time of subscription. That the company owe no debts. ELI AVERY, President. MILO PRATT, H. H. BEACH, B. F. SHAW, Directors. M. PRATT, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its Twenty-first Semi-annual Dividend of 4 Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Dated Feb. 10, 1864.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 19th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 72 Wall-street.

DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 207 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.

W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. free from the Government Tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, payable to Stockholders on demand. By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Feb. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Four per cent., free from Government Tax, payable 15th instant, to which date the transfer book will be closed.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

LOAN OFFICES.

LOANS AT THE
RATE OF 7 PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
On DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, PERSONAL PROPERTY, MERCHANDISE AND DRY-GOODS IN BULK, OR THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR THE SAME, BY APPLYING TO

B. BARNARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER,
No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL-ST.

N. B.—LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS. PARTIES LIVING AT A DISTANCE CAN ADDRESS AS ABOVE, IN FULL CONFIDENCE.

PERSONAL.

A SUITABLE REWARD WILL BE given for any information concerning the whereabouts of SARAH E. SPADER, information to be left at No. 32 East 30th-st., N. Y.

EVER REMEMBERED.—YOU WILL FIND a letter addressed to H. C. in the usual Post-office. W.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RAISING WRECKS AT NORFOLK, VA., AND IN THE VICINITY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Navy Department until the 3d day of March, 1864, for raising or wrecking and removing the materials, and delivering at the United States Navy-yard, Gosport, Va., the wrecks of the following ships, viz.:

Frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress*, at Newport News, and *Merrimac*, near Craney Island.

The small steamer *Whitehall*, at Old Point.

Frigates *Raritan* and *Columbia*, and Line-of-battle ships *Pennsylvania*, *Delaware* and *Columbus*, in the vicinity of the Navy-yard.

Bidders for this contract will take into consideration that the Government requires the frigate *Cumberland*, and whatever may be on board of her, either public or private property, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Gosport, Virginia, or at any other convenient place which the Government may designate, without any further mutilation than may be absolutely necessary to raise her.

It will be required by the Government that the contractors commence as soon as practicable on the *Cumberland* and not to engage or commence on any other wreck, without permission from the Government, until she is disposed of.

The Government will also claim the right of designating the order in which, after the *Cumberland*, the wrecks are to be raised, also to determine whether a wreck shall be blasted or raised whole.

No sale or appraisement can be claimed by the contractors on any wreck until all the vessels named shall have been removed, and duly received by the commandant, unless by authority of the Navy Department.

No wreck will be considered removed while any portion of keel or floor timbers remains.

All the wrecks, as well as fragments of timber and other material (which may be the result of blasting,) must be deposited at the Navy-yard at such place or places as the Commandant may designate. And such property, after having been received by the Commandant, shall be considered in charge of the United States Government until disposed of agreeably to the specifications of the contract to be made.

All the appliances used in raising the wrecks must be furnished at the expense of the contractors.

The offer must state the rate per centum, or salvage, for raising and delivering each vessel, also for wrecking, the value to be ascertained and determined by two persons to be appointed by the department, and one person to be appointed by the contractors, or on the actual proceeds of a sale at public auction, for the whole or any part as the department may elect. The offer must be accompanied by the guarantee of responsible parties that the contract will be executed if awarded. The department reserves the right to reject all bids of parties who have not the proper means provided for executing the work, and of annulling the contract if the work is not executed in due proportion to the time fixed for completion. The proposition must also state the time required to do the work.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for raising wrecks at Norfolk," &c., so as to prevent them from being opened with other letters.

Dated Feb. 10, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT AND PITCH.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the City of Washington, D. C., the following amounts of Roofing Felt and Pitch, viz.:

One hundred and eight (108) tons of Roofing Felt.

Eight hundred (800) barrels of Pitch, or Roofing Cement.

The particular kind or description of the above articles must be stated in the proposal, and bidders will be required to furnish samples of the articles they propose to deliver.

One-fourth (¼) of the quantity of each article will be required to be delivered in thirty (30) days from the date of the contract, one-fourth (¼) in sixty (60) days therefrom, and the balance in ninety (90) days therefrom.

Each barrel of Pitch or Roofing Cement must contain not less than three hundred (300) pounds, and delivered in good sound barrels, said barrels to be furnished free of cost to the Government.

The articles offered by the successful bidders will be subjected to a rigid inspection before being accepted by an inspector, appointed by the Government.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and Post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked, "Proposals for Roofing, Felt and Pitch.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractors and both of his guarantors will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated Feb. 11, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 . [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such articles at the price therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, Jan. 23, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish timber and materials for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock of the 22d day of February next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in case such class only will be furnished as are usually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846. the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY, ME.

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber; No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs; No. 11, white pine; No. 31, tin and zinc.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber; No. 6, white oak plank; No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs; No. 10, white pine mast timber; No. 11, white pine logs, plank and boards; No. 12, white pine deck and stage plank; No. 13, ash logs and planks; No. 14, ash oars; No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust tree nails; No. 25, iron; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 28, iron nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 34, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints; No. 39, turpentine and varnish; No. 41, glass; No. 44, whale oil; No. 45, tallow, soap, and sweet oil, No. 47, ship-chandlery.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs; No. 7, yellow pine beams; No. 11, white pine; No. 14, ash oars; No. 15, hickory butts and bars; No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 22, mahogany; No. 25, iron, round, flat and square; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 28, iron nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 31, zinc and tin; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 38, colored pa

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a "plain" diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York. A cure can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City P. O. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most wretched case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIenced practitioner, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 222½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M. D., 630 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 1.5 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 13¾ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared only by DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 41 Division-st., New-York. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—for catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No 111 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years conned his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effect of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION

use Nitrous Oxide Gas, made fresh every day.

Office No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON. JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the Committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the Committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... $85 / $75 } Payable in Currency.

Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ACADIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, has splendid accommodations for a few passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agt., No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....Feb. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday.....Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....March 9,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $-5, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70: Steerage, $30: to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02-Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship JURA, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 13. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. V. GAGER, Commander.

will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEO. CROMWELL will follow on March 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

To sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. COURTENAY, Commander.

will sail as above from Pier No. 46, N. R., foot of King-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, March 5, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander.

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander.

Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No 252 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE DEALERS

IN

CALIFORNIA WINES

AND

BRANDY.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

No. 180 Broadway, New-York. No. 108 Tremont-st., Boston.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, WHO IS FAMED for his energy and enterprise as the grocer and tea and coffee dealer in this City, has just opened an extensive wholesale department of his business at No. 262 Greenwich-st., right adjoining his retail store. Both these extensive establishments will be conducted exclusively on the cash principle, and everybody who wishes to save money and buy for cash, either wholesale or retail, every description of teas, sugars, flour, fish, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, coffees, starch, soap, &c., &c., &c., should at once repair as above. All goods warranted as represented, or money returned and expenses paid. Mr. Agnew's experience and large cash capital, which he can control to the extent of half a million of dollars, will enable him to compete successfully with any house or houses in New-York, and we predict that this new wholesale department will be a complete success, as his other store has been, and still continues to be.

All orders from the country should be accompanied with the cash, or paid for by some house in the City.

All goods delivered free to railroads and steamboats. Address Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 87 and 89 Murray-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE, A FURNISHED COUNTRY house, two stories and attic, with some land, on the east side of the Hudson, near a depot of Hudson River Railroad, and within 75 miles of New-York; rent from $600 to $800. Address M. S. M., Box No. 2,508 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife—medium size, high stoop or English basement, between 6th and 4th avs., 23d and 30th sts.; rent about $1,000. Address C. GRAHAM, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONIca of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. Depot at L. BASTET'S, 385 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences at 7½; concludes at 10¾.

Lessee and Manager.....W. Wheatley

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1864,

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Mr. WHEATLEY has the pleasure of announcing a RE-ENGAGEMENT with these talented and celebrated PERSONATORS OF IRISH CHARACTER FOR ELEVEN NIGHTS MORE ONLY, THE STEADY AND EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS that has attended the engagement of THESE GIFTED ARTISTS, has proved a PUBLIC APPRECIATION OF THEIR MERITS, never before awarded to any performers IN THE SAME SCHOOL OF THE DRAMA, and their patrons are respectfully notified that THESE LAST ELEVEN NIGHTS WILL BE MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCES IN NEW-YORK, THIS SEASON, OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, AS THEIR ENGAGEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA WILL PRECLUDE ANY RENEWAL. POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS of Charles Gayler's new Irish Drama, THE CONNIE SOOGAH, the production of which has been A UNIVERSAL THEME OF ADMIRATION, FURORE BEYOND DESCRIPTION. THE CATARACT SCENE IN THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY surpasses in NATURAL GRANDEUR AND MAGNIFICENCE any scenic effect ever before presented.

The cast of the drama was created EVERY MEMBER OF THE TALENTED COMPANY. SEATS FOR THESE LAST PERFORMANCES CAN BE PROCURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE. FRIDAY, FEB. 19, Author's Night, Benefit of Mr. Charles Gayler.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn

As many patrons of the Olympic have expressed a desire to see MRS. JOHN WOOD.....as.....MARTON IN THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET, her performance, which was received with UNIVERSAL APPROBATION when last presented in New-York, and MR. FRANK DREW.....as.....ISIDORE FARINE a change has been made in the programme to allow for its presentation THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, FEB. 16, when it will be produced with a POWERFUL CAST AND NEW SCENERY.....by.....HAYES The entertainments will commence with the petite comedy, in two acts, entitled CURIOUS CASE.

Twiggelton.....Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Aubrey.....Mr. G. Beaks
Stanton.....Mr. G. H. Clarke
Mrs. Aubrey.....Miss Henrietta Irving

After which PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

Marquis de Vplange.....Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Chevalier de Bellerive.....Mr. G. H. Clarke
Isidore Farine.....Mr. Frank Drew
Baron Troptard.....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Marton.....Mrs. John Wood
Mademoiselle de Volange.....Mrs Sloan
Davotte.....Miss Harris

Will shortly be produced, A NEW COMEDY, written expressly for the Olympic, by AUGUSTIN DALY AND FRANK WOOD.

Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7¾. Seats secured three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT, MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, AND THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, THE LONDON TIMES,

speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation.

"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-leave man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare:

I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently,
They have proclaimed their malefaction."

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¼; close at 10¾.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT WILL BE GIVEN UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION, FRIDAY EVENING, March 25, 1864.

In aid of the Disabled Veteran Members, their families, and those of deceased members of the 14th Regiment N. Y. S. M., 48th and 67th N. Y. Volunteers (of Brooklyn,) now in service of the United States.

The programme, combining Musical and Literary talent of the first order, will be issued at an early date.

By order of WILLIAM COIT, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

JOHN D. PERRIN, H. R. W. WILCOX, ELIAS B RAMAN } Sub Committee.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,

Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.

PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

Engagement of MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL, the celebrated tight-rope artiste and danseuse; also, Mr. JOHN DENIER, the wonderful gymnast.

In addition to which will be offered AN ATTRACTIVE EQUESTRIAN BILL.

Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Commence at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.

SKATING—SKATING—BALL'S UP!

At the large hall of J. WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, No. 6 East 28th-st., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

New patent floor skates, nearest approach to ice skating yet discovered; a most fascinating and healthy exercise for ladies, gentlemen and children.

Call and obtain a circular.

Light gymnastics, fencing, broad-sword, single stick, &c.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 12:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 7 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:06 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR SALE—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 315 and 317 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.

No. 485 BROADWAY.

E. B. LENT.....Manager

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16,

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, and on WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at the BROADWAY CIRCUS,

will be presented a series of VARIED ARENIC SPLENDORS, which will be found to include some of the MOST NOVEL AND ASTOUNDING FEATURES ever introduced to the public of any nation since THE RENOWNED AMPHITHEATRICAL DISPLAYS OF ANCIENT ROME.

Among the most extraordinary of the novelties comprised in the programme for the present week may be mentioned the first introduction of YOUNG DUCROW in his

GRAND HURDLE ACT
GRAND HURDLE ACT
GRAND HURDLE ACT
UPON A TRAINED BUFFALO.
UPON A TRAINED BUFFALO.
UPON A TRAINED BUFFALO.
UPON A TRAINED BUFFALO.

It should be understood distinctly that the animal used in this unprecedented performance is A REAL BUFFALO OF THE FAR WEST, and a most splendid specimen of the species. His WONDROUS SPEED AND AGILITY, as shown in his terrific leaps over gates and barriers under the direction of his intrepid rider, cannot fail to extort the wonder and admiration of every beholder.

MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,

unquestionably the most graceful and accomplished horsewoman that ever appeared in America, will continue her exquisite exposition of the PARISIAN HAUTE ECOLE, and also appear at each entertainment in her GRAND ACT WITHOUT SADDLE OR BRIDLE!

ALL THE GREAT RIDERS, GYMNASTS, CLOWNS, ACROBATS, VOLTIGEURS, &c., &c., attached to this THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS OF AMERICA, together with the unequaled collection of DANCING, TRICK AND PERFORMING HORSES, will be introduced in a choice selection of those ELEGANT AND EXCITING SCENES which have gained for the entertainment given at this establishment THE HIGHEST ENCOMIUMS ever bestowed upon any similar representations in this country.

First week of THE EDUCATED SACRED BULL, THE EDUCATED SACRED BULL, of Hindostan, the only animal of his species ever trained to perform in the ring, no less remarkable as a zoological wonder than for his ADMIRABLE TRAINING AND SAGACITY.

THE UNQUESTIONABLE PRE-EMINENCE of the troupe attached to the BROADWAY CIRCUS,

AT THE AMPHITHEATRE, No. 485 BROADWAY, the central location, the superior accommodations for visitors, and the REFINED CHARACTER OF THE PERFORMANCES given there, have combined to make it THE FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT of New-York. The particular attention of Heads of Families is called to the fact that on WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS all the Extra Attractions of the week will be found included in the programme.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.

Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at half-past 2. Prices as usual.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON

AND

NEW-YORK CIRQUE.

Opposite the Academy of Music, 14th-st.

Proprietor and Director.....JAMES COOKE.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.

THIS TUESDAY, FEB. 16,

AND

EVERY EVENING. UNPARALLELED SUCCESS AND EVERY EVENING. UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS

of this MAMMOTH AND SUPERB HIPPODRAMATIC TEMPLE, which has at once achieved the distinction of being the PRIDE AND ORNAMENT of the EMPIRE CITY.

CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING EVERY EVENING.

UNANIMOUS EXPRESSION of WONDER AND DELIGHT BY THE THOUSANDS PRESENT at the MARVELOUS GRANDEUR AND BEAUTY of the building and THE SPLENDOR OF THE PERFORMANCE, AT THIS, THE MODEL AMPHITHEATRE OF THE WORLD. GORGEOUSLY LIGHTED AND DECORATED, it presents the most brilliant ensemble of refined elegance and artistic skill EVER GIVEN TO THE WESTERN WORLD. THE GRAND HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES, which will be presented on THIS EVERY EVENING. will be of the most brilliantly diversified character, embraced in a succession of ever-varying programmes, in which the grandest CONSTELLATION OF STAR ARTISTS EVER ASSEMBLED IN AMERICA will appear in a rapid succession of MARVELS OF EQUITATION, Elegant and astounding feats of GYMNASTIC SKILL, ACROBATIC DEXTERITY AND ATHLETIC STRENGTH, UNPARALLELED IN HIPPODRAMATIC ANNALS, PRESENTED BY A GALAXY OF THE MOST EMINENT ARTISTS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Children under 10 half prices. Tickets can be obtained at the box office, and at all the principal hotels. Doors open at 7¼; the performance commencing at 8. Carriages can be ordered at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To avoid the pressure at the ticket-offices in the evening, visitors will do well to purchase their tickets at the box-office during the day.

A GRAND MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.

SIXTEENTH WEEK.
SIXTEENTH WEEK.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O CLOCK.

THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; OR WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,

THE MOST REFINED AND DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT IN AMERICA.

This magnificent enterprise, which is still an unexampled and brilliant success, affords to all classes, even the most fastidious, a happy relaxation from the ordinary cares and business of routine life, and yet one that appeals only to the highest intelligence, the purest taste, and the best sentiments of the heart. It is a fairy realm of travel, history, literature and song, revealing to the delighted visitor the most enchanting scenery, and the most exquisite statuary and architecture of the ancient and modern day in all lands, as beheld in the reality, and mingling the aspirations of devoted patriotism in the present, with recollections of the glorious past.

THE PROGRAMME IS ABSOLUTELY NEW EACH DAY, presenting every fresh variety in scenes of ravishing beauty. The ridiculous attempts that have been made to imitate this sublime combination of artistic splendors need but excite

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 15, 1864.

$7,000 U. S. 6s,'81.Co....110½
8,000 do....110⅜
10,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.Reg.107
62,500 U.S. 6s. 5-20s Co.106⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s.'65 Co....137
3,000 do....136¾
3,000 Treas. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & April....111
3,000 U. S. 6s,1-yr.C...N 99⅛
3,000 do....99⅛
1,500 Ohio St. 6s, '81...104⅛
36,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 56
10,000 do. b60 56⅛
25,000 Mo. St. 6s....71
10,000 do....b10 71
10,000 do....71⅝
10,000 do....b1 072
1,000 M. 6s, 1s. to H. & St. J. R....84¾
1,000 Cal.State 7s....125
10,000 Ohio&Miss. R. C. 35⅞
10,000 do....b30 36⅛
10,000 do....be0 36⅜
10,000 do....be0 36⅜
26,000 E. 4th M. 8s....117
2,000 Mich. So. & N. I. R. 110
10,000 C.&N.W.1stM....89⅛
1,000 C.&N.W.2dM....78⅜
15,000 do....b30 80
5,000 Chic.&N.W. I. B. 95
7,000 Clev.&Pitts 4 M. 85
50,000 Miss. & Mo.L.G. Rds....69
116 Merchants' Bk. Ass. 93
100 Bk of Comm'ce....105
22 Ocean Bank....97
40 Continental Bank..100⅛
30,000 Am. Gold....170
65,000 do....169⅞
62 Del. & H.Ca.Co....174
50 do....174⅜
350 do....175
300 Cum.Co. Coal Prf....53
100 do....53⅜
100 do....b15 59⅛
400 do....b20 59
300 do....b10 59
100 do....58⅞
800 Quick. M. Co....50
100 do....49⅜
200 do....50⅛
200 do....b10 50⅜
300 do....b30 50⅜
100 do....50⅜
100 Cen. Am. Tran....37
50 do....36⅜
50 Min. Min. Co....71
50 Canton Co....41⅜
250 do....41⅜
100 do....b10 41¼
100 do....41
300 Copake Iron Mines. 14
100 do....13¾
200 Q'ts Hill M. Co....13¾
400 do....13⅜
200 Mar. Min. Co....b15 33
400 do....33
100 Pacific M. S. Co....220
1350 N. Y. Cen. R. opg. 134
700 do....opg 133⅞
200 do....opg.133⅜
100 do....s30.133⅜
300 do....s30.133⅜
100 do....133⅜
200 Erie R....114
200 do....114⅛
600 do....s30.114⅜
2700 do....114⅜
300 do....114⅜
200 do....s10.114⅜
100 do....s30.114⅜
100 do....b30.114⅜
700 do....b10.114⅜
300 do....b7.114⅜
200 do....s10.114⅜
500 Erie Railway Pr....105
1500 do....105⅜
300 do....b10.105⅜
50 do....b15.105⅞
200 do....b10.105⅞
1050 do....105⅝
500 Stud. R. R....147
200 do....146⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s.Co.106⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1y.c....N 99⅜
3,000 Mo. State 6s.... 72
20,000 Amer. Gold....160⅛
30,000 do....160⅞
350 Canton Co....41
200 do....41⅜
260 Cum. Coal Pref....58⅜
100 do....58⅜
500 Quicksil. M. Co....51
200 do....51⅛
500 do....52
500 N. Y. Cen. R....133⅜
100 do....b30.134
100 do....b30.134⅛
100 Erie R....114⅞
1000 do....115
300 do....s30 115
300 do....115⅛
200 Erie R. Pr....105⅜
500 do....105⅝
200 Hud. R. R....146⅜
300 do....146
200 do....b25.146⅜
400 do....145⅜
500 do....145⅜
1500 Harlem R....106
800 do....109⅜
200 do....109⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 American Gold.c.160⅜
$5,000 do....s3.160⅜
600 N. Y. C. R.ex-d. ..133⅞
200 Erie R....c.115⅜
3000 do....115⅝
400 do....b2.115⅝
200 do....115⅞
600 do....s3 115⅜
900 do....b3.115⅝
300 do....b5.115⅝
250 Harlem R....s3 107⅜
200 do....b3.107⅜
1000 do....107⅝
200 do....107⅞
1000 do....s3.108
100 do....108
1000 do....b5.108⅛
200 do....108⅜
400 Mich. Cen. R....135⅛
200 do....135⅜
200 do....s3.135⅜
200 do....s3 135⅜
300 M. S.& N. I. R.... 95
100 do....c 94⅞
200 do....94⅞
100 Ill. Cen. R....b3 133⅛
100 do....133⅜
400 do....b3.133⅜
200 do....b3.133⅜
200 do....133⅜
100 do....c.133⅜
200 do....s3.133⅜
200 do....b3.133⅜
200 do....133⅜
200 Gal. & Chi....c.117⅛
400 do....117⅞
200 do....b3.118
200 do....117⅜
100 do....s3.117⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—3¼ P. M.

200 N.Y.Cen.R.ex-d. .133⅞
300 do....b3.133⅞
100 do....b4.133⅞
700 Erie R....115⅜
400 do....b3.115⅜
400 do....b3.115⅜
1400 do....s3.115⅜
2.00 do....115⅞
500 do....btw.115⅞
100 do....b3 115⅛
900 do....s3 115⅜
200 do....115⅜
100 do....b3 115⅜
100 Hud. R. R. 146⅜
200 do....146⅜
100 do....b30.134
100 do....b30.134⅛
100 Erie R....114⅞
1000 do....115
300 do....s30 115
300 do....115⅞
200 Erie R. Pr....105⅜
500 do....105⅝
2000 Hud. R. R....146⅜
300 do....146
200 do....b25.146⅜
400 do....145⅜
500 do....145⅜
1600 Harlem R....106
800 do....109⅜
200 do....109⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

300 Hudson R. R....b3.146⅜
100 Reading R....123⅜
700 Clev. & Pitts. R....116⅜
200 do....116⅜
1100 do....117⅜
300 do....117⅜
2900 do....117⅜
300 do....s3.117⅜
300 do....117⅜
100 do....s30.143
100 do....b10.144
500 do....s15 142⅜
100 do....s26.142⅜
200 do....s30.141⅜
300 do....s30.142
300 Chic. & R. I. R....121⅜
1500 do....122
900 do....122⅜
600 do....122⅜
400 do....122⅜
200 do....122⅜
850 do....b5.123
420 Chi., Bur, & Q. R. 130
50 do....131
10 Mil. & P. Du C. R.... 64
150 do....65
50 do....65⅛
100 do....65⅛
600 Tol. & Wab. R.... 62
500 P., Ft. W. & C. b10 89
200 do....88⅞
100 do....88⅜
400 do....89
200 do....b30 89⅜
500 M. So. & N. I. R.... 95½
300 do....95⅜
100 do....b30 95⅜
300 Ill. Cen. Full S....123
200 do....124⅛
25000 Ill.Cen. R. C.B.S.120
2050 Cleve. & Pitts....116⅛
12000 do....116
400 do....b10 116
40 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.155
250 Gal. & Ch. R....118⅜
200 do....b10.118⅜
250 do....b30.118⅜
300 do....118
200 do....b10 117⅜
1000 Ill. Cen. R. S....133⅜
200 do....b10.133⅜
700 do....133⅜
300 do....b30.133⅜
600 do....133⅜
700 do....133
300 do....b15.133⅜
100 do....b30.133⅜
100 Cleve. & Tol. R....144
200 do....143⅞
100 do....143⅞
300 do....143
100 do....143⅜
100 do....b30.143
100 do....143⅜
200 do....b10.143⅜
100 do....143⅜
100 do....143⅜
100 do....143⅜
100 Clev. & Tol. R....144
700 do....143⅞
400 do....143⅞
100 do....143⅞
100 do....143⅞
100

The New-York Times.

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OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The Vessels Building for the Rebels in French Ports.

A SIGNIFICANT SEMI-OFFICIAL UTTERANCE.

Iron-Clads "for the Emperor of China."

A PROTEST FROM MR. DAYTON.

The Florida, Georgia and Rappahannock.

FRANCE, MEXICO, AND THE UNITED STATES

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1864.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée*, the official military paper of the French Government, contains a paragraph in its issue of the 21st instant, which I am told was inserted by superior order, and which conceals, under a simple form, an evil design against the Government of the United States. The paragraph reads thus:

"CHINA.—Our private correspondence from China is to the 12th December. By it we learn that the officers of the English navy who had taken service in the Chinese navy, had broken their engagement and left for Bombay, taking with them the war vessels constructed in the ports of Great Britain on Chinese account. The Chinese Government, in this dilemma, ordered to be bought in America a certain number of gunboats, which are to arrive about the middle of February at Petchi-li, and which are to be used in the blockade of Nankin. It was decided that several other vessels should be ordered from the private ship-builders of France; *Among these vessels are two cuirassed frigates, which are to form the basis of the new Chinese fleet.*"

The work on the Confederate vessels at Bordeaux and Nantes goes on, and this inoffensive-looking note of the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, is said to be intended to prepare the way for the *sortie* of these vessels when finished. If the vessels, by any successful dodge, should get into the hands of the Confederate agents, the French Government can point to the official army paper as having indicated that they were intended for China, and that the Confederates bought and turned them from their original destination. We know that the French Government often adopts this small method for securing its ends, and it may be that this paragraph of the *Moniteur de l'Armée* is printed with the design I have indicated. It is at least worth pointing out and watching.

In regard to the other Confederate ships in French ports, two points I am informed have been made by the American Minister which are not admitted by the French Government, but which, nevertheless, are placed on record in the shape of a protest by the Minister.

The first of these points were made in regard to the crew of the *Florida*. When this vessel arrived in the port of Brest, her crew abandoned her, and she has now recruited a new crew in French ports. To this recruiting of sailors for a vessel which the French call a man-of-war, Mr. DAYTON naturally objects as a violation of the neutrality laws, exactly as the recruiting of soldiers would be. But the French Government does not admit the validity of the American Minister's reclamation, or rather avoids it by the subterfuge, that they only count the men that come in on the vessel and go out on her; that they do not take cognizance of the names or nationality of the men, but only of their number; in fine, that they have nothing to do with the personality of the men, and that they cannot take cognizance of the fact, that changes of persons are made on board the vessel. The American Minister claims, nevertheless, that no sailor can be recruited for the vessel in a French port without a violation of their own law, and he argues further, that they might as well apply the principle of number and not of men to cannon and other articles of the first necessity on board ship, a principle obviously unfair, since inferior men, the same as inferior cannon, may be thus continually replaced by good ones.

The other point regards the *Rappahannock*. The agents of this vessel, in order to avail themselves of the stress of weather clause of the neutrality proclamation, declare that the vessel, when she left the port of Sheerness, in England, did not intend to take refuge in a French port, but that at sea she broke her machinery, and owing to the direction of the wind was forced into the French port of Calais, where she must necessarily repair. The converse of this story, if it be not true, cannot be proven, and the French Government have, therefore, admitted it, and the vessel is finishing her equipment under the benefit of the stress-of-weather clause. When there arrived from England the hundred and forty packages of which I spoke in a former letter, the American Minister protested formally against their being put on board. But the Captain of the vessel immediately represented that these boxes contained articles for the repair of the accident to the machinery, which had driven them into the port of Calais, and supplementary but not essential articles of equipment, mostly for the kitchen and officers' rooms. The French Marine office, therefore, allowed the boxes to go on board the vessel, but the American Minister had been assured, that as the vessel came into port a merchantman, she must go out the same; she will not be permitted to obtain a single article in a French port for war purposes. She came in a disabled merchantman, and may go out a repaired one, but nothing more. And that there may be no deception about this the French Maritime Police, in accordance with orders from Paris, visit the vessel every day. But I understand that the American Minister is not satisfied with the conduct of the French Marine-office in this case, and that he has strongly protested against it.

The Confederate vessel, the *Georgia*, is still in the port of Cherbourg, undergoing repairs, and there is no national vessel guarding her at this moment. We fear on this side that the *Florida* and *Georgia* may be arranging a combined attack on Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsage*.

The debate on Mexico in the French Corps Legislatif commenced yesterday. The first orator was M. GUEROULT, the able editor of the *Opinion Nationale*, and representative of the Sixth District of Paris. M. GUEROULT commenced by declaring that the Mexican enterprise was only conceived after the commencement of the civil war in America, and that it never would have been conceived but for that war, and for the belief in the high places that the war was to result in the dismemberment of the powerful American Union. He then declared that the conflict in the United States was due entirely to Slavery, (a remark which brought out a shower of noes and of counter yeas,) and that France lowered herself in sympathizing with the South, even in the illusion of furthering French interests in Mexico. M. GUEROULT had lived four years in Mexico, he knew the people and the country, and he declared that there was nothing but a loss of life and money to be gained by meddling with the affairs of that people, beside a war with the United States, and that the only logical and reasonable course to pursue was to leave the country to itself as soon as possible, and not to attempt to change either the form of government or the people. He was followed by the Baron BEAUVERGIER on the side of the Government, and today the three big guns of the House, Messrs. THIERS, FAVRE and ROUHER, are expected to speak on the subject. It is said also that M. BERRYER had prepared himself for this question.

Contrary to what is said in the English and French journals, the American Government, I have reason to believe, has not made any communication to the French Government for a long while on the subject of Mexico and French projects in that country. MALAKOFF.

FROM ALBANY.

The Police Bill—The Niagara Ship Canal—The National Guard of the State—The Railroad Corporation Act, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The final action of the Senate passing the Police Bill was unanimous with the exception of Mr. FIELDS. He made several attempts to have the bill amended at the last moment. One of his propositions was to insert a clause providing that the term of office of the present Superintendent of the Police shall expire ten days after the passage of the act, and another Superintendent be nominated by the Governor, to be approved by the Senate. Only Messrs. COZANS and FIELDS voted for this amendment, the Senate, with these exceptions, approving of the present incumbent of the office by their negative vote. When the final vote came on the passage of the bill, Mr. FIELDS alone, with all the independence and grandeur of character incident to a sublime individuality, voted an obstinate and very emphatic "No."

The Niagara Ship Canal Company Bill was called up in the Assembly to-day, and the pending question was upon striking out the enacting clause. It soon became evident that the friends of the bill were not prepared to let it go by the board without a determined and energetic effort in its behalf. An attempt was first made to delay action upon it, and make it the special order for Thursday. To this the majority of the House would by no means consent, it being urged that there could be no good result from leaving this question, upon which too many other measures were made to depend, longer undecided. There being no escape from immediate action, the friends of the bill began to make speeches in its favor. The hour and a half intervening before time for adjournment was consumed in this manner, and action upon the bill for the present was staved off by this means.

The item of the Annual Appropriation Bill which proposes to give $200,000 for the expenses of the National Guard of the State, or militia organization, which was so sharply discussed in the Assembly on Saturday, is likely to be made a political test question. Union members considered it in caucus with closed doors last evening.

The Senate, after considerable debate, adopted the resolution of the House, providing for a recess of the two Houses from Friday, the 19th to Monday, the 29th inst., without amendment.

In considering a bill to amend the general Railroad Corporation law, a point of interest to towns and railroad companies was brought up and discussed at some length in the Senate last evening. It was moved to amend the bill which relates simply to the making up of railroad trains, by adding to it a provision limiting the right of railroad corporations to construct their roads along and upon highways. As the law now stands they have this right, and while they are required to make the roads good again, so as not to unnecessarily impair their usefulness, they are not required to consult with town authorities, or any authority in regard to the line they may select for their road, except in cities. The amendment proposes to require them to obtain permission in writing from the Road Commissioners of towns when they construct railroads upon and along a highway. Several leading Senators spoke in favor of this amendment, but the question was deemed too important to act upon without time for further consideration.

A bill, entitled the Thirty-second-street and Spring-street Railroad Bill, was introduced in the Senate, this morning, by Senator BEACH. The corporators named are as follows: Charles Whiston, Abraham B. Tappan, Malcolm C. Turner, Charles H. Hinnan, William H. Wilkins, John H. Whiston, Thomas Stephens, William Caldwell, George W. Whiston, Isaac C. Allen and George H. Metcalf.

There is a growing disposition manifest in both Houses to consider the political bearing of every subject that comes up for consideration. In the Senate to-day, a bill appointing Commissioners to ascertain and settle the boundary line between New-York and Westchester Counties, was assailed as being a mere political machine, and progress only was reported upon it, by the Committee of the Whole having it under consideration, apparently for this reason. The bill giving the Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals the power of appointing attendants upon the court, was hastily disposed of in the same manner, as if it was too exciting a subject to be considered in regular course. P. D.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the act of 1826 relative to improvements in New-York.

Providing for the payment of the interest on certain canal drafts.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Authorizing the construction of a railroad in Thirty-second, and other streets and avenues in New-York.

Relative to taxation of moneyed corporations.

Relative to fees in Surrogates' Courts and the fees of executors.

Legalizing the acts of Supervisors relative to bounties.

RECESS.

The Assembly resolution that the Legislature will take a recess from the 19th till the 29th instant was concurred in.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. LAIMBEER introducted a bill amending the act passed legalizing the riot and bounty ordinances of the New-York Supervisors. It corrects an error.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Fixing the salary of the Police Justice of Brooklyn.

Incorporating the Steam Agricultural Company.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The following bills were advanced to a third reading:

Making an appropriation for the deficiency for the repair and maintenance of the canals.

Relative to butts, hogsheads and barrels used by manufacturers of malt liquors.

Mr. HEALY called up for consideration the report of the committee relative to the Niagara ship canal.

The motion pending was that the bill be rejected.

Mr. A. H. PARKER moved to lay Mr. HEALY's motion on the table.

Motion lost.

Mr. PARKER then moved to make the bill the special order for Thursday evening.

This was debated until the recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the Annual Appropriation Bill was resumed; the question pending was the motion of the Speaker to reduce the appropriation for the State militia from $200,000 to $50,000.

A. ANDRUS moved an amendment, appropriating $100,000,—no portion to be used for a regimental fund.

The Speaker hoped the entire appropriation would be stricken out, saying that the total appropriation could be exhausted on the Onondaga Brigade, and characterizing the managers of that organization as partisan and unjust.

Mr. HEALY said in his district all the commissioned officers are Democrats. The New National Guard ought to be called the National Sneaks. He would vote the largest sum for a thorough militia organization, but nothing for this.

Mr. WEAVER denied that the organization was partisan, saying, of the eight Major-Generals six are Republicans, and claiming that the same relation held good in the brigade districts.

The Speaker claimed that extreme men had been appointed by the Governor. Of ninety-six Colonels all but one are Democrats, and one in Albany he characterized as a Secessionist, who had said that he preferred dissolution to a further prosecution of the war. He hoped to see this act repealed and a law enacted more acceptable to the people.

Mr. MCCARTY characterized the reference of the Speaker to the Albany Colonel as false.

Mr. PINCKNEY denied that the militia was a political machine.

The debate was continued by Messrs. BULLOCK, O'CONNOR, GILBERT and CROOK, when the bill was made the special order for the first of March.

Adiourned.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Peck Again at His Post—The People and the Rebel Government—A Movement to Take the State Out of the Confederacy.

The United States transport steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, from Morehead City, via Fortress Monroe, brings North Carolina news to the 13th inst.

Maj.-Gen. J. J. PECK had arrived at Newbern and assumed command. His presence, together with the extensive preparations he was making to receive the enemy, had inspired all with the belief that the rebels could never take Newbern. The following order shows that he is clearing the deck for action, should the enemy feel disposed to accept battle.

ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.—No officer will take his wife or any member of his family to any of the outposts in North Carolina. No officer or soldier will bring any member of his family into the field without express permission from these headquarters. All officers and soldiers who are living away from their proper commands without special authority will at once join such commands. All surplus baggage will be turned over to the Quartersmaster's Department in compliance with orders from army headquarters. The troops must hold themselves in readiness to act offensively or defensively at a moment's notice, by night or by day. The amount of ammunition, subsistence, clothing, and transportation, as well as the number of spades, shovels, picks, and axes will be at once reported by the proper Commanders.

Commanders of Sub-Districts, brigades, regiments, and companies will be held responsible for the execution of the foregoing.

By command of Major-Gen. PECK.

[Official]

BENJ. B. FOSTER, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

The Henderson (N. C.) *Times*, a fearless Opposition paper, desires to know of President LINCOLN how he can expect North Carolina to return to the Union, robbed as she is of her own troops, and in the absence of a sufficient Federal force in the eastern part of the State to render the necessary assistance in case of an immediate emergency.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* and Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* contain amusing obituary notices of the death of the Raleigh *State Journal*, the second rebel print which has suspended within a few months in Raleigh, for the want of support from the people, says the *Progress*.

"We have already requested our readers," says the Wilmington *Journal*, "'to make the indications. We said then, and we say now, *that we most sincerely think that an attempt will be made to take North Carolina out of the Confederacy. We say that the movements for which the Raleigh Standard and Progress are responsible, look to this consummation. We say, further, that we have reasons to believe that Gov. Vance knows that they look to it.*"

Says the Raleigh *Standard*: "It seems to be feared that the principals of substitutes will be hurried out of the State without giving them an opportunity to appeal to our Judges to hear their cases. We hope not. Such a step would be productive of evil, and evil only."

The Wilmington *Journal*, of the 19th, says that the Home Guard of New-Hanover, consisting of the Nineteenth Battalion, assembled in Wilmington on the 20th, for a three months' term of service.

The *Standard* publishes the following:

PUBLIC MEETING.

Mr. EDITOR: We, the undersigned, commoners from Wake County, seeing that the people of other sections of the State are petitioning the Governor to convene the Legislature in extra session, in order to call a convention, and we being desirous ever to reflect the will and wishes of our constituents, earnestly request you and other editors friendly to the people instructing their representatives, to announce that there will be a public meeting at GEORGE W. THOMPSON'S store on Saturday, the 23d inst., for the purpose of expressing the views and principles of the people of that portion of Wake County. And we respectfully sugrest to our friends and constituents in other portions of Wake to hold similar meetings and pass such resolutions as they may deem expedient; and we further recommend that a county meeting be held in Raleigh, at the Court-house, upon Monday night, of February, court week, so that our laboring friends, merchants, and mechanics may participate. CALVIN J. ROGERS,
WILLIAM LAWS.

P. S.—We expect some public speaking on the occasion.

The Newbern *Times*, a vigorous Administration paper, which was suppressed by Brig.-Gen. J. W. PALMER, in the absence of Gen. PECK, resumes its publication as usual.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Arrival of Twenty-six of the Escaped Union Officers at Yorktown—Twenty-five Recaptured by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Twenty-six Union officers arrived this forenoon, having escaped from Libby Prison on the 10th instant. In addition to the names already reported, are the following:

Col. W. P. Kendrick, Third Tennessee Cavalry.
Lieut.-Col. George G. Davis, Fourth Maine.
Lieut.-Col. Alex Von Witzel, Fourteehth Pennsylvania.
Lieut.-Col. J. F. Boyd.
Major J. O. Collins, Twenty-ninth Indiana.
Major J. W. Fitzsimmons, Thirtieth Indiana.
Lieut. William Reynolds, Seventy-third Indiana.
Lieut. T. P. Williams, Seventy-third Indiana.
Capt. Matthew Boyd, Seventy-third Indiana.
Capt. Morton Tower, Thirteenth Massachusetts.
Capt. Michael Gallaher, Second New-York Cavalry.
Capt. A. G. Hamilton, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry.
Lieut. J. C. Flaiar, Seventh Indiana Battery.
Capt. J. F. Gallaher, Second Ohio.
Lieut. N. S. McKeen, Twenty-first Illinois.
Capt. Isaac N. Johnston, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry.
Capt. W. S. B. Rundell, Second Ohio.
Lieut. R. Y. Bradford, Second Tennessee Cavalry.
Capt. D. J. Jones, First Kentucky Infantry.

About twenty-five others, who escaped at the same time, were recaptured.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry veteran volunteers, 460 strong, arrived from Nashville this morning on their way home.

Four hundred new recruits from Iowa will arrive here to-day for the South.

The municipal election here, yesterday, resulted in the election of the Citizens' ticket.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Recent Destruction of Blockade-Runners.

Disagreement of the Houses on the Enrollment Bill.

A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ASKED FOR

THE REVENUE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The Anti-Whisky-Tax Amendment Agreed to.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

Army officers from the front express the opinion that within ten days the roads will enable the rebels to move, and that they will initiate the Spring campaign. Two opinions prevail as to their movement; one is that they will attack square in front, and endeavor to drive MEADE within the defences of Washington. The other is that LEE will again go rapidly up into Pennsylvania, and transfer the war to the North, plundering vastly more than he did last year, and fighting pitched battles only on a line of safe retreat into Virginia.

PAYMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Funds are nearly ready for the payment of the Army of the Potomac. It will probably be paid off next week.

RENOMINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A committee of seven Philadelphians, headed by MORTON MCMICHAEL, to-day formally presented to President LINCOLN his nomination for the next Presidential term on behalf of the Union League of Philadelphia.

THE RE-ENLISTMENT OF VETERANS.

The Secretary of War has decided that the term three-fourths, used in connection with veteran regiments, means three-fourths of the organization serving together, and does not include men absent in prisons, hospitals or convalescent camps. Men belonging to veteran regiments who have not served two years, and consequently do not come within the limits of reënlistment, will be permitted to go on furlough with the main body of the regiment, in case it goes as an organization, provided they agree to reenlist as soon as they come within the limits. Men who come within the limits, yet decline to reënlist, will not be granted furloughs.

REFUGEES FROM THE SOUTH.

The sentiment of many of the Border State delegates on their way through Washington to the Louisville Convention, is one of anxiety for some arrangement by which Northern refugees from the South can return there, and be safe in their persons and rights of property. They hope to attain this in part through the compensation for the loss of Slavery, which the establishment of diversified industry caused by the war has already afforded.

PROMOTION OF CAPT. WILSON.

Capt. WILSON, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of he Potomac, has been promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regular Army. Col. WILSON is one of the most efficient officers in the service.

THE DISMISSAL OF COL. SWAIN.

The charges on which Col. JAMES B. SWAIN, of Scott's Nine Hundred, was dismissed, as officially published, are making false musters, neglect of duty and repeated and persistent disobedience of orders.

CAVALRY REVIEW.

Yesterday the First and Third Divisions of Cavalry were reviewed by Gen. PLEASONTON. The review was witnessed by a large concourse of military gentlemen belonging to other branches of the service, and was satisfactory to all.

THE HEIGHT OF RECRUITS.

By order of the War Department no volunteer recruit shall be rejected on account of height, who is at least five feet.

A NEW ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Col. F. MCGILVERY, of the Artillery Reserve, has been authorized to raise a new regiment in Maine.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

It is quite probable that the Secretary of the Treasury will in a few days advertise the ten-forty Loan.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

THE RECENT CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Acting Rear-Admiral LEE, dated Flag-ship *Minnesota*, off Newports' News, Va., Feb. 15, in which he reports the circumstances attending the capture and destruction by the blockading forces off Wilmington of the following blockade-runners, viz.: the *Wild Dayrell*, *Nutfield*, *Dee*, *Emily* and *Fanny & Jennie*. The Admiral says: Upon the reporting of the *Sassacus*, Lieut.-Commander ROWE, she was assigned to duty as an outside cruiser, to cruise upon the line of bearing between New Inlet and Bermuda, not further eastward than the meridian of 70 degrees west, longitude astern, where her reputation for speed would be severely tested, and one in which a very fast cruiser would prove a great stumbling-block to blockade-runners. The result has equalled my expectations, and the destruction of the steamers *Wild Dayrell* and *Nutfield* by the *Sassacus*, both new and fast steamers, the latter on her first voyage, are added to the long list of disasters to the blockade-runners. Upon the morning of the 1st inst. Lieut.-Commander ROWE discovered black smoke in shore of him, and, pursuing it, discovered the *Wild Dayrell* on shore near Stump Inlet. He boarded and found her to be partially filled with an assorted cargo. Her crew had abandoned her and fled to the shore. After great exertions to get her afloat, in which he was assisted by the *Florida*, it was found impracticable, and she was completely destroyed. Lieut.-Commander ROWE estimates her value with her cargo at about $200,000. After completing the destruction of the *Wild Dayrell*, the *Sassacus* proceeded to take up her assigned station, and at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, a blockade-runner was discovered to the north and west of him, distant twelve miles. Chase was immediately given, and after a five hours' pursuit, the steamer was brought to under fire, and finding escape was impossible, she was run on shore at 1 P. M., near New River Inlet, her officers and crew escaping to the land. One boat-load, however, was capsized, and the crew drowned, with the exception of a Mr. NEILL, the purser of the steamer, who was rescued by boats from the *Sassacus*, which were immediately sent in to take possession of the prize. She proved to be the English steamer *Nutfield*, from Bermuda, bound to Wilmington, previously mentioned in consular despatches. From Mr. NEILL I learn that her cargo was munitions of war, arms, a battery of eight WHITWORTH guns, and pig lead. The guns and lead were thrown overboard during the chase. Finding it impossible to get the *Nutfield* afloat, after great exertions to that end, she was fired and destroyed. Some 700 rifles and a quantity of cavalry sabres, together with other articles, were rescued from her, and will be sent in for adjudication at an early date.

Lieut.-Commander ROWE reports that the *Sassacus* attained a speed of 13⅓ knots, and gained rapidly upon one of the fastest steamers yet sent out to run the blockade.

On the 6th inst. the *Cambridge* discovered a steamer ashore and on fire about one mile south of Masonboro Inlet, which proved to be the blockade-running steamer *Dee*, from Bermuda to Wilmington. Finding it impossible to extinguish the flames, or to get her off, Commander SPICER, of the *Cambridge*, abandoned the attempt, and still further destroyed her by firing into her. Seven of her crew were captured, and are now held as prisoners on the *Cambridge*. From these prisoners I learn that the *Dee* was commanded by G. H. BIRD, formerly a Lieutenant in the United States Naval service. She was loaded with lead, coffee and bacon, all of which, with the vessel, was totally destroyed.

At 5:50 A. M., on the 10th inst., a steamer was discovered from the *Florida* standing along the shore toward New Inlet. After pursuing and firing at her, she ran on shore near Masonboro' Inlet. Commander CROSBIE sent his boats and took possession of her. She proved to be the side-wheel steamer *Fannie and Jennie*, commanded by the notorious Capt. COXETTER, who, with the purser, was drowned in endeavoring to reach the shore. The remainder of her crew, 25 in number, are now prisoners on board the *Florida*. The steamer was loaded with merchandise and coal. The enemy opened fire upon the wreck and upon the *Florida* with musketry and Whitworth guns, by which fire Acting Assistant-Paymaster J. F. KEELER received a severe but not dangerous wound. Finding it impossible to get the vessel afloat, after great exertions, Commander CROSBIE ordered to be fired, which was done under a severe fire from the enemy. The *Florida* received some damage from the fire of the enemy, which can readily be repaired.

At the same time that the *Fannie & Jennie* ran on shore, she was a mile and a half to the northward, another steamer was seen ashore, and was boarded by the *Florida's* boats. This proved to be the *Emily*, from Nassau, with a cargo of merchandise and salt. She was also fired and destroyed, as it was impossible to get her afloat.

The *Fannie & Jennie*, *Emily* and *Nutfield* are new vessels, and this is supposed to be their first attempt to run the blockade. The *Wild Dayrell* has made one successful voyage, and the *Dee* is an old offender.

THE ARREST OF CONSUL GIDDINGS.

The documents in the case of Consul-General GIDDINGS, involving his arrest, have been communicated to Congress, in response to a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for the information. Messrs. PERKINS and STEPHENS, counsel for Mr. GIDDINGS, in a communication to the Attorney-General, speak of the arrest as an outrage, and an attempt at black-mailing, the suit being for $20,000 damages for an alleged kidnapping of one REDPATH, and they express the opinion that a Consul-General with semi-diplomatic powers should be exempt from arrest. The Attorney-General sends the letter to Secretary SEWARD, saying the subject does not concern the duties of his office. The Secretary of State, Nov. 21, writes to Mr. BATES, disclaiming for Consul-Generals any diplomatic immunity, and referring to the third article of the Convention of 1815, which declared that a Consul may be punished or remanded home for illegal or improper conduct. Mr. GIDDINGS details the facts of his arrest, and states that he gave bail in thirty thousand dollars, and instructed his counsel to move to quash the proceedings on the ground that a consul cannot be taken from the duties of his office at the suit of a private individual, and claim exterritorial privileges. In a subsequent letter he states that REDPATH claimed to be a citizen of New-York; that he was destitute of means, food and lodging, and denied all knowledge of the public statement that he had commenced a suit for issuing a process to send him from Canada, and, weeping bitterly, obtained pecuniary aid from Mr. GIDDINGS, and a recommendation to the charitable; and the next day REDPATH filed an affidavit claiming damages for imprisonment. He claimed that REDPATH had been importuned and pressed to such action by the editor of a secession paper in Montreal, and others in the secession interest, and that it was understood throughout Canada as a vexatious proceeding, intended to be offensive to the people of the United States.

HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The House of Representatives have insisted upon their amendments to the Enrollment Bill, and appointed as a Committee of Conference on their part Messrs. SCHENCK, DEMING and KERNAN, and the Senate has appointed Senators WILSON, GRIMES and NESMITH.

SALARY REDUCED.

Senator HALE has succeeded in getting the salary of the Assistant-Secretary of the Navy reduced five hundred dollars.

PROVOST-MARSHAL OF THE DISTRICT.

Col. T. INGRAHAM, of the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, has been detailed by Gen. MARTINDALE as Provost-Martial of the Military District of Washington.

VIRGINIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention of Virginia, now in session in Alexandria, effected a permanent organization to-day by the election of LEROY G. EDWARDS, of Norfolk, as President, and W. J. COWING, editor of the Virginia State *Journal*, as Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

AID TO RAILROADS.

On motion of Mr. HARDING, of Oregon, (Union,) the bills granting lands to aid in the construction of military roads from the Dalles of the Columbia River to a point at or near the mouth of the Owyhee River, and from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of the State of Oregon, were passed.

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS AS AGAINST REBELS.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. HARRIS, proceeded to consider the bill repealing the statute of limitations in certain cases, which was passed. The bill provides that whenever, during the existence of the present rebellion, any action, civil or criminal, shall accrue against persons, who, by reason of resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States or the interruption of the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, cannot be served with process for the commencement of such action or the arrest of such person—or whenever, after such action, civil or criminal, shall have accrued, such person cannot, by reason of such resistance of the laws, or such interruption of judicial proceedings, be arrested or served with process for the commencement of the action at the time during which said person shall so be beyond the reach of legal process—shall not be deemed or taken as any part of the time limited by law for the commencement of such action.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a petition from women of Ohio, praying for the repeal of the law requiring the rendition of slaves, and for an amendment to the Constitution, so that it can be no longer construed to favor Slavery. Referred to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented a resolution from the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, recommending the construction of a ship channel around Niagara Falls, on the American side. Referred to the Military Committee and ordered to be printed.

TRADE WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

Mr. DOOLITTLE introduced a bill to amend the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The bill punishes the furnishing of spirituous liquors to Indians by imprisonment not exceeding two years, a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and the forfeitures of the liquors, one-half to the informer.

THE STATE OF TEXAS AND AFRICANS.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union) all prior orders were postponed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to set apart a portion of the State of Texas for the use of persons of African descent.

Mr. LANE said that the present war of Slavery against Freedom was first opened in his own State, and in that contest against venial officials and a corrupt institution, they learned that Slavery was the sum of all villanies. Guided by that experience, immediately after the fall of Sumter he commenced urging in public speeches and writings the necessity of emancipating and arming the blacks; but the public mind had been taught for generations to regard Slavery as a thing sacred to the several States holding slaves, rendering it difficult to bring minds of the people up to a ripe condition of support to the measures of emancipation and arming the negroes; and he believed that had either of these been adopted at that time, it would have thrown into the hands of our opponents the political power of the country and resulted in the triumph of the rebellion. The proudest page in the history of this Administration would be the record of the fact that the President had sufficient sagacity to restrain himself and his friends from issuing the Emancipation Proclamation of the 22d of September, when public sentiment was well nigh ripe for it. The proclamations of FREMONT and HUNTER amounted to nothing, except as indications of the course of public sentiment, and had they not been modified they would have been inoperative in freeing the slave.

THE COLORED TROOPS QUESTION.

The regular order was then taken up, the question pending being Mr. COWAN's amendment giving all soldiers of the same arm of the service the same rank, pay and emoluments.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) proposed an amendment giving all soldiers in the United States service the same pay, rations, clothing, emoluments and bounty from March 1, 1864.

Mr. WILSON said he offered this amendment because after the 1st of March the benefit of the bounties will cease, and the bounty would be $100.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) proposed a long amendment. It provides first, that the Government disband and disarm all colored troops, and if such colored men are employed, it shall be as laborers and teamsters, and that the loyal owners of slaves employed in these capacities shall be paid a just compensation, and that, when a slave is lost in the service, his master shall receive full value for him.

Mr. DAVIS proceeded to address the Senate on the proposition at length.

[A message was received from the House announcing their adherence to their amendments to the Enrollment Bill, and asking for a Committee of Conference.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate adhered to its amendments, and the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee to meet that of the House.]

Mr. DAVIS continued his speech at length in support of his amendments.

Without a vote on the pending question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The Speaker laid before the House the Annual Report of the Secretary of State on Commercial Relations between the United States and foreign nations, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) submitted a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, for printing 4,000 copies for the use of members, and 1,000 for the use of the State Department.

THE ARKANSAS MEMBER.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the question on referring to the Committee on Elections the credentials of JAMES M. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, and which Mr. DAVIS (of Maryland) had moved to lay on the table.

Mr. DAWES said he had no acquaintance with Mr. JOHNSON, but that gentleman had came hither with a letter of introduction from Gen. STEELE. It was known from other sources that he had served as a Colonel of one of the Union regiments from the commencement of the war to the present time. While he was absent, a convention met in Arkansas and formed a Free State Constitution, the first unwilling fruit borne by the rebellion. The voters of the Third Congressional District elected Col. JOHNSON as a Representative in Congress by four or five thousand votes. The credentials were offered through the ordinary channel, but with the honorable scars of warfare on him, and with the greater honor of bringing hither a Free State Constitution, this gentleman was denied a hearing, the gentleman from Maryland (DAVIS) having moved to lay the credentials upon the table, instead of permitting them to be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. DAWES, in reply to a question of Mr. HARRIS, said that Arkansas was divided into three Congressional Districts, according to law, before the breaking out of the rebellion.

Mr. STEELE, of New-York, (Union,) said he had received a letter of introduction to Col. JOHNSON from Gen. STEELE, and, by request, had introduced Mr. JOHNSON to the gentleman from Massachusetts (DAWES.) Mr. JOHNSON arrived at Little Rock while the convention was in session, and was requested to remain there till the adjournment, which he did, and was made by the convention a bearer of dispatches to the Government. He (STEELE) knew nothing of the matter, but thought under the circumstances, the gentleman having been indorsed by a highly responsible body of men, was entitled to a fair consideration.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) said his motion to lay the credentials on the table was not for the purpose of raising an issue between his friend from Massachusetts and himself. If the gentleman would move an inquiry as to whether there existed a State Government in Arkansas or not, nobody would more cheerfully acquiesce in the examination than he would. But when the gentleman moved the reference of credentials claiming to be from the State of Arkansas, and which credentials did not appear to be signed by the officers of any State Government known to the United States, he (DAVIS) desired to say that such reference of the credentials carried with it the implication of representing a recognized State Government. But we have no State Government brought before us, and there was none in point of fact. We must first ascertain whether there is a Government before we accept the credentials. There must be such a State Government as is recognized by all the departments of the General Government, otherwise we would be led into political complications.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said he had a settled conviction that Arkansas and the other cooperating States in the Confederacy had no legal existence as States of this Union.

Mr. GARNSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) wished to know whether these States ceased to exist by virtue of their secession ordinances. If so, he would like to know at what point of time they ceased to exist and got out of the Union.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that on the continent neither a colony nor a State ever existed excepting by the will of the people, and that no State could cease to exist as a State except by will of the people. If you deny the constitutional power of the people to annul their own existence, you have to admit that whatever may be the constitutional right, the fact still remains that the power is in the people to declare whether they shall exist or not. There is no power in the universe to create the State of Arkansas and to send representatives here unless by the consent and will of the people themselves. All law was against secession. But when an individual commits the act of self-destruction, and his body lies before you, it is in vain to reason that under the law he had no right to do it. Just so with Arkansas. She, by her own act, had ceased to exist as a State in the American Union. Although the State, by the action of its own people, has ceased to exist, the Constitution still extends over the territory, unimpaired as before the act of secession was passed. The State of Arkansas can again exist as a State of the Union, and be admitted to all the rights of other States. This must be by the act of the people in their right mind, without military force and coercion in the arrangement of their State Government. He would, however, hesitate to give an affirmative vote for such admission until he found the majority of the people willing to accord equal and exact justice to both black and white, and was satisfied that in all particulars the people mean to be loyal to the Government. The existence of human Slavery being incompatible with a republican form of government, it was the duty of Congress to reject any State presenting a Constitution which sanctions it.

[The question was further discussed at length, but the crowded state of our columns precludes the publication of a fuller report.—ED. TIMES.]

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Internal Revenue Bill.

After remarks by Mr. J. C. ALLEN and Mr. STEVENS, the question was taken on the following Senate amendment, which was disagreed to by a vote of 41 yeas against 105 nays:

"And upon all liquors that may be distilled after the passage of this act, and sold or removed for consumption or sale on and after the first day of July next and previous to the first day of January next, 70 cents on each and every gallon, and on all liquors that may be distilled after the passage of this act, and sold or removed for consumption or sale, on and after the first day of January next, 80 cents on each and every gallon."

The House agreed to the Senate's amendment striking out the additional tax of 20 cents on adulterated spirits sold as whisky, brandy, &c.

The House, by a vote of 77 to 73, agreed to the Senate's amendment striking out the proposed tax on all spirits now on hand.

Without disposing of the bill, the House at 5½ o'clock adjourned.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

GREATHOUSE, convicted of participating in the privateer

The Second Corps.

Recruiting for this gallant corps, under the stimulus imparted by the presence and exertions of its Commandant, Maj.-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, is progressing rapidly. The Major-General has devoted the entire of his time while in the City to the work of perfecting the recruiting organization. The leading merchants of the Stock and Corn Exchanges have contributed freely, while the Union League has not only aided with money, but by the dilligent personal exertion of its individual members.

The following communication, addressed to Brig.-Gen. WM. HAYS, requesting that Col. ROBERT NUGENT be appointed to represent the corps at the headquarters in this City, has been cheerfully acceded to by the Acting Assistant Paymaster-General:

ST. JAMES' HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1864.

MY DEAR GENERAL: It is my desire that under Gen. BARLOW, and without interfering with you, Col. NUGENT shall represent me in this City and superintend the recruiting for the Second Corps.

Will you give Col. NUGENT all facilities to accomplish this end, as Gen. BARLOW explained this morning. I shall be glad if we can have our headquarters at Tammany Hall, and still retain an officer to represent the corps at Lafayette Hall. Very truly,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Maj.-Gen. U. S. V.

Tammany Hall has been obtained as the Headquarters of the corps, and under authority of Col. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., of the Union League, $5 extra premium will be paid to all persons procuring recruits for it by Col. NUGENT, upon the presentation to him of a certificate of the fact signed by any Provost-Marshal or other mustering officer.

The attention of officers detailed on recruiting service for this corps is called to the followinorder:

HEADQUARTERS, RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS SECOND CORPS, TAMMANY HALL, NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—All officers on recruiting service from the Second Corps, now in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and who may be hereafter detailed for recruiting purposes during the reorganization of the corps, are hereby ordered to report in person, without delay, to Col. ROBERT NUGENT, at these headquarters.

Any officer failing to so report will be immediately returned to his regiment in the field.

F. C. BARLOW, Brigadier-General and General Superintendent of Recruitin for Second Corps, Army of the Potomac.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1303, 1306, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1413, 1417, 1419, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1463, 1465. *Part II.*—Nos. 852, 1225, 1293, 1351, 1005, 955, 182, 1267, 1272, 584, 949, 1251, 882, 1285, 964, 1087, 755, 688, 1108.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3439, 3371, 3243, 3391, 3355, 3153, 2155, 3213, 3287, 3457, 3317, 1065, 3291, 3395. *Part II.*—Nos. 2018, 3460, 2730, 2058, 3534, 3536, 3548, 3550, 3552, 3554, 3558.

Rival Claimants to an Illegitimate Child.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus for the Custody of William Bennett, otherwise Called William Feen, an Infant.—This proceeding was instituted by one Julia Bennett to get possession of her illegitimate child. In response to the writ, the child was produced in court yesterday morning, and Mrs. Moffat, the respondent, made the following return:

That she has now and has had the custody of the said child for a year and more by virtue of an agreement and arrangement between one William Feen, the father thereof, and Julia Bennett, the mother thereof, and, as she believes, the Board of Almshouse Commissioners in the City of New-York.

That the respondent is informed and believes that the child is a bastard; that the child was first placed to board with respondent, under the representation that its mother was a married woman, and that William Feen continued to pay the board of said child down to the close of the year 1862; that he has since been compelled to, and has given bonds to pay $2 per week for the support of the child, and does pay it, and has also furnished the child with clothing.

That the said Julia Bennett is not a proper person to have the care and custody of the child: that she is leading a loose life, and has not adequate means to support the infant; that the wife of the father of the child is ready to take and bring up the child, and respondent offers to do the same free of expense. The child being produced the further hearing was set down for Saturday next.

Chas. Spencer for the relator; Horatio F. Averill for the respondent.

Alleged Assault and False Imprisonment by a Policeman—The Complaint Dismissed.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Robert Ellis vs. *John Linedick.*—This was an action to recover $500 damages for an alleged assault and false imprisonment on the 5th day of January last. The defendant is a Policeman, and it seems that he was ordered by the Sergeant of his precinct to have certain obstruction placed upon the sidewalk of plaintiff, in Wooster-street, removed. He went to perform this duty, as directed, and, as he alleges, was insulted and assaulted by plaintiff, whom he arrested, and took him to the station-house. These facts appearing on the evidence, the court dismissed the complaint, and gave judgment for the defendant.

H. V. Vattee for plaintiff; Alex. H. Reney for defendant.

The Kohnstaum Frauds—The Case Goes off for the Term Again.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Emil Von Schoening vs. *Soloman Kohnstaum.*—This case has been before reported in the TIMES. The plaintiff alleges that he employed the defendant as a claim agent to collect a claim against the United States, and that defendant did collect $2,500, which he has never accounted for. Last term the trial of the case was commenced, but the plaintiff was permitted to withdraw it from the jury. The trial was again commenced yesterday, but the privilege of withdrawing it was accorded to defendants, and it goes over to next term.

H. K. Bryan for the plaintiff; Gilbert Dean for the defendant.

Verdict Recovered in Favor of a Servant against an Opera-Singer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Alker.

Ann Wilson vs. *Henrietta Sulzer.*—This was an action by the plaintiff to recover of the defendant for an alleged slander in calling the plaintiff a thief. The case of Dr. Rosenberg and another was reported in the TIMES of Friday, and the verdicts subsequently stated. In this case the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $250. The defendant, who is an opera-singer, did not appear.

Verdict on the Stockbroker's Case—The Broker Successful.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

T. B. Curtis vs. *Lewis M. Van Eeten.*—This case, which has been fully reported in the TIMES, was decided yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the amount actually paid by him to the defendant, viz.: $8,600, and interest from January 1862. The court granted an allowance to counsel for plaintiff of $300.

Lucien Birdseye for plaintiff; Gilbert Dean for defendant.

The Character of a Dog Vindicated—Verdict.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hearns.

Joseph C. Gilmore vs. *Francis J. Heurtel.*—In this case, reported in the TIMES of Feb. 16, the jury rendered a verdict for defendant.

Wm. W. Northrop for plaintiff; Mott Murray and Harris for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex. rel. Cunningham vs. *Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.* Motion for mandamus denied.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last have been: 74 bbls. Ashes, 13,668 bbls. Flour, 134 bbls. and 1,600 bags Corn Meal, 2,677 bushels Wheat, 4,422 bushels Corn, 8,807 bushels Oats, 4,795 bushels Malt, 3,087 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,264 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $8 87½, and Pearls at $10 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet but firm; Java, 41c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 34c.@36c.; Ceylon, 33½c.@35c.; Rio, 33¼c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 30¾c.@31c., ₱ lb. Week's receipts of Rio, 8,750 bags; sales of do. to the trade, 14,250 bags. The week's business in this line, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "There has been an active demand for Rio and Santos during the past week, and the market closes firm, at an advance of ¼c.@¾c. ₱ lb., with a tendency toward higher rates. Transactions on the spot embrace 2 000 balance per *Reflect*, (resale,) at 33½c.; 3,300 per *Flora*, and 1,700 per *Nancy*, at 33¾c.; 4,250 per *Queen of the Ess*, at 33¾c.; and 2,600 Santos, balance per *Joanna Louise*, (resale) at 34½c.; and to arrive, 4,300 per *Psyche*, at 33½; 4,000 per *Traveller*, at 34c.; 5,500 per *Marigo*, (two-thirds to apeculators) at 34c.; 4,000 per *Diadem*, at 34¼c.; and 2,700 Santos per *Eunomia*, at 33¾c. ₱ lb." Stock of all kinds, to-day, 55,187 pkgs., including of Rio and Santos, 22,880 bags; Java, 21,680 mats, and 1,447 bags; Ceylon, 2,850 bags; Maracaibo, 5,050 bags; Laguayra, 480 bags.

STOCK OF RIO.

Feb. 13, Baltimore, bags	2,200
Feb. 16, New-York, bags	22,680
Grand total	24,880

COTTON—Is in request at uniform prices. Middling at 61c.@62c.; chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,200 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, and though holders have been endeavoring to advance prices 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., no considerable lots were disposed of at any improvement on yesterday's quotations, which we retain. Sales since our last, 10,900 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 25@$6 55; poor to choice extra State, at $6 75@$7 20, chiefly at $6 80@$6 95; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 25 @$6 55
Extra State	6 75 @ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 25 @ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 55 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 30 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 65 @11 50

Southern Flour is in limited demand at former prices; sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $7 50@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is more active; sales 1,150 bbls. extra at $6 80@$8 75, the latter an extreme rate, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 135 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $5 35@$5 65 for Jersey, $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales, 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat opened at an advance of about 1c. ₱ bushel, with a good export inquiry, but closed heavily. Sales, since our last 151,000 bushels, including poor White Canada at $1 75; White Western at $1 85@$1 95; Amber Western at $1 71@$1 75; Red Western at $1 66@$1 70; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 61@$1 63, in store and delivered, Milwaukee Club at $1 57@$1 61; weavily do. at $1 52; Chicago Spring, $1 56@$2 05 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less request, at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,000 bushels, at (nominally) $1 27 for mixed Western in store, $1 20@$1 23 for inferior to good Jersey Yellow, and $1 23@$1 23½ for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at $1 27@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Sales 1,600 bushels. Oats are in active demand, at advanced prices. We quote Canada at 90c.@91c.; Western at 91c.@92½c.; State at 90c.@92c.; Jersey at 82c.@87c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues in request at $1 20@$1 45, as extremes, ₱ bushel; sales, 7,000 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 60 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good request at $1 15@$1 40 for inferior to prime, in large and small lots, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at from 26c.@35c., according to quality, and crop of 1862, at 20c.@23c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Is less active, but held with much firmness.

METALS—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds at rising prices. Ingot Copper at 40c.@42c. ₱ lb.; Pig Lead at $10 87½@$11 25, chiefly at $11, ₱ 100 lbs.; Straits Tin at 48½c. ₱ lb.; other kinds at previous full rates.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet at former rates, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 95@$3 ₱ gallon; Tar at $11 50@$14 ₱ bbl., and Resin at $28 50@$35 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are in rather more request at previous prices. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 72½@$1 75; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 55@$1 58; No. 1 Lard at $1 07½@$1 15; City Red at 79c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 25@$6 37½ and $4 75@$5 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 29½c.@31¼c.; Refined do. at 52c.@56c. free, and 46½c.@49c., in bond, ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 2,040 bbls. The week's business in Petroleum, Messrs. TURNER & GERRYS notice thus: "There has been a continued good demand for export, and prices have advanced, prime qualities both of Crude and Refined being very scarce. We quote Crude at 28c.@29c. for 48@50° gravity, 30c.@31c. for 45@47° gravity, and 32c. for 40@44° gravity. Refined, in bond, 45½c@46c., for straw to light straw, and 47½c.@49c. for good light straw to prime white. Free refined is without change, and in moderate demand at 53c.@57c., according to gravity. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since January 1st:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	18,005	83,318
Exports of " "	8,131	49,740

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING, FEB. 15.—The market for both Sperm and Whale Oil remains quiet. The sales since our last embrace 308 bbls. Sperm—200 bbls. at $1 65, and 108 bbls. at $1 62½ ₱ gallon. And in Whale, 100 bbls. Northern at $1 10 ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 15, 1864	3,415	1,310	90,100
Same time last year	2,348	2.000	12,500

(*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 32,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces 64x64, 17c., heavy; 5,000 pieces 64x64, 17½c., heavy; 16,000 pieces 64x64, 17c., 7 yards; 1,000 pieces 60x64, 17c., heavy; 5,000 pieces 60x64, 16¾c. 2,000 pieces, 56x60, 15¾c., 8 yards.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely dealt in, chiefly by speculative buyers, at advancing prices. Sales since our last of 5,300 bbls., at $23 62½@$23 75 for New Mess, $24 for next month's delivery; $21 62½@$21 87½ for Mess, last season's packing, and $22@$22 50 for do., February delivery; $20 62½@$20 75 for two-year old Mess, and $21 50 for do., March delivery; $24@$26 50 for Old and New Clear Mess; $21@$23 for Thin Mess; $21@$23 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 25@$18 25 for Old and New Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 11¾c.@14¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 800 packages. Bacon is in less demand at 11¾c.@13¾c. according to quality, ₱ lb.; sales 400 boxes for immediate and future delivery. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS quote: Cumberland Cut, Middles, at 11¾c.; Short Ribbed, Middles, at 11¾c; Short Clear, Middles, at 12¾c.; Long Ribbed, Middles, at 11¾c.; Long Clear, Middles, 12¾c.; Long Cut English Hams, at 14¾c.; Short Cut or Round Hams, at 13c.; Salt or Sweet Pickle, at 13c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are in fair demand to-day at 9¾c.@@11¾c., the latter for choice City, ₱ lb. Lard continues brisk and buoyant; sales 2,300 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery at 13c.@14c., the latter an extreme rate, ₱ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at steady rates; sales 450 bbls. at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$14 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ obl.; Prime Mess, $24 @$25 50; India Mess, $28@$30 ₱ tierce; sales 80 tcs. Beef Hams, $20@$21 ₱ bbl.; sales 65 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 23c.@29c. for poor to choice Western, and 28c.@35c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues satable and firm at 13¾c.@17c. ₱ lb.

RICE—East India is selling more freely at $7 75@8 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales, since our last, 700 bags Clover at 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

SOAP—Sales, 250 boxes Castile at 17½c.@17¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are in request, and are steady in price.

SUGARS—Are in demand and steady. Sales, since our last, 650 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 12¾c.@14¾c., Cuba, &c., at 13c.@13¾c., and Porto Rico at 14¾c., and 1,450 boxes Havana, 13¾ ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at 14c.@17¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 300,000 lbs. at 12¾c.@13c., and 22,000 lbs. Grease, at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. The week's business in Tallow, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS review thus: "During the week the demand for this staple has been quite active, and the sales from day to day have been quite numerous. During Wednesday and Thursday the market was quite firm at 12@12½c., with a good demand for export; this activity continued throughout Friday and Saturday and prices were firm, a prime lot in hhds. or bbls. readily brought 12¾c., in fact holders did not offer much on the market even at the advance, as prices seemed to have an upward tendency. Yesterday and to-day the demand continued large and the inquiry for the strictly prime, in hhds., was quite brisk and several large lots were disposed of at 12¾c. on the spot and to be delivered within a week's time. At the close to-day the market was firm at 12¾c.@12¾c., the latter figure for the choice of the market only. The demand for Soap stock has also been good, and prime Grease has been in brisk demand at our quotations. We find the stock of Tallow and Grease of every kind scarce, not enough to supply the demand. The arrivals of Western Tallow are very light, and the stock also small. The demand for manufacturers at home is quite brisk for all kinds of stock, which, coupled with a light supply, tends to advance the price—and receivers are obtaining full rates for what is sold. We quote prime Western at 12¾c.@12½c.; Eastern, 12½c.@12¾c., and stiff. Price this day, 1858, 11c.; 1859, 11¾c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 9½c.; 1862, 9¾c.; 1863, 12¾c."

TEAS—Are in lively demand and on the advance.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last, of 500 bbls., in lots, at from 85c.@88c. ₱ gallon, the market closing irregularly.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 10½d.@1s.; 35,000 bushels Wheat, at 4d.; 500 boxes Bacon, at 10s.@15s.; 500 boxes Cheese, at 17s. 6d.; 50 tierces Lard, at 15s.; 31 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d. by sailing vessel, and 1s. 7½d. by steamer; 14,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d.; 500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d.; and, by steamer, 100 bales Hops at ½d.; 100 boxes Bacon at 35s., and 200 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Bristol, 50 bbls. Clover Seed and 28 tons Provisions at 30s. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. For Cork and orders, (excluding West Coast of Ireland,) a Russian bark with 28,000 bushels Wheat at 4s. 9d. ₱ quarter. From Trinidad de Cuba to New-York, a bark, with 400 hhds. Sugar at 47c.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Feb. 17	Boston	Liverpool.
Olympus	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
China	Feb. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Feb. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Louisiana	Feb. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Feb. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Feb. 4	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Feb. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New York.
Hammonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Sidon	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Eagle	Feb. 17	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Creole	Feb. 24	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	Feb. 24	New-York	Havana.
Geo. Washington	Feb. 27	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 23	New-York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Bohemian*, via Portland, will close on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Manchester*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana and Mexico by the *Eagle* will close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana, New-Orleans and the West Indies by the *Morning Star* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description, viz.:*

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size, viz.: No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6, No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances be sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk, and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

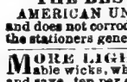
Address, A. MORTON, NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KARLS.

MORE LIGHT.—THE IMPROVED IMPERISHable wicks, which require no regulating or trimming, and save ten per cent. of oil, can now be had at No. 58 Cortlandt-st. Great inducements are offered to agents. They can make from $5 to $10 per day. Apply to E. E. DAVISON, agent, Box No. 1,669 Post-office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PERSONS CONTEMplating insuring their lives, and those already insured should communicate immediately with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No 5,583 New-York Post-office.

ANY PERSONS WISHING TO HAVE their vines or ornamental trees trimmed by a man who thoroughly understands the business for 18 years past, address D. D., No. 313 20th-st., for four days, or Box 191 *Times* Office.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., OPERATING and Consulting Surgeon, No. 425th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

LONG ISLAND LOCUST TIMBER AND Lttree nails and posts for sale for export. All orders directed to JAMES BAILEY, No. 65 South-st., N. Y., or JAMES BAILEY, Newtown, L. I., promptly attended to.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS.—The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 B'way.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR Sale—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, WHO IS FAMED for his energy and enterprise as the grocer and tea and coffee dealer of this City, has just opened an extensive wholesale department of his business at No. 262 Greenwich-st., right adjoining his retail store. Both these extensive establishments will be conducted exclusively on the cash principle, and everybody who wishes to save money and buy for cash, either wholesale or retail, every description of teas, sugars, flour, fish, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, coffees, starch, soaps, &c., &c., &c., should at once repair as above. All goods warranted as represented, or money returned and expenses paid. Mr. Agnew's experience and large cash capital, which he can control to the extent of half a million of dollars, will enable him to compete successfully with any house or houses in New-York, and we predict that this new wholesale department will be a complete success, as his other store has been, and still continues to be.

All orders from the country should be accompanied with the cash, or paid for by some house in the City.

All goods delivered free to railroads and steamboats. Address Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 87 and 89 Murray-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address or apply to T. W. DECKER, office No. 156 East 21th-st.

DRY GOODS.

PATON & CO.

Are offering great inducements to CLOSE BUYERS in Housekeeping Dry Goods, particularly in LINEN SHEETINGS, which they have marked at less than WHOLESALE PRICES. Also, Table Damasks and Napkins, Diapers, Towels and Hucks, Table and Piano Covers, Blankets, Quilts, &c., &c.

Bargains in all these stocks are offered at No. 341 Broadway.

RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS OF W. K. PEYTON, NO. 274 BOWERY.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

OIL BOILED BLACK SILKS, ONLY 87½c.

RICH LUSTRE GRO DE RHINES, ONLY $1.

HEAVY GRO GRAIN SILKS, For Mourning, $1 25

PARIS AND LYONS TAFFETAS, AT $1 25 TO $1 50,

PLAIN COLORED SILKS (all the fashionable colors), Closing out at $1 25.

Ladies will find some SPECIAL BARGAINS in our Silk sale.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ALPACAS! ALPACAS! ALPACAS!

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF THESE FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, embracing the most choice shades of BLACK, MODE, DRAB, FRENCH GREY, MAUVE, GREEN, LEATHER COLOR, RUSSIE, BROWN, WHITE, BUFF, AND PEARL COLOR, will be offered this week at much lower prices than the present market value.

Ladies will find our stock the most extensive in the City.

We have every fashionable color imported.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS OF W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 BOWERY.

We shall offer this week the remaining portion of our stock of BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED SHIRTING and SHEETING MUSLINS, Together with our ENTIRE STOCK OF PRINTS, GINGHAMS, TICKINGS, TOWELS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, CRASHES, FLANNELS, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, At a still further reduction in prices.

Housekeepers, hotel proprietors and boarding-house keepers will find this sale worthy of special notice.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

WET SILKS! WET SILKS!

We will open this morning three large invoices of WET SILKS, purchased at auction yesterday.

The goods having been wet on board the steamer *Germania*, on her last voyage, and sold on account of the Insurance Companies, at auction.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, at 75c., worth $1 37½.
FIGURED and CHENE SILKS, at 80c., worth $1 50.
BLACK GRO' DE RHINES, at 85c., worth $1 25.
BLACK TAFFETA SILK, at $1 10, worth $1 65.

W. K. PEYTON, No 274 Bowery.

LACE CURTAINS,

Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains.

Vestibule Laces, Rods and Fixtures,

White and Buff Holland Shades,

Cornices, in Gilt, Ebony and Walnut

Curtain Pins, Bands, &c.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

LADIES DESIRING SPENCERS, BERthas, capes, bretelles, chemisettes, glove trimmings, illusion over-skirts, bridal veils, &c., can have them made to order, at reasonable prices, and in the latest Parisian styles, at No. 429 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 38 and 39. Specimens of taste constantly on hand.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT AND PITCH.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the City of Washington, D. C., the following amounts of Roofing Felt and Pitch, viz.:

One hundred and eight (108) tons of Roofing Felt.
Eight hundred (800) barrels of Pitch, or Roofing Cement.

The particular kind or description of the above articles must be stated in the proposal, and bidders will be required to furnish samples of the articles they propose to deliver.

One-fourth (¼) of the quantity of each article will be required to be delivered in thirty (30) days from the date of the contract, one-fourth (¼) in sixty (60) days therefrom, and the balance in ninety (90) days therefrom.

Each barrel of Pitch or Roofing Cement must contain not less than three hundred (300) pounds, and delivered in good sound barrels, said barrels to be furnished free of cost to the Government.

The articles offered by the successful bidders will be subjected to a rigid inspection before being accepted by an inspector, appointed by the Government.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and Post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUC

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

3,387 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

18,318 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full bead-lined and bungs sealed.

3,750 bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, 60 pounds to the bushel, to be packed in suitable barrels.

126,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

150,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by the bidder.

150,000 pounds first quality No. 3 or 4 white flint-corn HOMINY, in well-coopered, head-lined, round-hoop flour barrels.

1,280,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of five styles, as follows:

1. Green, in barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*
2. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.
3. Roasted, in double sacks as above.
4. Roasted, in barrels as above.
5. Roasted and ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

26,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances and of a uniform strength, the Whisky-Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider-Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are required to state the time when they can deliver.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of March, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of March, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Rice, Hominy and Peas must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions: also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this Office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, for Ten Thousand (10,000) Bushels of good merchantable Unslacked Lime. The whole amount to be delivered within thirty (30) days from the date of contract at such points in the City of Washington as the Depot Quartermaster may direct. The Lime to weigh not less than eighty (80) pounds to the bushel.

The amount offered by the successful bidders will be subject to a rigid inspection by an inspector appointed by the Government before being accepted.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lime."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated Feb. 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such quantities at the prices therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until FRIDAY, the 19th day of February, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-street, New-York, of 100,000 Curry Combs.

These Curry Combs are to be made in strict conformity with samples which can be seen at this office, or at the New-York Agency, except that the handles are to be of birch, beech or hard maple. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made before being received by the Government. None are to be received or paid for but such as are approved on inspection.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than 5,000 per week, or 1,000 per day, commencing on the 5th day of March. They are to be delivered in boxes of 200 each. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time. No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of the article, and such as are known to this department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bond with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids it not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will be indorsed "Proposals for Curry Combs."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND—BONDS No. EIGHT.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase at not less than their par value, of the whole, or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund, Bonds No. 8," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed Feb. 9, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1872.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund, Bonds No. 8," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 10, 1864.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE RAFFLE.

GRAND REAL ESTATE RAFFLE
OF
TWELVE IMPROVED FARMS,
AND
19,498 ACRES OF LAND,

to be subdivided in farms of from 40 to 1,000 acres each, situated in Lewis County, Kentucky, ninety miles above Cincinnati, near the Ohio River. Title perfect. For details and full description refer to local agents.

Agents for the sale of tickets in this enterprise, wanted in every city, county and town in the country. For full particulars and circular, address

J. H. SMITH & CO.,
No. 60 West 3d-st., Cincinnati.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT AND BUILDING-LOTS,

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., ON THE East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet on the river, by two hundred and fifty to 700 feet deep, with Water Grant and Dock.

Also, two hundred desirable building lots, situated on Vernon and Webster avenues, in the centre of the village.

N. B. To let, several houses fronting the river, one of which is for sale.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, where a map of the property and photograph of the houses can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M.

THE FOLLOWING THREE PIECES OF property are in Madison, New-Jersey, within one mile of the depot, in complete order: location on high ground, with fine views.

FOR SALE—Two-story and attic house, four rooms on first floor; seven bed-rooms; barn, carriage and ice houses; good well and cistern; kitchen-garden with about two acres of land, fronting on two roads; piazza on three sides.

FOR SALE OR RENT—One-story and attic house, ten rooms; first-rate well and cistern, with two acres of land, well stocked with fruit.

TO RENT—A new cottage, one-story and attic, four rooms on first floor; three bed-rooms on second floor; kitchen in basement; good water, and one acre of land. For further particulars apply to B. W. BURNET, No. 62 William-st., second story.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE VALuable property situated on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Bayard sts., in this City, being 75 feet front on Mulberry and 100 on Bayard-st., including the dry goods, drug-store and hay and feed-store on Bayard, with dwellings over, and one dwelling-house on Bayard, and Nos. 67, 67½, 69 and 71 Mulberry-st. The property will be sold in one parcel, on favorable terms. part of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. There is an unexpired lease on the same having three years to run, at over $2,100 per annum, which may remain, or be terminated on the 1st May if required. Apply to JOHN S. McCLURE, No. 84 Broad-st., or F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 115 Crosby st., executors of the estate of late Alexander McClure, deceased.

FOR SALE.—THE MODERN BUILT FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 214 East 50th-st., nearly new, 20x46—100. Has Culver furnace, walnut stairs, cemented cellar, street paved with Belgian pavement. Also, the two three-story brown-stone front houses, Nos. 145 and 147 East 48th-st., 20x43, in good order, nearly new, street Belgian pavement in Spring; terms easy. Apply to F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 115 Crosby-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE three-story and attic dwelling-house and lot situated on Washington square, at the corner of 4th and Macdougal sts., 34 feet front by 86 feet in depth. The house has two parlors, a dining-room and library on the first floor, four bedrooms on the second, four bedrooms on the third, together with basement and attic rooms. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE dwelling, No. 59 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in complete order; possession immediately; inspection either day or evening, adjoining park; high ground and unobstructed views; terms easy. Address Box 4,004 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the very valuable property No. 73 8th-av.; lot 26x100 feet, house 26x50 feet, built in the most substantial manner, and well adapted for alteration into a store. Apply to D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 6 Wall-st., basement.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property, on Lexington and 7th avs., 45th, 50th and 53d sts., to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRable houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANsion at Perth Amboy, N. J., most eligibly situated, surrounded by trees; fine garden, orchard, greenhouses, graperies, stables, &c.; partly furnished. Apply to CHAPMAN & BROS., No. 12 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, A house and two acres of land, with stable attached; plenty of fruit trees, &c.; situated on South Broad-st., within ten minutes' walk of a railroad station to New-York. For particulars inquire of OLIPHANT & GILDAY, No. 31 Park-row.

$8,000—YORKVILLE. FOR SALE—BEAUtifully situated, between 3d and 4th avs., a well built, comfortable, English basement brick house, 25x42, four stories, in good order. Terms easy. For particulars and permit, apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

NO. 5 BOND-ST.—FOURTH BUILDING FROM Broadway for sale; the high-stoop, three-story and attic house, with large stable in the rear. Lot is 114½ feet deep by 25 feet wide. One-half can remain on mortgage. Apply to the owner, G. W. PELL, No. 392 5th-av.

COUNTRY HOUSE.—WANTED FOR THE Summer months, a small-sized furnished house with stable attached, with two or three acres of land, situated upon the Hudson River, between Yonkers and Irvington. Address T. R., Box No. 1,639 New-York Post office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. SLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRMOUNT, WESTCHESTER County, a house and 6 lots of ground, with fruit and shade trees, outhouses, &c.; worth $3,5 0, will be sold for $2,500. Apply to ALBERT SMITH, No. 25 Nassau-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Kingsbridge—20 lots of ground, splendid house, with all modern improvements, fine outhouses, all in good order. Full particulars by applying to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house in West 20th-st., 21x98.9; house in excellent order, with all modern conveniences; new furnace, range, gymnasium, &c.; tenant will occupy at $850; price $9,000. Apply to T. J. McKEE, No. 67 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., two miles from depot, of 40 to 50 acres, with two-story dwelling, outhouses, fruit trees, &c. Terms easy. Apply to E. A. QUINTARD, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 307 West 21st-st., lot 25x98.9; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, with part of the furniture, between 6th and 7th avs. No. 161 West 47th-st. Inquire at No. 129 Pearl-st. Also, house to let No. 752 Greenwich-st. D. & P. ACKERMAN.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE CORNER LOTS of ground situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and 48th-st., about 95 feet on Broadway, and 100 feet on 48th-st. For terms, apply to JOHN WAITE, No. 75 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BED OF IRON ORE in Westchester County, 26 miles from the City, ¾ of a mile from railroad and sloop navigation. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.—FOR SALE, A large number of lots and two desirable houses. Cross the 3d-av. Harlem River Bridge to 129th-st., and inquire at the land office of THOMAS RAE, Agent.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 20th-st., near 6th-av. Price $5,500. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR, BY A SMALL family without children, a well furnished brick house, in good order, with grounds, stable, &c., on the East bank of the Hudson, within 30 miles of the City; rent not to exceed $150 a month. Owners will address ADVERTISER, at this office, giving full details as to location, price, &c., undoubted references given.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE family. I wish to hire a modern house in a good location, between 4th and 6th avs., and above 8th-st. Will pay from $1,000 to $2,000 rent, according to size and location of house. Possession desired 1st of April. ROBERT M. STREBEIGH, *Tribune* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TO LET, AN ELIGIBLE APARTment, in a very small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

A WIDOW LADY, RESIDING ALONE, wishes to take, to board and teach, four children who have lost their mothers, and whose fathers would wish them to have the best of care. The very best references can be given and will be required. Location very healthy; play grounds fine. Address A. B. C., Greenwich, Conn.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WITH GOOD education, just arrived in this country, wishes to get his board in exchange for lessons in French; has good reference in New-York. Address C. R., Box No. 2,956, Post-office.

ROOMS TO RENT WITHOUT BOARD—A handsomely-furnished room, on the second floor of the house No. 71 West 11th-st., third door west of 5th-av., for gentlemen only.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WITH A GOOD education, just arrived in this country, wishes to get his board in exchange for lessons in French; has good references in New-York. Address C. R., Box No. 2,956 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

SMALL GOOD BRICK HOUSES

FOR SALE,

in West 17th-st., from $4,000 to $6,000 each, all in perfect order, have gas fixtures and Croton water throughout, and separately connected with sewer in street.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

House and lot No. 13 Lexington-av.
House and lot No. 3 East 30th-st.
House and lot No. 208 East 18th-st.
House and lot No. — East 16th-st.
House and lot No. 115 Ludlow-st.
House and lot No. 74 6th-st.
House and lot No. 121 Christy and 329 Broome sts.
House and lot No. 111 Broome-st.
Also, property corner Stanton and Forsyth sts.
Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

STABLES FOR SALE

ON MURRAY HILL, IN 36ST.-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3RD AVS.

They are just completed, and are first-class in every respect; well ventilated; unusually well drained, with stalls on the first floor; have also good cellars and large lofts; size 26x40; prices reasonable. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., and from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., to ELISHA GRIFFEN.

SEVENTH WARD PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE—To close an estate.

HENRY-ST.—The brick house and lot No. 181 Henry-st.
RUTGERS-ST.—The brick house and lot No. 32 Rutgers-st.

The above houses will be sold low if applied for immediately. Apply to

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

A GOOD CHANCE, IF APPLIED FOR SOON.—For sale, in Brooklyn, on Carlton-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., some of those magnificently finished brown-stone front houses, with all the latest and richest style of improvements; size of houses, 20 feet 2½ inches front by 45 feet deep, with laundry extension. Lot, 20 feet 2½ inches by 100 feet. This is a most desirable and accessible location. Fulton and De Kalb-av. cars run convenient. Price $9,500, part on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply to THOMAS FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE New-York Medical College, No. 90 East 13th-st., and vacant lots adjoining near 4th-av.; plot of ground 80x100; building 50x80; suitable for a large school or manufactory. Apply to RUNKLE & DOUGLAS, No. 15 William-st., or P. C. BULLKEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, 52 by 209 feet, on the Bergen Point plank-road, (called Bergen-av., near Myrtle,) South Bergen, 20 minutes' ride from Jersey City ferry, on the dummy-road. Fruit trees and grapevines on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH B. PURDY, No. 34 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR property in the City of New-York, or Brooklyn, a valuable farm at Hyde Park, containing 121 acres, with dwelling-house, outbuildings, &c. Good view of the river. Apply to CHAS. MOTT, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY PHILADELphia brick front dwelling-house No. 42 Grove-st., 21x45, lot 21x100, with the modern improvements; price $11,000. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN 22D-ST.—BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A three-story brown-stone house, 23.6x 60 feet, with all the modern improvements. Price, $17,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, SEVeral houses and lots in Brooklyn, at very low prices. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A desirable and elegant country residence at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., with 10 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, immediately contiguous to Long Island Sound. Large and modern built house, 44 feet square, with wing attached, 22 by 36 feet, containing 19 finished rooms; walls filled in with brick, and floors deafened; barns, stables, ice-house, boat-house, woodhouse, hennery, &c., all in complete and perfect order; grounds tastefully laid out, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees in abundance. Immediate possession, if desired. For particulars, with view of premises, inquire of PHILIP EMBURY, No. 41 West 37th-st.; Mrs. MEEKER, No. 168 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE AT FORT WASHINGTON, fronting on Broadway—The property of the undersigned, consisting of 4½ acres of land with mansion, coach-house, graperies, greenhouse, lodge, &c. The house was built in the best manner by days' labor. The walls, both outside and partition, are brick and hollow. The dimensions of the house are 51 by 46, or, including the piazza which surrounds the entire house, 74 by 67 feet. The house has every convenience, with a fine view of the North River, being situated 210 feet above tide-water. It is within twenty minutes' drive of Central Park, and three minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad station. Will be sold with or without furniture. Apply to R. G. DUN, No. 263 Broadway, or on the premises, of BENJ. DOUGLASS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN A pleasant village on the south shore of Long Island, within forty miles of New-York, a first-class modern and spacious double two-story dwelling, and two-story rear extension, with barn and ice-house filled, all in thorough order. The ground, comprising about three acres, are tastefully arranged and ornamented with a variety of fruit trees and evergreens, and the garden well stocked with vines, shrubbery and Summer fruits. In every respect this is a complete establishment for the Summer or permanent residence of a genteel family. Will be sold with furniture. For particulars, inquire of WM. M. ROBBINS, No. 331 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NICE country residence, situated in New-Jersey, 2½ miles from the City of Newark. The house is two story, attic and basement; 13 rooms; well and cistern water in basement; range, heater, &c.; all in good order. About two acres of land under good cultivation, well stocked with fruit trees, good bearing grapevines, blackberries, strawberries, currants, &c. Barn new, and outhouses all in good order. Will be sold on easy terms, or would be exchanged for a good, convenient, pleasantly-located house, in the upper part of this City or in Brooklyn, worth about $10,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated 1½ miles south of the City of Poughkeepsie, on South-av., commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, with large mansion in complete order, as it has been thoroughly repaired within the past year, farm-house and large outbuildings; containing 53 acres of excellent land, well stocked with a choice variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, grapes, raspberries and other small fruits. The above place is unsurpassed for beautiful scenery, and is an unusually healthy location. Will be sold cheap. For further particulars, apply to JAMES H. MILLS, of the firm of Mills & Chanin, No. 118 Warren-st., New-York, or to JOSEPH W. COLLINS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY, the desirable property situate on Broad-st., belonging to the estate of James Earl, deceased, consisting of a fine 3-story brick dwelling, with extension, containing nineteen rooms, with hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, &c., throughout. Also, two desirable brick stores adjoining, well rented, with stables attached. Good cellar under each building. For particulars, apply to JAMES EARL,

Phœnix Bank, No 45 Wall-st., or A. D. MULFORD, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT Hastings, on the Hudson, about 20 miles from the City. The property consists of about 40 acres of land, with three beautiful building sites, in addition to the House—all having splendid front views of the Hudson and the Palisades. The house is of stone, built in the most substantial manner; barn, coach-house, stable, carpenter's shop, hennery, &c.; a great variety of fruits. Location perfectly healthy. This place adjoins the country seat of Robert B. Minturn, Esq. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON the banks of the Hudson, near Tubby Hook Depot, Hudson River Railroad, consisting of a large and elegant dwelling, containing all the modern improvements; stables, coach-house, garden, &c., seven acres of land in the highest state of improvement; fruit, ornamental and shade trees; magnificent views up and down Hudson River. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, distant from the City about an hour, within 3 minutes' walk of depot, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The house is stone, two stories and French attic, with stone extension 29 by 30 feet, with ample stables and carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice; 2¼ acres of land, filled with the choicest fruit and ornamental trees. No expense has been spared by the owner to make this a model place. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 30 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ONE-half mile from village of Rossville, S. I., 1½ miles north Huguenot Station, Staten Island Railroad, containing 9 acres, with a good two-story and basement house, good outbuildings, on high ground, and good view of the Sound. Steamer *Minna* leaves foot Robinson-st. daily. Price $3,000; terms easy. Apply to S. J. LA FORGE, Rossville, S. I.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT RYE, Westchester County, with half mile of Water Front, for sale—containing 32 acres of very fine land, 2¼ miles from depot, with every convenience for boating, bathing, and fishing. The house and outbuildings are nearly new, and all in good order. Fruit in abundance, of choice varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—At White Plains, N. Y., a commodious dwelling-house and three acres of land, divided into lawn, garden and orchard; the house is nearly new, contains 12 rooms; fifteen minutes' walk from depot; abundance of fruit. For further particulars inquire of H. W. TIBBITS, near the premises, or C. B. DUTCHER, 61 Broad-st., N.Y.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS, FIRST-CLASS MODern house of gently elevated site, upon a plot of two acres, with trees and shrubbery well advanced, near the centre of the village, and within five minutes's walk of the railroad depot in Fairfield, Conn, a frequented watering place. For further information inquire of or address M. W. LYON, No. 926 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A DEsirable country seat containing about 1¾ acres, with a variety of fruit. House and stable in good order; house large and commodious and commands a view of the Sound; 15 minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to MARTIN & FULKERSON, No. 107 Beekman-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, THE splendid house corner of Buena Vista-av. and Prospect-st., containing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, gas, &c. For further particulars, inquire of G. G. ANDREWS, No. 5 Tryon-row, room No. 2.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, one and a quarter miles from railroad depot; buildings nearly new and in good order. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., N.Y.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, KNOWN AS Castlewood, for sale, at Orange, N. J., at a bargain. For full description, see *Evening Post* of to-day.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 123d-st., 275 feet west of 1st-av.
Also, plot of 5 lots on 120th and 121st sts., between 3d and 4th avs. All on good grade and ready for improvement. Also, 1 lot on 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO CHURCHES, MANUFACTURERS, &c.

The Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church offer for sale their valuable Church Property, on the northeast corner of Bleecker and West 10th-sts., fronting 87 feet on Bleecker-st. by 100 feet on West 10th-st. The church, 64x84, is built in the most substantial and complete manner, and is pronounced by competent authority sufficiently strong to raise two stories, with any steam power which may be introduced. If desired, the pews, fixtures, furniture and gas fixtures will be sold with the premises. From its size, central position and accessibility, this offers a splendid opportunity to any large manufacturing business. Possession given by about March 10.

For further information apply to

JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK,
No. 76 4th av., cor. 10th-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A FOUR-story brown-stone front house, 20 by 50 feet, lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; has all the modern improvements; is in the vicinity of Park-av., and one of the best locations in the City. Also, a brick house, No. 142 Macdougal, corner of Amity-st., 20 by 58 feet, office attached, suitable for a physician. Also, in Brooklyn, a house and lot, No. 73 2d-place, house 21 feet 5 inches, lot 133 feet 5 inches, court-yard in front, near Court-st. Railroad, a very desirable residence. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 469 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 124 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

HOUSE AT ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—The dwelling-house recently completed, with all the modern improvements, situated on a lot of one acre, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church Station of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and the main street. Half the amount of the purchase money, if required, may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of GEORGE BARRELL & SON, No. 70 Wall-st., or of SAMUEL W. BALDWIN, Mercantile Bank, Orange.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—OVER A million and a half real estate of all descriptions, in the cities and country, at all prices; also, stores, houses and parts of houses to let or lease, by PETER A. BERT, Real Estate, House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh. N. B.—Rents and other accounts collected at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone house, No. 275 West 43d-st., house 20 by 45 feet, lot 20 by half the block. This is a new house; has a furnace and all the other modern conveniences; is substantially built, and a bargain at the price we offer it for. Price $8,250. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO GENTEEL THREE story and basement high-stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., (No. 88 is the southwest corner of 27th-st.) All modern improvements and in good order. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway and No. 82 Lexington-av.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 722 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO. No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 166 5TH-AV., 28x126 FEET STABle in the rear. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE LEASE GIVEN BY TAMMANY Society to the present occupant of the hotel portion of the building will terminate on the first day of May next.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the hiring for one year of the bar and restaurant of the building known as Tammany Hall, situate on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort sts., together with such other portions of the building as the Tammany Society may not wish to reserve for its own use.

For particulars apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, to

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, No. 24½ South-st.

TO LEASE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON FORD HAM HEIGHTS.—House large, and suitable for Summer and Winter; hot and cold water, bathroom, furnace, and every modern convenience, with about 37 acres of land. On the premises are carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, and ice-house filled; excellent garden and plenty of fruit; view unsurpassed; within walking distance of railroad or steamboat; 40 minutes from New-York by rail. Will be leased partially furnished. For particulars, inquire of

A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.,
or G. P. CAMMANN, No. 43 Exchange-place.

FORDHAM OR HARLEM.—TO LET—THE country seat of Mr. N. P. BAILEY, on Fordham Heights and Harlem River; in completeness, beauty of location and convenience to the City, a very desirable residence in summer or for the year; about 60 acres of land. Rent, furnished, $4,000, or unfurnished $3,250. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the 5th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.; and between 50th and 51st sts.; and on 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. H. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st., or to JAMES N. WELLS, at No. 157 9th-av. References will be required.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS, WELLventilated and lighted rooms, now occupied by the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 33 Pine-st. These rooms are warmed by Genlo's patent steam furnace and handsomely furnished with desks and counters, well adapted for banking or

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Poliuto.

WALLACK'S—Pure Gold.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Pride of the Market—Curious Case.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Helvri; or, The Galley Slave of Toulon—The Tyrolean Whistler—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 625 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Stereoscopticon and the Mirror of the Rebellion.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—(Thursday Evening)—Le Fils de Giboyer.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Promenade Concert.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from North Carolina to the 13th inst. were received at this port yesterday by the steamship *S. R. Spaulding*. Maj.-Gen. Peck had arrived at Newbern and taken command, going vigorously to work to strengthen the defences of the place, and making other extensive preparations to receive the rebels if they again attack the town. Widespread dissatisfaction with the rebel Government is reported among the people of North Carolina, and a movement has been inaugurated, says the Wilmington *Journal*, in which Gov. Vance is charged with being concerned, to take the State out of the Confederacy. The Raleigh *State Journal* had suspended publication, being the second paper in the city which had succumbed to lack of support of rebel principles.

There is not much additional news from Tennessee. A dispatch from Cincinnati announces that Gen. Schofield, who succeeds Gen. Foster, and Gen. Stoneman, who will command the Twenty-third Army Corps, had arrived at Knoxville on the 9th inst, and that the situation at Knoxville was unchanged. Union citizens reported that Longstreet had his railroad in running order to Strawberry Plains. From Chattanooga, Feb. 14, it is stated that a heavy rain-storm, lasting twenty-four hours, had occurred, and that Gen. Sherman's progress excited great consternation among the rebels.

The Nashville *Union* of the 12th, says it has advices from North Mississippi and West Tennessee of a late date; but as the greater portion of its information relates to movements, it is obliged to withhold it from the public; but it assures its readers that everything relative to the Sherman expedition and the cooperating force is progressing better than the authorities expected.

The Atchison (Kansas) *Champion* says that Fitz John Porter, once a Major-General of Volunteers in the United States Army, passed through Atchison on the 4th inst., en route to Colorado.

Twenty-six more of the escaped Union officers arrived at Yorktown yesterday. They report that about twenty-five of the number who escaped, were recaptured by the rebels.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill which so amends the statute of limitations, as to provide that the time in which any person, against whom any action, civil or criminal, is pending, is out of reach of process of law by reason of the existence of the rebellion—such time shall not be deemed or held to be any part of the time limited by law for the commencement of such action. Mr. Doolittle introduced a bill to regulate trade with the Indian tribes, so as to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors. On motion of Mr. Lane, the bill for setting apart a portion of the State of Texas for the benefit of persons of African descent, was taken up, and Mr. Lane made a speech, in which he argued the question of what shall be done with the African, and urged the adoption of some plan like that proposed in the bill. The bill to equalize the pay of colored troops was taken up, and Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to Mr. Cowan's amendment, giving all soldiers of the same arm of service the same rations, pay and clothing after the first of March next. Mr. Davis proposed an amendment, in effect, to undo all the Government had done in regard to employing colored troops, and that hereafter they be employed only as laborers and teamsters, and then made a lengthy speech, in which he declared that the rebellion had been strengthened to an incalculable degree by the employment of negro troops. No vote was taken on the bill, when the Senate received a message from the House, announcing its adherence to its amendments to the Enrollment Bill, and asking a Committee of Conference. On motion, the Senate adhered to its amendments, and the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee to meet that of the House.

In the House, yesterday, the Speaker presented the Annual Report of the Secretary of State on our commercial relations with foreign nations. Five thousand copies were ordered printed. The question of referring the credentials of Col. Johnson, who claims a seat from Arkansas, then came up, and a long debate ensued, involving the question as to whether Arkansas was in or out of the Union, and as to whether its form of government had ever been abrogated. The credentials were finally referred to the Committee on Elections. The consideration of the Senate amendments to the Revenue Bill were then resumed. The House refused to agree to the amendment fixing the tax at seventy cents and eighty cents on spirits distilled and removed for consumption or sale respectively before and after the 1st of January next. The amendment striking out the additional tax on adulterated spirits sold as whisky, &c., was agreed to. And the report says the House, by a vote of 77 against 73, *agreed to the Senate amendment striking out the tax on all spirits now on hand.* Without concluding its action the Senate adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Assembly resolution proposing a recess of the Legislature from the 19th to the 29th inst. was concurred in. Bills were noticed—To amend the act of 1826 relative to improvements in New-York. Providing for the payment of the interest on certain canal drafts. Bills were introduced—Authorizing the construction of a railroad in Thirty-second and other streets and avenues in New-York; legalizing the acts of Supervisors relative to counties.

In the Assembly—the bills making an appropriation for the deficiency for the repair and maintenance of canals; relative to butts, hogsheads and barrels used by manufacturers of malt liquors. The Niagara Ship Canal was under consideration.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Supervisors, yesterday, the Volunteer Committee reported in detail the action in urging and securing action at Albany legalizing the Riot Damages. Substitute and Relief and Bounty Ordinances, and submitted a new ordinance in substitution for the $2,000,000 bounty fund ordinance, adopted at the previous meeting, differing from that only in certain matters of form necessary to be in harmony with the legislative act. The act authorizes a loan to be made before June, of $1,000,000 in Soldiers' Substitute and Bounty Redemption bonds, payable one-half Nov. 1, 1873, and the remainder Nov. 1, 1874. The loan is $2,000,000, but by some unaccountable mistake, only $1,000,000 of it is provided for, so that further legislation to correct this fault will be necessary. To pay Riot Damages Redemption bonds $1,000,000 is authorized to be raised before August, to be divided and payable Nov. 1, 1867, and Nov. 1, 1879, and $2,000,000 more, payable after 1881, if needed. To pay Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption bonds $946,700 to be raised before September, and of which $500,000 payable Nov. 1, 1880, and the balance Nov. 1, 1881. To procure additional volunteers or substitutes for drafted men $4,000,000 more are authorized to be raised, as required, and made payable after 1882, and not more than $500,000 in any one year. The new $2,000,000 ordinance was adopted. A certified copy of the law just passed incorporating the "Roosevelt Hospital," conformably to the will of the late James H. Roosevelt, was received from the Secretary of State. The Finance Committee reported the County Appropriation Bill, and it was laid over and made the special order for the next meeting. It contains no reductions from the Comptroller's estimates, but the following increases and additions: Election expenses, $73,000 to $81,000; Harlem Bridge, $68,000; Interest on Riot Damages and Bounty Fund Bonds, $235,000; Rents from $12,200 to $14,000; Salaries, Legislative Department, from $29,700 to $33,000; Salaries, Executive, from $82,950 to $86,450; Salaries, Judiciary, from $261,000 to $312,000. The board adjourned to Friday at two o'clock P. M.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution by Mr. McMahon, in favor of a Joint Committee of Six, with the Mayor and Gen. Sandford as auxiliary members, to select a suitable piece of ground in one of the public parks, to be converted into a division parade-ground. The President appointed Messrs. McMahon, Eyres and Ottiwell from this board. A renewed offer from Charles Mills, the sculptor, to sell his duplicate bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson to the City, was received and referred. The Corporation Counsel replied to a resolution of inquiry that there is no other mode provided by law for leasing the piers and bulkheads than is contained in section 41 of the Charter, which is by auction to the highest bidder for a term not exceeding ten years, nor less than one year. The board concurred in overruling the Mayor's veto on the resolution appointing Commissioners of Deeds to fill the terms of those officers which expired last December. The resolution to amend the Relief Fund Ordinance, so that its benefits shall be extended only to the families of soldiers that enlist in or are credited to the City, was also concurred in. The board adjourned to Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Common Council Committee to celebrate Washington's Birthday met yesterday and decided that the programme of observance of the day shall comprise a banquet at one of the large hotels, and in the evening two large displays of fireworks, at the Park and Union-square, under the management of the Messrs. Edge. They will have $7,000 at their command for the celebration.

Alderman Hardy, the Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, yesterday received information that the Fifty-fourth Regiment of veterans probably will arrive home in the City on Thursday, and the committee will to-day make full arrangements to give them a handsome reception. To day the committee will decide when they will give a public reception to the three German regiments of veterans now here.

The gunboat *Galena*, formerly an iron-clad, is now in commission, and has been hauled into the stream off the Navy-yard, at Philadelphia, preparatory to sailing to join the blockading fleet. She underwent such a thorough overhauling that she is almost a new vessel, and from the character of her machinery, she is expected to attain a very high rate of speed.

A bold robbery was committed at the Custom-house, yesterday. A gentleman paying his dues placed upon the counter four bags of gold, three of which the clerk took, but the fourth, containing $5,000, was stolen by some thief present. Capt. Warlow, of the First Precinct, entertains strong hopes of detecting the thief.

The Students Semi-Annual of Columbia College took place yesterday afternoon at Wallack's Theatre. Rev. Morgan Dix and many other dignitaries were present. The exercises were very interesting, and the occasion was one of great gratification to the large and intelligent audience present.

Wendell Phillips, last evening, delivered to a crowded audience at Cooper Institute, a lecture on "Reconstruction," which embodied his views on the subject.

The Live Stock Markets are lightly supplied with animals this week, and all kinds are selling quickly at higher prices. The weather has favored transactions, and a threatening snow-storm Tuesday, made buyers anxious to secure stock, fearing transportation would be impeded by block aded roads. Beeves numbered 4,679 for the week, of which 3,406 were sold at Forty-fourth-street, nearly all of them Monday. Prices were higher than at any former market for years, and some of the oldest sellers declared they never sold cattle as high before. Scarcely anything, no matter how poor, brought less than 10c., while good fair killing steers were sold at 13c.@14c., and prime fat animals 15c. ℔ net weight. A few head of very superior animals—holiday beef—brought 16c. The market averaged fully 12c., with weights largely in favor of the seller....Sheep are selling well at a moderate advance, or 7½c.@8c. for medium to good lots, and 8½c. for extra sheep. Receipts 12,281....Live hogs are still scarce, only 6,297 having been received during the week. They sell quickly at 8½c. for corn-fed, and 8c. for still hogs.

The buoyancy in the Stock Exchange was not so marked yesterday morning as on Monday, but later in the day speculation in the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares was again higher. Government Stocks rose to 111 ℅ cent. for the long 6 ℅ cents., and to 107 ℅ cent. for the 5-20 years' Popular Loan. Gold was a fraction easier than on Monday night. Money 6 ℅ cent.

Flour was less active yesterday, at unchanged prices. Wheat was in more demand and firmer, though it closed heavily. Oats were brisk and buoyant. Provisions were in good request at rising rates. Whisky was dull and heavy. Cotton was in demand. Teas and Tallow were freely purchased. Other branches of business exhibited no very remarkable alteration.

Recruiting for the Second Army Corps.—We are glad to note the vigorous response which many of our leading and patriotic citizens are making to Gen. Hancock's appeal for extraordinary efforts to recruit his corps. A committee, composed of George Bliss, Jr., George Cabot Ward, Stephen Hyatt, Parker Handy, Daniel Devlin and Theodore Roosevelt, have, at the request of Gen. Hancock, consented to receive and disburse any extra moneys which may be subscribed for this object. There are thirteen regiments in the Second Corps from this City, and to fill up these will the efforts of the committee be directed. A fund has already been raised sufficient to warrant the committee in offering $5 premium for every recruit for these regiments. Headquarters have been established at Tammany Hall, and the warlike sachems of that institution are called upon to put forth new efforts to fill up, among others, the Tammany Regiment—a body of men who have reflected great credit, not only upon New-York, but upon the particular body under whose auspices they went forth to the war. Every stimulus possible will be offered to increase the volunteering fervor, and if our citizens will only continue to respond liberally to the requests and suggestions of Gen. Hancock, the recruits necessary to fill these regiments to the maximum will be forthcoming in thirty days. Business men have hold of it, and their efforts, aided by the valuable military experience of Gen. Hancock, must be productive of gratifying results. Volunteers should remember the particular advantages of this corps, besides the large bounties, the honorable name it has always borne, and the special service it will be detailed for when reorganized, and the ability and popularity of its commander. The military situation promises an early and successful close of the war, if recruits are promptly obtained, and there are thousands of men who cannot, in any other way, do so well, pecuniarily, as to enlist with present bounties. Therefore, let everybody put forth efforts to bring recruits to headquarters at Tammany Hall. *Fill these regiments and New-York City will be exempt from the draft!* Advertisements elsewhere give all the necessary particulars.

The Restoration of Louisiana.

There is a good deal of complaint in New-Orleans against that clause in the recent orders of Gen. Banks requiring all who have taken the oath of allegiance to vote at the approaching election for the reorganization of the State. Some who call themselves Union men, protest that it is just as much tyranny to compel a man to vote *when* he does not choose to vote, as to compel him to vote *as* he does not choose to vote. They contend that when the Government gets its oath of allegiance, and peaceable conduct, it has no right to any further claim.

This subject possesses universal interest. Louisiana is the first "seceded" State to be reorganized under the Amnesty Proclamation. The practicability of the Proclamation will be judged mainly by the success or the failure of this first practical application.

We believe Gen. Banks to be right in the position he has taken. He declares that it is the solemn duty of all persons claiming future protection, to "assist in the earliest possible restoration of civil government;" and that "indifference will be treated as a crime" It is sound doctrine, and we hope it will be resolutely carried out. It is absurd to apply exactly the same civil principles to Louisiana, in its transitional state from flagrant rebellion to organized loyalty, as prevail in New-York, where loyal government has always been secure. We have no oath of allegiance here, as a pre-requisite of voting, simply because we have never broken our allegiance. In giving amnesty and restoring Federal protection, the President had a perfect right to impose such an oath upon all who claimed their benefits—an oath like that specified in his Proclamation, to "faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States." It is not only his right, but it is his duty, to see that, if that oath is taken at all, it is taken *in good faith*; and it cannot be so taken by a person who refuses to support the Union, either with the ballot-box or the cartridge-box when necessary. The reinauguration of civil State Government is a vital necessity to the reconstruction of the Union; but this cannot be done without voters. The Louisianian, therefore, who refuses to vote, cannot be a true supporter of the Union. His oath to support the Union is thereby proved to have been taken in bad faith; and Gen. Banks has a full right to treat the oath as a nullity, and as he has declared his determination to do, to send the perjurer into the rebel territory, where he belongs. There was a law of Athens which subjected every citizen to punishment, who refused to take sides in the political parties which divided the Republic. It was deemed a crime not to show a choice between parties. Infinitely more is it a crime in New-Orleans now to show choice between loyalty and treason. Gen. Banks in thus blocking the game of passive resistance, and compelling every Louisianian, who purges himself of treason by the oath, to make good his oath by consistent action, will receive the unqualified approbation of the loyal North.

But while we fully accede to the principle that Gen. Banks has the right to make every man who takes the oath to support the Union to substantiate his good faith by aiding the Government to restore the old relations of Louisiana to the Union, we can but hope that there is no foundation for the statements that he has exercised military influence in favor of certain Union candidates and against others. In consideration of the exigency, it is just that all professed Union men shall be required to verify their Unionism by going to the polls; but nothing could justify any restriction upon the freest exercise of their choice when they get there. The candidates in the field everybody admits are all loyal men. Their relative personal merits, and the difference in their political views, we neither know nor care to know. Our only solicitude is that the loyal Louisianians shall form their opinions upon those candidates and cast their votes, in perfect freedom from all military pressure. If it be of great consequence that all Union men should participate in the election, it is of even greater consequence that the election should be, in every respect, perfectly fair. Every American voter, wherever he is, whether in Louisiana or in New-York, has an absolute sacred right to vote in accordance with his own judgment and conscience. There is no right of which the American people are more jealous than this. There is nothing which would so shake the faith of the people in the wisdom of the Government plan of restoring the Union, as any interference by the Government with the freedom of elections in the execution of that plan.

Gen. Banks is himself too much of a man of the people not to be keenly sensitive to the supreme necessity of securing to the people absolute independence at the ballot-box. But he and all our departmental Commanders, and all our military Generals cannot be too sedulous in impressing the people whom they are seeking to bring back into the Union, with a sense that their electoral rights, which they are solicited, nay, required, to exercise, will be respected to the fullest extent—that the Government will observe the same absolute good faith toward them as they are required to observe toward the Government. If this is heeded as it should be, the restoration, we believe, will be effected without serious difficulty. Otherwise, resentments and animosities, among even sincere Union men, will be engendered, which will work immeasurable and almost endless trouble.

Rebel Ships in French Ports.

An important letter will be found in another column from our Paris correspondent, touching the rebel vessels in French ports. The first point relates to the two cuirassed ships under construction at Bordeaux and Nantes, and which there is the best possible evidence were originally contracted for by rebel agents. When it was made manifest to the Governments of France and England that the escape of these vessels into the service of the rebels could be regarded by the United States only in the light of an act of war, it became necessary to cast about for some pretext by which the vessels could be obtained by an underhanded indirection. Our correspondent cites from the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, the official military organ, the announcement that two iron-clad ships are about to be sold by French builders to the *Chinese Government*, and connecting this with the fact that the two iron-clads before mentioned are being rapidly pushed forward to completion, he comes to the conclusion that this is simply a *ruse*, by which the rebels expect to get these coveted engines of war. The inference certainly has great probability, and there is one circumstance, of which our correspondent does not appear to be aware, that goes to corroborate it. In the last report of the rebel Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Mallory, after speaking of the manner in which, by the British Government's "unfriendly interpretation of its neutrality laws," the Confederates had been prevented from obtaining the iron-clad rams contracted for in England, refers with the utmost confidence to the prospect of a different issue in the case of the two building in France, and he places this confidence on the ground of "*special negotiations now going on.*" Is this factotum of an "Emperor of China" to be made the middle-man between the rebels and the French Government? It certainly looks like it. The iron-clads, being thus officially published as designed for China, the point of "intention," which is now made the chief test in regard to the fitting out of vessels would be carried, and the French Government, in case the ships should ultimately fall into the hands of the rebels, would be able to say that they were built for the Emperor of China, but that the Confederates bought them and turned them from their original intention.

The other points of our correspondent's letter have relation to the three other rebel vessels, namely, the *Florida*, *Georgia* and *Rappahannock*, now in French ports. It appears that the first-named vessel has recruited an entirely new crew at Brest, and against this Mr. Dayton has made a reclamation, the validity of which, however, the French Government does not admit. The *Georgia* is undergoing repairs at Cherbourg, and the *Rappahannock* is receiving, at Calais, equipment which, if permitted to go on, will convert her from a merchant man, the condition in which she escaped from an English port, into a man-of-war. These proceedings also have been made the subjects of special protests on the part of the American Minister.

It will be as well for the French Government to be given to understand that these ongoings will be subjected to a searching scrutiny, not only by the United States Government, but by the American people. If the supreme interest of the immediate work in hand has hitherto allowed little either of time or disposition for other concerns, it is not now so absorbing as to prevent a keen watch that our rights shall not be tampered with either by open or underhand processes.

The Exchange of Prisoners.—Though the formal exchange of prisoners has not been resumed, and though Gen. Butler's late effort for their release was a failure, the subject by no means lacks for agitating excitements. The recent escape of over one hundred Union officers from the horrors of the Richmond dungeons, is a subject for joyful congratulation with every one, and it will prove a most aggravating source of annoyance to the rebel authorities. Among those who have escaped, are *eighteen* field officers, of whom one only one, Col, Spofford, of the Ninety-seventh New-York, had been retaken up to the 12th. Up to last night, nearly one-half of the number were announced as safe, and about twenty-five had been recaptured by the rebel cavalry. But those not apprehended within the first four days after their escape, are likely to be safe, and the greater portion of them will doubtless soon be heard from within our lines, especially as our cavalry were scouting up to the Chickahominy, a distance of only twelve miles from Richmond. John Morgan and his half dozen accomplices are now well exchanged. We can well afford to spare them for a score of field officers and thrice as many of lesser rank. It is a poor rule that don't work both ways, and the rebel prisoners, having set the example in "tunneling," the rebels cannot complain if our prisoners have enlarged and improved upon the plan. We congratulate these brave officers upon their release from dire suffering in captivity, without the tedious formalities of exchange, nor the fettering conditions of an odious parole.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—"Il Poliuto," an opera which, only a few seasons ago, was the rage in the City, will be revived here to-night. The *cast* is, of course, entirely different, and, considering the great excellence of Mr. Maretzek's present company, we are disposed to think that this admirable work will be heard to greater advantage now than at any previous period. All the best members of the *troupe* are in the distribution. The opera is of a semi-religious character, that renders it peculiarly suitable at this season.

Broadway Circus.—At this popular resort the usual Wednesday matinée will be given this afternoon, when there will doubtless be found the customary gathering of delighted little people enjoying the feats of the riders and acrobats, and the droll antics of the clowns. The "educated sacred bull," the trained buffalo, and all the other attractions of the amphitheatre, will be introduced both afternoon and evening.

Mr. H. B. Dawson's Edition of the Federalist.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several comments published in this City on the appearance of this edition of this work, have attracted to it some public attention. So far, the notices have been commendatory, though in none of them that I have seen is there *a critical* examination of the *grounds* on which this editor prefers his claims to public confidence. One thing I remark, and it is *not undeserving attention.* Not only does *its text* differ, in many instances, from *the texts* of *all* of the editions published during this century which I have examined, but the *numbering* of the larger part of the numbers *varies* from the numbering in these other editions. The *cause* of this difference is explained, but the *effect* of retaining the newspaper numbers in this edition seems not to have been well considered. It is this: In *all* the references to the *Federalist*—for instance, throughout the commentaries of Mr. Justice Story, and, indeed, in every other volume I know of, where referred to, the respective essays *are* referred to and quoted *as* numbered in the *other* editions. And this, *of necessity*, because the *newspaper* copies, *differently numbered*, are not referred to, but the essays are referred to as numbered in the *collected volumes*; a change of numbering to which both Madison and Hamilton gave their sanction. The *numbers of this edition* being for the most part *different*, as a work of *reference*, it is really *worthless.* So again, as to the *discrepancies* in the *texts.* The frequent quotations by Story and by the writers I have met with are quotations from the *text* as *printed in the volumes, not* as published in the *newspapers.* And this, also, *of necessity*, for the volumes were generally accessible, and were used; the newspapers were not generally accessible, and were not used. We have, as appears by this edition, and as seen in the edition printed with Mr. Madison's sanction, *his authority* for "the *corrections*" of the text made by *himself* in the numbers designated by himself as *his* composition. The "corrections" in the numbers by Hamilton, the editor asserts, were without his approval. This assertion is controverted. Both these the editor of this edition rejects, and for most extraordinary reasons. So the result as to this edition is, that a person looking into it will, in many instances, *neither find* the *numbers* he is directed to in the quotations of the *Federalist*, nor the *quotations themselves.* It might, perhaps, be as well, before this edition is received as authority, to wait the statements too long withheld by the descendants of Chief Justice Jay and of Gen. Hamilton. One thing may be added—if the "alterations" in the original numbers and in the texts are so *objectionable*, as this edition alleges they are, it is very strange that the authors themselves, before whose eyes these alterations certainly came, never disapproved them. This edition, in truth, gravely *rejects* the emendations made or accepted by two of the authors; and asks the public to *accept* the copies the two authors *rejected.* It does more. It *adopts* the numbering which Hamilton *rejected*—and it *rejects* the numbering which Hamilton *adopted.*

One thing more: I have abundant ground for *believing* and *stating my belief*, that the editor of this new edition *knew* that this change in the numbering was made with Hamilton's sanction, a belief derived from a source he, perhaps, little suspects—his own *acknowledgment* of the fact. Regarding this *new edition* in all respects as a *great injustice* to the *public*, as well as to the *work* and to its distinguished *authors*, I deem it proper to make these statements. If there be error proved in them it will be unhesitatingly admitted.

Your obedient servant,

HISTORICUS.

George Thompson at Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

George Thompson lectured at the Music Hall this evening, upon the popular sentiment of England in regard to America and the rebellion. The orator had a most distinguished reception.

He thanked God that he was in America under what he could not say when he was here before, the protection of the Star-Spangled Banner; that he could say what he could not say before, he honored and esteemed the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. He paid an eloquent tribute to the man for the crisis—honest Abraham Lincoln. It had never entered his wildest dreams that he could congratulate America that she had an Anti-Slavery President and a radical Anti-Slavery Congress. He reviewed the wonderful change and progress in behalf of human liberty that had marked the years since he was last in this country, concluding with the declaration that when the Republic put a musket into the hand of the negro, buckled upon his back a box with ball cartridges, it sealed the death-warrant of Slavery, and elevated the negro to the condition of a man. If only remained to persevere, nor rest nor waver nor relax in effort, until the last fibre of that root of bitterness is plucked up until, there shall not be a slave upon the continent from the Atlantic and the Pacific, from the northernmost habitable spot to Panama. He was no stranger to the contest of the last fifty years. He knew the history of the slave power and its aggressions. He knew, also, the history of the antagonism to that power, and he declared that in the office of the *Liberator* the freedom of a race began. He recounted the various phases of English feeling in regard to the war, how at first through ignorance it was adverse, and how it immediately changed when the Federal Government assumed an Anti-Slavery complexion. The Proclamation of Sept. 22, 1862, was received with an electrical effect in England, and when the 1st of January came, monster meetings were held to usher in the day that was to bring emancipation to two millions.

Mr. Thompson displayed a great number of tracts issued by the Union and Emancipation Societies of England, which they had scattered by hundreds of thousands, and had dispelled a large amount of ignorance which prevailed in the country. He also displayed numerous placards which preached from the walls against secession, and upon which thousands of pounds had been expended. He said the Secessionists had never held but one public meeting in London, except one called by a Col. Fuller, of New-York, and he received such a welcome he never again ventured to appear before a British audience.

The lecture, which was an hour and a half long, was concluded with an eloquent eulogy upon the friends of America in England, and especially upon one who stands preëminent for honest patriotism and eloquence, John Bright, and also with an appeal to America to indulge a kindly feeling for his country.

Emancipation in Maryland.

A LETTER FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL BLAIR.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1864.

C. C. Fulton, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I observe, with regret, some symptoms of division among the Emancipationists, connected with the question of compensation. It, however, those opposed to compensation mean only that it should not be made by the State, or that it should not be a condition precedent to emancipation, this proves no reason for division among us, for all now agree to emancipation, immediate and unconditional.

In my view emancipation was substantially assented to by the people of the State when in 1861 they voted to adhere to the Union; and Congress by the resolution of March, 1862, which was drawn and recommended by the President, undertook and promised to indemnify the State for the loss thereby sustained when emancipation should be formally adopted. Slavery has now, in fact, ceased to exist, and it only remains to recognise this fact by ordinance, to entitle the State to the indemnity pledged by Congress.

It may be said that this claim, though based on the same faith as the Five-Twenties, will be resisted. I fear, indeed, from indications which I regret to observe, that it may find opposition even among ourselves. But it will be time enough for the friends of emancipation to divide on that question when it arises, and there should certainly be no controversy among them about it at this stage of the proceedings.

Yours truly,

M. BLAIR.

Payment of State Bounties.—Paymaster Major Benson has been busily employed during the past few days in paying the State bounty of $75 to the returned veterans whose furloughs have nearly expired. All men whose papers are regularly signed, can obtain bounty at the Major's office, the northeast corner of the Park Barracks.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Details of Gen. Sherman's Advance—Crossing of the Big Black—Details of Cavalry Operations—Gen. Sherman not yet in Jackson.

St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday, Feb 16.

A private letter, dated Vicksburgh, 8th, from an eye witness, says that Gen. McPherson's Corps crossed the Big Black, fifteen miles east of Vicksburgh on the 7th. Gen. Hurlbut's Corps took a parallel route from Vicksburgh and crossed at Messenger's Ford, five miles above McPherson's pontoons. Each column was fourteen miles long. The force sent up the Yazoo was to prevent a flank movement to cut off our tracks." The iron-clads will try to reach Granada to coöperate with Smith's cavalry and drove Forrest's rebel command toward Canton, where Bishop Polk's conscripts are said to be fortified with cotton bales. This letter establishes the falsity of the special dispatches from Nashville to New-York, stating that Gen. Sherman entered Jackson on the 5th.

EAST TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

Gen. Foster in Cincinnati—Gen. Schofield at Knoxville—The Situation in East Tennessee Unchanged.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Gen. Foster passed through here yesterday.

Gens. Schofield and Stoneman arrived at Knoxville on the 9th.

The situation at Knoxville was unchanged.

Union citizens report that Gen. Longstreet had the Tennessee Railroad running to Strawberry Plains.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

A Furious Storm—Deserters Coming in—Johnston's Position Unchanged.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The *Gazette's* Chattanooga dispatch of the 14th says: "It has rained furiously for the last twenty-four hours.

The situation of Johnston's army is unchanged.

Gen. Sherman's progress excites great consternation among the rebels.

Eighty-four deserters came in on Saturday.

Trains run regularly on all the railroads."

The Command in Kentucky.

Louisville, Monday, Feb. 15.

Gen. Burbridge is reported as the successor of Gen. Ames as Commander of the United States forces in Kentucky.

The War in the Southwest.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

A Leavenworth dispatch says that advices from New-Mexico to Jan. 31, state that Col. Kit Carson has pursued the Navajo Indians through Cañon de Chelle, killing 23 and taking 150 prisoners. The expedition was very successful.

Gov. Godwin, of Arizona, organized a Government for that Territory on the 29th of December.

Gen. Blunt was preparing to leave for Fort Smith.

The *Democrat's* Fort Smith special says the coming State election will be held in about thirty-six counties. There will be no opposition to Judge Murphy. Arkansas will be represented at the Louisville Freedom Convention.

Capt. Dunham, of Gen. Banks' Staff, has arrived at Little Rock with important dispatches relating to future coöperations for the extinguishment of the rebellion in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

An immense commissary train arrived from Little Rock yesterday.

A Memphis dispatch of the 17th says that Gen. Smith's cavalry expedition camped last night at Holly Springs, and will probably be next heard from through rebel sources.

The weather turned very cold here last night, the mercury sinking from about 40 to 4 degrees above zero in twelve hours.

The Missouri Legislature adjourned *sine die* this morning.

Weather Reports—Feb. 16.

Boston.—All P. M. clear and cold.

Toledo.—At 8 P. M. northwest gale with little snow thermometer at zero.

Detroit.—At 8 P. M., thermometer at zero, and falling

Chicago.—At 8 P. M. thermometer 4° below zero.

Muscatine.—At 8 P. M. thermometer at zero.

Dubuque.—At 8 P. M. thermometer 7° below zero.

Rockford.—At 8 P. M. thermometer 18° below zero.

Zanesville.—At 8 P. M. thermometer 15° below zero.

Milwaukee.—At 8 P. M. thermometer 15° below zero.

Omaha.—At 8 P. M. thermometer 10° above zero.

St. Paul.—At 8 P. M. thermometer 25° below zero.

Madison.—At 8 P. M. thermometer 15° below zero.

La Crosse.—At 8 P. M. thermometer 20° below zero.

Denver City.—At 8 P. M. thermometer 30° above zero.

Salt Lake City.—At 8 P. M. thermometer 45° above zero.

Return of a Veteran Regiment to the Front—Fire in Wilmington, Mass.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The veteran Thirty-second Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Prescott, leaves to-morrow on its return to the seat of war, the furlough having expired. On mustering to-day at Faneuil Hall less than a dozen men were absent, and most of those by leave.

A fire in Wilmington, Mass., last night, destroyed the Congregational Church and the extensive steam cracker bakery of Messrs. Bond. Loss $20,000. Small insurance.

The Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The preliminary circular setting forth the objects and purposes of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, which will be held at St. Louis commencing May 17, appears in our papers this morning, and the Executive Committee urgently request the papers throughout the country to give it an extensive circulation, and the people of all quarters to give it an attentive perusal.

Semi-Annual of Columbia College.

WALLACK'S THEATRE CROWDED TO ITS UTMOST.

Yesterday morning Wallack's Theatre was filled to overflowing with a most intelligent and elegant audience, to celebrate the "Students' Semi-Annual of Columbia College."

Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., offered the opening prayer, after which the regular exercises were commenced with the 'President's Address,' by H. Flot, which was received with great enthusiasm; "Patriotism," by Clarence M. Hyde, was also well received; after which the "Burial Scene" was delivered by A. Ernest Vanderpoel in a masterly manner, and was received with great applause; the "Uprising of the People," by William A. Hooker, and "America and Freedom," by Edward W. Mallory, were also very favorably listened to; "Then and Now," a class poem, by S. W. Cooke, was a gem, and the frequent and continued applause of the audience evinced their appreciation of it; "Three Old Proverbs," by Francis F. Wilson, and "The Reign of Terror," by Howard Ostrehoudt, were also excellent; "The Trotters," by Albert E. Valentine, was most excellent, and heartily enjoyed; the "Peithologian Poem," by Henry B. Cornwall, was very good; the "Philolexian Poem," by Arthur P. Stokes, was admirable, the audience receiving it with cheer upon cheer, and in a manner most flattering to the young author.

Mr. M. B. Du Bois, as the Grand Marshal, was most efficient, taking excellent care of all the invited guests, and showing them great attention. To the ladies he was especially attentive, and successful in contributing to their enjoyment. Among the dignitaries present were Prof. Dwight, of the Law School; Profs. Nairne, Joy, Peck, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen well known in literary circles.

Arrivals in the City.

Col. H. Wells, of Aurora; Mayor W. G. Fargo and Hon. A. M. Clapp, of Buffalo; Maj. S. P. Sanford and Byron Sprague, of Providence; G. T. Stedman, of Cincinnati; N. P. Gordon, of Philadelphia; S. L. King and wife, of Middletown; A. Wing, of Albany; Dr. W. P. Budd, of New-Orleans; V. G. Mallory and wife, of Connecticut, are stopping at the Astor House.

Brig.-Gen. Brannan, of the United States Army, is stopping at the St. James Hotel.

A. W. Alvord, of Michigan; C. P. Wilson and wife, Cincinnati; W. F. Hathaway, New-Bedford; J. M. Parsons, Troy; J. Jones and wife, S. H. Austin and B. T. Hart, Boston, and W. M. Benjamin, Rochester, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. West, Col. Crandall, Capt. Dow and W. Wright, of the United States Army; T. F. Ryan, California; D. B. Southworth, Philadelphia; R. Sloma, Cleveland; J. Barnes and E. Casa, Lima; S. Ames and wife, Chili; S. Nelson, Tennessee; F. D. Pratt, New-Orleans, and W. C. Vance and wife, Indiana, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Asthma or Phthisic.—A spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will, in some cases, give immediate relief. If of long standing persevere with them, they will alleviate in time.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
A CHALLENGE TO TEST.

There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE
propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.
Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

A Cure for Rupture or Hernia.
Persons afflicted with this dangerous complaint can now be cured without a shadow of doubt.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
is a combination of new principles never before applied to a truss. We have cured cases which were given up as incurable. It is light, clean and easy; no pressure on the back, bone or cord; power controlled by turning a screw; inward and upward action. Pamphlets free. Sold wholesale and retail by
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers,
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes; also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver, plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BENSEL—EAGLESON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., Mr. J. WARNER BENSEL and Miss SARAH J., youngest daughter of Alexander Eagleson, Esq.

HART—YOUNG.—by Rev. Geo. C. Bush, at the house of J. M. Young, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH HART to MISS ABBY R. YOUNG, both of Independence, N. J.

IVES—LAMB.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, in the Church, corner Leonard and Stagg sts., Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. John Neander, MR. ALFRED IVES to MISS JENNIE, daughter of Thomas Lamb, Esq., both of Brooklyn, E. D.

JONES—WAIT.—At Greenfield, Mass., on Thursday, Feb. 11, by Rev. J. F. Moors, JEROME JONES, of Boston, to ELIZABETH R. WAIT, daughter of Thos. Wait, Esq., of Greenfield.

NORTHROP—TUCKER.—On Monday, Feb. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, in this City, by Rev. Dr. McJilton, J. FRANK NORTHROP to MISS ANNE D. TUCKER, both of this City.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

DIED.

ARKELL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, MARY HELOISE, daughter of James and Christine Heloise Arkell, aged 3 years and 9 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 378 Union-st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CONNER.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 16, of consumption, ELIZABETH E., wife of Timothy Conner.
The funeral ceremonies will take place at his residence, No. 110 Clinton-place, at 12 o'clock on Thursday, Feb. 18. Friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HALL.—On Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 16, WILLIAM HENRY MAXWELL, youngest child of William and Mary A. Hall, aged 4 years, 1 month and 16 days.
Notice of funeral in Thursday's paper.

HARDY.—In Baltimore, on Friday, Feb. 12, in his 71st year, after a short illness, EDWARD HARDY, of England, for many years a merchant of New-York.

HARLEY.—Suddenly, on board steamer *Antiochia*, on the Magdalena River, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, JAMES B. HARLEY, Esq., of this City.

KINDER.—At the residence of her mother, LEONORE, the beloved wife of Wm. Kinder, aged 21 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the 6th-st. Baptist Church, at 1 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) the 17th inst., without further notice.

KEMP.—In BROOKLYN, E. D., on Sunday, Feb. 14, suddenly, Mrs. MARIA THERESA KEMP, wife of the late Capt. Evander Kemp, and daughter of the late Edward Smylie, Esq., of this City.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Gardner, No. 53 South 2d-st., without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia, Washington, San Francisco and Canada papers please copy.

MCNEIL.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Feb. 15, CLARA GRIFFIN, wife of James McNeil.
Funeral from the Baptist Church, corner of South 6th and 5th sts., on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

O'FARE.—On Friday, Feb. 12, ANNA M., wife of David O'Fake, after two weeks illness, of pleurisy, aged 35 years.
Remains interred in Newark, N. J.

PAULDING.—At Cambridge, Mass., on Sunday, Feb. 14, SARAH ALLEN, wife of Philip R. Paulding, and daughter of the late C. Maurau.

SACKETT.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, Feb. 14, Capt. JOHN SACKETT, in the 80th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, C. H. Seaman, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11:30 A. M. train from New-York.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, ANN MANIGAULT, wife of Dr. Taylor, of Grace Church, and daughter of the late Joseph Manigault, Esq., of Charleston, S. C.
The friends of the family, and the members of the congregation of Grace Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from Grace Church, without further invitation.

VERNON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, MARY ELISA, youngest daughter of the late Edward Vernon, in the 36th year of her age.
Notice of her funeral will be given in Thursday's papers.

WOODHULL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 15, of scarlet fever, ETHELBERT M., son of Caleb S. and Fanny D. Woodhull, aged 2 years, 2 months and 19 days.

WHITEHOUSE.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 13, in Rochester, N. Y., at the residence of Mrs. Whittlesey, where she was on a visit, EVELINA HARRIET, wife of Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, and daughter of Matthias Bruen, of Perth Amboy, N. J., deceased.

WHITTEMORE.—On Monday, Feb. 15, JOSEPH WHITTEMORE, Sexton Tabernacle Baptist Church, aged 95 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Church, 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WILEY.—At Florence, Italy, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, Rev. FREDERICK S. WILEY, formerly Rector of Christ Church, in this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 175.—Feb. 16, 1864.
64, 74, 22, 53, 62, 43, 3, 9, 12, 35, 27, 21, 41.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 176.—Feb. 16, 1864.
68, 47, 3, 66, 10, 31, 26, 70, 60, 14, 5, 11, 72.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 79—Feb. 16, 1864.
29, 67, 33, 39, 9, 57, 13, 38, 1, 68, 58, 5, 18.
CLASS 80—Feb. 16, 1864.
21, 71, 47, 46, 15, 55, 31, 76, 33, 74, 14, 16, 6.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL HAVANA plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky. Prizes cashed and information furnished.
ALECK & Co., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SEAL-RINGS.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st;

GOLD NECKLACES FOR MISSES.—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

DR. WISTAR'S
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
THE GRAT PANACEA
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST,
INCLUDING EVEN
CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who, from long suffering and settled disease, have, by its use, been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertion that
CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.
Subjoined are a few extracts from the many certificates which have been given in favor of this great Remedy for PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
FROM HON. JUDGE SPRAKER,
Who would refuse to give his valuable and important testimony unless satisfied that this remedy possesses all the merits claimed for it:

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1860.
GENTLEMEN: This is to certify, that myself and family have used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of Asthma, Phthisic, or affection of the Throat, I have never met with anything equal to it. Very respectfully,
DAVID SPRAKER.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
IMPORTANT TESTIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN.

HERMAN, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1860.
For more than a year past I have sold Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as prepared by you, and, so far as I know, it has given universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause, instead of drying it up and leaving the cause behind.
I consider it as good a Congh Medicine, if not better, than any with which I am acquainted.
S. THACHER, M. D.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
CURE IN A SEVERE CASE.

WILLSBORO, Essex Co., N. Y., Aug. 13, 1860.
DEAR SIRS: During the Summer and Winter of 1858 and 1859 I was afflicted with a severe pain in my side and chest. This was accompanied by a very hard cough, and I frequently raised large quantities of blood. I called upon a number of physicians, all of whom prescribed for me, but to no effect. For six or eight months I continued to grow worse, when I was induced to try DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF CHERRY. I found great relief from the first bottle. I afterwards used two more bottles, since which time I have been able to attend to my business as before. Yours, truly, ROYAL GOFF.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.
For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York; SETH W. FOWLE & Co., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston; and by all Druggists.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.
Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD WATCHES.—Fine Gold Hunting Case Cylinder Escapement Watches for Ladies, $35, $38, $40, $45, $50 to $75, each.
Fine Gold Hunting Case Detached Levers, full jeweled, for Ladies, $45, $50, $55, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150 to $200, each.
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IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.
W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 36 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
HAVE BEEN CURED
HAVE BEEN CURED
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
IN THE YEAR 1863.
IN THE YEAR 1863.

Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs; but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases has a good effect; but how to combine its medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, Penn., the proprietor of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and has been put in bottles, patented by the United States Government. We say to the afflicted that Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial will produce the INVIGORATION OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, THE STRENGTHENING OF THE DEBILITATED SYSTEM, THE PURIFICATION AND ENRICHMENT OF THE BLOOD, which must expel from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds. While this is effected by the powerful alterative (changing from disease to health) properties of the Tar Cordial, its healing and renovating principle is also acting upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving the pain, subduing inflammation and restoring a healthful tendency. Let this twofold power, the healing and the strengthening, continue to act in conjunction with nature's constant recuperative tendency, and the patient is saved, if he has not too long delayed to resort to the means of cure.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE
IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is a great and effectual remedy for
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES,
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.
Thousands have been cured of the above disease when all hope of ever receiving relief was gone.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
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CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
are speedily cured by the use of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial: it does its work at once, and the patient is cured before other medicines would have had time to have any beneficial effect.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial will purify the blood and cleanse it of all scrofulous matter that is constantly breeding sores internal and external. Saltrheum, sore legs and all skin diseases are especially cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it is good to be applied internal and external in the above cases, as it has great power to heal where it comes in contact with the human flesh.
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
is a great remedy for chronic croup and diphtheria, which is sending thousands and thousands of children to a premature grave. It can be cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.
Out of ten thousand cases where it has been tried in the past two years, it has never missed a case where it was taken in time. All families should have it on hand, as it gives instant relief in croup and diphtheria.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial gives instantaneous relief in cases of asthma and whooping cough. It often cures whooping before it runs half its course, as it acts at once upon the phlegm and mucus, and expels them from the throat, and the sufferer is relieved. In case of asthma use Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills with the Cordial, as they have never been known to fail to cure that disease.
Beware counterfeits. The genuine has the name of the proprietor and a pine tree blown in the bottle. All others are spurious imitations. Price, $1 per bottle, or $6 per dozen.
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OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,214,398 93	
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24	
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,666 56	
Losses paid during the same period	3,805,651 04	
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48	
The Company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,492,631 30	
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00	
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	193,760 00	
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51	
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63	
Cash in Bank	744,813 88	
Total amount of Assets	$9,265,546 33	

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1857 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to $14,328,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years $16,958,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash 11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 $5,268,670
By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

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CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
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CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Meigan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from the Chicago Transport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) will be paid them by Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on all certificates of stock standing in their name after the closing of the books on the evening of the 8th February.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

The CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO. CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

TO PEORIA AND OQUAWKA FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.
TAKE NOTICE.

All parties who signed the agreement for reorganization of the PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY, (now LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,) who wish to avail themselves of the reorganization, must send their bonds and coupons, before the 20th inst., to the office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place, and receive Trustees' Certificates. Parties neglecting this notice will be compelled to receive their portion of net proceeds of sale of the road.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
H. G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.
FEB. 4, 1864.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Banking House, No. 29 Pine-st. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 45 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given. PETER S. WANDELL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

TO LOAN—$90,000 TRUST MONEYS, IN SUMS not less than $5,000, on improved property in New York or Westchester County. No commission required. Apply to [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & Co., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks: The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, No. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864:

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863		$8,913,052 94
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.		
For Premiums, viz.:		
Originals	$279,023 13	
Renewals	1,100,708 79	
War extras	36,274 91	
Total Premiums	$1,416,006 83	
For Annuities	22,317 97	
For Interest	652,976 82—	2,091,301 62
Total		$11,004,354 56
DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$444,028 00	
Paid Dividends additions to same	177,625 99	
Paid Reductions of Premium	7,699 45	
Paid Surrendered Policies	105,775 35	
Paid Annuities	12,187 38	
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate	7,775 23	
Paid Commissions	86,033 30	
Paid Taxes	26,846 33	
Paid Exchange, Postage and Advertising	14,753 98	
Paid Salaries and Medical Examinations	59,339 93	
Paid Law, Printing, Rent and Office Expenses	39,624 86—	975,689 75
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,029,264 81
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$828,449 67	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,408,754 39	
United States Stocks	4,270,262 50	
Real Estate	407,613 79	
Balance due from Agents	13,184 55	
		$10,029,264 81
Add,		
Interest accrued	$126,359 64	
Premiums due, in course of transmission	73,868 74	
Deferred semi-annual Premiums (say)	200,000 00	
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,384,576 19
Increase in net Cash Assets during year		$1,116,211 87

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during year	2,842	$5,894,175
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,044	43,778,066
In force Feb. 1, 1863	12,981	37,391,490
Net Increase during year	2,063	6,386,575
Dividends Additions payable with Policies		$8,837,591

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct. (Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
J. GREEN PEARSON,	EZRA W. HEELER,
MARTIN BATES, JR.,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAM'L. E. SPROULLS,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
SAM'L. M. CORNELL,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
W. SMITH BROWN,	M. M. FREEMAN.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretary—THEO. W. MORRIS.
Cashier—FRED. M. WINSTON.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
Asst.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.
Counsel—WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. McCURDY.

STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK.

For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$275,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		2,200,397 27
Total Marine Premiums		$2,476,201 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c.	336,793 43—	2,078,409 74
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	$1,337,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and July interest	169,813 24	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,533 35	
United States and City Bonds and Bank Stocks	192,213 00	
Scrip held by Company	66,693 20	
Accrued interest to be received	13,068 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	336,760 26	
Loans on demand	438,100 00	
Bills receivable	1,076,777 03—	2,909,145 01

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A Cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. H. GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
JAS. M. BROWN,	JOHN R. JOHNSTON,
N. CHANDLER,	FRED. G. GEBHARD,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,	WILSON G. HUNT.
W. B. DUNCAN,	J. J. CRANE,
H. F. SPAULDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
J. L. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
L. H. BRIGHAM,	THOS. SLOCOMB,
J. A. MECKE,	GEO. A. PHELPS, JR.,
JOHN R. GARDNER,	M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

The Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. UNION BANK, risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first-class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 62 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.
GEORGE F. ROBINSON, Esq.
GEORGE MAY, Esq.
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,	Cyrus Curtiss,
Thomas C. Chardavoyne,	Henry F. Spaulding,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,	Edmund M. Young,
Richard Irvin,	George Meale,
Francis Hall,	Thomas F. Youngs,
John Bullard, Jr.,	Hugh N. Camp,
William Chamberlain,	George Moke.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1863	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19—	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68—	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80—	426,359 72
Deduct dividend interest paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct Interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32

Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent. 116,000 00
$250,717 32

There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent. $71,313 50
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes 255,000 00
$255,403 82

Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent. 403 82
Undivided Balance

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$330,375 00	
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities	714,992 61	
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand	651,517 81	
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes	1,413,670 94	
Scrip of Insurance Companies. Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company	30,374 44	
Total amount of Assets	$3,140,930 80	

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L. W. TELLER. } Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, JR.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. M. DERRICK,
THOS. BARON,	MOSES H. GRINNELL,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. KLY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, JR.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. H. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

OLIVER H. JONES,	R. M. BUCHANAN,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,	WILLIAM HERTZEL,
SHEPPARD HOMANS,	THOMAS DAVEY,
SAMUEL C. HARMOT,	HENRY J. SCUDDER,
JOHN E. ANDREW,	CHARLES L. STEWART,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	SAMUEL N. DODGE,
JOHN EWEN,	DANIEL UNDERHILL,
WILLIAM DEPEW,	MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER
WILLIAM HAXTUN,	CHARLES D. LEWIS,
SAMUEL J. WILDING,	ETHELBERT B. MILLS,
C. F. PFEIFFER,	JOSEPH A. DREYFOUS,
SYLVANUS BEDELL,	JAMES C. GULICK,
JAMES T. WRIGHT.	

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, DANIEL UNDERHILL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of Oliver H. Jones, Esq., who declined a reelection, and E. COOPER DEDERER was appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted by the board:

Whereas, Mr. Jones having signified his desire to decline being a candidate for reelection, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board return to Mr. Jones their thanks for his long and faithful services to this institution. E. C. DEDERER, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Feb. 16, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMAN WERE elected Directors of this Company at the annual election, held on the 9th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND,	HENRY TIENKEN,
CALVIN B. CAMP,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
CURTIS NOBLE,	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,	EDMUND T. B. GIBSON,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN,	ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDW. T. BACKHOUSE,	D. S. VOORHEES,
JAMES HARPER,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
LEWIS HURST,	SAMUEL GABRISON,
JOHN L. SPADER,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
HENRY J. COGLAN,	JAMES BIRDSALL,
LEVERITT H. SAGE,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	EDWARD HARVEY,
JAMES B. COOPER,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James Freeland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secry.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864. Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the Three-years Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. Bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date. Holders availing themselves of the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 18th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 12, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bond holders of this company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 3d WEDNESDAY of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock P.M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March, thereafter.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 28th day of February next, interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st.

IMPORTANT TO
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS.

A young man who has been for upward of seven years with one of the leading banking houses of Wall-st., and has acted in the capacity of Cashier during a portion of the time, is desirous of obtaining a responsible position in some banking or stock house where his experience can be made available.

Address Box No. 5,599 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.
(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its Twenty-first Semi-annual Dividend of 4 Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse: all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Dated Feb. 10, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 16th of February.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of February instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.
The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 19th inst.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 72 Wall-street.
DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INS. CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. free from the Government Tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, payable to Stockholders on demand. By order.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Feb. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Four per cent., free from Government Tax, payable 15th instant, to which date the transfer book will be closed.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

LOAN OFFICES.

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PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call on it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To ladies—only, Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics: the author's long-equaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Mercantile Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., which a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid the too frequent increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally: Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. Powers' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIenced PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 222½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M. D., 630 Broadway, (up stairs,) above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,859 N.Y. Post-office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCture and Root Extract will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. ROMAN'S SPECIFICS, for they contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 41 Division-st., New-York. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—for catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No. 111 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without diet or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effect of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful secondary effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

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N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

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ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, looking-glasses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call and save money, at G. W. SNEDEN'S 263 Bowery, bet. Stanton and Houston sts. Extension tables cheap.

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Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	
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These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

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Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

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AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

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Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
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Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, has splendid accommodations for a few passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agt., No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Feb. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	March 9.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:
ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 3. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $88 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship JURA, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 13. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.
Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.
For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander.
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The steamship GEO. CROMWELL will follow on March 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commander.
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, N. R., foot of King-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
P. S.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, March 5, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CAHOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander.
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 29th of February.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. JONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE — Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of PATTEE, YALE & MACFARLANE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.
JAMES PATTEE,
PERRINE YALE,
JOHN M. MACFARLANE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HUBBELL, YALE & MACFARLANE, as successors of the late firm of Pattee, Yale & Macfarlane.
GAYLORD B. HUBBELL,
PERRINE YALE,
JOHN M. MACFARLANE.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between F. S. DRISCOLL and W. M. WESTERFIELD, under the firm name of F. S. DRISCOLL & CO., is dissolved by limitation. All the liabilities of the late firm are hereby assumed by W. WESTERFIELD, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
F. S. DRISCOLL,
NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1864. W. WESTERFIELD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the stock commission business, under the firm name of C. D. TOWS & CO.
C. D. TOWS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. R. P. H. DURKEE.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

PERSONAL.

A SUITABLE REWARD WILL BE given for any information concerning the whereabouts of SARAH E. SPADER, information to be left at No. 43 East 30th-st., N. Y.

EVER REMEMBERED.—YOU WILL FIND a letter addressed to H. C. in the usual Post-office, W.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA TONIGHT.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
TENTH (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 17, at 8.
TENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
Revival of (Donizetti's grand Opera, in three acts, of
IL POLIUTO,
with Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
Signori FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
and FERNANDO BELLINI,
for the first time in New-York, in their respective roles.
IL POLIUTO
will be produced with splendid mise en scene, and the following immense cast:

Paulina	Mme. MEDORI
Poliutus	Sig. MAZZOLENI
Severus	Sig. BELLINI
Callisthenes	Sig. WEINLICH
Nearcus	Sig. REICHARDT
Felix	Sig. MAGGI
Conductor	Sig. J. NUNO.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, at 8,
BY UNIVERSAL DEMAND,
FAUST.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, Feb. 20, at 1,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Positively only time at a matinee of Bellini's grand opera of
NORMA,
with its INCOMPARABLY GREAT CAST.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22,
first appearance this season of
Signor BRIGNOLI.

The sale of tickets and secured seats for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the academy, at Beer & Schirmers, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5 o'clock.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.
No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT.....Manager
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
a grand day entertainment for families will be given, when
ALL THE EXTRA ATTRACTIONS
of the present week will be introduced.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
will be presented a splendid selection of
VARIED ARENIC SCENES.

MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
IN TWO MAGNIFICENT ACTS.

YOUNG DUCROW IN HIS
GRAND HURDLE ACT
UPON A TRAINED BUFFALO.

THE EDUCATED SACRED BULL,
in feats of sagacity.

SUPERB HORSEMANSHIP,
AND WONDERFUL ATHLETIC FEATS,
introducing the entire strength of the
MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1864.
BENEFIT OF MONS. AND MME. PELLETIER.
LE FILS DE GIBOYER.
Comedie in 5 acts by E. Augier, author of "Les Effrontés," in which the principal artists of the company will appear.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain raised at 8 o'clock precisely.
Carriages can be ordered at 11 o'clock.
Box-office of the French Theatre at No. 623 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. HACKETT FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THURSDAY, Feb. 18,
Shakespeare's great historical play, in five acts, called THE FIRST PART OF KING HENRY IV., comprising the Battle of Shrewsbury, and Death of Hotspur, with correct historical costumes and appointments, proffered by Wm. Wheatley, Esq., Lessee of Niblo's Garden. Sir John Falstaff, Mr. Hackett; Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, Mr. Neafie, (the popular American tragedian, lately returned from Europe;) King Henry IV., Mr. Chas. Kemble Mason; Henry, Prince of Wales, Mr. B. Porter, (of the Theatre, Boston, his first appearance here;) Francis, the tapster, Mr. E. Lamb; Lady Percy, Mrs. Skerrett. The other characters by artistes of acknowledged ability.
Admission 50 cents. Boxes and secured seats according to locality.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will give the first two of his series of FAREWELL CONCERTS,
prior to his departure for Europe, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 22 and 24, when the celebrated Prima Donna Contralto, Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI, GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor; CARLO PATTI, Violinist, will assist Mr. GOTTSCHALK.
Conductors.....Sig. ABELLA and S. BEHRENS.
Admission, including reserved seats, $1. Seats may be secured for either Concert, commencing Friday, Feb. 19, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Doors open at 7½; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

MRS. JENNY KEMPTON'S
1st Concert in New-York, will take place at Irving Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, on which occasion the following artists have kindly volunteered to assist:
Mrs. J. M. MOZART.....Soprano
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON.....Tenor
Sig. CENTMERI.....Baritone
Mr. J. N. PATTISON.....Pianist
Mr. H. APPY.....Violinist
Mr. DIRSSLER.....Accompanyist
Sig. ABELLA.....Conductor
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets fifty cents; reserved seats, fifty cents extra; to be had at the music-stores, and at the Hall.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
For full Information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, Illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:00 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare, for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and Intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

MEETINGS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on THURSDAY next, Feb. 18, at 1 o'clock, to receive and act upon a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, inviting the Chamber to appoint one or more of its members to confer with a committee to revise and codify the Navigation Laws and the laws for the Collection of Revenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
SIXTEENTH WEEK.
SIXTEENTH WEEK.
EVERY DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
THE
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
OR,
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
THE MOST REFINED AND DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT IN AMERICA.
This magnificent enterprise, which is still an unexampled and brilliant success, affords to all classes, even the most fastidious, a happy relaxation from the ordinary cares and business of routine life, and yet one that appeals only to the highest intelligence, the purest taste and the best sentiments of the heart. It is a fairy realm of Travel, History, Literature and Song, revealing to the delighted visitor the most enchanting scenery and the most exquisite statuary and architecture of the ancient and modern day, in all lands, as beheld in the reality, and mingling the aspirations of devoted patriotism in the present with the recollections of the glorious past.
THE PROGRAMME IS ABSOLUTELY NEW EACH DAY, presenting ever fresh variety in scenes of ravishing beauty. The ridiculous attempts that have been made to imitate this sublime combination of artistic splendors need but excite the curiosity of the public to behold the original, which is
A HYPERION TO A SATYR.
A most attractive addition to the above has been made in the superb collection of IRISH SCENERY AND ARCHITECTURE, the first and only series ever exhibited in this country, just added after great exertion and expense.
While every age and sex may here enjoy the purest intellectual pleasures suited to their respective tastes, LADIES ESPECIALLY WILL FIND OUR NEW TEMPLE OF ART
the most delightful resort.
"HOPE CHAPEL STEREOSCOPTICON.—The Grand Tour is becoming popular as well as fashionable, now it can be made during a pleasant evening spent at Hope Chapel, and for the small sum of 25 cents."—*Tribune.*
"The Mammoth Stereoscopticon at Hope Chapel is, indeed, an exhibition that appeals forcibly to the lovers of truth, history and literature, and as such causes a hundred of its feeble imitators to pale into utter insignificance."—*Sunday Mercury.*
Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8.
Matinee every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.
Carriages may be ordered at 4½ and 9½ o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

ARTISTS' RECEPTION
AND
PROMENADE CONCERT,
BY DODWORTH'S CENTRAL PARK BAND,
IN AID OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION
BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND FAIR,
At the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Montague-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock.
THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
will be the most valuable ever held in this city, and will include the best works of the most distinguished American and foreign artists, including an original by Stuart, a full length of Washington, and that celebrated picture by Contoure, "The Indolent Scholar," &c., &c.
The works of art will be held in the elegant assembly-room in which the Brooklyn Art Association exhibit, and the whole auditorium of the Academy will be thrown open, the parquette floored over for promenade, the elegant floral and patriotic decorations used by the Thirteenth Regiment will remain, and the beautful new refreshment building adjoining will be opened for the first time on that evening.
PROGRAMME.
1. Grand Polonaise.....Kuhner.
2. Quick Step, from Un Ballo in Maschera.....Verdi.
3. Overture, "Poet and Peasant".....Suppe.
4. Two-part Song, "Would That My Love".....Mendelssohn.
5. Grand Selection from "Attila".....Verdi.
6. La Violletta Mazourka.....Faust.
7. Romanza and Brindisi, from Ione.....Petrella.
8. Selections from "Faust".....Gounod.
9. Schottisch, "Pauline".....Downing.
10. Fair Star Waltz.....Laurent.
11. Grand Selection from "Martha".....Flowtow.
12. Allena Polka.....Tissington.
13. Charivari Pot Pourie.....Hamm.
14. The Adieu March.....Bonnet.
Tickets $1 each, to be had of either of the committee, or at Goupil's, No. 772 Broadway; Appleton's, and Miller's bookstore, opposite the St. Nicholas, and Schaus', No. 749 Broadway.
COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.
Regis Gignoux, No. 115 10th-st.; R. W. Hubbard, No. 15 10th-st.; N. B. Kittell, No. 204 5th-av.; C. P. Avery, No. 102 Nassau-st.; J. Williamson, No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn; H. Ward Beecher, No. 82 Columbia-st., Brooklyn; J. A. Parker, Jr., No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.
Prof. HURLBUT is giving special attention to the Scientific Education of the Human Voice, at No. 29 Cooper Union, New-York. Classes now forming. This system is highly approved by the most eminent masters in Europe and America.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—In a location well known for its salubrity and beauty, six hours from New-York, commences its 46th semi-annual session April 1, 1864. As the attendance of its Winter term entirely filled its accommodations, application should be made early. It affords peculiar advantages for instruction in music and for an appropriate gymnastic culture. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for further information.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE,

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Fifth Lecture in the Course of the Women's Loyal League.

WENDELL PHILLIPS last evening gave, in a lecture delivered under the auspices of the Women's Loyal National League, his views of the means by which reconstruction of the Union was to be effected. The announcement of the speaker and the subject attracted a large audience, who gave the speaker the closest attention. The speaker was introduced by OLIVER JOHNSON, Esq.

MR. PHILLIPS, in rising, was greeted with loud demonstrations of applause. The subject upon which he was to speak was reconstruction—the way *out of* the war. Any criticisms he might make were not from any desponding view on his part, of the present hour; the North would triumph, her civilization supersede that of the South. He did not believe that the purpose of heaven above, or the Copperhead of the earth beneath, or the Secessionist of Richmond under the earth, would prevent it. [Applause.] He believed that the nation would be a free one. The negro, like every other race under the Stars and Stripes, would have his manhood accorded him. The rebellion had killed Slavery, but killed it as a typhus fever kills a man who rises at length from his bed and drags a weary life of pain for a half dozen years and then dies. When it would die no one knew; that depended upon the statesmanship of the future upon the method of reconstruction. They might think he said too much of the negro, but that race and our treatment of it was the pivot upon which the white man's interest, the national unity and the prosperity of the Union turned. We could see, exemplified more fully than ever before, the truth of LAMARTINE'S saying, that he who put the chain round his fellows' neck, God fastened the other end round his own. [Applause.] The royalty of the white race was to live or die according as it understood and did justice to the victim race in its hands. [Applause.] He quoted from a letter that BENTON wrote about two years before his death, in which he declared that rebellion was ready to break out, and that, though the pretense was Slavery, the reality was aristocratic institutions. It was because the South hated labor and despised it, and because the North was essentially Democratic, that the two sections could not cohere. Slavery might be abolished and the States come back, but until this element of divergence was destroyed, the nation would only change Chattanooga into the Senate chamber. [Applause.] Battle was a very excellent school-house, and its scholars ripened quickly. Politics was a very slow teacher, and taught more tricks than anything else. [Applause.] GRANT would meet many a fierce battle-field covered with blood, and 50,000 dead martyred men before he reached the Gulf. The Southern leaders must give up the idea of dictating law to this belt of the continent, although they might still fight fiercely for a broad place upon it. South Carolina must be the counterpart of New-York, each man owning his house, with the school-house behind him and a ballot in his right hand. [Applause.] At present, in the South, labor was dishonorable. This state of affairs must be changed, and it would be a long and tedious process to change the sentiments of the Southern people on that point. He had known a Southern man to lose his passage on a railroad train, waiting for a negro to put his valise on the freight car. The ablest man of the West, ANDY JOHNSON, [applause,] was willing the negroes should fight, but he was going to make this exclusively a white man's Government. There would never be a set of men in Tennessee, fit to sit down and legislate on the interests of the Empire State, till ANDY JOHNSON could see JOHN HANCOCK under a black skin. [Applause.] By keeping the masses ignorant, the Southern leaders had carried their States out of the Union. By infusing knowledge into those men those States could be made to gravitate back to the Union, and they would inevitably do it. He meant that ROBERT SMALL and Gov. AIKEN shall stand side by side, each on his own acre and the school-house by them, and God help them. [Applause.] We are the meanest people on the face of the earth if after ROBERT SMALL, bravest of the navy brought us the *Planter*, and angered AIKEN, we let the line of Carolina sovereignty close round him so that AIKEN'S child may whip SMALL'S child to labor, and we without the right to interfere. His reconstruction is the plan that is to be typified by those two men side by side, with the ability to produce a future that shall be the exact counterpart of New-England and when that is done, the epoch is ended. We, have difficulties enough ahead of us. We are not again to see the nation in which we were born. The old-fashioned calm, quiet, home-bred, school-house farming Republic is gone forever. A Connecticut full of HARRIMANS cannot find the Union as it was. When this epoch ends—no matter when—we are to find a nation developing constantly into a first-rate military power. A million of disbanded soldiers, half fit for war, half unfit for anything else, will be scattered among us. They are to bring back civil life ten thousand officers, their ideals. They will find business and the professions moderately crowded. They will find hardly a place except in politics. Had such a man as BURR, matchless in ability, incessant in activity, had the love of so many soldiers, that plot in '89, which nearly finished the Union in 1801, would have left this Government only a matter of history. That same military bias and spirit has been the grave of free government in all time. On the other side we are to have that other great danger to free government, an immense debt. We believed we shall pay our debt and the Southern debt besides. Only see what Congress is composed of; one-third men of historical ambition anxious to leave names that will float in blessing down the tide of time; no danger of them—one-third honorable men trusting to come home to look their neighbors in the face, and live respected lives and sleep in honored and endeared graves, and another third who have wriggled their way to up to office nobody knows how. New-York merchants have millions of Confederate paper in their strong boxes which they mean to keep till by giving a part they can make the rest worth half. From foreign capitalists there will also be a great pressure; it will affect banks, control mercantile credit and currency, and shape the future. MR. PHILLIPS objected to the President's scheme of Amnesty, because it returns their sovereignty to the rebels before they are in the proper mood of mind. The Unionists of the South are, first; men utterly disheartened who see nothing else to do but change their purpose; second, waiters on Providence who always join the strongest side, and third; a very small portion ready to acknowledge the negroe's manhood. These are hardly enough to spice the mass of Southern Unionists. We want to provide that no State shall have Slavery or be permitted to make any law that makes a distinction among his citizens on account of race. [Applause.] He did not distrust the President. [Great applause.] He was all God made him. He had grown wonderfully in three years. At first he would not teach the negro. Finally he rose up and said, in the Summer of 1862, "the negro is either a man or money; if he is a man, I will enlist him; if he is money, I will spend him." [Laughter.] His course reminded the speaker of a story of an old New-Hampshire lawyer, JERRY MASON, who, when he stood straight, was six feet six in height, but whose general average was five feet six, for he went about coiled up like a caterpillar. One day he was riding in his sleigh along a road where there was but a single track, and he met another man in a sleigh who called to him to turn out. So JERRY thereon began to unroll himself, and he went up and up, and got up something above six feet, when the man cried out "You need not rise any further, sir, I'll turn out myself." So, during '61 and '62 LINCOLN went through a moral unrolling, till he got to the height of the Emancipation Proclamation, on the 1st day of January, 1863. [Cheers.] Certainly, it was an honorable record; but every lady horticulturist knows, that an orange tree will grow as large as the box it is rooted in, and it cannot be any larger. Now, the difference between the type of men of the President and the type of men the speaker would prefer, was this: One type of men have their roots as broad as God's creation. They go down to the original granite of right and wrong. Take such a man as FREMONT or BUTLER. [Applause.] Their views are as broad as humanity. They are rooted on right. There is another type of men in the community. Their views are just as broad as the white race, and their root is the black, bloody soil of Kentucky, and they can never grow any more. It is not their fault. One man in a day like this needs a curb, and another a spur. By that Democratic rule which makes public opinion a guide, you are to know whether you have at the front a man that needs a spur or a curb. The speaker claimed the most indispensable right to that knowledge. The error of our politics was this. We do not, in choosing our candidates, take the best men. We take the available men. The speaker referred to Gen. BANKS as an instance. He was put forward as an anti-slavery candidate never because he was thoroughly anti-slavery, but always because he was available. A man of the BUTLER and FREMONT type says: "I won't be mean enough to ask a man to fight for me before I give him his rights." [Applause.] The other man says: "We have broken your chains—is not that enough? —in twenty years you will be something." BUTLER and LINCOLN saw a man drowning in the Atlantic; BUTLER seized him by the hair of his head and lifted him until he planted him on Plymouth Rock high and dry equal to himself. LINCOLN brought him to the line of high-water mark and said, stay there six hours and you will be stuck in the mud but you won't drown. [Great laughter.] Mr. PHILLIPS closed as follows: What we want in the future is to know where we are going. We have a right to know it. We have made a red path of the dearest and best blood of the country from New-England to New-Orleans. We have given Virginia a better title than the Mother of Presidents—we have given her the name, the Grave of Martyrs. Such sacrifices are not to be compensated for by half results. By every mother that listens and never hears the voice she loved best, by every empty seat by the hearth-stone, by every danger in the future, I claim of you not only for the negroes' sake, but for twenty millions of white men, whose prosperity is in the balance, that you be not wanting in vigilance, sincerity, daring in this hour of the nation's crisis; that you demand of every man to explain his record, and welcome criticism, if he asks to lead the country; that he show himself capable of doing it, and show us his plan.

MR. PHILLIPS retired amid applause.

Department of the East.

The following order was promulgated yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 16, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 38.—* * * III. All deserters arrested by Provost-Marshals and their deputies in the State of New-York will be delivered to the Provost-Marshal of the Southern District, at the Barracks, corner of Broome and Elm streets, New-York City, except those belonging to posts in and around New-York City and harbor, and those belonging to other commands now in this department, who will be forwarded as heretofore to, their respective posts without delay. Three copies of descriptive rolls will be sent in all cases.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX,
D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and Assist. Adjt.-Gen.
(Official:) G. VON ECKENDORF, Aid-de-Camp.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Another Letter from Mr. Weed to Senator Morgan.

ALBANY, Feb. 10, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The letter which I took the liberty of addressing to you on the 29th ultimo, is eliciting discussion. Some regard the estimate of our war debt as excessive; others doubt the sufficiency of the proceeds of the public lands as an available source of revenue; while very few question the justice and wisdom of devoting the national domain to the uses of the national treasury.

The war debt estimate, unhappily, was too small. Should the war end with the passing year, we shall find ourselves called upon to provide for a debt of more than THREE THOUSAND MILLIONS.

The value of the public domain depends upon its management. Protected and husbanded with vigilance and economy, its constantly increasing value would become a BASIS upon which the financial policy of the Government could be firmly established.

In the past, this domain has been, by lavish legislation, fearfully impaired. Congress has exemplified the prodigal, impatient only to squander his inheritance. Nearly or quite one hundred and fifty millions of Acres have been given away. But the Government still holds between FOURTEEN and FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILLIONS of ACRES, which are distributed among the States and Territories as follows:

States.	Acres.	States.	Acres.
In Ohio	745,000	Wisconsin	26,321,000
Indiana	2,751,000	Minnesota	56,000,000
Illinois	14,060,000	N. West Territory	356,000,000
Missouri	29,216,000	Oregon Territory	218,538,000
Alabama	17,238,000	Nebraska Ter'y	87,488,000
Mississippi	16,308,000	Indian Territory	119,789,000
Louisiana	23,854,000	Cal. and Utah	287,162,000
Michigan	24,864,000	New-Mexico	49,727,000
Arkansas	27,402,000	Total	1,423,416,000
Florida	31,801,000		
Iowa	27,153,000		

I know how much has been said about swamp and refuse lands; but I know that after all such deductions, if the domain is protected, the lands now possess an intrinsic value of one dollar per acre. If, however, we assume half a dollar an acre as their present value, we fortify the Federal Treasury with seven hundred millions of dollars. Even this, at the outset of our *new* financial career, will be regarded with marked satisfaction as a security. But estimated, as they may be, if cared for, at one dollar per acre, we have on hand the means of extinguishing one-half of the national debt. It is, however, in the *prospective* value of the domain that we are to look for glowing pecuniary results. First, stop giving away the lands. Second, fence them with protective laws. Third, sell them, under such a system that the lands will increase in value as they diminish in acres; until, within five years, the available sections will sell for sums sufficient to pay, not only the interest on the debt, but to ultimately retire the debt itself, as other war debts were, by the proceeds of the public lands, retired.

Journals approving the suggestion which devotes the public domain to the public treasury, underestimate its value. Of this class, the New-York *World* and Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in well-considered articles, fail to discover in these lands, what Dr. JOHNSON, speaking of another element, described as "the potentiality of acquiring wealth beyond the dreams of avarice."

Fortunately, I am able to fortify this position by "facts and figures." In 1850, Congress granted 2,595,000 acres of land to aid the construction or the "Illinois Central Railroad." That company commenced operations in 1853. In December, 1863, the company had sold 1,312,373 acres of its land, on which $6,749,814 88 in cash had been received; while $9,914,008 44 in good and available securities remained due. The whole amount paid and payable, therefore, is $16,663,823 44.

Of their land grant, 1,282,626 acres remain unsold. These unsold lands are now estimated to be worth at least $17,000,000—making a total of nearly $34,000,000.

It is thus shown that public lands given to a single railroad company, properly managed, have in value risen to a sum equal to the payment of interest at six per cent. on nearly $700,000,000 of our public debt! Similar grants have been made for railways in Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and other States.

Of the lands granted to the Illinois Central Road, several hundred thousand acres were classified as refuse, and had been offered for several years at 12½ cents per acre. The company has sold the "refuse" lands for $3, $4, $5 per acre. Over 50,000 acres have been sold for $12 per acre!

The value of the public lands, I repeat, depends entirely upon their management. They can be made valuable or worthless, as the Government choose. We have seen what they are worth in the hands of the Illinois Railroad Company. If the lands that were a drug in the market at twelve cents an acre, by a change of policy, sell for as many dollars per acre, can we doubt the intrinsic value of a domain which, early in our history, paid our National Debt? If two millions and a half acres produced $34,000,000, what, under proper management, will FOURTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND MILLIONS of acres be worth?

It is known and admitted that when the rebellion is ended Europe will add millions to our population. The character of emigrants attracted by the public lands will be determined by the policy of our Government. If the lands are to be given away, the Old World will send its refuse population to us. But if the lands are offered for sale, at reasonable prices, those who come will bring money to purchase and improve them. We can draw from the other side of the Atlantic either the idle and vicious, from poorhouses and penitentiaries, or the industrious and thrifty, from farms and manufactories.

We shall need, when the war is over, all the financial strength the country possesses. Every element should be developed, cherished, and concentrated. My estimate of three thousand millions as the Federal debt, was intentionally moderate, for I am not a croaker, and would "run out" rebellion whatever it costs. But while that is being accomplished by the army and navy, statesmen should be preparing the Government for a financial crisis, emergency, or shock, more formidable than has been encountered by any other nation.

In the meantime, while contemplating the debt of the nation, thoughtful minds will not forget that States, counties and towns have made and sold their bonds for money to pay bounties to soldiers. If, when the prodigal expenditure that always prevails during wars, ends with the war, and the people are again required to *earn* the money the tax-gatherer demands, it shall appear that rulers and representatives failed either in wisdom or fidelity, to ease, as far as possible, their burdens, they will cease to be rulers and representatives.

In fastening the public domain to the Federal Treasury, we shall have cast an anchor at which the national ship will ride through an approaching financial gale in safety. That domain belongs to the people, and should be preserved and managed for their benefit. Congress has the arbitrary, but not the moral right to give it away. A Congress that devotes this domain, irrevocably, to the payment of the national debt, will signalize its wisdom and patriotism. A Congress that fails to do it will mistake its duty and regret its error.

Truly yours, THURLOW WEED.
Hon. E. D. MORGAN.

Obituary.

The wife of Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Pastor of Grace Church, died yesterday morning at the Rectory, on Broadway. MRS. TAYLOR was the daughter of JOSEPH MANIGAULT, formerly a prominent citizen of Charleston, S. C., and was widely known in this City. Her funeral will take place from Grace Church at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 16, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	111	900	Mar. Min. Co	33
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Co	111	100	do	32⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Reg.	107⅜	100	do	32⅜
10,000	do	107¼	200	do	b30 33
55,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	106⅞	100	Erie Railway Pr	105
4,000	do	107	250	do	106⅜
20,000	U. S. 5s, '65 Co	137	200	do	b10. 106⅜
6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	111	200	do	105¼
1,000	do	110⅜	500	Hud. R. R.	145¼
1,000	do	Small. 110	100	do	145⅜
3,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	111¾	100	do	b10. 145⅜
7,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C	N 99⅜	200	Harlem R.	s3. 114
50,000	do	99⅝	900	do	113¼
11,000	do	99⅞	900	do	113⅛
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	105¾	1100	do	113
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	57	2000	do	114
2,000	N. C. State 6s	53	200	do	b15. 113⅜
500	Virginia State 6s	48	200	do	b15. 114⅜
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	72	100	Harlem R. Prf	109
15,000	do	73	200	do	110
28,000	do	73⅜	500	Reading R.	124
4,000	Cal. State 7s	126	200	do	124⅛
40,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	36	500	do	124⅜
2,000	N. Y. C. R. Est. Ba.	103¾	500	do	124⅜
3,000	Erie 1st M. B	108	1000	do	s60. 123⅝
20,000	E. 4th M. Bs	117⅛	300	do	b15. 124⅝
2,000	Hud. R. 1st M	110	100	do	s30. 124
2,000	Pa. R. & Q. Sa. 1st M.	120	700	do	b30. 124
15,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	89½	300	do	b15. 124
500	do	91	200	do	b30. 124⅜
15,000	do	92	200	do	123⅞
10,000	Chic. & N. W. 1. B.	95	300	do	123⅜
13,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	78¾	1200	do	123¾
10,000	do	79¾	230	Mich. Cen. R.	93⅝
3,000	do	b30 80⅛	100	do	b10. 135½
15,000	do	b30 80¾	100	do	b5. 135¼
500	Tol. & W. 2d M	88	50	do	b5. 135⅜
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M	106	200	do	b30. 136
10,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	80	400	do	135
20,000	Tol. & W. 1 M. Ex.	90	800	M. So. & N. I. R.	93⅜
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. Bds	80⅛	300	do	94⅞
5,000	do	80⅜	300	do	b30. 95
1,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	101¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	s10. 131⅜
3,000	do	102	200	do	132
10,000	Alt. G. W. & O. 1st M	94	500	do	b10. 131
350	B't of Comm'ce	106	200	do	131¾
88,000	Am. Gold	c161	200	do	131¾
2,300	do	160⅞	100	do	b30. 131¾
30,000	do	s3. 160⅝	100	do	131¾
35,000	do	s4. 160⅝	600	do	131
20	Merchants' Bank	105	50	A. & T. H. R.	65
88	Ocean Bank	97	200	Chi. & Alt. Pref	93½
20	Hanover Bank	100	100	Cleve. & Pitts R.	114
13	Canton Co	40	900	do	115
600	do	41	300	do	s30. 115⅛
200	do	41¾	3000	do	115⅝
200	do	41⅝	400	do	115¼
100	do	b30 41¾	700	do	s116
200	do	b30 41¾	300	Gal. & Chi. R.	117¾
100	do	b30 41⅝	300	do	116⅝
100	Del. & H. Co	176¾	100	do	b30. 117¾
100	do	177	250	do	b10. 116⅞
250	do	178	1500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	144
15	do	177¾	1000	do	144¼
50	Penn. Coal Co	171	10	do	142
100	Central Coal Co	58	800	do	s60. 140
1300	Cumb. Coal Prf	57⅜	600	do	s10. 144⅜
400	do	57⅜	200	do	s30. 144
200	do	s30 57⅜	300	do	s10. 144¼
200	do	b15 57⅝	400	do	144⅜
200	do	b10 57⅞	300	do	144⅝
5	do	58	110	Chic. & R. I. R.	122
50	do	58¼	300	do	121⅜
50	Bucks Co. L. Co	⅞	300	do	121⅜
100	Copake Iron Mines	13½	400	do	121¼
100	do	13¾	150	do	121
580	do	13	100	do	b30. 121⅜
400	Saginaw Land and Mineral Co	25	900	Chi., Bur, & Q. R.	133
200	Q'ts Hill M. Co	14¾	200	do	132
500	do	14	200	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	65
25	Quick. M. Co	53	300	do	65⅛
150	do	54	100	do	s60. 65
200	do	54¼	100	do	b30. 66
100	do	s10 54⅜	150	do	65¾
1100	do	55	200	Tol. & Wab. R.	61
3000	do	51⅜	800	do	b15. 61
200	do	54⅜	12	P., Ft. W. & C.	91¾
200	do	b30 55¼	100	do	91⅜
100	Pacific M. S. Co	220	900	do	91⅞
50	do	opg. 220⅜	200	do	b10. 92¼
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30. 134	200	do	92¼
200	do	133⅞	200	do	b30 92⅜
100	do	s10 133⅜	300	do	b30 92⅜
200	do	b10. 133⅜	400	do	b10 92⅜
200	do	b10. 133⅝	600	do	b10. 92⅜
925	do	133⅜	700	do	92⅜
300	do	133⅜	300	do	s30. 92
100	do	b30. 133⅞	400	do	s30. 92⅜
600	do	133⅜	100	do	b15. 92⅜
350	Erie R.	115⅜	400	do	s60 93
100	do	b10. 115⅞	100	do	b30 93
100	do	115¾	200	do	b15 93¾
1600	do	115⅝	300	do	b30 93⅞
300	do	b30. 115⅝	100	Alt. & T. H. P.	80
100	do	b30. 115¾	100	do	80¼
500	do	b30. 115¾	100	do	80⅜
200	do	s15. 115¾	350	Chi. & N. W.	51
500	do	s30. 115	150	do	50⅞
250	do	s10. 114⅞	50	Chic. & Alt. R.	86½
200	do	s15 115⅛	100	do	87
300	do	s15. 115	150	Han. & St. Jo. prf	44
100	do	b15. 115¾	21	do	43⅝
200	do	b10. 115¾	50	Miss. & Mo. R.	b10 46
700	do	s10. 115	150	do	45⅜
1200	do	115	300	Am. Coal Co	86

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Co.	106⅞	50	Harlem R.	113⅜
2,000	do	107	200	do	b15. 114⅜
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. c	N 99⅝	200	do	b15. 114
70,000	do	99¾	500	do	b10. 114
1,000	Tenn. 6s	58⅜	1000	do	113⅝
10,000	Amer. Gold	160¾	1000	do	114
360	Cum. Coal Pref	58¼	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	95
500	Quicksil. M. Co	54	1000	Read. R.	124⅜
400	do	58⅞	500	do	s60. 124⅜
100	do	s10 54	300	Ill. Cen. R. S.	132
50	Pacific M. S. S. C.	219	700	do	132¾
5	N. Y. Cen. R.	133	100	do	s30. 132
100	do	133⅜	300	do	132½
200	Erie R. Pr	105	200	Cleve. & P. R.	116¾
400	Erie R.	116½	1200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	145
1700	do	b30. 115⅜	500	do	146⅝
200	do	s30 115	500	do	146
1000	do	s30. 115½	500	do	146⅜
200	do	s60. 115	200	do	147
50	do	b10. 115¾	400	Chi. & R. I.	122
400	do	115¾	500	P., Ft. W. & Chi	93⅜
300	do	115⅞	700	do	93¾
50	Hud. R. R.	145⅜	500	do	93
200	do	145⅜	100	do	92¾
200	Mich. Cen. R.	136			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

300	N. Y. C. R. ex-d.	s3. 133⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	c. 116¼
200	do	133⅜	300	do	116⅜
100	do. at the op'ng	133⅜	200	do	116
300	Erie R.	115	200	do	c. 116
1400	do	s3. 115	400	Gal. & Chi	116⅜
400	do	b3. 115⅛	200	do	c. 116⅜
600	do	c. 115	200	do	s3. 116⅜
700	do	115⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	s3. 144¾
200	do	b10. 115¾	400	do	145
100	do	b4. 115⅞	200	do	s7. 145
100	Erie Pref	105¼	200	do	s3. 141¾
100	do	c. 105	300	do	145⅜
100	do	s3. 105⅛	200	Chic. & R. I.	122
250	do	105⅛	100	do	b3. 121⅞
100	do	c. 105⅜	302	P., Ft. W. & C.	c. 93¾
300	Hudson R. R.	b3. 145⅜	600	do	93¾
200	do	s3. 145⅜	200	do	93¾
200	do	145⅜	800	do	b15. 93⅜
200	Harlem R.	105	800	do	s3. 93⅜
100	do	c. 113	900	do	93
300	do	113¼	100	do	93
500	do	113¾	100	Chic. & Alt. Pr	93⅜
400	do	s3. 113¾	200	Chi. B. & Q. R.	133
1200	do	113⅜	100	Cumb. Coal	57⅜
200	Reading R.	s3. 145⅜	200	do	b3 57¾
400	Harlem R.	115	100	Quicksilver M. Co	54
1000	do	b5. 115	200	do	55
200	do	114⅜	800	Mariposa M. Co	33
200	do	114	100	do	b10 33
200	Reading R.	b30. 125	50	Quick. Min. Co.	b30 56
200	do	124⅜	2600	do	55⅜
200	Mich. So. R.	96	300	do	b3 55⅝
1100	do	s10 96	100	Bucks Co. Lead	⅞
100	do	b3 96	200	do	⅞
600	Ill. Cen. R.	s10 132⅝	300	do	b5 ⅞
300	do	b3. 132⅜	350	do	b30 1

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	160	100	Erie Pref.	105¾
5,000	Ill. C. Can. B. Sc.	120	650	Ill. Cen. R.	132⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d.	133⅜	700	do	b3. 132⅜
200	do	b3. 133⅜	100	do	b3. 132⅜
200	do	b10. 134	1400	do	132¾
200	do	133⅞	200	Chic. & R. I.	122¾
300	Erie R.	b3. 115⅝	300	do	b3. 122⅞
600	do	116⅜	100	do	b10. 122⅞
250	do	115⅞	200	do	123
500	do	s3 115⅞	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	93
200	do	b3 115⅞	100	do	b10 93
200	do	s10. 114⅞	1400	do	92⅞
1500	do	b3. 116	300	do	92⅞
200	do	s3. 116⅜	200	do	b3 92⅞
100	Harlem R.	b3. 114⅜	200	do	92⅞
600	do	114	150	Miss. & Mo. R.	45⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.	b3 135⅜	200	Quicks. M. Co	54⅞
200	do	s3 95⅛	800	do	55
500	do	s3 95⅛	1150	do	54⅜
100	do	b3 95⅛	200	do	54⅞
300	do	95⅜	500	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	⅞
200	do	95⅞	100	do	⅞
300	Cle. & Pitts. R.	116⅛	5500	Canada Cop. Co	b30 4⅛
700	do	s3. 116⅜	200	do	s30 4¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	148	200	do	s30 4⅞
500	do	148⅜	200	do	s30 4⅞
950	do	149	$500	Sandy Riv. Coal & Oil Co.	1st M. B. b10 89
200	do	149⅜			
300	do	s3. 149⅜			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Monday, Feb. 15—9 P. M.

$30,000	Am. Gold	160¾	200	Erie R. Pr	105¾
100	Erie Railroad	116	500	Pittsburgh	b10. 116⅜
100	do	b3. 116	200	do	116¾
1150	do	116⅛	2000	do	b30. 116⅜
200	do	s3. 116	600	do	b30 117
2200	do	b10. 116⅜	1080	Cle. & Tol. R.	149
400	do	116⅜	100	do	148⅜
700	do	s3. 116⅜	200	do	s3. 149
1900	do	b3. 116⅜	100	Rock Island R.	122¾
1500	do	b5 116⅛	300	do	s30. 122
500	do	b30. 116⅜	300	do	122
100	Hud. River R.	145⅜	100	do	121⅜
101	do	s3. 145⅜	250	Canton Co	41⅜
100	do	s3 145⅜	600	Fort Wayne	92⅜
500	do	145⅜	100	do	b3 92¾
400	Harlem R.	115	100	Cumb. Coal Pr	s3 58
1000	do	b5. 115	200	do	58
200	do	114⅜	800	Mariposa M. Co	33
200	do	114	100	do	b10 33
200	Reading R.	b30. 125	50	Quick. Min. Co.	b30 56
200	do	124⅜	2600	do	55⅜
200	Mich. So. R.	96	300	do	b3 55⅝
1100	do	s10 96	100	Bucks Co. Lead	⅞
100	do	b3 96	200	do	⅞
600	Ill. Cen. R.	s10 132⅝	300	do	b5 ⅞
300	do	b3. 132⅜	350	do	b30 1

TUESDAY, Feb. 16—P. M.

The price for Money on the Street is 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. The Government is allowing 5 ₩ cent. on two-years' Legal-Tender Notes, and on temporary Deposits in the Treasury Office. The last-named privilege is once more being availed of by the Associated Banks of this City, as under a rule of the Clearing-house, the accrued interest upon Certificates of Deposit in the Treasury is allowed between the Banks in the settlement of daily balances. About $700,000 was deposited in this way by different City Banks yesterday and to-day. The public prefer the two-years' Legal-Tender paper, with half-yearly coupons attached, and the applications for this interest-bearing temporary security, at the Treasury Office, are very numerous. The supply here has been for the moment exhausted, but the Assistant Treasurer anticipates new remittances from Washington to-morrow or next day.

The Government Funded Stocks have further advanced to-day. Sales were made of the 5-20 years' Popular Loan at 106⅞@107 for the Coupons, and 107½ for the registered, both interest from 1st of November, and of the long 6 ₩ cents of 1881, interest from 1st of January, at 111 ₩ cent. The 7-30 ₩ cents convertible into the 1881 Stock are 110½@111 and accrued interest. The one-year Treasury Indebtedness, 6 ₩ cents, sold at 99⅛@⅜ ₩ cent.

The price of Gold was made firm early in the day on the calculation that the demand for immediate delivery to fill outstanding short contracts would again be very pressing; but toward the close of 'Change hour, the rate fell below the closing quotation of yesterday. The deliveries between the brokers and speculators were also lower than yesterday. The Customs demand today suddenly fell off as compared with the heavy payments of Saturday and Wednesday. For the Boston steamer, Sight Bills on London left off 175@175½ ₩ cent.

There was no abatement of the speculative activity in the Stock Exchange this morning, but something of a pause in the advance in prices. Several of the Western descriptions fell off from yesterday's best sales. A very heavy business, however, was done throughout the Railway list. And at the Second Board in the afternoon another upward turn was made on Erie Common Shares and in Toledo, Illinois Central and Reading. The advance in Fort Wayne, which was an exception to the prevailing weakness in the morning, was carried up to 93½ ₩ cent., a rise of 5 ₩ cent. in two days. The miscellaneous shares were firm on Quicksilver Mining, Mariposa Gold and Cumberland, and there was a fair activity in other descriptions. The Border State 6 ₩ cents advanced 2 ₩ cent. on Tennessees and 1½@2 ₩ cent. on Missouris.

At 4 o'clock the Railway market advanced on the Second Board sales on Erie to 116 ₩ cent., and on Toledo to 149 ₩ cent., and was generally excited on the Street. The *Bull* movement in Erie appears more confident this afternoon than at any time since it passed 110 ₩ cent. The following prices were made in comparison with Monday night, the market leaving off with much buoyancy:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	160¾	160¾	Mich. Central	135¼	135¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	110¾	111	Mich. Southern	94⅞	95¾
N. Y. Central	133⅞	133⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	137⅜	137⅜
Erie	115	116	Illinois Cen	132⅜	132⅝

The New-York Times.

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GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

THE SITUATION IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Position and Strength of Longstreet's Army.

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.

The Disposition of Joe Johnston's Troops.

Bloody Affray Between Two Rebel Cavalry Regiments.

Deserters from the Enemy Constantly Increasing.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Capt. J. B. WATKINS, Provost-Marshal at this post, says the average number of deserters from LONGSTREET's army, who report to him, is five per day. All complain of being heartily sick of the war, and their accounts corroborate the officers' accounts. They generally considered themselves whipped, but thought the North's finances were giving out. The rebel officers say that on going the rounds relieving guard they find that whole lines of their pickets have deserted. The country is full of such, awaiting opportunities to give themselves up.

On Friday last Gen. LONGSTREET's headquarters were at Morristown. His main forces were at Strawberry Plains, under marching orders. Their belief is that why LONGSTREET did not attack our force was the want of confidence in his men.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Friday, Feb. 12, 1864.

The latest news from our army at Knoxville and vicinity may be dated the 7th. At that time, all was quiet around the city, with our cavalry a short distance this side of Sevierville, the present headquarters of Gen. LONGSTREET. The Army of the Ohio is in, or in the immediate vicinity of Knoxville, while portions of Gen. GRANGER's Corps, of the Army of the Cumberland, occupy positions alongside of the railroad between Knoxville and Loudon. There is also quite a considerable Federal force at Kingston, under the command of Gen. SPEAR. Gen. WILLICH commands at Marysville, and Gen. SHERIDAN at Loudon. Everyone seems puzzled to know what the intentions of Gen. LONGSTREET are, yet no one proposes to solve his movements. It seems to be the general opinion among the military men in this department, and gentlemen just from that section of the country concur with them in their conjectures, that Gen. LONGSTREET has been heavily reinforced from the rebel army in Virginia, and from the armies in North and South Carolina. These gentlemen do not entertain for a moment the opinion that LONGSTREET means again to attempt to carry the fortifications at Knoxville by assault; and it is certain that he will never again have an opportunity to even commence a siege. The impression most rife is, that an evacuation of Richmond will take place before long by at least the civil authorities, and that immediately afterward Gen. LEE's army will retire to the ground selected by LONGSTREET. The campaign of next Spring will be narrowed down to the Cotton States, and, in all probability, the two great armies of the different sections will confront each other, respectively commanded by Gens. GRANT and LEE. The rebel right will be commanded by LONGSTREET, and the left by JOE JOHNSTON. Everything points to such a programme at present writing; the immense army of LONGSTREET—accumulated almost in our very midst, and half of our garrison in East Tennessee are home on furlough—receiving additions daily, and yet remaining painfully quiet, leaves us no room to doubt that the balance of LEE's army will soon be on hand. Our position in East Tennessee, although extending over little territory, embraces all the vastly important points. Knoxville is represented, by gentlemen of experience and reliability, as being the strongest point in this department. It was especially selected by the early settlers in that section on account of its formidable natural defences. The city is bounded by rifle-pits, while Federal cannon glisten upon the forts which crown a dozen hills. The Cumberland Gap road has been closed, and is at present infested with a squad of guerrillas here and there, between Knoxville and Tazewell. The road was not closed from necessity but from the fact that the line of communication with Chattanooga had rendered it totally unserviceable. A large force, under Gen. PARK, is stationed at the Gap, and no rebel demonstration in that quarter need be looked for. Raids into Kentucky are among the things that were. The rebel army has been too far and too well pushed of late to give any encouragement to those disloyal elements of Tennessee and Kentucky. Virginia's bands will soon snap, and rebels in arms will tumble out of that State also never more to return. Of late all eyes have been anxiously turned toward the eastern section of this State, and that very anxiety has created a panic, not only in this city but everywhere in the North, and especially at Washington. There is not the slightest cause for alarm. From the 16th of last month until the present time there has been considerable skirmishing all around Knoxville; but no action worthy of mention transpired until the 29th ult., which resulted favorably to us, as we succeeded in capturing over a hundred prisoners and a couple of splendid rifled guns of English manufacture. LONGSTREET rather fooled our cavalry when he so suddenly changed his position from Strawberry Plains to Sevierville. But this occurred three weeks ago, and nothing of a warlike character has taken place since, so it is safe to grant that nothing of a hostile nature will exhibit itself in the direction of Knoxville, at least before Spring. I have conversed with several correspondents and military gentlemen directly from East Tennessee, and they all agree that LONGSTREET is not at present inclined to fight. From all I can learn, the most perfect disorder reigns in Knoxville. There has been, evidently, very little attention paid by the proper authorities to the indiscriminate running to and fro night and day by citizens and soldiers. If good order is not enforced among the soldiers of the Army of the Ohio, they will soon be unfit for duty. The department exhibits sad evidences of neglect. Disease and filth go hand in hand, so Parson BROWNLOW says, and he earnestly recommends a change. Gen. FOSTER, notwithstanding *his* prostration, is greatly to blame. Capt. BATES DICKSON, who has been on duty in this city upon ROSECRANS' and GRANT's Staff for more than a year, has been sent to Knoxville to "patch" up things a little, and I can assure the public that he was eminently the proper officer to transfer to that department. It is stated that in a few days the railroad will be in running order between Knoxville and Chattanooga. The most damages to be repaired are the burned bridges over the Tennessee, Hiwassee and Chickamanga Rivers.

The forts in and around Chattanooga are nearly all finished, and the city presents at all times quite an animated and business-like appearance. The river at this point is being spanned by a huge bridge, and two steamboats will be ready for launching in two weeks. They are being built expressly to carry freight over the shoals between Chattanooga and Loudon. Many of the hospitals are being vacated by the convalescents, and really such good health generally never existed in this army. The accommodations for the sick and wounded, however, have been reduced to a nice thing, and the poor fellows who are taken ill, or who have been, or may be wounded, stand many chances of recovery. The army at Chattanooga draws full rations of everything, and the mails are received regularly daily. Some very handsome hospital cars have been placed upon the road, similar to the sleeping cars upon the Pennsylvania Central, for the comfortable transportation to Nashville of sick and wounded. Again life in the field seems like home.

There seems to be an impression gaining ground that Tunnell Hill and Ringgold, and other places as far south as Dalton, Ga., have been evacuated, and that JOE JOHNSTON's army is running away. This is an error, and arises from the fact that a flag-of-truce party, sent out some three weeks ago to escort some ladies and rebel Surgeons within the rebel lines, took the wrong road, and passed clear around Tunnell Hill and Ringgold, and, before being received, proceeded within a short distance of Dalton. No evacuation of any place south of Chattanooga has yet taken place, although it is a fact that large quantities of ammunce and ordnance stores have been removed from Dalton and Kingston to Rome and Atlanta. Gen. PATRICK CLEBURNE commands at Tunnell Hill, where his division is located. Gen. FRANK CHEATHAM's Division has certainly gone to Mobile; not to reinforce any one, but to prevent it from falling to pieces by desertion. BRECKINRIDGE will soon command a corps, or at least a division in LONGSTREET's army. He has been ordered to take command of Gen. SAM JONES' Division, which for some time has been doing duty in the vicinity of Lynchburgh, Virginia. In addition to this division there will be placed under his command a *trio* of brigades of raw troops, mostly from Georgia and South Carolina. STEWART's and ANDERSON's Divisions are at Dalton, and COWAN's Division is at Atlanta. It is said that there are at least ten thousand raw "recruits" at Atlanta, composed of old men, twelve-year old boys, and dilapidated invalids. There are also about the same number at Rome, and a large number at Demopolis. All are under training, Bishop POLK having full command, with headquarters at the latter place. JOHN MORGAN takes command of all the Kentucky cavalry, and will in all probability attempt, in a short time a raid through North Alabama, West Tennessee and Kentucky. FORREST takes command of all the Tennnesee cavalry, and WITHERS of the Alabama, and balance of the rebel cavalry in JOE JOHNSTON's army. WHEELER has two strong divisions of cavalry with LONGSTREET, each division respectively commanded by Gens. MARTIN, of Virginia, and WHARTON, of Texas. All three of these rebel cavalry Generals are West Pointers, and WHARTON and WHEELER, at the breaking out of the war were officers in the regular army.

The Second (rebel) Kentucky Cavalry, formerly commanded by Gen. JOHN MORGAN, and the Third (rebel) Alabama Cavalry, formerly commanded by Gen. WITHERS, had a serious fight on the 9th instant, the circumstances of which are as follows; The term of service for which the Second Kentucky enlisted, expires on the 2d of May next. On the 8th instant they received an invitation from Gen. JOE JOHNSTON to reënlist. The regiment almost unanimously refused to do so, and Col. WOODWARD, Maj. LEWIS and Capts. ELLIOT, WILLIAMS and KENITZER, who had encouraged the men so to act, were subsequently arrested and placed in prison. At this the regiment mutinied, and were placed under guard of the Third Alabama, whom they turned upon and whipped, killing and wounding forty-two of them. The Kentuckians only lost three killed and nine wounded, and succeeded in completely routing the Alabamians. The Kentuckians then scattered in all directions, some thirteen of them, including a Lieutenant, formerly on Stonewall JACKSON's Staff, arriving at Chattanooga next day.

The great number of deserters who arrive at Chattanooga daily from JOE JOHNSTON's army, most of whom have been members of the rebel army since its organization, show most conclusively that the bogus Confederacy is going to smash. As many as one hundred and one have come within our lines a day. The number of deserters who left JOE JOHNSTON's army, and who reported to Provost-Marshal-General NILES and took the President's oath during the month of January, amounted to 1,007, which gives an average of thirty-two a day. Quite a number of the above are officers. A few months ago, no one in in Nashville of the rebel persuasion would look upon a deserter kindly. That same class of people now encourage deserters to take the oath and stay at home.

In the past few days several hauls of guerrillas have been made in Middle Tennessee, although, as a general thing, the members of that fraternity have been scarce in this section of the country since July last. Col. WILLIAM STOKES' Regiment had quite a fight near Lebanon, and another near Carthage, a few days ago, in which it nearly annihilated a band of guerrillas, the leader of which had the Federal oath of allegiance in his pocket, when killed. Some seventy-two were captured and sent to this city. The Tenth Tennessee also captured a squad in Lincoln County on Tuesday, and the Twelfth Tennessee surprised and captured a small band near Shelbyville. These guerrillas now-a-days go armed with revolvers and bowie-knives, and dress in citizens' clothes.

Fifteen commissioned officers and two hundred and forty-six non-commissioned officers and privates were brought to Nashville on Wednesday, and forwarded North yesterday morning. They were captured at different times and places through East Tennessee during the past few weeks, and forwarded in a lot to Capt. R. M. GOODWIN, Assistant Provost-Marshal-General. The following is a list of the officers:

Second Lieut. Wade Allan, Third South Carolina.
Maj. Daniel F. Booker, Third Georgia Cavalry.
Capt. Wm. H. Bennett, Gen. Benning's Staff.
First Lieut. Ben. F. Braly, Eleventh Texas Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Owen Cochran, Second Georgia Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Thomas C. Camp, Second Georgia Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Winston W. Gay, First Georgia Cavalry.
Capt. Robert W. Haney, Third Tennessee.
First Lieut. John F. Lauderdale, Second Tennessee Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Pleasant W. Nicholson, Fifteenth Alabama.
First Lieut. Henry Pelham, Third Kentucky Cavalry.
Capt. Gideon Robards, Seventh Arkansas.
Capt. Peter W. Fritz, Second Georgia Cavalry.
First Lieut. James V. Walker, Third Tennessee.
First Lieut. Francis M. Welch, First South Carolina.

A gentleman recently returned from the South says he saw JOHN BELL and NEILL BROWN not long since, down in Georgia. The former took his daily morning strolls through the little town in which he has sought repose from the "tyranny and oppression" of the United States Government, his walk as stately as ever, and "that umbrella" under his arm. BROWN was a personification of misery, confiding in no one and no one confiding in him.

O. MONTEALM, late a leading Commissary under the rebel Government, arrived in this city yesterday from Huntsville, Ala. He was arrested, and upon investigation it appeared that he had taken the oath of amnesty, having come voluntarily within the Federal lines for that purpose, and was on his way to Kentucky, in which State he formerly resided.

The United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The patent "hat body" case is being continued in the United States Supreme Court to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Supplies and Disbursements of the Navy Department.

The Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendments.

Committee of Conference on the Revenue Bill.

The Secretary of the Treasury to Sell Surplus Gold.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17—11½ P. M.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S INACTIVITY.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War will soon examine into the causes of the inactivity of the iron-clad fleet off Charleston. Persons and papers will be called for, and a thorough investigation made into the causes of the delay on the part of the navy to coöperate with the army in its assaults on the rebel stronghold. It is hinted that DAHLGREN's gun theory will be roughly handled, and the question will be pertinaciously asked (and in a way that will elicit an emphatic reply) if the Parrott guns on the end of Morris Island can throw shells into the heart of Charleston, why it would not be possible for the monitors, armed with the same guns, to move a mile nearer, and utterly destroy the city.

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE WHISKY BAROMETER.

The ebb and flow of whisky makes the holders of that fluid the wretchedest of men. They were happy yesterday when the House, by a bare majority of four, voted to concur with the Senate in its amendment downward of the Tax Bill. They are in mourning to-night over the rumor that the Conference Committee is going to stretch its action and recommend a swinging tax upward on all stocks on hand.

THE REBEL PIRATES AND THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Judge FIELD, of California, held the court which tried and convicted the pirates who fitted out the vessel under JEFF. DAVIS' commission, to prey on our treasure-ships. When he came here he warned the President that his Amnesty Proclamation would be used by the secesh of California to liberate the prisoners under his sentence, and to wash them with a pardon. Mr. LINCOLN promised to issue a supplemental proclamation to meet and avert such a result in this and similar cases. Ere he had time to do so, the principal villain in the attempted piracy, GREATHOUSE, the banker, has by *certiorari*, based on the Amnesty Proclamation, been discharged from confinement and pardoned of his crime.

ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

Forty-one lusty rebels, in uniform, marched up Pennsylvania-avenue unguarded. They told that they had been conscripted six weeks ago, were Union men, and had not been in action yet; and had escaped through LEE's picket lines to seek the protection of our Government. They did not say anything about enlisting however.

MANUFACTURE OF HATS IN COURT.

In the hat body-machine case to-day in the Supreme Court, HARDING, of Philadelphia, closed his argument. He illustrated it impressively by making hats from fur cut from skins right in court, in the short space of two minutes. Six negroes drove the different machines, while the nine gowned Judges leaned over their benches among the most interested of the spectators.

PLEADING HIS OWN CASE.

Col. BIGELOW LAWRENCE, of Boston, unsalaried Consul-General at Florence, is here urging his own appointment as salaried Consul-General for Italy.

SEVERE COLD.

The coldest weather ever known in Washington chushed the town yesterday and to-day. The nervous measure of the cold was trebled by a furious north wind. Drivers were taken from the horse cars this morning disabled. Soldiers were rescued last night from freezing in the suburbs. The mercury then stood stood six above. A gale in full blast.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

THE UNLAWFUL SEIZURE OF THE FRENCH SHIP LA MANCHE.

The President to-day sent to Congress a message, accompanied by the papers, in the case of the ship *La Manche*, captured in August last by the *Ino* as a blockade-runner, with a recommendation from Secretary SEWARD of an appropriation in payment of the award of 141,000 francs, made by the arbitrators to LA ROUX, FERRES & Co., the owners.

NAVAL SUPPLIES AND DISBUSEMENTS.

The House of Representatives, several weeks ago, passed a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for informations relative to the mode of obtaining supplies, etc. The Secretary has responded, communicating the draft of a proposed law to create the office of disbursing nautical instruments and charts by contract. Since the war commenced, most instruments formerly purchased in Europe are obtained at home of superior quality. Shipbuilders have been supplied by contract to the amount of $5,300. The Ordnance Bureau makes no contracts. It is by law exempt from any such requirement, but the public exigences of the present time, it is held, could not be met by the contract system. As the number of manufacturers is limited, they might easily combine. It is recommended that contracts, when practicable, be made with known manufacturers. Purchases in the Bureau of Construction are made by contract as far as practicable. From the peculiar and novel character The vessel purchases in the open markets are more frequently made than formerly. The Chief states that contractors sometimes combine high and low prices to complicate the award and deter others from bidding, and thinks that a law excluding middle men, who sometimes underbid manufacturers from contracts, might lead to combinations of manufacturers. He recommends that guarantees be required that the bidders will fulfill their contracts, that contracts be only for specific quantities, and that classes embrace only articles of one general character. Of the purchases in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, 43 per cent. has been in open market, mainly through navy agents.

The Chief acknowledges a disposition on the part of navy agents to bestow Government patronage on some certain favored parties.

He recommends a material modification of the law respecting naval supplies. The Bureau of Engineering, in which the contract system is mainly adhered to, suggests that purchasing agents should have no discretionary power whatever, but their mode of action should be prescribed by law.

The Bureau of Provisions and Clothing is compelled to purchase in the market extensively certain perishable supplies for blockading vessels. Further legislation is proposed to exclude irresponsible and designing parties from bidding for contracts. It is asserted that men without capital or credit propose to supply half a million dollars' worth of goods, and their bids must be accepted under the present law if they make the lowest offers. There is no doubt that Congress will pass a law reforming the manner of procuring supplies for the Navy Department.

The Senate in Executive Session, to-day, confirmed the nominations of EDWARD H. DUNELL to be Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana; THOMAS SEELY, of Iowa, to be Register of Land Offices at Desmoines; ORSAMUS H. IRISH, of Nebraska, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah; JOHN H. MCMENAMS, of California, to be Hospital Chaplin.

The Committee of Conference of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two branches of Congress on the whisky amendments, consists of WASHBURNE, (Illinois,) STEVENS and FERNANDO WOOD.

GEN. SLOUGH.

The friends of Gen. SLOUGH complain that great injustice has been done to him by a recent publication relative to his administration of affairs at Alexandria. They say the report of the Examining Committee will show Gen. SLOUGH to be innocent of any retention of fines, and not to have been oppressive of the contrabands under his authority.

SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Yesterday, Capt. WICKS, of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, was taken from the Old Capitol Prison, where he has been confined for some time past, and forwarded to the Albany Penitentiary, to serve his term of sentence by court-martial.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a memorial of F. R. and P. DODGE, Trustees of CHARLES DODGE and SYLVANUS MOTT, of New-York, asking compensation for the schooner *Fairfax*, taken to shield the United States steamer *Resolute*, and destroyed while being so used. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented memorials of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterion Church, and of a mass convention of the Christian people of Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, praying for such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as may promote changes with respect to offices, slavery, and other matters. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

FRENCH INDEMNIFICATION.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting a report from the Secretary of State relative to the claim of the owners of the French ship *La Manche*, and recommending an appropriation for its satisfaction, pursuant to the award of the arbitrators. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE SALE OF MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented petitions of citizens of Cincinnati, praying for the sale of the mineral lands of the Rocky Mountain country; also, a bill to aid in the construction of the Northern and Central Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

TO ABOLISH SLAVERY BY LAW.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) offered a joint resolution to abolish Slavery throughout the States and Territories. The resolution provides that from and after the passage of the act, Slavery shall not exist in any State or Territory—any law, usage, claim, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and prohibits all involuntary servitude, except for crime. Referred to the Select Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

LAND BOUNTIES TO DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced a bill donating public lands to the several States for the support and education of orphan children of soldiers and sailors who die in the military and naval service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

[This bill donates the same amount of land that was given for colleges, namely., 30,000 acres for each Representative and Senator; one-fourth of the land scrip may be applied for homesteads for such orphans as desire them. Acceptance within two years secures the benefits of the proposed act.]

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend an act for a grant of lands to aid in the construction of railroads and telegraphs. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back adversely the resolution in amendment of the joint resolution explanatory of the Confiscation Act, which passed the House Feb. 5.

Mr. JOHNSON, also from the same committee, reported back adversely the bill of Mr. SUMNER, to remove doubts on the construction of the joint resolution explanatory of the Confiscation Act, and to declare that such resolution "shall not be construed to create any other restriction on the forfeiture of the real estate of an offender under the said act than is created by the Constitution of the United States in the case of an attainder of treason."

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Printing Committee, reported back the resolution to print ten thousand copies of Gen. MCCLELLAN's report, with an amendment reducing the number to five thousand. The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

THE SOLDIERS' EQUALIZED PAY BILL.

The bill equalizing the pay of soldiers of the United States being under consideration,

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky (Dem.,) resumed his remarks on the amendment offered by him yesterday. He said though the writ of habeas corpus was suspended, it did not suspend the trial which every citizen has a right to under the Constitution and laws. The President assumed the enormous power to prohibit the return of the States under their constitutions, and requires that certain conditions, abhorrent to the majority of the people of these States, shall be complied with before the State shall be allowed to return to the Union. The reëlection of the present President, or the election of one of similar radical views, would confirm these enormous usurpations and abuses of power. In the course of his speech, Mr. DAVIS referred to a remark attributed to Mr. SEWARD by Lord LYONS, on newspaper authority, in which the Secretary of State is reported as having said: "My Lord, I can ring this bell, and a citizen of New-York will be arrested; and this, and a citizen of Indiana will be placed in duress." Mr. DAVIS proceeded to comment on such a state of affairs.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) interrupted, and wished to know whether the Senator from Kentucky was cognizant of the truth of the paragraph, and would inquire whether it were not more proper to know the facts before parading them in the Senate with his comments upon them.

Mr. DAVIS declined to be interrupted, as he knew the Senate was weary with his talk, and, to acknowledge the God's truth, he was tired of it himself. [Great laughter.] Mr. DAVIS referred to a meeting held at one time in Massachusetts, at which resolutions were passed inciting the negroes of the South to revolt against their masters. The Senator from Massachusetts took a prominent part in that meeting, and yet did not raise a word of objection against such an outrageous proposition.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said he was at the meeting merely as a spectator.

Mr. DAVIS proceeded at great length in denunciation of the course of Massachusetts since the formation of the Federal Government, and made some satirical allusions to her Senators on the Senate floor at this time. He said the military Senator, Mr. WILSON, had attempted to bully and domineer over those who were his peers on this floor.

Mr. WILSON called Senator DAVIS to order.

The Chair sustained the question of order.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) thought the whole tenor of the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky were calculated to create personal strife. He should either call the Senator from Kentucky to order or leave the Senate, as he would not sit in his seat and listen to these personal attacks. They were not only out of order, but beneath the dignity of the Senate. The time of the Senate was too precious to be wasted in personal vituperation.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) agreed with the Senator from Wisconsin, that much of what had been said by the Senator from Kentucky was productive of nothing but mischief.

Mr. WILSON hoped the Senator from Kentucky would be allowed to conclude his remarks, whatever they might be.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) had never made any harsh allusion to the Senator from Kentucky, and he was willing he should proceed in his attacks against him until doomsday.

Mr. DAVIS then concluded his remarks.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. SUMNER offered amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as a substitute to those reported by Senator TRUMBULL from the Judiciary Committee a few days ago, and asked that they might be made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. SUMNER's amendments are as follows:

There shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude anywhere in the United States, or within the jurisdiction thereof, otherwise than in punishment for crime, and that Congress may make all laws necessary and proper to enforce its prohibition.

Second, to strike out the third paragraph, second section, of the fourth article of the Constitution, except the words "excluding Indians not taxed," so that the whole clause should read: "Representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States of the Union according to their numbers, excepting Indians not taxed."

Third, to strike out from the third paragraph, section fourth, of the Constitution, the words: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, and escaping to another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

On motion of Mr. HALE the Senate went into Executive session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

SELLING THE GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to introduce a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell any surplus of gold in the Treasury.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill granting lands in Iowa for certain railroads heretofore provided for. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

This measure is intended to insure an immediate completion of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, across Iowa to Omaha, connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad at that point.

The resolution sought to be reported by Mr. HOOPER was then read.

It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized from time to time, at his discretion, to sell any gold coin in the Treasury over and above the amount which, in his opinion, may be required by the Government to pay the interest on the public debt and for other purposes.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) before giving his consent to the introduction of the resolution, wished to know how much gold there was in the Treasury. What is the object of selling the gold at this time? What will be the effect of selling a large amount of gold, upon commerce and exchange at this time? Would it not have the effect of convulsing the whole commercial system?

Mr. EDGERTON, of Indiana, (Dem.,) objected to the introduction of the resolution, saying that the gold will bring a higher price after a little while.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) said that the demands of the Government for payments in gold, had brought into the Treasury so large an amount of coin, as to embarrass merchants in obtaining gold to discharge their liabilities. This had caused a rise in the price of gold in the market, and had placed the Government, to use a technical term, in the position of the "principal bear." Unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to relieve this condition of things, the effect will be further to advance the price of gold. Last Saturday, the payments in New-York were half a million in gold. So, from day to day, as the importations come in, the want of gold, and the facilities of the merchants for obtaining it, diminish. It was for this reason that the Committee on Ways and Means, while believing it not necessary for the Treasury to relieve itself of the entire amount of gold on hand, had prepared this resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time, as the surplus will allow, to sell gold to meet the legitimate and constant demands imposed by the law itself. The price of gold yesterday reached one hundred and sixty-one. The balance now in the Treasury beyond the wants of the Government is eight or ten millions of dollars.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that the bill was of great importance, and should not be hurriedly passed. The Secretary of the Treasury has control of all the paper money of the country, and is a great rag baron.

Mr. KASSON asked that the resolution be permitted to be reported to-day, and considered to-morrow.

Objections to this were made from the Opposition side.

THANKS TO RE-ENLISTED VETERANS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced the following joint resolution:

Be it Resolved, &c., That the thanks of Congress are hereby given to those noble and brave men, who having already so gallantly endured the hardships and perils of war for more than two years in support of their country and flag, present the sublime spectacle of again voluntarily enrolling themselves in the army of the Union for another three years' campaign, or so long as the war shall continue.

Second, That the Secretary of War cause these resolutions to be read to each of the returning regiments which have reënlisted or shall reënlist in both the volunteer or regular forces of the United States.

The resolutions were unanimously passed without debate.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Senate's amendments to the Internal Revenue Bill were then taken up.

The House, by a vote of 94 against 43, laid on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House disagreed to the sliding scale on spirits.

The House yesterday agreed to strike out the twenty cents additional tax on adulterated spirits, and also the proposed tax on spirits on hand for sale.

The House disagreed to the Senate's amendment of the sliding scale on foreign spirits, retaining the House special additional tax of forty cents.

With these exceptions, all the other amendments of the Senate were agreed to.

The House has asked for a conference committee on the amendments disagreed to.

MASSACHUSETTS CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union) from the Committee on Elections, reported resolutions declaring that JOHN S. SLEEPER is not entitled to a seat as Representative from the Third Congressional District of Massachusetts, and that ALEXANDER H. RICE is entitled to the seat.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) after discussing its constitutionality and humanity, stated that he would not support so novel, sweeping and revolutionary a scheme, establishing an elemosynary system for the blacks by the Federal Government, and making the Government a plantation speculator and overseer. He held that the highest humanity was adherence to the Constitution. We are invoked to look the fact in the face that millions more of slaves will be freed, who are unfit for freedom and need care. This is too true. We cannot, by shutting our eyes, ignore the fact. He accepted the events. He advised the humanity of New-England, fattening upon Western toil, to do its part in saving the slaves so improvidently freed. If Slavery be doomed, then the conflict will be between black and white, and no longer Slavery or Freedom. No system like this can save the slave; no new system of *miscegenation*, which is but another name for amalgamation, and which is being urged by Abolitionists, and to establish which system, no doubt, we shall soon have a bureau. The Northern Democracy are not responsible for his extirpation. While we never were Pro-Slavery, we were for non-intervention. Slavery may be crushed out as the war goes on, but so will the slave. If Slavery had to die, good men would have preferred the slave to be saved, and that it should have been by the enforced action of the States, not by the rough usages of war or the base usurpation of power. For this condition of the slave the dominant party is responsible. In striking at Slavery they have struck down that liberty of which the Northern Democracy are the champions. They have marred the perfection and perfied the endurance of our political fabric. For this they must answer next Fall. No more cry of Pro-Slavery Democracy. The issue will be the old order, with Democracy to administer it; or continued revolution, with despotism to guide it—the old Union, with as much local sovereignty and constitutional and personal freedom as may be saved from the abrasion of war and the aggrandizement of power, or new abolition military unity of territory, with trinity of debt, tyranny and fanaticism.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) said he had always listened to the gentleman's speech with attention, for he had heard it several times before. They should not probably, during the next session of Congress, hear the gentleman again rehearse his speech, for, judging by the recent elections in Ohio, and particularly in the gentleman's District, he would say to him, in the language of WATTS, and in as solemn a spirit, "Ye living men, come view the ground where you must shortly lie." [Laughter.] He (WASHBURNE) desired the House to hear what their friend from Ohio had written in his book called "The Buckeye Abroad," as to what he saw at Rome and while he was rambling among the gilded corridors of St. Peters. Writing about the music which ravished the ear, and the incense which titillated the nose, the author says, soon there arose in the chamber—what a shocking thing it would be to hear a plain African delivering a sermon in Latin in the most graceful manner. The priest referred to was an Abyssinian. What a commentary! Mr. WASHBURNE said this is one of our African prejudices. (Laughter.) The head of the great Catholic Church, surrounded by the ripe scholars of the age from all parts of the world, listening, not to our distinguished friend from Ohio, but to the eloquence of the despised negro, and thereby, in the language of the author, "illustrating to the world the common bond of brotherhood that binds the human race!" [Laughter.] Mr. WASHBURNE further read from Mr. COX's book, making comments as he proceeded, and referred to the passage in which it is said copies of the sermon of the citizen of African descent, beautifully printed, were distributed at the door of the cathedral.

Mr. COX wished to reply, but an opportunity was not furnished for that purpose.

THANKS TO GEN. THOMAS.

The House took up the Senate joint resolution of thanks to Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, and the officers and men under his command at the battle of Chickamauga.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) moved to include the name of Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM B. ROSECRANS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) thought that thanks to that officer ought to be provided for in a separate resolution.

Mr. GARFIELD said that the thanks of Congress had become a cheap thing. The time was when the thanks of Congress were bestowed only for great deeds, and then in the most solemn manner. But thanks are now given not only to chiefs, but to subordinates, and no one inquired whether in thanking one man somebody else was not robbed. He had been so willing to thank any man, that he had not seen fit to interpose any objection. Now, however, when it came so close to his own history, he could not permit such a resolution to go through without protest. He appealed to the House not to do an injustice by singling out a subordinate in battle, and give to him the thanks of Congress, without saying a word about the principal, not only in the battle of Chickamauga, but in a series of important campaigns. Some one had said that Congress had already voted thanks to Gen. ROSECRANS, but that was last year, for his conduct at Murfreesboro. He was ready to meet with a denial any man who might say that Gen. ROSECRANS was not entitled to thanks for his conduct at Chickamauga. It had been the custom of the press to treat the battle as a defeat. If that was a defeat we might welcome all such disasters. If our army continued to suffer such defeats the rebel armies would soon be destroyed, and the great campaigns terminated. The object of the movement at Chickamauga was to drive the enemy beyond the Tennessee River, and lay the base for future operations. The Army of the Cumberland met and repulsed the rebels, and gained the key of the Cumberland Mountains, and held it. If there had been a greater success against such odds since the war began, he had not heard of it. Our army on that day, not more than 42,000, met not less than 75,000 of the enemy, who threw the weight of their mighty forces upon us, and in the afternoon not more than 25,000 of our troops met that mighty host, and at the last charge the rebels were driven from our border. The history of the country would tell us that ROSECRANS won the battles in Western Virginia at the commencement of this war, but another had carried away the honor.

Mr. GARFIELD rapidly traced the military operations of Gen. ROSECRANS, at Bowling Green, Murfreesboro, and at other points, and said at Chickamauga our numbers superior to the enemy, while at Chickamauga the rebels outnumbered us. He would honor Gen. THOMAS, but Gen. THOMAS would not desire to be honored at the expense of Gen. ROSECRANS. Gen. THOMAS' name deserved to be written in letters of gold. Before he parted with Gen. THOMAS, the latter said to him in the most solemn manner after the battle of Chickamauga, "By all means prevent the removal of ROSECRANS from the command of the army." This General, said Mr. GARFIELD, you would burden with thanks at the expense of his superior officer.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) the resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Navy Appropriation Bill.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) made a speech in favor of the amendment for paying seamen in gold or the equivalent.

Mr. MCBRIDE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) regarding the war as one for self-defence, made a strong Union speech.

The Committee rose and at 4½ o'clock the House adjourned.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

Some Hope of Her Capture—She was Blockaded at Amoy by the Wyoming on the 9th ult.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Just before the bark *Rogers* left Kanagawa, the brig *Mary Capen* arrived from China, reporting the steamer *Wyoming*, on the 2d of January, off Amoy. Her commander reported the *Alabama* in the port of Amoy, going into dock.

The following letter was received by a mercantile firm in this city, extensively engaged in the China trade.

KANAGAWA, Thursday, Jan 7, 1864.

To Messrs. McCondray & Co., San Francisco:

DEAR SIRS: We are enabled, by the delay of the *Rogers* in the harbor, owing to calms, to give you good news, that the privateer *Alabama* is in dock at Amoy, China, and the *Wyoming*, Capt. MCDONAL, standing sentry over her. We may hope her career ended. The *Jamestown* is also there before this. The news comes by the brig *Mary Capen*, five days from Shanghai, and is authentic.

(Signed) WALSH, HULL & CO.

FROM THE GULF.

Arrival of the United States Ste

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

First Regiment New-York Volunteers.

The First Regiment New-York Volunteers is expected home to-day. The Seventh Regiment will receive them, Col. LEFFERTS having issued the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G., 12 o'clock, Feb. 17, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 3.—In compliance with division and brigade orders this moment received, this regiment will parade on Thursday, the 18th instant, to receive the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, upon its return from the seat of war, where it has rendered distinguished services to our country.

Regimental line in Lafayette-place at 12¾ o'clock P. M.

Band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant.

By order of Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.
W. H. HUBB, Adjutant.

Department of the East.

The following order has been promulgated for the benefit of all persons having business at these headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 11.—Office hours at these headquarters will be from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. Communications by telegraph will not be attended to except in urgent cases requiring that mode of communication.

By command of MAJOR-GEN. DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Colored Troops—Their Bounty, Pay and Pensions.

The following petition has been presented to the United States Senate by Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, of Massachusetts, and to the House of Representatives by Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLY, of Pennsylvania. Two copies of it were forwarded, yesterday, to each member of the United States Congress, and the New-York State Legislature:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, respectfully pray to your honorable bodies to pass such laws as will put the soldiers of our army on the same footing as to bounty, pay and pensions, without regard to difference of complexion.

The petition is signed by nearly seven hundred persons, among whom are a number of distinguished gentlemen of this and other cities.

Washington's Birthday and the Twenty-Second Regiment.

This regiment will parade on WASHINGTON'S Birthday. The following is from the regimental order, issued by Col. ASPINWALL:

"No division or brigade parade having been ordered for the coming national anniversary, this regiment will assemble as hereinafter ordered, to perform a duty which it never has omitted, and it is hoped by the Commandant never will omit.

The memory of WASHINGTON can scarcely be said to be overhonored by Americans devoting a part of one day in the year to commemorate his birth; and even at the expense of personal convenience is it hoped that every member of this command, not prevented by circumstances beyond his control, will report for duty.

The regiment will assemble on Monday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock P. M. Line will be formed on Fourteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, right toward Fifth avenue, four paces from the south curb, and each company, upon arrival at the parade-ground, will take its position opposite to and three paces in rear of its position in line. First sergeants will promptly report the arrival of their respective companies to the Adjutant. The regiment will parade with overcoats and without knapsacks.

Field and staff (dismounted) and the officer of the guard will report to the Commandant; non-commissioned staff, band and field music, together with the standing guard detail, to the Adjutant, at the above-mentioned place and hour."

THE FIRST NEW-YORK CAVALRY.—The First New-York Cavalry, Col. A. T. MCREYNOLDS—and the first regiment of volunteer cavalry in the present war—returned home to this City on furlough on Tuesday, and to-day they will be given a public reception by the Mayor and Common Council, at 2 o'clock P. M. The veterans will parade dismounted, having left their horses in the field. The Seventh Regiment will be the military escort on the occasion. After being reviewed by the civic authorities in front of the City Hall, the line of march will be taken, accompanied by the Mayor and Members of the Common Council in carriages, to the drill-rooms at Jefferson Market, where the cavalrymen will be banqueted. The corps have seen very active service, have captured over 4,000 prisoners, (more than any other single regiment in the service,) and an immense amount of property, and have recruited to the number of 425 of the 500 remaining of them. They left New-York 1,400 strong. In Pennsylvania, while harassing the flank of LEE's retreating army, in one day they took 700 prisoners, and captured 150 wagons and one battery, and a large amount of rebel paper money—$150,000 worth being found in one of the wagons. The men are in excellent health; not one death by natural cause has occurred among them in eighteen months. Lieut. CLIFFORD THOMSON, formerly a reporter for the *Tribune*, who went out with the corps, is still connected with it.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1481, 1483, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509. *Part II*—Nos. 351, 1353, 1005, 955, 182, 1267, 1273, 584, 1281, 1285, 964, 1057, 755, 688, 1108, 906, 681, 966, 578, 674.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3371, 3355, 2153, 55, 2213, 3457, 3317, 3259, 3493, 3495, 3497, 3499, 3501, 3503, 3505. *Part II.*—Nos. 2018, 2730, 2058, 3534, 3550, 2372, 3560, 3564, 3566, 3568, 3570, 3572, 3574, 3576.

Action for Divorce.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Smith.

Sarah R. Melville vs. *Henry B. Melville.*—This was an action for divorce *a venculo* on the ground of adultery.

The parties were married in February, 1858, and the plaintiff alleges that the defendant, since March and April, 1862, has been in the habit of visiting a house of ill-fame at No. 149 Mercer-street, in this City, where he had committed various acts of adultery with one Mme. Bell and others.

The defendant denies all the allegations of the complaint.

The case was tried in open court, but the evidence is unfit for publication. Case still on.

William Fullerton for plaintiff; John Graham for defendant.

Alleged Assaults With a Broomstick.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hearn.

Catherine Fox and Terence Fox, her Husband, vs. *Axel Hank.*—The parties to this action are neighbors, and reside in Laurens-street, in this City. The defendant is a physician, and being much annoyed by the children of the plaintiff, Mrs. Fox, he went to make a complaint to her in relation to their conduct. Plaintiff alleges that at that time defendant struck her several times with his fist upon the face and arms, from which blows she became sick, and suffered damage to the amount of $500. The defendant denies that he assaulted the plaintiff, and alleges that plaintiff assaulted him, beat him with a broomstick, and drove him from the premises. Verdict for defendant.

Verbal Contract to Deliver Goods at Market Rates.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

Augustus Whitlock vs. *The United States Patent Baking Company.*—The plaintiff in this action is a manufacturer of boxes and barrels, and brings this suit to recover for a balance of account on a contract for the making and delivery of 17,633 bread boxes. The balance claimed is $269 49. The defendants admit that they had a verbal contract with plaintiff for the manufacture and delivery of such a number of bread boxes as they should need, but they claim that they agreed to pay for them the market rates at the time of delivery, which they have paid. Verdict for plaintiff for full amount.

Bergedus & Brown for plaintiff; Mr. Butler for defendant.

A Policeman Brings an Action Against the Express for Libel—He is Turned out of Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Monerief and Monell.

Isaac W. Edsall vs. *James and Erastus Brooks.*—This was an action of libel, the plaintiff complaining of the following publication in the *Express*:

"Blackmailing by a policeman.—Isaac W. Edsall, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, City Hall Police, has been dismissed from the public department by the Commissioners, on charges of blackmail preferred against him by citizens in three distinct cases."

The defense was that the publication was merely a fair and true report of certain proceedings had against the plaintiff before the Police Commissioners, and being such was privileged. That the facts stated were true, and that there was no malice in the publication, the defendants knowing nothing of it whatever.

The defendants put in as evidence a record of the proceedings had before the Commissioners upon a trial of the plaintiff on charges of improperly receiving money.

The plaintiff insisted that the trial was merely for receiving money presented to him in violation of a rule of the department.

Upon the introduction of the record of the proceedings, however, the complaint was dismissed.

The plaintiff appealed, contending that the record was improperly admitted, mainly because there was no proof that the publication was a report of the proceedings and as a result of them, or in the way of business, and that the record was, therefore, of no consequence, since it cannot prove the above facts. The plaintiff also contended that the publication could not be esteemed a privileged one.

Decision reserved.

A. Sanford for plaintiff; Cyrus Lawton for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 17, 1864.

$2,500	U. S. 6s, '81 Co.	111¼	2250	Erie R.	117
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Reg.	107	400	do	117⅛
5,000	do	107⅛	100	do	117⅝
5,000	do	107⅜	600	do	s15. 117
2,000	do	107⅝	100	do	s30. 117
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	106⅝	2700	do	s66. 117
10,000	do	107	500	do	117⅝
3,000	U. S. 5s, '65 Co.	139	200	do	b10. 117⅜
12,500	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Apr.	110⅜	100	do	s30. 117⅜
9,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. N	99⅜	2800	do	117⅜
63,000	do	99¼	200	do	b10. 117⅝
1,000	Ind. State 2½ pc.	64	1500	do	s45. 117⅝
19,000	do	65	300	do	b30. 117⅝
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	60½	2100	do	117⅝
14,000	do	61	1800	do	b30. 118
2,000	do	61¼	200	Erie Railway Pr.	106
5,000	do	61⅜	600	do	105⅜
10,000	do	62	600	do	105⅜
10,000	do	62⅜	600	Hud. R. R.	146
5,000	do	63	200	do	s30. 146
10,000	do	63⅜	100	do	b30. 146¼
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	73	2000	Harlem R.	114
30,000	do	73¼	100	do	s60. 113⅜
10,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	76	200	do	s10. 114
3,000	do	75	400	do	s30. 114
49,000	Ohio & Miss. R. O.	36	600	do	114¼
35,000	do	b30	80	do	114⅜
10,000	do	b30	37	100	do	b30. 114⅜
500	N. Y. C. 6s	106	1500	Reading R.	125
1,000	Erie 1st M. B.	109	300	do	b10. 125
3,000	Er. 3d M. Bs.	116	700	do	s60. 124⅜
5,000	E. 4th M. Bs.	118	1800	do	124⅞
4,000	Ch., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	120	700	do	124¾
8,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	110⅝	100	do	b10. 124⅞
1,000	Ill. Cen. B.	123	500	Mich. Cen. R.	135⅜
2,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	89	1200	M. So. & N. I. R.	96⅜
11,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	90	200	do	b30 97
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	80	400	do	96⅜
5,000	do	b10 80	500	do	96⅝
2,000	do	79¾	100	do	s60 96
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	87	100	do	s30. 96⅜
4,000	do	87⅜	100	do	b30 97¾
2,000	do	b30 88	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	139
5,000	Clev. & Pitts. 4 M.	86	400	do	139¼
45,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	70	300	Ill. Cen. Full S.	124
5,000	Mar. M. Co. 1 M.	80	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	155
10	Mer. Ex. Bank	97	200	Ill. Cen. R. S.	132¼
40	Bank of N. Am.	106	500	do	132⅜
30	Metropolitan Bank.	112	500	do	b10 132⅜
5	Park Bank	130	200	do	132⅝
50	Merchants' Bank	105⅜	2000	Cleve. & Pitts R.	117
80	Bank of the Repub.	102	1500	do	117⅜
500	Am. Gold	160	200	do	117⅝
2,000	do	160⅝	200	do	s60. 117
200	Canton Co.	41⅜	2500	do	117⅜
100	do	41⅜	300	do	b10. 117⅜
200	do	41⅜	300	do	s10. 117⅜
100	do	b3 42	2000	do	117⅜
100	do	b10 42	300	do	b10. 117⅞
50	do	b10 41⅞	200	do	117⅞
100	do	b10 41⅞	600	do	b30. 118
50	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	187	200	Gal. & Ch. R.	117⅛
15	Penn. Coal Co.	173	300	do	117⅜
300	Bucks Co. L. Co.	⅝	300	do	117⅝
21	Ann. Coal Co.	80	50	do	s10. 117⅝
100	Saginaw Land and Miner'l Co	25	200	Clevc. & Tol. R.	149⅜
100	do	25⅛	1000	do	149
300	do	25⅜	1000	do	148⅜
50	do	25⅝	450	do	148¼
50	Q'tz Hill M. Co.	14½	200	do	148
50	Canada Copper	4⅜	200	do	s60. 145
200	do	4⅜	1000	do	s30. 146
500	Mar. Min. Co.	33	400	Chic. & R. I. R.	121¼
500	do	s30 33	1000	do	b10. 121⅝
200	do	33⅛	100	do	121⅝
500	do	33⅜	200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	131¾
500	Central Coal Co.	58	50	do	s60. 131
550	do	58⅜	150	Mil. & P. du C. R.	65⅜
234	Cumb. Coal Prf.	58⅜	50	M. & P. du C. 1 Pr.	105
200	do	58⅜	300	Tol. & Wab. R.	61
1200	do	58	100	Tol. & Wab. Pr.	74
400	do	57⅜	100	do	b10. 74⅛
100	do	b10 58⅛	800	P., Ft. W. & C.	93
100	do	b10 58	400	do	b10. 93
100	Quick. M. Co.	b10 56	600	do	92⅜
800	do	56	34	do	92
100	do	56⅛	100	do	s10 92⅜
300	do	56⅛	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	b30 65⅜
100	do	b30 56⅜	100	do	65
50	Min. Min. Co.	75	200	Chi. & N. W.	61⅛
200	Harlem R. Prf.	110	27	do	61
200	do	110⅜	500	do	51¾
100	Cen. Am. Trans.	38⅛	200	Chic. & Alt. R. Pr.	93
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	219⅜	19	Han. & St. Jo. prf.	43
900	N. Y. Cen. R.	134	100	do	44
200	do	b10. 134	100	do	45
100	do	b30. 134⅛	10	Miss. & Mo. R.	45
250	do	133⅝	150	do	46
500	do	s10. 133⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Co.	111	500	Mich. Cen. R.	135⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, 1-yr. C. N	99⅜	100	do	s60. 135
10,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	62	700	M. S. & N. I. R.	96⅜
10,000	Mo. State 6s	73	200	do	b10 97
5,000	do	73¼	150	do	96⅝
10,000	do	73⅜	500	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	135⅜
5,000	Amer. Gold	160	200	Read. R.	124
100	Canton Co.	41⅝	200	do	124⅜
380	Cum. Coal Pref.	57⅜	500	Ill. Cen. R. S.	b10. 133
300	do	57⅜	400	do	133
1000	Quicksil. M. Co.	58	600	do	132⅜
400	do	b30 58⅛	100	do	b10. 132⅜
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	134	100	do	132⅜
100	do	b10. 134⅛	1000	Cleve. & P. R.	117
200	do	134⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	148⅝
400	do	b30. 134⅜	100	do	s15. 148
500	Erie R.	118⅝	300	do	148¼
1500	do	118⅜	200	do	s30. 148
100	do	s10 118⅜	300	Chi. & R. I.	121⅛
1000	do	118⅞	200	do	121⅜
1500	do	119	200	do	b10. 121⅜
300	Erie R. Pr.	105⅜	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch.	65
500	Hud. R. R.	146⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	92⅜
1000	Harlem R.	112¾	100	do	s15 92
500	do	112⅞	100	do	92⅞
1000	do	113	100	A. & T. H. R.	64⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R. ex-d.	134	200	Reading R.	124
100	do	s3 133⅞	400	Ill. Cen. R.	132⅝
400	do	b10. 134	200	do	s30. 132⅝
100	do	s4. 133⅞	500	do	s30. 132⅝
950	Erie R.	b3. 117⅞	100	Gal. & Chi.	117⅜
1700	do	117⅞	500	do	117⅜
100	do	b10. 118	800	Clev. & Tol. R.	s3. 148⅜
200	do	s3. 117⅞	300	do	148⅜
500	Erie Pref.	105⅞	200	do	s10. 148⅜
700	do	105⅞	200	do	s7. 148⅜
100	do	b3. 106⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	c. 121
100	Hudson R. R.	s3. 146⅛	200	do	121¼
100	do	c. 146⅛	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	92⅝
100	Harlem R.	114⅜	100	do	92⅝
100	do	b3. 114⅜	700	do	92⅜
200	do	114	200	do	b3 92⅜
1000	do	113⅜	100	do	c 92⅜
100	do	c. 113⅜	100	Canton Co.	41⅜
400	do	b3 113⅜	300	do	41⅜
50	Mich. Cen. R.	135	100	do	b3 42
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	96⅛	260	Cumb. Coal	s3 57⅜
800	do	96⅛	100	do	57⅜
500	do	96⅜	200	Quicksilver M. Co.	56⅜
300	do	b3 96⅜	100	do	s3 56⅜
350	do	s3 96⅜	100	do	56⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b3. 117⅜	200	do	56⅜
300	do	117⅜	500	do	57
200	do	b3. 117⅜	500	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	⅞
200	do	117⅜	100	Canada Cop. Co.	b3 4⅝
200	do	b10. 117¾			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d.	133⅞	400	Hud. R. R.	146¼
100	do	s3. 133⅞	200	do	b10. 146⅜
1500	Erie R.	118⅜	300	Reading R.	124
900	do	s3 118⅜	250	Mich. Cen. R.	134⅜
500	do	118⅜	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	s3. 117⅞
1850	do	118	100	do	117⅞
100	do	b3 118⅛	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	148
400	do	118⅜	200	do	147⅞
500	do	b10. 118⅜	600	do	147⅜
200	do	s10. 118	200	do	b3. 147⅜
200	do	b3. 118⅛	100	do	147⅜
100	do	b3. 118	200	do	s3 147⅜
50	Erie Pref.	105⅜	200	do	b3. 147⅝
2000	Harlem R.	109	200	Chic. & R. I.	121
100	do	b3 110	100	do	120⅞
200	do	s3. 109¾	400	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	91⅞
500	do	109⅞	100	do	b3 91⅞
300	do	109¾	250	do	91⅝
800	do	110	300	Miss. & Mo. R.	46⅜
50	do	110⅜	100	Canton Co.	b10 41⅜
500	M. S. & N. I.	96¼	200	do	41⅜
800	do	96	100	do	b3 41⅝
400	do	s3 96	200	Cumb. Coal Co.	57⅜
1700	do	96⅛	100	Wyoming Val. Coal Co.	ex div. 80
200	do	s3 96⅜	100	Quicks. M. Co.	58
200	do	96¾	1200	do	57⅞
100	Ill. Cen. R.	s3. 132	1000	do	s3 56
350	do	132⅛	500	do	b3 56⅛
400	do	132⅜	500	do	b3 56⅜
300	do	s3. 132⅜	700	do	56⅜
100	do	132⅜	900	do	56⅝
300	do	b3. 132⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co.	33⅜
100	Cle. & Pitts. R.	117	500	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1
700	do	s3 116⅞	500	do	b30 1
200	do	116⅞	500	do	b10 1
500	do	b10. 117	$5000	Sandy Riv. Coal & Oil Co. 1st M. B.	b3 88
1000	do	116⅝	6500	Canada Cop. Co.	5
200	do	b5. 117	400	do	5⅛
200	do	s30. 116⅞			
200	do	s3. 116⅞			

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

The price of Gold to-day is a fraction weaker than yesterday. The quotation, on actual sales, fell below 160 ℔ cent. at one time, and ultimately closed in the Afternoon at 160 ℔ cent. Since the Boston steamer mail of last night there is no established rate on London first-class Bankers' Bills. The nominal quotation, for 60 day signatures is 174½@175½ ℔ cent.

The Brokers are borrowing money at call to-day at 6 ℔ cent. The market is generally easy in supply, and the demand from the Stock Exchange readily answered, notwithstanding the enhanced buoyancy in the Railway and other speculations at the Board. The Government offer to pay 5 ℔ cent. on temporary deposits, or on two-year Legal Tender Treasury Notes, is accepted by a large class of lenders, including a good many of the Associated Banks of the City. The Deposits on 5 per cent. interest at the Treasury Office, to-day, are $827,000. The Customs have fallen off within a day or two to less than $200,000. Some of the Importers are anxious to have the Secretary of the Treasury receive Gold on deposit, free of interest, and issue Certificates thereon, the Certificates to return for payment through the Custom-house. This would avoid the contingency of robbery between their Counting-houses and the Custom-house, as well as the trouble to all parties of recounting the Gold in bags.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange continues very active, and prices on the Railway, Miscellaneous and Border State Stocks very buoyant. There is a further rapid rise of 3 ℔ cent. on Erie Common Shares, and of 5@6 ℔ cent. on Tennessee 6 ℔ cents. The general market, in spirit, throughout the list, responds to the Erie movement, which leads the whole market, though the changes from yesterday are somewhat irregular on the Railways. The firm demand for the Government Stocks is again notable. The demand on the Money Brokers in Wall-street for the Popular Loan and for Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness is much larger than at the Stock Board. The Railway mortgages are generally firmer than last week, though the amounts offered, except on a few descriptions, are too limited to attract a speculative demand. The Land Grants of the Mississippi and Missouri Road again sold largely at 70 per cent. On the Miscellaneous list there was increased speculation and a further rise in price in the Quicksilver Company. The sales at the Second Board were at 58 per cent. cash. and 58¼ per cent. buyer 30 days.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Tuesday night. There was less extreme excitement in the Erie Shares and rather lower bidding on the general Railway list. There was a decided reaction in Harlem Shares down to 109¾ per cent.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	160¾	160	Mich. Central	135⅝	135⅜
U. S. 6s, 1861	111	111	Mich. Southern	95⅜	95⅜
N. Y. Central	133⅞	133⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	137⅝	139⅝
Erie	116	118⅛	Illinois Cen	132⅜	132⅜
Erie Preferred	105⅜	105⅜	Pittsburgh	116¼	117
Hudson	145⅜	146¼	Fort Wayne	92⅞	92⅜
Pacific Mail	219	219	Rock Island	122⅜	121½
Harlem	114⅝	109⅜	Galena	117	117⅜
Canton	41¾	41⅜	Reading	124⅜	124⅛
Treas. Cer., new 90's	99⅜	99⅜	Quicksilver	54⅜	58
Toledo	149	148	Cumberland Coal	58	57⅜
Northwest	51	51	Mariposa	33	33¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Irving	100
National	105	Metropolitan	112
Mch'ts Exchange	99	People's	102
Commerce	106⅜	Shoe and Leather	107
Mech's Bank'g Ass.	99	Continental	99
American Exchange	108⅜	St. Nicholas	102
Chatham	100	Commonwealth	100
Bank of the Republic	102	New-York County	135
Bank of N. America	105⅜	Imp. & Traders'	107
Hanover	100	Park	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104¼	Al. & T. H. 2ds Pref'd	88⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	105	Al. & T. H. seconds, In.	84⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	104	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	101	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	94⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s '70	114	Chi. & N. W. firsts	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. Con. '76	123	Chi. & N. W. seconds	79¾
Erie firsts, '68	109	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	99
Erie seconds, '79	115	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86¾
Erie thirds, '83	116	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	103
Erie fourths, '80	118¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108¾
Erie fifths, '88	118	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Erie 7s, R. E. 1sts, '77	104	New J. C. firsts	100
Hud. R. firsts, '69	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101⅜
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	108¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87
Mich. C. '69 & '72	122	Clev. & Pitts 3ds	100
Chi. B. & Quin. firsts	119	Clev. & Pitts 4ths	85
Mich. S. seconds	104	Chi. & Alt. firsts	101
N. Ind. Goshen L.	103	Chi. & A. S. F.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	110⅜	Chi. & Alt. Income	91
Ill. Central '75	123⅜	Land Grants	70

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has declared a stock dividend of 30 ℔ cent. on the shares as they stood on the Stock Ledger of the Company Feb. 15, 1864. The new certificates covering this dividend will bear date May 1, 1864, and will be delivered on and after that date. The new stock will not participate in the accruing cash dividend payable May 15, but all dividends thereafter will be distributed equally to the old and new stock. The market price of the stock in Philadelphia, on this announcement, advanced to 174 ℔ cent.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad earned first week in February

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	$6,600 68	$2,772 68
Freight	9,913 59	8,307 44
Mail, Express and Telegraph	937 58	863 94
Total	17,451 85	11,943 16
Increase		$5,508 69

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at No. 52 William-street.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Total receipts, $3,769,748 05, including for Customs, $172,000; total payments, $3,869,088 72; total balance, $31,447,205 40.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 8,998 bbls. Flour, 290 bbls. and 1,375 bags Corn Meal, 1,805 bushels Wheat, 4,715 bushels Corn, 4,344 bushels Oats, 1,923 bushels Malt, 7,044 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,094 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., including Pots at $8 87½, and Pearls at $10 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, to-day, 406 bbls.

COFFEE—Continues quiet but firm; Java, 41c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 34c.@36c.; Ceylon, 33¾c.@35c.; Rio, 33¾c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 30½c.@31c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in less demand and is heavy. Middling at 80c.@81c.; chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 850 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and purchased, but at easier prices. Sales since our last, 14,850 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 20@$6 50; poor to choice extra State, at $6 70@$7 20, chiefly at $6 80@$6 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 45 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 20	@$6 50
Extra State	6 70	@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 80	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 20	@ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 30	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 65	@11 50

Southern Flour is in more demand but at easier prices; sales since our last, 3,400 bbls., at $7 25@$8 for very poor to good superfine; $8 10@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed; sales 830 bbls. extra at $6 75@$8 75, the latter an extreme rate, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $5 50@$6 50 ℔ bbl. Sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $5 35@$5 65 for Jersey, $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Total sales, 460 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull to-day, and prices have declined 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, closing heavily. Sales, since our last 73,200 bushels, including White Western at $1 80; Amber Western at $1 70@$1 74; Red Western at $1 66@$1 69; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 60@$1 62, in store and delivered. Milwaukee Club at $1 50@$1 60; Chicago Spring, $1 55@$1 59 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in limited request, at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels, at $1 27@$1 28 for mixed Western in store, $1 20@$1 22½ for inferior to good Jersey Yellow, and $1 23@$1 23½ for White do., ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at $1 27@$1 35 ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, at rising prices. We quote Canada at 90c.@91½c.; Western at 91½c.@93c.; State at 91c.@92½c.; Jersey at 84c.@88c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in fair request at $1 20@$1 45, as extremes, ℔ bushel; sales, 11,600 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 60 ℔ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair request at $1 15@$1 40 for inferior to prime, in large and small lots, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand at from 26c.@35c., according to quality, and crop of 1862, at 20c.@22c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales since our last, 400 bbls. New-Orleans, chiefly by auction, at 65c.@72c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet at former rates, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 95@$3 ℔ gallon; Tarat $11 50@$14 ℔ bbl., and Resin at $20 50@$25 50 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are unmoderate request at previous prices. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 72½@$1 75; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 55@$1 58; No. 1 Lard at $1 07½@$1 15; City Red at 79c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 25@$6 37½ and $4 75@$5 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 29½c.@31¾c.; Refined do. at 52c.@56c. free, and 46¾c.@48½c., in bond, ℔ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 2,845 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, and has been less buoyant. Sales since our last of 2,300 bbls., at $23 62½@$23 75 for New Mess; $21 50@$21 87½ for Mess, last season's packing; and $22 50 for do., deliverable in March; $20 50@$21 for two-year old Mess; $24@$26 50 for Old and New Clear Mess; $21@$28 for Thin Mess; $21@$23 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 25@$18 50 for Old and New Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 11¾c.@14¾c. for Hams, and 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 1

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., February the 25th, for furnishing Ice to the Medical Department of the Army during the present year, at the points herein designated. The Ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th day of April next; the ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer appointed for the purpose, or by a Medical Inspector, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the proviso that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Annapolis, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—150 tons.
Fortress Monroe, Va.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.
Point Lookout, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.
Portsmouth, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—100 tons.
Newbern, N. C.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—400 tons.
Hilton Head, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—450 tons.
Beaufort, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight for the year 1864, in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge at United States General Hospitals, upon the following annual estimate, in and near

Boston, Mass., 10 tons.
New-York, 800 tons.
New-Haven, Conn., 60 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R. I., 130 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn., 1,300 tons.
Newark, N. J., 100 tons.
Washington, D. C., 2,500 tons.
Baltimore, Md., 500 tons.
Frederick, Md., 75 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until Jan. 1, 1865, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish ——— tons of first quality of ice, carefully packed in suitable ice-houses, at the within-named points, namely:

at the following price per ton o two thousand pounds, namely, as

tons, at $—— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a medical officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ———

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

$—— cts. per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ———

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the clerk of the nearest District Court or a United States District Attorney, must accompany the proposal or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, Medical S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of Proposals can be had at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by two contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) (Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the twenty-third day of February instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School number Eight, in Grand-street in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, number Ninety-four Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HENRY SCHIEL,
GEORGE DUROCHE,
SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY, } Committee.

DATED NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 68 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

A. A. DORE, Jun. and A. G. H. L. & A.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on Friday, the 19th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Uniform Coats, Infantry.
Uniform Coats, Artillery.
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry.
Uniform Jackets, Artillery.
Trousers, Footmen's.
Trousers, Horsemen's.
Great Coats, Footmen's.
Great Coats, Horsemen's.
Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Drawers, Canton Flannel.
Drawers, knit.
Shirts, Cotton and Wool Flannel.
Shirts, knit.
Stockings.
Blankets, Woolen, domestic manufacture.
Blankets, India-Rubber.
Ponchos, India-Rubber.
Forage Caps.
Uniform Hats, trimmed.
Bootees, sewed.
Bootees, pegged.
Boots, sewed.
Boots, pegged.
Leather Slacks.
Gr. at Coat Straps.
Brass Letters.
Brass Numbers.
Worsted Sashes.
Brass Scales for N. C. S.
Brass Scales, Sergeants.
Brass Scales, Corporals and Privates.
Chevrons, Ordnance Sergeants.
Chevrons, Hospital Steward.
Chevrons, Service.
Chevrons, (Infantry,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals
Chevrons, (Artillery,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, (Cavalry,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Hospital Tents and Flies.
Wall Tents and Flies.
Common Tents.
Hospital Tent Poles, sets.
Wall Tent Poles, sets.
Common Tent Poles, sets.
Hospital Tent Pins, large.
Hospital Tent Pins, small.
Shelter Tents.
Wall Tent Pins, large.
Common Tent Pins.
Camp Kettles.
Iron Pots.
Mess Pans.
Pick Axes.
Pick Axe Handles.
Felling Axes.
Felling Axe Handles.
Axe Slings.
Camp Hatchets.
Camp Hatchet Handles.
Hatchet Slings.
Spades.
Shovels.
Bed Sacks, double.
Bed Sacks, single.
Mosquito Bars, double.
Mosquito Bars, single.
Stable Frocks.
Engineer Overalls.
National Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Regimental Colors, Artillery and Infantry
Cavalry Standards.
Camp Colors, Artillery and Infantry,
Color Cords and Tassels, Artillery and Infantry.
Guidons.
Garrison Flags.
Storm Flags.
Garrison and Storm Flag-Halliards.
Recruiting Flags.
Recruiting Flag-Halliards.
Knapsacks complete.
Haversacks complete.
Canteens (tin, covered) complet , with Straps.
Bugles, with extra mouthpieces.
Trumpets, with extra crooks.
Bugle Cords and Tassels, Artillery and Infantry.
Drums complete.
Drum-Heads, Batter.
Drum-Heads, Snare.
Drum Snares, sets.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-Sticks, pairs.
Drum-Stick Carriages.
Drum Cases,
Fifes, B. C and E.
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Target-Practice Books.
Sky Blue Kersey, ¾ or 6-4.
Dark Blue Coat Cloth.
Sky Blue Facing Cloth, 6-4.
Scarlet Facing Cloth, 6-4.
Dark Blue Cotton and Wool Flannel, Twilled, ¾.
White Cotton and Wool Flannel, 31 inches.
Canton Flannel, 27 inches.
Heavy Coat Canvas, (for overcoats,) 24 inches.
Coat Canvas, (for body coats,) 24 inches.
Cotton Drills, unbleached, ¾.
Cotton Muslin, unbleached, 36 inches.
Black Twilled Silesia, 36 inches.
Black Alpaca.
Brown Holland.
Button-Hole Twist,
Black (machine) Silk, "A."
Black Sewing Silk, (skeins,) "B."
Black Linen Thread, (machine,) 70.
Black Linen Thread, (machine,) 50.
Black Linen Thread, (skeins,) 40.
Basting Cotton, 50-yard spools.
Yellow Cotton (machine) Thread, 200-yard spools.
Scarlet Cotton (machine) Thread, 200-yard spools.
Coat Buttons.
Vest Buttons.
Shirt Buttons.
Suspender Buttons.
Hooks and Eyes.
Wadding, cotton.
Worsted Lace, yellow, 1⅛, ⅝ and ⅜ inch.
Worsted Lace, scarlet, 1⅛, ⅝ and ⅜ inch.
Worsted Lace, sky blue, 1⅛, ⅝ and ⅜ inch.
Worsted Lace, dark blue, 1⅛ ⅝ and ⅜ inch.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made—in the latter case at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guaranty, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for)," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D'y Qr. M. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (2,000) two thousand horses, of the following description, viz:

ARTILLERY.

For Artillery, (2,000) two thousand horses, from (15½) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five (5) and eight (8) years of age, of dark colors, free from all defects, and well broken to harness, compactly built, and to weigh not less than one thousand one hundred (1,100) pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and Post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required from successful bidders before signing contracts.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the horses proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals, this ——— day of ———, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No mares will be received.

The horses must be delivered in this City within twenty-five days from the date of the contract.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

These horses will be awarded in lots of (200) two hundred each, unless the Chief Quartermaster should deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY D. M. SEAMAN, NO. 14 PINE-ST.

125TH-ST.—Brown-stone house, with lot on 124th-st.
14TH-ST.—First-class house and lease lot, with rear lot and building on 13th-st. Price $45,000.
15TH-ST.—3-story brick near Stuyvesant-square. $9,500.
2D-ST.—3 E. B. houses, brown-stone. $10,000 each.
28TH-ST.—4-story brick, between Broadway and 6th-av. $18,000.
34TH-ST.—No. 474, cor. 10th-av., brown-stone, with store.
43D-ST.—Near Broadway, 3-story E. B. $7,500.
STANTON-ST.—Nos. 18, 20 and 20½, near Bowery.
WOOSTER-ST.—No. 181, near Bleecker. Rental $1,150.
HOUSTON-ST.—House and lot, near Thompson-st.
BOWERY.—Extra large lot and building.
Also, improved property on 6th, 8th and 9th avs.
VACANT LOTS in various locations.

WANTED,

several first-class and medium houses in good locations.

REAL ESTATE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AND PRIVATE SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.
HOUSES AND STORES RENTED
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
No. 14 Pine-st.

(Formerly with A. H. Muller.)

FOR SALE.—FIVE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment, brown-stone front, on 5th-av., south of 34-st;

Also,

4-story, high stoop, on 37th-st., near 5th-av., brown-stone;

Also,

4-story, high stoop, on 38th-st., near 5th-av., brown-stone;

Also,

4-story, high stoop, on 39th-st., near 5th-av., brown-stone;

Also,

Two 4-story, high stoop, brown-stone fronts on 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.;

Also,

A number of very desirable houses and lots for sale on 35th, 36th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th sts.;

Also,

4-story English basement, brown-stone, on 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

For particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT AND BUILDING-LOTS,

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., ON THE East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet on the river, by two hundred and fifty to 700 feet deep, with Water Grant and Dock.

Also, two hundred desirable building lots, situated on Vernon and Webster avenues, in the centre of the village.

N. B. To let, several houses fronting the river, one of which is for sale.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, where a map of the property and photograph of the houses can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE VALuable property situated on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Bayard sts., in this City, being 75 feet front on Mulberry and 100 on Bayard-st., including the dry goods, drug-store and hay and feed-store on Bayard, with dwellings over, and one dwelling-house on Bayard, and Nos. 67, 67½, 69 and 71 Mulberry-st. The property will be sold in one parcel, on favorable terms. A part of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. There is an unexpired lease on the same having three years to run, at over $2,100 per annum, which may remain, or be terminated on the 1st May if required. Apply to JOHN S. MCCLURE, No. 84 Broad-st., or F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 115 Crosby-st., executors of the estate of late Alexander McClure, deceased.

MONTAGUE VILLA, SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—FOR SALE—A splendid residence, just completed, containing parlor, library, reception and dining rooms, seven bedrooms, bath room; hot and cold water throughout; gas and every modern convenience; splendid view of New-York Bay, Staten Island, &c.; two miles from Jersey City; horse cars every ten minutes; price $12,500. Lots, 75x359 for sale. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care of C. H. Smith, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This house has been considered one of the most genteel boarding-houses in Saratoga. It contains accommodations for 80 guests, is pleasantly situated on Broadway, with fine surroundings, near the Empire Spring. The furniture will be sold with the house. For further particulars apply to W. S. HASCALL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or to P. DURKEE, Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A modern built, two-story basement and attic house; piazzas on front and rear; hall through the centre. On first floor, parlor, sitting and dining-rooms. On second floor, five bedrooms. In basement, kitchen, dining and servants' rooms and cellar. Barrow's furnace, sevenplates and marble mantels; lot 50x200 feet; shade, fruit trees and shrubbery; in the immediate vicinity of church, store, post-office and schools. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars, inquire at No. 236 Front-st.

FOR SALE.—THE MODERN BUILT FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 214 East 50th-st., nearly new, 20x46—100. Has Culver furnace, walnut stairs, cemented cellar, street paved with Belgian pavement. Also, the three-story brown-stone front houses, Nos. 145 and 147 East 48th-st., 20x48, in good order, nearly new, street Belgian pavement in Spring; terms easy. Apply to F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 115 Crosby-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE three-story and attic dwelling-house and lot situated on Washington-square, at the corner of 4th and Macdougal sts, 31 feet front by 86 feet in depth. The house has two parlors, a dining-room and library on the first floor, four bedrooms on the second, four bedrooms on the third, together with basement and attic rooms. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN stone houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, each 25 ft. front, containing modern improvements: also, 2 4-story brown-stone houses Nos. 236 and 238 West 32d-st., each 16 ft. 8 in. front. The above houses are pleasantly located and are desirable residences for private families. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, Columbian Insurance Co., 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—Several places well located near the depot, and in fine view of the Sound; surrounded with fine shade trees; abundance of fruit, &c. Prices from $4,500 to $15,000. Some to exchange for City property. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, New-Rochelle, or at his office No. 586 6th-av., New-York.

$3,900.—YORKVILLE.—FOR SALE, A well built two story basement, sub-cellar, brick house, with all the modern improvements, size 20x40; pleasantly situated; easy terms; between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to S. THOMSON, Agent, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE dwelling, No. 59 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in complete order; possession immediately; inspection either day or evening, adjoining park; high ground and unobstructed views; terms easy. Address No. 31 Water-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK.—THE ELEGANT houses and grounds known as No 11 West Park-st.; location in the centre of the city, on the Public Park, and pleasant neighborhood; house, 33x52; ground, 50x87. House four-story brown-stone, high stoop, all in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the very valuable property No. 73 8th-av.; lot 26x100 feet, house 26x50 feet, built in the most substantial manner, and well adapted for alteration into a store. Apply to D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 6 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRAble houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, A house and two acres of land, with stable attached; plenty fruit trees, &c.; situated on South Broad-st., within ten minutes' walk of a railroad station to New-York. For particulars inquire of OLIPHANT & GILDAY, No. 31 Park-row.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A MODERATE-sized and convenient house on Harrison, near Main-st.; lot 80 by 198, with well, fruit trees, &c. Furniture now in it also for sale. Apply to JOSEPH B. LINDSLEY, Orange, or THEODORE W. RILEY, No. 7 West 16th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 236 SPRING-st., near Macdougal; lot 23-25x80; house 23x40, three stories, with modern improvements; or would be exchanged for up-town house; title perfect, no incumbrance. S. C. CLARK, 825½ Broadway. Price $9,000.

$4,000 WILL BUY THE TWO-STORY brick house and lot, No. 90 East 51st-st., near 4th-av., contains gas and Croton water; street paved with Belgian pavement. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 233 Grand-st., corner Bowery.

FOR SALE,—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, (25 FEET front,) No. 254 West 54th-st., near Central Park, 7th and 8th avs.; cars within half a block. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or to A. L. ELY & Co., No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Kingsbridge—20 lots of ground, splendid house, with all modern improvements, fine outhouses, all in good order. Full particulars by applying to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 307 West 21st-st.; lot 25x98; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 45 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, with part of the furniture, between 6th and 7th avs. No. 161 West, 47th-st. Inquire at No. 129 Pearl-st. Also, house to let No. 763 Greenwich-st.

D. & P. ACKERMAN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON EAST 18TH-ST., near 4th-av.; very roomy house, and in excellent order. For sale low, or will be leased to a good tenant. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.—FOR SALE, A large number of lots and two desirable houses. Cross the 3d-av. Harlem River Bridge to 136th-st., and inquire at the land office of THOMAS RAE, Agent.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK—FOR SALE—Houses with a lot and a half to each, for $3,500. Terms easy; cross the 3d-av., Harlem River Bridge to 136th-st. Inquire of T. RAE, Agent.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th aves., a 4-story, brown-stone front, high stoop first-class dwelling house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TEACHERS CAN HEAR OF THE CHEAPest boarding-school property in New-England, by addressing Rev. IRA PETTIBONE, Winchester Centre, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 26 Oak-st. Apply to THOMAS DARLINGTON, No. 26 Pine-st., where a map of the property can be seen.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A gentleman's residence, within a few minutes' walk of the depot. The house is large, in perfect order, with modern fixtures; has 14 rooms, with laundry, gas, bath-room, water closet, &c. The outbuildings are extensive and in complete order; abundance of the best water; nine acres under a high state of cultivation; a large supply of choice fruits—apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, &c. Grounds are nearly covered with fruit and ornamental trees of large growth and great beauty, and laid out with avenues and walks, and the property will be sold at a very low price. Possession can be had at once. Apply to

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NORWICH, CONN.—ONE of the most desirable residences offered for sale, situated on the main street, near the centre of the city. The grounds are 350 by 125 feet, or about two acres, elegantly and tastefully laid out and fruited and shaded.

The house is about 48 by 44 feet, and additions, built in the best manner, in Grecian style of architecture. The stables and outbuildings are numerous and well built.

This is the finest place in Norwich; near Dr. Farnsworth and A. H. Hubbard.

Possession can be had at once.

Plans can be seen and full particulars had by applying to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HILL THE PROPERty corner of Brinkerhoff-st. and Bergen-av. There are eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out and well stocked with ornamental and shade trees, grapes, pears, and small fruits in abundance. The house is 32x42, contains 12 rooms besides basement and attic; built by day's work for the present owner, finished in the best manner, with water, bath, gas pipes, heater, &c. Horse cars from Jersey City Ferry pass within one block of the house. Inquire of Geo. W. Todd, No. 64 Dey-st., or of the owner, JACOB RAPP, on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS, &c., &c.—For sale, by order of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, in a fully improved section of the City, sixty-six lots of ground, comprising the whole block between 20th and 21st sts., 10th and 11th avs. Twenty-three of these lots are leased to May 1, 1864. The remainder are vacant. Will be sold as an entire plot, or in parcels, or a lease for a long term of years will be given if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

EXTENSIVE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—The whole or part, situated at Paterson, N. J. Buildings of stone and very substantial, 45x140, 20x120, 30x95 and 25x130. Water power superabundant. All appurtenances in perfect order. Lighted by gas and heated by steam. Suitable for any manufacturing business. Lot 150x460. Trains run hourly; time 30 minutes from New-York. Terms easy. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-BUILT PRIVATE dwelling-house and lot No. 331 Henry-st., near Degraw-st., Brooklyn; house 22½x45, with inclosed piazza; house has all the modern improvements; is well located in a first-class neighborhood. Price, with the furniture, which is good and nearly new, $9,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO the sale of valuable property on 4th-av., Pearl, Madison, 13th, 108th and 109th sts., in New-York, and handsome country seat at Whitestone, Long Island, to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE NO. 105 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh; 3-story, basement and under-cellar, 24x64; lot 100 feet; location the best in the city, only eight minutes' walk from the ferry; house in perfect order. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house on Murray Hill, 24.10x55 feet, and extension; well built and in good order. Will be sold at a bargain. Possession May 1. Black walnut stairs, tiled hall, and all modern improvements.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE 4-story dwelling-house, No. 13 West 27th-st., near 5th-av. House has all the modern improvements; possession 1st May; house 25x by 60. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No 124 Waverley-place, between Washington-square and 6th-av., 23½x50 feet. Price $9,500. Possession 1st May. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK English basement house, No. 69 West 32d-st., with stable on rear. Price $20,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS high stoop dwellings and carriage-house, within a block of Union-square. Apply on the premises, No. 140 East 16th-st., or at No. 47 Beekman-st. Also, the English-basement house No. 146 West 43d-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE CORNER LOTS of ground situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and 44th-st., about 95 feet on Broadway, and 166 feet on 48th-st. For terms, apply to JOHN WAITE, No. 75 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—AT KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, the house and lot on Maiden-lane, lately occupied by Thomas Beekman, Esq. Lowest price $7,000. Inquire of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, No. 271 Broadway, or of THOMAS BEEKMAN, No. 27 West 28th-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE ELIGIBLY LOCATED three-story dwelling, No. 233 West 30th-st., on high ground, with all the modern improvements; house 18 by 46 feet; lot 98; price $7,000. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No 227 Grand-st., from 10½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A house (12 rooms); stables, ice-house, &c.; furnished or unfurnished; pleasantly situated; possession immediate if required. Inquire of J. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

FOR SALE—NO. 11 VARICK-PLACE, BETWEEN Bleecker and Houston sts., 3-story brick, 25x61; in good order. Will be sold at a bargain. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 146 WEST 39th-st. It is a four-story and high basement brown stone, 22½x48x100, well built, admirably arranged, and very finely finished. Price and terms quite reasonable.

C. C. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 24TH-ST., THREE-STORY and attic brown stone, 22x50; in good order, and all modern improvements. Price $10,000. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, in West 23d-st., full size; house lately been overhauled, and in perfect order; price $22,000.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, one on Madison-av., and one in 37th-st., on Murray Hill. For particulars inquire of D. ROBINS, No. 123 Lexington-av., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 20 ACRES, AT GILford Station, Staten Island Railroad, 45 minutes from New-York. On the premises is a good dwelling-house, also a small tenant-house, barn, hay house, &c. There are two orchards of choice fruit, and a spring and well of excellent water. This place is admirably adapted for market gardening, or for a gentleman's country seat.

WANTED—TO HIRE WITH A VIEW TO PURchase, a small farm, with comfortable dwelling thereon, in a perfectly healthy and respectable neighborhood not over 20 miles from the City Hall, adjacent to either the Harlem, New-Haven or Hudson River Railroads. Address, stating location and price, with full particulars, "FARM," Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 122 ACRES OF LAND in Union township, near Boiling Spring, Bergen County, New-Jersey, improved with dwelling and all the necessary outhouses. It will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for good City property. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—IN TOMPKINS COUNty, N. Y., comprising 156 acres of superior farming land, lying between C

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—KING HENRY IV.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—PRIDE OF THE MARKET—CURIOUS CASE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAR; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—HELVETI; OR, THE GALLEY SLAVE OF TOULON—THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—STEREOSCOPTICON AND THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—THE STEREOSCOPTICON, OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE FILS DE GIBOYER.

CHURCH—(Corner of Broome and Ridge streets.)—CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A telegram from Cumberland Gap says that on the 12th inst. the rebel Gen. LONGSTREET had his headquarters at Morristown, and his army was encamped, under marching orders, at Strawberry Plains. Deserters, who are very numerous, come into our lines reporting that LONGSTREET'S confidence in his men is so slight that on that account he is deterred from attacking Knoxville. Our correspondent at Nashville furnishes interesting information of the situation both at Knoxville and Chattanooga, and gives an account of a recent serious affray between two regiments of cavalry belonging to JOHNSTON'S army, in which forty-two men were killed and wounded.

Admiral LEE'S report of the recent wholesale destruction of blockade-runners at and off Wilmington makes mention of the death, by drowning, of the notorious pirate, Capt. COXSETTER, who, with his purser, attempted to reach the shore in a boat from his ship, the *Fannie & Jennie*. COXSETTER, it will be remembered, initiated his career of rebellion and piracy as Commander of the brig *Jeff. Davis*, which he ran ashore and burned near San Agustine, Fla., about two years ago. Next he turned up in the privateer *Retribution*, and committed serious depredations for a while. This craft he handed over to a brother pirate, PARKER, since connected with the capture of the *Chesapeake*. Latterly he has been engaged in blockade-running, and once before had a narrow escape, his vessel being wrecked. He has tried it again, and now the sharks have got him. This is the end of COXSETTER.

Several of the Union officers who recently escaped from the Libby Prison, and succeeded in getting within the Union lines, passed through Baltimore yesterday, on their way to Washington. The telegraph gives a brief account of their manner of escape, and the difficulties with which the undertaking was invested. The wonderful patience and ingenuity which characterized the exploit show that the brave fellows, whose freedom has been thus painfully gained, are not made of the sort of stuff which difficulties can easily discourage.

There at last seems to be a chance of capturing the pirate *Alabama*. A telegram from San Francisco says, that on the 2d of last month, she was in the port of Amoy, China, undergoing repairs, and the United States sloop-of-war *Wyoming* was off the mouth of the harbor closely watching her. The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* had gone to Amoy from Japan to assist the *Wyoming* in stopping the pirate's career.

From Key West we have a report of the capture of the blockade-running steamer *Cumberland* by the gunboat *De Soto*. The prize is said to have on board a valuable cargo of arms, ammunition, &c., and was captured on her way from Havana to Mobile.

GENERAL NEWS.

The ordinance reported by the Committee on Annual Taxes to the Board of Supervisors, on Tuesday, of appropriations necessary to be made this year, contains items footing up $1,117,990 16, which (added to the appropriations already authorized by permanent laws, embodied in an ordinance passed on the 26th ult., amounting to $4,736,917 49) makes a grand total of $5,854,907 65 on County account for 1864—for the appropriations reported, no doubt, will all be made, and possibly some items be added at the special meeting of the Board to pass upon the matter, which is to be held to-morrow. So far no item for armories and drill-rooms appears. Something must be added under this head. The footings of the Comptroller's estimates ($5,484,963 65) are already exceeded $369,944 by the foregoing grand total. This excess is mostly accounted for by $235,000 added in three items—respectively of $60,000, $55,000 and $120,000—for interest on Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds, on Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Fund Bonds, and on Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, (for anticipated loans,) which were not included in the Comptroller's estimates; $50,000 to pay increased salaries of Judges and their court assistants, and $68,000 for Harlem Bridge. Of the minor increases, that of $2,500 as a County salary to the Mayor, is about the largest. This was tendered to Mayor OPDYKE last year, and he made it one of his chief objections for vetoing the County Appropriation Bill.

The Common Council Committee have decided to give the grand banquet on the 22d inst., in honor of the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, at DELMONICO'S, on Fifth-avenue. Recorder HOFFMAN, Judge DALY, Corporation Counsel DEVELIN, and RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., it is said, will be of the local celebrities elected to speak on the occasion.

The vote in the House, yesterday, refusing to tax the stock of whisky on hand, or, in other words, to agree to the Senate's amendment to that effect, was not taken by yeas and nays, but by tellers. There is, consequently, no record showing how members voted.

Last evening a "Lincoln Campaign Club" was organized at the rooms corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. A Committee on organization and permanent officers was appointed.

The Louisville *Democrat* notices the arrival of Gen. FOSTER and Staff in that city on Feb. 14, and states that upon the day Gen. FOSTER left Tuesday, Feb. 19,) Gen. SCHOFIELD arrived and assumed command. Our troops there are in excellent spirits, and are fully prepared to meet and repulse any attack the rebels can make. The general impression there, however, was that no attack would be made. At the time Gen. FOSTER left the troops had received fresh clothing, and had sufficient provisions to last for some time. The railroad between Chattanooga and Knoxville was finished on Feb. 13, and trains will be run through at once. By this route our army at Knoxville can constantly receive supplies. There are no grounds for any apprehension in regard to the safety of Knoxville.

Of GREEN, the Malden murderer, the Boston *Herald* says he looks pale and careworn. The day the editor of the *Herald* saw him his wife sent him a beautiful boquet of rare flowers, which was placed in a vase, on the small aperture of the cell window. At the time of the interview GREEN took from his book (the *Pilgrim's Progress*) an unsealed letter, the first one he has sent out since his confinement, and placing it in the hands of Mr. WADE, the turnkey, asked that it might be sent to his wife. It was written in a beautiful style.

The Barnstable *Patriot* states that evidence of a most conclusive character has recently come to light in relation to the murder of W. C. LUCE, at Holmes' Hole.

Gen. HOWARD says Gen. GRANT is a strictly temperate man, and religious. His marked characteristic is a wonderful faith in his success, amounting almost to the fatality in which NAPOLEON so strongly believed. Gen. HOWARD can be relied upon.

The prisoners at Camp Morton, Indiana, recently attempted to achieve their escape, by the tunnelling process. JAMES BARNWELL, of the Second Missouri Regiment, was shot by the sentry just as he was emerging from the passage, and the plot was discovered.

A correspondent of the Natchez *Courier*, writing from Milldale, Miss., under date of Jan 18, says that nineteen regiments of the Seventeenth Army Corps had reënlisted, and that by the time the Spring campaign opens, every regiment and battery of the Seventeenth will have the word "Veteran" emblazoned on their banners.

Flour was more freely offered and purchased yesterday—at, however, easier prices. Wheat was quite dull and heavy. Corn was inactive. Oats were in fair request and on the advance. Provisions were less active and less buoyant. Hay, Hops, Teas, Sugars and Whisky were in good demand. Cotton was quiet and declining. The freight market was less active, with 474 vessels of all classes in port.

The price of Gold was a fraction lower yesterday; the Money Market easy; the speculation in Stocks quite buoyant; the amount of business accomplished quite large.

Grant's Initiative in the Spring Campaign.

There is no more encouraging feature of the grand campaign that has just opened up over the vast theatre of war, under control of Gen. GRANT, than the fact that it presents our armies in the imperial attitude that befits them—that is, with all the moral and material power of the *initiative* on our side. Incalculably advantageous though this power be to the side able to wield it boldly, the campaigns of the past three years have too often presented the sorry spectacle of Union Generals and Union armies, in a war whose essential theory is the *offensive*, reduced to a passive defensive, waiting to take blows when they should have advanced to deliver them; and, on the other hand of the side whose natural attitude is one of *defence*, assuming a vigorous offensive and winning great advantages in consequence. LEE has twice been able to relieve the menaced Capital of the Confederacy by a bold initiative, forcing the Union armies across the Potomac, and pushing his invasion even into the Free States. It does not turn the force of the point to say that no direct material benefit was gained by these invasions—that in both instances the *test* battle turned against the invaders; they gained enough to make the movements well worth while—they relieved their soil of the Union armies for the time being, and they won prestige abroad, an element for which they are always willing to bid high. In like manner when the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. BUELL, had advanced to within cannon range of Chattanooga, BRAGG was able, by a vigorous and timely assumption of the offensive, to throw his antagonist first back on Nashville, and then, by a second turning movement, threatening his communications, compel him to retire to his base on the Ohio.

The rebel leaders, in the formation of their plans for the Spring campaign, have been counting largely on their ability to repeat the operation with GRANT. JEFF. DAVIS is on record to the effect that the Union army must be driven out of Tennessee if it took every man in the Confederacy to accomplish the feat. The lame and impotent result of the effort that was made to make good this boast had undoubtedly the effect to induce them to put off, but not to give up the attempt. It gave them the measure of the antagonist they must meet. It showed them they would need larger forces, abler Generals, bolder plans. There is hardly a doubt that, had they been permitted to mature their combinations, they would have opened the Spring campaign in the West by an audacious initiative in which an army swelled by the reduction of all their other forces, and placed under the leadership of their ablest Commander, would have thrown itself on the Union force with the view of compelling its evacuation of the strategic stronghold at Chattanooga, and bringing it to battle against vastly superior numbers. We do not need the obscurely-significant intimations of the rebel presses, all pointing in this direction, to give warrantee to this surmise; for military facts, which speak with much more emphasis than words, clearly reveal this design. It was for this purpose that LONGSTREET has been persistently kept in the Virginia and East Tennessee Valley, ready at the right moment to debouch through the mountain gorges for a movement on GRANT'S communications. In any other view, LONGSTREET'S position is an inexplicable enigma and anomaly. For not only has he not been called back when greatly needed both in Georgia and Virginia, but he has, as is now definitely known, been largely strengthened of late by reinforcements from the army of LEE—a step which, in view of the consciousness that that General must soon meet the Army of the Potomac, would never have been ventured upon were it not for the determination of the rebel chiefs to risk everything on the chances of a bold and desperate blow struck in the West, and to make every other consideration bend to the preparation of that blow.

What is more is, that this theory which resigns the initiative of the Spring campaign into the hands of the enemy has been passively acquiesced in by people at the North as involving a certain element of the inevitable. And, indeed, it is not wonderful, considering the enormous difficulty of accumulating supplies sufficient to enter on an active campaign, that it has been the opinion even of officers from Gen. GRANT'S own headquarters that the rebels would be ready to move before GRANT would, and that his main efforts, at the start at least, would be directed to repel the assaults of a powerful concentration of rebel forces.

Not so Gen. GRANT, who has been quietly forming quite other plans and cutting out an entirely different rôle both for himself and the enemy. Instead of passively standing still to let the rebels work their will, mature their plans and marshal their forces, we find him seizing the initiative in a military combination of such colossal proportions and unparalleled boldness as to make it pardonable if neither the public nor the press has yet been able to rise to the height of its appreciation. For the first time in the history of the war we have the promise, in the coming campaign, of *combination* on a grand scale. Indeed it is now for the first time rendered possible, by the union of the several Western armies that have hitherto been operating on independent lines for independent objects, without either correlation of plan or coöperation in execution, under the supreme control of Gen. GRANT. It is not to be wondered at that a public whose experience has been restricted to individual and isolated military moves should fail to take in a *system* of operations, in which columns moving from the Mississippi, from the Gulf, from Chattanooga, shall play their respective parts in the grand combination. We have already indicated what we conceive to be the lines of march to be taken up, and the relations of the objective points aimed at by the several armies, and everything thus far fully bears out our speculations. The accomplishment of this plan must divide completely the enemy's force, give us possession of every strategic line in the South, and plant a Union force on every one of the rebel highways of communication. But its very first moves cannot fail to have the effect of utterly disconcerting the plans of the rebel chiefs and defeating their combination. These are among the results that spring from a vigorous seizing of the initiative, and it is this special feature of the opening campaign to which we at present desire to call attention.

Wendell Phillips as a Reconstructionist.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has taken a new *rôle*. He has devoted his years hitherto to tearing down; now he is turning his hand to building up, as he calls it. It is an odd sight—this veteran demolisher who has displayed nothing but a fierce heart and a violent hand now becoming an upbuilder, and lending himself to the work that, most of all, requires a cool head, a steady pulse, a sure eye.

No wonder his new enterprise received much advertisement. It was not easy to make the public believe that WENDELL PHILLIPS was really intending to figure before them as a reconstructionist. But he actually did attempt it. He presented himself at the appointed hour. With genuine gravity he begun, "Ladies and gentlemen: I am to devote myself to-night to Reconstruction." Straightway he begun to swing his hammer against the President's plan. The pieces flew at a fine rate, and it was not long before, by dint of fair blows and foul, he sent that piece of work into "smithereens." That done, hardly stopping to take breath, he begun smashing away at the Constitution—particularly at the great butress of State rights. This he practically demolished. He would not content himself with compelling every State to make an end of Slavery forthwith, but would also force them to clear their statute books of every distinction between the black man and the white. If Maine law don't allow black men upon juries, the Federal arm must force it; if Massachusetts law don't allow them to muster indiscriminately into the militia, the Federal arm must force it. So, too, must the Federal arm force New-York to abolish all of her property limitations upon the elective franchise possessed by black men; Ohio to strike down every bar against the election of black men to any and all offices; Illinois to abrogate her statutes against black immigration into her borders; Missouri to make an end of Slavery in 1864, as she has resolved to do in 1870; Kentucky to destroy the institution, whether she will or no, and on the instant; Maryland to expunge every law forbidding amalgamation by marriage; and Georgia, and Mississippi, and Alabame, and Louisiana to remit their entire civil control to the black majority now within their limits. In other words, every State, loyal and disloyal, is to be deprived of all power to regulate its own most vital concerns. General havoc is to be made among all the safeguards erected by our fathers against a consolidated Government. Principles which they treated on the very foundations of a Federal Republic, the broad corner-stones without which no stability or security was possible, are torn from their beds as if they were the very rubbish of the dark ages. The effort of Mr. PHILLIPS, from beginning to end, was destructive only. There was not even a semblance of an attempt to build up or even to repair. It was simply the old exhibition just over again on a little different ground—the same picking, shaking, knocking, tearing, dragging to pieces, with only the little variation that the change in circumstances has imposed since he used to be a flagrant Disunionist. To denominate this sort of business *Reconstruction* is a mockery.

It was the most natural thing in the world for Mr. PHILLIPS to say, as he did in the heat of his work, "You will never see again the nation into which you were born; the old-fashioned, calm, quiet, homely, home-bred, school-house farmer's republic"—the most natural thing in the world for him to declare, "You are to have a nation developed into a first-rate military Power." The anticipation is in perfect keeping with his whole mode of dealing with the great interests of the time. His acts show that it is a foregone conclusion with him that the old freedom, and order, and security, and tranquillity, are to give place to military supremacy. Most certainly it would be impossible to carry through his tremendous subversion without immense military power. It would be resisted by the people with all their strength. It is not in American nature to submit quietly to the overthrow of those sovereign rights of States which they were taught to regard as sacred and inviolable. It could never be realized except through an irresistible, all-crushing military despotism.

But Mr. PHILLIPS will not be gratified. His shattering and upheaving method of Reconstruction will never be adopted. The great civil framework which we inherited from our fathers is to be preserved with the loss of that portion of it only which the war has destroyed—the "peculiar institution" which they considered only an excrescence which would gradually drop away. The war will rid us of that, and without the sacrifice of any essential principle of our Federal system. That system will be preserved and perpetuated in its entirety—and the old-fashioned quiet and security will prevail under it, in spite of all the evil prognostications and insane endeavors of the men who see no blessing and know no rest but in innovation and destruction without end.

The Southern Soldiers in Mexico.

M. THIERS, in his recent brilliant speech upon the Mexican expedition, made one allusion to the dangers of the future French Empire, which must have struck many in this country as a very prudent warning. When our war had terminated, he said in effect, a hundred thousand American adventurers, whose occupation was gone, would be ready to invade Mexico and overthrow the new Latin Empire. There is no doubt, to any one who has studied this contest carefully, that after peace a great multitude of Southern officers and soldiers will be ready for any warlike or plundering expedition which may offer itself. The officers and leaders will generally be impoverished, some will be famished, those who are permitted to remain will loathe the neighborhood and companionship of the hated Yankees, who will swarm into their country; they will dislike the constant stigma of defeat which will rest upon them, and they will naturally emigrate to the nearest countries, where their military knowledge and their undisputed bravery will always be a source of honor and emolument to them. The private soldiers will, of course, not so generally emigrate, but they will have become unused to slow field labor; many will move to the mines, and others congregate in Texas and on the frontier, waiting for the adventure and free life of the camps, or hoping for the plunder of some "raid" on the weak Central American States. In any other country but ours this material would be fearfully explosive and dangerous to the Central Government, and we might expect a Mexican series of outbreaks and revolutions, or a succession of perilous and bloody conspiracies against the Union, for a generation to come. But this is not the Anglo-American character. Saxon tenacity has made the rebellion tenfold more persevering and enduring than an outbreak against such odds would be in most countries; and the consequence is, that when broken, it will be entirely broken—not a vestige will be left of it, not a foothold for any second revolution. Every slave will be free; every leader disgraced, or banished, or killed. The South will be utterly impoverished and trampled down.

Moreover, it is the peculiarity of our American nation to know when we must give up. Secession (in the South) will never be tried a second time.

What more natural thing than for this veteran soldiery of the South—without doubt surpassing now any troops of Europe, in both experience and valor—to be led on by their leaders to take part in the incessant Central and South American wars and revolutions. Twenty thousand of LEE'S ragged veterans could overthrow any throne of the Southern continent. They will be the "Free Companions" of warfare on this hemisphere—the auxiliaries of Mexican and Peruvian and Nicaraguan aspirants for thrones and crowns—the "Varangians" of South American empires.

Such men as LEE, and JOHNSTON, and BEAUREGARD, and DAVIS, if not hung here, may yet become the founders of dynasties, and many an American Tancred, and Godfrey, and William be furnished for kingdoms over weak Spanish and mulatto races in the South.

We believe, with M. THIERS, that a Latin empire in Mexico rests on weak foundations, with such a warlike, adventurous, unprincipled population of soldiers on the borders. Not the oldest zouaves of the French army have had one-tenth the experience in battles that these ragged rebels have so terribly gained. Then, however desirous our Government might be to preserve peace with France, it would be very difficult to prevent continued secret expeditions of Northern soldiers across the frontiers, who would inevitably sympathize in an effort to drive the French out of Mexico. We can but too clearly see that, with peace here, MAXIMILIAN will have an uneasy throne.

The Land Laws of England.

The discussion between Messrs. COBDEN and DELANE has given a fresh impetus to the discussion of the Land Laws in England, and it is now being carried on with such vigor that there is little doubt that the Liberal party will, before very long, be forced to take it up and give it the most prominent place in their political programme. We shall probably, within the next ten years, witness as potent an agitation on this subject as that which preceded the passage of the Reform Bill, followed by a revolution still wider and more radical. It will not be due altogether, or even mainly, to the growth of democratic feeling in England, although this is perceptible. It will be due rather to the fact that the tendency to concentrate property of all kinds, and especially property in land, in few hands, which has shown itself in England during the last two hundred years, has, during the last fifty years, increased with alarming rapidity. The growth of commerce and manufactures, so far from lessening the inequality of conditions which has long been the curse of English society, has increased them. The class of yeomen or small freeholders who were for centuries the bone and sinew of the English population, disappeared in the course of the last century; the small shopkeepers and manufacturers are being fast driven out of sight by the large capitalists, and the increase of wealth among the middle classes, so far from helping to break up the land monopoly, and facilitate its distribution among a larger body of holders, has so far helped to strengthen and narrow it. In other words, the men who have made fortunes in trade become themselves competitors for the large estates, and use all their money and influence in making land more and more of a fancy article, and in increasing the obstacles to its transfer. The great ambition of every Englishman who makes a fortune in business, is to purchase an estate in the country, not simply because this is the safest mode of investing his money, but because it is the great and only way to found a family and take a place among "the aristocracy;" and, of course, the easier it is to keep land together and regulate its descent, the easier it is to found the family. There is probably no class in England more enamored of entail and primogeniture than magnates who began life as errand boys or junior clerks in the city.

There is nothing, however, which is now better known than that the manner in which wealth is distributed in any given country, depends in the long run on the laws regulating the tenure and transfer of land. If these are such that the accumulation of a large property in the hands of a single family, through more than one generation, is difficult or impossible, the wealth of the country will in general be found very equally diffused; there will be a close approach to equality of conditions, and an absence of all great extremes of either riches or poverty. In other words, society will be more homogeneous and the population at large more comfortable than in countries in which the law favors accumulation. The reason of this it would not be necessary to give, even if we had space to do so. The fact is now well recognized and understood, and nowhere better than in England, where a great many very intelligent and philanthropic men have always supported the existing land laws, for the sake of their effect on the political system, while regretting many of their social results.

But the thinking portion of the English public of all classes is now becoming alarmed at seeing the growth of a state of things in England which, if it progresses unchecked, promises at no very distant day to reduce the Kingdom to a condition very closely resembling that of Italy in the latter days of the Roman Empire, when the concentration of all the land in the hands of a few hundred great nobles so utterly extinguished public spirit and public virtue that it was conquered by a foray of barbarians. The estates of the great English proprietors are not, it is true, cultivated by slaves, as were those of their Roman prototypes, but the laboring class is becoming every day more numerous, more hopeless, helpless and degraded, or, in other words, their condition is every day approximating more closely to that of slaves. This is tantamount to saying that the class which has no stake in the country, no interest in its glory or prosperity, nothing to lose either by decline or revolution, is increasing rapidly, while the class which still has reason to be proud of the name of Englishmen is diminishing. Political thinkers, therefore, are asking themselves how this is to end. That it cannot go on forever without a revolution is evident to everybody, and whether that revolution shall be merely a political one, or a great social convulsion, will depend mainly on the good sense of the middle classes.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of "Il Polluto" was given here last night. The house, as may well be supposed, was slim; and the performance, being new to all the artists, lacked spirit and *ensemble*. The individual singers were, in separate numbers, good, and the fluent finale to the second act went off well, but the effect of the whole opera was hardly satisfactory.

The public will hear with satisfaction that GOUNOD'S opera of "Faust" is to be given on Friday next. Subscribers and the general patrons of the opera have alike demanded the repetition of this work.

THE STEREOSCOPTICON.—This exhibition at Hope Chapel has, among other superb works of art, the design for a Washington monument, by WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE, which has been spoken of as original, highly appropriate and beautiful. The statuary, architecture and scenery at Hope Chapel are of the first order, most effectively shown in life dimensions, and draw large and very intelligent audiences.

From California, &c.

FIRES IN JAPAN—BURNING OF THE TYCOON'S PALACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Arrived, bark *Rogers*, from Kanagawa, Japan, Jan. 7.

The Tycoon's palace, at Yeddo, was burned on Christmas. The next day the custom-house was closed, the officials declaring themselves so grieved at the Tycoon's misfortune that they were wholly unable to transact business. It is reported that the fire originated in a gunpowder plot to blow up the palace, for the purpose of killing the Tycoon. Yeddo was again ravaged by fire on New-Year's Day. Eleven large streets, in a wealthy business quarter, beside numerous adjoining back streets and alleys, were destroyed. It is estimated that 500 houses of the better classes were burned.

News had reached Kanagawa that, on the 31st of October, nearly all of Hokodadi was burned by incendiary fires.

Union State Convention in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The Union State Convention adjourned at 5 o'clock, with rousing cheers for President LINCOLN, Gov. BUCKINGHAM, and the Union.

The delegates to the National Convention are: From the First District—Col. James R. Hawley, Dr. H. N. Grant and Jasper N. Bolton. Second District—C. S. Bushnell, Orville H. Platt and Samuel L. Warner. Third District—Augustus Brundagee, Gilbert Phillips and Jas. Lloyd Green. Fourth District—Wm. F. Miner, Oliver H. Perry and Dr. Wm. H. Welch.

Among the resolutions passed, was one heartily indorsing President LINCOLN, regarding his reëlection as vitally important to the best interests of the country, and requesting the delegates above-named to give him their united support in the coming National Convention.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. H. W. Baxter and Mr. Ripley, of Vermont; Capt. J. F. Grimes, of Washington; J. A. Dodge, of Auburn; E. S. Alvord, of Indianapolis; V. A. Getty and R. Bishop, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Astor House.

Col. Spaulding, Col. Perkins and Capt. Wright, of the United States Army; W. F. Barrell, of Troy; A. L. Wentworth, of Cincinnati; Capt. Lamell, of New Haven, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Commodore Rodgers, of the United States Navy, is stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

THE ESCAPED OFFICERS.

Their Arrival in Baltimore on the way to Washington—The Method and Difficulties of their Deliverance.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The escaped Union officers reached here this morning, and go to Washington this afternoon.

The account of their escape is full of thrilling interest, but, for prudential reasons, many particulars are withheld from publication at present.

They were fifty-one days making a tunnel. Having managed to find access to the cellar, they commenced work, relieving one another as opportunity offered.

Their instruments were case-knives, pocket-knives, chisels and files. Twice they had to abandon their work and commence anew, on account of the obstructions which they could not pass. They had hoped to have availed themselves of a culvert, but found it impracticable.

After getting through the wall, they disposed of the excavated soil by drawing it out in a spittoon, which they attached to a cord.

This would be filled by the party at work in the tunnel and pulled out into the cellar by their companions, who disposed of it by spreading it in shallow layers over the floor, concealing it beneath the straw. The work was necessarily very slow. So close was the atmosphere in the tunnel, that they could remain in it but a few minutes at a time, and their candles would go out. At one time they got so near the bend of the street, that a small hole about the size of a stove-pipe, broke through, but fortunately this was not discovered by the guard, and was a great service, admitting air, enabling them to prosecute their work more rapidly. The tunnel, when completed, was about sixty feet long and opened into an old tobacco-shed, beyond the line of guards. As soon as they found the way clear, they emerged slowly in small squads of two or three, and sauntered off until they got clear of the guards, making their way toward the Williamsburgh road by the shortest routes. The darkness favored them and the fact that all the rebel soldiers whom they met were habited in the army coats of "Uncle Sam," which they had stolen from the supplies sent to our prisoners by our Government, was of great help to them.

Although they were attired in our army overcoats, and many of them had their haversacks, they found the national uniform a better disguise than if they had been provided with genuine rebel uniforms.

In order to elude the pursuers, who they knew would soon be on their track, they scattered as much as possible. Many were their hardships and sufferings, and frequent were their narrow escapes from the rebel cavalry, who, the next morning, were bushwhacking in every direction for them.

The joy which they experienced when they first caught sight of our troops, sent out to help them and protect them from their pursuers, cannot be expressed.

To the officers and men of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, whom they first met, they express most profound gratitude for their unbounded kindness, and also bear testimony to the gallantry with which these gallant fellows pursued the rebel cavalry, and rescued many of the way-worn fugitives, who otherwise would have been recaptured.

There is good reason to hope that many more will yet come in safe.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The following was adopted by the escaped officers to-day at a meeting held here:

At a meeting of the undersigned officers and escaped prisoners of war from Richmond, Va., Col. N. P. KENDRICK, Third United States Tennessee Cavalry, was appointed President, and Col. WEST, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, Secretary. The following card having been unanimously adopted, it was ordered to be published:

CARD.

We, the undersigned officers of the United States Army, and recently prisoners of war, desire to express our deep gratitude to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, Brig.-Gen. WISEAR, Col. WEST, of the West Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery, and the gallant officers and men of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and First New-York Mounted Rifles for their effective assistance in completing our escape from rebel Libby Prison at Richmond, and the lines of pickets and bloodhounds of the rebel army, and also for many acts of kindness so gracefully tendered us in our present time of need. We desire also, in common with every loyal heart, in the Union to tender to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER our high appreciation of his prompt and extensive efforts to aid our comrades who are yet in rebel lines, attempting to elude their vigilance and make good their escape from that prison of refined cruelty and slow death.

Wm. B. McCreery, Colonel Twenty-first Michigan Infantry; Geo. G. Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Maine Volunteer Infantry; T. S. West, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; H. C. Hobert, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; S. C. Bose, Captain Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry; T. C. Clark, Captain Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry; Albert Wallber, First Lieutenant Twenty-sixth Wisconsin; James M. Wells, Lieutenant Company F, Eighth Michigan Volunteer Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Twenty-seven of the escaped Union officers from Libby Prison have arrived here, and are nearly all from the West and Northwest.

Among them are Capt. NORTON TOWER, Thirteenth Massachusetts; Lieut.-Col. C. G. DAVIS, Fourth Maine, and Capt. M. GALLAGHER, Second New-Jersey Regiments.

THE REBELS AT POINT LOOKOUT.

Discovery of Preparations to Escape—Boats Building in the Prisoners' Quarters.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

This evening's *Star* has the following: The *King Phillip*, Acting-Master FRANK, arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon from the Lower Potomac.

A few days ago the officers at the camp of the rebel prisoners of war at Point Lookout discovered that some of the prisoners were evidently making arrangements to escape from their quarters.

It appears that by some means the prisoners in one of the quarters had procured some lumber, with which they had built two boats, in which it was supposed they were to embark for the Virginia shore.

Fortunately they were detected in their operations before they had caulked the boats.

It appears also that they had collected some seventy old muskets and a lot of stones, a scarce article in that locality, and which must have been brought some distance, which they probably designed using against any persons who should resist them.

It is thought, however, that but few of the prisoners were to attempt the escape—unless, indeed, more boats were to be built, as the two boats discovered would not be able to carry more than fifty persons."

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Mysterious Story of a Refugee—The Rebels Preparing Pontoons at Wytheville for a Raid Across the Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Mr. WICHART, a refugee and escaped conscript from near Jefferson, N. C., gives important information as follows:

About three weeks ago, over thirty new, long, narrow and open boxes, corked and tarred, and made pointed at one end, were sent to Wytheville, in Wythe County, Western Virginia. These boxes were styled pontoons. Officers had arrived and sent out men to collect strong light wagons and good horses from farmers of the neighborhood.

It was whispered among military men that there would soon be a raid made into Ohio, and that the pontoons referred to would be drawn overland to either the New or Kanawha River, and worked and floated down the Ohio, and that the same would be crossed at two points, one column going by way of Barboursville and Guyandotte. It was rumored and expected that troops would arrive for concentration from both the Eastern and Western rebel armies.

Rumors have been in circulation for some time past of mysterious movements on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

Col. A. T. MCREYNOLDS, of the First New-York Cavalry, who was lately tried by Court-martial at Washington, has been ordered to rejoin his regiment and conduct it to the City of New-York, it having reënlisted as a veteran regiment.

FROM ALBANY.

Renewed Discussion on the Militia Question—A Free Law Library—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1864.

The Militia question was again discussed in a very spicy manner in the Assembly last evening. The National Guard of the State were characterized as sneaks. This, of course, called out a sharp rejoinder from the Democratic side of the House. The debate soon waxed warm. Members related facts which had come to their personal knowledge, tending to show that the National Guard is a merely political organization. It was stated that the object of connecting oneself with the guard in many localities was understood to be simply to escape the draft. It was understood that by increasing the National Guard of the State, Gov. SEYMOUR would be strengthened to resist the policy of the Administration. The Governor was not perhaps altogether, if at all, in fault for this understanding, but his minions were. It had been their aim to produce just such an impression as this understanding implied on the public mind. Mr. ALVORD made statements in regard to his own county, and appointments to offices in the National Guard there. He spoke of an interview with the Governor, occasioned by the sharp debate on Saturday last on this question of the militia. In that interview the Governor had conceded that an important appointment in the National Guard in Onondaga County (Mr. ALVORD's county) had been used for partisan and political purposes. Many facts were stated by members tending to show that the appointments in Onondaga were by no means the exception, but rather conformed to a general rule. To this the Democrats replied, affirming that the facts were not as represented. The debate was continued until a late hour, and the militia question made the special order for Tuesday, the 1st day of March, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The bill for establishing a Free Law Library in the City of New-York was called up in Senate to-day, the pending motion being to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost last week. This bill again failed to pass, receiving only fifteen votes in its favor. Had there been a full Senate the result might have been different. There were only eight votes against the bill.

The Senate adopted a resolution directing that the flags and other objects of interest deposited with the Bureau of Military Statistics be granted to the Albany Army Relief Bazaar for the purpose of exhibition.

A communication was received from the State Agricultural Society, expressing the regret of that society at the course taken by a former Legislature in granting the entire United States Agricultural College donation to this State, to the People's College. Senator BELL offered a resolution empowering the Pilot Commissioners of the Harbor of New-York to proceed with the extension of the Battery grounds and needed repairs in the harbor, which have been neglected by the Common Council.

In view of the statement of the Comptroller that money for paying State bounties is exhausted, the Assembly passed a concurrent resolution authorizing him to borrow money to expend in the payment of State bounties as heretofore.

A resolution was offered by Mr. BROCKETT, instructing members of Congress from this State to use their influence to obtain the printing of a large additional number of copies of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S official report.

The Assembly concurred in the Senate resolution directing the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics to deposit the flags and other objects of interest in keeping of that Department in the Albany Army Relief Bazaar for exhibition.

As the time for the beginning of the mid-session vacation draws near, those who now desire leave of absence extend the time to the beginning of the vacation. There is a prevalent feeling among the members that they have been very liberal toward themselves in voting for so extended a recess. P. D.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

REPORTS.

Against the Lexington-avenue Railroad Bill adversely. Agreed to.

To reduce the capital stock of the Brooklyn City and Ridgewood Railroad Company.

Incorporating the New-York National Club.

Amending the act legalizing the Bounty and Riot Ordinances of the New-York Supervisors.

BILLS NOTICED.

Making appropriations for bounties to volunteers.

Confirming certain obligations given by county Supervisors.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Relative to streets in New-York.

Amending the act designating legal holidays.

Incorporating the Staten Island Savings Bank.

Incorporating the New-York Mortgage Loan Company.

Providing for the payment of the interest on certain canal drafts.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company.

Relative to limited partnerships.

Increasing the salary of the Brooklyn Police Justices.

The adverse vote on the bill establishing a Free Law Library in New-York was reconsidered and the bill again lost.

Mr. BELL moved a resolution, directing the Pilot Commissioners to procure plans and estimates for the completion of the Battery extension. Laid on the table for one day.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the New-York and Brazil Navigation Company.

For the relief of FANNY BRYANT GODWIN.

Authorizing the sale of the Oswego City Hall property.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the New-York and Brazil Navigation Company.

For the relief of FANNY BRYANT GODWIN.

Authorizing the sale of the Oswego City Hall property. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

REPORTS.

Incorporating the Sag Harbor Savings Bank.

Incorporating the Army and Navy Savings Bank of New-York.

Requiring counterfeit bank notes to be stamped.

Amending the charter of Poughkeepsie.

Relative to a public market in New-York.

To establish the fire limits of the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Machinists' Association No. 1 of New-York.

To pay for the Enrollment Act of 1862.

Incorporating the Home for disabled soldiers.

The Speaker presented resolutions from the State Agricultural Society, relative to land grants to colleges, and asking that a portion of the same be given to the State Agricultural College.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the charter of the Auburn Savings Institution.

To construct a bridge over the East River, between New-York and Brooklyn.

Also to compel the Brooklyn Railroad Companies to transfer passengers.

Also for a railroad in Broadway and other streets in Brooklyn.

By Mr. CREGAN—Relative to the court-house keeper of Kings County.

By Mr. CURTIS—Relative to illegal detentions in station-houses.

By Mr. PINCKNEY—For an armory for the Eighth Regiment National Guard.

By Mr. EICKHOFF—To create a department of real estate in New-York.

Also relative to the courts in New-York.

By Mr. JACKSON—To increase the duties on salt.

By Mr. DUBUEA—To incorporate the Public Stock Board in New-York.

Authorizing the use of dummy engines in certain cases.

Amending the lien law of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the service of legal processes on Express Companies.

To amend the Rochester City Charter.

To authorize the City of Syracuse to borrow money and issue bonds for the same.

Relative to a Bureau of Military Statistics.

Making appropriations for the deficiency for repair of the canals.

Relative to the disposition of barrels, butts, hogsheads, &c., used by manufacturers of malt liquors.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WORTH—For a bridge across the East River between New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—To suppress the publication of immoral advertisements.

By Mr. MURRAY—To incorporate the New-York Central Annuity Savings' Bank.

By Mr. WRAVEN—To change the name of the Utica City Railroad.

By Mr. FIELDS—The New-York Public Health Bill.

By Mr. GREGG—To reduce the Capital Stock of the Harlem and Boynton Duyval Navigation Company.

By Mr. KING—Restricting the use of steam power on the Hudson River Railroad south of Thirty-first street.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GILBERT called up the resolutions authorizing the Comptroller to borrow money and pay bounties. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. OSWALD called up the resolution appropriating $30,000 for a monument to the memory of the New-York Volunteers at Gettysburgh Cemetery. Referred to the Committee on Public Defence, with instructions to report a bill for that purpose.

The Speaker then presented the Annual Report of the State Engineer on Railroads.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill extending the provisions to the General Bounty Act was ordered to a third reading.

The officers of the Twentieth Militia Regiment being in the city, they were invited on the floor and were welcomed by the Speaker, who complimented them for gallant services in the field. Col. YATES replied, saying their object in visiting the city was to make arrangements for presenting their old battle flag to the widow of their late commander—Col. GEORGE W. PRATT.

The consideration of the Governor's Message was resumed.

Mr. PARKER addressed the committee in support of the financial and war measures of the General Government. Adjourned.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
A CHALLENGE TO TEST.
There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE
propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.
Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers,
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

The Celebrated Crai's Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

Balls, Parties, Weddings, Ladies' White satin, kid and linen gaiter boots and slippers, with beautiful bows and rosettes, at MILLER & CO'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown.
Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown,
Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Instantaneous, Natural, Glossy Beautiful, Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy goods stores.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers—styles neat and suitable, executed in the best manner only; shaving 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers can Save 33⅓ per cent by using the WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE, No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

ELAND.—At Rose Park, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, the wife of GEORGE HENRY ELAND of a daughter.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

MARRIED.

DOBLER—SQUIRE.—By Rev. John A. Roche, Mr. GEO. DOBLER to Miss JULIA F., eldest daughter of B. S. Squire, Esq., of Tarrytown. No cards.

LA FERRA—WARDELL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, at the residence of Sidney Wintringham, No. 129 Henry-st., Brooklyn, by Rev. W. H. Wardell, Mr. DANIEL W. LA FERRA to Miss MARY W. WARDELL, both of Eatontown, N. J.

In Brookfield, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. J. E. Goodhue, HENRY A. WASHBURN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Daniel Johnson, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

BELDEN.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 16, AMOS BELDEN, aged 49 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Capt. Charles B. Pendleton, No. 19 Rutgers-place, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends, also the members of Continental Lodge No. 287, Masonic Lodge No. 418, F. & A. M., and the Adelphic Chapter Royal Arch Masons and Knights Templars, are respectfully invited to attend, and the fraternity in general.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, GEO. WM. BROWN, formerly of Providence, R. I., in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 12½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 175 West 11th-st.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

CONNER.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 16, of consumption, ELIZABETH E., wife of Timothy Conner.

The funeral ceremonies will take place at his residence, No. 116 Clinton-place, at 12 o'clock on Thursday, Feb. 18. Friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CLOSE.—At Croton Falls, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, of scarlet fever, LEWIS NUMAN CLOSE, only son of Odle and Samantha B. Close, and grandson of Lewis Numan, Esq., aged 12 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, at Croton Falls, Westchester County, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 19, at 2 o'clock.

DAY.—At New-Durham, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, MARY, beloved wife of Samuel S. Day, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Olive Branch Lodge No. 31, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist-st. Baptist Church, New-York, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HALL.—On Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 16, WILLIAM HENRY MAXWELL, youngest child of William and Mary A. Hall, aged 4 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, John G. Kent, No. 39 Gouverneur-st.

MOORE.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 7, of consumption, ANNE MARIA MOORE, relict of the late A. Dunlap Moore, aged 51 years.

RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, Mrs. MARIA D. RICHARDSON, wife of Capt. Joseph W. Richardson, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 87 Montague-st., without further invitation.

STEWART.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, SARAH MANNIE, daughter of J. D. and Amanda M. Stewart, aged 17 years and 1 week.

The funeral will take place at their residence, No. 1½ Charlton-st., on Friday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives, friends, and also the members of Accacia Lodge No. 327, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, ANN MANIGAULT, wife of Dr. Taylor, of Grace Church, and daughter of the late Joseph Manigault, Esq., of Charleston, S. C.

The friends of the family, and the members of the congregation of Grace Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from Grace Church, without further invitation.

VERNON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, MARY ELIZA, youngest daughter of the late Edward Vernon, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 148 West 49th-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WHITTEMORE.—On Monday, Feb. 15, JOSEPH WHITTEMORE, Sexton of Tabernacle Baptist Church, aged 95 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Church, 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WAGSTAFF.—At Washington Heights, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, WILLIE, eldest son of Thomas H. and Henrietta Wagstaff, aged 9 years, 6 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Intercession, corner of 154th-st. and 10th-av., on Friday, Feb. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 177.—Feb. 17, 1864.
55, 53, 6, 71, 68, 59, 51, 41, 28, 8, 56, 14, 18.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 178.—Feb. 17, 1864.
17, 27, 1, 55, 59, 36, 70, 51, 37, 64, 20, 53, 66, 47.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 81—Feb. 17, 1864.
76, 70, 60, 18, 46, 40, 68, 62, 2, 16, 19, 74, 10.
CLASS 82—Feb. 17, 1864.
75, 5, 54, 13, 50, 56, 36, 16, 32, 22, 24, 64, 33, 2.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL HAVANA plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky. Prizes cashed and information furnished.
ALECK & Co., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

PENNSYLVANIA LANDS FOR SALE.
45,000 ACRES IN THE COUNTIES OF LYCOMING,
CLINTON, LUZERNE AND TIOGA.
Would be sold in whole or in tracts of from 100 to 1000 acres, and at very low prices. These counties are among the finest in the State for health, beauty of scenery, rich deposits of coal, iron and other minerals and timber; with good railroad and canal facilities leading to the cities of Philadelphia and New-York.
A full description can be had in pamphlet by application to
SAMUEL T. BODINE,
No. 154 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.
WORK THAT PAYS.
No business, with a few dollars capital, pays better than the sale of H. H. LLOYD & CO.'S "New and popular MAPS and CHARTS to suit the Times." The demand is immense and constantly increasing. The new map colored to show "The REBELLION as it WAS and IS, with BATTLE-FIELDS marked," Price 30 cents; "Mammoth Colored Equestrian PORTRAIT of GEN. GRANT at the head of his Staff," 30 cents; "THE STATIONS," 30 cents; "PRINCE OF PEACE," 30 cents; "Great COUNTY Colored MAP of our whole COUNTRY," Sheets, 50 cents; mounted, $1 25, are only a few of the attractive works on their List. Samples mailed, paid, at these prices. Our $3 and $6 sample Packages, by mail or express, and our $10 and $20 sample Packages by express, sent at the lowest wholesale prices, on receipt of the money, with Price Lists, Instructions, &c., will find a very prompt and satisfactory sale. Address
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
MAP and CHART PUBLISHERS,
NO. 81 JOHN-ST., N. Y.

H. P. BURDICK, M. D.,
HYGIENIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
No. 15 LAIGHT-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS ARE UNRIVALED as a cure for disease, because they *purify* the blood through the organs of the stomach and bowels. They are warranted vegetable and safe for every period of life.
See B. Brandreth is on the Government stamp.

THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION will hold a grand Mass meeting on MONDAY EVENING, 22d inst. (Washington's birthday,) at the Church of the Messiah.
Eminent speakers will attend and address the meeting.
Instrumental and vocal music of the highest order will be presented by an excellent band and chorus.
The friends of Abraham Lincoln are invited to attend.
RUSH C. HAWKINS,
Chairman National Conference Committee.

Moses Taylor,	E. L. Bolles,
Charles G. Judson,	James L. Stewart,
John Stewart,	George J. Miller,
P. H. Vandervoort,	E. L. Bolles,
Robert S. Hone,	James Weir,
A. W. Spies,	Edward Cromwell,
S. S. Wyckoff,	John Falconer,
J. P. Gerard Foster,	John D. Clute,
Thos. B. Stillman,	Wm. M. Dart,
Henry M. Taber,	James Cropsy,
Charles Lamson,	J. E. Stevenson,
Denning Duer,	Samuel Atkinson,
Edward Minturn,	John G. Broughton,
George W. Blunt,	R. W. Wyman,
R. L. Taylor,	J. Jacob Tower,
E. F. Morgan,	F. R. Batchelder,
R. Sturgis,	Isaac Anderson, Jr.,
Edward Larned,	Lemuel Bangs,
George F. Talman,	E. H. Bangs,
Mason Thompson,	James C. Harriott,
L. W. Jerome,	William Boles,
Peter Townsend,	W. B. Crooks,
D. A. Cushman,	And others, Committee.
	S. DRAPER, President.

S. J. GLASSEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS,
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases,
Convenient for the pocket,
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally,
Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

WATCHES.—SILVER WATCHES OF all descriptions.
Silver Hunting Lepine Watches, $14, $16, $18 and $20 each.
Silver Hunting Case Detached Levers, $16, $18, $20, $22 to $28 each.
Silver Hunting English Patent Levers, $33, $35, $40, $50 to $75 each.
All warranted, and sent by mail or express to all parts of the country without extra charge.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS—NEW STYLES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TO TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR—for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE MEMBERS OF CONTINENTAL LODGE No. 287, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, at their rooms, Nos. 617 and 619 Broadway, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, AMOS BELDEN. The Fraternity in general are respectfully invited to be present. By order of
W. C. BENNETT, W. M.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,
TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several ygars, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!
I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.
W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.
HARLEM, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
Iconsulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I tis with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER No. 589 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.
DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.
Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 15, 1863.
"* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored myspeech and cured me. * * *
C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:
"HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.
DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.
Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.
Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. CATHORN,
Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly Pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.
Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.
They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.
NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor It is put up only in our log-cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unmutilated, and signature on steel-plate side labels.
Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE!
DOCTOR KENNEDY,
OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.
One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.
Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.
One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease.
By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.
MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass.
Price $1. For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,692 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,091 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fre Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,666 56
Losses paid during the same period	3,865,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	153,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank	744,813 88
Total amount of Assets	$9,265,546 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1852 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to $14,328,880

Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 2,630,000

Total profits for 21½ years $16,958,880

The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash 11,650,210

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 $5,268,670

By order of the Board
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pinot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
F. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, being the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Feb. 10, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMAN WERE elected Directors of this Company at the annual election, held on the 9th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND,	HENRY TIENKEN,
CALVIN B. CAMP,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
CURTIS NOBLE,	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,	EDMUND T. H. GIBSON,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN,	ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDW. T. BACKHOUSE,	D. S. MOORHEES,
JAMES HARPER,	MICHAEL QUIN,
LEWIS HURST,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
JOHN L. SPADER,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	JAMES TITUS,
LEVERITT H. SAGE,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	EDWARD HARVEY,
JAMES B. COOPER,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James Freeland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec'ry.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) will be paid them by Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on all certificates of stock standing in their name after the closing of the books on the evening of the 8th February.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

The CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Banking House, No. 29 Pine-st. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 45 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given. PETER S. WANDEL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 27 Park-row; Thos. E. Stillman, No. 59 Wall-st.; Kingsley & Sayre, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.) GOLD BONDS
OF THE
QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st.
OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks: The new 5 per cent, Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, No. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864:

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863 $8,913,052 94

RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.

For Premiums, viz.:		
Originals	$279,023 13	
Renewals	1,100,708 79	
War extras	36,274 91	
Total Premiums	$1,416,006 83	
For Annuities	22,317 97	
For Interest	652,976 82—	2,091,301 62
Total		$11,004,354 56

DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.

Paid Claims by Death	$444,028 00
Paid Dividends additions to same	177,625 99
Paid Reductions of Premium	7,099 45
Paid Surrendered Policies	105,775 25
Paid Annuities	12,187 38
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate	7,775 23
Paid Commissions	86,033 30
Paid Taxes	26,846 33
Paid Exchange, Postage and Advertising	14,753 93
Paid Salaries and Medical Examinations	59,339 93
Paid Law, Printing, Rent and Office Expenses	39,624 86— 975,089 75
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864	$10,029,264 81

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$828,449 67
Bonds and Mortgages	4,409,754 30
United States Stocks	4,370,262 50
Real Estate	407,613 79
Balance due from Agents	13,184 55
	$10,029,264 81
Add,	
Interest accrued	$126,352 64
Premiums due, in course of transmission	20,058 74
Deferred semi-annual Premiums (say)	200,000 00
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864	$10,384,676 19
Increase in net Cash Assets during year	$1,116,211 87

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during year	2,842	$8,594,175
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,044	43,778,065
In force Feb. 1, 1863	12,981	37,391,490
Net increase during year	2,063	6,386,575
Dividends Additions payable with Policies		$8,837,591

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM B. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
J. GREEN PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM A. BRADY,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. L. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAM'L. E. SPROULLS,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
SAM'L. M. CORNELL,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
W. SMITH BROWN,	M. M. FREEMAN.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretary—THEO. W. MORRIS.
Cashier—FRED. M. WINSTON.

Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
Asst.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.

Counsel—WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. McCURDY.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863	$158,811 87
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00
Total amount of marine premiums	$861,714 87

This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.

No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$701,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	411,264 40
Return premiums	$67,067 21
The Company has the following assets:	
Cash in bank	$116,846 42
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,769 03
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29 — 921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable	236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums	73,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	33,777 51
Total assets	$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	W. M. RICHARDS,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MELLEN,	B. W. BULL.
C. HADDEN,	L. P. MORTON,
F. W. MEYER,	J. K. MYERS,
WILLIAM LECONEY,	A. WESSON,
WILLIAM KENT,	BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
A. S. BARNES,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
H. L. ATHERTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEO. C. WETMORE,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	OLIVER K. KING,
DAVID LAMB,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,	Cyrus Curtiss,
Thomas C. Chardavoyne,	Henry F. Spaulding,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,	Edmund M. Young,
Richard Irvin,	George Moale,
Francis Hall,	Thomas F. Youngs,
John Bullard, Jr.,	Hugh N. Camp,
William Chamberlain,	George Moke.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counselor-at-Law,
No. 179 Broadway

FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT TO
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS.

A young man who has been for upward of seven years with one of the leading banking houses of Wall-st., and has acted in the capacity of Cashier during a portion of the time, is desirous of obtaining a responsible position in some banking or stock house where his experience can be made available.

Address Box No. 5,599 Post-office.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., opposite the Post-Office.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1863 $1,237,597 35

RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.

For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.	$644,856 92	
For Interest and Rents	93,195 90	
For Interest and Rents accrued	14,348 56	
	752,401 38	
	$2,039,998 73	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death on Policies and Bonus, and Payment of Annuities	$153,654 27	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Medical Examiners Fees, Commissions, &c.	88,823 87	
Paid Dividends, Re-Insurance, Purchased Policies and Bonus and Interest on Dividends	248,666 37	
	491,149 51	
	$1,548,849 22	

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$27,962 13
Bonds and Mortgages	261,974 00
Real Estate	146,673 74
Premium Notes on Policies in Force	595,945 34
(The Actuarial estimate of the value of the Policies which secure these Notes is about $760,000	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums Deferred	55,532 07
United States and New-York State Stocks	270,416 25
Premiums and interest in the hands of Agents in course of collection and transmission, secured by Bonds	119,442 13
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	56,550 00
Interest accrued to 1st January, and all other property	14,348 56
	$1,548,849 22

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
A. DuBois, Medical Examiner.
REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, Counsel.

TELEGRAPH
AND
EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 155, 338, 338, 17, 41, 73, 378, 458, 305, 550, 176, 519, 2 and 96 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-pl., } Trustees.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1864.

THIS BANK WILL RECEIVE FROM ITS dealers on deposit, at par, the circulating notes of all the National Banks in the United States.

A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its Twenty-first Semi-annual Devidend of 4 Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Dated Feb. 10, 1864.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 18th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 72 Wall-street.

DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INS. CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. free from the Government Tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, payable to Stockholders on demand. By order. RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between F. S. DRISCOLL and WM. WESTERFIELD, under the firm name of F. S. DRISCOLL & CO., is dissolved by limitation. All the liabilities of the late firm are hereby assumed by W. WESTERFIELD, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

F. S. DRISCOLL,
NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1864. W. WESTERFIELD.

DAVID HAVILAND WITHDRAWS THIS day from our firm.

HAVILAND, BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having this day formed a copartnership with his son, CHARLES EDWARD HAVILAND, under the firm name of HAVILAND & CO., will continue, as heretofore, the porcelain business, at Limoges, France. All orders for the United States must come through our friends, HAVILAND, BROTHERS & CO., of New-York.

DAVID HAVILAND,
by Charles Edward Haviland, Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.

NOTICE.—BUCKLIN & CRANE HAVING THIS day admitted JOHN A. CRANE and ISAAC B. CRANE as partners, will continue business at No. 45 South-st., under the firm of BUCKLIN, CRANE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

MELANCTHON M. HURD THIS DAY retires from the firm of SHELDON & CO., by mutual agreement.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1864.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, GOOD WILL, FIXtures and lease of a brewery and malting establishment, situated in the neighborhood of New-York. To those possessed of the requisite capital this offers an opportunity for investment rarely to be met with. For particulars address B. A. F., Box No. 3,144 Post-office.

DRY GOODS MAN WANTED—TO OCCUPY a first class store in Orange, N. J.: a large cash trade can be done; no other in the place. Rent moderate; immediate possession. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 11 A. M., or to N. W. PIERSON, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—ARMY HARD BREAD BAKERY, in complete order, with ovens, engines and machinery capable of making up daily 50 to 200 barrels of flour; large storage rooms. Address T. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A PHYSICIAN FROM A NEIGHBORING city, of large experience in the practice of medicine, wishes to associate himself with a regular physician in this City or Brooklyn, who is doing a good business. Address M. A. H., Box No. 5,606, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE OLD AND WELL-ESTABlished book, music and stationery store No. 201 3d-av. Satisfactory reasons given. Call on or address M. M. PILLSBURY, No. 201 3d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets of New-York. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1864.

This company will hold their thirteenth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever being made for account of or on behalf of the company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 8 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, will sell on FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 19, at 10 o'clock, at the residence, No. 8 Clinton-place, second house from Nelson-st. Brooklyn, the furniture of a family leaving the city—comprising mohogany sofas, chairs, tables, rockers, bedsteads and bedding, carpets, paintings, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, stoves, &c.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND STATUARY, BEING EXCLUSIVELY THE COLLECTION OF MR. GRIMSHAW, OF NEW-ORLEANS.

EDWARD SINTZENICH will sell at auction, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on THIS and TO-MORROW EVENINGS, Feb. 18 and 19, at 7½ o'clock:

The private gallery of paintings and statuary belonging to Mr. Grimshaw, of New-Orleans, which has been on exhibition for the past two weeks as above, and now to be sold peremptorily.

The importance and variety of this collection, embracing, as it does, so many works of great value and rarity, of the Italian, French, Danish, Dutch, English and American schools, offer unusual attractions to connoisseurs and lovers of the fine arts; and the auctioneer feels that he need do little more than draw the attention of the public to this sale. Among the examples will be found works by:

L. Carracci,	A. Carracci,	G. Romano,
A. del Sarto,	G. Cousin,	Domenichino,
Sebastian del Piombo,	S. Rosa,	Francia,
C. Marratti,	Cigoli,	Correggio,
S. Ricci,	P. de Cortona,	Lucarelli,
Tinteretto,	Vanderneer,	Berghem,
Ruysdael,	Hobbima,	Both,
Cuyp,	Pynaker,	Ostade,
Weeninx,	Moucheron,	Lairesse,
Eckhort,	Artois,	Snyders,
Lallemand,	Gainsborough,	Morland, &c.

ALSO, A SUPERB
PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON, BY GILBERT STUART.
THE STATUARY
includes some fine antiques; and also modern statuary, by Bartolini and others. The collection is now on exhibition, and catalogues ready. Catalogues will be forwarded on application to the auctioneer, 625 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE ESTORE PROPERTY ON FULTON, DEY, DUANE, WASHINGTON AND WEST STS.; ALSO, VACANT LOTS ON 84TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building,

By order of the Executors of the Estate of the late CHARLES DENISON, deceased.

FULTON-ST.—The 4-story and attic brick store and lot No. 253 Fulton-st., near West; lot 20 by 68 feet.

DEY-ST.—The 5-story brick store and lot No. 84 Dey-st., near West, in rear of above; lot 20.2 by 68 feet.

DUANE-ST.—The 5-story brick store and lot No. 194 Duane-st., near Washington-st.; lot 30 feet front, 57 feet 4 inches deep.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The 4-story brick store and lot No. 17 Washington-st., near Battery-place; lot 22.4 by 47.8 and 47.4.

WEST-ST.—The 5-story brick store and lot No. 126 West-st., near Fulton-st.; lot 20 feet front, 19.8 rear, 76 feet north side, 73 feet south side.

84TH-ST.—2 lots on the south side of 84th-st., 203 feet 4 inches west of 2d-av., each 25.5 by 102.2.

This property offers great inducements for investment, being of business character, and well located Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND ON THE 3D-AV. AND 76TH-ST., TOGETHER WITH THE 5-STORY BRICK FACTORY THEREON, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the death of Mr. J. H. BELTER, the surviving partners of the late firm of J. H. BELTER & CO. will sell at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the factory and grounds belonging to said firm. The land comprises 2 lots, situate on the westerly side of 3d-av., 51 feet north of 76th-st., and 4 lots on the north side of 76th-st., adjoining the avenue lots on the rear. The improvements consist of two substantially-built brick buildings on the avenue, and a large two-story brick building on the street lots. The buildings are all erected in the most substantial manner of the best materials, floors of narrow Georgia pine, and with such improvements as long experience could suggest as being desirable in a large manufacturing establishment. There are also on the premises two substantial frame buildings for the shops, stables, &c. The avenue lots are each 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; the street lots each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. A 40-horse power steam-engine, entirely new, with boiler, shafting, &c., will be sold with the premises. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITESTONE, OPPOSITE THROG'S NECK, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., an elegant country seat, situate at Whitestone, on the

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance unable to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in 3 weeks. This marvellous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York. It can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERI-ENCED PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 222½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M.D., 630 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions from whatever cause (can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,399 N.Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINC-TURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 41 Division-st., New-York. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N.B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND Redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effect of all other remedies; cures in one-tenth less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Dramatic Committee of the Metropolitan Fair have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. W. Jackson, proprietor of the

WINTER GARDEN,

has proffered to the Committee for the benefit of the Fair, the receipts of a

MATINEE

On SATURDAY NEXT, Feb. 20,

On which occasion the highly successful Drama,

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

will be performed.

On this occasion Mr. and Mrs. J. W. FLORENCE, the members of the company, and the other employes of this Theater, have also in the handsomest manner volunteered their services for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of our army and navy.

ELIZABETH W. SHERWOOD,
RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

JESSIE BENTON FREMONT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR IN AID OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, OFFICE No. 744 BROADWAY.

THE ABOVE COMMITTEE TAKE THIS method of calling the attention of the Fire Department generally to the necessity of immediate action on their part, in order to successfully accomplish our share of this praiseworthy object.

Fire Companies that have not already made the necessary arrangements are earnestly requested to call special meetings and appoint committees from the active and honary members, to take the matter in charge.

To the Exempt Firemen who have no particular company associations, and to the public generally, the committee earnestly appeal for contributions either of money or articles of value.

Fire Departments in the adjoining cities and throughout the State are requested to join with the New-York Fire Department in aiding this laudable undertaking.

A prominent position in the fair has been allotted to the Fire Department, and will be under the special charge of the committee.

Contributions can be sent to the Rooms No. 744 Broadway, where they will be received and acknowledged.

The Executive Committee will be in daily attendance at the receiving depot, and will furnish any information desired.

Firemen and the public are invited to call.

W. H. WICKHAM,
Chairman General Committee.

LAWRENCE TAYLOR, Secretary.
A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Chief-Engineer John Decker
John Garcia, John R. Peat,
Sylvanus J. Macy, Robert McGinness,
Alonzo Slote,
J. L. MILLER, Chairman.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——.
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... $80 / $75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $152 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday.....Feb. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday.....Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....March 9,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Passages from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $-5, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 6. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $-0 and $70: Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02-Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship JURA, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 13. Rates of passage:—$90, $66 and $33.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander.

will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEO. CROMWELL will follow on March 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commander.

will sail as above from Pier No. 46, N. R., foot of King-st.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, March 5, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander.

Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast-sailing A1 Clyde-built steamship BRITANIA, Capt. MEIKLEREID, is intended to sail from Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., on SATURDAY next, 20th inst. The steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

First Cabin..... $75 | Intermediate..... $40
Second Cabin..... 60 | Steerage..... 35

Payable in currency. Apply to
F. MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

MILITARY.

SECOND ARMY CORPS,

Commanded by
MAJ.-GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS RECRUITING SERVICE,
SECOND ARMY CORPS, Feb. 12, 1864.

Messrs. George Cabot Ward, Stephen Hyatt, Parker Handy, Theodore Roosevelt, Daniel Devlin, George Bliss, Jr.:

GENTLEMEN: You will greatly oblige me if, in connection with any other gentlemen, whom you may associate with yourselves, you will undertake to raise and disburse the funds needed to promote recruiting for the New-York regiments of the Second Army Corps.

The existing bounties are quite large enough, but there are many other ways in which money can be used to promote volunteering with great advantage.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Maj.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

The undersigned appeal to the patriotic citizens of New-York for subscriptions to carry out the object indicated in the above letter of Gen. Hancock.

The following New-York City Regiments are in the Second Army Corps:

39th, Garibaldi Guard.
4th, Tammany Regiment.
52d, raised by Col. Paul Frank.
57th, raised by Col. Zook.
59th, raised by Col. Tidball.
61st, raised by Col. Cone.
63d, Irish Brigade.
66th, raised by Col. Pinckney.
69th, Irish Brigade.
82d, Second Militia.
88th, Irish Brigade.
7th, raised by Col. Bendix.
10th, raised by Col. McChesney.

Contributions may be sent to either of the undersigned.

Checks should be drawn to the order of THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

GEORGE BLISS, Jr., No. 30 Wall-st.
GEO. CABOT WARD, No. 56 Wall-st.
STEPHEN HYATT, No. 12 College-place.
PARKER HANDY, No. 2 Hanover-square.
DANIEL DEVLIN, No. 258 Broadway.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden-lane

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

COMMANDED BY MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK,
FIVE DOLLARS ADDITIONAL PREMIUM.

Until further notice, the undersigned will pay to every person procuring an acceptable recruit for any of the regiments named below,

AN EXTRA PREMIUM OF FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment will be made at the headquarters of the Recruiting Service for the Second Army Corps, at Tammany Hall, New-York.

The recruit must have been mustered in by some Provost-Marshal or other mustering officer, and the certificate of the mustering officer to the fact of muster, and that the recruit was presented by the person claiming the payment, will be the vouchers required.

Application for payment must in all cases be made within one week after the muster. If by letter, it should be addressed to Col. Robert Nugent, Tammany Hall.

The regiments for which the premium will be paid are the 39th, 42d, 52d, 57th, 59th, 61st, 63d, 66th, 69th, 82d, 88th, 7th, and 10th Regiments New-York Volunteers.

GEORGE BLISS, Jr.,
GEORGE CABOT WARD,
DANIEL DEVLIN,
STEPHEN HYATT,
PARKER HANDY,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Committee appointed by Maj.-Gen. Hancock,

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—for catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No. 111 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE.
Opposite the Academy of Music, 14th-st.
Proprietor and Director.....JAMES COOKE.
THIS THURSDAY, Feb. 18,
GRAND PERFORMANCE AT 8.
SUCCESS ON SUCCESS.
SECOND WEEK OF THE
HIPPOTHEATRONIC TRIUMPHS
at this new, superb and spaciously splendid
PALACE OF EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC, ACROBATIC AND ATHLETIC ART,
which continues to be
CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING
EVERY EVENING, by the EVERY EVENING,
ELITE OF THE EMPIRE CITY.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
A MYRIAD OF ARTISTS AND ATTRACTIONS.
In Marvels of Equitation, Gymnastic Skill, Acrobatic Dexterity, and Athletic Strength
UNPARALLELED IN HIPPODRAMATIC ANNALS.
Reserved Stalls 75 cts. Dress Circle 50 cts. Children half price. Amphitheatre 25 cts.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock. Carriages to be ordered at 10. To avoid the crowd at the ticket offices intending visitors will do well to purchase their tickets during the day.
GRAND MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
EXTRA SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Proprietor has the pleasure of announcing that he has succeeded in making an engagement with
MR. HENRY COOKE,
and his great and renowned troup of
PERFORMING HORSES AND MONKEYS
from Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London, and the Cirque Champs Elysee, Paris, whose
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
will shortly take place, of which due notice will be given.

A CARD.

MR. A. W. JACKSON,

sincerely sympathizing with the object the Ladies' Committee of the Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission have taken under their protection, begs most respectfully to announce that he will give a

MATINEE
at
THE WINTER GARDEN
on
SATURDAY, Feb. 20,

the whole proceeds of which will be handed over to them.

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,

the members of the company and all the employes of the theatre have most generously tendered their services.

On this occasion Tom Taylor's play of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN
will be presented for the first time at a matinée, thus affording to many an opportunity they could not otherwise enjoy of witnessing this beautiful drama, and at the same time contribute to a most admirable purpose.

WINTER GARDEN, Feb. 16.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1864.
BENEFIT OF MONS. AND MME. PELLETIER.
LE FILS DE GIBOYER.

Comedie in 5 acts by E. Augier, author of "Les Effrontés," in which the principal artists of the company will appear.

Doors open at 7¾. Curtain raised at 8 o'clock precisely. Carriages can be ordered at 11 o'clock.
Box-office of the French Theatre at No. 623 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. HACKETT FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THURSDAY, Feb. 18,

Shakespeare's great historical play, in five acts, called THE FIRST PART OF KING HENRY IV., comprising the Battle of Shrewsbury, and Death of Hotspur, with correct historical costumes and appointments, proffered by Wm. Wheatley, Esq., Lessee of Niblo's Garden. Sir John Falstaff, Mr. Hackett; Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, Mr. Neafie, (the popular American tragedian, lately returned from Europe;) King Henry IV., Mr. Chas. Kemble Mason; Henry, Prince of Wales, Mr. B. Porter, (of the Theatre, Boston, his first appearance here;) Francis, the tapster, Mr. E. Lamb; Lady Percy, Mrs. Skerrett. The other characters by artistes of acknowledged ability.

Admission 50 cents. Boxes and secured seats according to locality.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK.

The public are respectfully informed that Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will give the first two of his series of FAREWELL CONCERTS,

prior to his departure for Europe, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 22 and 24, when the celebrated Prima Donna Contralto, Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI, GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor; CARLO PATI, Violinist, will assist Mr. GOTTSCHALK.

Conductors.....Sig. ABELLA and S. BEHRENS.

Admission, including reserved seats, $1. Seats may be secured for either Concert, commencing Friday Feb. 19, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Doors open at 7½; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

MRS. JENNY KEMPTON'S

First Concert in New-York, will take place at Irving Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, on which occasion the following artists have kindly volunteered to assist:

Mrs. J. M. MOZART.....Soprano
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON.....Tenor
Sig. CENTMERI.....Basso
Mr. J. N. PATTISON.....Pianist
Mr. H. APPY.....Violinist
Mr. DRESSLER.....Accompanyist
Sig. ABELLA.....Conductor

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets fifty cents; reserved seats, fifty cents extra; to be had at the music-stores, and at the Hall.

OLYMPIC.
EXTRA NOTICE.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD begs to announce that the entertainments at her Theatre on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, Feb. 24,
will be for
THE BENEFIT
of the
SANITARY COMMISSION,

on which occasion the entire receipts will be presented to that institution, and attention is respectfully called to that evening.

Seats can now be secured.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—PAINTED BY ALBERT BIERSTADT—Is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:00 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion train to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat A. D. BAERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Children at 4, gentleman at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
SIXTEENTH WEEK.
SIXTEENTH WEEK.
EVERY DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
THE
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
OR,
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
THE MOST REFINED AND DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT IN AMERICA.

This magnificent enterprise, which is still an unexampled and brilliant success, affords to all classes, even the most fastidious, a happy relaxation from the ordinary cares and business of routine life, and yet one that appeals only to the highest intelligence, the purest taste and the best sentiments of the heart. It is a fairy realm of Travel, History, Literature and Song, revealing to the delighted visitor the most enchanting scenery and the most exquisite statuary and architecture of the ancient and modern day, in all lands, as beheld in the reality, and mingling the inspirations of devoted patriotism in the present with the recollections of the glorious past.

THE PROGRAMME IS ABSOLUTELY NEW EACH DAY, presenting ever fresh variety in scenes of ravishing beauty. The ridiculous attempts that have been made to imitate this sublime combination of artistic splendors need but excite the curiosity of the public to behold the original, which is as

A HYPERION TO A SATYR.

A most attractive addition to the above has been made in the superb collection of IRISH SCENERY AND ARCHITECTURE, the first and only series ever exhibited in this country, just added after great exertion and expense.

While every age and sex may here enjoy the purest intellectual pleasures suited to their respective tastes, LADIES ESPECIALLY WILL FIND OUR NEW TEMPLE OF ART

the most delightful resort.

"HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.—The Grand Tour is becoming popular as well as fashionable, now it can be made during a pleasant evening spent at Hope Chapel, and for the small sum of 25 cents."—*Tribune.*

"The Mammoth Stereoscopticon at Hope Chapel is, indeed, an exhibition that appeals forcibly to the lovers of truth, history and literature, and as such causes a hundred of its feeble imitators to pale into utter insignificance."—*Sunday Mercury.*

Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8.
Matinee every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents
Carriages may be ordered at 4½ and 9½ o'clock.

H. B. McKEON, Manager.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn

As many patrons of the Olympic have expressed a desire to see
MRS. JOHN WOOD.....as.....MARTON
IN THE
PRIDE OF THE MARKET,
her performance, which was received with
UNIVERSAL APPROBATION
when last presented in New-York, and
MR. FRANK DREW.....as.....ISIDORE FARINE
a change has been made in the programme to allow for its presentation
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, FEB. 18,
when it will be produced with a
POWERFUL CAST
AND NEW SCENERY.....by.....HAYES
The entertainments will commence with the petite comedy, in two acts, entitled
CURIOUS CASE.

Twigpelton	Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Aubrey	Mr. G. Becks
Stanton	Mr. G. H. Clarke
Mrs. Aubrey	Miss Henrietta Irving

After which
PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

Marquis de Volange	Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Chevalier de Bellerive	Mr. G. H. Clarke
Isidore Farine	Mr. Frank Drew
Baron Troptard	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Marton	Mrs. John Wood
Mademoiselle de Volange	Mrs. Sloan
Davotte	Miss Harris

Will shortly be produced,
A NEW COMEDY,
written expressly for the Olympic, by
AUGUSTIN DALY AND FRANK WOOD.

Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7½.
Seats secured three days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 19, at 8,
ELEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
BY UNIVERSAL DEMAND,
Gounod's new and brilliant opera of
FAUST,
as expressly prepared by the composer for the Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
FAUST
will be produced with its new and brilliant costumes, new scenery and appointments, and the following very complete cast:

Margherita	Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Stebel	Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust	Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin	Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles	Sig. HANNIBAL BIACHI
Wagner	Sig. MULLER
Martha	Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor	MAX MARETZEK.

NOTICE.—Sig. BELLINI, in order to give eclat to the performance, has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentin.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, Feb. 20, at 1,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Positively only time at a matinee of Bellini's celebrated opera of

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

A SPEECH BY GEN. HOWELL COBB.

What the People and Soldiers Are Suffering.

HATRED OF THE YANKEES

The Atlanta *Intelligencer*, of Jan. 30, contains the following speech of Gen. HOWELL COBB, on the condition of the South, delivered at the Atheneum, in that place, on the 28th of January:

When I look back, my friends, to the last few months, I confess that the present moment is one corresponding with that bright sun that has blessed us in the past few days with his benignant rays; I feel energy arise arising up in my heart, and a new inspiration appealing to the manhood of every citizen of our Confederacy, stimulating him to renewed efforts in the great cause in which we are engaged. When I look to your army I find that its ranks are being filled up day by day, and the roll of honor increasing with every morning and evening's sun. The spirit of these brave men is unbroken. Would that our people throughout the land could gather the inspiration as it rises around the campfires of our army. Despair would cease among them and despondency give way before a bright and promising sun.

My friends, I come to-night to address myself to Georgians. Deeply as every portion of our people are interested in the present condition of the country, to none does it come with more and deeper interest than to the people of Georgia. I am a Georgian, proud of my native State. I was born upon her soil, nurtured in her bosom, educated in her faith. All that I am, all that I hope ever to be, I owe to her. Beneath her soil sleep the bones of my fathers and those of my own offspring, and, sooner or later, I must lie down by their side. I love this old commonwealth. The affections of my heart gather around this old State. I love her mountains and her valleys; I love her history in the past and in the present, and I hope I shall love it in the future; but, thank God, I have a heart big enough to love every inch of soil over which floats the proud banner of our Southern Confederacy. [Applause.]

To you, then, my brethren of Georgia, I come to-night to make an appeal. Your soil is invaded, your homes are threatened. Do you wish to know what it is to have a Yankee army encamped in the heart of your State? Do you wish to realize the desolation which would follow the track of a merciless and cruel enemy? If so, go to Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and let their burned villages, their desolate homes, their property of every kind destroyed, teach you the lesson. Do you hope to fare better than your brethren of those States? *Is there burning in your hearts a traitor spirit of Unionism, by which you hope to commend yourselves to the tender mercies of this heartless foe?* I tell you, to-night, that the few poor, miserable persons—dishonored in name and reputation—who have sought in this way to save themselves from the effects of Yankee rapacity, *have been everywhere treated with the same cruelty and outrage that have been visited upon the true and loyal men. I do thank God that they have been treated in this way, and if there be any such traitors to our cause within the borders of my native State, I pray Heaven that they may be treated in like manner.* [Applause.]

No, my friends, ours is a common fate and a common destiny, and I thank God that it is so. *We must all be free, or all be slaves. We must all live or all perish.* If you read the history of the outrages which the Yankees perpetrated in Virginia and Tennessee, you will see that it must be so. Do you love your property? It has been destroyed and trampled under foot. Do you love your dwellings? They have been reduced to ashes. Do you love your wives and daughters? They have been dishonored and outraged wherever this infamous invader has planted his foul footsteps upon Southern soil. If there be the hearts of men beating in your bosoms, I appeal to you by the discharge of your duty in this hour of your trial, see to it that this desolation—this dishonor—comes not upon you and your household.

Is there a man within the hearing of my voice, whether Georgian or not, who does not feel that it is his duty, the duty of his neighbor, and the duty of every man within the limits of the Confederacy, to go forward as his country calls for and demands his services in the field? *You ask me, shall the other great interests of the country be abanuoned? I say no. Your agricultural, mechanical and other interests should be attended to and preserved, and neither your President, your Congress, or your Generals, nor any portion of your country, demands any such sacrifice at your hands. When men talk about calling everybody into the field, and abandoning all other interests of the country, they talk wildly, and raise a phantom that they may fight it. You ask me what number of men our country needs at this time? I cannot tell you. I am not possessed of the information to give you an answer upon which you may act.*

I have told you who can not answer this question. There is one other class—high, honorable, worthy of your respect and confidence—equally unable to answer the question. They are the men who are called upon to sit in habeas corpus courts. *The man whose patriotism has sunk so low as to want a habeas corpus court to decide whether he is to go into the army or not, does not deserve the liberty which is won by the strong arms of others.*

My friends, do you remember about two years and a half ago, when the summons came pealing in your ears that your country was invaded, and calling upon her sons to go in her defence? What was the response? You saw, then, your noble brethren gathering around the flag of their country—brave and true men—old and young—beardless boys and gray-headed fathers. *In those days briefless lawyers sat quietly in their offices, and honest judges were never summoned to try cases before habeas corpus courts. There was no hunting down Judges of Superior Courts to get them to decide whether brave men should go in defence of their country, or let the infamous invader run wildly over it.* Those brave boys were the first who left for the defence of their country; and where are they now? My countrymen, many of them sleep in their graves, many are in hospitals, many go about the country on crutches, and many are gathered to-night around the camp-fires—all true, generous, noble souls—who have labored from that hour to the present, and are yet willing to labor in driving back the invader. Why are Judges now holding their courts out of season? It is to try the habeas corpus case of a man the liberty of whose country has been trampled upon—whose rights have been disregarded—a hale, healthy, hearty man, who is able to go to the field, but never has been, and asks the Judge to sit at chambers to free him from the service which he owes his country. I believe my brethren of the bar have what they call a black letter book, and I tell you all the authorities upon it are cited.

Who, then, I say, shall decide the question? You cannot. I cannot, but the Constitution of your country has declared who shall decide it—in whose hands such power and such discretion shall be intrusted. I care not whether you are the friend or the enemy of your President. I care not whether you are in the list of his devoted friends or among those who have raised up a standard of opposition to him. I come not here to-night to eulogize or praise, but to speak of our duty. We have a President selected by our own unanimous voice, chosen for the discharge of high and responsible duties. Into his hands we have committed this power. That he may have sometimes erred none will deny. His worst enemy will not say that he has been false to his trust. *Upon him the Constitution and laws of your country have devolved the responsibility of saying who shall and who shall not be called into the field. No other tribunal can decide that question. We must leave this power to him, or all must be lost.* I ask you to-night as patriots, as men who love your country and are desirous of preserving your liberties, when your President summons you to the field, will you respond to the call? Georgians, will you go? Will you falter? Shall it be written of you in the future history of your country, that when the enemy was upon one border of your country, and the other threatened by that enemy; when your soil was the theatre of this war; your homes, your families and firesides involved in the issue, you remained quiet at home, and trusted your defence in the hands of those brave men of other States, who are this night in the faithful discharge of their duty? It cannot, it must not be. Better meet the enemy at the door-sill than wait for him at the hearth-stone. Better stand by the side of those brave men in the front, than meet the desolation that will come upon you after their shattered ranks shall have been driven back. I trust that you will, and that we shall have no more of that complaining spirit which has led some to shun the service which they owed to their country.

My friends, not only must we go forward to the field in the discharge of this duty, but there are other duties to be performed by those who will not be called to the field. Our planters and our farmers have their duty to perform, and this is one of deep responsibility. *These brave men must be fed.* I apprehend there is not a man, woman or child within the hearing of my voice, who does not respond with all his heart, when I declare, again, this army must be fed. These brave men have enough to endure, enough to suffer, without the sufferings of hunger. The planters and the farmers of the country, and I apprehend I have the pleasure, to-night, of addressing many of them, must come up to the work. Your country calls upon you to make sacrifices. *I shall not attempt to mince words to you; I say sacrifices; and your duty requires you to make them.* You tell me that the Government should have your produce: all and not is just compensation. How much better are you than the enemy? If the enemy could furnish us with corn and meat, they would do so for a just compensation. You demand, again, just compensation for your produce. Have you ever asked yourselves what would be a just compensation to that soldier who has lost an arm or leg, or who, a few months ago, was strong and hearty, but now with tottering steps goes through our streets, soon to be a victim for the grave?

Tell me, my fellow-planter, what would be a just compensation to him? Where is the treasury to pay him for his loss? Who is to give just compensation to his widowed wife and orphaned children? Talk not, my friends, of just compensation. Let us hear no more of this from farmers going to county meetings and setting down the last dollar which they can put upon the price of their produce. For whom does your Government demand this produce—for whom does it ask it? For your sons—those brave soldiers that cheerfully went forth at the first call of your country. Do you love your corn, your bacon and your wheat more than you love the children of your own loins? You sent them to encounter dangers and death upon the battle-field. They, with their comrades, stand as sentinels to-night to guard and defend you and your property, and they ask of you provisions to feed them. Do you pause to count up the cost and ascertain how much profit you can make before you will sell them? *If your Government can pay you just compensation, have confidence to believe that it will be done. Suppose it cannot pay but one-half, or one-fourth of what your provisions are worth in the market, I appeal to you as men, as Christian men, as patriots, as men in whose hearts beat the warm instincts of humanity, will you hug your corn and your meat to your bosom, while your soldiers are hungering in the field?*

Had you rather sell your provisions a half dollar higher in the bushel or pound, or had you not rather give it to them than that it should be written in history that while your granaries and your meat-houses were full, your brave defenders could not keep off the enemy because they could not be fed. You must come up to your duty. I appeal to you as men loving your country and your kindred. *Complain not if the strong arm of the law shall put its clutches upon your property, if you refuse to do at this hour what duty demands at your hands.* I know not what others may do; I speak only for myself; but, as God is my judge, *so long as my country intrusts me with the command of any portion of these brave men, they shall not starve, if there be provisions in the country and I can get them, law or no law.* [Immense applause.] I tell you, my friends, you may denounce me as revolutionary; I may outrage the sensibilities of some who love their property dearly, but liberty is dearer to me than property, and the brave men who defend that liberty, are dearer to me than the men who withhold the provisions from them. They may denounce me for this sentiment, as I denounce them for their conduct; the result is, that we will entertain for each other mutual disgust. [Laughter.]

I do not pretend to deny that many officers of the Government have done wrong, and committed outrages. I do not justify them; but it is better to endure some of these wrongs and bear these outrages than to lose liberty and all. What is that property of yours worth if the enemy gets possession of your country? What are your rights in the hands and under the control of the minions of LINCOLN? You must choose between your own people and your own Government, and the people and the Government of your enemy. There is no middle ground. One or the other must have your provisions. One or the other must be supplied from your granaries. *These brave soldier-boys of your own kith and kindred must either feed upon your meat and bread, or the Yankees must feed upon them, and I tell you frankly if you refuse to let the Government have your provisions, and you could be separated in one portion of the land by yourselves, I would not care how soon the Yankess got possession of both them and you.* [Cheers.]

There is but one class of men in our community meaner than the speculator and extortioner, and that is the man who is unwilling to let his produce go for the support of our brave soldiers in the field. [Applause.] What better are you than speculators and extortioners, who cling to your provisions with a starving army upon your borders? What is the speculator and extortioner but the man who loves gold and property more than life and liberty? Is not that your case? And do you think that you satisfy the demands of your country and of your own conscience, because you agree with others in this denunciation of Yankees? *If there is any one in this wide world who hates the Yankee race worse than I do I am sorry for him, because he must have devoted his whole heart to the work;* but I tell you, and the history of this war will bear me out in the assertion, that many true-hearted Southern men were born at the North, and some of the vilest Yankees that ever disgraced this earth were born at the South. [Applause.]

There is another duty which we are called upon to perform. Not only must these brave men be clothed and fed, and supported in the field, but their families must be provided for and taken care of at home. When I see a soldier's wife, whose little ones are dependent upon her labor for support, go into one of the stores of Atlanta, and *she is asked to pay from ten to twenty dollars per bushel for meal, and corresponding prices for other articles necessary for the support and comfort of that family,* I am compelled in my heart to say there is some great wrong somewhere. I know if you go to the merchant he will tell you he has to pay so large a price that he cannot afford to sell for less. Go to the man he bought it from, and the same story is told, and so on. It is not for me to decide who is to blame. I know not at whose door the fault lies, but it must rest somewhere: the responsibility must rest upon the conscience of some man that can be reached. I confess frankly to you, that with all my confidence in our cause, with all my devotion to it, my heart sinks within me when these scenes are passing before my view. I ask myself the question: Can a kind Providence, a God of mercy and justice, bless a people among whom these wrongs are perpetrated; these outrages practiced?

I know, my friends, that our people have done well by the soldiers' families; I know that in many countries ample provisions have been made for their support, but in others only a small yearly pittance has been provided, which will scarcely pay the expense of going to market and obtaining a week's supply for the family. See to it that no soldier's wife or child shall suffer and you be responsible for it. To those who have much or have accumulated much, to them I appeal—to their liberality, their generosity—to their sense of justice. Let it be written of us as it was written of others in the olden time, "he that had gathered much had nothing over, and he that had gathered little had no luck." Let this be the rule of your conduct.

You ask me, then, what of the condition of my country? My friends, I say it all depends upon yourselves. I have never, in so short a space of time, thought so much of the condition of the country in reference to the dangers by which we are surrounded, and the duties we are called upon to perform. You ask me now in reference to the dangers! Tell me first are you doing anything in reference to the discharge of your duty? Has your spirit been aroused and excited by those dangers? Are you prepared to give your life, if need be, to your country, and go to the field, if required? Are you prepared to furnish from your granaries the provisions necessary to feed our armies? Answer me these questions, and then I can tell you what of the night. If you answer me that you are ready to discharge these duties, then I can answer that all is well.

It is the answer of our brave soldiers in the field. There is with them no spirit of despondency. They are unbroken in spirits; firm, true, and steadfast to the cause in which they are engaged. They stand there as a band of brothers, fearless and defiant of danger. Tell me of the thousands and thousands that the enemy have concentrated for the Spring campaign. I tell you that all Yankeedom, assisted by Abolition sympathizers throughout the civilized world, can not conquer and subjugate the South if you are true to yourselves and your country. [Tremendous applause.]

Therefore, choose you this night! Your fate is in your own hands. Are you looking forward with a hope which has no resting-place in your conviction, and is only flitting through your mind, that, perhaps, after all, some foreign interference will come to our rescue, to save and preserve us from the enemy? Banish it from your minds; it is a wild and visionary dream; it is a false delusion. *The sympathy of the world is against you.* If you are cowards, you will falter and faint when the fact is announced to you; if you are brave men, it will arouse in your hearts the spirit of true manhood, which you have inherited from your revolutionary fathers and mothers, and make you truer than ever to your country and her cause.

Do you look forward with some hope to what has been termed the Conservative element of the North, and expect to be preserved and protected by it from Lincoln's power and dominion? Banish the fatal delusion. Conservatism at the North lies prostrate in the dust. In their mad efforts to take away our liberties, they have lost their own. They are as powerless to aid you as they are to protect themselves. You must either submit to LINCOLN and Abolitionism, or, by your own unaided arm, with the blessing of a kind Providence, win your liberty and your independence. Think not that there is a power at the North to restore to you the Constitution and the Union as they were, even if you were prepared to accept it. You must either be freemen or you must submit to LINCOLN, and he has given you his terms.

I put the picture before you. Do you stagger before it, or does it arouse within you anew the spirit of resistance, the spirit of freemen, worthy of the ancestry from which we sprung? Look at these things; consider well of them, and let us, with hearts purged and purified with afflictions, appeal to Him who alone can give victory and success to our arms.

Capturing Blockade-Runners.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The following abstract from the report of the Secretary of the Navy to this Congress, (p. 562 Appendix,) will give a better idea of the efficiency of our naval-built vessels than any calculations can give. It is made from the document entitled, "Statement of vessels captured and destroyed for violating the blockade, or in battle, from May, 1861, to Oct. 31, 1863, as shown by reports received to the latter date," and it shows the following striking facts:

Eight hundred and sixty-six vessels of all sorts have been taken in that time. Of these, 696 were sailing vessels, mostly schooners, sloops and "such small deer;" and 170 were steamers of all sorts. Of these steamers, 150 were captured *by private-built vessels*, and *only twenty by the naval vessels*. Of these twenty so captured by naval vessels, ten were taken by the old steamers, not built for speed, and but seven or eight in number, and *only ten by the new navy*, which was built with large increase of boiler-power, and blowers to force the fires, in order to make steam, so as to get high speed. Of these ten, one was caught up a sound, where it could not run, and a private built steamer, the *Flag*, aided in capturing another, leaving *only eight out one hundred and seventy steamers*, which have been captured by vessels of our new navy in the open sea, although they have chased the blockade-runners hundreds of times. The *Octavora* and *Tioga*, however, (p. 566,) are reported by the Secretary as capturing 53½ bales of cotton, thrown overboard by the *Calypso*, which was trying to escape from the *Florida*, a private built vessel, but was taken by her. The navy got the cotton and the *Florida* the prize.

These naval vessels were an epidemic among schooners and sloops, however, when the wind did not blow; and their captures of them are immense.

The "official report," (which I should be glad to have examined by others, to see if my abstract makes any omissions,) shows that we ought to arrange with JEFF. DAVIS a convention, by which he will use only sailing vessels to run the blockade.

YOURS, &c., E. N. DICKERSON.

OUR RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA.

A Letter from President Lincoln to President Martinez—Minister Dickinson's Address and the Response.

Upon his arrival at the Capital of Nicaragua, Mr. DICKINSON, United States Minister, submitted the following letter from President LINCOLN to Señor Don TOMAS MARTINEZ, Captain-General, President of Nicaragua, accompanying it with the remarks appended:

MR. LINCOLN'S LETTER.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America to His Excellency Señor Don Tomas Martinez, Captain-General, President of the Republic of Nicaragua.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: I have received the letter which you addressed to me on the 1st of September last, informing me of your elevation to the supreme constitutional authority of the Republic of Nicaragua by the free choice of its people, and assuring me that one of your most ardent desires is to cultivate the friendly relations established between that Republic and the United States.

I congratulate your Excellency upon this manifestation of the confidence of the people of Nicaragua in your wisdom, patriotism and statesmanship.

I feel satisfied that the high trust confided to you will be discharged in a manner to subserve the best interests of the people of Nicaragua in your wisdom, patriotism and statesmanship.

It shall be my constant endeavor so to cultivate the relations between our respective countries as to strengthen the good understanding which now happily subsists.

I pray your Excellency to accept the assurances of my most earnest wishes for your personal happiness, and for the prosperity of your country.

And so, commending you to the care of the Almighty, I remain your Excellency's good friend,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1863.

REMARKS OF MR. DICKINSON.

MR. PRESIDENT: I am instructed by my Government to congratulate your Excellency upon your recent elevation to the Supreme Constitutional authority of the Republic of Nicaragua. This manifestation of the confidence of the people in your wisdom, patriotism and statesmanship is a source of great gratification to my Government.

The unjustifiable invasion of your State was stopped in a bold and energetic manner by your consummate skill as a General and the valor of your soldiers. The happy and successful termination of the late conflict in which this State has been engaged, is a proof that your Excellency is as brave in war as you are wise in council.

I feel satisfied that the high trust confided to you by the people, will be discharged in a manner to subserve the best interests of the Republic, and at the same time strengthen the bonds of friendship and increase the mutual interests between the two Governments.

I have the honor to place in the hands of your Excellency the letter of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT MARTINEZ.

MR. MINISTER: Aware of the delicate attention of Your Excellency's Government, I have the firm duty and purpose to correspond with dignity to the desires and expectations of the people of the Republic and the friendly Government who do so much honor to my feeble efforts.

The Florida Expedition.

GEN. GILLMORE'S ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16.—In accordance with the provisions of the Presidential Proclamation of Pardon and Amnesty, given at Washington on the 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1863, and in pursuance of instructions received from the President of the United States, Maj. JOHN HAY, Assistant Adjutant-General, will proceed to Fernandina, Fla., and other convenient points in that State, for the purpose of extending to the citizens of the State of Florida an opportunity to avail themselves of the benefits of that Proclamation, by offering for their signature the oath of allegiance therein prescribed, and by issuing to all those subscribing to said oath certificates entitling them to the benefits of the Proclamation. Fugitive citizens of the State of Florida, within the limits of this department, will have an opportunity to subscribe to the same oath, and secure certificates in the office of the Post Commander at Hilton Head, S. C.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
ED. W. SMITH, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

Lincoln Campaign Club.

A number of gentlemen met last evening at the rooms corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, for the purpose of organizing a Campaign Club. Owing to the severity of the weather, the number present was not so great as was expected; still, the attendance was good. Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER being called to the Chair, made a short speech, saying that they had met for the purpose of organizing, to remain in active life during the year, a Lincoln Campaign Club, made up of men who support the Administration, [applause;] that the President should be reelected; he had well discharged his duties, faced every difficulty, and nobly borne up the banner through the war and to the present day; that he had the confidence of the loyal men of the North, and it would be the height of suicide now to cast him aside and take an untried man. On motion, a committee consisting of one representative from each Ward was appointed on organization and permanent officers. The committee is as follows: First Ward, Henry Smith; Second, Buckley; Third, Costar; Fourth, Litest; Fifth, Nathan Kingsley; Sixth, Dwyer; Seventh, McKinney; Eighth, Andrew Blakely; Ninth, Tousey; Tenth, J. R. Lawrence; Eleventh, Seaman Lawrence; Twelfth, Abram Wakeman; Thirteenth, H. A. Smith; Fourteenth, Borst; Fifteenth, Taylor; Sixteenth, Gardner; Seventeenth, John Lather; Eighteenth, Elliot C. Cowden; Nineteenth, Van Brunt; Twentieth, Hasty; Twenty first, James Owens; Twenty-second, Allen. The officers of the present meeting, and Mr. JAMES KNOX, were afterwards added. A communication was received from SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., inviting the "Lincoln Campaign Club" to meet with the "Union Lincoln Association" at the Church of the Messiah, on the evening of the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, which was accepted. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening next.

Orphans of Patriots.

An exhibition will be given for the benefit of the "Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots," at Cooper Institute, at 2 and 7½ P. M., on Monday next, the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. The Superintendent, Mr. RANDALL, several of the Principals and 1,000 scholars, will unite in the exhibition, which will be an interesting one to all lovers of juvenile entertainment. VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., LL.D., President, on behalf of the Board of Directors, has issued a circular asking for subscriptions toward the establishment of the "State Orphan House," no subscriptions binding until they amount to $50,000, when they will be payable to the Treasurer, ARTHUR F. WILMARTH, Esq., Home Insurance Company, No. 135 Broadway, or to any other person duly authorized by the Board of Directors.

The Sanitary Fair at Yonkers.

"Drifting About," was given by Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT at the Lyceum at Yonkers, in aid of the Yonkers Sanitary Fair, to a crowded audience, who appeared greatly pleased by the diversified style of "Col. Pipes."

His discourse brought out more laughter in some of them than we supposed could be thus extracted. His introduction was very witty, and furnished a foretaste of what was to come.

The scene on board ship, and the meeting on the "Crisis" were capitally done.

The ballads were sang with much feeling, and the "readings" were received with applause. He was invited by several to repeat the lecture.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE RUSSELL.

JAMES MCKENNA plead guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

MARY WALSH plead guilty to assault and battery.

JOHN FISHER was tried and convicted of grand larceny. Prisoner was charged with stealing $134 from a soldier belonging to the Fifty-first Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

Personal.

Brig.-Gen. J. VOGDES sailed Monday, in steamship *Fulton* for Hilton Head to join his command on Folly Island. Gen. VOGDES is a resident of Brooklyn, where he has been quietly sojourning for the past three weeks, having received a month's respite from the severe duties of his position in the front of Charleston. Gen. VOGDES will be remembered as the officer who relieved and saved Fort Pickens to the Government, and who was subsequently captured on Santa Rosa Island and held a prisoner eleven months. During four months of his captivity, he was confined as a hostage for the rebel privateers. In the operations before Charleston he has borne a conspicuous part, having constructed the batteries on Folly Island which led to the capture of the whole of Morris Island. He also opened the third parallel in front of Fort Wagner. He is accompanied by his Aids, Messrs. KISSELBURGH and WILCOX.

CAUTION TO MERCHANTS.—A number of rascals are going about the City now and almost daily engaging carmen to take bales and boxes of goods from the walk in front of large stores and warehouses, to be delivered somewhere up town. The thief, arriving at the place of destination before the carman, receives the goods, pays the carman and dismisses him. On Tuesday last, a case of goods, valued at $2,240, was in this manner taken from the front of Messrs. SCHACK & HOTOP'S store, No. 47 Murray-street, and conveyed to No. 48 West Nineteenth-street. Here the carman was met by one WILLIAM RICHARDSON, who paid the cartage, and told the carman that a mistake had been made, and that he wanted the goods taken to No. 148 West Nineteenth-street; this the carman refused to do. At this time, Officer TILLEY, of the Third Precinct, who had been notified of the matter, emerged from his hiding-place and attempted to arrest RICHARDSON, but he ran away. Officer TILLEY pursued him, and after a run of several blocks, arrested him and took him to the Third Ward Station-house. Another case occurred at the store of Messrs. DENISON, BINSSE & Co., No. 98 Duane-street. Three cases of goods were at the store door, when a carman drove up and took one valued at $600; he was going off with it, when he was noticed by a young man engaged in the store, who stopped him and notified Mr. DENISON of the matter; the carman was found to have an envelope, given him some two blocks off by a young man with instructions to go to No. 98 Duane-street, take the largest case of the three, and deliver it some one and a half miles up town; the case was sent to the place designated; but the thief, probably suspicious at the delay, failed to appear. If the carmen would make it a rule invariably to *go in* the store and ask whether the matter was right before taking any goods, this style of swindling would be immediately stopped.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held this day, at 1 o'clock, to receive and act upon the communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, inviting the Chamber to appoint one or more of its members to confer with a commission named by the Secretary, to revise and codify the navigation laws, and the laws for the collection of the customs, as a basis for their simplification, and in some cases radical modification, as well as reform in their administration. This liberal and enlightened offer of the Secretary should be immediately responded to.

THE OLD HERO OF GETTYSBURGH.—JOHN L. BURNS, of Gettysburgh, the old hero, who alone of all the inhabitants there and thereabouts, shouldered his gun and went forth to fight the enemy, is in town. He paid a visit to the TIMES Office yesterday. Mr. BURNS is a hale-looking old gentleman, and bears on his face the indications of courage. He has recovered from his wounds. The Government have taken steps to properly provide for him by giving him a pension.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Wednesday, Feb. 17—9 P. M.

$10,000 Amer Gold	160¼	100 N. Y. Cen	s10 134
100 Erie Railroad	118⅜	200 Mich. So. R	s3 96
700 do	s3.118⅜	200 Erie R. Pr	b3 105⅝
800 do	b3.118⅜	100 do	105⅜
600 do	118⅜	1000 Pittsburgh	b3.116⅜
1300 do	b3.118⅜	500 do	b3.116⅜
1600 do	118⅜	100 do	116⅜
800 do	s3.118⅜	1400 Cle. & Tol. R	147¾
100 do	s10.118⅜	3100 do	147⅜
600 do	b10.118⅜	100 Bucks Co. Lead	1
2100 do	b30.118⅜	500 do	s30 1
100 do	b3.118⅝	1500 do	1¼
100 do	b3.119⅛	100 Miss. & Mo. R	48
250 Harlem R	110	500 do	48⅛
200 do	s3 110	500 do	48⅝
500 do	110⅜	60 Cum. Coal	57⅛
1100 do	111	200 Quick. Min. Co	56¼
300 do	111¼	100 do	57
1000 do	112	300 do	s3 57
2000 do	b2.112⅝	200 do	b30 58
1000 do	b10.112⅝	1000 do	s30 58

[Advertisement.]

SORE THROAT.—Those afflicted with Coughs, Hoarseness, Irritation and Soreness of the Throat, will find nothing so efficacious as a *Throat Remedy*, as Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The price of BURNETT'S Cocoaine has advanced to seventy-five cents per bottle. BURNETT never changes his *quality*, and has been compelled to advance prices owing to increased cost of material. His goods are cheap because they are reliable.

[Advertisement.]

"WHAT TO DO."—For Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Psycology, and Ethnology, see the *Phrenological Journal* for February, only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS.

A PRIVATE CLASS, for the study of Phrenology, meet Wednesday and Friday evenings, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The subscriber will sell, through Messrs. MULLER & WILKENS, at No. 111 Broadway, TUESDAY, Feb. 23, eighty choice building lots, located mostly between 5th-av., Broadway, 43d-st., and Central Park; a large number are located at 45th-st., 46th-st., and 6th-av., adjoining the College property; free from rock; enough below the grade for cellars; surrounded by genteel brown-stone dwellings. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage three or five years, at the option of the purchaser, at 6 per cent. per annum.

JONAS CONKLING, No. 24 Washington-square.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S N. Y. ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The live and spicy paper of America. Interesting and valuable literary matter, with graphic comical and startling illustrations, comprising the daring robbery of railroad passengers, portraits of all the prominent political aspirants, JEFF. DAVIS' compulsory declaration of independence, grand political vaulting, New-York asleep, Malden Bank robbery, steamboat conflagration, with other amusing local and domestic scenes, in this week's number. Now ready. Sold everywhere. Price 8 cents. Mailed free on receipt of price. No. 90 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Neck-tie manufacturers can save 40 per cent. by using the WILCOX & GIBBS sewing-machine, No. 508 Broadway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 50 | Sun sets..... 5 38 | Moon sets.. 4 09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 27 | Gov. Island.. 5 16 | Hell Gate.. 6 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.

Cleared.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Salvor, Robinson, Washington. J. Hand; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships E. Hamilton, White, New-Orleans, J. Atkinson & Co.; Sarah Marsh, (Br.,) Rose, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; Ottilee, Schramm, Hong Kong, J. C. Jewett & Co.; New World, Knight, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Chaos, Edwards, New-Orleans, W. & A. Nelson; Milan, Downing, San Francisco, F. Talbot & Co.; Liberty, (Br.,) Willett, Londonderry, Edmiston Bros.

Barks Lamplighter, Morris, Philadelphia, Merrill & Abbott; Chanticleer, (Br.,) Potter, Port-au-Prince.

Brigs Aureute, Clark, Philadelphia, B. F. Small & Co.; Rosa Abbott, Jason, St. Thomas, Brett, Son & Co.; Edwin, (Br.,) Sherman, Portland, Thompson & Hunter; San Juan, (Br.,) Barntigo, Sisal, F. Alexandre; Ella, (Br.,) Cox, Havana, F. & B. Brookman & Co.; Veteran, (Br.,) Gamage, Halifax, G. Wheelwright; Ocean Spray, (Br.,) Kehoe, Cienfuegos, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners W. Cousins, (Br.,) Bell, St. John, Cuba, B. F. Small & Co.; Mary Sawyer, Machias, Simpson & Clapp; C. H. Cook, Sparks, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; P. Randolph, Brown, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; W. B. Gortt, Baker, York River, Crowell & Co.; W. Bayliss, Provost, Stamford; Moderator, Lets, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler; J. C. Brooks, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; S. S. Lee, Summers, Newbern, M. T. Runyon & Co.; George Darby, Rogers, Nuevitas, Peck & Church; War Eagle, Kelly, Philadelphia, Baker & Crowell; Cameo, Pendleton, Mystic, Jed Frye & Co.; William Collier, Raynor, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; E. A. Dupont, Law, Norfolk, J. Flanagan.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship McClellan, Alfred G. Gray commanding, from the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi 8th inst. at 6:30 A. M., and Key West on the 11th, at 10:35 P. M., with the mail and passengers to U. S. Navy Department. Feb. 8, at 1:45 P. M., 65 miles from the c. W. Bar, spoke steamship Cahawba, hence for New-Orleans. 15th, lat. 38 26, lon. 74 22, exchanged signals with a herm. brig, standing N. W., showing a white burgee, red border and letters.

U. S. steam transport Daniel Webster, Sherman, New-Orleans, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Is anchored under Jersey City.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Daisell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Schr. Hattie Lewis, Cunningham, Gloucester, with herring.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Merrill, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Petrel, Sears, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Willey, Brown, Gloucester, with herring.

Schr. Fleetwing, Bryant, Gloucester, with herring.

Schr. John Somes, Harty, Gloucester, with herring.

Schr. Catalina, Howard, Gloucester, with herring.

Schr. E. P. Lewis, Westcott, New-London.

WIND—At sunset, a gale from N. W., with frequent violent squalls.

Sailed.

Feb. 16—Steamers Hale and Admiral Dupont, Ship Pacific.
Barks Maraval, Zimarella.
Barkantine Boston.
Brigs Judge Bathaway, Mount Vernon.
Schooners S. F. Baker, J. A. Parson, D. C. Higgins.
Feb 17—Steamships Eagle, for Havana; Geo. Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Italian steam frigate Re d'Italia, on a trial trip.

Miscellaneous.

All the Sound steamers, with the exception of the Fall River line, arrived at the usual time.

Spoken, &c.

Youth—schr., of St. John, N. B., from Havana for St. John, N. B., Feb. 12, lat. 26 20, lon. 79 45.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting. I should receive anyr e lief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and gr

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3871. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill.

The Commutation Fixed at $300, to Exempt for One Year.

Discussion on the Resolution to Sell Surplus Gold.

Another Monopoly Combination Against the Revenue Bill.

The Holders of Petroleum Protest Against the Tax.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Senator SUMNER's completed report on the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and the legalization of the Emancipation Proclamation was read in committee to-day and accepted, with hardly a word of dissent from either Senators BUCKALEW or CARLYLE. It will be presented to the Senate on Monday.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION IN LEE'S ARMY.

Several hundred copies of the President's Amnesty Proclamation have been sent into LEE's army within a week past. The effect is already perceptible in the increased numbers of deserters. The proclamation hereafter will be systematically shoved through the rebel lines.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE ON MR. LINCOLN.

The Lower House of the California Legislature has adopted the Senate's resolution in favor of Mr. LINCOLN's renomination.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

In the list of nominations of Dec. 31, sent into the Senate, are the names of five Lieutenants for Brigadier-Generals—all regulars.

PETROLEUM TAX—ANOTHER PRESSURE.

The Ways and Means Committee will not decide the petroleum question before the latter part of next week. An immense pressure, succeeding the recent whisky hydraulic pressure, is being brought to bear on the committee to effect the remission of the tax on the crude article.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL—REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill made a report, to-day, agreeing upon the main features of the Senate bill, with amendments and the substitution of a few sections of the House bill. The commutation at $300 is retained, and a compromise is made in limiting the exemption thereby to one year. The exemption of high officials in the Senate bill is stricken out, leaving as the only classes exempt, the mentally and physically unfit and soldiers in the field or honorably discharged. If the quota be not filled in any district by one draft, another is to be made until the number shall be obtained. The section authorizing the Secretary of war to assign drafted persons with religious scruples against bearing arms to hospital duty or taking care of freedmen, is reported with a proviso confining such provision to those whose deportment is consistent with their conscientious scruples against bearing arms. The House provision for the drafting of colored men is retained, with the essential modification that when the slave of a loyal master is drafted and mustered into the service, thereupon such slave shall be free, and the master shall be paid the bounty of $100, in the place of its being paid to the master on his freeing the person. It was held by the committee that he must not be a slave a moment after enlisting. It is understood that this is the disputed point upon which a contest is expected to-morrow. The report is signed by Messrs. WILSON, NESMITH and GRIMES on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. SCHENCK and DENNING, of the House of Representatives. Mr. KERNAN does not concur in it. The Houses have not yet taken difinite action on the report of the Committee of Conference.

THE CAPTURE OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the Anglo rebel steamer *Cumberland*, on the 5th inst., by the United States steamer *De Soto*. Her cargo consists largely of arms and munitions of war, and it is confidently stated that the vessel was intended to become a rebel privateer. She arrived at Havana, late last September, and commenced making extensive alterations. She sailed on the 31st of January, but was obliged to run into Mariel by one of our gunboats. She sailed again on the 3d inst., intending to run the blockade off Mobile. The *De Soto* captured her after a chase of less than two hours. She is of about 700 tons burden, and is reported to be fast.

CANADIAN POSTAGE.

The Post-office Department of Canada having, for the sake of uniformity, consented to so modify the postal arrangement between the United States and Canada of 1851 as to establish a uniform postage for letters of ten cents, the single rate between Canada and all parts of the United States, it is ordered by Postmaster-General BLAIR that in future the international postage charge upon all letters between Canada and any part of the United States shall be ten cents, the single rate for half an ounce or under, pre-payment optional, without regard to difference of distance or route of conveyance.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the nomination of HORACE JAMES, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain; and CHARLES HUTCHINGS, of Oregon, to be Indian Agent for the Territory of Idaho.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

PAY OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented a petition from citizens of New-York, praying for the equalization of the pay of all soldiers in the army, without regard to color. Ordered to lie on the table.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. SHERMAN, of (Ohio,) Union, from the Agricultural Committee, submitted a bill, accompanied by a report, to encourage immigration. Ordered to be printed.

This bill appoints a Commissioner of Immigration as an officer in the Department of State, at a salary of $2,500, to be assisted by one clerk of the first class and one of third class. He shall collect information of the soil, climate, mineral resources, agricultural products, rates of wages, prices of labor, means of communication, and the wants and industrial interests of the United States for dissemination throughout Europe, in a concise and popular form—the cost of printing which shall not exceed $20,000 in one year. Correspondence with Consuls is required, who shall furnish manifests of emigrants taking passage to the United States. An emigrant office is to be established at New-York, under charge of a Superintendent, with a salary of $2,000, who shall procure and regulate the transportation of immigrants. Officers are forbidden to accept fees or become interested in lands for sale to immigrants. The President is also authorized to appoint another Superintendent in New-Orleans.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) by unanimous consent presented the report of the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved that the report be printed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) thought this an unusual course.

Mr. WILSON had not heard of such a precedent before on a conference report.

The yeas and nays were demanded on a motion to print, and the vote resulted 11 yeas against 12 nays.

The Clerk suspended the reading of the report.

On a motion of Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) to reconsider the vote by which the motion to print had been rejected, the motion was carried and the consideration of the subject postponed until to-morrow, when the report will be printed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS.

This being the day set apart for the consideration of the business of the District of Columbia, it was ordered that the Mayors of Georgetown and Washington be admitted to the floor.

Numerous bills, relating exclusively to the District, were, on motion of Mr. GRIMES, called up and passed. Among them was a bill for the education of youths outside of the limits of Washington and Georgetown.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) introduced the following joint resolutions:

Be it resolved, &c., First, that the Provost-Marshal-General be and he is hereby directed to enlist such persons as may desire to enter the naval service of the United States under such directions as may be given by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, which enlistments shall be credited to the appropriate district; provided, nevertheless, that inasmuch as persons enlisted in the naval service receive prize money, persons so enlisting shall not be entitled to receive any bounty upon their enlistment.

Second—That the President of the United States may, whenever in his judgment the public service requires, authorize and direct the transfer of persons who have been employed in service and are now enlisted in regiments for land service, from such regiments to the naval service upon such terms and according to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe; provided, nevertheless, that the number of transfers from any company or regiment shall not be so great as to reduce such company or regiment below the minimum of strength required by the regulations of the military service; and provided further that such sum as may have been paid to persons so transferred as bounty for enlistment to the military service, shall be transferred from the recruiting fund of the naval service to the credit of the proper appropriation for the land service.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the following amendment was added:

Be it further Resolved, That there shall be paid to each enlisted able or ordinary seaman hereafter enlisted into the naval service an advance of three months' pay as a bounty to be refunded to the Treasury from any prize money to which such enlisted seaman may be entitled.

The joint resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. CONNESS explained that the joint resolution gives discretionary power to the President to transfer seamen enlisted in the army to the navy, and to make up crews for ships-of-war to be sent to the Pacific coast. The Navy Department were ready to send ships to the Pacific coast for its protection, but by reason of the great bounties paid to the soldiers the Navy Department could not get sailors, and this provision was to meet this difficulty, and to enable the Government to send such a fleet to the Pacific, as well as give it ample protection against any attack.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. LANE, of Indiana, went into Executive Session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

ARSENAL AT ROCK ISLAND.

The House passed the bill providing for the Government obtaining possession from private owners of Rock Island, Illinois, on which to erect an arsenal as heretofore provided by law.

CONCERNING LUNATICS.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill, which passed, enabling commissioners or guardians of lunatics, appointed in the several States or foreign countries, to act within the District of Columbia.

GOLD TO BE A LEGAL TENDER IN SPECIFIC CONTRACTS.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, providing that where a special or express contract has been made since the 1st of January, 1862, or shall hereafter be made, upon the deposit or loan of gold, for the payment of such loan or deposit in gold, nothing shall be a legal tender for the discharge of such contract, or for any judgment rendered thereon, but gold, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

VETERAN VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, to organize a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers.

THE SALE OF THE SURPLUS GOLD.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) called the attention of the House to the necessity of some immediate disposition of the joint resolution sought to be reported yesterday, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold on hand at his pleasure. The mere proposition has unsettled the market of New-York. It has deranged the basis of commercial transactions. It has deranged our exchange and the value of commodities, and he had been appealed to by leading bankers to have some disposition made of the subject.

There being no objection, Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time to sell, at his discretion, the gold in the Treasury over and above the amount which in his opinion may be necessary to pay the interest on the public debt and for other purposes.

Mr. HOOPER explained the resolution, and said that on Saturday last, as he understood, the amount of gold on hand was $18,900,000, and of this sum $18,200,000 were in the Sub-Treasury in New-York. The estimates from now to July 1 will increase this amount by from $16,000,000 to $18,000,000, making at the latter period, $37,000,000. The requirements for gold from now until July 1 to make payments of interest on the public debt, will be less than $24,000,000, which will leave an excess of from $11,000,000 to $13,000,000, which may be disposed of. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr Cox) had asked, "What would be the effect of giving the proposed authority to the Secretary of the Treasury?" This was rather difficult to answer, and he should refer to two effects or things by way of illustration. Gentlemen might remember that the other day reference was made to a letter from Mr. LAMAR, in which he advises his rebel friends to get up the price of gold as the true way of attacking our Government. He (HOOPER) thought the effect of this resolution would be rather to discourage the plans of those gentlemen who are disposed to follow Mr. LAMAR's suggestion, as it would be impossible for them to effect their object when the Secretary of the Treasury exercises the authority now sought to be conferred.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) differed from his colleagues on the Committee of Ways and Means. The passage of the resolution would be very unfortunate. The Secretary of the Treasury now has power to buy gold when he thinks it necessary, and this resolution proposed to give him pow to sell—thus giving him power to control the money market whenever he thinks proper. Beside, the amount of gold was so comparatively small, that it would afford but little, if any, relief to the Government.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, inquired "Whether anybody knew what was the desire of the Secretary of the Treasury on this subject. The Secretary had neither communicated with the committee or with Congress, as to the propriety of conferring this additional power of selling gold."

Mr. PENDLETON, resuming, said that he would not intrust this delicate power to a single head of a department. He did not intend to say an unkind word derogatory to the Secretary, but he repeated, he would not trust any officer with the power to buy and sell gold—thus giving him an opportunity to raise or depress the market in that particular. Within the next four months there is to be as interest on the public debt a greater amount of gold than we now have on hand. What was now proposed was a transaction in which no man would engage who managed his own private affairs.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) showed that our imports largely exceeded our exports, the former making extensive drains upon the specie of the country. We had become so extravagant, owing to the superabundance of paper money, that the agriculturists have almost ceased to labor, while nearly everybody is attempting to speculate, and are deserting their farms and overpopulating our cities. We should not, by such an expedient as is now proposed, cut loose from our anchor—the basis of the credit of the Government—and throw all our gold upon the market in order to buy paper. He repeated that the curse of the country was the over-importation of luxuries, such as silks, satins and cashmere shawls, and if gold would rise high enough to stop importations, it would be the greatest blessing of which we could have any conception. He argued that the public faith is solemnly pledged to devote the receipts of gold to the payment of the interest on the Public Debt. Here was the law of 1862. If there was a surplus of specie in the Treasury, let the Secretary of the Treasury, if he will, anticipate the payment of the interest on the National Debt falling due in July next. The President has the sword and, through the Secretary of the Treasury, the purse, and he, therefore, stands forth the impersonation of despotism, if he chooses to exercise it. The Secretary of the Treasury has the manufacture and disposition of thousands of millions in paper money. He believed that the Secretary was an honest and upright man, but never in the whole course of his public life had he seen an officer more surrounded with thieves and robbers. He could name a dozen whose standing was such that neither Republicans or Democrats would trust them with their private affairs, and now the proposition is to give the Secretary of the Treasury power over the money market of the country. Let us hold fast to the specie basis.

Mr. STEBBINS, of New York, (Dem.,) maintained that the House itself, with great unanimity, should have originated a bill requesting and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to use the gold accumulating in the Treasury beyond its requirements, and not have waited for the Secretary to intimate a wish for it. He said that the Government was hoarding gold from necessity, because there was no legal way of parting with it. In consequence of the interest on the funded debt, gold was daily becoming more scarce—so scarce that the large transactions caused by the Customs, by the export demand, by contracts maturing in Wall-street on the Stock Exchange, through sterling exchange transactions, by the gold room transactions, and through the traffic at the hotels, were tending to enhance its value, and consequently the value of all other necessaries of life. It was simply a question as to whether the Government should continue to occupy this position, or whether they should be empowered to sell at the market price all the gold that it did not require for the special purposes indicated by the laws. He believed that the Secretary of the Treasury would use the power with wisdom, that all his efforts looked in that direction, and that the House had no good reason to doubt that he would continue to manage his department in the same way. He regarded the question as purely one of interest to all classes of the community, and the necessities of the nation, and not in any way political, and he should govern his vote accordingly.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) made an estimate as to the receipts into the Treasury. They were at the rate of $400,000 a day. In July next $23,500,000 are to be paid out in coin, and that was every dollar which the Government was pledged to pay on the first of that month. There would then remain a surplus, on the basis of the present receipts, greatly exceeding the estimates. There would be $50,500,000 in gold in the Treasury on the 1st of July, and there was no law to enable the Secretary to dispose of this sum. He (GARFIELD) said in conclusion, that great wars were not conducted with gold, but with paper.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said that the first security of public credit is faith. All public officers should be held to a rigid responsibility. By taxation and judicious legislation they had provided for the payment of the interest on the public debt, and designated the medium in which it should be paid. They had guaranteed by legislation, sanctioned by public opinion, that the interest on the public debt should be paid in specie. They were told they were to have a surplus of gold, but he did not concur in the statement of the gentleman from Ohio (GARFIELD.) If the proposition now pending should not be accepted, he would move an amendment, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of the July interest, from time to time, at the rate of six per cent. in gold, and thus redeem the coupons. The true way to relieve the Treasury of its surplus of coin was to pay it out in this way.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, deprecated the character of that species of legislation and Executive action which resorted to these temporary expedients. While he did not propose to discuss the immediate question before the House in a factious or partisan spirit, candor compelled him to say that the fundamental error was in the financial system adopted by the Administration. It was based on an utterly false principle. It was neither new nor safe. It had been tried by other countries, and, frequently, by enterprising Wall-street financiers, and in every case had led to like results, namely—ruin, bankruptcy and repudiation. There was no mystery in this question—it was simply whether an individual or a Government could sustain itself long by relying upon borrowing, and not upon legitimate sources of revenue. He appealed to the representatives of the Government to bring forward some proposition which would enable us to pass through the present terrible ordeal without bankruptcy and ruin. The imminent danger of a collapse in the public credit should admonish them that, by mathematical calculations, another three years—and we may have ten years—of this war will end not only in the collapse of the Treasury, but in the prostration of all the national interests of the people.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) would so far depart from the question as to say that if the gentleman who had just taken his seat, and his friends would endeavor to unite the North in a solid phalanx to suppress the rebellion by force of arms, the soldiers for whom these gentlemen profess to sympathize, would soon be permitted to return to their homes. As to the pending resolution, it did not propose to sell the amount of gold on hand, but only the surplus not needed for the payment of interest on the public debt. It only appropriated the surplus beyond the wants of the Government. It did not, therefore, touch, or come in conflict with the public faith. No gentleman could say the Secretary of the Treasury ever violated the public obligations. It was true, the resolution gives the Secretary the discretion to sell, but this was obsolutely necessary to render the measure effective.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) would ask whether the Secretary has not already disposed of gold as proposed in this resolution. He understood that the Secretary had heretofore thrown gold in the market.

Mr. KASSON asked Mr. ELDRIDGE to give his authority. He did not believe it.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland (Union,) said the Secretary told him that not one dollar had been disposed of contrary to law.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts (Union,) was understood to make a similar statement.

Mr. ELDRIDGE thought he learned so from the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. HOOPER.)

Mr. HOOPER replied that if the gentleman got such an impression, he misunderstood him.

Mr. KASSON concluded his remarks, and regarded the passage of the resolution as necessary to enable the Secretary to check gold speculations.

Mr. DUMONT, of Indiana (Dem.,) said he was in favor of the restoration of the Government. At all events, one way to put an end to the war was by the bayonet and the naked sword. Another was to concede all the rebels ask, and to say they were right and the Northern people wrong. Another way was to now fall back on the specie basis in the payment of our debts and obligations. That would end the war. But his opposition to this resolution was on a different ground. He had no disposition to quarrel with the Government. It did not come into power by the aid of his vote, but a quarrel with the Government was to help to paralyze its arm. He was opposed to the resolution because its passage would involve a violation of public faith. It would turn the Treasurer's office into a great broker's shop. He offered an amendment in the form of a proviso that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not sell any gold under this act without the advice and consent of the other Executive Departments of the Government, and that the operations of this act shall cease at the expiration of one year.

Mr. COX modified an amendment, which he offered at an early stage of the proceedings, so as to read:

Provided, that before any such sale shall take place, at least five days public notice shall be given of the time and place for receiving bids; and provided further, that the Secretary of the Treasury may, if he deems it for the interest of the Treasury, withdraw from the market gold offered at any time before a bid is actually accepted.

Mr. COX said he learned that fifteen millions more were required to pay the interest on the public debt than would be received from customs. If the gold was sold, it would have to be bought back again.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said he did not expect the discussion would last all day. He found that the merchants of New-York did not desire relief, and that, according to their representatives, they would rather be ground between the upper and nether millstones. Three important amendments had been offered which it might be better to incorporate in this resolution in some shape; and therefore he moved to recommit the resolution, withleave to report to-morrow.

This was agreed to.

TAXES ON GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The House passed a bill appropriating $20,000 to pay taxes on Government lands in the West.

BOUNTY TO NINE MONTHS' MEN.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution explanatory of certain acts of Congress. He explained that many petitions had been sent hither from several of the States, and, under the instructions of the Committee on Military Affairs, he had reported the resolution. Under the acts referred to, the President had called out the militia for nine months, and a large number had received the $25 bounty. The resolution simply explained that others might also receive that amount. It was an act of justice to the soldiers.

The joint resolution was passed.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a bureau for Freedmen's affairs.

Mr. COLE, of California, spoke in favor of the measure, and of the employment of negro soldiers, thus strengthening the national arm to crush the rebellion.

Without further proceedings, at 4½ o'clock, the House adjourned.

The Arabia.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, having been delayed, will not reach this port until Friday evening.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Conflicting Reports about Johnston's Army—Non-Combatants to Leave Mobile—Loss of Blockade-runner Denbigh.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The *Gazette's* Chattanooga dispatch says the information from the rebel army is contradictory. Some declare that JOHNSTON'S entire force is around Dalton, others say large portions, including the artillery, at Kingston, have gone to reinforce LONGSTREET. JOHN MORGAN is said to be in the vicinity of Dalton with a considerable cavalry force preparing for a raid.

Gen. WATTS, of Alabama, has telegraphed to the citizens of Selma to prepare to receive non-combatants from Mobile, as that place was soon to be attacked by the Federals.

The steamer *Denbigh* was lost recently while attempting to run the blockade from Mobile.

The Mobile papers think SHERMAN's plan is to penetrate to Central Alabama, and thus compel the evacuation of Mobile.

There are no indications in the news reports that GRANT is preparing for active operations.

RAISING OF THE BLOCKADE.

The Port of Brownsville, Texas, Conditionally Opened to Commercial Intercourse.

By the President of the United States,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By my Proclamation of the nineteenth April, 1861, the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas were, for reasons therein set forth, placed under blockade; and whereas the port of Brownsville, in the District of Brazos Santiago, in the State of Texas, has since been blockaded, but as the blockade of said port may now be safely released, with advantage to the interests of commerce; now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July, 1861, entitled "An Act further to Provide for the Collection of Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said port of Brownsville shall so far cease, and determine, from and after this date, that commercial intercourse with said port, except as to persons, things and information hereinafter specified, may from and after this date be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and, until the rebellion shall have been suppressed, to such orders as may be promulgated by the General commanding the Department, or by an officer duly authorized by him, and commanding at said port. This proclamation does not authorize or allow the shipment or conveyance of persons in, or intending to enter, the service of the insurgents, or of things or information intended for their use, or for their aid or comfort; nor except upon the permission of the Secretary of War, or some officer duly authorized by him, of the following prohibited articles, namely: cannon, mortars, firearms, pistols, bombs, grenades, powder, saltpetre, sulphur, balls, bullets, pikes, swords, boarding caps, (always excepting the quantity of the said articles which may be necessary for the defence of the ship and those who compose the crew,) saddies, bridles, cartridge-bag materials, percussion and other caps, clothing adapted for uniforms, sailcloth of all kinds, hemp and cordage, intoxicating drinks, other than beer and light native wines.

To vessels clearing from foreign ports, and destined to the port of Brownsville, opened by this proclamation, licenses will be granted by the Consuls of the United States, upon satisfactory evidence that the vessels so licensed will convey no persons, property or information, excepted or prohibited above, either to or from the said port; which licenses shall be exhibited to the Collector of said port immediately on arrival, and if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade. And on leaving said port, every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the Collector of the Customs according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of said conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privilege of entering the United States during the war for any purpose whatever. In all respects except as herein specified, the existing blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established and maintained, nor is it relaxed by this proclamation, except in regard to the port to which relaxation is or has been expressly applied.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President—
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Great Fire in Gloucester, Mass.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Feb. 18.

A fire broke out in Sawyer's Block at 3 o'clock this morning, and it is estimated that seventy-five buildings were destroyed. It has swept Front-street entirely on both sides, and is still raging furiously. Some eight or ten buildings have been blown up to stop it. The engines cannot be worked, it is so cold, and the men are used up. Among the buildings destroyed is the telegraph office.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A steam fire-engine from Salem has arrived, and commenced playing on the flames.

About 70 buildings thus far have been destroyed, including the Bank of Cape Ann. The contents of the latter were saved.

One vessel has also been burned.

The flames spread east and west, taking everything in their path, even down to the very waters' edge.

The engines are all frozen up, and it is almost next to impossible to work them.

The streets are full of movables, and the scene presented is one of indescribable confusion.

There are but few more wooden buildings left to burn, and it is confidently hoped that the flames will be got under control before they reach the brick blocks.

No estimate of the loss can be made at this time.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The fire is nearly subdued. Fifty stores, the *Advertiser* office, the Town Clerk's office, the Magnetic Telegraph office, and three lawyers' offices, the Freemasons' lodge, and 15 dwellings are burned. Forty families are houseless.

The Post-office and Custom-house stayed the fire in one direction.

It is difficult to estimate the loss, which cannot fall short of $400,000. The Haverhill, Home, Hartford, Springfield, and numerous other Insurance offices are sufferers.

Owing to the absence of vessels, the loss of shipping is trifling.

The arrival of the steam fire engine from Salem was most opportune.

The telegraph lines are being operated from a building overlooking the ruins, which cover half of the principal streets and wharves of the town.

Death of a Newspaper Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

THEODORE BARNARD, the correspondent of the Associated Press with the Army of the Potomac, died this afternoon at headquarters.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Steamships Creole, Havana and Continental.

Progress of the Political Canvass in Louisiana.

AMUSEMENTS AT NEW-ORLEANS

Operations of the Blockading Squadron Off Mobile.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA AND ST. DOMINGO

By the arrival, last evening, of the steamship *Havana* from New-Orleans, on the 9th inst., and the steamship *Creole*, from the same place, on the 11th we are in possession of our files and correspondence, being four days later than our previous dates:

It is reported that nearly a mile of the grand levee at Pointe Coupee recently fell into the Mississippi River. This levee has heretofore protected all of Southwestern Louisiana from overflow, and its importance to the preservation of that section need not be dwelt upon. It is stated that the levees for some distance above and below Baton Rouge are sadly out of repair, and there is a general apprehension that when the Spring rise comes an overflow of all the low lands in the State will ensue.

STEPHEN HOYT, of Massachusetts, had been appointed Acting Mayor of New-Orleans.

Our thanks are due Mr. MALLORY, Purser of the *Creole*, and Mr. HUERAS, Purser of the *Havana*, for favors.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Coming Election—Gen. Banks' New Order No. 23—Capt. Stephen Hoyt the New Mayor—Amusements in New-Orleans—Mardi Gras—Reopening of the St. Charles Theatre—Arrival at Havana—Blockade-Runners—Spain and the Dominicans—Trade in Havana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1864.

THE COMING ELECTION.

I see the New-York papers are full of comments upon the recent proclamation of Gen. BANKS, and the coming election of Governor, and other civil officers, for the State of Louisiana. Well they may be; for a more important event—considering the present political position of this State—never yet engaged the attention of the country or taxed the energies of our statesmen. But if the proclamation of Gen. BANKS, under date of Jan. 11, aroused the attention of the North, it will be as nothing compared to the effect produced by his more recent Order No. 23, under date of Feb. 3, in which he enters at length into the labor system of Louisiana, and lays down the fullest and most compendious rules for the future relations of labor and capital toward each other throughout the State.

In this respect, this order will doubtless be considered one of the ablest and most far-reaching documents that have ever been penned during this war; and it loses none of its merits when we come to consider the vast amount of conflicting interests which had to be reconciled, the difficulties yet sleeping in the womb of the future which had to be anticipated and provided against, the delicacy which had to be used in handling a subject, wherein so much was to be done in justice to and for the amelioration of a down-trodden race on the one hand, and so much prejudice on the part of the white races to be allayed on the other. Gen. BANKS has managed this with the skill of a master. While providing for every possible contingency to insure everlasting freedom to the colored people of Louisiana, and for gradually inducting them to that higher state of civilization from which they have hitherto been violently withheld; he, on the other hand, prevents the possibility of any of those irregularities which might naturally be expected from too sudden a transition from a state of Slavery to one of freedom, by making labor, to an extent, compulsory. In other words, while securing for labor its full rights and privileges, he takes care that it shall be remembered that capital has also its rights and privileges; or, to borrow the General's own terse expression, his system "protects labor by enforcing the performance of its duty, and it will assist capital by compelling just contributions to the demands of the Government."

There seems to be but one opinion down here among all classes of people, respecting that portion of Order No. 23 devoted to the question between labor and capital; for even those who would still cling to the hope of ever seeing Slavery reinstated in Louisiana, begin now to see that all such dreams are futile, and in their hearts rejoice to find any effective means taken toward that new state of things that they would gladly welcome as a *fait accompli*, though pride, prejudice, and a thousand other unconquerable motives prevent them yet from taking any active part in a revolution that they, nevertheless, well know to be inevitable. But, while I speak so freely of the universal satisfaction here respecting the laws laid down by the Commanding-General for the guidance of labor and capital, it would be absolutely false in me to assert that the same feeling prevails respecting that portion of Order No. 23 which touches a totally different question—that of the mode of proceeding to form a civil government for Louisiana.

The two last clauses of the order—the 24th and 25th—will be found to relate exclusively to the restoration of civil government in Louisiana; and in those two clauses occur one or two passages of novel and startling phraseology. But it is not by the language in which these phrases are couched that so much sensation has been created, as by the undisguised and insolent efforts being made by some of the supporters of one of the candidates for Governorship, to prove that the election of a certain individual—Hon. MICHAEL HAHN—is a foregone conclusion; that open hostility to *him* is the hostility which is said, in the order, "cannot be permitted;" and that not to vote for *him* will be counted as the "indifference" which people are told "will be treated as crime"—the "faction" which they are also told will be treated as "treason." The result is, I am sorry to say, a fearful split among the Unionists of Louisiana; a split which will only go on widening from day to day—no matter how seemingly smoothly the election may terminate—unless the Commanding-General can, in his wisdom, discover some mode of undoing the false impression which ingenious politicians have too well succeeded in infusing into the minds of three-fourths of the people of New-Orleans, of all classes and shades of political opinion.

A NEW MAYOR.

A successor to Capt. MILLER, as Mayor of this city, is this day publicly announced in the person of Capt. HOYT. The selection is a good one, for Capt. HOYT comes recommended by antecedents of the highest character, as a gentleman of enlarged experience, unblemished honor, and an affability of manners that has endeared him to all who have become personally acquainted with him. He is a native of Salem, Massachusetts; was appointed Captain and Commissary by President POLK, in 1847, ably filled a judicial position at Matamoras during the Mexican war, and at the close of it settled in St. Louis, where he went into business under the well-known firm of HOYT, GAMBLE & Co. At St. Louis he became City Comptroller, and afterward Mayor, after running independently against EDWARD WYMAN, the American candidate, and LAURA V. BOGY, the Democratic one. Capt. HOYT, therefore, brings to his position not only the highest personal qualifications, but an enlarged acquaintance with the very kind of duties now intrusted to him. I hope and believe that they will be conducted with that wisdom, consideration and impartiality so essentially requisite in the present transitional state of society in this department.

AMUSEMENTS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. BANKS is showing great tact in the manner in which he is endeavoring to win over the people by timely and considerate attention to their peculiar customs and fancies, wherever they can be indulged without militating against healthy authority. I wrote you recently respecting a grand promenade concert, which took place at the new French Opera House. Another one takes place to-night, even more brilliant than the last, and to terminate—so I understand, at least—with dancing. How far the people will respond to these efforts to gratify them in the present bitter and troubled condition of the public mind with regard to political matters remains to be seen; but these attempts are none the less praiseworthy, and cannot, I think, but prove highly beneficial.

Beside this promenade concert, another singular and, to us Northerners, novel feature, marks the advent of this day of festivity—*Mardi Gras*. The maskers who last year were prohibited from carrying on their mummeries in the streets, and many of whom were—through some innocent misunderstanding—caught and locked up in the calaboose all night for infringing the laws, are to-day allowed full license in all their strange vagaries. As I write, males and females, in the strangest attire and every conceivable form of masks, are to be seen dashing through the streets in carriages, or strolling along in squads of half a dozen, followed by a crowd of laughing and screaming children—of all ages, sexes and colors. The new comer, who never saw anything of the kind before, stops to gape and wonder what all such nonsense means; but the old stagers, who can remember when the wealthy citizens of New-Orleans joined in such sports, and thought nothing of squandering each from one to ten or twenty thousand dollars upon every Mardi Gras, shake their despondent heads, button-hole you to talk of the glories of the past, and wind up with the invariable, "Ah! we shall never see those times again!"

THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Another symptom of increasing population and movement in the city is the reopening of the St. Charles Theatre, the grandest institution of the kind—as far as the building is concerned—in New-Orleans. It was reopened to the public on the evening of Saturday the 6th, under the auspices of Mr. BEN DEBAR, with an entirely new company, and that charming and accomplished actress, Mrs. MARY E. GLADSTANE, acting as star. Months ago, when alluding to the merits of this lady, I expressed my surprise that one so gifted should have hitherto been content to retain the retiring, and, unfortunately, obscure position of what is called a "stock" actress, when there are so many "starring" it, who are really, in comparison to her, nothing but so many ranting rants. It is, therefore, with no little satisfaction that her many admirers—(and nowhere are they more plentiful and earnest than in New-Orleans)—witness this new and favorable step in her career, although depriving them of the artistic gratification to which they had so long become accustomed. Mrs. GLADSTANE's engagement with the St. Charles is only for a fortnight, and, I believe, that the Varieties Theatre—knowing how such a favorite would "draw" down here,—have made her the most tempting and liberal offers to come to that institution as the leading actress; but it was quite impossible for her to break through arrangements already made elsewhere. She goes hence up the river to fulfill an engagement at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, where I venture to prophecy for her such a reception as is seldom accorded to any favorite of the stage. Those who years ago remember Mrs. GLADSTANE at JOHN BATES' old National Theatre performing nightly with that consummate actor E. L. DAVENPORT, will be glad to hear that years have dealt most leniently with her, that she is just as beautiful as she ever was, and, if at all changed, only a little more matured and accomplished in her acting.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP HAVANA,
HAVANA, Sunday, Feb. 14.

I left New-Orleans on the evening of Tuesday the 9th—Mardi Gras—and arrived here this morning. At the risk of encroaching upon the domain of your regular correspondent at this port, I add a postscript to my letter by way of giving the one or two points of interest that have come to my knowledge during the few hours we are detained here.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

As we neared the port of Havana, all eyes were turned to a little fore-and-aft schooner, the *Lalay*, running in the same direction as ourselves, and flying the English flag. There were, of course, all sorts of conjectures as to what she might be, but imagine our surprise, when we got into port, to find that the saucy little thing was a blockade-runner from Mobile, crammed full of cotton. She had scarcely got in safely, when in came a hermaphrodite brig, the *Hope*, defiantly flying the Confederate rag, and equally laden with the flocculent treasure, now worth $48 50 in Havana. What made the matter more amusingly annoying was, that immediately after them came in the United States gunboat *Huntsville*, looking thunder at the two vixens that had given her such a chase for nothing. It would have gone hard with them both had the *Huntsville* come up with them only three miles further out, but luck was in their favor this time.

Let it not be supposed that there is much of this kind of thing going on. Secessionists and their friends make a grand hullabaloo over every little mangy craft that manages to slip through and run the blockade successfully, but they seem to forget altogether the many that *don't* succeed. I have reason to know that never was a blockade more rigidly enforced than that of Mobile; and the active correspondent of the New-Orleans *Times* of that station is constantly proving this by his accounts of the manner in which our gunboats pick up nearly everything that dares to try and sneak in or out of that rebel den.

SPAIN AND THE DOMINICANS.

While here I have managed to pick up a little news, perfectly new to the North, but which your readers may depend upon as ent

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Short Causes—Nos. 1341, 1125, 1654, 1627, 1747, 1749, 1754, 1638. *Part II.*—Nos. 351,1353, 1005, 955, 162, 1267, 1273, 584, 1285, 964, 1057, 755, 688, 681, 986, 578, 1139, 18, 616, 620.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3371, 3213, 3217, 3437, 3363, 3509, 3511, 1313, 3515, 3517, 3519, 3521, 3523, 3525, 3527. *Part II.*—Nos. 2018, 2730, 2058, 3534, 3550, 3572, 3560, 3562, 3564, 3566, 3568, 3570, 3572, 3574, 3576, 3453.

Who are the Patrons of Houses of Prostitution?—An Imputation on Married Men.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Smith.

Sarah K. Melville vs. *Henry B. Melville.*—This case, which has attracted considerable attention, was concluded yesterday. The court-room was densely crowded with spectators, composed mostly of law clerks and prostitutes, all of whom appeared to relish the disgusting disclosures in respect to houses of prostitution and their habitues.

Jane McCord, a wholesale keeper of houses of prostitution was on the stand during the day as a witness, to testify that the defendant had never been in any of her houses as alleged in the complaint.

In summing up, counsel for the defence contended that the witness for the plaintiff had been actuated more with a desire to ruin the business of Madame Bell than anything else, and asked "What married man will now go to Madame Bell's house?" Counsel also asserted, that shame though it was to say so, married men constituted, by far, the most numerous and profitable class of patrons of houses of prostitution.

Counsel for the plaintiff said that so far from injuring the business of Madame Bell, the conduct of certain newspapers in publishing the case so entensively would give her the greatest advertisement she ever had, and thus increase her business instead of injuring it.

Sealed verdict ordered. Stuart & Burley, Wm. Fullerton, for plaintiff; John Graham, for defendant.

Contract to Execute a Satisfaction Piece as Consideration for a Note—Counter-Claim.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Moncrief and Monell.

Henry A. Bellows vs. *Lewi Folsom et al.*—This was an action against the maker and indorsers of a promissory note, the indorsers being sued as guarantors.

The maker defended on the ground that the note was given in settlement of a judgment, pending an appeal from it, in order that he might convey his real estate, upon an agreement that the plaintiff should make out and deliver a satisfaction piece, in order to remove the lien of the judgment; which he failed to do, as alleged, and by which the maker sustained damages on account of his inability to convey by reason of the incumbrance, which were set up as a counter-claim.

One of the indorsers defended on the ground that a guaranty had been written over his signature after it was written.

The case was referred, and the referee found in favor of the maker, on the agreement to furnish the satisfaction piece, and against him on the question of damages, and dismissed the complaint, not finding at all upon the issues raised by the indorser.

The plaintiff appealed, contending that there was no failure of consideration, inasmuch as there had been no demand made for the execution of the satisfaction piece; that, in any event, there was only a partial failure, the maker having his remedy in an action at law.

Decision reserved.

Alfred Roe for plaintiff; Sessions & Bond for defendants.

Difference Between Calfskins and Kipskins—Is the Skin of a Calf a Calfskin?

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

Mendelson vs. *Barney.*—This was an action to recover an alleged excess of duty paid to the defendant, as Collector of this Port, under protest. The goods in question were the manufacture of Agreau Freres, of Vernon, France, and were invoiced as "*veaux cirés*," or waxed calfskins, and the duty imposed upon tanned calfskins was exacted by the Custom-house. The goods varied in weight, and the plaintiff claimed that a portion of the invoice, which weighed more than thirty-three kilogrammes, or about eighty pounds per dozen, were not "tanned calfskins" within the meaning of the Tariff Act of 1861, but an article known in trade and commerce as "kipskins," and thus liable only to the duty levied on all "upper leather except tanned calfskins." Several leather dealers and shoemakers testified, on behalf of plaintiff, that any skin weighing over forty-five pounds to the dozen is a kipskin, and so called by the trade. On the part of the Government several tanners and importers were called, and testified that weight is no criterion in determining whether a certain skin is or is not a calfskin; that the growth and quality of the skin are the only safe test; that calfskins weigh from ten to one hundred and twenty pounds per dozen. Several tanners defined a calfskin as the skin of a "veal," or a young creature fed on milk, and the flesh of which is used for food; also, that the term "French kip" is of recent origin among home dealers, and is a term unknown among importers, except that it is sometimes used by buyers to designate heavy calfskin.

The case, which has been on for several days, was concluded yesterday morning, the jury rendering a verdict for the Government.

For plaintiff, Mr. Ridgway, Mr. Russell and Mr. McCullon; for defendant, the District Attorney and Mr. Lowrey.

The Edsall Libel Case Against the Express.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Moncrief and Monell.

Isaac W. Edsall vs. *James and Erastus Brooks.* This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The judgment was reported as reserved. It was *reversed*, and a new trial ordered.

On the former trial the complaint was dismissed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

Hall vs. *Van Ness.*—Motion granted; costs to abide event; judgment to stand as security.

Ann Amelia Fleming vs. *Stephen D. Fleming.*—Report affirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Before Judge Leonard.

Elizabeth Schott vs. *James L. Schott.*—Order settled.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1864. 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Odpyke, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Schaefer—

Petition of the Veterans of the War of one thousand eight hundred and twelve for a donation to enable them to appropriately celebrate Washington's Birthday.

Which was referred to Special Committee on Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of Phœnix Hose Company Number Twenty-two to be permitted to run a steam fire engine instead of the apparatus now in use by them.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Gross—

Resignation of John Flanagan as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith Councilman Gross offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Robert Gillen be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place and instead of John Flanagan, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Heffernan—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Charles G. Hughes (who has lost an arm in the service of his country) to place a small target in the Park for the purpose of using an air gun, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Fifty-fifth-street, together with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, commencing at Ninth-avenue at a point about seventy-five feet west of Eighth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Heffernan—

Resolved, That Avenue B, from Houston to Fourteenth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the property-owners to pay one-half the expense and the City the remainder.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to remove the bell from Gouverneur Market, and place the same on the Seventh Ward Station-house, and have the same rung for the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth District fires, and to be under the direction of the officer in command of the station-house.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Lester—

Resolved, That the bulkhead between Broome and Delancey streets, on the East River, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Captain John Shea, of the Irish Brigade, Eighty-eighth Regiment, to erect a small tent in the Park for the purpose of recruiting for said brigade, such permission to extend during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the use of this Chamber be and the same is hereby granted to the Superior Court, General Term, until and including Saturday, this week, for the purpose of finishing the Calendar of causes now pending be ore them.

Councilman Keenan moved that the said resolution be referred to the Committee on Law Department.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brophy, Webster, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon Brice—14.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—8.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of treasury balance, February thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of returns by the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroad Companies of their receipts for October, November and December of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file:

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, where necessary, in Third-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Seventy-sixth streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Donations and Charities presented a report in favor of refunding the amount of an assessment against the church corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of regulating and grading One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of regulating, grading, and so forth, Sixty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing vacant lots on the north side of Fifty-fourth-street, one hundred feet west of Ninth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing vacant lots on the south side of Fifteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of granting a new house to Hose Company number Thirteen.

Which was laid over,

INVITATION.

An invitation was received to attend the ball of Company B, Twelfth Regiment New-York State National Guard, on the twenty-second of February, at the City Assembly Rooms.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keenan moved to reconsider the vote by which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places resolution that permission be given to Captain John Shea, of the Irish Brigade, Eighty-eigth Regiment, to erect a small tent in the Park for the purpose of recruiting for said brigade, such permission to extend during the pleasure of the Common Counsel.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to lease the upper floors of the building numbers one hundred and fifteen and one hundred and seventeen Nassau-street, for a term of ten years, for the accommodation of the First District Court, at an annual rent of three thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Gross called up General Order number Seventy-eight, being a resolution that, if the Board of Aldermen concur, a special committee of five be appointed from each board to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the birthday of the immortal Washington, the twenty second day of February, and that the sum of seven thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor; such amount to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation

Councilman Jaques moved to amend said resolution by striking from the sum of seven thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of four thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Hagerty called up General Order number fifty-one, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Baulch and William S. Lyons, for the sum of ten dollars each, for services rendered to the Committee on Russian Reception, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Heenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Keenan called up General Order number Fifty-five, being a report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. E. Johnson, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars, ($156,) for refreshments furnished the Stanton Legion, (One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers,) on the occasion of the reception of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, August twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; and also in favor of William H. Allen, for incidental expenses incurred by him in parading the above-named regiment, amounting to ninety-five dollars. ($95,) and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Webster moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Councilman Houghtalin called up General Order number Fifty-three, being a resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to accept the bell in McDougal-street bell-tower, of ten thousand eight hundred pounds, under the contract made by him with E. R. King, and that the Comptroller be authorized and directed to pay for the same, under the said contract, at the contract price.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilmen Haviland called up General Order number fifty-eight, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Westfirst-street, from Hammond-street to the south side of Hoboken-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, on both sides of the railroad track, one-half at the expense of the property-owners, and one-half at the expense of the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan and Hagerty—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution, that One Hundred and Fourth-street, from Broadway to Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Gross called up General Order number Forty-nine, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen to pay pavers and laborers employed under the Croton Aqueduct Department the sum of two dollars per day, to date from the fifteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number Seventy-four, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Third-avenue, on each side of the railroad track, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Haviland called up General Order number fifty-eight, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Westfirst-street, from Hammond-street to the south side of Hoboken-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, on both sides of the railroad track, one-half at the expense of the property-owners, and one-half at the expense of the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Hagerty, Webster—3.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number seventy-six, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Gross called up General Order number Forty-nine, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen to pay pavers and laborers employed under the Croton Aqueduct Department the sum of two dollars per day, to date from the fifteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number Seventy-four, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Third-avenue, on each side of the railroad track, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Haviland called up General Order number fifty-eight, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Westfirst-street, from Hammond-street to the south side of Hoboken-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, on both sides of the railroad track, one-half at the expense of the property-owners, and one-half at the expense of the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan and Hagerty—2

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., February the 26th, for furnishing ice to the Medical Department of the Army during the present year, at the points herein designated. The ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 16th day of April next; the ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer appointed for the purpose, or by a Medical Inspector, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the proviso that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Annapolis, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—150 tons.
Fortress Monroe, Va.—Ice-house owned by the United States—280 tons.
Point Lookout, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.
Portsmouth, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—100 tons.
Newbern, N. C.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—400 tons.
Hilton Head, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—400 tons.
Beaufort, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight for the year 1864, in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge at United States General Hospitals, upon the following annual estimate, in and near

Boston, Mass., 10 tons.
New-York, 800 tons.
New-Haven, Conn., 60 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R. I., 130 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn., 1,300 tons.
Newark, N. J., 100 tons.
Washington, D. C., 2,500 tons.
Baltimore, Md., 500 tons.
Frederick, Md., 75 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until Jan. 1, 1865, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish ——— tons of first quality of ice, carefully packed in suitable ice-houses, at the within-named points, namely:

at the following price per ton o two thousand pounds, namely, at

tons, at $—— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a medical officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ——, ———

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

$—— cts. per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ——, ———

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the clerk of the nearest District Court or a United States District-Attorney, must accompany the proposal or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, Medical S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of Proposals can be had at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ———
(Date) ———

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 56 pounds.
——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— tons of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186, and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

———

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ——— and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 . [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the twenty-third day of February instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School number Eight, in Grand-st., west in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings number Ninety-four Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HENRY SCHIEL,
GEORGE DUROCHE,
SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY, } Committee.
DAVID NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 60 CHEAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
A. D. BROWN, Asst. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 602 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on Friday, the 19th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Uniform Coats, Infantry.
Uniform Coats, Artillery.
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry.
Uniform Jackets, Artillery.
Trousers, Footmen's.
Trousers, Horsemen's.
Great Coats, Footmen's.
Great Coats, Horsemen's.
Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Drawers, Canton Flannel.
Drawers, knit.
Shirts, Cotton and Wool Flannel.
Shirts, knit.
Stockings.
Blankets, Woolen, domestic manufacture.
Blankets, India-Rubber.
Ponchos, India-Rubber.
Forage Caps.
Uniform Hats, trimmed.
Bootees, sewed.
Bootees, pegged.
Boots, sewed.
Boots, pegged.
Leather Stocks.
Gr. at Coat Straps.
Brass Letters.
Brass Numbers.
Worsted Sashes.
Brass Scales for N. C. S.
Brass Scales, Sergeants.
Brass Scales, Corporals and Privates.
Chevrons, Ordnance Sergeants.
Chevrons, Hospital Steward.
Chevrons, Service.
Chevrons, (Infantry,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals
Chevrons, (Artillery,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, (Cavalry,) Sergeant-Majors, Qr. Mas'r Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Hospital Tents and Flies.
Wall Tents and Flies.
Common Tents.
Hospital Tent Poles, sets.
Wall Tent Poles, sets.
Common Tent Poles, sets.
Hospital Tent Pins, large.
Hospital Tent Pins, small.
Shelter Tents.
Wall Tent Pins, large.
Common Tent Pins.
Camp Kettles.
Iron Pots.
Mess Pans.
Pick Axes.
Pick Axe Handles.
Felling Axes.
Felling Axe Handles.
Axe Slings.
Camp Hatchets.
Camp Hatchet Handles.
Hatchet Slings.
Spades.
Shovels.
Bed Sacks, double.
Bed Sacks, single.
Mosquito Bars, double.
Mosquito Bars, single.
Stable Frocks.
Engineer Overalls.
National Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Regimental Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Cavalry Standards.
Camp Colors, Artillery and Infantry.
Color Cords and Tassels, Artillery and Infantry.
Guidons.
Garrison Flags.
Storm Flags.
Garrison and Storm Flag-Halliards.
Recruiting Flags.
Recruiting Flag-Halliards.
Knapsacks complete.
Haversacks complete.
Canteens (tin, covered) complete, with Straps.
Bugles, with extra mouthpieces.
Trumpets, with extra crooks.
Bugle Cords and Tassels, Artillery and Infantry.
Drums complete.
Drum-Heads, Batter.
Drum-Heads, Snare.
Drum Snares, sets.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-Sticks, pairs.
Drum-Stick Carriages.
Drum Cases.
Fifes, B. C and E.
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Target-Practice Books.
Sky Blue Kersey, ¾ or 6-4.
Dark Blue Coat Cloth.
Sky Blue Facing Cloth.
Scarlet Facing Cloth, 6-4.
Dark Blue Cotton and Wool Flannel, Twilled, ¾.
White Cotton and Wool Flannel, 31 inches.
Canton Flannel, 27 inches.
Heavy Coat Canvas, (for overcoats,) 24 inches.
Coat Canvas, (for body coats,) 24 inches.
Cotton Drills, unbleached, ¾.
Cotton Muslin, unbleached, 36 inches.
Black Twilled Silesia, 36 inches.
Black Alpaca.
Brown Holland.
Button-Hole Twist.
Black (machine) Silk, "A."
Black Sewing Silk, (skeins,) "B."
Black Linen Thread, (machine,) 70.
Black Linen Thread, (machine,) 60.
Black Linen Thread, (skeins,) 40.
Basting Cotton, 50-yard spools.
Yellow Cotton (machine) Thread, 200-yard spools.
Scarlet Cotton (machine) Thread, 200-yard spools.
Coat Buttons.
Vest Buttons.
Shirt Buttons.
Suspender Buttons.
Hooks and Eyes.
Wadding, cotton.
Worsted Lace, yellow, 1⅛, ⅜ and ⅔ inch.
Worsted Lace, scarlet, 1⅛, ⅜ and ⅔ inch.
Worsted Lace, sky blue, 1⅛, ⅜ and ⅔ inch.
Worsted Lace, dark blue, 1⅛, ⅜ and ⅔ inch.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit, with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made—in the latter case at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guaranty, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for)," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy Qr. M. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (2,000) two thousand horses, of the following description, viz.:

ARTILLERY.

For Artillery, (2,000) two thousand horses, from (15¾) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five (5) and eight (8) years of age, of dark colors, free from all defects, and well broken to harness, compactly built, and to weigh not less than one thousand one hundred (1,100) pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and Post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required from successful bidders before signing contracts.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the horses proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ——— and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No mares will be received.

The horses must be delivered in this City within twenty-five days from the date of the contract.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

These horses will be awarded in lots of (200) two hundred each, unless the Chief Quartermaster should deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 9 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for supplying this department with the following articles of Hardware, viz.:

Chopping Axes, good quality warranted.
Smith Bellows, 28 to 32 inches wide.
Halter Bolts, per gross.
Door Bolts, assorted, per gross.
Horse Brushes, wood, good article, each.
Braces and Bits, per sets.
Augur Bits, 6-16, ⅞, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, per gross.
Spiral Double-Cut Gimlet Bits, per gross.
Roller Buckles, per gross, 1¼, 1, ¾ inch.
Crow-Bars, assorted, each.
Curry Combs, 3 rows, No. 22, each.
Stable Forks, long-handled, eel-tined, 4-prong, each.
Stable Forks, short-handled, eel-tined, 4-prong, each.
Hand-Saw Files, 4, 4½, 5 inch, per gross.
Files, half-round, per gross.
Flat Bastard Files, 14-inch, per gross.
Mill Saw Files, 8, 10, 12 inch, per gross.
Tenon Gauges, each.
Sledge Hammers, 3 pounds to 8 pounds, per pound.
Sledge Handles, Hickory, each.
Awl Handles, each.
Hatchet Handles, each.
Hand Hammer Handles, each.
Axe Handles, each.
Chest Handles, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, per pair.
Butt Hinges, 2, 2½ and 3 inch, per pair.
Hasps Hinge, 6, 7, and 8 inch, per pair.
Strap Hinge, 6, 7, and 9-inch, per pair.
"T" Hinge, 6, 7, 8 and 9-inch, per pair.
Hand Hatchets, Nos. 2 and 3, each.
Farriers' Knives, J. X. L., each.
Half Round Knives, (Saddlers,) each.
Shoe Knives, each.
Tin Globe Lanterns, good article, tight cups, each.
Square Lanterns, good article, tight cups, each.
Thumb Latches, No. 1 and 2, each.
Till Locks, each.
Knob Locks, (western,) each.
Padlocks, good quality, each.
Carpenters' Lead Pencils, per dozen.
Chalk Lines, each.
Finishing Nails, (1¾-inch,) per lb.
Sail Needles, per gross.
Harness Needles, No. 5, per paper.
Harness Needles, No. 1, per paper.
Carpenters' Oilers, each.
Planes for double iron, each.
Planes for Single Iron, each.
Planes, Jack, Double Iron, each.
Planes, Jack, Single Iron, each.
Planes, Smooth, Single Iron, each.
Planes, Smooth, Double Iron, each.
Match Planes, per pair.
Stable Rakes, 16 to 18-inch Iron Teeth, each.
Copper rivets and burrs, ⅜, ⅝, ¾ inch, per lb., rivet sets, each.
Steel squares, 2 feet, each.
Squares, halter, 1, 1¼, 1½ inch, per gross.
Horse shoe rasps, 12, 14, 16 inch, Moss & Gamble, per dozen.
Breeching rings, 1¾, 1¼, 1¾, 2 inch, per gross.
Curtain rings, ¾ inch diameter, per gross.
Hand-saws, cross-cut, each.
Rip saws, each.
Tennon saws, 12, 14, 16 inch, each.
Compass saws, 10 and 12 inch, each.
Sheep shears, per pair.
Screws, gimlet, per gross, ½ inch, Nos. 5, 6 and 7—⅝ inch, Nos. 6, 7, 8—1 inch, Nos. 8, 9, 10—1¼ inch, Nos. 10, 11 and 12.
Iron bench screws, each.
Oil stones, each.
Grind-stones, complete from 90 to 11 0 lbs., each.
Iron screws, ⅜ inch, No. 4, per gross.
Iron screws, ½ inch, Nos. 9, 10 and 11, per gross.
Iron screws, ⅝ inch, No. 10, per gross.
Iron screws, 1 inch, Nos. 12, 14 and 16, per gross.
Iron screws, 1¼ inch, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 16, per gross.
Iron screws, 1½ inch, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, per gross.
Iron screws, 2 inch, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, per gross.
Iron screws, 2¼ inch, Nos. 11, 12, 16, 18, per gross.
Shoeing tools per set, each set to contain:

1 shoeing box.	1 apron.
1 pincers.	1 hoof knife.
1 buttress.	1 clinching iron.
1 shoeing hammer.	1 cutter and punch awl.
1 pair smith's tongs.	2 horse-shoe rasps.

Black patent thread, ½ lb., medium, for saddler's use.
White patent thread, ½ lb.
Harness thread. H. B., No. 10, ½ lb.
Copper tacks, ¾, 1 inch, ½ lb.

Each article to be of the best quality of its kind, except when particular brands or qualities are named. Persons offering are expected to furnish as far as practicable a sample of each article with their bid, distinctly marked with their name and price. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any bid not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed, "Proposals for Hardware," and addressed to

Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A.,
New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, for Ten Thousand (10,000) Bushels of good merchantable Unslacked Lime. The whole amount to be delivered within thirty (30) days from the date of contract at such points in the City of Washington as the Depot Quartermaster may direct. The Lime to weigh not less than eighty (80) pounds to the bushel.

The amount offered by the successful bidders will be subject to a rigid inspection by an inspector appointed by the Government before being accepted.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lime."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement: and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated Feb. 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such quantities at the prices therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR BUNTING AND DRY GOODS.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 26th day of February next, for furnishing the requisite supply of Bunting and Dry Goods for the use of the navy at the Brooklyn Navy-yard during the balance of the year ending the 30th June, 1864.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bunting and Dry Goods," and directed to the Chief of this Bureau.

The articles to be included in these proposals are particularly described in the printed schedules, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Navigation Officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard or to the bureau. Samples will be seen and special information obtained on application to the Navigation Officer.

All articles must be delivered to the yard at the expense and risk of the contractor, in suitable packages, with his name properly marked thereon; and the articles must be subject to inspection, measurement, weight, &c., at the yard, and entirely satisfactory to the Navigation Officer thereat.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, as required by law.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Feb. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing this department with:

Blouses, Lined and Unlined—Army Standard.
Blouses, Flannel—Army Standard.
Bootees, Sewed and Pegged—Army Standard.
Jackets, Cavalry—Army Standard.
Stockings—Army Standard.
Drum Heads, Batter.
Drum Heads, Snare.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

Bids will be open on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 16, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12.

J. B. BARRINGER, Chief Engineer.

REAL ESTATE.

TO CHURCHES, MANUFACTURERS, &c.

The Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church offer for sale their valuable Church Property, on the northeast corner of Bleecker and West 10th-sts., fronting 87 feet on Bleecker-st. by 100 feet on West 10th-st. The church, 64x84, is built in the most substantial and complete manner, and is pronounced by competent authority sufficiently strong to raise two stories, with any steam power which may be introduced. If desired, the pews, fixtures, furniture and gas fixtures will be sold with the premises. From its size, central position and accessibility, this offers a splendid opportunity to any large manufacturing business. Possession given by about March 10.

For further information apply to
JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK,
No. 76 4th av., cor. 10th-st.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A modern built, two-story basement and attic house; piazzas on front and rear; hall through the centre. On first floor are parlor, library, sitting and dining-rooms. On second floor, five bedrooms. In basement, kitchen, dining and servants' rooms and cellar. Barrow's furnace, seven grates and marble mantels: lot 50x200 feet; shade, fruit trees and shrubbery; in the immediate vicinity of church, store, post-office and schools. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars, inquire at No. 236 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown-stone dwelling No. 142 Lexington-av., 25x65 feet. All modern improvements. $22,500.

ALSO,

Two handsome four-story brown-stone English basement houses, Nos. 138 and 140 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Price $12,000 each.

ALSO,

A splendid building site at Irvington, on the Hudson, with extensive views, fine macadamized roads, &c., all ready for building. Price $16,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This house has been conducted one of the most genteel boarding-houses in Saratoga. It contains accommodations for 80 guests, is pleasantly situated on Broadway, with fine surroundings, near the Empire Spring. The furniture will be sold with the house. For further particulars apply to W. S. HANCOCK, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or to P. DURKEE, Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK—THE NEW AND elegant residence of the late James Tucker, Esq., Nos. 9 and 11 West Park-st. A location in the centre of the city; but a few steps from the Park; in the very best neighborhood and but five minutes' walk from the Centre-st. depot; ground 50x87 ft.; house 38x52 ft.; four story brown stone; has bay window in the street; built in the very best manner by days' work for the late owner as his residence; has all the modern improvements and conveniences, and the whole in the most complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS property, located at Spuyten Duyvil and fronting on the Hudson River; the grounds, embracing about five acres, are finely laid out, and the mansion is large and of a tasteful architecture; gas throughout; numerous outbuildings; location elegant; approachable by rail and drive from New-York; distance twelve miles from City Hall; price for sale, $35,000; and to let, $2,000 per annum, to a strictly private family. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND basement houses and lot, 25x100; all the modern improvements in front house; rents for over 10 per cent. on the price asked, and the location will be the whole sale business part of the City in a few years. Inquire of the owner at the premises No. 81 Greene, near Spring-st.; to be seen after 2 P. M. A small house and lot in a good up-town location would be taken as part payment in exchange.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE three-story and attic dwelling-house and lot situated on Washington-square, at the corner of 4th and Macdougal sts., 31 feet front by 86 feet in depth. The house has two parlors, a dining-room and library on the first floor, four bedrooms on the second, four bedrooms on the third, together with basement and attic rooms. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN stone houses, Nos. 35 and 37 West 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, each 25 ft. front, containing modern improvements: also, 2 4-story brown-stone houses Nos. 236 and 238 West 32d-st., each 16 ft. 8 in. front. The above houses are pleasantly located and are desirable residences for private families. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, Columbian Insurance Co., 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—At White Plains, N. Y., a commodious dwelling-house and three acres of land, divided into lawn, garden and orchard; the house is nearly new, contains 12 rooms; fifteen minutes' walk from depot: abundance of fruit. For further particulars inquire of H. W. TIBBITS, near the premises, or C. B. DUTCHER, 61 Broad-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—Several places well located near the depot, and in fine view of the Sound; surrounded with fine shade trees; abundance of fruit, &c. Prices from $4,500 to $15,000. Some to exchange for City property. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, New-Rochelle, or at his office No. 586 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—A MODERN COTTAGE-HOUSE and about two acres of land, finely located in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.; the house is filled in with brick, heated by water-furnace; has stable &c. Fine view and a very healthy location. If not sold by April 1, will be let or leased. Also for sale, Pew No. 129 in Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn Heights. Apply at 155 Maid-n-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE of Mount Vernon, about 14 miles from New-York, a good house and large store, doing a first-class domestic and fancy dry-goods business, boots, shoes, &c.; gas throughout; large garden, coach-house, &c. For further particulars, inquire of J. HADDOCK, No. 94 Duane-st., or on the premises, corner of 4th-av. and 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT cottage house and four lots on 126th-st., in good condition; excellent and healthy situation, view of North River, shade trees and shrubbery; very easy and certain communication with lower part of City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 1,005 Broadway, or JAMES CONDEE, corner of 22d-st. and 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE dwelling, No. 59 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in complete order; possession immediately; inspection either day or evening, a gloaming park; high ground and unobstructed views; terms easy. Address No. 31 Water-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRable houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—OVER A million and a half real estate of all descriptions, in the cities and country, at all prices; also, stores, houses and parts of houses to let or lease, by PETER A. BERT, Real Estate, House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh. N. B.—Rents and other accounts collected at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, A house and two acres of land, with stable attached; plenty of fruit trees, &c.; situated on South Broad-st., within ten minutes' walk of a railroad station to New-York. For particulars inquire of OLIPHANT & GILDAY, No. 31 Park-row.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York; for sale now. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, full lot, first-class in all respects, situate on 38th-st., between Park and Madison-avs., No. 35, one of the best locations in this City. Inquire on the premises, of HAMILTON & RYER, builders, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 254 CLERMONT-AV., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn; three-story English-basement, brown-stone front, 16½x44 feet, lot 100 feet deep; gas, water, bath, heater, &c. Apply to ALFRED M. TREADWELL, No. 195 Pearl-st., (up stairs.) New-York.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS.—THE double 2-story and attic frame house with about one acre of land, carriage-house, barn, fine garden, fruit, &c., 10 minutes' walk from railroad depot. App y to E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st., or of Mr. L. MILLER, near the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TO LET—And

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Pride of the Market—Curious Case.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Helvei; or, The Galley Slave of Toulon—The Tyrolean Whistler—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Stereoscopticon and the Mirror of the Rebellion.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Mariage aux Lanternes—Tromb-al-Cazar.

IRVING HALL—Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

WALLACK'S—Pure Gold.

BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS—Corner of Eighth-street and Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Creole*, from New-Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing advices to the 11th. There was little news, except that of a political character. The friends of Mr. Hahn, the regular Free State candidate for Governor, held a grand mass meeting on the evening of the 10th, which was largely attended. Capt. Stephen Hoyt, of Massachusetts, had been appointed Acting Mayor of New-Orleans by Gen. Shepley, Military Governor. The registry of voters was proceeding rapidly. About 4,500 had been registered. Judge Atocha had withdrawn his name from the bolters' ticket as candidate for Auditor. He supports Mr. Hahn. The steamships *Havana* and *Continental*, from New-Orleans Feb. 9 and 10, the former via Havana Feb. 13, also arrived yesterday.

A dispatch from Chattanooga to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the information from Johnston's army is very contradictory. Some declare that Johnston's force is at Dalton, while others say that large portions, including the artillery, have gone to reinforce Longstreet. John Morgan is said to be in the vicinity of Dalton, with a considerable cavalry force, preparing for a raid. The Mobile papers think that Gen. Sherman's plan is to penetrate Central Alabama, and thus compel the evacuation of Mobile. Gen. Watts had telegraphed to the citizens of Selma to prepare to receive non-combatants from Mobile, as that place was soon to be attacked.

The President yesterday issued his proclamation declaring a cessation of the blockade of the port of Brownsville, Texas, and throwing it open to commercial intercourse under certain specified restrictions.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to encourage immigration. The bill appoints a Commissioner of Immigration, who shall be an officer of the State Department, to be assisted by two clerks, who shall collect and disseminate all needful knowledge concerning the resources and character of this country. A Superintendent of Immigration shall be appointed with an office in New-York, who shall procure and regulate the transportation of immigrants. Mr. Wilson, from the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill, submitted the report of the Committee, which was read and ordered printed. The report fixes the commutation at $300, but provides that this shall only exempt for one year. Mr. Conness introduced a joint resolution, directing the Provost-Marshal-General to enlist persons in the naval service, and that such enlistments shall be duly credited on the proper quota, but the recruits, in consideration of the opportunities for prize money, are to receive no bounties; the resolution also provides that the President may transfer seamen enlisted in the land service to the naval service, when the exigencies may demand it. An amendment was added that seamen, upon enlisting, shall receive three months' advance pay as a bounty, to be refunded from any prize money to which such enlisted seamen may become entitled.

In the House yesterday a bill was passed to enable the Government to obtain possession of Rock Island, on the Mississippi, for the site of the proposed arsenal. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, introduced a bill providing that when a specific contract is made for the payment of a debt in gold, nothing but gold shall be considered a legal tender in payment of the debt, or any judgment that may be rendered thereon. Mr. Garfield introduced a bill for the organization of a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers. The session of the House was chiefly occupied in discussing the resolution empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold in his hands. The fact was elicited in the discussion that by July 1 there would be fifty millions in gold in the treasury, while but twenty-three millions would be needed to pay the interest on the public debt. Several amendments were offered, and the resolution was finally recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means. After considering the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedman's Affairs, the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was noticed authorizing the New-York and Harlem Railroad to extend their road from Fourth-avenue through Broadway to Whitehall-street, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York, and further provide for the removal of the omnibuses from Broadway; also a bill amending the act relative to fees for searches in the office of the New-York County Clerk. A petition was presented from Peter Cooper relative to the New-York City Departments. Bills were introduced authorizing the construction of a Grand-street Ferry and South-street Ferry Railroad; to amend the general law relative to Fire Insurance Companies, in regard to the investment of their surplus profits. Bills were passed amending the act legalizing the Riot and Bounty Ordinances of the New-York Supervisors; incorporating the New-York and Brazil Steam Navigation Company. The adverse vote on the Lexington-avenue Railroad Bill was reconsidered, and the bill will be reconsidered.

In the Assembly, the Speaker presented the report of the Secretary of State on statistics of the poor. A bill was introduced to erect a monument at Gettysburgh in memory of the New-York Volunteers. The consideration of the Niagara Ship Canal Bill was indefinitely postponed. The following bills were advanced to a third reading: The New-York City Bounty Bill; amending the Revised Statutes relative to proceedings against corporations; regulating the fairiage of funeral proceedings between New-York and Brooklyn.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, a resolution, by Mr. Brandon, was presented and laid over, to donate $300 to Bridget Mulhare, in consideration of the loss of an eye by her son, a boy of eight years, who was shot during the riots, while looking from the window of his mother's residence, No. 135 East Thirty-fifth-street. It was suggested that this was a subject belonging to the Board of Supervisors, but as the introducer of the resolution was not present, the paper was laid over. It appears that Mrs. Mulhare, who is a widow, has been at considerable expense for medical treatment of her son, and has applied to the Comptroller for a reimbursement of her outlays on this account. There is no provision of law to pay for personal damages by riot, hence the only way to meet such a case as this is to make a suitable donation. The board concurred in adopting the resolution for a Joint Special Committee of six, to act in conjunction with the Mayor and Gen. Sandford, to select a suitable plot in one of the public Parks for a Division parade-ground; and Messrs. Repper, Opdyke and Riley were appointed to act with Messrs. McMahon, Ottiwell and Ryers, of the Board of Aldermen. The board adjourned to one o'clock P. M. on next Monday.

Our correspondence from Havana furnishes information respecting the insurrection in St. Domingo, and although the reports emanating from Spanish sources contain the usual amount of bluster respecting the desperate straits to which the St. Dominicans are reduced, and their constant defeats by the invading army, there are strong indications that the facts are quite the reverse of this. The Spaniards have been severe sufferers from sickness, and of the 12,000 men who composed the first army which landed at St. Domingo scarcely any remain in the field. Vessels constantly arrive at Havana and other Cuban ports with hundreds of the disabled troops. Another army of 30,000 men is to be sent to replace the first, and the money and men for conducting further the despotic scheme of subjecting the Dominicans, which Spain seeks to carry out, are to be furnished in the main by Cuba. There seems to be no doubt that Spain has undertaken to accomplish something in which she is sure to be unsuccessful.

Alderman Hardy, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, had received information that the One Hundred and Third Regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col. Wm. Heine, and also the Fifty-fourth Regiment, both German regiments, are on their way home to this City, on furlough, from Hilton Head, and probably will arrive here to-morrow or next day.

Isaac Vanhouten, of Sugar Loaf, Orange County, says the Goshen *Democrat*, has sold his farm containing about 145 acres, to the proprietor of the New-York *Evening Post*, for $70 per acre. The Robert Roy Farm, near Sugar Loaf, containing 70 acres, sold soon after to Mr. Isaac Vanhouten, for $80 per acre.

Brig.-Gen. Willich reached Nashville direct from Knoxville on Feb. 14. It is his opinion that Longstreet is not in a condition to resist an attack, should our forces assail his position.

The floor in Barracks No. 2, at Nashville, gave way on Feb. 13, precipitating to the ground a number of soldiers who were crowded together on their way to dinner. Ten or twelve were badly bruised, but not seriously injured.

The quota of Rhode Island is filled.

Gen. Wm. Duncan, an old resident of Philadelphia, died on Tuesday in the 92d year of his age. He was born and educated in Adams County, was a warm friend of Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, was Brigadier-General of Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1812, was a member of the State Legislature, and held various other places of trust.

Mr. George W. Newell died suddenly at Albany, on Wednesday. He was the Barnburner Canal Auditor in 1851-52, and at the time of his death was engaged in preparing a biography of Gov. Marcy.

Breadstuffs were quiet yesterday; prices generally favored buyers. Provisions were in fair request, though heavy toward the close. Groceries were moderately inquired for. Whisky was more active, but closed with a downward tendency. Cotton was dull and heavy. Petroleum was salable and steady. Other articles remained about the same as previously reported.

There was continued speculative excitement in the Stock Market yesterday, Erie shares leading the railway list. The Government securities were firm, and sold up to 112 per cent. for the long 6 per cents. The price of Gold a fraction lower than on Wednesday. The supply of money was quite free from lenders at 6 per cent.

Untimely Scruples.

We find the following paragraph in the editorial columns of the *Tribune*:

"The Ladies' Committee of the Sanitary Fair have, we understand, finally resolved to permit raffling. As such public opinion as the clergy can bring to bear upon the subject is set aside, we presume *the question will now be left for the action of the District Attorney and the Grand Jury when they shall learn that the managers have violated the law in letter and in spirit.*"

The *Tribune's* patriotism has hitherto maintained a very praiseworthy mastery over its fastidious scruples, in regard to such violations of constitutions and laws as the emergencies of war might render necessary. We are a little surprised to see those scruples revived in even more than their original force, when the interests involved are those of the sick and wounded soldiers—maimed and disabled in the cause which, in common with all loyal men, the *Tribune* has so much at heart. Since the remote days when the *Herald*, moved thereto by a scrupulous sensitiveness for the interests of morality and law, led the crusade which broke up the Art Union, because it distributed works of art by lot, (a crusade, by the way, in which the *Tribune* did not feel impelled to join,) we have had no recurrence of spasmodic zeal in this behalf until now. All over the country, in this State and others, scores and hundreds of fairs have been held for various charitable purposes, at which various articles of value have been disposed of by lot; but in no case, so far as we remember, has the *Tribune* raised its voice in protest until now—when the ladies of New-York propose to replenish the funds of the Sanitary Commission by the same means which have proved so potent elsewhere. We do not attribute this to any decay of interest on the *Tribune's* part in this most noble cause. We only regret that one of its intermittent attacks of ostentatious virtue should have recurred at a moment when it may do some damage to so good a cause.

The letter of the law of this State against gambling, unquestionably forbids the distribution of any goods by lot or chance.

The spirit and purpose of the law commend themselves to universal approval. The law is aimed at certain specific evils from which the public at large, and especially the poorer classes, have suffered serious injury. No one supposes for a moment that it was designed to be applied to such efforts of charity and benevolence as the one now in question; and until now no one has ever dreamed of invoking the law to break these efforts down. We shall be very curious to see the individual who may deem it his duty to act upon the *Tribune's* suggestions and bring the ladies concerned in this fair before the Grand Jury for violating the law of the State against gambling.

We published, some days since, a protest signed by a large number of clergymen in this City, against the raffling feature of the fair. We have the greatest respect for the motives which prompted them to issue it, but very little for the judgment or practical good sense which the act displayed. They asserted in that document that the mode of distributing goods by lot was condemned by the Scriptures. Feeling all the hazard of disputing them in regard to a subject concerning which they are supposed to be peculiarly well informed, we still venture to say that this is a very grave mistake. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the distribution of goods *by lot* is over and over again commended in the Scriptures, both by precept and example, as more immediately subject to Divine supervision and decision than any other mode; and we do not recall a solitary sentence in which it is condemned. These clergymen also condemn it as contrary to the sense and practice of the civilized world. This, also, in our opinion, is a very great mistake. In nearly all the civilized countries of Europe, lotteries, which are the very worst form of this mode of distribution, because they afford abundant opportunities and temptations for unfairness and fraud, are expressly warranted by the Governments and by public sentiment; and in this country the same principle is resorted to in a thousand instances, without objection from any quarter. Whether Senators and Judges shall have the long or the short term of office is decided by lot. The choice of seats in every legislative body—the question of serving or not serving on juries—the question of life or death among prisoners of war—these, and scores of similar cases, are decided by lot, in accordance with law, and without the slightest objection upon moral or religious grounds, on the part of the clergy or the public at large. The draft itself, which decides whether our sons, brothers, husbands and fathers shall go to battle in the war for the Union or not, depends wholly upon lot or chance. Why may we not, without any very serious breach of the moral code, resort to the same means for relieving their sufferings, if sick or wounded on the field of blood?

As to any intrinsic immorality in the matter, we do not believe a word of it. Ten men wish for a certain article worth $100. No one of them wishes for it enough to pay the full price, but each is perfectly willing to pay $10 for the chance of getting it in a fair distribution by lot. We should like to know from the acutest metaphysician in the list of protesting clergymen, or the most sanctified purist in the *Tribune* Office, in what consists the essential immorality of his being allowed to do so?

We are very glad the Ladies' Committee of the Sanitary Fair have come to the conclusion on this subject which the *Tribune* announces. If there is any special risk of their being fined and imprisoned for violating the State law in the matter, we presume the State Legislature will find in that fact a good and substantial reason for amending the law.

The Rebel Conscription and its Effects.

As the end of the rebellion draws nearer, and its condition becomes more desperate, the oppression under which the Southern people labor is made to bear more heavily upon them, and there begin to be symptoms of a speedy resistance on their part. The newspapers, which have been and are heartily in the service of the leaders, indicate it by the violence with which they speak of the shifts and schemes employed by the people to escape from the tyranny which is burdening them. And it is indicated more plainly by the notes of hostility and defiance which rise, and grow louder and louder, in those parts of the Confederacy where the people have not wholly thrown away their care for their own freedom in the intensity of the struggle the past three years. In North Carolina especially, do we find these developments. Public meetings are held, whose resolutions attack the Conscription Act, denounce the despotism of the Confederate Government, and call upon Gov. Vance to convoke a convention, and newspapers declare that "North Carolina cannot and will not submit to have every able-bodied man conscripted, and the whole State turned into a military camp."

Nothing seems to have excited this spirit of resistance more than the determination to force into the ranks the men who had furnished substitutes, and thus became exempt from military service under the former conscription. And no wonder. No Government in the world could afford to commit such a breach of faith, unless under the plea of the most stringent necessity. Thus, its adoption is the clearest proof of the desperate condition of their cause, a proof which must come home with tenfold vividness to every one who is the victim of it.

That very sense of the desperate state of affairs must have in its turn the effect upon these men, who are thus dragged into the service, of making them feel that this great crime is committed upon them to no purpose. From men forced into the ranks with such feelings what can be expected? The streams of deserters which now flow steadily toward our lines from every place where rebel soldiers are collected, will gather increased volume as soon as these victims of treachery begin to be brought out to fill the thinning ranks.

To the rebel leaders there was, moreover, another difficulty. For these men who had sent substitutes were in large numbers engaged in agriculture, and to force them all at once into the ranks must produce an instant diminution in the production of food. The embarrassment of the rebels was, indeed, very great. They felt that they must send every man to the field, and yet, if they did, there would be none left to raise food for them, and they manifestly found themselves in the predicament of the parish which wanted to build a new meeting-house out of the materials of the old one, and at the same time to worship in the old one till the new one was built.

But at first the leaders determined to force every one into the ranks, and they passed an act "to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have furnished substitutes." On reflection, however, to save the farming interest, they amended that act by another providing that it should not apply to "farmers and planters engaged on the 5th of January, 1864, in the production of grain and provisions either by their own manual labor or in superintending the labor of others;" but this must be upon certain conditions. These conditions are a curiosity, another exemplification of the fact that the "tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." They were, that the farmer must devote himself and the labor which he controlled exclusively to the production of provisions—(a hard blow at King Cotton;) he must contribute for the use of the army, in addition to all tithes and taxes, one-tenth of all pork or bacon produced on each farm, beginning with the product of last year; he must agree to sell all his surplus provisions at impressment prices for the use of the army; his substitute must not have been himself liable to military duty, and there must not be on the farm any other male adult liable to military duty.

The effect of the previous bill was such that a rebel letter declared that there were but three men left in the whole county where it was written, and not one of them could chop a stick of wood. This emendation of it cannot have improved matters much.

A more terrible oppression never ground a people more uselessly. Even the rebel leaders themselves feel that they are straining the patience and faith of their dupes to the uttermost. Their speakers declared that these measures were worse than "the ruthless conscription which Napoleon inflicted on France." They pronounced the act a "desperate measure." It was "breaking up the farms and reducing the agricultural interests of the country to about naught;" it was "breaking down and crippling resources that were left to carry on the war." But the plea of necessity prevailed, and the measures were adopted.

In view of such facts and statements, the words of the Salem *Press*, that "every day convinces us more and more that we are on the eve of events which are pregnant with the fate of the Confederacy," and those of the Montgomery *Mail*, that "there is a movement on foot which will create more consternation at Richmond than anything that has occurred during the war," become very suggestive.

Houses and Rents.—The advance in rents of dwelling-houses, this Spring, though not yet definitely determined, promises to equal 25 to 35 per cent. over last year, and, if we are to judge by present indications, with a very limited supply of houses. This large advance certainly seems unexplainable on any other hypothesis than that rents during the past year have been *below* the proportionate rates of other articles of necessity, which few people will believe. The large advance now taking place is simply owing to the unusually large demand for houses, coming mainly from a class of people, transient in their abiding-places, extravagant in their habits, never before among us, and destined, by changes of circumstances, social and political to leave, ere long, as suddenly as they have come. The City is overrun with refugees from the South, speculators and others from all parts of the country, who have rushed hither, attracted by the mania for speedy money-making, or by the fact that this City offers the most varied facilities for spending time and money, while the reestablishment of peace is being awaited. The hotels and boarding-houses have been thronged all Winter by crowds of Southerners, to whom, in comparison with prices current in rebeldom, everything has seemed cheap. With no faith in rebel currency, and a strong suspicion of that of this Government, real estate, especially desirable dwelling-houses, has seemed the most attractive investment they could make, and sales of such property, at greatly enhanced prices, have been very large. The speculators and transient residents here, with full purses, are inspired with a desire to appear aristocratic and ostentatious at any price, and so we are having an immense influx of "shoddy" families, who seize the best houses, at the highest rents, though they may never have seen a kitchen range, or be able to tell the difference between a speaking-tube and a penny whistle. Hundreds of families long resident here will be crowded out of their houses this Spring by this advance in rents, which they cannot afford to pay, and be compelled to take up with fewer conveniences, or find refuge in the country. But as long as "shoddy" pays well, we suppose there is no help for it, the only consolation being that this state of things will last no longer than does the money of the fast-livers, and we shall see these irruptions on the face of society disappear even more rapidly than they have appeared.

But if houses cannot be had, what will people do? Boarding is distasteful to families, and the country is the only refuge. Undoubtedly there will be a great flow of city residents to the country this season—a larger number than usual of whom will remain for the year; and we hope all who can will go. Send your families, not to the dirty, seething suburbs near-by, but clear into the country, where your meat, and milk, and vegetables don't go by your door to the city, and come back at an advance on city prices. That isn't economical country living. But forty, fifty or a hundred miles or more, where there is pure air, and pure influences, and real cheapness of living.

Volunteering Under False Pretences.—We call the attention of the Provost-Marshal (if he have any authority in the matter,) to the fact that the service is suffering detriment by the selfish efforts of recruiting agents, in inducing volunteers to enlist in arms of the service in which they are not needed. Thus we understand that hundreds of men have lately been induced, by the arts of these men, to enlist in the *heavy artillery*. These agents hold out seductive representations of the charms of this branch of the service, and allure their victims by telling them they will have "good beds," "no marching" to do, etc., etc. Now, it will be as well for recruits to understand at once that these baits are all a delusion and a snare. What the service now needs is not heavy artillery, but light infantry; and those who enlist in the heavy artillery will, beyond a doubt, in the majority of cases, be "transferred," and their dreams of "good beds," etc., prove as unsubstantial as the baseless fabric of a vision. There are, doubtless, a certain class of men who would be unwilling to enlist for the everyday work of the war, whom yet the large bounties would tempt to volunteer for the kind of fancy duty pictured by the recruiting agents in their alluring posters. If the agents can only swell their commissions, they probably care little for the mere fact that the promises under which they induced their recruits to enlist cannot possibly be made good. This should be looked after, for it is proving something of an obstacle to legitimate enlistments.

A Query as to the Quotas.—It is a matter of regret that the Secretary of War or the Provost-Marshal-General has not yet seen fit to define precisely the meaning of the call for troops, under which the draft is ordered for the 10th of March. It is shrouded in the most embarrassing obscurity, and we have been left to infer its meaning from such unauthoritative intepretations as have been put upon it by Washington correspondents. It has been generally understood that the call for 500,000 men included the call of last November for 300,000—that is, was simply an addition of 200,000 to that levy. But it is now claimed that Provost-Marshal-General Fry has explicitly declared that the call for 500,000 not only includes last November's 300,000, *but also the draft of last Summer*, and counts in, also, commuters under the $300 exemption clause. According to this interpretation, quite a number of States have already filled their full quotas; and it would appear that the call was simply made, for the purpose of adjusting the balance of dues from the States that have not furnished the requisite number. If this be the correct interpretation, why not have an authoritative announcement to that effect?—and, if it be not correct, it would certainly be worth while that the public should be disabused of the erroneous impression. It will make a very important difference in the number of men to be added to the army. If the total reinforcement to be added to our effective force in the field is to be limited to the number that will remain from the President's call after all the deductions named have been made, it would indicate either a very great confidence in the speedy crushing of the rebellion, or else a very inadequate appreciation of the imperative needs of the country. The coming draft will certainly produce the benefit of adjusting the balance, clearing off all old scores, and making a clean sheet for future requisitions if they should be needed—what beyond that we have no means of judging. We trust, however, it will give in addition a surplus sufficient to add handsome reinforcements to the thinned ranks of our veteran regiments.

Amusements.

Italian Opera.—Gounod's "Faust" will be performed to-night at the Academy of Music, when a crowded house may be expected. To-morrow a matinée will be given, on which occasion Bellini's "Norma" will be presented for the only time at a matinée.

Barnum's Museum.—Only two days more remain to see the beautiful drama, "Halvei," as another, "Miriam's Crime," is to take its place next Monday. It is to be played every afternoon and evening. The giants, dwarfs, and other curiosities at all hours.

The Chesapeake Case.

Halifax, N. S., Thursday, Feb. 18.

Legislative proceedings thus far have been unimportant. Last evening Mr. Bourinot moved for all the documents relating to the *Chesapeake*. He complained that the Confederates had been unjustly shut out from the privilege of asserting and supporting their rights. That a special messenger was dispatched to Richmond, but had not returned, and in the meantime the Judge had delivered a final decree. The Government replied that all communication from the imperial authorities were strictly confidential and could not be produced. No questions were asked why the *Chesapeake* was allowed to violate the revenue laws of several ports in this Province.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Friday, Feb. 18.

Sailed, ship *Benjamin*, for Shanghai.

The railroad from Marysville to Orovillo, a distance of 30 miles, is completed. The event was formally celebrated at Orovillo on Monday by procession, a public dinner and a ball.

About 2,000 kegs of blasting powder have been sold within a fortnight. They brought from six to seven dollars. The sales of Eastern lard are very slow. Business is generally moderate, with but little variation in prices.

Railroad Accident.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 18.

An accident occurred to the down-mail train, on the Central Railroad, this afternoon, the baggage car being thrown off the track by a broken rail. The baggage-man, Jacob Putnam, of this city, jumped out and was killed.

Baltimore Politics.

Baltimore, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The City Convention to renominate a ticket for a Constitutional Convention, met to-night. Resolutions indorsing the Administration of President Lincoln, and in favor of his reelection, were unanimously adopted.

Movements of Gen. Burnside.

Bristol, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 18.

Gen. Burnside arrived here at noon to-day. He formerly resided in this town. His reception was most enthusiastic. The whole people of the town seemed to be at the depot to welcome the hero, amid the firing of cannon, music, etc.

Sailing of the Arabia.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The *Arabia*, for Halifax and Liverpool, sailed at 7 o'clock this morning. The gale has subsided. Thermometer at sunrise 4° below zero; at 10 A. M. 7° above.

Fire in Charlestown, Va.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Feb. 18.

A fire in Charlestown, Va., on the 16th, destroyed Shield's dry goods store and the Iamen House. Loss $25,000. Small insurance.

Marine Intelligence.

Halifax, N. S., Thursday, Feb. 18.

The *Wild Rover*, from Newfoundland for New-York, has put into this port.

Arrived, *Sea Jacket*, from New-York.

FROM JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

The Rebel Prisoners—Jeff. Thompson—A Part Removed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Headquarters Sneads's Brigade, Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, Friday, Feb. 12, 1864.

The veterans of Gen. Cochrane's old regiment, the First United States Chasseurs, have nearly all reported to these headquarters. Nearly the entire brigade (first of the Third Division, Sixth Corps,) re-enlisted for the term of "three years unless sooner discharged." The skeleton battalions that we left at Brandy Station, Va., were, on the 6th of January, ordered to this island, where there are between two and three thousand rebel officers held as prisoners of war. Among them are Gens. Archer, Trimble and Jeff. Thompson. Gen. Alex. Shaler, of New-York, has the immediate command of the post for the present.

The "Veteran Volunteers" left the Soldiers' Depot, corner of Howard-street, Feb. 3, and reached Sandusky City on the 5th. The ladies of the place gave us a most flattering reception, a circumstance which cannot be recorded of the ladies of New-York. It is written with regret, that in your great Metropolis no one seemed to recognize in us men who had fought many fierce battles—men who had endangered their lives as well for the honor of our State as for the integrity of the Union. Let it pass.

On the 5th inst., several hundred rebel officers left the island for other quarters at Fort Independence. The guerrilla, Jeff. Thompson, was of the number. He has hitherto been recognized as the leading spirit among the prisoners. Gen. Archer was to have gone; but, having had a leg amputated after the battle of Gettysburgh, the nature of his wound would not admit of present exposure. As soon as the "chivalry" were securely on the boat, Jeff. exclaimed; "Now, then, gentlemen, let us give three cheers for Jeff. Davis—Hip, hip, hurrah!"

On some future occasion you will learn how matters are conducted outside and inside of the prison barracks. At present it will be sufficient to state that many have already taken the oath of allegiance. A Captain who has thus assumed the garb of loyalty, and who is at present in hospital here, declares that there are over six hundred prisoners who would gladly subscribe to the oath, but they dare not manifest their sentiments. One officer, who had expressed this determination, was to have vengeance meted out to him. Passing from the prison yard with the "water-squad," a friend told him not to return again. They would have hung him that night, and secreted the body in the rear vaults. Such is life among these caged ruffians.

The weather here is very cold, and the lake for miles is completely blocked with ice. The Union soldiers from Virginia, having served in that State the best part of three years, have hardly, as yet, become acclimated to the rigors of this latitude.

DRILL.

Weather Reports—Feb. 18.

Montreal, C. E.—A bright and clear morning thermometer 20 below zero.

Dover, N. H.—Thermometer at sunrise 10° zero weather clear; wind northwest.

Calais, Me.—Wind northwest; weather clear and very cold.

Portland, Me.—Thermometer 6° above zero; weather clear; wind northwest.

Halifax, N. S.—At 12 M., weather clear and cold.

Belfast, Me., Thursday, Feb. 18.

This has been the coldest weather of the season in Maine. The mercury has been 15 degrees below zero. Over a foot of snow has fallen, and has drifted so badly as to block up the roads, so that no mails are all suspended.

Montreal, Thursday, Feb. 18.

No trains have arrived or been dispatched from this city for the last two days, on account of the heavy drifting ice and the intense cold.

Pioneer Clay Club.

The twenty-fifth annual ball of the Eighth Ward Pioneer Clay Club was held last evening at the Apollo Rooms. The room was beautifully dressed, and ornamented with a portrait and statue of Henry Clay. Suspended from the orchestra was a neat banner, and on it the lines:

"Let others hail the rising sun,
We bow to him whose course has run."

During the evening a meeting of the club was called, at which Mr. Bleakley presided. The following toasts were offered:

"The Memory of Henry Clay," received and honored standing and in silence.

"The President of the United States," which was appropriately responded to.

"The Memory of Capt. Price," drank in silence. Other toasts and anecdotes were given, after which the meeting adjourned. The ball was kept up till an early hour, and apparently well enjoyed by all present.

Arrivals in the City.

Col. Orison, of the United States Army; C. L. Bushnell, of New-Haven; J. Meyer and wife, of Boston; G. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia; T. Chappel and wife, of Vermont; and E. W. Peele, of Baltimore, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr. Dunlap, of Massachusetts; B. Armstrong, of Buffalo; M. W. Warner, of St. Louis; A. C. Robbins, of Cincinnati; J. Stone, of Ohio; S. Dudley, of Indiana; J. L. Howard, of Hartford; C. M. Cresswell, of Michigan; and W. B. Lovejoy, of Chicago, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Amos Tuck, B. T. Loring, and G. B. Fisk, of Boston; C. H. Coffin, of Salem; Peter Clougher, of Utica; B. Payne, of Albany; L. T. Downes, of Providence; G. C. Bell, of Buffalo; Hon. P. King, of Ogdensburgh; and C. W. Schaffer, of Kingston, are stopping at the Astor House.

Fires and Accidents by the Bursting of a Water-pipe.—There was a number of fires in the city yesterday, but, with one exception the loss of property was comparatively light.

About 2 o'clock, A. M., some clothes hanging round a stove to dry, at No. 292 Fulton-avenue, ignited, and the flames made considerable progress before the fact was discovered. The damage amounted to about $200 before the fire could be extinguished.

About 6 o'clock, A. M., a fire occurred in the house of Peter Stahlknecht, on the corner of Myrtle and Washington avenues. It appears that the water-pipe which feeds the boiler, connecting with the range, became broken, and when the servant lit the fire, the sudden expansion produced by the heat caused an explosion. The range was blown into fragments, and the fire was scattered about the room. The clothing of the girl, named Catharine Carroll, caught fire and she was badly burned before aid could be rendered. She was conveyed to the City Hospital. Damage by the fire, $150.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a large brick building, situated in Dean-street, near Vanderbilt-avenue, lately occupied by Gillie, Kendall, & Co. as a hoop skirt factory, and previous thereto as a skate manufactory. The building was of brick, three stories in height, 60 by 40 feet in extent. It has not been occupied for some time, and contained very little, if anything of value. The entire structure was demolished. One of the walls falling out, a portion of the rubbish fell upon Assistant Engineer Robert Bare, who sustained severe, but it is hoped not dangerous, injuries in consequence. The amount, in damages, will reach about $3,000.

About 3 o'clock, P. M., the house of Michael Green, No. 751 Pacific street, was set on fire by sparks from the above factory, and damaged to the extent of $500 before the flames could be suppressed. Insured in different Brooklyn companies.

The July Riots—Damages Against the City of Brooklyn.—The case of Andrew Luke and others, proprietors of certain buildings on the Atlantic Dock, and a grain elevator in the Basin, which was destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th July, 1863, during the prevalence of the New-York riots, was tried in the Kings County Circuit Court during the present week. The elevator belonging to plaintiffs, together with another machine of the same kind belonging to Mr. Wm. B. Barber, and a tugboat owned by the Atlantic Dock Company, were destroyed by fire. A mob of from 80 to 150 men gathered in the vicinity of the docks during the early part of the evening, and about 11 o'clock made a demonstration with pistols, clubs and stones. A few men had been stationed on the elevator owned by plaintiffs to guard it, but finding themselves powerless, they escaped in a boat. Some tar-barrels were rolled on the platform of the elevator, and set on fire. As soon as the incendiaries saw the flames enveloping the machine they left. The Police soon after arrived, but the offenders having taken their departure no arrests were made, and the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the floating structures and vessel in the water, all of which were destroyed. The Police had previously been requested to guard the dock, some threats of violence having been made, but it being a time of great excitement, and the force being very small, it was deemed best to keep them in reserve for exigencies as they arose. No special guard could at that time be detailed for any particular place. The amount of damages claimed by plaintiffs was $120,000. A number of witnesses having been examined, the case was given to the jury, who, after a short absence, returned a verdict of $91,371 in favor of plaintiffs. This is the pioneer of other trials for property destroyed on the occasion above referred to.

FROM ALBANY.

The Governor's Message Again—The Twentieth Regiment—Speech of Col. Gates—Navigation of the Hudson—The Broadway Railroad—Niagara Ship Canal.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 18.

In the Assembly Chamber, last evening, Mr. G. PARKER, of St. Lawrence, criticised the Governor's annual message with clearness and argumentative ability, sustaining his argument with a large amount of statistical information.

The Colonel and officers of the Twentieth Regiment New-York Militia were invited to seats on the floor of the Assembly, and complimentary speeches were made by the Speaker of the House, Mr. ALVORD, and Col. T. B. GATES of the regiment.

Col. GATES said:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: I know not in what language to express to you the gratification that we feel for the honor that you have conferred upon the Twentieth Regiment of the New-York State Militia, in inviting its officers to the privileges of the floor of this House. We come to Albany to-day, sir, upon business of solemn import. We come here to pay, in the first place, our respects to the Governor of the State, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the State of New-York, and in the second place, to tender to the widow of our deceased Colonel the compliment of a presentation of a stand of colors of our regiment to her infant son, the son of our ever-lamented Colonel. Knowing that we should be detained here until evening, we determined to come to the Assembly Chamber to witness the proceedings that might take place here this evening; but we had no expectation that we should be honored with the compliment of seats upon the floor. In behalf of the officers here, Sir—in behalf of the regiment I have the honor to command—I thank you, Sir, and I thank the members of the Assembly for the honor they have conferred upon us. The Twentieth Regiment is a regiment of the militia of the State of New-York. On the breaking out of this rebellion they tendered their services to the Governor of the State, and through him to the President of the United States, and were accepted. They marched from Kingston, in Ulster County, on the 20th of April, 1861, for three months' service. At the expiration of that time they returned, and were mustered out of service, but were soon mustered in again, and marched in October, 1861, again for the war. I feel it due that I should say to you, sir, and to the members of the Legislature, that the regiment has been faithful to the trust that was confided to it; that upon the expiration of its three months' service it went again to the war; that it has continued in the service up to the present time; that now we come back from the field of duty for the purpose of reintering the service of the Government, to continue in that service until the war shall close. [Applause.] These men I now have the honor to command in the place of the former Colonel of the regiment, GEORGE W. PRATT, whose memory is sacred to us, and, I believe, to the people of the entire State—GEORGE W. PRATT, who was one of the principal men in perfecting the militia organization of the State of New-York, whose heart was in the work which he took in hand, whose patriotism was above party and above everything except the welfare of his country. At his death the regiment was assigned to me, and I have endeavored to be faithful to the trust confided in me. I undertook to follow in the footsteps of my predecessor. I only hope, sir, that when this war is terminated, if I shall live to see its conclusion, may bear a good reputation for the faithful discharge of my duty as an officer in the service of my country as Col. PRATT himself had. [Applause by the officers.] The regiment having passed through its three months' term of service, having reenlisted again for three years, and having served two and a half years of that term, has now availed itself of the offer extended to it to reenlist for three years more. The men feel that the great duty that devolves upon every man able to bear arms is, to fight this war out to the end. [Applause.] They feel, Sir, that nothing is paramount to the duty that love of country, of government, of human liberty, devolves upon them. [Applause.] Now, Sir, in conclusion, I beg again to thank you and the members of the Legislature for the compliment you have paid us, and I hope that we may never fail to accomplish the duty that devolves upon us, and that the Legislature of the State of New-York may never have cause to blush because they invited the officers of the Twentieth Regiment of the New-York Militia to seats upon its floor. [Applause.]

An interesting debate occurred in the Senate this morning, in considering the bill to appropriate $2,000,000 for improvement of the Hudson River for purposes of navigation. Senator BELL opposed the bill, as providing for an expenditure that could not well be afforded by the State in the present exigencies of the country. Senators ANDREWS and SHAFER favored the bill, arguing that in a time of war, at least as much as at any other time, facilities for a free navigation of the river are required, and further urging that as the work had been commenced, it ought to be completed. Other Senators continued the discussion at considerable length, favoring the bill. The history of work done thus far was sketched, and the responsibility of the General Government to aid in its prosecution was commented upon. No conclusion was reached, but the bill was left for further consideration.

The bill giving the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals the power to appoint attendants upon said court, again came up in considering general orders, and was again shoved over, after a few comments upon the doubtful constitutionality of its provisions.

Senator DUCHER gave notice of a bill authorizing the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to extend their railroad through certain streets and avenues of the City of New-York, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonal of the City of New-York on the 23d day of April, 1863; and further, to provide for the withdrawal of omnibuses from Broadway.

The Niagara Ship Canal Company Bill was quietly laid to rest in the Assembly this morning by the passage of a resolution making it special order for the first day of May next. A motion was made to reconsider, and the motion lost; so the bill cannot be taken up again in the House this session. The resolution was introduced by the friends of the bill, on the best way to dispose of the measure, which it is evident could not pass the House.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 18.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—Of PETER COOPER, relative to the New-York City Departments.

By Mr. MURPHY—For the incorporation of the National Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the charter of the Union Trust Company.

Relative to the planting and taking of oysters in Harlem River.

Amending the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company.

Amending the charter of the Phœnix Insurance Company, Brooklyn.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the act relative to fees for searches in the office of the New-York County Clerk.

To authorize the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to extend their road through certain streets in New-York, in accordance with the resolutions passed by the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York, and further provide for the removal of the omnibuses from Broadway.

To confirm NICHOLAS MCDONALD'S contract with the New-York Street Commissioner.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Amending the act appropriating the income of lands donated by Congress for the benefit of the Agricultural Colleges.

Authorizing the construction of a Grand-street Ferry and South-street Ferry Railroad.

By Mr. WOODRUFF—To provide for a Police Court in Brooklyn.

To amend the general law relative to Fire Insurance Companies, in regard to the investment of their surplus profits.

Incorporating the National Savings' Bank, New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act legalizing the Riot and Bounty Ordinances of the New-York Supervisors.

For the relief of the family of FANNY BRIANT GODWIN.

Incorporating the New-York Steam Agricultural Company.

Incorporating the New-York and Brazil Steam Navigation Company.

The adverse vote on the Lexington-avenue Railroad Bill was reconsidered, and the bill will be reconsidered.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Amending the charter of the Columbian Insurance Company.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to collectors of estate when bills are in dispute.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The Speaker presented the report of the Secretary of State on statistics of the poor.

Mr. CROOKS introduced a bill to erect a monument at Gettysburgh in memory of the New-York Volunteers.

The consideration of the Niagara Ship Canal Bill was indefinitely postponed.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

The New-York City Bounty Bill.

Amending the Revised Statues relative to proceedings against corporations.

Regulating the ferriage of funeral processions between New-York and Long Island.

Recess.

No Signs of the Africa.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 18—11 P. M.

No signs of the *Africa*. Light north wind. Cloudy.

Brig.-Gen. Benham.

A REPORT BY ADJT.-GEN. HOLT—THE GENERAL RESTORED TO HIS RANK.

Gen. BENHAM having on Aug. 7, 1862, been reduced from his rank or Brigadier-General of Volunteers, through a conception that he had broken positive orders at James Island in attacking the rebel works at Secessionville, but no charges having been preferred against him, the President ordered his case to be investigated by Judge Advocate HOLT, who decided that he had not broken any orders, but instead obeyed them to the best of his ability. He was, therefore, restored to his rank, and placed in command of the Engineer Brigade of the Army of the Potomac. In justice to Gen. BENHAM, the President has recently ordered Judge HOLT's opinion to be published, in order to correct the impression that Gen. BENHAM had not been restored to his position.

In this report Col. HOLT reviews all the circumstances of the James Island affair, and draws these conclusions: "It thus appears that the principal ground on what Gen. BENHAM was dismissed from the volunteer service was a total misapprehension, and was completely swept away by the frank and emphatic testimony of Gen. STEVENS.

* * * It was believed by Gen. BENHAM then, and is believed by him now, that the movement was not only not a violation of Gen. HUNTER'S order, but that it was in strict compliance with it, and was, indeed, under all the circumstances in which he was placed, a 'military necessity.' It must be admitted, at least, that the order was susceptible of the interpretation he gave it; and for following the sincere convictions of his judgment, he should not be summarily dismissed and degraded.

Gen. HUNTER has preferred no charges against Gen. BENHAM because of this attack on the earthwork, though it appears, from a single expression in one of his letters to the Secretary of War, that he regarded the movement as in violation of his order. It must be inferred that it was in opposition to some plan or purpose actually entertained by him, but that it was in violation of any purpose or wish disclosed by him in the order to Gen. BENHAM, cannot be successfully maintained. * * I think I am justified in holding that the attack on the earthwork was not in fact, and certainly was not intended to be a violation of orders; nor was it an ill-digested or criminally rash movement, but one which was made from a sense of duty, which should have succeeded, and which failed from no fault of Gen. BENHAM, but from causes which he could not control. There is a total absence of that clear proof of culpability which alone would justify the summary proceedings which have been resorted to against him. Gen. BENHAM is a soldier by profession. He graduated at West Point in 1837, first of his class; and, as an engineer, has since adorned the highest walk of military science. He has now given some twenty-five years of his life to his country, and it does seem to be dealing harshly and unjustly to thus strike him down and dishonor him, without a trial, even though the criticisms of men, it may be, more cautious than himself, should pronounce his conduct in moving upon the enemy ill-considered and rash. Over-aggressiveness has certainly not been so pervading a vice in the military service during the present war, as to call for such an example as the sudden dismissal of this officer presents. Rashness and over-eagerness to strike the enemy may certainly become culpable, and be fraught with disaster, but the inaction of military men is often yet more to be deplored."

Then, after producing emphatic testimonials in his favor from Gens. WOOL, TOTTEN, MORRIS and others, Col. HOLT concludes:

"Surely, in the presence of such testimonials as these, Gen. BENHAM should not be condemned, as incapable or unfaithful, precipitately, without a hearing. His restoration is respectfully recommended."

Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, in accordance with a call addressed to President Low from several prominent members of the Board.

The following letter from Secretary CHASE was read:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 1, 1864.

SIR: My attention has been for a considerable time directed to the state of the laws, regulations and usages relating to the navigation and external commerce of the country, and the collection of revenue for customs; and I have become convinced that a system which was doubtless wisely adapted to the condition of the country and its commerce at the time when it was first adopted, in 1799, has now, from the vast increase of population and trade, become inadequate to the wants of either the Government or the mercantile community, and that careful revision and simplification, and in some particulars more radical modifications of the laws and regulations, as well as reform in their administration, has been necessary. With a view to these ends I have invited Messrs. CHAS. P. KIRKLAND, AUGUSTUS SCHELL and GOUVERNEUR P. LOWERY, in conjunction with the Solicitor of the Treasury, and Mr. J. F. BAILEY, the Special Agent of this department in New-York, to act as a commission to make a complete and thorough revision and codification of the Navigation Laws and the laws for the collection of customs.

The Solicitor of the Treasurer has, under my direction, devoted much consideration to the subject, and made several visits to New-York and Boston for the purpose of prosecuting personal investigations and inquiries in the Custom-houses in those cities, as well as for consultation with the Collectors and other officers of the revenue, and Mr. BAILEY has, in the performance of his duty, as special agent of the department, become familiar with the practical working of our revenue system, and it is for these reasons, and also that the views of this department may be fully represented, that they have been associated in the commission.

I am desirous that the work, when complete, shall embody the results, not alone of legal experience, which have grown up under the practical administration of the laws; and it will, therefore, be highly gratifying to me if you will designate one or more of the members of the Chamber of Commerce to confer with the Commission above-named, and aid in a successful accomplishment of the work in hand, by such information and suggestions as may be in their power to impart, and as may be deemed important to the commercial interests of the country.

It seems desirable that, should you accept the invitation now given, the person or persons who may be appointed by you, and the gentlemen composing the commission above named, should be brought into communication at as early a day as possible, in order that as little delay as possible shall take place in the prosecution of the matter in hand. With great respect,

S. P. CHASE.

A. A. LOW, President Chamber of Commerce.

It was ordered that the communication be acknowledged with the thanks of the Chamber. A committee of five, consisting of the following named gentlemen, was appointed to act in the matter of conference with the parties named in the letter: A. A. Low, John C. Green, A. T. Stewart, A. W. Bradford and Moses H. Grinnell.

After the transaction of some further business of minor importance, the meeting adjourned.

Metropolitan Fair.

The wholesale dry goods merchants of New-York have issued the following circular:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to represent the wholesale dry goods merchants in the Metropolitan Fair, to commence in this City on March 28 next. It will be held under the management of the ladies of the City, who will be aided by an Advisory Committee of gentlemen. Its object is to supply funds to the United States Sanitary Commission.

The services of this Commission have been recognized throughout the entire army as in the highest degree beneficial. Every battle-field has been the witness of their noble, merciful, and successful labors—imparting to the sick and wounded help, comfort and hope; and to those in arms, confidence and courage. All who are enabled to pursue their avocations in ease and safety at home, cannot do less than provide for the sufferings of the brave soldiers who expose themselves to sickness, wounds and death, to maintain the unity and promote the welfare of their country.

Contributions for this purpose are requested in money or merchandise. If in money, it may be sent to either of the committee; if in merchandise, to the Receiving Depot, No. 2 great Jones-street.

The magnitude of the wholesale dry goods interest—comprising the domestic and foreign commission houses, importers and jobbers—calls for a corresponding contribution to this object of benevolence and duty, such as will not only compare favorably with the results of Fairs held successfully in other places, and with the contributions of other interests in the City, but also be esteemed worthy of the liberality and patriotism of the Commercial Metropolis of the country.

COMMITTEE.

Alexander T. Stewart,	William G. Lambert,
Edward S. Jaffray,	John M. Davies,
Henry F. Spalding,	James M. Constable,
George Bliss,	Theron R. Butler,
Adrian Iselin,	Charles S. Ludington,
William H. Lee,	Charles L. Anthony,
Gustavus Kutter,	William A. Haines.

LEVI P. MORTON, Chairman.

NAHUM SULLIVAN, Secretary.
W. G. LAMBERT, Treasurer.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE HON. A. D. RUSSELL, CITY JUDGE.

MATILDA ROBERTS was charged with robbing a soldier named JOHN COLER of a watch, while in a house of prostitution. The evidence not being sufficient, the jury, under instructions of the court, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

LEWIS HAYDEN was convicted of felonious assault and battery on Officer CREIGHTON.

JAMES ROBINSON was convicted of burglary in the third degree—entering the office of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company and stealing property therefrom—and sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

PAULINE WALTERS, alias Pauline Elkin, a member of a family somewhat noted in criminal courts, was tried and convicted of grand larceny, stealing from a soldier named FRANCIS KELLY $150, while in a house of prostitution.

Assistant District-Attorney STEWART stated to the jury that he desired to call their attention particularly to this class of cases; that soldiers were continually being decoyed into these dens of prostitution, plied with liquor until they became partially or wholly intoxicated, and then robbed of their money; that upon the corners of nearly every street in New-York, these creatures lay in wait for such victims; and he hoped the jury in this case and similar cases would give the severest penalty of the law. Sentence was deferred until Saturday.

CATHARINE RYAN was placed on trial under an indictment for grand larceny, picking the pocket of MARY POWERS of $35. The case is still on.

The Fire-Marshal's Semi-Annual Report.

Fire-Marshal BAKER has issued his semi-annual report for the half year ending Nov. 30, 1863. The total number of fires during that period was 189, of which 25 were caused by rioters; the balance—164—arose from ordinary causes. The following statement shows the losses during each month, with amount of insurance, &c.:

	Alleged Loss.	Ins.	Am't Paid.
June	$74,277	$422,750	$61,222
July	25,068	164,950	19,589
August	79,142	390,850	67,967
September	56,752	237,500	28,783
October	73,936	265,100	54,125
November	113,883	1,024,400	88,850
Total	$423,008	$2,505,610	$320,536

Fifty incendiary fires occurred during the period, and twenty-five attempts were made to set buildings on fire. Forty-seven arrests were made on charges of arson, of which three pleaded guilty, one was tried and convicted, eleven have been indicted, ten have been committed by a magistrate, and twenty-two discharged. Sixteen of the parties arrested were rioters.

There were 31 deaths caused by fire—12 men, 8 women, 3 boys and 8 girls, including 7 men and 1 boy, rioters, who were burned in the armory corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-first-street. Of the losses sustained by fire during the riots, Fire-Marshal BAKER is unable to furnish a correct statement, but estimates them at $1,000,000.

Reception and Review of the First New-York Cavalry.

The reception and review of the First New-York Cavalry, yesterday afternoon, was conducted with more than usual *éclat*. The veterans, numbering 420 men, under command of Col. MCREYNOLDS, have unanimously reënlisted for the war. They have been nearly three years in active service, have seen a great deal of hard fighting, have endured many hardships, and are home to enjoy a furlough of thirty days. About two o'clock the Seventh Regiment, preceded by their band, entered the City Hall Park, and formed in line opposite the City Hall steps, where Mayor GUNTHER, several members of the Common Council, Brig.-Gen. HALL and other officers and civilians, reviewed the cavalry as they filed by, accompanied by the band from Governor's Island, which was present by special order of Gen. DIX. After the review the cavalry were escorted to the Jefferson Market Drill-room, where a substantial banquet had been prepared for them. There the festivities, speeches, &c., incident to such occasions, were indulged in. As the procession left the Park salutes were fired from the cannon at the City Hall recruiting offices.

Skating.

The cold snap which has so suddenly come upon us, brought up again the gay anticipations of the skaters, and to-day it may be remarked generally that "the ball is up," and skating good everywhere in the vicinity of the City. Extensive preparations are being made for carnivals to be held on the Central Park and Fifth-avenue ponds. At the latter, during the day yesterday and after nightfall, there were hundreds enjoying themselves on the best ice seen this Winter. A band enlivened the occasion, and it was not until a late hour the different parties retired to their houses. To-day it is expected there will be a larger number of people on skates in New-York than ever before. Many who did not take advantage of the fine condition of the ice in January, and who supposed they had lost their chance for enjoyment this Winter, will make the present time an occasion for settling old accounts.

GEOLOGICAL LECTURES—MR. J. W. TAYLOR, late Curator of the State Cabinet of Natural History, at Albany, in compliance with an invitation extended him by numerous prominent citizens, commences a course of lectures upon Geology at Clinton Hall, this evening, before the Mercantile Library Association. Mr. TAYLOR will illustrate his lectures by charts and specimens.

Coughs and Colds.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," a simple remedy, which has relieved thousands, and which is in almost every case effectual.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

A CHALLENGE TO TEST.

There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE

propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

A Cure for Rupture or Hernia.

Persons afflicted with this dangerous complaint can now be cured without a shadow of doubt.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS

is a combination of new principles never before applied to a truss. We have cured cases which were given up as incurable. It is light, clean and easy; no pressure on the back, bone or cord; power controlled by turning a screw; inward and upward action. Pamphlets free. Sold wholesale and retail by

GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No 207 Centre-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Beak" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-Machines.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Second-hand Safes—For Sale

CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN LANE.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers can Save 25% per cent by using the WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE, No. 508 Broadway.

Depend upon it Mothers, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of 30 years and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop —the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers,
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ANDRUS—HAMLIN.—At Sheffield, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Dr. Gale, F. O. ANDRUS, of Ashley Falls, to FANNIE C. HAMLIN, of the former place.

MEYERS—HOOGLAND.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, Mr. BRINKERHOFF MEYERS to Miss JENNIE A. HOOGLAND, all of this City.

ROBINSON—HAMLIN.—At Sheffield, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Dr. Gale, J. H. ROBINSON, of New-York City, to MARY P. HAMLIN, of the former place.

☞ California papers please copy.

SMITH—SOULARD.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, by Rev. Dr. Surls, at the residence of the bride, JOHN R. SMITH to FRANCES ELMIRA SOULARD, daughter of the late Simon Soulard, all of this City.

SILLECK—PEARSALL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. S. H. King, Mr. OSCAR SILLECK to Miss ADALINE A., youngest daughter of John and Mary Pearsall. No cards.

VANDERBECK—PLACE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mr. JOHN W. VANDERBECK to Miss ANGELINA R. PLACE, all of this City.

WARD—HOPKINS.—At the Edward's Church, Northampton, Mass., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. E. Y. Swift, JAMES C. WARD to Miss MARGARETTE D. HOPKINS, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Hopkins.

DIED.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 18, LEONARD ATWATER, son of Henry L. and Mary S. Butler, aged 2 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 399 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BERRY.—At Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, A. D. BERRY, Esq., a well known and highly respected merchant, late of this City.

COZZENS.—In this City, at the residence of his brother, Lieut. HENRY H. COZZENS, Twenty-first New-York Battery, son of Levi Cozzens, of Utica, aged 46 years.

CLICKENER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, CORNELIUS V. CLICKENER, in the 46th year of his age.

Funeral on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., New-York.

CLOSE.—At Croton Falls, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, of scarlet fever, LEWIS NUMAN CLOSE, only son of Odle and Samantha B. Close, and grandson of Lewis Numan, Esq., aged 12 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, at Croton Falls, Westchester County, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 19, at 2 o'clock.

DAY.—At New-Durham, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, MARY, beloved wife of Samuel S. Day, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Olive Branch Lodge No. 31, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, New-York, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HELME.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 17, Mrs. MARY HELME, widow of Obadiah Wisner Helme, and daughter of the late James W. Lent.

Relatives, friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 195 2d-av.

HONEYWELL.—Suddenly, at Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 18, JOHN HONEYWELL, formerly of New-York City, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment on Monday, the 22d.

HOWE.—In Boston, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, ELIZABETH ROBIE, wife of Jonathan Howe, and daughter of the late Henry Sterns, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., aged 33 years.

JENNINGS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, of scarlet fever, DOUGLAS, son of A. G. and Cecilia D. Jennings, aged 7 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, Bedford-av., corner of Putnam-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

KING.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, MARY ANTHE, widow of the late Louis King, and daughter of Rev. Joseph Totten.

The funeral will be attended from her late residence, No. 3 Wooster-st., this day, (Friday,) the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MANNUS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 18, AUGUSTUS HENRY, only son of Augustus H. and Jane Mannus, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, No. 68 10th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Friday,) the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORTON.—At Cutchogue, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, of consumption, Capt. ISAAC T. MORTON, in the 43d year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at Cutchogue, this day, (Friday,) the 19th inst. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

MCCARTY.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 18, at his residence, No. 46 East 25th-st., PETER MCCARTY, in the 87th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will appear hereafter.

PRATT.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, ALBERT CLIFFORD, infant son of Albert G. and Jennie B. Pratt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 126 West 53d-st., without further invitation.

PARKER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, MARY B. PARKER, formerly Mrs. Benj. T. Gilbert, aged 37 years.

Funeral service this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 48th-st., near 3d-av.

☞ Boston, Providence and New-Orleans papers please copy.

PICKARD.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, JOSEPH PICKARD, in the 53d year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 131 East 34th-st., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

STEWART.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, SARAH MANNIE, youngest daughter of J. D. and Amanda M. Stewart, aged 17 years and 1 week.

The funeral will take place at their residence, No. 1½ Charlton-st., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives, friends, and also the members of Accacia Lodge No. 327, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

STORRS.—At Madison, N. J., suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, COOPER STORRS, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence in Madison, N. J., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Cars leave Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning leave Madison at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—At Reading, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, of consumption, ELIZA CLARISSA, only daughter of James and Laura Thompson, of East Haven, Conn.

The remains will be taken to East Haven for interment.

TIBBALS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 18, WILLIAM H., eldest son of Lewis and Sarah Tibbals, aged 35 years and 6 months.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 11 A. M., from his late residence, De Kalb, near Marcy-av.

TREADWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, of scarlet fever, FLORENCE PALMER, youngest child of Henry and Eliza C. Treadwell, aged 4 years, 9 months and 12 days.

Her remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery on the 17th.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

VAN SICLEN.—At New Lots, Kings County, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, Mrs. PHEBE VAN SICLEN, relict of the late Abraham Van Siclen in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence.

WALKER.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, Mrs. STEPHEN C. WALKER.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 63 East 29th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Erie, Penn., for interment.

WAGSTAFF.—At Washington Heights, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, WILLIE, eldest son of Thomas H. and Henrietta Wagstaff, aged 9 years, 6 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Intercession, corner of 154th-st. and 10th-av., on Friday, Feb. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

YOUNG.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, CORNELIA K., relict of the late Rev. Elbert A. Young, and daughter of the late Daniel Kissam.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 93 Downing-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS, NEW STYLES, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM PARIS.—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, to Twenty-five dollars each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS, NEW STYLES, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on Saturday, the 20th day of February, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at the upptown Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.

CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,214,398 98
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,666 56
Losses paid during the same period	3,826,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages, and other Loans, and sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,864 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank	744,813 88
Total amount of Assets	$9,265,546 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving rates and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1852 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to $14,328,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years $16,958,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash 11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 ..... $5,268,670

By order of the Board
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pilton,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Lewis M. Wiley,	C. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Colt,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Caswell Holbrook,	Thos. Suggs, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
F. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 343 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Feb. 10, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMAN WERE elected Directors of this Company at the annual election, held on the 9th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND,	HENRY TIENKEN,
CALVIN B. CAMP,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
CURTIS NOBLE,	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,	EDMUND A. H. GIBSON,
WM. ALEXANDER,	ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDW. T. BACKHOUSE,	D. S. VOORHEES,
JAMES HARPER,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
LEWIS HURST,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
JOHN L. SPADER,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	JAMES TITUS,
LEVERITT H. SAGE,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	EDWARD HARVEY,
JAMES B. CROOKE,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James Freeland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec'ry.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are not part of and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 26 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 27 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ..... £500,000. Reserved fund ..... £100,000.
Head Office, No. 32 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman,
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named institution, available in India and China, and all parts east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 12, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bond holders of this company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 1st WEDNESDAY of March, A. D. 1864, at 12 M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, will be closed from the 1st day of March, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., to the 8th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., thereafter.

W. BARNET, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.) GOLD BONDS
OF THE
QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks.

The new 5 per cent, Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, No. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864:

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863	$8,913,052 94
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.	
For Premiums, viz.:	
Originals $279,023 13	
Renewals 1,100,708 79	
War extras 36,274 91	
Total Premiums	$1,416,006 83
For Annuities	22,317 97
For Interest	652,976 62— 2,091,301 62
Total	$11,004,354 56
DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.	
Paid Claims by Death	$444,028 00
Paid Dividends additions to same	177,625 99
Paid Reductions of Premium	7,099 45
Paid Surrendered Policies	105,775 35
Paid Annuities	12,187 38
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate	7,775 23
Paid Commissions	86,033 30
Paid Taxes	20,846 33
Paid Exchange, Postage and Advertising	14,753 93
Paid Salaries and Medical Examinations	59,339 93
Paid Law, Printing, Rent and Office Expenses	39,624 86— 975,089 75
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864	$10,029,264 81
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$838,449 67
Bonds and Mortgages	4,409,754 30
United States Stocks	4,370,262 50
Real Estate	407,613 79
Balance due from Agents	13,184 55
	$10,029,264 81
Add,	
Interest accrued	$126,352 64
Premiums due, in course of transmission	29,058 74
Deferred semi-annual Premiums (say)	200,000 00
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864	$10,384,676 19
Increase in net Cash Assets during year	$1,116,211 87

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during year	2,842	$8,594,175
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,644	43,778,066
In force Feb. 1, 1863	12,981	37,391,490
Net Increase during year	2,063	6,386,575

Dividends Additions payable with Policies $8,837,591

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
J. GREEN PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
MARTIN BAUSE, Jr.,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL S. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WM. M. STRONG,
SAM'L. E. SPROULLS,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
SAM'L. M. CORNELL,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP
W. SMITH BROWN,	M. M. FREEMAN.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretary—THEO. W. MORRIS.
Cashier—FRED. H. WINSTON.

Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
Asst.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.

Counsel—WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. McCURDY.

STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$275,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863	2,200,397 27
Total Marine Premiums	$2,476,201 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31
Interest received and accrued,	
profits on Exchange, &c.	336,793 43—2,078,409 74
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages.	$1,337,312 34
Expenses, commissions, taxes and duty interest	169,813 24
The Company has the following assets:	
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,533 35
United States and City Bonds and Bank Stocks	192,213 00
Scrip held by Company	56,693 20
Accrued interest to be received.	13,068 17
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	326,700 26
Loans on demand	438,100 00
Bills receivable	1,078,777 08—2,902,145 01

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A Cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent, will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. H. GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
JAS. M. BROWN,	JOHN R. JOHNSTON,
N. CHANDLER,	FRED. G. GEBHARD,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	SAMUEL S. CALDWELL,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,	WILSON G. HUNT.
W. B. DUNCAN,	J. J. CRANE,
H. F. SPAULDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
J. L. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
L. H. BRIGHAM,	THOS. SLOCOMB,
J. A. MECKE,	GEO. A. PHELPS, Jr.,
JOHN R. GARDNER,	M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

The Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first-class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION,
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper solicited.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

TO LOAN—ON CITY TRUST MONEYS, IN SUMS not less than $5,000, on improved property in New-York or Brooklyn, for a term of years, the commissions required. Apply to J. C. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

SAGINAW VALLEY
LAND SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.

300,000 SHARES—PAR VALUE, $25.

President—JOHN A. DIX.
Vice-President—GEORGE T. ADEE.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
WILSON G. HUNT,
JOHN J. ASTOR, Jr.,
CHARLES J. ANTHONY,
GEORGE T. ADEE,
HENRY DAY,
JOHN A. DIX,
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.
Secretary and Treasurer—JOHN C. MALLORY.
Office No. 35 Pine-st.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 29th day of February next, interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.

PETER S. WANDEL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WANTED.—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Erie Canal Bonds of Erie, Pennsylvania.
Also, 19,000 North-Branch Canal Bonds, for which the highest price will be paid by
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 South 3d-st.,
Opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1864.

TWENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the twentieth day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.
(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its Twenty-first Semi-annual Dividend of 4 Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Dated Feb. 10, 1864.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 19th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 27TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 15th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of February instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid a quarterly dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INS. CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. free from the Government Tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, payable to Stockholders on demand.

By order. RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between W. S. HILL and S. T. REED is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts and liabilities will be settled by W. S. HILL.

W. S. HILL,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1864. S. T. REED.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the stock commission business, under the firm name of C. D. TOWS & CO.

C. D. TOWS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. R. P. H. DURKEE.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—TO DEALERS IN CABINET HARDWARE,
COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
AND UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS GENERALLY.
FOR SALE,
Either a part of or the entire stock, fixtures and good will of one of the largest establishments of the kind in Baltimore, now of twenty years' standing. For particulars, &c., apply to the undersigned.

JOHN SAULSIN NORRIS,
RICHARD CROMWELL,
Executors of the Estate of C. Sidney Norris.
Cincinnati *Commercial*, New-York *Herald*, New-York *Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Boston *Post* copy.

DRY GOODS MAN WANTED—TO OCCUPY a first class store in Orange, N. J.; a large cash trade can be done; no other in the place. Rent moderate; immediate possession. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 11 A. M., or to N. W. PIERSON, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE OLD AND WELL-ESTABlished book, music and stationery store No. 201 3d-av. Satisfactory reasons given. Call on or address M. M. PILLSBURY, No. 201 3d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets of New-York. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 26 Myrtle-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as competent cook, of soups, roasts, poultry, game, in all styles, boning and larding; pastry, desserts of various kinds, creams, &c.; best of City reference from highest families. Can be seen at No. 159 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, &c.; wages $10. Call or address No. 192 East 21st st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, who has lived in first-class families, a situation as professed cook; is an excellent French and German meat and pastry cook. Apply at No. 37 Essex-st., room No. 16, fourth story.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Scotch Protestant girl, with City reference, wants a situation as above; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen until engaged at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would do a light washing; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 81 3d-av., over the shoe-store.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WANTS a situation in a private family; would assist with the washing; has best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 41st-st, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTAble girl desires a situation, in City or country, as cook and laundress, or to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, a good cook and baker is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by an English girl well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 483 2d-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 79 West 19th-st.

SEWING DONE IN FAMILIES BY THE day, week, or month, by a lady, with Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call or address Miss LYONS, No. 300 West 16th-st.

MALES.

BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT WANTED.—A young married man, who has had experience in a counting-room and as traveling agent, desires an engagement as traveling agent for a wholesale concern. Having the control of means, he would enter a safe and profitable business as partner. Satisfactory reference given. Address F. G. C., Box No. 380, Hartford, Conn., with real name.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER. Engagement wanted, by a thorough, practical man, as head gardener and farmer, on a first-class place. For particulars apply to Editor *Scottish American*, No. 37 Park-row.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man of long experience, who understands the business in every department; has a small family. For particulars apply to C. N. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st, New-York.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a single Protestant young man, a Scotchman, a situation as coachman or groom; is a careful driver, willing and obliging, and understands his business thoroughly; would do a light washing; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 81 3d-av., over the shoe-store.

AS INSURANCE CLERK.—ANY INSUrance Company or insurance broker wishing a clerk, may secure one who has had 11 years' experience in the business, and who can give the best of references, by addressing H. W., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—WANTED, A situation as above by a young man, who has had four years' experience as such in the retail trade. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

SEAMEN AND ORDINARY SEAMEN.—Wanted, seamen and ordinary seamen for the United States steam-frigate NIAGARA, Commodore Thos. T. CRAVEN. Ship for one, two or three years. Seamen receive $18 00 per month; ordinary seamen receive $15 50. Three months' pay in advance. Apply on board, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, or at the Naval Rendezvous, New-York.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG PROTESTant, who is willing to make himself generally useful on a small place, 13 miles from the City. One who understands the care of horses and plain gardening, and can be well recommended, may address, stating wages expected and where to be seen, M., Box No. 4,834 Post-office.

POWDER-MAKER WANTED.—AN EXPERIenced foreman wanted to take charge of a powder mill of moderate construction. Address, stating amount of experience and where last employed, "POWDER-MAKER," care of R. Williams & Son, Boston.

A GARDENER COACHMAN, &c.—WANTed, a single man as gardener, coachman, &c.; he must understand the cultivation of fruit and the management of horses. Address, with references, and stating the wages desired, Lock Box No. 2,304 Post-office, New-Haven, Conn.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER FOR A small private family—a Protestant preferred; to one who thoroughly understands his business a permanent situation is offered; City references required. Apply at No. 67 Exchange-place, front office, up stairs.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GOOD VEGETAble gardener, of sober, industrious habits; one who has been accustomed to farm work preferred. Call on Friday and Saturday at FLEMING & DAVIDSON'S, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, AN intelligent, well educated boy, about sixteen. Address in the handwriting of the applicant, with reference, Box 2,504, Post-office, New-York.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; must be kind and obliging, and understand sewing. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 5 East 38th-st., between 9 and 12 on Friday and Saturday.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A JOBBING STORE, A boy to attend to the office work. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 131 *Times* Office, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating age, references, &c.

GARDENER WANTED.—AN UNMARRIED man, well acquainted with the cultivation and propagation of flowers, &c. Apply, from 9 to 10 or from 2½ to 3½ o'clock, at No. 113 Water-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED A WAITER, COLORED preferred, who thoroughly understands his business, and can bring good city reference. Apply at No. 200 Madison-av. for three days.

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO RESIDES WITH parents up town preferred. Apply to MYERS & GIDNEY, foot West 23th-

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis secured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their remedies are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work." *Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suites of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by R. K. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Sexual Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that cruel and deadly destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERI- ENCED PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of this complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 223½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M.D., 636 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, C. WELLS & CO., 118 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the same and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office.

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr. LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicine, can do so at the office below. Ladies from a distance can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies.

A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for Females,
No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, so that those who are dreading the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINC- TURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 in a vial, with a medical book treating of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance,

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 41 Division-st., New-York. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N.Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females; patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, N. Y.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at 21st-st.; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses those peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility,*

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.... Saturday..... Feb. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER.... Saturday..... Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON..... Saturday..... March 9.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.			
First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$38 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	41 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $26. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70: Steerage, $30: to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $20. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship JURA, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 13. Rates of passage:—$20, $66 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEO. CROMWELL will follow on March 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commander,

will sail as above from Pier No. 46, N. R., foot of King-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, March 5, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE.
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander.

Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast-sailing A1 Clyde-built steamship BRITANNIA, Capt. MEIKLEJOHN, is intended to sail from Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., on SATURDAY next, 20th inst. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

First Cabin..... $75 | Intermediate..... $40
Second Cabin..... 60 | Steerage..... 35

Payable in currency. Apply to
F. MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 29th of February.
SATURDAY, 26th of March.

Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S.C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

POLITICAL.

THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's birthday, on MONDAY EVENING, 22d inst. (Washington's birthday,) at the Church of the Messiah, opposite New-York Hotel.

Eminent speakers will attend and address the meeting.

Instrumental and vocal music of the highest order will be presented by an excellent band and chorus.

The friends of Abraham Lincoln are invited to attend.
RUSH C. HAWKINS,
Chairman National Conference Committee,

Moses Taylor,	E. L. Bolles,
Charles A. Judson,	James L. Stewart,
John Stewart,	George J. Miller,
P. H. Vandervoort,	E. L. Bolles,
Robert S. Hone,	James Weir,
A. W. Spies,	Edward Cromwell,
S. S. Wyckoff,	John Falconer,
J. P. Gerard Foster,	John D. Clute,
Thos. B. Stillman,	Wm. M. Dart,
Henry M. Taber,	James Cropsy,
Charles Lamson,	J. E. Stevenson,
Denning Duer,	Samuel Atkinson,
Edward Minturn,	John G. Broughton,
George W. Blunt,	W. W. Wyman,
R. L. Taylor,	J. Jacob Tower,
E. E. Morgan,	F. R. Batchelder,
E. Sturgis,	Isaac Anderson, Jr.,
Edward Larned,	Lemuel Bangs,
George F. Talman,	E. H. Bangs,
Mason Thompson,	James C. Harriott,
L. W. Jerome,	William Boles,
Peter Townsend,	W. B. Crooks,
D. A. Cushman,	And others, Committee.
J. J. Herrick,	S. DRAPER, President.

JOHN QUACKENBUSH, Vice-President.
S. J. GLASSEY, Secretary.

UNCONDITIONAL UNION.

IXTH WARD TO ACTION.

At a preliminary meeting of the undersigned citizens of the IXth Ward, held at Bleecker Buildings on the evening of the 5th inst., it was unanimously resolved that a public meeting be called on FRIDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a "Lincoln Union Club," subject to the action of the National Union Convention. All Union citizens are invited to attend and participate in the organization.

Salem T. Russell,	Robt. Edwards,	Alex. H. Keeb,
A. J. Campbell,	John Keyser,	Geo. P. Merklee,
N. D. Thayer,	Jos. Edgerly,	H. H. Cargill,
E Denison.	A. Bliss,	C. W. Kirby,
Jesse Travis,	John Dangavel,	R. R. Carpenter,
Thos. H. Coppins,	Eugene Ward,	Sinclair Tousey,
Nath'l Appleton,	Geo. W. Bush,	John B. Allen,
M. Moran,	Frank Karr,	J. Pangburn,
W. J. Adams,	C. C. Crane,	Geo. Keyser,
Fitzhugh Smith,	W. A. Baylor,	Geo. W. Jaques,
Wm. E. Smith,	Jesse Allen,	Geo. Starr,
Robt. Peterson,	Geo. Ackerson,	W. H. Gedney,
Geo. Howard,	Wm. Taylor.	James Byers,
	Norman Stratton.	

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COACH WANTED.—WANTED, THIS WEEK, a good, light, second-hand family coach or brett; must be in good condition. Address COMPTON HOUSE, 3d-av. and 24th-st.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR [illegible] A. A. THOMSON & CO., 40 and 42 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
Opposite the Academy of Music, 14th-st.
Proprietor and Director..... JAMES COOKE.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 19,
NEW ATTRACTIONS, NEW ARTISTS.
SUCCESS UNPARALLELED
of the wondrously beautiful
HIPPOTHEATRONIC TRIUMPHS
at this new, superb and spaciously splendid
PALACE OF EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC, ACROBATIC AND ATHLETIC ART,
which continues to be
CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING
EVERY EVENING, EVERY EVENING,
by the
ELITE OF THE EMPIRE CITY.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
A MYRIAD OF ARTISTS AND ATTRACTIONS.
In Marvels of Equitation, Gymnastic Skill, Acrobatic Dexterity, and Athletic Strength
UNAPPROACHABLE IN HIPPODRAMATIC ANNALS.

Reserved Stalls 75 cts. Dress Circle 50 cts. Children half price. Amphitheatre 25 cts.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock. Carriages to be ordered at 10. To avoid the crowd at the ticket offices intending visitors will do well to purchase their tickets during the day.

GRAND MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
EXTRA SPECIAL PERFORMANCE.

The Proprietor has the pleasure of announcing that he has succeeded in making an engagement with
MR HENRY COOKE,
and his great and renowned troup of
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS
from Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London, and the Cirque Champs Elysee, Paris, whose
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
will shortly take place, of which due notice will be given.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
A course of FIVE LECTURES upon
GEOLOGY,
will be given at
CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place,
before the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, by J. W. TAYLOR, A. M.,
[late Curator of the State Cabinet of Natural History at Albany,] as follows:

The first THIS (Friday) EVENING, 19th inst.
The second on SATURDAY EVENING, 27th.
The third on MONDAY EVENING, 29d.
The fourth on TUESDAY EVENING, 23d.
The fifth on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th.
All at 8 o'clock.

These Lectures will be rendered interesting and instructive by a series of appropriate and beautiful geolog cal and zoological illustrations, and with rocks, minerals, fossils, &c.

Tickets to the course, $1, at Appleton's bookstore in Broadway; at the drug-store corner 5th-av. and 24th-st., and at the drug-store under the Everett House, corner 4th-av and 14th sts. Tickets to single lecture, 25 cents, at the door of the hall.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Feb. 20, 1864.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
THE TWO VERY SUCCESSFUL OPERETTES,
with the assistance of Madame DE LUSSAN.
LE MARIAGE AUX LANTERNES.
Comic opera, in one act, by Jacques Offenbach.
"TROMB-AL-CAZAR."
Operette-bouffée, in one act, by Jacques Offenbach.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Carriages can be ordered at 10½ o'clock.
Box-office open during the day, at No. 623 Broadway.

OLYMPIC.
EXTRA NOTICE.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD begs to announce that the entertainments at her Theatre on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, Feb. 24,
will be for
THE BENEFIT
of the
SANITARY COMMISSION,
on which occasion the entire receipts will be presented to that institution, and attention is respectfully called to that evening.
Seats can now be secured.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS.
No. 199 and 201 Bowery.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL,
on which occasion a host of volunteers will appear, in addition to the entire strength of the company.
MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL
will perform some of the most daring feats on the rope.
AN ATTRACTIVE EQUESTRIAN BILL,
in addition to the above.
Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.
Commence at 7½ o'clock.

A CARD—NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
have the honor to announce that
THEIR FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON
will take place
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, Feb. 20,
on which occasion
THE CONNIE SOOGAH
will be performed for the last time.

GRAND CONCERT OF THE GERMAN LADIES' SOCIETY FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, at Irving Hall, SATURDAY, Feb. 20. Mme. Elena d'Angri, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Steins, Herr Zirom, on the Emmelynka, and the New York Saengerbunde, a chorus of male voices, will appear. For programme see small bills. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, $1: to be had at BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—PAINTED BY ALBERT BIERSTADT—Is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being relaid with steel, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferry at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion train to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without change.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 264 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4, gentleman at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—Mrs. catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No. 111 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
LENTEN ENTERTAINMENT.
TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 19, 1864.
NINETY-FIFTH NIGHT
OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE LONDON TIMES,

speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation.

"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-leave man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare:

"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently,
They have proclaimed their malefaction."

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½; close at 10½.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20, Mr. JACKSON begs leave to announce a "Ticket-of-Leave Man" matinée, the whole proceeds of which will be handed to the Ladies' Committee of the Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
EVERY DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
THE
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
OR,
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
THE MOST REFINED AND DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT IN AMERICA.

This magnificent enterprise, which is still an unexampled and brilliant success, affords to all classes, even the most fastidious, a happy relaxation from the ordinary cares and business of routine life, and yet one that appeals only to the highest intelligence, the purest taste and the best sentiments of the heart. It is a fairy realm of Travel, History, Literature and Song, revealing to the delighted visitor the most enchanting scenery and the most exquisite statuary and architecture of the ancient and modern day, in all lands, as beheld in the reality, and mingling the aspirations of devoted patriotism in the present with the recollections of the glorious past.

THE PROGRAMME IS ABSOLUTELY NEW EACH DAY, presenting ever fresh variety in scenes of ravishing beauty. The ridiculous attempts that have been made to imitate this sublime combination of artistic splendors need but excite the curiosity of the public to behold the original, which is as

HYPERION TO A SATYR.

While every age and sex may here enjoy the purest intellectual pleasures suited to their respective tastes.

Doors open at 7: tours begin at 8.
Matinee every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents: reserved seats, 50 cents.
Carriages may be ordered at 4½ and 9½ o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

A CARD.
MR. A. W. JACKSON,

sincerely sympathizing with the object the Ladies' Committee of the Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission have taken under their protection, begs most respectfully to announce that he will give a
MATINEE
at
THE WINTER GARDEN
on
SATURDAY, Feb. 20,

the whole proceeds of which will be handed over to them.

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,

the members of the company and all the employes of the theatre have most generously tendered their services.

On this occasion Tom Taylor's play of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN
will be presented for the first time at a matinée, thus affording to many an opportunity they could not otherwise enjoy of witnessing this beautiful drama, and at the same time contribute to a most admirable purpose.

WINTER GARDEN, Feb. 16.

MRS. JENNY KEMPTON'S

First Concert in New-York, will take place at Irving Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, on which occasion the following artists have kindly volunteered to assist:

Mrs. J. M. MOZART..... Soprano
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON..... Tenor
Sig. CENTIMERI..... Baritone
Mr. J. N. PATTISON..... Pianist
Mr. H. APPY..... Violinist
Mr. DRESSLER..... Accompanyist
Sig. ABELLA..... Conductor

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Continued from First page.

ishing energy, persistence, bravery, and proofs of resources in themselves. They do not meet their enemy in the field, but follow a system of guerrilla warfare, betaking themselves to their impenetrable tropical forests and mountain fastnesses, whence they emerge to destroy all the forces brought against them.

Spain has already, at enormous cost, sent 12,000 troops, who have been all but annihilated; and she is now making a new levy of 36,000, largely drawn from the Island of Cuba, which seems to be retained as an appendage to the Spanish Crown merely on account of the plunder and bleeding that "the always faithful Island" can endure. Several transports have already come into Cuba with the sick and wounded soldiers, never less than 500 on board, and on one occasion, 1,600. What the Dominicans need most is arms and ammunition of war. With these, my informant thinks that Spain would stand no chance whatever against her sable opponents; and even in their present condition, he believes that she will be forced to give up the contest within eight months.

A loan to meet this war was recently attempted in Havana; and although three banks subscribed in sums from $15 to $50,000, it fell through, and a *forced loan* is even now being attempted here, a meeting having been held upon this subject last night. The Cuban people have already withstood so much, that it seems scarcely possible to put any limit to the amount of bleeding they can endure; but my informant—in alluding to this last drain upon their resources—emphatically gave it as his opinion that the "people can never stand it." In speaking of the Dominicans, he made a characteristic remark that came home to us: "If," said he, "the colored troops in your army can fight as the Dominicans do, there is no fear of your succeeding with them against your rebels."

Business of every kind is dull in Havana. There is some little being done in sugar, and now and then a stray vessel or two—like those this morning—runs in with cotton to make a little stir in the market, but beyond that all is quiet. The Cuban planters are looking very anxiously to the free-labor experiment now being tried in Louisiana, and if it succeeds—as it unquestionably must—good-by to Slavery here also, and sooner than the most sanguine may imagine.

OFF SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1864.

THE STEAMSHIP HAVANA.

It is my duty, before closing my letter, to add a few words respecting this noble vessel which has thus far brought us in safety, and with an amount of care and study of the comforts of passengers rarely equaled, and never excelled by anything I have ever met with in my somewhat extended rambles by water. The *Havana* is a new iron screw-steamer, built in Philadelphia, by NEAFIE & LEVY, expressly for the New-Orleans, Havana and New-York trade. Her entire length is 250 feet, breadth of beam 35 feet.

I always held the popular notion that a screw propeller must necessarily roll much more in a high sea than a side-wheel steamer, but this vessel has undeceived me. In calm weather she is so little affected by the motion of her engines that, in writing, I could scarcely realize the fact that I was on any floating object, while in rough weather she has the motion of a fine sailing ship, but with very little of that side-long jarring so common to all paddle wheels. It is impossible to speak too highly of the excellent arrangements on board the *Havana* for the comfort and convenience of passengers, not only in the design of the vessel, but the activity of her officers. The common remark of all on board was that she is a staunch sea-going vessel with all the internal luxury and space of a first-class Mississippi steamer. Seated at one end of the spacious and beautiful ladies' cabin, forward, the eye ranges along an unbroken length 200 feet to the end of the dining-room in the rear, the whole surface covered with rich Brussels carpet.

The state-rooms are spacious and very convenient, the table supplied with the most excellent food in abundance; and, most important of all, the attention paid to the passengers—especially the lady portion of them—was remarked by every one. I reflect the opinion of all on board when I speak in the highest terms of the Commander, Capt. M. R. GREENE, and of the Purser, Mr. JOHN E. HUERTAS, both of whom were perpetually on the alert in looking after the welfare of the passengers. In this respect Mr. HUERTAS sets an example that some other persons on this same route would do well to study.

I am the more particular in setting forth the merits of this vessel, because the traveling public may be misled by some little detention in New-Orleans, and her having come in trifling contact with a gunboat while leaving the wharf at New-Orleans. These mishaps—although doubtless good capital in the hands of rivals—cannot affect the character of the *Havana*. A sounder and safer vessel never floated, as all of us had reason to think, in something very like a gale, off Cape Hatteras. She behaved most admirably; and I heartily commend her to those travelers intending to visit New-Orleans, as a vessel unsurpassed by anything afloat between that City and New-York. NEMO.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES.

THE ELECTION.

REGISTRY OF VOTERS.

From the New-Orleans Era, Feb. 10.

We paid a visit to the offices of Registrar for the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, yesterday, for the purpose of getting the correct figures. From Mr. SEICKHENAYDER, Register for Orleans, we learned that up to 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, the books stood as follows:

Number registered under Gov. Shepley's order..2,291
Number taken the President's oath and regist'd..2,231

Total number registered.....4,530

At the same time the office was full of applicants for certificates. The clerks are busy making out papers and registering the names, and the prospects are favorable for a big rush between now and the closing of the books previous to the election.

In Jefferson City, we learned from Judge PAYNE, Register, that up to that date he had granted certificates to more than 300, of which number about 200 have taken the oath prescribed by the President. In Carrollton, in Jefferson Parish, about 30 have registered, all of whom have taken the President's oath. The following is a summary of the registry in the two parishes up to yesterday morning:

Registered under Gov. Shepley's order..... 2,407
Registered and taken the President's oath..... 2,461

Total registered..... 4,868

It is estimated that at least 150 more voters will come forward in Jefferson before the election.

It will be noticed that we have thus secured already, in the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, enough votes to amount to about one-tenth of the aggregate vote in the State at the last Presidential election. But this should be no reason for the relaxation of our efforts. We can and should poll, in the loyal portions of this State, on the 22d inst., 10,000 votes.

A SPEECH BY MR. HAHN.

Hon. MICHAEL HAHN made a speech at a ratification meeting a few evenings since, and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I congratulate you on the evident change in the public mind with regard to the Union within the last two years. The cause of our country and of freedom is making rapid and gigantic strides. The spirit of rebellion is fast giving way to love for our Union, and before many months elapse we will again be a united, happy and powerful people. God, in his infinite mercy, will not allow this country and this people to become permanently divided. The cause of justice is the cause of the Union.

"Thrice is he armed, who hath his quarrel just."

When the spirit of secession first reared its head in this city, in 1860, I was the first man to offer a resolution of devotion to the Union, at a public meeting on this very square. I have continued to love the Union ever since, all through the darkest hours of this rebellion. It does not become me to speak of myself; but in conclusion I must say that if I am elected your Governor I will enter on the discharge of my duties perfectly free and untrammeled, without any pledges, except those of the principles with which you are all familiar, and with a determination to do justice to all men. Let each and every one of us go to the polls on the 22d and vote for the men of our choice. Let us cast a large vote whether for or against me, so that our friends in the North may see that Louisiana is in truth fully returning to the Union.

THE BLOCKADE OF MOBILE.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

OFF MOBILE, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1864.

The monotony of the blockade is seldom broken of late.

On the 9th ult. a steamer was discovered on shore, directly under the guns of Fort Morgan. All reasonable efforts were made to destroy or injure her, which resulted, we afterwards learned, in damage to her engine, though she was towed off by a rebel steamer.

On a portion of the 31st ult. and until the morning of the 2d inst., the entire fleet was enveloped in a dense fog. On the 2d the fog lifted, and at daylight a long, low and very sharp steamer was discovered on shore, a mile eastward of the fort.

The *Octorara*, *Sebago*, *Kennebec* and *Albatross* stood in and fired upon her, some shots taking effect. The steamer was apparently discharged, the beach being covered with cotton.

After the fleet, in firing at the steamer, had approached within very easy range, and were seeming suspiciously near a rebel gunboat, which had the hardihood to look outside of Fort Morgan, that useful ally of JEFF. DAVIS skedaddled behind the fort, and old Morgan commenced pitching shot all around us, hitting no one, however, under which fire, the vessels eventually withdrew; and, however, till many shots had been returned by all—the *Sebago* and *Octorara* gallantly and defiantly, with their splendid Parrotts, sending shell into and all around the fort and the steamer.

The *Kennebec* and *Albatross* remained within range of the guns of the fort, firing on the steamer, but did not receive so much attention as the *Octorara* and *Sebago*, the former being the favorite target of the rebs. The steamer *Denbigh* is apparently a hopeless wreck, and high upon the beach. Our shell probably gave her the finishing stroke.

The Mobile *Register*, of Feb. 4, states that the steamship *Denbigh*, which recently attempted to run the blockade, but got aground and was fired upon by the blockaders, is again afloat and but little injured.

THE GRAY JACKET.

From the Picayune, Feb. 11.

The steam-propeller *Gray Jacket*, recently captured by the United States steamer *Kennebec*, of the blockading squadron, while running the gauntlet from Mobile Bay, is aground on the bar at the mouth of the river. Her cargo, consisting of 503 bales of cotton and 10 barrels spirits of turpentine, is discharging, and will be forwarded to this city, and it is supposed that it will be in the market in a few days; also, 60 bales of the staple, cargo of schooner *John Scott*, to be sold Feb. 24.

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

From the New-Orleans Times, Feb. 11.

The steamer *Baltic* arrived here yesterday from Madisonville, with a rowboat and five prisoners in tow. It appears that on the passage the lookout discovered a rowboat, containing five men, heading for Mandeville, and making every effort to reach that haven in the waters of Dixie. The steamer changed her course, and intercepted the boat, and took the five persons on board. Two of them were found to be Confederate Surgeons. Before the *Baltic* overhauled them, they had thrown overboard letters, cases of surgical instruments, and several bottles of brandy, which were recovered by the steamer. The rowboat is held for condemnation, and so are the prisoners, after trial.

FROM TEXAS.

From the New-Orleans Era, Feb. 10.

On the 21st of January the Thirteenth Maine Regiment was sent up to the head of Matagorda Peninsula, to make a reconnoissance, and was returning when Capt. CHARLES R. MASON, Company H., was accidentally shot by some sailors, from one of our gunboats, shooting cattle on the island. The ball first struck a private in Co. C, by the name of S. HELA, wounding him very seriously, then struck Capt. MARCH in the head, back of the ears, and came out on the opposite side near the temple. He lived but a short time, insensible, and died without speaking.

It is a sad blow to his wife, who is in this city, having come out here from Maine to spend the Winter, and who arrived here a few days after the regiment had left New-Orleans for Texas.

FROM MATAMORAS.

From the Picayune, Feb. 11.

A gentleman from Matamoras, of foreign birth, but a citizen of Mexico by adoption, who is now here, having arrived only four days ago, informs us that CORTINA has as yet not declared in favor of intervention, but only his independence of the authority of JUAREZ, who had directed him to withdraw in favor of RUIZ. It is likely that CORTINA will either await the approach of the French, who are constantly expected, and then capitulate on terms, or retire up the river and make his way into Coahuila, and thence into Chihuahua. In the meantime he is feathering his nest. If he can receive a guarantee against arrest for his old offences on the Texas side, he will probably prefer the ferry at Brownsville.

GEN. DANA'S PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, TEXAS,
PASS CAVALLO,
Jan. 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.—It is known to the world that, on the 8th day of December ultimo, the President of the United States published a proclamation which touched the heart and inspired the tongue of every lover of liberty on the civilized earth. Its burden was PARDON AND LIBERTY. "Thy sins be forgiven thee." "Let the oppressed go free."

Such parental care of a people has not been exhibited to the world since the patriarchal days of old. Not since the Saviour of men cried to the multitude, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

In order that the deluded and oppressed people of this State may be enlightened and informed on the subject, and may rejoice at the dawning of day from behind the black night which has surrounded them with darkness which might be felt, and enabled the evil spirits to work upon them, it is directed that a sufficient number of copies of the President's Proclamation be printed, at these headquarters, to supply whatever demand there may be for the same, coming from each and every company in the command; and all officers and men are desired to use every opportunity which properly presents itself to distribute them in the interior of the State.

It is further ordered that all persons, now or hereafter within the lines, who have ever claimed to be citizens of the United States, or of the so-called Confederate States, or who have aided or comforted the rebels in their hostility against the United States, and who have not, since the commencement of the rebellion, taken an oath renewing their allegiance to the United States, may have the opportunity of enjoying the full benefits of the said proclamation, by voluntarily taking the oath therein contained.

The Provost-Marshal is required to take a census of the population now within the lines, in order that such persons as may not wish to enjoy the benefits of the proclamation may be known, and be assigned a convenient place of residence where they will not have opportunity to do injury to the cause for which we fight. He will proceed in the most thorough manner possible, and will give public notice of his orders and regulations to consummate the end in view, and will report on the 10th day of February proximo, the list of those persons who refuse the benefits of the proclamation.

By order of Maj.-Gen. N. J. T. DANA.

ADDITIONAL FROM HAVANA AND ST. DOMINGO.

News from St. Domingo—State of the Different Places of that Island—A $3,000,000 Loan to be Raised in Cuba to Pay the Expenses of the War—Arrival at Havana of a Rebel Agent en route for Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1864.

The Spanish war-steamer *San Francisco de Borja*, with 500 sick troops on board, arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 6th, and brings news from St. Domingo to the 30th ult.

According to the Dominican papers on the Spanish side, the state of affairs for the insurgents was daily becoming worse in the Province of Cibao; many families belonging to that district were hid in the mountains or had retreated to Macoris.

In Vega, Moca and Maconis the former Governors have been substituted by persons from Santiago, from the chiefs of the rebellion not having any confidence in them nor the above-named places.

Of the Dominicans, MORCION commands at Monte Cristo, whilst SALCEDO, SUPERON, CABU, and a Venezuelan, PONCE DE LEON, were at San Pedro; this latter was SALCEDO's chief adviser.

Another SALCEDO, not the President, but a General of militia, was imprisoned at Moca for trying to raise an insurrection in favor of the Spaniards.

It appears that one of the leaders of the insurgents, nicknamed "El Chivo," and SALCEDO, the President of the Provisional Government, used their weapons against each other, and that the former was sent a prisoner to Santiago.

The Spanish accounts say that the insurgents have no salt, and all the rural employment is left to be done by the women. They also say that since the capture of the schooner at Monte Cristo, nothing is got from abroad, except when the insurgents exchange now and then the little tobacco that they are able to collect together for some provisions.

According to the same accounts, the insurgent paper money does not circulate in La Vega, Moca nor Macoris, and the Spanish ounce of gold is worth $12,000 in paper. In the above-named places the only money in circulation is the Spanish paper money and copper coin.

The prisoners taken by the Spanish troops in the late action at San Pedro arrived on the 28th ult. at the Capital, St. Domingo, and were put in the prison of La Fuerza; with them were ten others who had been forced to join the insurgents, and who were set at liberty.

The Haytian Government will not allow any of the insurgents to cross their frontier.

The war in St. Domingo, comparing small things with great, is almost as expensive to the Spanish Government as that of Mexico to the French. Fortunately, however, for that of Madrid, they have a *vache au lait* at command which NAPOLEON does not possess. It seems as if the expenses of the war in St. Domingo will eventually fall to the lot of Cuba to pay. As a preliminary step a royal order has been issued, as I mentioned in my last communication, placing the army of St. Domingo, which, at present, consists of 40,000 troops under the Captain-General of Cuba, and thus making it to form a part of the army of Cuba, and consequently to be paid from the taxes of the last-named island.

As all the money has been already expended, the Captain-General has been obliged to apply for a loan, which the Spanish Banks of this place were unwilling to grant, and in consequence it has been determined by the Government here to issue bonds for a loan of $3,000,000, payable at the expiration of two years in four different installments, bearing interest at 7 per cent. I understand that a part of them will be issued during this month; another part in the following month, and the remainder in April or May. This course was adopted by the Government after having held a meeting of the principal merchants of Havana. It was at first the intention of the Captain-General to have made a forced loan, and he demanded of the bank the names of a dozen of the principal merchants for that purpose, but, as I suppose, on mature consideration it was thought more advisable to take the other step, and leave the lending of their money to the owner's free choice.

Among the passengers in the *Corsica* in her late voyage from New-York, but hailing from Nassau, was one Mr. PRESTON, said to be a Major-General in the Confederate service, and who, it is reported, is on his way to Mexico for business connected with the rebel Government, of which he states himself to be the agent. It is expected that he will take passage for Vera Cruz in the English mail steamer, on her arrival from St. Thomas, which will be about the 20th or 21st.

New-York Woman's Infirmary.

At a meeting of the Homeopathic physicians of New-York and Brooklyn, held in this City on Friday evening last, to take into consideration the interests of the "New-York Woman's Infirmary," about to be established at Washington Heights, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the effort now being made by the "New York Woman's Infirmary Association" to establish an Infirmary for the treatment of such diseases as are peculiar to women, meets with the most unqualified and cordial approval of this meeting, promising, as it does, to supply a long-felt want among the friends of medical reform, as among the victims of medical ignorance and exclusiveness.

Resolved, That in view not only of his acknowledged skill in the treatment of diseases of women, but his no less important enthusiasm in its employment, Dr. J. W. MITCHELL has been wisely appointed by the managers to the position of Attending Physician to the Infirmary.

Resolved, That in the *personnel* of the Medical Staff associated with Dr. MITCHELL, headed as it is by the name of one whom we are proud to class as more than an elder brother, and to whose experience and wisdom we are ever ready to do homage, we find an additional ground of approbation, and of hope of success to the Infirmary.

Resolved, That the scheme of this Infirmary we regard as well projected by its founders, among whom we recognize some of the most steadfast, intelligent and energetic lay as well as professional friends of homeopathy, and that nothing shall be omitted by us to sustain their association in the labor of love which they have undertaken.

Marshall Murray and Bounty Swindlers.

Marshall MURRAY is doing a good work with bounty swindlers. None have been brought before him save one—and he went forthwith to Fort Lafayette—who have not been compelled to refund every dollar of their rascally-gotten money. The Marshall forwards the money to Gen. DIX, under whose direction it is returned to the recruits. Yesterday near $500 were sent to the General's Headquarters. It is the determination of Mr. MURRAY to make the business of swindling recruits, so far as in his power lies, an unprofitable one.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Thursday, Feb. 18—9 P. M.

$30,000	Amer. Gold	159¼	1200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	116½
90,000	do	159¼	500	Gal. & Chi. R.	b30. 120
100	N. Y. Cen	134⅞	200	do	119¾
200	do	b3. 135	100	do	119⅝
2600	Erie Railroad	121¾	1600	do	120
100	do	b3. 121¾	100	do	s30. 119¾
300	do	121¾	100	do	b3. 120⅞
5000	do	s30. 121	700	Ill. Cen. R.	133⅞
400	do	121⅜	200	do	133⅜
700	do	s10. 121⅜	100	do	133⅞
1250	do	121⅜	500	Cle & Tol. R.	14⅞
1400	do	s10. 122⅛	200	Rock Island	122⅜
1900	do	122	200	do	b3. 122
100	do	b10. 122⅛	100	do	122
500	do	b3. 122⅛	200	Cumb. Coal Pr.	s3 59
100	do	s3. 122⅛	100	do	59¼
100	do	122⅜	500	Am. Coal Co	90
1000	do	s12 mo. 117	100	Quick. Min. Co.	b10 61
1400	Erie R. Pr	107⅜	100	do	60½
600	do	b3. 107⅜	100	do	b5 61
300	do	b3. 108	106	do	60½
100	Harlem R	112⅞	200	Chi. & Alton R.	87½
400	do	b3 113	1100	Miss. & Mo. R.	56
200	do	113	100	do	b3 55
700	Northwestern	51	2000	Bucks Co. Lead	1¾
400	do	51⅜			

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CITY INSPECTOR AND HIS DEPARTMENT.—The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform of the Board of Aldermen have determined to go on with an investigation of the charges made by THOS. N. CARR against the City Inspector's Department, and take all the testimony they can obtain bearing upon the matter. Mr. CARR tacitly refused to appear and testify, and this course obliged the committee to ask for power to compel Mr. CARR to come before them. A resolution to give this advantage to the committee has passed the Board of Aldermen, and in the other board has been referred to a committee, who have not seen fit to report upon it. The committee will proceed, in private, on Thursday, and from day to day, till the investigation is pursued as far as they can pursue it. The whole testimony, question and answer, will be written out, with the view of its entire publication on closing the examination. City Inspector BOOLE invites them to the closest scrutiny of the affairs of his department, and has written a letter to the committee, tendering any facility in his power to aid them in getting at full understanding of the management of his department. The subject of Mr. CARR's charges has been submitted to Gov. SEYMOUR, but he is averse, it is understood, to giving it consideration until there is supporting testimony or specific charges. The Grand Jury have also had the subject before them, but dismissed it after the examination of a few witnesses.

ARREST OF A PHYSICIAN FOR MALPRACTICE—DEATH OF THE PATIENT.—Coroner RANNEY yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. SOUTHERLAND, *alias* Anne Killean, who died at her residence in the tenement house No. 115 East Twenty-ninth-street, on Wednesday morning last. From all the facts of the case, as they were brought out by the inquest, it appears that deceased was the victim of malpractice. The testimony showed that during her last illness, Dr. FENNER, of No. 476 Second-avenue, was in attendance, who discovered evidences of improper treatment; finding the case hopeless, he so informed his patient, who thereupon confessed to him that she had been induced to visit Dr. JOHN B. DENNIS, of No. 6 Bleecker-street, who was represented to her as a respectable physician, and submit to his treatment. The sister of deceased testified to visiting Dr. DENNIS with her, and to the Doctor giving pills and powders on several occasions, and to his having performed an operation. Officer VAUGEN, of the Detective FORCE, arrested Dr. DENNIS, and he is now held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. He denies most emphatically the charge which is made against him. Deceased was 23 years of age, and a native of Pennsylvania.

MADE TO DISGORGE.—WILLIAM C. AHERN, who keeps a porter-house at No. 13 Cherry-street, was arrested by Deputies TOOKER and POORE, of the Marshal's office, charged with swindling WILLIAM T. WILSON, a recruit of the Sixth United States Cavalry, of $200 bounty money. AHERN being brought before Marshal MURRAY, was offered the alternative to pay or go to Fort Lafayette: he refused to pay, swearing he would rather go to the fort. When the Marshal made out the order, however, he sobered down and commenced to talk business; first he offered $150, afterwards $200, less his bill of expenses. Upon being questioned, he admitted having performed only three hours' labor. A guard of soldiers were ordered to form a hollow square about him and escort him to his residence to get the money. He begged the Marshal not to disgrace him by sending him in such a manner to the neighborhood in which he had lived 14 years, swearing he would rather die than go in such a way. Matters were compromised on his sending for the money; and he paid the $200 to the Marshal for the recruit. After leaving the office he suffered somewhat at the hands of a number of recruits who were thereabouts. AHERN's lesson will doubtless be of service to him.

RELEASE OF A KIDNAPPED SOLDIER.—Officer WILLIAMSON, of the Fifth Precinct, on Wednesday last was notified that a colored man had been seized by violence, and was then confined in a dance-house kept by WM. BRAGDEN and GEO. CORNELIUS, in Church-street. After a diligent search, the officer found the object of his search stowed away in the garret of the premises. When taken before Capt. PETTY, he gave his name as NATHAN GERAIL. He said that he belonged to Co. I, of the Twelfth Connecticut Infantry; that he was a cook in that company, and had been with the regiment in all the battles near New Orleans for the last two years; that recently he obtained leave of absence to visit his home in Bridgeport; while there he was urged by BRAGDEN to desert and come to this City; when he declined to do so, he was seized by force and brought to this City in bonds. BRAGDEN and CORNELIUS have been arrested and taken before Gen. DIX for examination.

NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—This society, auxiliary to the American Tract Society, have issued their Thirty-seventh Annual Report, and with it the Forty-first Annual Report of the Female Branch. During the past year the society have distributed 679 Bibles to the destitute, 2,683 Testaments to children and others, besides a great number of tracts. The female branch have raised $1,070 for the society, and $382 for colporteurs employed by the American Tract Society, making in all $1,452. The officers are Rev. THOS. DE WITT, D.D., President; Rev. GARDINER SPRING, D. D., and one hundred and nineteen others Vice Presidents; Mr. WM. WALKER, Treasurer; Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary; and Rev. ISAAC ORCHARD, Recording Secretary.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—From the reports of the General Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration, it appears that the arrival of emigrants at Castle Garden, during the last ninety days, was never exceeded by any similar period in previous years. The Commissioners of Emigration have recently introduced many salutary reforms; conspicuous among them is an order for the entire exclusion of "sailors" from the building during the arrival of emigrants. Bounty brokers and runners are not allowed within the walls at Castle Garden, and the Intelligence Office prevents the necessity of emigrants wandering through the City for employment.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.—The headquarters of the recruiting service of this corps will be opened today at Tammany Hall. An extra premium of $5 will be paid to any person procuring an acceptable recruit, for either of the following regiments, the Thirty-ninth, Forty-second, Fifty-second, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-first, Sixty-third, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-ninth, Eighty-second, Eighty-eighth, Seventh and Tenth. Col. ROBERT NUGENT will be in daily attendance at the hall.

[Advertisement.]

"WHAT TO DO."—For Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Psycology, and Ethnology, see the *Phrenological Journal* for February, only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS.

A PRIVATE CLASS, for the study of Phrenology, meet Wednesday and Friday evenings, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The subscriber will sell, through Messrs. MULLER & WILKENS, at No. 111 Broadway, TUESDAY, Feb. 23, eighty choice building lots, located mostly between 5th-av., Broadway, 43d-st., and Central Park; a large number are located at 48th-st., 49th-st., and 6th-av., adjoining the College property; free from rock; enough below the grade for cellars; surrounded by genteel brown-stone dwellings. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage three or five years, at the option of the purchaser, at 6 per cent. per annum.

JONAS CONKLING, No. 24 Washington-square.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S *New-York Illustrated News*—the live and interesting newspaper of America. This week's number will furnish graphic and spicy illustrations, valuable literary matter, startling novelties, and amusing domestic and local items. Do not fail to see it. Now ready.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Neck-tie manufacturers can save 40 per cent. by using the WILCOX & GIBBS sewing-machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 18—*In steamship Bellona, for London*—Miss E. Charlet, Miss A. E. Bailey, Capt. Jose Guerrino, J. Wright, W. R. Dempster, L. F. Jones, Dr. A. Fisher, Horatio Bigelow, C. H. Curtis, F. H. Muller, Louis Ambruster, Mrs. Jones, Robert Jones, Wm. Davis, Henry Richards, M. Nicholsburgh, A. Bell, James Dewey, H. Sweetapple, E. Allen, Jno. C. Decker, W. N. Henderson, Jos. Clark, Robert N. Moore, O. T. Quinn, Louis Jackson, and others in the steerage.

FEB. 18—*In steamship Olympus, for Liverpool*—Miss Ellen Ross, New-York; V. Triquet, New-Orleans; P. Monnol, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. J. Bourelette and child, New-Orleans; M. Zablonsky, San Francisco; Jno. Craven, Ireland; James Mead, London, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans—Capt. Bradbury, 1st Maine Battery; J. P. Wilkinson, Jas. Sargent, H. Honiwinkle and wife, Lieut. Ward, Lieut. F. W. Fish, A. Manheimer, R. Martin, Major R. Watts, J. G. Bradt, H. W. Hayes, B. Kroner, M. Pollack, R. Hirschman, A. Cohen, Miss Liguland, Mme. Suras and 3 children, Col. Porter, 14th Maine; Lieut. Col. Bickmore, 14th Maine; Capt. Gardner, 14th Maine; Quartermaster Crowell, 14th Maine; Capt. Nelson, J. Mallon and wife, Isaac Fabolink, Mrs Dorwier and daughter, A. J. Loeb, M. Hess, Mrs. J. Myers, L. Donilen, P. O'Brien, J. Murphy.

In steamship Havana from New-Orleans and Havana.—J. R. Hamilton, lady and daughter, F. Avendano, Mrs. C Greffor, Mrs. Desmarets, V. Demarets, R. Kolhvitz, H. Goodiel, J. H. Wilson, H. N. Goodwin, J. D. Scofield, John Linton, E. B. Mullany, James H. Landers, George A. Flanders, Morris McHugh, N. S. Constable, R. W. Butterfield, W. J. Stevens, Jackson P. Little. From Havana—M. Ross and lady, Mrs. A. Chabaque, Jules Bretiny, A. Davidoff, J. Brulay, John Thomas, George Gilroy, J. L. Bachelder, L. P. Garcia.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—A. Schiells, A. Beshier, L. Mojarrieta, J. Miller, F. Perrez, J. Carbo, L. Wilbur, L. Rafat, J. A. Troucatel, J. Laletor, Charles Getshom, and 18 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 49 | Sun sets..... 5 39 | Moon sets.. 4 47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 18 | Gov. Island.. 6 07 | Hell Gate.. 7 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Olympus, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Bellona, (Br.,) Pinkham, London, Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamers H. Woodward, Moor, Perth Amboy, Wm. Dalzell; D. H. Mount, Pinckney, New-Orleans, S. Godwin.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Barks Flora, (Dan.,) Hansen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Glen Avon, Hobbs, Glasgow, Snow & Burgess; M. H. Brett, Staples, New-Orleans, Brett, Son & Co.; Lord Baltimore, (Dan.,) Josbring, Buenos Ayres, Prendergast Bros.

Brigs Belle of the Bay, Noyes, Port Royal, Van Brunt & Slaght; T. H. A. Pitts, (Br.,) McDonald, St. George, Bermuda. Middleton & Co.; Retriever, (Br.,) Shelley, Kingston, Jam., C. H. Trumbull; Geo. Downs, (Br.,) Paine, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Burgemeister Stanburgh, (Meckl.,) Heildman, Belfast, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Corsica, (Br.,) Tuzo, Demerara, McColl & Frith; Thomas Owen, Pettengill, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; New-York, (Ital.,) Staracca, Tarragona, Moore & Henry; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Hollis, Mayaguez, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Eliza Segur, Paine, Boston. A. Howes; Sarah Maria, Underhill, Inagua. J. & T. Pearsall; Moses Waring, Winslow, Boston. Jos. Richards & Co.; Maria, (Br.,) Phillips, St. Johns, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Continental, Marshman, New-Orleans 10th inst., via Key West 13th inst., with mdse. and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Experienced strong N. gales from Hatteras to Sandy Hook. 14th, 15 miles W. of Sombrero passed steamer Merrimack, from Portland for New-Orleans; same day, at 12 M., passed steamship Karnak, from New-Orleans for New-York. Left at Key West, steamships Arago, coaling for New-York, and Ashland, for Boston.

Steamship Havana, Greene, New-Orleans 9th inst., via Havana 13th, 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Thos. Ascencio & Co. Had strong head winds most of the passage.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. From Cape Hatteras to the Highlands experienced heavy N. W. gales. 14th inst., off Cape Florida, saw steamship Havana, bound N.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Havana 13th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner. 17th inst., 4 P. M., passed steamer Perry, which sailed at 3 P. M. same day from Providence for Fall River, with passengers, returning, leaky.

Schr. Frances, Connell, Nauticocke, with oysters for Fair Haven. Was at anchor 10 miles south of Sandy Hook during the blow of the 17th; had two men frost-bitten, and lost one anchor and 25 fathom of chain.

Schr. Enchantress, (Br.,) Conley, Para 20 ds., with rubber, etc., to James Bishop & Co. Has been at anchor under the Highlands 48 hours.

Schr. Louisa Johnson, Culver, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Sailed.

Feb. 17—Steamers Mississippi, Eagle and New-Jersey, Ships Kepler, Francis Satterly.
Brigs R. B. Smith, Union.
Schooners Charles F. Shaw, Water Witch, Carleton Jayne, Phillip E. Strong.
Feb. 18—Steamships Olympus, for Liverpool; City of Cork, for do.; Bellona, for London.

Miscellaneous.

The Italian frigate Re d'Italia did not proceed to sea yesterday. She is cruising about the bay this morning.

The Eastern boats, via Long Island Sound, arrived this morning at their usual hour.

Spoken, &c.

Pioner—schr., of Cornwallis, from Yarmouth, N. S., 12 ds. out, Feb. 7, lat. 28 10, lon. 65 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Jan. 29, Brazilian schr. Puritano, hence arr. Jan. 25; Br. bark Aid, do. do. 24th; brigs Conflict, from Maranham, just arr.; Solferino, for —— in 6 days.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

EAGLE MILLS.
PLACE & TURLAY,
Successors to
WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS
&c., &c., &c.
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED
RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
No. 220 Fulton and No. 43 Dey-sts.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive anyr e lief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing 14th Maine; Capt. Gardner, 14th Maine; Quartermaster Crowell, 14th Maine; Capt. Nelson, J. Mallon and wife, Isaac Fabolink, Mrs Dorwier and daughter, A. J. Lo

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3872. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

THE EXPEDITION FROM JACKSONVILLE.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

Our Forces Eighty-five Miles in the Interior.

Seven Guns and Five Caissons Captured.

One Million and a Half of Rebel Government Property Seized and Destroyed.

The Rebels Sink a Steam Blockade-Runner and Burn Her Cargo.

COMPLETE LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The steam transport *Atlanta*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, from Hilton Head, Feb. 15, at 5 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The letters from our special correspondent which we subjoin, give interesting and important details of the successes achieved by our forces in Florida.

Col J. J. ELWELL, of the Quartermaster Department, arrived in the *Atlantic*, en route for Washington with im portant despatches from Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILMORE to the War Department.

The *Atlanta* brought the following detachments of veterans:

52d Pennsylvania Vols., Col. HOYT, 116 men.
50th Connecticut Vols., Maj. GEBBLY, 275 men.
24th Massachusetts Vols., Capt. REDDING, 407 men.
99th New-York, 126 men.
3rd Artillery, Sergt. RICHARD JONES, 43 men.

Gen. GILLMORE and Staff arrived at Port Royal from Florida on the morning of the 16th.

We are indebted to Purser FORDHAM for prompt delivery of our news package.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

The Occupation of Jacksonville—The Landing—Preparations to March.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sunday, Feb. 7, 1864.

The National forces occupied Jacksonville, Fla., at 5 P. M., this day.

The expedition, comprising twenty steamers of various classes, and eight schooners, the whole under the command of Gen. SEYMOUR, left Hilton Head on the morning of the 6th. The force consisted of cavalry, artillery and infantry.

The entire fleet arrived without accident of any kind, at the bar off the mouth of St. John's River, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., to-day.

In consequence of the ebb tide, only thirteen of the vessels were able to ride over the bar this morning. At 12 M. that number, including the *Maple Leaf* Gen. SEYMOUR's flag steamer, started to go up the St. John's River. On the passage up the propeller *Tilley*, and the side-wheel steamer *Gen. Meigs* got aground at a point about five miles from here. At the present writing they have not arrived, but they will probably be here in the course of two or three hours, as the high tide at 6 o'clock will enable them to float.

The gunboats *Ottawa* and *Norwich* were on duty at the mouth of the river. The *Norwich* took the lead up the river, and anchored off Jacksonville, with her starboard guns trained on the town. Immediately following the gunboat was the flag-steamer *Maple Leaf*, which was followed in turn by the other vessels.

Not a gun was fired until the *Maple Leaf* and the *Gen. Hunter* were making fast to the piers at Jacksonville, when a squad of rebel infantry, who were skulking in a piece of woods on the outskirts of the town, fired three shots at the *Gen. Hunter*, one of which wounded the second mate, Mr. NORRIS, the ball entering the chest and coming out at the back. The wounded man received prompt medical attendance, but his condition is precarious.

Soon as the boats touched the piers, Gen. SEYMOUR gave orders for the troops to instantly disembark, form by companies and pursue the enemy. The first troops to land were Companies A, B and D, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, (colored;) next came the colored troops from the *General Hunter*, and at the same time Company C, First Massachusetts Cavalry, Capt. WEBSTER, from the *Rappahannock*.

The colored troops filed into the street bordering on the river, and at the word of command started on a double-quick for the enemy. The enemy did not number over twenty-five foot and mounted soldiers. He fired six or seven shots and then fled to the woods. None of our men were wounded. The pursuit was maintained by the colored troops for a distance of two miles. They then (having been relieved by Company C, First Massachusetts Cavalry) returned, bringing with them five prisoners. Two of the prisoners were taken from a wagon which was being driven toward Baldwin. The cavalry went a distance of five miles and brought in eleven prisoners including two signal officers who were on their station. Two signal flags and a quantity of material used for signal purposes were captured, and a number of horses and mules were also driven in.

To-night our troops are making preparations to march forward toward Baldwin at daylight to-morrow. Baldwin is a small town on the Florida Central Railroad, and eighteen miles distant from here.

To-morrow the entire force of the expedition will be here.

Gen. SEYMOUR has already established his headquarters on shore. We may look out for lively times during the week.

Gen. GILLMORE and some of his staff officers are on the war, and will probably reach here to-morrow.

The families remaining in Jacksonville do not number over twenty-five. They are mostly women and children. They had not the slightest intimation that we were coming until they saw the gunboat *Ottawa* anchor off the town. Even then they did not suppose the place was to be occupied by our forces. The sight of our steamers, however, coming up in quick succession, soon prepared them for the event.

As we neared the pier a few handkerchiefs were waved at us from some of the buildings near the water.

Every person in the place claims to be Union.

The place itself is in a ruinous condition. Many of the houses are burned, others have been demolished.

I learn from the citizens that the rebel troops in Florida are under the command of Gen. FINNEGAN. His force is scattered and amounts altogether to about 2,500. He may possibly give us a brush at Baldwin.

The Florida Central Railroad, which extends from this place to Tallahasse, is in running order. A train came and departed to-day. It was the intention of the rebels, however, to take up the rails next week and transport them to another portion of the Confederacy. That movement was to precede the abandonment of Florida. We hope to push forward so as to prevent the enemy from damaging the road to any great extent.

A gentleman named BENNETT, a prominent citizen of this place, and a Union man beside, was to attend a convention to-morrow, with a view of dissuading the rebel authorities from tearing up the railroad. The same gentleman has nearly 200 bales of cotton near Baldwin, which he had ordered to be sent to this place. Gen. FINNEGAN telegraphed him to-day that in case the enemy should land at Jacksonville his cotton would be burned. So it seems that the rebel General had some information of the expedition.

I mitted to mention in the proper place that Maj. STEVENS, of the First Massachusetts Cavalry was with Company C in the reconnoissance this afternoon. Capt. RAY, formerly Lieutenant of the same company, and about to take a command in another regiment now forming in Massachusetts, volunteered his services to the expedition and was with his company to-day.

Everything thus far has gone on in the most prosperous manner. The State abounds in cattle, and provisions are not scarce.

The Advance—Skirmishing with the Enemy—A Cavalry Dash—Important Captures of Guns and Stores—Feeling of the People.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sunday, Feb. 14, 1864.

THE MARCH INTO THE INTERIOR.

I have already noticed in a previous letter the safe arrival at Jacksonville of the troops forming the expedition which left Hilton Head on the 6th inst. for Florida. I now propose to chronicle the events which have occurred in this region since the landing. Prudential reasons deter me from giving the numerical strength of the force. Commencing from the 8th inst., I will state that the troops which had disembarked on the previous day left their camping ground at 3 P. M., and proceeded toward the interior of the State. The force was divided into three columns, commanded respectively by Col. BARTON, Col. HAWLEY, and Col. HENRY. The columns traveled by different routes, Col. HENRY's taking a road at the right of the main road, Col. HAWLEY's one still further at the right, and Col. BARTON's the main road itself. The side roads join the main road at a point three miles above Jacksonville. From the first day of the march the main body of the expedition followed the line of the Florida Central Railroad. According to the original orders the columns were to unite at the three mile point, march in a body that night an additional three miles, bivouac till morning, and then proceed to the rebel Camp Finnigan, which was situated eight miles from Jacksonville. The last of the troops did not reach the three-mile point until after dark, consequently, it was considered advisable for the infantry to halt there till daylight. In the meantime, Col. HENRY with his cavalry and artillery was ordered to push forward on a reconnoissance. I was fortunate enough to join Col. HENRY's column at the outset, and more fortunate in having had an opportunity to accompany it throughout the raid. I shall now ask the reader to follow me with

THE ADVANCE COLUMN,

which I have no hesitation in saying has completely eclipsed, during its six days of experience and adventure, the achievements of any raiding party within the same space of time. It was quite dark when Col. HENRY left the three-mile point; but notwithstanding this circumstance, the column moved on at a brisk trot. It was thought the enemy would be met at a small creek two miles this side of Jacksonville; but as it turned out, he did not attempt to make a stand between here and Camp Finnigan. Thus, it will be observed, Col. HENRY, after detaching his column from the main force, traveled over a space of five miles without noticing any indications of opposition. The country through which we passed is low, level and marshy. The road on each side is flanked with pine forests, but ov no means dense. The roads have a hard, sandy foundation; and, in many places, pools of water had settled, in some instances forming a depth of one and two feet. Unlike the roads in Virginia and other portions of the country, after a fall of rain, those in Florida are not made disagreeably muddy and impassable. If the water is too deep, or a fallen tree obstructs the way, it is an easy matter to go round it; and, judging from the numerous S's in the road, such has frequently been the case. What I write in regard to the general condition of the roads and aspect of the country, applies to the entire district through which we passed, from the commencement to the end of the road. I did not observe but one vegetable patch and not a single flower garden anywhere along the route. The eye is wearied with viewing nothing but pine trees. Such a thing as a hill or a rise of ground to even a moderate height is out of the question. The houses situated between the settlements are isolated, and present an old, dilapidated appearance. The soil is one fair for farming purposes. It must not be forgotten I am speaking particularly of the land on the line of the railroad from Jacksonville to Lake City. Beyond the latter place, the country is entirely changed, the soil is a rich, sandy loam, and is cultivated to a considerable extent. The best portion of Florida lies near the Gulf. Timber and turpentine are the chief products of that portion which lay along our route. I noticed miles and miles of trees that had been tapped for turpentine. In many places the dead grass and the trees were in flames. With this brief general description of the country I will go on with my narrative of military events.

A NIGHT'S RIDE,

with the darkness so dense we could not see our horses heads, through a hostile country which affords advantages for guerrillas, over a road the bridges of which the enemy had destroyed, and so forced our troops to ford the streams, would not be esteemed a pleasant adventure by our timid friends at the North. Every one, however, was in good spirits, and did not care how rapidly he rode, provided he could soon come up with the enemy. It was a little disappointment not to have met some of the rebels at the small stream, two miles this side of Camp Finnigan, but the disappointment was of short duration, for we had not proceeded ½ mile further, when we discovered a picket station. A charge was made upon it by four men but the pickets had fallen back to their reserve post. We were now on the enemy's track. A half-mile gallop brought us within sight of the post camp-fires, and round it could be seen the pickets hurriedly arranging their traps preparatory to joining their comrades at Camp Finnigan. The advance guard of four men, led by Lieut. HOLT, of Company A, Independent Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry, made the charge, and succeeded in capturing all the pickets, five in number. Another rebel, who was outside the line, received a severe sabre cut across the head by one of the sergeants. He ran into the woods on the left, and when Capt. ELDER came on with his artillery, ran back toward the road shouting, "I surrender." He was placed on a gun-box and taken to Barber's Station, where his wound was dressed by our surgeon. This was the only casualty that occurred on either side that night. An aged woman with three young children was sitting at the fire. Neither she nor the children were molested. She thought it very hard that we should take from her a colt which she seemed greatly to prize. But I think the woman must have regained possession of her colt, from the fact that it kicked the horses some of our men were riding so violently, that the cannonier, who led it, was glad to let it loose. The horses used by the pickets were taken to the rear of the column. After making a short stop, the column went forward, and within a few minutes' time came within sight of

CAMP FINNIGAN.

The camp lay at the right of the main road and on the line of the railroad. Scouts were sent ahead to reconnoitre, and approached so near the camp as to see 200 cavalrymen drawn up in line of battle, awaiting our charge. The pickets immediately around the camp had reported our advance. But to put to flight and scatter 200 men was not Col. HENRY's object, especially when he knew of artillery that he might possibly capture by not needing the enemy at Camp Finnegan. It is not usually the case that an offensive force leaves knowingly an enemy in the rear. Col. HENRY saw that that the enemy was not sufficiently strong to do him any harm, and also knew that if he once got in his rear, the 200 rebels would have no chance for escape except by dispersing and taking to the woods. There was a chance when the rebels saw their line of retreat cut off, that they would attack HENRY, in which event they would have been gobbled up in a very short time. HENRY was prepared for them, and I heard him express the wish more than once that the enemy was following. Another gallop for two miles, and I witnessed the most

BRILLIANT DASH

that a similar force of cavalry ever executed. It was upon an artillery camp situated like Camp Finnigan, on the line of the railroad. The rebel cavalry, having been cut off at Finnigan, no intelligence of our approach had reached the artillerists—consequently they were taken completely by surprise. Relying wholly upon the cavalry at Finnigan to give them warning of the enemy's presence, the artillerists neglected to throw out pickets, so an advance guard was enabled without difficulty to ride up to within a few yards of the camp. The rebels had heard of our advance from Jacksonville, and, not favorably impressed with the number of our men as represented to them, decided to retire with their guns and camp equipage to Lake City. They would have been successful in their design had they given us credit for less celerity of movement. It must be observed that HENRY throughout the entire raid did not wait to give the enemy the least intimation of his approach. He dashed upon him as a cat pounces upon a mouse.

The advance guard having reported to Col. HENRY the condition of the camp, that officer, together with Maj. STEVENS, of the Independent Battalion, went forward and examined for themselves. It was ascertained that the men at the camp numbered about 150. They could be seen sitting near the fires in the act of preparing something to eat. The horses and mules were standing ready harnessed, and the wagons were partly ladened with officers' baggage. We were afterwards told by prisoners that they could have got the guns and some of the wagons away had they received fifteen minutes' notice of our approach. Col. HENRY, having satisfied himself of the state of affairs, returned to his command and ordered the Independent Battalion to advance cautiously to within twenty yards of the camp. The Fortieth Massachusetts Mounted Infantry were formed in line of battle directly in front of Capt. ELDER's Flying Artillery. Col. HENRY and Major STEVENS placed themselves at the head of the battalion, and at the word of command the two buglers blew a terrific blast, which was instantly followed by the charge of the battalion. In half a minute's time our cavalry had dashed into the centre of the camp and surrounded it on all sides With two or three exceptions, all of the rebels escaped, so easily was it for them to just slip into the woods and conceal themselves under cover of the darkness. The very first note of the bugle gave them the alarm.

THE CAPTURE OF FOUR GUNS

at this place, beside a large quantity of camp and garrison equipage, including wagons, tents, commissary stores, officers' baggage, and, in fact, everything that could be of value to the enemy, were the fruits of this handsome little dash. In another portion of this letter I insert a list which comprises some of the important articles captured at this camp. The guns, two of which were 12-pounder rifled, and two 6-pounder smooth bore, belonged respectively to DUNHAM's and AELE's Batteries. Everything that was captured here belonged to either one or the other battery. Three prisoners were taken. Capt. DUNHAM, hearing that we were within six miles of his camp, had deserted his men and gone to Lake City. AELE was also absent. The prisoners said that the men wanted to fight, but DUNHAM told them it was of no use, that we were on the way up with a large force, and the best thing that could be done was to get off as soon as possible. A train was expected from Lake City at 12 o'clock that night to take them away. The telegraph operator, however, had time to send a dispatch keeping it back. His office was in a house just beyond the camp. Maj. STEVENS walked into the room and seized the fellow by the throat as he was on the point of sending another message. In a few seconds his instrument was knocked to pieces and the wire cut.

THE VALOR OF OUR CAVALRY

not only on this but other occasions, cannot be too highly extolled. The Independent Massachusetts Cavalry Battalion, with Maj. STEVENS at its head, and for its company officers such men as Capts RICHMOND, WEBSTER and MORRELL and Lieut. HOLT, has achieved for itself during the past week a high reputation. In this connection I must not omit to mention the eagerness with which Capt. RAY, formerly a Lieutenant in Company C, accepted the opportunity to accompany Maj. STEVENS as volunteer aid. He recently received his commission as Captain in the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and when the expedition left Hilton Head was on the point of going North to join his regiment. All the distance from Jacksonville, either Capt. RAY or Lieut. HOLT led the advance guard. The Fortieth Massachusetts Mounted Infantry also performed admirable service, and by no means lessened the good name they have long enjoyed for bravery and discipline. To one who had never seen artillery keep close up with cavalry on a march, the feat of Capt. ELDER on Monday night would have astonished him beyond measure. No matter where or how fast the cavalry went, Capt. ELDER was sure to be up to the spare horses with his artillery. Through ditches, over stumps, turning short corners, walking, trotting, galloping, the artillery never lagged in the rear. Capt. ELDER is widely known as one of the most successful and dashing officers we have in the artillery service. Gen. SEYMOUR evidently knew his man when he selected officers for this raiding party.

A BRIEF RESPITE.

In order to allow the men and horses a little rest, and thinking that perhaps the rebels at Camp Finnegan would be coming down the road, Col. HENRY concluded to remain at the artillery camp, or Ten-Mile Run, as it is called, till 4 A. M. In the meantime the horses were baited, and the men fell to work to breaking open trunks and valises and making a thorough inspection of the property the rebels had abandoned. It so happened on that same day the rebels had received from Lake City a large quantity of clothing, most of it entirely new. Our men, although they did not really need them, took such articles as struck their fancy. The three prisoners captured were told to help themselves to all they wanted. They thought it very strange we should reject clothing that had cost their people a vast sum of money. We explained to them that clothing was not scarce in our country. A contraband, formerly Capt. AELE's servant, was dumbfounded to see how little we prized a package of a dozen shirts that had been sent to a rebel officer. This same contraband gave us much valuable information relating to the enemy's force and movements, which was subsequently confirmed. While the men were engaged in their task of inspection, Col. HENRY and a few more of us adjourned to the house in which the telegraph operator had been at work, and discussed the events of the night. A rousing good fire was built, and very fortunately a bottle of whisky was discovered in one corner of the room. The three prisoners were brought in and examined, and what they said carefully noted. The family were not disturbed. Two boys came down stairs after a while and entertained us with their views of the war. I judged the family to be milk-and-water Union. At 4 A. M.

"PREPARE TO MOUNT"

was sounded. Capt. JENKINS, of Company H, Fortieth Massachusetts, was left with his men at Ten-Mile Run, to guard the property. It seems the rebels at Finnigan did not dare to follow us. Col. HENRY proceeded a distance of ten miles before he met the enemy. In following the main road the railroad is crossed several times. Col. HENRY made every effort to capture a train of cars which we had been told would come down a certain distance from Lake City for the purpose of taking up supplies. Between Ten-Mile Run and Barber's Station, two or three rails were taken up at three different places. This would not only prevent the rebels from getting off their supplies, but keep them from sending troops to HENRY's rear. Every mile that we now traveled carried us one mile further from the infantry. At 7 A. M. we dashed into

BALDWIN,

a place of fifteen buildings, the largest of which is the railroad station. None of the enemy were seen. The place boasts one hotel. When we entered the town the proprietor was asleep, and shortly after came down stairs, only half-dressed, to find out what was going on. We captured here another telegraph operator and three instruments. We also captured taree cars, two of which were filled with corn, and the other had on it a 3-inch rifled gun and caisson. In the railroad depot was stored an immense quantity of supplies, and in an adjoining building we found cotton, rice, tobacco, pistols and other property, valued at half a million of dollars. We took breakfast at the hotel, and on settling our bills found rebel money more acceptable than our own. It so happened that we could give the landlord what he wanted, as one of our number in searching the trash in the depot came across one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of Confederate notes. Twenty-seven dollars of this stuff paid for a breakfast for nine. At Baldwin the railroad from Fernandina to Cedar Keys crosses the Florida Central. It will be seen at a glance that it is an important place for us to hold. In afternoon Gen. SEYMOUR and staff came up from Jacksonville, and later in the day Gen. GILLMORE, with a portion of his staff. That same night the three cars were loaded with cotton and other property drawn by horses to Jacksonville. Since then all the guns and camp equipage taken at Ten Mile Run, also much of the property captured at Baldwin have been sent to Jacksonville. Col. HENRY left Baldwin at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. At a point on the railroad, four miles above Baldwin, we came across thirteen bales of cotton, and further up, near Barber's Station, we entered a building by the side of the railroad which contained 1,000 barrels of turpentine and 500 pounds of bacon. All this will soon be transported to Jacksonville. We proceeded slowly up the road and kept a good look out for bushwhackers, but did not get a sight at one. At 11 A. M., we reached the station called Barber's. Here we halted to allow the advance guard to go ahead and see if the enemy had posted himself in a position so as to defend the South Fork of the St. Mary's River, which lay three-fourths of a mile beyond. Then followed

THE SKIRMISH AT THE SOUTH FORK.

Capt. ELDER placed his guns in battery at Barber's, and the Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment formed in line of battle a short distance in advance, while the Second Battalion felt their way cautiously to the river. No sooner had the advance-guard of four got near the bank when they received a volley of bullets from the rebels, who had planted themselves behind trees on the north side. At the first volley, THOMAS DEAN, of Company C, was killed, and two others wounded. Capt. WEBSTER, of Company E, had his horse shot from under him, and his shoulder-straps shot away. A plunging bullet, fired from a rebel on the top of a tree, struck the ground between Col. HENRY's feet. Col. HENRY, now familiar with the enemy's position, disposed his troops accordingly. One company of the Fortieth was dismounted, and sent forward as skirmishers, the right of the road receiving particular attention, inasmuch as the conformation of the river exposed the rebel left to our fire from the right. While the Fortieth were engaged skirmishing, the battalion dashed down the road to the river, and immediately commenced fording, the bridge having been destroyed. The rebels held their ground till the battalion had nearly crossed, when they left their horses tied to trees and fled to the woods. The skirmish lasted half an hour. We lost four men killed and thirteen wounded. The list will be found below. The rebels had two killed and three wounded. The wounded were taken to a house owned by Mr. BARBER, where their wounds were dressed by the surgeon who accompanied the column. The number of rebels that opposed our crossing was 150. One rebel, who was in a dying condition, told me that he had been forced into the service, and when he heard that we were on our way to Barber's, urged the other rebels to throw down their arms and give themselves up as prisoners. But they told him we did not number over 300 men, and it would be an easy matter to keep us from fording the river. We secured here about fifty horses, and gathered up a quantity of sabres, carbines, and pistols. I learn this place is called Barber's from the fact that a man named BARBER formerly kept here a sort of hotel. His own house, with five or six out-houses, are the only buildings in the vicinity. BARBER left the premises on the morning of our advance. He owns 25,000 head of cattle and is reported to be the wealthiest man in the State. No one, however, would judge him to be a man of wealth after seeing the miserable hovel in which he dwelt. He is a rebel of the worst sort. At 1 P. M., we moved forward and arrived at

SANDERSON

at 6 P. M. Sanderson is a village a little larger than Baldwin, a railroad station, and distant from Jacksonville forty miles. The rebels had left the place fifteen minutes before we arrived. In the afternoon, the cars had been there from Lake City and taken away some Government stores. Three large buildings near the depot were in flames when we arrived. One of the buildings had in it 3,000 bushels of corn, and another 2,000 barrels of turpentine and resin. The remaining building contained commissary stores. The conflagration continued all that night and during the following day. In the depot we found 200 bags of salt and 50 bushels of oats. Our horses did not suffer for forage, and as for light to enable us to look about the town, the burning buildings afforded sufficient. Sanderson was the centre to which all the forage and provisions for the State was forwarded. Chief Commissary had his office here. In his private desk I discovered, among other papers, the subjoined

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

It is a telling acknowledgment of the want of subsistence on the part of the rebel army, and freely confesses its dependence on Florida for its supply of animal food. The italicized lines are in the original copy:

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY,
QUINCY, Fla., Nov. 2, 1863.

It has been a subject of anxious consideration how I could, without injury to our cause, expose to the people throughout the State the present perilous condition of our army. To do this through the public press, would point out our source of danger to our enemies. To see each one in person, or even a sufficient number to effect the object contemplated, is impossible; yet the necessity of general and immediate action is imperative to save our army, and with it our cause from disaster. The issues of this contest are now transferred to the people at home. If they fail to do their duty, and sustain the army in its present position, it must fall back. If the enemy break through our present line, the wave of desolation may roll even to the shores of the Gulf and Atlantic. In discipline, valor and the skill of its leaders, our army has proven more than a match for the enemy. But the best appointed army cannot maintain its position without support at home. The people should never suffer it to be said that they valued their cattle and hogs, their corn and money, more than their liberties and honor, and that they had to be *compelled* to support an army they had sent to battle in their defence. We hope it will not become necessary to resort to impressments among a people fighting for their existence, and in defence of their homes and country and institutions. We prefer rather to appeal to them by every motive of duty and honor—by the love they bear their wives and daughters—by the memory of the heroic dead, and the future glory and independence of their country, to come to its rescue in this darkest hour of its peril.

A country which can afford to send forth in its defence the flower of its youth and the best of its manhood, can afford, and are in honor bound, to sustain them at any cost and sacrifice of money and property. They have sacrificed home and ease, and suffered untold hardships, and with their lives are now defending everything we hold sacred. Florida has done nobly in this contest. Her sons have achieved the highest character for their State, and won imperishable honors for themselves. These brave men are now suffering for the want of food. Not only the men from Florida, but the whole army of the South are in this condition. Our honor as a people demands that we do our duty to them. They must be fed. The following extracts, from official letters in my possession, do but partially represent the present condition of the armies of Gens. BRAGG and BEAUREGARD, and their gloomy prospect for future supplies:

Maj. J. F. CUMMING, who supplies Gen. BRAGG's army, writes: "It is absolutely and vitally important that all the cattle that can possibly be brought here shall be brought as promptly as possible;" and again, on the 5th of October, he says: "I cannot too strongly urge upon you the necessity, yes, the urgent necessity of sending forward cattle promptly. It appears that all other resources are exhausted and that we are now dependent upon your State for beef for the very large army of Gen. BRAGG. I know you will leave no stone unturned, and I must say all is now dependent on your exertions so far as beef is concerned. In regard to bacon, the stock is about exhausted—hence beef is our only hope. I know the prospect is very discouraging, and it only remains with those of us having charge of this most important work to do all we can to exhaust our resources: and when we have done this, our country cannot complain of us. If we fail to do all that can be done, and our cause shall fail, upon us will rest the responsibility; therefore let us employ every means at our command." Again, on the 6th, he says: "Maj. A. can explain to you the great and absolute necessity for prompt action in the matter: for, Major, I assure you that nearly all now depends on you." And on the 19th October he says: Capt. TOWNSEND, A. C. S., having a leave of absence for thirty days from the army of Tennessee, I have prevailed on him to see you and explain to you my straitened condition, and the imminent danger of our army suffering for the want of beef." And on the 20th October he wrote: "The army is to-day on half rations of beef, and I fear within a few days will have nothing but bread to eat This is truly a dark hour with us, and I cannot see what is to be done. All that is left for us to do is to do all we can, and then we will have a clear conscience, no matter what the world may say."

Maj. LOCKE, Chief Commissary of Georgia wrote: "I pray you, Major, to put every agency in motion that you can to send us cattle without a moment's delay towards the Georgia borders. The troops in Charleston are in great extremity. We look alone to you for cattle; those in Georgia are exhausted."

Maj. GUERIN, Chief Commissary of South Carolina, wrote. "We are almost entirely dependent on Florida, and it is of the last importance at this time that the troops here should be subsisted." Again he says: "As it is, our situation is full of danger, from want of meat, and extraordinary efforts are required to prevent disaster." And on the 9th of October he says: "We have now 40,000 troops and laborers to subsist. The supply of bacon on hand in the city is 20,000 pounds, and the cattle furnished by this State is not one-tenth of what is required. My anxieties and apprehensions, you may suppose, are greatly excited."

Major MILLEN, of Savannah, on Oct. 19 says: "I assure you, Major, that the stock of bacon and beef for the armies of the Confederate States is now exhausted, and we must depend entirely upon what we may gather weekly. Starvation stares the army in the face—the handwriting is on the wall." On Oct. 26 he says: "From the best information I have, the resources of food (meat) of both the Tennessee and Virginia armies, are exhausted. This remark now applies with equal force to South Carolina and Georgia, and the army must henceforth depend upon the energy of the purchasing Commissaries, through their daily or weekly collections. I have exhausted the beef cattle, and am now obliged to kill stock cattle."

From these you perceive that there is too much cause for the deep solicitude manifested by the writers. They should excite the fears and apprehensions of every lover of his country. Truly the responsibility upon us is great, when we are expected to feed these vast armies, whether the producers will sell to us or not. The slightest reflection would teach any one that it is impossible to provide for such armies by impressments alone. The people must cheerfully yield their supplies, or make up their minds to surrender their cause. It is *their* cause, it is not the cause of the Government. The *Government* is theirs. The army, the Government, you and I, and every one, and everything we have, are staked upon this contest. To fail, is total and irretrievable ruin, universal confiscation of everything, and abject and ignominious submission and slavery to the most despicable and infamous race on earth. Whoever has any other thought but to fight on, at any cost of life and property, until we achieve our independence, or all perish in the struggle, deserves to be the slave of such an enemy. But, under the guidance of Providence, our cause is safe in the hands of our army, *provided* we do our duty at home. But Providence will not help a people who will not help themselves. Our enemies have no hope of conquering us by arms. Their only hope is that we will be untrue to ourselves, and in the blind pursuit of gain lose sight of our country, and thus suffer our army, and with it our cause, to perish. How stands the case? You know the resources of Tennessee are lost to us; the hog cholera and other causes have cut short the prospect in Georgia and other States It is ascertained that the last year's crop of bacon is about exhausted, and it is certain that the crop of this will be much shorter than that of last year. Now two large armies look almost solely to Florida to supply some entire articles of subsistence. The entire surplus of this year's crop of bacon throughout the Confederacy, even when husbanded with the utmost economy, will be inadequate to the demands of the Government. This makes it the duty of every man to economize as much as possible, to sell not a pound to any one else whilst there is any danger of our army suffering, and to pledge at scheduled rates the entire surplus—bacon, beef, sugar and syrup—to the Government. I solemnly believe our cause is hopeless, unless our people can be brought to this point.

I have thought it my duty to address this confidential circular to the principal men in various sections of the State, and invoke their aid and coöperation with the purchasing Commissaries and Government agents in their districts in inaugurating and putting into operation some system by which our armies can be more promptly supplied, and all of our resources, which are necessary secured to the Government. The appeals to me are more and more urgent every day; the pressure upon our State is very great. Should she now respond to the call made upon her resources as she has upon the bloodiest battle-fields of the war, the measure of her glory will be full. But if we withhold our supplies, we cripple our army, and render it impossible for them to advance after achieving the most signal victories. The people at home must put themselves upon a war footing. This they have never yet done. They must sow and plant and gather for the Government. Then, and not till then, will the bright rays of peace break through the clouds of war which overhang us.

P. W. WHITE, Major and Chief Commissary.

P. S.: You are specially requested not to allow this circular to go out of your possession, but to read it to such persons as you know to be true and prudent, and to begin the work contemplated immediately.

We remained at Sanderson till 2 A. M. the next morning, and then started for

LAKE CITY.

We arrived within two miles of that place, without encountering the enemy, at 11 A. M. In a belt of woods, one and a half miles this side of Lake City, Gen. FINNIGAN had posted his skirmishers. Capt. ELDER again placed his guns in battery, and the Independent Battalion and Fortieth Massachusetts, as skirmishers, went forward on a reconnoissance. The enemy had a heavy line of skirmishers one mile in length, and although one company of the Fortieth broke the left of the enemy's line, it was impossible, in consequence of the paucity of our numbers, to prevent him from throwing forward his right, so as to get on our left and rear. Under the circumstances, Col. HENRY wisely decided to fall back to a distance of five miles, and await the arrival of infantry to aid him. The entire command fell back on a walk, and were covered by the Independent Battalion. A dozen rebels followed in the rear, but the moment two or three of our men would make a dash at them, away they would run toward Lake City. The rebel loss at this place was two killed and several wounded. One of the killed was a signal officer. When we crossed the railroad I saw him waving his flag. We had three slightly wounded.

Following is a complete list of our casualties from the time we left Jacksonville:

CASUALTIES.

Sergeant C. C. Conkling, Co. A, 40th Mass.—killed.
Thomas F. C. Dean, Co. A, Ind. Battery—killed.
Thomas Cahill, Co. B, Ind. Battery—killed.
Capt. A. W. Bartlett, Co. A, Ind. Bat.—since dead.
Richard Burns, Co. C, Ind. Battery—since dead.
E. Pashe, Co. C, Ind. Battery—arm.
Geo. W. Hankins, Co. C, Ind. Battery—hand.
Geo. Hutchinson, Co. C, Ind. Battery—arm.
Geo. E. Ferrand, Co. E, Ind. Battery—thigh.
Sergeant F. Blaisdell, Co. E, Ind. Battery—scalp.
F. F. Howland, Co. A, Ind. Battery—arm.
Chas. Pierce, Co. A, 40th Massachusetts—thigh.
C. E. Lee, Co. D, 40th Massachusetts—arm.
—— Johnson, Co. D, Ind. Battery—neck.
—— Wormwood, Co. D, Ind. Battery.

THE BIVOUAC

of HENRY's command Thursday night was anything but pleasant. It commenced raining in the afternoon, with every prospect of continuing to rain through the night. The men were weary and hungry, and there was nothing in the shape of provisions in the vicinity. The horses, too, were very much jaded. We succeeded in getting some forage at a farm-house not far off. This the poor animals disposed of with avidity. At night, Col. HENRY sent a message to Gen. SEYMOUR, who was now at Sanderson, asking for further orders. He was firm in his belief that with one regiment of infantry added to his own force he could go into Lake City. He was thirty-four miles away from the infantry, and the difficulty was a getting a regiment up in season to accomplish the object aimed at. Another drawback was in getting provisions to the troops. At Sanderson the troops were forty miles away from their base, and all the supplies had to be transmitted in wagons. It was finally resolved that HENRY should fall back to Sanderson. To that point several regiments of infantry had advanced.

THE EVACUATION OF LAKE CITY

by the rebels Thursday night shows how badly they were frightened. That they did evacuate the town, we have full assurance. I am told by deserters that the rebel Gen. FINNIGAN was in a fearful state of trepidation, not knowing which way to turn. He had at Lake City 3,000 cavalry and infantry, and yet did not dare to make a stand. He threw out a heavy line of skirmishers for the purpose of keeping our force back until he could get the Government property on the way to Madison. He notified the women and children of his intention to evacuate Lake City, and offered them the facilities of a railroad train to take them away. Every prisoner and deserter within our lines with whom I have conversed, agree in saying that Gen. FINNIGAN is the greatest coward in the Confederacy. I have no doubt of the truth of the remark. Lake City has a population of 3,000. In a strategic point of view, it is an important place for us to hold. It is half way between Jacksonville and Tallahassee.

PROPERTY CAPTURED AND DESTROYED.

I estimate the amount of rebel Government property captured and destroyed thus far by the raid into Florida will reach the value of one and a half million dollars. I will give a list of the most important items:

Two 12-pounder rifled guns.
Two 6-pounder guns.
One 3-inch gun.
Two other guns.
Five caissons.
A large quantity of ammunition.
An immense supply of camp and garrison equipage.
Four railroad cars.
One hundred and thirteen bales of cotton.
Four army wagons.
One hundred and five horses and mules.
A large stock of saddlery.
Tanning machinery.
Three thousand and eighty-three barrels turpentine.
Six thousand bushels corn.
Three large warehouses destroyed.

In the above list I have not enumerated the cattle we have slaughtered, nor the railroad track we have destroyed, nor the officers' baggage captured, nor a thousand things which would amply warrant my estimate.

PRISONERS.

We have taken altogether, including those who have been obliged to leave the woods and bushes and give themselves up, over seventy-five prisoners. Many of them have taken the oath of allegiance. They are constantly coming in our lines, and, with few exceptions, say they have no heart to fight against the Union cause. One young fellow, who lived in Jacksonville before the war, and who, on account of poor eyesight, is obliged to wear glasses, said that did not avail against his conscription. He protested against the severity of the authorities, and after having been released once, was, six months' later, put again into the ranks. The most prominent prisoner we have is Lieut.-Col. POSEY, who was in front of Lake City, looking at the skirmishers, in the garb of a civilian. We also have a Captain of cavalry, who fought Col. HENRY's force at the South Fork.

THE INFANTRY.

I have given, at some length, the work accomplished by the cavalry. It so happened the infantry did not have a chance to show its metal. If infantry ever wanted to get into a fight, this infantry on the Florida expedition did, without doubt. The men were constantly murmuring because the rebels would not come out and meet them. The fact is, the rebels having an approximate idea of our force, knew it would be useless for them to make a defence. We have every reason to believe that the enemy, if he fights at all, will choose his ground on the bank of the Swanee River. We have information that such is his design. Lake City is not fortified, and, as I remarked before, the Government property has been sent to a point further back. The bridge over the Swanee will, of course, be destroyed, should our troops advance, and the river is not fordable. To cross it, we must throw over a pontoon or construct a regular bridge. If we have a battle there, it will, in all probability, take place at Swanee River, which is between Lake City and Tallahassee.

GUERRILLAS.

The section of country through which we have passed offers superior advantages for guerrilla warfare. A number of this despicable class of people has been seen lurking in the woods. Two of them were captured last Friday while following a negro soldier from Sanderson. A courier, going from Camp Finnigan to Jacksonville, was fired upon not far from the former place. We believe the guerrillas will soon tire of their hateful practice, as measure will be instituted showing them, if caught, no mercy whatever.

GUIDES.

Perhaps it will be an enigma to many, how we managed to go through the country with such celerity and certainty. At the head of each column we have a guide, a man who is thoroughly versed with the country and is acquainted with every road and by-path. The guides are, according to my best belief, loyal to the very end of their toes. It is said of one who was with our advance, that he had better military judgment than half of the Generals in the field. The same guide did, in my presence, predict when the rebels would be found and about the force they would be likely to have, which in every instance proved as he said. The guides are the most valuable auxiliaries we have in the command. I heard a woman tell one, at Sanderson, that he would be surely hung if the rebels ever got hold of him. He took it all as a joke, and replied, in a quiet way, that the rebels would find it exceedingly difficult to be assured of his company.

A BRIDGE DESTROYED.

On Friday afternoon a party of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, (colored,) under Capt. WE

They had been expecting our forces would go their for some days. The location has been famous in its day as a watering-place. A large sulphur spring is in the vicinity, around which are bath-houses. The place also has three hotels, each of which is capable of accommodating 200 guests. The principal hotel is hardly finished, and has never been used. None of the enemy were seen. The rebel Major PHILLIPS had a camp of men near-by not long since. The property brought away was marked "Baldwin." The hospital transport *Cosmopolitan* on the following day went up the same river to a place called Picolata. The troops did not land. They heard of a large quantity of cotton and turpentine that was in the interior. The vessel was piloted by a negro.

FORTIFICATION OF TOWNS.

Jacksonville, Baldwin, and Barber's Station will be strongly fortified and garrisoned. The work has been already commenced by the New-York Volunteer Engineers, assisted by a portion of the colored troops. We may look for the permanent occupation of Florida.

SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

In my conversation with the few white citizens I met I was persuaded to the belief that the majority of the inhabitants of Florida are tired of the war, and heartily desire a return to the Union. There can be no question that the rebel government has dealt severely with them, and pushed not only the young and vigorous, but the old and decrepit into the ranks of the army. Our coming to permanently occupy the State has been looked for with much anxiety for months past. As we passed a dwelling on our way to Baldwin, and old lady came to the door, waved her handkerchief, and cried, "God bless the old flag." I believe it will not be two months before we shall see but one popular sentiment in Florida, and that sentiment—the Union.

ABSENCE OF NEGROES.

The rebels, having received a warning at the time our troops landed at Jacksonville last March, have taken particular care to send their negroes over the line into Georgia and Alabama. On the route of sixty miles that I traveled on horseback, I did not observe but three negroes. One had been left at Ten Mile Run the night we captured it, and another walked from Lake City to Sanders on the night we were bivouacked before the former place. We cannot count on liberating many negroes in Florida for the simple reason that they have been sent out of the State.

SUPPLIES.

By the permanent occupation of Florida we can count on one important result—the depriving of the rebel Government of its chief source of animal supplies. The State from one end to the other abounds with cattle, and heretofore thousands of them have been driven weekly into Georgia and South Carolina. I have stated in another place that a man named BARBER owns 25,000 head—and, by the way, that same BARBER, I learn, was captured last night—and there is no doubt of there being in the State hundreds of people owning stocks nearly as large.

THE COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITION.

To Gen. SEYMOUR, the Commander of the expedition, too much credit cannot be awarded for the able, systematic, and thorough military manner in which he has conducted it from the outset. A man of sound judgment and a keen observer of human nature, Gen. SEYMOUR, by making a judicial selection of his officers, has succeeded in penetrating Florida to a distance of eighty-five miles from the mouth of St. John's River. It must be borne in mind that the object of the expedition was not to pillage and destroy, but to pursue such a policy as will enlist the sympathies of the people in favor of the Union. It is true, one and a half million dollars worth of property has been captured and destroyed. But it was rebel Government property, and that portion of it destroyed was by the acts of the soldiers themselves. Gen. SEYMOUR, while dealing leniently with the people, and even with those captured, does not lose sight for an instant of the great military duty he has to perform. He is a soldier by profession and reputation, and upon that ground only, he wishes to be judged. If necessary to accomplish the work before him, he will make fights, and perhaps bloody fights; if that is not essential to the cause, we may be sure he will know how to act.

THE SUCCESS

of the expedition is beyond peradventure. All and more than was expected to be done within so short a space of time has been accomplished. It will not be many weeks before we shall see Jacksonville alive with trade and commerce. The people will flock thither to barter and purchase, and the halcyon days of old will be revived. The numerous Government transports in the stream and at the piers already give it an air of a flourishing city. Our active and popular Chief Quartermaster, Capt. A. T. DUNTON, has been here from the first, and where he is there we shall not fail to see business in its most sprightly form.

A DIVERSION.

At about the same time our forces advanced from Jacksonville, Gen. SCHIMMELFENNIG, with a large body of troops, made a demonstration on John's Island. The rebel pickets were encountered and driven in, and an artillery duel of some few hours' length took place.

The object of the General having been accomplished, he withdrew his troops on the second day, with a loss of two killed and five wounded.

On Friday last the rebels opened a heavy fire on our batteries on Morris Island. The firing continued during the day, but without causing any damage.

Gen. GILLMORE will leave here to-day for Hilton Head.

Gen. SEYMOUR will return to the front in a few hours. WHIT.

Department of the Cumberland.

GEN. THOMAS' STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.—The following named officers are announced as composing the General Staff of this Department:

Brig.-Gen. Wm. D. Whipple, U. S. V., Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Major Wm. McMichael, U. S. V., Assistant Adjutant-General; Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan, U. S. V., Chief of Artillery; Brig.-Gen. W. L. Elliott, U. S. V., Chief of Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. L. C. Easton, Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster; Lieut.-Col. A. P. Porter, Com., U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut.-Col. Arthur C. Ducat, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Inspector-General; Lieut.-Col. Wm. M. Wiles, Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Provost-Marshal-General; Surgeon G. Perin, U. S. Army, Medical Director; Maj. Oscar A. Mack, Aid-de-Camp; Maj. Ralston Skinner, U. S. Volunteers, Judge-Advocate; Capt. T. G. Baylor, Ordnance Department; U. S. Army, Chief of Ordnance; Capt. Wm. E. Merrill, Engineers, U. S. Army, Topographical Engineer; Capt. John P. Willard, U. S. Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. S. C. Kellogg, U. S. Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp; Capt. Jesse Merrill, Signal Officer, U. S. Army, Chief of Signal Corps; Capt. John H. Young, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Commissary of Musters; First Lieut. Henry M. Cist, 74th Ohio V. I., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieutenant Wm. L. Porter, Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Acting Aid-de-Camp; First Lieut. Jas. K. Reynolds, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Acting Aid-de-Camp; First Lieut. M. J. Kelly, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Chief of Couriers, On duty at Nashville, Tenn.—Lieut.-Col. J. L. Donaldson, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Senior and Supervising Quartermaster; Surgeon Wm. Clendenin, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Medical Director; Capt. J. Bates Dickson, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. R. M. Goodwin, Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Assistant Provost-Marshal-General; First Lieut. Geo. K. Sanderson, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Assistant Commissary of Musters.

By command of Major-Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS.
WM. D. WHIPPLE, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

Arbitrary Arrests in New-Mexico.

A LETTER FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

The following letter, from Attorney-General BATES, was written in connection with a case which transpired in New-Mexico:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1863.

Hon. J. G. Knapp, Judge, &c., Mesilla, N. M.:

SIR: Your letter of the 4th August, complaining of military arrests, was slow in reaching me, and then such was the urgent and continued occupation of the President in the great affairs of the Government, that I have not been able until now to fix his attention upon the particular outrage upon you, as your letter makes me believe it to be.

There seems to be a general and growing disposition of the military, wherever stationed, to engross all power, and to treat the civil Government with contumely, as if the object were to bring it into contempt.

I have delivered my opinion very plainly to the President, and I have reason to hope that he, in the main, concurs with me in believing that those arbitrary proceedings ought to be suppressed.

He has issued an order to have Capt. BENNETT called to account for his arbitrary conduct in your case.

I remain, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
EDW. BATES.

Letters to Prisoners in Richmond.

The New-York State Agent at Norfolk makes the following official announcement:

NORFOLK, Jan. 25, 1864.

SIR: I am receiving frequent letters from relatives of our prisoners of war at Richmond. I forward all flag-of-truce letters and money, so received, promptly. It is important that the directions on such letters should be explicit, or they may fall of being delivered at Richmond for lack of sufficient description. Thus, a letter directed to "John Adams, prisoner of war at Richmond, Virginia," would go to Richmond, but the Confederate authorities do not know where to look for John Adams as well as they would if there was added also "Private, Company E, Fourth New-York Cavalry," as the case might be. If letters are sent through me, I add these particulars to the description on the direction when the correspondence with me gives it, and also the ten cents Confederate postage when that is lacking; but if sent through the mails, the direction should not only be explicit as above, but there should be inclosed with the open letter, for flag of truce, a ten-cent United States postage currency note to pay the Confederate postage. If this is done, Gen. BUTLER will see that the regular Confederate postage stamp is obtained and placed on the letter. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEODORE DIMON, Agent, S. N. Y.

Mr. JOHN F. SEYMOUR.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Railroad bonds—Assignment by Insolvents—Miscellaneous.

We continue our statements of cases argued in the Supreme Court of the United States to the 10th inst.

RAILROAD CORRUPTION BONDS.

Nos. 132 AND 134.—*Greene C. Bronson and James T. Soutter, Trustees, Appellants, vs. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, Appellees.*—Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin.

Nos. 267 AND 268.—*The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company vs. James T. Soutter, surviving Trustee.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin.

An application was made by bill in equity to the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, by Bronson and Soutter, Trustees in a certain mortgage executed by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, in trust for the holders of mortgage bonds, to foreclose the mortgage. At the date of that mortgage the road consisted of three divisions; the first division, upon which this mortgage is a lien, is from Milwaukee to Portage, about ninety miles, and is generally called the eastern division. The second division, generally known as the land grant road on the western division, is from Portage to La Crosse, about 105 miles. The third was an independent road from Milwaukee to Watertown and Columbus, generally called the Watertown division. Upon the first division was a first mortgage of about $1,000,000; another mortgage to the City of Milwaukee to secure it for bonds issued in aid of the road, and the mortgage which it is sought to foreclose by the bill, which, although in fact a third mortgage, is generally called the second mortgage. This mortgage also covers the Watertown division, subject to another mortgage to the City of Milwaukee.

Upon the western division, and upon the lands granted in aid thereof, was a mortgage of about $4,000,000. The La Crosses Railroad Company rented the Watertown division to the independent company, and afterward gave a mortgage upon the eastern and western divisions, which in terms was expressly made subject to the prior mortgages described, and although a fourth mortgage on the eastern division is generally called the third mortgage. Under this latter mortgage the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company claim.

The second mortgage on the eastern division, which this bill seeks to foreclose, is in the usual form of railroad mortgages, to secure one thousand bonds of $1,000 each. The bill of complaint is in the usual form, and makes Sebre Howard, Graham and Scott, and the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company defendants, with the allegations prescribed by the rule that they have or claim to have some interest as subsequent incumbrancers, or purchasers, or otherwise.

To this bill Sebre Howard filed his answer acknowledging the mortgage and the issuing of the bonds, but setting up as a defense that he was a creditor by note in August, 1857, and obtained judgment in the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County in May, 1858, and in the United States District Court in October, 1859; that the mortgage was executed by the company when it was known to its directors to be greatly embarrassed, for the purpose of disposing of the bonds, or a large part of them, in payment of pretended claims to officers, &c., without any consideration to be paid therefor or in exchange for stock, and that a large part of the bonds were so disposed of or given away in fraud of creditors and of the defendant; that 200 of the bonds were delivered to one Chamberlain in satisfaction of certain claims for damages, &c., which claims were either greatly over-estimated or fraudulent; that James T. Soutter corruptly and without legal authority exchanged 55 Barstow bonds for 55 of these without consideration, but the answer does not say what Barstow bonds were. The answer also alleges that 15 bonds were delivered in exchange for stock which was worthless, that six hundred bonds were delivered nominally for 80 cents, but really 40 cents in money and 40 cents in Barstow bonds or in corruption bonds or in stock of the company, and that for these 600 bonds the company received only $190 cash and $100,000 in Barstow and corruption bonds, mostly, however, in Barstow bonds, and the balance in the stock of the company. The answer, except as to the bonds delivered to Chamberlain, does not identify the bonds by number or otherwise; nor does it state the persons who purchased the 600 bonds; nor does it propose to return the stock or Barstow bonds, or state what became of them.

The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company did not appear, but John S. Rockwell, as a stockholder by petition, complained to the court of the neglect of the directors, charging them with fraud, and prayed the court to allow him to defend in the name of the company; and the court, without notice to the directors and without knowledge of interests or contracts (which might be known to the directors) to be affected by such a defence, took the control of the affairs of the company from the directors and allowed Rockwell to file an answer for them. Rockwell filed an answer, purporting to be for the benefit of the company, but signed by himself and in his own name, setting up the third mortgage and the sale and organizationn under it, with substantially the same allegations as to the second mortgage which were contained in the answer of Howard. A Mr. Fleming also appeared as a stockholder, and filed his petition for a right to use the name of the company.

Graham and Scott also filed an answer, setting up an indebtedness to them from the La Crosse Company on promissory notes bearing date Oct. 1, 1857, after the date of the mortgage, and judgment in the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County on Nov. 25, 1858, and also a judgment in September, 1858, and also a judgment in the United States District Court in December, 1859. The remaining allegations were substantially the same as in the answer of Fleming. Chamberlain filed an answer admitting the rights of the complainants.

All the answers admitted the mortgage and the issue of the bonds as set out in the bill, so that the issue involved was the true effect of the defences set up in the answers of Howard, Graham & Scott, Rockwell and Fleming. The bill was taken as confessed against the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company. To all the answers, replications were filed. The court below dismissed the bill, and the Trustees appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Trustees contend that the laws of the State of Wisconsin conferred upon the company the full power to mortgage the road and sell bonds upon such terms and at such prices as they might deem best, and repealed all usury laws affecting such transactions; that to entitle Graham and Howard to defend against the mortgage as a fraud upon creditors, it was necessary for them to set up in their answers and prove their relations as creditors at the time of the mortgage, and that the subsequent relation of creditors does not enable them to inquire into such alleged fraud. The bonds were payable to bearer, and many of them passed into the hands of parties unknown to the complainants, and in regard to many of them there was proof of actual transfer. The mere possession of the bonds by the various bondholders is *prima facie* evidence of good faith and consideration, which throws the proof on the opposing party. The Trustees claim a decree for principal and interest amounting to $1,353,829 59, with interest from Sept. 1, 1863, to the date when a decree may be made.

The defence attack the validity of the whole transaction, claiming that the bonds were issued in fraud of the rights of the creditors of the road, and were not issued for a valuable consideration, but were given in exchange for stock which was worthless, and for other fraudulent bonds.

The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company claim the right to come in and make defence in the Supreme Court, although a decree was passed against them *pro confesso* for not appearing in the court below. Their right now to appear is resisted by the complainants. That company also applied to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin for possession of the eastern division of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Road, and that the receiver appointed by the District Court should be discharged. This application was refused, and from that refusal an appeal is taken to the Supreme Court.

ASSIGNMENTS BY INSOLVENTS—PLACE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALES.

No. 133.—*John Doe, Lessee, on the Demise of Pomeroy & Wilson et al., Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The State Bank of Indiana et al., Defendants in Error.*—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, in which court the lessors of the plaintiff brought an action of ejectment for several lots of land in the City of Lafayette, in the County of Tippecanoe, Ind. The State Bank of Indiana was originally made the sole defendant. The action was commenced April 28, 1849. The lessor of the plaintiffs in error and the defendant, both claimed title under David Webb—the former under a deed from the United States Marshal, executed and delivered Aug. 19, 1840, in pursuance of a sale on execution against Webb. The defendant claimed under a trust deed from Webb and Abraham Shoemaker to William M. Jenners, executed April 5, 1838, before the rendition of the judgment on which the execution issued, by virtue of which the Marshal's sale was made. Process being served upon the persons in possession of the land, such proceedings were had that the State Bank of Indiana was permitted to defend and the proper consent being given, pleaded the general issue at November Term, 1858. The issue was, by consent, tried before the court without a jury, and judgment given for the defendant as having the paramount and better title. The plaintiffs excepted, moved for a new trial, and filed reasons therefor. The motion was overruled. The court held on argument of the bill of exceptions that the Marshal's sale and conveyance were in all respects regular and valid, but that the trust deed was valid and created a title older and better than that of the plaintiffs. At the trial it was admitted that David Webb had been owner in fee of the land in controversy and executed a deed of trust to Jenners and that Webb continued to own the land until the Marshal's sale, unless his title was divested by the trust deed.

One side contend that the deed of trust was invalid as being intended to hinder and delay creditors, and therefore was void under the statute of Indiana. On the other side it is argued that the deed was valid because it was for the purpose of making a fair distribution of the assets among the creditors of Webb & Shoemaker, and no reservation was made for their own benefit until after the full payment of all the debts.

There is also a question as to the validity of the Marshal's sale, because it was made at Indianapolis, instead of at Lafayette, where the land was situated, and because it did not appear that the land sold was advertised in a newspaper printed and published in the county where the land was located. It was shown that the practice was for the U. S. Marshal of the district to make his sales at Indianapolis; but it was urged that Congress, by an act of May 19, 1828, having provided that in States admitted into the Union since Sept. 29, 1789, the forms of mesne process and the modes of proceeding in common law suits in the United States Courts should be the same as were then used in the highest State Court of original jurisdiction, and the code of Indiana, then in force, having required Sheriffs before offering property for sale on execution to give at least twenty days' notice of the time and place of sale by advertisement in three of the most public places by written advertisements set up in the township where the real estate was situated, and also by advertisement in the nearest weekly newspaper for three weeks immediately preceding the sale, the Marshal should have advertised the sale according to this provision of the code of Indiana. On the other hand, it was argued that the bailwick of the Marshal being coextensive with the State, he could advertise the sale at any place within it.

CONVEYANCES BY INSOLVENTS.

No. 135.—*Thomas G. Gaylord, Sr., Benjamin Gaylord and Thomas G. Gaylord, Jr., Appellants, vs John Keishaw and Charles Butterworth, Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. The plaintiffs filed their bill in chancery against the defendants on the 18th of January, 1858, alleging that in January, 1856, the defendant Keishaw was indebted to the plaintiffs by several bills of exchange, and that on the 7th of July, 1857, the plaintiffs recovered in one of the State courts of Indiana, judgment on these bills against Keishaw for the sum of $3,964 08; that at the time of the acceptance of the bills, Keishaw was the owner of a valuable house and lot in the City of Indianapolis, and that on the 25th of September, 1856, Keishaw, with a fraudulent intent to cheat, hinder and delay the plaintiffs in the collection of the bills of exchange, conspired with Butterworth, who is the son-in-law of Keishaw, and fraudulently deeded the house and lot to Butterworth without consideration. The bill charged that Keishaw was totally insolvent, and that if the conveyance was permitted to stand, the complainants' debt would be lost, and they, therefore, prayed that the conveyance might be decreed to be fraudulent, and the premises sold to pay their judgment.

The defendants filed separate answers to the bill. Butterworth's answer admitted that the conveyance was made to him on the day named in the bill, and that he was the son-in-law of Keishaw, but denied all fraud and knowledge of the indebtedness to the complainants, and alleged that, although the deed was made on the day named, yet, in fact, the consideration of $3,000 was paid the April previous in a loan of $3,000 in cash to Keishaw, and that at that time he took an agreement in writing from Keishaw, agreeing to convey him the property, if the money was not paid, and, in pursuance of this agreement, a deed was executed.

Keishaw's answer admitted the indebtedness and rendition of the judgment, and also that at the time of contracting the indebtedness he was the owner of the property in controversy and had become insolvent. He alleged that he borrowed $3,000 from Butterworth in April, 1856, and agreed that if he could not pay him at maturity, he would convey him the house, and that on the maturity of the loan he found himself unable to repay the same, and therefore conveyed the house and lot to Butterworth in good faith.

To both the answers, the plaintiffs filed general replications denying the facts stated in the answers, and offering to prove the facts stated in the bill. Depositions were taken on both sides. The court below refused to grant the prayer of the bill, and the complainants appealed to the Supreme Court. The answers being responsive to the bill, the respondents claim that according to the well-settled rules of equity, the complainants' proof must be made out by at least two witnesses and corroborating circumstances equal to a third, there being two respondents, against each of whom the case should be made out. The plaintiffs contend that the circumstances proved in regard to BUTTERWORTH'S want of means show that he had not the money to pay for the property and that fraud may be presumed from circumstances.

CAN THE STATES PASS PILOT LAWS APPLYING TO OCEAN STEAMERS?

No. 136.—*The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a Corporation Chartered by the Laws of the State of New-York, and Owners of the Steamship Golden Gate, Plaintiffs in error vs. William H. Joliffe defendant in error.*—This is a writ of error to the County Court of the City and County of San Francisco, California, that being the highest court of the State of California which could take cognizance of the case, as the plaintiffs in error contend.

Joliffe, the plaintiff below, was a regularly appointed and licensed pilot for the port and harbor of San Francisco, under an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "an Act to Establish Pilots and Pilot Regulations for the Port of San Francisco, approved May 20, 1861." In November, 1861, the steamship *Golden Gate*, then being in the port of San Francisco, and about to proceed to sea on a voyage out of the State of California, and not being in tow of a steam-tug, the plaintiff, who was the owner of a tug, offered his services to the master of the steamship *Golden Gate*, to pilot her to sea, which offer was declined, and Joliffe brought an action for $93 84, half pilot fees under the act of the Legislature of California.

The defendants, a corporation chartered under the laws of the State of New-York, owning the *Golden Gate*, an ocean steamship propelled in whole by steam, exclusively engaged in navigating the waters of the ocean and in carrying passengers and treasure between San Francisco and Panama, and, therefore, subject to the laws of the United States, put in a special plea setting forth that on Aug. 30, 1852, "An act to amend an act entitled 'an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam and for other purposes,'" was enacted by Congress and is still in force, which provided that it should be unlawful for any person to employ or any person to serve as engineer or pilot on any steam vessel carrying passengers, who was not licensed by the inspectors provided for by that statute, and that any one so offending should forfeit $100 for each offence, and a so that all pilots of any steam vessels carrying passengers, should, before entering on their duties, make solemn oath before an inspector that he would faithfully and honestly, and according to his best skill and judgment, perform all the duties required of him by the act. The defendants allege that the plaintiff was never licensed as a pilot by inspectors appointed or acting under the law of the United States, and that he never qualified or acted as a pilot under the provisions of the law. They also averred that the act of California was unconstitutional and void, as making an unjust discrimination as to the rates of pilotage and half pilotage between vessels coasting between the ports of the State of California, and vessels coasting between the ports of other States of the United States and the ports of California.

A jury trial was waived by consent of the parties, and the County court of San Francisco held that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment for the amount claimed, because the court was of opinion that the statute of California was not at variance with the Constitution of the United States. The plaintiffs in error contend that the power to regulate commerce, which is granted to Congress, includes the power to regulate navigation, and the regulation of the qualifications of pilots and their compensation, and the modes and times of offering and receiving their services, are essentially parts of the regulation of navigation, and this regulation by Congress extends within the jurisdictional lines of the several States. On the other side, it is contended that pilots competent to navigate vessels in the open ocean might not be competent to take them into or out of a harbor, and that, therefore, the license required by act of Congress would be no evidence of the competency of the pilot for harbor navigation, and, therefore, the necessity for State pilots and regulations still exists, and hence the act of California is not unconstitutional.

CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS.

No. 137.—*The United States, Appellants, vs. José Justo Morrillo and Wife, Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California. The appellees claimed the rancho Bolsas in the County of Los Angles, California, containing about seven leagues of land. The Land Commissioners rejected the claim, but on appeal the District Court reversed the decision of the Commissioners, from which decision the United States appealed to the Supreme Court. The United States contend that this is really a controversy as to the rights of two parties claiming under the same grant, the present claimant claiming through his wife, and the other parties through the mother of the claimant's wife; that the latter claim having been already confirmed, the appeal taken by the United States in the latter case having been dismissed, this claim should be dismissed, leaving the parties to settle their respective titles in the State Courts.

The Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers at Morton's Ford.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of Feb. 9, in speaking of the late reconnoissance at Morton's Ford, Va., the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers were falsely accused of having been thrown into disorder, and consequently losing heavily. They did lose heavily, but were not thrown into disorder, as the following facts will prove: About 4½ in the afternoon, the Fourteenth Regiment, which had been holding a position on the left of the road leading from the ford, to prevent the enemy from flanking us and thus gaining the ford in our rear, was ordered to charge upon a large house, which, with the log cabins around it, were filled with rebel sharpshooters, supported by a line of infantry. The regiment advanced, and amid a tempest of balls stormed and carried the position, and held it too, although in the hand-to-hand fight which ensued, we lost in prisoners the Captain and seven or eight men. But the regiment nobly sustained the reputation which it has already won on all the battle-fields of the Potomac Army. Col. POWERS, of the One Hundred and Eighth New-York Volunteers, commanding the brigade, said "he never saw or wished to see a better charge than the Fourteenth made." And at night, when the division recrossed the Rapidan, Gen. HAYES selected the Fourteenth Connecticut to hold the ford, conclusive proof that they were not broken up or disorganized. I ask the publication of this as an act of justice to the brave soldiers of the regiment who, with scarcely one-eighth of the original members, are still gallantly upholding our glorious old flag. Respectfully yours,

AN OFFICER OF THE 14TH CONN. VOLS.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Measures Pending Before the Legislature—Reports, &c.

NEW-YORK CITY MATTERS.

LEGALIZING THE HARLEM RAILROAD BROADWAY GRANT.

The following is a synopsis of the bill of which Senator DUTCHER gave notice Thursday:

SECTION 1. Confirms the grant of the Common Council of New-York to the Harlem Railroad Company to extend their railroad from the Fourth-avenue, through Broadway, to the foot of Whitehall-street, and through certain other streets in the City of New-York; the Harlem Company to pay to the City ten per cent of the gross receipts of the Broadway Railroad, and to keep the pavement between the curb-stones from Union-square to Bowling-green, and other streets in repair. The fare to be five cents, and a license fee of $25 per annum for each car.

SEC. 2. Provides for the purchase of the stages on Broadway from the proprietors thereof, by the Harlem Railroad Company, at the value, to be delivered and fixed under said act.

SEC. 3. Provides for the appraisement of the stage lines by appraisers, to be selected by the parties; in case they cannot agree as to value, they are to choose a third appraiser, and the decision of majority to be binding on the parties.

SEC. 4. Provides that the proprietors of the omnibus lines, desiring to avail themselves of the act, shall notify the Harlem Company of their willingness within 60 days after the passage of the bill, and the value as determined to be paid in cash in 30 days after the railroad shall be in operation—the company to run the stages on the routes on which they are now run except Broadway, until they extend their railroad through the streets on which the stages now run except through the Fifth-avenue, where no railroad is to be permitted.

THIRTY-SECOND-STREET RAILROAD.

Senator BEACH'S bill names as corporators in above railroad company, Charles White, Abraham B. Tappan, Malcolm Turner, Charles White, Hinman, W. H. Wilkins, John D. Whitson, Thomas Stephens, William Caldwell, George W. Whitson, Isaac C. Allen and George H. Metcalfe, and empowers them to construct a railroad through the following streets and avenues: Commencing on Thirty-second-street, near Tenth avenue, along Tenth-avenue to Fourteenth-street thence through Fourteenth-street to Hudson, along the latter to Spring-street through to Bowery to Catherine-street through Catherine-street to Catherine-street Ferry; through Front-street to Wall-street Ferry; thence through Wall-street to Water-street; thence through Water-street to Peck-slip, through Cherry-street to Market-street, thence through Market-street to Forsyth-street to New-street, through the latter to the Bowery, thence returning through the Bowery, Spring-street, Hudson, Fourteenth-street, Tenth-avenue and Thirty-second-street to the beginning. The other sections of the bill give the company the usual privileges accorded to other railroad corporations in the City of New-York.

CATHARINE-STREET FERRY RAILROAD.

Mr. PINCKNEY'S bill names as corporators of the Desbrosse-street and Catharine-street Ferry Railroad, Stephen P. Russell, Jas. Kelly, Robert Harper, James E. Nolan, Wm. H. King, P. McMahon, W. C. Bixelow, Jno. S. McCullough, Albert C. Nunes, Freeman Wood, Chas. P. Russell, Stephen Cornell, Richard Arnshaw, and C. W. Baker, and empowers them to construct and operate a railroad, with a single or double track, through the following streets in the City of New-York: commencing at North River, foot of Desbrosses-street, to and through Hudson, Broome, Mott, Bayard, Bowery, Chatham-square, Catharine, Bowery, Chatham, to Chatham-square; through Mott to Bayard to Baxter, White, Hudson, to Desbrosses. The road to be completed within two years.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET FERRY RAILROAD.

Mr. ROGERS' bill for the construction of a railroad from Thirty-fourth-st., East River, to Hoboken Ferry. North River names as Corporators, T. Williams, Geo. O. Rogers, J. O. Griswold, G. H. Johnson, S. R. Jacobs, C. W. Simpson, Henry S. Wilson, J. H. Stout, J. T. Conover, O. J. Robinson, E. H. Mead, G. Butler, M. Ely, W. F. Russell and F. R. Tinto. Commencing at 34th-st., the road is to run to Lexington-avenue, Gramercy-square, Irving-place, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue, Eighth-street and Astor-place, to Lafayette-Place, Great Jones-street, to Amity, Mercer, Spring, West, South and along to Hoboken Ferry.

IN REGARD TO CLEANING STREETS, ETC., IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. BOOKSTAVER introduced a bill providing for the pavement of all streets, lanes and avenues used by the railroad companies of New-York City with Belgian pavement, one-half of the cost of the same to be paid by the company running through the said streets.

The Corporation of New-York City shall, within one month after the passage of this act, publish proposals for the paving. If more than one company used the street, the expenses of paving is to be shared equally by them.

It makes it the duty of the companies running through the streets to clean them at least once a week; prohibits the removal of snow from the tracks by salt or other chemicals.

Said pavement to be laid one year after the passage of this act; and every street hereafter used by a railroad shall be thus paved. In case such streets are laid with Belgian pavement at the time of laying tracks, then one-half the cost of the same is to be charged to the Company.

SEC. 8—Provides for the appointment of four commissioners, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, to hold office for three years, whose duty it shall be to enforce the several requirements of this act. They are to be appointed in the same way as Commissioners for opening streets are appointed.

NEW-YORK SKATING CLUB AND HUMANE SOCIETY.

Mr. LAIMBEER introduced a bill incorporating James Harrison, J. S. Paige, Jos. Thompson, A. V. B. Anthony, R. Edwards, A. Bonnine, G. C. Brady, T. V. Jenkins and their associates under this title: "For the purpose of advancing and perfecting scientific skating, and for the rescue and relief of those who may meet with accidents during skating." The corporation is authorized to hold or lease real estate for the purpose of building a Club-house, establish a restaurant, and own or lease a skating ground, provided they shall not hold real estate the yearly rental of which shall exceed $5,000.

REGULATING SALE OF MILK IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. BRANDRETH introduced a bill to regulate the sale of milk and to establish a Milk Exchange in the City of New-York, and names as corporators, Henry E. Davis, Edwin D. Morgan, Wm. A. Booth, Geo. Opdyke, Alex. T. Stewart, D. R. Martin, C. Godfrey Gunther, Fred. A. Conkling, John Castree, Richard Decker, J. W. Ryerson, D. C. Howell, W. S. Webb, Hiram Norton, Alfred Huested, Joseph Davis, Jos. Mulley, D. D. Barnes, Reuben Miller, John B. Dutcher, Thos. H. Reed, Jas. Kennedy, D. Hanlon, Chas. T. Polhamus, Thos. McDowell, S. D. Bathrick, James M. Horton, N. D. Woodhull, Stewart Young, Sheridan Shook, Daniel Bates, Chas. O'Connor, Jas. Gennel, Jno. McCool, H. C. Halsey, B. F. Tuthill, T. W. Decker, Chauncey Smith, Isaac T. Smith, Rufus F. Andrews, M. J. Owen, J. B. Carlyle, Wm. L. Ely, H. D. Robertson, A. F. Dickenson, —— Carpenter, Alex. Allen, Jay Duel, Geo. P. Nelson and A. Sidney Doane.

The object of the association is to prevent the sale of impure and adulterated milk in the City of New-York, and to facilitate between producer, dealer and consumer the purchase, sale and delivery of pure, wholesome country milk, and of having, holding and enjoying all the rights and privileges necessary. The capital stock to be $500,000, with power to increase it to $500,000. Two-thirds of the stock to be held by the above-named corporators, and one-third to be held by new members. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell to inhabitants of the State of New-York or any company an impure milk or milk from cows fed on distillery slops, swill or refuse; requires all persons selling milk in New-York to obtain a license from the Board of Directors of above Exchange, at a cost of $2 for each license; requires all railroad and transportation companies to keep a record of the quantity of milk carried, together with names of the consignor and consignees.

METROPOLITAN MARKET COMPANY.

Mr. INGRAHAM'S bill incorporating above Company, names as incorporators, H. W. Johnson, D. Lawlor, H. E. Howland, T. E. Vaughan, A. C. Simpson, D. A. Hallenwin, J. J. Ostrum, John Butler, G. Thomas, W. A. Banker, E. E. Wheeler, H. B. Darling, S. E. Hall, J. L. Andrus, J. T. Conover, W. R. Anthony, C. B. Spalding, Charles A. Whitney. The company is empowered to purchase ground in the City of New-York, and erect buildings for market purposes, the capital stock to be $25,000, with power to increase it to $2,000,000. In case said company shall acquire any real estate embracing a water front on which is erected any public pier, dock or wharf, not already set apart and appropriated to any exclusive use, said docks, wharves, &c., and the slips connected therewith shall be set apart for the exclusive use of said company, and the boats and vessels doing business with said company.

CENTRAL PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

Mr. ANDREWS' bill incorporates I. Rosselle, I. E. Rosselle, John Rosselle, John A. Marsh and John J. Merritt under the above title, to hold real estate, with power to purchase or lease such real or personal property as they may require for a public hotel within the Seventh Senate District, the capital stock to be not less than $500,000 and not more than $2,000,000. The remaining section gives the corporators the ordinary powers vested in corporations.

HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Mr. BENEDICT'S bill incorporating the above institution names as corporators Thomas Tillottson, James Lenox, Robert L. Stuart, James McKaye, Benjamin W. Bonney, Charles Tracy, James W. Gerard, Shepherd Knapp, Anson D. F. Randolph, John P. Crosby, Charles Butler, Rudolph A. Witthaus, Charles Scribner, George Griswold, John Sherwood, Theodore Roosevelt, John R. Hackett, Benjamin H. Field, Charles P. Kirkland, R. P. McCurdy, Frederic De Peyster, Jonathan Sturgiss, Parke Godwin, D. G. Francis, John E. Williams, Andrew Warner, Benjamin R. Withrop, W. Chauncey, James A. Bailey, W. A. Booth, W. E. Dodge, G. H. Moore, Charles Nordhoff, C. P. Daly, C. Robbins, F. Moore, W. C. Bryant, G. Folsom, J. W. Beekman, S. Osgood, W. B. Taylor, R. H. Bowne, G. P. Putman, S. Wetmore, A. Clarke, C. E. Detmold, W. T. Blodgett, A. R. Wetmore, F. S. Winston, A. S. Hewitt, H. M. Schneiffelin, John Payne and James T. Brady.

Said corporation to take real and personal property by purchase or grant to an amount not exceeding half a million.

The Governor of the State and the Mayor and Recorder of the City to be Trustees ex-officio.

WAREHOUSEING COMPANY.

Senator LAIMBEER introduced a bill amending the charter of the New-York Warehousing and Security Company, by providing that the number of directors shall be increased to nine, and that until the next annual election the two additional directors shall be selected from among the stockholders by the present board.

It also provides that the company may make sales at such time and in such manner as may be provided in any contract or agreement made by any person with said company.

TO REGULATE THE SALE OF DRUGS, ETC.

Mr. OSWALD introduced a bill to regulate the sale of drugs, &c., in New-York, and directing that no person be allowed to sell drugs in New-York unless he procure a license, for which he is to pay $5.

SEC. 4—Directs that all druggists shall have a competent person in attendance at all hours to prepare and sell drugs, and for every prescription put up between the hours of 11 P. M. and 6 A. M. fifty per cent. additional may be charged.

SEC. 5.—Provides that any person offending against any of the

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Advance of Gen. Sherman Beyond Meridian.

Bishop Polk Outgeneraled, and His Retreat Cut Off.

Rebel Report of a Hard Fight in Mississippi.

ADVANCE OF OUR FORCES UPON LONGSTREET.

The Rebels in Full Retreat Beyond the French Broad River.

Joe Johnston's Army Concentrating at Dalton.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Feb. 19.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS and staff have returned from KNOXVILLE.

The officers of the party report that LONGSTREET is in retreat beyond the French Broad to avoid a movement of our greatly superior forces.

Nashville and Knoxville are connected by a railroad, with the exception of 700 yards at Loudon, and passenger trains are running. The bridge at Loudon will be finished before a week.

Gen. JOHNSTON has concentrated his forces at Dalton and advanced his picket line to Ringgold. He is also fearful of an attack, and cannot spare reinforcements for POLK. The Mobile *News* says that POLK has been shamefully outgeneraled by Gen. SHERMAN, who had advanced beyond Meridian, between the Bishop and MONTGOMERY, at Marietta. The *Rebel* has news of a hard fight in Mississippi on the 13th, but gives no particulars.

There is a tide of veteran volunteers being sent to the front. Every car on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is wanted for the transportation of troops.

Everything is quiet here, although in condition to move immediately on orders.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 19.

The *Gazette* has a Chattanooga dispatch which says:

"The weather has been very cold the past two days, and the troops on the march and in the camp have suffered considerably.

There was a slight fall of snow yesterday.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has ordered that all citizens, with their property, to move to the east side of the Chattahoochie River, on pain of having their property confiscated.

It is reported that the rebels are building an immense armory at Macon, Ga.

Gen. STRADMAN has resumed command at Chattanooga."

The *Commercial* has also a dispatch from Chattanooga, saying:

"Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS is here organizing the colored troops.

The statement telegraphed from here that this army is moving on Dalton is false.

Col. BURKE has returned from the rebel lines with two officers and twenty-six privates, whose exchange he effected under a flag of truce.

Gen. SHERMAN's troops have destroyed the bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, thereby severing the connection between Gen. POLK's forces.

Mobile rebel papers report a battle at Enterprise, Miss., with unknown results.

The rebels have no hope of repelling the advance of Gen. SHERMAN.

Information has been received that Gen. JOHNSTON, thinking we have weakened this point by reinforcing our army at Knoxville, is preparing to attack Chattanooga."

THE WAR IN THE GULF STATES.

Important and Comprehensive View of the Situation—A Refugee's Account of the War in Mississippi and Alabama—Mobile—Its Approaches and Defences.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864.

A refugee, a most intelligent gentleman—a Northern man by birth, and long a resident of the South—has just arrived here, bringing news from Mississippi and Mobile so important and interesting that I hasten to lay it before you. It may be accepted as entirely worthy of confidence, and presents a very intelligent and comprehensive view of the present situation. The expedition under Gen. SHERMAN, last heard from east of Jackson, Miss., will undoubtedly have a force of rebels to encounter at Canton, where, in August last, Gen. LORING's force was stationed. This place is some twenty miles north from Jackson, on the great Southern railroad.

At Morton, 36 miles east of Jackson, the enemy had no fortifications. At Macon, Miss., still south of West Point, on the Mobile and Ohio Road, there is a long bridge below the depot which is protected by stockades. At Lauderdale were the main or principal hospitals of Gen. JOHNSTON's army. Here were two bridges, one above and one below the depot. There was a stockade between Newton and Chunkey, and one on a small stream near Chunkey. At Chunkey, a few miles from Meridian, they have two large stockades on the river side.

At Okalona, Miss., the rebels have two batteries—OWEN'S 6-pounder battery and BUCKNER'S of 2-pounders—the latter effective at a distance of 800 to 1,000 yards. At Columbus, Miss., were stationed RICE'S and TERRELL'S Batteries—about sixty men to each—a company of cavalry detached from PILLOW'S force, (now at or near Jackson,) and the Fourth Mississippi cavalry. Columbus is fortified with some twenty miles of substantial earthworks, with appropriate forts and ditches. But it would take 50,000 men to garrison the place against any formidable assault. No smaller force could do much good for the Confederates.

An engineer who had aided in erecting the works remarked to my informant that this place might do for a resort for BRAGG and his army in the event of their dislodgment from their position near Dalton.

Columbus is situated on the east side of the Tombigbee River, and is provided with a splendid bridge connecting the two shores. Near the western end of the bridge are located two stockades, but they are very small and rudely constructed, not capable of holding more than twenty men. One hundred cavalry men could capture it. On the west or further end of the bridge there are also small stockades.

Two crossing places are also fortified or protected, one at the end of Main-street, and one about three miles further down the stream, below the town. The town itself is not fortified at all. It is recommended that our forces, when they visit Columbus, should cross the Tombigbee between the Cotton Gin and Aberdeen. Columbus is a very important point, and contains millions of dollars' worth of the most valuable goods. Here are located some extensive foundries, machine shops, and clothing and other manufactories for the Confederate armies. All the uniforms and clothing for JOHNSTON's army were manufactured here. There are extensive depots of Quartermaster's supplies at Columbus. The place was in August commanded by RUSSELL. My informant says should our forces want a guide they should inquire out one GAISSER, who is well known, and a negro boy—name forgotten—who works in a livery stable. They know the country and are to be relied upon.

At West Point, west of Columbus about twenty miles, there is an immense region of open country, or prairie, of fertile soil, from which the rebels gain their supplies of corn and other grain. He tells me that there were millions of bushels of corn stored in this region last Summer. At West Point the rebels had but one company of cavalry and two guns—no fortifications. This was in September or October last.

At about the same period the Confederates had at Meridian, Gens. JUSTIS'S and ALLEN'S Mississippi brigades, and LOVELL'S brigade. At this place is located an extensive manufactory of small arms, and several factories of other descriptions. There were also camps of paroled prisoners, cotton carding mills and two gunboats were being built.

At Tibee, near West Point, GHALSON'S State troops men were fortified south of the bridge, where they had erected stockades.

In the rear of Mobile and as much as five miles from the city, are three heavy lines of earthworks. Fort No. 1 is on the southeast side of the city. No. 2 is on the east side of the river, opposite the termination of St. Michael-street. As you go down the river and turning to the left, is the landing of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Here is located Battery No. 3, consisting of three rifled 32-pound guns, and one 10-inch gun. This is called the Spanish Battery. Further down the bay, to the left, is Battery No. 6, called Pinto's Battery. Between this and Fort Morgan are Batteries Choctaw, Cedar Plain, Grand Spell, and Light House Battery, in all six, consisting each of six 32-pound rifled cannon.

At the time my informant was there Fort Morgan had 500 men in it of the First Confederate Regiment, and Fort Gaines was garrisoned by about an equal number.

Upon the walls and within the embrasures of Fort Gaines are 80 guns—or 32 guns and the rest howitzers—to repulse a land attack. Fort Morgan has 100 guns and a number of howitzers. Two of the guns from Fort Sumter, used in sinking the *Keokuk*, have been removed to Fort Morgan, and are now there prepared to do more of the same kind of work.

About the harbor of Mobile the rebels have two gunboats, the *Morgan* and the *Gaines*, each having on deck some ten guns, but the propelling power of these boats is defective. They move very slowly.

There is a third gunboat, called the *Selma*, made like a barge, after the monitor pattern, carrying eight guns, but she cannot be of much effect, from the same cause, defective propelling power. In addition to these the Confederates have two very small iron-clad monitors, but they also move clumsily along in the water. They have a howitzer in front and five port-guns each. These, with the *Lady Davis*, 10 guns, and *Richmond*, 8 guns, and two others, not as large, carrying 6 guns—now off or in the vicinity of Richmond—constitute the rebel navy now stationed at the two points mentioned.

With the exceptions named, my informant says *the entire distance from Meridian to within five miles of Mobile was unfortified, and unprotected by Confederate soldiers. Except the railroad is torn up and completely destroyed, there is nothing to prevent a force from moving direct by that route.* At the same time the cavalry troops might cooperate by moving them south from Jackson as far as say Broadnaven, and then cutting across the country obliquely and in a southwesterly course to the rear of Mobile.

The country five miles back of Mobile, which has been fortified, is described low and flat and not capable of defence, even when thus fortified, the lay of the land being an effectual bar to such defence. We have not here to fear the natural bulwarks of Vicksburgn and Memphis. The country is low and level, and at the same time not wet and boggy.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Flag of Truce Boat—Arrival of more Escaped Union Officers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 19.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* sailed this forenoon for City Point, taking up about thirty women and as many children, who have decided to reside South during the war. They were from Norfolk. The steamer also took as passengers, Rev. M. M. HENKLE and family, and three rebel officers, all in charge of Major J. E. MULFORD, Truce-Officer.

The navy dispatch steamer *Bermuda* arrived here this morning from the Gulf Squadron. She has a large mail for New-York.

Lieut. HATFIELD, of the Fifty-third Illinois, arrived here this morning from Yorktown. This makes one more to be added to the list of those already reported as arriving from Libby Prison. He says there are three others at Williamsburgh, and that they will be here to-morrow.

Thirty rebel prisoners of war arrived to-day from Newbern, via Norfolk and the canal.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. BUTLER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 19.

To the Associated Press:

The following additional escaped officers have arrived here:

Capt. D. S. CALDWELL, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio.

Capt. R. R. ADAMS, of the Eighty-ninth Ohio.

Lieut. E. S. SCOTT, of the Eighty-ninth Ohio.

Lieut. E. J. HIGLEY, of the Thirty-third Ohio.

Lieut. W. A. WILLIAMS, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio.

Lieut. ELI FOSTER, of the Thirtieth Indiana.

Five more are reported to have arrived at Williamsburgh.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Successful Cavalry Dash—Capture of a Gang of Moseby's Guerrillas.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

The following dispatches have been received at headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 18, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

Gen. PLEASONTON, Chief of Cavalry, reports that a scouting party, sent from Gen. GREGG's command at Warrenton, captured to-day, at Piedmont, 28 of MOSEBY's men.

GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General.

Cavalry Scouts in Western Virginia—Capture of Prisoners and Guerrillas.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Thursday, Feb. 18.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Lieut.-Col. HALL, commanding at Beverly, reports the return of a scout from Webster County with 17 prisoners, among the number the notorious guerrilla chief, DAN DUSKEY; also, one from Pocahontas County, with five prisoners, of whom one is Maj. ADAMS, of the Forty-second Virginia rebel infantry.

B. F. KELLEY, Brigadier-General.

The Draft in the State.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 19.

Provost-Marshal TOWNSEND has received a communication from Gen. FRY, informing him that districts will be credited on the call for 500,000 men with all enlisted from the 7th of July, 1863, to March 9, 1864, and with all drafted men who have responded in person, by commutation or with substitutes.

Fire at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Feb. 19.

FIRST DISPATCH.

A fire on Delaware-street, between Second and Third streets, this morning, destroyed nine buildings. Loss about $150,000, partly insured. Most of the goods were saved.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The principal losers by the fire this morning are Stellaner & Brother, dry-goods dealers, whose loss amounts to $22,000, and insurance $17,000; A. Loora, dry goods dealer, loss $6,000; no insurance; B. S. Richards, loss $3,000, no insurance; F. R. Work, loss $12,500, insurance $2,500; Beller, jeweller, loss $4,000; Hirshfield & Mitchell, loss $1,600—insurance $6,000; Rose & Co., loss $7,500—insurance $2,500; S. Cohen, dry goods dealer, lost everything; B. Levy, loss heavy, amount not known.

New-Arrival of the Africa.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 19—9 o'clock A. M.

The steamship *Africa* from Liverpool on the 6th, via Queenstown on the 7th inst., has not up to the present time been signaled. She is fully due. Wind light. Weather clear.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 19.

There are no signs of the *Africa* yet. Weather clear; wind north and light.

The Arabia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 19.

The *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived at 9 o'clock, and will sail at 11 this evening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Enrollment Act Through Both Houses.

The Surplus Gold Resolution Unfavorably Reported.

Ten Thousand Additional Copies of General McClellan's Report Ordered.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

GEN. MEADE.

Gen. MEADE came up to-day from the army. He was in consultation several hours with the Secretary of War and Gen. HALLECK.

WORK FOR THE COLORED TROOPS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

A letter received here to-day, from Chattahooga, says that the colored troops organized in the South-west, by Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, will perform an important part in the Spring campaign in that region. Seventy-five thousand colored men will be ready for service in the Southwest by the 1st of May.

THE WHISKY BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Whisky Bill had a long consultation to-day, but failed to arrive at any conclusion. The House committee, it is understood, are opposed to the Senate sliding scale of an additional tax of 75 and 80 cents. It is also asserted that they are opposed to taxing the foreign article *in transitu*, but are willing to compromise on the reduction of the tax from the 75 and 80 cent to the the 65 and 70 cent schedule.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 11,

THE SALE OF SURPLUS GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

Before the adjournment of the House to-day, Representative STEBBINS, of New-York, said the Committee of Ways and Means desired again to consider the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold, and which Mr. STEVENS had previously reported, with a recommendation that it do not pass. Unanimous consent was required for again referring the resolution to that committee, but Representative HOLMAN interposed an objection.

THE TAX ON LIQUOR.

The Internal Revenue Bill, as it passed through both Houses of Congress, did not exempt foreign spirits *in transitu* or on shipboard from the new tax proposed by that measure; but it is understood that the Joint Committee of Conference has, at the instance and through the influence of representation. FERNANDO WOOD agreed to amend the bill by exempting such spirits. The importers of New-York have thus been saved large sums.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court had adjourned over WASHINGTON'S Birthday to Tuesday, when the California Quicksilver Mining Case—FOSSAT against the United States—will be taken up and probably continue several days.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

A WOULD-BE BRIGADIER.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) presented, from the Committee of Claims, the petition of CHARLES DE ARNA, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. He said the petitioner made no claim, but merely complained that the Senate had not made him a Brigadier, and that Gen. HALLECK had refused him an opportunity to gain distinction in the field, or an honorable death.

The committee was discharged from the consideration of the subject, and the matter indefinitely postponed.

KANSAS STATE HOUSE.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) announced his intention of introducing a bill for the erection of a State House at the seat of Government in Kansas.

PLATTSBURGH A PORT OF ENTRY.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill for the establishment of a proper port of entry into the port of Lake Champlain at Plattsburgh, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

TRANSFER OF INDICTMENTS.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) introduced a bill authorizing the transfer of indictments from the District to the Circuit Courts of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ABANDONED PLANTATIONS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) introduced a bill to provide for the renting of abandoned lands, tenements and houses in the Insurrectionary States, and for the care and employment of persons therein set free by the Proclamation of the President, which was referred to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

This bill legalizes the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom the matter was referred by the Secretary of War, in appointing supervising agents, and making regulations for the employment of negroes and the leasing of lands. It also provides for suitable military protection, furnished by the Secretary War, so far as it may not interfere with the regular operations of the campaign. It places the control of these interests in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, and authorizes him to pay suitable expenses of such operations out of the profits arising from the labor of slaves, or the sale of confiscated property under a former act of Congress.

NAVY-YARD AT NEWCASTLE.

On motion of Mr. RIDDLE, of Delaware, (Dem.,) the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy-yard at Newcastle, Del.

Mr. RIDDLE briefly set forth the advantages of this location in respect to its facilities for coal and other articles required in naval construction.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the report of the Committee of Conference, on the disagreement to the Enrollment Bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) would inquire how long the payment of commutation money would exempt a man.

Mr. WILSON explained that it would exempt for one year and no longer. The sum agreed upon seemed to mean a bounty for one year only.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) thought that no one could understand the bill as it was before the Senate. As he understood it, the money provided to be paid as commutation was considered as an equivalent for the soldier.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) would vote against the bill, as he was against the commutation clause contained in it.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) would also vote against the bill, as he did not think the House had improved the clause for securing substitutes for the army. He believed these slaves were worth as much to the country as minor whites. He never would consent to have any distinction made between the able-bodied men of the country. In a year and a half from now the slaves of the Border States would not be worth one cent, for he believed that Slavery was going by the board. Notwithstanding what he had said, he thought there was a great advance on the provisions of this bill which frees slaves.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of N. J., (Union,) would support the bill as presented from the Committee of Conference, as he believed it would materially aid in filling up the armies of the United States to their proper standard.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said if it was competent for Congress to surrender to the President the unconditional power to raise armies in this country to the utmost extent of its population, it was equally competent to confer power to him to support these armies. He denied the power to do either of these things, under the Constitution. Another vital objection he had to the bill was, that it authorized the raising of negro troops, and also gives them their freedom. The last objection he would make was, that the bill as reported from the Conference Committee was a perfect mass, which nobody could explore. He should vote against it.

The matter was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. LANE, GRIMES, WILSON, DAVIS, POWELL and SAULSBURY, when

Mr. HALE said the time had come when we had to throw off Slavery, like Sinbad the Sailor threw off the Old Man of the Sea. The gentleman from Kentucky (DAVIS) seemed to dwell alone in a sad retrospective over past history. His efforts, though eloquent, were not original.

Mr. DAVIS would like to know of something more original.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said the manner the Senator had of discussing questions here was more original. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS rejoiced that Mr. HALE's mode of preaching was also original. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE said the gentleman from Kentucky complained of the President because he had changed his purpose. That was the case in every revolution. Slavery was the giant in our way, and it is now said let Slavery die and not the Government. Mr. LINCOLN has simply confined himself to the state of things he found around him. The Democratic party here and elsewhere have a long string of abuses of the President and policy, but none for the leaders of the rebellion and their policy. Mr. LINCOLN, or anybody else, as he expressed the sentiments of a freeman, he thought Mr. LINCOLN honest, though not without faults. It was a fault of his that, in his great good nature, he allowed bad men afound him. He should cut them off, and let them go. It was the President's bounden duty to get rid of the men who had been sitting and roosting in the departments; nevertheless, he believed the President to be pure, honest and patriotic, and that his single desire was to bring this war to an honorable close.

The question was taken on the motion to concur in the report of the Committee of Conference. Agreed to, yeas 26, nays 16.

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harding, Lane, of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson.

NAYS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Chandler, Conness, Davis, Harlan, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Lane, of Indiana, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wright.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, it was resolved that when the Senate adjourn, it be until Tuesday next.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. HUBBARD, of New-York, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Expenditures, reported a resolution, which was adopted, that this committee, charged with the investigation of the New-York Custom-House affairs, be authorized to take testimony in New-York by such members of the committee as may be designated, not exceeding three in number.

ABANDONED PLANTATIONS.

Mr. BLOW, of Missouri, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the occupation of abandoned plantations in the rebellious States, and taking care of those set free by the Proclamation of the President. Referred to the Committee on the Rebellious States.

THE CASE OF THE WISCONSIN JUDGE.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary, charged with the investigation of the charges contained in memorials against Hon. ANDREW G. MILLER, Judge for the District of Wisconsin, be authorized to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

All the bills on the private calendar, not more than thirteen in number, were passed, with the exception of one, appropriating nearly $10,000 for houses destroyed in Virginia by the military authorities to prevent the rebels from taking shelter therein. This bill was postponed for one week, as it involves important principles and affects many other similar cases.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate joint resolution relative to the transfer of persons from the military to the naval service.

Mr. DEMING explained that the resolution authorized the transfer and enlistment of seamen from the army. There was, he said, a necessity for the immediate passage of the resolution, as several vessels, ready in other respects to sail, were deterred by the scarcity of seamen.

The resolution then passed. It is as follows:

Be it Resolved, &c., First, that the Provost-Marshal-General be and he is hereby directed to enlist such persons as may desire to enter the naval service of the United States, under such directions as may be given by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, which enlistments shall be credited to the appropriate district: provided, nevertheless, that inasmuch as persons enlisted in the naval service receive prize money, persons so enlisting shall not be entitled to receive any bounty upon their enlistment.

Second—That the President of the United States may, whenever, in his judgment, the public service requires, authorize and direct the transfer of persons who have been employed in service and are now enlisted in regiments for land service, from such regiments to the naval service upon such terms and according to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe; provided, nevertheless, that the number of transfers from any company or regiment shall not be so great as to reduce such company or regiment below the minimum of strength required by the regulations of the military service; and provided further that such sums as may have been paid to persons so transferred as bounty for enlistment to the military service, shall be transferred from the recruiting fund of the naval service to the credit of the proper appropriation for the land service.

Be it further Resolved, That there shall be paid to each enlisted able or ordinary seaman hereafter enlisted into the naval service, an advance of three months' pay as a bounty, to be refunded to the Treasury from any prize money to which such enlisted seaman may be entitled.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Mr. AMBROSE W. CLARK, of New-York, (Union,) from the Committee on Printing, reported adversely on printing fifty thousand additional copies of the report of Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to substitute "ten thousand copies," saying that members have not received their share of the number heretofore authorized to be printed.

Mr. CLARK moved to lay the resolution and the substitute on the table.

The motion was disagreed to by yeas 67, nays 74.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) wished to add "all the reports made by our Generals," including that of Gen. GRANT.

Mr. COX said that subject had not been referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) desired that the report of Gen. BUTLER should also be added.

The result was that ten thousand additional copies of Gen. MCCLELLAN's report were ordered to be printed, by yeas 76, nays 64.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Bureau for Freedmen's Affairs.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. KALBFLEISCH and BROOKS until the morning hour expired.

THE RESOLUTION TO SELL SURPLUS GOLD.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the resolution referred to them yesterday, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell surplus gold, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) desired that action upon it be taken now owing to its great importance. But no question was taken.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Navy Appropriation Bill.

C. A. WHITE, of Ohio, (Dem..) argued that the war is wrong, and therefore ought to be terminated as soon as possible.

Mr. BLOW, of Missouri, (Union,) replied to remarks heretofore made by Mr. BLAIR, of that State, the latter having, he said, attempted to degrade Secretary CHASE, one of the purest men of the country, and to drag his malice after him into this hall. Mr. BLOW referred to the trade regulations of Mississippi, and was proceeding to explain them, when, at the instance of Mr. SCHENCK, he yielded for a motion that the committee rise, which prevailed.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill.

Mr. SCHENCK explained the Enrollment Bill as agreed upon by the Committee of Conference, and moved the previous question, which was seconded, 69 against 27, and the report of the Conference Committee was agreed to, yeas 71, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Anderson, Arnold, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair of Missouri, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Ambrose W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Dumont, Eckley, Elliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Gooch, Grinnell, Hale, Higby, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Odell, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Smithers, Spaulding, Starr, Stebbins, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin of Michigan, Brooks, Chanler, Cox, Dawson, Edgerton, Eldridge, Harris of Maryland, Leblond, Long, McDowell, McKinney, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Elijah Ward, Clinton L. White, Jos. W. White.

The House at 9½ o'clock adjourned to Tuesday.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

Commencement of the War in the Duchies.

A Six Hours' Fight on the 2d Between the Prussians and the Danes.

The Prussians Defeated with Heavy Loss.

RENEWAL OF THE FIGHTING ON THE 3D.

Speech of Queen Victoria on Opening the British Parliament.

THE PALMERSTON-O'KANE SCANDAL.

Napoleon's Reply to the Address of the Corps Legislatif.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Inman steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. HALSHAW, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 2d, and Queenstown on the 4th of February, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *City of London* reached Liverpool at 9 P. M. on the 2d, and the *Hibernian* early on the morning of the 3d of February.

The *Glasgow* passed Queenstown, en route for Liverpool, at 3 P. M. on the 2d inst.

The ship *Martiban*, destroyed by the *Alabama* in the Straits of Malacca, is supposed to have been the *Texian Star*—which had changed her name.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The British Parliament assembled on the 4th inst. Following is the speech of the Queen on opening the session, which was received by telegraph via Queenstown:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:—We are commissioned to assure you Her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of her Parliament. Her Majesty is confident that you will share her feeling of gratitude to Almighty God, on account of the Princess of Wales having given birth to a son, an event which has called forth from her faithful people renewed demonstrations of devoted loyalty and attachment to her person and family.

The state of affairs on the Continent of Europe has been the cause of great anxiety to Her Majesty. The death of the King of Denmark brought into immediate application the stipulations of the Treaty of May, 1852, concluded by His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, the King of Sweden, and afterward acceded to by the King of Hanover, the King of Saxony, the King of Wertenburg, the King of the Netherlands, the Queen of Spain, the King of Portugal and the King of Italy. That treaty declared that it is conducive to the preservation of balance of power, and the peace of Europe that the integrity of the Danish Monarchy should be maintained, and that several territories which have hitherto been under the sway of the late King of Denmark, should continue so to remain, and for this purpose it was agreed that upon the death of the late King and of his uncle, Prince FREDERICK, without issue, His Majesty King CHRISTIAN should be acknowledged as succeeding to all the dominions then united under the sceptre of His Majesty the King of Denmark. Her Majesty, actuated by the same desire to preserve the peace of Europe which was one of the declared objects of all the Powers who were parties to that treaty, has been unremitting in her endeavors to bring to a peaceful settlement of the differences which in this matter have arisen between Germany and Denmark and the dangers which might follow from a beginning of warfare in the north of Europe, and Her Majesty will continue her efforts in the interest of peace.

The barbarous murders and cruel assaults committed in Japan on subjects of Her Majesty renders it necessary that demands should be made upon the Japanese Government, and upon the Damios by whose retainers some of these outrages were committed. The Government of the Tycoon complied with the demands made upon them by Her Majesty's Government; and full satisfaction having been made, the friendly relations between the two Governments have continued unbroken, but the Damios Prince, SATSUMA, refused to comply with the just and moderate demands which were made upon him. His refusal renders measures of coercion necessary, and Her Majesty regrets that while the measures have brought the Damios to an agreement for compliance, they lead incidentally to the destruction of a considerable portion of the town of Kagosima. Papers on the subject would be laid before you. The insurrection which broke out last year among some portion of the native inhabitants of New-Zealand still unfortunately continue, but there is now reason to hope that it will before long be put down. Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded a treaty with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of France; and the King of Prussia, by which Her Majesty consents to give up the Protectorate of the Ionian Islands, and also agrees to the annexation of the Islands to the Kingdom of Greece. This treaty shall be laid before you. Her Majesty is also negotiating a treaty with the King of the Hellens for perfecting the arrangements connected with the union of the Ionian Islands with the Kingdom of Greece.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: Her Majesty has desired estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every attention to economy, and with due regard to the efficiency of the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the condition of the country is on the whole satisfactory. The revenue has fully realized its expected amount. The commerce of the United Kingdom is increasing, and while the distress in manufacturing districts has been, to some degree, lessened, and there is reason to look forward to an increased supply of cotton from various countries, which have hitherto but scarcely supplied our manufacturers with the material for their industry—Her Majesty has directed that a commission shall be issued for the revising the various forms for subscription required to be made by the clergy of the Established Church. A copy of that commission will be laid before you—various measures of public usefulness will be submitted for your consideration—Her Majesty commits, with confidence, the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care, and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations and prosper your counsels for the advancement of the welfare and happiness of her people.

THE PALMERSTON-O'KANE SCANDAL.

The case, O'KANE *vs.* O'KANE and Lord PALMERSTON, was set down for hearing in the Divorce Court on Tuesday, Feb. 2. Mr. D. SEYMOUR, Q. C., moved that the rule be made absolute, calling upon the petitioner to show cause why he should not proceed with the cause, or that it should not be struck off. As the case, however, was not really down in the official list, the Judge said he would take the motion on Thursday, the 4th.

The following affidavits, embracing the principal features in the proceedings, are published in the *Express*:

I, THOMAS WELLS, of 47 Moorgate-st., in the City of London, solicitor, make oath and say:—1. That I am the solicitor to the petitioner on the record; that the particulars required by the order of the corespondent on the 17th day of November, 1863, were immediately prepared and ready for delivery, but were delayed being filed solely because negotiations for a settlement of the cause were soon after commenced, and which were only completed on Saturday, the 16th day of January, 1864, and when my costs were paid. 2. That I am informed and verily believe the petitioner and respondent were married at a house in St. George's-in-the-East, in the County of Middlesex, on the 3d day of October, 1861, by a Catholic priest, regularly ordained, and acting with full jurisdiction for celebrating the marriage with all the rights and essential formalities of the Catholic Church; and that they lived and cohabited together as man and wife up to about Oct. 15, 1863, and were known and recognized as such by good society. 3. That it is wholly untrue that the petition was presented and filed and served for the purpose of extortion, and that according with my instructions, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, the petitioner had a good case upon the merits, and there are to the best of my knowledge no facts in existence from which the said CHARLES HORSLEY could believe as he has sworn in the last paragraph of his affidavit filed to this motion. 4. That I have been instructed to stay all proceedings in this suit by a letter received from my client, the petitioner, of which the following is a true copy:

No. 47 MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, Jan. 16, 1864.

Myself *vs.* Palmerston and O'Kane.

DEAR SIR: Yielding to the advice of my friends, I have decided to drop the above suit; and I hereby instruct you to stay all further proceedings. I adopt this course solely for the sake of my young children, and not from any inability to establish the allegations contained in my petition, or to prosecute the suit to a successful conclusion, as the letters which I submitted to you and the evidence laid before you offered *prima facie* every probability of success. On the letters and correspondence, fortified by the opinion of counsel, you undertook the suit by my instructions, and I feel perfectly satisfied with your professional conduct, as well as that of your managing clerk, Mr. WESTON, who was not deterred from undertaking the just cause by the frantic howl of a venial and corrupt press—the cause of right against might. I beg you to give the most complete contradiction to the assertion made by some of the London and other papers, that I was in the employment of either of you—my own resources and those of my friends having enabled me to live independent of such aid. I was lawfully married to my wife, the respondent in this suit, by a Catholic priest, regularly ordained, and acting with full jurisdiction, and celebrating the marriage with all the rights and ecclesiastical formalities of the Catholic Church. This could have been satisfactorily proved had the case gone into court. As to the alleged acts of adultry, the correspondence and other evidence would leave no doubt had the case gone to a jury. I am, yours truly,

(Signed) T. J. O'KANE.

The following is the affidavit of Mr. HORSLEY in reply:

I, CHARLES HORSLEY, of No. 2 Staples Inn, solicitor for the respondent, make oath and say: 1. That I was, on the morning of the 27th day of January last, (the day after the rule nisi for the dismissal of this petition was obtained,) served with a notice from Mr. THOMAS WELLS, the petitioner's solicitor, stating that this suit had been compromised. 2. I thereupon, on the said 27th day of January, wrote and sent to Mr. WELLS a letter, of which the following is a true copy:

No. 2 STAPLES INN, 27th January, 1864.

SIR: In consequence of the receipt this moment of a notice from you, "that this suit having been compromised, (and of which you must be fully aware,) I am instructed by the petitioner to withdraw from it, and his solicitor; and therefore refuse and decline to receive any more notice and letters from you in it." I beg at once to inform you, that neither directly nor indirectly have I heard a syllable of the suit (by which I presume you meant the petition for a divorce) having been compromised. And I further beg to inquire from you when, where, by whom it was, as you allege, so compromised? Unless you prove to me that the petition has been compromised by the respondent I shall on Tuesday next proceed exactly as if your notice had not been received. And I beg further to give you notice that I shall use this letter in evidence before the court.

Yours, &c., CHARLES HORSLEY,
Solicitor for the Respondent.

3. No answer of any kind has

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT.

LIFE OF WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, By GEORGE TICKNOR. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Mr. TICKNOR has written the life of PRESCOTT with the sympathy of a friend, the candor of a philosopher, and the learning of a scholar. It was not a difficult subject, perhaps, for a biographer, especially for one so well versed in the details of the art as the historian of Spanish literature. The character of Mr. PRESCOTT was a simple one in general, though it had its peculiarities; and his career, from the necessities imposed by his condition of health, and the uniform nature of his pursuits, had but little variety. Yet within these limits, the story told by his biographer has much of the picturesque, while what in the lives of other authors might be considered as ordinary incidents, in his case became extraordinary by the peculiar privation which he suffered, and by the energy of will and overmastering purpose which enabled him to overcome all defects, and achieve triumphs seldom won by those in possession of every advantage. The life of any successful man must always be of interest, for success in general implies a nice adaptation of means to ends, some happy disposition of nature, and an honest and laborious improvement of it. We care not what calling he may have pursued, if it be a worthy one and he has achieved distinction in it, it will repay us to sit down with the man, whether he be farmer, mechanic, merchant, sailor, soldier, statesman or what not, and listen to his narrative, first how he ruled his own spirit, and then came to rule or be superior to his fellows.

Mr. PRESCOTT started with many advantages. His family had its root deep in the virtues of the New-England soil, and was honored in the historic reputation of his grandfather, a soldier of the Revolution, and the leader in charge of the Provincials at Bunker Hill. His father, a lawyer of great merit in his profession, and highly esteemed for his personal qualities, was also a gentleman of liberal literary culture; while his mother, a cheerful lady of great active benevolence, added her gracefulness to this happy home. At the time of the son's birth, in 1796, the family resided at Salem, Massachusetts, whence, at the age of twelve, he was taken with them to a new home in Boston. Here he was placed for instruction with the Rev. Dr. GARDINER, the Rector of Trinity Church, a gentleman of much force of character and a good classical scholar, having been educated by Dr. PARR in England. His school was a special one, with a private class for the higher study of Latin and Greek, into which PRESCOTT was introduced, and where he found and first became acquainted with his life-long companion and friend and present biographer. The good discipline of Dr. GARDINER in the classics, Mr. TICKNOR thinks sowed the seed of the future historian. The young PRESCOTT, however, was not a very passionate student. He learnt with sufficient diligence what was necessary for his admission to Harvard, and was indifferent to anything further, making a nice distinction between the Œdipus Tyrannus which was required for the course, and the Prometheus Vinctus which lay outside of it. Horace he liked even then; but balked at Juvenal, and utterly refused to make his way through the perplexities of Persius. "He was, in short," says Mr. TICKNOR, "neither more nor less than a thoroughly natural, bright boy, who loved play better than work, but who could work well under sufficient inducements and penalties." He read light literature, was fond of amusements, and was in the habit, in the company of his friend GARDINER, the son of his teacher, of improvising stories, so that he seems early to have had a taste for narrative.

At the age of fifteen, he entered the sophomore class at Harvard, where he was rather a desultory student, sedulously framing good resolutions, which, as fast as they were broken, were succeeded by others. One day they were interrupted by the serious accident which shaped his course through life. In a playful frolic in the Commons Hall, a thoughtless student threw a hard piece of bread, which struck PRESCOTT in the left eye. The blow left no mark on the organ, but it was deprived of sight at once, and forever. After recovering from the prostration which ensued, he returned to college, and devoted himself more earnestly to his studies—with the exception of the mathematics, of which he had known but little, and from recitation, in which he was now entirely excused. An anecdote of these college days is recorded by his friend GARDINER, which may be worth repeating, not so much for its singularity, as for the candor with which it is stated. Young PRESCOTT, it seems, had the infirmity of being occasionally possessed and carried away by the most immoderate fits of uncontrollable laughter. When a humorous idea seized upon him, no force of will he could impose was sufficient to restrain it. He undertook to play *Mark Antony* in Shakespeare's tragedy of *Julius Cæsar* in private theatricals, but could not get over the sight of *Cæsar's* murdered corpse. The untimely laughter must out, though the play be spoiled. Even the gravity of a professor, on one occasion, could not coerce him. He must laugh, and he did, so heartily and convulsively, that his saturnine preceptor caught the infection, and the two laughed inextinguishably like the gods of Olympus. Notwithstanding the mathematics and the laughter, however, PRESCOTT was graduated in 1815, and creditably, too, delivering a Latin poem at the commencement.

Then came a few months' study of the law, or attendance at his father's office, which was broken in upon by a rather singular attack of acute rheumatism in his right eye. The suffering was great, and threatened to be fatal, when it was diverted in one of the freaks of the disease, to another part. After long confinement he escaped from his darkened room to be sent a voyage to his maternal grandfather, HICKLING, Consul of the United States at St. Michael's, one of the Azores. There, in an interval of relief from his malady, which kept company with him, he enjoyed the tropical scenery, and thence he sailed to London, visited Paris, passed the next winter—he was now twenty-one—in Italy, returned to England in the Spring, and came home to America in midsummer, still with greatly impaired vision, and with the recollection of much suffering during his absence.

The law was now out of the question, and he began to turn his thoughts to literature. His first essay was an article offered to the junto which then sat as editors of the infant *North American Review*. It came back rejected. He took the repulse in good part, said "he was a fool to send it," and probably thought no more of it, for he had other matter for his meditation, being shortly after married to Miss AMORY, the daughter of a Boston merchant. PRESCOTT made a happy Latin quotation on the occasion, repeating to a bachelor friend, who rallied him on his desertion of the ranks, the line of VIRGIL'S *Eclogues:*

"Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori,"

which his biographer allows to pass, with the protest that, being very fond of puns, PRESCOTT generally made very bad ones. The word, indeed, was highly susceptible of this species of treatment—a whole string of Latin jests hanging upon it in this matrimonial relation. *Amore*, as an old Professor in Columbia College used to hold forth for the edification of his class, contains in itself all the conditions of a good wife; for example, in its entirety *amore*, with affection; *more*, with good manners or morals; *ore*, with beauty; and, happiest residuum, at the bottom of the cup, *re*, with property!

PRESCOTT now, fully reviewing his position, and conscious of his incapacity for active life, deliberately made choice of literature as a profession. The determination at first was a general one, with no particular plan of composition in view. It was simply formed with the conscientious conviction that a life of industry was necessary for his happiness, and that this species of cultivation was most congenial to his nature and habits. Having made his resolution, he set about carrying it into effect with a modesty, patience and perseverance of which we recollect no similar example in literary history. Most authors drift or plunge into the profession, making trial of their powers at the expense of the public, and educating themselves as they proceed; or, if they undertake a course of special preparation, do it with the design of accomplishing some particular end. PRESCOTT, a married man at the age of twenty-five, began anew to lay a broad and secure foundation of elementary instruction. He put himself to school again, as it were, commencing with the study of English grammar, as the basis of a course of reading in English literature, which he pursued in a close examination of the style of the best authors, from old ROGER ASCHAM, the schoolmaster of Queen ELIZABETH, to the authors of the present day. This he continued for a year, giving an hour of each day to the Latin classics. In another year he read the best French authors, and in a third the Italian, in particular making himself thoroughly acquainted with DANTE. To these modern languages he would have added German; but his eyesight forbade the requisite attention, and he was diverted to the less onerous study of the Spanish by the interest which he took in listening to the college lectures of Mr. TICKNOR on the literature of that language, which the latter read to him in private. He rapidly acquired a knowledge of the tongue, and with it a liking for Spanish themes, which determined his literary occupation. An inclination for historical composition was all this while ripening in his mind, fostered by GIBBON'S attractive display of the pursuit in his autobiography, and by MABLY'S *Etude de l'Histoire*. The class of writing having been fixed upon, the next thing was a choice of a topic. He at first vibrated between Italy and Spain—a subject of ancient Rome or of Spain in the sixteenth century. The latter prevailed, and in January, 1826, he recorded the choice in his note-book—The History of the Reign of FERDINAND and ISABELLA.

The beginning of the enterprise was anything but propitious. He sat down to write a letter to his friend Mr. A. H. EVERETT, then Minister at Madrid, with a view of procuring a quantity of original materials, and the effort brought on an attack of inflammation of his eye, which laid him up for four months in a darkened room. When he could see the light again, nothing disheartened, he sent his orders. But as he measured the requisitions of his theme, and his sight failed in a preliminary attempt at the perusal of MONTESQUIEU, he almost despaired of pursuing a subject requiring the close examination of authorities in various languages. His thoughts were turned aside for the moment to the history of English literature, as a more available project; but that, too, had its difficulties, and he recurred to his former choice. The employment of a reader, and the cultivation of a patient habit of apprehension, solved the problem. The ear and the memory were to supplement the imperfect vision. When his mind was stored with the subject, he could write by the aid of the noctograph, a simple copying machine that he had found in England, in using which his hand was guided by wires extended across the page. What he wrote in this way, was deciphered and copied in a large hand by his reader, so that he could peruse it when his sight, of which he was now very economical, permitted. This was the way in which all his works were written. The process, it is evident, required an extraordinary discipline and concentration of his powers. The story of this preparation, as recorded by Mr. TICKNOR, is of engrossing interest. The course of study which he imposed upon himself was, as all the world knows from the result in his books, most extensive; and the usual great labor of such a pursuit was indefinitely multiplied in his case by the laborious process of the acquisition. Passages had to be read repeatedly, notes taken which he could afterward peruse; in fact, the entire materials of a chapter, with a vast deal of subsidiary matter to be committed to memory and methodized in his mind before he could proceed. When his assistant left him, after a morning reading of four hours, he sat alone in his study "digesting," as he called it, what he had heard, a process by the way as useful to a man with his eyes as to one without them, and which, if followed, would bring about a vast improvement in the books of the day. This "digesting" was a habit, we have read, of MACAULAY, who sat down to write with the subject fully in his mind, and was thus enabled, without further recource to authorities, to present it to the reader in his flowing uninterrupted style.

Sixteen months were thus passed by the author in accomplishing three hundred pages. It was not till 1836, ten years after his first undertaking of the work, that the *History of Ferdinand and Isabella* was completed—a period of truly heroic effort, as every reader of Mr. TICKNOR'S narrative will acknowledge. The labor of research and concentration was really herculean, and its accomplishment ranks among the marvels of literary history, fully needing for its comprehension and belief the ample details and minute verifications carefully presented in this biography. Nothing but a combination of high principle and extraordinary force of will, with great animal spirits, could have overcome the defects of nature and secured the result. Mr. PRESCOTT, indeed, even learnt to love the toil, and the labor which he delighted in physicked pain; but it must not be supposed that he reached this condition without an effort, continually to be renewed. By temperament and early habit fond of pleasure, with the means of every social enjoyment and gratification of his elegant tastes at his command; with disease preying upon him and calling for relaxation; with a mind naturally indisposed to dry and severe labors, he brought body and spirit under to the work only by adopting and pursuing a system of the most exact, self-denying discipline. No movement can be gained either in the intellectual or physical world without first overcoming a certain *vis inertiæ*. PRESCOTT had an enormous weight to lift, and unintermitted was his anxiety when once the anchor was up and the ship on the high seas, to keep her on her course and reach the desired haven. He may be said to have been, during his entire career, in a state of conflict with himself, fighting his way resolutely to every advantage he gained in the world of letters. The care of his physical health—invaded by dyspepsia and rheumatism—which he was required to take to enable him to write at all, required persistence in systematic habits of self-denial; while the methods he had to adopt in the pursuit of knowledge were still more exacting. His private journals and history, disclosed in this volume, show what the effort cost him, and what was the price paid for his literary successes. No saint ever prayed more earnestly or labored more zealously for mastery over himself than PRESCOTT struggled to utilize his powers that he might accomplish his self-imposed task. He made it a matter of conscience to succeed, nurtured an imperious will and ruled despotically over himself, as every man must who would be good and great. He even cultivated certain humors of character to invigorate his purpose. One of these was to bind himself by certain agreements to his assistants—bets he considered them—to accomplish a certain amount of literary work by a particular day. He wrote the contract, and folding it so that it could not be read, both parties signed it, he alone knowing its contents. In one of these bonds the penalty was a thousand dollars. It was to be paid in case he did not write two hundred and fifty pages of his first book within a year. He was within the time and saved the money; for had he failed he would doubtless have paid it, as on another occasion when he had lost he handed his reader a hundred dollars. With all this, one thing is very remarkable—he seems never to have betrayed any impatience under physical suffering, or his literary vexations, which must have been, at times, provoking enough. On the contrary, the lofty purpose which animated him imparted increased steadiness and refinement to his character. He was always, we are told, the most acceptable man in Boston society, and those who knew him most intimately, under circumstances most trying to the temper—his "readers"—report his uniform courtesy and amiability.

Bringing such faculties and purposes to his task, with such a spirit of self-denial, it is not to be wondered at that he succeeded, spite of all obstacles. What that success in literature was may be briefly told.

His first book, *The History of Ferdinand and Isabella*, was issued in Boston by the American Stationers' Company in 1838. So limited were the resources of the trade at that time, or so feeble the expectations from the public, that a first edition of only five hundred copies was printed. As it turned out, it hardly supplied the demands of his friends in Boston, and another was, of course, at once put to press. By the contract the publishers had five years to dispose of twelve hundred and fifty copies, for which they were to pay the author one thousand dollars, he furnishing the stereotype plates. In England the work was placed in the hands of Col. ASPINWALL, the United States Consul-General in London, who undertook to negotiate its sale. He was an adept in such matters, having bargained for the copyrights of IRVING. He offered the book first to MURRAY and then to LONGMAN, and it was rejected by both; the author, hearing of this, began to grow discouraged, for he had reckoned much upon its English sale, when it was accepted by BENTLEY. As soon as published, abroad as at home, it started upon a career of extraordinary prosperity. The five years' privilege of the Boston publishers was exhausted in a few months. The reputation of the new historian was established at a blow. The book had the advantage of being carefully reviewed in the leading journals at home and abroad by able writers—by the author's friend, GARDINER, in the *North American Review;* by Rev. Mr. GREENWOOD, in the *Christian Examiner;* by the learned JOHN PICKERING, in the *New-York Review;* and by Mr. BANCROFT, in the *Democratic*. The distinguished Spanish writer, Don PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS, brought its merits to the notice of British readers in the Edinburgh *Review*, and FORD, the spirited Spanish traveler, reviewed it in the *Quarterly*. On the continent its claims were carefully presented by the learned Count CIRCOURT. Altogether it was well taken care of, but with no undue pressure on the public. The knowledge of the author's difficulties in its preparation may have done something to ingratiate him with his readers; but sympathy of this kind could not have made a dull book endurable. The success was gained with the learned few by the judicious handling of a variety of new material; with the unlearned many, by the pleasing, unincumbered presentation of a subject which had in it the elements of popularity. Mr. PRESCOTT was a stickler for both points. In the political and philosophical portions he thought no labor too excessive to secure the approval of such men as HALLAM and MILMAN; while he would have been equally disappointed if the narrative portions had failed in popular interest. In fact, he brought to his work shrewd common sense, and was neither above nor below it.

Mr. PRESCOTT'S mode of life was now fully established. The same process which he had applied to *Ferdinand and Isabella*, in the collection of manuscripts, the peculiar labor of his studies, was gone through with in the preparation of the *Conquest of Mexico*, a subject which was gracefully relinquished to him by WASHINGTON IRVING. Before settling down upon it, Mr. PRESCOTT meditated a life of MOLIERE, for which Mr. TICKNOR sent him the materials from Paris; but, as on a former occasion, his mind gravitated to a Spanish subject. His new theme was a popular one, picturesque in detail, with a striking dramatic interest in its progress, and its success was certain. Messrs. HARPER, of New-York, bought the right to print, from the plates, five thousand copies in a year for $7,500, paid down. The whole number of copies was sold in four months. BENTLEY paid £650 for the first English edition. The author was again helped by the reviewers. The article in the *North American Review* was this time written by Mr. GEORGE S. HILLARD; that in the *Christian Examiner* by GEORGE T. CURTIS, and one in the *Methodist Quarterly*, by Mr. JOSEPH G. COGSWELL. Abroad Mr. CHARLES PHILIPS reviewed the work in the *Edinburgh*, Dean MILMAN in the *Quarterly*. The *Conquest of Mexico*, published in 1843, was followed four years later by the *Conquest of Peru*, a work of similar merits and success. While it was in progress the author met with a severe loss in the death of his father, who included in the affections of a parent the charm of the most endearing friendship. Nothing can be more touching than an incident related by Mr. TICKNOR of the funeral:

"The evening after the funeral," he writes, "there seemed to be more of bitterness in Mr. PRESCOTT'S grief than there had been before. The day had been raw and cheerless, with March wind and dust in the streets as the procession passed along. His eye had been seriously troubled by it, and was still painful. I noticed how close he had followed the body as we turned in all on foot, to enter the crypt under St. Paul's Church, and that his head at that moment was almost brought in contact with the sad drapery of the hearse. 'Yes,' he said, 'my eye suffered very much from the wind and dust that came out of the passage, and *he* protected me to the last, as he always had.'"

Seldom has a profounder expression of sorrow been uttered than this of the poor sufferer, staggering in his grief and blindness, befriended, as he expresses it in a powerful yet instinctive effort of the imagination, by the dead.

The author had yet one more book to undertake—the life of PHILIP II.—a topic which it is not surprising that he preferred to "a tempting invitation" to write the history of the second conquest of Mexico—General SCOTT having then just completed his triumphant progress to that capital. He would probably have found the home subject more vexatious than the foreign, and for obvious reasons wisely declined it. He required a subject which his imagination could work upon; and the imagination is pleased with time and distance. As he remarked on one occasion, "I belong to the sixteenth century, and am quite out of place when I sleep elsewhere."

After beginning the Life of PHILLIP his health began to fail, or rather his infirmities to increase upon him, which led to a visit to Europe for the recovery of his strength. His reception in England, in the Summer of 1850, by the highest classes, was of the most enthusiastic kindness. Before his coming, SYDNEY SMITH said that "a Caspian sea of soup awaited him," and the reality hardly fell short of the humorous prophecy. He passed from one scene of hospitality to another in London, and at the seats of the nobility in the country. He was entertained by the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle, by the Duke of Argyle at Inverary, and by Lord CARLISLE at Castle Howard.

His tour included also a few days' visit to Paris, Brussels and Antwerp, where, as elsewhere, he manifested the keenest enjoyments of the old historic associations. In the Autumn he returned to America. Eight years yet remained to him. They were spent in the preparation of his *Philip II*, two volumes of which appeared in 1855. A third was just issued; it was scarcely in the hands of the public, when, at the beginning of 1859, they were called to mourn the death of the author. He was struck with apoplexy, of which he had suffered a first attack about a year before, and lingered, in a state of insensibility, but a few hours.

In his narrative of this interesting life, Mr. TICKNOR, as we began by stating, has done his work well. There is not a topic which he has passed over or on which he has not shed the fullest and clearest light. Familiar as the story has been to the public in its general outline, it may fairly be said that Mr. PRESCOTT will now for the first time be fully understood by the world, and we may confidentially assert that new admiration for his character will arise from this familiarity.

A word, in conclusion, of the style in which this work is presented. In all its details—the arrangement of the matter by the author, the equipment of the book, so to speak, in side references, notes, appendix and index; the introduction of vignettes of the author's study and dwelling places; two admirable portraits, and in its entire typographical execution, it is doubtless the finest volume ever issued from the American press.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Matters in and Around Port Hudson—Bitter Fruits—Starvation of Rebels—Dedication of a Church and School-house—Speech of a Colored Soldier.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT HUDSON, La., Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864.

We continue to drill and dig. These two labors are followed up through weeks and months, as if they were equal to meat and drink. The monster forts and earthworks tell how usefully and faithfully the colored soldier has been used; and, to our great delight, we notice our Government contemplates giving him the compensation he so fully deserves.

We have had two or three alarms of late. We have been warned against the possibility of a surprise by our enemies, who have been reported in considerable force near Woodville; and we, in our alarms, kept the warning in mind, and were not certain whether the enemy had not appeared.

The colored regiments, now old soldiers, were very anxious for a fight. They have been in service so long without a fair chance to pay their respects to their old masters, that they actually pray for one. The alacrity with which they form in line of battle is most commendable. We had an alarm a few nights ago. Your correspondent was on the ground, seeing how the men tumbled out of bed and into their uniforms. One fellow attracted particular attention. He was so certain the rebels had come, and so anxious to be on the ground in good time, that he took his trowsers, and sticking one leg in—and that into the wrong leg of the garment—he, feeling that it would take too long to rectify the mistake, buckled on his armor and rushed forward to the line of battle, saying, "No man fom Company D is agwine to be back of de time."

Our alarm was futile. The enemy consisted of one or two drunken cavalrymen firing their revolvers. The Third and One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Cavalry have just made a raid through the northeastern part of this State. Instead of Gen. POLK or Gen. ADAMS being anywhere within suspicious distance, it was found that no rebel force is within forty miles of us. It would be madness in the rebels to come to Port Hudson, and they know it. Still we are mounting guns, building forts, digging trenches, and making vast preparations for making this a Gibralter. All through the country it was found that old men, women and children are reduced to the most frightful suffering. To a people accustomed to all the luxuries which the markets of Europe and America could afford, how galling it must be to beg a little coffee of a poor Federal soldier! How hard it must be to be reduced to corn meal only! The wives of officers in the rebel army, of Colonels and Generals; those of men formerly styled the "Aristocracy of Louisiana," have approached our soldiers, saying, "Please, Sir, can you bring us a little coffee when you come again; we want some salt very badly, and our little children suffer for proper clothing." Although there are strict orders against supplying the rebels, male or female, yet the common promptings of our common humanity, lead our soldiers to share their rations with these *starving aristocrats*. To our own knowledge, families would have starved to death this Winter, were it not for the pity, the mercy of our soldiers.

We read in the Good Book, that men reap that which they sow; and the rebels, both men and women, have this truth brought home to them now. They sowed rebellion against the Government, and they are reaping starvation. One is the natural product of the other. Our loyal people in the North have no idea of the extent of suffering which sweeps over the revolted districts. This Winter, with its unusual cold and want, will be marked in the recollections of the ex-planters of Louisiana as the saddest period of their life. Were your correspondent as an artist, he would paint a picture in which he would delineate the suffering of these rebels. It would be, in some measure, like one which he remembers having seen in his boyhood, representing Adam and Eve in the attitude of viewing at a great distance the pleasures and the bounties, the purity and sweetness of Eden, not forgetting the wiley serpent who had beguiled them, and which, with glaring eye and poisonous tongue, was pictured lying on the ground. The picture of these rebels would be thus: A splendid mansion in the distance, surrounded with beautiful trees and flowers; a coach and fine horses, with negro driver and footman, waiting at the gate; an immense plantation, with a vast number of slaves employed in "the cotton and the cane;" the driver, with his lash in hand, riding around; the "trader" and the auction for the sale of human "chattels;" the parting of families would be depicted by the child torn from its parent's arms; the iron shackels; the stocks; the sugar-mill; the cotton-gin; the loads of sugar and of cotton; and yonder the first gun of the war fired at Sumter belching confusion into and through plantations, sugar, cotton, slaves, planters, palaces and gardens; and then, over in a corner, alone, ragged, gaunt and mad, should stand the rebel and his wife; and a serpent, whose name should be Slavery, should be represented coiled around their feet. "Caught in their own Net" should be the name of the picture, or, if that would not do, call it "The Reward of Iniquity." In this picture we see the present condition of sugar-growing, cotton-raising, slave-breeding, sin-accursed Louisiana.

But in the picture there should be a sign to represent a new and better order of things. Perhaps we have the subject here in Port Hudson. An American flag, and beneath it a new Yankee "church and school-house." This would be about as good a token as any.

In this connection it may be well to communicate an appropriate fact. Two nights ago, the first of a large number of newly-constructed regimental school-houses was dedicated, with appropriate services. Every shingle, and every plank, and every log of it had formerly been used in the interest of Slavery! Henceforth the cause of education, religion and justice shall be served by them.

The house was put up under the direction of Lieut. ROBERT G. SEYMOUR, and is to be used as the church and school-house of the Seventh Regiment of the Corps d'Afrique, of which JAMES C. CLARK is Colonel. The services connected with the dedication were opened with prayer by Chaplain T. W. CONWAY. Lieut. SEYMOUR said:

"FELLOW-SOLDIERS: This is the proudest hour of my life. It is a satisfaction which I shall cherish as long as I live, to be the instrument of giving you the blessing of education. Although the work of teaching you has been scorned by bad men, I am proud of the thought that good men love it, and say, 'God speed to it,' and above all that God loves it."

Col. CLARK said:

"I am pleased to see the progress you are making in the matter of education. Some people thought yours skulls were so thick and your brains so stupid that you could not learn. I am happy to see how your own conduct proves the mistake thus made by your enemies. This house is yours; put up by your own hands, and finished according to your own taste. It will be expected of you to attend diligently to your studies at the hours I shall appoint for them; and be sure you will find no means better adapted to make you good soldiers and good citizens, than those for which this house is built."

Surgeon CHAS. L. FISHER, Lieut.-Col. YOUNG, Lieut. BAGLEY, Lieut. OSBORN and Dr. WORTH, made short addresses. Rev. T. W. CONWAY, Chaplain of the regiment, said:

"FELLOW-SOLDIERS: You must be proud of this occasion. It serves to show how wonderfully God is dealing with you for your good. A few months ago every board and shingle of this house served to bind you in Slavery, now they are to serve a better purpose. They are to be used to build you up and make men of you. Here you are to learn to read and write, and on this you will look in future years, as the spot where you learned those letters which will then be used by you to serve the same purpose that they do to us. Nearly three years of labor in the army, and much of it to help bring about the state of things represented by this house to-night, gives to me a peculiar gratification. I have thought we had more school-houses in our Yankee towns than anywhere else in the world, but I think there are more of them here in Port Hudson than I ever saw for the same number of persons, anywhere in my travels. Here is one, just across the street in the Eighth; another, just over there on the hill the Ninth have another. And then, if we climb a tree, we can see one in the First, one in the Third, one in the Eleventh, one in the Twelfth, one in the Tenth, one in the Seventeenth, and so on. So let us take courage. The world surely moves, and God is at the helm."

At the conclusion, Corp. SPENCER MCDOWELL made the following speech:

"I has been a thinkin I was old man; for on de plantation I was put down wid de old hands, and I quinsicently feeled myself dat I was a old man. But since I has come here to de Yankees and been made a soldier for de Unite States, an got dese beautiful clothes on, I feels like one young man, and I doesn't call myself a old man nebber no more. An I feels dis ebenin dat if de rebs came down here to dis old Fort Hudson, dat I could jis fight um as brave as any man what is in de Sebenth Regiment. Sometimes I has mighty feelins in dis ole heart of mine, when I considers how dese ere ossifers come all de way from de North to fight in ce cause what we is fighten fur. How many ossifers has died, an how many white soldiers has died in dis great and glorious war what we is in! An now I feels dat here I would turn coward away from dese ossifers, I feels dat I could drink my own blood an be pierced through wid five thousand bullets. I feels sometimes as dee I ought to tank Massa Linkern for dis blessin what we has; but again I comes to de solemn conclusion dat I ought to tank de Lord, Massa Linkern an all dese ossifers. Fore I would be a slave gain, I would fight till de last drop of blood was gone. I has studied to fight for my liberty, an for dis 'ducation what we is now to receive in dis beautiful new home what we has. Aldo, I hasn't got any 'ducation nor no book lernin. I has rose up dis blessed ebenin to do my best afore dis congregation. Dats all what I has to say now, but at some future occasion I may say more dan I has to say now, and edify you all when I has more preperation. Dats all what I has to say. Amen."

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

Revised Feb. 1, 1864.

[OFFICIAL.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

	Stamp Duty.
Acknowledgment of deeds, or other instruments, made before a justice, notary, or other qualified officer	exempt.
Affidavit	5c.
Agreement or appraisement (for each sheet, or piece of paper on which the same is written)	5c.
Assignment or transfer of mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance is subject to the same duty as the original instrument	
Assignment ordinary, as of bond, without guarantee	exempt.
Assignment patent right	5c.
Bank checks, drafts, orders, &c., at sight or on demand, for all sums of money exceeding twenty dollars	2c.
Bills of Exchange (foreign,) drawn in, but payable out of, the United States, each bill, of set of three or more, must be stamped.	
For every bill or each set, where the sum made payable does not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States	5c.
Above one hundred and fifty dollars, and not above two hundred and fifty dollars	5c.
Above two hundred and fifty dollars and not above five hundred dollars	10c.
Above five hundred dollars and not above one thousand dollars	15c.
Above one thousand dollars, and not above one thousand five hundred dollars	20c.
Above one thousand five hundred dollars, and not above two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars	30c.
Above two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and not above three thousand five hundred dollars	35c.
Above three thousand five hundred dollars, and not above five thousand dollars	75c.
Above five thousand dollars, and not above seven thousand five hundred dollars	$1 00
And for every two thousand five hundred dollars, or part thereof, in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars	35c.
(Foreign,) whether drawn in or out of the United States, (if drawn singly or in duplicate,) pay the same rates of duty as Inland Bills of Exchange.	
[The acceptor or acceptors of any Bill of Exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn, or purporting to be drawn, in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, must, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp indicating the duty. See section 101. Act of July 1, 1862.]	
Bills of Exchange, (Inland,) draft or order, exceeding $20, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, (except deposit notes to Mutual Insurance Companies,) whether payable on demand or at any time not exceeding 33 days, grace included, from date or sight for every $100, or fractional part thereof	1c.
Bills of Exchange exceeding 33 days, and not exceeding 63 days, as aforesaid	2c.
Bills of Exchange exceeding 63 days, and not exceeding 93 days, as aforesaid	3c.
Bills of Exchange exceeding 93 days, and not exceeding four months and three days, as aforesaid	4c.
Bills of Exchange exceeding four months and not exceeding six months and three days, as aforesaid	6c.
Bills of Exchange exceeding six months and three days	10c.
(The warrant of attorney to confess judgment on a note or bond is exempt from stamp duty, if the note or bond is properly stamped.)	
Bills of Lading, of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America	exempt.
Bills of Lading or receipt for goods, to any foreign port	10c.
Bill of sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration shall not exceed five hundred dollars	25c.
Bill of sale exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000	50c.
Bill of sale exceeding $1,000, for each $1,000 or fractional part thereof	50c.
Bill of sale of personal property (other than ship or vessel.)	5c.
Bond, personal, for the payment of money. (See mortgage.)	
Bond, official	50c.
Bond for deed or conveyance of land	25c.
Bonds.—County, city, and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds, and scrip, are subject to stamp duty. (See Mortgage.)	
Bonds of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this Schedule	5c.
Certificate of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars	2c.
Certificate of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars	5c.
Certificate of stock in an incorporated company	25c.
Certificate of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than ten dollars nor exceeding fifty dollars	10c.
Certificate of profits in an incorporated company, for a sum exceeding fifty dollars	25c.
Certificate general	5c.
Certificate of record, upon the instrument recorded	exempt.
Certificate of record upon the book	exempt.
Certificate of weight or measurement of animals, coal, wood, or other articles	exempt.
Certificate of ownership of burial lot	5c.
Certificate of qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds, or Notary Public	50c.
Certificate of search of records	50c.
Certificate that certain papers are on file	50c.
Certificate that certain papers cannot be found	5c.
Certificate of the sale of land for taxes	50c.
Certificate of redemption of land sold for taxes	5c.
Certificate of birth, marriage, and death (when required by State Law)	5c.
Certificate of qualification of school teachers (when required by State Law)	5c.
Certified transcripts of judgment, satisfaction of judgment, and of all papers recorded, and of papers on file, each	5c.
[N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5c.)	
Charter party, or letter, memorandum or other writing between the Captain, owner, or agent of any ship, vessel, or steamer, and any other person, relating to the charter of the same, if the registered tonnage of said ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons	$2 00
Charter party exceeding one hundred and fifty tons, and not exceeding three hundred tons	3 00
Charter party exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons	10 00
Charter party exceeding six hundred tons.	15 00
Contract. (See Agreement.)	
Contract. Broker's	25c
Conveyance, deed, instrument, or writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold, shall be conveyed, the actual value of which exceeds $100, and does not exceed $500	50c.
Conveyance exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000	$1 00
Conveyance exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $2,500	2 00
Conveyance exceeding $2,500, and not exceeding $5,000	5 00
Conveyance exceeding $5,000, and not exceeding $10,000	10 00
Conveyance exceeding $10,000, and not exceeding $20,000	20 00
For every additional $10,000, or fractional part thereof in excess of $20,000, actual value	20 00
Dispatch, telegraphic.—Any dispatch or message, the charge for which, for the first ten words, does not exceed twenty cents	1c.
Dispatch, telegraphic, exceeding twenty cents	2c.
N. B.—Messages transmitted by telegraph and Railroad Companies over their own wires, as their	

their own business, for which they receive no pay, do not require stamps.

Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any Custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value. 25c.

Entry of any exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value. 50c.

Entry of any exceeding $500 in value. $1 00

Entry of any for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse. 50c.

Insurance, (Marine, Inland, and Fire,) where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, exceeds $10. 25c.

Insurance, (Marine, Inland, and Fire,) where such consideration does not exceed $10 10c.

Insurance, (Life,) when the amount insured shall not exceed $1,000. 25c.

Insurance exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000. 50c.

Insurance exceeding $5,000. $1 00

Lease of lands or tenements, if for a time not exceeding three years. 50c.

Lease of lands or tenements, if for a time exceeding three years. $1 00

[N. B.—Lease of coal and iron lands, subject to duty under head of "Conveyance." Perpetual lease, subject to stamp duty under head of "Conveyance"—the stamp duty to be measured by resolving the annual rental into a capital sum.

Clause of guarantee of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, 5 cents additional.]

Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel or steamer for a foreign port, if the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel or steamer does not exceed 300 tons. $1 00

Manifest exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons. 3 00

Manifest exceeding 600 tons. 5 00

Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sale or personal bond for the payment of money, for every $200 or fractional part thereof. 10c.

[N. B.—Each and every bond or note, secured by a chattel or real estate mortgage, having paid a stamp duty of 10c. on every sum of $200 or any fractional part thereof, of the amount thereby bound or promised to be paid, no stamp duty is required upon the mortgage securing the same.]

Pawner's checks. 5c.

Pension papers—Powers of attorney and all other papers relating to applications for bounties, arrearages of pay or pensions or to receipt therefor. exempt.

Passage tickets from the United States to a foreign port, costing not more than $30. 50c.

Passage tickets from the United States to a foreign port, costing more than $30. 1 00

Power of attorney to sell or transfer stock or collect dividends thereon. 25c.

Power of attorney to vote at election of incorporated company. 10c.

Power of attorney to receive or collect rents. 25c.

Power of attorney in general. 1 00

(Powers of attorney, and o her instruments, executed in foreign countries, to be used in the United States, are subject to the same rates of duty as those executed in the United States. The stamp must be affixed and cancelled by the party using the same.)

Probate of will, or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $2,500. 50c.

Probate of will, or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate exceeds $2,500 and not exceeding $5,000. $1

Probate of will, or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate exceeds $5,000, and not exceeding $20,000 $2

Probate of will, or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate exceeds $20,000, and not exceeding $50,000 $5

Probate of will, or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate exceeds $50,000, and not exceeding $100,000. $10

Probate of will, or letters of administration, for every additional $50,000, or fractional part thereof in excess of $150,000. $10

Probate of bonds of executors, administrators, trustees and guardians are each subject to stamp duty of. 50c.

Probate of letters of appointment. exempt.

Probate of certificate of appointment. 5c.

Protest upon note, bill of exchange, check, draft, &c. 25c.

Promissory Note, or memorandum check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, whether given for twenty dollars, or an amount more or less than twenty dollars, also judgment notes, are subject to the same stamp duty as "Bills of Exchange, Inland."

[A renewal of a Promissory Note subjects it to the same amount of stamp duty as an original note.]

Quit Claim Deed should be stamped as "Conveyance," except when given as "release of mortgage," in which case it is exempt.

Release, discharge and satisfaction of mortgage. exempt.

Receipts for money, and all receipts, except warehouse receipts. exempt.

Sheriff's return on writ or other process. exempt.

Trust Deed, made to secure a debt, is to be stamped as a mortgage.

Trust Deed, conveying estate to uses, should be stamped as "Conveyance."

Warehouse Receipt. 25c.

Writ, or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either law or equity. 50c.

[N. B.—Each part of an agreement, bill of lading, charter party, contract or lease, relied on as evidence, either at law or in equity, must be stamped.]

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B of the Act of July 1, 1862, except proprietary and playing-card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp required thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used: but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if issued after the 1st of June, 1863, and used without a stamp, it cannot be afterward effectually stamped. Any failure on the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it subjects it to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz.: summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c., in which case these, as the original processes, severally require stamps.

An appeal or instrument by which a suit is transferred from a Justice of the Peace to a Superior Court is an original process, and subject to stamp duty as such.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5c. Where, however, affidavits are made relative to any petition, motion or other proceeding in any suit *actually pending* in any court, no stamp duty is chargeable thereon in consideration of the 30c. stamp affixed to the "original process" by which such suit was commenced. The 30c. stamp affixed to the "original process" in the commencement of a suit exempts all affidavits made or certificates issued under it.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "promissory notes."

A mortgage or trust deed being duly stamped as "mortgage," is not subject to further stamp duty by virtue of a power of attorney or power of sale contained therein.

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, on every sum of $200, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps denoting a duty of 10 cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamp to which the instrument is liable under the law may be affixed and cancelled by any one of the parties.

In all conveyances of real estate by deed, where the actual value of the estate conveyed exceeds one hundred dollars, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate conveyed. Where such value does not exceed one hundred dollars, the instrument of conveyance is subject to a stamp duty of five cents per sheet. (See "Agreement.")

Where there is a sale of land incumbered by a mortgage, without a covenant by the grantee, express or implied, to pay the mortgage debt, the stamp must be appropriate to the consideration of the grant, of which consideration the mortgage will not form a part. Where the grantee assumes to pay the mortgage debt, or takes the land subject to it, that debt is properly estimated as a part of the consideration, and the stamp will be such as is appropriate to the whole value of the land.

A good rule to observe in acknowledging and recording instruments, is to make a note in the acknowledgment or in the record of the amount of stamp duty affixed, and the date of cancellation.

The Second Duryea Zouaves.

Major FELIX AGNEW, of the One Hundred Sixty-fifth Regiment (second Duryea Zouaves,) wants but twenty more men to complete the number of recruits he requires. This regiment is a popular one, and is at present stationed at Franklin, La., Lieut.-Col. CLARK commanding. An excellent opportunity is offered recruits to at once join a body of veterans and a regiment to which good repute is attached. The headquarters of Major AGNEW are at No. 664 Broadway.

The Banquet on Monday.

The Municipal banquet at Delmonico's on Monday evening, in honor of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, is to be of a splendid character. The number of tickets is limited to 250.

LAW REPORTS.

Insurance—Alleged Fraudulent Statement of Loss.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Louis Kunzze vs. *The American Exchange Fire Insurance Company.*—This was an action to recover on a policy of insurance. The plaintiff, who is a jeweler, residing and doing business at Tompkinsville, S. I., insured the stock and fixtures of his store, and the furniture in his house, in the American Exchange Insurance Company, to the amount of $1,100. The policy commenced to run on the 1st of May, 1862. On the 24th of March, 1863, his premises were burned down, and his property destroyed. He alleges that it was worth at the time of the fire $804, but the company refused to pay this sum, and this suit is brought to recover it. The defendants allege that on the 23d of March, at plaintiff's request, the risk insured by them was transferred to another building, in Stapleton, S. I., whither the plaintiff purposed moving; and they further allege that at the time of the fire there were no goods in the store at Tompkinsville, and that plaintiff made a fraudulent and false statement of his loss.

Case still on.

An Action Against a Stage Company for Damages Dismissed.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hearne.

Michael Gilooly vs. *John O'Keefe and John Q. Duryea.*—The defendants in this case, comprising the firm of O'Keefe & Duryea, are proprietors of a stage line running from Houston-street through Broadway to Cortlandt-street. The plaintiff is a public porter, and he alleges that on the 5th of September last, through the negligence of a servant of defendant, the driver of one of their stages, he was run into and injured by a stage of their line; that his thumb was broken, and he was incapacitated from labor; wherefore, he claims damages in the sum of $500. The defendants deny all the allegations of the complaint, except that they were the owners of the stage line referred to. The evidence not showing any carelessness on the part of the driver, on motion of defendant's counsel, the case was dismissed.

Mr. Curtis for plaintiff; Charles L. Spencer for defendants.

End of the Melville Divorce Case—The Divorce Granted to Mrs. Melville.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Smith.

Sarah K. Melville vs. *Henry B. Melville.*—This divorce case, to which considerable notoriety has been given, terminated yesterday morning. The jury brought in a sealed verdict in favor of plaintiff. Wm. Fullerton, for plaintiff; John Graham, for defendant.

An Action for Damages.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Hearne.

Gilooly vs. *O'Keefe and Duryea.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff Gilooly against the defendants, proprietors of the stage line running from Houston-street Ferry to Cortlandt-street Ferry, for damages and injuries received by the plaintiff through the carelessness and negligence of the defendants' servant, whereby the plaintiff's thumb was broken.

A motion for a nonsuit upon the merits of the case was denied; but it appearing on the defence that one of the defendants, O'Keefe, had died after the issuing of the summons, but before the service thereof, a motion for a nonsuit prevailed.

William A. Boyd and George M. Curtis for the plaintiff; Charles S. Spencer for the defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Loines vs. *Washburne.*—Motion denied.

Otto Meyer vs. *Alice Meyer.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Nichols vs. *Hodgson.*—Motion denied with leave to renew, on payment of $10 costs.

The People ex rel Geo. B. Mickle et al. vs. *Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 19, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	112	
14,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Co.	111½	
1,000	do	111	
1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. Reg.	107½	
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. Co.	107	
6,000	U. S. 5s, '65 Co.	137	
9,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Co.	98	
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Ap.	110½	
19,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	99¾	
5,000	do	99⅞	
5,000	Ill. War Loan	100	
10,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90.	b30	63½
7,000	do		64
15,000	do		63¾
10,000	N. C. State 6s		60
30,000	Mo. St. 6s		76
5,000	do	b10	76
5,000	do	b10	76¾
5,000	do		76½
5,000	do	b10	76½
25,000	do		76½
10,060	Mo 6s, issued to Pac. R.		78
4,000	do		77
10,000	do		76¾
15,000	do		76
5,000	do		75¾
2,000	do		76¾
5,000	do		76¾
10,000	La. State 6s		60
2,000	Cal. State 7s		125
5,000	O. & Miss. C.		37¾
20,000	do		38
25,000	do	b60	38½
2,400	N. Y. C. 7s, '76 Con.		114
1,000	E. 4th M. Bs		122
12,000	do		124
3,000	Ill. Cen. B		122½
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.		90¾
10,000	Chic. & N. W. I. B.		98
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.		89
50,000	Tol. & W. 2d M. Ex.		100
15,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.		88
3,000	P., Ft. W & Ch. 2d.		101¾
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d.		87¾
1,000	Clev. & P. 1st M.		87
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.		71
10,000	do		70¾
5,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.		103
7,000	Atl. G. W. & O. 1st M.		94¾
5	Bank of Commerce.		107
20	do		107½
15	Ocean Bank		97¾
10,000	Amer. Gold		158¾
1,000	do		158¾
2,500	do		158⅝
100	Canton Co		42½
150	do		42¾
100	do	s10	42¾
200	do		42¾
200	do	b30	42¾
5	Del. & H. Ca. Co.		194
50	do		193
50	Penn. Coal Co.		185
100	Central Coal Co.		58½
100	Cumb. Coal Prf.		80
250	do		60½
200	do	s60	60¾
200	do	b10	61
1100	do		61
200	do	s30	61
50	do	s30	61
200	do	b10, 61¼	
100	do	s30	61¾
300	do		61½
300	do		61¾
500	do		62
200	do		62½
250	do		62½
7000	Am. Coal Co.		88
400	Copake Iron Mines.		13¾
100	do		13½
100	do		14
700	Bucks Co. L. Co.		1
200	Mar. Min. Co		34½
100	do		34¾
400	do		34¼
200	do		34⅛
400	Canada Copper		6¾
100	Quick. M. Co		61½
1500	do		61
200	do	b15	61
400	do	b30	61
700	do		60½
400	do		60⅝
900	do		60¾
100	do	b5	60¾
100	Min. Mining Co.		89
100	do	b15	89
900	do	s10	89
50	do	s10	88
10	do		88
200	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.		39
100	Pac. M. S. Co	b30,	219
150	do		216
50	do		214
1200	N. Y. Cen. R.		135
100	do	opg	135½
100	do	s30	135
600	do	opg	135½
200	do	b15,	135¾
100	In. & Cin. R.		100

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Co.		107
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.		99¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s		75
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G. Bds		72
30	Metropolitan Bank.		114
100	Canton Co		42¾
1600	Cum. Coal Pref.		64
200	do		64⅜
200	do	b10,	64½
1000	do		64⅜
200	Quicksil. M. Co.		64
100	do	b10	64
300	do		63¾
1000	do		63
500	do	b10	63½
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	opg,	135
50	Pacific M. S. Co.		215
100	Erie R.	b10,	123½
500	do		123
50	do	s60,	121¾
200	do		122¾
300	do	s30,	122¾
700	Hud. R. R.		147
200	do		147⅜
200	P., Ft. W. & Chi.		92¾
100	do	s10	93¼

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold		158
100	N. Y. C. R.	ex-d.	134¾
600	do		135
100	do	b. in w.	135
100	do	b3,	135
200	Erie R.	b3,	134
2200	do		123⅜
600	do	b3,	123½
2100	do		123⅜
600	do		123⅜
200	do	s10,	123⅝
100	do	s30	123¾
200	do		123¾
200	do	c.	123⅜
1200	do		123¾
200	do	b3,	123⅜
500	do		123½
500	do		123
100	Erie Pref.	b3,	108
300	Hudson R. R.	b3,	147⅜
800	do		147
100	do		147½
100	do	s3	147½
100	do	b15,	147⅜
100	do	b10,	147⅛
300	Harlem R.		114
200	do		114¾
200	do	c.	114¾
200	Reading R.	s3,	127½
200	do	b3	127⅛
100	do		127⅜
40000	Quicksilver M. Co.		63
1100	do		63½
300	do		64
600	Clev. & Tol. R.		146¾

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

50	N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d.		134¾
100	do	b5,	135
450	do		135
200	do	b3,	135¾
400	Erie R.		122
1500	do	b10,	122⅜
1200	do	b3	122⅜
1000	do		122⅜
800	do	b3,	122⅜
800	do		122⅞
600	do	s3,	122½
500	do		121⅞
1000	do	b3,	122
200	do	s3	121⅞
100	Erie Pref.	s3	107⅜
100	do	b3,	107⅜
200	do	b10,	107⅜
400	Harlem R.		113¾
900	do		113¾
300	do	s3	113½
200	do		113¾
200	do	b3,	113¾
500	do	b10,	114
200	Reading R.		128
100	Mich. Cen. R.		139
1100	do		140
200	do		139¾
200	do		139¾
200	do	c.	139¾
1200	do		139¾
200	do	b3,	139¾
500	do		139¾
500	do		139¾
100	do	s10,	139¾
200	do	s30	139¾
100	do		139¾
100	do	s3,	140⅛
100	do		140
100	do		140¾
100	do	s10,	140¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.		140
200	Ill. Cen. R.		134¾
100	do		134¾
100	do		134¾
500	do		134¾
100	do		134¾
100	do		134¾
100	do		134¾
100	do		134¾
300	do	b3,	134¾
200	do	b10,	134¾
700	do	b3,	134¾
100	do		134¾
100	do		134¾
100	do		134¾
100	do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(To-day.)—NORMA

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—PRIDE OF THE MARKET—CURIOUS CASE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SCOGAN; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE MARIAGE AUX LANTERNES—THEED-AL-CASAR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—HELVE; or, THE GALLEY SLAVE OF TOULON—THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—STEREOSCOPTICON AND THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—THE STEREOSCOPTICON, OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS—Corner of Eighth-street and Broadway.—Day and Evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent at Jacksonville, Florida, furnishes a detailed and highly interesting account of the late expedition of Gen. GILLMORE'S forces into the interior of Florida, resulting in the capture of eight guns, and the capture and destruction of an immense amount of rebel property. The chief features of the expedition are set forth in an official dispatch from Gen. GILLMORE to Gen. HALLECK, as follows:

BALDWIN, Fla., Feb. 9.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report that a portion of my command under Brig.-Gen. F. SEYMOUR, conveyed by the gunboat *Norwich*, Capt. MERRIAM, ascended the St. Johns' River on the 7th inst., and landed at Jacksonville on the afternoon of that day.

The advance under Col. GUY V. HENRY, comprising the Fortieth Massachusetts Infantry, the Independent Battalion of Massachusetts Cavalry, under Maj. STEVENS, and REESE'S Horse Battery, First Artillery, pushed forward into the interior on the night of the 8th, passed by the enemy drawn up in line of battle at Camp Finnegan, seven miles from Jacksonville, surprised and captured a battery three miles in the rear of the camp about midnight, and reached this place about sunrise this morning.

At our approach the enemy absconded, sunk the steamer *St. Marys*, and burned 270 bales of cotton a few miles above Jacksonville. We have taken, without the loss of a man, about 100 prisoners, 8 pieces of artillery, in serviceable condition and well supplied with ammunition, and other valuable property to a large amount. Q. A. GILLMORE.

Major-General Commanding.

"Gen. GILLMORE, in an official order, dated Hilton Head, S. C., Feb. 15, invites "loyal people, and such as desire to become so under the provisions of the President's Proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, who are now absent from their homes in East Florida, to return there, and resume their usual avocations. It is the intention of the United States Government, and wholly within its power, to afford all needful protection."

Dispatches from Chattanooga give important information concerning Gen. SHERMAN'S movements, obtained from rebel sources. Gen. SHERMAN is announced to have reached the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and destroyed the bridges. Mobile papers make mention of a severe battle at Enterprise, Miss., on the railroad below Meridian, on the 13th, but with unknown results. The same papers also announce that Gen. Bishop POLK had been completely out-generaled by SHERMAN, who had got between POLK and Montgomery, Ala., and they give up all hopes of being able to successfully resist SHERMAN'S advance. Altogether, SHERMAN seems to have made a remarkably vigorous march.

A dispatch from Chattanooga states that information has been received there that the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON, believing the army at that point to have been weakened to reinforce Knoxville, is preparing to attack Chattanooga. He had concentrated his troops at Dalton, and extended his pickets to Ringgold, but another account represents him as fearing an attack from THOMAS, and therefore unable to reinforce POLK.

Gen. THOMAS and a party of officers, who arrived at Chattanooga from Knoxville on the 18th, represent LONGSTREET as in full retreat before the advance of our forces, who had moved out to attack him. Railroad communication between Knoxville and Chattanooga was complete all save 700 yards.

Thus far, fifty-seven of the one hundred and nine Union officers, who escaped from Richmond, have arrived within our lines, or been heard from as safe. Twenty-five are reported by the Richmond journals as having been recaptured, leaving twenty-seven yet to be heard from, most of whom will, undoubtedly, come in safely.

Gen. PLEASONTON reports that in a recent dash of Gen. GREGG'S Cavalry into Piedmont, Fauquier County, Virginia, twenty-eight of MOSEBY'S robbers and thieves were captured.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool via Queenstown, arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing three days' later news. The war between Denmark and the German States had commenced. On the 31st of January, the Prussian Field-Marshal Gen. VON WRANGLE peremptorily summoned the Danes to evacuate Schleswig, which demand was refused by Gen. DE MEZA. Thereupon the Prussians passed the frontier, and shots were exchanged without effect. The Danes retreated, blowing up the Sorg bridge, and taking up a position near Missunde, on the River Schlei. Here, on the 2d, they were attacked by the Prussians, and a battle resulted, continuing six hours, in which troops of all arms were engaged, when the German forces were repulsed with severe loss. The battle was renewed on the 3d, at which time boats were ready for the transport of the German troops over the Schlei. Two Danish war-vessels had had an engagement with Prussian land batteries at Eckenfords. One ship was struck four times in the hull. No person was injured. On the 3d an embargo was placed upon all German shipping in Danish ports, and the first vessel detained was the Prussian brig *Myrtha* at Elsinore. The Danish fleet is considered numerous enough to carry out the embargo. The British Parliament was opened on the 4th by a speech from the Queen, and owing to the Danish question, the event excited the greatest interest, in anticipation that the policy of England would be speedily ascertained. An impression prevailed that the Government had left the matter open, to a considerable extent, to be influenced by the opinion of Parliament. The London *Post* says that England is in honor bound to furnish material support to Denmark, and other reports affirm that she is resolved to intervene actively in the conflict. Her first act would doubtless be the occupation of Copenhagen. It was positively asserted that France and Russia would stand aloof, leaving England to act in the matter without their assistance. In the Divorce Court on the 3d a motion was made in the case of the O'KANE-PALMERSTON scandal. The Queen's counsel moved that the case be made absolute, calling upon the petitioner, O'KANE, to show cause why the trial should not at once proceed, or the case be stricken from the court records. The petitioner, in a letter to his solicitor, decides to drop the suit, but asserts his ability to prove his allegations. The London *Times* has an editorial on Mr. SEWARD'S instructions to Mr. ADAMS to press the claims for damages done by the *Alabama* and reasserts its oft-expressed argument against the liability of the British Government. It questions whether Secretary SEWARD is in earnest, but will not suspect him of a design to seek a quarrel with England. Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, the new Viceroy to India, arrived at Calcutta on the 12th. The war on the frontier had ended. On the 5th of January the pirate *Alabama* was reported to be on the watch for vessels fifty miles south of Rangoon, which information conflicts with the report via San Francisco, that she was blockaded at Amoy on the 2d by the gunboat *Wyoming*. The Emperor NAPOLEON had received the address of the Corps Legislatif, and in reply dwelt on the necessity of maintaining a stable Government. Other Continental news is interesting.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, introduced a bill to provide for the renting of abandoned lands, tenements, &c., in the insurrectionary States, and for the care and employment of persons freed by the Proclamation. The bill legalizes the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in appointing supervising agents, and provides for suitable military protection, so far as it may not interfere with the purposes of any campaign. The Senate then took up the report of the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill, and a number of Senators expressed their views upon it. After full discussion the bill was passed—26 ayes to 16 nays. Both Houses adjourned over until Tuesday next.

In the House, yesterday, the committee having in charge the New-York Custom-house Investigation, were authorized to take testimony in New-York. The House passed the Senate resolution authorizing enlistments in the naval service under the Enrollment Act, and transfers by the President from the land to the naval service. A motion was adopted to print ten thousand additional copies of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Report. The bill to establish a bureau of Freedmen's affairs was taken up, and discussed by Messrs. KALBFLEISCH and BROOKS until the morning hour expired. Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell gold, with a recommendation against its passage. No action was taken on it. The Naval Appropriation Bill came up in order, but no progress was made. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill was agreed to by a vote of 71 yeas to 23 nays.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced relative to fees for searches in the County Clerk's office in New-York; making an appropriation for the payment of the State bounty to volunteers; amending the Fire Act of the Eastern District of Brooklyn; legalizing the grant to the Harlem Railroad Company. A resolution was offered authorizing the Comptroller to borrow, in anticipation of legislative action, such sums as may be necessary to continue the State bounty to volunteers. The Senate adjourned until Feb. 29.

In the Assembly, reports were made relative to the South Ferry and Grand-street Railroad; changing the route of the Central Park and East River Railroad Company; against paying for the clothing of the soldiers of 1812; in favor of incorporating the Long Island City Water Company; to amend the charter of Brooklyn; to close a portion of the Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road. Bills were noticed for a Home for Disabled Soldiers; also, to abolish district courts in New-York; for a railroad on Grand-street, New-York; relative to courts in New-York; for the protection of railroad companies; authorizing the Brooklyn Central Railroad to use dummy engines. Bills were introduced relative to the New-York City Charter; also relative to actions against the corporation of New-York or its officers; for a railroad in Broadway and other streets in New-York; relative to the police and courts of the City of New-York; to create a department of real estate in New-York City. A bill amending the General Bounty Bill was passed. The Assembly then adjourned, to meet at 7 P. M. on the 29th of February.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met specially yesterday to act upon the County Appropriation Bill for 1864, or rather that portion which must be submitted to the Legislature for sanction, and which was reported to the Board on last Tuesday by the Committee on Annual Taxes. The ordinance making the appropriations was adopted precisely as it was presented by the committee, no additions or alterations being made. It foots up $1,117,990 16, and added to the $4,736,917 49 appropriated on the 26th ult., made up of items authorized by permanent laws, gives a total of $5,854,909 65 as the whole county budget for the year. What changes may be made in these figures at Albany it would be useless to conjecture. The board adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday.

Yesterday, a deputation of public school teachers waited upon Alderman RYERS, Chairman of the Aldermanic Finance Committee, in relation to the financial estimates for educational purposes for 1864. They represented that it was rumored that the committee purposed making some reductions, and they wished to urge against such a course that the increase of the budget of the Board of Education over previous years was in consequence of advancing the salaries of the teachers, and that these salaries are not unreasonably high. Alderman RYERS said the increase for 1864 over 1863, amounted to about $356,000, and had been attributed to increased cost of constructing and repairing buildings, but close examination showed that the increases were chiefly in incidental matters of expense, in which he believed closer economy might be exercised this year than ever before. The committee had no objection to the salaries of teachers, and while holding back the educational budget for scrutiny and further examination, with a view to making reductions, they were willing to report a special ordinance appropriating the amount necessary to meet that expense. The right of the Common Council to review and alter this budget is very doubtful, but the committee feel confident that they have at least the right to return it for renewed consideration.

The Common Council have arranged for a grand banquet in celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. Mayor GUNTHER was invited to preside, but declines, and administers to the C. C., in his declination, a sharp rebuke for what he considers unseasonable selfishness and extravagance.

The Italian iron-clad frigate *Re d'Italia* returned last evening from a very successful trial trip of sixty hours at sea. Her behavior was excellent in every respect, and her speed very satisfactory. The most important feature developed was the fact that this frigate, with all her heavy plating, did not roll more in a heavy seaway than a wooden vessel of 1,200 tons. The party on board, among whom were several officers of the United States Navy, and also the members of the Italian Commission, were much pleased with the conduct of the ship.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* states, upon the very highest authority, that Gen. GRANT has, within a few days, formally, peremptorily, and in most decisive terms, rejected direct offers made to him lately by leading Democratic politicians to secure his nomination for the Presidency by their National Convention.

The price of Gold fell to 158 ₱ cent. yesterday forenoon, but returned to 159¼@159¾ on the European news later in the day. The Railway speculation was much excited throughout the day and generally higher than on Thursday. Money easy at 6 ₱ cent.

Flour fell off yesterday about 5c. ₱ bbl., and Wheat 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, with a limited business. Corn was dull and unsettled. Oats were in moderate request, as were also Metals, Groceries, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Salt, Spices, Fish, Fruit, Tallow, Tobacco and the principal kinds of Provisions, the latter at less buoyant prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Candles, Chemicals, Hay, Hops and Wool. Dry Goods were less freely dealt in, but were very firm generally. Cotton was depressed. The Freight engagements were restricted.

Something it will do no Harm to Think About.

The Washington correspondence of the *Tribune*, speaking of the proposal pending in Congress to amend the Constitution so as to abolish Slavery, says:

"And herein lies the most significant illustration of the changing drift of party politics. When such men as Senator RICHARDSON, of Illinois, and Representative PENDLETON, of Ohio—*confirmed Copperheads, both*—express themselves *in favor of submitting this question of the abolition of Slavery to the people, wary observers will not hesitate to accept it as conclusive evidence that an entire change of base is in contemplation.*

To count this too much, however, is worse than not to count it at all, in our estimates of new party movements. Leading Democrats who are speaking of this matter here are very careful in their language. They are in favor of "submitting the question to the people;" they omit to say *how* they shall hope to see the people decide it. In other words, they think that popular currents have settled into a steady Anti-Slavery gale, and they propose to trim their sails accordingly, but they don't wish to commit themselves so far as to be unable readily to shift if the gale should shift.

The vote in the House to-day on Mr. ARNOLD'S motion is no test. *Democrats who are willing to submit the proposed amendment to the Legislatures are not so willing to commit themselves squarely in its favor*; and at any rate they did not choose to do it on a resolution like that of Mr. ARNOLD'S."

This is a matter of a good deal of importance and will bear discussion. We venture, therefore, to ask the attention of the *Tribune* and of Union members of Congress to one or two points that may have escaped their notice. We are on the eve of a Presidential election,—one of momentous importance! likely to affect permanently the whole history of the country. While it is wise to watch carefully the currents of public sentiment on all the questions which that election is likely to affect, it is also important not to be betrayed into mistaking a side eddy for the main channel, and above all, not to permit wreckers and pirates to have too much to do with the helm.

A good many Democrats and "confirmed Copperheads," unquestionably "express themselves" in favor of abolishing Slavery by amending the Constitution. They talk in that style in Congress—especially in private conversation with Union members. Not only RICHARDSON of Illinois, and PENDLETON of Ohio, but COX and WOOD, and all the rest, will inform you confidentially that Slavery is dead, that there is no use of shutting one's eyes to that fact, and that, as there is a good deal of doubt about the validity of the President's Proclamation, the best way would be for the Union men to meet the question boldly and promptly, and amend the Constitution. They vote so, *when there is to be no record*; but, as the *Tribune* correspondent significantly remarks, they are very cautious about "*committing* themselves squarely in its favor." They leave a good deal of the work to be done by their newspaper organs. The *Herald* is giving the whole weight of its ability and influence to the support of the proposed amendment, and contributes to the *Anti-Slavery Standard* of this week no less than three columns of extracts in favor of having the Administration party abolish Slavery by one bold and decisive stroke. It may be that all this indicates a conviction on their part that "popular currents have settled into a strong Anti-Slavery gale,"—and that they propose to run before it. But it is also barely possible that they have an eye to the Presidential contest. Their chances in that canvass, just now, are not brilliant. The elections of last fall,—the tone and action of the Northern States,—the language of their Legislatures and the press, all the exponents, official and unofficial, of public sentiment, indicate with unmistakable accuracy that the people of the whole country are almost unanimous in their determination to *prosecute the war until the rebellion is crushed and the Union restored*,—and to sustain the Government in whatever measures it may find it necessary to adopt for the accomplishment of that end. The Copperhead Democrats are on record against that policy, and are quite likely so far to control the organized action of the whole Democratic party as to compel—openly or indirectly—its acquiescence in their views. With such an issue both factions know perfectly well that they have not the ghost of a chance of success. Upon that issue, as it stands to-day, the Union party will sweep the whole North in the Presidential canvass as thoroughly as it did last Fall on the same issue in the State elections.

Naturally enough, therefore, with such a prospect before them, the Democrats, and especially the "confirmed Copperheads," desire an "entire change of base"—not so much on their own part as on the part of their opponents. They are the attacking party, and must shape their movements by those of their opponents. The Union position is impregnable. They have more than once tried to carry it, but every attempt has only shattered their own columns and rolled them back in confusion. Their steady aim, from the very beginning, has been to force the Administration to change its ground—to abandon the *Union* heights, and marshal its forces on the open plain of *Abolition*. It has steadily, noisily and vehemently asserted that the war was waged not to preserve the Union, but to abolish Slavery. But thus far it has utterly failed in its endeavor. The Government has held steadily on its original course—fighting to crush the rebellion, using emancipation, confiscation, negro soldiers, everything available for the accomplishment of that object, and through it the preservation of the Union; and with every successive year of the war the Government has thus grown stronger and stronger with the great mass of the American people, until now its position is absolutely impregnable. The Copperhead Democracy is absolutely powerless against it.

Under these circumstances,—just at this moment, on the very eve of the great political contest that is to decide the question whether the rebellion is to be ended by force of arms or by surrender, the "confirmed Copperheads" of the Democratic party are discovered to be willing to *submit to the people* in the coming canvass the issue of Abolition. They are encouraging the friends of the Administration to bring *this* issue forward into the very front during the Presidential contest. Does it require any very great sagacity to detect the secret object of this movement? Does any man imagine for a moment that they intend any good to the Admistration,—any help to the war,—any damage to Slavery by this manœuvre? If any such delusion does prevail one would suppose the fact that these same men who are so eager that the *Union* party should espouse this measure, are very careful not to commit *themselves* in its favor, would dispel it. On their part, the whole thing is a party trick. Their political fortunes are desperate and can only be recovered by some such strategy. If they can secure the passage of this amendment, they can *then* point to it as conclusive proof that *Abolition* and not Union is the aim and object for which the Administration is carrying on the war. They will have secured a "change of base" on the part of the Union party. They will have seduced them away from ground *known* to be impregnable, and led them to try the chances of a new and exposed position.

For ourselves, we doubt the wisdom of the change proposed,—as we certainly distrust the motives of the Democrats who encourage it. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose by it,—while we have something of the greatest possible importance to lose and nothing whatever to gain. Our position is perfect. Nothing can drive us from it, if we are only content to hold it. If we voluntarily quit it for the sake of covering some other point which is not in the least exposed, we *may* lose them both; and there is no sufficient motive for taking the risk.

Slavery, certainly, is to gain nothing by the measure proposed. If the slave States don't come into the Union, the amendment of our Constitution will not touch them; if they do, they can only get back by accepting the proclamation which emancipates their slaves. Or, if it should be deemed advisable, as it may be, to cover the whole ground by embodying the proposed prohibition in the Constitution, no serious damage could accrue from postponing the matter until the next session. The same Congress will then assemble; several new States will undoubtedly be ready to give the measure their support; public sentiment, strengthened by the victory of the Union party, will be still better prepared for the change proposed; and it can then be made without involving the slightest risk to the Union cause.

Progress of Sherman's Operations—The Campaign in the Southwest.

If we may put faith in the reports of SHERMAN'S advance which reach us through rebel sources, and which have every evidence of authenticity, the march of that General has been one of the most rapid and brilliant in military annals. His column, or at least the vanguard of it, has already tapped the communications of Mobile by striking the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in the vicinity of Meridian.

In discussing, a few days ago, the probable line of march of SHERMAN'S force, we assigned it Meridian and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as a primary objective, and said he would do well if he made the point aimed at in three weeks or a month. It has taken that vigorous and energetic commander less even than the shorter of these periods to make good the prime object. SHERMAN'S column left Vicksburgh on the 3d inst.; on the 5th it crossed the Big Black; on the 7th it is reported to have occupied Jackson; and the intelligence we publish to-day reports a fight at Enterprise, which is located on the railroad line running northward from Mobile, somewhat over a hundred miles north of that city, and about twenty miles south of Meridian. This report comes through rebel sources, and it receives confirmation by tidings from Chattanooga, announcing that SHERMAN has destroyed the bridges over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The progress of Gen. SHERMAN'S advance, the line of march he has taken up, and the points embraced in the scope of his operations, add the authority of fact to the theory of his advance put forward by this journal as a simple matter of speculation. It is obviously the purpose of this portion of Gen. GRANT'S army to preoccupy the strategic lines of the Tombigbee and the Alabama, and to seize the great region of productive territory covered and commanded by these lines. The importance of this conquest is comparable as a strategic stroke, and in the weight it must have in determining the issue of the war, only to the longitudinal bisection of the Southern territory by the opening of the Mississippi, and to its lateral bisection by the possession of Chattanooga. This conquest once fairly consolidated by the opening up of the two rivers just named, will give us command of the great water-shed between the Mississippi and the western boundary of Alabama. It will, in fact, "corral" the rebel forces within the restricted parallelogram of the Atlantic States.

It would be folly to conceal, however, that this great result can only be obtained by a protracted and difficult campaign; for the country to be occupied is of vast extent, and though it is not believed that the rebels have at present in that region a force sufficiently large to be a very formidable barrier to SHERMAN'S progress, yet it is scarcely credible they should give it up without a blow. But here again Gen. GRANT'S strategic combinations will prove a serious embarrassment to the rebels. For if JOHNSTON attempts to seriously weaken his army at Dalton for the purpose of strengthening the force which Gen. POLK has wherewith to oppose SHERMAN'S operations, he makes the advance of the Union army at Chattanooga all the more easy. With the rebels it is a matter of life and death that JOHNSTON be able to cover Atlanta and the south line of railroad connecting Georgia with Virginia by way of Augusta, Savannah and Charleston. If he loses that, he is hopelessly cut off from his communications with LEE, and he *will* lose it if he attempts any weakening of his force.

The announcement of the advance of the force under the immediate command of Gen. GRANT, appears to have been somewhat premature. It is certainly good policy for him to await the further development of SHERMAN'S operations. At the same time, it is encouraging to know that he is now ready to move.

Slavery and the "Democratic" Party.

It is related that JUANA, mother of the Emperor CHARLES V., upon the death of her husband, PHILIP the Handsome, of Austria, had his body laid in state in a magnificent dress, and watched over it, in the hope of returning life, till she could endure the rottenness no longer. It was wonderful devotion, but an American case far beats it. A King died here—struck through the inwards one April morning by a cannot ball fired by certain lunatic subjects of his in Charleston Harbor. He was a King not handsome like PHILIP, but as hideous as sin. And yet not for three weeks but for almost three whole years, has his disconsolate relict hung over him, refusing to make him dead. It is only when human nature cannot possibly stand the stench longer, that consent is given to shovel him under.

The late speech of Mr. COX in the House, and the outgivings of the leading Democratic organs, make it very plain that the Democratic party has at last come to feel that Slavery is really defunct—that fate, with its inexorable shears, has actually cut the tie which for better or worse bound them through a generation. The resignation which reason could not produce has been wrought at last by sheer necessity of self-preservation. The Democracy would have rotted to its very marrow had it held longer to its old love.

But as the party comes out into fresh air, and reason returns, we are sorry to see it manifest a disposition to deny that it was ever joined to Slavery. We can make all allowance for its shame in realizing now the abominable character of its former union with this accursed pest, but we say that common decency requires that the attachment which lasted through life, and which so obstinately resisted all evidence that life was gone, should not now, at this late day, be disavowed, and repelled as a slander. No one could blame the Democracy for never recurring to the past. But this denying that the past has ever existed, this assertion that it never really had any liking for Slavery, that its sole effort was to have nothing to do with Slavery, one way or the other, is too scandalous. It would be infinitely more to its credit to rear a stone over its once-beloved partner, inscribe an affectionate epitaph, and then go its way in sadness and silence.

"While we never were Pro-Slavery, we were for non-intervention," says COX. Was there ever such audacity? There was one Democratic candidate, at the last Presidential election, it is true, who went before his party, and afterward before the people, on that issue. He was rejected by his party in convention, and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, an avowed interventionist for Slavery, was nominated in his place. He appealed to the people, and but one solitary Democratic State—Missouri—supported him. New-Jersey gave him a part of a mixed vote, but every other Democratic State cast its electoral vote unbroken for BRECKINRIDGE, whom Mr. DOUGLAS himself, in his letter to the Baltimore Convention, declared would intervene for Slavery as Mr. LINCOLN would intervene against it. It is not at all necessary to go back of that Presidential canvass for proof that the Democratic party was positively and irrevocably wedded to the institution of Slavery. Its abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, its almost unanimous endeavor to force the Pro-Slavery Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas, its approval of the Dred Scott decision, which was designed to propagate Slavery everywhere by constitutional guaranty—these and the whole long catalogue of Democratic acts, executive, legislative, and judicial, extending through years, all directed to the single object of strengthening and perpetuating the slave power, may be left out of mind. Proof enough of the union between Northern Democracy and Slavery may be found in the single circumstance that while JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE received *ninety-one* electoral votes, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS received but *eleven*. Mr. COX, and all his fellow Copperheads, may protest until they are black in the face, that their party was not a Pro-Slavery, but a non-intervention party, it will not make their present abandonment of Slavery a whit the more respectable. Protest as they may, the fact will go into history that the Democratic party in its later years gave itself to Slavery, hand and heart, and that it adhered to Slavery, when dead, with a stubbornness of fond infatuation such as the world has seldom seen.

Now that all hope of reviving Slavery is given up, and an absolute repudiation of it is openly made, we are curious to see where the vehement craving of this false Democracy for the spoils of office will take them. There is no slave power now to supply these spoils, and yet their nature is such that without them they die. It is very unfortunate for them that Anti-Slavery of a very radical spirit is taking possession of the South, the home of their former strength, and that it repels them with an absolute detestation. The reclaimed Unionists are almost to a man the sworn enemies of Slavery, and of the political party which was connected with it. There is not the slightest indication that any of the Southern States when restored will adopt any other than a thorough Anti-Slavery policy, with which the Federal Government will be expected to coöperate. What is not Anti-Slavery unionism in these States is Pro-Slavery rebellion. Of course the Democracy cannot consort with the latter. But what is to become of them if the North is to remain Anti-Slavery and the South is to become such? Where will a place be found for them? Some of them say in non-intervention. But that is impossible. The Federal Government, in its task of restoring the Union, cannot help coöperating with the Union element in the States to be restored, and has to commit itself to a definite policy. Neutrality in a matter bearing so closely upon the reconstructive process is out of the question. If non-intervention was understood by the people to be a moral impossibility in 1860, its absurdity will be admitted everywhere in 1864. No man, not a downright lunatic, can seriously believe in national neutrality concerning Slavery after the deadly war made upon the nation by Slavery. The Copperheads will see readily enough that they can make no stand on non-intervention. But where will they move beyond? Will they cross the Lincoln ground to the extreme of Anti-Slavery? That hardly seems possible; but there are signs of such an inclination, and the world has already seen that there is no direction, and no length, to which they will not go after power. Well, we shall see.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.—This bill is at last a law. Both Houses, yesterday, agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference, and the President has, doubtless, signed it ere this. The essential changes made by the Conference Committee pertained chiefly to the exemption clause. The Senate's proposition to fix the commutation at $400, was modified so as to retain it at the old figure of $300, and the House proposition that such commutation shall exempt for only one draft, was changed so as to permit the commutation to exempt for one year. In this shape the bill passed, and is, perhaps, as effective as we could hope to get it at the hands of Congress. It improves materially upon the old act, and its final passage is, after all, in sufficient time for the draft ordered on the 10th of March.

MCCLELLAN'S REPORT.—Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Report makes its appearance this week in the form of a supplement to the *Army and Navy Journal*, which has reprinted it entire as one of its series of official reports.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The GAUNOD night was, as usual, an immense success. Every seat was occupied, and long before the commencement of the opera the familiar notice was suspended outside, saying: "Standing room only." The standing room was perhaps not to be found, but the people were none the less satisfied. No opera ever produced in New-York has seized the general public so completely as "Faust." If it could be given every evening, we are persuaded it would be to the interest of the management. But this, in view of the newly inaugurated and successful subscription principle, is impossible. The performance last evening was in all respects admirable. Miss KELLOGG, who is without doubt the perfect Goethean ideal of *Marguerite*, sang with exquisite and even surprising power and taste. Miss SULLIVAN was also unusually good; and of the male artists we can add nothing to, or detract from, the praise we have already bestowed upon them.

There will be a grand matinée to-day, at which Mme. MEDORI, Signor MARZOLINI, Signor BIACHI and others will appear. On Monday "I Puritani" will be given for the *rentrée* of Signor BRIGNOLI.

WINTER GARDEN.—There will be a matinée performance of the "Ticket-of-Leave-Man" here to-day, commencing at 1½ o'clock. The receipts will be handed over to the Sanitary Commission.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—We beg to call the attention of our amusement-going readers to the advertisement that this is the last appearance and the farewell benefit of those meritorious artists, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, and bespeak for them an audience adequate with their merits.

A CHARITABLE CONCERT.—This evening, Feb. 20, a concert is to be given at Irving Hall for the benefit of the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans, an association which finds its means sadly inadequate to the claims laid upon it. The entertainment promises to be a very attractive one. Mr. MILLS has generously volunteered his services, the New-York Saengerbunde, a Singing Society of great merit, will perform several fine choruses, and a variety of other talent, which future advertisements will particularize, has been engaged. Our readers may rest assured that by attending this concert they will not only contribute toward a most praiseworthy object, but be rewarded for so doing, in passing a very agreeable evening.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON MATINEE TO-DAY.—The numerous ladies and families who were disappointed in obtaining admission to the matinée on Saturday last, will be pleased to learn that another will take place to-day at 2 o'clock, when all the varied attractions of this mammoth establishment will be put forth.

MUNICIPAL BANQUETS.

Spicy Views of the Mayor Thereon.

In answer to an invitation from the Committee, His Honor Mayor GUNTHER sends a sharp, spicy and practical reply. He refuses to preside or to attend, and takes occasion to fire off several red hot shot which will be discovered when in the following correspondence very many may remark, "Good for GUNTHER!"

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1864.

To Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther:

SIR: The committee appointed to make suitable arrangements to celebrate the Birthday of the immortal Washington, solicit the pleasure of your company to preside over the festivities incident to his occasion. If you cannot possibly attend and preside, will you be kind enough to inform the undersigned.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN BRICE, Chairman, &c.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1864.

SIR: Yours of this date inviting me to attend and preside over the festivities in which you propose to indulge on the 22d of February ensuing is before me.

I beg leave respectfully to decline the invitation. In refusing to participate on this occasion I do not feel myself wanting in respect for the revered memory of the Father of his Country.

It is solely my purpose to discountenance, so far as in my power, the reckless extravagance of the times.

As intimated by you in the personal interview had yesterday, it is designed to give a grand dinner to the heads of the departments and the members of both Boards of the Common Council.

In times past, when perhaps the memory of WASHINGTON was held in quite as much veneration as at present, it was considered liberal in the Common Council to appropriate a few hundred dollars on WASHINGTON'S Birthday to regale the old soldiers of 1812, and then the military of the City vied with each other in patriotic displays; but of late years it has become fashionable to appropriate thousands of dollars of the people's money on such occasions, for what can scarcely be considered, less than selfish indulgences. I should be glad for one to see the Common Council in this respect take a few steps backward.

Yours, respectfully,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

HON. JOHN BRICE, Chairman, &c.

The Conflagration at Gloucester.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

The terrible conflagration at Gloucester calls forth the active sympathy of all classes, especially from the citizens and authorities of the neighboring towns. A large number of the sufferers were uninsured. The total loss is estimated as being upwards of a half million of dollars.

The Popular Arctine Life-Preserving Durno's Catarrh Snuff.

Sold by all the Leading Druggists.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
A CHALLENGE TO TEST.
There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE
propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.
Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers can Save 25% per cent by using the WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE, No. 505 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Artificial Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

Attention Druggists and Hair-Dressers.—Black orders can now be filled for Boswell & Warner's Colorine, for coloring hair without wash or trouble. Depot No. 63 John-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, pulmonary bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Crawford—Pelton.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 13, by Rev. Mr. Paddock, Col. R. Clay Crawford, of Tennessee, to Miss Ada C. Pelton, of Brooklyn. No cards.

Farquharson—Proudfoot.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, at Grace Church, Washington, D. C., by Rev. A. Holmead, James W. Farquharson, of England, to Charlotte Eugene, daughter of the late Lawrence Proudfoot, M. D., of this City.

Stevenson—Fraser.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, at the residence of the bride's father, Henry Stevenson to Catharine J., youngest daughter of R. R. Fraser, all of this City.

Wilson—Hemis.—In Cambridge, Mass., on Monday, Feb. 15, by Rev. Dr. Cooke, Mr. W. Wilson to Miss L. M. Hemis.

DIED.

Allaire.—In Green Point, Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Feb. 19, of pneumonia, Jeremiah Simonson, youngest son of Robert H. and Margaret E. Allaire, aged 2 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents, corner of Franklin and Java sts., this day, (Saturday,) the 20th inst., at 7 P. M. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

Bell.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, of consumption, Mary Jane, second daughter of John and Mary Jane Bell, in the 19th year of her age.
Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, 54th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Dublin and Belfast papers please copy.

Butler.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 18, Leonard Atwater, son of Henry L. and Mary S. Butler, aged 2 years, 6 months and 10 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 399 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Castello.—In Bogota, New-Granada, on Saturday, Jan. 9, Juhaita Gougalls, wife of Edmund F. Castello.

Covert.—At Newtown, L. I., on Friday morning, Feb. 19, Micah Covert, aged 66 years, 7 months and 6 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Newtown, L. I.

Dunham.—On Friday morning, Feb. 19, George W. Dunham, in the 31st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, the officers and members of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in citizens' dress, also the officers and members of the regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Calvary Episcopal Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

Honeywell.—Suddenly, at Katonah, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 18, John Honeywell, formerly of New-York City, aged 71 years.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, M. S. Merrigan, Clinton-av., between Lafayette and Green, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Hoogland.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, at Camp Stoneman, Washington, D. C., from disease contracted while in defence of his country, Abraham Hoogland, in the 31st year of his age, son of Abraham C. Hoogland, deceased.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 392 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Helms.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 17, Mrs. Mary Helms, widow of Obadiah Wisner Helms, and daughter of the late James W. Lent.
Relatives, friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 195 2d-av.

Janvier.—On Monday, Jan. 25, Francis D., only son of F. D. and Cora M. Janvier. On Friday, Feb. 19, Cora M., only daughter of the above, aged 4 years, 6 months and 18 days.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 350 Henry-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Kennedy.—On Friday morning, Feb. 19, after a short illness, of croup, Harry Barr, only child of William and Victoria Kennedy, aged 6 months and 14 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grand-parents, No. 12 Lamartine-place, West 30th-st., on Sunday next, at 2 P. M.

Lewis.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 18, Mary E., daughter of Henry Y. and Margaret E. Lewis, in the 20th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Mallory.—At Home-place, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, Mary Harrison, daughter of Wm. M. and Anna M. Mallory, aged 1 year, 11 months and 14 days.

McCarty.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, Peter McCarty, in the 67th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 East 26th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Perry.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 18, Reuben F. Perry, aged 40 years, 5 months and 22 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 120 Duffield-st., corner of Myrtle-av., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock.

Pickard.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, Joseph Pickard, in the 83d year of his age.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 131 East 34th-st., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Robinson.—Suddenly, at his residence, Danbury, Conn., Thomas G. Robinson, late of the First Connecticut Artillery, aged 55 years.
Relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 21st inst.

Smart.—On Friday, Feb. 19, Mrs. Sarah Smart, in the 64th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son, Charles W. Smart, and those of her sons-in-law, Charles Vandervoort and D. D. Valentine, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Vandervoort, No. 46 3d-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Smith.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 15, Mrs. Mary Reed Smith, relict of the late Capt. Moses R. Smith.
The remains were taken to Huntington, Suffolk County, L. I., for interment.

Thompson.—At Reading, Penn., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, of consumption, Eliza Clarissa, only daughter of James and Laura Thompson, of East Haven, Conn.
The remains will be taken to East Haven for interment.

Tibbals.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 18, William H., eldest son of Lewis and Sarah Tibbals, aged 35 years and 6 months.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 11 A. M., from his late residence, De Kalb, near Marcy-av.

Van Sicklen.—At New Lots, Kings County, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, Mrs. Phebe Van Sicklen, relict of the late Abraham Van Sicklen, in the 65th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence.

Valentine.—On Friday morning, Feb. 19, Wm. H. Valentine, in the 46th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, at his residence, No. 42 Lexington-av. The remains will be taken to East Chester on Monday for interment.

Willet.—On Friday, Feb. 19, at his residence at Tubby Hook, James C. Willet, Ex-Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, aged 54 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his brother, Charles S. Willet, and brother-in-law, Henry Grennebach, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Tubby Hook, on Monday, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers st. at 11 A. M. for Tubby Hook, where carriages will be in attendance.

Wood.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, Mrs. Phebe Jane, wife of Henry Wood, in the 45th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers-in-law, the Hon. Fernando and Benjamin Wood, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, in 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Young.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, Cornelia K., relict of the late Rev. Elbert A. Young, and daughter of the late Daniel Kissam.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 93 Downing-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
Kentucky, Extra Class 181.—Feb. 19, 1864.
31, 21, 8, 50, 39, 75, 26, 58, 38, 55, 71, 66, 69.
Kentucky, Class 183.—Feb. 19, 1864.
49, 75, 20, 19, 45, 31, 69, 47, 64, 43, 72, 51.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
Extra Class 85—Feb. 19, 1864.
77, 44, 56, 1, 48, 68, 74, 27, 62, 52, 45, 43, 64.
Class 86—Feb. 19, 1864.
17, 12, 63, 11, 50, 28, 74, 41, 27, 35, 72, 62.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL Havana plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky, to be drawn on 27th inst.; one prize of $100,000; two of $50,000; two of $25,000; two of $20,000; four of $10,000; ten of $5,000; one hundred of $1,000 each, and 484 approximation prizes, in all amounting to $600,000. Information furnished. ALSOP & CO., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

PENNSYLVANIA LANDS FOR SALE.
45,000 ACRES IN THE COUNTIES OF LYCOMING, CLINTON, LUZERNE AND TIOGA.
Would be sold in whole or in tracts of from 100 to 1000 acres, and at very low prices. These counties are among the finest in the State for health, beauty of scenery, rich deposits of coal, iron and other minerals and timber; with good railroad and canal facilities leading to the cities of Philadelphia and New-York.
A full description can be had in pamphlet by application to
SAMUEL T. BODINE,
No. 154 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

H. P. BURDICK, M. D.,
HYGIENIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
No. 15 LAIGHT-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS NOT ONLY cleanse the blood from impurities, but they make it rich in those great qualities upon which its health and strength to resist disease depend. Where ulceration has laid bare ligament and bone, and when no means seemed likely to save life, patients have, by Brandreth's Pills, been restored to good health, as tens of thousands willingly testify.

DUST! DUST! DUST!
NOISE! NOISE! NOISE!
COLD! WIND! RAIN!
BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
and Window Bands exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere.
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Silver Hunting Lepine Watches, $14, $16, $18 and $20 each.
Silver Hunting Case Detached Levers, $16, $18, $20, $22 to $28 each.
Silver Hunting English Patent Levers, $33, $35, $40, $50 to $75 each.
All warranted, and sent by mail or express to all parts of the country without extra charge.
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DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., United States General Commissioner for supplying soldiers with artificial legs throughout the loyal States.
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UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.
An adjourned meeting of the UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, 23d instant, at their Headquarters, No. 639 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.
Harvey H. Woods, } Secretaries.
William W. Ladd, }

COLD FEET!, COLD FEET!
WEAR
METTAM & CO.'S ELECTRO METALLIC INSOLES.
OFFICE 429 BROADWAY.
Price $1; per mail $1 20. Send for circular.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on Saturday, the 20th day of February, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

A CARD.—BY ADVICE OF MY COUNSEL I ASK the indulgence of the public until I obtain a new trial, in my case, which, I am assured I can do before any divorce can be obtained against me, on the plot which has been so deeply laid to brand me.
HENRY B. MELVILLE, Jeweler, No. 76 Bleecker-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
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GOLD NECKLACES FOR MISSES.—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

FRIENDS AT THE SOUTH CAN BE heard from through the Personal column of the New-York DAILY NEWS. See "NEWS" this day.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES: South Baptist Church, 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. Thomas Armitage, D.D., will preach the seventh of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—The Church and Soul-Life.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS
MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF
THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN
ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,
TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!
I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.
W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.
New-York, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.
Harlem, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 194 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1863.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
New-York, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him a great reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER No. 660 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:
"New-Bedford, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.
Dear Sir: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.
Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"Reedsbury, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.
"* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored myspeech and cured me. * * *
C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:
"Havemeyer Mansion, Fifty-seventh-st., New-York, Aug. 2, 1863.
Dr. Drake: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.
Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.
Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. CATHORN,
Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly Pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.
Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.
They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.
Notice.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our log-cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unmutilated, and signature on steel-plate side labels.
Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.
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OF THE AGE!
DOCTOR KENNEDY,
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has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.
One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.
Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.
One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease.
By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT
TO
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.
MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,
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Price $1. For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

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GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.
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His glorious Irish songs and speeches—his military misfortunes in the Department of the South—his arrest—his petition—his pardon—his receptions and banquets at Delmonico's and at the White House—his adventures at Richmond, and more, are they not described in the jolliest manner on the immortal pages of HIS BOOK, just published, full of comic illustrations? 12mo, cloth bound. Price $1 25.
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The religious element was conspicuous in his nature. The natural feeling of and love for the divine was deep and strong. It was cherished in childhood. His earliest years were occupied largely with thoughts of God, and with aspirations, confessions and prayers.
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In his comments on literary men and their works, his wealth of reading and incisive intellect show themselves. We have no American like him—none his equal in this line, Macaulay was the nearest like him of any of his cotemporaries.
From the Chicago Journal.
It was fitting that such a man should have a posthumous record commensurate with his merits, and the work of Mr. Weiss seems to have been judiciously written, albeit it is evident that the biographer entertained for his subject sentiments of the highest admiration.
From the Troy Whig.
These two handsome volumes, so well and thoroughly written and edited, are a fitting monument to such a man. He was no believer in the progress which superficial minds suppose to lie hidden somewhere in the realm of chaos, but he believed rather that all advancement was made in obedience to the divine laws of harmony and growth.
From the Springfield Republican.
The volumes have ripened slowly during the nearly four years that have elapsed since that life they commemorate has closed. They will be widely and thoughtfully read, for alike in the hearts of friends and foes, of those who cling to his memory with unwavering love, and those who regard his teachings with unmitigated abhorrence, lies a consciousness that he was a man of mark, a man whose life contains a lesson not lightly to be passed by.
From the Philadelphia Press.
This biography of Theodore Parker exhibits him as one of the most lovable and amiable, as well as gifted and cultivated of mankind. The range of his reading was immense—the extent of his various knowledge almost wonderful.
From the Boston Commonwealth.
No such collection of good sayings on literature and life has been seen in English since Boswell's Johnson—to say nothing of what is a greater excellence, the great humanity and profound political and moral wisdom which these volumes contain.
From the Commercial Bulletin.
This work is a reflex of the living age, and as such will be sought and studied by the reading public; since to write the biography of Theodore Parker is, in effect, to give a history of the times in which he lived, of the great issues, social, religious, moral and political, and, in a word, to canvass the whole field of modern intellectual effort and controversy.
From the New-York Tribune.
The friends of Theodore Parker, numbering a large and widely-scattered company in every portion of our land and of the world, who have been indebted to his writings and his example for many noble influences, may congratulate his biographer on the ability and success with which he has accomplished his task.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
MARCH, 1864,
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Also 13 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. A builder's loan will be made if required. Apply to
ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brown stone house, No. 255 West 21st-st., opposite Chelsea-square, with high stoop, iron balcony in front of parlor windows, and court-yard in front 14 feet deep. The house is three rooms deep on basement and parlor floors, with a counter cellar the whole depth of the house, (63 feet,) is provided with bells, speaking tubes, gas and gas fixtures on each floor and in the cellar; has five stationary washstands with marble tops, three water closets, bath, shower and stationary wash tube, all supplied with hot and cold water, and has a furnace in the cellar, with seven hot air registers therefrom. All in good order. Possession given immediately; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROOME & WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE AT NORWICH, CONN.—ONE of the most desirable residences offered for sale, situated on the main street, near the centre of the city. The grounds are 340 by 135 feet, or about two acres, elegantly and tastefully laid out and fruited and shaded.
The house is about 48 by 44 feet, and additions, built in the best manner, in Grecian style of architecture. The stables and outbuildings are numerous and well built.
This is the finest place in Norwich; near Dr. Farnsworth and A. H. Hubbard.
Possession can be had at once.
Plans can be seen and full particulars had by applying to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS ON LIBERAL TERMS:
Three-story brick house and lot, No. 232 Thompson-st., Sloane-Yorke-Terrace.
Farm of 100 acres near Islip, L. I., with with cottage-house, barn, ice-house, &c.; also, furniture, stock, &c.
500 acres of land at North Islip, L. I., immediately adjoining the Railroad Depot.
500 acres of fine farming land in Central Ill.
40 acres of land, well located, near Alton, Ill.
40 acres of land in Bremer County, Iowa.
WM. CHURCHILL, Importer of Fancy Goods.
No. 84 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HILL, THE PROPERty corner of Brinkerhoff-st. and Bergen-av. There are eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out and well stocked with ornamental and shade trees, grapes, pears, and small fruits in abundance. The house is 32x42, contains 13 rooms besides basement and attic; built by day's work for the present owner, finished in the best manner, with water, bath, gas pipes, heater, &c. Horse cars from Jersey City Ferry pass within one block of the house. Inquire of Geo. W. Tedd, No. 64 Dey-st., or of the owner, JACOB RAPP, on the premises.

HOUSE AT ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—The dwelling-house recently completed, with all the modern improvements, situated on a lot of one acre, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church Station of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and the main street. Half the amount of the purchase money, if required, may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of GEORGE FARRELL & SON, No. 70 Wall-st., or of SAMUEL W. BALDWIN, Mercantile Bank, Orange.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS brick house, built one year since, in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Possession in a few days. A part or the whole of the furniture, which is new, will also be sold. Apply at No. 47 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, or No. 1 Beekman-st., New-York.
C. H. OLIVER.

$3,900.—YORKVILLE.—FOR SALE, A well built two story basement, sub-cellar, brick house, with all the modern improvements; house 22x46; pleasantly situated; easy terms; between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to S. THOMSON, Agent, 3d-av., between 82d and 84th sts.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN, ON CLINTON-av., three story frame cottage house and lot: house 22x32, with extensive lot, 25x100; bath-room, range, Etna heater; house in fine order; large yard, with grape vines. Apply to owner,
R. WILLIAMS,
No 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A MODERATE-sized and convenient house on Harrison, near Main-st.; lot 80 by 192, with well, fruit trees, &c. Furniture for sale also for cash. Apply to JOSEPH B. LINDSLEY, Orange, or THEODORE W. RILEY, No. 7 West Main-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—OVER A million and a half real estate of all descriptions, in the cities and country, at all prices; also, stores, houses and parts of houses to let or lease, by PETER A. BERT, Real Estate, House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh. N. B.—Rents and other accounts collected at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, A house and two acres of land, with stable attached; plenty of fruit trees, &c.; situated on South Broad-st., within ten minutes' walk of a railroad station to New-York. For particulars inquire of OLIPHANT & GILDAY, No. 31 Park-row.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. MILKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 26x60 feet, full lot, first-class in all respects, situate on 39th-st., between Park and Madison-avs., No. 36, one of the best locations in this city. Inquire on the premises, of HAMILTON & RYER, builders, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 254 CLERMONT-AV., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn; three-story English-basement, brown-stone front, 18½x44 feet, lot 100 feet deep; gas, water, bath, heater, &c. Apply to ALFRED E. TREADWELL, No. 196 Pearl-st., (up stairs,) New-York.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS.—THE double 2-story and attic frame house with about one acre of land, carriage-house, barn, fine garden, fruit, &c., 10 minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to E. D. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st., or of Mr. L. MILLER, near the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE-STORY, BASEment, &c., brick dwelling in Hoyt-st., near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, containing gas, water, &c.; in good condition. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—THE THREE-STORY and basement brick house, No. 53 West 44th-st., in first-rate order, and good yard; house 16x8 by 45; lot half the block; price, $6,500; cash, $3,000. Apply as above, or at Room No. 12, No. 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone houses, Nos. 21 and 23 West 30th-st., full size, finished in the best manner with all improvements. Apply on the premises, from 1 to 5 P. M., or of LOPER & DAVIS, foot of East 36th-st.

FOR SALE—FULL FRONT, HIGH STOOP, brick house No. 42 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Also, No. 183 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square. Also, other houses. For permits, apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE 4-story dwelling-house, No. 13 West 27th-st., near 5th-av. House has all the modern improvements; possession 1st May; house 25x80. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 124 Waverley-place, between Washington-square and 6th-av., 23½x50 feet. Price $9,500. Possession 1st May. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 35 JANE-ST., ONE DOOR west 8th-av; new and second-hand counters, tables, signs, sash partitions, glass doors. Orders for the above taken and put up in quick time and good style. Particular attention given to shelving of stores and offices.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES IN various locations from $4,000 to $3,000; also a large number of choice lots and farms; four beautiful lots on Murray Hill. JAS. DENNIS & SON, No. 412 4th-av., near 30th-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 20 ACRES, AT GIFford Station, Staten Island Railroad, 45 minutes from New-York. On the premises is a good dwelling-house, also a small tenant-house, barn, hay house, &c. There are two orchards of choice fruit, and a spring and well of excellent water. This place is admirably adapted for market gardening, or for a gentleman's country seat. Apply to THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A dwelling-house in New-York City or Harlem, a farm of 160 acres in Middlesex County, N. J., three miles from Spotswood depot, on Camden and Amboy Railroad. It has stock, implements and everything on the place to commence farming at once, also crops in ground for the coming year. Dwelling and outbuildings in good order. Apply on the premises, or call on J. L. PARKER, 259 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MONT VERD, THE HOMESTEAD of the late Thomas Talmage, beautifully situated in eminence, one mile north of Somerville, N. J. House, outbuildings and orchards in excellent order. Inquire of SAMUEL TALMAGE, Somerville, N. J., or of General Railroad, one hour and thirty [illegible] New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 123 ACRES OF LAND [illegible] township, near Boiling Spring, Bergen [illegible], improved with dwelling and all [illegible]. It will be sold cheap for cash, or [illegible] for good City property. For particulars [illegible] N McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN TOMPKINS COUN- comprising 156 acres of superior farming [illegible] ween Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, 7 miles [illegible] large dwelling-house and numerous [illegible] sale apply to SAMUEL [illegible] New-York.

[illegible] AT STAMFORD, CONN., [illegible] to 50 acres, with two-story [illegible], &c. Terms easy. Apply [illegible]-st.

[illegible] AND COTTAGE [illegible] ur's ride from the [illegible] Agent, Rahway,

A SMALL [illegible] FOR THREE [illegible] within one [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

TO CHURCHES, MANUFACTURERS, &c.

The Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church offer for sale their valuable Church Property, on the northeast corner of Bleecker and West 10th-sts., fronting 87 feet on Bleecker-st. by 100 feet on West 10th-st. The church, 64x84, is built in the most substantial and complete manner, and is pronounced by competent authority sufficiently strong to raise two stories, with any steam power which may be introduced. If desired, the pews, fixtures, furniture and gas fixtures will be sold with the premises. From its size, central position and accessibility, this offers a splendid opportunity to any large manufacturing business. Possession given by about March 10.
For further information apply to
JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK,
No. 76 4th av., cor. 10th-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This house has been considered one of the most genteel boarding-houses in Saratoga. It contains accommodations for 80 guests, is pleasantly situated on Broadway, with fine surroundings, near the Empire Spring. The furniture will be sold with the house. For further particulars apply to W. S. HASCALL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or to P. DURKEE, Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND basement houses and lot, 25x100; all the modern improvements in front house; rents for over 10 per cent on the price asked, and the location will be the wholesale business part of the City in a few years. Inquire of the owner at the premises No. 80 Greene, near Spring-st.; to be seen after 2 P. M. A small house and lot in a good up-town location would be taken as part payment in exchange.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE three-story and attic dwelling-house and lot situated on Washington-square, at the corner of 4th and Macdougal sts., 34 feet front by 86 feet in depth. The house has two parlors, a dining-room and library on the first floor, four bedrooms on the second, four bedrooms on the third, together with basement and attic rooms. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MODERN COTTAGE-HOUSE and about two acres of land, finely located in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.; the house is filled in with brick, heated by water-furnace; has stable, &c. Fine view and a very healthy location. If not sold by April 1, will be let or leased. Also for sale, Pew No. 120 in Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn Heights. Apply at 155 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE dwelling, No. 59 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in complete order; possession immediately; inspection either day or evening, adjoining park; high ground and unobstructed views; terms easy. Address No. 31 Water-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRAble houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES ON SOUTHWEST corner of Hester and Mulberry st.; lot 25 by 57 feet; also seven full lots, with house on 143d-st., between 11th and 12th avs. For particulars, inquire of JAS. DUNSHU, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 6, third floor.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., one hour from New-York and 5 minutes' walk from depot, a neat two-story house, with barn, &c., and land adjoining. Rent $350. Possession April 1. Apply to
J. T. MILLS, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th aves., a 4-story, brown-stone front, high stoop first-class dwelling house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR A TERM OF years, a first-class English basement house with all the modern improvements, on 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire of G. & M. SACKETT, 22 John-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON New-York-av., between Atlantic-av. and Pacific-st.; has all modern improvements; lot 40x100 feet; house 20x55 feet; price, $7,000. Apply at No. 828 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO NEW HOUSES AND FOUR acres of land; very accessible and convenient to the west side of the City. Address D., Box No. 1,478, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, No. 159 East 34th-st., with all the modern improvements, 24x50 feet, with an extension. For particulars inquire at the office of French's Hotel.

TEACHERS CAN HEAR OF THE CHEAPest boarding-school property in New-England, by addressing Rev. IRA PETTIBONE, Winchester Centre, Conn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Kingsbridge—20 lots of ground, splendid house, with all modern improvements, fine outhouses, all in good order. Full particulars by applying to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW HIGH STOOP, stone front houses, in first-class neighborhood, with all modern improvements. Apply at No. 167 East 50th-st. Also Western property to exchange for tenement property.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, one on Madison-av., and one in 37th-st., on Murray Hill. For particulars inquire of D. ROBINS, No. 133 Lexington-av., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-AV., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, 3-story English basement brick 16½x40 feet, lot 16½x120 feet deep; gas, water, &c. Apply to ALFRED M. TREDWELL, No. 193 Pearl-st., (up stairs,) New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 307 West 21st-st.; lot 20x98.9; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.—FOR SALE, A large number of lots and two desirable houses. Cross the 3d-av. Harlem River Bridge on 135th-st., and inquire at the land office of THOMAS RAE, Agent.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK—FOR SALE—Houses with a lot and a half to each, for $3,500. Terms easy; cross the 3d-av., Harlem River Bridge to 138th-st. Inquire of T. RAE, Agent.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A desirable and elegant country residence at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., with 16 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, immediately contiguous to Long Island Sound. Large and modern built house, 44 feet square, with wing attached, 22 by 36 feet, containing 19 finished rooms; walls filled in with brick, and floors deafened; barns, stables, ice-house, hen-house, woodhouse, hennery, &c., all in complete and perfect order; grounds tastefully laid out, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees in abundance. Immediate possession, if desired. For particulars, with view of premises, inquire of PHILIP EMBURY, No. 41 West 37th-st.; Mrs. MEEKER, No. 168 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE AT FORT WASHINGTON, fronting on Broadway—The property of the undersigned, consisting of 4½ acres of land with mansion, coach-house, graperies, greenhouse, lodge, &c. The house was built in the best manner by days' labor. The walls, both outside and partition, are brick and hollow. The dimensions of the house are 51 by 46, or, including the piazza which surrounds the entire house, 74 by 67 feet. The house has every convenience, with a fine view of the North River, being situated 210 feet above tide-water. It is within twenty minutes' drive of Central Park, and three minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad station. Will be sold with or without furniture. Apply to R. G. DUN, No. 293 Broadway, or on the premises, of BENJ. DOUGLASS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN A pleasant village on the south shore of Long Island, within forty-miles of New-York, a first-class modern and spacious double two-story dwelling, and two-story rear extension, with barn and ice-house filled, all in thorough order. The grounds, comprising about three acres, are tastefully arranged and ornamented with a variety of fruit trees and evergreens, and are well stocked with vines, shrubbery and Summer fruits. In every respect this is a complete establishment for the Summer or permanent residence of a genteel family. Will be sold with furniture. For particulars, inquire of WM. H. ROBBINS, No. 331 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated 1½ miles south of the City of Poughkeepsie, on South-av., commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, with large mansion in complete order, as it has been thoroughly repaired within the past year, farm-house and large outbuildings; containing 83 acres of excellent land, well stocked with a choice variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, grapes, raspberries and other small fruits. The above place is unsurpassed for beautiful scenery, and is an unusually healthy location. Will be sold cheap. For further particulars, apply to JAMES H. MILLS, of the firm of Mills & Chapin, No. 118 Warren-st., New-York, or to JOSEPH W. COLLINS, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE—On the premises, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M, the house and grounds belonging to Alfred C. Roe, containing about 14 acres of land, well-stocked with small and large fruits of choice varieties, beds of asparagus, rhubarb, &c. The house is large and well fitted for boarding-house, school or private family. The outbuildings are substantial and convenient. There is also a second fine building site on the place. Part of the purchase money could remain on the property. For terms and particulars, address S. S. MERWIN, No. 63 William-st., New-York; JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, or Mrs. A. C. ROE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT ON Clinton Hill, Newark; healthy, convenient, commanding location; large modern house, all modern improvements; gas; commodious outbuildings; 6 acres of land in shrubbery, garden and lawn; every variety of fruit; first-class residence for Winter or Summer: only 20 minutes from Wall-st.; horse-cars pass the property; furniture, horses and carriages will be sold with the property if desired. Apply to LYON, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., or No. 204 Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence of about 3 acres of good land, with a great variety of choice fruit; a good house, barn, carriage house, stable, and other outbuildings, pleasantly situated on high ground, in the Village of Pound Ridge, Westchester County, New-York, in a pleasant neighborhood, with churches and schools convenient. Also, a store, where is done a good business, can be had with the place, if desired. Will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of JOHN A. BETTS, No. 28 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS, FIRST-CLASS MODern house of gently elevated site, upon a plot of two acres, with trees and shrubbery well advanced, near the centre of the village, and within five minutes's walk of the railroad depot in Fairfield, Conn, a frequented watering place. For further information inquire of or address M. W. LYON, No. 626 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable country residence, with about one acre of land; twenty minutes' walk from the depot, one hour's ride from the City. The house is large, containing about twelve rooms; plenty of all kinds of fruit. R. C. BREWSTER, Real Estate Agent, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, one and a quarter miles from railroad depot; buildings nearly new and in good order. Apply on the premises to J. H. BALLARD, or ROBERT WORDEN, [illegible]-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

SMALL GOOD BRICK HOUSES
FOR SALE,
in West 17th-st., from $4,000 to $6,000 each, all in perfect order, have gas fixtures and Croton water throughout, and separately connected with sewer in street.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

EXTENSIVE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—The whole or part, situated at Paterson, N. J. Buildings of stone and very substantial, 45x140, 20x120, 30x84 and 25x120. Water power superabundant. All appurtenances in perfect order. Lighted by gas and heated by steam. Suitable for any manufacturing business. Lot 150x400. Trains run hourly; time 30 minutes from New-York. Terms easy. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in the parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 182 Broadway, of JAMES PUYFE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone house, No. 275 West 43d-st., house 20 by 45 feet, lot 20 by half the block. This is a new house; has a furnace and all the other modern conveniences; is substantially built, and a bargain at the price we offer it for. Price $8,250. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO GENTEEL THREE story and basement high-stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., (No. 88 is the southwest corner of 27th-st.) All modern improvements and in good order. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway and No. 82 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS high stoop dwellings and carriage-house, within a block of Union-square. Apply on the premises, No. 140 East 16th-st., or at No. 47 Beekman-st. Also, the English-basement house No. 146 West 43d-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, the house and lot on Maiden-lane, lately occupied by Thomas Beekman, Esq. Lowest price $7,000. Inquire of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, No. 271 Broadway, or of THOMAS BEEKMAN, No. 27 West 28th-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A BROWN-stone front house, No. 242 West 32d-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to the owners, at No. 51 William-st., room No. 12.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 722 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE New-York Medical College, No. 90 East 13th-st., and vacant lots adjoining near 4th-av.; plot of ground 80x100; building 50x80; suitable for a large school or manufactory. Apply to RUNKLE & DOUGLAS, No. 15 William-st., or P. C. BULLKEY, 45 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, 52 by 200 feet, on the Bergen Point plank-road, (called Bergen-av., near Myrtle,) South Bergen, 20 minutes' ride from Jersey City ferry, on the dummy-road. Fruit trees and grapevines on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH B. PURDY, No. 34 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE ELIGIBLY LOCATED three-story dwelling, No. 233 West 30th-st., on high ground, with all the modern improvements; house is by 45 feet; lot 98; price $7,000. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Graud-st., from 10½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A house (12 rooms); stables, ice-house, &c.; furnished or unfurnished; pleasantly situated; possession immediate if required. Inquire of J. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 140 WEST 39th-st. It is a four-story and high basement brown stone, 22½x48x100, well built, admirably arranged, and very finely finished. Price and terms quite reasonable.
C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 26 Oak-st. Apply to THOMAS DARLINGTON, No. 26 Pine-st., where a map of the property can be seen.

TO LET.

AN ELEGANT BRICK MANSION AT TUBBY HOOK TO LET OR LEASE.—It has gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and all modern conveniences; carriage house, stables, gardener's house and ice-house, filled—with five acres of ground in a high state of cultivation; commands a splendid view of the Hudson and Harlem Valley; seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad Station, and five miles from the Central Park, adjoining the country-seat of A. R. Van Nest, Esq. Part of the furniture can remain. Apply to FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

TO LET—A LARGE TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE, with about 2 acres attached, large garden, with variety of fruit; furnace and water in the house; stable and carriage-house; situate in West Farms, on the Bronx River. To any person wanting a fine healthful residence, at a very low rent, it offers a favorable opportunity. For particulars, apply to F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.

FORDHAM ON HARLEM.—TO LET—THE country seat of Mr. N. P. BAILEY, on Fordham Heights and Harlem River; in completeness, beauty of location and convenience to the City, a very desirable residence in summer or for the year; about 60 acres of land. Rent furnished, $4,000 or unfurnished $3,250. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st., or E. H. LOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the 5th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.; and between 50th and 51st sts.; and on 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st, or to JAMES N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS, WELL-ventilated and lighted rooms, now occupied by the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 33 Pine-st. These rooms are warmed by Genin's patent steam-furnace and heater, furnished with desks and counters, well adapted for banking or insurance, have two fire and burglar-proof brick and stone safes, built up from the ground in the most approved manner. Possession immediately. Apply at the office.

TO LET—WITH STEADY POWER, THE BRICK building now being erected in Monroe-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts., 3 or 5 lofts, 22x95; steam power to 30 horse. To one tenant requiring the whole, liberal terms would be offered. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner Pearl and Fulton sts., from 10 to 12 M., daily.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING-house, containing eight rooms; garden, with fruit, grape vines, &c., situate at Flushing L. I.; communication with the City by railroad ten times a day. Rent $275 to a good tenant. Possession given first of May. For further particulars, apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO RENT FOR ONE year or longer, a factory 40x50, 3-story, with 16-horse water-power. 2½ miles from sloop navigation, at Norwalk, Conn.; also a dwelling-house: possession immediate; rent of factory and house $350. Apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET ON A LEASE.—NOS. 161 AND 163 Hudson-st., corner of Laight-st., and fronting no St. John's Park, very desirable for a hotel or large boarding-house; rent $3,000 per annum. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, (25 FEET front,) No. 254 West 54th-st., near Central Park, 7th and 8th avs.; cars within half a block. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or to A. L. ELY & Co., No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick store No. 47 Pearl-st., running through to Bridge-st.; cellar paved, and is well adapted for flour, butter and cheese, &c. Apply to DAVID MAGIE, No. 88 Clinton-place, or GOFF & SMITH, No. 104 Broad-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND ELEGANTLY furnished office in Broadway to rent, suitable for an architect, superintendent, manufacturer's agent or for a gen or domestic house, &c. Address A. H. B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

LOFTS TO LET.—FOUR FINE LOFTS TO-Let at No. 4 College-place, one of the very best business locations in the City. Apply to J. D. EVANS, on the premises.

LARGE ROOM WITH STEAM POWER TO LET.—Room 75x27, with ten windows. Possession immediately. Apply, at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., to L. IIILSENG.

TO LET—AN ENTIRE STORE IN VESEY-ST., between Church and Greenwich sts. Apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel. Inquire of Mr. JAY or Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A ROOM 26x165 WITH steam power. Apply to BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS CO., No. 46 State-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the nine lots on the northeast corner of 24th-st. and 11th-av. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN will meet every day next week, at one o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh instant, in Room number eight City Hall.
All persons interested are respectfully requested to be present without further notice from the Committee.
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee
J. D. OTTIWELL, } on
PETER MASTERSON, } Finance.
FEB. 19, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chmber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN will meet WEDNESDAY next, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall. All parties interested are respectfully requested to attend.
D. F. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR [illegible]. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—Wanted a situation as above, by a respectable young woman as a good washer and ironer, and plain cook; is an excellent baker of bread; best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 438 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; three years' City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 64 West 41st-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, wants work by the day; can give the best of reference. Address DRESSMAKER, Union-square P. O. for three days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A PROTESTant woman desires a situation, in City or country, as general servant; is a good plain cook and baker; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 463 3d-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 90 West 17th-st.

SEWING DONE IN FAMILIES BY THE day, week, or month, by a lady, with Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call or address Miss LYONS, No. 300 West 19th-st.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, A WIDOW OF a Confederate officer, wishes to obtain the care of a house, or to act as housekeeper. She is fully competent to teach all the English branches and French; has a practical knowledge of music, &c. Documents will be shown authenticating the advertiser's position as above stated. Can be seen at this office. Address M. E. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

MALES.

BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT WANTED.—A young married man, who has had experience in a counting-room and as traveling agent, desires an engagement as traveling agent for a wholesale concern. Having the control of means, he would enter a safe and profitable business as partner. Satisfactory reference given. Address F. G. C., Box No. 380, Hartford, Conn., with real name.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Engagement wanted, by a thorough, practical man, as head gardener and farmer, on a first-class place. For particulars apply to Editor *Scottish American*, No. 37 Park-row.

AS INSURANCE CLERK.—ANY INSUrance Company or insurance broker wishing a clerk, may secure one who has had 11 years' experience in the business, and who can give the best of references, by addressing H. W., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, in a small family, a short distance from the City, a good cook, washer and ironer; good wages given. Call at No. 81 East 35th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock this day.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN who thoroughly understands her business, for a private family in Newark, N. J. Apply, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 37 Warren-st., up stairs.

SEAMEN AND ORDINARY SEAMEN—Wanted, seamen and ordinary seamen for the United States steam-frigate NIAGARA, Commodore Thos. T. CRAVEN. Ship for one, two or three years. Seamen receive $19 00 per month; ordinary seamen receive $15 50. Three months' pay in advance. Apply on board, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, or at the Naval Rendezvous, New-York.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG PROTESTant, who is willing to make himself generally useful on a small place, 13 miles from the City. One who understands the care of horses and plain gardening, and can be well recommended, may address, stating wages expected and where to be seen, M., Box No. 4,834 Post-office.

A GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—Wanted, a single man as gardener, coachman, &c.; he must understand the cultivation of fruit and the management of horses. Address, with references, and stating the wages desired, Lock Box No. 2,304 Post-office, New-Haven, Conn.

A CARPET SALESMAN, THOROUGHLY UNderstanding his business in every respect, desires a situation in a first-class house; the advertiser expects a good salary and will render an equivalent. Please address INTEGRITY, care of George Thurber, Box No. 1,124 New-York Post-Office. Bowery carpet stores need not answer.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN NOT over 20 years of age, to take care of a horse, to milk, to make himself useful about the house, on a gentleman's place two miles from the City; also to assist in the garden. Apply or address No. 136 Cedar-st., New-York, after 12 o'clock Saturday, with references.

A SMALL WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER FOR A small private family.—A Protestant preferred: to one who thoroughly understands his business a permanent situation is offered; City

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NINTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH WORSHIP in Union Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st. All those deprived of former places of worship and opposed to surrendering the neighborhood to Anti-Christ, Judaism and Satan, are invited to attend. Preaching every Sabbath by Rev. S. C. KEELER, a former pastor. Subject—next SABBATH EVENING—*The Heroism of Faith as Illustrated by Washington.*

MARINER'S CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner Madison and Catharine. The twenty-first in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. Dr. J. L. SHOCK, of the Lutheran Church, New-York, on SABBATH, Feb. 21, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 40½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, as usual.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-street Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *How shall the Aggressive Power of the Church in the Conversion of Perishing Men be made more prominent and effectual?* And at 7½ P. M., the first of a new series of sermons on *Death-bed Realities, or Voices from the Dying.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av., Rev. Dr. CURRY, Pastor. Missionary anniversary. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, and at 7 P. M., by the pastor. At 2½ P. M., the Sunday School Missionary Society will hold its meeting in the church, and be addressed by Rev. JOHN PARKER and others. All are invited. Seats free.

PROF. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., PRINCIPAL of Fort Edward Institute, will deliver the third in the series of lectures before the City Sunday School Society of the M. E. Church, in the 18th-st. Church, near 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 7½ P. M. Friends of the Sabbath Schools are invited to attend.

HELL, ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the fifth lecture at the Historical Society's Building, 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Book of Doom, or Hell in a Commercial Aspect.* MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject: *What a Christian is Made of.* Strangers cordially invited.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, REV. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., will repeat his Sermon on *the Liturgy*, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 21st instant, at St. John's Church, Brooklyn. Subject—*Universality and Primitive Authority of a Liturgy.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing in this Church SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. L. H. KING, at 3 P. M. by the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., and in the EVENING at 7 by Rev. J. PARKER. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor. The services in this church will commence on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The annual Festival of the Sunday-school will be held in the basement of the church, on MONDAY, 22d inst., at 7½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on *The Moral Madness of Ungodly Men*, and at 7½ P. M. on *Heaven*. Baptism will be administered at the close of the evening service. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at the Rooms, Bible House, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Essay by T. G SELLERS, Jr., Esq. Young men are invited.
R. R. MCBURNEY, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Regular services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening—*Prophetic History of the One Church of God.* The theory of the Baptists considered, etc. Services at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested to hear of the future "life," and "coming kingdom," are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT." West 22d-st., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY, Feb. 21. Morning services in the French language, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. YAS-SEN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Bleecker and Downing sts.—The next lecture in the current course will be delivered by the Rev. MOSES BALLOU on SUNDAY EVENING, on *The Methodist Church, its Doctrines and Practices.* Mr. BALLOU preaches also in the MORNING.

THEODORE D. WELD, THE ELOQUENT author of "Slavery as it Is," "The Bible against Slavery," etc., will deliver a lecture at the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, upon *The Work, the Time and the Way.* In other words, upon the means necessary for the overthrow of the rebellion.

THE EIGHTH OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS ON THE LITURGY, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., by Rev. J. CORTON SMITH, D. D., in Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., near Broadway. Subject—*The Liturgy as the Basis of Union among Christians.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will deliver the fifth lecture on *Bunyan's Holy War*, SABBATH EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on *the Trial and Execution of the Diabolonians in the Corporation of Mansoul.* Services at 7½.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH IN his Church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject, Ezek. xiii. 10—*Walls built with Untempered Mortar.* Evening, Rom. iii: 7, 8—*The Minister's Protest and Benevolent Lasting.* Free seats, and a cordial welcome to all.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock, evening. Evening subject—"*The Land of Beulah*," being a continuation of "Pilgrim's Progress." Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and P. M.

REV. DR. FREELAND, LL.D., WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH, by Rev. Mr. FIVAZ, at No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.; seats free. Prayer Meeting every THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sabbath School of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., near 8th-av., will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Mr. THEODORE TILTON will address the audience.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL OCCUPY the desk at Clinton Hall to-morrow. (SUNDAY,) at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Subject for the afternoon—*Silence.* Evening subject chosen by the audience. Discussion after the Discourse. Tickets 20 cents.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., WILL preach in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services will commence at 3½ o'clock. Morning Service in the same place at 10½ o'clock.

ATHENEUM, BROOKLYN.—BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, a sermon on the *Tomb of Washington*, in commemoration of the Father of his Country. Services as usual at 10½ A. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHEW, Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector. Service on SUNDAY, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock, in the Stone Church, 28th-st., just west of Broadway. Sermon by Rev. A. H. VINTON, D. D., of St. Mark's Church.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—FULTON-AV., corner Hoyt-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLEY, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening: *Sanitary Fairs.* Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—Rev. JAMES L. PHILLIPS, native of India, will lecture upon the manners and customs of that country, illustrated with native idols, on SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Children's meeting at 3 o'clock.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON. —Rev. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF will deliver a discourse TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Hansen-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, *in Memory of George Washington.* Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-Av.—Services on SUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Rector of Trinity Church, Columbus, Ohio, will preach in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. F. J. HAWLEY, of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of Henry and Scammel sts. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNELIUS, will preach morning and evening Feb. 21. Seats for all.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH OF THE SECOND ADVENT, worship at present in Union Buildings, No. 625 Bowery. The Pastor, S. S. SNOW, will preach on SUNDAY at 3 o'clock, p. m., on *The Prophecies Fulfilled in Present and Speedy Events.* Seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. D. K. BARTLEY, of Stamford, will preach in this church on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY J. FOX WILL PREACH AT the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D.D., will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av., corner of 50th-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. MR. DIXON, THE BLIND PREACHer, will preach in the Free Baptist Church, 36th-st., west of Broadway, on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

AT GREENPOINT.—MONDAY EVENING, AT 7½ o'clock, in the Methodist Church, Rev. D. C. HAYES will speak for the freedmen. All are invited.

INSTRUCTION.



FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

$128 PER YEAR FOR BOARD, WASHING, fuel and common English. Superb brick buildings. The best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. A good class always preparing for College. All the approved appliances of the best modern COMMERCIAL COLLEGES in successful use, and a large class graduates each term. As a LADIES' COLLEGE, the Institute is believed to be unsurpassed, either as to its facilities or as to the number, character and culture of its graduates by the most expensive or most flourishing exclusive Female Colleges. The present senior class numbers twenty ladies. Many choice young men also choose this Institute as the best available place of fitting for business and professional life. Spring term of 13 weeks begins March 24.
Apply for catalogues or for rooms to
REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Principal,
Fort Edward, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.
Prof. HURLBUT is giving special attention to the Scientific Education of the Human Voice, at No. 29 Cooper Union, New-York. Classes now forming. This system is highly approved by the most eminent masters in Europe and America.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This well-established and flourishing institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 2½ hours' ride from New-York. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the family. For catalogues address REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL WRITING AND Book-keeping Institute, Broadway, corner of 12th-st., open daily from 3 to 9 P. M. Public lectures and Reviews by the Principals every Monday and Wednesday, at 8 o'clock. Those interested are invited to be present or send for circulars.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL WRITING AND Book-keeping Institute, Broadway, corner of 12th-st., will hereafter be open from 9 to 11 A. M., for pupils unable to attend in the afternoon or evening.

$75.50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMmon English, half a year—from Feb. 22 to July 22—in Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A.M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A CLERGYMAN, ENGAGED IN PREPARing two young gentlemen for college, is desirous of meeting with two others having a similar object in view, to join them in their studies. Address M. A. OXFORD, Box No. 287 Brattleboro, Vt.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, OF MIDdle age, with family, desires a situation in town or country; an eligible boarding school will be considered; satisfactory references given and expected. Address, for one month, A. M., Box No. 3,445 New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York. After March 1, 1864, 71 and 73 East 14th-st.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADway—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS —An obvious improvement upon the harmonium and melodeon—have always received the first prizes wherever exhibited. Recommended as the best instruments of their class in the world by nearly all the most eminent organists. See illustrated catalogues. Prices $55, $100, $135 and upward. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC.—"SHE WAS ALL THE WORLD To Me," and "When Old Friends Were Here," the last two songs of the late STEPHEN C. FOSTER, now ready; price, 25 cents each; mailed free. HORACE WATERS, publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

MONITOR PIANOS—IN SIZE, CONVENIENT; in tone, powerful and melodious. Piano buyers are invited to call to examine Chambers & Gabler's Pianos—the best and cheapest made. Warerooms 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House.

NEW MUSIC.—THE SANITARY FAIR POLKA, dedicated to the patrons of the Sanitary Fair, Brooklyn, by Mrs. PARKHURST. This polka is a perfect gem. Price 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

A TENOR SINGER.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had much experience, and can furnish the highest testimonials, desires a position as presentor, chorister, or tenor singer in some City church. Address C. E., New-Brighton, S. I.

WANTED—IN A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN this City, a leader of congregational singing. Address S. D., No. 747 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SOPRANO VOICE, ACQUAINted with church music, a place in a choir. References given. Address M. M., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 80 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 25 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE.—House and grounds improved on the Hudson River, east side, with river view, not above Yonkers, convenient to depot. Address J. N. E., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE.
Opposite the Academy of Music, 14th-st.
Proprietor and Director.....JAMES COOKE.
THIS (SATURDAY) FEB. 20TH,
GRAND MATINEE AT 2,
EVENING AT 8.
NEW ATTRACTIONS—NEW ARTISTS.
Continued Success of the Great
HIPPOTHEATRONIC TRIUMPHS
at this new, superb and spaciously splendid
PALACE OF EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC,
ACROBATIC AND ATHLETIC ART.
CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING
EVERY EVENING, EVERY EVENING,
by the
ELITE OF THE EMPIRE CITY.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
A MYRIAD OF ARTISTS AND ATTRACTIONS.
In Marvels of Equitation, Gymnastic Skill, Acrobatic Dexterity and Athletic Strength
UNAPPROACHABLE IN HIPPODRAMATIC ANNALS.
Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Dress Circle 50 cents. Children half price. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock. Carriages to be ordered at 10.
GRAND MATINEE
THIS SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
EXTRA SPECIAL NOTICE.
The proprietor has the pleasure of announcing that he has succeeded in making an engagement with
MR. HENRY COOKE,
and his great and renowned troupe of
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
from Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London, and the Cirque Champs Elysee, Paris, whose
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
WILL TAKE PLACE
ON MONDAY, Feb. 22,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS will celebrate the approaching anniversary of the Birthday of the Father of his Country on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1864, with a Dinner at the City Assembly Rooms. Tickets can be had of C. E. Gildersleve, No. 106 Leonard-st., W. W. Osborn, No. 18 4th-av., H. S. Bancker, Tax Office, H. Clay Lanius, No. 1 Spruce-st., R. A. Bliss, No. 300 Mulberry-st., Jas. Griffith, No 683½ Orchard-st. THEO. BANCKER, G. C. of the C.

FAIRS.

THE GREAT SANITARY FAIR.
BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND FAIR IN AID OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION
THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

The Executive Committees of ladies and gentlemen announce the following programme:

On Monday, the 92d of February inst., the Birthday of Washington, the Fair will commence in this City. The committees hope that all business will, as far as possible, be suspended, and the day made a holiday for all classes of the population.

In the afternoon there will be a grand parade of the entire military force of the City, passing the Academy in review at three o'clock precisely, including, it is hoped, the soldiers of our regiments in the army on furlough, and the United States Marines from the Navy-yard.

At 7 o'clock P. M. the various departments of the Fair will be thrown open. These are:

1. The auditorium of the Academy of Music, floored over through its entire area to the extent of more than 11,000 square feet, as a great Ladies' Bazaar, for the sale of lighter and more elegant kinds of dry and fancy goods, articles of vertu, and articles which are the product of woman's taste and skill.

2. The Art Gallery of Paintings and Sculpture, in the Concert Room of the Academy.

3. The Museum of other works of art, relics and curiosities, memorials of the wars of the Union, past and present. Many of these articles are gifts and to be sold for the Fair; and others are loans on exhibition. The Museum is on the northeast corner of Montague-st., corner of Clinton-st., and in the immediate vicinity of the Academy.

4. The New-England Kitchen. This will represent New-England farm-house life in the last century, and offer substantial New-England fare of the best material and cooking. In the Kitchen there will be, according to future announcements, various entertainments illustrative of the Olden Time. The Kitchen is entered either directly from Montague-st., opposite the Academy, or by a covered bridge thrown across the street from the eastern end of the Academy.

In the same building with the New-England Kitchen is the Department of Manufactures and Mechanic Arts, and the Receiving and Packing room for Hospital Clothing.

On the western end of the Academy is "Knickerbocker Hall," the refreshment-room of the Fair. Here meals will be served of all varieties, and in the style of the best City restaurants, to individuals or parties, at all business hours of the Fair. It can be entered from Montague-st., or directly from the vestibule of the Academy.

In accordance with resolutions of the Executive Boards, adopted in deference to a largely-expressed public sentiment, and heretofore published, there will be no sales of wines and no raffling.

The Post-office, in charge of a large and efficient committee of ladies and gentlemen, will occupy the proscenium box of the Academy on the right of the stage.

The table of the Committee on Finance, where cash contributions to the Fair will be received, will be found on the opposite side of the stage, near the left proscenium box, which is the Treasurer's office.

A paper called the *Drum-Beat*, under the editorship of Rev. Dr. Storrs, aided by a numerous corps of contributors, will be published daily, and for sale in all the departments.

Dodworth's full band will be in attendance on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of the first week, and on those of Friday and Saturday the band of the U. S. receiving-ship *North Carolina*, kindly detailed for the service by Capt. Meade.

A large corps of marshals to aid the ladies at the tables, and the Committee on Internal Arrangements, have volunteered for the purpose, and a sufficient police force will be on duty.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1. Ticket admitting one person, on Monday evening only, the opening night of the Fair, to all its departments, two dollars.

2. Season ticket, not transferable, admitting the holder at all times to all the departments of the Fair, at its opening and to its close, four dollars.

3. Season ticket, not transferable, admitting the holder to all the departments of the Fair, at all times on and after TUESDAY, the 23d inst., two dollars.

4. Single tickets for the remainder of the first week after the opening night; to the auditorium, fifty cents; to each of the other departments, twenty-five cents.

5. Single tickets for the second week, to the close of the Fair, to each of all the departments twenty-five cents.

On TUESDAY, the 23d inst., and thereafter during the Fair, the hours of business will be from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. each and every day. A signal for the company to retire will be given each night precisely at the last named hour.

The committee confidently hope that the claims of our sick and wounded soldiers on the public beneficence will be recognized by our loyal people as their great motive in preparing for and carrying on this Fair, and that when it is closed the grand result to its treasury will be but another proof how generously those claims are appreciated and met.

GENTLEMEN'S COMMITTEE.

Dwight Johnson, Chairman.
Frederick A. Farley, D. D., Cor. Sec'y.
Walter S. Griffith, Rec. Sec'y.
Jas. H. Frothingham, Treasurer.

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Mrs. J. P. Duffin,	Mrs. A. Trask,
Mrs. J. W. Harper,	Mrs. J. Vanderbilt,
Mrs. A. Crittenden,	Mrs. H. Waters.

TO THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS TRADE OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned have been appointed a Committee to represent the wholesale and retail clothing and men's furnishing goods trade in the great Metropolitan Fair to be held in this City, commencing on the 22d of March next.

You are doubtless aware that its object is to supply funds to the United States Sanitary Commission.

The services of this Commission are now recognized by the entire army and nation as having been beneficial, opportune and merciful in an eminent degree. Every battle-field attests their devotion to the sick and wounded soldier. Their future usefulness depends upon the promptness and generous liberality with which we, who, at home, have been blessed with unparalleled prosperity, shall step forward to supply them with the means to this end.

The nation, and the brave veterans who imperil their lives to save it, demand a generous response.

All branches of trade have their Committees at work, vieing with each other as to which shall contribute the most to this great work.

Let our trade (hardly second in importance to any other) be the first, if possible, in the amount of its contributions.

One or more members of the Committee will take pleasure in calling upon you in a few days.

Contributions will be received in either money or merchandise. If in money, it may be sent to either of the Committee.

If in merchandise, each article should be plainly marked, with the price and donor's name, as it will appear at the fair, and sent to the Receiving Depot, No. 2 Great Jones-st.

COMMITTEE.

John M. Davies,	David Einstein,
Elisha Brooks,	Joseph S. Lowrey,
Wm. Seligman,	Abraham Lent,
James Wilde, Jr.,	A. J. Post,
T. S. Young,	I. V. Brokaw,
G. H. Withaus,	David Clees,
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REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS. —The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. TALLCOTT & UNDERHILL, 178 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) FEB. 20, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Positively only time at a matinee of Bellini's grand opera, in three acts, of
NORMA,
with the following incomparably great cast:
Norma.....Mme. MEDORI
Adalgisa.....Mlle. SUIZER
Pollio.....Sig. MAZZOLENI
Oroveso.....Sig. WEINLICH
Conductor.....Sig. J. NUNO
ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE ONE DOLLAR,
TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Doors open at 12; to commence at 1 o'clock.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock,
TWELFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
FIRST NIGHT THIS SEASON OF
Signor BRIGNOLI,
on which occasion will be produced Bellini's celebrated opera, in three acts, of
I PURITANI,
with the following extraordinary cast:
Elvira.....Miss KELLOGG
Lord Arthur.....Sig. BRIGNOLI
Sir Richard.....Sig. BELLINI
Sir George.....Sig. BIACHI
Lord Walton.....Sig. MULLER
Henrietta.....Miss STOCKTON
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
WEDNESDAY—IONE.
THURSDAY—Second night of Sig. BRIGNOLI.
FRIDAY—Début of Miss HARRIS.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
SATURDAY EVENING—EXTRA NIGHT,
FAUST.

The sale of tickets and secured seats for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
EVERY DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
THE
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
OR,
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
THE MOST REFINED AND DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT IN AMERICA.
This magnificent enterprise, which is still an unexampled and brilliant success, affords to all classes, even the most fastidious, a happy relaxation from the ordinary cares and business of routine life, and yet one that appeals only to the highest intelligence, the purest taste and the best sentiments of the heart. It is a fairy realm of Travel, History, Literature and Song, revealing to the delighted visitor the most enchanting scenery and the most exquisite statuary and architecture of the ancient and modern day, in all lands, as beheld in the reality, and mingling the aspirations of devoted patriotism in the present with the recollections of the glorious past.
THE PROGRAMME IS ABSOLUTELY NEW EACH DAY, presenting ever fresh variety in scenes of ravishing beauty. The ridiculous attempts that have been made to imitate this sublime combination of artistic splendors need but excite the curiosity of the public to behold the original, which is as
HYPERION TO A SATYR.
While every age and sex may here enjoy the purest intellectual pleasures suited to their respective tastes,
Doors open at 7: tours begin at 8.
Matinee every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.
Carriages may be ordered at 4½ and 9½ o'clock.
H. B. MCKEON, Manager.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.
Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion. The performance will terminate close on to 11 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT
Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play,
ROSEDALE,
with its beautiful scenery, novel machinery, original music, great cast and attractive tableaux.
For the
NINETY-THIRD TIME,
and in which Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Daly, Mr. Browne, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Miss Morant, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Barrett, Miss Le Bruns and Miss Carman will sustain their original characters.
MONDAY. (first time this season.)
MASKS AND FACES.
TUESDAY, (sixth time.) PURE GOLD.
WEDNESDAY, (ninety-fourth night,) ROSEDALE.
THURSDAY, PURE GOLD, (seventh night.)
FRIDAY, ninety-fifth night of ROSEDALE.
Due notice will be given of the next representations of the "Love Chase," "Married Life," and the "Clandestine Marriage."

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, No. 485 BROADWAY.....L. B. LENT, Manager.
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
A MATINEE FOR FAMILIES,
commencing at 2½, when all the
EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTIES
included in the regular night performance will be introduced.
THE HURDLE-LEAPING BUFFALO.
THE HURDLE-LEAPING BUFFALO.
THE EDUCATED SACRED BULL.
THE EDUCATED SACRED BULL.
DANCING AND TRICK HORSES.
Mme. LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
AND
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS OF AMERICA,
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS OF AMERICA,
in a programme replete with brilliant and exciting features.
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will give the first two of his series of FAREWELL CONCERTS
prior to his departure for Europe, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 22

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Continued from First page.

forces from their outposts before the strong position of Missunde that attacked Missunde itself, but were repulsed. The Danes retook their position. The engagement lasted six hours. The Danes had ten officers killed and eleven wounded.

Of events prior to the above the following telegrams furnish particulars:

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The following official report has been addressed to the Minister of War by Gen. DE MEZA:

FEB. 1—11 A. M.

The enemy advanced in considerable force this forenoon, against Eckenford, whereupon the First Division of our army took up a position on the Schlei and occupied the works near Missunde.

FEB. 2—2 A. M.

Nothing important has occurred during the night. The enemy's outposts are probably near the Sorg and Gisteness. A slight engagement took place between the *Esbernmore* and *Thor* and some Prussian batteries. Shots were exchanged, and the ships then went to sea.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

To-morrow an embargo will be placed on all German shipping in Danish ports. The engagement between the two Danish men-of-war and the Prussian artillery took place in the bay of Eckenforde. One ship was struck four times in the hull by Prussian shot. No person was wounded.

HAMBURG, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The Prussian army intends to force a passage at Missunde, thus cutting the Danes off from the sea, while the Austrians engaged them in the centre. It is thought that if this plan succeeds the Danish army is lost.

FLENSBURG, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The main bridge of the Eider was destroyed by the Danes yesterday.

The Austrians are said to have passed the Eider yesterday afternoon.

A skirmish is said to have taken place near Forbroet yesterday, in which the Danes lost one non commissioned officer killed and two privates wounded. They took five Austrian prisoners.

The King did not return to Elensburg, but remained at Schleswig with MOLTKE. A council of war was held.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Gen. DE MEZA's report and reply to Field-Marshal VON WRANGEL's demand for the evacuation of Schleswig, have been published here. Field-Marshal VON WRANGEL, in his dispatch demanding the evacuation of Schleswig, refers to the note presented to the Danish Cabinet on the 16th ult., and informs Gen. DE MEZA that he had received orders to occupy Schleswig, and to carry on the administration until further orders. He requested Gen. DE MEZA to inform him immediately whether he had orders to evacuate Schleswig. Gen. MEZA, in his reply, stated that "the instructions he had received from his Government were entirely opposed to the request of the Prussian Commander. He was, therefore, prepared to meet any act of violence by force of arms."

The proclamation of Field-Marshal VON WRANGEL to the Schleswigers, says: "We come to protect your rights; the civil Commissioners of Austria and Prussia will assume the administration of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and you will follow their orders." In conclusion, the proclamation advised the inhabitants to abstain from any party agitation, which would not be suffered by the Commander-in-Chief in the interest of the Schleswigers themselves. The Bavarian Government had called a Conference of those German States agreeing with itself, in order to come to an understanding on the Schleswig-Holstein question.

OTHER CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE REPLY OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR TO THE ADDRESS OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

The *Moniteur* publishes the reply of the Emperor NAPOLEON to the address of the Corps Legislatif. The following is a translation:

MESSIEURS LE PRESIDENT: The address which expresses to me the approbation of the Corps Legislatif deeply moves me. The discussions upon the verification of powers and the address have been long and profound; and although they have occupied nearly three months, they have not been without utility. In all impartial minds, in fact, what are the definitive results of these debates? Accusations cleverly disseminated reduced to nothing; the policy of the Government better appreciated, a majority more compact and more devoted to the maintainance of our institutions.

These are great advantages obtained; for after the sterile attempts of so many different régimes the primary want of the country is stability. Upon a soil without consistence, and which is continually shifting, nothing durable can be established.

What have we seen during the last sixty years? Liberty in partisan hands become merely a subversive weapon. Hence incessant fluctuations; hence, by turns, power succumbing to liberty and liberty succumbing to anarchy. This ought not to be, and the example of the last few years shows that what so long appeared irreconcilable may be reconciled.

Really fruitful progress is the result of experience, and its advance will not be quickened by systematic and unjust attacks, but by the close union of the Government with a majority inspired by real patriotism, but never seduced by vain popularity.

Let us await from concord and time the ameliorations that are possible; do not let the deceptive hope of chimerical improvement unceasingly compromise the present good that we have at heart to consolidate together. Let us each remain in our right place, men enlightening and controlling the progress of the Government, I taking the initiative in everything conducive to the grandeur and prosperity of France.

His Majesty's remarks (says the official journal) were received with shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* states that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN and Archduchess CHARLOTTE, before coming to Paris, will take leave of Queen VICTORIA, the cousin of the Archduchess, and of the Belgian Court.

The session of the French Corps Legislatiff was on the 2d prorogued until the 4th of April.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

The Emperor is reported to be more resolved than ever to take no active part in the Danish question, but to leave to England all the difficulties and all the glory of intervention. His Majesty feels no deep regret at what has come to pass. England has her own way in Greek affairs, and she must now manage the best way she can with Denish. He will content himself with watching the course of affairs, and will act according to circumstances. It is hoped that the English Cabinet will, after all, revert to the idea of a Congress.

The Paris Bourse on the 2d continued very flat, and rentes declined, closing at 66.20.

ITALY.

The Duchess of Parma died at Venice on the 1st of February, after a few day's illness.

The result of the Parliamentary election was generally favorable to the Moderate party. GARIBALDI had not succeeded at Palermo, being beaten by Signor ROMANDA. At Naples, Signor COLONNA had withdrawn in favor of GARIBALDI.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF ROME.

The following proclamation, published by the National Roman Committee, has been circulated in large numbers at Rome:

Romans!—While the supreme hour of deliverance appears—while we should be preparing ourselves for the assault, the priest, always hypocritical, always a traitor, invites us to the orgies of the carnival. He adds insult to derision, and in his pusillanimous conscience redoubles his efforts to offer us in public view to Europe as a degenerate people, [illegible] ourselves under the double yoke of the [illegible] of the foreigners. Romans!—Respond to such [illegible] by your [illegible] [illegible] the Corso, the balls, to the legislatives, the [illegible] [illegible] to women of pleasure, and the ruins of [illegible] [illegible] here and paid by the priest. Such [illegible] are not for you, who have sworn to be free [illegible] who suffer with an heroic resignation the [illegible] of the worst of governments in braving persecution and exile.

[illegible] rivals of the brave Venetians—your brothers [illegible] companions in misfortune—you have already given proofs to the civilized nations of your [illegible] of your patriotism, by addresses, offerings, [illegible] and other demonstrations, and now rejoice [illegible] which are unworthy of you; strengthen [illegible] more and more in the calm pride of the [illegible] fraternal union which doubles your [illegible] [illegible] yourselves in that indomitable patience [illegible] an events, and stronger than death.

[illegible] the brave men who conquered Mentana [illegible] defeated the country's enemies not in [illegible], but in [illegible]. Hard trial for your valor! [illegible] that the rash impetuosity and the impatience [illegible] of breaking may reveal our plans, [illegible], and delay the inevitable accomplishment of our destiny.

[illegible] Romans, collected and calm in all power, [illegible] the brutal orgies of the slave, [illegible] for its approaching hour, which if it expects [illegible], from the Parliament, and from the nations [illegible], and will worthily become the capital of [illegible].

Viva the King! Long live Italy!

THE NATIONAL ROMAN COMMITTEE.

Rome, Jan. 25, 1864.

BELGIUM.

It is stated that all the public men called upon [illegible] to form a new ministry having declined, the [illegible] ministerial will resume their portfolios.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Thursday, Jan. 14.

From [illegible] remain unchanged. Cotton 15@20 rupees lower. Shirtings unchanged. Yarns dull. Freights to Liverpool, 70s.@80s. Exchange, 2s. 1 7-16d.@2s. 1¼d. Exports of Cotton for the fortnight, only 10,000 bales.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were lower and [illegible] [illegible] Consols 90@90¾ for money. Illinois Central shares 23@22 discount. Erie 62@63.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Friday, Feb. 19—9 P. M.

$20,000	Amer. Gold	153¾	100	Mich. So. R	b3 97¼
5,000	do	153½	200	do	96⅞
200	N. Y. Cen	s3 134¾	200	do	97
585	do	134¾	100	do	97¼
100	do	134½	100	Guaranteed So	146
200	Erie Railroad	120¾	200	Ill. Cen. R	133¾
600	do	b3 120¾	1100	do	133¾
1200	do	120¾	200	do	s3 133¾
400	do	120¾	200	do	s4 133¾
100	do	b3 120¾	200	Pittsburgh	116¾
100	do	b3 120¾	100	do	116⅞
100	do	120¾	200	do	b3 116¾
2000	do	121	100	Gal. & Chi. R	120¾
200	do	121¾	600	Cle. & Tol. R	146¾
200	do	s3 121¾	50	Rock Island R	120¾
200	do	b3 121¾	50	do	120⅞
200	do	121¾	150	do	121
200	do	s3 121¾	200	North western	b5 81¼
100	do	121⅞	100	do	b3 81¾
100	do	122¾	100	Fort Wayne	92
200	do	b3 121¾	200	Cum. Coal	64¾
200	do	s3 121¾	100	do	64¾
200	do	121¾	100	do	65
200	Erie R. Pf	167	1300	Quick. Min. Co	64¾
200	do	b3 107¾	700	do	64
100	do	s10 107½	200	do	64¾
200	do	107¾	200	do	64¾
400	Rud. R. R	147	200	do	b3 65
200	do	147¾	200	do	64¾
100	do	147¾	200	do	b3 64¾
200	Harlem R	113	200	do	65
200	do	113¾	200	Boston Co. Land	1
200	do	113¾	200	do	1¼
50	Mich. Cen. R	97¾	200	do	⅞

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

[Advertisement.]

The price of BURNETT'S Cocoaine has advanced to seventy-five cents per bottle. BURNETT never changes his *quality*, and has been compelled to advance prices owing to increased cost of material. His goods are cheap because they are reliable.

[Advertisement.]

The subscriber will sell, through Messrs. MULLER & WILKENS, at No. 111 Broadway, TUESDAY, Feb. 23, eighty choice building lots, located mostly between 6th-av., Broadway, 43d-st., and Central Park; a large number are located at 48th-st., 49th-st., and 6th-av., adjoining the College property: free from rock; enough below the grade for cellars; surrounded by genteel brown-stone dwellings. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage three or five years, at the option of the purchaser, at 6 per cent. per annum.

JONAS CONKLING, No. 24 Washington-square.

[Advertisement.]

The satisfaction of retiring certain that, if an attempt is made to break into your house, you will be warned, is a consideration that every one must appreciate. My fears that you would disfigure either my house or furniture in its application were groundless; all is perfectly satisfactory.

W. R. POWELL, No. 298 Broadway.

E. HOLMES, proprietor of the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 252 Broadway, (Fairbanks & Co.)

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Multitudes prize the beverages of the festive board quite as much as they do the solids. The most healthful, and the best for family use, is the far-famed KENT'S East India Coffee, which is sold by all grocers, at 25 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 184 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY of the great moral domestic drama, Helvel, at Barnum's Museum, as it must give place to another new piece next Monday. It will be played this afternoon and evening, and positively no longer. The giants, dwarfs, &c., are visible at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Startling Novelties, Spicy and Interesting Literary Matter, Political Caricatures, Humorous and Local Incidents, all graphically illustrated, in DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS of this week.

[Advertisement.]

Neck-tie manufacturers can save 40 per cent. by using the WILCOX & GIBBS sewing-machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Atlantic, from Hilton Head.—Lieut.-Col. J. J. Elwell, Chief Quartermaster Department of the South; Capt. Brady, Chief Clerk Quartermaster's Department; Col. Hoyt, 52d Penn. Vol., with 118 men; Major E. S. Greely, 10th Conn., with 275 men; Capt. E. T. S. Goodyer, Capt. C. C. Brewster, Capt. B. L. Grieves, Capt. J. S. White, Capt. Frank Hawkins, Lieut. G. M. Mallory, Lieut. F. Hickerson, Lieut. J. H. Lindsley, Lieut. W. S. Savage, Chaplain U. C. Trumbull, Capt. Rome, 89th New-York, with 125 men; Capt. Redding, 24th Mass., with 407 men; officers of the 24th Mass., Capt. Richardson, Capt. C. B. Amory. Capt. Dill, Capt. Gardiner, Capt. Nichols, Lieut. Rea, Lieut. Sargent, Lieut. Perkins, Lieut. Jesse Williams, Lieut. James Barnard, Lieut. D. E. Wheeler, Dr. Briggs, Asst. Surgeon; Major J. S. Herrick, Paymaster U. S. A., H. W. Beers, Clerk Paymaster Bradford, U. S. N.; Asst. Paymaster Fairchild, U. S. N.; Capt. Bowditch, 55th Mass.; Isaac Newton, Chief Eng. U. S. N.; E. L. Philbuck, Lieut. B. G. Farley, Lieut. McKee, Ord. Dept.; Capt. Laughlin, 104th Penn. Vol.; Capt. Hicks, Lieut. Moorehead, 70th Penn.; Lieut. Burkhardt, 88th New-York; Lieut.-Col. Wheeler (ad), 66th New-York; Col. Metcalf, 3d R. I. Artillery; Capt. Nichols, 11th Maine; Capt. Leonard, 52d Penn.; Lieut. Mott, 52d Penn.; Lieut. Massey, 52d Penn.; Dr. Withers, Lieut. Aldrich, James M. Barnard, Lieut. Foster, 11th Maine; Lieut. Stone, Capt. Sheiden, Capt. Chas. Wheelock, 10th New-York; Capt. Fish, 52d Penn.; Chaplain Croppen, 117th New-York; Capt. Camp, 52d Penn.; Lieut. Houghton, 52d Penn.; Capt. Albert F. Rea, 4th Mass. Cav.; Capt. Rowsel, 110th New-York; Dr. Seal, Surg. 144th New-York; J. V. Hadden, Surg. U. S. Vol; J. Pillochody, James Allen, Asst. Surg. 39th New-York; C. W. Bellows, M. B. Holt, E. M. Townsend, Adams Ex. Co.; J. W. Shafer, Sutler; Wm. Meade, J. H. Anthony, A. H. Means, and 62 in the steerage.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau and Havana—Mr. Robison, Mrs. P. Tabor, Mrs. Sarah Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, S. T. Smith, C. W. Wilson and lady, J. A. Gambieton, J. Miller, W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. Feitz, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Thebo, S. J. Jones, D. McMartin, W. Dillon, Thomas Powell, R. A. Van Wyck, A. Hughes, Charles Fulford, wife, 3 children and servant, S. A. Malins, D. Oliver, R. Frazer, R. Gardner, F. H. Ward, Miss Clinton, Robert Rushby, Thomas Smith, D. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Field, Mrs. Willington and child, A. M. Burr, S. W. Dunscombe, James Isaacs, R. Albury, C. Hinnecken, Geo. Kains, H. Heincke, Mr. and Mrs. Dubbin, T. Bell, E. Smith, A. Simon, Geo. Anthony, J. F. Smith, Thomas Anderson, Miss S. Godfray, J. Tunstall, John H. Stevens, James R. Schrimshaw, Henry G. Root, C. Low, Thomas Pearce, Geo. H. Frost, J. A. Brady, J. G. Robinson, T. Hastings, T. Fisher, S. Ray, Miss Bloom, Miss Sexton, John Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. V. Butler, Mr. Vizetelly, Mr. Southen, Mr. Flacher, Mr. Waitzfelder, D. D. Young, Mr. Taylor, E. A. Miller, O. M. Smith, and 38 deck passengers—Total, 120.

FEB. 10—*In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool*—Capt. Strand, Richard Tiland, Mr. Wyatt, lady and 2 children, Geo. Richardson and lady, Mr. Turner, F. J. Pearse, E. Clapp, Edmund Freil, J. Macarthy, Mr. Cunningham, J. C. Smellie, H. Cambon, Mrs. Wurth, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Forbes and 2 children, Mrs. Mary Collins, Rev. G. Keller, Rev. Mr. Mandele, Rev. Aloyse Seel, Mrs. C. Jackson, Angelo Durand, G. D. Wilson, and 371 in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Continental, from New-Orleans and Key West—Col. Merritt and lady, Dr. W. W. Root, Dr. J. S. Weadway, James Marlow, B. R. Porter, Lieut. J. A. Hopping, Lieut. George McFarlan, Lieut. W. J. Woodworth, Capt. Silsbee, Capt. Tiller, Capt. Seymour, Lieut. Stark, Chaplain North, Lieuts. Hosmer, Sabins, Draper, Hare, Capt. J. A. Ellis, Lieut. W. C. West, Quartermaster Hourf, Adjt. Sayre, all of the 76th New-York Vols.; Major Clark, Capt. Cheney, and 400 privates of the 75th New-York in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 47 | SUN SETS..... 5 41 | Moon sets.. 5 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 04 | Gov. Island.. 6 53 | Hell Gate.. 9 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 19.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ships Vancouver, (Br.,) Cunninghan, Liverpool, Saml. E. Trower; Excelsior, Pendleton, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew.

Bark Scotland, Rollins, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.

Schooners R. J. Mercer, Somers, Philadelphia, M. T. Runyon & Co.; G. A. Hearse, Hearse, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; H. Castoff, Aibro, Providence, L. Kenny; J. W. Lawrence, Tooker, Norfolk, Va., Sherman Bros.; Prince of Wales, McQuin, Fortress Monroe, H. W. Low & Co.; C. L. Scull, Scull, Locust Mount, Va., T. G. Benton's Sons; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Clark, Turks Island, C. E. Knox & Co.; Citizen, (Br.,) Osborn, Havana, Reynaud & Bachen.

Sloop T. E. Vail, Vail, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Holcrow, Liverpool Feb. 3, and Queenstown the 4th, at 8:15 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Has had westerly winds almost the entire passage. 3d inst., at 4:30 P. M., passed steamship Glasgow, going into port.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana 13th inst., 4:15 P. M., via Nassau, N. P., 15th, at 1.50 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

U. S. steam transport Karnak, Cushing, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Atlantic, Eldridge, Hilton Head 16th inst., with troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Britannia, Merkereid, Glasgow Jan. 16, and Portland Feb. 15, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 58 passengers to Francis Macdonald. Has had heavy westerly winds the entire passage.

H. B. M. gunboat Eden, Commander D'Arcy Preston, Bermuda 7 ds. Has had heavy N. W. gales for the last three days.

U. S. steam transport Diamond State, Nickle, Washington, D.C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Missouri, Hughes, Glasgow and Lamlash Dec. 23, Cape Clear 29th, with mdse. to Wm. & A. Nelson. Have had strong westerly gales the entire passage; carried away the foretopgrallant-yard, upper, fore and maintopsail-yards, sprung mainmast-head, lost and split sails; has been 5 ds. W. of Nantucket. 15th inst., off Montauk, took pilot from boat J. D. Jones, No. 15; 17th, had a heavy N. W. gale; had 5 of the crew frost-bitten. Jan. 21, off Queenstown, was in co. with ship Robena, from Glasgow, for New-York. 17th inst., saw a frigate standing N., with a Jack flying for a pilot; same day, off Fire Island, spoke ship Onward, of and for New-York.

Brig J. M. Sawyer, Bourne, New-Orleans 13 ds., with sugar, molasses and cotton to Lunt Bros. Has had heavy westerly gales, split sails, etc.

Schr. Stranger, (wrecker,) Russell, with materials from wreck of ship Wm. B. Lindsay, ashore on the West Bank.

Schr. Hero, Carter, Belfast 12 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. E. J. Gott, Worthen, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. E. C. Smith, Gorham, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. H. S. Boynton, Herring, Virginia, with oysters.

BELOW—Ship Onward, Sherman, Liverpool Dec. 14.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W.

Miscellaneous.

The Italian frigate Re d'Italia, which went outside on Thursday morning on a trial trip, returned to the City last evening, and anchored in the North River.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 16—Arr. schrs. Sedona, from Baltimore for Boston; El Dorado, from Elizabethport, for Boston; Village Queen, (Br.,) from New-York for Halifax.

Feb. 17—Wind N. W., and blowing heavy. No arrivals.

In port, the above arrivals, and brigs Manta Clarita, Rockingham and Orcadia; schrs. Leatherwood, Annie Edith, Thomas Jefferson, Shooting Star, D. N. Richards, Geo. L. Green, Adaline, Joseph, Hattie E. Simpkins, Light-boat and Sarah Wooster.

Spoken, &c.

Marian—Br. ship, bound N., Feb. 14, at 8 A. M., lat. 25 32 N., lon. 79 43 W.

Scotia—steamship, hence for Liverpool, Feb. 8, at 9:30 A. M., 73 miles W. of Fastnet.

Foreign Ports.

At Havana, Feb. 13. Br. schr. Lela, from Matamoras, with cotton; Br. brig Hope, from Matamoras, with cotton; U. S. steamer Huntsville.

[PER CITY OF MANCHESTER.]

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 4.

Arrived from New-York—Camperino, at Naples; Alice Grey, at Leghorn; Wallace Peck, at Naples; Gustave, at Havre; Jerdinaus Packet, at Deal; No Plus Ultra, at Liverpool.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive anyr e lief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 67 Wall-st.

Cash Capital increased to	$500,000
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1864	92,046

This company affords the largest security for its liabilities of any in the country.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

CHARTERED 1850.

Cash dividends paid in 13 years, 232 per cent.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.



MISS MINA GEARY, the talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

KENDALL & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired.

MINA GEARY,

DEC. 23, 1863. No. 52 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE

Is a stimulating extract of flowers, roots and herbs, for the growth, beauty and permanent vigor of the hair. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handsfull, and has never failed to arrest its decay and promote a healthy growth.

It also prevents the hair from turning prematurely gray, causes it to grow on bald heads, eradicates dandruff, cures diseases of the scalp, is a preventive of nervous headache, and as a dressing, imparts health and pleasantness to the head.

Put up in a box containing 2 bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, the other for morning use as a dressing. Price $1 per box.

KENDALL & CO., Proprietors,

No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

Sold by all druggists.

DEMULCENT.

THIS entirely new SOAP is beyond all comparison the best compound yet offered for

Chapped or Tender Hands,

THE NURSERY,

and all Toilet Uses,

Manufactured only by J. C. HULL'S SON,

32 PARK ROW, N.Y.

Who also offers upwards of 100 varieties of

TOILET and STAPLE SOAPS and CANDLES

For sale by most all respectable dealers.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Dramatic Committee of the Metropolitan Fair have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. W. Jackson, proprietor of

THE WINTER GARDEN,

has proffered to the committee, for the benefit of the Fair, the receipts of a

MATINEE,

On SATURDAY next, Feb. 20,

on which occasion the highly successful drama,

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN,

will be performed.

On this occasion Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, the members of the company, and the other employes of this theatre have also, in the handsomest manner, volunteered their services for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of our army and navy. SHERWOOD, ELIZABETH W.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

IODINE.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists,

NO. 423 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY,

enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

for the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases; Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, etc.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and exciting the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

Iodine Water is put up with full directions around each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this solution, as containing ¼ grains of Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water—no solvent being used. Itis not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine neutralised by combination with any ingredient, and as no unpleasant or injurious results can arise from its continued use, this solution will be found superior to any other method in which Iodine can be exhibited.

The great success which has attended the use of Iodine Water in our own practice, and in the hands of those who have used it, enables us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public as a superior remedy for the cure of Chronic diseases, which have resisted other treatment, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence.

The genuineness of this solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by the names of such distinguished men as Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Professor R. H. Parker, Professor Jas. C. Booth, Dr. E. Whitney, Dr. H. Klingstein, and others.

Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists generally.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editoria notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.

GEO. STORRS.

Rev. Geo. Storrs' residence, No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JULY 27, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,

A. MANN, Jr.,
No. 39 Wall-st.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.,
May 16, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.

Yours truly,

GEORGE L. LESTER.

NEW-YORK, January 28, 1863

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was also affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.

T. BERTELING,
Musical Instruments,
167 Bowery.

THE WORLD OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863.

DR. H. ANDERS & Co.—GENTS: Having used your Iodine Water in a very bad and long-standing case of Dyspepsia, I would offer my testimony to its superior efficacy in the cure of that troublesome and enervating complaint.

Respectfully,

ROBERT REA.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
423 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES

KNOWN AS

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcerous deposittions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women, or Children.*

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but many will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Unnatural or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, but unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of Home for Homeless Girls and Children for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Fox—

Petition of property-owners to have Marketfield-street repaired.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Petition of Commissioners of Charities and Correction to have sidewalks on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street and north side of Twenty-sixth-street, near the First-avenue, repaired, and Twenty-sixth-street paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of the Ladies' Union Aid Society for the relief of the aged and infirm.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Petition of the Church of the Covenant in reference to a sewer built in front of their premises on the northwest corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, and asking for a donation

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of property owners to have Twenty-sixth-street paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Petition of Engine Company number Fifty-three for a location.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Hardy—

Petition of David McMasters to be relieved from erroneous assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Arbuckle and Schoals to erect and maintain a shutter-box on the sidewalk in front of their premises, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That Watts-street, between West and Washington streets, be regulated, and the curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the sum of Three thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated in aid of the Charitable Fund of the New-York Fire Department, as a donation, the amount to be paid by the Comptroller to the Treasurer of said Fund, by warrant drawn for that amount upon the City Chamberlain, the amount to be charged to the account of donations

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Resolved, That Watts-street, between West and Washington streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of number twenty North Moore-street be flagged, and the curb and gutter-stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Aldermen Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the owners of property on both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from the Third to Lexington avenue, be and they are hereby authorized and permitted to regulate and grade the said street, between the said Third and Lexington avenues, at their own expense, the work to be under the direction and supervision of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That Fifth-street, from the Second-avenue to the Bowery, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense and the City the remaining half, the work to be performed under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Third-avenue, from the north side of One hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Eighth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the regulating and grading of Madison-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Eighty-sixth street, and the accompanying ordinance is hereby adopted therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Lawrence-street to the Ninth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in Third-street, opposite Saint Joseph's Church, the work to be done immediately, and to be under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That Tompkins square be repaired and put in good order as soon as practicable, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

By Alderman McMahon—

Whereas, The National Guard, or uniformed militia, of this City, comprising upwards of twenty regiments, and numbering not less than twelve thousand men, are now without any parade ground for the purpose of drill within the limits of this island; and

Whereas, The safety of the lives and property of our citizens, and the order and good government of the City, are frequently dependent upon the efficiency and drill of our citizen soldiery, be it therefore

Resolved, That a Special Committee of two members from each Board, be appointed to select a suitable place, in one of our public parks, to be used for drills and parades of the First Division New-York State Militia; that his Honor the Mayor, and the General commanding the said First Division, be requested to act in connection with such Special Committee, and that they report to the Common Council for its action, the place best calculated to answer the requirements of our Militia in respect to its drills and parades.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend by adding one to the committee from each board.

Which was accepted by Alderman McMahon.

The preamble and resolutions were then adopted.

The President subsequently appointed Alderman McMahon, Ryers and Ottiwell, as such committee on the part of this board.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner relative to notice received from Pilot Commissioners to rebuild piers and bulkheads.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board with remonstrance against sewer in Eighty-first-street, between second and third avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation in answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to the manner of leasing the piers, &c., of this City.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips.

A communication was received from the Fire-Marshal transmitting his semi-annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from Clark Mills, offering to sell to the Corporation of the City of New-York, his bronze equestrian statute of Gen. Jackson.

Which was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Engine Company Number Thirteen to attend their annual Ball on Thursday evening, the eighteenth instant.

Which was accepted,

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from the further consideration of a paper from the Board of Councilmen to pay the Cecilian Brass Band for the music furnished for the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance, donating Reverend P. Francis Karl, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, the sum of three hundred and thirty-two dollars.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health, to fill sunken lots on Manhattan-street, on both sides of Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Twenty-ninth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth-avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag sidewalks on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on National Affairs presented a report in favor of paying bill of Colonel C. G. Colgate Schilling, also bill of 'Longshoremen's Union Benevolent Society

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman McMahon moved that when the board adjourns it do adjourn to meet on Tuesday next, twenty-third instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, that the sidewalks in Ninth avenue, between Fifty-fourth-street and its junction with Broadway, be flagged full width, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that Seventy-fifth-street, between First and Third avenues, be regulated and graded and curbed, and gutter stones set and sidewalks flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that the sidewalks of Fifty-second-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be flagged a space four feet wide through the same, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the low and sunken lots on south side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be filled to the grade of said street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Morris-street, from Broadway to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, one-half the expense to be borne by the property owners, and the remainder by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Rector-street, from Broadway to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, one-half the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to the North River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, one half the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to Michael J. Connolly, to keep a stand in front of number one hundred and seventy-two Chatham-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in

Bill of Patrick Leddy, amounting to Ten Dollars, for fitting up poll of Eighth Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that Maiden Lane be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to apply to the Legislature for authority to borrow, upon the faith and credit of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to pay and redeem the Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds payable November one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and for the money so to be borrowed to issue other bonds of the said corporation payable November one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Veto Message of His Honor the Mayor, with resolution appointing sundry persons Commissioners of Deeds.

(By Board of Councilmen adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—The President, Alderman McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Kelly—1.

Communication from the Comptroller, with resolution that authority be given in pursuance of a recommendation of the Comptroller to transfer the sum of fifteen thousand dollars from the appropriation and account under the head of "Russ Pavement Improvement" to the account of "City Contingencies," the same to be applied to defraying the expenses of a suitable public reception of the gallant soldiers from this City, on their return home from the seat of war.

(By Board of Councilmen resolution adopted.)

Which was laid over.

Subsequently reconsidered, and on yeas and nays concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell—11.

Resolution, that Fourth-avenue, from Forty-third to Forty-eighth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay the whole expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that the sidewalks on west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and in Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Preamble, reciting that irregularities have occurred in the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds by the Common Council of the City of New-York, more Commissioners having been appointed for said City than were authorized by the Legislature of the State, and it being impossible to correct those irregularities, that the present Commissioners, although some of them were irregularly appointed, continue to act until their successors be appointed, and it is beyond the power of said Common Council to designate the Commissioners irregularly appointed, or to deprive them of their power of acting as said Commissioners; that titles to real estate are greatly affected by said irregularities, and it is essential for the accommodation of the community that additional Commissioners should be appointed, with resolution, that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of the State of New-York, for the passage of an act to legalize the official acts of the Commissioners of Deeds, appointed for the City and County of New-York by the Common Council of said City, and also to authorize the appointment of additional Commissioners of Deeds, not to exceed five hundred in number, including those already appointed.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be directed to procure a suitable badge for the members of the Common Council; and if the Board of Aldermen concur, the Committee on Arts and Sciences of both branches of the Common Council be and are hereby constituted a Joint Committee for the purpose of carrying out the intentions of this resolution.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be granted to Mrs. J. D. Bliss to display a small sign in front of her premises, number one hundred and fifty East Thirty-fifth-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to S. Fleming to exhibit his show cars in front of his premises, number eighty-three Chatham-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble reciting that designing persons have falsely represented to some of the returned volunteer soldiers belonging to New-York City regiments, and others, that the families of such soldiers residing in this City and County will be entitled to participate in the benefits of the Family Aid Fund, should such soldier reënlist in and be credited to any other county; that under such misrepresentation many soldiers belonging heretofore to New-York City regiments have reënlisted in other counties, in order to receive increased bounties: that the wording of the eighth section of the Volunteer Family Aid Ordinance, being ambiguous, advantage is taken of it; with resolution that section eight of the "Ordinance to provide for a continuation of the aid heretofore granted to the Families of Volunteer Soldiers from the City of New-York serving in the Army of the Union," approved February nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, is hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

SEC. 8. No order for relief shall be given to any person who is not, at the time of making the application, a resident of this City, and who was not a resident at the date of the enlistment of the soldier on whose behalf the application for relief is made. Relief shall only be allowed to the families of such soldiers as shall enlist in, or be credited to, the City and County of New-York, and shall have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are actually doing duty in camp or garrison; excepting that the families of those who are sick or wounded, or have been killed, or have died from the effects of wounds received, or diseases contracted while in the service of the Government, shall be entitled to the same allowance as if the soldier were in actual service. Nor shall relief be allowed to the family of any soldier who belongs to the Invalid Corps, unless such soldier is counted and allowed in the quota of the City of New-York, under the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated October seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and, also, resolution that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to cause the foregoing preamble and resolution to be published in the principal newspapers published in this City, until the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was concurred in,

Resolution, that permission be given to James Curry to erect an awning in front of his premises, number five hundred and forty Ninth-avenue, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the sunken lots numbers three hundred and forty-eight and three hundred and fifty West Forty-eighth-street be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Brandon or his assigns for the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars, together with interest on the said amount from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, until the said amount shall be paid, for silk colors furnished to the City Volunteer Regiments, by order of the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and ordered to be paid for, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars for each regiment by resolution adopted by the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, but on which the Comptroller declines payment, for the reason that each regiment was not duly specified in said resolution, the said colors having been presented on behalf of the City to the regiments named, who have all replied through the Colonel or officer in command of the regiment in terms of praise and thanks to the Common Council for the kind remembrance of the City to its soldiers while at the seat of war, and that the same be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for "City Contingencies" or any other appropriate account upon the presentation of the proper vouchers certified to by the Committee on National affairs that the same is correct.

Which was laid over.

Resignation of John Flanagan as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Robert Gilton be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place and stead of John Flanagan, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be, and the same is hereby given to Charles G. Hughes (who has lost an arm in the service of his country) to place a small target in the park for the purpose of using an air gun, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Captain John Shea, of the Irish Brigade, Eighty-eighth Regiment, to erect a small tent in the Park, for the purpose of recruiting for said brigade, such permission to extend during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that, if the Board of Aldermen concur, a special committee of five be appointed from each board to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of the Birthday of the immortal Washington, the twenty-second day of February, and that the sum of seven thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated therefor; said amount to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. E. Johnson for the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars for refreshments furnished the Stanton Legion (One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Seventy-first Regiment Band, (Dodworth's), Eighth Regiment Band, (Dodworth's).

F. B. Helmsmuller	450 00
Jacob Muller	130 00
C. Rubel	175 00
Wm. Robertson	162 00
Schemuller's Band	93 00
Charles F. Haller's Band	478 00
Fifth Regiment Band	170 00
Weigand's Brass Band	434 00
Washington Brass Band	65 00
Eleventh Regiment Band	166 00
Total	$5,234 50

Printing and Advertising.

The World newspaper	$162 50
Tribune Association	90 00
Journal of Commerce	53 90
Commercial Advertiser	141 45
New-York Times	210 35
New-York Herald	82 80
New-York Daily Express	19 95
Evening Post	4 30
New-York Leader	5 60
Sunday Mercury	17 50
New-Yorker Demokrat	9 20
Daily News	24 15
New-York Dispatch	15 40
Saturday Evening Courier	14 80
New-York Sun	107 71
New-York Era	64 00
Baptist & Taylor	137 50
Total	$1,141 71
City Assembly Rooms, use of—George W. Vesey	$600 00
John E Rendix, bill of—cleaning muskets	25 00
W. F. Gardiner—Firing salute	95 50
T. Ahlers—Refreshments	20 00
Seventy-first Regiment Band—Funeral of Captain Husen	82 00
Sixty-ninth Regiment Band—Funeral of Col. O'Brien	86 00
Total amount	$7,344 71

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Bill of W. W. Wetmore, amounting to one hundred dollars, for putting up Election District Polls of the Sixth Aldermanic District.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that Maiden Lane be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to apply to the Legislature for authority to borrow, upon the faith and credit of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to pay and redeem the Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds payable November one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and for the money so to be borrowed to issue other bonds of the said corporation payable November one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Veto Message of His Honor the Mayor, with resolution appointing sundry persons Commissioners of Deeds.

(By Board of Councilmen adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Kelly—1.

Communication from the Comptroller, with resolution that authority be given in pursuance of a recommendation of the Comptroller to transfer the sum of fifteen thousand dollars from the appropriation and account under the head of "Russ Pavement Improvement" to the account of "City Contingencies," the same to be applied to defraying the expenses of a suitable public reception of the gallant soldiers from this City, on their return home from the seat of war.

(By Board of Councilmen resolution adopted.)

Which was laid over.

Subsequently reconsidered, and on yeas and nays concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell—11.

Resolution, that Fourth-avenue, from Forty-third to Forty-eighth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay the whole expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that the sidewalks on west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and in Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Preamble, reciting that irregularities have occurred in the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds by the Common Council of the City of New-York, more Commissioners having been appointed for said City than were authorized by the Legislature of the State, and it being impossible to correct those irregularities, that the present Commissioners, although some of them were irregularly appointed, continue to act until their successors be appointed, and it is beyond the power of said Common Council to designate the Commissioners irregularly appointed, or to deprive them of their power of acting as said Commissioners; that titles to real estate are greatly affected by said irregularities, and it is essential for the accommodation of the community that additional Commissioners should be appointed, with resolution, that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of the State of New-York, for the passage of an act to legalize the official acts of the Commissioners of Deeds, appointed for the City and County of New-York by the Common Council of said City, and also to authorize the appointment of additional Commissioners of Deeds, not to exceed five hundred in number, including those already appointed.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be directed to procure a suitable badge for the members of the Common Council; and if the Board of Aldermen concur, the Committee on Arts and Sciences of both branches of the Common Council be and are hereby constituted a Joint Committee for the purpose of carrying out the intentions of this resolution.

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Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to S. Fleming to exhibit his show cars in front of his premises, number eighty-three Chatham-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble reciting that designing persons have falsely represented to some of the returned volunteer soldiers belonging to New-York City regiments, and others, that the families of such soldiers residing in this City and County will be entitled to participate in the benefits of the Family Aid Fund, should such soldier reënlist in and be credited to any other county; that under such misrepresentation many soldiers belonging heretofore to New-York City regiments have reënlisted in other counties, in order to receive increased bounties: that the wording of the eighth section of the Volunteer Family Aid Ordinance, being ambiguous, advantage is taken of it; with resolution that section eight of the "Ordinance to provide for a continuation of the aid heretofore granted to the Families of Volunteer Soldiers from the City of New-York serving in the Army of the Union," approved February nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, is hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

SEC. 8. No order for relief shall be given to any person who is not, at the time of making the application, a resident of this City, and who was not a resident at the date of the enlistment of the soldier on whose behalf the application for relief is made. Relief shall only be allowed to the families of such soldiers as shall enlist in, or be credited to, the City and County of New-York, and shall have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are actually doing duty in camp or garrison; excepting that the families of those who are sick or wounded, or have been killed, or have died from the effects of wounds received, or diseases contracted while in the service of the Government, shall be entitled to the same allowance as if the soldier were in actual service. Nor shall relief be allowed to the family of any soldier who belongs to the Invalid Corps, unless such soldier is counted and allowed in the quota of the City of New-York, under the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated October seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and, also, resolution that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to cause the foregoing preamble and resolution to be published in the principal newspapers published in this City, until the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was concurred in,

Resolution, that permission be given to James Curry to erect an awning in front of his premises, number five hundred and forty Ninth-avenue, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the sunken lots numbers three hundred and forty-eight and three hundred and fifty West Forty-eighth-street be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Brandon or his assigns for the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars, together with interest on the said amount from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, until the said amount shall be paid, for silk colors furnished to the City Volunteer Regiments, by order of the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and ordered to be paid for, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars for each regiment by resolution adopted by the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, but on which the Comptroller declines payment, for the reason that each regiment was not duly specified in said resolution, the said colors having been presented on behalf of the City to the regiments named, who have all replied through the Colonel or officer in command of the regiment in terms of praise and thanks to the Common Council for the kind remembrance of the City to its soldiers while at the seat of war, and that the same be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for "City Contingencies" or any other appropriate account upon the presentation of the proper vouchers certified to by the Committee on National affairs that the same is correct.

Which was laid over.

Resignation of John Flanagan as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Robert Gilton be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place and stead of John Flanagan, resigned.

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Resolution that, if the Board of Aldermen concur, a special committee of five be appointed from each board to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of the Birthday of the immortal Washington, the twenty-second day of February, and that the sum of seven thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated therefor; said amount to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any other unexpended appropriation.

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Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. E. Johnson for the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars for refreshments furnished the Stanton Legion (One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Seventy-first Regiment Band, (Dodworth's), Eighth Regiment Band, (Dodworth's).

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New-York Sun	107 71
New-York Era	64 00
Baptist & Taylor	137 50
Total	$1,141 71
City Assembly Rooms, use of—George W. Vesey	$600 00
John E Rendix, bill of—cleaning muskets	25 00
W. F. Gardiner—Firing salute	95 50
T. Ahlers—Refreshments	20 00
Seventy-first Regiment Band—Funeral of Captain Husen	82 00
Sixty-ninth Regiment Band—Funeral of Col. O'Brien	86 00
Total amount	$7,344 71

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Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to apply to the Legislature for authority to borrow, upon the faith and credit of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to pay and redeem the Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds payable November one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and for the money so to be borrowed to issue other bonds of the said corporation payable November one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

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(By Board of Councilmen resolution adopted.)

Which was laid over.

Subsequently reconsidered, and on yeas and nays concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell—11.

Resolution, that Fourth-avenue, from Forty-third to Forty-eighth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay the whole expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that the sidewalks on west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and in Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Preamble, reciting that irregularities have occurred in the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds by the Common Council of the City of New-York, more Commissioners having been appointed for said City than were authorized by the Legislature of the State, and it being impossible to correct those irregularities, that the present Commissioners, although some of them were irregularly appointed, continue to act until their successors be appointed, and it is beyond the power of said Common Council to designate the Commissioners irregularly appointed, or to deprive them of their power of acting as said Commissioners; that titles to real estate are greatly affected by said irregularities, and it is essential for the accommodation of the community that additional Commissioners should be appointed, with resolution, that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of the State of New-York, for the passage of an act to legalize the official acts of the Commissioners of Deeds, appointed for the City and County of New-York by the Common Council of said City, and also to authorize the appointment of additional Commissioners of Deeds, not to exceed five hundred in number, including those already appointed.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be directed to procure a suitable badge for the members of the Common Council; and if the Board of Aldermen concur, the Committee on Arts and Sciences of both branches of the Common Council be and are hereby constituted a Joint Committee for the purpose of carrying out the intentions of this resolution.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be granted to Mrs. J. D. Bliss to display a small sign in front of her premises, number one hundred and fifty East Thirty-fifth-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to S. Fleming to exhibit his show cars in front of his premises, number eighty-three Chatham-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble reciting that designing persons have falsely represented to some of the returned volunteer soldiers belonging to New-York City regiments, and others, that the families of such soldiers residing in this City and County will be entitled to participate in the benefits of the Family Aid Fund, should such soldier reënlist in and be credited to any other county; that under such misrepresentation many soldiers belonging heretofore to New-York City regiments have reënlisted in other counties, in order to receive increased bounties: that the wording of the eighth section of the Volunteer Family Aid Ordinance, being ambiguous, advantage is taken of it; with resolution that section eight of the "Ordinance to provide for a continuation of the aid heretofore granted to the Families of Volunteer Soldiers from the City of New-York serving in the Army of the Union," approved February nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, is hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

SEC. 8. No order for relief shall be given to any person who is not, at the time of making the application, a resident of this City, and who was not a resident at the date of the enlistment of the soldier on whose behalf the application for relief is made. Relief shall only be allowed to the families of such soldiers as shall enlist in, or be credited to, the City and County of New-York, and shall have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are actually doing duty in camp or garrison; excepting that the families of those who are sick or wounded, or have been killed, or have died from the effects of wounds received, or diseases contracted while in the service of the Government, shall be entitled to the same allowance as if the soldier were in actual service. Nor shall relief be allowed to the family of any soldier who belongs to the Invalid Corps, unless such soldier is counted and allowed in the quota of the City of New-York, under the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated October seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and, also, resolution that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to cause the foregoing preamble and resolution to be published in the principal newspapers published in this City, until the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was concurred in,

Resolution, that permission be given to James Curry to erect an awning in front of his premises, number five hundred and forty Ninth-avenue, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the sunken lots numbers three hundred and forty-eight and three hundred and fifty West Forty-eighth-street be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Brandon or his assigns for the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars, together with interest on the said amount from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, until the said amount shall be paid, for silk colors furnished to the City Volunteer Regiments, by order of the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and ordered to be paid for, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars for each regiment by resolution adopted by the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, but on which the Comptroller declines payment, for the reason that each regiment was not duly specified in said resolution, the said colors having been presented on behalf of the City to the regiments named, who have all replied through the Colonel or officer in command of the regiment in terms of praise and thanks to the Common Council for the kind remembrance of the City to its soldiers while at the seat of war, and that the same be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for "City Contingencies" or any other appropriate account upon the presentation of the proper vouchers certified to by the Committee on National affairs that the same is correct.

Which was laid over.

Resignation of John Flanagan as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Robert Gilton be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place and stead of John Flanagan, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be, and the same is hereby given to Charles G. Hughes (who has lost an arm in the service of his country) to place a small target in the park for the purpose of using an air gun, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Captain John Shea, of the Irish Brigade, Eighty-eighth Regiment, to erect a small tent in the Park, for the purpose of recruiting for said brigade, such permission to extend during the pleasure of the Common Council

FINANCIAL.

$160,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & Co., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks: The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.

U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,

JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, No. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864:

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863		$8,913,053 94
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.		
For Premiums, viz.:		
Originals	$279,023 13	
Renewals	1,100,708 79	
War extras	36,274 91	
Total Premiums	$1,416,006 83	
For Annuities	22,317 97	
For Interest	652,976 82—	2,091,301 62
Total		$11,004,354 56
DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$444,028 00	
Paid Dividends additions to same	177,625 99	
Paid Reductions of Premium	7,099 45	
Paid Surrendered Policies	105,775 25	
Paid Annuities	12,187 38	
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate	7,775 23	
Paid Commissions	86,033 30	
Paid Taxes	20,846 33	
Paid Exchange, Postage and Advertising	14,753 93	
Paid Salaries and Medical Examinations	59,339 93	
Paid Law, Printing, Rent and Office Expenses	39,634 86—	975,089 75
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,029,264 81
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$828,440 67	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,409,734 30	
United States Stocks	4,270,281 50	
Real Estate	407,622 79	
Balance due from Agents	13,184 55	
		$10,029,264 81
Add,		
Interest accrued		$126,352 64
Premiums due, in course of transmission		29,058 74
Deferred semi-annual Premiums (say)		200,000 00
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,354,676 19
Increase in net Cash Assets during year		$1,116,211 87

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during year	2,842	$8,594,175
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,044	43,778,065
In force Feb. 1, 1863	12,981	37,391,440
Net increase during year	2,063	6,386,575
Dividends Additions payable with Policies		$8,837,591

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, WILLIAM MOORE, ROBERT B. McCURDY, J. GREEN PEARSON, MARTIN BATES, Jr., WM. J. BUNKER, WILLIAM BETTS, JOHN P. YELVERTON, JOHN WADSWORTH, ALFRED EDWARDS, NATHANIEL HAYDEN, JOHN M. STUART, OLIVER H. PALMER, SAM'L. E. SPROULLS, SAM'L. M. CORNELL, LUCIUS ROBINSON, W. SMITH BROWN, ALEX. W. BRADFORD, RICHARD PATRICK, WILLIAM H. POPHAM, WILLIAM A. HAINES, EZRA WHEELER, SEYMOUR L. HUSTED, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, MILLARD FILLMORE, DAVID HOADLEY, HENRY A. SMYTHE, WILLIAM V. BRADY, W. E. DODGE, GEORGE S. COE, WM. K. STRONG, WM. M. VERMILYE, JOHN E. DEVELIN, WELLINGTON CLAPP, M. M. FREEMAN.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretary—THEO. W. MORRIS.
Cashier—FRED. M. WINSTON.

Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
Asst.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.

Counsel—WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D. HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. McCURDY.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent, per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 20 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 27 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD

MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., punctually.

Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. **7.30** TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863		1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fre Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$7,897,666 56
Losses paid during the same period		3,805,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses		1,082,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks		$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise		1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable		3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank		744,813 88
Total amount of Assets		$9,265,546 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, last, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to $14,328,880

Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 2,030,000

Total profits for 21½ years $16,858,880

The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash 11,690,210

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 $5,268,670

By order of the Board
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pinot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
F. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., opposite the Post-Office.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1863		$1,287,597 35
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.		
For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c	$644,856 92	
For Interest and Rents	53,195 90	
For Interest and Rents accrued	14,348 56	
	732,401 38	
		$2,039,998 73
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Claims by Death on Policies and Bonus, and Payment of Annuities	$153,654 27	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Medical Examiners Fees, Commissions, &c	88,828 87	
Paid Dividends, Re-Insurance, Purchased Policies and Bonus and Interest on Dividends	248,666 37	
	491,149 51	
		$1,548,849 22
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank	$27,962 13	
Bonds and Mortgages	261,974 00	
Real Estate	146,673 74	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29	— 921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		73,062 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 51
Total assets		$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	W. M. RICHARDS,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MELLEN,	B. W. PULL,
C. HADDEN,	L. P. MORTON,
F. W. MEYER,	J. K. MYERS,
WILLIAM LECONEY,	A. WESSON,
WILLIAM KENT,	BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
A. S. BARNES,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
H. L. ATHERTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEO. C. WETMORE,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	OLIVER K. KING,
DAVID LAMB.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President,
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863	$158,811 87	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums		$861,714 87
This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$701,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	411,264 40	
Return premiums	$67,067 21	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank	$116,846 42	
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,769 03	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29	— 921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		73,062 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 51
Total assets		$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	W. M. RICHARDS,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MELLEN,	B. W. PULL,
C. HADDEN,	L. P. MORTON,
F. W. MEYER,	J. K. MYERS,
WILLIAM LECONEY,	A. WESSON,
WILLIAM KENT,	BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
A. S. BARNES,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
H. L. ATHERTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEO. C. WETMORE,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	OLIVER K. KING,
DAVID LAMB.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President,
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank, whose charter has expired, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
d19-law6mS*

WANTED.—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Erie Canal Bonds of Erie, Pennsylvania.
Also, 10,000 North-Branch Canal Bonds, for which the highest price will be paid by
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 South 3d-st.,
Opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1864.
THIS BANK WILL RECEIVE FROM ITS dealers on deposit, at par, the circulating notes of all the National Banks in the United States.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

LOAN OFFICES.

LOANS AT THE
RATE OF 7 PER CENT PER ANNUM,
On DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, PERSONAL PROPERTY, MERCHANDISE AND DRY-GOODS IN BULK, OR THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR THE SAME, BY APPLYING TO
B. BARNARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER,
No. 3 BROAD-ST. NEAR WALL-ST.
N. B.—LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS. PARTIES LIVING AT A DISTANCE CAN ADDRESS AS ABOVE, IN FULL CONFIDENCE.

FINANCIAL

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19—	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68—	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$65,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80—	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32
If this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent		116,000 00
		$250,717 32
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.		
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount or such notes		$1,313 50
		$255,403 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.		255,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 82
The Company have the following Assets:		
United States, New-York City and other Stocks		$330,575 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities		774,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand		651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes		1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company		30,374 44
Total amount of Assets		$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L. W. TELLER,
Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. D. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSE,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT AND PITCH.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the City of Washington, D. C., the following amounts of Roofing Felt and Pitch, viz.:

One hundred and eight (108) tons of Roofing Felt.

Eight hundred (800) barrels of Pitch, or Roofing Cement.

The particular kind or description of the above articles must be stated in the proposal, and bidders will be required to furnish samples of the articles they propose to deliver.

One-fourth (¼) of the quantity of each article will be required to be delivered in thirty (30) days from the date of the contract, one-fourth (¼) in sixty (60) days therefrom, and the balance in ninety (90) days therefrom.

Each barrel of Pitch or Roofing Cement must contain not less than three hundred (300) pounds, and delivered in good sound barrels, said barrels to be furnished free of cost to the Government.

The articles offered by the successful bidders will be subjected to a rigid inspection before being accepted by an inspector appointed by the Government.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and Post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked, "Proposals for Roofing, Felt and Pitch.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated Feb. 11, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 . [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such articles at the price therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (2,000) two thousand horses, of the following description, viz.:

ARTILLERY

For Artillery, (2,000) two thousand horses, from (15¾) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five (5) and eight (8) years of age, of dark colors, free from all defects, and well broken to harness, compactly built, and to weigh not less than one thousand one hundred (1,100) pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and Post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required from successful bidders before signing contracts.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the horses proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 . [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government or responsible person known to this office.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No mares will be received.

The horses must be delivered in this City within twenty-five days from the date of the contract.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

These horses will be awarded in lots of (500) two hundred each, unless the Chief Quartermaster should deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12. J. B. SANSINGER, Chief Engineer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb 1, 1864

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of
TEN PER CENT.
(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its Twenty-first Semi-annual Devidend of 4 Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Dated Feb. 10, 1864.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 19th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INS. CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. free from the Government Tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, payable to Stockholders on demand.

By order. RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for supplying this department with the following articles of Hardware, viz.:

Chopping Axes, good quality warranted.
Smith Bellows, 28 to 32 inches

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3872. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN THE DUCHIES.

Schleswig Evacuated by the Danes.

THE GERMANS IN PURSUIT

FURTHER OF THE BATTLE AT MISSUNDE.

Debate on the Queen's Speech in the British Parliament.

An Appeal in the Case of the Alexandra.

France to be Neutral in the Dano-German War.

Particulars of the Alabama's Recent Piracies.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The steamship *Africa* arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 6 o'clock for Boston, where she will be due on Sunday evening. Weather cloudy with a light south wind. She brings Liverpool dates to the 6th and Queenstown the 7th.

A Hamburg dispatch of the morning of the 6th instant, says:

"There is no news from the theatre of war. It is believed that the Prussians will prevent its transmission. Severe fighting is supposed to be going on, as numbers of wounded are constantly being brought into Rendsburg."

A Hamburg dispatch of the afternoon of the 6th instant reports the town of Schleswig evacuated by the Danes and occupied by the allies. This is said to be authentic. Nothing is known as to the capture of Missunde.

The appeal in the case of the *Alexandra* was heard on the 6th instant, and the court was to give judgment on the 8th.

The majority of the British journals have a pacific leaning.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 5th instant, and Liverpool on the 6th.

The *Africa* has 56 passengers, and £2,500 in specie for Boston.

She passed the steamship *Etna* on the 9th instant, in lat. 50°, lon. 18°, and the *Kedar* on the 12th, in lat. 46°, lon. 32°; both bound to Liverpool.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. LAYARD read dispatches from Austria and Prussia, stating whatever arrangements might be made, relative to Schleswig and Holstein, the Great Powers would be consulted.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. DISRAELI contended that the Queen's Speech should have made some reference to American affairs, and complained of its silence on this and other important subjects.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that the Government could have repeated what has often been said before, and he could see no necessity for that.

Earl DERBY, in the House of Lords, repudiated the idea of British responsibility for the doings of the *Alabama*. He trusted that the Ministers had given such an answer to the claim of the Federal Government as would put an end to such monster demands in future.

The debate on the Danish question generally inspired more confidence in commercial circles in England, but it was felt that it by no means defined what the ultimate shape the policy of England would take.

In the House of Commons on the 5th instant, Mr. WHITESIDE called attention to the distress in Ireland, and the consequent emigration of fighting men to America.

The parliamentary papers relative to Japan estimates the destruction of property at Kagosima at 1,000,000 sterling and 1,500 killed.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £291,000.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

In the attack on Missunde the Prussian forces numbered 9,000, and that of the Danes about 2,000.

Two stormings were attempted by the Prussians, but they were repulsed, the Danes maintaining a heavy fire against the storming party.

According to one account, one Prussian regiment was totally destroyed by the fire of the Danes.

A semi-official Vienna paper expresses the hope that the explanation just sent by Austria and Prussia to England will avoid all further complications.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, says:

At a ball on the 3d instant, the Emperor NAPOLEON said to a group of Marshals and Generals: "It appears they have began the exchange of cannon shots in the North. Let them go on. It is no affair of ours. Our policy should be non-intervention."

Those whom he addressed seemed to agree with him.

Commercial Intelligence.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 31,000 bales. Market irregular and partially ⅛d. lower, closing firmer. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, at Thursday's rates. Middling Orleans at 27½d.; Middling Uplands, 26¾d.

BREADSTUFFS dull. Flour steady. Wheat partially 2d.@4d. lower since Tuesday. Corn flat and 6d. lower.

American Securities inactive; United States Fivetwenties, 62@63; Massachusetts Fives, 85; Erie Shares, 59@62; New-York Central, 76; Illinois Central, 25@23 discount.

COTTON on Saturday was firmer, and holders demanded an advance. The sales on that day were 4,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS dull and unchanged, except WHEAT, which was firmer.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

CONSOLS closed at 90⅜@90⅝, and after official hours at 90⅞@91.

PROVISIONS—Pork advanced 1s. for Eastern. Beef steady. Bacon quiet and tending downward. Butter quiet and steady. Lard quiet and unchanged. Tallow declined 6d. Sugar quiet, closing firmer. Coffee quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—Petroleum easier; Refined 1s. 10d.@1s. 10¾d.; Crude £17@£17 5s.

On the Paris Bourse the Rentes closed at 66f. 40c.

Twelve guineas premium were being paid on the ship *Edinburgh*, overdue from China for London.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE ALABAMA.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH SHIP MARTABAN.

From the Straits Times, Dec. 26.

Capt PIKE, of the British ship *Martaban*, burnt by the *Alabama*, in compliance with our request, has sent us the following statement of the circumstances attending the destruction of his vessel. The statement speaks for itself; and, as we do not wish to be hurried into an expression of opinion on a subject which is sure to arrest the attention of every court in Europe, we must delay our comments till we are well informed as to the legal bearings of the question:

"I left Amherst on the 22th inst., for Singapore, having on board a cargo consisting of 12,354 bags of rice. On the 24th inst. at 4 P. M., Pulo Pleang and the Carimons bearing in sight from the deck, made a steamer steering to the north, which upon making out the *Martaban*, altered her course directly for us, and when within one mile, set the Confederate flag and fired a gun across our bows. In answer I immediately set the British ensign at the peak and hove to. Upon nearing the *Martaban*, an armed boat's crew, with an officer, left the steamer, and came alongside; the officer when coming on board, demanded to see the ship's papers, which he immediately did. The papers were, register, port clearance and bill of lading. Upon examination, the officer informed me that they were not satisfactory, and that he should take charge until he could communicate with his Commander, Capt. SEMMES, of the *Alabama*; calling two armed men, one of whom was stationed on the forecastle, the other on the poop, he sent the boat back with a message to Capt. SEMMES, who at once came on board the *Martaban*, and demanded to see my papers. I handed him the register, which he examined. (The register was a *bona fide* British register on parchment, issued by the proper British authorities in Moulmein.) After examining this document, Capt. SEMMES said to me 'that he was not to be humbugged b t any false papers—that I ought to have had a certificate tha' the transfer was legal, and that he should burn my ship. Upon this I said, 'that the documents I held were legal and sufficient proof of my nationality, and protested against his burning the vessel. To this he paid not the slightest attention, but went on deck and said so his officer, 'Sir, you will burn this vessel.' He then returned on board the *Alabama*. The First-Lieutenant then came on board the *Martaban* and took charge, hauled down the English flag that was flying at the peak, let go anchor, clewed up sails, and made preparations for setting the vessel on fire, staving in the cabin skylights to make a good draft. In the meantime my crew, by his orders, had hoisted out my ship's boat and gone on board the *Alabama*, leaving myself and officers on board, who were ordered to pack up a few clothes, giving us half an hour to do so and follow them. I was allowed two small trunks, my officers each a small bag, armed men in the cabin watching the packing. I was assured by the First-Lieutenant that the contents of my two trunks would be respected, but my two chronometers and all my nautical instruments were taken from me. We were then taken on board the *Alabama*, and immediately after the *Martaban* was set on fire.

The *Alabama* then proceeded up the Straits, and at midnight came to anchor five miles off the town of Malacca. Steam was kept up all night. At daybreak I was called upon to open my trunks, which were searched by an officer and the master-at-arms; a bag containing 400 rupees was taken from me, and also a night glass and part of my private papers. (My officers' bags were searched in the same manner. We were then required to sign our parole not to serve against the Confederate States until exchanged. We were put on board the *Alabama's* boat (my ship's boat having been broken while towing) and landed at Malacca. I had passed my examination as British shipmaster at Moulmein, and held my certificate of competency, as also my chief officer. On the part of self, officers and crew, I beg to express my sincere gratitude for the kindness and friendly treatment shown us by the authorities and European inhabitants of Malacca, who ministered to our every want in the most generous manner, and procured us passage in a native brig to Singapore—they defraying entire expense, we being entirely destitute."

A DEFENCE OF CAPT. SEMMES.

From the Straits Times, Dec. 12.

We have received the following communication from Mr. BEAVER, and which we published yesterday in an extra:

To the Editor of the Daily Times:

SIR: A false aspect having been attempted to be given to the exercise by Capt SEMMES of his belligent rights in burning the vessels called the *Martaban*, of Moulmein, formerly the *Texas Star*, of Boston, United States, I request you to publish the following copy of the deposition of SAMUEL B. PIKE, who was Master of the *Martaban*. The original is in my possession.

I have received information that the American vessels *Sonora* and *Highlander* have also been burned by the *Alabama*. I remain, &c., H. R. BEAVER.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 26—3 P. M., 1863.

DEPOSITION OF CAPTAIN S. B. PIKE, OF THE MARTABAN, OF MOULMEIN.

Q. What is your name?—Ans Samuel B. Pike.

Q. Where were you born?—Ans. Newburyport, Massachusetts.

Q. Are you a naturalized citizen of any foreign Government?—Ans. I am not.

Q. How long have you been in command of the *Martaban*, formerly the *Texan Star*?—Ans. About two years and a half.

Q. In what port of the United States was the *Texan Star* registered?—Ans. She was built and registered at Boston.

Q. Has she ever had but one register in America?—Ans. There was a change of ownership, and she has had two American registers

Q. Who were the owners under the last American register?—Ans. John Atkins, Samuel Stephen, George L. Rogers, and myself.

Q. What proportion of the ship did you own?—Ans One-sixth.

Q. When did you sail from the last port in the United States?—Ans. A year ago last July.

Q. It is stated in the present British register that Mr. Mark Riddell Currie is the owner? Ans. That is as I understand it.

Q. Do you state under your oath that this sale was a bona fide sale?—Ans. I do not state this.

Q. Do you not know that it was intended merely as a cover to prevent capture?—Ans. Yes, I do know it.

(Signed) S. B. PIKE.

(Signed) Witnessed by W. B. SMITH, Captain's Clerk.

LETTER FROM CAPT. PIKE.

To the Editor of the Straits Times.

SINGAPORE, Thursday, Dec. 31—2 P. M.

SIR: With reference to your extra of yesterday, containing a letter from H. R. BEAVER, Esq., in which he states that "a false aspect had been attempted to be given to the exercise, by Capt. SEMMES, of his belligerent rights in burning the vessel *Martaban*, of Moulmein," I beg to state that previous to the burning of that British vessel under my command, I signed no paper or document whatever, nor was I submitted to any examination such as that said to have been signed by me under oath.

I shall detail the particulars of my interview with Capt. SEMMES, the only one I had with him before he burnt the vessel I commanded, and to the truth of which I pledge my honor.

Capt. SEMMES, when he boarded me, came into my cabin. I asked him to be seated: he replied, "I *shall* sit down" and demanded to see my papers; I handed him my register, a register emanating from the British authorities at Moulmein, which he seemingly read, repeating aloud the name of the owner, Mr. MARK RIDDELL CURRIE, of Moulmein, a British subject, and also the date of execution. Turning to me, he said, "I am not to be humbugged with any sham papers; you ought to have a certificate of sale," and (some document which I do not remember) immediately adding, "I shall burn your ship." I protested against this decision, stating that my papers were regular and were positive proof of the nationality of my ship. Paying no attention to this he then, with the register in his hand, directed his officer to burn the vessel, and immediately left the ship.

As correctly as I can calculate, the interview did not last more than three minutes. This is the true state of the case, to the best of my recollection, so help me God.

I am, &c., SAMUEL B. PIKE.

P. S. In the middle of the night, when on board the *Alabama*, many hours after the ship was burnt, I was asked some questions and signed a paper, the context of which I do not clearly remember—imagine the state of my mind at that time.

CAPTURE AND BURNING OF THE CONTEST.

From the Java Times, Dec. 15.

We have been favored with the following particulars of the capture of the North American vessel *Contest*, LUCAS master, from Yokohama to New-York, with a cargo of tea and rags on owners' account:

On the 11th November last, at 10 A. M., we had fresh breezes from the S.W. and S.S.W. While standing on the starboard tack, discovered a sail on our weather beam running down before the wind, studding sails on both sides. At 11.15 A. M., made it out to be a steamer showing American colors. Shortly after, she fired a gun; this being at about 11.30, and ten minutes later she fired another gun suddenly. The steamer hauled down the American colors and hoisted a strange flag, being white with red union and a blue cross and stars in it. Supposing then she was a privateer, we got alarmed; and, as the steamer continued to steer after us, we kept the ship off two points, and set the royals and foretopmost studding sail. The steamer then luffed up and fired a heavy gun, the shot falling a short distance astern. At 1 P. M., the wind getting light, the steamer gained on us rapidly. At 1.15 P. M. she steamed up on our weather beam and fired another gun, the ball passing between the fore and mainmast. Seeing then no chance of escape, we hove the ship to. The steamer came up close alongside, and sent an armed boat, and the officer in command informed us that the ship was a prize to the Confederate steamer *Alabama*. The ensign was still flying, and he ordered us to haul it down, and to get the papers and bring them on board of the *Alabama* for inspection. They were presented to Capt. SEMMES, who examined them, and gave orders to have the ship made ready for burning. The Lieutenant immediately proceeded on board of the *Contest*, taking the master with him, for the purpose of procuring some clothing, and restricted him to one trunk, and the officers and crew to one bag of clothing each. He then ordered the ship to be brought to anchor. The master stayed in the ship about half an hour, and was ordered to go on board of the *Alabama* with a passenger, the officers and crew remaining on board of the *Contest*, to assist in taking out the stores and provisions, and transport them on board of the *Alabama*. All the nautical instruments, charts, books, and every paper, also a quantity of Japanese curiosities, were taken; and, having removed officers and crew on board of the *Alabama*, a boat was sent to the *Contest*, which set fire to her fore and aft. At 9 P. M. the steamer got under weigh, and proceeded to the eastward. At the time the ship was fired, she was lying in lat. 5° 14' south, and lon. 106° 56' east, being about 51 English miles north from Batavia.

In the morning they examined our clothing, and took from the Captain $65 he had in the chest. We proceeded in the *Alabama* under sail up towards the Karimata Passage. While at anchor close to Samoo Island, on the 19th November, at 11 A. M., a ship was reported from the masthead. At 3 P. M., the ship came within three miles of us, and showed Dutch colors, and the numbers for the ship to come within hail having been hoisted, an armed boat was sent to the vessel, stating that she was a Dutch surveying steamer. Another armed boat was then sent to the ship to make arrangements with the Captain to take the master, officers and crew of the *Contest* on board, and to land them at the nearest port. The ship proved to be the *Avalanche*, RUSSELL, master, from Singapore, bound to London, and the Captain kindly consented to take us. We were all transferred on board the *Avalanche* that afternoon, at 6 o'clock, and landed at Batavia on the afternoon of 28th November.

The *Alabama* was apparently short of coals and provisions. The discipline was bad on board, and the crew all appeared very dissatisfied. When we left the *Alabama* she was still lying at anchor.

THE DANISH WAR.

SCHLESWIG AND THE DANNEWERKE.

The following description of the positions just evacuated by the Danes will be found of interest:

"Originally constructed by the Semiramis of the North, Queen MARGARET, and, as some say, even earlier, the Dannewerke extended from Heilingstadt to the Selker Noer of Bustorf, and consisted of a simple rampart sweeping inward with a moat in front in a sharp angle of the Thyraburg, a hill which has long disappeared in the neighborhood of the village of Hussbye. The object of this fortification was to protect the town of Schleswig, which is situated at the head of the Schlei, against an attack from the southward, and at that time the Schlei, a perfectly impassable swamp, formed a part of the fortification. This fortification was extended by including the whole bay, more than six German miles, while the rampart had only been of a length of two German miles. The weak point of this position was on the west side, where, towards the open country, it was unfortified, and could, therefore, easily be assaulted in the rear.

In this direction the only defence was a broad swift stream with a swampy bed, the Treene, which, however, offered but a trifling obstacle to a determined enemy. In 1848, the so-called rampart consisted only of a continuous hilly elevation of the ground, with a depression in front denoting where formerly had been the moat, and hence it was that the German troops were able to take it at the first attack. The principal combat took place on the heights surrounding the town of Schleswig, where the village of Bustorf formed a kind of suburb. On that day a trifling skirmish took place at the only ford over the Schlei, at Missunde, where a few companies of Schleswig-Holsteiners forced a passage across the ford against the volunteers under ALDOSSER and VON DER TANN, whereby the Danes were compelled to retreat earlier than they otherwise would have done.

At the present the nature of the fortifications is entirely changed. Since 1850 the attention of the Danes has been directed to strengthening the Dannewerke, and they have chiefly endeavored to fortify the weak point on the river Treene, and oppose sufficient obstacles to another attack from the rear.

To achieve their object they took possession of the town of Frederickstadt, where the above-named river falls into the Eider. This place they fortified, and as is well known the Schleswig-Holsteiners at the close of 1850 vainly endeavored to take it by assault. At present Frederickstadt, with the *tete du pont* on the Holstein Bank of the Eider, forms, on account of its swampish situation, an uncommonly strong point, since the passage over the Eider is completely commanded on this side, and it could only be reduced by a regular and very difficult siege. Even supposing an enemy were to pass the Treene either above or below Frederickstadt, little would be gained since the whole land as far as Frederickstadt, two German miles beyond Schleswig, is cut up by canals and water-courses which can all be filled by opening fourteen sluices, arranged for that purpose in the Treene. The few dams which form the means of communication in this extensive system of inundation works are in addition commanded at all fitting points by entrenchments and larger works as far as Hellingstadt. At the commencement of the town of Schleswig, on the heights rising from the mainland, a series of powerful batteries, armed with guns of the heaviest calibre, offer a new hindrance to the advancing foe. The Austrians, to whose share, according to the latest accounts, the task of attacking this position is to fall, will find it no easy matter. Still the difficulties which await the Prussians in their advance by the Rendsburg road are still greater. The intrenchments commence at this point at the village of Wedelspang, and the first line stretches towards the east through the Selkes Noer to the Schlei, toward the west in the neighborhood of the Rothen Krug, to which point the batteries extend from the opposite direction of Hellingstadt, and at the junction the defences are crowned with a very powerfully armed and fortified battery. A second line of intrenchments commences behind these, with a strong block-house at Bustorf, comparable to a small fortress, and culminates in the opposite direction at Husbye, which, again, being transformed into a kind of large *place d'armes*, is connected with Hellingstadt by a series of smaller intermediate works. This second line entirely commands the first, and Bustorf in particular appears impregnable by assault, owing to the deep and extended Bustorf dyke, situated between that place and the Schlei.

A third and last line of intrenchments extends from the town of Schleswig over the Erdbeerburg, the Anetien höhe, and the Pulverholz, as far as the Zoological Gardens, and here, again it is connected with the works extending from Husbye and the village of Schubye. Finally, to prevent a passage of the Schlei and an attack from thence, the ford at Missunde is powerfully fortified, and a very strong *tete du pont* constructed there.

Intrenchments, furnished with guns of the heaviest calibre, are also raised at every point where any attempt of the sort could possibly be made.

ROYAL RELATIONSHIPS AND FOREIGN POLITICS.

From the London News.

Mr. BRIGHT, in his recent speech at Birmingham, referred to the complications in foreign politics which arose from our royal marriages. Without prejudging the question how far the action of our Government with reference to foreign States is, or can be, influenced by the family ties of the sovereign, we may point out some of those connexions, some of which are less known than others.

The Prince of Wales, as every one knows, is married to the daughter of the King of Denmark, one of the parties to this German contest. His eldest sister, the Princess Royal, is married to the Prince Royal of Prussia, one of the parties opposed to the King of Denmark. His second sister, the Princess ALICE, is married to the Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, whose mother is a Princes of Prussia, and whose brother is an officer in the Prussian army.

These are direct relationships; but there are others scarcely less so with which the public are not so well acquainted.

Prince FREDERICK of Augustenburg—the Duke of Augustenburg as he is generally called here, although that title properly belongs to his father—is a very close connection of our royal family, and is much better known to the court than to the people of these realms. It will be remembered that when the mother of Queen VICTORIA married His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent she was a widow. She was first married, in the year 1803, to the Prince EMICH CHARLES of Leiningen, who died July 4, 1814. By this marriage the Ducness of Kent had one son, born 1804, and one daughter, born 1807, who were consequently half-brother and half-sister of the Queen.

The Queen's half-brother, CHARLES, Prince of Leiningen, died 1856, and was succeeded by his son, Prince ERNEST of Leiningen, nephew of the Queen, who is a Captain in the Royal Navy of Great Britain.

The half sister of the Queen, the Princess ANNE FEODOROVNA of Leiningen, married in 1828 ERNEST Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. He died in 1860, leaving a widow and five children, the latter nephews and nieces of the Queen. Of these children, the third son, Prince VICTOR of Hohenlohe, who took the name of "Count DE GLEICHEN" on his marriage with a daughter of Admiral Sir GEORGE SEYMOUR, is a Captain in our Royal Navy. His next sister, the Princess ADELAIDE VICTORIA of Hohenlohe (born 1835,) married "FREDERICK CHRISTIAN AUGUSTUS, Prince Hereditary of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Augustenburg," the Pretender to the sovereignty of the imaginary State of Schleswig-Holstein, who is by his marriage the Queen's nephew.

Besides these relationships of our royal family with the contending parties there are others less immediate. The King LEOPOLD of Belgium is the Queen's uncle. His eldest son and heir, the Duke DE BRABANT, is married to an Archduchess of Austria, and his daughter, the Princess CHARLOTTE, is married to the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, brother of the Emperor of Austria, another party to the contest. Besides these connexions the Duchess of Cambridge, who was a Princes of Hesse Cassel, is an aunt of the Queen of Denmark, who was also a Princess of Hesse Cassel.

Every party to the Dano-Germanic contest may, therefore, be said to be more or less immediately connected with the royal family of Great Britain.

YANKEE TRICKS.

The London *Herald* publishes the following characteristic card:

SIR: Soon after the commencement of the American war the Yankees resorted to the trick of getting up facsimiles of Richmond papers, in type, paper, and size, of copying their advertisements, and then filling up with reading matter of Northern manufacture. These papers were then put into the mails, received, copied from, and circulated without suspicion as Southern "utterances."

The English press is now the victim of another "trick" of the same sort. A document, copied from the Northern papers, is now going the rounds of the Continental and English press, which purports to be the official report of Mr. MALLORY, the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, to the Congress in Richmond.

It is a take-in; it bears internal evidence of a hoax, and I know many of its statements to be false. Please, therefore, assure your readers that no such document has ever been uttered by the Secretary of the Confederate Navy, and so help me to "nail to the counter" the spurious thing also. Yours truly,

Jan. 20. M. F. MAURY.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Pickett's Fiasco—Its Political Aspect—North Carolina Unionism.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, Feb. 13, 1864.

The heavy forces of the enemy which one week since were encamped about twenty miles west of us, have beat a final retreat. The reports which then came, that they had been reinforced and were returning to renew the "siege," was received the more readily, since they had accomplished so little in the first attack. Was it probable that this large importation of forces from Virginia, this gathering of seamen from Savannah and the James, for the purpose of taking Newbern, was to end in such utter failure? We had reason to expect that a more serious effort would be made by the Confederate army; and that it was not, shows that they suffered severely whenever they met our forces on the 1st of February. Gen. PICKETT, with his meagre spoils, returned to Richmond, declaring that he met the enemy "in force" at Bachelor's Creek! For the first hour eleven brave men on picket, and during the whole engagement not over 500, made up the force on our side.

This whole movement must have had a political as well as a military object. It was to check, at least, the growing disaffection in North Carolina with the Confederate Government, so called. Its political effect, however, may be worse than a single failure, from the abortive effort of the army. From the almost openly hostile attitude of North Carolina to the Confederate Government, it is natural for us to conclude that the Old North State is ready to own her allegiance to the National Government.

If, however, Unionism outside the lines is at all like that manifested in our midst amongst those once known as the "aristocracy," the conclusion is by no means justified. These so-called Unionists have the greatest dread of "making up," as they term it, with Northern men. Not a dozen of the old citizens of Newbern and Unionists many call themselves, are willing to worship God in the same congregations with men from the North. It is our firm conviction that these men care no more for the National Government than they do for DAVIS and his *confrerés*. There is, however, a true Union element in this State. But it is so more from natural necessity than anything intelligent and voluntary. This is found among the poor whites. A few days since, we saw at the Provost-Marshal's office thirty-five of this class, mostly deserters from the rebel army, all having taken the oath, and desirous of going to New-York. They were not only desirous to mix with Northerners, but to go North. Perhaps six hundred of this class have taken the oath since the 1st of January, and daily squads of them come in for that purpose. Among them, the President's Proclamation has its effect. They are not bound to the Confederacy by the pride of opinion, and interest and culture. They have no pet institution to sacrifice, in which they can take any intelligent interest. The Southern aristocrat has got to revolutionize all his ideas of social and political life to be a supporter of the National Government, as it has been changed by the logic of events. The poor white has nothing to lose. The former slaveholder has lost property, suffered much, and must humble himself to be a loyal man. We of the North can scarcely realize how tremendous this change is.

One thing we must set down to the credit of the enemy. They destroyed but very little except public property. All of Col. CLASSEN'S camp was left standing. Not even the camp furniture was broken; and had not the One Hundred and Thirty-second, at the time of abandoning it, used the torch, this tasty little house would have welcomed them on their return.

The list of the losses of this regiment is here given complete.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK INFANTRY WHILE IN ACTION AT BACHELOR'S CREEK, NEAR NEWBERN, N. C., FEB. 1, 1864:

Killed—Second Lieut. Arnold Zenetti, of Co. A, Acting Quartermaster.

Wounded—First Lieut. Joseph Gearing, Co. C—seriously in the face: Second Lieut. W. A. C. Ryan—seriously in the back.

Captured—First Lieut. Samuel Leith, Acting Second Lieut. Bath—on duty at Beach Grove.

COMPANY A.

Wounded—Corp. Christian Waller, John Y. Einsirdell, John Heifut.

Missing—Sergt. Albert Richter, Edward Waller, Louis Strait, James Rogers.

COMPANY B.

Missing—Sergt. D. Niles (wagon master), Corp. Bernard Schmidt, Luther Cooke, Abram Vanderbeck. Captured by the enemy at Beach Grove—Pius Baumand, Frederick Puhl.

COMPANY C.

Wounded—Corp. Hance Walnut—slightly.

Missing—John Barnett, Chas. Finnegan, Benjamin Barnes, Daniel Heffermann, Peter Keogh, Henry Smith.

COMPANY D.

Killed—James Rath.

Missing—Corp. Von Reitzenstein, Corp. Christian Wolte, Henry Hamilton, William Kennedy, Jacob Krub, Frederick Muller, Peter McGovern, David Stitt.

COMPANY E.

Wounded and Missing—Pat. Buckly.

Missing—Herman Gardner, William Priest, Daniel Thompson, James Irwin, Arsene Colas, Abram Dalton, Samuel Reynolds (teamster), Patrick Keegan, Michael Kain.

COMPANY F.

Missing—Sergt. Daniel Gribbins, Corp. Sherman Smith, Thomas Carrott, William Freeland, Michael Rooney, William Burke, Richard Snicls, Joseph Sapner.

COMPANY G.

Killed—Patrick Krogh, Robert Harris.

Missing—Sergt. John R. Bushman, James Goss, Charles Wagerman, Joseph Mooney, William Lesner, David Kearny, Michael Rafferty, Thomas Butler, Thomas Dennis, John Huber, William Stevenson, William Dunning.

COMPANY H.

Killed—Francis Dunleary.

Missing—Corp. John H. Miller, John Coffy.

COMPANY I.

Missing—Corp. Jasper Price, Michael McLane, John Smith, George Collamore, Russell H. Roberts.

COMPANY K.

Killed—Aaron Beatty.

Wounded—Joseph Emory.

Missing—Sergts. Benjamin B. Kinsley, Edward V. Ford, Samuel Mahon; Quarter-Master Sergt. Joseph Garvin; Aaron B. Houseman, Hugh Collins, George Clifford, Patrick McCarty, John Garney, George Davis, John McGowan, James Wilson, Jacob Bewman.

Taken Prisoner—Corp. John Clark.

Total casualties of the 132d N. Y. Infantry:

Officers killed, wounded and missing	5
Enlisted men	82
Grand total	87

Enlisted men are reported as missing because no other facts are thus far known, but it is presumed that a large proportion of the missing were killed, as the enemy carried off their own as well as ours and buried them promiscuously.

The Eighth Vermont lost but 57 men at Newport; I have not been able to secure an accurate account of the casualities. The injuries done to our railroad communications have all been repaired; the cars now run regularly to Morehead.

Gen. PECK arrived last Tuesday, the 9th inst. With the reinforcements who have come, and the increase of the number of gunboats, we have all settled down into a calm monotony again.

The Fire at Gloucester, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The loss by the fire at Glouscester is estimated at $389,000, on which there is an insurance of $180,600.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

GEORGE A. COFFEY, United States District Attorney, died this afternoon of paralysis.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from the East Blockading squadron, detailing the capture of the British schooner *Eliza* and British sloop *Mary*, both from Nassau, while attempting to run out of Jupiter Inlet, Fla., with cargoes of cotton. One of the passengers on the latter was on his way to purchase machinery, with the intention of starting a woolen factory in the South. The sloop *Caroline* was also captured while attempting to run out of Jupiter Inlet. The British sloop *Young Racer*, laden with salt, was run ashore and destroyed. The schooner *Wm. A. Kain* was captured while waiting an opportunity to run the blockade with 57 bales of cotton and nearly 3,000 pounds of tobacco.

BENEFITS OF THE AMNESTY.

A circular letter to District Attorneys has been issued from the Attorney-General's office, setting forth that many persons against whom criminal indictments or against whose property proceedings under the Confiscation Laws are pending in the courts of the United States, growing out of their participation in the existing rebellion, have in good faith taken the oath prescribed by the President's Proclamation of December last, and have therefore entitled themselves to the full pardon and restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and where rights of third parties have intervened which that Proclamation offers and secures. The President has accordingly directed instructions to be issued to the District Attorney to discontinue such proceedings, when it is satisfactorily shown the oath of allegiance has been taken in good faith. It is not necessary that a deed of pardon, signed by the President, shall be produced, as the President would find it impossible to sign so many papers.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL GUNBOAT.

The gunboat *De Soto* has thus far proved herself the most successful of all the vessels on the Atlantic blockade. She has captured seventeen blockade-runners, whose aggregate value is near $1,200,000.

THE WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Capture of Col. Ferguson and Sixty Rebels—Reported Release of 1,600 Union Prisoners.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 20.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Louisa, Ky., says:

"On the 14th, Col. GALLUP surprised Col. FERGUSON'S command, in Wayne County, Va., capturing sixty prisoners, including FERGUSON, his Surgeon and two Lieutenants, eighty stand of arms, a large number of stolen horses, and all the rebel supplies of forage, ammunition and subsistence. It was Col. FERGUSON'S command that captured Gen. SCAMMON recently."

The dispatch adds that 1,600 Union prisoners were released.

FROM FORT SMITH.

The Rebel General Price—Gherrillas—Perils of Refugees from Texas.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Saturday, Feb. 20.

Intelligence has reached here that Gen. PRICE has received a sixty days' furlough to enable him to go to Texas and Mexico. The belief at headquarters and throughout the rebel army is that he will never return. He left Camden ten days ago, with a small escort, in citizen's dress.

Gen. CURTIS, on his return, and when near the old battle-field of Prairie Grove, while separated from the main body of his escort, was fired upon several times from an ambush, but escaped unhurt.

The survivors of a party of Texan loyalists arrived here yesterday. The main party were attacked in the Kenosha Valley, twenty miles from here, and all but 11 were killed or captured. All the roads are now closely guarded by the rebels, making it very difficult to escape.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The steamer *White Cloud* arrived this morning from Duval's Bluff. She brought 422 bales of cotton to Memphis.

The steamer *O'Brien* was burnt at Columbus, Ky., yesterday. She was owned by the Government, and was not very valuable.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the steamer *Mississippi* at Memphis on the 17th inst.

Memphis Cotton market inactive. Strict Middling, 65c.@66c.; good Middling, 68c.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 19.

The steamer *O'Brien*, in the Government service, was burned at the landing at Columbus, Ky., to-day. The boat's cargo is a total loss.

Reliable information from Southeast Tennessee says that refugees are leaving Tennessee and Georgia by thousands. Many of them are in a starving condition. Large numbers of deserters from the rebel army continue to arrive at Chattanooga daily.

The Confederate scrip is worth only five cents on a dollar.

From Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The *American's* special from Annapolis this morning says the steamer *Louisiana*, from Fortress Monroe, arrived at 7 A. M. Six escaped officers could not get to Baltimore on account of ice. The boat is all right. The steamer *Columbia* and thirty other vessels are lying off Greenbo's Point. An ice-bound regiment of colored troops has just arrived from St. Mary's County.

Election in Pennsylvania.

INDIANA, Penn., Saturday, Feb. 20.

The special election to fill the vacancy in the State Senate, caused by the resignation of Maj. HARRY WHITE, now a prisoner at Richmond, took place in this district yesterday. Dr. ST. CLAIR, the Union candidate, has a majority in this county of about 1,500. As Armstrong County cannot give more than two or three hundred against him, Dr. ST. CLAIR elected by about is 1,200 majority in the district.

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, which arrived to-day, is receiving an enthusiastic welcome, including a military escort to FANEUIL Hall and a dinner by the city authorities.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment was formed from the old New England Guard, and mainly volunteered from Boston and its vicinity.

They have reenlisted for the war.

From New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

The United States transport *Arago*, H. A. GARDNER, commanding, from New-Orleans via Key West, consigned to Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster U. S. A., arrived yesterday morning.

The *Arago* crossed the Bar at the S. W. Pass of the Mississippi at 7 A. M., Feb. 11, arrived at Key West at 6 P. M. Feb. 13. Sailed hence at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 15, and arrived at New-York at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 20.

She brings the Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers and First Maine Battery, (both reenlisted.) Also a mail from Key West.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The *George Washington*, E. V. GAGER commanding, which left New-Orleans Feb. 15, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

We are indebted to Purser ALLEN for favors.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Further Concerning Gen. Sherman's March Through Jackson.

PRECIPITATE RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

Trepidation of the People of Mobile.

REPORTS OF DESERTERS AND REFUGEES.

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 20.

An officer from the Big Black River reports that just before reaching Jackson, Mississippi, a skirmish ensued between a part of Gen. SHERMAN'S forces, and a body of 4,000 to 5,000 rebels, in which the latter were defeated, and forty captured.

Our army passed through Jackson in two columns, the enemy retreating across Pearl River so precipitately that his pontoons, two pieces of artillery, and a number of prisoners fell into our hands.

Our forces seized provisions of all kinds and swept on.

Great dissatisfaction is said to exist among the Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri regiments, and large numbers of deserters are coming into our lines.

Gen. SHERMAN reached Meridian ten days after leaving Vicksburgh.

A portion of Gen. TUTTLE'S division got behind, was cut off from the expedition, and returned to Vicksburgh.

Gen. MCARTHUR is in command of the District of Vicksburgh, Gen. MCPHERSON having accompanied Gen. SHERMAN with most of his corps.

Passengers from Mobile report that the inhabitants of that city feel sure of an attack upon that city by the Federal forces.

Fifteen thousand rebel troops are reported to be in and about the city.

The Union sentiment prevailed to a considerable extent, and would be expressed as soon as protection was afforded to the citizens.

Nothing was known of the reported revolt at Fort Morgan.

The reports that Gen. SMITH'S command of cavalry and mounted infantry, in their expedition into Mississippi, had a fight with FORREST'S men are not confirmed.

Gen. BUCKLAND, in command at Memphis, is gaining much favor there by his judicious administration of affairs.

Ice is running heavily in the

NEW BOOKS.

ALICE OF MONMOUTH, an Idyl of the Great War, with other poems. By EDMUND C. STEDMAN. 16mo. New-York: G. W. CARLETON.

Mr. STEDMAN adventures on a difficult track when he would ally the Muses with the great struggle that now convulses the nation. Lyric poetry seems the natural utterance of the soul, inflamed to exaltation, by daring deeds, or the necessity of "doing or dying," and in poems of this class the contest has been abundantly prolific, as the collections that now begin to be published will show. For longer and more ambitious efforts the very magnitude and nearness of events are unpropitious circumstances. Though war has always been a leading theme of the poet's song, the halo of time must soften the asperities of the too stern reality before the subject becomes fit for his handling. Sir WALTER SCOTT's "Waterloo" is deservedly forgotten, while his battle of Flodden Field in *Marmion* will live as one of the most magnificent pieces of poetical description ever written. The mellowing shadows of five centuries obscured the outlines of the first crusade before TASSO drew inspiration from it for his *Jerusalem Delivered*. All the great wars of modern times in Europe have failed to arouse the poetical genius of the nations who have suffered from their ravages or shared in their triumphs. Nay, more, our own Revolutionary War has been wisely left to the historian, and ceases to awaken a single lyre that can be heard beyond the occasional columns of a country newspaper or the poet's corner of the popular magazines. There must be a sufficient reason for what is so generally true, and in this case it is easily found. When the verse of the poet comes in competition with bulletins and army lists, and is liable to be checked and compared with quartermasters' returns, &c., what chance is left for the "shaping spirit of imagination?" How can it escape the necessity of indicting a mere "gazette in rhyme," as DRYDEN's noble sea fight, in his "Annus Mirabilis," was sneeringly called by the wits of the day.

The author of *Alice of Monmouth* has wisely chosen the only course by which this insuperable obstacle to success can be avoided. He has endeavored to awaken a human interest for his characters, in their individual and private capacity, and only touches on the war, episodically, when the succession of events brings them in contact with its scenes. The story is a simple and domestic one, and Mr. STEDMAN, who is a true "son of the soil" of his native State, has shown his possession of the poetical faculty, by the richness of the hues that gild to his vision the somewhat prosaic sandy shores, meadows and fruit farms of New-Jersey. The poem consists of twenty short chapters or cantos, the metre varying in each according to the nature of the subject. It opens with a description of a New-Jersey squire of the pure old Dutch type. Hendrick Van Ghelt, a country magistrate, full of energy, foremost in action of all kinds, and only regretting that the uneventful character of the times confines him to pacific pursuits. In the words of the poet:

"Were he alive, and at his prime,
In this, our boisterous modern time,
He would surely be, as he could not then,
A stalwart leader of mounted men;
A ranger, shouting his battle-cry,
Who knew how to fight and dared to die;
And the fame, which a county's limit spann'd,
Might have grown a legend throughout the land.

He would have scour'd the Valley through,
Doing as now our bravest do;
Would have tried rough riding on the border,
Punishing raider and marauder;
With bearded Ashby crossing swords
As he took the Shenandoah fords;
Giving bold Stuart a bloody chase,
Ere he reach'd again his trysting-place.
Horse and horseman of the foe
The blast of his bugle-charge should know,
And his men should water their steeds, at will,
From the banks of Southern river and rill."

This stalwart old hero, whose surroundings are spiritedly and graphically described, has a son of entirely different disposition, a mere "bookman" and lawyer; he marries, and on the early death of his wife, immerses himself more and more in business and study, to the disgust of his sire, who presently sees with delight his old vigor, asleep in the son, waken with fiery energy in Hugh his only grandchild, the hero of the Poem. The education of the boy in all country sports and pastimes, under the eye of his grandfather, is well related. The time comes for him to marry, and he chooses for a wife Alice, the daughter of a strawberry farmer in Monmouth. All the resources of poetry are lavished on this maiden and her occupation. We give a specimen of the writer's descriptive powers:

"The strawberry vines lie in the sun,
Their myriad tendrils twined in one;
Spread like a carpet of richest dyes,
The strawberry-field in sunshine lies.
Each timorous berry, blushing red,
Has folded the leaves above her head,
The dark, green curtains gemm'd with dew;
But each blushful berry, peering through,
Shows like a flock of the underthread—
The crimson woof of a downy cloth
Where the elves may kneel and plight their troth.

Run thro' the rustling vines, to show
Each picker an even space to go,
Leaders of twinkling cord divide
The field in lanes from side to side;
And here and there with patient care,
Lifting the leafage everywhere,
Rural maidens and mothers dot
The velvet of the strawberry plot.
Fair and freckled, old and young,
With baskets at their girdles hung,
Searching the plants with no rude haste,
Lest berries should hang unpick'd and waste,
Of the pulpy, odorous hidden quest,
First gift of the fruity months, and best.
* * * * * * * *
From the workers a maiden parts:
The baskets at her waistband shine
With berries that look like bleeding hearts
Of a hundred lovers at her shrine;
No Eastern girl were girdled so well
With silken belt and silvery bell.
Her slender form is tall and strong;
Her voice was the sweetest in the song;
Her brown hair, fit to wear a crown,
Loose from its bonnet ripples down.
Toward the crates, that lie in the shade
Of the chestnut copse at the edge of the glade,
She moves from her mates, through happy rows
Of the children loving her as she goes.
Alice, our Alice! one and all,
Striving to stay her footsteps, call;
(For children, with skilful choice, dispense
The largesse of their innocence;)
But on, with a sister's smile, she moves
Into the darkness of the groves,
And deftly, daintily, one by one,
Shelters her baskets from the sun,
Under the network, fresh and cool,
Of lily leaves from the crystal pool."

Angry at the unequal marriage, his father refuses to see the bride, and for a year the young couple dwell in a quiet country seclusion. The sound of war now echoes through the land, and Hugh raises immediately a troop of one hundred horsemen, who are dispatched from the "happy Monmouth farms" to the heights of the "silver-hazed Potomac" and the defence of the Capital. The tone of the poem now changes and becomes warlike in every measure. Alice accompanies her husband, (who soon receives a Colonel's commission,) and finds her true sphere of employment in ministering to the wounded in the hospitals, where

"Daily her gentle steps were bent
Thro' the thin pathways which divide
The patient sufferers, side from side,
In dolorous wards, where Death and Life
Wage their silent, endless strife;
And she loosed for all her soothing words,
Sweet as the songs of homestead birds.
Sometimes that utterance musical
On the soldier's failing sense would fall,
Seeming, almost, a prelude given
Of whispers that calm the air of Heaven;
While her white hand, moistening his poor lips
With the draught which slakeless fever sips,
Pointed him to that fount above—
River of water of life and love—
Stream without price, of whose purity
Whoever thirsteth may freely buy."

Meanwhile the cavalry regiment of Hugh is encamped near the city, and the phases of bivouac life are vividly sketched in the succeeding cantos. The war song chorussed around the camp fires is a stirring lyric:

"Our good steeds snuff the evening air,
Our pulses with their purpose tingle;
The foeman's fires are twinkling there;
He leaps to hear our sabres jingle!
HALT!
Each carbine sends its whizzing ball:
Now, cling! clang! forward all,
Into the fight!

Dash on beneath the smoking dome:
Thro' level lightnings gallop nearer!
One look to Heaven! No thoughts of home:
The guidons that we bear are dearer.
CHARGE!
Cling! clang! forward all!
Heaven help those whose horses fall:
Cut left and right!

They flee before our fierce attack!
They fall! they spread in broken surges.
Now, comrades, bear our wounded back,
And leave the foeman to his dirges.
WHEEL!
The bugles sound the swift recall:
Cling! clang! backward all!
Home, and good-night!"

A reconnoissance is ordered to the enemys' lines; a skirmish ensues, in which the Van Ghelt Rangers are victorious, but have to deplore the loss of their Colonel, who is brought back to the camp mortally wounded. Here, while tended by his wife, Alice, his father who had repented his harshness, comes to visit and forgive, but only in time to find him expiring. He dies happy at the reconciliation, and the repentant father adopts the young widow, and, cherishing the memory of his gallant son, strives in every way to atone for his former harshness.

The poem concludes with a sort of prophetic vision, when the prescience of the poet outreaches the narrow limits of the present, and sees a free and regenerated nation, purged of sin and selfishness, by the fires of strife, renewing its youth and soaring unchecked to the fullfillment of its proper destiny.

The few extracts we have given will suffice to show how nervously and gracefully the author employs the resources of metre and rhythm. His ear is good, and the melody of his verse gains in proportion. We regard *Alice of Monmouth* as certainly the most successful poetical effort that has grown out of the circumstances of the times. It evidences the existence of powers that, still perhaps immature, have a future before them full of promise. Any faults that a watchful critic might detect in the poem are those of the youth of the mind, when in the freshness of early effort and the first flush of poetic ardor, a certain exuberance and over-elaboration of sentiment and metaphor is often indulged in, that the more coldly-correct taste of advancing age would modify and chasten. Any defects of this kind are, however, on the right side; fertile luxurance is preferable to cold sterility, and Mr. STEDMAN has but to follow on in the path he has so well commenced to obtain a secure place among the poets of his country.

CAXTONIANA: A series of Essays on Life, Literature and Manners. By Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, Bart, Author of "The Caxtons," "My Novel," &c. 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS,

The veteran author of *Pelham*, after nearly forty years of literary activity, appears in the present work—in almost the only capacity he had left untried—as the popular essayist on men, manners and literature. Though it is now thirty-seven years since the publication of *Falkland* gave the world assurance of a new writer, who would run through every branch of English composition, and in his lifetime win a classic position as a novelist and dramatist, there are no signs of senility about *Caxtoniana*. The observation is as fresh, and the insight into the phenomena of social life as acute as when the writer first drew on his youthful knowledge of the world for the sprightly satire and graceful philosophy that gave a character of individuality to *Pelham*, *Devereux* and *The Disowned*. The subjects of the essays are various, and like those of MONTAIGNE, often contain things that the title does not indicate. They are twenty-seven in number, of various lengths, and are thrown together indiscriminately, though capable of classification to some extent. The title is adopted because "the subjects treated of suggested themselves to the author while embodying in the form of romance that experience of the world we live in, which is expressed in the Caxton series of novels." The literary papers will probably be those first referred to, and read with most pleasure. BULWER (as he will always be called in America) is here thoroughly at home, "On style and diction." "Of rhythm in prose as conducive to precision and clearness;" "On some authors in whose writings knowledge of the world is eminently displayed," and other papers that might be particularized, contain much genial criticism, felicitously expressed, and while reading them it is pleasant to observe how a master of the art of writing is explaining and elucidating the mysteries of his craft, often, unconsciously, perhaps, from his own experience. The Essays on Life and its conduct, both mentally and socially considered, are various in subject and have frequently the semi-autobiographical tone that is natural in a writer advanced to a sedate period of life, who gradually shrinks from strange contact and is thrown upon his sympathy with outward nature and the resources of his own mind for the staple of his discourse. The philosophy throughout has nothing gloomy about it, but is of a cheerful cast, and the whole tone of the book, as might be expected, resembles that of the favorite cycle of the author's writings, *The Caxton Novels*, from whence its title is derived. If it does not add to BULWER's fame, there is much in it that any writer might be proud to own.

CUDJO'S CAVE. By J. T. TROWBRIDGE, author of "Neighbor Jackwood," &c. 12mo. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.

The author of this book has enjoyed considerable celebrity as the writer of *Neighbor Jackwood*, a story sometimes pronounced almost equal to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. *Cudjo's Cave* has the merits and demerits of the school to which it belongs, and will be read with interest by a large section of the community. The scene is laid in Tennessee, and the events narrated occur in connection with the military enterprises now actually in progress there. They are vouched for by the writer as true to history and life in all important particulars, the arrangement only being varied to suit the limits of the story. As the book "aims to be a mirror of evil times" and institutions, there is much in the scenes of violence depicted to cause unpleasant feeling; but the book was written not merely to please, but for a sterner purpose. The writer shows perfect familiarity with the scenes and characters that he describes, and his work is probably a faithful picture of the region that now merits the title originally bestowed on a neighboring State of "the dark and bloody ground."

ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL. By WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, M. D., L.L. D., Professor of Chemistry at Kings College, London. Chemical Physics. Part 2, Electricity and Magnetism. From the third London edition. 8vo. New-York: JOHN WILEY.

Prof. MILLER stands in the front rank of English men of science. For a long time associated with the late Prof. DANIELL, at King's College, his succession to the vacant chair was without a competitor, and the numerous occasions on which, on scientific questions, his aid has been sought by Government, testify to the opinion generally entertained of his professional acquirements. His *Elements of Chemistry* is allowed by general consent to be the most authoritative compendium of the science published in England, and by successive editions it has been kept up to the level of the latest discoveries. The high price of the English edition has practically placed it beyond the means of most students, and Mr. WILEY deserves their thanks for bringing it within the reach of all. He commences with the second part, as the one most in demand; the two others necessary to its completion, are intended to follow in due course.

THE BOOK OF PRAISE: from the best English Hymn writers Selected and arranged by ROUNDELL PALMER. 16mo. Cambridge: SEVER & FRANCIS.

This elegant little volume is an accurate reproduction of the original, one of the successful "Golden Treasury" series of books published by Messrs. MACMILLAN. The editor, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, Her Majesty's Attorney-General, is the son of a gentleman known to many in New-York, the late J. HORSELEY PALMER, formerly Governor of the Bank of England. After a distinguished academical career, Sir R. PALMER met with great success at the bar, and is in the direct line of succession to the highest legal dignities of England. It is remarkable to find a non-professional work so thoroughly executed by one who must, necessarily, be a busy man. The editorial labor of this small volume has been far greater than appears on a superficial examination. In the selection the whole body of English Hymnology has been carefully gone over, and with so much success has the authorship of the hymns been traced, that out of the four hundred and twelve given in the volume, only eighteen are anonymous. The restoration of the original texts of the authors has also been an arduous task, as by a singular want of delicacy, no compiler of a hymn-book seems to feel the slightest compunction at altering his originals to suit his own taste and ideas of propriety. Every hymn in the *Book of Praise* is in its original state as the author wrote it, a merit no other collection can claim.

FATHER MATHEW: A Biography. By JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, M. P., author of "Rome, its Ruler and its Institutions," 12mo, New-York: D. & J. SADLIER:

This book is a fitting and well-deserved memorial of the man to whom his country owes a debt of unexampled magnitude. It would, indeed, be (as the author felt) a reproach to the land which he served, no less than to the age which he adorned, were the present generation to pass away without a permanent record of the life of THEOBALD MATHEW. To the fulfillment of this task, the author has addressed himself with zeal and success. An important aid to the undertaking was afforded by his intimate personal knowledge of the subject of his book; though this, indeed, gave rise to the impression that the more he dwelt upon Father MATHEW's goodness, which was in reality his greatness, the more he despaired of being able faithfully to reproduce the lineaments of a character, so exalted, yet so lowly, so allied in many points with the weaknesses and errors of mortality, so raised above them, immeasurably, by singleness of heart and purity of purpose. It is dangerous to predicate perfection of any one. Father MATHEW, however, seems to have shared as little in the common failings of humanity as any character on record so open to observation in every particular. His whole life was passed laboring for the welfare of others; the cause, when once he adopted it, grew in weight and importance, bringing with it an amount of labor and responsibility enough to crush dozens of ordinary men. But Father MATHEW never faltered; a perfect gentleman himself, the singular sweetness of his disposition often made obstacles vanish away before him that would have been fatal barriers to most others.

It would require much space to give even an outline of the contents of this stout and well-filled volume. The sternest English critical authority says: "As an amusing book we venture to recommend it to our readers as one of the very richest we have ever read." It is, in reality, all this, and it is something more: it is the record of a real life carried out, as few can be, to the full ideal of duty, by the total negation of self and selfish considerations. We may learn from it the vast power of apparently inconsiderable instruments, when engaged rightfully in a righteous cause; and may also gain a lesson of tolerance by remarking that the saintly virtues so eminently displayed in it are the exclusive property of no single sect or division of Christians, and have perhaps met with their fullest exemplification in modern times, in the singularly beautiful life of the lowly and devoted Catholic priest who now rests from his labors while his work abides with us.

A POPULAR HAND BOOK OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By George Cumming McWhorter, 18mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHER.

A valuable little manual of the subject it treats on, derived from the latest and most authentic sources. The writer, (a layman,) acknowledges his particular obligations to DEAN ALFORD, ELLICOTT, WESTCOTT, Dr. WORDSWORTH, Archbishop TRENCH, &c. This book shows he has consulted them understandingly and with due profit. The Divine origin and inspiration of the New Testament is first discussed; then follows an account of the original Greek Text, the manner in which and the manuscripts by whose means it has reached us. Accounts of critical editions and versions in foreign languages are there given. The remainder of the work is devoted to chapters, each of them serving as an introduction to a separate book of the New Testament, explaining the facts of its authorship, date, purpose and aim, with elucidations of difficulties that present themselves to the uninformed reader and subsidiary information on most points of interest connected with the inspired writing. Though so many works on the New Testament exist, we know of none that can take the place of Mr. MCWHORTER's book. Its wide circulation must be beneficial to the proper understanding and appreciation of the sacred volume.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Dr. DORAN's new book, *Their Majesties' Servants*, is now in press and will shortly be issued by Mr. W. J. WIDDLETON. Under its rather affected title, (which refers to the license or patent granted by royalty to theatres in England as a prerogative of the Crown,) the work includes a complete anecdotical and biographical account of the English stage, from the restoration to the present generation of actors and dramatists. Mr. WIDDLETON's edition will form two volumes, 12mo, but, in conformity with the taste of the day, one hundred and fifty copies will be struck off on large paper, making two handsome octavos, and these copies will be illustrated with fine photographs of GARRICK, KEAN, Mrs. SIDDONS, Miss O'NEIL, and other celebrated actors and actresses, from the best character portraits of them extant.

—A new scheme for a large public circulating library, on a superior scale, by a joint stock company, is just started in London, under the title of "The English and Foreign Library Company." Among the directors are Sir HENRY C. RAWLINSON, Sir DAVID BROCE, Mr. ERSK MUSCHISON, and other well-known names. The capital is £100,000. It starts with more complete machinery for the circulation of books to subscribers than has ever before been attempted, including a daily delivery at all residences within a radius of five miles round London. Special attention will be paid to a scientific department, foreign literature, and publications relating to Eastern and colonial subjects, as a basis of operations. The company have purchased HOOKHAM's library, which is quite one of the antiquities of London, having existed in Old Bono-street for more than a century, and containing the accumulated stock of one hundred years. There is little doubt that a circulating library in New-York, on an enlarged and liberal plan, including specially the indispensable English system of a delivery of books at the houses of subscribers, would be a great success. Twenty years ago there were many private circulating libraries in this City, but the era of cheap books made them all disappear. Now, however, when books are daily rising in cost and increasing in number beyond the ability of most people to buy, the want of such libraries is constantly felt, and it is strange that no one has yet been enterprising enough to supply the deficiency.

—Messrs. WALKER, WISE & Co., of Boston, have in preparation two important historical works—*The Age of Louis XIV.*, translated from the French of HENRI MARTIN, to form two volumes octavo; this will be followed by the other portions of MARTIN's *History of France*, which is now generally accepted as the standard historical work in that kingdom. MARTIN's entire history comprises seventeen volumes—when the translation is completed it will fill a gap in English and American libraries, as there is no history of France of any pretension, beyond mere summaries, extant in the literature of either country. The other book referred to is Miss MARTINEAU's *History of the Thirty Years' Peace*, a history of England, 1815-45. This was originally written as a completion of CHARLES KNIGHTS' well-known *Pictorial History of England*, and is acknowledged to be one of the best accounts of a cotemporary period ever written. Messrs. WALKER & WISE's edition will contain an original preface by Miss MARTINEAU, written specially for it, and a concluding book, now first published, bringing down the narration of events eight years later, or to 1854. The work will be comprised in four volumes, post 8vo, got up in the usual superior style of typography that Boston has set the example of adopting.

—The statistics of publishing in England, for 1863, show a remarkable similarity with those of the previous year. The number of titles registered in the *Publishers' Circular*, the organ of the London trade, being 4,286, against 4,294 for 1862. As the record of books published in the Provinces is very imperfect, and some whole classes of books are not included in the list, as plays, Catholic books, periodical publications, &c., the entire number of books published during the past year is probably over 5,000. This is about one-half of the number issued in France during the same period, but there the statistics of literature are so exactly kept, that not even the smallest "brochure" or pamphlet of a few pages escapes registering; and the English publishers claim that the superior cost and value of their books more than balances the higher number of the French issues.

—Memorials of THACKERAY continue to abound—in fact almost every literary man of the day seems anxious to bear testimony to the virtues and merits of the deceased. Mr. GEORGE SALA's feeling and sympathetic notice, printed in the New-York *Albion*, is familiar to our readers. In the same spirit a paper by SHIRLEY BROOKS (well known as a novelist and one of the coadjutors of *Punch*) accompanies a fine portrait of THACKERAY in the London *Illustrated News*. A brief Memoir by Mr. JAMES HANNAY, has been reprinted from the Edinburgh *Courrant*, where it appeared. The February number of the *Cornhill Magazine* contains "In Memoriam," by CHARLES DICKENS, with sketches of Mr. THACKERAY's library, and also "W. M. Thackeray," by ANTHONY TROLLOPE. In this periodical will appear the four chapters of the new story, all that he lived to finish of his last literary undertaking. A memoir will also speedily be published by Mr. THEODORE TAYLOR, containing much matter relative to THACKERAY's early career and artist-life in Paris, collected by the author, a resident of that city, and illustrated with a portrait, and some curious original sketches. An interesting notice, by Dr. SHELTON MACKENZIE, has also appeared in the American *Publishers' Circular and Literary Gazette*. In it the author, who is famous for the extent and minuteness of his literary knowledge, adopts the notion current among many of THACKERAY's contemporaries, that the usual account of his age is understated, and that he was born in 1805, instead of the year usually named, 1811. It is curious that any uncertainty should exist about a matter so easily decided, and which, no doubt, an authoritative biography will shortly set at rest.

—The heterodoxy attributed to Dr. COLENSO by his Episcopal brethren, has not, fortunately for him, any effect on his scientific reputation. At this time of year, when it is customary for the English publishers to advertise their educational works, the Bishop of Natal's books on Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry, &c., form a conspicuous portion of Messrs. LONGMANS' list. He is author of about a dozen works of this character, which have an immense circulation, and are considered to be among the best ever published for purposes of tuition. His *Elements of Algebra*, a small volume selling for 4s. 6d., is popularly said to be the most valuable copyright in England, so universal is its adoption throughout the kingdom.

—JOHN FORSTER's *Life of Sir John Eliot*, according to HALLAM, "the most illustrious confessor in the cause of liberty that the commonwealth era produced," long announced as in press, is now definitively promised for this month, (February,) in book form, two volumes, small octavo, in the peculiar and elegant style of typographic arrangement, &c., adopted by the author for his *Arrest of the Four Members* and *The Great Remonstrance*, uniform with which he intends to republish all his writings. The first sketch of ELIOT's life appeared in his *Statesmen of the Commonwealth*, written for *Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia*, when it attracted great attention. It is now so much enlarged from the family paper of Sir JOHN ELIOT, in the possession of his descendant, the Earl of ST. GERMAINS, as to be an entirety new work. It will be illustrated with portraits from the originals at Port Eliot, the ancient seat of the family in Cornwall.

—*Edinburgh and its Neighborhood, Geological and Historical, with the Geology of the Bass Rock*, is the title of the last volume that will be printed from the papers left in a fit state for publication by HUGH MILLER. Like the previous posthumous volumes of his writings, it has been edited by his widow, who alludes touchingly to an intended work in these words: "If I am spared, and permitted health and strength sufficient for affording some little assistance in the preparation of a memoir, subsequent to his autobiography, I shall think I have not lived these latter painful years quite in vain."

—Few people are aware of the important place held by novels and romances in Chinese literature. The number of these works is very considerable, and out of thousands of lesser value, ten have been especially selected by the Chinese as worthy to take rank in their classical literature. On the writers of these ten novels they have bestowed the title of "Writers of Genius;" and in naming any one of this selection of works, a Chinaman would simply speak of the book of the first, second, or third, &c., Writer of Genius. Eight of these ten works have been rendered into French, including a new translation just issued, of *The Two Cousins*, by the great Chinese scholar, M. STANISLAS JULIEN. This was already known, to some extent, by an imperfect version, by M. REMUSAT, published forty years since, from which an English translation was made, that was highly praised by CARLYLE, LEIGH HUNT, COLERIDGE, &c., and is now scarce.

—Another volume of *Sermons*, by the Rev. F. W. ROBERTSON, is just published. It contains discourses delivered at Trinity Chapel, Brighton, and will be reprinted by Messrs. TICKNER & FIELDS, the publishers of Mr. ROBERTSON's other writings. So extensively popular have been the sermons of this minister, that, though the present volume completes the issue of all that he left in a finished state, his publishers seem unwilling to relinquish him, and with questionable taste, announce another volume, entitled *Pulpit Notes*, consisting of the skeleton or outline prepared by the author before delivering his sermon.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

An Emeute—Re-enlisted Regiments—The Harbor Open—Railroads.

Correspondence of the New York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 15, 1864.

The *emeute* in Edgar County has blown over. On the appearance of the military from Terre Haute the Copperhead gang, numbering about 400, miscellaneously armed with rifles, shot-guns, fowling pieces, &c., dispersed to their homes. There is a pestiferous nest of traitors in that region—ignorant and whisky-drinking—which should be cleaned out. This is the third time they have endangered the public peace by their armed demonstrations, and in their case forbearance has ceased to be a virtue.

Regiments which have reënlisted continue to arrive here from the front. The Third Wisconsin Cavalry was the last, and the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry is expected to-morrow. They are met by the ladies who have charge of the Home, and find on their arrival an amply provided entertainment prepared for them. But so great has been the demand, and so constant, that Capt. POTTER, Quartermaster, has rented a "Soldier's Rest" on Michigan-avenue—a large temporary building, fitted up with ample accommodations for a regiment. Here the ladies prepare and spread their meals. Enlistments are going on satisfactorily, especially in all the counties which offer extra bounties. The quota of this county is 14,200, or over 2,000 more than its proportion, taking population as a basis. The excess represents the surplus of arms-bearing men in Chicago, as compared with the rest of the State. I suppose this excess would be at least 5,000, compared with a like population in New-England.

The weather is delightful. Our harbor is open, and navigation might be resumed on Lake Michigan, if there was business to be done. Steamboats are running on the Illinois, from La Salle and Peoria to St. Louis, which is much earlier than usual.

CHICAGO HARBOR.

I notice that a bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives for the improvement of Chicago harbor, which authorises the imposition of tonnage duties to defray the expense of the same. This is not merely a local matter, but one in which both the East and the West are deeply interested. The commerce of this port now amounts to millions annually, and its harbor should have been made safe and accessible at all times by an appropriation from Congress, as has been done for those on the seaboard of net one-tenth of its importance. Last year, a revenue of $166,000 was derived from customs here; and this sum would have been largely increased but for the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty. In these times of lavish expenditures for putting down the rebellion, we cannot well expect a direct appropriation for harbor improvement. The next best thing is authority to levy tonnage duties for this purpose; and we bespeak a good word through the TIMES to your representatives in favor of the measure.

Chicago harbor is its river—or more properly a bayou, for it can scarcely be legitimately called a river. Its principal branch is only about six miles long, and from 19 to 30 feet in depth most of the way, when, to use an expressive phrase, it *fizzles out*. The north branch is some 16 miles in length, ending, or rather commencing, in a swamp—navigable for about a mile from the junction. As a consequence, the river is almost currentless, the outgoing water not having sufficient force to prevent the formation of a bar, from the end of the outer pier, upon which stands the light-house, and extending half a mile south. In almost all kinds of weather, and especially in gales, vessels are compelled to make a detour around and south of this bar, and enter the deeper water between and the railroad protection, and then make the harbor with the assistance of a tug in the teeth of the wind. To remove this bar and prevent its reaccumulation is the object of the improvement. It is a measure of great importance to the commerce of the lakes, and of the two thousand vessels engaged in it; and perhaps it is right that this commerce should be taxed to pay for its own protection.

RAILROADS IN THE WEST.

There is a good deal of work being done upon the Western railroads, although no new great through lines are being put under construction. The three Iowa roads are being pushed westward toward the Missouri, and every few months adds a newly completed link in the great chains which are destined to unite and form the grand Pacific Trunk Line. It is expected that the Missouri will be reached by September on the Central line, and possibly about the same perion by the Burlington. The Mississippi is again to be bridged at Clinton by the Chicago, Clinton and Nebraska road. The work is to be commenced immediately, and to be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible. The work on the Chicago, New Bay and Lake Superior Road, which has been practically suspended during the Winter, is to be recommenced with vigor as soon as the season will permit, and by another Fall we shall be in direct communication with the rich mineral region "up North." By the way, the recent discoveries of gold and silver on Lake Superior have created quite an excitement here. All the land that lay out doors, and upon which the slightest suspicion of containing minerals attached, has been "located" by individuals or companies. I saw a gentleman from there a few days ago, who is sanguine that not only will the product of copper be greatly increased, but that over a million of gold and silver will be produced the coming season. There is a project afoot for a new line of railroad in the Western part of this State, from Fulton City, through Mount Carroll to Galena, or possibly to Dunlieth. Its principal object is to develop a rich coal region, and to give our Northern neighbors in Wisconsin the benefit of it. A space of over two hundred feet long over the Chicago, Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh Railroad, in the vicinity of Lafayette, Ind., has sunk out of sight three times. After losing three tracks, the Company drove piles. These, too, disappeared, and now they are driving piles sixty feet long, and have not yet touched hard bottom. A similar circumstance occurred on the Michigan Central several years since. The place is supposed to have been once a lake, over which a thin crust of earth has accumulated.

VARIOUS THINGS.

A gentleman arrived in this city from Idaho last week. He confirms the reports of the richness of the mines there, and says that when he left it was estimated that there was $15,000,000 in gold in the hands of the miners, awaiting the means of transportation to the States. He is sanguine that next year's yield will reach $20,000,000, and would be much greater if it could be got to market. He is bound to Washington, to make a representation of these important facts to the Government. Idaho alone, he says, will furnish the gold to pay the interest on the National debt, if it reaches double the present amount.

A case of abortion and death is creating considerable excitement here just now. Several parties have been arrested, and the whole matter is to be judicially investigated. It is hardly worth while to give the details, as they are such as usually attend such affairs.

A law firm, GOODWIN, LARNED & GOODWIN, obtained a judgment for $4,300 in the Supreme Court last week as a fee in a case in which they were engaged as counsel, and got beaten. It was a speculative land suit, in which the amount involved was $200,000. A while ago another legal firm obtained a judgment for $20,000 in a similar suit, in which the clients were successful.

Prof. AGASSIZ delivered four lectures here last week, which were largely attended, and generally pronounced the best ever delivered in the city. The citizens of Chicago appreciate science, especially from a Professor who has the popularity to make it fashionable to do so. He is to visit us again, and give us his course on the animal kingdom.

A memorial in favor of taxing stocks of whisky on hand has been numerously signed by our Board of Trade and forwarded to Congress. The people generally favor the measure, but it seems that other interests are all powerful with Congress.

Rev. N. SHEPPARD, late of your city, has received and accepted a "call," and became one of the editorial staff of the *Evening Journal*. Chicago is getting full of ministerial laymen.

Money is still close, but easier. Business generally good, but not overactive. Arrangements for the opening of the Spring trade are being perfected.

REMINISCENCES OF JEFF. DAVIS.—An interesting address was delivered in the Representatives' Hall, this forenoon, by Mrs. VAN BENTHUYSEN, the wife of a nephew of Jon DAVIS, the brother of JEFF. The lady resided for several years in the family of the chief rebel, and related many incidents which occurred there, showing the preparations made for separation of the Free and Slave States. As long ago as 1848 she was told that the separation would be made as soon as the people of the North should cease to submit to the dictation of the South. She was present at the St. Charles Hotel in New-Orleans, when it was proposed to ask JEFF. DAVIS, then Secretary of War, to fortify Ship Island, for the defence of the city. They also experimented upon substitutes for tea and coffee, of which they expected to be deprived by a blockade. The camels imported from Egypt were intended for the use of the Southern army, that they might not be dependent on the Yankee wagon-makers. Mr. VAN BENTHUYSEN removed to Tennessee before the breaking out of the rebellion, but was driven from there by the rebels, and is now living at Middleboro', Massachusetts, his native place.—*Boston Transcript, Feb. 15.*

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Adjournment of the Legislature—The Miners.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1864.

The Legislature closed its session, on Friday, in good humor. The Governor could by no means "see eye to eye," with the Assembly, in regard to legislating for the miners. In his message his Excellency requested special attention to that subject, and desired liberal action thereon. The "assembled wisdom" had the subject under prolonged and warm consideration in the shape of three successive bills, two of which passed, but failed to receive Executive sanction. The chief objectionable features were unusual restrictions, cumbrous official machinery, and a heavy tax of one-fifth of mining proceeds. His Excellency did not file either of these bills in the archives of the Territory. Consequently the diggers, finding no local legislation specially adapted for them, will doubtless act in accordance with common law in mining regions. As to the General Incorporation Bill, it quietly found a bourne whence no traveler returns.

When the national direct tax was increased, the Utah territorial tax was increased to one per cent. to meet the direct tax, and other local taxes were restrained, excepting a poll tax. Last Winter the Legislature sought to restore these things to the former basis, but Gov. HARDING being in the saddle with that body for almost ignoring his message, did not choose to work other than at cross purposes with regard to taxes and appropriations. So these things continued last year "as they were" the year before.

Now by this means the Territory became pretty "well to do," but the counties experienced the sweet uses of adversity; and, if no shame, at least the inconvenience of poverty. As for this city, it proves well able to take care of itself financially, though temporarily curtailed in privileges. By dint of making whisky and selling whisky, and declaring that no "other man" shall do either—by dint of market rents and licenses, even on the apple-carts and baskets, with two or three other ways of bringing in a few dimes, this "City of the Saints" has managed to realize sufficient municipal pocket-money.

But the poor counties must not be left in the cold too long. So they, with the cities are restored to former privileges, the Territory relinquishing its monopoly. Now the citizens will doubtless be enabled to distribute their favors equally among the three corporate objects during the coming year.

Provisions are not showing any symptoms of decline in prices, though many market prophets foretell such things as near at hand, yet others declare their belief in still higher figures. I may here remark that the low figure prophecies have failed so far during the present Winter. I will give a few prices current here, and they will startle former denizens of Utah.

Wheat $3.50@$4 ₩ bushel; Oats $1 75 ₩ bushel; Barley $2 ₩ bushel. Very little of either of the above in market. Potatoes $2 ₩ bushel; Carrots 75c.@$1; Flour $12 ₩ hundred; Corn Meal $10 ₩ bushel; Cheese 40c.@50c. ₩ ℔; Bacon 30c.@35c. ₩ ℔; Butter 75c. ₩ ℔; Beef 12c.@15c. ₩ ℔; Mutton 17c. ₩ ℔; Eggs 50c. ₩ doz.; Hay $25 per ton. Wood $12@$15 ₩ cord.

There is an old miller named NEFF—a gentleman and a Christian as he must be to—who persistently refuses to sell flour at the above high figures. To persons who need it for their own use, he will sell a hundred pounds or so for six dollars in gold or eight dollars in currency, as far as his surplus will go. But many people here have neither the gold nor the paper to purchase with, consequently there is now considerable pinching; and I think I may venture the assertion that there are hundreds of persons in this city who will need to tighten their belts many a day between now and next August, to mitigate the gnawings of an unsatisfied stomach.

THE RISKS OF A "SOLDIER'S LIFE."

Average of a Regiment's Casualties and Losses in Two Years and Eight Months' Service.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 16.

CENTRAL HOUSE, CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Feb. 12.

Now that the term of service of the old regiments is drawing to a close, some interesting statistics may be expected in the summing up of casualties and other matters connected with actual war. These cannot but be of value to the philosopher. And in the event of war becoming the normal condition of mankind, will be of priceless value to those "practical chaps," life assurance agents, as it will enable them to determine their risks as compared with *ours*, and to establish rates in accordance with the rank, arm of the service etc., of the applicant. This will be attended by the happiest results to mankind. "War will be shorn of its terrors," once a fellow can get his life insured, and its moral effect upon the enemy cannot fail to be powerful, for they cannot be so blind as to expect to successfully cope with an army in which each individual will have his policy of insurance filed away in some snug office, far away from the scene of strife, and where success would result in nothing further than the smashing up of a few insurance companies.

But to none will these tables afford such immediate absorbing interest, at the present moment, as to those of our fellow-citizens between the interesting ages of twenty one and forty-five, who are panting for the opportunity (afforded by the coming draft) to win that distinction which their innate modesty alone has hitherto prevented them from seeking at the cannon's mouth, (to say nothing of the illustrated papers.) It is for their special gratification, therefore, that I offer for publication, through your valuable paper, the accompanying record of the casualties in one of the oldest regiments in the volunteer service of the United States, as I believe it offers a fair average of the losses sustained by those regiments that entered the service at the same time as ours. Experience has been varied, including all kinds of duty demanded of this arm of the service; and so much has been said of certain regiments being "cut to pieces," "nothing left of them," that it's a comfort to know that a fellow's chance for deserting is much greater after all than being killed in battle, as will be here manifested, and I am confident that could the facts be got at through the "War Department," the proportion in every regiment would be found about the same. The period embraced is from June 1861, when the regiment entered West Virginia, to the present time. A sufficient number having reënlisted "veterans," the regiment will start for

AN INTERESTING TRIAL TRIP.

Decisive Test of the Broadside Frigate Re d'Italia—The First Attempt to Counteract the Rolling Influence of Armor.

INTRODUCTORY.

Since Noah's ark was made, the bulwarks of ships have been high and straight. When iron-clads came in vogue these features were preserved, and iron laid plainly on the old-fashioned sides. The *Re d'Italia* is the first broadside armored vessel with newly-shaped bulwarks. Her sides illustrate an attempt to counteract the oscillatory influence of armor, by inclining the upper portion of her bulwarks toward the centre of her hull. The idea is American, and its first practical test is over. Nothing hitherto written about this craft has touched this point—to which every other attribute is secondary. Hence the importance of the trial trip, just concluded.

At noon, on Wednesday, the steamtug *Virginia Seymour* touched at the wharf foot of Canal-street, for the purpose of conveying to the frigate those persons invited to witness the trip. Among them were Commodore GODON and Chief Engineer KIMBALL, United States Navy, representing our Government. WM. H. WEBB, Esq., builder of the *Re d'Italia*, WM. D. EVERETT, Esq., of the Novelty Iron Works, and an Italian Commission composed of the following officers: Capt. ISOLA, Capt. DEL SANTO, Chief Engineer FOUCELT, and Mr. RACCHIA, the efficient executive officer of the vessel. There was no room for guests. In the afternoon, anchor was weighed, and the ship headed for sea; at about 3 P. M., the engines were stopped and the ship moored, it being too late to cross the bar. We anchored, and understood that next day our voyage to Fortress Monroe would commence. The next day dawned, and we understood that our destination was Fortress Monroe. The authorities, however, concluded to abandon the idea, and when we were about one hundred miles at sea, ordered the ship home. The ship had been carried a sufficient length for the purpose for which it was conceived, and a longer one could only occupy time without imparting any more information. At 8 o'clock, last evening, we were landed at the Battery, the voyage having lasted about sixty hours. On a trip of this kind people generally eat, drink and sleep well, and enjoy the society of gentlemen. The details of such matters do not seem to possess much importance, and are, therefore, not well adapted for publication.

Mr. JAMES CALLAHAN acted as pilot, and, barring meal times, never left his post. He did not leave any one liable to be called responsible but himself. Mr. RACCHIA, the Executive Officer of the frigate, did everything in his power to make the guests comfortable, and succeeded. With these prefatory remarks, we proceed to report the performance of the ship.

HER CONDUCT IN THE SEA.

About 250 tons of the side armor, which would, of course, increase the rolling propensities of the ship, if put in its place, were in the hold, and helped, it is presumed, to balance her. The behavior of the frigate, in a sea way, can, therefore, only assist us in accurately estimating her conduct when fully plated. It is right to say that 250 tons of iron, placed on inclined bulwarks, would not have an effect so deleterious as if the sides were straight. The theory that it would steady the hull seems nonsensical. It is only claimed for it that its oscillating influence is less than on the *Warrior*, and this claim cannot be denied. We have not, then, so great difficulty in finding the probable sea-going qualities of this ship, fully armed and equipped, as might seem at first sight to exist. Indeed, her motion will be only a trifle more unsteady than at present, allowing 200 tons of guns to operate. If, in her present state, she rolled to a greater extent than any wooden frigate, with a good battery, her failure was fixed. But she does not. The effect of 750 tons of iron, calculated at its weakest point, must be considerable, and that amount is now on the side of the frigate. To say the least, it should do as much toward rolling the hull as the late heavy battery of the *Niagara*, which did not weigh 300 tons. The latter vessel, it is admitted, rolled nearly twice as heavily and laboriously as the *Re d'Italia*. The screw sloop *Richmond*, with a moderate battery, also rolls more unpleasantly. So that the most critical examination of the late trial trip cannot justify the assumption that the entire armor and armament of the Italian ship will make her a worse "sea-boat" than the *Richmond*, a wooden craft, is now. Still, no complaints have ever been urged against the performance of the latter. And as it is only in a heavy sea and bad weather that the *Re d'Italia* can be an unpleasant as a wooden sloop of 1,200 tons, her success must be admitted at once. Heavy seas and bad weather frequently occur, but thanks to the merciful interposition of Divine Providence, sweet sunshine and pleasant breezes are more frequent. If they were not, hard indeed would be the mariner's lot.

Ships roll in two ways. You are raising to your lips, with great complacency, a bumper of Burgundy; in an instant it is dashed in the face of "the gentlemen opposite." That is one way. You feel a graceful roll, and deem it insignificant, until you are flat on the floor. That is the *Re d'Italia's* way. Not sudden nor precipitate, but gradual and deep are the genuflexions she pays to Neptune's anger—always, however, less deep and less serious than the rolling of many a wooden craft. In ordinary seas—that is, among waves which are pretty rough and pretty smooth—there is not the slightest evidence perceptible that 750 tons of iron are laid on the sides. Her progress is even and stately, and never against the order of the helm. The roughest sea we met was not so troubled as though a hurricane had visited the deep. It was so angry and "capped," though, that small boats could not live a moment in its troughs. In such our experience was satisfactory, and the rolling was neither sickening nor dangerous. There was no time during the entire trip at which a full armor and armament would have tossed the hull terribly, so far as common judgment could decide; and this statement is the result of a determined purpose to try the worst movements with rigor. Extreme rolling being the greatest shortcoming, of the broadside ship, the *Re d'Italia's* tendency that way was criticised minutely, and this fact contributes force to the verdict of success which we have no hesitancy in giving her. Returning to New-York we experienced a tolerably heavy sea, such an one, in fact, as would seriously disturb the equilibrium of the heaviest wooden ship. It never for one moment necessitated a resort to "table rails," &c. In short, the steadiness of our movements was so marked that the commission made the matter a subject of pleasant elaboration. This may be accounted for by the immense weight of the hull, which would seem to guarantee stately movement and steadiness, and its tendency that way may be noted at its full force. Nevertheless, it is true that when a pretty heavy sea cannot waft a vessel immoderately, a very heavy sea can be experienced without serious inconvenience. In this connection it is to be said, that the mobility of the hull admitted of a direct and prompt turning in a space equal to the length of the ship. Twice during the trip was this characteristic proven, and each time so satisfactorily that the facility of turning was put down as one of her best features.

HER SPEED.

The President of the Italian Commission arose, after dinner on Thursday evening, and said: "Gentlemen, the former trial trip of this vessel fully proved her excellent sea-going qualities. At this moment she is steaming nearly thirteen knots an hour." As this came from the chief of a body which was determined to test the ship with more than ordinary strictness, its value is significant. The first "splurge" of the engines was made from Fort Hamilton to the Battery, being a distance of six miles and a fraction, and thirty-one minutes were occupied in steaming over it. This was done with forty-five revolutions, on an average; pressure of steam, twenty pounds, also average. During this performance she cut off at one-third stroke. The next test was over the same ground, on the "run down." The pilot states that the tide was influencing us, at a small average, one and a half knots, which would make the whole distance seven and a half miles. This space was accomplished in thirty-two minutes and thirty seconds. The average revolutions were, during this run, forty-seven, with an average pressure of twenty-three pounds of steam. The experience gained by these trials settled the contract, and the Italian officers being satisfied, the speed was reduced, and the "sea-going qualities" again brought up. It is hardly too much to say that thirteen knots an hour are seldom made by wooden war vessels of 3,000 tons burden, and that the *Re d' Italia* has, therefore, achieved a signal and gratifying success. Her full speed in fair water might possibly reach fourteen knots an hour.

HER OFFENSIVE POWER.

If any consideration influenced us in desiring a severe test for the *Re d'Italia*, it was the magnitude of her offensive power. This latter is so forcible an argument in favor of the broadsides that many good sea-going qualities could be dispensed with to secure it. There is no reason why the frigate cannot carry 32 Parrott rifles in her 32 port-holes, throwing 100-pound projectiles. A crew of 500 men, a frigate's allowance, could easily fire sixteen guns—a broadside—in six teen minutes. Rapidity and frequency of fire are everything in a battle. They enabled the *New Ironsides* to keep silent all the guns at Charleston. With the best machinery a monitor's gun cannot be fired oftener than once in five minutes, two guns once in 2½ minutes, which is less than half as frequent as the broadside's discharge. Even to do this the crews of *two* monitor guns have to work, while the broadside distributes the labor among *sixteen crews*. In places—like Charleston—where force opposes each broadside, the *Re d'Italia* has sixteen times the offensive power of the *Passaic*, and the same defensive strength. This difference can only be appreciated by professional men, or by those who have seen an engagement. It could be better understood by saying that sixteen monitors in Charleston harbor have just the same offensive power as the *Re d'Italia*. We have not so many turreted ships afloat, although seventy will figure in the forthcoming register. The trial trip just made, therefore, demonstrates the fact that a broadside frigate can be made seaworthy with the same defensive power as the *Passaic*, and with sixteen times greater offensive power. Here we are met by the observation, "What good is offensive force if your offensive ship can be sunk in ten minutes by a projectile? Four hundred and seventy-two inches of iron has been proved a paper armor; the *Tecumseh* has ten inches, and the *Dictator* twelve, constituting a mail never yet penetrated." The reply is simple. The *Dictator* is a bad substitute for a turret on shore. She carries one-twentieth part of the guns which might be placed in an iron fortress, possesses no more seaworthiness, and is more helpless, because a broadside ship, of good bottom, could sail over her and sink her. In regard to the seaworthiness of the *Dictator*, one of two things must be true—either she is unseaworthy or all human experience is false, and common sense a myth. The former theory is dead, and the fate of the *Monitor* and *Weehawken* constitutes a monument to its memory. Capt. RODGERS' testimony of the *Weehawken's* conduct is the chronicle of his astonishment that no disaster occurred, rather than a statement of seaworthiness.

These ideas are written in the interest of truth, and are not dictated by prejudice or partiality. The object of shipbuilders now seems to be a desire to construct an impregnable vessel, able to go to sea without risk. The *Re d'Italia* is such a ship, and the writer stands committed to her success at sea, with full armor and guns. The fact is the more important since it indicates the possibility of building a successful frigate with an armor of six inches of iron.

FROM ALBANY.

Legislative Recess—The Comptroller Authorized to Borrow Money—Enlargement of the Canals.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 19, 1864.

The Legislature is enjoying its holiday. The ten days' recess, provided for by concurrent resolution, began at 12 o'clock M. to-day.

Both Houses have been engaged during the morning and last evening upon local bills, and have labored with commendable industry. In the Senate, last evening, a discussion occurred in regard to the nature of private corporations. The consideration of the bill to incorporate the National (Yacht) Club of New-York City gave occasion for the discussion. The question debated was, whether such clubs and private corporations should be incorporated by special act or under the General Corporation Act. It was urged on the one hand that the numerous applications made for such incorporation of clubs and companies to the Legislature were unnecessary as they had been provided for by general statute. The argument was pushed so far in this direction that a constitutional objection was perceived to the bill under consideration, by one or more Senators. When it came to voting upon the bill, however, it became apparent that such an argument did not press very severely upon the consciences of Senators. The bill was ordered to a third reading by an almost unanimous vote, and passed the Senate this morning.

The resolution adopted by the Assembly, authorizing the Comptroller to borrow money in order to continue the payment of State bounties to volunteers, was concurred in by the Senate this morning, just before the hour for adjournment had arrived. The resolution gives unlimited power in its terms, as no specific sum is named. Senator ANDREWS remarked, in speaking of this fact, with regard to the resolution, that such a resolution was necessary to meet the calls for troops that had been made. He stated that the most extraordinary confusion prevailed in the public and in the legislative mind in regard to the calls which had been made for troops. No one, he asserted, could give reliable information as to how many troops had been really called for, and in what way, with reference to previous calls, the last call for five hundred thousand men was to be taken. It was well, therefore, to have the resolution as indefinite as the call it was intended to meet.

Senator COLE offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Ship Canal Convention, held at Chicago, in June, 1863, adopted the following among other resolutions:—"That canals with dimensions sufficient to pass gunboats from the Atlantic to the great lakes will furnish the cheapest and most efficient means of protecting the Northern frontier," and whereas this State has already expressed its willingness to enlarge the locks on its canals for this purpose, whenever the General Government shall aid therein; therefore,

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur) that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote for and urge the appropriation of such means as shall best subserve this purpose.

The large number of bills which are now before the Legislature, and which it is desirable to dispose of in some way during the remainder of the session, not to mention the projects which may still be brought forward, has led some of the members to the conclusion that so long a recess as that which has now begun is not advisable. It is assumed by those who hold this opinion, that extra work in the Spring, or a grinding committee, or both, will have to be resorted to, as a consequence of taking so long a vacation. The claims of members who come from remote parts of the State, and have had no opportunity to visit their homes during the session thus far, are principally consulted in the present arrangement. P. D.

Synopsis of Bills Before the Legislature.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Senator COZANS introduced a bill to amend certain sections of the Code of Procedure as follows:

Section 71 is amended so as to read: No action shall be brought upon any judgment recovered without leave of the court in which such judgment was recovered or the court in which such action is sought to be brought upon good cause shown therefor upon notice to the adverse party or to the representatives of the adverse party, except as provided in this section.

In case of the death of the person or any one or more of the persons in whose favor such judgment was recovered, such leave by the personal representatives or heirs of such person, or in case of survivorship, by the survivor or such deceased person; or such judgment may be revived by such personal representatives, heirs at law in their own name by writ of *scire facias*, and such judgment shall continue to be a lien upon the real estate of such judgment debtor ten years from the time of docketing a certificate or order of such revival in the clerk's office of the county where such real estate is situate.

3. Such action may be brought upon such judgment by the assignee thereof.

4. Where no transcript of such judgment has been docketed in the County Clerk's Office, an action may be brought upon a judgment recovered in the Marine or District Courts of the City of New-York or rendered by a Justice of the Peace after the expiration of five years from the recovery of such judgment.

TO REGULATE THE FEES FOR SEARCHES IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Senator FOLGER introduced a bill providing that it shall be the duty of the Clerk on the receipt of an order directing searches, to cause the same to be made without delay and to certify the correctness of his return within ten days of the receipt of the order, and in case he does not comply with such order he shall forfeit all fees allowed him by law, and the person issuing such written order to search shall have power to make a personal search without any charge therefor.

Should the Clerk fail to certify and return any such search within fifteen days from the time the same is issued, the person issuing the same shall be entitled to make an *ex parte* application to any Judge of one of the Courts of Record in the said city and county sitting at Special Term, upon an affidavit showing such failure to compel said Clerk to at once deliver such search, certified by him without charge; and said Judge shall in his discretion fine the said Clerk $20 for every day beyond the fifteen days—such fine to be paid to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in said city.

PETITION FROM THE PUPILS OF THE BLIND ASYLUM OF NEW-YORK.

They respectfully show that the undersigned are pupils of the above-mentioned asylum, and have been in said institution for several years last past; that owing to loss of sight they are in a helpless condition and unable, to a great extent, to assist themselves; that they entered said institution in the hope and expectation of receiving an education suited to their unfortunate and helpless condition to aid and assist them in obtaining a future livelihood, and in the expectation also of receiving proper food, clothing and treatment.

That most of your petitioners are State pupils, and supported at the said institution at the expense of the State.

Your petitioners further show that the pupils in said institution have been improperly treated and neglected by the managers of said institution; that the teachers, as a general rule are not, in the opinion of your petitioners, qualified for the duties of their office; that proper food is not paid to the cleanliness of the establishment, nor to the health and comfort of the pupils; that frequently the meat furnished is tainted and unfit to eat, the vegetables and fish unfit to eat, and, as a general thing, the food is not properly cooked or prepared and cannot be eaten by the pupils, thereby causing much sickness among them.

The beds are frequently damp, and the walls damp, caused by the leaky condition of roof; and when sick no regard is paid to the complaints or remonstrances of the pupils.

Your petitioners, therefore, appeal to you for aid, and respectfully ask that an investigation may be made of the truth of the above statements, and an investigation made of the affairs, and manner of conducting said institution, and that the managers and officers may be compelled under proper penalties to give better treatment, food and education to the pupils, and extend to them proper treatment, and that we may in some way be protected.

Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1864, and signed by Wm. Watson, Henry Bush, Patrick Keole, I. D. Stanlius, M. C. Dillon, C. G. Otto, J. H. St. Lawrence, Thos. Buskin, Saml. Bennett, Jno. W. Leigh, C. D. Beekwith, D. H. Montross, C. Case, G. W. Sterrett, J. J. Westervelt, Bern Greimer, C. T. Lewis, Jos. Saunders.

City and County of New-York, ss.—The above persons were duly and severally sworn, each for himself, and says that the above petition and the matters therein set forth are true.

Sworn before me, this 13th February, 1864.

JOHN A. HILLERY, Notary Public.

NEW-YORK EYE INFIRMARY.

Mr. REED introduced a bill to change the name of the above company to the "New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary," and empowers the Corporation to treat persons afflicted with deafness and other diseases of the ears.

BROADWAY RAILROAD.

Mr. RODGERS introduced a bill providing that John Anderson, Horace P. Whitney, D. W. Talcott, Andrew J. Kenmore, David Whittier, Henry Smith, Abm. D. Barber, Robt. Thomason and Jno. McCool be authorized to construct and use a railroad, with a single or double track, to convey passengers or freight through the following streets: To commence in Broadway at its intersection with Chambers street, through and along to Bowling-green; thence through and along Broadway to State-street, along the latter to Whitehall-street, along Whitehall-street to South ferry; returning through and along Whitehall-street from its intersection with State-street, to Broadway, along Broadway on the easterly side of Bowling-green to its intersection with the double track in Broadway, to its place of beginning at Chambers-street.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE CORPORATION OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. REDINGTON introduced a bill providing that any taxpayer of the City of New-York, whose annual tax exceeds $500, may commence and prosecute in any court of the State an action against the Corporation of said City, or any of its officers, in respect to any misconduct of any such corporation or any of its officials, and in such action the party prosecuting shall be considered as, and shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges in every respect as if the action had been brought against a private corporation in which the party was a stockholder or trustee.

If the Mayor shall determine to defend the action, he may employ such extra counsel as deemed necessary, the expense to be same to be charged to the account of the legal expenses of the corporation.

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. EICHHOFF introduced a bill providing that hereafter there shall be in the City and County of New-York a department, to be known as the "Department of Real Estate," to be under the control of five Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, and to hold office for five years, or until their successors are legally appointed.

The Commissioners are to have sole and exclusive power to take acknowledgments of instruments affecting the title of real estate, and shall have the custody under proper rules and regulations, prescribed by the Board of Supervisors, of all the transfer and incumbrances of real estate in the City and County of New-York. Section 3 abolishes the office of Register. Section 4 provides that the Commissioners shall be entitled to the same fees as are now allowed for the acknowledging and recording of instruments pertaining to the title of real estate. Section 5 provides that the Commissioners may be removed in the same manner as is provided for the removal of Sheriffs.

THE CITY CHARTER.

Mr. REDINGTON introduced a bill to amend the charter of the City of New-York, by providing that whenever a complaint shall be presented to the Mayor to the effect that the chief of any department of said government, or any clerk or employe thereof has failed and neglected to perform the duties imposed on him by law, or by any ordinance of the Corporation of said City, or has been guilty of any improper conduct, said Mayor shall in his discretion, select from the list of Grand Jurors three disinterested persons, who shall constitute a committee to inquire into the matters of such complaint, and report their opinion thereon to the Mayor for his action. On receiving such report the Mayor may in his discretion remove the official complained of, and appoint a proper person to fill the vacancy thus created.

THE POLICE AND COURTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. CURTISS introduced a bill, the first section of which provides that any person arrested by a police officer in the City of New-York shall be intitled to send for counsel to advise with as to said arrest, and any counsellor duly licensed by the Supreme Court shall be permitted to see the person so arrested.

Any police officer violating this section to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

No person shall be confined in the station-house more than twenty-four hours without being taken before a magistrate.

Section 2 directs the Supervisors to provde in each Police Court a suitable place for the accommodation of counsel, such as is now provided in other courts of this State.

Section 3 provides that any person convicted of any offence at the Court of Special Sessions, may sue out a writ *certiorari* to remove such conviction into the Supreme Court at General Term.

The Amended Enrollment Bill as Passed.

The amendatory Enrollment Bill, as it passed both Houses of Congress on Friday, and now awaits the President's signature, provides that the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary during the present war, to call for such a number of men for the military service as the public exigencies may require.

The quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct or election district of a county, where the county is not thus divided, shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished. In ascertaining and filling the quota, there is to be taken into account the number of men who have heretofore entered the naval service of the United States, and whose names are already returned to the office of the Provost-Marshal-General. If the quotas shall not be filled within the time designated by the President, the Provost-Marshal is to make a draft for the number deficient. But all volunteers who may enlist after the draft shall have been ordered, and before it shall have been actually made, shall be deducted from the number ordered to be drafted in any ward, town, township, precinct, election district, or county. If the quota of any district shall not be filled by the draft made in accordance with the provisions of this act and the law to which this is an amendment, further draft shall be made, and like proceedings had, until the quota of such district shall be filled.

Persons enrolled may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute who is not liable, and such persons thus furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from the draft not exceeding the time for which such substitutes shall have been accepted. Any person drafted may before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the rendezvous furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve the person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll, and he shall be subject to draft in filling that quota and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas. But in no instance shall the exemption of any person on account of his payment of commutation money, for the procuration of a substitute, extend beyond one year; but at the end of one year in every such case the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provision of this section.

Boards of Enrollment are required to enroll all persons liable to draft whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers; all persons who shall have arrived at the age of twenty years before the draft; all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who have not been in such service two years during the present war; and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the Enrollment Act, but who are not exempted by the provisions of the present act, and said Boards of Enrollment shall release and discharge from draft all persons who between the time of enrollment and the draft shall have arrived at the age of 45 years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment.

Any mariner or able bodied seaman who shall be drafted shall have a right within eight days after the notification of such draft to enlist in the naval service as a seaman, and be exempt from the draft. Any person now in the military service of the United States who shall furnish satisfactory proof that he is a mariner by vocation, or an able seaman, may enlist into the navy under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States, provided that such enlistment shall not be less than the unexpired term of his military service, nor for less than one year, and the bounty which any mariner or seaman enlisting from the army into the navy may have received from the United States and from the State in which he enlisted in the army, shall be deducted from the prize-money to which he may be entitled during the time required to complete his military service.

And provided further, that the whole number of such transfer enlistments shall not exceed ten thousand. Enlistments in the naval service are to be credited to the draft.

The following persons are exempted from enrollment and draft, viz.: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war and been honorably discharged. No persons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

So much of the Enrollment Act as provides for two classes of enrollment is repealed, and they are now consolidated.

Any person forcibly resisting, or aiding to resist or oppose the enrollment, etc., shall upon conviction thereof in any court competent to try the offence, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court. In any case where the assaulting, obstructing, hindering, or impeding shall produce the death of the officer or other person, the offender shall be deemed guilty of murder, and on conviction shall be punished with death.

The Secretary of War is authorized to detail additional surgeons for temporary duty in the examination of drafted persons; and he is authorized to permit or require Boards of Examination to hold their examinations at different points within their enrollment districts to be determined by him. Provost Marshals, Boards of Enrollment, or any member thereof has power to summon witnesses in behalf of the Government and enforce their attendance. Members of religious denominations who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of such religious denomination, shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals, or to the care of the Freedmen, or shall pay the sum of $300,000, to be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, provided no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this section unless his declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his deportment has been uniformly consistent with such declarations. No person of foreign birth shall on account of alienage be exempted from enrollment or draft, who has at any time assumed the rights of a citizen, by voting at any election held under the authority of the laws of any State or Territory, or of the United States, or who has held any office under such laws, or any of them; but the fact that such person of foreign birth has voted or held, or shall vote or hold office, shall be taken as conclusive evidence that he is not entitled to exemption from military service on account of alienage.

Any person drafted and liable to render military service, who shall procure exemption by fraud or false representations, will be deemed a deserter, punished as such, and held to service for the full term for which he was drafted, reckoning from the time of his arrest; provided, the Secretary of War may order the discharge of all persons in the military service who are under the age of eighteen years at the time of the application for their discharge, when it must appear upon due proof that such persons are in the service without the consent, either express or implied, of their parents or guardians, and provided, that such persons, their parents or guardians, shall first pay to the Government and to the States and local authorities all bounties and advance pay which may have been paid to them.

Any person who shall procure, or attempt to procure a false report from the Surgeon of a Board of Enrollment, concerning the physical condition of any drafted person, or a decision in favor of such person by the Board of Enrollment upon a claim to exemption, knowing the same to be false, shall, upon conviction in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment for the period for which the party was drafted. The agents' or attorneys' fees for making out and causing to be executed papers in support of a claim for exemption from draft, or for any service rendered to the claimant shall not in any case exceed $5; and physicians or surgeons furnishing certificates of disability, and any officer, clerk or deputy connected with the Board of Enrollment who shall receive compensation from any drafted man for any services, or for obtaining the performance of such service required from any member of the board by the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall also be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court. No member of the Board of Enrollment, and no surgeon detailed or employed to assist the Board of Enrollment, and no clerk, assistant or employe of any Provost-Marshal or Board of Enrollment shall directly or indirectly be engaged in procuring or attempting to procure substitutes for persons drafted or liable to be drafted, and any surgeon making a false or incorrect report, or shall willfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report. And any members of the Board of Enrollment who shall willfully agree to discharge any drafted man, who is not legally and properly entitled to discharge, are to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

All able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of 20 and 45 years, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of the Enrollment Act and of this amendatory act, and form part of the national forces. And when a slave of a loyal master shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master shall have a certificate thereof, and thereupon such slave shall be free, and the bounty of $100, now payable by law for each drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person was owing service or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the United States. The Secretary of War shall appoint a commission in each of the States, represented in Congress, charged to award to each loyal person to whom the colored volunteer may owe service, a just compensation, not exceeding $300, to each such colored volunteer, payable out of the fund derived from commutations; and every such colored volunteer on being mustered into the service shall be free, and in all cases where men of color have been heretofore enlisted, or have volunteered into the military service, all the provisions of this act so far as the payment of bounty and compensation are provided, shall be equally applicable to those who may be hereafter recruited, but men of color drafted or reenlisted or who may volunteer into the military service, while they shall be credited in the quotas of the several States or subdivisons of States wherein they are respectfully drafted, enlisted or shall volunteer, shall not be assigned as State troops, but shall be mustered into regiments or companies as United States Colored Volunteers.

The words "precinct" and "election districts," as used in this act, are not to be construed to require any subdivision for the purpose of enrollment and draft less than wards, into which any city or village may be divided, or less than the town or townships into which any county may be divided.

Guerrilla Operations in Virginia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WARRENTON, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1864.

About a week ago, a member of the Sixth Ohio, while on picket, was shot by one of MOSEBY'S "guerrs," or "curs," as we call them. It was stated that he was shot *after he surrendered*. From information received, a scouting party succeeded in capturing a guerrilla named EDWARDS, supposed to be the man who did it. The case looked bad, for the pistol of the murdered man was found in EDWARDS' possession. I had a long conversation with him. He denied the charge, and said he got the pistol from the man who did it, who, he said, was a deserter from our side. He can neither read nor write, but is a sharp, intelligent, good-looking fellow, and those who know him say that he can shoot a man at twenty yards with a pistol, on a full gallop. He is "secesh" to the core. The more ignorant we find such fellows, the more intensely "disloyal." He says that even should the Yankees conquer the Southern States, they never can conquer the people.

This afternoon a Lieutenant and sergeant of the Sixth Ohio, while visiting their picket lines, saw a guerrilla and charged on him, the Lieutenant's horse striking the reb's and knocking him (the reb) out of the saddle. The reb jumped to his feet, and shot the Lieutenant—it is thought mortally—and *escaped!* My informant did not state what became of the sergeant. I suppose he fell back in good order.

While I am writing—9 P. M.—sharp firing is going on along the picket lines. It is my opinion that these attacks are only feints, or feelers, the real object being to find out if a successful dash could be made into this town. Let them come—we are ready. While the army of the Potomac is "all quiet along the lines," the *cavalry* is never quiet.

Terrific Explosion.

A BOILER PASSES THROUGH ELEVEN BUILDINGS.

From the Troy Times, Feb. 11.

The explosion at BUCHANAN & BULLARD'S paper-mill, at Schuylerville, Saratoga County, which was briefly noticed in Saturday's *Times*, proves to have been one of the most destructive boiler accidents that ever occurred in this vicinity. This paper-mill boiler moved horizontally, with fearful velocity, passing like an iron-clad ram, or a combination of 200-pound shot, through *eleven buildings*, wrecking them as completely as if an earthquake had toppled them over. The calamity took place at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, when many of the structures were filled with slumbering occupants, all unconscious of danger; and it is really wonderful that scores of people were not killed and wounded. Thus far, only two of the victims have died, but several others were injured.

There were two large boilers in the paper-mill. A fireman, residing in Victory, took charge of the steam apparatus at midnight, receiving direction to allow the pressure to run down from 125 to 110 pounds. At 2 o'clock, just as he had passed the mouth of the east boiler, to attend to the other, the former exploded, knocking him down—the steam pouring across the spot where he had been standing a few moments before. The boiler, with a terrible report, started from its place in the mill, taking a northerly course and passing through the following buildings—all of which, except the last, were demolished; BUCHANAN & BULLARD'S paper mill, a shed attached to it, Mr. DWYER'S shoe-store, DWYER'S house, LANE'S saloon, FARLEY'S tailor-shop, the Union store, J. HENRY'S harness-shop, the Post-office, SMITH'S jewelry store, and Mrs. MERRIMAN'S house. The boiler halted within a few feet of the bed where Mrs. M. was lying.

As the village was shaken by the explosion, intense excitement ensued. Mrs. DWYER was killed in bed. Mr. DWYER, lying by her side, was so badly injured that he died in half an hour at Potter's Hotel. Mrs. LANE was badly injured and is not expected to live. Her child had a limb broken. The scene in the village beggared description, and the excitement had not subsided yesterday, when the funerals of Mr. and Mrs. DWYER took place. Many Trojans were present—a son of the deceased residing here. The pecuniary damage by the calamity cannot be less than $100,000. It has proved only a temporary check to the village, and Messrs. BUCHANAN & BULLARD will no doubt at once rebuild their extensive paper-mill.—*Troy Times, Feb. 11.*

Alleged Infidelity of a Wife.

SUMMARY VENGEANCE BY THE HUSBAND.

On Friday morning last a shocking tragedy occurred in Johnstown, Cambria County, Penn., in which two old and influential citizens were the participants. The particulars, as given in the Pittsburgh papers, are as follows:

Mr. JOSEPH MOORE, auctioneer, of Johnstown, on his recent return from nine months' service in the army, ascertained that his domestic happiness had been destroyed, it is alleged by Mr. JORDAN MARBOURG, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the intimacy said to exist during his absence between MARBOURG and Mrs. MOORE, who is represented as prepossessing in appearance and of a gay and dashing disposition, MOORE called upon the former, and after an explanation, told him he would shoot him. Mrs. MARBOURG, hearing of MOORE'S threats, appealed to him not to take her husband's life, but the outraged husband would not listen to her.

On Friday morning, MOORE arose early, and, leaving his house, visited a grocery store near the post-office, where he remained until between 8 and 9 o'clock, when MARBOURG passed by. MOORE started out immediately, and caught MARBOURG by the collar, saying: "Get down on your knees: I am going to kill you. My wife made a 'clean breast of it' last night. She told me all, and gave me a portion of the money which you paid her." Saying this, he drew a revolver and fired—the first shot taking effect in the region of the heart. MARBOURG fell forward, and MOORE discharged two balls into his head, and then fired a fourth, which took effect in the left arm. MARBOURG fell over and almost instantly expired. MOORE walked to a magistrate's office, surrendered himself, and was committed to jail to await the action of the authorities.

The deceased man leaves a most estimable wife and eight or nine children—the eldest, a son, about twenty years old. The murderer has a wife and one child. He was personally popular with all classes, a perfect gentleman in his dress and manners, and was not without influence in the community. The deceased was a prominent citizen, a merchant of Johnstown for thirty years, and had accumulated a large fortune. Both of them were members of a church.

Mrs. MOORE, as has already been remarked, is a woman not wanting in personal charms. Of late years her husband, although attentive to business, has not been pecuniarily a well-doer, and it may be that the desire for more money than her husband could furnish her, coupled with the charms alluded to, has been the cause of her fall, if fallen she has. Mrs. MARBOURG, who is a most accomplished woman, is a native of Philadelphia.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—At the select ball given by the Empress EUGENIE in her private apartments at the Tuileries recently, her Majesty wore a white dress shot with gold, and with gold fringe at the bottom of the skirt and at the upper part of the corsage. A belt of gold encircled her waist. Her head-dress was in green velvet, ornamented with diamonds and emeralds, and the necklace formed of several rows of pearls with drops of emeralds. The Princess CLOTHILDE wore a blue dress trimmed with lace and looped up with bows of crimson velvet. The Princess MATHILDE was in white and black; the Countess WALEWSKI in lilac and white; the Duchess DE MORNY, in pink; and the Countess DE POURTALES, in blue, with a veil of blue gauze forming a turban, and fastened on the front of the head by an ornament of precious stones. Madame FLEURY was in white, black and gold, and wore a head-dress of an original kind. A plate of dead gold came forward from the comb and advanced as far as the forehead.

—Bishop COLENSO'S trial, which has been in progress at Cape Town, was concluded on the 21st December. The presenting clergy accused Bishop COLENSO of heresy on nine counts. The Suffragan Bishops found him guilty on all the nine. The Metropolitan agreed in that opinion, and sentenced Bishop COLENSO to be deprived of his See and all his rights of office therein. The defendant not being present to hear the judgment pronounced against him, the Metropolitan gave him until the 4th of March next to file in London a full, unconditional and absolute retractation in writing of all the heretical extracts referred to in the counts, or otherwise to the 16th of April next, to file a like retractation in Cape Town. On Bishop COLENSO so complying the sentence becomes null and void. Dr. BLACK protested against the proceedings and the validity of the judgment, and gave notice of appeal.

—On Jan. 19, the Pope gave audience to Capt. GRANT, the discoverer of the sources of the Nile, and appeared to be much interested in the maps submitted to him by that intrepid explorer, and by his accounts of those tropical regions. His Holiness recalled his own experience of a tropical climate in his journey to Chili, and inquired what route would be most practical for penetrating to the interior of Africa, no doubt with a view to future missions, the last sent in that direction having been obliged to return after getting as far as the fourth degree of latitude. Mr. CHOMELEY, who speaks Italian as fluently as a Roman, accompanied Capt. GRANT, and acted as interpreter between him and the Pope. His Holiness was pleased to express his satisfaction at the Captain's visit, and requested him to accept a medal as a souvenir of it.

—The German papers say that LISZT, the pianist, is still in Rome, absorbed entirely by religious practices, and likely to become a monk. Under lock and seals, in the castle of Altenburg, near Weimar, he possesses, they add, certain musical treasures, which for the last three years have not seen daylight. One of these is BEETHOVEN'S piano, made by BROADWOOD & SON, and selected (in the year 1819) as a present for the great composer, by J. B. CRAMER and his scholar, FERDINAND RIESS; also, MOZART'S piano, made of oak, a square piano, (tafelform,) with a compass of only 4½ octaves. Besides these, a modern masterpiece of ERARD'S—a grand piano, with an organ stop, of the value of £375. It is doubted that LISZT will ever return to Weimar.

The *Opinion Nationale* publishes the world's obituary of 1863, and informs its readers that England has lost, among other worthies, MAURICE LANSDLOWNE, Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, President of the Cabinet and of the Privy Council; Sir TATON

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Cairo gives further details concerning the brilliant advance of Gen. SHERMAN's army. It passed through Jackson, Miss., in two columns, driving the enemy so precipitately across Pearl River that he left his pontoons and two pieces of artillery behind him. Our forces seized provisions and supplies, and swept on, reaching Meridian in the short space of ten days after leaving Vicksburgh. Large numbers of deserters had come to our army from Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi regiments. Refugees report that great fear is felt by the Mobilians at the threatened attack upon the city. The rebels have there a garrison of 15,000 men.

The steamships *Arago* and *George Washington* arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, the latter with dates to the 13th. The *Arago* stopped at Key West, whence she brings a mail. The 19th Maine Volunteers and the 1st Maine Battery, both reënlisted, came home by her on furlough. The *George Washington* brings advices from Indianola, Texas, to the 8th inst. Nearly all the troops there were reënlisting. An expedition sent out in search of rebels and lumber had returned. They found no signs of the enemy, but brought in a lot of lumber. Gen. BENTON having gone North to testify in an important case at St. Louis, Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN was in command of the division during his absence. At New-Orleans gold was quoted at 62½@64 per cent. premium. The cotton market was dull at 68½ for good ordinary to 76½ for strict middling. Sugar and molasses were in good demand. The *George Washington* passed the gunboat *Arizona* and bark *Anderson* going up the river; and on the 15th, when one hundred miles west of Tortugas, she passed the steamer *Merrimack*, bound for New-Orleans.

The Mobile *News* of the 22d ult. has the subjoined in regard to the local and military situation of that city; Our readers in the interior had best not give credence to flying rumors about Mobile. We hear it has been reported at Selma and Montgomery that the Yankee fleets had passed the forts and fighting was going on at the city. So far, we have heard no gun fire at Mobile. We shall keep our readers advised as to the movements of the enemy, so far as it is prudent. Commander FARRAGUT was reported at Pensacola, a few days ago, with nine vessels. It now appears that FARRAGUT has left Pensacola for New-Orleans. The scouts on the coast near the Perdido reported, some days since, twenty-three vessels steering eastward, and their supposed destination was Pensacola. No such fleet has gone into Pensacola. The movements of the enemy are quite mysterious, and so far his purposes are not developed. Whatever they may be, the country will be glad to learn that our military authorities are making all preparations and arrangements, on the hypothesis that an early attack on this city is contemplated.

Intelligence from Fort Smith, Ark., announces the retirement of the rebel Gen. PRICE to Mexico, on a continuous furlough, probably because of his well-settled convictions of the hopelessness of the cause of secession. The arrival of refugees from Texas has been quite numerous, but recently the rebels have made it quite difficult for fugitives to enter the Union lines in Arkansas.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a dispatch from Louisa, Ky., saying that on the 14th inst., Col. GALLUP surprised the rebel Col. FERGUSON'S command in Wayne County, West Virginia, captured 60 prisoners, four of whom were commissioned officers. eighty stand of arms, a number of stolen horses, and supplies of forage and ammunition. This FERGUSON is the person who recently captured Gen. SCAMMON. The report further says that 500 Union prisoners were released.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship *Africa* at Halifax, we have three days' later advices from Europe. The news concerning the Dano-German war is very meagre. A dispatch from Hamburg on the morning of the 6th says that severe fighting has been going on, as numbers of wounded were constantly coming into Rendsburg; but no particulars were received, and it was supposed that the Prussians had prohibited the transmission of news. A later dispatch announces the evacuation of Schleswig by the Danes, and its occupation by the Allies. Nothing is known as to the capture of Missunde. The attack on that position on the 2d was made by a force of two thousand Prussians, who were opposed by two thousand Danes. The Prussians twice attempted to carry the Danish works by assault, and were repulsed on both occasions with heavy loss. In the British Parliament the Queen's Speech had been under consideration by both Houses, and an address in reply had been adopted. In the course of the debate in the House of Lords on the foreign policy of the Government, Earl DERBY characterized the policy of Earl RUSSELL as humiliating to England, and repudiated the idea of British responsibility to the Government of the United States for the depredations of the *Alabama*. He trusted such a reply had been forwarded to Washington as would forever put an end to such demands. In his reply Earl RUSSELL said that England had not given the slightest promise of assistance to Denmark. In the Commons, during the discussion of the speech, Mr. DISRAELI expressed himself of the opinion that the Queen should have made some allusion to American affairs, and complained of her silence. Lord PALMERSTON replied vigorously, defending the course of the Government. At a ball given on the 3d inst. by LOUIS NAPOLEON, at the Tuileries, he remarked to a knot of Field-Marshals and Generals that the war in the North did not concern France, and her course, therefore, would be non-intervention—a sentiment which was concurred in by those to whom it was addressed.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn from the Baltimore *American*, that during last week the force of Marshal MCPHAIL succeeded in capturing one of the largest mails on the way to Dixie ever captured in this section of country. It consisted of letters from all parts of the United States, and had been left at a store on Baltimore-street, with a message to deliver it to a boy. It was given to the boy tied up in a newspaper, and by him delivered to the schooner *Kent*, bound to Herring Bay, Anne Arundel County. The schooner was taken on the river on suspicion of having goods bound for Dixie, and upon search the mail was found in a black traveling-bag belonging to one of the hands on board. An investigation traced it to the store spoken of, where the facts were learned about it. Besides the mail, a small lot of goods was found on board for Dixie, among which was a small package for Gen. WINDER, Provost-Marshal-General, Richmond, and a number of excellent maps of the harbor of Charleston, and other important points of military interest. Besides the above, the force of Marshal MCPHAIL discovered a large deposit of gun caps, military braid, drugs, &c., which had been left on the roadside by a blockade-runner. The lot of goods that were packed consisted of the *Blue Book* and a number of copies of the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the United States. This seizure reflects great credit upon Marshal MCPHAIL and his efficient officers.

At a late hour on Friday night last, a man named EDWARD HUNTER, murdered his wife at No. 339 Seventh-avenue, by cleaving her skull with a hatchet. There had been some difficulty between the husband and wife for two or three years past, and it is believed that he took this method of avenging his real or supposed injuries. He was promptly arrested by the police, and upon the rendition of a verdict by the Coroner's Jury against him, was committed to the Tombs for trial. A woman named MARY ANN JAMES was also murdered by her husband on Friday night at No. 61 Grand-street. She was literally beaten to a jelly with a club, or some other blunt weapon. The Coroner's Jury found a verdict against the offending husband. He was arrested by the Eighth Precinct Police and when arraigned gave his name as THOMAS MCKRELL. The Coroner held him for trial.

The line-of-battle ship *New Hampshire*, at Portsmouth, N. H., it is understood, is to go to Port Royal to be the permanent guard-ship there in place of the old *Vermont*. On the arrival of the *New Hampshire* the crew and invalids of the *Vermont* will be transferred to her, and the latter ordered to some navy-yard for repairs.

Gen. SULLIVAN has directed Capt. FAITHFUL, Provost-Marshal of Western Maryland, to notify the Secessionists of his district that they will hereafter be assessed to make good all damages inflicted by their friends the guerrillas upon the property of the loyal citizens in his military district. A very large number of these highwaymen are from the vicinity of Baltimore.

Gen. ROSECRANS has authorized Bishop AMES to take possession of all Methodist buildings in the interior where pastors are disloyal, or where pulpits are unsupplied, with a view to appointing loyal pastors.

The Ordeal of Free Black Labor.

There has been nothing more remarkable in the history of the Slavery question, both here and in Europe, than the implicit faith which the public has always placed in the accounts of negro character and capabilities. This could, of course, scarcely be said if the subject had possessed no importance for the outside world, except an ethnological or physical one. In that case, nothing could be more natural than that the mass of people should be content with such accounts of them as those whites who had more dealings with them chose to tell; but the question of their laziness or industry, their strength or weakness, their acquisitiveness or carelessness, their docility or indocility, have, for over half a century, been of the very greatest interest in a commercial point of view. The supply of at least two of the articles which play the most prominent part in modern trade, is both entirely due to their labor. Their quality as laborers was, therefore, a matter of great interest to merchants, even while they were all slaves; and soon as any portion of them became free, of course it became of twice as great interest as ever. Accordingly, few discussions have ever been carried on with more violence and persistence than that about the industrial value of the few negroes of the British West Indies, and yet at the end of thirty years nobody seems to know much more about it than at the outset. The planters, whose ruin emancipation has either caused or precipitated, maintained stoutly that it was impossible to secure from free negroes the regular and steady labor necessary for the successful cultivation of either cotton or sugar. One portion of the public here and in England has always accepted their testimony as conclusive; another portion refused to believe them, both on general principles of human nature, and because the witnesses were interested parties and naturally prejudiced in favor of the slave system and against the negro. As the demand for cotton and sugar, and especially cotton, continued to increase, and as land was to be had in Jamaica and elsewhere for an old song, and as both Englishmen and Americans have been ransacking the earth for the last half century for things to speculate in, it will always remain a marvel that no effort was made up to this day to test the matter practically, by offering the free negroes regular wages for regular work. Nothing seems simpler than to go to Jamaica, buy a plantation, and try, cash in hand, to get the blacks to labor. Half the ventures in which merchants risk their capital every day are twice as wild as this, and yet it was positively never done; and if this war had not broken out, it is probable it never would have been done; a singular illustration of the force of a prejudice, even among such an intensely practical class as capitalists looking out for an investment.

An English cotton manufacturer, Mr. BARNES, has rendered commerce and free labor an invaluable service by at last applying to the matter the only test that is of the slightest value. He came to the conclusion, early in 1861, that the cotton trade of Great Britain could never be placed on a sound basis, as long as it was dependent on slave labor for the raw material, and determined, in spite of the forebodings of his friends in Manchester, to try what could be done in Jamaica by ready money and fair dealing. He bought an abandoned plantation, thickly wooded and covered by the tangled brushwood of the tropics. He called for labor for the purpose of clearing and cultivating it with a good deal of apprehension. It came in abundance. He began the work. The estate, in December, 1862, was cleared, fenced, and made ready for cotton planting by the Spring of last year. He got a good crop planted and picked, and is now receiving in England fine specimens of it. Of course many of our readers expect to hear that he had to hunt up negroes all over the island, and was worried to death by their irregularity, untrustworthiness and indolence. He has published a report of his operations, in which his testimony on these points is clear and decisive. He says:

"We have been told again and again that the black negroes in the West Indies won't work; that they are such an idle set they absolutely won't work; that they will do nothing but lie basking in the sun all day over, with their black faces turned toward the sun like lizards; that they won't do anything, not even work for money. Now this was a most serious objection, and we had to test its truth."

He did test it, and thus sums up the result:

"*We commenced in December, 1862, and as soon as the people were told what we were going to do, 32 men offered themselves the first week; during the next fortnight 50 more came; and so the number increased until at one time, including men, women and children, we had 230 persons employed*, of those who were said to be only fit to eat and sleep."

And so it went on, until labor became so abundant that the agent had sometimes to reject as many as one hundred offers of labor in a week. And Mr. BARNES accounts for this extraordinary phenomenon, as many will no doubt consider it, in the following very simple fashion:

"The truth is, they have some of the common sense which prevails among working men here; for when a man works for another who won't pay, then the man won't work again. *My agent started on the system of paying once a week on one given day, and he always paid in money.* Now, that is not the general rule. The general rule is to pay when you can, and some cannot pay very often, and then sometimes they will pay in 'meal or malt,' as we say, and not in money. But this is not convenient for the worker."

We cannot help calling attention to the remarkable confirmation which all this affords of the views put forward in the columns of this journal four years ago, in the remarkable series of letters addressed to it on the condition of the West India negroes, by the late Mr. SEWELL.

Rebel Needs and Resources.

The speech of HOWELL COBB, which we published a day or two since, pressed upon the people of Georgia two important points. The first was the absolute necessity of sending into the rebel army every man who could be found. He appealed to his hearers, with all the force that he was master of, to throw no obstacles in the way of the most stringent means of filling up the rebel ranks. If there was a prejudice which he could excite, if there was a false impression which he could produce, if there was a fear which he could call up before them, that would tend to prevent them from resisting or impeding this general conscription, he brought them all forward. He eulogized the rebel President, as he must needs when he was compelled to tell his hearers that he alone could say "who shall and who shall not be called into the field," and that "no other tribunal can decide that question; we must leave this power to him, or all must be lost;" and he had no words bitter enough for the men who tried to evade this call of the one man whom the necessities of the rebellion have clothed with absolute power over those deluded men who abandoned the Government of their fathers in pursuit of a "delusive phantom."

The next and full as urgent a requirement which he laid before them, was for food. He proclaimed that the Government must have their produce; that if it could pay them compensation, it would do so, and called upon them to "have confidence." But confidence, in the words of the Earl of Chatham, is a plant of slow growth, and the failures of hopes and promises, the breaches of faith most solemnly given, which mark the brief course of the rebellion, have not tended to make its growth luxuriant even in that region. He urged them to have confidence, because the produce must be forthcoming. The law would take it, if they did not give it; and if the law did not take it, he would. And he made this urgent appeal to them because if the people were "ready to discharge these duties," then he could assure them that all was well with their cause. The converse of this proposition he did not state in terms, that their cause was lost unless the people did send every man and all the food of the country to the army, but his audience could hardly escape drawing this conclusion for themselves.

This same conclusion is put forth even more clearly in the circular of the Chief Commissary of Florida, which our forces discovered on their recent movement from Jacksonville.

The Commissary does not call for men, indeed. That was not in his line. But provisions, beef, bacon, &c., he does call for, because BRAGG's army was "in imminent danger" for want of it, the troops in Charleston were "in great extremity," and the "resources of food of both the Tennessee and Virginia armies are exhausted." He, too, was confident that the rebel "cause is safe in the hands of the army, provided we do our duty at home," but bolder than COBB, he declared that if every man did not give his entire surplus of bacon, beef, sugar and syrup to the Government, he "solemnly believed that the cause is hopeless."

This, be it noticed, was as long ago as November last. These earnest appeals must have produced some effect, or the result which was dreaded must have been produced before this. But the passing months have made no new supplies. If the "stock of bacon and beef for the armies of the Confederate States," was exhausted as long ago as the middle of October, so that they were compelled to "depend entirely upon what they gathered weekly," as Maj. MILLEN, of Savannah, wrote, there is little chance that any stock could have been accumulated since—and the presence of GILLMORE'S troops in Florida, cutting off supplies from that State, will bring upon the rebels as much difficulty now as if he had gone there in November, and perhaps more.

Still four months have passed, and the rebel armies have been subsisted somehow. They may be subsisted four months more in the same way, and it would be most unsafe for us to allow these indications of the straits which have pressed upon them to make us less earnest in doing all that we can do. Let want of provisions and men straiten them as much as it may, we must rely for our victory not upon their want, but upon our abundance; not upon their weakness, but upon our strength.

What will be the Effect of War in Europe?

Misery loves company, no doubt, but there was something more than the fact which that old proverb expresses, in the feeling of almost satisfaction with which our people read the announcement that hostile guns had been fired in Europe, and that the cloud of war which had been threatening in that quarter had really burst. And yet, we have not become so heartless a people as to rejoice when our neighbor's house catches fire, merely because our own is burning. Rather have we learned in the three bitter years that we have passed through, to appreciate the evils of war as we never felt them before. And when we hear of four or five hundred brave men killed and wounded on the Eider, our hearts as instinctively think of the homes which have been made desolate, as if the fight were upon the Rapidan.

But no one can help thinking what will be the effect upon us of a war with Europe, and feeling that its effect upon our troubles can hardly be otherwise than beneficial to us. We have all of us watched Europe with no little anxiety. For the rebels alone we knew we were more than a match. We should not have shrunk if any European Power had thought best to range itself by their side; but we felt that if such an event took place, it would call for greater sacrifices and pain and loss than we have yet been compelled to endure. It is most natural, therefore, that any course of events in Europe which removes the possibility of the rebels receiving such aid, should be satisfactory to us. That any European Power should enter upon the war with us which active help of the rebels would inevitably bring on, is made far less probable by there being war at home in their own neighborhood; and not only is any active interference in favor of the rebels made more unlikely, but that undercurrent of influence, and those secret and underhand helps which the rebels have continually succeeded in securing from European sources, must be at once straitened, if not entirely dried up. The interests, the plans, the attention, in fine, of Europe, will be in a measure withdrawn from us, and we shall be left to go on undisturbed in our labor of putting down the rebellion and reëstablishing, upon a firmer basis than ever, the Government of the people for the people.

All these effects must follow a European war in greater or less degree. If it shall spread widely enough to draw England and France, or either of them, into it, its results will be more beneficial to us still. But will England be drawn into the fray? Equally good prophets differ widely on this question. *Punch*, who, after all, now and then expresses very accurately the sympathies of the English people, thinks she will, now that the Princess of Wales has given the nation an heir to the crown, for he says: "We previously felt it a duty to prevent King CHRISTIAN from being robbed by the Sausages, but now it is also a pleasure to aid him. The darling Princess having given the Queen a grandson, the Prince a son, and the nation a pet, we are not going to let Schleswig be taken from her father." The world has not, nor has England, yet got beyond being influenced into a war by even such an event as that. And with this possibility in view, we should not be human if we did not feel some little satisfaction at the prospect of a speedy application at home of some of the recent arguments of British newspapers and members of Parliament; at thinking of the disgust with which the London *Times* would learn that some of our shipbuilders had, as soon as England was at war, commenced building vessels for the Emperor of China; at the thought of how English underwriters and English merchants and shipowners would feel to see the English flag driven from the sea by privateers as ours has been; and at the probable change of tone on the part of English diplomatists, and the possible reversal of the decision in the *Alexandra* case.

We do not say that all these results would follow. We have no doubt that our Government would, by every means in its power, strive to practice those principles of true neutrality which it has been urging upon the nations of Europe for the past three years. But whether we should all of us have that malicious pleasure of thus seeing the poisoned chalice commended to the lips of him who prepared it or not, the solid advantage of being left to ourselves to dispose of our family difficulty as we see fit, is sure to follow from any extensive European war. And though the rebels may talk, as HOWELL COBB did, about the hope of help from abroad being "a wild and visionary dream—a false delusion," yet a war in Europe which will make that dream still more visionary, will be felt by them as an additional blow which will be hard for them to bear. What is a blow to them is a help to us. And so we watch with interest for news of the war in Europe.

Prussian Constitutionalism.

The most difficult of all things to reconcile are liberty and royalty. "Monarchy," says MAZZINI, "has succeeded nowhere save in England." But why has it succeeded in England? Because there a foreign dynasty was brought in, after the expulsion of the Stuarts, to fill the throne, which having no power in the country, and owing its dignity altogether to the favor of the nation, or of a faction, was content to barter its prerogatives for the honors and emoluments of the kingly office. Monarchy has, in fact, succeeded in England, because in England monarchy is no longer *itself*, but a *nomocracy*—a government of law, a government of the representatives of the people, not that of the individual, whether man or woman, who wears the crown. Various attempts have been made, in the present century, to establish English constitutionalism on the European Continent, yet if we except the Netherlands, which have been ever free since they threw off the Spanish yoke, and the recently formed Kingdom of Italy, those attempts have everywhere proved partial or total failures. They have succeeded very imperfectly in the Peninsula; they have been utterly abortive in France; and, that they have fared no better in Prussia, let passing events proclaim.

This has sprung from that love of despotic authority which is rooted in the hearts of kings. The concession of constitutions to their subjects when the fires of revolution threatened to consume their sceptres, was, of course, an imperative duty, the performance of which could not with safety be declined or postponed. But these potentates had no idea of honestly discharging the responsibilities of their new position—of honestly abiding by the terms of the contract into which they had entered with their people; and the moment the danger was past, the charters of liberty were cast aside, and regarded as of no more validity than an old almanac. To perfidities of this kind the Houses of Bourbon and Brandenburg have been especially prone. The descendants of LOUIS QUATORZE have, however, made ample atonement for their political delinquencies, but the turn of the posterity of the Great FREDERIC is yet to come, and if it does not come quickly, the delay will certainly not be owing to any lack of provocation on the part of his present representative, who has again closed the Prussian Chambers—again trampled on the Prussian Constitution—again insulted the Prussian nation. The arbitrary act, though generally anticipated, was perpetrated suddenly, and took even the deputies by surprise. The report of the Finance Committee touching the vote of the Herrenhaus on the budget had just been read, and a resolution declaring that vote null and void adopted, when Count EULENBURG rose, and communicated a royal message which announced the immediate closing of the Diet. The warning was no sooner given than the blow was struck. On the very same day the usual Speech from the Throne was delivered at the White Hall, for the benefit of such members as chose to attend, and the oft-repeated ceremony was gone through. The sins of omission and commission which provoked the indignation and wore out the patience of his Prussian Majesty are carefully enumerated in the speech aforesaid. The late Lower Chamber had dared to persist in maintaining that defiant position which had led to the dissolution of former Chambers. It had presumed to reject the bill by which VON BISMARK and his master had sought to alter the constitution, and to legalize their despotic acts. It had declined to discuss the budget of 1863—had cut down the expenditure for 1864, and by refusing that loan which the Government needed to carry out their schemes in Schleswig, it had manifested its lack of patriotism, and its indifference to the military reputation of Prussia.

Such are the high crimes and misdemeanors which have brought down on the obnoxious Chamber the vengeance of royalty, and caused once more the dispersion of the deputies. Yet there is not a single count in this elaborate indictment which would justify a jury in returning a verdict of guilty against the defunct representatives. Some of the acts charged are positively meritorious, and would entitle the accused in other States to public gratitude—all of them were within the province of the members, and are strictly legal. Was it not the duty of the Chamber to persist in defending its own privileges? Was it not the duty of the Chamber to shield the constitution from the treacherous assaults of ministers? And had not the Chamber a perfect right to reject the financial measures of the cabinet and to curb its extravagance, if of opinion that both were unnecessary and injurious?

The acts, which have roused the ire of his Prussian Majesty, and which he regards with such aversion, are, in fact obligatory on every representative body; and had the Lower Chamber shrunk from their performance, it would have been false to its constituents unworthy the confidence of the country. It is evident, then, that it was for opposing the aggressions of monarch and ministers, and for standing up in defence of the national liberties that the House of Representatives has been prematurely closed. Had its members been more courtly and less patriotic, it would have been borne with; but as they could be neither bribed nor bullied, it was guillotined. Such is constitutionalism in Prussia.

The Draft as a Practical Measure.

There is one thing in which the Enrollment Act is defective, and that is in not making the draft permanent and continuous, instead of occasional and desultory. It has left it to the discretion of the Executive to call out troops at such times and in such numbers as it deems necessary; but the tendency of every Administration is and will be always to avoid all resort to a draft as long as possible. It is, in many respects, a vexatious and always a heavy burden; and the Executive not unnaturally will always shrink as long as it can from the unpopularity which is sure to result from imposing it. We have had ample experience of this already. The consequence is that when the draft at last has to come, it is a tremendous draft that alarms the community, disturbs industry, and drains the labor market. Regiments are allowed to dwindle down to skeletons, and 1,000 men are needed to bring them up to their proper strength.

What Congress ought to have done was to have taken all the responsibility on itself, and left the Executive no discretion in the matter. It ought to have fixed the number of men to be kept in the field, and the minimum strength of each regiment, and then imposed on each district the duty of keeping its own troops up to the required number; of constant drafting, if necessary, as fast as the gaps were made, whether by discharges, casualties or desertions, and without any delay. In this way, men would have been called for by tens where they are now called for by the thousand—an enormous difference. It will be admitted, to the community which has to furnish them. It is easier to furnish them in this way rather than all at once; just in the same degree that it is easier to pay money by installments than to pay the sum total. There can be nothing more wasteful and more exhausting than the plan we now pursue of raising huge hosts by one call; nothing more economical than the plan we now recommend, and it is the one which is adopted by Continental nations after long experience of the conscription. Not the least of its recommendations, too, is that it would ensure the presence in every regiment, at all times, of a majority of trained soldiers, instead as now, in too many cases, drowning a small remnant of veterans in an ocean of raw recruits.

There is still a remedy for the shortcomings of Congress, if the Administration will only do its duty firmly. It ought to decide at once how many men it needs, and *keep up that number till the war is at an end* by incessant volunteering; or failing that, by drafting at short intervals—say every month.

The Danubian Principalities.

Among the questions which tend continually to trouble and perplex Europe, that arising from the abnormal position of the Danubian Principalities, and the restless character of their Sovereign, is not the least knotty and prominent. It was one of those questions on which the Emperor NAPOLEON based his plea for a general congress, and it would seem as if his French Majesty and Prince COUZA were determined that it should remain still a bone of contention for the Great Powers to snarl over.

The ruler of France is fond of casting his ægis over second and third-rate potentates, and the Moldo-Wallachian Chief is one of the personages thus favored. Now the consciousness of having so formidable a protector has evidently a very bad effect on the mind of this semi-barbarian, who, because of it, is perpetually getting into squabbles with his suzerain, the Sultan, or violating the rights of his own subjects—nay, he sometimes contrives to be at feud with both suzerain and subjects together, and such, according to recent intelligence from Constantinople, is the case at present.

The propriety of secularizing the possessions of the Greek convents in the Wallacho-Moldavian Provinces was recognized at the Conference of Paris; but it was also decided that, ere the carrying out of the measure, the Rouman Government and the monks should come to an understanding touching the amount of compensation to be paid to the latter, and that, if said parties could not come to an agreement, a commission of arbitration should settle the matter. It did not, however, suit the views of Prince COUZA to abide by this equitable arrangement. He preferred to play, in a small way, the part of England's Eighth HARRY, and to take possession of the monasterial lands by force. In accomplishing this arbitrary scheme, the most nefarious means were employed, even the *egumens*, or abbots, who presumed to resist, being cast into prison, and subjected to privations and hardships little short of actual torture. These outrageous proceedings caused great consternation, not only in the Principalities, but also among the Greek Christians of the East, many of whose religious establishments were principally supported by revenues derived from a certain class of these Moldo-Wallachian convents. On their behalf, therefore, an appeal was made to the Sultan, and he was called on to discharge the obligations to which he is bound by the Treaty of Paris, and to afford protection to the orthodox fraternites whom COUZA was despoiling. This summons roused the Government of the Porte from its habitual apathy, and it convoked a conference of the representatives of the guaranteeing Powers, in order to decide as to what ought to be done. The Ambassadors of England, Austria, Russia and Prussia were unanimously of opinion that the Sultan should exert his authority to put a stop to the aggressions of his feudatory on the convents; but the French Ambassador, and of course the Italian Chargé, thought otherwise, and stood up stoutly for COUZA. Meantime intelligence was conveyed to the Moldo-Wallachian Prince touching the decision of the conference at Constantinople, and this determined him to bring matters to an issue forthwith. So, assembling his Chambers, he submitted to them a *projet de loi*, which passed without discussion, and which confiscates the entire property of the monks, allowing to each fraternity just so much compensation as renders the wrong the more grievous. The audacity of COUZA filled the Government of the Sultan with astonishment and indignation, and it immediately addressed a note to its contumacious vassal, informing him that his conduct was unlawful, and contrary to treaty engagements, and that his recent spoliation measure was null and void. This note, before being dispatched, was read and approved of by all the representatives of the Great Powers, save those of France and Italy—the former of whom endeavored not only by argument, but even by intimidation, to prevent the transmission of the Turkish protest. The impertinence of the Gallic diplomat, however, merely served to rouse the spirit and to confirm the determination of the Porte, and the Ottoman protest is now at Bucharest, and with it protests to the same purpose from England, Austria, Russia and Prussia.

But hitherto those protests have had no effect. Prince COUZA takes the matter coolly—won't receive the unwelcome missives, or grant an interview to the legations, and is evidently disposed to disregard the remonstrances of the Powers, if his patron at the Tuileries will only assure him of support. Yet NAPOLEON had better beware. This Moldo-Wallachian squabble is, indeed, a paltry affair, but it is not more paltry than that squabble between the Greek and Latin churches in Jerusalem which led to the Crimean war.

The Pay of Colored Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS, BEAUFORT, S. C., Sunday, Feb. 14, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I venture to call your attention to the great and cruel injustice which is impending over the brave men of this regiment?

They have been in military service for more than a year, having *volunteered*, every man, without a cent of bounty, on the written pledge of the War Department, that they should receive the same pay and rations with white soldiers.

This pledge is contained in the written instructions of Brig.-Gen. SAXTON, Military Governor, dated Aug. 25, 1862. Mr. Solicitor WHITING, having examined those instructions, admits to me that "the faith of the Government was thereby pledged to every officer and soldier under that call."

Surely if this fact were understood, every man in the nation would see that the Government is degraded by using for a year the services of the brave soldiers, and then repudiating the contract by which they were enlisted. Yet this is what will be done should Mr. WILSON'S bill, legalizing the back pay of the army, be defeated.

We presume too much on the supposed ignorance of these men. I have never yet found a man in my regiment so stupid as not to know when he was cheated. If the fraud proceeds from Government itself, so much the worse, for this strikes at the foundation of all rectitude, all honor, all obligation.

Mr. Senator FESSENDEN said, in the debate on Mr. WILSON'S bill, Jan 4, that the Government was not bound by the unauthorized promises of irresponsible recruiting officers. But is the Government itself an irresponsible recruiting officer? and it men have volunteered in good faith on the written assurances of the Secretary of War, is not Congress bound, in all decency, either to fulfill those pledges or to disband the regiments?

Mr. Senator DOOLITTLE argued in the same debate that white soldiers should receive higher pay than black ones, because the families of the latter were often supported by Government. What an astounding statement of fact is this! In the white regiment in which I was formerly an officer (the Massachusetts Fifty-fourth) nine-tenths of the soldiers' families, in addition to the pay and bounties, drew regularly their "State aid." Among my black soldiers, with half pay and no bounty, not a family receives any aid. Is there to be no limit, no end, to the injustice we heap upon this unfortunate people? Cannot even the fact of their being in arms for the nation, liable to die any day in its defence, secure them ordinary justice? Is the nation so poor, and so utterly demoralized by its pauperism, that after it has had the lives of these men, it must turn round to filch six dollars of the monthly pay which the Secretary of War promised to their widows? It is even so, if the excuses of Mr. FESSENDEN and Mr. DOOLITTLE are to be accepted by Congress and by the people.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
T. W. HIGGINSON.
Colonel Commanding 1st S. C. Volunteers.

Official Badges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please call attention to a municipal swindle, as yet comparatively small, but becoming ominous in these days of over-taxing. I allude to the resolution passed in both Boards lately to provide suitable badges for the members. Now, it is all well and proper that the prominent officials have for numerous public occasions some distinguishing mark of office, but the thing is getting too "big." Every year similar resolutions are passed, and new badges got out; and they are very expensive. I happen to know the manufacturer of most of them, and saw a number of them going through the process. They are made of solid gold, richly engraved, and cost the manufacturer alone nearly thirty dollars apiece by wholesale. Add to this the fact that *he* received the job from *another* man, who, in turn took the order from the jeweller to whom it was first given, and estimating the accumulated profits, it will be seen to be a large *flick* in the end from "City Contingencies." It does not add to the satisfaction of those outside the manufacturers to know the "badge mania" is becoming very prevalent among all the municipal departments, down to the lowest clerks and call-boys—all paid for out of public funds.

If these things are necessary to all these functionaries for the proper performance of duties, let them be regulated by ordinance, and the insignia made of less expensive material or in a cheaper manner, be retained by the City for the use of members only during their term of office. Otherwise let them be be paid for out of their salaries, which are already sufficiently large. TAXPAYERS.

NEW-YORK, Feb., 1864.

Tunneling not a Rebel Invention.

U. S. A. GENERAL HOSPITAL, BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of this day you give the credit of inventing the "tunneling" business to the rebels.

I beg leave to inform you that "tunneling," as a means of escape, was known as long ago as when thirty-three of us, officers of our army, were confined in Libby Prison, Castle Pinckney, Charleston Jail, Columbia Jail and Salisbury Prison. At Libby, as early as Aug. 1, 1861, some of the "Bull Run prisoners" began a tunnel under Libby, but were sent South before it could be finished. At Columbia thirty of our men escaped by tunneling the prison yard. At Salisbury, N. C., a tunnel was dug from the sinks to the outside of the yard, a distance of over ten rods, but before it could be opened and used the plot was betrayed.

I therefore claim that "tunneling" is eminently a Yankee invention, and it is my humble belief that if our Government does not make haste to exchange the hungry Yankees in Richmond, they will be popping their heads out somewhere in China one of these days, much to the amazement of the Celestials and the *holey* horror of the rebs.

ONE OF THE OLD HOSTAGES.

An Appeal in Favor of Raffling.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am only a little school girl, and don't, of course, know much, but papa says I may write to you about the ministers and the fair. All of us little girls feel very badly because the ministers are trying to prejudice the people against raffling, for we are all going to have chances in that big doll. You know there is to be a doll at the fair that is so big and beautiful, and has such splendid clothes—two hats, and two cloaks, and two corsets, and two night-gowns, all ruffled, and two everything else. Why, little Annie Sweetvoice is going to have four chances in it! Won't you write a long piece in your paper about the ministers interfering with the kind ladies, who are working so hard, and doing so much good for the poor soldiers? I have a big brother that's a soldier, and my mamma, though she is sick, is making a beautiful Afghan for the fair that has cost a great deal of money, and she says the money it will bring will be my brother's share to some soldier that is not well like himself—but papa says if it is not sold by chance, it perhaps cannot be sold at its value at all.

Now, you will remember the doll, will you not? and do all you can in favor of raffling, for the soldiers' sake as well as for BERTHA'S.

Important Postal Order—A Uniform Rate of Letter Postage between the United States and Canada.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1864.

Whereas the actual distance between San Francisco and the frontier line of Canada, *via the overland mail route*, as at present traveled, is under the limit of 3,000 miles, within which by the terms of article third of the postal arrangements between the United States and Canada of 25th March, 1851, the combined international rate of ten cents is chargeable; and whereas the Post-office Department of Canada has, for the sake of uniformity, consented to so modify the provisions of article third of the said postal arrangement as to abolish the international postage charge of fifteen cents, the single rate heretofore levied upon letters passing between Canada and California, Oregon and Washington Territory, and thus establish a uniform postage for letters of ten cents the single rate between Canada and all parts of the United States: *It is hereby ordered* that in future the international postage charge upon all letters between Canada and any part of the United States shall be ten cents the single rate of half an ounce or under, pre-payment optional, without regard to difference of distance or route of conveyance.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

THE ESCAPED PRISONERS.

An Interesting Narrative of their Sufferings and Experiences.

From the Washington Star, Feb. 16.

A large number of the officers who escaped from Libby Prison a few days ago arrived in this city last night, and are stopping at the National and Metropolitan Hotels, and from them we gather very interesting statements relative to their manner of escape.

Over two months ago, the officers confined in Libby prison conceived the idea of effecting their own exchange, and after the matter had been seriously discussed by some seven or eight of them, they undertook to dig for a distance toward a sewer running into the basin. This they proposed doing by commencing at a point in the cellar, near a chimney. This cellar was immediately under the hospital, and was the receptacle for refuse straw, thrown from the beds when they were changed, and for other refuse matter. Above the hospital was a room for officers, and above that, yet another room. The chimney ran through all these rooms, and the prisoners, who were in the secret, improvised a rope and night after night let working parties down, who successfully prosecuted their excavating operations.

The dirt was hid under the straw and other refuse matter in the cellar, and it was trampled down so as not to present too great a bulk. When the working party had got to a considerable distance underground, it was found difficult to haul the dirt back by hand, and a spittoon which had been furnished the officers in one of the rooms was made to serve the purpose of a cart. A string was attached to it and it was run in the tunnel, and, as soon as filled, was drawn out and the dirt deposited under the straw. But after hard work and digging with finger-nails, knives and chisels, a number of feet, the working party found themselves stopped by piles driven in the ground. These were at least a foot in diameter. But they were not discouraged. Penknives, or any other articles that would cut, were called for, and after chipping, chipping, chipping for a long time, the piles were severed, and the tunnelers commenced again, and in a few moments reached the sewer.

But here an unexpected obstacle met their further progress. The stench from the sewers and the flow of filthy water was so great that one of the party fainted, and was dragged out more dead than alive, and the project in that direction had to be abandoned. The failure was communicated to a few others beside those who had first thought of escape, and then a party of seventeen, after viewing the premises and surroundings, concluded to tunnel under Carey-street. On the opposite side of this from the prison was a sort of carriage-house or outhouse, and the project was to dig under the street and emerge from under or near the house. There was a high fence around it, and the guard was outside of this fence. The prisoners then commenced to dig at the other side of the chimney, and after a few handfulls of dirt had been removed they found themselves stopped by a stone wall, which proved afterward to be three feet thick. The party were by no means undaunted, and with penknives and pocket-knives they commenced operations upon the stone and mortar.

After nineteen days and nights' hard work, they again struck the earth beyond the wall and pushed their work forward. Here, too, (after they had got some distance under ground,) the friendly spittoon was brought into requisition, and the dirt was hauled out in small quantities. After digging for some days, the question arose whether they had not reached the point aimed at; and in order to, if possible, test the matter, Capt. GALLAGHER, of the Second Ohio Regiment, pretended that he had a box in the carriage-house over the way, and desired to search it out. This carriage-house, it is proper to state, was used as a receptacle for boxes and goods sent to prisoners from the North, and the recipients were often allowed to go, under guard, across the street to secure their property. Capt. GALLAGHER was granted permission to go there, and as he walked across under guard he, as well as he could, paced off the distance, and concluded that the street was about 50 feet wide.

On the 6th or 7th of February the working party supposed they had gone a sufficient distance and commenced to dig upward. When near the surface they heard the rebel guards talking above them, and discovered they were some two or three feet yet outside the fence.

The displacing of a stone made considerable noise, and one of the sentinels called to his comrade and asked him what the noise meant. The guards, after listening a few minutes, concluded that nothing was wrong, and returned to their beats. This hole was stopped up by inserting into the crevice a pair of old pantaloons filled with straw, and by bolstering the whole up with boards, which they secured from the floors, &c., of the prison. The tunnel was then continued some six or seven feet more, and when the working party supposed they were about ready to emerge to daylight, others in the prison were informed that there was a way now open for escape. One hundred and nine of the prisoners decided to make the attempt to get away. Others refused, fearing the consequences if they were recaptured; and others yet (among whom were Gen. NEAL DOW) declined to make the attempt, because (as they said) they did not desire to have their Government back down from its enunciated policy of exchange. Col. ROSS, of New-York; Col. KENDRICK, of Tennessee; Capt. JONES, Lieut. BRADFORD and others, informed Gen. Dow that they could not see now making their escape would affect the policy of exchange. Their principle was that it was their personal right to escape if they could, and their duty to their Government to make the attempt.

About 8½ o'clock on the evening of the 9th the prisoners started out, Col. ROSS, of New-York, leading the van. Before starting the prisoners had divided themselves into squads of two, three and four, and each squad was to take a different route, and after they were out were to push for the Union lines as fast as possible. It was the understanding that the working party was to have an hour's start of the other prisoners, and, consequently, the rope ladder in the cellar was drawn out. Before the expiration of the hour, however, the other prisoners became impatient, and were let down through the chimney successfully into the cellar.

Col. W. P. KENDRICK, of West Tennessee; Capt. D. J. JONES, of the First Kentucky Cavalry, and Lieut. R. Y. BRADFORD, of the Second West Tennessee, were detailed as a rear guard, or rather to go out last; and from a window Col. KENDRICK and his companions could see the fugitives walk out of a gate at the other end of the inclosure of the carriage-house, and fearlessly move off. The aperture was so narrow that but one man could get through at a time, and each squad carried with them provisions in a haversack. At midnight a false alarm was created, and the prisoners made considerable noise in getting to their respective quarters. Providentially, however, the guard suspected nothing wrong, and in a few moments the exodus was again commenced. Col. KENDRICK and his companions looked with some trepidation upon the movements of the fugitives, as some of them, exercising but little discretion, moved boldly out of the inclosure into the glare of the gaslight. Many of them were, however, in citizen's dress, and, as all the rebel guards wear the United States uniform, but little suspicion could be excited, even if the fugitives had been accosted by a guard.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock the lamps were extinguished in the street, and then the exit was more safely accomplished. There were many officers who desired to leave, who were so weak and feeble that they were dragged through the tunnel by main force and carried to places of safety, until such time as they would be able to move on their journey. At 2½ o'clock, Capt. JONES, Col. KENDRICK, and Lieut. BRADFORD passed out in the order in which they are named, and as Col. KENDRICK emerged from the hole he heard the guard within a few feet of him sing out, "Post No. 7, half-past two in the morning, and all's well." Col. KENDRICK says he could hardly resist the temptation of saying, "not so well as you think, except for the Yanks." Lieut. BRADFORD was intrusted with the provisions for the squad, and in getting through he was obliged to leave his haversack behind him, as he could not get through with it upon him.

Once out they proceeded up the street, keeping in the shade of the buildings, and passed eastwardly through the city.

A description of the route pursued by this party and of the tribulations through which they passed, will give some idea of the rough time they all had of it. Col. KENDRICK had, before leaving the prison, mapped out his course, and concluded that the best route to take was the one toward Norfolk or Fortress Monroe, as there were fewer rebel pickets in that direction. They therefore kept the York River Railroad to the left and moved toward the Chickahominy River. They passed through Bear Swamp, and crossed the road leading to Bottom Bridge. Sometimes they waded through mud and water almost up to their necks, and kept the Bottom Bridge road to their left, although at times they could see and hear the cars traveling over the York River road.

While passing through the swamp near the Chickahominy Col. KENDRICK sprained his ankle and fell. Fortunate too, was that fall for him and his party, for while he was lying there one of them chanced to look up, and saw in a direct line with them a swamp bridge, and in the dim outline they could perceive that parties with muskets were passing over the bridge. They therefore moved some distance to the south, and after passing through more of the swamp, reached the Chickahominy about four miles below Bottom Bridge. Here now was a difficulty. The river was only 20 feet wide, but it was very deep, and the refugees were worn out and fatigued. Chancing, however, to look up, Lieut. BRADFORD saw that two trees had fallen on either side of the river, and that their branches were interlocked. By crawling up one tree and down the other, the fugitives reached the east bank of the Chickahominy, and Col. KENDRICK could not help remarking that he believed Providence was on their side, else they would not have met that Natural Bridge.

They subsequently learned from a friendly negro that, had they crossed the bridge they had seen, they would assuredly have been recaptured, for Capt. TURNER, the keeper of Libbey Prison, had been out and posted guards there, and in fact had alarmed the whole country, and got the people up as a vigilance committee to capture the escaped prisoners.

After crossing over this natural bridge, they laid down on the ground and slept until sunrise on the morning of the 11th, when they continued on their way, keeping eastwardly as near as they could. Up to this time they had had nothing to eat, and were almost famished. About noon of the 11th they met several negroes, who gave them information as to the whereabouts of the rebel pickets, and furnished them with food.

Acting under the advice of these friendly negroes they remained quietly in the woods until darkness had set in, when they were furnished with a comfortable supper by the negroes, and after dark proceeded on their way, the negroes (who everywhere showed their friendship to the fugitives) having first directed them how to avoid the rebel pickets. That night they passed a camp of rebels, and could plainly see the smoke and camp fire. But their wearied feet gave out, and they were compelled to stop and rest, having only marched five miles that day.

They started again at daylight on the 13th, and after moving a while through the woods, they saw a negro woman working in a field, and called her to them, and from her received directions, and were told that the rebel pickets had been about there looking for the fugitives from Libby. Here they laid low again, and resumed their journey when darkness set in, and marched five miles, but halted until the morning of the 14th, when the journey was resumed.

At one point they met a negro in the field, and she told them that her mistress was a secesh woman, and that she had a son in the rebel army. The party, however, were exceedingly hungry, and they determined to secure some food. This they did by boldly approaching the house and informing the mistress that they were fugitives from Norfolk, who had been driven out by BUTLER; and the secesh sympathies of the woman were at once aroused, and she gave them of her substance and started them on their way, with directions how to avoid the Yankee soldiers, who occasionally scouted in that vicinity. This information was exceedingly valuable to the refugees, for by it they discovered the whereabouts of the Federal forces.

When about 15 miles from Williamsburgh, the party came upon the main road and found the tracks of a large body of cavalry. A piece of paper found by Capt. JONES satisfied him that they were Union cavalry; but his companions were suspicious, and avoided the road and moved forward, and at the "Burat Ordinary," (about 10 miles from Williamsburgh,) awaited the return of the cavalry that had moved up the road, and from behind a fence corner where they were secreted, the fugitives saw the flag of the Union supported by a squadron of cavalry, which proved to be a detachment of Col. SPEAR'S Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, sent out for the purpose of picking up escaped prisoners. Col. KENDRICK says his feelings at seeing the old flag are indescribable.

The party rode into Williamsburgh with the cavalry, where they were quartered for the night, and where they found eleven others who had escaped safely. Col. SPEAR and his command furnished the officers with clothing and other necessaries.

At all points along the route the fugitives describe their reception by the negroes as most enthusiastic, and there was no lack of white people who sympathized with them and helped them on their way.

From these officers we learn that there is a widespread Union feeling in Richmond. JEFF. DAVIS is held in detestation, but all who do not heartily indorse the rebel government are spotted and watched. There are at this time eighteen persons confined in Castle Thunder on charge of attempts to assassinate the rebel President. These prisoners also confirm the report that an attempt was made to burn JEFF'S mansion, and that one morning his servants found a coffin upon his porch.

In their escape the officers were aided by citizens of Richmond—not foreigners or the poorer classes only, but native and persons of wealth. They knew their friends there, but very properly withhold any mention of their names. Of those who got out of Libby there were a number of sick ones, who were cared for by Union people, and will eventually reach the Union lines through their aid.

The officers also report the fact that some time ago, through the aid of citizens, they obtained communication with the soldiers on Belle Island, and there was to be concerted movement to escape. The soldiers had been furnished with arms, which they had secreted. The officers at Libby were to secure the guards there and act in concert with the Belle Island men; but just as the affair was ready to be carried into execution, the project was exposed. Suspicion at once rested upon a certain Union Lieutenant-Colonel, who was in favor with the rebel authorities, had the freedom of the city, and moved about at will in the hospitals and elsewhere. He had been suspected for some time, and one day was accused of exposing the affair.

The indignation of the officers, whose plans had thus been thwarted through the perfidy of (as they believed) one of their numbers, cannot be described. Some cried out "hang him! hang him!" one ran to his blanket, and tearing it in strips, said he had a rope ready; and others were in favor of pitching the fellow out of the window, and letting his brains bespatter the pavement below. Wiser counsels however, prevailed, and it was concluded that it was better to let the traitor live and report him to his Government, if opportunity ever offered. The Lieutenant-Colonel, we understand, will be reported to the War Office. His excuse is, that he informed a Federal officer in hospital of the attempted escape, and that a rebel surgeon overheard the conversation.

These prisoners confirm in every particular the statements heretofore made of the treatment of Federal prisoners there. The rations of the officers were about the same as those of the rebel privates; but our privates on Belle Island did not fare so well. As long as the boxes sent from friends at the North were delivered, they lived as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Those who had money were allowed to send out and get what they wanted, by paying three times more than Richmond prices; the profits going into the pockets of the officers of the prison. In other respects, the treatment was quite harsh.

When a prisoner entered the prison, any articles found upon him that was fancied by the rebel officers or guards were taken possession of; they pretended the money and articles were deposited with the quartermaster.

The sleeping accommodations were very poor, and the only place they had to exercise their limbs in was the dining-room. For a while the officers were not furnished with meat at all, and at one time they received flesh, which was pronounced by those among the officers who knew something of butchering as being mule meat, as they knew of no cattle used for food which had bones like those found in the meat.

The privates on Belle Island, it is unquestioned have eaten dogs; in fact, were obliged to do it in order to sustain life.

The Shelved Generals.

A LETTER FROM GEN. FREMONT.

The following letter is from Gen. FREMONT to Maj.-Gen. SCHENCK, Chairman of the House Military Committee:

NEW-YORK, January, 1864.

GENERAL: The condensed newspaper reports of the House proceedings, in relation to unemployed officers, place me in a position which I am not willing to occupy without explanation.

I need hardly say to you, that it is not by my own wish that I have been unemployed for the past sixteen months. I requested to be relieved from my command in the Army of Virginia, because I regarded the order which reduced me to serve under Gen. POPE as a most unmerited insult.

It was in the discretion of the President to refuse or grant my request. The granting of the request simply implied a transfer to other duty, and was not to be taken with a penalty attached. That neither the President nor the Secretary of War so regarded my conduct, it would be sufficient to mention the repeated assurances I have received from both that they were endeavoring to give me a command so soon as it could be done; and the additional fact that about the close of the last session of Congress, a highly important command was expressly arranged for me by the Secretary of War. The command itself, and my designation to it, received the approbation of the President, but it was finally given to another officer.

Under the condition, therefore, of waiting orders, I have reasonably been desirous to retain, against the contingency of entering immediately upon service, a small number of useful officers upon whose tried ability I could rely for any emergency. Of this number, several have the experience of many years in their profession. From the beginning of the war they have been in our service, and left comfortable homes and successful business to engage in it. The same patriotic motives which led them to enter service, naturally impelled them to wish to continue in it.

It has not been pleasant for them to eat the bread of idleness, and they have occasionally felt it almost a duty to resign; but they have respected my request to remain, in the hope of finally going into active service. As respects their pay, reduced as it is by absence from duty, it is barely sufficient for the support of themselves and families. I have not thought this a severe tax upon the State, bearing in mind the fact that they have shed their blood or exposed their lives for it, and at the same time have rendered it distinguished and valuable service, and have been always ready to do it again.

As regards my pay, I think it right to say, since that question has been raised, that since the close of the last session of Congress I have considered it a fund to be applied where it might alleviate distresses resulting from the war, and it has been used accordingly. I have regularly drawn it, because I consider it something belonging with my commission, and I do not wish to seem by any neglect to acquiesce in my position of forced retirement from army duties.

But it has merely passed through my hands back to the people from whom I received it, and this use of it I think I have the right to make.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. FREMONT, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

To Hon. Maj.-Gen. ROBERT F. SCHENCK, Chairman Military Committee.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of the dull black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents it from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM
changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black. Sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 345 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers can save 33½ per cent by using the WILLCOX and GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, No. 508 Broadway.

Horton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war: this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

DIED.

BANTA.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 20, ARELEE, only child of Theodore M. and Cornelia Banta, aged 5 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, Quincy-st., east of Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock.

BENTO.—On Friday, Feb. 19, of disease of the heart, JOSEPH BENTO, in his 54th year.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 230 West 15th-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BARTON.—On Friday, Feb. 19, ISABELLA M. BARTON.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday next, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 302 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COVERT.—At Newtown, L. I., on Friday morning, Feb. 19, MICAH COVERT, aged 68 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Newtown, L. I.

CRANE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 20, ANNA E., wife of Edward J. Crane, aged 37 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 79 Shipman-st., Newark, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Coaches will meet the 1 o'clock train at the Market-st. depot, Newark, to convey the friends. Interment in Fairmont Cemetery.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

CASWELL.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 20, ALBERT WHITMORE, infant son of Albert S. and Charlotte E. Caswell, aged 1 day and 10 hours.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his grand parents, No. 180 South 2d-st., Jersey City, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CARTER.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 20, Mr. WM. M. CARTER, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends, and also the members of Empire City Lodge No. 206, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 35 Perry-st., on Monday, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COILEY.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 19, HENRY COILEY, aged 25 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 50 Lafayette st. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

DUNHAM.—On Friday morning, Feb. 19, GEORGE W. DUNHAM, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the officers and members of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., in Citizens' dress, also the officers and members of the regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Calvary Episcopal Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

GWYER.—On Friday, Feb. 19, at her residence, No. 579 Broome-st., SERAPHINA, wife of Charles H. Gwyer, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HONEYWELL.—Suddenly, at Katonah, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 16, JOHN HONEYWELL, formerly of New-York City, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, M. S. Kerrigan, Clinton-av., between Lafayette and Greene, BROOKLYN, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUMPHREY.—On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 20, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. C. C. Thurston, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. JANE F. HUMPHREY, widow of the late Clement H. Humphrey, aged 63 years and 6 months.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, corner of Washington-av. and 12th-st., Tremont, Westchester County, without further invitation.

HART.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 20, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Richard H. Woods, No 185 Allen-st., Miss CLARISSA HART, formerly of White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALL.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 20, of inflammation of the lungs, THOMAS HALL, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 340 East 16th-st., at 1 o'clock on Monday, the 22d inst., thence to 27th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, near 2d-av. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

This world is vain and full of pain,
Of cares and troubles sore,
But they are best that are rest
With Christ forever more.

MCCARTY.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, PETER MCCARTY, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 East 25th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MCDONALD.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, ELIZABETH DE HART, relict of the late Alexander L. McDonald, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

PERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 18, REUBEN F. PERRY, aged 40 years, 5 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 120 Duffield-st., corner of Myrtle-av., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—Suddenly, at his residence, Danbury, Conn., THOMAS G. ROBINSON, late of the First Connecticut Artillery, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 21st inst.

ROBINSON.—At Mount Vernon, on Friday, Feb. 19, GEORGE W., son of George and Margaret Robinson, aged 8 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of 6th-av. and 4th-st., Mount Vernon, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 9 A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

WRIGHT.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, at his late residence, No 9 West 26th st., of pneumonia, WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Funeral notice in to-morrow's papers.

WILLET.—On Friday, Feb. 19, at his residence at Tubby Hook, JAMES C. WILLET, Ex-Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his brother, Charles S. Willet, and brother-in-law, Henry Grenzebach, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Tubby Hook, on Monday, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers st, at 11 A. M. for Tubby Hook, where carriages will be in attendance.

WOOD.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, Mrs PHEBE JANE, wife of Henry Wood, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers-in-law, the Hon. Fernando and Benjamin Wood, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, in 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, 22d instant, at their Headquarters, No. 639 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

HARVEY H. WOODS,
WILLIAM W. LADD, } Secretaries.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—THE REOPENING of this church (of which Rev. JAS. G. BENNAN is Pastor) will occur at 10½ A. M. TO-DAY. Its ornamentaries are of the most appropriate character, entirely in accord with the traditions and ideas of the Roman Catholic faith, and marked by the most artistic taste in design and accomplishment in execution. The altar and the frescoes are marvels of art.

FRIENDS AT THE SOUTH CAN BE heard from through the Personal column of the New-York DAILY NEWS. See "NEWS" this day.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES.—ONE, TWO, THREE, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY TO THIRTY DOLLARS A SET. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCH-PINS—NEW STYLES.—ONE, Two, Three, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 183.—Feb. 20, 1864.
69, 23, 44, 66, 57, 61, 38, 45, 9, 39, 42, 12, 15, 40.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 134.—Feb. 20, 1864.
56, 23, 18, 75, 40, 31, 13, 70, 60, 62, 58, 68, 69.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 87—Feb. 20, 1864.
42, 7, 29, 25, 28, 51, 33, 40, 27, 58, 36, 43, 31, 17.

CLASS 88—Feb. 20, 1864.
76, 26, 14, 60, 37, 51, 16, 78, 74, 64, 20, 56, 69.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL Havana plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky, to be drawn on 27th inst.: one prize of $100,000: two of $50,000; two of $25,000; two of $20,000; four of $10,000; ten of $5,000; one hundred of $1,000 each, and 484 approximation prizes, in all amounting to $600,000. Information furnished. ALECK & CO., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

Programme of Arrangements
FOR THE
CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF GEO. WASHINGTON,
February 22, 1864.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
Common Council of the City of New-York.

The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York, appointed to make the necessary arrangements for properly celebrating the One Hundred and Thirty-second Anniversary of the Birthday of GEORGE WASHINGTON, have decided upon the following:

A salute of one hundred guns will be fired at Madison-square.

The Seventy-first Regiment New-York National Guard will be reviewed by the Common Council, in compliance with an invitation addressed to the Board of Councilmen. A grand banquet will be given at Delmonico's Hotel, at the corner of 16th-st. and 5th-av., to the members of the Common Council, the heads of the Executive Departments of the City Government, the Judges of the several courts, officers of the county and representatives from this State in Congress and the Legislature of the State, and prominent citizens of this City.

A grand display of Fireworks will be given at the City Hall and at Union-square, under direction of T. E. Edge, Esq., the distinguished pyrotechnist, to commence at 7 o'clock P. M.

The exhibition in the Park will be represented by a colossal piece of Gen. Washington crossing the Delaware. Previous to the firing of the above piece the sky will be for one hour continually illuminated with rockets, shells, colored fire, &c., &c., and will end with a splendid display of colored fires, flights of rockets, bengola, and colored batteries.

At Union-square there will also be a gorgeous display of

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Smith's and Grierson's Cavalry Delayed—They Finally Start on the 11th Inst.—Sherman's Army, its Progress and its Purpose.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Friday, Feb. 12.

In my letter of the 3d inst., I stated that the great cavalry expedition of Gens. W. L. SMITH and GRIERSON, was to leave its rendesvous east of this place on that evening. That was the plan and the expectation, and there is reason to fear that its failure to get off at that time may bring somewhat of confusion to SHERMAN'S arrangements. Inasmuch as the cavalry is to take a prominent part in the general operations in which SHERMAN is engaged. The cavalry to be, however, did not get off until last evening (Thursday). One who was at La Grange when they started, describes the cavalcade as a most imposing affair. The cause of the delay was the detention of a division that came down from above.

A more extensive, thoroughly equipped or effective army of mounted men has never been seen in this country. I do not understand the details of its organization, nor its exact numbers—these being facts that have purposely been kept secret, in order to keep the enemy in the dark as to its effectiveness. This much, however, I can state: The expedition consists of two grand divisions, one of which is commanded by Gen. SMITH, who is Gen. GRANT'S Chief of Cavalry, and a most thorough and capable officer, and the other by Gen. GRIERSON, who so indisputably proved his leadership in the famous raid he made through the State of Mississippi last Summer. These two divisions are to separate, as I learn, after the expedition reaches a certain point, but to move in such a way as to be still in cooperation. It took a southerly direction, toward Holly Springs, and will strike across the country, through Mississippi and into Alabama, where FORREST, the rebel cavalry chief, is said to have a force organized for offensive purposes in connection with an army the Right Reverend Bishop Gen. POLK has gathered somewhere along the line of the Mississippi and Atlantic Railroad. To cut off FORREST and rout or capture POLK will probably be the first move on this military chess-board. SHERMAN and the cavalry acting in concert to that end. But it is needless to speculate. We will learn soon enough what will come of the active operations that Gen. GRANT has thus early inaugurated.

I have already informed you that these expeditions are but the beginning of the development of a grand plan that has been arranged by Gen. GRANT, (after advice and consultation with Gen. HALLECK) for the Spring campaign in the Gulf States. This will soon be demonstrated by actual events. You will learn soon that military activity in this grand division is not confined to the expeditions now moving in Mississippi. The Army of the Cumberland has a part to act, and a very important one, in this general scheme, and if that army is not already "pulling up stakes" south of Chattanooga, for a push southward, Atlanta-wards, I am sadly mistaken.

Your reporter with SHERMAN'S army sent me a mere item by the last steamer up from Vicksburgh, namely: "Gunboats gone up the Yazoo—army marching on—whipped rebels in several skirmishes—all right—will be in Jackson to-night." This is dated the 4th. Doubtless SHERMAN has ere this full possession of Jackson, and is moving on. It will be difficult to get reports of these movements in the future from this direction. The line of communication will soon be established via Nashville. The military authorities, especially SHERMAN, are provokingly suspicious of newspaper reporters, and are unwilling to let them know a word about what is going to be done, and they even report nothing except what has been done or is doing. You will, I trust, soon hear from your reporter via Nashville. In the meantime I will continue to keep you posted from this direction as far as possible and as promptly as usual. K.

A Twenty-Inch Gun.

CASTING AT THE FORT PITT FOUNDRY.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, Feb. 12.

One of the most important events in the history of the rebellion, and which inaugurates a new era in the manufacture of heavy guns, took place on Thursday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Fort Pitt Works. A gun, with calibre of 20 inches diameter, was cast on the Rodman principle, in some 22 minutes from the time of tapping the furnaces. The arrangements for casting this mammoth piece of ordnance were most perfect, and during its process everything worked like clock-work. The amount of metal used for this huge gun was 85 tons, or 170,000 pounds. The metal was melted in three furnaces, which were charged at 5 o'clock in the morning. A twenty minutes past twelve, everything being in readiness, the three furnaces were simultaneously tapped, and the molten metal was conveyed by means of three conductors to a large reservoir close to the mold. The mold was set perpendicularly in a mammoth pit, and was held in position by huge chains suspended from two large cranes of a lifting capacity of forty tons each, and worked by steam. As soon as the reservoir was sufficiently charged, the metal flowed from it into the mold, and in twenty-two minutes from the time of tapping the furnaces, the mold was filled to within a few inches of the top. As the metal settled, the mold was filled by the workmen with metal from furnaces held in reserve in case of accident. The casting was perfected without the slightest confusion, the whole being done under the immediate superintendence of Mr. JOSEPH KAYE, foreman of the works.

We are indebted to Capt. JOSEPH M. KNAPP for the following statistics, which will give our readers a better idea of the magnitude of the casting:

Weight of gun in rough	160,000 lbs.
Weight when finished	112,000 lbs.
Total length, when finished	20 ft. 4 in.
Length of bore	17 ft. 6 in.
Maximum diameter	5 ft. 3 in.
Minimum diameter	2 ft. 10 in.

The gun, it is estimated, will use a spherical shot of half a ton weight, and a shell of 750 pounds. If the gun was rifled, it is thought it would throw a solid shot of one ton in weight. The amount of powder to be used in charging the gun is estimated from 80 to 100 pounds. This gun is said to be the largest in the world, and to Pittsburgh belongs the honor of adding such a heavy piece of ordnance to the science of war.

The casting of the gun, as we before remarked, was on the hollow core principle, invented by Major ROGMAN, United States Army. The core consists of an iron cylinder, half an inch in thickness, through which a stream of water is kept continuously running during the process of casting. This cylinder is wrapped with rope, which is covered by sand and outside of this for a short distance from the mouth of the mould, is a sheet-iron cylinder. During the casting the water discharged from the core indicated a temperature of from forty to forty-two degrees. The gun will remain in the pit undergoing the cooling process some ten days or two weeks, after which it will be hauled out by means of the large cranes referred to, and removed on a railway truck to the finishing department of the works, where it will be placed in a lathe and finished.

It is not yet known what disposition will be made of the gun when completed, but it is thought not improbable that it will be placed in some of the defences of New-York harbor. If so, we would not like to insure the safety of the *Black Prince, Warrior, Royal Oak* or *La Gloire*, should they attempt an entrance of the harbor with warlike intent. One shot from this monster would crush such vessels to pieces.

Although the day fixed for the casting was necessarily kept quiet, a large number of ladies and distinguished military and scientific persons were present, by invitation of Mr. KNAPP. Among those present, we noticed the following gentlemen: Maj. DYER, of the Ordnance Department; Maj. ROGMAN, the inventor of the principle upon which the gun was cast; Capt. R. ALLEN, Assistant Chief of Bureau of the Ordnance Department of the Navy; Capt. J. M. BERRIAN, Inspector of Ordnance United States Navy; Capt. BENNETT, Chief Inspector of Ordnance; Capt. EDIE, Chief of Ordnance on Gen. MEADE'S Staff; Capt. HAYES, Chief of Ordnance on Gen. PLEASANTON'S Staff; Prof. BARKER, of the Western University, and others. Two distinguished representatives from abroad also witnessed the process of the casting—Marquis DE BASCOURT, of the Italian army, and Capt. GOODENOUGH, of the English Navy. All these gentlemen were highly pleased with the great success of this experiment, and none more so than the last two named.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 20, 1864.

$30,000 U. S. 6s,'81 Cp	110⅜	100 N. Y. Cen. R	c 134⅜
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	107	300 do	b30 135
5,000 U. S. 6s, 74, Co.	102⅜	700 do	b10 135
7,000 do	Ind. 100	350 do	134⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C	99⅛	200 do	s5. 134⅞
50,000 do	99⅛	300 do	134⅞
10,000 Bl. War Loan	101	100 Harlem R. Prf	110
15,000 do	101⅜	400 Erie Railway Pr	107
5,000 Ten. St. 6s, '90	63	100 do	b10. 107
5,000 do	62⅜	100 do	106¾
8,000 do	62	500 do	106⅝
2,000 N. C. State 6s	60	25 do	106¾
1,000 do	58	100 Hud. River R	147⅛
3,000 Mo. St. 6s	73	200 do	147⅜
10,000 do	74	2000 Harlem R	113
8,000 M. 6s, 1st. to H. & St. Jo	85⅝	300 do	b10. 113
4,000 do	86	50 do	112⅝
2,000 Mo 6s, issued to Pac. R	75	1500 do	112⅝
1,500 La. State 6s	60	100 do	112
5,000 Cal. State 7s	125	100 do	s10 112¼
80,000 U. S. Miss. C	39	200 Reading R	b10 128
5,000 do	b30 39⅛	200 do	128¾
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	600 do	128¾
2,000 Erie 2d M. Bs	79.115	500 do	b30 128⅝
1,000 E. 4th M. Bs	122	400 do	b30. 128⅞
2,000 Erie 5th M. Bs	121¾	24 Mich. Cen. R	140
20,000 Hud. 2d M. S. F.	118⅝	250 do	141⅜
4,000 Mich. So. S. F. B	110	400 do	141⅜
3,000 do	110¾	450 do	b10 142
9,500 Ill. Cen. Bs	122⅜	100 do	s30. 142⅝
9,000 At. & T. H. 2d M. P.	80	250 do	b10. 142⅝
4,000 A. & T. H. Inc.	86	100 do	b5. 142¾
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	80	100 M. So. & N. I. R.	97¾
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	80	1000 do	97
6,000 do	79¾	100 do	b10. 97¾
3,000 Clev. & P. 4th M.	87	500 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	140
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	72	250 Ill. Cen. Full S.	134⅛
10,000 do	71⅝	500 do	b10. 134⅛
7,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d	87	2000 Ill. Cen. R. S.	134
15,000 Amer. Gold	159¾	1500 do	131⅛
30 Bank of Commerce	107	100 do	b10. 133¾
8 do Exc. Bank	109	300 do	b30 135
5 Hanover Bank	100⅝	500 do	134⅜
200 Canton Co	42¾	5800 Ill. Cen. R. C. B. S.	126
700 do	b10 42¾	250 Cleve. & Pitts R	115¾
100 Del. & H. Ca. Co	194	2500 do	116
50 do	193	100 do	b10. 116¾
10 do	191¾	500 do	116¾
500 Central Coal Co	58½	500 do	b10. 116¾
50 Cumb. Coal Prf	65	28 Cle. Col. & Cin. R	156
200 do	65¾	50 do	155
100 do	65¼	50 Gal. & Ch. B	120¾
500 do	b10 66	600 do	120
100 do	s60 65¾	200 do	s16. 120
100 do	s60 65½	300 do	b10 120½
200 do	b30. 66¾	200 Cleve. & Tol. R	146⅜
1700 do	66	400 do	146¾
100 do	66¾	500 do	146⅞
800 Quick. M. Co	64	100 Chic. & R. I. R	120⅛
100 do	63⅛	1000 do	120¾
200 do	63	100 do	120¼
900 do	62	50 do	120⅜
100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co	39	500 Chi. B. & Q. R	133
50 do	39⅜	46 do	132
1100 Conake Iron Mines	13¾	200 Tol. & Wab. R	58
200 do	14	100 do	58⅜
400 Am. Coal Co	88¾	200 Tol. & Wab. Pr	75
400 Qtz Hill M. Co	12¾	800 P., Ft. W. & C	92⅜
200 Saginaw Land and Mineral Co	24	300 do	92⅜
100 Mar. Min. Co	31½	1000 do	93
100 do	34¾	100 do	s60 93
200 do	s15 31¾	500 do	93¾
10 Pac. M. S. Co	216	800 do	94
30 do	215½	200 do	94¾
500 do	215	50 Alt. & T. H. R	65
500 Erie R. Pr	121	200 do	65¾
400 do	120½	200 Chi. & N. W	53
2500 do	120	300 do	53⅜
1800 do	119½	500 do	54
200 do	s70. 119¾	300 do	54⅛
200 do	b10. 120	700 do	s30 54⅜
200 do	s30. 120	12200 do	54⅝
100 do	b15 120⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr	65
200 do	120⅜	300 Chi. & Alton	90
4300 do	120¼	500 Ch. & Al. Pr	95
500 do	120⅜	44 Cin., Ham. & D	124
3600 do	120⅜	50 Miss. & Mo. R	49⅜
400 do	s10. 120⅜	50 Chi. & Mil. R	65

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	111	500 Harlem R	114
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s Co.	106⅜	100 do	113¾
50,000 do	107	250 Mich. Cen. R	143
33,000 U. S. 6s, 1y. C	99⅜	250 do	142⅜
4,000 Ten. St. 6s, '90	63	800 M. S. & N. I. R	98⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s	74	500 do	98¾
10,000 American Gold	159¾	300 do	98
35,000 do	159⅜	150 Chi. & R. I	120¾
200 Cum. Coal Pref	60	500 do	b10. 121
100 do	68⅜	500 do	121
200 do	68¾	200 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	141
200 do	68	200 Ill. Cen. R. S.	b30. 135
300 do	b10 68	300 do	b10. 135
100 do	s60 67	1000 do	135
20 do	67	50 do	134¾
100 Quicksil. M. Co	b10 62¾	500 do	134¾
100 do	s10 62	800 Cleve. & P. R	135¾
100 do	b30 62½	200 do	s30. 135¾
100 do	62¼	500 do	b10. 117
100 do	62	500 do	135¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co	216	200 Gal. & Chic. R	121
200 N. Y. Cen. R	134¾	500 do	121¼
500 Erie R	121¾	2000 Cleve. & Tol. R	147
500 do	121¾	250 do	s60. 147
500 do	121½	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R	64½
700 do	121	100 do	s60 64
100 do	s30. 126¾	1000 P., Ft. W. & Chi	95
300 do	s30. 121	800 do	b30 95
300 do	b30. 121¾	300 do	94¾
100 Erie R. Prf	107	100 Chi. & N. W. R	s60 55
200 Hud. R. R	150	50 do	55¾
500 do	151¾	800 do	56
280 do	152	500 do	b15 56¾
100 Reading R	s30. 128¾	300 do	56¾
500 do	129	300 do	b10 56½
500 do	129¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. C. R. ex-d	134⅞	400 Ill. Cen. R	134¾
1000 Erie R	b3. 121	300 do	b3. 134⅞
400 do	s3. 121	300 do	b3. 135
900 do	121	300 do	s10. 134¾
200 do	s3. 120⅞	100 do	s3. 134⅝
100 Erie Pref	107	200 do	134¾
100 do	b3. 107	400 Clev. & Pitts	116⅜
100 do	s10. 106⅞	100 do	b5. 116⅜
300 do	b10. 107⅛	200 do	s3. 116⅜
250 Hudson R. R	148	200 do	b3. 116⅜
300 do	148¼	200 do	116⅜
10 do	147½	500 do	b10. 117
200 do	148¾	50 Chic. & R. I	s3. 121
100 do	s3 148¾	100 do	121⅞
50 do	148⅜	100 do	121¼
200 do	149	50 do	121⅝
200 Harlem R	112¾	400 Chic. & N. W. R	54⅛
100 do	113	100 do	54⅜
100 do	113¾	100 do	s3 54⅜
200 do	s3. 113¾	100 do	54⅞
600 do	114	200 do	s3 55
300 do	114¼	600 do	55
100 do	b3. 114	50 do	55⅜
300 Reading R	128	500 P., Ft. W. & C	94⅛
200 Mich. Cen. R	142¾	200 do	94⅜
200 do	s3 142⅝	200 do	s10 94
300 do	143	200 do	94¾
100 do	143¾	1400 do	94
100 do	b15. 143⅜	200 do	93¾
50 M. S. & N. I. R	c 97⅜	200 do	b30 94⅜
200 do	97⅜	100 Cumb. Coal	68
300 do	97⅜	300 do	68⅜
100 do	b3 97⅜	1000 do	b3 68⅜
300 do	97⅜	200 do	69
600 do	b10 98	1100 Quicksilver M. Co	63
300 do	c 97⅜	150 do	62¾
200 do	b5 98	200 do	63⅜
100 do	97⅜	200 Mar. Min. Co	33⅜
100 do	bnw 98	100 do	34
150 M. S. & N. I. R. G	140	400 Qtz. Hill Min. Co	14
400 Gal. & Chi	120⅜	400 do	14¼
200 do	120⅞	2300 Canada C'r. Co.	b30 5⅞

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000 Am. Gold	159¾	500 Clev. & Pitts. R	b3. 117
200 N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d	135¼	200 do	117⅜
100 do	s3. 135	1000 do	b10. 117⅜
50 do	b3. 135	200 do	117⅜
200 do	135	200 do	117⅜
200 do	135½	200 do	s3. 117⅜
100 Reading R	130⅜	200 do	s3. 117⅜
200 do	s3. 130⅜	200 do	s3. 117⅜
1100 do	130¼	150 Chi. & Alt	99
600 do	131	100 do	s3 90
900 Mich. Cen. R	143	100 do	91
400 do	142¾	$10000 Miss. & M. L. G. B.	72
400 do	b3 142¾	100 Curnb. Coal Co	68⅝
500 M. S. & N. I	98⅜	1200 do	68¾
300 do	s10 98⅜	500 do	b3 68⅝
200 do	b10 98⅜	200 do	s30 68
400 do	98⅜	900 Quicks. M. Co	63
100 do	s3 98⅜	200 do	62⅜
200 do	b3 98⅜	500 do	b3 62⅜
100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	140⅜	300 do	b10 62⅜
200 do	141	1200 do	62
700 Ill. Cen. R	b3 135	50 Qtz. Hill G. M. Co.	14
1000 do	b3. 134⅞	2700 Canada Cop. Co.	s30 6¼
200 do	134¾	2000 do	b10 5⅞
100 do	134⅞	200 do	s3 5⅞
200 do	b3. 135	$15,000 Sandy Riv. Coal & Oil Co.	1st M. B. b15 90
100 do	b30. 131⅞	5,000 do	89¾
250 Chic. & R. I	121¾		

SATURDAY, Feb. 20—P. M.

The price of Gold was quiet and steady to-day at 159¾@¾, and Bills on London 174@174½ ℔ cent. There is increased ease in the supply of money to the Brokers at 6 ℔ cent., and the Banks are placing further sums with the Treasury office, on 10 days' notice, at 5 ℔ cent. The Treasury office is now well supplied with the 5 ℔ cent. Legal-Tenders, which the holders of warrants and checks have the option of taking in place of the ordinary Greenbacks. The Customs have fallen off this week as compared with the previous heavy payments, and the export demand for Gold has also fallen off. The shipment to-day is only $109,240, making for the whole week $287,631.

There is no abatement in the excitement on the Stock Exchange, although Erie Stock, as the leader of the Railway list, fell off early in the day to 119¾ per cent., as compared with 124¾ the extreme figure of Friday morning, and 121 at the closing of that day. The Western Shares and Hudson River and Reading were even more buoyant than yesterday morning. The price made for Reading this afternoon is the highest in the history of the Road; sales were made at the Second Board at 129¼ per cent. Hudson sold up to 152 per cent.; Michigan Central to 143, and Northwest to 56¼ per cent. There was increased firmness in Michigan Southern and Illinois Central and a strong upward movement in Fort Wayne and Chicago.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday afternoon; the market leaving off excited and the Railway speculation on the advance; Reading up to 130¾ and Hudson to 155½. There was rather less firmness in some of the Government Stocks, and also on the Border State Stocks:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	159¾	159⅜	Mich. Central	140¾	143
U. S. 6s, 1861	111	110⅜	Mich. Southern	96⅛	98⅛
N. Y. Central	135	135	Mich. Guaranteed	140	141
Erie	121	121⅝	Illinois Cen	131	133¾
Erie Preferred	107⅜	107⅛	Pittsburgh	116⅜	117
Hudson	147	155⅝	Fort Wayne	92	94
Pacific Mail	215	218	Rock Island	121	121
Harlem	113⅜	113⅝	Galena	121	122¼
Canton	42¾	42⅜	Reading	127⅝	129¼
Treas. Cer., new	99⅛	99⅛	Quicksilver	64	64
Toledo	146	147¾	Cum'land Coal	62	68
Northwest	51⅜	57	Mariposa	34	34

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Irving	101
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Metropolitan	112⅛
National	105⅜	People's	102
State of New-York	105	Shoe and Leather	107
Commerce	107	Continental	99
American Exchange	109	St. Nicholas	101
Chatham	100	Marine	154
Bank of the Republic	102⅜	Commonwealth	100
Bank of N. America	107	Park	130
Hanover	100⅜		

And the following for the Railroad mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Al. & T. H. seconds, In.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs	104	Chi. & N. W. S. F	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	101	Chi. & N. W, Int. B	96¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	113	Chi. & N. W. firsts	89⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76	132	Chi. & N. W. seconds	79⅝
Erie firsts, '68	108	Jlan. & St. Jo. 1sts	86
Erie seconds, '75	118	Han. & St. Jo. 2ds	70
Erie thirds, '83	111½	Del. L. & W. firsts	114
Erie fourths, '80	122	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie fifths, '88	121⅛	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	105	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	102
Hud. R. firsts, '69	109¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F	103⅜
Hud R. seconds, s. f. '86	116⅜	New J. C. firsts	109
Hud. R. 1sts, '75	135	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Hud. Bonds	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101¼
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '72	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Chi. B. & Quin. firsts	119	Clev. & Pitts 5ds	103
Mich. S. seconds	105	Clev. & Pitts 4ths	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G	71¾
Pacific R. guaranteed	99	Chi. & Alt. firsts	102
Ill. Central, '75	122¾	Chi. & A. S. F	101¾
Alton & T. Haute firsts	10 ¾	Chi. & Alt. Income	94
Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	89¾		

The Committee on Securities t be odealt in at the Stock Exchange have made the following report on the Wyoming Coal:

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Feb. 2, 1864.

In the application to admit the shares of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, your committee present a statement of facts, as obtained from the official documents submitted, to wit: The company is chartered by special incorporation in Pennsylvania, (Act of 1854, patent granted 1859, charter expires 1875,) owns mines and town lots at Scranton; transports its coal to New-York by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. No floating debt. Mortgage debt, 7 ℔ cent., is $500,000, less $12,000 retired, $488,000. The bonds appear to have been issued in payment for the property in Scranton, and are convertible into stock. Capital stock at present, 6,400 shares of $50—$320,000, with power to increase for mining purposes, and since this application was made to the Stock Exchange, the company has decided to increase to 20,000 shares of $50 each, $1,000,000. No individual liability is apparent, except for labor and materials used in mining operations. The increase of capital is represented to be for additional cars and mining lands, and the new shares will be issued in payment for the contracts made or to be made. Office of the company, No. 48 Pine-street. E. L. VIELE, President. Transfers at Bank of North America, New-York. The committee propose to admit the shares to the free list. By the committee,

A. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

The business in Provisions in Milwauk,ee week ending with Feb. 17, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus:

"The receipts of Hogs during the past week foot up 1,824 dressed, and the packing to date is about 142,000. There is but one packing-house here still engaged in cutting, the others having stopped for the season. The demand for Hogs has carried the price to $7 75@$8 25 net. All products have taken still another turn upward, and the demand continues good at the advanced rates. The stock is now mostly in second hands, and is firmly held. About 1,000 bbls. Mess Pork have sold at $19 50, and holders are generally asking $19 75@$20. Country Mess is held at $19 25@$19 50. Prime Mess is in reduced supply, the Government having taken some round lots lately; the offerings are small, and holders ask $17@$17 25 for lots in barrels not ironhooped. Thin Mess nominal at $18. Holders of Extra Prime Pork have advanced their views to $14 75 @$15. Middles have been shipped away about as fast as packed this season, and the market is now almost entirely bare, and quotations are nominal at 9¾c. for Cumberlands, and 10¾c. for Short Rib. Long cut Hams are in demand at 11½c.@12c., but the stock is about exhausted. Pickled Hams are selling at 10¼c. @11c. for city and country brands. Dry salted Shoulders have advanced to 7¾c., and the stock is much reduced. Lard is held higher, but is not active —Prime held at 12¼c.—No. 1 at 11¾c.@11¾c. Freights to New-York, all rail, $1 10 ℔ 100 lbs."

The day's business of the Assistant Treasurer's Office, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,217,174 58—Customs, $122,000; Payments, $2,779,851 33; Balance, $37,230,662 88.

Sales of Real Estate at Auction—FEB. 19.

BY A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

House and lots No. 91 Crosby and No. 56 Marion-street, 25x15 ..... $10,300

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Feb. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'g'n	Feb. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	New-York	Southampton
Canada	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Africa	Feb. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New York.
Hammonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hecla	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Feb. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New-York
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Creole	Feb. 24	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	Feb. 24	New-York	Havana.
Geo. Washington	Feb. 27	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 29	New-York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P.M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"SECOND ONLY TO JANE EYRE."

ELIZA WOODSON;

Or, THE EARLY DAYS OF ONE OF THE WORLD'S WORKERS.

Unheralded and unannounced, no effort having been made to forestall public opinion, this volume comes before the reading public to be judged by its meritalone.

Mrs. M. A. L., the well-known and talented editorial contributor to the Chicago *New Covenant*, says of it:

"We took up this book just as the lamps were lighted, and the children were drooping off to sleep in their little beds, and when we laid the volume down the dawn of another day was looking in at the windows. It had cost us the loss of a night's sleep.

Since reading 'Jane Eyre' we have read nothing in the way of autobiography half so interesting, nothing in the way of fiction half so thrilling."

Price $1 25, sent post-paid.

Address A. J. DAVIS & CO.,
No. 274 Canal-st., New-York.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS, and LEDGERS that are written full and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.

10,000 Photograph Albums on hand, at our prices.
100,000 Miscellaneous books, at your prices.
500,000 Scrap prints, at any price.

LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 11 Nassau-st., near Beekman-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., BANKERS,
New-York, Feb. 3, 1864.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating United States 5-20 per cent. Coupon Bond of 1864, No. **11,742**, with coupons of and from Jan. 1, 1864, dated Feb. 1, 1864, and issued to S. Bereud & Co., or bearer; the same having been lost or mislaid in transmission to the Union Bank of London, per steamer *Hansa*, from New-York Nov. 25, 1863, payment thereof having been stopped at the United States Treasury.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOST—ORDER NO. 560, ON THE UNITED STATES Treasurer, at Washington, dated Feb. 19, 1864, for $1,450 00, in certificates of indebtedness, drawn by Lieut. Col. D. H. VANTON, indorsed by H. W. Hensel, and verified by Capt. Darrow. A reward of $100 is offered to the finder by returning it to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VANTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., at office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 52 Broadway, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock. N. B.—All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

SPATE BANK, HARTFORD, Feb. 13, 1864.

LOST OR STOLEN.—ALL PERSONS ARE hereby cautioned against negotiating eleven CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD BONDS, Second Mortgage, $500 each, said bonds having been lost or stolen from the mail between Lasalle, Ill., and Hartford, Conn., numbered as follows: Nos. 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 606, 507, 508, 509, 511.

W. H. D. GALLENDER, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,

Will offer at Retail on MONDAY, Feb. 22d,

1,000 PIECES best quality, and makes of

4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURING PRICES;

Having purchased these Goods before the Great Advance in December.

—ALSO—

300 PIECES RICHARDSON'S, and other makes of **4-4** HEAVY FAMILY LINENS at **45c.** and upwards. LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINEN, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c. WHITE GOODS, comprising JACONETS, SWISS NAINSOOK, MULL, PLAID, and PLAIN CAMBRICS, TARLETANS, in all qualities.

—ALSO—

BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, TOWELING, and CRASH of every description.

—ALSO—

150 PIECES PLAIN and FIGURED WHITE MARSEILLES, at old prices, being **50** PER CENT. less than if imported at present.

—ALSO—

300 PIECES COLORED and WHITE GROUND BROCHE, FIGURED MARSEILLES for LADIES' and CHILDRENS' MORNING DRESSES, the

FINEST GOODS EVER IMPORTED,

at **75c.** per yard and upward.

These GOODS would cost to import now **$1 75** to **$2 25** per yard—being the

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED

in these goods.

SILKS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
**No.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., February the 25th, for furnishing ice to the Medical Department of the Army during the present year, at the points hereinafter designated. The ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 14th day of April next; the ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer appointed for the purpose, or by a Medical Inspector, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually received and receipted for.

The proposals will be for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the provision that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Annapolis, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States —100 tons.
Fortress Monroe, Va.—Ice-house owned by the United States—250 tons.
Point Lookout, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.
Portsmouth, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—100 tons.
Newbern, N. C.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—400 tons.
Hilton Head, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—150 tons.
Beaufort, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing Ice daily, by weight for the year 1864, in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge at United States General Hospitals, upon the following annual estimate, in and near

Boston, Mass., 10 tons.
New-York, 600 tons.
New-Haven, Conn., 60 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R. I., 130 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn., 1,300 tons.
Newark, N. J., 100 tons.
Washington, D. C., 2,500 tons.
Baltimore, Md., 500 tons.
Frederick, Md., 75 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until Jan. 1, 1865, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish ——— tons of first quality of ice, carefully packed in suitable ice-houses, at the within-named points, namely:

at the following price per ton of two thousand pounds, namely, at

——— tons, at $—— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a medical officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed,

——

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

$—— cts. per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed,

——

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the clerk of the nearest District Court or a United States District-Attorney, must accompany the proposal or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, Medical S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of Proposals can be had at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ———— (Date) ————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of —— pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ———— day of ————, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ———— day of ————, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the twenty-third day of February instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School number Eight, in Grand-street in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, number Ninety-four Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HENRY SCHIEL,
GEORGE DUROCHE,
SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY, } Committee.

DATED NEW-YORK, Feb 9, 1864.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for supplying this department with the following articles of Hardware, viz.:

Chopping Axes, good quality warranted.
Smith Bellows, 28 to 32 inches wide.
Halter Bolts, per gross.
Door Bolts, assorted, per gross.
Horse Brushes, wood, good article, each.
Braces and Bits, per sets.
Augur Bits, 5-16, 7/16, 1/2, 9/16, 5/8, 3/4, 7/8, 1, per gross.
Spiral Double-Cut Gimlet Bits, per gross.
Roller Buckles, per gross, 1 1/4, 1, 3/4 inch.
Crow-Bars, assorted, each.
Curry Combs, 3 rows, No. 22, each.
Stable Forks, long-handled, cast-tined, 4-prong, each.
Stable Forks, short-handled, cast-tined, 4-prong, each.
Hand-Saw Files, 4, 4 1/2, 5 inch, per gross.
Files, half-round, per gross.
Flat Bastard Files, 14-inch, per gross.
Mill Saw Files, 8, 10, 12 inch, per gross.
Tenon Gauges, each.
Sledge Hammers, 3 pounds to 8 pounds, per pound.
Sledge Handles, Hickory, each.
Axe Handles, each.
Hatchet Handles, each.
Hand Hammer Handles, each.
Axe Handles, each.
Chest Handles, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, per pair.
Butt Hinges, 2, 2 1/2 and 3 inch, per pair.
Hasp Hinges, 6, 7, and 8 inch, per pair.
Strap Hinges, 5, 7, 8 and 9-inch, per pair.
T or Strap Hinges, 6, 7, 8 and 9-inch, per pair.
Hand Hatchets, Nos. 2 and 3, each.
Farriers' Knives, J. X. L., each.
Half Round Knives, (Saddlers,) each.
Shoe Knives, each.
Tin Globe Lanterns, good article, tight cups, each
Square Lanterns, good article, tight cups, each.
Thumb Latches, No. 1 and 2, each.
Till Locks, each.
Knob Locks, (western,) each.
Padlocks, good quality, each.
Carpenters' Lead Pencils, per dozen.
Chalk Lines, each.
Finishing Nails, (1 1/2-inch,) per lb.
Sail Needles, per gross.
Harness Needles, No. 5, per paper.
Harness Needles, No. 1, per paper.
Carpenters' Oilers, each.
Planes for double iron, each.
Planes for Single Iron, each.
Planes, Jack, Double Iron, each.
Planes, Jack, Single Iron, each.
Planes, Smooth, Single Iron, each.
Planes, Smooth, Double Iron, each.
Match Planes, per pair.
Stable Rakes, 16 to 18-inch Iron Teeth, each.
Cut Nails, 4d. to 60d.
Copper rivets and burrs, 3/8, 5/8, 3/4 inch, per lb., rivet sets each.
Steel squares, 2 feet, each.
Squares, halter, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 inch, per gross.
Horse shoe rasps, 12, 14, 16 inch, Moss & Gamble, per dozen.
Breeching rings, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2 inch, per gross.
Curtain rings, 2 inch diameter, per gross.
Hand-saws, cross-cut, each.
Rip saws, each.
Tennon saws, 12, 14, 16 inch, each.
Compass saws, 10 and 12 inch, each.
Sheep shears, per pair.
Screws, gimlet, per gross, 1/2 inch, Nos. 5, 6 and 7—3/4 inch, Nos. 6, 7, 8—1 inch, Nos. 8, 9, 10—1 1/4 inch, Nos. 10, 11 and 12.
Iron bench screws, each.
Oil stones, each.
Grind-stones, complete from 90 to 110 lbs., each.
Iron screws, 3/8 inch, No. 4, per gross.
Iron screws, 3/4 inch, Nos. 9, 10 and 11, per gross.
Iron screws, 7/8 inch, No. 10, per gross.
Iron screws, 1 inch, Nos. 12, 14 and 16, per gross.
Iron screws, 1 1/4 inch, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 16, per gross.
Iron screws, 1 1/2 inch, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, per gross.
Iron screws, 2 inch, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, per gross.
Iron screws, 2 1/2 inch, Nos. 11, 12, 16, 18, per gross.
Shoeing tools per set, each set to contain:
1 shoeing box. 1 apron.
1 pincers. 1 hoof knife.
1 buttress. 1 clinching iron.
1 shoeing hammer. 1 cutter and punch awl.
1 pair smith's tongs. 2 horse-shoe rasps.
Black patent thread, medium, for saddler's use, 1/2 lb.
White patent thread, 1/2 lb.
Harness thread, H. 15's, No. 10, 1/2 lb.
Copper tacks, 3/4, 1 inch, 1/2 lb.

Each article to be of the best quality of its kind, except when particular brands or qualities are named. Persons offering are expected to furnish as far as practicable a sample of each article with their bid, distinctly marked with their name and price. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any bid not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed, "Proposals for Hardware," and addressed to

Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A.,
New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, for Ten Thousand (10,000) Bushels of good merchantable Unslacked Lime. The whole amount to be delivered within thirty (30) days from the date of contract at such points in the City of Washington as the Depot Quartermaster may direct. The Lime to weigh not less than eighty (80) pounds to the bushel.

The amount offered by the successful bidders will be subject to a rigid inspection by an inspector appointed by the Government before being accepted.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lime."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the county of ————, and State of ————, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated Feb. 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such quantities at the prices therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.
Depot Washington.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Feb. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing this department with:

Blouses, Lined and Unlined—Army Standard.
Blouse Flannel—Army Standard.
Bootees, Sewed and Pegged—Army Standard.
Jackets, Cavalry—Army Standard.
Stockings—Army Standard.
Drum Heads, Batter.
Drum Heads, Snare.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

Bids will be open on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN will meet every day next week, at one o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh instant, in Room number eight City Hall.

All persons interested are respectfully requested to be present without further notice from the Committee.

LEWIS R. RYERS,
J. D. OTTIWELL, } Committee on
PETER MASTERSON. } Finance.

FEB. 19, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chmber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 9 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN will meet on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested are respectfully requested to attend.

JOSEPH SHANNON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN McCOOL,
Committee on Ferries.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT AND PITCH.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the City of Washington, D. C., the following amounts of Roofing Felt and Pitch, viz.:

One hundred and eight (108) tons of Roofing Felt.
Eight hundred (800) barrels of Pitch, or Roofing Cement.

The particular kind or description of the above articles must be stated in the proposal, and bidders will be required to furnish samples of the articles they propose to deliver.

One-fourth (1/4) of the quantity of each article will be required to be delivered in thirty (30) days from the date of the contract, one-fourth (1/4) in sixty (60) days therefrom, and the balance in ninety (90) days therefrom.

Each barrel of Pitch or Roofing Cement must contain not less than three hundred (300) pounds, and delivered in good sound barrels, said barrels to be furnished free of cost to the Government.

The articles offered by the successful bidders will be subjected to a rigid inspection before being accepted by an inspector appointed by the Government.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and Post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked, "Proposals for Roofing, Felt and Pitch."

GUARANTEE

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated Feb. 11, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the county of ————, and State of ————, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated Feb. 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such quantities at the prices therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.
Depot Washington.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12.

J. B. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., Feb. 19, 1864.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 29th inst., for furnishing materials for and constructing any portion of the inclosing wall of the Central Park, not heretofore contracted.

Plans and specifications, and information respecting the same, will be furnished at the office above mentioned. Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Wall." The said board reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom in an American family of unquestionable respectability, by a single German gentleman, (Pianist from the Conservatorium of Leipzig,) with a view to an opportunity of being able to devote a portion of his time to some member of the family. A central situation preferred. Good references given and required. Address C. W. X., Station D, New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, boys are prepared practically for business. They become quick at figures, rapid business writers and expert double-entry book-keepers. Those entering now will be fully qualified by May 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets of New-York. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS.—The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 B'way.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed to depositors.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE MARCH 1 will draw interest from that date.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.

HENRY R. CONCKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDIN, Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking	——
VIRGINIA	2,874	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These Steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin, $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage, 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ACADIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.... Saturday.....Feb. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER.... Saturday.....Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON..... Saturday..... March 9,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin..... $80 00 Steerage..... $30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.... 35 00
First Cabin to Paris.... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,600 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70: Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $20. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship JURA, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 13. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEO. CROMWELL will follow on March 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *China*—Anderson, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mail and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by half past 8 o'clock A. M. The *Asia* will sail on the 9th March.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK STOCK of the City of New-York.

For sale by

WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 40 Wall-st.

WANTED.—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Erie Canal Bonds of Erie, Pennsylvania.
Also, 10,000 North-Branch Canal Bonds, for which the highest price will be paid by

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 South 3d-st.,
Opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating a certain certificate for five hundred shares of the Capital stock of the Quartz Hill Gold Mining Company of New-York, numbered 153, issued Oct. 28, 1863, to Marcus Walker, as transfer of the same has been stopped.

P. B. ROBERTS.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. ESWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HEREBY NOTIFY their friends and customers that the connection of VOLNEY ELLIOT, Esq., with their firm ceases from and after this date.

GODLEY & SEIBERT,
No. 238 Washington-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1864.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

POLITICAL.

THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's birthday, on MONDAY EVENING, 22d inst. (Washington's birthday,) at the Church of the Messiah; opposite New-York Hotel.

LUTHER R. MARSH, Esq., and other eminent speakers will attend and address the meeting.

Instrumental and vocal music of the highest order will be presented by an excellent band and chorus.

The friends of Abraham Lincoln are invited to attend.

RUSH C. HAWKINS,
Chairman National Conference Committee.

Moses Taylor,	E. L. Bolles,
Charles G. Judson,	James L. Stewart,
John Stewart,	George J. Miller,
P. H. Vandervoort,	E. L. Bolles,
Robert S. Hone,	James Weir,
A. W. Spies,	Edward Cromwell,
S. S. Wyckoff,	John Falconer,
J. P. Gerard Foster,	John D. Clute,
Thos. B. Stillman,	Wm. Bard Dart,
Henry M. Taber,	James Cropsy,
Charles Lamson,	J. F. Stevenson,
Denning Duer,	Samuel Atkinson,
Edward Minturn,	John G. Broughton,
George W. Blunt,	W. W. Wyman,
R. L. Taylor,	J. Jacob Lower,
E. E. Morgan,	F. R. Batchelder,
R. Sturgis,	Isaac Anderson, Jr.,
Edward Larned,	Lemuel Bangs,
George F. Talman,	E. H. Bangs,
Mason Thompson,	James C. Harriott,
L. W. Jerome,	William Boles,
Peter Townsend,	W. Jacob Crooks,
D. A. Cushman,	And others. Committee.
J. J. Herrick,	S. DRAPER, President.

JOHN QUACKENBUSH, Vice-President.
J. S. GLASSEY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NEW AND STARTLING ATTRACTIONS.
NEW AND STARTLING ATTRACTIONS.
NEW AND STARTLING ATTRACTIONS.
AN ORIGINAL MORAL DOMESTIC DRAMA,
AN ORIGINAL MORAL DOMESTIC DRAMA,
MIRIAM'S CRIME,
MIRIAM'S CRIME,
MIRIAM'S CRIME,
MIRIAM'S CRIME.

Full of romance, rich in incident, brilliant in scenery, enchanting in music, and attractive in all the peculiarities of the histrionic art. It will be played

EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING, at half-past 7,

Mr. HARRISON,
the Comic and Impromptu Singer, appears at each performance, as does, also,
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER,
on his three whistles at once, and on the Tyrolean Family Coffee-Pot.

THE FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS,
THREE MEN AND ONE WOMAN,
each over eight feet high;
THE TALLEST QUARTET OF HUMANITY ever seen on the face of this globe.
THEY ARE PERFECT WONDERS,
and no lover of the curious, or of
NATURE'S MARVELOUS WORKS,
should fail seeing them.
They are visible at all hours, as are also
THE TWO ELFIN DWARFS,
The LILIPUTIAN KING, } and GEN. GRANT, Jr.,
14 years old, and 23 in. high. } 12 years old, and 23 in. high.
AFRICA'S JAPANESE MAN-SKIN HOG.
The WHAT IS IT? or, MAN MONKEY.
ALBINO FAMILY.
THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
Wax Figures of Queen Victoria, Prince and Princess of Wales, Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Com. Nutt and Minnie Warren, in their Wedding Costume, which they wore at the General's Marriage, Feb. 10, 1863.
THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT,
EACH WEIGHING O

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.

A Woman Brutally Murdered by her Husband—Arrest of the Murderer—Testimony on the Coroner's Inquest, &c.

One of the most horrible murders that has for a long time past occurred in this City, was committed about 11 o'clock, on Friday night, at No. 339 Seventh-avenue. A wife was murdered by her husband, and so far as the investigation of the case has proceeded, it would seem that it was a most cold-blooded and diabolical act. The actors in the drama are EDWARD HUNTER and his wife ELIZABETH; the former about 47 years of age, a native of England; the latter aged 44 years, and reported to have been born in Albany, this State. For some time past the two have not been living on good terms, and it appears from the testimony which we publish below, that the wife left her husband some time ago, and has since steadily refused to cohabit with him on the ground of ill-treatment which it is alleged was practiced by him to such an extent that her life became endangered. On Friday evening some of the members of the family, who reside with the father in Seventh-avenue, wishing to go to the theatre, sent for the mother, who was living by herself in Tenth-street, to go to No. 339 and take charge of an infant during the evening. The wife and mother went to the house of her husband, and while all the family, except a lad 11 years of age, were absent at the theatre, the murder was committed. The deed was performed with a hatchet, the blade of which was sunk deep into the brains of the poor woman. The deceased is said, by those who knew her best, to have been a most amiable and inoffensive woman. The husband was arrested soon after the deed was committed.

Coroner RANNEY, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of the murdered wife at the residence of the husband in Seventh-avenue, when the following testimony in the case was given:

George S. Hunter testified: I live at No. 339 Seventh-avenue; I am a son of the deceased Elizabeth Hunter; I am 11 years of age, and understand the nature of an oath; I was at home last evening all the time after my father came from his work; he is a carman; he came in at about ten minutes past 6 o'clock P. M.; soon after he came in we all had our suppers, and father sent me down stairs to get the key of the stable, which was on the mantle-piece; my father and mother were up stairs in my brother's room at that time, and as a portion of the family were going to the theatre, we all took our supper in my brother's room; I was gone about five minutes for the key; when I returned my mother was washing the dishes at the closet, and my father was sitting at the table holding his little grandchild; they were talking about what my father had said about my mother; I understood that she accused him of saying bad things about her; my mother had left her home some months before on account of a difficulty with my father, and she had resided with my grandmother, at No. 62 West Tenth-street; at the request of my sister, she came up to stay with the children last evening while the family went to the theatre; after my brother and the ladies went to the theatre, my father went down to the stable; I had gone down before him; he took care of the horses; when he went out he told mother he would be in again in a few minutes; soon after he went my mother got the baby to sleep, and I laid down on the floor to sleep; the last I saw of my mother before going to sleep she was sitting in the rocking-chair reading, with the baby in her arms; up to this time there had been no angry conversation between my father and mother; he had admitted that he had said hard things against her; about 10 o'clock in the evening I awoke and then saw my father hitting my mother with something. When I first woke up I think I said, "Oh, father." My mother was on the floor, near my feet, and father was over her; mother did not speak. I sprang up and father went out without saying a word; I looked at my mother and saw her open her mouth, but as she did not speak I thought she was hurt and ran to the next room and called Henrietta Teller; Henrietta came to the door, and I went in and took hold of my mother and tried to get her up; I then saw a large mass of blood on the floor; at that time I did not notice any wounds; my mother's mouth moved a little when I went to her, as though she was trying to speak; I then ran to the druggist; when I got on the walk I met my father; he asked me where I was going; I said to him, my mother is dying, and I am going after somebody; father then gave me his pocketbook, but took it back again to count the money, and then told me to go in; I watched my father as he left me and saw him go into a porter-house on the corner; I then ran to a druggist; he said he could do nothing for me but would give me a line to a doctor; but I was barefooted and could go no further; as I went out of the drug-store I met Geo. Haffner; I told him that my mother was dying; I then ran home, but when going up the steps father called to me from the stable door, and gave me a pocket-book; several neighbors came into our house soon after; about this time a doctor came; one of the policemen said he thought my mother was killed with a hatchet; soon after this my father took me aside and said to me, "tell them that you don't know anything about the hatchet;" father kept an ax and a hatchet in the stable; when I saw father strike mother I had just woke up; I cannot say certainly what he had in his hand when he struck mother, but I think it was a boot; my father was in the habit of drinking some liquor; when he drank I could tell by his appearance; he was not in liquor last evening.

Joseph O. Conner testified—I am a policeman and roundsman, attached to the Twenty-ninth Precinct; at about 11½ o'clock on Friday night I was informed at the Station-house that there a was a woman dead at No. 339 Seventh-avenue; I went there with Officer Stevenson of the same Precinct, and there we found the deceased lying on the floor in her blood; I examined the wounds and was convinced that they were inflicted with a hatchet; I then asked the son George if they owned a hatchet; just then the prisoner come in; George said there were two hatchets; I searched the house for hatchets, but found none; I then asked the prisoner, Hunter, if he knew how the murder occurred; he replied he did not; I then asked him if he knew where the hatchets were; he said no; in company with the prisoner I procured a candle, and we made a search in the woodshed; there we found one hatchet; just as we were leaving the house, the prisoner whispered to his son George, but I could not hear what he said; I made a diligent search for the other hatchet, but could not find it; I then took the prisoner to the station-house; the prisoner was very cool and collected at the time.

Thomas W. Hunter testified that he resided at No. 339 Seventh-avenue—I am a son of deceased Elizabeth Hunter; I was not at home at the time of my mother's death; I was at the theatre with my wife, my sister and Mr. and Mrs. Harris; my mother, the deceased, was asked to come up from her residence in Tenth-street, to take care of my child during our absence at the theatre; she did so, and was there when we left; we went away at 6¼ o'clock to the theatre, and returned at about 12½ o'clock; we found our mother dead; she was lying on the floor in her blood; for the past three or four years my father and the deceased have had difficulty; about two years ago my mother left my father on account of his unkindness to her, and she was then away about one week; owing to the persuasion of my brother and myself, she returned; about six months ago she left him again, and never lived with him afterward; several times he sent for her, and she came and saw him once; he made a proposition to her that if she would return and live with him he would give her half of his property; she replied the property was no inducement unless he had reformed in his language and manners toward her since they parted. For the past few years he has accused deceased of immoral conduct with other men, both before and after their marriage; his language to her while they lived together was very abusive; I frequently left my bed to avoid hearing the abusive and vulgar language which my father used toward deceased; my mother was one of the most moral and inoffensive women in the world.

The wife of the last witness, and also several other members of the family, fully corroborated the testimony of the son.

H. D. Ranney, M.D., testified that he had made an autopsy on the body of Mrs. Hunter, the deceased: I find the cause of death to be an extensive comminuted fracture of the skull, with a large amount of hemorrhage; the bones of the face were also fractured; the injury seems to have been inflicted with a blunt instrument, breaking through the walls of the left parietal and frontal bones on the left side, over a space extending between the eye and ear, for five inches, up and backward, and four inches in breadth; the whole wall of the *calvarium* in this space was broken into many fragments, and that portion of the scalp is so mutilated as to leave the brain exposed; there were no bruises on the person except those mentioned.

At the conclusion of the testimony the Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased, Mrs. ELIZABETH HUNTER, came to her death by injuries at the hands of her husband, EDWARD HUNTER, Feb. 19, 1864."

Coroner RANNEY then propounded the usual questions to the prisoner, in answer to which he said that his name was EDWARD HUNTER, 47 years of age, a native of England, and resided at No. 339 Seventh-avenue, and was by occupation a carman. To the charge of murder preferred against him, he said: "I done it; she aggravated me to do it; she told me she left me to go with others, that she liked better than she did me; she put up the children against me in every instance, to irritate me; two years ago she left me, and then she came back and said she would be a mother to the children, but would not be a wife to me. About last New Year's she came back and took breakfast with me, and told me if I would make over half of the property to her, she would come back and act as my wife; she got my daughter MARY, to swear that I attempted to commit an outrage on the daughter."

The Coroner then committed the accused to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Another Wife Murder.

ARREST OF THE ACCUSED HUSBAND.

Late yesterday afternoon, the body of a woman was found by officers FOURLER and HOLSTEAD, of the Eighth Precinct, in the rear room of the basement No. 61 Grand-street. The body showed evident marks of violence, and the officers therefore took charge of it—conveyed it to the Station House, and after a delinquent search, succeeded in arresting the husband of the deceased on the charge of murder.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body last evening at the Eighth Precinct Station-house when the following facts were disclosed: The name of the deceased is MARY ANN JAMES, for some time past she has sustained the relation of wife to Mr. THOMAS MCKELL, who kept a lagerbier saloon at No. 61 Grand-street; a quarrel took place between them during Friday night, in the rear basement where they lived, when MCKELL beat her with a club, or some other blunt weapon, on her head, face, arms, and body, to such a degree that she died soon after. The jury rendered a verdict that "deceased died from hemorrhage, the result of violence at the hands of THOMAS MCKELL." He was thereupon committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mysterious Death of a Lady.

PAINFUL INCIDENTS—THE LETTER.

On the evening of Sunday, Jan. 31, a lady of fine personal appearance, about 35 years of age, and evidently of education and refinement, arrived in this City from Boston, stopping at the Dupont House, Hudson and Laight streets. A room was assigned her; she said she expected, by appointment, a call from a physician, and during the evening one called upon her, remaining for about an hour. On her arrival at the hotel she appeared to be in perfect health; in the morning she was found to be alarmingly ill. It was concluded to send her to Bellevue Hospital. She earnestly protested against this, but was placed in a carriage, and a female sent with her. On the way she was in great agony, seeming hardly able to live during the ride. After being received at the hospital she grew worse; she complained much to a lady who took an interest in her, of being turned out of the otel and sent to the hospital. She stated that she expected a letter from Boston with a remittance, giving her name as Mrs. ANN R. KING; that she was married her husband was at the war, and that a person i Boston, whose name she did not divulge, was the ause of her troubles, and he had sent her to New- ork for medical advice. She dictated a letter to thi person, which was only partially completed in consequence of her increasing illness. At her request the lady who had called on her, to whom she had confided as above, called on the following Thursday at the Post-office for the expected Boston letter; she received it and next day returned to the hospital, but found that Mrs. KING had died in the morning. She was buried in Potter's Field.

On the following Monday, a gentleman came on from Boston and called at the Dupont House, making inquiry for deceased; he was directed to the hospital and evinced much surprise on learning of the death; stated that the lady was respectably connected, and that he had charge of the affairs of her husband during the latter's absence in the army. He made special inquiry as to what deceased had said during her illness, and, promising to remove the body to Boston, left, since which time, it is stated, nothing has been heard of him.

A trunk containing a few articles of apparel and a few books of poems, was taken possession of by the Doctor who called on deceased at the Dupont House, although the dying woman had given it to the lady who ministered to her.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed to her from Boston, superscribed "Mrs. ANN R. KING"

BOSTON, Jan. 26, 1864.

DEAR PEG: Your letter is before me, just received. I did not get your Saturday note in season to meet you at the depot, and to wish you good-bye.

You write that you "feel as if every friend on earth had forsaken you." Is it not rather true that you have forsaken every friend, rather than incur the risk of having your condition known? I am very sorry you feel so badly, and hope earnestly your troubles will soon be over, and sunshine will again appear.

I regret that my language should have seemed harsh to you, but I felt no unkindness; it was only regret that you were unwilling to act as I felt would be best for you, though I perfectly understand your motives, and respect your desire to escape disclosure.

I certainly feel deeply for you, and regret that I cannot see you safely through your troubles.

I have never said anything to you about money, lest I should injure your feelings, as I knew very well you would not accept it from me. But now you certainly will be willing to allow me to help you, so long as you are unable to do anything for yourself.

If you will tell me how to direct to you, so that you will be sure to receive it, when boarding or otherwise, I will send to you at once. Under no *circumstances* mention my name to a living soul, as it would be of no benefit to you and might ruin me. Burn this letter as soon as read. PEG ——.

Court of General Sessions—Charles Walters Sentenced to be Hanged in April Next.

Before Judge Russell.

JOHN GORDON pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and His Honor suspended judgment in his case.

MARGARET GREENE, convicted of assault and battery, was brought up. Prisoner is a colored girl, and was convicted of stabbing a white boy with a knife.

His Honor said that it was too much the practice to use the knife, but the jury who tried her had recommended her to mercy, and the judgment of the Court would be suspended.

PAULINE WALTON, *alias* Pauline Elkin, who was convicted of stealing $170 from a returned veteran, was brought up for sentence. Prisoner looked like a veteran in her line, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

SARAH ROACH, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to be confined in the State Prison for two years. On hearing her sentence, prisoner broke out into loud protestations of her innocence, and curses upon the jury that convicted her.

ELIZA BROWN pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny; was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

MARY WILSON, convicted of petit larceny, was discharged, judgment being suspended.

MARY WALKER pleaded guilty of an assault and battery; was discharged, judgment being suspended.

JAMES MCKENNA pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year.

CHARLES H. WALTERS, convicted of murder, was brought up for sentence. Judge RUSSELL said: "WALTERS, you have been tried and convicted of taking the life of one NANCY VINCENT, who was your mistress. The sentence of the court is, that you be taken to the place from whence you came, and there be incarcerated until the 15th day of April, 1864, and then be taken out and hanged until you are dead; and may the Lord have mercy on your soul." Ex-Judge STUART, counsel for prisoner WALTERS, will take his case to the Supreme Court, on a writ of error.

Metropolitan Fair.

To the Patriotic Ladies of New-York and vicinity:

Many ladies are skilled in the beautiful arts of manufacturing wax flowers, preparing autumn leaves, pressed flowers, seaweeds, mosses, cone and burr-work, shell and bead-work, etc.

Specimens of their taste and genius are most earnestly requested for the approaching Metropolitan Fair.

It is hoped, and believed, that such and all so gifted will gladly contribute their handiwork, which, while gracing and adorning the fair, will prove the means of procuring comfort and happiness to many a suffering soldier.

Those who have heretofore given pleasure to their friends and had a pastime in these accomplishments, may now combine, in the production of these rare ornaments, amusement and charity. It is requested that the donor's name and valuation of the gifts may be affixed to each article.

Contributions may be left at No. 2 Great Jones-street, or at No. 129 East Thirty-fourth-street.

MRS. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY,
Committee on Wax Flowers, etc., etc.

The Firemen and the Metropolitan Fair.

The Executive Committee of the New-York Fire Department held a meeting on Thursday evening last, and the report then presented was very satisfactory. Mr. JAMES L. MILLER, the Chairman of the committee, and one of the best working members, has used great exertions for the advancement of this matter, and, aided as he is by great numbers of the exempts, substantial merchants, who in their younger days were "actives," will doubtless make it an entire success. An office has been opened at No. 734 Broad way, under charge of Assistant-Engineer ALKER, for the reception of such articles as may be contributed by the citizens. A number have already been received, and, from present appearances, enough will be received to make the space alloted the New-York Fire Department one of the most attractive in the Fair. A large number of merchants who are not members, but who are friends of the department, have also declared their intention to assist them. The department at White Plains have nobly responded to the call, and it is anticipated that nearly all the neighboring cities will do the same. At Yorkville the ministers of the various churches, called the attention of their congregations to the matter, and asked of them their coöperation. Over seventy companies have reported to the committee that they are "at work," and others who have not yet reported, are known to be also doing their best.

The Executive Committee have issued a circular to the foreman of each company urging him to do his utmost for the benefit of the fair, and recommending that the houses of their various companies be kept open at least two nights in each week, for reception and exhibition of such articles as may be contributed. The exertions of the members of the New-York Volunteer Fire Department proves the interest they take in this great work, and the result will doubtless be that they are as usual second to none.

The Fair and the Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864.

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The undersigned have been appointed a Committee to represent the Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants in the Metropolitan Fair, to commence in this City on the 28th of March next. It will be held under the management of the ladies of the City, who will be aided by an Advisory Committee of Gentlemen. Its object is to supply funds to the United States Sanitary Commission.

The services of this commission have been recognized throughout the entire army as in the highest degree beneficial. Every battle-field has been the witness of their noble, merciful and successful labors—imparting to the sick and wounded, help, comfort and hope; and to those in arms, confidence and courage. All who are enabled to pursue their avocations in ease and safety at home, cannot do less than provide for the sufferings of the brave soldiers who expose themselves to sickness, wounds and death, to maintain the unity and promote the welfare of their country.

Contributions for this purpose are requested in money or merchandise. If in money, it may be sent to either of the committee; if in merchandise, to the receiving depot, No. 2 Great Jones-street.

The magnitude of the wholesale drygoods interest, comprising the domestic and foreign commission houses, importers and jobbers, calls for a corresponding contribution to this object of benevolence and duty, such as will not only compare favorably with the results of fairs held successfully in other places, and with the contributions of other interests in the City, but also be esteemed worthy of the liberality and patriotism of the Commercial Metropolis of the country.

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It is stated by those in authority that the managers of the Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, did not conclude to relinquish their idea of raffling in deference to the pretest of the clergymen, but out of respect for the Sanitary Commission, who objected upon a purely technical ground.

Chief Justice Hall, of Colorado.

RECEPTION TO HIM BY CITIZENS OF THE TERRITORY.

A large number of prominent citizens of Colorado are in the City, and they took advantage of the fact to extend to Hon. B. F. HALL, late Chief Justice of the Territory, who also happened to be in the City, the compliment of a reception last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Chief Justice, some months since, having organized the legal machinery of the Territory, resigned, and returned to his home in Auburn, N. Y. He has been tendered the Consulship at Valparaiso. The citizens of Colorado are anxious to have him with them again, and the reunion of last evening gave pleasant evidence of their appreciation of him. The President of the meeting, W. S. ROCKWELL, Esq., appointed Gov. PATERSON, Col. HAYES and Col. RODGERS a committee to wait upon Justice HALL and escort him to the parlor where they were assembled. Upon entering, he was introduced by the President and welcomed as follows: "Judge, a few of your old Colorado friends have gotten up this social gathering to show the respect so eminently due their Chief-Justice. You came to our country when we were without law, and almost without the semblance of it; out of chaos you created order, and since that time we have prospered even beyond the expectations of our most sanguine friends. We wish, Sir, to express our thanks for what you have done, our wish that you will be with us again, and to have a social chat in a social old-fashioned Western way." Justice HALL evidently much moved at these manifestations of regard, in reply said: "Mr. ROCKWELL and gentlemen, I regret that I am unable to express to you in suitable language an acknowledgment for this honor, superadded as it is to numberless kindnesses and generous acts afforded me while in your territory. When I first entered your territory in 1861 evidences of a discordant element were plainly visible, but under the influence exerted by yourselves and the terretorial officers, order was restored, disloyalty melted away, and those who could not remain peaceably among us, sought residence elsewhere. The Executive Department was soon in action, the Legislature set in motion, and with the cooperation of other gentleman, I was enabled to establish a judiciary which tended to bring the Territory to judicial order. I have fallen deeply in love with the great works of your country, its mines, its mountains and plains, and its mineral waters, and just before I left, saw the last great marvel, a crop of wheat which yielded 175 bushels. I noticed, however, one thing thing that was wanted, and that was a schoolmaster. I also thought the Government criminal in not establishing a mineral department and placing at its head some of the most scientific men of the country. [Applause.] I represented this matter to the President, and he referred me to the Secretary of the Interior, who asked me if the people would stand being taxed. I answered no. That the people were doing more now for the Government than the Government was doing for them, and that if Secretary CHASE wanted to do well, he would establish a mineral bureau at Colorado, which would greatly help him to redeem his greenbacks. [Laughter and applause.] The Judge continued for some moments, and his remarks were listened to with great attention. Speeches were then made by WM. CORNELL JEWETT, Gov. GILPIN, the first Governor of the Territory, and others, after which Gov. PATTERSON called the attention of the gentlemen to a very sage remark, said to have been made by the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina, and in obedience to its instruction, an interview was had, wine and lunch produced, and a general chat enjoyed.

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Mr. REED read a brief paper on the use of compressed air as a means of ventilating and of warming dwellings. This paper was briefly discussed, when the new system of weights and measures was offered as the subject for discussion on Thursday evening next, after which the association adjourned.

Invalid Corps.

The following order has been received at Gen. DIX's Headquarters. The object of the order is to make the Invalid Corps what it was originally intended to be—a corps of honor, and not a refuge for shirks or improper persons:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1864.

SIR: The following instructions from the Secretary of War are furnished for your information and guidance:

Officers signing the discharge papers of enlisted men, who are discharged on surgeons' certificates of disability, will note on the back of the discharge where the conduct of the man has not been meritorious, as required by General Order No. 212, of 1863, for admission into the Invalid Corps, that he is *not a proper person for the Invalid Corps.*

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAML. BRECK, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER BANQUET AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.—A costly and elegant entertainment was given on last Friday evening at the Metropolitan Hotel by Col. E. G. ALLEN, the owner of the patent of ALLEN & BRAND's breech-loading gun, to the scientific operatives in the employ of Messrs. ROBINSON & CHAMBERLAIN, the manufacturers of the arm. About forty persons sat down to a sumptuous feast, and, after partaking of the substantials, there was a genial flow of champagne, speeches and story-telling. Remarks of an appropriate character were made by Col. ALLEN, Messrs. E. ROBINSON and E. CHAMBERLAIN, Col. HAYES, who crossed the Rocky Mountains with Gen. FREMONT, HORATIO F. AVERILL, Esq., of the New-York Bar, Col LEE, a cousin of Gen. R. E. LEE, of the rebel army, and others. We have rarely seen so much real enjoyment among a party of gentlemen. The official reports of "ALLEN'S breech-loading rifle," speak of it as something really remarkable. One hundred and forty-eight rounds were fired at the rate of ten rounds in sixty-two seconds, without the slightest heating of the arm, and it is understood that the manufacturers are unable to supply the great demand for this new invention of firearm.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SECOND ARMY CORPS.—The committee appointed by the merchants of the Produce Exchange, at the meeting held Feb. 16th, inst., are actively engaged in the collection of subscriptions to the premium fund for the Second Army Corps. They earnestly request all such merchants as desire to aid the country's cause by contributing to the fund for filling up the New-York City regiments of the Second Corps, to send in their donations promptly to either of the committee, without waiting to be called upon personally. The earlier that the entire fund is made available for the purpose for which it is being raised, the more serviceable it will be to the cause. The Produce Exchange Committee consists of Messrs. Josiah M. Fisk, No. 18 South-street; Edward Cromwell, No. 30 Front-street; Henry W. Smith, No. 17 South-street; George D. Cragin, No. 383 West Twelfth-street; Alfred M. Hoyt, No. 19 South-street.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—The Seventy-fifth New-Nrok Regiment which arrived, last Friday morning, on the steamship *Continental* from New-Orleans, departed yesterday for Auburn in this State, where the regiment was organized. The men, three hundred in number, have all reënlisted, and will enter the service again, after the expiration of their thirty days' furlough, under their old commander, Col. MERRITT. This regiment has seen much service, having been in all the campaigns in Louisiana under command of Gens. BUTLER and BANKS. The steamship *Arago* which arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, brought a portion of the Fourteenth Maine, Fourth Massachusetts and a small number of the First Maine Battery. The men have reënlisted and are home to enjoy a furlough of thirty days. Soon after their arrival they were furnished transportation on the Fall River line, and left in the afternoon for Boston.

TRIAL OF FIRE ENGINES.—On Monday next there will be a trial of engines, between Exempt Engine Company No. 1, of Tompkinsville, S. I., and Protection Engine Company No. 7, of Stapleton, for a purse of $600. The engines to be at Riley's Pole in West Broadway, at 12 o'clock precisely, to be allowed thirty minutes for preparation, and thirty minutes for trial; they are both third-class engines, piano style: No. 1 manufactured by SICKLES, and No. 7 by SMITH. Several companies will be present from Williamsburgh, to try their engines after the match is finished, and from the interest taken in the matter by firemen generally, it will doubtless be a very extensive affair.

SECOND DURYEE ZOUAVES.—These Zouaves are recruiting their battalion to a full regiment Maj. FELIX AGNUS, formerly in the old Fifth New-York Duryee Zouaves, is in charge of the recruiting depot at No. 654 Broadway. The regiment has distinguished itself at Port Hudson and in the various engagements around New-Orleans. The officers are mostly from the First Zouaves, and enjoy a high reputation for discipline and courage. All the promotions and appointments are made from the ranks, and the inducements to join the regiment are great. But a few more men are needed to fill its compliment.

EXHIBITION OF THE COOPER UNION LITERARY CLASS.—The first annual exhibition of the Literary Class of the Cooper Union was given last evening, in the large hall of the Institute, before an appreciative audience. The programme, consisting principally of orations and music, was well selected and rendered to the satisfaction of all. Considerable praise is due Prof. J. E. FROBISHER for the admirable training the class has received under his instruction.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.—Efforts are being made to fill the regiments constituting the Ninth Army Corps, under command of Gen. BURNSIDE, as rapidly as possible. To accomplish this object as far as the Forty-sixth and Fifty-first (both veteran regiments,) are concerned, a committee has been appointed, who have established their headquarters at No. 598 Broadway, where recruits are received and the highest bounties paid.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The British packet-ship *Minnehaha*, Capt. MCGRATH, of G. & J. K

The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Rumored Fight Near Brandon, Mississippi.

General Polk Whipped by General Sherman.

12,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

The Rebels Attempt to Cross the Tennessee River at Three Points.

GEN. DODGE REPULSES THEM.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Saturday, Feb. 20.

It is rumored here that Gen. SHERMAN has had a fight with Gen. POLK near Brandon, whipped him, and taken 12,000 prisoners.

Official information from Gen. DODGE was received at Gen. LOGAN'S Headquarters to-day that the rebels, supposed to be RODDY'S command, attempted to cross the Tennessee River at three different ferries, but were driven back by Gen. DODGE'S troops. Our loss was very slight.

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE.

Three new Anti-Slavery Papers in Tennessee—Important Order of Adjutant-Gen. Thomas—Cumberland Gap cut off from Knoxville—Railroad Communication Between Knoxville and Chattanooga—Affairs at Chattanooga—Accident to an Ohio Regiment—Emancipation Meeting at Memphis—Citizens Hunting and Shooting Guerrillas—Gen. Grant at the Theatre, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864.

This city is one of the most progressive—thanks to its new class of citizens—of the nation. And its progressiveness is not wholly confined to its limits. Its contagious influences are being felt all over the State. For instance, in a week or more, three new daily papers will be established in this State, to be respectively located at Nashville, Murfreesboro and Chattanooga. Regarding the former, I may say that the first printing-press and type ever bought for the sole purpose of printing Anti-Slavery sentiments in Tennessee, arrived in this city yesterday, and in all probability the first number of the new paper in this city will make its appearance on Thursday or Friday morning next. It will be called the Nashville *Daily Times*, and will be edited and owned by Mr. S. C. MERCER, late editor of the *Union*, of this city. The size and appearance of the paper will be more Northern than newspapers are generally in this section, and great pains will be taken to make it the most reliable and influential journal in the Southwest.

Those persons in the North, unacquainted with the history of the Nashville *Daily Union*, and friendly to it, and its late popular editor, will, no doubt, be surprised to learn that he has abandoned the above-named newspaper, and upon the eve of establishing another. The facts of the case, however, are as follows. About the 9th of April, 1862, a short time after the occupation of this city by our army, Gov. JOHNSON saw the necessity of having an organ of the Union party, and one that should not only be friendly to the Federal Government and the national army, but one that should take a lively interest in the success of the cause in Tennessee. At that time the two most villainous of secession newspapers were still being published, but, of course, much moderated in tone. One of these was the *Patriot*, and the other the *Banner*. Neither would espouse the cause for which our army was fighting, and neither, to tell the truth, would cease insulting that same army and its object. At last Gov. JOHNSON "squelched" them, but informed the men who were running the *Patriot* (most of whom were the compositors engaged thereon) that if they pleased they should not be thrown out of work—that he had hired a gentleman named MERCER *to edit a Union paper*, and that, if they were willing, they should hold on to their situations, and receive all moneys that the paper should earn. This they concluded to do, although the job was a poisonous one. But they disclaimed to their friends any connection with the *Union*. MERCER started off boldly from the first, with his motto, "Freedom and Nationality," at the head of his paper, and cut and slashed at everything in the least manner treasonable. For some few months it was the only newspaper printed in Nashville, yet its circulation barely paid its expenses. The most unconditionally loyal of the inhabitants, and Anti-Slavery men of the most influential character, though admiring MERCER for his earnestness and boldness, advised him to adopt a less radical course. To all of these friendly invitations he gave argument, and opened new batteries at every fire. Before the paper was a year old a new order of things had been inaugurated in Tennessee. In April, 1863, scarcely a Union man could be found who did not endorse the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and none who were not in favor of stilling Slavery with the rebellion. Three Union Leagues and two Union Clubs had been established in this county, none of which had less than five hundred members. But the most flourishing of all institutions in this section of country in the month of April, 1863, was the Nashville *Daily Union*. At that time it had a daily circulation of nine thousand copies, and a weekly edition (all paid for in advance) of sixteen thousand, besides an immense advertising patronage. The owners of the paper—these compositors, who detested the editor, who was still on a salary, and who detested Gov. JOHNSON, and all who bore arms against the South, all of a sudden were getting rich. The type was getting fearfully worn and the machinery crazy, and MERCER advised the proprietors to get a new dress. But this they would not do, although the concern was making leward a thousand dollars a week. Disgusted with this state of things, in November last, the editor relinquished his position, with the determination to connect himself with an establishment more loyal and enterprising. His press and material were bought in December, but through bad management did not arrive until last week. The *Times*, however, will have an existence this week, and there will be some broadsides fired at the *Union* newspaper, which is directly opposite the *Times*. In a card the *Union* proprietors have stated that MERCER did not own that paper, that they were the owners, and that they *"permitted him to publish his own peculiar doctrines,"* (opposition to treason and disunion,) &c. Shortly after they hauled down the motto—"Freedom and Nationality," and are now very adroitly attacking the Governor and Ex-Congressman MAYNARD. But all these things will be attended to in the next fortnight.

A new cylinder press and new type has been ordered for a paper to be established in Murfreesboro as soon as the material shall arrive. This paper—like MERCER'S—will be thoroughly Anti-Slavery in tone, and I think will be called the Murfreesboro *Daily Tribune*. Murfreesboro is a place of three thousand population, and, at least during the war, will have a large national garrison located within its limits. The country about is thickly settled, and no doubt need be entertained as to the success of the new journal.

About the 1st of March a handsome Anti-Slavery paper will make its appearance at Chattanooga, and will be called the *Gazette*. It will be issued daily and weekly, and will be owned by Mr. JAMES S. HOOD. The machinery and type are on their way here, by river, and will be shipped to Chattanooga, if nothing happens, next week. Mr. HOOD, at the breaking out of the rebellion, was the Postmaster of Chattanooga, and was the proprietor of the *Weekly Gazette*. He will be in favor of immediate emancipation if the people of East Tennessee are, but in favor of emancipation at any rate. He will also favor the project of East Tennessee becoming a separate State, and will urge the matter upon his patrons. Chattanooga is a fine opening for a daily paper, and can be made to injure the papers of Middle Tennessee considerably. HOOD is a practical man, and was for quite a time the local editor of the Washington *Republican*.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, who, since his arrival here, has been for the most time engaged in perfecting arrangements for the vast number of "contrabands" congregated in our midst, has issued the following order. It gives assurance that the colored people who have sought freedom and protection within the Federal lines in this department will not be permitted to suffer from want and destitution.

ORDERS No. 2.—I. A camp for the reception of contrabands will at once be established in the vicinity of Nashville Tenn. The entire control and supervision of the same will be under CAPT. RALPH HUNT, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, subject to such orders as he may receive from the Commanding-General of the Department of the Cumberland. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish all the materials and supplies necessary to shelter and protect the negroes destined to be located in this camp. If practicable, the contrabands will be quartered in log houses, to be constructed by the negroes themselves; but in the interim, tents will be furnished for their accommodation. The several Staff Departments will issue all supplies necessary for the wants of these people, on the requisition of the officer in charge of the camp, approved by the officer commanding the nearest post.

II. A detail of eight subaiterns from regiments of African descent, will be ordered to report for duty to CAPT. RALPH HUNT, First Kentucky Volunteers, commandant of the camp, for the purpose of aiding him in the performance of his duties. It shall form a part of their duties to visit the plantations, farms, wood-yards, and other places where negroes may be employed, for the purpose of inquiring into their condition, and to see that the engagements between them and their employers are promptly and faithfully carried out on both sides. ANY failure on the part of the employer to carry out his engagements will be immediately reported to the Commanding-General of the nearest Military District, who will at once take action in the matter.

III. The following regulations for the government of freedmen in the Department of the Cumberland, are announced for the information of all concerned:

1. All male negroes coming within our lines, who, after examination, shall be found capable of bearing arms, will be mustered into companies and regiments of colored troops in process of organization. All others, including men incapable of bearing arms, women and children, instead of being permitted to remain in camp in idleness, will be required to perform such labor as may be suited to their condition in the respective Staff Departments (of the army, on plantations or farms, leased or otherwise, within our lines; as wood-choppers, teamsters, or in any way that their labor can be made available.

2. All civilians of known loyalty, having possession of plantations, farms, wood-yards, or otherwise engaged, may, upon application to the Commandant of the contraband camp, hire such negroes, (including a fair proportion of children,) as they may desire, if possible, for actual service. In all such cases, the employers will enter into a written engagement to pay, feed and treat humanely all the negroes turned over to them, and none shall be hired for a less term than one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1864. Should it be desirable, and the employer furnish clothing to the hired hands, the same shall be deducted from their pay at the actual cost price.

3. When found impracticable to find persons of sufficient character and responsibility to give employment to all negroes liable to be employed, the respective Generals of Districts may designate such abandoned or confiscated plantations or farms as they may deem most suitable, to be worked by the negroes, upon such terms as in their judgment shall be best adapted to the welfare of this class of people—taking care that in all cases the negroes shall be self-sustaining, and not a burthen upon the Government.

4. The wages to be paid for labor shall be as follows: For all able-bodied males over fifteen years of age, not less than $7 per month; for able-bodied females over fifteen years of age, not less than $5 per month; for children between the age of twelve and fifteen, half the above amounts; children under fourteen years of age shall not be used as field hands, and families must be kept together when they do so desire. The employer also must furnish such medical advice as may be required, at his own expense.

IV. In order the more fully to carry out the requirements of this order, the Commanders of military districts are authorized when necessary, to lease abandoned plantations to loyal citizens, on such terms as may be equitable.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adj't.-Gen.

I see by a telegraphic dispatch that the Washington *Republican* states that the communication with Cumberland Gap and Knoxville is *not* cut off. That journal is mistaken. The road has been abandoned nearly three weeks. All mails and persons en route for Knoxville from any point North go via Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga. The abandonment of the road is, however, insignificant. All mails from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap pass through this city. This item is strictly reliable. The last mail sent to the garrison at the Gap from Knoxville took a circuitous route, some eighty miles from a direct line. There is no important news from that section of Tennessee, although our own officers, citizens, prisoners and deserters say that LONGSTREET is being still heavily reinforced. It is expected that the railroad between Loudon and Chattanooga will be completed this week. This will give direct railroad communication between the latter place and Knoxville.

Since my last very little of importance has transpired about the regions of Chattanooga. The health of the army is unusually good, and the weather thereabouts delightful. Since the movement South of Gens. CHEATHAM'S and WALTHAM'S Divisions, the arrival of deserters has been less numerous. Those who have arrived state that JOHN MORGAN has made his headquarters at Decatur, and that in the course of a few days he will start upon a raid. His course will be no doubt through Northern Alabama and West Tennessee, and into Kentucky. It is not believed that he dare attempt a raid upon the road between this city and Chattanooga, but that he designs moving into Kentucky. Whatever damage he does upon the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway will have to be made up by those citizens residing upon the road, who have been sympathizing with treason. This item, no doubt, will keep JOHN away from these parts.

Several members of the Twenty-ninth Ohio Regiment (veterans returning to the front,) met with a sad accident in this city on Sunday morning. Breakfast was announced, and the whole crowd made for the dining-room, crushing down the porch, and injuring the following named soldiers:

Albert Atkins, Company B, foot and ankle badly sprained; B. F. Sperry, Co. C, ankle sprained badly; J. Hile, First Sergeant, Company D, both legs bruised; Edward Spicer, Company D, dangerous contusion on the head. D. L. WINKLE, Company D, bruised generally; Orlando Gunn, Company E, bruised generally; O. F. Stetson, Company F, bruised generally; John F. Wiedle, Company G, left legbroken, and since amputated below the knee; Wm. Eldrell, Company I, left leg fractured and right leg bruised; Wm. Trail, Company I, badly bruised; Sergeant Kissinger, Company I, chest cut; Joseph Baker, Company I, ankle sprained. Many others were slightly injured.

At a great meeting held in Memphis a few nights ago, Governor JOHNSON was heartily indorsed. Letters from the Editor of the Memphis *Bulletin*, and others, have been received here, favoring immediate emancipation in Tennessee. Memphis is ahead of Nashville in political harmony.

Of late, numerous little guerrilla raids have taken place in Lincoln and other counties in the middle section of the State. Gen. THOMAS has rigidly enforced his order of assessing citizens to the amount of all damage done, and at the present time all the citizens are in arms, resolved to save their property by hunting down the guerrillas themselves. That's just what the guerrilla warfare will come to if the authorities pursue the right mode of correcting it.

GEN. GRANT occupied a private box at the theatre last evening, and witnessed the performance until its close. Both theatres are doing a smashing business. Mr. BOOTH terminated a successful engagement at the old theatre on Saturday night last, and Miss AVONIA JONES did the same thing at the new theatre.

B. C. T.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Capture of Some of Mosby's Men—More Refugees—Preparations for Washington's Birthday.

DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, Sunday, Feb. 21, 1864.

Yesterday Major COLE, while in command of a portion of the First Maryland Cavalry Battalion, had a skirmish at Piedmont Station, Fauquier County, with MOSBY'S command.

Maj. COOK took seventeen prisoners, among them three officers.

We lost about two killed and two wounded.

The rebels are reported to have had five killed and a larger number wounded.

When attacked MOSBY had just received a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, and himself and men were at the time having a jollification spree over the good luck they believed would attend the promotion.

The officers we captured were taken in their good clothes, they having put them on to make a "stunning" appearance at the social and jovial gathering of the friends and officers and men of the promoted Major.

There is nothing new to report from the Shenandoah Valley as regards EARLY'S position or movements in South Branch Valley.

Our scouts are active, making captures of guerrillas and picking up deserters.

From the Kanawha region there is nothing new.

Refugees continue to come in to Gen. CROOKS. It is approximated that two thousand refugees and deserters have come within the lines of Gen. KELLEY'S Department since the 18th of January, 1864.

Preparations are being made at the different posts within this department to appropriately celebrate the 22d, WASHINGTON'S birthday.

The weather is moderate and threatening snow.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Heavy Enlistment of Negroes in Tennessee—Guerrilla Depredations—Attack upon our Forces at Vidalia, Miss.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The steamer *Alton*, from Memphis the 19th, with 400 bales of cotton for St. Louis, has arrived.

Gen. BUCKLAND has issued an order for the better protection of the steamers of his district from fire.

Over 12,000 negroes have already enlisted in Tennessee. Enlistments in the middle district average 500 per week.

Swarms of guerrillas are reported in the vicinity of Waterproof. They had fired three coal gins, which were burning when the steamer *Julia* passed up, and gunboats were shelling the woods.

Our forces at Vidalia, Miss., were recently attacked and driven by DICK TAYLOR. Reinforcements and gunboats came to our relief, and TAYLOR'S men scattered. A number were killed and wounded.

The Memphis cotton market was a little more active; strict middling, 66; good do., 68.

The weather at Cairo is mild, the thermometer standing at 65° to-day, with appearance of rain.

The steamer *General Benton* from below has arrived. After two or three days' skirmishing our forces captured YAZOO City, which they now hold.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Feb. 21.

Quite a number of delegates to the Freedmen's Convention, at Louisville, have arrived, and more are expected to arrive before morning.

Large numbers of negroes from Christian County are making their way toward Clarkville, to enlist under the Union flag.

The court-martial of Gens. McCOOK and CRITTENDEN will probably adjourn to-morrow. Gen. McCOOK'S case is concluded, and Gen. CRITTENDEN'S will probably be finished to-morrow. Outsiders say both Generals will be thoroughly vindicated as military men.

All reports that the *Louisville Journal* has been or will be sold are utterly false.

Washington's Birthday in Boston—Returning Troops—Arrival of the Africa.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday will be generally observed in this city and vicinity to-morrow. The Custom-house, banks, insurance offices and other places of public business, and many stores, will be closed. The newspapers will also suspend publication.

The Fourteenth Maine Regiment and First Maine Battery arrived here this morning, and left for Portland at noon, in a special train.

The steamship *Africa* arrived at 5 o'clock. Her mails and the newspaper bag of the Associated Press leave for New-York by to-night's train.

Blockade Runner Sunk.

IRRANCOMBE, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The British steamer *Ionia*, from the Clyde, for Nassau, sunk this morning one mile east of Lucky Island. The crew have landed here. She was one of the fastest boats on the Clyde, steaming twenty-one miles per hour on her trial trip.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 21.

A delegation from the Massachusetts Leislature, consisting of some twenty or thirty members, including the President of the Senate, visited this city on Saturday. They were invited to examine the Relief Bazaar, and during the evening called on the Governor.

Arrival of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Feb. 21.

The steamer *Bohemian*, from Liverpool 4th and Londonderry 5th inst., arrived at this port to-night, at 12 o'clock.

The Africa at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, via Halifax, will be at her dock at about 5 o'clock this evening.

Sailing of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 21.

The steamship *North American*, for Liverpool, *via* Londonderry, sailed at 8 o'clock this morning.

A Splendid Afghan.

There is now on exhibition at the establishment of Mr. LOUIS SCHWARTZ, corner of Cedar-street and Broadway, a specimen of needlework in the shape of an afghan, worthy of a visit from the curious. It is the result of six months' labor of a lady, and contains over sixty different shades of worsted. The design is simple yet beautiful. There is white centre-piece, nearly three feet square, on which is worked an American eagle, holding in his beak the olive branch and in his talons the American flag, a sword and gun. Around the centre piece is a border of blue, in which the stars of the Union are represented. The outer border is red, and is most elaborately embroidered. The whole is surrounded by an elegant fringe. A more appropriate donation to the Sanitary Fair could hardly be selected.

MILITARY FUNERALS.—Two military funerals took place yesterday—both from the City Hall, where the bodies laid in state from Saturday. One was that of Capt. JOHN SULLIVAN, and the other that of Lieut. JOHN J. IRWIN, both of the Ninetieth Regiment New-York Volunteers. They died at Key West from disease contracted while in the service.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

WHOLESALE REBEL DESERTIONS—THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION TAKING EFFECT.

A letter from the TIMES' correspondent at the front says that deserters continue to come in daily, particularly from the Louisiana regiments. Nearly the whole of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Louisiana Regiments have deserted during the last month. The reason assigned by them for the stampede is that they had read the President's Amnesty Proclamation in one of our newspapers. Great efforts have been made by some of their officers to obtain possession of the contraband publication, but without success. It has passed through nearly every man's hands in those regiments, and when last seen was nearly worn out.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. MEADE left here this morning for the front. It is understood that the reorganization of the army will begin immediately. Two more deserters from Pennsylvania regiments, in Gen. MEADE'S army, are to be executed on the 26th.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

WASHINGTON'S birthday will be generally observed in the army. A dinner will be given by the officers of the Sixth Corps and a ball by the officers of the Second Corps, beside other entertainments in the several brigades and divisions.

THE MISSOURI AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

The Western members generally favor Mr. ALISON'S bill in behalf of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad. Should it pass, that road is to be completed at once to its junction with the Pacific Railway, and extensive land grants will be added to those now held by the company.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum operators feel certain that the Ways and Means Committee will place an additional tax on the refined article. It is uncertain, however, whether they will tax the crude article to the figure recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

DIFFICULTIES OF POTOMAC NAVIGATION.

The steamers *Portland* and *Kingston*, towing twelve Government barges, loaded with forage, for the safety of which some apprehensions were entertained, arrived here last night. The *Portland* cut a new channel through ice six inches in thickness from Maryland Point to her wharf in this city.

DEATH OF MR. BOULIGNY, OF LOUISIANA.

Ex-Representative BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, died here yesterday. He sternly refused to follow the example of his colleagues and the other secession members in withdrawing from the House during the Thirty-sixth Congress, and served the full term for which he was elected.

BENEFITS OF THE AMNESTY.

Circular of the Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

SIR: Many persons, against whom criminal indictments or against whom property proceedings under the confiscation laws are pending in the courts of the United States, growing out of the participation of such persons in the existing rebellion, have in good faith taken the oath prescribed by the Proclamation of the President, of the 8th of December, 1863, and have therefore entitled themselves to the full pardon and restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves and where the rights of third parties have intervened, which that proclamation offers and secures. The President's pardon of a person guilty of acts of rebellion will, of course, relieve that person from the penalties incurred by his crime, and where an indictment is pending against him therefor, the production of the pardon, signed by the President, or of satisfactory evidence that he has complied with the conditions on which the pardon is offered, if he be not of the class excepted from the benefits of the proclamation, will be a sufficient reason for discontinuing such criminal proceedings and discharging him from custody therein. Nor is it less doubtful that a *bona fide* acceptance of the terms of the President's Proclamation by persons guilty of acts of rebellion, and not of the excepted class, will secure to such a person a restoration of all the rights of property except as to slaves, and where the rights of third parties shall have intervened; notwithstanding such property may, by reason of those acts of rebellion, have been subject to confiscation under the provisions of the Confiscation Acts of Aug. 6, 1861, chapter 60, and July 17, 1862, chapter 195. For without adverting to any other source of power in the President to restore their rights of property, the 13th section of the Act of July 17, 1862, authorizes the President, at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare. It will hardly be questioned, I suppose, that the purpose of this section, inserted in a law mainly intended to reach the property of persons engaged in the rebellion was to vest the President with full power to relieve such persons on such conditions as he should prescribe from the penalty of loss of their property by confiscation. Although the proceedings for confiscation under the Acts of August 6, 1861, and July 17, 1862, are *in rem* against the property seized, ye under both acts the ground of condemnation is the personal guilt of the owner in aiding the rebellion. By the pardon and amnesty, not only is the punishment of that personal guilt remitted, but the offence itself is effaced, that being the special effect of an act of amnesty of the Government. Of course it arrests and puts to an end all penal proceedings founded thereon, whether they touch the person or the property of the offender. There is, therefore, no case of judicial proceedings to enforce the penalties of acts of rebellion which cannot be reached and cured by the constitutional or statutory powers of the President to grant pardon and amnesty, whether those proceedings be against the person of the offender by criminal indictment, or against his property under the Confiscation Acts referred to. The President has accordingly directed me to instruct you that in any case where proceedings have been commenced and are pending and undetermined in the district or Circuit Courts of the United States for your District, against a person charged with acts of rebellion, and not of the excepted class, whether they be by indictment or seizure and libel of his property for confiscation, the rights of other parties not having intervened, you will discontinue and put an end to these proceedings, whenever the person so charged shall produce evidence satisfactory to you that he has, in good faith, taken the oath and complied with the conditions prescribed by the President's Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863. Nor is it necessary that the evidence he produces should be a dead of pardon signed by the President. It would be quite impossible for the President to furnish the multitude who are now availing themselves of the benefits of the proclamation, and who are likely to do so hereafter, with this formal evidence of pardon; it will be sufficient to justify your action if the party seeking to be relieved from further proceeding shall prove to your full satisfaction that he has in good faith taken the oath, and brought himself within the conditions of pardon and amnesty set forth in the proclamation. If in any case you have good reason to believe that the oath has been taken for the mere purpose of obtaining the possession of personal property seized under the Confiscation Acts, with intent to remove it from the subsequent reach of the officers of the law, you will make report of the facts and reasons for your belief at this office before discontinuing the proceedings or restoring such property to the possession of the owner. Fugitives under section 5 of the Act of July 13, 1861, chapter 3, are not of the class reached by the President's Proclamation; for under that act, the question whether the property seized is subject to forfeiture depends upon the predicament of the property itself, and not upon the personal guilt or innocence of its owner. In this respect forfeitures under that act have more resemblance to cases of prize of war captured at sea as enemy's property, than to proceedings under the Act of August 1861, and July 1862. Such forfeitures are provided, not so much to punish the owner for disloyal acts, as to prohibit commercial intercourse and weaken the public enemy, which are always efficient instruments and legitimate effects of public war. But although the remission of forfeitures under the Act of July, 1861, are thus not within the scope of the Proclamation of Pardon, still ample power is conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by the 8th section of that act to mitigate or remit all forfeitures and penalties incurred under the act. And it is not to be doubted that in all proper cases under that act, where the owner of the property residing in the territory in rebellion complies with the condition of the proclamation, the Secretary of the Treasury will exercise the power of remission of such forfeiture in the same spirit of generous forbearance and liberality which inspired and characterized the proclamation.

Very Respectfully, &c.

TITIAN J. COFFEY,
Acting Attorney-General.

A Handsome Compliment Well Deserved.

The public doubtless remember the energetic and serviceable efforts of Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME to promote the success of the great popular gathering at Utica last Summer, under the auspices of the Loyal League of this City, and especially to secure the attendance of the soldiers who had just returned from the war. A dozen or more of the prominent members of the Loyal League, desirous of testifying their appreciation of Mr. JEROME'S services in this matter, gave him a dinner at Delmonico's, on Fifth-avenue, on Friday evening last, and presented him a most elegant souvenir of the Utica meeting, in the form of a superb quarto volume, containing the original letters, telegrams, and other documents connected with it, handsomely engrossed copies of the address and resolutions adopted on the occasion, photographic likenesses of the most conspicuous participants, views of interesting scenes connected with it, and other matters of a similar kind. The collection is most skillfully arranged, bound in superb style, and bears inscribed upon the cover the name of Mr. JEROME and the occasion of its presentation. It was prepared under the careful and tasteful supervision of Gen. WETMORE, whose action and well directed efforts contributed so largely to the success of the meeting. Among those present at the dinner, on Friday, were Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Ex-Mayor Opdyke, James T. Brady, Esq., James Wadsworth, Esq., Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Tyler of Connecticut, and others. Mr. JEROME acknowledged the compliment of the presentation, which was made by Mr. WADSWORTH, in brief and very appropriate terms. There was a good deal of speaking on public topics from the several gentleman present, and the occasion was one of unusual interest.

We cannot avoid saying in this connection that, since its enlargement by the addition of the adjoining house, Delmonico's is the most spacious, elegant and complete restaurant in the world. There is nothing in Paris or any other European city, so far as we are aware, that can surpass it in the excellence of its appointments and the general elegance and comfort of everything connected with it. It has added immensely to the comfort and convenience of living in town, and is abundantly patronized, as it deserves to be.

Sudden Death of Austin B. Williams, a well-known Printer.

Mr. AUSTIN B. WILLIAMS, a widely-known and highly respected printer, and for twelve years past employed in the NEW-YORK TIMES establishment, died suddenly at the Hydropathic Institution of Dr. TRALL & Co., in Laight-street, yesterday morning, Feb. 21. Mr. WILLIAMS' personal appearance—(being, perhaps, the largest and heaviest man since the days of Mr. HOLT, in this City, weighing some 420 pounds, and requiring no less than seventeen yards of broadcloth to complete his exterior outfit)—made him an object of especial and peculiar interest to all associated with him. His humor and ready wit were of a superior order, and these, with his extraordinary proportions, made him a "host" among his associates. Mr. P. T. BARNUM repeatedly sought him for his popular resort as a natural curiosity, but his exceeding sensitiveness and peculiar character would never permit him to become an object of popular curiosity. He was extremely timid and bashful when in the presence of ladies, and would resort to any subterfuge to escape their company.

Still more notable characteristics of Mr. WILLIAMS may be found in the simple fact that he never knew the taste of ardent spirits nor tobacco, never wore an overcoat, and eschewed the common vices of mankind to a degree seldom annalled. He was a native of Exeter, N. H., and in the 31st year of his age. About a week since, while on his way home, he was seized with an attack of apoplexy, and lingered until Sunday morning, when he passed away.

REOPENING OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—Yesterday was celebrated the grand reopening of St. James' Church. Since its close the interior has been entirely renewed, and it is now one of the most beautiful churches in the City. The three new altars are most elegant, and in richness of appearance surpass almost all. The decorations of the church are very fine, particularly the three paintings over the altar, representing "The Crucifixion," "The Savior Raising to Life the Daughter of Gallus," and "The Holy Family." On the walls around the church are numerous figures in bas relief, illustrating various portions of the Scripture; they are very finely executed, and add greatly to the beauty of the church. In the morning the solemn and impressive ceremonies of grand high mass were performed by the pastor, Rev. J. BRENNAN, celebrant, assisted by Deacon Rev. Mr. BRIODY, Sub-Deacon Rev. Mr. KEEGAN, and Master of Ceremonies Rev. Mr. CALLAHAN, the assistant pastor. The Very Rev. Father STARRS, administrator of the diocese, delivered the sermon. There were also present a great number of the dignitaries of the Catholic Church, among whom were Rev. Father MCANINERNEY, of the Cathedral; Rev. Father FARRELL, of St. Joseph's; Rev. Fathers MCCARTY, O'DONNELL, REYNOLDS and GLEASON. Also, Rev. Fathers MCLAUGHLIN, of Flatbush, CASSIDY and MCKENNA, of Brooklyn, and numerous others. Long before the hour of service, the church was crowded to its utmost, and many were turned away unable to gain admission. Judge DALY and lady and many other distinguished persons were present.

THE SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK.—The last of the skating season, like the near approach of any great dramatic, musical or Terpsichorean event, seems to stir up every one who had delayed till the last moment participating in its pleasures; for the various routes to the Fifth-avenue Pond and Central Park Lakes, were more than usually alive on Saturday, with all classes of persons, on their way to mingle in the skating carnival. Strings of carriages lined the approaches to the Fifth-avenue Pond, where the company was more select, yet very numerous; a fine band of music enlivening the attractions, and the excellent arrangements in the spacious saloons adding to the comfort of visitors. Yesterday, the delightful weather caused such a scene on the various routes to the Park, and at the Park itself, as has seldom been witnessed on any great occasion in New-York. The carsiwere not able to accommodate the skaters, although every available one which could be got ready, was put on the different routes by the companies. The scene at the Central Park cannot easily be described. To lessen the danger of a general break in, the ball was lowered between 2 and 3 o'clock, to check the coming adventurous thousands; the ice being very much cut up by the combined influence of the sun and the tens of thousands of skaters. If the ice is in condition to-day, the usual signal will be raised on the cars; the Fifth-avenue Pond will be open as usual, as it was not so much cut up as the Central Park Lakes.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Early yesterday morning two children playing on the ice in the vicinity of Harlem Bridge, broke through and were rescued from drowning by Mr. E. R. WUNDER, doing business on Bleecker-street. Mr. WUNDER, at the time of the accident, was in his buggy, driving near the bank of the river, and was attracted to the scene of disaster by the cries of the children. It was with considerable personal danger and great difficulty he succeeded in drawing them to the shore. Learning the residence of the parents, which was near by, Mr. WUNDER took the children in his buggy, and wrapping the smallest one, a little girl about six years of age, in his robe, carried them to their home.

FROM ALBANY.

Work of the Legislature—The Bills that Have Become Law—The Long Vacation.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1864.

The Legislature has accomplished a creditable amount of work in the first half of the session. A special election has been provided for, to be held on Tuesday, the 8th day of March, to submit an amendment of the Constitution, in relation to soldiers voting, to the people. A bill has been passed legalizing the payment of local bounties throughout the State to an unlimited extent; the Niagara Ship Canal question has been disposed of for the session; the Metropolitan Police Bill, in the right shape, has passed the Senate; the Militia or National Guard question has been discussed; the bank men of the State have had a hearing; and the Annual Message of His Excellency the Governor, has been the object of an incessant and very effective bombardment.

During the session thus far, five hundred and fifty-three bills have been introduced in the Assembly, and sixty-eight have come down from the Senate. Sixty-one of these introduced and twelve of those coming from the Senate, have passed the Assembly.

Two hundred and forty-seven bills have been introduced in the Senate, and fifty-seven have been sent in from the Assembly. Seventy-three of those introduced, and twenty of those sent in from the Assembly, have passed the Senate.

The following bills passed, have received the signature of the Governor: To perfect an amendment of the Constitution providing for the vote of electors in the military service of the United States; to amend Auburn City Charter; to amend School Act of Auburn; to amend Charter of Village of West Troy; to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to construct a sewer from the County buildings at Flatbush; to authorize the Commercial Bank of Saratoga Springs to reduce its capital stock; to prevent unlawful enlistments in the State, being an amendment of laws of 1863; to amend an act to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society; to release the interest of the people of the State of New-York, in certain real estate, to JAMES KENNEDY; to legalize certain ordinances of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and provide for the payment of the bonds therein specified; also to authorize the borrowing of an additional amount of money, for the payment of riot damages and military bounties; to release the interest of the State in certain real estate to CATHARINE MULLER; the "General Bounty Bill," legalizing local bounties to an unlimited extent throughout the State; to amend an act entitled "An act to legalize certain ordinances of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and to provide for the payment of bonds, &c., &c;" to incorporate the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer, in the State of New-York; to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society," passed April 29, 1863; to incorporate the Roosevelt Hospital in the City of New-York.

The members of the Legislature have earned by their industry a right to the rest which many of them are now enjoying. Some of them will be at work on committees or other work connected with their business in Legislature during the recess.

Brooklyn Sanitary Fair.

THE PREPARATIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS.

The extensive preparations which have been made by the citizens of Brooklyn for their approaching fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission, are nearly completed, and this evening at 7 o'clock, the Academy of Music, on Montague-street, will be opened to the public. A parade of the military will take place during the day, in which the veterans now in Brooklyn, together with the local military, will participate. They will pass the Academy in review at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The various departments of the fair have been arranged as follows:

1. The auditorium of the Academy, floored over through its entire area to the extent of more than 11,000 square feet, as a great ladies' bazaar for the sale of the lighter and more elegant kinds of dry and fancy goods, articles of vertu, and articles which are the product of woman's taste and skill.

2. The Art Gallery of paintings and sculpture in the concert room of the Academy.

3. The Museum and other works of art, relics and curiosities, memorials of the wars of the Union, past and present. Many of these articles are gifts, and to be sold for the fair; and others are loans on exhibition. The Museum is near the northeast corner of Montague and Clinton streets, in the immediate vicinity of the Academy.

4. The New-England Kitchen, which will represent New-England farm-house life in the last century, and offer substantial New-England fare of the best materials and cooking. In the kitchen, there will be, according to future announcements, various entertainments illustrative of the olden time. The kitchen is entered either directly from Montague-street, opposite the Academy, or by a covered bridge thrown across the street from the eastern end of the Academy.

On the western end of the Academy is Knickerbocker Hall, the refreshment room of the fair, where meals will be served at all business hours of the fair.

There are to be no sales of wines and no raffling.

The Post-office, in charge of a committee of ladies and gentlemen, will occupy the proscenium box on the right of the stage.

The table of the Committee of Finance, where cash contributions will be received, will be on the opposite side of the stage.

The *Drum Beat*, under the editorial charge of Rev. Dr. STORRS, will be published daily, and for sale in all the departments.

Dodworth's and the Navy-Yard Bands will be present each evening during the first week.

The prices of admission will be as follows:

1. Ticket admitting one person on Monday evening only, the opening night of the fair, to all the departments, two dollars.

2. Season ticket, not transferable, admitting the holder at all times to all departments of the fair, at its opening and to its close, four dollars.

3. Season ticket, not transferable, admitting the holder to all the departments of the fair, at all times on and after to-morrow, two dollars.

4. Single tickets for the remainder of the first week after the opening night, to the auditorium, fifty cents; to each of the other departments, twenty-five cents.

5. Single tickets for the second week to the close of the fair, to each and all the departments, twenty-five cents.

To-morrow, and thereafter, during the fair, the hours of business will be from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M., each day. A signal for the company to retire will be given every night precisely at the last-named hour.

DESTRUCTION OF A TOBACCO WAREHOUSE BY FIRE.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the tobacco manufactory of THOS. WATSON, situated in Sedgewick-street, between Van Brunt and Columbia streets. The flames originated on the second floor, as supposed from a grate, from which live coals fell, and setting fire to some dry tobacco leaves, spread to a tier of twenty-five barrels of New-England rum. Thence the flames spread with great rapidity, and the entire building was soon enveloped. The value of stock on hand is estimated at over $50,000. Some was saved, but a large

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate *size only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDER.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

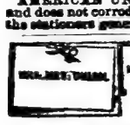
MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 236 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.
Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lindsley-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BAKER'S COUGH MIXTURE AND FEVER Cooler, Baker's Rheumatic Balm, and Baker's Croup Alleviator, are four things that no family or housekeeper should be ever without. Price $1 per bottle each; also Baker's Kidney and Gravel Remedies will be found invaluable. Price $5. Principal depot No. 154 10th-st., N. Y., near 4th av. Remedies sent to any address in the United States, on receipt of the above amount.

7 1-4 CENTS PER POUND PAID FOR OLD books, newspapers and pamphlets; also, the highest price for rags; call before you sell elsewhere for we will guarantee to pay more than any other house in the City. Paper of all kinds on hand and manufactured to order. MANAHAN & MILLAR, No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO THE TAILORS OF NEW-YORK.—The hands working for different firms are requested to send in their advance bill of prices on the Spring trade by the 24th inst. to the Central Committee, Social Reform Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., by request of the Central Committee.

84 NASSAU-ST., JAN. 21, 1864.—DR. PAGE, No. 112 William-st.: Your "Balm for the Afflicted" cured a severe case of piles in my family, all other remedies having failed. A. P. NORTON.

SKIN DISEASES OF THE HEAD CURED by F. TAYLOR, No. 453 3d-av. Ladies and gentlemen losing their hair, can have it prevented immediately and stained without dying.

WANTED—STEAM POWER, (100 HORSE,) WITH room for storage in one, two or three lofts, equal to 25x50 feet (or more.) Address W., Box No. 2,526 New-York Post-office.

TO THE MERCANTILE WORLD.—NOtice is given as to the city and environs of Cleveland of my presence in the bakery, No. 253 Centre-st., New-York. J. M. DRESSLER.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE LATE FIRM OF A. G. JAUDON & SONS having been dissolved by the decease of the senior partner, the business of the said firm will be closed up by the surviving partners.

WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON,
CHARLES JAUDON,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864. Surviving partners.

WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, of the New-York Stock Exchange, and CHARLES JAUDON have formed a copartnership, and will continue the business under the firm-name of A. G. JAUDON'S SONS.
NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. EWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HEREBY NOTIFY their friends and customers that the connection of VOLNEY ELLIOT, Esq., with their firm ceases from and after this date. GODLEY & SEIBERT.
No. 236 Washington-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the stock commission business, under the firm name of C. D. TOWS & CO. C. D. TOWS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. R. P. H. DURKEE.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, WHO IS FAMED for his energy and enterprise as the grocer and tea and coffee dealer of this City, has just opened an extensive wholesale department of his business at No. 262 Greenwich-st., right adjoining his retail store. Both these extensive establishments will be conducted exclusively on the cash principle, and everybody who wishes to save money and buy for cash, either wholesale or retail, every description of teas, sugars, flour, fish, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, coffees, starch, soap, &c., &c., &c., should at once repair as above. All goods warranted as represented, or money returned and expenses paid. Mr. Agnew's experience and large cash capital, which he can control to the extent of half a million of dollars, will enable him to compete successfully with any house or houses in New-York, and we predict that this new wholesale department will be a complete success, as his other store has been, and still continues to be.

All orders from the country should be accompanied with the cash, or paid for by some house in the City.

All goods delivered free on railroads and steamboats. Address Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 57 and 59 Murray-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address or apply to T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN will meet on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested are respectfully requested to attend.

JOSEPH SHANNON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN McCOOL,
Committee on Ferries.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWing is published by direction of the Common Council, for the information of all whom it may concern.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

Whereas, Designing persons have falsely represented to some of the returned volunteer soldiers belonging to New-York City regiments, and others, that the families of such soldiers, residing in this City and county, will be entitled to share or participate in the benefits of the "Ordinance to provide for a continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the Army of the Union," should such soldiers reënlist in, and be credited to any of the neighboring counties; and

Whereas, In consequence of such misrepresentations, many soldiers, belonging heretofore to New-York City regiments, have reënlisted in other counties, in order to receive increased bounties, under the impression that the aid afforded heretofore by the authorities of this City will be continued to the families of such soldiers; and

Whereas, Justice alike to the City of New-York and the families of its volunteer soldiers, imperatively demands that measures should at once be taken to prevent the repetition of such disreputable practices, which tend to defeat the objects contemplated by the passage of the ordinance in question, viz.: encouraging enlistments in this City by providing for the families of volunteers during the continuance of the war; and

Whereas, The wording of the eighth section of the said ordinance being ambiguous, advantage is taken of the circumstance by such designing persons to induce the returned volunteers, and others, to enlist elsewhere than in the City of New-York: be it therefore,

Resolved, That section eight of the "Ordinance to provide for a continuation of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the Army of the Union," approved Feb. 9, 1864, is hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

SEC. 8. No order for relief shall be given to any person who is not, at the time of making the application, a resident of this City, and who was not a resident at the date of the enlistment of the soldier on whose behalf the application for relief is made. Relief shall only be allowed to the families of such soldiers as shall enlist in, or be credited to, the City and County of New-York, and shall have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are actually doing duty in camp or garrison; excepting that the families of those who are sick or wounded or have been killed, or have died from the effects of wounds received, or diseases contracted while in the service of the Government, shall be entitled to the same allowance as if the soldier was in actual service. Nor shall relief be allowed to the family of any soldier who belongs to the Invalid Corps, unless such soldier is counted and allowed on the quota of the City of New-York, under the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated Oct. 17, 1863.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to cause the foregoing preamble and resolution to be published in the principal newspapers published in this City until the 10th day of March, 1864.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, February 11, 1864.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Feb. 16, 1864.
Approved by the Mayor, February 19, 1864.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk Common Council.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864 and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1864, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected." If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN. } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN will meet every day next week, at one o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh instant, in Room number eight City Hall.

All persons interested are respectfully requested to be present without further notice from the Committee.

LEWIS R. RYERS.
J. D. OTTIWELL,
PETER MASTERSON. } Committee on Finance.
FEB. 19, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chmber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OFFER

AT RETAIL

ON MONDAY, FEB. 22,

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF

PLAIN,
PLAID
and
STRIPED
NAINSOOK,
CAMBRIC,
SWISS
JACONET
and
MULL MUSLIN,
BRILLIANTES, &c.,

All of which will be sold at a discount of

FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. FROM THEIR PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.

COTTON SHIRTINGS

OF ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES.

ALSO,

FRENCH CAMBRIC,
JACONET.
MULL
and
ORGANDIE MUSLINS,

OF EVERY QUALITY,

Just received.

CANAL, cor. MERCER-ST.

QUILTS AND BLANKETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SUPERB MARSEILLES AND TOILET QUILTS,

IN ALL QUALITIES AND SIZES,

Which they are offering at very

REASONABLE PRICES.

ALSO,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BLANKETS,

OF EVERY GRADE AND SIZE,

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

CANAL AND MERCER STS.

MOURNING GOODS.

LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES, ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IMPERIAL REPS, CRAPE EUGENIES,
BLACK SILKS, LUPIN'S DELAINES,
HALF MOURNING GOODS,
BONNETS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, CRAPE VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, &c.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS

OF

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 BOWERY.

We shall offer this week

the remaining portion of our stock of

BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED
SHIRTING and SHEETING MUSLINS,
together with our
ENTIRE STOCK OF PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
TICKINGS, TOWELS, QUILTS, BLANKETS,
CRASHES, FLANNELS, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
at a still further reduction in price.

Housekeepers, Hotel Proprietors and Boarding-house Keepers will find this sale worthy of special notice.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OPEN ON

MONDAY, FEB. 22,

a large and varied assortment of

IRISH
and
FRENCH

PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID POPLINS,

SUITABLE FOR SPRING WEAR.

JUST RECEIVED.

CANAL-ST., COR. MERCER.

LINENS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL ADD ON

MONDAY, FEB. 22,

TO THEIR

EXTENSIVE LINEN DEPARTMENT,

500 PIECES

FINE SHIRTING LINENS,

at 45c., 50c. and 55c per yard,

SUITABLE FOR LADIES' WEAR.

ALSO,

A FINE LOT OF

SUPERIOR

11-4 AND 12-4

FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CANAL, COR. MERCER-ST.

SPRING SILKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

have now open a choice selection of

PLAIN,
CORDED,
PLAID
and
STRIPED
SPRING SILKS,

in all the leading styles and colors.

FOULARD
SILKS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALSO,

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF

RICH
and
MEDIUM
PRICED

BLACK SILKS,

FOR

DRESSES AND MANTLES.

COR. CANAL AND MERCER STS.

TO DRESSMAKERS.

5,000 PIECES FINE QUALITY PAPER CAMBRICS,

ALL COLORS,

AT 21 CENTS PER YARD, BY THE PIECE.

ALSO,

LINENS AND OTHER DRESS LININGS,

of every description,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, COR. MERCER-ST.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AV.
CHEAP STORE.

$40,000 WORTH OF
VELVETS, RIBBONS,
LACES, BONNETS,
PARASOLS, FLOWERS,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
MANTILLAS, HOSIERY,
BRAIDS, BUTTONS, TAPES, MITTS, &c., &c.,
SELLING OFF
AT 50 CENTS
ON THE DOLLAR

LOTS OF WORKED BANDS, 3c. UP.
LOTS OF WORKED COLLARS, 3c. UP.
10,000 HANDKERCHIEFS, ALL KINDS, 3c. UP.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF LACES, 1c. UP.
LOT OF REAL LACE COLLARS, 30c. UP.
LOTS OF COLLARS,
SETS, BANDS, WAISTS, EDGINGS, &c.,
BELOW COST.

MUST BE SOLD.
CLOSING OUT OF THE
ENTIRE STOCK.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.
5c. and 6c. TRIMMINGS 1c. and 2c. YARD.
10c. and 12c. TRIMMINGS 3c. and 4c. YARD.
15c. to 25c. TRIMMINGS 5c. and 6c. YARD.
25c. to 50c. GIMPS 3c. to 10c. YARD.
PILES OF SILK VELVETS
FROM 1c. YARD UP.
RIBBONS IN QUANTITIES FROM 1c. UP.
15,000 PIECES SILK VELVETS FROM 20c. UP.
LARGE STOCK
OF STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS
WAY BELOW COST PRICES, COMMENCE AT 6c.
STORE
TO LET,
STOCK
AND FIXTURES
FOR SALE.

PILES OF REMNANTS OF RIBBONS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, NEEDLEWORK, TARLETANS,
SILKS, &c,
HOSIERY FROM 5c. PAIR UP.
QUANTITIES OF
GLOVES FROM 3c. PAIR UP.
LADIES CAN SAVE 50c. PAIR BY BUYING THEIR KID GLOVES NOW, FULL ASSORTMENT, SIZES AND COLORS.
2,500 PAIRS KID GLOVES FROM 30c. PAIR UP.
GOODS AT
YOUR OWN
PRICE.

SPOOL COTTONS, 2 for 1c.
EXCELLENT 200 YARD COTTON, 3c.,
BEST COTTON FOR MACHINES, 3c.
FRESH GOODS FROM THE
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT UP STAIRS PUT IN STOCK EVERY MORNING.
SEWING SILKS, 6c. dozen.
BEST PINS AND NEEDLES, 4c. PAPER; SKIRT BRAIDS, 3c.; CROCHET BRAIDS, 1c.; TAPES, 6c.; DOZEN PAGES, 3c.; HOOKS AND EYES, 3c.; COMBS, BRUSHES, PORTMONNAIES, BRAIDS, &c.
CLEARING OUT OF THE ENTIRE STOCK, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE.
Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS

OF

W. K. PEYTON, NO. 274 BOWERY.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

OIL-BOILED BLACK SILKS, ONLY 87½c.

RICH LUSTRE GRO DE RHINES, ONLY $1.

GRO GRAIN SILKS (for Mourning,) $1 25.

PARIS AND LYONS TAFFETAS, AT $1 25 TO $1 50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS (all the fashionable colors) Closing out at $1 25.

ALSO,

WET AND DAMAGED SILKS, just received from auction, AT VERY GREAT BARGAINS.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, 60c. and 75c. per yard.
FIGURED SILKS (doubled-faced) 80c. per yard.

ALSO,

45 pieces of EXTRA WIDE STRIPED SILKS, the richest goods imported, very slightly stained on the edges.

Ladies will find many SPECIAL BARGAINS in our Silk sale.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A SPLENDID STOCK

OF BLACK SILKS,

Purchased under very advantageous circumstances, SELLING AT THE OLD PRICES,

FOR

THE NEXT TWO WEEKS.

Ladies are requested to call and examine.

ALSO,

SOME VERY CHEAP FANCY SILKS

AND

IRISH POPLINS,

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY.

A SUPERB STOCK OF

BLACK AND COLORED
ALPACCAS,

IN

ALL THE NEW SHADES,

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON THE COST

OF

IMPORTATION,

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANdre's Coarvoisur's and Jouvin's celebrated kids will be offered on Monday and during the week; also, white and fancy kids, 75c., 87c. and $1; undressed kids, $1; misses', 50c. and 75c.; cloth gloves; fleeced gloves; all kinds of gloves; ladies' and misses' hosiery and undergarments; children's goods in great variety. N. B. The cheapest lot of white cotton hose in the City. Saxony yarns, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 889 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side

R. H. MACY,
WHITE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

DRY GOODS.

NEW MOURNING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OPEN ON

MONDAY, FEB. 22,

A superb assortment of

ENGLISH
and
FRENCH
BOMBAZINES,

4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4, Silk Warp.

TAMESE CLOTHS,
CANTON and CREPE CLOTHS,
LIGHT MAKE IRISH POPLINS (for Spring wear.)
GRENADINES,
8-4 GRENADINE BAREGE,
8-4 FLORENTINE Ditto.
BLACK and WHITE ORGANDIES and JACONETS,
WHITE GROUND Ditto.
BLACK
and
WHITE
FOULARDS,
ENGLISH CRAPES (in all widths and qualities.)
FRENCH and ENGLISH
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
CAMELS' HAIR CLOTH,
EXTRA FINE
THIBET and CASHMERES,
suitable for
SHAWLS and DRESSES.
Together with every other description of
GOODS
adapted for
DEEP OR LIGHT MOURNING.
Cor. CANAL and MERCER STS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,

Will offer at Retail on MONDAY, Feb. 22d,

1,000 PIECES best quality, and makes of 4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURING PRICES;

Having purchased these Goods before the Great Advance in December.

—ALSO—

300 PIECES RICHARDSON'S, and other makes of 4-4 HEAVY FAMILY LINENS at 45c. and upwards. LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINEN, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c. WHITE GOODS, comprising JACONETS, SWISS NAINSOOK, MULL, PLAID, and PLAIN CAMBRICS, TARLETANS, in all qualities.

—ALSO—

BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, TOWELING, and CRASH of every description.

—ALSO—

150 PIECES PLAIN and FIGURED WHITE MARSEILLES, at old prices, being 50 PER CENT. less than if imported at present.

—ALSO—

500 PIECES COLORED and WHITE GROUND BROCHE, FIGURED MARSEILLES for LADIES' and CHILDRENS' MORNING DRESSES, the

FINEST GOODS EVER IMPORTED,

at 75c. per yard and upward.

These GOODS would cost to import now $1 75 to $2 25 per yard—being the

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED

in these goods.

SILKS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY,

Will offer at RETAIL, on MONDAY, Feb. 22,

SEVERAL NOVELTIES, received by Steamer CHINA viz.:

ONE CASE MOIRE ANTIQUES, SUPER QUALITY, in all the NEW SHADES, including FUSCHIA, GARNET, and WINE COLORS, being the colors most sought at present.

ALSO,

2 CASES CHINES—The NEWEST and MOST DESIRABLE article in PARIS, in all the New Shades and most MAGNIFICENT QUALITIES.

ALSO,

ONE CASE, the FINEST BLACK ARMURES, TAFFETA DE LYONS, TAFFETA DE FRANCE, MOIRE AUBERGE, &c., ever offered by us.

Among these GOODS are some of the

MOST DESIRABLE FABRICS

for CLOAKS and SACQUES yet imported.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS

OF THE BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH MANUFACTURES.

Super double Damask Table-cloths.
5-8, 3-4 and 4-4 Damask Napkins to match.
Doylies, Tray-cloths and Overtay.
Colored bordered Huck and Damask Towels.
Pillow-case Linen, 36 to 60 inches wide.
Shirting Linen of the best make.
8-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 extra heavy Linen Sheetings.
Piano and Table-covers.
Wine Cloths and Fruit Doylies.
Bed and berth Blankets and Quilts.
Also,
6-4, 8-4, 10, 11 and 12-4 Cotton Sheetings.
Together with a full assortment of every description of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
to which the attention of hotels and families furnishing is particularly invited.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

ORGANDIES, JACONETS, CAMBRICS,

GRENADINE BAREGES, POPLINS,
CREPE MARETZ, CHALLIES, CHINTZ COLORS,
MOHAIR SULTANE, &c., &c.,
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

NEW SPRING SILKS,

An elegant assortment, for

STREET, CARRIAGE AND DINNER DRESSES,
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
Will be offered MONDAY, Feb. 22,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

MOURNING GOODS,

FOR PRESENT AND SPRING WEAR,
BLACK SILK GRENADINES,
FLORENTINES, GRENADINE BAREGES,
BYZANTINES, MOZAMBIQUES,
CREPE MARETZ, &c., &c.,
Fresh Goods, Just Imported.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR

LONG AND SQUARE

SHAWLS,

Purchased at the last

LONDON AUCTION SALES,

At Popular Prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

CARPETS AT RETAIL.

Comprising the most
ELEGANT AND COSTLY MADE
IN EUROPE OR AMERICA,
either in
ONE PIECE OR BY THE YARD,
As well as a Complete Assortment of
THE LOWER GRADES.
Also, all articles usually sold by
CARPET DEALERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

ALPACAS! ALPACAS! ALPACAS!

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF THESE FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, embracing the most choice shades of
BLACK, MODE, DRAB, FRENCH GRAY, MAUVE, GREEN, LEATHER COLOR, RUSSIE, BROWN AND PEARL COLOR,
will be offered this week at much lower prices than the present market value.
Ladies will find our stock the most extensive in the City.
We have every fashionable color imported.
W. K. PEYTON.
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A LARGE STOCK

OF

DOMESTIC COTTONS,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS.

A VARIETY OF

SPRING PRINTS,
NEW STYLES AND FAST COLORS,
AT 18. 6p. A YARD. SAME AS ARE SOLD AT 25.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable English woman, as first-class cook; she is thoroughly competent to fill the above situation, either private or public; has lived in some of the most fashionable families in the City. First-class City reference can be had. Call at No. 37 6th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies; wages $10 to $12. Call or address at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c., and has good references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by an English girl, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—WANTED, BY AN experienced young girl with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress to grown children; would travel with a lady; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and waitress, by one who is thoroughly competent; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as first-class laundress; understands fluting; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wants a situation with a lady or family going to Europe. Understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and family sewing. City references. Address one week to No. 77 West 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to light chamberwork or the charge of a grown child; would like to go to California. Call on or address at her last place, No. 94 West 11th-st., for 2 days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—A most respectable German young woman desires a situation in the above capacity, or either; can instruct the younger branches in their early education; is neat, competent and economical; will go any distance. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would go out by the day or week; can do all sorts of family sewing; has good reference. Call at No. 275 1st-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; one who understands her business and can give satisfactory reference. Will please call for one day at No. 146 6th-av.

ALL IN WANT OF COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for city or country, such as coachmen, waiters, clerks, porters, private servants, gardeners, farm hands, small boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, general housework, can be immediately suited at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WASHING WANTED, BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands the care and doing up of all kinds of fine washing; does fluting, and can be highly recommended. Particular attention paid to gentlemen's clothes. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

A WHEELER & WILSON OPERATOR wants places in private families to go out by the day; can cut, baste and buttonhole. Wages $1. Send note for ENGLISH SEAMSTRESS, No. 389 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, A WIDOW OF a Confederate officer, wishes to obtain the care of a house, or to act as housekeeper. She is fully competent to teach all the English branches and French; has a practical knowledge of music, &c. Documents will be shown authenticating the advertiser's position as above stated. Can be seen at this office. Address M. E. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, (Scotch); has had great experience and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of references from his present and former employers; would have no objection to a small farm in connection with a garden. None but those having a first-class place to offer, need apply. Can be seen at A. Smith's Seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., on Monday, 22d, at 10 to 1 o'clock, or any word left there for one week, will be attended to.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN DESIRES a situation, in City or country, where he could be generally useful to his employer; understands the care of horses; will assist in farming and gardening; would take a place in a store. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address H., care of A. Reid, Seeds

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for supplying this department with the following articles of Hardware, viz.:

Chopping Axes, good quality warranted.
Smith Bellows, 28 to 32 inches wide.
Halter Bolts, per gross.
Door Bolts, assorted, per gross.
Horse Brushes, wood, good article, each.
Braces and Bits, per sets.
Augur Bits, 5-16, 3/8, 7/16, 1/2, 9/16, 5/8, 3/4, 7/8, 1, per gross.
Spiral Double-Cut Gimlet Bits, per gross.
Roller Buckles, per gross, 1 1/4, 1, 3/4 inch.
Crow-Bars, assorted, each.
Curry Combs, 3 rows, No. 22, each.
Stable Forks, long-handled, cast-tined, 4-prong, each.
Stable Forks, short-handled, cast-tined, 4-prong, each.
Hand-Saw Files, 4, 4 1/2, 5 inch, per gross.
Files, half-round, per gross.
Flat Bastard Files, 14-inch, per gross.
Mill Saw Files, 8, 10, 12 inch, per gross.
Tenon Guages, each.
Sledge Hammers, 3 pounds to 8 pounds, per pound.
Sledge Handles, Hickory, each.
Awl Handles, each.
Hatchet Handles, each.
Hand Hammer Handles, each.
Axe Handles, each.
Chest Handles, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, per pair.
Butt Hinges, 2, 2 1/2 and 3 inch, per pair.
Hasps Hinge, 6, 7, and 8 inch, per pair.
Strap Hinge, 6, 7, 8 and 9-inch, per pair.
"T" Hinge, 6, 7, 8 and 9-inch, per pair.
Hand Hatchets, Nos. 2 and 3, each.
Farriers' Knives, J. X. L., each.
Half Round Knives, (Saddlers,) each.
Shoe Knives, each.
Tin Globe Lanterns, good article, tight cups, each.
Square Lanterns, good article, tight cups, each.
Thumb Latches, No. 1 and 2, each.
Till Locks, each.
Knob Locks, (western,) each.
Padlocks, good quality, each.
Carpenters' Lead Pencils, per dozen.
Chalk Lines, each.
Finishing Nails, (1 1/4-inch,) per lb.
Sail Needles, per gross.
Harness Needles, No. 5, per paper.
Harness Needles, No. 1, per paper.
Carpenters' Oilers, each.
Planes for double iron, each.
Planes for Single Iron, each.
Planes, Jack, Double Iron, each.
Planes, Jack, Single Iron, each.
Planes, Smooth, Single Iron, each.
Planes, Smooth, Double Iron, each.
Match Planes, per pair.
Stable Rakes, 16 to 18-inch Iron Teeth, each.
Cut Nails, 4d. to 60d.
Horse Shoe Nails, Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9, per lb.
Copper rivets and burrs, 3/8, 7/16, 1/2 inch, per lb., rivet sets each.
Steel squares, 2 feet, each.
Squares, halter, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 inch, per gross.
Horse shoe rasps, 12, 14, 16 inch, Moss & Gamble, per dozen.
Breeching rings, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2 inch, per gross.
Curtain rings, 3/4 inch diameter, per gross.
Hand-saws, cross-cut, each.
Rip saws, each.
Tennon saws, 12, 14, 16 inch, each.
Compass saws, 10 and 12 inch, each.
Sheep shears, per pair.
Screws, gimlet, per gross, 3/8 inch, Nos. 5, 6 and 7—1/2 inch, Nos. 6, 7, 8—1 inch, Nos. 8, 9, 10—1 1/4 inch, Nos. 10, 11 and 12.
Iron bench screws, complete from 90 to 11 0 lbs., each.
Oil stones, each.
Grind-stones, complete from 90 to 11 0 lbs., each.
Iron screws, 3/8 inch, No. 4, per gross.
Iron screws, 1/2 inch, Nos. 9, 10 and 11, per gross.
Iron screws, 5/8 inch, No. 12, per gross.
Iron screws, 1 inch, Nos. 12, 14 and 16, per gross.
Iron screws, 1 1/4 inch, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 16, per gross.
Iron screws, 1 1/2 inch, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, per gross.
Iron screws, 2 inch, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, per gross.
Iron screws, 2 1/2 inch, Nos. 11, 12, 16, 18, per gross.
Shoeing tools per set, each set to contain:

1 shoeing box.	1 apron.
1 pincers.	1 hoof knife.
1 buttress.	1 clinching iron.
1 shoeing hammer.	1 cutter and punch awl.
1 pair smith's tongs.	2 horse-shoe rasps.

Black patent thread, } medium, for saddler's use,
White patent thread, } 1/2 lb.
Harness thread, H. B., No. 10, 1/2 lb.
Copper tacks, 1/4, 1 inch, 1/2 lb.

Each article to be of the best quality of its kind, except when particular brands or qualities are named. Persons offering are expected to furnish as far as practicable a sample of each article with their bid, distinctly marked with their name and price. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any bid not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed, "Proposals for Hardware," and addressed to

Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A.,
New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (2,000) two thousand horses, of the following description, viz:

ARTILLERY.

For Artillery, (2,000) two thousand horses, from (15 1/2) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five (5) and eight (8) years of age, of dark colors, free from all defects, and well broken to harness, compactly built, and to weigh not less than one thousand one hundred (1,100) pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and Post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required from successful bidders before signing contracts.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the horses proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186-. [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ——

(Date) ——

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for horses, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

——

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12.

J. B. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., Feb. 19, 1864.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 29th inst., for furnishing materials for and constructing any portion of the inclosing wall of the Central Park, not heretofore contracted.

Plans and specifications, and information respecting the same, will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Wall." The said board reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Feb. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with:

Blouses, Lined and Unlined—Army Standard.
Blouse Flannel—Army Standard.
Bootees, Sewed and Pegged—Army Standard.
Jackets, Cavalry—Army Standard.
Stockings—Army Standard.
Drum Heads, Batter.
Drum Heads, Snare.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

Bids will be open on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the twenty-third day of February instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School number Eight, in Grand-street in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings number Ninety-four Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HENRY SCHIEL,
GEORGE DUROCHE,
SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY, } Committee.

DATED NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 68 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., February the 25th, for furnishing Ice to the Medical Department of the Army during the present year, at the points herein designated. The Ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 16th day of April next; the Ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer appointed for the purpose, or by a Medical Inspector, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the proviso that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Annapolis, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—150 tons.
Fortress Monroe, Va.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.
Point Lookout, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.
Portsmouth, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—100 tons.
Newbern, N. C.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—400 tons.
Hilton Head, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—450 tons.
Beaufort, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight for the year 1864, in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge at United States General Hospitals, upon the following annual estimate, in and near

Boston, Mass., 10 tons.
New-York, 800 tons.
New-Haven, Conn., 60 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R. I., 130 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn., 1,500 tons.
Newark, N. J., 100 tons.
Washington, D. C., 2,500 tons.
Baltimore, Md., 500 tons.
Frederick, Md., 75 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until Jan. 1, 1865, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish —— tons of first quality of ice, carefully packed in suitable ice-houses, at the within-named points, namely:

at the following price per ton o two thousand pounds, namely, at ——

tons, at $—— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a medical officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ——

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

$—— cts. per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ——

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the clerk of the nearest District Court or a United States District-Attorney, must accompany the proposal or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, Medical U. S. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Printed forms of Proposals can be had at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and receipted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by a contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ——

(Date) ——

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

——

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Feb. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with:

Blouses, Lined and Unlined—Army Standard.
Blouse Flannel—Army Standard.
Bootees, Sewed and Pegged—Army Standard.
Jackets, Cavalry—Army Standard.
Stockings—Army Standard.
Drum Heads, Batter.
Drum Heads, Snare.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

Bids will be open on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the twenty-third day of February instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School number Eight, in Grand-street in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings number Ninety-four Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HENRY SCHIEL,
GEORGE DUROCHE,
SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY, } Committee.

DATED NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 68 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 123d-st., 275 feet west of 1st-av.
Also, plot of 5 lots on 120th and 121st sts., between 3d and 4th avs. All on good grade and ready for improvement.
Also, 1 lot on 76th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

S. EDDY, No 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown-stone dwelling No. 142 Lexington-av., 25x65 feet. All modern improvements. $22,500.

ALSO,

Two handsome four-story brown-stone English basement houses, Nos. 138 and 140 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Price $12,000 each.

ALSO,

A splendid building site at Irvington, on the Hudson, with extensive views, fine macadamized roads, &c., all ready for building. Price $16,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK—THE NEW AND elegant residence of the late James Tucker, Esq., Nos. 9 and 11 West Park-st.; location in the centre of the city; but a few steps from the Park; in the very best neighborhood and but five minutes' walk from the Centre-st. depot; ground 50x87 ft.; house 38x52 ft.; four story brown stone; has bay window in the street; built in the very best manner by days' work for the late owner as his residence; has all the modern improvements and conveniences, and the whole in the most complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT BRICK MANSION AT RUBBY HOOK TO LET OR LEASE.—It has gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and all modern conveniences; carriage house, stables, gardener's house and ice-house, filled—with five acres of ground in a high state of cultivation; commands a splendid view of the Hudson and Harlem Valley; seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad Station, and five miles from the Central Park, adjoining the country-seat of A. R. Van Nest, Esq.; with a large part of the furniture. Apply to FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS property, located at Spuyten Duyvil and fronting on the Hudson River; the grounds, embracing about five acres, are finely laid out, and the mansion is large and of a tasteful architecture; has throughout; numerous outbuildings; location elegant; approachable by rail and drive from New-York; distance twelve miles from City Hall; price for sale, $35,000; and to let, $2,000 per annum, to a strictly private family. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 160 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439 1/2, 441, 441 1/2, 443, 443 1/2, 445, 445 1/2, 447, 447 1/2 Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, brown stone basement, No. 137 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, about 1 1/2 miles from Fulton Ferry, with every modern improvement, built and occupied by the owner, with two lots in the rear, fronting on Willoughby-av., laid out for garden purposes, with ample room for stable, &c. This property is well worthy of the inspection of those desiring to purchase. Terms easy. Inquire of CHAS. MOTT, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This house has been considered one of the most genteel boarding-houses in Saratoga. It contains accommodations for 80 guests, is pleasantly situated on a high avenue, with fine surroundings, near the Empire Spring. The furniture will be sold with the house. For further particulars apply to W. S. HASCALL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or to P. DURKEE, Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL and healthy places on the Sound, 1 1/4 hours from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and 1/4 mile from depot. The buildings are first class, and in excellent repair, and the house well furnished. The place consists of 70 acres, about one-half woodland, with large water front and a private dock. The drives are exceedingly beautiful, and the society good. A most desirable place for a family with children.

FOUR ELEGANT GOTHIC COTTAGES on Hamilton-st., near Myrtle-av., will be sold at auction by J. COLE, Auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. They are built in the best manner, have all the modern improvements, lots 37 feet 6 inches by 98 feet. Terms easy; maps are now ready.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF AN IRON ROLLing mill, situated on the Croton River, 1 1/2 miles from Croton Landing, on the Hudson River. Said mill is now running and capable of manufacturing three to five tons finished iron per day. Having machinery and rolls for making 1/4 to 1 1/2 round and square, flat, oval, half-oval and half-round. The lease has nearly nine years to run. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. T. HURD, No. 6 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO 3-STORY BRICK houses known as Nos. 41 and 43 Huntingdon-st., Brooklyn. Houses 22 by about 45, lots 100 feet deep. Price low and terms easy.

Also, a 3-story brick house, of which immediate possession could be had, near the ferry.

Apply to P. C. BULKLEY,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS, FIRST-CLASS MODern house of gently elevated site, upon a plot of two acres, with trees and shrubbery well advanced, near the centre of the village, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot in Fairfield County, a frequented watering place. For further information inquire of or address M. W. LYON, No. 226 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS brick house, built one year since, in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Possession in a few days. A part or the whole of the furniture, which is new, will also be sold. Apply at No. 47 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, or No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

C. H. OLIVER.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN, ON CLINTON-av., three story frame cottage house and lot; house 22x32, with extensive lot, 25x100; bath-room, range, Etna heater; house in fine order; large yard, with grape vines. Apply to owner,

R. WILLIAMS,
No 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY.—DWELLING-HOUSE AND TWO lots of ground for sale, with or without the furniture, located on the northeast corner of Wayne and Barrow sts.; house large and commodious, with modern improvements, finished in the best manner. Possession at once, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A MODERATE-sized and convenient house on Harrison, near Main-st.; lot 80 by 198, with well, fruit trees, &c. Furniture now in it also for sale. Apply to JOSEPH B. LINDSLEY, Orange, or THEODORE W. RILEY, No. 7 West 16th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, A house and two acres of land, with stable attached; plenty of fruit trees, &c.; situated on South Broad-st., within ten minutes' walk of a railroad station to New-York. For particulars inquire of OLIPHANT & GILDAY, No. 31 Park-row.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop house, No. 223 East 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; in a desirable location, well built, and containing all the modern improvements; house 20x46, lot 110 feet deep; price $9,500. Apply to C. RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE-STORY, BASEment, &c., brick dwelling in Hoyt-st., near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, containing gas, water, &c.; in good condition. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 236 SPRING-st., near Macdougal; lot 23-2 5x80; house 23x40, three stories, with modern improvements; or would be exchanged for up-town house; title perfect, no incumbrance. S. C. CLARK, 825 1/2 Broadway. Price $9,000.

FOR SALE—AT KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, the house and lot on Maiden-lane, lately occupied by Thomas Beekman, Esq. Lowest price $7,000. Inquire of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, No. 271 Broadway, or of THOMAS BEEKMAN, No. 27 West 28th-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED—THE HANDSOMELY furnished 3-story high basement house, southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st. House and lot full size, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, address H, Box No. 121 5th-av. Hotel.

FARMS.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

20 on the North River at Fishkill, Tarrytown, Nyack, Spuytenduyvel and Poughkeepsie.
3 at Mt. Kisco, 2 at Kensico.
3 at Mamaroneck, 1 at Portchester.
6 at Norwalk and Stamford, 3 at Plainfield.
4 at Elizabeth, 5 at Rahway.
3 at Morristown, 3 at Scotch Plains.
2 at New-Brunswick, 3 at Bergen Hill.
15 on Long Island, at Astoria, Flushing, Hempstead, Roslyn, Jerusalem, Oyster Bay and others, in all parts of New-York and New Jersey.
Prices varying from $2,000 to $20,000.

Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT SCHENECTADY, N. Y., two miles from the business portion of the City, a farm of 114 3/4 acres of excellent land, nearly all cleared, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. The buildings consist of a fine cottage, with wings, in excellent order, farm-house, barns, carriage-house, ice-house, and all necessary outbuildings; has two fine apple orchards and a variety of other fruit; also fine vegetable and flower gardens. This offers a rare opportunity for any one wishing to purchase a profitable farm in a healthy and pleasant location. Price $16,000, on favorable terms. Inquire of WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Schenectady, or BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 122 ACRES OF LAND in Union township, near Bolling Spring, Bergen County, New-Jersey, improved with dwelling and all the necessary outhouses. It will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for good City property. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., two miles from depot, of 40 to 50 acres, with two-story dwelling, outhouses, fruit trees, &c. Terms easy. Apply to E. A. QUINTARD, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE FARM AT GLEN Cove, L. I., belonging to Thomas Coles, containing about 101 acres. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or ISAAC COLES, Glen Cove, L. I.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 19 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 363 Broadway.

DESIRABLE FARM AND COTTAGE HOUSE for sale, within one hour's ride from the City. R. C. BREWSTER, Real Estate Agent, Rahway, N. J.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Ashland Place, Perry-st., 4-story	$11,000
Varick-place, near Bleecker, 3-story	10,000
West Washington-place, near Parade-ground	11,000
13th-st., near 4th-av., 3-story	13,000
13th-st., near 3d-av., 3-story	10,250
16th-st., near 3d-av., 3-story	12,500
Irving-place, near 18th-st., 4-story	16,000
32d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story	30,000

Also, others in all parts of the city.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY FURnished house in Orange, N. J., with oak, mahogany and rosewood furniture. The house contains 13 rooms, cellar in three apartments, with cemented floors; it is nearly new, in perfect order, thoroughly built, very pleasant and convenient, provided with bath-room, gas fixtures, &c., lighted by gas and heated by Thatcher's furnace; surrounded by fruit trees and shrubbery; one hour from the city by Morris and Essex Railroad (12 trains a day,) and four minutes' walk from railroad station—sidewalks all the way; has a good garden attached, well stocked with apples, pears (12 choicest varieties,) strawberries, raspberries, (North River Antwerp,) currants, grapes (17 vines, with two years' vigorous growth.) Can be seen at any time. Price $14,000. Terms easy, or to suit purchaser. Inquire of H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3 1/2 miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who des

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—I PURITANI.

WALLACK'S—MASKS AND FACES.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—MIRIAM'S CRIME, HARRISON, COMIC SINGER AND TYROLEAN WHISTLER, AT 3 AND 7½ P. M.

GALLERY (No. 756 Broadway)—THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—FAREWELL CONCERTS.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 495 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—THE STEREOSCOPTICON, OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Huntsville, Ala., gives the bald statement that a heavy battle is reported to have taken place between the forces of Gen. SHERMAN and the rebels under POLK, near Brandon, Miss., in which POLK was whipped, and lost 12,000 in prisoners alone. A few days since the report of a battle at Brandon came to us from rebel sources. The same dispatch says that Gen. Dodge has frustrated an attempt on the part of a large force of rebels to cross the Tennessee River at three separate ferries. The enemy are believed to have been Rhoddy's command. Our loss is reported to have been slight.

A dispatch from Cairo gives further details concerning the brilliant advance of Gen. SHERMAN'S army. It passed through Jackson, Miss., in two columns, driving the enemy so precipitately across Pearl River that he left his pontoons and two pieces of artillery behind him. Our forces seized provisions and supplies, and swept on, reaching Meridian in the short space of ten days after leaving Vicksburgh. Large numbers of deserters had come to our army from Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi regiments. Refugees report that great fear is felt by the Mobilians at the threatened attack upon the city. The rebels have there a garrison of 15,000 men.

The steamships *Arago* and *George Washington* arrived on Saturday from New-Orleans, the latter with dates to the 13th. The *Arago* stopped at Key West, whence she brings a mail. The 19th Maine Volunteers and the 1st Maine Battery, both reënlisted, came home by her on furlough. The *George Washington* brings advices from Indianola, Texas, to the 8th inst. Nearly all the troops there were reënlisting. An expedition sent out in search of rebels and lumber had returned. They found no signs of the enemy, but brought in a lot of lumber. Gen. BENTON having gone North to testify in an important case at St. Louis, Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN was in command of the division during his absence. At New-Orleans gold was quoted at 62½@64 per cent. premium. The cotton market was dull at 68½ for good ordinary to 76½ for strict middling. Sugar and molasses were in good demand. The *George Washington* passed the gunboat *Arizona* and bark *Anderson* going up the river; and on the 15th, when one hundred miles west of Tortugas, she passed the steamer *Merrimack*, bound for New-Orleans.

The old regiments are returning from their thirty days' visists to their homes with an average of one hundred and forty new recruits each. Very nearly one hundred and ten thousand new recruits have been formally mustered into the service since the 1st of November last, and many more thousands are known to be enlisted, although not yet mustered in. The last two weeks the enlistments have averaged 1,800 a day. Of the number formally mustered into the service New-York has furnished about 16,000, Ohio 16,000, Indiana and Illinois 12,000 each, Missouri about 7,000, and Pennsylvania the same number.

Intelligence from Fort Smith, Ark., announces the retirement of the rebel Gen. PRICE to Mexico, on a continuous furlough, probably because of his well-settled convictions of the hopelessness of the cause of secession. The arrival of refugees from Texas has been quite numerous, but recently the rebels have made it quite difficult for fugitives to enter the Union lines in Arkansas.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a dispatch from Louisa, Ky., saying that on the 14th inst., Col. GALLUP surprised the rebel Col. FERGUSON'S command in Wayne County, West Virginia, captured 60 prisoners, four of whom were commissioned officers, eighty stand of arms, a number of stolen horses, and supplies of forage and ammunition. This FERGUSON is the person who recently captured Gen. SCAMMON. The report further says that 500 Union prisoners were released.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival on Saturday of the steamship *Africa* at Halifax, we have three days' later advices from Europe. The news concerning the Dano-German war is very meagre. A dispatch from Hamburg on the morning of the 6th says that severe fighting has been going on, as numbers of wounded were constantly coming into Rendsburg; but no particulars were received, and it was supposed that the Prussians had prohibited the transmission of news. A later dispatch announces the evacuation of Schleswig by the Danes, and its occupation by the Allies. Nothing is known as to the capture of Missunde. The attack on that position on the 2d was made by a force of two thousand Prussians, who were opposed by two thousand Danes. The Prussians twice attempted to carry the Danish works by assault, and were repulsed on both occasions with heavy loss. In the British Parliament the Queen's Speech had been under consideration by both Houses, and an address in reply had been adopted. In the course of the debate in the House of Lords on the foreign policy of the Government, Earl DERBY characterized the policy of Earl RUSSELL as humiliating to England, and repudiated the idea of British responsibility to the Government of the United States for the depredations of the *Alabama*. He trusted such a reply had been forwarded to Washington as would forever put an end to such demands. In his reply Earl RUSSELL said that England had not given the slightest promise of assistance to Denmark. In the Commons, during the discussion of the speech, Mr. DISRAELI expressed himself of the opinion that the Queen should have made some allusion to American affairs, and complained of her silence. Lord PALMERSTON replied vigorously, defending the course of the Government. At a ball given on the 3d inst. by LOUIS NAPOLEON, at the Tuileries, he remarked to a knot of Field-Marshals and Generals that the war in the North did not concern France, and her course, therefore, would be non-intervention—a sentiment which was concurred in by those to whom it was addressed.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. LOGAN'S recent expedition into Northeastern Alabama developed the fact that almost the entire population of that section of the State is honestly, intensely loyal—as much so as the East Tennesseans. Men who had lived in the mountains two years to avoid rebel service, came in and asked to be mustered as soldiers in the Federal army. One Alabamian, McCURDY, during the expedition, made up a company, enrolled their names on a piece of brown paper with a pencil, borrowed arms, and actually went out with his men and captured a company of bushwhackers called Home Guards, and brought them into our camp.

The greatest cavalry expedition of the war has started from Memphis and Corinth, and is now moving into the vitals of the South. It is under command of Gens. SMITH and GRIERSON. It is a part, and the precursor of Gen. SHERMAN'S movement from Vicksburgh toward Jackson and Meridian, and its mission, we presume, is to cut the railroads in Alabama and Mississippi, so as to isolate POLK'S army at Meridian. The total force is about 10,000 men. It will probably emerge from rebeldom at Madisonville, La., Pensacola, or near Chattanooga.

The Stock Market was again very much excited on the Railway speculation on Saturday, and left off higher than on Friday night. The business done was very large, and it was kept up until late in the evening. Gold steady at 159½; Money in easy supply.

Washington's Birthday.

Has the birthday of WASHINGTON any lesson for us? We are engaged in the most tremendous civil war which the world has seen. The nation, of which he was the leader, in its struggle for birth and place among the nations of the earth, has been for three years carrying on a struggle for existence, compared with which the toils and pains of that earlier contest are not to be named. Have we lost in the heat of the conflict anything of the veneration with which we think of the hero whose birth we celebrate to-day? Are we losing sight of those things which he held dear and setting at naught the principles for which his days of toil and nights of anxiety were spent? There are men among us who claim that we are, but they are of those who have had the least appreciation of WASHINGTON in years that are past, but have used his name as a shield for schemes and policies which his heart would have revolted from. Says the *Journal of Commerce*: "The approach of the 22d of February suggests the sorrowful reflection that the memory of WASHINGTON is falling into disrespect. The dominant party has no desire to keep him before the country as a father, a teacher, or an example."

We declare that the statement is utterly untrue. That memory is not falling into disrespect. There never was a time when those things which WASHINGTON most valued were so highly prized by the people. The *Journal* may have found out that the mere name of WASHINGTON can no longer be used as it has been, to befoul and destroy the principles which were the strength of his life, and the structure which he spent his life in building. But the people appreciate as they never have before the beauty and the glory of those rights of man upon whose broad foundation our institutions were set up. They are learning, as they have not before, that all men are endowed with inalienable rights to life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that this Government was founded upon those rights to secure the blessings of liberty to us and to our children. Why have they undergone the sufferings of the past three years? Why have they poured forth blood and treasure unstintedly, but for the love they bore to those principles with which the name of WASHINGTON has been indissolubly connected? It was not merely to save the form of the Government. If they had suffered the rebellion to overthrow it, and to seat itself at Washington, and to extend its sway over all the land, North as well as South, they would have preserved the nation's life for awhile. It would have been the United States still, having its Capitol at Washington, and treated with by the nations of the earth, as being the same nation, just as France was the same nation after LOUIS NAPOLEON seized the imperial power that she was before. But it would have been the form without the substance, the dead carcase from which the fair spirit of Liberty had been driven by murderous hands, and which was animated by the foul vampyre of Slavery instead.

And are we, who have refused to allow this frightful substitution of death for life to be effected, are we to be charged with having no desire to keep before the country the men who first gave the nation its start into existence? How could we so well keep them before the country as teachers, fathers and examples, as by exalting their labors, and perpetuating the result of their toils?

If WASHINGTON were alive to-day where would he be found? Among those who have rebelled against a free Government in favor of Slavery? Never! He would be among that noble band of men who, "faithful among the faithless found," have clung to the Stars and Stripes amid persecution and obloquy. Still less would he join the ranks of those men who are ever seeking to find fault with our leaders, to make excuse for the rebels, to encourage dissatisfaction and dissension, and who rejoice over every mistake and magnify every fault of those whose hands they should strengthen.

He might differ with some of the "dominant party" as to the measures to be pursued. Although he expressed it as one of his "first wishes to see some plan adopted by which Slavery in this country may be abolished by law," we think he would agree with us in desiring to see the rebellion thoroughly put down before any issue of that kind was brought before the people, lest enemies of the cause should seize occasion to work injury to it. He might have his own views as to measures or men, but we may be assured that nothing would be allowed to divert him from the one purpose of establishing upon a firmer foundation than ever before the rights of humanity, and giving to the world a better idea of the blessings of a representative Government based upon liberty.

And in no way can we do so much honor to his memory, in no way can we so surely secure lasting honor and reverence to his name as by devoting ourselves with singleness of heart to that same end.

It was well for the President two years ago to take WASHINGTON'S birthday as the signal for the general advance of the armies of Liberty upon the strongholds of Slavery. It is well for our citizens to choose that day for the opening of fairs whose proceeds shall aid in the care of the soldier who fights under the flag of Liberty.

These are deeds which he would rejoice to have his name connected with—and as long as his birthday is chosen as the day when heroism or munificence or sacrifice in our country's cause is called for, because that day must bring forth higher heroism or nobler sacrifice, so long there will be no danger of his memory's falling into disrespect or his name into forgetfulness.

But alas! for the rebels. What part or lot have they now in the name or fame of WASHINGTON! They have cut themselves loose from all the grand associations of the past, and the names of the Fathers could no longer be honored among them, if they should by evil power succeed in their mad design of overthrowing the Government which the Fathers established. But the signs look brighter for our bringing back to them the blessings which they threw away, and among them not the least are the glories of the ancient days, the thrill of old associations, and of rejoicing new and deeper than they ever felt before in Independence Day and the birthday of WASHINGTON, and in all the hopes for man with which those two days are and ever will be bright.

The Conscription Bill in its Final Form.

Whatever may be the extent to which the needs of the country may necessitate the practical enforcement of the draft, it is one comfort that we have at length a Conscription Law which is measurably perfect, and which is ready to hand whenever occasion requires. The act of last year, to which the bill just passed takes the form of an amendment, proved notoriously defective, and it became the duty of Congress to remedy its errors. In doing this, the committees intrusted with the elaboration of the new bill deserve the credit of patient, laborious, conscientious effort. All other systems of conscription have been laid under tribute, and no pains has been spared to render the law at once efficient and just. If it has seemed at times that the elaborate discussion it occasioned in both branches of Congress was causing needless delay in the passage of the measure, it is at least a matter of satisfaction that we have now a law which bids fair to realize the practical desideratum contemplated, without at the same time being too onerous on the public.

In its final form the bill provides that the quotas of localities shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished. Those enlisting in the naval service will also be taken into account, as well as all who may volunteer after the ordering of the draft. It also provides that if the quota of any district shall not be filled by the draft, further draft shall be made, and like proceedings had until the quota of the district is filled.

Persons enrolled may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute who is not liable, and such persons thus furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from the draft not exceeding the time for which such substitutes shall have been accepted. Any person drafted may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute. If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve the person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll, and he shall be subject to draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas. *But in no instance shall the exemption of any person, on account of his payment of commutation money for the procuration of a substitute, extend beyond one year;* but at the end of one year in every such case the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provision of this section.

The following persons are exempted from enrollmeent and draft, viz.: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged. No persons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

So much of the Enrollment Act as provides for two classes of enrollment is repealed, and they are now consolidated.

No person of foreign birth shall on account of alienage be exempted from enrollment or draft, who has at any time assumed the rights of a citizen, by voting at any election held under the authority of the laws of any State or Territory, or of the United States, or who has held any office under such laws, or any of them; but the fact that such person of foreign birth has voted or held, or shall vote or hold office, shall be taken as conclusive evidence that he is not entitled to exemption from military service on account of alienage.

All able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, resident in the United States, are to be enrolled according to the provisions of the Enrollment Act, and form part of the national forces. And when a slave of a loyal master shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master shall have a certificate thereof, and thereupon such slave shall be free, and the bounty of $100, now payable by law for each drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person was owing service or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the United States.

A LUCKLESS ASPIRANT FOR IMMORTALITY.—The Committee of Claims of the Senate has been occupied with the consideration of the memorial of a gentleman named CHARLES DE AHNA, who complains that not only has the Senate refused to make him a Brigadier-General but Gen. HALLECK has refused him "an opportunity to gain distinction in the field or an honorable death." We are sorry to find, however, that the Committee has been discharged from further consideration of the subject, and that "it has been indefinitely postponed." Some action, it seems to us, ought to have been taken in the matter, as these are hardly the times in which to deny anybody the chance either of distinction in the field or of "an honorable death." Mr. DE AHNA seems, however, to labor under the delusion that it is only as a Brigadier that "the path to glory or the grave" will be open to him. This is a sad mistake. We can assure him that this attractive highway is not by any means crowded with officers of that rank. Large numbers of them prefer the pleasant little byeways on either side, and leave the race for immortality to their humbler brethren. If Mr. DE AHNA really thirsts for fame or death, he can be put in the way of gratifying himself in various other ranks; and if the worst comes to the worst, can reach the field of glory without troubling either Gen. HALLECK or the Senate. His appearance as full private in any of our armies will give the greatest pleasure to the numerous gentlemen who are already in enjoyment of that dignity, and we beg to inform him that his expenses down will be paid on application to the nearest Provost-Marshal. We accordingly invite him to let the Senate and the War Department alone, and seek death or glory in his own way. We can assure him that one or other of these prizes is within the reach of any active, energetic and ambitious man either in Virginia or Tennessee. He will, probably, if he goes to Tennessee, meet with ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia, bent on the same errand as himself. That worthy announced his intention of sacrificing himself for his country some months ago, and we judge that by this time he must have settled his affairs, and be ready for the dread event.

The Municipal Junketings.

There is no tax-payer and no honest man in the City who reads Mayor GUNTHER'S refusal to preside at the "banquet" that the Aldermen and Common Councilmen propose to give themselves and their friends on WASHINGTON'S birthday, at the public expense, who will not thank him most heartily for having written it. He may rely upon it, that although, most unfortunately, as we believe, it is impossible to prevent the municipal elections from turning upon questions of Federal politics, the Mayor's opinions either on peace or war, Slavery or Anti-slavery, will not deprive him of the heartiest gratitude and heartiest support of the public, as long as he uses his powers to repress abuses and corruption and keep down taxation. There is nothing which the knaves with whom he has to deal do not turn to account for the purpose of filling their stomachs and their pockets. If we are for war, they stimulate our zeal by feasting, riding in carriages, and buying kid gloves at our expense; if we are for peace, they take the same means of testifying our satisfaction. If we revere the memory of a dead hero, they embody our reverence in a carousal; if we wish to honor a live one, they make it the occasion for wholesale pillage of the treasury. The system has long filled us with shame; but it is now growing into something worse than a mere scandal. What with United States taxes, State taxes and Municipal taxes, the burdens of those who live in New-York are fast becoming intolerable. It is a great delusion to suppose that these burdens fall only on the "tax-payers," commonly so-called—those who own real estate, which can be sold in default of payment. They fall on every resident in the City whatever his condition or calling. Whatever affects rents, of course affects the prices of all commodities sold or produced in houses or stores, as taxes affect rents; and, consequently, it may be safely said that every one of the feasts, excursions, processions, got up by the Common Council and their hangers-on, every dollar filched in the various public departments by the members of the "Ring," is felt in the humblest tenement in the City. Every ride the Aldermen take in public carriages, and every pair of yellow kid gloves they put on their brawny hands, makes it a little more difficult for the working man to provide shelter, food and clothing for his family. The rents of a vast number of the stores in the City are about to be doubled on the 1st of May; those of houses are increased by one-third—all this is of course not due to the weight of municipal taxation, but a portion of it is; and there is no taxation which is increasing in the same ratio as that of this City. Population and resources bid fair to grow far more rapidly than the burdens either of the nation or the State; but the burdens of the City Government are growing far more rapidly than population or wealth.

This must be ended some time. It must be brought to a close by what political economists call "positive and preventive" checks. In other words, if not stopped by prudent legislation, it will be stopped by the bankruptcy and the flight of capital to towns where so large a portion of the profits will not be absorbed by expenses. The commercial advantages of New-York are very great; but they are not so great that a few years more of corporation plundering cannot neutralize them.

We do not yet know what legislative or constitutional means can be adopted in order to relegate the present Board of Aldermen and Common Councilmen to their proper spheres; but, in the meantime, we sincerely trust the Mayor can do a world of good by applying his break to the machine, and we are greatly rejoiced to see that he is doing it. He could not possibly strike at a point that will give heartier gratification to the public at large than one aimed at the feeding swindles. There is something exceedingly revolting, considering the conditiou of the country and of the army, in these corporation feasts. If these worthies want to eat and drink in honor of WASHINGTON, by all means let them do it, but let them pay their bills out of their own pockets. There probably never was a man in America who would have been more thoroughly disgusted by the spectacle of an Aldermanic banquets than WASHINGTON himself; and we sincerely trust that all men of character and position who may be invited to the proposed "banquet," will pay their tribute to his memory by staying away from it.

WAR VESSELS.

A Terrible New English Iron-Clad.

The London *Times*, of 29th January, admonishes the Naval Powers of the world that England is now building an armored ship that will be "as terrible an assailant to iron-clads as an iron-clad would be to wooden ships." Our cotemporary, at a loss for a word that will convey a proper idea of the nature of the new fearful engine of war, calls it a "monster." The object, we are told, "with which this vessel is designed is, in case of another great naval war, to avoid repetition of the long, dreary work of blockading an enemy's fleet by wearisome and dangerous cruising off the mouth of harbors. The *Bellerophon* (the monster's name) is, in short, to a fleet of iron-clads what a fox-terrier is to a pack of hounds. In case of an enemy's iron fleet running into port, she can follow them with impunity."

The confident tone in which the new comer is heralded would naturally lead to the supposition that some startling principle had been devoloped in the art of constructing and propelling ships, some new material discovered of greater power to resist projectiles than hitherto known, some new mode of constructing ordnance devised for doubling or quadrupling the present charge of powder. Nothing of the kind—the *Bellerophon* is simply an iron vessel 300 feet long, 56 feet beam, 25 feet draft, and 4,246 tons burden. Nor does the motive power to be applied present any remarkable features. "It is hoped" that by working steam expansively, and by adopting some other modern improvements, to reduce the consumption of coal to 2¼ pounds per horse power per hour. "If this great result be effected," says our cotemporary, "she can be depended upon at sea to average 15 knots." But, as he admits that the *Black Prince*, which is provided with the best machinery that England could produce a year or two ago, consumes 4½ pounds per horse power per hour, the hope expressed will scarcely be realized. Thus, neither the size of the terrible ship, nor her speed, present anything extraordinary. The "monster," therefore, to justify the name, should be absolutely impregnable and carry armament of such weight and disposition as to render opposition hopeless. Fortunately we are not left to conjecture on these points. Everything is described by our cotemporary with the utmost exactness. We are told that the impenetrable armor of the *Bellerophon* is composed of 6-inch solid plating backed. We beg our readers not to question our accuracy—backed by 9-inches of teak wood attached directly to the thin skin of the iron hull. It was only last week that a 6-inch solid plate, manufactured at a celebrated establishment in France, was shot through and broken into fragments at the first discharge from a 15 inch gun at Washington Navy-yard. We are aware that the English know nothing of such heavy guns, and that, at Shoeburyness, their trial ground, guns of 15-inch calibre, and their unhandy 450 pound shot, are not to be met with. Small calibres and elongated, handsomely turned projectiles of high initial velocity, are alone tolerated at Shoeburyness—always excepting the wonderful spherical 68-pounder. Velocity is everything at the English official target exhibitions. The shaking of foundations and breaking armor plates all to pieces at the first discharge with the lumbering 15-inch shot, Yankee fashion, has no charm for the scientific artillerists of Shoeburyness. These *savans* delight in noting the gradual extensions of small cracks produced by the impacts of the shot, and their interesting ramifications with other small cracks contiguous to certain bolt holes. An armor plate, which at the end of a day's trial, exhibits such marks in profusion is contemplated with much satisfaction. It furnishes matter for interesting speculation on the subject of momentum and cohesive force.

We have stated the thickness of the *Bellerophon's* armor—we will now describe how this impenetrable mail is distributed over the ship. Only 90 feet of the entire length is protected by armor reaching the upper deck. The remainder is merely cased by an armor belt extending six feet above and five feet below water. Above this belt both ends of the ship for a distance of 210 feet, are composed merely of the ordinary thin plating common to all iron vessels. The quarters of the officers and men are, therefore, wholly unprotected against shot, and may be riddled by transverse or raking fire by guns of any calibre. No provision is made for defending the ends of the ship. Five broadside guns on each side, placed fifteen feet apart, compose her entire armament. A turret vessel of adequate speed may keep close to the stern of the *Bellerophon*, or lap her sides for sixty feet, without being molested by her guns. Let us imagine the *Dictator*, with her power, to direct her entire battery over the bow, placed as we have stated, how long would the "monster" endure the raking shot from the 15-inch guns which would plow through from end to end? Bulkheads would avail little against a shot which we have proved can crush a 6-inch solid plate into fragments. The unprotected character of the ends of the *Bellerophon* being admitted, our cotemporary observes: "In action, of course, all the officers and crew would be in the battery, or below the line of the armor." But where will these officers and men go after the action? Their quarters, in the meantime, have been utterly demolished by the shells that have riddled the thin skin of the vessel that formed their only protection, and the openings made by the explosion of our 15-inch shells, sufficient to admit horse and cart, will, in a seaway, let in such a quantity of water as to defy the power of steam and centrifugal pumps. But we have shown that even the central portion of the *Bellerophon* which protects her guns is not of sufficient thickness to be proof against shot from our 15-inch guns. Let us now consider that in our turret ships of the Dictator and Kalamazoo class, the guns are protected by fifteen inches thickness, while the hulls are protected by ten inches thickness of plating and wrought slabs, backed by three and a half feet thickness of oak. We are surprised, under these circumstances, at the absurd pretensions of the London *Times*, and still more to find the British Admiralty, after so many costly experiments, sanction the construction of iron-clads so erroneous in principle as the *Bellerophon*. Could it be shown that higher speed is attainable on this plan, it might be argued that such a ship can take up her own position and thereby mitigate the evils of erroneous construction; but so far from the *Bellerophon* being able to carry a greater amount of motive power to her tonnage than other ships, her side armor is twice as heavy as that of our large turreted iron-clads of the Dictator type, which latter, therefore, besides their impregnability, will carry a greater amount of motive power, compared with their displacement, than the English "monster."

AMUSEMENTS.

The cold weather and the religious season interfered materially with the steady flow of prosperity at some of our places of amusement last week. Those establishments that appealed to the Hibernian element were damaged most severely from the latter cause; and in fact, "business" tumbled down so rapidly that it was found judicious to hastily shelve the "Irish Drama." Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS closed their engagement at Niblo's on Saturday—giving Mr. GAYLOR, the author of the "*Connie Soogah*," a benefit on the previous night. In the interval between the WILLIAMS' and the RICHINGS' engagements, Mr. WHEATLEY proposes to give us a few performances of the "Duke's Motto," commencing to-night. The cast is almost entirely new.

Mr. MARETZEK played four times last week, and can boast of two average houses and two bumpers; the latter being drawn forth by "Faust" on Friday; and the "Norma" matinée on Saturday. Notwithstanding the enormous expenses of Mr. MARETZEK'S company, the season promises to be both long and remunerative. There is a rumor, to be sure, that the *impresario* has received tempting invitations from New-Orleans, and contemplates a flying visit to that city; but Mr. MARETZEK frequently thinks twice before he acts once; and, in fact, he has a sufficient field for his exertions in the three cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. The present will be an unusually interesting week. It opens to-night, with the *rentrée* of Signor BRIGNOLI, in "I Puritani"—an opera in which he has no rival. Miss KELLOGG is the *Elvira*, and BELLINI and BIACHI are in the cast. On Friday, Miss HARRIS is to make her début in "Lucia." The lady is young, possesses a good voice, and has abundance of execution. On Saturday evening, "Faust" will be given. There will be no matinée this week.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK the pianist has returned from his Western tour, and will commence a new series of Farewell concerts at Niblo's saloon to-night. Mme. D'ANGRI, the renowned contralto, Mr. CARLO PATTI, violinist, Mlle. BARNETCHE, pianiste, and Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, tenor, will assist Mr. GOTTSCHALK, who plays four of his best known compositions.

Mr. JACKSON gave a performance at the Winter Garden on Saturday, in aid of the Sanitary Commission. Although several ladies of the Committee especially selected a matinée in preference to an evening performance, it is understood that Mr. JACKSON has placed the receipts of the latter at their disposition. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" still attracts excellent audiences, and will probably run through the entire engagement of Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE.

The receipts on Wednesday next at the Olympic Theatre will be handed over to the same excellent association. Two pieces will be played on that occasion, the "Pride of the Market" and the "Ill treated Il Trovatore." To-night the "Follies of a Night" and last-named extravaganza. We are glad to notice, by the way, that Mrs. WOOD has at last concluded to bring out new pieces. A farce or two every now and then, is well enough, but it is asking too much of the public that they shall patronize the theatre exclusively for those trifles. On Thursday Mrs. WOOD produces a comedy written expressly for her theatre by Messrs. AUGUSTIN DALY and FRANK WOOD, called "Taming a Butterfly."

Mr. WALLACK revives an excellent drama to-night, and one which is excellently played by the members of this company. It is "Masks and Faces," the original of CHARLES READE'S novel of "Peg Woffington." The *Triplet* of Mr. CHAS. FISHER is an exquisite morsel of character-acting.

A new piece called "Miriam's Crime" will be produced at Barnum's Museum to-day. It has been prepared with the care which now characterizes the stage management of the Museum, and will undoubtedly be received with favor by the public. There are a thousand other novelties in the saloons which must be seen to be believed, such as giants and hags, dwarfs and whistlers, &c.

At the Theatre Français to-morrow night we are to have "Le Violoneux," operetta in one act, by OFFENBACH; "Le Deux Veuves," comedy in one act, by M. MALLEVILLE, and "Les Ereurs du Bel Age," comedy vaudeville, by Messrs. XAVIER and VARIN.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS give their fourth soirée of chamber music at Dodworth's Saloon, on Tuesday (to-morrow) next.

Mr. J. N. PATTISON, the pianist, announces a grand concert for Saturday evening at Irving Hall. HEUSELT'S famous concerto in F. minor is the principal instrumental feature.

The Stereoscopticon continues to attract large audiences to Hope Chapel. There is a constant succession of novelties in the views represented. Few entertainments are managed in so active and spirited a manner. This, and the intrinsic merit of the exhibition, accounts for the decided success which continues to attend the soirées at Hope Chapel.

The grand testimonial concert to Mr. LAFAYETTE HARRISON has been postponed from Thursday, March 3, to Saturday, March 5. This was rendered necessary in consequence of the scarcity of orchestral players, and the many engagements they have on the first named night. To the public it will make no difference. The programme has been arranged, and is certainly one of the most attractive documents of the kind ever offered to the public. It contains four numbers for grand orchestra; a chorus to be sung by deputations from all the singing societies of the Metropolis; a solo by Mme. MEDORI, a solo by Signor BRIGNOLI; a duet by these favorite artists; two movements of a concerto and a solo by Mr. MILLS, and a violin solo by Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT. The conductors are Messrs. BERGMANN, THEO. THOMAS, ARELLA and THEN.

Fine Arts.

Mr. EMILE SEITZ'S old Crayon Gallery, corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, has been rendered lively during the past week, by the exhibition of Mr. ALBERT BIERSTADT'S new picture of the "Rocky Mountains." This work, by one of the most industrious and prolific and vigorous of American artists, owes its origin to a Western trip undertaken in 1858. Although particular in locality, it is general in detail; and represents not only the bold majestic lines of the mountain range in the Wind River district, but the amenities of a lovely valley, with the vital freshness of California vegetation, and the gorgeous shimmer of sparkling waters. An Indian encampment in the foreground, treated with a fidelity that renders the details of costume, custom, &c., historically interesting, imparts a necessary degree of human warmth to the picture. The subject, indeed, is handled with mingled power and softness, and charms quite as much as it impresses. It is more coherent than works of its size are apt to be, and although large, has not been degraded with too much *minutiæ* of execution.

Mr. BIERSTADT'S work is, of course, to be engraved. Full particulars can be had in the Gallery.

ARTISTS' RECEPTION.—The artists of the Dodworth Studio Building, No. 806 Fifth-avenue, will give their next reception on Thursday evening.

Arrivals in the City.

Lieut.-Col. Connolly, of the British Army, is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

C. P. Dole, the Indian Commissioner; L. Forbes, Chas. W. McCord, and E. Fribough and wife, of St. Louis; Joseph Samuels and daughter, of Marysville, Kansas; F. S. Adams, of the United States Navy, and F. B. Cromwell, of Henderson, Kentucky, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Scheles, of Boston; Thurlow Weed, of Albany; J. Letchworth, of Buffalo; Col. T. B. Johns, of the United States Army; W. B. Walbridge and wife, of Detroit; Hon. H. A. Risley, of Dunkirk; Capt. Jack Lawless, of Wilmington; Hon. R. F. Hicks, of Dansville; Hon. J. Stryker and wife, of Rome, and W. Rankin, of Rochester, are stopping at the Astor House.

VETERANS FROM HILTON HEAD.—The United States steam transport *John Rice*, Capt. BEASTON, arrived at this port, yesterday morning, in five days from Hilton Head. She brings the Ninth and Eleventh Maine Regiments, (veterans.) There are 430 men of the Ninth, of which the following are the officers: Colonel, Sabine Emery; Lieutenant-Colonel, Zina H. Robinson; Captains, Robt. J. Grey, Joseph Noble, Sylvester B. Troy, Wm. A. Barrows, Billings Brastow; Lieutenants, Levi H. McKenney, Benjamin F. Whitton, Josiah C. Beal, Wm. L. Hughes, James L. Thompson, Joshua G. Ross.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1864—5 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 41 bbls. Ashes, 7,020 bbls. Flour, 232 bbls. and 1,779 bags Corn Meal, 905 bushels Wheat, 4,675 bushels Corn, 4,070 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye, 2,165 pkgs. Provisions, and 775 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $8 87½, and Pearls at $10 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 469 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand at full rates; Java, 41c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 34c.@36c.; Ceylon, 33½c.@35c.; Rio, 34c.@35½c.; St. Domingo, 30½c.@31c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues inactive at irregular prices; Middling at 79c.@80½c., chiefly within the range. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, of 850 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A brisk demand prevailed for State and Western Flour last evening, which led to an advance of 15c.@20c. ₱ bbl. over yesterday's regular quotations. The demand was mainly for export, and was based on the news of commencement of hostilities between the Danes and Germans. On the strength of this news purchases were made of about 23,000 bbls. To-day, the news by the *Africa* effectually checked the demand and depressed the market—prices receding about 10c. ₱ bbl. from the extreme rates of last evening, and closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last 34,800 bbls., (all told,) including Superfine State and Western, at $6 25@$6 55; poor to choice extra State at $6 70@$7 20, chiefly at $6 80@$6 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 25	@$6 55
Extra State	6 70	@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 80	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds.	7 25	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 55	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 25	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at firmer prices; sales since our last, 1,800 bbls., at $7 25@$8 for very poor to good superfine; $8 10@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 950 bbls. extra at $6 80@$8 60. ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in demand at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey, $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat was very freely purchased by shippers, and, to some extent, by speculators, last evening, at a partial advance of 3c.@4c. ₱ bushel, on our quotations of yesterday; but has been in less demand to-day, and closes rather heavy, at about 2c. ₱ bushel above the prices given in our last. Sales since our last 291,000 bushels, mostly last evening, including White Western, part at $1 85; Amber Western at $1 70@$1 74; Red Western at $1 66@$1 69; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 59@$1 62, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 57@$1 60½; Chicago Spring, $1 56@$1 59; choice White Kentucky at $1 95 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more request, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,500 bushels, at $1 27@$1 28½, chiefly at $1 27@$1 27½ for mixed Western in store; $1 20@$1 23 for inferior to good Jersey and Pennsylvania Yellow; $1 23½@$1 24 for White do. ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at $1 27@$1 33 ₱ bushel; sales 2,100. Oats are in moderate demand, at former prices. We quote Canada at 90c.@91c.; Western at 91c.@92½c.; State at 90c.@91½c.; Jersey at 84c.@89c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in active request at $1 25@$1 50, as extremes, ₱ bushel; sales, have been reported, since our last, of 115,000 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales 6,200 bushels.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request at firmer prices. Sales since our last of 5,300 bbls., at $23 50@$23 75 for New Mess; and $24 for June and July delivery; $21 50@$21 75 for Mess, last season's packing; and $22 12½@$22 50 for March and April delivery; $20 51@$20 75 for two-year old Mess; $24@$26 for Old and New Clear Mess; $21@$23 for Thin Mess; $21@$23 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 25@$18 75 for Old and New Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 11½c.@14½c. for Hams, and 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 1,600 packages. Bacon is in good demand at 11½c.@13¼c., according to quality. ₱ lb.; sales 900 boxes for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs continue in demand, to-day at 9½c.@11½c., the latter for choice City, ₱ lb. Lard is more active and quite firm; sales 7,750 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery at 13c.@14c., the latter an extreme rate ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at steady rates; sales 900 bbls. at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$14 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24@$25 50; India Mess, $28@$30 ₱ tierce; sales 250 tcs. Beef Hams, $20@$21 ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 23c.@30c. for poor to choice Western, and 29c.@35c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 14c.@17c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 2,700 bbls. Flour, part at 1s. 2d.; 28,000 bushels Wheat at 4¾d.@5d., rates now refused; 50 bbls. Pork at 2s.; 300 tcs. Beef at 3s.; 2,500 pkgs. Bacon and Butter at 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d., by sailing vessel, and 35s.@40s. by steamer; 25 hhds. Tallow, by sailing vessel, at 12s. 6d.; 8 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.; and, by steamer, 200 pkgs. Clover Seed at 40s. For London—300 bbls. Pork at 2s. 3d.; 225 tcs. Beef at 2s.; 200 bxs. Bacon at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow—500 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 150 tcs. Lard at 20s. For Bristol, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d.; 100 bxs. Bacon, and 15 hhds. Tallow at 20s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a Norwegian bark, 499 tons, to Cadiz for orders, 450 hhds. Tobacco, 45s.; a French bark to Havre, weight, 30f.; a British brig, 1,800 bbls., to Matamoras and back, 3,000, half gold; one 98 tons, to Tampico, $1,100, gold; a British schr., 1,000 bbls., to Jamaica and back, $1,200; a Bremen bark, 259 tons, to Havana, $900; a British brig, 280 tons, same voyage, $1,400; a Bremen brig, 407 tons, same, about 35c. ₱ bbl., gold; a brig, 2,000 bbls., to Havana and back, $1,800, half gold; a British bark, 207 tons, to north side Cuba and back, Sugar, 48c. and Molasses, $4 75; a brig, 289 tons, same voyage, 43c. and $3 on deck; a British brig, 180 tons, to Matanzas, $800; a British schooner, 123 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 50c., and Molasses, $3 on deck; a bark to Panama, a British bark, 385 tons, to Belize, Honduras, a schooner from Bristol to north side Cuba and back, and a British brig 271 tons, to Havana, on private terms.

Consumption.—In the incipient stages of this disease Brown's Bronchial Troches will afford great relief—they promote expectoration and allay the hacking cough.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
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Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 639 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Gottschalk, the Renowned Pianist and Composer, after a careful and thorough examination of Wm. B. Bradbury's New Scale Piano-fortes, says:
"I have examined, with great care, Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury's New Scale Piano-fortes, and it is my opinion that they are very superior instruments.
I have especially remarked their thorough workmanship, and the power, purity, richness, and equality of their tone. I recommend, therefore, these instruments to the public in general, and doubt not of their success.
L. M. GOTTSCHALK."
No. 427 Brooke-st., New-York, July 12, 1863.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of the dull black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents it from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM
changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black. Sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Attention Druggists and Hair-Dressers.—Back orders can now be filled for Boswell & Warner's Colorific, for coloring hair without wash or trouble. Depot No. 42 John-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No 207 Centre-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers can Save 33⅓ per cent by using the WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE, No. 505 Broadway.

Family Sewing, Embroidering, Braiding, quilting, tasking, &c., beautifully executed on the Grover & Baker Sewing-machine, at No. 495 Broadway, near 23d-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war: this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*
The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.
Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.
Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
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Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

MARRIED.

GOSS—CURTIS.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. C. C. Goss, of the Christian Alliance, to Miss THEODOCIA CURTIS, both of New-York. No cards.

PORTER—CONKLIN.—In Sugar Loaf, on Thursday, Feb. 18, by Rev. U. Messeter, Mr. SHAMAN L. PORTER to Miss HANNAH M. CONKLIN, adopted daughter of Alanson Knapp, all of Sugar Loaf.

DIED.

ARKELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, GRACE ARKELL, second daughter of James and Christine Heloise Arkell, aged 2 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 278 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BANTA.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 20, ARELIE, only child of Theodore M. and Cornelia Banta, aged 5 months and 18 days.
The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, Quincy-st., east of Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock.

BENTO.—On Friday, Feb. 19, of disease of the heart, JOSEPH BENTO, in his 54th year.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 230 West 15th-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BARTON.—On Friday, Feb. 19, ISABELLA M. BARTON.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday next, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 302 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

BULLIONS.—At his residence in Troy, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 13, Rev. PETER BULLIONS, D. D., in the 73d year of his age.

CONKLIN.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, THOMAS W. CONKLIN, in the 45th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock, from the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.

CRANE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 20, ANNA E., wife of Edward J. Crane, aged 37 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 78 Shipman-st., Newark, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Coaches will meet the 1 o'clock train at the Market-st. depot, Newark, to convey the friends. Interment in Fairmont Cemetery.
☞ Albany papers please copy.

CARTER.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 20, Mr. WM. M. CARTER, aged 43 years.
The relatives and friends, and also the members of Empire City Lodge No. 206, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 35 Perry-st., on Monday, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COLLEY.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 19, HENRY COLLEY, aged 25 years, 1 month and 25 days.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 60 Lafayette-st. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

DOUBET.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, FRANCOIS DOUBET, native of France, aged 47 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIS.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, DEBORAH, wife of Gilbert Davis, in the 76th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, from No. 37 Bond-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

GARNISS.—At Baldwinsville, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 11, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. J. T. Minard, Mrs. AMELIA GARNISS, wife of John P. Garniss, of New-York City, in the 78th year of her age.
☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

GWYER.—On Friday, Feb. 19, at her residence, No. 579 Broome-st., SERAPHINA, wife of Charles H. Gwyer, in the 33d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

GARDNER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 20, in Brooklyn, L. I., WALTER PRESCOTT, infant son of G. A. and M. C. Gardner, aged 8 months.

HART.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 20, of congestion of the lungs, after a short illness, Miss CLARISSA HART, aged 75 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, James, Joseph B. and Allen Hart, also her brothers-in-law, Jonathan A. and William Close, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Richard H. Woods, No. 185 Allen-st. Her remains will be taken to White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

HUMPHREY.—On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 20, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. C. C. Thurston, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. JANE F. HUMPHREY, widow of the late Clement H. Humphrey, aged 63 years and 6 months.
Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, corner of Washington-av. and 12th-st., Tremont, Westchester County, without further invitation.

HALL.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 20, of inflammation of the lungs, THOMAS HALL, in the 52d year of his age.
The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 340 East 16th-st., at 1 o'clock on Monday, the 22d inst., thence to 27th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, near 2d-av. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.
This world is vain and full of pain,
Of cares and troubles sore,
But they are best that are rest
With Christ forever more.

HILL.—At Scarsdale, Westchester County, on Saturday, Feb. 20, SARAH STUART, daughter of the late William Hill.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale. A train by the Harlem Railroad will leave the depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 10¾ A. M.

HATCH.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, PIERE W., relict of Isaac Hatch, and daughter of the late Samuel Wood, bookseller, in the 81st year of her age.
Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the corner of Columbia and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn.

MOORE.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, EVELINA R., wife of Stephen V. R. Moore, and daughter of the late Amos Butler.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Anthon Memorial Church, 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation.
☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

MCDONALD.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, ELIZABETH DE HART, relict of the late Alexander L. McDonald, in the 83d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MCCASTLAND.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 20, FRANK ELMER, son of James A. and Sarah Sophia McCastland, aged 10 months and 24 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 106 Newark-av., Jersey City, without further invitation.
☞ Newark *Daily Advertiser* please copy.

NORTHROP.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 21, after a lingering illness, JOHN I. NORTHROP, in the 46th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 323 West 15th-st., at 12 M. on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

OSMUN.—In Harlem, on Friday, Feb 19, RUTH D. CONDIT, wife of Abraham P. Osmun.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Second Presbyterian Church at Orange, N. J. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 11¾ A. M.

PHILLIPS.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, ROBERT PHILLIPS, in the 90th year of his age.
His relatives and friends, and those of his son, (Ex-Judge) A. A. Phillips, and of his sons-in-law, Rev. B. T. Phillips, Charles C. Herbert and Oscar Tibbals, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st.

ROBINSON.—At Mount Vernon, on Friday, Feb. 19, GEORGE W., son of George and Margaret Robinson, aged 8 years, 1 month and 19 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of 6th-av. and 4th-st., Mount Vernon, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 9 A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

SQUIER.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, MARY C., wife of Charles Squier.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 8 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ST. FELIX.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, LOUIS HENRY R., youngest son of the late J. R. St. Felix.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN SCHAICK.—On Sunday, Feb. 20, MARY HEYER, widow of Asa D. Van Schaick, and daughter of the late Cornelius Heyer.
Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, at 4 P. M., at her late residence, No. 50 Clinton-place. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Kinderhook for interment.

WAGER.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, at his residence, No. 9 West 30th-st., of pneumonia, WILLIAM WAGER.
Notice of funeral in evening and to-morrow's papers.

WRIGHT.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 21, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Joseph Schuyler, CATHARINE WRIGHT, widow of James Wright, of Philadelphia, aged 78 years.
The funeral will take place from St. Paul's M. E. Church, South 6th-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

WILLET.—On Friday, Feb. 19, at his residence at Tubby Hook, JAMES C. WILLET, Ex-Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, aged 64 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his brother, Charles S. Willet, and brother-in-law, Henry Grenzebach, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Tubby Hook, on Monday, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 11 A. M. for Tubby Hook, where carriages will be in attendance.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 183.—Feb. 20, 1864.
69, 23, 44, 66, 57, 61, 38, 45, 9, 39, 42, 12, 15, 40.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 184.—Feb. 20, 1864.
56, 23, 18, 75, 40, 31, 13, 70, 60, 62, 58, 68, 69.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 87—Feb. 20, 1864.
42, 7, 29, 25, 28, 51, 33, 40, 27, 58, 36, 43, 31, 17.
CLASS 88—Feb. 20, 1864.
76, 26, 14, 60, 37, 51, 16, 78, 74, 64, 20, 56, 69.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL Havana plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky, to be drawn on 27th inst.: one prize of $100,000; two of $50,000; two of $25,000; two of $20,000; four of $10,000; ten of $5,000; one hundred of $1,000 each, and 484 approximation prizes, in all amounting to $600,000. Information furnished. ALECK & CO., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

BILLIOUS AFFECTIONS AND THE VARIous complaints incident to this season, cannot find a surer or safer remedy than BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
VOICE FROM EGYPT.
Peace be unto you, and length of days. The medicine (Brandreth's Pills,) was a fierce foe to Azrael, both in pestilence and caravan sickness; the little orbs were rich with the wine of health; let the maker wear this golden circle, that he may know I was wounded with the arrows of disease, but am now healed. May he grow in the sunshine, and dispensing blessings, be most blessed.
ACHMET HALLILLA.
The above, accompanied by a ring, was delivered to me by a distinguished Member of Congress on his return from Jerusalem. B. BRANDRETH.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per box, enveloped in full directions. Purchase none unless my PRIVATE GOVERNMENT STAMP is on the box. See upon it the B. BRANDRETH in white letters.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, BRANDRETH BUILDING, NEW-YORK.
For sale by all respectable dealers in medicine.

H. P. BURDICK, M. D.,
HYGIENIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
No. 15 LAIGHT-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

$12 WILL BE PAID FOR A COMPLETE file of the NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861. Apply at Subscription Desk, *Times* Office.

$2,000,000.

LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of the sum of two million dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Feb. 17, 1864, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864.
The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of five hundred thousand dollars each, commencing on the first day of November, 1883.
The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payment.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 18, 1864.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100
	$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
EDWARD F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

DUST! DUST! DUST!
NOISE! NOISE! NOISE!
COLD! WIND! RAIN!
BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS and Window Bands exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere.
Address the Patent Metallic Weather Strip Company, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS FOR SOLDIERS.
DOUGLAS BLY, M. D., United States General Commissioner for supplying soldiers with artificial legs throughout the loyal States.
Offices No. 658 Broadway, New-York; Rochester, N. Y.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo.

NOW COME!—BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, Printing-house Square, gratefully acknowledging the greatly increased and unanticipated favors of their patrons and the public since the beginning of the New-Year, take this opportunity to state, that they have, owing to the unprecedented amount of business offering, so far improved their facilities for the execution of EVERY CLASS OF PRINTING—from the smallest card or label to the largest bill or book—that they can now confidently promise all patrons that their orders, no matter how large or urgent, will receive immediate attention, and be delivered at the promised moment!
Remember that every class of typography is provided for in this extensive steam-printing house, and that our facilities are equal to almost any emergency.
BAKER & GODWIN,
Book and Newspaper, Job and Card Printers,
Cor. Nassau and Spruce sts., Printing-house Square, N. Y.

UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION.—THE meeting called for the 22d inst., to have taken place at the Church of the Messiah, is unavoidably postponed, in consequence of unwillingness on the part of the trustees to allow the church to be used for the purpose required by the association. A meeting upon a much larger scale will be had early in the month of March.
RUSH C. HAWKINS,
Chairman of the National Conference Committee.

WATCHES.—SILVER WATCHES OF all descriptions.
Silver Hunting Lepine Watches, $14, $16, $18 and $20 each.
Silver Hunting Case Detached Levers, $18, $18, $20, $22 to $28 each.
Silver Hunting English Patent Levers, $33, $35, $40, $50 to $75 each.
All warranted, and sent by mail or express to all parts of the country without extra charge.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LOST—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON FRIday evening, a large-sized OPERA-GLASS, white. A liberal reward will be paid for return of same to No. 84 Irving-place.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SEAL-RINGS EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,
TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!
I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.
W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.
HARLEM, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rambling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. Its with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg,

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$275,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		2,200,397 27
Total Marine Premiums		$2,476,201 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c.	336,793 43	2,078,409 74
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	$1,337,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and duty interest	169,813 24	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,533 25	
United States and City Bonds and Bank Stocks	192,213 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,693 20	
Accrued interest to be received	13,068 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	2,326,760 26	
Loans on demand	438,100 00	
Bills receivable	1,078,777 03	2,902,145 01

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A Cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A Scrip Dividend of Twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 30th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. H. GUION,	WM. M. EVARTS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
JAS. M. BROWN,	JOHN R. JOHNSTON,
R. CHANDLER,	FRED. G. GEBHARD,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,	WILSON G. HUNT.
W. B. DUNCAN,	J. J. CRANE,
H. F. SPAULDING,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
J. L. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	WM. WRIGHT,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	EMIL HEINEMANN,
L. H. BRIGHAM,	THOS. SLOCOMB,
J. A. MECKE,	GEO. A. PHELPS, JR.,
JOHN R. GARDNER,	M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

The Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first-class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863		1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$7,597,666 56
Losses paid during the same period		3,865,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses		1,082,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks		$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise		1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable		3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank		744,813 88
Total amount of Assets		$9,265,546 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $14,328,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 | 2,630,000
Total profits for 21¾ years | $16,958,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash | 11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 | $5,268,670

By order of the Board
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Caleb Barstow,	Walter Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Feb. 10, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMAN WERE elected Directors of this Company at the annual election, held on the 9th inst.:

JAMES FREELAND,	HENRY TIENKEN,
CALVIN B. CAMP,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
CURTIS NOBLE,	S. VAN BENSCHOTEN,
RUFUS R. GRAVES,	EDMUND T. H. GIBSON,
HIRAM K. ST. JOHN,	ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDW. T. BACKHOUSE,	D. S. VOORHEES.
JAMES HARPER,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
LEWIS HURST,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
JOHN L. SPADER,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	JAMES TITUS,
LEVESKIT H. SAGE,	JESSE C. DOWNAN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	EDWARD HARVEY,
JAMES B. COOPER,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James Freeland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec'ry.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund.....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 54 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.
GEORGE MAY, Esq.
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-ficio.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Magnas,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
Of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 12, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bond holders of this company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 3d WEDNESDAY of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March, thereafter.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 155, 386, 388, 17, 41, 73, 378, 458, 495, 668, 178, 615, 2 and 88 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
J. M. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-pl., } Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the (NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
OFFICE, No. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864:

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863		$8,913,052 94
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.		
For Premiums, viz.: Originals	$279,023 13	
Renewals	1,100,708 79	
War extras	36,274 91	
Total Premiums	$1,416,006 83	
For Annuities	22,317 97	
For Interest	652,976 82	2,091,301 62
Total		$11,004,354 56

DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.

Paid Claims by Death	$444,028 00	
Paid Dividends additions to same	177,625 99	
Paid Reductions of Premium	7,099 45	
Paid Surrendered Policies	105,775 35	
Paid Annuities	12,187 36	
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate	7,775 28	
Paid Commissions	86,033 30	
Paid Taxes	20,846 33	
Paid Exchange, Postage and Advertising	14,753 93	
Paid Salaries and Medical Examinations	59,339 93	
Paid Law, Printing, Rent and Office Expenses	39,624 86	975,089 75
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,029,264 81

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$828,449 67
Bonds and Mortgages	4,409,754 30
United States Stocks	4,370,282 50
Real Estate	407,613 79
Balance due from Agents	13,184 55
	$10,029,264 81
Add, Interest accrued	$126,352 64
Premiums due, in course of transmission	29,058 74
Deferred semi-annual Premiums (say)	200,000 00
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864	$10,384,676 19
Increase in net Cash Assets during year	$1,116,211 87

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during year	2,842	$8,594,175
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,044	43,778,065
In force Feb. 1, 1863	12,981	37,391,490
Net increase during year	2,063	6,386,575
Dividends Additions payable with Policies		$8,837,591

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
J. GREEN PEARSON,	EZRA WEBSTER,
MARTIN BATES, JR.,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM F. BRADY,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAM'L E. SPROULLS,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
SAM'L M. CORNELL,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP
W. SMITH BROWN,	M. M. FREEMAN.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretary—THEO. W. MORRIS.
Cashier—FRED. M. WINSTON.

Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
Asst.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.

Counsel—WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. McCURDY.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

TO LOAN—$80,000 TRUST MONEYS, IN SUMS not less than $5,000, on improved property in New-York or Westchester County. No commission required. Apply to T. J. McKEE, No. 67 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 26th day of February next, interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital $200,000

STATEMENT. Feb. 1, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Items:		
Cash balance in Bank and Office	$3,014 41	
Call loans on U. S. Bonds and Stock Securities, market val.	$80,170 63,200 00	$66,214 41
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, loan of 1862, owned by the Company		55,000 00
Real Estate and Leasehold owned by the Company		64,916 64
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate in this State worth over $160,000	00—	70,127 94
Interest on loans due and accrued		3,317 54
Premiums outstanding		1,226 99
Rents due and accrued		1,525 60
Other property, including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps		1,127 50
Total assets		$263,456 02

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance, Losses unsettled and all other claims of every description	$24,000 00

DIRECTORS,
EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

John Garcia,	Gus. Reynard, Jr.,	Jules Rilliet,
Joannes Gourd,	Charles J. Morlot,	Charles Sagory,
Waldo Hutchins,	James M. Lewis,	H. G. Eishemius,
S. P. Giltert,	Howard C. Cady,	C. C. Pinckney,
William Ferdon,	John R. Faure,	Jos. B. Young,
Bart. Blanco,	Elias Ponvert,	Charles S. Peil,
E. Bossange.		

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK STOCK
of the City of New-York.
For sale by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 40 Wall-st.

WANTED.—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Erie Canal Bonds of Erie, Pennsylvania.
Also, 10,000 North-Branch Canal Bonds, for which the highest price will be paid by
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 South 3d-st.,
Opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, Office No. 16 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the annual election for nine Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of March, proximo, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after that date.

MOOR FALLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH R. R. Co., WATERTOWN, Feb. 20, 1864.

CHANGE OF TRANSFER AGENCY.—THE books for the transfer of the stock of this company in the City of New-York will hereafter be kept at the Mercantile Bank. D. H. ARNOLD, Esq., Transfer Agent. Bonds, coupons and dividends payable in New-York will also be paid at the Mercantile Bank.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 17, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST MARCH ON the bonds of this Company will be paid, less Government tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of State of New-York, New-York City.

WILLIAM H. WARREN, Treasurer.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against the negotiation of a check, No. 635, on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, drawn by Davis, Rhed-s & Co., merchants in this City, dated Feb. 3, 1864, and made payable to Amanda Bullus. This check has been lost, and its payment is stopped.

VANARSDALE & BROWER TAKE THIS means of publicly acknowledging the prompt manner in which the Globe Fire Insurance Company have paid them the amount of their policy lost at the fire at No. 8 East Mechanic-st., Newark, N. J., on Saturday night, 13th inst.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY WATER WORKS Bonds wanted by C. S. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President,
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD Co., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 16th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 19th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Co., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of
TEN PER CENT.
(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its Twenty-first Semi-annual Dividend of 4 Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Dated Feb. 10, 1864.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INS. Co., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. free from the Government Tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, payable to Stockholders on demand. By order. RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PERSONS CONTEMplating insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate immediately with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 5,583 Post-office, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL Secretary.

NOTICE TO DEALERS
IN
LORILLARD'S SNUFF.

I have this day advanced my prices to 75 cents per pound for Maccaboy and Coarse Rappee; to 70 cents per pound for Yellow Snuffs.

P. LORILLARD,
Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

AUCTION SALES.

A. JOURNEAY,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION,
No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, &c., AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.
HOUSES AND STORES RENTED.
Sales of Furniture at residences, and out-door sales.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In consequence of this day (Monday) being the birthday of the Father of our Country, I have postponed my usual Semi-weekly Stock Sale until THURSDAY, Feb. 25, my next regular sale day. This will give all our citizens an opportunity of participating in the festivities of the day, and perpetuate the memory of our much-beloved and immortal Washington. May the purity of true and sincere patriotism that prevailed during his lifetime be aroused to-day in the breasts of all disloyalists, and change their hearts to act with us in unity, so that we may soon enjoy the blessings of a perpetual Union.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY (TRUSTEES') SALE OF houses and lots on Greenwich, East 9th, East 11th, East 14th sts. and Lexington-av., New-York: also, on Hanover-place, Hoyt-st., and corner of Lafayette-st. and Hudson-av., Brooklyn.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, by order of trustees, TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 117 Broadway, the following real estate:

No. 813 GREENWICH-ST.—The four-story and basement brick house and lot, known as No. 813 Greenwich-st., east side, between Jane and Horatio sts. Lot 25 front by 22 feet 6 inches in the rear, by 68 feet deep. House 25 by 40 feet. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for four years from April, 1864, at 7 per cent. interest.

No. 817 GREENWICH-ST.—The four-story and basement brick house and lot known as No. 817 Greenwich-st., east side, between Jane and Horatio sts.; lot 25 by 96 feet; house 25 by 40 feet 2 inches. $5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.

No. 261 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—The six story brick house and lot known as No. 261 East 14th-st., north side, between Avenues A and B, lot 25 feet by 103 feet 2 in.; house 25 by 55 feet 6 in. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent., as long as the interest is paid.

No. 143 EAST ELEVENTH-ST.—The five-story brick house and lot known as No. 143 East 11th-st., south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A; lot 25 by 94 feet 10 in., house 25 by 55 feet 6 in. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.

No. 235 EAST NINTH-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot known as No. 325 East 9th-st., south side, between Avenues B and C, lot 20x76 ft. House 20x40 ft. 2, $2,500 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum as long as the interest is promptly paid.

LEXINGTON-AV.—The three-story brick house and lot on the west side of Lexington-av., within 75 ft. 5 of 57th-st. Lot 25x90 ft. House 18 ft. 11x32 ft. 1.

ALSO, TWO LOTS—Adjoining the above, on the north side, 25x90 ft. each. $2,900 of the purchase money can remain on the house and three lots, at 7 per cent. per annum, for three years from May, 1864.

No. 22 HANOVER-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—The two-story and basement frame house and lot known as No. 22 Hanover-place, south side, between Livingston-st. and Fulton-av. Lot 20 by 100 feet; house 20 by 32 feet 4 inches; water, gas and heater in the house. $2,500 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum as long as the interest is promptly paid.

No. 80 HOYT-ST., BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house and lot known as No. 80 Hoyt-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts. Lot 20 by 80 feet; house 20 by 34 feet 2 inches—containing gas, &c. $2,200 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. as long as the interest is promptly paid.

CORNER OF LAFAYETTE-ST. AND HUDSON-AV., BROOKLYN.—Four three-story brick houses and lots fronting on Lafayette-st., northeast corner of Hudson-av. Lots about 20x50 feet. Houses about 20x36 feet 4. The corner is occupied as a store; $2,000 of the purchase money now on mortgage upon the whole is due, but can remain at 7 per cent. per annum as long as the interest is promptly paid.

The attention of capitalists and others seeking investments is called to this sale, as all the above property is to be sold without reserve to the highest bidders, (by order of Trustees, to relieve them from the trust conferred upon them,) which offers unusual inducements to purchasers of real estate.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. The titles are indisputable. For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st., N. Y.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

G. W. KELSEY WILL SELL AT PUBLIC auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 12 o'clock, from the Brooklyn City salesrooms, at No. 44 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., several pieces of valuable improved property, situated as follows, viz.: The two-story colonade house and 3 lots No. 462 Grand-st.; the three-story and basement brick house South 3d-st., third house west of 10th-st.; the three-story brick house, with two-story frame adjoining, and two-story foundry on rear of Nos. 228 and 230 1st-st.; the three-story brick house No. 309 Grand-st., known as Masonic Hall; the two-story attic and high basement frame house No. 4 Sandford-st.; a two-story cottage on rear of lot No. — South 6th-st.; the 3 frame houses on the corner of Union-av. and Conselyea-st.; and the 2 full lots on Ainsley-st., between Ewen and Graham-av. Also the three-story (store front) frame house No. 93 South 6th-st., near 5th-st. Terms liberal, and made known on day of sale.

For full particulars, maps, &c., apply to GEORGE W. KELSEY, at the Brooklyn City salesrooms, No. 44 South 7th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In consequence of this day (Monday) being the birthday of the Father of our Country, I have postponed my usual Semi-weekly Stock Sale until THURSDAY, Feb. 25, my next regular sale day. This will give all our citizens an opportunity of participating in the festivities of the day, and perpetuate the memory of our much-beloved and immortal Washington. May the purity of true and sincere patriotism that prevailed during his

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The subscribers will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	———
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	———
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	———	———

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... { $90 / $75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 8. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02-Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S

Steamship JURA, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 13
Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.
Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its Branches in England and Ireland.
For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday.....Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....March 9.
ETNA.....Saturday.....March 12

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris.... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. OGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The steamship GEO. CROMWELL will follow on March 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 29th of February.
SATURDAY, 26th of March.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana..... 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA—FOR LIVERPOOL.

—The *China*—Anderson, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mail and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by half past 8 o'clock A. M. The *Asia* will sail on the 9th March.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,

No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE —

Passports from the Department of State furnished by J. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

POLITICAL.

THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION

will hold a meeting to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's birthday, on MONDAY EVENING, 22d inst. (Washington's birthday,) at the Church of the Messiah, opposite New-York Hotel.

LUTHER R. MARSH, Esq., and other eminent speakers will attend and address the meeting.

Instrumental and vocal music of the highest order will be presented by an excellent band and chorus.

The friends of Abraham Lincoln are invited to attend.

RUSH C. HAWKINS,
Chairman National Conference Committee.

Moses Taylor, E. L. Bolles,
Charles G. Judson, James L. Stewart,
John Stewart, George J. Miller,
P. H. Vandervoort, E. L. Bolles,
Robert S. Hone, James Weir,
A. W. Spies, Edward Cromwell,
S. S. Wyckoff, John Falconer,
J. P. Gerard Foster, John D. Clute,
Thos. B. Stillman, Wm. M. Dart,
Henry M. Taber, James Cropsy,
Charles Lamson, J. E. Stevenson,
Deming Duer, Samuel Atkinson,
Edward Mintura, John G. Broughton,
George W. Blunt, W. W. Wyman,
N. L. Taylor, J. Jacob Tower,
R. E. Morgan, F. R. Batchelder,
S. Sturgis, Isaac Anderson, Jr.,
Edward Larned, Lemuel Banes,
George F. Talman, E. H. Banes,
Mason Thompson, James C. Harriott,
L. W. Jerome, William Boles,
Peter Townsend, W. B. Crooks,
D. A. Cushman, And others, Committee.
J. J. Herrick, S. DRAPER, President.

JOHN QUACKENBUSH, Vice-President.
J. S. GLASSEY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

A STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER. The engine is on a solid iron frame; cylinder 11x30 inches; the boiler has 38 3-inches flues 12 ft. long; fire box 5x4 ft.; clown wheels "Low Moor." The above is complete and will be sold cheap. Apply to A. C. CHEWETT & CO., Kingston, Canada.

NOTICE.—TO DEALERS IN CABINET HARDWARE,
COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
AND UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS GENERALLY.
FOR SALE,
Either a part of or the entire stock, fixtures and good will of one of the largest establishments of the kind in Baltimore, now of twenty years' standing. For particulars, &c., apply to the undersigned.
JOHN SAURIN NORRIS,
RICHARD CROMWELL,
Executors of the Estate of C. Sidney Norris.
Cincinnati *Commercial*, New-York *Herald*, New-York *Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Boston *Post* copy.

ARMY AND NAVY HARD BREAD BAKERY FOR SALE—Capable of making up daily from 50 to 200 barrels of flour. Machinery, engine, storehouse, everything for a large business in complete working order. Address ARMY, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets of New-York. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TO LET, AN ELIGIBLE APARTment in a very small unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid, or lady desiring to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS-TERRINE WATER WHEELS.—The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. TALLCOTT'S UNIVERSAL, 178 Water-st.

FAIRS.

THE GREAT SANITARY FAIR.

BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND FAIR IN AID OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

The Executive Committees of ladies and gentlemen announce the following programme:

On Monday, the 22d of February inst., the Birthday of Washington, the Fair will commence in this City. The committees hope that all business will, as far as possible, be suspended, and the day made a holiday for all classes of the population.

In the afternoon there will be a grand parade of the entire military force of the City, passing the Academy in review at three o'clock precisely, including, it is hoped, the soldiers of our regiments in the army on furlough, and the United States Marines from the Navy-yard.

At 7 o'clock P. M. the various departments of the Fair will be thrown open. These are:

1. The auditorium of the Academy of Music, floored over through its entire area to the extent of more than 11,000 square feet, as a great Ladies' Bazaar, for the sale of lighter and more elegant kinds of dry and fancy goods, articles of vertu, and articles which are the product of woman's taste and skill.

2. The Art Gallery of Paintings and Sculpture, in the Concert Room of the Academy.

3. The Museum of other works of art, relics and curiosities, memorials of the wars of the Union, past and present. Many of these articles are gifts and to be sold for the Fair; and others are loans on exhibition. The Museum is on the northeast corner of Montague-st., corner of Clinton-st., and in the immediate vicinity of the Academy.

4. The New-England Kitchen. This will represent New-England farm-house life in the last century, and offer substantial New-England fare of the best material and cooking. In the Kitchen there will be, according to future announcements, various entertainments illustrative of the Olden Time. The Kitchen is entered either directly from Montague-st., opposite the Academy, or by a covered bridge thrown across the street from the eastern end of the Academy.

In the same building with the New-England Kitchen is the Department of Manufactures and Mechanic Arts, and the Receiving and Packing room for Hospital Clothing.

On the western end of the Academy is "Knickerbocker Hall," the refreshment-room of the Fair. Here meals will be served of all varieties, and in the style of the best City restaurants, to individuals or parties, at all business hours of the Fair. It can be entered from Montague-st., or directly from the vestibule of the Academy.

In accordance with resolutions of the Executive Boards, adopted in deference to a largely-expressed public sentiment, and heretofore published, there will be no sales of wines and no raffling.

The Post-office, in charge of a large and efficient committee of ladies and gentlemen, will occupy the prosecnium box of the Academy on the right of the stage.

The table of the Committee on Finance, where cash contributions to the Fair will be received, will be found on the opposite side of the stage, near the left prosecnium box, which is the Treasurer's office.

A paper called the *Drum-Beat*, under the editorship of Rev. Dr. Storrs, aided by a numerous corps of contributors, will be published daily, and for sale in all the departments.

Dodworth's full band will be in attendance on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of the first week, and on those of Friday and Saturday the band of the U. S. receiving-ship *North Carolina*, kindly detailed for the service by Capt. Meade.

A large corps of marshals to aid the ladies at the tables, and the Committee on Internal Arrangements, have volunteered for the purpose, and a sufficient police force will be on duty.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1. Ticket admitting one person, on Monday evening only, to the opening night of the Fair, to all its departments, two dollars.

2. Season ticket, not transferable, admitting the holder at all times to all the departments of the Fair, at its opening and to its close, four dollars.

3. Season ticket, not transferable, admitting the holder to all the departments of the Fair, at all times on and after TUESDAY, the 23d inst., two dollars.

4. Single tickets for the remainder of the first week after the opening night; to the auditorium, fifty cents; to each of the other departments, twenty-five cents.

5. Single tickets for the second week, to the close of the Fair, to each of all the departments twenty-five cents.

On TUESDAY, the 23d inst., and thereafter during the Fair, the hours of business will be from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. each and every day. A signal for the company to retire will be given each night precisely at the last named hour.

The committee confidently hope that the claims of our sick and wounded soldiers on the public beneficence will be recognized by our loyal people as their great motive in preparing for and carrying on this Fair, and that when it is closed the grand result to its treasury will be but another proof how generously those claims are appreciated and met.

GENTLEMEN'S COMMITTEE.

Dwight Johnson, Chairman.
Frederick A. Farley, D. D., Cor. Sec'y.
Walter S. Griffith, Rec. Sec'y.
Jas. H. Frothingham, Treasurer.

Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan,	Hon. John A. King,
Hon. Alfred M. Wood,	Arthur W. Benson,
Hon. John A. Lott,	S. B. Chittenden,
Samuel B. Caldwell,	Henry E. Pierrepont,
Ambrose Snow,	John D. McKenzie,
Thomas T. Buckley,	Hon. Jas. Humphrey,
A. A. Low,	Geo. S. Stephenson,
Henry Sheldon,	Archibald Baxter,
Chas. A. Meigs,	Joseph Ripley,
William H. Jenkins,	Edw'd J. Lowber,
Joseph Wilde,	Luther B. Wyman,
H. B. Claflin,	W. W. Armfield,
Elias Lewis, Jr.,	Peter Rice,
Hon. Edw'd A. Lambert,	Willard M. Newell,
Ethelbert S. Mills,	William Burdon,
James D. Sparkman,	S. Emerson Howare,
J. Madison Hunting,	Chr. Y. Wemple,

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Chairman.
Mrs. H. L. Packer, Cor. Sec.
Miss Kate E. Waterbury, Rec. Sec.
Mrs. G. B. Archer, Treasurer.

Mrs. G. B. Archer,	Mrs. Alfred M. Wood,
Mrs E. Anthony,	Mrs. L. Harrington,
Mrs. H. W. Beecher,	Mrs. G. H. Huntsman,
Mrs. A. W. Benson,	Mrs. T. F. King,
Mrs. C. J. Bergen,	Mrs. E. S. Mills,
Mrs. R. C. Brainard,	Mrs. Morrelle,
Mrs. J. C. Brevoort,	Mrs. W. W. Pell,
Mrs. T. T. Buckley,	Mrs. H. E. Pierrepont,
Mrs. W. I. Budington,	Mrs. E. Shapter,
Mrs. N. Burchard,	Mrs. H. Sheldon,
Mrs. A. Bradsaw,	Mrs. J. C. Smith,
Mrs. S. B. Caldwell,	Mrs. J. D. Sparkman,
Mrs. S. B. Chittenden,	Mrs. G. S. Stephenson,
Mrs. W. J. Cogswell,	Mrs. J. S. Swan,
Mrs. J. P. Duffin,	Mrs. A. Trask,
Mrs. J. W. Harper,	Mrs. J. Vanderbilt,
Mrs. A. Crittenden,	Mrs. H. Waters.

OPENING OF THE GREAT FAIR IN BROOKLYN.

THE MILITARY PARADE 22D OF FEBRUARY.
OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE MOVEMENTS.

The military forces in Kings County, consisting of the Fifth Brigade, Brig.-Gen. P. S. Crooke, commanding, and the Eleventh Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Jesse C. Smith, commanding, will parade on Monday, the 22d inst., at two o'clock P. M., under the command of Maj.-Gen. H. B. Duryea.

The following regiments will join in the parade:

Thirteenth Regiment—Col. John S. Woodward.
Fourteenth Regiment—(New in the field,) represented by the Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Association, Lieut.-Col. De Bevoice, Chief, and officers and soldiers now here on recruiting service.
Twenty-eighth Regiment—Lieut.-Col. Bokee, commanding.
Seventieth Regiment—Col. Cropsey.
Twenty-third Regiment—Col. C. E. Pratt.
Forty-seventh Regiment—Col. J. V. Meserole.
Fifty-second Regiment—Col. Cole.
Fifty-sixth Regiment—Col. Adams.

The officers and soldiers of the volunteers of the United States in Brooklyn, the Marine Corps, the Invalid Corps, and Company of the Polytechnic School, are respectfully invited to join in the parade, and will be assigned positions in line by Gen. Duryea, to whom they are requested to report.

The march will commence at a quarter past two o'clock P. M.

THE LINE OF MARCH

will be through Clark-st. to Fulton-st.; through Fulton-st. to Concord-st.; through Concord and Bridge sts. to Sands-st.; through Sands-st. to Washington-st.; through Washington, Nassau and Orange sts. to Hicks-st.; through Hicks-st. to Montague-place; through Montague-place to Court-st.; through Court-st. to Joralemon st.; through Joralemon-st. to Clinton-st.; through Clinton-st. to Atlantic-st.; through Atlantic-st. to Nevins-st.; through Nevins and Livingston sts. and Flatbush-av. to Lafayette-av.; through Lafayette-av. to Adelphi-st., and through Adelphi-st. to Myrtle-av., where the parade will be dismissed.

REVIEW.

Maj.-Gen. Dix Commandant of the Eastern Department, Admiral Paulding, Commandant of the Navy-yard, with other army and navy officers, and His Honor the Mayor, will review the troops at the Academy of Music at 3 o'clock P. M.

The citizens are invited to display the national flag in honor of the day, and residents on the line of march are requested to remove all obstructions from the streets.

By order of the committee.
J. S. T. STRANAHAN, Chairman.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR IN AID OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, OFFICE No. 744 BROADWAY.

THE ABOVE COMMITTEE TAKE THIS method of calling the attention of the Fire Department generally to the necessity of immediate action on their part, in order to successfully accomplish our share of this praiseworthy object.

Fire Companies that have not already made the necessary arrangements are earnestly requested to call special meetings and appoint committees from the active and honary members, to take the matter in charge.

To the Exempt Firemen who have no particular company associations, and to the public generally, the committee earnestly appeal for contributions either of money or articles of value.

Fire Departments in the adjoining cities and throughout the State are requested to join with the New-York Fire Department in aiding this laudable undertaking.

A prominent position in the fair has been allotted to the Fire Department, and will be under the especial charge of the committee.

Contributions can be sent to the Rooms No. 744 Broadway, where they will be received and acknowledged.

The Executive Committee will be in daily attendance at the receiving depot, and will furnish any information desired.

Firemen and the public are invited to call.

W. H. WICKHAM,
Chairman General Committee.
LAWRENCE TAYLOR, Secretary.
A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Chief-Engineer John Decker
John Garcia, John S. Platt.
Sylvanus J. Macy, Robert McGinness,
Alonzo Slote,
J. L. MILLER, Chairman.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 22, 1864.

CIRCULAR.—ALL OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS of the army that are home on leave, as well as such who have been honorably discharged the service, are requested to meet at the Governor's room, in the City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., to-day, to take part in the great military parade in honor of the opening of the Long Island Sanitary Fair. All officers who can, will report mounted. Enlisted men will report without arms. Officers and men will appear in full uniform, or such portions of uniform as may be convenient.

The line will form on Monroe place, right on Clark st., and will move at 2 o'clock precisely.

F. S. SPINOLA, Brig.-Gen. Vols.

AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT.....Manager.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS.
NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY!!
MONDAY, FEB 22,
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES
will be given.
IN THE AFTERNOON,
IN THE AFTERNOON,
commencing at half-past 2 o'clock,
AND IN THE EVENING,
commencing at the usual hour, upon both of which occasions
ALL THE VAST RESOURCES
of the Broadway Circus will be brought into requisition to furnish an entertainment of
UNAPPROACHABLE VARIETY AND ATTRACTION.
First appearance of Vallachi's Troupe of
PERFORMING DOGS, MONKEYS AND PONIES,
from all parts of the world, which will be introduced in a great variety of
INDESCRIBABLY COMICAL PERFORMANCES.
First appearance of
SAM LATHROP,
THE ORIGINAL "KAINTUCK CLOWN,"
who, in conjunction with the
INIMITABLE JOE PENTLAND,
will furnish "mirth for the million"
THE HURDLE LEAPING BUFFALO
and
THE EDUCATED SACRED BULL,
in their extraordinary performances.
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
and the entire strength of
THE LARGEST, MOST TALENTED AND MOST COMPLETE CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized in America will appear in a
GRAND DISPLAY OF HORSEMANSHIP
and
WONDERFUL ATHLETIC FEATS,
such as can be witnessed only at
THE BROADWAY CIRCUS.
The entertainments will also introduce
THE FINEST DANCING AND TRICK HORSES
and
THE SMALLEST PONIES IN THE WORLD.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Matinées for families, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

Programme of Arrangements

FOR THE
CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE
BIRTHDAY OF GEO. WASHINGTON,
February 22, 1864.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
Common Council of the City of New-York.

The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York, appointed to make the necessary arrangements for properly celebrating the One Hundred and Thirty-second Anniversary of the Birthday of GEORGE WASHINGTON, have decided upon the following:

A salute of one hundred guns will be fired at Madison-square.

The Seventy-first Regiment New-York National Guard will be reviewed by the Common Council, in compliance with an invitation addressed to the Board of Councilmen.

A grand banquet will be given at Delmonico's Hotel, at the corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av., to the members of the Common Council, the heads of the Executive Departments of the City Government, the Judges of the several courts, officers of the county and representatives from this State in Congress and the Legislature of the State, and prominent citizens of this City.

A grand display of Fireworks will be given at the City Hall and at Union-square, under direction of T. E. Edge, Esq., the distinguished pyrotechnist, to commence at 7 o'clock P. M.

The exhibition in the Park will be represented by a colossal piece of Gen. Washington crossing the Delaware. Previous to the firing of the above piece the sky will be for one hour continually illuminated with rockets, shells, colored fire, &c., &c., and will end with a splendid display of colored fires, flights of rockets, bengola, and colored batteries.

At Union-square there will also be a gorgeous display of Fire Works; commencing and ending alike with colored fires, shells, batteries, rockets, &c.

Keepers of public buildings, masters and owners of vessels and our fellow citizens generally, are respectfully requested to display their flags on the occasion of the celebration, from sunrise to sunset.

JOHN BRICE,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
MORGAN JONES, Secretary.

MORGAN JONES,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
JAMES McMAHON,
TERENCE FARLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Board of Aldermen.
JOHN BRICE,
PATRICK KEENAN,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
GEORGE McGRATH,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
Board of Councilmen.

BALL

IN AID OF POLAND,
AT THE
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1864.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

James T. Brady,	James Moncrief,
Dr. C. Brueninghausen,	Dr Alexander B. Mott,
Col. L. Burger,	Richard O'Gorman,
Prof. John M. Carnochan,	E. Oelbermann,
Col. H. W. Catherwood,	Lieut.-Col. A. Otto,
Bayard Clark,	John O'Mahoney,
L. C. Clark,	C. Palletier,
Lieut.-Col. A. Doebke,	W. Plotrowski,
C. J. Dewitt,	Harlow Roys,
Victor Faider,	Lieut.-Col. A. Von Steinhausen,
A. W. Goodell,	Dr. W. Schirmer,
Col. F. Heine,	H. Stursberg,
Dr F. H. Humphreys,	Dr. W. Schultze,
R. J. Jaworowski,	Col. E. S. Viele,
Col. W. Krzyzanowski,	H. Wesendonk,
O. Loeschigk,	John H. White,
Theodore Lichtenhein,	E. Zielinski.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Maj. H. Hlasko,	Capt. G. Renneberg,
H. Casseb er,	W. Buchenbacher,
Capt. H. Spangenberg,	Capt E. Koenig,
Capt. W. E. Brueninghausen,	

Tickets at $2, to be had from any member of the committee.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.

For full Information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, Illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE,

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEEBE will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Toms River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

National Hotel, Nos. 2, 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st., New-York City, kept by JESSE FOSTER.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY.

Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion,
First time this season,
MASKS AND FACES,
a popular three-act comedy, written by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade.

Triplet	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Charles Pomander	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mr. Ernest Vane	Mr. Norton
Colley Cibber	Mr. John Sefton
Quin	Mr. G. Holland
Snarl	Mr. Young
Hunsdown	Mr. Browne
Soaper	Mr. Parkes
Colander	Mr. Williamson
James Burdock	Mr. Pope
Lysimachus Triplet	Miss Adeline LeBrun
Pompey	Master McCormack
Peg Woffington	Mrs. Hoey
Mabel Vane	Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs. Triplet	Mrs. Maurice
Kitty Clive	Miss Mary Barrett
Roxalana	Miss Emma LeBrun
Maid	Miss Green
Cleopatra	Master Maurice

TUESDAY—The new play, PURE GOLD, sixth time.
WEDNESDAY—Ninety-fourth night of ROSEDALE.
THURSDAY—PURE GOLD: seventh time.
FRIDAY—ROSEDALE: ninety-fifth time.
In preparation—Sheridan's standard Comedy,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL;
which will be produced with appropriate splendid scenery and costumes.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON

AND
NEW-YORK CIRQUE.
Opposite the Academy of Music, 14th-st.
Proprietor and Director.....JAMES COOKE.
NEW AND UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS.
THIS (MONDAY) AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
DURING THE WEEK.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The proprietor has the pleasure of announcing that he has succeeded in effecting an engagement with
MR. HENRY COOKE,
and his great and unrivaled Troupe of
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD,
from Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London, and the Cirque Champs Elysee, Paris,
THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.
In conjunction with
THE MAMMOTH EQUESTRIAN COMPANY
OF THE HIPPOTHEATRON,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Afternoon at 2½; evening at 8.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

It would be impossible to describe the high training, rare intelligence, extraordinary skill, docility and obedience to command of this
WONDROUS CIRCUS TROUPE,
OF PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
WHICH SURPASS BELIEF,
AND MUST
BE SEEN TO BE CREDITED.

The prices will remain as usual, viz.: Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Dress Circle 50 cents. Children half price. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1½; evening, at 7½. Afternoon performance concluding at 4, evening at 10.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,

Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.
On MONDAY EVENING, 22d Feb., and every evening during the week, will be presented
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. F. H. ROSSTON AND DEN STONE.
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME
will be offered, introducing the best array of
EQUESTRIAN TALENT
ever brought together in this City.
MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL
and
MR. JOHN DENIER,
in New and Brilliant Acts.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Children 15 cents.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS
Matinee for Families at 2½.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
EVERY DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK. EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
OR,
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
A COMPLETE TOUR OF THE WORLD.
A COMPLETE TOUR OF THE WORLD.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE EVERY DAY.
See programme in the *Herald*.
While every age and sex may here enjoy the purest intellectual pleasures suited to their respective tastes.
LADIES ESPECIALLY WILL FIND OUR NEW TEMPLE OF ART
a most delightful resort.
Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8.
Matinee every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.
Carriages may be ordered at 4½ and 9½ o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

FOURTH SOIREE

OF
CHAMBER MUSIC,
AT
DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
On TUESDAY, the 23d of FEBRUARY, at 8 o'clock P. M.
EXECUTANTS:
WILLIAM MASON, Pianist.
THEODORE THOMAS, Violin.
J. MOSENTHAL, 2d Violin.
G. MATSKA, Viola.
F. BERGNER, Violoncello.

Single tickets.....$1 50 each.
For sale at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, Scharfenberg & Luis, F. Schubert & Co., and at the door of the Hall.

THE ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS will celebrate the approaching anniversary of the Birthday of the Father of his Country on MONDAY EVENING, Feb

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 20, 1864.

$30,000	U. S. 6s,'81.Co	110⅜	100	N. Y.Cen.R.	c 134⅜
26,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. Co.	107	300	do	b30. 135
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74.Co	102⅜	700	do	b15 135
7,000	do	Ind. 100	350	do	134⅜
5,000	U. S.6s,1-yr.C	99⅛	2000	do	s5. 134⅜
50,000	do	99⅜	300	do	134⅞
10,200	Ill. War Loan	101	100	Harlem R.Prf	110
15,000	do	101⅜	400	Erie Railway Pr	107
5,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	63	100	do	b10. 107
5,000	do	62⅜	100	do	106⅜
2,000	do	62	500	do	106⅝
2,000	N. C. State 6s	58	25	do	106⅜
1,000	do	58	100	Hud. River R	147⅛
3,000	Mo. St. 6s	73	200	do	147⅜
10,000	do	74	2000	Harlem R	113
5,000	M. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo	85⅜	500	do	b10. 113
			300	do	112⅝
4,000	do	86	800	do	s112⅜
7,000	Mo. 6s. issued to Pac. R	75	1500	do	b10. 112⅜
			100	do	112
1,500	La. State 6s	60	100	do	s10 112⅛
5,000	Cal. State 7s	125	200	Reading R	b10 128
89,000	O. & Miss. C	39	200	do	128⅜
5,000	do	b30 39⅛	600	do	128⅜
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	500	do	b30 128⅜
2,000	Erie 2d M. 8s. '79	115	400	do	b30. 128⅜
1,000	E. 4th M. 8s	122	24	Mich. Cen. R	140
2,000	Erie 3d M. 8s	121⅜	250	do	141⅜
20,000	Hud. 2d M. S.F.	116⅜	400	do	141⅝
4,000	Mich. So.S.F.B.	111	800	do	b10 142
3,000	do	110⅝	3460	do	142
9,500	Ill. Can. B	122⅜	100	do	b30 142⅜
2,000	2d & T. H. 2d M. P.	90	250	do	b10. 142⅝
4,000	A. & T. H. Inc.	86	500	do	b5. 142⅝
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	80	106	M. So. & N. I. R.	97⅜
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	80	1880	do	97
5,000	do	79⅜	100	do	b10 97⅜
3,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	87	500	M. S. & N. I G.S.	140
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	72	250	Ill. Cen. Full S.	134⅜
10,000	do	71⅜	500	do	b10. 134⅜
7,000	P., F.W.& C. 3d	87	2000	Ill. Cen. R. S.	134
15,000	Amer. Gold	158⅜	1500	do	134⅜
30	Bank of Commerce	107	100	do	b60. 134⅜
8	Am. Exc. Bank	109	200	do	b30. 135
5	Hanover Bank	100⅜	500	do	134⅜
200	Canton Co	42⅜	5000	Ill. Cen. R. C. B. S.	120
200	do	b10 42⅜	250	Cleve. & Pitts R.	115⅜
100	Del. & H. Ca. Co	194	2500	do	116
50	do	193	100	do	b10. 116⅛
18	do	191⅛	500	do	116⅜
300	Central Coal Co	58⅛	500	do	b10. 116⅜
50	Cumb. Coal Prf	65	20	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	156
200	do	65⅜	50	do	155
100	do	65⅞	50	Gal. & Ch. R.	120⅜
500	do	b10 65	600	do	120
100	do	s60 65⅜	200	do	s10. 120
100	do	s60 65⅜	300	do	b10. 120⅛
200	do	b30. 66⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	146⅜
1700	do	66	400	do	146⅜
100	do	66⅛	500	do	146⅞
800	Quick. M. Co.	64	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	120⅝
100	do	63⅜	1000	do	120⅛
200	do	63	100	do	120⅜
900	do	62	50	do	120⅜
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co	39	500	Chi. B. & Q. R.	133
58	do	39⅜	48	do	132
1100	Copake Iron Mines	13⅜	200	Tol. & Wab. R.	58
200	do	14	100	do	58⅜
400	Am. Coal Co	88⅛	200	Tol. & Wab. Pr.	75
400	Q'tz Hill M. Co.	13⅜	800	P., Ft. W. & C.	92⅜
200	Saginaw Land and Mineral Co	24	300	do	92⅝
			1000	do	93
100	Mar. Min. Co	34⅜	500	do	93⅜
100	do	34⅛	100	do	s60 93
200	do	s15 34⅜	500	do	93⅝
10	Pac. M. S. Co	216	800	do	94
30	do	215⅜	200	do	94⅛
80	do	215	50	Alt. & T. H. R.	65
400	Erie R. Pr	121	200	do	65⅜
400	do	120⅜	200	Chi. & N. W.	63
2600	do	120	300	do	53⅜
1800	do	119⅝	500	do	54
200	do	s90. 119⅜	300	do	54⅛
200	do	b10. 120	700	do	b30 54⅜
200	do	s30. 120	1200	do	54⅜
100	do	b15. 120⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	85
200	do	120⅜	300	Chi. & Alton	90
6300	do	120⅛	500	Chi. & Al. Pr.	93
500	do	120⅜	44	Cin., Ham. & D.	124
3000	do	120⅜	50	Miss. & Mo. R.	49⅛
400	do	s10. 120⅛	50	Chi. & Mil. R.	65

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U.S.6s,'81 Cou	111	500	Harlem R	114
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Co.	106⅞	100	do	113⅜
50,000	do	107	250	Mich. Cen. R	143
$3,000	U. S. 6s, 1y.c	99⅜	250	do	142⅝
4,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	63	800	M. S. & N. I. R.	98⅜
5,000	Mo. State 6s	74	500	do	98¾
10,000	American Gold	159⅜	300	do	98
35,000	do	159½	150	Chi. & R. I	120⅜
200	Cum. Coal Pref	69	500	do	b10. 121
100	do	68⅜	500	do	121
200	do	68⅜	200	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	141
200	do	68	200	Ill. Cen. R. S.	b30. 135
300	do	b10 68	200	do	b10. 135
100	do	s60 67	1060	do	135
20	do	67	50	do	134⅜
100	Quicksil. M. Co.	b10 62⅜	500	do	134⅝
200	do	s10 62	300	Cleve. & P. R.	116⅜
100	do	b30 62⅛	200	do	s30. 116⅜
100	do	62⅜	500	do	b10. 117
100	do	62	500	do	116⅜
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	218	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	121
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅜	500	do	121¼
500	Erie R.	121⅜	2000	Cleve. & Tol. R.	147
500	do	121⅜	250	do	s60. 145
300	do	121⅛	160	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	64⅜
700	do	121	100	do	s60 64
100	do	s30. 120⅜	1000	P., Ft. W. & Chi	95
100	do	s30. 121	800	do	b30 96
200	do	b30. 121⅜	300	do	94⅜
100	Erie R. Prf	107	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	s60 55
900	Hud. R. R.	150	50	do	55⅛
500	do	151⅜	800	do	56
200	do	152	500	do	b15 56⅛
100	Reading R.	s30. 128⅜	300	do	56⅜
500	do	129	300	do	b10 56⅜
500	do	129⅜			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R.ex-d	134⅛	400	Ill. Cen. R	134⅜
1000	Erie R.	b3. 121	300	do	b3. 134⅞
480	do	s3. 121	300	do	b3. 135
200	do	121	300	do	s10. 134⅜
200	do	s3. 120⅞	100	do	s3. 134⅞
100	Erie Pref	107	400	Clev. & Pitts	116⅜
100	do	b3. 107	100	do	b5. 116⅜
200	do	s10. 106⅞	200	do	s3. 116⅜
300	do	b10. 107⅛	200	do	s3. 116⅜
250	Hudson R. R.	148	200	do	b3. 116⅜
208	do	148⅛	200	do	116⅜
10	do	147⅜	500	do	b10. 117
200	do	148⅜	50	Chic. & R. I	s3. 121
100	do	s3. 148⅜	100	do	121⅜
50	do	148⅜	100	do	121⅛
300	do	149	50	do	121⅜
200	Harlem R.	112⅜	400	Chic. & N.W. R.	54⅜
108	do	113	100	do	54⅜
100	do	113⅜	100	do	s3 54⅜
300	do	s3. 113⅜	100	do	55
300	do	114	200	do	s3 55
200	do	114⅛	600	do	55
100	do	b3. 114	50	do	55⅜
300	Reading R.	128	600	P., Ft. W. & C.	94⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R.	142⅛	200	do	94⅜
200	do	s3 142⅜	200	do	s10 94
200	do	143	200	do	94⅜
100	do	143⅜	1400	do	94
100	do	b15. 143⅜	200	do	93⅞
50	M. S. & N. I. R.	c 97⅜	200	do	b30 94⅜
200	do	97⅜	100	Cumb. Coal	68
200	do	97⅜	300	do	68⅜
100	do	b3 97⅜	1000	do	b3 68⅜
300	do	97⅜	200	do	68⅜
600	do	b10 98	1100	Quicksilver M. Co.	63
200	do	c 97⅜	150	do	62⅜
200	do	b5 98	200	do	63⅜
100	do	s3 97⅜	200	Mar. Min. Co.	33⅜
100	do	bnw 98	100	do	34
150	M. S. & N. I. R. G.	140	400	Qts. Hill Min. Co.	14
400	Gal. & Chi	120⅜	500	do	14⅜
200	do	120⅞	2300	Canada C'r.Co.	b30 5⅞

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	Am. Gold	159⅜	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b3. 117
200	N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d	136⅛	200	do	117⅜
100	do	s3. 135	1000	do	b10. 117⅜
50	do	b3. 135	200	do	117⅜
200	do	135	200	do	117⅝
200	do	138⅛	200	do	s3. 117⅜
100	Erie R.	b2. 122	200	do	s3. 117⅜
2100	do	121⅞	200	do	117⅜
200	do	b3 121⅞	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	122⅜
100	do	s3 121⅞	1200	do	123
1900	Hud. R. R.	155	200	do	123⅛
100	do	b10. 155⅜	200	do	123⅜
700	do	155⅜	200	do	b3. 123⅛
200	do	155⅜	100	Chic. & N.W.R.	56
300	do	b3. 155⅜	300	do	56⅜
200	do	154⅝	400	do	s3 56⅜
600	Hud. R. R.	b3. 155	200	do	56⅜
200	do	155	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	95
200	do	154	600	do	95⅛
108	do	154⅜	200	do	95⅜
100	do	153⅞	100	do	b3 95⅜
100	do	153⅜	200	do	s10 95⅜
400	Harlem R.	115	100	Canton Co	42⅜
200	do	115⅛	1000	Cum. Coal	68⅜
200	Reading R.	s30. 131⅛	200	Quick. Min. Co.	62⅜
1000	do	131⅜	100	do	62
100	do	131⅜	100	do	b5 61
200	do	131⅜	200	do	60
200	do	131⅜	2400	do	59
200	do	131⅜	2200	do	58
200	do	131⅞	3000	do	57

EVENING EXCHANGE.

50	N. Y. Cen	136	200	Ill. Cen. R.	135
200	do	136⅛	200	do	135⅛
2700	do	137	200	do	136⅛
1100	do	137⅛	900	Pittsburgh	118⅜
1200	do	137⅜	200	do	118⅝
750	do	137⅞	1300	do	118⅝
100	do	b5. 137⅝	200	do	b3. 118⅜
100	Erie Railroad	122⅝	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	123
400	do	122⅜	200	do	123⅛
600	do	122⅞	600	do	123⅜
200	do	122⅛	150	do	123⅛
1200	do	b3. 122⅜	200	Rock Island R.	121⅞
700	do	b10. 122⅝	200	Michigan S. & N. I.	94
800	do	b18. 122⅜	480	Bucks Co. Lead	1¾
200	do	s30. 122⅜	3700	Fort Wayne	96
600	do	122⅜	5000	do	s60 95⅛
900	do	122	200	do	b3 96⅛
600	do	b3. 122⅜	100	do	96⅛
700	do	b3 122⅜	100	do	96⅛
700	do	b3. 122⅜	150	do	s3 96⅜
200	Erie R. Pr.	107⅞	200	do	b3 96⅜
600	Hud. R. R.	b3. 155	100	Chi., & N.W.R.	57
200	do	155	400	do	56⅜
200	do	154	100	do	57⅛
108	do	154⅜	100	do	b3 57⅛
100	do	153⅞	100	do	s10 56⅝
100	do	153⅜	100	Canton Co	42⅜
400	Harlem R.	115	1000	Cum Coal	68⅜
200	do	115⅛	200	Quick. Min. Co.	62⅜
200	Reading R.	s30. 131⅛	100	do	62
1000	do	131⅜	100	do	b5 61
1000	do	131⅜	200	do	60
200	do	131⅜	2400	do	59
200	do	131⅜	2200	do	58
200	do	131⅞	3000	do	57

100 Mich. So. R. ..... 28¾ | 400 do b3 58⅜
880 Cle. & Tol. R. ..... 147⅜ | 2000 Am. Coal Co. 91⅜
1000 do ..... b10. 147⅜ |

MONDAY, Feb. 22—A. M.

Pending the Joint Resolution before the House of Representatives for more specific authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to sell his Gold surplus from Customs, we deemed it unnecessary to refer to its probable bearing on the price or rightful disposition of this surplus when turned into Currency. We believed (and still hold) that the movement by Joint Resolution is unnecessary to the exercise of the authority of existing laws to appropriate this surplus to the Sinking Fund of the Public Debt, which Fund might in future fiscal years be drawn upon, for the support of the Interest on the Funded Public Debt, should a falling off in the Import trade and the Customs therefrom, render such a resort needful. The Funded Public Debt is to be supported from Customs. From the peace of 1815 it has always been so supported, and twice paid off in full. The pledge to the holders of the present War Debt, by the Act of 1862, is to the same effect; and this pledge was carefully shaped, and with great foresight, to cover the annual surpluses from Customs, beyond the current *Interest* charge, to at least one ℔ cent. of the *Principal* of the entire Public Debt of every description, including, of course, the non-interest Circulation of Greenbacks, and the interest-bearing Temporary Loans. It was necessarily contemplated, in thus providing for a permanent Sinking Fund, that its investments should be in the more permanent class of the Public Debt—that is, the *Funded* Stocks, the creation of which is accompanied by the pledge of continuous and irrevocable payments of the interest in Gold *derived from Customs*. The source of supply was not left uncertain or equivocal. Until the old Custom-house Greenbacks could be absorbed, and thereby cease to interfere with the exclusive payments in Gold for all Duties on Imports, the Secretary was authorized to purchase or receive on temporary loan, in his discretion, the requisite amount of Gold to pay the Interest on the Public Debt in the meantime, and the same authority is continued to meet any future deficit or contingency. To the close of the last fiscal year, (the first after the enactment of the Law of Feb. 25, 1862,) he met this demand without the purchase of a dollar in Gold, and also paid in Gold $2,850,000 of the Principal of the Funded Debt, falling due Dec. 31, 1862. And he has since paid back all the Gold borrowed for these purposes. His surplus from Customs last year were more than equal to the first annual contribution required for the Sinking Fund, but being chiefly in the Custom-house Greenbacks, and the law requiring that this contribution should be in Gold, so as to purchase the largest sum of the Funded debt, he awaited the regular receipts of Gold from Customs to the requisite surplus in Gold over the current interest on the Funded Debt, in place of buying or borrowing it in advance for the Sinking Fund. Now the question recurs, from the very accumulation of a surplus of Gold in the Treasury, which begins to operate seriously on the market price of Gold, (to the prejudice of the Public Credit and the National Paper Currency,) as to how soon and by what process it shall be applied to the Sinking Fund, the first annual claim of which, under the pledge of the Act of Congress, amounted, on the 1st of July last, to $10,987 93, being 1 ℔ cent. in Gold on the then entire Public Debt, and the Second Annual Claim, on which will amount, on the 30th June next, to $16,869,-566; being 1 ℔ cent on the entire Public Debt, as it is estimated it will then be. The authority as to the time of investment, within the year, is left in the discretion of the Secretary, but the obligation to make good these claims, out of the surplus in Gold in the Treasury, derived from Customs, admits of no question.

The Secretary finds himself with this already embarrassing surplus, now $24,000,000—including the sums in transit from his San Francisco office and the amounts still on deposit there and in Boston, Philadelphia, &c.—and with the prospect that at least $16,000,000 more will accumulate over and above the accruing Interest in Gold up to and including the 1st July; making together *forty millions* at his disposal; or he can carry into the next fiscal year a net surplus of $12,142,-503, after investing the foregoing sums, amounting together to $27,857,497, for the Sinking Fund. We have no reason to believe that the Secretary cannot, *under existing authority of law*, see his way out of this, (certainly not unpleasant embarrassment,) but the movement last week in the House of Representatives, proceeding from the Ways and Means Committee, might imply that he had suggested more direct authority for the sale of the Gold preliminary to its investment in the Funded Stocks of the United States, which the Act of July 11, 1862, supplementary to the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, gives him power to purchase at rates not exceeding *the current market*, and necessarily for Currency, into which the surplus Gold, pledged to the Sinking Fund, must first be converted. But while we say that this feeling of doubt or unwillingness to assume responsibility on the part of the Secretary *might* be implied, it is proper to add that the same Ways and Means Committee, through their Chairman, (a friend of the Administration,) have reported back the Joint Resolution with the recommendation that it do *not* pass. The objection to its present form, may be the absence of specific direction to the Secretary to hold or invest the proceeds of the Gold disposed of inviolably for the Sinking Fund; or, it may be that on conference with the Secretary the conclusion was arrived at that his powers on the subject are already ample, if not plenary, as they are believed to be by the Assistant Treasurer here and other high official opinions at Washington. In any event there is little danger that the accumulation of Gold in the Treasury will be permitted to go on very long to the prejudice of the Public Credit and the fresh disturbance of values in the general markets in which the Government itself is the largest purchaser of Army and Navy supplies. We look for no violent or abrupt action to bring down the price of Gold so rapidly as to seriously embarrass our export trade, or which may lead to doubt as to the permanency of this salutary control of the Treasury, but we believe that the legitimate export demand for Gold the approaching Spring and Summer, over the regular income from the public at large, will be met from the Treasury, if needful to keep down the advance in price in the open market, or to defeat any new efforts which may be made by the enemies of the Government to get up a panic in the currency.

The pledge of the surplus Customs in Gold to the Sinking Fund should be regarded as sacred and inviolable; as much so as the pledge of the first receipts to the Interest in Gold on the Funded Debt. The sensitiveness displayed by some of the Opposition in the House last week, on this point, we hope is sincere and will prove lasting. If all parties united in the happier days of the Government in preserving the Public Faith and redeeming the Public Debt, principal and interest, it is doubly important *now* to have such cooperation in maintaining every pledge of the Loan Acts of Congress on this vital subject. The necessity for a Sinking Fund, while still increasing the Public Debt, may not strike every one as imperative, but its wisdom and safeguards are not the less apparent. The specific and specifically pledged source of their support will yield this year, in Gold, about double the Gold interest to be paid, and thirty odd millions more than the entire Gold and Currency Interest of the Fiscal period. The Funded and Fundable Public Debt is now $766,717,809. The Greenback Circulation and other temporary Treasury paper, (at the close of January,) $685,365,468. It is not difficult to see that the application of the proceeds of $27,857,497 surplus Gold, judiciously converted into current funds, would purchase of the first named class, an amount of the Public Stocks and 7.30 ℔ cents soon to be converted into these Stocks, that would gradually enhance their market value and greatly contribute to the public confidence, at home and abroad, with which the contemplated 5 ℔ cent. Funded Loan, bearing Gold Interest, will be negotiated. The Stocks thus purchased will be placed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as *ex-officio* Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, in the Treasury Department *for accumulation*; the half yearly interest being paid to this Fund in Gold, the same as on the outstanding Stocks, and the Gold to be sold and reinvested in similar purchases. The establishment and integrity of such a Sinking Fund would place the future support of the Public Debt from Customs in Gold beyond reasonable contingency, and in this view we hold that its importance cannot be overestimated, nor its faithful administration—now that the necessary surplus has accrued—too promptly looked after.

The import trade of the past week was on a liberal scale, for the season, but not up to the corresponding week last year. The Exports also fell below last year, same week, in both Produce and Gold. The Customs were lighter than for the previous two weeks. The Treasury is now in the course of disbursing $2,000,000 Gold for interest on the 7.30 per cents, due 19th inst. The Gold and Silver balances, however, are still $19,068,000 as against $18,562,000 at the close of the previous week; partly owing to the non-presentation of the gold checks for interest. The Currency Balance in the Office is increased by the receipt of a considerable amount of 5 per cent. Legal Tenders from the Department at Washington. The Currency Deposits on 5 per cent. interest are also running up again, the Associated Banks being the chief depositors. The Stock Exchange was greatly excited throughout the week, and the additional rise in the Railways is thus noted in our comparative summary of the closing quotations as compared with the last figures of the previous Saturday.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	159⅜@159⅝
U. S. 6 ℔ cents, 1881	110⅜@110⅞
New-York Central	133⅜@137⅜
New-York and Erie	113⅜@124⅜@119⅜@122⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	105@107⅜
Rock Island	121⅜@121⅝
Michigan Guaranteed	137⅜@141
Michigan Southern	94⅝@98¾
Michigan Central	138⅜@143
Toledo	140⅝@147⅜
Illinois Central	132⅜@135⅛
Pacific Mail	220@216
Hudson River	146⅜@156⅜@153⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	116⅜@118⅜
Harlem Common	104@115⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	88⅜@93⅜
Chicago and North Western	50⅜@67
Almaden Quicksilver	49⅜@64@57⅛
Mariposa Gold	32⅜@34
Cumberland	58⅜@68⅜

The price of Gold was quiet and steady on Saturday at 159⅛@⅜, and Bills on London 174@174½ ℔ cent. There is increased ease in the supply of money to the Brokers at 6 ℔ cent., and the Banks are placing further sums with the Treasury office, on 10 days' notice, at 5 ℔ cent. The Treasury office is now well supplied with the 5 ℔ cent. Legal-Tenders, which the holders of warrants and checks have the option of taking in place of the ordinary Greenbacks. The Customs have fallen off as compared with the previous heavy payments, and the export demand for Gold has also fallen off. The shipment of the day is only $109,240, making for the whole week $287,631.

There is no abatement in the excitement on the Stock Exchange, although Erie Stock, as the leader of the Railway list, fell off early in the day to 119¾ per cent., as compared with 124⅜ the extreme figure of Friday morning, and 121 at the closing of that day. The Western Shares and Hudson River and Reading were even more buoyant than on Friday morning. The price made for Reading in the afternoon is the highest in the history of the Road; sales were made at the Second Board at 129½ per cent. Hudson sold up to 152 per cent.; Michigan Central to 143, and Northwest to 56½ per cent. There was increased firmness in Michigan Southern and Illinois Central and a strong upward movement in Fort Wayne and Chicago.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday afternoon; the market leaving off excited and the Railway speculation on the advance; Reading up to 130⅜ and Hudson to 155½. There was rather less firmness in some of the Government Stocks, and also on the Border State Stocks; though both show an advance on the previous week:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	159⅜	159⅛	Mich. Central	140⅜	143
U. S. 6s, 1861	111	110⅞	Mich. Southern	96⅜	98⅛
N. Y. Central	135	135⅛	Mich. Guarant'd	140	141
Erie	121	121⅜	Illinois Cen	134	134⅜
Erie Preferred	107⅜	107⅜	Pittsburgh	116⅜	117⅜
Hudson	147	155⅜	Fort Wayne	92	95
Pacific Mail	215	216	Rock Island	121	121
Harlem	113⅜	113⅜	Galena	121	133⅜
Canton	42⅜	42⅜	Reading	127⅜	130⅜
Treas. Cer., new	99⅜	99½	Quicksilver	64	62
Toledo	146	147⅜	Cum'land Coal	62	68
Northwest	51⅜	57	Mariposa	34	34

At the Evening Exchange higher prices were made on most of the Railways, and a large additional business of a speculative nature recorded.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Irving	101
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Metropolitan	112⅜
National	105¼	People's	102
State of New-York	105	Shoe and Leather	107
Commerce	107	Continental	99
American Exchange	109	St. Nicholas	101
Chatham	100	Marine	154
Bank of the Republic	102⅜	Commonwealth	100
Bank of N. America	107	Park	130
Hanover	100⅜		

And the following for the Railroad mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Al. & T. H. seconds, In.	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs	104	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	101	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	96¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. firsts	89⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s. Con. '76	132	Chi. & N. W. seconds	79⅜
Erie firsts, '68	108	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	86
Erie seconds, '79	115	Han & St. Jo. 2ds	70
Erie thirds, '83	117⅜	Del. L. & W. firsts	114
Erie fourths, '90	122	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie fifths, '85	121½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	106	M. & F. du Ch. 1sts	102
Hud. R. firsts, '69	109¼	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110⅜
Hud. R. seconds, s. f. '85	116⅜	New J. C. firsts	100
Hud. R. thirds, '75	135	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107
Hud. Bonds	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101⅜
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '72	122	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Chi. B. & Quin. firsts	119	Clev. & Pitts 3ds	103
Mich. S. seconds	105	Clev. & Pitts 4ths	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	119	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	71⅜
Pacific R. guaranteed	68	Chi. & Alt. firsts	102
Ill. Central, '75	122⅜	Chi. & A. S. F.	101⅜
Alton & T. Haute firsts	103⅜	Chi. & Alt. Income	94
Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	89½		

The import entries of the past week amount to $4,253,973, against $4,527,456 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,546,130 against $4,986,632 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $288,000 against $520,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,168,000.

The Commercial Tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York for seven months of the current Fiscal Year, printed a few days ago, make the Imports from July 1, 1863, to Jan. 31, 1864, exclusive of

$814,000 Foreign Specie	$114,773,000
Add three weeks in February	13,230,159
Total to date	$128,003,159
Against same time 1863	115,610,567
Increased Import since July 1	$12,392,592

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from

July 1, 1863, to 31st January, 1864	$94,088,000
Add three weeks in February	10,193,856
Total to date	$104,279,856
Against same time 1863	123,653,567
Decreased Export since July 1	$19,373,711

The Specie Export from New-York, from

July 1 to Jan. 31, amounted to	$34,580,000
Add since Feb. 1	2,171,000
Total to date	$36,751,000
Against same time 1863	38,675,000
Decreased Specie Export since July 1	$2,076,000

The return of the City and State Savings Banks of New-York, as compared with those of former years, is as follows:

	No. Depositors.	Am't Deposited.
1858	203,804	$41,422,672
1859	230,074	48,194,847
1860	277,697	58,178,160
1861	310,693	67,450,397
1862	300.511	54,083,150
1863	347.184	75,538.183
1864	400,194	93,786,384
Excess of means, 1864		$5,685,593

Total present Investments		$98,871,977
In bonds and mortgages	$23,992,208	
United States stocks	31,625,752	
Other stocks and loans	35,925,623	
Real estate	1,237,532	
Cash in bank	8,080,862	—$98,871,977

The Second National Bank (Fifth-avenue,) is receiving on deposit all the Notes of the National Banks, Country and City, at par. The Treasury Office would also be glad to receive these notes on deposit or in exchange for large denominations of the Greenback currency of the United States.

In reply to a correspondent we repeat that the 5-20 years Bonds of the United States, sold on the recent popular subscriptions, are a Funded Stock, and not a temporary loan, and if paid off under twenty years, (at any time after five years at the option of the Government,) *they will be paid in Gold* because of Gold being tendered to the Government on a new Stock bearing a less rate of interest. Such a tender will not, of course, be made until after the general resumption of Specie payments. The Government has never paid off a Funded Stock in any other medium than Gold and Silver, or their equivalent at the time. It has often been a purchaser of the Funded Stocks of the United States before maturity at a liberal premium, *and will be again.*

The advertisement of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company (established in 1853,) will be found to represent a paid up capital of $500,000, and surplus means to the amount of $105,604. The Company hold $200,400 in United States Stocks alone. The remainder of their investments consists of Bond and Mortgage, and Loans on Stocks, on large margins as to appraised and market values.

The January traffic of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Company, is as follows:

Earnings January, 1864	$51,570 15
Earnings January, 1863	35,046 85
Increase	$16,523 30

The transfer agency of this Company has been removed to the Mercantile Bank. See advertisement.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1417, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1525, 1529, 1533, 1535. *Part II.*—Nos. 351, 1005, 955, 182, 1267, 1273, 584, 1285, 964,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3874. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

Important Debates in the British Parliament.

The American Question Fully Discussed.

ABLE SPEECH OF LORD PALMERSTON.

THE WAR IN THE DUCHIES

The mails by the *Africa* via Boston, including London dates to Feb. 6, reached this City yesterday morning.

The Manchester *Examiner's* Liverpool correspondent writes, under date of Feb. 5:

"The result of Capt. SHERARD OSBORNE'S refusal to serve under a Chinese mandarin was to-day (Friday) made pretty visible in Liverpool by a notice being posted in the Liverpool Exchange newsroom to the effect that three of the steamers comprising the Anglo-Chinese steam squadron, viz., the *Pekin*, *China* and *Tein-Tsin*, had passed the Straits of Sunda, en route for England. Capt. SHERARD OSBORNE was on board the *Tein-Tsin*."

It was understood that the following Judges would preside at the hearing of the appeal in the *Alexandra* case on the 6th: Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Mr. Justice Crompton, Mr. Justice Blackburn and Mr. Justice Mellor, from the Court of Queen's Bench; Lord Chief Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Justice Willes and Mr. Justice Byles, from the Court of Common Pleas. It is stated that the case will be taken before the House of Lords, whatever the decision may be in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, it being the wish of all parties to have the law decided and settled by the highest legal authorities in the Kingdom.

The London *Star* of Feb. 6 says:

"The bankruptcy of Mr. Z. C. PEARSON has not yet ceased to occupy the attention of the Commissioners. Mr. Commissioner GOULBURN was engaged all yesterday with it. The bankrupt applied for his discharge, and was subjected to a long examination, in the course of which his career from the position of sailor-boy to be Mayor of Hull and a bankrupt shipowner was traced. Incidentally it came out that he was the Mr. PEARSON who was engaged in the sale of the *Scylla* or *Rappahannock* to the Confederates, and that he received £750 commission on the sale. His examination is to be resumed on the 12th inst."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that the authorities have at length given Capt. BLAKELY an order to manufacture for the public service one 11-inch gun.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Important Parliamentary Debates.

On Feb. 4, as has already been announced by telegraph, Parliament opened its sessions, and the Queen presented her address, which was read by the Lord Chancellor. We give the prominent points of the highly important debate which followed.

LORD DERBY'S SPEECH.

Lord DERBY, after alluding to the birth of a son to the Prince of Wales as an event of happy promise for the future, referred with satisfaction to the general prosperity of the country, notwithstanding the interruption of the supply of cotton and the consequent distress in the manufacturing districts. Upon this point he said it was most satisfactory, notwithstanding the trials which the country has gone through, to see that our commerce is steadily increasing, and that the revenue has been more than able to meet all the demands which have been made upon it; and I trust that, if nothing shall occur to check this course of prosperity, the country may hope for a further remission of the burdens which have pressed and do press so heavily upon the people. It is true that there is one exception from this general state of prosperity, caused by that unhappy war which has so long continued in the distracted state of the greater part of the Continent of North America. But even though I am able to agree with the language of the speech that the great pressure of distress which prevailed last year has been mitigated, there is still a very heavy pressure upon that population, and which has been borne with an amount of courage and patience which has called forth the universal approbation of the people of this country. But I venture to entertain a hope that the worst and heaviest of the pressure is at an end, and that in the course of a few months we may date a considerable increase in the industry of the manufacturing districts. [Hear, hear.] I may be permitted to say that the anticipations which were formed last year of the expected supply of cotton have been realized to the letter, and therefore we may look with greater confidence at the anticipations put forth by those who say that towards the beginning of April or May we may calculate upon a supply of cotton which will be sufficient to maintain the mills in working order for five days in the week throughout the manufacturing districts. It is even more satisfactory to find that should the war between the Northern and Southern States of America be brought to a close earlier than expected, or than I fear it will be, yet the growth of cotton in many countries will be so firmly established as that we shall never again be placed in the painful position of being indebted for the supply of cotton to one single source. [Hear.] But I must not lead your Lordships to believe that the distress in the north is at an end, or that there may not be serious fluctuations in the distress in the manufacturing districts. It is not so much the high price of cotton as the uncertain price of cotton which paralyzes the calculations of the manufacturers. High as the price is at present, it is a remarkable fact that the diminution of consumption has not kept pace with the increased price of the articles produced. So long, however, as there is a rapid fluctuation from high prices to low, so long will the manufacturers abstain from doing more than meet the demands of the market, and they will not venture to lay in a stock which might subject them to heavy loss, and consequently there will be great fluctuations in the condition of the operative classes in the north. Yet I may venture to say this is a proof of the hopeful spirit which animates the people in the districts, that there are no less than one hundred new mills in the course of erection and being prepared for a start on the revival of the cotton trade, and one of these mills will have no less than 5,000 looms in it. [Hear, hear.]

Passing to the other topics of Her Majesty's speech, the noble Lord referred to the commission to be appointed to inquire into the subject of subscription by the clergy of the Church of England. He feared that the result of such an inquiry would not be proportionate to the magnitude of the machinery employed in it. He then called the attention of the House to the portion of the speech relating to foreign affairs. Her Majesty's Government had, for two or three years past, mainly rested their claim to public confidence on their foreign policy. They had abandoned the question of Parliamentary Reform the moment it had served the purpose of placing them in office. The fulfilment of the promises they had made was defeated by Lord RUSSELL, and when he was transferred to the more serene atmosphere of the House of Lords he pronounced the funeral oration of Reform. He had told them to "rest and be thankful;" and from that time their foreign policy had been the groundwork of the claim of Her Majesty's Government to public confidence. This policy he examined and criticized. Its chief principles were stated to be the maintenance of a good understanding with France, and non-intervention with the internal affairs of other countries. As to non-intervention, it would be difficult to mention a country with whose affairs Lord RUSSELL had not interfered. In fact, his main principle seemed to have been to meddle and to muddle. With great or small States his course was leeturing, blustering and retreating. Like Bottom, the weaver, he wished to play every part, but, above all, that of the Lion. He could roar that it "would do any man's heart good to hear him," though he also knew how to "aggravate his voice like any sucking dove!" But, seriously, he believed that England had been lowered and humiliated in the eyes of Europe by the foreign policy of the Government. England had not a single friend on the Continent, and its remonstrances were treated with contempt, both by the larger and smaller States. As to keeping up a good understanding with the Government of France, there was hardly a single question on which Her Majesty's Ministers had not thwarted its policy. From the Mexican expedition England had withdrawn, and, he remarked further, I believe it to be notorious that the Emperor of the French was very desirous to take steps at all events toward a recognition of the Confederate States of America, but the noble Earl, whether rightly or wrongly, opposed himself to that policy, and the Emperor, with an earnest desire to coöperate with this country as far as possible, shaped his policy in accordance with the policy of this country, and accommodated his views to those of this country.

It had also declined the Emperor's proposition of a Congress. He admitted the difficulties that would have been encountered, but if any country was less justified than another in meeting the suggestion with a blunt refusal it was England. This country had no interests that could have been affected by the Congress. The proper course would have been to recognize the benevolent intentions of the Emperor, and, stating that England had no interest that could prevent her taking part in the Congress, to have expressed a readiness to coöperate in such a laudable design, provided we received assurances that other States would submit to such an arbitration. Then, if the plan failed, the failure would have caused no ill-feeling between England and France. It must have been known that the Danish and German question was pending, and if the proposition of holding a Congress could have postponed but for a short time the extreme steps that had been taken, there would be now a better prospect of restoring the peace it was too late to preserve. As to the points in dispute between Germany and Denmark, it ought not to have been difficult to settle them without an appeal to arms. Had England possessed the influence it ought to exercise, it could have played the part of mediator, and the difficulties that threatened the peace of Europe might have been adjusted. But France had been alienated, Russia offended; they could not look to any European Power for support. He hoped England was not committed to a conflict with Germany on a question on which the Germans felt so strongly. Such a war would be a great disaster. He hoped Lord RUSSELL would be able to assure them that the country was not committed by any act of the Government either to a conflict with Germany or to the abandonment of an ally who had trusted to their protection. He pointed out the many dangers Germany incurred by war. Any contest with England would give France the opportunity of acting on any ambitious designs with regard to Germany if she entertained them. In every case of Lord RUSSELL'S interference he had offended, not one side only, but both.

Lord DERBY said upon this point: Again it would appear that, notwithstanding the concessions which the noble Earl has made to the Federal States of America in carrying out what he calls neutrality, but what I am afraid I must call one-sided neutrality, he has received from these States not thanks, because I believe that papers which have been laid before the Senate of the United States show that we were met by demands and menaces, *which I should be much astonished if any one calling himself a British Minister must not have felt a difficulty in receiving when the dispatches containing them were placed in his hands.* Since then we are not only told that the American Government will hold us responsible for any damage which their commerce may have sustained by the acts of the *Alabama*; but if I have not misread the papers laid before Congress, *they state that if we do not put a stop to the sale of vessels of this kind in this country, the result must be that the Federal Government will take the law into their own hands; that their cruisers will follow these vessels into British ports, and will, in British waters, maintain their own interests.* My Lords, I hope the noble Earl will be able to show that he has answered that dispatch in a manner which will put an end to such monstrous demands for the future. [Hear, hear.] But, if I am not mistaken, the last dispatch from Washington was written about August, and was received here toward the latter end of August, and early in September the noble Earl took the strong step of seizing the so-called Confederate rams in the Mersey upon that very suspicion as to which, a year before, the Attorney-General informed Parliament that the Government would not be warranted in interfering. [Hear, hear.] *Well, then, my Lords, if you have not satisfied the Federals, neither have you satisfied the Confederate States.* [Hear.] You have not satisfied the Poles, and you have offended Russia. In conclusion, the speaker recapitulated the existing differences between Her Majesty's Government and most of the European Powers, and denounced the policy that had produced such embarassments as a source of national danger.

Lord RUSSELL defended the course he had taken on the ground that intervention generally failed of its object, and aggravated the evils it sought to prevent. He did not admit Lord DERBY'S principle, that England was bound to accept whatever France proposed. As to Mexico, Her Majesty's Government had stated from the beginning that England had no intention of regulating the internal affairs of that country. We acted to obtain redress of our own grievances, not to set up any particular form of Government. As to the French proposal in reference to the States of the American Confederacy, Lord RUSSELL said: "I think that, though on some questions which arise, the Emperor of the French may pursue a different policy from that which we follow, he gives full weight to the consideration that the policy which may suit the French nation may not be the policy which the British nation prefers. I believe that the Emperor is too just to attribute such a difference of opinion to anything but a regard for the policy which we think right, and which we think the interest of this country calls upon us to pursue. [Hear, hear.] Then, the noble Earl says that we differ from France about the recognition of the Southern States of America. Now, no such proposal was ever made to us. There was a proposal that we should offer our good offices in order to reconcile the North and South; *but it was tolerably obvious that if the proposal was made by two Powers, say England and France, it would irritate the Northern States, would fail of effect, and that there was much better chance of a reconciliation between the North and South in our abstaining from such a proposal.* I believe that the noble Earl approved that decision. I certainly am convinced that the whole country concurred in the policy which we then pursued.

As to the plan of a Congress, the Polish and Italian questions at once prevented Austria and Russia from taking any part in the proceeding, and without the coöperation of the great Powers, Earl RUSSELL said, the scheme must have failed. Her Majesty's Government had given the Emperor of the French every credit for his motives, but England was quite justified in considering whether the Congress was likely to promote the peace of Europe or not. In this question, as well as on the war in America, England had a right to pursue its own policy and consider its own interests. Having minutely described the reasons for negotiating the treaty of 1852, to settle the succession to the Danish Crown, and sketched the present state of the dispute between Germany and Denmark, he characterized the anxiety of Austria and Prussia to rush into war as something inexplicable and melancholy. It was the wish of forty millions of Germans to be a great and united nation. But this they believed they could not become without attacking Denmark. The position of that kingdom was most unhappy. Whatever might be the form of the German Governments, whether the Conservative or the Democratic principle was in the ascendancy, the German mind seemed bent on the destruction of Denmark. Prussia and Austria had not repudiated the Treaty of 1852. To prove they had not he read the last dispatch received from Berlin, containing the reply of the Government of Prussia to a distinct question on the subject. Other expressions of the dispatch, in reference to the future, he would not then examine. The Government had not advised Denmark to give up anything it was not right she should yield; nor was any material aid expected from this country. Both France and England earnestly desired to maintain peace, and that being the case the war could not be of long duration. Her Majesty's Government had not committed itself to any policy likely to bring calamities on this country. He admitted it was the duty of the Government not to seek a policy from Parliament, but seriously to consider the situation of the country, and, having made up their minds as to the policy to be adopted, to lay it before Parliament, and to stand or fall by the event.

Lord GREY thought England might have created an impression in Denmark that aid would be furnished to that country. If so, with the force at their command, more might have been done without difficulty, though he did not say that such a course ought to have been taken. He regretted the events that had involved this country in such difficulties in Japan, China, and New Zealand.

Lord GRANVILLE denied that the Government was bound to intervene in the German and Danish conflict, merely because it had a large force, without reference to the interests of this country. The course the Government had laid down was the just line of policy to pursue—to hold out no hope it could not realize, and to avoid any language tending to encourage those from whom the Government differed in supposing they could act with perfect impunity.

The motion for an Address was then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR moved the Address. In supporting the motion he noticed the several topics touched upon in the speech of the Lords Commissioners. With reference to the most prominent topic, the Schleswig-Holstein question, and the hostile attitude assumed by the German Powers towards Denmark, while he blamed the Danish Government for not adopting measures that would have averted the present crisis, he thought the conduct of Austria and Prussia towards Denmark had been bullying and aggressive. He trusted they would perceive before it was too late their faulty steps, and he hoped that the measures taken by her Majesty's Government would have the effect of arresting the mischief.

The motion was seconded by Mr. GÖSCHEN, who commended the policy which Her Majesty's Government had pursued upon the Schleswig-Holstein question, which, he thought, had been cordially approved by the whole country. With reference to this question, he discussed the doctrine of non-intervention, suggesting the limitations to which it was subject, observing that, if the object of the Treaty of 1852, to which the chief Continental Powers were parties, was the maintenance of the peace of Europe, the violation of that Treaty opened very grave considerations. He placed the fullest confidence in the Government that they would not depart from the principle of non-intervention, so far as it was practicable to abide by it. He dwelt at some length upon the evidence of the internal prosperity of the country, adverted to in the Speech from the Throne, and expressed his hope that, side by side with that prosperity, there might be a proportionate improvement in the condition of the working classes and of our pauper population.

Mr. DISRAELI began by complaining of the deficiencies in the speech of the Royal Commissioners. No notice was taken, he observed, of the condition of Ireland. It would have been wise and politic, he thought, to acknowledge not only the existence of distress in Ireland, but the manner in which it had been borne. He should like, he said, to have seen some reference to America in the speech, the omission of which he considered strange. It would have been satisfactory to know whether the principle of neutrality was still recognized, and whether, during the recess, it had been impartially observed and strictly enforced. Nothing was said about China, or of the diplomatic action regarding Poland, or of the proposal of the Emperor of the French for a Congress. There was a still more remarkable and a significant omission, which the House could not allow to pass unnoticed. Parliament was not congratulated, as usual, upon the friendly relations between this country and foreign Powers. Reviewing the diplomatic action of the Government in relation to Russia, Greece and France, he censured the mode and manner in which the proposal of the French Emperor for a Congress had been met by the Foreign Secretary. Although it could not be said that the affair of Schleswig-Holstein was not noticed in the speech of the Royal Commissioners, he complained of the manner in which the question had been put before the House of Commons, showing that Her Majesty's Government avoided giving an opinion upon it. The paragraphs in the speech appeared to him to be drawn up to prepare the House for what were considered the logical consequences of Lord PALMERSTON'S speech of last year. He objected to this mode of treating the House. If we went to war, let the House be sure of the policy of the Government; and if war was necessary, that it might not have been prevented. He had suggested reasons, he said, why the House should look with some suspicion upon the foreign policy of the Government. He protested against their coming to Parliament without a policy. They were bound to tell the country what policy they recommended, and, if the cause were just, the country would support them.

LORD PALMERSTON'S SPEECH.

Lord PALMERSTON rose. The noble Lord, who was received with loud cheers, said: I should much have preferred to have heard the opinion of other members beside the right honorable gentleman, who is always listened to with the deference which his abilities and position entitle him to, but as it appears that the gentlemen on that side of the House have given him an unlimited proxy, I shall take leave to deal with the speech which he has delivered. The great complaint of the right honorable gentlemen seems to be not as to what the speech contains, but as to what he thinks it ought to have contained, and I think that I shall have no difficulty in explaining to the House the reason why some, or many, or all of those topics to which the right honorable gentleman alluded were not introduced into Her Majesty's Speech. In the first place, he complained that no mention has been made of the civil war in America. *Why, we have over and over again lamented and still continue to lament the continuance of that war, and we have declared more than once that Her Majesty's Government profess to act, and intend to continue to act, upon a principle of strict neutrality in regard to that contest.* Unless the House had thought that Her Majesty's Government was going to depart from that course, of which there is no indication whatever, it would have been matter of surplussage to have filled the speech with a repetition of the statements made on former occasions, and which are still binding upon Her Majesty's Government. [Hear, hear]. Then no mention has been made of our relations with China. There is no need to mention your relations with a country as long as they are good, and as we continue to be upon relations of confidence and amity with the Chinese Government, there is no occasion to mention that circumstance. The right honorable gentleman also complains that this speech does not contain the repetition of that statement which has been found in other speeches as to the nature of our relations with foreign powers. Why, everybody must know that there have been between Her Majesty's Government and some foreign Powers discussions which even until within the last few hours were brought to a satisfactory termination, and that was the reason why no mention was made of them. It was unnecessary to state anything about Poland. Every one knew that the efforts made by England, France, and other Governments to induce the Government of Russia to adopt some more humane and conciliatory course of conduct toward Poland had failed; that the answer was that until the insurrection was put down the Emperor could not change his conduct, but that when the insurrection should have ceased he was prepared to do these things which we recommended; and there was no need to repeat in Her Majesty's speech that which was perfectly well known many months ago to this House and to everybody in the country. The right honorable gentleman complains of the manner in which the proposal of the Emperor of the French for a general Congress was received and answered by Her Majesty's Government. I totally deny that there was anything discourteous in the answer. [Hear.] The habits of this country are perhaps more plain and simple than those of Continental nations. We state our opinions and we give our reasons but we do not often abound in those superfluous expressions of compliment which we are accustomed to hear from our neighbors. There was nothing in that answer which can, with any semblance of justice, be called uncourteous, uncivil or unfriendly, or otherwise than was due between two Governments which are upon a footing of reciprocal confidence. [Hear, hear.] You might assemble a Congress representing all the Powers of Europe, and if the members of that Congress were agreed upon any particular proposal, that proposal would naturally be adopted. But if there was a dissentient voice there would be no authority in the majority to bind the minority, and therefore the result of the Congress would be absolutely *nil*. The Congress might have met for the purpose of sanctioning by a new treaty the present state of things. Could you have expected that the present state of things in Italy, for instance, would have been sanctioned by Austria? Would you have asked the King of Italy to sign a treaty by which he agreed to circumscribe his territories as now existing, and to forego any future claim upon Venetia and on Rome? Why, of course you would not. Then, could the existing state of things have been taken as a basis for introducing such changes as the Congress might deem it expedient to make? Those changes would have involved a transfer of territory to some new Power; to that, of course, there would have been an objection which could not be overruled by the opinion of the majority. It was our opinion, therefore, that such a Congress, instead of confirming and strengthening the foundations of peace, would have led to the separation of its members after rendering differences of opinion more pointed, and more serious of interest more irreconcilable. [Cheers.] The right honorable gentleman, indeed, suggested an amendment of our answer: whether it would have contributed to confirm the good feeling between England and France I do not know, but he seemed to imply that we might have inserted in our dispatch that this proposal for a Congress was "an adroit manœuvre." [Laughter and loud cheers.] Well, we really did not think that such was the state of the case. *We believed it to be a proposal made in perfect sincerity and good faith by the Emperor of the French, who thought it might lead to the good results he anticipated. We differed from that view for reasons which we stated, and we trust that our difference has not made any permanent or material alteration in the good feeling between the two Governments.* Indeed, I can give the House the assurance, because I have had recent communications to that effect, that the relations between the two Governments are as cordial as they were before the correspondence. Is that cited as an instance of an occasional coldness between the two Governments? A jealous English Government might have looked with disfavor upon the attempt to establish in Mexico a monarchy under the protection of France. But have we expressed the slightest jealousy, the slightest disfavor toward such a proceeding? [Hear, hear.] We stated fairly and cordially that if the French Government could establish order and regular government in Mexico, even though that might be accomplished by a French army, we thought the step would be for the benefit of the people of Mexico; and for the advantage of all the nations of Europe having commercial intercourse with that country. *And, therefore, far from being an instance of coldness or distrust between the two Governments, the right honorable gentleman might have mentioned the case of Mexico as an instance of confidence on our part well deserved and well merited by the Government of France.* At the time the Governments of Austria and Prussia seemed to be hesitating whether they would abide by the treaty or not, there was a plea set up in Germany that those who had signed or acceded to the treaty were released from its engagements, because Denmark had not fulfilled another and a distinct engagement entered into before the treaty in a separate correspondence, not alluded to in the treaty as forming one of the conditions, and, therefore, entirely disconnected from the treaty. We protested against that idea. We said, "The treaty of 1852 is plain, simple, positive, and unconditional; there is nothing in it which entitles you to say that because Denmark has not fulfilled a prior engagement—an engagement, namely, to incorporate Schleswig with Denmark—that, therefore, you are released from your engagement to acknowledge King CHRISTIAN as King of all the territories held under the Danish sway. If you had intended to couple these two things together you ought to have done so in the treaty of 1852. You could have inserted a condition providing that you would only recognize King CHRISTIAN if the arrangements were made upon which you insisted with regard to Schleswig and Denmark. You did not do so, and you have no right to discharge yourselves from the obligations of that treaty because the Danes failed in another and a different quarter." [Hear, hear.] We said, "The failure of Denmark gives you a right of war if you do not choose to accomplish your object by negotiation and persuasion—a right of war against the King whom you are bound by the treaty to acknowledge; but it does not give you a right to release yourselves from that treaty and to acknowledge the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Holstein." [Hear, hear.] There has been a great deal of negotiation and communication on the subject; and I am happy to say that within the last very few hours we have received information from the Austrians and Prussians that they are prepared to declare that they abide by the treaty of 1852 and will maintain the integrity of the Danish monarchy in accordance with the provisions of that treaty. [Loud cheers.] We have no policy! Is not that a policy? I say it is; that it is a sound policy, and one which will be approved by the people of this country. [Cheers.] Speaking fairly and impartially, I must say that while, on the one hand, I think the Germans have been guilty of great and unjustifiable aggression, on the other hand one must confess that the Danes have been wanting in the fulfillment of their obligations. The patent of March last was a violation in many of the details of the Federal laws applicable to the States within the Confederation, and the Diet called on the late King of Denmark to revoke that patent. The late King was advised by Ministers who were many of them very able, but yet took too exclusively Danish a view of matters, and the result was that he did not revoke that patent. Execution was decreed by the Diet, and the Diet in exercising their powers decreed that troops should go into Holstein, being part of the Confederation, for the purpose of compelling the Sovereign to revoke the patent. Well, we foresaw that if the troops of the Confederation, under the excitement which existed in Germany after the death of the late King, and in the midst of the demands which were made by the smaller Powers to upset the treaty and dismember Denmark, should go into Holstein for the purpose of execution, revolutionary movements would be got up by the active party in Germany, and the authority of the Sovereign would for the moment be overthrown. We therefore urged the King of Denmark to lose no time in revoking the patent and to put himself in the right with respect to Germany. He did so; but, nevertheless, execution took place. The Federal troops marched into Holstein for the purpose of obtaining the revocation of the patent after the patent had been actually revoked. [Hear, hear, and a laugh.] Well, it is fair to say that, for reasons the force of which we certainly admit, Austria and Prussia moved in the Diet that that measure should be a measure of execution, instead of being, what the smaller Powers who wanted to dismember Denmark recommended, a measure of occupation—that is to say, occupying Holstein in order that the Diet might determine who should be Duke. [Hear, hear.] Well, Austria and Prussia, by persuading the Diet to send their troops into Holstein as a measure of execution, acted in a manner more friendly to Denmark than if occupation had taken place. I venture to think that the policy we have announced, and which is a policy of peace—[hear, hear]—of laborious and unremitting endeavor to reconcile differences, to prevent quarrels and collisions between the State of Europe—a policy which is, I contend, a real policy, and in accordance with the wishes of the country, will receive the approbation of this House; and, until I hear anything to the contrary, I and my colleagues will rest satisfied that this will be the verdict of the country. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. S. FITZGERALD contended that Lord PALMERSTON had not answered the objections of Mr. DISRAELI, who had complained that the past policy of the Government had been confused, vacillating and contradictory, and he pointed out indications of these characteristics of their policy in their diplomatic communications with the Danish Government in relation to the Duchies. Having brought matters to a dangerous crisis, he wanted to know what the Government proposed to do, in order, in furtherance of their peace policy, to secure the peace of Europe. If we were to stand by and see concession made after concession, our policy would be justly stigmatized as an ignominous policy.

Mr. G. DUFF entered into the details of the Schleswig-Holstein question, pursuing it at considerable length in all its intricacies and complications. He was of opinion that the Duke of Augustenburg was entitled to rule in Holstein, and probably in Schleswig. England, he considered, had no interest whatever in the quarrel.

Sir H. VERNEY discussed the details of the same question, which, he said, really was whether a Scandinavian race should oppress a German race.

Mr. HENNESSY adverted to a declaration by Earl RUSSELL, that, by the violation of the Treaty of Vienna, Russia had forfeited a title to Poland, and asked why that declaration had been withdrawn from a dispatch. He complained of the policy of the Government in relation to Poland, and accused the Emperor of Russia of being the real author of the severities exercised towards the Poles. With regard to the Danish question, he examined the history of the Treaty of London, and denied its validity. The question, he said, was one in which we ought not to have interfered. Denmark was actually dismembered, and Lord RUSSELL was responsible for it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied the suggestion that the Cabinet was divided upon the Danish question.

Mr. H. BAILLIE regretted the omision of the American war from the speech, and discussed the inefficiency of the blockade and the outrages perpetrated by the agents of the Federal Government upon British commerce.

Messrs. LAYARD, WHITESIDE and KINGSLAKE also took part in the debate, upon the conclusion of which the address was agreed to.

LORD PALMERSTON IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

THE CASE DISMISSED.

The case of O'KANE *vs.* O'KANE and Lord PALMERSTON came finally before the Court of Probate and Divorce on the 4th inst.

The Queen's Advocate (with him Dr. SPINKS): In order to prevent the irregularities which took place on a former occasion, perhaps your lordship will allow me to address a few observations to the court.

Mr. G. BROWNE (for the petitioner): I don't know in what position the Queen's Advocate stands. He is no party to this rule. He did not obtain it.

The Judge-Ordinary: But he has been served with it.

The Queen's-Advocate: Your lordship will remember that on the last occasion the case stood over that I might have an opportunity of reading the affidavits. I will just briefly state what it seems to me to be necessary to bring before the court. The petition charging adultery is dated the 19th of October, 1863. The respondent answered on the 11th of November, denying the adultery. On the 17th of November the co-respondent made application for an order for a specification as to the marriage, and as to the particulars of the adultery. On the 21st of January this year the respondent made a similar application to the court. You were pleased, my Lord, to make an order on the 26th of January to the following effect, that the petitioner do show cause on the 2d of February why he should not proceed with his suit, or why, in default of his so doing, the petition should not be dismissed. That is, therefore, the sole question before the court.

The Judge Ordinary—You have now come to that point of the proceeding which shows that, although you are properly here, and may properly be heard, you ought not to be heard first. The party who is called upon by this rule to show cause is the petitioner, and we should be departing from regularity if we were to allow any statement by the counsel till that is done.

The Queen's Advocate—Certainly, My Lord. I was not going to do that; but having been called upon to peruse the affidavits, I thought it my duty to state to the court that we have served the respondent and the petitioner with a notice that we object to any parts of the affidavits being read which had not a direct bearing upon the question actually before the court, namely, why the petition should not be dismissed on the ground that the order of the court has not been obeyed.

The Judge—But then, you see, the proper time for objecting to that being done is when it is going to be done. At present I don't know that it will be done.

The Queen's Advocate—On the former occasion a great portion of an affidavit was read to the court, very improperly as I conceive, owing to the objection not having been taken.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR, Q. C.—(Mr. JOYCE with him, for the respondent)—A general charge of irregularity having been made by the Queen's Advocate, I beg—

The Judge Ordinary—I must insist on the case being conducted regularly. The regular course is for Mr. BROWNE to be heard, and I will not hear any more observations till then.

Mr. BROWNE—I don't know whether the Queen's Advocate is showing cause for or against the rule

The Judge Ordinary—He is doing neither one nor the other. What you have got to do now is to show cause against the rule; and I do hope, as Judge, that you will confine yourself to that.

Mr. BROWNE—With regard to that, on the last occasion I was making some observations respecting the affidavit of Mr. WELLS, when the Queen's Advocate objected to them as being irrelevant. I can hardly say the objection was ill-founded; but I had hoped to lead the mind of this court to exonerate the co-respondent as well as the respondent. The affidavit on which my learned friend, Mr. SEYMOUR, obtained this rule contained one most material allegation—no less than a very serious and grave charge against the petitioner or his attorney, or both. The charge briefly was, that the petition had been filed and served for the purpose of extortion; and therefore I think I am entitled to read that portion of the affidavit which replies to so serious an imputation.

The Queen's Advocate—I must object to the court being made a vehicle for the dissemination either of public scandal or of private quarrels between solicitors.

The Judge Ordinary—I think the learned counsel is entitled to read the third paragraph of Mr. WELLS' affidavit.

Mr. BROWNE accordingly read it, as follows: "3. That it is wholly untrue that the petition was presented and filed, and served for the purpose of extortion, and that, according with my instructions, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, the petitioner had a good case upon the merits, and there are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no facts in existence from which the said CHARLES HORSLEY could believe as he has sworn in the last paragraph of his affidavit filed in this motion." Mr. BROWNE added: There is a letter appended to the affidavit of which I do not approve. I regret that it was appended to it, and I am not aware that my client knows how it got abroad.

The Judge Ordinary—You mean the letter from your client to his attorney?

Mr. BROWNE—Yes; that letter is a confirmation of the statement that there was no complicity between the parties in the arrangement of the suit.

The Judge Ordinary—What do you mean by "arrangement?" The court has nothing before it to lead to the conclusion that there was any arrangement. If there was, you had better state it.

Mr. BROWNE—There is an allegation that there was an arrangement, but not one between the parties.

The Judge Ordinary—What is the meaning of an arrangement not between the parties?

Mr. BROWNE—It may have been made with third parties.

The Judge Ordinary—Oh, is that the meaning? You mean that your client made an arrangement with some other party that the suit should not go on?

Mr. BROWNE—Yes.

The Judge—That is a very improper mode of speaking of it. A term should not be used which would lead any one to suppose that it was an arrangement between the parties to the suit.

Mr. BROWNE—I have all along disclaimed anything of that kind.

The Judge Ordinary—You have.

Mr. BROWNE—I have now only to add that I am instructed to offer no opposition to the rule being made absolute.

The Queen's Advocate—After what has been said, my Lord, I wish to make one observation, and one only. I am instructed to deny fully and emphatically that there has been any compromise whatever between the co respondent and the petitioner.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR—As Mr. HORSLEY has been referred to, I merely say that as to what has fallen from the learned counsel (Mr. BROWNE) respecting a compromise—

The Judge Ordinary—Compromise?

Mr. SEYMOUR—In support of that you have nothing but the statement of the petitioner.

The Judge Ordinary—He does not use the word compromise. He says he has arranged with his friends that the petition should not go on

The Queen's Advocate—This suit is dismissed, my Lord, as against the respondent and co-respondent?

The Judge Ordinary—The result of what has passed to-day is that the suit must be dismissed. The petitioner has come into court, and has complained of the conduct of his wife; he now retires from it without making any imputation upon her. He says that an arrangement has been made between himself and other parties—an arrangement made upon grounds best known to himself, and which he chooses to call an arrangement with his friends. The result is that he withdraws from the contest, and the petition is dismissed. Now, no doubt it is very much to be regretted that a man should be able to attack the character of a woman whom he calls his wife, and whom he held up here, at least for a time, to censure. The publicity which happily prevails in all the courts of justice has aggravated the evil: but we may hope that a remedy may probably be found in the same wide publicity. The chastity of the respondent, who has in vain challenged inquiry and proof, should receive no tarnish from this ordeal. As to the petitioner, he retires from the contest with the evil words still upon his lips, and probably he may meet with the contempt of others. The court cannot part with this suit without one word with regard to the co-respondent. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the court that a name which is never mentioned in England without just pride should pass from its annals without a stain. [Cheers, which there was no attempt to suppress.]

The petition is therefore dismissed.

A Liverpool paper says:

"Lord PALMERSTON'S acquaintance with Mrs. O'KANE, otherwise Miss MORRIS, the respondent in the 'great divorce case,' is said to have arisen from the fact that Miss MORRIS was a governess in the house of Lady JOCELYN, who is nearly related to Lady PALMERSTON. Hence Miss MORRIS was not an unfrequent visitor at Cambridge House."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Rebels Growing Uneasy—Threatening Demonstrations at Knoxville and Chattanooga—Morgan Said to Have Crossed the Tennessee.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 22.

The *Gazette's* Chattanooga dispatch of the 21st gives a rumor that two divisions of the enemy occupied Marysville yesterday, but afterward retired.

It is said that the rebels have appeared on the Tennessee River below Loudon, and are blockading the river against the steamers for Chattanooga.

Another rumor declares that JOHN MORGAN has crossed the Tennessee.

The court-house at Mobile, valued at $200,000, was recently destroyed by fire.

All is quiet in front. The situation of the rebel army is unknown.

The weather is growing mild and pleasant.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 22.

The *Commercial's* Knoxville dispatch, of the 21st, says the rebels have broken up Winter quarters at Morristown, and are in force at Strawberry Plains.

They have completed a pontoon bridge at the Plains, and two brigades of infantry are across, as also some cavalry, which skirmished yesterday with our cavalry six miles from here and were driven back to the river.

Gen. HASKELL encountered the enemy two miles out yesterday on the south side of the river, and killed six or seven and captured nine.

It is reported the rebels have been reinforced by BACKAU with a heavy force of artillery.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

KNOXVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 17, } Via LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 22. }

Affairs at Knoxville for four days past have been threatening, but the enemy, who had appeared in some force at Strawberry Plains, have recrossed the river, owing to a freshet in the Holston. The enemy are now reported to be moving toward Georgia with their cavalry, on the Marysville road, and their infantry passing near the base of the Smoky Mountains. There is no present anticipation of an attack here, which may be made after the river falls.

The Maryland Unconditional Union Convention.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 22.

The Unconditional Union State Convention, which met here to-day, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this Convention to the National Convention be and are hereby instructed to vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN first, last, and all the time.

Resolved, That this convention is in favor of the entire and immediate abolition of Slavery in this State, and the States in rebellion, and is opposed to any organization of State Governments in those States which do not recognize the immediate abolishment of Slavery as a condition precedent.

Resolved, That this convention express their sympathy with the Radical Emancipationists in Missouri, and in Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, and regret that influences in the Cabinet have in Maryland and those States depressed the efforts of the radical friends of the Administration and emancipation and given prominence to those who are the unwilling advocates of emancipation.

Resolved, That the Convention fully approves the proclamation of amnesty of President LINCOLN, and regards it as calculated to weaken and destroy the rebellion, restore union and harmony to the country, and make us a great and prosperous nation.

Messrs. H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, J. A. J. CRESWELL, H. W. HOFFMAN and A. C. GARDNER, were elected delegates at large. All the counties of the State were represented.

FROM THE SOUTH.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Gen. Sherman's Rapid Progress Fully Confirmed.

His Arrival at Quitman, Mississippi, on the 14th.

The Rebels Declare it the "Boldest Movement of the War."

FARRAGUT'S FLEET MOVING ON MOBILE.

The City to be Attacked, and Citizens Ordered to Leave.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 22.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New York* arrived this afternoon. Richmond papers have been received up to the 20th inst. They contain no dispatches from Charleston of a later date than the 12th, and those are unimportant.

An official dispatch, to the rebel War Department of the 18th inst., announces Gen. SHERMAN'S arrival at Quitman, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, without opposition, but will not be allowed to take Mobile without a desperate battle. "*This advance was, without comparison, the boldest movement of the war.* SHERMAN has from 25,000 to 30,000 men. They tear up the railroad and bridges in their rear. He meditates no step backward.

MOBILE, Monday, Feb. 15.

Meridian was evacuated yesterday. The Government property was saved.

Capt. ADAIR, of FORREST'S Staff, has arrived here. FORREST was at Oxford on the 9th. He was confronting a column of infantry 6,000 strong, from Memphis via Hernando, and twelve regiments of cavalry via Collierville.

SHERMAN'S

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF EDWARD LIVINGSTON. By CHARLES HAVENS HUNT, with an Introduction by GEORGE BANCROFT. 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The author of this handsome volume was attracted toward the subject of it from being intrusted to prepare the notice of EDWARD LIVINGSTON'S life for *The New American Cyclopedia*. Finding that no satisfactory record existed of the man whose career so strongly excited his sympathies, he determined to become his biographer. After the commencement of his task he was, fortunately for his purpose, intrusted with the whole mass of private papers and correspondence left by Mr. LIVINGSTON, and still in the custody of his surviving daughter and her husband. The unrestrained use of these invaluable materials has enabled him to produce a work of singular interest—one, indeed, as important for the civil and political history of the times in which its subject was a chief actor, as it is delightful in picturing to the life, a character almost unique in his talents, virtues, and loveable qualities. LIVINGSTON, indeed, was no common man. He combined in unexampled measure with the high ability and culture that connect his name with his country's glory, the domestic virtues, the sweetness of temper, and the charm of untroubled cheerfulness, through the most wearing vicissitudes of fortune, that endeared him to his family and private friends. The circumstances that placed him in the light of a penal legislator and jurist, caused his name to be better known to the educated public than that of any other American, WASHINGTON alone excepted. How nobly he filled the functions allotted to him, the slightest acquaintance with legal literature will show. His *System of Penal Law for the State of Louisiana*, is never named by philosophical jurists without praise. Its publication fixed his rank among the leading reformers and philanthropists of the day, while its professional merits have secured him in the deliberate judgment of the "most competent living authority, the title of the first legal genius of modern times." This work, though admittedly the crowning monument of his fame, and sufficiently important to have occupied the working hours of an ordinary life, was one incident—a mere episode in the busied and varied career of its author. The recital of this must be sought in Mr. HUNT'S volume by the rising generation; but it still lives in the memory of many cotemporaries of his later years. Few men have filled with equal success the parts of so many-sided a life of public service. Repeatedly a member of Congress, United States Attorney, Mayor of New-York, Aid-de-Camp and Military Secretary to Gen. JACKSON, United States Senator from Louisiana, Secretary of State, and Minister to France—in all capacities he was never found wanting, but secured the esteem and respect of all that were associated with him. He was, in every sense, a genuine son of New-York. Mr. HUNT commences his work with an interesting genealogical sketch of his family, the LIVINGSTONS, who have played a part of such importance in our State and colonial annals; and it should not be forgotten that his noble disregard of self, and devotion to the sufferers in the fearful prevalence of yellow fever in New-York during the term of his Mayoralty in 1803, it was that exposed him to the abuse of his confidence by a subordinate, from whence resulted the temporary ruin of his fortunes, and his removal to the Southern section of the country, with which his name became afterwards associated, even more intimately than with his native State. A vacant niche in the Pantheon of American Biography has been well filled by Mr. HUNT'S labor of love. By it the man and the statesman is securely placed in the attitude that will be appreciated by posterity, when personal memories have faded out. Mr. BANCROFT'S introduction is a masterly sketch of LIVINGSTON'S services to his country. A word must be said about the mechanical execution of the book. It is equal in typography to the best current specimens of European bookmaking, and in paper, print, and graphic embellishment leaves nothing to be desired.

▲ TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY, DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES. By JAMES D. DANA, LL. D. Silliman Professor of Geology and Natural History in Yale College, author of "A Manual of Geology," "System of Mineralogy," &c. Illustrated by 375 Wood Cuts. 12mo. Philadelphia: THEODORE BLISS & Co.

The sphere of usefulness of Prof. DANA'S writings will be much enlarged by the publication of this elegant and compendious manual of his favorite science. His name already ranks highest amongst the living geologists and mineralogists, and he is one of the few *savants* who can claim the distinction of furnishing works acknowledged to be the "standards" of two separate branches of science. His "System of Mineralogy" has been for years accepted as the chief authority on that subject, and there is in the United States or England no work that ventures to compete with it for a moment. Though more recently given to the public, and relating to a more beaten track, his *Geology* is marked by the same merits, and from the reception already accorded to it, promises to take an equal stand in the estimation of the scientific world. The present *Text Book*, though abridged in substance from the larger manual, is not a patchwork of extracts from it. The whole has been rewritten and recast in a symmetrical form, adapted to the purposes of instruction for which it is intended. As the illustrations of the science have been mainly drawn from the American rocks and strata, its practical superiority over any foreign work for these objects is undoubted. The numerous illustrations are beautifully executed, and the whole "getting-up" of the book is a model of what a scholastic manual should be, so as to make knowledge attractive and its pursuit a pleasure, instead of being too often "a weariness to the flesh."

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Feb. 22, 1864. } 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Healy, Hagerty, Heffernan, Gross, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Brandon, Russell—11.

In the absence of the President, the Clerk called the roll, and a quorum not answering to their names, declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, twenty-fifth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The following circular has been sent to every school officer and teacher in the City. Steps have already been taken to make the contributions of the public schools to this charity worthy of the schools and of the object the the contributions are intended for:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1864.

To the Officers and Teachers of the Public Schools of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, a Committee on Public Schools of the Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, do hereby earnestly appeal to you and all other friends of public education, to make such an effort in behalf of this great charity, as will prove that the Public Schools are the very nerves of society in responding to whatever is patriotic and benevolent.

No sight can be more touching, no act more sublime, than that of beholding a youthful generation who have enjoyed the comfort of home and the blessings of education, stepping forward with joy and gratitude to alleviate the sufferings of an older generation, who have stood on the "perilous edge of battle" during the Summer heat and the Winter cold, to roll back the tide of treason, in order that these very children might have a country to live in, and a Government to be proud of.

There is no doubt but the generous hearts of the boys and girls of New-York would be only too glad of an opportunity to repay, in part, the deep debt due the defenders of their homes and liberties, were a way pointed out, and had they the coöperation of their officers and teachers.

The undersigned would, therefore, suggest as follows: Exhibitions in public halls; receptions in school assembly rooms; donations, (however small,) contributions of garments and shoes; of drawings, paintings and needlework.

If the officers and teachers will put their shoulders to by the Public Schools would far surpass that of any other the wheel, the amount of good that can be accomplished body, public or private, in the City.

All moneys collected will be handed over to Thomas Boese, Esq., Treasurer of the Committee, and due credit will be given to the several departments and schools for the amounts received.

Garments, shoes, &c., can be forwarded to the Ladies' Central Association of Relief, at No. 10 Cooper Union.

Mrs. Dr. Anthon,	Mr. Thomas Hunter,
Mrs. Geo. Vandenhoff,	Mr. James M. McLean,
Mrs. Charles Easton,	Mr. Geo. F. Bristow,
Mrs. Geo. S. Robbins,	Mr. Sidney H. Gay,
Mrs. Jonathan Miller,	Mr. Thomas Boese,
Mrs. J. M. Newton,	
Mrs. Hazen,	
Miss Fellows.	

RICHARD GRANT WHITE, Chairman,
THOMAS HUNTER, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1323, 1329, 1319, 1537, 1541, 1545, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1562. *Part II.*—Nos. 351, 660, 1005, 955, 182, 1267, 1273, 584, 1285, 964, 1057, 755, 688, 681, 986, 578, 1139, 18, 618, 620, 600.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3371, 3317, 3437, 769, 3461, 3391, 2815, 3411, 5381, 3399, 2487, 1065, 3421, 3529, 3521. *Part II.*—Nos. 2018, 5730, 2058, 3534, 3550, 3372, 3560, 3262, 3564, 3566, 3568, 3570, 3572, 3574, 3576, 3458, 3236, 1048, 2940, 380, 3370, 3392, 3460.

Riot Cases—Recovery can only be had for Property Destroyed or Injured—The City not Liable for Goods Stolen by the Rioters.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

Franz Wagner agt. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff in this case claimed $121 for personal property destroyed by the mob during the July riots.

The evidence showed that the plaintiff's house had been broken open and the goods stolen by the rioters. Justice PECKHAM dismissed the complaint, on the grounds that plaintiff could not recover except for the destruction of or injury to his property, the law not covering the case of goods stolen.

Ex-Recorder Smith for plaintiff; John K. Hackett for the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

Frederick Friday vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was another riot case. The evidence showed that part of plaintiff's property had been part stolen and part destroyed by the mob. Plaintiff claimed $324 under the ruling of the court in the previous case. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the value of the property destroyed, viz., $142 60.

Ex-Recorder Smith, for plaintiff; John K. Hackett, for the Corporation.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

Crosby vs. *Markham, Sanford* vs. *Goodman.*—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

Doherty vs. *Linnen.*—Motion denied.

Before Judge Leonard.

Delavan vs. *The Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.*—Motion denied, without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 22, 1864.

$3,000	U. S. 6s,'81.Co	111⅛	
1,000	do	111⅛	
5,000	do	111⅜	
40,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s Co.	107	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65.Co	139	
1,900	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	Oct.& Ap.	S.110⅛
15,000	do		111
14,000	do	Feb.& A.	109
7,000	U. S.6s,1-yr.C		99⅛
20,000	do		99¼
6,000	Ill. Coup. 6s. '79.		103
5,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90		62⅜
1,000	Mo. St. 6s		74⅜
3,000	do		74
15,000	O. & Miss. C		40
40,000	do		41
20,000	do		42
90,000	do		43
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s		108
10,000	Hud. R. 3d M		140
2,500	Har. R. 3d M		100
3,000	Ch.,B.&Q.8sIstM.		119¾
6,000	Mich. So.S.F.B.		111
6,000	A. & T. H. Inc		86⅜
1,000	Chic.&N.W.1. B.		97
2,000	C.&N.W.IstM		90
41,000	C.&N.W.2dM		80
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M		88
13,000	P.,F.W.& C. 3d		89
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.		71⅜
5,000	do.		71¾
5,000	Chic.&Al. S.F.B.		102
15,000	Amer. Gold		159
40	Merchants' Bank		106
5	Bank of the Repub.		102⅜
100	Hanover Bank		100
20	Bank of Commerce.		107⅜
80	Mechanics' Bank		112
400	Canton Co		42
600	do		42⅜
700	do		42⅝
200	do	b30	42⅝
200	do	b30	42⅝
300	do	s3.	42⅜
800	do		42⅜
400	do		42¾
600	do	b30	43
1000	do	b30	43⅛
500	Bucks Co. Lead Co.		1⅜
40	Del. & H.Ca.Co		193
14	do		192½
500	Central Coal Co		58¾
300	do	b30	58⅜
200	do	b30	59⅜
200	do		59
2000	Cumb. Coal Prf.		68⅛
600	do		69
100	do	s60	67⅜
300	do	b15	68¾
300	do	b10	69
100	do	b15	69
900	do	b10	68¾
100	do	s10	68⅜
100	do	b10	68⅜
100	do	s30	68
225	Quick. M. Co		60
200	do		60⅜
750	do		61
300	do		61¾
600	do		62
400	do		62⅜
500	do		62⅜
100	do	b15	62½
500	do	b10	62¾
100	do	s10	60
400	do	s10	62
100	do	b10	62¾
300	do	b30	62
54	Penn. Coal Co		183¾
400	Am. Coal Co		88½
400	Bruns. Land Co		5⅜
400	Copake Iron M.	s60	13¾
150	do		13¾
1000	N. Y. Cen. R		107
200	do	s10	137⅛
900	do		137¼
800	do		13 ⅜
300	do		137⅛
1100	do		138
200	do	b30	137⅜
300	do	b15	137¾
200	do	s10	136¾
100	do	b30	137⅜
400	do	b10	137⅜
200	do	b15	137⅛
600	do	b15	138⅛
200	do	b30	138½
200	do	b30	138
100	do	b15	138
200	Hudson Riv. R.	b10	165¼
1500	do		165
200	do		165¼
600	do		165⅜
400	do		165¾
100	do		166
500	do		166
1000	do	b30	43⅛
2000	Cumb. Coal Prf.		68⅜
600	do		69
100	do	s60	67⅜
100	do	b15	68¾
300	do	b10	69
100	do	b15	69
900	do	b10	68¾
100	do	s10	68⅜
100	do	b10	68⅜
100	do	s30	68
225	Quick. M. Co		60
200	do		60⅜
750	do		61
300	do		61¾
600	do		62
400	do		62⅜
500	do		62⅜
100	do	b15	62½
500	do	b10	62¾
100	do	s10	60
400	do	s10	62
100	do	b10	62¾
300	do	b30	62
54	Penn. Coal Co		183¾
400	Am. Coal Co		88½
400	Bruns. Land Co		5⅜
400	Copake Iron M.	s60	13¾
150	do		13¾
1000	N. Y. Cen. R		107
200	do	s10	137⅛
900	do		137¼
800	do		13 ⅜
300	do		137⅛
1100	do		138
200	do	b30	137⅜
300	do	b15	137¾
200	do	s10	136¾
100	do	b30	137⅜
400	do	b10	137⅜
200	do	b15	137⅜
600	do	b15	138⅛
200	do	b30	138½
200	do	b30	138
100	do	b15	138
200	Hudson Riv. R.	b10	165¼
1500	do		165
200	do		165¼
600	do		165⅜
400	do		165¾
100	do		166
500	do		166
100	Erie R		122
900	do		122⅛
3000	do		122⅜
1400	do		122⅜
100	do		122⅜
1250	Erie R		122⅜
900	do		122⅜
3000	do		122⅜
1400	do		122⅜
100	do		122⅜
225	Quick. M. Co		60
200	do		60⅜
750	do		61
300	do		61¾
600	do		62
400	do		62⅜
500	do		62⅜
100	do	b15	62½
500	do	b10	62¾
100	do	s10	60
400	do	s10	62
100	do	b10	62¾
300	do	b30	62
54	Penn. Coal Co		183¾
400	Am. Coal Co		88½
400	Bruns. Land Co		5⅜
400	Copake Iron M.	s60	13¾
150	do		13¾
1000	N. Y. Cen. R		107
200	do	s10	137⅛
900	do		137¼
800	do		13 ⅜
300	do		137⅛
1100	do		138
200	do	b30	137⅜
300	do	b15	137¾
200	do	s10	136¾
100	do	b30	137⅜
400	do	b10	137⅜
200	do	b15	137⅜
600	do	b15	138⅛
200	do	b30	138½
200	do	b30	138
100	do	b15	138
200	Hudson Riv. R.	b10	165¼
1500	do		165
200	do		165¼
600	do		165⅜
400	do		165¾
100	do		166
500	do		166
100	Erie R		122
900	do		122⅛
3000	do		122⅜
1400	do		122⅜
100	do		122⅜
1250	Erie R		122⅜
900	do		122⅜
3000	do		122⅜
1400	do		122⅜
100	do		122⅜
100	Erie R		107⅛
100	do	s3	107⅜
100	do		b10 107⅜
100	Harlem R		c.116
200	do		116
200	Reading R		130⅜
300	do		131
200	do		s10. 131
300	do		s3. 131
100	do		131⅛
500	do		131⅜
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	b5	97⅜
200	do	s3	97⅜
200	do		97⅜
350	do		97⅜
100	do	c	97⅜
500	Ill. Cen. R		135⅜
200	do		135⅜
200	do		135¼
100	do	b3.	135⅜
100	Clev. & Tol. R		c.146⅞
100	do		c.147
100	do	s3	147
100	Erie R		107⅛
100	do	s3	107⅜
100	do	b3.	107⅜
200	Reading R		130⅜
300	do		131
200	do		s10. 131
300	do		s3. 131
100	do		131⅛
500	do		131⅜
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	b5	97⅜
200	do	s3	97⅜
200	do		97⅜
350	do		97⅜
100	do	c	97⅜
500	Ill. Cen. R		135⅜
200	do		135⅜
400	do		135¼
100	do	b3.	135⅜
100	Clev. & Tol. R		c.146⅞
100	do		c.147
100	do	s3	147
800	Mar. Min. Co		33⅜
500	do	b10	33⅜
600	Pacific M. S. Co		215
20	do		215⅜
100	Min. Mining Co		85
20	Erie Railway Pr		107
150	do		108
300	do		107⅜
300	do		107⅜
2500	Harlem R		116
500	do		115⅜
200	do		s15. 115⅜
300	do		115⅜
400	Reading R		133
1400	do		131⅜
200	do		b5. 131⅜
100	do		b10. 131⅜
100	do		s60. 131
200	do		131
600	do		130⅛
400	do		130⅜
600	do		130
500	do		b10. 130⅜
350	Mich. Cen. R		143
100	do		s50. 141
100	do		s10 142
500	do		142
500	do		s10 141⅜
100	do		s10. 141⅜
100	do		s60. 140
200	M. So. & N. I. R.	b30	98⅜
300	do		98¾
400	do		98
200	do		s60 98
100	do		s30 98
200	do		b15 99
100	Alt. & T. H. R		66
200	do		b30 66⅛
100	do		66⅜
900	Chi. & N. W		55
400	do		54⅜
600	do		54
2000	do		53
300	do		53⅜
400	do		b30 55
400	do		b30 54
400	Chi. & Alton		90
50	do		89⅛
100	Peninsula R		47
50	do		46
100	Miss. & Mo. R		51
200	do		53¾
100	do		50

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. c		99
1,000	do		99⅛
15,000	Mo. State 6s	b90	75
10,000	do	b30	76⅛
3,000	do		76¼
10,000	do		74⅜
400	Canton Co		44
400	Cum. Coal Pref		67
500	do	s30	67
100	do	b30	67⅛
200	Quicksil. M. Co		61
400	do		61¾
100	do		61⅜
400	do		62⅛
500	do		62
200	do	b30	62⅜
100	do	b15	62½
500	do	b10	62¾
100	do	s10	60
300	do	b30	62
500	Alt. & T. H. R		66⅜
200	Erie R		121⅜
300	do		121
500	do		120⅞
100	do	b30	121
50	do		s30. 120⅜
100	do		156
50	do		156⅛
100	do		156⅜
50	do	b10	157

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R. ex-d.	b3	137⅜
700	Erie R		121
400	do		c.121
700	do	b3	121⅛
500	do		c.121⅜
600	do		c.120⅞
400	do		c.120⅜
100	do	b3	121
500	do	s3	121
500	do	s3	120⅞
200	do	b3	121⅛
100	do	s3	121⅛
100	do		121⅛
400	do		122⅛
100	do		122
100	Erie R		107⅛
100	do	s3	107⅜
100	do	b3	107⅜
200	Reading R		s10. 131⅛
300	do		131⅜
200	do		b5. 131⅜
100	do		b10. 131⅜
100	do		s60. 131
200	do		131
600	do		130⅛
400	do		130⅜
600	do		130
500	do		b10. 130⅜
350	Mich. Cen. R		143
100	do		s50. 141
100	do		s10 142
500	do		142
500	do		s10 141⅜
100	do		s10. 141⅜
100	do		s60. 140
200	M. So. & N. I. R.	b30	98⅜
300	do		98¾
400	do		98
200	do		s60 98
100	do		s30 98
200	do		b15 99
100	Alt. & T. H. R		66
200	do		b30 66⅛
100	do		66⅜
900	Chi. & N. W		55
400	do		54⅜
600	do		54
2000	do		53
300	do		53⅜
400	do		b30 55
400	do		b30 54
400	Chi. & Alton		90
50	do		89⅛
100	Peninsula R		47
50	do		46
100	Miss. & Mo. R		51
200	do		53¾
100	do		50

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. c		99
1,000	do		99⅛
15,000	Mo. State 6s	b90	75
10,000	do	b30	76⅛
3,000	do		76¼
10,000	do		74⅜
400	Canton Co		44
400	Cum. Coal Pref		67
500	do	s30	67
100	do	b30	67⅛
200	Quicksil. M. Co		61
400	do		61¾
100	do		61⅜
400	do		62⅛
500	do		62
200	do	b30	62⅜
100	do	b15	62½
500	do	b10	62¾
100	do	s10	60
300	do	b30	62
500	Alt. & T. H. R		66⅜
200	Erie R		121⅜
300	do		121
500	do		120⅞
100	do	b30	121
50	do		s30. 120⅜
100	do		156
50	do		156⅛
100	do		156⅜
50	do	b10	157

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R. ex-d.	b3	137⅜
700	Erie R		121
400	do		c.121
700	do	b3	121⅛
500	do		c.121⅜
600	do		c.120⅞
400	do		c.120⅜
100	do	b3	121
500	do	s3	121
500	do	s3	120⅞
200	do	b3	121⅛
100	do	s3	121⅛
100	do		121⅛
400	do		122⅛
100	do		122
100	Erie R		107⅛
100	do	s3	107⅜
100	do	b3	107⅜
200	Reading R		s10. 131⅛
300	do		131⅜
200	do		b5. 131⅜
100	do		b10. 131⅜
100	do		s60. 131
200	do		131
600	do		130⅛
400	do		130⅜
600	do		130
500	do		b10. 130⅜
350	Mich. Cen. R		143
100	do		s50. 141
100	do		s10 142
500	do		142
500	do		s10 141⅜
100	do		s10. 141⅜
100	do		s60. 140
200	M. So. & N. I. R.	b30	98⅜
300	do		98¾
400	do		98
200	do		s60 98
100	do		s30 98
200	do		b15 99
100	Alt. & T. H. R		66
200	do		b30 66⅛
100	do		66⅜
900	Chi. & N. W		55
400	do		54⅜
600	do		54
2000	do		53
300	do		53⅜
400	do		b30 55
400	do		b30 54
400	Chi. & Alton		90
50	do		89⅛
100	Peninsula R		47
50	do		46
100	Miss. & Mo. R		51
200	do		53¾
100	do		50

MONDAY, Feb. 22—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, Feb. 20, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 13:

Increase in Loans	$3,212,614
Decrease in Specie	997,615
Decrease in Circulation	8,313
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	7,559,490

including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 21, 1863.	Feb. 20, 1864.	Feb. 13, 1864.
Capital	$69,128,000	$69,722,508	$69,722,508
Loans	178,335,880	168,302,935	165,090,329
Specie	37,981,414	22,523,918	23,521,453
Circulation	8,752,536	5,908,394	5,916,707
Gross Deposits	218,644,246	233,828,674	218,423,240
Exchanged	48,540,488	85,814,568	77,958,624
Undrawn	170,103,758	148,014,106	140,464,616
In Sub-Treasury	10,060,535	37,230,662	33,210,563

The Bank return exhibits the same rapid increase on the line of Deposits as through the previous fortnight. The Loans and Discounts are also advancing, but not in the same proportion. The Specie average at Bank is down nearly a million, and the Specie balances at the Treasury up over half a million. The stock of Gold and Silver to-day is as follows:

	Monday, Feb. 15.	Monday, Feb. 22.
In Bank	$23,521,453	$22,523,918
Treasury Office	18,562,456	19,068,565
Total	$42,083,909	$41,592,483

The partial difference from last week has gone into the hands of the public for Gold interest paid out on the 7-30 Treasury Notes on 19th instant. The price of Gold to-day is weaker by 1 ℔ cent. than on Saturday, and Exchange on London 1@ 1½ ℔ cent. lower on actual sales. The Boston steamer mail this morning is said to have brought further moderate orders for Government Stocks.. From this or some other cause, the Bankers to-day were disposed to draw on England and the Continent at the concession noted from the rates for the last packet. The price of Gold at the close of 'Change hour was down to 158@158½ ℔ cent., and Bills on London 173@173½ ℔ cent. Money lenders outside of Bank have accepted 5 ℔ cent. from some of the leading Stock and Money firms on Wall-street to-day. The Associated Banks are depositing their surplus Greenback Currency with the Treasury on 5 ℔ cent. interest, 10 days' notice.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange experienced no abatement from the calm reflection of the Brokers and Speculators over Sunday. The Railway and Miscellaneous Share lists were extremely active, and a further advance was made on most descriptions under a demand which called out an immense amount of Stock, as will be noted on reference to the printed sales. Between the regular Boards there was some feverishness in prices, and the extreme advance on Saturday's rates was not in all cases maintained. At the Second Board the market was irregular, and scarcely as strong as in the morning, though, as fluctuations run of late, the difference was not very decided. In Harlem and Canton there was a fresh rise, and for Hudson River a continued good demand at or near the advance of the forenoon. The Border State Stocks are quiet to-day, and the Government Stocks, particularly the Popular Loan, firmer than on Saturday.

At 4 o'clock there was no formal meeting of the Public Board, while on the Street the following prices were reported, as compared with Saturday at the same hour. The Railway speculation was rather stronger at the close than at the Second Board, and the excitement on the Street showed but small abatement:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	159¼	158½	Mich. Central	143	141⅜
U. S. 6s, 1861	110⅞	111	Mich. Southern	98¾	98
N. Y. Central	135⅛	137⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	141	141
Erie	121¾	121⅜	Illinois Cen	134⅜	135¾
Erie Preferred	107¾	107⅜	Pittsburgh	117⅛	118⅛
Hudson	135⅜	137	Fort Wayne	95	99
Pacific Mail	216	216	Rock Island	121	121⅜
Harlem	113⅜	120	Galena	120⅜	121⅜
Canton	42⅜	44	Reading	130¾	132
Treas. Cer., new	99⅜	99⅛	Quicksilver	64	62
Toledo	147¾	147	Cum'land Coal	68	67
Northwest	57	55	Mariposa	34	33¾

The magnitude of the cash operations on the Stock Exchange, on Saturday, can be estimated from the unprecedented circumstance that the exchanges or clearings of checks, drafts, &c., between the Associated Banks through the Clearing-house this morning, aggregated over *one hundred and twenty millions of dollars.*

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	American Exchange	109¾
Merchants'	106	Chatham	100¾
America	129	Bank of the Republic	102⅜
City	145	Bank of N. America	107
Paenix	101	Hanover	101
Tradesmen's	110	Irving	101
National	106	Metropolitan	112
Seventh Ward	135	Citizens'	105
State of New-York	105	People's	103
Commerce	107¾	Continental	101
Mech's Bank'g Ass	99	St. Nicholas	101
Ocean	96	Marine	154

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subs	104	Al. & T. H. seconds, In.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	101	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s '70	114	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	97
Erie thirds. '83	118⅛	Chi. & N. W. firsts	89¾
Erie fourths. '80	121⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds	79¾
Erie fifths. '85	120⅜	Del. L. & W. firsts	115
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	101½	Tol. & Wab. 1s

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for supplying this department with the following articles of Hardware, viz.:

Chopping Axes, good quality warranted.
Smith Bellows, 26 to 32 inches wide.
Halter bolts, per gross.
Door Bolts, assorted, per gross.
Horse Brushes, wood, good article, each.
Braces and Bits, per sets.
Augur Bits, 5-16, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, per gross.
Spiral Double-Cut Gimlet Bits, per gross.
Roller Buckles, per gross, 1¼, 1, ¾ inch.
Crow-Bars, assorted, each.
Curry Combs, 3 rows, No. 22, each.
Stable Forks, long-handled, cast-tined, 4-prong, each.
Stable Forks, short-handled, cast-tined, 4-prong, each.
Hand-Saw Files, 4, 4½, 5 inch, per gross.
Files, half-round, per gross.
Flat Bastard Files, 14-inch, per gross.
Mill Saw Files, 8, 10, 12 inch, per gross.
Tenon Guages, each.
Sledge Hammers, 3 pounds to 8 pounds, per pound.
Sledge Handles, Hickory, each.
Awl Handles, each.
Hatchet Handles, each.
Hand Hammer Handles, each.
Axe Handles, each.
Chest Handles, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, per pair.
Butt Hinges, 2, 2½ and 3 inch, per pair.
Hasps Hinges, 6, 7, and 8 inch, per pair.
Strap Hinge, 6, 7, 8 and 9-inch, per pair.
"T" Hinge, 6, 7, 8 and 9-inch, per pair.
Hand Hatchets, Nos. 2 and 3, each.
Farriers' Knives, J. X. L., each.
Half Round Knives, (Saddlers,) each.
Shoe Knives, each.
Tin Globe Lanterns, good article, tight cups, each.
Square Lanterns, good article, tight cups, each.
Thumb Latches, No. 1 and 2, each.
Till Locks, each.
Knob Locks, (western,) each.
Padlocks, good quality, each.
Carpenters' Lead Pencils, per dozen.
Chalk Lines, each.
Finishing Nails, (1¾-inch,) per lb.
Sail Needles, per gross.
Harness Needles, No. 5, per paper.
Harness Needles, No. 1, per paper.
Carpenters' Oilers, each.
Planes for double iron, each.
Planes for Single Iron, each.
Planes, Jack, Double Iron, each.
Planes, Jack, Single Iron, each.
Planes, Smooth, Single iron, each.
Planes, Smooth, Double Iron, each.
Match Planes, per pair.
Stable Rakes, 16 to 18-inch Iron Teeth, each.
Cut Nails, 4d. to 60d.
Horse Shoe Nails, Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9, per lb.
Copper rivets and burrs, ⅜, ⅝, ¾ inch, per lb., rivet sets each.
Steel squares, 2 feet, each.
Spointed Sneers, bailer, 1, 1¼, 1½ inch, per gross.
Horse shoe rasps, 12, 14, 16 inch, Moss & Gamble, per each.
Breeching rings, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch, per gross.
Curtain rings, ¾ inch diameter, per gross.
Hand-saws, cross-cut, each.
Rip saws, each.
Tennon saws, 12, 14, 16 inch, each.
Compass saws, 10 and 12 inch, each.
Sheep shears, per pair.
Screws, gimlet, per gross, ⅝ inch, Nos. 5, 6 and 7—¾ inch, Nos. 6, 7, 8—1 inch, Nos. 8, 9, 10—1¼ inch, Nos. 10, 11 and 12.
Iron bench screws, each.
Oil stones, each.
Grind-stones, complete from 90 to 110 lbs., each.
Iron screws, ⅜ inch, No. 4, per gross.
Iron screws, ½ inch, Nos. 9, 10 and 11, per gross.
Iron screws, ⅝ inch, No. 10, per gross.
Iron screws, 1 inch, Nos. 12, 14 and 16, per gross.
Iron screws, 1¼ inch, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 16, per gross.
Iron screws, 1½ inch, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, per gross.
Iron screws, 2 inch, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, per gross.
Iron screws, 2½ inch, Nos. 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, per gross.
Shoeing tools per set, each set to contain:
1 shoeing box. 1 apron.
1 pincers. 1 hoof knife.
1 buttress. 1 clinching iron.
1 shoeing hammer. 1 cutter and punch awl.
1 pair smith's tongs. 2 horse-shoe rasps.
Black patent thread, medium, for saddler's use, ¼ lb.
White patent thread, ¼ lb.
Harness thread, H. B., No. 10, ¼ lb.
Copper tacks, ¾, 11 inch, ¼ lb.

Each article to be of the best quality of its kind, except when particular brands or qualities are named. Persons offering are expected to furnish as far as practicable a sample of each article with their bid, distinctly marked with their name and price. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any bid not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed, "Proposals for Hardware," and addressed to

Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A.,
New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, Feb. 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 19th day of March, 1864, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with fifteen thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter strained lard oil, and thirty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter strained sperm oil, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Lighthouse Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

The lard oil will be delivered at Boston, Mass., for special inspection.

Any one of the lots of sperm oil, or all of them, may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:

LOT No. 1.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 15th day of April, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

LOT No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 1st day of May, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

LOT No. 3.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of June, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

LOT No. 4.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of August, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a Custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60° Fahrenheit by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Lighthouse Board, under the authority of the department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kinds or descriptions of oils than those specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the department, in a penal sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract, and under the proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that, in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he (or they) guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the twenty-third day of February instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School number Eight, in Grand-street in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, number Ninety-four Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the Public interest so to do.

HENRY SCHIEL,
GEORGE DUROCHE,
SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY, } Committee.

BOARD NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., February the 25th, for furnishing Ice to the Medical Department of the Army during the present year, at the points herein designated. The Ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 16th day of April next; the Ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer appointed for the purpose, or by a Medical Inspector, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the provisio so that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Annapolis, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—150 tons.
Fortress Monroe, Va.—Ice-house owned by the United States—280 tons.
Point Lookout, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.
Portsmouth, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—100 tons.
Newbern, N. C.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—400 tons.
Hilton Head, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—450 tons.
Beaufort, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight for the year 1864, in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge at United States General Hospitals, upon the following annual estimate, in and near

Boston, Mass., 10 tons.
New-York, 800 tons.
New-Haven, Conn., 60 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R. I., 130 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn., 1,300 tons.
Newark, N. J., 100 tons.
Washington, D. C., 2,500 tons.
Baltimore, Md., 500 tons.
Frederick, Md., 75 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until Jan. 1, 1865, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish ——— tons of first quality of ice, carefully packed in suitable ice-houses, at the within-named points, namely:

at the following price per ton o two thousand pounds, namely, as

tons, at $—— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a medical officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed,

——

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

$—— cts. per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed,

——

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the clerk of the nearest District Court or a United States District-Attorney, must accompany the proposal or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, Medical S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of Proposals can be had at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quality of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal With a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washing on, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ———
(Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 56 pounds.
——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— tons of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186, and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

———
Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12.

J. B. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., Feb. 19, 1864.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 29th inst., for furnishing materials for and constructing any portion of the inclosing wall of the Central Park, not heretofore contracted.

Plans and specifications, and information respecting the same, will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Wall." The said board reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

REAL ESTATE.

ONE HOUR FROM CITY.

FOR SALE—MANSION, LODGE, &c.; 20 acres, fine Park, perfectly healthy, extensive view, peculiarly adapted to a gentleman's residence.
Apply to J. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.—SALES THIS DAY AT THE L. Exchange Salesroom, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.:
House and lot No. 61 Wooster-st.
3 parcels on Carmine and Broome sts.
House and lot No. 165 Prince-st.
10 lots on 82d-st. and Avenue B.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brown stone house, No. 255 West 21st-st., opposite Chelsea-square, with high stoop, iron balcony in front of parlor windows, and court-yard in front 14 feet deep. The house is three rooms deep on basement and parlor floors, with a counter cellar the whole depth of the same, (68 feet,) is provided with bells, speaking tubes, gas and gas fixtures on each floor and in the cellar; has five stationary washstands with marble tops, three water closets, bath, shower and stationary wash tubs, all supplied with hot and cold water, and has a furnace in the cellar, with seven hot air registers therefrom. All in good order. Possession given immediately; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROOME & WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE, containing about 25 acres, situated in the Highlands of the Hudson, 1½ miles from Garrison's, and directly opposite to West Point Military Academy. The grounds are unimproved, of easy access, and the prospect embraces such a picturesque combination of forest, river, mountain, plain, village and villa as are rarely to be met. The view extends 19 miles on the river, including Cozzens' Hotel, West Point parade-grounds, Coldspring, Newburgh and northward 40 miles. There are also on the premises the ruins of a redoubt and other relics of the revolution. From this point the view north and south is limited only by the horizon, and is indescribably grand. It must be seen. Inquire of the ticket agent, GARRISON'S, until sold.

FOR SALE AT NORWICH, CONN.—ONE of the most desirable residences offered for sale, situated on the main street, near the centre of the city. The grounds are 350 by 125 feet, or about two acres, elegantly and tastefully laid out and fruited and shaded.

The house is about 48 by 44 feet, and additions, built in the best manner, in Grecian style of architecture. The stables and outbuildings are numerous and well built.

This is the finest place in Norwich; near Dr. Farnsworth and A. H. Hubbard.

Possession can be had at once.

Plans can be seen and full particulars had by applying to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE—On the premises, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. the house and grounds belonging to Alfred C. Kyle, containing about 14 acres of land, well-stocked with small and large fruits of choice varieties, beds of asparagus, rhubarb, &c. The house is large and well fitted for boarding-house, school or private family. The outbuildings are substantial and convenient. There is also a second fine building site on the place. Part of the purchase money could remain on the property. For terms and particulars, address S. S. MERWIN, No. 63 William-st., New-York; JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, or Mrs. A. C. ROE, on the premises.

IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A MODERN HOUSE, with 20 rooms, including servants' apartments, conservatory, bathing room and store rooms, double windows for Winter use, hot and cold water and gas throughout, hot-air furnace, kitchen ranges, speaking pipes, &c.; outbuildings abundant, including gardener's cottage; 14 acres of land, 800 feet of grape arbor of best varieties; 300 pear trees in bearing, of all the best varieties of Summer, Autumn and Winter fruit, with all other fruits of this climate, within ten minutes' walk of railroad depot for New-York and Philadelphia, on paved sidewalks, &c.; is a handsome country residence within the city. Will be sold with part of the land if preferred. Apply to
F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—MINERAL GLEN, 10¾ ACRES, ON the Hudson River, 1½ miles from Sing Sing. Premises contain excellent mansion, gas fixtures, water, baths, closets throughout; conservatory, stocked; three springs, one a mineral, (iron,) never-failing, supplying house, fountain, waterfalls, cascades, brooks, &c.; filled icehouse, garden, orchard, choicest fruit, and noble forest trees; boat-house privilege, barns, &c.—a second Idlewild, and commanding a view of 30 miles on the river.

Photographs can be seen with John H. Hull, lawyer, No. 240 Broadway, and J. R. Lamb, artist, No. 13 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., or call on D. Murray, Esq., No. 42 Pine-st., or Peter Cummings, Esq., No. 4 Park-place.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A modern built, two-story basement and attic house; piazzas on front and rear; hall through the centre. On first floor are parlor, library, sitting and dining-rooms. On second floor, five bedrooms. In basement, kitchen, dining, and servants' rooms and cellar. Barrow's furnace, seven grates and marble mantels: lot 50x200 feet; shade, fruit trees and shrubbery; in the immediate vicinity of church, store, post-office and schools. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars, inquire at No. 236 Front-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A pleasantly-situated dwelling house, commanding a fine view of the city and surrounding country, with two acres of ground, barn, and other necessary outbuildings attached. The house is 42 feet square, two stories, attic and basement, well built, in good order, and beautifully shaded by trees: the garden is large and productive, and well stocked with fruit. Apply to JAMES R. HENRY, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN 10TH-ST., NEAR COOPER INstitute, a first-class house for $12,500.
ALSO,
In West 25th-st., near 10th av., a similar house for $8,000.
They are in first-rate order, and are offered at a bargain, as the owner is leaving the City.
Apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—House with three-fourths acre land, stable and outbuildings, situated corner South and Willow sts., within five minutes' walk of the depot; fruit and shade trees in abundance; house contains 14 rooms, gas and water; a very desirable location for many business in New-York; price, $9,000; rent, $650. Apply on the premises, or to C. W. SCOFIELD, No. 5 Platt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT THE DEpot at Whiteplains, house known as the Westchester Hotel; the house 22x50, two-stories and basement; lot 70x104; has formerly done a thriving business. Will be sold or exchanged on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN J. CLAPP, Counsellor, at Whiteplains, or JAS. COUTANT, 126th-st., Harlem.

MORRIS COVE, NEAR NEW-HAVEN, and only fifteen minutes from Fair Haven, on New London Railroad, cottage house and twenty-two acres, with over 1,000 feet water-front, barns, carriage-house, two wells of water, fine stone walls; good churches near Mr. Townsend. Apply for price to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of property on Wm. Beach, 22d and 40th sts., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings. Maps at the office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE 4-story dwelling-house, No. 13 West 27th-st., near 5th-av. House has all the modern improvements; possession 1st May; house 25x by 60. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 124 Waverley-place, between Washington-square and 6th-av., 23½x50 feet. Price $9,500. Possession 1st May. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN WEST MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A two-story house with wing; has 11 rooms, a good garden with considerable fruit, a well of good water and cistern; handsomely located. For particulars inquire of ANDREW WOOLF, Morrisania, on Fordham-av., two doors south of 7th-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A good two-story frame dwelling, No. 88 Remsen-st., ten rooms, pantries and closets; grape vines, fruit trees, woodhouse in yard. Apply to J. A. DELANOY, No. 124 Bowery, or JOHN ESHINE, south side Taylor-st., four houses east of Wythe-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large four-story brown-stone house near 5th-av.; it has all the modern improvements, and is handsomely furnished; for sale, or will be rented, furnished. Also, a three-story brick house for sale or to rent in East 31st-st. Apply to L. ARNOLD, No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON CARLTON-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs, some of those magnificently furnished brown-stone front houses with all modern improvements. Fulton and DeKalb av. cars run convenient. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs., an elegant modern-built three-story high stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order; location one of the finest in the city; will be sold with or without the furniture. For permits call at No. 91 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW HIGH-STOOP, stone-front houses, in first-class neighborhood, with all modern improvements. Apply at No. 187 East 50th-st. Also, Western property to exchange for tenement property.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses, 22½ feet wide, Nos. 132 and 134 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Price $15,000. For permission to view apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 22 6th-place. It is a three-story and high basement, 21x133½, completely renovated and furnished with all modern improvements. Price low. Terms very easy
G. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STORE PROPERTY, NO. 203 Greenwich-st., next to Fulton-st.; it has extra sized lot, and will rent to yield a splendid income. For further particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS MODERN STYLE RESIDENCE, 16 rooms, water, bath, gas, &c.; 5 acres choice land, fruit in great abundance, shade, lawn, &c.; finely situated at Elizabeth, N. J.; for sale cheap. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP, four-story brick house, No. 169 East 34th-st., lot running through to 35th-st. Street handsomely laid out. For particulars inquire at the office of French's Hotel.

FOR SALE—AT LAFAYETTE, ONE MILE from Jersey City Ferry, a two-story and basement brick house, new and very complete. Price $3,500.
A. S. WHITON, No. 133 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—STORE PROPERTY ON CEDAR-st., near William-st., suitable for alteration into offices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF GROUND opposite the Central Park. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE STORES ON FULTON-ST., between Greenwich-st. and Broadway. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.

CITY RESIDENCES.—FIRST-CLASS, MEDIUM AND LOW-PRICED HOUSES of all sorts, sizes, prices and descriptions, and in all locations, for sale by
C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE 5th av., very beautifully located, having a fine view of the Park.
Also,
Lots on 59th-st., running through to 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Also,
A front on 5th-av., south of the Central Park.
Also,
Several blocks of lots very eligibly located in the neighborhood of the Central Park.
For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 128 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PRYFE.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, a handsome cottage residence, containing parlor, library, dining-room, six bed-chambers, bath-room and water-closet, and good kitchen, with all conveniences. The place contains 2½ acres of ground, handsomely planted and improved, with good garden, stable and outbuildings; within ten minutes' drive of Vanderbilt's Landing, and possessing beautiful sea and inland views; location high and healthy; well suited for the residence of a person of taste and moderate means. Apply to Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This house has been considered one of the most genteel boarding-houses in Saratoga. It contains accommodations for 80 guests, is pleasantly situated on Broadway, with fine surroundings, near the Empire Spring. The furniture will be sold with the house. For further particulars apply to W. S. HASCALL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or to P. DURKEE, Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL and healthy places on the Sound, 1¾ hours from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and ¼ mile from depot. The buildings are first class, and in excellent repair, and the house well furnished. The place consists of 70 acres, about one-half woodland, with large water front and a private dock. The drives are exceedingly beautiful, and the society good. A most desirable place for a family with children.

FOR SALE.—ON 110TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., near Central Park, 9 well-finished cottage-houses, 8 rooms each, fine yards and outbuildings; facilities good for getting down town; price, $2,000 each; also on 110th-st., between Avenues A and B, a well-finished brick house, two stories, basement and counter-cellar, with bath, gas fixtures and Croton water; a very pleasant location and convenient to the Harlem boat. Price $4,000. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

FOUR ELEGANT GOTHIC COTTAGES on Hamilton-st., near Myrtle-av., will be sold at auction by J. WELDEN, Auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. They are built in the best manner, have all the modern improvements, lots 37 feet 6 inches by 95 feet. Terms easy; maps are now ready.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF AN IRON ROLLing mill, situated on the Croton River, 1½ miles from Croton Landing, on the Hudson River. Said mill is now running and capable of manufacturing three to five tons finished iron per day. Having machinery and rolls for making ¾ to 1½ ground and square, flat, oval, half-oval and half-round. The lease has nearly nine years to run. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. T. HURD, No. 6 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO 3-STORY BRICK houses known as Nos. 41 and 43 Huntingdon-st., Brooklyn. Houses 22 by about 45, lots 100 feet deep. Price low and terms easy.
Also, a 3-story brick house, of which immediate possession could be had, near the ferry.
Apply to P. C. BULKLEY,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN, ON CLINTON-av., three story frame cottage house and lot: house 22x32, with extensive lot, 25x100; bath-room, range, Etna heater; house in fine order; large yard, with grape vines. Apply to owner, R. WILLIAMS,
No 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, the house and lot on Maiden-lane, lately occupied by Thomas Beekman, Esq. Lowest price $7,000. Inquire of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, No. 271 Broadway, or of THOMAS BEEKMAN, No. 27 West 28th-st., N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOUR HOUSES IN ONE OF THE most desirable locations in the State of New-Jersey, within one hour's drive, or twenty minutes by railroad, from the City. To desirable tenants terms will be moderate, and more or less land can be had, together with the houses, to suit the views of those wishing to hire. The situation commands a splendid water view, is perfectly healthy, is approached by good roads, and affords many facilities for amusement, such as fishing, shooting, &c. For further particulars apply to E. K. ALBURTIS, No. 77 Broad-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS, WELL-ventilated and lighted rooms, now occupied by the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 33 Pine-st. These rooms are warmed by Genlo's patent steam furnace and handsomely furnished with desks and counters, well suited for banking or insurance, having two fire and burglar-proof brick and stone safes, built up from the ground in the most approved manner. Possession immediately. Apply at the office.

COUNTRY STORE TO LET.—A NEW BUILDing 30x60 feet, at one of the best business depots on the Harlem Railroad, in Westchester Co.: full size splendid room above main floor for manufacturing or storing; also, basement and cellar, all in complete order. This is a good opening for a general country store in connection with hardware or any manufacturing business requiring sewing machines. For full particulars inquire of J. S. HOLMES, Bedford Station,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—PURE GOLD.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE VIOLONEUX.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—MIRIAM'S CRIME, HARRISON, COMIC SINGER AND TYROLEAN WHISTLER, at 3 AND 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—THE STEREOSCOPTICON, OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

DODWORTH'S HALL—(No. 806 Broadway)—SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers up to the 20th, received at Fortress Monroe yesterday, fully confirm the rapid progress which Gen. SHERMAN has already been reported as making. An official dispatch to the rebel War Department of the 18th announces his arrival at Quitman, Miss., a point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, twenty miles south of Meridian, toward Mobile. The dispatch adds that "the movement was the boldest of the war." It also says that Meridian was evacuated on the 14th, and that Gen. SHERMAN meditated no step backward, as he was destroying the railroad in his rear. His progress had been uninterrupted, but the rebels announce that a desperate fight will be made at Mobile. Gov. WATTS had issued a proclamation, announcing that the city was about to be attacked, and requiring non-combatants to leave. According to dispatches from Mobile, Admiral FARRAGUT'S fleet had made its appearance off Pascagoula, on the 14th, moving eastward, and on the 18th evidently made an attack on the rebel fortifications at Grant's Pass, which leads from Mobile Bay to Pascagoula Bay, between Dauphin Island and the mainland. A dispatch of the 19th says *he had not renewed his attack*, but gives no details of the one that had evidently taken place. Stormy weather prevailed, which was the cause of the delay.

The war news from Tennessee this morning is not specially important. Numerous rumors prevail as to the attitude of the enemy, none of which can be considered very reliable. One rumor says that the rebels have appeared on the south bank of the Tennessee, and are interrupting communication between Chattanooga and Knoxville; and another rumor says that JOHN MORGAN has crossed the Tennessee on a raid. A dispatch from Chattanooga to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says the rebels in East Tennessee are moving. They are reported to have broken up Winter quarters at Strawberry Plains, and to be moving across the river. A report also prevails that LONGSTREET has been reinforced by BUCKNER, with a heavy force of artillery.

Up to yesterday afternoon the Government had received no official confirmation of any serious fighting by Gen. SHERMAN, and the reported capture of 12,000 prisoners by him is doubtless untrue.

The National Union Committee met at the residence of Senator MORGAN, in Washington, yesterday, and issued a call for the assembling of the National Union Nominating Convention, at Baltimore, on the 7th of June next.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday was more generally observed as a close holiday than any preceding anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. Business was suspended at the Produce Exchange and several other trade centres. Some merchandise brokers were in their offices, but did very little in the way of making sales. The transactions were not of sufficient importance to call for special reference.

A German, named FREDERICK EICHELER, made a desperate attempt, a few nights since, to murder Mr. JOHN MAEN and his wife by putting arsenic in their wine. Failing in this, he next attempted to blow out the brains of the husband with a revolver. The burning powder singed MAEN'S hair and whiskers, and the ball, after grazing his face, entered the wall opposite. EICHELER then fled to his hotel in Chatham-street, where he was found dead in his bed two days after from the effects of poison. The motives which actuated EICHELER were, it seems, love, jealousy and revenge. Coroner RANNEY will hold an inquest on the body of deceased to-day, when it is supposed that some new light will be thrown on the tragic affair.

The price of Gold and rates of Exchange on London fell off yesterday 1 ℔ cent. The Stock market continued under much excitement. The business was very large on the Railways, and the supply of Money easy.

The Forty-fourth-street cattle trade opened Monday morning with near 3,200 beeves on sale, which was a small number to follow the light supply of last week. They sold off rapidly early in the day, and former high prices were fully maintained; in some instances there was a perceptible advance. The prevailing rates for good animals were 13c.@14c. ℔ lb. for the meat, and 15c. for prime animals. The quality was not as good as last week. From 300 to 500 more cattle are expected to-day, and a duller close, with lower prices, is anticipated.

TALKS FOR THE MARINES.—Lieut. MAURY, who imposed on this country so much to his own profit for so many years, in the scientific line, is trying the same game with the English in the department of politics. He has been sent abroad by the rebel Confederacy as a special ambassador, an official whose duties were described by an English member of the class as being mainly to lie in foreign countries for the advantage of his own. Lieut. MAURY shows more zeal than discretion in the performance of this pacific function, if we may judge by the following paragraph at the opening of a letter addressed by him to the London *Herald*:

SIR: Soon after the commencement of the American war the Yankees resorted to the trick of getting up fac-similes of Richmond papers, in type, paper and size, of copying their advertisements, and then filling up with reading matter of Northern manufacture. These papers were then put into the mails, received, copied from, and circulated without suspicion as Southern "utterances."

This is pure fiction, as everybody in this country knows perfectly well. It is quite as false as any of Sinbad's stories, and almost as ridiculous and stupid as MAURY'S *Sailing Directions*. We shall not so far disparage his intellect as to suppose, for a moment, that he believes it to be true. He invented the story out of whole cloth. Files of the Richmond papers are received at the TIMES office just as regularly as files from Washington or Albany. We know the channels through which they come, and have the same proofs of their authenticity that we have of MAURY'S existence. The idea of making fac-similes of them at the North, for the purpose of ascribing to the rebels opinions they do not entertain, is silly enough to be printed in MAURY'S books. He may gull the English with such inventions; indeed, we hope he may, for he would thus practice upon that continent some of the impositions he has visited upon this; and we could then feel that he was, at least, impartial in the bestowment of his mendacity, and that we were not the exclusive recipients of his attentions of this kind.

Sherman's Splendid Advance—Mobile Threatened.

Although the grand *objects* of SHERMAN'S advance have been from the start evident to every one capable of looking at the map with a military eye, yet we have, ever since he crossed the Big Black, been left in tantalizing obscurity as to his progress. This state of things has been the necessary consequence of the manner in which Gen. SHERMAN has made his march. Having gone forward *to stay*, and expecting to open up a new base on the Gulf, he cut himself entirely loose from his base on the Mississippi, abandoned his line of communications, tore up the railroad and bridges in his rear, and thus severed all communication with the world that is behind and awaits with eagerness the reports of his progress. In this condition of things it was plain enough that we should have to depend on the rebels for our current history of this important movement.

They give us to-day a chapter that must be as sombre and saddening to them as it is bright and inspiring to us. The raising of the curtain reveals that far-off theatre of war all astir with advancing hosts—SHERMAN, with his column in the heart of Mississippi; FARRAGUT, with his fleet in the immediate neighborhood of Mobile. All that we have been predicting for this expedition is now fully justified; and the bold and brilliant campaign, revealed in its magnificent *ensemble*, is already half accomplished at a stroke.

An official dispatch to the rebel War Department at Richmond, under date of the 18th inst., announces Gen. SHERMAN'S arrival at Quitman, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Quitman is about twenty-five miles south of Meridian, and being thus taken in reverse, that important strategetic point—the point of intersection of the Mobile and Ohio and Southern Mississippi Railroads—was evacuated by the rebels on the 14th inst. Considering that this march of a hundred and fifty miles has been accomplished in *ten days*, the rebels do not overestimate it when they characterize it as "without comparison, the boldest movement of the war." We ventured to speak of it ourselves in similar terms on Saturday last.

The point at which Gen. SHERMAN has tapped the communications of Mobile would seem to indicate his intention to push forward one of his columns on the rear of that place. The rebels there are anticipating as much, and declare he will not be allowed to take Mobile "without a desperate battle." If this determination has the effect to keep the rebels there till he gets in position to bag them, we sincerely hope it will be persevered in. From Quitman to Mobile he has a march due south of a little better than a hundred miles. The entire distance from Meridian to within five miles of Mobile is unfortified, and has been up to a very late period unprotected by rebel troops. In the rear of Mobile, and as much as five miles from the city, are three heavy lines of earthworks. The first line is on the southeast side of the city. The second is on the east side of the river, opposite the termination of St. Michael-street. Down the river to the left is the landing of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Here is located Spanish Battery, consisting of three rifled 32-pound guns and one 10-inch gun. Further down the bay, to the left, is Pinto's Battery. Between this and Fort Morgan are Batteries Choctaw, Cedar Plain, Grand Spell and Lighthouse Battery—in all six—consisting each of six 32-pound rifled cannon. This fortified region is, however, described as low and flat, and not capable of defence, even when thus fortified—the lay of the land being an effectual barrier to such defence.

But if it be Gen. SHERMAN'S purpose to make a march on the rear of Mobile, he will not be left alone: he will have the powerful coöperation of FARRAGUT'S fleet, and the land force from New-Orleans. From the somewhat obscure rebel dispatches, we gather that FARRAGUT had already made an attack on the works at Grant's Pass, at the entrance of Mobile Bay; but contrary weather had somewhat delayed operations. There is little fear, however, of his being behindhand in any part of the work intrusted to him.

It is an argument in favor of SHERMAN'S advance on the rear of Mobile that the region which it is the purpose of this campaign to seize—and all the relations of which have on former occasions been set forth in these columns—will not be available for Union occupation until a water base is obtained on the Gulf by the opening up of the Mobile River and its two great tributaries—the Tombigbee and Alabama. This done, we shall have in our possession the great strategic triangle of which Mobile, Meridian and Selma form the three points. It is probable that while SHERMAN advances on Mobile, to the cavalry column will be assigned the duty of moving out on the prolongation of the line from Vicksburgh, thus occupying Meridian, Selma, and possibly Montgomery, or, at least, raiding in these directions. But the prime object is the opening up of water communication by way of Mobile.

The War and our Prosperity.

Almost all foreign criticisms on our war, and a very large number of the domestic ones have been based on the assumption that war is *necessarily* fatal to national prosperity, if protracted beyond a very short period. In other words, that the outbreak of hostilities reduces production to a point at which saving or the accumulation of capital becomes impossible. The fact of a nation being engaged in an armed struggle, however, let it be on ever so extensive a scale, is by itself no more a proof that its progress is suspended, than lavish expenditure on the part of an individual that he is ruining himself. We have in each case to ascertain the proportion borne by the outlay to the income before we can form any opinion in the matter. If the drafts made by war on the labor and capital of the country be so heavy that there is no surplus after the ordinary wants of the people and the army are satisfied, it is high time to make peace. The prolongation of the contest after this point produces much the same effect as bleeding might be expected to produce in a man who was suffering from debility.

But if production far outstrips expenditure, it matters little whether the expenditure be made in war or by any other form of waste. Of course the capital available for further production is diminished by the amount spent in fighting, and production itself is consequently also diminished; but there is a wide difference between diminution and stoppage. A rich country may diminish its production by one-half and still flourish. The truth about the effect of war on ourselves, lies about midway between the position of foreign commentators who assert that it is ruining us outright, and the equally untenable position of native enthusiasts who assert that it is enriching us. It is doing neither one nor the other. We are simply continuing to grow rich in spite of it, but not nearly so fast as if it were not raging, for the very plain reason that during the past two years over $1,000,000,000 have been spent in powder and shot, that would otherwise have been valuable for investment in mines, manufactures, agriculture and railroads. The notion that because this sum was raised and spent in this country and not abroad, its absorption in the expenses of war is not injurious to us, is a curious but mischievous fallacy. On the contrary, it would have been vastly more advantageous for us if it had been borrowed in Europe, inasmuch as we should be all this time enjoying the use of it in our own business, and would not have had to refund it until the war was over, and we were far richer than we are now.

It is, however, also certain that war does not do the full amount of damage that the figures would seem to indicate. The large expenditure of the Government does create an activity, which, though feverish, is nevertheless fruitful. It is not entirely healthy and cannot be permanent, but many of its results are just as valuable as any. A railroad made, or farm cleared and plowed, or mine opened by the aid of greenbacks paid for bounties, is just as valuable to the community as if it were done for gold in times of peace, though it may enrich the immediate owner less. There is a very striking example of this in the progress made by England during the last war with France—a progress which, in proportion to capital and population, was far greater than any she has made since or before. Singularly enough, however, hardly any of those English writers who have discussed American affairs during the last two years are willing to admit that this episode in their own history has any bearing whatever on our situation at present. The Edinburgh *Review*, of October, 1863, reviews the state of England during the thirty years preceding Waterloo, in the following terms:

"A just review of this momentous era would probably conclude that though its course was in parts dark, chequered and troubled, it was one, on the whole, of glory to the empire, of progress among large classes of the nation, and of happy augury for the coming generation. We lost America by folly and oppression, but we consolidated our rule over three-quarters of India, and laid the foundation of a still more extended colonial empire. If we engaged in perilous wars which might have been averted by wisdom, we emerged unscathed or victors from them. If the opening of the reign of GEORGE III. beheld the last effort of unconstitutional prerogative, and, during the long reactionary period which followed the outbreak of the French revolution, *the Government of England was harsh and unenlightened, and reform was stopped in all parts of the State, our polity and our cardinal institutions proved sound under the severest trials, and when restored to their normal state, showed readily how they could be improved, and quickly again became popular.* Though under the strain of internecine war, the burdens of the people were enormous, and there were many occasions of local distress, the *wealth of the nation increased on a scale to which history affords no parallel, except during our own generation.*"

And yet, if the writer of the above were asked whether it was not possible for Americans—a people as practical, as energetic as the English, and imbued with the same political ideas—to pass through a similar ordeal with similar success, he would probably stoutly deny it. Not because there is any essential difference between the two cases that is not in our favor, but merely because he is too much the creature of his prejudices and resentments to admit the truth in regard to us. We think no one who carefully studies and fairly weighs the elements that enter into the problem, can doubt that our experience in this matter will prove much more fortunate than that of Great Britain. Our war is accomplishing for us precisely the same results which her wars and revolutions did for England. It is consolidating our national character, and laying the foundation for an increased and permanent prosperity. And the energies of our people are so quick and vigorous, and the elements of production so abundant and so rich in every part of the country, that we shall be abundantly able to bear, without serious injury, all the burdens which it is likely to impose upon us.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.—A petition has been sent to the Legislature embodying complaints from some of the pupils against the management of the institution for the education of the blind. We understand that a committee has been appointed which will at once proceed to investigate these charges, which relate to alleged deficiencies in the boarding department, severity in the discipline of the institution, &c. The management of this, which is one of the oldest and most useful of our charitable institutions, is in the hands of some of our most excellent and most highly esteemed citizens, who give to it a great deal of their time and personal attention. They allege that these complaints emanate from a few of the pupils, who have been necessarily restrained in the indulgence of vicious propensities, and who have taken this method of revenging themselves. Whatever the facts of the case may be, it is well that they are to be made the subject of prompt official inquiry; and it is to be hoped that the results may be laid with equal promptness before the public, whose judgment in the matter should not be prejudged by one-sided statements.

A SOUTHERN LOYALIST.—We mentioned, yesterday, the death of Hon. JOHN E. BOULIGNY, a Union member of Congress from Louisiana—one of the few Southern men who adhered to the cause of the Union from the very beginning, at the sacrifice of all his property and great numbers of his oldest and most devoted friends. He was a man of ability and of high character; and his action in this contest involved sacrifices and losses on his part which few of our Northern people can fully understand. He leaves his family unprovided for. His last efforts were to secure for them, at the hands of the Committee on Private Land Claims in Congress, compensation for property taken by the Government for public uses. At the last Congress the claim was favorably considered by the same committee, and there would seem to be special reasons of decided force why it should receive prompt attention from the present Congress. We feel confident that the peculiar circumstances of the case will lead the committee to take as early action as possible upon it.

The Presidential Question.

CIRCULAR FROM THE (SELF-APPOINTED) NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FRIENDS OF MR. CHASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February, 1864.

The movements recently made throughout the country to secure the renomination of President LINCOLN render necessary some counteraction on the part of those unconditional friends of the Union who differ from the policy of his administration.

So long as no efforts were made to forestall the political action of the people, it was both wise and patriotic for all true friends of the Government to devote their influence to the suppression of the rebellion. But when it becomes evident that party machinery and official influence are being used to secure the perpetuation of the present Administration, those who conscientiously believe that the interests of the country and of freedom demand a change in favor of vigor, and purity, and nationality, have no choice but to appeal at once to the people before it shall be too late to secure a fair discussion of principles.

Those in behalf of whom this communication is made have thoughtfully surveyed the political field, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

1. That, even were the reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN desirable, it is practically impossible against the union of influences which will oppose him.

2. That, should he be reëlected, his manifest tendency toward compromises and temporary expedients of policy will become stronger during a second term than it has been in the first, and the cause of human liberty, and the dignity and honor of the nation suffer proportionately; while the war may continue to languish during his whole Administration, till the public debt shall become a burden too great to be borne.

3. That the patronage of the Government, through the necessities of the war, has been so rapidly increased, and to such an enormous extent, and so loosely placed, as to render the application of the "one term principle" absolutely essential to the certain safety of our republican institutions.

4. That we find united in Hon. SALMON P. CHASE more of the qualities needed in a President during the next four years, than are combined in any other available candidate; his record, clear and unimpeachable, showing him to be a statesman of rare ability, and an administrator of the very highest order; while his private character furnishes the surest obtainable guarantee of economy and purity in the management of public affairs.

5. That the discussion of the Presidential question, already commenced by the friends of Mr. LINCOLN, has developed a popularity and strength in Mr. CHASE, unexpected even to his warmest admirers; and while we are aware that this strength is at present unorganized and in no condition to manifest its real magnitude, we are satisfied that it only needs systematic and faithful effort, to develop it to an extent sufficient to overcome all opposing obstacles.

For these reasons the friends of Mr. CHASE have determined on measures which shall present his claims fairly and at once to the country. A central organization has been effected, which already has its connections in all the States, and the object of which is to enable his friends everywhere most effectually to promote his elevation to the Presidency. We wish the hearty coöperation of all those in favor of the speedy restoration of the Union upon the basis of universal freedom, and who desire an administration of the Government during the first period of its new life which shall, to the fullest extent, develop the capacity of free institutions, enlarge the resources of the country, diminish the burdens of taxation, elevate the standard of public and private morality, vindicate the honor of the Republic before the world, and in all things make our American nationality the fairest example for imitation which human progress has ever achieved.

If these objects meet your approval, you can render efficient aid by exerting yourself at once to organize your section of the country, and by corresponding with the Chairman of the National Executive Committee, for the purpose either of receiving or imparting information. Very respectfully,

S. C. POMEROY,
Chairman National Executive Committee.

A dispatch from Washington says that the *Republican* of that city declares this circular, published in yesterday morning's *Herald*, to be a hoax. We are inclined to think that the *Republican* is mistaken. It is very generally known that a small number of persons, with Senator POMEROY at their head, have been for some weeks in perpetual session in Washington, devising ways and means to prevent the renomination of President LINCOLN. They have compiled and printed a pamphlet on the subject, made up in part of extracts from newspapers hostile to Mr. LINCOLN, and designed primarily to injure him, both personally and politically, as an essential preliminary to the introduction of a new candidate. This pamphlet has been circulated only to a limited extent, and with considerable precaution as to the character of the hands in which it should fall. It is altogether probable that it would be accompanied or promptly followed by such a circular as the one given above.

It will be observed that Senator POMEROY and his associates, who have in their public action thus far professed to be friends of the Administration, do not hesitate in this secret circular, to declare themselves its opponents. We presume that Secretary CHASE, whom they present as their candidate, would scarcely consent to be placed in this category.—[ED. TIMES.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The *rentrée* of Signor BRIGNOLI last night in BELLINI'S opera of "Puritani," was the occasion of a very pleasant demonstration on the part of the public toward that deservedly popular artist. On his entrance he was received not only with the usual demonstrations of applause, but was greeted also with a floral tribute from the ladies such as we seldom see paid even to the favored of their own sex. Signor BRIGNOLI was embarrassed by the warmth and honest earnestness of this reception, and in his grand *scena*, "*Ah! fu ogni cara*," barely did justice to himself. A tremendous and unmistakable encore gave him the opportunity of once more placing himself correctly before the audience; of showing that he still has a voice unequalled in quality, and *mezzo-voce* that has never been surpassed. The return of this fine artist enables Mr. MARETZEK to produce many operas that would otherwise be lost to the season, and his addition to the company is therefore a most valuable boon to the public.

The general cast of the opera was good. Miss KELLOGG was admirable as *Elvira*, and Miss STOCKTON sang pleasantly and well as *Henrietta*; Signor BELLINI was in fine voice, but lacked (in the duet) the coöperation of Sig. BIACHI—the *rôle* of *Sir George* being played by Sig. GARABALDI.

On Wednesday next PETRELLA'S "Ione."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The National Union Committee met to-day. They decided to hold the next National Convention at Baltimore on the 7th of June next. The action of the committee is generally commended here. An effort was made to introduce the Missouri feud, but signally failed. Representative BLOW, from that State, was refused admission on that account. Several States were unrepresented. A proposition was adopted to prevent the admission of delegates into the National Convention from States which were unrepresented in Congress. The following is the resolution adopted:

Resolved, That while this committee has not authority to decide that the Territories and District of Columbia may be represented in National Convention, would, nevertheless, invite said Territories and District to send delegates subject to the decision of the convention as to their rights in the premises.

The call was made so broad that all could participate who wished to, if loyal and in favor of destroying rebellion and its cause thereof, *i. e.*, Slavery. The call was then adopted by unanimous vote, and will be issued at once. It is as follows:

"The undersigned, who by original appointment, or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the Executive Committee created by the National Convention, held at Chicago on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the rebellion with the cause thereof by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a Convention to assemble at Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, 1864, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. Each State having a representation in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which such State is entitled in the Electoral College of the United States."

EDWIN D. MORGAN, Chairman.
EDWARD MCPHERSON, Secretary.

This evening Gov. MORGAN gave a magnificent party to the members of the committee and a large number of distinguished gentlemen.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE EXCHANGES.

Nearly every officer who recently escaped from Richmond declares it to be the universal wish and hope of our brave fellows, who are still enduring the horrors of their captivity, that the whole matter of their exchange should be placed entirely in the hands of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, both as to the means and time of their release. While they are willing to bear their sufferings sooner than accept of an exchange that would effect the honor of their Government, they know that Gen. BUTLER is not only thoroughly known but also *feared* by the rebel authorities; they think that the transfer of all rebel prisoners in our hands to his department would do more to clear away the obstacles in the way of a just and speedy exchange than any other means that could be employed. Our prisoners are clamorous for the adoption of retaliatory measures, by our Government, on the rebel prisoners in our hands.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

Adjutant-Gen. HILLHOUSE, of New-York, arrived here to-day, to consult with the War Department on matters connected with the draft in that State. It is understood that the State authorities claim that they have more than filled the quota under the President's October call, and therefore have a surplus which they demand shall be credited on the last call. The matter will be decided in a few days.

CONCERNING DESERTERS FROM THE ENEMY.

By order of the Secretary of War, deserters from the enemy who come into our lines, and on examination prove to be bona fide deserters, with the intention of taking the oath of allegiance under the President's Amnesty Proclamation, will be sent to the Provost-Marshal-General of the defences south of the Potomac, by whom they will be released on taking the oath of allegiance; their horses shall be bought by the Quartermaster's Department, if the service needs them, at a valuation determined by a Board of Appraisement. No personal property, excepting arms, will be taken from such deserters.

GEN. SLOUGH.

In the matter of Gen. SLOUGH'S administration at Alexandria, Va., we take pleasure in saying that the report hitherto published does great injustice to that officer, and that instead of being culpable in the premises, his conduct has been upright and honest, and will so appear to the country when the Committee on the Conduct of the War make their report.

GOV. GOODWIN OF ARIZONA.

Commissioner DOLE, on Saturday, received a letter from Arizona Territory, announcing the safe arrival of Gov. GOODWIN and suite at Fort Whipple, in that Territory. Gov. GOODWIN had issued his proclamation establishing the Territorial Government of Arizona.

RELEASED.

Mr. G. A. HENDERSON, Requisition Clerk in the Treasury Department, whose arrest was noticed at the time, was released on Saturday.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION FOR MR. LINCOLN.

The Baltimore Convention, to-day, after a stormy session, instructed its delegates in favor of Mr. LINCOLN.

THE POMEROY CIRCULAR.

There is no doubt about the authenticity of the POMEROY circular.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE REVENUE BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Revenue Bill, at their meeting to-day, decided to except liquors on hand from additional taxation. After July 1 the tax is fixed at sixty-five cents per gallon, and after 1st of January, 1865, at seventy cents. The committee will probably make their report to-morrow.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING CASE.

The great quicksilver mining case will come up before the Supreme Court to-morrow. The case will be argued by Attorney-General BATES and Mr. WILLS for the Government, and by CALEB CUSHING and Judge BLACK for the company. The case will occupy some time.

PERSONAL.

Assistant Secretary of War WATSON and Hon. WM. WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, returned here this evening from their visit North.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

THE LACK OF SEAMEN.

Fourteen United States vessels are now waiting for seamen, being ready in all other respects to proceed to their respective points of destination. The Amendatory Enrollment Bill, just passed, is designed to remedy the deficiency of seamen, as by its provisions any mariner or able seaman, who shall be drafted, has the right to enlist in the naval service, which exempts him from the draft. Many sailors have entered the army, having been encouraged by the bounty to do so. The bounty already received is to be deducted from the prize money to which they may become entitled during the time required to complete their military service. If they are successful in obtaining prize money, they can afford to refund; but if not, then, of course, they retain the military bounty.

It is important to learn "that whenever any mariner, able or ordinary seaman, shall have been exempted from such draft in the military service, by enlistment in the naval service, under due certificate thereof, then the ward, precinct or election district, township or county, when the same is not divided into wards, precincts or election districts, towns or townships, from which such person has been drafted, shall be credited with his services to all intents and purposes, as if he had been duly mustered into the military service under such draft."

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALABAMA.

The following paper was prepared in an official quarter, believed to be by Admiral C. H. DAVIS, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation:

The late news concerning the *Alabama* and the *Wyoming* involves two problems in navigation, the solution of which naturally gives rise to some discussion.

The information is: *First*, concerning the *Alabama*, that the *Alabama* was at Singapore on the 22d of December, and that she was at Amoy on the 2d of January.

Second—The *Wyoming* was at Rhio, (near Singapore,) Dec. 9, about to proceed the next day to Batavia, via the Straits of Gasper, where she was to repair her boilers, and the additional information concerning this vessel is that given by our Minister Resident at Kanagawa, and dated on the 19th of January, that she was watching the *Alabama* at Amoy.

It appears from the statements that the *Alabama*, after consuming some time in coaling, ascended the China Sea during the northeast monsoon, and at a time when it blows with the greatest strength, in eleven days, running a distance of 1,680 miles against the wind and current of the monsoon, and that the *Wyoming* ascended the whole length of the China Sea from Batavia to Amoy, a distance of 2,000 miles, under the same circumstances, but without a similar limitation of time.

It is doubted, and very justly, by East India navigators, whether there is not some mistake in these dates. A feat similar to that now reported of the *Alabama* was performed by the English steamer *Vixen*, an account of which is given by her master, ALLEN, in the *Nautical Magazine*, and cited by DR KERHALLET in his *L'Ocean Indien*. After leaving Singapore, she passed to the westward of the Anambas, and then steered northeast; then passing northward of the Natunas until she had reached the meridian of 112° east longitude. She then steered north, carrying her fore and aft sails, until she had passed the Paracels, when she headed directly for Hong Kong, facing the monsoon. The distance is 1,522 miles, and it was accomplished in nine days and twenty-three hours, at a mean rate of 6.35 miles an hour.

The distance from Singapore to Amoy (the voyage of the *Alabama*) would be performed in ten days and eight hours at the rate of 6.8 miles an hour; and as the interval of time is eleven days, this would allow her sixteen hours for coaling. But if she consumed twenty-four hours in coaling, she would have accomplished her passage in ten days at the mean rate of seven miles an hour.

In October, 1860, between the dates of the 10th and 22d, the United States steam frigate *Niagara* made the passage from Batavia to Hong Kong in eleven days and eighteen hours, which gives her a mean rate per hour of about 6.25 miles. But we find on examining her log-book that the wind was light, not exceeding an average of 2.8 until the second day before her arrival at Hong Kong. With regard to the *Wyoming*, the problem is not so difficult of solution. She was to leave Rhio on the 10th of December. She would probably reach Batavia, a distance of 500 miles, on the 13th. If we allow her a week for the repair of her boilers, she would leave Batavia on the 20th, and arrive at Amoy (the distance being 2,000 miles) on the 2d of January, even if her mean rate of going was no more than 6.5 miles an hour.

COSTA RICA CONSUL.

The President has recognized ELI S. BUDD as Consul of Costa Rica, at New-York.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Revenue Bill had a meeting to-day. It consists of Senators FESSENDEN, JOHNSON and HOWE, and Representatives WASHBURNE, of Illinois, STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York.

As both Houses had agreed to strike out the tax on spirits on hand, it was not deemed by the majority of the committee to be in controversy, and hence it so remains. It is understood that the sliding scale has been adopted with modifications, namely: Spirits distilled and sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale, previous to the 1st of July next, of first proof, in addition to the duties payable on licenses, a duty of sixty cents per gallon; and upon all liquors which may be distilled after the passage of this act, and sold or removed for consumption or sale, on and after the 1st day of July next, and previous to the 1st day of January next, sixty-five cents a gallon; and on all liquors which may be distilled after the passage of this act, and sold or removed for consumption or sale, on or after the 1st of January next, seventy cents a gallon. The modifications are from seventy to sixty-five cents, and from eighty to seventy cents. Another point in controversy has been settled, namely: On distilled spirits imported from foreign countries previous to the 1st of July next, of first proof, forty cents additional per gallon; and on all such spirits imported from foreign countries on and after the 1st of July next, and previous to the 1st of January, a duty of forty-five instead of fifty cents per gallon; and on all such spirits imported on and after the 1st of January next, fifty instead of sixty cents per gallon.

The report of the Committee on Conference will probably be acted upon finally by both Houses to-morrow.

THE UNION NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Union National Committee met at the residence of the Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN at noon to-day, and was called to order by that gentleman, as Chairman. Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, was elected Secretary of the committee, in place of Hon. GEORGE W. FOGG, of New-Hampshire, who is absent from the country. Upon consultation, a call was unanimously adopted for a National Convention.

The following members were present:

Messrs. EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New-York, President; Lawrence Brainerd, of Vermont; Jno. Z. Goodrich, of Massachusetts; Thomas G. Turner, of Rhode Island; Gideon Welles, of Connecticut; Denning Duer, of New-Jersey; Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania; Nathaniel B. Smithers, of Delaware; James F. Wagner, of Maryland; Thomas Spooner, of Ohio; Henry S. Lane, of Indiana; Ebenezer Peck, of Illinois; H. M. Hoxie, of Iowa; Wm. D. Washburn, of Minnesota; Cornelius Cole, of California; O. H. Irish, of Nebraska; Joseph Gerhardt, of the District of Columbia.

The committee was entirely harmonious in their proceedings, and adjourned in the best possible spirits.

Arrival of More Escaped Officers—Fifty Now Known to be Safe.

FORT MONROE, Monday, Feb. 22.

A dispatch, just received by the Commanding General from Col. WEST, commanding at Williamsburgh, says: The following officers, escaped from Richmond, have arrived at Williamsburgh: Col. CHARLES W. TILDEN, Sixteenth Massachusetts; Maj. HOOPER, Fifteenth Massachusetts; Capt. CHAMBERLAIN, Ninety-seventh New-York; Lieut. RANDOLPH, Fifth U. S. A.; and Capt. FISHER, of the Signal Corps. This makes 50 in all who have arrived here in safety. Richmond papers of to-day state that they have recaptured 48. This leaves 11 still out.

Arrest of Clarke, the Robber of the Denver Mint.

DENVER CITY, Monday, Feb. 22.

CLARKE, who robbed the Denver Mint, on the 23th inst., of $37,000, was arrested near the Arkansas line, on Friday. Most of the money was recovered.

Indiana Union State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Feb. 22.

The Union Convention for nominating a State ticket meets here to-morrow. The delegates are nearly all here. Gov. MORTON will be nominated by acclamation.

A RUSSIAN FRIGATE.—The Russian frigate *Alexander Nevsky*, Capt. FEDOROFFSKY, from Havana in ten days, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She made the passage under sail, her engines being disabled. The Captain reports having experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

The Popular Errhine Life-Preserving

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.

Sold by all the Leading Druggists.

The Ear, Eye, Throat and Catarrh.—New and important discovery for the cure of Deafness.

Dr. **HARTLEY** begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication that he has, in compliance with their special request, made arrangements to reside permanently in New-York, and is now prepared to receive calls at his consulting rooms, No. 497 Broadway (St. Nicholas block.) References to families of the highest respectability, both in this City and throughout the New-England States, who will gladly testify to the skill of Dr. H., but for obvious and proper reasons desire not to have their names held to view in a public journal. Discharges from the Ear, occasioned by scarlet fever, and partial deafness arising from obstruction of the eustachin tube or other causes, successfully treated.

Dr. Hartley is the only acknowledged Aurist in the United States, who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. Hartley may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a "certificate" purporting to emanate from him, and cannot therefore be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, Noise in the Head, and all disagreeable Discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed, where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Dr. HARTLEY has permission to refer to physicians and ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability, of this City, who do not desire their names paraded in a public journal.

Reception rooms for consultation,

NO. 497 BROADWAY.

Schenck's Respirometer.

This instrument is made of silver, the sound-conducting power of which metal is universally admitted to be unequaled, far superior to the woody and flexible material used in the manufacture of stethescopes, which are ordinarily employed in lung examinations. The funnel-shaped extremity, with India-rubber padding, readily adapts itself to the chest, so that the sound of the lightest breathing, or faintest murmur, is conveyed into the air bulb, in which is inclosed an ear-drum, from whence the sound is conducted with such certainty and distinctness to the ear of the auscultator as to enable him with great accuracy, and without the possibility of an error, to pronounce at once upon the state and condition of the organ under examination, ascertaining if the lungs are diseased, whether it is tuberculous, pleuretic, bronchial, or pulmonary consumption, without the slightest pain or even inconvenience to the patient.

Dr. Schenck treats no diseases but those of the throat, lungs, liver and stomach, and makes no charges for advice or examining lungs in the ordinary way, but for a thorough examination, with the Respirometer, he charges $3, and wishes every one, rich or poor, who has a cough, pain in the side or shoulder-blade, is troubled with coldiveness or diarrhœa, sallow complexion, loss of appetite, low spirits, restlessness at nights, or any other disease leading to Consumption, to call on him and get advice.

Every one who has a seated cough should have an examination with the Respirometer. It only costs $3. It gives a better opportunity to know exactly what to do, and besides, the patients know the exact condition of their lungs. Dr. Schenck has had constant practice for over twenty-five years examining lungs, and with his experience says it is impossible for any one to know the exact condition of the lungs unless the patient is carefully examined with the Respirometer, unless they are very bad, and then any one can tell.

DR. SCHENCK

makes wonderful cures of Consumption, but does not pretend to make new lungs; every one he examines and finds cannot be cured, they know it at once; and for this purpose, he visits New-York every TUESDAY, and can be found at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. The rest of the week he is engaged seeing patients in other cities. But his medicines can be had there at all times. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1 per bottle, or $5 the half dozen; Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box. CONRAD FOX.

No. 31 Barclay-st., Wholesale Agent for New-York.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines

To RENT, by

RICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,

Three doors below Broome-st.

An Excellent Article.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and by giving health to the child comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of the dull black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents it from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM

changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black. Sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

We would call particular attention to the sale of the valuable store property No. 194 Duane, No. 232 Fulton, No. 84 Dey, No. 126 West, and No. 17 Washington-sts., and 2 lots on 84th-st., near 2d-av., to be made at auction.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

On THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock,

at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. By order of the executors of the estate of the late Charles Denison, deceased.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

To Fire-Proof Manufacturers.

FOR SALE,

The patent right for a DRY composition for filling fire-proof chests, warranted to bear the same heat 25 per cent. longer than Wilder's.

It is greatly superior to every other dry filling heretofore offered.

It costs less than a cent a pound.

Address J. JENKINS,

No. 480 North 5th-st., Philadelphia.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Instantaneous, Natural, Glossy, Beautiful, Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy goods stores.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop —the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.

J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Attention Druggists and Hair-Dressers.—Back orders can now be filled for Boswell & Warner's Colorific, for coloring hair without wash or trouble. Depot No. 63 John-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock stitch SEWING-MACHINES,

Office No. 505 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers—styles neat and suitable, executed in the best manner only; shaving 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-Machines.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers can Save 33⅓ per cent by using the WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE, No. 508 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—The best fire-proof Safe in the world. Depot No. 160 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

BRAGAW—RYERSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Feb. 22, by Rev. J. N. Tolman, Mr. JOHN R. BRAGAW, of Newtown, L. I., to Miss MARY B., daughter of Andrew B. Ryerson, Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

VAN DUZER—FAIRCHILD.—In this City, at the Church of the Holy Communion, on Saturday, Feb. 20, by Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, ARCHIBALD SOMERVILLE VAN DUZER and SARAH MINNA, daughter of the late Egbert N. Fairchild.

DIED.

BETTS.—At Wilton, Fairfield County, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 19, IRA BETTS, Sr., in the 85th year of his age.

BENTO.—On Friday, Feb. 19, of disease of the heart, JOSEPH BENTO, in his 54th year.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 230 West 15th-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CORCORAN.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, at the residence of her uncle, M. W. Rooney, Esq., Yonkers, CECILIA CORCORAN, aged 20 years, 11 months and 15 days.

Funeral service at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Yonkers, at 9½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, after which her remains will be taken to Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hudson River Railroad depot, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts., on the arrival of the 11¾ o'clock train from Yonkers. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Dublin, Ireland, papers please copy.

CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 22, MARGARET, youngest child of Rev. H. S. and Louisa Carpenter, aged 4 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 3 Carroll-place, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DOUBET.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, FRANCIS DOUBET, native of France, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 160 Wooster-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 24. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral.

DAVIS.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, DEBORAH, wife of Gilbert Davis, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, from No. 37 Bond-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

FOLSOM.—On Monday evening, Feb. 22, JOSEPH MARSHALL, infant child of Theodore and Marietta E. Folsom, aged 11 days.

GENTRY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 22, of disease of heart, ANDREW JACKSON GENTRY, in the 43d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 141 High-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 23d inst., at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Madison, N. J., for interment.

HUBBELL.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, after a short illness, PENELOPE HUBBELL

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 11½ A. M., from the house of Oswald Backus, Esq., of Bridgeport, Conn.

HILL.—At Scarsdale, Westchester County, on Saturday, Feb. 20, SARAH STUART, daughter of the late William Hill.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale. A train by the Harlem Railroad will leave the depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 10½ A. M.

KELLY.—On Monday, Feb. 22, JESSIE B., daughter of Henry and Almira Kelly, aged 10 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 36 West 11th-st., without further notice.

MEIKLE.—At the Presbyterian Parsonage, Dobbs' Ferry, on Sunday, Feb. 21, JAMES WILDE MEIKLE, son of Rev. W. and Mrs. S. V. Meikle, aged 15 months.

MANNING.—On Monday, Feb. 22, HARRY G., the youngest child of William H. and Anna Manning, aged 2 years, 5 months and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 163 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MAYER.—On Monday, Feb. 22, at 6 P. M., ABRAHAM MAYER, Sexton of the Temple Emanuel, in the 44th year of his age, after a short and painful illness.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Temple Emanuel, Mendelssohn Society, Arnan Lodge No. 39, I. O. B. B., and Mount Sinai Lodge, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, from the Temple, in 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

MCDONALD.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, ELIZABETH DE HART, relict of the late Alexander L. McDonald, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

NORTHROP.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 21, after a lingering illness, JOHN I. NORTHROP, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 323 West 15th-st., at 12 M. on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

POWERS.—On Monday, Feb. 22, MARY S. POWERS, wife of Thomas Powers, of this City, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

POPE.—On Monday, Feb. 22, CHARLES POPE, Sr., in the 83d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given.

PRICE.—In Rahway, N. J., on 22d of Second month, of consumption, MARTHA B. PRICE, widow of Capt. Benjamin Price.

Her friends, and those of her brother-in-law, Eder Haydock, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from his house, in Rahway, on Fourth day, (Wednesday,) the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock.

PHILLIPS.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, ROBERT PHILLIPS, in the 90th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son, (Ex-Judge) A. A. Phillips, and of his sons-in-law, Rev. B. T. Phillips, Charles C. Herbert and Oscar Tibbals, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st.

RIKER.—At Oak Hill, Newtown, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 22, MARGARET S., youngest daughter of the late Capt. Andrew and Margaret Moore Riker.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow morning's paper.

SNEDEKER.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, ABBIE OLIVE, daughter of Thomas and Marian Skidmore, aged 2 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The remains will be taken to Mount Vernon for interment.

SLADE.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, LLOYD SLADE, in the 50th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, (Dr. Gantz's,) 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

ST. FELIX.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 21, LOUIS HENRI R., youngest son of the late J. B. St. Felix, in his 32d year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his mother's residence, Raymond-st., near Fulton-av., without further notice.

SQUIER.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, MARY O., wife of Charles Squier.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 9 Seaman-place, West 33d-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Monday evening, Feb. 22, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Eliza Shields, Mrs. MARGARET THOMPSON.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday's papers.

VALENTINE.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late William H. and Caroline T. Valentine, and grand-daughter of the late Daniel Winship, Esq.

Departed one—a long farewell!
To weep would not wish to call thee back
From the bright land where angels dwell,
To tread life's dark and weary track.

In the pure home of tearless bliss,)
Earth's parted friends again shall meet;
And smiles of lasting happiness
Shall make their heaven of love complete.

B.

VAN SCHAICK.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, MARY HEYER, widow of Asa D. Van Schaick, and daughter of the late Cornelius Heyer.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, at 4 P. M., at her late residence, No. 80 Clinton-place. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Kinderhook for interment.

WRIGHT.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 21, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Joseph Schuster, CATHARINE WRIGHT, widow of James Wright, of Philadelphia, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's M. E. Church, South 5th-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday morning at 10¼ o'clock. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

WRIGHT.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, of pneumonia, WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 West 24th-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday, Feb. 22, RICHARD S. WILLIAMS, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 29 Sands-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, of Friday, Feb. 19.

BOND.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, WILLIAM KAY BOND, in the 72d year of his age.

Col. BOND was born in St. Mary's County, Md. He came to Ohio in 1812, and settled at Chillicothe, then the capital of the State. He continued to reside at Chillicothe until 1841, when he removed to this City. Col. Bond and the late Mr. Creighton were associated at Chillicothe in the practice of the law for more than 25 years. This eminent and venerable citizen enjoyed through life an unblemished reputation. He was for several terms a member of Congress, and took a distinguished part in the debates and business of that body. He filled other positions of great trust, and always with ability and faithfulness. His character as a public man, and his private life, was all compact; capable and diligent in business, scrupulously just, pious, and rich in all the social virtues. In the last years of his life, a great sorrow, arising from a domestic bereavement, settled upon him. He met it without repining, but all his Christian resignation could not sustain him, and his strength at last yielded. Let us hope that at last those tears are all wiped away.

ZABRISKIE.—At her late residence, Morrisania, on Sunday, Feb. 21, ANNA ELLIOTT, wife of Martin Zabriskie, and daughter of the late William Elliott Morris, of Morrisania, and of Saint Bartholomew's Parish, Saint John Colleton, South Carolina.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Wednesday next, the 24th inst., at St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mott Haven Station, Harlem Railroad, to meet the 2½ o'clock train from New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 185.—Feb. 22, 1864.

45, 5, 14, 55, 71, 18, 46, 31, 26, 75, 50, 42, 13.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 186.—Feb. 22, 1864.

47, 64, 27, 60, 78, 23, 6, 43, 67, 38, 34, 73, 33, 54, 77.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE **SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.**

EXTRA CLASS 89—Feb. 22, 1864.

18, 78, 65, 72, 68, 10, 12, 64, 46, 4, 21, 61, 37.

CLASS 90—Feb. 22, 1864.

59, 39, 58, 56, 44, 26, 69, 42, 11, 41, 27, 17, 25, 65, 22.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.

Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL Havana plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky, to be drawn on 27th inst.: one prize of $100,000; two of $50,000; two of $25,000; two of $20,000; four of $10,000; ten of $5,000; one hundred of $1,000 each, and 484 approximation prizes, in all amounting to $600,000. Information furnished. ALECK & CO., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

H. P. BURDICK, M. D.,

HYGIENIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

No. 15 LAIGHT-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

PENNSYLVANIA LANDS FOR SALE.

45,000 ACRES IN THE COUNTIES OF LYCOMING,

CLINTON, LUZERNE AND TIOGA.

Would be sold in whole or in tracts of from 100 to 1000 acres, and at very low prices. These counties are among the finest in the State for health, beauty of scenery, rich deposits of coal, iron and other minerals and timber; with good railroad and canal facilities leading to the cities of Philadelphia and New-York.

A full description can be had in pamphlet by application to

SAMUEL T. BODINE,

No. 154 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

HEALTH DEPENDS UPON PURE BLOOD.—Thin and acrid blood cannot secrete healthy bile, and therefore the first thing for those who are dyspeptic should be to commence the purification of their blood.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

not only purify, but they make the blood richer, and add those principles upon which its power to resist disease depends.

MILD OPERATIONS WITH SUCCESSFUL EFFECT ARE THE PECULIARITY OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Now that we may soon expect genial Spring, it is of great importance that a few doses be used by the wise. Our race are subject to a redundancy of bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent; but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use, we prevent the collection of those impurities, which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the fine organs of the stomach and bowels. They soon cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heart burn, pain in the breast bone, sudden faintness and costiveness. Brandreth's Pills work their way to the very seat of disease, cleansing in their passage, removing, in short, every unhealthy accumulation, till the blood is purified, the whole system renovated, and the functions and duties of life become a pleasure, where they had been sad and weary burdens.

TRUE MEDICINAL PRINCIPLES.

Never extract blood. Blood is the life. By abstracting it in painful diseases you may occasion the patient ease, but *remember this case only the reduction or lessening the power to feel,* And by thus taking away nature's tools, you may prevent her from fully repairing the ravages of inflammation, and convert what might only have been the sickness of a few days or weeks into a chronic affection of months or years.

PURGING BY MEANS OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

This is the means which accords with nature—nature's remedy in fact. When sudden, acute or continued pain occurs, then to insure security you must take a medicine that will surely purge.

See B. BRANDRETH is on the Government Stamp.

DELICIOUS SACHET POWDERS—FOR perfume-filling lace-quillings, mouchoir-folios, glove-wrappers, &c.; thirty-two kinds; sell large or smallest quantity; may be sent by mail; write for list and prices; one-quarter discount to fairs.

HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Apothecaries, Boston.

$12 WILL BE PAID FOR A COMPLETE file of the NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861. Apply at Subscription Desk, *Times* Office.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 18, 1864.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address

MUNN & CO.,

No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES,—ONE, TWO, THREE, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY TO THIRTY DOLLARS A SET. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SEAL-RINGS,—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS, NEW STYLES. TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY DOLLARS each.

For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FRIENDS AT THE SOUTH CAN BE heard from through the Personal column of the New-York DAILY NEWS. See "NEWS" this day.

DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816

BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,

Lightning Calculator,

Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,

Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"REDDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

"* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored myspeech and cured me. * * *

C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

"HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.

Thy friend.

ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. CATHORN,

Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,

Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,

Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

* * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MO

FINANCIAL

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, No. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864:

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863		$8,913,052 94
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.		
For Premiums, viz.:		
Originals	$279,023 13	
Renewals	1,100,708 79	
War extras	36,274 91	
Total Premiums	$1,416,006 83	
For Annuities	22,317 97	
For Interest	652,976 82	2,091,301 62
Total		$11,004,354 56
DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$444,028 00	
Paid Dividends additions to same	177,625 99	
Paid Reductions of Premium	7,099 45	
Paid Surrendered Policies	105,775 38	
Paid Annuities	12,187 38	
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate	7,775 23	
Paid Commissions	86,833 30	
Paid Taxes	20,846 33	
Paid Exchange, Postage and Advertising	14,753 93	
Paid Salaries and Medical Examinations	59,339 93	
Paid Law, Printing, Rent and Office Expenses	39,624 86	975,089 75
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,029,264 81
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$828,449 67	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,469,754 30	
United States Stocks	4,370,283 50	
Real Estate	407,613 79	
Balance due from Agents	13,184 55	
		$10,029,284 81
Add,		
Interest accrued	$126,362 64	
Premiums due, in course of transmission	29,058 74	
Deferred semi-annual Premiums (say)	200,000 00	
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,384,676 19
Increase in net Cash Assets during year		$1,116,211 87

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during year	2,342	$8,594,175
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,044	43,778,065
In force Feb. 1, 1863	12,981	37,391,490
Net increase during year	2,063	6,386,575
Dividends Additions payable with Policies		$8,837,591

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct. (Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
J. GREEN PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	BENJ. A. SMYTH,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM H. BRADY,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAM'L. E. SPROULLS,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
SAM'L. M. CORNELL,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP
W. SMITH BROWN,	M. H. FREEMAN.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretary—THEO. W. MORRIS.
Cassier—FRED. M. WINSTON.

Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
Asst.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.

Counsel—WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. McCURDY.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE
BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 8 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

TELEGRAPH
AND
EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BOUNTY FOR NINE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.
Papers are being prepared for collection of above bounty at banking office of ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, opposite Park. Volunteers will bring their discharges.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year, also inspectors of election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next.
The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1864.
THIS BANK WILL RECEIVE FROM ITS dealers on deposit, at par, the circulating notes of all the National Banks in the United States.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. RUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 57 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 39 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
To be located near the corner of Broadway and Canal-st,
WITH AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL OF
$2,000,000.

Business to be commenced with a capital paid in of not less than
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

The books of subscription will be open at the banking-house of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall-st., on MONDAY, FEB. 29, 1864.

Applications to subscribe for stock may be made personally or by letter to either of the undersigned, who will act as Promoters and Commissioners:

JOSEPH U. ORVIS.....Merchant, 383 Broadway.
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.....of Kobbe & Corlies.
GEO. A. WICKS.....of Wicks, Smith & Co.
A. B. DARLING.....of Hitchcock, Darling & Co.
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr.....of Vyse & Sons.
GEO. A. FELLOWS....of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON.....of E. V. Haughwout & Co.
D. APPLETON & CO.....Publishers, 443 Broadway.
WILLIAM S. WHITLOCK.....of Aug. Whitlock & Co.
MASON BROS.....Publishers, 7 Mercer-st.
JOHN MACK.....Merchant, 85 Franklin-st.
CHARLES MINZESHEIMER..of Minzesheimer & Bro.
B. L. SOLOMON.....of B. L. Solomon & Son.
T. B. READ.....of Read, Bros. & Co.
B. BLAKEMAN...of Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co.
WM. MONTGOSS.....of Kitchen, Montross & Wilcox.
EDWARD CLARK.....of Singer Manufacturing Co.
SILAS B. DUTCHER.....of Dutcher & Ellerby.
ANDREW J. WOOD.....of Wood & Worthington.
WILLIAM S. FOGG.....of Fogg & Bro.
GEO. E. L. HYATT.....Carpets, 275 Canal.
S. C. PARKHURST.....Produce Merchant, 32 Front-st.
PETER McMARTIN.....168 5th-av.
CHARLES MILES..Straw Goods, 80 and 82 Leonard-st.
JOHN C. KELLEY.....of Austin, Kelley & Co.
WILLIAM PHELPS.....of Phelps, Jewett & Co.
HENRY M. STEVENS.....of Miner, Stevens & Co.
AUGUSTUS F. DOW.....of Dow, Youngs & Co.
CHARLES SCRIBNER.....of Scribner & Co.
JOHN McLEAN.....V.-P. Un on Dime Savings Bank.
LEONARD C. THORNE..of W. H. & L. C. Thorne & Co.
H. KNICKERBACKER.....Broker, 17 William-st.
JOHN A. PULLEN.....National Express Co.
SAMUEL SHETHAR.....of Shethar & Nichols.
L. P. PHILLIPS.....of L. J. & L. Phillips.
WILLIAM CRIPPS.....Prest. Standard Ins. Co.
GEO. P. BRADFORD.....Lonstreet, Bradford & Co.
J. O. WHITEHOUSE.....Shoe Manuf., 5 and 7 Dey st.
WILLIAM W. MEEKER.....of Meeker & Maidhoff.
JOHN H. KNAPP.....of Ward & Knapp.
JOHN SMITH RICE.....of Smith, Rice & Co.
M. HILGER.....President of Germania Ins. Co.
JAMES DONELL.....Commission Merchant.
SIMON HACKES.....of Hackes & Gutman.
GEORGE PANCOAST.....of Archer & Pancoast.
CHAS. D. BAILEY.....Treas. Atlantic Savings Bank.
SILVANUS GEDNEY.....of Hadden & Gedney.
WM. A. WALKER.....Produce, Pier 30 E. R.
H. VAN VELSER.....of Saxon & Van Velser.
A. S. ROSENBAUM.....of A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.
SILLICK NICHOLS.....Blockmaker, 358 South-st.
ROBERT IRWIN.....Boots and Shoes, 390 Bowery.
ALEXANDER RICH.....of A. Rich & Bro.
FRED. C. JONES..of W. S. Thompson, Langdon & Co.
S. LICHTENSTADTER, of Steinburg & Lichtenstadter.
HENRY WHITIN.....of Whitinsville, Mass.
WARREN WARD.....Furniture, 277 Canal-st.
MALTBY G. LANE.....Grain Merchant, 4th-av.
L. WISE.....of L. & M. Wise.
JOHN G. MARSHALL.....of Marshall, Johnson & Co.
ISAAC C. KENDALL.....64 William-st.
L. GOLDENBERG.....of Rice & Goldenberg.
A. S. HERMAN.....Cloth, Warren-st.
CHAS. A. KELLOGG.....of J. P. Kellogg & Co.
J. Q. PREBLE.....Envelopes, 77 White-st.
G. E. TUFTS.....of Tufts, Burtis & Co.
E. F. KNOWLTON.....of Wm. Knowlton & Son.
GEORGE JOHNSON & CO. Manufacturers, 44 Walker-st.
AARON CLOSE.....Clothing, 204 Greenwich-st.
WINSLOW H. BURDICK....Merchant, 359 Broadway.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY.....of American News Co.
SOLOMON L. HULL.....of Hull, Conable & Arnold.
WM. A. WHEELOCK.....late Bliss & Wheelock.
C. F. LIVERMORE.....of Livermore, Clews & Co

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863		1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$7,597,656 56
Losses paid during the same period		3,805,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses		1,082,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City Bank and other Stocks		$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise		1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable		3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank		744,813 88
Total amount of Assets		$9,265 546 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which daze all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to.....$14,328,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864.....2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years.....$16,958,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash.....11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 186e.....$5,268,670

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pinos,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. D. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry R. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and sold for cash.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE remaining Fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be required to be paid in as follows, viz.:
Twenty-five per cent. on Monday, 7th March proximo.
Twenty-five per cent on Thursday, 17th March proximo.
To those who desire to pay the fifty per cent. in full, interest will be allowed at the rate of six per centum per annum upon the last twenty-five per cent. from date of payment to its maturity.
The transfer books will close on the 6th proximo, and remain closed until the 18th.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

WANTED.—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Erie Canal Bonds of Erie, Pennsylvania.
Also, 10,000 North-Branch Canal Bonds, for which the highest price will be paid by
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 South 3d-st.,
Opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, Office No. 16 Broadway.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the annual election for nine Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of March, proximo, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after that date.
MOOR FALLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH R. R. Co., WATERTOWN, Feb. 20, 1864.
CHANGE OF TRANSFER AGENCY.—THE books for the transfer of the stock of this company in the City of New-York will henceforth be kept at the Mercantile Bank. D. H. ARNOLD, Esq., Transfer Agent. Bonds, coupons and dividends payable in New-York will also be paid at the Mercantile Bank.
K. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 17, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE 1ST MARCH ON the bonds of this Company will be paid, less Government tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of State of New-York, New-York City.
WILLIAM H. WARREN, Treasurer.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

$3,500 WANTED AT SIX PER CENT., on bond and mortgage on real estate, in this City. Address D., Box No. 5,596 Post-office.

NOTICE.—THE THREE PER CENT. GOVERNMENT TAX, deducted from the Athens County coupons due 1st January, 1864, will now be refunded at the office of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY WATER WORKS Bonds wanted by C. S. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.) GOLD BONDS
OF THE
QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that Certificate No. 45,638, for one hundred shares of the capital stock of the New-York Central Railroad Company, is the property of the subscribers, and that the transfer of the same has been stopped. All persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating said certificate. J. N. PERKINS & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against the negotiation of a check for $175, No. 635, on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, drawn by Davis, Rhodes & Co., merchants in this City, dated Feb. 2, 1864, and made payable to Amanda Hullus. This check has been lost, and its payment is stopped.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.
The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 19th inst.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.
THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Co., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.
(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 26 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC M. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its Twenty-first Semi-annual Dividend of 4 Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse: all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Dated Feb. 10, 1864.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PERSONS CONTEMplating insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate immediately with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 5,583 Post-office, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Thomas E. Stewart and Charles A. Nestler, assignees of Caroline Bleidorn, against Caroline Bleidorn, William Radde, Francis Desshur, Frederick Scheurenbrand, Roman Noll, M. Frank, Joseph Kuhn, Peter Joseph Kamp, J. Kuhn, Joseph Kasner, ——— Bertz, Widow Deuschaneck, John Weiland, Ph. Sandrock, Aug. Melcher, J. A. Sussmith, E. Berendt, John Hinkel, William Voigt, Peter Gollash, George Gollash, Henry Diefenbach, Franz Mentele, Edward Rudolph, widow of Moses Weil, Henry Tippenger, Peter Schaffner, Adam Lutz, F. Nagel, George Naedele, Salamon Zeitmacher, Elizabeth Staeb, L. F. Fountales, Gottlieb Marx, Jacob Walz, John Nai, Jal. Ammann, Ed. Levith, Louis Halling, M. Kern, G. F. Von Beck, L. Lorenz, C. Altenbrant, Catharine Schlippe, Joseph Schneidernahn, Caspar Wiesling, Henry Dormitzer, J. Stahlmann, August Banhann, Adolph Zeitmacher, L. Lang, Caspar Benscheider, William F. Young, Frederick Hillman, Jacob Mann, John Keim, Joh. Gutlein, Rosine Waldschmidt, Justus Baiermann, L. A. Betsch, Daniel Hauch, Elizabeth Hofer, H. Dieffenbach, Theobald Bal, H. Lasse, Peter Raab, Catharina Johde, Fr. Wolff, G. Lorenz Mohring, Ann Vaigde, Rudolph Kussmaul, George Bast, Heinrich Rettich, Fr. Gobell, Christian Lauberheim, J. W. Freund, Emrich Roth, Nicholas Motten, Balthasar Bender, Catharine Wiedmann, Caroline Bentz, Peter Semar, Gustav Pauli, Eva Catharine Munn, Georg Zintle, Carl Haff, Simon Neuberger, Conrad Hufnagel, J. G. Busheim, William Klotyer, Anton Gerhard, Joh. Hoffman, Joh. Rittstich, Heinrich Martens, Theodor Jac. Hohn, William Ludersen, John Zahn, Fr. Steeg, Julius Werthheim, George Reimherr, George Mager, Andreas Bushinger, Christian Berg, Eva Scholl, George Spahn, Theodor Lutz, Daniel Wolf, John Drehl, John Deichert, John Lehnert, Hans Kunzen, Fiedel Mor, G. Freg, Joseph Seelig, Jacob Bonhag, Michael Schwinger, Eva Petrie, Christ Gies, Adam Delger, Philip Schustern, Margarethe Schoning, F. Keisler, H. Berlenbach, Joh. Alois Schipf, W. Steitz, Edward Hekel, Dorothea Wiegand, Fran Schnell, Joh. Bodmann, Henry Bauke, Anton Greiner, Johann Aleb, Heinrich Schafer, Carl Esslinger, Joseph Frey, Fr. Wilhelmy, Elizabetha, Wilhelmy, Hr. Hohnerlein, G. Domling, Babetta Wetzel, George Niefer, J. H. Wesselhoeft, Johann Husseneder, W. A. Raps, Victor Marold, John Fr. Ehres, M. Schott, Julius Gallmann, Louis Agster, Ulrich Sauer, Herman Krall, Jacob Oettinger, John Rung, Maria Ripper, Richard Marold, J. P. Bruck, Christian Haidt, J. F. Epenlaub, George Spahn, Hans Buntzen, Jacob Kruger, Sus Williams, Martin Holleg, Joh. Sebald, Henry F. Muller, H. Wols, John Schrufer, C. C. Eitenberg, Conrad Dunkler, Carl Dingel, Michael Becker, Johanne Kronenberg, Edward Eisle, John A. Stewart, Receiver of the Bowery Bank; Louis H. Meyer, Edward Stucken, Edward Troost, Robert Troost, Christian M. Shroeder, Christian M. Shroeder, Jr., Hermann Shroeder, Charles Holzapfel, Herman Boker, Herman Funcke, and Herman Schleicher. To the defendants, and to all the other creditors of the above-named Caroline Bleidorn, who were such creditors on the 24th day of July, 1856, and interested in the general assignment for the benefit of creditors, bearing date July 24, 1856, made by the said Caroline Bleidorn to the above-named plaintiffs:

In pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, contained in the judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date May 20, 1863, the undersigned, George W. Stevens, appointed by said court referee herein, hereby gives notice to all the creditors of the said Caroline Bleidorn to come in and exhibit their respective demands against the said Caroline Bleidorn before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 16 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March, 1864; and that such of the said creditors as shall not come in and exhibit their claims before the undersigned referee as aforesaid, on or before the day last mentioned, (or within such further time as may be allowed by the said Court or by the undersigned,) will be excluded from the benefit of said judgment. The creditors are requested to make up and present their claims in such form as to show the following particulars, viz.: the dates and items of all the said credits and the amounts unpaid on the 24th day of July 1856; all subsequent credits and payments, and the amount unpaid on the day the demand shall be verified, the interest claimed and the periods for which it is computed, stating the dates particularly: and also to verify the correctness of the claims presented, by affidavit. Dated New York, Jan. 26, 1864. GEORGE W. STEVENS, Referee.
No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

SMITH E. LANE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 169 Broadway. f9-law4w*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN will meet every day next week, at one o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh instant, in Room number eight City Hall.

All persons interested are respectfully requested to be present without further notice from the Committee.

LEWIS R. RYERS, J. D. OTTIWELL, PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on Finance.

FEB. 19, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT of Finance, City of New-York, Office of the Clerk of Arrears.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees or persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold for unpaid assessments during the month of October, 1862, that the detailed statement of property still unredeemed from said sale is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at this office. By order of the Comptroller.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN will meet on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested are respectfully requested to attend.
JOSEPH SHANNON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN McCOOL,
Committee on Ferries.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS.—The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 B'way.

AUCTION SALES

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1864.

This company will hold their thirteenth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever being made for account of or on behalf of the company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JAMES M. MILLER, OFFICE No. 28 PINE-ST.,
THURSDAY, FEB. 25,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No 111 Broadway.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAMUEL JAMES, ESQ., REFEREE.

No. 8 Walker-st., house and lot.
Nos. 306 and 306½ Mott-st., houses and lot.
Nos. 462, 502, 508, 510, 512, 514 and 516 Broome-st., houses and lots.
Nos 111 and 113 Bleecker-st., houses and lots.
No. 129 Avenue A, s. w. corner of 9th-st., house and lot.
No. 33 6th-av., s. e. corner of 19th-st., house and lot.
The valuable corporation leases of Nos. 55 and 57 Chatham st., and 251 and 253 William-st. Also in fee, No. 37 Bank-st., the 3-story dwelling with all the modern improvements. Also, No. 26 White-st., 2-story dwelling. Also, the valuable property southwest corner of Washington and Bethune sts. Also, No. 251 3d-av., with 3-story brick dwelling with store. Also, the leases of Nos. 123 Amity-st. and 168 Christopher-st.

Also, by order of the executors of John Buckmaster, deceased, No. 444 Water-st. and No. 181 Cherry-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer MARGARET & JESSIE, consisting of
Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Drugs and Medicines,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Leather, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PRINCE-ST. PROPERTY.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable property: ON PRINCE-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot No. 105, north side, between Mercer and Greene sts., 25x100; well built and in good order. Maps, &c., at No. 77 Cedar-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO give special attention to
SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
at residences, and out-door sales. Also,
SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C.,
A

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooding.	——
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... { $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday.....Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....March 9.
ETNA.....Saturday.....March 12

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.... 31 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 2. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02-Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to London (every Liverpool, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Rates of passage:—$80, $65 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander.

will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEO. CROMWELL will follow on March 12.

LONDONDERRY AND NEW-YORK PACKET LINE.

MINNEHAHA, STADACONA,
VILLAGE BELLE, MOHONGO.

The first vessel of this favorite line will sail from LONDONDERRY about 20th March. Parties desirous of engaging passage for their friends should do so without delay, to avoid disappointment. The MINNEHAHA, Capt. MCGRATH, which left this port Jan. 17, made the passage to Londonderry in the unprecedented time of 14 days.

G. & J. KNOX & CO., No. 134 Pearl-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO,
No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *China*—Anderson, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mail and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by half past 8 o'clock A. M. The *Asia* will sail on the 9th March. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DAVID HAVILAND WITHDRAWS THIS day from our firm.
HAVILAND, BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having this day formed a copartnership with his son, CHARLES EDWARD HAVILAND, under the firm name of DAVILAND & CO., will continue, as heretofore, the porcelain business, at Limoges, France. Also, importers for the United States must come through our friends, HAVILAND, BROTHERS & CO., of New-York.

DAVID HAVILAND,
by Charles Edward Haviland, Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.

NOTICE.—BUCKLIN & CRANE HAVING THIS day admitted JOHN A. CRANE and ISAAC B. CRANE as partners, will continue business at No. 45 South-st., under the firm of BUCKLIN, CRANE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HEREBY NOTIFY their friends and customers that the connection of VOLNEY ELLIOT, Esq., with their firm ceases from and after this date. GODLEY & SEIBERT,
No. 236 Washington-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1864.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed to depositors.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE MARCH 1 will draw interest from that date.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.
HENRY R. CONCKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDIN, Treasurer.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION

use Nitrous Oxide Gas, made fresh every day.
Office No. 29 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON. JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS

OF THE BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH MANUFACTURES.

Super double Damask Table-cloths.
5-8, 3-4 and 4-4 Damask Napkins to match.
Doylies, Tray-cloths and Overlay.
Colored bordered Huck and Damask Towels.
Pillow-case Linen, 36 to 60 inches wide.
Shirting Linen of the best make.
8-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 extra heavy Linen Sheetings.
Piano and Table-covers.
Wine Cloths and Fruit Doylies.
Bed and berth Blankets and Quilts.

Also,

6-4, 8-4, 10, 11 and 12-4 Cotton Sheetings.

Together with a full assortment of every description of UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

to which the attention of hotels and families furnishing is particularly invited.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES,
No. 359
BROADWAY,
FOR STORES,
FOR SKYLIGHTS,
FOR DWELLINGS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Manufacturers.

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BROADWAY.
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Importers.

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PATENT CANOPIES FOR DO.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS

OF
W. K. PEYTON, NO. 274 BOWERY.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

OIL-BOILED BLACK SILKS, ONLY 87½c.

RICH LUSTRE GRO DE RHINES, ONLY $1.

GRO GRAIN SILKS (for Mourning,) $1 25.

PARIS AND LYONS TAFFETAS, AT $1 25 TO $1 50.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS (all the fashionable colors) Closing out at $1 25.

ALSO,

WET AND DAMAGED SILKS, just received from auction, AT VERY GREAT BARGAINS.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, 60c. and 75c. per yard.

FIGURED SILKS (doubled-faced) 80c. per yard.

ALSO,

45 pieces of EXTRA WIDE STRIPED SILKS, the richest goods imported, very slightly stained on the edges.

Ladies will find many SPECIAL BARGAINS in our Silk sale.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ALPACAS! ALPACAS! ALPACAS!

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF THESE FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, embracing the most choice shades of

BLACK, MODE, DRAB, FRENCH GRAY, MAUVE, GREEN, LEATHER COLOR, RUSSIE, BROWN AND PEARL COLOR,

will be offered this week at much lower prices than the present market value.

Ladies will find our stock the most extensive in the City.

We have every fashionable color imported.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS

OF
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 BOWERY.

We shall offer this week
the remaining portion of our stock of
BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED
SHIRTING and SHEETING MUSLINS,
together with our
ENTIRE STOCK OF PRINTS, GINGHAMS, TICKINGS, TOWELS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, CRASHES, FLANNELS, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, at a still further reduction in prices.

Housekeepers, Hotel Proprietors and Boarding-house Keepers will find this sale worthy of special notice.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

REMOVAL.

TRACY, IRWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Have removed to No. 400 BROADWAY, corner of Walker-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S Cornvoisur's and Jouvin's celebrated kids will be offered on Monday and during the week; also, white and fancy kids, 75c., 85c. and $1; undressed kids, $1; misses', 50c. and 75c.; cloth gloves; fleeced gloves; all kinds of gloves; ladies' and misses' hosiery and undergarments; children's goods in great variety. N. B. The cheapest lot of white cotton hose in the City. Saxony yarns, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE,

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BAROLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

FURNITURE.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS FOR SALE.
G. G. SAXE, No 37 Park-row, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, FEB 24, at 8, THIRTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
BY UNIVERSAL DEMAND.
Petrella's new and brilliant opera, in four acts, of
IONE,
OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
with the new and gorgeous mise en scene and the great original cast.

Ione.....Mme. MEDORI
Nidia.....Mlle. SULZER
Glauco.....Sig. MAZZOLENI
Arbaces.....Sig. BELLINI
Burbo.....Sig. DUBREUIL
Salustio.....Sig REICHARDT
Clodio.....Herr MULLER
Dirce.....Mlle. MILLNER
Conductor.....Sig. J. NUNO.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8, FOURTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
Second appearance this season of
Signor BRIGNOLI,
LA SONNAMBULA.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
DEBUT OF MISS HARRIS.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 27—EXTRA NIGHT,
FAUST.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desirous of retaining their boxes and seats are respectfully requested to give notice at the box office during to-day.

The sale of tickets and secured seats for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer s, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5 o'clock.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON

AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
Opposite the Academy of Music, 14th-st.
Proprietor and Director.....JAMES COOKE.

THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON and EVENING, Matinée at 2½. Evening Performance at 8.
AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
BRILLIANT AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF MR. HENRY COOKE
and his great and unrivaled troupe of
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD,
from Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London, and the Cirque Champs Elysee, Paris,
Which were received at their
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
with the most
UNANIMOUS AND ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE AND PEALS OF LAUGHTER.

They will appear every afternoon and evening in conjunction with
THE MAMMOTH EQUESTRIAN COMPANY OF THE HIPPOTHEATRON.

SPECIAL CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

It would be impossible to describe the high training, rare intelligence, extraordinary skill, docility and obedience to command of this
WONDROUS CIRCUS TROUPE.
OF PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
WHICH SURPASS BELIEF,
AND MUST
BE SEEN TO BE CREDITED.

The prices will remain as usual, viz.: Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Dress Circle 50 cents. Children half price. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1½; evening, at 7½. Afternoon performance concluding at 4, evening at 10.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.

EVERY DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
OR,
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
A COMPLETE TOUR OF THE WORLD.
A COMPLETE TOUR OF THE WORLD.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE EVERY DAY.

While every age and sex may here enjoy the purest intellectual pleasures suited to their respective tastes.

LADIES ESPECIALLY WILL FIND OUR NEW TEMPLE OF ART

a most delightful resort.

Doors open at 7: tours begin at 8.
Matinee every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.
Carriages may be ordered at 4½ and 9½ o'clock.

H. B. McKEON, Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This well-established and flourishing institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 2½ hours' ride from New-York. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the family. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

A CLERGYMAN, ENGAGED IN PREPARING two young gentlemen for college, is desirous of meeting with two others having a similar object in view, to join them in their studies. Address M. A. OXFORD, Box No. 287 Bratleboro, Vt.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL WRITING AND Book-keeping Institute, Broadway, corner of 12th-st., open daily from 3 to 9 P. M. Public lectures and Reviews by the Principals every Monday and Wednesday, at 8 o'clock. Those interested are invited to be present or send for circulars.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO GO IN THE country, one who is thoroughly qualified to teach the English branches, music and drawing. Call at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on Wednesday and Thursday, from 3 till 5 o'clock P. M., Room No. 356.

PROF. TH. DE L'OUEST FROM PARIS, is to open courses of the French language for ladies and gentlemen in Mercantile Library, Astor-place, and for ladies only in Woman's Library, University-place, opposite Washington Park. Apply at the desks.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL WRITING AND Book-keeping Institute, Broadway, corner of 12th-st., will hereafter be open from 9 to 11 A. M., for pupils unable to attend in the afternoon or evening.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from 6th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 3.

WANTED—PUPILS TO LEARN A LIGHT AND profitable business. Apply to 19 Nassau-st. Ivorype and glass; can earn from $10 to $15 per week; taught by ladies at No. 142 West 29th-st.; everything found while learning.

THE MISSES RALSEY, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 121 West 48th-st. For circulars, &c., apply at the school.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A.M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A MALE ASSISTANT.—WANTED, A MALE assistant in a New-England seminary; he must be especially qualified to teach the natural sciences; religious character essential; salary from $400 to $600, besides board. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS OR upper nurse, to take charge of three young children; must have experience and be well qualified; none but Protestants need apply; best of references required. Apply at No. 14 West 25th-st., from 10 until 1 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday, this week.

PRIVATE TEACHER WANTED, A PRIVATE teacher for a young man 16 years of age, at his residence, for one hour each day: best of reference required. Address Box No. 1,360 New-York Post-office, stating salary and reference.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

A STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER. The engine is on a solid iron frame; cylinder 11x30 inches; the boiler has 36 3-inches flues 12 ft. long; fire box 6x4 ft.; crown sheets "Low Moor." The above is complete and will be sold cheap. Apply to A. C. CHEWETT & CO., Kingston, Canada.

$8,000 TO $10,000 WANTED.—A PARTY to join the advertiser in establishing a manufacturing business to manufacture an article of a great wholesale demand and without any risk, as the business can be made exclusively cash, and it can be satisfactorily shown that the invested amount can be doubled every four months. Address G. CLARK, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—AGENCY WANTED in San Francisco, for any article of merchandise, by a young man of experience about establishing himself there. All business intrusted to his care will meet with strict attention; the best of City reference. Address J. R. T., Box No. 797 Post-office.

ARMY AND NAVY HARD BREAD BAKERY FOR SALE—Capable of making up daily from 50 to 200 barrels of flour. Machinery, engine, storehouse, everything for a large business in complete working order. Address ARMY, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets of New-York. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES
ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

The demand for them is large and increasing. No one having used them once will ever use any other.

Parties remitting by mail may have them sent to any part of the country, put up in packages of a dozen boxes each, at 15 cents per dozen. A liberal discount to the trade, by the case of 5 or 10 gross. Address
LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.

Sixth night of Marston's new five-act play,
PURE GOLD,
with new and splendid scenery, original music by Mollenhauer, costumes, &c., &c.

CHARACTERS IN THE PROLOGUE.

Frank Rochford, an artist.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Brackenbury, a poor gentleman.....Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Gerard Fane, Bart.....Mr. W. R. Floyd
Langley, a Civil Engineer.....Mr. Norton
Bernard, an officer of police.....Mr. Browne
Rinaldo.. { Political } .....Mr. Pope
De l'Epine { Emissaries } .....Mr. Parkes
Fritz.....Miss Green
Helen Fortescue.....Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Rochford.....Mrs. Jennings
Madame Schmidt, landlady.....Miss Carman

A lapse of 15 years between the Prologue and the Play.

THE DRAMA.

Frank Rochford, under the name of Vernon.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Lucia, a refugee.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Brackenbury.....Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Gerard Fane.....Mr. W. R. Floyd
Ernest Brackenbury.....Mr. Daly
Morley, a London merchant.....Mr. Moore
Jackson.....Mr. Williamson
Helen Fortescue.....Mrs. Hoey
Eveline Rochford.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Pompey.....Master McGeorack
Peg Woffington.....Mrs. Hoey
Mabel Vane.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs. Triplet.....Mrs. Maurice
Kitty Clive.....Miss Mary Barrett
Roxalsca.....Miss Emma LeBrun
Maid.....Miss Green
Cleopatra.....Master Maurice

TUESDAY—The new play, PURE GOLD, sixth time.
WEDNESDAY—Ninety-fourth night of ROSEDALE.
THURSDAY—PURE GOLD; seventh time.
FRIDAY—ROSEDALE: ninety-fifth time.
SATURDAY—MR. LESTER WALLACK'S BENEFIT.

First time this season.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,

No. 485 BROADWAY.

L. B. LENT.....Manager.

INCREASED ATTRACTIONS.
NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY!!
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 23,
ALL THE VAST RESOURCES
of the Broadway Circus will be brought into requisition to furnish an entertainment of
UNAPPROACHABLE VARIETY AND ATTRACTION.
First week of Vallachi's Troupe of
PERFORMING DOGS, MONKEYS AND PONIES,
from all parts of the world, which will be introduced in a great variety of
INDESCRIBABLY COMICAL PERFORMANCES.
First week of
SAM LATHROP,
THE ORIGINAL "KAINTUCK CLOWN,"
who, in conjunction with the
INIMITABLE JOE PENTLAND,
will furnish "mirth for the million"
THE HURDLE LEAPING BUFFALO
and
THE EDUCATED SACRED BULL,
in their extraordinary performances.
MADAME LOUISE TORNAIRE,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
and the entire strength of
THE LARGEST, MOST TALENTED AND MOST COMPLETE CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized in America will appear in a
GRAND DISPLAY OF HORSEMANSHIP
and
WONDERFUL ATHLETIC FEATS,
such as can be witnessed only at
THE BROADWAY CIRCUS.
The entertainments will also introduce
THE FINEST DANCING AND TRICK HORSES
and
THE SMALLEST PONIES IN THE WORLD.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7¾.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
WEDNESDAY AND ATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Matinées for families, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HYATT FROST.....Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway,
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25c.
FIFTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of this Mammoth Zoological Enterprise, which is unequaled by any exhibition of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
either in Europe or America. So vast and varied a collection was never before offered for public inspection in any country. Some of which are
A PAIR OF WHITE PEACOCKS,
A BEAUTIFUL NEBRASKA ELK,
A BURMESE, OR SACRED COW.

The Zoological Gardens of London, notwithstanding all their Government support, cannot compete with this private enterprise of
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S,
established in this City, at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway. So extensive a collection of beautiful animals of the most rare species, from the jungles of Asia, deserts of Africa, pampas of South America, and inhospitable regions of Arctic Ocean, (most of which were captured personally by THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF,) are not to be found in the Zoological Gardens of either ENGLAND, FRANCE OR GERMANY

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY.
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,

Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery,
EVERY EVENING during the week, will be presented
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. E. H. ROSSTON,
late with DAN RICE'S great show,
First week of Mr. DEN STONE, the people's Clown.
First week of Mr. WM. YOUNG, the wonderful Gymnast.
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME
will be offered, introducing the best array of
EQUESTRIAN TALENT
ever brought together in this City,
MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL
and
MR. JOHN DENIER,
in New and Brilliant Acts.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Children, 15 cents.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, Matinee for Families at 2½.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK.

The public are respectfully informed that Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will give the second of his series of
FAREWELL CONCERTS,
prior to his departure for Europe, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, when the celebrated Prima Donna Contralto, Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI; Mlle. BARNATCHE, Pianist; GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor; CARLO PATTI, Violinist, will assist Mr. GOTTSCHALK.

Conductors.....Sig. ABELLA and S. BEHRENS.

Admission, including reserved seats, $1. Seats may be secured at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Doors open at 7½; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL Freedmen's Relief Association will be held at Cooper Institute, on the evening of THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock. William Cullen Bryant, Esq., will preside. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and William Allen Butler, Esq., will address the meeting. The questions involved in the condition and destiny of the emancipated negro, so vitally interwoven with our national interests and existence, will be the prominent subjects of discussion. The interesting group of white slave children, sent North by Gen. Banks, will be present.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—PAINTED BY ALBERT BIERSTADT—Is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Children at 4, gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies besides board. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

LECTURES.

THEODORE D

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION IN THIS CITY AND VICINITY.

Opening of the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair.

The one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON was celebrated, yesterday, with more than ordinary enthusiasm. The military display was not equal to former occasions, but the "turn out" of the people was unusually large and enthusiastic. Flags were displayed from the public buildings, prominent places of business, and many private residences, and in various other ways was the disposition to commemorate "the day we celebrate" manifested.

The parks and squares were filled with people, and although business was not suspended, the City wore a holiday appearance.

At sunrise a salute of one hundred guns was fired at Madison-square, which was the opening note for the festivities of the day.

At 11 o'clock the veterans of 1812 assembled at the Mercer House, and marched down Broadway to the Battery, where they fired the customary salute. Few of them wore the Continental uniform, but their soldiery bearing and careful attention to discipline drew frequent cheers from the crowds assembled to greet them. At noon, while the veterans were returning from the Battery, the Trinity chimes were rung, and at 1 o'clock the old soldiers were reviewed by the Mayor at the City Hall.

The grand review of the Eighth, Eleventh, Twenty-second and Seventy-first Regiments by the Mayor and Common Council was the principal feature of the day. Early in the afternoon thousands of people thronged Broadway, anxiously waiting the approach of our City military. At 3 o'clock the gallant Seventy-first formed in line near Lafayette-place, and the Eighth filed by them. The Seventy-first closed ranks, and were followed by the Eleventh and Twenty-second Regiments. In this order the procession marched to the City Hall, where the review took place. The appearance of the different regiments was exceedingly fine. The Eighth have recently discarded their old uniforms, and yesterday came out for the first time in an entire new dress of blue. Their arms and accoutrements were in keeping with their well-known and honorable military record. The same may be said of the other regiments, whose precise marching and neat appearance elicited frequent applause.

CELEBRATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was thronged yesterday afternoon and evening by a respectable audience, composed of the teachers and pupils of the public schools, who had assembled to honor the birthday of WASHINGTON by appropriate exercises. The proceeds of the entertainment were set apart for the benefit of the orphans of soldiers.

PYROTECHNIC DISPLAYS.

The fireworks at Union-square and the City Hall were especially suited to the occasion. The principal piece at Union-square was "Washington," with Liberty and Justice on either side. "Washington Crossing the Delaware" was represented at the City Hall. This piece is understood to be the largest ever produced in this City. The water-line was in the foreground, while the background was occupied by representations of WASHINGTON and the scow in which he crossed the river. The water-line was about one hundred and fifty feet long. The display began at 7 o'clock, but the great piece was not fired until 8 o'clock.

THE MUNICIPAL BANQUET.

Last evening, the City authorities and many distinguished citizens sat down to a sumptuous feast at DELMONICO'S, in Fifth-avenue, and after the removal of the cloth, Alderman HENRY, in the absence of the Mayor, took the chair, and made an appropriate speech, introducing the first toast of the evening, namely: "The Day we Celebrate." Surveyor Andrews, Ex-Mayor Opdyke, Mr. Thomas C. Fields, Orlando Stewart, Esq., Dr. Bradford and Recorder Hoffman made brief and pertinent speeches, and songs were sung by the Union Glee Club. Among those present were Judges LEONARD, BARBOUR, RUSSELL, and the Indian Chief, IRATABA. DODWORTH supplied the music.

CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

The anniversary was more generally celebrated in Brooklyn, yesterday, than ever before. The public offices and places of business generally were closed in the afternoon, in accordance with the recommendation of the Mayor, and everybody appeared to have turned out into the streets.

The weather was remarkably fine, and the women and children, taking advantage of the day, crowded the thoroughfares. Fulton-street was virtually jammed from the Ferry to the City Hall, while about the Park and the Academy of Music the throngs were so dense that it was difficult, and in some cases impossible, to move through them.

Flags were displayed from all the public buildings, and from a large number of private residences.

The grand feature of the day was the parade, and never since the organization of the local militia was there so fine a display in this city. The regiments all turned out in full ranks, and presented a better appearance in every respect than they ever did before.

The military formed at the different armories, and, proceeding to Henry-street, were organized into brigades, and took up the line of march shortly after 2 o'clock.

The Division marched through Clark-street, Fulton-street, Concord-street, Bridge-street, Sands-street, Washington-street, Nassau-street, Orange-street, Hicks-street, to Montague-place, where, from a platform erected in front of the Academy of Music, the military were reviewed by Major-General DIX and Staff, Brig.-Gen. STANNARD, of the army; Admirals PAULDING and GREGORY, of the navy, and Mayor WOOD. Acting-Master C. G. TAFFE, in charge of a Company of volunteer officers of the United States School-ship Savannah, was also present. The civilians were represented by Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, Judge LOTT, Judge REYNOLDS, Judge DIKEMAN, Rev. Dr. FARLEY, and several others.

After passing the Academy the division marched through Court-street, Jaralemon-street, Clinton-street, Atlantic-street, Nevins-street, Livingston-street, Flatbush-avenue, Lafayette-avenue, Adelphi-street to Myrtle-avenue, where the parade was dismissed.

Gen. DIX was highly complimentary in his remarks to Mayor WOOD and Mr. STRANAHAN in regard to the infantry, but thought the guns in use by the artillery should be changed, being of a pattern not now used in the army.

The police arrangements in charge of Inspector FOLK were excellent. The street in front of the Academy was kept clear of the crowd, and everything passed off in the most perfect order.

It was conceded by all, that the parade was the finest in every respect that had ever taken place in Brooklyn. No accidents occurred, and everything in fact passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

Previous to the parade the Twenty-third Regiment was the recipient of a splendid stand of colors from their lady friends. Rev. Dr. VINTON and Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN made the presentation addresses, and the response was made by Col. PRATT, of the regiment.

BROOKLYN SANITARY FAIR.

The opening of the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair last evening was an event of more than ordinary importance. For weeks the citizens of Brooklyn have been making the most determined efforts to insure the success of their great enterprise, and the brilliant display at the Academy of Music last night must have been exceedingly gratifying to them.

At an early hour immense throngs began to crowd every avenue surrounding the building, and at the time the public were permitted to enter, fears were entertained of serious accidents. The Academy of Music, the buildings opposite, and Knickerbocker Hall, were splendidly illuminated, and the scene was one difficult of description. There seemed to be an out-door as well as an in-door fair, for hundreds were unable to gain admission. The whole affair may be expressed in the one word—jam. The inside of the Academy, where the grand bazar of fancy goods is held, is not decorated with the elaboration which distinguishes Knickerbocker Hall. Its vast proportions forbid it, no less as a matter of taste than of practicability. This comparative plainness, however, brings the brilliance of the tables into proper and happy relief. From the centre of the ceiling depends a columnial mass of drapery, from the apex of which broad bands of alternate red, white, and blue bunting radiate in graceful curves to the pilars and amphitheatre, and thence droop in festoons between each. From the bottom of the columnar mass in the centre is suspended an American eagle, with outstretched wings, and grasping the national shield and colors. The effect is as if the proud bird were hovering in mid air over the heads of the spectators. The great drop curtain has been caught up and stretched over the stage, giving the rich effect of a crimson ceiling. The ugly woodwork of the side scenes is concealed by white muslin, with charming reliefs of the national colors. It is proper here to say that the decorations are the work of Mr. WM. PAYNE, of No. 300 Fulton-avenue, who has, in the most generous manner, given his personal superintendence and services, besides loaning the material for the decorations. To Mr. DE GRAUW, Chairman of the Committee on Decorations, great credit is due for taste and energy.

A superb feature of the decorations of the auditorium is a painting by CALLAO, so large as to cover the entire unsightly back wall of the stage, and representing a camp scene with the United States Sanitary Commission tent in the foreground, displaying the attendants of the commission ministering to the sick. The faithfulness of this representation is guaranteed by the appearance of a *real* tent in the Academy, and very near it, containing wounded soldiers from David's Island and attendants of the commission, and showing the practical workings of the commission.

Prominent among the features of the Fair, are the apartments allotted to the Treasurer's Office and the Post-office, occupying a proscenium box on either side. An elegant soda fountain stands at the stage-door entrance on Montague-street. In the centre of the room, on a raised and carpeted platform, stands a magnificent piano, gift of Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS. A suggestive emblem of Dixie's happy land, in the shape of a palmetto tree, mounts grim and thorny guard over the Sanitary tent.

A brilliant effect is produced by the hundreds of vividly-colored Afghans and bed-quilts of worsted, silk, satin, or more homely, but sensible, and by no means cheap, cotton, which are hung at the back of the family circle, it was difficult to get a glimpse of all that was presented for public inspection.

Knickerbocker Hall was most elaborately decorated with evergreens, made into wreaths, pillars, arches, stars and festoons. Over the Montague-street entrance is a tasteful combination of evergreen and flags. Around the ground floor are arches, on each side of which are shields, draped with miniature flags, and in each arch a white star. At the southern end of the building a fine full-length portrait of WASHINGTON, surrounded by flags and other patriotic emblems. The walls are covered with flags—indeed, everywhere where the green is not, the red, white and blue takes its place. Pendant from the ceiling hangs a gigantic chandelier, with two hundred burners.

The New-England Kitchen is also a prominent feature, and one deserving of all the attention bestowed upon it, which was anything but slight last evening. The entertainment closed a few moments after 10 o'clock, the hour announced in the programme. To-day hundreds will undoubtedly embrace the opportunity to see what last evening it was quite difficult to get a distant view of. In future the charge will be fifty-five cents for admission to all parts and departments of the Fair. At the same time those who desire to visit at any time only the main Fair in the auditorium are required to pay but twenty-five cents, the sum of ten cents being charged for admission to each of the separate departments, the museem of arts, relics and curiosities, the picture gallery, and the New-England kitchen.

These charges are moderate, and will receive the approval of the public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Movements in Florida—An Order from Gen. Gillmore.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Thursday, Feb. 18, 1864.

The operations at Florida are still going on, although as yet there has been no fighting of moment.

Our advance forces are at Barber's.

Within two or three days the cavalry have been at work in the country a few miles off the Florida Central Railroad, but have not effected any brilliant achievement.

A train of cars is running between Jacksonville and Barber's. Considerable difficulty is experienced in getting vessels of large and moderate draft over St. John's bar. Every heavy blow tends to increase the obstacle.

Jacksonville is beginning to assume quite a business aspect. Traders have succeded in obtaining permits to land their goods, and it is stated that a party contemplates opening a large hotel.

Large droves of cattle and hogs have been driven into our lines within the past few days.

It is reported that BEAUREGARD is on his way from Savannah with a large force, to oppose our further progress toward the interior. The road is clear from Jacksonville to Lake City, and we do not fear of meeting the enemy in force this side of the Sawanee River.

The permanent occupation of Florida may be set down as a fixed fact. Rebels who take the oath of allegiance and behave themselves properly will be treated with leniency. Rebels who continue to remain as such, will be dealt with according to their deserts.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. GILLMORE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Feb. 15, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.—I. Loyal people, and such as desire to become so under the provisions of the President's Proclamation of December 8, 1863, who are now absent from their homes in East Florida, are invited to return there, and resume their usual avocations. It is the intention of the United States Government, and wholly within its power, to afford them all needful protection.

II. It is the duty of officers to enforce in the strictest manner, and under the severest penalties, all existing orders and regulations forbidding the destruction or pillage of private property. Those who deliberately fail in the performance of their duty in this particular, will be recommended to the President for summary dismissal.

By command of Major-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
ED. W. SMITH, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

ISRAEL P. SEALY, Capt. 47th N. Y. Vols., Act.-Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

Shocking Tragedy in the Seventh Ward.

ATTEMPT AT A DOUBLE MURDER—SUICIDE OF THE PERPETRATOR—THE MOTIVES LOVE, JEALOUSY AND REVENGE.

Below we give the details of a tragedy which occurred a few nights since at No. 69 Division-street, in which one man lost his life, and a deliberate attempt was made to murder two others.

It seems that Mr. FREDERICK EICHELER, a German aged about 40 years, and residing at No. 52 Stanton-street, some months ago proposed to a lively and intelligent young German widow. The only obstacle to be encountered was the fact that EICHELER had then a wife living somewhere in this country. He assured the widow that for good reasons he had commenced a suit for divorce against his wife, and that there was an excellent prospect of a speedy and favorable result. In that event the marriage was to be consummated at once. The law's delay rendered the fair widow impatient, and when a fellow-countryman, named JOHN MAEN, proposed for her heart and hand she consented to become his wife, and five weeks ago they were married. Since that time the husband and wife have resided at No. 69 Division-street. When EICHELER became cognizant of this fact, he was at first highly indignant, and subsequently very gloomy and dispirited. Last Wednesday morning he visited the place, and had an interview with Mr. and Mrs. MAEN. He told the latter that he did not care to live any longer now that she was the wife of another. Late the following evening EICHELER returned to MAEN's residence, and said that he was going to enlist in the army the next day, and had come to bid them both good-bye. He took out his pocket book and offered some money to Mr. MAEN, at the same time urging the latter to go out and get two bottles of wine, with which to take a parting drink. MAEN declined to go for the wine and EICHELER thereupon went for it himself. Subsequent events showed that EICHELER's motive was to get MAEN out of the room, and during his absence to murder the wife. This is the only conclusion to which one can come, judging from what immediately followed. EICHELER was absent but a short time, when he returned with two bottles of wine and three tumblers. In each of the tumblers he had secretly placed a quantity of white powder, which, as subsequent chemical analysis proved, was arsenic. Wine was poured into the tumblers, and all the persons engaged in the affair drank of it. MAEN was, however, suspicious that all was not right, and drank very sparingly of the liquid. EICHELER was noticed to be very much excited during the drinking of the wine, and left hurriedly immediately after. Mrs. MAEN soon became alarmingly ill and remained so for many hours despite the most active remedies which her physicians could administer.

Just as EICHELER was leaving MAEN's rooms he suddenly drew a revolver from his pocket, placed the muzzle near MAEN's head and fired. On account of the high state of excitement in which he was at the time, he missed his aim, and the ball lodged in a wall behind his intended victim.

This, it will be remembered, was late on Wednesday night last. The next we learn about EICHELER is that he was found dead on Friday in his room at CLARK's Hotel, No. 94 Chatham-street. Officer EDWARD P. WHITCOMB, of the Seventh Precinct, was notified, and from the investigations which he has made it appears that immediately after EICHELER left MAEN's house he went to the Hotel and took a room. On Thursday, when the chambermaid went to his room, she found the door locked; after rapping and receiving no answer, she passed on. Not thinking it a very strange circumstance to find the bedroom door fastened, she made no report of it until the next morning, when it was found in the same condition. Upon making a report of the fact, the proprietor caused the door to be forced, and EICHLER was found dead in his bed.

Dr. JOHN BEACH made a post-mortem examination of the body, from which it was found that death was the result of arsenic or some other equally virulent poison. It is the opinion of the Doctor, from all the circumstances of the case, that deceased died on Wednesday night. The body was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where Coroner RANNEY will hold an inquest on it at 10 o'clock this morning. EICHLER was an upholsterer by occupation, and so far as is known, has hitherto borne a good reputation in the society in which he moved.

Mr. MAEN, who did not drink much of the wine, felt very little ill effects from it. The pistol was exploded so near his face that the burning powder singed his hair and whiskers. It is believed that Mrs. MAEN will recover with careful nursing and attention.

The Metropolitan Fair.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that the War Department has requested instructions for the free entry of the articles imported for the Metropolitan Fair at New-York for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. I have accordingly given the necessary instructions to the Collector of Customs at that City. Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed,) S. B. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., &c., New-York.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Amer Gold	153⅜	200	Bucks Co. L. Co	1¾
900	N. Y. Cen	137⅜	250	Rock Island R	121⅝
100	do	137⅝	200	Tol. & Wab. R.	b3 60¾
100	do	s3. 137⅜	450	Cumb. Coal	68
400	do	137¾	300	do	67⅝
300	do	s3. 137¾	300	Fort Wayne	101
300	Erie Railroad	121¾	1100	do	101⅜
200	do	121⅞	700	do	101¾
600	do	b3. 122	100	do	101¾
100	do	122	100	do	b5. 102
400	do	121⅜	100	do	s60. 101
50	do	121⅜	100	do	101⅞
700	do	121⅞	500	do	103
500	do	121¾	100	do	102¾
100	Erie R. Pr	107⅜	200	do	102⅜
200	Hud. R. R	158	300	do	103
400	do	157⅜	200	do	103¼
400	do	157¼	100	do	103⅜
100	do	b3 158	300	do	103⅜
100	Harlem R.	b10. 121	600	do	b10. 104
400	do	b5. 121	400	do	103⅞
400	do	121⅜	400	do	s60. 102¾
100	Reading R.	132⅜	500	Quick. Min. Co	61⅜
500	Mich. Cen. R.	139	300	do	s3 61⅜
400	Pittsburgh	119	100	do	61¾
300	do	118⅜	100	do	62
500	Gal. & Chi. R.	122	500	do	b3 62
200	do	121⅜	100	do	b10 62
400	Cle. & Tol. R.	146⅜	300	Chi., & N. W. R.	56⅜
500	Canton Co	b3 44⅜	100	do	b3 56⅜
1000	do	44⅜	200	do	56⅜
500	do	44⅜	200	do	56¾
100	do	s3 44⅜	100	do	56
100	do	b3 45	100	do	56⅛
100	do	btw 44⅜			

[Advertisement.]

Public Speakers, Military Officers, and Singers can use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, as freely as requisite—containing nothing that can injure the system. They are invaluable for allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, clearing and strengthening the voice.

[Advertisement.]

The price of BURNETT's Cocoaine has advanced to seventy-five cents per bottle. BURNETT never changes his *quality*, and has been compelled to advance prices owing to increased cost of material. His goods are cheap because they are reliable.

[Advertisement.]

The subscriber will sell, through Messrs. MULLER & WILKENS, at No. 111 Broadway, TUESDAY, Feb. 23, eighty choice building lots, located mostly between 5th-av., Broadway, 43d-st., and Central Park; a large number are located at 48th-st., 49th-st., and 6th-av., adjoining the College property; free from rock; enough below the grade for cellars; surrounded by genteel brown-stone dwellings. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage three or five years, at the option of the purchaser, at 6 per cent. per annum.

JONAS CONKLING, No. 24 Washington-square.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Neck-tie manufacturers can save 40 per cent. by using the WILCOX & GIBBS sewing-machine, No. 508 Broadway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 43 | Sun sets..... 5 45 | Moon rises. 6 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 57 | Gov. Island.. 8 45 | Hell Gate..10 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Micklereid, Glasgow, F. McDonald & Co.

Ships Orient, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Protector, (Norw.,) Ruye, Corunna, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Milton, Fuller, New-Orleans; Burgomeister Duckwitz, (Brem.,) Mesegades, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Water Lilly, (Br.,) Ansell, Havana, N. H. Brigham; Gazelle, (Br.,) ——, Liverpool, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs Warren, Smith, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Laura, (Br.,) Lanzthorne, Point Petre, Guadaloupe, S. R. Reynal; Kalamo, (Br.,) Dexter, Maracaibo, E. R. De Wolf; Olivia, (Br.,) Marino, Philadelphia, H. S. Vining.

Schooners J. Predmore, Cranmer, Fortress Monroe, B. F. Small & Co.; Courier, Curtis, Wilmington, A. F. Daily & Co.; Nelson, Weed, Stamford; Nimrod, Turner, Baltimore, R. H. Drummond; J. H. Hall, Cain, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Lynden Coggins, Salem, Baker & Dayton; Lyra, Williams, Jr., Thompson, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 17 inst., via Hatteras Inlet 20th, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 20 inst., 15 miles N. of Hatteras, passed schr. Water Witch, hence for Newbern; same day, off Body Island, passed steamer Relief, from Hilton Head for Fortress Monroe. 21st, 10 A. M., passed steamer Petrel, hence for Beaufort.

Russian frigate Alexander Nevsky, Capt. Fedoroffsky, Havana 10 ds. Experienced very heavy weather on the passage. Came under sail, her machinery being damaged.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

U. S. steam transport Fannie, Theobold, Hilton Head 5 ds., with invalids, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Ship Queen, Arcus, Liverpool 69 ds., with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Was from Jan. 1 to 30th from lat. 47 to 52, lon. 30 to 45; experienced very heavy westerly gales, also passed large quantities of wreck and a portion of a ship's deck, with four beams attached; have had heavy westerly gales all the passage. Dec. 27, lat. 50 40, lon. 23 10, Thomas Manat, seaman, died.

Bark Osprey, (of Turks Island,) Norton, Matamoras 30 ds., with cotton to Peck & Church. Sld. in co. with barks Quindoro and Clebar, both for New York. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Bark Casco, Gardner, Trinidad 23 ds., with molasses, etc., to Geo. S. Stephenson & Co.

Bark Marigo, (Br.,) Merrill, Rio Janeiro Jan. 5, with coffee to Redocannachi & Franghiadi.

Bark W. E. Anderson, (of Bucksport,) Pierce, New-Orleans 20 ds., with mdse., to master.

Brig Baron de Castine, Haskell, Matamoras 29 ds., in ballast to Howard & King. Feb. 11, lat. 31 25, lon. 73 50, picked up six bales of cotton, supposed thrown overboard from some blockade-runner; no marks on them.

Brig Amazon, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Thompson, Bermuda Jan. 23, and Grand Turk 19 ds., with salt to G. F. Pendleton. From 17th to 20th had very heavy winds from W. to W. N. W. Left no vessels.

Brig Ajace, (Ital.,) Dupreo, Messina 60 ds., with mdse. to Robinson & Co. Was within 30 miles of the Sandy Hook on the 16th, and was blown off with the late heavy winds from N. W.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Munroe, Cornwallis 7 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Thomas Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Pawnee, Chapman, Norwich, with Yankee notions to H. S. Rackett & Son.

Schr. Francis J. Smith, Henderson, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Milton Badger, Barker, Washington, D. C., 7 ds., in ballast.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Hayes, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. J. C. Runyon, Matthews, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Tillie E., Anderson, Dighton.

Schr. John Jones, Ward, New-London, for Piermant.

Schr. Frederick Hall, Ingraham, Norwich.

Schr. Mary E. Gage, Lamson, Portsmouth Grove.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Providence.

Schr. D. T. Willets, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Montrose, Carter, Portsmouth Grove.

Schr. Hattie Low, Mumford, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Ella Cannon, Ross, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Jonas Sparks, Willets, Providence.

Schr. Henrietta, Wakefield, New-Bedford.

Schr. W. L. Montague, Jr., Warren, Fall River.

Schr. Stephen Taber, Perry, New-London.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Republic, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mora, Chadwick, Providence.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River.

WIND—Sunset. S. S. E.

Below.

Ship Liverpool, Chamberlain, from London Dec. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Salte, (of Barbados,) from ——.

Schr. J. M. Bayles, (of Brookhaven,) from ——.

Sailed.

Feb. 21—Barks Lord Baltimore, Anna & Bertha.

Feb. 22—Steamers Petrel, Carrie Martin.

Ships Chase, Malabar, New World, Neptune.

Barks Scotland, Glenclune, Glen Avon, M. W. Brett, Salem.

Brigs New-York, Retriever.

Schooners Charles Dennis, Prince of Wales.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Jan. 5, ships Undaunted, Fay, hence, condemned; Fleet Wing, Kelly, from Boston for California, loading the cargo of the Undaunted; bark Wheatland, Masson, from Pernambuco, Mischg.; brig Sparkling Sea, Seager, St. Andrews, do.; ship Grey Eagle, Cutter, from Baltimore, do.

At Trinidad, Jan. 30, schr. C. F. Young, for Portsmouth, N. H.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



MISS MINA GEARY, the talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

KENDALL & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired. MINA GEARY,

Dec. 23, 1863. No. 52 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE

Is a stimulating extract of flowers, roots and herbs, for the growth, beauty and permanent vigor of the hair. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay and promote a healthy growth.

It also prevents the hair from turning prematurely gray, causes it to grow on bald heads, eradicates dandruff, cures diseases of the scalp, is a preventive of nervous headache, and as a dressing, imparts health and pleasantness to the head.

Put up in a box containing 2 bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, the other for morning use as a dressing. Price $1 per box.

KENDALL & CO., Proprietors,
No. 506 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.
Sold by all druggists.

STERLING'S
AMBROSIA,
FOR THE HAIR.
PRICE $1 PER BOX.
Containing
TWO BOTTLES.
DR. H. E. STERLING,
Sole Proprietor,
No. 493 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.
For Sale
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA

is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

DEMULCENT.

THIS entirely new SOAP is beyond all comparison the best compound yet offered for

Chapped or Tender Hands,

THE NURSERY,

and all Toilet Uses,

Manufactured only by J. C. HULL'S SON,
22 PARK ROW, N.Y.

Who also offers upwards of 100 varieties of

TOILET and STAPLE SOAPS and CANDLES

For sale by most all respectable dealers.

TO ONE AND ALL.

Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in Consumption? If so, use Wilbur's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime, a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by ALEXANDER B. WILBUR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, and in Baltimore by Thompson & Black.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water* or *caicerous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women, or Children.*

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.	Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but now will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no Inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon thousands who have been the

VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and,

PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT
BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing

IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the sexual organs, linings of the nose, ears, throat, windpipe and other mucus surfaces, making its appearance in the form of ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all scaly eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of sarsaparilla.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
FROM 3 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

For Medical Properties of Buchu,
SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
See Prof. DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3875. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE EXPECTED ATTACK ON MOBILE.

Rebel Account of the Great Prison Delivery.

Doings and Adjournment of the Rebel Congress.

Passage of the Tax, Currency and Military Bills.

A Rebel View of the Military Situation.

The Sinking Rebellion Catching at Small Straws.

We have received full files of Richmond papers from Feb. 8 to 20, inclusive, from which we make the following interesting extracts:

THE ADVANCE ON MOBILE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 19.

The news from the Southwest is important. SHERMAN continues uninterruptedly to advance upon Mobile by the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. An official dispatch to the War Department yesterday announces that he has arrived at Quitman, a village on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 100 miles from Mobile. Though the enemy has not yet met with opposition, we feel authorized in saying that he will not be permitted to take possession of Mobile without a desperate battle. *This advance of the enemy is, beyond comparison, the boldest movement of the war.* On the 12th inst. SHERMAN, with between 25,000 and 30,000 men, provided with 20 days' cooked rations, left Vicksburgh and took up the line of march eastward, *tearing up the railroad and bridges in the rear. Clearly he meditates no step backward.*

The moving spirit in this army is one J. B. MCPHERSON, of Ohio, a very young officer, with the rank in the regular army of junior Captain of the Corps of Engineers, and the rank in the provisional army of Brigadier. This is the man who made GRANT famous, and he is now to try what he can do for SHERMAN, who is himself a man of ability, and in every way the superior of GRANT. Since the beginning of the war success has invariably attended the plans of MCPHERSON; it was he who planned the bold and successful movement on Vicksburgh. *We hope his good luck has bred in him a rashness that will be his ruin.*

THE DEMONSTRATION ON MOBILE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 18.

The War Department received yesterday an official dispatch that the enemy had made a demonstration with gunboats and a land force at Grant's Pass, about thirty-five miles from Mobile. The demonstration was bloodless, as the fire of the enemy fell short. Grant's Pass is an artificial cut into Pascagoula Bay; and there is no doubt the enemy is attempting this approach to Mobile from BANKS' lines and from the Mississippi River. SHERMAN'S column is approaching by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; and a third column, detached from Pensacola, is understood to be advancing on Pollard, which is about forty-five miles from Mobile by rail. The situation of Mobile is, undoubtedly, critical.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 13.

The reported advance of the enemy in Mississippi, alluded to by us a few days ago, has developed itself into an important and serious attempt of the enemy to bisect that State and threaten Mobile from the land side. The enemy are reported at Morton, which is forty miles east of Jackson; another column is reported as marching southfrom the direction of Corinth; BANKS is said to be sending a column via Pascagoula; another from Pensacola is also reported; FARRAGUT, with the navy, is to be in also. Quite a formidable army for the capture of Mobile. The Morton column under SHERMAN, has a pine barren of two hundred miles in extent to penetrate. Where or in what numbers the Confederate forces are, we are unable to say. But Mobile has not yet fallen.

ENEMY REPULSED.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 18.

A dispatch was received at the War Department last night, announcing that the enemy had been repulsed, with great loss, at Grand Pass, about thirty-five miles from Mobile. The attack was made by infantry, supported by gunboats, and took place on Tuesday.

THE LATEST FROM MOBILE.

From the Richmond Examiner Feb. 20.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department last night:

MOBILE, Feb. 19—2 P. M.

Gen. S. Cooper, &c.:

FARRAGUT has not renewed his attack on Grant's Pass. His fleet lies off the pass in the sound. The weather is too bad for action. SHERMAN'S Corps is not advancing down the Mobile and Ohio road. No landing has yet been reported in the direction of Pascagoula.

D. H. MAURY, Major-General.

An official dispatch was also received in the course of the day, which reduces the enemy's demonstration at Quitman to a very unimportant affair. Former dispatches overrated the enemy's force. Gen. MAURY reported yesterday that he had made a close reconnoissance of the enemy's force at that point, (which is about 100 miles from Mobile,) and that it did not number more than a thousand men. The whole affair was probably a raid on some trestlework of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

CAPTURE OF GEN. SCAMMON.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 18.

We have the particulars of the gallant exploit recently performed by Lieut. VERDIGAN and ten men belonging to the Sixteenth Virginia Cavalry, commanded by Col. J. FERGUSON, of Wayne County, in the capture of a Yankee steamer.

For two months past the Colonel and most of his men have been wintering within the enemy's lines, in the county above named. They had had several successful skirmishes with the enemy, and had on a former occasion sent out sixteen prisoners, who all arrived safely in Richmond. They also killed DENNY COLEMAN, late Surveyor of Buchanan County, in a fight at Round Bottom, near the Ohio River—one of the vilest Union men and base-hearted traitors that has ever been arrayed against us.

The exploit above alluded to happened near Winfield, about twelve days since. Maj. NONNING was on a scout, with a portion of the command, and entered Winfield about midnight, when he ascertained that the steamer *Levi*, bound for Charleston, lay on the opposite side of the river, Lieut. VERDIGAN, with a solitary companion, were dispatched across the river to reconnoitre, which was successfully accomplished, and the telegraphic communication with Charleston severed in front of a house, and in full view of a woman residing therein. In about two hours Lieut. VERDIGAN was reinforced by nine men, who had crossed the river under many difficulties, on account of the scarcity of water craft. It was soon discovered that the enemy were on the alert, and were about to cut loose from the shore; not a moment was to be lost. The Lieutenant gave the order "Forward!" and immediately the gallant eleven double-quicked it to the boat—dashed aboard, up into the ladies' cabin, and found a sentinel at the door. Our men were soon in possession of the arms of Gen. SCAMMON, two Lieutenants—his aids—two other commissioned officers, twenty-five privates, besides the boat, crew and freight. As fast as the arms were received, they were thrown overboard for fear an attempt would be made to recapture them as soon as their small number was ascertained. The boat was immediately taken to the opposite side of the river, where Major NONNING and the balance of the command came aboard, when all parties steamed down the river about five miles. The prisoners were paroled that could not be safely brought off. Gen. SCAMMON and his two aids were sent on to Richmond.

AVERILL PREPARING FOR ANOTHER RAID.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 16.

Information from an intelligent and reliable citizen of Bath County, states that the Yankee General AVERILL is preparing for another grand raid on some important point in this State. His force has been increased to 5,000 effective men, and the Charlottesville *Chronicle* says that the impression is that his aim is Lynchburgh, via Millborough and Lexington.

THE PENINSULA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 13.

It was reported yesterday that the enemy was again advancing in heavy force on the Peninsula. Dispatches received by the authorities yesterday afternoon, state that the enemy's advance was at Barhamsville. We do not believe there is any occasion for alarm, *comparing the present military condition with that of last Sunday upon the particulars of neither of which it would be proper to enter.* Our people may be assured that Richmond is now covered from assault; and the enemy can scarcely design any siege operations at this time.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 12.

The following dispatches were received yesterday by Adjt-Gen. COOPER:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11, 1864.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

Gen. FINNEGAN has repulsed the enemy's force at Lake City—details not known.

(Signed,) G. L. BEAUREGARD,

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11—11 A. M.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

Gen. FINNEGAN'S success yesterday, was very creditable—the enemy's force being much superior to his own. His reinforcement had not reached here, owing to delays on the road. Losses not yet reported.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

A VICTORY NEAR CHARLESTON.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 13.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12, 1864.

Gen. WISE gallantly repulsed the enemy last evening at John's Island. He is, to-day, in pursuit. Our loss very trifling. The force of the enemy is about 2,000; ours about one-half. [Signed,] G. T. BEAUREGARD,

This victory, and that in Florida, are well-timed and important occurrences. It may be stated now that some days ago Gen. BEAUREGARD had indicated the belief that the enemy was meditating an attack on our coast lines, from Charleston to Florida; their design in the latter State extending to the capture of Tallaaassee. Gen. WISE commands a District, as does FINNEGAN in Florida, and in each case it must have been an affair of important numbers.

From the Savannah News.

But little apprehension is felt here for the results of the expedition. Ample arrangements have been made to prevent any extended advance into the heart of the country, and the chief fear is lest they should by some well contrived plan or oversight on the part of our leaders, succeed in making their escape, and getting back to their boats at Jacksonville. The whole expedition should be brought to sorrow, and will be but for the very worst sort of management on our part.

THE PRISONERS.

THE GREAT ESCAPADE FROM THE LIBBY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 12.

The escape of the Yankee officers from the Libby continued to be the liveliest topic of yesterday, and conjectures were rife as to the means of the escape other than those described in the published accounts. The sentinels, as usual, were enriched with laurels that their native modesty, if nothing else, would cause them to decline. After all, however, this grand delivery does not exceed in glory or secrecy the escape of JOHN MORGAN from the Ohio Penitentiary, and yet neither the connivance nor carelessness of sentinels or others have received any credit from MORGAN or his historians, Yankee or Southern. It is most probable, in fact, that this distinguished General is, more than anybody else, responsible for the success with which STREIGHT and his chums made their exit from the Libby. The experience and example of the one was an admirable lesson for the other.

It appears that the tunnel under Twentieth-street was dug entirely with an old hinge, and the loosened earth—a brittle, marly sand—removed with an old sugar scoop stolen from the hospital quarters. As the tunnel progressed, the miner took with him, besides his tools, an old-fashioned knapsack, made upon a wooden frame, to which a cord was attached. When he filled this with earth, it was drawn out by an accomplice who remained in the cellar, the contents deposited safely out of the way, and it was then shoved back to the digger with a pole.

The basement itself, in which this work was carried on, was kept constantly locked, never used, and the windows being tightly nailed, it was as dark as pitch. The principal in the tunneling operation was Capt. J. N. JOHNSON, of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, who is among the escaped. His accomplices were different, as occasion or private arrangement demanded.

On several occasions it had been observed that this JOHNSON was absent from roll-call, and now and then two or three others, a circumstance not very gratifying to the clerk having the roll to call, who, of course, would have it to go over again. A short time after he would appear and make his presence known, and would give as an excuse that it was only a little fun—"just deviling the clerk." On one occasion, when this thing had occurred once too often, he was called up for punishment, when he plead very earnestly, with a broad, good-natured grin, that he was "only joking, and was rolled up in his blanket when his name was called." He was excused this time with a warning. He took good care to keep better hours in quarters, while the work continued below to its completion.

Immediately after the escape was discovered and the first to go in pursuit, Mr. JOHN LIGON, Assistant Clerk, with Orderly HATCHER, Warden R. R. TURNER and two policemen went off in the direction of the Peninsula, and up to yesterday evening had signalized their promptness and energy by the recapture of eight of the fugitives, who they picked up on the roads. Fourteen others were brought in during Wednesday night and yesterday, by pickets on the Chickahominy. Several were captured at Bottom's Bridge, some in Henrico, but the larger number only a few miles from the city. Intelligence was obtained that a number of them were trying to get through in the direction of Fredericksburgh. Another batch, recaptured in that direction, is looked for to-day. We give below the list of those who had up to six o'clock last evening been returned to their old quarters at the Libby. The energy and solicitude of Major TURNER are subjects of deserved commendation.

One of the captures of Wednesday was made by "an American citizen of African descent." The dusky captor was engaged in a matutinal "dig" in his potato patch, when he observed the fugitive officer streaking it across the field. Seeing that he wore suspiciously blue garments, the darkey hailed him and asked him where he was "gwine." Something to the effect of "nowhere" being the reply, the darkey, with courage and patriotism worthy of immortality, brought his hoe to a "charge," and responded, "Yes you is, dough—you done broke out o' one o' dem prisons—come along—you got to go wid me." He marched him to the house, handed him over to his master, and returned to his potato patch, covered with glory. The Yankee arrived, under due guard, yesterday morning.

Captured on Wednesday.—G. Starr, Captain, 104th New-York; W. B. Pierce, 1st Lieutenant, 11th Kentucky Cavalry; H. Scroeter, 1st Lieutenant, 82d Illinois Infantry; J. Gates, Captain, 3d Ohio; C. H. Morgan, 1st Lieutenant, 21st Wisconsin; F. Moran, 1st Lieutenant, 73d New-York; W. L. Watson, 1st Lieutenant, 21st Wisconsin; E. Shroeders, 1st Lieutenant, 74th Pennsylvania.

Captured on Yesterday.—Col. S. P. Spofford, 97th New-York; A. B. White 1st Lieutenant, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry; W. A. Daly, 1st Lieutenant, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry; H. H. Hinds, 1st Lieutenant, 57th Pennsylvania; F. Irch, Captain, 45th New-York; Isaac Johnson, Engineer gunboat, *Satellite*: J. P. Brown, 2d Lieutenant, 15th U. S. Regulars; G. S. Good, 2d Lieutenant, Company I, 84th Pennsylvania; A. Moore, 1st Lieutenant, Company E, 4th Kentucky; G. P. Gamble, 2d Lieutenant, Company D, 63d Pennsylvania; Adjutant M. R. Small, 6th Maryland; C. S. Edmond, 1st Lieutenant, Company D, 67th Pennsylvania; J. M. Wasson, 2d Lieutenant, Company H, 40th Ohio; P. A. White, 2d Lieutenant, Company D, 63d Pennsylvania; Lieut.-Col. Ely, 18th Connecticut; Capt. E. S. Smith, 19th U. S. Cavalry; Lieut. W. H. Wilcox, 10th New-York Cavalry; Lieut. Adam Hauf, 45th New-York; Daniel Flansberry, 14th Michigan Cavalry; T. J. Roy, 49th Ohio; J. H. Gadsby, 19th U. S. Infantry: M. M. Bassett, 53d Illinois; M. Bedell, 123d New-York; Capt. N. Moore, 29th Indiana; Lieut. J. D. Simpson, 10th Indiana; Capt. J. D. Phelps, 73d Indiana; Capt. W. C. Rosman, 3d Ohio; Col. Thos. G. Rose, 77th Pennsylvania; H. P. Crawford, 2d Illinois Cavalry; S. D. Sutherland, 125th Ohio; Lieut. J. M. Fales, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry; Lieut. E. Cottingham, 35th Ohio.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 16.

No more recaptured Yankee officers were gathered in at the Libby yesterday. The number sticks at forty-eight. Possibly two or three more may be picked up, skipping about over the country; but the number recaptured already, and yet to be taken, will not exceed the half of the one hundred and nine who got off. Half a loaf is better than no loaf. As for STRAIGHT, the Confederacy got more than ten times his value when it received MORGAN back, and can afford to let him run. *Bon voyage*, whisky *Straight*!

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 26.

Forty-eight of the escaped Yankee officers had been recaptured and returned to the Libby up to yesterday afternoon.

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS TO GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 18.

The first installment of Yankee prisoners left yesterday morning over the Petersburgh road with the new prison post at Americus, Georgia, for their destination. They numbered four hundred. The same or a larger number will be forwarded daily or tri-weekly, until five or six thousand are transferred to Georgia.

REMOVAL OF THE YANKEE PRISONERS FROM DANVILLE.

From the Danville Appeal.

Our citizens will heartily rejoice to learn that the Secretary of war has given assurance that the prisoners of War now confined here shall be immediately removed to another locality. Their removal will probably be effected during the next few days, as preparations have been made for their reception at Americus, Georgia.

ARRIVAL OF FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 20.

The steamer *New-York*, in charge of Maj. MULFORD, assistant agent for the exchange of prisoners, arrived at City Point, yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Fortress Monroe. The *New-York* brought Col. LEE, of Virginia; Capt. CLARKSON, of Missouri; Maj. GOLDSBORO, of Ga., and Lieut. WOODRUFF, of Virginia—all prisoners of war. Rev. Mr. HINCLAY, a political prisoner, and his family; twenty-five ladies, principally from Norfolk; several children, and about 20 tons of freight for the Federal prisoners.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The rebel Congress has finally concluded its action on the Military Currency and Tax Bills, which the papers publish in full, but which we have not room for this morning. The measures are of the most sweeping description. The Congress had also passed a bill to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, another to abolish blockade-running, and another to put all this business in the hands of the Government, which should send out only cotton and tobacco for food and supplies.

IMPORTANT BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 10

The President yesterday approved the following bills of Congress, passed in secret session:

A bill to impose restrictions upon foreign commerce. This bill prohibits the exportation of cotton, tobacco, naval and military stores, molasses, sugar or rice, under the penalty of the forfeiture of any vessel or vehicle, or any slaves or animals engaged in the transportation thereof. Permits to export may be granted under rules which may be prescribed by the President. The bill also prohibits the sending of any of the above-named articles to any point in the Confederacy in possession of the enemy. A violation of this law comes within the category of high misdemeanor, and is punishable by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Confederate States court.

A bill to prohibit the importation of luxuries into the Confederate States. This bill prohibits the importation of luxuries (of which a long list is enumerated) after the 1st day of March next. A provision in the bill empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the maximum of foreign prices at which, or within which all goods made wholly or partly of cotton, flax, wool or silk, may be imported. This is designed to insure the importationof articles of prime necessity and common use.

THE TAX LAW.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 17.

The leading features of the law, in brief, are a tax ad valorem on all property, and upon incomes, of five per cent., and a tax of ten per cent. on all the profits of trade and speculation. If the property in the Confederacy available for taxation is, as estimated, four thousand millions, the property tax under the new law will produce two hundred millions of revenue; the tax on income and profits will give probably a hundred millions more, and the tax on currency is a virtual income of two hundred and fifty millions. These figures are merely used for illustrating the cogency of the measures now just enacted. If the Tax Law of 1863 should produce two hundred and fifty millions more, the effect of all this legislation on taxes and currency must be to produce a difference in favor of the Treasury approximating eight hundred millions of dollars in the course of the next six or twelve months!

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE REBEL MILITARY SITUATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 17.

The action of the army in reenlisting has given new impulse to the war. It quiets the uneasy distrust which had pervaded the people at home, and silences the enemy's confident predictions of speedy and easy subjugation. *The Southern home population may have been gloomy and despondent before; but brighter auspices have now dawned upon the cause.* The corruption, selfishness and greed which had begun to hold high sway in the land, may have shaken the faith of many; but the army's action has inspired new trust in the race to which we belong. *This people are not yet ready for the conqueror's yoke*, and are still endowed with the patience of privation, the persevering resolution, and the stern, haughty courage which unfit them for subjugation. The army has revived the public self-respect, cheered the popular heart, put backsliders to shame, and opened a new chapter in the history of the war.

Well may the Northern President proclaim a new draft; for it is more than probable that the South will be stronger in the campaign of 1864 than it has been in any previous year of the war. The feeble reconnoissance on the Rapidan has disproved the current assertions at the North that LEE's army was reduced to a skeleton by desertions and furloughs; and that MEADE's own retirement from his advanced position is an acknowledgement of the superior strength of his adversary.

Whilst the patriotic action of the army has relieved the Confederacy of apprehension for the Spring campaign, *the enemy exhibits symptoms of feebleness. The generally expected invasion of North Carolina, from the seaboard, has not been prosecuted; if ever projected by the enemy, it has been deferred for the want of troops. Butler's imposing advance from the Peninsula upon Richmond has dwindled into a petty attempt to help a few prisoners run away. The land attack upon Charleston was repulsed by a single brigade;* and the renowned siege of that "doomed" city, about which the world was made stand on tiptoe for a painful length of time has developed into the most stupendous abortion of modern times. Beaufort Island, which was to have been the base of and extended territorial conquest that would absorb a full fourth part of the Confederacy, has degenerated into a nest of petty speculators, penniless adventurers, add demoralized negroes. That military colony, instead of being the pride is the approbrium of the invaders. *Florida, though abandoned by the Confederacy*, still asserts herself against the Yankees, by occasional feats of courage and adventure, which utterly disprove the pretence of subjugation.

Even Trans-Alleghany-Virginia, where the presence of Confederate troops was supposed to have become an obsolete idea, has just witnessed some important operations—*one Confederate expedition having penetrated to the neighborhood of Cumberland, made important captures, and broken a chief line of railroad; another having advanced to the very banks of the Ohio River, and captured on its waters a Government vessel*, having on board the General commanding the Department of the Kanawha. Further west, LONGSTREET *has virtually captured Knoxville, but refuses to realize his prize on account of the pestilence which infests it*, and has turned Cumberland Gap, whose fall has become a mere question of time. *If Middle Tennessee is still under the enemy's dominion*, West Tennessee and North Mississippi are, for the most part, reclaimed to the Confederate allegiance by an army, under FORREST, recruited from the region itself. In Arkansas, *Confederate hopes are revived by a successful affair of arms on the Mississippi, and a promising advance on Little Rock.* In West Louisiana the invader is losing instead of gaining ground; and in Texas he confines himself to the seaboard, and has made no impression upon the country. *Nowhere does the enemy exhibit any vitality, or is he making any progress, except in Central Mississippi*, and probably he will find, when he shall reach the real ground of battle, *that his advance has been imprudent, if not rash and ruinous.*

The affairs of the Confederacy not only wear a hopeful, but a cheerful aspect.

THE YANKEE ARMY—ITS DEPLETION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 10.

We have, from two different sources—each within the enemy's lines—the consistent story that MEADE's army has been depleted by furloughs and desertions: *that it does not number more than twenty-five thousand men*; and that it is generally believed in the North that it will abandon the Rapidan, and move back upon Washington, preparatory to the Spring campaign. In one instance this account comes from a lady recently from Warrenton; in another instance, it is the relation of a Confederate officer, escaped from Fort McHenry, who arrived in Richmond a day or two since. The latter reports that he heard, and that it was believed, in Baltimore, that the recent demonstrations of the enemy on the Peninsula were intended to divert attention from MEADE's preparations for a retreat.

These accounts have such uncommon intelligence and consistency, that we are inclined to attach much more credit to them than to the usual clap-trap of "reliable ladies" and escaped prisoners. *There is no doubt of the general fact, that but few reënlistments are occurring in the Yankee armies*, and that with reduced forces they must find it very difficult to hold all parts of that long military line, which extends from the Rappahannock to Jackson, in Mississippi.

It was reported by the telegraph, some days ago, *that the Kentuckians in the Yankee army in Tennessee have, to a man, refused to reënlist in Lincoln's army of subjugation.* They entered the service under the rallying cry of the Constitution and Union, and have since discovered the cheat and delusion. Many of LINCOLN'S other soldiers have no doubt shared in this discovery, and will take the "sober second thought," before reënlisting for the war.

DEATH OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 18.

The Lynchburgh *Republican*, of Tuesday last, announces the death of that vile old renegade, WM. G. BROWNLOW, which occurred in Knoxville, a few days ago. The *Republican*, in making the above announcement, says the gallows has thus been cheated of its due.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Conference Committee on the Revenue Bill.

The Senate Agrees and the House Disagrees to its Report.

The House Demands a Tax on Spirits on Hand.

Confirmation of a Large Number of Appointments.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

The Commission appointed some time since by the Secretary of War, at the request of Gov. SEYMOUR, to examine into the correctness of the quota of New-York, have recommended in their report, which has just been received here, a reduction in the quota of the State of between seven and eight thousand on the October call for 300,000 men, or about twelve thousand on the two calls of five hundred thousand.

Major HILLHOUSE, former Assistant Adjt.-General of the State, is here to obtain from the War Department a reassignment of the quota, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission. The following gentlemen have been selected by the War Department to examine the matter: Hon. W. F. ALLEN, of Oswego, N. Y.; Hon. CHAUNCEY SMITH, of Boston, and Gen. JOHN LOVE, of Indiana. The matter will probably be determined to-morrow.

A RAID BY MOSBY'S.

It is reported that MOSBY made a raid on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad last night, and captured 49 mules and horses.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

It is positively asserted here to-night that the Army of the Potomac is to be formed into three Grand Divisions—SEDGWICK to command the right, PLEASANTON the centre, and HANCOCK the left. Gen. KILPATRICK is to command the Cavalry Corps.

FESTIVITIES IN THE ARMY.

Mr. R. E. PAUL sends the following: The Second Corps last evening gave a ball, at the headquarters of Gen. WARREN, which was the most *recherché* and select affair known in the history of the army. A limited number of tickets were issued, so that those who were present enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent.

Among the guests were Vice-President Hamlin and daughter, Senator Wilson and lady, and Miss Wells, the latter from New-York, Senator Sprague and lady, Senator Howard and son, Mrs. Senator Hale and daughter, Rev. O. A. Brownson and daughter, Gov. Ramsey and wife, Miss Stevens, daughter of the well-known authoress; Gens. Meade, Warren, Pleasanton, Sedgwick, Sykes, Kilpatrick, Newton, Merritt, Davies, and ladies and sons, and Miss Bean, of New-York. To-day Gen. MEADE reviewed the Second Corps and Gen. KILPATRICK's Cavalry Division. The review was highly satisfactory.

THE WHISKY FIGHT.

The whisky speculators, who were confident that the report of the Conference Committee would be adopted, were completely dumfounded to-day when the House, by the decisive vote of eighty-six to fifty-seven, rejected it. It is obvious that the majority of the House is fixed in its determination to tax the stock on hand and to save from seven to eight millions to the Treasury. It is a fixed fact that a tax of from twenty to thirty cents per gallon will be placed on all liquors in store. In the Committee of Conference the members on the part of the Senate were all opposed to taxing stock on hand; of the members on the part of the House, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and FERNANDO WOOD both voted for taxing stock on hand in the Conference Committee. Mr. WASHBURNE insisted upon raising the sliding scale as an equivalent for reducing the tax of stock on hand to twenty cents per gallon. WOOD, instead of voting with WASHBURNE to set any tax, went with STEVENS. Mr. WASHBURNE alone dissented from the report. His speech to-day saved the Treasury not less than seven millions of dollars.

WANT OF CURRENCY.

The great and only obstacle in the way of sending forward recruits to the army in the field rapidly, is the want of suitable currency to pay the United States bounty. The Sub-Treasurer in New-York has no notes of small denominations—such as ones, twos and fives—and it is impossible for the disbursing officers to pay the advance bounty without them.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

DIPLOMATIC AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate was in executive session three hours to-day, and confirmed the following nominations: George F. Seward, of New-York, to be Consul-General at Shanghai; Franklin Chase, of Maine, Consul-General at Tampico; Joseph C. A. Wingate, of New-Hampshire, Consul at Swatow; Henry J. Cuniffe, of New-Mexico, Consul at Paso del Norte; George P. Hansen, of Illinois, Consul at Elsinore; Aaron Young, Jr., of Maine, Consul at Rio Grande, Brazil; Richard E. Morse, Consul at Curacoa; Benjamin F. Hall, of Colorado Territory, Consul at Valparaiso; Jay T. Howard, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Naples; B. L. Hill, of Michigan, Consul at Manzanilla; Joseph C. Morse, of Ohio, Consul at Amsterdam; Winston J. Trowbridge, of Connecticut, Consul at Barbados; Joseph Boutwell, Consul at Dublin; Albert Rhodes, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Jerusalem; Lewis W. Tappan, Jr., of Massachusetts, Consul at Batavia; Albert G. Riddle, of Ohio, Consul at Matanzas; George V. Tefft, of Maine, Consul at Stockholm; John S. Smith, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Candia; Charles P. Hanna, of New-Jersey, Consul at Demerara.

The following of Collectors of Internal Revenue were confirmed:

Edward L. Pierce, 3d District Massachusetts; John H. Morris, 10th District New-York; Lewis Capham, District of Columbia; Andrew S. Case, 2d District Virginia; Philip D. More, Washington Territory.

To be Assessors of Internal Revenue:

Frederick H. Piper, 12th District Illinois; Andrew Hyatt, 10th District New-York; Hascall Ransford, 19th District New-York; John W. Killinger, 16th District Pennsylvania; William H. Jessup, 12th District Pennsylvania; Josiah Willard, 3d District Virginia; Peter Page, 1st District Illinois; Lute A. Taylor, 6th District Wisconsin.

James W. Shanklin, of California, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of San Francisco; John F. Swift, of California, to be Register of the Land Office at San Francisco; Passed Assistant-Surgeon W. Shively to be Surgeon in the navy, vice Surgeon W. P. Harrison, dismissed: Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry F. McSherry to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon B. F. Bisch, transferred to the retired list; Passed Assistant Surgeon Samuel J. Jones to be Surgeon, vice S. O. Eagles, transferred to the retired list; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. J. Cleborne, to be Surgeon, vice R. L. Webber, transferred to the retired list; Josiah H. Calver, of New-York, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy, vice C. O. Carpenter, resigned; John McD. Rice, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy, vice Carter; Samuel J. Draper, of Delaware, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy, vice R. E. Van Gierson, resigned; Robert Willard, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy, vice C. P. Pierson, deceased; John W. Coles of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy, vice A. Hutchins, resigned; William H. Jones, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy, vice J. H. Mears, resigned; William T. Kemp, of Maryland, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy, vice J. G. McGee, transferred to the retired list. The following were also confirmed as Assistant Surgeons in the navy: David V. Whitney, of Illinois, vice J. W. Shively, nominated for promotion; Charles H. Page, of New-Hampshire, vice H. F. McSherry, nominated for promotion; William R. Reber, of Pennsylvania, vice J. J. Gibson, nominated for promotion; J. R. Tryon, vice S. J. Jones, nominated for promotion David Mack, Jr., of Massachusetts, vice W. W. Leavitt, resigned; James N. Hyde, of Connecticut, vice D. W. Ballentine, deceased; James M. Flint, of New-Hampshire, vice H. S. Plympton, deceased; William Commens, of Indiana, vice W. Y. Terry, resigned; Charles M. Scammon to be First Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter service; Myrick Snow to be Second Lieutenant in the Revenue Cuttar service; William Walker to be Third Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter service.

The following are confirmed as Chief Engineers in the Navy: First Assistant Engineer, William Roberts; First Assistant Engineer, Jackson McElwell; First Assistant Engineer, Alexander Greer; First Assistant Engineer, John H. Long. Charles Upson, of California, to be Surgeon-General of California; Horatio N. Marsh, to be Deputy Postmaster at Joliet, Illinois. To be additional Paymasters in the Volunteer forces: Dudley W. Rhodes, Ohio; Wellington Vrooman, West Virginia; Champion P. Chase, Wisconsin; George B. Congdon, Wisconsin; Joseph Tilden, Illinois; Marshall Grover, Indiana; Nathaniel C. Sawyer, Vermont; Henry C. Grant, Michigan; Barnabas B. Hammond, Rhode Island; George P. Lawrence, Massachusetts; John S. Herrick, Ohio; Josiah Miller, Kansas; William C. Lupton, Indiana; George Truesdale, New-York; James S. Thurston, New-York; Edward G. Fahnstock, Pennsylvania; Robert D. Clark, Pennsylvania; John H. Dalman, Ohio; P. S. Turney, Ohio; John W. Wallace, Pennsylvania; Selden E. Marvin, New-York; Nicholas St. John Green, Massachusetts; Charles R. Littlefield, New-York; Ethan S. Reynolds, Indiana; Benj. Gregory, New-York; George W. Hancock, Ohio; William H. H. Allen, New-Hampshire; David T. Dickson, Illinois; Edward Walcott, Massachusetts; Peter P. G. Hall, Pennsylvania; George Putnam, California; Elias Cooper, Illinois; Joseph Moore, Pennsylvania; George B. Dudley, New-York; Nelson H. Van Voorhees, Ohio; George W. Candee, Illinois; Francis B. Dixon, Virginia; Egbert T. Smith, Ohio; Guy H. Watkins, Pennsylvania; J. D. Pulsifer, Maine; Zachariah Voorhies, New-York; George A. Hamilton, Illinois; James Whitehell, Pennsylvania; David Wyman, New-York; James H. Lea, Illinois; Thomas H. Haviland, Massachusetts; John N. Scott, Indiana; George B. Hagin, Iowa; John W. King, Ohio; Hark Hollingshead, Ohio; William H. Blair, Pennsylvania; Joseph Harris, Wisconsin; Warren C. Emmerson, Ohio; Thomas J. Sanders, Iowa; Geo. Cunningham, Maryland; Thomas Crawford, Minnesota; William H. Dickinson, Pennsylvania; William J. Davidson, New-York; D. P. Forrest, New-York; M. S. Gunckle, Ohio; Horace H. Hurm, Wisconsin; R. B. Haythorn, New Jersey; M. G. Hart, New-York; Rufus Haywood, New-York; S. V. Halliday, Pennsylvania; R. M. See, jr., Pennsylvania; L. Longberry, Connecticut; Henry Lines, Wisconsin; G. W. Lopping, Indiana; W. S. Lamb, Indiana; Allen McKane, Pennsylvania; George Morton, Ohio; James E. McHenry, Massachusetts; F. W. Northup, Connecticut; J. H. Nelson, Michigan; William V. Porter, New-York; C. D. Rosser, Massachusetts; Walter K. Scott, Indiana; D. Smith, Minnesota; W. M. Smith, Indiana; Albert P. Shreve, Ohio; H. O. Snyder, Pennsylvania; F. C. Tarr, Maryland; William D. Thompson, Pennsylvania; Thomas E. Williams, Missouri; Charles A. Warner, Minnesota.

Paymasters in the regular army: Edward Wright, of Illinois; Rodney Smith, of Kentucky, and John P. Brus, Additional Paymaster.

Paymasters in the Navy.—Assistant Paymasters Ambrose J. Clark, George Cochrane, Levi S. Stockwell, Thomas F. Caswell, George A. Sawyer.

To be Hospital Chaplains.—James Guffey, N. J.; Henry Stevens, West Va.; S. M. Beatty, Ohio; John M. Green, Md.; Rodney Gage, Mass.; John A. Sooner, Md.; Simeon P. Ives, Ill.; James B. Crane, Penn.; Thomas H. W Monroe, Dist. Col.; Jacob Fronkel, Penn.; Peter McGerone, Penn.; Edward McGlynn, N. Y.; Griffiths Pivin, Md.; D. C. Ormsby, N. Y.; D. D. McKee, Ind.; John W. Arthur, Del.; William C. Smith, Ala.; William K. Talbot, Kentucky; Almon Gregory, Md.; William L. Mather, Mass.; William Earnshaw, Penn.; Franklin W. Olmsted, Vt.; Joseph A. Stephan, Ind.; Thomas Willett, N. Y.; Norman W. Camp, N. J.; William H. Paddock, Pa.; Charles N. Heisley, N. J.; J. Crawford, Pa.; Robert Day, N. Y.; William J. Potter, Mass.; Patrick F. McCarthy, D. C.; J. A. Heyden, Tenn., Manuel J. Gonsalves, Tenn.; Alex. Shiras, Pa.; Philip McKim, Mo.; James Schofield, Iowa; Chauncey W. Fitch, Indiana; John Vohey, Illinois; D. D. Von Anwerp, North Carolina; James H. Brown, Pennsylvania; Alfred Nevin, Pennsylvania; Herman Eggress, Tennessee; Charles Carsner, Pennsylvania; Christopher Crounch, Pennsylvania.

In addition to the above, the Senate confirmed the nominations of about 150 Assistant Quartermasters and Commissaries of Subsistence

HEAVY ROBBERY OF AN ARMY PAYMASTER.

Last night, Maj. MALONE, Paymaster in the United States army, was robbed of $70,000, which he had drawn from the Treasury, for the purpose of carrying to the front in order to pay certain regiments. It appears that after drawing the money he took it to his home and put it in a trunk under his bed and supposed it safe. Some time during the night the trunk was taken from his room, and this morning a servant in the house found the trunk in the stable, broken open, and an amount of postage currency scattered around. A number

THE SANITARY FAIR.

Raffling at the Metropolitan Fair for the Sanitary Commission Abandoned.

The following letter, bearing date Jan. 27, from the Standing Committee of the Sanitary Commission to the Executive Board of the Metropolitan Fair, has induced the ladies composing the board to abandon the intended raffles. Whether the Sanitary Commission has declined to accept the large sums of money that have been raised by fairs in other cities, by the agencies which they now deprecate so earnestly, we are not aware:

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
No. 823 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1864.

To the Executive Board of the Metropolitan Fair:

LADIES: The Standing Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission, having had the subject of "raffling" brought before them, in connection with the Metropolitan Fair, desire to say very respectfully to your committee, as they have said to the Gentlemen's Committee, that they are deliberately opposed to any resort to this questionable means of disposing of any of the articles on sale.

They are opposed to it on these grounds:

1. It is illegal; and an institution like the Sanitary Commission, designed to minister to the wants of those who suffer in maintaining the cause of law and order in our national conflict, ought not, directly or indirectly, to give the least countenance to an illegal proceeding, even if winked at by the authorities or authorized by custom.

2. Without debating the principle involved, the actual influence of an appeal to the *lot* has been found so pernicious to the social and moral interests of society that its disuse is precisely proportioned to the advance of law, order, and moral and Christian culture. As public money lotteries have yielded to the rise of moral sentiment in this community, is it not time that all other kinds should follow them? and is not the present moment a good one to strike at the root of the custom of raffling at fairs, which has survived most other forms of this evil?

3. The Sanitary Commission, owing whatever pecuniary or other support it has received to the confidence reposed in its law-abiding and moral character, feels that no increase in the pecuniary results of the proposed fair, accruing from the use of any means subject to just question on either ground, could repay it for the loss of confidence which it must suffer from such support.

It cheerfully accepts any deduction from the probable returns from the fair occasioned by adherence to the highest principles in the conduct of it. Understanding that the Ladies' Committee, inspired by high moral considerations, have already adopted rules restraining the more obvious evils of raffling, we cannot doubt that they will rejoice to perfect their good work by abolishing the custom. They have hesitated to do this probably only from fears of surrendering the pecuniary interest of the fair. They will no longer hesitate, we trust, when we express our full readiness to run all the risk of this loss.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY W. BELLOWS,
C. R. AGNEW,
W. H. VAN BUREN,
G. T. STRONG,
WOLCOTT GIBBS,
Standing Committee of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

The following reply to the above communication was received by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, in an official communication from Mrs. HAMILTON FISH, President of the Ladies' Committee, on Friday, Feb. 19:

Resolved, The ladies of the Executive Board, associated in a great enterprise under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission, have resolved, that in deference to a formal petition sent to them by the Standing Committee of that Commission, and in obedience to the law, they do hereby abandon all raffles and lotteries as a means of raising money at their proposed fair.

Explanatory Letter from Rev. Dr. Bellows

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.

In sending you the correspondence between the Standing Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission and the lady managers of the Metropolitan Fair, on the subject of "raffling," I beg leave to say that when the fair was started and the generous services of the managers were obtained, the objections to raffling had not taken so clear a form as to give anybody the impression that it could be abolished. The most that was hoped for was that the practice could be regulated, and to this point the Ladies' Committee courageously addressed themselves. It was well known that even Church fairs profited by this custom, and that clergymen's salaries had been eked out by its fruits. It is not surprising that a sudden and vehement expression of scruples, imputing bluntness to the consciences of the managers of the fair, should have aroused some indignation and retarded their disposition to yield, under moral duress and threats of the law, to such an unexpected outbreak of conscientiousness. The truth is, the subject is new. The moral sensibility of any considerable portion of the public in regard to it is new. Pious and conscientious people have raffled too lately, with perfect innocency of feeling, to be able at once to appreciate the moral evil of the usage, or the scruples of those who oppose it; and there are still many thorough and excellent Christians who regard the custom, when confined to benevolent fairs, as wholly unobjectionable.

On the other hand, the same may be said of most of the evils which have yielded to the rising tide of Christian sentiment. They have enjoyed the countenance of many of the excellent and judicious up to the very hour of their fall. Things which are not evil in themselves, but only made evil by those tendencies, are not easily characterized. Those who have not had special reasons for considering their tendencies do not see their evil. The Standing Committee of the Sanitary Commission having had their most anxious attention drawn to all the consequences of the custom of raffling, have thought it their duty to discourage it on the grounds given in their communication to the ladies. They desire, however, to acknowledge their full appreciation of the difficulties which have embarrassed the managers of the fair in adopting their conclusion, and to express their grateful sense of the ladies' compliance with their wishes.

It is not to be concealed that the pecuniary success and immediate interest of the fair are greatly imperilled by the abandonment of a custom which has enlivened fairs as well as filled their treasuries. Let those, then, who with ourselves have felt it to be a duty to discountenance "raffling," turn their minds to some practical suggestions for supplying innocent substitutes for the custom. Is our invention so poverty-stricken that we cannot devise some other means than this for giving interest to our fairs? Above all, let that portion of the public who rejoice in this effort to stop a practice which was at least first cousin, if not own brother, to the "lottery," see to it that the interests of sick and wounded soldiers do not suffer by the high ground now taken in regard to raising the means for their succor.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY W. BELLOWS.

The Clergy and Raffling at the Fair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you admit a reply to your article of this morning concerning the proposed raffling at the Metropolitan Fair?

First, as to the logic and the facts of the clergymen. They said that "raffling" was, "in their conviction, contrary to the word of God." You quote them as asserting "that the mode of distributing goods by lot was condemned by the Scriptures." Of course you get an easy victory over your imaginary opponents.

They said that "the judgment of the civilized world, *as expressed in the legislation of many Christian States, (our own in particular,)* condemns as immoral all resort to the lot, or what is commonly called chance, *for the purpose of raising money, or disposing of articles not otherwise readily saleable.* But you sink their definition entirely, and declare: "These clergymen also condemn it, (the distribution of goods by lot,) as contrary to the sense and practice of the civilized world," upon which presentation of their cause you easily confound them.

Now, the use of the lot in the distribution of goods is only one element of raffling; the other is the previous purchase of a right to draw, by the payment of a sum which is smaller than the value of the article to be drawn. A man might give a house to be drawn for by his children. The act would be unwise, but the drawing would not be raffling, for the privilege of drawing is decided by the act of the father, and not by any payment to be made by the children. It is just at this point that the mischief of raffling comes in. A man is tempted to *give something which he has*, in hope of securing, without skill or labor, *something greater, which he has not.* The disposition to this kind of lazy venturing is so largely developed, and it becomes so strong and so mischievous, that the law of our State wisely prohibits the whole process.

The question now is, whether raffling, which ordinarily is so mischievous, becomes right when the proceeds are to be devoted to charitable purposes. The answer is double—yes and no. So far as the parties proposing the raffle are concerned, there is a broad difference between the selfish and heartless proprietor of a lottery and the benevolent conductors of a charitable fair. So far as the mischievous influence upon the rafflers is concerned, the charitable raffle is in some particulars just as bad as the lottery, and in others far worse. Some persons, indeed, will buy their tickets only for the sake of aiding the charity. These, of course, having no eye to the goods, will tear up their tickets. The goods if they shall fall to them will then have no claimant, and the raffle will be renewed, and the charity will gain in proportion. Such disinterested venturers will get their money's worth out of the charity, and no harm out of the raffle. It is probable, however, that a larger number will buy tickets in order to help the charity *and to get the goods.* They may not get them, and then they will fall back upon their charity, though with very different degrees of contentment. But many of them will draw prizes, and these will taste all the dangerous pleasures of the lottery—a pleasure which many a young person will never forget, and which he may easily seek the next time, not at all for charity's sake, but for its own.

In a word, this Metropolitan Fair, in the name of benevolence and patriotism and Christian pity, proposes to introduce thousands of our youth to all the mischievous fascination of gaming. It will do more than introduce them. It will lead them on by opportunities numerous and tempting enough to form a habit. Moreover, this Fair, after the discussion which has been had, will set the pattern for the future. What will be right in March will be right in April, and so through the year, and through the country. For, if the sacred name of charity is to prevail against law, it will be long before raffling shall lack a license in this land of sufferers and orphans. But is it just to our people to say that charity cannot do her work among us unless she makes a vicious ally of our covetousness? And when our morals and self-respect shall have adapted themselves to this degrading estimate, what will the gain be?

The conscientious clergymen of this City may be pounded foolish and unpractical in their effort to keep down the flood-gates of so great an evil. But surely these persons assume a fearful responsibility, who in the face of the gravest remonstrances from so many quarters persist in lifting them. H. D. G.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1864.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 23, 1864.

$23,000	U. S. 6s,'81.Co	111	
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.Reg.	107¾	
6,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. Co.	107	
15,000	do	107¼	
1,000	U.S. 5s,'74 Co.In.	100	
15,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes..Oct. & Ap.	110⅞	
1,000	do...Feb. & A.	110	
2,000	U. S.6s,1-yr.C	99⅜	
20,000	do	99¼	
1,000	Ohio St. 6s. '81	105	
2,000	Ill. Coup. 6s. '79.	103	
5,000	Ky. State 6s	101	
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	74⅜	
4,000	do	74¾	
30,000	do	75	
5,000	do	b30 75¼	
10,000	Mo 6s. issued to Pac. R	75⅝	
4,000	N. C. State 6s	58	
55,000	O. & Miss. C	42	
40,000	do	42⅞	
30,000	do	42⅜	
10,000	do	42¾	
20,000	do	42¾	
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	
1,000	N. Y. C. 7s. '76	114	
1,000	Er. 2d M. 7s	119	
2,000	Erie 2d M. 7s. '79.	116	
1,000	riud R. 3d M	140	
2,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	104	
15,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	80	
$5,000	do	80⅜	
$1,000	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st.	104	
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d M	89	
16,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	90	
90,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	71	
3,000	Atl. G. W. & O. 1st M	94	
3,000	Mar. M. Co. 1 M	75¾	
10,000	Amer. Gold	157¾	
15,800	do	157⅝	
24,000	do	157⅜	
100	Btch. & Drov. B'k	125	
10	Bank of Commerce	108	
10	Hanover Bank	100¾	
300	Canton Co	45	
450	do	45⅜	
600	do	46	
900	do	45⅝	
300	do	b30 46¼	
500	do	b30. 46	
31	Del. & H. Ca. Co	193	
5	do	193⅛	
50	do	193¼	
300	Central Coal Co	59	
200	do	59¾	
300	do	59¾	
200	Cumb. Coal Pref	68	
1000	do	67⅜	
50	do	b10 67⅞	
400	do	67⅝	
100	do	s10 67½	
600	Quick. M. Co	61⅞	
100	do	b30 62	
300	do	b15 62	
300	do	b15 61⅞	
100	do	62¼	
500	do	62	
600	do	60⅜	
500	do	61⅜	
100	do	60⅜	
400	do	61¾	
1050	do	61	
280	Am. Coal Co	88	
400	Copake iron M	13⅝	
200	do	14	
400	do	13⅞	
300	Mar. Min. Co	33	
200	do	32⅜	
400	do	32½	
100	do	b30 33	
200	Quarts H. M. Co	14	
100	Min. Mining Co.	b30 82	
25	Pacific M. S. Co	220	
400	do	219	
150	do	219¾	
33	do	219¾	
200	N. Y. Cen. R	137½	
600	do	137⅜	
400	do	137¾	
400	do	137	
500	do	137⅞	
600	do	b10 137⅜	
100	do	s10. 137⅜	
100	do	b60. 137⅜	
50	do	s60 137⅜	
300	do	b5. 137¾	
600	do	137⅜	
2300	Harlem R	120	
2800	do	120⅜	
300	do	b30. 120⅞	
200	do	b30 120⅜	
200	do	120⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s Co.	107	
75,000	American Gold	157⅜	
200	Canton Co	44⅜	
400	do	44¾	
300	Cum. Coal Pref	67	
300	do	67⅜	
300	do	67⅜	
800	Quicksal. M. Co	62	
700	do	61⅜	
250	do	61⅜	
100	Pacific M. S. S. C.	220	
25	do	219	
350	N. Y. Cen. R	136⅜	
100	do	s30. 136⅜	
300	Alt. & T. H. R	66⅜	
500	do	66⅝	
500	Chi. & N. W. R	54	
100	Erie R	s30. 119	
300	do	119	
600	do	118⅞	
50	do	b15. 119	
200	do	118¾	
300	do	b3. 119	
350	Erie R. Prf	106¾	
450	Hud. R. R	157	
200	do	156⅜	
50	do	b10. 157	
1000	Harlem R	121	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R. ex-d	c. 135⅞	
50	do	135¾	
100	do	135⅞	
100	do	b3. 136	
400	do	136	
50	do	135⅞	
200	Erie R	118⅞	
600	do	118⅝	
4250	do	118⅜	
2000	do	s3. 118⅜	
500	do	118⅞	
1000	do	b3. 118⅜	
300	do	118⅝	
500	do	b3. 118⅝	
100	Erie Pref	106⅜	
100	do	106⅞	
100	do	b3. 106⅝	
500	Hudson R. R	155⅜	
100	Harlem R	c. 119⅜	
400	do	119⅝	
200	do	119¾	
900	do	120	
1300	do	120¾	
200	do	s3 120¾	
700	Reading R	130	
200	Mich. Cen. R	139	
100	do	139	
100	M. S. & N. I. R	s3 97¾	
300	do	97⅜	
850	Ill. Cen. R	133	
100	do	133⅛	
100	do	s3. 133	
100	do	b3. 133⅛	
400	do	133¾	
1000	do	133⅞	
200	do	133⅝	
100	Gal. & Chi. R	120	
650	do	b3. 120	
500	Chic. & R. I	s10. 121¾	
900	do	121½	
280	T. H. & Alt	67	
300	do	67¼	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d	136¾	
1700	Erie R	120	
200	do	119¾	
1800	do	119⅝	
200	do	119⅜	
1000	do	b3. 119⅜	
1100	do	s10. 119⅜	
200	do	119⅞	
200	do	s3. 119⅜	
360	Erie Pref	106⅜	
100	do	b3. 106⅜	
200	Harlem R	121⅞	
200	do	122	
200	do	b3 122	
200	do	s3 122¼	
200	do	122⅜	
600	M. S. & N. I.	98	
500	do	s3 98	
300	do	98½	
600	do	98¾	
400	do	s3 98⅜	
500	do	b3 98¼	
500	Ill. Cen. R	134⅛	
500	do	134⅜	
100	do	b3. 134⅜	
100	Clev. & Pitts. R	117¾	
1400	do	117⅝	
100	do	s30. 117	
200	do	b10. 117¾	
100	Gal. & Chi. R	120	
650	do	b3. 120	
500	Chic. & R. I	s10. 121¼	
900	do	121½	
280	T. H. & Alt	67	
300	do	67¼	

TUESDAY, Feb. 23—P. M.

There is a further decline to-day of one per cent. in the price of Gold, and the rate of Exchange on London. They left off at the close of 'Change hours 157⅞ and 172¼ per cent. respectively. The very free disposition yesterday to draw Exchange for Wednesday's Cunarder first broke down the price of Gold, and the news this morning of Gen. SHERMAN'S advance on Mobile, further weakened the market. The same news was construed on the Stock Exchange as favorable to the early success of our Spring campaigns against the rebellion. The reduced price and easy supply of Money are again quite marked, and although the Brokers, for the present active speculation in the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares on the Stock Exchange, absorb large sums from lenders, both at Bank and on the Street, the balances carried over from day to day, or lodged with the Treasury Office on 5 ℔ cent. interest, are very considerable. The deposits with the Treasury to-day are $1,224,000.

There was a somewhat nervous feeling among the Stock speculators and their Brokers this forenoon, notwithstanding the improved facilities afforded by the Money market, and the number of sellers at the early Board decidedly preponderated over the buyers. After the Board broke up prices fell off, and some sales of Erie and other leading Roads were made on the Street at a concession of 2@2¼ per cent. from the quotations of last night. But this feeling was not so apparent at the Second Board, and by 3 o'clock the equanimity of the speculators for the rise appeared to have been fairly recovered. The upward movement for a day or two past in the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway—a non-dividend paying stock—had an unfavorable influence on the general market, by creating a certain measure of distrust in the discretion of the leaders in the rise. The stock was bid up to 105 ℔ cent. before the Board, and soon after sold at 99 at the Board, the difference in time being scarcely a single hour. The Government Stocks continued steady in price, and there was a good demand for the Popular Loan at 107@107¼ ℔ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with the last figures of Monday afternoon. The Railway list was nearly all firm again, and the crowd and excitement on the Street were pretty near as great as ever:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	158¼	157⅞	Mich. Central	141⅝	138⅜
U. S. 6s, 1861	111	111	Mich. Southern	98	98¼
N. Y. Central	137⅝	136⅜	Mich. Guarant'd.	141	142
Erie	121⅞	119⅝	Illinois Cen	135¼	134⅜
Erie Preferred	107⅜	106½	Pittsburgh	118¾	117⅜
Hudson	157	157⅜	Fort Wayne	99	121¼
Pacific Mail	218	220	Rock Island	121¼	102⅜
Harlem	120	122¾	Galena	121¾	119½
Canton	44	45	Reading	132	131¾
Treas. Cer., new	99½	99¼	Quicksilver	62	62¼
Toledo	147	147	Cum'land Coal	67	69
Northwest	55	53¾	Mariposa	33¾	33

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Chatham	100
Merchants'	105¼	Bank of the Republic	102¾
America	130	Bank of N. America	107
City	145	Hanover	100½
North River	105	Irving	102
Tradesmen's	110	Metropolitan	113
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Citizens'	106
Mch'ts Exchange	97	People's	102
Seventh Ward	135	Shoe and Leather	108
State of New-York	104	Continental	100½
Commerce	108	St. Nicholas	101
Mech's Bank'g Ass	99	Commonwealth	100
Broadway	170	New-York County	134
Ocean	95	Park	130
American Exchange	109½	Man. & Mercht's	100

The Fourth National Bank has called up the remainder of the capital of $5,000,000 for the 17th March.

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	105	Al & T. H. seconds, in.	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs	104	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	101	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	96⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	114	Chi. & N. W. firsts	91⅝
Erie thirds, '83	118¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	80
Erie fourths, '80	120	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	88
Erie fifths, '88	120	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie sixths, ex. '77	103⅛	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89
Hud. R. firsts, '69	105	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	104
Hud. R. thirds, '75	142	Gal. & Chi. Ext	110
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	109	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	110½
Har. seconds, '64	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	105
Har. thirds, '68	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101¾
Mich. C. '69 & '72	122	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	90
Mich. new, 1st, '83	128	Clev. & Pitts 2ds	103¾
Chi. B. & Quin. firsts	119	Clev. & Pitts 4ths	85
Mich. S. seconds	105	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	71
N. Ind. Goshen L.	103	Chi. & Alt. firsts	102½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	110	Chi. & Alt. S. F	101¾
Pacific R. guaranteed	65	Chi. & Alt. Income	92
Ill. Central, '75	122	Atl. & G. W	94
Alton & T. Haute firsts	104		

The following correspondence has taken place between Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., Brokers of this City, and the Treasury Department, in reference to the mode of converting the 7-30 per cent. Treasury Notes into the Funded Stock of 1881:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 19, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Will you ob ige us by answering the following questions to enable us to satisfy inquiries:

First—If the 7-30 notes shall be converted before maturity, will the accrued interest to that date be paid by the Government in gold or in currency?

Second—How soon after maturity of the 7 3-10 notes will the privilege of their conversion cease?

Third—When seven-thirties are converted into a twenty-year bond, will said bond bear date from the time of conversion?

If not, when will it be dated, and must the back interest to date of conversion be paid in gold?

Respectfully yours,
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.

Mr. M. B. FIELD, Assist. Sec. Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 22, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 19th instant, making inquiries in relation to the conversion of seven-thirty notes into six per cent. bonds, is received.

When, at date of conversion, the accrued interest on the seven-thirty notes exceeds the accrued interest on the bonds, the bonds are issued with full coupons, and the balance of interest is paid in coin.

When at date of conversion the accrued interest on the six per cent. bonds exceeds that on the seven-thirty notes, the interest due on the notes is paid in coin, and the bonds are issued with the first coupon stamped with the date of conversion. If, however, parties desire the bonds to be issued with full coupons, they can deposit the necessary amount in coin with the Assistant-Treasurer, and forward his original certificate of deposit, with the notes sent for conversion.

The seven-thirty notes are exchangeable before or at maturity for six per cent. bonds, which are payable after June 30, 1881.

Very respectfully, M. B. FIELD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., New-York.

The day's business of the Assistant Treasurer's Office, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,088,568 65—Customs, $245,000; Payments, $2,215,612 31; Balance, $40,177,451 26.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (exclusive of specie) from this port, have been to the value of $2,963,866, against $4,181,730 same week last year, and $2,436,112 the corresponding week of 1863.

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the preceding week:

	Feb. 15.	Feb 22.	
Capital Stock	$12,837,666	$12,837,050	——
Loans	34,620,880	35,059,676	Inc. $468,816
Specie	4,102,748	4,102,558	Dec. 198
Due from other Banks	2,080,750	2,099,779	Inc... 19,049
Due to other Banks	4,322,609	4,463,751	Inc... 141,142
Deposits	29,911,704	30,783,741	Inc., 872,037
Circulation	2,069,061	2,119,488	Inc... 50,427
U. States legal-tender and demand Notes	9,446,785	9,949,174	Inc. 502,439

Sales of Real Estate—FEB. 23,

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

House and lot No. 55 Beach-street, 25x100	$9,925
House and lot No. 348 Water-street, 15x60	4,000
House and lot No. 350 Water-street, 15x59	4,550
House and lot No. 282 West Twenty-second-street, 25x93	10,350
House and lot No. 142 West Nineteenth-street, 20x100.5	8,500

MACHINERY.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—TWO MODERN BUILT Engines, one 24x54 inches; one 12x36 inches; machinery and engines and boilers of all sizes bought and sold. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, between Dey and Fulton sts.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS.—The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 B'way.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Bank-st., Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

THE BEST ICE CREAM IN NEW-YORK can be had at 50 cents per quart at depot No. 209 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable person, as cook in a private family; one who understands her business; is willing to assist with the washing; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 89 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A STEADY WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; can give good City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days. To save trouble, boarding-house keepers need not apply.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation as professed cook of soups, meats, poultry, game in all styles, pastry, creams and desserts of various kinds; can get up suppers in all styles; best of reference. Call at No. 65 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, at basement door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as cook; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. The best of city references can be given. Call at No. 110 West 18th-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman, as first-class cook, in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as first-class cook in a respectable private family; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at 499 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; can give good reference from last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., Room No. 21.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches. Call at No. 359 6th-av., in the fancy store, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; four years City references. Call for two days at No. 392 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 239 East 9th-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can be well recommended by her former employers, where she can be seen, for two days, at No. 151 West 44th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 26th-st., top floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take care of a baby and sew; has excellent City references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 115 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

AS WAITRESS—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH three years' City reference, wants a situation; is a first-class waitress, and neat about her work and person. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITuation as nurse for a light-colored West Indian woman, who has lived in her family at intervals for many years. Both the young woman and her employer may be seen at No. 21 East 25th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English person, a situation as nurse; has always lived in that capacity; or to attend on a lady and sew. Can be well recommended. Address G. S., or apply at No. 177 7th-av., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a respectable English woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; has no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG, HEALTHY woman, four days after her confinement, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her residence, No. 302 West 31st-st., room No 17, top floor. Inquire for Mrs. LUCE.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as invalid nurse or infant nurse; is capable of taking a baby from birth; is a good seamstress and can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 7th-av., 1 door from 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman who is a first-class laundress, and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes the washing of a few single gentlemen, or a family washing, to take to her residence; can give City reference if required. Call at No. 670 Greenwich-st., any time, in the front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situat on by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Has the best of recommendations, and can be seen at her last employer's, No. 24 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman desires a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 111 West 15th-st., between 6 and 7th avs.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman wishes to take in washing and ironing; can give the best of reference. Call or address No. 293 West 36th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., Room No. 14.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, A WIDOW OF a Confederate officer, wishes to obtain the care of a house, or to act as housekeeper. She is fully competent to teach all the English branches and French; has a practical knowledge of music, &c. Documents will be shown authenticating the advertiser's position as above stated. Can be seen at this office. Address M. E. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

MALES.

A CARPET SALESMAN—WITH AN EXTENsive acquaintance and a perfect knowledge of the carpet business in all its details—desires a situation in a first-class house, where energy and strict integrity of character would be appreciated. A good salary required. None but A No. 1 houses need answer. Address ENERGY, care of George Thurber, Esq., Box No. 1,124 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in a wholesale or retail house; can keep a set of books; is not afraid of hard work; security and reference given. Address A. R., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (German) wishes a situation as gardener; he understands gardening in all its branches; vegetables, flowers and fruit; has no objection to taking care of a small stock; has eight years' reference from his last place. HENRY BONDERMAN, New-Utrecht, Bath, L. I.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a man that thoroughly understands the business in its departments; green and hot-house plants, vineries, laying out of grounds, and scientific gardening in general; can produce recommendations from first-class gentlemen whom he has served five years each. Address B. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GERMAN GARDENER, A married man, understanding his business well, having been in this country over thirteen year, wishes a situation. Address HERMAN LINK, at Mr. Wendel's, No. 9 Gold-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class practical man; has 8 years' satisfactory reference from two of the first places in the country; is married, without family. Address FLORIST, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as plain gardener, by a steady, respectable man of industrious habits; understands the cultivation of fruit and vegetables perfectly, and would make himself generally useful; best of City references given. Address R. P., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Engagement wanted, by a thorough, practical man, as head gardener and farmer, on a first-class place. For particulars apply to Editor *Scottish American*, No. 37 Park-row.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man thoroughly conversant with all branches of his profession. Address D. C., Fleming & Davison's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE, RELIABLE MAN wants a situation as gardener, who understands the cultivation of grapes, fruits, flowers and vegetables, landscaping and planting. Good City reference. Address W. H., Mr. Symith's, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a German married man

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., February the 25th, for furnishing ice to the Medical Department of the Army during the present year, at the points herein designated. The ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th day of April next; the ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer appointed for the purpose, or by a Medical Inspector, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the proviso that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Annapolis, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States —150 tons.

Fortress Monroe, Va.—Ice-house owned by the United States—280 tons.

Point Lookout, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.

Portsmouth, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—100 tons.

Newbern, N. C.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—400 tons.

Hilton Head, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—450 tons.

Beaufort, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States —300 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight for the year 1864, in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge at United States General Hospitals, upon the following annual estimate, in and near

Boston, Mass., 10 tons.
New-York, 800 tons.
New-Haven, Conn., 60 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R. I., 130 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn., 1,300 tons.
Newark, N. J., 100 tons.
Washington, D. C., 2,500 tons.
Baltimore, Md., 500 tons.
Frederick, Md., 75 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until Jan. 1, 1865, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish ——— tons of first quality of ice, carefully packed in suitable ice-houses, at the within-named points, namely:

at the following price per ton o two thousand pounds, namely, at

tons, at $—— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a medical officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed,

———

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

$—— cts. per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed,

———

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the clerk of the nearest District Court or a United States District-Attorney, must accompany the proposal or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, Medical S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of Proposals can be had at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 500 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12.

J. B. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., Feb. 19, 1864.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 26th inst., for furnishing materials for and constructing any portion of the inclosing wall of the Central Park, not heretofore contracted.

Plans and specifications, and information respecting the same, will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Wall." The said board reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

ANDREW B. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

EXTENSIVE MILL PROPERTY AT PATERSON, N.J. THE WHOLE OR A PART.

Buildings of stone and very substantial, 45x140, 20x appurtenances in perfect order. Lighted by gas and heated. 120, 30x95 and 25x130. Water power superabundant. All the ed by steam. Suitable for any manufacturing business. Lot 150x400. Trains run hourly; time 30 minutes from New-York. Terms easy.

Apply to

WARD McLEAN,
No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-WIDE BROWN STONE mansion, with stable, in a first-class locality on Murray Hill, built by the present occupant in the very best manner, and elaborately finished throughout, without regard to expense; containing some valuable features and improvements, in addition to those which are usually found in first-class houses. The stable is large, and of decidedly superior character. For further particulars and permit apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE PRIVATE RESIDENCE. The best built and the most ornamental house, and the best location in the City; let runs through the block, 200 feet, with fine stable, which will let for $1,500 per annum, if not wanted for the house; the house is of a style and finish that requires but little furniture; price $75,000, which is 25 per cent. less than cost; no commission allowed; possession can be had at once. Address Box No. 3,709 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE brick building, three stories, 50x50, with steam-boiler, machinery, &c., formerly occupied by sash and blind maker, sawing and turning, &c., well located, at New-Rochelle Village; is a desirable place for any mechanical business; the owner having died, his widow wishes to sell it; and if desired, the cottage dwelling and grounds adjoining would be sold or rented. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NEW ROchelle, several houses and garden spots, with shrubbery and fruit, near the depot. One for sale, $4,500, $5,000, $6,000. One for $12,000, with 30 acres. One country seat $15,000. One with three acres for $7,000. One large house, carriage-house, with six acres, for $14,000. One for $9,000, with fine garden, near the Sound. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, New Rochelle, or at his office, No. 586 6th-av., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—THE PROPERTY Nos. 86 and 88 Wooster-st., comprising 50-feet on Wooster-st. by 100 feet deep, with buildings thereon suitable for an extensive manufactory. Also, a desirable country residence at Mott-Haven, Westchester County, with half an acre of ground, a good dwelling-house, stable and carriage-house, and fine garden, &c. Inquire at No. 88 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NOS. 78 AND 80 6th st; two high-stoop two-story and a half brick dwelling-houses, fitted with gas and Croton water. Lots about 22 feet by half a block. Price, to purchase, $6,000 each; 10 rent, $600 each; terms easy. Apply to WASHINGTON MURRAY. No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES in fine locations, tenement houses, lots, &c., very cheap, and easy terms; country seats, very handy to railroads; farms and Western lands, all cheap or exchanged for City property. Those wishing to buy or sell will find the right place, full lot cottage, 33d-st. J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

$16,000.—FOR SALE—THE NEWLY-built, three-story French attic brown stone house, No. 30 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; high stoop, marble hall, black walnut stairs and bay window, all finished in superior manner; possession immediately. Apply to A. M. LESLEY, No. 494 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY basement, sub-cellar, high stoop, brick house on the north side of 13th-st., near 4th-av.; also a large brown-stone house, on 18th-st., near 3d-av. Apply to JOSEPH McGINN, No. 125 3d-av., near 14th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS MODERN STYLE RESIDENCE, 16 rooms, water, bath, gas, &c.; 5 acres choice land, fruit in great abundance, shade, lawn, &c.; finely situated at Elizabeth, N. J.; for sale cheap. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

GREENWICH-ST. PROPERTY.—THE LOT, with the building thereon, No. 303 Greenwich-st., between Vesey and Fulton sts. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house No. 28 Cheever-place, Brooklyn. Terms easy. Apply to COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone, first-class houses and lots, No. 8 East 23d-st., and No. 9 East 22d st.; all the improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES. WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES. WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address,

A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn or Island, N.Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows free ly, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

National Hotel, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st., New-York City, kept by JESSE FOSTER.

BAKER'S COUGH MIXTURE AND FEVER & Cooler, Baker's Rheumatic Balm, and Baker's Croup Alleviator, are four things that no family or housekeeper should be ever without. Price $1 per bottle each; also Baker's Kidney and Gravel Remedies will be found invaluable. Price $5. Principal depot No. 154 10th-st., N. Y., near 4th av. Remedies sent to any address in the United States, on receipt of the above amount.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO PAGING MAchines and one large cutting machine for paper. ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee, No. 145 Fulton-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st.;
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 122d-st., 275 feet west of 1st-av.
Also, plot of 6 lots on 120th and 121st sts., between 3d and 4th avs. All on good grade and ready for improvement. Also, 1 lot on 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown-stone dwelling No. 142 Lexington-av., 25x65 feet. All modern improvements. $22,500.

ALSO,

Two handsome four-story brown-stone English basement houses, Nos. 138 and 140 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Price $12,000 each.

ALSO,

A splendid building site at Irvington, on the Hudson, with extensive views, fine macadamized roads, &c., all ready for building. Price $16,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK—THE NEW AND elegant residence of the late James Tucker, Esq., Nos. 9 and 11 West Park-st.; location in the centre of the city; but a few steps from the Park; in the very best neighborhood and but five minutes' walk from the Centre-st. depot; ground 50x87 ft.; house 38x52 ft.; four story brown stone; has bay window in the street; built in the very best manner by days' work for the late owner as his residence; has all the modern improvements and conveniences, and the whole in the most complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE, containing about 25 acres, situated in the Highlands of the Hudson, 1½ miles from Garrison's, and directly opposite to West Point Military Academy. The grounds are unimproved, of easy access, and the prospect embraces such a picturesque combination of mountain, river, mountain, plain, village and villa as are rarely to be met. The view extends 19 miles on the river, including Cozzens' Hotel, West Point parade-grounds, Coldspring, Newburgh and northward 40 miles. There are also on the premises the ruins of a redoubt and other relics of the revolution. From this point the view north and south is limited only by the horizon, and is indescribably grand. It must be seen. Inquire of the ticket agent, GARRISON'S, until sold.

IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A MODERN HOUSE, with 20 rooms, including servants' apartments, conservatory, bathing room and store rooms, double windows for Winter use, hot and cold water and gas throughout, hot-air furnace, kitchen ranges, speaking pipes, &c.; outbuildings abundant, including gardener's cottage; 14 acres of land, 800 feet of grape arbor of best varieties; 300 pear trees in bearing, of all the best varieties of Summer, Autumn and Winter fruit, with all other fruits of this climate, within ten minutes' walk of railroad depot for New-York and Philadelphia, on paved sidewalks, &c.; is a handsome country residence within the city. Will be sold with part of the land if preferred. Apply to

F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth, N. J.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—For sale, the country residence of the late Isaac Newton, situated near 2d part Lane, on the Hudson River, and comprising about twelve acres under high cultivation. The buildings include, with the dwelling-house, a barn and stable, greenhouse, hennery, &c. There are also two wells of excellent water, a good kitchen garden, orchard, grapes, small fruit, &c. The house commands a fine view, and the estate embraces a water front of six hundred feet. Immediate possession if desired. For further particulars, apply to WIGHT & PRENTICE, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS fall property, located at Spuyten Duyvil and fronting on the Hudson River; the grounds, embracing about five acres, are finely laid out, and the mansion is large and of a tasteful architecture; gas throughout; numerous outbuildings; location elegant; approachable by rail and drive from New-York; distance twelve miles from City Hall; price for sale, $35,000; and to let, $2,000 per annum, to a strictly private family. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A pleasantly-situated dwelling house, commanding a fine view of the city and surrounding country, with two acres of ground, barn, and other necessary outbuildings attached. The house is 42 feet square, two stories, attic and basement, well built, in good order, and beautifully shaded by trees; the garden is large and productive, and well stocked with fruit. Apply to JAMES R. HENRY, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN 10TH-ST., NEAR COOPER INstitute, a first-class house for $12,500.

ALSO,

in West 25th-st., near 10th av., a similar house for $8,000.

They are in first-rate order, and are offered at a bargain, as the owner is leaving the City.

Apply to

WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—House with three-fourths acre land, stable and outbuildings, situated near south end Willow st., within five minutes' walk of the depot; fruit and shade trees in abundance; house contains 14 rooms, gas and water; a very desirable location for persons doing business in New-York; price, $9,000; rent, $650. Apply on the premises, or to C. W. SCOFIELD, No. 5 Platt-st., New-York.

$2,500 ONLY FOR A FIRST-CLASS house in the village of Mott Haven, containing 12 rooms, with all the improvements; the house is well worth the price asked without the lot; can reach the City in 45 minutes at all hours day and night; should be seen to be appreciated. Also, a house for $2,000. Also, a lot 25x100, for $500. Apply to THOMAS OVERINGTON, builder, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE—A BRICK THREE STORY ATTIC and basement house, with two story extension, near Washington-square. It has twenty-five feet front, 17 rooms, and all the modern improvements, and is in perfect condition. Terms made easy. Apply to HENRY H. ANDERSON, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT THE DEpot at Whiteplains, house known as the Westchester Hotel; the house 22x50, two-stories and basement; lot 10x104; has formerly done a very flowing business; will be sold or exchanged on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN J. CLAPP, Counsellor, at Whiteplains, or JAS. COUTANT, 126th-st., Harlem.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-CLASS brick house, built one year since, in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Possession in a few days. A part or the whole of the furniture, which is new, will also be sold. Apply at No. 47 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, or No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

C. H. OLIVER.

JERSEY CITY.—DWELLING-HOUSE AND TWO lots of ground for sale, with or without the furniture, located on the northeast corner of Wayne and Barrow sts.; house large and commodious, with modern improvements, finished in the best manner. Possession at once, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MORRIS COVE, NEAR NEW-HAVEN, and only fifteen minutes from Fair Haven, on New London Railroad, cottage house and twenty-two acres, with over 1,000 feet water-front, barns, carriage-house, two wells of water, fine stone walls; good churches near Mr. Townsend. Apply for price to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN WEST MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A two-story house with wing; has 11 rooms, a good garden with considerable fruit, a well of good water and cistern; handsomely located. For particulars inquire of ANDREW WOOLF, Morrisania, on Fordham-av., two doors south of 7th-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A good two-story frame dwelling, No. 88 Remsen-st., ten rooms, pantries and closets; grape vines, fruit trees, woodhouse in yard. Apply to J. A. DELANOY, No. 124 Bowery, or JOHN ESHINE, south side Taylor-st., four houses east of Wythe-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON CARLTON-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., some of those magnificently furnished brown-stone front houses with all modern improvements. Fulton and DeKalb av. cars run convenient. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y., ONE mile from the depot, a neat cottage with 8 acres of good land, stocked with all kinds of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; carriage-house, fine river view; &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—PROSPECT HILL, NEAR CENtral Park, 92d-st., 4¾ full lots, with a good frame house and brick building and stable, or the house and 3 lots would be sold separate. Apply to S. THOMSON, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED—THE HANDSOMELY furnished 3 story high basement house, southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st. House and lot full size, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, address H, Box No. 121 5th-av. Hotel.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN WEST TWENTIETHst., a few doors from 5th-av. The house is four stories, brown stone front, in all respects first-class, having all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT LAFAYETTE, ONE MILE from Jersey City Ferry, a two-story and basement brick house, new and very complete. Price $3,500.

A. S. WHITON, No. 132 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. PINCKNEY, NO. 8 PINE-st., the first-class full front brown-stone dwelling, No. 179 East 14th-st.; lot 25x103. $13,000.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 26 Oak-st. Apply to THOMAS DARLINGTON, No. 26 Pine-st., where a map of the property can be seen.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR, BY A SMALL family without children, a well furnished brick house, in good order, with grounds, stable, &c., on the East bank of the Hudson, within 30 miles of the City; rent not to exceed $150 a month. Owners will address ADVERTISER, at this office, giving full details as to location, price, &c.; undoubted references given.

CENTEEL COUNTRY RESIDENCE wanted, for one or three years; one on the North River preferred, between Irvington and Hudson, with modern conveniences. Apply by letter, with terms and description, to MERCHANT, Box No. 457 Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BEtween Lexington and 6th avs. and 20th and 38th sts., by a family of five persons, without children, who will give the best care and reference. The house must be over 20 feet wide and well furnished. Address D. W. R., Station B, stating locality and rent asked.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF YONKERS or Hastings, a furnished house for six months from 1st of May, with not less than six sleeping-rooms. Address, with particulars, F., Box No. 2,719 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, the coming Summer, a house or cottage in Stamford, Conn., or near there, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, capable of accommodating 10 or 12 persons. Address, with location, description of house and terms, Box No. 1,260 Post-office.

WANTED—THREE GENTEELLY FURNISHED rooms, on the parlor-story of a house between Madison and 6th-avs. and 20th and 30th-sts., for a physician. Address Box No. 784, Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL, WELL-FURNISHED COTtage in the country, within one hour's ride or sail of New-York. Address Box No. 937 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSES and LOT on 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,

On 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., full lot.

Also,

On 38th-st., near 5th-av., full size lot.

Also,

Two on 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Also,

On 5th-av., with stable.

Also,

Three on 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,

A number of very desirable located houses and lots.

For permits and particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

WEST 20TH-ST.—4-stories, modern improvements... $8,500
EAST 31ST-ST.—3-stories, modern improvements... 10,000
MADISON-ST.—3-stories, lot 21x100 feet... 4,000
ROOSEVELT-ST.—3-stories, lot 22x40 feet... 6,500

Also in various other parts of the City.

DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 12 Pine-st.

THE 500,000 FAMILIES, OR SUCH OF them as purpose a change of residence 1st of May or before, a rare opportunity is offered to secure a most desirable situation, pleasantly situated 2½ miles from New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, on the Sound, at the head of a harbor; water view fine, and for health unsurpassed; house new, and unsurpassed for convenience, health and comfort, combining all the City modern improvements, such as baths, hot and cold water, gas, warmed by steam on the most improved plan, and at one-half the cost in fuel, much more healthy and agreeable than furnace heat, all in perfect order; several hundred young fruit trees beginning to bear, of the very choicest selections, garden Summer fruit, &c.; about 3 acres of choicest ground, within few rods of depot; steamboat daily, and altogether a most desirable situation. In every respect a complete establishment for a Summer or permanent residence for a genteel family. Price $15,000, one-third down, balance on 5 and 10 years, if desirable, at 6 per cent. interest. Or would be rented, with or without furniture, to a genteel family, without small children, and a neat, tidy housekeeper. None but such need apply. If agreeable, the gentleman and wife would like to make a home with them a part of the year in part payment of rent. For particulars, address A. E. MATHER, Greenwich Conn., or (by permission) inquire of WM. DAVIDSON, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, for three days only.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE VALUable church property for sale corner Bleecker and West 10th-st., lot 88x100, church 64x84; well adapted for any large manufacturing business.

Also,

for sale or to lease, for a term of years, the valuable leasehold property No. 129 9th-st., three doors west of Broadway.

Apply to

J. A. VAN BUSKIRK,
No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH NEW-YORK, 800 LOTS; also two houses, with a lot and a half to each, for $3,500; terms easy; conveniently reached by steamboat and 2d and 3d-av. Railroads at all hours of the night, and every five minutes during the day and evening; also 4th-av. cars. No assessments, and light taxation; streets and avenues all graded and laid out to correspond with New-York proper. Cross the 3d-av., Harlem River bridge, and inquire of T. RAE, at the land office above 138th-st. A horse railroad along the westerly side of the property; also gas.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF AN IRON ROLLing mill, situated on the Croton River, 1¼ miles from Croton Landing, on the Hudson River. Said mill is now running and capable of manufacturing three to five tons finished iron per day. Having machinery and rolls for making ¾ to 1¼ round and square, flat, oval, half-oval and half-round. The lease has nearly nine years to run. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. T. HURD, No. 6 Broadway, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A CHEAP HOUSE.—For sale, on 89th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, a good two-story, attic and basement house, 22x40; piazza, modern improvements, with one full lot, at a price for both less than the house would now cost to build. Two other lots adjoining can be secured at low prices. Also two lots, with a tasty double bounce lawn. Terms liberal. Apply to S. THOMSON, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts., Yorkville.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y., NEAR depot, a large two-story basement and attic house, marble mantles, gas fixtures, two acres of good land, outbuildings, fruit, shade and ornamental trees, river view, &c., suitable for a gentleman's residence, boarding-house or school premises; all in good order. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY FRAME DWELling and two lots of ground, Nos. 77 and 79 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn; three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to H. W. EASTMAN, No. 293 Broadway, or JACOB ELLISON, No. 5 James slip.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 21 and 23 West 39th-st.; full size, finished in the best manner, with all improvements. Apply on the premises, from 1 to 5 P. M., or to LOPER & DAVIS, foot of East 36th-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRable houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 115 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, 23 WEST EIGHTEENTH-STREET, between Fifth and Sixth avs.; 25x60 feet, full lot; well built, handsomely finished, and in good order, with all modern improvements. Apply to C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 506 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-ESTABlished boys' boarding-school, with superior accommodations for 30 pupils; situated in one of the pleasantest and healthiest villages in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to E. D. BARKER or MASON BROTHERS, No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES ON SOUTHWEST corner of Hester and Mulbery st.; lot 25 by 57 feet; also seven full lots, with house on 143d-st., between 11th and 12th avs. For particulars, inquire of JAS. DUNSHU, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 6, third floor.

A NEAT COTTAGE FOR SALE—ON THE Mill Road, Staten Island, 15 minutes' walk from Factoryville Landing, containing five rooms, with kitchen attached, a good cellar, and half an acre of land, with all kinds of choice fruit. Price $1,800. Apply to GEO. W. LOSS, No. 70 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—FRAME HOUSE on Willow-st.; modern improvements; lot 35x104 feet. Also, one on Summit-st.; lot 20x100 feet. Also, one on Oxford-st., in good order; lot 25x200 feet.

DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 307 West 21st-st.; lot 25x98.9; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRE FRONT OF LOTS ON 5th-av., below the Central Park. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK STORE No. 294 Pearl-st., near Beekman-st.; 26x84 feet, price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN stone front high stoop house, No. 71 West 36th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—AT SCHENECTADY, N. Y., two miles from the business portion of the City, a farm of 114¾ acres of excellent land, nearly all cleared, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. The buildings consist of a fine cottage, with wings, in excellent order, farm-house, barns, carriage-house, ice-house, and all necessary outbuildings; has two fine apple orchards and a variety of other fruit; also fine vegetable and flower gardens. This offers a rare opportunity for any one wishing to purchase a profitable farm in a healthy and pleasant location. Price $16,000, on favorable terms. Inquire of WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Schenectady, or BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE—ONE OF 150 acres, with spacious houses, or 60 acres of the above, with water power, will be sold separate. Also, one of 189 acres, with convenient houses, will be sold cheap; also, a

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ione; or The Last Days of Pompeii.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Pride of the Market—Ill-Treated Il Trovatore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Miriam's Crime, Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Farewell Concert.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By last evening's mails we received full files of Richmond journals from Feb. 9 to 20 inclusive. Their contents are interesting. The particulars of affairs in Alabama, especially at Mobile, are meagre, but show that Sherman's approach had inspired the authorities with great fear. The escapade of Union officers from Libby Prison had created great excitement, and the papers award the fugitives great credit for their adroitness. Fifty-eight of the one hundred and nine who escaped, are said to have been recaptured. The rebel Congress adjourned on the 18th for a vacation until May next, after passing the Tax Currency and Military Bills, and appointing a day of fasting and prayer on the 8th of April next. These measures are of the most desperate character. The present currency is compulsorily funded by a repudiation of one-third of its value on the 1st of April next; a tax of five to fifteen per cent. is levied on all real, personal, or mixed property; while the conscription sweeps all classes and conditions into the army. The habeas corpus is suspended, and tobacco and cotton are to be run through the blockade, to get food from foreign sources. The Congress issued a long address before it adjourned, intended to bolster up the hopes of the desponding rebels a few months longer. An article in the Richmond *Examiner*, on the prospects of the Confederacy, reviews the military situation, and thanks its stars that matters are no worse than they are—that certain anticipated disasters have not occurred, and that a recent rebel raid actually captured a railroad train and a steamboat—from which it draws the consolation that rebel prospects are hopeful and cheering. In the generosity of our hearts, 'twould be cruel to refuse them these little crumbs of comfort.

An affair occurred on Monday morning near Vienna Court-house, Va., between a band of guerrillas and a detachment of 150 men of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, which resulted very badly for the cavalry. They were returning to camp from a scouting expedition, and were suddenly opened upon with a heavy fire from the guerrillas who were concealed in a piece of dense wood by the roadside. Eight of our men were killed, seven wounded, and from fifty to seventy-five are missing, probably made prisoners. The guerrillas escaped unhurt. Among the killed is Capt. J. S. Reed, who commanded the detachment.

The bark *John Gilpin*, from the Cape of Good-Hope, with advices to Dec. 31, arrived at Boston yesterday, bringing intelligence of the seizure by the Cape Town authorities of the pirate *Tuscaloosa*, on the ground of her violation of the British neutrality laws. The special reason assigned for this action of the British Government, says the Cape Town *Advertiser*, is that the vessel is still owned by the United States—the rebels having made a prize of her and converted her into a vessel of war without taking her for condemnation before a prize court. Such a loose method of procedure Great Britain will no longer countenance. The commander of the *Tuscaloosa*, Lieut. Lowe, has lodged a formal protest against the seizure with the Cape Town officials.

A Captain in the Second Mississippi Infantry, (A. D.,) under date of the 10th, Natchez, writes: "We had a fight last Sunday with 4,000 rebels, under Brig.-Gen. Rolenck, who attacked Vidalia, La., opposite Natchez. Our regiment was ordered over. We formed in line behind the levee, and waited till the rebels were within 200 yards, and then let them have it good. They fell back for a few moments, rallied, and came back a second time at a 'charge bayonets.' We were ready, and poured such a volley into them that they retreated at a double quick, leaving their dead, dying and wounded behind. They will not forget us. Our colored soldiers have shown themselves equal to any emergency."

The report that the pirate *Alabama* was at Amoy, China, on the 3d of last month seems to be untrue. A Calcutta letter says that on the day in question, the *Alabama* was spoken by the British ship *Pearl*, 30 miles south of Sand Heads, a point nearly two thousand miles from Amoy.

Full rations were to be issued to the army at Knoxville on Monday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Foote was elected President *pro tem.* Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Mr. Stockton, of Arkansas, asking that Congress shall establish after the close of the war, a standing army of 200,000 negroes, to be officered exclusively by white men. Mr. Sumner presented the petitions of Gov. Andrews, Josiah Quincy and others praying for such amendments to the Constitution as will abolish Slavery forever. Mr. Morgan presented the petition of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, asking for legislation for the fostering of commerce. The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of cadets at West Point to four hundred. The bill to equalize the pay of soldiers was taken up, and Mr. Davis' amendment to disband negro troops, and employ them only as laborers and teamsters, received seven votes, while thirty were cast against it. Mr. Fessenden presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Revenue Bill, and the Senate agreed to it. The joint resolution for promoting enlistments was then taken up, and after discussion, the subject was postponed. After a long Executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the consideration of the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, was resumed, and Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, made a strong speech in its favor. A message was received from the Senate announcing its agreement to the report of the Conference Committee on the Enrollment Bill. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved that the House disagree to the report, which, after lengthy discussion, was adopted, the report being nonconcurred in by a vote of 57 Yeas to 86 Nays. A new Conference Committee was then asked of the Senate. The ground of the nonconcurrence was the refusal of the Committee to tax spirits on hand. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when several members made political speeches, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Bills for fitting up the building on the Palace Garden Grounds for military purposes, were reported and passed, amounting to $7,459 89. Mr. Purdy announced his intention to ask the board, at the next meeting, to memorialize the Legislature to discontinue the Record Commission. It appears that efforts are being made at Albany to fill the vacancy in the Commission. The board adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. of March 1.

In course of the trial of Allerton against the City yesterday, before Justice Peckham in the Supreme Court, the case being that of the Bull's Head Hotel for damages occasioned by the July riots, Mr. John K. Hackett, Assistant Corporation Counsel, stated that he understood from the Comptroller that there were pending in all the courts 1,695 of these cases, the amounts claimed varying from $7 to $207,000.

The Board of Aldermen had no quorum at their meeting yesterday, and stand adjourned without date.

The steamship *Bohemian*, of the Montreal Steamship Company's line, was totally wrecked on Monday evening, by striking on Alden's Rock, off Cape Elizabeth (six miles from Portland, Me.) She had on board 19 cabin passengers and 199 steerage passengers, and 17 of the latter class were drowned. The cargo of the *Bohemian* consisted of silks and other goods valued at $1,000,000, which, with the bulk of the mails, and other property, will doubtless be entirely lost. The *Bohemian*, we believe, is the seventh vessel of the line that has been wrecked.

The *National Republican*, of Monday, says: "We are authorized by a distinguishe friend of Mr. Chase to state that the Secretary of the Treasury denies having any knowledge of the 'Circular,' published in our first edition, and signed S. C. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Executive National Committee.' We doubted the genuineness of the document when we first saw it, and now we are glad to be able to state that the whole thing is a hoax. The Copperhead papers that appear to rejoice over it have had a joke practiced upon them."

The Baltimore *American's* Point Lookout correspondent, under date of Feb. 22, in alluding to Gen. Butler's present visit to the rebel camp at that locality, says: "When Gen. Butler was first appointed to this department all manner of epithets were heaped upon him by the rebels, but since they have seen the kind and humane manner in which the General always uses his prisoners, public opinion has changed, and I am satisfied if Jeff. Davis was to leave it with the prisoners here there would soon be an exchange, and they would very willingly exchange with Gen. Butler.

The Lexington (Kentucky) *Observer* is informed that Basil Duke was released from close confinement through the efforts of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati.

At the live stock markets of this City there were offered for sale during the week just passed, 4,665 beef cattle, 389 calves, 12,862 sheep and 7,603 hogs. The change from very cold to mild, Spring-like weather, diminishes the demand for meat, besides thawing out and throwing upon the market large quantities of frozen dressed animals and poultry....Beeves sold quickly Monday at a trifling advance from last week, but large arrivals Tuesday caused a decline of ½c.@1c. ₩ lb., making the general average about as one week ago, or 12c. per lb. for the meat. The range was from 10c. for very poor animals to 15c. for prime, and 16c. for a few very extra fat bullocks. Cattle nearly all sold....Sheep are plenty and dull of sale, though prices are fully maintained, being 8½c.@8¾c. for fat, and 9c. for extra sheep. Some poor stock was sold for 7c.@7½c.....Live Hogs go off slowly since the change to warm weather, with the continuation of the Lenten season. Fat corn-fed hogs are selling at 8c@8½c., and still hogs at 7½c.

Flour and Wheat were quite heavy, and quoted lower, yesterday. Corn was in moderate request and dearer. Oats and Barley were in good demand and buoyant. An active business was transacted in Provisions, especially Pork, which advanced in price. Sugars were in good request. Moderate sales of Hay, Hops, Metals, Oils, Teas, Tallow and Tobacco, were reported, generally, at former rates. Cotton was inactive and depressed. Whisky was more sought after and was quoted higher. Light freight engagements were effected.

The price of Gold further declined 1 per cent. yesterday. Exchange on London left off 172½ per cent. The supply of Money easy. The Railway speculation somewhat unsettled, and prices lower than on Monday by 1@2 per cent.

Abandonment of Raffling at the Fair.—Official notice is at length given that all raffles, as a means of raising money for sick and disabled soldiers at the approaching fair, are abandoned, "in deference to a formal petition sent to them by the Standing Committee of the Sanitary Commission." That committee, of which Rev. Dr. Bellows is Chairman, urge sundry reasons for this course, and close by saying that they trust the lady managers of the fair "will no longer hesitate when we express our full readiness to *run all the risk of the loss*" in receipts which may be thus incurred. They think the high moral influence of the course which they advise will be a full equivalent for any falling off in pecuniary receipts. If the object of the fair were to exert a moral influence, this argument might have weight; and if the committee of the Sanitary Commission were the parties to suffer from a "falling off in receipts," their "readiness to run that risk" would be of substantial value. But the sole object and purpose of this fair is to raise money for sick and wounded soldiers. Every dollar diverted needlessly from that object entails suffering on those brave men which might have been prevented. We do not see how the readiness of the committee to run the risk of this result is to soothe the sick or satisfy the public.

In spite of all that has been said on the subject, we regard the abandonment of this feature of the fair as a simple concession to a well-meant, but narrow and unfounded clamor. It may have been wise, it doubtless seemed to the ladies necessary, to yield to a clamor led by the clergy, based on moral and religious scruples, and by implication, at least, branding those who did not assent to it as immoral and irreligious. It is not easy ever to resist such a crusade, no matter how repugnant it may be to common sense. The fact that hundreds and thousands of fairs, for charitable purposes, for building churches, for aiding ministers, and for benevolent objects of every kind have been held in every part of the country, not only without objection but with the active aid and cooperation of the best men in the community, including clergymen, certainly renders it somewhat remarkable that the fair in this City for the relief of the suffering soldiers should be made the mark for the first crusade.

Dr. Bellows, in a letter on the subject, partly apologetic and partly explanatory, makes a very fair appeal to those who have succeeded in cutting off this means of raising money for the sick and wounded defenders of their country, to devise other means of effectually supplying its place.

The Circular in Favor of Mr. Chase.

Notwithstanding the denial of the Washington *Republican*, the Chase Circular, which we published yesterday, purporting to emanate from Senator Pomeroy, as Chairman of a "National Executive Committee," was a genuine document. The *Republican* is understood to prefer Mr. Chase for the Union Presidential nominee, and was in a position to know the truth. But it turns out, just as we supposed, that there really is a self-appointed "Executive Committee" in the interest of Mr. Chase, and that this extraordinary production is actually its issue.

Now, far be it from us to say one word in derogation of Gov. Chase. He has great merits, both personal and official. We have never failed to recognize them. Should the nomination of the Union National Convention be given to him, we should support it cheerfully and to the best of our ability. The triumph of the cause is the great concern.

But we protest against the spirit of this movement. It is unworthy of the cause, and fraught with nothing but mischief. If there are Union men who honestly believe that it is better that there should be a change in the National Administration while the war is still in progress, and that this change should be made in favor of Mr. Chase rather than any other man, it is right that they should express that belief, and even that they should associate in order to extend it. It would be better, undoubtedly, to have this whole Presidential question kept in abeyance for a time longer, and to devote every energy to the strengthening of the military arm of the Government against the last desperate effort which the rebels are preparing to put forth; but it seems impossible to divert the thoughts of the people entirely from what must necessarily soon be the great civil topic. There has been, and still is, an almost irrepressible popular feeling in favor of the renomination of Mr. Lincoln. It has manifested itself in unanimous resolutions to that effect by the Union State Conventions of New-Hampshire, Connecticut and Maryland, and by large majorities of the Union members of the Legislatures of New-Jersey, of Pennsylvania, of Maryland, of Minnesota, of Kansas, of California, and by votes of very many Union committees and clubs. No one, therefore, can justly complain if those who prefer Mr. Chase begin to take action in his favor, provided they use none but fair means. But this circular is grossly unfair. It can do Mr. Chase no good; it can do the Union cause nothing but harm.

The first reason assigned against Mr. Lincoln is enough of itself to stamp the whole movement as selfish and factious. We are told that "even were the reëlection of Mr. Lincoln desirable, it is practically impossible against the union of influences which will oppose him." Now, if this means anything, it means a threat that if Mr. Lincoln is renominated by the Union National Convention, there will be a bolt by the supporters of other candidates, which will have the effect of dividing the Union party, and defeating Mr. Lincoln before the people. Nobody doubts that the popular majorities of one hundred and seventy-five thousand given at the last elections against the Copperheads are only a partial measure of the present preponderance of the Union party. The nominee of the Union National Convention will be morally certain of election unless a portion of the Union party itself opposes him. This Chase Committee aver that there will be such opposition, if Mr. Lincoln is renominated—in other words, that they intend to go into that convention prepared to accept its conclusions if in their favor, but to reject and resist them, if not in their favor. It is virtually a notice in advance of their purpose to turn against the nomination, unless it is made to suit them.

Are these men mad? Do they seriously think that they are advancing Mr. Chase's interests by this public notification that they intend to rend the party unless the majority of the party will agree to nominate him? Do they imagine that the Union masses of the North are in a mood to tolerate such treachery to the Union cause, and to lend themselves passively to a division which would enable copperheadism to seize the power it now so hopelessly covets? There never was a greater delusion. We have too high an opinion of Mr. Chase to believe it possible that under any circumstances he would consent to run as an independent candidate against the regular nominee of the National Convention. But even if he could be prevailed upon to do this, his followers would be swept before the indignation of the loyal people like chaff before the whirlwind. The regular nominee of that convention, whoever he may be, and whatever "union of influences" may oppose him, will receive the hearty support of all true Union men, and will be elected by a larger majority than has been received by any Presidential candidate for a generation.

But we are told that Mr. Lincoln has a "manifest tendency toward compromises and temporary expedients of policy," which injures "the cause of human liberty and the dignity and honor of the nation." No attempt is made to show this. Every dispassionate man knows that it has not the slightest foundation in truth—that it is positively absurd to charge a compromising disposition upon the author of the instantaneous call for an army after Sumter was fired upon, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, the author of the oath to be taken as the prerequisite of amnesty, and the author or approver of all the other thorough measures which have been employed against the rebellion. Mr. Lincoln's crime in the eyes of these men is that he has allowed the war to work out its developments by its own natural methods instead of endeavoring to force them prematurely, and that he has conformed his policy to the progress of public opinion instead of distracting and alienating the loyal mind of the country by seeking to impose upon it measures it was not yet prepared to accept. This conduct has been the highest practical wisdom. Without it, the continued cohesion of the Union party through the trying period of the war would have been a moral impossibility. Instead of being a reproach, it is in fact the preëminent merit of President Lincoln—the one thing which above all others commends him to the special confidence of the people. Even the most thoroughgoing radicals, if they be intelligent and free from passion, appreciate and admire this consummate felicity of doing everything at its appropriate time. This was strikingly exhibited by the Unconditional Union State Convention of Maryland a day or two since, which put forth the most radical doctrine in regard to Slavery. It resolved that "this convention is in favor of the *entire and immediate abolition of Slavery* in this State and the States in rebellion, and is opposed to any organization of State Governments in those States which do not *recognize the immediate abolishment of Slavery as a condition precedent.*" And yet the same convention elected delegates to the National Convention, whom it instructed by formal resolution to "vote for Abraham Lincoln first, last, and all the time."

All of these efforts to weaken the trust of the people in Mr. Lincoln, or to intimidate them into the support of some other candidate by threats of an independent nomination, are vain, and will only recoil upon their authors. The people, we believe, have their hearts firmly set upon being served for another term by him who has so faithfully and so wisely served them in this. If this be the case, not all the machinations of dissatisfied politicians can do the first thing toward securing for themselves a different result.

The Rebel Congress, Greeting.

The "First Permanent Confederate Congress" has just come to a close, and as there is but an infinitesimally small probability that there ever will be another, the body have improved the opportunity to "give some account of their stewardship," as they call it. In a long rigmarole, with which we cannot now afford to encumber our columns, these worthies review the past, characterize the present and attempt to peer into the future.

Their theory of secession is delicious: "The step was taken reluctantly, *by constraint*, and after the exhaustion of every measure that was likely to secure us from interference," etc. "This Government," they go on to say, "is a child of law instead of sedition, of right instead of violence, of deliberation instead of insurrection." Surely they had a right to expect they would be allowed to live in peace, with no one to molest or make them afraid. "We had a right to expect that we would be permitted, without molestation, to cultivate the arts of peace, and vindicate on our chosen arena, *and with the selected type of social characteristics*, our claims to civilization." But, no: "these reasonable anticipations were doomed to disappointment." The wicked ogres of the North persisted in firing on them at Fort Sumter, and this being so, they very reasonably "*charge the responsibility of this war upon the United States.*" The wager of battle having been tendered, it was accepted; and "quite recently scores of regiments have reënlisted for the war"—though, with touching simplicity, they forget to mention that they had themselves, in the first place, *voted* their continuance, and the legislation to that effect is found in the very same page of the paper in which their address is published. The utter abandonment of their cruel enemy is shown by the refusal to accept propositions of peace, and really they don't now see what is to be done, unless, indeed, they may hope that "when reason returns our enemies may reflect that a people like ours can never be subdued." And to show the *impolicy* of subjugation, even if it were possible, (which of course it is not,) they put forth an argument which they may justly deem well fitted to touch the Yankee in his most sensitive spot. "To impoverish us *would only be to dry up some of the springs of Northern prosperity*—to destroy Southern wealth is to reduce Northern profits, *while the restoration of peace would necessarily reëstablish some commercial intercourse.*" What! intercourse with the detested Hessians? Touching self-abnegation! But blindly unmindful of all just views of political economy and the interests of profit and loss, the "oppressors" have inaugurated another reign of Goths and Vandals, and, "disregarding the teachings of approved writers on international law," have even gone to such outrageous lengths as to declare the emancipation of all "servants."

This is a frightful condition of things, and the assembled rebel wisdom very truthfully declares that "the situation is grave." Still it is some consolation to reflect that "the enemy is not free from difficulties." Beneficent bankruptcy may come; then again, "the crops in the United States have been short," and there is just a hope that we may be starved out. But if neither of these agencies proves effective, they can only trust that "the Lord may graciously interpose." If this is their sole hope we fear they are in a bad way, for an illustrious Virginian long ago said that the Almighty had no attributes of a kind to make him sympathize with slavemongers, and it is another maxim whose benefit we hope to reap, that Providence is generally on the side of the heaviest battalions. On the whole, this manifesto of the rebel Congress, both from what it reveals and what it conceals, is a most striking evidence of the utter hopelessness of the cause which that body has done its best for the past three years to sustain, but concerning which there is only the slenderest likelihood these worthies will ever again be called upon to legislate or to lie.

Presidential.—As we anticipated, the Washington *Republican* does not pronounce the Pomeroy circular, which we published yesterday, to be a *hoax*, upon any responsible authority. It only claims the authority of a "distinguished friend of Mr. Chase for stating that the Secretary of the Treasury denied having any knowledge of it." Mr. Pomeroy does not deny its authenticity.

A Curiosity.—A gentleman of this City intends giving to the New-York Fair a lottery ticket once bought and owned by George Washington. As it would be highly improper to dispose of it by raffling, it will probably be sold to the highest bidder.

Theodore D. Weld, author of *Slavery as It Is, The Bible Against Slavery*, and one of the most eloquent champions of Freedom in the country, speaks on the Rebellion to-night, at the Cooper Institute. Subject—"The Work, the Time, and the Way."

Italian Opera.—Petrella's beautiful and popular opera of "Ione, or the Last Days of Pompeii," will be performed to-night at the Academy of Music, with its original cast, including Mme. Medori, Miss Sulzer, Mazzoleni, Bellini and Biachi.

To-morrow, (Thursday,) Sig. Brignoli will appear in "La Somnambula," with Miss Kellogg as *Amina* and Sig. Biachi as the *Count*.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Progress of Gen. Smith's Cavalry Expedition—The Enemy Surprised at Pontonac—Our Forces Confident—Nothing New from Gen. Sherman.

Memphis, Saturday, Feb. 20,

A courier, just from Gen. Smith's cavalry expedition, reports that the Tallahatchie River was guarded for fifteen miles in front of Holly Springs, as Gen. Forrest expected the expedition would cross near that place.

Smith's advanced brigade of infantry occupied the enemy's attention from this side, while he moved east to New-Albany with cavalry, where he expected to effect a crossing on the 16th, but was delayed twenty-four hours by the slow movements of Gen. Waring's brigade. The enemy was taken completely by surprise by this movement, and Gen. Smith entered Pontonac on the 17th, where skirmishing was going on when the courier left. All were in fine spirits, and confident of penetrating to the vitals of the "Confederacy" and coming out safely.

Twenty-four prisoners were taken at Tallahatchie. The cotton market is dull and unchanged.

Cairo, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Advices from Vicksburgh to the 16th report nothing new from Gen. Sherman's expedition.

Gen. Smith's cavalry were followed and harrassed by Forrest and Chalmers.

Detachments of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry arrived at Memphis on the 20th from the Tallahatchie, where they left Gen. Smith's command and returned with dispatches.

NEWS FROM CAIRO.

Cotton Arrivals—Burning of 12,000 Bales of Hay—Capture of Rebel Officers with a Rebel Mail.

Cairo, Ill., Monday, Feb. 22.

The steamer *Graham*, from Memphis yesterday, has arrived here, with 90 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Twelve barges, containing 12,000 bales of hay, were burned at Memphis on the evening of the 20th inst. The hay was valued at $200,000, and belonged to Gaff, Cochrane & Co.

Another account says the hay had been delivered over to the Government.

The gunboat *Conestoga*, ten miles below the mouth of Red River, recently captured four rebel officers, two of them Colonels, while attempting to cross the river with a large rebel mail, $200,000 in New-Orleans money, thirty bales of cotton, a number of mules horses and wagons and other property, to be delivered to the Quartermaster at Natchez. The prisoners were retained on the gunboat.

Nearly 300 rebels have been captured in the neighborhood of Helena, and sent to Nashville by Gen. Buford, during the past month.

The steamer *Olive Branch*, from New-Orleans, on the 15th, with 91 bales of cotton and a large lot of sugar and molasses for St. Louis, and the Second Illinois Cavalry, Col. Mudd, returned veterans, has arrived here.

St. Louis, Monday, Feb. 22.

Gens. Rosecrans and Fiske, with their Staffs, went to Alton this afternoon to inaugurate the Alton Sanitary Fair, which opens to-night. They will also inspect the Military Prison at that point, where some 2,000 prisoners are now confined.

The Democratic Convention at Albany.

Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Nearly one hundred delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Tweedie Hall to-morrow, arrived to-day, and many from the river counties and New-York City are expected by the midnight train. Among the notables of the party already here are, Dean Richmond, Judge Hastings of Livingston, Judge Parker, Judge Cushner, Ex-Senator Aiken of Dutchess, Gen. Farrell of Columbia, Gen. John A. Green, John McKeon, Phillip W. Engs, Ex-Senator Connolly, Gideon J. Tucker, Capt. Rynders, Benjamin Ray.

There will be united delegations from Kings and all the other counties in the State, except Westchester and New-York. New-York sends four delegations—Tammany, Mozart, McKeon and the German. It is thought that Tammany and Mozart are ready to unite. But a majority of the county delegates who are here to-night seem disposed to give the McKeon delegation a representation, and it is not improbable that each will be given an equal voice in the Convention.

No strife is apparent as to the choice of delegates to the National Convention.

Gen. Burnside.

Portland, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Major-Gen. Burnside went to Augusta in a special train this morning, where he received his friends in the Governor's Room at the State House, this evening. He takes a special train at 5 A. M. to-morrow for Boston.

The Chesapeake Case.

St. John, N. B., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

In the *Chesapeake* case the magistrates have reserved their decision until to-morrow.

Arrivals in the City.

Col. S. G. Griffin, of New-Haven, and Dr. Ingals, of Chicago, are stopping at the Everett House.

J. E. Wheeler, of Newport; S. B. Pierce, and B. W. Kendall, of Boston, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. S. A. Biglow, C. H. Mills, and H. C. Weston, of Boston; T. E. Spooner, of Springfield, and O. A. Snear, of Albany, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

C. Granger and party, of Providence; J. Q. A. Rollins, of Colorado; J. Hollister, of Buffalo; J. Hooper, of Baltimore, and J. Allen, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore Howell and wife; Maj. H. A. Davis, of Syracuse; Capt. R. F. Loper, of Philadelphia; H. J. Hastings, of Albany; C. Platt and wife, of Norwalk; G. Ames, of Chicopee; B. Sprague and Maj. B. F. Thurston, of Providence, are stopping at the Astor House.

Munificent Gift to the Sanitary Commission.—George Elliot, Esq., of London, has presented to the Sanitary Commission one thousand tons of coal, delivering it for shipment, free of all charges. Cyrus W. Field, Esq., at present in London, communicates the fact to the commission, to whom he also sends the correspondence on the subject between Mr. Elliot and himself. It is a most munificent gift, and will justly elicit the thanks of the public.

Charitable Concert.—A grand vocal concert will be given this evening, at Irving Hall, for the benefit of the Free Church of the Redemption (Rev. Mr. Dixon's.) A variety of popular pieces are included in the programme, and Miss Jennie Kempton, Mr. Geo. Morgan, and other eminent musicians will take part in the entertainment. The concert will be under the direction of Mr. George Leach, who is always successful in managing affairs of this kind.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An Affair Between Cavalry and Guerrillas

A Detachment of the Second Massachusetts Surprised by Mosby's Men.

Our Losses Eight Killed, Seven Wounded and from 50 to 75 Made Prisoners.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

It is stated that yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, as a detachment of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, under command of Capt. J. L. Reed, who had been out on a scouting expedition, were returning toward Dranesville, Va., on the way to Vienna, they were attacked on the Dranesville Pike, about two miles from the latter place by a gang of rebel guerrillas, supposed to be under the notorious Mosby, concealed in the pines. In the detachment of Massachusetts Cavalry there were 150 men, while Mosby, it is supposed, had at least between 200 and 300 men. The Second Massachusetts were fired upon from the dense pine woods near Dranesville, and retreated. Afterward eight of our men were found dead and seven wounded, while, it is supposed, from fifty to seventy-five were taken prisoners. At least, that number is missing; but as scattering ones are coming in from time to time, the number will doubtless be considerably reduced. Among the prisoners is Capt. Manning, of Maine. Capt. J. S. Reed, the Commander of the detachment, was shot through the left lung, and died in a few minutes after being wounded. Capt. Reed's corpse has been brought to this city, and will be embalmed by Drs. Brown and Alexander, and thence be sent North to his wife, who lives in Dorchester, Mass.

Mosby beat a precipitate retreat. Troops were at once sent in pursuit of the guerrillas, but the pursuing party has not yet been heard from.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

ESCAPE OF SOME OF THE CAVALRY.

Lieut. Dewey, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, and twenty-five men who were captured by Mosby's guerrillas at Dranesville, succeeded in effecting their escape. They crossed the Potomac at Muddy Branch. Not more than twenty prisoners in all are still in the hands of the rebels.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

Seizure of the Tuscaloosa by the British Authorities at Cape Town for Violation of the Neutrality Laws.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The bark *John Gilpin* at this port, brings dates from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, to Dec. 31.

She reports that the rebel pirate *Tuscaloosa* had been seized by the British authorities at the Cape for violation of the Neutrality Laws in landing a portion of a captured cargo on that coast.

The *Tuscaloosa* put into Simon's Bay, Dec. 26, to obtain supplies and repairs. Shortly after dropping anchor, the Admiral, Sir Baldwin Walker, dispatched a boarding party, who seized the vessel, under the authority of the British Government.

The *Tuscaloosa* was in command of Lieut. Lowe, who had returned to Simon's Bay after a three months' cruise, during which, out of nearly one hundred vessels, she had met with only one Federal ship.

In the meantime she had been ordered away from a Brazilian port, in consequence of which her crew were placed upon short allowance.

After the seizure of the vessel Lieut. Lowe lodged a formal protest against the proceeding, and proceeded to Cape Town to consult with legal advisers.

Mr. Graham, United States Consul, had also lodged a claim against the vessel in behalf of her former owners, and it was thought that the question raised as to the legality of her condemnation by Capt. Semmes, who claims to constitute a prize court, by authority from the rebel Government, will have to be argued before and decided by Sir Wm. Hodges in the Admiralty Court.

The Cape Town *Advertiser* states that in the seizure of the *Tuscaloosa*, Admiral Walker acted in the matter according to special instructions, sent out to the colony by the Home Government, and the prize will be detained by him on behalf of the Government until she is claimed by her legal owners.

The grounds of the seizure are, that the *Tuscaloosa* is a vessel belonging to the Federal States of America; and not having been adjudicated before a prize court, is still an uncondemned prize, which having been brought into an English port in violation of the neutrality laws, must accordingly be detained.

It will be recollected that the *Tuscaloosa* was captured by the rebels and turned into a pirate.

The Federal vessel referred to as having been captured by the *Tuscaloosa* was the ship *Living Age*, before reported.

The Alabama off Calcutta.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

A letter from Calcutta Jan. 5, says the British ship *Pearl*, at this port, spoke on the 3d inst. the pirate steamer *Alabama*, 30 miles south of Sand Heads.

The Opening of the Patent-Office Fair.

A SPEECH FROM MR. LINCOLN.

[*By People's Telegraph. No. 21 Wall-street.*]

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

At the opening of the Patent-office Fair last night, after Mr. Chittenden had delivered his speech, Major B. B. French read a patriotic poem, which was loudly applauded. Loud calls being made then for the President, Mr. Lincoln stepped forward and said that he appeared before the audience to apologize for not speaking, rather than to speak. He thought that the committee had practiced a little fraud on him, for they did not intimate when they came to see him in the morning that they expected him to speak there, for he had come before the audience totally unprepared to say anything. That was taking one at great disadvantage after the eloquent speech of Mr. Chittenden and the poem of Mr. French. There was great objection to his saying anything, for necessarily, in consequence of his position, everything went into print. [Laughter and applause.]. If he made any mistakes, it might do both himself and the nation harm. [Applause.] It was very difficult to say sensible things. [laughter;] he therefore hoped that the audience would excuse him, after expressing his desire that the charitable enterprise in which they were engaged might be abundantly successful. [Applause.]

The Long Island Sanitary Fair.—The rush to the Academy of Music yesterday, from the opening of the doors at 9 o'clock A. M. until the closing at night, was tremendous. The street in front was packed and jammed with women and children nearly all day long, who worried and crowded to get into the main entrance, while many who had got inside were glad to get outside again in consequence of the dense crowd. In the evening it was so jammed that there was no comfort anywhere—the goods could not be seen for the crowd, and the victuals having all been used up in the day time there was no lunching at night. The throng was so dense that the Directors ordered the gates to be closed at 20 minutes to 9 o'clock P. M., after which no one was admitted, either with or without season tickets. There were probably 10,000 persons present in the day-time, and as many in the evening. There was a constant going in and coming out, so as to completely tire out everybody connected with the office. The receipts are large, and since the opening of the fair on Monday may reach $25,000.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen were nearly crushed to death, this evening, in attempting to get out of the Academy of Music while the multitude was rushing in. Will the managers of the Great Fair simply establish one or two places of egress, and thus avoid the repetition of this useless and dangerous occurrence?

CAUTION.

Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1864.

SERIOUS MARINE DISASTER.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP BOHEMIAN.

NINETEEN LIVES LOST

Full List of the Cabin and Steerage Passengers.

The Cargo Valued at One Million Dollars.

Capt. Borland's Report upon the Condition of the Vessel.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The steamship *Bohemian*, Capt. BORLAND, from Liverpool, struck on Alden's Rock, four miles outside of Cape Elizabeth, about 9 o'clock last evening, beat over, turned head toward the shore, and sunk in about an hour and a half, about two miles from the shore outside of Richmond's Island, having stove a hole in her engine compartment.

Part of the steerage passengers are supposed lost.

Her bridge is covered at high water and the seas are breaking over her.

The night was clear and the Cape light in full view.

The *Bohemian* had nineteen cabin passengers, all of whom are supposed to be saved; and 199 steerage passengers.

It cannot be ascertained how many of the latter are lost.

Boat No. 2 was swamped alongside, owing to people crowding into it, and came ashore on the Cape with a man and child in it both dead.

The people at the Ocean House and in the fishing house on the Cape sent teams for the sufferers.

The following passengers are saved: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, A. Y. Gilman, Alexander Empy, Mr. Fulfow, J. G. Millar, Mr. Welch, Mr. Woodruff, Rev. Mr. Richardson, W. B. Smith, Capt. Welles, Capt. Stone, John Johnson, James Higston, John Robertson, Pussey Smith, —— Scallant, James Scatchard.

Supposed to be saved, Mr. Stewart.

Crew saved: the captain, purser, mail officer, stewards, and chief cook, chief stewards, two engineers, and others.

The intelligence reached this city at 1 o'clock this morning, and a tugboat was sent off at once. She has not yet returned.

The *Bohemian* had a cargo of silks and other goods, mostly on Canadian and Provincial account, valued at one million of dollars.

The ship was going at half speed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The *Bohemian's* papers were saved, and the following is the list of her passengers in full:

Mr. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Messrs. Empley, Johnson, Fulford, Hingston, J. S. Millar, Richardson, Alsott, Smith, Welsh, Smith, Sclatcherly, Stewart, Gilmore and Robertson, of Canada; and Capts. Wells and Stone, of the United States.

All these were cabin passengers, and are known to be saved.

The following were the steerage passengers:

J. Trainer, of Canada; A. Holland, of Montreal; Margaret Manley and two children, of Boston; B. Neville and G. Burns, of New-York; G. Hall, E. Simay, Joseph Mese and wife and two children, and Alfred Markham, of Montreal: J. Kane and wife and four children, of Portland; J. Scachman and wife and four children, of New-York; Hannah Jackson and three children, of Pittsburgh; J. Keeler, of N.Y.; W. Wardell, of London; J. Trimley and wife, and E. Boardman, of Portland; C. Somerville, of Canada; C. Carlow, of New-York; P. Murphy, of Boston; Mary Hoy, of Philadelphia; Mary Blowman, of Montreal; John Brown, of Canada; Dan Bryant, of Portland; Thomas Hughes and wife, of Portland; Esther Stephens and S. Tucker, of Boston, J. Short and wife, B. Holly Church, and Simpson Schuch, of New-York; Thomas Hempsey and two children, of Philadelphia; P. Mooney and wife and child, of Albany, David Greer, of Montreal; Michael Knife, Patrick Cooper, Owen Dunievy, Morris Curran, Dennis Smith, and J. Wilson and wife, of New-York; Wm. Earl, of Montreal; W. Cornel, Andrew Wallace, Lucy and Maria Maxwell, of New-York; Ellen O'Connor, of Portland; Michael Kelly, Ann Burk and Stephen Donogh, of New-York; A. Farrel and wife and three children, of Cincinnati; P. Martin and wife and four children, M. Hughes, O. O'Neil, W. Braddock, W. Galorin, B. Ward, L. Walton and mother, P. Riley, R. Judge, J. Dolan, B. Corbett and child, of Boston; Isabel Quinn, of New-York; Rose Reeley, John Manmon, Kate Wynn, Thomas Finney, wife and children, and Mary Lee, of Boston; Jane Sweney and John Lindsay, of New-York; P. Koron, Neal O'Neil, Bernard Keaney, wife and three children, and John Hailey and wife, of New-York; Michael Connolly, Thomas Conovan, wife and three children, Mary Curran and John Curran and three children, Mary Curran and Eliza Curran, John Lane, wife and child; John Hailey and Ellen Flaherty, of Boston; James and Pat. Cassidy and Pat. Canon, of New-York; Bernard Daly and wife, of Boston; Mary and Margaret Nolan and Mary Glenn, of New-York; P. Gorham and wife, John McKeer, Biddy McDonnell, Catharine Connolly, J. Mealy, wife and two children, and John and Wm. Connally, of Boston; John Ennis and two sons, Biddy Gorham, T. Connally, wife and child, and W. Moran, of New-York; Mary Keen and three children, John O'Neill, and child, and Eliza McKieves, of Boston; Hannah Connolly and two children, of Boston; Ann Norton, Sarah Kelley, Ann Robinson, Ann Mullen and child, Biddy Haggerty and four children, Margaret Kight, Michael McCabe and wife, of New-York; Mary Conigan and child, Mary Gonnan, Catherine Stone, Mary McDonough and two children, Rose Lynch and daughter, of Boston; John Lee, of Chicago; Owen and John Kane, of Boston; Ann Dolan, Mary Carlan, Pat. Pander, wife and two children, Margaret Hart and John Fitzgerald, of New-York; Thomas Connavon's infant died on the passage—making two hundred steerage passengers.

Capt. BORLAND arrived by a tugboat at 10 o'clock, and reports the ship to be in four fathoms of water off of Broad Cove, slightly heeled off; the main deck at low water is two feet under on one side, and at high water it is seven feet under. He thinks she will hold together if the weather is fair. The only way to get the cargo out is by divers and taking her into shoaler water by lifting her. The weather is thick and foggy. Three mail bags were saved. It is thought but few passengers are lost, except those in the swamped boat. Some of the firemen probably perished. The *Bohemian* was built in 1859, and was 2,190 gross tons burden. On the British Register she is classed A No 1.

From the statement of a passenger who came up in boat No. 5, I learn that he was standing on the deck at the time of the accident. The steamer passed the buoy and the passengers thought it was the pilot-boat. Immediately the steamer struck. The boats were got out safely, with the exception of No. 2, which swamped. No. 5 took aboard all she could hold, including several who jumped into the water to them. Being unable to find a landing-place, she was rowed up the harbor. She contained mostly cabin passengers and some steerage passengers, whose names I do not learn, with the exception of a Mr. Brown.

The mails saved were from Glasgow to New-York, from Glasgow to California, and one bag of papers for Boston. The Associated Press dispatches were not saved.

From JAMES SCOTT, the second officer, I learn that all the officers were on deck when the steamer struck. It was five minutes past 8 o'clock, and the watch was being changed. The ship struck on a rock, and went over. Orders were immediately given to clear away the boats, and soon the ship was headed for shore, but shortly afterward she sunk in four fathoms of water.

Boat No. 1, under the boatswain's mate, made two trips to the shore, saving in the first trip about eighty, and in the second trip about seventy.

Boat No. 2 swamped.

Boat No. 3, under charge of Mr. SCOTT, the second officer, landed about ninety-four in Broad Cove.

Boat No. 4, under charge of the first and second officers, landed twenty-five on the beach.

Boat No 5, in charge of the fourth officer, brought twenty-nine into Portland Harbor.

These numbers includes the officers and crew of the *Bohemian*.

The whole number of passengers on board was 218, and the number of the crew supposed to be 99.

It is estimated that the number of saved, in all the boats, is 226, leaving 19 to be accounted for.

The crew were nearly all saved.

The names of the officers of the *Bohemian* are as follows:

Robert Morland, master; Maxwell Franks, first officer; James Scott, second officer; Wm. Crawford, third officer; John C. Sargent, fourth officer; Wm. Jenkins, purser; Wm. McMaster, chief engineer; Thos. McMaster, second engineer; Mr. Barber, third engineer; George Gray, fourth engineer.

The lamp trimmer, PETER HARR, and the engineer's storekeeper, name unknown, are supposed to be drowned.

All the remaining officers and crew are safe.

NAMES OF THE LOST.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 23—Evening.

Nothing relative to the passengers can be obtained yet from the check list. Many of the saved have not yet come forward.

From reports of passengers I gather the following

LIST OF THE LOST:

Ellen O'Connor, aged 23, of Portland.
Pat Purcell, aged 26; his wife, 25; his child, Eliza B., and an infant, of New-York.
Patrick Cassidy, aged 25, and Jas. Cassidy, 17, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Barbary Canavan, 4 years, of Portland.
Gilbert Manley, 3 years; John Manley, 10: and Richard Annis, 18—all of New-York.
Ann Mullan, 18, and John Mullan, 7, of New-York.
Benjamin Hallichurch, 23, of New-York.
John Kane, 32, of Boston.
John Martin, 2, of Boston.
Honora Walton, of Boston.
This makes seventeen in all.
Mary Hoy, aged 29, of Philadelphia, is also reported lost.
Thirty-one have not reported, and five are saved whose names are not on the list, probably being misspelled and constituting a part of the above thirty-one, thus leaving twenty-six to report. Some may be at the Cape, too ill to come to the city, and some may be distributed about the city, in charitable hands.

RECOVERY OF MAIL BAGS.

A force of men has been engaged this afternoon in stripping the wreck. They have recovered 33 mail bags, as follows: Ten for Montreal, three for Hamilton, six for Toronto, one for Quebec, one for Kingston, four for Portland, three for Chicago, one for Detroit, two for Boston and two for New-York. The mails were all on deck, ready for delivery, and were washed about and overboard.

The steamer lays in the same position as this morning.

Our citizens have already raised for the sufferers over six hundred dollars, and have supplied them with all necessary articles of clothing. The Steamship Company have fed and housed the passengers, and will forward them to their destinations.

The following are some facts concerning the vessel and the line to which she belonged:

The *Bohemian*, belonging to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, ran between Liverpool and Portland in Winter, and Liverpool and Quebec in Summer, touching at Montreal during the latter season. She is the seventh vessel her owners have lost. Among them were the *Anglo-Saxon* and *North American*, and it is understood, also, the *North Briton*, the *Hungarian* and the *Indian*.

Capt. BORLAND supposed himself four miles off from his real position. The haze probably misled him as to the true position of the lights. He had been looking for a pilot, and throwing up rockets and blue lights for half an hour, and was going at the rate of a mile and a half an hour when the vessel struck. Half an hour before he got soundings in forty fathoms of water, with a soft bottom.

Our citizens and city authorities are taking measures for the relief of the passengers as they come in from the Cape.

All assistance possible was rendered by the people at the Ocean House, and the residents in the vicinity.

The list of passengers is being checked as fast as the survivors of the disaster come in to ascertain who are among the lost.

As the survivors are scattered in all directions, the list is not yet completed.

The *Bohemian* is an iron vessel of two thousand two hundred tons burden, and is rated on LLOYD'S list thus: "1"—which means that in case of accident to her machinery, she had still the means of reaching port. She is bark-rigged, is about three hundred feet long, has a draft of twenty feet, and direct-acting engines of five hundred horse-power.

The vessel is nearly new, having been built at Dumbarton, on the Clyde, in 1859; and all the steamers of this line are Clyde built. As she had six watertight compartments, it is held that the concussion which caused her to sink was so severe as to materially injure her frame, or that the rock on which she struck must have torn off a very large portion of her bottom, and exposed all or most of her bulkheads.

The value of the *Bohemian* is estimated to have been about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Previous to the loss of the *Anglo-Saxon* the Steamship Company did not insure their vessels; but it is believed the *Bohemian* is insured—probably in English companies.

The Montreal line comprises eight steamers, which were dispatched weekly from either side of the Atlantic. The *America* and another steamer, which are running instead of the *Anglo-Saxon* and *North American*, that were lost, are chartered; but the company, which also charters and runs the vessels of the Glasgow line, is building two new steamers. An extra one will, however, now be needed to take the place of the *Bohemian*.

Messrs. SABEL & SHARLES, the New-York City agents of the Montreal Company, are in Europe at the present time. No information about the disaster in addition to the facts already published has reached the house in this city.

Men of much experience in nautical matters think they recognize in the loss of the *Bohemian* a new illustration of the statement often made that the numerous accidents on board iron steamers are attributable, in some degree at least, to the failure of the compass to operate accurately on those vessels. It is not doubted, however, that the difficulty may be overcome.

Bids for the New Bounty Fund Loan.

Yesterday, Comptroller BRENNAN opened 42 bids for the new $2,000,000 Bounty Fund Loan. As this was the first competition invited for taking the Soldiers' Bounty Fund Loan, the "opening" excited considerable interest of capitalists. The following is a transcript of the bids, the rate offered, the awards made of the stock, which bears interest at the rate of six per cent., and is payable in annual installments of $500,000, beginning with Nov. 1, 1883:

Name.	Amount.	Rate.
United States Trust Co	$120,000	100.03
United States Trust Co	130,000	100 63
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co	200,000	100 50
Chas. E. Ryder	100,000	103 00
Chas. E. Ryder	100,000	102 50
E. White	10,000	102 00
E. White	10,000	101 80
E. White	10,000	101 60
E. White	10,000	101.30
J. Surget	20,000	100 00
B. F. Wheelwright	100,000	100 03
B. F. Wheelwright	50,000	100.26
B. F. Wheelwright	50,000	100.52
B. F. Wheelwright	50,000	100.76
James S. Curry	50,000	102 00
James S. Curry	50,000	101.50
James S. Curry	50,000	101.00
James S. Curry	50,000	100 50
James S. Curry	300,000	100.00
Chas. P. Fay	50,000	103.50
Chas. P. Fay	50,000	105.25
J. S. Bowne	2,000	100.00
Allan Melville	5,000	105.50
C. B. Timpson	4,000	100.00
J. S. Lawrence	400	100.00
Wm. H. Hoople	20,000	100.00
Wm. H. Hoople	20,000	100.25
John Wyles	10,000	103.00
Geo. F. Odell	5,000	101.00
Broadway Savings Institution	50,000	103.50
Broadway Savings Institution	50,000	103.00
Howard Insurance Co	5,000	100.57
Howard Insurance Co	5,000	100.77
F. W. Lasak	8,000	101.00
H. C. Brown	1,500	100 00
E. L. Mix, Treasurer	1,000	100 00
E. F. Purdy, President	10,000	100.00
Lorillard Fire Insurance Co	30,000	101.00
Emigrant Industrial Sav'gs B'k	100,000	100.00
Emigrant Industrial Sav'gs B'k	50,000	100.50
Emigrant Industrial Sav'gs B'k	50,000	101.00
Emigrant Industrial Sav'gs B'k	20,500	103.05
H. C. Van Vorst	3,000	105 00
C. H. Shipman	10,000	100 00
Jno. Anderson	50,000	100 00
Leavenworth & Sanderson	1,500	105.00
Jas. Lenox	150,000	100 00
Wm. Redmond	7,000	107.00
McKim & Co., Baltimore	17,000	105 05
McKim & Co., Baltimore	17,000	101 05
E. N. Tayler, Jr	5,000	106.00
E. Schiller	10,000	100.62
S. S. Hartman	2,000	103.00
John A. Iselin & Co	25,000	103.12
John A. Iselin & Co	25,000	102.52
John A. Iselin & Co	25,000	102.02
John A. Iselin & Co	25,000	101.52
John A. Iselin & Co	50,000	101 27
John A. Iselin & Co	50,000	101 02
John A. Iselin & Co	50,000	100 77
John A. Iselin & Co	50,000	100 52
John A. Iselin & Co	50,000	100.27
John A. Iselin & Co	100,000	100 02
John A. Iselin & Co	5,000	103.30
John A. Iselin & Co	3,000	103.12
Bowery Savings Bank	200,000	100.00
A. R. Ene	50,000	100 00
John H. Coley	15,000	100 00
E. E. England	3,000	105 00
M. Martin	10,000	101.00
Jno. T. Pearson	8,000	100.06
Jno. T. Pearson	1,000	100.07
Jno. T. Pearson	4,500	100.10
F. Masso	1,000	100.00
Jno. Monton	1,000	104.00
Total amount of bids received	$3,131,700	

All the premium bids, which amount to $1,891,800, will be accepted, leaving $106,200 to be awarded at par, at the pleasure of the Comptroller.

Bronchial Affections.—"A knowledge of the manner in which various articles are combined to form 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' and the beneficial effects resulting from the use of them, has induced me to use them in my practice, believing them of great benefit in affections of the bronchial organs."
J. F. W. LANE, M. D.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & B. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume. Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of the dull black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents it from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM
changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black. Sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

We would call particular attention to the sale of the valuable store property No. 194 Duane, No. 252 Fulton, No. 84 Dey, No. 126 W est, and No. 17 Washington sts., and 2 lots on 84th-st., near 2d-av., to be made at auction.
By E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
On THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. By order of the executors of the estate of the late Charles Denison, deceased.
Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
E. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No 297 Centre-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

Family Sewing, Embroidering, Braiding, quilting, tucking, &c., beautifully executed on the Grover & Baker Sewing-machine, at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes; also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver, plate, &c, at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 766 Broadway.

Attention Druggists and Hair-Dressers.—Back orders can now be filled for Boswell & Warner's Colorific, for coloring hair without wash or trouble. Depot No. 62 John-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers can Save 33⅓ per cent by using the WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE, No. 508 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 187.—Feb. 23, 1864.
67, 3, 8, 22, 10, 64, 9, 62, 33, 21, 69, 48.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 188.—Feb. 23, 1864.
25, 44, 4, 15, 18, 33, 35, 11, 37, 50, 52, 30.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 91—Feb. 23, 1864.
12, 7, 54, 22, 34, 64, 62, 50, 16, 9, 18, 36.
CLASS 92—Feb. 23, 1864.
42, 2, 61, 21, 59, 72, 27, 36, 33, 70, 62, 22.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL Havana plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky, to be drawn on 27th inst.; one prize of $100,000; two of $50,000; two of $25,000; two of $20,000; four of $10,000; ten of $5,000; one hundred of $1,000 each, and 484 approximation prizes, in all amounting to $600,000. Information furnished. ALECK & CO., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DELICIOUS SACHET POWDERS—FOR perfume-filling lace-quillings, mouchoir-folios, glove-wrappers, &c.; thirty-two kinds; sell large or smallest quantity; may be sent by mail; write for list and prices; one-quarter discount to fairs.
HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Apothecaries, Boston.

$12 WILL BE PAID FOR A COMPLETE file of the NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861. Apply at Subscription Desk, *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANT AND CHEAP ARTICLE.
HEALTHY AND DURABLE.
CRONDAL'S PATENT PREPARED CORK STUFFING.—A large assortment of mattresses and furniture cushions, seats for cushions, &c., life-preserving pillows and boat-seats, saving-pads, &c., constantly on hand, and orders filled at the very shortes notice, at
NO. 706 BROADWAY—706.

ALL THOSE AFFLICTED WITH RHEUMATISM, piles, nervous and rheumatic headaches, will find great relief and comfort from using CRONDAL'S PATENT PREPARED CORK-STUFFED mattresses, seats, cushions, pillows, &c. Call and examine the article, at
NO. 706 BROADWAY—706.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S "METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY," for the cure of Deafness, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Chronic Sore Eyes, &c., &c., can be had at either of her principal offices, No. 410 Arch-st. Philadelphia, or No. 25 Bond-st., New-York, or sent to any address on receipt of $5. Also, her "Celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water" and "Scalp Renovator," each $1.

GOLD NECKLACES, FOR MISSES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NO. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I do with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, M.D. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of acure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
HAVE BEEN CURED
HAVE BEEN CURED
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
IN THE YEAR 1863.
IN THE YEAR 1863.

Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs; but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases has a good effect; but how to combine its medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, Penn., the proprietor of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and has been put in bottles, patented by the United States Government. We say to the afflicted that Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial will produce the INVIGORATION OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, THE STRENGTHENING OF THE DEBILITATED SYSTEM, THE PURIFICATION AND ENRICHMENT OF THE BLOOD, which must expel from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds. While this is effected by the powerful alterative (changing from disease to health) properties of the Tar Cordial, its healing and renovating principle is also acting upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving the pain, subduing inflammation and restoring a healthful tendency. Let this twofold power, the healing and the strengthening, continue to act in conjunction with nature's constant recuperative tendency, and the patient is saved, if he has not too long delayed to resort to the means of cure.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE
IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is a great and effectual remedy for

BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.

Thousands have been cured of the above disease when all hope of ever receiving relief was gone.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.

LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS

are speedily cured by the use of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it does its work at once, and the patient is cured before other medicines would have had time to have any beneficial effect.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial will purify the blood and cleanse it of all scrofulous matter that is constantly breeding sores internal and external. Saltrheum, sore legs and all skin diseases are especially cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it is good to be applied internal and external in the above cases, as it has great power to heal where it comes in contact with the human flesh.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

is a great remedy for caronic croup and diphtheria, which is sending thousands and thousands of children to a premature grave. It can be cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

Out of ten thousand cases where it has been tried in the past two years, it has never missed a case where it was taken in time. All families should have it on hand, as it gives instant relief in croup and diphtheria.

ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial gives instantaneous relief in cases of asthma and whooping cough. It often cures whooping before it runs half its course, as it acts at once upon the phlegm and mucus, and expels them from the throat, and the sufferer is relieved. In case of asthma use Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills with the Cordial, as they have never been known to fail to cure that disease.

Beware counterfeits. The genuine has

FINANCIAL

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, No. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864:

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863..... $8,913,052 94

RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.

For Premiums, viz.:		
Originals	$279,023 13	
Renewals	1,100,708 79	
War extras	36,274 91	
Total Premiums	$1,416,006 83	
For Annuities	22,317 97	
For Interest	652,976 82—	2,091,301 62
Total		$11,004,354 56

DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.

Paid Claims by Death	$444,028 00	
Paid Dividends additions to same	177,625 99	
Paid Reductions of Premium	7,069 45	
Paid Surrendered Policies	105,776 35	
Paid Annuities	12,187 38	
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate	7,775 23	
Paid Commissions	86,033 30	
Paid Taxes	20,846 33	
Paid Exchange, Postage and Advertising	14,753 93	
Paid Salaries and Medical Examinations	59,339 93	
Paid Law, Printing, Rent and Office Expenses	39,624 86—	975,089 75
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,029,264 81

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$828,449 67	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,409,754 30	
United States Stocks	4,370,262 50	
Real Estate	407,613 79	
Balance due from Agents	13,184 55	
		$10,029,264 81
Add,		
Interest accrued		$126,352 64
Premiums due, in course of transmission		29,058 74
Deferred semi-annual Premiums (say)		200,000 00
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,384,676 19
Increase in net Cash Assets during year		$1,116,211 87

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during year	2,842	$8,594,175
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,644	43,778,065
In force Feb. 1, 1863	12,981	37,391,490
Net increase during year	2,063	6,386,575
Dividends Additions payable with Policies		$8,837,591

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
J. GREEN PEARSON,	J. BREWER FIELDEN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
NATHANIEL PRAYDEN,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE B. COE,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAM'L. E. SPROULLS,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
SAM'L. M. CORNELL,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP
W. SMITH BROWN,	M. M. FREEMAN.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretary—THEO. W. MORRIS.
Cashier—FRED. M. WINSTON.

Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
Asst.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.

Counsel—WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. McCURDY.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, extending from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ...£500,000. Reserved fund ....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-ficio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS,
Bank of England, and London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 42 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19—	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68—	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49
In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:		
Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80—	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32
f this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent.		116,000 00
		$250,717 32
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.		
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes		1,313 50
		$255,403 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.		255,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 82
The Company have the following Assets:		
United States, New-York City and other Stocks		$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities		714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand		651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes		1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies. Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company		30,374 44
Total amount of Assets		$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L. W. TELLER,
} Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COUHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA R. NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,214,398 93	
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24	
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17	
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,666 56	
Losses paid during the same period	3,865,651 04	
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48	
The Company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,482,631 30	
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00	
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	193,700 00	
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51	
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63	
Cash in Bank	744,813 88	
Total amount of Assets	$9,265,546 32	

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $14,328,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 | 2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years | $16,958,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash | 11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 | $5,268,670

By order of the Board
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit.	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce.	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE remaining Fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be required to be paid in as follows, viz.:

Twenty-five per cent. on Monday, 7th March proximo.
Twenty-five per cent on Thursday, 17th March proximo.

To those who desire to pay the fifty per cent. in full, interest will be allowed at the rate of six per centum per annum upon the last twenty-five per cent. from date of payment to its maturity.

The transfer books will close on the 6th proximo, and remain closed until the 18th.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY WATER WORKS Bonds wanted by C. S. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

To be located near the corner of Broadway and Canal-st. Authorized capital, $2,000,000. Business to be commenced with a capital, paid in, of not less than $500,000. Books for subscription will be opened at the Banking-house of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864.

See large advertisement in *Journal of Commerce* and *Evening Post*.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1864.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 12, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bond holders of this company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 3d WEDNESDAY of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 11th day of March, thereafter.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 155, 393, 338, 17, 41, 73, 378, 458, 305, 550, 176, 519, 2 and 96 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-pl.,
} Trustees.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.
PETER S. WANDELL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

WANTED.—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Erie Canal Bonds of Erie, Pennsylvania.
Also, 10,000 North-Branch Canal Bonds, for which the highest price will be paid by
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 South 3d-st.,
Opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
Office No. 16 Broadway.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the annual election for nine Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of March, proximo, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after that date.
MOOR FALLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH R. R. CO.,
WATERTOWN, Feb. 20, 1864.

CHANGE OF TRANSFER AGENCY.—THE books for the transfer of the stock of this company in the City of New-York will henceforth be kept at the Mercantile Bank. D. H. ARNOLD, Esq., Transfer Agent. Bonds, coupons and dividends payable in New-York will also be paid at the Mercantile Bank.
K. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 29th day of February next, interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 17, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST MARCH ON the bonds of this Company will be paid, less Government tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of State of New-York, New-York City.
WILLIAM H. WARREN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that Certificate No. 45,638, for one hundred shares of the capital stock of the New-York Central Railroad Company, is the property of the subscribers, and that the transfer of the same has been stopped. All persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating said certificate. J. N. PERKINS & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

LOST—ILLINOIS CENTRAL CONST. BOND NO. 4,240 for $500. All persons are cautioned against negotiating it, as, if not found, application will be made for a new bond. Any information concerning it will be thankfully received and rewarded by A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, N. Y.

TO LOAN—$90,000 TRUST MONEYS, IN SUMS not less than $5,000, on improved property in New-York or Westchester County. No commission required. Apply to T. J. McKEE, No. 67 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President,
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 15th of February.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of
TEN PER CENT.
(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of PATTEE, YALE & MACFARLANE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.
JAMES PATTEE,
PERRINE YALE.
JOHN M. MACFARLANE,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HUBBELL, YALE & MACFARLANE, as successors of the late firm of Pattee, Yale & Macfarlane.
GAYLORD B. HUBBELL,
PERRINE YALE,
JOHN M. MACFARLANE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. ESWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the stock commission business, under the firm name of C. D. TOWS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. C. D. TOWS. R. P. H. DURKEE.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PERSONS CONTEMplating insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate immediately with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 5,583 Post-office, New-York.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.—ON THURSDAY, 24th inst, public religious services will be held at 11 A. M., in the Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. Mr. SMITH, of Bloomfield, N. J., is expected to preach. An address will also be delivered by Rev. Mr. DUBOIS. The public are invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1864.

This company will hold their thirteenth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever being made for account of or on behalf of the company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer MARGARET & JESSIE, consisting of
Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Drugs and Medicines,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Leather, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL, BROAD, PEARL, BAXTER, HOWARD, MOTT STREETS, AND FOURTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, AND ON RAYMOND, CHESTNUT AND MARKET STREETS, BROOKLYN.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

BROAD AND WALL STS.—The very valuable lots of ground, with the buildings thereon, Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st., running through to and forming an L on Wall-st., being together 40 feet 11½ inches on Broad-st., 4 feet 9 inches on Wall-st., 43 8 rear line, 41.3 southerly line.

PEARL-ST.—Two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 474 Pearl-st., 140 feet from Chatham-st., lot 27 feet front, 20 feet rear, and about 111 feet in depth.

BAXTER-ST.—The plot of ground with the front and rear buildings thereon, Nos. 12, 12½ and 14 Baxter-st., near Chatham-st., being together 74 feet 6 inches on Baxter-st, 173 feet rear, 149 feet one side, 99 feet on the other.

HOWARD-ST.—The three-story and basement brick front and rear houses and lot No. 8 Howard-st., near Centre; lot 25.6 front and rear, about 111 feet 8 inches deep.

MOTT-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 305½ Mott-st., near Bleecker. House 15.2½ by 40, lot 15.2½ by 83.

FOURTH-AV.—Two lots east side, 50 feet south of 85th-st., each 25 by 80.

BROOKLYN.

RAYMOND-ST.—1 lot, with the frame building thereon, No. 13 Raymond-st., near Myrtle-av. Lot 25 by 100.

CHESTNUT AND MARKET STS.—10 lots running through and near Jamaica Turnpike, each 25 by 100 feet.

Book maps may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON WORTH-ST., CHATHAM-SQUARE, PEARL, MADISON AND MONROE STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, under the direction of John McLaughlin and Thomas Muldoon, Executors and Trustees under the will of Peter McLaughlin, deceased.

WORTH-ST.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, No. 100 Worth-st., south side, 175 feet east of Broadway. Lot 25 by 80 feet.

PEARL-ST.—The valuable lot of ground, with the five-story brick building thereon, No. 472 Pearl-st., near Chatham. Lot 29 feet 6 inches front, 27 feet 6 inches rear, 112 feet 8 inches one side, and 109 feet 6 inches on the other.

MADISON-ST.—Two and a half-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 232 Madison-st., near Jefferson.

MONROE-ST.—The lot of ground, with the front and rear buildings thereon, No. 75 Monroe-st., near Market. Lot 25 by 108 feet.

Also, the lot of ground, with the front and rear buildings thereon, No. 123 Monroe-st., near Rutgers-st. Lot 26 feet 1 inch by 100 feet.

CHATHAM-ST.—The lease of the lot, with the four-story brick building thereon, No. 197 Chatham-st., between Oliver and Catharine sts. The lease is for 21 years, from May, 1858, with privileges of three renewals of 21 years each. Ground rent, $600 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot 25 feet 4 inches front, 25 feet 1 inch rear, by 75 feet west side. 76 feet east side.

Maps, &c., may be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND ON THE 3D-AV. AND 76TH-ST. TOGETHER WITH THE FOUR-STORY BRICK FACTORY THEREON, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the death of Mr. J. H. BELTER, the surviving partners of the late firm of J. H. BELTER & CO. will sell at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the factory and lots belonging to said firm. The land comprises 2 lots, situate on the westerly side of 3d-av., 51 feet north of 76th-st., and 4 lots on the north side of 76th-st. adjoining the avenue lots on the rear. The improvements consist of two substantially-built 5-story brick buildings on the avenue, and a large two-story brick building on the street lots. The buildings are all erected in the most substantial manner of the best materials, floors of narrow Georgia pine, and with such improvements as long experience could suggest as being desirable in a large manufactur

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying habit, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing remedy. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIenced PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 222½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M. D., 630 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by B. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127¼ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office.

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr. LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies.
A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for Females.
No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which he was at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and all diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack and worthless nostrums, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROPS; they contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Eight separate rooms; a private entrance. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

TO YOUNG MEN AND ALL MANKIND, who by indulging in secret habits, have contracted that soul, mind and body destroying vice, use old Dr. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS. I would here state that this is no medicine gotten up to swindle and extort money from the unfortunate. I am pleased at all times to have the afflicted call at my office and give this a trial gratis. Come one and all, and receive the blessing. No. 61 Division-st., second block from the Bowery.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCture AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SKIN DISEASES OF THE HEAD CURED by F. TAYLOR, No. 435 3d-av. Ladies and gentlemen losing their hair, can have it prevented immediately and stained without dying.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—for catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No 111 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured more than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock A. M. to morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effect of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
use Nitrous Oxide Gas, made fresh every day.
Office No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON. JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

FEB. 23, 1864.—MEET ME ON THURSDAY, at A. M., old place (15;) if unpleasant, first clear day, same time and place. FIFTH-AV. STAGE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,78	Grace,	Tuesday, March 1.
LOUISIANA	2,878	Smeltie	———
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking.	———

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 23 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.....{$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday.....Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....March 5.
ETNA.....Saturday.....March 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris.... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:
ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $90 and $70: Steerage, $30: to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02 Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Londonderry and Liverpool, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.
Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.
For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander.
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The steamship GEO. CROMWELL will follow on March 12.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander.
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on WEDNESDAY Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 29th of February.
SATURDAY, 26th of March.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. sidewheel steamship,
EVENING STAR.
WM. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 164 Broadway.
P. S.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, March 19, 1864.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *China*—Anderson, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mail and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by half past 8 o'clock A. M. The *Asia* will sail on the 9th March. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE — Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, WHO IS FAMED for his energy and enterprise as the grocer and tea and coffee dealer of this City, has just opened an extensive wholesale department of his business at No. 263 Greenwich-st., right adjoining his retail store. Both these extensive establishments will be conducted exclusively on the cash principle, and everybody who wishes to save money and buy for cash, either wholesale or retail, every description of teas, sugars, flour, fish, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, coffees, starch, soap, &c., &c., &c., should at once repair as above. All goods warranted as represented, or money returned and expenses paid. Mr. Agnew's experience and large cash capital, which he can control to the extent of half a million of dollars, will enable him to compete successfully with any house or houses in New-York, and we predict that this new wholesale department will be a complete success, as his other store has been, and still continues to be.
All orders from the country should be accompanied with the cash, or paid for by some house in the City.
All goods delivered free to railroads and steamboats. Address Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 87 and 89 Murray-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address or apply to T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman—with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sabbath—with a private family; having a large chamber and closet, well furnished, with gas, baths, &c.; convenient to Wall-st. Ferry. Address C., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN UNTIL 1st of May, a room and bedroom, furnished or furnished with carpets only, with or without breakfast, between 14th and 23d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 3,150 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS OR VIcinity wanted, for six months, from 1st of May, for three gentlemen and wives and two single gentlemen. Address, with particulars, F., Box No. 4,630 New-York Post-office.

ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, WANTED—By two young men. Not higher up than 16th-st. Address E. & O., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn
MRS. JOHN WOOD
begs respectfully, yet earnestly, to call attention to the announcement that the entertainments for
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24,
will be given for
THE BENEFIT
OF THE
SANITARY COMMISSION,
AND
the entire receipts donated to
THAT INSTITUTION,
and trusts the programme selected for this occasion will meet with the approbation and support of all desirous of aiding this
PATRIOTIC BENEFACTION.
The performances will commence with the comic drama in three acts, entitled the
PRIDE OF THE MARKET,
in which
MRS. JOHN WOOD
appears in her celebrated character of
MARTON GIROUDLE. LA BOQUETIERE.
MR. FRANK DREW
AS ISIDORE FARINE.
Marquis de Volange.....Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Baron Troptard.....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Mlle. Volange.....Mrs. Sloan
Javotte.....Miss Amalie Harris
Concluding with the extravagant burlesque,
ILL TREATED ILL TROVATORE,
WITH
MRS. JOHN WOOD.....as.....MANRICO
MR. FRANK DREW.....as.....AZUCENA
MR. W. DAVIDGE.....as.....COUNT DE LUNA
MISS S. BROWN.....as.....LEONORA
MISS A. HARRIS.....as.....INEZ
TO-MORROW EVENING, THURSDAY, FEB. 25, will be produced
AN ORIGINAL ADAPTATION,
BY
AUGUSTIN DALY AND FRANK WOOD,
entitled
TAMING A BUTTERFLY.
Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7½.
Seats secured three days in advance.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST.....Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway,
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25c.
FIFTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of this Mammoth Zoological Enterprise, which is unequaled by any exhibition of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
either in Europe or America. So vast and varied a collection was never before offered for public inspection in any country, some of which are
A PAIR OF WHITE POLAR BEARS,
A BEAUTIFUL NEBRASKA ELK,
A BURMESE, OR SACRED COW.
The Zoological Gardens of London, notwithstanding all their Government support, cannot compete with this private enterprise of
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S,
established in this City, at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway. So extensive a collection of beautiful animals of the most rare species, from the jungles of Asia, deserts of Africa, pampas of South America, and inhospitable regions of Arctic Ocean, (most of which were captured personally by THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF,) are not to be found in the Zoological Gardens of
ENGLAND, FRANCE OR GERMANY.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY, STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY
Sings "Thou art so Near and yet so far," and "Dear Mother, I've Come Home to Die," THIS EVENING, at IRVING HALL.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery,
EVERY EVENING during the week, will be presented
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. E. H. ROSSTON,
late with DAN RICE'S great show,
First week of Mr. DEN STONE,
the people's Clown.
First week of Mr. WM. YOUNG,
the wonderful Gymnast.
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME
will be offered, introducing the best array of
EQUESTRIAN TALENT
ever brought together in this City.
MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL
and
MR. JOHN DENIER,
in New and Brilliant Acts.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Children, 15 cents.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, Matinee for Families at 2½.

MISS MINA GEARY
Sings "The Beating of My Own Heart" and "Tripping Down the Lane," THIS EVENING, at IRVING HALL.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will give the second of his series of FAREWELL CONCERTS,
prior to his departure for Europe, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, when the celebrated Prima Donna Contralto, Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI; Mlle. BARNATCHE, Pianist; GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor; CARLO PATTI, Violinist, will assist Mr. GOTTSCHALK.
Conductors.....Sig. ABELLA and S. BEHRENS.
Admission, including reserved seats, $1. Seats may be secured at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Doors open at 7½; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL Freedmen's Relief Association will be held at Cooper Institute, on the evening of THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock. William Cullen Bryant, Esq., will preside. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and William Allen Butler, Esq., will address the meeting. The questions involved in the condition and destiny of the emancipated negro, so vitally interwoven with our national interests and existence, will be the prominent subjects of discussion. The interesting group of white slave children, sent North by Gen. Banks, will be present.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—PAINTED BY ALBERT BIERSTADT—is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
For full information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10.27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5.22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	11.05 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:26 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL Secretary.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR Sale—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Commences at 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
TRIUMPHANT REPRODUCTION and BRILLIANT SUCCESS of John Brougham's grand romantic drama,
THE
DUKE'S MOTTO,
Mr. WHEATLEY in his original character of CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
ONLY FOUR NIGHTS MORE OF THIS
CELEBRATED PLAY,
Which for
THIRTEEN CONSECUTIVE WEEKS CROWDED NIGHTLY THIS VAST ESTABLISHMENT,
running entirely through the past Summer.
THE SCENERY,
DRESSES
and APPOINTMENTS are of the
MOST COSTLY AND GORGEOUS DESCRIPTION,
and the GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,
under the direction of Signor Ronzani, is complete, and comprised of
FIRST-CLASS ARTISTES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1864, will be performed for
POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME BUT THREE,
the New Romantic Drama, in three acts and a prologue, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
BY
JOHN BROUGHAM.
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE....Mr. WHEATLEY
(His original character.)
The cast will comprise the following popular artists:
Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr J. Nunan, Mr B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. W. Collier, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. T. B. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Skerrett, &c., &c., &c.
The manager has much pleasure in announcing to the public that he has effected an engagement, for a limited period, with the very popular and celebrated prima donna,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
and
OPERA TROUPE.
Adolphe Adams' famous comic opera, entitled
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU,
is selected for the debut of this highly successful combination, which takes place on
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 29.
Box Book open six days in advance.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY.
Doors open at 7¼; Overture commences at 8¼: Curtain rises at its conclusion. The performance will terminate close on to 11 o'clock.
NINETY-FOURTH NIGHT OF
ROSEDALE,
IN WHICH
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. GILBERT, MR. FISHER, MR. HOLLAND, MR. JOHN SEFTON, MR. DALY, MR. BROWNE, MR. PARKES, MR. POPE, MRS. HOEY, MISS GANNON, MISS MORANT, MRS. VERNON, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS BARRETT, MISS LE BRUN AND MISS CARMAN will sustain their original characters
Thursday, seventh time, PURE GOLD.
Friday, ninety-fifth time, ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY,
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S BENEFIT,
First time this season, Sheridan's Comedy, the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
Will be produced with appropriate scenery, beautiful appointments and complete costumes.
Monday, eighth night of PURE GOLD.
Due notice will be given of the next representations of THE LOVE CHASE, MARRIED LIFE, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE and MASKS AND FACES.

MRS JENNY KEMPTON
Sings "The Birds of the Wilderness" and "Coming Thro' the Rye" THIS EVENING, at IRVING HALL.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
EVERY DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
OR,
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
A COMPLETE TOUR OF THE WORLD.
A COMPLETE TOUR OF THE WORLD.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE EVERY DAY.
While every age and sex may here enjoy the purest intellectual pleasures suited to their respective tastes.
LADIES ESPECIALLY WILL FIND OUR NEW
TEMPLE OF ART
a most delightful resort.
Doors open at 7: tours begin at 8.
Matinee every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.
Carriages may be ordered at 4½ and 9½ o'clock.
H. B. MCKEON, Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—In a location well known for its salubrity and beauty, six hours from New-York, commences its 46th semi-annual session April 1, 1864. As the attendance of its Winter term entirely filled its accommodations, application should be made early. It affords peculiar advantages for instruction in music and for an appropriate gymnastic culture. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for further information.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteith Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 24, 1864. See the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

**ELLSWORTH'S MODEL WRITING A

FROM WASHINGTON.

Continued from First page.

Houses were agreed, and to this opinion he had yielded.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, briefly expressed his reasons for differing from such a construction of the powers of committees of conference and appealed to the Speaker as to his view of the matter.

The Speaker, by unanimous consent, stated, in response to Mr. WASHBURNE'S inquiry of him, that the conference report ruled out this. The Vice-President at the last Congress was properly ruled out in his opinion, because, after settling the disagreement, they reported a recommendation to change the original text. But of the power of concurrence by proposing amendments to the pending amendments, there could be no doubt, provided they did not propose any amendments in the same language and to the same effect as those which both Houses had rejected.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New-York (Dem.,) said while his colleague (Mr. WOOD) had moved an amendment that the increased tax should apply to all whisky on hand, with a view, as alleged, to reach speculators, without reference to the injury it would inflict on distillers, legitimate traders and consigners, who had made advances on spirits at the present rate of taxation, he had deemed it his duty to his constituents to vote against the whole bill in that objectionable state, although disposed to favor a liberal taxation in a proper form. His colleague (Mr. WOOD) has urged his amendment as a revenue measure necessary for the support of the Government, had voted against it when made in conformity with his views. He urged that the bill as reported was prospective in its operation, except as to spirits on shipboard, bound to the United States and public stores. He condemned the injustice of retroactive legislation, and said the same principle, already sanctioned in regard to domestic spirits, should be applied to those imported. He regarded this course as essential to the consistency of the House. At present, if a vessel arrived a day after the passage of the act, the importer, who had sent his orders abroad, without anticipating the proposed increase, would have to pay an additional tax—a species of legislation without parallel in this country. He showed that by the various acts of Aug. 2, 1861, Aug. 6, 1861, and July 14, 1862, that sufficient time had been allowed most of the goods, *bonâ fide* ordered and shipped, without anticipation of the increase of duty, to arrive before the law was enforced, and urged that the proposed law was an unwarrantable interference with the ordinary laws and security of commerce; that merchandise on shipboard, bound to the United States, had always been exempted from increased duty, or a reasonable time for its arrival had been given.

Mr. J. KASSON, (Union,) of Iowa, referring to the remarks of FERNANDO WOOD, said the gentleman in agreeing to reduce the sliding scale did not represent the opinion of the House. If the House voted anything, it voted against the sliding scale. He earnestly hoped they would reconsider both clauses, in relation to the sliding scale, with the view of rendering the bill more in accordance with the opinion of the House.

Mr. STEVENS, (Union,) of Pennsylvania, hoped the House would not stultify themselves. The position taken by the committee, was the only one which, by the parliamentary law, they could adopt. The House adopted the clause for taxing spirits on hand the Senate struck it out, and in this the House concurred. The committee were therefore bound to put no tax upon spirits on hand, there was no principle in parliamentary law which authorized them to depart from it. In the course of his remarks he said that men on the temperance side of this question became as intoxicated as if they had been drinking liquor for a month, and they become so giddy that they lose their reason and forget the parliamentary law. [Laughter.] He denied that the House were throwing away revenue by agreeing to the Senate's amendment. As modified, the Senate bill would have produced $14,000,000 more, but this bill as it now stands, would produce $9,500,000 more from year to year. It was time they were done with this deleterious agitation. The gentleman from Illinois had been talking about speculators coming hither, but he (STEVENS) thought the gentleman from Illinois (WASHBURNE) would hold out against an army of besiegers. None appeared before the committee but distillers, not one of whom had spirits on hand. Seventy-two large distillers were alone consulted. He moved that the House concur in the report of the Committee of Conference.

The question was taken, and the report was nonconcurred in, Yeas 57, Nays 86, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Blow, Cobb, Cole, Cravens, Davis of Maryland, Dawson, Dennison, Eldridge, English, Fenton, Finck, Griswold, Harrington, Holman, Hooper, King, Law, Lazear, Long, Marvin, McAllister, McBride, McIndoe, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Leonard Myers, Nelson, Noble, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, O'Neill of Ohio, Orth, Patterson, Pendleton, Perry, Pomeroy, Rice of Massachusetts, Robinson, Schenck, Scott, Shannon, Smithers, Stevens, Stiles, Strouse, Van Valkenburgh, Voorhees, Whaley, Wheeler, C. A. White, Wilder, Winfield, F. Wood and Woodbridge.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair of Western Virginia, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chandler, A. W. Clark, Clay, Cox, Cresswell, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eden, Edgerton, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Ganson, Gooch, Grider, Grinnell, Hall, Harding, Harris of Maryland, Herrick, Higby, Hubbard of Iowa, Hulburd, Hutchins, Johnson of Ohio, Julian, Kalbfleisch, Kasson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Leblond, Loan, Longyear, Mallory, McClurg, McDowell, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrison, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Norton, Odell, Perham, Pike, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Ross, Schofield, Swan, Spalding, Starr, Stebbins, Steele of New-York, Sweat, Tracey, Upson, Wadsworth, Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Webster, J. W. White, Williams, Wilson, Windom.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) it was ordered that a new Committee of Conference be asked of the Senate.

AN "ABOLITION WAR."

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. BLOW, of Missouri, (Union,) resumed his remarks from Friday, in reply to his colleague, Mr. BLAIR. He defended Secretary CHASE's trade regulations, which had been attacked, and also commented upon a public address of Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR. He said he could tell the Postmaster-General that if the rebellion was to be crushed and the Federal authority restored, it would be effected by the Abolition party, and the black race would be protected in their freedom. His prayer was that we might have the courage and ability to act so justly that the God of nations would not abandon us.

Mr. MCDOWELL, (Dem.,) of Indiana, arraigned the President and Republican party as fanatical hypocrites, and as having changed the declared policy of the war and made it one for the abolition of Slavery. With the President's Proclamation had come dissensions and divisions at the North, destruction of the freedom of speech and press, the suspension of the habeas corpus, the denial of the right of trial by jury, the invasion of peaceful homes, and arbitrary arrests, and mock trials, and exile. And now the dominant party had borrowed from Europe a Conscription Law, to compel our people to carry on an abolition war. He denied any sympathy with the rebellion; but said we must accompany the sword with the olive branch of peace, and build up a Union sentiment to protect the South after our armies have left it.

The committee rose, and at 4½ o'clock the House adjourned.

Indiana Union State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Union State Convention organized at 10 o'clock this morning. Gov. J. A. WRIGHT presided. Resolutions indorsing the Administration, and recommending the renomination of Mr. LINCOLN for the Presidency, were passed unanimously. Gov. MORTON was renominated for election by acclamation. A full ticket will be nominated this afternoon, and a platform adopted. The Convention was very large, every county in the State being fully represented.

SECOND DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The convention has nominated a full State ticket, with Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL for Lieutenant-Governor.

The resolutions assert that every partisan feeling for the cause of the Union, and in favor of the action of the Government, whether in accordance with the convention's views of correct policy or not, should be sacrificed; the convention cannot absolve any from rendering all possible aid to crush the rebellion, by furnishing the Government men, means, counsel and encouragement; hail with joy the indications of returning peace by a complete subjugation in accordance with the laws and Constitution; favor the destruction of everything that stands in the way of permanent and perpetual peace among the people of all States, and a full and complete restoration of the just authority of the United State under the Constitution; denounce those who oppose the Government, and refuse to contribute men and money to support it; present the name of ANDY JOHNSON as their choice for Vice-President.

A grand ratification meeting will be held to-night.

Regiments Returning to the Army.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Second Massachusetts Regiment left this afternoon to rejoin the Twelfth Army Corps under Gen. GRANT. They go via Albany and Buffalo.

The Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers also left to-day for Newport-News. Both regiments have reenlisted.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1559, 1566, 1567, 1571, 1573, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1603, 1605, 1609, 1615, 1617. *Part II.*—Nos. 351, 660, 955, 182, 1267, 584, 1285, 964, 1037, 755, 688, 681, 986, 578, 1139, 18, 618, 620, 600, 793.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2371, 2437, 769, 2815, 2411, 3399, 1065, 2291, 2533, 2635, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545. *Part II.*—Nos. 2018, 2730, 2056, 2550, 2372, 2456, 1048, 289, 2460, 2290, 2378, 2360, 2564, 2568, 2569.

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Rumored Retreat of General Longstreet.

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.

Defiant Attitude of the Union Forces.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL PALMER.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The latest reports repeat, without confirming, LONGSTREET'S retreat across the French Broad River. It is thought here that, having failed to accumulate force sufficient for prompt, energetic operations on our communications, he has grown fearful of concentrations against him or JOHNSTON, and is now endeavoring to form a junction with the latter at Dalton before the Spring campaign can open.

The largest estimates give LONGSTREET 20,000 men and 50 field pieces. JOHNSTON can alone have at Dalton six divisions of infantry, about 30,000 men. The two armies concentrated will probably muster 60,000 men and might prove dangerous.

Great dissatisfaction exists among the rebels, and the evidences of their demoralization are numerous.

Provost-Marshal-Gen. PARKHURST reports that for January and half of February, a total of 3,276 deserters have come in from JOHNSTON'S army alone.

Gen. PALMER has remained in peaceful possession of Ringgold, Georgia, and the Gap covering Chattanooga. The enemy may yet accept his invitation and fight.

Rumor had it yesterday that HARDEE was west of Lafayette, Ga., trying to get across Lookout Mountain, and make a descent to Bridgeport. But this is false, as Gen. PALMER pushed a detachment into Lafayette to-day, driving the enemy out.

The enemy suppose that GRANT has been concentrating at KNOXVILLE to drive LONGSTREET, thus weakening Chattanooga, and they may be foolish enough to attack us here.

Look for active operations before April.

Adjt. JOHN SHEPPARD, of the Ninth Kentucky, has been exchanged.

Occupation of Ringgold, Georgia.

RINGGOLD, Ga., Monday, Feb. 22.

Gen. PALMER'S forces occupied Ringgold this afternoon. Our mounted infantry in advance drove out the small rebel patrols found at Colorado, about two miles distant, but did not pursue. The town is quiet. But seven families are left in the place, which formerly had 3,000 inhabitants.

The Kentucky Freedom Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The adjourned meeting of the Freedom Convention assembled this morning, at 10 o'clock, at Beck's Hall.

While waiting for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, the convention was addressed by Hon. CASPAR BUTZ, of Chicago, who made a very radical speech, as the representative of the German Convention, which met at Cleveland last Fall. He said some of the Germans had gone over to the Copperheads; but they had 400,000 votes left, and would obtain universal freedom throughout the United States, and asked where could we find a better territory for furnishing to the slaves than that we are now conquering?

Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri, said the spirit of J. J. CRITTENDEN hung like a nightmare over Kentucky, and prevented her from expressing her true principles.

The convention was also addressed by Messrs. DUNHAM, BAIRD, PRESTON and NEEDHAM, of Kentucky; Gen. MCNEIL of Massachusetts; and Messrs. KIRKLE and PRESTORIOUS, of Missouri.

In the afternoon session the following resolutions were presented by the Committee on Resolutions, excepting the seventh resolution, which was offered by Mr. KIRKLE. They were acted upon singly, and afterward passed unanimously:

Resolved, first, That the unity of this country, with the present form of republican government, State and National, must be preserved, and the rebellion suppressed.

Second, That slavery was the cause of the war, and is the great obstacle to peace, which we cannot obtain until the principles of freedom announced in the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution are carried into practice. The question whether slavery is to be perpetuated or not, is no longer exclusively a State but a National one. It is, therefore, proper that the Constitution of the United States should be amended so as to secure freedom to every human being within its jurisdiction. Such a guaranty of individual freedom is as necessary in the Constitution of the United States, as that of a republican form of government to each State.

Third—That the Government has the Constitutional right to command the services of every male, no matter what his color or condition, whether slave or free, and the master cannot interfere his right between the man and the Government, and we are in favor of enlisting and enrolling all alike.

Fourth—That during a rebellion, the President, in the exercise of the war power, has full and ample authority to free all the slaves in the rebellious districts, and they are hereby invested irrevocably with all the rights of freemen; and in the present rebellion he ought to exercise this power to the fullest extent.

Fifth—That with the effect of the Presidedt's Amnesty Proclamation before us, we delare that, in our opinion, the same has been injurious to the Union cause, and its operations within the districts to which it especially applies are humiliating and unjust to loyal men, by placing them upon the same footing with rebels, and we would urge its recall or suppression until the rebellion is wholly crushed.

Sixth.—That the Slave State Freedom Convention be a permanent organization by the formation of an Executive Committee of one member, and one alternate from each of the slave States, for the purpose of carrying out its principles; and that the delegation of each State represented in this Convention appoint such members of the committee.

Seventh.—That we declare ourselves favorable to such an amendment of the Constitution of the United States as shall make the President eligible for one term only.

A resolution was offered, and lost after considerable discussion, providing for a National Radical Convention at St. Louis, on the 10th of May. The vote on the resolution stood 53 in favor to 64 against, the majority preferring to act with the Republican party in their National Convention.

The proceedings of the convention were generally harmonious, but towards the close of the afternoon session considerable confusion prevailed, principally upon minor points.

The convention adjourned *sine die*.

A State Freedom Convention Called in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Kentucky delegation of the Freedom Convention have called a State Convention, to meet at Louisville on the 9th of May, to appoint delegates to the Baltimore Convention. They also appointed the following State Committee:

Messrs. James Speed, John Tompkins, L. M. Dembitz, of Somerville; C. A. Preston, of Covington; C. F. Beyland, Ham Cummings, of Newport; George D. Blakey, of Russellville; T. D. Calvert, of Bowling Green; Dr. Layton, of Lewis County.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 85 bbls. Ashes, 13,407 bbls. Flour, 189 bbls. and 4,406 bags Corn Meal, 2,108 bush. Wheat, 8,081 bushels Corn, 14,744 bushels Oats, 265 bushels Rye, 3,997 bushels Malt, 13,207 pkgs. Provisions, and 4,590 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $8 87½, and Pearls at $10 @ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is quiet and depressed; Middling at 79c.@80c., chiefly within the range. Sales and resales since our last, of 500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed to-day, and prices are quoted down 5c. @10c. ₱ bbl. The unfavorable foreign news and the rise in freights check export movements. The trade demand is moderate. Sales since our last 16,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 20@$6 45; Extra State, at $6 60@$7 10, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@$7 40 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 20	@$6 45
Extra State	6 60	@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 15	@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 15	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@ 11 50

Southern Flour is in less demand at drooping prices; sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $7 20@$7 95 for very poor to good superfine; $8@$10 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 530 bbls. extra at $6 70@@$8 60, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in demand at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey, $6 15 @$6 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales 330 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, and prices have favored sellers. The demand has been mainly speculative. Sales since our last of 5,800 bbls., at $23 75@,24 for New Mess; $22 for Mess, last season's packing; and $22 75 for March, and $21 75 for March delivery; $21 for two-year old Mess; $24@$26 50 for Old and New Clear Mess; $21@$23 for Thin Mess; $21@$23 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 25@$18 75 for Old and New Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 11¾c.@14¾c. for Hams, and 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 750 packages. Bacon has been in good demand at 11½c. @ 13¾c., according to quality, ₱ lb.; sales since our last, 1,100 boxes for immediate and future delivery. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS quote: "Cumberland Cut, Middle, 11¾c.; Short-ribbed, Middles, 11¾c.; Short, clear, Middles, 12¾c.; Long-ribbed Middles, 11¾c.; Long, clear, Middles, 12¾c.; Long-cut English Hams, 14¾c.; Short do. Round do., 13c.; salt or sweet pickle, 13c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are in more demand to-day at 9¾c.@11¾c., the latter for choice City, ₱ lb. Lard is in fair request and quite firm; sales 3,400 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery at 13c.@14c. the latter an extreme rate ₱ lb. Beef is in active demand at steady rates; sales 2,100 bbls. at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$14 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24@$25 50; India Mess, $28@$30 ₱ tierce; sales 150 tcs. Beef Hams, $20@$21 ₱ bbl. sales 170 bbls. Butter is in good demand at 23c.@30c. for poor to choice Western, and 29c.@36c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling more freely at 14c.@17c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,450 bbls., in lots, at 90c.@93c., the latter an extreme rate, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been quite limited since our last, in view of the scarcity of room and the high rates claimed by shipowners. For Liverpool, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d.@1s. 6d., nearly all at the lower rate; 1,750 boxes Bacon at 12s. 6d.@14s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 30s.@35s. by steamer. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 8d., 200 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 6d.; 250 boxes Bacon, at 20s.; 250 bbls. Oil, at 25s. For Glasgow, 200 tierces Lard, at 17s. 6d.; 20 tierces Oil, 22s. 6d. For Cork and orders, a British brig, with Petroleum, at 6s.; if to an English, 6s.; if to a Continental port. For River Platte, a British bark, with Lumber, at $18.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Extraordinary success of this live and graphically illustrated paper. Two large extra editions required to supply the demand, notwithstanding double the usual number have been issued in the first editions. This paper gives the most graphic illustrations of recent and important events and live subjects, and always in advance. Do not fail to see this week's number, ready on Thursday. Particulars in another column.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON is the all-absorbing drama "Miriam's Crime," at BARNUM'S Museum. It is rich in all the elements of a first-class drama. It will be played this afternoon and evening, affording ladies, children and families the opportunity of seeing it and returning home before nightfall. They will also see the giants, dwarfs, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

A graphic caricature of the Presidential political cobblers and wire-pullers measuring Lincoln's shoes, including Bennett, Hudson, Raymond, Greeley, Weed, Seward, Brooks, Sumner, Forney and Miss Anna Dickinson, in *Demorest's New-York Illustrated News* of this week, with many other graphic and humorous sketches.

[Advertisement.]

The Presidential campaign will soon open, but politics do not change the fact that the best Coffee for family use is the far-famed Kent's East India Coffee, which is sold by all grocers, at 25 cents ₱ lb. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Neck-tie manufacturers can save 40-per cent. by using the WILCOX & GIBBS sewing-machine, No. 508 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DYE—GRIFFIN.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Jan. 5, Mr. WILLIAM MCEARLDYE, formerly of New-York, to Miss JOSEPHENE GRIFFIN, of San Francisco.

FOSTER—PATTERSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, Harlem, N. Y., by Rev. John E. Cookman, W. J. FOSTER to Miss CECIL A., eldest daughter of C. Patterson, Esq., all of this City.

HERDER—FULLER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 22, by Rev. HENRY Ward Beecher, ABRAHAM HERDER to CORNELIA FULLER, daughter of Rev. E. C. Fuller, all of that city.

KERNAGHAN—CONKLIN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, by Rev. Henry J. Fox, HENRY D. KERNAGHAN to LIZZIE M., daughter of John S. Conklin, Esq., both of this City. No cards.

NEWTON—PARSONS.—At Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. Dr. Rogers, of New-York, JOHN W. NEWTON, of St. Albans, Vt., Captain First Vermont Cavalry, to ELIZABETH SCOTT, daughter of the late Hon. Francis Parsons, of Hartford.

DIED.

CARPENTER—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 22, MARGARET, youngest child of Rev. H. S. and Louisa Carpenter, aged 4 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 8 Carroll-place, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DEVLIN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, SAMUEL B., son of John E. and Martha Josephine Devlin, aged 19 years, 6 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, on Thursday next, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DISBROW.—At his residence, Middletown Point, Monmouth County, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 22, NICHOLAS MORGAN DISBROW, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the above village, on Thursday, the 25th inst, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Detroit, Mich., papers please copy.

DOUBET.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, FRANCIS DOUBET, native of France, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 160 Wooster-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral.

HALLOCK.—In this City, on Third day, Second month, 23d, MARY M., the beloved wife of Reuben L. Hallock, daughter of the late David and Sarah Hoag, aged 31 years and 4 months.

The remains will be taken on Fifth day, the 25th, to Amawalk, Westchester County, for interment.

IVEY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of Henry and Margaret Ivey, aged 5 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 329 Washington-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KEELER.—At La Salle, Ill., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, ROSWELL KEELER, aged 72 years, formerly merchant of this City and resident of Brooklyn.

KELLY.—On Monday, Feb. 22, JESSIE B., daughter of Henry and Almira Kelly, aged 10 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 36 West 11th-st., without further notice.

MAYER.—On Monday, Feb. 22, at 6 P. M., ABRAHAM MAYER, Sexton of the Temple Emanuel, in the 44th year of his age, after a short and painful illness.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Temple Emanuel, Mendelssohn Society, Arnan Lodge No. 39, I. O. B. B., and Mount Sinai Lodge, I. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, from the Temple, in 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

MYER.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, at the New-York Hospital, of consumption, FRANCIS X. MYER.

The members of Mechanic Lodge No. 31, F. & A. M., are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge-room, corner of 4th and Greene sts., at 12½ P. M., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, F. X. MYER. The fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. By order.

CHAS. C. J. BEEK, W. M.

JOHN HANNA, Secretary.

NAUDAIN.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 22, at his residence, West Farms, N. Y., ANDREW NAUDAIN, M. D., in the 51d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, West Farms. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

NORTHROP.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 21, after a lingering illness, JOHN I. NORTHROP, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 323 West 15th-st., at 12 M. on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

PEYTON.—On Monday night, Feb. 22, after a long and painful sickness, MARY, the beloved wife of William Peyton, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, W. K. Peyton, No. 7 3d-st.

PHIPPS.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, Feb. 20, Mrs. SOPHIE PHIPPS, daughter of the late Hon. J. H. Lyman, of Northampton, Mass., aged 48 years.

POPE.—On Monday, Feb. 22, CHARLES POPE, Sr., in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 180 West 21st-st., on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

POWERS.—On Monday, Feb. 22, MARY S. POWERS, wife of Thomas Powers, of this City, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

RIKER.—At Oak Hill, Newtown, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 22, MARGARET S., youngest daughter of the late Capt. Andrew and Margaret Moore Riker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, John C. Jackson, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting from 2 until 2½ o'clock, at Hunter's Point, L. I., opposite 34th-st. ferry.

SAYRE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 23, after a brief illness, FRANCIS SAYRE, son of the late Sylvanus Sayre, aged 50 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 24th inst., at St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

SLAMM.—At Port Washington, on Sunday, Feb. 21, JOSEPH A. SLAMM, aged 41 years.

The funeral service will take place at the residence of his brother-in-law, J. T. P. Smith, No. 52 Court-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SHAW.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, near Middletown, N. Y., HARRIET, daughter of Samuel and Ruth Shaw.

ST. FELIX.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 21, LOUIS HENRY R., youngest son of the late J. R. St. Felix, in his 32d year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his mother-r's residence, Raymond-st., near Fulton-av., without further notice.

TRAPHAGEN.—On Monday, Feb. 15, at his residence, Preakness, N. J., of disease of the heart, WILLIAM H. TRAPHAGEN, aged 30 years, 10 months and 10 days.

Asleep in Jesus.

THOMPSON.—On Monday, Feb. 22, Mrs. MARGARET THOMPSON, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 254 Madison-st., on Thursday, at 1 P. M.

WHELPLEY.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 21, EDWARD W. WHELPLEY, Chief Justice of New-Jersey, aged 46 years.

The funeral will take place at the South-st. Presbyterian Church, Morristown, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 11½ A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 9 A. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday, Feb. 22, RICHARD S. WILLIAMS, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Sands-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

ZABRISKIE.—At her late residence, Morrisania, on Sunday, Feb. 21, ANNA ELLIOTT, wife of Martin Zabriskie, and daughter of the late William Elliott Morris, of Morrisania, and of Saint Bartholomew's Parish, Saint John Colleton, South Carolina.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Wednesday next, the 24th inst., at St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mott Haven Station, Harlem Railroad, to meet the 2½ o'clock train from New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 41	Sun sets	5 46
Moon rises	7 55		
Sandy Hook	8 35	Gov. Island	9 24
Hell Gate	10 46		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	8 35	Gov. Island	9 24
Hell Gate	10 46		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Ariel, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Fairbanks, Mershon, Washington, James Hand.

Steamer Vineland, Maul, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Ships Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Eastern Belle, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Ivanhoe, (Br.,) Barclay, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Aberdeen, Cochran, Matanzas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Quindaro, Moore, Philadelphia, Thompson & Hunter; Johannes, (Brem.,) Klochgeter, London, Kuger Bros.; Madras, (Fr.,) Mignot, Havre, Baetjer & De Vertu.

Brigs Zwan, (Hol.,) Riedyk, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Nellie Hunt, (Br.,) Nelson, Buenos Ayres, E. A. Hussey & Co.; Arlone, (Aust.,) Miletich, St. Jago, Cuba, Holmboe & Balchen; A. B. Cook, Speed, Port Royal, Bixby & Co.; S. B. Johnson, (Br.,) Saunders, Greytown, Nic., Boyd & Hincken; J. W. Johnston, (Br.,) Foster, Barbados, T. T. Dwight.

Schooners J. B Stafford, Longstreet, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Warren, Hammond, Fall River; Niagara, Worden, Bridgeport, L. Kenny; O. C. Acken, Peck, Stamford; J. Hamblin, Rich, Canary Islands, Crowell & Paine; Saran, Steelman, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Rio Grande, Cropper, Fortress Monroe, J. A. McSorley; Christie Johnston, Rich, Fortress Monroe, Crowell & Paine; Mary J. Elliott, Newcomb, Fortress Monroe, Crowell & Paine; Ellen Frances, Rich, Fortress Monroe, Crowell & Paine; Brunette, (Br.,) Smith, Balize, Hond.; F. Alexandre & Sons; Mary A. Hyer, Soper, Fortress Monroe, T. G. Benton & Sons; Lydia Ann, Overton, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Sloop W. H. Brown, Jackson, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Smellie, Queenstown Feb. 5, with mdse. and 4 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Synner.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Synner.

Ship Liverpool, Chamberlain, London and the Isle of Wight Dec. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had heavy westerly weather nearly the whole passage; lost sails and stove bulwarks. Jan. 17, lat. 47, lon. 29 30, fell in with Br. brig Vesta, Williams, cleared hence Dec. 14 for Falmouth, with 9,629 bushels wheat, dismasted and in a sinking condition; had lost everything above the deck, except the mainmast. Took off the Captain and crew and brought them to this port.

Ship Catharine, (Br.,) Holbrook, Lawrence, New-Bedford, in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall 25 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. On the 18th and 19th inst., had very heavy westerly winds and snow squalls.

Bark Bremerin, (Brem.,) Jochens, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Vessels left before reported.

Bark Scandinavian, Friend, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar, etc., to master. Had some heavy weather.

Bark Teresa Carmelio, (Ital.,) Romeo, Salem, in ballast.

Bark Psyche, (Dan.,) Waver, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Brig Tracless, Laprelle, Port-au-Prince Feb. 7, with logwood, coffee and honey to Henry de Cordova & Co. The bark Wilhelmine, McEwen, for Miragoane, sld. Jan. 29, to load for New-York; the brig Almata sld. Feb 2 for St. Mark's, to load for New-York; the bark R. Murray, Jr., Capt. Curtis, sld. Feb. 3 for Miragoane, to load for New-York.

Brig Wilhelmine, (Dan.,) Nelson, St. Thomas Jan. 24, and Grand Turk, T. I., 23 ds., with salt to order. Had heavy weather on the passage.

Schr. White Sea, Lee, Port Royal 6 ds., with cotton to master. Feb. 19, off Hatteras, spoke schr. J. Orland, dismasted.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Lottie, Hammond, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Hobby, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Huntress, Howes, Baltimore 4 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. May Queen, Gott, Port Royal 10 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Granite State, Seabury, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Wm. Crawford, Burgess, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Alexander Blue, Simonson, Baltimore, coal.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Webber, Portland, copper ore.

Schr. Ida A. Jaynes, Jaynes, Baltim

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3876. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Hecla and City of London with Dates to Feb. 11.

Mr. Seward's Dispatches and the Anglo-Rebel Privateers.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

Progress of the War in Schleswig-Holstein.

CONTINUED DISASTERS TO THE DANES.

Severe Fighting and Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

The Danes Abandon the Dannewerke and Evacuate Schleswig.

Desponding Tone of the Press on the Increasing Complications.

Escape of the Pirate Florida from Brest.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The extra Cunard screw-steamer *Hecla*, from Liverpool at noon on the 9th, and from Queenstown on the 10th February, and the Inman steamer *City of London*, from Liverpool at noon of the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th, arrived at this port yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Lords on the 10th, the Earl of Derby said, there is another question which I should like to put to the noble Earl, but, as I have given him no notice, I will either take his answer now, or repeat my question on Thursday. The noble Earl has laid various papers on the table of the House, and, among others, the correspondence with the Government of the Federal States of America on the subject of the *Alabama*. I have seen elsewhere that a considerable amount of correspondence has taken place upon another subject—namely, the remonstrances made as to injuries apprehended or sustained by American commerce from vessels sailing from British ports. I wish to know whether the Government are prepared to lay upon the table that correspondence as well as the dispatches relating to the *Alabama*; and, further, whether they are prepared to produce any correspondence containing representations on the part of the Government of the apparent violation of the law by American cruisers in enforcing their rights, and also with respect to some very curious decisions which have been come to in the prize courts of the United States.

EARL RUSSELL—I can answer that question better on Thursday; but if the noble Earl refers to any discussions with the American Government about the iron-clads at Birkenhead, I can only say that as that matter is about to be brought before a court of law, I shall object to produce that correspondence. As the noble Earl has raised that question, I may say that on the first night of the session he referred to a dispatch of the Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, and expressed a hope that I had answered that dispatch in becoming terms. Now, at the moment I did not remember having seen any such dispatch, and I find since that it was a dispatch written by Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS, but Mr. ADAMS never thought proper to lay that dispatch before me, [hear, hear, and laughter;] and therefore I was spared the difficulty and the pain of giving an appropriate answer to it. [Hear, hear, and laughter.]

The Earl of Derby —I esume that it has now been laid before the noble Earl, because I see that reference is made by Mr. ADAMS to the noble Earl as having received toward the latter end of August an answer to several dispatches, among which he includes the dispatch of July 11, to which I referred. He could hardly have received such an answer if the dispatch had not been presented.

EARL RUSSELL.—I certainly do not find among the papers the dispatch of July 11, and Mr. ADAMS informed me expressly that he did not hand it to me. That being so, I should not do so useless a thing as endeavor to get up a wrangle with Mr. ADAMS on a dispatch which was never presented. [" Hear, hear," and laughter.]

The Earl of Derby.—The whole correspondence appears to have been laid before Congress.

In the House of Commons on the 9th, Mr. PEACOCKE asked what course the Government intended to take in reference to the correspondence with the United States Government respecting the *Alabama* and the *Alexandra*, which had lately been submitted to Congress?

Mr. LAYARD said it was not desirable to lay on the table any correspondence in reference to the *Alexandra*, as that case was undergoing judicial investigation. He had no objection to produce the papers in reference to the *Alabama*.

Mr. LAYARD also, in response to Sir H. CAIRNS and Lord R. CECIL, said that no dispatch had been received from Mr. SEWARD, stating that the American Government would hold England responsible for the depredations of the *Alabama*, nor had any verbal communication to that effect been made by Mr. ADAMS.

In the House of Commons on the 10th, Mr. PEACOCKE asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Government would lay upon the table of the House copies of their correspondence with the Government of the United States, and more especially that portion of it relating to the case of the *Alexandra*, and the claim by the United States Government for compensation for the losses inflicted by the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers.

Mr. LAYARD said that it would not be regular to present papers referring to a case which was still under the consideration of our courts. The papers relating to the *Alabama* had already been produced. If any others had been received since, he was not aware that there would be any objection to lay them upon the table.

Mr. PEACOCKE asked the honorable gentleman whether he would lay on the table the answer of Her Majesty's Government to the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD relating to the seizure of the *Alexandra*, which had already appeared in the newspapers.

Mr. LAYARD said that he was advised that it would not be right to produce any papers relating to a case which was still under judicial inquiry. [" Oh, oh!"]

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

Lord R. CECIL asked what steps Government had taken with respect to the proclamation of the Duke of Augustenburg in Schleswig under the protection of the Prussian troops; and also, whether it was true that the Prussian Government had intimated that the outbreak of hostilities had put an end to the treaty of 1852.

Lord PALMERSTON said that Government had remonstrated with Austria and Prussia on the steps taken in Schleswig and Holstein to proclaim, under the protection of Prussian troops, the Duke of Augustenburg, such a proceeding being contrary to good faith, and the admission that they were bound under the treaty of 1852 to acknowledge the King of Denmark as Sovereign over all the dominions of the late King. The Prussian Government replied that it disapproved of the proceedings in Schleswig, and orders would be sent to put a stop to them, but Holstein was occupied by the troops of the Diet, over which it had no control. With respect to the other question, the Prussian Government had made a positive declaration that it would respect the integrity of the Danish monarchy. The dispatch read by Earl RUSSELL the other night was not very clear; but its conclusion was that, whatever contingencies might arise, the Great Powers should be consulted with respect to them. It was stated in Berlin that, if resistance led to a war, it would put an end to treaties. He replied that that was a most preposterous doctrine, for any power had only to provoke a war to put an end to it. That was a doctrine which no Power having regard to its good faith would pretend to maintain. Since the commencement of hostilities the Prussian Government had informed her Majesty's Government that it would adhere to the Treaty of 1852, and respect the integrity of the Danish monarchy.

Lord MALMESBURY put some questions as to the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, and asserted that the Duke of Augustenburg and his son were bound in honor to adhere to the Treaty of 1852.

Earl RUSSELL contended that it was not in the power of Austria and Prussia, by an act of war, to abrogate the Treaty of London, to which so many Powers were parties; but Austria and Prussia had given no guarantee that that treaty would be upheld.

Earl DERBY trusted Government would continue to press for such a guarantee.

Lord PALMERSTON said that Government dispatches contradicted the report of revolutionary riots at Copenhagen, owing to the Danish retreat. Great dissatisfaction had, however, been evinced by the people, and the police and military had to put down some street rioting. Lord PALMERSTON also—in reply to Mr. DISRAELI—gave similar views to those uttered by Earl RUSSELL in the Upper House, as to the inability of Austria and Prussia to abrogate the treaty of 1852.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th, some inquiries were made as to affairs in China, the massacre at Foo Chow, &c. Mr. LAYARD promised to produce papers on the subject shortly.

Mr. BUSTON, on the 9th, moved his resolution denouncing the destruction of Kagosima, Japan, and after a debate, in which Lord PALMERSTON defended the course adopted by Government and by Admiral KUPER, although he regretted the destruction of Kagosima, the resolution was lost by a vote of 164 to 85.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

The *Africa* brought out intelligence that the *Alexandra* case was taken up in the Exchequer Chambers on the 6th February, and that Sir HUGH CAIRNS, who appeared for the defendants, took exception at once to the jurisdiction of the court to entertain the appeal. The Judges deferred their decision until the 8th, when, by a majority of one in a court of seven Judges, they decided to dismiss the appeal on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The case will, therefore, be carried up to the House of Lords.

CLAIMS FOR INDEMNITY,

The Liverpool *Post* has a long article on the American demands for indemnity for the losses sustained by the *Alabama*, and says that Earl RUSSELL'S attempt to stop the *Alabama*, although it failed, must be accepted as a fact that he considered her departure a violation of neutrality. It is happy, however, to believe that, if there should arise a dispute on the subject, it will be amicably settled.

ANOTHER REBEL PIRATE.

From the London Star, Feb. 9.

A dispatch from Bombay, received in Liverpool on Saturday, states that the ship *East* had arrived there, and reported being boarded by a Confederate bark on the 9th of October, in latitude 3, N., in the Atlantic. After a chase the bark fired shells, solid shot, and bullets at the *East*, and brought her to. A boat's crew then went on board and examined the ship's papers, after which they allowed her to proceed, expressing regret that they had given the captain trouble, and stating that they thought the *East* was an American ship. The *East* was from London.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

RETREAT OF THE DANES.

It is fully confirmed that the Danes had retreated from Schleswig, evacuated the Dannewerke, and blown up the works at Missunde.

A Copenhagen telegram says:

"The news that the Danish army, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, had evacuated the Dannewerke, leaving behind them the material of war, and retreated to Duppel, has aroused indescribable indignation and excitement in this city. Public feeling is very much depressed, and great indignation prevails against the Commander-in-Chief.

Both Houses of the Rigsraad, the Assembly for Denmark proper, have suspended their sittings. A proclamation of the King to the army has produced an unfavorable impression.

Explanations relative to the evacuation of the Dannewerke are expected on the return of the President of the Council."

The Austrians took possession of Schleswig at 7 A. M. on the 6th. They also occupied Gottorf Castle.

The Danes, in evacuating the Dannewerke, left 60 heavy pieces of artillery behind them.

The Danes, after evacuating Schleswig, retreated toward Flensburg, and the Austrians set off in pursuit.

A Schleswig telegram of the 7th says:

"An engagement took place yesterday near Oversee between the Danish and Austrian troops. The Austrians, commanded by Gen. GABLENZ, completely defeated the Danes after a desperate resistance.

Col. Prince WILLIAM, of Wurtemburg, and a Lieutenant-Colonel were severely wounded.

Two hundred prisoners and six cannon of heavy calibre, with a portion of the ammunition and baggage trains, were taken by the Austrians.

Oversee, near which place the battle was fought, is situated between Schleswig and Flensburg, but nearer to the latter town."

The Prussians crossed the Schlei in large numbers on the morning of the 6th by means of 300 fishing boats and pontoons near Anies, and immediately pushed forward northward. A telegram from Kiel, dated night of the 7th, says:

"The Danes are evacuating the Duchy of Schleswig, and are retreating in full haste to Jutland. An armistice is expected daily.

The following is the Danish account of their retreat:

"Overcome by the fatigue of five days' constant duty, the Danish arms, giving way to superior force, retreated to Duppel, on reaching which place the cavalry took a northerly direction, the enemy being continually in pursuit. Several engagements took place, and the Danish losses were considerable. It was the intention of the Danish Commander before evacuating Schleswig to blow up the Castle of Gottorf and to set fire to the magazines; but having received orders to spare the King's birthplace, neither were carried into execution."

The number of guns in position left behind by the Danes is stated to be 120.

In a severe engagement on the 6th, near Idstedt, the Germans were victorious, but their loss was severe.

A late telegram says that the Austrians had attacked the Danes before Flensburg, and the Prussians cut them off on the right. The Danes, in retreating, lost great booty and many prisoners. There was further fighting in the streets in the north part of Flensburg.

A Hamburg telegram, dated the evening of the 8th, says:

"Returning officers state that the Prussians traveled from Holnis to Duppel and took the feebly occupied Duppel bulwarks.

The gross of the Prussian army continued their march to Apenrade, to cut off the Danish army retreating to Jutland.

The roads were covered with caissons blown up, which the horses could not draw any further.

The Danish army is en route."

The excitement in Copenhagen continued on the 7th and 8th, and the Danish Commander-in-Chief, Gen. DE MEZA, and the Chief of the Staff had been recalled

At an extraordinary sitting of the Rigsraad, the President of the Council said that the King was not instrumental in the retreat of the army; that the proceedings of the Commander-in-Chief were inexplicable, and that he had therefore been recalled.

A Paris telegram of the 8th says:

The *Patrie* of this evening publishes under express reserve a report that a revolution has broken out at Copenhagen, and that the King of Sweden has been proclaimed in that city. The report also states that King CHRISTIAN has embarked for England.

The *France* of this evening says:

Great excitement is felt at Copenhagen among the maritime population and the workmen at the Arsenal, all of whom demand to be led to battle. A powerful squadron is being fitted out. Two screw frigates have left Copenhagen for the Island of Alsen to support the movements of the Danish army.

The Paris papers also publish the following telegram:

COPENHAGEN, Sunday Evening, Feb. 7.

Demonstrations have been made before the palace of the King to-day, demanding explanations of the order given to the Danish troops to retire from the Dannewerke. The Minister of War has declared that he had nothing to do with this order.

The rumor that a revolution had broken out in Copenhagen, proved to be unfounded.

The latest dispatch from the Austrian headquarters, is as follows:

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, FROERUP, Feb. 9—morning.

The Austrian artillery is between Froerup and Flensburg.

It has been decided to raze the Dannewerke, and the disarmament has already commenced. The Austrians and Prussians have divided the guns captured.

The Prussian headquarters are at Flensburg.

Six hundred and fourteen Danish prisoners, nine of whom are officers, and upward of five hundred men, wounded at the engagement of Oversee, have been brought into Schleswig. Colonel, the Prince of Wurtemburg, is going on favorably.

A heavy fall of snow has taken place.

FLENSBURG, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The Danish partisans erected barricades, from which artillery was employed against the Austrians, who lost before and in Flensburg, 1,100 in killed and wounded.

Up to yesterday afternoon the dead remained unburied.

A collision has taken place on the Rendsburg and Altona Railway.

According to information received at Hamburg, the Prussians were engaged with the Danes at Duppel, and had lost 500 men, but the result was not known.

The Danes in great numbers had reached Alsen.

During the retreat, after the engagement near Oversee, the First Copenhagen Regiment of Infantry made a splendid and heroic bayonet charge upon a battery of 16 Prussian guns. The regiment was nearly destroyed, but the army was thereby saved.

Duke FREDERICK had been proclaimed in Flensburg.

After the communication made by Bishop MOURAAD, the President of the Danish Council, the following resolution was proposed in both Houses of the Rigsraad:

"The Rigsraad fully recognizing the extreme gravity of the time, expects that the nation will perceive the necessity of upholding tranquility and order. The people may rely on the Rigsraad maintaining the honor and independence of the country by all the legal means at its command, and on its calling on the Government to take all measures for the most energetic defence for the purpose."

This resolution was passed by both Houses, together with a second authorizing the preparation of an address to be presented to the King.

Advices from Stockholm state that popular demonstrations had taken place in that city, in front of the residence of the Danish Ambassador, in favor of Denmark.

The Dresden *Journal* says, that in a Copenhagen dispatch of the 5th instant, Denmark had proposed the assembly of a European Conference, to which the German Federal Diet should be a party, for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question.

A Venice telegram, of the 9th, says: "At a council of Ministers, held the day before yesterday, under the Presidency of the Emperor, highly important resolutions were adopted, the purport of which is, that the London protocol can no longer be preserved by Austria as a basis of negotiations between the great Powers. Austria has accepted the proposition of Denmark that a delay of eight weeks should be allowed to Danish and Austrian ships with their cargoes. Materials of war are expected to leave the harbors of both countries without molestation, and that, during a similar period, the mails should be regularly conveyed to and from either country."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The London *Times*, of the 9th, says: "As far as the possession of Schleswig is concerned, we must consider the war at an end. By this time, Flensburg has probably been captured, and nothing will remain for the diminished and disheartened army but to take refuge in Alzen, if it can, or to retire into Jutland, where, it may be presumed, German claims and armies will not follow it. It may be that the Danes have now lost Schleswig and Holstein forever."

The *Morning Post* of the 9th, on the other hand, asserts that it would be a great error to suppose that the war in Schleswig is at an end, and points out what a strong and dangerous position the Danes may assume at Duppel, supported by their fleet.

The London *Times* of the 10th says: "It is useless to anticipate a favorable result for Denmark. There can be little hope of the Danes successfully resisting the combined forces of the two great German Powers.

These forces, numbering far more than double those of the Danes, are now free to take possession of all the King's Continental dominions. All is lost save honor to the Danes in Schleswig. They must not look for military support from any foreign Power. The German Powers have succeeded in despoiling Denmark, which will probably be limited to Jutland and the islands, and are now intent on repudiating the Treaty of London."

The *Times* nevertheless concludes that England has no such interests involved as should induce it to abandon its peaceful attitude.

The *Morning Post* of the 10th says: "The present position of the Danish army is one which apparently amounts to an informal suspension of active hostilities, for the German troops may overrun the rest of Schleswig, they can hardly get at the Danes in the Island of Alsen. The time has, therefore, apparently arrived for the basis of some arrangement to be formed. That basis, however, cannot be laid down without reference to the other Great Powers of Europe, and it remains to us to learn what Austria and Prussia will now propose or what representations other Powers will make to Austria and Prussia."

The *Morning Herald* of the 10th, remarks that if Austria and Prussia repudiate the Treaty of London, it is hard to see how Europe can escape a general war.

The London *Times* of the 11th says official assurance has been received from Vienna that the Austrian Government does not intend in any way to depart from the basis laid down in the identical dispatch from Austria and Prussia of the 31st January, and that the announcement made by Reuter's telegram yesterday, to the effect that Austria had withdrawn from the London Treaty, is not correct.

The *Morning Post*, of the 11th, is of opinion that the Danes are in a position to carry on a defensive war in Schleswig, with comparative ease, for many months to come. They occupy the Island of Alsen on the eastern coast of the Duchy, together with the strongly fortified position of Duppel on the adjoining mainland. From the island it will be next to impossible for the Germans to dislodge them, and yet so long as the Danish forces are concentrated here the Allied Powers will be compelled to maintain a large army of occupation in Schleswig. However, the Danes, with their fleet, may blockade the German ports.

The *Daily News* of the 11th says the present position of the Danes is one to stir the sympathies of a nation of shopkeepers. The leader of the Opposition, forgetting the facts, only asks for "blue books." We have allowed the moment of action to pass away, and it will not return. We might have forbidden, probably we might have prevented the unjust occupation of Schleswig. Ministers halt meant to do so, but they did not make an effective resolution to help Denmark, which would have compelled the Premier to meet Parliament with a Cabinet crisis. While Ministers were hacking the Queen's speech, writing in warlike paragraphs and then cutting them out, our ally was invaded and his fate sealed.

The *Herald* of the 11th points out as monstrous the doctrine enunciated in the organ of the Palmerston Ministry, which stated that the integrity of Denmark was no affair of ours; that the transfer or conquest of a continental province or two was a matter of not the slightest interest to us.

The *Daily Telegraph* has received the following dispatch:

HAMBURG, Wednesday Night.

"It is computed that 15,000 Danish soldiers almost made good their retreat to Alsen Island. There is a hard frost."

The Duke of Newcastle's indisposition prevented him attending the Cabinet Council on the 10th.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The political news from France is unimportant.

It is announced that M. CORTA, a Deputy of the Corps Legislatif, would leave on the 10th for Mexico, to collect information requisite for the introduction of financial reforms in that country.

The Paris papers publish rumors of riots in the Canton of Ticino.

The Bourse on the 9th was flat. Rentes closed at 66.35

ITALY.

The *Opinion* of Turin points out that Italy can put in line upon the Mincio and the Po, 250,000 men, and that the Italian people follow the Danish war with feverish anxiety.

POLAND.

It is reported that the archives of the National Government at Warsaw had fallen into the hands of the Russians, and that other important discoveries had been made.

SPAIN.

The Queen had formally authorized the marriage of the eldest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier to the Count de Paris.

INDIA, CHINA, &c.

The following telegrams per Calcutta mail had been received:

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Cotton goods unchanged. Exchange, 2s. 3d. Freights dull.

BOMBAY, Friday, Jan. 15.

Exchange 2s. 1¼d. Freights active but unchanged.

JAPAN.

Prince Satsuma had paid the indemnity and made certain concessions.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Maories, after a severe fight, had been defeated, and most of the chiefs were taken prisoners.

LATEST PER CITY OF LONDON.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The *Pays* of this evening states that Denmark, yielding to the remonstrances of European commerce, has given orders that the German mail steamers running between New-York and Bremen should not be molested.

ALTONA, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

News from the seat of war is still very vague Communication by railroad with Flensburg has not yet been reëstablished. It appears only certain that a portion of the Danish army, instead of retreating to Alsen, has marched further north, pursued by the Allies.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10—2:30 P. M.

The Bourse opened very firm, but subsequently closed flat. Rentes were finally quoted at 66f. 85c., or 25c. lower than yesterday.

WARSAW, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A circular has been addressed by Gen. BERG to the military commanders, ordering that insurgents voluntarily surrendering with their arms, shall be permitted to retain their liberty; those who surrender without arms shall be set free on producing a certificate of legitimation, and their future good behavior being guaranteed by the authorities of their respective villages. Insurgents failing to comply with either condition, are to be transported until the restoration of order.

VERY LATEST BY THE CITY OF LONDON.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount is reduced to seven per cent.

The Confederate steamer *Florida* left Brest on the night of the 9th instant. It is presumed that the Federal steamer *Kearsage* will pursue her.

The rumor of an armistice between the Danes and Germans, at Schleswig, is unfounded. There has been no more fighting as yet.

The Danish Rigsraad have voted an address to the army in favor of "a vigorous prosecution of the war."

The proclamation of Marshal WRANGEL declares the authority of the King of Denmark suspended in Schleswig.

The Vienna *Batschafter* says:

"Denmark, by its anterior conduct and armed resistance, has abolished all treaties. The Treaty of London no longer exists. Austria and Prussia are masters of the policy toward Denmark."

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The enemy continues quiet.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 10—P. M.

The *Constitutionnel* considers that the evacuation of the Dannewerke by the Danes will prolong the war. It fears that the difficulties now arising will be different to those before the war. The basis of negotiation, it adds, has been displaced, and many complications and difficulties are possible.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday Morning, Feb. 11, Via QUEENSTOWN.

The London and North Western Company have announced a dividend at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, against 5½ for the corresponding period of 1862. The surplus is £21,000.

There was a distinct diminution in the demand for discount at the Bank of England yesterday. In the open market a similar change in the tone was apparent. In Stock Exchange short loans, which were on Monday sought at nearly the Bank rate, were freely offered at 6 to 7 ₱ cent. The news of an armistice caused a general improvement in prices, although the rumor did not receive direct confirmation. The opinion that it had a good foundation was maintained to the termination of business.

The Paris letters mention that the bullion in the Bank of France during the past day or two has experienced a reduction.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Opening prices, Thursday: Consols, money, 90⅛@⅜; Consols, account, 90⅜@91; New Threes, 90½@⅝. Bank rates 7 per cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 10—A. M.

COTTON—The market is firm at the full prices of Saturday, and the demand is fair. Sales of Monday and Tuesday 13,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was more inquiry yesterday at full prices, and on Yarns for the home trade an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb. was established. On other descriptions holders asked an advance, but it was not conceded and business was checked.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report the market generally dull, owing to the uncertainty of continental politics. Flour neglected at late rates. Wheat, very quiet, and nominally unchanged; Winter Red, 8s. 6d. @9s. ₱ 100 lbs. Mixed Corn dull at 30s.

PROVISIONS—WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: Beef, firm but quiet. Pork—Fine Eastern scarce and worth 70s. Bacon quiet, at 6d.@1s. cheapor. Cheese very firm. Butter slow, but fine held for 105s. Lard inactive but steady. Tallow very dull at 6d. dearer. North American 30s.@41s.

PRODUCE.—Ashes steady. Pots 29s. 6d. Pearls 31s. Sugar active and 6d.@1s. dearer. Coffee steady. Rice in better demand. In Linseed more doing. Linseed Oil 36s. Petroleum quiet at 1s. 10d. for refined. Resin and Spirits of Turpentine inactive.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. SUGARS in fair demand at late rates. COFFEE firm and wanted. TEA unaltered. Rice inactive. TALLOW dull and declining—Y. C., 40s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron fell to 60s. 6d. The quarterly Indigo sales opened with great dullness, and prices were generally 3d. lower than in October.

LATEST COMMERCIAL PER CITY OF LONDON

[By Telegraph via Queenstown Feb. 11.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 11.

COTTON—The sales for two days have been 14,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady.

PRODUCE—Petroleum is heavy at 1s. 9d ₱ gallon for Refined.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Consols close at 90⅝@90¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central shares 24@23 discount; Erie R. 61@62.

THE CHESAPEAKE CASE.

The Pirates to be Delivered to the United States Authorities Under the Extradition Treaty—A Writ of Habeas Corpus Applied for by the Prisoners.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The Police Magistrate delivered judgment today in the *Chesapeake* case, ordering the prisoners to be committed to jail for surrender to the United States authorities. He said the evidence for the prosecution declares that the prisoners and other parties captured the steamer *Chesapeake*. It was the work of cowards and villains.

The master of a vessel must have unfettered authority and obedience from his crew and passengers. The evidence on the part of the defence discloses the fact that there is a terrible civil war raging in the United States. The only authority given for the seizure of the *Chesapeake* is that given by JOHN PARKER, and he had no power to give commissions to others. There was no authority given in the letter-of-marque to PARKER to transfer his power to another. He (the magistrate) could find no justification for the seizure of the *Chesapeake*. It was *animo furandi non jure belli*. It was piracy, robbery and murder. It was justiciable by the United States courts, and a case within the Extradition Treaty.

Application will be made for a writ of habeas corpus, so as to bring the case before the Supreme Court.

Semmes' Drafts for the Payment of Coal for the Alabama Protested in England.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The drafts drawn at the Cape of Good Hope by Capt. SEMMES, in payment for coal for the *Alabama*, were protested in England for non-payment, and returned to Cape Town previous to Dec. 31.

The Case of Philander H. Pease.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

PHILANDER H. PEASE, *alias* H. P. Livingston, who was committed to jail some days ago, in default of $25,000 bail, on charges of swindling, was to-day discharged from custody, the complainants in the case having acknowledged satisfaction

A REBEL MANIFESTO.

The Confederate Congress to the People.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION.

CONFEDERATE HOPES AND DISAPPOINTMENTS.

THE EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

NO MORE OVERTURES TO BE MADE.

An Indictment Against Mr. Lincoln.

Inflammatory Appeals to the South---Defiance to the North.

The following is the address of the rebel Congress to the people of the Confederate States, to which we made brief reference yesterday:

ADDRESS OF CONGRESS,

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

In closing the labors of the First Permanent Congress, your Representatives deem it a fit occasion to give some account of their proceedings; to review briefly what, under such embarrassments and adverse circumstances, has been accomplished; to invite attention to the prospect before us, and the duties incumbent on every citizen in this crisis; and to address such words of counsel and encouragement as the times demand.

CAUSE OF THE WAR.

Compelled by a long series of oppressive and tyrannical acts, *culminating at last in the selection of a President and Vice-President by a party confessedly sectional and hostile to the South and her institutions*, these States withdrew from the former Union, and formed a new Confederate alliance, as an independent Government, based on the proper relations of labor and capital. This step was taken reluctantly, by constraint, and after the exhaustion of every measure that was likely to secure us from interference with our property, equality in the Union, or exemption from submission to an alien Government. The Southern States claimed only the unrestricted enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Finding, by painful and protracted experience, that this was persistently denied, we determined to separate from those enemies, who had manifested the inclination and ability to impoverish and destroy us; we fell back upon the right for which the colonies maintained the war of the revolution, and which our heroic forefathers asserted to be clear and inalienable. *The unanimity and zeal with which the separation was undertaken and perfected, finds no parallel in history.* The people rose *en masse* to assert their liberties and protect their menaced rights. There never was before such universality of conviction among any people on any question involving so serious and so thorough a change of political and international relations. This grew out of the clearness of the right so to act, and the certainty of the perils of further association with the North. The change was so wonderful, so rapid, so contrary to universal history, that many fail to see that all has been done in the logical consequence of principles, which are the highest testimony to the wisdom of our fathers, and the best illustration of the correctness of those principles. *This Government is a child of law instead of sedition, of right instead of violence, of deliberation instead of insurrection.* Its early life was attended by no anarchy, no rebellion, no suspension of authority, no social disorders, no lawless disturbances. Sovereignty was not for one moment in abeyance. The utmost conservatism marked every proceeding and public act. The object was "to do what was necessary, and no more; and to do that with the utmost temperance and prudence." St. JUST, in his report to the Convention of France, in 1793, said: "A people has but one dangerous enemy, and that is Government." We adopt no such absurdity. In nearly every instance the first steps were taken legally, in accordance with the will and prescribed direction of the constituted authorities of the seceded States. We were not remitted to brute force or natural law, or the instincts of reason. The charters of freedom were scrupulously preserved. As in the English Revolution of 1688, and ours of 1776, there was no material alteration in the laws beyond what was necessary to redress the abuses that provoked the struggle. No attempt was made to build on *speculative* principles. The effort was confined within the narrowest limits of historical and constitutional right. The controversy turned on the records and rudiments of the past. We merely resisted innovation and tyranny, and contended for our birth-rights and the covenanted principles of *our race*. We have had our Governors, General Assemblies and courts, the same electors, the same corporations, "the same rules for property, the same subordinations, the same order in the law and in the magistracy." *When the Sovereign States met in council, they, in truth and substance, and in a constitutional light, did not make, but prevented a revolution.*

WHAT THE REBELS EXPECTED.

Commencing our new national life under such circumstances, we had a right to expect that we would be permitted, without molestation, to cultivate the arts o peace and vindicate on our chosen arena and with the selected type of social characteristics, our claims to civilization. It was thought, too, by many, that war would not be resorted to by an enlightened country, except on the direst necessity. *That a people, professing to be animated by Christian sentiment, and who had regarded our peculiar institution as a blot and blur upon the fair escutcheon of their common Christianity, should make war upon the South for doing what they had a perfect right to do, and for relieving them of the incubus which they professed, rested upon them by the association, was deemed almost beyond belief by many of our wisest minds.* It was hoped, too, that the obvious interest of the two sections would restrain the wild frenzy of excitement and turn it into peaceful channels the thoughts of those who had but recently been invested *with power* in the United States.

HOW THEY WERE DISAPPOINTED.

These reasonable anticipations were doomed to disappointment. The red glare of battle kindled at Sumter, dissipated all hopes of peace, and the two Governments were arrayed in hostility against each other. *We charge the responsibility of this war upon the United States. They are accountable for the blood and havoc and ruin it has caused. For such a war we were not prepared.* The difference in military resources between our enemies and ourselves; the immense advantages possessed in the organized machinery of an established government; a powerful navy; the nucleus of an army; credit abroad, and illimitable facilities in mechanical and manufacturing power, placed them on "the vantage ground." In our infancy we were without a seaman or soldier, without revenue, without gold and silver, without a recognized place in the family of nations; without external commerce, without foreign credit, with the prejudices of the world against us. While we were without manufacturing facilities to supply our wants our ports were blockaded; we had to grapple with a great adversary, defend 2,000 miles of seacoast and an inland frontier of equal extent. If we had succeeded in preventing any successes on the part of our enemy it would have been a miracle. *What we have accomplished, with a population so inferior in numbers, and means so vastly disproportionate, has excited the astonishment and admiration of the world.*

THE WAR FORCED UPON THEM.

The war in which we are engaged was wickedly, and against all our protests and most earnest efforts to the contrary, forced upon us. South Carolina sent a commissioner to Washington to adjust all questions of dispute between her and the United States. *One of the first acts of the Provisional Government was to accredit agents to visit Washington, and use all honorable means to obtain a satisfactory settlement of all questions of dispute with that Government. Both efforts failed. Commissioners were deceived and rejected, and clandestine but vigorous preparations were made for war. In proportion to our perseverance and anxiety have been the obstinancy and arrogance in spurning offers of peace.* It seems we can be indebted for nothing to the virtues of our enemies. We are obliged to his vices, which have enured to our strength. We owe as much to his insolence and blindness as to our precaution.

The wager of battle having been tendered,

IT WAS ACCEPTED.

The alacrity with which our people flew to arms is worthy of all praise. Their deeds of heroic daring, patient endurance, ready submission to discipline, and numerous victories, are in keeping with the fervent patriotism that prompted their early volunteering. Quite recently scores of regiments have reenlisted for the war, testifying their determination to fight until their liberties were achieved. Coupled with, and contributing greatly to this enthusiastic ardor, was the lofty courage, the indomitable resolve, the self-denying spirit of our noble women, who, by their labors of love, their patience of hope, their unflinching constancy, their uncomplaining submission to privations of the war, have shed an immortal lustre upon their sex and country.

OUR ARMY

is no hireling soldiery. It comes not from paupers, criminals or emigrants. *It was originally raised by the free, unconstrained, unpurchasable assent of the men.* All vocations and classes contributed to the swelling numbers. Abandoning luxuries and comforts to which they had been accustomed, they submitted cheerfully to the scanty fare and exactive service of the camps. *Their services above price, the only remuneration they have sought is the protection of their altars, firesides and liberty.* In the Norwegian wars, the actors were, every one of them, named and patronymically described as the King's friend and companion. The same wonderful individuality has been seen in this war. Our soldiers are not a consolidated mass, an unthinking machine, but an army of intelligent units. To designate all who have distinguished themselves by special valor, would be to enumerate nearly all in the army. The generous rivalry between the troops from different States has prevented any special preëminence, and hereafter, for centuries to come, the gallant bearing and unconquerable devotion of Confederate soldiers will inspire the hearts, and encourage the hopes and strengthen the faith of all who labor to obtain their freedom.

PEACE WANTED FOR THREE YEARS.

This cruel war has been waged against us, and its continuance has been seized upon as a pretext by some discontented persons to excite hostility to the Government. Recent and public as have been the occurrences, it is strange that a misapprehension exists as to the conduct of the two Governments in reference to peace. Allusion has been made to the unsuccessful efforts, when separation took place, to procure an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute. These attempts at negotiation do not comprise all that has been done. *In every form in which expression could be given to the sentiment—in public meetings, through the press, by legislative resolves—the desire of this people for peace, for the uninterrupted enjoyment of their rights and prosperity, has been made known.* The President, more authoritatively in several of his messages, while protesting the utter absence of all desire to interfere with the United States, or acquire any of their territory, has avowed that the "advent of peace will be hailed with joy. Our desire for it has never been concealed. Our efforts to avoid the war, forced on us as it was by the lust of conquest and the insane passions of our foes, are known to mankind."

The course of the Federal Government has proved that it did not desire peace, and would not consent to it on any terms that we could possibly concede. In proof of this, we refer to the repeated rejection of all terms of conciliation and compromise, to their recent contemptuous refusal to receive the Vice President, who was sent to negotiate for softening the asperities of the war, and their scornful rejection of the offer of a neutral power to mediate between the contending parties. If cumulative evidence be needed, it can be found in the following resolution, recently adopted by the House of Representatives in Washington:

Resolved, That as our country and the very existence of the best Government ever instituted by man, are imperilled by the most causeless and wicked rebellion that the world has seen, and believing, as we do, that the only hope of saving the country and preserving the Government is by the power of the sword, we are for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, until the Constitution and the laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the United States; and to this end we oppose any armistice or intervention, or mediation, or proposition for peace, from any quarter, so long as there shall be found a rebel in arms against the Government; and we ignore all party names, lines and issues, and recognise but two parties in this war—patriots and traitors.

The motive of such strange condition is obvious. *The Republican party was founded to destroy Slavery and the equality of the States, and Lincoln was selected as the instrument to accomplish this object. The Union was a barrier to the consummation of this policy, because the Constitution which was its bond, recognized and protected Slavery and the Sovereignty of the States. The Union must, therefore, be sacrificed, and to insure its destruction, war was determined on.*

THE MASS OF THE NORTHERN PEOPLE

were not privy to and sympathized in no such design. They loved the Union, and wished to preserve it. To rally the people to the support of the war, its object

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1573, 1592, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1636½, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1665. *Part II.*—Nos. 660, 955, 182, 1267, 584, 1285, 964, 1057, 755, 688, 681, 986, 578, 1139, 18, 618, 620, 600, 703, 273.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3371, 769, 2815, 3411, 1065, 3291, 3401, 3235, 3549, 3551, 3553, 3555, 3557, 3559, 3561. *Part II.*—Nos. 2730, 2058, 3550, 2372, 3458, 1048, 380, 3460, 3360, 1932, 3592, 3594, 3596, 3600, 3602.

Are Express Companies Common Carriers—Action to Recover for not Delivering to the Consignee Personally.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Mouncrief and Monell.

George W. Platt et al. vs. *Henry Wells, President, &c.*—This was an action to recover of the defendants for an alleged wrongful delivery of a box of jewelry forwarded by the plaintiffs to one "Daniel C. Munro, Elfridge, New-York." The defendants are the American Express Company.

On the trial it appeared that one Anderson applied to the plaintiffs for the jewelry, and that it was sold to him upon an agreement that the goods were to be paid for in a note made by him and D. C. Munro, and guaranteed by John Munro. The plaintiffs preferred that the box should be consigned to Munro, however, instead of the plaintiff, and they were so consigned. Upon arrival at their destination, about two miles from Munro's house, Anderson called upon Munro and stated that he had a box at the "Junction" addressed to him (Munro); that he desired him (Munro) to go with him and receive it. Munro declined, saying that he (Anderson) could get it just as well alone.

Anderson accordingly called for the box, and it was delivered to him by the defendants as Mr. Munro's agent. Subsequently Mr. Anderson drove to the house of Munro with the box, and stated to him that he had it. Munro did not have anything to do with it, however, and suffered Mr. Anderson to take it to Auburn.

A note was afterward sent to the plaintiffs, by Anderson, for $8,500, in payment for the goods, purporting to have been drawn by himself and D. C. Munro, and indorsed by John Munro, but which turned out to be a forgery so far as the signature of D. C. Munro and the indorsement of his brother were concerned.

After exhausting all other remedies without success, the plaintiffs, after notice to the defendants, brought this action. The defence was that the goods were properly delivered to Anderson as the agent of Munro.

The case was referred to Ex-Judge B. W. Bonney, who found for the defendants. The plaintiffs appealed, contending that the defendants were common carriers, and as such bound to seek the consigneed and deliver to him, personally, and arguing that the referee erred in refusing to find that the defendants were common carriers, as requested on the trial.

The Court affirmed the judgment entered upon the report of the referee.

W. R. Martin for plaintiffs; Vanvorst and Beardsley for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 24, 1864.

$3.000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	111½	
10.000	U. S. 6s, '81..Co.	111	
7,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s Co.	107	
12,000	do	107½	
1,500	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Ap. S.	110¾	
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C	99¾	
17,000	do	99¾	
10,000	Tem. 5s, 6s, '70	62¾	
2,000	N. C. State 6s	55½	
20,000	Mo 6s, issued to Pac. R.	75	
5,000	do	75¼	
40,000	O. & Miss. C	42	
30,000	do	42½	
3,000	Er. 3d M. Bs	118¾	
3,000	E. 4th M. Bs	120	
6,000	Cin. R. & Q. Sold M.	119½	
20,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	111	
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d M. P.	91	
5,000	Ill. Cen. B.	122⅝	
3,000	A. & T. H. In. B.	87	
20,000	do	87½	
20,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	81	
5,000	do	81	
3,000	Tol. & W. 1 M. Ex.	100	
15,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d.	101¾	
2,000	do	101½	
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	90	
8,000	do	90¾	
10,000	do	b30 91¾	
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	70	
2,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	103	
15,000	Mar. Min. Co. M.	75	
15,000	Amer. Gold	157½	
3,000	do	157¾	
50	Bank of Commerce	107¾	
40	do	107	
27	Am. Exc. Bank	110	
33	Metropolitan Bank	114	
230	Canton Co	45	
250	do	44¾	
100	do	b10 45⅝	
200	do	b10 44⅞	
391	Del. & H. Ca. Co	193	
400	Central Coal Co	60	
600	do	60⅜	
1200	Cumb. Coal Prf	69½	
550	do	69¾	
100	do	s30 69⅝	
200	do	s10 69½	
500	Quick. M. Co	61	
500	do	60¾	
100	do	60⅝	
200	do	b10 61¾	
100	do	s30 61⅞	
300	Quarts H. & M. Co	14	
200	Am. Coal Co	80	
200	Copake Iron M	13⅜	
300	do	13⅝	
50	Wy. V. Coal Co	80⅜	
1000	Mar. Min. Co	33	
100	do	b30 33¼	
50	Min. Mining Co	80	
50	do	78	
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co	42	
200	do	41	
200	Pacific M. S. Co	221	
50	do	b10 222	
550	N. Y. Cen. R	136¾	
150	do	136⅝	
400	do	136⅜	
600	do	s10 136⅝	
820	Hudson Riv. R	158	
200	do	s30 158⅛	
200	do	s20 158⅜	
100	do	138¾	
1500	Erie R	118¾	
700	do	118⅜	
50	do	s10 118⅜	
450	do	118⅝	
300	do	118¾	
100	do	b5 118⅝	
200	do	b10 118⅝	
200	do	s10 118⅝	
100	do	b5 118⅜	
100	do	s30 118⅝	
100	do	118⅞	
200	do	b10 118¾	
100	do	118⅞	
100	do	b3 118⅝	
400	do	118	
100	do	b3 118	
100	do	117¾	
200	Clev. & Tol. R	b3 117	
200	do	s10 146⅜	
100	Chic & R. I	b3 121½	
600	do	121	
500	Chic. & N. W. R	54	
100	do	53¾	
50	do	2222½	
100	do	s3 233	
25	Cen. Am. Tran	42	
300	Canton Co	46	
550	do	46¼	
1000	Cumb. Coal Co	69	
200	do	b10 69½	
1100	do	b3 69	
200	do	68¾	
100	do	s60 68	
100	do	69¼	
450	Quicks. M. Co	60¾	
50	do	b3 60¾	
2000	Canada Cop. Co	b10 4½	
2000	do	s30 4	
3000	do	s15 4	
2000	do	63 4	
1000	do	s10 4	
500	do	4	

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24—P. M.

The price of Gold and rates of Exchange on London were quite steady through the forenoon, but at the close of business advanced ¼@¾ per cent., partly on account of the news from the North of Europe. The demand for Gold to pay Customs, to-day, was large; the payments being nearly $400,000. The price left off about 158 per cent. Bills on London 172¾@173 per cent. The export of Gold by this day's Cunarder is only $209,000.

The supply of Money is again very easy, and the rate to the Brokers, as the rule of the Street, 6 per cent., with exceptions in favor of some of the old Stock and Money firms as low as 5 per cent. The deposits in the Treasury office on 5 per cent. interest, amount to $354,000.

On the Stock Exchange, to-day, there was considerable hesitation at the early Board on the part of Brokers operating on the Railway share list, except on Harlem Common Stock, which was in large demand, and, after advancing to 125 at the Board, subsequently sold on the street as high as 134 ℔ cent. This movement was followed by Hudson River shares, which, from 158 at the early Board, advanced rapidly to 162 ℔ cent. on the street. The influence of these two stocks gave a steadier and firmer tone to the other New-York and to the Western Bonds, and at the Second Board the demand for all descriptions appeared to improve, though under no very great excitement. After the Board broke up, there was an active time on the Street for the Railway list, but at feverish and frequently changing prices. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, in comparison with Tuesday night. The market left off lower on Erie, Fort Wayne and some other descriptions, while Hudson River and Harlem continued to attract buyers at or near the extreme advance of the day. There was a large rise this afternoon in Pacific Mail Shares:

	Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	157½	158
U. S. 6s, 1861	111	111
N. Y. Central	138¾	139⅛
Erie	119¼	118¾
Erie Preferred	106⅜	106¾
Hudson	157⅜	162¾
Pacific Mail	220	230
Harlem	122¾	131½
Canton	45	46
Treas. Cer., new 9	99¼	99¾
Toledo	147	147
Northwest	63¾	83¾
Mariposa	33	33

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Chatham	101
Manhattan	136	Bank of the Republic	102
Merchants'	105¾	Bank of N. America	107
America	130	Hanover	100¾
Phenix	105	Irving	101
Tradesmen's	110	Metropolitan	114
National	105	Citizens'	106
Seventh Ward	140	People's	104
State of New-York	105	Shoe and Leather	108
Commerce	106¾	Continental	100¾
Mech's Bank'g Ass	99	Commonwealth	100¾
Ocean	95	Imp. & Trad's'	108
American Exchange	110		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Pacific R. guaranteed	68
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs	103¾	Ill. Central, '75	122¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	101¾	Alton & T. Haute firsts	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	81
N. Y. Cen. Con, '76	135	At & T. H. seconds, In.	87¾
Erie firsts, '68	108	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	97
Erie fourths, '80	119¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	90¾
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts, ex. '77	108	Chi. & N. W. seconds	81
Hud. R. firsts, '69	104	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	99¾
Hud. R. 2ds, '75	140	Tol. & Wab. seconds	69¾
Hud. Bonds	103	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	104
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	109½	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	110¾
Har. seconds, '64	98	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101¾
Har. thirds, '68	100½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	89¾
Mich. C. '69 & '72	122	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	69¾
Mich. new, 1st, '83	125	Chi. & Alt. firsts	101¾
Mich. S. seconds	105	Chi. & Alt. P.	101½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	111	Chi. & Alt. Income	91

The day's business of the Assistant Treasurer's Office, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,778,897 59—Customs, $396,000; Payments, $3,379,752 01; Balance, $39,576,596 84.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 80 bbls. Asnes, 5,731 bbls. Flour, 90 bbls. and 2,517 bags Corn Meal, 2,106 bushels Wheat, 2,518 bushels Corn, 10,425 bushels Oats, 375 bushels Rye, 58 bushels Barley, 4,283 bushels Malt, 5,092 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,709 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $8 87½, and Pearls at 10 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock to day, 453 bbls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade is improving gradually, and prices are well supported. The demand is mainly from country buyers, the local inquiry being quite moderate at present. Mr. WARREN'S special sale of nearly 600 lots on Friday last was well attended, and passed off quite spiritedly. The principal styles sold were: Men's calf boots, $2 40@$3 75; men's grain cavalry boots, $2 90@$3 25; men's Napoleon boots, $3 15@$4 75; men's calf balmorals, $1 35@$1 85; men's calf Congress boots, $1 25@$2 75; men's calf Oxford ties, $1 05@$1 40; men's buff brogans, $1 05@$1 30; men's kip brogans, 85c.@$1 45; women's lasting gaiters, 90c.@$1 40 misses' lasting gaiters, 95c.@$1 25; women's City made balmorals, $1 20@$2 25; misses' City made balmorals, 87c.@$1 35; child's City made balmorals, 60c.@92c., ℔ pair.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate demand at full rates; Java, 42c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 35c.@37c., Ceylon, 35c.@36c.; Rio, 35c.@37c.; St. Domingo, 32c.@33c., ℔ lb. Week's receipts of Rio, 5,500 bags; sales of do., 18,250 bags. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice the week's business in Rio Coffee, thus: "There has continued an active demand for Rio during the past week, and prices at the close are 2¼c. ℔ lb. higher, with but little disposition on the part of owners to realize. Sales reach 18,250 bags, and embrace 4,000, per *B. Steinberg*, at 35¾c., and 4,100 per *Lile*, at 35¾c., (resale,) and 1,800 (one-third *Marigo's* cargo,) before noticed." Stock of all kinds, this morning, 34,057 pkgs., including 1,447 bags and 20,180 mats Java, 9,930 bags Rio and Santos, and 2,500 bags Ceylon.

COTTON—Continues quiet and depressed; Middling at 79c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last of 500 bales.

COAL—At the auction sale, to-day, of Scranton Coal, 26,400 tons were disposed of, including 6,700 tons Lump at $6 62½@$6 70; 6,100 tons Stove at $7 95@$8 10; 4,450 tons Grate at $7 25@$7 50; 3,500 tons Steamboat at $7 40@$7 50; 2,950 tons Chestnut at $6 70@$6 75; 2,700 tons Egg at $7 60@$7 67½, ℔ ton, deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J. At the sale in January, Steamboat Coal brought $7 20@$7 30. Lump $6 65@$7; Grate $7@$7 20; Egg $7 50@$7 65; Stove $7 90@$8; Chestnut $6 50@$6 95, ℔ ton. In private, trade is very tame at present, and buyers have any existing advantage.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day, and prices of desirable lots have been quoted quite firm. Sales since our last 11,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 20@$6 45; poor to choice extra State at $6 60@$7 10, chiefly at $6 70@ $6 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@$7 40 ℔ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$6 20 @$6 45

Extra State	6 60	@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 15	@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 15	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour is in more demand at uniform prices; sales since our last, 1,150 bbls., at $7 20@$7 95 for very poor to good superfine; $8@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is more active; sales 1,050 obls. extra at $6 70@@$8 60, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request, at $5 50@$6 50 ℔ obl. Sales 280 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey; 50 bbls. Oonat Meal were sold at $8 50@8 85; $6 15@$6 90 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Total sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, to-day, chiefly for export, at a shade firmer prices. Sales since our last 102,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 71@$1 73, in store; Red Western at $1 66@ $1 69; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay $1 59 @1 61, in store; Milwaukee Club at $1 56@$1 60, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring $1 55@$1 58, and White Genesee at $1 85 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in more request, partly on speculation, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bush. at $1 28½@$1 29, chiefly at $1 32 for mixed Western in store; $1 21@$1 23 for laterior to good Jersey and Pennsylvania Yellow; $1 23¼@$1 24 for White do.; $1 24½ for Ye low Southern ℔ bushel. Rye rules quiet, at $1 27@$1 33 ℔ bushel, sales 1,500 bushels. Oats are in fair demand, at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at 90c.@92c.; Western at 91c.@92½c.; State at 90c.@91½c.; Jersey at 84c.@89c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues in fair request at $1 25@$1 50, as extremes, ℔ bushel; sales, have been reported, since our last, of 28,000 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ℔ bushel. Sales $2,200 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair request, at $1 15 @$1 40 for inferior to prime, in large and small lots, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand at from 25c.@35c., according to quality; and crop of 1862, at 20c.@ 23c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales, since our last, 775 bbls. New-Orleans, ch efly at auction, at 66½c.@73 ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand, and very firm, including Spirits Turpentine, at $3 15@$3 25 ℔ gallon; Tar at $12 50@$15 ℔ bbl., and Resin at $32 50@$40 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are in moderate request at buoyant prices. We quote: Crude Whale $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 72½@$1 75; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85 @$1 95; Linseed at $1 59@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 12@$1 18; City Red at 79c.@80c.; Olive at $1 96@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 25@$6 37½ and $5@$5 23 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 29½c.@30c.; Refined do. at 56c. @58½c. free, and 47c.@48½c. in bond, ℔ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 1,358 bbls. The week's business in Petroleum Messrs. TURNER & GREIVES notice thus: "The market during the week under review has maintained itself with great strength, in view of the reduced demand for export, and the unfavorable advices from the European markets, but anticipated action in respect to an increase in the Internal Revenue Tax, induced a speculative demand, which has advanced prices somewhat, especially for prime qualities, which are really scarce, but at the close there was apparently more disposition to realize, and buyers had the advantage. We quote Redfield, in bond, at 48c.@49½c., the latter an extreme price; Crude, 30c.@31c. for gravity 46°@49°, and 31½c.@32c. for 40°@45°. Free Oil has also partaken of the speculative feeling, and we note sales at the extreme rate of 60c., closing at 53c.@57c., according to quality. Our Petroleum correspondent, under date of Titusville, Feb. 18, 1864, reports as follows: 'Have just returned from the wells, where I found the market at fever heat. The price for the last week has been gradually advancing, and to-day sales were made as high as $5 00. Producers are not anxious to sell, as they anticipate a higher price soon. Sales were made yesterday at $4. The roads are good, and a snow-storm yesterday has improved the hauling very much. We are paying $1 00 per barrel to-day. Very cold here; thermometer this A. M., at sunrise, 20° below zero.'" The following are the receipts at, and the exports from New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since January 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls	10,722	94,090
Exports of Petroleum, bbls	1,917	51,657

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING FEB. 22,—*Sperm*—There has been more inquiry for Sperm since our last, and the sales include 1,235 bbs.—825 bbls. to the trade, and the balance for export. We quote: 550 bbls. in barrels, at 163 cents, and 685 bbls. in parcels, at 165 cents ℔ gallon. *Whale*—Is quiet, and without transaction.

Imports—Of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 22, 1864	3,415	1,346	90,100
Same time last year	3,011	2,000	27,500

[*Whalemen's Shipping, List.*

The Oil City *Register*, in its review of the oil trade for last week, says: "The market has been active for the past week, and a considerable amount has changed hands at prices slightly higher. The advance we consider mainly legitimate, and consequent upon the favorable news from Europe, and enhanced quotations in New-York. The daily production of oil at present we estimate at scarcely 4,000 barrels per day. There have been no new wells of consequence struck lately. The shipments from the wells to the railroad have been considerable, during the past ten days, thus lessening the amount held in tanks along oil creek, which we estimated last week at from 35,000 to 40,000 barrels. We give as the ruling quotations, $4@$4 50 at the wells and $5@$5 25 ℔ bbl. at this point. We heard of one sale on Tuesday, on the Ham. McClintock Farm, at $4 75 ℔ bbl., but this was above the market price. The market closes firm, with a decided upward tendency and a good demand."

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week 43,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 1,000 pieces 56x60, 15¾c.; 3,000 pieces 56x60, 15½c.; 2,000 pieces 56x60, 15¾c., light; 8,000 pieces 60x64, 16¾c., 7 yards; 27,500 pieces 64x64, 17¼c.; 2,000 pieces, 64x64, 17c., 7 yards.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered, and has been in less demand, at irregular prices. Sales since our last of 7,100 bbls., at $23 75@$24 for New Mess; $24 for March, April and June delivery; $22@$22 25 for Mess., last season's packing; and $22 75 for March delivery; $21@$21 37½ for two year old Mess; and $21 75@$22 for March and April delivery; $24@$26 50 for Old and New Clear Mess; $21@$23 for Thin Mess; $21 @$23 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 50@$18 87½ for Old, and New Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 11¾c.@13¾c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 1,200 packages. Bacon continues in good demand at 11½c.@ 13¼c., according to quality, ℔ lb.; sales since our last, 850 boxes for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in request at 9¾c.@11¾c., the latter for choice City, ℔ lb. Lard continues in fair request and quite firm; sales 2,250 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery at 13c.@14c. the latter an extreme rate ℔ lb. Beef is in fair demand at full rates; sales 650 bbls. at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$14 25 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $23 50@$25; India Mess, $28@$30 ℔ tierce; sales 1,070 tcs. Beef Hams, $20@$21 ℔ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter continues in good demand at 23c.@30c. for poor to choice Western, and 29c.@36c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 14c.@17c. ℔ lb.

RICE—East India is selling moderately at $7 75 @8 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales, 150 boxes Castile at 17¼c.@17½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand, at full prices. Sales, since our last, 650 hhds., including New-Orleans, (part at auction,) at 13c.@14¾c.; 1,600 boxes Havana, at 12c¾.@14c.; 3,400 bags Pernambuco, on private terms; Cuba, &c., 12¾c.@13¾c.; and Porto Rico at 14c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at 14c.@15c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Have been in less demand, but held very firmly. Clover, 14¾c.@14¾c. ℔ lb.; Rough Flax, $3 30@$3 50; Timothy, $3 25@$3 45; Calcutta Linseed, at $4 05@$4 07½ ℔ bushel.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 95,000 lbs., chiefly at 12½c., and 46,000 lbs. Grease, at 11½d., ℔ lb. The week's business in this line, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "For the past week the amount of business done has been fair—during the fore part of the week there was quite an active demand for all kinds at 12¾c. to 13c.; the latter figure was paid only for choice brands and Butchers' Association. This activity continued until Friday, when the market appeared to droop a little, and it was difficult to obtain over 12¾c., at which figure some quite good quality sold of City Rendered. The sale of Western in barrels has been light and the amount received has been small. The arrival of Eastern and State are small, and the inquiry for good Eastern is brisk, but the supply is not enough for the demand. The business done in Grease and Tallow oil is small, and prices are nominal. Yesterday, on account of the Produce Exchange being closed, there was nothing done of any moment, and prices for all produce were unchanged. The falling off of gold has had a marked effect on the market, although up to-day the variance in prices has not been very great. At the close we quote: Prime City Rendered 12¾c.@12¾c.; Eastern 12¾c.; Western 12¾c.@12¾c. Prices this day 1858, 11c; 1859, 11c.; 1860; 11¾c.; 1861, 9¾c.; 1862, 9c.; 1863, 13c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request at steady prices. Sales 184 hhds. Kentucky at 12¾c.@19c.; 117 cases Seed Leaf at 16c.@28c., ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are in good demand and steadily advancing. Hyson ranges from 95c.@$1 40; Gunpowder and Imperial, from 75c.@$1 55; Oolong, 80c.@ $1 12½; Souchong, 62½c.@85c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is less sought after and is much lower, closing very irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., at 85c.@87½c., the latter an extreme rate, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive to-day. For Liverpool, 200 bbls. Flour were taken, at 1s. 4½d.; 21,000 bushels Wheat, at 4¾d.; 50 bbls. Pork, at 2s.; 750 boxes Bacon, at 12s. 6d.@14s. by sailing vessel, and 30s. by steamer. For London, 3,200 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d., chiefly at the latter rate: 200 bbls. Pork, at 3s. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.; 13,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, on private terms; 100 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d. For Havre, 80 casks Ashes and 60 hhds. Tallow, at 40 francs. For Marseilles, 110 hhds. Tallow, at 55f. For Shanghai and back, an Austrian bark, (380 tons,) at £2,500. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: an American ship, from Chinchas to Cork for orders, Guano, at £4; a British ship, same voyage, £3 15s.; a British schooner, 120 tons, to Gulf of Mexico and back, $2,000, half gold; two British brigs, 120 and 130 tons, from Frontera to New-York, Mahogany, $9; a bark, 198 tons, from Portland to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, 53c., and Molasses, $4 87½, under deck; a British bark, 348 tons, to Havana, $1,200 gold; a Bremen brig, 206 tons, same voyage, $950, gold; a British schooner, 150 tons, to Wes. Indies and back, $1,450, part gold, a British brig, 107 tons, same voyage, $1,350, part gold; an Austrian bark, 400 tons, to Shanghai and back; a British bark, 683 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao; a Sicilian bark, 398 tons, to Cadiz; a British brig, 250 tons, to Pernambuco; a British bark, 328 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; a British schooner, 166 tons, to South America and back; a Brazilian brig, 209 tons, from Philadelphia to Rio Janeiro and back to New-York, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	Feb. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Mar. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	New-York	Southampton
Canada	Mar. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	April 131	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New York.
Hammonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Feb. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Roanoke	Feb. 24	New-York	Havana.
Geo. Washington	Feb. 27	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 29	New-York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For Havana and the West Indies.

The mails for Havana, New-Orleans, and Mexico, by the *Havana*, will close on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—HEAD COOK'S SITUATION WANTED by a woman who cannot be excelled in all kinds of French, English and German cooking; confectionery, both ornamental and plain, and the serving of supper and dinner for parties. Having lived in the first families, will be found remarkably efficient. Can be seen till suited at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook where first-class cooking is required; she has served in some of the most respectable families in the City; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 910 Broadway, in the bakery.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, A GOOD meat and pastry cook, wants a situation; would do some washing and ironing; the best of City reference for three years. Call for three days at No. 68 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

A COOK OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable girl desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; understands to work well. Has the best references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; has the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as first-class cook, or would assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 122 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Good City reference.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTAble woman desires a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a young girl, who has good City reference and accustomed to the care of children, a situation to do upstairs work and mind children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 72 West 24th-st., corner 6th-av., over the shirt-store.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, by a young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROtestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make children's dresses, is a good sewer, or would assist with the chamberwork. Has good reference. Call at No. 275 1st-av., for 2 days.

A NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITuation as nurse for a light-colored West Indian woman, who has lived in her family at intervals for many years. Both the young woman and her employer may be seen at No. 21 East 25th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c., and has best of City testimonials. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A NURSE.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman wishes a situation as nurse, will assist in chamberwork; can care a baby from its birth. City references. Call at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, near 14th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; has a good knowledge of dressmaking. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A THOROUGH WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted, by a very experienced girl in the above capacity; is accustomed to the care of plate, &c., and a most efficient and valuable servant; seven years' reference to her last place. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—FASHIONABLE DINNERS TO dress in French or English style on short notice and reasonable terms: cooking and confectionery taught at home or out by Mrs. WHYTE, No. 120 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, A WIDOW OF a Confederate officer, wishes to obtain the care of a house, or to act as housekeeper. She is fully competent to teach all the English branches and French; has a practical knowledge of music, &c. Documents will be shown authenticating the advertiser's position as above stated. Can be seen at this office. Address M. E. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

MALES.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address T. H., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, or at Elliot's, No. 9 John-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a practical man, who understands the cultivat on of flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c.; is married, (one of family;) has good reference. Apply for two days, or address GARD

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., February the 25th, for furnishing Ice to the Medical Department of the Army during the present year, at the points herein designated. The Ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th day of April next; the ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the maneer in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer appointed for the purpose, or by a Medical Inspector, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the proviso that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Annapolis, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—150 tons.

Fortress Monroe, Va.—Ice-house owned by the United States—280 tons.

Point Lookout, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.

Portsmouth, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—100 tons.

Newbern, N. C.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—400 tons.

Hilton Head, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—450 tons.

Beaufort, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight for the year 1864, in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge at United States General Hospitals, upon the following annual estimate, in and near,

Boston, Mass., 10 tons.
New-York, 800 tons.
New-Haven, Conn., 60 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R. I., 130 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn., 1,300 tons.
Newark, N. J., 100 tons.
Washington, D. C., 2,500 tons.
Baltimore, Md., 500 tons.
Frederick, Md., 75 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until Jan. 1, 1865, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL

The undersigned proposes to furnish ——— tons of first quality of ice, carefully packed in suitable ice-houses, at the within-named points, namely:

at the following price per ton o two thousand pounds, namely, at ——— tons, at $—— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a medical officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ———

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

$—— cts. per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ———

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the department and duly considered, if more convenient.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the clerk of the nearest District Court or a United States District-Attorney, must accompany the proposal or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, Medical S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of Proposals can be had at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washing on, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by t o contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the con act.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State.)

(Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of —— pounds.
——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— tons of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the grading and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

[illegible] BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE 5th av., very beautifully located, having a fine view of the Park.

Also,

Lots on 58th-st., running through to 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,

A front on 5th-av., south of the Central Park.

Also,

Several blocks of lots very eligibly located in the neighborhood of the Central Park.

For particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

THE 500,000 FAMILIES, OR SUCH OF them as purpose a change of residence 1st of May or before, a rare opportunity is offered to secure a most desirable situation, pleasantly situated 28 miles from New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, on the Sound, at the head of a harbor; water view fine, and for health unsurpassed; house new, and unsurpassed for convenience, health and comfort, combining all the City modern improvements, such as baths, hot and cold water, gas, warmed by steam on the most improved plan, and at one-half the cost in fuel, much more healthy and agreeable than furnace heat, all in perfect order; several hundred young fruit trees beginning to bear, of the very choicest selections, garden Summer fruit, &c.; about 3 acres of choicest ground, within few rods of depot: steamboat daily, and altogether a most desirable situation. In every respect a complete establishment for a Summer or permanent residence for a genteel family. Price $15,000, one-third down, balance on 5 and 10 years, if desirable, at 6 per cent. interest. Or would be rented, with or without furniture, to a genteel family, without small children, and a neat, tidy housekeeper. None but such need apply. If agreeable, the gentleman and wife would like to make a home with them a part of the year in part payment of rent. For particulars, address A. E. MATHER, Greenwich Conn., or (by permission) inquire of WM. DAVIDSON, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, for three days only.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, a handsome cottage residence, containing parlor, library, dining-room, six bed-chambers, bath-room and water-closet, and good kitchen, with all conveniences. The place contains 2½ acres of ground, handsomely planted and improved, with good garden, stable and out-buildings; within ten minutes' drive of Vanderbilt's Landing, and possessing beautiful sea and inland views; location high and healthy; well suited for the residence of a person of taste and moderate means. Apply to Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brown stone house, No. 255 West 21st-st., opposite Chelsea-square, with high stoop, iron balcony in front of parlor windows, and court-yard in front 14 feet deep. The house is three rooms deep on basement and parlor floors, with a counter cellar the whole depth of the same, (68 feet,) is provided with bells, speaking tubes, gas and gas fixtures on each floor and in the cellar; has five stationary washstands with marble tops, three water closets, bath, shower and stationary wash tubs, all supplied with hot and cold water, and has a furnace in the cellar, with seven hot air registers therefrom. All in good order. Possession given immediately; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROOME & WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE—On the premises, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M, the house and grounds belonging to Alfred C. Roe, containing about 14 acres of land, well-stocked with small and large fruits of choice varieties, beds of asparagus, rhubarb, &c. The house is large and well fitted for boarding-house, school or private family. The outbuildings are substantial and convenient. There is also a second fine building site on the place. Part of the purchase money could remain on the property. For terms and particulars, address S. S. MERWIN, No. 63 William-st., New-York; JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, or Mrs. A. C. ROE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—MINERAL GLEN, 10¾ ACRES, ON the Hudson River, 1¼ miles from Sing Sing. Premises contain excellent mansion, gas, hot and cold water, baths, closets throughout; conservatory, stocked; three springs, one a mineral, (iron,) never-failing, supplying house, fountain, waterfalls, cascades, brooks, &c.; filled ice-house, garden, orchard, choicest fruit, and noble forest trees; boat-house privilege, barns, &c.—a second Idlewild, and commanding a view of 30 miles on the river.

Photographs can be seen with C. Hull, Engraver, No. 240 Broadway, and J. & R. Lamb, artists, No. 13 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., or call on D. Murray, Esq., No. 42 Pine-st., or Peter Cummings, Esq., No. 4 Park-place.

IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A MODERN HOUSE, with 20 rooms, including servants' apartments, conservatory, bathing room and store rooms, double windows for Winter use, hot and cold water and gas throughout, hot-air furnace, kitchen ranges, speaking pipes, &c.; outbuildings abundant, including gardener's cottage; 14 acres of land, 800 feet of grape arbor of best varieties; 300 pear trees in bearing, of all the best varieties of Summer, Autumn and Winter fruit, with all other fruits of this climate, within ten minutes' walk of railroad depot for New-York and Philadelphia, on paved sidewalks, &c. It is a handsome country residence within the city. Will be sold with part of the land if preferred. Apply to

F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth, N. J.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The four-story brown-stone front, English basement house, No. 65 Montague-st., 20 by 80 feet, replete with every modern convenience. Location central and convenient to the ferries. Also, the modern-built, brown-stone front house, No. 18 Nassau-st., extra width, and calculated for a large family. Also, double brick house, corner of Hicks and Orange sts., with stable in the rear, if desired. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN 10TH-ST., NEAR COOPER INstitute, a first-class house for $12,500.

ALSO,

in West 25th-st., near 10th av., a similar house for $8,000.

They are in first-rate order, and are offered at a bargain, as the owner is leaving the City.

Apply to

WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—House with three-fourths acre land, stable and outbuildings, situated corner South and Willow sts., within five minutes' walk of the depot; fruit and shade trees in abundance; house contains 14 rooms, gas and water; a very desirable location for persons doing business in New-York; price, $9,000; rent, $650. Apply on the premises, or to C. W. SCOFIELD, No. 5 Platt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses known as Nos. 41 and 43 Huntingdon-st., Brooklyn. Houses 22 by about 45; lots 100 feet deep. Price low and terms easy.

Also, a three-story brick house, of which immediate possession could be had, near the ferry.

Apply to P. C. BULKLEY,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ONE OF the most desirable residences, (near the Stone Church;) all the modern improvements, and a view of Long Island Sound rarely equaled, with ten acres of land and great abundance of all kinds of fruit. Inquire of S. S. BISSELL or L. P. HUBBARD, No. 80 Wall-st., or of R. W. MEAD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON CLINTON-av., three-story frame cottage house and lot; house 22x32, with extensive lot, 25x100; bath-room, range, Etna heater; house in fine order; large yard, with grape vines. Apply to owner, R. WILLIAMS,
No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large four-story brown-stone house near 5th-av.; it has all the modern improvements, and is handsomely furnished; for sale, or will be rented, furnished. Also, a three-story brick house for sale or to rent in East 21st-st. Apply to L. ARNOLD, No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT THE DEpot at Whiteplains, house known as the Westchester Hotel; the house 22x50, two-stories and basement; lot 40x104; has formerly done a thriving business. Will be sold or exchanged on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN J. CLAPP, Counsellor, at Whiteplains, or JAS. COUTANT, 126th-st., Harlem.

MORRIS COVE, NEAR NEW-HAVEN, and only fifteen minutes from Fair Haven, on New London Railroad, cottage house and twenty-two acres, with over 1,000 feet water-front, barns, carriage-house, two wells of water, fine stone walls; good churches near Mr. Townsend. Apply for price to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY.—FOR sale or to lease, for business purposes, on the south-east corner of Hudson, 34 feet front, and Thomas-st., 90 feet, directly opposite Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot. Inquire of HEWITT & BALDWIN, No. 2 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE IN WEST MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A two-story house with wing; has 11 rooms, a good garden with considerable fruit, a well of good water and cistern; handsomely located. For particulars inquire of ANDREW WOOLF, Morrisania, on Fordham-av., two doors south of 7th-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A good two-story frame dwelling, No. 88 Remsen-st., ten rooms, pantries and closets; grape vines, fruit trees, woodhouse in yard. Apply to A. DEGANOY, No. 124 Bowery, or JOHN ESHINE, south side Taylor-st., four houses east of Wythe-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON CARLTON-av., between Lafayettn and DeKalb avs., some of those magnificently furnished brown-stone front houses with all modern improvements. Fulton and DeKalb av. cars run convenient. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN.

A HOUSE AND NINE LOTS—HANDSOMELY located on Washington-av., Morrisania, with fruit, shrubbery and shade trees of all kinds, handy to City. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner of Chatham, second floor.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses, 22½ feet wide, Nos. 132 and 134 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Price $15,000. For permission to view apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL two-story and basement, high-stoop house, 16.8x31, lot 100 feet; water, gas and heater. Apply on the premises, No. 306 Sackett-st., near Court-st., or No. 36 Church-st., New-York, up stairs.

FOR SALE.—PROSPECT HILL, NEAR CENtral Park, 92d-st., 4½ full lots, with a good frame house and brick building and stable; or the house and 3 lots would be sold separate. Apply to S. THOMSON, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

FOR SALE—AT KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, the house and lot on Maiden-lane, lately occupied by Thomas Beekman, Esq.; lowest price $7,000. Inquire of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, No. 271 Broadway, or of THOMAS BEEKMAN, No. 37 West 28th-st., N. Y.

MURRAY HILL—NO. 58 EAST 38TH-ST., NEAR Park-av., four-story brown-stone front house, 20 by 50 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; has all the modern improvements. Apply to W. H. KINSLEY, 107 Fulton-st.

AMITY-ST.—NORTHEAST CORNER OF McDougal, fine four-story brick house, 20 by 58 feet; office attached suitable for a physician, fronting on Amity-st. Apply to WM. H. KINSLEY, 107 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT LAFAYETTE, ONE MILE from Jersey City Ferry, a two-story and basement brick house, new and very complete. Price $3,500.

A. S. WHITON, No. 132 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. PINCKNEY, NO. 8 PINE-st., the first-class full front brown-stone dwelling, No. 119 East 14th-st.; lot 25x103. $13,000.

REAL ESTATE.

FULL LISTS OF HOUSES FOR SALE.
ALSO STORES AND OTHER
BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.
ALSO COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE.
AND
UNIMPROVED PROPERTY FOR BUILDING,
WITH
LOTS AND BLOCKS OF GROUND
FOR INVESTMENT,
CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF
C. G. PRATT, NO. 38 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE,
EXTENSIVE MILL PROPERTY AT PATERSON, N.J.
THE WHOLE OR A PART.

Buildings of stone and very substantial, 45x140, 20x appurtenances in perfect order. Lighted by gas and heat-120, 30x95 and 25x130. Water power superabundant. All the ed by steam. Suitable for any manufacturing business. Lot 150x100. Trains run hourly; time 30 minutes from New-York. Terms easy.

Apply to

WARD McLEAN,
No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with or without adjacent lots, known as No. 44 1st place, southeast corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, built by the present owner in the most substantial and thorough manner for his own residence, beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of the harbor, bay and City; has been recently decorated and painted, and is in perfect order; house 26½ by 60, and inclosed piazza in rear of 10 feet; lot 36½ on 1st-place, 86½ on 2d-place, and 267 feet in depth, including court-yards. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and well stocked with choice fruits. Plans and specifications of the house can be seen and permits obtained from P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—
AN EXTRA-WIDE BROWN-STONE MANSION,
WITH STABLE,

in a first-class location on Murray Hill, built by the present occupant in the very best manner, and elaborately finished throughout, without regard to expense; containing some valuable features and improvements, in addition to those which are usually found in first-class houses.

The stable is large, and of decidedly superior character.

For further particulars and prices apply to

WARD McLEAN,
No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF AN IRON ROLLing mill, situated on the Croton River, 1½ miles from Croton Landing, on the Hudson River. Said mill is now running and capable of manufacturing three to five tons finished iron per day. Having machinery and rolls for making ¾ to 1½ round and square, flat, oval, half-oval and half-round. The lease has nearly nine years to run. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. T. HURD, No. 6 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE—AT STAMford, Conn., for sale, with or without furniture; will accomodate from fifty to sixty boarders; pleasantly situated; fine view of the Sound; five minutes' walk from depot or steamboat landing; plenty of shade and fruit trees; good stable and carriage-house; will be sold cheap. Apply to CHAS. T. LEEDS, Stamford; or SANDS SEELY, No. 7 Wall-st., basement office.

FIVE HOUSES AND THREE ACRES IN Morrisania, near the Harlem Railroad Depot and the 3d-av. and Fordham horse railroad, eligibly located for foundries, shops, gardens, &c., with good water and some timber, for sale together or in lots—about 50 City lots—on easy terms. Apply to WM. RADDE, No. 550 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE AT GREENPOINT—A FINE corner property on a paved street; good business location; now occupied as a grocery; a three-story house, 25x32, addition 12x15, well-built, good cellar. Also, a two-story house on rear, facing across street, 26x22, lot 100 feet, five minutes' walk from 10th-st. Ferry. Price $4,200. Inquire of P. C. PROVOST, Greenpoint-av., near Franklin st.

$16,000.—FOR SALE—THE NEWLY-built, three-story French attic brown stone house, No. 30 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; high stoop, marble hall, black walnut stairs and basin below, all finished in superior manner; possession immediately. Apply to A. M. LESLEY, No. 494 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—NO. 73 2D-PLACE, THREE-story brown-stone front house, near Court-st. Railroad; 21 feet 5 inches, by 50 feet; lot 133 feet 5 inches; walls frescoed; court-yard in front. &c. Apply to WM. H. KINSLEY, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS MODERN STYLE RESIDENCE, 16 rooms, water, bath, gas, &c.; 5 acres choice land, fruit in great abundance, shade, lawn, &c.; finely situated at Elizabeth, N. J.; for sale cheap. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 126 East 34th-st, between Lexington and 4th-avs.: house has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD property No. 160 East 18th-st. Three story high basement, brick house in good order; lot 21 feet wide; a very desirable location; will be sold at a low price. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 38 Vesey st.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—THREE-story and high stoop brown-stone and brick houses in East 33d and West 22d sts. Apply to F. A. LAWRENCE, Notary Public, No. 58 Liberty-st., Room No. 12, second floor.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS 25x100 EACH, NORTH-west corner of 28th-st. and 1st-av., suitable for a foundry or factory, 150 feet from 28th-st. Pier, East River. J. McMASTER, No. 17 Nassau-st., Room No. 2

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house No. 28 Cheever-place, Brooklyn. Terms easy. Apply to COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone, first-class houses and lots, No. 8 East 23d-st., and No. 9 East 22d st.; all the improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DWELLING HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, in West 44th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire at Nos. 12 and 14 College-place.

FARMS.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE—ONE OF 150 acres, with spacious houses, or 60 acres of the above, with water power, will be sold separate. Also, one of 189 acres, with convenient houses, will be sold cheap; also, a store-house for rent in a thriving village. To capitalists this is a safe investment. For further information, inquire of FARMER, at the Dey-st. House, between 10 and 5 o'clock, for three days

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM: 10 ACRES good land, with a great variety of choice fruit; a modern house, 13 rooms, barn, carriage house, stock, farm utensils, &c.; pleasantly situated, 20 minutes' walk from the New-Haven Railroad Depot at Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Inquire at the office of the Bowery Fire Insurance Co. JOHN A. DELANOY.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR LAKE MAHOPAC, Putnam County, N. Y., containing 156 acres of superior farming land, lying between Lake Mahopac and Peekskill, with a large variety of fruit, dwelling-house and out-buildings in good order. For particulars apply to GEORGE J. HARDY & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, or to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—MONT VERD, THE HOMESTEAD farm of the late Thomas Talmage, beautifully situated on an eminence, one mile north of Somerville, N. J. Large building and everything in excellent order. In quire of SAMUEL TALMAGE, Somerville, N. J.

N. B.—On line of Central Railroad, one hour and thirty minutes from New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONN., half a mile from depot, of eighty acres; about ten acres of wood; well fruited, good fences, well watered; a good dwelling-house, barns, stables, sheds, carriage-house and granary; pleasantly situated, three miles from Stamford depot. Apply to THOMAS AYLING, on the premises, or SANDS SEELY, No. 7 Wall-st., basement office.

FARM FOR SALE—AT AMITYVILLE, LONG Island, of about 90 acres, for many years under a high state of cultivation, fair improvements, about brook, &c., and adjoining the new railroad now in progress. Terms reasonable. Apply to T. J. McKEE, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE FARM AT GLEN Cove, L. I., belonging to Thomas Coles, containing about 101 acres. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or ISAAC COLES, Glen Cove, L. I.

FOR SALE.—A FARM AND COUNTRY RESIdence in Islip, L. I., containing 80 acres in fine position on the main road by the South Bay. Inquire of H. C. SMITH, at Lord & Taylor's, corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., two miles from depot, of 40 to 56 acres, with two-story dwelling, outhouses, fruit trees, &c. Terms easy. Apply to E. A. QUINTARD, No. 11 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE FARM AND COTTAGE HOUSE for sale, within one hour's ride from the City. R. C. BREWSTER, Real Estate Agent, Rahway, N. J.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

GENTEEL COUNTRY RESIDENCE Wanted, for one or three years; one on the North River preferred, between Irvington and Hudson, with modern conveniences. Apply by letter, with terms and description, to MERCHANT, Box No. 457 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF YONKERS or Hastings, a furnished house for six months from 1st of May, with not less than six sleeping-rooms. Address, with particulars, F., Box No. 2,719 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—STEAM POWER, (60 TO 150 HORSE,) with room for storage in one, two, or three lofts; equal to 25x50 feet, or more. Location not above 30th-st., or below Canal-st. Address W, Box No. 2,526 New-York Post-office.

WANTED, ON STATEN ISLAND—A COTtage, with some ground, in walking distance of ferry; north shore preferred. Rent not more than $300. Address C. D. B., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THREE GENTEELLY FURNISHED rooms, on the parlor-story of a house between Madison and 6th-avs. and 20th and 30th-sts., for a physician. Address Box No. 784, Post-office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED BY A GENTLEman and wife. Any party having a second floor in a modern house to let, will meet with a good tenant by addressing or calling on Mr. ST. JOHN, No. 140 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, a three-story high-stoop house in good location, between 17th and 42d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address B., Box No. 4,561 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL, WELL-FURNISHED COTtage in the country, within one hour's ride or sail of New-York. Address Box No. 837 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

CITY RESIDENCES.—FIRST-CLASS, MEDIUM AND LOW-PRICED HOUSES of all sorts, sizes, prices and descriptions, and in all locations, for sale by

C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES FRYFE.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH NEW-YORK, 800 LOTS; also two houses, with a lot and a half to each, for $3,500; terms easy; conveniently reached by steamboat and 2d and 3d-av. Railroads at all hours of the night, and every five minutes during the day and evening; also 4th-av. cars. No assessments, and light taxation; streets and avenues all graded and laid out to correspond with New-York proper. Cross the 3d-av., Harlem River bridge, and inquire of T. RAE, at the land office above 133th-st. A horse railroad along the westerly side of the property; also gas.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL and healthy places on the Sound, 1¼ hours from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and ¼ mile from depot. The buildings are first class, and in excellent repair, and the house well furnished. The place consists of 70 acres, about one-half woodland, with large water front and a private dock. The drives are exceedingly beautiful, and the society good. A most desirable place for a family with children.

FOR SALE.—ON 113TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., near Central Park, 9 well-finished cottage-houses, 8 rooms each, fine yards and outbuildings; facilities good for getting down town; price, $2,000 each; also on 118th-st., between Avenues A and B, a well-finished brick house, two stories, basement and counter-cellar, with bath, gas fixtures and Croton water; a very pleasant location and convenient to the Harlem boat. Price $4,000. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY FRAME DWELling and two lots of ground, Nos. 77 and 79 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn; three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to H. W. EASTMAN, No. 293 Broadway, or JACOB ELLISON, No. 5 James slip.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-ESTABlished boys' boarding-school, with superior accommodations for 50 pupils; situated in one of the pleasantest and healthiest villages in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to E. D. BARKER or MASON BROTHERS, No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES ON SOUTHWEST corner of Hester and Mulberry st.; lot 25 by 57 feet; also seven full lots, with house on 143d-st., between 11th and 12th avs. For particulars, inquire of JAS. DUNSHU, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 6, third floor.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 307 West 21st-st., lot 25x98 9; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK STORE No. 294 Pearl-st., near Beekman-st.; 26x84 feet; price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET.

Large four-story store No. 50 Beekman-st.
Nos. 6 and 7 Cedar-st.
Nos. 166, 168 and 170 1st-av.
Nos. 133, 137, 139, 158 West 24th-st.
No. 227 West 27th-st.
No. 211 West 27th-st.

The houses are all in first-rate order, and contain all modern improvements. Rent $600 and $800 each. Apply to E. F. WHELWRIGHT, Greenwich Bank, No. 402 Hudson-st., or No. 12 West 17th-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., on the East River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size, and containing from 8 to 14 rooms. Their location for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed in the vicinity. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, second story, where a map of the property and photographs of the houses can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M., or at Ravenswood after 3½ P. M. Possession of No. of which can be had March 1. All the above houses have gardens attached, with room to raise Summer vegetables, some of them containing an abundance of fruit trees of choicest variety.

TO LET—FOUR HOUSES IN ONE OF THE most desirable locations in the State of New-Jersey, within one hour's drive, or twenty minutes by railroad, from the City. To desirable tenants terms will be moderate, and more or less land can be had, together with the houses, to suit the views of those wishing to hire. The situation commands a splendid water view, is perfectly healthy, is approached by good roads, and affords many facilities for amusement, such as fishing, shooting, &c. For further particulars apply to E. K. ALBURTIS, No. 77 Broad-st.

TO LEASE—COUNTRY PLACE ON FORDHAM Heights; house large, and suitable for Summer or Winter; hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern convenience, with about 37 acres of land; on the premises are carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, and ice-house, filled; excellent garden and plenty of fruit, view unsurpassed; within walking distance of railroad or steamboat; forty minutes from New-York by rail; house partially furnished. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st., or G. P. CAMMANN, No. 43 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY STORE TO LET.—A NEW BUILDing 30x60 feet, at one of the best business depots on the Harlem Railroad, in Westchester Co.; full size splendid room above main floor for manufacturing or storing; also, basement and cellar, all in complete order. This is a good opening for a general country store in connection with hardware or any manufacturing business requiring sewing machines. For full particulars inquire of J. S. HOLMES, Bedford Station, Westchester Co., N. Y.

TO LET—AT CARMANVILLE, ONE HUNdred and Fifty-second-street, North River, three good houses, with all modern conveniences, with coach houses and stables; gardens well stocked with fruit. Also a first-class furnished house, 14 rooms, with coach-house and stables, graperies, all kinds of the best fruits and flowers. Also, three brick houses on 10th-av. Also, a blacksmith shop and dwelling, 150th-st., near 10th-av. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE with about 2 acres att

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA SOMNAMBULA.

WALLACK'S—PURE GOLD.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TAMING A BUTTERFLY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—BA-TA-CLAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—MIRIAM'S CRIME, HARRISON, COMIC SINGER AND TYROLEAN WHISTLER, AT 3 AND 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—THE STEREOSCOPTICON, OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—FAREWELL CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The *Chesapeake* case is now fully decided. A few days ago the Admiralty Court, at Halifax, decided that the vessel should be delivered to her owners. The Police Judge at St. Johns, before whom several of the vessel's piratical captors have been tried, has ordered the prisoners to be committed to jail, to await delivery to the United States under the Extradition Treaty. The Judge declares that the pirates had no proper commissions nor authority for their act, and that it was simply piracy, robbery and murder. The prisoners will make application for a writ of habeas corpus, so as to bring the case before the courts.

Advices from Chattanooga yesterday, represent Gen. PALMER to have been skirmishing with the rebels all day on Tuesday, driving them to Tunnel Hill, Ga., where they seemed inclined to make a stand, keeping up a heavy fire of field-pieces.

Letters dated at Chattanooga, Feb. 16, state that the First and Third Divisions of the Fourteenth Corps had been under marching orders for East Tennessee for several days previous, but that the orders were countermanded on that day. Preparations are in progress to make Chattanooga an immense depot of supplies. The Engineer Brigade, commanded by the able and indefatigable Col. T. R. STANLEY, is erecting buildings whose dimensions will be estimated by the acre.

Advices from the Indian country are discouraging to the rebels. The upper Seminole country is swept of everything in the shape of supplies, and the rebel Indians are thoroughly disheartened. The rebel Gen. MAXEY had advised the Indians in the Choctaw Council to return home, and raise crops. Col. PHILLIPS' Brigade had a fight with the rebel Indians in the middle of Boggy River, killing forty of them, and pursuing the balance to Fort Arbuckle. Our forces then retired to the Canadian River, without loss.

The transport steamer *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans on the 14th, and Key West on the 20th inst., arrived here yesterday afternoon. She brings home 540 bales of cotton, consigned to the United States Quartermaster at this port. On the 23d inst., Mr. J. BRADY, of Brooklyn, died on board the *Cahawba*. The gunboat *Hendrik Hudson* had arrived at Key West with three prizes in tow. There is no military news.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamers *Hecla* and *City of London*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have foreign advices to Feb. 11 inclusive, four days later. The news is highly interesting. In Parliament, on the 9th and 10th, brief but important debates took place concerning the dispatches of Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS, in which he alludes to claims for indemnification which this Government may present for the ravages done by the Anglo-rebel privateers. The Earl of Derby demanded to know if such a dispatch had been received by the British Government, and Earl RUSSELL said not. Mr. LAYARD, in the House of Commons, on the 10th, made a statement to the same effect. The case of the *Alexandra* was likely to come before the House of Lords. The war in Denmark was progressing very unfavorably for the Danes. The pressure of the Austro-Prussian forces was so great that the Danish Commander had evacuated Schleswig entirely and abandoned the great Danish fortification, the Dannewerke, leaving sixty guns to fall into the hands of the Germans. Several severe engagements had been fought, resulting against the Danes, though not without severe loss to the invaders. An engagement occurred on the 6th near Oberasse, between the Austrians and Danes, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of six guns and 200 prisoners. Col. Prince WILLIAM, of Wurtemburg, was severely wounded. A telegram from Kiel, of the 7th, says the Danes were retreating in great haste to Jutland, leaving the Germans in full occupation of Schleswig. The excitement in Copenhagen, because of the abandonment of the Dannewerke, was so great as to induce the King to recall the Danish Commander and his Chief of Staff, and a strong clamor was setting against the King. A dispatch from Flensburg, Feb. 9, says the Germans took that place after a severe fight, in which they lost 1,100 in killed and wounded. Rumors of an armistice prevailed, but they were not authentic, for the Danish Rigsraad had voted in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The comments of the English and French press on recent events was one of regret that Denmark should have been placed in such a humiliating position, but offering no succor. The English papers warn Austria and Prussia against pursuing their course to an extremity, and that a day of retribution will soon be at hand. The tone of the German press and official documents seemed to grow bolder and more defiant with the successful advance of the armies. The pirate *Florida* left Brest on the night of the 9th, and the *Kearsage* was supposed to be in pursuit. Continental news unimportant.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. GRIMES presented a petition from citizens of Idaho, praying for a division of that territory, because one portion is inaccessible to the other. Mr. HALE presented the petition of certain naval contractors asking for relief because the price agreed for their work would not compensate them. Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to amend the act to aid in the construction of a Pacific Railroad. The bill changes the value of shares from one thousand to one hundred dollars each, and authorizes the issue of one million of them. The bill makes other important changes. The Secretary of War was instructed to transmit to the Senate the evidence adduced before the military commission which tried the cases of officers charged with speculating in cotton. A bill was passed to enable Colorado and Nevada to form State Governments. The Senate then took up the joint resolution reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General, and after a very lengthy discussion, in which the merits of Gens. MCCLELLAN, GRANT, HALLECK, and others were freely discussed, the Senate adopted the amendment reported by the Military Committee, striking out the recommendation of Gen. GRANT for the position, and the resolution as thus amended, passed, yeas 31, nays 6, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce a resolution for the temporary suspension of the collection of internal revenue from certain sufferers by the recent severe fire at Gloucester, Mass. Objection was made, and the resolution lies over. The House resumed consideration of the bill to establish a bureau of Freedmen's affairs, when Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, made a doleful speech. The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation Bill, when Mr. KING, of Missouri, and Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, spoke at length. The amendment to pay sailors in gold was defeated. An amendment was adopted to increase the appropriation for the construction and repairs of vessels from $22,800,000 to $26,300,000. Without concluding action, the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

An important order relating to the sale of cotton has been issued by Gen. GRANT. Nashville is made a depot, and everybody having cotton or other produce for sale can carry it to market and sell it, in accordance with the United States Treasury regulations. This allows competition among buyers and sellers, and bars all opportunity for speculation among military officers. All cotton dealers are ordered from the front. As our army advances, depots will doubtless be established further South.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated Judge O. S. SEYMOUR, of Litchfield, as their candidate for Governor. Delegates were elected to the Democratic National Convention.

Flour was in moderate demand yesterday, and desirable lots were held firmly. Most kinds of grain were in better request at buoyant prices. Provisions were active and unsettled in value. Groceries were in demand, as were also Hay, Hops, Leather, Tobacco, Metals, Oils and Chemicals. Cotton was dull and irregular. Whisky was depressed and much cheaper. Tallow was less sought after. The freight market was quiet, with 407 vessels of all classes in port. At the auction sale of Scranton Coal, Lump went off at reduced prices, while nearly all other kinds brought higher rates, as compared with the result of the sale in January.

The price of Gold was a fraction higher yesterday than on Tuesday, closing 158@158¼ ℔ cent. Money in easy supply at 6 ℔ cent. Stocks left off firm.

No Gradual Emancipation.

A mass convention was held yesterday in Memphis, inaugurating a general movement in Tennessee for the reorganization of the civil government in the State. One of the features of the call, we observe, is that "emancipation *immediate* and *unconditional* is our best and only true policy." The Unionism of the State has settled firmly on that principle.

It is extraordinary how completely the idea of *gradual* emancipation has been dissipated from the public mind everywhere, by the progress of events. Before the rebellion, it was accounted the very extreme of Anti-Slavery fanaticism to believe in the possibility of immediate emancipation without social ruin. The wisest Anti-Slavery men of the day, whether in this country or in Europe, assumed it almost as an axiom that there could be no transition from Slavery to freedom without an apprenticeship, or some other arrangement that should deaden the shock. All of the acts of emancipation by England and the continental nations, and by our own Northern States, whenever they applied to more than a mere handful of slaves, were invariably based on that assumption. It took our own State not less than twenty-eight years to consummate the gradual extinction of the system after the Emancipation Law was passed. Long after the rebellion opened, even when it had become a general ly accepted fact that Slavery must come to an end, the idea still adhered that the emancipation must be gradual in order to be safe. President LINCOLN, in his recommendation to Congress of appropriations to induce the Border States to initiate a system of emancipation, was particular to make it apply only to *gradual* emancipation. Even so late as last June, the Missouri Convention passed its emancipation ordinance so framed that no slave should go free before 1870, and the younger ones not until long afterwards.

But all these gradual methods are now hardly more thought of than if they had been obsolete a century. The people of Missouri, through their Legislature, have convened another convention to make a complete end of Slavery without delay. In Maryland immediate emancipation is the order of the day. The convention to frame the Free State Constitution, which is to be elected on the first Wednesday of April, and to meet on the last Wednesday of the same month, will not think of adopting any other plan. In Louisiana, in Arkansas, in Florida, and in fact wherever the purpose of emancipation is entertained at all, there seems to be an almost unanimous agreement that immediate emancipation is the wisest, and in fact the only practicable method.

The change of opinion on this subject is a remarkable illustration of the practical aptitude of the American mind. With hardly an effort, theories and prejudices, that had apparently rooted themselves in it so deeply as to become a part of it, are discarded, and new ideas, in keeping with a new condition of affairs, are conceived, and conformed to, almost by universal consent. It is recognised that whatever may be the advantage theoretically of gradual over immediate emancipation, the actual situation permits no option between the two. Gradual emancipation is, in truth, no longer a debatable matter, for there is nothing really left to graduate. Slavery now exists only in name. Its substance has been destroyed by the terrible attrition of the war. As was said by Hon. THOS. SWANN, of Maryland, the other day, in convention: "The relation of master and slave is totally changed. The slave has become the master—that is to say, he dictates his own terms of labor, or he goes where he can enjoy his unrestrained freedom without interference." This is the case in all of the old Slaveholding States now within our army lines; and each rebel State will come into just that condition just as soon as it is occupied by our armies. When the military arm once has play, there is no such thing as a gradual severance of the bond between the master and slave. The rupture is instantaneous, and complete, and permanent. To undertake to renew the relation between master and slave for the sake of destroying it more scientifically would be only to prolong social confusion, and work unmixed evil to both races.

This universal disposition of the slave-holding States—those which never joined the rebellion, and those which have been reclaimed from the rebellion—to adopt emancipation voluntarily, as their only true policy, and to make immediate and sweeping work of it, serves to show how little practical effect, after all, will attach to anything Congress does, or leaves undone, on this subject. Were the proposed amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting Slavery everywhere within the limits of the United States, to be referred by Congress to-morrow to the various States for their adoption, it could scarcely be consented to by three-fourths of the several States, as the Constitution requires, before the very name and semblance of Slavery would have disappeared, so that the Amendment would have no more practical application than if it related to the Hindoo castes, or to the feudal system of the Middle Ages. It would take at least a year or eighteen months for all the twenty-seven States—the requisite number—to act through their Legislatures, many of which Legislatures only meet biennially. Before that time every reorganized rebel State will be living under a free State Constitution of its own adoption, as independent of the operations of any such amendment as Massachusetts or Michigan. If there be rebel States at that time still without a loyal free State organization, it will be only because they are still unconquered, and no Constitutional amendment can facilitate conquest. That is military work exclusively; but work the very finishing of which finishes Slavery also.

English Foreign Policy.

The debate in Parliament on the Queen's speech, reported in our last mails, reveals a thoroughly pacific tone in both the Ministry and the members.

The Opposition, under Lord DERBY, made a vigorous attack upon the Government for their foreign policy. Showing clearly that they had given pledges which they had never been able to keep, and that they had managed to make themselves disagreeable to every power with whom they had come in contact. One speaker asserted that England had not a friend in Europe;" he might have added, "nor in America also."

Of all living statesmen, Earl RUSSELL has the peculiarly English foible of doing the right thing very disagreeably. When our struggle with the rebellion began, the acknowledgment of belligerency to the rebels (which no one would have objected to after a certain time had elapsed) was made with such unseemly haste and such marks of discourtesy, that it has rankled in the American breast ever since. The Confederates, it seems, have been equally disgusted with *the manner* in which their diplomatic overtures were rejected by the English Minister. In the Polish affair, the British Government were placed in the very unpleasant position, for a great nation, of remonstrating against injustice and suggesting reform with bold, if not rude language, which they were utterly unable to sustain by action. The Emperor of Russia, in that correspondence, fairly snubbed the blunt English statesman. In the question of the European Congress, Earl RUSSELL skillfully managed to convey a disagreeable refusal in terms which are said to have vitally offended their only ally in Europe—the French Emperor. And in the German complication, the English Ministry have made themselves mortally hated by both Danes and Germans, and have at least implied pledges to Denmark which she has followed to her hurt, and which they do not mean to redeem.

The position in which RUSSELL and PALMERSTON have placed England is that of a Power in the habit of using words bolder than she dares or is able to maintain, and indifferent to the good will or amity of all other Powers. Her acts of justice are not recognized, because they are done disagreeably, and her really great power is weakened, because the policy of her leaders does not correspond to their strong words.

One of the most striking instances of this *gauche* policy, which offends those she desires to please, was not adverted to in Parliament; we mean the action of the Ministry on the question of the rebel cruisers, in British ports. We have no doubt that eventually the English Government will act with full justice and wisdom on this matter, and on grounds of broad international comity and neutral obligation, will faithfully prevent every cruiser or privateer built or equipped in British ports from sailing forth. But, in the meantime, they have succeeded in convincing the whole American public that this is not done from the least good will toward the Union, or from any sense of international comity, but from pure motives of prudence, or, at best, a very slow and cold sense of justice. They have waited long enough to destroy half our commerce, and to offend the whole nation. When a similar crisis comes to England, there will not be a single sentiment in this country to protect her rights:—nothing but legal and Governmental power here will enforce neutrality.

The speakers said truly that England has no friends. And yet such is the muscular and bluff nature of these islanders, that we suspect there was a secret sensation of pleasure when this opinion was expressed in Parliament. Earl RUSSELL's blunt policy is thoroughly English. It is English to make one's-self disagreeable to one's friends. We believe that the foreign policy, so severely handled by the Opposition, will be supported by the people. England does not want war. She has no objection to interfering with bold language in the affairs of Europe or America, but the cost and danger of great wars she does not desire. Earl RUSSELL's brusque words and tame action will suit the popular feeling, and are in the line of the national interests.

It is true that the French Emperor is left the political master of the situation. But for some years England has been accustomed to an inferior place in European diplomacy. While she holds the first place in commerce and manufactures, and while she is all armed for defence, she will not complain. The English policy for years to come means peace.

Troubles and Trials of a Blockade-Runner.

Mr. ZACHARIAH CHARLES PEARSON, Ex-Mayor of Hull, who went so largely into the blockade-running business, with such an unsatisfactory result, both for himself and his creditors, has had a hearing before the Bankruptcy Court. Some of his creditors seem to have opposed his discharge, and he was examined before the Commissioner as to his past transactions. He seems to have been in the condition of the man whose tombstone told his story as follows: "I was well; I wished to be better; I took medicine, and here I am." In 1860 ZACHARIAH's business was "in a flourishing state." He was well. But he wished to be better, and took to blockade-running, and like almost all men who go into an illegitimate trade, he found himself very speedily a bankrupt.

He accounts for the result by two facts: First, he says that "as soon as it became known at Lloyds that the "Federals were seizing English vessels, the scale of insurance rapidly rose," and this rise, "from 15 to 60 per cent.," as he says elsewhere, compelled him to borrow money to meet payments, from the house of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., who had sold him vessels and held already mortgages upon them for purchase-money—and the inference is, though it is not stated in so many words, that the mortgages were foreclosed and the vessels sacrificed.

But the prime cause of his difficulties was that our cruisers persisted in capturing his vessels. He tells a most melancholy tale of it. Six of them were captured in one year. Two of them were captured on one day, besides having another burnt in the Thames on the same day, and, by the three vessels, he lost £80, 000. During seven months of 1862, he lost £120,000. No wonder that he broke down, or that his estate seems to have been unlucky to all concerned One of his assignees, he says, is in difficulty; another insured one of the vessels; another "supplied the gunpowder consigned to America;" and the fourth "had a little interest in the consignments;" and so all of them suffered with him because of the astonishing performances of our cruisers in "seizing English vessels."

Mr PEARSON seems to have thought that it was enough that his vessels were English vessels, to secure them immunity in any transaction. That tradition of Britannia ruling the waves, doubtless occurred to him, and he did not dream that any Yankee would have impudence enough to inquire into the proceedings of any vessel which claimed Britannia's protection. He has probably learned better by this time.

But perhaps we do him injustice. It is at least fair to him to give his own story. He says, "I dispatched my ships to the American ports *upon the faith of the proclamation by President Lincoln*," having previously ascertained that other persons had made 300 or 400 per cent. in similar transactions.

What proclamation it was that this victim of misplaced confidence relied upon he does not state. We can only guess that he means the proclamation announcing the blockade, and that he relied upon his vessels being simply warned off on the first attempt to break the blockade, and only captured if caught on the second trial. We cannot think of any other provision of any proclamation which he could, by the furthest stretch of imagination, claim to rely on in sending vessels to blockaded ports. And it is difficult to believe that he could have acted "on the faith" of any such idea, for long before 1862 our courts had held that the proclamation could not be construed to give any such license to a vessel to try once to break the blockade without punishment, and his losses, the heaviest of them, were not till June, 1862.

We call to mind the published letter of this same man, in which he said that the *Circassian* was not to run into any blockaded port, although the charter of the vessel, which he supposed was destroyed, expressly provided for her doing so, and we cannot help doubting the exact good faith of this statement of his. It looks to us like a desperate excuse of a man who has betaken himself to unlawful means of going to excuse or palliate his fault. He cannot claim that it was not an unlawful course of trade. The proclamation of England's neutrality told him better than that. It told him that if he undertook it, it must be at his own risk. He chose to run the risk. He chose to endanger the peace of the two countries and to help the slaveholders. He failed in his undertaking and ruined himself, and very little sympathy will he get from this side of the water.

Nor have his misfortunes taught him to abandon his unlawful business. He appears to have been an active party in the sale of the *Rappahannock* to the rebels—receiving a commission of £750 for his services. Other parties engaged in that affair have been proceeded against criminally. Whether ZACHARIAH'S share was such as to render him liable criminally, we cannot tell from the evidence which we have. And probably public opinion in England is not yet in such a state as to be felt as adverse by those who undertake these dealings with the rebels. But we have no doubt that the time is coming, and that before long, when men in England will no more acknowledge that they helped buy vessels for the rebels, than they would now acknowledge that they had bought them for the Slave-trade.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The performance of "Ione," last evening, was received with peculiar favor by the audience. Sigor MAZZOLENI, in particular, seemed to be the object of the warmest attention on the part of his friends; his *entrée* was the occasion of a perfect ovation. Beyond a tardy recognition of this gentleman's merits in the embarrassing *rôle* of *Glauco*, we see no particular reason for this demonstration. The same enthusiasm might have been bestowed with equal propriety upon Madame MARONI and Mlle. SULLER, who completed (in the absence of Signor BIAGINI, who was unwell,) the really remarkable cast of this opera.

To-night BELLINI's opera of "Somnambula" will be given for the second appearance of Signor BRIGNOLI. The general distribution of characters is as follows: *Amina*, Miss KELLOGG; *Elvino*, Signor BRIGNOLI; *Rudolfo*, Signor BELLINI; *Lisa*, Miss STOCKTON.

WINTER GARDEN.—There will be exceeding gladness and rejoicing at the Winter Garden to-night. The house is to be illuminated in honor of the hundredth night of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE. An engagement of this length is most remarkable, and when we remember that it has been devoted to one of the best works ever produced on the American stage—the "Ticket-of-Leave Man"—we may congratulate not only the artists, but the public on its duration.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A new comedy, by Messrs. AUGUSTIN DALY and FRANK WOOD, called "Taming a Butterfly," will be produced here to-night, for the first time.

COMMON SENSE WANTED IN CONGRESS.

Want of Common Sense—Delay of Business—That Lieutenant-Generalship—Negro Madness—Whisky Madness—The Tariff and Confiscation.

THE BENCHES, Feb. 15, 1864.

Can any one inform me why Congress should have less common sense than the people? The people are supposed to choose men of the best sense, integrity and intelligence as their representatives. This is the theory of Republican Government. But have we done it? Or has going to Congress the effect of the waters of Lethe, to drown sense and knowledge in dark oblivion? A great statesman, a practical man, once told me that we didn't want men of genius in the Government, but men of practical common sense. It seems to me we have got neither one nor the other. We have wonderfully escaped genius, and, if Congress is an indication, we have escaped common sense as much. Let me illustrate a little: This country is in a great war—a great crisis—in the midst of revolution—and great measures and instant measures are demanded for its welfare. But here is Congress, like a conclave of old women, (who, by the way, have more sense than this,) sitting more than *two months*, without doing anything important whatever! Suppose we can afford to lose that time, let me see what they propose to do. One of the first things they propose to do is to make a Lieutenant-Generalship for *one* man. If you want another grade, why not make a *grade* and have several Lieutenant-Generals, as the rebels have. Why make it for *one man*? In any point of view *it is a great mistake*. The popular gratitude to GRANT, ROSECRANS, HOOKER, MEADE, is warm, and proper; but (mark my words) the *people* don't call for any such measure, but, on the contrary, look upon it with jealousy and suspicion. The soldiers of the army have gone to the battle-field *for their country*, not for the few gold threads which may be wove into their button-holes. Is it the General alone who deserves the gratitude of their country? How many noble young men, educated, virtuous, aspiring to noble deeds, and full of genius and talent have left their peaceful homes and the warm hearts of mothers, sisters and friends to lay their services, health and lives on the altar of their country? How many such fell in that dreadful assault of the 22d of May, on Vicksburgh? Is it any tribute to that noble youth to put another shoulder-strap on the General? Let me tell Congress that they make a great mistake if they think the patriotic millions of this great country want any such follies as that. Besides, there are two practical reasons against it, which should be imperative with sensible men. If you make GRANT a Lieutenant-General, you throw a firebrand into the whole army. How can it be otherwise? Why should GRANT be made a Lieutenant-General any more than MEADE, or HOOKER, or ROSECRANS? I never had a prejudice in favor of HOOKER. I don't know him; but I *do* say, that no man in the American Army has rendered more service in this war than Gen. HOOKER. Suppose you take another case—Gen. SHERMAN. Gen. SHERMAN is, probably, a man of more military intelligence than GRANT. He has recently made two or three speeches, and if you want to know what *he* thinks of himself just read them. I read the bulletin of NAPOLEON in Egypt; but, never mind. Lastly, suppose that by some strange fortune, GRANT should not succeed hereafter, how will his Lieutenant-generalship appear? The great mistake is to confer such a favor when the war is unfinished.

Let me illustrate a little further. Slavery is the cause of the war; and Slavery *must be destroyed*. This is admitted. The war will destroy it; and if it does not, an amendment to the Constitution will. But is that any reason why, like Monsieur Ning Tong Porer, we should breakfast, dine and sup on Slavery? It seems to be the notion of Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, *et id omne genus*, that we the people of this country don't know anything, and can't do anything without we take our bitters before breakfast, in the shape of a resolution against Slavery!

By the way, is it not a singular literary phenomenon, that CHARLES SUMNER, so fine a classic scholar, (as he certainly is,) and so many years a Senator, cannot write a set of resolutions in plain, straightforward, old fashioned English? I tried my best to read his and could not get through with them. A man to hold influence with the people must first think strongly and then write clearly. No genius and no scholarship will compensate for the want of these.

Let me illustrate further. Congress wants to double the revenue. It ought to be trebled at least, and the people are willing it should be. How do they go to work? They get up a bill to levy the whole on whisky, tobacco, and one or two other articles. It is right to levy a heavier tax on these, but why confine it to these? They should increase the tax on many articles, and especially, they should raise the tariff on silks, flax, wool and woolens. Silk is used only for show, and will be used just as much whether we tax it higher or not. Wool and flax we produce, but are yet imported in immense quantities. Has the tariff diminished imports? Not a bit of it. Look at the vast importations into New York, and the gold which flows out to pay for it! Where is our common sense? Congress should provide for raising *three hundred millions* of revenue forthwith. It will scarcely be felt; and we must provide something more permanent than notes and bonds to meet the liabilities of the country. Another illustration is the *mode* in which the whisky tax is to be levied. Congress proposes to pile the tax up. Very well. Even the whisky dealers don't object to that. But what they are after is this—*to slide the whisky from under the tax*. They did that before, and they will do it again. Congress very complacently arranges it to suit them.

Another illustration is the system of intellectual gymnastics got up there—such as the debate on GARRETT DAVIS, on confiscation, and on African descendants generally. GARRETT DAVIS is a well-meaning man, an old-fashioned Whig—no rebel at all—whose only fault is that of Rip Van Winkle, that he went to sleep when the world was turning round pretty rapidly. He represents about half Kentucky very well. Kentucky has been about twenty years asleep, and is just now rubbing its eyes.

Then that confiscation trouble is moonshine when you look straight at it. The clause in the Constitution in reference to *attainder* is now obsolete in this country, because it rests on the assumed fact of *inheritable blood*. Working corruption of blood means destroying its inheritability. In the English sense, which related to entailed estates, primogenitures and titles of honor, we have *no inheritable blood*. The only thing it can attach to in this country, is the common rights of citizenship. Taking away a man's property to which his children have no right whatever by law, takes away no inheritable blood, and is no attainder. If it were, every court and Legislature in the land has been guilty of attainder; for are not thousands of men in this country deprived of their property by *laws* which take it away, and their children cannot inherit it. Does not the major include the minor? If we can fine a man's property away for common crimes, can we not confiscate it for rebellion? We shall clear away the fogs after a while. We shall get rid of the remnants of barbarism, which Slavery and Feudalism have so long imposed upon the American intellect, and the sun of reason will dissipate the clouds which have so long lowered upon the land. In the meantime, if our statesmen cannot shine like HAMILTON and DEWITT CLINTON and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, with the splendor of genius, let them shine for the homely sense of ROGER SHERMAN and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Let them go to work in a common sense way, and be diligent their calling to pursue.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

THE RECRUITING OF COLORED SOLDIERS AT ALEXANDRIA.

Gov. PIERREPONT, of Virginia, has addressed a letter to President LINCOLN, stating that he has no objection to the recruiting of colored men at Alexandria. This may lead to a removal of the embargo here on their going North.

DISMISSED.

Lieut. J. DEWITT WOODS, Thirty-third New-York Battery, has been dismissed.

THE TAX ON BRICKS.

A delegation of brickmakers were before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, to get the tax on bricks reduced, there being an inequality between the tax on bricks and stone.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee have still under consideration the Deficiency Bill. It will be completed in a day or two.

THE WHISKY BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Whisky Bill on the part of the Senate was not appointed to-day. A large number of whisky speculators arrived to-night, and are very indignant that Congress did not appoint a committee, as it is the general belief that the Conference Committee will agree upon taxing the stock on hand from 25 to 40 cents per gallon—Mr. WASHBURNE stating upon the floor that it made a difference of ten millions of dollars to the Treasury.

A LARGE SAVING IN A SMALL MATTER.

Congress passed a bill to-day for the appointment of a Warden for the District Jail at a salary of sixteen hundred dollars, he to perform the duties for which LANNON now receives from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. The unpopularity of Marshal LANNON with Congress had the effect of securing its passage by a large majority through both Houses.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Postmaster WAKEMAN, of New-York, with a large number of his friends, arrived to-day. His visit is said to be in connection with the New-York Custom-house.

THE GREAT QUICKSILVER CASE.

The Quicksilver case occupied the Supreme Court to-day. CALEB CUSHING closed his argument this morning for the company. He was followed by Mr. WILLS on behalf of the United States in a very powerful argument. He will be followed by Judge BATES, U. S. Attorney-General. The court-room was crowded with spectators, among whom were officers of the Almaden Company and many large shareholders, all of whom are reported to have sold out their stock and now await the decision of the court.

THE SCOTT NINE HUNDRED.

A detachment of Scott's Nine Hundred, under the command of Maj. RICHARDSON, embarked to-day for New-Orleans. The remainder will leave as soon as transports can be obtained.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

THE REBELS SUCCUMBING IN ARKANSAS.

An official dispatch says that our troops in Arkansas are ridding the country of armed rebels with great success. The secrecy of the movements confound the enemy so that they have lost all heart, and surrender in small squads every day.

CONSULAR AGENTS ALONG THE NORTHERN BORDER.

The Secretary of State has addressed a communication to Representative WASHBURNE, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committe on Commerce, inclosing a recommendation from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Customs, for the establishment of ten consulates, with salaries of $500 each, along our northern frontiers, to protect the revenue and prevent operations in smuggling. Consular Agents have been inefficient, being employed in private business, many of them by railroads and express offices. The places named are St. Catharines, Cointcook, near Island Pond; Windsor, Port Sarnia, Toronto, Clifton, Prescott, Kingston and Fort Erie.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Representative FRANK to-day presented in the House the resolutions of the New-York Assembly, urging upon the attention of Congress the importance of providing additional railroad facilities for travel and transportation of troops between New-York and Washington.

RELEASE OF PAYMASTER MALONE'S CLERK.

This afternoon SAMUEL F. BRIGGS, of Philadelphia, was released by Col. BAKER, having yesterday been arrested on suspicion of being a participant in the robbery of Paymaster MALONE of $70,000. Mr. BRIGGS has been acting as clerk to this officer.

APPOINTMENTS.

FREDERICK JOHN MAYER has been nominated to the Senate for Postmaster at Cincinnati. HENRY DELLEKER, of Jacksonville, Oregon, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for that State vice L. W. COX, resigned.

THE GOLD RESOLUTION.

The joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold, will probably be referred back to the Committee on Ways and Means next Monday, when the rule will permit the introduction of a resolution for that purpose. So far as can be ascertained, the committee are in favor of reporting a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest, instead of selling the surplus coin.

LANE'S SPEECH ON HIS TEXAS PROJECT.

Over 70,000 copies of Mr. LANE's (of Kansas) speech in support of his scheme of setting apart Texas for the habitation of freedmen, have already been printed.

Arrivals in the City.

Capt. Brooks and wife, and W. B. Croft, of Boston; J. M. Howe and wife, of Indiana; A. Sherman and wife, of Cleveland; J. E. English, of Ohio; W. A. Hopkins, of Kentucky; C. T. Merriman, of Louisville, and J. W. Harris, of St. Louis, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Wm. Allen, of Auburn; Col. D. H. Abell, of New-York; Lieut.-Col. Adams, of the United States Army; Col. A. Hazard, and Dr. W. W. Welch, of Connecticut; John Clapp, of Binghamton; S. Van Praag, of Boston; Wm. Angel and wife, T. J. Stroog and A. E. Stimson, of Albany; G. Isaks and wife, of Poughkeepsie; W. H. Hopkins, of Providence, and John Tucker, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Astor House.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

A DIPLOMATIC MATTER.

The Vice-President presented an Executive message, which refers to Congress the correspondence of Secretary SEWARD and Lord LYONS, relating to the request of Her Majesty's Privy Council of Trade for permission to the master of the schooner *Highlander* to receive the present of a gold watch, in acknowledgment of his services rendered to the shipwrecked crew of the British steamer *Pearl*.

THE TERRITORY OF IDAHO.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) presented a petition from the citizens of Idaho, praying for a division of that territory, one portion being inaccessible to the other, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

A CURE FOR SMALL-POX.

Mr. GRIMES also presented a memorial from Major JOHN THOMAS LANE, representing that he has discovered a preventive and cure for small-pox, and asking that it be tested at the Kalorama Hospital. Referred to the Military Committee.

COMPLAINT FROM CONTRACTORS.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) presented a petition from the contractors on the double end gunboats, representing that the price agreed upon therefor will not remunerate them, and asking some relief in the premises. Referred to the Naval Committee.

COMPENSATION FOR A HORSE.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) presented a memorial of FRANCISCO CASERVES, asking compensation for a horse taken from him on the 2d of July, 1846, by JOHN C. FREMONT, then in command of the forces at Alta, California. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

AN ADVERSE REPORT.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported adversely on petitions from persons employed in the Quartermaster's Department for increased compensation.

PRIVILEGES OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Mr. WILEY, of West Virginia (Union,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported on the resolution requiring them to inquire into the expediency of further providing by law for the enjoyment of equal railroad privileges by colored people in this city, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which was agreed to.

AID TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, approved July 1, 1862.

Referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad. This bill changes the value of shares from one thousand to one hundred dollars each, and authorizes the issue of one million of them, of which a director must own fifty. The company is authorized to appropriate any public lands on the route conatining coal or iron, and may obtain title to them at the same rate as for agricultural lands, and also to locate beyond the limit of five miles and not exceeding twenty miles on each side of the road, in case any continuous tract of the lands hitherto donated shall be found unfit for agricultural use.

The time for the completion of the first one hundred miles of the road is extended one year, and the annual construction required of the Central Pacific Company of California, is reduced from fifty to twenty-five miles only; half of the compensation for services to the Government shall be applied to the payment of bonds.

Curves and grades must not exceed the maximum of other roads in successful operation. The clause requiring American iron to be used is repealed, and the company is allowed to import iron free of duty for the first one hundred miles. Four times instead of treble the regular allowance of aid is granted for the mountain sections. The clause reserving 25 per cent of the bonds is stricken out, and the right is guaranteed to make a mortgage equal to one half of the Government bonds, not subject to Government lien.

THE PAY OF CADETS.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill relative to the pay of cadets at West Point, which proposes to give them the same salary as midshipmen, exempt them from draft and exclude them from the academy if found deficient in any examination. Referred to the Military Committee.

A WAGON ROAD TO IDAHO.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented the memorial of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, praying for the construction of a wagon road to Idaho, through Minnesota and Dacotah. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

SPECULATIONS BY ARMY OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. POWELL (of Kentucky, Dem.) It was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to transmit to the Senate the evidence and report of the Military Commission of which Major-General IRVIN MCDOWELL was President, to inquire into cotton and other speculations on the part of certain officers of the army.

ENABLING ACTS FOR COLORADO AND NEVADA.

The bills to enable the people of Nevada and Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government, and for their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, were on motion of Mr. WADE called up, and, after amendment, passed. These bills provide against Slavery and secure perfect religious toleration.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL QUESTION.

The joint resolutions to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General, came up in proper order, the pending question being on the amendments of the Military Committee of the Senate to strike out from the House bill the provision recommending Gen. GRANT for the position.

Mr. GRIMES addressed the Senate. He said when, in 1798, we were at war with England, the attention of the country was called to one man to lead the national forces; that man was he who was first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen. He had been tried in the most exalted positions, and there was an eminent fitness in giving an additional rank in his case. Yet even in his case we find no precedent for this action, as it was not sought to incorporate his name in the resolutions of Congress.

Mr. GRIMES also referred to the case of Gen. SCOTT, upon whom the title had been conferred, and said that the grade was revived not while Gen. SCOTT was performing the service in the field, but seven years afterward, and then it was simply a brevet title. It was never thought to make Gen. SCOTT a Lieutenant-General until public sentiment became unanimous that some distinction should be awarded to him. He could see no analogy between that case and the present. The effect of the passage of this resolution would be either to call Gen. GRANT from the present position he occupied, place him at the head of the armies, make him a man of counsel at Washington, instead of a man of action in the field, or while being, by virtue of the title Commander-in-Chief of the armies, liable to be assigned to a new local command. Would this confer any distinction upon him, except the rank and pay? Not it would leave him still under the orders of the President and Gen. HALLECK. He did not think it just that an act should be passed to accomplish either of these purposes. He voted on this subject without any reference to political purposes, and without a desire to pluck a single laurel from Gen. GRANT'S brow. Gen. GRANT was a man of action in the field. That was the estimate Gen. GRANT set upon his own character, and no man would regret the action proposed in the House resolution more than the General himself, for as he states: "Success over the enemies of his country, was all he desired." The argument is urged here that we need a live General in the counsels of the Administration. Have we any assurance that Gen. GRANT will be better than the one we have; and, indeed, are we sure that bad counsel has not proceeded from another source than Gen. HALLECK? Should we hold Gen. HALLECK responsible because Jacksonville, Florida, has to be captured for the third time, and for the expedition from New-Orleans to reduce Port Hudson, under Gen. BANKS, when that position would not have held a day after the fall of Vicksburgh. He (GRIMES) was no admirer of Gen. HALLECK, and he did not stand here as his defender, but he liked fair play, and would have justice done him and the country. If he had no other objection to the joint resolution as it came from the House, there was one vital one in his mind, that it would have the ultimate effect of making a whole batch of Lieutenant-Generals, as every Major-General in the field would be ambitious of attaining the highest honors possible to be attained.

Mr. SHERMAN considered that Gen. HALLECK'S present position was that of an Adjutant-General to the President as Commander-in-Chief. The resolution, as amended, would not place Gen. GRANT in command of the armies of the United States. It was a complimentary resolution; when Gen. SCOTT commanded the army in Mexico, there was but one Major-General besides himself, and his whole army would not compare with a single corps of the army of Gen. GRANT. If Gen. GRANT'S reputation rested upon one victory alone, he would feel reluctant in conferring this high honor. This was not the case—he has captured eighty or ninety thousand prisoners, won more battles and taken more guns than any other General on record. He would be perfectly willing to award similar honors to other Generals who would do their country like service. He would not speak in derogation of General HALLECK, as in his peculiar line he was probably a superior officer. If he was disposed to criticise, he would inquire, with an army superior to the enemy lying within fifty miles of Washington, why the rebel army is not defeated and Richmond taken by Gen. HALLECK, or Gen. MEADE. He could only see that the Army of the Potomac was where it was two years ago. That army had not even the honors of the war Gen. GRANT and his army had, and he would have them extended to him and them. Mr. JOHNSON would not vote for the bill if it retained the clause designating the General upon whom the rank should be conferred, as he considered it a stigma upon the President of the United States. He was not one of the number who thought Gen. HALLECK inadequate to the performance of his duties. In reference to the siege of Corinth he had high military authority for saying that it could not have been more wisely conducted than by Gen. HALLECK. If there has been disaster, impartial history will attribute it to others besides Gen. HALLECK. That Gen. HALLECK has not always been consulted, and, when consulted, his opinion has not always been adopted. So far as the Army of the Potomac was concerned, victory had always perched upon their banners against equal numbers, and if Gen. HALLECK'S advice had been taken after the splendid victories of South Mountain and Antietam, and a column sent up on the Virginia side to intercept, the rebel army would have been captured by Gen. MCCLELLAN. He considered that the refusal to do this was unjustifiable. Mr. JOHNSON also referred to the battle of Gettysburgh, which he considered one of the finest battles on record. At a critical juncture, when it was all-important that the enemy should be pursued, Gen. MEADE, feeling the responsibilities of his situation, consulted with Corps Commanders, who advised against the movement; he thought Gen. MEADE should have assumed the responsibility. We should look, however, at the facts in the case. Should he have failed in his purpose, the Government would then have been at the mercy of the rebels.

Mr. CONNESS said the greatest army of the war, the Army of the Potomac, has failed after a trial under different Commanders, was it not proper to seek for a man with sufficient military capacity to take control, and direct it from this time forward? He hoped the Senate was not willing to pass this empty honor upon Gen. GRANT without giving him control of that which he was possessor of.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) should vote for the bill just as it came from the House, because if he wanted to do an act, he would do it gracefully. If he sat anywhere except in this high Chamber, where every man is supposed to and did speak what he thought without any sinister meaning, he should think that these gentlemen who so strenuously oppose this honor to Gen. GRANT, were secret enemies of Mr. LINCOLN, and intend to put Gen. GRANT on the track as a candidate against him. He wanted Gen. GRANT to go where his merits entitled him. There was no feeling on earth, not even woman's love, so strong as the feeling the people entertain for the defenders of their liberties. We are told that there was no precedent for this bill. That was true, but we are living in times when it becomes necessary to make precedents. If we were to be tied up by precedents the country would go to ruin. There was a law to be regarded higher than any Congress could make, and that was contained in the maxim of the old Roman writings: "Perpetuate the Republic." He would rejoice to see, after the establishment of this precedent, General after General coming here and laying the fruits of victory at our feet, seek this honor.

Mr. WILSON, of Mrssachusetts, (Union,) said the Senator from New-Hampshire had expressed the hope that the Senate would pass this resolution, and thus dictate to the Chief Magistrate who should be Lieutenant-General. He hoped the Senate would do no such thing. For himself, he took no part in movements looking to the making of the next President. It was time enough nine months hence to turn our attention to that. He hoped the Senate would pass the joint resolution as amended by the Senate Military Committee, which authorizes the grade, without dictating to the Executive upon whom it shall be conferred. The public judgment of the country pointed to Gen. GRANT as the person, and he knew the President was in favor of such an appointment. If there had been a man on earth who had stood up for Gen. GRANT that man was the President. He had sustained him when the public press and general officers were everywhere denouncing him. He thought nobody had a right to advise the President what to do with Gen. GRANT.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) was in favor of putting the resources of the country in the hands of Gen. GRANT, and see what would be the results. He had been successful in a few things, and he would bestow upon him many things. There was no dictation in asking the President to do what we all think should be done.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) would not detract in the least from the honors so richly due Gen. GRANT, but he considered it improper to indicate to the President the person upon whom the grade should be conferred, as the Senate was to sit hereafter as judges upon his confirmation. Was it an empty honor we would confer upon Gen. GRANT, when a few years ago he was striving to get above a Lieutenant? We now propose to make him a Lieutenant-General, with a salary of $12,000 per year.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota (Union,) thought that the tendency of the speeches to-day indicated that Gen. HALLECK, and not Gen. GRANT, would be the man selected for the office we would create, and as he believed Gen. GRANT to be a better General than Gen. HALLECK, he should vote against the amendment striking out a recommendation of the former the position. The amendment of the Military Committee striking out the clause recommending Gen. GRANT for Lieutenant-General was adopted.—Yeas 27, nays 12.

YEAS.—Messrs. Clark, Collamer, Conness, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Powell, Ramsay, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson, Wright—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Chandler, Doolittle, Hale, Howard, Howe, McDougall, Saulsbury, Sherman, Wade, Wilkinson—12.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) offered an amendment providing that the Lieutenant-General created by the bill shall be Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, under the direction of and during the pleasure of the President. Rejected—yeas 10, nays 28.

YEAS—Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Doolittle, Hale Howe, Ramsay, Sherman, Wade and Wilkinson.

NAYS—Carlisle, Clarke, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson, Wright.

The joint resolution, as amended, was then passed—ayes 31, nays 6.

YEAS—Chandler, Clark, Conness, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Foote, Fessenden, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson.

NAYS—Buckalew, Davis, Harding, Powell, Saulsbury, Wright.

The Senate at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

SUSPENSION OF THE COLLECTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE IN CERTAIN CASES.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) made a statement that within the last week the town of Gloucester, Mass., was severely injured by fire, the business portion being destroyed.

The tax collector of the district had written to the Treasury Department to allow him to suspend the collection of the internal revenue for the present from sufferers by the fire. Many families have been thus turned out of doors, and inconceivable suffering exists; he therefore asked leave to introduce a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to temporarily suspend the collection of taxes.

JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.) would suggest an amendment, so as to include those who have lost their stock by the recent cold weather in the West.

Mr. KING, of Missouri, (Dem.) objected to the introduction of the resolution.

FREEDMENS AFFAIRS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) spoke against the bill, until the morning hour expired, taking occasion in the course of his remarks to defend Ex-President BUCHANAN for his failure to adopt decisive measures for nipping rebellion in the bud.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) moved to put on its passage the Senate bill taking the appointment of the warden of the jail of the District of Columbia from Marshal LAMON, and conferring it on the President of the United States.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) sought to have the bill laid on the table; but the motion for this purpose was lost by yeas 55; nays 72.

The bill was then passed,

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Mr. KING, of Missouri, (Dem.,) discussed the subject of the political troubles in that State, denying that Gov. GAMBLE and Gen. SCHOFIELD had combined for the purpose of preventing the soldiers from voting, and defending the Missouri State Militia. In the course of his remarks, he said that Gen. FREMONT had thirty thousand men at St. Louis when Gen. PRICE, with only four thousand men, invaded the State with impunity: and it took FREMONT two weeks to find out which way PRICE had gone, and that, too, after erecting fortifications in St. Louis, which stand to-day as monuments of folly. Not so with the Missouri State Militia. There is no occasion for any other troops in that State. They were loyal men, and had never failed to do their duty.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania (Union,) remarked that his colleague (DAWSON) had informed the House that it was eight years since he had spoken here before to-day. He (SCOFIELD) knew that, not because he had followed his colleague's personal history, but from the tone of his speech. His colleague had at that time turned down a leaf, and to-day had resumed where he left off. The speech of his colleague might with more propriety have been made during the Pierce Administration. The question involved in the struggle was, shall this great Republic be divided into two small ones? Those who advocated this took up arms to defend their position. They desired to retain political power, their habits of life, their cherished vices, and their idleness. They knew their institution of Slavery was founded on wrong, and could not bear to have it talked against. They knew it must go under. While the North were talking about Slavery, and were endeavoring to fence it away from the Territories, the South were attempting to fence freedom out, and they chose secession as the mode. Then gentlemen began to make excuses, saying they had no power of coercion. But our flag is still held more firmly than in the beginning, and is sustained by the courage, patriotism and sense of duty of American citizens—yes, by their consciences. If you want to find which is the strongest—pride and courage on the one side, and conscience and courage on the other, you must read the Cromwellian history. The pride of the Cavalier had to yield to the conscience of the Roundhead. The Union must and shall be preserved, for in the language of WEBSTER "the Union now and forever, one and inseparable." But the neutral party stand where they stood three years ago in the same position of bloodless neutrality. They are not indifferent speculators. They look anxiously for some unfortunate mistake in the council, or disaster in the field, to fulfill their predictions and justify their neutrality before the world. Their music is half a line of "Yankee Doodle," a few bars of "Dixie," with the rub-a-dub of complaint and evil prophecy. They have to see that this war is conducted on Christian principles, notwithstanding the brutal ferocity on the other side. They have to see that slaves and other property of the rebels are not confiscated, that our credit is dishonored and that our legal-tender notes are not equal to gold, and have to attend to other subjects that embarrass the Union movements. As to Ex-President BUCHANAN, "God has provided that no child of his shall wear the stain of such deep dishonor." He (SCOFIELD) understood the Union party, and would insist that our country shall be undivided, and the necessities of the war and humanity require that it it shall be a free country.

The committee then proceeded to vote on an amendment heretofore offered, that seamen shall be paid in gold or its equivalent.

This was disagreed to by yeas 35, nays 63.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved to increase the appropriation for the construction and repair of vessels from $22,800,000 to $26,300,000. He explained the necessity for this appropriation, and incidentally stated that provision would be made in another bill for iron sea-going vessels, so that we may be somewhat on a par with the navies of France and England.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said the estimates were $144,000,000 for the navy, but the Committee of Ways and Means had reduced them $37,000,000, believing that, while such reduction would not cripple the navy, some of the objects of the appropriation could be postponed till a future time.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, differed from the gentleman, and said it was impossible for the Navy Department to fulfill its duties unless Congress gives the means for that purpose.

Mr. RICE'S amendment was agreed to—72 against 23.

A long debate took place on the item of $135,000 for the purchase of two lots adjoining the Boston Navy-yard. An ineffectual motion was made to strike it out.

Without coming to a conclusion on the bill the Committee rose at 5 o'clock, and the House adjourned.

FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The claims of the freedmen, and what the National Freedmen's Relief Association have done the past year, together with important questions affecting their and our destiny, will be discussed at the Cooper Institute this evening. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. TYNG and WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER will speak. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT will preside.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNCONDITIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.—This Committee was organized last evening, at Gibson's Hall, Broadway, and elected as President Mr. J. SANFORD; EDWARD GREWARD, Vice-President; WM. BREWSTER, Secretary, and W. S. WELLS, Treasurer.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Canada, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations are remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity very seldom met with.—*Louisville Democrat.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of the dull black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents it from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM
changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black. Sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

We would call particular attention to the sale of the valuable store property No. 194 Duane, No. 252 Fulton, No. 84 Dey, No. 126 West, and No. 17 Washington sts., and 2 lots on 84th-st., near 2d-av., to be made at auction,
By E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
On THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. By order of the executors of the estate of the late Charles Denison, deceased.
Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cen's. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 371 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Attend the Meeting of the Bellerlain Village Association this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 151 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., and secure one of those splendid building lots at East New-York, with the opportunity of getting a neat cottage for $115 in small payments; title perfect.
J. S. MITCHELL, President.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop —the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers,
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Balls, Parties and Weddings—Ladies' White Satin, Kid and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slips; beautiful Bows, Rosettes, &c., at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, Spinal Instruments, and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown.
Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown.
Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Instantaneous, Natural, Glossy, Beautiful, Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy goods stores.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers—styles neat and suitable, executed in the best manner only; shaving 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Attention Druggists and Hair-Dressers.—Back orders can now be filled for Boswell & Warner's Colorific, for coloring hair without wash or trouble. Depot No. 62 John-st.

Trusses. &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers can Say 33⅓ per cent by using the WILLCOX and GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FORD—ROBBINS.—In Kensington, Conn., Feb 22, by Rev E. B. Hillard, Capt. GEORGE W. FORD, A. Q. M., and Miss M. ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Rev. Royal Robbins.

GOOCH—RATHBELL.—At Delavan, Tazewell County, Ill., on Sunday, Feb. 14, by Rev. Mr. Howland, of Tremont, Mr. DE WITT R. GOOCH to Miss ROSETTA RATHBELL, both of Delavan.

GOLDERMAN—VINALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb 23, by Rev. Henry G. Weston, Lieut. C. GOLDERMAN, Quartermaster U. S. Army, of Boston, to Miss C. AUGUSTA VINALL, daughter of Dr. W. D. Vinall, of Lowell, Mass.

SMITH—NEWMAN.—On Tuesday, Feb 23, at the Athenæum, M. E. Church, by Rev. John A. Roche, Mr. JAMES P. SMITH to Miss SARAH LOUISA NEWMAN, both of this City.

THISTLE—MUNSON.—On Monday, Feb. 22, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, Mr. EDWARD THISTLE to Miss MARTHA W., eldest daughter of Samuel T. Munson, Esq., all of this City.

TORREY—THOMPSON.—In Port Jervis, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 23, by Rev. Dr. Fairchild, ROBERT N. TORREY, of Honesdale, Penn., to LIZZIE D., daughter of A. P. Thompson, Esq.

DIED.

CAVE.—On Monday, Feb. 22, EMILY M. CAVE, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts.

DAVIS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, at Elizabeth City, N. J., Mrs. MARY DAVIS, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) the 25th inst., at 2½ P. M., at No. 124 West Jersey-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Nyack on Friday.

DIBBLEE.—In Clermont, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 20, RICHARD HARVEY DIBBLEE, aged 76 years and 11 months.

FROST.—At East Norwich, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 20, MARY VERNON, wife of Halstead H. Frost, aged 29 years.

DEVLIN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, SAMUEL B., son of John E. and Martha Josephine Devlin, aged 19 years, 6 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, on Thursday next, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUBBELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, WALTER HEMPSTED, youngest son of Chas. Wolcott and Serena Hubbell, aged 1 year, 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 1 Hanover-place, corner of Livingston st., without further invitation.

HAMBLIN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, JOHN VALENTINE HAMBLIN, after a severe illness, aged 63 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the sailmakers of New-York, are respectfully invited attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 158 Forsyth-st, at 2 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon.

☞ Newfoundland, Boston and California papers please copy.

MARCKWALD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, MARCUS B. MARCKWALD, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 112 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

NELSON.—At Peekskill, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 24, WILLIAM RUFUS NELSON, Counselor-at-law, in the 42d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from the residence of his father, William Nelson, in Peekskill, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NARDAIN.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 23, at his residence at West Farms, N. Y., ANDREW NAUDAIN, M. D., in the 72d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, West Farms. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

POPE.—On Monday, Feb. 22, CHARLES POPE, Sr., in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 183 West 21st st., on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

PUTNAM.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, CORNELIA T., wife of TARRANT PUTNAM.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 222 5th-av., on Saturday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

PORTER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, of consumption, MARY E., wife of T. Dwight Porter, and daughter of the late Ephraim Hart, of Utica.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Mark's Church, on Friday, at 12½ o'clock.

RIKER.—At Oak Hill, Newtown, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 22, MARGARET S., youngest daughter of the late Capt. Andrew and Margaret Moore Riker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, John C. Jackson, on Thursday afternoon, Feb 25, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting from 2 until 2½ o'clock, at Hunter's Point, L. I., opposite 34th-st. ferry.

SCHOULER.—At Westchester, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 24, after a short illness, JAMES SCHOULER, late of West Cambridge, Mass., aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Westchester, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave Harlem Bridge at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

THOMPSON.—On Monday, Feb. 22, Mrs. MARGARET THOMPSON, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 254 Madison-st., on Thursday, at 1 P. M.

WHITE.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, of diphtheria, LILLY ELLA, youngest child of Archibald and Grace S. White, aged 2 months and 9 days.

Her remains will be taken to Ridgefield, Conn., for interment.

WALKLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, HAZELTON WALKLEY, in the 57th year of his age.

Friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, William Bancroft, and also members of Pentalpha Chapter No. 11, R. A. M., and of Hoboken Lodge No. 35, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 229 West 18th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Chesterfield, Mass., for interment.

☞ Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 189.—Feb. 24, 1864.
28, 60, 56, 44, 73, 39, 22, 35, 38, 6, 53, 19, 18, 2.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 190.—Feb. 24, 1864.
19, 30, 5, 21, 68, 4, 29, 15, 27, 40, 73, 45, 8, 37.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 93—Feb. 24, 1864.
17, 38, 28, 36, 44, 26, 27, 34, 65, 71, 53, 5, 59, 12.
CLASS 94—Feb. 24, 1864.
13, 63, 9, 46, 38, 33, 43, 61, 1, 29, 27, 50, 71, 24.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL Havana plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky, to be drawn on 27th inst.; one prize of $100,000; two of $50,000; two of $25,000; two of $20,000; four of $10,000; ten of $5,000; one hundred of $1,000 each, and 484 approximation prizes, in all amounting to $600,000. Information furnished. ALECK & CO., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 18, 1864.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

REPETITION!!
Owing to the crowded condition of the house, and the consequent inability of a large number to obtain admission, the Sunday School of the Alanson M. E. Church will repeat their celebration of Washington's Birthday THIS (Thurs

FINANCIAL

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, No. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864:

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1863		$8,913,052 94
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.		
For Premiums, viz.:		
Originals	$329,023 13	
Renewals	1,100,708 79	
War extras	36,274 91	
Total Premiums	$1,416,006 83	
For Annuities	22,317 97	
For Interest	652,976 82—	2,091,301 62
Total		$11,004,354 56
DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$444,028 00	
Paid Dividends additions to same	177,625 99	
Paid Reductions of Premium	7,099 45	
Paid Surrendered Policies	105,775 35	
Paid Annuities	12,187 38	
Paid Loss on Sales of Real Estate	7,775 23	
Paid Commissions	86,033 30	
Paid Taxes	26,846 33	
Paid Exchange, Postage and Advertising, &c.	14,763 93	
Paid Salaries and Medical Examinations	59,339 93	
Paid Law, Printing, Rent and Office Expenses	33,624 86—	975,089 75
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,029,264 81
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$828,449 67	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,409,754 30	
United States Stocks	4,370,262 50	
Real Estate	407,613 79	
Balance due from Agents	13,184 55	
		$10,029,264 81
Add,		
Interest accrued		$126,352 64
Premiums due, in course of transmission		29,058 74
Deferred semi-annual Premiums (say)		200,000 00
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,384,676 19
Increase in net Cash Assets during year		$1,116,211 87

POLICY ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Issued during year	2,842	$8,594,175
In force Feb. 1, 1864	15,044	43,778,065
In force Feb. 1, 1863	12,981	37,391,490
Net increase during year	2,063	6,386,575
Dividends Additions payable with Policies		$8,837,591

I have carefully examined the items contained in the foregoing statement, and certify the same to be correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
J. GREEN PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN F. WELLERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAML. E. SPROULLS,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
SAML. M. CORNELL,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP
W. SMITH BROWN,	M. M. FREEMAN.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Assistant Secretary—THEO. W. MORRIS.
Cashier—FRED. S. WINSTON.

Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
Assist.-Medical Examiner—ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.

Counsel—WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Attorney—RICHARD A. McCURDY.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 31 Nassau-st. New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,040,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under construct, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 31 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

TELEGRAPH
AND
EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 48 Wall-st., N. Y.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1864.
THIS BANK WILL RECEIVE FROM ITS dealers on deposit, at par, the circulating notes of all the National Banks in the United States.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N.

COUNTY FOR NINE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.
Papers are being prepared for collection of above bounty at banking office of ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, No. 343 Broadway, New-York, opposite Park. Volunteers will bring their discharges.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.
PETER S. WANDEL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., Office No. 15.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY. Also, RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.
MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Eastern Division.
SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, (foreclosed.)
MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.
INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
To be located near the corner of Broadway and Canal-st. Authorized capital, $2,000,000. Business to be commenced with a capital, paid in, of not less than $500,000. Books for subscription will be opened at the Banking-house of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864.
See large advertisement in *Journal of Commerce* and *Evening Post*.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1864.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE remaining Fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be required to be paid in as follows, viz.:
Twenty-five per cent. on Monday, 7th March proximo.
Twenty-five per cent on Thursday, 17th March proximo.
To those who desire to pay the fifty per cent. in full, interest will be allowed at the rate of six per centum per annum upon the last twenty-five per cent. from date of payment to its maturity.
The transfer books will close on the 6th proximo, and remain closed until the 18th.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

WANTED.—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Erie Canal Bonds of Erie, Pennsylvania.
Also, 10,000 North-Branch Canal Bonds, for which the highest price will be paid by
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 South 3d-st.,
Opposite the Exchange. Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, Office No. 16 Broadway.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the annual election for nine Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of March, proximo, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after that date.
MOOR FALLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the coupons of April next, on and after WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1864, upon presentation of the same at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz., from the 2d of March to the 2d of April, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.
Dated Feb. 17, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that Certificate No. 5,633, for one hundred shares of the capital stock of the New-York Central Railroad Company, is the property of the subscribers, and that the transfer of the same has been stopped. All persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating said certificate. J. N. PERKINS & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year, also inspectors of election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next.
The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISsion, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

LOST—ILLINOIS CENTRAL CONST. BOND NO. 2,210 for $500. All persons are cautioned against negotiating it, as, if not found, application will be made for a new bond. Any information concerning it will be thankfully received and rewarded by A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.
THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co.,
CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Co.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of
TEN PER CENT.
(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BUCKLIN & CRANE HAVING THIS day admitted JOHN A. CRANE and ISAAC B. CRANE as partners, will continue business at No. 45 South-st., under the firm of BUCKLIN, CRANE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. ESWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed to depositors.
Money deposited ON OR BEFORE MARCH 1 will draw interest from that date.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.
HENRY R. CONCKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDIN, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PERSONS CONTEMplating insuring their lives and those already insured should communicate immediately with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box 5,583 Post-office, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF PROPERTY ON PINE AND DEPEYSTER STS.
The subscriber will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 3d of March, at 12 o'clock, the property known as No. 36 and No. 38 Pine-st., and No. 6 Depeyster-st.; the latter is in the rear of and adjoins No. 38 Pine-st. Seventy per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent., if desired.
THOMAS H. FAILE, Executor, No. 192 Chambers-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JAMES M. MILLER—THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
No. 41 BOND-ST.—The three-story brick dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements. Maps and particulars at the office.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, March 4, under the direction of the Executrix, Mrs. E. Anderson, Nos. 436 and 438 West 34th-st., south side, between 9th and 10th avs., two valuable three-story basement brick houses.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY (TRUSTEES') SALE OF 8 houses and lots on Greenwich, East 9th, East 11th, East 14th sts., and Lexington-av., New-York; also, on Hanover place, Hoyt-st., and corner of Lafayette-st. and Hudson-av., Brooklyn.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, by order of trustees, TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following real estate:
No. 815 GREENWICH-ST.—The four-story and basement brick house and lot, known as No. 815 Greenwich-st., east side, between Jane and Horatio sts. Lot 25 front by 97 feet 6 inches in the rear, by 68 feet deep. House 25 by 40 feet. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for four years from April, 1864, at 7 per cent. interest.
No. 817 GREENWICH-ST.—The four-story and basement brick house and lot known as No. 817 Greenwich-st., east side, between Jane and Horatio sts.; lot 25 by 96 feet; house 25 by 40 feet 2 inches. $5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.
No. 261 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—The six story brick house and lot known as No. 261 East 14th-st., north side, between Avenues A and B, lot 25 feet by 103 feet 2 in., house 25 by 55 feet 6 in. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.
No. 143 EAST ELEVENTH-ST.—The five-story brick house and lot known as No. 143 East 11th-st., south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A; lot 25 by 94 feet 10 in., house 25 by 55 feet 6 in. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.
No. 235 EAST NINTH-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot known as No. 325 East 9th-st., south side, between Avenues B and C, lot 20x76 ft. House 20x40 ft. 2. $2,500 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum as long as the interest is promptly paid.
LEXINGTON-AV.—The three-story brick house and lot on the west side of Lexington-av., within 75 ft. 5 of 57th-st. Lot 25x99 ft. House 18 ft. 11x32 ft. 1.
ALSO, Two LOTS—Adjoining the above, on the north side, 25x99 ft. each. $2,900 of the purchase money can remain on the house and three lots, at 7 per cent. per annum, for three years from May, 1864.
No. 22 HANOVER PLACE, BROOKLYN.—The two-story and basement frame house and lot known as No. 22 Hanover-place, south side, between Livingston-st. and Fulton-av. Lot 20 by 100 feet; house 20 by 32 feet 4 inches; water, gas and heater in the house. $2,500 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum as long as the interest is promptly paid.
No. 80 HOYT-ST., BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house and lot known as No. 80 Hoyt-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts. Lot 20 by 80 feet; house 21 by 38 feet 2 inches—containing gas, &c. $2,200 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. as long as the interest is promptly paid.
CORNER OF LAFAYETTE-ST. AND HUDSON-AV., BROOKLYN.—Four three-story brick houses and lots fronting on Lafayette-st., northeast corner of Hudson-av. Lots about 21x50 feet; houses about 20x30 feet 4. The corner is occupied as a store; $2,000 of the purchase money now on mortgage upon the whole is due, but can remain at 7 per cent. per annum as long as the interest is promptly paid.
The attention of capitalists and others seeking investments is called to this sale, as all the above property is to be sold without reserve to the highest bidders, (by order of Trustees, to relieve them from the trust conferred upon them,) which offers unusual inducements to purchasers of real estate.
Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. The titles are indisputable. For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st., N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF SEVENTY-FIVE VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES
on Kingsbridge and Bloomingdale roads, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, and 158th sts., to close a concern, by order of George H. Peck, Esq.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—
144TH-ST.—3 gores on south side, commencing east side of Kingsbridge-road.
144TH ST.—3 lots on north side, 87 feet east of Kingsbridge-road.
KINGSBRIDGE-ROAD—The entire front on east side, between 144th and 145th sts., 8 lots.
145TH-ST.—6 lots and 1 gore on south side, commencing 100 feet east of Kingsbridge-road.
145TH-ST.—8 lots and 1 gore on north side, commencing 78 feet east of Kingsbridge-road.
KINGSBRIDGE-ROAD—8 lots on east side, being the entire front between 145th and 146th sts.
146TH-ST.—9 lots and 1 gore on south side, commencing 120 feet east of Kingsbridge-road.
KINGSBRIDGE-ROAD—8 lots on the east side, being the entire front between 147th and 148th sts.
149TH-ST.—4 lots on south side, commencing about 120 feet east of Kingsbridge-road.
KINGSBRIDGE-ROAD—4 lots, with right of way, commencing on south side of 149th-st.
KINGSBRIDGE-ROAD—8 lots, running through from 149th to 150th sts.
BLOOMINGDALE-ROAD—3 lots on east side, between 157th and 158th sts. The title to the above is indisputable.
For lithographs, maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining the Bank of Commerce.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Laimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 11 o'clock:
Cargo prize schooner WILLIAM A. KAIN.
57 square bales Upland COTTON.
2 round bales Upland COTTON.
Captured by Capt. Crane—
10 bales Sea Island COTTON.
3 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., on Wednesday, March 2.
THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HENRY, LEWIS AND 114TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Anthony J. Allaire, deceased:
HENRY-ST.—The 2 story brick house and lot, situate on the north side of Henry-st., between Jefferson and Rutgers sts., and known as No. 169. The house is 21 feet 5½ inches by 30 feet 3 inches; lot 75 feet in depth.
LEWIS-ST.—The lot of land, with the 2-story shed on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of Lewis-st., between 7th and 8th sts., known as No. 223; being 24 feet 6 inches in width in front, 25 feet in the rear, by 88 feet 9 inches in depth on the northerly side, and 90 feet 11 inches on the southerly side.
114TH-ST.—Two lots on south side of 114th-st., 200 feet west of the 1st-av.; each 25 feet in width, by 100 feet 10 inches in depth.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON THE CORNER OF CHAMBERS AND CHURCH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
CHAMBERS-ST.—The very valuable lots of ground, Nos. 104 and 106 Chambers-st., southwest corner of Church-st. Two five-story brown-stone stores are erected on the lots.
This is a very desirable property, and under lease expiring 1st of May, 1875; ground rent $4,000 per annum; tenant to pay all taxes and assessments, with privilege of renewal for 21 years.
Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
CARRIAGES, TOP AND NO-TOP WAGONS.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell, on FRIDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of Salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway:
3 Shifting-top buggies.
4 City built no-top buggies.
2 Four-seat park and depot wagons.
3 City built no-top road wagons.
Second-hand shifting-top box buggy.
2 Seat sundown wagon
2 Second-hand coupe rockaways, harness, &c.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, Merchants' Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 25.
THE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, NO. 169 Christopher-st., near the Hoboken Ferry, consisting of two-story and attic front house, with store, and a rear frame dwelling, with 21 years' lease of lot from Aug. 1, 1854, at a ground rent of $175. The rents amount to $444 for the premises.
ALSO, the 21 years' lease from May 1, 1852, of brick house No. 123 Amity st., at the rent of $300; size of lot 23 by 100 with alley to rear, with the right to purchase the fee simple any time before Feb. 1, 1866, for $5,000—a good opportunity to build on the rear.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CANAL AND DIVISION STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock: The large four-story basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 3 Canal-st., facing on East Broadway, with lease of lot; house has gas, bath, water-closets and water throughout. Also the two small two-story brick houses in rear of above, Nos. 167 and 167½ Division-st., with lease of lot.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.
ELLIS L. PRICE, Executor of THOMSON PRICE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EAST 16TH-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the five story brick tenement house and lot situate on the north side of East 16th-st., 143 feet east of Avenue A, and known as No. 569. The house is 23 feet 9 inches in width by 50 feet in depth; has water throughout, with the exception of first story, gas, &c. Lot 23 feet 9 inches by 92 feet.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO give special attention to
SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At residences and outdoor sales. Also,
SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
At Auction or at private sale,
on the most favorable terms.
A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

PROPERTY ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—At auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., at No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, 29th of February. The five modern dwelling-houses on the corner of Middagh and Columbia streets. They have gas and fixtures, range, heater, wash-tub, bath and water closets; within 20 minutes of Wall-st. and 12 of Fulton Market. The tenants and neighborhood are first class. They now rent for $400 and $450.

GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN GLASSWARE.—By ROBERT HAYDOCK, THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 10 o'clock, at the auction-room No. 101 Liberty-st., on four months' credit, 1,000 pkgs. American glassware; 25 pkgs. French flint glass; 200 boxes common tumblers; 300 pkgs. kerosene ware, lamps, pegs, chimneys, &c.

GEO. C. LAMBDIN'S "VOLUNTEER," AND A "READING PARTY."—These fine pictures, by this well-known and esteemed artist, will be sold at auction TO-NIGHT, at the Derby Gallery, with a most capital collection of fine works by Kensett, Hart, Palmer the sculptor, &c.

AUCTION SALES

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 25,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

For account of whom it may concern.

Shares.		Shares.	
40	Chatham Bank	$ 25	300 Flint Steel Copr. $ 25
7	Lamar Fire Ins.	100	20 Commonwealth I. C. 100
14	N. Y. Fire & M. Ins.	100	5 Citizens Gas Lt. Co. 20
10	Goodhue Fire Ins.	100	2000 Montana Gold 5
20	Citizens' Fire Ins.	20	100 Wyoming Val. Coal 50
100	Germania Ins. Co.	50	10 Wash. M. Ins. Co. 100
50	Broadway Fire Ins.	25	30 Met. Gas Light Co. 100
13	Lorillard Ins. Co.	25	40 N. American Ins. 25
15	Etna Fire Ins. Co.	50	40 Hamilton Fire Ins. 15
50	Gebhard Fire Ins.	100	

$2,000 6 ₰ cent. North Carolina State Bonds.
$4,000 4 ₰ cent. and 5 ₰ cent. City of Milwaukee Readjustment Bonds.
$40,000 7 ₰ cent. Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Bonds.
$2,000 7 ₰ cent. Washington County (Ohio) Bonds.
$5,800 7 ₰ cent. Sciota & Hocking Valley Railroad Company Bonds.
NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, MONDAY, Feb. 29.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER & STOCK BROKER.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer MARGARET & JESSIE, consisting of
Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Drugs and Medicines,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Leather, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JAMES M. MILLER, OFFICE No. 28 PINE-ST., THURSDAY, FEB. 25,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAMUEL JAMES, ESQ., REFEREE.
No. 8 Walker-st., house and lot.
Nos. 306 and 306½ Mott-st., houses and lot.
Nos. 462, 502, 508, 510, 512, 514 and 516 Broome-st., houses and lots.
Nos 111 and 113 Bleecker-st., houses and lots.
No. 129 Avenue A, s. w. corner of 9th-st., house and lot.
No. 33 5th-av., s. e. corner of 10th-st., house and lot.
The valuable corporation leases of Nos. 85 and 87 Chatham st., and 251 and 253 William-st. Also in fee, No. 37 Bank-st., the 3-story dwelling with all the modern improvements. Also, No. 26 White-st., 2-story dwelling. Also, the valuable property southwest corner of Washington and Bethune sts. Also, No. 251 3d-av., with 3-story brick dwelling with store. Also, the leases of Nos. 123 Amity-st and 169 Christopher-st.
Also, by order of the executors of John Buckmaster, deceased, No. 444 Water-st. and No. 181 Cherry-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON FULTON, DEY, DUANE, WASHINGTON AND WEST STS.; ALSO, VACANT LOTS ON 84TH-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
By order of the Executors of the Estate of the late CHARLES DENISON, deceased.
FULTON-ST.—The 4-story and attic brick store and lot No. 263 Fulton-st., near West: lot 20 by 68 feet.
DEY-ST.—The 4-story brick store and lot No. 84 Dey-st., near West, in rear of above; lot 20.2 by 64 feet.
DUANE-ST.—The 5-story brick store and lot No. 194 Duane-st., near Washington-st.; lot 30 feet front, 57 feet 4 inches deep.
WASHINGTON-ST.—The 4-story brick store and lot No. 17 Washington-st., near Battery-place: lot 22.4 by 47.8 and 47.4.
WEST-ST.—The 5-story brick store and lot No. 126 West-st., near Fulton-st.; lot 20 feet front, 19.8 rear, 76 feet north side, 73 feet south side.
84TH-ST.—2 lots on the south side of 84th-st., 203 feet 4 inches west of 2d-av., each 25.5 by 102.2.
This property offers great inducements for investment, being of business character, and well located. Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND ON THE 3D-AV. AND 76TH-ST., TOGETHER WITH THE 5-STORY BRICK FACTORY THEREON, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the death of Mr. J. H. BELTER, the surviving partners of the late firm of J. H. BELTER & CO. will sell at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the factory and grounds belonging to said firm. The land comprises 2 lots, situate on the westerly side of 3

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz. Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send or a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 222½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M.D., 630 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MARRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of recent standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office.

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr. LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies.
A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for Females,
No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Office to be obtained at No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Eight separate rooms; a private entrance. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

TO YOUNG MEN AND ALL MANKIND, who by indulging in secret habits, have contracted that soul, mind and body destroying vice, use old Dr. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS. I would here state that this is no medicine gotten up to swindle and extort money from the unfortunate. I am pleased at all times to have the afflicted call at my office and give this a trial gratis. Come one and all, and receive the blessing. No. 41 Division-st., second block from the Bowery.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or checked. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 Ninth-av., Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females; patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1 217 Broadway, N. Y.

SKIN DISEASES OF THE HEAD CURED by F. TAYLOR, No. 435 3d-av. Ladies and gentlemen losing their hair, can have it prevented immediately and retained without dying.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—for catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No 311 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND restoration in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Char es moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures in about the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
use Nitrous Oxide Gas, made fresh every day.
Office No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON. JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

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NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,78	Grace,	Tuesday, March 1.
LOUISIANA	2,576	Smellie	
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking.	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$80 / 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 23.
ACADIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$122 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday.....Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....March 5.
ETNA.....Saturday.....March 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	31 00
First Cabin to Paris	55 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $-5, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:
ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Londonderry and Liverpool, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.
Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.
For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander.
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The steamship GEO. CROMWELL will follow on March 12.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. sidewheel steamship,
EVENING STAR,
WM. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
P. S.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, March 19, 1864.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on WEDNESDAY next, March 2. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:
First cabin.....$75 | Intermediate.....$40
Second cabin.....$60 | Steerage.....$35
Payable in currency. Apply to
T. MacDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

STEAMSHIP HECLA WILL COMMENCE to discharge at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, 25th inst. The goods shipped at Havre to be transhipped at Liverpool to steamship *Sidon*, have arrived per *Hecla*.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, WHO IS FAMED for his energy and enterprise as the grocer and tea and coffee dealer of this City, has just opened an extensive wholesale department of his business at No. 262 Greenwich-st., right adjoining his retail store. Both these extensive establishments will be conducted exclusively on the cash principle, and every body who wishes to save money and buy for cash, either wholesale or retail, every description of teas, sugars, flour, fish, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, coffees, starch, soap, &c., &c., &c., should at once repair as above. All goods warranted as represented, or money returned and expenses paid. Mr. Agnew's experience and large cash capital, which he can control to the extent of half a million of dollars, will enable him to compete successfully with any house or houses in New-York, and we predict that this new wholesale department will be a complete success, as his other store has been, and still continues to be.
All orders from the country should be accompanied with the cash, or paid for by some house in the City.
All goods delivered free to railroads and steamboats. Address Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 87 and 89 Murray-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address or apply to T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED EXPRESS business; has been carried on profitably for the past 15 years. The owner is going to retire. For particulars address T. A. W., Box No. 2,155, Post-office.

FOR SALE.

A STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER. The engine is on a solid iron frame; cylinder 11x30 inches; the boiler has 36 3-inches flues 12 ft. long; fire box 5x4 ft.; crown sheets "Low Moor." The above is complete and will be sold cheap. Apply to A. C. CHEWETT & CO., Kingston, Canada.

HOSIERY AND FANCY GOODS STORE FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.—The stock is well assorted; store has a fine run of customers. Apply on the premises, No. 109 Washington-st., Hoboken; must be sold within one week, and will be sold at a great sacrifice.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—AGENCY WANTED in San Francisco, for any article of merchandise, by a young man of experience about establishing himself there. All business intrusted to his care will meet with strict attention, the best of City reference. Address J. R. T., Box No. 797 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets of New-York. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS FOR SALE. C. C. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Commences at 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
Owing to
PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENTS,
The Manager begs to announce the
LAST THREE NIGHTS
of John Brougham's grand romantic drama,
THE
DUKE'S
MOTTO,
which, since its reproduction on Monday last, has literally
CROWDED THE THEATRE
from
FLOOR TO CEILING,
stamping this
PERFECT PLAY
an epoch in
DRAMATIC HISTORY.
Mr. WHEATLEY
in his original character of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE
pronounces the
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET,
THE MOST PERFECT
ever presented to a
METROPOLITAN AUDIENCE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1864, will be performed a
NEW ROEANTIC DRAMA
in three acts and a prologue, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
BY
JOHN BROUGHAM.
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.....Mr. WHEATLEY
(His original character.)
The cast will comprise the following popular artists:
Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. W. Collier, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. T. B. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Skerrett, &c., &c., &c.
The manager has much pleasure in announcing to the public that he has effected an engagement, for a limited period, with the very popular and celebrated prima donna,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
AND HER
OPERA TROUPE.
Adolphe Adams' famous comic opera, entitled
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU,
is selected for the début of this highly successful combination, which takes place on
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 29.
Box Book open six days in advance.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
Opposite the Academy of Music, 14th-st.
Proprietor and Director.....JAMES COOKE.
THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON and EVENING, Matinée at 2½. Evening Performance at 8.
AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
HOUSES CROWDED
TO OVERFLOWING
EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
The great Circus Troupe of
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
THE MOST UNPARALLELED SUCCESS EVER KNOWN IN AMERICA.
They appear every Afternoon and Evening
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE MAMMOTH EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
in an
ENDLESS VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS.
SPECIAL CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
It would be impossible to describe the nigh training, rare intelligence, extraordinary skill, docility and obedience to command of this
WONDROUS CIRCUS TROUPE,
OF PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
WHICH SURPASS BELIEF,
AND MUST
BE SEEN TO BE CREDITED.
The prices will remain as usual, viz.: Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Dress Circle 50 cents. Children half price. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1½; evening, at 7½. Afternoon performance concluding at 4, evening at 10.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD,
from Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London, and the Cirque Champs Elysee, Paris, who elicit
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
PEALS of LAUGHTER and SHOUTS of APPLAUSE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST.....Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway,
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25c.
FIFTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of this Mammoth Zoological Enterprise, which is unequaled by any exhibition of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
either in Europe or America. So vast and varied a collection was never before offered for public inspection in any country. Some of which are
A PAIR OF WHITE PEACOCKS,
A BEAUTIFUL NEBRASKA ELK,
A BURMESE, OR SACRED COW
The Zoological Gardens of London, notwithstanding all their Government support, cannot compete with this private enterprise of
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S,
established in this City, at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway. So extensive a collection of beautiful animals of the most rare species, from the jungles of Asia, deserts of Africa, pampas of South America, inhospitable regions of Arctic Ocean, (most of which were captured personally by THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF,) are not to be found in the Zoological Gardens of either ENGLAND, FRANCE OR GERMANY
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY, STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL Freedmen's Relief Association will be held at Cooper Institute, on the evening of THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock. William Cullen Bryant, Esq., will preside. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and William Allen Butler, Esq., will address the meeting. The questions involved in the condition and destiny of the emancipated negro, so vitally interwoven with our national interests and existence, will be the prominent subjects of discussion. The interesting group of white slave children, sent North by Gen. Banks, will be present.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—PAINTED BY ALBERT BIERSTADT—Is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, at 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare, for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4.25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 190, FOR FIVE shares; certificate No. 209, for ten shares Brevoort Insurance Company, issued to Whitney B. Noble. Transfer having been stopped, the undersigned has made application to said company for duplicate certificates of same.
JOHN H. NOBLE, Administrator.

LOST—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON FRIday evening, a double jointed eye-glass, gold mounted. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to No. 27 Waverly-place.

$20 REWARD—LOST, ON THE EVENING of 22d inst., in front of City Hall, a PATENT LEVER WATCH; silver cases, railway time-keeper. Any person returning the same to No. 24 6th-st., will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn
MRS. JOHN WOOD
has great pleasure in announcing that, having made arrangements for the production of
A NEW COMEDY,
being an original adaptation expressly for
THE OLYMPIC.
BY
AUGUSTIN DALY, author of LEAH THE FORSAKEN,
AND
FRANK WOOD, author of LEAH THE FORSOOK,
in three acts, and entitled
TAMING
A
BUTTERFLY,
it will be presented for the
FIRST TIME
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, FEB. 25,
and will include in the cast
MRS. JOHN WOOD and MR. FRANK DREW,
with the principal members
OF THE COMPANY,
as follows:
BEAUJOLAIS.....MR. FRANK DREW
DANDREY.....MR. J. K. MORTIMER
RIVEROL.....MR. G. H. CLARKE
MORLAC.....MR. J. H. STODDART
POLIDOR.....MR. W. DAVIDGE
JACINTHE.....MRS. JOHN WOOD
CONSTANCE.....MISS HENRIETTA IRVING
FINETTE.....MRS. SEDLEY BROWN
ELODIE.....MISS J. WALTERS
ANGELIQUE.....MISS AMALIE HARRIS
MIGNONNE.....MISS PRESTIGE
Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7½.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.
Carriages can be ordered each evening of Pure Gold at 10½.
TO-NIGHT, (seventh time,)
Marston's new play, in a prologue and four acts,
PURE GOLD,
in which will appear Messrs.
LESTER WALLACK, CHARLES FISHER, MARK SMITH, DALY, NORTON, FLOYD, MOORE, BROWN, POPE, PARKES, WILLIAMSON, MRS. HOEY, MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES, MRS. JENNINGS, MISS CARMAN and MISS GREEN.
FRIDAY—ninety-fifth time, ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY,
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S BENEFIT.
First time this season, Sheridan's comedy,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
will be produced with appropriate scenery, beautiful appointments and complete costumes.
MONDAY—Ninety-sixth night of ROSEDALE.
TUESDAY—Eighth time, PURE GOLD.
Due notice will be given of the next representations of THE LOVE CHASE, MARRIED LIFE, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE, and MASKS AND FACES.

A CARD.
MR. W. J. FLORENCE
begs to offer to the public and his many friends the expression of his sincere and abiding sense of that generous support which has given to his and Mrs. Florence's engagement at the Winter Garden a duration beyond his highest expectations, and he believes unprecedented on the New-York stage.
Their kindness and flattering appreciation have carried it to this evening, the
ONE HUNDREDTH NIGHT,
in commemoration of which the theater will be illuminated, and Tom Taylor's great drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
the freshness of whose attraction time seems unable to diminish, will be again presented.
Mr. Florence avails himself of this opportunity to announce that
HIS BENEFIT
will take place on
FRIDAY EVENING, 26th,
when will be presented Tom Taylor's
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THURSDAY, Feb 25, 1864.
Benefit of M. JULES RONE, Musical Conductor.
BA-TA-CLAN.
Opera bouffé. Chinese music by Jacques Offenbach.
ON DEMANDE UN GOUVERNEUR.
Comedy Vaudeville in two acts by Decourcelle.
Doors open at 7¾; to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.
Box-office during the day, at No. 623 Broadway.

MR. LESTER WALLACK
begs to announce that his
BENEFIT
will take place on
SATURDAY, FEB. 27,
Sheridan's chef d'œuvre, the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
will be produced on the occasion, with a
GREAT CAST,
and appropriate and splendid
SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
Box book now open.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-64.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL NO. 11 WILL take place at the Academy of Music, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. Extra admission to the rehearsal, 50 cents; for sale at the usual places. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

"IN THIS BEAUTIFUL LAND OF MY DREAMS"—Reply to "Happy be thy Dreams," Sung by S. C. Campbell; words by Kate J. Boyd; music by E. G. B. Holder. Published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway. Will be published in a few days the "Soldier's Chorus," from the opera of Faust, arranged for four hands by Charles Fradel.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 Broadway.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 BROOME-ST.,
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.
SEVEN FI

THE REBEL CONGRESSIONAL MANIFESTO

Continued from First page.

broke up. The introduction of medicines is forbidden. Means of subsistence are wantonly wasted to produce beggary. Prisoners are returned with contagious diseases. The last morsel of food has been taken from families, who are not allowed to carry on a trade or branch of industry. A rigid and offensive *espionage* has been introduced to ferret out "disloyalty." Persons have been forced to choose between starvation of helpless children and taking the oath of allegiance to a hated Government. The cartel for exchange of prisoners has been suspended and our unfortunate soldiers subjected to the grossest indignities. The wounded at Gettysburgh were deprived of their nurses and inhumanly left to perish on the field. Helpless women have been exposed to the most cruel outrages and to that dishonor which is infinitely worse than death. Citizens have been murdered by the BUTLERS and MCNIELS and MILROYS, who are favorite Generals of our enemies. Refined and delicate ladies have been seized, bound with cords, imprisoned, guarded by negroes, and held as hostages for the return of recaptured slaves. Unoffending noncombatants have been banished or dragged from their quiet homes to be immured in filty jails. Preaching the gospel has been refused, except on condition of taking the oath of allegiance. Parents have been forbidden to name their children in honor of "rebel" chiefs. Property has been confiscated. Military Governors have been appointed for States, Satraps for provinces and Hayanas for cities.

These cruelties and atrocities of the enemy have been exceeded by their malicious and bloodthirsty purposes and machinations in reference to the slaves. Early in this war, President LINCOLN averred his constitutional inability and personal unwillingness to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States and the relation between master and servant. Presidential considerations may have been veiled under conscientious scruples; for SEWARD, in a confidential instruction to MR. ADAMS, the Minister to Great Britain, on 10th March, 1862, said: "If the Government of the United States should *precipitately* decree the immediate abolition of Slavery, it would reinvigorate the declining insurrection in every part of the South." Subsequent reverses and the refractory rebelliousness of the seceded States caused a change of policy, and Mr. LINCOLN issued his celebrated proclamation—a mere *brutum fulmen*—liberating the slaves in the "insurrectionary districts." On the 24th June, 1776, one of the reasons assigned by Pennsylvania for her seperation from the mother country was that, in her sister colonies, the "King had excited the negroes to revolt," and "to imbrue their hands in the blood of their masters, in a manner unpracticed by civilized nations. This probably had reference to the proclamation of DUNMORE, the last royal Governor of Virginia, in 1775, declaring freedom to all servants and negroes, if they would join "for the reducing the colony to a proper sense of its duty." The invitation to the slaves to rise against their masters, the suggested insurrection, caused, says BANCROFT, "a thrill of indignation to run through Virginia, effacing all differences of party, and rousing one strong impassioned purpose to drive away the insolent power by which it had been put forth." A contemporary annalist, adverting to the said proclamation, said "it was received with the greatest horror in all the Colonies."

"The policy adopted by DUNMORE," says LAWRENCE in his notes on WHEATON, "of arming the slaves against their masters, was not pursued during the war of the Revolution; and when negroes were taken by the English, they were not considered otherwise than as property and plunder." Emancipation of slaves, as a wise measure, has been severely condemned and denounced by the most eminent publicists in Europe and the United States. The United States, "in their diplomatic relations, have ever maintained," says the Northern authority just quoted, "that slaves were private property; *and for them, as such*, they have repeatedly received compensation from England." NAPOLEON I. was never induced to issue a proclamation for the emancipation of the serfs in his war with Russia. He said: "I could have armed against her a part of her population, by proclaiming the liberty of the serfs. A great number of villages asked it of me, but I refused to avail myself of a measure which would have devoted to death thousands of families." In the discussions growing out of the treaty of peace of 1814, and the proffered mediation of Russia, the principle was maintained by the United States that "the emancipation of enemy's slaves is not among the acts of legitimate warfare." In the instructions of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, as Secretary of State, to MR. MIDDLETON, at St. Petersburgh, Oct, 18, 1820, it is said: "The British have broadly asserted the right of emancipating slaves as a legitimate right of war. No such right is acknowledged as a law of war by writers who admit any limitation. The right of putting to death all prisoners in cold blood and without special cause, might as well be pretended to be a law of war, or the right to use poisoned weapons, or to assassinate."

Disregarding the teachings of the approved writers on international law, and the practice and claims of his own Government in its purer days, President Lincoln has sought to convert the South into a St. Domingo, by appealing to the cupidity, lusts, ambition and ferocity of the slave. ABRAHAM LINCOLN is but the lineal descendant of DUNMORE, and the impotent malice of each was foiled by the fidelity of those who, by the meanness of the conspirators, would only, if successful, have been seduced into idleness, filth, vice, beggary and death.

But we tire of these indignities and enormities. They are too sickening for recital. History will hereafter *pillory* those who committed and encouraged such crimes in immortal infamy.

THE FUTURE TO SUBMISSION.

Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, in a recent battle order, stated to his invincible legions that the "cruel foe seeks to reduce our fathers and mothers, our wives and children to abject slavery." He does not paint too strongly the purposes of the enemy or the consequences of subjugation. What has been done in certain districts is but the prologue of the bloody drama that will be enacted. It is well that every man and woman should have some just conception of the horrors of conquest. The fate of Ireland at the period of its conquest, and of Poland, distinctly foreshadows what would await us. The guillotine, in its ceaseless work of blood, would be revived for the execution of the "rebel leaders." The heroes of our contest would be required to lay down their proud ensigns, on which are recorded the battle-fields of their glory, to stack their arms, lower their heads in humiliation and dishonor, and pass under the yoke of abolition, misrule and tyranny. A hateful inquisition, made atrocious by spies and informers; star-chamber courts, enforcing their decisions by confiscations, imprisonments, banishments and death; a band of detectives, ferreting out secrets, lurking in every family, existing in every conveyance; thes suppression of free speech; the deprivation of armand franchise; and the ever-present sense of inferiority would make our condition abject and miserable beyond what freemen can imagine. *Subjugation involves everything that the torturing malice and devilish ingenuity of our foes can suggest. The destruction of our nationality, the equalization of whites and blacks, the obliteration of State lines, degradation to colonial vassalage, and the reduction of many of our citizens to weary, hopeless, remediless bondage.* A hostile police would keep "order" in every town and city. Judges, like BUSTARD, would hold our courts, protected by Yankee soldiers. Churches would be filled by Yankee or tory preachers. Every office would be bestowed on aliens. Absenteeism would curse us with all its vices. Superadded to these, sinking us into a lower abyss of degradation, *we would be made the slaves of our slaves—hewers of wood and drawers of water for those upon whom God has stamped indelibly the marks of physical and intellectual inferiority.* The past of foreign countries need not be sought unto to furnish illustrations of the heritage of shame that subjugation would entail. Baltimore, St. Louis, Nashville, Knoxville, New-Orleans, Vicksburgh, Huntsville, Norfolk, Newbern, Louisville and Fredericksburgh are the first fruits of the ignominy and poverty of Yankee domination.

THE SAD STORY OF THE WRONGS

and indignities endured by those States which have been in the complete or partial possession of the enemy, will give the best evidence of the consequences of subjugation. Missouri, a magnificent empire of agricultural and mineral wealth, is to-day a smoking ruin, and the theatre of the most revolting cruelties and barbarisms. The minions of tyrants consume her substance, plunder her citizens and destroy her peace. The sacred rights of freemen are struck down, and the blood of her children, her maidens and her old men is made to flow, out of mere wantoonness and recklessness. No whispers of freedom go unpunished, and the very instincts of self-preservation are outlawed. The worship of God and the rites of sepulture have been shamefully interrupted, and, in many instances, the cultivation of the soil is prohibited to her own citizens. These facts are attested by many witnesses, and it is but a just tribute to that noble and chivalrous people, that, amid barbarities almost unparalleled, they still maintain a proud and defiant spirit toward their enemies.

In Maryland, the judiciary, made subservient to executive absolutism, furnishes no security for individual rights or personal freedom; members of the Legislature are arrested and imprisoned without process of law or assignment of cause, and the whole land groaneth under the oppressions of merciless tyranny.

In Kentucky, the ballot-box has been overthrown, free speech is suppressed, the most vexatious annoyances harass and embitter, and all the arts and appliances of an unscrupulous despotism are freely used to prevent the uprising of the noble patriots of "the dark and bloody ground." *Notes of gladness, assurances of a brighter and better day, reach us, and the exiles may take courage and hope for the future.*

In Virginia, the model of all that illustrates human heroism and self-denying patriotism, although the tempest of desolation has swept over her fair domains, no sign of repentance for her separation from the North can be found. Her old homesteads dismantled, her ancestral relics destroyed, her people impoverished, her territory made the battle-ground for the rude shocks of contending hosts, and then divided, with hireling parasites mockingly claiming jurisdiction and authority, the Old Dominion still stands with proud crest and defiant mien, ready to tramp beneath her heel every usurper and tyrant, and to illustrate afresh her *sic semper tyrannis*, the "proudest motto that ever blazed on a nation's shield of a warrior's arms."

TO PREVENT SUCH EFFECTS,

our people are now prosecuting this struggle. It is no mere war of calculation, no contest for a peculiar kind of property, no barter of precious blood for filthy lucre. *Everything involved in manhood, civilization, religion, law, property, country, home is at stake. We fight not for plunder, spoils, pillage, territorial conquest.* The Government tempts by no prizes of "bounty or booty," to be drawn in the lottery of this war. We seek to preserve civil freedom, honor, equality, firesides, and blood is well shed, when "shed for our family, for our friends, for our kind, for our country, for our God." BURKE said, "A State, resolved to hazard its existence rather than abandon its object, must have an infinite advantage over that which is resolved to yield, rather than carry its resistance beyond a certain point." *It is better to be conquered by any other nation than by the United States. It is better to be a dependency of any other power than of that. By the condition of its existence and essential constitution, as now governed, it must be in perpetual hostility to us.* As the Spanish invader burned his ships to make retreat impossible, so we cannot afford to take steps backward. Retreat is more dangerous than advance. *Behind us is inferiority and degradation. Before us is everything enticing to a patriot.*

Our bitter and implacable foes are preparing vigorously for

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Corresponding efforts should be made on our part. Without murmuring, our people should respond to the laws, which the exigency demands. *Every one capable of bearing arms should be connected with some effective military organization. The utmost energies of the whole population should be taxed to produce food and clothing, and a spirit of cheerfulness and trust in an all-wise and overruling Providence should be cultivated.*

The history of

THE PAST THREE YEARS

has much to animate us to renewed efforts and a firmer and more assured hope. A whole people have given their hearts and bodies to repel the invader, and costly sacrifices have been made on the altar of our country. No similar instance is to be found of such spontaneous uprising and volunteering. Inspired by a holy patriotism, again and again have our brave soldiers, with the aid of Heaven, baffled the efforts of our foes. It is in no arrogant spirit that we refer to successes that have cost us so much blood, and brought sorrow to so many hearts. We may find in all this an earnest of what, with determined and resolute exertion, we can do to avert subjugation and slavery—and we cannot fail to discern in our deliverance from so many and so great perils, the interposition of that Being who will not forsake us in the trials that are to come. Let us, then, looking upon the bodies of our loved and honored dead, catch inspiration from their example, and gather a renewed confidence, and a firmer resolve to tread, with unfaltering trust, the path that leads to honor and peace, although it lead through tears and suffering and blood.

WE HAVE NO ALTERNATIVE

but to do our duty. We combat for property, homes, the honor of our wives, the future of our children, the preservation of our fair land from pollution, and to avert a doom which we can read, both in the threats of our enemies and the acts of oppression we have alluded to in this address.

The situation is grave, *but furnishes no just excuse for despondency.* Instead of harsh criticisms on the Government and our Generals; instead of bewailing the failure to accomplish impossibilities, we should rather be grateful, humbly and profoundly, to a benignant Providence, for the results that have rewarded our labors. *Remembering the disproportion in population in military and naval resources, and the deficiency of skilled labor in the South, our accomplishments have surpassed those recorded of any people in the annals of the world. There is no just reason for hopelessness or fear.* Since the outbreak of the war the South has lost the nominal possession of the Mississippi River and fragments of her territory, but Federal occupancy is not conquest. The fires of patriotism still burn unquenchably in the breasts of those who are subject to foreign domination. We yet have in our uninterrupted control a territory which, according to past progress, will require the enemy ten years to overrun.

THE ENEMY

is not free from difficulties. *With an enormous debt, the financial convulsion, long postponed, is surely coming. The short crops in the United States and abundant harvests in Europe will hasten what was otherwise inevitable.* Many sagacious persons at the North discover in the usurpations of the Government the certain overthrow of their liberties. A large number revolt from the unjust war waged upon the South, and would gladly bring it to an end. Others look with alarm upon the complete subversion of constitutional freedom by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and feel in their own persons the bitterness of the Slavery which three years of war have failed to inflict on the South. *Brave and earnest men at the North have spoken out against the usurpation and cruelties daily practiced. The success of these men over the radical and despotic faction which now rules the North may open the way to peaceful negotiation and a cessation of this bloody and unnatural war.*

IN CONCLUSION,

we exhort our fellow-citizens to be of good cheer, and spare no labor nor sacrifices that may be necessary to enable us to win the campaign upon which we have just entered. We have passed through great trials of affliction, but suffering and humiliation are the schoolmasters that lead nations to self-reliance and independence. These disciplinary providences but mature and develop and solidify our people. *We beg that the supplies and resources of the country, which are ample, may be sold to the Government to support and equip its armies.* Let all spirit of faction and past party differences be forgotten in the presence of our cruel foe. We should not despond. We should be self-denying. We should labor to extend to the utmost, the productive resources of the country. We should economise. The families of soldiers should be cared for and liberally supplied. We entreat from all a generous and hearty coöperation with the Government in all branches of its administration, and with the agents, civil or military, in the performance of their duties. Moral aid has the "power of the incommunicable," and by united efforts, by an all-comprehending, self-sacrificing patriotism, we can, with the blessing of God, avert the perils which environ us, and achieve for ourselves and children peace and freedom. Hitherto the Lord has interposed graciously to bring us victory, and in His hand there is present power to prevent the great multitude which come against us from casting us out of the possession which He has given us to inherit.

J. L. ORR,
T. J. SEMMES,
A. E. MAXWELL,
Committee on the part of the Senate.
J. W. CLAPP,
J. L. M. CURRY,
JULIAN HARTRIDGE,
JOHN GOODE, Jr.,
W. N. H. SMITH,
Committee of House of Representatives.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The New-York Democratic State Convention, to select Delegates to the National Democratic Convention, met at Tweddle Hall to-day.

The Convention was called to order by Hon. PETER CAGGER, Secretary of the State Committee, on whose motion,

MR. A. P. LANNING, of Erie, was chosen temporary Chairman, and Messrs. E. O. PERRIN and J. T. PIERCE Secretaries.

On taking the chair, MR. LANNING said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: For the distinguished honor conferred in the selection of myself as your temporary Chairman, allow me to return you my sincere thanks.

After a course of unexampled prosperity, the result of an adherence to these great principles which underlies the best of Governments, and which were incorporated in our Constitution by the Fathers of the country, by a departure from their teachings we find ourselves involved in fratricidal strife.

It becomes us, the representatives of the conservative masses of the Empire State, to put aside all partisan prejudices and animosities, forgetting the past only as it seems to guide our action in the future—to lay everything upon the altar of our common country—and actuated only by pure patriotism, by prudent counsels and wise statesmanship, do what we can to vindicate the supremacy of the Government, defend and maintain the Constitution, and preserve the Union of the States.

By such action we shall best sustain those who have voluntarily gone forth to peril their lives in the defence of our country, and while by force of arms we crush out armed resistance, we shall, at the same time, restore the nation to honorable peace, and shall have demonstrated the capacity of man for self-government.

Every county in the State is fully represented in the convention.

There are four delegations from New-York and two from Kings County.

On motion, all the contested cases were referred to the following committee:

Matthew T. Bogart, Robert Babcock, A. K. Sylvester, Charles Hewlet, John H. Jones, and J. T. Wheelock.

The following were then appointed as a Committee on Permanent Organization:

R. H. Gardener, Tunis G. Bergen, S. L. Mayham, Daniel D. Campbell, L. J. Burdett, Levi Benedict, and John Ransom.

Recess till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention being called to order the Chairman stated that he had been informed that the Committee on Credentials would not be prepared to report until 7 o'clock.

On motion the Convention adjourned until 3:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 7:30.

MR. SPENCER, from the Committee on Credentials, reported in favor of admitting the Tunis G. Bergen delegation, and in favor of giving the Tammany, Mozart and McKeon delegations an equal representation of six votes.

[The conclusion of the report had not arrived at the time of our going to press.—ED.]

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Further of Gen. Palmer's Advance—The Rebels Driven to Tunnel Hill.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Gen. PALMER skirmished with the enemy all day yesterday, and succeeded in driving him to Tunnel Hill, Georgia.

The Nineteenth Illinois and Eighty-eighth Indiana were actively engaged skirmishing all day. Killed—J. JOHNSON, orderly sergeant Company B, Nineteenth Illinois. Wounded—F. L. ANDREWS, Company G, and PETER BLOSS, Eighty-eighth Indiana.

On pushing after the rebels to Tunnel Hill, they opened heavily with field pieces. It is supposed they are going to dispute the further passage of our troops, if the attempt is made to push on.

Surprise of a Battalion of Infantry—Capture of our Outpost Pickets.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

On the 22d inst. a battalion of the Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry, stationed on the Virginia road, five miles east, were surprised at daylight and surrounded by a large force of rebel cavalry, two companies of infantry, Ninety-first Indiana, Second North Carolina were with the command of Colonel DAVIS, the Company (the Ninety-first) in charge of Lieut. WISE, cut and fought their way through with a loss of three killed. Two officers and about 60 of Col. DAVIS' men succeeded in making their escape, but the rest of the command were probably captured, at the same time the rebels attacked our outposts at Powell's Bridge, on Tapwell road, five miles south, consisting of fifty men in charge of Capt. PICKERING, Thirty-fourth Kentucky Infantry, supported by a block-house; but the rebels were repulsed three times, when Col. PICKERING, with his men, were withdrawn, to prevent their being cut off from the Gap.

Col. DAVIS is said to be severely wounded,

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Advices From Fort Smith.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

A Fort Smith dispatch says:

"Advices from the Indian country state that the valley on the Canadian River and its tributaries is clear of rebels, and that the upper Seminole country is entirely swept of everything. All rebel supplies for a movement in Arkansas must come by Red River, where the enemy are now concentrated. The rebel Indians are thoroughly disheartened.

Gen. MAXEY was present in the Choctaw Legislature a few days ago, and advised the Indians to return home and raise crops. The Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws and other tribes were represented.

The Choctaws urged the establishment of a separate Confederacy, as the rebel confederacy was unable to protect them.

The Creeks are prepared to fly into the Wachita Mountains.

Col. PHILLIPS' Brigade had a fight with the rebel Indians and Texans on the middle Boggy River, on the 14th instant, killing forty of them. The enemy was pursued to Fort Arbuckle. Our forces then retired to the Canadian River. Our loss was one.

Fort Smith has been included in the Department of Arkansas, and Gen. THAYER has established his headquarters there.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Wholesale Hanging of Deserters—Advance on Rome, Geo.

FORT MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 20th, has the following:

"J. S. Brock, William Haddock, C. Huffman, Stephen Jones, A. J. Brittan, J. J. Sumerlien, W. H. Doughtry, Lewis Taylor, Lewis Freeman, W. D. Jones, Joseph Brooks, C. R. Cuthrell, were all hanged at Kingston, N. C., on the 16th, and seven were hung on the 13th, for deserting to the enemy and taking up arms on the enemy's side. They all received the ordinance of baptism according to their own dictates."

The Atlanta *Confederate* says that on the 9th first. 1,025 bales of cotton were destroyed by fire in Wilmington. Loss $700,000.

The Rome (Ga.) *Courier* says that on the 8th inst. the enemy, 600 strong, were at Portersville, forty-four miles of Rome. Another force is advancing via Weaver's Mills.

The Disaster to the Bohemian.

FURTHER CONCERNING THE VICTIMS.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The following passengers per the steamship *Bohemian* have not yet been heard from:

Jane Schackman and four children, of New-York.

Pat. Murphy, Thomas Coonan and daughter, Margaret Lane and infant, Ellen Flaherty, Ann Gorhal, Biddy McDonnell, Biddy Mealy and two children, Hannah Connolly, Mary Cormican and Mary McDonough, of Boston.

Pat. Cooper, Morris Curran, Dennis Smith, Mary and Margaret Nolan, Maria Connolly and Austin and Kate Connolly, of New-York.

The schooner *J. W. Fairfield*, from Biddeford, picked up two miles southwest of Richmond Island, last night, about 12 o'clock, five bodies—a woman, three children and a youth.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 24—6:40 P. M.

Nine bodies have been recovered thus far. Those mentioned at noon were the McDonough family.

To the list of lost may be added: Mary McDonough and three children, for Boston; Hannah Connolly and two children, for New-York; Ellen Flanerty, for Boston.

Of those reported not heard from, the following are safe: Thomas Connovan and child, Ann Gorham, Biddy Mealey and two children, for Boston.

This leaves seventeen to be heard from.

Twenty-six passengers are known to be lost, and five of the crew. Four mail-bags were found this morning—one for Kingsten, one for Montreal, one for Detroit, and one for Chicago. It is reported that seventeen more have been found to-day, which will account for all.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 24—10 P. M.

Divers have been at work on the wreck of the *Bohemian* to-day, but could accomplish nothing, owing to the heavy sea. The hull and deck are whole, but the upper works are going to pieces. The ship lies the same as before. Twenty-three mails were found to-day, supposed to be all, except one bag, for Philadelphia.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at the Music Hall at 10 A. M., W. W. EATON, Esq., of Hartford, presiding. F. M. BROWN and CHARLES H. MINOR, were made Secretaries. The following ticket was placed in nomination: For Governor, ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR of Litchfield; Lieutenant-Governor, THOMAS H. BOND of New-Haven; Secretary of State, JAMES H. HOYT; Treasurer, ANDREW L. KIDSTON; Comptroller, LLOYD BALDWIN.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the National Convention:

First District—William W. Eaton, at large; Alfred E. Burr of Hartford, and Charles F. Sumner of Tolland.

Second District—Charles R. Ingersoll, at large; Nathan A. Baldwin of New-Haven; Isaac Arnold of Middlesex.

Third District—William M. Converse, at large; Frederick L. Allen of New-London; T. S. Burgess of Windham.

Fourth District—George Taylor, at large; William F. Taylor of Fairfield; Roland Hitchcock of Litchfield.

Award of Government Contracts.

Assistant United States Quartermaster, Col. EATON, in this City, reports the award of the following contracts: 1,000 bbls. extra Western flour at $8; 2,000 bbls. Southern Ohio at $8 10; 500 do. do., $7 90; 2,000 bbls. Illinois, $7 90; 1,000 bbls. Southern, $7 90; 1,000 bbls. Illinois, $7 95; 700 bbls. State, $8 95; 800 bbls. Illinois, $7 90; 1,000 bbls. extra Southern Pennsylvania, $7 90; 332 bbls. Springfield, Ohio, $7 90; 1,600 bbls. State, $8; 1,500 bbls. Delaware, $8; 500 Genesee, $7 95; 1,000 bbls. Ohio, $7 90; 840 bbls. Pennsylvania, $8; 3,700 bbls. extra Southern, $8 15; 175 bbls. St. Louis, $8 10; and 350 bbls. Illinois, $8 10. 1,000 bbls. mess beef at $15; 350 do. do., $14 85; 600 do. do., $15 22; 59 do. do., $14 90; 400 do. do., $15; 350 do. do., $15 35; 175 do. do., $15 35; 178 do. do., $15 35; 178 do. do., $15; 800 tcs. in bbls. do., $15 41½; 475 bbls. do. $14 88; and 500 bbls. extra mess at $15. —150,000 lbs. Rangoon rice at $8 48, in sacks; 230,000 lbs. do. at $8 35, in bbls., and 200,000 lbs., in bbls., at $8 57. 10,000 gallons whisky vinegar at 21¾c.; 10,000 do. do. at 22½c. 3,750 bushels split peas at $1 73. 50,000 lbs. hominy at $3 69; 50,000 lbs. at $3 73; 50,000 lbs. at $3 76; 50,000 lbs. at $3 79.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	157⅝	400 Cle. & Tol. R.	106
100 N. Y. Cen	135	100 Rock Island R.	121
400 do	135⅜	100 do	120¾
700 Erie Railroad	117	400 do	120⅜
600 do	117	600 Hud. R. R.	161
300 do	117⅛	100 do	162
500 do	117⅜	200 do	161⅜
1600 do	117⅜	500 Galena	117
1000 do	117¼	100 do	117
100 do	117⅜	900 do	117⅜
100 do	117⅜	300 do	117⅜
200 do	117⅜	500 do	117⅜
1500 do	117⅜	806 Fort Wayne	99
100 Erie R. Pr	105⅞	700 do	99
100 do	106	100 do	100
1600 Harlem R.	130	200 do	98⅜
200 do	130¼	200 Pr du Chien	66
100 do	130¼	100 do	67⅜
300 Reading R.	130	800 Cumb. Coal	68
200 do	130¼	400 do	68⅜
200 do	130⅜	200 do	69
400 do	130	500 do	69
500 Mich. So. R.	97	100 Canton Co.	46⅜
100 Ill. Cen. R.	132½	200 do	47
600 Pittsburgh	116⅜	200 Quick. Min. Co.	60½
200 do	130	200 do	60⅜
200 do	116	1100 do	60
100 do	116⅜		

[Advertisement.]

WHAT DOCTORS, MINISTERS AND PROFESSORS THINK OF THEM.—"I have never changed my mind respecting Brown's Bronchial Troches from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* "Great service in subduing hoarseness."—*Rev. Daniel Wise, New-York.* "The Troches are a staff of life to me."—*Prof. Edward North*, President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c."—*Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.* "I recommend their use to public speakers."—*Rev. E. H. Chapin.*

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, of this week, contains graphic and accurate views of the Burning of the Tycoon's Palace at Yeddo; Brooklyn Sanitary Fair; New-England Kitchen and Refreshment Saloon; Capturing a Blockade Runner; Lincoln's Shoes; Orgies in a Broadway Concert Saloon; Democratic Non-Intervention; Results of the Car Crowding Nuisance, with other startling and humorous incidents. Valuable and entertaining literary matter. Fashions, by Mme Demorest, with a supplementary sheet of new bead braid work, &c. Do not fail to secure this valuable number. Price 8 cents.

Sold everywhere. Now ready.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A graphic caricature of the Presidential political cobblers and wire-pullers measuring Lincoln's shoes, including Bennett, Hudson, Raymond, Greeley, Weed, Seward, Brooks, Sumner, Forney and Miss Anna Dickinson, in *Demorest's New-York Illustrated News*, with many other graphic and humorous incidents. Now ready.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Extraordinary success of this live and graphically illustrated paper. Large extra editions necessary to supply the demand, notwithstanding the usual first edition has been doubled within a few weeks. Do not fail to see this week's number.

[Advertisement.]

"Do not fail to bring *Demorest's Illustrated News* when you come home," will soon be the universal request of every father and husband, as they leave their home on Thursday mornings. Your family cannot do without this splendid weekly.

[Advertisement.]

The person who left an order at No. 252 Broadway, written with a red pencil upon a card, for a Burglar Alarm Telegraph, will please send another, as the name or number, or both, were wrong in the first.

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway, (Fairbanks & Co.)

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Neck-tie manufacturers can save 40 per cent. by using the WILCOX & GIBBS sewing-machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 24—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Hamilton and wife, Miss Mary Harrington, Mrs. Henry L. Smith, Mrs. Anderson, Miss E. Gill, Miss Felix, Miss Tugman, Mrs. Naplie, Mrs. Hannah Kipp, Mrs. Eliza Shaw and child, Capt. G. H. Wilson, Mr. Livingston, John Hurse, Master Alfred Hurse, Mr. Grant and servant, John Martin, James Stanbury, Mr. Sackett, G. W. Thorp, N. Jonnson, E. Manis, Edwin Edwards, J. Shaw, M. Juif, John Ross, Wm. Power, Dr. T. H. Whitney, Mr. Brown, Mr. Howard, Maj. T. K. Pangborn, Rev. H. Manwether, G. H. Spencer, Wm. Goodman, M. A. Dietz, Geo. D. Happy, O. T. Victor, Mrs Salisbury, Mr. Dolifees, Alex. Gordon, J. G. Walker, James Whitehead, Mr. Ahrens, James Bicknell, Otto Knapp, James Bowker, Edwin P. Tuigg, H. Buckingham, Mr. Jourdsuel, and 38 in the steerage.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Rees and son, Mrs. Abbott and 2 children, Mrs. Good, Mrs. Stuber, Mrs. Heebna, Miss Mullen, Y. W. Newton, J. P. Jowen, N. W. S. Watkins, Surgeon Hozier, Lieut. Shattuck, Lieut. Ford, W. I. Leeds, U. S. N. Surgeon O. S. Mann, A. R. Rossiter, Surgeon Bailey, wife and daughter, Mrs. Monich and son, Capt. Roades, C. H. Rice, U. S. N., Mrs. Miran, Capt Dewhurst, Lieut. Bates, Capt. J. J. Langdon, Lieut. Ashpole, D. Foster, Lieut. McGuire, Lieut. Anderson, Lieut. Putman, Capt. Thurber, Mrs. Morrison, F. B. Simon, and 50 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 39 | Sun sets..... 5 47 | Moon rises. 8 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 10 | Gov. Island.. 9 59 | Hell Gate..11 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Cahawba, Baker, New-Orleans Feb. 14, via Key West 20th, with passengers and 540 bales cotton to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Feb. 29, J. H. Rocheloff, of Co. G, 15th Maine, died, and on the 23d, J. Bradley, of Brooklyn, died. Feb. 14, at 5 P. M., at Pass Poutre, passed bark Chief, of Boston, bound up; Feb. 21, 80 miles north of Cape Florida, passed brig Arabella, of New-York, bound N.; 26th, lat. 37 10, lon. 47 13, signalized brig Thomas Owen, hence.

Steamship Cella, (Br.,) Billings, London Jan. 29, and Havre Feb. 2, with mdse. and 40 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. In lat. 47, lon. 37 20, passed a large quantity of deals and the deck house of a vessel. Feb. 21, lat. 40 45, lon. 60 40, passed a steamer with a red funnel, steering to the eastward. Feb. 23, lat. 40 28, lon. 69 26, passed Am. ship Dreadnought, with a temporary rudder.

Steamship City of London, Petrie, Liverpool Feb. 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 372 passengers to J. G. Dale. Had strong head gales the whole passage. Feb. 16, off the Bell Buoy, passed ship American Union, bound in. 12th, lat. 51 14, lon. 12 31, saw ship Jane, for Portland; 22d, lat. 40 54, lon. 63 11, passed steamship City of Washington, hence; same day, at 11 A. M., passed Victory, Beardsley, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool Feb. 6, via Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 135 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool Feb 9, Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 206 passengers to E Cunard. 9th, at 2 P. M., passed ship Albion, for New-York.

Ship Melbourne, (of Leith,) Cameron, Manila Oct. 28, with teas, etc., to Young & Co. Feb. 21, lat. 39 02, lon. 71 05, saw Nantucket light-ship making for Vineyard Sound.

Ship Victory, Bursley, Liverpool Dec. 25, with mdse. and 229 passengers to Daniel Ogden. Has experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage: in lon. 25, laid to for 11 days; lost sails, shifted cargo, etc. Jan. 24, Thos. O'Brien, of Surry, Eng., died.

Ship Belvidere, of Boston, Jackson, Manila Oct. 18, with hemp, sugar, &c., to Crocker, Wood & Co. 22d inst., lat. 36 18, lon. 73 47, spoke brig Napier, from Vera Cruz for New-York, with loss of sails.

Ship Stag Dockum, (Hol.,) Jaski, Trieste 89 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Salem & Co.

Bark Orlando, Simmons, Messina Jan. 1, passed Gibraltar 15th, with fruit, etc., to Miller & Houghton. When passing Tavisa was fired at from the fort, although our colors were set at the time, the shot falling short about 200 yards. The bark Winona, Fickett, for New-York, sld. Dec. 30, and was in co. for 6 ds. in the Mediterranean; the bark John Smith, for Boston, sld. 31st. The Orlando had very heavy weather in the Gulf.

Bark International, Small, Curacoa 3d inst. With hides, &c., to master. Experienced a succession of gales in the Gulf Stream, from the 16th to the 20th inst., from S. W. to N., since which time have had light and fortorly winds and light weather. Sailed in company with brig Henry M. Hine, Dart, for Buenos Ayres, to load for New-York. Danish brig A. B. Patterson, Knight, sailed a few days previously for Cienfuegos.

Bark Wm. H. Wall, Lewey, Key West 11 ds., in ballast to Benner & Brown. Had heavy weather off Hatteras; split mainsail, spanker, staysails, etc.

Bark Carrie Davis, (Br.,) Buck, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to J. P. & A. P. Meyer.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Rhoades, Trinidad 19 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Poictiers, (of Liverpool,) Joss, London 56 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Had heavy head winds the last two weeks.

Bark D. Colden Murray, Johnson, New-Orleans 15 ds., with molasses, etc., to D. Colden Murray. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Bark Wilhelmine, (of Turks Island,) McEwen, Miragoane 7th inst., with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Co.

Bark Telegraph, (Fr.,) Bernard, Marseilles Jan. 7, passed Gibraltar Jan. 12, with mdse. to D. St. Amant.

Bark Traveler, (Br.,) Randle, Rio Janeiro Jan. 3, and St. Thomas Feb. 6, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Bark Paul Gottlieb, (Mecklg.,) Segar, Ciudad Bolivar Jan. 5, with hides, etc., to Ribra & Thebaud.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Ward, Trinidad, Port Spain, 17 ds., with sugar, etc., to Bishop & Bros., of New Haven. Had heavy weather; split sails, etc. Left no vessels.

Brig Penguin, (of Bermuda,) Conyers, Barbados 30, via Grand Turk, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Middleton & Co. Feb. 22, was spoken by U. S. steamer Galatea, Com. Guest, cruising, all well.

Brig J. R. Newius, of Demarara, Freeman, C

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3877. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

THE MOVEMENT OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

Occupation of Selma, Alabama, Reasserted.

GEN. PALMER'S ADVANCE.

Further of the Battle at Tunnel Hill, Georgia.

Three Hundred Rebels Made Prisoners.

OUR LOSSES IN THE ACTION.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The officers of the steamer *Fanny*, from Vicksburgh the 20th, report Gen. SHERMAN's forces to be in possession of Selma, Ala.

Five hundred new recruits arrived to-day from Springfield, going south.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Prof. MUCHELL, who came a passenger on the steamer *Fannie* from Vicksburgh, says that the capture of Selma, Ala., by Gen. SHERMAN, was brought to that place by a courier direct from Gen. SHERMAN. MUCHELL derived his information from Capt. TINKLER, Depot Quartermaster at Vicksburgh, and entire confidence is placed in it.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

No reliable news has yet been received from Gen. SHERMAN, or Gen. SMITH's expedition.

The report in the *Evening Bulletin* of the capture of Selma, Ala., by Gen. SHERMAN, is generally credited, although the news came from Vicksburgh.

THE ADVANCE INTO GEORGIA.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Feb. 25.

In the engagement at Tunnel Hill yesterday, Gen. PALMER captured over 300 prisoners, who have been brought in.

We lost about 75 killed and wounded.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Guerrilla Depredations—Scouting Parties.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

On Tuesday morning, a small party of guerrillas made a dash on the residence of Mr. WALTER GILLINGHAM, about two miles from Springfield. They captured Mr. GILLINGHAM and his two brothers-in-law, and arrested JAMES GORAM. Mr. GILLINGHAM succeeded in making his escape, and reached Alexandria.

A scouting party of the First Michigan Cavalry, under Sergeant MAYBIN, went out to reconnoitre on Tuesday. They proceeded as far as the Occoquan, but discovered no enemy. They were sent out in consequence of the rumor that guerrillas were in force beyond the Occoquan.

The Second Corps Ball—A Review.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1864.

A brief telegram has informed your readers of the festivities going on in this army, but some matters merit a more extended notice. The ball given last evening by the officers of the Second Corps was one of the most successful entertainments of the kind ever given anywhere. A large building, with board sides and canvas roof, was erected especially for this occasion, with an extension along one side—the extreme length of the main structure—for a dining hall. Less than three hundred $10 tickets were sold, exclusively to officers of the corps, and the invited guests consisted of those only who, by their position, were entitled to that distinction, or were intimate associates of the officers having the matter in charge. This rule having been strictly observed, as a consequence, a select company was secured, and not so large as to make every one present uncomfortable. All, therefore, had plenty of opportunity to dance or promenade as best suited their fancy. The bands of the whole corps were brought into requisition, and, as Gen. WARREN's command boasts of some of the best musical talent in the country, as may be supposed, the music was good, and there was an abundance of it. The table also was everything that could have been desired, and while liberally supplied with wine, there was little or no over-indulgence by any one. The display made by the fair sex was an important feature of the evening. Indeed, there were almost as many ladies present as gentlemen, and many of their toilets would have been worthy of notice in the most fashionable drawing-room of the metropolis of the nation. We have the word of experts, also, that there were an unusual proportion of good-looking ladies. In this matter there was quite a rivalry between the different branches of the service and between the different divisions of the corps, as to which could present the best lot of ladies. Hard though it be to discriminate where there was so much loveliness, nevertheless the Third Cavalry Division, we believe, won the first honors, all things considered.

Among the invited guests were Vice-President Hamlin and daughter, Maj.-Gen. Meade, lady and son, Gens. Sedgwick, Warren, Sykes, Newton, Merritt, Davies and ladies; Gen. Kilpatrick, Assistant Adj't.-Gen. Estes, Captain Armstrong, Surgeon Hackley, of his staff, accompanied by Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, Mrs. Wilkenson and Miss Wells, of New-York; Miss Stevens, daughter of the popular authoress of that name; Mrs. and Miss Beans, of New-York, and Mr. Howard, of Michigan. There were also present, the Rev. O. A. Bronson, son and daughter; Senator Sprague, Mrs. Kate Sprague, Mrs. Senator Hale, Miss Hale, Judge Usher, Secretary of the Interior, Mrs. Usher, Mr. Kennady, Superintendent of Census Bureau; Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Kennedy; two daughters of Cassius M. Clay, and numerous others whose names I did not know.

The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and banners, and the whole affair proved to be a grand success.

To-day, the ladies and gentlemen visiting the army had a fine opportunity to see the Second Corps and the Third Cavalry Division in the field. These commands were reviewed by Gen. MEADE in the presence of hundreds of ladies and gentlemen. The troops were formed in line near Stevensburgh—the cavalry on the right, and after Gen. MEADE, accompanied by a numerous staff, composed of officers, ladies and citizens, had rode down the lines, the whole command passed in review; and notwithstanding there are a large number of recruits in the ranks of every regiment, the movements of the troops would have reflected credit upon a body entirely composed of veterans. After the review, the Second and Fifth New-York Cavalry Regiments, commanded respectively by Majors COOKE and BACON, went through the movements incident to a cavalry advance upon the enemy—the commands being given by the bugle. Skirmishers were advanced and deployed, took distance, fell back upon the reserve, advanced again, rallied on the left to let the main column charge, which was followed by a charge of the reserve, and finally by the skirmishers. The movements were all well executed, and the officers, and men were complimented by all the military gentlemen present. Subsequently a dinner was partaken of at Gen. KILPATRICK's Headquarters, and immediately afterward most of the visitors took a special train at Brandy Station, arriving in Washington after a pleasant ride of 3½ hours—thanks to the courtesy of Gen. PATRICK, Provost-Marshal-General, who accompanied the train. Thus ended one of the most brilliant seasons that has ever been experienced in the Army of the Potomac. E. A. PAUL.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

Rumors Regarding her Movements in the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Arrived bark *Emily Bauning*, with Shanghai dates of the 9th of January.

Chinese papers of the 5th of January, the latest received, say nothing of the Alabama being blockaded at Amoy at any time.

The only news on this subject comes in private letters dated January 9.

One of these letters says, "The Alabama is reported to be in our vicinity."

Another, that the Alabama is reported at Singapore, coaling.

Another says that American ships in the Chinese waters are looked upon with some mistrust, but why is not stated.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The steamer *Perry* from Memphis has arrived, with 520 bales of cotton for St. Louis. She also brought up the Seventy-second Ohio Infantry, (veteran recruits,) formerly Gen. BUCKLAND's regiment, on their way home.

A detachment of cavalry from Gen. GRIERSON's command had arrived at Memphis, with 45 prisoners, among them a rebel Captain.

Much dissatisfaction existed among the rebel Mississippi troops, who were rapidly deserting, caused by speculations in cotton by the rebel Gens. FORREST CHALMERS, FERGUSON, RICHARDSON, and others. The rebel soldiers state that the cotton is taken from their wives by scouts detailed for the purpose, who, running the blockade at Memphis, bring back greenbacks and divide the profits with the Generals.

The steamer *Swan*, from New-Orleans 17th, with over 1,000 hogsheads and barrels of sugar for Cairo and St. Louis, has arrived.

The New-Orleans *Times* supports MICHAEL HAHN for Governor, and says he will receive a majority of the votes cast.

A mass meeting of the Union men of Western Tennessee was held at Memphis on the 22d, and was largely attended. In the evening one of the largest and most brilliant audiences ever assembled in Memphis, listened to an eloquent address by Col. BLAND upon emancipation. Dr. BULLER of Arkansas was to address the meeting the following night on the question of the recognition of the State.

The cotton market is dull and fluctuating.

The steamer *St. Cloud* has just passed for Cincinnati with 3,000 bales of cotton.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Gen. BUCKLAND reviewed his brigade on the bluff in front of this city this afternoon. They presented a fine appearance.

Cotton is coming in quite freely, the receipts by wagons for the past week being much heavier than during any previous week this season.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Five more Federal officers, who escaped from Libby Prison, arrived to-day on the Yorktown boat *Thomas Morgan*. Three rebel prisoners have also arrived. The names of the Federal officers are: Col, CHARLES W. TILDEN, Sixteenth Maine; Maj. J. H. HOOPER, Fifteenth Massachusetts; Capt. FISHER, Third Pennsylvania; Capt. H. B. CHAMBERLAINE, Ninety-seventh New-York; Lieut. WALLACE, Fifth United States Artillery.

Soldiers Riot at Elmira.

ELMIRA, Thursday, Feb. 25.

A serious riot occurred here to-day. The First Michigan Cavalry arrived here early this morning on their way to Washington, and some fifty or sixty of them commenced a raid on various bars and eating-saloons. About 1 o'clock a party assaulted a member of the Tenth Few-York Cavalry.

A patrol from the Invalid Corps, attempting to arrest the rioters, a serious *mêlee* ensued, in which guns, sabres and bayonets were freely used. One member of the Washington Regiment was shot dead, and another was mortally wounded by a bayonet thrust. A member of the Invalid Corps was badly wounded, and several others were more or less bruised and wounded. Col. FARNSWORTH, of the Invalid Corps, finally came up with his regiment, and through his exertions and those of Col. EASTMAN and other officers, the disturbance was quelled. Most of the ringleaders were arrested and lodged in the guard-house. The bars were all closed, and quiet was soon restored.

The Eighteenth Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Eighteenth Missouri (reënlisted,) Volunteers, about 400 strong, arrived by steamer *Imperial* to-day. They were welcomed at the landing by the Veteran Reception Committee, and a large concourse of citizens, who escorted them to Turner's Hall, where a sumptuous dinner and a handsome flag were presented them.

Enlistments in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 25.

GOV. CURTIN has issued a proclamation relating to enlistments in Pennsylvania for other States, enforcing upon all magistrates, &c., strict vigilance in enforcing the laws of the Commonwealth against persons who shall attempt within the State to recruit volunteers for other States, and appealing to the veterans to enlist from Pennsylvania.

The Ohio River Improvement Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Convention for the Imorovement of the Ohio River passed a series of resolutions, terminating with a requirement that an appropriation of ten millions be asked of the Federal Government for the improvement of the Ohio, and that the resolutions and memorials adopted by the Convention be sent to the various Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and municipal representatives of the various cities and towns on the Banks of the Ohio River, for their action and approval.

The resolutions set forth the necessity of the improvement asked for, and contrast the large sums expended for harbor improvements and facilities for ocean commerce at the Atlantic coast, with the small outlays by the Government for the benefit of the commerce of the interior.

The resolution adopted, which was offered as a substitute for one which required plans, &c., to be sent to Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commecr, provides that a committe of five, selected from the towns on the the Ohio, be constituted an Executive Committee to take charge of the subject-matter of the Convention, with power to convene its members at any future day, and that said Executive Committee is expected to urge upon the national authorities such plans as merit general concurrence and oppose all inadequate plans.

The convention adjourned this afternoon *sine die*.

The Prize Steamer Pet.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Arrived prize steamer *Pet*, captured February 16, by the United States steamer *Montgomery*. She is a small screw steamer of about 360 tons, and was bound from Nassau for Wilmington.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposition for a $200,000,000 Five-Forty Loan.

Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Conference Committee on the Lieutenant-General Bill.

Extension of Time for Withdrawal of Bonded Goods.

Gen. Sigel to Command Western Virginia, vice Gen. Kelly.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

ABOUT LEE'S ARMY.

Among the deserters who came in yesterday was one of LEE's orderlies, who has been on duty all Winter with LEE. His statements are credited at the War Department, and he has been given his liberty and transportation northward. He sets down LEE's present force at from twenty to twenty-five thousand men. Most of his army are now home recruiting. LEE has notified his officers that they must be ready in March to meet Yankees who will be filling up their armies by volunteers. JEB. STUART's cavalry are about two miles from LEE's headquarters, and are completely decimated from various reasons.

SENATOR POMEROY AND HIS PRESIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.

Senator POMEROY returned to-day, and on appearing in his seat was congratulated by a number of Senators on the celebrated Secret Circular. He avows the authorship of it, and says he will stand or fall by it.

THE WHISKY BILL.

The new Conference Committee on the Whisky Bill, which met this morning, did nothing, but adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10, when an effort to harmonize will be made. The composition of the Senate committee would indicate a persistence in the vote of that body. The members from the House will also probably adhere to the views of their body, and the bill fail. In this event the Committee on Ways and Means have a new bill ready, embracing petroleum, whisky, tobacco and cotton, and offering to the House and the Senate the opportunity of taxing the stocks on hand of all these articles.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Messrs. HOLBURD, LEBLOND and ROLLINS, of the House Expenditure Committee, started to-night for New-York, to conduct on the ground the investigation into the alleged frauds in the Custom-house, and particularly into the mismanagement of the Naval-office.

PROGRESS OF THE QUICKSILVER CASE.

The documentary evidence, presented by the counsel for the United States in the Quicksilver case to-day, caused quite a fluttering among the Quicksilver speculators. The Court were deeply impressed with the new points made, and it looks now as though the Government would be successful.

THE CINCINNATI POSTMASTERSHIP.

Mr. CHASE's friends in the Senate will make fight on the confirmation of the new Postmaster at Cincinnati.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

GEN. SIGEL TO RELIEVE GEN. KELLY.

Maj.-Gen. FRANZ SIGEL has been assigned to the command of the Department of Western Virginia, and will at once enter upon the performance of his duties.

THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The bill which Mr. STEVENS introduced to-day is supplementary to an act entitled: "An Act to Provide Ways and Means for the Support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863, and is as follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That, in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the act of March 3, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding $200,000,000, during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon and registered bonds of the United States, redeemable, at the pleasure of the Government, after any period not less than five years, and payable at any period not more than forty years from date, and of such denominations as may be found expedient, not less than fifty dollers, bearing interest not exceeding six per cent., payable in bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds, semi-annually, in coin; and he may dispose of such bonds at any time on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or at his discretion for Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, issued under any act of Congress; and all bonds issued under this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the necessary expenses of the preparation, issue and disposal of such bonds out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, but the amount so paid shall not exceed one-half of one per cent. of the bonds so issued and disposed of.

Second—That the Secretary is hereby authorized to issue to persons who subscribed on or before the 21st day of January, 1864, for bonds redeemable after five years and payable twenty years from date, and have paid into the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions the bonds by them respectively subscribed for, notwithstanding such subscriptions may be in excess of five hundred millions of dollars, and the bonds so issued shall have the same force and effect as if issued under the provisions of the Act "To authorize the issue of United States Notes, and for other purposes, approved Feb. 26, 1862."

The consideration of the bill has been postponed.

THE HOUSE CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The House Committee of Elections have heard three of the Missouri contested election cases, viz.: BRUCE against LOAN, BIRCH against KING, and PRICE against MCCLURG. The question involves the allegation of military interference to the detriment of the contestants. The Committee, on next Tuesday, will meet to consider the evidence already presented by the respective parties.

THE REPORTED ADDITIONAL ISSUES OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

It is understood that telegrams have gone from this city stating that the Secretary of the Treasury purposes to make an additional issue of five-twenty bonds. But there is authority for saying that no such intention has been or is entertained.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

SAMUEL WILKINSON, Esq., formerly in charge of the New-York *Tribune's* correspondence, from this city, has resumed his connection with that journal, in the same capacity. WM. H. KENT, Esq., retains his position as associate.

THE NAVY BILL.

The most material amendments made to the Navy bill, before it passed the House to-day, were the increase of the appropriation from $22,800,000 to $25,300,000 for the construction and repair of vessels, and the appropriation of $520,000 for floating dry-docks at the New-York and Philadelphia Navy-Yards, for monitors.

CONSUL AT LAGUAYRA.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the nomination of GEORGE ULRICK, of Indiana, to be Consul at Laguayra.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

In regard to the allegations circulated about discriminations in trade regulations, there is authority for saying that are no discriminations of any kind in favor of any place or person over any other place or person.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

PETITIONS FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Mr. SUMNER, (Union,) of Massachusetts, presented the petition of the citizens of Rome, N. Y., asking for the passage of an act, which will perpetually abolish Slavery. Referred to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

Mr. SUMNER presented petitions of citizens of African descent, praying the entire abolishment of Slavery, and asking the privileges of the elective franchise. Referred.

NEW MAIL ROUTES TO KANSAS AND MINNESOTA.

Mr. POMEROY, (Union,) of Kansas, presented the petition of the citizens of Kansas, asking for a new mail route. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

Mr. RAMSAY (Union,) of Minnesota, presented petitions of the citizens of Minnesota, asking the establishment of a mail route. Referred.

THE SALE OF MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. SHERMAN, (Union,) of Ohio, presented a petition of a large number of citizens of Ohio, asking for the sale of mineral lands. Referred.

BLACK SOLDIERS ON THE SAME FOOTING AS WHITE.

Mr. SPRAGUE, (Union,) of Rhode Island, presented a joint resolution of the Rhode Island Legislature, asking that colored soldiers shall be put on the same footing as others. Referred to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to amend the act, incorporating the Pacific Railroad, intended to ratify and confirm the transfer of corporate rights and privileges from the Central Pacific Railroad of California to the Western Pacific and the San Francisco and San Jose roads, both of California.

Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

THE FISHERIES.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to repeal all acts or parts of acts, granting allowances on bounties on the tonnage of vessels engaged in the banks or other cod fisheries.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

M. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) presented joint resolutions of the State of Kansas, praying for the removal of the Indians from that State.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE REVENUE BILL.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) the Senate reconsidered its action on the rate adopting the report of the Senate Conference Committee on the Revenue Bill, and the President of the Senate was authorized to appoint a new committee to confer with a similar one on the part of the House.

The Chair appointed on the said committee Messrs. SHERMAN, CLARK and NESMITH.

ACTING ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS IN THE NAVY.

The bill relating to Acting Assistant Paymasters in the Navy, was, on motion of Mr. HALE, called up, and after an amendment of Mr. DIXON, changing the limits of ages of the students in the Naval Academy to 18 instead of 17 years, was passed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) called up the bill to regulate the pay of Paymasters' Clerks in the Navy. Rejected.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Mr. HALE called up the bill relating to the appointments in the naval service, which was passed, after the adoption of an amendment by Mr. GRIMES, striking out the clause providing that volunteer officers now in the service shall be discharged within sixty days after the return of the vessel, and providing as an additional section that naval courts-martial shall have power to reduce to seamen's rates for three years or during the war, such officers as absent themselves from their commands.

THE RAILROADS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the Committee on the District of Columbia were discharged from the consideration of the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of the enactment of laws giving equal privileges to all persons on railroads in the District of Columbia.

After explanations by Messrs. GRIMES, JOHNSON and WILLEY,

Mr. SUMNER withdrew his motion to reconsider.

EQUALIZING THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

The bill to equalize the pay of soldiers in the United States Army, was called up by Mr. WILSON, the pending amendment being that of Mr. COLLAMER to include all persons enlisted under the call of October, 1863, in the provisions for bounty, except in insurrectionary districts.

After a debate, Mr. SUMNER moved to amend this amendment, providing that all persons whose papers show they were enlisted under the act of 1861, shall receive the pay and bounty promised in that statute.

The amendment of Mr. SUMNER was adopted, 20 against 18, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hall, Harding, Howard, Lane, of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle and Wilson.

NOES—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Lane, of Indiana, Nesmith, Powell, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Wilkinson, Willey and Wright.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered an amendment which extends the pay and bounty to free persons.

The amendment was discussed at length by Mr. HOWARD in opposition, and Mr. WILSON in support.

Without disposing of the matter it was, on motion, postponed until to-morrow.

The Chair was authorized to appoint a Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the bill, reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General.

EXTENDING THE BOUNTIES.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the bounties to April next.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) the bill consolidating the Surveyor-Generals' Districts was called up and passed.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) the Senate, at 4¼ o'clock, went into Executive Session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

PENSIONS TO VETERANS OF 1812.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812. Referred to Committee on Pensions.

THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) moved to take up the House bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General as returned from the Senate, with the amendment striking out the recommendation that Gen. GRANT be appointed to that position.

Mr. WASHBURNE said his object was to disagree to the Senate's amendment, in order that a Committee of Conference might be asked.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, (Dem.,) objected.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) in reply to Mr. BROOKS, defended the validity and moral force of the late Congressional and other elections in Maryland. Defeated partisans only complained in that State of the result, the Union majority having been 13,000 or 14,000. He denied that Slavery was dead, and expressed the opinion that if it was not exterminated, it would again become our master. The convention in Maryland, which recently declared for immediate emancipation, gave a significant admonition worthy of the State and its people. In speaking of the united influence and controlling element near the President in the great cause of emancipation in Maryland, we are, Mr. DAVIS said, under small obligations to the President for what the latter has done in Maryland. The people thought it wise, while expressing their approbation of the President, to pass the resolution of emancipation for the President's serious consideration. They wished to show that their devotion was not personal, but on principle—for the cause, not the man—and that they would support the man only so long as he supports the cause. If the Opposition should elect a President, Slavery would be as much alive as when the first gun blazed against Sumter. We must either go back, or go forward. Slavery was not dead by the President's Proclamation. What lawyer attributed the least legal effect? It was now executed by the bayonet to the extent of the duration of the war, under the law of 1862. Re-establish the old Government, and Slavery would resume its ancient sway. In order to the readmission of States there should be a resolute declaration, as a condition precedent, that Slavery should be prohibited, and the Constitution should guarantee the fact, and the Government be kept under the control of those, whose views and purposes afford the assurance that the law will be executed. In the course of his remarks Mr. DAVIS referred to the exposition of the views of President LINCOLN, as given by Postmaster-General BLAIR, who, he said, was near the person of the President, and whose comments had never been disavowed; therefore they were entitled to grave and respectful consideration. These comments were in the form of attacks on Radical Abolitionists, and also on the necessity of the Emancipation policy under the Proclamation of the President. It was said by the Postmaster-General, that the Radical Abolitionists want to change the Constitution and elevate the negro to the equality of the white man, but that the two races could not live together on terms of equality and power; and, therefore, it became necessary, to prevent the massacre of the negro, that he should be exported and colonized. Why, (Mr. DAVIS asked,) must the negro be colonized if he is to be free? Where in history would gentlemen find facts on which they base such conclusions? He then proceeded to show the injustice and impolicy of such colonization, characterising it as an insane and unchristian philanthropy. If you mean to coerce the removal of the negroes, then say so; if you do not mean to coerce them, they will remain. You cannot offer them as good homes abroad as you can at home among the scenes of their childhood. If God made them equal, or if God stamped inferiority upon them, you cannot turn a hair white or black, or add an inch to their stature. He appealed to gentlemen not to seek to add inherent difficulties to the problem.

Mr. DAVIS then proceeded to speak of the progress of emancipation in Maryland. He was a Marylander—not a Northern Abolitionist. His father was a landholder, and he himself had been a slaveholder. In this connection he referred to the convention in Maryland in 1859, called for the purpose of removing the free blacks, and mentioned the name of Ex-Senator PEARCE as making a report that the committee could not recommend the expulsion of such persons from the State, and deprive them of the right of freedom which they had inherited or acquired. The labor of these free persons of color was necessary to the agricultural interests, and therefore could not be dispensed without material change.

Mr. DAVIS referred to the enlistments of negroes in Maryland which facilitated emancipation.

A $200,000,000 FIVE-FORTY LOAN.

Mr. STEVENS, (Union,) of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that of the $600,000,000 loan authorized by the act of March 3, 1863, in ten-forties $200,000,000 be put into the market redeemable in not less than five years nor more than forty years.

Mr. STEVENS asked for the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. BROOKS, (Dem.,) of New-York, asked if the bill did not also authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an additional amount of ten or twelve millions on the five-twenties stock already subscribed.

Mr. STEVENS said yes, to the amount of ten millions.

By common consent action on the bill was postponed until it could be printed.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies for the year ending June, 1864, and for other purposes.

Mr. BROOKS said the Deficiency Bill, as it passed the House, appropriated seven millions; but the Senate had added ninety-three millions, making in all one hundred millions of deficiencies, constituting in fact a new bill.

Mr. STEVENS also reported a bill appropriating about $43,000 to carry into effect the awards under the convention with Peru, and discharging the obligations of the United States.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Navy Appropriation Bill.

The claims for the Philadelphia Navy-yard, appropriating $215,000, including $90,000 for the purchase of two lots adjoining the yard, extending from Front-street to the Commissioners' line in the Delaware River, was discussed, and the appropriation urged on the ground of necessity, as ten years must elapse before League Island could be brought into use.

The clause stands as reported.

During the consideration of the bill, Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania (Union,) replied to Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana (Dem.,) defending the Navy Department. He said those who shall hereafter read our history will be proud of the achievements of the navy, both in its hostile operations and the maintenance of a blockade to a greater extent than was ever before undertaken by any nation of Europe.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) repeated that the cheeks of the American people mantle with shame at the conduct of the head of the Navy Department, and with the President retaining him in office in defiance of the public judgment.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) said he would not differ from the gentleman. The first insane attack upon Charleston was got up by a cotton spinner, who acted as if he knew better than Admiral DUPONT in everything relating to the attack and defence. The Admiral was whistled down because of the failure. If, on that occasion, DUPONT had continued the unequal contest for forty minutes longer, he would have left his fleet in the hands of the enemy. The department was informed of all the facts. The advice of DUPONT was not taken, to give him 25,000 men to advance by Stono and James Island, while he operated with the iron-clads. The department had removed the most brilliant officer since the days of DECATUR, because his advice was not taken, and because it was thought the iron-clad interest might be hurt by getting the truth.

Mr. STEVENS, of Penn., (Union,) asked whether the House would not pass some of the appropriation bills, instead of squandering the time of the House by irrelevant and insane speeches. There were five or six appropriation bills untouched. As matters were now going, Midsummer would be reached before they were acted upon. If gentlemen continue to make political harangues, they must be answered. The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HOLMAN) should remember there is a time for all things; but the gentleman acted as if all times were for his things. [Laughter.]

Mr. GRISWOLD, of Iowa, (Union,) said he was not a political sympathizer with the Navy Department, and that he did not want to occupy the time in making insane speeches. They had been told that the attack on Charleston should be regarded by the country with mortification, and as an evidence of the failure of iron-clad vessels. He (GRISWOLD) felt called upon to vindicate them. Were gentlemen aware that in that action there were no more men engaged than in an ordinary vessel of war? Were they aware that a little fleet received two thousand shot, and that the *Ironsides* was not penetrated, and that not one life was lost, except that of the gallant RODGERS? thus presenting to the world the novel spectacle of a vessel impregnable to any missile yet invented. The American Navy, to-day, stands in advance of any navy in the world. It had been the most potent diplomatist in preventing foreign interference with our affairs.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) handed in some statistics to be printed, showing the operations of the navy.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) also presented a list, showing that we had 600 vessels afloat, the largest navy in the world—and yet from the commencement of the war our commerce had suffered losses by rebel privateers to the extent of thirteen and a half millions. He offered these facts against the Navy Department as unanswerable.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri (Union,) said they had seen the efficiency of the navy, including the iron-clads, in preventing the Confederates from coming out on the Atlantic coast. He believed the country had reason to be proud of the administration of the Navy Department. He considered the remarks of the gentleman from Maryland ungenerous, as the gentleman he characterized as a cotton-spinner was an officer distinguished for his courage, and as eminent as the officer to whom he alluded, and on whom he bestowed lofty praise. The Navy Department had shrunk from no investigation, and had not called upon its friends to shield it from examination, nor had its friends hesitated to afford all means of investigation. Could the gentlemen on the other side say as much for their favorite Cabinet officers? Was not an investigation of the Treasury Department avoided? Gentlemen in five minute speeches should not vent their gall and bitterness on the Navy Department. The triumphs of the navy had been as great as those of the army.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, said he was unwilling to do injustice to any one, and said he would be satisfied if the correspondence of the Navy Department and Admiral DUPONT be published.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, said he wanted the gentleman to be as fair toward the Navy Department as he was toward the Treasury Department.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, remarked that he did not know anything about the Treasury Department.

Mr. BLAIR said that the gentleman threw out the intimation that he was prepared to investigate the affairs of the Navy Department, but not those of the Treasury Department.

The debate here terminated.

Mr. STEVENS moved a new section to the bill for the purpose of erecting a floating dock for the monitors at the Navy-yards at New-York and Philadelphia at a price not exceeding $260,000, making $527,900 to be appropriated out of the $750,000 heretofore appropriated for a floating dry dock at New-York, provided that the balance from the appropriation be returned to the Treasury.

This was agreed to and the bill passed.

WITHDRAWAL OF GOODS FROM BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Mr. STEVENS called up the bill to extend the time of the withdrawal of goods from public stores and bonded warehouses at the suggestion of Mr. WARD. The time mentioned therein was changed from the 1st of June to the 1st of September.

The bill is as follows:

That all goods, wares and merchandise, now in public stores or bonded warehouses, on which duties are unpaid, and which shall have been in bond more than one year, and less than three years, at the time of the passage of this act may be entered for consumption, and the bonds canceled at any time before the 1st day of September next, on payment of duties and charges according to the law; and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and are hereby repealed.

This act is to take effect from and after its passage.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted.* That the term license in the first proviso to the 16th section of the act entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1862, shall be held to extend to all vessels authorized by the law to engage in the coasting trade, whether sailing under registers, enrollments, or licenses.

The bill was passed without debate, and at 4½ o'clock the House adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Hibernian at Portland with Dates to Feb. 12.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Earl Derby Attacks the Government Policy Regarding the Rams.

Earl Russell Declines to Produce the Papers.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

AN ARMISTICE PROPOSED BY ENGLAND.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th, via Londonderry on the 12th inst., arrived here this morning. Her dates are one day later than those per the *City of London*, at New-York.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 12th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords Earl DERBY attacked the policy of the Government in reference to the Confederate steamer *Alabama* and the Laird rams. He insinuated that the latter had been seized under American menaces, and moved that the papers on the subject be produced.

Earl RUSSELL defended the Government and declined to produce the papers pending legal inquiries.

The London *Morning Post* says that England has proposed an armistice between the Danes and the Germans preliminary to a conference, and that this is supported by France, Russia and Sweden.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* asserts that where one slave is now fighting for LINCOLN ten slaves will be found fighting for the South.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DIFFICULTY.

The dates from Schleswig are to the 10th inst.

It is stated that the Danes have evacuated their works at Duppel and embarked their stores and war material at Alsen.

The London *Post* understands that the English Government has proposed an armistice to the belligerents on the basis of the evacuation of Schleswig, with the exception of the Island of Alsen, by the Danes. This suggestion has met with the support of France, Russia and Sweden, and is put forward as preliminary to a conference, which, it is hoped, will finally dispose of the long vexed question of the Duchies.

The London *Times'* City Article says:

"Whether the alteration in the rate of discount by the Bank of England will be more permanent than the last similar reduction on the 24th of December, which it was found necessary to retract in three or four weeks, must be a doubtful question. The probability is that, if war symptoms thicken, the contraction that will occur, especially in the German trade, coupled with a withdrawal of credits, and the exercise of general prudence, may cause a further diminution pressure to be witnessed."

Some of the letters from Germany to-day, state that an increased sense of the internal complications and external dangers to which the country may be driven by its present course, is beginning in several quarters to become manifest.

FRANCE.

The reply of the Emperor NAPOLEON to a letter from the Queen of Spain, announcing the marriage of the daughter of the Duc DE MONTPENSIER to the Count DE PARIS, is said to be couched in very affectionate terms.

NEW-ZEALAND.

Gen. CAMERON has made a successful attack on the Maories in New-Zealand, annihilating the tribe of Njakewa, the most powerful tribe in the country south of Auckland, killing 100 and capturing 200—being nearly all the fighting men of the tribe. The British loss was thirty-five killed and ninety-three wounded.

The London *Times*, in a leader, regrets the heavy loss sustained by the British force, but says that the results were most important, so much so that the leading man among the natives, WILLIAM THOMPSON, wished to offer his submission to the General immediately after the struggle, and was only prevented from doing so by the determination of his few remaining followers.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The January mails from the West Coast of Africa had been received.

Trade generally was dull at all the ports.

The general news is unimportant.

Commercial Intelligence.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 12.

COTTON—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of the week at nearly 47,000 bales, of which 5,500 were to speculators and 8,

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Opening of the Military Bazaar—Gov. Seymour's Address—Street's Poem—What is to be Seen—A Democratic Convention—What it was Called for, and what it will Do.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1864.

The opening of the great Military Bazaar, which occurred last night, will prove in the hereafter to be a memorable event in the annals of Albany.

Memorable for the causes out of which have grown the necessity for such a display—memorable for the associations of the present which will cling around it—but above all, I trust it will be memorable for the alleviations it shall work of the want, the suffering and bereavements which call to us from the past and threaten us from the future.

The building stands on ground that is classic. It covers almost the entire area where a multitude of the *élite* of the nation listened to EDWARD EVERETT as he dedicated the Dudley Observatory to the service of the exploration of the celestial sphere. Do you recollect that inspired portraiture of the rising sun with which the orator on that occasion opened his address? I could but recall it last night. It seemed to flash on the audience—its crimson rays penetrating the recesses of the booths, covering as with a halo the tattered banners, and sparkling on the steel bayonets and brass howitzers that stand guard over the room wherein have been clustered the sad mementoes of the battle-fields whereon the sons of New-York have fought and fallen.

The address of GOV. SEYMOUR you will have in print. Like all the many others of the same paternity, it is full of original thoughts, clothed in a vesture of chaste words. It may not, in the estimation of many, be as redolent of the fiery field as the occasion would have justified, but it must be remembered that the Governor was ever more of the scholar than the soldier, and that all his life has been more an aspiration for the quiet of the closet than the tumultuous crowdings of the forum.

ALFRED B. STREET, try-to-be Politician, and must-be Poet, sang another of the siren songs of glory that has charmed so many thousands, and led them to the battle-field as to a banquet. The ringing rhymes revamped the riddled banners on the walls, screened the mangled corpse from the sight, dried the eyes of the bereaved mothers and wives and sisters—healed the wounds of the living dead, closed the ranks of the decimated battallions—drowned the cries of the wounded with the bugle blasts, and swept on with the rolling drums to the Halls of Glory, where the laurel wreaths should crown the brow, and the song of praise should welcome the victors. It is a great art—that trick of the Poet—that thus makes us forget the sad realities of carnage and the gloomy recesses of the lonely household.

It would be idle to attempt a description of the Bazaar building and its varied contents. The structure covers nearly the entire surface of the Academy Park, and must have a floor surface of nearly or quite an acre of ground. It is so framed as to embrace numbers of the forest trees and shrubbery. The hall thus formed is subdivided into booths, which are appropriated to the exhibition of various articles. Many of the rooms represent in their exterior the prevailing architecture of England, Scotland, Ireland, Spain, France, Japan, China and the Orient. "The Yankee" conglomerate is there, too, with all its ramifications, redolent of pop-corn, lemonade, stewed oysters, notions and gingerbread. An Indian wigwam and a Shaker village appropriately flank Jonathan's department on the right and left.

The most interesting of all I saw were the relics of the battle-fields—mementoes of the heroism of the State—contributed by Col. LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, from the collection in the Bureau of Military Statistics. It is a sad and touching, but yet a noble and proud picture of what the State has done and suffered in the cause of freedom—score-marks, as it were, telling of the thousands of her sons who have died, and the millions of treasure she has expended.

It is astonishing what a storehouse of antiquities this old city of gable-ends has proved to be. Until the exhibition called them forth, relics that would enrich a European collection have been mouldering, almost unknown, in the recesses of oaken chests and antiquated cupboards, that were curiosities in themselves. There is exhibited a lady's basque that was worn in 1614, and a piece of tapestry with a history of two hundred years, and an original value of £1,200 sterling. There are pitchers and salvers of old silver—silver through and through—goblets of glass, gilded and flowered by an art, the knowledge whereof has not survived the frail fabrics upon which it shows today as bright, and fresh, and golden as when it was first put on; old furniture that is entirely guiltless of veneer, but prolific of carved lions'claws, owls' heads, clusters of grapes, and the other odd designs that the London tradesmen worked so quaintly in the days of CROMWELL, when the London apprentice was an institution.

If you come to Albany, go and see these things. Go to contribute your mite toward mitigating the sufferings of the poor and the afflicted. You will come away with a "value received" that would satisfy the avariciousness of a money-lender.

The Democratic party meet here to-morrow—by its representatives as the Convention was called—but it promises now to be a *soirée en masse*. The head gear is here now. DEAN RICHMOND, Surrogate TUCKER, Senator CONNOLLY, (Slippery DICK,) fiery GREENE, ex-Comptroller CHURCH, smiling ex-Treasurer VANDERPOOL, Judge PARKER, the standing candidate for Governor, STRYKER, the next friend of the Executive, and many such from abroad, with CAGER, CASSIDY and COMSTOCK, of the home stock. It is two or three years since I have seen the Democratic magnates. I must say some of them exhibit a physical and political vitality that is astonishing. One would think that long ere this, the oily look of CAGER would have been dispelled by the constant grating of politics. But it has not. He looks as fresh, and rosy, and bland and smiling as when he first entered the political arena, and my old friend DEAN RICHMOND—fatter and better-conditioned by twenty pounds than he was when he told the Democratic party at Charleston that it had "taken leave of its senses, and was going to the devil, by dash." DEAN and CAGER are going up State-street, now. Not together, but judiciously intervaled. Looking at them, as they joke and jostle along, you would never think they were the men upon whose shoulders rested the pyramid of State Democracy. Within the next twenty-four hours they will have been button-holed by all the wouldbe's in the Democratic household. Though they have already decided, they will nevertheless listen (they won't answer) to as many suggestions as there are aspirants, and what is stranger will make each man think that his individual croichet is to have the preference.

The weather is mild, the ice giving way, the sky clear, and the Legislature on a long recess. What more can the people of Albany or the State ask?

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Democratic State Convention.

CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS ON WEDNESDAY.

The following is a continuation and the conclusion of yesterday's proceedings in the Democratic Convention at Albany:

The Committee also recommend the following resolutions: That delegates to the Democratic State Conventions hereafter shall be chosen in the several Assembly Districts in the cities as well as in the country, and that it be recommended in districts where there are no district organizations, to choose district committees, and that in counties where there now exist separate organizations, the State Committee shall appoint a District Committee of three, who shall call the first Assembly District Conventions, and shall act as inspectors of Election at the same; the Assembly Committee then and there elected to be deemed regular until a Committee is elected by a District Convention; and that no delegates shall hereafter be received at the State Conventions except such as are elected substantially as the above.

Mr. FIELDS said that the report of the committee did great injustice to the Democracy of Tammany; that she has ever been faithful to the Democracy, true to the Constitution and Government; that they were never stronger than now; while the McKeon organization, polling only five or six thousand votes in the November election, has no claim to representation here, and that the Tammany delegation cannot consent to be placed on a footing of equality with them. He denied the claim that they elected Mayor GUNTHER, ascribing his success to the heavy German vote. Mr. FIELDS said that the convention must now decide whether the Democracy of New-York shall be dragged over to the side of those who are for unconditional peace, or be left where they have ever stood in unconditional support of the Government and Constitution. He charged that the head of the McKeon delegation is a member of a secret organization whose object is unconditional peace.

Mr. MCKEON denied the statement.

Mr. FIELDS—Was not your name on the circular headed "Peace Democracy," for a meeting in the New-York Hotel on the 22d, in favor of unconditional peace?

Mr. MCKEON—I subscribed to a circular for a meeting in the New-York Hotel. I am for peace. It was an open meeting. There was no secret about it."

Mr. FIELDS—Do not such meetings lead to peace, unconditional peace, to the dissolution of the Union? The unity of States cannot be preserved, nor the Constitution maintained, unless the Democracy is successful, and it never can be successful on such a platform. The convention must now decide between Tammany Hall and the Peace Democracy, as represented by the McKeon organization, and should the report be adopted, those, he acted with had come to the unanimous conclusion to retire.

GIDEON J. TUCKER accepted the report in behalf of the Mozart delegation.

Mr. MCKEON said he accepted the report for the organization with which he acted; de deprecated this petty strife about the organization, in view of the great issue now before the country. We are living under a despotism with halters about our necks, and yet those who traffic in politics threaten to divide the party if they are not allowed their own way. No peace question had ever been broached in the organization which he represented, but neither does it make a cloak of the war cry for the purpose of trafficking on politics, which the Republicans do. He charged Tammany with selling out the candidates for State offices in 1861.

JOHN CLANCY—"That is false, and I hold myself perfectly responsible for what I say."

Mr. MCKEON—They hold office by sufferance of a Republican Legislature, and give sinecures to Republicans of the blackest dye. They dare not be honest to their party. He read a letter from Mayor GUNTHER, saying that the McKeon delegation was the only delegation that ought to be admitted. If they carry out their threat, and go home without the indorsement of the Democratic Convention, they won't poll two thousand votes. He claimed to be devoted to the Union with his whole heart and soul, and he appealed to the Democracy to be firm and united in one more effort to save what remains of republican liberty.

Mr. FIELD again charged him with putting his name to a circular issued for a peace meeting in the New-York Hotel on the 22d, called to make preparations for the Presidential election.

Mr. DEVLIN stated that Mozart had agreed to accept the report of the committee by a vote of 8 to 7.

Mr. TUCKER corrected the gentleman, the vote stands 12 to 5.

Mr. DEVLIN then proceeded to express his opinion that no greater mistake could be made than to recognize another organization in New-York. Tammany and Mozart had elected SEYMOUR. They were united in indorsing him at the last convention, and, if a proper occasion occurred, Mozart would do so again; that they would not go out of their way in that respect to get into the convention.

Mr. MCKEON—It is charged that the gentleman paid a certain gentleman for his nomination as Corporation Counsel.

Mr. DEVLIN—The charge is false.

Mr. MCKEON—Will the gentleman sue me for libel if I publish it?

Mr. DEVLIN—The gentleman and myself are old friends, and——

Mr. MCKEON—Then I charge that such was the fact, and he may sue me if it is a libel.

Mr. DEVLIN repeated that it was untrue, and proceeded to argue against the policy of admitting the McKeon delegates.

Mr. HEWLETT, of Chemung, explained that the desire of the committee was that the New-York delegation shall hereafter be chosen by the people as in the country districts, instead of by committees of organizations.

The question was then taken and the report of the committee adopted unanimously, whereupon the Tammany delegation withdrew from the hall.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then reported as follows:

President—AMASA J. PARKER.

Vice-Presidents—Philip W. Engs, Tunis G. Bergen, Hugh Van Alstyne, John H. White, Arthur M. Beardsley, Charles Hulett, Thomas Calrnes, John S. Pomeroy.

Secretaries—E. O. Perrin, J. P. Pierce, W. J. Smith, A. C. Ashman, Walter H. Burr, Denis Kelly, James McMahon.

The report was adopted unanimously.

Judge PARKER, in taking the chair, said that this convention represents a constituency whom no terrors can affright, no chains enslave, no force subdue. Loyal to the Union in every fibre of your hearts, you will earnestly struggle to rescue the country from the misrule that in three years has well nigh destroyed it. You cannot restore to life the victims to the moloch of civil war. You cannot throw off the mountain of debt which presses upon the industry of the land, or strike from the page of history its record of the destruction of fertile fields and happy homes, or forget the cruel wounds that arbitrary power has inflicted upon the Constitution. But you can provide for the future. You can arrest the profligate expenditure of bloodand treasure; you can stay the tide of corruption; you can admit again upder the folds of the flag of the Union the dissevered States, on terms not impossible to them and honorable to us. The peaceful means of accomplishing these results are still with the people, upon whom rests our future destiny. The world will look with intense interest on this great struggle between power and the people, and whatever may be its issue, let us enjoy the proud satisfaction of having done our whole duty.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, moved for the appointment of a committee of two from each Judicial District, to report the names of two persons from each Congressional District, and of four persons from the State at large, as delegates to the National Convention.

Mr. REEVES, of Suffolk, moved as a substitute that the delegates at large be chosen by ballot, and that the Congressional District Delegates be selected by the delegations in convention from the respective Congressional Districts.—Lost.

The original resolution was adopted, and the following committee was thereupon appointed: GIDEON J. TUCKER, HENRY HILTON, JAS. B. CRAIG, A. S. DORN, PETER CAGGER, JAS. R. FARRELL, RICHARD H. CUSHMAN, JESSE GAY, GEO. H. SANDFORD, NATHAN SEWARD, W. A. CARR, H. STOWELL, D. RICHMOND, D. J. PECK, SIDNEY S. FAIRCHILD, ROBT. PARKER.

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegation to the Democratic National Convention is hereby instructed to enter that Convention and act and vote as a unit in accordance with the will and majority of the members thereof, and in case any of its members shall be appointed a delegate by any other organization, and shall not forthwith decline such appointment, his seat shall be regarded as vacated, and the delegation shall proceed to fill the same, and it is hereby empowered to fill all vacancies.

Adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The New-York Democratic State Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Committee on Delegates to the National Convention, to be held in the City of Chicago on the Fourth of July, not being ready to report, the convention took a recess until 11½ o'clock.

On the reassembling of the convention Mr. FAIRCHILD made the following report:

Delegates from the State at Large—Horatio Seymour, of Oneida; Dean Richmond, of Genesee; Isaac Butts, of Monroe; August Belmont, of New-York.

Alternates—Alonzo C. Paige, Josiah T. Miller, Philip W. Engs and George Beach.

DELEGATES FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

First District—Jacob Platt Carli, of Queens, and Abraham G. Thompson, of Suffolk.

Second District—John G. Schumaker, of Kings, and Benjamin Prince, of Kings.

Third District—Samuel D. Morris, of Kings, and Thomas H. Faron, of Kings.

Fourth District—Daniel E. Delavan, of New-York, and James McMahon, of New-York.

Fifth District—Oswald Ottendorffer, of New-York; and Ignatius Flynn, of New-York.

Sixth District—John Kelly, of New-York; and Henry Hilton, of New-York.

Seventh District—Michael Connolly, of New-York; and Luke F. Cozans, of New-York.

Eighth District—John McKeon, of New-York; and Gideon J. Tucker, of New-York.

Ninth District—Samuel J. Tilden, of New-York; and Thomas McSpedon, of New-York.

Tenth District—Abraham B. Conger, of Richland; and Wm. Bradford, of Westchester.

Eleventh District—Eugene A. Brewsfer, of Orange; and George Bennett, of Sullivan.

Twelfth District—Robert E. Andrews, of Columbia; and Wm. Chamberlain, of Dutchess.

Thirteenth District—Manly B. Mattice, of Greene, and Jacob Hardenburgh, of Ulster.

Fourteenth District—Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, and N. P. Hinman, of Schoharie.

Fifteenth District—James S. Thayer, of Rensselaer, and Emerson E. Davis, of Washington.

Sixteenth District—Augustus C. Hand, of Essex, and Jesse Gay, of Clinton.

Seventeenth District—Wm. J. Averill, of St. Lawrence, and Darius W. Lawrence, of Franklin.

Eighteenth District—Livingston Spraker, of Montgomery, and David T. Lamb, of Saratoga.

Nineteenth District—Alfred Clark, of Otsego, and Sherwood S. Merritt, of Chenango.

Twentieth District—Levi H. Brown, of Jefferson, and Wm. J. Skinner, of Herkimer.

Twenty-first District—L. Thomas Spriggs, of Oneida, and Asa G. Sherman, of Oneida.

Twenty-second District—Sidney T. Fairchild, of Madison, and Millard Johnson, of Oswego.

Twenty-third District—Frederick Hyde, of Cortlandt, and John A. Green, of Onondaga.

Twenty-fourth District—Wm. C. Beardsley, of Cayuga, and Edwin M. Anderson, of Wayne.

Twenty-fifth District—Benjamin F. Angel, of Livingston, and Henry O. Cheesbro, of Ontario.

Twenty-sixth District—John J. Taylor, of Troy, and Duncan S. Magee, of Broome.

Twenty-seventh District—Marshall B. Champlin, of Allegheny, and Levi A. Ward, of Steuben.

Twenty-eighth District—Sanford E. Church, of Orleans, and Wm. C. Rowley, of Monroe.

Twenty-ninth District.—Washington Hunt, of Oneida, and Linus S. Thayer, of Wyoming.

Thirtieth District.—John Ganson, of Erie, and Albert P. Larung, of Erie.

Thirty-first District.—John C. Devereux, of Cattaraugus, and Hiram C. Miner, of Chautauque.

Resolved, That the above-named persons be appointed as delegates from this State to the National Democratic Convention to be held in Chicago on the 4th of July.

A delegate moved to refer back the report to the New-York delegation, saying that all the delegation had not been consulted.

The motion was lost.

The previous question was then ordered, and the report was adopted by yeas 91, nays 13.

On motion the convention then adjourned *sine die*.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 25, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s,'81..Co.	111¾	
6,000	do	111¾	
11,000	do	111	
75,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. Co.	107¼	
10,000	do	107½	
5,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.Reg.	107¼	
1,000,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	Nts.Oct.&Ap.	8.111
5,000	U. S. 6s,1-yr. C	99⅛	
2,000	do	99¾	
5,000	Ten. St. 6s,'90	62⅜	
3,000	do	62½	
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	47	
5,000	N. C. State 6s	57	
2,000	do	56½	
3,000	Mo. St. 6s	74⅜	
35,000	do	75	
5,000	Mo 6s, issued to Pac. R.	75⅜	
2,000	do	75	
4,000	Cal. State 7s	125	
20,000	U. & Miss. C	42	
10,000	do	b30	42½
15,000	do	b30	42¾
1,000	Er. 3d M. Bs	118	
5,000	Hud R. 3d M	146	
1,000	Mich. Cen.'s Con. 1st M. Sks.	F. Bds.	126
1,000	At. & T. Rt. In. B.	86⅜	
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	90⅜	
4,000	do	90⅝	
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	81⅜	
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M	105	
2,000	Gal. & C. 1st M. ex.	113¾	
2,000	Chic. & Alt. In. B.	95	
5,000	P., Ft W & Ch. 2d.	101¾	
200	Buch. & Dror. B'k	125	
50	Bank of Commerce	107	
35	Shoe & Leather B'k	109	
30	Metropolitan Bank	114	
2,000	Amer. Gold	158⅜	
20,600	do	158⅝	
10,000	do	158¾	
1500	Canton Co	48	
1500	do	48⅜	
500	do	b30	49
500	do	b10	49
50	Del. & H. Ca. Co	194	
50	do	194⅛	
40	do	195	
200	Central Coal Co	62½	
200	do	63	
200	do	64	
30	do	60	
200	Cumb. Coal Prf	69⅜	
200	do	b30	69¾
800	do	69	
100	do	a30	69⅛
100	do	b30	69
200	do	b4	69
500	Quick. M. Co	59⅜	
100	do	59¾	
500	do	59¾	
300	do	b30	60
150	Min. Mining Co	75	
200	Am. Coal Co	90	
25	Wy. Val. Coal Co	81	
100	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1	
700	Mar. Min. Co	34	
300	do	34⅛	
400	do	34¾	
300	do	34⅞	
350	do	35	
500	do	b30	35
100	do	b10	35
200	Quartz H. M. Co	14	
500	Pacific M. S. Co	234	
10	do	233	
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co	41¾	
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	136¾	
200	do	136⅞	
400	do	a30	136
500	do	136	
100	do	b10	136⅜
350	Miss. & Mo. R.	b30	48⅜
100	Erie R.	b30	118⅜
200	do	b15	118¼
600	do	118	
200	do	b15	118
400	do	117⅞	
1200	do	117⅝	
100	do	117⅜	
300	do	a30	117¼
100	Erie Pref	106	
100	do	105¾	
200	Harlem R. Prf	124	

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s. Co.	107¼	
7,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. c	99¾	
250,000	do	99⅞	
5,000	American Gold	168¾	
300	Canton Co	48⅜	
100	do	b10	48⅝
500	Cum. Coal Pref	68	
450	Quicksil. M. Co	57	
100	do	57¼	
500	do	s15	57
150	Pacific M. S. S. C.	230	
100	do	229	
100	do	227	
650	N. Y. Cen. R.	136¼	
200	do	136	
100	do	135⅞	
400	Erie R.	117¾	
100	do	b10	117¾
200	do	s30	117
500	do	117¼	
600	do	117	
500	do	116⅞	
100	do	b15	117
100	do	116¾	
500	do	b15	116¾
200	do	116½	
800	do	a3	116¾
300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b3	116
500	do	b3	116¾
200	do	115¾	
800	do	a3	115¾
500	do	b3	115¾
150	Hudson Riv. R.	162	
400	do	161	
100	do	b10	161¾
100	do	160¾	
50	do	b10	160⅝
240	do	160	
300	do	b10	160
200	do	a60	158⅜
200	Harlem R.	134⅜	
3500	do	134	
300	do	133⅜	
300	do	133½	
500	do	132⅝	
400	do	132¾	
500	do	b10	133
1000	Reading R.	130	
600	do	131	
200	do	a30	130⅜
400	do	130⅝	
100	do	a30	130¾
20	do	98	
00	Alt. & T. H. R.	69¼	
200	do	69	
100	do	a60	68¾
75	At. & Ter. H. Prf.	83	
350	do	84	
450	Chi. & N. W.	53¼	
100	do	b30	53¾
200	do	53¼	
600	do	b10	53¾
650	do	53	
200	do	a3	53⅝
500	do	b30	60
200	Mar. Min. Co	35	
100	do	35¼	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

1400	Erie R.	s3	117⅜
100	do	117¼	
100	do	s3	117⅜
200	do	c	117⅜
900	do	117⅞	
200	do	b3	117⅜
200	Hudson R. R.	b3	160⅝
200	do	b3	160⅜
350	do	160⅜	
500	do	160	
900	Harlem R.	131	
200	do	132	
600	do	132⅛	
100	do	132¼	
400	do	133	
500	do	b3	133
500	Reading R.	130⅜	
100	do	130⅝	
500	do	130⅜	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	137⅜	
100	do	138	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	135⅝	
100	do	135⅞	
1800	Erie R.	b3	117¼
200	do	117¾	
1800	do	s3	117½
200	do	117⅞	
300	do	s3	117⅞
200	do	117¾	
500	do	b10	117⅞
200	Erie Railway Pr.	105⅞	
100	Hud. River R.	158⅜	
100	do	158	
200	do	157½	
200	do	b3	158
200	Harlem R.	b3	132⅜
400	do	s3	132⅜
400	do	132½	
100	do	133	
500	do	s3	133
400	do	133¾	
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	97	
200	do	97½	
500	do	b4	97½
200	Ill. Cen. R.	b3	133½
100	do	133⅝	
100	do	133¾	
200	do	s3	133½
300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b3	116
500	do	b3	116¾
200	do	115¾	
800	do	a3	115¾
500	do	b3	115¾
100	Harlem R. Pr.	125	
100	do	124	
500	A. & T. H. R.	69	
2500	Harlem R.	133	
800	do	132½	
700	do	132¾	
200	Reading R.	s30	130
450	Quicksil. M. Co	56	
500	do	b30	130⅜
200	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	142⅜	
200	Mich. Cen. R.	138	
2000	do	b30	139
1000	do	s60	139
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	97	
300	Ill. Cen. R.	s3	132½
200	do	b10	133⅜
200	do	133¼	
1200	do	133½	
600	do	b30	134
200	do	s15	133½
500	Cleve. & P. R.	116¾	
500	do	b10	117
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	117¾	
100	do	b10	117½
100	Chi. & R. I.	120¾	
300	do	120	
100	P., Ft. W. & Chi	99½	
100	do	99¾	
700	do	99⅝	
800	do	s30	98¾
100	do	s30	97
100	do	s60	96½

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d	135⅝	
100	do	135½	
1800	Erie R.	b3	117¼
200	do	117¾	
1800	do	s3	117½
200	do	117½	
300	do	s3	117½
200	do	117¾	
500	do	b10	117½
200	Erie Railway Pr.	105½	
100	Hud. River R.	158¾	
100	do	158	
200	do	157½	
200	do	b3	158
200	Harlem R.	b3	132½
400	do	s3	132½
400	do	132½	
1000	do	133	
500	do	s3	133
400	do	133½	
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	97	
200	do	97½	
500	do	b4	97½
200	Ill. Cen. R.	b3	133½
100	do	133⅝	
100	do	133¾	
200	do	s3	133½
300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b3	116
500	do	b3	116¾
200	do	115¾	
800	do	a3	115¾
500	do	b3	115¾
300	Mich. Cen. R.	133½	
100	do	133¾	
1200	Gal. & Chic. R.	117	
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	116¾	
100	Chic. & R. I.	119	
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	99¾	
200	do	99⅜	
200	do	s30	99
100	do	99	
300	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	68	
100	Cumb. Coal Co	68	
700	do	67¾	
50	Pacific Mail	b3	230
100	Wyoming Val. Coal Co	ex div.	81
500	Quicksil. M. Co	56	
1000	do	55¾	
1300	do	55¼	
300	do	b3	56¾
50	do	55⅝	
100	do	a3	55¼
150	Mar. Min. Co	35	
300	Canada Cop. Co.	b10	5¾
1000	do	s10	5¾
3000	do	s15	5⅝
2000	do	s3	5¾
600	do	b30	5⅞
4000	do	s10	5¾
1000	do	s5	5¾
$5,000	Sandy Riv. Coal & Oil Co.	1st M.	B. s3 90

THURSDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

The Treasury Office received on deposit to-day $1,675,860 Currency, on 5 ₩ cent. interest. The Banking Corporations in this neighborhood are now placing a large amount of their balances in this way, in default of lending them to better advantage to Stock Exchange or Mercantile borrowers. The price of Gold was again firm to-day on the fresh Customs demand which has followed the various steamer arrivals this week. This inquiry will probably be active through the remaining two days of the week. The Treasury Office here now holds about $20,000,000 in Gold, and the other offices $5,000,000 additional. The Customs revenue for the month of February in Gold for the support of the Public Debt will probably exceed *eight millions* of dollars—three-fourths the amount at New-York—or at the rate of about *one hundred millions per annum* for the Interest and Sinking Funds of the Public Debt.

Bills on London, 60 days, sold to-day at 172¾@173 ₩ cent. The Financial news from the other side is more favorably reported in the letters by yesterday's steamers. The Bank of England rate is down to 7 ₩ cent., and Consols at 91 ₩ cent. The letters bring further orders for United States Funded Stocks. The sales at the Board and on the Street to-day were quite large.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday in the Dale steamer *City of London* were Mr. GEORGE HARRINGTON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and family. Mr. H. had a six months' leave of absence to recruit his health on the Continent. He returns somewhat improved in strength, and will go to Washington in a few days.

The railway speculation to-day was on a pretty large scale. The market was very irregular in prices and changeable in the temper of the dealings from hour to hour. The sudden and extreme advance of yesterday on Hudson, Harlem and Pacific Mail was not supported at the close of the day, and there was some yielding on New-York Central and most of the Western shares, Fort Wayne and Illinois Central being exceptions in the forenoon, and Michigan Central at the Second Board. The weakness in the price of Erie Common stock was generally remarked upon on the Street, and was not accounted for by any pressure of supply of the cash stock. The decline from yesterday was 1@1¼ ₩ cent., and from Friday last the fall is 7@8 ₩ cent., say from 124@124¾ ₩ cent. down to 116¼@117¼ ₩ cent. This adverse turn is about as rapid as the recent advance from 112 to 124 ₩ cent. The *Bull* movement in Fort Wayne and Chicago received some additional support to-day by the reported declaration of 7 ₩ cent dividend on the Preference Scrip of the Company, known as the Third Mortgage. This dividend, it was insisted last year by the holders, should have commenced on the 1st April, 1863. It is now announced to be paid on the 1st April, 1864. The declaration of the dividend of 7 ₩ cent. on $1,200,000 induces the expectation that something will be done for the $6,000,000 Common Shares in the way of a scrip dividend, to represent the net earnings applied to the permanent construction of the work, under the terms of the reorganization of 1862. The Miscellaneous Shares were higher on Canton, Mariposa and Central Coal, and weaker on Quicksilver and Cumberland. The Border State stocks were barely steady.

At 4 o'clock, the Railway market was rather lower than at the Second Board. Some adverse use was made of the telegraphic report of the Supplementary Loan Bill. It was construed on the Street as directing the new loans to be made at 6 ₩ cent; but this, it will be seen in another place, is not borne out by the text of the bill. It places no limit as to the rate of interest below 6 ₩ cent. This is left, as in the original act, to the discretion of the Secretary and the condition of the Money market. The principal change is in reducing the time after which the Government may redeem the Stock, from ten to five years.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	158	158⅝	Mich. Central	138½	139
U. S. 6s, 1861	111	111	Mich. Southern	97¾	97
N. Y. Central	133⅞	133¾	Mich. Guarant'd	142	142¾
Erie	118¾	117	Illinois Cen	133¼	133½
Erie Preferred	106¼	105¾	Pittsburgh	116¾	115¾
Hudson	162¼	158	Fort Wayne	99	99¼
Pacific Mail	230	226	Rock Island	121¾	119¾
Harlem	131¼	133	Galena	118¼	117
Canton	46	46½	Reading	130¾	130¾
Treas. Cer., new	99¼	99¾	Quicksilver	62½	55¼
Toledo	147	146	Cum'land Coal	68¾	67¾
Northwest	63¾	52½	Mariposa	33	35

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of the Republic	103
Manhattan	136	Bank of N. America	107
Merchants'	106	Hanover	100¾
America	130	Irving	102
Phenix	104	Metropolitan	113
Tradesmen's	110	Citizens'	106
National	105	People's	104
State of New-York	104	Shoe and Leather	109
Commerce	107¾	Continental	101¾
Ocean	97	St. Nicholas	101
American Exchange	110	Commonwealth	100
Chatham	101	Imp. & Traders'	130

And the following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Alton & T. Haute firsts	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subs	104	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	101¾	Al. & T. H. seconds, in.	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s '76	104	Chi. & N. W. Int. B	96¾
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	134	Chi. & N. W. firsts	90
Erie firsts, '68	108	Chi. & N. W. seconds	81¾
Erie seconds, '79	115	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie thirds, '83	117	Tol. & Wab. seconds	88
Erie fifths, '88	117	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	104
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Gal. & Chi. Ext	113
Hud. R. firs's, '69	108	Chi. & Tol. S. F	110¾
Hud. R. thirds, '75	140	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	105
Hud. Bonds	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101¾
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	109	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	97
Mich. C. '69 & '72	122	Chi. & Pitts (3ds	103¾
Mich.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT AND PITCH.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the City of Washington, D. C., the following amounts of Roofing Felt and Pitch, viz.:

One hundred and eight (108) tons of Roofing Felt.

Eight hundred (800) barrels of Pitch, or Roofing Cement.

The particular kind or description of the above articles must be stated in the proposal, and bidders will be required to furnish samples of the articles they propose to deliver.

One-fourth (¼) of the quantity of each article will be required to be delivered in thirty (30) days from the date of the contract, one-fourth (¼) in sixty (60) days therefrom, and the balance in ninety (90) days therefrom.

Each barrel of Pitch or Roofing Cement must contain not less than three hundred (300) pounds, and delivered in good sound barrels, said barrels to be furnished free of cost to the Government.

The articles offered by the successful bidders will be subjected to a rigid inspection before being accepted by an inspector, appointed by the Government.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and Post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked, "Proposals for Roofing, Felt and Pitch."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractors and both of his guarantors will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated Feb. 11, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such articles at the price therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, for Ten Thousand (10,000) Bushels of good merchantable Unslacked Lime. The whole amount to be delivered within thirty (30) days from the date of contract at such points in the City of Washington as the Depot Quartermaster may direct. The Lime to weigh not less than eighty (80) pounds to the bushel.

The amount offered by the successful bidders will be subject to a rigid inspection by an inspector appointed by the Government before being accepted.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lime."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated Feb. 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such quantities at the prices therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the City of Washington, D. C., the following amounts of Hay, viz.:

Two hundred and fifty (250) tons of Hay.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bills.

Hay to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each.

The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government.

The hay to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of the hay proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,)

(Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and I pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, for the supply of best quality of Ice to U. S. General Hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla., and such points on the coast of Texas as may be occupied as hospitals during the year 1864.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds delivered daily, as required by Surgeons in charge of Hospitals in the vicinity of above points. Also, price per ton of two thousand pounds, carefully stored in well constructed ice-houses at the above points, subject to inspection and measurement by the United States.

The following is the estimated quantity required at each point, but the proposals must include all additional amounts required during the year at the same rates:

New-Orleans	600 tons.
Pensacola	40 tons.
Key West	60 tons.
Baton Rouge	200 tons.

The above proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee that the party or parties are responsible, certified to by a United States District Attorney or Clerk of District Court.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Bonds to be properly certified to.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K., and Purveyor U. S. A., Washington, D. C., marked "Proposals for Ice."

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposals.

Bidders may be present in person when the bids are opened.

The department reserves the right to reject all unsuitable bids.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY

at this Department until TUESDAY, March 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the Springfield Armory, Mass., of 6,000 single sets of wrought-iron work, for United States Artillery Harness.

The Harness Irons are to be packed in well-made boxes, containing twelve single sets each, being an assortment for four six-horse and eight lead horses; and each twelve sets packed will consist of the following pieces:

3 pairs long Hames, complete.
3 pairs short Hames, complete.
6 pairs medium Hames, complete.
48 Trace Clips, with 144 rivets.
4 double Loops or Eyes.
12 Saddle Loops, bent for cantle.
24 Trace Eyes.
24 long Chains with toggles.
24 short Chains with toggles.
4 Breast Hooks.
2 Leg Guards, with ten rivets.
6 Saddle Hoops, straight for riding saddle pummel.

These Harness Irons are to conform strictly in pattern and weight to the model sets to be seen at this office and at the Springfield Armory—are to be smoothly finished, are to fill the standard gauges, and each piece is to be made of the size and kind of iron prescribed in the official bill of iron, copies of which can be obtained at this office, at the New-York Agency, and at the Springfield Armory.

All the irons are to be well japanned—the japan to be of the best quality and well baked on. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made, before and after japanning.

The Hames are to be marked with the maker's name, the size, and the letters U. S. A. The latter letters one-fourth of an inch high.

All the pieces are to be put up in proper bundles, properly labeled, and each box is to be carefully packed, as prescribed by the Inspector. The packing-box to be paid for at the Inspector's valuation.

Deliveries are to be made at the rate of not less than sixty sets per day, commencing on the 22d day of March next. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of iron work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work specified per day.

Bidders will be required to furnish proper securities for the proper performance of the work, and will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington City," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Irons."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED

proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12.

J. B. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., Feb. 19, 1864.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.—

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 29th inst., for furnishing materials for and constructing any portion of the inclosing wall of the Central Park, not heretofore contracted.

Plans and specifications, and information respecting the same, will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Wall." The said board reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Feb. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE

undersigned, until MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing this department with:

Blouses, Lined and Unlined—Army Standard.
Blouse Flannel—Army Standard.
Bootees, Sewed and Pegged—Army Standard.
Jackets, Cavalry—Army Standard.
Stockings—Army Standard.
Drum Heads, Batter.
Drum Heads, Snare.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

Bids will be open on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
G. W. MOULTON, Capt. and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., Feb. 19, 1864.

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Plans and specifications, and information respecting the same, will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Wall." The said board reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING AND DISBURSING OFFICE,
No. 562 Broadway,
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until 3 P. M. on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, for supplying cooked rations to fifty, more or less, United States troops, at the Provost-Marshal's rendezvous at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Three meals constitute a complete ration, and the ration to consist of the following articles, to wit:

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and one-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one and one-fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, fifteen pounds of hominy, ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted or ground coffee, or one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one and one-fourth pounds of adamantine or star candles; four pounds of soap; two quarts of salt; four ounces of pepper; thirty pounds of potatoes, when practicable, and one quart of molasses.

When beans, peas, rice, hominy, or potatoes cannot be issued in the proportions given above, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food:

Desiccated potatoes or desiccated mixed vegetables, at the rate per one hundred rations of one hundred and fifty ounces of the former, or one hundred ounces of the latter, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice, hominy, or fresh potatoes, when these articles cannot be issued; or, they may be issued at the foregoing rate twice per week, in lieu of beans or peas, or in lieu of rice or hominy, upon the requisition of the officer commanding.

Fresh beef to be issued at least twice in each week, and oftener, if required by the officer commanding.

Every article specified as forming part of the ration must be of the very best quality.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head. Written contracts to be made with adequate bonds. The names of two sufficient sureties, with place of residence, to be given with the proposals.

The undersigned, to whom proposals will be addressed, reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed unreasonable.

J. McL. HILDT, Captain U. S. A.,
M. and D. Officer and A. C. S.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

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Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

REAL ESTATE.

FULL LISTS OF HOUSES FOR SALE, ALSO STORES AND OTHER BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE. ALSO COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE. AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY FOR BUILDING, WITH LOTS AND BLOCKS OF GROUND FOR INVESTMENT, CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF C. G. PRATT, NO. 38 PINE-ST.

THE 500 000 FAMILIES, OR SUCH OF them as purpose a change of residence 1st of May or before, a rare opportunity is offered to secure a most desirable situation, pleasantly situated 28 miles from New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, on the Sound, at the head of a harbor; water view fine, and for health unsurpassed; house new, and unsurpassed for convenience, health and comfort, combining all the City modern improvements, such as baths, hot and cold water, gas, warmed by steam on the most improved plan, and at one-half the cost in fuel, much more healthy and agreeable than furnace heat, all in perfect order; several hundred young fruit trees beginning to bear, of the very choicest selections, garden, summer fruit, &c.; about 3 acres of choice ground, within few rods of depot, steamboat daily, and altogether a most desirable situation. In every respect a complete establishment for a Summer or permanent residence for a genteel family. Price $15,000, one-third down, balance on 5 and 10 years, if desirable, at 6 per cent. interest. Or would be rented, with or without furniture, to a genteel family, without small children, and a neat, tidy housekeeper. None but such need apply. If agreeable, the gentleman and wife can call and like to make a home with them a part of the year in part payment of rent. For particulars, address A. E. MATHER, Greenwich Conn, or (by permission) inquire of WM. DAVIDSON, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, for three days only.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A MODERN HOUSE, with 20 rooms, including servants' apartments, conservatory, bathing room and store rooms, double windows for Winter use, hot and cold water and gas throughout, hot-air furnace, kitchen ranges, speaking pipes, &c.; outbuildings abundant, including gardener's cottage: 14 acres of land, 600 feet of grape arbor of best varieties; 300 pear trees in bearing, of the best varieties of Summer, Autumn and Winter fruit, with all other fruits of this climate, within ten minutes' walk of railroad depot for New-York and Philadelphia, on paved sidewalks, &c.; is a handsome country residence within the city. Will be sold with part of the land if preferred. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A modern built, two-story basement and attic house; piazzas on front and rear; hall through the centre. On first floor are parlor, library, sitting and dining-rooms. On second floor, five bedrooms. In basement, kitchen, dining, and servants' rooms and cellar. Barrow's furnace, seven grates and marble mantels: lot 50x200 feet; shade, fruit trees and shrubbery; in the immediate vicinity of church, store, post-office and schools. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars, inquire at No. 236 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE PRIVATE RESIDENCE. The best built and the most ornamental house, and the best location in the City; let runs through the block, 200 feet, with fine stable, which will let for $1,500 per annum, if not wanted for the house; the house is of a style and finish that requires but little furniture; price $75,000, which is 25 per cent. less than cost; no commission allowed; possession can be had at once. Address Box No. 3,709 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE PROPERTY Nos. 86 and 88 Wooster-st., comprising 50 feet on Wooster-st. and 100 feet deep. The buildings thereon suitable for an extensive manufactory. Also, a desirable country residence at Mott-Haven, Westchester County, with half an acre of ground, a good dwelling-house, stable and carriage-house, and fine garden, &c. Inquire at No. 88 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE—IN 10TH-ST., NEAR COOPER INstitute, a first-class house for $12,500.

ALSO,

in West 25th-st., near 10th av., a similar house for $8,000.

They are in first-rate order, and are offered at a bargain, as the owner is leaving the City.

Apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—House with three-fourths acre land, stable and outbuildings, situated corner South and Willow sts., within five minutes' walk of the depot; fruit and shade trees in abundance: house contains 14 rooms, gas and water; a very desirable location for persons doing business in New-York; price, $9,000; rent, $650. Apply on the premises, or to C. W. SCOFIELD, No. 5 Platt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses known as Nos. 41 and 43 Huntingdon-st., Brooklyn. Houses 22 by about 45; lots 100 feet deep. Price low and terms easy.

Also, a three-story brick house, of which immediate possession could be had, near the ferry.

Apply to P. C. BULKLEY,
No. 43 Wall-st, Jauncey-court.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR FARMING LANDS in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, or Tennessee, a first-class productive business property, (four-story brick block, four stores,) in the city of Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y. Amount from $15,000 to $40,000. Direct, stating location, quantity, quality, improvements, &c.

J. Z. NEWCOMB, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON CLINTON-av., three-story frame cottage house and lot; house 22x32, with extensive lot, 25x110; bath-room, range, Etna heater, house in fine order; large yard, with grape vines. Apply to owner, R. WILLIAMS.
No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

MORRIS COVE, NEAR NEW-HAVEN, and only fifteen minutes from Fair Haven, on New London Railroad, cottage house and twenty-two acres, with over 1,000 feet water-front, barns, carriage-house, two wells of water, fine stone walls; good churches near Mr. Townsend. Apply for price to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, 52 by 200 feet, on the Bergen Point plank-road, (called Bergen-av., near Myrtle,) South Bergen, 20 minutes' ride from Jersey City ferry, on the dummy-road. Fruit trees and grapevines on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH B. FURDY, No. 34 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY (BROWN-STONE front) English basement house and lot on 34th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., in perfect order.

For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN WEST MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A two-story house with wing; has 11 rooms, a good garden with considerable fruit, a well of good water and cistern, handsomely located. For particulars inquire of ANDREW WOOLF, Morrisania, on Fordham-av., two doors south of 7th-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK THREE STORY ATTIC and basement house, with two story extension, near Washington-square. It has twenty-five feet front, 17 rooms, and all the modern improvements, and is in perfect condition. Terms made easy. Apply to HENRY H. ANDERSON, No. 38 Wall-st.

JERSEY CITY.—DWELLING-HOUSE AND TWO lots of ground for sale, with or without the furniture, located on the northeast corner of Wayne and Barrow sts.; house large and commodious, with modern improvements, finished in the best manner. Possession at once, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y., ONE mile from the depot, a neat cottage with 8 acres of good land, stocked with all kinds of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; carriage-house, fine river view; &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN WEST TWENTIETH-st., a few doors from 5th-av. The house is four stories, brown stone front, in all respects first-class, having all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A good two-story frame dwelling, No. 88 Remsen-st., ten rooms, pantries and closets; grape vines, fruit trees, woodhouse in yard. Apply to J. A. DELANOY, No. 124 Bowery, or JOHN ESHINE, south side Taylor-st., four houses east of Wythe-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON CARLTON-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs, some of those magnificently furnished brown-stone front houses with all modern improvements. Fulton and DeKalb av. cars run convenient. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 307 West 21st-st., lot 25x98.9; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 78 AND 80 6th-st.; two high-stoop two-story and a half brick dwelling-houses, fitted with gas and Croton water. Lots about 22 feet by half a block. Price to purchase, $6,500 each; to rent, $650 each. Terms easy. Apply to WASHINGTON MURRAY, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT LAFAYETTE, ONE MILE from Jersey City Ferry, a two-story and basement brick house, new and very complete. Price $3,500.

A. S. WHITON, No. 132 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. PINCKNEY, NO. 8 PINE-st., the first-class full front brown-stone dwelling, No. 179 East 14th-st.; lot 25x103. $13,000.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A MODERATELY large house, wholly or partially furnished, or would purchase furniture, if on accommodating terms; would rent before 1st of May, if desired. Address S, Box No. 3,631, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—STEAM POWER, (80 TO 150 HORSE,) with room for storage in one, two, or three lofts; equal to 25x150 feet, or more. Location not above 30th-st., or below Canal-st. Address W, Box No. 2,526 New-York Post-office.

A SMALL QUIET FAMILY WISH TO rent part of a house in a good locality, at a moderate rent; second floor of a large house containing the modern improvements preferred. Address M. K., Box No. 2,526, New-York Post-office.

WANTED, ON STATEN ISLAND—A COTtage, with some ground, in walking distance of ferry; north shore preferred. Rent not more than $300. Address C. D. B., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, a three-story high-stoop house in good location, between 17th and 42d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address R., Box No. 4,561 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
EXTENSIVE MILL PROPERTY AT PATERSON, N. J.
THE WHOLE OR A PART.

Buildings of stone and very substantial, 45x140, 20x appurtenances in perfect order. Lighted by gas and heated, 120, 30x95 and 25x130. Water power superabundant. All the ed by steam. Suitable for any manufacturing business. Lot 150x400. Trains run hourly; time 30 minutes from New-York. Terms easy.

Apply to WARD McLEAN,
No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSES and LOT on 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,
On 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., full lot.
Also,
On 38th-st., near 5th-av., full size lot.
Also,
Two on 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
Also,
On 5th-av., with stable.
Also,
Three on 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Also,
A number of very desirably located houses and lots.
For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with or without adjacent lots, known as No. 44 1st-place, southeast corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, built by the present owner in the most substantial and thorough manner for his own residence, beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of the harbor, bay and City; has been recently decorated and painted, and is in perfect order; house 26½ by 60, and inclosed piazza in rear of 10 feet; lot 36½ on 1st-place, 86½ on 2d-place, and 267 feet in depth, including court-yards. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and well stocked with choice fruits. Plans and specifications of the house can be seen and permits obtained from P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—
AN EXTRA-WIDE BROWN-STONE MANSION,
WITH STABLE,

in a first-class location on Murray Hill, built by the present occupant in the very best manner, and elaborately finished throughout, without regard to expense; containing some valuable features and improvements, in addition to those which are usually found in first-class houses.

The stable is large, and of decidedly superior character. For further particulars and prices apply to WARD McLEAN,
No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown-stone dwelling No. 142 Lexington-av., 25x65 feet. All modern improvements. $22,500.

ALSO,

Two handsome four-story brown-stone English basement houses, Nos. 138 and 140 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Price $12,000 each.

ALSO,

A splendid building site at Irvington, on the Hudson, with extensive views, fine macadamized roads, &c., all ready for building. Price $16,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF AN IRON ROLLing mill, situated on the Croton River, 1½ miles from Croton Landing, on the Hudson River. Said mill is now running and capable of manufacturing three to five tons finished iron per day. Having machinery and rolls for making ¾ to 1½ round and square, flat, oval, half-oval and half-round. The lease has nearly nine years to run. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. T. HURD, No. 6 Broadway, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A CHEAP HOUSE.—For sale, on 89th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, a good two-story, attic and basement house, 22x40; piazza, modern improvements, with one full lot, at a price for both less than the house would now cost to build. Two or three lots adjoining can be secured at low prices. Also two lots, with a tasty double house thereon. Terms liberal. Apply to S. THOMSON, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts., Yorkville.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, at a bargain, a very pretty two-story and attic cottage, with three full lots of ground, located on Simonson-av., Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island; house 31 x31, with wing, two parlors, library, dining-room and kitchen on first floor; four bedrooms on second, and a large open attic. The owner going abroad, it will be sold at the low price of $2,500. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT GREENPOINT—A FINE corner property on a paved street; good business location; now occupied as a grocery; a three-story house, 25x32, addition 12x15, well-built, good cellar. Also, a two-story house on rear, facing a cross street, 20x22, lot 100 feet, five minutes' walk from 10th-st. Ferry. Price $4,200. Inquire of P. C. PROVOST, Greenpoint-av., near Franklin-st.

FOR SALE THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE New-York Medical College, No. 90 East 13th-st., and vacant lots adjoining near 4th-av.; plot of ground 80x100; building 80x30, suitable for a large school or manufactory. Apply to RUNKLE & DOUGLAS, No. 15 William-st., or P. C. BULLKEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD property No. 160 East 18th-st. Three story high basement, brick house in good order; lot 23 feet wide, a very desirable location; will be sold at a low price. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 38 Vesey st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house in West 120th-st., 21x36.9; house in excellent order, with all modern conveniences; new furnace, range, gymnasium, &c.; tenant will occupy at $850; price $9,000. Apply to T. J. McKEE, No. 67 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The fine large house, with 8 lots, on the northeast corner of Evergreen-av. and Woodbine-st. For particulars, apply to S. S. JONES, No. 33 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or A. M. SUYDAM, on the premises

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucia di Lammermoor.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—French Giant—Giant Girl. Giant Boy. Two Dwarfs. Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Miriam's Crime, Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Dispatches from Vicksburgh, via Memphis and Cairo, make bare mention of the occupation of Selma, Alabama, by Gen. Sherman. As communication between Gen. Sherman's army and Vicksburgh, or any other point in his rear, must be very infrequent, if not impossible, this report can be nothing more than rumor. At the rate Gen. Sherman was progressing, however, it is not impossible, if he was going there

Advices from Knoxville to the 23d inst. state that Gen. Stoneman, with Haskill's Division, of the Twenty-third Corps, and Hazen's Brigade, of the Fourth Corps, returned that day from a reconnoissance toward Sevierville. After going ten miles out, and finding no enemy, they learned from reliable sources that the enemy left Sevierville on the 22d, and crossed the French Broad River at a bridge. Latest reports say there are very few rebels at Strawberry Plains, and none on the north side of the Holston. It is believed that Longstreet fell back for want of forage, the country he has been occupying being entirely stripped. The roads in the country are impassable for artillery now. The fortifications around Knoxville are being rapidly completed. The weather was like Summer.

A dispatch from Ringgold, Georgia, Feb. 23, says a reconnoissance of our forces has resulted in ascertaining that Hardee's corps has left to reinforce Polk in Mississippi. Stevenson's and Hindman's corps, of two divisions each, are in Thomas's front. Breckinridge has been ordered to take command in West Virginia. He will probably take with him his Kentucky Brigade.

A dispatch yesterday from Chattanooga, says that in the engagement on Tuesday at Tunnel Hill, Geo., between the forces of Gen. Palmer and the rebels at that point, we made 300 prisoners, who had been sent in. Our losses are reported at 75 killed and wounded.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that several thousand troops certainly left New-Orleans in transports during the week ending Feb. 13, and their destination was generally understood to be Pascagoula. The preparations for this joint movement on the part of Sherman and Banks were commenced as long ago as the latter part of December, when Gen. McPherson, who commands in Gen. Sherman's Department, paid a visit to Banks and remained with him for several weeks. The Confederates in New-Orleans ascertained at once what was on foot, and reinforcements were in Mobile *within ten days after the arrival of McPherson at New-Orleans!* If Sherman is, therefore, flying on in such hot haste in the hope of preventing the rebels from reinforcing Mobile, he will find that his movement has been fully anticipated. The same correspondent states that there is no truth in the report awhile ago current that Pemberton was in command at Mobile. The Commander of the land forces in that city is Gen. Maury, and the Commander of the fleet is Admiral Buchanan.

Maj.-Gen. Sigel has been assigned to the command of Western Virginia, and will at once enter upon the execution of his duties.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernian* arrived yesterday at Portland, from Liverpool on the 11th, via Londonderry on the 12th inst., her advices being one day later than those per the *City of London*. In the British House of Lords, Earl Derby had attacked the policy of the Government in reference to the rebel steamer *Alabama* and the Laird rams, insinuating that the seizure of the latter had been made under menaces of the United States Government, and moved that the papers in the case be produced. Earl Russell replied, defending the course of the Government, and declining to produce the papers pending legal inquiries. The London *Post* says that England has proposed an armistice between the Danes and the Germans, preliminary to a conference, and that the proposition is supported by France, Russia and Sweden.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sumner presented the usual number of petitions for the abolition of Slavery. Mr. Pomeroy presented petitions from citizens of Kansas, asking for mail routes. Mr Ramsay ditto, from citizens of Minnesota. Mr. Sherman presented a petition from citizens of Ohio, asking for the sale of mineral lands Mr. Sprague presented the petition of of citizens of Rhode Island, asking that black soldiers be placed on same footing as white. Mr. McDougall introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Pacific Railroad Company. On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the Senate reconsidered its action on the Revenue bill, and the Chair was authorized to appoint a new Conference Committee. The bill to equalize the pay of soldiers was taken up, and an amendment adopted offered by Mr. Sumner, giving to all soldiers enlisted under the act of 1861 the same pay and bounties. The Senate took no further action on the bill. The Chair was authorized to appoint a Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the Lieutenant-General Bill. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the bounties to April next.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Spaulding introduced a bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812. Mr. Washburne made an attempt to take up the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General, so that a Committee of Conference might be asked, but objection was made. The House then resumed consideration of the Freedman's Bureau Bill, and Mr. Davis, of Maryland, spoke at length in its favor. Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that of the $600,000,000 ten-forty loan, $200,000,000 be put in the market at once redeemable in not less than five nor more than forty years. Action on the bill was postponed until it could be printed. Mr. Stevens also reported a bill to appropriate $43,000 to carry into effect the awards of the Peruvian Commission. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation Bill, which gave rise to the usual wide range of discussion. Mr. Kelly, of Penn., spoke in reply to Mr. Holman, of Indiana, defending the Navy Department. Finally, after lengthy debate, a new section was added, appropriating $260,000 for dry docks for the monitors at the New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards. The bill then passed. The bill extending the time for the payment of duties on goods in bonded warehouses until the 1st of September next was taken up and passed, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, and concurred in the resolution authorizing the Comptroller to lease at auction all ferry franchises, and all wharves, piers and slips and other improved Corporation property not now leased or which is not yielding revenue to the City. The "other improved property" is understood to mean vacant engine and school houses, &c. The Mayor sent in his veto on the resolution relative to procuring the customary badges for the members of the Common Council. His main objection is that gold is too high at present to allow of the expenditure contemplated. A resolution by Mr. Gross, to give the use of the Chamber of the Board to the Superior Court, Special Term, without a jury—Justice Moncrief presiding—for the month of March, led to some sportive remarks, and was finally tabled by 10 to 8. This opposition is attributable to the fact that locks of desk drawers were broken and the stationery of several of the members was stolen while this Court used the Chamber during a short period last year. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. next Monday.

A dispatch from Cincinnati to the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, says that "the action of the Indiana State Convention, in instructing delegates to the National Convention to cast their votes for President Lincoln, is considered decisive as to the West. Had the resolution so instructing gone to the committee-room without debate, and not been put to a vote of the convention in mass, it would not have been heard of. Five out of eleven Congressional Districts in caucus had voted against instructing. The resolution may, therefore, be considered a triumph of the people over the politicians."

The trial of Major Stoms, of Cincinnati, for committing a rape on Miss Jolly, which has been prominent there for several days, owing to the social position of the parties, has resulted in a verdict of guilty.

A Portland paper states, with reference to the disaster to the *Bohemian*, that the bell buoy had been removed from the dangerous ledge upon which she struck, and a can buoy substituted, without any notice having been given.

Flour, Wheat and Oats were depressed and declining yesterday, having been less sought after. Corn was dearer, but not active. Provisions were in less request; prices of hog products favored buyers. The grocery trade was active only in the line of teas, which were buoyant. Cotton was brisker and firmer; Whisky dull and lower, while most other articles were essentially unaltered.

The price of Gold yesterday was 158¼@¼, and Bills on London were 172½@173 ₩ cent. Money in easy supply. There was a large business in the Government Funded Stocks and Treasury paper. The Railway speculation feverish.

Copperhead Predictions of a Cabinet Explosion.

Our Democratic brethren of the Copperhead persuasion are becoming excessively impatient for the expected rupture in the Cabinet. Their eagerness is a little unseemly. If their disinterested devotion to the welfare of the Administration were less notorious than it is, they would almost incur the suspicion of having "private ends" of their own to serve, like Goldsmith's dog, in this Cabinet smash-up which they have been announcing for the past month as certain to occur immediately.

Since the publication of Mr. Pomeroy's pronunciamiento against Mr. Lincoln's renomination, their predictions have been more vehement and peremptory than ever. But we don't believe they are one whit nearer fulfillment. We have no idea that President Lincoln will remove Mr. Chase from the post he holds, simply because his friends are disposed to make him President. Nor do we think he would do it even if he were certain that Mr. Chase himself were a party to these movements. What the President and the country want and expect of Mr. Chase now is, that he should give vigor, energy, honesty and success to the financial department of the Government. He has done that in a very eminent degree thus far, and we have no doubt he will continue to do it; and so long as he does there is little danger that the country will lose his services, in consequence of any jealousy of his Presidential aspirations on the part of Mr. Lincoln. If Mr. Chase don't know when the country has a good President, the President knows when he has a good Secretary; and he will be quite content to let the country judge as to the wisdom and good policy of shifting the scenes and changing parts.

It is quite possible that Mr. Chase may find himself, through the overweening ambition of his friends, placed in such relations toward the President as to render his retention of office under him exceedingly unpleasant and embarrassing to a man of delicate susceptibilities. Mr. Pomeroy's "National Executive Committee," by assuming to speak on his behalf and in his name, and by persisting in its semi-clandestine denunciations of the President, who has placed nearly all the official patronage of the Government in Mr. Chase's hands, may put the latter in such an attitude of hostility to the Administration as will greatly damage his ability, or impair his desire, to serve it. That committee have issued—not for general distribution, but for quiet circulation—a political pamphlet, containing some of the most virulent newspaper assaults upon the President they could find, and laying the basis for a personal as well as political warfare, not likely to prove either creditable to its authors, damaging to its object or edifying to the country at large. Some of the newspaper allies of the committee are making rapid and premature progress in this race of defamation; and the menace foreshadowed in the Pomeroy Circular, is openly proclaimed in other quarters, quite as respectable, and of, at least, equal authority, that if Mr. Lincoln is renominated another "Union" candidate will be run regardless of results. Just now these things are said and done nominally in the interest of Gov. Chase; but their only effect, so far as he is concerned, must be to throw upon him a responsibility he would be the last to assume, and constrain him either to disavow all countenance to these projects, or to relinquish a position where his friends will have made it impossible for him to continue the eminent service he has thus far rendered the country.

We do not anticipate such a result. Such friends as those now engaged in pressing Mr. Chase for the Presidency will find themselves powerless to injure any but themselves. Mr. Chase certainly will not allow his usefulness to the country to be thus impaired, nor will he suffer the cause of the Union to be thus imperiled by untimely and unseemly personal disputes among those who claim to be its friends. There is not only no necessity for any such disputes, but the great body of the loyal people of the country will not permit them to be thrust prematurely into the discussion of public affairs.

We trust our Democratic friends, therefore, will possess their souls in patience and not become unduly eager for a Cabinet rupture. It will scarcely come at their bidding; and amiable as the President is said to be, he is not likely to bring it about for their gratification. Every one understands that he relishes a joke, but he is not in the habit of making practical jokes at his own expense. The Cabinet, we venture to say, will hold together a good deal longer than the Democratic party.

The Manifesto of the Rebel Congress.

It will always, we are satisfied, be a matter of pride and satisfaction to the friends of the North that, in spite of the intensity of the feeling roused by the struggle in which it has been engaged for the last three years—in spite, in short, of the fact that this struggle is a civil war, its writers and speakers have, except in very rare cases, refrained from the railing and vituperation on which the Southern leaders seem to rely largely both for exciting the sympathy of foreigners and keeping up the courage of their own people. In fact, there has been no characteristic of the contest so marked and so strange as the absence of vindictiveness on the part of the people of the Free States. Our offences against good taste have consisted rather in exaggerated estimates of our own strength, and undue depreciation of that of the enemy; or, to put it in plain English, in inordinate bragging, than in abuse or scolding. This calm or phlegm, whichever it may be called, has unquestionably been a source of military weakness; but it has, as unquestionably, been a proof of moral strength. If it has served to prolong the war, it will do for our reputation what the war alone could never have done.

We do not, therefore, propose to examine the manifesto recently issued by the rebel Congress for the purpose of engaging in a game of retorts. It states no new facts, and puts forward no new pleas in justification of the course on which it urges its adherents; brings no new charges against us, and does not contain the slightest indication of any change either in the temper or purpose of the men in whose hands Providence has for the moment placed the fortunes and resources of the South.

The most remarkable point in the document is, perhaps, the explicitness with which it avows that the main object of secession was to secure full liberty for the great experiment of establishing a State with Slavery as the basis of its social and political order. This avowal has already been made now and then, on the stump or in Congress, by single orators; but it has hitherto wanted the weight, solemnity and official confirmation which it receives from the document before us. The Confederate Congress declares that the object of the revolution was "to form a new Confederate alliance, as an independent Government, *based on the proper relations of labor and capital*;" that is, as they understand them, the capitalist *owning* the laborer; and they declare "that they had a right to expect that they would be permitted, without molestation, to cultivate the arts of peace, and vindicate in their chosen arena, and with a selected type of social characteristics, their claims to civilization;" or, in better and plainer English, that they would be permitted to strengthen the foundations of Slavery—to make such alterations in the laws and Constitution as would insure its perpetuation, and to extend it over such unoccupied or free territories as might come into their possession, if not without criticism, at least without let or hindrance on the part of the North, and to use their separate political organization for the destruction or depreciation of our form of government.

For us this avowal possesses no great importance. It tells us nothing we did not already know. The only purpose useful to us that it can now serve is to confound the agents which the Richmond Government maintains in Europe, to delude the English and French into the belief that the old doctrine that Slavery was a temporary but inevitable evil still predominates in the land of Washington and Jefferson. *We* knew well enough that the revolution was not attempted until the vast majority of the Southern people was won over to the new heresy, and until a form of Christianity, based on a denial of the brotherhood of the human race, had been devised by politicians for their own advancement, and accepted by their followers as a commercial speculation. The trouble between us and the South has not arisen, however, out of our unwillingness to let them practice their new rites and follow their false gods within the limits of their own States. Painful as was the spectacle of their degradation, and gross as was the obloquy which it brought on us from the lips of the rest of Christendom, nobody at the North, except a small and impotent sect, proposed to interfere for their rescue or evangelization. What brought about the collision which has ended in war was their insane and insatiable desire to embody their newfangled theories in the Federal laws and Constitution, and make the common fleets, the common armies, and common diplomacy instrumental in propagating ideas which we conceived to be injurious to morals, and opposed to all true political and economical progress.

The monstrous charges made by the manifesto, as to our mode of conducting the war, it would be a waste of time to examine or refute. They are but a rehash of the dish of horrors, which Jefferson Davis serves up at stated intervals in his messages, and which Southern emissaries abroad place on the table at every banquet to which their foreign friends invite them. There is the same vagueness, the same generality, the same scrupulous avoidance of the only things that can give them a particle of claim to attention or credence—dates, places, names. Without these things, frantic accusations of arson, robbery, murder and rape against our armies pass us by as the idle wind. There is a *naïveté* about the assertion of the address, "that the (our) atrocities are too incredible for narration," which almost tempts one to overlook its absurdity. Nothing is too incredible for narration except a falsehood. Crimes committed *en grand*, as those alleged against us are said to have been, cannot be very difficult of proof, and it is due, we will not say to us, but to the civilized world, which is asked to believe us guilty of them, to submit the naked facts to its judgment, stripped of all wild declamation. Who are the women whom Gen. Butler flogged? When, where and for what did he flog them? The world knows the name of the victim whose torture made Haynau infamous; and there is little use in asking us to place Butler in the same category with him, unless we have the particulars of his villainy. Whose ladies' boarding-school did Turchin's troops ravish? Who were the Missouri "maidens" whose "blood has been made to flow?" To whom have Federal Generals "denied the rites of sepulture?" What "unoffending non-combatants have been murdered in filthy jails?" Give us, in short, the exact circumstances—all the particulars of the acts which have made this war one of "unexampled barbarity," and the Southern people may rely upon it that if the facts are proved, the indignation of the Northern public will be full as great as their own. But we predict that these paltry details will never be furnished; to attempt to do so would be to put an end to that wild invective and vituperation of which the State papers of the Confederacy have been, from the outset, almost entirely composed.

There is one thing, however, abundantly evident in this manifesto, coming, as it does, from a body which has just passed a wholesale Conscription Act, and that is that all discussion of the causes, or legality, or justifiability of the war, or even of the possibility of compromise or conciliation, is henceforth idle. We believed this before; we now know it. The issues the rebels present to us are such as have never yet been decided by argument. They possess that tremendous magnitude, and that tremendous complexity that mark them out in an especial manner for "the bloody arbitrament of the sword." The only forum in which such questions as our right to exist as a nation, our right to hold this continent for those principles in morals and politics which the civilized world holds to have their root in justice, and truth, and humanity—in which the claim of six millions of our fellow-citizens to break up our Government for the sole purpose of trying an experiment based on the organized degradation of four millions of their fellow-creatures to the level of the beasts that perish—can possibly be tried, is the battle-field. Final judgment, that will bind both parties and our posterity also, can nowhere else be rendered. And we enter it once more with unabated alacrity, and with a confidence that neither delay nor disaster will ever shake.

Gen. Grant and the Lieutenant-Generalship.

The Senate deserves public thanks for its decisive vote, striking out Gen. Grant's name from the joint resolution reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General. The attempt of the House to prescribe, as it virtually did, that one particular man, and no other, should receive that rank, was unconstitutional, unseemly, unsafe. But for so many other odd performances of the House, it would have excited astonishment.

The Constitution makes the President the sole executive head of the nation, and devolves upon him the entire executive responsibility. In consistency therewith, it gives him the sole appointing power, subject only to the approval of the Senate. The House has no more constitutional right to say that Gen. Grant shall be Lieutenant-General than it has to say that some other popular General shall be Secretary of War, and some other one yet Minister to England. The fact that the office to be filled is military instead of civil, makes not the slightest difference. The Constitution makes no distinction. The President has the same appointing power to all offices, military and civil alike. There never was a clearer unconstitutional assumption than in that resolution. Nothing is made by saying that the President was only "recommended" to make that appointment. The House has no voice in the matter whatever—either to request or to dictate. It has as little right to trammel the Executive judgment as to control it. The Constitution expressly gives the President the power to recommend measures to Congress, but it gives no authority to Congress to make recommendations of men to the President. It intends that the House of Representatives shall confine itself to its own legislative business.

It is clearly improper to seek to trammel the President's discretion in regard to any matter pertaining to his duties as Commander-in-Chief. If he is fit for his place, he is entitled to plenary discretion. By virtue of his position, he is presumed to know best what the wants of the service require, and what men can best meet those wants. To undertake to forestall his judgment involves disrespect to him, though not so intended. It was as ungentlemanly in presumption as it was unconstitutional in assumption.

But this dictation was most of all reprehensible, because it periled the public interests. To make Gen. Grant sole Lieutenant-General is necessarily to withdraw him from his present field, and place him in general command of the army at headquarters; otherwise his rank would be a mockery. But Gen. Grant is about to commence a grand and, as he believes, a decisive campaign, and he deems that he can best serve his country in his present work. He considers himself better qualified for the field than for the closet. The President so judges him, and so do the people. Why should the House, then, take it upon itself to say that he shall be transferred to a different sphere? How can they reconcile it with the public interests that this great Spring campaign, just in its incipient stage, should be hazarded by the withdrawal of him who conceived it, and who, more than any other man, has the executive ability to consummate it? It is preposterous to maintain that Gen. Grant can conduct that Southwestern campaign in Washington as well as he can at the seat of war. With all his genius, he is not superior to Napoleon; and Napoleon, during his great campaigns, was never in Paris, but always with his army.

If the majority of the House wish well to Gen. Grant, they will let him alone. One of his crowning virtues, thus far, has been his steady determination to know nothing of politics, and to attend exclusively to his business as a soldier. All solicitations to lend his name to party schemes he has repelled with a firmness that has proved him every inch a man. Had Gen. McClellan shown any such elevation of spirit, he never would have sunk to his present discredit. Of course, there will be, and ever must be, a breed of pigmy politicians, who are always on the spring to be the first to mount to the shoulders of rising greatness, it being their only way to make themselves conspicuous. Gen. Grant shakes them off with a sovereign contempt it is refreshing to behold. If they have any regard for his comfort or for their own appearance before the country, they will now stop infesting him, and leave him free to do his own chosen work, in his own chosen way.

There is not the slightest danger that Gen. Grant will fail of being properly honored and rewarded by his country at the appropriate time. He himself has no concern about this. He finds his complete content in the consciousness of grand duties grandly performed. He can but know that he is making a name for history, in the light of which all the distinctions which Congress, or which even the people can bestow, pale into insignificance. But, notwithstanding that, the people will insist, and ought to insist, when his work is done, upon conferring on him every mark of their admiration and gratitude. This will surely come in its due season, and by a spontaneous, irrepressible impulse of the popular heart, immeasurably more gratifying to the recipient than any of these equivocal demonstrations of eager politicians. The House will do well to study and, if possible, emulate the wise composure of Gen. Grant and of the people.

The Chesapeake Pirates—What is to be Done with Them?

The result of the criminal proceedings in the case of the *Chesapeake* at Halifax, is very gratifying. It seems now quite probable that the villains who planned and executed that crime, will not be allowed to escape punishment. We see that the Commissioner puts his decision upon the very ground which we suggested as the conclusive one in the case, viz.: that even if there was a rebel commission authorizing the man named Parker to undertake a hostile enterprise, *it did not allow him to authorize others*, and as others had planned the affair and executed it, only bringing in Parker with his commission after the crime was committed, there was no protection in his commission for them.

Perhaps, now that the decision has been given that the men shall be given up to our authorities for trial, it is not premature to consider for a moment what we are to do with them. If they are brought here for trial, there can be little or no doubt what the result will be. The offence is a more aggravated one than that of the privateersmen who were tried and convicted at Philadelphia at the outset of the rebellion, and has elements in it whose influence upon public feeling and upon the sentiments of the jury would be almost certain to prevent such a result as occurred in the case of the privateer *Savannah*. The law was laid down in that case clearly and unmistakably that even the pretended authorization of Jeff. Davis gave the privateersmen no protection against the law which they had violated; and with greater reason and surer sweep it must be brought to bear upon these men who had not even the pretence of an authorization. So that it seems to us very certain that if the case of these men is brought before our courts, and the law carried out without interference from the Government, there can be but one result for them.

Will the Government interfere then, as it did before in the case of the privateersmen? It can hardly do so after having claimed the surrender of these men to us by the British authorities as criminals.

But the rebels will quite certainly claim that we shall regard and treat them as prisoners of war. They are very conscious of the importance to them of every injury to our commerce, and they are not the men to desert without an effort to save them, men who have endeavored to help their cause as these pirates did—for they know very well that the hanging of those who seized the *Chesapeake* puts a positive stop upon all future efforts to help them in that way. They will quite likely claim the men as theirs, insist upon their being treated as prisoners of war, and threaten retaliation if they are not so treated.

We hope, therefore, that the Administration, if it has not done so, will at once make up its mind to carry the case through to the bitter end, no matter what bluster, threats or retaliation may come from rebeldom, or else drop the case at once, before the men are delivered to us. They are of no earthly use to us as prisoners of war. We can get more and better ones and easier in Georgia or Mississippi or Virginia than in Halifax. As criminals, to be so treated that others will be deterred from committing their crime, their possession by us may be worth our while, but not otherwise.

We see it is stated that a habeas corpus is about to be issued in their behalf to bring their case before a higher court. That court may take a different view of the case from the Commissioner; and unless our authorities have fully determined to carry the matter through to the bitter end, it would hardly be worth their while to prevent this higher court from overruling, if it will, the decision of the Commissioner, and ending the case by a discharge of the men to capture and rob another merchant vessel under more favorable auspices.

The State Democratic Convention.—The Democratic State Convention, which met at Albany on Wednesday, was called for a specific object—the appointment of delegates to the National Convention at Chicago; and having performed that duty, it very wisely adjourned. No attempt was made to erect a platform, nor did the convention make any formal expression of its opinions on the great questions at issue before the country. The everlasting contest between Mozart and Tammany from this City made its annual appearance, and was further diversified by the claim of the McKeon Democrats to be also recognized and admitted. On this occasion, as the controversy had no practical importance, each of the three factions was indulged—the representation being equally divided between them. Tammany went through her usual performance of whining, protesting and withdrawing—but nobody minded it a bit.

The selection of delegates indicated the purpose of the party in the State. The War Democrats were decidedly in the ascendant, and the peace faction were treated with very little ceremony and a great deal of quiet contempt. Gov. Seymour, Dean Richmond, L. Butts and A. Belmont are the delegates at large. This was decidedly the most effectual way of squelching the Peace Democrats that the convention could have devised.

Keeping Open a Door of Retreat.—A letter from St. Augustine, Florida, mentions that Senator Yulee has never held office under the Confederate Government, nor in the State Government of Florida since she seceded, and that he therefore comes within the terms of the Amnesty Proclamation. It would be a little curious if Yulee should avail himself of this. He was one of the active conspirators at Washington during the closing months of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, forming one of that little clique of Senators and members of Congress from the South who directed the movements of the rebels in the Southern States, and pulled the wires of the secession machinery. Among the letters recently found in the houses of leading rebels at the South was one from Yulee, written from Washington early in January, 1861, saying that, upon consultation, the Secession members had decided to remain in Congress as long as possible, in order to defeat measures that might be brought forward against the rebellion—such as raising troops, making loans, &c., &c. These men staid there just as long as they could be useful to the rebel cause and escape hanging, and then they resigned, and went to their own place. Yulee was one of them. It would be nothing remarkable to see him turning back again, and taking the oath he has already broken, for the sake of avoiding the punishment he has richly deserved. But we hope he will be modest, and put it off as long as possible.

Postmaster Wakeman.—Our Washington dispatch of yesterday incorrectly represents Postmaster Wakeman as in Washington. Mr. Wakeman has not been absent during the past fortnight.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—The popular manager was favored with a good house last evening, notwithstanding the stormy threatening of the weather. The old but ever acceptable opera of "Somnambula" afforded the opportunity for the second appearance of Signor Brignoli. He appeared, in the first and second acts, to have recovered a good share of the confidence which failed him, for a time, on Monday night. He was finely supported by Miss Kellogg, who appears to peculiar advantage in this opera. The second act went off with decided *éclat*, and Brignoli and Kellogg were called before the curtain. But, to the disappointment of the audience, Brignoli somehow found himself unequal or unwilling to go on with the third act, and that most disagreeable of all opera incidents, an apology "from indisposition," was the consequence. Signor Lotti, on the shortest notice, assumed the unfinished story of *Elvino*, and went through the music most respectably.

This evening the debutante Miss Harris will appear in *Lucia*; supported by Massoleni as *Edgardo*, and Bellini as *Arthur*.

Monday next closes the present subscription season. Another brief season, necessarily confined to seven successive nights, will be given by Mr. Maretzek. The old subscribers are requested to notify for their seats at the box office this evening or in the course of Saturday.

The Hippotheatron.—A series of novel attractions have been added to the already numerous and effective hippodramatic company of this popular establishment, on Monday evening—when Mr. Henry Cooke's great Circus Troupe of highly trained performing dogs and monkeys, from Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London, and the Cirque Champs Elysée, Paris, made their first appearance in New-York. These animals are truly surprising in the instinct, docility and intelligence, throughout a lengthened and thoroughly complete circus performance, accomplishing with an ease and dexterity that provokes profuse applause and unbounded merriment all that the bipeds and quadrupeds of the arena usually attempt. They must be seen to be appreciated, for the whole affair is indescribably amusing. They will appear every afternoon and evening in conjunction with the full equestrian company of the Hippotheatron.

Broadway Circus.—The programme presented at the Broadway Amphitheatre for the present week is certainly of a sufficiently varied character to satisfy the requirements of the most exacting. In addition to the equestrian and gymnastic performances of the circus troupe, Mr. Lent announces a variety of feats by dancing and trick horses, a hurdle-leaping buffalo, an "educated sacred bull," and a troupe of performing dogs, monkeys and ponies. Sam. Lathrop, the popular clown, will make his bow to the patrons of the Broadway establishment, for the first time, and Mme. Tournaire will continue her elegant exercises of the *haute ecole*.

Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.—This extensive and splendidly appointed exhibition is the resort of crowds of the *élite* of the City, both day and evening; and visitors certainly have no reason to complain that they do not get an equivalent for their money, as the collection of beasts and birds includes numerous representatives from the most remote portions of the earth, which for beauty and variety excels anything of the kind ever before seen on this continent. It is a capital place to take the little folks, as a visit yields both amusement and instruction. Three performances are given daily. The morning entertainment is especially adapted for parties wishing to avoid the crowds.

Williamsburgh.

FATAL MALPRACTICE—A NEW-YORK DRUGGIST HELD FOR CAUSING THE DEATH OF A WILLIAMSBURGH WOMAN.—Coroner BARRETT, of Brooklyn, E. D., last evening concluded an investigation into the cause of death of Mrs. Leonora Kinder, of No. 239 Second-street, Brooklyn, E. D. The facts as sworn to may be substantially set forth as follows: On Monday, the 15th inst., Mrs. Kinder, and her sister, Josephine Maull, the latter living at No. 129 Cannon-street, N. Y., called by previous agreement on Benj. Martin, druggist, corner of Houston and Manhattan streets, N. Y., and the former there drank, by his advice, a quantity of the oil of tansy extract of cotton and gin; the druggist suggested to her that she better go to a person on Broadway whom he knew and where he had taken many persons situated as she was; she preferred the mixture and drank it. On leaving he desired her to call again if the desired result was not produced, when he would repeat the dose. Before reaching her home in Brooklyn, E. D., she was seized with vomiting fits, which continued until she died. This fatal termination occurred two hours after drinking the medicine. The druggist was immediately arrested, and the inquest yesterday resulted in his being held to await the action of the Grand Jury. The testimony of all the physicians agreed as to the effect of the tansy, and that a very large dose must have been taken. Eight drops were discovered by a chemical analysis to the contents of the stomach and intestines, which was considered to be an overdose. An affidavit from Mrs. Langhorn, of Seventh-street, New-York, now suffering from a similar dose administered by the same druggist, was read, and her physician was sworn. The two cases were every way similar. The sister of the deceased testified that Martin tried to prevail on her to screen him by telling a different story, and said his act was a State Prison offence. Martin is of Massachusetts birth, 46 years of age. The deceased was the wife of a Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York Volunteers, and 23 years old. Coroner BARRETT has thoroughly investigated the case.

ELOPEMENT.—Nearly a year ago, or on March 12, 1863, a German saloon-keeper, named ANDREW DACHERT, No. 314 Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D., committed suicide, on discovering a criminal intimacy between his wife and a wealthy brother named CHRISTOPHER SMITH, doing business in Grand-street, near Third, and residing with his family at No. 258 Lorimer-street. Last week, SMITH and the widow, who is shortly to become a mother, eloped, taking with them $25,000 and embarking for California. Mrs. SMITH and a grown-up daughter are left partially unprovided for.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the Publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government TAX, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

February.

No mercy in his tempest voice is heard,
And icy horrors whiten his great beard,
Torn by the gale;
See woman pale,
Beneath the inclement battle sink,
Even unto the sepulchre's dark brink!
Oh, what, Oh, what can stay
The loved and beautiful from this untimely grave?
What make her laugh at Winter's iron wills?
The column in this paper where
She loses all despair
While reading of the unfailing *CHEROKEE PILLS!*

"Many Clergymen of our acquaintance have used 'Brown's Bronchial Troches' with favorable results. No person, who is accustomed to speak or sing in public, should be without a supply of them."—*Olive Branch.*

An Excellent Article.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and by giving health to the child comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of the dull black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents it from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM
changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
Sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

Prof. Alex. C. Barty's Triospherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Sizes and Pattern No. 189 Broadway.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes—For Sale
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLINGTON, No 207 Centre-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

Family Sewing, Embroidering, Braiding, quilting, tucking, &c., beautifully executed on the Grover & Baker Sewing-machine at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st.

Attention Druggists and Hair-Dressers.—Back orders can now be filled for Boswell & Warner's Colorific, for coloring hair without wash or trouble. Depot No. 62 John-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers can Save 33⅓ per cent by using the WILLCOX and GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, No. 508 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 191.—Feb. 25, 1864.
21, 10, 2, 65, 58, 18, 56, 74, 66, 75, 7, 30.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 192.—Feb. 25, 1864.
58, 21, 67, 16, 36, 7, 51, 18, 59, 3, 60, 56, 31.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 95—Feb. 25, 1864.
39, 55, 64, 13, 1, 57, 43, 14, 12, 53, 33, 49.
CLASS 96—Feb. 25, 1864.
27, 52, 37, 46, 75, 32, 20, 39, 38, 4, 23, 56, 5.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL Havana plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky, to be drawn on 27th inst.; one prize of $100,000; two of $50,000; two of $25,000; two of $20,000; four of $10,000; ten of $5,000; one hundred of $1,000 each, and 434 approximation prizes, in all amounting to $600,000. Information furnished. ALECK & CO., Brokers,
No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the balance not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until MONDAY, March 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Feb. 17, 1864, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1885; and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1886.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 25, 1864.

A REFUGE.—IT IS A BLESSED THING TO make and sell a good medicine. Every day brings to light some great cure effected with BRANDRETH'S PILLS. An only son saved by them from the grasp of death, to bless the lingering days of an aged mother; a father restored to health when every means had failed; a mother saved from the grave. These facts are a refuge for the sick, if viewed aright. Brandreth's Pills are daily verifying these statements; personal reference given in every grade of society. Remember they cure because they purify the blood.

See B. Brandreth is on the Government stamp in white letters, which secures the genuine pills.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY are anxious to provide more adequate school and chapel accommodations for the children under their care. They have been enabled by recent donations to purchase sufficient adjoining ground, and now appeal to the friends of the institution for an amount which will enable them, without incurring debt, to make the proposed addition to their building. Donations for this purpose should be sent to Mr. R. B. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer, Five Points' House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st., or to any of the Trustees.

$12 WILL BE PAID FOR A COMPLETE file of the NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861. Apply at Subscription Desk, *Times* Office.

BRIDAL PRESENTS. BRIDAL PRESENTS.
As in days of old, so now in modern times, "they marry and are given in marriage," we would suggest to the friends of the "parties" that the place to obtain BRIDAL PRESENTS is at the store of
LUCIUS HART & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.
No cards.

$500 FOR THE SANITARY FAIR.—TO put to the test which is the quickest and best ice-cream freezer in the market, the subscribers, manufacturers of "Torrey's Celebrated Arctic Freezer" hereby challenge the makers or proprietors of Masser's Freezer, Packer's Freezer, or any other ice-cream freezer, to a public exhibition of their merits, both as regards the rapidity of freezing and quality of their production, for the sum of five hundred dollars, to be decided by a committee, and the sum by them to be paid over to the New-York Sanitary Fair.
E. S. & J. TORREY,
No. 72 Maiden-lane,
New-York.

AVAUNT! GET THEE GONE! WIND RAIN AND DUST!—BROWNE has issued his edict and placed his metallic seal upon the windows and doors of 10,000 dwellings and stores.
BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS AND Window Bands exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere.
Address the Patent Metallic Weather Strip Company,
No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, thirty-five, forty, fifty, sixty-five, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two, three, four, five, six and seven hundred dollars each—for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES —TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FANS—LADIES' FANS. NEW STYLES, FROM PARIS.—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, to Twenty-five dollars each—for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER 1ST MARCH, 1864, W. W. TUPPER, of No. 54 Jane-st., is no longer agent for L. B. Tupper's Patent Grate Bars. All orders hereafter to be received at No. 130 West-st., New-York.
L. B. TUPPER.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. Its with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of acure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 416 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO'S. COLUMN.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

SUGAR-COATED

FEMALE REGULATOR.

HEALTH PRESERVER.

CERTAIN AND SAFE.

☞ *For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.*

☞ They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

☞ They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.

☞ They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis.)

☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.

☞ Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

☞ They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly prevent pregnancy.

☞ All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

☞ Full directions accompanying each box.

☞ Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

☞ Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

☞ Sold by all respectable Druggists.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!
THE LONG-SOUGHT-FOR
DISCOVERED AT LAST
CHEROKEE REMEDY
AND
CHEROKEE INJECTION!
COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhea, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

☞ It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

☞ It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of *Gonorrhea, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites.* Its effects are *healing, soothing and demulcent*; removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the *cheap quack Injections.*

☞ By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

☞ For full particulars, get our pamphlet from any drug-store in the country, or write us, and we will mail free, to any address, a full treatise.

☞ Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ Price, CHEROKEE INJECTION, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.

☞ Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHEROKEE CURE!
THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE,
COMPOUNDED FROM
ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the Direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

☞ This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

☞ To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* the CHEROKEE CURE will restore your health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!

☞ For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug-Store in the country, or write the Proprietor, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

☞ Prices $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

☞ Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

ELIXIR, ELIXIR,
DR. WRIGHT'S
REJUVENATING ELIXIR;
OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing Injurious to the most Delicate.

☞ The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

☞ This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

☞ One bottle will cure General Debility.

☞ A few doses cures Hysterics in females.

☞ One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.

☞ A few doses restores the organs of generation.

☞ From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.

☞ A few doses restores the appetite.

☞ Three bottles cures the worst case of Impotency.

☞ A few doses cures the low-spirited.

☞ One bottle restores mental power,

☞ A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

☞ This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor, debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

☞ The listless, enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness of a *single organ*, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

☞ Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by express, on receipt of money, to any address.

☞ Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

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DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST
AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS,
DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA,
HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT,
CROUP AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT,
LUNGS AND CHEST.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From Rev. Francis Lobdell, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 21, 1864.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have used it when I have had occasion for any remedy for coughs, colds or sore throat—for many years, and never, in a single instance, has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed.

Entirely unsolicited, I send you this testimonial, which you are at liberty to use in any way you choose. Perhaps the Balsam does not affect all persons alike, but it always removes my hoarseness, and fits me for the minister's hard working day—the Sabbath.

Very truly yours, FRANCIS LOBDELL.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

FROM PETER CANNON, ESQ.,

General Agent of the Sussex Railroad,

NEWTON, N. J., Jan. 21, 1863.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in my family with great advantages for many years, in cases of severe colds, I most cheerfully give my testimony of its efficacy, and recommend it to those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary diseases of long standing, as being a safe and reliable remedy. PETER CANNON,

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

FROM HON. JUDGE SPRAKER,

who would refuse to give his valuable and important testimony unless satisfied that this remedy possesses all the merits claimed for it.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that myself and family have used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of asthma, phthisic, or affection of the throat, I have never met with anything equal to it. Very respectfully,
DAVID SPRAKER.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN.

HERMAN, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1860.

For more than a year past I have sold Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as prepared by you, and, so far as I know, it has given universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause, instead of drying it up and leaving the cause behind.

I consider it as good a cough medicine, if not better, than any with which I am acquainted.
S. THATCHER, M. D.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

CURE IN A SEVERE CASE.

WILSBORO, Essex County, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1860.

DEAR SIRS: During the Summer and Winter of 1863 and 1859 I was afflicted with a severe pain in my side and chest. This was accompanied by a very hard cough, and I frequently raised large quantities of blood. I called upon a number of physicians, all of whom prescribed for me, but to no effect. For six or eight months I continued to grow worse, when I was induced to try Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF CHERRY. I found great relief from the first bottle. I afterward used two more bottles, since which time I have been able to attend to my business as before. Yours, truly, ROYAL GOFF.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 421 Broadway, New-York; SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston, and by all druggists.

IMPORTANT TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by the first scientific and professional character in New-York, have produced and perfected
CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING
yet offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, and the beauty and silkiness of youth. Will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric.

The entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that in many other preparations injure the hair and soil the clothes,) the nicety of the composition and its
SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,
render it one of the *most desirable* articles for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public.

Price $1 per bottle.

None genuine without the signature of the inventor,
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. C. can be consulted, gratuitously, at No. 1,123 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the head and hair will be *clearly explained.*

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 18, 1864.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

MESSRS. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

WATCHES.—SILVER WATCHES OF all descriptions.
Silver Hunting Lepine Watches, $14, $16, $18 and $20 each.
Silver Hunting Case Detached Levers, $16, $18, $20, $22 to $28 each.
Silver Hunting English Patent Levers, $33, $35, $48, $50 to $75 each.
All warranted, and sent by mail or express to all parts of the country without extra charge.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on Saturday, the 27th day of February, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at the upTown Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEARLY READY.
ROBA DI ROMA.
BY
WILLIAM W. STORY.
Two Vols., 12mo. cloth, $3.

"Till Rome shall fall, the City of the Seven Hills will be inexhaustible as a subject of interest. 'Roba di Roma' contains the gatherings of an honest observer and a real artist. * * It has permanent value to entitle it to a place of honor on the shelf which contains every lover of Italy's Rome-books."—*Athenæum.*

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

BOOK-STORE FOR SALE—SITUATED ON A Pleasding thoroughfare, on the west side of the City, and now doing a good business: rent low, with an unexpired lease of three years; satisfactory reasons for selling given; terms, $4,000 cash. Apply, by letter, to B. A., Box No. 2,396 New-York Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS THIS WEEK.
SATURDAY.
THE ART OF CONVERSATION,
With directions for Self-culture. Teaching the art of

FINANCIAL

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
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U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
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U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.
These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.
The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 340 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.
It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.
The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.
The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras,
Colombo, Kandy, Galle,
Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong,
Shanghai, Yokahama, Japan, Mauritius,
Manila, Batavia, Bankok.
The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 31 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P M., punctuality.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

TELEGRAPH
AND
EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 12, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bond holders of this company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 3d WEDNESDAY of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March, thereafter.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 29th day of February next, interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO LOAN—$80,000 TRUST MONEYS, IN SUMS not less than $5,000, on improved property in New-York or Westchester County. No commission required. Apply to T. J. McKEE, No. 67 Wall-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.
PETER S. WANDELL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

WANTED.—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Erie Canal Bonds of Erie, Pennsylvania.
Also, 10,000 North-Branch Canal Bonds, for which the highest price will be paid by
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 South 3d-st.,
Opposite the Exchange. Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, OFFICE No. 16 Broadway
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the annual election for nine Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of March, proximo, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after that date.
MOOR FALLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the coupons of April 1, 1858, on and after WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1864, upon presentation of the same at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from the 2d of March to the 2d of April, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.
Dated Feb. 17, 1864.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 56 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.
The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., Office No. 15.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY. Also, RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.
MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Eastern Division.
SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS. (foreclosed.)
MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.
INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
To be located near the corner of Broadway and Canal-st. Authorized capital, $2,000,000. Business to be commenced with a capital, paid in, of not less than $500,000. Books for subscription will be opened at the Banking-house of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864.
See large advertisement in *Journal of Commerce* and *Evening Post*.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE remaining Fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be required to be paid in as follows, viz.:
Twenty-five per cent. on Monday, 7th March proximo.
Twenty-five per cent on Thursday, 17th March proximo.
To those who desire to pay the fifty per cent. in full, interest will be allowed at the rate of six per centum per annum upon the last twenty-five per cent. from date of payment to its maturity.
The transfer books will close on the 6th proximo, and remain closed until the 18th.
GEORGE ODDYKE, President.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of stockholders in the ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., for the choice of directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 2 P. M. Per order. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 25, 1864.
THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY due March 1, 1864, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

LOST—ILLINOIS CENTRAL CONST. BOND NO. 18,240 for $500. All persons are cautioned against negotiating it, as, if not found, application will be made for a new bond. Any information concerning it will be thankfully received and rewarded by A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President,
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD Co., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 15th of February.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.
THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co.,
CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Co.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of
TEN PER CENT.
(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the stock commission business, under the firm name of C. D. TOWS & CO. C. D. TOWS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. R. P. H. DURKEE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PERSONS CONTEMplating insuring their lives and those already insured should communicate immediately with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box 5,583 Post-office, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—TO DEALERS IN CABINET HARDWARE,
COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
AND UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS GENERALLY.
FOR SALE,
Either a part of or the entire stock, fixtures and good will of one of the largest establishments of the kind in Baltimore, now of twenty years' standing. For particulars, &c., apply to the undersigned.
JOHN SAURIN NORRIS,
RICHARD CROMWELL,
Executors of the Estate of C. Sidney Norris.
Cincinnati *Commercial*, New-York *Herald*, New-York *Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Boston *Post* copy.

FOR SALE.
A STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER. The engine is on a solid iron frame; cylinder 11x30 inches; the boiler has 36 3-inches flues 12 ft. long; fire box 5x4 ft.; clown sheets "Low Moor." The above is complete and will be sold cheap. Apply to A. C. CHEWETT & CO., Kingston, Canada.

HOSIERY AND FANCY GOODS STORE FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.—The stock is well assorted; store has a fine run of customers. Apply on the premises, No. 109 Washington-st., Hoboken; must be sold within one week, and will be sold at a great sacrifice.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—AGENCY WANTED in San Francisco, for any article of merchandise, by a young man of experience about establishing himself there. All business intrusted to his care will meet with strict attention, the best of City reference. Address J. E. T., Box No. 797 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets of New-York. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO LETTERS, ADDRESSED TO WM. H. Greneille. The finder will receive five dollars reward by sending them to GRENELLE & BIBBY, 4 Broad-st.

$1 REWARD.—LOST ON TUESDAY, IN 5TH-av., between Washington-square and 16th-st., or in the Central Park, a lady's plain gold breast-pin. Please return it to No. 4 East 16th-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationery generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer MARGARET & JESSIE, consisting of
Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Drugs and Medicines,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Leather, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF PROPERTY ON PINE AND DEPEYSTER STS.
The subscriber will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 3d of March, at 12 o'clock, the property known as No. 86 and No. 88 Pine-st., and No. 8 Depeyster-st.; the latter is in the rear of and adjoins No. 88 Pine-st. Seventy per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent., if desired.
THOMAS H. FAILE, Executor, No. 192 Chambers-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE ON 38TH-ST.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL sell on FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
The 3-story brown-stone front English house and lot No. 62 East 38th-st., south side; 1 of a row of 5 between Park and Lexington aves.; in perfect order, and has all the modern improvements, servants' staircase, &c. Possession May 1, 1864. Size about 20x½ block.
For Maps, terms, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL, BROAD, PEARL, BAXTER, HOWARD, MOTT STREETS, AND FOURTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, AND ON RAYMOND, CHESTNUT AND MARKET STREETS, BROOKLYN.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:
BROAD AND WALL STS.—The very valuable lots of ground, with the buildings thereon, Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st., running through to and forming an L on Wall-st., being together 40 feet 11½ inches on Broad-st., 4 feet 9 inches on Wall-st., 43 8 rear line, 41.3 southerly line.
PEARL-ST.—Two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 474 Pearl-st., 140 feet from Chatham-st., lot 27 feet front, 20 feet rear, and about 111 feet in depth.
BAXTER-ST.—The plot of ground with the front and rear buildings thereon, Nos. 10, 12, 12½ and 14 Baxter-st., near Chatham-st., being together 74 feet 6 inches on Baxter-st., 173 feet rear, 149 feet one side, 99 feet on the other.
HOWARD-ST.—The three-story and basement brick front and rear houses and lot No. 8 Howard-st., near Centre; lot 25.6 front and rear, about 111 feet 8 inches deep.
MOTT-ST.—The two story and attic brick house and lot No. 305½ Mott-st., near Bleecker. House 15.2½ by 40, lot 15.2½ by 83.
FOURTH-AV.—Two lots east side, 50 feet south of 85th-st., each 25 by 80.

BROOKLYN.
RAYMOND-ST.—1 lot, with the frame building thereon, No. 13 Raymond-st., near Myrtle-av. Lot 25 by 100.
CHESTNUT AND MARKET STS.—10 lots running through and near Jamaica Turnpike, each 25 by 100 feet.
Book maps may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON WORTH-ST., CHATHAM-SQUARE, PEARL, MADISON AND MONROE STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, under the direction of John McLaughlin and Thomas Muldoon, Executors and Trustees under the will of Peter McLaughlin, deceased.
WORTH-ST.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, No. 100 Worth-st., south side, 175 feet east of Broadway. Lot 25 by 80 feet.
PEARL-ST.—The valuable lot of ground, with the five-story brick building thereon, No. 477 Pearl-st., near Chatham. Lot 29 feet 9 inches front, 27 feet 6 inches rear, 112 feet 8 inches one side, and 109 feet 5 inches on the other.
MADISON-ST.—Two and a half-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 232 Madison-st., near Jefferson.
MONROE-ST.—The lot of ground, with the front and rear buildings thereon, No. 35 Monroe-st., near Market. Lot 25 by 108 feet.
Also, the lot of ground, with the front and rear buildings thereon, No. 123 Monroe-st., near Rutgers-st. Lot 26 feet 1 inch by 100 feet.
CHATHAM-ST.—The lease of the lot, with the four-story brick building thereon, No. 197 Chatham-st., between Oliver and Catharine sts. The lease is for 21 years, from May, 1858, with privileges of three renewals of 21 years each. Ground rent, $600 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot 25 feet 4 inches front, 25 feet 1 inch rear, by 75 feet west side, 76 feet east side.
Maps, &c., may be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, FEB. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order William Lottimer, Esq., Executor of Estate of the late E. C. Large, deceased, dwelling houses in South Brooklyn.
DEGRAW-ST.—The three-story and basement high stoop brick house and lot, No. 296 Degraw-st., near Court; house 21.10x40 feet, lot half the block.
ALSO—The three-story and basement high stoop brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 208, 300, 302 and 302½ Degraw-st., adjoining above houses. 19.3x40 feet. Lots half the block.
SACKETT-ST.—The three-story English basement brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 291, 293, 293½, 295, 297, and 299 Sackett-st., between Court and Smith. Houses 16.8x56 feet, lots half the block.
CLINTON-ST.—Eight lots, west side, whole front, between Sackett and Union, each 25x90 feet.
For permits to see the houses apply to the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND ON THE 3D-AV. AND 76TH-ST., TOGETHER WITH THE 5-STORY BRICK FACTORY THEREON, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the death of Mr. J. H. BELTER, the surviving partners of the late firm of J. H. BELTER & CO. will sell at auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the factory and grounds belonging to said firm. The land comprises 2 lots, situate on the westerly side of 3d-av., 51 feet north of 76th-st., and 4 lots on the north side of 76th-st., adjoining the avenue lots on the rear. The improvements consist of two substantially built 5-story brick buildings on the avenue, and a large two-story brick building on the street lots. The buildings are all erected in the most substantial manner of the best materials, floors of narrow Georgia pine, and with such improvements as long experience could suggest as being desirable in a large manufacturing establishment. There are also on the premises large out buildings for workshops, stables, &c. The avenue lots are each 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; the street lots each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. A 40-horse power steam-engine, entirely new, with boiler, shafting, &c., will be sold with the premises. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE IN WAVERLY-PLACE AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on Monday, March 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two story and attic brick dwelling-house and lot situate on the northerly side of Waverly-place, near Gay-st., and known as No. 149. The house is 22 feet in width, contains 13 rooms and all the modern improvements, marble mantels, hot and cold water throughout, bath and water-closet; is in excellent order, having recently been thoroughly repaired; has a covered stairway, connecting the second story with yard. Lot 22x92 feet 1 inch. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON 9TH-AV. AND 118TH-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
9TH-AV.—8 lots, (being entire front,) on the east side of 9th-av., between 118th and 119th sts., corners, each 25 11x100; inside lots, 25x100 feet.
118TH-ST.—12 lots, north side 11-th-st., adjoining the avenue lots on the rear, each 25x100 feet 11 inches.
Terms at sale.
Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the hotel of A. Cathers, in Raritan, New-Jersey, the following extensive buildings for manufacturing purposes, situated at Raritan, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The main building is 37½ by 180 feet, two stories, and 22 feet from eaves of roof to foundation wall; also, engine-room, 22 by 41 feet; bending-room, 20 by 91 feet; a valuable steam-engine, 35 to 40 horse-power, shafting through building, side-shafting and pullies: building almost new, suitable for car-factory, rolling-mill, paper-mill, or almost any manufacturing purpose.
JOSHUA COLEMAN, Proprietor.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
CARRIAGES, TOP AND NO-TOP WAGONS.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of Salesroom, No. 183 Cedar-st., near Broadway.
3 Shifting-top buggies.
4 City built no-top buggies.
2 Four-seat park and depot wagons.
3 City built no-top road wagons.
Second-hand shifting-top box buggy.
2 Seat sundown wagon
2 Second-hand coupe rockaways, harness, &c.

D. W. IVES, Auctioneer.
D. W. IVES & CO. WILL SELL AT THEIR stores, Nos. 155 and 157 Duane-st., THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, horses, wagons and harness: bay mare, 8 years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted sound, kind and gentle in any harness; also, top-buggy, light, made by Dusenbury; harness, white, buffalo and lap robes, blanket, saddle, bridle, and saddle-cloth; also, sleigh and bells; the property of a gentleman leaving the City. Cream colored mare, 8 years old, 12½ hands high, warranted sound and kind; also top-wagon, harness, blanket, whip and mat; coach made by Brewster, in good order.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE TROTTING STOCK, CONSISTING of stallions, brood mares and colts, among which is the stallion *Mount Anderson*, to be sold at auction by J. COLE, THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the farm of A. B. Van Wyck, in Flatbush, L. I., three miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. The city cars from the Fulton Ferry pass the farm every ten minutes. By sending address to J. Cole, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a catalogue of pedigree, &c., will be obtained by return mail.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S SALE OF CONDEMNED GOODS.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb 26, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 199 Wooster-st., at Cornell & Watson's warehouse, a quantity of condemned goods, consisting of tents, knapsacks, rubber blankets, scales, stoves, old iron, iron and lead pipe, hydrant, &c.
By order of U. S. Quartermaster.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., rosewood and mahogany billiard tables, with marble beds, cues, counters, &c., all complete. Also 260 bottles of choice old liquors.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY TRUSTEES' SALE OF houses and lots on Greenwich, East 9th, East 11th, East 14th sts. and Lexington-av., New-York; also, on Hanover-place, Hoyt-st., and corner of Lafayette-st. and Hudson-av., Brooklyn,—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, by order of trustees, TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 117 Broadway, the following real estate:
No. 815 GREENWICH-ST.—The four-story and basement brick house and lot, known as No. 815 Greenwich-st., east side, between Jane and Horatio sts. Lot 25 front by by 22 feet 6 inches in the rear, by 68 feet deep. House 25 by 40 feet. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for four years from April, 1864, at 7 per cent. interest.
No. 817 GREENWICH-ST.—The four-story and basement brick house and lot known as No. 817 Greenwich-st., east side, between Jane and Horatio sts.; lot 25 by 96 feet; house 25 by 40 feet 2 inches. $5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.
No. 261 EAST FORTIETH-ST.—The two-story brick house and lot known as No. 261 East 144th-st., north side, between Avenues A and B, lot 25 feet by 103 feet 2 in., house 25 by 55 feet 6 in. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent., as long as the interest is paid.
No. 143 EAST ELEVENTH-ST.—The five-story brick house and lot known as No. 143 East 11th-st., south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A: lot 25 by 94 feet 10 in., house 25 by 55 feet 6 in. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.
No. 235 EAST NINTH-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot known as No. 235 East 9th-st., south side, between Avenues B and C. Lot 20x75 ft. House 20x40 ft. 2 ex. $2,500 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.
LEXINGTON-AV.—The three-story brick house and lot on the west side of Lexington-av., within 75 ft. 5 of 57th-st. Lot 25x90 ft. House 18 ft. 11x32 ft. 1.
Also, Two lots adjoining the above, on the north side, 25x99 ft. each. $2,000 of the purchase money can remain on the house and three lots, at 7 per cent. per annum, for three years from May, 1864.
No. 22 HANOVER PLACE, BROOKLYN.—The two-story and basement frame house and lot known as No. 22 Hanover-place, south side, between Livingston-st. and Fulton-av. Lot 20 by 100 feet: house 20 by 32 feet 4 inches; water, gas and heater in the house. $2,500 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum as long as the interest is promptly paid.
No. 80 HOYT-ST, BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house and lot known as No. 80 Hoyt-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts. Lot 20 by 80 feet; house 20 by 33 feet 2 inches—containing gas, &c. $2,200 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. as long as the interest is promptly paid.
CORNER OF LAFAYETTE-ST. AND HUDSON-AV., BROOKLYN.—Four three-story brick houses and lots fronting on Lafayette-st., northeast corner of Hudson-av. Lots about 20x60 feet; houses about 20x30 feet 4. The corner is occupied as a store; $2,000 of the purchase money now on mortgage upon the whole is due, but can remain at 7 per cent. per annum as long as the interest is promptly paid.
The attention of capitalists and others seeking investments is called to this sale, as all the above property is to be sold without reserve to the highest bidders, (by order of Trustees, to relieve them from the trust conferred upon them,) which offers unusual inducements to purchasers of real estate.
Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. The titles are indisputable. For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st., N. Y.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Laimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 11 o'clock:
Cargo prize schooner WILLIAM A. KAIN.
57 square bales Upland COTTON.
2 round bales Upland COTTON.
Captured by Capt. Crane.
10 bales Sea Island COTTON.
3 bbls SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., on Wednesday, March 2.
THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HENRY, LEWIS AND 114TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Anthony J. Allaire, deceased:
HENRY-ST.—The 2-story brick house and lot, situate on the north side of Henry-st., between Jefferson and Rutgers sts., and known as No. 169. The house is 21 feet 8½ inches by 40 feet 3 inches; lot 75 feet in depth.
LEWIS-ST.—The lot of land, with the 2-story shed on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of Lewis-st., between 7th and 8th sts., known as No. 223; being 24 feet 6 inches in width in front, 25 feet in the rear, by 88 feet 9 inches in depth on the northerly side, and 90 feet 11 inches on the southerly side.
114TH-ST.—Two lots on south side of 114th-st., 200 feet west of the 1st-av.; each 25 feet in width, by 100 feet 10 inches in depth.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Nassau-st., the furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suits in crimson figured brocatelle, black walnut suits in green reps, mahogany bedsteads, gilt frame pier mirrors with pier base and cornices complete, hair mattresses, bols

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure: viz., Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult are Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send or a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERI- ENCED PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really useful and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILTER & CO., Post-office 222½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M.D., 630 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. M. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause (can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 123½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addre sing Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office.

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c, from whatever cause, without the use of medicines, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies.

A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for Females,
No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Eight separate rooms; a private entrance. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

TO YOUNG MEN AND ALL MANKIND, who by indulging in secret habits, have contracted that soul, mind and body destroying vice, use old Dr. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS. I would here state that this is no medicine gotten up to swindle and extort money from the unfortunate. I am pleased at all times to have the afflicted call at my office and give this a trial gratis. Come one and all, and receive the blessing. No. 61 Division-st., second block from the Bowery.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINC- TURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

MRS. REEVE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN.—Cures all complaints of females. Board and pleasant rooms for ladies during confinement, with medical attendance; can be consulted at No. 447 6th-av., corner of 27th st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females; patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1 217 Broadway, N. Y.

SKIN DISEASES OF THE HEAD CURED by F. TAYLOR, No. 425 3-1-av. Ladies and gentlemen losing their hair, can have it prevented immediately and stained without dying.

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HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. DUNTER at once; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Errors in Secretion*, and consultation gratis.

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NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

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calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,78	Grace,	Tuesday, March 1.
LOUISIANA	2,575	Smellie	———
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking.	———

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 2½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

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Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
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FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
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Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday..... ...Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON..... Saturday.....March 9.
ETNA..... Saturday.....March 12

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c, at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $5, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

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GALWAY LINE,

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70: Steerage, $30: to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02-Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Londonderry and Liverpool, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander.

will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEO. CROMWELL will follow on March 12.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
To
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. sidewheel steamship,
EVENING STAR,
WM. R. BELL, Commander,

will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, March 19, 1864.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on WEDNESDAY next, March 2. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

First cabin.....$75 | Intermediate.....$40
Second cabin.....$60 | Steerage.....$35

Payable in currency. Apply to
T. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 29th of February.
SATURDAY, 26th of March.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana..... 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, REINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP HECLA WILL COMMENCE to discharge at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, 25th inst. The goods shipped at Havre to be transhipped at Liverpool to steamship *Sidon*, have arrived per *Hecla*.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S.C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT,

Printed from the
OFFICIAL CONGRESSIONAL COPY,
with the attestation of the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, giving a history of
THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
with several plans of battles, is now ready, well printed, in one volume, 8vo, double columns. Price, in paper, 50 cents.

An edition bound in cloth, with portrait, price $1.

Published at the office of the
REBELLION RECORD,
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New-York.

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The undersigned would caution the business public against paying money in advance to any person pretending to solicit advertisements and subscriptions for their works. Their agents never collect money in advance of publication, and any person pretending to do so with their authority should be treated as a swindler.

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STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st

TWO LECTURES FOR SALE—ONE HUmorous; both interesting, orixinal, never delivered, and suitable for a miscellaneous audience, over one hour long. Terms moderate. Call on or address Mr. BROWN, No. 243 Grand st.

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FURNITURE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-hand extension dining table, large size and in good order. A note, stating width, length, material and price, left with Mr. T. BLUXOME, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., will be attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE OPERA TO-NIGHT.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE OPERA.

The Director, in returning his grateful acknowledgments to the public and the subscribers, for their generous patronage, has the honor to announce that, after the present series of sixteen nights, which will terminate on Monday next, a new series of seven regular nights only will be given, which will be the last of the season, as other arrangements entered into by the company preclude the possibility of any further continuation.

Subscribers desirous of retaining their boxes and seats for the above-named seven nights are respectfully requested to give notice at the box-office of the Academy during to-day, (Friday,) and to-morrow, (Saturday.)

NOTICE.—Subscribers who retain their seats during this brief season will have the privilege of having their seats secured for the next season given under the present management.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 26, at 8,
FIFTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
Début and first appearance on the stage of
MISS LISA HARRIS,

on which occasion will be produced Donizetti's most popular opera of

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,

with the following very complete cast:

Lucia.....Miss LISA HARRIS
Edgardo.....Sig. MAZZOLENI
Ashton.....Sig. BELLINI
Raymond.....Sig. WEINLICH
Arthur.....Sig. REICHARDT
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, Feb. 27, at 8.
EXTRA NIGHT.

Gounod's new and brilliant Opera of
FAUST,

as expressly prepared by the composer for the Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.

FAUST

will be produced with its new and brilliant costumes, new scenery and appointments, and the following very complete cast:

Margherita.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistophiles.....Sig. HANNIBAL BIACHI
Wagner.....Sig. MULLER
Martha.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.

NOTICE.—Sig. BELLINI, in order to give éclat to the performance, has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentin.

The sale of tickets and secured seats for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

WINTER GARDEN.

BENEFIT
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OF
MR. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND 101ST NIGHT
AND 101ST NIGHT
AND 101ST NIGHT
OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

The management has pleasure in setting aside the performances of THIS EVENING, Friday, 26th, for
THE BENEFIT
OF
MR. W. J. FLORENCE,

when will be presented Tom Taylor's great drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½. Carriages ordered at 10½.

A CARD.

MR. W. J. FLORENCE

begs to offer to the public and his many friends the expression of his sincere and abiding sense of that generous support which has given to his and Mrs Florence's engagement at the Winter Garden a duration beyond his highest expectations, and he believes unprecedented on the New-York stage, and begs to announce that
HIS BENEFIT

will take place on
FRIDAY EVENING, 26th,

when will be presented Tom Taylor's
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HYATT FROST.....Manager.

Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway,
Between Prince and Spring sts.

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25c.

FIFTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK

of this Mammoth Zoological Enterprise, which is unequaled by any exhibition of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,

either in Europe or America. So vast and varied a collection was never before offered for public inspection in any country. Some of which are

A PAIR OF WHITE PEACOCKS,
A BEAUTIFUL NEBRASKA ELK,
A BURMESE, OR SACRED COW.

The Zoological Gardens of London, notwithstanding all their Government support, cannot compete with this private enterprise of

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S.

established in this City, at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway. So extensive a collection of beautiful animals of the most rare species, from the jungles of Asia, deserts of Africa, pampas of South America, and inhospitable regions of Arctic Zone, most of which were captured personally by THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF,

are not to be found in the Zoological Gardens of either ENGLAND, FRANCE OR GERMANY.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY, STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—BIERSTADT'S PICTURE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st., DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—PAINTED BY ALBERT BIERSTADT—is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

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IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

For full Information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, Illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

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NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

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NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferry at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE DEALERS

IN

CALIFORNIA WINES

AND

BRANDY.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

No. 180 Broadway, New-York. No. 198 Tremont-st., Boston.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn

MRS. JOHN WOOD

has great pleasure in announcing that, having made arrangements for the production of
A NEW COMEDY,
being an original adaptation expressly for
THE OLYMPIC.
BY
AUGUSTIN DALY, author of LEAH THE FORSAKEN,
AND
FRANK WOOD, author of LEAH THE FORSOOK,
in three acts, and entitled
TAMING
A
BUTTERFLY,

it will be presented for the
SECOND TIME
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, FEB. 26,
and will include in the cast
MRS. JOHN WOOD and MR. FRANK DREW,
with the principal members
OF THE COMPANY,

as follows:

BEAUJOLAIS.....MR. FRANK DREW
DANDREY.....MR. J. K. MORTIMER
RIVEROL.....MR. G. H. CLARKE
MORLAC.....MR. J. H. STODDART
POLIDOR.....MR. W. DAVIDGE
JACINTHE.....MRS. JOHN WOOD
CONSTANCE.....MISS HENRIETTA IRVING
FINETTE.....MRS. SEDLEY BROWN
ELODIE.....MISS J. WALTERS
ANGELIQUE.....MISS AMALIE HARRIS
MIGNONNE.....MISS PRESTIGE

Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7¾.

Seats secured three days in advance.

HOPE CHAPEL,

No. 718 Broadway.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.

Every day at 3 o'clock, and Every night at 8 o'clock,

the
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPICON;
Or,
WONDROUS MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
A COMPLETE TOUR OF THE WORLD.
An entire change every day.

See programme in the *Herald*.

While every age and sex may here enjoy the purest intellectual pleasures suited to their respective tastes.

LADIES ESPECIALLY WILL FIND OUR NEW
TEMPLE OF ART
A MOST DELIGHTFUL RESORT.

Each day the visitor is thus enabled to make
THE GRAND TOUR OF THE WORLD
while sitting quietly with his friends, in the comfortable pews of a spacious hall, culling the choicest flowers of literature and art at every turn.

THE HOPE CHAPEL STEREOSCOPICON.

While beauty holds a throne within my heart,
I must unto that Picture-Temple steal,
Led by the starred Ideal, crowned by Art;
Left by old myrtled, sacred Greece, and feel
In her divineness bright Apollo's seal
And golden fire o'er my enraptured soul,
Made godlike there on Grandeur's Mountain Goal!

Joy, heavenly joy! I worship! How my brain
Runs riot in the light of hill and plain,
Or glorious statues in sublime repose!
Such the magnificence, while grandly glows,
Enshrining all, one bright immortal Rose!

Door open at 7; tours begin at 8.

Matinee every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

Carriages may be ordered at 4½ and 9½ o'clock,
H. B. MCKEON, Manager.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S

FAREWELL CONCERTS IN AMERICA.

The third of these grand musical entertainments will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI, the great Contralto; Mme. CHARLOTTA VARIAN, Prima Donna Soprano; Mme. ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, Pianist; CARLO PATTI, Violinist; Herr MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello; Herr SCHWARTZ Viola. Conductors, Sig. ABELLA and S. BEHRENS.

Admission, $1. Seats may be secured without extra charge, commencing Monday, Feb. 29, at 9 A. M., at Messrs. Heer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Doors open at 7½; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

On SATURDAY, March 5, GRAND MATINEE.

Chickering & Sons' pianos are invariably used in Gottschalk's concerts.

THE REPUBLIC NOT UNGRATEFUL.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.

A public reception by the citizens of New-York of
GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq.,

whose labors, as the coadjutor of JOHN BRIGHT, RICHARD COBDEN and others in England, have so efficiently advanced the interests of the Union, will take place at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 50 cents each. The entire proceeds will be given to Mr. Thompson.

FAIRS.

TO THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1864.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to represent the Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants in the Metropolitan Fair, to commence in this City on the 28th of March next. It will be held under the management of the Ladies of the City, who will be aided by an Advisory Committee of Gentlemen. Its object is to supply funds to the United States Sanitary Commission.

The services of this commission have been recognized throughout the entire army as in the highest degree beneficial. Every battle-field has been the witness of their noble, merciful and successful labors—imparting to the sick and wounded help, comfort and hope; and to those in arms, confidence and courage. All who are enabled to pursue their avocations in ease and safety at home cannot do less than provide for the sufferings of the brave soldiers who expose themselves to sickness, wounds and death, to maintain the unity and promote the welfare of their country.

Contributions for this purpose are requested in money or merchandise. If in money, it may be sent to either of the committee; if in merchandise, to the Receiving Depot, No. 2 Great Jones-st.

The magnitude of the wholesale dry goods interest—comprising the domestic and foreign commission houses, importers and jobbers—calls for a corresponding contribution to this object of benevolence and duty, such as will not only compare favorably with the results of fairs held successfully in other places, and with the contributions of other interests in the City, but also be esteemed worthy of the liberality and patriotism of the commercial Metropolis of the country.

COMMITTEE:

ALEX. T. STEWART, WILLIAM G. LAMBERT,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, JOHN M. DAVIES,
HENRY F. SPAULDING, JAMES M. CONSTABLE,
GEORGE BLISS, THERON R. BUTLER,
ADRIAN ISELIN, CHAS. H. LUDINGTON,
WILLIAM H. LEE, CHAS. L. ANTHONY,
GUSTAVUS KUT

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Bids for the New Bounty Fund Loan.
THE AWARDS MADE BY THE COMPTROLLER—THE AMOUNT OF PREMIUMS REALIZED.

On Wednesday, we published a transcript of the seventy-five bids given by forty-two bidders for the new $2,000,000 Bounty Fund Loan, and stated that the whole amount desired by these parties at a premium would be awarded at the premium rates offered; that this amount was $1,891,800, leaving $108,200 to be awarded at par, at the option of the Comptroller." It appears we were mistaken on these points. It has transpired that Comptroller BRENNAN has decided not to accept any of the bids below the premium rate of one per cent., and that he has made awards of the stock only in accordance with this decision. Upon referring to our list of bids, we are enabled to see that, under this ruling, the awards of stock give a total of $987,500, and aggregate $23,900-60 of premiums upon it. This certainly is handsome for the City; and, for the purpose of giving premium bidders another chance, the Comptroller has readvertised for bids for $1,800,000 of the stock, to be opened on March 7, at 2 o'clock, P. M. To show the awards in exact comparison with the rejected bids, we republish our list of the bids, with columns appended exhibiting complete details of the matter—the last column of figures showing the amount of premiums on the accepted bids:

Name.	Am'nt.	Rate.	Am'tPrem
United States Trust Co	$120,000	100.03	
United States Trust Co	130,000	100 63	
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co	200,000	100.00	
Chas. E. Ryder	100,000	103 00	$3,000 00
Chas. E. Ryder	100,000	102 50	2,500 00
E. White	10,000	102 00	200 00
E. White	10,000	101 80	180 00
E. White	10,000	101 60	160 00
E. White	10,000	101.30	130 00
J. Burgot	20,000	100 00	
B. F. Wheelwright	108,000	100 02	
B. F. Wheelwright	50,000	100.26	
B. F. Wheelwright	50,000	100.52	
B. F. Wheelwright	50,000	100.76	
James C. Curry	50,000	102 00	1,000 00
James C. Curry	50,000	101.50	750 00
James C. Curry	50,000	101.00	500 00
James C. Curry	50,000	100.50	
James C. Curry	300,000	100.00	
Chas. P. Fay	50,000	103 50	1,750 00
Chas. P. Fay	50,000	105.25	2,625 00
J. S. Bowne	2,000	100.00	
Allan Melville	5,000	105.50	275 00
G. B. Timpson	4,000	100.00	
J. S. Lawrence	400	100 00	
Wm. H. Hoople	20,000	100 05	
Wm. H. Hoople	20,000	100.25	
John Wyles	10,000	103.00	300 00
Geo. F. Odell	5,000	101.00	50 00
Broadway Savings Institution	50,000	103.50	1,750 00
Broadway Savings Institution	50,000	103.00	1,500 00
Howard Insurance Co	5,000	100.57	
Howard Insurance Co	5,000	100.77	
F. W. Lasak	8,000	101.00	80 00
H. C. Brown	1,500	100 00	
E. L. Mix, Treasurer	1,000	100.00	
E. F. Purdy, President	10,000	100.00	
Lorillard Fire Insurance Co	30,000	101.00	300 00
Emigrant Industrial Sav'gs B'k	100,000	100.00	
Emigrant Industrial Sav'gs B'k	50,000	100.50	
Emigrant Industrial Sav'gs B'k	50,000	101.00	500 00
Emigrant Industrial Sav'gs B'k	20,000	103.05	610 00
H. C. Van Vorst	2,000	105 00	90 00
G. H. Shipman	10,000	100.00	
Jno. Anderson	50,000	100.00	
Leavenworth & Sanderson	1,500	105.00	75 00
Jas. Lenox	150,000	100.00	
Wm. Redmond	7,000	107 00	490 00
McKim & Co., Baltimore	17,000	105 05	858 50
McKim & Co., Baltimore	17,000	101 05	178 50
E. N. Tayler, Jr	5,000	100.00	
E. Schiller	10,000	100.62	
J. S. Hartman	2,000	103.00	60 00
John A. Iselin & Co	25,000	103.12	780 00
John A. Iselin & Co	25,000	102.52	630 00
John A. Iselin & Co	25,000	102.02	505 00
John A. Iselin & Co	25,000	101.52	380 00
John A. Iselin & Co	50,000	101 27	635 00
John A. Iselin & Co	50,000	101 02	500 00
John A. Iselin & Co	50,000	100 77	
John A. Iselin & Co	50,000	100 52	
John A. Iselin & Co	50,000	100.27	
John A. Iselin & Co	100,000	100.02	
John A. Iselin & Co	5,000	103.30	165 00
John A. Iselin & Co	3,000	103.12	93 60
Bowery Savings Bank	300,000	100.00	
A. R. Eno	50,000	100 00	
John B. Coley	15,000	100.00	
E. E. England	3,000	105 00	150 00
A. Martin	10,000	101.00	100 00
Jno. T. Pearson	3,000	100.06	
Jno. T. Pearson	1,000	100.07	
Jno. T. Pearson	4,500	100.10	
F. Masso	1,000	100.00	
Jno. Mowton	1,000	104.00	40 00
Total amount of bids received	3,131,700		23,900 60

RECAPITULATION.

Bid for	$3,131,700 00
Accepted	987,500 00
Rejected	$2,144 200 00
Called for	$2,000 000 00
Bid for	3 131 700 00
Overplus bid for	$1,131 700 00
Called for	$2,000 000 00
Accepted	987,500 00
Remaining to be again advertised for	$1,012 500 00

and of which amount the Comptroller has already called for $1,000,000 by March 7.

It is believed that the premium on this $1,000,000 now advertised for will average three per cent., or $30,000, which, added to the premiums on the amount already accepted, would make a total of premiums on this loan alone of $53,900 60, which will pay all expenses incurred in soliciting bids for the loan, and cancel nearly half a year's interest of the whole $2,000,000.

Naval.
THE SECOND BATCH OF MONITORS.

It has been stated recently that the second batch of iron-clads was nearly completed, and that the vessels composing it would soon make their trial trips. The first ship finished was the *Canonicus*, built at Boston, and the second, the *Tecumseh*, constructed by the Messrs. SECOR, at Jersey City. The latter was to be tried yesterday, but she could not be got into the stream, owing to a huge mud-bank. The *Canonicus* went on a trial trip at Boston on Monday last, the chief purpose of which was to test the value of the new gun-carriage invented by Capt. ERICSSON, and which, we believe, is used in the nine new monitors. The new carriage met with some derangement during the trial, and it will be some days ere the vessel will be ready for sea again. The following are the officers of the *Canonicus*:

Commander—E. G. PARROT; L. R. S. McCOOK; Chief Engineer, D. B. Macomb; Assistant Surgeon, N. H. Adams; Acting Assistant Paymaster, R. P. Lisle. Acting Master, E. Lewis; Acting Ensigns, F. L. Harris, M. W. Weld, R. C. Dawes; Acting First Assistant Engineer, C. G. Conkling; Second Assistant Engineer, S. R. Brooks; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, F. A. Hutchinson; Third Assistant, J. Brown; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, W. C. Brown.

Brutality Towards Emigrant Passengers.
SCENES ON BOARD THE SHIP VICTORY—SHOOTING OF TWO PASSENGERS—KILLING OF ONE.

The ship *Victory*, BURSLEY, master, arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool. The following statement will detail the infamous treatment the passengers were subjected to. The names of those signing it are at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, and are too numerous for publication. The first mate, COOK, was arrested, soon after the landing of the passengers, for the killing, on complaint made by a number of the most intelligent passengers to the United States District-Attorney, and is now in jail. Several of the passengers are detained as witnesses. It is the intention to commence suits against against the captain and ship for general ill-treatment of passengers, and for bad and insufficient food furnished during the voyage. The prompt and decided action taken by the Commissioners of Emigration in this case, through their intelligent and able general agent —BERNARD CASSERLY—is worthy of all praise. If the facts approach, even, to what are represented, the punishment, it is to be hoped, will be exemplary, and the example valuable.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1864.

The undersigned passengers who arrived at this port per ship *Victory*, BURSLEY, master, from Liverpool, England, and landed at Castle Garden this day, state that during the early part of the voyage, the water supplied to the passengers was insufficient, being only about two quarts per day for adult passengers, and about one quart per day for children, and that the bread supplied to the passengers was rotten and maggoty; that the passengers received potatoes for three weeks only, although by the contract they were to have received them during the voyage at the rate of two pounds per week for each adult passenger; that most of the other provisions supplied were of inferior quality and deficient in quantity; that some of the passengers applied to said master and first mate and steward for more water and were refused. That on the 24th day of January last, during said voyage, one of the passengers, named JAMES REILLY, who was accused by the officers of the vessel of having stolen some water, was placed in irons by order of the first mate. Some of the other passengers requested REILLY's release on the ground that the passengers were not supplied with a sufficient quantity of water. On the night of Jan. 24, the first, second and third mates, with some of the sailors armed with handspikes, &c., went down to the steerage department and attempted to arrest some of the male passengers, and two of the passengers, viz.: PATRICK MAGUIRE and THOS. O'BRIEN, were shot with a pistol by the first mate, named COOK, and the undersigned believe that the mate was in no way justified in shooting said men.

O'BRIEN died from the effects of the wound and was buried at sea.

Some of the passengers showed some of the bread to the Captain and steward and could get no satisfaction, the steward using very bad language, oaths, &c.

The water-closets were kept in a very filthy condition, not having been cleaned sometimes for four days, and on the passengers complaining of this, the doors of the water-closets set apart for the females were actually removed, causing them great inconvenience, and evidently being done maliciously. Some of the passengers were obliged to throw urine and excrement on the decks on account of the lights being extinguished about 9 o'clock in the evening.

A passenger named MILES MARTIN, who died during the voyage, the passengers believe died from want of proper treatment, he having been left lying in his filth for about four days previous to his death instead of being placed under the hospital treatment, and after death, was so covered with vermin, &c., that it was next to impossible to go near him when he was being thrown overboard.

(Signed by a number of the passengers.)

A Complimentary Dinner.

Some fifty residents of Colorado, temporarily in this City, gave a complimentary dinner on Wednesday evening at Delmonico's, in Fifth-avenue, to EX-GOV. GILPIN, who is also here on business connected with that rich and growing Territory. The occasion was one of marked and peculiar interest. It was certainly a little remarkable that so many gentlemen, living in so remote a region, should happen to be in this City at the same time; but it is not at all singular that, being here, they should unite in paying a tribute of respect and grateful acknowledgment to one who has evinced so zealous and so enthusiastic an interest in the progress of their Territory as GOV. GILPIN. In response to a complimentary toast, the Governor made some interesting remarks concerning the general prospects of Colorado, and the relations of the central portions of the continent to the welfare of the Union and the grand future of the American people. He was followed in pertinent and eloquent remarks by several invited guests, as well as by a number of the gentlemen who had tendered him this compliment.

GOV. GILPIN has consented to address the Geographical Society on Saturday evening upon the section of country which has engrossed so much of his thought and attention for many years.

Anniversary of the National Freedmen's Relief Association.

There was a large attendance last evening at the Cooper Institute on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT presided. After an eloquent prayer by Rev. Mr. CHILDLAW, the Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting and introduced WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, who made an excellent speech. He was followed by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who discoursed in his inimitable way, keeping the audience in the best of humor by his eloquence. When he had concluded a collection was taken up for the benefit of the society, after which a smart, bright-eyed, light-haired little fellow, eight years of age, was introduced to the audience, and, in a neat little speech, gave them his history, saying that his father had been a lawyer in Western Virginia, but that he had sold him and his mother, and that they had been again sold, his mother for $500 and he for $200, and sent into Louisiana. He gave a good description of the happiness felt by the negroes when they heard FARRAGUT's guns, and of their love for Gens. BUTLER and BANKS, who had freed them, established schools for them, and given them such chances for advancement. A little daughter of the rebel Gen. HUGER, who was also present, recited a little poem in a very modest manner, which completely won for her the affections of all the ladies present. There was, also, a little daughter of a rebel officer who is supposed to have been killed on the *Merrimac*, but she was too young to speak in public. The children are perfectly white and do not bear the slightest evidences of negro blood; still they were sold by their fathers and remained slaves until freed by our army.

The Twentieth Regiment Colored Troops.

The Union League Club gave a very handsome entertainment to the officers of the Twentieth Regiment Colored Troops, at their Club-house, in Union-square last evening. The officers of the regiment were present in full uniform, and met many members of the club, by whom they were most cordially received. An elegant lunch was served, and the intercourse between the officers and members entirely unreserved. The regiment is under marching orders, and will probably leave on Saturday of next week, when it will be paraded in the City, and receive the colors which have been prepared by the ladies. The members of the League feel proud of their selections for officers, in which they are fully justified, for they are a fine-looking, prepossessing, soldierly set of men. Their gallantry is amply guaranteed by their field services. Chaplain REVERE, (colored,) of the regiment, and JOHN BURNS, the hero of Gettysburgh, were also present at the club rooms last evening.

Arrivals in the City.

J. W. Green, of the United States Navy; G. T. Hough, of Massachusetts, and L. D. Hutchings, of Albany, are stopping at the Everett House.

Col. W. T. Bartlett, and S. F. Dupee and wife, of Boston; J. E. Thompson, of St. Paul; S. Woodward, of Connecticut; M. N. Cook, of Rochester; H. N. Slater, of Providence, and D. A. White, of Cincinnati, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

W. B. Tibbetts and B. S. Catlin, of the United States Army; H. M. Jay, of Ithaca, W. R. Baker, of Springfield, J. C. Smedley, of Kentucky, E. G. Webster, of Cincinnati, and H. D. Ward, of Boston, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Bayley, of Rome, Senator Cook, of Saratoga, E. Van Vechten, of Albany, C. H. Green, of Troy, B. Sprague and Dr. Tobey, of Rhode Island, A. Pollack, of Washington, W. W. Ripley, of Vermont, and S. M. Tucker and wife, of Oswego, are stopping at the Astor House.

A JUST TRIBUTE TO A BRAVE MAN.—On Monday evening last, the members of Empire Steam Engine Company No. 42, held a special meeting at their house for the purpose of expressing to their Assistant Foreman, WILLIAM CORGAN, their appreciation of his daring, and their high esteem for him as a man. It will be remembered that Mr. CROGAN, at the fire in Duane-street, on the night of the 16th of January last, at the risk of his own life, saved the body of his comrade, GEORGE W. BURRIDGE, who was killed by falling from a wall. An account of his heroism has been published. In appreciation of this, his company presented him with a magnificent gold watch and chain. Mr. JOHN BLOOMFIELD made the presentation, and Mr. CORGAN, evidently deeply moved by this expression from his comrades, responded as only a brave and modest man can. After the presentation, the members and a number of invited guests, among whom were prominent members of the New-York Fire Department, sat down to an excellent supper, which was seasoned with sociality and good feeling, and until a late hour enjoyed.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SANITARY FAIR.—The attendance at the Sanitary Fair yesterday and last evening was large, but not as much so as it was on the previous day. The Academy was crowded, but still, visitors were able to move about with some degree of comfort. The sales were brisk and a considerable amount was realized. The Knickerbocker Hall and the New-England Kitchen were well patronized, and in fact, overcrowded, but all who entered were accommodated. The fair thus far has been a great success, not only in regard to the cash receipts, but in relation to the attendance. Everybody wants to see the fair, and everybody goes.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Short Causes.—Nos. 1542, 1627, 1749, 1628, 1323. Numbers of General Calendar—1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1591. *Part II.*—Nos. 660, 182, 1267, 584, 1285, 964, 1057, 688, 681, 956, 578, 1139, 18, 618, 620, 600, 793, 273, 372, 1026.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Short Causes.—Nos. 3420, 109, 325. *Part II.*—Nos. 2018, 2730, 2058, 3350, 2372, 3458, 1048, 360, 3360, 1932.

Ejectment—A Four hundred Years' Lease from the City.
SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice Monell.

Abner L. Ely vs. *John Sexton, Henry Miser, Michael Rattgan.*—This is an action of ejectment. In 1860 plaintiff purchased at Sheriff's sale a piece of land in the Twenty-second Ward, consisting of sixteen lots, situated on Fifty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, and he complains that defendants have taken possession of said property, and receive the rents and profits.

The defendants admit that they are in possession and receive the rents and profits of said land, and claim that as sub-lessees of one John Stark, they are the lawful holders of the land, and set forth that in 1850 the lots in question were leased by the Mayor, &c., to John Stark, for the term of 400 years for certain unpaid assessments, and that the defendants hold the land from him. Case still on.

Henry Day for plaintiff; William H. Anthon for defendants.

Assault and Battery among the Butchers.
SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice Monell.

Morris Grabfelden vs. *Matthew T. Tuomey.*—The parties to this action are butchers doing business in this City. On the 26th of June last, plaintiff and defendant were both at Bull's Head buying lambs. Defendant, for some reason thought that plaintiff was interfering in his business, and without warning he struck defendant a violent blow with his fist. Plaintiff brought this suit for $3,000 damages; the jury yesterday morning returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $200.

J. S. Ritterband, for plaintiff; E. A. Andrews, for defendant.

A Wife Sues for a Divorce—How Mr. Constant was Inconstant.
SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice Peckham.

Mary Margaret Prost vs. *Constant Prost.*—This is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery. The parties were married at the City of New-York in the year 1851. The plaintiff alleges that defendant, at various times during the year 1863, committed adultery with women unknown to her in houses in Broome, Sullivan and Centre-streets.

The defendant denies all the allegations of the complaint, and claims that the plaintiff has abandoned him and refuses to perform the duties of a wife.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

J. S. Stearns for plaintiff; F. H. B. Bryan for defendant.

Decisions.
SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Sutherland.

Frederick W. Reincke vs. *Ann Reincke.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Tioga County's Quota Full and a Thousand Over—The Ladies and the Fair.

OWEGO, Monday, Feb. 22, 1864.

Tiago County feels proud of her "fair women and brave men," and must be heard.

Our quota, under the last call, was filled ten days ago, with as strong and brave a body of men as ever shouldered muskets. Since their departure we have been startled by the intelligence that under the recent ruling of Provost-Marshal-General FRY, we have in the Twenty-sixth District a surplus of over 1,000 men. Of course, with such a nice margin for future drafts, if necessary, we feel very contented and happy.

The ladies of our village are not to be outdone in vital patriotism. They are now most actively engaged in *filling their quota* for your great Sanitary Fair. Having the promise of a separate department or table, they are determined to make a display which shall be alike creditable to Owego and profitable to the good cause. Already the array of needlework is quite formidable, and much of it very beautiful. Afghans, shawls, slippers, sofa-cushions, tidies, baby fixings and everything that female ingenuity can suggest or handicraft contrive, are daily being added to the common stock. One afghan in particular we noticed, which will rival in beauty and elegance any on exhibition. It is in the old fashion of stripes, but on a white ground, with such a beautiful blending of colors and designs as to give a most gorgeous effect. Some oil paintings, by local artists, are well deserving of attention. Suffice it to say, that if other sections of the *country* compete with Owego in their contributions, your *City* must look out for her laurels.

The Bohemian Disaster.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The owners of the steamship *Bohemian* have contracted with the New-York Coast Wrecking Company to raise and bring the wreck into the harbor without discharging her. If the weather holds fair there is a prospect of good success. The attempt will be made between now and Tuesday next.

One of the missing passengers, DENNIS SMITH, of New-York, has turned up safe.

The steamship *Hibernian*, Capt. DUTTON, will take the place of the *Bohemian*, and sail early Sunday afternoon.

Arrival of the St. Andrew at Portland—The Bohemian Disaster.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Feb. 25—6 P. M.

The steamship *St. Andrew*, from Glasgow Jan. 28, is below.

An inquest is to be held on the bodies of the drowned on the *Bohemian*, which will probably elicit the cause of the disaster.

Seven more bodies were found to-day. MARGARET and MICHAEL LANE, of Boston, are found to be safe, which reduces the list of lost to thirteen.

Fire at Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The extensive brick buildings, five in number, on the borders of Fresh Pond, Cambridge, belonging to Messrs. RUSSELL, HETTENGER & Co., were destroyed by fire last evening. The buildings contained nearly 100,000 tons of ice, cut this season, a large portion of which will be lost. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Fire Near Fresh Pond.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The amount of ice in the buildings destroyed by fire near Fresh Pond was between 25,000 and 30,000 tons, and not 100,000, as stated in a previous dispatch. The insurance on the property is about $17,000 in the New-England Mutual and Marine offices, and $4,500 in other offices. JOHN H. HUSSEY and ABIEL PICKETT, both of Cambridge, were killed by the falling in of a roof.

The Fire in Trumansburgh.

ITHACA, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The total loss by the fire in Trumansburgh will reach $75,000 or $100,000, the insurance on which amounts to about $20,000.

Evening Exchange.

100 N. Y. Cen	135⅜	500 Ill. Cen R	132¾
1000 Erie Railroad	83 116	100 do	132⅞
1200 do	116	200 do	83 132¾
500 do	b3 116	150 Rock Island R	119⅜
100 do	115¾	500 do	119
100 do	115⅞	100 Galena	116⅜
200 do	b4 116⅛	700 Pittsburgh	113¾
100 do	116¼	200 Fort Wayne	b3 99
500 do	116⅜	300 do	99¾
1200 do	116⅝	100 do	b3 98¾
500 do	116⅞	100 do	98⅞
500 Erie R. Pr	104⅜	400 Cumb. Coal	68
100 Hud. R. R	157	400 Quick. Min. Co	53
2300 Harlem R	132½	100 do	53¼
400 do	132¾	200 do	55
200 do	10 133	700 do	54
200 do	133	100 do	54¼
200 do	132⅞	1000 do	53⅝
600 Reading R	130	200 do	10 53
100 Mich. Cen. R	139	500 do	560 53
200 do	139⅛	300 do	b3 53⅞
200 Mich. So. R	98⅜	100 do	10 53⅞
100 Ill. Cen. R	b3 133	300 do	53¾
600 do	133	100 Mariposa M. Co	35⅜

[Advertisement.]

Conjugal Resemblances, where Love begins and ends—Woman's Wages—Matrimony in the way—Money—Its nature, use and abuse—Ethnology, Skulls and national character of the English, Scotch, German, French, Sclavon, Finnish, Circassian, &c. The Colored Chaplain, Rev. H. M. TURNER, his likeness and a sketch of character—in the March No. *Phrenological Journal*, 15c., or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

A Graphic Caricature of the Presidential Political Cobblers and Wire-Pullers measuring Lincoln's shoes, including Bennett, Hudson, Raymond, Greeley, Weed, Seward, Brooks, Sumner, Forney, and Miss Anna Dickenson, in DEMOREST'S *New-York Illustrated News*, of this week, with many other graphic and humorous incidents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Neck-tie manufacturers can save 40 per cent. by using the WILCOX & GIBBS sewing-machine, No. 508 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DOYLE—CARPENTER.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, by Rev. Mr. Adams, CHARLES FREDERICK DOYLE to HATTIE H. CARPENTER, both of this City. No cards.

RAPELYE—STOCKHOLM.—On Thursday, Feb 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Clarke, JOHN J. RAPELYE, of Newtown, to MISS JANE C. STOCKHOLM, eldest daughter of Abm. Stockholm, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

TOPPING—THOMAS.—At South Brooklyn, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 25, by Rev. Eugene Cassidy, Capt M. H. TOPPING, 100th Regiment N. Y. V., to MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of Edwin Thomas, Esq., of that place.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, of membraneous croup, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, only daughter of W. Irving and Marion L. Adams, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, the friends of her grandfather, Hon. Geo. Briggs, and the members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 1 Abingdon-square, corner of Bank-st.

BUDD.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 25, GEORGE MANLEY, youngest son of Margaret M. and the late William A. Budd, Jr., aged 3 years, 9 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of William H. Sackett, No. 219 East 9th-st.

DEDERICK.—At Stormville, Dutchess County, on Thursday, Feb. 25, Mrs. CATHERINE F., wife of William H. Dederick, in the 34th year of her age.

Her remains will be brought to Greenwood for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at the 30th-st. depot, Hudson River Railroad, at 9¼ A. M., on Saturday morning. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DIMMIG.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at Danbury, Conn., AMANDA M. DIMMIG, daughter of the late Lewis C. and Sarah Dimmig, of this City.

For funeral arrangements, see to-morrow's papers.

GROVER.—On board steamer *Polar Star*, in the White River, Arkansas, on Monday, Jan. 20, of congestion of the liver, EDWIN GROVER, of Boston, aged 28 years.

[Mr. GROVER was at one time connected with the editorial department of the TIMES. He was a gentleman of ability, fine culture and most estimable character.—ED. TIMES.]

HARE.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, Capt. JAMES HARE, Superintendent of the Seaman's Retreat, Staten Island, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Stapleton, Staten Island. The friends of the family, the members of the Marine Society, and the Trustees of the Seamans' Fund and Retreat, are respectfully invited to attend. Boats leave every hour from foot of Whitehall-st.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

HARRIS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, PHILIP FRENEAU, youngest son of the late Dr. Charles T. and Marianne Harris, aged 8 months.

JOHNSON.—At Norwich, Conn., on Sunday, Feb. 21, MARY, wife of Charles Johnson, and daughter of the late Rev. John Mulligan, of this City.

LEMON.—In Delavan, Wis., on Tuesday, Feb. 23, CHARLES FRANCIS LEMON, son of James M. Lemon, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 21 years and 11 months.

MITCHELL.—In Flushing, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, HENRY T. MITCHELL.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Wm. Mitchell, on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock.

MORRIS.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 25, AMOS T. MORRIS, aged 65 years.

His friends, and those of his sons, Charles E., Lewis and Alexander B., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 223 West 32d-st.

MAYER.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 25, FANNY, widow of the late Abraham Mayer, Sexton of the Temple Emanu El.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to take place this day, (Friday,) the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, from her late residence, No. 241 East 9th-st., without further notice.

MCCRAKEN.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, MARY, wife of Francis McCraken, daughter of the late Henry Hillman.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Schriver, No. 3 Lee-av., Williamsburgh.

POPE.—On Monday, Feb. 22, CHARLES POPE, Sr., in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 180 West 21st st., on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

PUTNAM.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, CORNELIA T., wife of TARRANT PUTNAM.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 222 5th-av., on Saturday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

ST. JOHN.—At Ridgebury, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, MARY L., wife of Hon. Thos. F. St. John, formerly of this City, aged 32 years.

VAN AMRINGE.—In Cincinnati, on Friday, Feb. 19, JAMES L. VAN AMRINGE, in the 36th year of his age.

WOODCOCK.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at Bedford, Westchester County, MARY ANN COOK, wife of Wm. P. Woodcock, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on Monday, the 29th inst., at 10 A. M., at 125th-st. and 4th-av., to attend the interment at Trinity Cemetery.

WRIGHT.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, ELIZABETH, widow of Joseph Skidmore Wright, in the 78th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, this day, (Friday,) at 3 P. M.

YATES.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, JOSEPH BOSWORTH, son of Charles and Josephine B. Yates, aged 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at No. 4 East 33d-st., on Saturday morning, the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Havana for New-Orleans and Havana.—P. Gomales and 2 servants, W. Tiedman, C. F. Schramme, Wm. Henry Bowely, F. Webster, Frank Todd, M. Ruis, Mrs. B. Scovedo, F. Avendano, J. A. Mora, D. Mora, B. C. Hechavarria, James Swett Rowe, Jacinto Corta. For New-Orleans—J. A. Peel, J. Sargent and wife, Mrs. Greenleaf and daughter, Sarah Crampton and 2 children, Wm. Marvin, Alfred Woodruff, Thos. Sullivan.

In ship Ottilie, for Hong Kong and Shanghai—Mrs. Emma Pratt and child, Miss Julia J. Porter, Henry Albers, Hugh Sinclair.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 38 | Sun sets..... 5 48 | Moon rises. 9 53
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 48 | Gov. Island..10 37 | Hell Gate..11 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Promise, (Br.,) Bain, Shanghai, Aymar & Co.; Havana, Green, Havana and New-Orleans, Thos. Ascensio & Co.; Sentinel, German, New-Orleans, Russell Sturgis.

Ships E. Z., Armstrong, New-Orleans, Zerago & Co.; Meridian, Lambert, London, Thos. Dunham.

Barks Navigator, (Br.,) Plummer, Glasgow, James Hussey; O. Blanchard, (Br.,) Gifford, Jersey, Eng., W. W. Mernam; Almena, ——, Port Royal, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Brigs Mersey, (Br.) Ford, St. Johns, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.; Celestina, Fickett, Santa Cruz, Peck & Church; Lady Douglass, (Br.,) Romesil, Pernambuco, G. S. Colt; L. M. Merritt, Berry, Ship Island, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston, J. C. Dayton; Tilt, Nye, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Lamont Dupont, Corson, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; A. Hammond, Higgins, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Hound, (Br.,) Outerbridge, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Ann Leonard, Waycott, St. Jago, Cuba; schr. Pearl, Brown, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Julia Baker, Low, Washington, T. M. Mayhew; T. B. Baylis, Clark, Havana, W. P. Converse & Co.; Julia, (Br.,) Parr, Lacunayra and Porto Cabello, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Isabel Thomson, Baker, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee, Susan, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co; E. A. Grozier, Newcomb, York River, Crowell & Paine; Wenroah, Rider, Fortress Monroe, Crowell & Paine; Catharine McIvor, (Br.,) McIvor, Nicholson, Jam., H. de Cordova & Co.; D. C. Foster, Townsend, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co; Euphemia, Allen, Truxillo, Hon., J. Leaycraft; R. C. Russell, Bunting, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens.

Arrived.

Steamship Hammonia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Feb. 7, at 4 P. M., and Southampton 10th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 295 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had treemendous heavy westerly gales, with a very heavy sea most of the passage; 16th, while stowing the foresail, Peter Breuss, seaman, fell overboard from the foreyard, and was drowned.

U. S. transport brig Dragoon, Driscomb, Port Royal 12 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 22d, in the Gulf Stream, spoke brig T. H. A. Pitts, hence for Bermuda.

U. S. steam transport Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Lisbon, Brown, New-Orleans 14 ds., to N. H. Brigham.

Ship Louisa Bruno, (Ital.,) Palermo Jan. 5, passed Gibraltar 15th, with fruit to E. Mannara.

Bark Tagliania, (Ital.,) Pirandello, Messina Dec. 21, and Gibraltar Jan. 5, with fruit to James Robinson. Has had heavy weather; was 20 ds. in the Gulf with heavy head winds.

Bark Warren Hallett, (of Boston,) Mayo, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar, molasses and cotton to master. 16th inst., off Hatteras, in a gale from N. E., lost mainroyalyard; had some heavy weather since; carried away foretopsail.

Bark Maggie Atkins, (of Shields,) Watson, Kanagawa, Japan, Oct. 27, with teas to A. B. Low & Co. Had strong head winds since leaving the N. E. trades.

Bark Chilton, (of Portland,) Pennell, Cardenas 16 ds., with molasses to R. McCormick. Had heavy weather on the passage.

Bark P. C. Alexander, (of Harpswell,) Merryman, New-Orleans Feb. 1, in ballast to master. Passed Hatteras on the 15th; on the 17th and 18th had a gale from W. N. W., with snow and ice; on the 19th and 20th had heavy weather from N. N. E. to N. E., with rain and hail, all between l

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3878 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS BY THE HIBERNIA

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT M. MERCIER IS DOING IN PARIS.

Probable Detention of the Rappahannock.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

The mails by the steamship *Hibernian*, via Portland, reached here yesterday.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Southampton Feb. 10, also reached this port yesterday.

Private letters from Warsaw announce the arrest of a person named FAWKEL, and state that it had led to most important discoveries, in consequence of which 1,000 persons had been arrested in Warsaw and the provinces. The archives of the National Government had fallen into the hands of the Russians, and that important personages in Poland and abroad were thereby seriously compromised.

The *Dziennik* announces the discovery of ten infernal machines, together with bombs and arms.

Below will be found our foreign correspondence and interesting extracts from our files.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Parliament and the War—Palmerston O. K. (O'Kane)—A Lucky Compromise—What Can England Do?—"Rule Britannia" at a Discount—Confederate Artillery and Confidence—A Bid for Ireland—A New Comedy—Death of Miss Proctor—Longevity—London.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1864.

Parliament has opened—so has the war in Denmark. Put not your trust in princes nor in foreign Secretaries. I am as badly out in my predictions as the sporting prophets were at the Heenan fight, or last year's Derby. I had some faith in the power and justice and influence of England in the affairs of Europe. I have been deceived. Earl RUSSELL, whose diplomacy for some time past appears to have consisted in bullying and backing down alternately, whose whole course, as Earl DERBY said last night in the Lords, was one of meddling and muddling, has placed England in such a position that the Continental Powers care as little for her threats as for her wishes. So the war has begun. The Prussians have attacked the Danes, and, though repulsed with a loss of two or three hundred in the first attack, it will only make them renew it with more energy. Germany, having opened the ball, will not stop until her object be accomplished. What other complications may arise, I, who have been so entirely out in my predictions, will not venture even to surmise.

Parliament met on Thursday evening in anything but a good humor. The Queen's speech—or the Commissioners', as Mr. DISRAELI persisted in calling it—is a very curious document. There is not the most distant allusion to the war in America, but it was very evident that it will be one of the principal subjects of controversy. An attack will be made upon the blockade, or upon the Government for submitting to it, as a violation of the Treaty of Paris. There will be an onslaught upon the supposed Federal trespasses upon British commerce, in the capture of ships at Matamoras, at the Cape of Good Hope, and on their way to the Bahamas. There are many indications of a strong and persistent effort to break down the present conciliatory policy of the Government. There will be a fight about the rams and the *Alexandra*.

Lord PALMERSTON was too modest to speak until called for by the House. That divorce suit was scarcely out of court, and the octogenarian Lothario needed a little encouragement. As to the suit, it has been compromised. Somebody—it is said an Irish peer—interfered; the costs incurred were paid, the attorney was instructed to withdraw the suit, though protesting that he was prepared to prove the charges made, and, to wind up the farce, the Judge of the Divorce Court, with all the solemnity of a Police Magistrate in a case of petty larceny and mistaken identity, announced that the Premier of England went out of court "without a stain upon his character."

The fact is, the injured husband could not have sustained his action, though he had proven all the facts alleged, because the lady was not legally his wife. They were married by a Roman Catholic priest, in a private house, and that, in England, is not a legal marriage. Hence the compromise. The papers hush up the scandal, but the Government suffers, and will lose some votes in the House of Commons in consequence.

There is a strong feeling of irritation and disgust toward the foreign policy of England, and toward Earl RUSSELL. Earnest Liberals are dissatisfied with him as well as Conservatives. He has dropped reform at home, and he has certainly humiliated and disgraced the country abroad. Mr. DISRAELI gave a very piquant expression to the popular feeling, on Thursday night, when he said: "I know sufficient of the Greeks to know that they will be on their guard against duplicity; but what human sagacity can guard against the unconscious machinations of stupidity?" A sally which you may believe was received with "cheers and laughter."

What *will* England do? What *can* she do? She has not a friend on the continent of Europe, says Earl DERBY. The *Times* replies, that if she has not a friend, she has not an enemy. Not so. The feeling of nations is that "he that is not with me is against me." This has been the instinctive feeling of the people of Federal America. There cannot be a moral neutrality. The people of Italy, Hungary, Poland, and now of Denmark, all feel that England has more or less betrayed them. French irritation has given place to jubilation. France rejoices at the mean and humiliating position in which England has been placed by her Foreign Secretary, and the administration of which he is a quarrelsome and discordant integer.

But what *can* England do? Something on the sea, if the Emperor chooses to allow it. The English navy is powerful, but not more than a match for the French. But where is the army? Scattered to the four winds. It is in China, India, New-Zealand, Japan. Canada—everywhere but here. It would trouble England to place even fifty thousand men upon the continent, where she would be overmatched by a third-rate Power. What can England do, then, but play out her Quaker *rôle* of non-intervention—a convenient one for those who have no power to play any other, and sit down in contented isolation, to look out for number one and be happy? But there are those who see that a nation with vast provinces to retain, great colonies to build up, and trade and manufactures which require a world for a market, cannot isolate itself in this fashion. The events of any day on the Continent may compel England to don her drab coat and don the scarlet. "Rule, Britannia!" is a rather mal-apropos piece of music in these days. Even so peaceful a commercial organ as the *Daily News* gives an ominous growl at the humiliating position of the Government, and the "peace at any price" party begins to think that there may be a price too dear for the purchase.

The outbreak of a war so near that we can hear the news of a battle almost before the smoke of the cannon has cleared away—before the wounded are cared for and the corpses of the dead are cold, necessarily takes attention from the more distant field of operations in America, but there are some items of too much interest to be passed over. An English officer in Charleston has given an account of the effect of some new Confederate artillery. According to his statement, three monitors were rendered *hors du combat* by a single gun, and by only four discharges. If his account be true, nothing like this gun has ever been seen before on either side of the Atlantic. He describes the shot as going through and through hulls and turrets as if they were so much brown paper. If he even approximates the truth in his descriptions, attacks by sea upon land batteries mounting such artillery are perfectly useless, and it is impossible, by any known means, or any now in use, to protect ships against them.

For this, for some, or for many reasons, the Confederates here are in high spirits, and full of hope. They are confident that three better armies will take the field in a few weeks, within supporting distances, than have ever been marshalled upon Southern soil, and while the loyal press of the North represents the rebellion as utterly crushed and hopeless, and likely to be abandoned at any moment, the Southerners in Europe were never more defiant. The truth, I presume, lies between the sanguine expectations of both parties. To all appearance, the war is about half over—more, it may be, as a question of time; less, perhaps, in cost and carnage. To conquer six millions of freemen, and make freemen of four millions of slaves is not the work of a day. If it should require as many years as there are freemen to conquer or to free, it would be no unreasonable calculation. It may cost more money than it would have done to buy the whole four millions of negroes, with half the whites thrown in. But these things cannot always be had by purchase with gold or paper. The current coin in the great transaction of politics is redder than gold.

There is a strong bid in Parliament, by the Conservative party for Irish support. If the Irish members can be detached from the Palmerston-Russell party, so as to balance BRIGHT and COBDEN, and their following Earl DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI can come into power. I think it can be managed, though with some loss in the North of Ireland, where Conservatism is ultra-Protestant. It is a ticklish game to play, but that seems to be the opening, and as the Liberal party has done nothing, and shows no disposition to do anything, for hapless Erin, it would not be strange if she threw herself into the arms of those who are wooing her with fair promises. Ireland, within a few years, has diminished about one-third in population, and in production. It is certainly time that something were done to stay the destruction of a country that might be made one of the richest in the world.

Aside from the affairs of Government, which interest one person in twenty, our life in London pursues its wonted course. The theatres are crowded. Lord Dundreary and Miss BATEMAN draw as well as ever. Mr. BROUGHAM, who is in the full tide of success both as an actor and a dramatist, has just had a new play produced at Astley's, not now a circus, but transferred, (by poor BOUCICAULT,) into an elegant theatre.

I "assisted" a few nights ago at the production of a new comedy at the St. James Theatre, by Mr. LEICESTER BUCKINGHAM, entitled "The Silver Lining." It has smart dialogue, some good situations and a good moral, and was brought out, and highly recommended to me by my next neighbor in the front row of the pit, as purely English. It turns out, however, to be from the French of *Paul de Kock*, but is neither the better nor worse for that. It was very fortunate in its cast, including the best English actress on the boards—Mrs. STERLING—and Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATTHEWS. MATTHEWS looks and plays like a very lighthearted boy of twenty, and his new wife, who must have the credit of his remarkable juvenescence, is developing into a very clever actress. As I sat there in the elegant West End Theatre, thinking of the past career of these artistes, the comedy of their own lives seemed to me much stranger than the one they were acting, and I wondered what influence I may have had in bringing about so much of it as had transpired.

In New-York, many years ago, when I was free at all the theatres, and it was my duty to write critiques for a morning paper, I knew a bright boy, first in a law office, and then in a jewelry store, whom I often took with me to MITCHELL'S Olympic, or some other theatre where he could indulge in his fondness for the drama. I lost sight of him, but his passion for the stage grew with his growth, and he became an actor, and was married to a handsome actress. Years after I met him in New-Orleans where he was a great favorite: he remembered me, and had a long and sad story to tell. His wife had left him—had run away with another—fled across the Atlantic; and here she was before me. I had never seen her till that evening, playing the deserted, ill-treated wife in the comedy; and while the house rang with plaudits, I was thinking of the deserted husband, jolly, haggard, and *blasé*, as he had seemed at New-Orleans, and the bright, merry boy who was so happy to go with me to the Olympic. Well, perhaps I had nothing to do with it. Mr. MATTHEWS declares that he was never a happy and prosperous man till now. It is not for me to judge him. He may come upon the stage as Lord PALMERSTON goes out of the Divorce Court, without a stain upon his character. Certainly he is a delightful actor, and we forgive a great deal to those who amuse us.

There are many in America who will read with regret of the death of Miss ADELAIDE ANNA PROCTOR, a poetess of much merit, the daughter of the poet PROCTOR, who is not only better but almost exclusively known as Barry Cornwall, some of whose lyrics have had a world-wide fame. Miss PROCTOR died of consumption, at the age of 30. She was a devoted Roman Catholic, and most of her poems of late years have been of a religious character.

While some literary celebrities in England die young, others, and perhaps the greater number, live to a great age. Mrs. SOMERVILLE, for example, now in her 82d year, is engaged on an important scientific work. Music also appears to be favorable to longevity. AUBER, who has delighted three generations, has just celebrated his 82d birth-day by a dinner at Paris, at which he presided with great hilarity. On the other hand, all old people are not so well off, and we are obliged to read every now and then such a paragraph as this in a London paper:

"MARY BARRETT, aged 74, dropped down dead in the street from destitution while on her way to seek admittance into the Whitechapel Union."

Such things ought not to be in the richest and most benevolent country in the world.

It is a country of immense wealth, but also of terrible and overwhelming, and almost hopeless poverty; of wonderful charity, but disorderly, unorganized, wasted and perverted; of singular longevity, but also of a vast amount of premature and preventable mortality, or murder, by neglect on the large scale, and extending to whole classes and populations. London, at this time, has a population of very nearly three millions, in which moral statistics reckon 16,000 children trained to crime: 50,000 persons who live by constant thieving; 25,000 beggars, and 150,000 men and women who live by other disgraceful means. The estimate is about one in six who prey upon society in some mode of vileness; and the statistics show that one person in every six dies in some public institution of charity or correction.

For all this, I am well-satisfied that what is wanting to remedy these evils is only a little wisdom, and a good deal of the power of organization—a power more lacking here, perhaps, than in any civilized country.

MONADNOCK.

Defeat of the Danes—"Something Rotten in the State of Denmark"—A Night in the House of Commons—Palmerston on Treaties—A "Shining Blade"—Disraeli—Mr. Bright—Seven Pirates in Newgate—London Railways—English Populations—The Alexandra Case—The Alabama—The Queen's Vote and Influence—Death of a Son of Charles Dickens.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1864.

Events are marching onward to an European crisis, as many fear and many also hope, with an extraordinary activity. The Danes are beaten. They have been driven from Schleswig. Their flying columns were pressed upon by Prussian cavalry. The roads are filled with cannon. A hundred pieces of heavy artillery were abandoned in the Danish defences. There is grief, terror and indignation at Copenhagen—the people denouncing the Danish Commander and demanding to be led against the invading Germans. There is even a rumor of a revolution—the proclamation of the King of Sweden and the flight of King Christian to England.

"The times are out of joint! O cursed spite!"

And now all eyes in Europe are turned on England. What will England do? What *can* England do? England can spare 20,000, or at most 25,000 troops, and send them to the aid of Denmark, and by this utterly useless expedient provoke an European war, in which she would find nearly all the great Powers against her. I see no evidence that even this will be done. The movement against Denmark bears a close resemblance to that against Naples in 1860. England had no fault to find with that. She gave no aid to expelled monarchs then. This appears to be quite as much a popular German movement as that was an Italian one. The military papers tell us, indeed, what might be done, and there are reports of movements in a few regiments scattered about in Ireland, which look as if they might be sent somewhere, but as likely to New Zealand as to Denmark.

So, last night, expecting that there might be something said on a subject so important, I walked down to the House of Commons. There was no excitement *there*, at all events. Thirty idlers were in the lobby at 4 o'clock, marshaled by four policemen, who cried "Hats off" when the usher approached, followed by the mace-bearer, with that "gilded bauble," representing the majesty of England, which would be a load to carry were it not very hollow. Him followed the Speaker of the House, in a long curly wig, of whitish horse-hair, and a black silk gown, so long that its tail was carried by an attendant at some distance behind him. This splendid procession having passed solemnly through the lobby, we were allowed to put on our hats, which had been taken off to that gilded emblem of royalty, the scepter, or to the Speaker's horse-hair wig, I am not certain which, and I started for the stranger's gallery. A civil policeman stopped me, and informed me that the Speaker was now saying his prayers, and must not be interrupted, but that as soon as this strictly private ceremony was over I would hear it announced that the Speaker, having got up from his knees, was in his chair, when the doors would be opened. The prayers were of remarkable brevity, and I took the best of the sixty-odd seats which British generosity has assigned to strangers, lucky enough to get members' orders in the House of Commons, and uncommonly hard seats they are. It was a thin house. It did not look like war, or anything else of an exciting character. The first hour was passed in the ceremony of reading the titles of railway bills. As each title was read the Speaker droned out "First time"—"Aye"—at least these were the only words audible, and the bills were supposed to have passed their first reading.

The British Parliament combines the functions of the American Congress, State Legislatures, and something of municipal bodies, so that there is an immense mass of uninteresting and petty business; but after a quantity of this routine work had been got over by the Clerks and Speaker, the house filled. PALMERSTON shuffled in on his feeble gouty old legs, looking grey, or while rather, as to his hair and whiskers; sitting curled up on the centre of the ministerial bench, his hat pulled down over his eyes, and his thick, protruding under lip falling. Not a handsome man is Lord PALMERSTON. I should be sorry not to be respectful to the head of the Government; but he *does* remind one of a venerable gorilla. There was great interest to see him, in the gallery; and I think those who saw him sitting half or quite asleep, and looking so old and feeble, must have thought, as I did, that he was about the last person present one would expect to see filling the part of co-respondent in the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Lord ROBERT CECIL called up the Premier with a question about Denmark. He found his feet, and his strength, and looked twenty years younger during the few moments he was speaking—only he said nothing to the purpose. It had been contended, he said, that war put an end to treaties, but that could not be admitted. If so, any strong Power could terminate its treaty engagements with a weaker one by making war upon it for that purpose. The Treaty of 1852, which guarantees the integrity of Denmark, remains in full force. Just so—but who is to inforce it? Denmark cannot. Prussia and Austria, two of the parties, are violating it. France, denied a congress, will not interfere. What England will do, or proposes to do, the Premier would not inform us. England, he said, was free to act as circumstances may require. And that was all that could be got out of Lord PALMERSTON. And to-morrow, perhaps, in spite of the Treaties of 1852, we may have King CHRISTIAN, whom I saw last Spring in Piccadilly, coming over to take up his lodgings and pot luck with the Prince of Wales, unless he prefer to pay a visit to his son, GEORGE I., by the grace of Earl RUSSELL King of Greece and the Ionian Islands.

"To Greece we give our *shining blades*," you know. This King GEORGE, whose proper name is WILLIAM, is not exactly what one would call a "shining blade." He is anything but brilliant; rather a muff, I should say, if he had not such a very pretty sister; but he may do for the Hellenes, who may, in spite of Mr. DISRAELI, be "able to protect themselves against the unconscious machinations of stupidity."

Apropos, there sat the hero of my juvenile and novel-reading days, "Vivian Grey," "Contarina Fleming," "Coningsby," etc., opposite PALMERSTON, on the front Opposition bench, thinking of what kind of an answer he could have given, had the Government changed hands, and he been at the head of the Foreign Office. DISRAELI wears well. The Opposition is an easy birth, and he has an ample fortune, and he knows how to enjoy it. A row of admirably clever men sit on the front bench each side of him. He sits patiently with folded arms, and leans toward one and another, as they come to consult him, possibly about some contemplated onslaught upon the Cabinet. Sir HUGH CAIRNS, Sir FITZROY KELLY, Lord STANLEY, Lord JOHN MANNUS, Sir J. PACKINGTON, are clever and able men—men of a finer grade, it seems to me, than most of those on the other side of the Speaker's table.

A large portion of the evening was occupied in the discussion of matters of local interest, as the TOWNLEY case, in which a murderer has been declared insane, sent to a lunatic asylum, and again declared sane and remanded to penal servitude for life. Mr. BRIGHT spoke against capital punishment, and declared that its abolition would be safe and salutary, and he was more strongly supported than I thought he could have been, by loud, and earnest, and pretty numerous cries of "hear! hear!"

Mr. BRIGHT alluded to the terrible and demoralizing scenes that occur at public executions, which reminds me that there are now seven pirates in Newgate under sentence of death. They will be hanged in the street, in front of the prison—in the Old Bally, close by one of the greatest thoroughfares in London—on the 22d inst. Think what you would see in New-York, were seven men to be hanged at once on a gallows erected in the middle of Centre-street, in front of the Tombs, and then comparing the population and the mob of London with those of New-York, you can imagine what this execution is likely to be.

Another local matter, which is so important as to have been referred to a special joint committee of both Houses, is the metropolitan system—or no system—of railroads. The plans for overground and underground railways now cover one-fourth of the entire area of the City of London, and a large portion of the remainder of the metropolis. Scores of rival schemers are pushing for charters, and the whole town is likely to be undermined, and built up with railway stations. It is a curious fact that the immense business of the underground railway, as far as completed, has not sensibly diminished the omnibus traffic or other modes of transit. As each road appears to create a traffic for itself, there is no telling where this process may end. The Thames tunnel, for so many years a mere show place, is to be used at last by one of the underground railways.

You have heard much, and will hear more of the depopulation of Ireland, but curious changes are also taking place in English populations. The entire population of the country is increasing steadily, in spite of a heavy emigration; but it appears to be gathering into the towns. London increases at the rate of 60,000 a year. Many of the large towns are growing rapidly: but the agricultural population is falling off. In ten years the number of farmers and graziers has diminished 26 per cent. The farms are larger in size. There are 4,000 fewer proprietors than there were ten years ago. All the land in England is now held by about 30,000 persons, and the number of laborers has diminished in fully as great a proportion, partly by the increase of grazing farms, partly by the use of machinery. If things go on in the same way a few years longer, the whole population of England will be gathered into commercial and manufacturing towns, the land will all belong to two or three great proprietors, stocked with cattle and sheep, or cultivated by steam engines and machinery. This is the Englishman's ideal of the iron age in which we live or to which we are tending.

In American affairs, the only matter of interest is the *Alexandra* case, in which the Government has failed in prosecuting its appeal. A majority of the Judges decided yesterday that the last decision was final. An attempt will now be made to bring the matter before the House of Lords. In the matter of the *Alabama* the *Morning News* at once accepts the proposition to leave the claims of the American Government to arbitration. So, all you have to do is to make up the account and present it. The *News* represents the party which holds at present the balance of power. If Mr. COBDEN, Mr. BRIGHT, and those who go with them advocate the payment, or at any rate, the reference of these claims to some foreign power, that is the course which RUSSELL and PALMERSTON will take. There will be grumbling, of course, but it will be done.

The Queen, it has been stated on high authority, has had a powerful influence in the action of the Government on American affairs. It is she who has sustained RUSSELL against PALMERSTON. It is her influence that has made Mr. GIBSON, the President of the Board of Trade, so decided in his Northern sympathies. Several of her personal friends belong to the English Emancipation party, which does not go with Lord BROUGHAM. Now, in many respects, the Queen of England, as in the case of other Constitutional Governments, has no power, as she is held to no responsibility. But she has a great power of saying no. She has the *veto* power, and does not hesitate to use it.

There is a report, for the truth of which I cannot vouch, that it is her veto which has prevented any aid being given to Denmark. The leader of the German movement is her brother-in-law; the Duke of Augustenburgh is her nephew. The Crown Prince of Prussia is her son-in-law, and it is said that she promised him, the last time he was in England, that there should be no English intervention on the side of Denmark. The Queen is German—King CHRISTIAN must be a resigned Christian if he can, and the Princess of Wales must comfort herself with her baby, who will be one day King of England, if all goes happily.

Passing events, and the utter inaction, and seeming paralysis of the English Government, give an air of probability to these rumors. If it be true that the Queen has such a will of her own, and such power over her Government, and also true that she is, as it is believed, the very decided friend of the Federal cause in America, there is little to apprehend from British interference.

Another sad calamity has befallen one of the highest rank in English literature, in the death of the second son of CHARLES DICKENS. He was an officer of the Indian Army, and died, on the last day of the past year, in the military hospital at Calcutta. While his father stood as chief mourner by the grave of THACKERAY, almost at the very hour, his son was dying on the other side of the world. It is easy to imagine how a man of so affectionate a nature must be grieved at the loss of a son, but the reflection that he died in the service of his country, and that millions all over the world will sympathize with his sorrow, may well console him. Mr. DICKENS has, I believe, a numerous family. One of his sons made a short tour in America a few months ago; preparatory to entering some department of the civil service. A daughter is married to a son of WILKIE COLLINS. Among those who attended his readings last season I saw several of his grown-up and younger children, who were not among the least delighted of his auditors.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

French Politics—Mexican Affairs—M. Mercier—The Rappahannock to be Detained—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1864.

The speech of the Emperor to the Committee of the Corps Legislatif, which carried him the address of that body, has put a stop to all discussion in favor of liberal measures. His Majesty declared in effect in that speech that he was the Government, that to him belonged the initiative in the adoption of measures of the nature referred to, and that when the time came to adopt them he was to be the judge of their opportunity.

In order to extenuate the severity of this language, which is exercising in fact a most damaging effect, the friends of the Emperor say that he does not like to be driven into measures, and that this language is as likely to be the forerunner of concessions in the liberal sense as the contrary. But, as I said before, the discussion in the press and in the Chambers on the question of "crowning the edifice," suddenly ceased after the promulgation of this speech, and among other things the grand debate which was to have taken place in the Senate on the petition of M. DARIMON in favor of freedom of the press, and on which the Prince NAPOLEON and the Viscount DE LA GUERONNIERE were to have spoken in the affirmative, was incontinently smothered, for no other reason than that the Emperor declared such discussions useless. But His Majesty will see, two months hence, when the supplementary elections take place in the Second and Fifth Districts of Paris, that he has, perhaps made a mistake.

The Emperor does not conceal his great joy at the happy turn in Mexican affairs. JUAREZ seems to have been sufficiently enfeebled by the late military events in Mexico to render further resistance useless. Mr. SEWARD has renounced all opposition to the new order of things in that country, and MAXIMILIAN accepts the throne without a loan or any further guarantees, and why, therefore, should NAPOLEON [not be happy? Surely no one ever got out of a bad scrape so cheaply. The *Monitsur* now calls the new Emperor MAXIMILIAN I.; in a few days he will be received as such at the Tuileries, and then the Emperor's triumph will be cried on the housetops!

The news which comes to us of the indignation in Germany as well as in Denmark against England, is so remarkable, as to form a prominent feature in passing events. If English ignominy had any lower depth to reach on the Continent, that depth is now reached. The Germans almost love their enemies, the Danes, out of hatred for the English. In every theatre in Germany the hit of the evening is some *jeu de mot*, or some allusion, at the expense of England. A happy interpolation of this nature a few evenings ago by an actor at Frankfort, gained for the actor six recalls, the audience rising to their feet and cheering like crazy people.

Since M. MERCIER'S arrival from Washington, he has joined his efforts to those of the American Minister in setting the French Government right on the state of the war in America, and he is also using his influence to prevent any breach of international law in connexion with the Confederate ships in French ports. The decision of the Government in the case of the *Rappahanock, has, therefore, I learn, been changed, and that vessel will probably be detained.*

A good deal of noise has been made about the departure for Mexico, of a Capt. BONAPARTE, grandson of LUCIEN BONAPARTE, and second cousin to the present Emperor. It was stated in some journals that this young officer was the grandson of JEROME BONAPARTE, formerly of the American army; but this proves not to be the fact, for this young officer, who is still Captain in the Cuirassiers, stationed at Tours, is now at Paris, on furlough, on a visit to his father, Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, and his grandmother, Mrs. BONAPARTE PATTERSON, now both at Paris. One of the ministerial papers, in order to put a stop to the misstatements and conjectures which were gaining currency in regard to this matter, has just published a statement, which declares who the Captain BONAPARTE in question is, and that he goes out as Captain in the Foreign Legion, simply to fulfill his duty as an officer of that corps, and without any ulterior political mission.

The Count ALFIERI, nephew of Count CAVOUR, and member of the Parliament of Italy, has arrived at Paris to bring to the Emperor the protests of the various municipalities in Italy against the late complot of GRICCO and Company. The public still insist that this complot is a sham, but it is evident that they think differently in Italy. I learn, however, that the testimony collected in regard to the affair up to this time is very meagre, and does not seem to implicate anybody beyond those now in prison.

We are promised also, in a few days, one of the most exciting trials perhaps to be found on criminal records, that of a first-class homeopathic physician, a Viscount by birth, for the poisoning of a woman whose life he had insured in his own name for a sum of $110,000, and also for the poisoning of his mother-in-law. He will probably urge in his defence that he was trying to prove to the public the power of infinitessimal doses.

Miss ADELINA PATTI continues to be the star of the operatic world at Paris. She is supported by MARIO and DELLA-SEDA, and the theatre is nightly filled, although all the seats in the lower part of the house have been put up to 14 and 15 francs each. Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, who spent the month of January at Paris, and who only sang during that time in private, returns here in March to give a series of grand concerts. She sang at the houses of both ROSSINI and MEYERBEER at Paris. The latter pronounced her voice the finest he had ever heard, and, he regretted that her lameness would prevent him from giving her his *Africaine*.

ENGLAND.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on Feb. 11 the Earl of Derby, in asking Lord RUSSELL to produce the correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the United States, in reference to the *Alabama* and other vessels built in this country, from which the United States apprehended injury, said the noble Lord had refused to lay on the table the correspondence with regard to the rams built in the Mersey, on the ground that they were now under judicial consideration. He understood that the rams were detained by an order of Government in September, and that they were seized in October. From that time until Saturday last no steps were taken to obtain a judicial decision as the legality of the seizure. On Friday last an information was issued which might have been filed in October or November, and in that way the question might have been brought to an early issue. Since that information was filed he was informed that Messrs. LAIRD had received an intimation that it was now necessary to send out a commission, four months after seizure, for the purpose of collecting evidence. He thought the production of the correspondence between this country and the United States, on the subject of these seizures, could have no sort of bearing upon the case about to be brought before the courts, that case being simply whether Messrs. LAIRD had or had not, in constructing these vessels, infringed the municipal laws of England. He reminded Lord RUSSELL that the papers he objected to produce had already been made public in America and laid before Congress. What he wanted to see now was the English as well as the American version. The noble Earl (DERBY) had copies extracted from the correspondence laid before Congress, and said the impression produced was that the Government had been compelled by the menaces and pressure placed upon them by the United States to make concessions, which they had refused to make in the first instance, in addition to the correspondence in reference to the *Alabama* and the steam rams. He wished also to have a copy laid before Parliament of any correspondence that may have taken place in reference to acts of violation committed by American cruisers upon English vessels. Alluding to the threat of the American Government, in a dispatch to Mr. ADAMS, to follow such vessels as the *Alabama* and the *Florida* in British waters, and seize them even if under the protection of the British flag, he said the dispatch, although not officially communicated to Her Majesty's Government, had nevertheless been laid before Congress, and it was expedient that we should come to a thorough understanding with the American Government on the subject.

Earl RUSSELL said the steam rams built at Birkenhead had been seized, because there was reason to believe they were intended for the service of the Confederate States. When inquiries were first instituted by Government, it was alleged the vessels were being built upon French account; but, upon communicating with the French Ambassador at the Foreign Office in France, he found there was not the slightest ground for that assertion, and there appeared to be small reason to doubt that they were intended for the Confederate States. He agreed with Mr. ADAMS, that if a considerable number of vessels were armed and equipped in this country, and sent forth to attack a Power with which we were at peace, it would be an infringement of the proclamation of neutrality issued by Her Majesty, and it would be virtually taking part in the war in favor of the Confederate States. Her Majesty's Government were anxious that no act of theirs should give countenance to such proceedings. With respect to the paper moved for by Lord DERBY, he was informed by the law officers of the crown that their production would lead to further inquiry and discussion, and that Government would suffer from having their case either partially stated or altogether forestalled. He must, therefore, still decline to produce the papers in reference to cases which were about to be brought before a proper legal tribunal. With regard to the second question of the noble Earl—if he would give the names of the cases to which he referred—there was no objection to produce any correspondence that might have taken place upon them.

The subject then dropped.

THE FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the London Star.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.

Intelligence was received here this afternoon to the effect that the Confederate cruiser *Florida*, under the command Capt. MAFFIT, left Brest last night, in the midst of a dense fog, on a cruise. We understand that the United States war steamer *Kearsarge*, on being apprised of the *Florida's* sailing, stood out to sea yesterday evening, so that there is every possibility of a fight between the two vessels—that is, should they chance to get foul of each other.

Grand Banquet to the Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves.

Wednesday evening, at Jefferson Market Drill Rooms, the City authorities gave a grand banquet to the Second Regiment Fire Zouaves. The room was very neatly dressed, and the brilliant uniforms of many distinguished officers, and the handsome uniforms of the Zouaves, with the firemen's red collar turned over outside the coat, gave the room a splendid appearance. The tables were loaded with substantials and delicacies; and the Zouaves, who, on many a hard fought field have proved their ability to attack and vanquish an enemy, last evening fully proved their ability to attack and enjoy a good dinner. In the absence of Mayor GUNTHER, Alderman HARDY presided. He welcomed the Zouaves home, paid a just tribute to their bravery in battle, and assured them they were very far from being forgotten by the City authorities. He then read a letter from Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, expressing his regret that prior engagements rendered it impossible for him to attend, which was received with loud cheers. Col. BURNSIDE, in response to the toast of the "Seventy-third Regiment," gave a short history of the regiment's career from its commencement. In response to the toast of "The Fire Commissioners," HENRY WILSON, Esq., made a most excellent speech. He praised in glowing terms the valor of the regiment, and assured them that the Fire Commissioners always had and always would be their steadfast friends. Hon. F. A. CONKLIN, Col. THOMAS HOLT, of the Fifth Excelsior, and Lieut.-Col. M. BURNS, of the Seventy-third Regiment, also made short and pertinent speeches, which were well received. Capt. MANNING, also of the Zouaves, then sang an excellent song, the entire regiment joining in the chorus, and his allusions to the gallant conduct of Gen. SICKLES, Col. GRAHAM, and "Mickey BURNS and his gray horse," elicited great applause. Gen. SPINOLA, Capt. SMITH, Capt. JACK DOWNEY, and many others, also spoke to the eminent satisfaction of the brave veterans, and at a late hour the festivities ended.

Big Business at Volunteering.

The Supervisors' Volunteering Committee paid the bounty of $300 to no less than 403 men Wednesday, by far the largest day's work yet, swallowing up within a fraction of $121,000 of greenbacks. It was a busy day at the rooms of the committee thronged from morning till night, and giving the officials about as much as they could well attend to. With plenty of money on hand, let all give every encouragement possible by word and act, and our quota will be soon as far above par as the County volunteering loan is.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.—This celebrated corps, so distinguished for its bravery at Gettysburgh and on numerous other hard-fought fields, has established a general recruiting-office at Tammany Hall, under the supervision of Col. ROBERT NUGENT. Many veterans have reënlisted, and numerous young men anxious to share their glory are daily enlisting. The recruits receive the best treatment, are placed in charge of brave and experienced officers, and could not be more favorably situated. Gen. HANCOCK hopes soon to have his famous corps fully recruited, and soon again to lead them on to victory and glory.

HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY, OR SECOND NEW-YORK CAVALRY.—This veteran regiment has sent a recruiting party to this City under the charge of Col. OTTO HARNAUS and Capt. HENRY GIMPON, and have established their headquarters at the Mercer House, No. 453 Broome, corner Mercer-street. This regiment has acquired an enviable reputation for their daring raids and services in the field, and expect soon to fill up their ranks.

TERRITORIAL MAP.—J. H. COLTON, No. 172 William-street, has just issued a handsome pocket map of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Idaho, together with British Columbia. It is most valuable as topographical and geographical reference, especially as it includes the region of extensive gold fields in these Territories.

FROM THE SOUTH

Legislative Resources of the Rebellion.

The Tax, Currency and Military Bills.

HOW THE REBELS RAISE MEN AND MONEY

Secret History of the Rebel Navy Department.

Spirit of the Press, Miscellaneous Matters, &c.

From our late files of Richmond journals, the receipt of which we have already acknowledged, we extract the following important matters:

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

THE MILITARY BILL.

The Richmond papers publish the Military Bill which is now the law of the Confederacy.

Section 1—Provides that all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 17 and 50, shall be in the military service of the Confederate States during the war.

Section 2—Provides that all between the ages of 18 and 45 now in service shall be retained during the present war in the same organizations in which they were serving at the passage of this act, unless they are regularly discharged or transferred.

Section 3—Provides that, at the expiration of six months from the 1st of April next, a bounty of one hundred dollars, in a *six per cent.* Government Bond shall be paid to each non-commissioned officer and private then in service.

Section 4—Brings again into the service those exempted on account of disability which does not now exist.

Section 5—Provides that all between 17 and 18 years of age shall form a reserve corps not to serve out of the State in which they reside.

Section 8—Provides that all the duties of provost and hospital guards and clerks, and of clerks, guards, agents, employes or laborers in the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, in the Ordnance Bureau and Navy Departments, and all similar duties, shall be performed by persons who are declared, by a board of surgeons, as unable to perform military service in the field. The President may detail such bodies of troops or individuals required to be enrolled under the sixth section of this act (between 45 and 50) as may be needed for the discharge of such duties. Persons between seventeen and eighteen years of age shall not be assigned to such duties. The President is empowered to detail artisans, such as iron, or persons of scientific skill, to perform indispensable duties in the departments or bureaux herein mentioned.

Section 10—Repeals all existing exemption laws, and exempts the following:

1. All who shall be held unfit for military service, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

2. The President of the Confederate States; the members and officers of Congress, of the several State Legislatures, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or the Governors of the respective States may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State Governments, as the case may be.

3. Every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his church, and who, at the passage of this act, shall be regularly employed in the discharge of his ministerial duties; superintendents and physicians of asylums of the deaf, dumb, blind and insane; one editor for each newspaper being published at the time of the passage of this act, and such employes as said editor may certify on oath to be indispensable to the publication of such newspaper; the public printer of the Confederate and State Governments, and such journeymen printers as the said public printer shall certify on oath to be indispensable to perform the public printing; one skilled apothecary in each apothecary store, who was doing business as such apothecary on the 10th day of October, 1862, and has continued said business, without intermission, since that period; all physicians over the age of thirty years, who are now and have been, for the last seven years, in the practice of their profession; but the term physician shall not include dentists.

[The old law exists covering professors and teachers.]

All superintendents of public hospitals established by law before the passage of this act, and such employes as the said superintendent shall certify on oath to be essential to the management thereof.

4. There shall be exempt one person as owner or agriculturist on each farm or plantation upon which there are now and were, on the 1st day of January last, fifteen able-bodied field hands between the ages of 18 and 45, upon the following conditions: 1. This exemption shall only be granted in cases in which there is no white male adult on the farm or plantation not liable to military duty, nor unless the person claiming the exemption was, on the 1st day of January, 1864, either the owner and manager, or overseer of said plantation, but in no case shall more than one person be exempted for one farm or plantation. 2. Such person shall first execute a bond payable to the Confederate States of America, in such form and with such security and in such penalty as the Secretary of War may prescribe, conditioned that he will deliver to the Government at some railroad depot, or such other place or places as may be designated by the Secretary of War, within twelve months next ensuing, one hundred pounds of bacon, or, at the election of the Government, its equivalent in pork, and one hundred pounds of beef (said beef to be delivered on foot,) for each able-bodied slave on said farm or plantation within the above said ages, whether said slaves are in the field or not, which said bacon, or pork and beef, shall be paid for by

presses all trade and paralyzes every kind of production.

Sec. 1—Enacts that the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi River, and until the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi River, to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their dates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of January and July of each year.

Sec. 2—Authorizes the issue of these bonds.

Sec. 3—Declares that bills of the denomination of $100 not presented by the time named shall cease to be receivable for public dues, and that "said notes, if not so presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the fourth section of this act, be subject to a tax of *ten per cent. a month* until so presented, which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and said notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act."

Sec. 4—Lays a tax of 33⅓ per cent. on all Treasury notes not funded at the time named; said tax to be collected when these notes shall be presented for funding or payment of dues. It also authorizes the substitution of new notes for the old notes after the time named, at the rate of 62½ cents on the dollar, and "that upon all such Treasury notes which may remain outstanding on the 1st January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes as herein provided, a tax of *one hundred per cent.* is hereby imposed.

Sections five and six read as follows:

5. That after the 1st day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be, and is hereby revoked: *Provided*, the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes, in such forms as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, said new issues to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import dues, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of $4 of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert the same into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

6. That to pay the expenses of the government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds, to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation, and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco, and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties now laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged, provided that the duties now laid upon imports hereby pledged shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in the coupons of said bonds.

Sec. 7—Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, "from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds or any part thereof, upon the best terms he can, so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of the circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits."

Sec. 8—Limits the bonds named in section 6 to denominations of $100, or some multiple thereof, the interest to be payable half-yearly on the 1st January and July in each year—the principal to be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

Sec. 9—Makes all call certificates fundable, and taxes them on the same scale as Treasury notes, rating them at two-thirds their face if they are not promptly converted.

Sec. 10—Provides for the circulation of the bonds by banks of deposit.

Sec. 11—Provides for receiving five-dollar Treasury notes in payment of public dues until the times named for their conversion.

Sec. 12—Allows any State holding Treasury notes, received before the times fixed for taxing said notes, until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, shall be held to have been received, diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the notes subject to the tax and those not so subject, shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive.

Sec. 13—Makes the 7-30 notes no longer receivable for public dues, but declares them to be "bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable on the 1st January in each and every year."

Sec. 14—Authorises the Secretary, "in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special indorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest."

The remaining sections of the act are purely formal in their character.

SYNOPSIS OF THE TAX BILL.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 7.

The Tax bill levies, in addition to the taxes levied by the act of April 24, 1863, as follows:

Sec. 1. Upon the value of real, personal, and mixed property, of every kind and description, except the exemptions hereafter to be named, five per cent.; the tax levied on property employed in agriculture to be credited by the value of the tax in kind.

On gold and silver wares, plate, jewels and watches, 10 per cent.

The tax to be levied on the value of property in 1860, except in the case of land, slaves, cotton and tobacco, purchased since Jan. 1, 1862, upon which the tax shall be levied on the price paid.

Sec. 2. A tax of five per cent. on the value of all shares in joint stock companies of any kind, whether incorporated or not. The shares to be valued at their market value at the time of assessment.

Sec. 3. Upon the market value of gold and silver coin or bullion, five per cent.; also the same upon moneys held abroad, or all bills of exchange drawn therefor.

A tax of five per cent. on all solvent credits, and on all bank bills and papers used as currency, except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes, and not employed in a registered business, taxed twenty-five per cent.

Sec. 4. Profits in trade and business taxed as follows:

On the purchase and sale of agricultural products and mercantile wares generally, from Jan. 1, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1865, ten per cent. in addition to the tax under the act of April 24, 1863.

The same on the purchase and sale of coin, exchange, stocks, notes and credits of any kind, and any property not included in the foregoing.

On the amount of profits exceeding twenty-five per cent. of any bank, banking company, or joint stock company of any description, incorporated or not, twenty-five per cent. on such excess.

Sec. 5. The following are exempted from taxation:

Five hundred dollars' worth of property for each head of a family, and a hundred dollars additional for each minor child; and for each son in the army or navy, or who has fallen in the service, and a member of the family when he enlisted, the further sum of five hundred dollars.

One thousand dollars of the property of the widow or minor children of any officer, soldier, sailor or marine who has died in the service.

A like amount of property of any officer, soldier, sailor or marine engaged in the service, or who has been disabled therein, provided said property, exclusive of furniture, does not exceed in value one thousand dollars.

When property has been injured or destroyed by the enemy, or the owner unable temporarily to use or occupy it, by reason of the presence or proximity of the enemy, the assessment may be reduced in proportion to the damage sustained by the owner, and the tax in the same ratio by the District Collector.

Sec. 6. The taxes on property for 1864 to be assessed as on the day of the passage of this act, and collected the first of June next, with 90 days' extension west of the Mississippi. The additional tax on incomes or profits for 1863, to be paid forthwith; the tax on incomes, &c., for 1864 to be collected according to the acts of 1863.

Sec. 7. Exempts from tax on income for 1864 all property herein taxed ad valorem. The tax on Confederate bonds in no case to exceed the interest payable on the same; and said bonds exempt from tax when held by minors or lunatics, if the interest do not exceed one thousand dollars.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

In the rebel House of Representatives on Feb. 10. Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported to the House the General Appropriation Bill, with the amendments of the Senate, and recommended that they be concurred in.

Among other astounding items included in this bill are the following, deemed necessary to the collection of the "tax in kind:" For the purchase of grain bags, *three millions two hundred and forty-six thousand dollars.*

For wagons, teams and equipments for collecting and hauling the grain and other produce, *two million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.*

The bill appropriates three million and sixty-two thousand dollars for the payment of claims for the loss of slaves impressed by the Confederate authorities to be engaged on the public defences, and where the slave may have escaped to the enemy, or died in the service or contracted disease in the service, whereof they have since died.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed, read the third time, and passed as amended.

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 7.

The following bill was passed by Congress in secret session, and the injunction of secrecy having been removed, it is made public:

A BILL *to Suspend the Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in certain Cases.*

Whereas, The Constitution of the Confederate States of America provides in article 1, section 9, paragraph 2, that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," and *Whereas*, the power of suspending the privilege of said writ, as recognized in said article 1, is vested solely in the Congress, which is the exclusive judge of the necessity of such suspension; and *Whereas*, in the opinion of the Congress, the public safety requires the suspension of said writ in the existing case of the invasion of these States; and *Whereas*, the President has asked for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and informed Congress of conditions of public danger which render the suspension of the writ a measure proper for the public defence against invasion and insurrection; now, therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That during the present invasion of the Confederate States, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be and the same is hereby suspended: but such suspension shall apply only to the cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, Secretary of War, or the General Officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department, by the authority, and under the control of the President. It is hereby declared that the purpose of Congress in the passage of this act is to provide more effectually for the public safety by suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the following cases and no other:

I. Of treason, or treasonable efforts or combinations to subvert the Government of the Confederate States.

II. Of conspiracies to overthrow the Government, or conspiracies to resist the lawful authority of the Confederate States.

III. Of combining to assist the enemy, or of communicating intelligence to the enemy, or giving him aid and comfort.

IV. Of conspiracies, preparations and attempts to incite servile insurrection.

V. Of desertions, or encouraging desertions, of harboring deserters, and of attempts to avoid military service: *Provided*, that in case of palpable wrong and oppression by any subordinate officer upon any party who does not legally owe military service, his superior officer shall grant prompt relief to the oppressed party, and the subordinate shall be dismissed from office.

VI. Of spies and emissaries of the enemy.

VII. Of holding correspondence or intercourse with the enemy, without necessity, and without the permission of the Confederate States.

VIII. Of unlawful trading with the enemy, and other offences against the laws of the Confederate States, enacted to promote their success in the war.

IX. Of conspiracies, or attempts to liberate prisoners of war held by the Confederate States.

X. Of conspiracies, or attempts or preparations to aid the enemy.

XI. Of persons advising or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause, or to resist the Confederate States, or to adhere to the enemy.

XII. Of unlawfully burning, destroying or injuring, or attempting to burn, destroy or injure any bridge or railroad, or telegraphic line of communication, or property, with the intent of aiding the enemy.

XIII. Of treasonable designs to impair the military power of the Government by destroying, or attempting to destroy, the vessels, or arms, or munitions of war, or arsenals, foundries, workshops, or other property of the Confederate States.

Sec. 2. The President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested or detained, in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in the due course of law.

Sec. 3. That during the supension aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of habeas corpus, to appear in person, or to return the body of any person or persons detained by him, by the authority of the President, Secretary of War, or the General officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner for any of the causes hereinbefore specified, under the authority aforesaid, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall immediately cease and remain suspended so long as this act shall continue in force.

Sec. 4. This act shall continue in force for ninety days after the next meeting of Congress and no longer."

THE REBEL NAVY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF A JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE.

The shortcomings of the Navy Department have lately occupied the attention of the Confederates. In the Richmond *Enquirer* we find a report of the "Joint Select Congressional Committee" appointed to examine into the operations of the department. The document states that the Committee confined their investigations to the domestic operations of the department, because the President advised them that it would not be for the public good to examine into the foreign operations. They received some confidential information on this point, however, from a "gentleman in charge of the foreign contracts." The report states that "the committee have inquired into everything relating to the materials and the operations of the navy within the Confederate States; the means and resources for building a navy; the efforts to purchase or build vessels and to obtain ordnance and ordnance stores; the number and kind of vessels purchased or built; of whom purchased or by whom built; the contracts for them and how complied with; the contracts for war vessels now pending; the vessels owned by the Government when the Navy Department was organized, and the number and kind now owned by it; the naval defences of the Mississippi River, and especially of New-Orleans, of the Cumberland, Tennessee and James Rivers, and of the City of Norfolk; the circumstances connected with the destruction of the *Virginia*, the *Louisiana*, the *Mississippi*, the *Arkansas* and other gunboats: the causes of our naval disasters, and of the failure of our navy to meet the public expectations."

They state *"that, after long, patient and careful investigation, they have found nothing in the administration of the Navy Department that justifies any censure of Mr. Mallory."*

The report then sets forth at length the difficulties under which the South labored in consequence of it limited facilities for ship-building. It says:

"Our means and resources for building a navy were so small and inconsiderable, compared with the naval power and resources of the enemy, *that many patriotic men doubted the wisdom of an attempt to construct a navy.*

We have had to labor under the most untoward and embarrassing circumstances. Men had been employed as shipwrights, who had never served an apprenticeship, or built a vessel, or even worked on one, because skill and experience could not be commanded. *All the labor or materials requisite to complete and equip a war vessel could not be commanded at any one point of the Confederacy*; but the machinery for propelling it, or some part of it, or the ordnance or ordnance stores, had to be transported to the various and distant points where the hulls were being built. Thus, in the construction of the *Mississippi* at New-Orleans, the labor, skill and resources of different parts of the Confederacy were necessarily invoked; her iron was rolled at Atlanta, portions of her machinery and equipments were made at Norfolk, while the main shaft and ordnance and ordnance stores were made at Richmond.

In order to sheath the hulls of gunboats we have been obliged to use such scrap iron, old and rejected sugar mills, and other discarded iron as could be gathered up; and to propel them have been constrained to use the engines and boilers of dilapidated steamboats. Hence it has happened that some of our gunboats have proven inefficient because of the imperfection of their machinery and sheathing.

Besides the deficiencies and difficulties, we have been obstructed in our operations by the invasions of the enemy, whereby we not only lost our navy-yards and much of their machinery and ship timber, *but were compelled to destroy gunboats quite completed, and steamboats whose machinery might have served us, to prevent them from being captured by the enemy.* Hence the destruction of the *Virginia*, *Louisiana*, *Mississippi*, the vessels in Lake Ponchartrain, Bayou St. John, the Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers, and elsewhere.

Allusion is next made to the overwhelming preponderance which the United States navy possessed, by way of putting Mr. Mallory's efforts in a better light, and the report proceeds:

"One of his first acts, after entering upon his duties, was to call the attention of Congress to the rapid and radical changes in naval warfare which had taken place within a few years, in displacing the "wooden walls" that had been relied on for attack or defence, with gigattic iron-clads. He early took means for constructing an iron-clad navy. An officer was sent throughout the Confederate States to examine and report the means of manufacturing and preparing iron armor and heavy machinery. Others were sent to the United States, to Canada or Europe, to purchase or build suitable vessels for immediate use. The building of armored vessels was began in the hope of compensating, by their individual strength, for our great inferiority to the enemy in the number of war vessels and of seamen and marines. The time, labor and material necessary to construct a single heavy armored steam vessel may be judged of from the following example: The *Merrimac*, one of the ships sunk and partially destroyed by the enemy on abandoning Norfolk, was raised, and although the main point of the hull, and the boilers and material part of the machinery were uninjured, eight months of uninterrupted labor of as many workmen as could advantageously be employed, aided by the workshops of Richmond, were necessary to get her in fighting condition as an iron-clad. Work upon her, under orders of the Navy Department, was commenced on the 11th of July, 1861, and she fought the memorable battle of Hampton Roads—a battle which at once revolutionized naval warfare—on the 8th of March, of 1862, before she was entirely completed. And yet Constructor Porter says "the yard at Norfolk was worked up to its fullest capacity. Everything was properly organized, and the officers were constantly on the spot directing operations and pushing forward the work. The Secretary of the Navy, in order to stimulate operations, offered inducements by way of additional pay or rewards, to work after dark and on Sundays. In short, he offered every encouragement that was calculated to incite them to more zeal and energy." By letters and by telegrams he urged the officers of the navy at New-Orleans and other important points to spare neither men nor money, and to work day and night in completing gunboats, preparing ordnance stores and getting ready to attack or to meet the enemy. *The arrest of the Navy Department at New-Orleans was impaired for a short time for the want of money to pay the employees; but this is not imputable to Mr. Mallory.* His requisitions were made upon the Treasury in due time to have supplied all just demands against the Department. The causes of this financial embarrassment are explained in the correspondence between himself and the Secretary of the Treasury, which is embodied in the testimony. It does not appear by the testimony that work on any vessel, or for the navy, at any time or place, was delayed or suspended by the default of the Secretary or the navy. He has ordered courts of inquiry in every instance where there was probable cause for attributing our defeat or disaster to the deficiency or delinquency of an officer of the navy. He has invited contracts for building gunboats wherever they could be soonest and best built and most advantageously employed. His contracts seem to have been judicious, and to have been properly enforced. Contractors have in some cases failed to complete their work within the time stipulated, whereby the expectations of the Secretary have been disappointed and his plans defeated. But, on inquiry, it has been shown that they failed to comply with their engagements in consequence of unforseen causes beyond their control, and not through any infidelity or want of diligence.

Reference is then made to the Messrs. Tift, and their failure to complete the *Mississippi* at New-Orleans, and they are defended from the charge of being relations of Mr. Mallory as well as from that of want of energy in the prosecution of their work. The report says:

"*Their operations were delayed from a want of iron, which the Navy Department could not possibly supply as fast as it was demanded. Indeed, neither the Government nor the people have been able to meet and satisfy the great demands of the army and navy for iron. The Navy Department has, for a long time past, employed agents in many parts of the country to gather scrap iron in cities and on plantations, to relieve, in some measure, its necessities.*"

The reports from the Secretary of the Navy have not been published, from motives of sound policy, and hence the operations of that department are not generally known. It is not deemed proper now to publish all the facts which should be presented, in order to give a full knowledge and just appreciation of the management of the Navy Department. But it is not improper to state that the department has erected a powder-mill, which supplies all the powder required by our navy; two engine-boiler and machine shops and five ordnance workshops. It has established eighteen yards for building war vessels, and a ropewalk, making all cordage, from a ropeyarn to a nine-inch cable, and capable of turning out 8,000 per month. Of vessels not iron clad, the department has purchased and otherwise acquired and converted to war-vessels..... 44
Has built and completed as war-vessels..... 12
Has partially constructed and destroyed to save from the enemy..... 10
And has now under construction..... 9
Of iron-clad vessels, it has completed and has now in commission..... 12
Has completed and destroyed, or lost by capture.... 4
Has in progress of construction and in various stages of forwardness..... 20

It has also one iron-clad floating battery, presented to the Confederate States by the ladies of Georgia, and one iron-clad raw, partially completed and turned over to the Confederacy by the State of Alabama.

Taking into consideration the poverty of our means, and the formidable naval power and boundless resources of our enemy at the beginning of this war, our people have not sufficient cause for shame or discouragement in the operations of our navy. What has been, and is being done to resist the enemy on the waters of our rivers and the sea, should inspire confidence and excite strong hope that our navy will yet prove an efficient and worthy ally of our noble armies in achieving our independence. It has already won the admiration and applause of neutral nations for its gallant and glorious achievements.

And if we should succeed in getting the war-vessels completed now in progress of construction, the committee believe that our naval triumphs will yet rival the heroic and brilliant achievements of our land forces.

SECRET HISTORY.

The *Examiner* of Feb. 20, publishes extracts from testimony taken by the Joint Special Committee, which made the above report. Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, testified regarding the failure of his exertions to push forward the work on the rams rapidly enough. He said:

At length the excuse was given for this torturing want of vigor, that the work could not proceed faster for want of funds. The Navy Department had not paid its obligations, and, in consequence, had lost credit. I therefore telegraphed the Treasury Department as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26, 1862.

C. G. Memminger, Secretary Treasury, Richmond:

The Navy Department here owes nearly a million. Its credit is stopped. If you wish I will place $2,000,000 on account of the war tax, to the credit of the Government, so that the debts can be paid and the works continued.

(Signed) THOMAS O. MOORE, Governor.

The following remarkable letter was addressed to Gen. Benjamin. The italics are Gen. Lovell's:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT No. 1,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 9, 1862.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War:

Sir—In obedience to your orders I have sent forward to Tennessee, besides the Thirteenth Louisiana already detached, the following regiments viz: the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Fourth Louisiana, and the Seventh Mississippi Regiments. The Twentieth will leave on Tuesday. Gibson's and Vaiden's field batteries have also gone forward.

* * * * * * *

You will thus perceive that this department has been completely stripped of every organized body of troops. To replace them, I have called Maj. Moore for ten thousand volunteers and militia for the defence of the lines about New-Orleans, which call, I hope, will meet with the approval of the Government.

Persons are found here who assert that I am sending away all troops, so that *the city may fall an easy prey to the enemy.*

* * * * * * *

M. LOVELL, Major-Gen. Commanding.

In another official letter from Gen. Lovell to Secretary Benjamin occurs the following:

"We are called upon here from all quarters to furnish everything—powder, food, equipments and ordnance stores of all kinds, and it is utterly impossible to make any estimate which will suit the requirements of the bureau. We must have money *here in large quantities*, for we know not what urgent requisition may come upon us by telegraph at a moment's notice. Bragg telegraphed to-day for five hundred thousand pounds hard bread, yet the estimate of my commissary, approved by me, has been returned from Richmond, *for details* of what we would require. Such red tape will kill us. We had to borrow money to keep troops from suffering."

Commodore Forrest testified regarding his desire and efforts to defend the Norfolk Navy-Yard. He said:

"By placing the steamer *Virginia* in a proper position I thought she might very well protect the harbor, and even if Gen. Huger's army was taken away, I thought the citizens would all turn out to man the batteries. To this he replied, they would starve us out. I informed him that they could not very well do that for some time to come, that we had four hundred barrels of pork, and four hundred barrels of beef stowed in the yard; that the forage there had been collected for three months for the cattle. To this he replied, that it had been determined upon as a military necessity, and must be carried out.

Mr. Foote—What was the value of the navy-yard? What do you conjecture the amount of the injury to be which we suffered from the destruction of the navy-yard?

Commodore Forrest—There is a printed schedule taken by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of the State of Virginia, which could be had from the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth. *In that schedule it mentions the value of the public property to be* $6,500,000, *or thereabouts.*"

GEN. TOOMBS.

THE PARTICULARS OF HIS ARREST.

From the Savannah Republican.

We have said nothing of the recent arrest of Gen. (now Colonel) Toombs, and his trial, now progressing before a court-martial in this city, for the reason that we regarded it simply a case of military discipline in which the public would feel no particular interest. But as the event has got abroad, the story, gathering most marvelously as it traveled, is done up at length in the Richmond papers with an almost endless variety of minutiæ and speculation, not one of which is correct. It is, therefore, due to Gen. Toombs and to truth that the facts should be stated as they are.

And in the outset, we would assure our Richmond cotemporaries that the *treason, disloyalty, passport* and *old woman* parts of the story are all pure fabrications. The facts are well known here to be as follows, or perhaps we should say the *allegations*, as the trial has not yet been concluded:

"Gen. Toombs was at Augusta with a regiment of State troops recently mustered into the Confederate service for a limited term, and which he commanded. His command was about to take the cars for Savannah on one of the cold days of the late severe spell. They were to travel in box cars, and the soldiers, after laying a place on the floor of the cars with brick and sand, built fires thereon for the purpose of keeping themselves warm on the journey. The agent of the road, Mr. Selkirk, seeing this, remonstrated with the men, told them it was prohibited by the rules of the company, and that when the train got in motion the fire would blow about, and the train be destroyed. He furthermore is said to have stated that the train should not leave the depot until the fires were extinguished. Gen. Toombs coming up in the midst of the altercation between the agent and his men, declared that the fires should not be extinguished, that the train should leave in spite of the agent and after cursing and using much bitter language towards the latter, had him arrested and kept in custody by a guard. He also threatened to have the agent cut to pieces and thrown into the engine for fuel, together with direful other calamities to his corporeal man. Whether the fires were out or not, we did not learn, but the agent, being outnumbered, offered no further resistance, and the train with the troops left for Savannah. The agent reported the case to the railroad company, and, on their complaint to the military authorities, Gen. Toombs was arrested and carried before a court marshal.

Such are the facts as we heard them from apparently reliable sources. If any other circumstance entered into the cause of Mr. Toombs' arrest, it has not come to our knowledge.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

MEAT.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 20.

Cut off, as we are, from Tennessee and Kentucky, *the question of meat supplies for our armies, from the area within our control, is one of grave consideration.* According to census reports, there is no just ground for the impression, long prevalent with us, that the South was dependent upon the North for a large portion of the meat we consumed. We actually reared and slaughtered more animals, in proportion to population, than the North, and it is simply owing to the fact of our almost wasteful use of meat, in which they economized, that we became annual purchasers of this article to so great an extent. Thrown upon our own resources, diverting our agriculture from the production of our great commercial staples to that of breadstuffs, and, along with it, to raising animals, hogs especially, since the war began, *in sections undisturbed by the march of armies, or not affected by epidemics among our stock, the supplies of meat are far more bountiful than ever known before.* It but remains for our patriotic planters to respond to the call of Government for this article, which, under the modifications of the schedule and impressment prices, as well as improvement of currency by the recent enactments of Congress, allowing more just as well as valuable compensation, we feel fully assured they will at once and cheerfully do.

But if, after furnishing all the surplus they may have over their usual amount for domestic purposes, the demand of the Government for our army is not supplied, *we appeal to the producers of our country and to all our citizens to retrench as much as can be in their consumption of meat.* It is one of the sacrifices that those who are in the enjoyment of the quiet of home should cheerfully comply with for the benefit and welfare of our soldiers in the field. *It was gravely entertained by members of the late Congress, and, if proposed, would no doubt have passed, and will probably be passed the next session if the requirement for it should appear, to limit the supply of meat to citizens to one-half of that usually consumed.* If the exigencies of the army should render such an enactment necessary, we do not anticipate injury to the material interests of the country at large at all commensurate to what might at first be apprehended would follow. *The fact is, ourselves and our laborers eat too much meat. No people in the world are such meat-eaters as we are, especially our laboring people.* Instead of three pounds of meat a week, our negroes, with a moderate increase of their bread allowance, can subsist and thrive and do as much work with scarcely any meat at all. *Meat eating is purely a luxury and a habit.* We know of planters in this State, and have heard of many instances in other States, whose negroes fed on a quarter of a pound of meat and some none at all a week, who observe no ill effect upon the condition, (except a little grumbling at first,) either in health or capacity for work, with their negroes. Bread is the staff of life. In it are contained all the elements for the sustenance of life and a vigorous condition of health. Added to it the variety of vegetables which can be so easily produced, and meat can almost wholly be dispensed with by our well clad and moderately exercised negroes, who have comfortable houses and are guarded from exposure of weather. Such is not the case with our soldiers, whose hardships, exposures and privations, are especially almost entire denial of vegetables render concentrated nourishment an absolute necessity.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AND GEN. BUTLER.

From the Richmond Examiner.

A most diabolical calumny has been resorted to, for the purpose of sustaining the mean suggestion which the enemies of the Virginia Legislature affirm that they have made to the President. It is, that the continued suspension of the exchange, and the diligent representations made to the Confederate prisoners of their captivity being perpetuated by their own friends on a mere "question of etiquette," *are inducing them in multitudes to take the oath of allegiance to their enemies, and enter into their enemies' service, in order to invade and lay waste their own homes.* This we pronounce a wicked and cowardly calumny against absent men. *If there be amongst so great a number a few miserable beings who have done so base an act, our cause is better without them*; but as to the great body of our captive friends we pronounce the story a vile invention to palliate cowardice of certain creatures at home, who feel that *they* would swear anything, and unswear it again, under such a pressure.

And still another odious calumny hovers over and darkens this bad affair. *It is given out that the President has almost invited the strange action of the Virginia Legislature.* We hope that this is incredible. Here is a wretch not only denounced as a felon by our own Government, but blasted by the unanimous execration of the whole world, and even by all decent persons of his own nation; and the enemy's government, for that very reason, and with no other object than to bully us and humiliate us, and compel us to eat dirt, demands that *he*, and no other, is the person we shall treat with in such a momentous affair. The Confederates themselves are to rehabilitate his character and be his vouchers and security as an honorable man. *It is the most audacious and insolent attempt yet made to force us to acknowledge ourselves criminals and rebels, who have not even the rights of belligerents.* And now we are to be told that the President has even signified his wish to be requested to belie himself, and contradict himself and acknowledge that he had committed an act of empty presumption in denouncing so illustrious a "Major-General" as a felon and enemy of the human race!

But what do our unhappy legislators imagine we shall gain if we commit this filthy action? We are not offered, even on this condition, a renewal of the exchange on the terms of the cartel. The enemy only say to us: Accept Butler without conditions, and *he* will tell you then what we are going to do with you. If we accept him, that is only the first step. We can refuse nothing after that ignominious concession. That once yielded, the same reasons will be good for acquiescing in every other condition they may choose to impose. *To hold our own recovered runaway slaves as prisoners of war, to receive a negro officer as Butler's lieutenant on the flag-of-truce boat, and account with him for the prisoners—there is nothing of all this that Lincoln may not exact, and ought not to exact, if he finds us compliant enough to negotiate with the felon.* The exchange will next be stopped at the first difficulty that arises upon any of these points. The intention is to make us certify to our own disgrace. Yankee ingenuity will exhaust itself in the invention of ever-new and more humiliating conditions, and *there will be no end of it until we all consent to crawl to the footstool of Lincoln with handcuffs on our hands and ropes round our necks.*

THE CURRENCY.

From the Richmond Whig.

We would caution our citizens against disposing too recklessly of the Confederate currency they now hold. *Shylocks, who know its value, are deeply interested in depreciating it to add to the mass of their already ill-gotten gains.* It is the policy of every one to secure at once a sufficient amount of four per cent. bonds to meet his taxes, and he cannot lose more by submitting to a tax of one-third of the remainder for the benefit of the Government, by exchanging it after 1st of April for the new issues, than by paying if out now for articles advanced proportionately in price. *To pay a greater advance on articles than one-third their former price, is clearly a losing business.* We offer but a word of advice, hold on to your present notes, and exchange them for the new currency, if you do not wish to encourage the sharpers, who would ruthlessly sap the vitals of the Government for their individual gain.

Scientific Discoveries.

DR. DOREMUS' LECTURE.

The closing lecture by Prof. Doremus, drew one of the largest and most intelligent audiences ever gathered inside of the Cooper Institute. His opening theme was the grand discoveries of chemistry made within the last century; the chiefest of these was the insulation, by Priestley and Scheele, of oxygen or vital air, which forms more than one-half of our globe. This capital discovery was made the same year which gave birth to our Republic. Then the composite nature of water, by Cavendish, in 1781; the brilliant revelations, by Sir Humphrey Davy, through the aid of the galvanic battery, in 1807, of the metalic bases of the earths. Still more recently, the many revelations in organic chemistry, which have given us such insight into the mysteries of vegetable and animal life.

But chiefest among the blessings conferred by chemistry on our race was the discovery of the anæsthetics. That according to the report of the Medical Society of the State of New-York, made to the Legislature of 1860, it was fully demonstrated that *anæsthesia* was discovered by Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford, Conn., in 1844. It was made at one of the exhibitions of laughing gas, by Dr. Colton. A young man under the influence of the gas injured his leg, but was not conscious of pain till the effects of the gas passed off. Noticing the circumstance, Dr. Wells requested Dr. Colton to administer the gas to him for the extraction of a tooth, which was done, and no pain experienced. This was the first surgical operation by an anæsthetic agent. After this important discovery, Dr. Wells died, and to our shame be it said, his widow, left in poverty, has never received the first dollar for this great boon conferred on humanity. Soon after this, ether and chloroform came into use.

Prof. Doremus stated that, aside from the common air, there was no combination of oxygen and nitrogen which could be safely breathed, except the nitrous oxide or laughing gas. This gas exhilarated and produced the most delicious sensations. Sir Humphrey Davy declared that "the atmosphere of the seventh heaven must be composed of it!" No person could appreciate the capacity of enjoyment by the myriads of nerves distributed over his system until he has experienced the exhilarating effects produced by this vitalizing nitrous oxide gas. This gas was entirely harmless in its effects, and while a small dose would exhilarate, a larger dose would induce anæsthesia or sound sleep, during which the most painful surgical operations could be performed without pain or the knowledge of the patient. He then took a few inhalations of the gas, though not to the point of exhilaration.

The learned lecturer then alluded to the discoveries of astronomy, as applied to navigation and geography, and mentioned that but one State in our Union—Massachusetts—was triangulated; that both battles of Bull Run were lost chiefly through ignorance of the topography of the locality. He then made a spirited appeal in favor of affording facilities to the youth of our country for the practical study of modern science, and alluded to the humiliating position of New-York in this respect, as compared with other cities of our Union, urging vigorously that ample provision should be furnished the professors in our various colleges, and especially our Free Academy, in the shape of observatories, museums of natural history, and extensive laboratories for analytical and applied chemistry.

The Metropolitan Fair and the Railroad and Ferry Companies.

It is expected that each of the different City Railroad, Omnibus and Ferry Companies will set apart a day's receipts for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. These companies will coin money in excess of all precedent during the approaching fair. To present a day's receipts each, while liberal, is but just.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Illinois—The Revolt in Antioquia—Terms of Submission Proposed by the Rebels—Mosquera's Forces Mustering to Crush the Rebellion.

The steamship *Illinois*, D. S. Babcock commanding, from Aspinwall 17th inst., 10 P. M., with specie and passengers to M. O. Roberts, arrived yesterday morning.

She left at Aspinwall steamship *Champion*, Capt. Jones, awaiting the United States mail and passengers from San Francisco. 20th inst., 3 P. M., passed steamer *Ocean Queen*, bound to Aspinwall.

SPECIE LIST.

From San Francisco.—$20,000 to order.

From Aspinwall—$4,099 Colgate & Hoffman.

COLOMBIA.

The Reported Rupture between the Ecuadorian and French Governments—The Peruvian Navy—A Revolt against Mosquera in Antioquia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1864.

By late arrivals from Ecuador and from ports on both the Pacific and Atlantic sides of the Isthmus, we have late news from the interior of this Republic and from Quito. Dates from Bogota are to the 29th January. From Ecuador we learn that the story of a diplomatic rupture between that country and the French Representative is not true—or, at least, other reasons than those first given, and of a private nature, are now set forth for the sudden departure of the *Chargé*. Still, I think it will soon appear that there is a misunderstanding between the representatives of the new order of things in Ecuador and the French *Chargé*, and that this disaccord grows out of the arrangement between Gens. Mosquera and Flores, after the battle of Cuaspud, by which, undoubtedly, the designs of France on Ecuador, furthered by President Garcio Moreno, until lately nearly supreme at Quito, have been thwarted. The report also seems to have been premature that Don Gomez de la Torre had replaced Moreno in the Presidential chair, and that the latter had taken his passports for France. We hear nothing of the "additional treaty" casually mentioned in the late convention at Pinsaqui between Flores and Mosquera, and which will settle the future political position of Ecuador. No doubt, however, Gen. Mosquera, who left Pasto for Bogota on the 20th January, took it to that capital in his pocket, where it will receive the attention of the Congress now in session there.

Business operations in Guayaquil, which have been almost entirely suspended by the war and the apprehension of a revolution, have been partially resumed; but there is still a good deal of uncertainty in the public mind as to the future of the country. Some still apprehend revolution, and many hope that Peru will seize Guayaquil and "annex" it. Others believe it is the intention of Mosquera to make war on Peru, as soon as his power over Ecuador becomes consolidated, through the operation of the treaty spoken of in the preceding paragraph. No doubt Mosquera covets the receipts of the Chincha Islands, and if he sees a fair chance of success, will take his "victorious Caucanos" to Lima, to dispute the possession of them with President Pezet, whom he charges with bad faith and with enmity. A correspondent from Panama of one of your cotemporaries, says, that in a war with Peru, the advantage of the latter, in having a very respectable squadron, will tell much against the Power that opposes her, by her being able to transport troops from point to point on the sea-coast with rapidity. This is an error. Peru has no navy. She *has* one fine war-steamer, the *Apurimac*, afterward called the *Callao*, of 44 guns, but this vessel sank in the harbor of Callao three years since, and has but lately been raised. It will take a year to put her in fighting condition again, if indeed she is worth repairing and re-arming. The rest of the squadron of Peru consists of a little old steamer called the *Tunnebez*, another little steamer the name of which I have forgot

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Severe Reverse to the Florida Expedition.

Stubborn Battle on the 20th near Sanderson.

Our Forces Overpowered by Numbers and Compelled to Retreat.

The Losses Estimated at from 500 to 1,200.

Rest of the Wounded Brought off the Field.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER SUPPRESSED

The United States Sloop-of-War Housatonic Destroyed by a Torpedo.

Two Officers and Three of the Crew Drowned.

SUCCESSFUL MOVEMENT TOWARD SAVANNAH.

The steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, from Port Royal on Wednesday last, arrived here at a late hour last night, bringing information of a sad reverse to our expedition, under Gen. SEYMOUR, in Florida.

We are unable to give details, because after the *Fulton* had put out into the bay, she was boarded by the Provost-Marshal and Quartermaster, with orders from Gen. GILLMORE to deprive the passengers of all private letters in their possession. Thus, the letter of the correspondent of the TIMES, who had returned from Jacksonville on purpose to send full particulars, and who had inclosed a partial list of the killed and wounded, amounting to five hundred names, was seized and retained until the next mail—*a week hence*. The cruelty of this short-sighted proceeding, considering the anxiety of relatives and friends, is evident. Gen. GILLMORE's dispatches were sent on, and will doubtless soon be made public.

To a passenger by the *Fulton* we are indebted for the following main facts of the battle:

On the afternoon of the 20th, our troops, under Gen. SEYMOUR, met the enemy, 15,000 strong, fifty-five miles beyond Jacksonville and eight miles beyond Sanderson, on the line of the Jacksonville and Tallahassee Railroad. The battle was desperately fought during three hours, and at sunset our forces, overpowered by numbers, retired to Sanderson, taking with them the greater part of the wounded.

The Seventh Connecticut, Seventh New-Hampshire, Fortieth Massachusetts, Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York and Eighth United States were engaged. Col. PEISLEY, of the Eighth United States, was left dead on the field. Col. REED, a Hungarian officer, was mortally wounded.

All the officers of HAMILTON's Battery were wounded. Capt. HAMILTON (wounded in the arm) and Lieut. MYRICK (wounded in the foot) are at Gen. GILLMORE's headquarters at Hilton Head.

Col. GUY HENRY, of the Fortieth Massachusetts, had three horses shot under him, but escaped unhurt.

The *Cosmopolitan* arrived at Beaufort, on Monday evening, with 240 of the wounded, Col. REED among them, who was living when the *Fulton* left, on Wednesday.

The enemy's loss is not known. They captured five guns.

It is supposed that the troops were from BRAGG's army. Gen. HARDEE himself was on the field, having come to Florida on a visit to his family, and also to form a second marriage.

Our loss is variously estimated at from 500 to 1300

Seventy-eight rebel prisoners were brought by the *Fulton*. The *Fulton's* passage was remarkably short and pleasant; a striking contrast to the previous one.

We understand that the Purser of the *Fulton* has a list of the killed and wounded, which he will show, but will not allow it to be copied.

THOMAS MCMANUS, Esq., purser of the *Fulton*, sends us the following particulars of the

DESTRUCTION OF THE HOUSATONIC.

The following intelligence was received at Port Royal, S. C., from the blockading fleet off Charleston, announcing the loss of the sloop-of-war *Housatonic*, Capt. PICKERING, on Thursday the 18th inst., at 9 o'clock P. M. The circumstances are said to be as follows:

The watch on deck, perceiving something floating with the current, which to him, at first, resembled a porpoise, reported the same to the officer of the deck, whereupon Capt. PICKERING was notified, and he being suspicious of the object, immediately gave orders to slip the cable and get under way, which order was put into execution. But all to no purpose, for the rebel-propelled torpedo Davis' (the *New-Ironsides'* old friend,) struck her on the starboard quarter, and in a short space of time she sunk off Beach Inlet.

Two officers and three men were lost; the remainder of the officers and crew were saved by clinging to the rigging until rescued by the boats of the fleet. C. O. MURRY, Captain's clerk, and Mr. HARRISON, Engineer, are the officers lost.

A recent letter speaking of this torpedoe, says:

"The submarine affair, they say, came out of Beach Inlet a week ago, intending to attack the *Wabash*, but she sunk when on the passage and drowned all hands. She was raised the next night and towed in again. This makes the third time that she has sunk and drowned all hands."

AN ADVANCE TOWARD SAVANNAH.

Mr MCMANUS also furnishes the following:

On Sunday last, 21st inst., a small force of troops, under command of Col. HOWELL, left Hilton Head in transports, and proceeded up the Savannah River to Williams Island. Arriving at that place about dark, a company of men under Capt. GREENLEAF, of the Fourth New-Hampshire, landed in small boats, and made a reconnoissance, in the course of which they met a small body of the enemy, and a sharp musketry firing ensued.

We had four men of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers wounded.

The enemy's loss greatly outnumbered our own.

Monday morning Col. HOWELL withdrew his force, arriving at Hilton Head Monday night, Feb. 22, bringing with him 20 of the rebels which his men captured on the island.

The reconnoissance was highly successful, and reflects much honor upon those who participated in it.

The United States steam transport *Gen. Burnside* grounded on St. Johns Bar, and became a total wreck. Crew all saved.

The Quartermaster's steamboat *Harriet A. Weed*, while proceeding up the St. John's River, grounded. She was blown up by her crew to prevent her *falling into the hands* of the enemy.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

EXTENSION OF BOUNTIES TO APRIL 1.

Through the exertions of Mr. ODELL, the joint resolution extending the payment of bounties until April 1, was carried in the House, to-day, without a dissenting vote.

CONFIRMATION OF GEN. PLEASONTON.

The Senate Military Committee to-day unanimously agreed to report Gen. PLEASONTON for confirmation as Major-General. There are now no other vacancies.

THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day sent to the Ways and Means Committee a communication, proposing various changes in, and amendments to, the National Banking Law. Several of the leading banks in New-York have expressed a desire for such additional legislation as will enable them to participate in the benefits conferred by the Banking Act. A sub-committee, composed of Messrs. HOOPER, FENTON and STEBBINS, was appointed to revise the law.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

The House Military Committee have decided to report a bill conferring upon the Provost-Marshal-General the rank and pay of Brigadier-General.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING CASE.

Messrs. WILLS and CARLILE closed their arguments, to-day, in the Bereaysa claim, and the court adjourned until Monday, in order to examine the maps, arguments, &c. Attorney-General BATES and Judge BLACK will speak next week.

The court has now heard both sides of the case, and it is believed will either decide that mines are property of Government, or order a resurvey, in which case it will be near two years before Government enters into possession of the property.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE REVENUE BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Revenue Bill at their meeting to-day failed to agree. They will report their disagreement on Monday. There is little prospect of their coming to an agreement soon, as the Senate are firm in their determination not to impose the additional tax, and the House desperately resolved that it shall be levied. In the meanwhile the stock on hand is being gradually reduced by consumption, and the prospective revenue vanishing into air.

GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

CALEB LYON, of Lyondale, was confirmed to-day in executive session, as Governor of Idaho, after a sharp fight. Senator CONNESS, of California, made a bitter speech against his confirmation.

POLITICS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Senator HALE and Postmaster-General RANDALL leave here to-morrow on a speech-making tour in New-Hampshire.

THE RARITAN BAY RAILROAD QUESTION.

The Military Committee have postponed further consideration of the Raritan Bay Railroad question until Monday, in order to hear the arguments of counsel on both sides.

ENGINEER DICKERSON AGAIN.

The House Naval Committee to-day heard Mr. DICKERSON on marine engine theories. His testimony was very severe on the Construction Bureau of the Navy Department.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

STILL ANOTHER BLOCKADE-RUNNING STEAMER CAPTURED.

A telegram, received at the Navy Department this morning from Fortress Monroe, states that the blockade-runner *Pet* from Nassau, with an assorted cargo, was captured by the United States steamer *Montgomery* on the morning of the 16th instant. The *Pet* is a new sidewheel steamer of 700 tons, and said to be able to run 17 or 18 miles an hour. Information has also been received at the Navy Department, to the effect that the steamer *Spunky*, which recently ran ashore under the guns of Fort Campbell, below Wilmington, is likely to go to pieces.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The President having approved and signed the Amendatory Enrollment Bill, it is now a law.

STATE CURRENCY VERSUS NATIONAL CURRENCY.

A memorial from merchants of Philadelphia was presented by Representative O'NEIL, of Pennsylvania, to-day, praying Congress to tax the circulation of all State banks to such an extent as to compel them to call in their issues, that the country may have nothing but national legal tender currency. They say that State bank issues have depreciated and are liable to further depreciation.

PRIZES AND ARMED TRANSPORTS.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. FENTON, relative to the captures made by armed vessels in the service of the United States, and placing their crews on the same footing as to prize money with the crews of vessels in the navy proper.

GOV. OF IDAHO.

The Senate, to-day, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale, New-York, as Governor of Idaho.

NOMINATIONS.

D. N. COOLEY has been nominated as Commissioner of Taxes for South Carolina, and Lieut. HENRY B. SEELEY as Lieutenant-Commander in the navy.

The Second Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses to the Whisky Bill had another meeting to-day, but were unable to agree, and there is no prospect of their arriving at an accommodation of their differences.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Quicksilver Mining case was resumed in the United States Supreme Court to-day. The argument of Mr. CARLILE is now being heard. He will be followed by Messrs. BLACK and BATES.

REVENUE LAWS.

The subject of a modification of the revenue laws is still in the hands of a sub-committee of the Committee of Ways and Means. A separate bill may be prepared, altering the duties on tobacco.

The general appropriation bills will probably all be disposed of before the House will be enabled to act upon the revenue question.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Escape of Union Prisoners—Affairs in Western Louisiana—Gen. Sherman in Mississippi—Politics in New-Orleans—The Army in Texas, &c.

The steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. BELL, from New-Orleans Feb. 19, via HAVANA 22d, arrived yesterday afternoon. The agent of the Associated Press sends the following summary of news:

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Two soldiers, A. W. WELLS, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and H. S. INGRAM, of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, who were captured at Moscow, Tenn., on the 4th of December, have arrived here. They were at Cahawbas, on the Alabama River, 200 miles above Mobile, and made their escape from prison at that place, by getting down the sink and breaking through the drain. They walked through the country at night, eating nothing for six days, when a Union man gave them food. On reaching East Escambia Bay, near Milton, Fla., they were taken on board a schooner bound for Pensacola Navy-yard. They were sent here from that place.

The report says that the woods are full of refugees from conscripts and officers. Patrols, with bloodhounds, are on all the principal roads.

FROM WESTERN LOUISIANA.

A flag-of-truce was sent in to Gen. FRANKLIN, near Franklin, La., a few days since. While awaiting outside our lines for an answer, one of the rebels said he would ride into town to see his sweetheart, and putting spurs to his blooded horse, made the attempt. As he approached our picket station he was ordered to halt, but refused, and was fired on and his hand shot off. He then turned his horse and escaped. Capt. JUNKALL, commanding the party, surrendered himself a prisoner, because his flag-of-truce had been violated by one of his comrades. The man's name is VINCENT. He is a notorious villain; he killed a man during the rebel *regime* in Brashear City for thoughtlessly whistling "Hail Columbia." There is nothing else of interest.

You have doubtless received the intelligence of the invasion of Mississippi by the Union forces under Gen. SHERMAN. His march through Mississippi was a triumphant affair, according to the Mobile papers, the enemy being badly whipped wherever they attempted a stand.

There has been no returns of losses on either side, except from Gen. WIRT ADAMS, of the rebel cavalry command, who lost 200 out of 800 in defence of Jackson, Mississippi.

Two thousand loyal citizens have written to Gen. BANKS, asking him to speak in public on the political questions now agitating the people of Louisiana. He declined on the ground that he did not wish to seem to throw military authority in any manner whatever into the political balance.

TEXAS.

There is no news of importance from our army in Texas. Col. DUDLEY's Brigade is about to leave probably for there. *Per contra*, transports have been sent to Pass Carello to bring away 6,000t roops. Your readers can choose for themselves. There are, however, positive indications that the long inactivity here will soon be interrupted.

Surgeon NESTELL, of the United States gunboat *Clifton*, captured with his vessel at Sabine Pass, has returned paroled. No information could be obtained from him on account of his parole.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Deserters—Mutineers—Rebel Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 25.

CHARLES DAMON, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, and J. S. RODENBUSH, of the Fifth Pennsylvania, have been committed to the Norfolk jail for desertion.

JAMES GRIFFIN, of the Thirty-sixth United States Colored Regiment, has been committed to jail, charged with sleeping on his post, by which neglect, CHARLES WHITNEY, a notorious prisoner, escaped from the pest-house.

JOHN KINNEY, DANIEL MATTHEWS and WILLIAM NICHOLSON were arrested yesterday, charged with mutiny on board the United States steamship *Cossack*.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding* arrived this afternoon from Beaufort, N. C., with forty rebel prisoners, a Captain, two Lieutenants and their whole command, recently captured near Newbern, N. C.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and some of his staff visited the flag-ship *Minnesota* to-day.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Indorsement of Mr. Lincoln by a Union Convention at Columbus, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

The following dispatch has been received here:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Friday, Feb. 26.

At a convention of Union men to-night, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the people of Ohio and her soldiers in the army demand the renomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency of the United States.

The members spontaneously rose to their feet and gave cheer upon cheer at the announcement of the passage of the resolution. W. R. L.

Iowa National Union Convention.

The Union State Convention of Iowa have elected the following gentlemen delegates to represent the State in the National Union Convention at Baltimore:

First District—Geo. W. McCraeny, Lee County; D. J. Stods, Jefferson. Alternates—A. H. C. Scoit, Van Buren; G. W. Edwards, Henry.

Second District—D. W. Ellis, Clinton County; John S. Stairy, Jackson. Alternates—Chas. Oberman, Muscatine; John W. Earl, Linn.

Third District—J. S. Woodward, Buchanan County; J. Kerndt, Alamakee. Alternates—S. M. Brayton, Alamakee; J. Nicholas, Clayton.

Fourth District—G. D. Woodlin, Keokuk County; J. M. Hendrick, Wapello. Alternates—J. N. Allen, Tama; N. Udell, Appanoost.

Fifth District—Cole Noel, Dallas County; L. Leinkenfelter, Fremont. Alternates—J. Street, Pottawattamie; Chas. Henton, Guthrie.

Sixth District—G. M. Woodbury, Marshall County; P. Melendy, Black Hawk. Alternates—F. G. Woodruff, Hardin; A. Olener, Monona.

Delegates at Large—J. A. Williamson, Polk County; J. O. Clark, Howard; Francis Spring, Louisa; D. D. Chase, Hamilton. Alternates—J. H. Rothenrock, Cedar County; J. R. Needham, Mahaska; J. W. Bell, Ringgold; Benj. Crabbe, Washington.

The committee reported a substitute for the resolution to abandon the name of Republican. The substitute recommends the National Republican Convention to adopt the name of Republican Union party. The substitute was adopted.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the war policy of the Administration, including that which looks to the total extinction of Slavery, and also in favor of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting Slavery within the United States, and declaring ABRAHAM LINCOLN the first choice of the people of Iowa for President.

The War in the Southwest.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 26.

The steamer *Superior*, from Evansville, has arrived with 168 bales of cotton and a quantity of sugar.

Memphis dates to the 24th are received. Gen. DAVIDSON, from Little Rock, has arrived, and will wait here for orders.

The steamer *Clyde*, engaged in the cotton trade, was seized on the 13th at Skipwith's Landing by the gunboat *Louisville*, for an alleged violation of the trade regulations. Her Commander, Capt. R. COOK, is charged with having agreed to convey a rebel battery across the river for $500 in gold.

The ocean steamers *Belvidere* and *Northerner* arrived at Memphis on the 24th. When 100 miles below Memphis, the Commander of the *Belvidere* observed the steamer *Pike* holding communications with the shore contrary to military orders. The *Belvidere* fired upon the shore, and her first volley started up about 200 guerrillas, who fled in consternation. The *Pike* was ordered to report at Memphis.

The Memphis cotton market was dull with little prospect of improvement. Good Middling 40c., Middling 38c., Strictly Middling, 36c.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Advance in Force from Chattanooga.

Capture of Tunnel Hill and Occupation of Dalton.

The Rebels Fall Back Precipitately.

A Heavy Battle with Johnston Deemed Probable.

Further Intelligence from Gen. Sherman.

Advance of General Schofield from Knoxville.

LONGSTREET FALLS BACK WITH RAPIDITY

Interesting Details of the Various Movements.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 26.

The *Evening Bulletin* has the following interesting special dispatch:

TUNNEL HILL, Ga., Feb. 24.

On Monday a strong column of infantry, preceded by cavalry, moved out from Chattanooga, near the old battle-field of Chickamauga, and took the direct route for Tunnel Hill and Dalton.

Gens. PALMER, JOHNSON, BAIRD, DAVIS and CARLIN directed the movement.

The force advanced without opposition east of the Chickamauga, across which and back, through Ringgold's Gap and Taylor's Ridge, a party of rebel cavalry were driven in confusion by Col. HARRISON.

The head of the column marched on, and rested during the night at Ringgold.

The movement was commenced yesterday morning. The cavalry in advance had several lively skirmishes with the enemy's mounted force, consisting of the First Tennessee rebels. They were, however, continually pushed back until about 4 P. M., when our forces came in sight of Tunnel Hill.

Here a conflict commenced, in which a great deal of fighting was done, and especially by the enemy. There was little loss on either side.

Col. HARRISON having pushed far toward the front, and seeing that the rebels greatly outnumbered his forces, retired until he was met by our infantry, advancing.

Certain of support, Col. HARRISON again pressed forward and drove the rebels precipitately out of the town of Tunnel Hill.

The enemy had an entire brigade of cavalry, under charge of Gen. WHEELER, with four pieces of artillery, and opening upon us with the latter, our progress was checked.

As soon as our own artillery came up its fire was directed principally at Col. BOONE's rebel cavalry, who had advanced upon Col. HARRISON's right.

It being now dark, our forces retired about four miles in the direction of Dalton to await supplies.

In the meantime, Gen. STANLEY's command advanced from the vicinity of Cleveland, preceded by a cavalry force under Col. LONG, the Fourth Ohio Cavalry. The latter is said to have penetrated to within three miles of Dalton to-day. Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, the advance was again resumed, portions of JOHNSTON's and BAIRD's commands moving forward on the main road from Ringgold toward Tunnel Hill.

No skirmishing of consequence took place until at 11½ o'clock we found ourselves in the immediate vicinity of the town of Tunnell Hill.

Here it soon became evident that the rebels were resolved on making a stand. The cavalry had advanced some distance ahead of the infantry; but as soon as the latter was up in sufficient numbers to support, the cavalry advanced in column along the road in plain view of the hill on which the rebel cannon were planted the day before.

No enemy had as yet been observed, when suddenly a battery, planted on the hill to the right of the tunnel opened, and a number of shell were thrown with great accuracy immediately into our ranks. Several were killed and wounded. Gen. WHIPPLE narrowly escaped death from the near explosion of a shell. No confusion was created, however, and the cavalry retired to shelter.

Other portions of the infantry came up, and were deployed in line. Meantime our artillery came up, and Capt. HOTCHKISS' Second Minnesota Battery, playing two 10-pounder Parrotts, on an eminence to the right of the road, opened on the enemy with some effect, lessened, however, by the apparent imperfection of the shells, but few of which exploded. Capt. HARRIS, of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, afterward placed two of his pieces to the left of the road, and assisted in dislodging the rebel battery from its position.

Our infantry began to advance, Gen. MORGAN taking the rebels on the right flank and boldly marching along the crest of Tunnel Hill, completely turned the works of the enemy, who fled without firing a gun.

Their retreat was rendered the more necessary as Col. HAMBRIGHT's advance threatened their left flank.

Our whole line moving forward, we occupied without further contest the ridge of Tunnel Hill. All along its crest were tolerably formidable works of stone and logs. On the eastern side were the deserted camps of Gen. CLAIBORNE's rebel division.

It was now 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the rebels fled rapidly along the Dalton road.

Our troops pursued, and there was no further fighting until we were within three miles of Dalton, where the rebels were found very strongly posted in a gorge, between a high and precipitous range of mountains called Rocky Falls.

Through this gorge runs the common and the railroad.

Our advance was met by a sharp musketry fire, but this was replied to with such effect that the rebel line was dislodged and driven back on their second line.

Immediately after this, the enemy commenced a furious fire of shot and shell from six pieces of artillery, which compelled our skirmishers to retire.

The rebel fire was kept up with vigor until sundown. Gen. DAVIS advancing with McCOOK's and MORGAN's brigades, and taking up a position at the mouth of the gorge.

Night now came on, and the combat ended.

We may have heavy fighting to-morrow, and until we, in some way, turn the enemy's position, which now seems scarcely practicable.

The loss on both sides during these important operations has been small.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Feb. 26.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, just received, is as follows:

NEAR BUZZARD ROOST, Thursday, Feb. 25—9½ P. M.

This afternoon Gen. CRUFT found the enemy in the valley beyond Rocky Falls in full force. He awaits reënforcements.

Gens. MORGAN and MCCOOK are feeling the enemy at Buzzard Roost, and the skirmishing is lively.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Our army is now in front of Dalton, Georgia, and will probably occupy the town to-night.

Tunnel Hill was carried this morning by our forces, after considerable skirmishing.

Scouts who arrived at Gen. GRANT's headquarters this morning say that Gen. SHERMAN has struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Gen. SHERMAN has cut the rebel army of Gen. POLK in the centre, and both wings are running away in different directions.

There is a tremendous rebel cavalry force in Gen. SHERMAN's rear, but no apprehensions are felt for a Federal disaster.

Gen. SHERMAN lives upon the country, which, it is stated, abounds in stores of all kinds.

Great excitement exists in Montgomery, Alabama, and the people there are much frightened at the approach of Gen. SHERMAN.

Gen. GRANT's scouts also report that a heavy attack on the forts at Mobile is in full operation, but with what success could not be learned.

Gen. LONGSTREET's forces are back again at their old quarters.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 26.

The *Gazette's* Chattanooga dispatch says the advanced force of Gen. GRANT's army was within three miles of Dalton on the 24th. The rebels were driven from Tunnel Hill, and pursued till nightfall.

Heavy battle at Dalton was not improbable.

HARDEE's and CLAIRBORNE's Divisions had been sent to reinforce POLK.

A Nashville dispatch of the 25th says our army is in front of Dalton, and will probably occupy that place to-night.

A scout arrived from Gen. GRANT's headquarters says Gen. SHERMAN has struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and cut POLK's army in the middle, and that both sides are running away from each other. Gen. SHERMAN subsists on the country, which abounds in stores.

There was great excitement at Montgomery, and he people were much scared.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

A reconnoissance in force, in command of Gen. STONEMAN, with the forces of Gens. HASCALL and HAZEN, was made on Monday night toward Bull Gap, which discovered that the rebel cavalry had retreated beyond the French Broad River. On Saturday, the 20th, Gen. LONGSTREET began his retreat from Strawberry Plains toward Bull Gap, first destroying the bridge, and reports say he has his camp equipage, &c. Gen. SCHOFIELD moved to the Plains with the Union forces to-day, assigning the command of the post and defences of Knoxville to Brig.-Gen. HASCALL, who will send forward the army equipage and stores.

Rumors of a raid by the Union forces in LONGSTREET's rear are current, which are supposed to account for the precipitate rebel retreat.

All is quiet along the lines.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 26.

The Memphis *Bulletin* has information from a high military authority at Vicksburgh, confirming the report that Gen. SHERMAN had occupied Selma, Ala., which it says was gained by a severe fight. No particulars are received.

The *Bulletin* adds that it is understood the next place to be attacked, would be Montgomery, the Capital of Alabama.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

British Merchants Propose to Fit Out a Cruiser to Catch the Alabama.

From the Liverpool Post, Feb. 10.

It was currently reported on 'Change yesterday afternoon that in a few days one of the fastest screw steamers afloat would leave a British port on a cruise after the *Alabama*. This new steamer has been purchased, and is being fitted out, at the sole expense of two first-class English houses—one in London, and the other in this town—both of whom have suffered heavily in consequence of the depredations of the famous Confederate cruiser. The new vessel, it is expected, will steam three or four knots faster than the *Alabama* ever could or will do, besides being much stronger, and when armed (carrying guns of such a calibre and construction) the chances of the *Alabama* being able to cope with her will be hopeless. She will be commanded by a man who has already gained much notoriety in connection with ocean navigation, and in whom Capt. SEMMES will find a foe "worthy of his steel. The mission of this new steamer, while it will be chiefly to hunt and catch the *Alabama*, will also be directed against the other Confederate cruisers—*Georgia*, *Florida*, *Rappahannock* (should the latter get to sea), and *Tuscaloosa*. Already two barques have left England with coals for the "new comer," which will be discharged at one or two ports which this vessel will make her rendezvous. This steamer, of course, will act in conjunction with the Federal cruisers now on the look-out for the *Alabama*. We may here repeat that the action on the part of British merchants is prompted by heavy combined and personal losses in the destruction of neutral goods in American bottoms, and also by the fact that hitherto all the efforts of the Federal navy to capture the *Alabama* have been fruitless.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Feb. 26.

The court-martial of Capt. CRANDALL, for killing Lieut. HAGAN, has been concluded. The testimony substantially confirms the account published at the time of the arrest of CRANDALL, who is exonerated.

Mrs. LIGHTOAP and daughter, arrested some time since for harboring rebels, have been ordered to take the oath of allegiance, and go north of the Ohio River, there to remain during the war.

Condition of the Ohio River.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD TERMINUS, PARKERSBURGH, W. Va., Friday, Feb. 26.

The Ohio River at this point has a good stage of water, and is entirely clear of ice. With the advantage of a daily steamboat and barge line, freights hence to Cincinnati, Louisville, and intermediate landings, will go forward with dispatch.

LAUNCH.—The pilot boat *Edmund Driggs* will be launched from the yard of Mr. E. F. WILLIAMS, at Greenpoint, to-day, at 1 P. M. She is 70 feet long, 18½ feet beam, 7½ feet depth of hold, and about 80 tons burthen. She is intended to replace the *Edward Walters* No. 7.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Vigilance of Gen. Peck—Improbable Iron-Clad Story—The Evacuation of Virginia—Another Siege of Washington Probable—Confirmation of the Hanging of Fifty-one Deserters by the Rebels.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Maj.-Gen. PECK, since his return, has been busily engaged in making a rigid inspection of all the fortifications of the department. He has received reliable intelligence of the enemy's intention to make another effort to dispossess us of our possessions in Eastern North Carolina with the assistance of three rebel iron-clads, plated ten inches thick, which are nearly ready to move simultaneously down the Neuse, Roanoke and Tar Rivers.

Gen. PECK is taking measures to impede the progress of these iron-clads, which purpose moving conjointly with land forces on our three most important points on those rivers—Newbern, Plymouth and Washington.

It appears to be the impression both within and outside of our lines that Virginia is to be evacuated, and the battle-ground is to be transferred to South Carolina. Hence the desire of the enemy to make a formidable and desperate effort to obtain possession of this productive portion of the State and its extensive water communications before reinforcements can arrive for us.

The Wilmington *Journal*, in its recent declaration that North Carolina would be lost to the Confederacy unless this achievement is realized, says afterwards, says the Raleigh *Standard*, to the conditions on which Gov. VANCE would pledge the further cooperation of this State with the Confederacy.

The presence of an additional number of formidable gunboats, and a small increase to our present force, which Gen. PECK is anxious to obtain, will make the enemy's efforts fruitless, and turn the existing conditional cooperation mentioned in our favor.

From Plymouth we learn that C. W. FLUSSER, the naval hero of these waters, commanding naval forces at that point, is, as usual, ready and very anxious to see the enemy. Gen. WESSELS, in command of the army forces there, who enjoys a great popularity with his troops and the people, has sent word by Gen. PECK that he and FLUSSER can hold Plymouth against any force the enemy may send.

Washington, so renowned for the famous siege of last year, the coveted point, will, doubtless, again be the theatre of a desperate contest.

Acting Brig.-Gen. MCCHESNEY, First North Carolina Union Volunteers, who was Gen. FOSTER's chief reliance during the memorable siege, and who is one of the most promising officers in the department, is in command of our forces at that point. This important position was bestowed upon Col. MCCHESNEY by Gen. FOSTER in consideration of his heroic services, and ratified by Gen. PECK.

The recent expedition which left Plymouth under the command of Lieut.-Col. MAXWELL, and destroyed such a large amount of rebel commissary stores, struck a severe blow at the enemy in that section and frustrated their operations, and has secured for Col. MAXWELL the thanks of the Commanding General.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated here by the military and the Fire Department, and was the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed in this city.

Intelligence has been received that the enemy have hung fifty-one soldiers captured by them in their recent attack on Newbern, all of whom belonged to the Second Regiment of North Carolina Union Volunteers, (white.) It creates a great deal of excitement, and if the news is confirmed the affair may result in the hanging of fifty-one rebels by Gen. BUTLER. Witnesses have arrived who saw three of these brave men shot by the enemy soon after their capture were taken from them.

THE WRECK OF THE BOHEMIAN.

Investigation into the Causes of the Disaster.

PORTLAND, Friday, Feb. 26.

The testimony before the Coroner's Jury in the case of the disaster of the *Bohemian* shows no carelessness or want of skill on the part of the officers of the steamship. A pilot on a Boston steamer which passed the *Bohemian* before she struck, testifies to seeing her signal for a pilot, and that the lights look much further off than they really were.

Capt. BORLAND testifies that he had two lookouts on the forecastle and one aloft; steamer was going dead slow; had sailed into New-York nine Winters; never found himself in that locality before; thinks the current may have set him to the westward; ship struck near her middle and went right over the rock; shortly after, engineer reported she was making water very fast; put on full steam, heading the steamship to the shore, to beach her; she ran about ten minutes, when her fires were drowned out; orders were given to get the boats ready as soon as she struck; the officers were all at their stations, attending to their duties; but all the passengers rushed on deck, making great confusion; boat No. 2 was swamped by the fall or pin breaking on lowering, which let one end down, throwing the passengers who had filled it into the water; some of the boats were filled, others were not; the men in the boats not filled refused to pull alongside, thus leaving the captain, boatswain, three of the crew, and over 80 passengers on board; there was a dense fog, and the ship was sinking fast; the only alternative was to get the passengers into the rigging; succeeded in getting fifty women and children into the forestay; the water then being over the forecastle head. The boats came back in three hours, and took all off; lowered the women and children into the boats from the rigging, and got all those who were in the rigging safe to land. A few passengers were washed off of the forecastle head when the ship filled, and after seeing the passengers housed and cared for, returned to the ship.

Capt. STONE, of Kennebunk, testified that he was a passenger on board; made no remarks to Capt. BORLAND about the ship being in danger, as had been currently reported.

Two more mails were found to-day, one for Canada and one for Boston.

Three more bodies have been recovered.

The ship is stripped and ready for the wreckers, who express confidence in their ability to raise her intact, if the storm holds off.

Spanish Successes in St. Domingo—The President of Venezuela—Affairs at Havana.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 22.

The American flag waves at the United States Consulate-General in honor of the day.

From St. Domingo we have dates to the 11th. A telegram has been published officially here, received from Santiago de Cuba, the 15th, stating that the troops under Gen. LA GANDARA had taken possession of the towns of Neiva and Barahona, aided by the steamers *Isabel la Catolica* and *Leon*, when or how is not stated. The towns were in ashes when the Spanish troops entered. The *Fenol*, from Spain, having touched at St. Domingo, brings this news from Santiago de Cuba also, and 150 recruits.

We have dates from Caracas to the 21st ult. Gen. FALCON entered that city as the President of the Republic of Venezuela, on the 9th of January.

The large sugar stores of Messrs. ZAZAS, GARCIA & Co., of Sagua la Grande, were burned on the night of the 13th inst. We have no local news of interest. It is reported that Gen. DULCE has sent in his resignation, but I have not been able to get at the truth of it, nor the cause, if true. The United States transport *Pearson*, arrived yesterday, left New-York on the 3d, put in for coal and will proceed to New-Orleans on the 24th.

Fire in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Feb. 26.

The three upper stories of the five-story building leased by the Rope Iron Foundry were destroyed by fire this evening. The loss on the building will amount to from $10,000 to $15,000. A cork factory, two hoop-skirt shops and a reed factory were in the burnt portion of the building. The other occupants were seriously damaged by water.

Relief for East Tennessee.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Board of Brokers to-day appropriated $1,000 for the relief of the suffering people of East Tennessee.

Below, bark *Alexandria*, from Cienfuegos.

THEODORE PARKER.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THEODORE PARKER—Minister of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, Boston. By JOHN WEISS. 2 vols. 8vo. New-York. D. APPLETON & CO.

As time draws on, and the characteristics of a State and people become daily more and more assured to America and its inhabitants, the material wealth that accompanies these developments of empire is far from being the sole endowment they bring with them. We are daily becoming mentally richer, also, the stock of native ideas fructifies, and, above all, is constantly increasing that inalienable heritage of coming generations, the memories of our good and great men—the home crop of heroes springing from the soil, true to its instincts and sympathies, sharers of our conflicts and leaders of our victories. As "star after star decays" on earth, and the National Pantheon enlarges its boundaries to admit those who become immortal, the voice of the true sage proves, perhaps, even more potent than when it was heard in life, for counsel, rebuke or warning, in seasons of difficulty and danger. The smoke and stir of turmoil no longer obscure their true proportions; the asperities of life are softened, and a wider audience is prepared to listen to utterances that formerly provoked to anger, or were received with indifference. Conspicuous among those "standard-bearers of humanity" recently departed, is the remarkable man commemorated in these goodly volumes. THEODORE PARKER—a name long associated with obloquy by his enemies, and hesitatingly championed even by his friends, who could not keep up with the speed of his intellectual processes—is here portrayed at full length. He stands before us in all his strength and weakness, and our literature is enriched by the life-like resemblance of one whom all acknowledge as a true man, and posterity will probably account a great one.

To his own pen is due the ample store of materials for the illustration of a character, so worthy of study, that the work affords. It has no claim to be considered a finished biography. The editor deserves the praise of industry, shown in the collection of these materials, and discerns their value sufficiently to place them before his readers. There is little other commendation to be given to the editorial part of the book. It is mainly written in a style so peculiar, so perversely bad, that the bold, clear, ringing sentences of THEODORE PARKER shine out like crystals embedded in a conglomerate of halting metaphors, tortuous rhetoric, and misapplied language in general. It might seem invidious to give specimens of the quips, cranks and verbal enigmas that are scattered through the pages of the book, particularly as there is no profundity in the thoughts that flounder for utterance to justify the novelty of style, and it is apparently only a vicious trick of manner that leads to an uncouth license of diction, which sets sometimes grammar, and always good taste, at defiance. A charge has been made and substantiated against the American edition of the *Life*, that involves more seriously the manner of its authorship. It is proved that suppressions have been made of passages printed at large in the English copy, but supposed to be too unpalatable for circulation here. The original mistake was no doubt committed by publishing at all matter more likely to hurt or injure individuals than to benefit the cause that THEODORE PARKER had at heart. When once this has been done, all attempt at suppression is futile, because impossible, and merely defeats its object by stimulating curiosity in these particulars. It is also peculiarly inappropriate when applied to the writings of one who never feared the face of man, and we hope another edition will be restored to its integrity.

THEODORE PARKER was born in August, 1810, the youngest of eleven children. Seventh in descent from the first settler of the name—THOMAS PARKER, who came to New-England in 1635—his forefathers were flourishing and reliable men, one of whom in 1710 migrated from the paternal homestead in Reading, and established himself at Lexington. The lineage here becomes historical. Capt. JOHN PARKER (who had served in the French War and been at the taking of Quebec) and his troop of 70 men, it was who first resisted the British troops and inaugurated the war of the Revolution. The "King's Arm," which he took from a grenadier of the Forty-third Regiment—the first weapon captured in the Revolution—stood always by the study door of his grandson, THEODORE, whose last literary work was the commencement of an autobiography wherein are commemorated the home and ancestral influences that impressed themselves on his youthful character. A delightful fragment it is, a true cabinet picture, showing the life of a Massachusetts farmer's family, born to toil, but not debased by it, and open to all opportunities for culture that might at any time present themselves. Grave, thoughtful, serious, was the general tone of society, varied by individual peculiarities. The father of THEODORE was well-read and intelligent—an ingenious mechanist of no ordinary skill—his mother, a woman of acute nervous sensibility and active religious instincts, which found their healthiest development in loving and ennobling views of creation and its divine author. Incalculable was the effect of his early surroundings.

In his latest year her son says:

"Religion was the inheritance my mother gave—gave me in my birth—gave me in her teachings. Many sons have been better born than I, few have had so good a mother. I mention these things to show you how I came to have the view of religion which I have now. My head is not more natural to my body—has not more grown with it than [my religion but of my soul, and with it, with me, religion was not carpentry—something built up of dry wood from without—but it was *growth*, growth of a germ in my soul."

Under these happy auspices the youth of THEODORE went joyously on. His ear was early attuned to the music of nature, and his eye drank in greedily the ever changing charm of the unspeakable rural solitudes where his lot was cast. Books, too, were not wanting even at that early day, in the New-England home. He says, "Homer and Plutarch I read before I was eight; Rollin's Ancient History about the same time, and lots of histories, with all the poetry I could find, before ten. I took to metaphysics about eleven or twelve." The thirst for knowledge grew upon him, and gradually became an overmastering passion. Farm labors occupied the year, except eleven weeks in Winter when he attended school. Latin and Greek he was "started in" by the kindness of a teacher, whom he always remembered with gratitude, at the district school. With the proceeds of a whortleberrying campaign, carried to Boston for sale, in 1822, he bought his first book. One quarter's instruction at the Lexington Academy was all the tuition he received in addition to the Winter lessons of the district school. Here COLBURN's Algebra was mastered in twenty days. As is the custom in New-England, teaching now filled the Winters, but was combined with learning, and at this period he found time to acquire French and Spanish. So passed his days until his twentieth year, when,

"In the Summer of 1830, the day before his birthday, he went away from home, and was absent till near midnight. He had received permission from his father to be gone for a day, but was unwilling to say wherefore, so nobody knew where he had gone. Returning, he went up to his father's bed side and said, 'Father, I entered Harvard College to-day.' He had spent the whole day in undergoing examination at Cambridge. The perplexity of the old man at his mysterious absence was not lessened when he heard the cause. 'Why, THEODORE, you know I cannot support you there.' 'I know that, father. I mean to stay at home and keep up with my class.' He had quietly prepared to enter the freshman class. He remained at home another Winter, doing all his work, carrying on his studies, and going down to Cambridge to participate in the examinations. In 1830 he wrote, 'It is this day, twenty years since, I entered Harvard College.' What misgiving I had at that time, yet how joyfully I went home and told my father, abed—but not asleep—that I had entered Harvard College. How joyfully I went to work again the next day."

This was the turning point of his career; in another season ends the home-life and education of the youthful student, but there is no chasm, no harsh separation of feeling and interest between boyhood and manhood. THEODORE PARKER's days were, happily for him, "linked each to each by natural piety." When near the term of his career, he could look back thankfully and say:

"I have swam in clear sweet waters all my days, and if sometimes they were a little cold and the stream ran adverse, and something rough, it was never too strong to be breasted and swam through. From the days of earliest boyhood, when I went stumbling through the grass 'as merry as a May bee,' up to the gray-headed manhood of this time, there is none but has left me honey in the hive of memory, that I now feed on, for present delight. When I recall the years of boyhood, youth, early manhood, I am filled with a sense of sweetness, and wonder that such little things can make a mortal so exceeding rich."

An engagement as assistant in a private school at Boston awaited him when he left his father's house, "a raw boy with clothes made by country tailors, coarse shoes, great hands, red lips and blue eyes," carrying with him eleven cherished volumes, the *dii majores* of his little library, to teach Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, mathematics, and "all sorts of philosophy," for his board and fifteen dollars a month, eleven of which went to pay a hired man to replace him in the work of his father's farm. The seven hours of school labor over, left him, he calculated, ten or twelve for his private studies—a dangerous indulgence, which nature tardily avenged, that fatally sapped the stock of health inherited from six generations of hardy New-England farmers, and laid the foundation for premature disease and decay. In after-life, when suffering had begun, speaking of these years, he says:

"You may judge what sort of boy I was from the kind of man you have known since. Life lay before me then, (it is all behind me now,) and I had hope, when now is only remembrance. Judge if I did not work; it makes my flesh creep to think how I used to work and how much I learned that year and the four next. Had I not the constitution for a scholar? Oh! that I had known the art of life, or found some book or some man to tell me how to live, to study, to take exercise, &c. But I found none, and so here I am."

The dull routine of this Boston employ was agreeably diversified by two years' school-keeping at Watertown, Mass. Here he found intellectual society, and rejoiced in the scholarly companionship of a learned divine, Dr. FRANCIS, who could pilot him through the mazes of German philosophy and theology. Here, also, he made the acquaintance of the lady, Miss LYDIA D. CABOT, who afterward became his wife. At the end of that time, he reckoned he had money enough to venture with to the Theological School at Cambridge, when a frugal youth could live for less than two hundred dollars a year, all expenses included—having also the resources afforded by teaching and writing for further reliance. He accordingly entered the school in 1834. It was of course under Unitarian guidance, and numbered the most eminent men of that denomination among the professors, as Dr. PALFREY, HENRY WARE, &c. His course there was marked by his usual intensity of study. The languages he mastered at this time were Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Icelandic, Chaldaic, Arabic, Persian, Coptic, Anglo-Saxon, Swedish, and a smattering of Ethiopic and Russian. He had a class of students in Hebrew, (his knowledge of that language being so minute that he was often referred to by the Professor, SIDNEY WILLARD,) and also took private pupils. He delivered lectures, wrote much for periodicals, and was, in short, engaged in a ceaseless round of mental activity. In 1836, the great ambition of his youthful life was accomplished, and he stood before a congregation of worshipers, in the old meeting-house of Watertown, an ordained minister of the Gospel.

From his early boyhood, THEODORE PARKER declares, "I *felt* I was to be a minister, and looked forward with eager longings for the work to which I think my nature itself an effectual call—certainly a deep and continuous one." The abiding impressions derived from the moral and religious culture of home were mingled in him with a singular hardihood of speculation and an impatience of received dogma that he also traces to an ancestral source. It is a curious fact that the Parkers, though men of local influence, dignified with places of trust, and enjoying the respect of the community, were not famous for orthodoxy. In several generations, one member of the family only ever joined the church. These facts, which are opposed to our current notions of New-England society, had an unconscious weight with THEODORE, and aroused him, when only a boy, to investigations of the boldest character. His psychological history is given at length in one of his latest writings—the letter to the members of his society in Boston, entitled "THEODORE PARKER'S Experience as a Minister," a paper of the highest interest. From this it appears, that discarding by degrees all traditional authority, and exercising to the fullest extent as a youth that sublime confidence in the truth of his intuitions that always characterized him as a man, he had early evolved, by a process of his own, the doctrines that his future life was to develop. In a remarkable passage, he says:

"I found certain great primal intuitions of human nature, which depend on no logical process of demonstration, but are rather facts of consciousness given by the instinctive action of human nature itself. I will mention only the three most important which pertain to religion:

I. The instinctive intuition of the divine—a consciousness that there is a God.

II. The instinctive intuition of the just and right—a consciousness that there is a moral law, independent of our will, which we ought to keep.

III. The instinctive intuition of the immortal—a consciousness that the essential element of man, the principle of individuality, never dies.

Here, then, was the foundation of religion laid in human nature itself, which neither the atheist nor the more pernicious bigot could move or even shake."

These intuitions, established after great spiritual trial, were the corner-stones of his future teaching; from them he deduced the great ethical realities—what God actually is, what morality is, and what eternal life has to offer. They were to him the lever that ARCHIMEDES in vain desired, the extra mundane standpoint from whence he could move the world. His youth has been dwelt upon from the delight which such an example always inspires, and because an example so ennobling cannot be too much insisted on. His ministerial career must be more briefly touched.

On the longest day of 1837; THEODORE PARKER was ordained Minister of the Unitarian Church and congregation of West Roxbury, a suburban village near Boston. One of the smallest societies in New-England, there was little in the situation to tempt an ambitious man; to Mr. PARKER it offered what, with his moderate ideas, seemed a competence, combining also the mental advantages of immediate proximity to the social and intellectual life of the metropolis. Just married, "with an income of $520 a year may be—may be much less—to support a wife," the quiet little parish of some sixty families, and the pleasant white parsonage house, "looking through trees upon flowers, vines and garden buds," was a delightful retreat, where official duties were not so overwhelming but that ample time was secured for study and the pursuit of knowledge. His journals and correspondence testify to the extent of his researches in learning of all kinds, ancient and modern, sacred and profane, and what was to be the noble library grew insensibly by constant, if moderate, accessions. A man of this stamp could not exist in contact with the stereotyped theology of slumbering and plethoric sects without rudely disturbing many prejudices, and intimations of the heterodoxy of PARKER gradually gained ground among his Unitarian brethren, who seemed anxious to visit on the head of a kindred offender the wrath and indignation sometimes showered on themselves by the orthodox. His ecclesiastical position and relations grew precarious—and some of his oldest friends, unable to share or appreciate his clearness of mental vision, were among his denouncers. In 1841, a sermon preached at the ordination of a minister at South Boston, and afterward entitled "Discourse of the Transient and Permanent in Religion," was regarded as an overt act of treason to the obligations of his profession. The outcry it made was startling—"Most of my clerical friends fell off (says PARKER,) some would not speak to me in the street, and refused to take me by the hand; in their public meetings, they left the sofas or benches when I sat down, and withdrew from me as Jews from contact with a leper. In a few months most of my former ministerial coadjutors forsook me, and there was only six who would allow me to enter into their pulpits." The controlling men of the denomination determined "this young man must be silenced"—but they had not understood the person they were dealing with. His words are: "I had not gone to war without calculating the cost. I well knew beforehand what awaited me, and had determined to fight the battle through, and never thought of yielding or being silenced." The immediate effect of this ecclesiastical proscription was to remove him to a wider field. Influential men at Boston were unwilling to condemn a man or his doctrines unheard, and in the Autumn of 1841 he delivered in that city the "Lectures on Matters Pertaining to Religion," which, first widely circulated by newspaper reports, and afterward published in a volume, carried the fame of the author far beyond the local limits that had heretofore bounded it. The impression was deepened by his "Sermon for the Times," also delivered in Boston during the following season, but here his health gave way, and in September, 1843, he "fled off to Europe to spend a year in recovery, observation and thought." Few Americans have ever started on a similar tour so well qualified to realize the advantages it presents. To THEODORE PARKER, this involuntary year of rest and inaction turned out the most profitable in his life. To a mind so furnished, this episode of European travel was a continuous dream of delight. His letters and journals show him observant of everything. In Paris, attending lectures on Arabic, CORNEILLE, CICERO, DESCARTES and GASSENDI's philosophy, law of nature and nations, Italian literature, &c., &c., his journal—written in French by way of exercise—containing an analysis of every lecture heard, from COUSIN at the Sorbonne, to GEOFFRY ST. HILAIRE, at the Garden of Plants, "on Vultures." In Italy classical antiquities and the fine arts specially attracted him, the paintings and public buildings, rising far above his imagination, the statues falling a little below it. Here, too, his large charity made him a tolerant and sympathetic critic of much that he found valuable in the imposing ideal of the Catholic Church, and he eagerly studied the practical working of its system on the minds and morals of men. In Germany the attractions of art gave way to those of humanity, and he gladly made acquaintance with the professors and divines, with whose works he had long been familiar. SCHLOSSER, "a fine old gentleman, who writes history for amusement, scorning equally money and renown:" GERVINUS, "who, they say, has read more books than any man in Germany;" DE WETTE, "a compact little man, with rather a dry face, a little irritable from his long disasters," (whose Biblical Introduction he had just translated;) EWALD, "the hard-headed, more a man of genius than any one else seen in Germany;" HUMBOLDT, "sleeping on his laurels;" SCHELLING, "old and feeble, almost inarticulate;" PAULUS, "a noble old fellow, eighty-three years old, hale and flourishing yet," are only a few of the celebrities that were met with, and characterised to friends in his sharp, incisive manner. In England, he takes tea with CARLYLE, dines with Prof. NEWMAN, breakfasts with BABBAGE, meets JOHN STERLING—then "near the skies"—and is especially observant at Oxford of the religious phenomena of the day then taking the form known as Puseyism.

Returning home, he renewed his relation with the little flock at West Roxbury, but only for a season. The fame of THEODORE PARKER had gone forth aided, perhaps, as much by the denunciations of his persecutors, as by the admiration he excited among those who really knew him. There is a native generosity in most cultivated minds that reacts at the idea of condemning a man unheard, and in obedience to a professional clamor. Recounting the origin of the congregation henceforward the scene of his ministerial labor, he says: "A few earnest men thought the great principle of religious freedom was endangered; some of you came together privately at first, and then in public, to look matters in the face and consider what ought to be done. A young man proposed this resolution:

Resolved, That the Rev. THEODORE PARKER shall have a chance to be heard in Boston.

That motion prevailed, and measures were soon taken to make the resolution an event; but so low was our reputation, that though payment was offered in advance, of all the unoccupied halls in Boston, but one could be hired for our purpose. So, one rainy Sunday, the streets full of snow, on the 16th of February, 1845, for the first time, I stood before you to preach and pray."

Mr. PARKER was then in his thirty-fifth year. The society was formally organized in the following January, and he was installed over it. Their first place of meeting was the Melodeon, but the full development of the congregation was not reached until their removal to the new Music Hall, in November, 1852. A friend and parishioner says, feelingly: "Those early days of his ministry at the Melodeon, can never be forgotten by those favored to share them. The dark, dingy building, with dirty walls and close atmosphere, became a holy temple, for it contained a living soul." In the ampler space and more elegant arrangement of the Music Hall, the relation of the preacher to his hearers was changed; he had become public property; the small body of his regular parishioners formed a little nucleus around which gathered the customary audience, frequently of three thousand souls, attracted to the simple service by the certainty of hearing from the minister words of no dubious or uncertain sound on all the great questions that agitate humanity, whether of private conduct or public polity. How in time, when occupying this position he came to be almost regarded as a separate estate in the Commonwealth—a power that could counterbalance the accidents that might for the time legalize wrong and aggression—need not here be told. The Mexican War, the Fugitive Slave Law, the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, found him a true "tribune of the people," giving expression, in his single trumpet-tones, to the thoughts that silently swelled the bosoms of thousands. Here for fifteen years was the scene of his ministry, and while health allowed, no desire of change, no fickleness of purpose, ever for a moment was entertained. How dear to him was the Twenty-Eighth Society is unconsciously testified by the casual expressions of almost every letter or paper that came from his pen. The mutual dependence of pastor and people, and his conception of the ministerial duties, is well exemplified in his Farewell Letter, where, addressing his congregation, he says:

"When I first came among you, and lived in a trading town where a great variety of occupations lay spread out before me, all the time, and preached to such crowds of men as offered a wide diversity of nature, character and conduct, I found not only an opportunity to work, but also to learn and grow. You say I have taught you much. I hope it is so; but you have been a large part of your own schooling, for I have also learned much from you. The audience has always furnished a large part of the sermon and the prayer. I have received much direct instruction, and that in matters of deep concern, from some of you, by hearing your words and looking at your lives. The indirect help to my power, I fear you would hardly credit should I attempt to tell. It is enough to say now that I have found amongst you men and women, often in quite humble stations, who have added new elements of strength and beauty to my notion of what constitutes a glorious human creature, in particular excellencies their actual surpassing my ideal. I have been a learner quite as much as a teacher. Indeed out of nearly a thousand sermons I have written, I think there are not five-and-twenty which are not steps in my own development, studies I have learned by, quite as much as lessons you have been taught with."

The exercise of his professional functions was, however, but one element in the intellectual life of THEODORE PARKER. On accepting the pastorate of his congregation, he removed from the country, and established his household in a town residence—Exeter-place, Boston. Here was arranged the library, originally limited to the fourth story, but gradually overflowing other rooms, passages and halls of the house, finally pausing only at the dining-room, close to the front door. In a cosy nook, with the implements of work all around him, sat the owner and collector of the twelve thousand volumes, cognizant of the individuality of each one, "as a shepherd knows his sheep." Here was he occupied, with the care of a wider parish, limited by no geographical bounds, but composed of the grateful minds who acknowledged their obligation to his writings, the inquirer who looked to him for counsel, the doubting who required the confidence of his strong convictions. England, Scotland, Germany and the Far West, largely swelled his correspondence, of this nature, which in extent and variety of station among the writers, probably exceeded that of any public man of the time. His published writings also demanded much care; though apparently struck off in an extempore heat of composition, they were never slighted, but always as good as he could possibly make them. Matter, too, was constantly collecting for important works destined never to see the light. His lecturing campaigns also extended over much ground, and occupied a portion of every year. For many years the lectures he delivered averaged nearly fifty in number each season.

But above all, and interpenetrating through all this ceaseless round of occupation, was the love of the acquisition of knowledge for its own sake—a passion that knew neither stop nor stay. How the mind of THEODORE PARKER drank eagerly at every source and embraced and harmonized all fields of inquiry is beautifully illustrated in his own words:

"To me human life in all its forms, individual and aggregate, is a perpetual wonder: the flora of the earth and sea is full of beauty and of mystery, which science seeks to understand; the fauna of land and ocean is not less wonderful—the world which holds them both and the great universe which folds it on every side are still more wonderful, complex and attractive to the contemplating mind. But the universe of human life, with its peculiar worlds of outer sense and inner soul, the particular faunas and floras which therein find a home, are still more complex, wonderful and attractive, and the laws which control it seem to me more amazing than the mathematic principles that explain the celestial mechanics of the outward world. The kosmos of matter seems little compared to this kosmos of immortal and progressive man; it is my continual study, discipline and delight. Oh, that some young genius would devise the *novum organum* of humanity, determine the *principia* thereof, and, with deeper than mathematic science, write all the formulas of the human universe—the celestial mechanics of mankind!"

So passed on fifteen happy years, rich in the full and vigorous exercise of matured talent, in the domestic affections, and in the love and esteem of enlightened men. Visions of a calm and studious retirement, a long, quiet, mellow Autumn season, dedicated to the welfare of his fellow-men, began to mingle with the unintermitted toil of every day; but it was not to be. The strong man was suddenly stricken down. At the commencement of 1859 decided symptoms of consumption manifested themselves in his overwrought frame, and henceforward the struggle for existence necessarily shared his concern with the great interests of humanity. With characteristic energy he scorned the thought of submission to the insidious disease. His chance of full recovery was pronounced by the physicians to be as "one to ten." On this his journal says: "I *mean* to live, and not die. I laugh at the odds of nine to one; if that is all, I'll conquer. I have fought ninety-nine against one—yes, nine hundred and ninety-nine against one, and conquered; please God, I will again." His last sermon was preached on Jan. 2. "What Religion may Do for a Man—a Sermon for the New-Year." In the hope of averting the progress of the disease, a voyage to the West Indies was undertaken in the following month. Though, in his own phraseology, "fleeing from death, all my life schemes prostrate, I stand up to my chin in my grave," his letters from Santa Cruz and St. Thomas show all his old geniality. They are full of raillery, and, above all, of the old home feeling that would gladly exchange the riches of tropical vegetation for "a square rod of Boston Common, with green grass, white clover and dandelions." Only questionable benefit being derived from the equatorial climate, Mr. PARKER sailed for Southampton in May. The succeeding last year of his life stands out in melancholy contrast with his former visit to Europe, though the invincible energies of the man shone more brightly than ever, when his unsatiated thirst for knowledge is compared with his feeble and wasted frame. No portion of his correspondence is equal in information, variety and new and striking observations to these leavetaking words. The year was spent, with alternating seasons of hope and depression, in France, Switzerland and Italy, till at last the end came at Florence, where, in the Protestant Cemetery, an unadorned inscription records: "THEODORE PARKER, born at Lexington, Mass., United States of America, Aug. 24, 1810. Died at Florence, May 10, 1860.

In this brief personal sketch no indication has been given of the stores of varied information contained in the Journals and Correspondence of THEODORE PARKER and his friends; a selection of "Ana" or Table-talk might be made from them equal in value to anything of the kind now extant.

The District Courts of the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In behalf of a swindled and betrayed City, do try to defeat the bill now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, viz.: The Act to amend the District Court Act of the City of New-York. Its intention, ostensibly, is to increase the jurisdiction to $400, but really and in fact to secure to the Judges and clerks an increase of salaries. The last section of the act gives the Supervisors the power to fix the salaries of the Justices and clerks. The jurisdiction has already been increased from $100 to $250, and the monthly returns are less than when the jurisdiction was $100. Said courts were represented in the last Assembly by two District Court Clerks, one of whom is a member of the present Assembly. A bill was put through, giving the Supervisors the power to appoint clerks, and the Supervisors are expected to, and doubtless will pay tribute, out of the City Treasury, to those who placed such nice situations at their disposal. The whole thing is a transparent fraud, and if not defeated, will cost the City thousands of dollars. The District Courts now cost the City about $72,000 a year for rent and salaries alone, and receives in fees from $10,000 to $12,000. They ought not to cost the City more than half that sum, and would not if it was not for the manner in which the City is swindled. If Senator LAIMBEER expects to secure the confidence and support of the voters of his district, it must be by opposing, not favoring such rascally bills.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

The Approaching State Election—Transformations of Public Opinion—Gen. Banks on Loyal Voters—Governor Hamilton of Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1864.

Just at this moment, a person arriving from the North, having no especial business to attend to, and consequently left to observe what is only on the surface of society—such a person would be forced to the conclusion that the Crescent City had gone crazy on political matters, and that there was nothing attended to but the preliminaries of a gubernatorial election. It seems almost incredible that such a *civil* excitement could prevail in this locality, where scarcely two years ago the citizens so grimly looked on while the Federal troops, under Gen. BUTLER, deployed through the streets. Apparently the old order of things is restored, so far as electioneering is concerned: there is the same earnestness of partisans, the same trickery of wire-pullers, the same sacrifice of previously expressed principles where interest is to be subserved, that reigned here before the rebellion placed its foot upon the prosperity of this once prosperous city, and for the time crushed its magnificent prosperity in the dust. Although I see much to deprecate and disgust in this turmoil and excitement, yet it has its bright side; it is causing discussion and interchange of ideas; it is a breaking up of the casement of death, so far as individuality is concerned, that has so long hung over this spot of the South, and though I cannot justify all that I see, still the storm is on the whole healthy, and when it clears away we shall have a better moral atmosphere.

It is to be regretted that there is more than one Union ticket, or in other words that the supporters of the Government do not go into the contest with an united front against what is virtually after all the old Pro-Slavery party—that embodies in its platform all the preliminary steps that would lead finally to the restoration of Slavery. There is no disguising the matter. It does not follow because a man has taken the oath of allegiance he is necessarily an Anti-Slavery man; nor is true the oft-repeated assertion by Northern, and even Southern men, that "the Constitution is killed;" it is scotched, but the moment military authority is removed there will follow, in every village and town, and country community of this far South, a struggle to get back the institution. The fundamental law and the entire legislation of the Southwestern States are created on the presumption that Slavery is the very foundation of society, and so deeply rooted is this chronic restiveness, that under the Federal rule, established in this city after its capture, State taxes have been levied and collected on slaves, under the head of real estate, the slaves meantime having been made free, first by running away, and secondly, by being declared so by the President's Proclamation and the extension of our military lines.

So thorough has been the mass of the minds of the Southern people trained in opposition to the Federal Government—so isolated have they become under the education of SLIDELL, BENJAMIN & Co., that I hear naturally good men, good citizens, men born on this soil, saying a dozen times a day to me, "Isn't this a shame that our rights—*Slavery and Copperhead rights*—should be voted away from us by men coming from the North?" And this is said in the same undermining sentiment that they would speak of the Esquimaux or Hottentots doing it—they feeling really and actually that this influx from the North of men whose fathers bought and paid for this same Louisiana, had no vested rights, no real, tangible hold on the soil—no more rights, indeed, than if they had been born in a foreign land. It is because a large number of the *five thousand* necessary to restore civil power to Louisiana are from the North, that the old residents here cannot understand the coming election other than an absolute invasion of their sacred rights. How long it will take to eradicate this sectional feeling, I cannot say, but it must be done before there will be a real peace, and before it will be true that "Slavery has absolutely received its death-blow."

The struggle between Mr. FLANDERS and Mr. HAHN is not brought about by any division of sentiment, so far as the Union sentiment is concerned. Both profess to stand upon the same platform; both ask nothing more nor less than is embodied in Gen. BANKS' Proclamation ordering the election. The trouble begun, as is often the case, in the nominating convention. Both candidates agreed to abide by its decision. Mr. HAHN, it seems to be conceded by outside observers, fairly received the nomination. But the partisans of Mr. FLANDERS thought not, and adjourned to another hall and made their nomination, and hence the split—a purely personal contest, and most unhappy at this present time. The renewal of "old sores," the printing of secret circulars, the indulgence in offensive personal allusions and questionable antecedents, not to sustain the Government, but to pull down men, are being resorted to, and all the machinery of the Slidell school, worse even than FERNANDO WOOD's, is rapidly coming in vogue. On a recent occasion some fifteen hundred of our best citizens addressed a letter to Gen. BANKS, containing sentiments of the highest personal admiration for him as a gentleman and a soldier, and especially thanking him for his noble stand in behalf of the civil rights of the people, illustrated by his proclamations, and made practical by his order for the gubernatorial election. In Gen. BANKS' appropriate reply I find the following paragraph, which treats, in a few words, the probable moral effect of the present criminations indulged in by the partisans of Messrs. HAHN and FLANDERS:

"The election of State officers is important only as a commencement of the work of restoration. It is fortunate that an opportunity is given for the ventilation of small interests and passions before we reach the grand themes that must arise in the progress of this movement. When these personal feuds are exhausted, I feel assured that the people of the State will justify the great expectations cherished by the friends of republican liberty throughout the world."

All the courts authorized to administer and register the oath necessary to make a voter for the election of Governor, have been for a number of days overcrowded by persons anxious to support the President in his specifications of qualifications. A number of citizens have with a full knowledge of Mr. LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation before their eyes, very singularly objected to this new requirement, and have denominated it the "iron-clad oath." I have never been able to see the oath in any other light than the most kind treatment on the subject of Slavery. It distinctly states that the citizen taking it will support the Anti-Slavery Proclamations of Mr. LINCOLN and kindred acts of Congress, unless declared null by a subsequent decision of the Supreme Court. All that this really means is that said citizens will obey the laws, and nothing more. Mr. JAMES BARNES, who is a remarkable man mentally, and a most wonderful man physically, for he is the oldest and most active person in Louisiana, who some months ago published to the world in pamphlet form that after *eighty years'* experience, (though born and bred a Quaker,) he could come to no other conclusion than that Slavery was an admirable institution, did not like this second oath of fidelity to the Government, and with other distinguished citizens, wrote a letter to Gen. BANKS, inquiring if they must really take a *new oath* if they intended to vote at the Gubernatorial election. Why it should not be demanded of them, in their opinion, Mr. BARNES states as follows in his letter addressed to Gen. BANKS:

"Those whose names were registered and who took the oath and voted at the last Congressional election, which election was recognized by Congress, think you did not intend by your proclamation to disfranchise them when they and all the [illegible]

fixed by the laws and Constitution of Louisiana, they not having done anything in violation of the oath of allegiance taken.

If the President will so modify or explain by proclamation, or authorize Maj.-Gen. BANKS to do so in advance to be known through our lower parishes before election day, he will greatly subserve the question to be decided by the approaching election in this State. Citizens who have not sinned cannot honorably accept a pardon."

To this letter, and others of a similar character, Gen. BANKS made prompt reply, and as his answer treats the subject with singular clearness and ability, I trust you will find space for it entire:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 14, 1864.

GENTLEMAN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Feb. 8, and to inclose as a general answer thereto a copy of an order issued this day. It would have given me great pleasure to have found among those professing a willingness to support the Government in all the measures deemed necessary for the suppression of the rebellion a concordance of opinion as to the substantive qualification for a voter in the election which has been ordered. This I have not been able to obtain. There seems to exist an unnecessary diversity of opinion upon this most important subject. I have, therefore, as indicated in a letter published some time since, followed the course directed by the President in his proclamation of the 8th of December. After much reflection upon this topic I am satisfied that the course pursued is wisest and best. Sooner or later all men must come to the declaration which is contained in the order of this date. The election of the 22d of February is not of so much importance as others which will follow, in the full restoration of the Government of the State of Louisiana. It is necessary that those who participate in this, the first election, as in those that follow, should make public their purposes in regard to the measures of the Government. If this is not done in the declarations of private assemblies, in the organization of parties, or in the presentation of candidates, the only opportunity that is left is in establishing the qualifications of the voter. Acting upon this view, I have been unable to comply with the suggestions contained in your letter, which, under other circumstances, I should gladly have done; and I commend to the citizens you represent an earnest consideration of the condition of public affairs, and appeal to them to make at once that declaration of purpose—which in the end must be required of all men—to support the measures of the Government necessary for the suppression of the rebellion. Though they have suffered much from the war, they have received important favors from the Government, which is still desirous of restoring the general prosperity that attends successful industry and extended trade, and every effort will be made to strengthen these important interests. Assuredly, it is not too much to require of them in return an oath of allegiance to the Government, attended with such explanatory declarations as remove the suspicion of reservation or evasion, and places the citizen who takes it upon a platform of open, unreserved and unconditional loyalty. It is plainly inconsistent with any sound public policy, that an oath of allegiance, which implies a qualified dissent to the measures of the Government imposing the obligation, should be administered to any class of citizens.

This may not be a correct interpretation of the course you recommend, but there is just ground of apprehension that it will be so understood.

With sincere regret that I have been unable to comply with your request (quality the order that all voters must take the prescribed oath,) and an earnest hope that those you represent may accept the views herein presented,

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant, N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

Here we have the argument in a nutshell. Men who receive protection from the Government, and are enabled to thrive under its protection, are apparently unwilling to take an unqualified oath for its support. I am glad that this election has brought all creative supporters of the Government to thoroughly understand their position. The respectability and high standing socially of many of the querists, however, places them above other suspicion than they really did not understand the serious demands made upon them; when they first swore that they would, for all time forward, be good and loyal citizens.

A few moments ago, I had the pleasure of seeing General and Governor HAMILTON of Texas. He has been here four weeks, and returns to the important field of duty assigned him by first steamer. In a conversation with him, I learned that the Government now occupies all important stations on the coast connected with a successful forward movement in the interior. Reliable information from the heart of the State justifies the belief that the people are longing and praying for the advance of the Federal forces, that all reference even to the form of law has long since been repudiated by the military rebel leaders, and that the government has degenerated into the very worst sort of military despotism. The Governor is in fine health, and hopeful of the future. He has heard the gratifying personal intelligence that his eldest boy, FRANK, whom the rebel authorities attempted to conscript, escaped, and after great suffering and privation, and traveling nearly a thousand miles, reached Matamoras in safety. The Governor's family, wife and remaining children, two boys, I believe, live near Austin, and, though not professedly held as prisoners, are closely watched, and would not be permitted under any circumstances to leave the State; such is the heartless cruelty of the insane rebels now in control of the State.

The coming 22d of February is destined to be a busy day in the State, and particularly in this city. The election takes place, which will make everything astir until sundown; later in the day, pleasure-seekers will assemble at the opera-house in honor of an invitation by Mrs. Gen. BANKS to indulge in the amusements of a mask ball. The ladies are only allowed to conceal their faces, which fact, the gentlemen not over good looking, are indignant at, for they say they should wear the masks, and the ladies have their pretty faces uncovered. It is expected that the affair will be one of unusual interest. The idea of socializing the people here into good nature with the Government originated by Mrs. BANKS, and so successfully carried out, has already brought forth good fruit. There reigns a perfect *furore* among the ladies for weddings and the Union is being cemented by constantly celebrated marriages between the ladies resident and the new comers in the shoulder-straps. No less than six or eight cases of this kind have been announced within the last few weeks. The secesh ladies' dark, flashing eyes can stand all kinds of persecution, but the admiration of a good-looking Yankee officer. Nature is stronger than useless treason; blood is thicker than water; women, indeed, were made to be ministering angels, as they forget politics when a proper occasion—viz., the duty of accepting a good husband—arrives. Mother Eve set the example, and her beautiful daughters are equal to the occasion. It is quite delightful, by the way, to think how many New-England firesides are daily becoming connected with these people of the South, and how many boys and girls of New-England schools will, ere long, be telling their classmates how many niggers their aunt or uncle-in-law used to own before this fearful rebellion. Venus is doing her work as well as Mars.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Sanitary Fair and the Schools.

The Board of Education having suspended the by-law prohibiting the collection of money or articles from the children of the schools, for the purpose of allowing them to make contributions to the Sanitary Fund, the following appeal, doubtless, will be responded to promptly and heartily:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1864.

To the Officers and Teachers of the Public Schools of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, a Committee on Public Schools of the Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, do hereby earnestly appeal to you and all other friends of public education, to make such an effort in behalf of this great charity, as will prove that the public schools are the very nerves of society in responding to whatever is patriotic and benevolent.

No sight can be more touching, no act more sublime than that of beholding a youthful generation who have enjoyed the comfort of home and the blessings of education stepping forward with joy and gratitude to alleviate the sufferings of an older generation "who have stood on the perilous edge of battle" during the Summer heat and the Winter cold, to roll back the tide of treason, in order that these very children might have a country to live in and a Government to be proud of.

There is no doubt but the generous hearts of the boys and girls of New-York would be only too glad of an opportunity to repay, in part, the deep debt due the defenders of their homes and liberties, were a way pointed out, and had they the cooperation of their officers and teachers.

The undersigned would, therefore, suggest as follows: Exhibitions in public halls; receptions in school assembly rooms; donations, (however small;) contributions of garments and shoes, of drawings, paintings and needlework.

If the officers and teachers will put their shoulders to the wheel, the amount of good that can be accomplished, by the public schools would far surpass that of any other body, public or private, in the City.

All moneys collected will be handed over to THOS. SLOCUM, Esq., Treasurer of the Committee, and due credit will be given to the several departments and schools for the amounts received.

Garments, shoes, &c., can be forwarded to the Ladies' Central Association of Relief, at No. 10 Cooper Union.

In response to the above appeal the Thirteenth Ward schools are already up and doing. The pupils design giving a miscellaneous entertainment, for which purpose they have secured Cooper Institute for the evening of Wednesday, March 16. The tickets have already been issued, and the whole eastern part of the City is being overrun after school hours by the juvenile raiders, bent on the disposal of them. The ladies could not have more enthusiastic and determined workers for the good cause than these three thousand young guerrillas. There is no such thing as refusing their demands.

Provost-Marshal-General's Office.

ORDER RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT.

The following order has been received from the Provost Marshal-General at Washington:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 7.—I. Boards of Enrollment will at once commence to prepare cards for draft of men enrolled, including the second class. The cards will be uniform in shape, size and color with those of the first class, and will contain the name and residence of the person enrolled, with the number which is opposite his name on the Enrollment lists.

II. The names of the persons stricken from the lists, either of class I or II, under the provisions of Circular 101, dated Nov. 17, 1863, for manifest permanent physical disability and non-residence, will not be placed in the box or wheel; nor the names of those who were drafted and held to service, or paid commutation, or furnished a substitute under the preliminary part of the draft in 1863.

The names of those known to be actually in service at the date of receipt of the order for the draft, will also be left out of the box or wheel. The names of all other persons enrolled will be put in the draft-box. JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Arrest of a Havana Merchant on the Charge of Forgery.

JOHN C. HORNE was arrested yesterday on a complaint made by Mr. B. F. BUTLER, of the banking house of Messrs. PHELPS, MAITLAND & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place. The charge is one of forgery. Mr. HORNE, it seems, claims to be a merchant in Havana. He is charged with having forged indorsements on bills of exchange for the sum of $2,567 23, drawn by Messrs. DURANTY & Co., of Havana, indorsed by ADOLPH MARLITIGO and CÁRLOS DE MELINI CELI.

Accompanying the drafts was a letter containing a request from CELI, asking that £100 in gold should be sent to his address in Havana on account of the draft. The amount was accordingly forwarded as requested. About two weeks after HORNE appeared at the banking-house of Messrs. MAITLAND, PHELPS & Co., said he was Mr. CARLOS DE MEDINI CELI, and acknowledged the receipt of the hundred pounds that the bankers had forwarded. He then presented a draft purporting to have been drawn on JULES LE ZECA, for $1,880, which he requested the bankers to collect for him, and to pay him, on account of both drafts, the sum of $2,000 in American gold. The gold was accordingly paid, and a few days after Messrs. MAITLAND, PHELPS & Co. received another letter from HORNE, asking that the balance of $300 due on the drafts should be sent to him in Philadelphia. The Detectives of this City telegraphed to all the principal cities of the Union for information as to the whereabouts of the accused. Yesterday they received the requisite information, and he was immediately taken into custody. He was taken before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, and committed.

The Ship Victory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the editorial of your paper of Friday, the 26th inst., respecting the treatment of the passengers by this vessel, there is a great deal more said than is true. Before publishing such a statement, it would have been better that you had applied to myself or the Captain (BURSLEY) for the facts. About four weeks ago fourteen of the steerage passengers had agreed among themselves to murder all hands, then run the ship ashore on the west coast of Ireland. This coming to the ears of Capt. BURSLEY, he placed them in irons. It is not true that Mr. COOK, the first mate, was arrested by the District-Attorney, nor is he in jail, as you assert. It is utterly untrue that the ship's provisions were bad. It is well known to all engaged in the Liverpool trade, that before a ship sails with passengers the provisions are all examined by an officer appointed by the British Government.

I feel satisfied that the mate was justified in shooting the passenger referred to. The passengers alluded to were endeavoring to get control of the ship. One of them had struck the third mate with a shovel, and cut his arm open, when the first mate warned them that if they did not desist that he would shoot the first man that resisted, and he did so.

The passenger that created all the trouble was a stowaway. DAVID OGDEN.

We publish the above because we understand that Mr. OGDEN, who signs it, is the agent of the owner of the *Victory*, and it seems but just that he should be permitted to lay before the public his own version of a matter of so much importance to the public as well as to himself. We have no doubt that he "feels satisfied" as to the propriety of everything that was done by the officers and men of the vessel;—but his satisfaction may not be shared by the public. We have only to add that the parties from whom we received the statement published yesterday, reaffirm its accuracy, except in regard to the arrest of COOK, the mate; and the reason why he has not been arrested is that he could not be found by the officers of the law.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NORTH WOODS WALTON CLUB.—On Tuesday evening last, at the Astor House, this club celebrated their anniversary by a grand annual festival and dinner. A number of invited guests were present. Previous to the dinner a meeting was held, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. W. DODGE; Vice-Presidents, W. B. TAYLOR and DAVID BANKS; Secretary and Treasurer, C. M. SCOFIELD; Corresponding Secretary, W. B. LOOMIS; Marshal, R. U. OWENS; and Commissary, S. M. FOSTER. The tables were loaded with all the substantials and delicacies of the season, and surrounded by one of the most merry and jolly parties imaginable. President E. W. DODGE made the opening speech, and welcomed the guests in a manner so sincere and hearty that they all felt as much at home as if they were old members of the club. Messrs. CHARLES S. SPENCER, RICHARD BUSTEED and many other gentlemen spoke, and added to the interest of the evening. The old patriot soldier, BURNS, the only man who represented the Pennsylvania militia at Gettysburgh, was present, and received much attention. The glee club, composed of Messrs. A. SPENCER, G. W. ABBEY, JAS. MILLER, J. T. KENT and W. B. TAYLOR, all of Utica, favored the company with some excellent singing; it is probably the best amateur glee club in the State. As set forth in the President's speech, the North Woods Walton Club was organized in 1857. Among its members are some of the most prominent men of the State, and in all sections of the State can its adherents be found. Its cardinal creed is that every man should once a year break away from the cares of business, hie to the wilds, the lakes, the forests, and enjoy the sports found thereat and therein. So annually the members seek the wilderness of the north woods, build their huts, rely on their guns and their trout tackle for their sport and subsistence; on the beauties of nature and their own good companionship and jollity for the rest of what constitutes their annual enjoyment.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this society, held at the Metropolitan Bank Wednesday, Messrs. H. PATTEN, J. L. PHELPS, H. ALLEN, and A. VAN RENSSELAER, were elected Trustees; W. A. BOOTH, Esq., was elected President; J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer. The following are abstracts of the reports: Receipts through the year ending Feb. 1, 1864, $38,982 65, including $10,300 from legacies, and $1,969 28 from the Board of Education. The expenses amounted to $34,794 52, including for Industrial Schools, $5,312 80; special donations, $1,718 22; Newsboys' Clothing-house, $5,758 16; Girls' Lodging-house, $2,818 77; boys' meetings, $288 52; salaries, emigration account, clothing, rents, and all other expenses of the society, $18,903 05. One thousand and thirty-four children emigrated through the agency of the society; 6,345 newsboys took their lodgings at the Newsboys' Lodging-house. During the year 25,406 meals have been furnished; 36,572 lodgings provided; 332 boys have been provided with good homes; 437 truant and lost boys have been restored to relatives and friends, not only in the City but also in different sections of the country. Seven hundred and seventy-seven girls were lodged in the Girls' Lodging-house, and 24,409 meals provided, of which 6,548 were paid for, as were also 3,189 lodgings of the 8,690 lodgings furnished. The eleven Industrial Schools had 1,718 pupils.

MORE BOUNTY BROKERS IN TROUBLE.—JOHN CONNELL, of No. 146 Liberty-street, was yesterday brought before Gen. DIX, charged with defrauding CHAS. W. SMITH, of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, of $200; WM. CRUGER, same regiment, of $50, and EPAPHRODITUS RIKER, of the same regiment, of $200; making in all $450. CONNELL acknowledged having received the money, but refused to return it, saying he would rather go to the Fort for six years than pay a cent of it. He was accordingly sent to Fort Lafayette. PATRICK FLANNIGAN, a recruiting officer of Tammany Hall, was also arrested by United States Marshal MURRAY, charged with defrauding THOMAS BEATTY out of $200—bounty money, BEATTY was employed at the Government Bakery on David's Island, and was proceeding to his work when he was accosted by FLANNIGAN, who induced him to enlist. FLANNIGAN then took him to Lafayette Hall, where he enlisted him and gave him $100, keeping $200 for himself. BEATTY's wife was in very destitute circumstances, and had but a few weeks since given birth to an infant, making the case still more distressing. FLANNIGAN denied having the money, but the Marshal procured certified copies of all the papers in the case, showing that FLANNIGAN drew the money, and he accordingly sent him to Maj.-Gen. DIX. Here Maj. JOLINE took him in hand, and compelled him to disgorge the $200.

BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.—The attention of young men is directed to the fact that a battery of light artillery, to be attached to Gen. EWEN'S Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., is now organizing in this City. No one but those of good character will be admitted. Every effort will be made to make it a first-class organization. It is to be commanded by a veteran artillery man of recognized ability. Uniforms, equipments, &c., will be furnished free by the State authorities. For further particulars as to positions, &c., apply to W. ENEVER, No. 180 Third-avenue, New-York City.

THE IRISH IN EXILE.—LECTURE AT IRVING HALL.—A lecture upon this subject is announced to be delivered at Irving Hall, on the evening of Friday, March 4, by W. F. LYONS, Esq., a gentleman who has long been known as a journalist, a contributor to the literature of the day, and a ready and successful speaker. The subject will no doubt attract much interest. It is a difficult one to grapple with, but in the hands of the lecturer, fortified as he must be by study as well as experience, he will unquestionably receive full justice, and will command a large attendance.

DESERTER ARRESTED.—A detective attached to Capt. ERHARDT's office, on Wednesday arrested a man named GEORGE KELLY, who had deserted from the Sixty-second Regiment. It is believed he has deserted once or twice before. KELLY, seeing the officer after him, took to his heels and gave the officer a long chase; he finally, however, caught him. Capt. ERHARDT sent him to Governor's Island, until further action in his case could be taken.

BROADWAY LITERARY CLUB.—This club was organized lately as a debating society, and and chose for its first subject the question as to whether the public men of this country have been equal to the emergencies of the times. A Mr. ROSEVELT, Dr. ROBINSON and a few others made short speeches. The speakers were both of the radical and Copperhead school. Their discourses turned upon Mr. LINCOLN, and were quite unfavorable to the President.

A NUISANCE.—The ferry-boat nuisance of allowing vagrant children in the cabins nominally for the purpose of inflicting wretchedly-executed songs on the passengers, but really to steal when an opportunity is offered, is still permitted. It is understood the regular passengers on two prominent lines intend getting a petition to have the nuisance abated.

LAW REPORTS.

The Riot Claim Cases—Another Verdict Against the City.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

Michael Jost vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is one of the riot claims against the City. Plaintiff resided and kept a small store at No. 227 Avenue A. On the 15th of July last the premises were attacked by a mob, the doors and windows broken in, and the goods and furniture injured and destroyed. Plaintiff claims $1,338 damages. Counsel for the Corporation raised the usual objections to the law, under which the claim is made, which were overruled, and a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff.

James M. Smith and John J. Freedman for the plaintiff; John K. Hackett for the Corporation.

The Four Hundred Year Lease from the City.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Abner L. Ely vs. *John Lexton et al.*—In this case, reported in the TIMES of the 26th, the court yesterday afternoon directed a *pro forma* verdict for defendants, the questions of law to be heard by the General Term.

Henry Day for plaintiff: William H. Anthon for defendants.

Probate of Wills.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

In the Surrogate's Court the wills of the following named persons have been admitted during the past week: Frederick Ostesle, Elizabeth Patton, George Lawes, James Madison Glover, Maria A. Paff, Sarah M. Jarvis, John Cook, James Charlesworth and L. Smith—none of them containing bequests of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Caroline Smith vs. *Charles Smith.*—Judgment of divorce granted, plaintiff to have custody of child.

Hannah M. Dunham vs. *Mahlon S. Dunham.*—Judgment of divorce granted, plaintiff to have custody of child.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 25, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s,'81.Reg.	111	
1,000	U. S. 6s,'81...Co.	111	
9,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,Reg.	107⅜	
67,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s Co.	107	
180,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.		103
	do. Nts. Oct. & Apr.	111	
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	99⅞	
20,000	do	99¾	
10,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	61	
1,000	N. C. State 6s	56½	
5,000	do	57	
15,000	do	58	
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	73⅝	
10,000	do	74	
1 000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	74	
20,000	do	75	
25,000	Ohio & Miss. R.C.	41	
40,000	do	b10 41	
2,000	Aud. R. 2d M.	14	
2,000	Har. R. 1st M.	93	
10,000	A. & T. H. 2d M.P.	91⅜	
10,000	do	92	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	80¾	
15,000	do	81	
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	89¾	
9,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	98	
10,000	do	97	
6,000	do	96	
5,000	B., N. Y. & E. 2d	100	
1,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65	
10,000	do	66	
10,000	Atl. G. W. & O. 1st M.	94¾	
10	Bank of Commerce.	103⅜	
15	do	107¾	
250	Mech. Bank'g Ass.	100	
10	Mer. Ex. Bank	97	
5	Am. Exc. Bank	110	
40	Irving Bank	101⅜	
5	Metropolitan Bank.	114	
10	Continental Bank	102⅝	
7	Park Bank	132	
10,000	Amer. Gold	168¾	
8,000	do	168⅝	
550	Canton Co.	43¾	
900	do	47¾	
200	do	b10 47¾	
200	do	47¾	
200	do	b30 47¾	
100	do	s30 47¾	
300	do	b10 47⅝	
20	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	195	
7	do	196	
20	do	198	
100	do	199	
54	do	200	
300	Central Coal Co.	67	
300	do	68	
100	do	68¾	
600	Cumb. Coal Pref.	66¾	
1000	do	66	
100	do	s10 66	
200	do	s30 66	
300	do	b10 66⅜	
700	Quick. M. Co.	52	
800	do	51⅝	
100	do	51¾	
100	do	51¾	
100	do	52⅛	
100	do	52⅜	
100	Min. Mining Co.	76	
46	do	75¾	
50	do	76	
300	Am. Coal Co.	88	
100	Wy. V. Coal Co.	81½	
100	do	82	
800	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1	
150	Copake Iron M.	12	
200	do	11¾	
1700	Mar. Min. Co	85	
300	do	91¾	
100	Quarts H. M. Co.	14¾	
400	do	14	
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	226	
100	do	225	
50	do	225½	
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	41	
2500	N. Y. Cen. R.	134½	
100	do	s30. 134⅛	
50	do	b30. 135	
50	do	b15 135	
100	do	b15. 134⅜	
100	Alt. & T. H. R.	69	
200	do	68	
600	do	68¾	
50	Chic. & A. Pref.	84	
10	Sixth-av. R.	145	
200	Erie R.	112	
200	do	s15. 115¾	
500	do	115¾	
500	do	115⅝	
300	Hud. R. R.	158	
100	do	157¾	
800	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	98	
100	do	b30 98	
300	do	97¾	
100	do	97¾	
200	do	s10. 115¾	
100	do	115¾	
100	do	115⅝	
100	do	115⅝	
300	Hud. R. R.	158	
100	do	157¾	
200	do	b30 98	
100	do	97¾	
1000	do	b10 99¾	
500	do	b3 99¾	
1400	do	99¾	
100	do	s10 99	
200	do	s3. 141	
1700	M. S. & N. I. R	99	
900	do	99¼	
100	do	b10 99¾	
500	do	b3 99¾	
1400	do	99¾	
100	do	99	
300	do. for Monday	99¾	
200	Ill. Cen. R.	s30. 133⅜	
300	do	b3. 134	
400	do	134	
200	do	134½	
100	do	s30. 134¾	
200	do	b3. 134¾	
100	do	134¾	
1100	Harlem R.	132	
200	do	b10. 132	
700	do	131¾	
400	Reading R.	129	
200	Mich. Cen. R.	139¾	
100	do	s3. 138¾	
100	do	139¼	
800	M. S. & N. I.	97½	
100	do	s3 97⅝	
200	do	s30 97¾	
100	do	97¾	
100	do	97¾	
200	do	97¾	
100	do	97¾	
100	do	97¾	
200	do	97¾	
100	do	97¾	
100	do	97¾	
100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

WALLACK'S—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TAMING A BUTTERFLY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL—GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—SIRIAN'S CRIME, HARRISON, COMIC SINGER AND TYROLESE WHISTLER, at 3 AND 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

BOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—THE STEREOSCOPTICON, OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—BA-TA-CLAN.

COOPER INSTITUTE—LAUGHING GAS.

CRATON ART GALLERY—(No. 758 BROADWAY) ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Very sad news comes to us from the Department of the South. The steamship *Fulton* arrived last evening, bringing the intelligence of a desperate battle on the 20th inst. near Sanderson, Fla., between Gen. SEYMOUR'S forces and a superior body of rebels. After fighting three hours, Gen. SEYMOUR was compelled to retire, although we are told that he brought off safely the bulk of the wounded. Our losses were certainly heavy, as 240 of the wounded had arrived at Hilton Head; but the full details of the reverse has not reached us, as Gen. GILLMORE, just previous to the sailing of the *Fulton*, seized the newspaper and other correspondence, including the lists of killed and wounded.

On the 18th inst., the sloop-of-war *Housatonic*, one of the blockading fleet off Charleston Bar, was blown up by a rebel torpedo, which approached within 60 yards before it was discovered. The *Housatonic* sunk in three minutes after the explosion, in 28 feet of water. Capt. PICKERING was wounded, and two Ensigns and three seamen lost. The *Fulton* also brings news of a successful expedition in the direction of Savannah.

The intelligence from Gen. GRANT'S Department is full of interest. It seems that on Monday last Gen. THOMAS' army, at Chattanooga, began an advance in force upon the rebels, posted at Tunnel Hill and Dalton, Ga. The force advanced without much opposition across the Chickamauga and through the Ringgold Gap, until they arrived within sight of Tunnel Hill. Here a considerable engagement occurred, with slight loss to our troops, when the rebel flank being turned they were dislodged, and retreated in haste toward Dalton. Our troops moved on in pursuit. Tunnel Hill had been rendered quite formidable by breastworks of logs and other defences. Gen. CLEBURN'S rebel division had been encamped there. Within three miles of Dalton the rebels were found very strongly posted in a mountain gorge, known as Rocky Falls. Through this gorge runs the common road and the railroad. Our troops came up in fine order and forced the first rebel line back upon their second, when night came on and operations ended. A dispatch dated Buzzard Roost, Feb. 25, says that Gen. CRUFT, in a reconnoissance, found the rebels in full force in the valley beyond Rocky Falls, and awaits reinforcements. A Nashville dispatch says Dalton was probably occupied by our forces on the night of the 25th, and that a heavy battle in that vicinity was not improbable.

Advices from Gen. SHERMAN are confirmatory of his reported progress. Scouts who arrived at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters report that he had struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and that the people at Selma and Montgomery had become terror-stricken at his approach. A not very reliable Nashville dispatch speaks of Gen. SHERMAN as having cut POLK'S army in two, and each wing was running away from the other. SHERMAN is said to be subsisting upon the country through which he passes. A heavy naval attack upon the forts at Mobile is also reported as in full operation. Gen. SCHOFIELD'S troops, on the 20th, were advancing upon LONGSTREET, who was falling back toward Bull Gap, behind the French Broad River. His retreat was very rapid, and it was thought to be accelerated by a Union raid in his rear.

Advices from Newbern represent Gen. PECK as very vigilant, and making every effort to strengthen the position there, under the belief that the rebels meditate another advance upon that point, with the assistance of formidable iron-clads. Information had been received that the rebels had hung *fifty-one* of the prisoners captured in the recent demonstration. The men belonged to the Second North Carolina Regiment; but the account does not state whether they were formerly in the rebel service or not.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to exclude disloyal persons from the public lands of the United States. Mr. HALE reported a bill to equalize the grade of line officers of the navy. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing that future enlistments in the regular army may be for three instead of five years, and that soldiers who enlisted in the Regular Army prior to July 22, 1861, may reënlist until the 1st of May next, with the existing bounties. Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, called up the bill to remove the color disqualification for mail carriers, together with the amendment providing that in the Courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion on account of color. The bill was discussed at length, without concluding action. The Senate agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Lieutenant-General Bill, and after a long executive session adjourned.

In the House, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of cadets at the West Point Academy. The House passed resolutions of thanks to Admiral D. D. PORTER, and Commodore RINGGOLD, for their eminent services in opening the Mississippi. Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, reported a bill providing that persons residing in States in rebellion may enlist in any regiment from any State they choose, and on so doing be entitled to any existing bounties and advantages accorded to other troops, such enlistments to be credited upon the quota of any State accepting them. A long debate was had on this bill, when an amendment by Mr. COX was finally agreed to, providing that the enlistments of colored, wherever made, shall be credited to the State to which he belongs. Mr. ELWOOD, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report that Lawrence McKENNAN is not entitled to a seat in Congress from the Seventh District of Virginia. The Conference Committee's report on the Lieutenant-General Bill was called up, and a motion to lay it on the table was disagreed to. After a spirited discussion between Messrs WASHBURNE and COX, the report was agreed to, ayes 73, noes 47. The bill is the same as heretofore reported, with the Senate amendment striking out the recommendation of Gen. GRANT. The House then adjourned until to-day, which is to be devoted to debate.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall Feb. 17, arrived at this port yesterday morning. There had been but one arrival from the west coast of South America since the last steamer's departure. The report that the French Minister had broken off friendly relations with Ecuador is not correct. Trouble still continues in the interior of this country, and it was feared the revolution is far from over yet. The French frigate *Pallas*, Admiral BONET, sailed for Acapulco on the 11th inst., to enforce the blockade of the Mexican coast in the Pacific. No vessel will be allowed to enter any of the ports that have not declared in favor of the French except the Pacific Mail Company's steamers, which have the privilege to take fuel, water and supplies in Acapulco, but can land or receive no cargo. The other line of steamers will not be allowed even that privilege.

The total receipts of the Brooklyn Sanity Fair up to Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. were $144,795 29. This was divided: from sales of goods, $35,591 01; from tickets, $28,174 40; from donations, $78,264 88.

Flour was dull and heavy yesterday. Wheat was more active, and desirable lots were firm. Corn was in brisk demand and decidedly dearer. Oats, Hay, Cotton, Chemicals, Spelter and Ingot Copper were in fair request. Provisions were generally less sought after; hog products were depressed. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hides, Fish, Hops, Laths, Leather, Oils, Seeds, Groceries, Tallow and Whisky, the latter article at lower and irregular prices. Business in Dry Goods has been on a restricted scale during the past week, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Holders have been more eager to realize, especially on domestic Cottons, which circumstance has tended to depress prices, the market closing heavily. The freight engagements were more extensive, but at easier rates.

Gold was ¼ ₱ cent. and Bills on London ¼ ₱ cent. lower yesterday than on Thursday. The Stock Market was firm for Government Securities, but lower on the Railways. The latter were on the recovery again later in the day. Money 5@6 ₱ cent., and in easy supply.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of Gen. McClellan's History of his Military Career.

I.

There are those who remember that, at the parting reception given by Gen. McCLELLAN to his friends and following, at headquarters, at Warrenton, on the November day of 1862, when he was relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, the General in reply to the suggestions of members of his staff that he would be back in command in the course of a fortnight, used the following language: "If I never return to the Army of the Potomac, may I live to write *its history. It is*," added he, "*a task to which I shall devote myself.*"

We take it that the volume which has lately appeared from the Government Printing-office, under the title of McCLELLAN'S "Report," is the fulfillment of the vow made over a year ago. We must so regard it, because in any other sense it is difficult to bring this elaborate memoir into any known category. If it is less than a Report it is also more than a Report. It is less than a Report, because numerous dispatches of the time are omitted from this collection. It is also more than a strictly military Report, because its basis is an elaborate, historical, and argumentative recital, in which such dispatches as are used by Gen. McCLELLAN are *inlaid*. Military Reports, in the sense in which any soldier understands the term, are written either from the battle-field itself, or, in the impossibility of that, as speedily after the action as it is possible for the staff to collect the requisite data. There have been Generals who have seen fit at the close of their career to publish their dispatches in collected form. Such a legacy was left to military history by the great Iron Duke. But what is peculiar in WELLINGTON'S publication of his dispatches—and it is a peculiarity not shared by Gen. McCLELLAN—is that he has left these memorials of his career in their strict chronological order, in their exact original state: he has not suppressed a line, nor added a word of commentary, nor a word of argument, nor a word of accusation, nor a word of justification.

Not so Gen. McCLELLAN'S Report. The labor of a whole twelvemonth, composed in the leisure of retiracy, and after the publication of most of the material likely to bear on his fame, its purpose seems to be less to record a series of military transactions than to vindicate his conduct and arraign the Administration. No charge is too great, none too small, to draw out from him a replication: and he is equally ready, whether to bring railing accusations against his military superiors, to bowl down the Committee of the War, or to blow up the newspapers. His Report is in fact no "report" at all. It is an elaborate *pièce justificative*.

Nevertheless, leaving aside the question of the form in which Gen. McCLELLAN has chosen to make his recital, we have here an account of what the Army of the Potomac was and did during the eventful period from July, 1862, to November, 1863, while it remained under his command. We have now, therefore, for the first time, the material for a full, calm, complete judgment concerning his conduct, his capacity, his career. It is to this task we propose to address ourselves in this and succeeding articles: and if our readers bring to it the same temper we find in ourselves, they will throw aside all previous prejudices and deal simply with the evidence with which Gen. McCLELLAN comes before the world.

II.

Gen. McCLELLAN distributes his recital of events under three periods, namely—firstly, the period from July, 1861, to March, 1862; secondly, the campaign on the Peninsula; thirdly, the campaign in Maryland. We follow the same order, commencing, therefore, with the period from the time he assumed command of the Army of the Potomac in July, 1861, up to the time he entered on his maiden campaign, in March, 1862.

It is, perhaps, a problem whether, abstractly speaking, it was an advantage or a disadvantage that Gen. McCLELLAN came into command while the public mind was in a peculiar mood. The disastrous upshot of a forward movement, in which the nation was conscious of having used too great urgency, had, by the action of that law of oscillation which shows itself in the operations of human thought as well as in the phenomena of nature, given rise to a complete abnegation of all criticism on the part of the people and the press. Bull Run had educated us, and, in a fit of patriotic remorse, men renounced everything that might appear like pressure on the Government or the Commanders of our armies. The nation did more: it literally threw open its arms to receive the young chief chosen to lead its foremost army. He came in with no cold suspicion, but with a warm and generous welcome. It will always remain one of the most extraordinary phenomena of our extraordinary times that a young man without military experience, leaping from a captaincy to the highest grade in our military hierarcy, and bringing with him only the prestige of a series of small operations which another than he planned and executed, should have been at once received into the nation's confidence and credited in advance with every military quality and capacity. It may not be very flattering to our common sense to look back at the time when this hero of unfought fields was taken on trust as a "young Napoleon;" but it remains, nevertheless, a piece of history; and when, a few weeks after assuming command, he told his soldiers "We have had our last retreat, we have seen our last defeat—you stand by me and I'll stand by you," a too-confiding people applauded the bombast as the true Napoleonic twang!

Beyond a doubt these things showed the military juvenility of our people; but they were none the less the manifestations of a mood of mind which an able Commander could have turned to immense account. Gen. McCLELLAN had but to ask, and it was given him—indeed it came without asking. Every energy of the Government, and all the resources of a generous and patriotic people, were lavishly placed at his disposal to enable him to gather together an army, and put it in the most complete state of efficiency, so that offensive movements might be resumed at the earliest possible moment. Gen. McCLELLAN speaks (p. 6) of "the impatience with which many regarded *the delay in the arrival of new levies*." We confess to a certain astonishment at this: we certainly never heard of any such "impatience;" we had supposed that the military uprising of the nation, the spontaneous alacrity with which the people of the loyal States responded to the President's call for half a million of men, was an exhibition unmatched in history, and we think it was always so recognized. Nor are we less amazed at the charge immediately following this, in which Gen. McCLELLAN complains of "the vehemence with which an *immediate advance* upon the enemy's works directly in our front was urged by a patriotic people." We are very sure that not only was no "immediate advance" urged, but that no advance at all was expected during any portion of the period in which Gen. McCLELLAN says he was engaged in organizing the army. "It was necessary," says he, to create a new army for active operations and to expedite its organization, equipment, and the accumulation of the material of war, and to this not inconsiderable labor all my energies for the next *three months* were exerted." As Gen. McCLELLAN assumed command of the army in the latter part of July, (27th,) the "three months" spoken of would bring us to the 1st of November. Now we think it would not be difficult to show that during no part of that period did the public show anything like "vehemence" for an advance. The country understood that a new army had to be organized; indeed there was, if anything, a disposition to exaggerate both the time required for this work and its inherent difficulties; and as a large share of the fame of Gen. McCLELLAN rests on the theory of his having "organized" the army, it may be worth while making a brief diversion to penetrate into the interior of this awful mystery of organization.

One would suppose from the tone of Gen. McCLELLAN that when he came to the Army of the Potomac there was no army to command. "I found," says he, (page 44,) "no army to command—*a mere collection of regiments*, cowering on the banks of the Potomac, some perfectly raw, others dispirited by the recent defeat." Now, the facts of the case are that he came into command of fifty thousand men, and they were very far from being "a mere collection of *regiments*." The brigade and divisional organization existed and *had* existed, having been established by Gen. McDOWELL, perhaps the best theoretical soldier of the army. The organization of modern armies is a matter long ago fixed, and is not an affair which admits either of invention or of innovation. The hierarchy by the battalion, brigade, division and corps, first formulated in the *Ordonnance du Roi*, is the military system of every European nation; and our own military code is, in fact, a translation of it. We do not see, therefore, that there was room for the exercise of any such mysterious powers of organization as have been attributed to Gen. McCLELLAN, and he certainly put forth none. He found the *cadre* of brigades and divisions, and he continued it, simply filling up *more* brigades and *more* divisions. There only remained to push the organization one step higher, and that step he did not take. Our regular army having always been very small, no higher unit of organization than the division had existed or had been required. What became absolutely necessary as soon as the needs of the war created great armies of one or two hundred thousand men was to establish the higher fighting unit—the *corps d'armée*—without which no large army can effectively enter upon an active campaign. *General McClellan would never consent to the establishment of corps.* The only novelty of organization, therefore, which it was possible for him to institute, he would not and did not. He left the army an acephalous agglomeration of thirteen divisions, without correlation, unity or cohesion; and, as we shall hereafter see, it became necessary for the President, months afterwards, and in opposition to Gen. McCLELLAN, to constitute corps just as the army was on the point of setting out on active campaign. In the meantime, we return to the main question.

III.

The period of three months, during which Gen. McCLELLAN, according to his own statement, was engaged in reorganizing the army, having passed,—the Government and the Nation became naturally anxious that the splendid army of over a hundred and fifty thousand men, which had by this time grown up on the banks of the Potomac should be turned to account. Our foreign relations, our domestic interests, our national honor—every consideration conspired to urge an attack on the insolent foe who held the Capital in siege. But we shall see that during no period of the six months succeeding the 1st of November—and during all of which period the motives for an advance became progressively more and more imperative—did, or would Gen. McCLELLAN consent to move his army.

We shall now proceed to set forth what are Gen. McCLELLAN'S explanations of this delay, and we shall enter into some analysis thereof. If we are successful in this, we shall demonstrate that his reasonings are wholly inadequate to justify a delay that had well nigh proved fatal to the nation.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S explanation of his inactivity during the Fall and Winter of 1861-62 are well summed up in the following paragraph, which we find on page 35 of his Report:

"The records of the War Department show my anxiety and efforts to assume active offensive operations in the Fall and early Winter. It is only just to say, however, that the *unprecedented condition of the roads and Virginia soil* would have delayed an advance till February, had the discipline, organization and equipment of the army been as complete at the close of the Fall as was necessary, and as I desired and labored *against every impediment* to make them."

The first element enumerated is the roads and the weather, the condition of which Gen. McCLELLAN tells us were "unprecedented." If there be any inference to be drawn from this expression and its context, it is that they were "unprecedentedly" bad, for this reason is given in excuse for not moving. Now, it is true that the condition of roads of Virginia during the Fall and Winter of 1861-2 was "unprecedented," but unprecedentedly *good*; and this, happily, is not a matter in regard to which we are left to the unsure testimony of memory: we have cotemporary evidence which establishes the fact by an accumulation perfectly irrefragable. Gen. FRANKLIN, testifying under oath to this specific point, on the 26th of December, 1861, says: "The condition of the roads is good." Gen. WADSWORTH on the same day says: "The roads are remarkably good—*perhaps, not once in twenty years have the roads at Christmas been in as good condition as they are now. Having had this long period of dry weather*, the roads are very good." So Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, in reply to a query as to the condition of the roads, says: "As far as I know, they are in excellent condition, excellent traveling condition." In like manner testified a score of officers: we need not cite their evidence, but will limit ourselves to the testimony of a rebel witness. "POLLARD, in his *First Year of the War*, says: "A long, lingering Indian Summer, with roads more hard, and skies more beautiful than Virginia had seen for many a year, invited the enemy to advance. He steadily refused the invitation to a general action. The advance of our lines was tolerated to Munson's Hill, within a few miles of Alexandria, and opportunities were sought in vain by the Confederates, in heavy skirmishing, to engage the lines of the two armies."

The nation has long since felt the stinging justice of this reproach; and will not find much consolation in the false pretences under which Gen. McCLELLAN takes refuge. We confess our utter inability to account for the complete discrepancy of his statement with the facts of the case. We shall find his other arguments for delay drawn from the strength and discipline of our army and the strength of the enemy equally baseless. But these considerations must form the subject of a future article.

THE REBEL PIRATES AND THE BRITISH NEUTRALITY LAWS.—We copy from an English paper a statement that some British merchants are fitting out two fast steamers to pursue and, if possible, destroy the *Alabama* and *Oreto*. Whether the statement is true we have no means of knowing. It would not be at all strange if British merchants, whose vessels have been seized and burned by these roving corsairs, should feel inclined to aid in arresting their career; and we shall be very curious to see what ground the British Government will take upon the subject. It will probably claim that they belong to the regular navy of a Power which it has recognized as a belligerent, and that the English neutrality laws will be violated by the fitting out of vessels to attack them. But a good many side questions will arise in the discussion, which will not leave it free from embarrassment.

Earl RUSSELL and the British generally affect great astonishment that we should claim damages for the depredations of these vessels. In his letter to Lord LYONS of March 27, Lord RUSSELL says, in a statement of the facts of the case, that "the *Oreto* and *Alabama* had eluded the operation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and had, against the will and purpose of the British Government, made war upon American commerce." Very well. Whose business is it to enforce the Foreign Enlistment Act of Great Britain? Is it ours? Are we to suffer because the British Government cannot insure the execution of its own laws? Suppose a war vessel in New-York should "elude the operation" of our laws, and capture and burn half a dozen English merchantmen, would the British Government be content with a declaration from us that it was "against our will and purpose?" Not exactly. Their reply would be, "that may be true, but it does not cover the case. Every nation is responsible for its own failure to enforce its own laws. We will admit your inability to *prevent* the mischief—but the least you can do is to repair the damage caused by your own neglect."

We are inclined to think that the merchants who propose to capture these rebel cruisers will find it difficult "to elude the operation" of British laws. We hope the experiment will be tried, if for nothing else, to illustrate the real nature of British neutrality.

The Freedmen's Relief Meeting.

The National Freedmen's Relief Society, is an association in which every man of humane feelings, or of common prudence in political affairs, must have an interest. To care for the material wants and organize the labor of millions of human beings, whose fate is intrusted to the honor of the country, is the first of duties to every right-minded citizen. It was accordingly quite natural that the second annual meeting of this Society on Thursday evening last should be attended by a large and most intelligent audience. But it was not quite natural and suitable that almost from the beginning to the end of the meeting, nothing whatever clear and practical was laid before the audience as to the objects arrived at or the work accomplished by this association.

The distinguished Chairman of the meeting introduced the speakers in the usual style of platform oratory. The lawyer who opened the addresses treated the audience to a lengthy and most inopportune description of the position of the conservative party *before the war* toward the negro.

Mr. BEECHER, the card of the evening, made one of his best rollicking speeches, which was as good as a play, but from none of the gentlemen could the impatient audience learn either what the Freedmen's Relief Association wanted, or what they had done. It was proven that from $50,000 to $100,000 had been most generously subscribed to this important association during the year, and the public would have been highly gratified to know the particular modes—without doubt, judicious and effective—in which these large sums had been expended.

In such a serious time of revolution and civil war, they would have liked to know the particular facts in regard to the sufferings, and the progress, and the chances of the emancipated negro. They had no objection to the dessert and *entremets* of oratory and wit and fancy, but they would have preferred with them a few substantial dishes of facts. There is an impression abroad with some—we do not say well-founded—that this society is too exclusively eleemosynary, and does not aim enough at the permanent improvement of the negro by the organization of labor. It would have been interesting and valuable to have had a few facts and figures on this point.

It is well known also that last year they attempted to form a committee for the promotion of a most important object—the formation of a bureau for the care of freedmen. This object, which alone would have justified the existence of the society, still remains unaccomplished. If Mr. BUTLER, in place of unfolding his views of raffling and the position of the Conservative party, had given the audience a few plains words as to the present bill before Congress, its features and its merits, the public would have been vastly more edified. It is supposed by many that the present bill has such objectionable features, that the House will be obliged to throw it out and wait until another is framed. All this would have been interesting matter for discussion and presentation in such a meeting.

The whole community, too, have been harrowed by the terrible accounts, reported from the Mississippi, as to the sufferings and sickness and wrongs of the freed negroes in the great Valley. The public would have been gratified to have received some trustworthy information on that topic. Then the great problems of labor, now being solved on the Lower Mississippi; how far the plantation system of Gen. BANKS is just and wise; to what extent the emancipated negro is becoming an owner of property and land; what his relation will be to the new Yankee master; what the moral condition of this vast and unfortunate population is; how far the enlisting is successful with the blacks—these and a thousand other most important questions would have fairly come under the scope of a "Freedmen's Relief" meeting.

We might have dispensed with a great deal of brilliant oratory, if we might have had more of information on these topics.

In this criticism on the Freedmen's Relief Meeting, we do not mean to imply that it was any worse than, or different from, ordinary charitable annual meetings; but we think it is full time for the managers of such gatherings to understand that a little more solid entertainment is needed now by the public. When a society appears before the people, the first object for its members is to present *facts*. To show what has been done, and what is still needed. Then, when the understanding has been enlightened, the great masters of oratory and the wits of the platform may amuse.

GRANT MOVING—THE CAMPAIGN TOWARD ATLANTA.—Gen. GRANT appears to have concluded that the great diversion which SHERMAN'S army was ordered to make in his favor by moving into the heart of Mississippi and Alabama, and calling off from his front a portion of JOHNSTON'S force, has had time to have its full effect, and we now find him advancing THOMAS' army on the line toward Atlanta. At latest advices a brilliantly successful advance had brought THOMAS' force to within three miles of Dalton, where it was expected JOHNSTON would attempt to make a stand. Dalton is forty miles south of Chattanooga, with which place it is connected by a double line of railroad. Thence he has a direct line of advance first to Rome and secondly to Atlanta. At the latter place we tap the secondary line of rebel communications, and there is not a doubt that it is the grand objective of Gen. GRANT'S present campaign; but whether he will take it by gradual approaches, or make one of his "blunderingly audacious" marches upon it, remains to be seen. The magnificent strategy which has marked GRANT'S initiative has already had the effect to disconcert all the rebel plans, divide their forces and throw them into utter confusion. He is now moving on a line of advance, and with aims that lend the very highest interest and importance to every step he takes. He has already taught the nation not to be surprised at anything he may do.

GRANT'S "BLUNDERING AUDACITY."—The Richmond *Sentinel*, in commenting on SHERMAN'S bold advance through Mississippi, says "he aims to march with celerity upon Mobile, trusting that luck will crown his *blundering audacity*, as it did GRANT'S at Vicksburgh." That's very good. This "blundering audacity" is likely to be the death of the rebellion.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was an exceedingly good house last evening, attracted by that always interesting event, a début. The claimant for operatic honors was a young lady named HARRIS, and the opera was necessarily "Lucia," a work wherein (it is said) failure is impossible. There were rumors of Miss HARRIS' début some months back, but we are persuaded that she has followed good counsel in postponing the ordeal until the present time. Indeed, in view of the lady's extreme youth, it would have been better had it been deferred even longer. The event however has turned out satisfactorily, and Miss HARRIS, the most youthful of our operatic singers, bids fair to become one of the most popular. Her reception last night was in the highest degree flattering. All that the generosity of an unusually gallant audience could bestow on the fair débutant was bestowed upon her long before she had done justice to herself. This excessive applause, indiscreet in itself, had at least the good effect of imparting a feeling of confidence to the little singer, and she warbled with increased spirit and affect as the opera proceeded.

Miss HARRIS possesses a high, penetrating soprano voice of excellent quality. The compass upward is good, but the lower notes are thin, and in the opening scena last evening were almost inaudible. She sings with taste, and evidently possesses a musical temperament of the right kind. As an artist, she has almost everything to learn. Facility of execution, with this kind of voice, is almost a gift of nature. To say that Miss HARRIS sings passages with ease, correct intonation, and skill, is hardly a compliment, but it is nevertheless a pleasant fact. Beyond this we prefer not to speak on the present occasion. But we may add that the lady recovered her self-possession with remarkable rapidity, and achieved a very emphatic success. Study and practice on the stage will soon place her in the ranks of the artists of the country.

The entire performance of the opera was enjoyable. Signor MAZZOLENI was in superb voice, and Signor BELLINI has seldom been heard to greater advantage.

To-night (Saturday) there will be an extra performance of "Faust;" on Monday, "Il Trovatore."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The French take a peculiar view of the matrimonial relation. It is a subject of jest with them, and utterly devoid of the sacred earnestness that attaches to it in less lively communities. Devotion is the congenial theme of English and American dramatists, just as infidelity, or at all events looseness, is the test of their French brethren. Knowing these things, it is only pleasant to witness a comedy of French manners, when we feel quite sure that we are laughing at, not with the actors; when in fact we feel confident in our own immaculate virtue, and condescend to amuse ourselves at other people's backsliding. In the piece called "Taming a Butterfly"—produced here on Thursday night—a wayward husband is ingeniously frustrated in all his schemes of inconstancy, and returns to the arms of his slighted wife with a mild and agreable rebuke. Nothing of the kind could happen in a community that punches heads and carries revolvers; hence the authors—Messrs. AUGUSTIN DALY and FRANK WOOD—have wisely abstained from trying to localize the Parisian original. Their efforts have been judiciously confined, and with eminent success, to polishing the dialogue, and adding to the popularity of scenes that, in themselves, are eminently farcical and amusing. The result is a bright and uproarious entertainment, affording ample scope for the best artists of Mrs. WOOD'S company. Notwithstanding a painful deficiency of study on the part of one of the actors—Mr. DREW—and a lack of quickness in others, the play was completely successful. Mrs. JOHN WOOD was especially jolly, and looked—as she always does—charming. She was supported very agreeably by Miss HENRIETTA IRVING, (who, however, is not seen to advantage in this class of piece,) and Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN. The principal male part was intrusted to the gentleman we have named, and received the worst of treatment at his hands. It should be transferred to Mr. MORTIMER, who was acceptable as *Dandrey*. Mr. J. B. STODDART, one of the most valuable artists connected with the establishment, kept the house in a roar of laughter by the singularity of his make-up and the eccentricity of his manner. Messrs. G. H. CLARKE and W. DAVIDGE were also excellent. When the piece has acquired smoothness and rapidity of action it will supply the Admirals of the Olympic with two hours of uninterrupted fun—and what would they ask more.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. J. N. PATTISON will give a grand concert at this establishment to-night. He has played frequently at other people's entertainments, but this is his first personal venture. The programme is excellent, both as concerns length and quality. The pieces are as as follows: 1. Overture to "Jessonda" by SPOHR; 2. Solo by Mr. CAMPBELL—VERDI; 3. Prelude and Fugue—SEBASTIAN BACH—played by Mr. PATTISON; 4. Aria, "Mercadante," sung by Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON. Part II.—1. "Wizard Messenger"—TESCA—sung by Mr. S. CAMPBELL; 2. Grand Concerto in "Timour," by HERMANN—Mr. J. N. PATTISON and orchestra; 3. Ballad—BALFE—sung by Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON; 4. Grand Fantasia, "Martha"—Mr. J. N. PATTISON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The celebrated drama of the "Duke's Motto" will be played here, to-night, for the last time. On Monday the REMENYIS commence an engagement.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NIBLO'S SALOON.—For this evening is announced, *Bataille des Operettes, Les Deux Veuves, Comedy and Farce de Printemps, Vaudevilles.*

Arrivals in the City.

Judge Shipman, of Hartford; R. Campbell, of St. Louis, and C. G. Tachan, of Louisville, are stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. D. T. Vail, of Troy; N. Tappan, of Colorado; C. A. Pierce, of Providence; A. Holt, U. S. A.; W. B. Collier, of St. Louis, and T. W. Parker, of Massachusetts, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Zenas Barnum, President of the American Telegraph Company, Hon. W. C. Simmons, of Rhode Island, Col. Coolbough, of the United States Army, Dr. Ash, of Victoria, Dr. J. R. Newton, of Newport, Rev. J. T. Tucker, of Trenton, and Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Homer Ramsdell and S. R. Van Dusen, of Newburgh, J. K. Raywood, of Plymouth, A. Prime and Major Sandford, of Providence, R. I., Commodore John Rodgers, of the United States Navy, and J. T. Whitney, of Detroit, are stopping at the Astor House.

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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of the dull black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of toilet, and in the beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents it from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM
Imparts light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black. Sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 274 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens,
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Arpless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Surgeon Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye. Harmless, instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Caution.—The increasing sale of Boswell & Warner's Colorific, which colors hair beautifully with one application—no wash or trouble—has induced the introduction of articles calculated to mislead the public. Inquire for BOSWELL & WARNER'S Colorific.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & E. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers can Save 25% per cent by using the WILLCOX and GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, No. 508 Broadway.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 535 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, Spinal Instruments, and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CLARK—HALL.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. J. Goodwin, D. D., THOMAS H. CLARK, of Rye, Westchester County, to JOSEPHINE, daughter of Henry A. Hall, Esq., of Middletown, Conn.

HAMILTON—DURYEE.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 25, by Rev. Charles E. Hart, Mr. JOHN HAMILTON to Miss ELMA G. DURYEE, adopted daughter of John Thompson, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

HART—PURDY.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John A. Roche, GEORGE W. HART to ANNA, only daughter of Jonathan Purdy, Esq., all of this City.
☞ Chicago papers please copy.

LANSING—PARKE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, by Rev. Robt. Parke, at the residence of C. W. Cook, Esq., Waterloo, N. Y., Mr. L. J. LANSING, of St. Louis, Mo., and Miss FRANCES A. PARKE, of Waterloo, N. Y.

LEUPOLD—BERTHOUD.—At Naples, on Thursday, Feb. 4, in the Chapel of the Prussian Legation, GEORGE HERMANN SIEGFRIED LEUPOLD, Esq., youngest son of Heinrich Leupold, Esq., of Bremen, to ADELINE MOLINEUX, youngest daughter of the late David Augustus Berthoud, Esq., of Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

MILLS—READ.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 25, by Rev. Dr. Curry, ROBERT J. MILLS to Miss MARY F. READ, eldest daughter of Samuel Read, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

VAN WILSOR—BEDELL.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 25, by Rev. J. B. Merwin, GEORGE B. VAN WILSOR, of Flushing, to ESTHER H., youngest daughter of Greene M. Bedell, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

BRADY.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 25, of consletion of the lungs, EUGENE, youngest son of Patrick S. and Ann E. Brady.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 390 Grand-st., corner Suffolk, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

BUCK.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, Feb. 26, JOHN BUCK, Esq.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

CASE.—On Friday morning, Feb. 26, Dr. J. HAVENS CASE, eldest son of J. Havens and Bethiah Case, in the 31st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 74 Irving-place, this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Southold, L. I., for interment.
There remaineth, therefore, a rest for the people of God.

DINANT.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at Danbury, Conn., AMANDA M. DINANT, daughter of the late Lewis C. and Sarah Dinant, of this City, aged 27 years and 11 months.
The funeral will take place at the John-st. M. E. Church, at 11 o'clock this day, (Saturday). The relatives and friends of her brothers, Anthony, George and Henry, are respectfully invited to attend.

DIKE.—On Friday morning, Feb. 26, after a short illness, HELEN STEARNS, infant daughter of Oscar D. and Frances H. Dike.
Her funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, Bauman Lowe, No. 56 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DOBB.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, FREDERICK DOBB.
The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

FLEMING.—On Friday, Feb. 26, of membranous croup, ELLIS SUSANNE, daughter of Thomas and Caroline M. Fleming, aged 8 month and 8 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 37 West 32d-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be conveyed to East Chester on Monday morning for interment.
☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

FAIRFIELD.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 21, LAURA B., wife of J. F. Fairfield, and daughter of the late Asa and SarahB ritton, of Chesterfield, N. H.

GASLAY.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, MRS. ELIZABETH CARTER GASLAY, daughter of the late Jonathan Carter, Esq., of Newburgh.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 401 Greenwich-st.

HARRISON.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, BERTHA HARRISON, infant daughter of George and Elizabeth Rip Harrison.
The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) Feb. 27, from No. 91 Sands-st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HART.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, Capt. JAMES HART, Superintendent of the Seaman's Retreat, Staten Island, aged 73 years.
The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Stapleton, Staten Island. The friends of the family, the members of the Marine Society, and the Trustees of the Seamans' Fund and Retreat, are respectfully invited to attend. Boats leave every hour from foot of Whitehall-st.
☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

LUDOVICI.—In Brooklyn, at her residence, No. 9 Grace-court, on Friday, Feb. 26, JOSEPHINE LUDOVICI, wife of Louis Ludovici.
The funeral will be solemnized at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MORRIS.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 25, AMOS T. MORRIS, aged 66 years.
His friends, and those of his sons, Charles E., Lewis and Alexander B., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 228 West 14th-st.

WADE.—On Friday, Feb. 26, after a long and severe illness, MARY JANETTA, daughter of James Wade, in the 21st year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 58 Grove st.

PUTNAM.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, CORNELIA T., wife of ABRAHAM PUTNAM.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 222 5th-av., on Saturday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

RICE.—At Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 10, of scarlet fever, WILLIE W., eldest son of Hon. W. W. and the late Cornelia A. Rice, and grandson of Augustus R. Moon, of Stamford, Conn., in the 6th year of his age.

RYON.—On Friday morning, Feb. 26, SOPHIA M., wife of the late Jason L. Ryon, aged 47 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her uncle, Wm. Meader, Esq., No. 220 Thompson-st., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.
☞ New-London, Conn., papers please copy.

STORRS.—At Gardiner, Me., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, ELIZA, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Henry L. Storrs, of Yonkers, N. Y.

WEEKS.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, HARRIET T., widow of the late Robert D. Weeks, and daughter of the late Benjamin Strong.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, 29th inst.

WOODCOCK.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at Bedford, Westchester County, MARY ANN COOK, wife of Wm. P. Woodcock, aged 68 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on Monday, the 29th inst., at 10 A. M., at 125th-st. and 4th-av., to attend the interment at Trinity Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 193.—Feb. 26, 1864.
36, 47, 38, 72, 77, 25, 17, 22, 35, 30, 64, 10, 11.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 194.—Feb. 26, 1864.
24, 37, 70, 64, 25, 53, 75, 6, 3, 68, 33, 67.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 97—Feb. 26, 1864.
75, 46, 54, 2, 52, 24, 11, 18, 35, 71, 8, 58, 26.
CLASS 98—Feb. 26, 1864.
12, 7, 50, 16, 61, 55, 26, 6, 71, 38, 29, 35.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL Havana plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky, to be drawn on 27th inst.; one prize of $100,000; two of $50,000; two of $25,000; two of $20,000; four of $10,000; ten of $5,000; one hundred of $1,000 each, and 434 approximation prizes, in all amounting to $60,000. Information furnished. ALECK & CO., Brokers, No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.
The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular; and whenever an obstruction takes place, the general health begins to decline.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.
Explicit directions with each box—the Price One Dollar per box, or six boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.
Pills sent by mail promptly, by remitting to the Proprietors. Sold by Druggists generally.
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.
Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY are anxious to provide more adequate school and chapel accommodations for the children under their care. They have been enabled by recent donations to purchase sufficient adjoining ground, and now appeal to the friends of the institution for an amount which will enable them, without incurring debt, to make the proposed addition to their building. Donations for this purpose should be sent to Mr. R. B. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer, Five Points' House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st., or to any of the Trustees.

$12 WILL BE PAID FOR A COMPLETE file of the NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861. Apply at Subscription Desk, *Times* Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE!
DOCTOR KENNEDY,
OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.
One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.
Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.
One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an exeruciating disease.
By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle, and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.
MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass.
Price $1. For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

IMPORTANT TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.
Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by the first scientific and professional character in New-York, have produced and perfected
CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING
yet offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, and the beauty and silkiness of youth. Will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric.
The entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that in many other preparations injure the hair and soil the clothes,) the piquancy of the composition and its
SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,
render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public.
Price $1 per bottle.
None genuine without the signature of the inventor,
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. C. can be consulted, gratuitously, at No. 1,123 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the head and hair will be *clearly explained.*

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.
TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!
I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.
W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.
HARLEM, July 20, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 98 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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TWO NEW BOOKS THIS MORNING.

I.
TALES FROM THE OPERAS.
A fascinating little volume of Novelettes, based upon the most celebrated and familiar Operas—giving the plot of each opera in the agreeable form of an interesting and attractive story. Elegant 12mo, cloth bound. Price $1.

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THE ART OF CONVERSATION,
With directions for Self-culture. Teaching the art of conversing with ease and propriety, and setting forth the literary knowledge requisite to appear to advantage, in good society; a work of real merit, and intrinsic worth. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 25.

III.
PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY.
This capital book, published on Saturday last, has been out of print for a week—3,000 sold the day of publication. A new edition is ready this morning. It is one of the most laughable books published, and is selling like Artemus Ward's and Orpheus C. Kerr's Comic Books 12mo, cloth. Full of illustrations. Price $1 25.

IV.
GUROWSKI'S DIARY FOR 1863
Is also out of print, and no more can be had until next week. This book is making a great stir among political and military circles, and forms the topic of conversation nearly everywhere. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 25.

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V.—PECULIAR. EDES SARGENT'S great fiction—the sensation novel of the year. Price $1 50.

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IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
The March number of the
OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
will be
READY THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M.
The March number of
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
CONTAINS
I.—NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing the principal railways of the country, the different towns, villages and cities through which they pass, together with the through routes to and from Boston, New-York, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, New-Orleans, Cairo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Detroit, Buffalo, Albany, &c., together with all other information in reference to the readiest, easiest and most pleasant way of traveling throughout the United States and the Canadas.
II.—NEARLY THREE HUNDRED TIME-TABLES, representing all of the railways of the country, their stations, distances and connections. The departure and arrival of the various trains West, North, South and East, together with information of value to every railway traveler, the important railways being represented by maps.
III.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS—The Swelling Immigration to the United States; The National Bank System; London Telegraph vs. Appleton's Railway Guide; New Railway System in the South; New-York Central Railway; Opening of the Pacific Railway; The Round House of a Railway; Railways of Chicago; Great Western Railway of Canada; Illinois Central Railway; Chicago and Rock Island Railway; Atlantic and Great Western Railway; Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Line; Boston and Worcester Railway; New-York and Erie and Bradford Railways; Important, Rule for Railway Travelers; Vineyard in Illinois.
IV.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—"I wait for Thee." He came Too Late; The King of Pickpockets; Porter and the President—a College Story; Origin of "Seeing the Elephant;" Expecting too much for Twelve Dollars per Month; Artemus Ward on the Draft; Left Foot Foremost, or the Georgia Colonels; Drinks all Around; A Model Love Letter; A Natural Question; Patent Hen Walker, or Garden Preserver; The Irishman's Opinion of India; A Practical Student; The Canine Dog; Send along Your Remittance; Like a Great Many Others; Short and Sweet.
V.—PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of Lieut. Tillinghast L'Hommedieu, with Phrenological Delineation of Character by Fowler & Wells.
VI.—INDEX TO UPWARD OF ONE HUNDRED PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS, in connection with Railways.
VII.—A NEW OUTLINE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, showing the Principal Railways and Connections.
VIII.—TIME AND DISTANCE INDICATORS, showing the Difference of Time and Distance between the various Cities of the United States—with illustrations.
IX.—APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE AND COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.
X.—A LARGE NEW MAP OF THE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.
PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
For sale at all of the principal Book, News and Periodical agencies, and upon all of the principal railways of the United States and the Canadas.
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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION FOR THE YEAR 1863.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, January 1, 1864.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York, and the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

Another year has passed away, and we are brought again to review our annual labors, and, under the requirements of the Legislature, present a

REPORT

of our proceedings as Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction during the year 1863.

The statistics, which we present in detail, from our officers and our records, will enable those interested to inform themselves as to the actual condition of the Department, and its mode of government.

A kind Providence has watched over and protected the institutions under our charge, and we acknowledge, with thanksgiving, the signal evidence of the goodness of the Almighty thus manifested to all within the control of this organization.

The constant changes inseparable from so large a community, call for active and well-directed effort to prevent abuses, as well as to correct them. There is no hour in the year free from the unceasing labor peculiar to a vast charitable and corrective establishment; no period in which the officers of this department are not required to vigilantly guard the prisoner, and watch the lunatic, or tenderly nurse the sick, assist the old and feeble, succor helpless infancy, and shelter and protect the homeless and the or han.

The effect of the war upon the department has been favorable in the reduction of the number of our inmates, as will be seen by a reference to the figures. This reduction may be accounted for, so far as the male portion of it is concerned, by the enlistment of men who have heretofore been driven to crime, or fallen into habits of inebriation and folly. In regard to the female portion, war continues to keep up an increased supply. Remittances from the army have not changed the habits and routine of the revolving dash that inhabit our Work-house, Island Hospital and Penitentiary.

The great furnisher of all our public institutions, all must admit, is the grog-shop, which makes the corner of almost every street its location, and which is the foundation of almost all our human wretchedness and misery. We feel it our duty to consider their agency in, as well as their ability to remedy, the evils they so largely create. Eleven thousand "grog-shops" furnished this department, through the Comptroller, with $7,020, as their proportion of the excise moneys collected by the Excise Commissioners, a few years ago. If this was in accordance with the spirit of the law as well as the letter, the amount should be augmented to $330,000, or more than one half of the sum expended by us last year for the support of all the public charities of the City.

Every day's experience adds to our confidence in our ability to mark out new paths of economy. A department such as this, containing, as it does, a population and expending such a variety of expenditure, requires continual watchfulness, and a firm and unflinching administration. Once permit the demands of relentless demagogues to have sway, and this truly noble monument of liberal provision for the poor and dependent would fall a victim to that class of public servants who know no bounds in their misappropriation. Our records show a greatful falling off in the numbers who flock to the almshouse for support. Doubtless we may account for this reduction in the extraordinary appropriations that have been drawn from the City Treasury, under the head of Soldiers' Relief. We doubt whether the history of any city on the globe can present such appropriations, either in amount or manner of distribution. Millions of dollars unchecked poured into the pockets of all sorts of claimants, real and unreal, without a murmur. Even the press, which has heretofore given timely warning, has omitted to analyze the manner, as well as the amount of the extraordinary sums poured out of the pockets of the citizens into the unfathomable receptacle of public servants and acting volunteers in the distribution. The people, accustomed for a period of literally what known no bounds, and philanthropy on demands, apparently, a continual augmentation of new associations to insist upon people receiving aid who have heretofore felt it their duty to meet their own necessities with healthful and invigorating labor, and enjoy the luxury that independent Americans have believed the greatest blessing of human existence.

In reviewing the points referred to, we cannot consent to omit a reference to the millions that have been voted and paid to claimants, without any reference whatever to the records of this department. Even our late distinguished municipal Chief Magistrate disregarded the experience of the only possible source of reliable information, if use of proper appropriation, when bestowing upon the needy and the helpless the bounty contributed by the Empire State. It is true that the location of our institutions is not favorable to a familiarity with their extent and usefulness. We trust, however, that hereafter, when opportunity offers, the officials charged with the bounty of country, States or individuals, for charitable appropriation, will visit our records, if not our institutions and our people.

The best evidence of the just and discriminating character of this institution, and the necessity of referring the claims of the needy to it, is to be found in the constant organization of new private charities, to relieve the very cases already provided for by us. Instances are not rare of the same persons drawing "relief" from a dozen different organizations, and nothing seems to disturb the equanimity of a new convert to charity like an offer on our part to aid in exposing the imposition. There may be no great harm done in the minds of innocent and well-meaning people by this encouragement of imposters; but we, who see and understand the evil workings of this indiscriminate almsgiving, are pained to find that the bestowal of charity upon such undeserving creatures tends to harden the hearts of thousands to the claims of the really indigent and necessitous, and rob true charity of its sweetness and purity.

There is no objection to a *healthful* competition in matters of benevolence, but beyond it much mischief may be done, much money squandered, and many persons destroyed. One of the duties and privileges of this department is to extend its helping hand to two institutions which, in their management, are beyond their immediate control. The *Colored Home* and the *Colored Orphan Asylum* rely upon the fund furnished by the City, through us, for their chief support. They go on, year to year in their own way, without interference, in a spirit of confidence which is hardly justifiable. In referring to their report, we find no allusion whatever made to this department as identified with their welfare, or as a dependence for support. We cannot better illustrate the unwillingness on the part of the managers, to refer to the source of their benevolence, than by recording the services which is rendered necessary for the comfort and protection, as well as actual sustenance, of the colored orphans rendered homeless and helpless by the riot of July, to which no reference or acknowledgment appears in their report.

These institutions, we believe, are managed with fidelity and disinterestedness. They labor under the disadvantage, however, of leaning upon public charity to a great extent, and by reason of a comparative lien upon private subscription, are subject to the fluctuations of private liberality. The conduct of their charge compares most favorably with the more privileged claimants for care and protection, including, as a general rule, to avoid the privilege of public charity, and accepting with gratitude the efforts made in their behalf, they seem at all times willing to avoid the stamp of Alms House reputation, and, so far as possible, decline the obligation of public support.

The expenditures made in their behalf, consequent upon the disasters of the riot, will be found in the statement of our account, which embraces, in addition to the amount paid in the usual appropriations for their necessities, the additional sum advanced by the department for their expenditures in supplying the needful clothing and provisions which were destroyed together with their homes, all of which will doubtless be returned, under the arrangement with their managers, out of the appropriations which are due for losses actually sustained.

Throughout the expenditures of the department, we have been met with a heavy advance in the values of almost every description of supplies. Clothing, fuel, and necessaries of every description have advanced in cost; medicines, ice, and all the smaller items which form the great bulk of our expenditures, have risen to double their former prices, and we have only been able to keep within our estimates by the nicest economy and a careful restriction to the lowest numbers, which have been the result of the increased demand for labor, growing out of the necessities of the war for the Union.

The tabular exhibit of all the institutions, save the Lunatic Asylum, give full evidence of the truth of this statement.

The Almshouse proper shows a large diminution in the number of inmates, and the male occupants of the Work-house and Penitentiary mark unerringly the decrease referred to. Adding to these figures the extraordinary appropriations to which we have before alluded to, we are able to account for our comparatively limited disbursements. We have withheld our requisitions upon the Comptroller to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars less than the amount appropriated for us, and show a balance unexpended of FOUR-EIGHT THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX DOLLARS AND FIFTY-TWO CENTS, without withholding one item of charitable or just expenditure. The staple supplies in all directions have been ample and generous. The warmth of our institutions, the clothing of the inmates, and the careful regard for the indigent, the helpless, the sick and lunatic, have been in no wise neglected. The happy faces of the children, the contentment of the demented, the provision for the declining years of the infirm and imbecile, give as consoling evidence that the liberality of our fellow-citizens is fully and amply satisfied.

In our last report we suggested the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates. In our estimate for this year we have added forty thousand dollars for carrying out this project. This sum we hope to use in behalf of a class of persons who have lost control over their taste for intoxicating liquors. In making the institution such as we deem it should be, proper and humane laws must be passed to meet the requirements of the expenditure.

It is the duty of our legislative and executive authorities, for no constitute its government as to make it powerless for evil and the promoter of good. We believe it can by be so organized as to not only save thousands from the evils which fill our prisons and charitable institutions, but, in their stead, turn thousands to habits of industry, sobriety and integrity. Why should such a law be so? Should? Why not give us, as well as all others, an opportunity of testing its influence and usefulness? If you deprive our wisdom in this proposition for the amelioration of human miseries, come and join us in an examination of the every day proceedings of our Police Courts, and follow along through the higher courts, marking as you take your onward step, the sorrowful tales and confessions of every grade of criminals; or start, if you will, in the dark and narrow pathways of the subterranean habitations in this and other cities, and see with what sad regularity the unfortunate children are passing out of them to the Court of Sessions, and returning to them every ten days from the confinement of the Work House! It is criminal beyond expression to permit these creatures in human form, often of generous hearts, to be thus made the footballs of dealers in human frailty. We have often called attention to the dreadful condition of this unhappy class. Laws need for such cases should be made, or so administered if already existant, as to save us from the charge of such shameful neglect.

It is not true that the evil cannot or may not be abated. It is not true that any effort has been made to abate this terrible evil at all commensurate with its extent and importance. The numbers of vagrants are not fairly stated. The statistics that we give, and the courts furnish, show conclusively that the escaped individuals make no [illegible]

one hundred and thirty-nine thousand and fifty-seven cases appearing in the reports. It is committing and recommitting, discharging and redischarging the identical prisoner that makes up the formidable array of numbers that gives the Sheriff his shillings, and adds a Clerk here and a Register there, to swell the patronage of politicians; it is this constant ebb and flow, between the vile haunts of the town and the islands of the East river, of a distinct class of miserables, that overcrowds our station-houses and courts, necessitating the multiplication of officials for the transaction of this anomalous exchange brokerage in human misery. These unfortunates come and go with unerring regularity, from the Police Office to the Island, from the Island to the rum shop, from the rum-shop to the station-house, the City Magistrate's Court, and back to us again, within every two weeks of the year. What chance is there here for reform? what hope of conquering an appetite that compels them to live a besotted life, below the brutes, in the scale of social existence? No, under the present infamous order of things, their only hope of escape from the depths of moral degradation to which they have fallen is through the dark valley—how dark, alas, to them! And so they come to us at last, to be laid away, "unwept, unhonored and unsung," in the narrow pauper's grave, among the unrecognized relics of that vast throng of unhappy beings who have gone the same sad road before.

Oh, it is shocking to reflect that, in this advanced age of philanthropy, in spite of our repeated appeals for authority to establish a system which would mitigate the dreadful misery of these thousands of our fellow-creatures, and help many of them to break away from the bonds of self-indulgence, and become once more good, sober, Christian men and women, our prayers are disregarded, our representations unheeded, and these unhappy people left without a helping hand to save them from the swift destruction to which they are hastening. Away with this inhumanity. Justice and humanity demand a radical change. Give us an inebriate asylum for those who are now being poisoned morally and physically, under authority of the law at every turn, and we will show an amelioration of this misery worthy of monumental acknowledgment.

In response to the application of our late, as well as our present Chief Magistrate of the State, we have placed before them the following items as worthy of legislative action. We hope to find that we have not urged our views in vain:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

His Excellency E. D. Morgan, Albany:

SIR—Your communication, under date of the 14th inst., is received. In answer we desire to acknowledge the compliment paid us, in thus opening the way to Executive consideration.

There are some points which we deem worthy of your consideration, and perhaps of reference in your forthcoming messages.

1. We deem it our duty to call your attention to the continued disregard of some humane provision for the vagrant, whose revolutions through the Courts of Justice, and our houses of confinement, still continue to deform our system.

2. We think some changes are required in the Immigrant support by which the present fund created by the immigrants themselves may be applied to relieve our City as well as the other cities and counties from the burden they unjustly bear in behalf of this class of our inmates and applicants.

3. We are unable to see the justice of making this City and County provide for long-term prisoners, and hope that the State may be either obliged to pay to this County for their care and protection, or provide means elsewhere for them.

4. The City and County of New-York should be placed on the same footing as other counties in this respect.

5. The large increase of Private Charitable Institutions seems to present quite an item in the yearly demands upon the State for supervision; unnecessarily, in some cases, calling for appropriations that could be dispensed with, and result in the better provision for our well-established public institutions.

The rebellion, which presents its devastating elements at every point, suggests some changes in the State's provision for the disabled soldier and those dependent upon him. Would not some general arrangement with the United States Government be just toward the States themselves, and may you not profitably recommend some joint action in this respect, especially touching the hospital care of returned disabled soldiers?

With great respect, your obedient servants,

ISAAC BELL, Secretary. S. DRAPER, President.

1862—DEC. 18.—A copy of the foregoing was transmitted to His Excellency Horatio Seymour, with the following remark:

"No legislative action having been had upon the subjects embraced herein, they are now presented for your consideration, as the same necessity continues to exist, with the hope that such action will be taken by yourself as will provide for the relief sought to be obtained."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 11th instant, and respectfully respond to the request of His Excellency Gov. Seymour, by submitting for his consideration, with other matters, the views of this department, as expressed in the last "Annual Report," and confirmed by the practical experience of another year.

1. The aggregate number of inmates in 1862 was 6,419; in 1863, 6,267—a decrease of 152.

2. The destruction of the Colored Orphan Asylum made it necessary to protect, care and provide for 220 children for a period of 105 days. With this increase upon our legitimate liabilities, we have been able to return to the Comptroller one hundred thousand dollars of our appropriations for 1863.

3. We hope, through some wise provision of the Legislature, that the evils arising from the landing of immigrants may be remedied, and all may have a just protection through the commutation they have honestly paid.

4. In our last report, we were led to suggest the propriety of the counties providing for their citizens a "berth of reason;" and we would be glad to have the Executive, if convinced of the wisdom of the suggestion, lend us the aid of his valuable indorsement.

In the same document, we called for Legislative consideration on the subject of an inebriate institution, and respectfully ask for such a law as it may be deemed wise and prudent to establish, with the necessary restraints and control, for this humane and greatly needed charity. We have called for $40,000 for this purpose, provided we are allowed legal authority to govern and protect it, as well as those who come within its influence and power.

With great respect, your obedient servants,

S. DRAPER, President,
ISAAC BELL, Secretary.

WM. KING, Esq., Private Secretary.

We regret to record as the result of an extraordinary grant of authority, an expenditure of $5,112 58, paid for repairs made necessary by the damage done by the explosion at the foot of Seventy-ninth-st. East River; which sum, as yet, we have been unable to recover. Whether any other gunpowder grants are extant or not we are not advised.

Referring to the reports of our work, through the efforts of our highly valued and faithful Wardens and officers, we cheerfully enter upon the details of the operations of their respective institutions:

THE ALMSHOUSE,

in its care and management, its improvements in the grounds, and its cleanly condition throughout, presents most gratifying results. It has also developed an important saving by the manufacture of two thousand five hundred blankets; our entire supply of brooms, made from the united product of Blackwell's and Ward's Islands; a creditable sample of cloth, for the calls of the institution; the repairs of the barrels, pails, and the manufacture of barrels, pails, kids, &c.; the supply of vegetables; the product of the shoe-shop, tin-shop and blacksmith-shop, and other articles of supply. Its humane provision for infants, by their distribution among trustworthy dependents, whose experience would enable them to supply the loss of parental care and affection, and watch over their helplessness with Christian interest and motherly satisfaction, makes it one of the most interesting features of their charge.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

has also its claim for our approbation. The numbers are not diminished, as we could wish for every reason of humanity, but we find in the administration of its duties a full appreciation of its importance and demands. The light, clear and cleanly condition of the two principal buildings, and the great improvement in the Lodge set apart for the most desperate of cases, renders this department one of sad satisfaction. The head of its special government follows us in a detailed report, to which we refer with pleasure. The suggestion made in regard to criminal lunatics, is one worthy of immediate consideration, and we feel assured that it will attract the attention of the proper authorities.

The unaccountable neglect of local authorities to provide elsewhere for the claims of inmates is incomprehensible. Why the same portion of corporations, counties and localities continue to withhold the requisite provision for this unfortunate class we cannot define. So much as far as we possibly can the claims of common humanity for their protection, we have admitted a number of pay patients; we still hope, however, that no time will be lost by our philanthropic legislators in establishing in all needed directions suitable asylums for this important class of public dependents.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

has continued to command our complimentary notice. The detection of the most bare-faced combination for peculation, while it was attended by trivial loss, has brought forward new points of order, discipline and watchfulness, which promises to result in important benefits to the institution, as well as to the department at large.

The number of patients treated will be found, with other items of interest, in the report of the faithful Warden. The system of accountability for valuable assets of patients, has brought to view the importance of having special care to possess at once the property of the patient on entering the institution. In this connection, we deem it our duty to protest against the mode of treating cases brought into the hospital. It is claimed by the Police Department, that the policeman having charge of a person admitted into the institution shall take charge of whatever property he may have in his possession, without leaving the least evidence with the patient or the institution by which the property can be traced or made available to him or his relatives. Several cases have occurred where property has been separated from its owner, and owing to the condition of the rightful claimant at the time of admission, has been lost to the party, and been disposed of as property of an unknown owner.

We see no propriety in policemen stripping their charge, and claiming to thus protect the patient against the chances of loss in a reputable institution.

The increased number of typhus and typhoid fever cases thrown upon us by the sad condition of tenement houses in certain locations, has shown the necessity of claiming the attention of the proper City authorities, and we congratulate our fellow citizens upon the good effect which has produced the subjoined with other communications.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

Hon. George Opdyke, President Board of Health:

SIR: We beg to call the attention of the sanitary authorities of this City to the inclosed evidence of an increase of malignant fever of various types. The repeated evidences of the influence in certain localities, seem to us to call for some action reforming the recklessness of human life which pervades the miserable habitations in certain quarters. Your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER, President.

We mourn the severe affliction which has marred our record, in the death of Drs. Cook, King and Olmsted. They were devoted to their duties, active and zealous in the pursuit of knowledge, and looked forward to a life of usefulness and honor; cut down at the threshold of their professional career, while engaged in the sacred vocation of ministering to the sick, they have gone to join the grand army of martyrs who have fallen in the cause of suffering humanity. The House Staff of Physicians and Surgeons have aided us in our endeavors to facilitate their practice, and prepare their claims for future usefulness and honor. No obstacle incumbers the road to preferment in this institution, nor in any of the others within our jurisdiction.

The doors are never closed to the honest inquiries of consultation and experience. In the presence of disease, pain and sorrow, no narrow rules circumscribe the claims of our patients to religious consolation, proportion or service. The combined efforts of Fathers Ornegeo and Larkin, of the Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Mr. Phelps and Mahan, of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. Mr. Rellefson, and Mr. S. M. Ostrander, are acknowledged with gratitude and high appreciation.

Throughout this important institution, under a daily supervision and a general and commendable fidelity, we can claim with truthfulness an improvement worthy of perpetuity. So large a hospital, filled throughout the year with patients generally prone to habits of carelessness and unconcern, is in constant danger of relapsing into neglect and disorder; and we are, therefore, more than gratified that we are able to unite warden and matron, with their auxiliaries, in our commendation.

In the pursuance of duties which involve our government, we have found it wise, in our judgment, to encourage, without actual expense to the department, the establishment and continuation of

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL COLLEGE.

The experience of the last year has confirmed us in the encouragement we have given this institution. There now exists a mutual disposition to make this college the great point of attraction for students from all parts of the country. The number has already exceeded any other similar institutions in this City, and the reputation of it has no superior. The additional accommodations necessarily provided for in the plans for the enlargement of the present Dead House, Coroner's office, &c., will furnish abundant room for the use of the Students and Lecturers and enlarge, in other respects, the at present limited accommodations of the faculty. The rent paid will fully recompense for the cost of the building occupied by the professors and students.

The City is interested, in various ways, in this successful medical and surgical enterprise. Heretofore, a neighboring city has borne the palm in medical and surgical teaching. Their Winters have been made cheerful under the gathering of young aspirants to medical and surgical fame, while their annual disbursements have amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars, thus benefiting, beyond the influence of the diploma, the citizens at large.

Such an institution necessarily excites the jealousy of competing schools, and will, doubtless, continue to be felt at all the points of competition in this department. We trust, however, that the free and open privileges which all colleges alike enjoy, *will lead to no acts which will tend to abridge or circumscribe them.*

At all events, we look to the Medical Board for an appreciation of their high professional reputation in treating with attention whatever may come respectfully before them touching the interests of this department.

We regret delays which have already taken place in responding to requests made by the Commissioners, which were neither difficult nor laborious to comply with.

The greatest progress we have made has been in opening wide the doors of our institutions to medical and surgical science. The success of the institution immediately connected with Bellevue, has so stimulated the students at large as to make our City the great centre of collegiate preparation. Over three hundred students have entered Bellevue Hospital College during the last term, and the Institution has graduated this year from the other and more well known colleges. The extension of the dead-house, Coroners' room, and other requisite arrangements, will necessarily add largely to the accommodation of the students. We venture to say that the experience and success which this connection with our Hospital gives, is worthy of being considered and adopted by other Hospitals throughout the country.

The following synopsis presents the aggregate as well as the detailed statement of the students or the various colleges having access to the hospitals of this Department:

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Number of students who have registered their names as attending clinical instruction in Bellevue Hospital..... 230

Professors who give Clinical Instruction.

Isaac E. Taylor, M. D.; James R. Wood, M. D.; Lewis A. Sayre, M. D.; Benj. W. McCready, M. D.; Austin Flint, M. D.; Stephen Smith, M. D.; Frank H. Hamilton, M. D.; B. F. Barker, M. D.; George T. Elliot, M. D., and Alexander B. Mott, M. D.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

Number of students who have registered their names as attending clinical instruction at Bellevue Hospital..... 88

Professors who give Clinical Instruction.

Alonzo Clark, M. D.; Millard Parker, M. D.; Theodore G. Thomas, M. D.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of students who have registered their names as attending clinical instruction at Bellevue Hospital..... 39

Professor giving Clinical Instruction.

Alfred L. Loomis, M. D.

The students also attend clinical instruction by other professors.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Number of students registered as attending..... 7

They attend the instruction of professors of other colleges.

NEW-YORK HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Number of students registered as attending..... 36

These students attend the instruction of professors of other colleges.

METROPOLITAN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Number of students registered as attending..... 5

They attend the instruction of professors of other colleges.

HIEGIO THERAPEUTIC MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Number of students registered as attending..... 7

They attend the instruction of professors of other colleges.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Number of students registered as attending..... 9

They attend also the instruction of professors of other colleges.

Students registered as attending from colleges in other States and Canada..... 11

RECAPITULATION.

Students registered from Bellevue Medical College.. 230
Students registered from all other colleges..... 202

Feb. 16, 1864..... 432

The foregoing does not, of course, give the whole number of students of the colleges named, but only those who have *registered* their names this Winter as attending clinical instruction at Bellevue Hospital.

No doubt many came from all the colleges who neglected to so register their names, but the foregoing shows a *fair average* of those *who did attend.*

THE APOTHECARY

furnishes the entire supply of medicines, &c., for the department. In his hands, and those who assist him, is held to a great degree the reputation of the Medical Staff and the lives of the patients as well as the economy of his office. Savings have been made by attention to details, which, especially in this department, makes up a formidable portion of the whole expenditure. We hope for the aid of our medical representatives, who perform hospital duty, in carrying still further our desire for economy in this department.

The Apothecary Department furnishes evidence of economy, prudence and care. The change in value in the articles of continual necessity and consumption has been met with unfrunity and accountability. Fortunate antic pations of advancing prices have enabled us to record a very considerable saving on the articles consume and the stock on hand.

THE PENITENTIARY

continues to present a healthful reduction of numbers. The bounties, and other necessities of the war, have borne the usual occupants of the cells beyond our control, and we hope to continue to diminish our numbers from year to year. The receipts, in cash, for labor performed, amounts to $11,427 73.

During the last month the contract for our prisoners for making shoes expired, and a new one has been made for three years for the manufacture of cigars, the result of which will depend upon the number of our inmates, and the requirements of the department in the performance of the necessary work for the protection and the prosecution of our own affairs.

The amount received for labor, considering our reduced numbers, may be considered quite satisfactory. It has been the aim of the Commissioners to husband their resources, and make the best possible use of their labor by applying it to the inmates looking forward to the end of the war for an increase of numbers and a reduced demand for labor.

They are not unmindful of many improvements that may be made in the appearance of the grounds and buildings. The Island Hospital front and rear entrance may be cited as one of the points alluded to, which will receive the early attention of the Commissioners, when the labor is sufficiently increased or can be profitably applied.

THE ISLAND HOSPITAL,

is esteemed a model hospital. Its extent is beyond any similar institution in this country, the extreme length measuring 564x122 feet; the wings 5x122 feet; the centre building 62x90 feet, 60 feet high; wings 54 feet high on the east and west sides of the Island. The number of patients treated during the last year was 7,431, and the average number throughout the year was 6.9. The patients comprise every variety of disease, with the exception of small pox. The chief source of the maladies treated is in the parent vice, which unrestrained and uncontrollable libertinism "throws upon our care; the figures will explain the importance of our preference.

It is time that this subject received the careful consideration of our authorities. Houses for the illicit intercourse of the sexes are largely on the increase. Without entering into the moral aspect of the question, we submit whether the time has not come for some legislative or municipal action which shall put these places upon a more responsible footing. They exist, thrive and flourish, and without let or hindrance sow the seeds of disease and death among the rising generation. Through their agency our hospitals, both public and private, are thronged with syphilitic subjects, and the evil is becoming alarming in its magnitude. Other communities find it essential to place such establishments under professional supervision. Why may not we adopt similar sanitary regulations for their government? At least, if they are permitted to go on and fill our hospitals with sinful sufferers, let them be assessed an amount equal to the cost which they entail upon the community for the repair of the physical mischief which they create.

The difficulties attendant upon an institution of this extent are very generally overcome, and the cleanliness and order which pervades throughout, in spite of the frequent changes of medical and surgical force, and the general character of the parties, and the cases treated, may be considered in the highest degree commendable.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL

continues to respond to all the demands for space and treatment with commendable ability. The location is without a fault. Its conditions improved, and its general conduct as free from objection as its repugnant inhabitants can claim anywhere. Our design is to make it as acceptable as possible to the unfortunate patients who claim its shelter and care.

THE BAKERY

presents an improvement in its economy. The supply of hospital bread which has heretofore been furnished by requisitions on City bakeries, is made by the department and is found quite as acceptable to hospital requirements as that purchased heretofore.

The account shows 3,130 barrels on hand the first of the year, well laid in, at a cost of $20,692 82.

On Blackwell's Island the attendance of Rev. Father Marshal and Rev. Yeton-St. Searle, Chaplains; Rev. Father Choppin, of the Catholic Church, and Rev. Mr. Crowley, of the Episcopal Church, has been of great benefit in affording spiritual consolation to the inmates of the several institutions.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME—RANDALL'S ISLAND,

presents a cheering aspect. The number of our children has decreased, and their condition is improved. The unremitting attention of the faithful religious visitants, Rev. Father Schneider, Rev. Dr. Peters, Sisters Domitella, Felix, Christine, Sisters of Charity; Messrs. McCrea, Riddle, Shepard and McKay, Missionary Teachers; and the benefactors, in the persons of Mrs. A. H. Gibbons, G. W. McLean and F. S. Winston, Esqs., are commemorated in the valuable additions which have been made to the library of the children, as well as in the personal devotion to their present and future happiness. Here, when we have the labor to perform the work, we propose to build a reservoir, similar to the one in the Penitentiary Department, beside painting the buildings, beautifying the grounds and effecting the necessary repairs.

We have also plans submitted for exercising and airing the convalescing children in the open air, hoping to save life as well as invigorate the child. Our most startling account of loss of life is to be found in our statistics of the children at the Alms-house: and unless easily accounted for, would lead to unpleasant reflections; but the facts dissel at once all just complaint.

These little ones, varying from earliest infancy to two years of age, are the most pitiful of human presentation. They are often brought from the subterranean holes of our worst locations, by the most wretched of mothers in human form, with sunken eyes, emaciated limbs, and filthy remnants of miserable wrappings. Strangers to light, to comfort or to home, the all-but lifeless form is brought forth, its little life blighted at its birth, and poisoned by the horrid drinkings dealt out to the vagrant mother, and thus it comes to us. Is it surprising that a merciful Providence spares so few of these unfortunate offspring?

THE CITY CEMETERY,

including the farming and other labor of Ward's Island, has returned a fair yield to the department. The detail will be found in the report of the Superintendent. A permanent dock has been built by our own labor, costing but $.34 45. The estimates for this construction, from dock builders, was between $4,000 and $5,000. We hope, the next year, to show a very important and favorable change in the working of the island.

CITY PRISONS.

Within the limits of the City, not including the island, we have the charge and care of four prisons—the City Prison and its adjuncts, Jefferson Market, Essex Market, and the Fifty-seventh-street. Their general condition is as satisfactory as their locations will admit. The Warden of the City Prison, Mr. Sutton, has made every effort to meet the wishes of the Commissioners. The main building has been filled to its utmost limit, and has undergone a continual improvement in its condition. In addition to those made the previous year, increased accommodations on Centre-st.—an important improvement—has been made by reconstructing the former police quarters, providing with ample and airy accommodation the temporary male vagrants, and constructing a permanent receptacle for the deposit of the accumulation of the usual refuse of institutions of this description. The matron, Miss Foster, and her assistants, Miss French and Miss Phelps, continue to merit our entire confidence. The medical treatment, by Dr. Gilman, and the attendants, Messrs. Farrell and their trust; while the united efforts of the other officers in charge, clerks, record clerks, night watchmen, all combine to do credit to their selection.

To the Rev. Father Duranquet, of the Catholic Church, Rev. Ainzi Camp, Sisters Catharine and Mary Alfonzo, Sisters of Mercy, grateful acknowledgments are tendered for voluntary services.

The most gratifying results of last year's figures are presented in the number of the inmates, showing a decrease of 8,707 commitments!

THE AUXILIARY PRISONS

are guarded with fidelity and integrity, and should share with the parent prison in the credit for good order and security which pervades the whole.

THE 57TH STREET PRISON

has been added to our charge the last year. Its magnitude is beyond our present requirements, and its construction different from our general views of necessity or propriety, in its construction, its location, and its cost, we are relieved from responsibility. Our endeavors will be to make it serve us without extensive alterations, and turn it to the best account possible.

SALARIES

we have not augmented; whatever we have deemed proper to do, has been or is to be done in the form of acknowledgment for fidelity, efficiency and labor, already performed. The effect of increasing salaries is not certainly to increase vigilance or efficiency, but strange to say, we often find it to operate as a point of accomplishment and *real*, which tends to impede the progress of the chief object of its increase.

No class of public officers have a more peaceful and secure employment than those employed in this department: their duties are regular and systematic, and their permanency depends upon the satisfaction of their duties with sobriety and integrity. Referring to the subject, we cannot refrain from directing the attention of our employes to a system which is said to have obtained in quarters controlling the pay of public officers. The increase, we are assured, does not accrue, except partially, to the individual who performs the service. A portion of the amount is withheld for the benefit of the power which so liberally grants the advance.

What would be the feelings of an "upright Judge" when informed that his salary was increased two thousand dollars, out of which he was to pay "some one" one thousand per annum, as a return for the increase? How could he pass sentence upon a convicted felon after signing the receipt? We are of opinion that an unconditional appropriation, without such a consideration, will go farther and answer a far better purpose.

THE OFFICE, NO. 1 BOND-STREET,

combines the chief observatory of the entire department. The daily meetings of the Commissioners enable them to meet the claims made for every species of "demand and supply." Telegraphic communication renders them able to respond to every claim of the department. The Superintendent of Out-door Poor, the Purchasing Agent, the Visitors of the Poor, the Indenture Clerk, the Officers of the Police, and their Clerks, Cashier, and their Assistants, are located here, ready at all times to respond to every claim upon the Commission. Cases of disease, accident, Coroners' cases, burial of the dead, as well as the relief of the suffering, all find in this bureau an immediate response. The multitude who seek relief comprise every character of claim that human life is heir to, or human ingenuity can invent. The *professional beggars* are here often called upon to empty their pockets of gold, silver, greenbacks, stamps and copper coin—and often the *miser* is made to unrobe himself, and unfold the wretched attire of human misery weighed down with dishonest lucre, obtained under a false pretence of poverty and want; and not unfrequently there are able-bodied, as well as well-to-do men and women asking for coal. Many have been called upon to pay for tons and half-tons, fraudulently obtained, and compelled to refund, with shame and disgrace, to the *fair market value.*

The expenditures of this bureau have been $19,009 less than last year, which is accounted for largely by the keener scrutiny exercised in the examination of the applications. It is due to the deserving that the undeserving should be sifted out from the mass of claimants that obstruct the way to just relief.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies of the department of beef and mutton have been furnished under the contract made in February last, and, with comparatively few exceptions, have been faithfully performed by the contractor.

Our semi-monthly requisitions, as well as the disposable items of the department (articles over and not required,) have been under the charge of Mr. Stedman our agent, to whose faithful discharge of the duty of purchases and sales we owe our acknowledgments.

Statement of Cash Paid for the Support of Inmates at the Colored Home and Colored Orphan Asylum, from 1854 to 1863, inclusive:

	Colored Home.	Colored Orphan Asylum.
1854	$8,885 29	$5,631 42
1855	9,888 89	5,631 43
1856	10,609 60	5,640 86
1857	11,394 96	5,631 43
1858	13,404 63	5,631 43
1859	12,467 74	5,631 41
1860	12,745 76	6,168 58
1861	12,901 01	6,570 00
1862	12,727 74	6,570 00
1863	10,075 55	4,366 00
	$115,089 99	$87,468 57
		115,089 99
Total		$172,558 56

Statement of Vagrants and Disorderly Persons transferred from City Prison to the Work-house on Blackwell's Island during the year 1863, and the number of times they have been previously committed:

1st time	5,775	20th time	233
2d time	649	22d time	1
3d time	526	25th time	68
4th time	443	26th time	2
5th time	286	28th time	1
6th time	459	30th time	152
7th time	12	35th time	1
8th time	25	47th time	2/9
9th time	1	48th time	1
10th time	632	50th time	148
12 th time	11	60th time	187
13th time	3	70th time	22
14th time	1	75th time	39
16th time	4	80th time	41
18th time	6	85th time	1
17th time	2	90th time	7
15th time	4	100th time	700
19th time	1		
Total			10,753

Of which 2,325 were males and 8,425 females.

Aggregate number of times committed, 139,057, or 12 times for each.

OUR SUIT WITH THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

OFFICE OF EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 HANOVER-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1864.

DEAR SIR: In answer to Mr. Phillips' note of this date, inquiring as to the exact position of the suit of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction against the Commissioners of Emigration, I have to say that the first case commenced in May, 1855, is just on the point of being brought to a close before the Referee. The evidence offered by the defendants, in support of their defences, viz., to prove their outlays for buildings, and for the support of children and their hospitals of emigrant mothers, has all been rejected by the Referee.

The claim proved by us in that suit amounts, with interest, to about $30,000, and it only remains to enter a decree; but there are some questions on the form of the decree which remain to be settled, and that settlement is necessarily delayed for a few days by the absence of Mr. Field, the defendants' counsel, at Albany. I think it hardly worth while for you to keep your report open until the actual settlement of the decree; but our expectation is that the questions involved will all be presented to the general term of the Superior Court this Spring, and disposed of by them. Yours, very truly,

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

S. DRAPER, Esq., President, &c.

The foregoing note from J. H. Choate, Esq., counsel in the case, presents in brief the situation of our claim upon the Commissioners of Emigration. Long before the suit was commenced, every effort of friendly action had been exhausted. The distinguished citizens who composed the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, seemed to rely upon influences over the command of their own citizens not only for procrastination, but also for a final verdict in their favor, *and against the citizens of the City of New-York.* So confident have they been that the case would outlive the patience and vigilance of this board, that they have resorted (through their counsel)—to say the least of it—to extraordinary means of delay. We have abiding confidence in the justice of our claim, and in a final judgment for our disbursements on their behalf, to an extent far beyond the sum named by Mr. Choate. We hope to receive during this year over one hundred thousand dollars from this source alone. We hope, further, that the amount, whatever it is, will not be lessened by sparking innocent children with an Athenian birthright—while their honest record would place them with the most

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHEW'S, Rector, the Stone Church, corner Broadway, on Sundays, at 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M., and Wednesdays at 7½ P. M. Sermon in the evening, SUNDAY, Feb. 28, by Rev. H. MONTGOMERY, D. D. Morning service in the Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st., at 10½ A. M. Sermon by Rt. Rev. Bishop LEE, of Iowa.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY will preach the 10th sermon of the course before this Association, in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., on next SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 28. Subject—*The Climax of Christian Life.* Young men are cordially invited to attend.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on *The Church Prosperity, its Nature and Means*, and at 7½ P. M. on *The Growth of the Soul in Eternity.* The ordinance of baptism will be administered in the evening. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH, or Church of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in Cooper Institute, Room No. 30. Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Clinton Hall, Room No. 8. Circle on THURSDAY, 3 P. M., same place. These meetings are free to all, and collections taken up to defray expenses.

MARINER'S CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner Madison and Catharine. The twenty-second in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. THOS. S. HASTINGS, of New-York, on SABBATH, Feb. 28, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, as usual.

HELL, ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. F. FLANDERS will preach the sixth discourse on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Historical Society's Building, 2d-av., 11th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Angels in Hell—a Startling Revelation.* Morning subject: *How are we to be Saved.* Strangers cordially invited.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND Series, being discourses upon Christian Life, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, D.D., will preach the tenth of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Family and Christian Life.*

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY, Feb. 28. Morning services in French by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

"WHAT SAITH THE LORD?"—THE word of prophecy concerning the times we live in will be preached on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union building, No. 163 Bowery; seats free. All who love Christ and Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

REV. WILLIAM FREELAND, LL.D., WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Elder W. HOWORTH, subject: *Signs of the Times*; at 3 P. M., by GEORGE STORRS, Editor of the *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

THE NINTH AND LAST SERMON OF the course on the Liturgy, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., by Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., in Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. Subject: *The Worship of Heaven an Eternal Liturgy.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 53d-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. DYER will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the AFTERNOON.

LECTURE—BY REV. JAS. PRESTLEY, D. D., of Pittsburgh, in the Second United Presbyterian Church, corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*From Suez to Sinai.* Proceeds for the benefit of the church. Tickets 25 cents.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular "children's service" every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Addresses suited to little ones, and children's hymns. Strangers and friends to missions among the poor are cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, J. JAY BOWERS, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock, evening. Evening subject: "*Crossing the Jordan*," being a continuation of "Pilgrim's Progress." Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

LECTURE—BY THE REV. JAMES PRESTLEY, LL.D., of Pittsburgh, in the church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., New-York, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Up the Nile and Manners and Customs of the Arabs.* Tickets 25 cents.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCOURSE on the rights of colored soldiers and the nature of the legislation for robbing them, with the consequences of such legislation in the light of the Word of God, will be preached on SABBATH EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.

INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av. Prof. MATTISON, the Pastor, will preach as usual on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *A Strange Fact—its Reasons and its Lessons.* Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. LORD'S DAY, Feb. 28. Dr. S. E. SHEPARD, of Pennsylvania, will preach in the morning, and the Minister, URBAN C. BREWER, in the evening. Subject for the evening—*The Sower and the Seed.*

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF State-street Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the third sermon on *The Baptism of Fire*, and at 7½ P. M., the second sermon on *Death-bed Realities*, or *Voices from the Dying.* Sunday school at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

MISSIONARY SERVICES AT THE Asbury-M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY, Feb. 28. Sermon at 10½ A. M. by Rev. I. FOSTER. At 3 P. M. a meeting, to be addressed by Rev. I. BETTOME, and probably Rev. O. G. HENSTROM, of the Bethel ship, and others. Sermon also at 7 P. M.

PLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—SUNDAY EVENING Rev. MOSES BALLOU gives his sixth Lecture of the current course. Subject: *The Unitarian and Universalist Churches—how they agree and how they disagree.* In the morning Mr. BALLOU will consider *The Rafting Question.*

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—A meeting in behalf of this noble organization will be held in the Dutch Reformed Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS and Rev. HERVEY D. GANSE.

THREE LADY MEDIUMS WILL HOLD a spiritual circle for development and manifestations at 2 o'clock SUNDAY, corner of Broadway and 23d st. Tickets 25 cents. At 10½ o'clock RANDOLPH speaks on the Bible, at 7 o'clock on *Miscegenation.* Morning, 10 cents; evening, 25 cents.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE PRAYING Band, Rev. SAMUEL HALSTED, leader, will conduct the services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Regular services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening—*Prophecy Concerning the Hebrews, Israelites or Jews.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach in the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, (on 29th-st., near Madison-av.,) on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

THE REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will preach, as usual, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Hooks.* Preaching in the morning also by the pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ATHENÆUM, BROOKLYN.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will give the next sermon of his course on *Our Lord and Practical Life*, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. *Our Lord a Physician.* Services at 10½ A. M. as usual.

SERMON TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—THE REV. H. W. LEE, Bishop of Iowa, will preach the next Sermon in this course on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching on SABBATH, 28th inst., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for Evening—*Salvation Only by Grace in Christ.*

ELDER RUFUS WENDILL WILL LECTURE in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Bible Doctrine of Hell, Continued.* All are invited to attend. Seats free.

RANDOLPHISM "MISCEGENATION."—SUNDAY EVENING, corner Broadway and 23d-st. Tickets 25 cents. At 10½, *Is the Bible directly From God?* Discussion allowed; tickets 10 cents. At 2 o'clock three lady mediums hold a spiritual circle. Tickets 25 cents.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of Henry and Scammel sts. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNELIUS, will preach morning and evening Feb. 28. Seats for all.

LECTURE—BY REV. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D., of Pittsburgh, in the 7th-av. United Presbyterian Church, between 12th and 13th sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Sketches of a Tour from Beersheba to Damascus.* Tickets 25 cents.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL OCCUPY the desk at Clinton Hall on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening chosen by the audience. Interesting discussion after the lecture. Tickets 20 cents.

REV. S. B. BELL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. I. S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH IN Light-st. Baptist Church, corner of Light and Pierrepont, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTI-TOBACCO.—REV. C. C. GOSS WILL repeat, by request, SUNDAY EVENING, at Hope Chapel, his discourse to young men on *The Use of Tobacco; Historically, Financially, Physiologically and Religiously Considered.* Sunday School at 2½, and public children's meeting at 3½ o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, 14 Attorney-st.; preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. P. WEAVER. AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING at 7 o'clock, preaching by Rev. Mr. WOLF. The public are invited. Seats free.

IRVING HALL.—MR. W. H. MILBURN WILL deliver one of the series of lectures on the "First Christian Century," on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited. Seats free.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with or without adjacent lots, known as No. 44 1st-place, southeast corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, built by the present owner in the most substantial and thorough manner for his own residence, beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of the harbor, bay and City; has been recently decorated and painted, and is in perfect order; house 26½ by 60, and inclosed piazza in rear of 10 feet; lot 34½ on 1st-place, 165½ on 2d-place, and 267 feet in depth, including court-yards. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and well stocked with choice fruits. Plans and specifications of the house can be seen and permits obtained from P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ONE-FIFTH less than the same can now be built, a genteel and substantial dwelling on one of the best leading avenues, and a short distance from the City Hall. The house is nearly new; 12 rooms, dry sub-cellars, good basements, high stoops, with fluted columns, piazzi in the rear, filled in to the peak; best tin on the roof; gas and fixtures; Ridgway's water, &c.; paved yard and fine grapevines. Price $4,000; half may remain. Inquire of C. E. Frost, corner Front and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, near the ferry.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE No. 92 First-place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots; house brown-stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city, complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order. Grounds tastefully arranged, and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c. Neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block. Terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,561 Post-office.

MONTAGUE VILLA, SOUTH BERGEN N. J., FOR SALE.—Price, $12,500. Two miles from Jersey City Ferry; horse-cars every ten minutes; just completed; containing parlor, dining, library, reception and bath rooms, 10 bed rooms, gas, water and kitchen arrangements complete; grounds tastefully laid out, commanding a splendid view of the Bay. Apply to JOSIAH FAYTON, care C. H. SMITH, No. 110 Broadway. Splendid lots, 78x350, for sale.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—ONE of the finest; very desirable building sites, and fifty acres of land, near the depot, and thirty-five minutes from Chambers-st. by rail. A better opportunity for investment is seldom offered; sure to pay the purchaser a handsome profit. Apply to R. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

YONKERS.—PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURchasing either improved or unimproved property at Yonkers, can be accommodated with residences, from $2,000 up to $60,000, and building plot at all prices, by applying to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 22 West 24th-st; has the modern improvements; price $12,000. Apply at No. 14 East 28th-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 42 Grove-st; high stoop, sub-cellar and all the modern improvements; lot 21x100; terms easy. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW STONE-FRONT houses, built by the day, in first-class neighborhood. They have all the latest improvements in them. Apply at No. 187 East 50th-st., of the owner.

AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER County, 16½ acres, in every respect a desirable site for a country residence, and valued at $6,000. Terms easy, or will be exchanged for a vacant lot in a central location up town. Address W. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.—$5,000 CASH PAID TOWARD house and lot No. 407 Fourth-st., this City, will secure ten per cent per annum for two years, and much more after that time. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FARMS.

A CHOICE FARM FOR SALE IN MONmouth County, N. J.; two hours by steam from this City. 66 acres of excellent land, dwelling-house, barns and other buildings. 15 acres in apples, peaches, pears, grapes, strawberries, asparagus, pie plant, &c.; bordering on the Neversink River; fishing and boating; 3 miles from railroad station at Red Bank. All of which is offered for immediate sale at a sacrifice price, $4,000, $2,500 of which may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent, if desired. The stock, farming implements, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., that originally cost over $1,000, is offered for $500, and possession given immediately. Inquire of GEO. B. GRANNIS, Room No. 10, No. 37 Nassau-st., N. Y.

$3,000 FOR A FARM OF 106 ACRES.—Good building, fruit, water, &c., 60 under cultivation, and the balance wood of good growth; located 40 miles on Long Island, 2½ from station. WELLING, No. 42 Cedar-st.

AUCTION SALES

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PICTURES, the property of a gentleman residing in Philadelphia.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, 2d, and THURSDAY, 3d March, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the "OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY," No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany & Co.'s, a valuable private collection of pictures, the property of a gentleman residing in Philadelphia, comprising about 200 specimens, mostly modern artists. Among other distinguished names are the following:

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Wilkie,	Earle, of London,
Herring, Sr.,	Shayer, Sr.,
Cruikshank,	Cole, of London,
Morris, of London,	Percy, of London.
H. J. Boddington,	Gilpin, of London,
J. T. Peale,	Watson, of London,
Armfield,	Huggins, of London, and
Sir Thomas Lawrence,	others.
Etty, of London,	

GERMAN AND FRENCH SCHOOL.

Van Severdonck,	Myerheim.
Henrietta Rouner,	De Notre.
Francis Meirls,	Krusemann.
Correns,	Schmidt.
Denner,	Plummet.
Tillemans,	Verveer,
Mignard,	Muller.
Eckhout,	Degaud, and others.

and the two celebrated paintings of Mont Blanc and the Jungfrau, by Tepping, of Munich, formerly exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris.

Also several pictures of the Dusseldorf School, and several valuable water-colored drawings, from the collection of the late Lord Northwick.

Also, the superb Sevres clock, vases, and table, formerly belonging to Marie Antoinette, from the collection of the late Lord Seymour, of Paris.

The above can be examined one week before the sale, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and three evenings preceding the sale from 7 P. M. until 10 P. M.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, BY ORDER OF JAMES GUYON, EXECUTOR.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MADISON-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house, No. 143, between Pike and Market sts.; size of house, 25x16, in good order, and contains gas and Croton; lot 25x100, with Remsen lease having five years to run from May 1, 1864, with all the usual covenants of renewal; ground rent $140 per annum.

CORTLES-ST.—The five-story brick fire-proof store and lot, No. 12, between Water and Front; size, 23 feet 8 inches front and rear by 34 feet 8 inches in depth.

FRONT-ST.—The five-story fire-proof brick house and lot, No. 16, between Broad and Moore sts.; size 21 feet in front, and 28 feet 6 inches by 70 feet in depth; building nearly new, occupied as a flour and produce store; situated near the Corn Exchange.

Maps, &c., at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIEN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SEVENTY-FIRST AND SEVENTY-SECOND-STREET LOTS, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF CENTRAL PARK, AND 118TH-ST. LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

71st-st.—18 lots on the north side of 71st-st., commencing on the northeast corner of 4th-av. Each 25x102.2½.

72d-st.—14 lots on south side of 72d-st., commencing on the southeast corner of 4th-av.

71st-st. is sewered and graded, 72d-st. is graded, and an ordinance has been passed to curb and gutter it. These lots, occupying high ground, and being in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park, are very desirable, either for investment or for immediate improvement.

ALSO, 118th-st.—5 lots on south side of 118th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Each 25 by 100.11.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY ON SIXTH-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable three-story brick house and lot, with store, situate on the northeast corner of 6th-av. and 56th-st., and known as No. 86 6th-av. The building, which is now occupied as and is well adapted for a bakery, covers the entire lot. The lot is about 24 feet 3 inches front and rear, by 77 feet deep. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

S. & J. BOGART WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms No. 1 North William-st., genteel household furniture, fine-toned rosewood piano-forte, Barmore maker; super velvet Brussels, three-ply carpets, mahogany sofa bedstead, lounges, book-cases, corner stands, mahogany and oak extension dining-tables, French plate pier-glass oval mirrors, gas chandeliers, bedroom and kitchen furniture, &c.

MEDICAL.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

MRS. REEVE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN.—Cures all complaints of females. Board and pleasant rooms for ladies during confinement, with medical attendance; can be consulted at No. 447 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA TO-NIGHT.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
TO THE PATRONS OF THE OPERA.

The Director, in returning his grateful acknowledgments to the public and the subscribers, for their generous patronage, has the honor to announce that, after the present series of sixteen nights, which will terminate on Monday next, a new series of seven regular nights only will be given, which will be the last of the season, as other arrangements entered into by the company preclude the possibility of any further continuation.

Subscribers desirous of retaining their boxes and seats for the above-named seven nights are respectfully requested to give notice at the box-office of the Academy during to-day, (Saturday.)

NOTICE.—Subscribers who retain their seats during this brief season will have the privilege of having their seats secured for the next season given under the present management.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Feb. 27, at 8.
EXTRA NIGHT.
Gounod's new and brilliant Opera, in five acts, of
FAUST,
as expressly prepared by the composer for the Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
FAUST
will be produced with its new and brilliant costumes, new scenery and appointments, and the following very complete cast:

Margherita	Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel	Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust	Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin	Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistophiles	Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Wagner	Sig. MULLER
Martha	Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor	MAX MARETZEK.

NOTICE.—Sig. BELLINI, in order to give éclat to the performance, has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentin.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, at 8,
18TH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
BY UNIVERSAL DESIRE,
and positively for the last time, Verdi's
IL TROVATORE.

The sale of tickets and secured seats for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT.....Manager.
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
will be presented a most diversified array of performances, introducing
PERFORMING
DOGS, MONKEYS AND PONIES,
THE HURDLE LEAPING BUFFALO,
THE EDUCATED SACRED BULL,
and
THE FINEST CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized in America.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-64.

PUBLIC REHEARSAL NO. 11 WILL take place at the Academy of Music, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. Extra admission to the rehearsal, 50 cents; for sale at the usual places. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

"IN THIS BEAUTIFUL LAND OF MY DREAMS."—Reply to "Happy be thy Dreams." Sung by S. C. Campbell; words by Kate J. Boyd; music by E. G. B. Holder. Published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway. Will be published in a few days the "Soldier's Chorus," from the opera of Faust, arranged for four hands by Charles Fradel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW WORKS
Published this day, by
TICKNOR & FIELDS, BOSTON.

I.

DALETH; OR, THE HOMESTEAD OF THE NATIONS. EGYPT ILLUSTRATED. By EDWARD L. CLARK. 1 vol. 8vo., tinted paper, with numerous illustrations. $5.

The absorbing interest attaching to Egypt will commend this work to the attention of all readers. The works of Wilkinson and Lepsius are too costly for popular reading, while the comparatively low price of "Daleth" places it within the reach of all. The learning, social habits, religion, architecture and prowess of the Egyptians are most admirably portrayed in this work. The volume itself is beautifully printed and bound. The illustrations, amounting in number to nearly one hundred, are superbly done. Many of them are printed in colors, in the best manner. Some are produced from photographs obtained by the author on the spot.

II.

SORDELLO, STRAFFORD, CHRISTMAS EVE AND EASTER DAY. By ROBERT BROWNING. New edition, entirely rewritten. 1 vol. 16mo., brown cloth, uniform with Robert Browning's Works. Price $1.25.

III.

REVELATIONS OF MOTHER JULIANA, AN ANCHORITE OF NORWICH, who lived in the days of Edward the Third. With Preface by I. T. HECKER. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.

"The very heart of a contemplative soul, whose inspirations, whether natural or above nature, are fresh and divine."—*Pilgrim.*

IV.

MARJORIE FLEMING. ("Pet Marjorie.") A Sketch. By JOHN BROWN, M. D., author of "Spare Hours," "Rab and his Friends," etc. 16mo., paper. Price 25 cents.

V.

REV. DR. ADAMS' WORKS. Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have now ready new and uniform editions of the following excellent writings of Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, D. D.:

I. THE FRIENDS OF CHRIST IN THE NEW TESTAMENT. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.
II. CHRIST A FRIEND. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.
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The above works are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent post-paid to any address, on receipt of price.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

PROFESSOR HOWS' READINGS AND RECITATIONS.
PUBLISHED TO-DAY.
THE LADIES' BOOK OF READINGS AND RECITATIONS.—A collection of approved extracts from standard authors, intended for the use of higher classes in schools and seminaries, and for family reading circles. By JOHN W. S. HOWS, Professor of Elocution.
ALSO LATELY PUBLISHED,
PROFESSOR HOWS' LADIES' READER,
PROFESSOR HOWS' JUNIOR LADIES' READER.
NEARLY READY,
PROFESSOR HOWS' SENIOR LADIES' READER.
The four books will complete Professor How's series specially prepared for Young Ladies' Schools and Seminaries—the only series of reading-books so specially prepared published in the country. His high reputation and great experience as a teacher of the art of elocution, and his critical taste in that art, warrant us in commending these books in the strongest manner to the favorable notice of teachers of ladies' seminaries, &c.
For sale in New-York by Geo. R. Lockwood, D. Appleton & Co., Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., Oakley & Mason, W. J. Pooley & Co., Howe & Ferry, and Collins & Brother. Published by T. H. BUTLER & CO., No. 137 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

THE WORKING FARMER FOR 1864.
NUMBER FOR MARCH ISSUED FEB. 27.
will contain
SEVENTY-FIVE VALUABLE ARTICLES,
treating of the Farm, the Garden and the Household, also two fine illustrative ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS.
Flax, Tobacco, Sorgo, other Farm Crops, Fruit Trees, Grapes, Small Fruits, &c., are all discussed and directions for their cultivation given in the March Number. It contains in addition FIVE LARGE QUARTO PAGES of deeply interesting Household and Literary matter, written and illustrated expressly for
THE WORKING FARMER.
Send for a copy immediately, before the edition is exhausted. Price of single numbers, ten cents; yearly subscription if in advance, $1. Those who subscribe this month, by inclosing 10 cents extra to prepay postage, will receive by return mail, their choice of the following premiums:

1. One Oporto Grape Vine, worth 75 cents at the nurseries.
2. One of the following Parlor Engravings: "Niagara Falls," "Our General in the Field," "Sparkling," "Hero Making in the Old Union Times," "Waiting for the Times," each worth 75 cents or more at retail. Address
WM. L. ALLISON, No. 124 Nassau-st., N. Y.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT,
Printed from the
OFFICIAL CONGRESSIONAL COPY,
with the attestation of the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, giving a history of
THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
with several plans of battles, is now ready, well printed, in one volume, 8vo. double columns. Price, in paper, 50 cents.
An edition bound in cloth, with portrait, price $1.
Published at the office of the
REBELLION RECORD,
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 441 Broadway,
New-York.

NEW WAR MAPS.
MAP OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA, showing the approaches to Mobile. Price 50 cents. Also,
A NEW MAP OF CHARLESTON HARBOR,
and its approaches, with all the islands; showing the position of the FEDERAL batteries, and also the REBEL defenses and batteries, with the distances marked from the city of Charleston. Price 50 cents. These maps are published at the Coast Survey Office, Washington, and for sale by D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION!
The undersigned would caution the business public against paying money in advance to any person pretending to solicit advertisements and subscriptions for their works. Their agents never collect money in advance of publication, and any person pretending to do so with their authority should be treated as a swindler.
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THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS, and LEDGERS that are written full and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.
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AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Commences at 7½; concludes at 10½.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
Owing to
PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENTS,
The Manager begs to announce this as
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
of John Brougham's grand romantic drama,
THE
DUKE'S
MOTTO,
which, since its reproduction on Monday last, has literally
CROWDED THE THEATRE
from
FLOOR TO CEILING,
stamping this
PERFECT PLAY
an epoch in
DRAMATIC HISTORY.
Mr. WHEATLEY
in his original character of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE,
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE
pronounces this a
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET,
THE MOST PERFECT
ever presented to a
METROPOLITAN AUDIENCE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1864, will be performed for the last time, a
NEW ROMANTIC DRAMA
in three acts and a prologue, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
BY
JOHN BROUGHAM.
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.....Mr. WHEATLEY
(His original character.)
The cast will comprise the following popular artists:
Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. H. T. Ringgold, Mr. Lamb, Mr. J. W. Collier, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. T. B. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Skerrett, &c., &c., &c.
The manager has much pleasure in announcing to the public that he has effected an engagement, for a limited period, with the very popular and celebrated prima donna,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
AND THE
OPERA TROUPE.
Adolphe Adams' famous comic opera, entitled
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU,
is selected for the début of this highly successful combination, which takes place on
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 29.
Box Book open six days in advance.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST.....Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway,
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25c.
FIFTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of this Mammoth Zoological Enterprise, which is unequaled by any exhibition of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
either in Europe or America. So vast and varied a collection was never before offered for public inspection in any country. Some of which are
A PAIR OF WHITE PEACOCKS,
A BEAUTIFUL NEBRASKA ELK,
A BURMESE, OR SACRED COW.
The Zoological Gardens of London, notwithstanding all their Government support, cannot compete with this private enterprise of
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S,
established in this City, at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway. So extensive a collection of beautiful animals of the most rare species, from the jungles of Asia, deserts of Africa, plains of South America and inhospitable regions of Arctic Ocean, (most of which were captured personally by THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF,) are not to be found in the Zoological Gardens of either ENGLAND, FRANCE OR GERMANY.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY,
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,
Nos. 199 and 201 BOWERY.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF THE SEASON,
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEF

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

DISLOYAL PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to exclude disloyal persons from the public lands of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

This bill not only forbids the exercise of preemption rights, but excludes them from the benefit of judicial rights in reclaiming mining lands, or recovering damages to such property.

THE GRADE OF LINE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) reported back bill to amend the act entitled "An Act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the United States Navy," with an amendment intended to remedy the overloughing of valuable officers by the Retiring Board, and essentially the same that failed to become a law last session.

RE-ENLISTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill which provides that future enlistments in the regular army shall be for three instead of five years; that soldiers in the regular army who have enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, shall have the privilege of reënlisting until the 1st day of May, with the existing bounties; that officers absent from duty with leave for a period not exceeding ten days, shall receive full pay and allowances for such periods; that enlisted men employed as laborers at the Military Academy, or detailed as clerks in the military offices in Washington or at Geographical Department Headquarters, may receive the extra pay allowed by law, prior to March 3, 1863; that Chaplains absent from duty by reason of wounds or disease, shall receive full pay without rations, and absent from other causes, half pay with rations; that Chaplains shall be placed on the same footing, in respect to pensions, as First Lieutenants; that there shall be allowed to the battalion of Regular Engineers one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, and one Commissary, to be selected from the Lieutenants on duty with said battalion; also, one sergeant-major and one quartermaster-sergeant.

CONCERNING GENERAL OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Articles of War as to prohibit to all military commanders, below the President of the United States, the power of relieving from duty any general officers, except when placed in arrest upon charges, or when wounded, or on Surgeon's certificate of disability, or upon limited leave of absence, or when captured by the enemy, leaving to the General-in-Chief and the different department and corps commanders to change the command of their respective general officers.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) the President was requested to furnish to the Senate any protests of the Governors of States in reference to the removal of Gen. SCHOFIELD from the Department of Missouri.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill to regulate proceedings in cases between landlords and tenants in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

COLOR DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) called up the bill to remove all disqualifications on account of color, with the amendment, providing that in courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion of witnesses on account of color.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, said he should vote against the bill. From the courts of many States, among which was his own, colored persons were excluded. If this law was passed, there would be a conflict of authority between the courts of the United State and the State courts, and besides this there were plenty of white people capable of doing the work of carrying the mails. He believed that the radical prejudices, which had been exhibited in Congress for several days past, would do harm instead of good. Emancipation was going on well enough now, and he would give no vote, tending to do more harm than good. He thought blacks and whites should be kept separate, and was unwilling to legislate for the benefit of the blacks as against white men.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, was proud to say that he represented a State where the people had intelligence and justice enough to listen to the truth without regard to color.

Mr. HARLEMAN, of Delaware, (Dem.,) thought the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana would have a good effect throughout the country. Where was the practical good to be subserved by this bill? Had the public service been injured in the past by reason of the exclusion of colored persons from carrying the mails? Congress had already gone far enough in favor of the negro, without absorbing every day of the session in his behalf. When passion had subsided the passage of the bill would be regretted by many of those who now favored it.

The debate continued at some length, but further action on the subject was postponed.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BILL.

The Senate agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General.

The Senate, after an executive session, lasting two hours and a half, adjourned at 4½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

WEST POINT CADETS.

On motion of Mr. STROUSE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of cadets at the Military Academy, and also the expediency of repealing so much of the Enrollment Act as gives pay to officers absent with leave.

GENERAL DEBATE.

At the suggestion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) to-morrow was exclusively set apart for general debate.

THANKS TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

The House passed a resolution of thanks to Admiral D. D. PORTER, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, and the officers and men, for eminent skill and endurance in cooperating with the army in re-opening the Mississippi River; also, a resolution of thanks to Commodore RINGOLD, officers and men, for daring and skill in rescuing the United States troops

[illegible] IN REBEL STATES.

[illegible] (Union,) from the Committee on [illegible], reported a bill providing, as follows:

That any portion of the residents of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas or Arkansas, who may volunteer in the military service of the United States for the term of three years or during the war, shall be entitled to the benefits and privileges of the existing laws, and mustered into the regiments of any of the States which they may elect; and in the case of such raising colored troops, they shall be assigned as now directed by law; and any State or subdivision of States procuring such enlistments, shall receive credit as in other cases, provided that such enlistments in any State [illegible] shall continue only until such State shall be subject to a call for troops."

Mr. COX, (Dem.,) of Ohio, stated that he was credibly informed that recruiting officers from other States were enlisting Ohio troops in this neighborhood. He was informed by a colleague that Ohio regiments in the Southwest were enlisted as Tennessee troops. There was no doubt that the richer States, like the great State of New-York, are offering and paying more bounties than the poorer States could give. Mr. COX here read a letter from an officer, showing that recruiting officers from Troy, N. Y., had induced the Eleventh, Twelfth, Seventeenth and other regular regiments to reenlist, and the credit to Rensselaer County. The bounty [illegible] and the local bounty paid down is $302. In the regular regiments were several hundred men from the State of Ohio, and the greater part of them were from the West. This is a swindle on the West. We are, Mr. COX said, entitled to the credit of these men. Money is running against muscle. Some [illegible] ought to be given against such conduct.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, (Dem.,) confirmed the statements as to the two regiments from his district being enlisted as Tennessee troops, and these same troops receiving their families supported by the localities to which they belong.

Mr. BLAIR said the evils of which the gentleman (Mr. COX) complained had nothing to do with this bill. If the Secretary of war discredits the law there is no way to make him respect it. He knew that thousands of men were recruited in Missouri, and subsequently credited to Illinois, from which State they came.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) expressed his dissent from this bill. They ought not to give the privilege or right to purchase men in other States instead of employing men in their own States. States which have no money to spend must furnish their quota from their own people. He protested against their whole policy of arming negroes and bringing them into the contest. They were treated by white officers, and denied all claim to civil and social recognition, and yet were to fight. In fact it was changing one state of [illegible] for one far more odious. He repeated that when the negroes were called upon to defend the political integrity, they were denied all the rights and privileges of citizenship. If he called upon the [illegible] to fight they were fit to vote for [illegible]. Hence he repudiated that whole policy, and [illegible] upon his State (Kentucky) to send her freemen [illegible] and sisters and her slaves.

[illegible] of Illinois, [illegible] a war [illegible] the Government and the [illegible] rebellion against it. He believed they could as well employ men of the South in Massachusetts regiments as elsewhere. He did not concur in the remarks of the gentleman from Kentucky. He (BLAIR) knew from what he had seen, that there were thousands of men in the South anxious and willing to enter the service of the Government, but, as yet, no provision has been made by which their families can be cared for. Thousands of loyal men can be obtained there if provision be made for the support of their families. It was more their battle than that of Massachusetts, and they had more interest in upholding the Government than the North, for they had suffered to a greater extent the horrors and evils of the war. The view which the gentleman from Kentucky had sought to inculcate, was the State-rights doctrine run mad.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) suggested whether it would not be better to let the Union men in the South remain where they were, to form a nucleus for the Union sentiment, instead of attaching them to the regiments from various States.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, replied that was being done now in North Carolina and Alabama, but the measure pending would be more efficacious. He was in favor of having their families provided for and giving the largest bounties.

Mr. GARFIELD of Ohio, (Union,) speaking from practical knowledge, said the only white regiments raised in the South were raised by himself in the Summer of 1862. While his command was lying in the forests near Decatur, he learned that the Sand Mountains, caves, and all parts of the mountains, were filled with Union men, sternly holding out against conscription and resisting every attempt to force them into the rebel service. He sent out Col. STREIGHT,—who, he hoped, had made his escape from Libby Prison,—and that officer, in three days, raised four hundred men. The women from the mountains obtained his consent that these men might be enlisted, and one woman brought in thirty-five men, and he (GARFIELD) would say that he had never seen Union men like these Union men of the mountains. They were swarming from the sand hills of Mississippi to Western Virginia. No proposition before the House had so much solid sense in it as this, or evidenced such far-reaching and wise statesmanship.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered the following amendment, which was agreed to, namely:

Provided, further, That no enlistment shall be made of any soldier, either in or out of his own State, except as enumerated herein, unless full credit is given to the State to which the enlisted soldier belongs.

The bill as thus amended was then passed by yeas 81, nays 44.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, (Dem.,) submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to report what number of veteran volunteers have reëniered the service, how many from the several States, and from what particular States non-residents have been recruited.

A VIRGINIA ELECTION CASE.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the Virginia Election case, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution that LEWIS MCKENZIE is not entitled to a seat as Representative from the Seventh Congressional District. Mr. DAWES spoke in support of the resolution, adopting the conclusions of the Committee of Elections, who could not satisfy themselves that there has been such a freedom of election in that district as to warrant a conclusion that Mr. MCKENZIE is the choice of the legal voters of the whole district. Mr. MCKENZIE was privileged to speak in his own behalf, when the House voted on and agreed to the resolution declaring him not entitled to a seat.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL QUESTION.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois (Union,) from the Joint Committee of Conference, made a report on the disagreements on the Lieutenant-General Bill. He said the report was unanimous.

Mr. COX, of Ohio (Dem.)—Does it leave out the recommendation that Gen. GRANT be appointed Lieutenant General?

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—It does.

Mr. COX—Then I move to lay the report on the table.

Mr. WASHBURNE then explained how the bill would read if the House adopted the report. Should the motion of the gentleman from Ohio (Cox) prevail, it would carry the bill to the table, in which event it would be lost.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York (Dem.,) asked if the bill did anything more than authorize the appointment of a Lieutenant-General?

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, replied that under the direction of the President the Lieutenant-General might be authorized to command the armies in the field.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, inquired whether the bill conferred any power which did not already exist.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied; If the grade should be revived Gen. GRANT would be placed at the head of the armies of the United States, should the President appoint him Lieutenant-General. The House Committee agreed to the report, because everything was obtained by it that was necessary, and they yielded the more willingly to the Senate amendment to strike out the recommendation of Gen. GRANT for the Lieutenant-Generalship, from the information and knowledge that should the bill pass, Gen. GRANT would receive the appointment without any delay.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) objected to the gentleman from Illinois, (WASHBURNE,) stating here what had occurred in the committee, and to his being the authority here of the President to control the action of the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE denied having made such a statement. The simple question was, whether the report of the committee shall be agreed to and Gen. GRANT made the Commander of our armies and close the rebellion, or whether the motion of the gentleman from Ohio (COX) shall be carried, and the report laid on the table.

Mr. COX remarked that the gentleman from Illinois (WASHBURNE) had made a mistake. The bill not appoint Gen. GRANT the Commander of our armies.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, resuming, said he was surprised that any man, in the light of intelligence we have to-day, should make the motion the gentleman did, while Gen. GRANT was driving LONGSTREET out of East Tennessee. The advance upon Dalton, and the splendid march of Gen. SHERMAN right into the heart of Mississippi, which was all a part of the grand programme of Gen. GRANT, and after the House and Senate almost unanimously had passed this bill.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, charged that the gentleman (WASHBURNE) had deserted Gen. U. S. GRANT.

Mr. COX's motion to lay the motion on the table was disagreed to, and the report was then adopted, by Yeas 73, nays 47, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Beaman, Blair of West Virginia, Blow, Boyd, Brandegee, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Dawes, Denning, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Elliot, Fenton, Frank, Goodin, Grinnell, Higby, Hooper, Jenckes, Johnson of Ohio, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg of New-York, Longyear, Marvin, McAllister, McBride, McClurg, Mcindoe, Morehead, A. Myers, Leonard Myers, N. Norton, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Patterson, Pike, Randall of Kentucky, Rice, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Rollins of Missouri, Schenck, Scofield, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Starr, Stebbins, Steele, Stuart, Sweet, Thomas, Tracey, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Whalley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom of Minnesota, Woodbridge.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin, Bliss, Boutwell, Brooks, Brown of Virginia, Clay, Cole, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Donnelly, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Garfield, Grider, Hale, Harding, Harrington, Holman, Hubbard of Connecticut, Kalbfleisch, King, Lazear, Mallory, McDowell, McKinney, Miller, Morrison, Noble, O'Neill, Pendleton, Ross, Scott, Shannon, Stevens, Stiles, Strouse, Wadsworth, Ward, Chilton, A. White, Whitfield, Fernando Wood.

The bill as passed provides that the grade of Lieutenant-General be and the same is hereby revived in the army of the United States, and the President is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate a Lieutenant-General, to be selected from among these officers in the military service, not below the grade of Major-General, most distinguished for courage, skill and ability, who, being commissioned as Lieutenant-General, shall be authorized, under the direction and during the pleasure of the President of the United States, to command the armies of the United States.

That the Lieutenant-General appointed, as herein before provided, shall be entitled to the pay, allowance and staff specified in the fifth section of the act approved May 28, 1798, and also the allowances described in the sixth section of the act approved Aug. 23, 1842, granting additional rations to certain officers.

Provided, That nothing in this bill contained shall be construed to affect the rank, pay or allowance of WINFIELD SCOTT, Lieutenant-General by brevet, and now on the retired list of the army.

The House then at 4 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, Feb. 26—9 P. M.

200	Erie Railroad	116¼	200	Pittsburgh	s3 115⅜
400	do	s3 116⅛	100	Galena	117
100	do	s5 116⅜	900	Clev. & Tol. R	144⅜
100	do	b3 116⅜	1000	do	144⅝
200	do	s10 116⅜	300	do	b3. 144⅝
100	do	b10 116⅜	300	do	146¾
1400	do	116⅝	100	do	149
100	do	b3 116¾	100	Rock Island R	119⅜
500	do	s10 116¾	200	Mariposa M. Co	3½
200	do	b3 116⅝	100	do	3⅝
200	do	b5 116⅞	100	Fort Wayne	98⅝
850	Had. R. R	159	100	Canada Cop. Co	s3 6¾
200	Harlem R	132⅜	100	Cumb. Coal	69⅜
200	do	133	100	do	69¾
100	do	133¼	400	Canton Co	48⅜
600	Reading R	130	200	Central Coal Co	54⅞
300	Mich. So. R	99	100	Quick. Min. Co	54
100	do	b3 98⅞	100	do	53¾
200	do	s30 98¾	200	do	s30 54
100	do	b3 99	100	do	54¾
500	do	99	100	do	54⅝
100	do	98¾	100	do	55
300	Ill. Cen. R	b3. 134½	100	do	54¾
300	do	134¾	500	Bucks Co. Lead Co	1

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Arrived brig *Glencoe*, from Kanagawa, Jan. 15. A private letter, received by her, says: "We regret to say that the news that the *Alabama* was blockaded at Amoy is not confirmed. It is, however, believed that the *Alabama* is blockaded by the *Wyoming* at or near Saigon, and not in dock, as was at first reported."

The ship *Henry Bridgham* has arrived from Kanagawa, Japan, Jan. 27. She brings no later Chinese papers than those received by the *Glencoe*, but private letters from Shanghai to Jan. 19 are at hand, and, as far as known, contain nothing further concerning the *Alabama*.

The Quota of Honesdale Filled.

HONESDALE, Penn., Friday, Feb. 26.

The quota of this borough, under the call of President LINCOLN, for five hundred thousand men, has this day been filled by volunteers, a town bounty of three hundred dollars being paid, the amount required having been raised by private subscription.

The Steamship St. Andrew.

PORTLAND, Maine, Friday, Feb. 26.

The steamship *St. Andrew*, from Glasgow, on the 23d ultimo, at this port, makes the following report:

Passed on the 23d instant the steamship *North American*, from Portland, for Liverpool.

[Advertisement.]

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

[Advertisement.]

The "JERKS," or Convulsions, when under religious exercises—Wonderful Phenomena in France—Causes Explained—A Change of Heart—THE FUTURE AMERICAN—White, Red, or Brown—Which?—What we Want—Fruit Growing—AUNT NABBY, or the Surprise Party—SUPERSTITIONS in Great Britain and Ireland, Death Tokens, Signs of Misfortune, Witch Guards—Irish Fairies—Rain at a Funeral—Trying Fortunes, etc., in MARCH No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 15 cts., or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY AT THE MUSEUM, WITH PERformances both afternoon and evening. The Grand Domestic Drama, "Miriam's Crime," at each, and for the last time. Giants, dwarfs, &c., &c., at all hours. Two very interesting living animals have just been added to the collection—Prairie Dogs, the first and only ones ever seen in this region.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Would you like to know if all the doors and windows of your house are properly shut at bed-time, use the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, and the fact can be known in a second at your bedside.
E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway, (Fairbanks & Co.)

[Advertisement.]

The Presidential campaign will soon open, but politics do not change the fact that the best Coffee for family use is the far-famed Kent's East India Coffee, which is sold by all grocers, at 25 cents ℔ lb. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Neck-tie manufacturers can save 40 per cent. by using the WILCOX & GIBBS sewing-machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall.—C. G. Toland, Capt. J. Fowler, Miss S. Sparhawk, Mrs. S. Rich, Mrs. S. A. Welch, Wm. Power and wife, J. G. Meyers, A. H. Alexander, J. Lippincott, H. M. Hill, M. Crawford, C. S. Minor, J. Houck and wife, G. W. Coon, wife and child; S. Allinson and wife, B. Gillett, wife and infant; B. N. Bidlock, H. Smith, H. Werner, L. Holdridge, E. Rush, J. S. Payne, Tms. Carter, J. Dubois, wife and infant; D. C. Somers, C. M. Carter, Mr. Wolf, J. F. Bartholomew, John Kurtz, Mrs. E. D. McCarty, Miss L. Wakefield, Mrs. H. P. Drackett, W. B. West and wife, A. K. Fletcher, M. H. Tripp, S. B. Wyman, P. Myers, M. Kramer, F. S. Lee, J. M. Hudson, Mrs. A. Goodwin, Mrs. M. Kalhoun, Mrs. Hathaway, Capt. Dennis, J. M. Mayer, Mr. Fitz Osborne, Mr. Seton, R. Morton, W. B. Gladding. Total—117 Second Cabin, and 284 Steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 37 | Sun sets..... 5 49 | Moon rises..10 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 28 | Gov. Island..11 17 | Hell Gate..12 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 26.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Manchester, Halcrow, Liverpool John G. Dale.

Ships Garibaldi, (Norw.,) Nielson, Newport, Eng., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Progress, Woodward, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Unione, (Ital.,) Bava, Cork, G. M. Bragiotti.

Brigs Louise, (Br.,) Atwood, Havana, Brett, Sons & Co.; Kentucky, Leland, San Francisco, Lyle, Holmes & Co; Onda, (Br.,) Morgan, Fara, H. R. Cornings, Son & Co.; S. R. Allen, Baker, Pensacola, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schooners Republic, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Francis Arthemium, Coffin, Washington, T. M. Mayhew; Antretane, Irons, Beaufort, Bailley, Smith & Co.; Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Richard Hill, Smith, Wilmington, J. H. Necta; Alert, York, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Eliza Williams, Taylor, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Trade Wind, Hall, Boston, W. H. Riversmith; Emma J. Gott, Worthew, Fortress Monroe, Crowell & Paine; E. C. Smith, Gorham, Fortress Monroe, Crowell & Paine; Native, De Harts, York River, F. J. Cambell; Saladon, (Br.,) Orrozo, P. R., D. S. De Wolf; Vigilant, Albao, Providence, S. Kenny; Henrietta, Wakefield, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Gen. Burnside, Freelich, St. Croix, B. J. Wenburg; Oriental, (Br.,) Bumarster, St. Johns, P. R., Sturgess & Co.; Revere, (Br.,) McNitt, Montego Bay, Jas. B. Gage.

Sloop A. Tram, White, York River, F. J. Cambell.

Arrived.

Steamship Illinois, Babcock, Aspinwall 19th inst., at 10 P. M., with specie and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans Feb 20, via Havana 22d, with mdse. and passengers to James A. Raynor. Passed in river, bound up, schr. Wm. Hunter, brig Ocean Wave, barks New-York and Pathfinder. At anchor outside the bar, bark Florence. 4:30 P. M. same day, passed bark Investigator, stry. S. E. Feb. 23, off Cape Florida, passed barks Rachabite and Orchilla, bound N.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Feb. 3, via Portland 24th, at 8 A. M., with mdse. and 37 passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 24, at 2 P. M., with passengers and 84 rebel prisoners to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Daniel Webster, Sherman, Newport, in 18 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Frances, (New,) ——, Philadelphia.

Steam transport Haze, Bowles, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Shetucket, Keeny, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Lookout, Holt, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, Havre Dec. 18, with mdse. and 120 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Has had strong gales from N. W. to S. W. most of the passage; has lost sails, etc. Jan. 16, lat. 45 20, lon. 39 26, fell in with Br. bark Stadacona, from St. John, N. B., for Southampton, with rudder damaged and in a sinking condition. Took from her Capt. Moore, officers and crew, 14 in all. It being squally at the time, and a heavy sea on, it was with much difficulty the boat was picked up. The crew of the bark were worn out with constant pumping, and it was necessary to haul them over the side on board with ropes. Capt. Moore reported having had very heavy weather for the ten days previous to leaving his vessel—she making so much water that he could not run her. Jan. 22, exchanged signals with ship Macedonia, with loss of topgallantmast and maintopmast. Feb. 20, spoke brig George F., from St. Thomas for Digby, N. S., who took the crew of the Stadacona on board, leaving Capt. Moore, mate and carpenter on board the Stamler, where they have been 34 days; and the passengers' provisions having become short from the extra number on board, have been on rather short allowance, when, on speaking schr. Native, of Newburyport, her Captain very kindly supplied them with what he could spare—three barrels of bread and a half barrel of beef—and when he heard the women were hungry, he sent his own supper, which was ready for the table. Feb. 17, Aaron Hicks, the cook, was found dead in his room, supposed from a fit. Had one birth on the passage.

Ship Dreadnought, Rockwell, Liverpool Nov. 17, via Fayal 25 ds., with mdse. and 200 passengers—all well—to Daniel Ogden. Is anchored at the tail of the West Bank. Will tow to the City this morning.

Bark Thomas, (Br.,) Peterson, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to Spence & Montague.

Brig Dingo, Rumball, Black River, Jam., 27 ds., with logwood, etc., to A. H. Jolomon.

Brig A. Horta, (of Camden, Me.,) Washburn, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Brig A. P. L., (of Arichat,) Landry, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., 25 ds., with logwood and pimento to B. F. Small & Co. Had heavy N. W. gale to the southward of the Gulf, lost and split sails, carried away bulwarks, etc.

Brig Eagle, (of Hawksbury, N. S.,) Crook, Cow Bay, C. B., Jan. 29, and Halifax 22 ds., with coal to R. Belloni. Had heavy head winds.

Brig Denmark, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Staples, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy head winds.

Brig Flavio, (Ital.,) Martino, Marseilles Dec. 24—passed Gibraltar Jan. 4—with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Magrice, (Port.,) Rocha, Lisbon 52 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck.

Brig Pascidon, (Olden.,) Meyer, Angostura Jan. 18, with hides to order.

Schr. John W. Maitland, Garmo, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., in ballast to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Richard Hill, Smith, New-Haven, for Wilmington, Del.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Sprague, Newbern 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Edwin Reed, Goodspeed, Portland, with hay for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Hinckley, Portland 10 ds., with staves to master.

Schr. Chingarora, Mathewson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. D. Cramer, Gail, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Hickman, Burger, Chincoteague.

Schr. J. S. Johnson, Smith, Norfolk.

Schr. Monteven, Fairsburg, New-Haven.

Schr. G. L. Fuller, New Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Lyon, New-Haven.

BELOW—Bark Pride of the Sea, Brooks, from Fernandina, Fla.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., fresh.

Sailed.

Feb. 26—Steamer Ellen S. Terry.

Ships Liberty, Edith Eyrne, British Lion, Roland, Tyro, Ivanhoe, Sarah March.

Barks Aberdeen, Madras.

Brigs Emma, Dent, Airone, S. B. Johnson, Undine, Lenora, De Zwaan, Celestine.

Schooners Only, Annie Lacey, C. B. Smith, Thomas Lydia Ann, Red Jacket, Idaho, D. P., D. Williams, J. B. Small.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Arr. barks Arthur Pickering, from Monrovia; Bringhock, Cape Haytien.

GLOUCESTER, Feb. 26.—Arr. bark George & Mary, from Surinam.

Spoken, &c.

Times—brig, from Gonaives for Boston, Feb. 23, 16 ds. out, lat. 38 00, lon. 72 15.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE

EAR

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS.

EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY

DR. HARTLEY,

NO. 397 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States, who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, Noise in the Head, and all disagreeable Discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed, where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

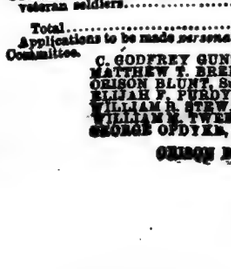
RAVENSWOOD, Aug. 5, 1863.

DR. HARTLEY—Dear Sir: I entered your office for mere "consultation" as to whether a total deafness in one ear, of twelve months' standing, and in the other of a month—both coming on suddenly, and impregnable to appliances of external blistering and internal washings and ollings—could, nevertheless, be cured. You examined them, and asked me to be seated for the solution.

The *actual hearing* followed the question of the *possible* in so short a space, and so kindly done withal, that I have just left your office a new man, filled with surprise, gratitude and awe. To me you explained the cause and process on natural principles. I cannot resist the temptation to spread your fame among the afflicted, that they may find the same joy of relief. I went to you deaf and disconsolate—I came away hearing perfectly.

I am, very respectfully and gratefully,
Your obdient servant,
JAMES N. THOMPSON,
Formerly Missionary
of A. B. C. F. Missions in Syria and the Holy Land.

No charge for *consultation and examination.*
Artificial Tympanic Membranes inserted.
Office No. 497 Broadway.



STERLING'S

AMBROSIA,

FOR THE HAIR.

PRICE $1 PER BOX.

Containing

TWO BOTTLES.

DR. H. H. STERLING,

Sole Proprietor,

No. 493 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK.

For Sale

BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA

is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicate dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

BETTS, NICHOLS & CO.,

NO. 349 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS in SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Fine Kersey and other Blankets, Travelling-bags, Carriage-robes, Fine SADDLERY HARDWARE and MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

In connection with the above, we have on hand and constantly manufacturing, a large stock of FINE GOODS, gotten up expressly for the CITY TRADE—at RETAIL.

Also, FINE HARNESS—SINGLE and DOUBLE—for CITY USE. We are giving special attention to this branch of our business, and invite comparison with any house in the trade.

We have goods also in our line, especially adapted to the markets of CUBA and other WEST INDIA ISLANDS and SOUTH AMERICA, to all of which we invite the attention of buyers from both City and country.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 18, 1864.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.

Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	675
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

IODINE.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists,

NO. 423 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULA

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance finding it impossible to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure. Syphilis, gonorrhœa, weak stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in three weeks. Its marvelous agency has restored manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIenced PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 222½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M. D., 630 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 110th edition of the valuable book, entitled THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by B. RICHARDSON, at No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require 2, 3, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addre sing Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office.

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for the accommodation of ladies.

A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for Females,
No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private disease, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will injure. They can be obtained at No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Eight separate rooms; a private entrance. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

TO YOUNG MEN AND ALL MANKIND, who by indulging in secret habits, have contracted that soul, mind and body destroying vice, use old Dr. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS. I would here state that this is no medicine gotten up to swindle and extort money from the unfortunate. I am pleased at all times to have the afflicted call at my office and give this a trial gratis. Come one and all, and receive the blessing. No. 41 Division-st., second block from the Bowery.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, in the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCture and Root Extract will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power, and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females; patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1 217 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 43 6th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—for catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No 211 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and removes the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other physician can. It is for sale by a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2, 76	Grace.	Tuesday, March 1.
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smellie	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking.	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registery of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... {$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL— Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....Feb. 27
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....March 9.
ETNA.....Saturday.....March 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE,

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S. Steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Londonderry and Liverpool, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEO. CROMWELL will follow on March 12.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
3,000 tons,
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. sidewheel steamship,
EVENING STAR,
WM. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, March 19, 1864.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on WEDNESDAY next, March 2. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

First Cabin.....$75 | Intermediate.....$40
Second cabin.....60 | Steerage.....35

Payable in currency. Apply to
T. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. CURTIS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE — Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S.C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	$0 25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Stinking at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Viti	1 00

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Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book	8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

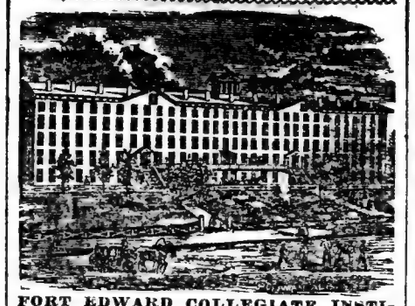
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—C. S. BECKMAN, No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, over Park Bank.

INSTRUCTION.



FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

$128 PER YEAR FOR BOARD, WASHING, FUEL AND COMMON ENGLISH. Superb brick buildings. The best sustained boarding Seminary in the State. A good class always preparing for College. All the approved appliances of the best modern COMMERCIAL COLLEGES in successful use, and a large class graduates each term. As a LADIES' COLLEGE, the Institute is believed to be unsurpassed, either as to its facilities or as to the number, character and culture of its graduates by the most expensive or most flourishing exclusive Female Colleges. The present senior class numbers twenty ladies. Many choice young men also choose this Institute as the best available place of fitting for business and professional life. Spring term of 13 weeks begins March 24.

Apply for catalogues or for rooms to
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BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This well-established and flourishing institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 2½ hours' ride from New-York. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the family. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteith Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the new Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

AN ENGLISH LADY, EDUCATED IN France, who is a pianist and composer of a high order, would give lessons in music, French and painting in exchange for her board. The first City reference given. Address E. W. C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, New-York.

A CLERGYMAN, ENGAGED IN PREPARing two young gentlemen for college, is desirous of meeting with two others having a similar object in view, to join them in their studies. Address M. A. OXFORD, Box No. 287 Brattleboro, Vt.

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY.—CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—Messrs. TYLER & RICHARDS, Principals, will commence its Fortieth Spring Term April 1. Superior advantages in Music.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 3.

THE MISSES HALSEY, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 132 West 44th-st. For circulars, &c., apply at the school.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A.M., Principal

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NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

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H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GODDMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD. Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with 11:00 P. M. sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. BRASHEER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. M. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

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CORNELL & WATSON,
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Manufacture every description of

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IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

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N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4, gentleman at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies

REAL ESTATE.

FULL LISTS OF HOUSES FOR SALE. ALSO STORES AND OTHER BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE. ALSO COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE. AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY FOR BUILDING, WITH LOTS AND BLOCKS OF GROUND FOR INVESTMENT, CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF C. G. PRATT, NO. 38 PINE-ST.

IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A MODERN HOUSE, with 20 rooms, including servants' apartments, conservatory, bathing room and store rooms, double windows for Winter use, hot and cold water and gas throughout, hot-air furnace, kitchen ranges, speaking pipes, &c.; outbuildings abundant, including gardener's cottage; 14 acres of land, 800 feet of grape arbor of best varieties; 300 pear trees in bearing, of all the best varieties of Summer, Autumn and Winter fruit, with all other fruits of this climate, within ten minutes' walk of railroad depot for New-York and Philadelphia, on paved sidewalks, &c.; is a handsome country residence within the city. Will be sold with part of the land, if preferred. Apply to
F. B. CRETWOOD, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN 10TH-ST., NEAR COOPER INstitute, a first-class house for $12,500.

Also,
in West 25th-st., near 10th av., a similar house for $8,000.

They are in first-rate order, and are offered at a bargain, as the owner is leaving the City.

Apply to
WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—House with three-fourths acre land, stable and outbuildings, situated corner South and Willow sts., within five minutes' walk of the depot; fruit and shade trees in abundance; house contains 14 rooms, gas and water; a very desirable location for persons doing business in New-York; price $4,000; rent, $450. Apply on the premises, or to C. W. SCOFIELD, No. 5 Platt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses known as Nos. 41 and 43 Huntingdon-st., Brooklyn. Houses 22 by about 45; lots 100 feet deep. Price low and terms easy.

Also, a three-story brick house, of which immediate possession could be had, near the ferry.

Apply to
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MORRIS COVE, NEAR NEW-HAVEN, and only fifteen minutes from Fair Haven, on New London Railroad, cottage house and twenty-two acres, with over 1,000 feet water-front, barns, carriage-house, two wells of water, fine stone walls; good char hes near Mr. Townsend. Apply for price to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, 52 by 200 feet, on the Bergen Point plank-road, (called Bergen-av., near Myrtle,) South Bergen, 20 minutes' ride from Jersey City ferry, on the dummy-road. Fruit trees and grapevines on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH B. PURDY, No. 34 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY (BROWN-STONE front) English basement house and lot on 34th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., in perfect order.

For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A good two-story frame dwelling, No. 88 Remsen-st., ten rooms, pantries and closets; grape vines, fruit trees, two-house yards. Apply to J. A. DELANOY, No. 121 Bowery, or JOHN USHINE, south side Taylor-st., four houses east of Wythe-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON CARLTON-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., some of the most magnificent fully furnished brown-stone front houses with all modern improvements. Fulton and DeKalb av. cars run convenient. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses, 22½ feet wide, Nos. 132 and 134 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Price $15,000. For permission to view apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL two-story and basement, high-stoop house 16,8x31, lot 100 feet; water, gas and heater. Apply on the premises, No. 336 Sackett-st., near Court-st., or No. 36 Church-st., New-York, up stairs.

FOR SALE.—PROSPECT HILL, NEAR CENtral Park, 92d-st., 4½ full lots, with a good frame house and brick building and stable, or the house and 3 lots would be sold separate. Apply to S. THOMSON, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

MURRAY HILL.—NO. 58 EAST 38TH-ST., NEAR Park-av., four-story brown-stone front house, 20 by 50 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; has all the modern improvements. Apply to W. H. KINSLEY, 107 Fulton-st.

AMITY-ST.—NORTHEAST CORNER OF MCDougal, fine four-story brick house, 20 by 58 feet; office attached; suitable for a physician; fronting on Amity st. Apply to WM. H. KINSLEY, 107 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 307 West 21st-st., lot 25x98 by house 25x60, opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.,

on the East River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size, and containing from 8 to 14 rooms. Their location for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed in the vicinity. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, from No. 2 second story, where a map of the property and photographs of the houses can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M., or at Ravensw

FINANCIAL.

$ [illegible].000.

FIRST MORTG[illegible] SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,862 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 80	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19—	1,225,778 99
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,137,083 83	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1863	117 68—	1,137,181 51
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have received to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$695,974 53	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 15, 1864	269,514 80—	426,359 72
Reduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Reduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32

(This reduces Thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent. | | 110,000 00 |
| | | $256,717 32 |

There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 20 per cent. | | |
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amounts as such notes		$71,313 50
		$255,403 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating with net loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.		255,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 82

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities	714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand	651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes	1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies. Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company	30,374 44
Total amount of Assets	$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DANL. W. TELLER,
} Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate,) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID LEE,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
LEC. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD

MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.

Admission fee $250 per annum.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 32½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counselor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1864.

THIS BANK WILL RECEIVE FROM ITS dealers on deposit, at par, the circulating notes of all the National Banks in the United States.

A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRONYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 59 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N.

BOUNTY FOR NINE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.

Papers are being prepared for collection of above bounty, at banking office of ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, No. 265 Broadway, New-York, opposite Park. Volunteers will bring their discharges.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year, and inspectors of election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—BUCKLIN & CRANE HAVING THIS day admitted JOHN N. CRANE and ISAAC B. CRANE as partners, will continue business at No. 56 Beaver-st., under the firm of BUCKLIN, CRANE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, due March 1, 1864, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 25, 1864.

E. BOCKWELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., Office No. 15.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY. Also, RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Eastern Division.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS. (foreclosed.)

MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.

INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.

MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.

NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund.....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LEACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

To be located near the corner of Broadway and Canal-st. Authorized capital, $2,000,000. Business to be commenced with a capital, paid in, of not less than $500,000. Books for subscription will be opened at the Banking-house of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864.

See large advertisement in *Journal of Commerce* and *Evening Post*.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE remaining *Fifty* per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be required to be paid in as follows, viz.:

Twenty-five per cent. on Monday, 7th March proximo.
Twenty-five per cent on Thursday, 17th March proximo.

To those who desire to pay the fifty per cent. in full, interest will be allowed at the rate of six per centum per annum upon the last twenty-five per cent. from date of payment to its maturity.

The transfer books will close on the 6th proximo, and remain closed until the 18th.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

d19-law6mS*

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.

PETER S. WANDELL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

WANTED.—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Erie Canal Bonds of Erie, Pennsylvania.
Also, 10,000 North-Branch Canal Bonds, for which the highest price will be paid by

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 South 3d-st.,
Opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
Office No. 16 Broadway.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the annual election for nine Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of March, proximo, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after that date.

MOOR FALLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the coupons of April 1, 1864, on and after WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1864, upon presentation of the same at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from the 2d of March to the 2d of April, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.

Dated Feb. 17, 1864.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of stockholders in the ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., for the choice of directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 2 P. M. Per order, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 64 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL Secretary.

LOST—ILLINOIS CENTRAL CONST. BOND NO. L 9,349 for $500. All persons are cautioned against negotiating it, as, if not found, application will be made for a new bond. Any information concerning it will be thankfully received and rewarded by A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE (BY TRUSTEES' SALE OF 7 houses and lots on Greenwich, East 9th, East 11th, East 14th sts. and Lexington-av., New-York; also, on Hanover-place, Hoyt-st., and corner of Lafayette-st. and Hudson-av., Brooklyn.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, by order of trustees, TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 117 Broadway, the following real estate:

No. 815 GREENWICH-ST.—The four-story and basement brick house and lot, known as No. 815 Greenwich-st., east side, between Jane and Horatio sts.; lot 25 by 96 feet; house 25 by 40 feet 2 inches. $5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.

No. 817 GREENWICH-ST.—The four-story and basement brick house and lot known as No. 817 Greenwich-st., east side, between Jane and Horatio sts.; lot 25 by 96 feet; house 25 by 40 feet 2 inches. $5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.

No. 261 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—The six story brick house and lot known as No. 261 East 14th-st., north side, between Avenues A and B, lot 25 feet by 103 feet 2 in., house 25 by 55 feet 6 in. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.

No. 143 EAST ELEVENTH-ST.—The five-story brick house and lot known as No. 143 East 11th-st., south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A; lot 25 by 94 feet 10 in., house 25 by 55 feet 6 in. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.

No. 235 EAST NINTH-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot known as No. 325 East 9th-st., south side, between Avenues B and C, lot 20x76 ft. House 20x40 ft. 2. $2,500 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum as long as the interest is promptly paid.

LEXINGTON-AV.—The three-story brick house and lot on the west side of Lexington-av., within 75 ft. 5 of 57th-st. Lot 25x99 ft. House 18 ft. 11x32 ft. 1.

Also, Two Lots—Adjoining the above, on the north side, 25x99 ft. each. $2,900 of the purchase money can remain on the house and three lots, at 7 per cent. per annum, for three years from May, 1864.

No. 22 HANOVER-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—The two-story and basement frame house and lot known as No. 22 Hanover-place, south side, between Livingston-st. and Fulton-av. Lot 20 by 100 feet; house 20 by 32 feet 4 inches; water, gas and heater in the house. $2,500 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. as long as the interest is promptly paid.

No. 80 HOYT-ST, BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house and lot known as No. 80 Hoyt-st, between Bergen and Wyckoff sts. Lot 20 by 80 feet; house 20 by 38 feet 2 inches—containing gas, &c. $2,200 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. as long as the interest is promptly paid.

CORNER OF LAFAYETTE-ST. AND HUDSON-AV., BROOKLYN.—Four three-story brick houses and lots fronting on Lafayette-st., northeast corner of Hudson-av. Lots about 20x50 feet; houses about 20x30 feet 4. The corner is occupied as a store; $2,000 of the purchase money now on mortgage upon the whole is due, but can remain at 7 per cent. per annum as long as the interest is promptly paid.

The attention of capitalists and others seeking investments is called to this sale, as all the above property is to be sold without reserve to the highest bidders, (by order of Trustees, to relieve them from the trust conferred upon them,) which offers unusual inducements to purchasers of real estate.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. The titles are indisputable. For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st., N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON WORTH-ST., CHATHAM-SQUARE, PEARL, MADISON AND MONROE STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, under the direction of John McLaughlin and Thomas Muldoon, Executors and Trustees under the will of Thomas Loughlin, deceased, the following:

WORTH-ST.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, No. 100 Worth-st., south side, 175 feet east of Broadway. Lot 75 by 80 feet.

PEARL-ST.—The valuable lot of ground, with the five-story brick building thereon, No 472 Pearl-st, near Chatham. Lot 20 feet 7 inches front, 27 feet 6 inches rear, 112 feet 8 inches on each side, and 109 feet 5 inches on the other.

MADISON-ST.—Two and one half-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 232 Madison-st., near Jefferson.

MONROE-ST.—The lot of ground, with the front and rear buildings thereon, No. 45 Monroe-st., near Market. Lot 25 by 168 feet.

Also, the lot of ground, with the front and rear buildings thereon, No. 123 Monroe-st., near Rutgers-st. Lot 26 feet 1 inch by 100 feet.

CHATHAM-ST.—The lease of the lot, with the four-story brick building thereon, No. 197 Chatham-st., between Oliver and Catharine sts. The lease is for 21 years, from May, 1858, with privileges of three renewals of 21 years each. Ground rent, $600 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot 25 feet 4 inches front, 25 feet 1 inch rear, by 75 feet west side, 76 feet east side.

Maps, &c., may be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND ON THE 3D-AV. AND 76TH-ST., TOGETHER WITH THE 5-STORY BRICK FACTORY THEREON, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the death of Mr. J. H. BEELER, the surviving partners of the late firm of J. H. BEELER & CO. will sell at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the factory and grounds belonging to said firm. The land comprises 2 lots, situate on the westerly side of 3d-av., 51 feet north of 76th-st., and 4 lots on the north side of 76th-st., adjoining the avenue lots on the rear. The improvements consist of two substantially-built 5-story brick buildings on the avenue, and a large two-story brick building on the street lots. The buildings are all erected in the most substantial manner of the best materials, floors of narrow Georgia pine, and with such improvements as long experience could suggest as being desirable in a large manufacturing establishment. There are also on the premises large outbuildings for workshops, stables, &c. The avenue lots are each 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; the street lots each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. A 40-horse power steam-engine, entirely new, with boiler, shafting, &c., will be sold with the premises. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 8½ Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, FEB 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order William Lottimer, Esq., Executor of Estate of the late E. C. Large, deceased, dwelling houses in South Brooklyn.

INGRAM-ST.—The three-story and basement high stoop brick house and lot, No. 296 Ingraw-st, near Court; house 21.10x40 feet, lot half the block.

ALSO—The three-story and basement high stoop brownstone houses and lots, Nos. 298, 300, 302 and 302½ Ingraw-st., adjoining above houses. 19.3x40 feet. Lots half the block.

SACKETT-ST.—The three-story English basement brownstone houses and lots, Nos. 291, 293, 293½, 295, 297, and 299 Sackett-st, between Court and Smith. Houses 16.8x56 feet, lots half the block.

CLINTON-ST.—Eight lots, west side, whole front, between Sackett and Union, each 25x80 feet.

For permits to see the houses apply to the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE IN WAVERLY-PLACE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on Monday, March 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three story and attic brick dwelling-house and lot situate on the northerly side of Waverly-place, near Gay st., and known as No. 119. The house is 22 feet in width, contains 13 rooms and all the modern improvements, marble mantels, hot and cold water throughout; bath and water-closet; is in excellent order, having recently been thoroughly repaired, has covered stairway, connecting the second story with yard. Lot 22x72 feet 1 inch. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Nassau-st., house-hold furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in crimson figured brocatelle, black walnut suite in green reps, mahogany bedstead, gilt frame pier mirrors with pier base and cornices complete, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, kitchen furniture, &c.

Also, an invoice of valuable books, all finely bound and in good order, comprising the History of the Indian Tribes, Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, Perry's Japan, Hall's Japan, Heiman's Poetical Works, Gillis's Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere, Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography, and other valuable works. Will be ready for exhibition on the morning of sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the hotel of A. Cathers, in Raritan, New-Jersey, the following extensive buildings for manufacturing purposes, situated at Raritan, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The main building is 37½ by 180 feet, two stories, and 22 feet from eaves of roof to foundation wall; also, engine-room, 22 by 41 feet; bending-room, 30 by 91 feet; a valuable steam-engine, 35 to 40 horse-power, shafting through building, side-shafting and pulleys; building almost new, suitable for car-factory, rolling-mill, paper-mill, or almost any manufacturing purpose.

JOSHUA COLEMAN, Proprietor.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, about 14 hands high, warranted sound and kind on delivery; is a very stylish driver; is a good saddle horse, and sold only for want of use, has been used by a physician.

A pair of bright sorrel mares, 15¼ hands high, full Duroc stock, raised in Dutchess County, New-York; have been used as a family team in double and single harness, and under the saddle.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF PROPERTY ON PINE AND DEPEYSTER STS.

The subscriber will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 3d of March, at 12 o'clock, the property known as Nos. 86 and No. 88 Pine-st., and No. 8 Depeyster-st.; the latter is in the rear of and adjoins No. 88 Pine-st. Seventy per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent., if desired.

THOMAS H. FAILE, Executor, No. 192 Chambers-st.

PROPERTY ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—At auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., at No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, 29th of February. The five modern dwelling-houses on the corner of Middagh and Columbia streets. They have gas and fixtures, range, heater, wash-tub, bath and water closets; within 20 minutes of Wall-st. and 12 of Fulton Market. The tenants and neighborhood are first class. They now rent for $400 and $450.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. West 40th-st., 2 three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 218 and 220 West Fortieth-st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs., size 18.8 by half block; title indisputable. Apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., rosewood and mahogany billiard tables, with marble beds, cues, counters, &c., all complete. Also 200 bottles of choice old Hungary.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Laimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 11 o'clock:

Cargo prize schooner WILLIAM A. KAIN.
97 square bales Upland COTTON.
2 round bales Upland COTTON.
Captured by Capt. Crane.
10 bales Sea Island COTTON.
3 bbls SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., on Wednesday, March 2.

THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer MARGARET & JESSIE, consisting of

Groceries.
Dry Goods,
Drugs and Medicines,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Leather, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TROTTING STOCK, CONSISTING of stallions, brood mares and colts, among which is the stallion *Major Anderson*, to be sold at auction by J. COLE, THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the farm of Z. B. Van Wyck, in Flatbush, L. I., three miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. The city cars from the Fulton Ferry pass the farm every ten minutes. By sending address to J. Cole, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a catalogue of pedigree, &c., will be obtained by return mail.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS, &c., AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, March 5, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., by order of James W. Andrews, administrator of the estate of Robert W. Andrews, deceased:

Shares.		Shares.	
34	Houstonic R. R. Pref Stk.	10	Stockbdg. & Pittsfield R. R.
40	National Bank.	10	Continental Bank.
1	Scrip of Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	1	N. Y. Society Library.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, March 4, under the direction of the Executrix, Mrs. E. Anderson, Nos. 436 and 438 West 34th-st., south side, between 9th and 10th avs., two valuable three story basement brick houses

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—LIST—VIIIth DISTRICT—NEW-YORK, No. 937 Broadway.

Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay Interest on the Public Debt," approved July 4, 1862, and the several acts amending the same,

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have received from the Assessor of the Eighth Collection District of New-York the Annual Collection List required by law, and that the DUTIES, TAXES and LICENSES specified in said list have become DUE and PAYABLE, and that I shall attend daily, in person or by deputy, to receive payment of the same, at my office, No. 937 Broadway, in said District, excluding Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., from and after the date of this notice, until and including the TWELFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the duties, taxes and licenses so as aforesaid assessed upon them, within the time herein specified, will be liable and will be required to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.

GEO. P. PUTNAM,
Collector Eighth District, N. Y.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN will meet every day next week, at one o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh instant, in Room number eight City Hall.

All persons interested are respectfully requested to be present without further notice from the Committee.

LEWIS R. RYERS,
J. D. OTTIWELL,
PETER MASTERSON,
} Committee on Finance.

FEB. 19, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3878 NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

The Occupation of Selma., Ala., by Gen. Sherman Confirmed.

Unfavorable Reports from Gen. Smith's Cavalry Expedition.

The Rebels Forrest, Lee and Adams Concentrating Against Him.

A Severe Fight at West Point, Mississippi.

THE ADVANCE FROM CHATTANOOGA

Our Recent Movement Only a Reconnoissance.

The Rebels in Force at Dalton and Gen. Thomas Still at Tunnel Hill.

LONGSTREET MOVING TO ATLANTA.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Feb. 26.

Arrivals from Vicksburgh confirm the previous reports that Gen. SHERMAN had occupied Selma, Ala.

The reports from Gen. SMITH'S cavalry expedition are not so good.

Stragglers who arrived here to-day state that the rebel Generals FORREST, ADAMS, LEE and RODDY, concentrated their forces against those of Gen. SMITH, and forced him back with considerable loss. He had a severe fight at West Point, Mississippi.

The slow movements of Col. WARING'S Division, consisting mainly of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey regiments, delayed the expedition some eight days, giving the enemy time to concentrate their forces.

It is reported that SMITH is slowly falling back toward Memphis, but the report is not generally believed, as little credit can be placed in the statements of stragglers.

THE ADVANCE FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The *Gazette's* Tunnel Hill dispatch of the 26th says: on Thursday night our troops fell back to Tunnel Hill, which place will be held. The reconnoissance was entirely successful, and developed the fact that the enemy is in force at Dalton.

CLAIBORNE'S Division which had been dispatched to reinforce POLK, was recalled and got back in time to participate in the fight.

This was one important result accomplished.

Our entire loss was 300.

The rebels suffered more severely.

The *Commercial's* Huntsville, Ala., dispatch says: Reliable information shows that LONGSTREET is falling back to Atlanta. Part of his force is supposed to have reached there on the 25th.

A large portion of his forces were without shoes, and many nearly naked.

WHEELER had been relieved from the command of the rebel cavalry by BRECKINRIDGE and BUCKNER, who were preparing for a raid into Kentucky.

THE REVERSE IN FLORIDA.

Gen. Seymour under Arrest—Gen. Vodges in Command—Further Particulars of the Battle—Our Forces Caught in a Trap—The Forty-eighth New-York, &c.

Concerning the reverse in Florida, (of which the TIMES yesterday had the only account, meagre and unsatisfactory though it was,) we learn in addition the following, which is interesting:

Gen. SEYMOUR, who commanded the expedition, had been placed under arrest, by order of Gen. GILLMORE.

His successor is Gen. VODGES, who left Hilton Head on Tuesday last, with reinforcements for Jacksonville, consisting of an entire division.

Our information says it was the opinion of officers who took part in the expedition, that our total losses in killed, wounded and missing are between 1,200 and 1,500.

Gen. SEYMOUR is severely censured in not throwing out scouts and skirmishers as our troops advanced. As it was, our troops were led into a trap.

HAMILTON'S Artillery led the van, and suffered severely. The rebel sharpshooters picked off their horses, and the guns had to be abandoned.

The Fortieth Massachusetts (mounted infantry) have also suffered severely. In the retreat, many of our wounded were left behind, within the enemy's lines.

Our troops were right in front of the Confederate batteries, in a piece of woods, before we were aware of their presence, and when their batteries opened a galling fire, our men were driven back, panic-stricken, and in disorder.

The rebel force is not known, but it is supposed to have been large. One of the prisoners captured stated that troops had recently been sent down from Charleston, and that Gen. BEAUREGARD was in command.

The announcement made in the TIMES that Purser MCMANUS, of the *Fulton*, had a complete list of the killed and wounded in his possession, caused a large number of persons who have friends in the department to visit him.

He was pressed during the entire day with questions about the fate of relatives and friends, and did all in his power to relieve the great anxiety which is so generally felt. He said, however, that he was prevented by positive orders from giving the list for publication in the press, or even exhibiting it to the poor people whom Gen. GILLMORE appears to have needlessly placed in the torture of suspense. The following is an extract from a letter received by Mr. L. B. WYMAN, dated Hilton Head, Feb. 23:

"The expedition to Florida, from which we expected such good results, has, so far, proved a failure; in other words, our troops have been badly whipped.

It seems they were ordered to march too far into the State, and came upon fifteen thousand of the enemy, and a terrible battle ensued. BARTON'S Brigade were in front, and of course suffered badly. Col. BARTON had two horses killed under him, and received several balls through his hat, coat, etc., yet he was unhurt.

Yesterday was one of the most anxious days of my whole life. I heard of the fight early in the morning, and that Col. BARTON'S whole command had been captured.

Capt. DUNBAR and Lieut. MOSER, of the Forty-eighth, are here wounded; Lieut. KEENAN was killed. I do not yet know how many of the Forty-eighth were killed, but there are a large number wounded, and some are in the hands of the enemy. Two Colonels of the brigade are badly wounded, and one killed.

Everyone at this post feels sadly enough. I have seen several of the wounded to-day, and I feel that the whole of Florida is not worth half the suffering and anguish this battle has caused.

I fear there will be more hard fighting in Florida yet, and we have not force enough.

The rebels can bring their whole army down there in a short time, and, while there is nothing being done at the North, there is no reason why they will not do so."

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Directory of the Families of Colored Soldiers—Great Preparations for a March of a Great Army of Colored Troops—Outrages by Rebel Robbers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT HUDSON, LA., Sunday, Feb. 14.

There have been untold evils endured by the families of colored soldiers in this department, growing out of the abrupt separation made by the enlistments which have been going on now for nearly a year. At Brashear City, when thousands of refugees came from toward Alexandria and the borders of Texas, last Summer, and the able-bodied men were taken into the army, the families were allowed to scatter into all parts of the department, and no effort of any account made to let them know what became of their husbands and fathers. Hence, the soldiers, when paid, are unable to render any aid to their families because they do not know where they are. The families may be dead and buried and the soldiers are unable to know it. It is well known that the sorrow occasioned in the breasts of the soldiers on account of this separation has taken many a noble fellow to his grave.

I saw a tall, noble looking man, in the regimental schoolhouse. He held his book in his hand. I asked him if he had his lesson? He said "no." I asked him "why?" He said: "I has so much grief cause I can't find where my family is, dat I can't study. I can't drill, I can't do nothing." I have seen men in hospital whose chief trouble appeared to be that their families were in the department, but they did not know where. I have seen men, when paid their wages, go about with twenty, thirty, or forty dollars in their hands, saying: "How I wish I know where my family was so dat I could help dem wid dis money!" This state of things coming to the knowledge of Gen. BANKS, he, with his accustomed promptness, comprehending the outrage upon humanity, at once instituted the means for a remedy of the evil, and in Special Orders No. 37, directed Rev. T. W. CONWAY to be temporarily detached from his regiment, with the view of having a registry made of the names, locations, numbers, condition and treatment of the families of all the colored soldiers in the department. The supervision of this important work is in the hands of Col. GEO. H. HANKS, who has done so much already for the improvement of the condition of the freed people of this State. It is believed that forty or fifty thousand dollars per month could be sent by the colored soldiers to their families, if the whereabouts of the families were known. When the directory, embracing the above objects, is completed by Chaplain CONWAY, it is believed no greater good will have been done to these poor sufferers, and Col. HANKS, with his other great labors in their behalf, will find in this a great aid toward the great end which he has in view.

Gen. BANKS, in ordering this work, has established a new cause of affection for him, which will be appreciated by all the friends of the cause of liberty in our country.

During the past week, each of the regiments of the Corps d'Afrique has been reviewed by Gen. ANDREWS, and when each regiment is reviewed, then each brigade and division, and finally the whole corps. One would be surprised at the appearance of the regiments of this corps. To think that in eight months, men who had been slaves all their life would make such excellent soldiers, would be as much as one could well do. All the officers believe that these reviews are the prelude to a grand advance. The sudden arrival of new ambulances and stretchers would seem to justify the belief that a forward movement is intended. The soldiers are amazingly glad at the idea. In brushing their uniforms, brightening their buttons, and blacking their boots, they often say: "We is a gwine to paylour respectable compliments to our old masters."

How strange it is that we have yet no knowledge of our Government having adopted wiser law in regard to the pay of these soldiers! They work as hard and as faithfully as any soldiers in the world. But Congressmen cannot well spend time in behalf of the poor colored soldier, although it strikes me that the honorable gentlemen are quite willing to have these troops build forts and fight battles for the purpose of keeping JEFF. DAVIS from entering and ruining the States where they belong. A poor colored soldier was buried the other day. When he died he owed his Government twenty dollars for clothing worn in digging Government ditches and building Government fortifications; and why? Because the Government only gave him seven dollars per month—less than enough to cover his nakedness.

It is well known that on both sides of the river near us bands of deserters from the rebel army are being formed into bands of plunderers and robbers.

An old woman coming toward Port Hudson with six bales of cotton, was met by one of these bands. She was quietly informed that she must give up the cotton. She remonstrated by saying that her children were starving, and that she wanted supplies of provisions for her cotton else her family would starve to death. It made no difference. She had to go back. One of the robbers dressed himself in the attire of a female, entered the lines, sold the cotton, pocketed the money, and went away with a small fortune in his purse.

An old Louisianian says: "I pray God this war may go on three years more, for the reason that the rebellion will have to be burnt out by fire. Under God's heaven nothing else will do." C.

Outrages by Guerrillas.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Feb. 20.

Rev. Mr. IRWIN, of Indiana, who has just returned from a visit to the camps at Brashear City, brings the following awful news from the commanding officer of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Corps d'Afrique.

Rev. Mr. COX, Chaplain of that regiment, an old Union resident of this State, and a minister of the Methodist Church, while on a visit to his home near Donaldsonville, was siezed by guerrillas, and hung to a tree near his house.

Several soldiers of his regiment, having been on a visit to their homes near that of Mr. Cox, escaped, and brought the sad intelligence of the fact to the commanding officer of the regiment at Brashear City.

Does not this outrage demonstrate the necessity of clearing the country of every rascally rebel who skulks about waiting to murder every Union man they can see. Let us have men to clear the country of these wretches. Let us have rope enough to pay them in their own coin.

Movements of Generals.

CAIRO, ILL., Saturday, Feb. 27.

Brig.-Gen. DAVIDSON, now here, has been ordered to relieve Gen. HATCH, in charge of the Cavalry Bureau, at St. Louis. He will leave for that city this evening.

Brig.-Gen. ROBERTS, of Iowa, is here, en route to the Department of the Gulf.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 27.

THE SCHELDT DUES.

The Senate yesterday ratified the treaty between the United States and Belgium for the extinguishment of the Scheldt dues, the United States to pay its pro-rata of the capitalization. The Belgians agree to extend to the United States the reductions of import duties which may result from subsequent treaties with other Powers.

DESERTERS FROM LEE.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that fourteen deserters came in yesterday, some bringing their muskets, etc. They had been on picket duty and belonged to different States, several being from the First Virginia Artillery.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

A general order has been issued dismissing Major J. Q. ANDERSON, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for having, in violation of existing orders and the customs of war, crossed the line of pickets, delivering and receiving letters from persons outside the lines. Major R. REINHOLD, of the same regiment, having sanctioned and authorized the aforesaid act of Major ANDERSON, is also dismissed, subject to the approval of the President.

REFUGEES FROM RICHMOND.

To-day, forty-three refugees from Richmond, consisting of ten women and children, were taken to the Provost Marshal's office by United States Detective CARTER, of the steamer *Weldon*, picked up at different points on the Lower Potomac. The personal effects of the parties filled two large furniture wagons, and many of them had upon their persons a considerable amount of money in gold and silver. These refugees are principally Germans, but are unwilling to reveal anything in relation to affairs in Richmond, perhaps because of their ignorance, or from the fact that the head of each family has a pass, saying:—"The bearer has taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, and being pledged not to reveal, either directly or indirectly, any information that may benefit the enemy, is permitted to pass beyond the Confederate lines."

THE ALABAMA.

Advices received at the State Department from Mr. PRUYN, United States Minister in Japan, dated Jan. 15, state that the *Alabama* at that time was still at large.

FOREIGN ARMY VISITORS.

Lieut.-Col. T. T. LIONEL GALLOWAY, of the Royal Engineers, and Capt. Alderson, of the Royal Astillery, British Army, accompanied by Capt. Munton, of Gen. Barnard's Staff, have just made a visit to the fortifications around Alexandria. The two officers first-named are accredited agents of the English Government, sent out to examine and report upon the progress made by the United States in artillery and fortifications.

The Loss of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 27.

The testimony taken before the Coroner's Jury in relation to the loss of the steamship *Bohemian* is all in.

Benjamin J. Willard, acting pilot, testified as follows: He had been out during the day eight miles, when the fog shut down; ran in and anchored near Bangs Island Point; did not think it safe for the vessel to approach the coast that night; did not see the steamer's signals owing to the fog; the lookout heard the gun, but supposed it might be firing in the city to celebrate WASHINGTON'S birthday; the first knowledge he had of the wreck was from the tug-boat, with the chief officer of the *Bohemian* on board, coming from the city.

Several other witnesses were examined corroborating the statements of those previously given.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 27—P. M.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of the loss of the *Bohemian*, find the following verdict:

That the collision was occasioned by an error in judgment of Capt. BORLAND, as to his distance from the lights; that had the steamer been where he supposed she was, it would have been wise to have taken a more easterly course than he did; that the collision would not have occurred had there been a bell-boat on Alden's rock; censures the pilot for not being in a position to observe the steamer's signals; that a large proportion of the lives were lost in consequence of the swamping of boat No. 2; that boat No. 6, in refusing to come back, though only partially filled, increased the loss; and that after the ship had struck every officer and man belonging to the ship did his best to save the lives of the passengers.

Six more bodies were found to-day.

The Rebel Army in Virginia—Statements by an Orderly of Gen. Lee's.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

One of Gen. LEE'S orderlies, private TAYLOR, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, came into our lines yesterday, and arrived here to-day. He has been in the rebel army about fifteen months, and the last three months has been on duty at Gen. LEE'S headquarters as orderly to Gen. LEE, whose Winter-quarters are upon the road from Orange Court-house to Verdiersville, about two miles from the former place.

Gen. LEE lives in a tent without any floor to it, having refused to have one put in, as others were having done. He keeps very much to himself, never drinks or swears, and is very popular with the army, who have implicit reliance in the old man.

Gen. J. B. STUART has his headquarters about two miles from LEE'S headquarters, and on the road to Robinson's River. His camp is on the side of the mountain, in the woods. His force is reduced by casualties, desertion, by loss of horses, and by going home to recruit, until they have scarcely enough men to do camp duty with. JEB. STUART is very gay, drinks bad whisky, and gives a great many parties, at which he entertains a great many friends from the army and from the surrounding country.

Mr. TAYLOR is young man, and has relatives in Ohio. His chances for knowing the strength and condition of the rebel army were good, and his story is credited by the War Department, and he has been given transportation to Cincinnati. He says there are not now left in the vicinity of Orange Court-house, in LEE'S entire command, over twenty-five thousand men, if there are that many; that the last month LEE has been giving furloughs liberally to all who would reënlist, to go home to recruit; that from fifty to thirty days are given them.

Gen. LEE tells his officers that the Yankees will be filling up their armies in MARCH and he must be ready for them. He says he will have sixty thousand men by that time, and can hold double that number in check. When we made our last movement across the Rapidan, while BUTLER threatened Richmond, they were apprized of our movement when it commenced by citizens coming in; and when our troops crossed the river and surprised their pickets, Gen. LEE was engaged in sending men to Richmond by rail, and told Gen. EWELL that this move on his front was only a feint.

They have but two corps now, under Gens. A. P. HILL and EWELL. The latter is full, but the former has been depleted to aid LONGSTREET, whose whole corps is still absent. Their horses have suffered severely from the want of forage, many thousands having died, and hundreds of men are without shoes and clothing to keep them warm. Over two hundred men have been shot during the Winter for desertion.

They were captured trying to get over to our lines and at home, not being willing to return to the army. He says two things, generally of some account, have ceased to have any value in the rebel army—they are paper money and life. Private soldiers have long ceased to use money to buy anything. Sutlers are no more, and anything wanted is either obtained as a gift or stolen, generally the latter.

Many refused to take their pay when offered to them, alleging that it is worthless, it taking nearly three months' pay to buy one dollar in gold. The soldiers families all over the South have long been objects of charity, and been forced to beg or steal to keep life in their wasted frames, and this is tending, more than anything else, to demoralize their army, and may retard the return of those home on furloughs

The Hibernian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The steamer *Hibernian* will sail for Liverpool about 11 o'clock to-morrow.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Convention of Loyal People in West Tennessee.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Feb. 26.

The following particulars of the Convention of Loyal People of West Tennessee, are taken from the Memphis *Bulletin*:

"The adjourned meeting of the Convention of Loyal People of West Tennessee, which met in this City, on the evening of the 23d instant, was a large and enthusiastic affair.

A loyal and eloquent address was made by Dr. BUTLER, of Arkansas.

The following resolutions, in substance, were unanimously adopted:

First—Disavowal of further participation in and responsibility for the rebellion, and providing that proper measures be immediately adopted for reorganizing the State Government on the basis of absolute loyalty to the Union and the Constitution.

Second—All acts passed by the Legislature, dissolving the relation of the State of Tennessee to the United States are declared to be without authority and null and void.

Third—Declares for the resumption of Federal relations in the Union, with such reforms in the State Constitution as will make future rebellion and secession impossible.

Fourth—The importance is recognized of making the State Constitution republican in fact as well as in name, by guaranteeing the natural and inherent rights of all persons in the State: also providing that Slavery shall henceforth cease and be forever prohibited; also denying the elective franchise to all persons who have been engaged in the rebellion, who fail satisfactorily to establish their fidelity to the National Government and its laws.

Fifth—That immediate steps be taken to reorganize the State under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to that end all the loyal people are invited to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, prescribed by Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Seventh—Requests Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON to issue a proclamation for the election of delegates to a convention to amend the State Constitution, so as to confirm the fact of emancipation already accomplished by the rebellion and the war.

Eighth—Requests the Loyal Union State Executive Committee for West Tennessee to lay these resolutions before Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, and to confer with him as to the accomplishment of the facts therein set forth.

Ninth—The acts of President LINCOLN and his Administration in suppressing the rebellion are indorsed, and they pledge their support to sustain and complete the work.

The sixth resolution, pledging their influence to secure by State legislation, reimbursement for the losses resulting from emancipation to citizens of undoubted loyalty, now cooperating in reclaiming the State from Slavery, met with an animated discussion, and, with a substitute for it, was referred back to the committee for further consideration.

Mr. MORGAN, President of the convention, congratulated the delegates on the unanimity in sentiment which existed. He hoped the "Emancipation Platform" adopted would continue to gather strength and adherents, until the last vestige of Slavery shall be abolished from the State.

The convention then adjourned to meet the following evening in a larger building, when Hon. HORACE MAYNARD would address the meeting.

Loss of the British Schooner Sir Colin Campbell—Rescue of her Captain and Crew.

The British schooner *Sir Colin Campbell*, Capt. COLLINS, sailed from New-York, Dec. 3, 1863, for Montego Bay, Jamaica; arrived there and discharged her cargo without accident, and sailed for the island of Grand Cayman on the 26th of December, arrived at Grand Cayman on the 28th, and Vivorilla Key on the 31st. Jan. 2 took in one hundred and twenty tons of guano, and sailed for Cape Gracias a Dios for water; returned to Vivorilla to land stevedores and men, the pilot yet in charge of the vessel. Jan. 13, when off Vivorilla and beating up to anchorage, was struck by a heavy squall, missed stays and struck on a coral reef; got out an anchor and hove all sails aback, when she came off with three feet water in the hold. At 3 P. M. had five feet water in the hold, and leaking badly. Being in a sinking condition, ran her ashore to save as much as possible; cut away sails, rigging, &c., and built a tent on shore, waiting for some vessel to pass to take the party off, the island being uninhabited. On the 15th of January was taken off by schooner *Pour Wou*, which landed the stevedore and gang, and three of the seamen at Cecil Keys. The Captain and the rest of the men proceeded to St. Andrews, and from thence to Aspinwall by schooner *Temperance*, and thence to New-York by steamship *Illinois*. The *Sir C. C.* was 91 tons register, hailed from and was owned in Halifax, N. S., by G. VIGUS and others.

The Chesapeake Case.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Feb. 27.

The writ of habeas corpus in the case of the *Chesapeake* prisoners was argued to-day before Hon. J. W. RITCHIE, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of New-Brunswick.

The counsel for the prisoners occupied the entire day in arguing upon the points of informality in the warrant of commitment. On Monday they will go into the general question, whether sufficient evidence was given before the Police Magistrate to bring the case within the provisions of the Extradition Treaty.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The steamer *Dickey* has arrived here with 30 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The *Dickey* has also on board the Seventh Wisconsin Battery, reënlisted veterans, en route home.

Over 200 new recruits from Iowa and the same number from Indiana, arrived here yesterday, en route South.

A Guerrilla Raid into Maysville, Ky.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 27.

Another raid was made upon Maysville, Ky., by guerrillas, on the 25th instant. Considerable property was destroyed and carried off, and much injury done to the place. Mr. HAPPY, a prominent citizen, was killed.

The Quota of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The quota of Missouri, under the President's last call, as stated by a dispatch from Washington, is 9,613. This number had been reduced on Jan. 31 to 5,648, by volunteer enlistments. It is believed that, if the time for the payment of bounties is postponed until the 1st of April, and moderate local bounties are offered, the entire quota of this State can be filled by volunteers.

Death of the Widow of Ex-President Harrison.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The widow of Ex-President HARRISON died at North Bend yesterday.

Streeter Hanged.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Feb. 27.

STREETER was hanged at Medina yesterday. He died declaring his innocence.

Mayoralty Nominations.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 27.

The Republicans to-day nominated Gilbert Mollison for Mayor.

The Democratic nominee for the same office is L. A. G. B. Grant.

Loss of the Ship Palestine.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The ship *Palestine*, from Boston for Buenos Ayres, was totally wrecked on that coast on the 26th of November. The crew were saved.

New-Bedford Oil Market.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, Feb. 26.

The oil market is quiet. The only sales are 205 barrels sperm for manufacture at $1 65 per gallon, and 30 barrels dark at $1 55. Nothing doing in whale oil. One thousand barrels to arrive at Boston have been sold at $1 10 per gallon.

Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 26.

CATTLE—Downward tendency. Hogs without material change; dressed, quiet at $7@$7 60 for lots under 200 [illegible] that $8.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The War—France Preparing—Politics—Maximilian—The Conspiracy—Lose from the American War—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 5, 1864.

We have got up to fever-heat at last on the subject of war. Two of the old nations of Europe are at war, and France has no hand in it. The thing is monstrous. Even the Emperor, with his loud talk about neutrality and indifference, appears like a fish out of water. For the great dominant military power to remain idle under such circumstances is abnormal, and provokes the national *démangeaison* for military glory. So, the wish being father to the thought, the more ardent ones are telling that the most illustrious of the Marshals have been called to the Palace in consultation, and that a plan of campaign on the Rhine is being organized, or at least that an army of observation is to be sent in that direction. It cannot be conceived as possible that while Germany is divided by her internal quarrels, France does not go in on the Rhine and VICTOR EMANUEL on the Mincio.

At any rate you may be sure that while France is remaining neutral she is getting ready for war. That is the programme. And then when the occasion presents, she, too, will step into the ring, and poor Germany will wish she had never crossed the Elder, or any other stream, with a doubtful future.

The grand oratorical tournament in the Corps Legislatif on the address, finished with a brilliant "field-day" between Messrs. THIERS, ROUHER and JULES FAVRE, in which it was difficult to say which displayed the most talent. For, if the Minister of State was not entirely the equal on all points of his two competitors, it must be taken into account, also, that he has been brought up in the dry school of figures, in fact as a sort of political economist for agricultural and kindred affairs, while Messrs. THIERS and FAVRE are professional speakers.

The Emperor's reply to the address of the Corps Legislatif has had the effect of widening the chasm between himself and the opposition. The Liberal members of the Chamber say that his speech is for them an insult. For them it is a sort of hoisting up of the draw-bridge, a defiance to mortal combat anyhow and anywhere. After the vote of 180,000 against 50,000 in Paris in favor of candidates who promised to demand for the people liberty, and after struggling through a month's brilliant debate in showing the necessity and the propriety of granting this liberty, to be told by the Emperor that they had enough liberty, that he was the Government and they only his second fiddle, and that when he saw fit to take the initiative in any new measure in the way they desired, he would indicate to them the fact, the Opposition, it may well be surmised, is in a mood to accept the challenge; and thereafter, unless his Majesty makes some concessions, strife will be deadly and without quarter.

At last it is settled that MAXIMILIAN is to go to Mexico. The *Moniteur*, of this morning, announces the fact. The late successes in Mexico have made this final decision possible, by giving to the Prince the guarantee he always asked—the free vote of seven-tenths of the country in his favor. The *Moniteur* does not inform us how these votes were obtained: it only says that a second deputation is on its way from Mexico to the residence of the Prince to offer him their guarantee, and then the *Moniteur* adds an extract from a letter of the Prince to Gen. ALMONTE, in which it is declared that the moment the guarantee referred to above arrives, he will start on the voyage to his new Empire.

The Prince will, therefore, soon arrive at Paris, where he is to have a grand ball at the expense of the city. The entire army of occupation in Mexico will be left for some months in that country after the new Emperor's arrival, in order to render security to the throne, and to give time for the organization of a local army, devoted to the new order of things, and to organize, also, the administration of the country. Then the French troops will commence to retire, and will continue until they have all left the country. This is the programme.

Can you throw any light on the question as to how, so soon after the battles of Morelia and San Luis de Potosi, the Junta have been able to send to the Prince the free vote of seven-tenths of the Republic?

It is rumored, as coming from the investigations now going on in regard to the late complot against the Emperor's life, that MAZZINI in effect was not the organizer of the affair, but another Italian of ability, who has consecrated his life to this object, and who was the organizer of the Orsini affair. I do not know what reliance is to be placed in this statement. The trial of the four men now in prison will probably throw all the desired light on the subject.

The London *Morning Post*, it is said, is now used as a medium by paid ministerial writers at Paris, to write down the French opposition at Paris. This very poor attempt at a flank movement had too miserable a failure in its predecessor, the *Morning Chronicle*—which, by the way, is still sueing the Duke de PERSIGNY for its puff-money—for this one to succeed.

According to M. BRAMS, Deputy in the Corps Legislatif, the American war has caused a total loss to the world in commerce of six milliards of francs, and to France alone of 1,296 millions of francs. But, added the speaker, notwithstanding the want of cotton, the human family has continued to dress and embellish itself, and thus it is that the commerce in wool has been so much developed. It is in this way that the unhappiness of one makes the happiness of another.

The relatives of the Emperor are being rapidly provided for in snug life offices. The father of the Duke de Morny, M. DE FLAHAULT, has just been made Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, an office from which removals rarely take place otherwise than by the hand of death. The Count DE FLAHAULT was the handsome young officer of the Grand Army at a time when Queen HORTENSE was pining at the Tuileries over her long separation from her husband, the King of Holland, and it was not strange that her heart should have been touched by the gallantries of this brilliant officer. M. DE FLAHAULT is a man of great ability, and is naturally thoroughly attached to the destinies of the BONAPARTE family. Although the office of Chancellor of the Legion of Honor is regarded as the natural right of the aged Marshals and Admirals of France, the fact that M. DE FLAHAULT was an officer during the whole reign of the first NAPOLEON, and that he is the father of the man who is doing more at this moment for the maintenance of the Napoleonic dynasty than any other one man, causes him to be accepted by the sticklers for routine with a tolerable degree of equanimity.

The shools of the Latin quarter have become lately the scenes of demonstrations of various kinds, but which have not conducted to any serious results. At the annual dinners of some of the larger colleges the students shouted for THIERS, and JULES FAVRE, and the Opposition. At the School of Fine Arts, a new decree, limiting candidates for the premiums to 25 years of age, produced an *émeute* of considerable dimensions. The School of Fine Arts has been organized with professors and regular lecturers, like the schools of medicine and of law, and at the end of the lecture of M. VIOLLET LE DUC, on Saturday last, it was determined by the students to march in a column two hundred strong to the Louvre, to call out the Count DE NIEUWERKERKE, General Director of the Imperial Museums, and demand his interference in their favor. This they did, notwithstanding the opposition of the police, and the Count came down and made a speech which satisfied the boys. In the *mêlée*, for there was a good deal of scuffling with the police, M. THEOPHILE GAUTIER, the journalist, was arrested, to the amusement of everybody, but was at once released at the request of M. DE NIEUWERKERKE.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Correspondence Between Gens. Pickett and Peck.

The Reported Hanging of a Negro Soldier by the Rebels Denied.

EMPTY REBEL THREATS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Pickett, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Confederate Army, Petersburgh:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a slip cut from the Richmond *Examiner* of Feb. 8, 1864. It is styled "The Advance on Newbern," and appears to have been extracted from the Petersburgh *Register*, a paper published in the City where your headquarters are located.

Your attention is particularly invited to that paragraph which states "that Col. SHAW was shot dead by a negro soldier from the other side of the river, which he was spanning with a pontoon bridge; and that the negro was watched and followed, taken and hanged after the action at Thomasville."

THE ADVANCE ON NEWBERN.

The Petersburgh *Register* gives the following additional facts of the advance on Newbern: "Our army, according to the report of passengers arriving from Weldon, has fallen back to a point sixteen miles west of Newbern. The reason assigned for this retrograde movement was that Newbern could not be taken by us without a loss on our part, which would find no equivalent in its capture, as the place was stronger than we had anticipated. Yet in spite of this we are sure that the expedition will result in good to our cause. Our forces are in a situation to get large supplies from a country still abundant, to prevent raids on points westward, and keep tories in check, and hang them when caught."

"From a private, who was one of the guard that brought the batch of prisoners through, we learn that Col SHAW was shot dead by a negro soldier from the other side of the river, which he was spanning with a pontoon bridge. The negro was watched, followed, taken, and hanged after the action at Thomasville. It is stated, that when our troops entered Thomasville, a number of the enemy took shelter in the houses and fired upon them. The Yankees were ordered to surrender but refused, whereupon our men set fire to the houses, and their occupants got, bodily, a taste in this world of the flames eternal."

The Government of the United States has wisely seen fit to enlist many thousand colored soldiers to aid in putting down the revolution, and has placed them on the same footing, in all respects, as her white troops. The orders of the President are so just, full and clear, that I inclose a copy for your information.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 252.—The following order from the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1863.

It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens of whatever class, color, or condition, and especially to those organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations, and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized Powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offence against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age.

The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers; and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offence shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession.

It is therefore ordered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into Slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continue on such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Believing that this atrocity has been perpetrated without your knowledge, and that you will take prompt steps to disavow this violation of the usages of war, and to bring the offender to justice, I shall refrain from executing a rebel soldier until I learn your action in the premises.

I am, very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN J. PECK, Maj.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 16, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. John J. Peck, U. S. A., Commanding at Newbern:

GENERAL:—Your communication of the 11th of February is received. I have the honor to state in reply, that the paragraph from a newspaper, inclosed therein, is not only without foundation in fact, but so ridiculous, that I should scarcely have supposed it worthy of consideration; but, I would respectfully inform you, that had I have caught *any negro* who had killed either officer, soldier or citizen of the Confederate States, I should have caused him to be immediately executed.

To your threat expressed in the following extract from your communication, viz.:

"Believing that this atrocity has been perpetrated without your knowledge, and that you will take prompt steps to disavow this violation of the usages of war, and to bring the offender to justice, I shall refrain from executing a rebel soldier until I hear of your action in the premises—"

—I have merely to say that I have in my hands, and subject to my orders, captured in the recent operations in this department, some four hundred and fifty officers and men of the United States Army, and for every man you hang, I will hang ten of the United States Army. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. E. PICKETT,
Major-General Commanding.

Government Sale of Burned Vessels.

We are informed that the late Government sale of burned vessels at the Gosport Navy-Yard, in Virginia, was well attended, and that the bidding was lively. Wrought scrap iron sold for 2¾ cents per lb., anchors, 10 cents; chains, 10 cents; boiler plate iron, 8 cents. This was sold to the Government. A lot of old guns was sold at 1¾ cents per lb. to Mr. BALDWIN, of New-York; a lot of old shells for 1½ cents to Mr. BOWMAN, of Baltimore; old composition for 30½ lead for 7½ and copper for 36½ to Messrs. HOWE & PRESBY, of this city. The burned hull of the sloop-of-war *Germantown* was bought for $2,900, by Mr. BUCK, of Norfolk. The hull of sloop-of-war *Plymouth* brought $3,900; the hull of iron-fastened gunboat No. 1, of about 300 tons, with engines and boilers, $520: the hull of copper-fastened gunboat No. 2, of 300 tons, with engines and boilers, $825; a coppered and copper-fastened boat of 70 tons, $525; all sold to R. MCGONIGLE of this city. Considering that the *Germantown* and *Plymouth* lie in about eighteen feet of water, and the others in about six feet of water, and that it will cost about $12,000 to raise them, and get the copper and other material out of them, the above prices were considered high.

It is suggested by gentlemen who attended the sale that it would be for the advantage of the Government to sell without delay all the old burned hulls which lied about this yard, as a handsome sum would thus without doubt be realized, and besides, it would insure the removal of the wrecks which are now more or less in the way of moving vessels.

By reference to our marine journal, it will be seen that Messrs. JAMES POWER & Co. have purchased a vessel for the purpose of wrecking the hulls which were purchased by Boston parties.—*Boston Advertiser, 27th.*

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM DANVILLE.—JAMES T. FOX, of Company C, Sixth Ohio, and CHAS. SCHUSTER, of Company H, of the same regiment—both of this city—reached here yesterday morning, having escaped from Prison No. 5, Danville, Virginia. They made their escape by means of a tunnel seventy-five feet in length, which was dug by the prisoners in five days and nights. The exodus was effected on the night of the 28th of January, about seventy of the nine hundred prisoners in the building managing to reach fresh air before the sentry discovered them. The fortunate ones—mostly Ohio and Illinois men—then divided themselves into small squads and commenced their toilsome and dangerous flight in the direction of our lines. The men mentioned, in company with JOHN MILLENBADEN, of the Thirtieth Indiana, reached our lines at Suffolk on the 13th instant, after experiencing all the privations and miseries incident to such a trip. There are six prison houses at Danville containing about 5,000 Union prisoners, the majority of whom were taken at Chickamauga. The men who reached this city are stopping at the corner of Sycamore and Pearle streets, having thirty days' leave of absence from their regiment. They have not, yet been able to ascertain anything relative to the fate of the others who escaped at the same time. The prisoners at Danville are subjected to all the miseries of their fellow-soldiers in prisons elsewhere. Their food consisted at no time of more than two ounces of fresh beef, and eight ounces of corn-bread

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The obituary of the last month contains the names of two English authoresses of eminence, but as distinct in their walks of literature as in their fate—one dying prematurely in youth, the other surviving to extreme age. Miss PROCTER, the "golden tressed Adelaide" of her father's song, is best known by the two series of "Legends and Lyrics," long familiar to all lovers of poetry. Though the daughter of a poet, ("Barry Cornwall,") her verse is no echo of another's lyre—but the genuine expression, always tender and graceful, of a mind at once elegant and original. Latterly, her writings have assumed a more ascetic character, possibly from the influence of the strong religious feeling which made her a convert to the Roman Catholic Church. The long and wasting illness from which she suffered was probably aggravated by her zeal in works of mercy and beneficence, exerted beyond the measure of her always delicate health.

Miss LUCY AIKIN, whose life extended to eighty-one years, was almost the last of the personal links that connected the literary men of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The daughter of Dr. JOHN AIKIN and the niece of his sister, who, to Dr. JOHNSON's great disgust, "threw herself away," (as he expressed it), "on a little Presbyterian parson," Mr. BARBAULD. Both her father and aunt have a lasting title to remembrance, while their joint *Evenings at Home* remains one of the best books of the juvenile library, to say nothing of graver works. The whole family, indeed, were devoted to literature. Two of Miss AIKIN's brothers reached eminence in science, and her own popular historical *Memoirs of King Charles and James I, Life of Addison*, &c., have enjoyed a wide circulation.

—GEORGE HENRY LEWES, the versatile, who seems to carry on at once, with the greatest ease, four or five separate and independent trains of thought—now the historian of Philosophy; then throwing off sprightly novels, such as *Rensthorpe*, *Rose, Blanche and Violet*, &c.; presently deep in molluscs, zeophytes, and other "Seaside Studies:" beside writing a *Life* (that the Germans allow to be the best extant) *of Goethe*—announces a new work of some importance, *Aristotle, a Chapter from the History of Science, including Analyses of Aristotle's Scientific Writings*. It will be the most complete examination of the Aristotelian Physics ever made, and brings out several remarkable anticipations of modern discoveries relating to the laws of life and the mind, the general principles of biology, &c., with a description of PLATO's and ARISTOTLE's methods of investigation, and their bearing on the progress of true science.

—The book trade promises to be well represented at the great New-York Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, now the absorbing theme in all circles. Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS, and Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., head the list each with contributions of $1,000; and the same value was presented by the latter firm to the Brooklyn Fair for the like purpose. All the other publishing houses in the City follow in due proportion, and it is estimated the fair will open with a stock of $25,000 worth of the best new books. In addition to this will be an old book department, including autographs, curiosities, medals, &c., mostly supported by amateurs. At the Cincinnati Fair this branch acquired such development that the catalogue alone comprised forty pages. Chief among its curiosities is President LINCOLN's original MSS. of the Amnesty Proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863. A sale by auction was the method resorted to for disposing of those articles that it would be difficult to price according to any settled rule.

—*Life of Marcus Tullius Cicero*, by WILLIAM FORSYTH, one of Mr. MURRAY's prominent books for the Spring season, is a pleasant resetting of the facts relating to the life and public career of the great Latin orator. The industry of the scholars of the seventeenth century, who collected and collated every fragment of information with painful diligence, renders the acquisition of new data impossible, and Dr. CONYERS MIDDLETON's classic *Life of Cicero* probably contains all the facts that will ever be accessible on the subject. That book has lasted, however, more than a hundred years, and every story needs telling over again in the fashion of the time after the lapse of a generation. German erudition, too, has thrown light on the subject, and the phenomena can now be studied with the aids afforded by the exhaustive learning of MOMMSEN and DRUMANN. We have not noticed any commencement of the intended republication of Mr. FORSYTH's book, but it may be recommended as a safe speculation. An enlightened curiosity always desires to make intimate acquaintance with the great names of history, while in the exigencies of modern life, the number of them who attain to a familiarity with the original sources in a dead language rather diminishes than increases. There is always room, therefore, for the work of a judicious interpreter, such as Mr. FORSYTH's book proves him to be.

—Col. JAMES GRAHAM, author of a well-known compendius *History of the Art of War*, has a volume shortly to be published by Messrs. SMITH & ELDER, on what may be called military ethics, a side of the subject that has hardly yet met with due attention. The title of the book is *Military Ends and Moral Means*, exemplifying the higher influences affecting military life and character, the motives to enlistment, the use of stratagems in war, the necessity for standing armies, and the duties of a military force aiding the civil powers. Amidst the present deluge of merely technical treatises, it is to be hoped that this book of broader aim will not be overlooked.

—In the multifarious foreign correspondence of THEODORE PARKER contained in the "Memoir," recently edited by Mr. WEISS, are some interesting letters by HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE. In one he gives a simple outline of his life, in answer to Mr. PARKER's inquiries, that in the dearth of special information, will be eagerly read by his numerous admirers. He says: "I was born at Lee, in Kent, on the 24th November, 1822. My father was a merchant. His name was THOMAS HENRY BUCKLE, and he was descended from a family, one of whom was well known as Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Queen ELIZABETH. He died in 1840. My mother, who still lives, (1858,) was a Miss MIDDLETON, of the Yorkshire MIDDLETONS. As a boy my health was extremely delicate, and my parents were fortunately guided by the advice of that wise and good man, Dr. BIRKBECK, whose name, I believe, is not unknown in America, who forbade my receiving any eduction that would tax the brain. This prevented me from being in the common sense of the word, educated, and also prevented my going to college. When I was in my eighteenth year, my father died, and left me in independent circumstances, in a pecuniary point of view. My health steadily improved, and to this moment I had read little except *Shakespeare, The Arabian Nights*, and *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress*, three books on which I literally feasted.—Between the ages of eighteen and nineteen I conceived the plan of my Book,—dimly indeed,—but still the plan was there, and I set about its execution. From the age of nineteen, I have worked, on an average, ten hours daily. My method was this: In the morning I usually studied physical science; in the forenoon, languages, (of which, till the age of nineteen, I was deplorably ignorant,) and the rest of the day history and jurisprudence; in the evening, general literature. I have always steadily refused to write in reviews, being determined to give up my life to a larger purpose. I have, therefore, produced nothing except the first volume of my 'History,' and the 'Lecture on the Influence of Women.' This is all, I think, that you requested me to communicate."

—Mr. J. C. DERBY, whose name is synonymous with energy and enterprise in the Book Trade, recommences the publishing business in New-York, in connection with his late partner, Mr. N. C. MILLER. Popular literature owes much to the former establishment of these gentlemen, at Auburn in this State, which became a great centre from whence reading for the masses was widely disseminated. They have secured several books of attractive quality to start with, including "General Grant and his Campaigns: a Sketch of his Life and Military Career," by JULIAN K. LARKE; "President Lincoln's Administration, including his Speeches, Addresses, Letters, Messages and Proclamations," by HENRY J. RAYMOND; "A History of the Democratic Party," by WM. D. JONES; HORACE GREELEY's great historical work on the Southern Rebellion, and other books equally bearing on the great questions of the day.

—To the list of great commanders who have left literary memorials of their career must be added the name of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT. The autobiographical work that has for some time engaged the attention of the veteran General is nearly complete. It will form one volume, octavo, and will furnish a succinct account of his whole life, tracing it downward from an early period to the latest public occurrences with which he was officially connected. As might be expected, when coming from one who has no motive to conceal the truth, the work is outspoken and fearless in its revelations, and must excite an absorbing degree of interest. The publisher is not yet determined on.

The Freedmen in South Carolina.

From a Special Correspondent.

RED HOUSE, Monday, Feb. 8, 1864.

When nature has long shrunk and withered under the cold, icy hand of Winter, and the sameness of snow-clad fields has become tedious, and forests have tossed their creaking, naked boughs through many a sleety storm, and the vigorous reign of the Frost King has made for months the rays even of the noon-day sun a cold mockery, and men have rested from the arduous labors of the growing and gathering year, till even the cozy hearthstone begins to lose its charms, advancing Spring comes beaming on like the realization of hope long deferred, and a quiet but earnest joy sits brightly upon the face of all nature, as light upon the rosy face of the morning. But is there not a deeper significance? are there not deeper sympathies awakened, and richer fruitions in store, and holier joys flushing the soul, when at length a long, hard winter of oppression and degradation is losing its hold of a people, the cruel fetters are giving way, and a whole people, boastingly thought to be lost to all but brutish instincts, are stepping forth from their hard bondage, and pressing and swelling forward to exercise the duties and responsibilities of manhood, and commencing the upward development toward the throne of God?

Is there anything especially new or wonderful that I should write thus. No; but come and see. Take a steamer from New-York, fortified with a pass indorsed with the all-important name of Secretary STANTON, and disembark at Beaufort. Now obtain for yourself as comfortable a horse as you may, and start with me along the famous *shell road*—a road in the days of peace bedded with *oyster-shells* ten miles in length to the ferry—now no longer paved with the tenements of these bivalves, for war absorbs all industry, and the structures of peace must suffer waste. We will say nothing of heavy fortifications as we pass beyond the picket line built on the very site of the mansion of a haughty slave-owner. As you pass on, don't let your inquiring eye rest upon the dismatted highway, for it will make you sad. The beautiful hedges which lined it on either side, interspersed with lofty and venerable trees, adorned with their gray-bearded moss, are all razed clean to the ground. Noble forests fell with them far and wide; and beautiful groves, where sweetest social comfort had been enjoyed, and *had been enjoyed still*, but for that fearful avarice which seized upon the unrequited labor of others, and snugly embowered cottages with all their appurtenances of comfort—all, all is gone. You see the naked plain, and the melting sun pours down upon you unhindered. And all that no lurking-place might be left for the rebellious foe, where the sweeping tornado of shot and shell, from rifled Parrots might not reach him and hurl him into the ravenous maw of never-satisfied war. These things are sad; but pass on, all will not be sad. Out of this moral death a moral birth has arisen, of surprising grandeur! Men are dying and moldering to ashes, and as a *result* in God's wonderful Providence, men are rising from death *to be men*, and at the same time the glorious object of the war is more than being accomplished. Don't expect to rest your eye upon anything of splendor; there is nothing of the kind out here, for war has left his devastating footsteps all over those plantations.

If your moral sympathies are not fresh and deep, and if you have not an eye able to forecast the future, follow me no longer, for you will be disappointed. There are rough and tangled thorns here, but some beautiful buds to that soul which, with God, loves to look upon the upward development of our nature and the emancipation of the human faculties from galling bondage and depressing ignorance. You cross the salt water bridge, and turn sharp to your right, going almost in the same direction in which you came—such are the undulations made by salt creeks and tidal currents. Finally you come to a carriage-way which formerly belonged to a pleasant plantation home; you cross it, and you are on the plantation to which it belongs—Edgerly. On your right, in the distance, by the shore of Beaufort River, is the former country residence of the proprietor that *was*, and the humble homes of the proprietors that *are*, who, two and a half years ago, were *slaves* on the land they now *own*. Still on beyond, but in close proximity, you will perceive a new settlement, where, last Fall, in October, was an undisturbed cotton-field, all white for the harvest. Your eye is first attracted by a couple of white cottages; and then upon examination you will perceive eleven houses for dwellings, for the improvement in them is such that you can scarcely call them cabins. About these dwellings are already springing up all those appurtenances which betoken comfort and an advancing civilization. These are *framed* houses, with jointed floors, and, with one or two exceptions, they are furnished with glazed windows, so that light and heat can simultaneously be enjoyed in their dwellings. Many of the chimneys are of brick, but where these could not be consistently obtained, clay and moss were resorted to, and a remarkably neat and substantial chimney can be made of it, too. Most of them were unable to obtain their flooring or windows, but credit was given them on the security of the coming cotton crop, for light and warmth seemed so absolutely necessary to proper growth, even in a moral sense, that I told them they must not forego them.

Now bear in mind that these persons are *negroes*; that they *own the land* on which they are settled—something over 500 acres—that they purchased it with their *own money*; that they have put up these houses by their own labor, getting the stuff out of their own woods, with the single exception of the flooring and a small part of the siding; that they commenced operations only after their crops of last Summer were mainly gathered in, or were ready for the final harvest; that there is not an able-bodied man among them, every one having been examined for the draft and exempted; that their land—a part of the Edgerly plantation—was bought in conjunction with the Edgerly people, and was divided between the two peoples and finally between themselves without quarreling; and *finally* that they were every one of them *slaves*, and, with *one* exception, *field hands* two and a half years ago, when the booming of DUPONT's guns at Hilton Head startled their rebellious masters like frightened deer, and spoke to them of the long-looked for dawn of the day when unrequited labor should be abolished, and labor, losing its badge of degradation should become honorable. Neither must we, if we would wisely judge of these facts, and safely forecast the future history of these people, weigh matters as we would if our Northern citizens were under consideration, for with them these things are nothing more than what we may expect. They are facts which are literally true of those *slaves* who are "unfit to have their freedom;" to whom God has given none of those instincts of humanity which make them capable of taking care of themselves; who have no rights which a white man is bound to respect; who are "like children needing the careful providing care and oversight of white masters;" "whose happier condition is a state of bondage, to which God specially created them," and who, if given their freedom, "would only spend lives of indolence, debauchery and crime." They are true of those whose every manly aspiration has been steadily, for generations, depressed, and so far as possible, crushed out; who have been degraded toward the brute creation so far as it was possible to degrade them; whose whole habits of life have been those of subservience of the blindest kind, and ignorance almost without light.

You have seen the view which I wished you to behold. You see the slave of 1861 and the freedman of 1863. You see him bending under his task, without knowledge or development, or hope of remuneration, considered and treated as a chattel, since which not thrice has the earth encircled the sun, and you behold him, as with a bound, a freedman, not only in name, but in very deed, the possessor by lawful purchase of the very soil over which his slave-life has sweated and bled, and of his own self-made house, with his children in daily attendance on school, and giving every evidence of continued progress. Those who cannot see in this view sublimity of the highest type have moral natures wholly undeveloped, or have prejudices sturdier than knotty oaks, or are built so low down that those lofty thoughts and ideas which speak of the divine mind never reach them. Nor is this an exceptional case; for I shall speak of another people in my next who have not been under my special care.

The action of the people under the recent order of the President allowing them to preëmpt twenty acres of land to a person over 21 years of age, is a most interesting evidence of their powerful tendencies upward. Acting under special appointment, I have in my hands *several hundred dollars*, deposited with me by the people, to preëmpt their respective lots of land whenever the Tax Commissioners are ready to receive it, these lots being almost universally on their own plantations, and their several lots selected with very little discord, their lines of course to be affected more or less by the survey. This movement is not as when you see now and then a sail making its way toward a desired haven under favoring gales, for it is, as it were, when the sea shall be covered with white-winged vessels, eagerly moving toward the same place of rest. It is a general movement, and one made thoroughly in earnest, and one of tremendous import, too. The great body of land on the island is taken up by them, much to the dissatisfaction of certain white parties who had come down here with the view of entering largely into the sales under the former order, and monopolizing a good portion of the land. My own people have already gone to work in preparing their land for their own cotton crops, and calculate to work it entirely with the hoe, as they are not able to buy teams and plows. I speak now of the people on Oak Mulligan Plantation, who are at work on land recently taken for preëmption. They are nearly all refugees, and Gen. SAXTON has kindly agreed to furnish them sufficient funds to secure their land, and they have gone to work heartily in order to remunerate with cotton in the Fall. As an evidence of what they will do, I will state what has been done by those who purchased last Spring.

One of my own men, who worked his Government crop of corn and cotton faithfully, besides his own crops of corn, &c., on Government land, made cotton on his own land in addition, and has already received of me for it in cash $100, and from $15 to $25 are yet to come. The Edgerly people have raised on their own land about 1,000 pounds ginned cotton, from which they will realize something like $1,000. And there are other cases still more favorable, but these came under my own observation; and although these facts which I have stated in this letter are concerning my own people, still, in their general bearing, they are true of the whole island. At the sale of city property in Beaufort, the same remarkable facts were developed; and if the people can be protected in these incipient landed rights, and can be assisted just enough to keep them guided in the right way, things look as if they would soon have control of the whole island, as soon as they can safely be intrusted with political rights and duties, which time, in my estimation, is not far distant.

One general principle only needs to be adhered to: that is, to allow the people, always, whether individually or collectively, to *take care of themselves*, and even to *compel them to it*, and then supplement the remainder. Every effort, properly guided, will develop new capacity, the amount to be supplemented under discreet management, will grow smaller and smaller, until very soon, and almost imperceptibly they will swing clear of all aid, and be safely launched on the steady, calm sea of self-government. But it this prophecy shall prove too sanguine, still it is our bounden duty to see to it that they are placed in a position to do all they are capable of. But bear in mind the astonishing fact—*slaves of 1861, and landowners and occupants of their own self-made dwellings in 1864!*

A. S. H.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Weather—Deserters—The Amnesty Proclamation—Court-martial Cases—Officers Dismissed—More Deserters—Sentenced to be Shot—The Dialectic Society of Stevensburgh.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, Feb. 19, 1864.

The last few days has been a trying one for the soldier whose fortune it was to be on picket duty; those in camp found it next to impossible to keep warm, the cloth covering of huts affording but little protection from the chilling blasts. To-day the weather is more moderate, and we are again enjoying weather more suitable for Spring than the Winter season. Everything is again quiet on the extreme front, the enemy having manifested no disposition for some days to annoy the pickets here.

Deserters from the enemy's ranks continue to come in daily—particularly from the Louisiana regiments. Nearly the whole of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Louisiana Regiments have deserted during the last month. The reason assigned by deserters for the stampede from these regiments is, that they have a copy of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* containing President LINCOLN's Amnesty Proclamation. Great efforts have been made by some of the officers to obtain possession of this contraband newspaper, but thus far, without success. It has passed through nearly every man's hands in the regiments, and when last seen by my informant it was nearly worn out.

A recent order approves of the proceedings of courts-martial in the following cases:

Cashiered.—Capt. John F. Reynolds, 9th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers; Capt. John Harlan, 9th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers; First Lieut. Andrew B. Smith, 87th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Second Lieut. B. Cronin, 82d New-York Volunteers; Assistant Surgeon John R. McCullough, 82d New-York Volunteers; Capt. R. E. Clary, 2d U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieut. Peter Reiner, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

Dismissed.—First Lieut. Albert E. Chester, 1st Ohio Cavalry; Capt. F. W. Utter, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry; First Lieut. B. F. Campbell, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Second Lieut. Aaron J. Goodrich, 125th New-York Volunteers; Capt. Orlando C. Farquhar, 122d Ohio Volunteers, Capt. Benjamin F. Sells, 122d Ohio Volunteers; Capt. Hugh Bovle, 69th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. Jnseph H. Williams, 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry; Second Lieut. Geo. J. Geiser, 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry.

To be Shot to Death Feb. 26.—Private Benjamin Van Horn, Battery F, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery; private George W. Enterline, Company D, 62d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Private GEORGE A. ROGERS, First Vermont Cavalry, has recently been promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry.

OPENING OF A PUBLIC HALL.

The Dialectic Society of Stevensburgh opened their new hall to the public on Thursday evening, on which occasion PERKINS' Amateur Minstrels gave an entertainment of which the following was the

PROGRAMME.

1. Opening Chorus. "Katie Deane,".White and Company
2. "A Little more Cider," ..... Barnes and Company
3. Song of all Songs ..... Isdell and Company
4. "Vilikins and his Dinah," Perkins, White and Company
5. "My Mary Ann,"..... Perkins and Company
6. Railroad Catastrophe..... Company

PART SECOND.

1. Banjo Lesson..... Shumway and Stevens
2. Jig ..... Isdell
3. "Good Old Rye," (song)..... Taylor
4. Song (medley)..... Perkins
5. "Who will Care for Mother now," } Westerfield, Taylor and White.

PART THREE.

1. Bones and Banjo (duet)..... Shumway and Stevens
2. "Blooming Rose of Texas,".. White, Bovee and Taylor
3. "Hutchinson Brothers," (original) } Perkins, Taylor and Westerfield
4. Champion dance..... Isdell and Shumway
5. Veteran Volunteers Song (original) ..... John Evans
6. Walk around—"Out of the Wilderness,"..... Company

The performers were all amateurs, and judged as such—it being their first appearance on any stage—took their several parts in a creditable manner, eliciting much applause and several *encores* from a large and critical audience. One of the original pieces, composed by Capt. PERKINS, runs as follows:

MEDLEY.

AIR—*Bob Ridley.*

White folks, I'm gwine to sing you a ditty,
It ain't very long, and that's no pity:

AIR—*There was an old man in Virginny.*

My song is about our Kilpatrick.

Our brave young commander and chief,
And we think that the brave Third Division
Can't be beat—that's our candid belief.

AIR—*Ben Bolt.*

For don't you remember the Gettysburgh fight,
Where the balls flew from morning till night:
When cavalry was needed how loud was the cry,

AIR—*Dan Tucker.*

Out of the way of the Third Division,
Kilpatrick desires a slight collision
With the noted corps called Stuart's legion.
If they're any where about the region.

AIR: "*No One to Love.*"

For there's no one to love, none to caress,
Any Southern guerrillas or any such mess;
And they'll find when they've come we've a nice little pill
Manufactured by Spencer and sent them by Kil.

One of the original puns that convulsed the audience with laughter was the following:

"What military command does a woman execute while crossing a muddy street?"

"*Dress up* in front." "*Close* up in the rear."

During the evening KILPATRICK's Cavalry Band, of which S. L. GILLESPIE of the First Ohio, is leader, executed in a creditable manner the following pieces: "Il Balen"—Quickstep from "Trovatore;" "India Rubber Overcoat"—medley by DODWORTH; "Capt. Sheppard's Quickstep," by GRAFFULA; "Gen. Kilpatrick's Waltz," by GEORGE BRENNER, Second New-York Cavalry; "German Polka," by GEORGE BRENNER; "Waltz;" "Still so Gently o'er me Stealing;" "Quickstep," VERDI; "Ennomian Waltz," LANNER; "Red, White and Blue," &c.; "Star-spangled Banner,' &c.

Next Thursday evening the Perkins Minstrels will give another entertainment. This company is made up as follows:

Musicians.—Bones, Shumway, 2d New-York Cavalry; first violin, Sergt. Barnes, 1st Ohio Cavalry; second violin, Green, 5th New-York Cavalry; bass, Bovee, 5th New-York Cavalry; guitar, Capt. Perkins, 1st Michigan Cavalry; banjo, Isdell, 5th New-York Cavalry; banjo, Stevens, 1st Ohio Cavalry; triangle, White, 1st Ohio Cavalry; tambourine, Barnes, Jr., 1st Ohio Cavalry.

Singers.—Taylor, 2d New-York Cavalry; Evans, 1st Ohio Cavalry; Westerfield, 5th New-York Cavalry.

The Dialectic Society originated with Gen. KILPATRICK, and has for its special object the instruction, as well as amusement, of the Third Cavalry Division and their friends, particularly the ladies, now visiting them, by a series of lectures, theatrical performances, &c.

In furtherance of the objects of the society, a building, 60x24, two stories high, conveniently located on one of the principal streets of Stevensburgh, has been fitted up. The walls are neatly covered with breadths of red, white and blue cambric, extending from ceiling to floor, and there are seats sufficient to accommodate about 300 persons; a stage 34 by 20 has been improvised by the erection of a one-story extension, which is fitted up with footlights, drop curtains, wings, scenery, and some of the other paraphernalia pertaining to places devoted to theatrical performances. On one side of the stage is a full-length painting of Gen. KILPATRICK, en pedestal, and on the other side is the Goddess of Liberty. The principal scene is a view from a verandah, with pillars, railing, flowers and shrubbery in the foreground; a forest to the left beyond; still further on and to the right is seen a harbor, upon whose placid bosom floats a gondola, and on the beach a gondolier and his lady love; bluffs, the entrance from the ocean into the harbor, light-house and the mellow light of an autumnal sun, go to make up the background. The seats used upon the stage are made of barrels and boxes each one having upon it cabalistic numerals peculiar to itself, and only understood by the soldier who travels, and the name of some one of the articles furnished the army by Uncle Samuel, such as a hard bread box is marked: "365—bread;" a barrel, "286—coffee;" another, "282—sugar;" "305—beans." At the first entertainment given on Thursday night an admission fee of 25 cents was charged; reserved seats $1. Every ticket was sold at an early hour, and hundreds who sought to gain admission were turned away, owing to the limited capacity of the house. There were present on this occasion, occupying reserved seats, Gen. KILPATRICK, accompanied by his staff and several ladies; Col. ULRIC DAHLGREN, and officers and men representing every regiment in the Third Division. Barring the usual faults incident to a first performance by non-professionals, a very cold night and a smoky stove, everything passed off in a satisfactory manner—at least, one would judge so from the enthusiastic plaudits of the audience. To-morrow night addresses will be made in the same place by Senator CHANDLER and Representative KELLOGG of Michigan, and during the coming week a series of entertainments will be given. The Executive Committee is now ready to receive applications from all professionals engaged in any respectable way of amusing or instructing the public, and who desire to see the army and contribute something toward lessening the burdens of our brave troopers.

The officers of the Dialectic Society are as follows: *President*—Lieut.-Col. E. GOULD, Fifth Michigan Cavalry; *Vice-President*—Lieut.-Col. Wm. P. Brinton, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; *Secretary*—Capt. Wm. H. Perkins, First Michigan Cavalry; *Corresponding Secretary*—Edward A. Paul; *Treasurer*—Lieut. T. F. Northrup, Second New-York and A. D. C. *Executive Committee*—Major Bacon, Fifth New-York Cavalry; Lieut. French, Battery; Capt. Powers, Sixth Michigan Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Preston, First Vermont Cavalry; Capt. Durling, Seventh Michigan Cavalry. *Scene Painters*—Capt. Daniel H. Powers, Sixth Michigan Cavalry; Sergt. Brooks, Fifth Michigan Cavalry. *Carpenters*—Mr. Jackson, First Vermont Cavalry; Mr. Taggart, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

E. A. PAUL.

Visitors to the Army—Speeches—Balls and Festivities.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1864.

The enemy have been very quiet of late, so that our soldiers have had plenty of time to devote to amusement, and right well have they improved it. The weather has generally been remarkably good during the last three weeks, and there being a large number of ladies in camp, there has been a two weeks' carnival. On Saturday night last Senators HOWARD and CHANDLER of Michigan, Senator WILKINSON of Minnesota, Representatives KELLOGG of Michigan, KELLOGG of New-York, and some fifty more members of Congress and others, accompanied by a numerous company of lady attendants, arrived at Brandy Station on a visit to the Third Cavalry Division. At this point General KILPATRICK had in waiting for them, ambulances and horses, and at an early hour the whole party were safely at headquarters in Stevensburgh. After partaking of lunch the party, accompanied by numerous cavalry officers, and officers from the Second Corps, accompanied by ladies, proceeded to Dialectic Hall, where patriotic and spirited addresses were made by Senators HOWARD, CHANDLER and WILKINSON, and Representatives KELLOGG (of Michigan) and RAMSAY and General KILPATRICK. All of the speakers took decided ground in favor of prosecuting this war so long as there was a man in arms against the Government, and in favor of wiping out Slavery at the same time. These sentiments were most cordially indorsed by the soldiers present, who manifested their approval of some of the most extreme views uttered, by frequently applauding the speakers. The proceedings over here, the whole company proceeded to Gen. KILPATRICK's quarters, where, after partaking of a supper, prepared under the personal supervision of Mr. SIBBS, the efficient and popular purveyor at this post, dancing was indulged in to music furnished by Capt. PERKINS, amateur minstrel company, until a late hour. The numerous party was lodged in the houses and tents in the vicinity. Sunday morning, the Fifth New-York Cavalry, Major NAYLOR, went through some field manœuvres for the divertisement of those present, who had never been in the field before, after which the company rode to take a look at the enemy, near Morton's Ford—the scene or Gen. HAYES' late fight. During the afternoon and evening, the members of Congress visited the regiments from their respective States, and several addresses were made. Before the Second New-York Cavalry, speeches were made by Senators HOWARD and WILKINSON, and also by Chaplain ROE—speeches to the point, and which evidently made the men feel better. It has been a source of regret with many that our troops have not been permitted more frequently to see and hear those persons directly engaged in making laws for the country, and steering the Ship of State through the present storm. Soldiers are human beings, and particularly sensitive about being neglected by those who are not breasting the bullets of secession.

Of news as to hostile movements there is none. Deserters come in daily, and the advance pickets occasionally capture small parties of the rebel cavalry.

Those people residing within our lines, who have heretofore been blatant Secessionists of the last-ditch school, feel much depressed at the aspect of Confederate affairs. "We will throw ourselves into the arms of France for protection rather than submit to return to the United States again," was up to within a few months the defiant threat; but now they have not even the satisfaction of hoping for relief from that source; that a Confederate collapse is near at hand the rebels here believe, and nine out of ten with whom I have conversed of late, do not hesitate to assert such to be their belief; the remaining one-tenth are silent and sullen, waiting—hoping without hope—like Micawber, for something to turn up to give new life to the cause of secession. The cry is now, "*If* you do succeed in crushing us as a nation, you never will have the satisfaction of punishing our leaders," and then they relate with evident satisfaction how certain Government leaders in the Southern cause have made extensive purchases in other countries, to which they expect to retire when forced out of that last ditch. JEFF. DAVIS down to HAMPTON, many make no secret of saying, have made provision for their future maintenance in other countries. HAMPTON and a number of others have bought lands in Central America.

E. A. PAUL.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Anniversary of Washington's Birthday—Political Matters—Military Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 22, 1864.

This, the anniversary of the birth of the "Father of his Country," is meeting with no general observance in Chicago. There will be some "doings" on the occasion, but it is not set down in our calendar as one of the days "which we celebrate." There is some partial military and civic celebration, however, so that it will not be permitted to pass by entirely unhonored. It seems impossible to increase the number of our national holidays. Our people cannot spare the time from the pursuit of the almighty dollar for the purpose of commemorating important events in our history. It may be, however, that the closing out of the rebellion will furnish another Fourth of July, upon which we all may be agreed in setting aside for future observance.

Political matters are at a low ebb. It is so much a foregone conclusion with us that Mr. LINCOLN is to be renominated, and of course reëlected, that we deem any premature agitation of the subject unnecessary. Locally, we are casting about for a Gubernatorial candidate. Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE seemed to have been almost universally settled upon, but it is now understood that he has peremptorily declined, so that we are at sea again. Our city contested-election case, which involved the validity of the election of Mayor and other officers, last Spring, appears to have been lost sight of, nothing having been heard of it for several months past. It may have been abandoned by the Republicans, for aught I know.

Military movements are active. Regiment after regiment, which has reënlisted, continues to pass through this city, returning to their homes for the enjoyment of a well-earned furlough. They have also commenced passing to the front again, with well-filled ranks. They are not all filled to the maximum, but return with from 150 to 300 recruits. The cavalry regiments go back full. The Illinois First Colored Regiment still "hangs fire." It numbers only about 500, after some three or four months' strenuous efforts to complete it. Enlistments are quite satisfactory, but our quota will not be full by the 15th of March, unless they are accelerated for the next eighteen days.

We came pretty near having a Schleswig-Holstein imbroglio in Chicago last week. As is well known, there is a large German population in this city, while the more northern nations, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, are strongly represented. The Germans are quite excited upon the question at issue in the "Fatherland," and have held several public meetings upon the subject. As is quite natural, the Scandinavians, too, take a deep interest in what is happening in their native land. A Turners' Society had some kind of a public demonstration one day last week, and while passing through a district in the North Division, almost exclusively occupied by Swedes, Danes and Norwegians, got their national prejudices aroused in some way, and "pitched in," and for a while serious trouble was apprehended. Some of the cooler and more influential of the Teutons interposed, and the disturbance was quelled without serious mischief being done. Talk about the "phlegmatic German" as much as you please, only speak to him about Schleswig-Holstein, and he will froth and foam equal to his own favorite beverage. In everything relating to the "Fatherland" the German is quick and sensitive, although as adopted citizens they are more patriotic than any other class of foreigners.

The return of our "veteran regiments" makes a great deal of trouble for the "Copperheads." The soldier-boys will not stand any fooling, and when they meet a rebel sympathizer who is blatant in his treason, they are in for a fight. Sometimes they go beyond what they have any legal or moral right. A few days ago quite a serious disturbance was created in Oquauka, the county seat of Henderson County. The boys found there a nest of these sympathizers, who not only personally insulted them, but were loud-mouthed in their treasonable expressions. They did not propose to stand this, and were determined that every one of the obnoxious individuals should "take the oath," which they proceeded to administer. Finally they came across one customer who refused, and revolvers were drawn, and used, but without any fatal result. A courier was dispatched into the country, and by the next day quite a force of armed Copperheads marched upon the town. They were met, however, by a delegation of citizens, a parley ensued, and the difficulty was arranged. At one time a serious and sanguinary fight appeared imminent.

I have a letter from Vicksburgh of a recent date. The writer states that many of those who have leased plantations have abandoned them since the withdrawal of our troops from Milliken's Bend, Goodrich's Landing and other points, to join Gen. SHERMAN's expedition. And also that the colored people, mostly old men, women and children, have flocked to the river by thousands, for the same reason—the want of adequate military protection from the raids of the roving bands of guerrillas. Large numbers have gone from this section to engage in the plantation business; but it is likely to prove a losing speculation. If the Government expects to derive any revenue from this source, it should guarantee a peaceable possession to the lessees. About sixty had come in who had commenced operations on plantations in the vicinity of Milliken's Bend.

I have also a recent letter from Natchez, from the Chaplain of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry. He represents everything quiet in that neighborhood, and that the people are more loyal there to the old flag than at any other place visited by the regiment. He says they are received with great kindness and confidence, and that all that part of Mississippi would gladly return to its allegiance, if the rebel military pressure was but removed. Intelligent men with whom he converses all agree that the Confederacy is a failure, and that to achieve the independence of the South is an impossibility. He does not credit the stories of destitution and starvation, which are so frequently set afloat up North. There is plenty of corn and bacon, and forage to last until another harvest.

A decision of considerable importance has just been made by our Superior Court. It is to the effect that all assessments made in this city for the past year are illegal, owing in the first place to the unconstitutionality of the sections of the charter under which they were made, and secondly to irregularities in the proceedings of the officers making them. This throws many valuable and much needed improvements back an entire year.

We are undergoing the same series of difficulties in regard to our Police system which you have experienced in New-York. A few years ago, a Board of Police Commissioners was authorized by the Legislature, since which time we have had an effective police. But the present dominant party in the City Government have wanted this department for partisan purposes, and have consequently resorted to every possible means to demoralize it and break it up. They have not yet succeeded, but have managed to accomplish considerable mischief.

Our Board of Trade are moving to erect a magnificent building for their purposes. They have resolved to raise $300,000 for this object, and a body which can in a few months put three regiments and a battery into the field, will not be apt to fail in this home enterprise. It is proposed to purchase the First Baptist Church property, on the Court-house square, as the location.

Business is very active for the season. The wholesale dry goods trade is reported unusually heavy, while the grocery business does not fall much behind. Grain is rather quiet. There are about 4,000,000 bushels in store here, and the daily receipts are fair. The packing season is about closed, and the result does not vary much from last year—the hog receipts being in the neighborhood of 1,300,000. Reports from the Winter wheat districts are highly favorable. We have also from Southern Illinois reports that preparations are in progress for planting cotton on a large scale the coming season. Weather moderate. Last week very cold, thermometer ranging from 10 to 17 degrees below zero, for a few days.

From Kentucky.

THE BELL COMPROMISE RESOLUTIONS—THE LEGISLATURE SOUND ON THE MAIN ISSUE—ANOTHER EMANCIPATION MEETING IN COVINGTON.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864.

The three brief resolutions reported by Mr. BELL from the House Select Committee on National Affairs, and which (if any) may pass both chambers, do not unmistakably reaffirm the more "conservative" principles of the "Kentucky Platform." They ignore distracting points, except negro recruiting, which is regarded impolitic, and earnestly but respectfully protested against. With this exception, their tone and substance, so far as they go, is acceptable to all Unionists everywhere—perfectly sound on the great issue, *the preservation of the Union by crushing the rebellion.*

Covington emancipationists, on the 13th, appointed delegates to the Convention here, and resolved "that we heartily approve the President's Proclamation freeing and arming the slaves of rebels; that immediate constitutional measures be taken to do away with the hateful institution in our State."

PONTIAC.

GEN. SMITH'S FORCE.—A private letter from Brig.-Gen. W. S. SMITH, dated Collierville, Tenn., Feb. 9th, says: "I expect to start to-morrow or next day with —— thousand cavalry for the bowels of Dixie. The rebels have about —— thousand in Mississippi which they can, if they like, concentrate to oppose me."

The same letter relates the following incident, illustrating the characteristic generosity and warm-heartedness of our soldiers:

"One of my staff-officers witnessed an incident the other day that was so characteristic of the soldiers of our army that it should not be lost.

Walking along the street in Memphis, he came to one of the buildings in which our authorities have placed the two thousand wretched, homeless refugees from rebeldom, just in time to see a poor little girl of twelve summers die from the effects of starvation and exposure. Her poor, emaciated mother,

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A SPEECH BY BRECKINRIDGE.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Register* writes from Dalton under date of Feb. 12:

Last night, the warriors of this brigade called on General Breckinridge, in a body, to testify their esteem and devotion to their heroic leader. The most intense enthusiasm prevailed.

General Breckinridge being called out, appeared, and was greeted by tremendous cheering. Silence being restored, the General said:

FELLOW SOLDIERS: I have not words to convey the deep emotions I feel on this occasion, nor expressions to thank you for this manifestation of your respect. I am not going to make you a set speech, for I presume you have had enough of that from the numerous candidates pending the late election. [Great Laughter.] But I want to talk to you about some things connected with you and myself.

There was no body of men on earth to whom he felt so much attached. He spoke of the perils and dangers they have shared in common. He had been ordered, without his own seeking or solicitation, to the command of the Department of Western Virginia, and he considered it no departure from the rule of military decorum to say that he had made every effort to obtain permission for this brigade to go with him. [Cheers and cries of "We will go with you anywhere—go to-night—yes, and without rations."] He had hopes that he would yet succeed. It would be a thorny path they would have to travel beset with dangers and hardships. [A voice—"*It can't be worse than we have seen.*"] but then they would be nearer their homes, with a chance once more to regain them. He alluded to the time when they left Kentucky, driven from a State of neutrality, and the knew the only condition on which they could return. He would not insult the young men by asking them what course they would pursue; but to married men like himself, who had not seen their homes nor wives for nearly three years, they might think it hard, very hard, but not so, hard as to be deprived of their personal liberties, and to lose all the honor and fame won by their heroic bravery, by returning and throwing their leprous bodies into the arms of women who might love, but could not respect them for such unworthy conduct. The shades of the martyred heroes would rise and pour out their maledictions on all such.

He felt that Kentucky now, more than ever, was with us, and that a large majority were ready to join us. He looked upon the final destiny of the Confederacy as fixed, as fixed, as firmly as he believed that a just God would eventually secure to us our independence. Again thanking the brigade for the honor conferred upon him, he retired amid vociferous cheers.

PRISONERS IN THE NORTH.

A LETTER FROM SENATOR BROWN.

A. G. BROWN, Confederate Senator from Mississippi, has written a letter to the *Enquirer* of the 13th, in reply to a communication that appeared, charging the Federal Government with maltreating the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. Mr BROWN says he has a friend there who corresponds with him regularly, and says his imprisonment was as mild as he could expect, and that he was in want of nothing but liberty. With regard to fuel, Mr. BROWN says his correspondent tells him the prisoners have a sufficiency, and (says Mr. BROWN) "on the 12th he gives a bill of prison fare, and I undertake to say that half the families in Richmond do not fare so well." Again the correspondent says: "My life here would be very endurable were I not a prisoner." Mr. BROWN says he does not know why this officer should be treated any better than others, and "besides, in speaking of the treatment of the prisoners, he constantly uses the word *we*." Mr. BROWN states his reasons for making this statement thus: "First I would do justice to an enemy; next, I would not exasperate that enemy by publishing exaggerated if not false accounts of his cruel treatment of our prisoners; and thus induce him to change mild and even kind treatment, into harsh, if not cruel treatment; and, lastly, these accounts will meet the eye of many persons in our country who have friends on Johnson's Island, and, if uncorrected, they cannot fail to inflict unnecessary pain upon such persons. With a change of commanders there may come a change of treatment; but I am perfectly satisfied that, up to the 20th of last month, the prisoners on Johnson's Island were treated as well as their friends in the Confederacy could reasonably expect."

Upon this letter the *Enquirer* comments, and makes an issue between JEFF. DAVIS and the Senator, by saying that, if the statements made as to ill treatment of rebel prisoners by correspondents were false, then also President DAVIS made a "false statement," when he in his message called attention to the alleged ill treatment of rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh, N. C., *Standard* of Feb. 12 gives the proceedings of a number of anti-JEFF. DAVIS meetings recently held in that State.

At a public meeting in Johnston County resolutions were unanimously adopted recommending the holding of a general mass meeting in April or May next, and also requesting the Legislature to submit the question of Convention or no Convention to the people. The resolution also endorses the course of Senator READE in the Confederate Congress.

In Rutherford county, in the western part of the State, resolutions were adopted declaring that the war has continued long enough, and that the people of that portion of the State will respond to the wishes and reciprocate the sentiments of these men in the North who have on various occasions expressed a willingness for amicable conference. Another resolution urges Gov. VANCE to take measures to have a convention called.

In Cnatham County resolutions equally strong were adopted, and they express the desire to have conventions held in all the Southern States. The resolutions at the same time disclaim any intention of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, but that they think something should be done at once to secure peace. They declare that they consider it their imperative duty to meet those in the North who desire peace.

In Wake, Cabarras, and other counties, meetings have been held and resolutions of the tenor of the above were unanimously adopted.

There seems to be a perfect furore in the interior, says the Newbern *Times* of Saturday, for holding public meetings for the purpose of agitating the calling of a State Convention, and remonstrating against the Confederate tyranny.

Meetings were held at the Golden Valley, Rutherford, Jan. 28; Carthage, in Moore County, Jan. 30; Brevard, Transylvania County, Jan. 30; Lenox Castle, Rockingham, Jan. 23; Buckhorn District, Wake County, Jan. 30; Greensboro, Jan. 30, High Point, Jan. 30.

These meetings all breathe a spirit of defiance toward the Davis Government, and are decidedly in earnest in asserting their State rights.

The Wilmington *Journal* treats at length upon the "Agitation in North Carolina," and says at the beginning of the present war they "seriously hoped and trusted that partisan agitation, if not extinct, would at least be suspended until the great struggle might be brought to a close;" and the *Journal* goes on to allege that agitation commenced as soon as the State of North Carolina seceded, and the article continues as follows: "But we say here that we only state what we know when we affirm that the movements now endeavoring to be made in North Carolina are the cause of the deepest apprehension, not simply in Richmond, but throughout the Confederacy—not simply in official circles, but in the army and among the people. They discourage our brave defenders, they encourage our ruthless assailants." The article then concludes by deploring the agitation on the subject of peace and reconstruction, and advises papers in North Carolina to cease the agitation for the good of the Confederate cause.

The *Journal* also writes lugubriously of the expeditions for the recapture of Newbern, thus:

"The expedition for the capture of Newbern by our forces, under Gen. PICKET, has come to an end. That is to say, Gen. PICKET advanced to within 1½ miles of Newbern, according to his own telegram to Gen. COOPER, and he has since withdrawn his forces without finding a gun or making any assault for the capture of the town. We do not know who is to blame for this *failure*. Somebody is responsible, and we hope the responsible person, whoever he may be, will be ferreted out. We have nothing against any commander; we know but one of them personally, and only speak the sentiments of this community when we assure them that the people have been disappointed. *Somebody is to blame.* It is time these failures in Eastern North Carolina were put a stop to. Last year we besieged Washington for several weeks, and came away without accomplishing anything. Now we have witnessed a repetition of the same thing with regard to Newbern, only it has not taken so long to do nothing."

The Wilmington *Journal*, of Feb. 11, notices the great fire which occurred in that city on the 9th, and says that the bales of cotton there destroyed would average at least 450 pounds, worth there $1 50, making the loss in cotton alone $691,875. The other property destroyed would probably bring the amount up to $700,000. The *Journal* believes the fire was the work of incendiaries, and says: "The extreme frequency of fires during the last few weeks, contrasted with our long previous immunity from such visitations, forces us to look around for the cause; and this cause we are unable to discover, without reluctantly yielding to the belief that there are dangerous characters in our midst, and that some, at least, of these many fires must be their work. There is certainly every reason for the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of both our authorities and our citizens."

GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 18.

From the commencement of the late movement of the enemy in Mississippi the telegraph has been dumb. We observe from our exchanges received from the more Southern cities that they are equally without telegraphic tidings from the seat of operations. The Press Association will have nothing to copyright from that quarter. We presume that, for some public purpose, an embargo is laid on the news agents, so that the press is thrown on private and ordinary sources of information.

The Mobile *Tribune* of the 11th instant, says the enemy were certainly at Morton on Tuesday, the 9th. Of their further movements, the *Tribune* says: Whether the enemy is marching from Morton toward Meridan or Enterprise, or toward some point lower down on the railroad, is not known to us. It is probable that he is aiming for the Bigbee River.

Of this, however, we know nothing. It is only certain that one of the chief objects of his movement is the capture of this city; and although he has not yet got it, yet, as we have repeatedly urged upon our readers, it is the duty of the citizens to prepare for the worst; to consider it as an unquestionable fact that they are likely to be submitted to the horrors of an attack which will be full of danger to every one of them, for the city will be defended to the last. The difference between it and Charleston or Vicksburgh, in a siege, is obvious. *Comparatively, the natural positions of these places give security. Here there is very little, if the enemy bring the heaviest artillery.* We make this preface to the following note from Major-Gen. MAURY. What he merely advises, he may be obliged to enforce by a formal order within a few days:

MOBILE, Feb. 10, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have just been informed by Gen POLK that the enemy is moving from Morton against Mobile. It is, therefore, my duty to ask all persons who cannot take part in the defence of the city to leave it.

I am, sir, very truly and respectfully yours,
DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General Commanding.

TO MR. BALLENTINE.

Notwithstanding this opinion of the General's, the Mobile *Register*, of the same date, does not think that Mobile is the point aimed at. It says:

"The more we reflect upon it the less we are disposed to believe that Gen. SHERMAN is marching from Morton upon this city, and we should not be surprised to learn that, having cleared his front of the Confederates by the *ruse*, he has turned his face eastward and pounced upon Meridian. It is at least one hundred and sixty miles from Morton to Mobile. If he comes in a straight line, he must open new roads for a large part of the way. The country is destitute of supplies, and he must haul all his subsistence. To do this would require a train of 3,000 wagons—one heavy rain would stop his artillery and baggage trains. If he should succeed in getting here, and plant himself in front of our fortifications, what is he to live on. He cannot be supplied from a base two hundred miles distant.

When we hear that the enemy has established a base on the coast, and opened a water communication for his supplies, we shall begin to think that Gen. SHERMAN is serious in the enormous flank movement he is now supposed to be making. At present we do not credit it. Again, does any one suppose that SHERMAN is dragging a siege train from Vicksburgh to this place? And without it what can he do against our defenses? Admit that he has sixty-five pieces of artillery. If it is field artillery, he might have a thousand, and do us no harm. It is stated and repeated positively that SHERMAN's army is moving light, with very little *impedimenta* of any sort—not even a large subsistence train, and that he started with twelve days of cooked rations."

The Montgomery *Mail*, of one day later, (the 12th,) says:

"Private sources of information represent the enemy still advancing eastward, in the direction of Meridian. Gen. POLK had his headquarters yesterday at Newton Station, thirty miles east of Morton, and sixty miles east of Jackson. *About ten miles from Newton is the Chunkey River, which at this season of the year is not fordable, and can be crossed only with bridges. Here it is likely our army will take position and offer battle to the enemy, with all the chances in our favor.*

If this advance of SHERMAN on Meridian is an isolated movement, *it is the most foolhardy and absurdly-adventurous undertaking of the war, and the probabilities are that his army will be destroyed.*"

We presume there can be no doubt whatever that Mobile is the point against which SHERMAN is moving. It may be a part of his plan to march by way of the Selma country, so as to avail himself of the resources of that fertile region. But it is more in accordance with Federal tactics in Mississippi to suppose that, in defiance of ordinary rules and prudential considerations, he aims to march with celerity upon Mobile, trusting that luck will crown his blundering and audacity, as it did GRANT's at Vicksburgh. The difficulties which lie in his path, as sketched by the *Register*, will be so many opportunities to us; and as GRANT blundered into success by accident rather than skill, in his movement on Vicksburgh, we have every reason to hope that SHERMAN will fall in a far more adventuring undertaking.

We are the more confirmed in the belief that SHERMAN is moving upon Mobile from the information lately received here, that the enemy are making a naval demonstration also. This, whether a serious attack or a feint, is designed as a diversion in favor of SHERMAN.

The following brief sketch of the enemy's advance may not be unacceptable:

The Federal forces consist of two corps, commanded respectively by Gens. MCPHERSON and HURLBUT, the whole commanded by Gen. SHERMAN. The column is estimated at thirty-five thousand men. The enemy, in the advance on Jackson, crossed the Big Black at two points, one at the railroad crossing, the other at a point above, known as Messenger's Ferry. The crossing was stoutly resisted by LEE's Cavalry, commanded by Gen. WIRT ADAMS at the railroad crossing, and by JACKSON at Messenger's Ferry.

Our cavalry are represented to have acted with extraordinary courage, and to have inflicted severe punishment on the overwhelming forces of the enemy. The crossing of the Big Black was finally successful, and was made, we believe, on Wednesday, the 3d day of February. The enemy the next day took up the march toward Jackson, but were fought the whole way by our cavalry, who hung on their front. SHERMAN, heavily punished, slowly advanced, however, by the force of numbers.

During the fighting of this day (Thursday) Maj. BRIDGES, of Texas, fell, mortally wounded. He commanded under LEE. His loss is greatly deplored. He was regarded as one of the most efficient, dashing, daring steel-points of the army. Twelve prisoners, were captured and sent into Jackson.

On Friday the fighting was resumed, and the roar of artillery was incessant. About sunset of that day (Feb. 5) the Yankees entered Jackson. Gen. LEE's cavalry then moved north, remaining on the west side of Pearl River. It had been hoped that Gen. LORING would have been able to reach Jackson in time, by uniting with Gen. FRENCH, who was there, to resist the enemy's occupation. But SHERMAN was ahead of him.

The distress of the people of Jackson was very great at the approach of the enemy, and the roads leading east were crowded with fugitives. The cotton and public stores were mostly removed, and the residue burned.

GOV. WATT'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation of the Governor of Alabama is like the shout of a king. It shows how the Executive of another State, backed, we are happy to say, by his Legislature, estimates the duties and interests of his people when threatened with "raids." *Virginia's* middle-aged and young men "boys" would be equally ready to respond to a similar call, if the necessity for it should come, and her Governor authorized to sound it.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, FEB. 6, 1864.

To the People of Alabama:

The recent action of Congress has deprived the State of much of the material of the second-class militia. It is important to the defence of the State that Alabama shall have more troops subject to the call of her Commander-in-Chief. We have within the State the materials of an efficient army. It needs nothing but the spirit, the prompt and willing spirit, to fight as men ought to fight, to guard our firesides and drive the hireling Yankees from our borders. We are threatened with raids into the heart of the State.

As your Executive Chief, I call upon the middle-aged, the young men and the boys to organize into companies at once, and report without delay that they are organized and ready. I cannot suppose that Alabamians will wait to be drafted into the service. The enthusiastic reenlistment of our veteran troops in the Virginia and Tennesse armies has caused a thrill of joyful hope to animate the hearts of even the croaking and despondent. If these battle-scarred heroes, who for three years have carried their lives in their hands, ready to be sacrificed in the defence of homes and liberty, are willing to battle on whilst the feet of a hated foe press our soil, shall we at home be laggards in the race of glory? I trust that no such damning stigma shall rest on the honored name of Alabama.

I confidently expect a hearty, prompt and noble response to this call.

The rolls of companies will be reported to the Adjutant-General.

T. H. WATTS,
Governor of Alabama.

Hence to Philadelphia.

The following memorial is being circulated among the merchants of this City, and is being numerously signed. The grievances set forth are patent to about everybody:

MEMORIAL OF CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK IN FAVOR OF AN INCREASE IN THE FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT BETWEEN THE CITIES OF NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

The undersigned respectfully represent to your honorable body, that the means of commercial intercourse between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia are totally inadequate to the wants of the public, and particularly of the business men of the two cities.

The mail delays are notoriously frequent, embarrassing and pecuniarily injurious to the mercantile interests of these two great marts of commerce.

Shipments of goods, under existing arrangements, are only accomplished after great loss of time, (and consequently of money,) carts being compelled to wait in turn for hours, and often blocking up the streets leading to the freight depot, greatly to the inconvenience and damage of business men. The loss thus experienced by delay sometimes amounts almost to a prohibition upon freightage between the two cities.

Passenger transportation is subject to vexations, disappointments, State duties, which enhance the expense of travel, and an entire disregard of the comfort and accommodation of travelers.

In cases of military necessity, like that of the invasion of Pennsylvania, the present arrangement cannot fail to be deplorably deficient, there being on a part of the road a single track only, while even in times of peace the facilities for transportation have been proved insufficient to meet the demands of commerce and travel.

The obstacles to free and full communication between the two cities are daily becoming more burdensome, and with no prospect of speedy removal.

We do, therefore, respectfully urge that some action be promptly taken by Congress to relieve the commerce of New-York and Philadelphia from such restrictions, and to legalize the carrying of mails, freight and passengers, by competing routes already in existence or which may be hereafter brought into use.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT THE RAMS.

The London *Times* summarises this correspondence, and says:

"This is virtually the close of the correspondence, for we can hardly treat the allegation that the *Alabama* adopted at pleasure the British or any other flag that might suit her purpose as a substantive grievance. We have no intention of reopening the controversy which is thus suspended, especially as we have so recently examined the theory on which Mr. ADAMS's reasoning is based. There are one or two considerations, however, which will bear repetition, and cannot be excluded from any review of this question. The first or these is that the case of the *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Oreto* is altogether new, and cannot be directly brought under any definite rule of international law. The fact is, that it is only since steam-power has revolutionized naval warfare that the construction of one or two such vessels in neutral building yards has been capable of inflicting such annoyance on an enemy, and it is the peculiar fact that the harbors of the Southern Confederacy are blockaded that makes the power of procuring a navy elsewhere so invaluable to them. If we refer to the text-writers, we find that the violations of neutral territory chiefly contemplated by them are different in kind, as, for instance, the capture of a belligerent vessel within three miles of a neutral coast. When, therefore, we are told that the duties of neutrality are prior to all municipal laws and must be enforced, whether or not there be any municipal statute sufficient for the purpose, we are entitled to ask for a clear definition of these duties, as well as proof that a neutral Government is answerable for all breaches of such duties by its subjects. Rights are not always correlative to duties, or even remedies to rights, and it by no means follows that because we ought, out of self-respect or for reasons of domestic policy, to prohibit or punish certain acts, a foreign Government has a right to call us to account where we fail to do so, because its own interests may be affected. There is such a thing as *damnum absque injuria*, and this may be an example of it. Nor can we help indorsing Lord RUSSELL's pertinent remark that no efficient measures seem to have been taken by the United States Government to capture the *Alabama*. In the dispatch which we have already quoted, Mr. SEWARD informed us that a naval force was being prepared for this object with the utmost vigor, but we have heard nothing more of it as yet. The default of the plaintiff himself is often a good defence on an action for negligence, and we are far from certain that it might not be pleaded here. Still the fact remains that in the opinion of the highest legal authorities our laws have been shamelessly infringed, and that a friendly power has suffered by it. Though we believe that no cupable *laches* can be brought home to our government, and deny that there is even a *primâ facie* case for arbitration, we are far from being disposed to treat the matter lightly. So long ago as the 26th of last March, as we learn from a very instructive dispatch (No. 3) from Lord RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, the former admitted, in an interview Mr. ADAMS, "that the cases of the *Alabama* and the *Oreto* were a scandal, and in some degree a reproach to our laws." We have no wish to retract that admission. We sincerely lament this gross abuse of our neutrality, and while we cannot blame ourselves for the impunity which the *Alabama* enjoys, we give the best evidence of our good faith by anticipating similar evasions of the Foreign Enlistment Act with a vigilance that some denounce as inquisitorial.

THE CASE OF THE ALEANDRA.

From the London News.

The *Alabama* was not armed until she reached Terceira, and therefore the Government which is really responsible was the Government of Portugal. But the Cabinet of Washington must be aware that the British Cabinet does not consider that even the *Alabama*—unarmed as she was when she left the Mersey—left that port without violating our neutrality. Lord RUSSEL has admitted that if he had been apprised in time that that vessel was about to leave the Mersey he would undoubtedly have stopped her. And no doubt he would exercise more vigilance in stopping similar enterprises. The only question is whether the British Government exercised sufficient promptitude—for it will probably be admitted that if a Government wilfully shuts its eyes to such proceedings—if after full notice a Confederate vessel, fitted out for sea, and intended to cruise against Federal commerce, is permitted to leave a British harbor—the British Government is responsible for all the damages which that vessel may inflict. It is, indeed, maintained by many in this country that the damage thus inflicted furnished no ground for demanding compensation. This may be the correct view, although we confess the proposition is far from being obvious. At all events, it is abundantly clear that a view directly the reverse is maintained in America, and it is equally clear that the subject must ultimately be discussed by both Cabinets. To go to war on such a question would be not only unjustifiable, but monstrous. The mere threat of war would inevitably lead to misunderstanding, and perhaps to that fatal conclusion. Such a question is to be settled by a select number of able and enlightened jurists, and the only reasonable course is to refer it to such a tribunal. By their decision this country ought to be ready to abide. If the claim be unjust, it will be set aside; if it be just, it ought to be discharged. Amidst the mass of complications which beset our relations with America, this question of compensation for damage inflicted by the *Alabama* is the only one which portends difficulty, and we trust that, when the proper time comes, it will be referred, not to the arbitrament of the sword, but to the arbitrament of some impartial foreign government.

From the London Times.

Few things can be more repulsive to intellectual taste than to spend hours in ascertaining the so-called "intentions of the Legislature," when the Legislature may have had no intentions whatever with reference to the case in question. Yet, unless this were done thoroughly and conscientiously—that is, unless the proper signification of enacting words were fixed on each occasion by minute comparisons and subtle analogies, so as to defy future misinterpretation, so far as possible,—the uncertainty of law would be even more glorious than it is. From this point of view there is something to admire in a body of Judges resolutely adhering to a doctrine for which there is nothing to be said except that it is the law. It is provoking and humiliating beyond measure, especially when demands for compensation are being made upon us which it may be our duty to reject, that the slightest suspicion should be thrown on our readiness or ability to enforce the Foreign Enlistment Act. Conscious as we are that it is wholly undeserved, and that the real difficulty of checking breaches of this law consists in the facilities for evading any law on the subject, we cannot help seeing that our Government is placed in a delicate position. They have committed themselves to the opinion that an offence injurious to our neutral character has been committed, and are now in danger of being foiled in their attempt to punish it by an obstacle which, it will be said, they ought to have foreseen. We heartily wish it were otherwise, and yet in this crucial instance we should not desire, even if such an idea were not absurd, the slightest deviation from the legal course of procedure. It would be a great misfortune if justice were obstructed by technical impediments in the Alexandra case, but it would be a worse misfortune still if English Judges could recognize any higher law than that which they are sworn to administer.

FOREIGN VESSELS SAILING UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

From the European Times, Feb. 6.

On the 3d a special meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held, Mr. R. A. MACFIE, the President, in the chair.

In a letter addressed to the President, Mr. W. H. HAYNES made the following observations on the sailing of foreign-owned and particularly American vessels under the British flag: "I am induced to bring to your notice a practice which has became so general since the outbreak of the war in America, of sailing foreign-owned, and particularly American, vessels under the British flag, through the agency of what are called 'English godfathers,' by which the interests of the shipowners are seriously affected. The great increase in the number of vessels so transferred, both in this country and America, gives a colorable appearance of real accession to British shipping—a mistake the President of the Board of Trade seemed to run into in his recent speech at Ashton, for these ships will, no doubt, at convenient season, soon become reconverted to their original flag by some new act of Congress. I beg to append an extract from the circular of a London firm (named) on this subject, which shows in what a flagrant manner the system is carried on; and should it be in your opinion desirable to suggest to the Board of Trade a more stringent mode in the transfer of ownerships, you will be rendering a great benefit to the fair trader." The annexed is the extract referred to: "To some extent American tonnage has been placed nominally under the British flag, by a species of evasion of the law which could only be carried out by misrepresentations on the part of those making the declaration of ownership, but so openly has this been done that we have seen in a printed circular, issued by an American ship-broker in this City, a paragraph to the effect that he was prepared to arrange for the transfer of tonnage, so that the American owners would retain their property, although under the British flag."

Mr. BANCHSON declared that nine-tenths of the American ships which had arrived in Liverpool for sale had been actually sold to Englishmen, and legally and properly transferred. He knew many instances; he bought one himself, and others had been purchased by Messrs. JAMES BAINES & Co., Mr. M. A. WILSON, and Mr. GRANES, and if the Chamber got information from Messrs. CURRY, KELLOCK & Co., or Messrs. CUNARD, WILSON & Co., they would find that his statement was correct—that nine-tenths of the American ships which had arrived here had been sold to *bonâ fide* British owners. What had been the case in London he could not tell; but he thought there was no occasion for the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool to address the Board of Trade on the subject.

Mr. CLARK had noticed the other day a paragraph to the fact that the *Alabama* had destroyed a British ship; but he had no doubt that the vessel would turn out to be an American ship sailing under the British flag. If that were so, and the practice were really carried on, it would jeopardize the peace of the country. He would suggest that the subject be referred to a committee to inquire as to the prevalence of the practice, and to request the attendance of Mr. HAYNES with such information as he should be able to procure. *If this practice had not obtained to Liverpool to any great extent, it was a matter for the people in the metropolis to interfere in as to what might have been done in London.*

Mr. BANCHSON said the Foreign and Colonial Committee was the proper committee; but would it not be better to send a copy of the letter to the Shipowners' Association. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. MAKIN instanced ships which were American vessels a year ago, and now British; but he believed in each case there had been a *bonâ fide* transfer. A house connected with the Charleston trade had sold every one of its ships to British owners. A reference to a committee would not result in obtaining as much information as Mr. BANCHSON himself possessed.

Mr. C. R. HALL remarked that at this Chamber the American Chamber of Commerce was represented by Mr. STALTERFORT, and there was also the Shipowners' Association.

Mr. MEADE KING concurred with Mr. CLARKE that the practice described in Mr. HAYNES' letter might bring the whole country into trouble. If the members of the Chamber were willing that, from the importance of the subject, it should be inquired into, they ought to do their own labor [hear, hear,] not refer the communication to any other association, and they might very fairly send it to the Foreign and Colonial Committee. With regard to the question itself, he was very glad to hear what Mr. BANCHSON had said confirmed by Mr. MAKIN. He believed that the practice was a very exceptional one; that it had taken place, however, he knew of his own private knowledge; yet Mr. BANCHSON was perfectly correct in stating that the vessels to which he had alluded had passed legally, and were *bonâ fide* British property. He seconded the proposal of Mr. CLARKE that the question be referred to a committee.

Mr. CLARKE suggested, as to the Ship-owners' Association, that there was nothing to prevent the committee placing itself in communication with that association; and that Mr. CHILTON, the Chairman of the association, should be invited, as a member of this council, to attend the Committee. [Hear, hear.]

The President concurred in the proposition for a reference to a committee, as it did not imply any action on the part of the Chamber. The subject was one requiring inquiry in some quarter; and that action in some quarter was necessary, he thought, was proved when they found it distinctly stated in a British circular, quoting from another printed circular, that arrangements might be made for the transfer of tonnage, so that the American owners would retain their property, although under the British flag.

The London people, whom this concerned chiefly ought to wipe away this danger and this reproach. [Hear, hear.]

The letter was referred to a committee for consideration.

THE IRISH EMIGRATION.

In the House of Commons, on Feb. 5, Mr. WHITESIDE took exception to the statement made by the seconder of the address, that the country generally was in a state of prosperity. This description certainly did not apply to Ireland, where, in fact there was very great distress, owing to three successive bad harvests, the effects of which had not been effaced by the last good harvest. As a proof of the exists ence of this distress he quoted some returns showing that the distilleries had decreased from 91 to 25, and that the paper trade had fallen off. It was further shown by the extensive emigration going on. No less than 2,716,567 emigrated from Ireland from 1851 to 1863, and during the last thirteen months 100,000 fighting men had gone from Ireland to the United States. He complained that in the government of Ireland the intellect of Ireland had no share.

Sir R. PEEL questioned the accuracy of the Right Honorable gentleman's figures, and said the emigration during the last twelve months only amounted to 120,000 persons altogether. The emigration from Ireland had nothing to do with political causes, but was the natural result of the desire of the agricultural laborers of that country to leave a country where they could not find employment for a country where employment was abundant and highly paid. The state of Ireland was at present undoubtedly better than it had been for the last two or three years, and the prospects of the country were, on the whole, satisfactory.

Mr. BENTINCK believed it would be found that the great exodus from Ireland followed the financial legislation of 1846. Passing from Ireland to European politics, he expressed the opinion that the chief cause of the present troubles in Germany was the development of what were called liberal principles. Government were bound to tell them whether they meant peace or war: and if war, they were bound to have the army and navy in an efficient state.

ORDER BY PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.

The following order was issued by Prince FREDERICK CHARLES of Prussia, on the 28th ult.:

SOLDIERS: When the King intrusted me with the command of this army corps, he ordered me to express to you in his name his expectation that you would do your duty under all circumstances.

When on your march to this place you entered strange towns and villages, the inhabitants not knowing you, feared you, but your winning and friendly demeanor obtained for you not only good accommodation but was also the cause of your leaving as friends those places where you entered as unwelcome guests. This is the way to honor to the Prussian name. So comport yourselves throughout in the country in which we are going to deliver. You will bear in mind that the honor of the Prussian arms demands that you should conquer, but also that you should pardon the conquered as brothers. This is Christianlike, and a good Christian cannot be a bad soldier. The Prussian name is already in good repute with the Danes. It is well when even our enemies respect us.

Soldiers! In a few days it will be known whether we shall have war or peace.

Should a second Danish war begin, we shall meet with fortified places and large sheets of water and ice; but your dauntlessness and zeal will be all the more glorious. We shall know how to overcome all obstacles, none of which shall detain us longer than they should. Do not those obstacles conceal the enemy who is accustomed to fly before our regiments? Forward, then, let us look for that enemy; let us oppose his retreat; let us disperse his ranks! Having accomplished this result, you will not give the enemy time to breathe, but pursue him indefatigably, to annihilate him before he seeks refuge on his island. You will, therefore, have some long marches to perform, but after that you will have well merited rest and good quarters, honor and recompense, and the consciousness of having fulfilled your duty.

Austria, for the first time since fifty years, will fight by our side. Let us renew the old brotherhood in arms. What a noble emulation is therefore before us! But in our ranks also the men of Brandenburgh and of Westphalia will struggle and make efforts to win the meed of victory.

You, men of Brandenburg, I know, and you know me, and this is saying enough.

You, men of Westphalia, we are not yet known to each other, it is true, but that may be all the better, for there can be no more favorable opportunity for becoming acquainted with you and appreciating you speedily. Let us, then, all follow the black and white flag; let us all obey the same King, who has said to us that he relied upon our doing our duty under all circumstances. With God's help we shall do it. Long live the King!

FREDERICK CHARLES, Prince of Prussia.

THE AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

The following is the text of the Ultimatum addressed by the Prussian and Austrian Ambassadors at Copenhagen, to the Danish Government upon the 16th ult. It is addressed to Chamberlain VON QUAADE, the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs:

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 16.

The Governments of Austria and Prussia had hoped that the common Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig sanctioned by His Majesty King CHRISTIAN IX., and appointed to take effect from the 1st of January, 1864, would have been suspended before that date. This hope has not been fulfilled. The Constitution came into operation upon the 1st of January of the present year, and the incorporation of Schleswig was thereby accomplished. The Danish Government has thus unequivocally broken the obligations which it undertook in 1852, as well toward the German Confederation as in especial toward the two German Powers, and has thereby created a position of affairs which cannot be regarded as justified by treaties. The above-named Powers owe it to themselves and to the Federal Diet, in consequence of the part they took in those proceedings, the result of which was also approved by the Federal Diet at their recommendation, not to allow this position to continue.

They address, therefore, to the Danish Government once more an express summons to withdraw the Constitution of the 18th November, 1863, which rests upon no legal foundation, and thus, at any rate, to restore the preceding *status quo* as the necessary preliminary to every further negotiation.

Should the Danish Government not comply with this summons, the two above-named Powers will find themselves compelled to the means at their command for the restoration of the *status quo* and the security of the duchy of Schleswig against illegal union with the kingdom of Denmark.

The undersigned Ambassadors of the two Powers—who, although not formally accredited, act in this matter by special commission of their Governments—are directed to require the withdrawal of the Constitution of the 18th of November of last year, and to leave Copenhagen in case of not receiving an intimation in the course of the 18th inst. that such a step has been taken.

The undersigned embrace this opportunity of expressing, &c.

BRENNER.
BALAN.

PROCLAMATION TO THE SCHLESWIGERS.

The following is the text of the proclamation issued by Field-Marshal VON WRANGEL immediately after crossing the Schleswig frontier:

PRUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 1.

INHABITANTS OF THE DUCHY OF SCHLESWIG: Commissioned by His Majesty the King of Prussia, my most gracious master, to occupy the duchy with Prussian troops, in conjunction with the forces which His Majesty the Emperor of Austria has been pleased to place under my command for the same purpose, I call upon you to receive these troops with friendship and hospitality.

We come to protect your rights.

These rights are violated by the common Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig sanctioned by His Majesty the King of Denmark upon the 18th of November of last year, by which, in contravention of the agreements entered into in the year 1852, the duchy has been incorporated with the Kingdom.

His Majesty the King of Denmark has been vainly summoned to loose this bond. The Governments of Prussia and Austria have in consequence thereof determined upon their part to bring into operation the means at their command practically to abolish the incorporation, and to secure to the Duchy the rights to which it is entitled by treaty. They will accomplish these objects by occupying the Duchy with their united troops, and assuming its temporary administration.

This administration will be undertaken by civil commissioners of the two Powers. I call upon you to pay the same obedience to their orders and to support them in their efforts for the maintenance of legal and settled conditions. The laws of the country remain valid so far as the security of the troops does not indispensably require momentary and passing exceptions.

I expect of the loyal and reasonable good sense of the inhabitants of the Duchy that they will abstain from all demonstrations, from whatever party they may proceed. You must yourselves be aware that party agitations can only injure your good right, and that I cannot suffer them in your own interest.

Our troops come as friends, as friends you will receive them.

VON WRANGEL,
Field-Marshal Commanding.

MARSHAL WRANGEL.

A Prussian journal gives the following as the text of an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor of Austria to Marshal WRANGEL:

It is a real pleasure for me to see my brave troops under the command of so celebrated and experienced a chief, and one personally known to me. They will remember the words I addressed to them on their departure, and will rival in bravery, perseverance and devotedness their Prussian brothers in arms. They will be and will remain worthy, in a noble confraternity and by uniting their forces, of the satisfaction and gratitude of the allied sovereigns. Thanking you beforehand for your kind direction, I am your affectionate,

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

ADVANCE OF THE PRUSSIANS INTO SCLESWIG.

The *Times* of Feb. 6 contains a letter from its special correspondent dated from Eckernförde on the 1st, describing the advance of the Prussians previous to their repulse. He says:

"The contemplated movement was kept very secret, and surprised everybody—probably the Danes themselves as much as any one; for just outside this town they had begun cutting trenches across the road, but had not accomplished a fourth part of their intention. Some Danish vessels in Eckernförde creek fired on the columns as they passed along a causeway, but the Prussian artillery replied, and the ships soon drew off and were outside before I reached the place. As far as I have yet ascertained the advance was accomplished with scarcely even a skirmish on this part of the line. Details, however, it is as yet impossible to obtain with any accuracy. A person who witnessed the passage of the frontier informed me that each succeeding battalion or squadron crossed it with shouts of 'Hurrah for Schleswig-Holstein,' and I observed this to be the case with the troops which passed at the same time with myself. The Schleswig-Holstein tricolor, which has resumed its place, in company with the German red-black-gold banner, in the streets of Kiel, pursued us along the road, and greeted us the very instant we entered Schleswig. The troops were in the very highest spirits, cheering and singing Schleswig-Holstein airs, their own national one of 'Ich bin Preusse,' and manifesting their good humor by ready salutes to the civilians who had flocked out from Kiel, and whom one overtook, for the most part on foot, all along the road. I must say that, judging from my observations on to-day's march, I doubt whether the Prussian army clearly understands that it is sent hither by M. von BISMARK, not only to take Schleswig from the Danes, but also to preserve it for and restore it to them. It strikes me that the Schleswig-Holstein cause, or idea, or whatever it may be called, has taken considerable hold of the Prussian soldiery."

As to the probabilities of the campaign which has been commenced, the correspondent says:

"The frost may last all through February, and greatly increase in intensity. On the other hand, a shift of the wind, such as would bring thaw and rains, such as we had a few days ago, would be in no way surprising at this period of the winter. Should this occur, I need not tell you that it will be a great pull for the Danes. If, on the other hand, the frost holds, thus destroying those natural defences of inundations and other waters to pass which constitute so important a part of the strength of the Dannewerke, it would not be surprising if the Danes retired to the island of Also, whence they would menace the flank of the advancing Germans, and might, at a future day, advance and try to retake the Dannewerke, which offers no strong positions for defence on that side. That it might possibly be found advisable to adopt this plan was, I have reason to know, the opinion of some Danish staff officers a very few weeks ago. On the other hand, the question presents itself whether the Danes will think they have sufficiently vindicated the honor of their flag without giving battle, even against such superior numbers as to render

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated Friday, reasserts the statement that Selma, Ala., is in possession of Gen. SHERMAN. The reports from Gen. SMITH'S cooperating column of cavalry are not favorable. Stragglers say that the rebel forces under FORREST, RHODDY, LEE and ADAMS, have been concentrated against him, and that at West Point, Miss., a severe battle had been fought, in which SMITH was driven back. SMITH'S reverse is attributed to the slow movement of one of the brigades, which delayed the expedition eight days. A report that the entire expedition was slowly falling back toward Memphis was discredited.

The latest dispatch from Chattanooga, dated Friday, says that the movement toward Dalton, Georgia, was simply intended as a reconnoissance in force, and that having accomplished its purpose, ascertaining that the rebels were posted there in great strength, our troops returned to Tunnel Hill, which they still occupy.

From North Carolina we have some official correspondence of a recent date between Gen. PECK, commanding the Department, and the rebel Gen. PICKETT, concerning the allege hanging of a Union negro soldier by the latter's order, for having, in battle, shot a rebel officer. Gen. PECK demanded to know whether there was trut hin the charge, and stated that if such a barbarity had been committed, he should hang one of the rebel soldiers in his custody. PICKETT replied, denying the allegation in this particular instance, but asserting that he should mete such fate to any negro who fell into his power, who might have "killed either officer, soldier or citizen of the Confederate States." In reply to Gen. PECK'S promise of retaliation, PICKETT blusters about hanging *ten* Union soldiers for every rebel who shall suffer in retaliation for the execution of the barbarian code in the case of a negro.

A Washington dispatch says that Gen. SHERMAN never intended to go to Mobile, and is now in a safe position.

Advices received at the State Department from Mr. PRUYN, United States Minister in Japan, dated Jan. 15, state that the *Alabama* at that time was still at large.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 22d, says that *if Grant defeats Johnston, Georgia and Alabama are open to him, and Mobile will fall without a struggle.*

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House there were few members present, as an agreement had been made that no business other than the consideration of the President's Annual Message should be brought up. The time, therefore, was occupied by members in speaking—some in support of the policy of the Administration and some in opposition. No new or interesting points were made in the discussion by either side.

GENERAL NEWS.

Grant's Pass is an entrance to Mobile Bay from Grand Bay, and opens into the former *above* Fort Gaines. It is sufficiently deep for navigation, and was formerly used by the steamers plying between New-Orleans and Mobile. It is not commanded by the forts which guard the usual entrance to the bay, but has been fortified and protected, sand batteries having been erected on either side of the little island, upon which the keeper of the lighthouse used to live. In these batteries are mounted several 32-pounders. It was with these batteries that the engagement of the 16th doubtless took place. If Grant's Pass can be taken, it will be seen that Mobile would be at the mercy of our ships without the preliminary necessity of reducing FORTS Morgan and Gaines.

A Cincinnati dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that the action of the Indiana Convention, in instructing their delegates to the National Convention to cast their votes for Mr. LINCOLN is considered decisive as to the West. Had the resolution so instructing gone to the committee-room without debate, and not been put to a vote of the convention in mass, it would not have been heard of. Five out of eleven Congressional Districts in caucus had voted against instructing. The resolution may, therefore, be considered a triumph of the people over the politicians.

Thirty-six Indiana regiments have reënlisted as veterans. Twenty have come home, viz.: The Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Fiftieth, and the One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteen h, six months' men.

Gen. WOOL has written a letter to the Secretary of the Albany Bazaar, in which he gives his plan for the defeat and crushing of the rebellion during the ensuing campaign. He would have 250,000 men under GRANT, and as many more under MEADE, moving upon the enemy at once and with irresistible power. Thus, placed between the upper and nether grindstones, the rebellion would be effectually crushed.

The troubles at Fort Jackson, below New-Orleans, have terminated in a couple of courts-martial, one of which finds Lieut.-Col. BENEDICT, Fourth Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, guilty of "inflicting cruel and unusual punishment, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and sentences him to be dismissed the service. Twelve of the privates of the same regiment were court-martialed on a charge of mutiny. Two were sentenced to be shot to death, and seven condemned to various terms of imprisonment with hard labor.

Col. TAYLOR visited the Maine Legislature in company with Gen. BURNSIDE, on Wednesday, and delivered an address on the sufferings of the loyal East Tennesseeans. The venerable Judge TENNEY arose when Col. TAYLOR closed, and proposed an immediate response to the appeal. Over three thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot, and by evening the sum was increased to nearly four thousand dollars.

GEN. GRANT has recently issued an important order, relative to the salary of pilots in the Government service, and also precautions to be used to guard against fire on steamboats.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, says the Columbus (Ga.) *Times*, has so far recovered his health that he is able to walk about and resume his correspondence to some extent. He is at his residence in Crawfordville.

Lieut. WALTER LANDOR DICKENS, doing duty with the Forty-second Highlanders, second son of CHARLES DICKENS, died on the last day of the old year in the officers' hospital at Calcutta.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 12th inst., contains an advertisement of the Danville Female College, announcing that the price of board for twenty weeks is $500, or five barrels of flour.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives declared with great unanimity for the reëlection of President LINCOLN, on Thursday.

GEO. P. KANE, the notorious Marshal KANE, of Baltimore, had arrived in Richmond and been made a Colonel.

A moderate demand prevailed for Flour and Wheat on Saturday at about former prices. Corn was in brisk speculative demand and decidedly higher. Oats were quiet. Provisions were more sought after; Pork was firmer. Groceries, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Oils and Naval Stores were rather quiet. Whisky was in request and steady. Cotton was dull and heavy. The freight market was moderately active, with 432 vessels of all classes in port.

Napoleon's Opportunity.

The first cannon-shot fired before Sumter awoke an echo such as has not been heard for centuries. Every man who reflected at all, knew that that report was the signal for momentous and terrible events. No one who heard of that opening shot, fired almost with levity and bravado, could say where and when the war it inaugurated would end. It is almost equally so with the first rumors which come of the opening clash of arms in the Duchies, and the comparatively petty local struggle there between Germans and Danes. The people and officials of other European States listen almost with trembling anxiety for the news from this contest between 30,000 men on one side and 40,000 on the other.

It is not the fate of Denmark which thus excites the interest of the world; it is the great European uprising, the struggle of "nationalities," to which, when it shall occur, the Danish war will be but as a skirmish, and which any cannon-shot fired in anger between European Powers may awaken, that startles and arouses all who stand outside of the arena of the struggle. When one thinks of the Italian passion and fire for national unity and liberty, and of Rome and Venice, with GARIBALDI close by, we can imagine what a volcanic surface covers Southern Europe. Hungary, we know, still smoulders with the old ardor for independence and freedom, and needs but a breath to be awakened into conflagration. Poland has just been trampled into a bloody submission. The Danubian Principalities are all ready for the firebrand of revolution.

On the borders of these inflammable populations sits a ruler wielding the most compact and formidable military Power in the world, whose traditions and policy pledge him to the support of "struggling nationalities." Whatever sentiment or enthusiasm remain in a nation much given up to speculation and money-getting, would be certainly fired by the war-cry—almost as revolutionary as the cry of "Equality and Fraternity" of the Revolution—of "France for Poland and Hungary and Italy!" And when to this traditional enthusiasm be added a prospect of again acquiring territory which shall extend France to the Rhine, we can understand the temptation which now lies before NAPOLEON for plunging into the German war. Still more, he can now in all probability secure the alliance of England, which, in a moral and material point of view, is of immense importance to him. With an unexampled hardihood the German Powers have presented a golden opportunity for him to interfere, and even, possibly, to split up the Confederation itself.

If NAPOLEON should decide to move; if having skillfully divided Austria and Prussia from the Diet and the Confederacy, he should advance his columns with the banner of "Freedom to the Nationalities" at the head, it would be with a power which probably nothing could oppose Austria, weakened by insurrection in Italy and Hungary, could do little on the Rhine against the French legions, and Prussia, with a divided Germany, is hardly a match for the Scandinavian Powers, England and France. What part Russia would play in this terrible contest is not over easy to be foreseen.

The opportunity for a Democratic Emperor of a martial nation—the relative of a NAPOLEON—is certainly a remarkable one, and we do not wonder that Europe watches France with trembling. Yet, ominous as the signs are, there are many indications also of peace. NAPOLEON'S well-known caution; his time of life; the tremendous enthusiasm of Germany, which might weld all their forces into a most formidable whole; the uncertainty of England's alliance and the immense cost and burden of such a war, are influences which can well work upon the Emperor's mind, and prevent so daring and dangerous an enterprise as a French crusade for the oppressed nationalities.

Events will shape themselves rapidly, and we shall soon know what is to be the action of France in the German and Danish war.

THE LIVERPOOL POST ON THE ALABAMA CASE.—The article from the Liverpool *Post* referred to in our foreign news by the *Africa*, is a noticeable one. It is headed, "Who is to Pay?"—a question of interest always. It begins by stating the estimated value of the eighty vessels and cargoes destroyed by the *Alabama*, the *Florida*, and the *Georgia* at £3,000,000, and mentions the intimation of our Government that England would be called on to pay the damages. It there shows that on an intimation from our Government that war would follow the sailing of the rams, orders were given by the English Government to stop them, which orders were based on no further testimony as to those vessels, than had been presented to the Government by Mr. ADAMS two months before, and on which they had steadily refused to act up till this intimation of Mr. ADAMS that letting them go was war, and would be considered as such.

Now, says the *Post*, this stopping the rams was "a tacit confession that the *Alabama* and the *Florida* ought also to have been prevented from departing from this port. The law was the same in both cases; all the circumstances were parallel, and no matter what may have been the legal difficulties or the legal technicalities, no man in the Kingdom had the least moral doubt of the purpose for which these vessels had been constructed. In fact, on a former occasion, Earl RUSSELL admitted that he wished to prevent the departure of the *Alabama*, and the attempt, though it failed, must be accepted as a fact that he considered her departure a violation of neutrality."

It seems to us that the reasoning of the *Post* is good. The cases of the rams and the privateers present the same facts. But the Government did stop the rams. Then it ought to have stopped the privateers. Logic brings us to this conclusion inevitably. And the question will come up, what excuse can be given for this "violation of neutrality?" and yet, again, whether England ought not to pay the damages occasioned by it, even if it was only in part intentional?

The *Post* goes on to show that if we do, when the war is over, call upon England to pay these damages, her reply involves very serious considerations, in view of the fact that "American shipping is virtually all gone, while British shipping is not, but covers all the ocean."

Rams, also, are things which might be built at New-York as well as at Liverpool, and Greek fire might do as much at Liverpool as at Charleston, and even more. But the *Post*, though it mentions these facts, does not apparently believe that any occasion for rams, or Greek fire, or privateers, will arise out of this claim for damages, but that "if there should arise a dispute on this point, it would be amicably settled." We are glad to see that it feels in this way. It implies that it thinks the English Government would be willing to do what was right in the matter. And we desire no more. If there was no violation of neutrality in letting the *Alabama* and the others go, we shall be satisfied to bear the loss which resulted from it as best we may. If there was such violation, we trust to find the English Government equally ready, when the question comes up for settlement, to respond to any just claim which has arisen out of it.

The Real Military Importance of Florida.

The rebels certainly have a faculty of turning up where they are not expected; and the late blow they have delivered—namely, at our force in Florida—is the most unexpected of all. Everybody agrees that Florida has no *strategic* value, either to ourselves or the rebels. It is quite removed from the great lines of operation; and as a military possession seems hardly worth while being made a serious bone of contention. But the rebels appear to have discovered in it *some* kind of value, and that, too, of sufficient moment to have made it worth their while sending a powerful force to oppose and punish the Union expedition that has lately made that peninsula the theatre of its operations. For an adequate explanation of this we are driven to fall back on the consideration of the *material* value of Florida to the rebels, in the point of view of the question of its supplies of beef cattle, respecting which important developments were lately made.

The very important circular of the rebel Chief Commissary of Florida, received from our special correspondent and published in the TIMES a few days since, gives a new turn to our notions of the military value of that State. While it remains perfectly true that Florida possesses no strategic relations of sufficient importance to authorize the detachment of a force strong enough to insure its permanent occupation, yet the disclosures of its material value to the rebel cause, made in the document referred to, prove conclusively that Gen. GILLMORE'S expedition is a most timely blow in the very spot in which the rebels are now most sensitive. Operations that aim at cutting off the rebel armies from their supplies, and depriving them of extensive areas of productive territory are, at the present stage of the war, secondary in importance only to the destruction of their armed forces in the field—if, indeed, they are not *equal* in substantial value. It was this fact that gave its immense importance to the stroke that severed the rebel communications with the trans-Mississippi region; and it is the prospective results in the same direction that add a double value to the operations of SHERMAN in Mississippi and Alabama. The occupation of Florida shares this characteristic with the conquests just mentioned. The circular of the rebel Commissary shows that both JOHNSTON'S army in Georgia and the army of BEAUREGARD at Charleston, have for some time been dependendent mainly on Florida for their supplies of beef cattle. This is made manifest by citations in the circular from the letters of commissaries of both these armies. Thus the commissary of JOHNSTON'S army (commanded at the time of writing, Nov., 1863, by Gen. BRAGG) writes:

"It is absolutely and vitally important that all the cattle that can possibly be brought here shall be brought as promptly as possible."

And again, on the 5th of October, he says:

"I cannot too strongly urge upon you the necessity, yes, the urgent necessity of sending forward cattle promptly. *It appears that all other resources are exhausted and that we are now dependent upon your State for beef for the very large army of Gen. Bragg.* I know you will leave no stone unturned, and I must say all is now dependent on your exertions so far as beef is concerned. In regard to bacon, the stock is about exhausted—hence beef is our only hope. I know the prospect is very discouraging, and it only remains with those of us having charge of this most important work to do all we can to exhaust our resources; and when we have done this, our country cannot complain of us."

In similar strain writes the Chief-Commissary of South Carolina:

"*We are almost entirely dependent on Florida*, and it is of the last importance at this time that the troops here should be subsisted."

Again he says:

"As it is, our situation is full of danger, from want of meat, and extraordinary efforts are required to prevent disaster."

And on the 9th of October he says;

"We have now 40,000 troops and laborers to subsist. The supply of bacon on hand in the city is 20,000 pounds, and the cattle furnished by this State is not one-tenth of what is required. My anxieties and apprehensions, you may suppose, are greatly excited."

So, again, the Chief Commissary at Savannah:

"I assure you, Major, that the stock of bacon and beef for the armies of the Confederate States is now exhausted, and we must depend entirely upon what we may gather weekly. Starvation stares the army in the face—the handwriting is on the wall."

On Oct. 26 he says:

"From the best information I have, the resources of food (meat) of both the Tennessee and Virginia armies are exhausted. This remark now applies with equal force to South Carolina and Georgia, and the army must henceforth depend upon the energy of the purchasing Commissaries, through their daily or weekly collections. I have exhausted the beef cattle, and am now obliged to kill stock cattle."

Now, crediting part of the urgency of these statements to the *pressure* which these officials would naturally use in order to stimulate exertion in those addressed, these representations nevertheless show very clearly how exceedingly straitened the rebels are for supplies, and the importance attached to Florida in this particular. As some attempts have been made by the Copperhead presses to deny the authenticity of this document, (which has every internal evidence in its favor, and was found by our correspondent among the private papers of the rebel writer,) we may add, that the wealth of Florida in beef cattle has long been known to our old army officers, who have campaigned in that State. The prairies afford excellent pasture; cattle require little care from their owners and no housing in Winter; and, in most parts of the State, hogs fatten without any other support than that which they derive from the roots and mast of the forest. It was intended that the Union force, which has planted itself in Florida, should keep up constant and extensive raids, and cut off the rebels from their beef-supplies. We trust that, despite the ill-luck that has met the opening of the Florida campaign, the work may still be kept up, if its results should promise to be really as important as is surmised.

English Jealousy of Our Iron-clads.

Capt. TYLER, of the Royal Engineers, in a lecture before the United Service Institution, Jan. 18, delighted his hearers by assuring them that "the turrets of the monitors and their port-stoppers were effective principally in preventing the guns from being worked." He further stated that the report of Secretary WELLES "confirmed the worst estimate that we (the English) had formed of them." The unprejudiced lecturer further told his hearers that the only Federal vessel that had ventured within 700 yards of Fort Sumter, the *Keokuk*, had to be withdrawn in a sinking condition, and afterward sunk. The 11-inch guns proved too much for the 11-inch turrets of the Monitors," added the lecturer, leaving his hearers to infer that the *Keokuk* was a monitor whose turret and hull had been riddled by Confederate balls. Our readers will bear in mind that this statement was made on the 18th of January, 1864, on an occasion of more than ordinary gravity, the subject under consideration being the great national question of harbor defence and the fortifications at Spithead. Capt. TYLER produced charts showing that there were three distinct channels, varying from 1,000 to 3,000 yards in width, open to an enemy's vessels, and which channels he said could not be obstructed, yet, as the *Keokuk* had been sunk at a distance of 700 yards, these channels could not be entered by our iron-clads.

We will not attempt to dispel Capt. TYLER'S delusion, nor question the soundness of his argument in proof of England's security. Our object is simply to point out that he has grossly misrepresented our naval achievements. The fact is the Royal Engineers have been forced to admit the impregnability of our turrets and port-stoppers—hence their annoyance. The brevity of the action with the Confederate iron-clad *Atlanta* has shown that the "cheese-box on a raft" is something more than a mere Yankee notion. The English artillerists are surprised to find that while they require twenty men to handle a 10-inch gun on land, our enormous pieces of 15-inch calibre are handled on board of the monitors with half a dozen hands—a single man only being required to point these guns. But more surprising still, the turrets and their port-stoppers offer absolute protection to guns and gunners.

The lecturer of the 18th of January knew that the monitors had been repeatedly engaged with the Confederate batteries at short ranges, since the first conflict at Charleston, and he well knew at the time when he addressed his audience, that upwards of 2,000 shot had hit the monitor fleet. The *Patapsco*, it was well known at the time, had been in twenty-eight engagements, yet nothing had been destroyed within her turret, and not the slightest derangement caused to her machinery. These stubborn facts Capt. TYLER cannot grapple with, and therefore tells his hearers what happened during the first brief trial of the new system, under fire at Charleston in April, 1863. A port-stopper which had been placed too near the turret in one of the vessels, stuck. The application of hammer and chisel for half an hour removed the difficulty. Not a single accident of the kind has occurred during the whole siege, not a pound of Confederate metal has entered through plates or port-stoppers, and yet an officer in Her Majesty's service, before an audience composed of distinguished persons, ventures to state that "the turrets of the monitors, and their port-stoppers, were effective principally in preventing the guns from being worked," and that the Confederate guns "proved too much for the 11-inch plates which composed the turrets of the monitors."

We forbear comment, but advise the English people not to be lulled into security by assurances based on professional conceit and ignorance. Their neighbors over the Channel have fully proved that iron-clads, of the European type, are unfit to fight at sea, and that notwithstanding M. XAVIER RAYMOND'S splendid account of their success, written to order for *Revue de Deux Mondes*, just published, something better must be contrived. Accordingly, the Emperor of the French, through his agents, is taking a very careful look into our turrets. England will do well to do the same; for with a single opponent at Cherbourg, such as our large turret vessels, with their 15-inch thick iron protection to their enormous guns, and 10½-inch side armor, backed by nearly four feet of oak, the *Warriors*, *Black Princes* and *Prince Consorts* could not hold the channel for a single day. The experiments conducted at the Washington Navy-yard established the fact long ago, that the 4½-inch plating of the European iron-clads with its thin wood backing, affords no protection against the enormous weight of ordnance which is part of the monitor system. The result of the recent trials of armor plate instituted by the Navy Department, which we alluded to a few days ago, will amaze our Trans-Atlantic rivals. The news of the fate of the famous 6-inch solid armor plates, considered by the French as impregnable, will be most unwelcome. The utter demolition of Messrs. PETIN and GAUDIT'S 6-inch plate at the first shot from a 15-inch gun at Washington Navy-yard, on the 10th of February, 1864, will form an epoch in the history of iron-clads. The small bore and high velocity theory has received its quietus by this last practical mode adopted by the Navy Department for settling the question. Much credit is due to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for his persistent course in adhering to the large smooth bore principle, the successful application of which now enables us to defy all European iron-clads.

It would appear that the great problem is nearer to solution than has been supposed. We have guns that can tear to fragments 6-inch solid armor plates at a single shot, and therefore fully adequate to crush in the sides of any European iron-clad. We operate these guns within impregnable iron cylinders 15 inches thick, which at the will of the gunner turn to any point of the compass. These cylinders again we place on vessels, which, while they present a very small target to the enemy's fire, are protected by ten-inch side armor, backed by timber from three to four feet in thickness. In regard to speed, those who are best informed expect that our large turret ships will be very fast. We abstain from all speculation on this point, since the *Dictator* will be under steam by the end of April. It will be proper to add that our rivals have frequently asserted that our small monitor vessels would be useless for defensive purposes, notwithstanding their heavy and well-protected guns. They have boasted of their superior speed, and told us that their warriors would run down the small monitors, pass our forts and come up to our wharves.

It has just occurred to them that their armored ships draw 25 feet water, while the monitors only draw 10½ feet, and that the gunner in a monitor turret, safe on the shoals along the main channels, can unmolested and at short range, put his 15-inch shot through the insufficient armor of the intruder.

We are informed that the Secretary of the Navy intends to send the *Dictator* on a trial trip across the Atlantic next Summer. We advise Capt. TYLER then to visit the American iron-clad to learn if turrets and port-stoppers, as built in the United States, are "effective principally in preventing the guns from being worked."

The Chinese Civil War—The Imperialists and their Allies.

The Tae-pings have experienced another great disaster. They have been compelled to surrender Loochow to the Imperialists. The siege of this important stronghold promises to be a marked event in the history of this Chinese rebellion. The stockades, which impeded approach to the city walls, were strongly garrisoned, and obstinately defended, GORDON and his troops being frequenty repulsed from them—on one occasion with very considerable loss. But at length his perseverance and skill triumphed over all difficulties, and the enemy were successively driven from their positions, and had to take refuge behind the ramparts. The city was now completely beleaguered by the Anglo-Chinese and Mandarin forces, so that it could receive neither succors nor supplies from without. This state of things, coupled with the remembrance of their repeated defeats at the stockades, had such an effect on some of the Tae-ping chiefs, that a council was held, and it was proposed to give up the contest as hopeless, and abandon Loochow to the besiegers. But MO-WANG, the commandant of the garrison, rejected the idea with scorn, and strenuously insisted that the place should be defended to the last extremity. His opinion and authority, however, only prevailed for a moment. In a few days after, the rebel brave was murdered, and then the chiefs, who had advocated surrender, opened communications with GORDON and the Tuctai, and agreed to give up the city, if their lives and property were guaranteed to them. This condition was assented to by the Imperialist leaders, and immediately they were put in possession of the coveted fortress. The Tuctai had now an excellent opportunity for the display of his magnanimity and good faith, and for giving an instance of Imperialist clemency which would tend to conciliate the Tae-pings. But so far has this unworthy representative of the Brother of the Sun and Moon been from manifesting any of these high qualities, that he has been guilty of a cruelty and perfidity which will inspire the rebels with the courage of despair, and which, if not promptly repudiated and punished by the Government at Pekin, may constrain all Europeans to abandon the Imperialist service, and change once more the fortunes of the war.

When the Tae-ping chiefs bargained for their lives and property, it was certainly not on the word of the Imperialist Governor that they placed the slightest reliance, but on that of the British officer. Though they trusted GORDON, however, they nevertheless feared that his power might not be equal to their protection. Hence they foolishly determined to seek an interview with the Tuctai, in order to propitiate him. This was boarding the lion in his den, and dearly they paid for it. The moment the barbarian found them within his palace walls, he cast all regard for pledges, honor and humanity to the winds, and had every man of them beheaded. Nor did the outrage end here. Intelligence of the fate of the rebel chiefs was presently communicated to the Mandarin soldiery, who, looking on it as a signal for plunder and slaughter, assaulted the residences of the murdered Tae-pings, and both seized their treasure and massacred over 200 of their families and followers ere a sufficient force of GORDON'S band could be collected to check their excesses. The disgust and indignation excited in the minds of the Europeans in the Imperialist service, by the Tuctai's perfidy and cruelty, were rendered still more intense by his subsequent conduct. When reprimanded for his breach of faith and barbarity, the Governor, instead of expressing remorse, impudently attempted to justify the deed. "It was," he alleged, "a purely Chinese matter, in which Chinese subjects were alone concerned, and to which only Chinese customs were applicable." GORDON has, however, adopted a very effectual method of bringing the contumacious Mandarin to a proper sense of his demerits. He has declined all further cooperation with the Imperialists in the prosecution of the war, and has made a full report of the affair to the British representative at the Celestial Court, who will doubtless submit the whole case to the consideration of Prince KUNG, and will be content with nothing less than the dismissal of the offending Tuctai, and the observance of a more humane and honorable policy in the future. The fate of the rebellion depends probably on the decision of the Pekin Government in relation to this Loochow tragedy. If the Chinese minister should prove as little conciliatory touching this business as he did about the Osborne squadron—if he should hold to the opinion that his subordinate was perfectly right neither to keep faith with traitors nor to show mercy to them, and should refuse either to remove the Tuctai, or to depart from the military maxims of the empire—then the *entente cordiale* between the mercenaries and the Imperialists will be at an end, and the former will have to crush the Tae-pings single-handed, or to succumb, as of old, to the arms of their victorious foes.

Amusements.

MUSICAL.—Mr. SPENCER B. DRIGGS, whose ingenious inventions and bold theories in connection with the piano-forte have resulted in many important improvements to that instrument, has recently completed a grand piano-forte which, by its power, quality and duration of tone, deserves to rank as an advance on anything yet accomplished. It may be seen at No. 744 Broadway, and is well worth a visit from parties interested in this truly domestic orchestra; this real condenser of polyphony; this solitary muse of the parlor—the piano-forte. The day is not far distant when America will supply Europe with pianos—the day already being past when Europe could supply America. The writing on the wall was seen distinctly in 1862, when an American house (STEINWAY & SONS) bore off the prize at the great London International Exhibition. It was curious then to notice how timidly the great bulk of makers clung to the oldest devices of their craft, and how positively those who had only stepped a little forward found themselves in advance of their cotemporaries. In America there has been a steady effort during the past ten years to go ahead of the times; to leave the old beaten path and strike out boldly into new regions of sound. Hence, the superiority which, in 1862 was regarded as astonishing, but which was, nevertheless, cordially and generously acknowledged. Mr. DRIGGS stands alone in his department, as a pioneer. He has literally hewn a way for himself. From the commencement, the prospects were new and delightful; but it is only now that he has, as it were settled upon his theories and cultivated them to the point of absolute productiveness. The grand piano, to which we have referred, is an achievement of which he may well feel satisfied. We cannot enter into an explanation of the technical peculiarities of its construction. They are striking to the general perception, and philosophical to the informed mind. The results are a beautiful and extraordinary quality of tone; a power and roundness of sound that we have not heard equalled. When the instrument has been supplied with a better action than the one which it now possesses, it will, we are sure, command the attention of the musical world. We learn with satisfaction that a large and wealty corporation has taken the patents in hand, and intend manufacturing pianos on Mr. DRIGGS' principles. Anything that adds to the charm of home is a benefit to the community, and a good piano is one of the happiest means to this end. Mr. DRIGGS has spent a fortune in maturing his plans; we hope he may amass a larger one in their consummation?

Obituary.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE WHELPLEY OF NEW JERSEY.

Chief Justice E. W. WHELPLEY, of New-Jersey, died at his home in Morristown on Sunday, Feb. 21, in the 46th year of his age. Judge WHELPLAY was the only son of Dr. WILLIAM A. WHELPLEY, a native of New-England, who formerly practiced in Morristown. There the Chief Justice was born, and lived for about eleven years, when his father died. He graduated at the age of sixteen, and began to practice law in Newark. On the election of the late Hon. J. W. MILLER, to the United States Senate, in 1841, Mr. WHELPLEY removed to Morristown, and became Mr. MILLER'S law partner. He represented the county two or three years in the House of Assembly, and was Speaker of that body. In 1853 he was appointed by Gov. NEWELL a Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1860 Gov. OLDEN selected the then Chief Justice, Hon. HENRY W. GREEN, for the post of Chancellor, and elevated Judge WHELPLEY to the vacant Chief Justiceship. Before becoming a Judge, Mr. WHELPLEY was an earnest politician—a Whig, till the death of that party, afterward a decided Republican. He was a member of the Convention which nominated FREMONT, and was actively instrumental in the nomination of Mr. DAYTON for the Vice-Presidency. Chief Justice WHELPLEY married in 1841 a daughter of Dr. ABSALOM WOODRUFF, of Meadham, who survives him. He has four children living—one a daughter, who is married in Brooklyn, N. Y., to WILLIAM W. THOMAS, Esq., two other daughters and one son.

The funeral services were largely attended on the 25th from the late residence of the deceased. Gov. PARKER, Attorney-General FRELINGHUYSEN, and representatives of the Bar and the Bench from all parts of the State, followed the remains to the grave. The funeral obsequies were held in the Second Presbyterian Church, of which the Judge was a member.

A funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. KNOX, who is temporarily supplying the pulpit during the absence of the pastor in Europe; and an eloquent address, partaking somewhat of the historic and eulogistic, was delivered by Rev. Mr. SEAROOR, of Bloomfield, N. J.

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?—ARE WE A DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE?

Democracy not an American Idea—The Failure of the Democratic Party—Its Failure and Final Extinction—A Republic Sustained by Justice, the American Idea.

THE BIRTHDAY, Monday, Feb. 23, 1864.

This is the Birthday of WASHINGTON, and can I do better than to dwell on some of the political ideas which WASHINGTON held and inculcated? It is suggested to me by an article in *Brownson's Quarterly Review*—a very able work, always suggesting thought. The article which has excited my attention is on the "Federal Constitution," and written, I believe, by Mr. HICKEY. In the course of that article, he says:

"The Democratic question is, in fact, no question for the American statesman, and the term *democrat*, as applied here to a political party, has, if the party is not a revolutionary party, no meaning. The Democratic question is properly raised, and is important only when there is no government, no civil society, and the question is that of founding civil society, and organizing government; or where there is a question as to the right of revolution, or of overthrowing by violence an existing government, and introducing a new one. In neither sense is it a legitimate question in the United States, for we have a government, and the people have a constitutional way of amending our institutions, and therefore can introduce such ameliorations as they judge desirable without any resort to revolution."

That is the annunciation of a plain truth in plain terms. A *Democratic party*—if it acts out its real meaning—is a party of revolution and destruction, and I ask boldly if every attempt of the modern Democratic party to carry out any real idea of democracy has not been an act of revolution? More than thirty years ago the State of Georgia resisted the decision of the Supreme Court in the Cherokee case, and the Democratic Administration submitted to a fundamental revolution at the dictation of Georgia. A short time after South Carolina sent forth her decree of nullification, and the Democratic Administration submitted to a compromise, which, in fact, placed the Government at the feet of South Carolina, and laid the foundation of the present war. A few years after Texas was annexed, without the slightest constitutional authority, or the idea of Democratic sovereignty; and now we have, in this bloody and revolutionary war, the right wing of the Democratic party fighting, with great armies, the Government of their country; and the left wing, under your Seymours, Woods and Vallandighams, saying as much as they can to help them. WOOD, who is the true representative of Democracy, and ought to be its candidate for the Presidency, has his speeches in Congress quoted in the rebel Congress as orthodox doctrine. Now, these are the legitimate consequences of a principle which is, in its very nature, revolutionary. *Brownson's Review* states the thing correctly. Democracy has no meaning after a Constitutional Government has been established, and transferred the original powers of the people to the Government, taking away all the national functions (if any such ever existed, which is denied,) in the States, and prescribing a mode by which only that Government can be amended or changed. That the people can, by certain processes, change and emend that Government in time, is true; but it is not true that the Government is Democratic, or that the people can act upon it by simple Democratic action. I lay down this as an elementary principle, that a *great nation*—a nation of many millions of people, and wide extent of country—*cannot*, politically or physically, be governed by a democracy, either a pure democracy or a confederation of democracies, which the South wants to establish. But few people, comparatively, can meet at one place; no general comparison of ideas can be made, and no States can be held together by a confederation, over the extent of a continent, with various and opposite interests. The attempt to govern this country by a Democratic party has proved a most signal failure. It was compelled to be one of two things—either to be a mere *administrator* of public affairs, without ideas, or to act on its ideas, and be *revolutionary*. Generally it has been the former, and claims great merit for having been successful in much of public administration. This may be conceded, but it was done in opposition to Democratic ideas. But when it attempted to act on its ideas, it has been revolutionary. The historical examples I have given (familiar to every one) are sufficient proof of this. The result of this conflict between Democratic ideas and Democratic practice, is a political history which has scarcely a parallel for folly, complexity and incongruity. If we were to gather up the resolutions of Democratic Conventions for the last thirty years in this country, could the world produce such another bundle of inconsistencies? The result is a signal failure. The coming generation—the *novi homines*—must learn to take broader views, and rest their political conduct on sounder principles. The American people can no longer be governed by *parties* of any sort. One side will be as much disappointed as the other. There was a time when MARTIN VAN BUREN and THOMAS RITCHIE could call together the Albany and Richmond Juntas and settle the administration of this country. There was a time when great conventions could do it. All this is passed by. Mr. VAN BUREN lived to see the overthrow of all that system of political combination on which his public life rested. With it he had overthrown CLINTON, ADAMS, and CALHOUN—all men far superior to himself—but, at last, the great car of the political juggernaut crush him and crushed itself. All this past system is gone. The people are now acting through the only legitimate machinery of the country—the Government itself. You may call conventions and nominate whom you please, but the nomination is worthless if it don't spring spontaneously from the heart of the people. And what machinery should they use but that of their own Government? Is not Congress composed of the representatives of the people? Why should the people govern by a party when they made the Government for that very purpose?

Mr. HICKEY states a curious fact about CALHOUN:

"We would, if the thing were possible, exclude the word Democracy altogether as unnecessary, and apt to mislead. 'We committed a great mistake,' said JOHN C. CALHOUN to us in 1840, 'when we dropped the name *Republican* and suffered ourselves to be called Democrats; names are things, and by adopting the name *Democrat*, we are led to substitute Democracy for the Constitutionalism founded by our fathers.' The Jeffersonian party, in JEFFERSON'S days, never went by the name of the Democratic party, and to call, in our younger days, a member of that party a Democrat, was regarded as an insult. The party called itself officially *Republican*, and never assumed generally the name *Democratic* till the reelection of ANDREW JACKSON in 1832, when an effort was made to assimilate the American Republican party to the Democratic party of Europe."

In this statement Mr. CALHOUN was entirely right.

The *National Intelligencer* was founded in the administration of Mr. JEFFERSON, and officially recorded the caucusses and proceedings of the Republican party, and never, I believe, down to the caucus of 1816, announced the proceedings as anything else but the Republican caucus. The term "Democrat" was given as a reproach, and this term was derived from the meetings of the populace in France during the revolution. It was a great mistake to adopt the political terms or ideas of Europe, which is covered over with political barbarisms. The consequence is that the present Democratic party is continually placed in a false position and acting on false principles. Mr. CALHOUN expressed it very correctly when he said they attempted to substitute Democracy for "Constitutionalism." If it had not been for Slavery and the Democratic party, CALHOUN would have been at the head of this country. His natural and just ideas were those of a national man for strong government. But Slavery drove him into State rights, and the Democratic party ostracised him.

I have no doubt that at times, and in the discussion of great principles, parties may be proper and useful. But when a party, flattered by success, attempts to put the dogmas of a party in place of the Constitution, and especially when the party itself is acting on totally false ideas, what can be expected but such fatal conflicts as we have seen? The party must either ruin the country or ruin itself. Fortunately, in the present case, it ruins itself. The culmination of the Democratic party was the election of JAMES BUCHANAN. And was ever political madness crowned with such fatuity? Was ever an unhappy country voluntarily cursed with such a mad, reckless, unprincipled Administration? The last days of BUCHANAN were like the last days of the Bourbons, filled with moral insanity and followed with the flowing blood of retributive vengeance.

The Democratic party having utterly failed, let us look to the true idea of this Government. What did WASHINGTON, and the Convention of 1787 mean, when they made the American Constitution? There is no doubt whatever that they had distinctly before them three leading ideas:

First—That the confederation of States having utterly failed, they would make a National Constitution, taking away all the leading functions of States, making the Government strong enough for any emergency, and founded on the national consent.

Secondly—Recognizing the great evil of Slavery, they looked forward to its final abolition by the abolition of the slavetrade, which was provided for, and gradual emancipation in the States, the first of which took place, and the second in several States; and,

Thirdly—They provided for the indefinite extension of States and people by the principle of *Representation*.

In one word, the idea of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, HAMILTON, and all the leading minds was—UNION, NATIONALITY and JUSTICE. A Republic founded on Justice, (the fundamental idea of Christian institutions,) which should be capable of indefinite expansion over unmeasured lands and uncounted millions, was the idea of the founders of the Republic. It is the idea with which we fondly hope to reform other peoples, and hand down to other generations. Now, on WASHINGTON'S Birthday, we look forward to that ultimate triumph of our principles, and shout, LONG LIVE the Republic!

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE SHIP DREADNOUGHT.

Particulars of her Passage from Liverpool.

The ship *Dreadnaught*, Capt. ROCKWELL—late LYTLE, deceased—arrived on Friday night from Liverpool via Fayal, with 214 passengers, among whom four deaths have occurred. She has had heavy gales the entire passage, losing rudder, spars, sails, &c., &c. FEB. 14, lat. 40° 12', lon. 60° 35', exchanged signals with ship *Rhine*, bound east. She brings as passenger CHARLES GEORGE COLLVILLE, Esq., of New-York.

The following is Capt. E. J. ROCKWELL'S (late first officer) report:

The ship *Dreadnaught*, Capt. LYTLE, sailed from Liverpool Nov. 17, for New-York, with a full cargo and 215 passengers.

Nov. 17.—Wind W. N. W. to W. S. W.; kept off for the North Channel; up to the 20th strong breezes from S. W. to W. S. W., and cloudy weather.

Nov. 21.—Lat. 53° 26', lon. 20°; in a heavy squall from N. W. carried away the jibboom.

Nov. 22.—Lat. 52° 35', lon. 21° 13', moderate from N. W. to W. N. W., making a jibboom.

Nov. 23.—Lat. 53° 08', lon. 25°, light squalls from W. to S. W., in the night from W. to W. N. W.

Nov. 24.—Lat. 53° 23', lon. 27, wind W. N. W. and squally; hauled to S. S. W., barometer falling rapidly; close reefed the topsails; latter part a heavy gale from S. S. W. and squally; barometer 28° 30'.

Nov. 25.—Lat. 54° 15', lon. 26° 47', a heavy gale from N. W. to W. S. W., maintopsail blew away; lay under bare poles.

Nov. 26.—Lat. 54° 04', lon. 28° 40', moderating; bent a maintopsail; the barometer rising; made sail to reefed topsails and whole courses.

Nov. 27.—Moderate from N. W., rough head sea, and unsettled weather; at 8 A. M. wind S. E.; shortened sail with all speed, barometer falling rapidly; at noon blowing a heavy gale from W. to W. N. W.; fore and maintopsails blew away; lay under bare poles; blowing with the strength of a hurricane; at 5 P. M. barometer 28.23, blowing tremendous; wind gradually moderated in the night; discovered the rudder-head broke off; got tackle on the iron tiller, and secured it.

Nov. 29.—Lat. 54° 02', lon. 28° 40', wind W.S.W. to W. moderate, got the steering gear fixed; latter part heavy snow-squalls.

Nov. 30.—Lat. 54° 03', lon. 27° 38', moderate breeze from southward and westward; at 7.30 A.M. strong gales, the lower foretopsail yard carried away; at 7 P. M. a hurricane, got the foresail cived up; could not furl it; at 8 P. M. it blew to pieces; at 4 A. M. still blowing a hurricane, a heavy sea boarded the ship and done much damage; at 5 30 A.M. a tremendous sea came on board, over the quarter, staving and carrying away every thing before it, washed the two men from the wheel, carrying away the binnacle, breaking the wheel, stove the skylight, breaking the ventilator, carried away the harness casks and killing Capt. R. E. LYTLE instantly, by concussion of the brain, caused by being thrown against the corner of the house and bulwarks.

Dec. 1—Lat. 53° 04', lon. 29°, a heavy gale from northwest to west; at 1 P. M. the tiller ropes parted; at 4 P. M. the main topmast staysail blew away; at 6 P. M. the iron tiller on the after part of the rudder was carried away; then shipped the old tiller again, the rudder-head badly broken, but still held on. Then thought best to make for the port of Fayal; got spars across the poop in readiness to steer with hawsers over the stern whenever the rudder went; the ship would not steer with the sails remaining. The foretopsail yard gone, no lower maintopsail nor foresail, and two maintopmast staysails blown away; only one jib left.

Dec. 2—Lat. 57° 20', lon. 28° 34', wind west, strong gale and heavy squalls; rudder still holds on and partly steers her; the upper gudgeons gave way at 4 A. M.; ship rolling fearfully; at 8 A. M. strong gale from the westward, unbent the lower foretopsail and bent it to the main; ship quite tight.

Dec. 3—Lat. 49° 17', lon. 26° 18', commenced with heavy gale from south and westward, and tremendous squalls; great difficulty to steer her; having no means of preserving the body of Capt. LYTLE, thought it prudent to bury it; at 4 P. M. committed it to the deep; latter part of the day strong gales, ship steering badly; at 7 P. M. strong gale and heavy squalls; at 7: 30 the ship came to wind in a heavy squall and blew away the jib that was set for a maintopmast staysail; the day ends with a heavy gale, the ship rolling badly; at 2: 30 A. M. shipped a heavy sea, carrying away and staving several water casks on deck; great quantities of water going below in second cabin and steerage; the tiller still holds on; most of the running and standing rigging destroyed by chafing; sent down the lower foretopsail-yard;

Dec. 4.—Lat. 48° 16', lon. 24' 42, wind south to south-southeast, moderate breeze and squalls, at 8 A. M., heavy gale from southward, with sleet and rain; took in the mainsail; at 4 A. M. blowing a hurricane, took in the foresail, the ship under close reefed maintopsail and foretopmast staysail. Expect every moment the rudder will go—the bolts have worked out of the upper gudgeons, the ship in a frightful state, rolling heavily, and the rigging chafing bad. The ship keeps tight.

Dec. 5.—Lat. 48° 13', lon. 24° 30', heavy gale from west to west-northwest, and tremendous sea at 9 P.M.: the wind suddenly hauled to the northward, ship rolling fearfully, rudder still hanging on to the stern, slamming the ship's stern-post much.

Dec. 6—Lat. 46° 14', lon. 23° 46', light breezes from westward; ends moderate.

Dec. 7—Lat. 46° 24', lon. 27° 20', wind west southwest, moderate and hazy; running rigging badly destroyed; back and mizzen stays parted.

Dec. 8—Lat. 45° 44', lon. 29° 54', wind southwest to northeast, fresh; thick weather; got the iron-tiller in the afterpart of the rudder, which steadied it much; rudder-head badly split. 2 A. M.—Wind hauled to the northward; strong breeze and heavy swell; the ship rolling bad; the iron-tiller still holds on, the only dependence; it is split all around the lower gudgeons.

Dec. 9—Lat. 44° 47', lon. 27° 57', wind northeast to east; moderate breezes and cloudy; middle and latter part light airs and fair weather: the bolts to the maintopmast backstay carried away; most of the chain plates on the starboard side started; the ship keeps quite tight; makes no water.

Dec. 10—Lat. 42° 47', lon. 29° 36', wind east-northeast; light airs and fair weather; latter part, wind fresh from the southward.

Dec. 11—Lat. 42° 06', lon. 31° 20', wind southwest to south; light breezes and clear.

Dec. 12—Lat. 41° 02, long. 32° 39', wind south to south-southwest, light breezes and has wind part fresh; breezes and rain squalls.

Dec. 13—Lat. 41° 10', long. 30° 26', wind south-southwest; fresh breezes and a heavy swell from the southward and westward; latter part squalls.

Dec. 14—Lat. 40° 15', long. 29° 27', wind west-northwest; fresh breezes and squalls; at midnight calm and a heavy swell; ship rolling bad; the rudder slamming about fearfully, in great danger of starting the stern post, and commence leaking at 8 A. M.; heavy gale from north-northeast and heavy rain.

Dec. 15—Lat. 38° 37', lon. 29° 16', wind at north-northwest, fresh, gale and rain; noon, moderate and calm; ship rolling bad, the rudder slamming dreadfully, enough to take the stern-post out of the ship; latter part, strong breezes and heavy rain at 8 A. M.; sighted Fayal, bearing south, distance about 45 miles at 11:30; strong gales from southeast.

Dec. 16—Lat. 38° 30', lon. 29° 20', strong gales from southeast, at 6 P. M. blowing a hurricane; at 11 P.M. wind hauled to southwest and moderate; ship rolling heavily and rudder slamming awful; at midnight the iron tiller carried away; at 4 A. M. the lower gudgeons to the rudder carried away, and left the rudder hanging by the deck; at 11:30, the rudder carried away, and left the head of the rudder on board.

Dec. 17.—Lat. 39° 22', long. 29° 55', wind south, fresh breezes and heavy swell, rolling bad; middle and latter part heavy gales, making a temporary rudder from a spare maintopmast and hawsers; ship hove to all the time.

Dec. 18.—Lat. 40° 06', long. 29° 15', fresh gales and cloudy, from the southward; middle and latter part heavy gale; ship hove to.

Dec. 19.—Lat. 40° 30', long. 29° 58', strong breezes from the southward, and a heavy swell; got the rudder finished and ready to ship it; was still hove to; found about 28 water casks leaked out in the forehold; ship is still tight and makes no water.

Dec. 20—Lat. 39° 17', lon. 29° 59', wind S. E., strong breezes, ship rolling bad; latter part moderate; got the rudder shipped.

Dec. 21—Lat. 39° 20', lon. 29° 30', wind S. E., moderate and hazy; at 3 P. M. got the tiller and wheel shipped, and rudder secured; made sail.

Dec. 22—Lat. 37° 30', lon. 31° 06, wind S. E., heavy gales, and ship rolling bad; latter part violent gales: at 8 A. M. the jib blew away—the only one left.

Dec. 23—Lat. 37° 46', lon. 30° 40', wind S. E., heavy gales, and a tremendous sea on; spars straining, and rigging chafing bad; midnight, wore ship.

Dec. 24.—Lat. 38° 23', long. 28° 52'; wind S. S. E.; strong breezes: split the mainsail and outer jib; at 4 A. M. heavy thunder, lightning and rain.

Dec. 25.—Lat. 38° 37', long. 29° 33'; wind, S. W.; light breezes and thick, foggy weather: at 1 P M. made the Island of Fayal, distance about 3 miles; day ends calm.

Dec. 26—Light airs from the southward, with thick, foggy weather; at 4 P. M. came to anchor at Fayal.

Jan. 30—Left Fayal; winds, south; light airs and cloudy weather; has had heavy westerly gales throughout the entire passage, losing several sails and spars.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 27.

Not more than fifty members were present, it having been agreed yesterday that nothing should be done to-day excepting the making of speeches.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. DAWES, (Union) of Massachusetts, occupied the chair, and the President's Annual Message was announced as the theme for discussion.

Mr. HARDING, (Border State) of Kentucky, referred to a former declaration of the President, that the Union is unbroken, and that all secession ordinances are null and void. In this view he concurred, and therefore, whenever the rebellion shall be suppressed, either by force of arms or voluntary submission, the revolting States are thereby restored, with all their rights and privileges, in the Union, under the Federal and State Governments. This view was sound, and was acquiesced in by Conservatives and Democrats. But the President had changed, and had presented a scheme for reconstruction more destructive than the old doctrine of State Rights. The scheme was mapped out by the master-builder with a pencil dipped in blood. Persons are to vote just as the President may direct. The effect was the iron hand of despotism crushing out the last vestige of constitutional liberty, leaving nothing but desolation. It would establish the most odious Abolition oligarchy of a savage and cruel character. And it was enough to fire any man's veins in which runs a drop of Revolutionary blood. Fanaticism and sectional hate have plunged the nation in bloody horrors, the joint work of abolition and secession, twin brothers in guilt and crime.

Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut, (Union,) said the President's scheme of reconstruction seeks to liberate order from anarchy and its paralyzing influences, to prevent innocence from being confounded with guilt, to separate loyalty from the unhealthy contact of disunionism, which would subject it in the eye of the law to the punishment for crime. The task was one of great embarrassment and difficulty, because of the imperfection of human wisdom, and because the plan was designed by the President to be transitory in its character, to bridge the chasm between State anarchy and State restoration, commencing the great deliverance. In attempting to solve this most difficult problem, no statesman who looks to the future would adopt any different plan. While the President's plan may be incomplete, it was as comprehensive as the intricacies of the subject would permit. But it possessed the rare merit of being just to the Government, just to the insurgent States, and just to the slave. Mr. DEMING in this connection defended the Amnesty Proclamation as being justifiable, from the fact that in the loyal sense every citizen in the insurrectionary States is a public enemy. With the wiping out of Slavery on this continent would succeed a higher order of civilization, and an indissoluble bond of perfect union and peace.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, (Union,) of Missouri, discussed the affairs of that State, defending himself from attacks which had been made upon his course. Having sought throughout this rebellion to discharge his whole duty, he might challenge a comparison of records with his assailants. The Radicals had kindled the smouldering fires, and from a spirit of retaliation had undertaken to build up a party. They were in the past Pro-Slaveryites; but now, like all renegades, they denounce all who have been consistent upon the subject of emancipation. For himself, he was always willing to accept gradual emancipation; and, when the people of that State desired immediate emancipation, he would be more than ready to accept it. He entered upon an exposition of this subject, charging that these Radicals had sought to deceive Union men by misrepresentations, and were not, as the records show, in favor of immediate emancipation, having refused to vote for it in convention where they had power to carry it. He repeated they were false to their proclaimed principles. Mr. BLAIR replied to remarks formerly delivered by Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, saying the latter was brought into political life by a secret Know-Nothing organization which warred against a particular white class, and who was the most rancorous and malignant of its leaders, and this was the man who had assailed the colonization scheme of the President while pretending to be a friend of the Administration. As to the recent convention in Baltimore, it was compelled to nominate Mr. LINCOLN, as the people of the State were for him. But dark lantern associations still exist in Maryland, and hence some delegates were elected professedly for Mr. LINCOLN, but to betray their trust—some of Secretary CHASE'S assessors, declaring he would vote for whom he pleased. Mr. BLAIR expressed his surprise that the Representatives from Iowa and other States had been caught in a trap by signing a paper asking for the rejection, by the Senate, of SCOFIELD as Major-General.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, denied that the delegation of that State was caught in a trap. He knew what the paper was, and that it told the truth.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union), said the Missouri militia came from Northern Missouri into the southern portion of his district stealing horses and plundering hen roosts. They came there to blow up the Court-house, and to unite themselves with the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Mr. BLAIR replied that it was not sufficient ground against Gen. SCOFIELD. While a few such men may have crossed over, the attention of the commanding officer, was directed to another quarter.

Mr. GRINNELL repeated that Gen. SCOFIELD was not as true to his trust as he ought to have been, and was using his influences to degrade radical men.

Mr. BLAIR said the enemies sought to rely on misrepresentation to injure Gen. SCOFIELD, and thus make an issue against the President. The Navy Department courted investigation, but not so with the Treasury Department; a more profligate administration than that of the latter never existed in any country. The Mississippi was redolent with the fraud and corruption of the agents there, and again, and again permits to trade were sold to the highest bidder; and recently in Baltimore a permit was given to a notorious blockade-runner whose vessels had more than once been seized. If Mr. CHASE'S friends had thought these things could not be proved, they would doubtless have voted for investigation. In alluding to POMEROY'S recent secret circular, he spoke of its design as an intrigue against the man who had confided to Mr. CHASE a portfolio, but the President was doubtless satisfied every day Mr. CHASE remained in the Cabinet for him to sink deeper into the contempt of every honorable man.

Mr. BLAIR gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution on Monday to inquire into the affairs of the Treasury Department in connection with trade regulations on the Mississippi.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

Mr. DONNELL, of Minnesota, (Union,) addressed the committee for an hour on the importance of encouraging foreign immigration, and in advocacy of a bill heretofore introduced by him to establish a Bureau of Immigration.

Mr. EDEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) reviewed in condemnation the acts of the Administration in connection with the war which, with our overwhelming numbers, ought long ago to have been ended on the principle of the Crittenden resolution.

The Committee rose at 4¾, and the House adjourned.

Cotton Dealing in the Southwest.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.—I. All persons, not excepted from the amnesty granted by the Proclamation of the President, dated Dec. 8, 1863, owning cotton and other Southern products, and residing in localities from where it would naturally or of necessity pass through Nashville, Tenn., to the North, may in pursuance of the "Additional Regulations of Trade," bring the same to Nashville for sale on his own account, in compliance with trade regulations, if he resides within the line of national military occupation; and where such owner lives beyond the lines of such military occupation he shall deliver the same to the Supervising Special Agent or Assistant Special Agent of the Treasury Department at Nashville, as the case may be, to be sold for his benefit, in pursuance of said trade regulations, on his compliance with the requirements of the same.

II. Persons will not be allowed to go to the front, nor to send agents there for the purpose of purchasing cotton on pain of expulsion from the Military Division and forfeiture to the Government of all they have purchased.

III. Military railroads will charge ten cents per mile per bale for all cotton carried by them, and 25 cents per ton per mile for all freight carried for private citizens.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.

T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

A Convicted Murderer Commits Suicide.

WILLIAM GREENWOOD, who was confined in Toronto upon a charge of murder, cheated the hangman by committing suicide on Monday night last. The plan which he adopted to put an end to his awful life was of the most desperate character. The window of the cell in which he was confined is about six and a half feet from the ground, and running along beneath it is the bed. The suicide must have stood upon the bed, have tied the towel to the iron bars, having previously made a noose or a slip-knot on the other end of the towel, which he then placed over his head and tightened around his neck. The towel, however, was a long one, and reached from the window to within a foot or two of the floor. In order, therefore, to strangle himself he was compelled to lie down, so that the towel might have the desired effect upon his neck. He seems even to have clutched the bed in his hands, and have pulled himself with all his strength upon the towel, so that there might not be any chance of his failing to put his awful intention into execution. So tightly was the towel bound around his neck, that the blood flowed or rather burst from his mouth and nose, and flew upon the bed-clothes and floor of the cell. It was certainly an awful death, and shows what a fearfully wicked, depraved and determined man he was.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Small-pox has no occasion to prevail to an alarming extent anywhere, if BRANDRETH'S PILLS are used, either as a cure or preventive.

Sold fresh at No. 4 Union-square, New-York.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE,

the standard preparation for the hair. Warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Prevents the hair from falling out, makes harsh hair soft and silky, is as easily used as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM,
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM,
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM,
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM,

changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,
No. 10 University-place,
New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

TRUSSES.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, Spinal Instruments, and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

DIED.

BRODHEAD.—On Friday, Feb. 26, at Mauch Chunk, Penn., Mrs. CORNELIA M., wife of A. C. Brodhead, and daughter of H. G. and C. M. Ely, aged 21 years, 8 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place at Bridgeport, Conn., this day, (Sunday,) Feb. 28.

BUCK.—On Friday, Feb. 26, JOHN BUCK, Sen., in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, March 1, from the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

CLEVELAND.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 27, BERTHA, only child of Henry B. and Anna R. R. Cleveland, aged 4 months and 19 days.

Funeral services this (Sunday) afternoon.

FLENDER.—On Friday, Feb. 26, of membraneous croup ELLIE SUSSETTE, daughter of Thomas and Caroline M. FLENDER, aged 8 month and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 87 West 32d-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be conveyed to East Chester on Monday morning for interment.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

HART.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, Capt. JAMES HART, Superintendent of the Seaman's Retreat, Staten Island, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Stapleton, Staten Island. The friends of the family, the members of the Marine Society, and the Trustees of the Seamans' Fund and Retreat, are respectfully invited to attend. Boats leave every hour from foot of Whitehall-st.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

HACKLEY.—On Friday evening, Feb. 26, of scarlet fever, FRANCES RACILLIA, only child of Caleb Brewster and Frances A. Raymond Hackley, aged 5 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 165 West 47th-st., on Monday, Feb. 29. Services to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KNAPP.—On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 27, ABBY LEAH PACKER, the beloved wife of Halsey W. Knapp.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

LUDOVICK.—In Brooklyn, at her residence, No. 9 Grace-court, on Friday, Feb. 26, JOSEPHINE LUDOVICI, wife of Louis Ludovici.

The funeral will be solemnized at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MATTHIAS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 27, of hemorrhage of the lungs, at his residence, No. 165 Bedford-st., SAMUEL A. MATTHIAS, aged 37 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

NACK.—On Friday, Feb. 26, after a long and severe illness, MARY JANETTE, daughter of James Nack, in the 22d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 38 Grove st.

WEEKS.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, HARRIET T., widow of the late Robert D. Weeks, and daughter of the late Benjamin Strong.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, 29th inst.

WOODCOCK.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at Bedford, Westchester County, MARY ANN COOK, wife of Wm. P. Woodcock, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on Monday, the 29th inst., at 10 A. M., at 125th-st. and 4th-av., to attend the interment at Trinity Cemetery.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS—NEW STYLES—For LADIES and GENTLEMEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHEW'S. Service in the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on Sundays, at 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M., and Wednesdays at 7½ P. M. Sermon in the evening, SUNDAY, Feb. 28, by Rev. H. MONTGOMERY, D. D. Morning service in the Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st., at 10½ A. M. Sermon by Rt. Rev. Bishop LEE, of Iowa.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. C. H. A. BUCKLEY will preach the fifth sermon of the course before this Association, in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., on next SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 28. Subject—*The Climax of Christian Life*. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on *The Church Prosperity, its Nature and Means*, and at 7½ P. M. on *The Growth of the Soul in Eternity*. The ordinance of baptism will be administered in the evening. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH, or Church of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in Cooper Institute, Room No. 30. Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Clinton Hall, Room No. 5. Circle on THURSDAY, 3 P. M., same place. These meetings are free to all, and collections taken up to defray expenses.

MARINER'S CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner Madison and Catharine. The twenty-second in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. THOS. S. HASTINGS, of New-York, on SABBATH, Feb. 28, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, as usual.

HELL, ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. F. FLANDERS will preach the sixth discourse on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Historical Society's Building, 2d-av., 11th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Sunject—*Angels in Hell—a Startling Revelation*. Morning subject: *How are we to be Saved*. Strangers cordially invited.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND series, being discourses upon Christian Life, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, D.D., will preach the eighth of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Family and Christian Life*.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, ON "RECONSTRUCTION AND THE PRESIDENT."—The sixth lecture of the course of the Church of the Puritans, will be delivered by STEPHEN S. FOSTER, of Mass., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock, at Dr. Cheever's Church. Subject: *Reconstruction and the President*. Admission free.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Feb. 28. Morning services in French by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

PARKER PILLSBURY ON THE WAR.—PARKER PILLSBURY, of New-Hampshire, will deliver a lecture on *The War, and the way out of it*, at Shiloh Presbyterian (Dr. GARNETT'S) Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.

"WHAT SAITH THE LORD?"—THE word of prophecy concerning the times we live in will be preached on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union building, No. 163 Bowery; seats free. All who love Christ and Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

REV. WILLIAM FREELAND, LL.D., WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 27, 1864.

$3,000 U. S. 6s,'81.Reg.112
20,000 U. S. 6s,'81..Co 111
20,000 U.S. 6s,'81..Co.107⅞
20,000 do.....107
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.Nts.Oct.&Ap...110
25,000 U. S.ss,1-yr.C.... 99⅞
2,000 Ten.St. 6s.'90.... 69⅝
5,000 do.....60⅜
5,000 Virginia St. 6s.... 49
2,000 N. C. State 6s.... 60
2,000 Mo. St. 6s..... 73¾
5,000 M. 6s.. iss. to H. & St. Jo..... 87
5,000 Mo 6s. issued to Pac. R..... 74
1,000 do.....74⅜
25,000 Ohio & Miss. R.C. 41⅜
30,000 do..... 42
10,000 do..... 41¾
40,000 do.....b30 42⅜
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s....106¾
2,000 N.Y.C.R.I.Ext.Bs.104
5,000 C.&N.W.1stM.... 91
5,000 C.&N.W.2dM.... 81⅜
1,000 do..... 82
1,000 do..... 81¾
8,000 Tol.&W.1 M.Ex 101
6,000 Ch. & R. I. Bs...108
2,000 P.,F.W.& C. 3d.. 98
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G. 68
5,000 Amer. Gold.....167⅛
400 Central Coal Co.... 70
200 do..... 70¾
400 do..... 71
200 do..... 70¾
400 Cumb. Coal Prf.N10 69¾
100 do.....s10 69¾
200 do..... 69¾
100 do.....s15 69¾
200 Canton Co..... 69¾
400 do..... 49
200 do..... 48¾
200 do.....s60 48⅜
200 Del. & H.Ca.Co.....200
25 do.....221
50 do.....201⅜
200 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.... 43
600 Quick. M. Co....s10 54
200 do.....s30 54
200 do..... 54
40 Min. Mining Co.... 78
100 do..... 79
100 Wy. V. Coal Co.... 82
100 do.....81⅜
200 do.....81⅜
400 Am. Coal Co..... 90
100 Copake Iron M..... 12⅜
200 do..... 12⅜
200 do..... 12
200 Quarts H. M.Co.... 14
200 do.....14⅜
200 Mar. Min. Co..... 35⅜
200 do.....35⅜
200 do.....35¾
150 do.....s60 35⅞
200 Pacific M. S.Co.s60.226
5 do.....226
100 do.....227
650 N. Y. Cen. R..... 136
200 do.....135⅜
400 do.....s10.136⅜
400 do.....b30.136⅛
250 do.....136⅜
250 do.....136⅜
200 do.....b30.136⅜
200 Erie R..... 117
100 do.....s10 117
200 do.....s10.117⅛
200 do.....117⅛
200 do.....s30.117⅛
200 do.....s10.117⅜
200 do.....117⅜
200 do.....s10 117
200 do.....b15.117⅜
200 do.....b20.117⅜
200 do.....117⅜
200 Har.&Cin. 1st Prf. 68

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U.S.6s,'81 Cou....111
10,000 do.....111⅛
5,000 U. S.6s,'81..Reg..111
17,500 U.S.6s,5-20s..Co.107
5,000 do.....107⅛
1,000 Treas. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & April.s..111
25,000 U. S.ss,1-yr.C.... 99⅝
4,000 Mo. State 6s.... 73⅜
5,000 Ten. St. 6s. '90.... 69
10,000 American Gold...146⅜
200 Canton Co..... 48⅜
100 Pacific M. S. S. C.225⅜
5 do.....225
200 Quicksil. M. Co..... 54½
100 N. Y. Cen. R..... 136
200 do.....b15.136⅜
200 Erie R.....116⅜
200 do.....116⅜
200 do.....s30.116
200 do.....116¼
200 do.....116⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. C. R.ex-d...136⅜
200 Erie R.....117
200 do.....b3.117
150 do.....s3.116⅞
200 do.....b3.116⅞
200 do.....b10.117
200 do.....b30.117
200 do.....s3 116⅞
200 do.....b3 116⅜
200 Hud. R. R.....b3 158⅞
500 do.....158
300 do.....c.157¾
100 do.....c.157⅝
200 do.....c.157⅜
200 Harlem R.....c.137
200 do.....137
200 do.....b3.136⅜
2500 do.....136⅜
200 do.....136⅜
200 do.....b3 136⅛
200 do.....c 136⅜
200 do.....c.136⅜
200 do.....b5.136⅛
200 do.....s3.136⅛
200 do.....s3.136⅜
4 do.....s3.136⅜
200 do.....136⅜
200 do.....b5.136⅜
200 do.....c 136⅜
200 do.....b5 136⅜
200 Reading R.....130⅛
200 do.....130⅜
200 Mich. Cen. R....s3.142
200 do.....142
200 do.....s10.142⅛
200 do.....142⅛
200 do.....b10.142⅜
200 do.....142⅜
200 M. S. & N.I.....98⅜
100 do.....c 98⅜
200 do.....b3 98⅜
200 Erie R.....117
200 do.....116⅞
200 do.....116⅞
200 do.....b10.116⅞
200 Cumb. Coal Prf.....117⅜
200 Canton Co.....48⅜
200 Cum. Coal.....63⅝
200 do.....63⅝
200 do.....b3 63⅝
200 do.....63
200 do.....b15 62⅜
200 do.....62⅜
200 do.....62⅜
200 do.....62⅜
100 do.....b3 62⅜
200 Pacific M. S. Co.....226
200 do.....226
200 do.....227
400 N. Y. Cen. R.....136
200 do.....135⅞
200 do.....s10.136⅜
200 do.....b30.136⅛
200 do.....136⅜
200 do.....b30.136⅜
200 Erie R.....117
200 do.....s10 117
200 do.....s10.117⅛
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200 do.....s30.117⅛
200 do.....s10.117⅜
200 do.....117⅜
200 do.....b15.117⅜
200 do.....b20.117⅜
200 do.....117⅜
200 Har.&Cin. 1st Prf. 68

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U.S.6s,'81 Cou....111
10,000 do.....111⅛
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100 Pacific M. S. S. C.225⅜
5 do.....225
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200 Erie R.....116⅜
200 do.....116⅜
200 do.....s30.116
200 do.....116¼
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25 do.....201⅜
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600 Quick. M. Co....s10 54
200 do.....s30 54
200 do.....54
40 Min. Mining Co.... 78
100 do.....79
100 Wy. V. Coal Co.... 82
200 do.....81⅜
200 do.....81⅜
400 Am. Coal Co..... 90
100 Copake Iron M..... 12⅜
200 do.....12⅜
200 do.....12
200 Quarts H. M.Co.... 14
200 do.....14⅜
200 Mar. Min. Co..... 35⅜
200 do.....35⅜
200 do.....35¾
150 do.....s60 35⅞
200 Pacific M. S. Co.....226
5 do.....226
100 do.....227
650 N. Y. Cen. R.....136
200 do.....135⅞
400 do.....s10.136⅜
400 do.....b30.136⅛
250 do.....136⅜
250 do.....136⅜
200 do.....b30.136⅜
200 Erie R.....117
100

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 209 and 210 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 193 Broadway, of JAMES BRYCE.

FOR SALE—ON SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN, several neat and convenient dwellings, brown-stone, three stories, with basement, under-cellar and all modern improvements; beautifully situated on a broad street; genteel, and convenient for small families. A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY FRAME DWELling and two lots of ground, Nos. 77 and 79 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn; three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to H. W. EASTMAN, No. 208 Broadway, or JACOB ELLISON, No. 5 Jamesslip.

TO OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS—The advertiser wishes to purchase lands in the following States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, for which cash will be paid on the delivery of the deeds. Brokers and agents need not apply. Address J. L. B., Box No. 123, *Times* Office.

YONKERS.—PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURchasing either improved or unimproved property at Yonkers, can be accommodated with residences, from $2,000 up to $60,000, and building plots at all prices, by applying to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 63 Grove-st; high stoop, sub-cellar and all the modern improvements; lot 21x100; terms easy. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The fine large house, with 4 lots, on the northeast corner of Evergreen-av. and Woodbine-st. For particulars, apply to S. S. JONES, No. 33 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or A. M. SUYDAM, on the premises. Terms easy.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 722 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO. No. 53½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO GENTEEL THREE story and basement high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av. (No. 88 is the southwest corner of 27th-st.) All modern improvements and in good order. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway and No. 82 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY high stoop, 20 feet front house, with all modern improvements, price $9,000. Also, one for $10,000, located near 6th-av.—both in good order. Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK STORE No. 294 Pearl-st., near Beekman-st.; 26x44 feet; price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house No. 28 Cheever-place, Brooklyn. Terms easy. Apply to COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 Broadway.

BULKHEAD AND WATER RIGHT wanted on the East River, between 14th and 30th sts. Address SAMUEL LEGGET, Box No. 3,230 General Post-office.

FOR SALE—A GOTHIC COTTAGE, WITH HALF an acre of ground, pleasantly located on 7th-st., Plainfield, N. J. Apply to CLARK ROGERS, Plainfield, or E. LYON, No. 466 Grand-st., New-York.

AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER County, 16½ acres, in every respect a desirable site for a country residence, and valued at $6,000. Terms easy, or will be exchanged for a vacant lot in a central location up town. Address W. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.—$5,000 CASH PAID TOWARD house and lot No. 407 Fourth-st., this City, will secure ten per cent per annum for two years, and much more after that time. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

20 on the North River at Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Nyack, Tarrytown, Hastings, Yonkers and Spuytenduyvel:
3 on Mt. Kisko, 2 at Kensico, 2 at White Plains;
2 at New-Rochelle, 3 at Mamaroneck, 4 at Portchester;
6 at Norwalk and Stamford, 2 at Bridgeport, Conn.;
4 at Bergen Hill, 3 at Morristown, 4 at Elizabeth;
5 at Rahway, 3 at Scotch Plains, 4 at New-Brunswick;
15 on Long Island, at Ravenswood, Astoria, Flushing, Hempstead, Roslyn, Jerusalem, Oyster Bay; and others in all parts of New-York and New-Jersey; at prices varying from $1,500 to $20,000. Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 81 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TUBBY Hook.—To let or lease, with furniture, an elegant, modern built brick mansion, suitable for summer and winter residence; has wide porte cochere and piazzas; also, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern convenience, together with five acres of ground laid out in garden and lawn, finely shaded with natural forest, ornamental and fruit trees, walks and carriage drive graveled. On the premises are carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, ice-house, filled, and all necessary outbuildings. It is beautifully situated on the crown of the hill adjoining the country seat of A. R. Van Nest, Esq., and commands a splendid view of the Hudson River for forty miles, and the Harlem Valley far into Westchester County; seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad depot; thirty minutes by rail from 30th-st. depot, and five miles beyond the Central Park. Apply to FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL and healthy places on the Sound, 1¼ hours from the City by New-Haven Rail road, and ¼ mile from depot. The buildings are first class, and in excellent repair, and the house well furnished. The place consists of 10 acres, about one-half woodland, with large water front and a private dock. The drives are exceedingly beautiful, and the society good. A most desirable place for a family with children. Apply at No. 3, Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, one and a quarter miles from railroad depot; buildings nearly new and in good order. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., N.Y.

FARMS.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WHO wants to enjoy country life in a healthy location. A farm for sale of 100 acres, at Matchaponix, Middlesex County, New-Jersey, 2½ miles from Spotswood depot, on Camden and Amboy Railroad. Ten acres of the above are woodland, 6 acres a thrifty apple-orchard, the remainder under a high state of cultivation. The dwelling on the place is in first-rate order; it contains 8 rooms beside dining-room and kitchen. The outbuildings consist of a store-house, tenant house, a large and well built barn, hay house, carriage house, &c., all in good order. There is on the place a first-rate team of horses, cows, pigs, &c.; also, mower and reaper, ploughs, wagons and farming implements, nearly new. The above place is sold only for want of time to attend to it. Price $9,000, half cash, which includes everything on the place. Apply to J. L. PARKER, No. 269 Washington-st., New-York, or to T. A. PERRINE, Spotswood, New-Jersey.

$915.—HALF DOWN.—GREAT BARGAIN; for sale, 50 miles on Long Island, 11¼ acres good land, new house, 8 rooms, and barn; near railroad station; four miles from salt water. Inquire of JOHN W. JACKSON, 247 Front-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILver, white metal, and all kinds of cases to order. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE—FURNISHED, IF DEsired—an elegant country residence, having all the modern improvements, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson. The place contains 17 acres, and is within five minutes' walk of the depot at Peekskill. For particulars address HENRY A. SMITH, No. 112 Reade-st., or C. TOWNSEND, on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A house (12 rooms); stables, ice-house, &c.; furnished or unfurnished; pleasantly situated; possession immediate if required. Inquire of J. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST MAY, A HANDSOME ly furnished house near Union-square. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT store No. 22 Vesey-st., near the Astor House. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—WELL-LIGHTED, DESIRABLE ROOMS with steady steam power. Apply at No. 213 Centre-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, a three-story high-stoop house in good location, between 17th and 42d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address B., Box No. 4,581 Post-office.

LECTURES.

PROF. TH. DE L'OUEST, FROM PARIS, is to open courses of the French language for ladies and gentlemen in Mercantile Library, Astor-place, and for ladies only in Woman's Library, University-place, opposite Washington Park. Apply at the desks.

INSTRUCTION.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING PENMANSHIP, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives private lessons to prepare gentlemen or boys, practically, for any kind of business. He also removes stiffness, cramp in or trembling, and makes elegant, rapid business writers.

TEACHERS.

A RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—A young Protestant Russian lady, experienced in tuition, wishes a situation as resident or visiting governess; she teaches, besides her own language, French, German, music and the usual English branches; unobjectionable City references given. Address Miss C. V. or call at her present situation, No. 22 Washington-place.

DANCING.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 181 5th-av.
Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, or MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
To be located near the corner of Canal-st. and Broadway.

The time of opening the books of subscription at the banking-house of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall-st., is postponed to
THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1864,
See large advertisement in *Evening Post* and *Journal of Commerce*.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE remaining Fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be required to be paid in as follows, viz:
Twenty-five per cent. on Monday, 7th March proximo.
Twenty-five per cent on Thursday, 17th March proximo.
To those who desire to pay the fifty per cent. in full, interest will be allowed at the rate of six per centum per annum upon the last twenty-five per cent. from date of payment to its maturity.
The transfer books will close on the 6th proximo, and remain closed until the 18th.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.
PETER S. WANDEL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
Office No. 16 Broadway.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the annual election for nine Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of March, proximo, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after that date.
MOOR FALLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of stockholders in the ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., for the choice of directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 2 P. M. Per order. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 12th-av., on the 8th day of March, 1864, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN KERR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1864, from the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb 25, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, due March 1, 1864, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.
(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 20 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MILITARY.

TO RECRUITS AND BROKERS.

THE NINTH ARMY CORPS.

The Committee of Citizens, of which Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, of BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., is Chairman and Treasurer, is now ready to receive Recruits for this famous Corps, at the Headquarters, No. 598 Broadway, between Houston and Prince streets.

The Ninth Army Corps, under the gallant Major.-Gen. Burnside, has been actively engaged from the capture of Roanoke to the defence of Knoxville, in the recent siege, and that city was mainly saved by his skill and bravery.

The New-York State regiments attached to this corps, which have reënlisted, are the Fifty-first and the Forty-sixth. The former has furnished two Brigadier-Generals from its field officers, promoted for merit:

The Forty-sixth, is a veteran German regiment, raised in this City.

All citizens of this State who desire to enlist will do well to enter one of these two regiments.

The committee have not found it requisite, hitherto, to make any public appeal, but as they are informed that the other States, represented in this corps have nearly filled their regiments, they are unwilling to see New-York behind. Gen. Burnside is anxious to march to the important service to which he is assigned.

The committee, therefore, have resolved to spare no efforts to fill up these regiments at once, and will accordingly pay a LARGER HAND-MONEY than is offered or paid by ANY OTHER regiment.

One hundred recruits have been received during the past week.

Persons desirous of aiding the committee, may send their contributions to the treasurer.

JAMES M. BROWN,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
HOWARD POTTER,
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
J. BUTLER WRIGHT,
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr.,
ROBERT MORRIS.
} Committee.

No. 598 BROADWAY,
Headquarters Committee Ninth Army Corps.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1864.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE DEALERS

IN

CALIFORNIA WINES

AND

BRANDY.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

No. 180 Broadway, New-York. No. 108 Tremont-st., Boston.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A NICE CIGAR-STORE RECENTly put anew, the owner of which leaves for Europe. Address or call from Monday, between 1 and 4 o'clock, at No. 478 Hudson-st., between Barrow and Grove.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets of New-York. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Laimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 11 o'clock:
Cargo prize schooner WILLIAM A. KAIN.
57 square bales Upland COTTON.
2 round bales Upland COTTON.
Captured by Capt. Crane.
10 bales Sea Island COTTON.
3 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., on Wednesday, March 2.
THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer MARGARET & JESSIE, consisting of
Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Drugs and Medicines,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Leather, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, BY ORDER OF JAMES GUYON, EXECUTOR.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
MADISON-ST.—The two story and attic brick house, No. 143, between Pike and Market sts.; size of house, 25x44; in good order, and contains gas and Croton: lot 25x100, with Reraser lease having five years to run from May 1, 1864, with all the usual covenants of renewal; ground rent $140 per annum.
COENTIES-SLIP—The five-story brick fire-proof store and lot, No. 12, between Water and Front: size, 23 feet 8 inches front and rear by 34 feet 8 inches in depth.
FRONT-ST.—The five-story fire-proof brick house and lot, No. 16, between Broad and Moore sts.; size 21 feet in front, and 22 feet 6 inches by 70 feet in depth; building nearly new, occupied as a liquor and produce store; situated near the Corn Exchange.
Maps, &c., at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND ON THE 3D-AV. AND 76TH-ST., TOGETHER WITH THE 5-STORY BRICK FACTORY THEREON, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the death of Mr. J. H. BELTER, the surviving partners of the late firm of J. H. BELTER & CO. will sell at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the factory and grounds belonging to said firm. The land comprises 2 lots, situate on the westerly side of 3d-av., 51 feet north of 76th-st., and 4 lots on the north side of 76th-st., adjoining the avenue lots on the rear. The improvements consist of two substantially-built 5-story brick buildings on the avenue, and a large two-story brick building on the street lots. The buildings are all erected in the most substantial manner of the best materials, floors of narrow Georgia pine, and with such improvements as long experience could suggest as being desirable in a large manufacturing establishment. There are also on the premises large outbuildings for workshops, stables, &c. The avenue lots are each 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; the street lots each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. A 40-horse power steam-engine, entirely new, with boiler, shafting, &c., will be sold with the premises. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 53½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE IN WAVERLY-PLACE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on Monday, March 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, the two-story and attic brick dwelling-house and lot situate on the northerly side of Waverly-place, near Gay-st., and known as No. 119. The house is 22 feet in width, contains 13 rooms and all the modern improvements, marble mantels, hot and cold water throughout; bath and water-closet; is in excellent order, having recently been thoroughly repaired; has a covered stairway, connecting the second story with yard. Lot 22x62 feet 1 inch. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 53½ Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF PROPERTY ON PINE AND DEPEYSTER STS.

The subscriber will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 3d of March, at 12 o'clock, the property known as No. 85 and No. 88 Pine-st., and No. 8 Depeyster-st.; the latter is in the rear of and adjoins No. 85 Pine-st. Seventy per cent of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent, if desired.
THOMAS H. FAILE, Executor, No. 192 Chambers-st.

PROPERTY ON BROOKLAN HEIGHTS.—At auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., at No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, 29th of February. The five modern dwelling-houses on the corner of Middagh and Columbia streets. They have gas and fixtures, range, heater, wash-tub, bath and water closets; within 20 minutes of Wall-st. and 12 of Fulton Market. The tenants and neighborhood are first class. They now rent for $400 and $450.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONcern.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. West 40th-st., 2 three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 218 and 220 West Fortieth st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs., size 16.8 by half block; title indisputable. Apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)

request the attention of the ladies to their

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

DRESS GOODS, RICH AND MEDIUM LYONS SILKS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.,

being the most attractive stock ever imported for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

at retail, at moderate prices,

Also at stores

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., and 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.

LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES, ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IMPERIAL REPS, CRAPE EUGENIES,
BLACK SILKS, LUPIN'S DELAINES,
BONNETS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, HALF MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, &c. CRAPE VEILS,
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

Just Established.

PARIS KID GLOVE DYEING AND CLEANING COMPANY.
EXCLUSIVE DEPOT,
NO. 823 BROADWAY,
OLD GLOVES DYED, IN ALL COLORS, EQUAL TO NEW.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
PARIS NOVELTIES JUST LANDED.
SILK GRENADINES,
the richest designs ever imported, real Parisian fashions,
FOULARD SILKS,
all new shades, in plain and two special designs.
BAREGE GRENADINE,
White ground, with little broche figure,
Black ground, with chintz figure.
PARISIAN DRESS GOODS,
in Summer Poplins, Taffetas Laine, Gaze de Chamberry, Taffetas Imperatrice, &c., &c., &c.
WHITE ALPACA.
These new goods are worth special attention from the ladies.
NEW MOURNING GOODS.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
and No. 1 Waverley-place.

LEGRAIN'S.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.
WHITE SHIRTING, MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.
Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.
NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANder's, Courvoisier's and Fouvin's celebrated kids will be offered on Monday and during the week; also, white and fancy kids, 75c., 85c. and $1; undressed kids, $1; misses', 50c. and 75c.; cloth gloves; fleeced gloves; all kinds of gloves; ladies' and misses' hosiery and undergarments; children's goods in great variety. N. B.—The cheapest lot of white cotton hose in the City. Saxony yarns, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st, east side.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.

100 Masonic Books old and scarce.
10,000 Photograph Albums on hand cheap.
10,000 Scientific Books on hand at our price.
100,000 Miscellaneous books on hand at your price.
500,000 Scrap Prints on hand at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS, and LEDGERS that are written full and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,788	Grace.	Tuesday, March 1.
LOUISIANA	2,875	Smeltie	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking.	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin..... $80 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35 }
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $122 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2; has splendid accommodations for a few steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON..... Saturday..... March 5.
ETNA..... Saturday..... March 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK..... Saturday..... March 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin..... $80 00 Steerage..... $30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 31 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:
ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 8. Rates of passage.—First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.
Steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Londonderry and Liverpool, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Rates of passage:—$90, $65 and $30.
Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.
For passage apply to ISABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. sidewheel steamship,
EVENING STAR.
WM. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
P. S.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, March 19, 1864.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.
The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on WEDNESDAY next, March 2. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:
First cabin..... $75 | Intermediate..... $40
Second cabin..... $60 | Steerage..... $35
Payable in currency. Apply to
T. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL,
JOHN A. POST, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on March 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail Steamship YAZOO,
GEORGE W. QUICK, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

PASSENGERS FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU per steamship CORSICA, are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, 29th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, who cuts and trims dresses in the latest style, wishes a few more customers by the day or week; charges moderate. Call or address No. 548 6th-av., between 39th and 39th sts.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man, as coachman in a private family; is used to care of horses. The country preferred, on account of not being acquainted with the City. Address SAMUEL B. ROBBERTS, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS POULTERER.—Understands trussing, boning, larding and filleting in all their branches, for hotel or private residence. Address J. S., No. 213 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, OF PLEASING address, and who can produce unexceptionable references as to character, ability, &c., are desired to engage in a light, pleasant, and lucrative business, which has for its object a work of great benevolence and charity. Apply at Room No. 7, No. 618 Broadway, on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday next, between 10 and 2.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR THE PACIFIC SQUADRON—12 seamen, 6 ordinary seamen, 50 landsmen, 12 firemen, 12 coal-heavers. Apply to United States Naval Rendezvous, No. 346 Water-st., New-York. E. R. THOMSON, Commander.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN FIRE Insurance, and accustomed to taking risks in this City, to fill a position in an old and well known company. The compensation will be liberal according to ability and experience. Address S., Box No. 2,020, Post-office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A COMPETENT waiter for a small family. Good City reference required. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M. at No. 63 St. Mark's-place.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—FOR A HOTEL IN THE CITY—12 smart young men to wait on table; wages from $20 to $25 per month. Apply at W. HENDERSON'S, Office No. 73 Nassau-st.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a man who understands farming and gardening; none but such need apply. Call at No. 68 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, WASHER AND ironer; one who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 96 East 38th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE family, or where there are but few boarders taken, by a lady of unobtrusive manners. Address C. B. B., Station D, Bible House.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

In compliance with the repeated solicitations of numerous patrons

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Colored Troops.

Get aboard the Riker's Island steamer at Castle Garden any morning at 8 o'clock, or afternoon at 2, and an hour's ride will reveal to you that modern improvement in war, an encampment of negro soldiers. Not a school of boisterous apes, as they will tell you who deny the negro human attributes; not a mass of servile blackness that meets you with bended knee and eyes downcast, but nearly two thousand intelligent athletes—living bronze statutes of Hercules, who have had the fortitude to flee oppression or possess the courage to battle against it.

You are peculiarly struck by the preponderance of woolly heads on the island. Coming over from New-York is like going from daylight into a dark cellar. You meet bright, intelligent-looking men, some of them quite as white as yourself, and you are flattered with the belief that there at least you have struck a vein that is pure. You are mistaken. They are only "niggers," and, of course, commonplace fellows. Spades are trumps. Everything is colored—from the guard that halts you for passes to the orderly that ushers you into the presence of the Colonel-Commanding. You occasionally spy a pale face in this concatenation of darkness—an officer or recruit—but he seems lost, swallowed up, out of place as it were, like a piece of marble in a mahogany shop.

You are surprised to find how much you have been mistaken. You expected to behold a great unwieldly collection of Jim Crows and Robert Ridleys, grinning unmeaningly out of the Government blue, but your scarecrow proves to be a living, thinking man—your effigy gives palpable proof of being something human. You have read of negro soldiers, but the idea seemed so ridiculous you could scarcely frame a picture in your mind embodying the highly colored idea of a "nigger" in regimentals. You are forced to acknowledge that the clothes fit him quite as well and he bears his juvenescent military honors quite as creditably as white soldiers have done.

I confess to having experienced some such pleasureable disappointment, when I visited, for the first time, the Twenty-sixth United States Colored Troops. I found soldiers, where I had looked only for negroes, and among the officers, gentlemen as well as drill-masters. I found an organization of which the State may well be proud, and if the often-expressed enthusiasm of these soldiers, and the known bravery of their kind wherever tried, are a fair criterion, then the Empire State may expect much from this regiment of dusky warriors. The Twenty-sixth, like its elder brother, the Twentieth, has nearly reached the maximum strength, and will be ready for "the fray" in the Spring. These men hail from all parts of the State. They are as diverse in color and talent as in shape. Some shine luminously with a darkness which makes lamp-black look pale and sickly. Others have been so mollified by time and other causes, as to compare favorably with a stove-pipe. Then there are soft-skinned mulattoes, and still whiter than they—the latter sharp and imperious over their fellows, just in proportion to the degree of white blood in their veins. Many are barbers, fresh from the temples of Tricopherous; some have the bow and smirk of the dining-room, and you look unconsciously for the white apron and inevitable "Beefsteak and fish, Sir" of the New-York waiters; some are gentlemen of leisure, who have stood behind a chair or a counter; others, "niggers" of "plebeian" blood, whose highest walks in life were street crossings and rice fields. They are all on hand here—barbers and waiters, fiddlers and preachers, doctors and dancers, dusky-hued and delicate, free and contraband—alike serving Uncle Sam to the best of their ability, and each day opening their impressible brains, to the dawning light of Casey's Tactics.

To the question, do they learn equally with whites, I answer yes. If there be a difference in the aptness to acquire and retain the drill, it is in the negroes' favor. This, I think, can be easily accounted for, without detracting in the least from the good name of our white troops. There is the colored soldiers that desire to do well, to obey orders, to gain for their race what has always been denied it, a good name—which white troops do not possess. White volunteers are too prone to draw on their native American independence, to institute comparisons between themselves and officers. Negro soldiers respect and fear officers whom the Government has placed over them. They may rebel against the commands of men of their own color, but feel bound to yield implicitly to those of whites. Again, they possess that "born-in-the-wool" predilection for music which is really a part of the perfect soldier. Every joint in their bodies moves responsive to the martial fife, and they bring down the left foot (which isn't a foot to be sneezed at) at the beat of the drum as systematically as if it were greased and moved by a crank.

There is a final consideration which argues for the future of these colored soldiers. They are contented and happy—only too willing to do their duty, if put before them kindly. I believe that more can be done with them through kindness than by that promiscuous damming and knocking around which belongs particularly to Dixie. The African nature has been so trodden down that the unaccustomed sound of a pleasant word causes it to leap forth with an unwonted energy and devotion.

I have remarked that these men were contented. They are notably so, considering the disadvantages under which all soldiers labor in the earlier stages of their military existence—that embryo state which is more greenness than glory, more grumbling than gratification. Very many have been shamefully defrauded of their bounties by professional rascals at Dunkirk, Buffalo, Elmira and other cities, (who labor under the mistaken idea that everybody's optical organ is blind to their iniquities,) but even through that golden cloud of disappointment, these noble Ethiops smile happily, beholding through their tears, with prophetic vision, the Goddess of Liberty perched on a caisson, scales in hand, weighing a pale-faced speculator's soul against a negro soldier's, with balance to the latter's credit. The passion for music is "Sambo's" madness. He comes to the camps ragged, hungry, penniless and shirtless, may hap, but Ben Franklin-like, with his stock in trade under his arm—no more or less than the time-honored fiddle and bow. Let the world frown on him as it will, there is still consolation in catgut. Pass through any Company street of the Twenty-sixth at night, and you will catch the sound of fiddle and banjo—of bones and tamborine. Not the picking and scraping of a novice, but master strokes from old practitioners, which might, Othello-like, charm the ear of any Desdemona in the land. You may crowd these men into canvas, like so many potatoes in a bag, but you can never get them so close that instinct will not rise superior to circumstances, and find elbow room somewhere for the picking of a banjo.

This being unquestionably an age of progress, it is expected that opinions will change; that revolutions of ideas will keep pace with more material changes. The antiquity for color has changed, with other things. Nowhere is this metempsycohsis more apparent than in the old army of the Union. I speak for myself, and know that I am expressing the opinion of the great mass of veteran soldiers. For a long time we pacificed our pride with the belief that negroes would not fight. We had been accustomed to see these black, brawny fellows pelted in the army with Southern mud, and offering no resistance; we had seen them on horseback while we were weary with marching; had seen them dining sumptuously while we were on half rations, and had most heartily cursed them—not stopping to think that we, under like circumstances, would have done the same. There have been battles since then, in which regiments of drilled and disciplined negroes have been permitted to assert their manhood. The records of Port Hudson and Milliken's Bend have proven that they can fight; their manly bearing as soldiers on all occasions has developed something more than the ability to black mens' boots or decorate a chair-back. How many proclaimed, when the matter of arming the negroes was proposed, that they would not fight beside them! They were no doubt sincere at the time, but just such men are to-day leading companies and battalions of black soldiers on to the battle-fields! They have experienced a wholesome reform of sentiment. The number who disapproved the project in its infancy is now only exceeded by the hosts who are rushing to Washington,

"Like the wolf on the fold,"

for commissions in negro regiments. It has been decided to be quite as respectable to hold a position in the regular army—of which these troops form a part—as in volunteer white regiments, and decidedly as creditable. A fool with influence may get a commission in a regiment of white volunteers, but it requires even something more than an intelligent man to pass the fiery ordeal of the Examining Board at Washington. Casey's mill grinds out officers—not wooden men. It takes material from battle-fields and from the ranks, scatters the chaff and retains that which is good. It holds in a great measure, and properly, to the principle that men are not fitted to command where bullets fly and "steel meets steel" who have not smelt gunpowder.

The officers of the Twenty-sixth mostly do credit to the wisdom which selected them for their positions. Nearly all have seen service, and some bear that best of military diplomas—the honorable scar of battle. The Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel have each served gallantly in times past, and will undoubtedly win new laurels in the future. The former (Col. SILLIMAN) is an accomplished soldier, and withal a modest and capable gentleman. Lieut.-Col. GREENLEAF was for a long time Captain in the Eighty-ninth New-York, a regiment which has made itself historic by the famous crossing in small boats at Fredericksburgh Dec. 11, 1862, under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. Much of the labor of organizing and disciplining the regiment has fallen upon the subaltern officers of color, viz., Lieut. MAYNARD, Acting Adjutant, and Quartermaster ALVORD have each labored efficiently in their respective departments, and by their energy and ability added much to the substantiality of the regiment. Notwithstanding the limited number of officers reported for duty, and the short time which the Twenty-sixth has been in process of organization, it will this day compare favorably in appearance and drill with many others in the State. Thanks are due the Union League Committee, of which Col. BLISS is Chairman, for their kindness in supplying various little camp comforts for the soldiers, (stoves, pails, brooms, tobacco, stationery, &c.,) which otherwise might not have been furnished them.

The health of the regiment for the season is remarkably good. Surgeon CUSHING, of the Twentieth, has also until a short time past, ministered to the afflictions of the Twenty-sixth. The superintendence of the physical condition of two thousand men is no sinecure, but Dr. CUSHING seems to have brought to his profession an experience and skill quite equal to the task, however arduous.

I append a list of officers who have reported for duty:

Col. W. Silliman, Lt.-Col. Wm. B. Guernsey; Surgeon James Uglow; Asst.-Surg. J. L. Whittaker; Quartermaster A. W. Alvord; Act.-Adj. Chas. H. Matteson.

Company A.—Capt. Cyrus G. Dyer; First Lieut. Wm. Davenport; Second Lieut. Ellery L. Miller.

Company B.—Capt. W. W. Tracy; First Lieut. Sylvester Loper; Second Lieut. C. H. Matteson.

Company C.—Capt. Dye; First Lieut. Robbins; Second Lieut. F. P. Van Sanford.

Company D.—Capt. Saulsbury; First Lieut. J. E. Sprague; Second Lieut. J. H. Watrous.

Company E.—Capt. Ewell; First Lieut. McDonald; Second Lieut. Buell A. Man.

Company F.—First Lieut. Johnson; Second Lieut. Eugene L. Barnes.

Company G.—First Lieut. Sergeant; Second Lieut. Andrew H. Hart.

Company H.—First Lieut. F. K. Orvis; Second Lieut. J. E. Spry.

Company I.—Second Lieut. John H. Swertfager.

Truly yours, J. E. L.

Twentieth Regiment Colored Troops.

The Twentieth Regiment United States Colored Troops is expected to leave for the Department of the South, on Saturday, March 5. In order that the families and friends of the men in the regiment may have an opportunity to visit them, arrangements have been made by which an extra number of passes to Riker's Island will be issued for Wednesday and Thursday of next week. These passes will be obtained at the headquarters of the regiment, No. 350 Fourth-street. They will be issued only to the families and relatives of the men. Application must be made in Fourth-street, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 12 to 5 P. M. These passes will not procure transportation by the Government boat, but arrangements are being made to procure a special boat at a low rate of fare. No visitor can remain on Riker's Island over night, nor will any person receive a pass for both days. As the friends of the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first Regiments will have another opportunity to visit them, no passes will be given to visit those regiments next week.

Produce Exchange Subscription for the Second Army Corps.

The Committee, appointed by the Commercial Association of the Produce Exchange, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to aid in filling up the Thirteen New-York Regiments, of the Second Army Corps, under the command of Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, acknowledge the following amounts as having been received for the benefit of the "Hancock Recruiting Fund:"

Cragin & Co	$300	Edward Cromwell	$50
Purdue & Ward	300	Woodruff & Robinson	50
C. Beguine	100	Partridge, Wells & Co.	50
J. H. Holcomb	100	W. D. Mangum	50
McIlvaine & Bros.	100	J. H. Herrick	50
Knapp & Co.	100	J. F. Whitney	50
Brush & Co.	100	C. W. Remington	50
Patterson & Co.	100	H. E. Nesmith	50
R. P. Getty & Son	100	B. E. Clark & Co.	50
C. Parker	100	Philips, Steele & Co.	50
Sawyer, Wallace & Co.	100	Darling, Albertson & Rose	50
Woodruff & Co.	100	William Paxson	50
Herman Stutzer	100	Shaw, Fancher & Co.	50
Hecker & Bro.	100	A. E. Masters	50
Jesse Hoyt & Co.	100	Sage & Co.	50
Smith & Jewell	100	J. W. Thorne	50
J. M. Fiske & Co.	100	A. Baxter	50
David Dows & Co.	100	E. Treadwell	50
Schenck, Rutherford & Co.	100	Wm. McMunn	25
Dehon, Clark & Bridges	100	Jed Frye	25
Tompkins & Co.	100	J. S. Sutphen	25
E. W. Coleman	100	S. Knapp	25
Henry W. Smith	100	J. F. Cook	25
Daniel Cromwell	100	W. & A. Stevens	25
Lewis Roberts	100	A. S. Rowe	25
John Mason	25	Holt & Co	25
L. M. Hoffman	25	T. Woodward & Co.	25
Addon Smith	25	P. J. Nevius & Sons	25
J. Lathrop & Co.	25	E. L. Bolles	25
S. W. Lewis & Co.	25	Cash	25
John J. Marvin	25	W. G. Ray	25
R. J. Randolph	25	Hicks & Hathaway	25
C. T. Goodwin	25	John B. Wright	10
		T. E. F. Randolph	10
Total			$4,370

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1864.

The above amount, $4,370, has been paid over to THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer of General Committee.

JOSIAH M. FISKE,
EDWARD CROMWELL,
GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
ALFRED M. HOYT,
HENRY W. SMITH, } Committee.

St. Patrick's Day.

The Irish Societies will this year, as usual, celebrate the anniversary of their patron Saint by a grand parade. A meeting for the purpose of completing arrangements was held on Friday evening at Hibernian Hall, No. 42 Prince-street. The attendance was very large, and at 8 o'clock, when the meeting was called to order by the President, JAMES SANDFORD, Esq., the Hall was crowded to its utmost extent. The Secretary's report was not quite ready, but will be presented at the next meeting, and will be very full and complete. The Treasurer's report contained a full and complete account of the expense of last year's celebration. It was received and adopted.

The Committee on Line of March offered the following:

Form on East Broadway, right resting on Grand-street; proceed thence down East Broadway and Chatham-street to east gate of Park, through the Park to Broadway; up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, to Seventh-avenue; to Twenty-third-street; along Twenty-third-street to First-avenue; down First-avenue to Eighth-street; through Eighth-street to Cooper Institute, and dismiss.

Many opposed this line of march on the ground that they should march where their countrymen lived, and not among "Republicans" and "Know Nothings." The Chairman, however, settled the matter by stating that it had been said since the late riots, that they dared not walk in this portion of the City. He thought they could not be frightened nor scared from walking where they pleased, and urged the adoption of the line of march as submitted. It was accordingly adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

A Department of Mining.

At the ovation given by the Colorado people in this City to Chief Justice HALL, on Saturday evening, there was much said about a Department or Bureau of Mining. It was there stated by Judge HALL, and repeated by others, that whilst agriculturists and inventors had departments of Government erected for them, in which information was collected, printed and disseminated, our Government had done nothing whatever for the miners of the precious metals. It was represented by the gentlemen at the St. Nicholas Hotel that the gold-bearing ores of Colorado are the richest in ore of any yet discovered on this planet, but that the gold is so intricately blended with iron, copper, zinc, silver, nickel, lead, sulphur, antimony and alluminum, as to overtax hitherto the highest skill of American chemists to separate it from them by ordinary processes. It was asserted that analyses of small quantities of ores by Prof. KEEP, at the Assay Office in this City, indicated that they actually contained $2,000 of gold to the cord of ore; but that by the usual processes of separation by quicksilver, only one-fourth of that amount upon the average could be extracted and saved.

The great question with them and the country is, How can the other three-fourths of the gold be saved.

Believing that the Government is scarcely less than themselves interested in the solution of this problem, they have started the project of having a Mining Department of the Government at Washington erected, whose office it shall be to collect from all parts of the world, and to print and disseminate information upon this particular subject. And they say, with some plausibility, that if the Federal Government will teach them how to separate the gold of Colorado from the metals with which it is mixed, they will produce enough of it in a very few years to liquidate the public debt.

It appears to us that the subject deserves grave consideration at the hands of Congress. There appear to be reasons of State involved in this matter. If the precious metals can be increased by or through the operations of such a department, we do not perceive why it ought not to be established.

Indictment of Andrews for Treason, &c.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Yesterday, the Grand Jury presented twenty-eight indictments, among which were four against the notorious JOHN A. ANDREWS the ringleader of the July riots. They were as follows, the first one being for a capital offence—treason:

United States vs. *John A. Andrews*; charging him with treason. Act of 1790.

United States vs. *John A. Andrews*; for conspiracy to levy war against the United States. Act of July, 1861.

United States vs. *John A. Andrews*; for resisting, and counseling, and aiding resistance to a draft. Act of March, 1863.

United States vs. *John A. Andrews*; for setting on foot and engaging in a rebellion and insurrection against the United States.

ANDREWS will probably be brought from Fort Lafayette to-morrow morning and arraigned.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Amer. Gold	s3 159⅝	300	T. H. & Alt. Pr.	90
10,000	do	b3 159⅝	600	do	90⅝
20,000	do	159⅝	1400	do	91
50,000	do	159⅝	500	Galena	117¾
108	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3 133¾	100	do	s3 117¾
200	do	116⅞	100	do	s3 117¾
300	do	116⅝	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	148
1000	do	s3 116⅝	100	do	147⅞
300	do	116⅝	100	Rock Island R.	120
200	do	116⅝	100	do	b10 120¼
3500	do	116⅞	100	Fort Wayne	99¾
600	do	s3 116	200	do	99¾
100	do	115⅞	100	Northwestern	54⅜
500	do	s3 115⅛	600	Tol. & Wab	65
300	Harlem R.	134⅜	400	do	b3 65
100	do	b10. 134⅜	800	do	65⅜
200	do	131⅜	100	do	65⅜
100	do	132	200	Cumb. Coal	69
200	do	133	200	Quick. Min. Co	55
3000	do	131	700	do	55⅜
100	do	b10. 131¾	100	do	55⅝
200	do	b3 131	50	do	56⅛
100	Mich. So. R.	98⅛	300	Canton Co	48¾
100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch.	66⅜	100	do	49
100	T. H. & Alt. R.	73	100	do	49⅜

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SHREWD ROGUE.—A young man, 17 years of age, named CRAUDE HAMILTON *alias* HENRY DAVIS, was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs' Police Court, on the charge of grand larceny. DAVIS is a native of Bath, England. He has been residing in Quebec, Canada, for some time past, and about a week since came to this City, and immediately engaged himself to Mrs. MARY MCLEISH, of No. 110 Grand-street, as waiter. On Friday Mrs. MCLEISH gave DAVIS a wallet containing $500, with instructions to convey the same to Mr. MCLEISH in another part of the building. Instead of doing as required, DAVIS ran away with the money. The Detective Police and other officers were at once notified, but the thief could no be found until yesterday afternoon, when Officer STANDISH, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, caught him at the British Steamship office, as he was in the act of purchasing tickets for Liverpool. On searching his person all the stolen money was found except what he had expended in purchasing a suit of clothes. When taken before Justice DOWLING and confronted by Mr. and Mrs. MCLEISH, he denied having ever been in their employ. Mrs. MCLEISH was confident he was the right man, and yet she said there was something about his appearance very different from what it was previously. His hair, she said, was sandy when he was in her employ—now it was black. The man was on the point of being discharged for lack of identification, when Justice DOWLING, determined to probe the subject to the bottom, suddenly caught hold of the prisoner's hair. Then the mystery was explained. The accused, for the purpose of disguising himself, had put large quantities of lampblack-grease and other compounds on his hair. He was fully committed for trial.

WARD SCHOOL No. 35, AND THE SANITARY FAIR.—A grand exhibition of School No. 35, in aid of the Fair of the Sanitary Commission, took place on Tuesday evening at the Cooper Institute. The hall was densely packed, and hundreds were compelled to go away, being unable to obtain admission. The receipts will amount to $1,000 and the net proceeds to $800. The boys of this school deserve great credit for the zeal and industry with which they worked. They sold their tickets, and made the necessary preparation within one week, without infringing upon their school duties. Masters Fowler, Guild, York, Angel, and Whittemore, the Executive Committee, are worthy of especial commendation for the business tact and energy evinced in the disposal of the tickets. The exercises were presided over by JOHN M. KNOX, Esq., Chairman of the Board of School Officers, and were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Dr. BURCHARD. The singing and declamation were of a very superior kind, and three scenes from Henry IV, were performed with a great deal of dramatic power, Master York, as Falstaff, evincing an excellent conception of the witty but villanous Knight of Eastcheap; Prince Hal, by Master Guild, was well sustained; and Poins, by Master Coleman, was sprightly and creditable. A declamation, the "Lay of the Maoman," was spoken with superior ability. But the best part of the whole performance was the farce of "Box and Cox," Master Fowler, as Box, Master Isaacs, as Cox, and Master McGuckin, as Mrs. Bouncer. These young gentlemen kept the house in a roar of laughter. In fact, where all was so good, it is almost invidious to make distinctions. The boys' exercises were followed by an exhibition of the Hydro-Oxygen Microscope, by Prof. A. A. STARR.

A TESTIMONIAL OF FRIENDSHIP.—Lieut.-Col. HARVEY S. CHATFIELD, of the Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers, was the recipient of a very handsome field sword, presented to him by a few friends, at R. S. HICKS', Broadway and Thirteenth-street, on Wednesday afternoon. Col. CHATFIELD has been in the City for some time past, for the purpose of filling up the broken ranks of his brave men, but leaves immediately for the seat of war: and thus his friends had selected this occasion as a fitting time for showing their esteem for him as a soldier and a friend. It was presented on behalf of his friends by Dr. T. E. BURDSILL in a few appropriate remarks. The Colonel responded in a masterly and patriotic manner, warmly thanking his friends for the gift, which he should ever look upon with pride. Col. CHATFIELD formerly belonged to Company 7, Seventh National Guards, but, like many of his comrades, cast aside his daily avocation and entered the service of his country to maintain its honor and its laws. Among the persons present were noticed Messrs. W. H. GIBSON, CHAS. WINANS, R. S. HICKS, R. P. GIBSON and others.

ANOTHER RECRUIT SWINDLED.—Two persons named ULLFELDER and MEYER were yesterday brought before Marshal MURRAY, charged with swindling a recruit named John RICHLER of $150 of his bounty money. It appears RICHLER was anxious to go to Iowa, but had not money enough to pay his passage. While at No. 6 Centre-street, ULLFELDER and MEYER heard him make this remark. They immediately got in conversation with him, pretended to take a great interest in him, and said that if he would keep the matter a secret and wear soldiers clothes until he got to Iowa, they would get him a ticket. This he agreed to do. They accordingly took him over to Brooklyn and enlisted him. RICHLER still being under the impression that he was going to Iowa, and he remained so until he reached Riker's Island, when he learned his mistake and made the complaint. The Marshal forced ULLFELDER and MEYER to disgorge, after which he discharged them.

SALE OF THE ESTATE OF PETER MCLOUGHLIN, ESQ., DECEASED.—A very valuable estate is about being disposed of to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, by Messrs. LUDLOW & Co., auctioneers. It consists of several houses and lots situated in Chatham-square, Pearl, Madison, Worth and Monroe streets. There is expected to be much competition in this sale, as the houses are located in quarters where business men "most do congregate." This estate was owned by Peter MCLOUGHLIN, Esq., formerly Governor of the Almshouse, and who died some ten years since. He was well known throughout the City and vicinity as a gentlemon of wealth and influence. In consequence of the death of his two children, the sale of the estate takes place in accordance with the terms of his will. Messrs. THOMAS MULDOON and JOHN MCLOUGHLIN, nephews of deceased, have supervision of the sale as executors and trustees.

IMPROVEMENTS ALONG THE DOCKS.—The annual improvements along the docks have usually been made in the month of April, but so necessary are repairs this year that there are already indications of an extensive overhauling of piers. The condition of the docks, especially on the East River side of the City, could not well be worse. Many of the spiles have been carried away by the flow of drift ice, which has been greater than usual this Winter. In some instances the flooring of the piers is entirely gone, and it is only with considerable danger foot-passengers can reach vessels lying along the docks. Before river navigation is fairly open in the Spring all necessary repairs will probably be done.

MUSEUM BENEFIT TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—Mr. BARNUM has set apart the evening of April 9, for a benefit to the United States Sanitary Commission. He will produce extraordinary novelties on the occasion; and the entire receipts, without any deduction for expenses, will be devoted to this noble charity. He has presented one thousand of the tickets for that evening to the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair. The other tickets will be sold at the Metropolitan Fair, which opens in this City 28th March; also at the door of the Museum before and on the evening of the benefit; and the entire proceeds of the sales at the two latter places, will go to the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—At about 8 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the back basement of the building No. 583 Third-avenue, owned by Mr. ROBERT GEARY. Before the fire was extinguished the building was damaged to the amount of $1,000; insured in Perk Insurance Company for $1,500. The lower portion of the premises was occupied by Mr. PARKER as a millinery store; loss about $500; insured for $500 in the Continental Insurance Company. The fire extended to the store No. 583½, adjoining, occupied as a confectionary store by Mr. CARR. Loss about $2,600; insured for $1,300, in the Firemen's Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE TRACT MISSION.—On Tuesday evening the City Tract Missionary Society held a meeting in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue. A. R. WETMORE, Esq., in the Chair. Remarks were made by a number of the laborers among the immigrants, the resident population and the City hospitals, showing a great variety of good accomplished in relieving body and mind, changing character and reconstructing home. The pastor, Rev. Dr. SMITH, expressed his satisfaction at the statements made, and warmly indorsed the enterprise, as exhibiting the very spirit of the gospel, in going out after the wretched and the lost. The statistics showed a large amount of work done.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—About thirty young men, whom the police think were disaffected dry-goods clerks, on Friday evening, went in a body to the store of Mr. J. F. DAVIS, corner of Sixth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, and without any notice whatever, made an attack on the store, broke the glass in the windows of the store, and entirely destroyed a valuable show-case. Officer MCBRIDE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who witnessed this outrage, made an effort to arrest the leaders of the mob, when one of them struck him on the head with a slung-shot, inflicting injuries of a serious nature. The men all escaped, and the officer was conveyed to his residence.

A POST-OFFICE CLERK SHOT BY A SOLDIER IN CHATHAM-STREET.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. JACOB M. TILLOTSON, a clerk in the General Post-office of this City, while passing down Catham-street, was shot in the leg with a pistol in the hands of a soldier named JAMES O'CONNOR. The latter was arrested immediately by Officer LEARY, of the Fourth Precinct, and yesterday he was taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs' Police Court, and committed to answer. TILLOTSON was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. The soldier alleges that the shooting was accidental.

A DISHONEST SERVANT GIRL.—Officer CARMAN, of the Fifth Precinct, on Friday evening, found ANN MITCHELL in a refreshment saloon in West Broadway, having in her possession a plaid skirt, a blue silk skirt, and a velvet cloak, valued in all at about $250. She was arrested on suspicion of having stolen the goods. Upon examination, it appeared that the articles of dress mentioned, had been stolen from ADA PARKER, No. 93 Greene-street, where ANN had been engaged as a domestic. The prisoner was taken before Justice DOWLING, and committed to the Toombs for trial.

FIRE AT ST. VINCENT'S HOSPISAL.—At about one o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in a two-story frame building, close by the Mount St. Vincent's Hospital, used for invalid soldiers, at One Hundred and Third-street and Fifth-avenue, within the precincts of the Central Park. The building, which was used as an office and guard-house, and had a stable attached, was entirely destroyed. Loss about $100; no insurance. By the most praiseworthy exertions of the firemen the flames were prevented from spreading to the Hospital and a number of tents which were pitched close by.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—The report for the year 1863, of this excellent Institution, gives gratifying evidence of the good work it has been and is accomplishing. This is seen in the crowning result the ever-increasing number of prosperous and well-conditioned men and women who have passed through its discipline. During the year 1863, there was an average of 559 children constantly under instruction; while more than sixteen hundred have shared, to some extent, in the advantages of the Institution. The whole number received since the organization has been 9 467.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE UNITED STATES LICENSE.—On Saturday a large number of cases were before the United States Circuit Court, Judge SHIPMAN, of liquor dealers who had refused to pay the United States license. As to those who had discovered the errors of their ways and therewith discovered the Collector and paid up, suits were abandoned. A number, obstinate, were held, and several who had assaulted the Assessor, but subsequently paid the license fee, were sentenced to one or two days' imprisonment.

A WOMAN DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.—At about 9½ o'clock last night TERESA CROW, a young woman, employed as a domestic in the family of THOS. LORD, No. 35 West Seventeenth-street, was shot in the right breast and dangerously wounded, in the liquor store of DENNIS BANNON, No. 110 West Nineteenth-street, by his son, EDWARD BANNON, who is known as a notoriously bad character. No cause is given. TERESA was taken to the hospital, and BANNON fled and managed to escape.

A REPENTANT BOUNTY BROKER.—JOHN CONNELL, who was on Friday sent to Fort Lafayette for defrauding three recruits of the Fifty-first Regiment, New-York Volunteers out of $450 of their bounty money, and who then said he would remain in the Fort six years rather than return a cent of it, yesterday, after a short stay of twenty-four hours, changed his mind and through his friends procured the money, paid it over to Maj. JOLINS, at Gen. DIX's Headquarters, and was released.

SHOOTING AFFRAY BETWEEN BOYS.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a quarrel arose between JOHN MCCARROLL, 10 years of age, and GEORGE STAPLES, aged about 8, at No. 201 West Twenty-first-street, when STAPLES obtained a pistol and discharged its contents at MCCARROLL, four of the buckshot which the pistol contained entering his right arm, inflicting quite serious injuries. STAPLES was arrested and locked up.

SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING.—At a recent meeting of the leading hair-dressers of this City, to take in consideration the propriety of raising their prices, it was decided that after the 1st of March the price of shaving should be 15 cents, hair-cutting and shampooing 25 cents each. Several gentlemen proposed sending a petition to the Legislature to prohibit saloons from keeping open on Sundays. Action in the matter was, however, deferred.

LECTURE BY HENRY GILES, ESQ.—A lecture will be delivered by HENRY GILES, Esq., of Quincy, Mass., at the Cooper Institute, on the evening of Tuesday, March 15. It is announced that the subject will be: "Life in the Middle Ages," which Mr. GILES will undoubtedly depict with rare fidelity and eloquence. The lecture is one of a series delivered before the Lowell Institute, Boston, some time since, with great success.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At about 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, a boy named CHARLES HARPER, aged eleven years, who resided in Second-street, while flying a kite from the roof of the five-story tenement-house, No. 99 Sixth-street, fell to the sidewalk and was almost instantly killed. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

SAFETY OF THE DREADNAUGHT.—For over three months great anxiety has been felt for the safety of this fine ship. She left Liverpool Nov. 17, with over two hundred passengers; lost her Commander, Capt. LITTLE, met severe gales, was badly damaged, and Dec. 24, put into Fayal for repairs; laid there until Jan. 30, when she sailed for New-York, reaching here Friday night.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE AND THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the Custom-house have not yet commenced their examination. They arrived on Friday, but as yet have not decided where to hold their sessions. Messrs. HULBURD, ROLLINS and LE BLOND compose the committee, and will doubtless get to work to-morrow.

MAIL FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADING FLEET.—Persons having friends on board the vessels composing the South Atlantic blockading fleet can communicate with them by sending their letters to the United States Steamer *Union*, now lying at the Navy-yard. The *Union* sails in a few days for New-Orleans, and will take the mails for the above squadron.

UNION LAMP FOR BURNING KEROSENE.—This lamp burns without smoke, chimney or odor. It is cheaper than candles or burning-fluid, and will not explode. It is extensively used in hotels, boarding-houses, sick-rooms and nurseries. The advertisement explains it more fully.

NAVIGATION ON THE NORTH RIVER.—It is thought by those most competent to judge of such matters that navigation on the North River will be open sooner this season than for several years past. There are indications of an early breaking up of the ice between this City and Albany.

THE PARK RECRUITING OFFICE.—Recruiting for the past week has been very brisk. Five hundred and fifty new recruits have been received, and nine hundred and twenty-three veterans have reenlisted. Making in all one thousand four hundred and seventy-three men.

REMOVAL OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—Brig.-Gen. HAYS will on Monday next remove his office from No. 106 Leonard-street to Nos. 23 and 25 St. Mark's-place, where he can be seen on business matters from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M.

THE GOLDEN CITY.—The steamship *Golden City* sailed from Panama on the 15th for San Francisco.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ALLEGED POISONING CASE.—A charge was some time since made against DAVID MUNGAR, alleging that he had caused the death of a young girl named AMARYLLIS L. D. SEARLES, by poison. The accused was arrested, and an investigation was made by Coroner NORRIS, but there was no evidence whatever to show that he was guilty of such an offence. The Jury, however, brought in the following verdict: "We find that the direct cause of the death of AMARYLLIS L. D. SEARLES was pulmonary consumption; but we find that her death was hastened by the ill-usage of DAVID MUNGAR, and we recommend that he be held to await the action of the Grand Jury." In accordance with this recommendation, the accused was held to answer. He is 44 years of age, and a painter by occupation.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this court, on Friday, THOMAS MULLEN, heretofore convicted of highway robbery, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months. The case of RAY, the colored physician, tried about a year since, on the charge of causing the death of a woman named MARY BURNS, by producing an abortion, was brought up on Friday, but was postponed until the May term. RAY had been convicted of misdemeanor against the evidence; in fact, there was no evidence whatever to implicate him, and Judge GARRISON refused to pass sentence. The matter was carried to the Supreme Court, and a new trial was ordered.

THE FAIR.—The Academy of Music was crowded last night, the same as it has been since the opening of the Fair, and the receipts from tickets and sales of goods were equally as great as any day previous. The interest does not diminish, but, instead, appears to be on the increase.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon a pair of horses, attached to a carriage driven by JOHN O'NEIL, run away in Pacific-street, and coming in contact with a lamp-post, the driver was precipitated on the pavement and severely injured. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—BRIDGET JONES, a domestic in the family of Mrs. CROOK, No. 72 Atlantic-street, was brought before Justice BOERUM, on Friday, on the charge of stealing property worth $50. Nothing was found in her possession. She was held to answer, however.

Williamsburgh.

SUPPOSED FORGING OF CHECKS.—On Saturday morning, Officers CHICHESTER and MURPHY, of the Forty-fifth Precinct Police, arrested in New-York Messrs. GEO. B. STODDARD and CHARLES MANNING, on the complaint of HENRY WIARD, of this City, and of the firm of STEWART & WIARD, gun manufacturers at Trenton, N. J., charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $100 check on the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, corner of First and South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh. The firm name, it is claimed, has been illegally used on other checks, which have been paid to the amount of $1,000 in all. The person on whose complaint the arrests have been made is named Mr. NORMAN WIERD. He does not pretend to know whether the checks are counterfeit or not. It was given to MANNING by STODDARD, who resides in Twenty-first-street. He pretends to have taken it from one RICHARD QUIDORE, a policy dealer, and he claims to have received it from STEWART himself. WIARD is the inventor of a new steel rifled gun. Alderman TAYLOR, of the Fifteenth Ward, acted as Justice in the case, and the ultimate object of the litigation appears to be to break up the policy

The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA AT THIS PORT

Proceedings of the British Parliament.

IMPORTANT DEBATE ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Progress of the War in the Duchies.

AN ARMISTICE PROPOSED BY ENGLAND.

Continental News, Commercial Intelligence, &c.

The royal mail steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool, at noon, on the 13th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 14th of February, arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning. The *Etna* reached Liverpool about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th. The *Damascus* arrived off Londonderry on the afternoon of the 13th.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

A State of Mortification—Slow Printing—The American Dispatches—A Governmental Stale-mate—An Onslaught on the Government—The Case of the Saxon—The Tory Organ of Mr. Seward—Britain Outraged—Meeting at Manchester—Plenty and Flush at Richmond—Rumors, &c.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1864.

If ever a country was ashamed of itself, mortified, humiliated, that is the case with England at the present moment. Poor, little defeated Denmark cannot suffer half as much, for her defeat involves no humiliation. She has made as good a fight as could be expected under the circumstances. But England—the laughing-stock of the world—what can she say in defence of her position? The silence is very expressive. The House of Commons demands the papers in the case of Denmark. They are declared to be so voluminous and in such a condition that they cannot be had from the printer under three weeks, during which time Mr. Micawber hopes something will turn up. In that "other place," which is the parliamentary designation for the House of Lords, Earl DERBY is met by the same answer, and says contemptuously, "Send them to the *Times*." Of course, everybody knows that this is a mere put-off to gain time. The Danes are driven out of Schleswig; the help promised them by England comes not, and Parliament cannot even get the diplomatic correspondence which might show the reason why. I wonder how much leek John Bull is capable of eating.

On Thursday night Earl DERBY, turning from the Danish humiliation to the American, demanded the papers relating to the rams and the *Alabama*. These have been laid before Congress, and are here; but the British Government, for all that, absolutely refuses to bring them before Parliament. The law officers advise that it would be out of order while the legal proceedings are pending. The most urgent of Mr. SEWARD'S dispatches to Mr. ADAMS, that of the 11th of July, relating to demands for compensation, Mr. ADAMS took the responsibility of not communicating officially to Earl RUSSELL. He only read it to him privately, as they were talking the matter over, and as the Earl promised to keep back the rams, and stop all similar enterprises in future, it was thought best not to use threats so urgent. By some oversight this suppressed dispatch appears in the American *Blue Book*, to Earl RUSSELL'S great annoyance, and to the equal disgust of Her Majesty's opposition.

But this refusal of papers will not stave off the rising indignation which begins to break forth in the press, and which, before the session is many weeks older, will burst out in Parliament. It is too plain a case. For the shadow of an outrage England makes war on Brazil, and burns down a whole city in Japan. I have no doubt that, with sufficient cause, she would bombard Timbuctoo, but when it comes to Germany or America, it is a very different matter, indeed.

While Germany and Russia treat England with contempt, the French resort to the more potent element of ridicule. *Charivari* represents Britannia turning as pale as her palest ale at every telegram from Denmark, and needing a quart of brandy to revive her drooping spirits. There is no limit to this ridicule. If it were not for the dead-lock and perpetual stale-mate of parties in Parliament, the Palmerston-Russell Government could not stay in a week. But they must, apparently, stay in by sufferance and in spite of public indignation, simply because there is no other government that could by any combination keep a majority. The Tycoon party, as Mr. LAYARD humorously styled it, in the Japanese debate, can keep the radical votes, because it can cheat them in respect to reform, and yield to them in foreign policy. Mr. BRIGHT feels his vantage, and keeps in the party he can use. The Whigs and Radicals are too strong for the Conservatives. They may risk a change of places, but I think not. Earl RUSSELL will probably keep his place, and keep the rams, for there is no likelihood of a trial before the war is over. A commission has been sent to America for evidence, and one may be sent to China.

Last night's debate in the Commons was a persistent attack upon the Government for its American policy. It was charged with bullying the weak, and cringing to the strong. "An Englishman insulted in Brazil," they said, "and you send a fleet, capture Brazilian vessels, and compel reparation. An Englishman is murdered in Japan, and you demand 120,000 pounds and the hanging of the murderers, and burn down Kagosima, a city of 180,000 inhabitants, if the demand is not promptly complied with; but Americans can capture English vessels, make war in British waters, and murder British subjects with impunity." This was the substance of the charges.

What was the reply? That the American judges had been guided by English precedents; that American naval officers were only carrying out the doctrines of international law always asserted by England; that if British territory had been invaded in the pursuit of a Confederate vessel, Mr. SEWARD would apologize, and that in the case of the alleged murder of Mr. GRAY, mate of the *Saxon*, a demand had been made that the officer, DONAVAN, should be brought to trial. The Scotch relatives of GRAY mean, also, to have compensation, and after the Japanese precedent, the Government may feel itself compelled to make such a demand.

In the matter of the capture of the *Saxon*, however, it is denied that it took place in British waters, as the island where she was loading has never been annexed to the Cape Colony; and the Attorney-General very strongly intimated that the production of the papers asked for in that case might prejudice the claims of the owners. So the Government parries the indignation of the opposition—but it is very true that there is a growing dissatisfaction—a feeling that in the matters of Poland, Denmark and America, there has been needless humiliation.

Not that England wants war. The taxes, aside from moneys raised for local purposes, rates of all kinds, have increased from fifty to seventy millions sterling in the past twenty years. To ask for diminished expenditure and war at the same time, would hardly answer. There is a peace party, a non-intervention party, a party in favor of diminished taxation; but if I am not much mistaken, war and great armaments are more popular than humility and peace. I think so, because whenever Lord PALMERSTON is attacked on the Quaker policy, he brings up his great and only triumph—the *Trent*. This is his single answer to all attacks. If the Tories say: "You dare not treat America as you do Brazil, or China, or Japan," up struggles the noble Lord, and triumphantly asks, "What did we do in the case of the *Trent*?" "And Mr. SEWARD gave up the commissioners," said Lord CECIL, last night, "because they were of too little consequence to make a fuss about."

But the *Herald*, the Tory organ, has found out a cause for the cessation of diplomatic intercourse, if not for war. The publication of the dispatch of the 11th of July, when it was never given to Earl RUSSELL, is "a gross and unpardonable insult to Great Britain, and it would be the duty of Earl RUSSELL to demand explanations, and, in the event of a refusal, to recall our Minister from Washington." "It is hardly possible to find any terms of censure too strong for the guilt of the Federal Secretary of State." But the editor, like Mrs. Chick, makes an effort, and manages to find a few, which perhaps may answer, and tells us that, "in a word, the American Minister has been guilty of falsehood and forgery of the most disgraceful kind; guilty of a crime which in England would exclude a statesman not only from office and from Parliament, but also from the society of gentlemen; guilty, moreover, of an outrage, which, if not promptly disavowed by the President, ought to involve a rupture of diplomatic relations between England and the United States. We know Mr. SEWARD to be a most unscrupulous politician; we have always believed him to be indifferent to truth and utterly reckless of patriotic duty; but this conduct places him in a category of persons we do not care to describe."

But this indescribable personage must make an apology. There is no mistake about that. Lord RUSSELL must demand, and Mr. SEWARD must make, an ample apology for this insult to the British Government, or—well, the irate editor shall himself state what will be the consequences:

"If this *amende honorable* be refused, nothing remains but to decline further intercourse with a Government which has not only shown itself indifferent to the decent usages of international communication and incapable of diplomatic courtesy, but absolutely void of honor and self-respect, and insensible to shame."

Of course, the act of laying before the American Congress as part of a diplomatic correspondence, a letter which Mr. ADAMS took the responsibility to suppress, and which he may have been authorized to suppress, in a certain contingency, was an irregular proceeding, which can be readily explained. Earl RUSSELL, not long since, thought proper to suppress a sentence or two by telegraph, in a dispatch to Russia. The threat to send American men-of-war into British harbors after rebel cruisers, might be well enough to place in the hands of Mr. ADAMS, to be used in an emergency, as one puts a loaded revolver in his pocket when he visits doubtful localities; but if it is not necessary to use the weapon, it is as well not to show or mention it. The publication of a dispatch which it had not been necessary to use, nor, as Mr. LAYARD asserted, upon his honor, last night, which had been even alluded to—though Lords CECIL and MANNERS found it very hard to believe him—must have been a blunder, which the American Minister of State can readily explain, and for which he may, without impropriety, offer a suitable apology. Nations, in our day, do not go to war about mere matters of etiquette, nor can a simple oversight be distorted into an "outrageous affront."

A meeting has been held at Manchester, to protest against intervention in the affairs of Denmark. It was thought necessary to back up the Government. The arguments of Mr. TAYLOR, who addressed the meeting, however, may not be considered just the sort of backing they require. His idea was that England had quite enough to do at home. She had no call to meddle or muddle in the affairs of the continent. In England, he said, four-fifths of the people are outside the pale of the Constitution, the condition of the agricultural population is a disgrace to the country, while the towns were overflowing with poverty and crime. Yet this impoverished country has raised and expended during five years of almost uninterrupted peace, not less than $2,000,000,000. But taxation, as America may learn, is not an unmixed evil. It is a stimulus to industry, and promotes economy. But I need not enlarge upon blessings which you are doubtless beginning to experience.

The last letter from the *Times'* Richmond correspondent describes in glowing terms the plenty which reigns in that city—the quantities of venison, canvas-back ducks and oysters, and the vigorous preparations making for the Spring campaign. The three Generals, LEE, LONGSTREET and JOHNSTON, are described as bosom friends, acting in perfect harmony. Gen. MORGAN had been received with an ovation, and every regiment of his new command has appointed a regimental barber to crop the hair of every Federal prisoner as close as their General's hair was barbered in the Ohio penitentiary. Gen. HOOD has recovered, and will take the field with a wooden leg and some sort of a mechanical arm. The correspondent thinks wooden-legged Generals are hard to beat. They are not likely to run.

There is a rumor of a steamer being fitted out here by English merchants to take the *Alabama*. She is said to be faster and better armed than that sea-rover. If any such vessel is fitting out, it is probably for quite a different purpose. Iron-clads were sold to Denmark only a few days before the war in Schleswig began. If this war spreads—if Italy takes advantage of the opportunity to attack Austria—there will be great difficulty in ascertaining the true destination of vessels purporting to be sold to European Governments.

Lord Dundreary has met with an accident which has laid him up for a few days. He was thrown from his horse and dislocated his shoulder. Miss BATEMAN is not likely to play anything but "LEAH" for several years. She is honored with the attendance of royalty occasionally, and loyalty in crowds on all occasions. Mr. MCFARREN has had a very decided success with his new opera, "She Stoops to Conquer," while the theatres, even Drury-lane and St. James', are prospering beyond example. New and magnificent music halls are being built for those who prefer more miscellaneous amusements, with plenty of gin and beer. There are scores, I am not sure but hundreds, already of these expansions of the ancient free and easy, more free, perhaps, but not so easy, for they are often too crowded for comfort, and here the great rabble of London sit, drink and smoke, five hours at a stretch, amused with comic songs, negro dances, acrobats, and all sorts of performances. It is not very intellectual or improving, apparently, but it may be better than mere beer and gin, and the conversation of the tap-room. Instead of that they have plenty of plate-glass and splendor, and the Rev. Mr. BELLOWS has taught us the elevating effect of such esthetic influences.

MONADNOCK.

SUMMARY OF THE ASIA'S NEWS.

THE ALABAMA AND THE STEAM RAMS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on the 11th of February, the Earl of Derby, in asking Lord RUSSELL to produce the correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the United States in reference to the *Alabama* and other vessels built in England, from which the United States apprehended injury, said:

The noble Lord had refused to lay on the table the correspondence with regard to the rams built in the Mersey, on the ground that they were now under judicial consideration. He understood that the rams were detained by an order of the Government in September, and that they were seized in October. From that time till the 6th of February, no steps were taken to obtain a judicial decision as to the legality of the seizure. On that day an information was filed which might have been filed in October or November, and in that way the question might have been brought to an early issue. Since that information was filed he was informed that Messrs. LAIRD had received an intimation that it was now necessary to send out a commission abroad, four months after the seizure, for the purpose of collecting evidence. He thought the production of the correspondence between England and the United States on the subject of these seizures could have no sort of bearing upon the case about to be brought before the courts, that case being simply whether Messrs. LAIRD had or had not, in constructing these vessels, infringed the municipal laws of England. He reminded Lord RUSSELL that the papers he objected to produce had already been made public in America, and laid before Congress. What he wanted to see now, was the English as well as the American version. Earl DERBY read copious extracts from the correspondence laid before Congress, and said the impression it produced was that the Government had been compelled, by the menaces and pressure placed upon them by the United States, to make concessions which they had refused to make in the first instance. In addition to the correspondence in reference to the *Alabama* and the steam rams, he wished also to have a copy laid before Parliament of any correspondence that may have taken place in reference to acts of violence committed by American cruisers upon English vessels. Alluding to the threat of the American Government in a dispatch to Mr. ADAMS, to follow such vessels as the *Alabama* and the *Florida* into British waters and seize them, even if under the protection of the British flag, he said the dispatch, although not officially communicated to Her Majesty's Government, had nevertheless been laid before Congress, and it was expedient that we should come to a thorough understanding with the American Government on the subject.

Earl RUSSELL said the steam rams built at Birkenhead had been seized because there was reason to believe that they were intended for the service of the Confederate States. When inquiries were first instituted by Government, it was alleged that the vessels were being built upon French account; but, on communicating with the French Ambassador at the Foreign office in France, he found there was not the slightest ground for that assertion, and there appeared to be small reason to doubt that they were intended for the Confederate States. Her Majesty's Government were extremely anxious that no act of theirs should give countenance to such proceedings. With regard to the papers asked for by Lord DERBY, he was informed by the law officers of the Crown that their production would lead to further inquiry and discussion, and that Government would suffer from having their case either partially stated or altogether forestalled. He must, therefore, still decline to produce any papers in reference to cases which were about to be brought before a proper legal tribunal. With regard to the second question of the noble Earl, if he would give the names of the cases to which he referred, there was no objection to produce any correspondence that might have take place upon them. The subject then dropped.

Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, in the House of Commons, had postponed till the 23d of February his motion for copies of any papers or correspondence between the British and American Governments relating to the two iron-clads building by Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS, and of all correspondence between the various Government departments or officials and Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS relating to those vessels. It is understood that the terms of this motion will be considerably enlarged before the day on which, according to present arrangements, it is to be made, and that as thus modified, it will cover a large and interesting field for discussion.

In the House of Commons on the 12th, Lord R. CECIL asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he intended to adhere to his statement that no verbal communication was made by Mr. ADAMS to Earl RUSSELL of the substance of the dispatch addressed by Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS on the 11th of July, or whether he desired to withdraw it.

Mr. LAYARD said he had no desire to withdraw the statement he had made, as no official or verbal communication had been made to Lord RUSSELL by Mr. ADAMS.

Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD called attention to the circumstances attending the capture of certain British vessels—the *Springbok*, the bark *Science*, captured at Matamoras; ship *Margaret & Jessie*, and *Saxon*, captured within the jurisdiction of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. He gave a detail of the circumstances under which the vessels in question were captured, and with regard to the murder of one of the crew of the *Saxon* by a Federal lieutenant. He declared that if all Earl RUSSELL had done in the matter had been to express an opinion to Mr. SEWARD that the offending officer ought to be put upon his trial for murder, such conduct was utterly unworthy of Great Britain. He concluded by moving for the correspondence which had taken place with the American Government on the subject.

The Attorney-General opposed the motion, stating that the principles of prize adjudication in America were the same as in England, and the disposition of the Government very fair and just.

Lord ROBERT CECIL strongly supported Mr. FITZGERALD on the double ground that the practice of refusing papers enabled Government unconstitutionally to escape Parliamentary supervision, and that the policy of the Government was obviously a truckling one to strong Powers and a harsh and exacting one to weak Powers.

After a general debate, in which the truckling policy of Earl RUSSELL was strongly denounced by several speakers, Lord PALMERSTON appealed to Mr. FITZGERALD to withdraw his motion, and said it was due to the Government of the United States to say that they had invariably received our applications in a spirit of equity and justice. It was also necessary to refer to the case of the *Trent* to show that, where we had a strong ground of remonstrance, justice had been done to the Government of the United States. He thought it was prejudicial to the good understanding which ought to exist between two great Powers to accuse a foreign Government of acts of which it had not been guilty, and to express distrust of their equity, when nothing had occurred to justify such charges.

Sundry other speeches were made, but the resolution was finally withdrawn.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* expects a decrease of a quarter of a millions sterling, for the army estimates, while the number of troops will only be reduced by a few hundreds.

A parliamentary return gives the gross income of the British Government for 1863 at £70,433,620, which shows an available surplus over all expenditures of £2,622,633.

A meeting had been held at Manchester, the Mayor in the chair, to protest against English intervention in the Dano-German dispute.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

The London *Morning Post* of the 12th understands that the English Government has proposed an armistice to the belligerents in Schleswig, on the basis of the evacuation of Schleswig, with the exception of the Island of Alsen by the Danes. This suggestion, says the *Post*, has met with the support of France, Russia and Sweden, as preliminary to a conference, which it is hoped will finally dispose of the long vexed question of the duchies.

In the English House of Commons on the 12th, Lord R. CECIL inquired as to the truth of the above statement, and it was confirmed by Lord PALMERSTON, who added that he believed Austria assented to the proposition, and had suggested an arrangement, but the result was not yet known.

No additional fighting in Schleswig is reported.

It was reported on the 11th that the Danes had evacuated Duppel and embarked for Alsen, but the report turned out to be premature.

The Allies are said to have collected a large number of boats, to be used in forming a landing in the Island of Alsen.

Reinforcements for the Austro-Prussian armies continued to be sent forward.

The Danish cavalry is said to have retired into Jutland.

The Prussian troops had occupied Altona, under protest from the German Federal Commissioners. They would also occupy Kiel and Neurminster, notwithstanding the protest of the Federal authorities.

Danish vessels of war had captured a Prussian brig in the sound and a Prussian bark off the coast of England.

An out-post skirmish took place on the 11th between TORVERNORGAARD and RAJSOAL. The Germans were repulsed with loss.

The Germans had taken possession of Jahrano, near Egernsund.

The King had returned to Copenhagen.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DUCHIES.

The following is the Proclamation of Field-Marshal WRANGEL, in reference to the Government of Schleswig-Holstein:

HEADQUARTERS, FLENSBURG, Feb. 7.

Following my proclamation of the 1st inst., I hereby notify that in consequence of an understanding arrived at between the Imperial Austrian and the Royal Prussian Governments, the Government-President, Baron VON ZEDLITZ, has been appointed Prussian Commissioner for the administration of the civil government in Schleswig. I will publish the name of the Imperial Austrian Commissioner on his arrival here.

I hereby temporarily confirm all civil functionaries of the Duchy of Schleswig in their posts, and order them to address themselves in all matters concerning the interior administration, the seat of which will for the present be Schleswig, to those civil commissioners, and until the arrival of the Austrian commissioner, to the Prussian representative only.

Any functionary who should not forthwith submit to this authority may expect his immediate dismissal from office.

The German language is henceforth to be used in all branches of the administration.

I expressly prohibit all political demonstrations which in their tendency are not in accordance with the policy pursued by the combined Governments, for the prosecution of the war, of the two great German Powers, and attempts to establish any other authority; and I give notice, further, that if any such demonstration or attempts take place in spite of this prohibition, the promoters and participators will be severely punished.

The participation of officials in such demonstrations and attempts would result in their immediate dismissal from office, in addition to any other legal punishment.

WRANGEL,
Field-Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Army.

THE DANISH POSITION AT ALSEN.

From the London Army and Navy Gazette.

The Island of Alsen is only separated from the Schleswig shore by the ferry; but the Danish gunboats can cover the flanks of the portion of the army which has retreated there, and if remains to be seen whether the Federal troops will insist on considering Alsen a portion of the guarantee they intend to retain till matters are settled to their satisfaction. As far as we can ascertain there are 16,000 Danish infantry in Alsen—the greater part of their army, consisting of the rest of the infantry, their cavalry and guns, perhaps having retreated into Jutland, with the view of operating on the flanks of the enemy, and of securing the communications with Funen. The sound of Alsen is about 150 yards broad, and the works, very strong by nature, which may be considered as a *tête-de-pont*, are armed with heavy guns, and cross their fire with that of the works on the island at points in front of the line of defence, which must be occupied by an offensive force. Düppel is, therefore, a position of exceeding strength, and will, no doubt, be obstinately defended by the troops of King CHRISTIAN, who has been at Sonderburg, close at hand, visiting the defences, and has been encouraged by the attitude of his army, and by their courage and fortitude.

FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash on hand of 13,500,000 francs, and a decrease in the bills discounted of over forty-six millions.

It is asserted that MAZZINI is included in the indictment as an accomplice of the four Italians about to be tried for the plot against the Emperor's life.

The Bourse was firmer. Rentes on the 12th closed at 66f. 60c.

SPAIN.

The Queen was safely delivered of a daughter on the 12th of February.

POLAND.

A sharp engagement had taken place in the District of Siedlec, Government of Lublin, between five combined insurgent corps and a strong Russian division. The Poles lost 93 killed and 127 wounded. Epidemic typhus had broken out among the Russian garrisons in the District of Cracow.

ITALY.

It is asserted that armaments and levies were being carried on in Italy. Admiral PERSANO had been summoned to Turin, and Gen. CIALDINI had had several audiences with the King.

It was expected a squadron would be sent to the Adriatic.

AUSTRIA.

The new lottery loan of 40,000,000 florins had been negotiated at 96.

THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA, &c.

The mails from Calcutta to Jan. 9, Hong Kong Jan. 1, and Melbourne Dec. 21, are received per *Asia*, but the news generally has been anticipated by telegraph.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds had been firmer under the improved aspect of the Danish question. Consols on the 12th closed at 91@91¾.

The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount on the 11th from 8 to 7 ₱ cent, and on the 12th there was a revival in the demand for money at the bank.

The weekly returns of the bank show an increase in the bullion of £169,028.

A prospectus had been issued of the British and Californian Banking Company, with a capital of £2,000,000 sterling. The directors are principally established London bankers.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 13—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: The uncertainty of the issue of continental politics caused holders to offer their stocks pretty freely toward the end of last week; since which time, however, a more active trade demand has enabled them to obtain the extreme rates of last Thursday, and in some instances a slight advance. The reduction of the Bank rate to 7 per cent. on Thursday increased the general confidence. The sales of the week have been 46,510 bales, including 5,400 for speculation and 7,970 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the market was very firm, and the tendency was upward. The sales were computed at about 7,000 bales, including 2,500 for export and speculation. The quotations for fair American keep nominally. Middling Orleans is 27¾d.; Mobile, 27d., and Uplands, 26¾d. Middling Surats, 17¾d. @17¾d. Stock on hand, 238,570 bales, of which 30,440 are American. At sea from India, 279,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was more tone in the market yesterday, but business was limited, owing to producers demanding a slight advance in prices, which buyers generally refused to concede.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report: Flour dull and 6d.@1s. lower; Extra State 21s.@21s. 6d. Wheat very dull and 2d.@4d. ₱ cental lower; Red Western 8s. 2d.@9s. ₱ cental; Southern 9s. 2d.@9s. 4d. Corn dull and generally 6d. ₱ quarter lower; Mixed 29s. 6d.; White 31s.@33s. ₱ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co. and others report: Beef in moderate demand and prices firm. Pork steady but not active. Bacon dull and 6d.@1s. down on the week. Butter steady. Cheese firm. Lard in limited demand at 43s.@ 43s. 6d. for fine. Tallow very dull and easier; sales at 39s.@40s.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes steady; Pots, 29s.@30s.; Pearls, 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d. Sugars active and firm at an advance of 9d.@1s. 1d. ₱ cwt. Coffee quiet at late rates. Rice steady but rather more inquiry for some sorts. Bark inactive; Philadelphia, 8s.@8s. 3d.; Baltimore, 8s.@8s. 3d. Linseed in more demand and 6d.@1s. dearer. Linseed Cakes, £8 17s. 6d.@ £9 2s. for American. Linseed Oil dull. Clover Seed—Sales of American Red, at 38s.@45s. for Old. Fish Oils—Nothing doing. Resin in better demand, at 26s.@28s. for Common to Medium French. Spirits of Turpentine in improved request, closing at 73s. demanded for French.

PETROLEUM—BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report: The market dull; Refined, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10d.; Crude, £16@ £17.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report: Breadstuffs quiet and prices barely supported. Iron—Welsh firm; Rails and Bars, £8@£8 5s.; Scotch Pig, 61s. Sugars active—1s.@2s. dearer. Coffee unchanged; inferior flat. Rice very quiet. Tea quiet, at 1s.@1s. 0½d. Tallow has been dull but closed firmer at 41s. for Y. C. Spirits of Turpentine advanced to 71s. for French; American nominal, at 85s. Petroleum, £17 10s. Crude; 2s.@2s. 11d. refined. Fish Oils inactive. Indigo sales progress flatly at a decline of 2d.@6d. on October rates.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—BARING BROTHERS & Co. say some business doing in U. S. sixes at 63@64; fives of 74, 59@61. Maryland fives, 70. Railroad Securities quiet.

LATEST PER ASIA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 13—Evening.

Preliminary proceedings in the case of the suspected steamer *Pampero*, seized on the Clyde, commenced in the Exchequer Court at Edinburgh on the 11th. The indictments are similar to those in the *Alexandra* case. The defendants put in a general denial and appeal to a jury.

The case is adjourned till the 13th.

The London *Times* has an article on the Parliamentary debate upon the seizures by the Federals of certain British ships. It treats the alleged murder on board the bark *Saxon* as a most serious case and says any negligence in demanding and urging the punishment of the crime will be an abandonment of the protection which the State owes its subjects.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 14.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 91¾.

It is stated that Prussia has refused the armistice proposed by the Great Powers.

The Paris Bourse closed heavy on Saturday; Rentes, 66f. 35c.

RENDSBURG, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Danes on the 10th were posted about an hour's march from Duppel.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The Bank of Frankfort has reduced its rates of discount to 4 per cent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The bank rate is reduced to 8 per cent.

HAVRE, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Cotton market opened firmer, but closed inactive, and tending downward. Sales of the week, 7,500 bales. Stock 34,000 bales New-Orleans; tres ordinaire 262 francs; do. bas 247 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 13—Evening.

Cotton, sales to-day 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters; the market is unchanged.

Breadstuffs very dull but steady.

Provisions quiet and steady. Produce quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13—Evening.

Consols for money 90⅞@91.

Illinois Central shares 24@22 discount. Erie shares 60@62.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 13.

There will be no Galway steamer on the 16th.

The new steamer *Pennsylvania* leaves Liverpool on that day for New-York.

VERY LATEST PER ASIA.

LONDON, Sunday Morning, Feb. 14, Via QUEENSTOWN.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 91¼ exactly.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon.

The Theatre and Town Hall of Chamy was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss of property very great. No lives lost.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 28.

THE REPULSE IN FLORIDA.

Private letters from Hilton Head lay the whole blame of the recent disaster in Florida upon Gen. SEYMOUR, who disobeyed orders in advancing beyond a certain point, which he was ordered by Gen. GILLMORE to hold, and to await the attack of the enemy. Our losses are stated to be larger than at first supposed.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

The Conference Committee on the Whisky Bill, at their meeting, yesterday, reopened their disagreements of the day before, and determined to ask the House and Senate for instructions as to whether they have authority to change the bill so as to impose taxes on stock on hand. The last proposition is to impose a tax of twenty cents on stock on hand and increase the tax to eighty cents after July 1, and one dollar after Jan. 1.

GEN. SICKLES ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Gen. SICKLES has been ordered on a general tour of inspection of our armies in Arkansas, Gulf and Southern Departments. He will leave for Arkansas on Wednesday. On his return a new command will be ready for him.

COLONEL OF CAVALRY.

Maj. J. B. SHERBURNE, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been appointed Colonel of Scott's 900.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT.

The Provost-Marshal-General will issue an order to-morrow postponing the draft until April 1.

A TRANSFER.

By order of the War Department, Alton, Illinois, is transferred from the Northern Department to the Department of the Missouri.

SMALL-POX TO BE PREVENTED.

The Provost-Marshal-General on Monday will issue an order directing the vaccination of recruits as soon as they are enlisted.

APPOINTMENT.

Col. ARTHUR H. DUTTON, Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers, has been appointed Chief of Gen. FOSTER'S Staff.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on Saturday, authorized the Fourth National Bank of New-York City to commence business. The capital stock is $5,000,000.

REMOVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Fifteen hundred rebel prisoners from Camp Chase, Ohio, and Alton, Illinois, are to be removed to Fort Delaware in a few days. They will be placed under Gen. BUTLER'S jurisdiction.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions on Saturday made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons:

Dr. J. V. WARE, St. Cloud, Minn.
Dr. D. S. SAMSON, Frysburgh, Me.
Dr. HARMAN W. SHAW, Woodbury, Conn.
Dr. E. W. HOWARD, Warrenburgh, N. Y.

AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

The principal amendments proposed to the National Banking Acts, by the Comptroller of the Currency, which were sent to the Ways and Means Committee, on Friday, and referred to a sub-committee, for examination, are as follows:

National Banks are to be required to redeem their circulating notes in the City of New-York, at a small discount. A uniform rate of interest, (7 ₱ cent.,) is to be established throughout the United States for National Banks.

The lawful money reserve that is to be kept on hand, is to be reduced from 25 to 15 ₱ cent. for country banks, and from 25 to 20 ₱ cent. for city banks. Provision is also made for the closing of banks whenever the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock shall deem it expedient.

Banks cannot be organized with a less capital than $100,000, in the country, nor with a less capital than $200,000, in cities.

It will be made imperative that an amount of bonds, equal to one-third of the capital stock, paid up, shall be kept on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, whether banks take circulation for them or not.

THE COMING DRAFT.

The following important circular was issued by the Provost-Marshal-General on Saturday:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 7.—1. Boards of Enrollment will at once commence to prepare cards for draft of men enrolled, including the second class. The cards will be uniform in shape, size and color with those of the first class, and will contain the name and residence of the person enrolled, with the number which is opposite his name on the Enrollment lists.

II. The names of persons stricken from the lists, either of Class I or II, under the provisions of Circular 101, dated November 17, 1863, will not be placed in the box or wheel; nor the names of those who were drafted and held to service, or paid commutation, or furnished a substitute under the preliminary part of the draft in 1863.

The names of those known to be actually in service at the date of receipt of the order for the draft, will also be left out of the box or wheel. The names of all other persons enrolled will be put in the draft box.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 28.

THE SCHELDT DUES.

Some time last year the Belgian Government made a treaty with the King of the Netherlands for the extinguishment of the Scheldt dues, and proposed as compensation therefor a certain sum of money, the annual interest on which would yield an amount equivalent to the average income from such dues for the last ten years. It is understood that by the treaty between the United States and Belgium recently ratified, our Government has obligated itself to pay between five and six hundred thousand dollars, as its *pro rata*, in consideration of the important commercial privileges to be conferred. France, England, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Russia and Spain have already exchanged ratifications of the general treaty for the extinguishment of the same dues. Our flag is to be assimilated to that of Belgium for the transportation of salt; and the reduction made by recent treaties with other Governments, including France, is to be equally applied to goods imported from the United States.

THE GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

Whatever remarks may have taken place in the secret session with regard to the nomination of CALEB LYON for Governor of Idaho, it is known from credible sources that he was confirmed by the Senate without a dissenting voice.

The Hibernian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 28.

The *Hibernian* sailed for Liverpool at 2:30 P. M.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

The Occupation of Selma, Ala., by Gen. Sherman Confirmed.

Unfavorable Reports from Gen. Smith's Cavalry Expedition.

The Rebels Forrest, Lee and Adams Concentrating Against Him.

A Severe Fight at West Point, Mississippi.

THE ADVANCE FROM CHATTANOOGA

Our Recent Movement Only a Reconnoissance.

The Rebels in Force at Dalton and Gen. Thomas Still at Tunnel Hill

LONGSTREET MOVING TO RICHMOND.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Feb. 26.

Arrivals from Vicksburgh confirm the previous reports that Gen. SHERMAN had occupied Selma, Ala.

The reports from Gen. SMITH'S cavalry expedition are not so good.

Stragglers who arrived here to-day state that the rebel Generals FORREST, ADAMS, LEE and ROBBY, concentrated their forces against those of Gen. SMITH, and forced him back with considerable loss. He had a severe fight at West Point, Mississippi.

The slow movements of Col. WARING'S Division, consisting mainly of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey regiments, delayed the expedition some eight days, giving the enemy time to concentrate their forces.

It is reported that SMITH is slowly falling back toward Memphis, but the report is not generally believed, as little credit can be placed in the statements of stragglers.

THE ADVANCE FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

TUNNEL HILL, Ga., Friday, Feb. 26.

Early yesterday morning, Gens. BAIRD and CRUFTS crossed Tunnel Hill Ridge with their commands, and marching through the gap in Rocky Face range, drove the rebels from the Cleveland road into Rocky Face valley, thus turning a strong position the enemy occupied on the road from the town of Tunnel Hill to Dalton. Marching back again along the Cleveland road, our troops descended into Rocky Face valley, down which they swept, carrying everything before them, until they arrived at the hill near where the Cleveland road descends into Rocky Face valley. The hill was just on the south side of the road and left side of the valley, looking toward Dalton. Gen. BAIRD'S command was on the right, and Gen. CRUFTS' on the left. It fell to Col. GROSS'S Brigade to carry the hill I have mentioned, which they did with a shout and a volley that sent the rebels flying toward the town. This was about 11 A. M. Capt. SIMONSON, turning, ran his battery, (the Third Indiana) to the top of this hill, whence he carried on a fierce artillery duel with the rebels the remainder of the day. Skirmishing continued till half-past one, when Gen. PALMER sent Gen. TURCHIN'S brigade, of BAIRD'S command, to drive the rebels from another hill, on the right of the valley and nearly opposite the one occupied by Col. GROSS. The brave boys of the brigade went in with a will, chased the enemy from the foot of the hill and across the summit, but when they reached the top they were met by a destructive fire from a superior force posted about half way down the other side, which compelled them to withdraw, the enemy not attempting to follow. This was the severest conflict of the day. Heavy skirmishing continued till night.

About 3 o'clock, Gen. MORGAN'S and Col. DAN MCCOOK'S Brigades, of Gen. DAVIS' command, moved up into a gorge on Tunnel Hill, and after driving the enemy some distance, were assailed by a fierce raking and cross-fire from artillery, before which they quietly withdrew. Gen. MORGAN'S brigade lost considerably.

After nightfall our troops began to return, and to-day we are no further advanced than Tunnel Hill, which we still continue to hold.

As a reconnoissance, the affair has been entirely successful, reflecting much credit upon the bravery

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 49 bbls. Ashes, 7,678 bbls. Flour, 8 bbls. and 2,463 bags Corn Meal, 1,570 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 310 bushels Rye, 887 bushels Barley, 1,563 bushels Malt, 5,575 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,183 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., including Pots at $8 87½, and Pearls at $10 ₩ 100 lbs.

COAL—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of this morning, says: "The trade continues very dull, and the opening quotations have not yet been fixed. We hear of a few cargo sales at Richmond at $6 25@$6 75 ₩ ton."

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at former rates. Java, 42c., Laguayra and Maracaibo, 35c.@37c.; Ceylon, 35c.@36c.; Rio, 35c.@37c.; St. Domingo, 32c.@33c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in less request at drooping prices; Middling at 80c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last of 500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand for shipment, home use, and on speculation, at drooping prices. Sales since our last 12,650 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 15@$6 40; poor to choice extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 60@$6 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@$7 30 ₩ bbl. Superfine State and Western..... $6 15 @$6 40
Extra State ..... 6 50 @ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 70 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship's br'ds. 7 15 @ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 7 35 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee..... 7 10 @ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri.. 7 45 @11 50

Southern Flour continues in slack demand at declining prices; sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $7 15@$7 85 for very poor to good superfine; $7 90@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and depressed; sales 470 bbls.; extra, $6 60@$8 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been inactive, at $5 50@$6 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 70 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey; $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Total sales 180 bbls. Also, 129 puncheons Brandywine at $28 50@$28 75 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, though prices have not varied materially. Sales since our last 68,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 70@$1 73, in store, the latter rate for very choice; Red Western at $1 64@$1 67; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 60@$1 61, in store; Milwaukee Club at $1 56@$1 60, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring $1 55@$1 58, ₩ bushel. Corn has been more active and decidedly dearer to-day. The demand has been mainly for mixed Western, on speculation, prices of which have been forced up 3c @4c. ₩ bushel since our last. Sales have been reported since our last of 122,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 34, (the latter an extreme price,) for mixed Western in store, chiefly at $1 32@$1 33; $1 25@$1 27 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, and $1 28 for White Jersey, ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive, at $1 25@$1 30; sales 1,500 bushels. Oats are in moderate demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 90c.@92c.; Western at 91c.@92c.; State at 90c.@92c.; Jersey at 84c.@89c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in request at $1 28@$1 50, as extremes, ₩ bushel; sales, have been reported, since our last, of 1,200 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55 @$1 60 ₩ bushel. Sales, 600 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate request, at $1 15@$1 40 for inferior to prime, in large and small lots ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been more freely dealt in at from 25c. @33c., according to quality; and crop of 1862, at 20c. @22½c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 48,761 Hides; sales, 37,100 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WAHTEL & WIDEMEYER, 6,700 Buenos Ayres 21@23lbs., 29c., cash, usual selection; 5,500 California, 22 lbs., 28½c.@29c., cash, usual selection; 13,000 Orinoco, 22 lbs., 29c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,500 Truxillo, 16 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 San Juan, 19 lbs., 27c., cash, usual selection; 700 Pernambuco dry-salted, 30 lbs., on private terms; 1,900 Country Slaughter, 70 lbs., 12c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 500 Army Slaughter, 60 lbs., 12¾c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 1,800 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 12c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 255,600 Dry Hides, 1,200 Wet-salted Hides and 200 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 137,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 23,500 Rio Grande; 32,000 California, &c.; 44,000 Orinoco; 6,000 Porto Cabello, &c.; 5,500 Aspinwall and San Juan; 1,200 Vera Cruz and Mexican; 700 Maracaibo; 5,200 Maranham and Para; 2,800 Bahia and Pernambuco; 3,000 East Indies, &c.; 6,700 African Kips; 200 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 1,200 Wet-Salted California. STOCKS AT OTHER PORTS.—At Boston, 60,800 hides and 943 bales do.; at Salem, 15,000 hides; at Philadelphia, 2,500 hides; at Baltimore, 9,000 hides.

IRON—The Philadelphia *North American* says: "The market is active and firm at the late advance, with further sales of No. 1 Anthracite, at $49@$50 cash, mostly at the latter figure for future delivery, at which rate most holders are now sold up. A sale of Glendon No. 2 is reported at $48½ cash, at the furnace. Scotch Pig is scarce and wanted at $51@$52 ₩ ton. Of Blooms we hear of no sales, and quote at $80@$130 ₩ ton, and prime Blooms scarce. No change in manufactured Iron and the demand very large."

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "In the market for Hemlock Sole there is no change to report, there continuing a moderately active demand at unchanged prices. The supply in the Swamp is very limited, and the trade are dependent on their fresh receipts from week to week to meet the requirements of buyers.; but they are in general willing sellers at curre.t rates when they have stock to offer. From the tanneries the arrivals are fair for the season, but are fully absorbed by the sales. For Oak Tanned the demand continues active at very firm prices, with an upward tendency. Rough Upper is in good request, and prime parcels sell readily at outside figures." Week's receipts of Sole 61,000 sides.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive to-day, including Spirits Turpentine, at $3 20@$3 25 ₩ gallon; Tar at $16@$18 50 ₩ bbl., and Resin at $35@$43 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue quiet at irregular prices. We quote: Crude Whale $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 72½@$1 75; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½ @$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 55@$1 58; No. 1 Lard at $1 14@ $1 20; City Red at 80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 25@$6 37½ and, $5@$5 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 27½c.@29½c. here; Refined do. at 52½c.@56c. free, and 47c.@ 49c. in bond, ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 1,025 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and prices have advanced. Sales since our last of 6,500 bbls., at $23 50@23 62½ for New Mess and $23 87½@$24 for March and $24@24 50 June delivery; $22@$22 25 for Mess., last season's packing; $22 50 for March and $23 for April delivery; $21 25 @$21 50 for two year old Mess; $24@$26 50 for Old and New Clear Mess; $21@$23 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 75@$18 75 for Old and New Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 11¾c.@14¾c. for Hams, and 9¼c.@10c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 250 packages. Bacon is in request at 11¼c.@13c., according to quality, ₩ lb.; sales since our last, 500 boxes for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs continue in request at 9¼c.@11c., the latter for choice City, ₩ lb. Lard is salable and steady; sales 1,600 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery at 13c.@14c., the latter an extreme rate, ₩ lb. Beef has been in fair demand at steady rates; sales 800 bbls. at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$14 25 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $23 50@$25; India Mess, $28@$30 ₩ tierce; sales 50 tcs. Beef Hams, $20@$21 ₩ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter is in demand at 24c.@ 30c. for poor to choice Western, and 29c.@36c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in request at 14c.@17c. ₩ lb.

RICE—East India is in moderate request and steady, at $7 75@$8 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Goat are in moderate demand from manufacturers, who, however, operate with great caution. Prices are without quotable change. Sales 40 bales Cape of Good Hope and about 120 bales Mocmoras on private terms. Deer are in moderate request at full rates; sales 10,000 lbs. Honduras, 4,000 lbs. Central American, 2,000 lbs. Para, 2,000 lbs. Matamoras, and 500 lbs. California, all on private terms.

SUGARS—Continue quiet, yet firm. Sales since our last, 150 hhds., including New-Orleans 13¾c.@ 15c., and Cuba at 12¾c.@13¾c., and Porto Rico at 12¾c.@13c.; 530 boxes Havana at 13c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet at 14c.@18c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 64,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@12¾c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c.@ 11¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., at 80c.@81c. for State, and 82c.@83c. for Western, ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in less demand since our last, especially the finer qualities of domestic and foreign, prices of which have favored buyers, influenced by the eagerness of some holders to realize. The week's sales include 175,000 domestic fleece at from 69c.@ 81c.; 40 000 lbs. and 325 bales. No. 1, supes and extra do. pulled at 80c.@80c. as extremes—the latter rate for choice tub-washed; 150 bales Australian unwashed at 45c.; 100 bales Cape at 41c.@45c.; 100 bales African at 35c.; 50,000 lbs. Provence at 36½c.; 10,000 blanket bolls at 25c.; 200 bales white Donskoi, 80 bales East India, and about 450 bales of other foreign Wool on private terms.....In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, sales were made, during the week, "of 450,000 lbs. domestic, at a range of 73c.@85c. for fleece, and 63c.@85c. for pulled. Included are lots of Illinois and Wisconsin fleece at 73c.@75c.; of Ohio and Pennsylvania do. at 82c.@85c., 200 bales lambs' wool at supposed 63c. super pulled at 79c.@80c., and extra do. at 80c.@82½c. Of Canada, sales 20,000 lbs. No. 1 and super pulled at 65c. Of California, sales 29 bales coarse at 33½c. Of foreign, sales 150 bales Cape at 40c.@45c.; 250 do. Mestiza at 33½c.@35; 4,000 lbs. choice Australian scoured at $1 35; and 500 bales Mediterranean at various prices as to quality." The backwardness of the goods trade exerts rather a depressing effect upon the market, as it leads to a corresponding slowness in the consumption of Wool. Hence country operators holding stocks, who do not understand exactly how the thing works, and have been accustomed to see the bulk of the clip pass into the hands of manufacturers before the close of February, begin to think the game is all up with them, and that they are doomed to hold over unless they make large concessions and extra efforts to realize. This mere panic has caused not a little indecision among commission merchants in the way of weakening the market, and there are other lots which have been heavily drawn against owing to the peculiar necessities of consignors, and which are hence pressed for sale. In Philadelphia, sales were made of 120,000 lbs. Domestic at 75c.@83c., cash; with 200 bales Danskoi, and 60,000 lbs. other foreign on private terms.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted to-day at essentially unaltered rates. For Liverpool, the engagements included 4,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. by sailing vessel, and 1s. 6d. by steamer; 28,000 bushels Wheat at 4d. by sailing vessel and 7d. by steamer; also by steamer, 2,200 boxes Bacon at 25s.; 20 tons Cheese at 27s. 6d.; 400 bags Clover Seed at 25s., and 62 tons Copper Ore at 25s. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. by sailing vessel and steamer; 100 boxes Bacon at 20s.; also, by steamer, 100 bbls. Pork at 3s.; 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake at 1s. 6d.; 450 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d.@5s.; 900 bbls. Oil at 30s.; 300 boxes Bacon at 30s., and 1,500 boxes Cheese at 35s. For Glasgow, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. by sailing vessel and 2s. by steamer; also, by steamer, 100 boxes Bacon, at 30s., and 250 bags Horn Waste, at 25s. Mr. J. P. ELWELL, broker, quotes: To London—Flour, at 1s. 9d. by American, and 1s. 9d.@2s. by neutral vessels; Wheat, at 5¾d. by American, and 6d. by neutral vessels; heavy goods, at 15s.@17s. 6d. by American, and 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. by neutral vessels. For Liverpool—Flour, at 1s. by American, and 7½ 6d. by neutrals; Wheat, at 4d. by American, and 5d. by neutrals; heavy goods, at 12s. 6d. by Americans, and 17s. 6d. by neutrals. For Glasgow—Flour, at 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. by American, and 1s. 9d. by neutrals; Wheat, at 5¾d. by American, and 6d. by neutrals; heavy goods, at 17s. 6d. by American, and 20s. by neutrals. The nominal rate for Grain charters to Cork for orders is 5s.; and to direct ports, 4s. 6d., ₩ 480 lbs.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description, viz.:*

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which still and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent, to one address at one time.

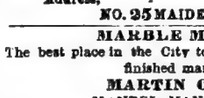
Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

National Hotel, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st., New-York City, kept by JESSE FOSTER.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., c J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BAKER'S COUGH MIXTURE AND FEVER Cooler, Baker's Rheumatic Balm, and Baker's Croup Alleviator, are four things that no family or housekeeper should be ever without. Price $1 per bottle each; also Baker's Kidney and Gravel Remedies will be found invaluable. Price $5. Principal depot No. 184 10th-st., N. Y., near 4th av. Remedies sent to any address in the United States, on receipt of the above amount.

IT IS DETERMINED THAT ON MARCH 1 and after, the various first-class hotels of this City will charge $3 50 per day. The rise in price is unavoidable. Expense of labor, the cost of food, and the articles consumed in these establishments have so much advanced as to be in a larger proportion to the new price than they were two years ago at $2 50.

FRIENDS AT THE SOUTH CAN BE heard from through the Personal Column of the New-York DAILY NEWS. See "NEWS" this day.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 190, FOR FIVE shares; certificate No. 209, for ten shares Brevoort Insurance Company, issued to Whitney B. Noble. Transfer having been stopped, the undersigned has made application to said company for duplicate certificates of same. JOHN H. NOBLE, Administrator.

LOST.—IN BROADWAY OR MADISON-AV., getting out of a carriage, a small PAPER-BOX containing a hair bracelet and studs. Five dollars will be paid on delivery, at No. 203 Madison-av.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, A ROMAN MOSAIC BROOCH, having a red ground with a white dove, and the word "PAX," upon it. Any person returning the same to No. 18 Gramercy-park will be suitably rewarded.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND—BONDS No. EIGHT.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase at not less than their par value, of the whole, or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund, Bonds No. 8," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed Feb. 9, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1872.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund. Bonds No. 8," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 10, 1864.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open, AT RETAIL, an elegant stock of choice designs in EXTRA AND MEDIUM QUALITIES MARSEILLES and TOILET QUILTS, in all sizes, which they are offering at very
REASONABLE PRICES.
Also,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BLANKETS,
of every quality and size,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

BARGAINS IN LINENS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will make large additions to their stock of FINE SHIRTING LINENS,
AT 45c., 50c., AND 55c. PER YARD,
SUITABLE FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Also,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR
11-4 AND 12-4 FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering AT RETAIL an extensive and choice assortment of
PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC, SWISS, JACONET, AND MULL MUSLINS, BRILLIANTES, &c.
All of which will be sold at a discount of from 25 to 50 PER CENT. FROM THEIR PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.
COTTONS, SHIRTINGS,
OF ALL THE MOST APPROVED MAKES,
ALSO,
FRENCH CAMBRIC, JACONET, MULL AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS, OF EVERY QUALITY AND PRICE.
A SPLENDID LINE OF PLAIN AND PLAID FRENCH FLANNELS (just opened.)
Canal corner Mercer-st.

NEW PARIS ORGANDIES, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 29, a splendid line of the latest
PARIS NOVELTIES, in
ORGANDIES and JACONETS, in
ROBES, and by the YARD.
—ALSO—
A Large and Varied Stock of
"GAZE CHAMBRAIS,"
"GRENADINE BAREGES,"
"PLAIN GRENADINES," &c.,
In all the NEWEST and most fashionable COLORS.
JUST RECEIVED,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open AT RETAIL, a choice selection of the latest and most desirable designs and colors in
PARIS SPRING CLOAKINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
DRILLINGS, WHITE, BUFF, DRAB AND FANCY,
PIQUE AND MARSEILLES.
ALSO
COLORED AND WHITE COUTIL
FOR CORSETS.
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

LADIES' AND GENT'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.

SPRING UNDERGARMENTS of every description.
ENGLISH, BALBRIGGAN AND GERMAN HOSIERY
OF ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES.
CRAVATS, TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, SILK,
BUCK AND CLOTH GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS, in great variety.
ALSO,
Sole agents for "CHEILLEY'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES.
PLAIN, TAPE BORDERED, HEMMED, EMBROIDERED, INITIAL, AND PRINTED BORDERED
LAWN AND LINEN CAMBRIC
HANDKERCHIEFS,
IN EVERY VARIETY AND PRICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

NEW SPRING SILKS.

JUST RECEIVED, TEN CASES OF
PARIS AND LYONS NOVELTIES, IN
PLAID, STRIPED, CHENE AND BROCHE SILKS,
Comprising the latest and most desirable styles imported this season.
An elegant assortment in every variety of design in
RICH FOULARD SILKS.
PLAIN COLORED AND BLACK TAFFETAS, ARMURES, GROS D'AMERIQUES, GROS DE ECOSEE, DRAP DE FRANCE,
ARMURE ROYAL, &c., &c.,
IN ALL THE VARIOUS QUALITIES.
ALSO,
"PIMS" PLAIN AND PLAID IRISH POPLINS
IN EVERY VARIETY OF COLOR.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

NEW SPRING
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES.
FRENCH CAMBRICS, by the yard and in robes,
OF ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
INDIA LINENS, BRILLIANTES, GINGHAMS, &c.
EXTRA FINE QUALITY.
BROCHE MARSEILLES at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 50—PERFECTLY FAST COLORS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer sts.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
NEW LACES,
POINT AQUILLE LACES, IN SETS, COLLARS AND HDKFS, BLACK THREAD LACE SASHES, BARBES, COIFFURES, PARASOL COVERS, VAILS, FLOUNCINGS, EDGINGS, &c.
ALSO,
RICH POINT LACE CAPES,
POINT APPLIQUE and BLACK THREAD LACE POINTS AND SHAWLS,
Just received.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
IN NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS,
FRENCH CASHMERE, BROCHE, GREY PAISLEY, AND PLAID AMD STRIPED WOOL LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
in great variety of designs.
ALSO,
"ALEXANDRA." GRENADINE, ZEPHYR, and SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS,
IN WHITE AND FANCY COLORS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

A LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC COTTONS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM, No. 262 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
request the attention of the ladies to their
SPRING IMPORTATION OF
DRESS GOODS, RICH AND MEDIUM LYONS SILKS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.,
being the most attractive stock ever imported for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
at retail, at moderate prices,
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
will offer at retail on March 1,
GREAT BARGAINS IN

PILLOW LINENS,	DOYLIES,
LINEN SHEETINGS,	NAPKINS,
TABLE LINEN,	DAMASK CLOTHS,
TOWELING,	TOWELS, &c., &c.,

of the very best makes and styles.
SHIRTING LINENS
from 37½c. to 80c. per yard.

NAINSOOK,	CAMBRIC,
ENGLISH MULL,	JACONET,
BRILLIANTE,	INDIA TWILL,
MARSEILLES,	FRENCH CAMBRIC,

DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS
in the greatest variety of prices and quality.
DIMITY QUILTS, with Colored Borders, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4, suitable for Spring and Summer use—also every style.
MARSEILLES, LACE AND COLORED QUILTS at low prices to suit the times.
Persons furnishing houses will find it to their advantage to examine our stock. Articles for housekeeping made up on the shortest notice and in the best manner.

FRENCH LINENS.

Just received, a fine assortment of
REAL FRENCH
DAMASK CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES and
TOWELS,
which we are offering at reasonable prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
In antique and modern designs,
JUST RECEIVED,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth st.

CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
In every variety, of the very best
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE,
At Popular Prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

WHITE GOODS,
JACONETS, CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH MULLS,
DIMITIES, MARSEILLES,
COTTON SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c.,
At the lowest market prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AV.
CHEAP STORE.
$40,000 WORTH OF
VELVETS, RIBBONS,
LACES, BONNETS,
PARASOLS, FLOWERS,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
MANTILLAS, HOSIERY,
BRAIDS, BUTTONS, TAPES, MITTS, &c., &c.,
SELLING OFF
AT 50 CENTS
ON THE DOLLAR
LOTS OF WORKED BANDS, 3c. UP.
LOTS OF WORKED COLLARS, 3c. UP.
10,000 HANDKERCHIEFS, ALL KINDS, 3c. UP.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF LACES, 1c. UP.
LOT OF REAL LACE COLLARS, 30c. UP.
LOTS OF COLLARS,
SETS, BANDS, WAISTS, EDGINGS, &c.,
BELOW COST.
MUST BE SOLD.
CLOSING OUT OF THE
ENTIRE STOCK.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.
5c. and 6c. TRIMMINGS 1c. and 2c. YARD.
10c. and 12c. TRIMMINGS 3c. and 4c. YARD.
15c. to 25c. TRIMMINGS 5c. and 6c YARD.
25c. to 50c. GIMPS 3c. to 10c. YARD.
PILES OF SILK VELVETS
FROM 1c. YARD UP.
RIBBONS IN QUANTITIES FROM 1c. UP.
15,000 PIECES SILK VELVETS FROM 20c. UP.
LARGE STOCK
OF STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS
WAY BELOW COST PRICES, COMMENCE AT 6c.
STORE
TO LET,
STOCK
AND FIXTURES
FOR SALE.
PILES OF REMNANTS OF RIBBONS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, NEEDLEWORK, TARLETANS,
SILKS, &c,
HOSIERY FROM 5c. PAIR UP.
QUANTITIES OF
GLOVES FROM 3c. PAIR UP.
LADIES CAN SAVE 50c. PAIR BY BUYING THEIR KID GLOVES NOW, FULL ASSORTMENT, SIZES AND COLORS.
2,500 PAIRS KID GLOVES FROM 30c. PAIR UP.
GOODS AT
YOUR OWN
PRICE.
SPOOL COTTONS, 2 for 1c.
EXCELLENT 200 YARD COTTON, 3c.,
BEST COTTON FOR MACHINES, 3c.,
FRESH GOODS FROM THE
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT UP STAIRS PUT IN STOCK EVERY MORNING.
SEWING SILKS, 6c. dozen.
BEST PINS AND NEEDLES, 4c. PAPER; SKIRT BRAIDS, 3c.; CROCHET BRAIDS, 1c.; TAPES, &c.; DOZEN PANES, 3c.; HOOKS AND EYES, 2c.; COMBS, BRUSHES, PORTMONNAIES, ERAIDS, &c.
CLEARING OUT OF THE ENTIRE
STOCK, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE.
Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

MOURNING GOODS.

LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES,	ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,	EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IMPERIAL REPS,	CRAPE EUGENIES,
BLACK SILKS,	LUPIN'S DELAINES,
BONNETS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,	HALF MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, &c.	CRAPE VEILS,

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
PARIS NOVELTIES JUST LANDED.
SILK GRENADINES.
the richest designs ever imported, real Parisian fashions,
FOULARD SILKS.
all new shades, in plain and two special designs.
BAREGE GRENADINE,
White ground, with little broche figure,
Black ground, with chintz figure.
PARISIAN DRESS GOODS,
in Summer Poplins, Taffetas Laine, Gaze de Chamberry, Taffetas Imperatrice, &c., &c., &c.
WHITE ALPACA.
These new goods are worth special attention from the ladies.
NEW MOURNING GOODS.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
and No. 1 Waverley-place.

RICH LACE GOODS,
BLACK THREAD AND
POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS,
BLACK THREAD BARBES, CAPES,
PARASOL COVERS, COIFFURES, &c., &c.
Also,
ELEGANT EMBROIDERIES.
Will be opened MONDAY, Feb. 29.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

LEGRAIN'S,
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.
WHITE SHIRTING, MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.
Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring them of one of the facts.
NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PR

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the three terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known as this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State.) (Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of —— pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the three terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186. [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, for the supply of best quality of Ice to U. S. General Hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla., and such points on the coast of Texas as may be occupied as hospitals during the year 1864.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds delivered daily, as required by Surgeons in charge of Hospitals in the vicinity of above points. Also, price per ton of two thousand pounds, carefully stored in well constructed ice-houses at the above points, subject to inspection and measurement by the United States.

The following is the estimated quantity required at each point, but the proposals must include all additional amounts required during the year at the same rates:

New-Orleans	600 tons.
Pensacola	60 tons.
Key West	60 tons.
Baton Rouge	200 tons.

The above proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee that the party or parties are responsible, certified to by a United States District Attorney or Clerk of District Court.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Bonds to be properly certified to.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., marked "Proposals for Ice."

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposals.

Bidders may be present in person when the bids are opened.

The department reserves the right to reject all unsuitable bids.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING AND DISBURSING OFFICE, No. 562 Broadway.
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until 3 P. M. on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, for supplying cooked rations of fifty, more or less, United States troops, at the Provost-Marshal's rendezvous at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Three meals constitute a complete ration, and the ration to consist of the following articles, to wit:

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and one-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one and one-fourth pounds of corn meal; at the rate, to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted or ground coffee, or one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; and one and one-fourth pounds of adamantine or star candles, four pounds of soap, two quarts of salt; four ounces of pepper; thirty pounds of potatoes, when practicable, and one quart of molasses.

When beans, peas, rice, hominy, or potatoes cannot be issued in the proportions given above, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food.

Desiccated potatoes or desiccated mixed vegetables, at the rate per one hundred rations of one hundred and fifty ounces of the former, or one hundred ounces of the latter, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice, hominy, or for potatoes, when these articles cannot be issued; or, they may be issued at the foregoing rate twice per week, in lieu of beans or peas, or in lieu of rice or hominy, upon the requisition of the officer commanding.

Fresh beef to be issued at least twice in each week, and oftener, if required by the officer commanding.

Every article specified as forming part of the ration must be of the very best quality.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head. Written contracts to be made with adequate bonds. The names of two sufficient sureties, with place of residence, to be given with the proposals.

The undersigned, to whom proposals will be addressed, reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed unreasonable.

J. McL. HILDT, Captain U. S. A.,
M. and D. Officer and A. C. S.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Feb. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing this department with:

Blouses, Lined and Unlined—Army Standard.
Blouse Flannel—Army Standard.
Bootees, Sewed and Pegged—Army Standard.
Jackets, Cavalry—Army Standard.
Stockings—Army Standard.
Drum Heads, Batter.
Drum Heads, Snare.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

Bids will be open on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12. J. B. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
A. A. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT AND PITCH.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the City of Washington, D. C., the following amounts of Roofing Felt and Pitch, viz.:

One hundred and eight (108) tons of Roofing Felt.
Eight hundred (800) barrels of Pitch, or Roofing Cement.

The particular kind or description of the above articles must be stated in the proposal, and bidders will be required to furnish samples of the articles they propose to deliver.

One-fourth (¼) of the quantity of each article will be required to be delivered in thirty (30) days from the date of the contract, one-fourth (¼) in sixty (60) days therefrom, and the balance in ninety (90) days therefrom.

Each barrel of Pitch or Roofing Cement must contain not less than three hundred (300) pounds, and delivered in good sound barrels, said barrels to be furnished free of cost to the Government.

The articles offered by the successful bidders will be subjected to a rigid inspection before being accepted by an inspector appointed by the Government.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and Post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked, "Proposals for Roofing, Felt and Pitch.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractors and both of his guarantors will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated Feb. 11, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such articles at the price therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, for Ten Thousand (10,000) Bushels of good merchantable Unslacked Lime. The whole amount to be delivered within thirty (30) days from the date of contract at such points in the City of Washington as the Depot Quartermaster may direct. The Lime to weigh not less than eighty (80) pounds to the bushel.

The amount offered by the successful bidders will be subject to a rigid inspection by an inspector appointed by the Government before being accepted.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lime."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated Feb. 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such quantities at the prices therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department until MONDAY, March 14, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 30,000 Light Cavalry Sabres, United States regulation pattern.

These Sabres are to be made in strict accordance with the standard patterns to be seen at the New-York Arsenal.

They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof, and are to be inspected at the manufactory where made.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than 500 Sabres per week, for all contracts of 6,000 Sabres or under; 1,000 Sabres per week for all contracts of from 6,000 up to 12,000 Sabres; 1,500 Sabres per week for all contracts of above 12,000 Sabres; the first delivery to be made on the 4th day of April, 1864. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of Sabres, and such as are known to this department to be fully competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgment of their sureties, over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Sabres."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department until MONDAY, March 14, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 5,000 Horse Artillery Sabres, United States regulation pattern. These Sabres are to be made in strict accordance with the standard pattern to be seen at the New-York Arsenal.

They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof, and are to be inspected at the manufactory where made.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than 500 Sabres per week, commencing the 4th day of April, 1864.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of Sabres, and such as are known to the Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Horse Artillery Sabres."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and be will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

REAL ESTATE.

DWELLING HOUSES IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—We would call attention to the sale of Dwelling Houses on Degraw and Sackett sts., and vacant Lots on Clinton-st., to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of the estate of the late E. C. Large, deceased. Maps and further particulars may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., 13 MILES from New-York, five new cottage residences, within two minutes' walk of the depot; each lot 67x250; prices varying from $3,000 to $3,500. For plans and particulars inquire at Room No. 24, No. 61 William st., of WILLIAM B. DANA.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The fine large house, with 8 lots, on the northeast corner of Evergreen-av. and Woodbine-st. For particulars apply to S. S. JONES, No. 33 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or A. M. SUYDAM, on the premises. Terms easy.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 723 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN WEST TWENTIETH-st., a few doors from 5th-av. The house is four stories, brown stone front, in all respects first-class, having all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 2 GROVE-st., with extension; has gas fixtures, statuary marble mantels, and all modern improvements. Apply to ROBERT MACLARY, No. 185 West 14th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NO. 148 EAST 33D-ST., brown-stone, modern, in good order, 18.9x98.9; house 45. Apply to G. C. GODDARD, No. 17 William-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, a three-story high-stoop house in good location, between 17th and 42d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address B., Box No. 4,581 Post-office.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, (NEAR NEW-Brighton preferred,) a small cottage, furnished or unfurnished. Address No. 13 West 29th-st.

INSTRUCTION.



INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING DAILY—At Goldsmith's Institute, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st. Separate rooms for ladies, and for private instruction.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS
WILL TAKE SOME ADDITIONAL PUPILS
between the ages of 9 and 14 to educate with her daughters at Idlewild.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY,
BALSTON SPA, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.
Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal.

$150 pays for board and tuition in English one school year. French language by a native teacher. Superior advantages in vocal and instrumental music. Also in other ornamental branches. Admission at all times. For circulars, address the Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—In a location well known for its salubrity and beauty, six hours from New-York, commences its 46th semi-annual session April 1, 1864. As the attendance of its Winter term entirely filled its accommodations, application should be made early. It affords peculiar advantages for instruction in music and for an appropriate gymnastic culture. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for further information.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING PENMANSHIP, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives private lessons to prepare gentlemen or boys, practically, for any kind of business. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant, rapid business writers.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 3.

BALLSTONSPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

THE MISSES HALSEY, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. No. 132 West 45th-st. For circulars, &c., apply at the school.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A.M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF ORnamental penmanship and pen drawing, to take a prominent position in a business college. Compensation according. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M., on SATURDAY, 27th inst., with specimens and undoubted reference as to integrity and ability, to Prof. THOS. H. STEVENS, St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED.—BY A LADY OF SUPERIOR QUALifications, having a thorough knowledge of music, which she has taught with marked success, also, drawing and painting, with the experience of over 20 years, an opportunity to establish a school, or would like to engage in one already established. Address B, Box No. 4,667 New-York Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, WHO IS FAMED for his energy and enterprise as the grocer and tea and coffee dealer of this City, has just opened an extensive wholesale department of his business at No. 282 Greenwich-st. right adjoining his retail store. Both these extensive establishments will be conducted exclusively on the cash principle, and everybody who wishes to save money and buy for cash, either wholesale or retail, every description of teas, sugars, flour, fish, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, coffees, starch, soap, &c., &c., &c., should at once repair as above. All goods warranted as represented, or money returned and expenses paid. Mr. Agnew's experience and large cash capital, which he can control to the extent of half a million of dollars, will enable him to compete successfully with any house or houses in New-York, and we predict that this new wholesale department will be a complete success, as his other store has been, and still continues to be.

All orders from the country should be accompanied with the cash, or paid for by some house in the City.

All goods delivered free to railroads and steamboats. Address Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 87 and 89 Murray-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address or apply to T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st.

FURNITURE.

NOTICE.—TO DEALERS IN CABINET HARDWARE,
COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
AND UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS GENERALLY.
FOR SALE,
Either a part of or the entire stock, fixtures and good will of one of the largest establishments of the kind in Baltimore now of twenty years' standing. For particulars, &c., apply to the undersigned.
JOHN SAURIN NORRIS,
RICHARD CROMWELL,
Executors of the Estate of C. Sidney Norris.
Cincinnati *Commercial*, New-York *Herald*, New-York *Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Boston *Post* copy.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A FOUR-story house up town, partly rosewood, in good order and some of it new. Address FURNITURE, office of this paper.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF HONOR NOLAN, who is now living in Newburgh, at Lucas Oakeley's. Please send her address to THOMAS NOLAN, Box No. 136 *Times* Office, New-York.

IRON WORK.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR Sale—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 115 and 117 Water-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The following valuable real estate is offered for sale on liberal terms, by the Corporation of Trinity Church:

HUDSON, CLARKSON AND LEROY STS.—14 lots of ground in one plot, comprising the entire front of the block on the east side of Hudson-st., between Clarkson and Leroy sts., being 268 feet on Hudson-st. by 163 feet on Clarkson and Leroy sts.

READE-ST.—2 lots on the north side of Reade-st., between West Broadway and Church-st., together being 50 feet front by about 61 feet 9 inches deep.

GREENWICH AND VESTRY STS.—1 lot on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Vestry sts., 25 feet front on Greenwich-st. by 100 feet on Vestry-st.

2 lots on Greenwich-st., adjoining the above, each 23 feet front by 100 feet deep.

VESTRY-ST.—5 lots on Vestry-st., adjoining the Greenwich-st lots, being together 125 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

DESBROSSES-ST.—3 lots on Desbrosses-st., in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, being together 75 feet front on Desbrosses-st. by 87 feet 6 inches deep, and 1 lot on Desbrosses-st., also in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, 25 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

GREENWICH-ST.—1 lot No. 107 Greenwich-st., between Thames and Rector sts., 27 feet front, 25 feet rear, by about 103 feet deep.

No. 69 WARREN-ST.—The valuable store and lot No. 69 Warren-st., near College-place; lot 25 feet front by 75 feet deep.

Application may be made at the vestry office, corner of Fulton and Church sts., where maps may be seen.

WM. E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A MODERN HOUSE, with 20 rooms, including servants' apartments, conservatory, bathing rooms and store rooms, double windows for Winter use, hot and cold water and gas throughout, hot-air furnace, kitchen ranges, speaking pipes, &c.; outbuildings abundant, including gardener's cottage; 14 acres of land, 800 feet of grape arbor of best varieties; 300 pear trees in bearing, of all the best varieties of Summer, Autumn and Winter fruit, with all other fruits of this climate, within ten minutes' walk of railroad depot for New-York and Philadelphia, on paved sidewalks, &c.; is a handsome country residence within the city. Will be sold with part or the land if preferred. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN 10TH-ST., NEAR COOPER INstitute, a first-class house for $12,500.

ALSO,

in West 25th-st., near 10th av., a similar house for $8,000.

They are in first-rate order, and are offered at a bargain, as the owner is leaving the City.

Apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—House with three-fourths acre land, stable and outbuildings, situated corner South and Willow sts., within five minutes' walk of the depot; fruit and shade trees in abundance; house contains 14 rooms, gas and water; a very desirable location for persons doing business in New-York; price, $9,000; rent, $850. Apply on the premises, or to C. W. SCOFIELD, No. 5 Platt-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A CHEAP HOUSE.—For sale, on 89th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, a good two-story, attic and basement house, 22x40; piazza, modern improvements, with one full lot, at a price for both less than the house would now cost to build. Two or three lots adjoining can be secured at low prices. Also two lots, with a tasty double house thereon. Terms liberal. Apply to S. THOMSON, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts., Yorkville.

ORANGE, N. J.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE at a bargain. A handsome two-story and attic house, centrally located. A grocery-store in the best business part of Main-street. Lot on Cleveland st., 75x300 feet; lot on Prospect-street, 200x700 feet; 27 lots on and near Main-st., in East Orange. Farm of 198 acres on the westerly slope of Orange Mountain. Will be sold together or separately. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, from 1 to 5 P. M.

MONTAGUE VILLA, SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., FOR SALE.—Price, $12,500. Two miles from Jersey City Ferry; 3 horse-cars every ten minutes; just completed; containing parlor, dining, library, reception and bath rooms, 10 bed rooms, gas, water and kitchen arrangements complete; grounds tastefully laid out, commanding a splendid view of the Bay. Apply to JOSIAH FAYTON, care C. H. SMITH, No. 110 Broadway. Splendid lots, 78x300, for sale.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE PRIVATE RESIDENCE. The best built and the most ornamental house, and the best location in the City; let runs through the block, 200 feet, with fine stable, which will let for $1,500 per annum. If not wanted for the house: the house is of a style and finish that requires but little furniture; price $75,000, which is 25 per cent. less than cost; no commission allowed; possession can be had at once. Address Box No. 3,709 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DWELLING house, store and goods, with about five acres of land; it is five miles east of the village of Riverhead, Suffolk County, and about one-quarter of a mile from the Jamesport Railroad depot; a school-house, church and Post-office within fifty rods. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH O. SKIDMORE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses known as Nos. 41 and 43 Huntingdon-st., Brooklyn. Houses 22 by about 45; lots 100 feet deep. Price low and terms easy.

Also, a three-story brick house, of which immediate possession could be had, near the ferry.

Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

MORRIS COVE, NEAR NEW-HAVEN, and only fifteen minutes from Fair Haven, on New London Railroad, cottage house and twenty-two acres, with over 1,000 feet water-front, barns, carriage-house, two wells of water, fine stone walls; good churches near Mr. Townsend. Apply for price to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, 52 by 200 feet, on the Bergen Point plank-road, (called Bergen-av., near Myrtle,) South Bergen, 20 minutes' ride from Jersey City ferry, on the dummy-road. Fruit trees and grapevines on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH B. PURDY, No. 34 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY (BROWN-STONE front) English basement house and lot on 34th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., in perfect order.

For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A good two-story frame dwelling, No. 88 Remsen-st., ten rooms, pantries and closets; grape vines, fruit trees, woodhouse in yard. Apply to J. A. DELANOY, No. 124 Bowery, or JOHN ESHINE, south side Taylor-st., four houses east of Wythe-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A BRICK THREE STORY ATTIC and basement house, with two story extension, near Washington-square. It has twenty-five feet front, 17 rooms, and all the modern improvements, and is in perfect condition. Terms made easy. Apply to HENRY H. ANDERSON, No. 38 Wall-st.

JERSEY CITY.—DWELLING-HOUSE AND TWO lots of ground for sale, with or without the furniture, located on the northeast corner of Wayne and Barrow sts; house large and commodious, with modern improvements, finished in the best manner. Possession at once, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—The handsome three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 14 East 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 25x98.9; location unsurpassed. This house will be sold with the vacant lot adjoining. For full particulars, and permits to view, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE 3-STORY BRICK house and lot, No. 63 West 28th-st., near the 6th-av. The house has the modern improvements, and is in good order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 6½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE three-stories, high stoop, 22 feet, lot half the block; location south side 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 207 West 21st-st.; lot 25x98.9; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.

The close the estate of S. D. Valentine, situated in the town of Eastchester, convenient to two railroads. The house is modern built, containing 16 rooms; a sufficient number of outbuildings in perfect order, an ice-house filled. The farm, fifty acres divided into convenient lots, by stone walls; the soil is rich, producing abundant crops; a large orchard in full bearing. This place is admirably situated for a gentleman doing business in the City. Terms very liberal. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to M. B. VALENTINE, No. 288 Bowery, where a map of the place may be seen.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM: 10 ACRES good land, with a great variety of choice fruit; a modern house, 13 rooms, bar

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

WALLACK'S—School for Scandal.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Postillion of Lonjumeau.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man, Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 685 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

CHAPEL—(New-York University)—Annual Commencement.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00

—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies one year	25 00
The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have information of a formidable offensive movement by a large force from the Army of the Potomac, which was initiated on Saturday night, and may possibly be heard from to-day. The demonstration is a very bold one, but is in brave hands, and will be supported by a powerful force.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated Friday, reasserts the statement that Selma, Ala., is in possession of Gen. Sherman. The reports from Gen. Smith's cooperating column of cavalry are not favorable. Stragglers say that the rebel forces under Forrest, Rhoddy, Lee and Adams, have been concentrated against him, and that at West Point, Miss., a severe battle had been fought, in which Smith was driven back. Smith's reverse is attributed to the slow movement of one of the brigades, which delayed the expedition eight days. A report that the entire expedition was slowly falling back toward Memphis was discredited.

The latest dispatch from Chattanooga, dated Friday, says that the movement toward Dalton, Georgia, was simply intended as a reconnoissance in force, and that having accomplished its purpose, ascertaining that the rebels were posted there in great strength, our troops returned to Tunnel Hill, which they still occupy.

The Provost-Marshal General will issue an order to-day postponing the draft ordered for March 10th to April 1st, the bounties having been extended until that time.

A Washington dispatch says that Gen. Sherman never intended to go to Mobile, and is now in a safe position.

Advices received at the State Department from Mr. Pruyn, United States Minister in Japan, dated Jan. 15, state that the *Alabama* at that time was still at large.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 22d, says that *if Grant defeats Johnston, Georgia and Alabama are open to him, and Mobile will fall without a struggle.*

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Asia* at this port yesterday morning, we have two days later news from Europe. The English Parliament had discussed, on the 11th of February, the correspondence between Mr. Seward and Earl Russell, and the Earl of Derby had demanded that the papers relative to all the vessels which had been seized on supposition that they were for the rebels, be laid before the House, which Earl Russell declined to do. The opposition then attacked the Government very strongly, and charged the Cabinet with submitting to humiliation and insult in its management of American affairs. The rumors of an armistice to the belligerents in Schleswig had assumed official shape, and it was said the proposal came from England, seconded by France, Russia and Sweden. The terms were the evacuation of Schleswig by the Danes, with the exception of the Island of Alsen. A rumor prevailed that Prussia had rejected the proposal. There was no additional fighting reported. Reinforcements continue to be sent forward to the allied army. Mazzini had been indicted in Paris as an accomplice in the plot to assassinate the Emperor. The Queen of Spain had been safely delivered of a daughter.

GENERAL NEWS.

For some time past complaint has been made that considerable of the City property was unproductive, and Comptroller Brennan has unfairly been held responsible for the fault. The difficulty was in not having authority to lease the unproductive and poorly productive property to advantage, the charter restricting the Comptroller to one-year terms, unless by an order of the Common Council, when, if no limit of time were fixed, the terms could be extended for any period not exceeding ten years. Only last Thursday the necessary resolution to effect the object of making leases profitable to the Corporation was concurred in by the Board of Councilmen, and already it has received the Mayor's approval, and lists of unleased property are advertised for lease at five and ten-year terms on Monday and Tuesday, March 28 and 29. The lists, includes over a dozen brick buildings; the hotel at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River; the Houston-street Ferry to Brooklyn; the Twenty-third-street Ferry to Greenpoint; the Grand-street Ferry to Williamsburgh; the ferry from the foot of Chambers-street to Hoboken, and the Christopher-street Ferry to Hoboken.

A notice has been conspicuously posted in the Comptroller's office that no salaries will be paid till the regular appropriations have been made. The County budget has been passed by the Board of Supervisors, and approved by the Mayor, and is now at Albany, awaiting the sanction of the Legislature. The City budget has not yet been acted upon. The Comptroller's estimates, sent to the Board of Aldermen early in January, were referred to the Finance Committee of that body, who then were obliged to wait some time for the appendix giving details of the stated totals required for the different accounts. Now they are scrutinizing these details with the view of effecting reductions. The Chairman, Alderman Ryers, is giving zealous attention to the attainment of this object. It is probable that the appropriations will be reported by the Committee some time next week.

Grant's Pass is an entrance to Mobile Bay from Grand Bay, and opens into the former *above* Fort Gaines. It is sufficiently deep for navigation, and was formerly used by the steamers plying between New-Orleans and Mobile. It is not commanded by the forts which guard the usual entrance to the bay, but has been fortified and protected, sand batteries having been erected on either side of the little island, upon which the keeper of the light-house used to live. In these batteries are mounted several 32-pounders. It was with these batteries that the engagement of the 16th doubtless took place. If Grant's Pass can be taken, it will be seen that Mobile would be at the mercy of our ships without the preliminary necessity of reducing Forts Morgan and Gaines.

Thirty-six Indiana regiments have reënlisted as veterans. Twenty have come home, viz.: The Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Fiftieth, and the One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth, six months' men.

The troubles at Fort Jackson, below New-Orleans, have terminated in a couple of courts-martial, one of which finds Lieut.-Col. Benedict, Fourth Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, guilty of "inflicting cruel and unusual punishment, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and sentences him to be dismissed the service. Twelve of the privates of the same regiment were court-martialed on a charge of mutiny. Two were sentenced to be shot to death, and seven condemned to various terms of imprisonment with hard labor.

Col. Taylor visited the Maine Legislature in company with Gen. Burnside, on Wednesday, and delivered an address on the sufferings of the loyal East Tennesseeans. The venerable Judge Tenney arose when Col. Taylor closed, and proposed an immediate response to the appeal. Over three thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot, and by evening the sum was increased to nearly four thousand dollars.

A moderate demand prevailed for Flour and Wheat on Saturday at about former prices. Corn was in brisk speculative demand and decidedly higher. Oats were quiet. Provisions were more sought after; Pork was firmer. Groceries, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Oils and Naval Stores were rather quiet. Whisky was in request and steady. Cotton was dull and heavy. The freight market was moderately active, with 432 vessels of all classes in port.

The price of Gold was higher at the close of the day on Saturday by 1 ₱ cent. than on Friday. Money easy at 5@6 ₱ cent. Government Stocks in demand at full rates. The Railway speculation irregular, but tending to firmness at the close. The Customs Duties for the week, in Gold, were over two and a quarter millions. The export demand for Gold quite light.

Popular Manifestations for Mr. Lincoln.

To the long list of States whose Legislatures or Union Conventions have declared Abraham Lincoln the first choice of the people for next President, Indiana and Iowa are now to be added. Resolutions to that effect were unanimously adopted at the Union State Conventions of both those States, just adjourned.

The universality of popular sentiment in favor of Mr. Lincoln's reëlection, is one of the most remarkable developments of the time. The Union party is made up of very diverse elements. It comprises men of all political antecedents, from the extreme old Hunkerism of Dickinson and Butler to the most radical Abolitionism of Sumner and Wade. Even in the present sentiments of the party upon many most important points there is no assimilation. The most opposite ideas are entertained in respect to the present organic relations of the rebel States to the Federal Government, in respect to the best method of State rehabilitation, in respect to the proper limits of confiscation, in respect to the true mode of securing the perpetual extinction of Slavery, in respect to the political status to be given to the liberated slave, and in respect to many other questions of vast moment. Every day's votes in Congress show the great disagreement between Union men, on both principles and measures. The essential difference between a conservative and radical disposition is constantly asserting itself—and in such divergent directions that, in ordinary times, they would inevitably lead to the formation of new and adverse parties. It is plain, too, that the Unionism of different sections, though all sound, gets a different color from geographical position. The New-England type, the Western type, the Border State type differ. Sectional associations are continually showing themselves in some peculiar bias. Yet, notwithstanding all this difference of origin, of opinion, and of tendency in the Union party, President Lincoln has the same popular hold upon it everywhere. New-Hampshire and Connecticut in the extreme East declare for his renomination with the same emphasis that Iowa and California do in the extreme West. The conservative Unionism of New-Jersey has spoken as strongly for him as the radical Unionism of Kansas. Border-State Maryland, with its tens of thousands of slaves, has delivered itself with the same earnestness as Minnesota, where a slave has never breathed. It is impossible to perceive any difference, throughout the length and breadth of the loyal States, in the heartiness of this popular desire for Mr. Lincoln's reëlection. It is true that many politicians connected with the Union party are opposed to him, and doing what they well can to prevent his nomination. But this does not alter the fact that the loyal people, whenever they speak through their immediate representatives, pronounce, almost with one voice, for the reëlection of Abraham Lincoln. Against such a fact, nothing that politicians say or do can have the slightest effect.

It is not difficult to understand this decided purpose of the people. It comes from two causes—confidence in the man and a regard to the necessities of the situation. Mr. Lincoln is preëminently a man of the people. His humble origin, his plain habits, his unaffected manners, his Saxon speech, his transparency of character, his thorough devotion to duty, his sterling sense, his sagacity in apprehending the necessities of the situation and in adapting means to ends, his singular combination of boldness with prudence, of steadiness with pliancy, his uniform fairness of spirit and of dealing, his perfect freedom from every sinister aim, every petty feeling, every mean art, though they do not dazzle the imagination, yet commend themselves directly to the judgment and the heart, and beget an almost absolute trust. Individuals, even though perfectly loyal, have been alienated by his dissent from their peculiar views, or his failure to comply with their particular wishes; but these private griefs have in no degree affected the confidence of the great loyal body of the people. Complaints of political friends have made as little impression as the vituperations of political enemies. The faith of the people in the sound judgment and honest purpose of Mr. Lincoln is as tenacious as if it were a veritable instinct. Nothing can overcome it or seriously weaken it. This power of attracting and holding popular confidence springs only from a rare combination of qualities. Very few public men in American history have possessed it in an equal degree with Abraham Lincoln.

But the people have also been governed by an appreciation of the fact that it is always wisest, in critical times, to adhere to tried public servants and to known policies. We are in the midst of a war involving the life or death of the nation. Under President Lincoln it has been conducted, through terrible difficulties, to a stage that now promises an early and completely successful issue. No merchant, afloat with his all, would ever think of superseding his Captain who was already weathering the storm. The American people, in a time of danger, are not only able to manage their affairs with the same good sense, but it would be impossible for them to do otherwise, without undoing their entire nature. They are too practical to give up a certainty for an uncertainty; to exchange, in a great juncture, proved ability and fidelity for qualities, however promising, that have never been tested. They differ, to some extent, in respect to this or that opinion, or measure, of the President; but they make little account of these differences, in view of his success in compassing the one supreme necessity of saving the nation. Politicians may, for their own ends, seek to magnify those points of disagreement; but to the people they are comparatively nothing. The concern of the people is not whether their President has been, here or there, a little too conservative, or a little too radical, but whether he is fulfilling his tremendous task of putting down the rebellion. They see that this is done, and, therefore, they stand firmly by him.

We believe that before the National Convention meets in June the popular earnestness for the renomination of Mr. Lincoln will have expressed itself so emphatically that the delegates will find their business to be little else than a registration of a popular decree. It cannot take any other shape if the present manifestations continue. Why will they not continue? What can change them?

Financial Legislation of the Rebels.

The rebel Congress has passed two acts, known as "the Currency and Military Acts," which the Richmond *Examiner* justly pronounces "the most vigorous acts of legislation ever attempted on this continent"—a sentiment in which we entirely concur. The Currency Bill is entitled, with a grim humor suited to the crisis, "An Act to fund, tax and limit the currency." It is really an act authorizing a forced loan, and raising it, too, by a breach of faith, which has had no parallel in any civilized country within the last three hundred years. It provides that all holders of "Treasury notes," or, in other words, Government promises to pay, like our greenbacks, must convert them, by *the first of next April*, into Government bonds, payable twenty years after date, and bearing an interest of four per cent. If not so presented and funded at that time, they are struck with a tax of 33⅓ per cent., and all notes of one hundred dollars left outstanding are, in addition to this, to be taxed at the rate of ten per cent. a month. The right of funding is lost if not exercised by the first of January, 1865, and all notes are after that date taxed 100 per cent., or, in other words, repudiated.

The quantity of notes in circulation which are to be dealt with in the manner above described, and which constitute the sole currency of the Confederacy is, we learned from Mr. Memminger's report, $700,000,000. The holders are therefore called upon to convert the whole of this sum into twenty-year bonds in six weeks from the passage of the act, on pain of losing $230,000,000; and in case they are suffered to stand out until next January, the whole amount is declared forfeit.

This looks rather bad; but it is in reality worse than it looks. At first sight, it may strike some persons as simply a forcible conversion of one kind of security into another kind, a device to which Governments often resort—and to which the French Government resorted two years ago—when it promises to them either some profit or some convenience, and places their *creditors in no worse position than before.* But this rebel Currency Act is not such a conversion. The Treasury notes thus summarily called in are not a stock, or anything like a stock; they are the money of the country. They have for two years filled the place of gold and silver; purchases are made and debts paid with them just as if they were coin; there has been no other currency. An act which directs them, therefore, to be converted into Government bonds before a certain date on pain of confiscation, in no respect differs in principle from an act ordering all holders of twenty-dollar gold pieces to pay them into the Treasury in exchange for Government notes, by a certain day, on pain of having them seized and forfeited wherever found. The only difference between the two transactions lies in the greater power possessed by the Government of carrying out its behests in the former than in the latter. Gold pieces might be secreted or sent out of the country, but a note has only to be repudiated to deprive it of all value.

It is true that the effect of the act will be "to limit the currency." Any measure which strikes $700,000,000 of it out of existence in nine months, does unquestionably work this result for the time being. But it really seems as if the rebel Legislature, as well as a large portion of the Southern public, had become possessed with the insane notion that provided currency is "limited," it is no matter in which way the limitation is effected. Much paper has driven them mad. A descent on the banks, and the destruction of the contents of their vaults, would "limit the currency," but it would be none the less open robbery. There are two ways of "limiting" a paper currency without fraud or injury to the public. The one is not to issue too much of it; and the other is, after having issued too much, to *redeem it in gold*, or *something equivalent to gold.* To force people to convert it into other paper promises to pay, is like paying off one's debts by robbing one's creditors of one's own promissory notes.

But, like all dishonest expedients, it will, of course, defeat itself. It will not, in the long run, effect any material change in the volume of the currency, as it will neither restore public confidence nor bring real money into the Treasury. It must not be supposed that there is any intention on the part of Mr. Memminger to turn over a new leaf after these $700,000,000 of notes have been called in and canceled. There is to be no change whatever in the manner of meeting the expenses of the war. A tax bill, to be sure, has been passed, imposing a tax of five per cent. ad valorem on all property and incomes, and ten per cent. on all profits of trade and speculation. The Richmond *Examiner* calculates that this, with $250,000,000 to be raised by the tax law of last year, "will produce a difference in favor of the Treasury approximating to eight hundred millions of dollars in the course of the next six or twelve months!" Upon this point it is only necessary to say that in spite of the greater hope and enthusiasm of 1863, the sum of $4,000,000, was all that was produced by direct taxation through the length and breadth of the Confederacy. The States in which direct taxes can now be levied by the Davis Government, are Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and perhaps Alabama. All the others are either cut off from the Confederacy or overrun by our forces. The free white population of these States by the census of 1860, was 2,192,314. If we divide this by five we get 548,078 as the number of heads of families, or in other words, the probable number of taxpayers, and we then find that each taxpayer is to be called upon during the coming six or twelve months for the modest little sum of $1,460, in order to make up the $800,000,000 which is to constitute the *Examiner's* difference in favor of the Treasury. And it must not be forgotten that these same taxpayers have within the next nine months to lend the Government $700,000,000 in currency, on pain of forfeiting it: making the total liabilities of each Confederate taxpayer to the Treasury, during the coming year, about $2,460! And in addition to all this, we find that so far from paper issues having been abandoned, this mode of supplying the wants of the Government is still to be resorted to. Section 5 of the Currency Act permits the Secretary of the Treasury to "issue new Treasury notes, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States." So, with the fate of the old ones before the eyes of the public, the depreciation of these is certain to be great and rapid, and the flood of paper will probably be as high as ever by next June, if the concern lasts so long.

The Disaster in Florida—Suppression of Letters, &c.—We are utterly unable to explain or understand the extraordinary action of Gen. Gillmore in suppressing the reports of the recent disaster in Florida, and especially the lists of killed and wounded. The action took place on Saturday, the 20th, and the news reached Hilton Head on Monday, followed on the same day by the hospital steamer *Cosmopolitan*, bringing 237 of the wounded men. Our own correspondent, who had accompanied the expedition and witnessed the engagement, had prepared his report of it with a list of the casualties, and sent it on board the *Fulton*, which was to leave on Wednesday. Not long before the time fixed for her departure, an order came on board to seize and detain *all letters* for the North, private as well as those intended for publication; and special injunctions were issued against permiting any list of the killed and wounded to be sent forward. An edition of the *Free South* containing such a list was seized and the paper suppressed. And all this, it was distinctly stated, was done by order of Gen. Gillmore.

We can understand why he should desire his own to be the first account of this expedition and disaster which should reach the public. He might suppose himself able to give explanations which the newspaper reports would not contain, and he would naturally wish them to accompany the first announcement of the defeat itself. But why he should deem it necessary or wise to suppress the list of casualties, and thus to torture with needless fears and anxieties for a week or ten days everybody in the North who had a son, brother, father or friend in the expedition, we find it impossible to conjecture. We hope the next mail may bring some satisfactory explanation of an order at once so inexplicable and the cause of so much pain.

Of the affair itself we have only the most meagre outline. It seems that Gen. Seymour, with about 6,500 men, pushed westward from the St. John's River, fell into an ambuscade, and was driven back with a loss of not far from a thousand men. At the latest accounts he had fallen back about eight miles, to which point 5,000 more troops were instantly dispatched when news of the affair reached Hilton Head. In the action itself we took from the enemy *three* more guns than they took from us. It is altogether probable that our force could hold its ground until the arrival of the reinforcements, and that then the tables would be turned.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of Gen. McClellan's History of his own Military Career.

Having considered the question of the military inaction which palsied the Army of the Potomac during the whole of the perilous period from August, 1861, to April, 1862, and shown that so far from there being any validity in Gen. McClellan's plea in exculpation, drawn from the "unprecedented condition of the roads and weather," the reality is that nature seems almost to have suspended the customary conditions adverse to Winter campaigning, as though desirous to make herself an ally with the army of the Union—we now proceed to examine what force there may be in Gen. McClellan's arguments, drawn from the relative strength of the two armies and their condition and discipline.

The first instance in which we have a distinct utterance on this head from Gen. McClellan is in a letter addressed by him to the Secretary of War in the latter part of October, 1861. In this communication he uses the following language:

"So much time has passed, and the Winter is approaching so rapidly, that but two courses are left to the Government, viz.: either to go into Winter quarters, or to assume the offensive *with force greatly inferior in numbers to the army I regarded as desirable and necessary.*"

Now, the first question is, what number be regarded as not only "desirable" but "*necessary*," in order to enable him to assume the offensive. Happily, on this point we have from himself precise information, for in a subsequent part of the same communication he gives what he calls an "estimate of the requisite force for an advance movement by the Army of the Potomac." It is as follows:

"Column of active operations	150,000	men,	400 guns.
Garrison of the City of Washington	35,000	"	40 "
To guard the Potomac to Harper's Ferry	5,000	"	12 "
To guard the lower Potomac	6,000	"	24 "
Garrison for Baltimore and Annapolis	10,000	"	12 "
Total effective force required	208,000	men,	488 guns,

or an aggregate, present and absent, of about 240,000 men, should the losses by sickness, &c., not rise to a higher percentage than at present."

As the strength of an army, like any other means for the accomplishment of a certain end, is necessarily controlled by the object to be accomplished and the resistance to be overcome—as in fact it is with the commander of an army a question of establishing an equation between his own force and that of the enemy—we must seek the rationale of the extraordinary estimate put forth by Gen. McClellan of the military force required as an indispensable condition precedent to any offensive operations, in his calculation of the strength of the army which the rebels were able to confront him withal. Fortunately on this point, also, we are not left in the dark, for on page 7 he states that all his information showed that in November, 1861, "the enemy had a force *on the Potomac* not less than 150,000 strong, well drilled and equipped, ably commanded and strongly intrenched."

If it be true that at any period during the Fall or Winter of 1861–62, the rebels had "*on the Potomac*" an army of the strength claimed by Gen. McClellan—an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men—then we must concede that his estimate of the army he himself needed—namely, an effective fighting column of the same strength—was not excessive, and that his reiterated demands for more men, even at this early period, were the result of a wise appreciation of the necessities of the case. But if it can be shown that this rebel colossus of a hundred and fifty thousand men was a monstrous delusion, the figment of a "heat-oppressed brain," we shall require to find other terms in which to characterize his conduct and his clamor.

Now we think we can show that the rebel army on the Potomac, so far from ever being of the force of 150,000 men, was never more than *one-third* that number. The battle of Bull Run was fought on the part of the rebels with a force of less than thirty thousand men. Gen. Beauregard, in his official report, says: "the effective force of all arms of the [Confederate] Army of the Potomac on that eventful morning, including the garrison of Camp Pickens, did not exceed 21,833, and 29 guns. The army of the Shenandoah, (Johnston's,) ready for action in the field, may be set down at 6,000 men and 20 guns, and its total strength at 8,334."

We are then to believe that the rebel army in the interval of three months, between the end of July and the end of October, leaped from thirty thousand men to a hundred and fifty thousand? *Credat Judæus!* It is too monstrous to believe. It would take double the time even to brigade such a herd of men. It would indeed be difficult to say what the precise strength of the rebel force was during the period referred to, especially as it varied greatly, having attained a certain maximum, then declined by the expiration of the term of service, and then commenced to ascend once more when the first conscription came into force. We do not therefore attempt to do this. We merely desire to show that the swelling figures that affrighted the soul of the then head of the Army of the Potomac existed only in his imagination, and to fix a maximum beyond which it is certain the rebel army did *not* go. During the Autumn of 1861, while the rebel army was still at Centreville, a letter written from that place fell into the hands of the military authorities. The writer, referring to the flutter that existed in the ranks of their army in regard to the creation of a certain number of Major-Generals, tells how the Confederate army was organized into brigades of four divisions each, like ours, but that they only put two brigades into a division—that is, they put eight regiments or battalions instead of twelve, as we have. "Now," says the writer, "this makes quite a stir as to the appointment of the twelve Major-Generals." This would give them twenty-four brigades, or ninety-six regiments. The average strength of their regiments at that time certainly did not exceed that of our own, at the same period, 600 men, and this would give them a total of 57,600 men. There are those, indeed, who put the rebel force on the Potomac at an even lower figure. Mr. Hurlbert, who at this time was within the rebel lines and had access to good sources of information, says, in the notes to his translation of the pamphlet of the Prince de Joinville on the Army of the Potomac:

"I have reason to believe that when the history of the present war shall come to be written fairly and in full, it will be found that General Johnston never intended to hold Manassas and Centreville against any serious attack, that his army at these points had suffered greatly during the autumn and winter of 1861-2, and that from October to March, *he never had an effective force of more than 40,000 men* under his orders."

We quite disagree with Mr. Hurlbert in his opinion as to Johnston's intention to evacuate Manassas, for every consideration drawn both from the character of the works or these strongholds and from the moral and material advantage of retaining a position threatening Washington, goes to indicate it as his purpose to hold that defensive-offensive line; but his estimate of the "*effectwe* force" of Johnston's army (40,000) jumps remarkably with the theoretical calculation above made; and in fact quadrates with it completely after deducting from our estimate of fifty-seven thousand men the known per centage of sick, disabled, etc. As we wish to converge on this point all the scattered indications and informations to be found, we may mention that an intelligent spy sent by Mr. Seward within the rebel lines during January, 1862, for the purpose of bringing in precise reports as to their force, and who came back with very full intelligence as to the strength and distribution of the Confederate strength, at every point from Richmond northward, set down the force at Centreville and Manassas as thirty thousand men—while he placed twenty thousand men on the prolongation of the line to the Lower Potomac.

Finally, Gen. McClellan himself, six months after the date of his estimate of the rebel force "on the Potomac" at 150,000 men, gives another estimate made by his chief of the secret service corps on the 8th of March, in which the rebel troops at Manassas, Centreville, Bull Run, Upper Occoquan and vicinity at 80,000. Note that this was after the rebel conscription had gone into force, and had swelled the Confederate ranks with its harvesting; and that, notwithstanding all this, it gives a result *less by seventy thousand* than the figure made out by Gen. McClellan in the month of November. At one stroke the rebel hundred and fifty thousand in buckram had dwindled by a half!

From all these data we believe we are authorized in concluding that Johnston at no time had on the Potomac an army of 50,000 men. And it was before this contemptible force that our magnificent army of three times its strength—no, not the *army*, but its *commander*—stood paralyzed for eight months! Such a spectacle the history of the world never before presented.

Whether Gen. McClellan ever really *believed* that he had in front of him an army of a hundred and fifty thousand men, or anything like that figure, is a point which we do not pretend to determine. But certain it is that having fixed upon this number, all his subsequent efforts seem to have been directed, not to the task of destroying the enemy before him, but of forcing the Government to give him a command which he could never have brought into action in any battle-field Virginia furnishes. From this time forth begins a series of whinings and whimperings for troops, the most extraordinary ever put on record. "I have not the force I asked for;" "Send me more troops," became the perpetual cry. These, with the occasional expression of his determination to "do the best he can" with what pitiful force he had, and to "share its fate," form the staple of every communication. Now, when Gen. McClellan was forming this heroic resolve, will any one imagine how much of a force he had? He had asked for 240,000 men, from which to take a fighting column of 150,000. It is true, he never was able to get this number; but it is perhaps worth while determining what he *did* get. It appears from the official reports that on the morning of the 27th October, the aggregate strength of the Army of the Potomac was 168,318 men—present for duty, 147,695. On December 1 it was 198,213—present for duty, 169,452. On January 1, 1862, it was 219,707—present for duty, 191,480. On February 1 it was 222,196—present for duty, 190,806. On March 1 it was 221,287—present for duty, 193,142. Such was the pitiful bagatelle of a force he had under his command! He had asked for 240,000; he could never get over 222,196; and one can sympathize with his sense of ill-treatment in consequence. We think, however, that we have read of brilliant campaigns and splendid victories achieved with something less than two hundred and forty thousand men. If we recollect aright Napoleon made his first great Italian campaign with under forty thousand men; fought Austerlitz with forty-five thousand and Marengo with thirty-five thousand; and we think we have heard that Wellington, in the whole Peninsular War, never had over thirty thousand; that Turenne more frequently commanded ten thousand than fifty thousand; that Marlborough won Blenheim with fifty-six thousand and Ramillies with sixty thousand troops, and that Frederick the Great conducted the Seven Years' War, against a coalition of more than half of Europe, with an army never exceeding a hundred thousand men. Napoleon was of the opinion that he and the Archduke Charles were the only men in Europe who could command a hundred thousand men. But they were old fogies in those days, and it was left for the "*Young* Napoleon," who had never handled ten thousand troops in his life, to require *double* that number to fill up the measure of his swelling ambition.

In fact, the trouble was not that Gen. McClellan had too small a force: he had too *large* a force. He had fashioned a Frankenstein which all his power could not control—a sword was put into his hand which not only he was unable to wield, but which dragged him to the ground.

Politics and the Presidential Question in Rochester.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Rochester, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1864.

The Union Convention for the nomination of candidates to be supported at the coming Charter election in this city, assembled last evening in the City Hall. The convention was composed of men of high intelligence, representing all the various business interests of the city. Their action was entirely harmonious. Mr. Henry S. Hebbard was nominated for Mayor. He is a gentleman of sterling worth and character, is familiar with our municipal affairs, having been an Alderman for several years, and is a thorough Union man. Resolutions were presented, indorsing, in strong terms, the Administration of President Lincoln, and expressing the preference of the Union men of this city for his renomination. They were received with enthusiasm, and were adopted with a most hearty and unanimous assent. Indeed the mention of the name of Abraham Lincoln brought out, in storms of applause, the deep-felt appreciation of his eminent services to the country, and of his indisputable worth of private and personal character.

The sentiment that the great war which has been conducted with such ability in all its relations, under his administration, cannot be closed with an enduring and honorable peace, under other guidance, is becoming more and more fixed in the popular heart.

I believe this is the first political convention held in this State where there has been an expression of preference for his renomination. May it be followed by similar evidences of the wish of the people, until the whole State shall speak it with united and emphatic voice.

The Union men have strong hopes of electing all their candidates throughout the city.

MONROE.

Arrivals in the City

Dr. Hoppin and party, of Providence, R. I., are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Col. Miles, of the United States Army; C. A. Elliott, of Newburgh, and J. Shepard, of Boston, are stopping at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. L. A. Ballard and wife, of Syracuse; Mr. Hopper and wife, R. C. Dennison and T. W. Williams and wife, of Boston; E. G. Leonard, of Cincinnati, and S. Delmg, of Utica, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Amasa J. Parker and A. D. Lansing, Jr., of Albany; E. A. Chapin, of Rutland, Vt.; C. Carroll, of Cincinnati; J. L. Blanchard, of Hartford; L. A. Brown, of Watertown, and H. G. Bright, of Illinois, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. W. C. Kyle, of Rogersville, Tenn.; Hon. E. H. Rollins, of New-Hampshire; J. B. Smith, of Canandaigua; W. G. Lapham, of Syracuse; Isaiah Rogers, of Washington; E. Appleton, of Boston; Osgood Bradley, of Worcester; A. D. Bostwick, of Wisconsin, and T. Wells, of Connecticut, are stopping at the Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.—This meritorious exhibition, located at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, was crowded to excess on Saturday by the juveniles, and it is not in the least strange that the great lion-tamer should be patronized extensively when we take into consideration that an exhibition of such magnitude, established by private enterprise, does not exist on either side of the Atlantic. Every inhabitable portion of the world is here represented by some animal or bird, several of which we have never before seen in a menagerie. In our juvenile days, the old Zoological Institute, located in the Bowery, was a favorite with us, where, if our memory serves us right, VAN AMBURGH first entered the dens of wild animals, and astonished the world by his bold and daring performances, exercising a complete control over the lions and other animals, which he had subjected to his will. The imitators of VAN AMBURGH, however, have not been so successful, and several instances have occurred in which persons have forfeited their lives by their temerity.

"Faust" was given at the Academy on Saturday night, and attracted the usual overwhelming attendance. There was not standing room; even the upper-regions bulged out with a black mass of humanity. It is nothing but right, under the circumstances, that Mr. MARETZEK should announce the work for repetition to-morrow night, and again at the matinée on Saturday. The demands of the public in the matter of amusements are law; and in this case, if Mr. MARETZEK were not restrained by a tender regard for his subscribers, who may be supposed to have had a fair share of "Faust," and perhaps as much as they want, he could, with infinite advantage to himself, play the opera every night for the remainder of the season. As it is, he makes a voluntary sacrifice of five or six hundred dollars each night that he withdraws it. To-night "Il Trovatore" will be given. MEYERBEER'S "Robert le Diable" is in preparation, and will be produced during the present week.

Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, the popular *contatrice*, assisted by an efficient troupe of singers, commences an engagement at Niblo's Garden to-night. An English version of ADOLPH ADAMS' "Postillion de Lonjumeau"—including, we are happy to say, all the music—will be given. Mr. WHEATLEY has made liberal preparations for the event, and a pleasant entertainment may be safely anticipated. Mr. E. SEGUIN, son of the celebrated basso, makes his début in one of the characters.

At Wallack's Theatre, to-night, "Rosedale" will be given for the ninety-sixth time. On Saturday Mr. LESTER WALLACK took his annual benefit. It was a merited ovation to a gentleman who, whether regarded as a dramatist or an actor, is without an equal in the country.

At the Winter Garden the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" continues its prosperous career. At the Olympic the new and eminently successful and laughable comedy called "Taming a Butterfly" is, of course, the attraction.

Messrs. MASON & THOMAS' fourth soirée of Chamber music took place on Tuesday last. The programme opened with SCHUMANN'S piano-forte quartette in E flat major, opus 47, a work which exhibits the peculiarities of the composer and his wide range of feeling in an exceedingly fresh and agreeable manner. Mr. THOMAS followed with TARTINI'S sonata for violin in E minor, and played it excellently. The slow movement was received with particular favor. Mr. MASON gave us one of his thoroughly exquisite *ballades* for the piano—little gems that never lose their lustre. It was the one in B major, and was played with such charming delicacy of touch and poetry of feeling that the audience insisted on an *encore*. Mr. MASON responded in his "Spring-Dawn." BEETHOVEN'S extreme quartette, op. 130, in B flat major, concluded the evening's entertainment. It was finely performed, but did not impress the audience very favorably.

Mr. J. N. PATTISON'S concert, on Saturday evening, was an agreeable deviation from the beaten track of such entertainments. It was truly a grand concert; that is to say, an orchestra was there. The programme displayed a disposition to be brief, but the audience frustrated this amiable intention by ensoring almost everything. The vocal soloists were Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON and Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, both of whom were in excellent voice, and received the heartiest applause. Mr. PATTISON played BACH'S "Prelude and Fugue" in A minor, taking the time somewhat fast for a clear perception of the mechanism of this style of composition, but playing it, nevertheless, with brilliancy and effect. The feature of the concert was HENSELT'S famous concerto in F minor, a work which taxes the best resources of a pianist. It has not been attempted for many years. The difficulties of execution are of the highest class, and the delicacies concealed beneath them would inevitably be destroyed by any awkwardness on the part of the performer. Properly interpreted, the work is singularly grand and poetical. Mr. PATTISON distinguished himself by a very clear, coherent and admirable rendering of it. The *Larghetto*, in particular, was deliciously conceived and carried out. The opening movement, too, with its tremendous left-hand passages, was powerfully rendered, but in the concluding one the orchestra rather marred than contributed to the effect. We may congratulate Mr. PATTISON on his taste in selecting this fine work, and on the great merit of his performance. The Fantasia on "Martha" concluded the entertainment. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and Signor ARDITA conducted. There was a good attendance, but Irving Hall should have been crowded to its greatest capacity.

We trust that this will, at all events, be the case on Saturday next, when Mr. L. F. HARRISON, the spirited proprietor, is to be the recipient of a grand testimonial concert. Mr. HARRISON has been of such essential benefit to American art during the past two or three years and has worked so hard for American artists that, it is only right his labors should be duly appreciated; reward being mostly out of the question. The concert will appeal to the public on the simple ground of attractiveness. A better programme could hardly be provided, and as its interpretation is intrusted to the finest artists in the metropolis, there is nothing to fear on that ground. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. BERGMANN and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS. Mme. MEDORI and Signor BRIGNOLI are the vocalists—the lady appearing for the first time in a concert room. Mr. S. B. MILLS and Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT are the soloists. One of the features of the evening will be the singing of GUNNOD'S "Soldiers' Chorus," by the members of the Arion, Liederkranz, Teutonia, Sing Academic, and other powerful societies.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK gave a couple of pleasant concerts at NIBLO'S Saloon last week, and will give a third at the same establishment on Wednesday next. Mme. D'ANGRI is the vocal star, and is assisted by Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, a very pleasing concert tenor. Mr. CARLO PATTI—a brother of ADELINA PATTI—made his debut at the first of these entertainments as a violinist. He has a pleasing style and presence, and satisfies the multitude. Mr. GOTTSCHALK himself never played better than on these occasions.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. FROBISHER will give an evening's "Readings" at Dodworth's on Wednesday next.

Mr. BARNUM—whose multitude of marvels perplexes even the author of his advertisements, and places the Museum entirely beyond our reach—announces the reproduction, for a single week, of the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." We notice that the Museum will shortly give a grand performance in aid of the Sanitary Commission.

At the Theatre Français to-morrow (Tuesday) night, we are to have "On Demande un Gouverneur"—the original of "A Bachelor of Arts"—a musical interlude, and that uproarious musical farce, "Les Deux Avengles."

Brother Jonathan's "Old Folks" make their first appearance at Cooper Institute, on Wednesday next. The troupe consists of thirty members, in costumes of the olden time.

The proprietors of the Derby Galleries have generously announced that the receipts of the next two weeks will be handed over to the Sanitary Commission.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.—This elegant establishment is meeting with great and deserved success. The monkeys and the dogs rival the most famed of circus performers, and exhibit an intelligence as near human as possible. At both performances, Saturday, hundreds were unable to gain admittance.

THE BATTLE IN FLORIDA.

Partial List of Casualties.

The following is a partial list of the casualties in the late battle in Florida:—

Capt. R. H. L. Jewett, Co. K, 54th Mass.—foot.
First Lt. H. W. Littlefield, Co. K, 54th Mass.—hand.
First Lt. F. Davis, Co. D, 7th New-Hampshire—leg.
Lieut. Col. Reed, 1st North Carolina—back.
Second Lieut. J. E. Smith, Co. B, 115th N. Y.—arm.
First Lt. J. R. Mvsick, Co. E, 3d U. S. art.—foot.
First Lt. Geo. C. Eudy, Co. E, 3d U. S. art.—foot.
Second Lt. R. L. Dodge, Co. E, 3d U. S. art.—arm.
Capt. J. Hamilton, Co. E, 3d U. S. art.—arm.
First Lt. G. Harrington, Co. H, 8th U. S. V.—foot.
Major Loren Burritt, 8th U. S. V.—leg and foot.
Second Lt. Seth Lewis, Co. A, 8th U. S. V.—thigh.
Capt. E. A. Pratt, Co. G, 8th U. S. V.—shoulder.
First Lieut. M. N. Rice, Co. C, 1st N. C.—leg.
Capt. W. H. Dunbar, Co. A, 48th New-York—leg.
Capt. Geo. L. Scaloendorff, Co. B, 57th N. Y.—leg.
Capt. W. W. French, Co. F, 115th N. Y.—ankle.
Second Lieut. J. Schleffelin, Co. B, 8th U. S. V.—leg.
Capt. J. Gates, Co. I, 1st North Carolina—arm.
Second Lieut. J. W. Arlin, Co. E, 7th N. H.—leg.
First Lieut. T. McCray, Co. M, 1st United States Artillery—legs.
Second Lieut. J. H. Clark, Co. H, 115th New-York—breast.
Capt. Vandervert, Co. A, 115th New-York—legs.
First Lieut. C. Clowe, 8th U. S. V.—hand.
Col. H. Moore, 47th New-York—arm.
Col. H. Sammons, 115th New-York—foot.
Capt. J. F. McDonald, Co. H, 47th N. Y.—leg.
First Lieut. W. S. Duffy, Co. K, 47th N. Y.—thigh.
Sergt. B. D. McKee, Co. B, 47th New-York—face.
O. W. Lesley, Co. I, 47th New-York—arm.
First Lieut. C. B. Latho, Co. A, 40th Mass.—arm,
Capt. J. E. Clifford, Co. C, 7th N. H.—leg.
T. Stewart, Co. F, 8th United States—back.
O. Onell, Co. B, 115th New-York—head.
Corp. J. S. McMasters, Co. D, 115th N. Y.—knee.
A. Jackson, Co. E, 8th United States—head and hip.
E. Willis, Co. A, 8th United States—arm.
J. Donohue, Co. F, 115th New-York—side.
E. Nobie, Co. I, 47th New-York—arm.
Sergt. G. F. Sessions, Co. E, 3d U. S. Art.—side.
L. Gannez, Co. A, 48th New-York—arm.
S. Brower, Co. C, 47th New-York—arm.
D. Carroll, Co. E, 3d U. S. Art.—hip.
J. March, Co. B, 1st United States—head.
C. Moore, Co. B, 1st United States—head.
J. Harrington, Co. C, 48th N. Y.—hand and forearm.
W. H. Rogers, Co. H, 40th Massachusetts—head.
Q. A. Benedict, Co. F, 115th N. Y.—leg and thigh.
P. Rogers, Co. C, 48th New-York—foot.
E. Lane, Co. H, 40th Massachusetts—finger.
P. Flood, Co. E, 3d United States Artillery—side.
J. O'Brien, Co. C, 48th New-York—groin.
J. Cameron, Co. D, 7th New-Hampshire—leg.
A. Olmot, Co. G, 47th New-York—arm.
E. H. Price, Co. E, 3d U. S. Artillery—hip and back.
Sergt. James Brown, Co. G, 47th New-York—leg.
Sergt. J. Rowe, Co. K, 47th New-York—thighs.
J. H. Harrison, 1st N. Carolina Vols—bone of leg.
H. Welman, Co. I, 48th New-York—leg.
P. Malone, Co. E, 48th New-York—leg.
Corp. G. Gesskin, Co. C, 1st North Carolina—leg.
Sergt. O. Lood, Co. E, 47th New-York—hand.
L. Browne, Co. G, 8th United States—thigh.
G. Smith, Co. A, 115th New-York—leg.
M. Lin, Co. B, 47th New-York—arm.
M. Rikel, Co. F, 47th New-York—knee.
Sergt. McGee, Co. B, 47th New-York—face.
D. Graham, Co. G, 47th New-York—ankle.
S. S. Morris, Co. A, 115th New-York—knees.
L. Bond, Co. C, 48th New-York—hand.
Sergt. E. Fandhern, Co. C, 48th New-York—jaw.
Samuel Croft, Co. G, 48th Massachusetts—stomach.
H. O'Niel, Co. A, 115th New-York—knee.
M. Sides, Co. E, 1st United States Artillery—back.
M. Byers, Co. F, 115th New-York—arm.
D. Frarey, Co. F, 115th New-York—leg.
J. Coda, Co. H, 48th New-York—forehead.
G. Norse, Co. C, 7th New-Hampshire—shoulder.
S. Shaver, Co. E, 115th New-York—legs.
G. W. Malone, Co. G, 7th Connecticut—ankle.
H. Johnson, Co. D, 7th New-Hampshire—side.
Geo. Platt, Co. E, 7th Connecticut—shoulder.
O. Robinson, Co. H, 7th New-Hampshire—arm.
W. Beck, Co. B, 115th New-York—arm.
F. Miller, Co. E, 115th New-York—shoulder.
A. F. Price, Co. D, 115th New-York—hand.
O. Bower, Co. D, 115th New-York—side.
J. Cox, Co. C, 48th New-York—hand and arm.
H. Hose, Co. B, 115th New-York—hand.
E. B. Field, Co. G, 7th Connecticut—hip.
E. E. Cryer, Co. F, 48th New-York—leg.
J. Srech, Co. B, 115th New-York—foot.
M. E. Cripper, Co. G, 47th New-York—shoulder.
J. Robinson, Co. D, 1st North Carolina—leg.
John Tales, Co. E, 3d United States artillery—arm.
Corp. A. Cilley, Co. D, 7th New-Hampshire—arm.
Sergt. James Cox, Co. H, 47th New-York—side.
R. A. Thorp, Co. K, 115th New-York—side.
F. Drem, Co. E, 1st North Carolina—arm.
T. Carver, Co. K, 8th U. S. Volunteers—groin.
J. Floyd, Co. B, 8th U. S. Volunteers—arm.
C. Southwick, Co. I, 115th New-York—thigh.
W. Muchford, Co. D, 7th Connecticut—thigh.
E. Myers, Co. C, 115th New-York—knee.
C. Hooper, Co. B, 47th New-York—hand.
J. Coyle, Co. C, 1st North Carolina—nose.
E. Nobie, Co. I, 47th New-York—arm.
Sergt. G. F. Sessions, Co. E, 3d U. S. Art.—side.
L. Gannez, Co. A, 48th New-York—arm.
S. Brower, Co. C, 47th New-York—arm.
D. Carroll, Co. E, 3d U. S. Art.—hip.
J. March, Co. B, 1st United States—head.
C. Moore, Co. B, 1st United States—head.
J. Harrington, Co. C, 48th N. Y.—hand and forearm.
W. H. Rogers, Co. H, 40th Massachusetts—head.
Q. A. Benedict, Co. F, 115th N. Y.—leg and thigh.
P. Rogers, Co. C, 48th New-York—foot.
E. Lane, Co. H, 40th Massachusetts—finger.
P. Flood, Co. E, 3d United States Artillery—side.
J. O'Brien, Co. C, 48th New-York—groin.
J. Cameron, Co. D, 7th New-Hampshire—leg.
A. Olmot, Co. G, 47th New-York—arm.
E. H. Price, Co. E, 3d U. S. Artillery—hip and back.
Sergt. James Brown, Co. G, 47th New-York—leg.
Sergt. J. Rowe, Co. K, 47th New-York—thighs.
J. H. Harrison, 1st N. Carolina Vols—bone of leg.
H. Welman, Co. I, 48th New-York—leg.
P. Malone, Co. E, 48th New-York—leg.
Corp. G. Gesskin, Co. C, 1st North Carolina—leg.
Sergt. O. Lood, Co. E, 47th New-York—hand.
L. Browne, Co. G, 8th United States—thigh.
G. Smith, Co. A, 115th New-York—leg.
M. Lin, Co. B, 47th New-York—arm.
M. Rikel, Co. F, 47th New-York—knee.
Sergt. McGee, Co. B, 47th New-York—face.
D. Graham, Co. G, 47th New-York—ankle.
S. S. Morris, Co. A, 115th New-York—knees.
L. Bond, Co. C, 48th New-York—hand.
Sergt. E. Fandhern, Co. C, 48th New-York—jaw.
Samuel Croft, Co. G, 48th Massachusetts—stomach.
H. O'Niel, Co. A, 115th New-York—knee.
M. Sides, Co. E, 1st United States Artillery—back.
M. Byers, Co. F, 115th New-York—arm.
D. Frarey, Co. F, 115th New-York—leg.
J. Coda, Co. H, 48th New-York—forehead.
G. Norse, Co. C, 7th New-Hampshire—shoulder.
S. Shaver, Co. E, 115th New-York—legs.
G. W. Malone, Co. G, 7th Connecticut—ankle.
H. Johnson, Co. D, 7th New-Hampshire—side.
Geo. Platt, Co. E, 7th Connecticut—shoulder.
O. Robinson, Co. H, 7th New-Hampshire—arm.
W. Beck, Co. B, 115th New-York—arm.
F. Miller, Co. E, 115th New-York—shoulder.
A. F. Price, Co. D, 115th New-York—hand.
O. Bower, Co. D, 115th New-York—side.
J. Cox, Co. C, 48th New-York—hand and arm.
H. Hose, Co. B, 115th New-York—hand.
E. B. Field, Co. G, 7th Connecticut—hip.
E. E. Cryer, Co. F, 48th New-York—leg.
J. Srech, Co. B, 115th New-York—foot.
M. E. Cripper, Co. G, 47th New-York—shoulder.
J. Robinson, Co. D, 1st North Carolina—leg.
John Tales, Co. E, 3d United States artillery—arm.
Corp. A. Cilley, Co. D, 7th New-Hampshire—arm.
Sergt. James Cox, Co. H, 47th New-York—side.
R. A. Thorp, Co. K, 115th New-York—side.
F. Drem, Co. E, 1st North Carolina—arm.
T. Carver, Co. K, 8th U. S. Volunteers—groin.
J. Floyd, Co. B, 8th U. S. Volunteers—arm.
C. Southwick, Co. I, 115th New-York—thigh.
W. Muchford, Co. D, 7th Connecticut—thigh.
E. Myers, Co. C, 115th New-York—knee.
C. Hooper, Co. B, 47th New-York—hand.
J. Coyle, Co. C, 1st North Carolina—nose.
E. Nobie, Co. I, 47th New-York—arm.
B. Odell, Co. E, 47th New-York—arm.
W. Notto, Co. E, 47th New-York—arm and back.
A. Colover, Co. E, 47th New-York—leg broken.
G. Cook, Co. E, 48th New-York—shoulder.
Sergt. L. E. Lyon, Co. F, 48th New-York—arm.
J. H. Burns, Co. B, 8th United States—leg.
J. M. Man, Co. G, 47th New-York—nose.
B. Coppine, Co. K, 7th Connecticut—leg.
C. H. Taylor, Co. E, 3d Rhode Island Art'y—legs.
E. C. Slocum, Co. I, 115th New-York—arm.
Silas H. Ward, Co. H, 7th N. H.—thigh.
H. M. Baldwin, Co. C, 7th Conn.—hand and neck.
F. E. Willis, Co. C, 1st Mass. Cav.—arm and side.
H. Jackson, Co. G, 54th Mass.—shoulder.
E. M. Lawson, Co. A, 48th New-York—arm.
W. Mahan, Co. F, 115th New-York—nose.
G. A. Hearn, Co. A, 47th New-York—ankle.
Sergt. L. J. Cloovert, Co. G, 115th N. Y.—leg.
C. Mahoney, Co. C, 48th New-York—stomach.
S. Such, Co. B, 1st U. S. Artillery—side.
H. Bell, Co. I, 8th U. S.—arm.
A Gray, Co. G, 8th U. S.—shoulder.
F. Sykes, Co. I, 1st North Carolina—side.
L. Yalaway, Co. H, 54th Massachusetts—foot.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rebel Demonstration—Fatal Accident.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 28.

Information from the Army of the Potomac states that on Thursday night about 100 rebels crossed the river near Racoon Ford, and made a slight demonstration on our pickets, killing two horses. In a few minutes they beat a hasty retreat across the river. Thirteen of the party, however, took the opportunity to desert and come into our lines.

On Thursday, while Company D, of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were drilling, Sergt. WILLIAMS was accidentally shot by a comrade, who was cleaning a musket. The ball passed through the Sergeant's head, killing him instantly. He was much esteemed by the entire regiment. Not long ago he reënlisted, and while home on a furlough was married.

FROM BERMUDA.

Activity of the Blockade Runners—Destruction of Cotton by Fire.

Bermuda papers to the 17th have been received per the *Henriette*, and contain the following news:

The *Will o' the Wisp* and the *A. D. Vance* both sailed from St. George's for Wilmington. The latter brought 900 bales of cotton from Wilmington. The former is a new steamer and is said to be the fastest that has yet visited those waters. The *City of Petersburgh*, which was reported captured, had arrived in Nassau in a disabled state.

A fire occurred on the 11th at St. George's, among the bales of cotton brought by the steamer *A. D. Vance*. A large number of bales were thrown overboard to check the flames. A great amount of property was destroyed. It is generally believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Arrived at St. George's, steamer *Hansa*, from Wilmington, with cotton. Sailed, steamer *Alpha*, for St. Thomas.

FROM PANAMA.

The Pacific mail steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall Feb. 17, arrived at this port yesterday, with specie, mails and passengers from San Francisco to Jan. 26. Her advices from the Isthmus are anticipated by the *Illinois*, which arrived Friday. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.			
A. Rich & Bro.	$10,000	Dewitt, Kettle & Co.	13,000
Order	30,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	30,600
J. Straus & Bro.	64,986	Marcus C. Hawley	5,020
H. Cohen & Co.	58,700	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	35,052
Order	2,631		
J. B. Newton & Co.	24,028	Wells, Fargo & Co.	103,000
Jennings & Brewster.	10,000		
Total			$407,057

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Important Triumph of Science.—Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by the *first scientific and professional character* in New-York, have produced and perfected
CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING
yet offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, and the beauty and silkiness of youth. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.
Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that in many other preparations injure the hair and soil the clothes,) the nicety of the composition and its
SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,
render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public.
Price $1 per bottle.
None genuine without the signature of the inventor,
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. C. can be consulted, gratuitously, at No. 1,123 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the head and hair will be *clearly explained*.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—The beneficial effects resulting from the use of this remedy, and its extensive use for Coughs, Colds and Throat Affections, has brought out many imitations, most of which contain injurious ingredients. These Troches have *proved* their efficacy.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.
The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.
Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.
Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Small-pox has no occasion
to prevail to an alarming
extent anywhere, if BRANDRETH'S
PILLS are used, either as a cure
or preventive.
Sold fresh at No. 4 Union-square, New-York.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE,
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE,
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE,
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE,
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE,
the standard preparation for the hair. Warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Prevents the hair from falling out, makes harsh hair soft and silky, is as easily used as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM,
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM,
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM,
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM,
changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black
JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,
No. 10 University-place,
New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Caution.—The increasing sale of Boswell & Warner's Colorific, which colors hair beautifully with one application—no wash or trouble—has induced the introduction of articles calculated to mislead the public. Inquire for BOSWELL & WARNER'S Colorific.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's highest premium elastic-stitch Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, embroidering, braiding and every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers can Save 33⅓ per cent by using the WILLCOX and GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, No. 508 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No 207 Centre-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.
NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, Spinal Instruments, and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

LEUPOLD—BERTHOUD.—At Naples, on Thursday, Feb. 4, in the Chapel of the Prussian Legation, GEORGE HERMANN SIEGFRIED LEUPOLD, Esq., youngest son of Heinrich Leupold, Esq., of Bremen, to ADELINE MCLYNEUX, youngest daughter of the late David Augustus Berthoud, Esq., of Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

NEILSON—FIEDLER.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, by Rev. Dr. Spring, WILLIAM NEILSON to LOUISA, daughter of Ernest Fiedler.

SMITH—PITT.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 26, by Rev. Walter Mitchell, CHARLES W. SMITH, of New-York, to ELISABETH I., daughter of Charles Pitt, Esq., of Stamford. No cards.

SMYTH—KEARNEY.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at the Catholic Church, Sydney-place, Brooklyn, by Rev. David O'Mullane, GEORGE SMYTH, Esq., to MARY, relict of Thos. J. Kearney, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

DIED.

ARCHER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 28, NORMAN L. ARCHER, of Baton Rouge, La., aged 28 years.
The funeral ceremonies will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 227 5th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, March 1, at 4 o'clock, previous to the removal of the remains to Philadelphia for interment. His friends, and those of the family, as also the members of Prince of Orange Lodge No. 16, of A. F. and A. M., of which the deceased was a member, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ New-Orleans and Baton Rouge papers please copy.

BETTS.—On Friday, Feb. 26, at Norwalk, Conn., of congestion of the lungs, ANTOINETTE, widow of Hon. Thaddeus Betts, formerly U. S. Senator from Connecticut, in the 74th year of her age.
Her funeral will be attended at the First Congregational Church in Norwalk, this day (Monday), at 2 o'clock.

BROWNING.—At Havana, Cuba, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, THEODORE BROWNING, formerly of this City.
Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

BURNHAM.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 26, ALFRED A. BURNHAM, aged 46 years.
His remains will be taken to Vermont for interment.

BUCK.—On Friday, Feb. 26, JOHN BUCK, Sen., in the 65th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, March 1, from the Canon-st. Baptist Church, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

CLARK.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 27, WILLIAM HENRY, infant son of John H. and Betsey Clark, aged 3 months and 25 days.
Funeral this day (Monday), Feb. 29, at 8½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 84½ Erie-st., Jersey City.

DONALDSON.—At Canandaigua, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 26, RICHARD A. DONALDSON.
His funeral will take place at Newark, N. J., of which due notice will be given.

GRANGER.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, BARTHOLOMEW GRANGER, in the 68th year of his age.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 24 Stanton-st.

GRIFFIN.—At Albany, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 25, LLEWELLYN EDWARDS, only child of George Butler and Sara Edwards Griffin, aged 1 year, 5 months and 20 days.

HADDOCK.—At Mount Vernon, on first day, second month, 28th, DEBORAH, wife of Isaac Haddock, aged 57 years, 1 month and 10 days.
Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, 20th-st., on fourth day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Friends' Burying-ground, near Greenwood.

HUME.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 28, ANN, wife of Alexander Hume, aged 65 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, March 1, at 10½ o'clock, from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HACKLEY.—On Friday evening, Feb. 26, of scarlet fever, FRANCES RACILLIA, only child of Caleb Brewster and Frances A. Raymond Hackley, aged 5 years and 7 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 165 West 47th-st., on Monday, Feb. 29. Services to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KNAPP.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, ABBY LEAH PACKER, the beloved wife of Halsey W. Knapp, aged 35 years.
The relatives and friends, the members of the Hudson City, Bethesda, N. Y., Pilgrim and West Farms Baptist Churches, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday, March 1, at 1 o'clock.

LORD.—In Cape Vincent, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 27, GEORGE ELLIS, oldest son of Rev. William H. and Annie M. Lord, and grandson of James Watson, of this City, aged 2 years and 6 days.

MATTHIAS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 27, of hemorrhage of the lungs, SAMUEL A. MATTHIAS, aged 37 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 105 Bedford-st.

MCLANE.—At Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 26, Rev. JAMES W. MCLANE, D. D., in the 63d year of his age.
The funeral will take place in that city on Tuesday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, corner of South 3d and 5th sts. (Rev. Mr. Wells.) The relatives, clergy and Directors of the Union Theological Seminary are requested to meet at his late residence, No. 129 4th-st., Williamsburgh, punctually at 1½ o'clock.

MOORE.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 28, EDWARD MARTIN, son of Robert and Nancy Moore, aged 11 years and 6 months.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 219 South 4th-st., Jersey City.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—On Monday, Feb. 8, at Orchardton House, near Castle Douglas, Scotland, MARY, widow of the late Rose Robinson, and daughter of James Douglas, of Orchardton.

SHEFFIELD.—In Saugerties, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 26, SARAH, wife of Joseph B. Sheffield.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Mercer st. Presbyterian Church.

SHANNON.—On Friday night, Feb. 26, SOPHIE EUGENIA, daughter of S. L. and H. N. Shannon, aged 1 year, 9 months and 14 days.

VAN KLEECK.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, DAVID L., youngest son of Dr. James B. and Elizabeth P. Van Vleeck, aged 4 years, 5 months and 9 days.
Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Neptune Lodge No. 317, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 160 Franklin-st., this day, (Monday,) Feb. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Rocky Hill, on Sunday, Feb. 28, JOHN R. WILLIAMS, in the 50th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 2, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Geo. Doughty, without further invitation.

WEEKS.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, HARRIET T., widow of the late Robert D. Weeks, and daughter of the late Benjamin Strong.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, 29th inst.

WOODCOCK.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at Bedford, Westchester County, MARY ANN COOK, wife of Wm. P. Woodcock, aged 63 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on Monday, the 29th inst., at 10 A. M., at 125th-st. and 4th-av., to attend the interment at Trinity Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 195.—Feb. 27, 1864.
1, 49, 25, 34, 29, 2, 74, 32, 6, 45, 4, 15, 24, 63.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 196.—Feb. 27, 1864.
50, 21, 14, 51, 61, 64, 49, 52, 33, 70, 55, 34, 9.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 99—Feb. 27, 1864.
47, 66, 60, 43, 69, 58, 27, 42, 57, 4, 70, 49, 14, 17.
CLASS 100—Feb. 27, 1864.
NOT R

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS WANTED.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

QUINCY AND GALENA CITY BONDS (Illinois) wanted. Apply to
GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 67 William-st.
Buys and sells Railroad, State, County, City, and Town Bonds of every description.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital.....$200,000
STATEMENT. Feb. 1, 1864.
ASSETS.

Cash Items:			
Cash balance in Bank and Office...	$3,014 41		
Call loans on U. S. Bonds and Stock Securities, market val..	..$80,170	63,200 00	$66,214 41
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, loan of 1862, owned by the Company			55,000 00
Real Estate and Leasehold owned by the Company			64,916 64
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate in this State worth over $160,000 00—			70,127 94
Interest on loans due and accrued			3,317 54
Premiums outstanding			1,226 99
Rents due and accrued			1,525 00
Other property, including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps			1,127 50
Total assets			$263,456 02

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance, Losses unsettled and all other claims of every description	$24,000 00

DIRECTORS.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

John Jarcis,	Gus. Reynaud, Jr.,	Jules Rilliet,
Joannes Gourd,	Charles J. Morlot,	Charles Sagory,
Waldo Hutchins,	James M. Lewis,	H.G. Ellshemius,
S. P. Giffert,	Howard C. Cady.	C. C. Pinckney,
William Ferdon,	John R. Faure,	Jos. B. Young,
Bart. Blanco,	Elias Ponvert,	Charles S. Pell,
E. Bossange.		

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company. Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDNER NICOL, Esq., Chairman,
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STEWHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-fficio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., Office No. 15.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY. Also, RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.
MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Eastern Division.
SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, (foreclosed.)
MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.
INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BOUNTY FOR NINE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.
Papers are being prepared for collection of above bounty at banking office of ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, opposite Park. Volunteers will bring their discharges.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 155, 308, 338, 17, 41, 73, 373, 458, 305, 550, 176, 519, 2 and 96 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-pl., } Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the coupons of April 1, 1865, on and after WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1864, upon presentation of the same at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from the 2d of March to the 2d of April, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.
Dated Feb. 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-owners of the GREENWOOD CEMETERY, required by the charter to be held to receive the yearly report of the Board of Trustees, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Comptroller.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
To be located near the corner of Canal-st. and Broadway.
The time of opening the books of subscription at the banking house of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall-st., is postponed to
THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1864.
See large advertisement in *Evening Post* and *Journal of Commerce*.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1864.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE remaining Fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be required to be paid in as follows, viz.:
Twenty-five per cent. on Monday, 7th March proximo.
Twenty-five per cent on Thursday, 17th March proximo.
To those who desire to pay the fifty per cent. in full, interest will be allowed at the rate of six per centum per annum upon the last twenty-five per cent. from date of payment to its maturity.
The transfer books will close on the 6th proximo, and remain closed until the 18th.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 56 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.
PETER S. WANDEL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 12, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bond holders of this company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 3d WEDNESDAY of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 19th day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 11th day of March thereafter.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TRANSFER AGENCY PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, (NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Seven per cent. for the year ending Dec. 31, uit., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, upon the third mortgage bonds of said company, and will be paid by us on and after April 1, prox., to the registered holders thereof. The books for the transfer of such bonds which are ordered closed from March 1 to 16, inclusive, for the election of directors, will remain closed till April 2, proximo.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

STATE OF NEW-YORK BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 26, 1864.
THE BANK OF HAVANA (HAVANA, SCHUYler County) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, toge her with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 29th day of February next, interest and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for eleven directors, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of the first class, will take place at the office of the said company on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, Office No. 16 Broadway.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that the annual election for nine Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of March, proximo, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after that date.
MOOR FALLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of stockholders in the ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., for the choice of directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 2 P. M. Per order.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISsion, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 12th-av., on the 8th day of March, 1864, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN KERR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1864.
THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1864, from the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Treasurer.

WANTED.—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Erie Canal Bonds of Erie, Pennsylvania.
Also, 10,000 North-Branch Canal Bonds, for which the highest price will be paid by
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 South 3d-st.,
Opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO., No. 67 WALL-ST., Feb. 27, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

LOST—ILLINOIS CENTRAL CONST. BOND NO. 8,240 for $500. All persons are cautioned against negotiating it, as, if not found, application will be made for a new bond. Any information concerning it will be thankfully received and rewarded by A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 63 Exchange-place, N. Y.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 25, 1864.
THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, due March 1, 1864, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ASPINWALL INS. CO. STOCK Books now open for subscription, at B. C. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st.; Wm. H. Anthon, Esq., No. 16 Exchange-place; A. E. Tilton, Esq., No. 47 Cedar-st.; Wm. H. Mailler, Esq., No. 108 Wall-st.; J. H. Poillon, No. 114 Nassau-st.

TO LOAN—$90,000 TRUST MONEYS, IN SUMS not less than $5,000, on improved property in New-York or Westchester County. No commission required. Apply to T. J. McKEE, No. 67 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the stock commission business, under the firm name of
C. D. TOWS & CO. C. D. TOWS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. R. P. H. DURKEE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed to depositors. Money deposited ON OR BEFORE MARCH 1 will draw interest from that date.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.
HENRY R. CONCKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COMBS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President;
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 15th of February.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of
TEN PER CENT.
(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1864.
THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY having paid to us a dividend of three and a half dollars per share, (less Government tax,) on its preferred stock, which is at the credit of the preferred stockholders of said Company, the same will be paid to them or their legal representatives on or after the 25th of February.
C. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1864, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1864, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected." If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, upon proof or information, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners
J. W. ALLEN, } of Taxes and
J. W. BROWN, } Assessments.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL LIST—VIIITH DISTRICT.—NEW-YORK, No. 947 Broadway.
Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the Public Debt," approved July 1, 1862, and the Several acts amending the same.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have received from the Assessor of the Eighth Collection District of New-York the Annual Collection List required by law, and that the DUTIES, TAXES and LICENSES specified in said list have become DUE and PAYABLE, and that I shall attend daily, in person or by deputy, to receive payment of the same, at my office, No. 95 Broadway, 4th District, excluding Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., from and after the date of this notice, until and including the TWELFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the duties, taxes and licenses so as aforesaid assessed upon them, within the time herein specified, will be liable and will be required to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.
GEO. A. TERRY,
Collector Eighth District, N. Y.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chmber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12 City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12 City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at 12 o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTWELL,
Committee on Public Health.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE B. GRAHAM,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman RAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PERSONS CONTEMplating insuring their lives and those already insured, should communicate immediately with the undersigned and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 5,583 Post-office, New-York.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS WANTED—FLUE BOILERS, about 20 feet by 42 inches; also, one engine, about 18 x42 inches. Machinery and engines and boilers, of all sizes, bought and sold.
JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS.—The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. FAIRCHILD, UNDERHILL & CO., 128 Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Laimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 11 o'clock:
Cargo prize schooner WILLIAM A. KAIN.
57 square bales Upland COTTON.
2 round bales Upland COTTON.
Captured by Capt. Crane.
10 bales Sea Island COTTON.
3 bbls SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., on Wednesday, March 2.
THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer MARGARET & JESSIE, consisting of
Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Drugs and Medicines,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Leather, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE, BY ORDER OF JAMES GUYON, EXECUTOR.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
MADISON-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house, No. 143, between Pike and Market sts.; size of house, 25x44; in good order, and contains gas and Croton; lot 25x100, with Remsen lease having five years to run from May 1, 1861, with all the usual covenants of renewal; ground rent $140 per annum.
COENTIES-SLIP.—The five-story brick fire-proof store and lot, No. 12, between Water and Front; size, 23 feet 8 inches front and rear by 34 feet 8 inches in depth.
FRONT-ST.—The five-story fire-proof brick house and lot, No. 16, between Broad and Moore sts., size 21 feet in front, and 22 feet 6 inches by 70 feet in depth; building nearly new, occupied as a flour and produce store; situated near the Corn Exchange.
Maps, &c., at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PICTURES, the property of a gentleman residing in Philadelphia.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, 2d, and THURSDAY, 3d March, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the "OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY," No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany & Co.'s, a valuable private collection of pictures, the property of a gentleman residing in Philadelphia, comprising about 200 specimens, mostly modern artists. Among other distinguished names are the following:

ENGLISH SCHOOL.	
Wilkie,	Earle, of London,
Herring, Sr.,	Shayer, Sr.,
Cruikshank,	Cole, of London,
Morris, of London,	Percy, of London,
H. J. Boddington,	Gilpin, of London,
J. T. Peale,	Watson, of London,
Armfield,	Huggins, of London, and
Sir Thomas Lawrence,	others.
Etty, of London,	

GERMAN AND FRENCH SCHOOL.

Van Severdonck,	Myerheim,
Henrietta Rouner,	De Notre,
Francis Meiris,	Krusemann,
Correns,	Schmidt,
Denner,	Plummet,
Tillemans,	Verveer,
Mignard,	Muller,
Echout,	Degaud, and others,

and the two celebrated paintings of Mont Blanc and the Jungfrau, by Tepping, of Munich, formerly exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris.
Also several pictures of the Dusseldorf School, and several valuable water-colored drawings, from the collection of the late Lord Northwick.
Also, the superb Sevres clock, vases, and table, formerly belonging to Marie Antoinette, from the collection of the late Lord Seymour, of Paris.
The above can be examined one week before the sale, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and three evenings preceding the sale from 7 P. M. until 10 P. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL, BROAD, PEARL, BAXTER, HOWARD, MOTT STREETS, AND FOURTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, AND ON RAYMOND, CHESTNUT AND MARKET STREETS, BROOKLYN.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:
BROAD-ST.—The well situated valuable lots of ground, with the buildings thereon, Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st., running through to and forming an L on Wall-st., being together 40 feet 11½ inches on Broad-st., 4 feet 9 inches on Wall-st., 43 8 rear line, 41.3 southerly line.
PEARL-ST.—Two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 471 Pearl-st., 140 feet from Chatham-st., lot 27 feet front, 29 feet rear, and about 111 feet in depth.
BAXTER-ST.—The lot of ground, with the front and rear buildings thereon, Nos. 10, 12, 12½ and 14 Baxter-st., near Chatham-st., being together 74 feet 6 inches on Baxter-st., 173 feet rear, 149 feet one side, 99 feet on the other.
HOWARD-ST.—The three-story and basement brick front and rear houses and lot No. 9 Howard-st., near Centre; lot 25.6 front and rear, about 114 feet 6 inches deep.
MOTT-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 305½ Mott-st., near Bleecker. House 15.2½ by 40, lot 15.2½ by 83.
FOURTH-AV.—Two lots east side feet south of 85th-st., each 25 by 80.

BROOKLYN.
RAYMOND-ST.—1 lot, with the frame building thereon, No. 13 Raymond-st., near Myrtle-av. Lot 25 by 100.
CHESTNUT AND MARKET STS.—10 lots running through and near Jamaica Turnpike, each 25 by 100 feet.
Book maps may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND ON THE 3D-AV. AND 76TH-ST., TOGETHER WITH THE 5-STORY BRICK FACTORY THEREON, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the death of Mr. J. H. BELLER, the surviving partners of the late firm of H. BELLER & CO. will sell at auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the factory and grounds belonging to said firm. The land comprises 2 lots, situate on the westerly side of 3d-av., 51 feet north of 76th-st., and 4 lots on the north side of 76th-st., adjoining the avenue lots on the rear. The improvements consist of two substantially-built 5-story brick buildings on the avenue, and a large two-story brick building on the street lots. The buildings are all erected in the most substantial manner of the best materials, floors of narrow Georgia pine, and with such improvements as long experience could suggest as being desirable in a large manufacturing establishment. There are also on the premises large outbuildings for workshops, stables, &c. The avenue lots are each 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; the street lots each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. A 40-horse power steam-engine, entirely new, with boiler, shafting, &c., will be sold with the premises. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 8½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SEVENTY-FIRST AND SEVENTY-SECOND-STREET LOTS, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF CENTRAL PARK, AND 12TH-ST. LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: I will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate and failed at once, by my special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the hospital for Venereal Diseases, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal disease, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send or a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Parisian and London New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology, European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics in the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack nostrums, specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and all impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure; is really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 223½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M D., 830 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 108th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but abstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 12[illegible] Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addre sing Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office.

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppression, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr. LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies.

A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for females,
No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. How unfortunate can rely on Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Eight separate rooms; a private entrance. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, right on by a peculiar, effectual, safe and cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO YOUNG MEN AND ALL MANKIND, who by indulging in secret habits, have contracted that soul, mind and body destroying vice, use old Dr. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS. I would here state that this is no medicine gotten up to swindle and extort money from the unfortunate. I am pleased at all times to have the afflicted call at my office and give this a trial gratis. Come one and all, and receive the blessing. No. 41 Division-st., second block from the Bowery.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as it nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N.Y.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—for catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No 111 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

MEDICAL.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty year, in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,78	Grace.	Tuesday, March 1.
LOUISIANA	2,875	Smethe	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking.	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... { $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March .
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2; has splendid accommodations for a few steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....March 5.
ETNA.....Saturday.....March 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....March 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$38 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 31 00
First Cabin to Paris.... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c, at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,600 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
IBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70: Steerage, $30: to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02-Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Londonderry and Liverpool, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. sidewheel steamship,
EVENING STAR,
WM. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, March 19, 1864.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on WEDNESDAY next, March 2. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

First cabin.....$75 | Intermediate.....$40
Second cabin.....$60 | Steerage.....$35

Payable in currency. Apply to
T. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JOHN A. POST, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on March 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 26th of March.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2 Broadway.

A CARD.

HAVANA, Feb. 16, 1864.

We the undersigned, passengers per steamer *Matanzas* from New-York to Havana, desire to express hereby to Capt. WM. LEISLEANG and his officers, for their deportment in their several occupations, our warm thanks for the courtesy and kind attention received at their hands during the voyage, and heartily recommend the *Matanzas* to the favor of our friends and the public. She is a staunch boat, accommodations of the first class and a table luxuriously supplied.

Daniel F. Youngs, Miss Kate M. Youngs,
Jas. H. Lanier, Mrs. Jas. H. Lanier,
G. W. Lanier, Miss Mattie Lanier,
Jas. H. Lanier, Jr., Miss Ida Morris,
Henry Trent, Eugenio Capdevell,
Gail Borden, Jr., Mrs. Gail Borden,
Andrew J. McManus.

PASSENGERS FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU per steamship CORSICA, are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, 29th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON

AND
NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
Proprietor and Director.....JAMES COOKE.
THIS MONDAY, Feb. 29,
AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
DURING THE WEEK.
LAST WEEK OF THE DOGS AND MONKEYS.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING
EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
The great Circus Troupe of
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.
THE MOST UNPARALLELED SUCCESS EVER KNOWN IN AMERICA
They appear every Afternoon and Evening
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE MAMMOTH EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
in an
ENDLESS VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

SPECIAL CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

It would be impossible to describe the high training, rare intelligence, extraordinary skill, docility and obedience to command of the

VARIOUS CIRCUS TROUPE
OF PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
WHICH SURPASS BELIEF,
AND MUST
BE SEEN TO BE CREDITED.

The prices will remain as usual, viz.: Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Dress Circle 50 cents. Children half price. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1½; evening, at 7½. Afternoon performance concluding at 4, evening at 10½.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD,
from Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London, and the Cirque Champs Elysee, Paris, who elicit
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
PEALS OF LAUGHTER and SHOUTS of APPLAUSE.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,

No. 485 BROADWAY.

L. B. LENT.....Manager,
EVERY EVENING,
and on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
until further notice, will be presented a continuation of the
SINGULARLY VARIED
AND ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS
which have rendered
THE BROADWAY CIRCUS,
during the past week,
THE FAVORITE RESORT
of all who seek
BRILLIANCY, EXCITEMENT AND MIRTH
in the way of popular amusements.
A MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE,
A MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE,
A MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE,
DANCING AND TRICK HORSES,
THE HURDLE-LEAPING BUFFALO,
THE EDUCATED SACRED BULL,
and a Troupe of
PERFORMING DOGS, MONKEYS AND PONIES,
PERFORMING DOGS, MONKEYS AND PONIES,
are combined at
THE BROADWAY CIRCUS,
to form a
CONCENTRATION OF NOVELTIES,
which will be found
WITHOUT PRECEDENT IN AMERICA,
and
BEYOND THE APPROACH OF COMPETITION.

MATINEES FOR FAMILIES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
commencing at 2½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, 1864,
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD NIGHT
of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
Tom Taylor's Famous Drama,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

This piece has run a greater number of successive nights than any play produced in this country for many years, and will be acted
THIS EVENING WITH ITS GREAT CAST,
AS ORIGINALLY PRODUCED IN AMERICA.

ROBT. BRIERLY.....MR. W. J. FLORENCE
EMILY ST. EVREMOND.....MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
James Dalton.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Hawkshaw.....Mr. Hagen
Melter Moss.....Mr. H. Bland
Green Jones.....Mr. V. Bowers
Mr. Gibson.....Mr. Hind
Sam Willoughby.....Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Maltby.....Mr. T. E. Morris
May Edwards.....Mrs. Chanfrau
Mrs. Willoughby.....Mrs. Hind

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

TO-NIGHT.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 29, AT 8,
SIXTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

By universal demand, and positively for the last time, Verdi's most popular opera of
IL PROVATORE,
with its incomparably great cast.
Leonora.....MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Azucena.....MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER
Manrico.....SIGNOR FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Count di Luna.....SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI
Ferrando.....SIGNOR WEINLICH
Conductor.....SIGNOR J. NUNO.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8,
SEVENTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
FAUST.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, GRAND MATINEE.
Tickets may be had and seats secured at the ticket offices.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY—NINETY-SIXTH NIGHT OF
ROSEDALE,
With its beautiful Scenery, novel Machinery, original Music, great Cast and attractive Tableaux.
TUESDAY,
EIGHTH TIME,
PURE GOLD.
WEDNESDAY—THIRD TIME,
MASKS AND FACES.
THURSDAY,
A POPULAR PLAY.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

For full Information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, Illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:50 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train and excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave in front of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Sundays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION

use Nitrous Oxide Gas, made fresh every day.
Office No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON. JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor, over Park Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn

It is with great pleasure that the announcement is made of the
COMPLETE SUCCESS
attending the production of the
NEW COMEDY,
adapted expressly for
THE OLYMPIC,
and entitled
TAMING A BUTTERFLY,
BY
AUGUSTIN DALY, author of LEAH THE FORSAKEN,
AND
FRANK WOOD, author of LEAH THE FORSOOK.
IN WHICH
Mrs. JOHN WOOD, and FRANK DREW
appear with
THE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY,
and which on its first representation was received with every token of
UNEQUIVOCAL APPROBATION,
fully warranting its being announced for
REPETITION ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 29,
AND
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
with the following
MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY:
Messrs. FRANK DREW, J. K. MORTIMER, G. H. CLARKE, J. H. STODDART, W. DAVIDGE, Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Miss HENRIETTA IRVING, Mrs SEDLEY BROWN, Miss J. WALTERS, Miss AMALIE HARRIS and Miss F. PRESTIGE.
Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7¾.

Seats secured three days in advance.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New-York Herald.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A new piece, in three acts, entitled Taming a Butterfly, and adapted from the French by Messrs. Daly and Wood, was played at this establishment for the first time last night. Though the piece has the smallest possible amount of story, it seems to be none the worse for that. It is particularly rich in amusing situations and smart dialogue, and had a decided success. The cast includes the whole strength of the company.

From the Leader

It is the most sparkling play I have seen this season. As for analysing it, however, I should as soon think of analyzing a sunbeam. It is one of those brilliant, fascinating, wicked (too wicked) emanations of the French brain which delight you without your knowing why—make you laugh despite yourself, dazzle you out of your judgment, and send you home wondering at the audacity of the writer, the sauciness of the actors, and the smartness or stupidity (even can't tell which) of yourself. How cleverly it was acted, with a company comprising such artists as Mrs. John Wood, Mrs Sedley Brown, Miss Harris, Mrs. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. Davidge, and Mr. Frank Drew, I leave you to imagine, promising, if the piece runs (and it has life enough in it to fly,) to return to the subject next week.

From the Daily Times.

In the piece called "Taming a Butterfly"—produced here on Thursday night—a wayward husband is ingeniously frustrated in all his schemes of inconstancy and returns to the arms of his slighted wife with a mild and agreeable rebuke. Nothing of the kind could happen in a community that punches heads and carries revolvers: hence the authors—Messrs. Augustin Daly and Frank Wood—have wisely abstained from trying to localize the Parisian original, their efforts have been judiciously confined, and with eminent success, to polishing the dialogue, and adding to the popularity of scenes that, in themselves, are eminently farcical and amusing. The result is a bright and uproarious entertainment, affording ample scope for the best artists of Mrs. Wood's company. It will supply the habitués of the Olympic with two hours of uninterrupted fun—and what would they ask more?

The World.

Messrs. Augustin Daly and Frank Wood have made a welcome addition to the repertory of the Olympic company in the shape of an "original adaptation," whatever that may signify, called "Taming a Butterfly," and which was duly presented for the first time in public on Thursday evening. The piece was received with indubitable favor by the audience. Has it been localized as well as translated (from "Le Papillon") and the dusty American nomenclature, with its array of Smiths, Browns, Chubbses, Joneses, &c., been submitted for the fanciful French names under which the dramatis personæ are introduced, this comedy might run a race for popularity with "Our American Cousin," although it is a more meritorious production a hundred times over than that extravagant creation.

The excellence of the plot, the finesse with which the scenes are worked out, the wit of the dialogue and the comical nature of many situations, combine to form one of the most entertaining comedies put upon the Metropolitan stage in many seasons. It will be kept on the bills until further notice.

The Albion.

It sparkles, from beginning to end, with true Gallic lustre. The situations are grotesque; the dialogue is lively; the plot, though thin, is interesting; and the moral, glimmering through a rosy mist of fun, is not without significance. It is certain that Mrs. Wood played deliciously, as also did Mr. Mortimer, in the part of "Dandrey." Mr. Davidge was, as he always is, correct and comical; while Mrs. Sedley Brown, as "Finette," acted with her customary archness and pert vivacity. The most difficult part of the—that of "Beaujolais"—was sustained with humor by Mr. Frank Drew. Mr. Stoddart, too, made himself successfully ludicrous as "Morlac;" and Mr. Clarke was vigorously applauded for his performance of "Riverol." It only remains to be noted that Miss Irving, Miss Harris, Miss Walters and Miss Prestige did their respective duties with commendable composure. Finally, if you would enjoy a hearty laugh, go and see how a Butterfly is Tamed at the Olympic.

Express.

And now the reader has all the dramatis personæ. These, in order to make an amusing play, the adapters have thrown together in the most grotesque, burlesque and farcical combinations and oppositions, making the spectator laugh in spite of himself, though not very well knowing wherefore.

Atlas.

Atrociously droll in situation, and, on the whole, a most successful jumbling of the most laughable features of quasi conjugal gallantry, well worthy of the hilarious reception which it met with even on a first night.

Of course the play has a run before it, or at least it should have if there is any taste for a good sharp satiric merriment remaining in the city.

Daily News.

The dialogues are sprightly and well written, and the humor fresh, and in many instances sparkling. The costumes and scenery were brilliant, and are becoming a marked feature at this theatre. The house was crowded by a fashionable audience, who bestowed the warmest approbation on the play.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the NEW-YORK OPTHALMIC SCHOO

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSISSIPPI

Return of Gen. Smith's Cavalry Expedition.

Failure to Unite with General Sherman's Army.

The Column Penetrates to West Point.

Concentration of Rebel Forces Makes Further Progress Impossible.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Feb. 26.

The reports of stragglers that Gen. SMITH'S expedition had been cut up, prove false. That General arrived here at 4 o'clock last night.

From officer's diary, kept during the progress of the expedition, I condense the following particulars in addition to those already furnished.

On the 18th the expedition reached Okolona, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, 75 miles south of Corinth, and 130 miles south-east of Memphis. Here they heard that SHERMAN had captured Meridian, and was advancing east.

On the 19th the expedition marched to Egypt, a station on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where was captured and destroyed a vast quantity of Confederate corn.

One column went through Aberdeen, the other went to the west of the railroad, concentrating at Prairie Station. The Aberdeen column, under Gen. GRIERSON, had considerable skirmishing near that place, and destroyed over 100,000 bushels of Confederate corn at Prairie Station, also a large lot of Confederate cotton.

On the 20th the expedition broke up camp. At 5:30 FORREST was reported in force at West Point. At 11 A. M. our advance skirmished heavily with the enemy. At 3 P. M. we halted within a mile of West Point. We lost one lieutenant killed and five men wounded in the skirmish, and killed one rebel captain, capturing a rebel major and one private.

On the 21st we moved on West Point, and Found FORREST, LEE, CHAMBERS and RODDY combined against us. They tried to cut our column in two, but without success. Very heavy fighting occurred both in the rear and on the advance. The Second Iowa had a number killed and wounded in a gallant charge.

From 200 to 300 rebels hovered on each flank, while all the heavy force in our rear was constantly charging. We here lost three field pieces, (4-pounder steel guns,) which were spiked before captured. All their ammunition was saved.

SMITH now fell back slowly, our troops ambushing the rebels as they advanced. The rebel loss was quite heavy.

SMITH burnt every trestle on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and destroyed miles of the track and large quantities of corn as we fell back.

On the 22d we broke camp at 1 A. M., after resting only two hours.

There has been severe fighting in the rear all day. As the roads ambushed, at every available point volley after volley was poured into them at short range as they advanced; but having so much the largest force, they continued to press our rear heavily, the rebel column moving each flank with the evident design of reaching the Tallahatchie in advance of our force, and forming a junction to prevent our crossing, and capture the whole command; but by forced marching Gen. SMITH passed both flanking columns, and marching all night, crossed safely at New-Albany.

23d, noon.—The rear guard has been skirmishing all day.

24th.—Skirmishing is continued.

25th.—We marched 52 miles, arriving at Memphis at 11 p.m. The most of the expedition, however, stopped at Collierville.

The following is an estimate of the results:

The expedition destroyed over a million bushels of corn, tore up and destroyed miles of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad track, burned many bridges and trestles, captured and brought in over 1,500 mules and horses, absut 2,000 negroes and over 300 rebel prisoners.

It is impossible to give our loss, but it is much less than the enemy's.

The expedition was successful at every point, and in every particular, except the important one of making a junction with SHERMAN, which is attributed mainly to the slow movements of the New-Jersey and Pennsylvania cavalry regiments, which caused a week's delay in the starting of the expedition.

The retreat was not at any time a rout, although there was some straggling.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation and Gen. GRANT'S orders were extensively circulated throughout the country.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 27, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	112	
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Co	111	
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Co.	107⅛	
20,000	do	107	
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Nta Oct. & Ap	110	
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C	99¾	
2,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	60¾	
5,000	do	60⅝	
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	49	
2,000	N. C. State 6s	60	
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	73½	
5,000	M. 6s., iss. to H. & St. Co.	87	
5,000	Mo 6s. issued to Pac. R.	74	
1,000	do	74¾	
25,000	Ohio & Miss. R.C.	41⅜	
20,000	do	42	
10,000	do	41⅞	
40,000	do	b30 42⅜	
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	106¾	
2,000	N. Y. C. R. l. Est. Bs.	104	
4,000	U. S. M. Iss. M	91	
5,000	C. & M. W. 2d M	81½	
1,000	do	82	
1,000	do	81¾	
5,000	Tol. & W. 1 M. Ex.	101	
4,000	Ch. & R. I. Ba	108	
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 3d	90	
20,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	68	
5,000	Amer. Gold	157¾	
400	Central Coal Co	70	
200	do	70¾	
200	do	71	
200	do	70¾	
400	Cumb. Coal Pr.	b10 69¾	
200	do	s10 69¾	
200	do	69½	
100	do	s15 69¾	
300	Canton Co	49½	
400	do	49	
500	do	48¾	
100	do	s60 48¾	
258	Del. & H. Ca. Co	200	
25	do	201	
50	do	201½	
300	Cen. Am. Tr. Co	43	
600	Quick. M. Co	s10 54	
200	do	s30 54	
300	do	54	
40	Min. Mining Co	78	
100	do	79	
100	Wy. V. Coal Co	82	
100	do	81½	
400	Am. Coal Co	90	
100	Copake Iron M	12¾	
200	do	12⅝	
200	do	12	
2500	Quarry H. M. Co	14	
300	do	14⅛	
400	Mar. Min. Co	35⅜	
400	do	35⅜	
400	do	35⅜	
100	do	s60 34⅜	
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	s60 226	
5	do	228	
100	do	227	
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	136	
400	do	135⅞	
400	do	136¼	
400	do	s10 136¾	
400	do	b30 136¾	
400	do	136⅝	
200	do	136⅜	
200	do	b30 136⅝	
200	Erie R.	117	
100	do	s10 117	
200	do	s10 117⅛	
200	do	117⅞	
200	do	s30 117⅞	
200	do	s60 117	
200	do	b15 117⅞	
200	do	117⅞	
200	do	b30 117⅞	
200	do	117⅞	
200	Mar. & Chi. Pf.	68	
20	Erie Pref.	106	
50	do	105⅞	
300	do	105⅝	
200	Hudson Riv. R.	158⅛	
100	do	160	
500	Harlem R.	135	
1000	do	136	
1500	do	136¾	
200	do	137	
1000	do	137⅜	
600	Harlem R. Pref.	125	
800	Reading R.	130	
1000	do	s30 130¼	
100	do	s15 130	
200	do	b10 130¼	
50	Mich. Cen. R.	141⅜	
300	do	141⅝	
100	do	141⅞	
450	do	142	
100	do	b10 142	
100	do	s30 141⅜	
400	do	b15 142	
1600	M. So. & N. I. R.	99	
100	do	98⅞	
100	do	98¾	
100	do	98⅝	
300	do	142⅜	
200	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	142	
300	do	142⅜	
100	Ill. Cen. F. Stock	123⅜	
650	Ill. Cen. R. Scp	134⅜	
450	do	134⅜	
600	do	134⅜	
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	115⅜	
400	do	115⅜	
100	do	115⅜	
1700	do	116	
300	do	b10 116⅜	
200	Gal. & Ch. R.	117⅞	
300	do	117	
250	do	117	
50	do	b10 117	
100	do	117⅜	
50	do	b10 117⅜	
1000	Clev. & Tol. R.	149	
1400	do	148⅜	
2500	do	s10 148⅜	
60	do	148⅜	
900	do	b10 148⅜	
500	do	s30 148	
100	do	s30 147	
600	do	s30 147⅜	
600	do	s60 146	
200	do	b10 149	
300	Chic. & R. I.	b10 119⅛	
400	do	119¾	
100	Fort Wayne	99¾	
200	do	99¾	
100	Northwestern	84¾	
600	Tol. & Wab.	65	
400	do	b3 65	
100	do	65⅜	
200	Cumb. Coal	69	
200	Quick. Min. Co	55	
700	do	55⅜	
100	do	55¾	
50	do	56⅛	
300	Canton Co	48¾	
100	do	49	
100	do	49⅜	
100	T. H. & Alt. Pr.	90	
600	do	90⅜	
600	do	91	
500	Galena	117⅜	
100	do	s3 117⅜	
100	do	117⅜	
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	148⅜	
300	do	b3 148⅜	
100	do	s3 147⅜	
400	Clev. & Tol. R.	148	
100	do	147⅞	
100	Rock Island R.	120	
100	do	b10 120½	
100	Fort Wayne	99¾	
200	do	99¾	
100	Northwestern	84¾	
600	Tol. & Wab.	65	
400	do	b3 65	
800	do	65⅜	
600	do	65⅜	
100	do	65⅜	
800	Tol. & Wab. R.	62	
200	do	b15 62⅜	
450	do	62⅜	
400	do	62⅜	
300	do	62⅜	
800	Tol. & Wab. Pr.	80⅜	
400	P., Ft. W. & C	99	
100	do	b15 99	
800	do	s10 98	
100	do	b30 98⅜	
100	do	s60 97	
150	A. & T. H. R.	71	
200	do	72	
300	do	72⅛	
800	do	73	
300	do	73⅛	
200	Al. & Ter. H. Pref.	86	
1200	Chi. & N. W.	54	
200	do	54⅜	
9	do	53	
300	do	53⅜	
200	do	b15 54	
300	do	54	
100	Chi. & Alt.	87	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	111	
10,000	do	111⅛	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	111	
17,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..Co	107	
5,000	do	107⅛	
1,000	Treas. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & April	111	
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. Cs	99⅝	
4,000	Mo. State 6s	73½	
5,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	60	
10,000	American Gold	158⅛	
100	Canton Co	48¾	
100	Pacific M. S. S. C.	222¾	
5	do	227	
500	Quicksil. M. Co	54⅛	
160	N. Y. Cen. R.	136	
100	do	b15, 136⅛	
100	Erie R.	116⅛	
200	do	116⅛	
100	do	s30. 116	
500	do	116¼	
600	do	116⅛	
100	N. Y. C. R. ex-d	136¾	
200	Erie R.	117	
100	do	b3. 117	
150	do	s3. 116⅞	
300	do	b3. 116⅞	
100	do	b10. 117	
100	do	b30. 117	
1000	do	s3. 116⅝	
50	Hud. R. R.	b3 158½	
600	do	158	
300	do	c. 157¾	
100	do	c. 157⅜	
200	Harlem R.	c. 137	
200	do	137	
600	do	b3. 136¾	
1500	do	136¾	
500	do	136	
200	do	b2 136¼	
200	do	c 136½	
300	do	c. 136⅝	
200	do	b5, 136¾	
500	do	s3. 136¾	
900	do	136⅝	
400	do	b5. 136¾	
200	do	c 136⅜	
100	do	b5. 136⅜	
300	Reading R.	130⅜	
200	do	130½	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	s3. 142	
300	do	142	
200	do	142⅜	
300	do	142⅜	
400	M. S. & N. I. R.	98⅜	
100	do	c 98⅞	
100	do	b3 98⅜	
100	Hud. River R.	157	
300	do	157¼	
500	Harlem R.	b10. 135	
350	do	135	
1500	do	134⅜	
200	do	s30. 134¼	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	b3 98⅜	
700	do	98⅜	
100	do	98⅜	
100	Ill. Cen. R.	133¾	
200	do	133⅜	
200	do	b3. 134	
550	do	134	
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	115¾	
200	do	115⅜	
300	do	s60. 116	
50	do	116⅛	
100	do	116¼	
100	do	117	
200	do	b5. 117	
100	do	s10. 116⅞	
100	do	bnw. 116⅞	

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$20,680	Amer. Gold	s3. 159⅜	
10,000	do	b2. 159⅜	
20,000	do	159	
50,000	do	159½	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3. 135¾	
200	Erie R.	116⅜	
300	do	116⅜	
1000	do	s3. 116⅜	
50	do	116⅜	
600	do	116⅜	
300	do	c. 116⅜	
100	do	c. 116⅜	
200	Harlem R.	c. 134⅜	
100	do	134⅜	
200	do	134⅜	
200	do	134⅜	
100	do	b10. 134⅜	
500	do	s3. 134⅜	
300	Harlem R.	134⅜	
100	do	b10. 134⅜	
200	do	134⅜	
100	do	134⅜	
500	Harlem R.	134⅜	
100	do	134⅜	
100	do	134⅜	
100	do